## Merge-Tie-Judge: Low-Cost Preference Judgments with Ties

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Two rankings from system S_1 and S_2:
       S_1: d_3, d_1, d_2
      S_2: d_5, d_4, d_2, d_1
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Preference judgments achieve better quality;

•Require  $O(N_d \log N_d)$  judgments, which are too expensive for practical usage;

Graded judgments on five documents:  $d_1: 0, d_2: 1, d_3: 1, d_4: 1, d_5: 2$ Preference judgments:  $d_1 \prec d_2, d_1 \prec d_3, \cdots, d_3 \sim d_4, d_3 \prec d_5, d_4 \prec d_5$ 

A ground-truth document ranking:  $d_1 \prec d_2 \sim d_3 \sim d_4 \prec d_5$ Represented as tie partitions:  $\{d_1\} \prec \{d_2, d_3, d_4\} \prec \{d_5\}$ 

Merge-Tie-Judge

Theoretically, employing ties could reduce the number of judgments to  $O(2N_t \log N_t +$  $N_d$ ) [1] over  $N_d$  documents and  $N_t$  tie partitions;

> This work attempts to implement th finding.



**Ties cluster documents:** compare among clusters instead of documents

- $O(2N_t \log N_t + N_d)$  is achievable only when tie partitions are recognized beforehand
- Henceforth, prioritize the pairs that are more likely to be tied during judgments

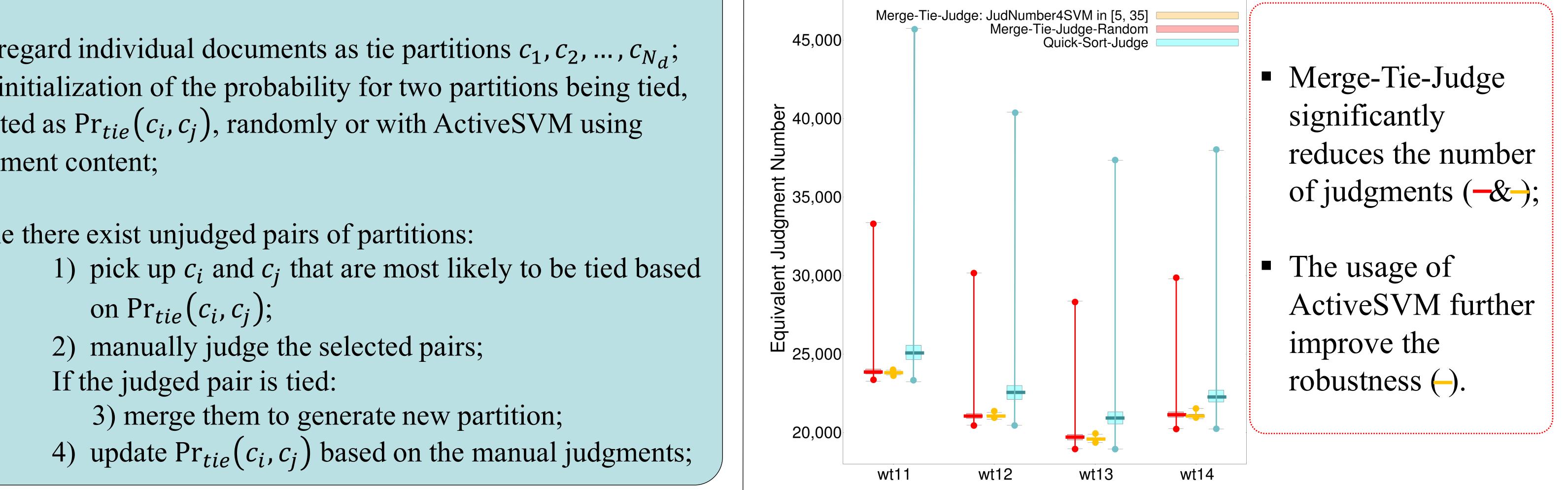
## Algorithm

0.1) regard individual documents as tie partitions  $c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_{N_d}$ ; 0.2) initialization of the probability for two partitions being tied, denoted as  $Pr_{tie}(c_i, c_j)$ , randomly or with ActiveSVM using document content;

While there exist unjudged pairs of partitions:

Dataset: graded judgments from TREC Web Track 2011–2014 for ad-hoc task including 200 queries.

## Number of judgments required to obtain the same ground truth.



[1] Kai Hui and Klaus Berberich. Low-cost preference judgment via ties. In Proceedings of the 39th European Conference on IR Research on Advances in Information Retrieval, ECIR2017, 626-632.

