

Introduction

Background

- News recommendation is widely used to improve user experience.
- Learning high-quality news representations from news texts is one of the most critical tasks for news recommendation.
- Pre-trained language models (PLMs) have benefited news recommendation by improving news modeling.

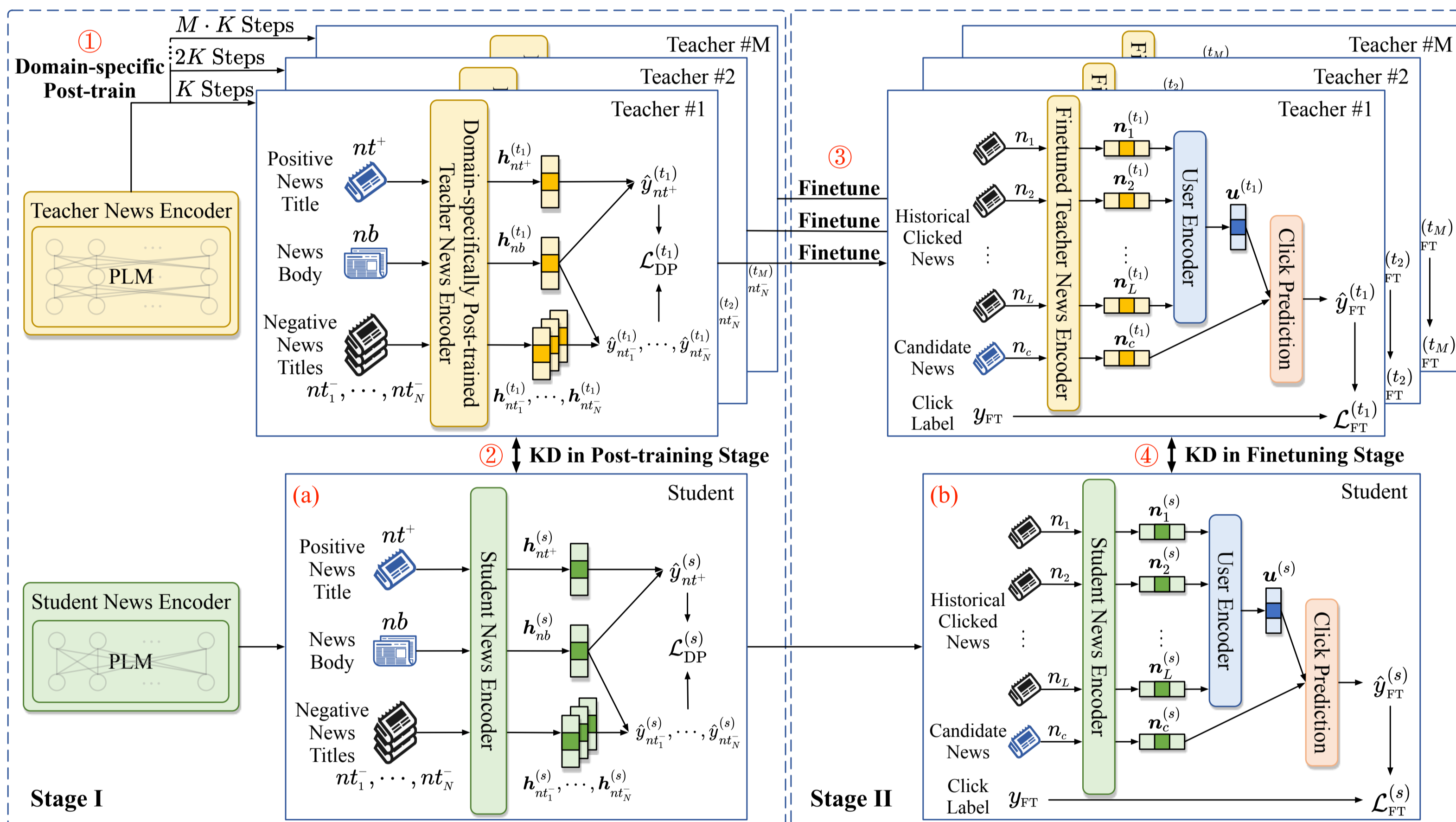
Challenges

- Simply finetuning the general PLM with the news recommendation task may suffer from the domain shift problem.
- Deploying large PLM-based news recommendation models for online services requires extensive computational resources.

Tiny-NewsRec

Main Idea

- Adapt the general PLM to the news domain with self-supervised domain-specific post-training before the task-specific finetuning.
- Compress the large PLM-based model with a two-stage knowledge distillation method.



