ADVERSARIAL RETRIEVER-RANKER FOR DENSE TEXT RETRIEVAL

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ABSTRACT

Current dense text retrieval models face two typical challenges. First, it adopts a siamese dual-encoder architecture to encode query and document independently for fast indexing and searching, whereas neglecting the finer-grained term-wise interactions. This results in a sub-optimal recall performance. Second, it highly relies on a negative sampling technique to build up the negative documents in its contrastive loss. To address these challenges, we present Adversarial Retriever-Ranker (AR2), which consists of a dual-encoder retriever plus a cross-encoder ranker. The two models are jointly optimized according to a minimax adversarial objective: the retriever learns to retrieve negative documents to cheat the ranker, while the ranker learns to rank a collection of candidates including both the ground-truth and the retrieved ones, as well as providing progressive direct feedback to the dual-encoder retriever. Through this adversarial game, the retriever gradually produces harder negative documents to train a better ranker, whereas the cross-encoder ranker provides progressive feedback to improve retriever. We evaluate AR2 on three benchmarks. Experimental results show that AR2 consistently and significantly outperforms existing dense retriever methods and achieves new state-of-the-art results on all of them. This includes the improvements on Natural Questions R@5 to 77.9\% (+2.1\%), TriviaQA R@5 to 78.2\% (+1.4\%), and MS-MARCO MRR@10 to 39.3\% (+1.3\%). We will make our code, models, and data publicly available.

1 INTRODUCTION

Dense text retrieval \cite{Lee2019,Karpukhin2020} has achieved great successes in a wide variety of both research and industrial areas, such as search engine \cite{Brickley2019,Shen2014}, recommendation system \cite{Hu2020}, open-domain question answering \cite{Chen2017,Liu2020}, etc. A typical dense retrieval model adopts a dual-encoder architecture to encode queries and documents into low-dimensional embedding vectors, and the relevance between query and document is measured by the similarity between embeddings. In the real-world dense text retrieval applications, it pre-computes all the embedding vectors of documents in the corpus, and leverages the approximate nearest neighbor (ANN) \cite{Johnson2019} technique for efficiency. To train a dense retriever, contrastive loss with negative samples is widely applied in the literature \cite{Xiong2021,Karpukhin2020}. During training, it utilizes a negative sampling method to obtain negative documents for a given query-document pair, and then minimizes the contrastive loss which relies on both the positive document and the sampled negative ones \cite{Shen2014,Chen2017,Radford2021}.

Recent studies on contrastive learning \cite{Xiong2021,Karpukhin2020} show that the iterative “hard-negative” sampling technique can significantly improve the performance compared with “random-negative” sampling approach, as it can pick more representative negative samples to learn a more discriminative retriever. In the work \cite{Qu2021}, it suggests to leverage cross-encoder model to heuristically filter “hard-negative” samples to further improve performance and shows the importance of sampling technique in the contrastive learning.

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On the other hand, the model architecture of dual-encoders enables the encoding of queries and documents independently which is essential for document indexing and fast retrieval. However, this ignores the modeling of finer-grained interactions between query and document which could be a sub-optimal solution in terms of retrieval accuracy.

Motivated by these phenomena, we propose an Adversarial Retriever-Ranker (AR2) framework. The intuitive idea of AR2 is inspired by the “retriever-ranker” architecture in the classical information retrieval systems. AR2 consists of two modules: a dual-encoder model served as the retrieval module in Figure 1a and a cross-encoder model served as the ranker module in Figure 1b. The cross-encoder model takes the concatenation of query and document as input text, and could generate more accurate relevance scores compared with the dual-encoder model, since it can fully explore the interactions between query and document through a self-attention mechanism using a conventional transformer model (Vaswani et al., 2017). Instead of training “retriever-ranker” modules independently in some IR systems (Manning et al., 2008; Mitra & Craswell, 2017), AR2 constructs a unified minimax game for training the retriever and ranker models interactively, as shown in Figure 2.

In particular, it adopts a minimax objective from the adversarial game (Goodfellow et al., 2014) where the retrieval model is optimized to produce relevant documents to fool the ranker model, whereas the ranker model learns to distinguish the ground-truth relevant document and retrieved ones by its opponent retrieval model. Within the adversarial “retriever-ranker” training framework, the retrieval model receives the smooth training signals from the ranker model which helps alleviate the harmful effects of “false-negative” issues. For example, a “false-negative” example which is rated as high-relevance by the ranker model, will also be granted with high probability by retrieval model in order to fool the ranker, meanwhile the ranker model with better generalization capability is more resistant to label noises compared with the retrieval model.

In the empirical studies of AR2, we further introduce a distillation regularization approach to help stabilize/improve the training of the retriever. Intuitively, the retriever would be converged to a sharp conditional-probabilities over documents given a query within the adversarial training framework, i.e., high retrieval probabilities for the top relevant documents and near-zero retrieval ones for the rest. However, it is not a desirable property as it might impede exploring different documents during training. Thus, we incorporate the distillation loss between the retriever and ranker models as a smooth term for further improvement.

