

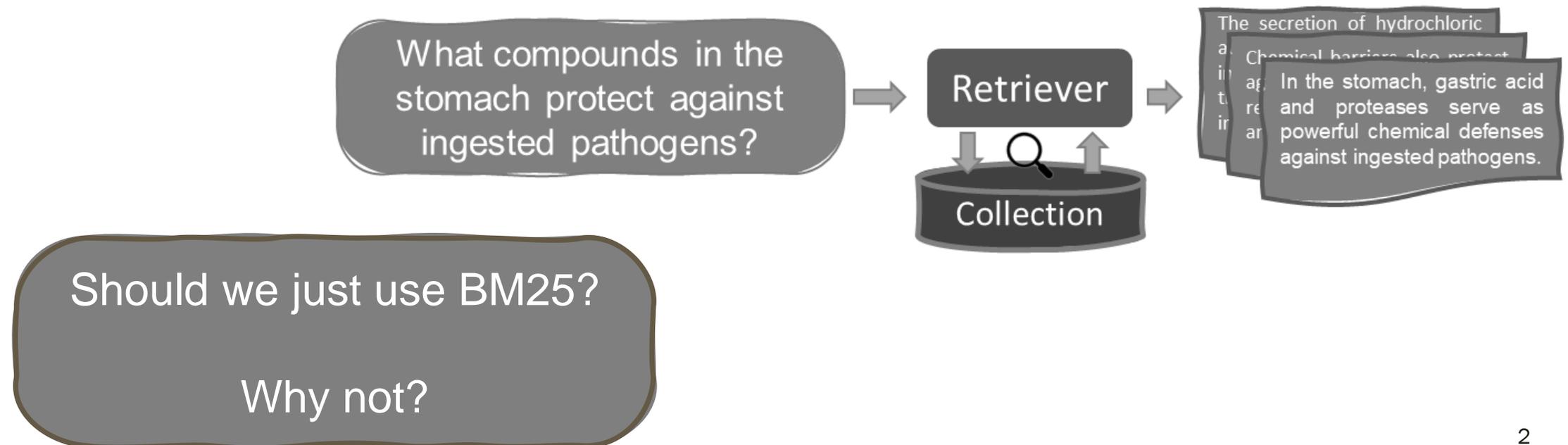
NLU & IR: NEURAL IR (I)

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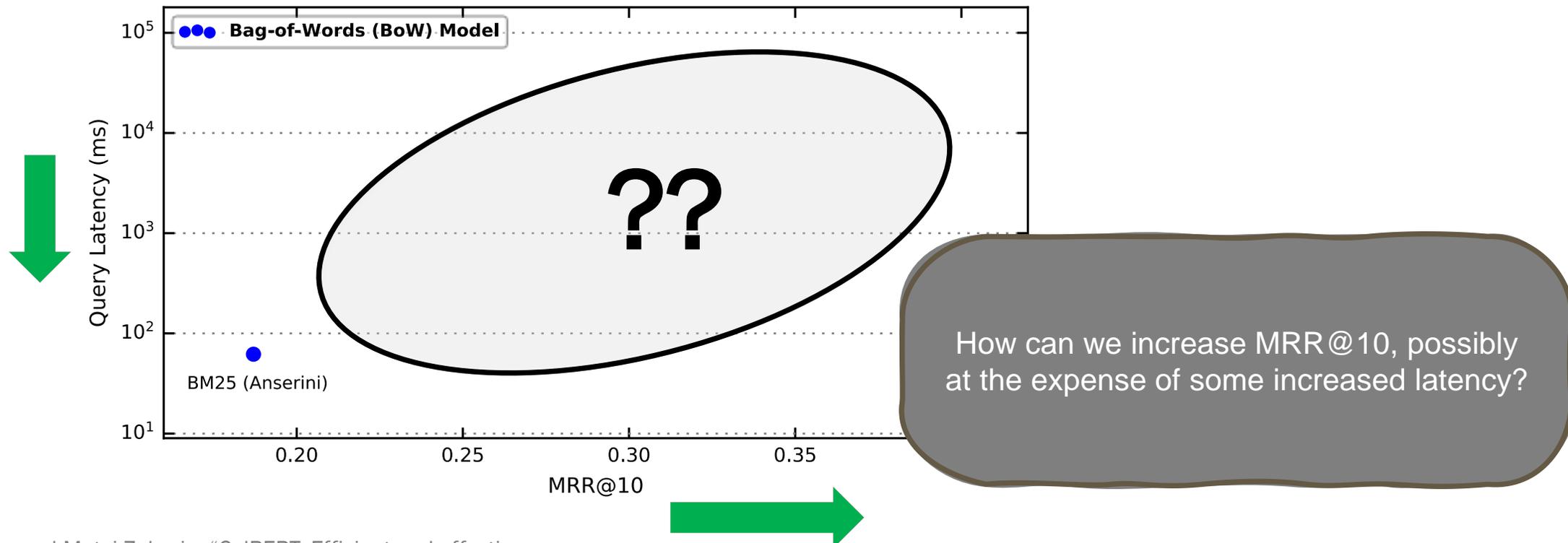
Ranked Retrieval

