	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
cases	authors	Haochen Tan Wei Shao Han Wu Ke Yang Linqi Song A Sentence is Worth 128 Pseudo Tokens: A Semantic-Aware Contrastive Learning Framework for Sentence Embeddings	authors	Haochen Tan Wei Shao Han Wu Ke Yang Linqi Song		
			title	A Sentence is Worth 128 Pseudo Tokens: A Semantic-Aware Contrastive Learning Framework for Sentence Embeddings		
			publication_date	2022-03-11 00:00:00		
	title		source	SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE		
			journal			
			volume			
	<u>F</u>		doi		NOT DUPLICATES	as 385
	source	SupportedSources.OPENALEX urls	 https://web.archive.org/web/20220315003228/https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.05877v1.pdf 			
	journal					
	volume		id	id-6081150094875659401		
	doi	None		Contrastive learning has shown great potential in unsupervised sentence embedding tasks, e.g., SimCSE. However, We find that these existing solutions are heavily affected		
	urls	https://openalex.org/W4226186836		by superficial features like the length of sentences or syntactic structures. In this paper, we propose a semantics-aware contrastive learning framework for sentence embeddings, termed Pseudo-Token BERT (PT-BERT), which is able to exploit the pseudo-token space (i.e., latent semantic space) representation of a sentence while eliminating the impact of superficial features such as sentence length and syntax. Specifically, we introduce an additional pseudo token embedding layer independent of the		
	id id2628709532708716661		abstract	BERT encoder to map each sentence into a sequence of pseudo tokens in a fixed length. Leveraging these pseudo sequences, we are able to construct same-length positive and negative pairs based on the attention mechanism to perform contrastive learning. In addition, we utilize both the gradient-updating and momentum-updating encoders to		
	abstract	abstract				
	versions			encode instances while dynamically maintaining an additional queue to store the representation of sentence embeddings, enhancing the encoder's learning performance for	∥ '	
				negative examples. Experiments show that our model outperforms the state-of-the-art baselines on six standard semantic textual similarity (STS) tasks. Furthermore, experiments on alignments and uniformity losses, as well as hard examples with different sentence lengths and syntax, consistently verify the effectiveness of our method.		
			versions			