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Combining Lexical and Dense Retrieval for Computationally Efficient Multi-hop Question Answering

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Abstract

In simple open-domain question answering (QA), dense retrieval has become one of the standard approaches for retrieving the relevant passages to infer an answer. Recently, dense retrieval also achieved state-of-the-art results in multi-hop QA, where aggregating information from multiple pieces of information and reasoning over them is required. Despite their success, dense retrieval methods are computationally intensive, requiring multiple GPUs to train. In this work, we introduce a hybrid (lexical and dense) retrieval approach that is highly competitive with the state-of-the-art dense retrieval models, while requiring substantially less computational resources. Additionally, we provide an in-depth evaluation of dense retrieval methods on limited computational resource settings, something that is missing from the current literature.

1 Introduction

Multi-hop QA requires retrieval and reasoning over multiple pieces of information (Yang et al., 2018). For instance, consider the multi-hop question: “Where is the multinational company founded by Robert Smith headquartered?”. To answer this question we first need to retrieve the passage about Robert Smith in order to find the name of the company he founded (General Mills), and subsequently retrieve the passage about General Mills, which contains the answer the question (Golden Valley, Minnesota). Even though multi-hop QA requires multiple retrieval hops, it is fundamentally different from session search (Yang et al., 2015; Levine et al., 2017) and conversational search (Dalton et al., 2019; Voskarides et al., 2020; Vakulenko et al., 2021), since in multi-hop QA the information need of the user is expressed in a single question, thus not requiring multiple turns of interaction.

QA systems typically consist of (i) a retriever that identifies the passage/document in the underlying collection that contains the answer to the user’s question, and (ii) a reader that extracts or generates the answer from the identified passage (Chen et al., 2017). Given that often the answer cannot be found in the top-ranked passage, inference follows a standard beam-search procedure, where top-\(k\) passages are retrieved and the reader scores are computed for all \(k\) passages (Lee et al., 2019). However, readers are very sensitive to noise in the top-\(k\) passages, thus making the performance of the retriever critical for the performance of QA systems (Yang et al., 2019). This is further amplified in multi-hop QA, where multiple retrieval hops are performed; potential retrieval errors get propagated across hops and thus severely harm QA performance.

The majority of current approaches to multi-hop QA use either traditional IR methods (TF-IDF, BM25) (Qi et al., 2019) or graph-based methods for the retriever (Nie et al., 2019; Asai et al., 2020). However, those approaches have serious limitations. The former approaches require high lexical overlap between questions and relevant passages, while the latter rely on an interlinked underlying corpus, which is not always the case. Recently, Xiong et al. (2021) introduced a dense multi-hop passage retrieval model that constructs a new query representation based on the question and previously retrieved passages and subsequently uses the new representation to retrieve the next set of relevant passages. This model achieved state-of-the-art results while not relying on an interlinked underlying corpus.

Even though dense retrieval models achieve state-of-the-art results on multi-hop QA, they are computationally intensive, requiring multiple GPUs to train. Existing work only reports results for the cases where such resources are available; therefore providing no answer on how feasible is to train such models on a low resource setting. In this
paper, we focus on developing an efficient retriever for multi-hop QA that can be trained effectively in a low computational resource setting. We aim to answer the following research questions:

**RQ1** How does the performance of dense retrieval compare to lexical and hybrid approaches?

**RQ2** How does the performance degrade in the low computational resource settings?

Our main contributions are the following: (i) we propose a hybrid (lexical and dense) retrieval model which is competitive against its fully dense competitors while requiring eight times less computational power and (ii) we perform a thorough analysis on the performance of dense passage retrieval models on the task of multi-hop QA.

### 2 Task Description

Let \( p \in C \) denote a passage within a passage collection \( C \), and \( q \) a multi-hop question. Given \( q \) and \( C \) the task is to retrieve a set of relevant passages \( P = \{p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n\} \), where \( p_i \in C \). In the multi-hop scenario we consider here, not all relevant passages can be retrieved using the input question \( q \) alone. This is due to the fact that there is a low lexical overlap or semantic relationship between question \( q \) and one or more of the relevant passages in \( P \). In this case, information from one of the relevant passages \( p_i \) is needed to retrieve another relevant passage \( p_j \), where \( p_j \) may be lexically/semantically different from question \( q \).

