## An ELO-Based Evaluation of Player Performance in LoL Esports

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#### Introduction

- Data analytics are frequently used in "traditional" sports
- Can be used to rank players and teams in more informative ways than wins and losses
- No quantitative ranking system currently exists for esports
- Is it possible to replicate methods used in traditional sports?

#### **Traditional ELO System**

• Player i has probability  $f(R_i - R_j)$  to defeat player j, where

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{\frac{-2}{\sigma^2}}}$$

Update ratings using

$$R_i^* = R_i + K\Delta_{ij}(S_{ij} - \mu_{ij})$$

Actual result

$$S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if player } i \text{ defeats player } j, \\ 0 & \text{if player } j \text{ defeats player } i, \\ 0.5 & \text{if players } i \text{ and } j \text{ make a draw} \end{cases}$$

Predicted result

$$\mu_{ij} = f(R_i - R_j)$$

- K-Factor determines "level of recency bias"
- lacktriangle Margin of victory modifier  $\Delta_{ij}$
- 500 gold = 1 point, draw if gold difference less than 500

#### **Modified ELO System**

ELOs correspond to predicted score and we use

$$g(x) = f(x) - 0.5$$

Update ratings using

$$R_i^* = R_i + Kg((X_i - X_j) - (R_i - R_j))$$

Actual result

$$X_i - X_j$$

Predicted result

$$R_i - R_j$$

- When results are > 0, win, when results are < 0, lose
- $1000 = \eta_n g_n$ ,  $\eta_n$  depends on position,  $X_i = \eta_n g_i$

#### Gold as a Points System

- It is well-known that team that earns more gold usually wins
- Teams that earn more gold perform better overall
- Quantified using Pythagorean Winrate

$$W\% = \frac{PF^n}{PF^n + PA^n}$$

### **Updating Algorithm**

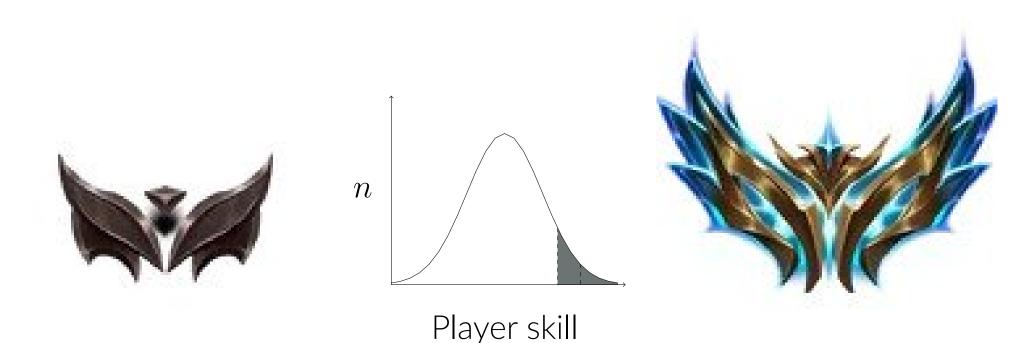
- Data was collected from Oracle's Elixir, includes 2019 Spring to 2023 Spring for LCS, LEC, LCK, 2021 Summer to 2023 Spring for LPL
- Initialize all players to 1000 ELO
- Convert all gold to gold per 30 minutes
- For each match, update using f(x) (Traditional) and g(x) (Modified), repeat
- Regress back to mean after every season using

