



On the Reproduciblity and Robustness of QPP Experiments

Suchana Datta ¹ Debasis Ganguly ² Mandar Mitra ³ Derek Greene ¹

¹University College Dublin ²University of Glasgow ³Indian Statistical Institute

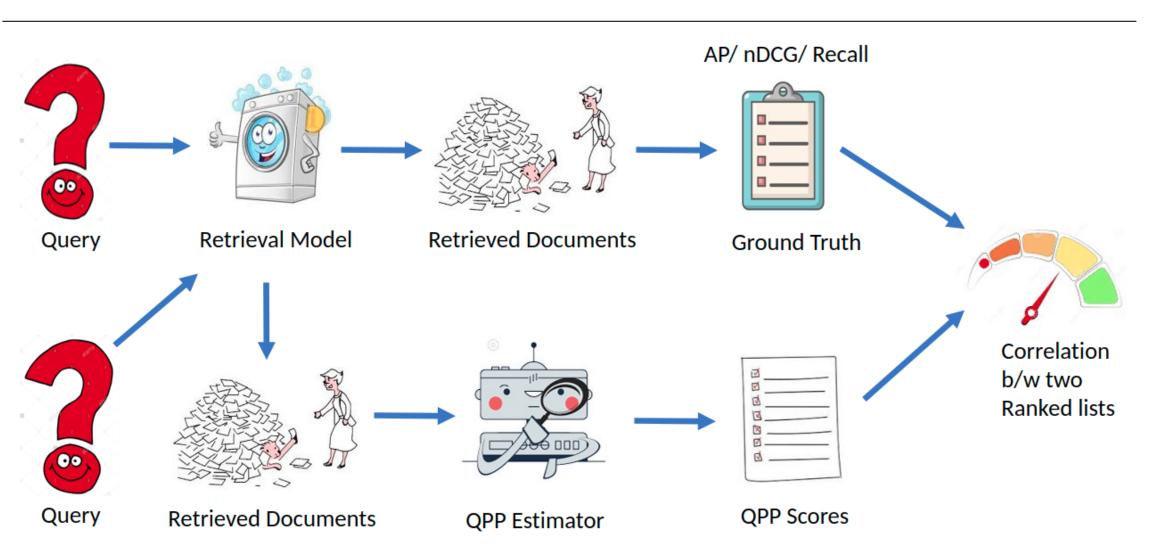




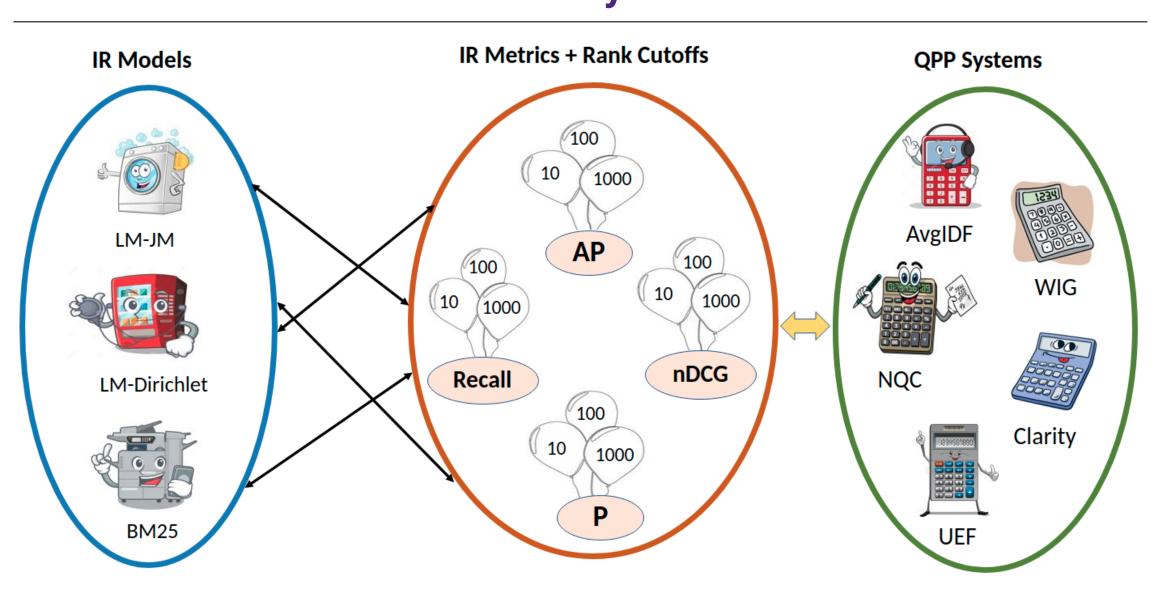
Our work : At a glance

- We analysed the relative stability of QPP outcomes (rank correlations) with respect to changes in the IR models or the IR evaluation metrics.
- We emphasize that variations in QPP results (both in terms of the absolute values themselves and also the relative effectiveness of different QPP systems) can lead to difficulties in reproducing QPP experiment results on standard datasets.

