

Extended Mind Transformers



AGENDA

^{o1} Introduction	Active Learning
Methods	Application Parameters
• Experiments	How to Use

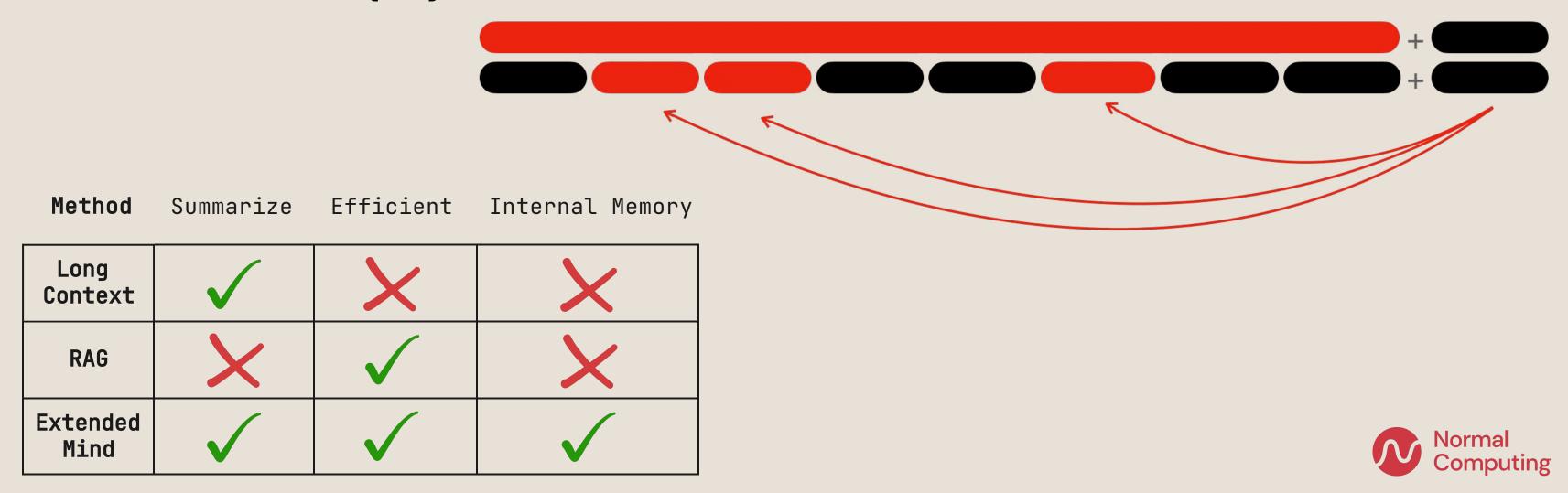




Loading a detailed description of the world remains a challenge. Longer input sequences allow us to memorize more information at

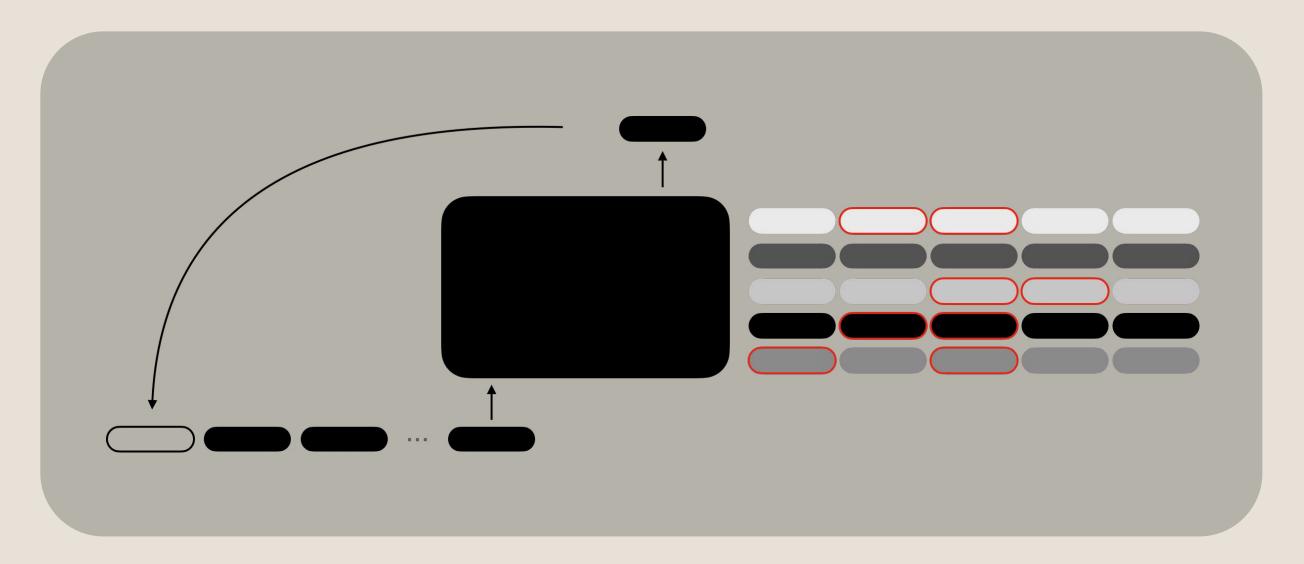
query time. Retrieval methods allow us to determine which information from the past

is relevant to the current query.



