

PCANet: Price Change Aware Framework for Mitigating Inconsistencies in Large-Scale Ranking Systems.

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1. Background

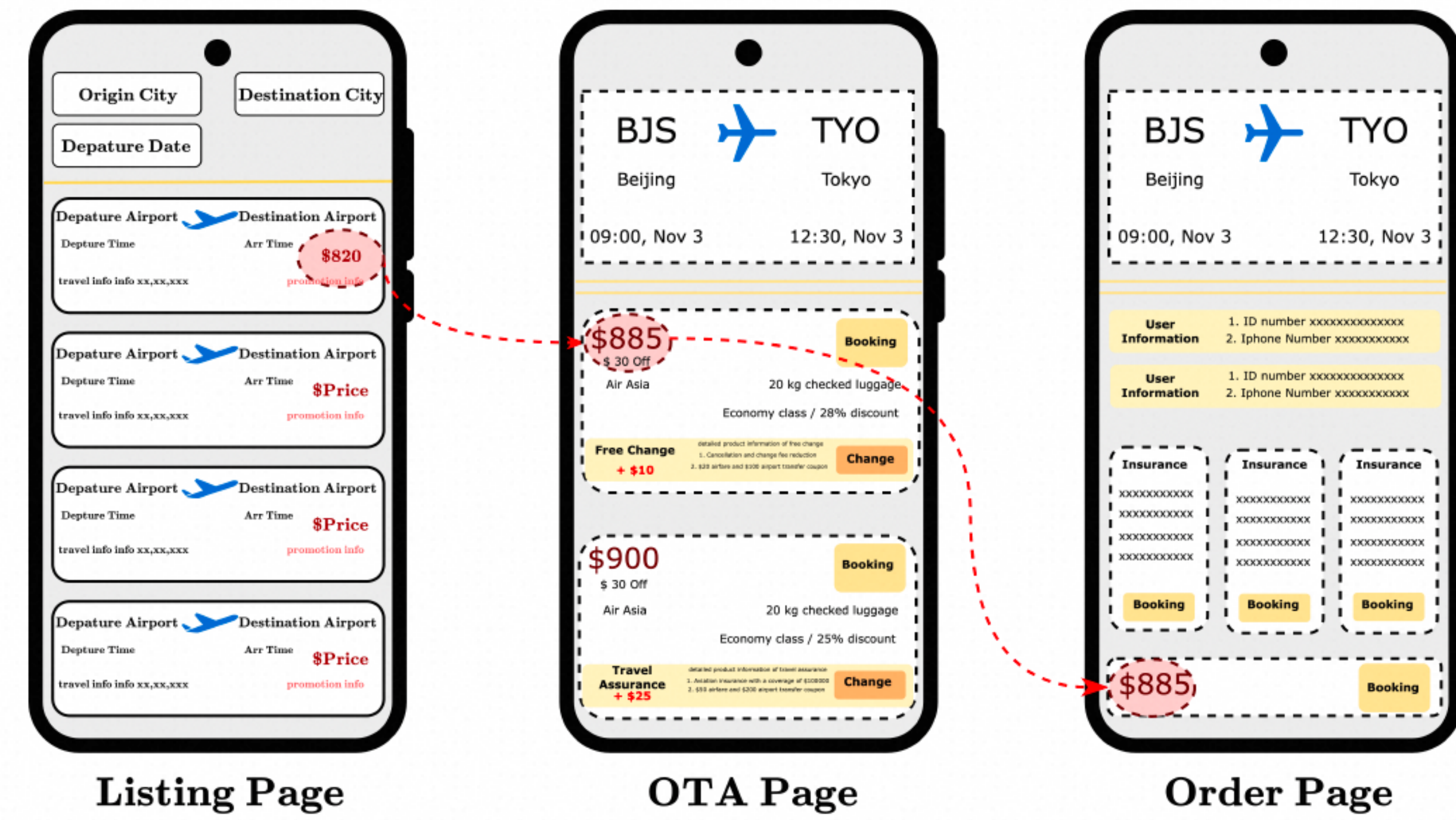


Figure 1: Listing Page: Flight Selection Interface; OTA Page: Cabin and Service Selection Interface; Order Page: Flight Booking Interface.

