



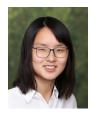
Phrase Retrieval Learns Passage Retrieval, Too



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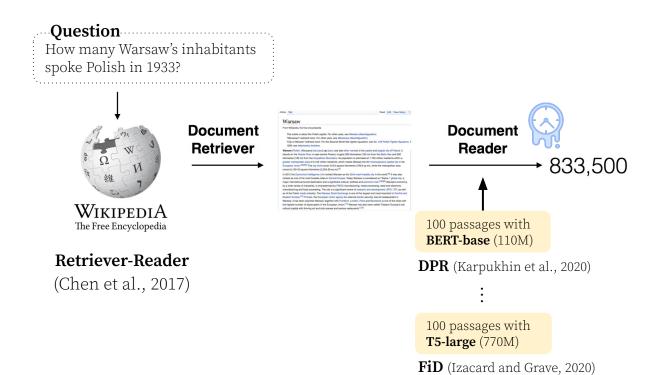
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Background

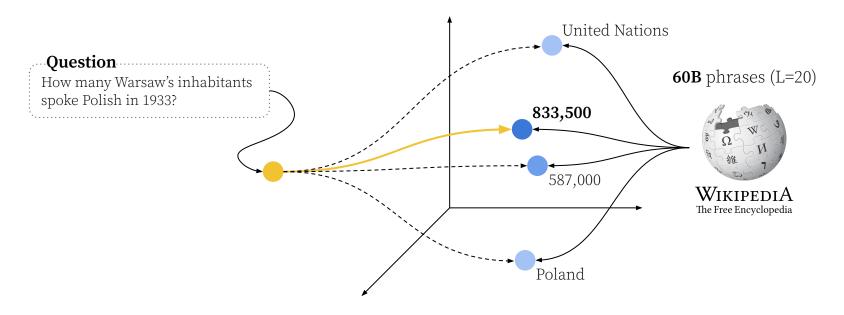
Open-Domain Question Answering



Background

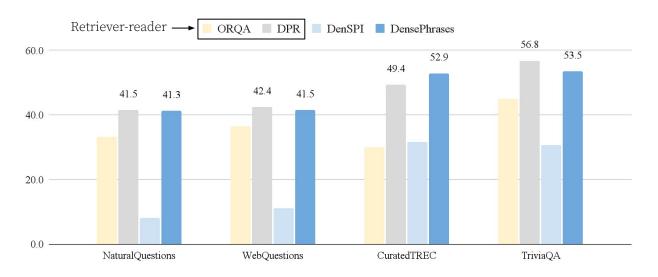
Phrase Retrieval for Open-Domain QA

Phrase = any contiguous segment of text up to L words (Seo et al., 2019)



DensePhrases (Lee et al., 2021)

Phrase Retrieval is **Accurate** and **Fast**



Without any reader model, phrase retrieval is competitive with retriever-reader approaches.



Dense phrase retrieval makes open-domain QA fast and simple!

Motivation

Fixed Granularity for Text Retrieval

Sentence Retrieval

SBERT (Reimers et a., 2019), SimCSE (Gao et al., 2021): 1 sentence

Passage Retrieval

ORQA (Lee et al., 2019): 288 BPE tokens for a passage

DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020): 100 words for a passage



Different index for **different** granularity?

Phrases as a Basic Retrieval Unit

Examples -

Why is the sky blue?

