

IR-n system at CLEF-2002

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Abstract. Passage Retrieval is an alternative to traditional document-oriented Information Retrieval. These systems use contiguous text fragments (or passages), instead of full documents, as basic unit of information. IR-n system is a passage retrieval system that uses groups of contiguous sentences as unit of information. This paper reports on experiments with IR-n system at Clef-2002 where it has obtained considerably better results than last participation.

1 Introduction

Information Retrieval (IR) systems receive as input a user's query and as result, they return a set of documents ranked by their relevance to the query. There are different techniques for measuring the relevance of a document to a query, but most of them take into account the number of times that query terms appear in documents, the importance or discrimination value of these terms in the document collection, as well as the size of each document.

One of the main problems related to document-oriented retrieval systems is that they do not consider the proximity of appearance of query terms into the documents [6](see Figure 1).

A possible alternative to these models consists on computing the similarity between a document and a query in accordance with the relevance of the passages each document is divided into (see Figure 2). This approach, called Passage Retrieval (PR), is not so affected by the length of the documents and besides, they add the concept of proximity to the similarity measure by analysing small pieces of text instead of whole documents. Figures 1 and 2 show the main differences between both approaches.

PR systems can be classified in accordance with the way of dividing documents into passages. PR community generally agrees with the classification proposed in [1], where the author distinguishes between discourse models, semantic models, and window models. The first one uses the structural properties of the documents, such as sentences or paragraphs [2] in order to define the passages. The second one divides each document into semantic pieces according to the different topics in the document [3]. The last one uses windows of a fixed size (usually a number of terms) to determine passage boundaries [5].

The death of General Custer

General Custer

Upon Major order. One of the most famous and controversial actions in United States Military history, Custer led in the First Battle of Little Bighorn (July 25/26, 1876) against a coalition of Native American warriors. Custer was killed in the battle. He was buried in the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, Montana. He was posthumously promoted to Major General and was given command of the Michigan "Volunteer" Cavalry Brigade.

He helped defeat General Sloat's attempt to make a cavalry strike behind Union lines on the 3rd Day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1863, thus markedly contributing to the Army of the Potomac's victory over the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Custer Field in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is named in his honor, always proclaiming "Soldier, most often forgotten, and always remembered."

He was a Major General of Volunteers and a Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

Upon Army reorganization in 1866, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the soon to be known The United States Cavalry. Fought in the various actions against the Western Confederacy in the West, including the Battle of Washita in November 1869. He exploits on the Plains were commemorated by Elizabeth Peabody's 1870 book, *Cavalry and the West*, which was the United States reorganization, and he was elevated to Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

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Possibly,
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Same
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Ascribing to evidence with General Custer's death, though it is a very common and well-known fact. The evidence is that General Custer was killed in the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876. He was a Major General of Volunteers and a Brigadier General in the Regular Army. He was posthumously promoted to Major General and was given command of the Michigan "Volunteer" Cavalry Brigade.

Remaining in the army after the war, in 1869, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the soon to be known The United States Cavalry. Fought in the various actions against the Western Confederacy in the West, including the Battle of Washita in November 1869. He exploits on the Plains were commemorated by Elizabeth Peabody's 1870 book, *Cavalry and the West*, which was the United States reorganization, and he was elevated to Brigadier General in the Regular Army.

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Fig. 1. Document-oriented retrieval

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Fig. 2. Passage retrieval

At first glance, we could think that discourse-based models would be the most effective, in retrieval terms, since they use the structure of the document itself. However, the main problem of this model relies on detecting passage boundaries since it depends on the writing style of the author of each document. On the other hand, window models have as main advantage that they are simpler to accomplish, since the passages have a previously known size, whereas the remaining models have to bear in mind the variable size of each passage. Nevertheless, discourse-based and semantic models have the main advantage that they return full information units of the document, which is quite important if these units are used as input by other applications.

The passage extraction model that we propose (IR-n) allows us to benefit from the advantages of discourse-based models since self-contained information units of text, such as sentences, are used for building passages. Moreover, the relevance measure which, unlike other discourse-based models, is not based on the number of passage terms, but on a fixed number of passage sentences. This fact allows a simpler calculation of this measure unlike other discourse-based or semantic models. Although each passage is made up by a fixed number of sentences, we consider that our proposal differs from the window models since our passages do not have a fixed size (i.e. a fixed number of words) since we use sentences with a variable size.

This paper is structured as follows. The following section presents the basic features of IR-n system. The third section describes the main improvements introduced for Clef-2002 Conference. The fourth section describes the different runs performed for this campaign and discusses the results obtained. Finally, last section extracts initial conclusions and opens directions for future work.