- Industrial Necessity:** On large-scale Online Travel Platforms (OTPs) like Fliggy, system responsiveness relies on cached fare data to handle massive search traffic. This creates a technical *trade-off* between millisecond-level latency and real-time inventory accuracy.
- The "Price Jump" Phenomenon:** Due to distributed system synchronization latency, a temporal gap emerges between the fare displayed on the listing page and the actual price at the booking stage. This staleness frequently manifests as sudden "*price jumps*" that disrupt the user's booking journey.
- The Core Conflict:** While traditional ranking models excel at relevance and conversion prediction, they operate under the assumption of static pricing, largely ignoring the volatility inherent in real-time airline inventory dynamics.

2. Challenge

- Cognitive Friction & Trust Erosion:** Price fluctuations during the booking funnel represent a significant source of user frustration. These discrepancies act as "*cognitive friction*," eroding platform credibility and directly leading to higher user churn and lost conversions.
- Dynamic Inventory Volatility:** Price volatility is driven by two complex, stochastic mechanisms:
 - Inventory-driven shifts:** Exhaustion of lower-priced cabin buckets triggers an automatic price hike.
 - Dynamic revenue management:** Real-time airline market adjustments that are both frequent and non-deterministic.
- The Modeling Gap:** Existing ranking frameworks lack a mechanism to explicitly model or calibrate against this staleness. Bridging the gap between the cached representations (used for ranking) and real-time price reality is a major, yet previously underexplored, challenge for industrial-scale recommendation systems.

