

Open Domain Question Answering

Project Guide: Dr. Rajendra Prasath

Navadeep, Chakradhar, Arun

Project code: B25RP03

Open Domain Question Answering

Project Guide: Dr. Rajendra Prasath

Navadeep, Chakradhar, Arun

Project code: B25RP03

Introduction

A system that answers questions without domain restrictions using information from a large corpus

How It Works:

Question Understanding - Preprocessing, Normalization, Semantic understanding

Document Retrieval - BM25, DPR, Hybrid Retrieval

Passage Ranking - TF-IDF Scoring, BERT based models.

Answer Extraction - Extractive Models(BERT) , Generative Models(GPT)

Key Components:

Retriever

Reader

Knowledge Source

Introduction

- Existing Paradigms:
 - Retrieve-then-read: Relies on external corpora (e.g., Wikipedia).
 - Generate-then-read: Uses LLMs to generate virtual documents.
- Limitations:
 - Retrieve-then-read may miss diverse evidence.
 - Generate-then-read may lack factual accuracy.

Recent works:

1) **Retrieve-then-Read Paradigm**

- Two-stage pipeline: Retriever fetches documents; Reader generates answers.
- Sparse (exact-match): BM25 [1]
- Dense (learned): DPR [2], RocketQA [3], ColBERT [4], ART [5]
- Readers: T5 [6], InstructGPT [7]

2) **Generate-then-Read Paradigm**

- LLMs as generative retrievers [9, 10, 11].
- Generative Retrieval: LLMs create pseudo-documents [8]
- GenRead: Cluster-based evidence generation [9]

Recent works:

3) LLM Capabilities

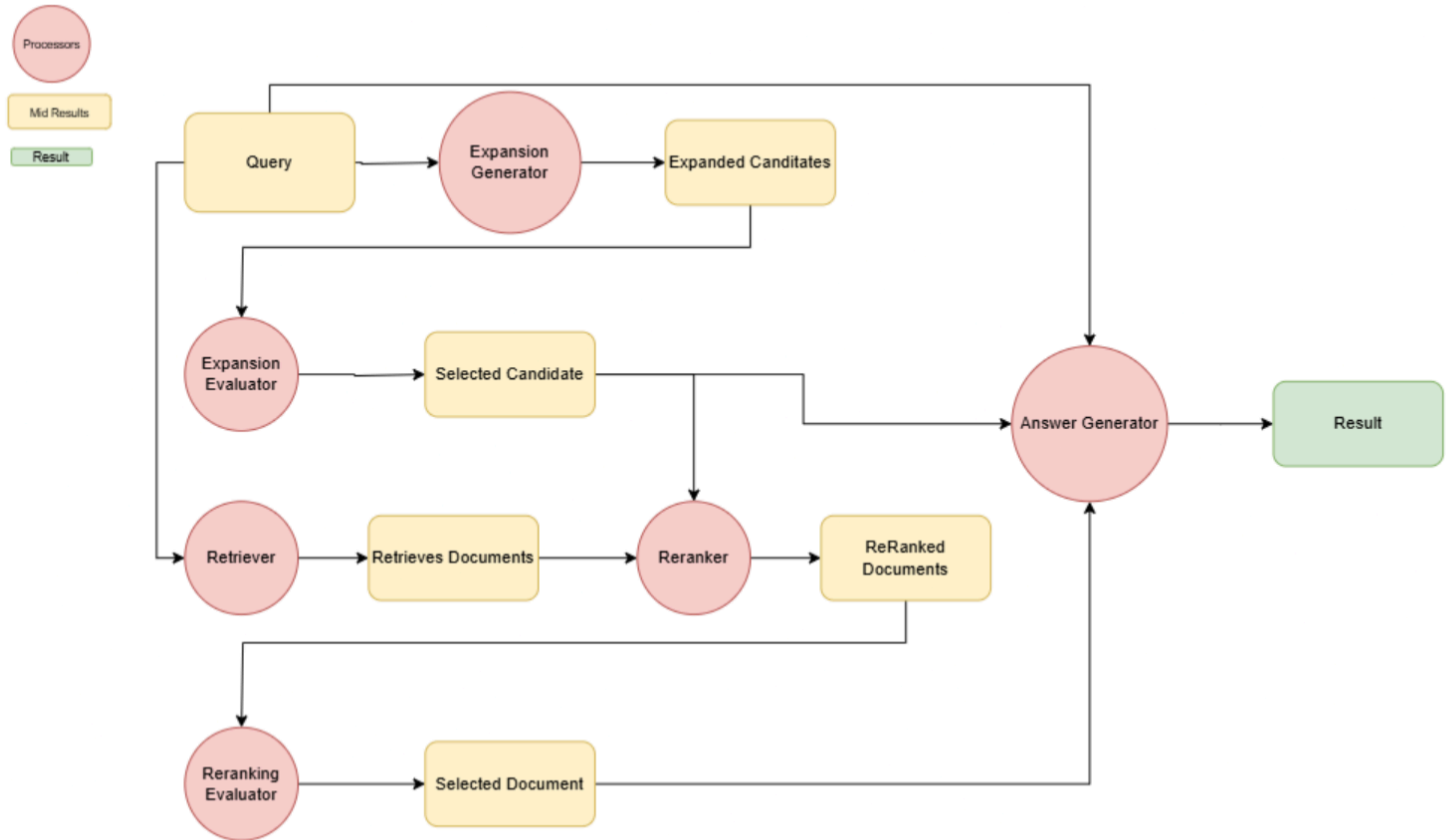
- Few/Zero-Shot Generation: GPT-3 [10], PaLM [11]
- Self-Verification/Refinement: Reflexion [12]
- LLM Reranking: Listwise scoring [13]