2 IR-n system

The system proposed has the main following features:

1. A document is divided into passages that are made up by a number N of sentences.
2. Passages overlap. First passage contains from sentence 1 to N , second passage contains from sentence 2 to $N + 1$, etc.
3. The similarity between a passage p and a query q is computed as follows:

$$Passage_similarity = \sum_{t \in p \wedge q} W_{p,t} \cdot W_{q,t} \quad (1)$$

Where

$$W_{p,t} = \log_e(f_{p,t} + 1),$$

$f_{p,t}$ is the number of appearances of term t in passage p ,

$$W_{q,t} = \log_e(f_{q,t} + 1) \cdot idf,$$

$f_{q,t}$ represents the number of appearances of term t in question q ,

$$idf = \log_e(n/f_t + 1),$$

n is the number of documents of the collection and

f_t is the number of documents term t appears in.

As it can be observed, this formulation is similar to the cosine measure defined in [9]. The main difference is that length normalisation is omitted. Instead, our proposal accomplishes length normalisation by defining passage size as a fixed number of textual discourse units. In this case, the discourse unit selected is the sentence and a passage is defined as a fixed number N of sentences. This way, although the number of terms of each passage may vary, the number of sentences is constant.

IR-n system has been developed in C++ and runs in a Linux cheap computer, without additional software requirements.

3 IR-n system from Clef-2001 to Clef-2002

In last Clef edition IR-n system [8] was used in two retrieval tasks: monolingual (Spanish) and bilingual (Spanish-English). Bilingual task results were satisfactory. However, monolingual results were very poor ranging below the average of the results obtained by all the participant systems.

After analysing those results we arrived at a series of conclusions that are summed up in the following points:

- We had several problems on processing SGML original files. Consequently, some documents were not indexed correctly.
- The Spanish lemmatizer that we selected (Conexor) produced a high number of errors.
- The type of document collection used, press reports of small size, did not allow big differences between passage retrieval and document retrieval approaches. This fact was confirmed when verifying that the results obtained by our system were similar to the baseline system (cosine model) whereas when retrieving from Los Angeles Times collection the improvement achieved by the passage approach was considerable.
- We could not make any previous experiment for determining the optimum size of the passage since it was the first time this approach was applied.

The main changes proposed for Clef-2002 were designed to solve these problems. Therefore, the following changes were introduced:

- Documents and questions preprocess was improved.
- The Spanish lemmatizer was replaced by a simple stemmer.
- A series of experiments was performed to determine the suitable size of the passages (the number N of sentences).
- The relevance measure was modified in order to increase the score of the passages when a sentence contained more than a consecutive word of the question.
- Long questions treatment was changed.
- We added a question expansion module that could be applied optionally.

3.1 Training process

We developed a series of experiments in order to optimize system performance. These experiments were carried out on the same document collection (EFE agency), but using the 49 test questions proposed in Clef-2001.

As baseline system we selected the well-known document retrieval model based on the cosine similarity measure [9]. The experiments were designed for detecting the best value for N (the number of sentences that make up a passage). Initially, we detected the interval where the best results were obtained and then, we proceeded to determine the optimum value for N . System performance was measured using the standard average interpolated precision (AvgP).

For short questions, best results were obtained when passages were 7 or 8 sentences length. For long questions, best results were achieved for passages of 6 or 7 sentences. Tables 1 and 2 show these results for short and long questions respectively.

Table 1. Results for short questions

	Precision at N documents							
	Recall	5	10	20	30	200	AvgP	Inc
Baseline	94.02	0.6000	0.5408	0.4582	0.4054	0.1826	0.4699	0.00
IR-n 7 sentences	94.54	0.6612	0.5796	0.4939	0.4490	0.1917	0.5039	7.23%
IR-n 8 sentences	94.95	0.6735	0.6061	0.4929	0.4537	0.1924	0.5017	6.76%

Table 2. Results for long questions

	Precision at N documents							
	Recall	5	10	20	30	200	AvgP	Inc
Baseline	95.62	0.6163	0.5612	0.4857	0.4367	0.1943	0.5010	0.00
IR-n 6 sentences	96.18	0.6653	0.5918	0.5020	0.4469	0.1995	0.5156	2.92%
IR-n 7 sentences	95.99	0.6816	0.5939	0.4990	0.4490	0.1983	0.5150	2.79%

In both cases better results are obtained although, the difference with baseline is more considerable when using long queries. After analysing these results, we determined to fix the size of passages to 7 sentences since this length achieved the best results for short questions and they also were nearly the best for long queries.