3. Architecture Design(PCANet)

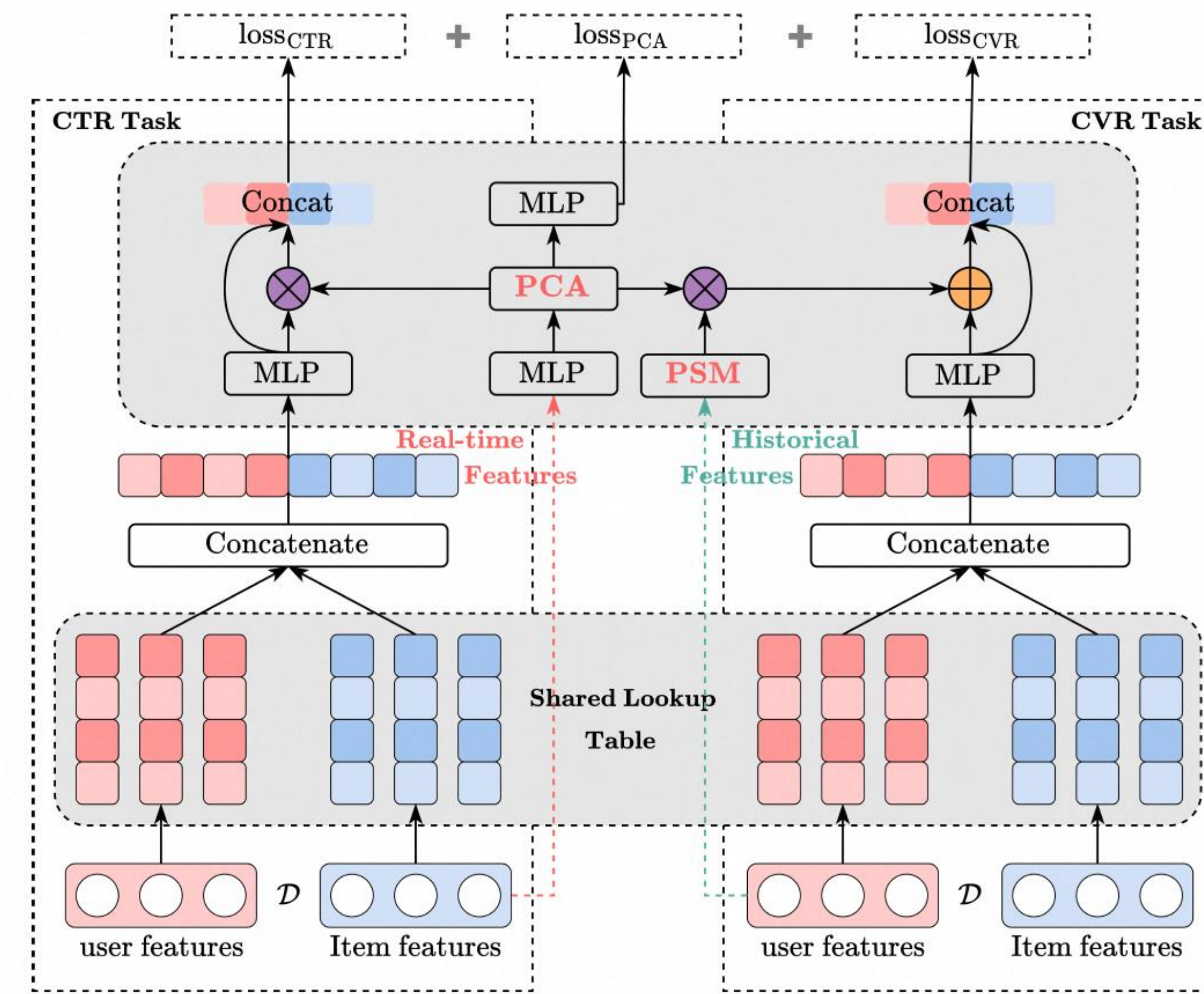


Figure 2: Architecture overview of the proposed framework (PCANet).

Price Consistency Aligning (PCA)

The PCA module treats price inconsistency as a constrained learning problem. By employing a *Monotonic Neural Network*, we encode the industrial heuristic that inventory scarcity and cache staleness are non-decreasing functions of price risk. This yields a calibrated volatility embedding $\mathcal{E}_{pca}$ that quantifies the "jump" probability.

$$\mathcal{E}_{pca} = \sigma(W^{(1)} \dots W^{(l)} x_{rt} + b^{(l)}), \quad \text{s.t. } W^{(l)} \geq 0$$
$$\mathcal{L}_{PCA} = \frac{1}{|D|} \sum_{f \in D} |\hat{\Delta}_p(f) - \max(0, p_f^{order} - p_f^{list})|^2$$
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{pca}}{\partial c} \geq 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{pca}}{\partial q} \geq 0, \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_{pca}}{\partial i} \leq 0$$

Price Sensitive Matching (PSM)

The PSM module models heterogeneous price sensitivity. Using a *Price Attention Network (PAN)*, it dynamically aligns the current candidate's volatility signal $\mathcal{E}_{pca}$ with the user's historical price-related actions S_u . This generates a personalized sensitivity vector h_u^{sens} that reflects the user's unique tolerance threshold.

$$\alpha_t = \text{softmax}_t(\text{score}(\mathcal{E}_{pca}, e_{st})), \quad h_u^{sens} = \sum_{t=1}^T \alpha_t \cdot e_{st}$$

Residual Feature Fusion & Calibration

PCANet integrates the volatility risk and user sensitivity via a *residual matching structure*. This mechanism "*calibrates*" the ranking scores, allowing the system to adaptively down-weight volatile itineraries for sensitive users while preserving options for those with higher price elasticity.

$$\mathbf{x}_{match} = (h_u^{sens} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{pca}') \oplus \text{MLP}_{main}(e_u, e_f)$$

4. Offline Evaluation

We conduct comprehensive evaluations on a massive industrial dataset of 2 billion samples, validating PCANet's superior ability to optimize ranking relevance while maintaining price consistency through systematic ablation studies and multi-metric benchmarking against state-of-the-art frameworks.

