

# Modeling Long-term User Behaviors with Diffusion-driven Multi-interest Network for CTR Prediction

## 基于扩散模型驱动的多兴趣网络建模用户长期行为以预测点击率

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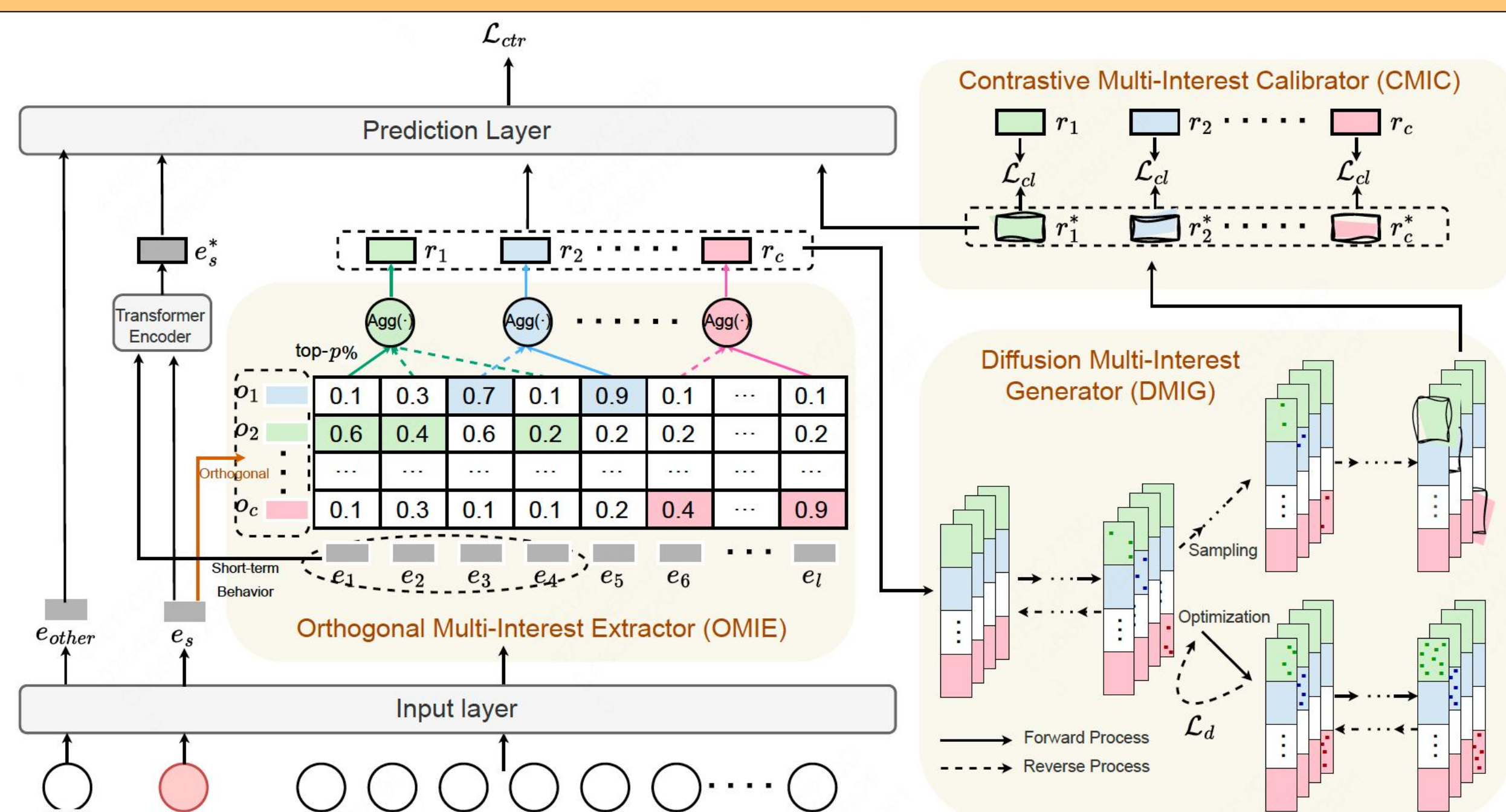
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### Introduction