How do we evaluate QPP Estimators?



There are too many combinations!



Research Question - 1

Do variations in the QPP context, in terms of the IR metric, the IR model, and the rank cut-off used to construct the QPP evaluation ground-truth, lead to significant differences in outcome of a QPP method?

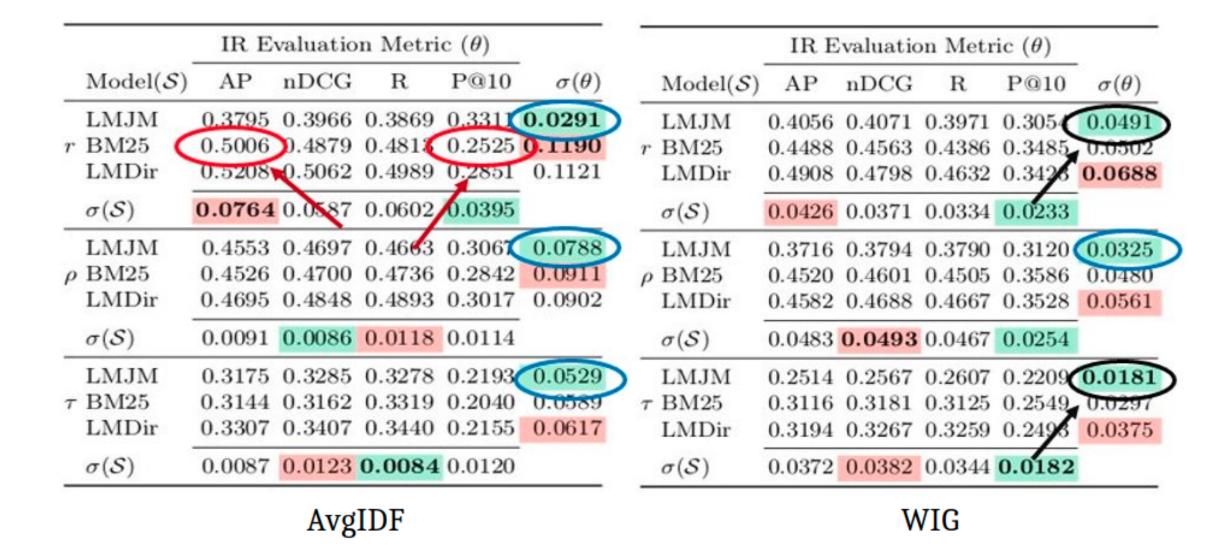
- We measure the sensitivity of QPP results with variations in the IR evaluation metric and the IR model for the QPP methods.
- We compute the *standard deviations* in the observed values for different QPP experiment setup.

Research Question - 2

Do these variations lead to significant differences in the relative ranks of different QPP methods?