In experiments, we evaluate AR2 on three widely-used benchmarks for dense text retrieval: Natural Questions, Trivia QA and MS-MARCO. Experimental results show that AR2 achieves state-of-the-
art performance on all these datasets. Meanwhile, we provide a comprehensive ablation study to demonstrate the advantage of different AR2 components.

2 PRELIMINARIES

**Dense Text Retrieval:** we mainly consider a contrastive-learning paradigm for dense text retrieval in this work, where the training set consists of a collection of text pairs, \( \mathcal{C} = \{(q_1, d_1), ..., (q_n, d_n)\} \). In the scenario of open-domain question answering, a text pair \((q, d)\) refers to a question and a corresponding document which contains the answer. A typical dense retrieval model adopts a dual encoder architecture, where questions and documents are represented as dense vectors separately and the relevance score \( s_\theta(q, d) \) between them is measured by the similarity between their embeddings:

\[
s_\theta(q, d) = \langle E(q; \theta), E(d; \theta) \rangle
\]

(1)

where \( E(\cdot; \theta) \) denotes the encoder module parameterized with \( \theta \), and \( \langle \cdot \rangle \) is the similarity function, e.g., inner-product, euclidean distance, etc. Based on the embeddings, existing solutions generally leverage on-the-shelf fast ANN-search (Johnson et al., 2019) for efficiency.

A conventional contrastive-learning algorithm could be applied for training the dual encoders (Shen et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2020). For example, given a training instance \((q, d)\), we select \( n \) negative irrelevant documents \( \{d_1, ..., d_n\} \) (denoted as \( \mathbb{D}^{-}_q \)) to optimize the loss function of the negative log likelihood of the positive document:

\[
L_\theta(q, d, \mathbb{D}^{-}_q) = -\log \frac{e^{\tau s_\theta(q, d)}}{\sum_{i=1}^n e^{\tau s_\theta(q, d_i)}}
\]

(2)

where \( \tau \) is a hyper-parameter to control the temperature. In the previous works (Shen et al., 2014; Chen et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2020), it presents an effective strategy on negative document sampling, called “In-Batch Negatives” where negative documents are randomly sampled from a collection of documents which are within the same mini-batch as question-document training pairs.

Recently, some studies e.g., ANCE (Xiong et al., 2021), Condenser (Gao & Callan, 2021b) have shown that selecting “hard-negatives” in the training can significantly improve the retrieval performance in open-domain question answering. For example, instead of sampling negative document randomly, “hard-negatives” are retrieved through the last checkpoint of dual encoder model. However, a more recent work RocketQA (Qu et al., 2021) continues to point out that the retrieved “hard-negatives” could potential be “false-negatives” in some cases, which might limit the performance.

**Generative Adversarial Network:** GANs have been widely studied for generating the realistic-looking images in computation vision (Goodfellow et al., 2014; Brock et al., 2018). In the past years, the idea of GANs has been applied in information retrieval (Wang et al., 2017). For example, IRGAN (Wang et al., 2017), proposes an minimax retrieval framework which constructs two types of IR models: a generative retrieval model and a discriminative retrieval model. The two IR models are optimized through a minimax game: the generative retrieval model generates relevant documents that look like ground-truth relevant documents to fool the discriminative retrieval model, whereas the discriminative retrieval model learns to draw a clear distinction between the ground-truth relevant documents and the generated ones made by its opponent generative retrieval model. The minimax objective is formulated as:

\[
J^{G, D^*} = \min_{G} \max_{D} \mathbb{E}_{d \sim p_{data}(\cdot | q)} \left[ \log D_{\phi}(d, q) \right] + \mathbb{E}_{d \sim \sim G_{\psi}(\cdot | q)} \left[ \log \left( 1 - D_{\phi}(d^-, q) \right) \right]
\]

(3)

where \( G_{\psi}(\cdot | q) \) and \( D_{\phi}(d^-, q) \) denote the generative retrieval model and discriminative retrieval model in IRGAN, respectively. It is worth noting the original IRGAN model doesn’t work for dense text retrieval tasks as it doesn’t contain the dual-encoder model for document indexing or fast retrieval.

3 METHOD

In this section, we introduce the proposed adversarial retriever-ranker (AR2) approach. It consists of two modules: the dual-encoder retriever module \( G_{\theta} \) as in Figure [1a] and the cross-encoder
ranker module $D_\phi$ as in Figure 1b, $G_\theta$ and $D_\phi$ computes the relevance score between question and document as follows:

$$G_\theta(q,d) = E_\theta(q)^T E_\theta(d)$$
$$D_\phi(q,d) = w_\phi^T E_\phi([q,d])$$ \hspace{1cm} (4)

where $E_\theta(\cdot)$ and $E_\phi(\cdot)$ are language model encoders which can be initialized with any pre-trained language models, $w_\phi$ is the linear projector in $D_\phi$ and $[q,d]$ is the concatenation of question and document.

