

Self-Refine: Iterative Refinement with Self-Feedback

Paper presented by David Glukhov and Noe Artru

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Overview

1. Background
2. Self-Refine
3. Results
4. Limitations & Future Work

Motivation and Prior Work

- Autoregressive sampling and general response generation of LLMs can contain mistakes which need to be corrected
- Prior methods for refinement relied on:
 - Human or domain specific external feedback
 - Training separate refinement models
 - RL training of the model (recently re-emerged)

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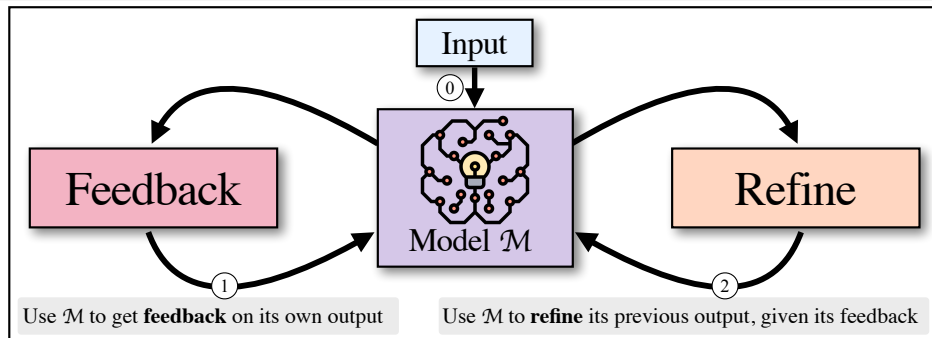
- Autoregressive sampling and general response generation of LLMs can contain mistakes which need to be corrected
- Prior methods for refinement relied on:
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 - RL training of the model (recently re-emerged)
- Despite making mistakes, LLMs can recognize and identify their own errors
- **Key Question:** Can we utilize the LLMs generated feedback to guide its own refinement of responses

Feedback-Refine Loop

Core Concept

Use the **same** LLM for:

- Initial generation
- Feedback generation
- Output refinement



1. Initial Generation

- Generate first output y using prompt p_{gen} and input x

Self-Refine Architecture

Title: A Survey of Active Network Research

Acronym: SONAR

Title: A Scalable, Commutative Replica Dictatorship for Practical Optimistic Replication

Acronym: SCRATCHPAD

Title: Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers

Acronym: BERT

Title: Sequence to Sequence Learning with Neural Networks

Acronym: Seq2Seq

Title: Densely Connected Convolutional Networks for Image Classification

Acronym: DenseNet

1. Initial Generation

- Generate first output y using prompt p_{gen} and input x

2. Feedback Module

- Generate specific, actionable feedback
- Uses same model with prompt p_{fb} , input x , and last output y

Self-Refine Architecture

Title: Underwater Breathing Product with no Accessories

Acronym: UBPA

Scores:

- * Ease of pronunciation: UBPA is pronounced "uhb-puh". This is an easy acronym to pronounce. 4/5
- * Ease of spelling: UBPA is easy to spell. 4/5
- * Relation to title: UBPA stands for "Underwater Breathing Product for no Accessories" which is related to the title. 5/5
- * Positive connotation: UBPA is a positive acronym. 5/5
- * Well-known: UBPA is not a well-known acronym. 1/5
- * Total score: 19/25

1. Initial Generation

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2. Feedback Module

- Generate specific, actionable feedback
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3. Refinement Module

- Improve output using feedback
- Uses prompt p_{refine} , input x , and the history of previous outputs and their feedback

Self-Refine Architecture

Title: Computer Science Conference and Education

Acronym: CSCE

Scores:

- * Ease of pronunciation: CSCE is pronounced "see-cee". This is an easy acronym to pronounce. 4/5
- * Ease of spelling: CSCE is easy to spell. 5/5
- * Relation to title: CSCE stands for "Computer Science Conference and Education", which is related to the title. 5/5
- * Positive connotation: CSCE is a positive acronym. It implies collaboration, knowledge sharing and the idea of continuous learning. 5/5
- * Well-known: CSCE is not a well-known acronym. 2/5

- * Total score: 20/25

Okay, let's use this feedback to improve the acronym.

