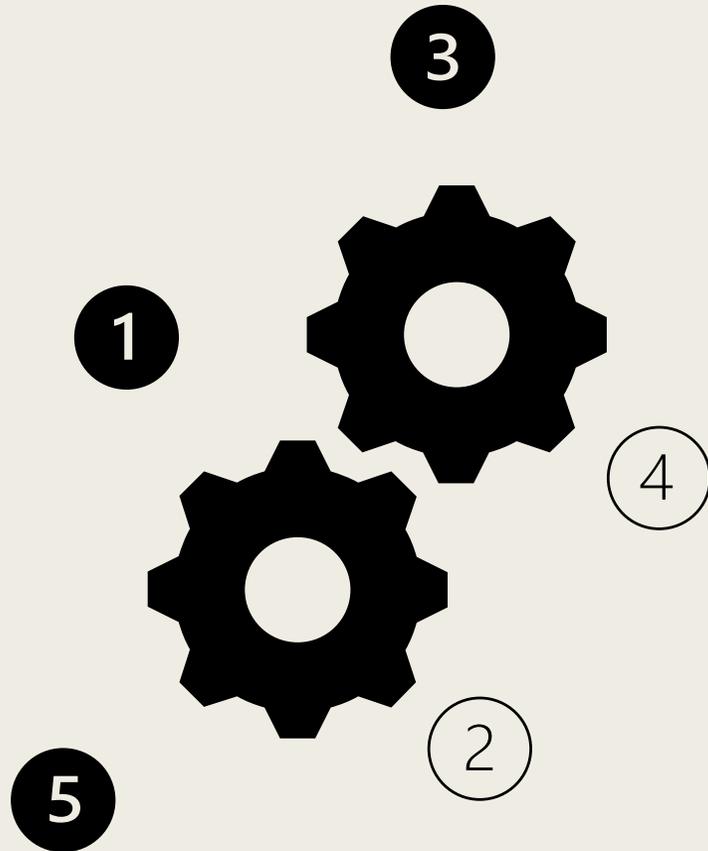


NLU & IR: NEURAL IR (II)