4) Prompt Optimization

Improving how we ask questions to get better answers from LLMs.

- APE: Iterative prompt search[14] (Tries many prompts and picks the best one)
- DLN: Learnable-prompt parameters [15] (Learns the best prompts automatically.)

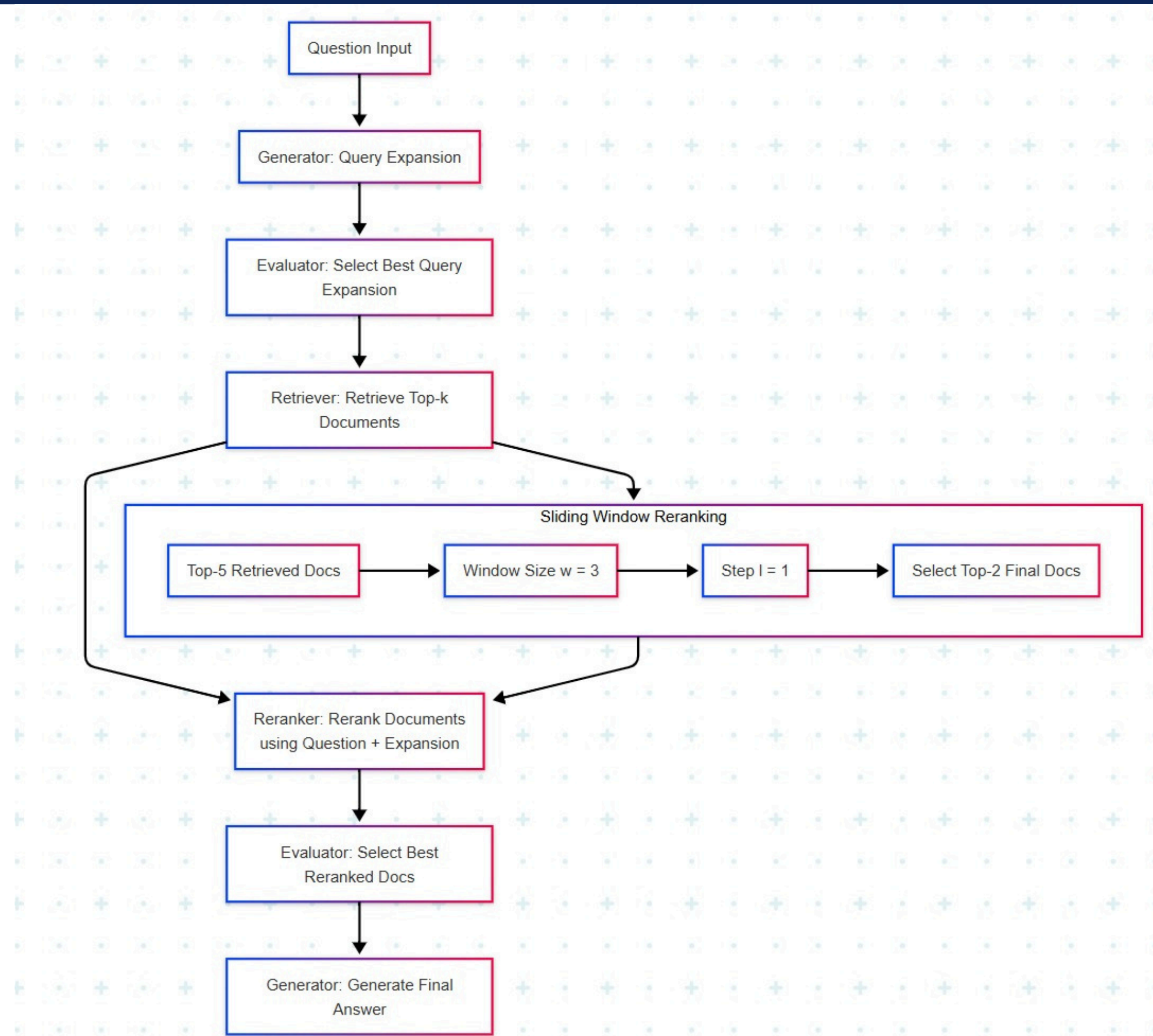
Architecture



Proposed Framework

- Three-Step Process:
 - Query Expansion: Generate background context using LLMs.
 - Document Selection: Retrieve and rerank documents.
 - Answer Generation: Produce the final answer.
- Multi-Role LLMs:
 - Generator: Expands queries.
 - Reranker: Prioritizes documents.
 - Evaluator: Refines outputs via feedback.

Pipeline



Methodology Details

Query expansion:

1. Generate background context using LLMs.

- Example:

- Question: "Who invented the telephone?"
- Expansion: "Background: The telephone was patented in 1876. Key inventors include Alexander Graham Bell and Elisha Gray."

2. LLM as Generator (G_e):

$$e = G_e(q; \theta_e)$$

- Input: Question (q) + prompt (θ_e).
- Output: Expansion (e) with key details.

Methodology Details

Document selection:

1.Process:

- question("When was the first iPhone released?")
- Fine Reranking: LLM reranks top- k docs ($k=10$) via sliding window (window=20, step=10).
 - "The first iPhone debuted on June 29, 2007." (Score: 0.98)
 - "Apple Inc. was founded in 1976." (Score: 0.45)

2.LLM as Reranker (R_d):

$$d = R_d(q, e; \theta_d)$$

- Input: Question (q) + Expansion (e) + Optimized prompt (θ_d).
- Output: Top- k reranked documents (d).

Methodology Details

Answer Generation:

1. Inputs:

- Question (q): "Who invented the telephone?"
- Expansion (e): "Background: The telephone was patented in 1876. Key inventors include Alexander Graham Bell and Elisha Gray."