- Scope: A large corpus of text documents (e.g., Wikipedia)
- Input: A textual query (e.g., a natural-language question)
- Output: **Top-K Ranking** of **relevant** documents (e.g., top-100)



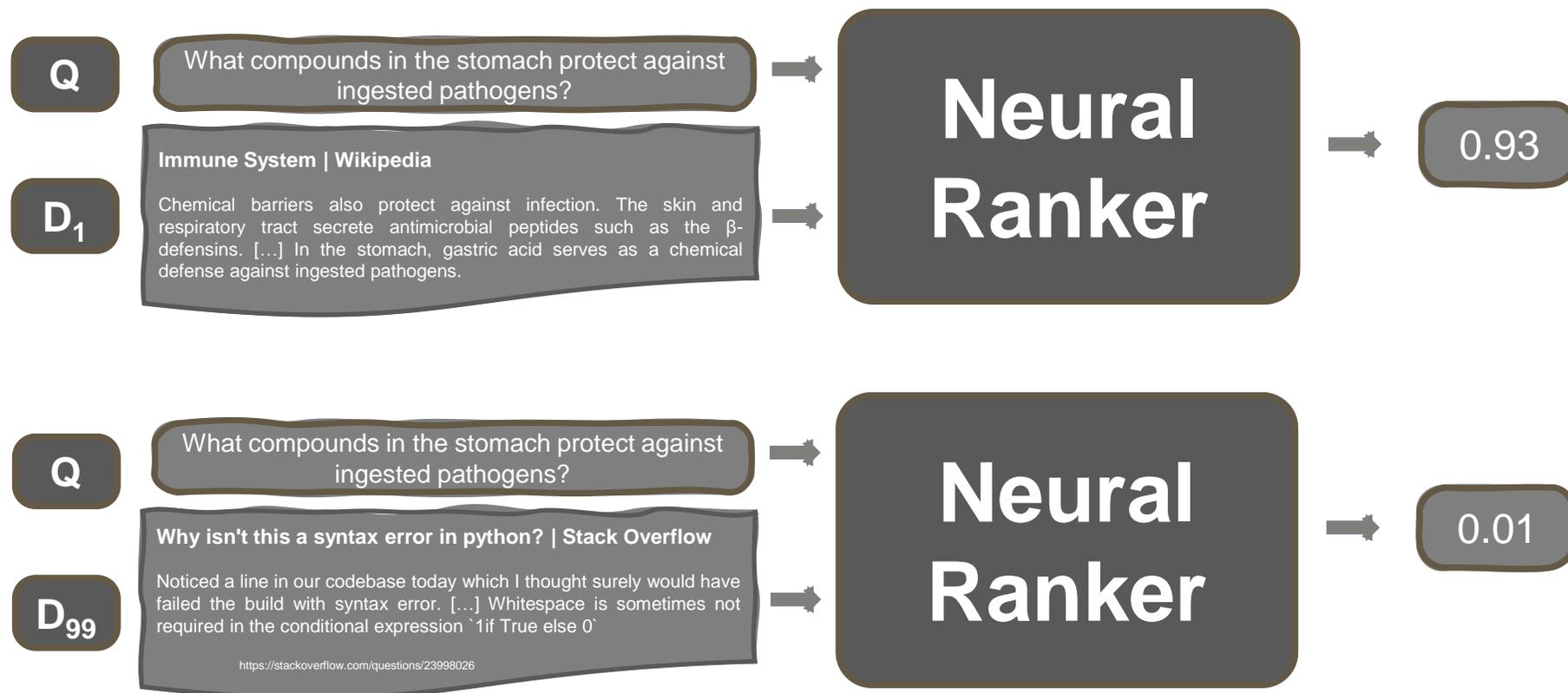
Efficiency-Effectiveness Tradeoff

- MS MARCO: Bing Queries, 9M Passages from the Web
 - Effectiveness in **MRR@10** and Efficiency in Latency (**milliseconds**; in log-scale!)