In AR2, the retriever and ranker modules are optimized jointly through a contrastive minimax objective:

$$J^{G^*,D^*} = \min_{\theta} \max_{\phi} E_{D^-_q \sim G_\theta(q)} [\log p_\phi(d|q,d,D^-_q)]$$ \hspace{1cm} (5)

where $D^-_q$ is the set of $n$ negative documents sampled by $G_\theta(q, \cdot)$ given $q$, and $p_\phi(d|q,d,D^-_q)$ denotes the probability of selecting the ground-truth document $d$ from the $n + 1$ documents: $\{d\} \cup D^-_q$ by the ranker module $D_\phi$:

$$p_\phi(d|q,d,D^-_q) = \frac{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)}}{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d_i^-)}$$ \hspace{1cm} (6)

According to the objective function (Eqn. 5), the dual-encoder retrieval model $G_\theta(q, \cdot)$ would try to sample the high-relevant documents to fool the ranker model, whereas the ranker model $D_\phi(q, \cdot)$ is optimized to draw distinction between ground truth passage and the ones sampled by $G_\theta(q, \cdot)$. We present the illustration of the AR2 framework in Figure 2. In order to optimize the minimax objective function, we adopt a conventional iterative-learning mechanism to optimize the retriever and ranker modules coordinately.

### 3.1 Training the Ranker $D_\phi$

Given the fixed retriever $G_\theta$, the ranker model $D_\phi$ is updated by maximizing the log likelihood of selecting ground-truth $d$ from $\{d\} \cup D^-_q$ given a query $q$: \n
$$\phi^* = \argmax_{\phi} \log p_\phi(d|q,d,D^-_q)$$ \hspace{1cm} (7)

$D^-_q$ is the document set with size $n$ sampled by $G_\theta$ according to Eqn. 5. In experiments, we first retrieve top-100 negative documents, and then randomly sample $n$ examples from them to obtain $D^-_q$.

### 3.2 Training Retriever $G_\theta$

With fixing the ranker $D_\phi$, the model parameters $\theta^*$ for retriever $G_\theta$ is optimized by minimizing the expectation of log likelihood of function. In particular, by isolating $\theta$ from the minimax function (Eqn. 5), the objective for the retriever can be written as:

$$\theta^* = \argmin_{\theta} J^\theta = E_{D^-_q \sim G_\theta(q, \cdot)} [\log p_\phi(d|q,d,D^-_q)]$$ \hspace{1cm} (8)

However, it is intractable to optimize $\theta$ directly through Eqn. 8 as the computation of probability $D^-_q \sim G_\theta(q, \cdot)$ is not following a close form. Thus, we seek to minimize an alternative upper-bound of the loss criteria:

$$J^\theta \leq J^0 = E_{d_i^- \sim p_\theta(d_i^-|q,D^-_q)} [\log p_\theta(d_i^-|q,d_i^-)]$$ \hspace{1cm} (9)

The detailed deviation of Eqn. 9 is provided in the Appendix A.1. Therefore, the gradient of parameter $\theta$ can be computed as the derivative of $J^0$ with respect to $\theta$:

$$\nabla_\theta J^\theta = E_{d_i^- \sim p_\theta(d_i^-|q,D^-_q)} \nabla_\theta \log p_\theta(d_i^-|q,D^-_q) [\log p_\theta(d_i^-|q,d_i^-)]$$ \hspace{1cm} (10)

Here, the same approach is applied to obtain set $D^-_q$ as in Eqn. 7.

**Regularization:** we further introduce a distillation regularization term in $G_\theta$’s training, which encourages the retriever model to distill from the ranker model.

$$J^\theta_R = H(p_\theta(\cdot|q,D), p_\theta(\cdot|q,D))$$ \hspace{1cm} (11)
Algorithm 1 Adversarial Retriever-Ranker (AR2)

Require: Retriever $G_{\theta}$; Ranker $D_{\phi}$; Document pool $D$; Training dataset $C$.

1: Initialize the retriever $G_{\theta}$ and the ranker $D_{\phi}$ with pre-trained language models.
2: Train the warm-up retriever $G_{0\theta}$ on training dataset $C$.
3: Build ANN index on $D$.
4: Retrieve negative samples on $D$.
6: while AR2 has not converged do
7: for Retriever training step do
8: Sample $n$ documents $\{d_{-i}\}_n$ from ANN index.
9: Update parameters of the retriever $G_{\theta}$.
10: end for
12: Refresh ANN Index.
13: for Ranker training step do
14: Sample $n$ hard negatives $\{d_{-i}\}_n$ from ANN index.
15: Update parameters of the ranker $D_{\phi}$.
16: end for
16: end while

$H(\cdot)$ is the cross entropy function. $p_{\phi}(\cdot|q, D)$ and $p_{\theta}(\cdot|q, D)$ denotes the conditional probabilities of document in the whole corpus $D$ by the ranker and the retriever model, respectively. In practice, we also limit the sampling space over documents be a fixed set, i.e., $\{d\} \cup D_{-q}$. Thus the regularization loss for the retriever model can be rewritten as:

$$J_{\theta}^R = H(p_{\phi}(\cdot|q, D_{-q}), p_{\theta}(\cdot|q, D_{-q}))$$

(12)

3.3 Index refresh

During each training iteration of retriever and ranker models in AR2, we refresh the document index to keep the retrieved document set updated. To build the document index, we take the document encoder from the retrieval model to compute the embeddings $E(d; \theta)$ for every document $d$ from the corpus: $d \in C$, and then build the inner-product based ANN search index with FAISS tool (Johnson et al., 2019).

