Accelerating Entropy-Based Transformer Calibration



Michael Hu Advisor: Karthik Narasimhan 1. Language model: $\widehat{Pr}(w_t|w_{< t})$

- 1. Language model: $\widehat{Pr}(w_t|w_{< t})$
- 2. Entropy: a measure of the amount of information being produced by a source.

- 1. Language model: $\widehat{Pr}(w_t|w_{< t})$
- 2. Entropy: a measure of the amount of information being produced by a source.
- Entropy rate: the average amount of information per word.
 For a sentence, sum the entropies and divide by number of words.



- 1. Language model: $\widehat{Pr}(w_t|w_{< t})$
- 2. Entropy: a measure of the amount of information being produced by a source.
- Entropy rate: the average amount of information per word.
 For a sentence, sum the entropies and divide by number of words.
 - "A loud and boisterous carnival is outside my window." ⇒ High entropy rate.



- 1. Language model: $\widehat{Pr}(w_t|w_{< t})$
- 2. Entropy: a measure of the amount of information being produced by a source.
- Entropy rate: the average amount of information per word.
 For a sentence, sum the entropies and divide by number of words.
 - "A loud and boisterous carnival is outside my window."

 ⇒ High entropy rate.
 - ▶ "Nothing is outside my window." ⇒ Low entropy rate.



- 1. Language model: $\widehat{Pr}(w_t|w_{< t})$
- 2. Entropy: a measure of the amount of information being produced by a source.
- Entropy rate: the average amount of information per word.
 For a sentence, sum the entropies and divide by number of words.
 - "A loud and boisterous carnival is outside my window." ⇒
 High entropy rate.
 - ightharpoonup "Nothing is outside my window." \Rightarrow Low entropy rate.
- 4. Entropy blowup: when the entropy rate of text produced by a source increases over time.



Entropy blowup does not occur in human-generated text.

► Intuition: people don't say increasingly weird things as you talk to them.

Entropy blowup does not occur in human-generated text.

► Intuition: people don't say increasingly weird things as you talk to them.

We observe entropy blowup on SOTA language models such as GPT-2.



Develop a computationally efficient technique for minimizing entropy blowup in language models.



- ► Analysis of language model sampling methods by Holtzman et al. [1]
- ► Calibration of neural networks via temperature scaling by Guo et al. [2]



Conditional entropy:

$$H(w_t|w_{< t}) := \mathbb{E}_{w_t \sim Pr} \left[\log \frac{1}{Pr(w_t|w_{< t})} \right]$$

Conditional entropy:

$$H(w_t|w_{< t}) := \mathbb{E}_{w_t \sim Pr} \left[\log \frac{1}{Pr(w_t|w_{< t})} \right]$$

Conditional one-step lookahead entropy:

$$H(\widehat{W}_{t+1}|w_{\leq t}) := \mathbb{E}_{w_{t+1} \sim \widehat{Pr}} \left[\log \frac{1}{\widehat{Pr}(w_{t+1}|w_{\leq t})} \right]$$

1. Obtain the learned language model \widehat{Pr} .

- 1. Obtain the learned language model \widehat{Pr} .
- 2. Scale \widehat{Pr} by $\exp\{-\alpha \cdot H(\widehat{W}_{t+1}|w_{\leq t})\}$. Renormalize to obtain a new probability distribution Pr_{α} .

- 1. Obtain the learned language model \widehat{Pr} .
- 2. Scale \widehat{Pr} by $\exp\{-\alpha \cdot H(\widehat{W}_{t+1}|w_{\leq t})\}$. Renormalize to obtain a new probability distribution Pr_{α} .
- 3. Choose α such that it minimizes the cross-entropy loss between the context and Pr_{α} .

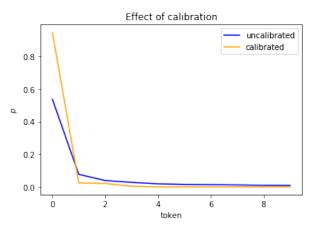


- 1. Obtain the learned language model \widehat{Pr} .
- 2. Scale \widehat{Pr} by $\exp\{-\alpha \cdot H(\widehat{W}_{t+1}|w_{\leq t})\}$. Renormalize to obtain a new probability distribution Pr_{α} .
- 3. Choose α such that it minimizes the cross-entropy loss between the context and Pr_{α} .

Use Pr_{α} as your new language model.



Approach





Computational complexity:

- ▶ $V = \text{size of vocabulary} = \sim 50,000 \text{ in practice}$
- ightharpoonup C = number of contexts = for a sentence, the number of words $\Rightarrow \sim 10$.
- ► T = number of words we wish to generate



Computational complexity:

- $ightharpoonup V = \text{size of vocabulary} = \sim 50,000 \text{ in practice}$
- ightharpoonup C = number of contexts = for a sentence, the number of words $\Rightarrow \sim 10$.
- ightharpoonup T = number of words we wish to generate

The cross-entropy loss takes $O(V^2C)$ time to compute.

Computing Pr_{α} takes $O(V^2)$ time \Rightarrow sampling T words takes $O(V^2T)$ time.



The major contribution of this IW: we can approximate the true one step lookahead entropy by calculating lookahead entropies for the top 100 or so words in the vocabulary.



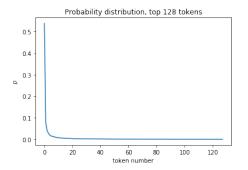
The major contribution of this IW: we can approximate the true one step lookahead entropy by calculating lookahead entropies for the top 100 or so words in the vocabulary.

Impact:

▶ $V = 50,000 \Rightarrow 100$. If the model used to take 8 hours to calibrate or generate T words, it now takes 1 minute.



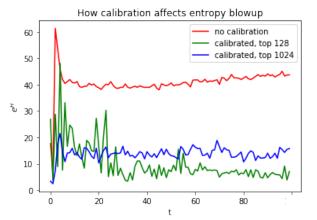
On average, top 128 words capture > 90% of the probability mass.



Here: 92.8%



Generating using approximations of Pr_{α} minimizes entropy blowup.





Result 3

We observe no qualitative drawbacks when using approximations of Pr_{α} .



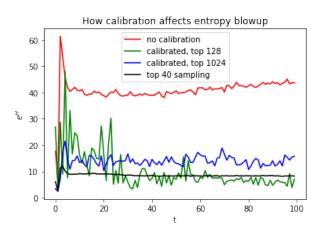
Result 4

A plug-and-play API for calibration, available at https://github.com/mikkyhu/transformers/blob/master/examples/calibrate.py



Approximating Pr_{α} is a viable way to speed up calibration and generating from Pr_{α} .

Future work





- ► Karthik Narasimhan
- ► Cyril Zhang
- Ari Holtzman, Jan Buys, Maxwell Forbes, and Yejin Choi. The curious case of neural text degeneration, 2019.
- Chuan Guo, Geoff Pleiss, Yu Sun, and Kilian Q. Weinberger. On calibration of modern neural networks, 2017.