Omar Khattab

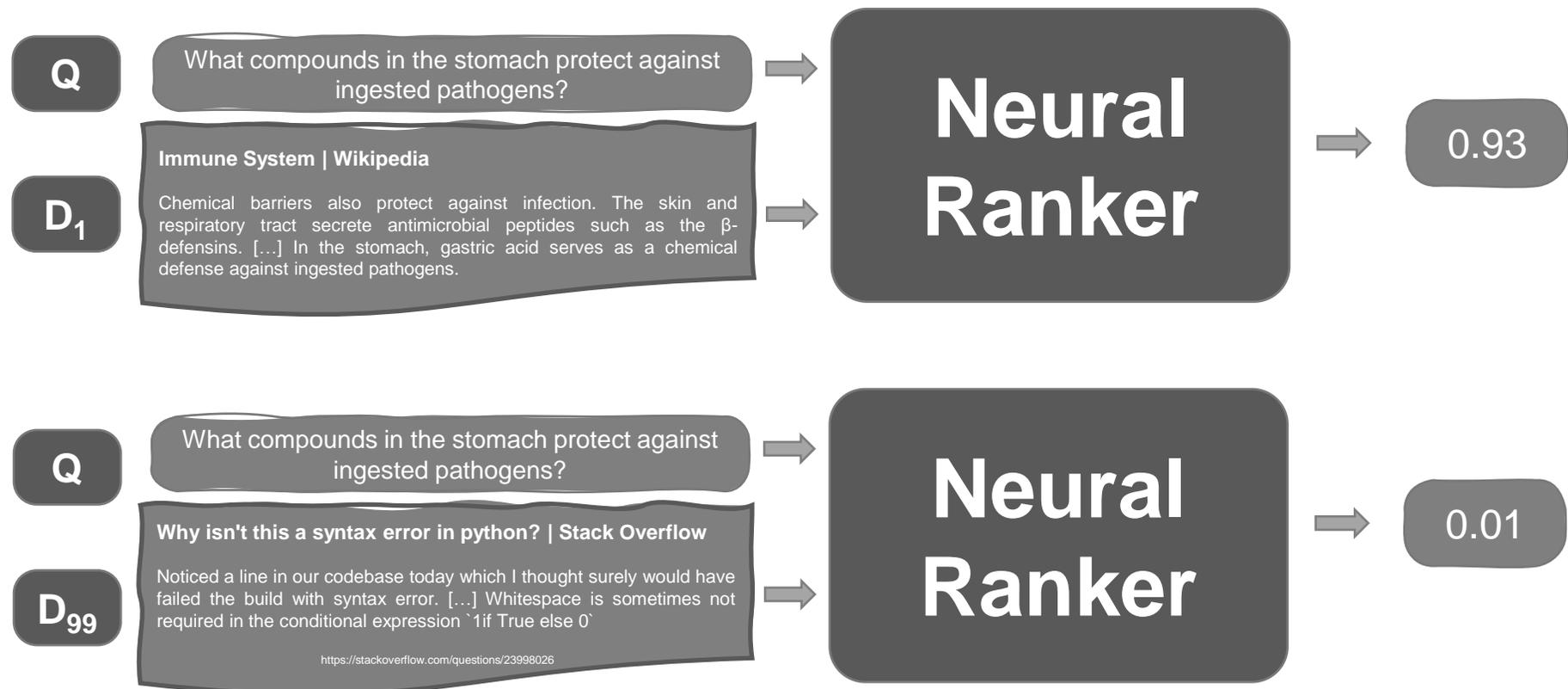
CS224U: Natural Language Understanding

Spring 2021



Neural Ranking: Functional View

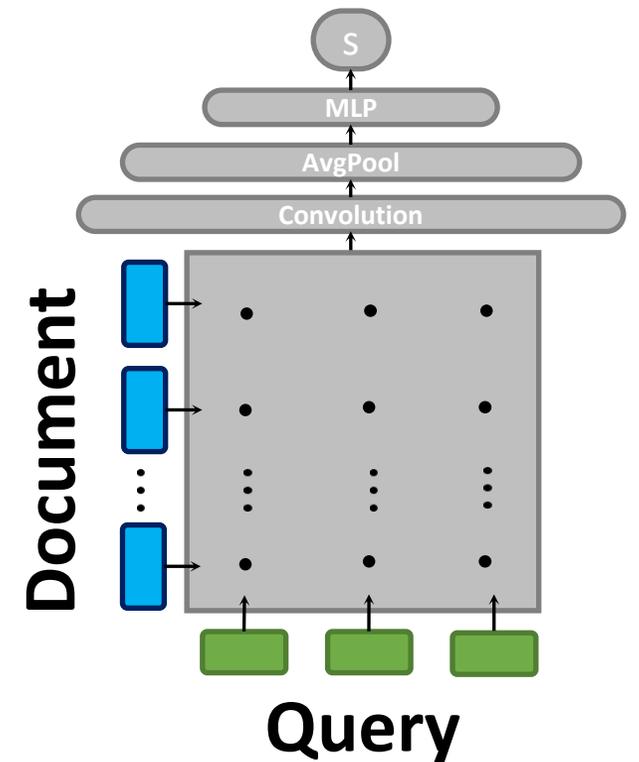
- All we need is a score for every query–document pair
 - We'll sort the results by decreasing score