In summary, Algorithm 1 shows the full implementation details of the proposed AR2.

4 Experiments

4.1 Datasets:

We conduct experiments on three popular benchmarks: Natural Questions (Kwiatkowski et al., 2019), Trivia QA (Joshi et al., 2017), and MS-MARCO Passage Ranking (Nguyen et al., 2016). Their detailed statistics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: The statistics of Natural Questions, Trivia QA, and MS-MARCO. Following DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020), we filter the training samples without gold documents.

| Datasets       | Train(Original) | Train(Processed) | Dev   | Test   | Documents       |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------|--------|-----------------|
| Natural Questions | 79,168          | 58,880           | 8,757 | 3,610  | 21,015,324      |
| Trivia QA       | 78,785          | 60,413           | 8,837 | 11,313 | 21,015,324      |
| MS-MARCO        | 502,939         | 502,939          | 6,980 | 6,837  | 8,841,823       |

Natural Questions (NQ) collects real questions from Google search engine and each question is paired with an answer span and golden passages in Wikipedia pages. In NQ, the goal of the retrieval stage is to find positive passages from a large passage pool. We report Recall of top-$k$ (R@$k$), which represents the proportion of top $k$ retrieved passages that contain the answers.
Table 2: The comparison of retrieval performance on Natural Questions test set, Trivia QA test set, and MS-MARCO dev set. The results of the first two blocks are from published papers. If the results are not provided, we mark them as “-”.

|                  | Natural Questions | Trivia QA | MS-MARCO |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                  | R@5 | R@20 | R@100 | R@5 | R@20 | R@100 | MRR@10 | R@50 | R@1k |
| BM25 (Yang et al., 2017) | 59.1 | 73.7 | 85.3 | 66.9 | 76.7 | 85.7 | - | - | - |
| GAR (Mao et al., 2021a) | - | 60.9 | 74.4 | 85.3 | 73.1 | 80.4 | 85.7 | 18.7 | 59.2 | 85.7 |
| doc2query (Nogueira et al., 2019b) | - | - | - | 21.5 | 64.4 | 89.1 | - | - | - |
| DeepCT (Gao & Callan, 2021) | - | - | - | 24.3 | 69.0 | 91.0 | - | - | - |
| docTTTTTquery (Nogueira et al., 2019a) | - | - | - | 27.7 | 75.6 | 94.7 | - | - | - |
| DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020) | - | 78.4 | 85.3 | 87.9 | 84.9 | 85.7 | - | - | - |
| ANCE (Xiong et al., 2021) | - | 81.9 | 87.5 | 80.3 | 85.3 | 85.7 | 33.0 | - | 95.9 |
| RDR (Yang & Seo, 2020) | - | 82.8 | 88.2 | 82.5 | 87.3 | 85.7 | - | - | - |
| CoBERT (Khattab & Zaharia, 2020) | 74.0 | 82.7 | 88.5 | - | - | - | 37.0 | 85.5 | 97.9 |
| RocketQA (Qu et al., 2021) | - | - | - | 21.5 | 64.4 | 89.1 | - | - | - |
| Colt (Gao & Callan, 2021) | - | - | - | 24.3 | 69.0 | 91.0 | - | - | - |
| Individual Top-k (Sachan et al., 2021a) | - | - | - | 33.8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Joint Top-k (Sachan et al., 2021a) | 72.1 | 81.8 | 87.8 | 74.1 | 81.3 | 86.3 | - | - | - |
| Pair (Ren et al., 2021) | 74.9 | 83.5 | 89.1 | 76.8 | 83.1 | 87.0 | - | - | - |
| DPR-PAQ (O˘guz et al., 2021) | - | 83.2 | 88.4 | 81.9 | 86.2 | 86.3 | 36.6 | - | 97.4 |
| -BERTbase | 74.5 | 83.7 | 88.6 | - | - | - | 31.4 | - | - |
| -RoBERTAbase | 74.2 | 84.0 | 89.2 | - | - | - | 31.1 | - | - |
| Condenser (Gao & Callan, 2021) | 75.8 | 84.3 | 89.0 | 76.8 | 83.2 | 87.3 | 38.2 | - | 98.4 |
| AR2-D | 69.7 | 80.8 | 87.1 | 74.4 | 81.7 | 86.6 | 34.8 | 84.2 | 98.0 |
| AR2-G | 77.9 | 86.0 | 90.1 | 78.2 | 84.4 | 87.9 | 39.5 | 87.8 | 98.6 |

Trivia QA is a reading comprehension corpus authored by trivia enthusiasts. Each sample is a (question, answer, evidence) triple. In the retrieval stage, the goal is to find passages that contains the answer. We also use Recall of top-k as the evaluation metric for Trivia QA.