- Reranked Docs (d):
 - a. "Alexander Graham Bell was awarded the first US patent for the telephone in 1876."
 - b. "Elisha Gray filed a patent caveat the same day but lost the legal battle."

2. LLM as Reader (G_a):

$$a = G_a(q, e, d; \theta_a)$$

- Prompt (θ_a): "Summarize the most accurate answer from the evidence."
- Output (a): "Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, patented in 1876."

Output from Our Implementation

Query expansion:

Question: "what did james k polk do before he was president?"

"expansion_candidates":

["<think> Okay, so I need to figure out what James K. Polk did before he became president. I remember that he was a U.S. President, probably in the 19th century, but I'm not exactly sure of the details. Let me start by recalling what I know about him. I think he

Like this 10 passages are generated,
then expansion scores are calculated.

"expansion_scores": [
0.6969156523537555,
0.6915215483794672,
0.6989462438269207,
0.6916691048144472,
0.6928344002802335,
0.6957589557604544,
0.6937911983566307,
0.6877634368702641,
0.6911557235482523,
0.6908004897383319],

LLM Used: deepseek-r1-distill-llama-70b

Embedding model that we used: all-MiniLM-L6-v2

Output from Our Implementation

Document selection:

```
"ctxs": [  
  {"text": "Entity: James K. Polk (ID: m.042f1)"},  
  {"text": "Entity: United States Representative (ID: m.02_bcst)"},  
  {"text": "Entity: Governor of Tennessee (ID: m.04x_n9q)"},  
  {"text": "Entity: Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (ID: m.0cggqx)"}  
]
```

```
"reranking_scores": [0.569273014141989, 0.569273014141989, 0.5692731152226473]
```