Query–Document Interaction Models

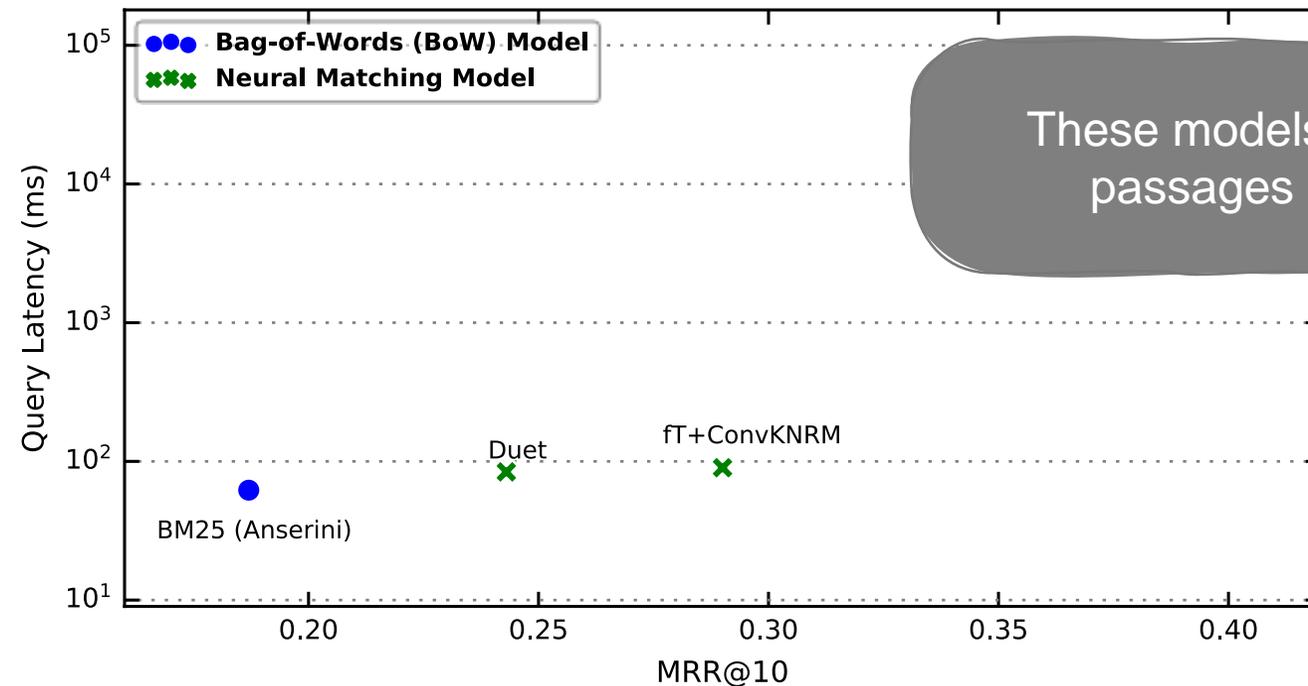
1. Tokenize the query and the document
2. Embed all the tokens of each
3. Build a query–document interaction matrix
 - Most commonly: store the cos similarity of each pair of words
4. Reduce this dense matrix to a score
 - Learn neural layers (e.g., convolution, linear layers)

Models in this category include
KNRM, Conv-KNRM, and Duet.



Query–Document Interaction Models: MS MARCO Results

- Considerable gains in **quality**—at a reasonable increase in computational cost!

