

Multimedia searching is usually realized by means of text search, where a large dataset is sorted with respect to a relevance to a given text query. However, if users search for just one scene or image, a sequential browsing of a larger result set is often necessary, without a guarantee that the object is found in a reasonable time. This work focuses on methods relying on relevance feedback for more effective searching in a large collection of one million images. Several relevance update and display selection approaches are compared using simulations of relevance feedback. Our experiments reveal that the investigated models are a benefit to modern multimedia search engines.