### 3 Experimental Setup

In this section, we describe the dataset used in our experiments, the metrics we use to answer our research questions and the models we compare against.

#### 3.1 Dataset

For our experiments, we focus on the HotpotQA dataset and particularly the full-wiki setting (Yang et al., 2018). HotpotQA is a large-scale 2-hop QA dataset where the answers to questions must be found in the context of the entire Wikipedia. Questions in HotpotQA fall into one of the following categories: bridge or comparison. In bridge questions, the bridge entity that connects the two relevant passages is missing; e.g., “When did the show Skeet Ulrich is currently starring in premiere?”, where the bridge entity “Riverdale (2017 TV series)” is missing. In comparison questions the main two entities (of the two relevant passages) are both mentioned and compared; e.g., “Which has smaller flowers, Campsis or Kalmiopsis?”.

#### 3.2 Metrics

Following previous work (Yang et al., 2018; Xiong et al., 2021), we report passage Exact Match (EM) to measure the overall retrieval performance. Exact Match is a metric that evaluates whether both of the ground-truth passages for each question are included in the retrieved passages (then EM=1 otherwise EM=0). Note that metrics such as EM and F1 w.r.t question’s answer (Ans) and supporting facts on sentence-level (Sup) do not fit in our experimental setup since we focus on the retrieval part of the pipeline and not on the reading.

#### 3.3 Models

In this section, we describe the models we experiment with.

##### 3.3.1 Single-hop models

Given a question, single-hop models retrieve a ranked list of passages. Thus, they are not aware of the multi-hop nature of the task.

**BM25** is a standard lexical retrieval model. We use the default Anserini parameters (Yang et al., 2017).

**Rerank** is a standard two-stage retrieval model that first retrieves passages with BM25 and then uses BERT to rerank the top-k passages (Nogueira and Cho, 2019). The BERT (base) classifier was trained with a point-wise loss (Nogueira and Cho, 2019). It was fine-tuned on the train split of HotpotQA for 2 epochs. Training took 5 hours with batch size of 8 using a single 12GB GPU. We experimented with \( k=100 \) and \( k=1000 \), and found that \( k=100 \) results in a better reranking performance at the top positions.

**DPR** is a dense passage retrieval model for simple questions (Karpukhin et al., 2020). Given a question \( q \), a relevant passage \( p^+ \) and a set of irrelevant passages \( \{p_{-1}, p_{-2}, \ldots, p_{-m}\} \), the model learns to rank \( p^+ \) higher via the optimization of the negative log likelihood of the relevant passage. To train DPR on HotpotQA, a multi-hop QA dataset, we follow the procedure described in (Xiong et al., 2021). This model was trained for 25 epochs (\( \sim 2 \) days).
on a single 12GB GPU, using a RoBERTa-based encoder.

### 3.3.2 Multi-hop models

These models are aware of the multi-hop nature of the task. They recursively retrieve new information at each hop by conditioning the question on information retrieved on previous hops (Xiong et al., 2021). In practice, at each hop $t$ the question $q$ and the passage retrieved in the previous hop $p_{t-1}$ gets encoded as the new query $q_t = h(q, p_{t-1})$, where $h(\cdot)$ the question encoder, to retrieve the next relevant passage; when $t = 1$ then we have just the question. Differently from single-hop models, at inference time, given a question, beam search is used to obtain the top-k passage pair candidates. The candidates to beam search at each hop are generated by a similarity function using the query representation at hop $t$, and the beams are scored by the sum of the individual similarity scores.

