Webis at TREC 2021: Deep Learning, Health Misinformation, and Podcasts Track

Deep Learning Track

Features

Overview

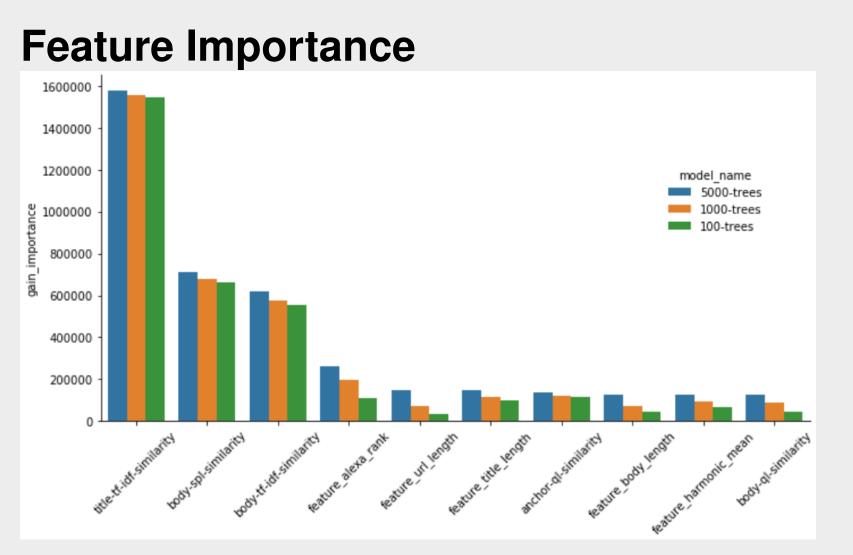
- Three runs with LambdaMART
- Focus: Anchor text features

50 features

- 36 Query-Document features
- Anchor Text, Title, Body, URL
- 8 Document features
- 6 Query features

Run	Trees	Features
webis-dl-1	5 k	all 50
webis-dl-2	5 k	41 (no anchors)
webis-dl-3	1 k	all 50

Query-Document Document/Domain Query Count Count Description Count Description Description 5W1H Term frequency 4 URL length TF · IDF 4 Slashes in URL Length in tokens **GPE Entities** 4 Dots in Host BM25 score 4 Body length **ORG** Entities F2 exp score F2 log score 4 Title length Person Entities QL score 4 Pagerank Comparative 4 Harmonic Mean QLJM score PL2 score 4 Alexa Rank SPL score Total



Results

	nDCG@3	nDCG@10	P@1	P@3	P@10	MRR@10
webis-dl-1	0.6267	0.5831	0.9123	0.8480	0.7368	0.9356
webis-dl-2	0.6099	0.5747	0.9123	0.8421	0.7298	0.9396
webis-dl-3	0.6323	0.5918	0.9298	0.8596	0.7456	0.9488
baseline	0.5369	0.5116	0.7544	0.7427	0.6684	0.8367

Health Misinformation Track

RQ: Does argumentative re-ranking axioms improve the "helpfulness" while reducing the "harmfulness" of rankings for so called argumentative queries / questions?

Retrieval and Re-ranking

- Two baseline runs: BM25 and MonoT5
- Four re-rankings with 3 argumentative axioms

Runs

- -ax1: at least 1 axiom decides to swap document positions
- -ax3: all 3 axioms decide to swap document positions

The top-20 initial results are re-ranked with the weighted preferences (swap document positions or not) of the 3 axioms.

Ex.: ArgUC (Argumentative Units Count): Favor documents which contain more argumentative units.

Given:

Output

Outpu

 $\textbf{IF } count(Arg_{D_1}) > count(Arg_{D_2}) \textbf{ THEN } rank(D_1, Q) > rank(D_2, Q)$ QTArg (Query Term Occurrence in Argumentative Units) : Favor documents with the query terms

QTPArg (Query Term Position in Argumentative Units): Favor documents where the first appearance of a query term in an argumentative unit is closer to the beginning of the document.

Argumentative units (premises and claims) are identified with the BiLSTM-CNN-CRF argument tagging tool TARGER (Chernodub et al., 2019).

Run	Compatibility		nD	nDCG (binary)			P@10 (binary)	
	Help	Harm	U/Co	U/Cr	U/Co/Cr	U/Co	Incor.	
webis-bm25 (initial) webis-bm25-ax1 webis-bm25-ax3	0.1292 0.1339 0.1318	0.1474	0.4325	0.4856 0.4877 0.4859	0.3796 0.3880 0.3802	0.3088 0.3088 0.3088	0.2844	
webis-t5 (initial) webis-t5-ax1 webis-t5-ax3	0.1314 0.1297 0.1327	0.1449	0.2362	0.2618 0.2645 0.2632	0.1912 0.1896 0.1907	0.3235 0.3471 0.3412	0.3344	

U: Usefulness, Co: correctness, Cr: Credibility

Podcasts Track

Retrieval Task

- Four runs for podcast retrieval, all with BM25
- Classification for re-ranking
- SVM trained with own annotations on Entertaining, Subjective, Discussion
- Multiplying confidence with BM25 score

Runs

- webis_pc_bs: no re-ranking
- webis_pc_cola: COLA audio embeddings

Criterion	Run	nDCG@30	nDCG@1000	P@10
Entertaining	Webis_pc_bs	0.1182	0.2330	0.0975
	Webis_pc_cola	0.0522	0.1748	0.0450
	Webis_pc_rob	0.0351	0.1584	0.0275
	Webis_pc_co_rob	0.0332	0.1620	0.0275
Subjective	Webis_pc_bs	0.1725	0.3435	0.2000
	Webis_pc_cola	0.0591	0.2443	0.0600
	Webis_pc_rob	0.0371	0.2250	0.0350
	Webis_pc_co_rob	0.0430	0.2320	0.0550
Discussion	Webis_pc_bs	0.1619	0.3208	0.1600
	Webis_pc_cola	0.0598	0.2289	0.0625

close to argumentative units.

Summarization Task

Two runs: abstractive and extractive

Runs

- webis_pc_abstr: DistilBART abstractive summarization
- Input: 5 most entertaining sentences + their 5 previous and following ones
- webis_pc_extr: TextRank extractive summarization

Output: 10 sentences with highest entertainment-biased TextRank

Run	EGFB score	E	G F B
Webis_pc_abstr	0.2332	0	6 33 154