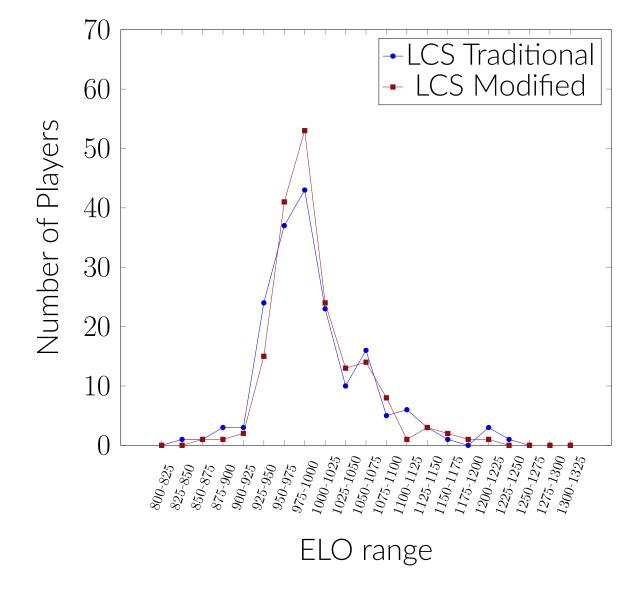
$$R_i * = 1000k + R_i(1 - k)$$

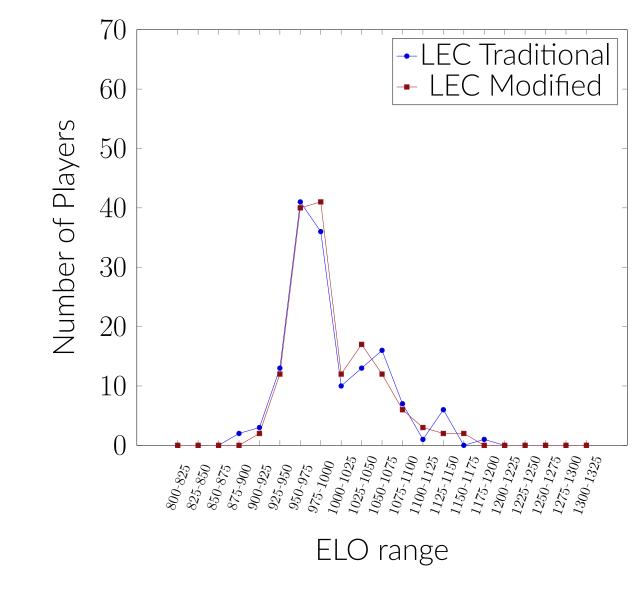
• Probability of player i's victory is  $\mu_{ij}$ , mean over all  $\mu_{ij}$  is probability of team's victory (assumes all players contribute equally)

