

# Efficient Document-level Event Extraction via Pseudo-Trigger-aware Pruned Complete Graph

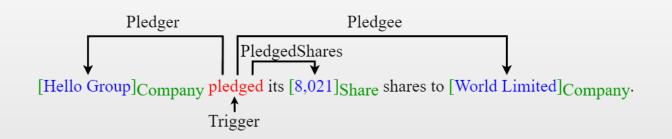
Tong Zhu<sup>1</sup>, Xiaoye Qu<sup>2</sup>, Wenliang Chen<sup>1</sup>, Zhefeng Wang<sup>2</sup>,

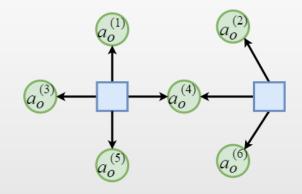
Baoxing Huai<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas Yuan<sup>2</sup>, Min Zhang<sup>1</sup>

https://github.com/Spico197/DocEE



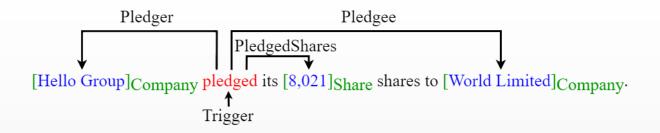


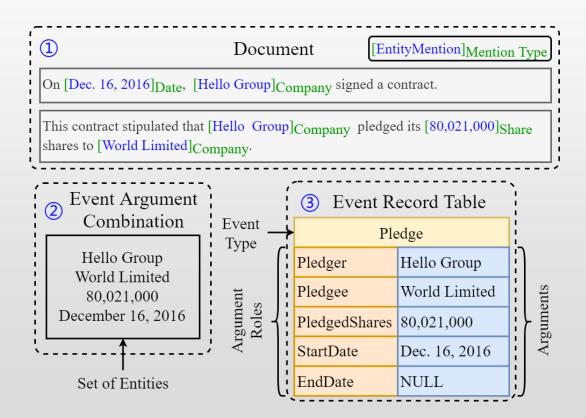


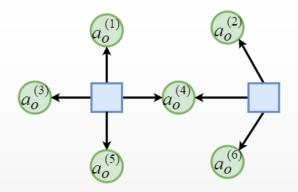


Annotated-Trigger-centered Trees

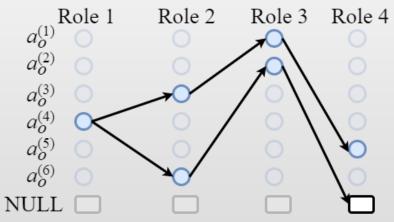
### 引言: 篇章事件抽取





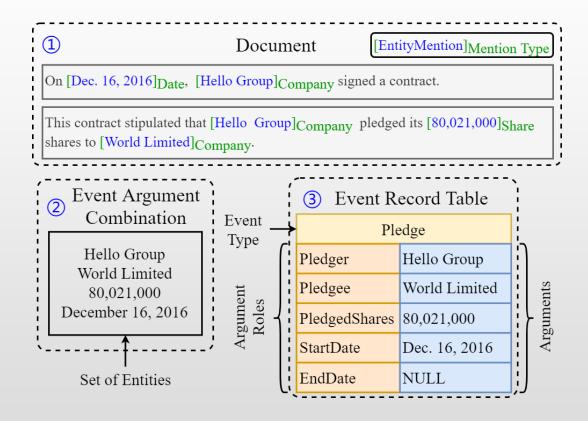


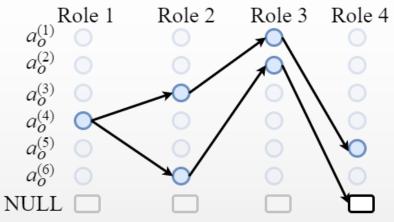
Annotated-Trigger-centered Trees



Directed Acyclic Graph w/o Annotated Triggers

## 引言: 任务难点和痛点

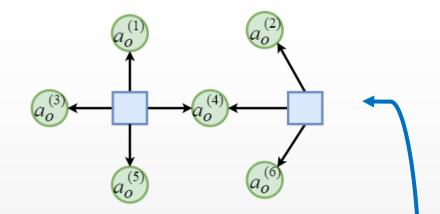




Directed Acyclic Graph w/o Annotated Triggers

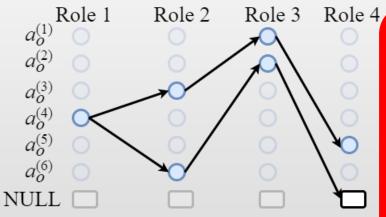
- 任务本身的难点:
  - 无触发词
  - 长文本处理
- 当前方法的痛点:
  - 训练慢: 4-8卡跑将近一周
  - 推理时消耗资源多