Domain-specific Post-training

- Different parts of a news article are naturally related.
- Train the PLM-based news encoder with a self-supervised contrastive matching task between news titles and news bodies.

$$\mathcal{L}_{DP} = -\log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{h}_{nb}^T \mathbf{h}_{nt^+})}{\exp(\mathbf{h}_{nb}^T \mathbf{h}_{nt^+}) + \sum_{i=1}^N \exp(\mathbf{h}_{nb}^T \mathbf{h}_{nt_i^-})}$$

nb : news body
 nt^+ : corresponding news title
 nt_i^- : randomly sampled news title

Two-stage Knowledge Distillation

- Step 1: Post-train the teacher news encoder. A copy is saved every K steps and we save M teacher models in total.
- Step 2: Transfer domain-specific knowledge from these teachers to the student model during its post-training.

$$\alpha^{(t_i)} = \frac{\exp(-\text{CE}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{DP}^{(t_i)}, y_{DP}))}{\sum_{j=1}^M \exp(-\text{CE}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{DP}^{(t_j)}, y_{DP}))}$$

the adaptive weight of each teacher model on each sample

$$\mathcal{L}_{DP}^{\text{distill}} = T_{DP}^2 \cdot \text{CE}(\sum_{i=1}^M \alpha^{(t_i)} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{DP}^{(t_i)} / T_{DP}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{DP}^{(s)} / T_{DP})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{DP}^{\text{emb}} = \sum_{i=1}^M \alpha^{(t_i)} [\text{MSE}(\mathbf{W}^{(t_i)} \mathbf{h}_{nt}^{(t_i)} + \mathbf{b}^{(t_i)}, \mathbf{h}_{nt}^{(s)}) + \text{MSE}(\mathbf{W}^{(t_i)} \mathbf{h}_{nb}^{(t_i)} + \mathbf{b}^{(t_i)}, \mathbf{h}_{nb}^{(s)})]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \mathcal{L}_{DP}^{\text{distill}} + \mathcal{L}_{DP}^{\text{emb}} + \mathcal{L}_{DP}^{(s)}$$

the overall loss function for the student model in Stage I

- Step 3: Finetune these M teacher models with the news recommendation task.

- Step 4: Transfer task-specific knowledge from these teachers to the student model during its finetuning.

$$\beta^{(t_i)} = \frac{\exp(-\text{CE}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{FT}^{(t_i)}, y_{FT}))}{\sum_{j=1}^M \exp(-\text{CE}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{FT}^{(t_j)}, y_{FT}))}$$

the adaptive weight of each teacher model on each sample

$$\mathcal{L}_{FT}^{\text{distill}} = T_{FT}^2 \cdot \text{CE}(\sum_{i=1}^M \beta^{(t_i)} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{FT}^{(t_i)} / T_{FT}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}_{FT}^{(s)} / T_{FT}) \quad \mathcal{L}_{FT}^{(s)} = \text{CE}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{FT}^{(s)}, y_{FT})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{FT}^{\text{emb}} = \sum_{i=1}^M \beta^{(t_i)} [\text{MSE}(\mathbf{W}_n^{(t_i)} \mathbf{n}^{(t_i)} + \mathbf{b}_n^{(t_i)}, \mathbf{n}^{(s)}) + \text{MSE}(\mathbf{W}_u^{(t_i)} \mathbf{u}^{(t_i)} + \mathbf{b}_u^{(t_i)}, \mathbf{u}^{(s)})]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \mathcal{L}_{FT}^{\text{distill}} + \mathcal{L}_{FT}^{\text{emb}} + \mathcal{L}_{FT}^{(s)}$$

the overall loss function for the student model in Stage II

Experiments

Datasets

- MIND*: a public news recommendation dataset.
- Feeds*: a news recommendation dataset collected on the MSN App.
- News*: news articles collected on the MSN website.

MIND		
# News	161,013	# Users 1,000,000
# Impressions	15,777,377	# Clicks 24,155,470
Avg. title length	11.52	
Feeds		
# News	377,296	# Users 10,000
# Impressions	320,925	# Clicks 437,072
Avg. title length	11.93	
News		
# News	1,975,767	Avg. title length 11.84
Avg. body length	511.43	

Detailed statistics of *MIND*, *Feeds*, and *News*.