- Click-Through Rate (CTR) prediction is vital for recommender systems and online advertising, with recent research highlighting the importance of modeling long-term user behaviors.
- Modeling long-term behaviors is challenging due to the vast number of behaviors, noise interference, and computational inefficiency.
- Existing two-stage models improve efficiency by filtering behaviors but often fail to capture the diversity of user interests, leading to limited latent interest spaces.
- Inspired by multi-interest and generative modeling, DiffuMIN (Diffusion-driven Multi-Interest Network) is proposed to thoroughly explore and augment the user interest space for better CTR prediction.

### Methodology



#### Orthogonal Multi-Interest Extractor (OMIE):

- Decomposes the target embedding into multiple orthogonal interest channels.
- Models the relationship between user behaviors and these channels, disentangling and extracting multiple user interests via behavior routing, channel filtering, and interest aggregation.

#### Diffusion Multi-Interest Generator (DMIG):

- Introduces a diffusion module guided by contextual interests and interest channels.
- Generates augmented interests that align with the latent user interest spaces, starting from perturbed user interests rather than random noise for better personalization.

#### Contrastive Multi-Interest Calibrator (CMIC):

- Employs contrastive learning to align generated augmented interests with genuine user preferences, enhancing the quality and diversity of interest representations.

- Prediction Layer:** Aggregated interests, augmented interests, short-term interests, and other features are combined and fed into an MLP for final CTR prediction.

#### Algorithm 1 Diffusion Optimization Phase

Input:  $r_1, \dots, r_c, o_1, \dots, o_c$

Output:  $\mathcal{L}_d$

```
 $\mathcal{L}_d = 0$ 
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $c$  do
   $r_{i,0} \sim q(r_i)$ 
   $t \sim \text{Uniform}(\{1, \dots, T\})$ 
   $\epsilon \sim N(0, 1)$ 
   $g_1 = [r_1, \dots, r_{i-1}, r_{i+1}, \dots, r_c], g_2 = o_i$ 
   $\mathcal{L}_d += \|\epsilon - \epsilon_\theta(\sqrt{\alpha_t}r_{i,0} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_t}\epsilon, t, g_1, g_2)\|_2^2$ 
end for
```

