SEUPD@CLEF: Team <Acronym> on <Short Description>

Notebook for the LongEval Lab at CLEF 2023

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Abstract

A clear and well-documented LaTeX document is presented as an article formatted for publication by CEUR-WS in a conference proceedings. Based on the "ceurart" document class, this article presents and explains many of the common variations, as well as many of the formatting elements an author may use in the preparation of the documentation of their work.

Keywords

keyword 1, keyword 2, keyword 3

1. Introduction

Introduce the context, motivations, and goals of your project.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 introduces related works; Section 3 describes our approach; Section 4 explains our experimental setup; Section 5 discusses our main findings; finally, Section 6 draws some conclusions and outlooks for future work.

2. Related Work

In the paper "Learning to Estimate Query Temporal Dynamics for Web Search" by Fei Cai, Hongning Wang, and ChengXiang Zhai (2014), the importance of understanding query temporal dynamics for search result ranking is highlighted. By considering the temporal patterns of queries, search engines can adapt their ranking algorithms to better meet the evolving information needs of users. This can involve giving more weight to recent queries or adjusting the ranking based on the popularity of certain topics during specific time periods. By incorporating query temporal dynamics into the ranking process, search engines can deliver more relevant and timely search results.

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In the context of our task of assessing an information retrieval system with changing datasets, learning and estimating query temporal dynamics can be highly relevant. By leveraging the methods and techniques discussed in the paper, it can enhance our information retrieval system's performance in addressing evolving user information needs. Understanding the temporal patterns of queries can guide the system's adaptation to changes in the datasets, enabling it to provide more accurate and timely search results.

The paper "Evaluating Web Search Systems Considering Time" by Katja Hofmann, Shimon Whiteson, and Maarten de Rijke (2014) presents valuable insights into evaluation methodologies for temporal aspects in web search systems. While the paper focuses specifically on web search, many of the concepts and methodologies discussed can be applied to the task of assessing an information retrieval system with changing datasets.

Specifically, the paper explores metrics for evaluating retrieval effectiveness over time. These metrics can be utilized to measure the performance of your information retrieval system in handling the changing datasets. Consider incorporating relevant metrics, such as precision, recall, F1-score, and mean average precision (MAP), as discussed in the paper, to evaluate the system's effectiveness in retrieving relevant information across different time periods.

For experimental setups, the paper provides insights into various setups, including time-sliced evaluation, incremental evaluation, and evaluation with simulated temporal queries. These setups can serve as a basis for designing your own experimental setups that align with your specific task requirements.

By leveraging the insights from the paper, we can incorporate evaluation methodologies, metrics, and experimental setups specifically tailored for temporal information retrieval. This comprehensive approach will enable you to assess the performance of your information retrieval system in handling changes over time, evaluating its adaptability to evolving datasets and user queries.

3. Methodology

Describe the methodology you have adopted, the architecture of your system, your workflow, etc.

4. Experimental Setup

Describe the experimental setup, i.e.

- used collections
- evaluation measures
- url to git repository and its organization

Table 1
Frequency of Special Characters

Non-English or Math	Frequency	Comments
Ø	1 in 1,000	For Swedish names
π	1 in 5	Common in math
$	4 in 5	Used in business
Ψ_1^2	1 in 40,000	Unexplained usage

- hardware used for experiments
- ...

5. Results

Provide a summary of the performance on the CLEF 2022 dataset.

Conduct a statistical validation of the experimental results.

Discuss the results and any relevant issues.

6. Conclusions and Future Work

Provide a summary of what are the main achievements and findings.

Discuss future work, e.g. what you may try next and/or how your approach could be further developed.

7. Misc [TO BE REMOVED]

7.1. Tex Files

Put your LaTeXfiles into the `section` folder as shown in the examples above.

7.2. Figures

Put your figures into the `figure` folder and put the caption under the figure. Example of reference to Figure 1.

7.3. Tables

Put the caption above the table. Example of reference to Table 1.

See the `booktab` packaged documentation for further options.

7.4. Bibliography

Example of citations:

Figure 1: 1907 Franklin Model D roadster. Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Inc. [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons. (https://goo.gl/VLCRBB).

- name: Salton [1]
- parenthesis: [1]

An initial list of references is provided in the files `bibliography.bib` and `proceedings.bib` that you can expand.

See the `natbib` packaged documentation for further options.

7.5. Acronyms

Use the

```
\ac{acronym}
```

command to insert acronyms, eg. *Average Precision (AP)*. The command will expand the acronym the first time it is used.

An initial list of acronyms is provided in the file `acronyms.tex` that you can expand.

See the `acronym` packaged documentation for further options.

References

[1] G. Salton, Automatic Information Organization and Retrieval., McGraw-Hill, New York, USA, 1968.