Performance Comparison

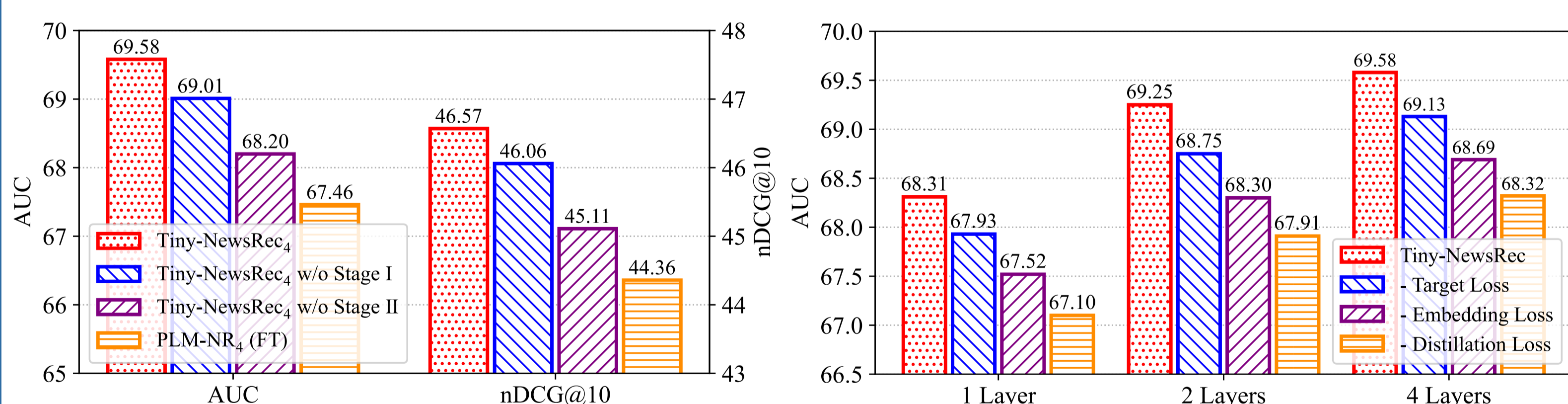
Model	MIND			Feeds			Model Size
	AUC	MRR	nDCG@10	AUC	MRR	nDCG@10	
PLM-NR ₁₂ (FT)	69.72±0.15	34.74±0.10	43.71±0.07	67.93±0.13	34.42±0.07	45.09±0.07	109.89M
PLM-NR ₁₂ (DAPT)	69.97±0.08	35.07±0.15	43.98±0.10	68.24±0.09	34.63±0.10	45.30±0.09	109.89M
PLM-NR ₁₂ (TAPT)	69.82±0.14	34.90±0.11	43.83±0.07	68.11±0.11	34.49±0.12	45.11±0.08	109.89M
PLM-NR ₁₂ (DP)	71.02±0.07	36.05±0.09	45.03±0.12	69.37±0.10	35.74±0.11	46.45±0.11	109.89M
PLM-NR ₄ (FT)	69.49±0.14	34.40±0.10	43.40±0.09	67.46±0.12	33.71±0.11	44.36±0.09	53.18M
PLM-NR ₂ (FT)	68.99±0.08	33.59±0.14	42.61±0.11	67.05±0.14	33.33±0.09	43.90±0.12	39.01M
PLM-NR ₁ (FT)	68.12±0.12	33.20±0.07	42.07±0.10	66.26±0.10	32.55±0.12	42.99±0.09	31.92M
TinyBERT ₄	70.55±0.10	35.60±0.12	44.47±0.08	68.40±0.08	34.64±0.10	45.21±0.11	53.18M
TinyBERT ₂	70.24±0.13	34.93±0.07	43.98±0.10	68.01±0.07	34.37±0.09	44.90±0.10	39.01M
TinyBERT ₁	69.19±0.09	34.35±0.10	43.12±0.07	67.16±0.11	33.42±0.07	43.95±0.07	31.92M
NewsBERT ₄	70.62±0.15	35.72±0.11	44.65±0.08	68.69±0.10	34.90±0.08	45.64±0.11	53.18M
NewsBERT ₂	70.41±0.09	35.46±0.07	44.35±0.10	68.24±0.09	34.64±0.11	45.23±0.10	39.01M
NewsBERT ₁	69.45±0.11	34.75±0.09	43.54±0.12	67.37±0.05	33.55±0.10	44.12±0.08	31.92M
Tiny-NewsRec ₄	71.19±0.08	36.21±0.05	45.20±0.09	69.58±0.06	35.90±0.11	46.57±0.07	53.18M
Tiny-NewsRec ₂	70.95±0.04	36.05±0.08	44.93±0.10	69.25±0.07	35.45±0.09	46.25±0.10	39.01M
Tiny-NewsRec ₁	70.04±0.06	35.16±0.10	44.10±0.08	68.31±0.03	34.65±0.08	45.32±0.08	31.92M

Performance of different methods on *MIND* and *Feeds*.