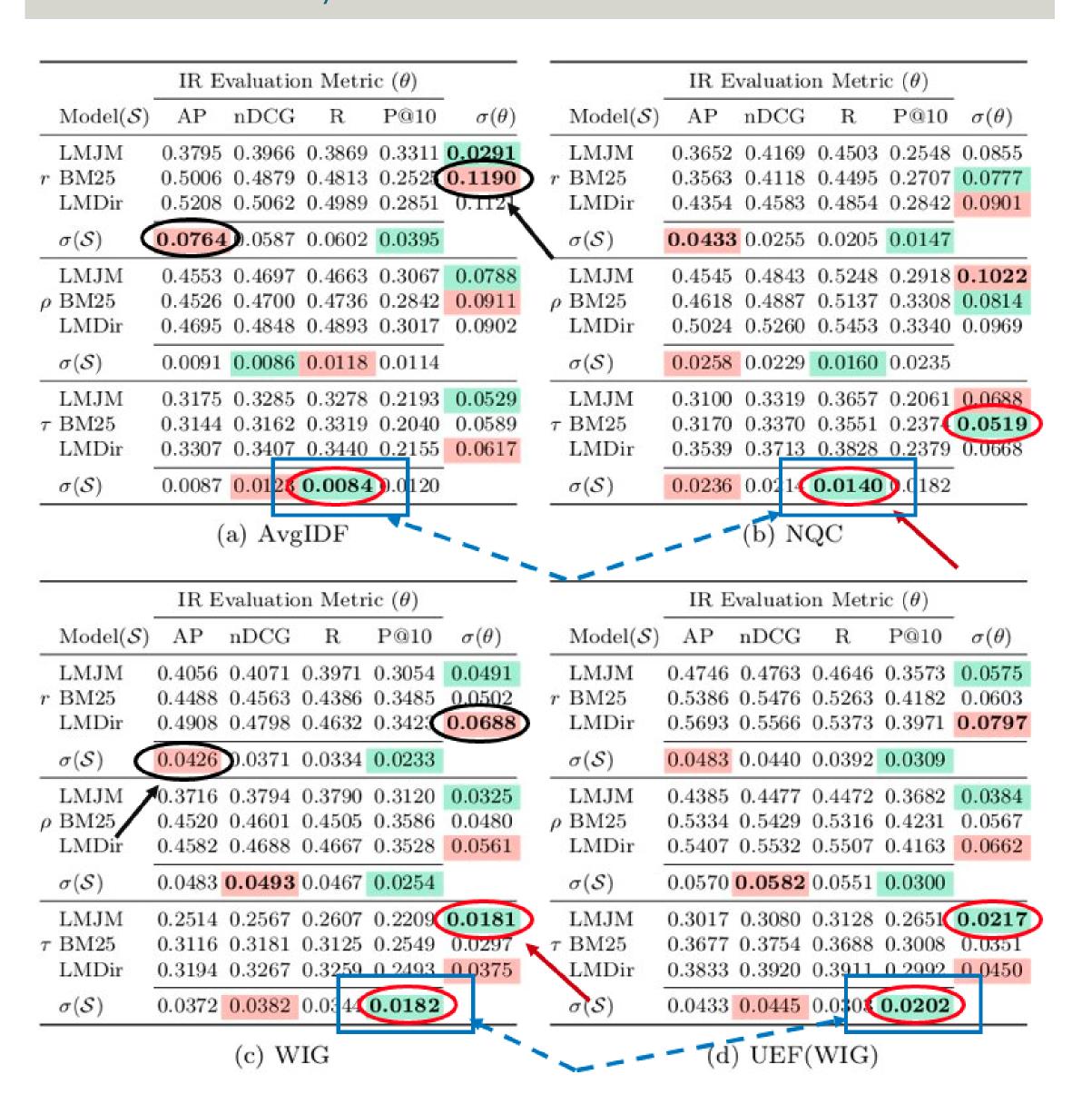
RQ-1: Variations due to IR Evaluation Metrics

- Substantial absolute differences in the QPP outcomes.
- Lower variations with Kendall's τ .
- Lower variances with LMJM.