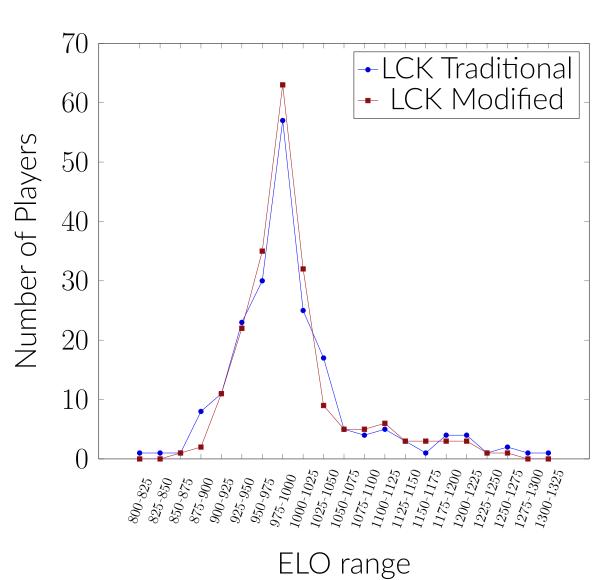
#### **General Results**

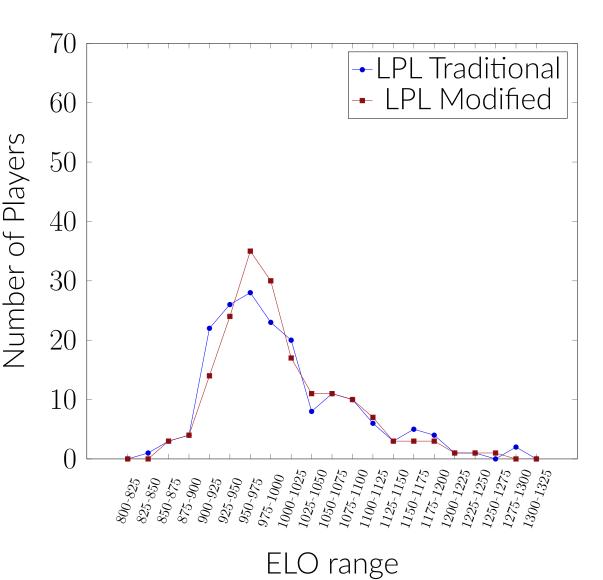
About  $\frac{2}{3}$  of players in each league are rated below 1000, which is the mean ELO. Consider a distribution of the skill of all LoL players, where the dashed line represents 1000 ELO and the shaded area represents professional players.











#### **Ideal K-Factor**

• Traditional:

$$MSE = \sum (S_{ij} - \mu_{ij})^2$$

Modified:

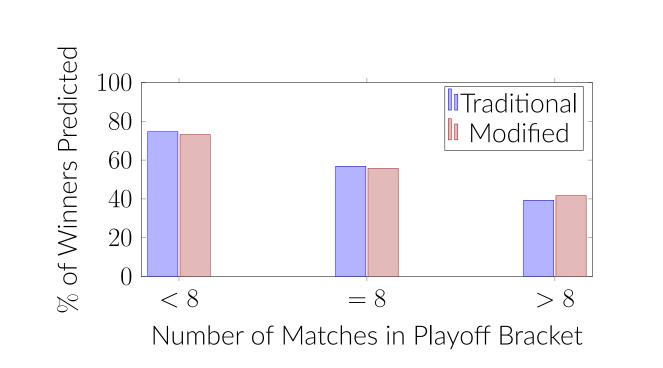
$$MSE = \sum ((X_i - X_j) - (R_i - R_j))^2$$

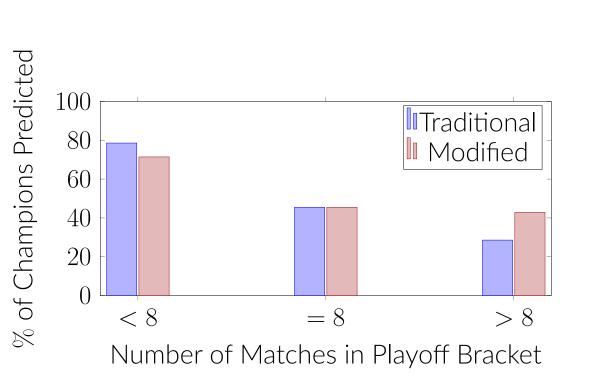
• Higher than K-Factors used for playoffs

League	Traditional	Modified
LCS	39.5	36.5
LEC	35.5	35
LCK	44.5	41
LPL	35	34

#### **Playoff Predictions**

- K-Factors
- Traditional K = 20
- Modified K=15
- One point is assigned for correctly predicting the winner of a match (March Madness).





#### **Difficulty in Predicting Playoffs**

- There could be multiple paths to the final
- Many more matches are played
- Rematches: excluding the LPL, losing teams were 8-4 in rematches

#### Conclusions

- Distribution of player ELO correctly reflects the expected distribution of skill
- K-Factors suggest that experience is more important in playoffs than recent success
- Model is much better at predicting smaller playoff brackets, especially single-elimination
- We would expect to have similar success predicting individual matches

#### **Future Research**

- Single game predictions, margin of victory (Modified System)
- Dynamic K-Factor
- Other in-game factors (champion, vision, etc.)
- Cross-league comparisons, World Championship
- Team Synergy

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#### References

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