Collective Relevance Labeling for Passage Retrieval

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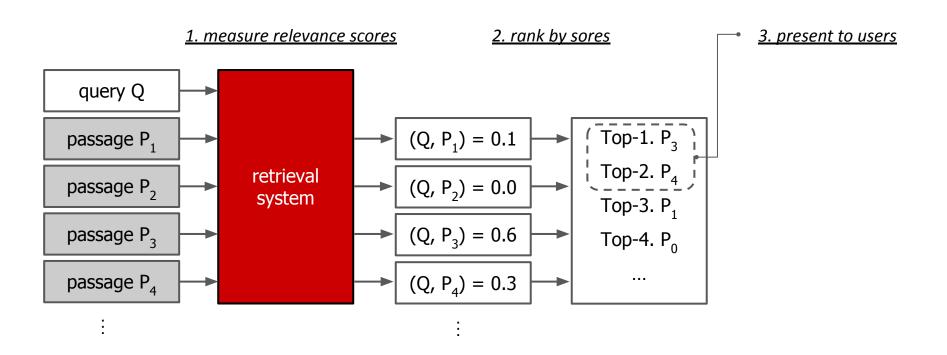






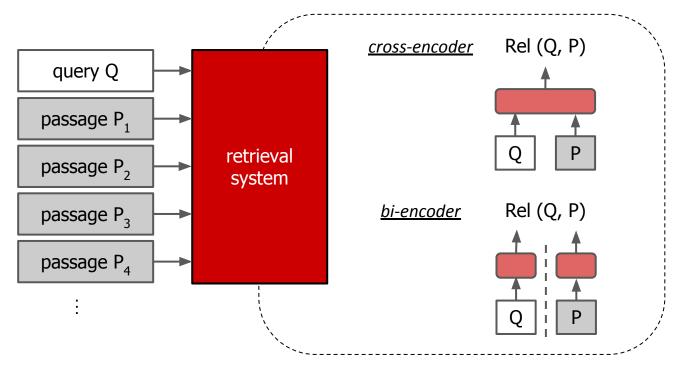
Task: Passage Retrieval

We aim to retrieve passages that are relevant to the given query.



Approach: cross- vs bi-encoder

- We adopt the bi-encoder approach, for query-document matching,
 - targeting search on large-scale corpus.



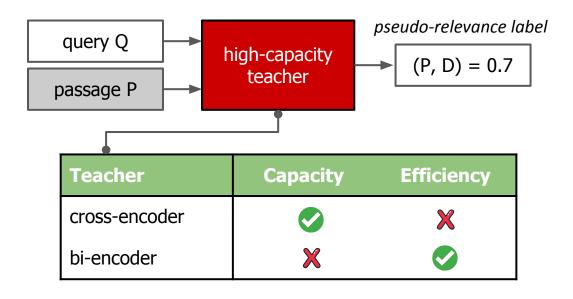
Challenge

- We tackle the challenge of **incomplete relevance annotation**.
 - Too many passages that should be annotated!

Dataset	# of passages	# of queries	# of relevant passages per query	
MSMARO Train set	8.8M	500k	$\begin{array}{c} 1.1 \\ \rightarrow \text{Only tiny portions are annotated!} \end{array}$	
TREC-DL 2019 Test set		43	58.2	

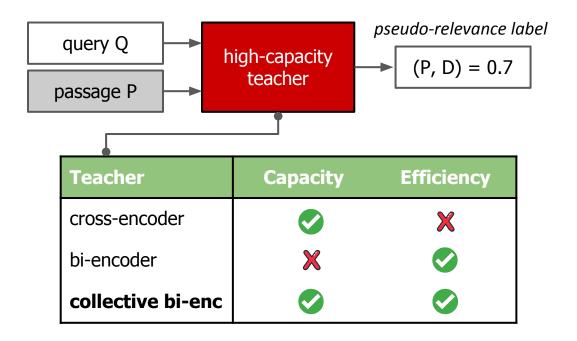
Approach

- We adopt knowledge distillation,
 - to let a high-capacity teacher provide relevance labels.



Our teacher

- We present a novel teacher, called **collective bi-encoder**,
 - to achieve both high capacity and efficiency.



Motivation

• We leverage **collective knowledge (CK)**, to improve capacity of bi-encoder.

O/B	Contont	Rel Prediction		
Q/P	Content	Individual		
Q	Is caffeine a narcotic ?			
Top-1 P	caffeine, and codeine treat headaches.			
Top-2 P	butalbital, and caffeine treat tension headaches.			
Top-3 P 💥	Caffeine is considered a safe ingredient			

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Top-3 P 💥	Caffeine is considered a safe ingredient	68	
СК	treat tension headaches		

Experimental results

- Teachers provide more informed labels than incomplete labels.
- Our collective bi-enc teacher is the more effective than CE teachers.