Once we had determined the optimum length for passages, we designed a second experiment for adapting the similarity measure described before in such a way that allowed increasing this measure when more than one question term was found into a sentence and besides, they presented the same order in both question and sentence. This experiment consisted on optimizing the value α that

increases the score of a question term when these circumstances happened. Thus, the passage similarity formula previously mentioned changed as follows:

$$Passage_similarity = \left(\sum_{t \in p \wedge q} W_{p,t} \cdot W_{q,t} \right) \cdot \alpha \quad (2)$$

The factor α takes value 1 for a term that appears into a sentence whose terms previous and later in the question are not in the same phrase, and another value in the opposite case. This experiment applies several coefficients in order to obtain the optimum value for α . Tables 3 and 4 shows the results obtained for short and long questions respectively.

Table 3. Results for short questions.

		Precision at N documents						
	Recall	5	10	20	30	200	AvgP	Inc
IR-n base	94.54	0.6612	0.5796	0.4939	0.4490	0.1917	0.5039	0.00
IR-n factor 1.1	94.95	0.6653	0.5918	0.5041	0.4497	0.1935	0.5102	1.25%
IR-n factor 1.2	94.84	0.6694	0.5878	0.5010	0.4510	0.1933	0.5127	1.74%
IR-n factor 1.3	94.47	0.6735	0.5857	0.4990	0.4537	0.1930	0.5100	1.21%

Table 4. Results for long questions.

		Precision at N documents						
	Recall	5	10	20	30	200	AvgP	Inc
IR-n base	95.99	0.6816	0.5939	0.4990	0.4490	0.1983	0.5150	0.00
IR-n factor 1.1	95.88	0.6735	0.5898	0.5010	0.4510	0.1969	0.5098	-1.00%
IR-n factor 1.2	95.47	0.6694	0.5898	0.5082	0.4510	0.1959	0.5047	-2.00%
IR-n factor 1.3	95.40	0.6490	0.5959	0.5031	0.4524	0.1945	0.4975	-3.39%

In these tables it is possible to observe that, for short questions, results improve for α values of 1.1 and 1.2 whereas results slightly get worse for long questions.

4 Clef-2002: Experiments and Results

As the results obtained in Clef-2001 for monolingual task were not the expected, this year our participation was focused on improving the Spanish monolingual task.

4.1 Runs Description

We carried out four runs for monolingual task. Two with *title + description* and two with *title + description + narrative*. For all the runs passage length was

set to 7 sentences and the value 1.1 was assigned to the α proximity coefficient. These runs are described below.

To clarify the differences between the four runs we will consider the following example question:

```
<top>
<num> C103 </num>
<ES-title> Conflicto de intereses en Italia </ES-title>
<ES-desc> Encontrar documentos que discutan el problema del conflicto de intereses es del primer ministro italiano, Silvio Berlusconi. </ES-desc>
<ES-narr> Los documentos relevantes se referirán de forma explícita al conflicto de intereses entre el Berlusconi político y cabeza del gobierno italiano, y el Berlusconi hombre de negocios. También pueden incluir información sobre propuestas o soluciones adoptadas para resolver este conflicto. </ES-narr>
</top>
```

IR-n1. This run takes only short questions (*title + description*). The example question was processed as follows:

Conflicto de intereses en Italia. Encontrar documentos que discutan el problema del conflicto de intereses del primer ministro italiano, Silvio Berlusconi.

IR-n2. This run is a little more complex. The question is divided into several queries. Each query contains an isolated idea appearing into the whole question. Then each query is posed for retrieval, evaluating this way, how passages respond to each of them. This approach is fully described in [7] and basic steps are summed up as follows:

1. Question narrative is divided according to the sentences it contains.
2. The system generates as many queries as sentences are detected. Each query contains title, description and a sentence of the narrative.
3. Each generated query is processed separately recovering best 5,000 documents.
4. Relevant documents are punctuated with the maximum similarity value obtained for all the generated queries processed and best 1,000 relevant documents are finally retrieved.

In this case, from the example question described before the system generates the following two queries:

Query 1. *Conflicto de intereses en Italia. Encontrar documentos que discutan el problema del conflicto de interes es del primer ministro italiano, Silvio Berlusconi. Los documentos relevantes se referirán de forma explícita al conflicto de intereses entre el Berlusconi político y cabeza del gobierno italiano, y el Berlusconi hombre de negocios.*

Query 2. *Conflicto de intereses en Italia. Encontrar documentos que discutan el problema del conflicto de interes es del primer ministro italiano, Silvio Berlusconi. También pueden incluir información sobre propuestas o soluciones adoptadas para resolver este conflicto.*

IR-n3. This run is similar to IR-n1 but applies query expansion according to the model defined in [4]. This expansion consists on detecting the 10 more excellent terms of first 5 recovered documents, and adding them to the original question.

