

# Manifold-Regularized Dense Retrievers vs. Dual-Encoders in Large-Scale Inference

Assignee Research

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## Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 9 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does the computational efficiency of manifold-regularized dense retrievers compare to standard dual-encoder models during inference on large-scale benchmarks like BEIR. 11 claims were extracted from source literature; 11 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 8.5/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

## 1 Introduction

This paper examines: On the Robustness of LLM-Based Dense Retrievers: A Systematic Analysis of Generalizability and Stability. Research question: How does the computational efficiency of manifold-regularized dense retrievers compare to standard dual-encoder models during inference on large-scale benchmarks like BEIR?.

## 2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 9 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.5/10.

## 3 Results

9 papers retrieved. 11 claims extracted; 11 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.5/10.

## 4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

## 5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Decoder-only large language models (LLMs) are increasingly replacing BERT-style architectures as the backbone for dense	✓	0.36
The robustness of LLM-based retrievers remains underexplored.	✓	0.27
The paper presents the first systematic study of the robustness of state-of-the-art open-source LLM-based dense retrieve	✓	0.37
For generalizability, the paper evaluates retrieval effectiveness across four benchmarks spanning 30 datasets.	✓	0.18
The paper uses linear mixed-effects models to estimate marginal mean performance and disentangle intrinsic model capabil	✓	0.29
Instruction-tuned models generally excel, while those optimized for complex reasoning often suffer a 'specialization tax	✓	0.35
For stability, the paper assesses model resilience against both unintentional query variations (e.g., paraphrasing, typo	✓	0.30
LLM-based retrievers show improved robustness against typos and corpus poisoning compared to encoder-only baselines.	✓	0.33
LLM-based retrievers remain vulnerable to semantic perturbations like synonymizing.	✓	0.26
Embedding geometry (e.g., angular uniformity) provides predictive signals for lexical stability.	✓	0.25
Scaling model size generally improves robustness.	✓	0.22

## References

- <https://openalex.org/W715524477>
- <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2023.eacl-main.203>
- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2412.09165>