Q

The blue color is sometimes wrongly attributed to **Rayleigh scattering**, which is responsible for the color of the sky. Rather, water ice is blue for the same reason that large quantities of liquid water are blue: it is a result of an overtone of an oxygen-hydrogen (O-H) bond stretch in water, which absorbs light at the red end of the visible spectrum. In the case of oceans or lakes, some of the light hitting the surface of water is reflected back directly, but most of it penetrates the surface, interacting with its molecules. The water molecule can vibrate in different modes when light hits it. The red, orange, yellow, and green wavelengths of light are absorbed so that the remaining light is composed of the shorter wavelengths of blue and violet. This is the main reason why the ocean is blue. So, water owes its intrinsic blueness to selective absorption in the red part of its visible spectrum. The absorbed photons promote transitions to high overtone and combination states of the nuclear motions of the molecule, i.e. to highly excited vibrations. An example of blue ice was observed in Tasman Glacier, New Zealand in January 2011. Blue ice is exposed in areas of the Antarctic where there is no net addition or subtraction of snow. That is, any snow that falls in that area is counteracted by sublimation or other losses. These areas have been used as runways (e.g. Wilkins Runway, Novolazarevskaya, Patriot Hills Base Camp) due to their hard surface, which is suitable for aircraft fitted with wheels rather than skis.



Retrieving Phrases \Rightarrow Sentences \Rightarrow Passages \Rightarrow Documents \Rightarrow ...

Single index for **multi** granularity!

In This Paper ...



Q1: Is this **better** than passage retrievers?

Experiment #1: Passage Retrieval / Experiment #2: Open-domain QA



Q2: Why does this work?

Analysis / Experiment #3: Entity Linking & Dialogue



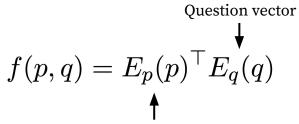
Q3: How **efficient** is this?

Phrase Filtering & Quantization-aware Fine-tuning

Formulation

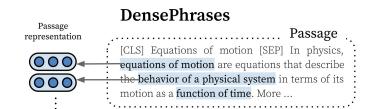
Passage Retrieval

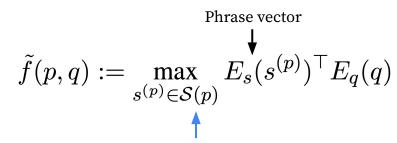
Passage representation CLS Equations of motion [SEP] In physics, equations of motion are equations that describe the behavior of a physical system in terms of its motion as a function of time. More ...



Single vector for each passage

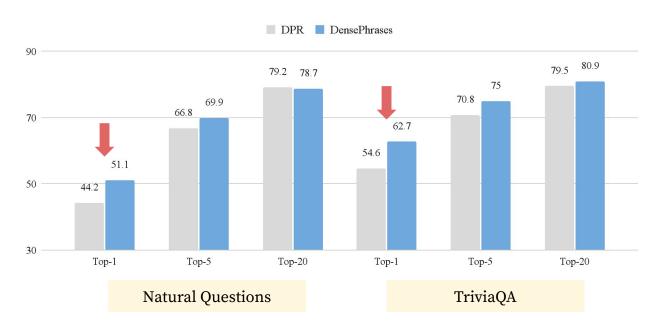
Phrase-based Passage Retrieval





Multiple (phrase) vectors for each passage

Passage Retrieval: DPR vs DensePhrases

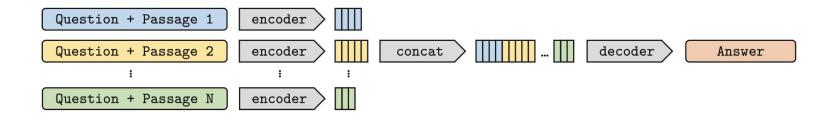


Without any re-training, **DensePhrases outperforms DPR** on passage retrieval!

Larger gains when **k** is small.

Fusion-in-Decoder for Open-domain QA

Izacard and Grave, 2021



Feeds top-k passages from **DPR** to **T5** (Raffel et al., 2020) to generate answers.