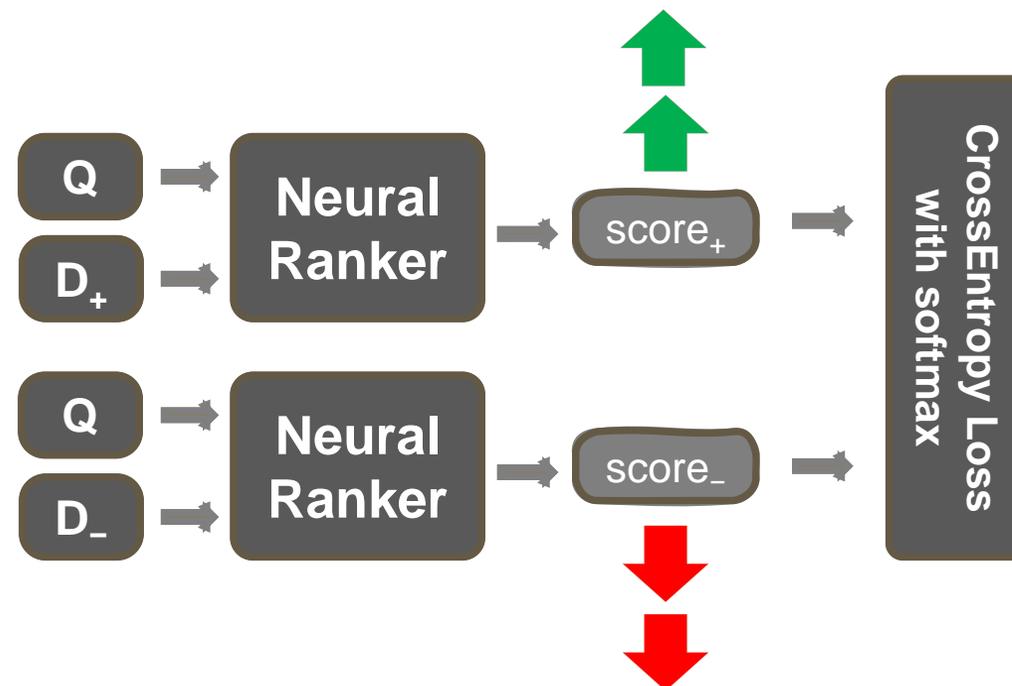
Neural Ranking: Functional View

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



Neural Ranking: Training

- Many possible choices, but **2-way classification** is often effective!
 - Each training instance is a **triple**
< query, positive document, negative document >



Recall that we can get positives for each query from our relevance assessments.

Every non-positive can often be treated as an implicit negative.

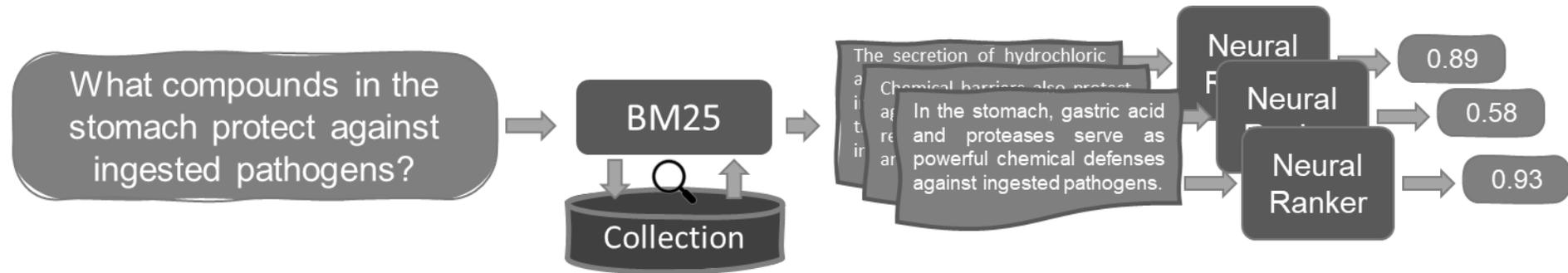
Neural Ranking: Inference

- Given a query Q , pick each document d and pass $\langle Q, d \rangle$ through the network. Sort all by score, returning the top-k results!

- But collections often have many millions of documents
 - MS MARCO has 9M passages
 - Even if you model runs in 1 microsecond per passage, that's 9 seconds per query!

Neural Re-Ranking: Pipelines

- BM25 top-1000 -> Neural IR reranker



- Cuts the work on 10M documents by factor of 10k!
 - But introduces an artificial recall ceiling.

Can we do better?
Yes! Later, we'll discuss end-to-end retrieval.

References

Khattab, Omar, and Matei Zaharia. "ColBERT: Efficient and effective passage search via contextualized late interaction over BERT." Proceedings of the 43rd International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval. 2020.