Feedback-Refine Examples

(a) **Dialogue:** x, y_t

User: I am interested in playing Table tennis.

Response: I'm sure it's a great way to socialize, stay active

(b) **FEEDBACK** fb

Engaging: Provides no information about table tennis or how to play it.

User understanding: Lacks understanding of user's needs and state of mind.

(c) **REFINE** y_{t+1}

Response (refined): That's great to hear (...) ! It's a fun sport requiring quick reflexes and good hand-eye coordination. Have you played before, or are you looking to learn?

(d) **Code optimization:** x, y_t

```
Generate sum of 1, ..., N
def sum(n):
    res = 0
    for i in range(n+1):
        res += i
    return res
```

(e) **FEEDBACK** fb

This code is slow as it uses brute force. A better approach is to use the formula ... $(n(n+1))/2$.

(f) **REFINE** y_{t+1}

```
Code (refined)

def sum_faster(n):
    return (n*(n+1))//2
```

Results: Performance Improvements

- Consistent improvements across tasks and models:

Task	GPT3.5		ChatGPT		GPT4	
	Base	+SELF-REFINE	Base	+SELF-REFINE	Base	+SELF-REFINE
Sentiment Reversal	8.8	30.4 (↑21.6)	11.4	43.2 (↑31.8)	3.8	36.2 (↑32.4)
Dialogue Response	36.4	63.6 (↑27.2)	40.1	59.9 (↑19.8)	25.4	74.6 (↑49.2)
Code Optimization	14.8	23.0 (↑8.2)	23.9	27.5 (↑3.6)	27.3	36.0 (↑8.7)
Code Readability	37.4	51.3 (↑13.9)	27.7	63.1 (↑35.4)	27.4	56.2 (↑28.8)
Math Reasoning	64.1	64.1 (0)	74.8	75.0 (↑0.2)	92.9	93.1 (↑0.2)
Acronym Generation	41.6	56.4 (↑14.8)	27.2	37.2 (↑10.0)	30.4	56.0 (↑25.6)
Constrained Generation	28.0	37.0 (↑9.0)	44.0	67.0 (↑23.0)	15.0	45.0 (↑30.0)
Average	33.0	46.5 (↑13.5)	35.6	53.3 (↑17.7)	31.7	56.7 (↑25.0)

Results: Type of Feedback

1. Actionable feedback helps refinement more than generic or no feedback.

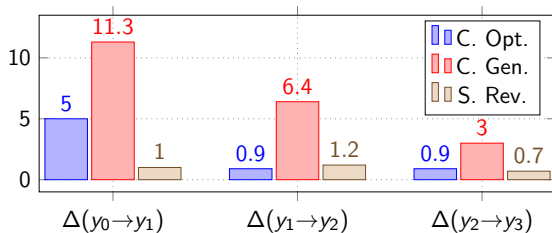
Task	SELF-REFINE feedback	Generic feedback	No feedback
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2. Performance improves with more iterations but benefits become marginal.



Limitations and Future Work

Key Limitations

- Requires strong base models to perform well (good instruction following capabilities)
- Benefits are not uniform across tasks, math saw little benefit
- Depending on the task, can make the model more unstable
- Relies on tailored problem specific prompts

Future Work

- Explicit training or distillation of SELF-REFINE into weaker, local models
- Employing feedback as part of safety mechanisms
- Better understanding of when this method does and doesn't work: Tasks, languages, prompts, models, etc.

Conclusion

Key Takeaways

- LLMs can effectively refine their own outputs
- No additional training required
- Requires domain or task-specific prompts
- Increased improvements with better LLMs

Impact

Opens new possibilities for improving LLM outputs without extensive resources