Output from Our Implementation

Answer Generation:

```
"answers": [  
  "Speaker of the United States House of Representatives (ID: m.0cggqx)",  
  "Governor of Tennessee (ID: m.04x_n9q)",  
  "United States Representative (ID: m.02_bcst)"  
]
```

Experimental Results

- Datasets:
 - WebQsp
- Metrics:
 - Recall, precision, f1

Recall Metrics:

Top-k	Recall(%)
Top-2	63.20
Top-4	83.15
Top-8	91.24

Precision Metrics:

Top-k	Precision(%)
Top-2	49.73
Top-4	46.15
Top-8	33.20

F1 Score Metrics:

Top-k	F1 Score(%)
Top-2	48.89
Top-4	49.24
Top-8	38.26

Comparision with other results

Our work's results surpassed the results existing methods:

On WebQ dataset:

Recall:

Method	Top-2	Top-4	Top-8
GenRead-sampling [9]	58.02	64.67	69.59
GenRead-clustering [9]	61.17	67.47	72.00
Our Implementation	63.20	83.15	91.24

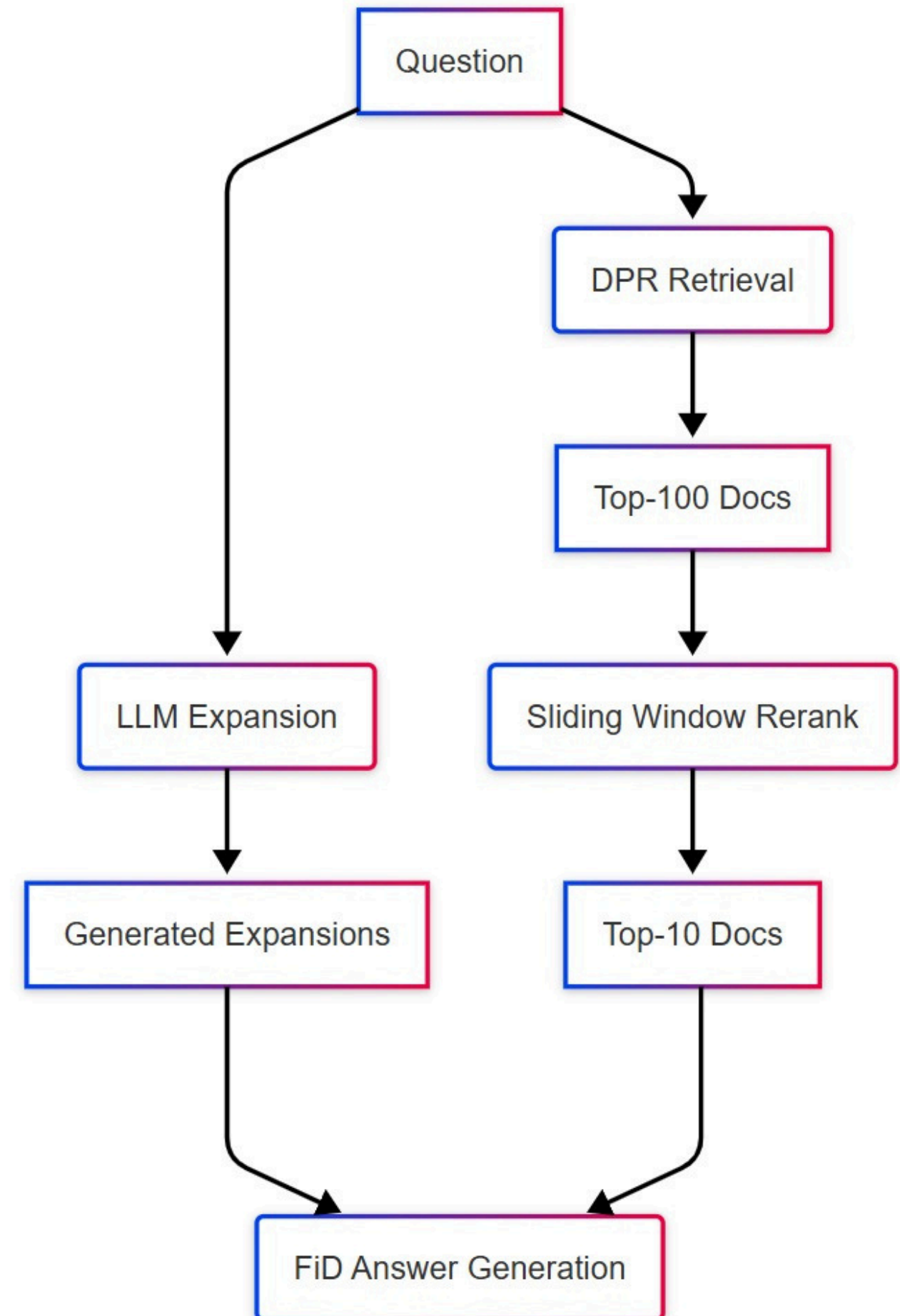
Future Work

Hybrid Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG)

Current system uses only LLM-generated expansions.

Combine LLM-generated virtual docs with retrieved evidence to enhance accuracy & coverage.

Retrieve passages from large knowledge sources (e.g., Wikipedia) using sparse (BM25) or dense (DPR) retrievers to ensure factual accuracy.



Future Work

Prompt Optimzation algorithm: [14],[15]

- Goal: Automatically refine prompts for better performance.
- Approach:
 - Treat prompts as learnable parameters.
 - Use variational inference to optimize prompts.
 - Update prompts based on evaluator feedback.

Example:

Step	Initial Prompt	Optimized Prompt
Query Expansion	Generate a document about X.	List key facts, dates, and people related to X.
Document Reranking	Rank these by relevance.	Prioritize docs with direct quotes or numbers.

Future Work

- Test the Impact of Components:
 - Without generator
 - Without reranker
 - Without evaluator
 - Without prompt optimization
- Evaluate it on different ODQA datasets:
 - Currently evaluated on only Webqsp.
 - Evaluate it on NQ, TriviaQA

References:

1. Robertson, S. & Zaragoza, H. (2009). The probabilistic relevance framework: BM25 and beyond. *Foundations and Trends in IR*, 3(4), 333–389.
2. Karpukhin, V., Oğuz, B., Min, S., et al. (2020). Dense Passage Retrieval for Open-Domain QA. *arXiv:2004.04906*.
3. Qu, Y., Ding, Y., Liu, J., et al. (2020). RocketQA: An optimized training approach. *arXiv:2010.08191*.
4. Khattab, O., Potts, C. & Zaharia, M. (2021). Relevance-guided supervision for OpenQA with ColBERT. *TACL*, 9, 929–944.
5. Sachan, D. S., Lewis, M., Yogatama, D., et al. (2023). Questions Are All You Need to Train a DPR. *TACL*, 11, 600–616.
6. Raffel, C., Shazeer, N., Roberts, A., et al. (2020). Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with Text-to-Text T5. *JMLR*, 21(1), 5485–5551.
7. Ouyang, L., Wu, J., Jiang, X., et al. (2022). Training LMs to Follow Instructions with Human Feedback. *NeurIPS* 35, 27730–27744.
8. Petroni, F., Rocktäschel, T., Lewis, P., et al. (2019). Language Models as Knowledge Bases? *arXiv:1909.01066*.
9. Yu, W., Iter, D., Wang, S., et al. (2023). GenRead: Generative Retrieval for ODQA. *arXiv:2305.xxxxx*.
10. Brown, T., Mann, B., Ryder, N., et al. (2020). Language Models Are Few-Shot Learners. *NeurIPS* 33, 1877–1901.

References:

- 11) Chowdhery, A., Narang, S., Devlin, J., et al. (2022). PaLM: Scaling Language Modeling with Pathways. arXiv:2204.02311.
- 12) Shinn, N., Cassano, F., Labash, B., et al. (2023). Reflexion: Language Agents with Verbal RL. arXiv:2303.11366.
- 13) Ma, X., Zhang, X., Pradeep, R. & Lin, J. (2023). Zero-Shot Listwise Document Reranking. arXiv:2305.02156.
- 14) Zhou, J., Chen, X., Liu, Y., et al. (2023). APE: Automatic Prompt Engineering. Under review.
- 15) Sordoni, A., Yuan, X., Côté, M.-A., et al. (2023). Deep Language Networks: Joint Prompt Training. arXiv:2306.12509.

Thank you