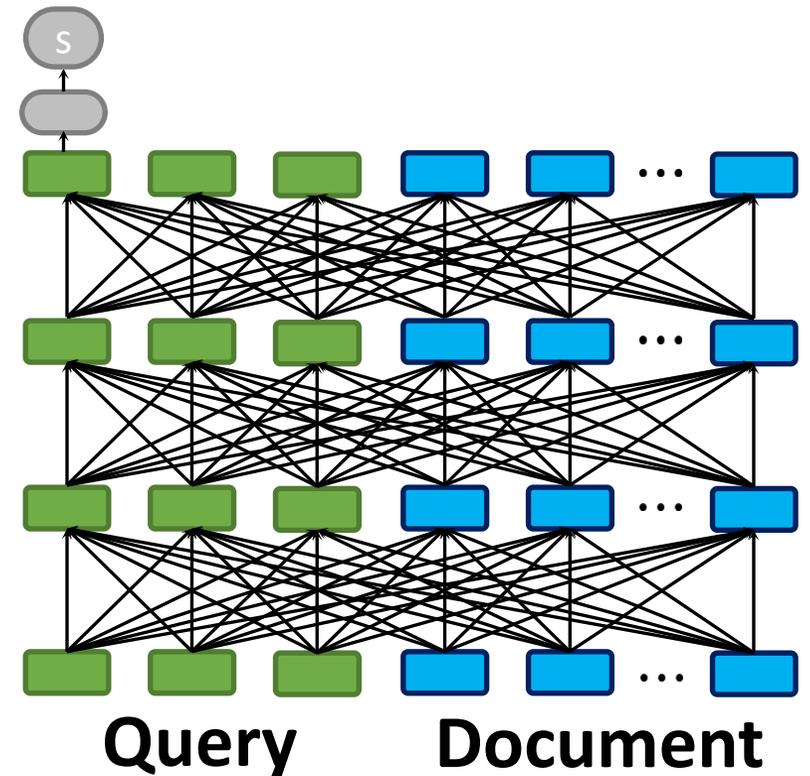


All-to-all Interaction with BERT

1. Feed BERT “[CLS] Query [SEP] Document [SEP]”
2. Run this through all the BERT layers
3. Extract the final [CLS] output embedding
 - Reduce to a single score through a linear layer

This is essentially a standard BERT classifier, used for ranking passages.

Of course, we must fine-tune BERT for this task with positives and negatives to be effective.



BERT Rankers: SOTA 2019 (in quality)

Rank	Model	Submission Date	MRR@10 On Eval
1	BERT + Small Training Rodrigo Nogueira and Kyunghyun Cho - New York University	January 7th, 2019	35.87
2	IRNet (Deep CNN/IR Hybrid Network) Dave DeBarr, Navendu Jain, Robert Sim, Justin Wang, Nirupama Chandrasekaran – Microsoft	January 2nd, 2019	28.061

Google The Keyword

SEARCH

Understanding searches better than ever before

Pandu Nayak
Google Fellow and Vice President, Search

Published Oct 25, 2019

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If there's one thing I've learned over the 15 years working on Google Search, it's that people's curiosity is endless.

Microsoft Azure

Blog / Virtual Machines

Bing delivers its largest improvement in search experience using Azure GPUs

Posted on November 18, 2019

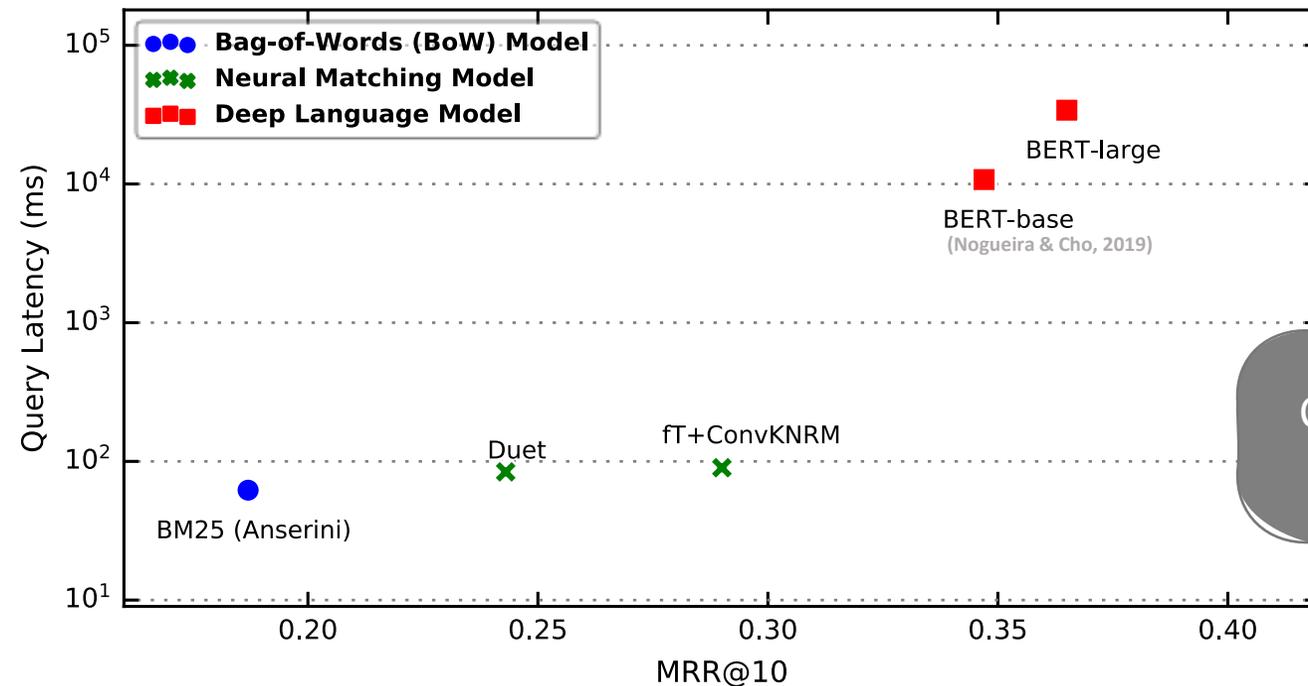
[f](#) [t](#) [in](#)

