

Joint Passage Ranking for Diverse Multi-Answer Retrieval

Sewon Min†, Kenton Lee, Ming-Wei Chang, Kristina Toutanova, Hannaneh Hajishirzi

†Work done while interning at Google Research

contact: sewon@cs.washington.edu / @sewon__min

1. Multi-answer retrieval

Q: What was Eli Whitney's job?

P1: Eli Whitney was an American **inventor**, widely known for ...

P2: Whitney worked as a **farm laborer** and **school teacher** to ...

P3: ... cotton gin was created by American **inventor** Eli Whitney.

Goal: maximize the coverage of multiple answers

3. Datasets & Metrics

	Avg. # answers
WebQSP	12.4
AmbigQA	2.2
TREC	4.1

- ✓ **MRecall**: Credit if all or 10+ answers are covered (*Intrinsic eval*)
- ✓ **F1**: End QA accuracy (*Extrinsic eval*)

2. JPR: Joint Passage Retrieval

Prior work
Independent ranking

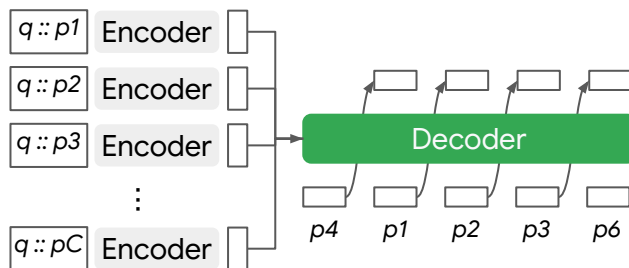
$$P(p_i|q)$$

might choose P1 and P3 over P2

Our new formulation
Joint ranking

$$P(p_1, p_2 \dots p_K | q)$$

should choose {P1, P2} or {P2, P3} over {P1, P3}



1. Encoder-decoder architecture (T5)

2. Dynamic oracle training

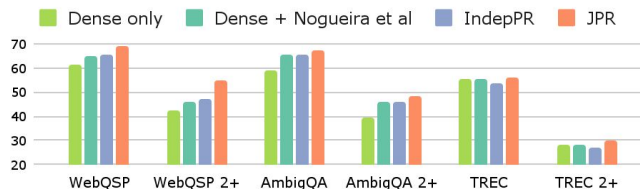
- ✓ Each step is optimized with gold passages not already included in decoder prefix

3. Tree decoding algorithm

- ✓ Each step chooses between moving on to the next step vs. predicting more from the current step

4. Experiments

Retrieval Recall (MRecall)

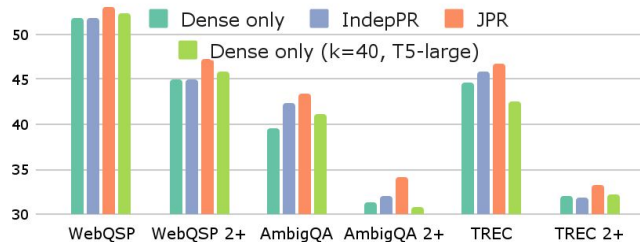


✓ **Reranking is important**

✓ **JPR is better than independent ranking**

Question Answering Accuracy (F1)

Feeding k=10 passages to Fusion-in-Decoder based on T5-3B



✓ **Reranking is important**

(allows using fewer passages and bigger answer generation model with the same training cost)

✓ **JPR is better than independent ranking**