#### Algorithm 2 Diffusion Sampling Phase

Input:  $r_1, \dots, r_c, o_1, \dots, o_c$

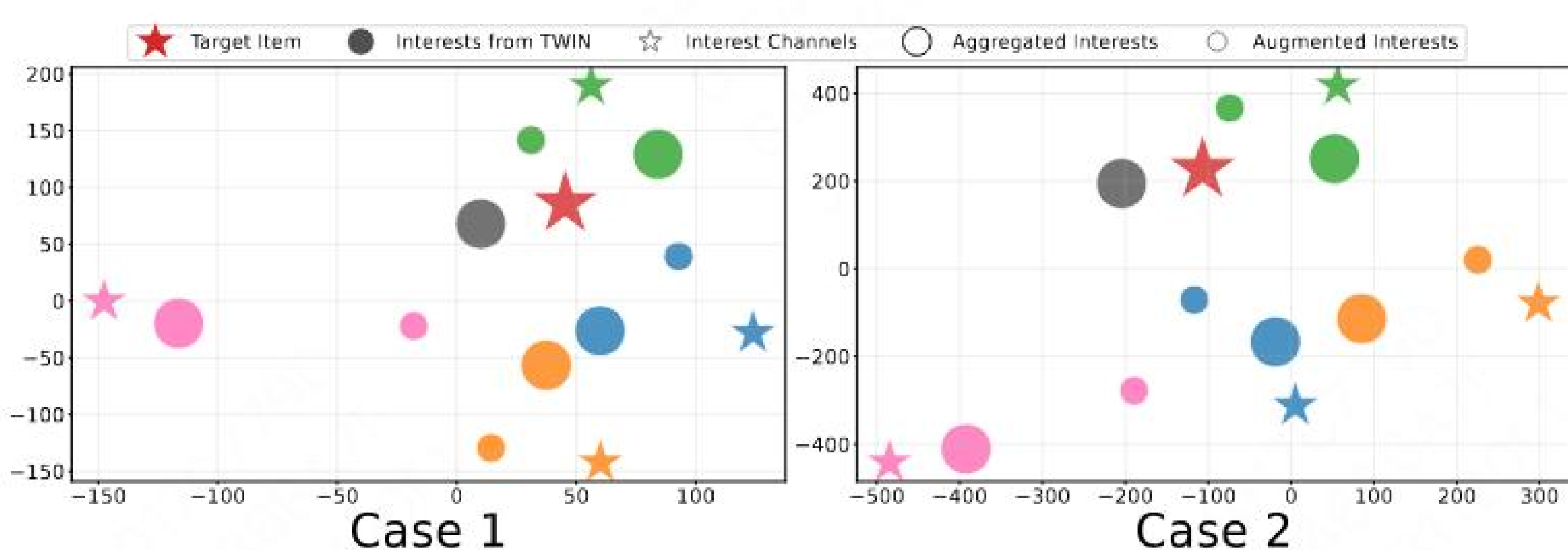
Output:  $r_1^*, \dots, r_c^*$

```
for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $c$  do
   $t \sim \text{Uniform}(\{1, \dots, T\})$ 
   $r_{i,t} = \sqrt{\alpha_t}r_{i,0} + \sqrt{1-\alpha_t}\epsilon$ 
   $r_{i,T}^* \sim q(r_{i,t})$ 
   $g_1 = [r_1, \dots, r_{i-1}, r_{i+1}, \dots, r_c], g_2 = o_i$ 
  for  $t \leftarrow T'$  to 1 do
     $t > 1? z \sim N(0, 1) : z = 0$ 
     $r_{i,t-1}^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha_t}}(r_{i,t}^* - \frac{\beta_t}{\sqrt{1-\alpha_t}}\epsilon_\theta(r_{i,t}^*, t, g_1, g_2)) + \sigma_t z$ 
  end for
   $r_i^* = r_{i,0}^*$ 
end for
```

### Experiments

Dataset	Metric	DIN(S)	CAN(S)	DIN	CAN	SoftSIM	HardSIM	ETA	SDIM	TWIN	TWIN-V2	DiffuMIN
Industry	AUC	0.6740	0.6736	0.6751	0.6748	0.6772	0.6780	0.6778	0.6779	0.6785	<u>0.6788</u>	<b>0.6841</b>
	RelaImpr	0.00%	-0.23%	0.63%	0.45%	1.84%	2.30%	2.18%	2.24%	2.59%	<u>2.76%</u>	<b>5.80%</b>
Alibaba	AUC	0.6125	0.6091	0.6198	0.6184	0.6212	0.6239	0.6220	0.6206	0.6215	0.6220	<b>0.6282</b>
	RelaImpr	0.00%	-3.02%	6.49%	5.24%	7.73%	<u>10.13%</u>	8.44%	7.20%	8.00%	8.44%	<b>13.96%</b>
Ele.me	AUC	0.6363	0.6378	0.6273	0.6284	0.6399	0.6389	0.6398	0.6404	<u>0.6410</u>	0.6400	<b>0.6462</b>
	RelaImpr	0.00%	1.10 %	-6.60%	-5.80%	2.64%	1.90%	2.57%	3.01%	<u>3.45%</u>	2.71%	<b>7.26%</b>

- We conduct extensive offline experiments on three real-world datasets and online A/B testing. Experimental results show that DiffuMIN achieves SOTA performance.



- Case studies visualize that DiffuMIN preserves and expands the user interest space more effectively than traditional models.