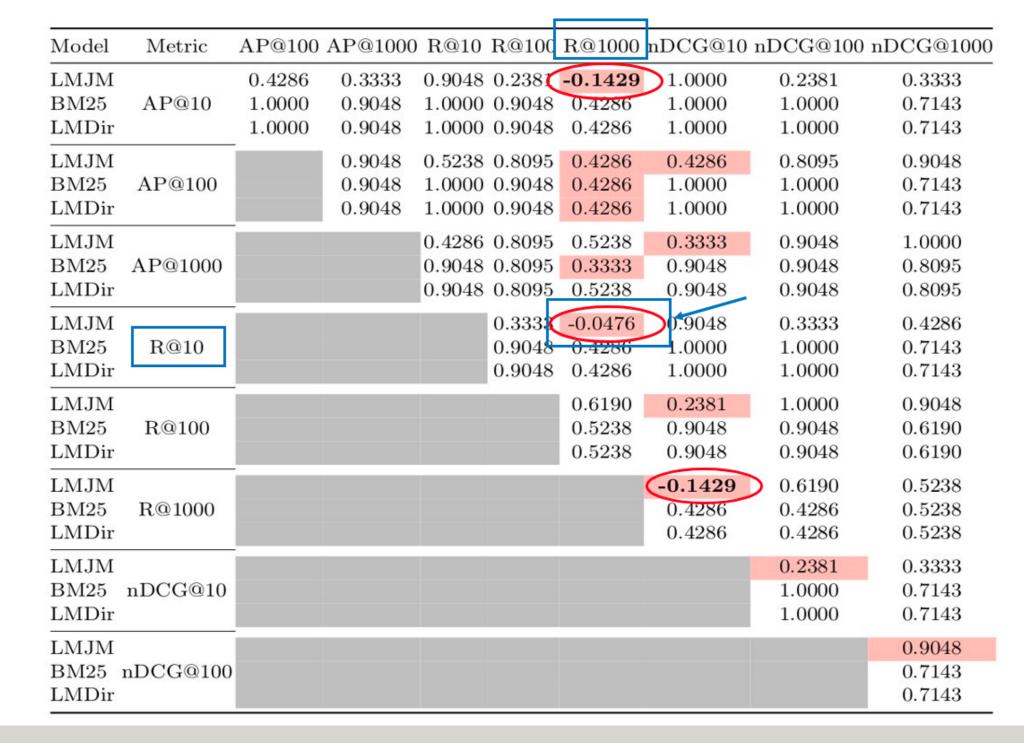
RQ-1: Variations due to IR Models

- Lower variations with Kendall's τ .
- Lower variations across IR models than IR metrics.
- Lack of consistency on which combination of QPP method with IR evaluation context yields the least variance.



RQ-2: Variations due to IR Evaluation Metrics

- LMJM leads to the most instability in the relative ranks.
- Some evaluation metrics are more sensitive to rank cut-off values.



RQ-2: Variations due to IR Models

- Relative ranks of QPP systems are quite stable across IR models.
- LMJM leads to more instability in the QPP outcomes.
- Relative ranks of QPP systems are more stable with Kendall's τ .

P								
Metric	Model	LMJM	BM25	BM25	BM25	LMDir	LMDir	LMDir
		(0.6)	(0.7, 0.3)	(1.0, 1.0)	(0.3, 0.7)	(100)	(500)	(1000)
AP@100		1.0000	0.9048	1.0000	0.9048	0.9048	0.9048	0.9048
nDCG@100	LMJM	1.0000	0.8095	0.9048	0.9048	0.9048	0.8095	0.8095
R@100	(0.3)	0.9048	0.8095	0.9048	1.0000	1.0000	0.9048	0.9048
P@10		1.0000	0.8095	1.0000	0.8095	0.7143	0.7143	1.0000
AP@100			0.9048	1.0000	0.9048	0.9048	0.9048	0.9048
nDCG@100	LMJM		0.8095		0.9048	0.9048	0.8095	0.8095
R@100	(0.6)		0.9048	1.0000	0.9048	0.9048	1.0000	1.0000
P@10			0.8095	1.0000	0.8095	0.7143	0.7143	1.0000
AP@100				0.9048	0.9048	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
nDCG@100	BM25			0.9048	0.9048	0.9048	1.0000	1.0000
R@100	(0.7, 0.3)			0.9048	0.8095	0.8095	0.9048	0.9048
P@10				0.8095	1.0000	0.9048	0.9048	0.8095
AP@100					0.9048	0.9048	0.9048	0.9048
nDCG@100	BM25				1.0000	1.0000	0.9048	0.9048
R@100	(1.0, 1.0)				0.9048	0.9048	1.0000	1.0000
P@10					0.8095	0.7143	0.7143	1.0000
AP@100						1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
nDCG@100	BM25						0.9048	
R@100	(0.3, 0.7)					1.0000		0.9048
P@10	, , ,					0.9048		0.8095
AP@100							1.0000	1.0000
nDCG@100	LMDir						0.9048	0.9048
R@100	(100)						0.9048	0.9048
P@10	()							0.7143
AP@100								1.0000
nDCG@100	LMDir						/	1.0000
R@100	(500)							1.0000
P@10	(/							0.7143

Concluding Remarks

The main takeaway of this work is that any future experiment on QPP should emphasize clear specification of the experimental setup to warrant better reproducibility.