Personalised Search Time Prediction using Markov Chains

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Search Time Predictions

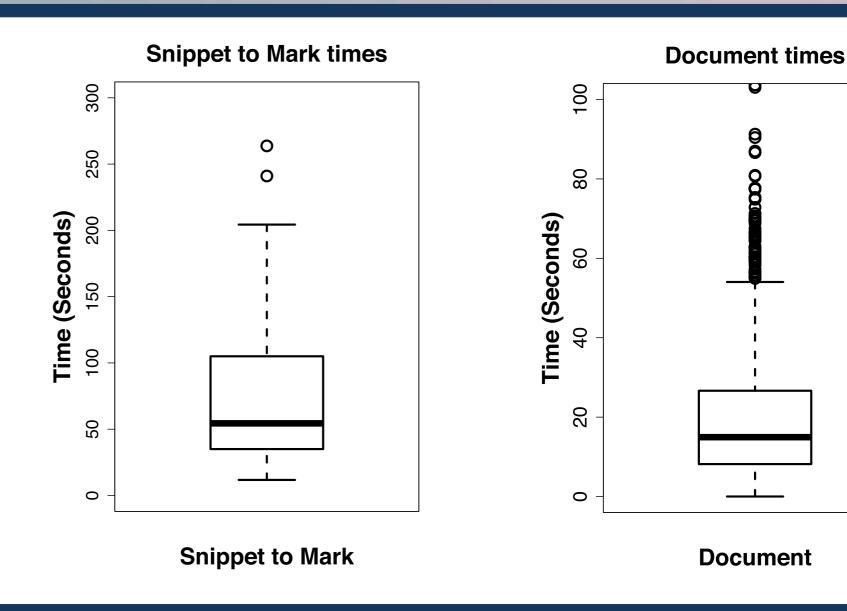
- Predicting the time to finding the next document
- Time-based evaluation measures
- Personalised estimations

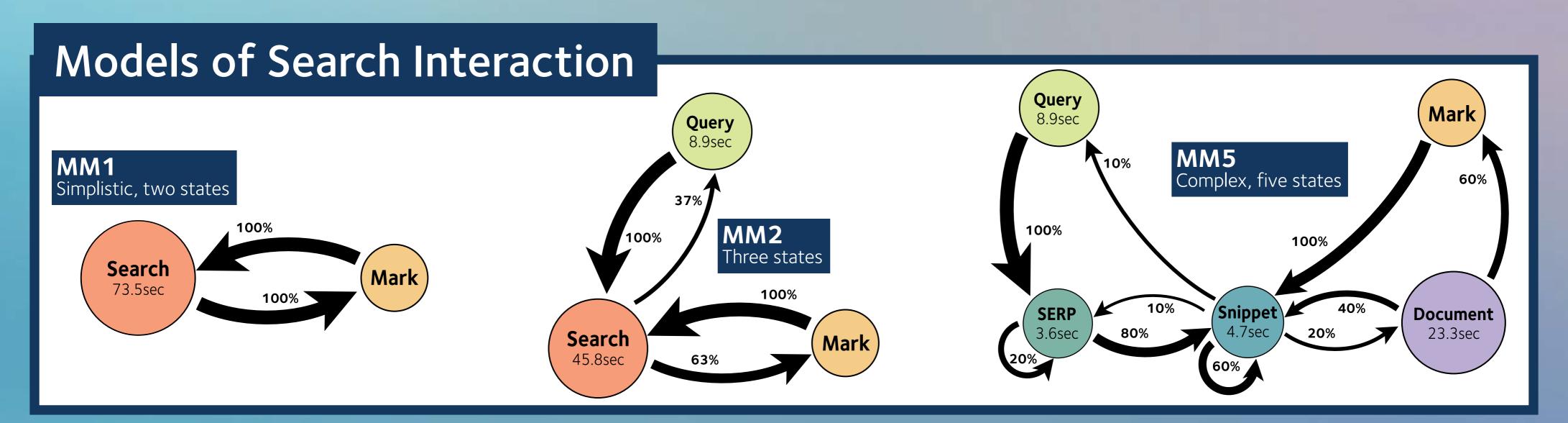
Goals

- Provide a baseline for further research
- Focus on situation and action specific estimates
- Improving search effectiveness by guiding the user

Data Used

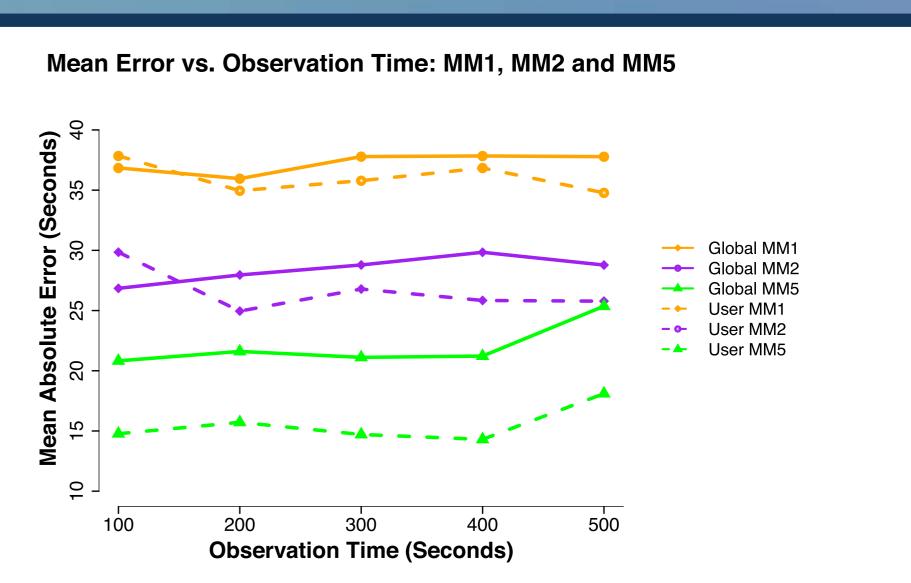
- User interaction data was obtained from a prior user study (see Maxwell and Azzopardi, IliX 2014). 72 sessions were used, where subjects were asked to find as many relevant documents as they could in 20 minutes.
- Document examination times varied considerably across the user study participants. We capped these times to 3.5 standard deviations.
- **Snippet-to-mark times** were also highly variable, and difficult to predict with our models.





Experimental Results

- Our models are able to make feasible predictions.
- User-specific models perform significantly better than global models.
- Observing users for only 100 seconds already offers good results for our predictions.
- More complex models (e.g. MM5) offered better performance than more simplistic models (e.g. MM1).
- More complex models can be considered to yield even better predictions.



Global models were trained over 66 entire subsamples of session data, and were used as our baselines - remaining samples were used for testing. Personalised models were constructed from cutoff data from each individual subject, producing one personalised model per user.