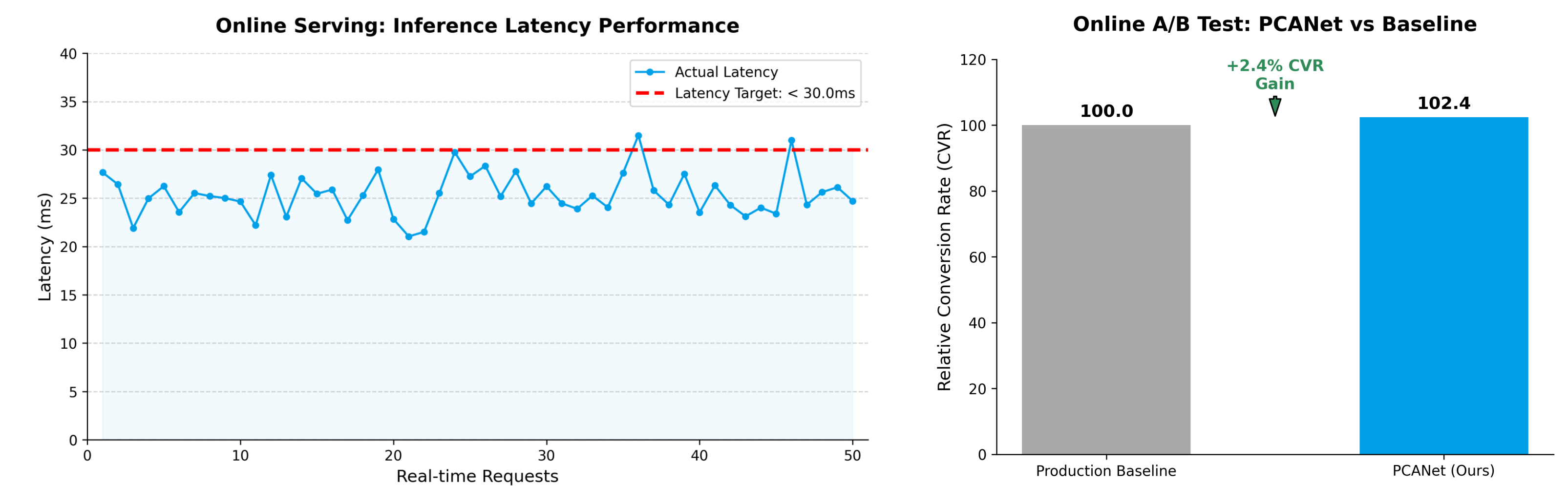
Offline evaluations on production datasets demonstrate that PCANet consistently achieves state-of-the-art performance, significantly surpassing competitive baselines (e.g., DIN, PLE, ATIM) across all ranking and recommendation metrics (AUC, GAUC, HR). Ablation studies further validate the necessity of the PCA and PSM modules, confirming their pivotal role in enhancing ranking accuracy and resolving price-consistency challenges.

Methods	TOP ₅	TOP ₁₀	GAUC	AUC
DIN	0.5573	0.5721	0.5690	0.7516
CPNet	0.5912	0.6013	0.6112	0.7861
DCRNet	0.5886	0.6002	0.5936	0.7802
PlanRanker	0.5891	0.6121	0.6102	0.7688
ESMM	0.5895	0.6099	0.6109	0.7712
PLE	0.5901	0.6126	0.6116	0.7884
ATIM	0.6013	0.6201	0.6219	0.7916
PCANet(ours)	0.6175	0.6320	0.6317	0.8314

Table 2: Ablation Study of PCANet.

Methods	TOP ₅	TOP ₁₀	GAUC	AUC
w/o Sec. 3.2	0.5992	0.6187	0.6210	0.8124
w/o Sec. 3.3	0.6012	0.6206	0.6214	0.8203

5. System Deployment Design & Online A/B Test



Deployment & Efficiency

- High Efficiency:** Online inference latency is consistently maintained below 30 ms, meeting stringent real-time responsiveness requirements.
- Scalable Architecture:** Deployed on a distributed TensorFlow framework, ensuring efficient scalability for large-scale industrial use without sacrificing training efficiency.

Online A/B Test

- +2.4% CVR Lift :** Achieved a significant +2.4% increase in Conversion Rate (CVR) compared to the production baseline in a two-week live A/B test.
- Proven Robustness:** Demonstrated superior performance in handling rapid data shifts and sparsity, especially during high-traffic holiday periods.