IR-n4. This run uses long questions formed by title, description and narrative. The example questions was posed for retrieval as follows.

Conflicto de intereses en Italia. Encontrar documentos que discutan el problema del conflicto de interés es del primer ministro italiano, Silvio Berlusconi. Los documentos relevantes se referirán de forma explícita al conflicto de intereses entre el Berlusconi político y cabeza del gobierno italiano, y el Berlusconi hombre de negocios. También pueden incluir información sobre propuestas o soluciones adoptadas para resolver este conflicto.

4.2 Results

The results achieved by our four runs are compared with the obtained by all the systems that participated at this conference. Table 5 shows the average precision for monolingual runs and computes the increment of precision achieved. This increment was calculated by taking as base the median average precision of all participant systems. As it can be observed, our four runs performed better than median results. Our baseline (IR-n1) improved around a 4% and the remaining runs performed better between 11 and 13%.

Table 5. Results comparison.

	Recall	Precision at N documents						AvgP	Inc
		5	10	20	30	200			
Average CLEF2002								0.4490	0.00
IR-n1	90.08	0.6800	0.5820	0.5140	0.4620	0.1837	0.4684	+4.32%	
IR-n2	92.64	0.7200	0.6380	0.5600	0.4813	0.1898	0.5067	+12.85%	
IR-n3	93.51	0.6920	0.5920	0.5190	0.4667	0.2018	0.4980	+10.91%	
IR-n4	91.83	0.7120	0.6120	0.5380	0.4867	0.1936	0.4976	+10.82%	

Tables 6 7 show the best results achieved by all the participants using short questions (title and description) and long questions (title, description and narrative), respectively. They are ordered by average precision standard measure (AvgP).

Table 6. CLEF-2002 official results. Spanish monolingual task with short questions

		Precision at N documents					
	Cob.	5	10	20	30	200	AvgP
U.Neuchatel	93.13	0.6920	0.6200	0.5350	0.4787	0.2056	0.5441
U.Berkeley	93.65	0.6600	0.6020	0.5200	0.4780	0.2096	0.5338
U. Johns Hopkins	93.16	0.6120	0.5920	0.5090	0.4700	0.2056	0.5192
Thomson L&R	89.66	0.6600	0.5960	0.5130	0.4593	0.1966	0.4993
U. Alicante	91.83	0.6920	0.5920	0.5190	0.4667	0.2018	0.4980
Hummingbird	89.73	0.6760	0.5900	0.5150	0.4687	0.1988	0.4909
U.Exeter	88.19	0.6320	0.5680	0.4960	0.4387	0.1872	0.4745
U.Amsterdam	86.22	0.6440	0.5480	0.4720	0.4207	0.1812	0.4734
Océ	88.57	0.6520	0.5760	0.5050	0.4367	0.1905	0.4557
U.La Coruña	87.42	0.4600	0.4540	0.4050	0.3693	0.1645	0.3697
U.Toulouse	72.17	0.4360	0.4100	0.3730	0.3380	0.1424	0.3305
U.Salamanca	81.49	0.4400	0.3940	0.3460	0.3100	0.1494	0.3143
City University	61.70	0.3200	0.2940	0.2540	0.2320	0.1129	0.2173

Besides of having obtained good results in both kinds of questions, we want to highlight that our approach is near the best performing one if we take into account the precision at the first five recovered documents.

Table 7. CLEF-2002 official results. Spanish monolingual task with long questions.

		Precision at N documents					
	Cobertura	5	10	20	30	200	AvgP
U. de Neuchatel	93.41	0.7760	0.6920	0.5960	0.5307	0.2128	0.6051
U. Alicante	92.64	0.7200	0.6380	0.5600	0.4813	0.1898	0.5067
U. La Coruña	92.22	0.5440	0.5280	0.4690	0.4280	0.1825	0.4423
U. Salamanca	89.13	0.5360	0.4900	0.4310	0.3967	0.1697	0.4051

5 Conclusions and Future Work

General conclusions are positive. We have obtained considerably better results than in previous CLEF edition. This fact has been caused mainly by three aspects. First, the better preprocessing of documents carried out. Second, the system has been correctly trained to obtain the optimum size of passage. Third, the errors introduced by the Spanish lemmatizer have been avoided by using a simple stemmer.

After this new experience, we are examining several lines of future work. We want to analyse the possible improvements that could be obtained by using another type of lemmatizer instead of the simple stemmer that we have used this year. On the other hand we are going to continue studying modifications for the relevance formula in order to improve the application of vicinity factors.

6 Acknowledgements

This work has been partially supported by the Spanish Government (CICYT) with grant TIC2000-0664-C02-02 and (PROFIT) with grant FIT-150500-2002-416.

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