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in Information Retrieval -- Invited Talks -- Web Search Futures: Personal, Collaborative, Social -- IR, NLP, and Visualization -- Image and Natural Language Processing for Multimedia Information Retrieval -- Regular Papers -- A Language Modeling Approach for Temporal Information Needs -- Analyzing Information Retrieval Methods to Recover Broken Web Links -- Between Bags and Trees – Constructional Patterns in Text Used for Attitude Identification -- Improving Medical Information Retrieval with PICO Element Detection -- The Role of Query Sessions in Extracting Instance Attributes from Web Search Queries -- Transliteration Equivalence Using Canonical Correlation Analysis -- Explicit Search Result Diversification through Sub-queries -- Interpreting User Inactivity on Search Results -- Learning to Select a Ranking Function -- Mining Anchor Text Trends for Retrieval -- Predicting Query Performance via Classification -- A Case for Automatic System Evaluation -- Aggregation of Multiple Judgments for Evaluating Ordered Lists -- Evaluation and User Preference Study on Spatial Diversity -- News Comments:Exploring, Modeling, and Online Prediction -- Query Performance Prediction: Evaluation Contrasted with Effectiveness -- A Framework for Evaluating Automatic Image Annotation Algorithms -- BASIL: Effective Near-Duplicate Image Detection Using Gene Sequence Alignment -- Beyond Shot Retrieval: Searching for Broadcast News Items Using Language Models of Concepts -- Ranking Fusion Methods Applied to On-Line Handwriting Information Retrieval -- Improving Query Correctness Using Centralized Probably Approximately Correct (PAC) Search -- Learning to Distribute Queries into Web Search Nodes -- Text Clustering for Peer-to-Peer Networks withProbabilistic Guarantees -- XML Retrieval Using Pruned Element-Index Files -- Category-Based Query Modeling for Entity Search -- Maximum Margin Ranking Algorithms for Information Retrieval -- Query Aspect Based Term Weighting Regularization in Information Retrieval -- Using the Quantum Probability Ranking Principle to Rank Interdependent Documents -- Wikipedia-Based Semantic Smoothing for the Language Modeling Approach to Information Retrieval -- A Performance Prediction Approach to Enhance Collaborative Filtering Performance -- Collaborative Filtering: The Aim of Recommender Systems and the Significance of User Ratings -- Goal-Driven Collaborative Filtering – A Directional Error Based Approach -- Personalizing Web Search with Folksonomy-Based User and Document Profiles -- Tripartite Hidden Topic Models for Personalised Tag Suggestion -- Extracting Multilingual Topics from Unaligned Comparable Corpora -- Improving Retrievability of Patents in Prior-Art Search -- Mining OOV Translations from Mixed-Language Web Pages for Cross Language Information Retrieval -- On Foreign Name Search -- Promoting Ranking Diversity for Biomedical Information Retrieval Using Wikipedia -- Temporal Shingling for Version Identification in Web Archives -- Biometric Response as a Source of Query Independent Scoring in Lifelog Retrieval -- Enabling Interactive Query Expansion through Eliciting the Potential Effect of Expansion Terms -- Evaluation of an Adaptive Search Suggestion System -- How Different Are Language Models andWord Clouds? -- Posters -- Colouring the Dimensions of Relevance -- On Improving Pseudo-Relevance Feedback Using Pseudo-Irrelevant Documents -- Laplacian Co-hashing of Terms and Documents -- Query Difficulty Prediction for Contextual Image Retrieval -- Estimating Translation Probabilities from theWeb for Structured Queries on CLIR -- Using Weighted Tagging to Facilitate Enterprise Search -- An Empirical Study of Query Specificity -- Semantically Enhanced Term Frequency -- Crowdsourcing Assessments for XML Ranked Retrieval -- Evaluating

Server Selection for Federated Search -- A Comparison of Language Identification Approaches on Short, Query-Style Texts -- Filtering Documents with Subspaces -- User's Latent Interest-Based Collaborative Filtering -- Evaluating the Potential of Explicit Phrases for Retrieval Quality -- Developing a Test Collection for the Evaluation of Integrated Search -- Retrieving Customary Web Language to Assist Writers -- Enriching Peer-to-Peer File Descriptors Using Association Rules on Query Logs -- Cross-Language High Similarity Search: Why No Sub-linear Time Bound Can Be Expected -- Exploiting Result Consistency to Select Query Expansions for Spoken Content Retrieval -- Statistics of Online User-Generated Short Documents -- Mining Neighbors' Topicality to Better Control Authority Flow -- Finding Wormholes with Flickr Geotags -- Enhancing N-Gram-Based Summary Evaluation Using Information Content and a Taxonomy -- Demos -- NEAT: News Exploration Along Time -- Opinion Summarization of Web Comments -- EUROGENE: Multilingual Retrieval and Machine Translation Applied to Human Genetics -- Netspeak—Assisting Writers in Choosing Words -- A Data Analysis and Modelling Framework for the Evaluation of Interactive Information Retrieval.

Sommario/riassunto

These proceedings contain the papers presented at ECIR 2010, the 32nd European Conference on Information Retrieval. The conference was organized by the Knowledge Media Institute (KMi), the Open University, in co-operation with Dublin City University and the University of Essex, and was supported by the Information Retrieval Specialist Group of the British Computer Society (BCS- IRSG) and the Special Interest Group on Information Retrieval (ACM SIGIR). It was held during March 28-31, 2010 in Milton Keynes, UK. ECIR 2010 received a total of 202 full-paper submissions from Continental Europe (40%), UK (14%), North and South America (15%), Asia and Australia (28%), Middle East and Africa (3%). All submitted papers were reviewed by at least three members of the international Program Committee. Out of the 202 papers 44 were selected as full research papers. ECIR has always been a conference with a strong student focus. To allow as much interaction between delegates as possible and to keep in the spirit of the conference we decided to run ECIR 2010 as a single-track event. As a result we decided to have two presentation formats for full papers. Some of them were presented orally, the others in poster format. The presentation format does not represent any difference in quality. Instead, the presentation format was decided after the full papers had been accepted at the Program Committee meeting held at the University of Essex. The views of the reviewers were then taken into consideration to select the most appropriate presentation format for each paper.