**MDR** is a state-of-the-art dense retriever for multi-hop questions (Xiong et al., 2021). It extends DPR in an iterative fashion by encoding the question and passages retrieved in previous hops as the new query to retrieve the next relevant passages. This model was trained for 25 epochs (~3 days) on a single 12GB GPU, using a RoBERTa-based encoder, without the memory bank mechanism (Wu et al., 2018). The memory bank mechanism is dropped since it is very expensive to compute and its contribution to retrieval performance is limited.

**MDR (full)** is MDR with the additional memory bank mechanism, trained for 50 epochs on 8×32GB GPUs by Xiong et al. (2021).

**Rerank + DPR** is a hybrid model we propose in this paper. Specifically, for the first hop we rely on the BERT-based re-rank model described in Section 3.3.1 (Rerank), while for the second hop we train a DPR only on second hop questions (DPR$_2$). To train the latter, we build a variation of HotpotQA where the question gets concatenated with the ground truth passage of the first hop, and the second hop ground truth passage is the only relevant passage to be retrieved. DPR$_2$ was trained for 25 epochs (~1 day) on a single 12GB GPU, using a RoBERTa-based encoder.

## 4 Results

In this section, we present our experimental results that answer our research questions.

### Table 1: Overall retrieval performance. In the first group we show single-retrieval models, while in the second group we show multi-hop models.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>EM@2</th>
<th>EM@10</th>
<th>EM@20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BM25</td>
<td>0.127</td>
<td>0.320</td>
<td>0.395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rerank</td>
<td>0.314</td>
<td>0.476</td>
<td>0.517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPR</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td>0.275</td>
<td>0.336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>0.440</td>
<td>0.581</td>
<td>0.619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rerank+DPR$_2$</td>
<td>0.599</td>
<td>0.732</td>
<td>0.762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDR (full)</td>
<td>0.677</td>
<td>0.772</td>
<td>0.793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1 Overall performance

Here we aim to answer RQ1 by comparing the retrieval performance of the models we consider. In Table 1, we observe that the single-hop models perform much worse than the multi-hop models. This is expected since single-hop models are not aware of the multi-hop nature of the task.

As for the multi-hop models, we observe that MDR (full) achieves the best performance at the higher positions in the ranking. It is important to underline here that MDR (full) uses considerably more resources than Rerank+DPR$_2$ and MDR. The last two use relatively limited computational resources and a comparison between them is more fair (see Section 3.3). We observe that our Rerank+DPR$_2$ outperforms MDR on all metrics while is also competitive against MDR (full), especially w.r.t EM@10 and EM@20. This is due to the fact that often questions and their relevant passages are not only semantically related, but also have high lexical overlap. This is also highlighted by Karpukhin et al. (2020), who reported that dense retrieval has performance issues when the question has high lexical overlap with the passages.

### 4.2 Performance for limited resources

In this section, we answer RQ2 by comparing the retrieval performance of MDR and DPR as provided in (Xiong et al., 2021), against the same models trained with limited computational resources.

In Table 2 we see that performance drops significantly as we limit resources for both DPR and MDR. This is a result of the training scheme that is used in (Karpukhin et al., 2020) and (Xiong et al., 2021).

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2Even though the memory bank mechanism is omitted from MDR, the comparison of Rerank+DPR$_2$ and MDR remains fair since this particular mechanism can also be potentially applied to Rerank+DPR$_2$ (in the DPR part).
Table 2: Analysis of how computational resources affect the performance of MDR and DPR. The MDR(full) configuration is provided by (Xiong et al., 2021). Different beam size can slightly change the results from what was originally reported. MDR and DPR, both trained trained on 8 GPUs, are not available and therefore we report the results as they were reported in (Xiong et al., 2021).

More specifically, DPR and MDR rely on using in-batch negatives both for decreasing the training time (positive passages of a question are reused as negative passages for the rest of the questions in the batch, instead of having to sample new ones beforehand), and for improving accuracy (bigger batch size will produce more in-batch negatives, thus increasing the number of training samples). When we have limited resources, training time gets significantly longer (since we use fewer GPUs), and therefore we have to compromise for fewer training epochs while the batch size is restricted by the GPU memory size. For instance, training for 50 epochs takes $\sim 1$ day on 8 $\times$ 32GB GPUs, while it takes $\sim 6$ days on a single 12GB GPU.