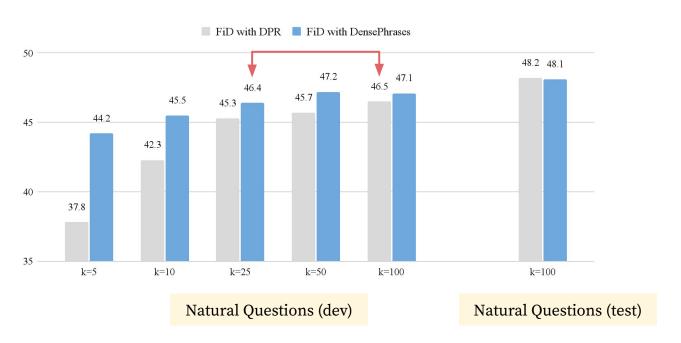
FiD achieves state-of-the-art performance **when k is large** (e.g., k=100).

Requires 64 32GB V100 GPUs for training!



Feed top-k passages from **DensePhrases** to T5 to generate answers?

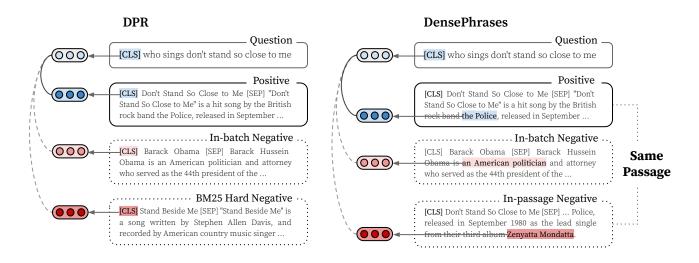
Open-domain QA: DPR vs DensePhrases



DensePhrases outperforms DPR on open-domain QA (+6.4 EM when k=5).

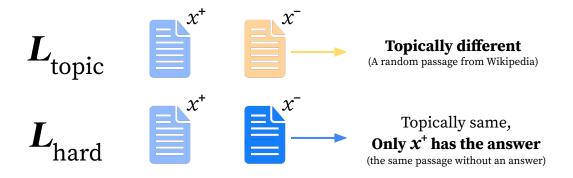
k=25~50 is **enough** for good performance ($k \le 50$ fits in **24GB**)

Why DensePhrases > DPR on Passage Retrieval?



In-passage negatives in DensePhrases work similar to **BM25 hard negatives** in DPR!

Analysis with $L_{ m topic}$ and $L_{ m hard}$



For both metrics, lower numbers are better.

 ${\bf DPR}$ has good ${\pmb L}_{\rm topic}$ while ${\bf DensePhrases}$ has good ${\pmb L}_{\rm hard}.$

$L_{ m topic}$ and $L_{ m hard}$: What Do They Really Mean?

DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020)



http://qa.cs.washington.edu:2020/

DensePhrases (Lee et al., 2021)



http://densephrases.korea.ac.kr

Good L_{hard} can give correct answer even when the passage is less relevant.

topically less relevant, **but still correct answer!**



For many coarse-granularity retrieval, we need good L_{topic} !

Entity Linking

[START_ENT] **Security Council** [END_ENT] members expressed concern on Thursday.

United Nations Security Council



Knowledge-grounded Dialogue

Have you heard of Yamaha? They started as a piano manufacturer in 1887!

Yamaha Corporation

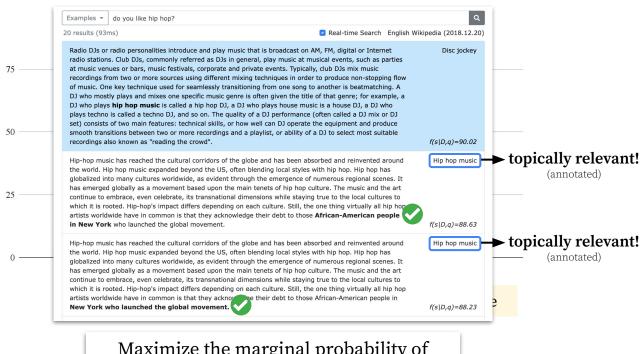


Only **one document** is relevant (annotated) for each query! (KILT; Petroni et al., 2021)