- Annotated Trigger
- Pseudo Trigger
- Ordinary Argument
- ☐ NULL

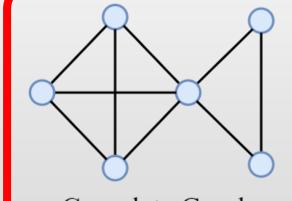


Annotated-Trigger-centered Trees

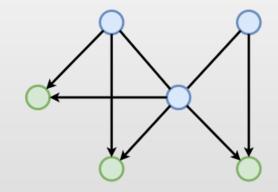
如果每个事件实例只选择一个核心论元,则退化为句级事件抽取中的常用组合方法



Directed Acyclic Graph w/o Annotated Triggers



Complete Graph w/o Annotated Triggers

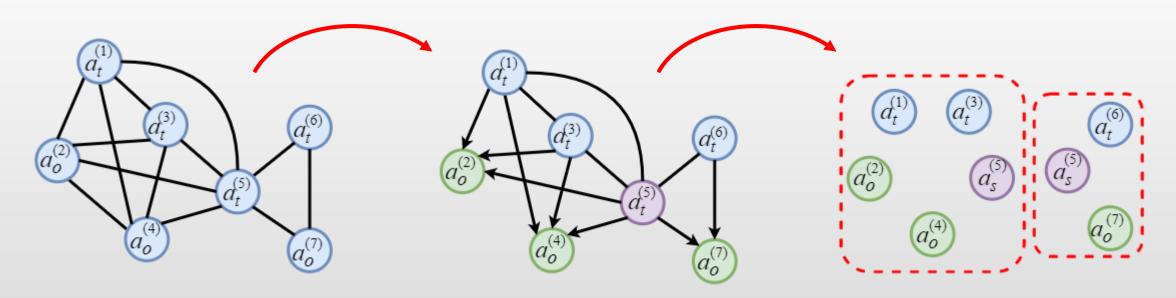


Pruned Complete Graph w/o Annotated Triggers

通过选择重要的论元,可以进行剪枝操作

如何选择最"重要"的论元, 从而构建为剪枝完全图?

如何根据构建的图解码出一个事件组合?



触发词在事件抽取中究竟承担什么角色?或者有什么特征?

- 存在性 (Existence): 触发词在实例中必须存在,从而指示 (identify) 事件实例
- 区分性 (Distinguishability): 触发词不被共享,可以区分不同的事件实例

可以使用一组论元角色 R 对应的 论元 作为 事件实例的"伪触发词"

一组论元角色R的存在性 =  $\frac{R$ 对应的论元中,至少有一个论元在实例中存在的数量整个事件实例的数量

一组论元角色R的区分性 =  $\frac{R$ 对应的论元中,至少有一个论元在实例中存在的数量整个事件实例的数量

重要性 = 存在性 × 区分性

Document  $\mathcal{D}_1$ 

<b>_</b>						
<b>(</b>	Plankton					
$\stackrel{\bigstar}{\sim}$	Krabs					
	NULL					
<u>#</u>	Dec. 16, 2016					

<u></u>						
<b>(</b>	Plankton					
☆	Sandy					
	NULL					
<b>a</b>	NULL					

<u></u>						
<b>(</b>	Squidward					
☆	Pearl					
	3,456,000					
<u></u>	Nov. 16, 2016					

Document  $\mathcal{D}_2$ 

<b>₫</b>						
	Patrick					
$\stackrel{\wedge}{\Sigma}$	NULL					
	6,800					
<u>#</u>	Jan. 16, 1993					

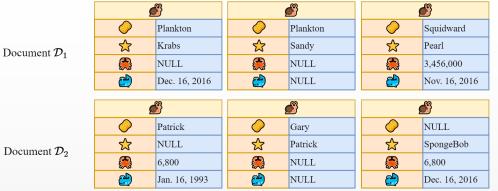
<u>~</u> "						
<b>(</b>	Gary					
$\stackrel{\bigstar}{\square}$	Patrick					
	NULL					
<b><del>()</del></b>	NULL					

<b>_</b>							
	NULL						
$\stackrel{\wedge}{\Sigma}$	SpongeBob						
	6,800						
	Dec. 16, 2016						