MS-MARCO Passage Ranking is widely used in information retrieval. It collects real questions from Bing search engine. Each question is paired with several web documents. Following previous works (Ren et al., 2021; Qu et al., 2021), we report MRR@10, R@50, R@1k on the dev set. Mean Reciprocal Rank(MRR) is the mean of Reciprocal Rank(RR) across questions, calculated as the reciprocal of the rank where the first relevant document was retrieved.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

First step, we follow the experiments in (Sachan et al., 2021b) Gao & Callan (2021a) to continuous pre-training the ERLINE-2.0-base model (Sun et al., 2020) with Inverse Cloze Task (ICT) training (Sachan et al., 2021b) for NQ and TriviaQA datasets, and coCondenser training (Gao & Callan, 2021a) for MS-MARCO dataset.

Second step, we follow the experiment settings of DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020) to train a warm-up dual-encoder retrieval model G0. It is initialized with the continuous pretrained ERLINE-2.0-based model as we obtained in step one. Then we train a warm-up cross-encoder model D0 initialized with the ERLINE-2.0-Large. D0 learns to rank the Top-k documents selected by G0 with contrastive learning. The detailed hyper-parameters in training are listed in Appendix A.3.

Third step, we iteratively train the ranker (AR2-D) model initialized with ERLINE-2.0-large and retriever (AR2-G) initialized with G0 according to Algorithm 1. The number of training iterations is set to 10. During each iteration of training, the retriever model is scheduled to train with 1500 mini-batches, while the ranker model is scheduled to train with 500 mini-batches. The document index is refreshed after each iteration of training. The other detailed hyper-parameters are shown in Appendix A.3.

All the experiments in this work run on 8 NVIDIA Tesla A100 GPUs. The implementation code of AR2 is based on Huggingface Transformers (Wolf et al., 2020) with utilizing gradient checkpointing (Chen et al., 2016), Apex and gradient accumulation to reduce GPU memory consumption.

https://github.com/NVIDIA/apex
Table 3: Performance of rankers before and after AR2 training on NQ test set.

| Retriever | Ranker | R@1 | R@5 | R@10 |
|-----------|--------|-----|-----|------|
| AR2-G^0   | -      | 48.3| 69.7| 76.2 |
| AR2-D^0   | 60.6  | 78.7| 82.6|      |
| AR2-D     | 64.2  | 79.0| 82.6|      |
| AR2-G     | -      | 58.7| 77.9| 82.5|
| AR2-D^0   | 61.1  | 80.1| 84.3|      |
| AR2-D     | 65.6  | 81.5| 84.9|      |

Table 4: Performance of AR2-G on NQ test set with different negative sample size n.

| n | R@1 | R@5 | R@20 | R@100 | Latency |
|---|-----|-----|------|-------|---------|
| 1 | 56.3| 76.4| 85.3 | 89.7  | 210ms   |
| 5 | 57.8| 76.9| 85.3 | 89.7  | 330ms   |
| 7 | 58.0| 77.2| 85.2 | 89.7  | 396ms   |
| 11| 58.0| 77.1| 85.4 | 89.8  | 510ms   |
| 15| 57.8| 77.3| 85.6 | 90.1  | 630ms   |

4.3 RESULTS

Performance of Retriever AR2-G: The comparison of retrieval performance on NQ, Trivia QA, and MS-MARCO are presented in Table 2.

We compare AR2-G with previous state-of-the-art methods, including sparse and dense retrieval models. The top block shows the performance of sparse retrieval methods. BM25 (Yang et al., 2017) is a traditional sparse retriever based on the exact term matching. DeepCT (Dai & Callan, 2019) uses BERT to dynamically generate lexical weights to augment BM25 Systems. doc2Query (Nogueira et al., 2019b), docTTTTTQuery (Nogueira et al., 2019a), and GAR (Mao et al., 2021a) use text generation to expand queries or documents to make better use of BM25. The middle block lists the results of strong dense retrieval methods, including DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020), ANCE (Xiong et al., 2021), RDR (Yang & Seo, 2020), RocketQA (Qu et al., 2021), Joint and Individual Top-k (Sachan et al., 2021b), PAIR (Ren et al., 2021), DPR-P AQ (Oguz et al., 2021), Condenser (Gao & Callan, 2021b), coCondenser (Gao & Callan, 2021a), ME-BERT (Luan et al., 2021), CoIL (Gao et al., 2021). These methods improve the performance of dense retrieval by constructing hard negative samples, jointly training the retriever and downstream tasks, pre-training, knowledge distillation, and muti-vector representations.

The bottom block in Table 2 shows the results of proposed AR2 models. AR2-G^0 refers to the warm-up retrieval model in AR2 (details can be found in section 4.2) which leverages the existing continuous pre-training technique for dense text retrieval tasks. i.e., It shows better performance compared with DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020) and ANCE (Xiong et al., 2021), etc approaches that don’t adopt the continuous pre-training procedure. We also observed that AR2-G: the retrieval model trained with the adversary framework, significantly outperforms the warm-up AR2-G^0 model, and achieves new state-of-the-art performance on all three datasets.

