Research on DistilBERT and ALBERT

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1 Introduction

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) brought major improvements to NLP tasks but is large and computationally expensive. DistilBERT and ALBERT were developed to address these issues while maintaining high performance.

2 DistilBERT

Definition: DistilBERT is a compressed version of BERT created using Knowledge Distillation. It is 40% smaller, 60% faster, and retains about 97% of BERT's performance.

Knowledge Distillation: DistilBERT is trained by imitating a large BERT teacher model, learning not only from labels but also from the probability distributions of the teacher.

Applications: Text classification, question answering, and named entity recognition.

3 ALBERT

Definition: ALBERT (A Lite BERT) drastically reduces the number of parameters through techniques like Weight Sharing and Factorized Embedding Parameterization.

Features: Smaller embedding matrices, shared parameters across layers, and efficient training. ALBERT often achieves equal or better performance than BERT.

Applications: General NLP tasks, especially in resource-constrained environments.

4 Comparison

Feature	DistilBERT	ALBERT
Compression	Knowledge Distillation	Weight Sharing + Factor-
Method		ized Embedding
Model Size	40% smaller than BERT	Much smaller (due to pa-
		rameter sharing)
Speed	60% faster than BERT	Faster training & inference
Accuracy	\sim 97% of BERT	Sometimes better than
		BERT
Best Use Case	Prioritize speed	Prioritize memory efficiency

5 Conclusion

DistilBERT offers near-BERT accuracy with higher speed, while ALBERT is optimal when memory efficiency is critical. Both models demonstrate how to scale down BERT for practical use cases.