Span-based Joint Entity and Relation Extraction with Transformer Pre-training

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这篇其实跟上一篇一样,也是为了解决NER的实体重叠问题,转而搞起了spanbased。

感觉大体上没什么差异, 只不过是模型结构与编码方法的变化。

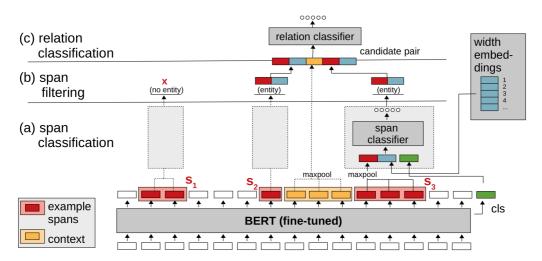


Figure 1. Our approach towards joint entity and relation extraction SpERT first passes a token sequence through BERT. Then, (a) all spans within the sentence are classified into entity types, as illustrated for three sample spans s_1, s_2, s_3 (red), (b) Spans classified as non-entites (here, s_1) are filtered. (c) All pairs of remaining entities (here, (s_2, s_3)) are combined with their context (the span s_1, s_2, s_3) the entities, yellow) and classified into relations.

(1) span classification

对于一个span要怎么分类呢?

首先经过BERT的encode,然后把这个span的embedding全部聚合起来,paper 用的是max-pooling

然后concat上一个表示这个span长度的向量(类似于look-up table)

$$\mathbf{e}(s) := f(\mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{e}_{i+1}, ..., \mathbf{e}_{i+k}) \circ \mathbf{w}_{k+1}.$$

这个就是这个span的representation了。

为了分类,就把这个span的representation concat上context的表示,这个用的是[cls]对应的输出,用它来代表整个sentence的信息之后通过一个softmax来进行分类(这个entity是什么类型的entity,或者是NOne)

$$\mathbf{x}^s := \mathbf{e}(s) \circ \mathbf{c}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}^s = \operatorname{softmax} \left(W^s \cdot \mathbf{x}^s + \mathbf{b}^s \right)$$

(2) Span Filtering

把none的span丢掉,然后其实也limit了span的长度最大是10. paper说这样能够让时间复杂度是O(n)。

我想了一下,如果长度L,那么有L(L+1)/2 个可能,所以O(n^2) 如果变成10、那么O(10n) = O(n)

那这么说,前面那篇 span-level的实验的时候也limit了,那也是O(n)咯。

(3) relation classification

首先把两个span的representation e(s1) e(s2)拿过来

然后呢,paper提出,用这两个span中间的context(max-pooling之)比用整个句子context更好

$$\mathbf{x}_1^r := \mathbf{e}(s_1) \, \circ \, \mathbf{c}(s_1, s_2) \, \circ \, \mathbf{e}(s_2)$$
$$\mathbf{x}_2^r := \mathbf{e}(s_2) \, \circ \, \mathbf{c}(s_1, s_2) \, \circ \, \mathbf{e}(s_1).$$

Both \mathbf{x}_1^r and \mathbf{x}_2^r are passed through a single-layer classifier:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{1/2}^r := \sigma \Big(W^r \cdot \mathbf{x}_{1/2}^r + \mathbf{b}^r \Big)$$

实验再:

- CoNLL04
- SciERC
- ADE

我觉得比较没谱的是:为啥不跟上一篇那个再ACE2005比一下?感觉两篇差不多啊,只不过这篇用了BERT。 其实本质上就是span + fine-tune BERT吧?