[Jeffrey Zhu](#)
Program Manager, Bing Platform

Over the last couple of years, deep learning has become widely adopted across the Bing search stack and powers a vast number of our intelligent features. We use natural language models to improve our core search

BERT Rankers: Efficiency–Effectiveness Tradeoff

- Dramatic gains in **quality**—but also a dramatic increase in **computational cost!**



Can we achieve high MRR *and* low latency?

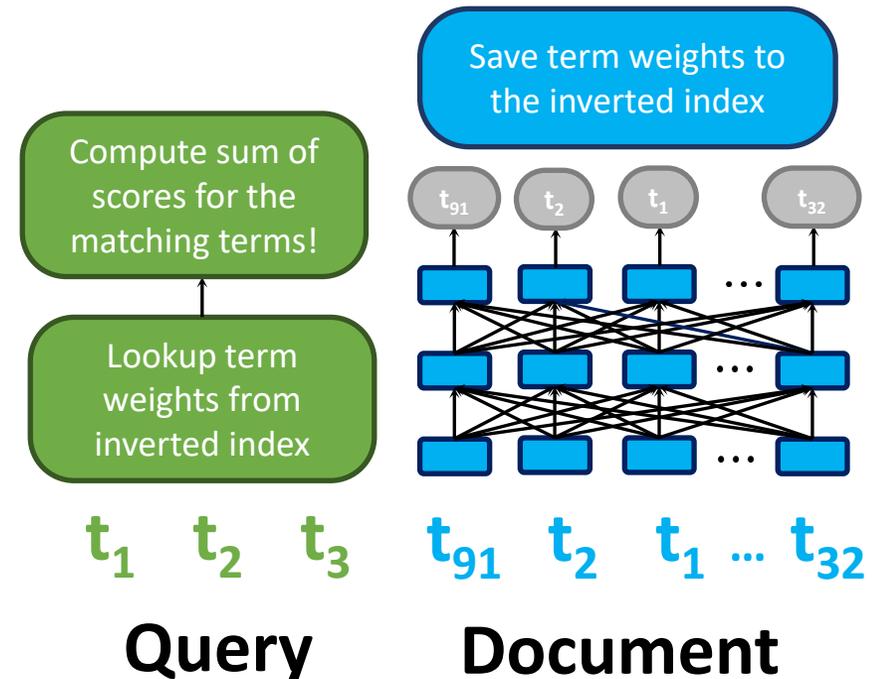
Toward Faster Ranking: Pre-computation

- BERT rankers are slow because their computations be **redundant**:
 - **Represent the query** (1000 times for 1000 documents)
 - **Represent the document** (once for every query!)
 - Conduct matching between the query and the document
- We have the documents in advance.
 - Can we **pre-compute** the document representations?
 - And “cache” these representations for use across queries

Is there a unique value in **jointly** representing queries and documents?