Retrieval for Entity Linking & Dialogue

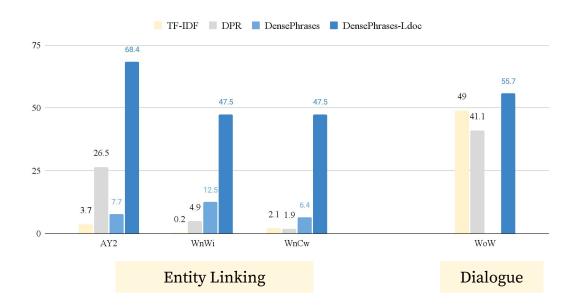


Retrieval for Entity Linking & Dialogue



Maximize the marginal probability of any phrases in the relevant document

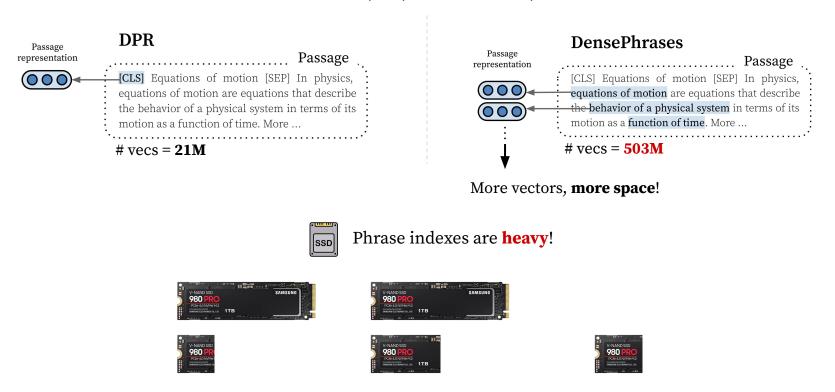
Retrieval for Entity Linking & Dialogue



DensePhrases can be adapted to **retrieve topically relevant documents!**

Problem of **Multi-vector** Encoding

Luan et al., 2021; Khattab and Zaharia, 2020



1.2TB (Seo et al., 2019)

1.5TB (Lee et al., 2020)

320GB (Lee et al., 2021)

Reducing the Size of Phrase Index

"The New York metropolitan area is home to many prestigious institutions of higher education."

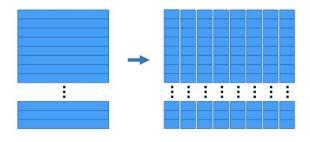


"The New York metropolitan area"

"prestigious institutions"

"higher education"

...



Optimized Product Quantization

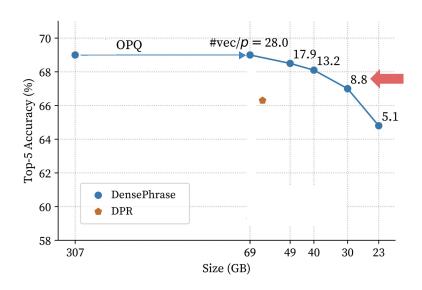
(Ge et al., 2013)

Query-side Fine-tuning

(Lee et al., 2021)

Quantization-aware Fine-tuning

Reducing the Size of Phrase Index



We can safely reduce the size down to **23GB!** (DPR = 69GB)

DensePhrases with # vector/passage = 8.8 is similar to DPR.

Conclusion



Q1: Is this **better** than passage retrievers?

Yes! **DensePhrases > DPR** on passage retrieval and open-domain QA!



Q2: Why does this work?

Better at **fine-grained entailment**, can be used for coarse retrieval.



Q3: How **efficient** is this?

Can safely reduce the index size from **307GB to 23GB!**

Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.08133

Code & Models: https://github.com/princeton-nlp/DensePhrases

Demo: http://densephrases.korea.ac.kr/

E-mail: jinhyuklee@cs.princeton.edu