# 伪触发词的选择

#### **ACL-IJCAI-SIGIR**

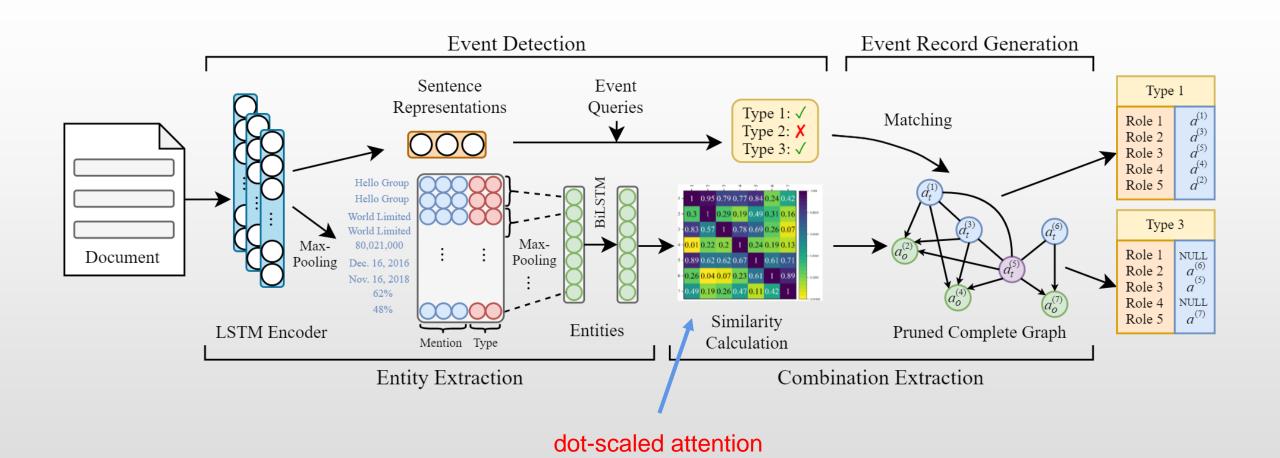


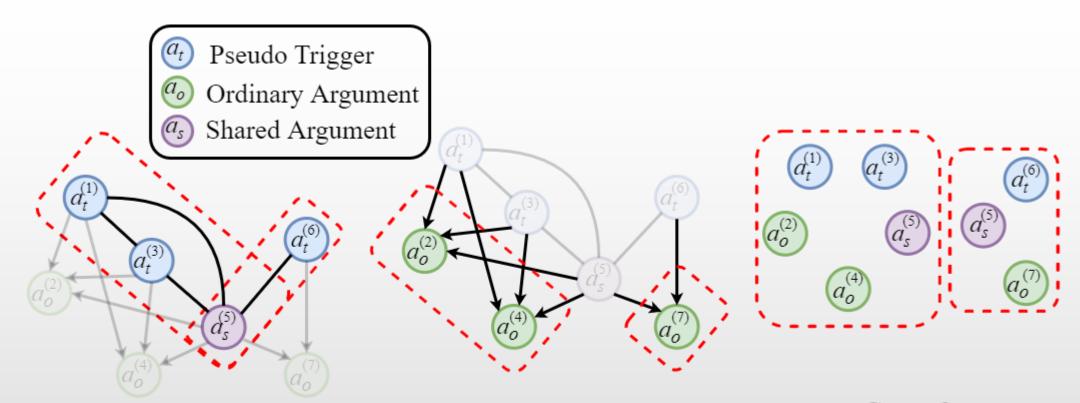


Document  $\mathcal{D}_1$ 

		·			
	Roles	Existence	Distinguishability	Importance	Sort 🔻
	{⊘,☆}	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$1 \times 1 = 1$ —	<b>-</b> { <b>∅</b> ,☆} <b>✓</b>
1 1 1	{ <b>⊘</b> , <b>∰</b> }	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$\frac{0+0+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$1  imes rac{4}{6} = rac{2}{3} \sqrt{2}$	<b>/</b> { <b>⊘</b> , <b>₾</b> }
For $ \mathcal{R} =2$	{♦,♣}	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$1 \times 1 = 1$	<b>/</b> { <b>☆</b> , <b>♠</b> }
$ \mathbf{s}  = 6 \text{ records}$	<b>{☆</b> , <b>急</b> }	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$1 \times 1 = 1$	<b>√</b> { <b>☆</b> , <b>ඪ</b> }
	{☆,ඪ}	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$1 \times 1 = 1$	<b>\</b> { <b>⊘</b> , <b>⋒</b> }
	{∰, 🖒 }	$\frac{1+0+1+1+0+1}{6}$	$\frac{1+1+1+1+1+1}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6} \times 1 = \frac{2}{3}$ —	<b>→</b> { <b>઼</b> , <b>ċ</b> }
		Krabs —	—Plankton	Squidward $\longrightarrow_{N_0}$	16 2016
	$\mathcal{D}_1 =$	1		Pearl	00. 16, 2016
		Dec. 16, 2016	Sandy	3,456,000	
 		Jan. 16, 1993	6,800		1
	$\mathcal{D}_2 =$		Patrick Spong	eBob	 
1		Gary	Dec	2. 16, 2016	,