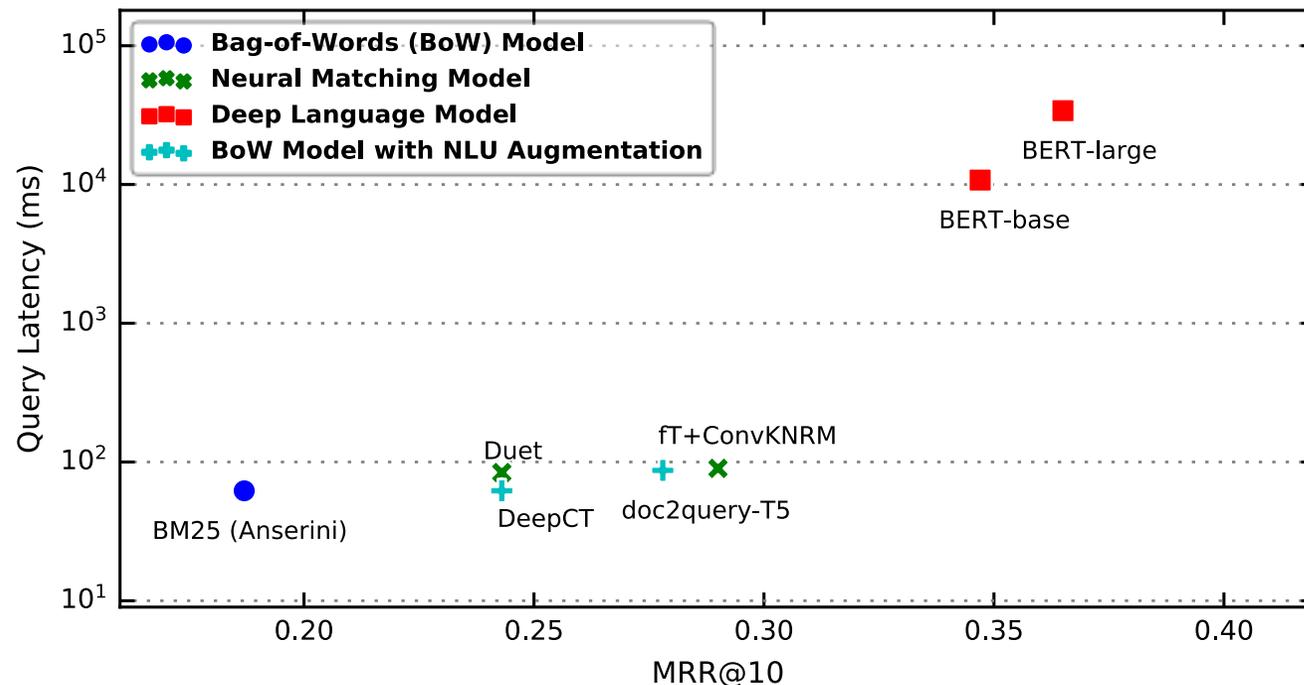
Neural IR Paradigms: Learning term weights

- BM25 decomposed a document's score into a summation over term–document weights. **Can we learn term weights with BERT?**
- Tokenize the query/document
- Use BERT to produce a score for each token in the document
- Add the scores of the tokens that also appear in the query



Learning term weights

- We get to learn the term weights with BERT and to **re-use** them!
- But our query is back to being a “bag of words”.



DeepCT and doc2query are two major models under this paradigm.

Can we do better?

Next: Can we achieve high MRR *and* low latency?

- Yes! We'll discuss two rich neural IR paradigms:
 - **Representation Similarity**
 - **Late Interaction**

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