4.4 ANALYSIS

In this section, we conduct a set of detailed experiments on analyzing the proposed AR2 training framework to help understand its pros and cons.

Performance of Ranker AR2-D: To evaluate the performance of ranker AR2-D on NQ, we first retrieve top-100 documents for each query in the test set with the help of dual-encoder AR2-G model, and then re-rank them with the scores produced by the AR2-D model. The results are shown in Table 3. "-" represents without ranker. AR2-D^0 refers to the warm-up ranker model in AR2. The results show that the ranker obtains better performance compared with only using retriever. It suggests that we could use a two-stage ranking strategy to further boost the retrieval performance. Comparing the results of AR2-D and AR2-D^0. We further find that the ranker AR2-D gets a significant gain with adversarial training.

Impact of Negative Sample Size: In the training of AR2, the number of negative documents n would affect the model performance and training time as well. In Table 4 we show the performance and the training latency per batch with different negative sample size n. In this setting, we evaluate AR2 without the regularization term. We observe the improvement over R@1 and R@5 by increasing n from 1 to 7, and marginal improvement when keep increasing n from 7 to 15. The latency of training per batch is almost linear increased by improving n.

Comparison with IRGAN: The original IRGAN (Wang et al., 2017) doesn’t work for dense text retrieval task as it doesn’t contain the dual-encoder retrieval model for fast document indexing and
search. However, it provides an conventional GAN framework for training the generative and discriminative models jointly for IR tasks. To compare the proposed AR2 with IRGAN, we replaced the generative and discriminative models in IRGAN with the retriever and ranker models in AR2, respectively. Therefore, with the configuration of the same model architectures for generator(retriever) and discriminator(ranker), The performance of the retriever is shown in Table 5. We see that AR2 outperforms IRGAN significantly.

**Effect of Regularization:** To study the effectiveness of regularization, we conducted ablation studies by removing the regularization term in the training of retrieval model. In Table 6, “R” refers to the regularization item, it shows that the regularization approach help to improve the R@1 and R@5 evaluation metrics. In additional, we compute the average entropy of distribution $p_\theta(q, d, D_q)$ on the NQ test set, here $D_q$ is the retrieved top-15 documents. The average entropy measures the sharpness of distribution $p_\theta(q, d, D_q)$. In experiments, the average entropies for with R and w/o R in AR2-G are 2.10 and 1.70 respectively. It indicates that the regularization term could help smooth the prediction of probabilities in retriever.

**Visualization of the Training Procedure:** We visualize the changes of R@5 during the AR2-G training. The result is shown in Figure 3. We see that R@5 of both AR2-retriever and AR2-ranker gradually increases, as adversarial iteration increases. AR2-retriever has the most significant improvement after the first iteration, about 4.5%. While the training advance closer to the convergence, the improvement of R@5 also gradually slows down. In the end, AR2-retriever is improved by approximately 8% and AR2-ranker is improved by approximately 3%.

**Adversarial Training versus Iterative Hard-Negative Sampling:** To give a fair comparison of AR2 and ANCE (Xiong et al., 2021), we retrain the ANCE model by initializing it with the same warm-up AR2-G0 which leverages the advantage of continuous pre-training technique. In experiments, ANCE trains the retriever with an iterative hard-negative sampling approach instead of adversarial training in AR2. In Figure 4, we observe that AR2 steadily outperforms ANCE during training in terms of R@5 and R@10 evaluation metrics with the same model-initialization. It shows that AR2 is a superior training framework compared with ANCE.

**Performance of the Pipeline:** We evaluate the performance of the retrieve-then-rank pipeline on NQ dataset. The results are shown in Table 7. GAR+ is a sparse retriever which ensembles GAR (Mao et al., 2021a) and DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020). BERT (Nogueira & Choi, 2019), BART (Nogueira et al., 2020), and RIDER (Mao et al., 2021b) are three ranking methods. BERT ranker is a cross-encoder, which makes a binary relevance decision for each query-passage pair.

---

**Table 5: Comparison of AR2 and IRGAN.**

|       | R@1 | R@5 | R@20 | R@100 |
|-------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| AR2   | 58.7| 77.9| 86.0 | 90.1  |
| IRGAN | 55.2| 75.2| 84.5 | 89.2  |

**Table 6: Effect of regularization in AR2.**

|       | R@1 | R@5 | R@20 | R@100 | Entropy |
|-------|-----|-----|------|-------|---------|
| AR2-G | 58.7| 77.9| 86.0 | 90.1  | 2.10    |
| – w/o R | 57.8| 77.3| 85.6 | 90.1  | 1.70    |

---

Figure 3: NQ R@5 on the number of iteration for both the AR2-retriever and the AR2-ranker.