In addition, when comparing MDR trained on 4 $\times$ 24GB GPUs against MDR trained on a single 12GB GPU, for 25 epochs each, we observe that even though we can simulate bigger batch sizes by using gradient accumulation, we do not observe an increase in performance. This is a consequence of the fact that the number of in-batch negatives is limited by the real batch size. Note that we also observe a similar trend for DPR.

In summary, computational resources are of vital importance for multi-hop dense retrieval models. Hence, in the case where only limited resources are available, following a hybrid (lexical and dense) approach such as our proposed Rerank+DPR$_2$ seems to be a good choice. As we showed in Tables 1 and 2, Rerank+DPR$_2$ (trained on a single GPU) performs similarly to MDR trained on 4 GPUs and is competitive against MDR trained on 8 GPUs.

4.3 Error Analysis

We perform qualitative analysis to gain further insights into where the models succeed or fail. More specifically, we compare specific cases where our hybrid model (Rerank+DPR$_2$) retrieves both relevant passages successfully while MDR fails and vice versa. For our analysis we focus on bridge questions since comparison questions are more straightforward to retrieve.

Table 3 shows two typical examples of questions for which Rerank+DPR$_2$ retrieves both relevant passages at the top positions while MDR fails to do so. When there is a high lexical overlap between the question and a relevant passage, our hybrid model can capture this exact n-gram match and improve the performance. In contrast, fully dense models seem incapable of capturing this. In particular, this lexical overlap can be between the question and both relevant passages for the case of comparison questions, or between the question and the first relevant passage for bridge questions.

In bridge questions if the lexical overlap is between the question and the second passage then our hybrid model favors passages in which this phrase appears, and therefore it retrieves an irrelevant first passage; leading to an irrelevant second passage as well. MDR on the other hand manages to retrieve both relevant passages at the top positions. Those are the cases where the lexical overlap is used in the given question in order to disambiguate the final answer. Examples can be found in Table 4.

In the first example, “Golden Globe Award” is
Table 3: Two example bridge questions for which Rerank+DPR retrieves both relevant passages at the top positions while MDR fails to do so. Lexical overlap is indicated with underlined text while the question to the answer is highlighted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Rerank+DPR</th>
<th>MDR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Which American professional poker player also starred in the 2015 movie “Extraction”?</td>
<td>Fred Hoyle</td>
<td>Maria Pauer, Franz Burkard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who was the defense counsel of a German woman who underwent Catholic exorcism rites during the year before her death?</td>
<td>Erich Schmidt-Leichner, Franz Burkard</td>
<td>Maria Pauer, Maria Pater, Franz Burkard, Peter Dinklage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Two example bridge questions for which Rerank+DPR 

used in the given question in order to disambiguate the final answer, since in the film “Little Fugitive” there is more than one actor involved. Therefore, “Golden Globe Award” must be used to assist the retrieval of the second passage. Since Rerank+DPR builds on top of BM25, it favors passages in which this phrase appears, and therefore it retrieves an irrelevant first passage leading to an irrelevant second passage as well. On the other hand, MDR manages to retrieve both relevant passages at the top positions. Similarly, for the second example, “American professional poker player” is used to specify the actor that starred in the “Extraction” movie, hence supporting the retrieval of the second relevant passage.

5 Conclusion

In this work, we provided insights on the performance of state-of-the-art dense retrieval for multi-hop questions. We showed that Rerank+DPR (our hybrid model) outperforms MDR (the state-of-the-art multi-hop dense retrieval model) in the low-resource setting, and it is competitive with MDR in the setting where MDR uses considerably more computational resources. Finally, we highlighted that fully dense retrieval models get harmed when using limited computational resources. For future work, we plan to build on our insights to improve the performance of multi-hop models by combining the strengths of lexical and dense retrieval. Also, we aim to develop less computationally expensive multi-hop retrieval models.

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