Model	AUC	MRR	nDCG@10
Ensemble-Teacher ₁₂	69.43	35.81	46.53
TinyBERT-MT ₄	68.87	35.13	45.81
NewsBERT-MT ₄	68.82	35.07	45.80
MT-BERT ₄	68.51	34.74	45.45
Tiny-NewsRec ₄	69.58	35.90	46.57

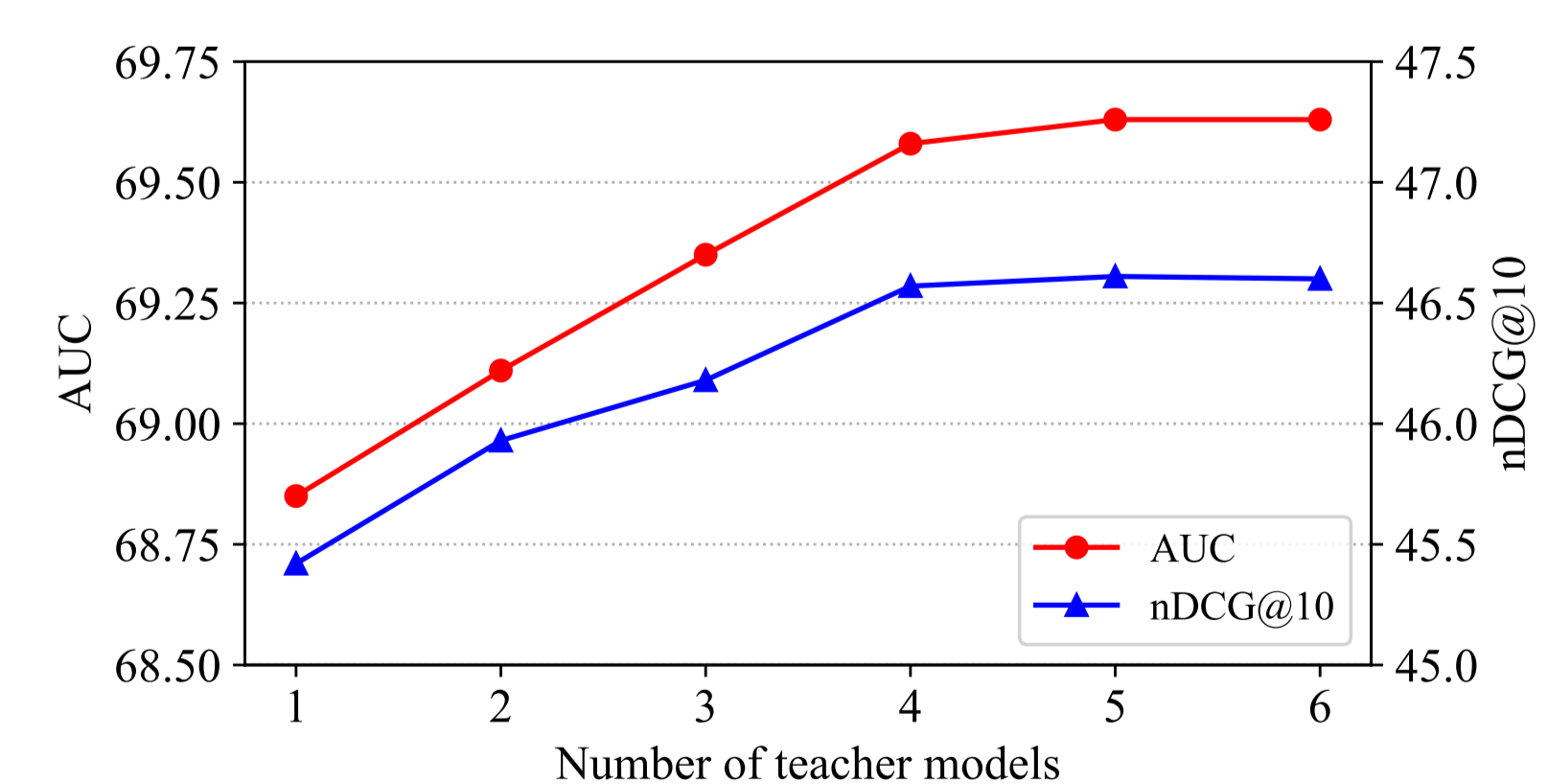
Performance of different methods with multiple teacher models on *Feeds*.