Figure 4: The comparison of ANCE and AR2 on NQ test set.
Table 7: The results of the second-stage ranking on Natural Questions test set. Note that we copy the numbers of the first block from the RIDER paper (Mao et al., 2021b).

| Retriever | Ranker | R@1  | R@5  | R@10 | R@20 | R@50 | R@100 |
|-----------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| GAR+      |        | -    | 46.8 | 70.7 | 77.0 | 81.5 | -     |
| GAR+      | BERT   | 51.4 | 67.6 | 75.7 | 82.4 | -    | 88.9  |
| GAR+      | BART   | 55.2 | 73.5 | 78.5 | 82.2 | -    | 88.9  |
| GAR+      | RIDER  | 53.5 | 75.2 | 80.0 | 83.2 | -    | 88.9  |
| AR2-G     |        | 58.7 | 77.9 | 82.5 | 86.0 | 88.5 | 90.1  |
| AR2-G     | AR2-D  | 65.6 | 81.5 | 84.9 | 87.2 | 89.5 | 90.1  |

BART ranker generates relevance labels as target tokens in a seq2seq manner. RIDER re-ranks the retrieved passages based on the lexical overlap with the top predicted answers from the reader. The results show that AR2 pipeline significantly outperforms existing public pipelines.

5 Related Work

Text Retrieval: Text retrieval aims to find related documents from a large corpus given a query. Retrieval-then-rank is the widely-used pipeline (Huang et al., 2020; Zou et al., 2021). For the first stage retrieval, early researchers use sparse vector space models, e.g. BM25 (Yang et al., 2017) as the retriever which are based on the exact term matching. Recently, some works improve the traditional sparse retriever with neural network, e.g. Dai & Callan (2019) use BERT to dynamically generate term weights, doc2Query (Nogueira et al., 2019b), docTTTTTQuery (Nogueira et al., 2019a), and GAR (Mao et al., 2021a) use text generation to expand queries or documents to make better use of BM25.

Recently, dense retrieval methods have become a new paradigm for the first stage of retrieval. Various methods have been proposed to enhance dense retrieval, e.g. DPR (Karpukhin et al., 2020) and ME-BERT (Luan et al., 2021) use in-batch negatives and contract hard negatives by BM25; ANCE (Xiong et al., 2021), RocketQA (Qu et al., 2021), and ADORE (Zhan et al., 2021) improve the hard negative sampling by iterative replacement, denoising, and dynamic sampling, respectively; PAIR (Ren et al., 2021) leverages passage-centric similarity relation into training object; FID-KD (Izacard & Grave, 2020) and RDR (Yang & Seo, 2020) distill knowledge from reader to retriever; Guu et al. (2020) and Sachan et al. (2021b) enhance retriever by jointly training with downstream tasks. Some researches focus on the pre-training of dense retrieval, such as ICT (Lee et al., 2019), Condenser (Gao & Callan, 2021b) and Cocondenser (Gao & Callan, 2021a).

For the second stage ranking, previous works typically use cross-encoder based methods. The cross-encoder models which capture the token-level interactions between the query and the document (Guo et al., 2016; Xiong et al., 2017), have shown to be more effective. Various methods are proposed to enhance ranker, e.g. Nogueira & Cho (2019) use BERT to makes a binary relevance decision for each query-passage pair; Nogueira et al. (2020) adopt BART to generate relevance labels as target tokens in a seq2seq manner; Khattab & Zaharia (2020) and Gao et al. (2020) adopt the lightweight interaction based on the representations of dense retrievers to reduce computation. However, negative samples are statically sampled in these works. In AR2, negative samples for training the ranker will be dynamically adjusted with the progressive retriever.

Generative Adversarial Nets: Generative Adversarial Nets (Goodfellow et al., 2014) have been widely studied in the generation field, i.e., image generation (Brock et al., 2018), text generation (Yu et al., 2017). With a minimax game, GAN aims to train a generative model to fit the real data distribution under the guidance of a discriminative model. Few works study GAN to text retrieval. A related work is IRGAN (Wang et al., 2017). It proposes a minimax retrieval framework that aims to unify the generative and discriminative retrieval models.
6 CONCLUSION

In this paper, we introduce AR2, an adversarial retriever-ranker framework to jointly train the end-to-end retrieve-then-rank pipeline. In AR2, the retriever retrieves hard negatives to cheat the ranker, and the ranker learns to rank the collection of positives and hard negatives while provides progressive rewards to the retriever. AR2 can iteratively improve the performance of both retriever and ranker because (1) the retriever is guided by the progressive ranker; (2) the ranker learns better through the harder negatives sampled by the progressive retriever. AR2 achieves new state-of-the-art performance on all three competitive benchmarks.
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A.1 Proof

**Proof of Eqn. 9** Suppose $d_i^- \in D^-_q$ is sampled iid.

\[
J^\theta = \mathbb{E}_{D^-_q \sim G_\theta(q, \cdot)} \left[ \log p_\phi(d|q, d, D^-_q) \right] \\
\leq \mathbb{E}_{D_q^- \sim G_\theta(q, \cdot)} \left[ \log p_\phi(d|q, d, d_i^-) \right] \\
\approx \mathbb{E}_{d_i^- \sim p_\theta(d_i^-|q, D^-_q)} \left[ \log p_\phi(d|q, d, d_i^-) \right]
\]

(13)

In the first and second lines of Eqn. 13, $D^-_q$ indicates set of the documents sampled by $G_\theta(q, \cdot)$. In third line, $D^-_q$ is approximated to be the set of top-\(n\) retrieved negative documents. From line 2 to line 3 in Eqn. 13 we restrict the sampling space to be the top-\(n\) set instead of the whole corpus for approximation.