重要性指标最大的一组触发词 论元角色对应的论元就是实例 中的伪触发词





Step 1: Find Complete Connected Cliques

Step 2: Find Shared Neighbors for Each Clique

Step 3: Make Combination

Bron-Kerbosch 算法可解

Model

 $PTPCG_{|\mathcal{R}|=1}$ 

DuEE-fin w/ Tgg

R

49.6

48.6

42.1

51.3

46.0

54.8

F1

50.7

42.2

49.2

**58.1** 

55.6

**58.1** 

DuEE-fin w/o Tgg

54.6

60.0

62.0

66.7

		(w/o Emb)	Hours	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	R	F1	P	
	DCFEE-O*	32M (16M)	192.0	73.2	71.6	72.4	69.7	57.8	63.2	56.2	48.2	51.9	51.9	
_	DCFEE-M*	32M (16M)	192.0	64.9	71.7	68.1	60.1	61.3	60.7	38.7	52.3	44.5	37.3	
个	GreedyDec*	64M (48M)	604.8	83.9	77.3	80.4	81.9	51.2	63.0	59.6	41.8	49.1	59.0	
	Doc2EDAG*	64M (48M)	604.8	83.2	89.3	86.2	81.1	77.0	79.0	66.7	50.0	57.2	67.1	
	$GIT^*$	97M (81M)	633.6	85.0	88.7	86.8	82.4	<b>77.6</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>68.2</b>	43.4	53.1	70.3	

88.2

ChFinAnn-All

75.4

83.7

79.4

ChFinAnn-Single

90.1

86.3

有向无环 图方法

● 效果和DAG方法比差不多,甚至在单事件单实例上的效果比它们还好

24.0

**GPU** 

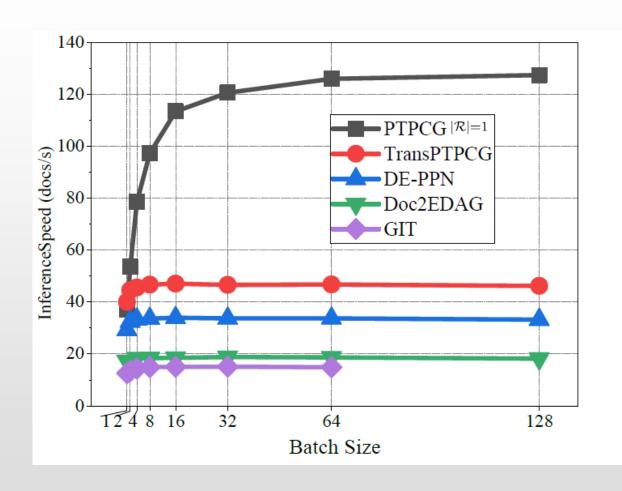
● 模型参数非常少,只是GIT参数量的19.8%

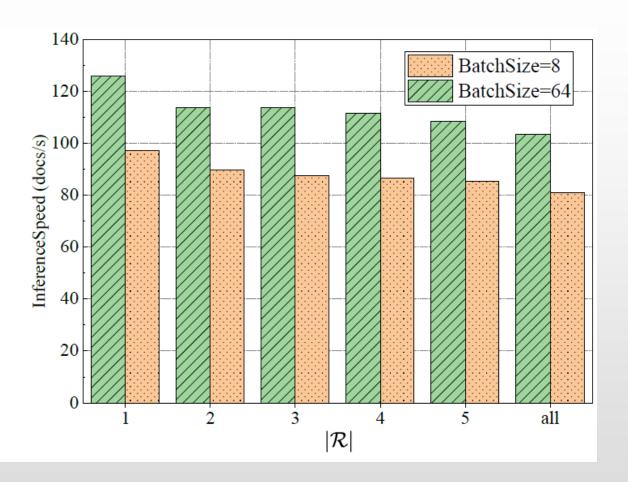
#Params

32M (16M)