Ablation Study



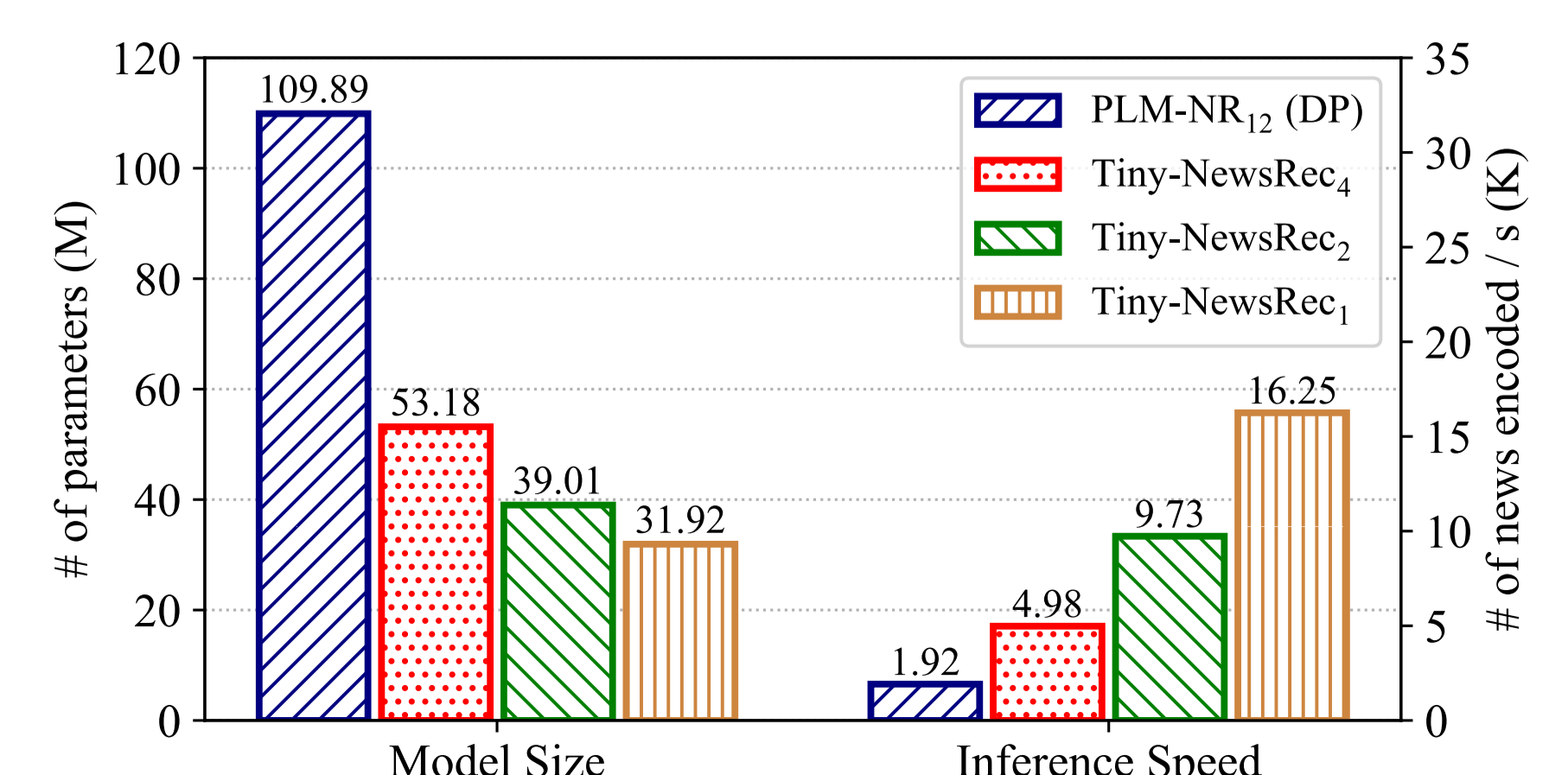
Effectiveness of each stage.

Effectiveness of each loss function.



Impact of the number of teacher models.

Efficiency Evaluation



Model size and inference speed of different models.