**Proof of Eqn. 10**

\[
\nabla_\theta J^\theta = \nabla_\theta \mathbb{E}_{d_i^- \sim p_\theta(d_i^-|q, D^-_q)} \left[ \log p_\phi(d|q, d, d_i^-) \right] \\
= \sum_i \nabla_\theta p_\theta(d_i^-|q, D^-_q) \left[ \log p_\phi(d|q, d, d_i^-) \right] \\
= \sum_i p_\theta(d_i^-|q, D^-_q) \nabla_\theta \log p_\theta(d_i^-|q, D^-_q) \left[ \log p_\phi(d|q, d, d_i^-) \right] \\
= \mathbb{E}_{d_i^- \sim p_\theta(d_i^-|q, D^-_q)} \nabla_\theta \log p_\theta(d_i^-|q, D^-_q) \left[ \log p_\phi(d|q, d, d_i^-) \right]
\]

(14)

A.2 Efficiency Report

We list the time cost of training and inference in Table 8. The evaluation is made with 8 Nvidia A100 GPUs. The max step of ANCE training is from the ANCE’s open-source website\(^2\). We estimate the overall training time without taking account of the time of continuous pretraining step and warming-up step.

![https://github.com/microsoft/ANCE](https://github.com/microsoft/ANCE)

| Training | DPR | ANCE | AR2(n=15) | AR2(n=1) |
|----------|-----|------|-----------|----------|
| Batch Size | 128 | 128  | 64        | 64       |
| Max Step  | 20k | 136k | 20k       | 20k      |
| BP for Retriever | 1.8h | 11h  | 2.3h      | 1h       |
| BP for Ranker | -   | -    | 0.75h     | 0.35h    |
| Iteration Number | 0   | 10   | 10        | 10       |
| Index Refresh | 0.5 | 0.5h | 0.5h      | 0.5h     |
| Overall    | 1.85h | 16h  | 9.1h      | 6.4h     |
| Inference |     |      |           |          |
| Encoding of Corpus | 20min | 20min | 20min     | 20min    |
| Query Encoding | 40ns  | 40ns  | 40ns      | 40ns     |
| ANN Index Build | 2min | 2min | 2min      | 2min     |
| ANN Retrieval(Top-100) | 2ms  | 2ms  | 2ms       | 2ms      |
### A.3 Hyperparameters

Table 9: Hyperparameters for AR2 training.

| Parameter          | NQ  | TriviaQA | MS-MARCO |
|--------------------|-----|----------|----------|
| **Default**        |     |          |          |
| Max query length   | 32  | 32       | 32       |
| Max passage length | 128 | 128      | 128      |
| Learning rate      | 1e-5| 1e-5     | 1e-4     |
| Negative size      | 255 | 255      | 127      |
| Batch size         | 128 | 128      | 64       |
| Temperature $\tau$ | 1   | 1        | 1        |
| Optimizer          | AdamW | AdamW | AdamW |
| Scheduler          | Linear | Linear | Linear |
| Warmup proportion  | 0.1  | 0.1      | 0.1      |
| Training epoch     | 40   | 40       | 3        |
| **AR2-G**          |     |          |          |
| Learning rate      | 1e-3| 1e-3     | 1e-5     |
| Negative size      | 15  | 15       | 15       |
| Batch size         | 64  | 64       | 256      |
| Temperature $\tau$ | 1   | 1        | 1        |
| Optimizer          | AdamW | AdamW | AdamW |
| Scheduler          | Linear | Linear | Linear |
| Warmup proportion  | 0.1  | 0.1      | 0.1      |
| Training step per iteration | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Max step           | 2000 | 2000     | 4000     |
| **AR2-D**          |     |          |          |
| Learning rate      | 1e-5| 1e-5     | 5e-6     |
| Negative size      | 15  | 15       | 15       |
| Batch size         | 64  | 64       | 64       |
| Temperature $\tau$ | 1   | 1        | 1        |
| Optimizer          | AdamW | AdamW | AdamW |
| Scheduler          | Linear | Linear | Linear |
| Warmup proportion  | 0.1  | 0.1      | 0.1      |
| Training step per iteration | 1500 | 1500 | 1500 |
| Max step           | 15000| 15000   | 15000    |
| **AR2-G**          |     |          |          |
| Negative size      | 15  | 15       | 15       |
| Learning rate      | 1e-6| 1e-6     | 5e-7     |
| Batch size         | 64  | 64       | 64       |
| Temperature $\tau$ | 1   | 1        | 1        |
| Optimizer          | AdamW | AdamW | AdamW |
| Scheduler          | Linear | Linear | Linear |
| Warmup proportion  | 0.1  | 0.1      | 0.1      |
| Training step per iteration | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| Max step           | 5000 | 5000     | 5000     |