● 训练速度非常快! 单卡只要训练24小时,而GIT需要4卡训练将近1星期,GPU卡时是GIT的3.9%

折算为V100卡时,每个模型节省 ¥3658元 (按1卡时¥6计算)



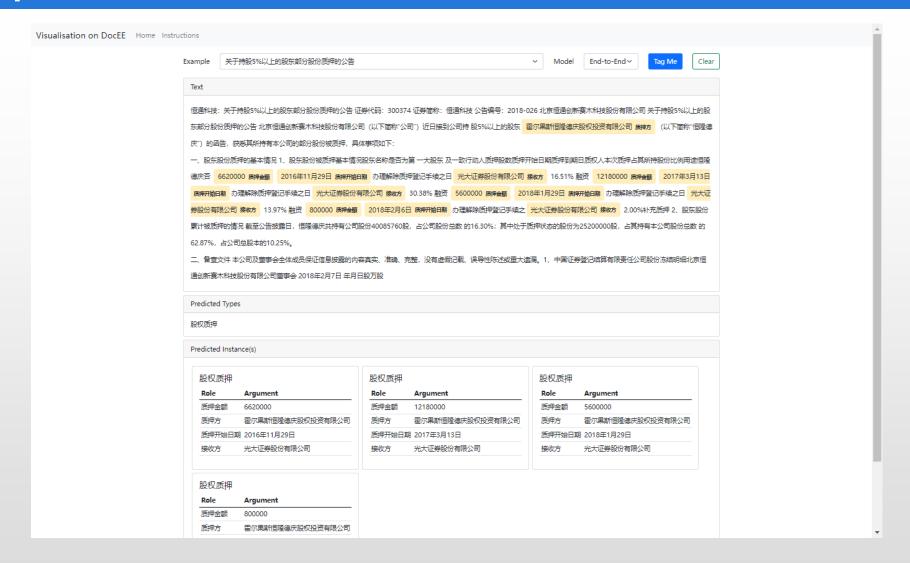


Model	Таа	$ \mathcal{R} $	Impt.		Dev Online Test				
Model	Tgg	1/4		P	R	F1	P	R	F1
Doc2EDAG	×	-	-	70.8	55.3	62.1	66.7	50.0	57.2
DOCZEDAG	✓	-	-	73.7	59.8	66.0	67.1	51.3	58.1
GIT	×	-	-	72.4	58.4	64.7	68.2	43.4	53.1
	✓	-	-	75.4	61.4	67.7	70.3	46.0	55.6
	✓	0	62.9	73.5	59.4	65.7	67.0	50.1	57.3
7	<b>√</b>	1	93.7	68.8	64.2	66.4	62.0	54.8	58.1
PTPCG	$\checkmark$	2	97.1	64.7	64.9	64.8	59.1	56.5	57.8
FIFCO	×	1	83.8	71.0	61.7	66.0	66.7	54.6	60.0
	×	2	94.3	63.8	64.8	64.3	60.2	58.4	59.3
	×	3	97.2	56.7	64.3	60.3	52.6	58.9	55.6

- DuEE-fin数据集包含了触发词标注,但存在触发词共享的情况/(区分性不为100%)
- 使用伪触发词可以辅助提升结果
- 只使用伪触发词的效果比只使用金标触发词的结果还要好!

$ \mathcal{R} $	Impt.	SE	ME	TotE	#links	Adj Acc.	F1
1	88.3	5.0	37.5	14.6	10,502	65.8	79.4
2	95.7	1.0	20.4	6.7	23,847	59.1	77.7
3	97.2	0.9	18.0	5.9	55,961	56.7	74.9
4	97.6	0.5	16.9	5.3	75,334	58.2	74.0
5	97.8	0.4	13.9	4.4	88,752	59.5	73.1
all	97.8	0.2	13.4	4.1	140,989	60.1	69.5

- 理论上限不为100%
  - 使用BK算法解码具有一定的理论误差,但当前模型的效果离理论误差的距离还很远
- 实体预测的结果对最终效果影响巨大
  - 当我们使用金标实体进行预测时,最终的整体F1值可以提升至少10%
- 随着伪触发词数量的增加,结果在不断下降
  - 主要原因: 图中连接的数量随着伪触发词的增加而增加, 预测难度也在不断加大
  - 我们需要对相似度计算和连接预测部分做进一步的优化



https://github.com/Spico197/DocEE

http://hlt.suda.edu.cn/docee

# Thanks

Q&A

Tong Zhu tzhu7@stu.suda.edu.cn

https://github.com/Spico197/DocEE