Extended Mind Attention

Extended Mind Transformers retrieve and attend to an external cache of key value pairs (or memories) without fine-tuning. They address both the issue of extending the maximum input token sequence length (the memory cache is unlimited) and integrating retrieval into generation.



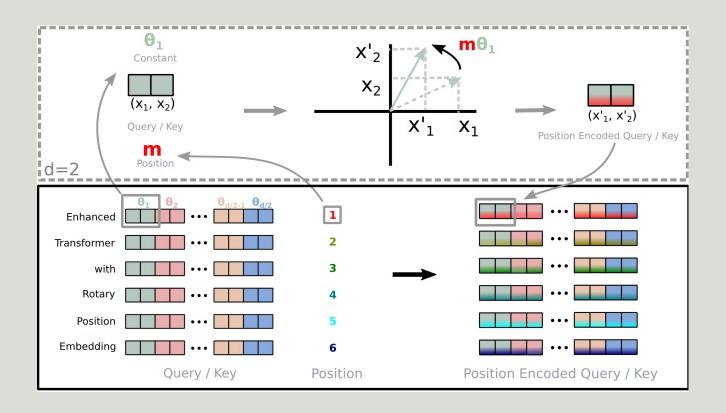


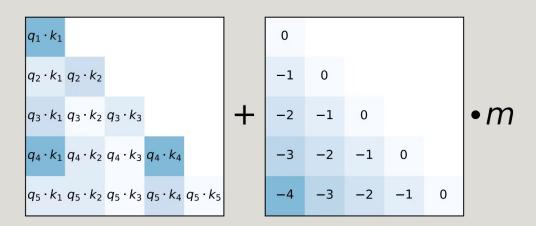
Position Information

Relative position embeddings enable models to use past key-values retrieved within decoder layers.

Two Methods:

- Rotary position embeddings (RoPe)
- Attention with Linear Biases (ALiBi)







New Counterfactual Retrieval Benchmark



Edited long-context Wikipedia benchmark to control for fact memorized during training.

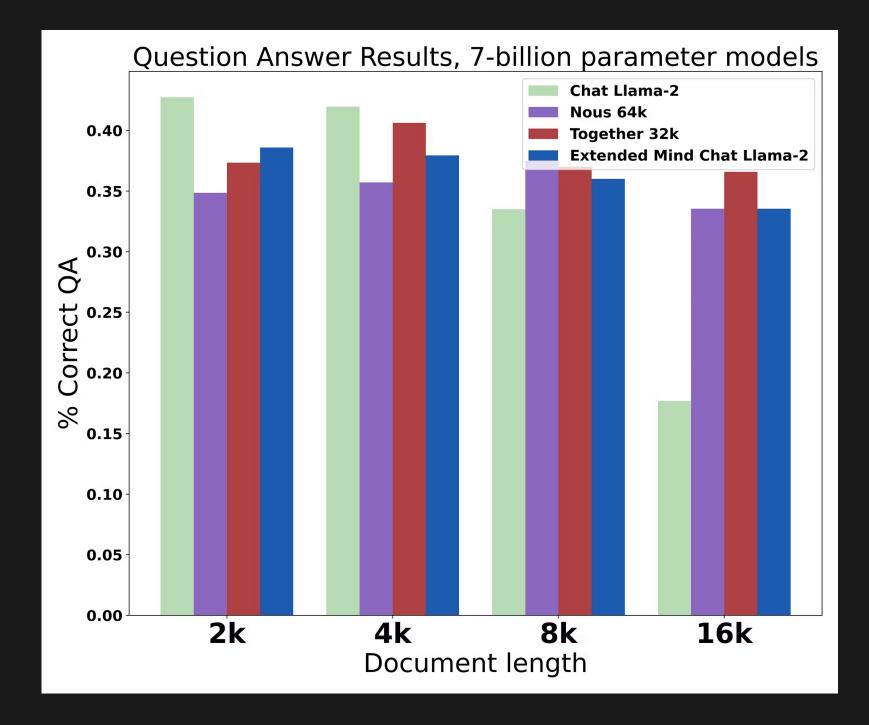




EMTs achieve SoTA on retrieval benchmark

Extended Mind Llama:

- outperforms both fine-tuned models on short inputs
- outperforms baseline model on long inputs, competitive with the fine-tuned models
- outperforms GPT-4 by a large margin (6% on average) when combined with RAG



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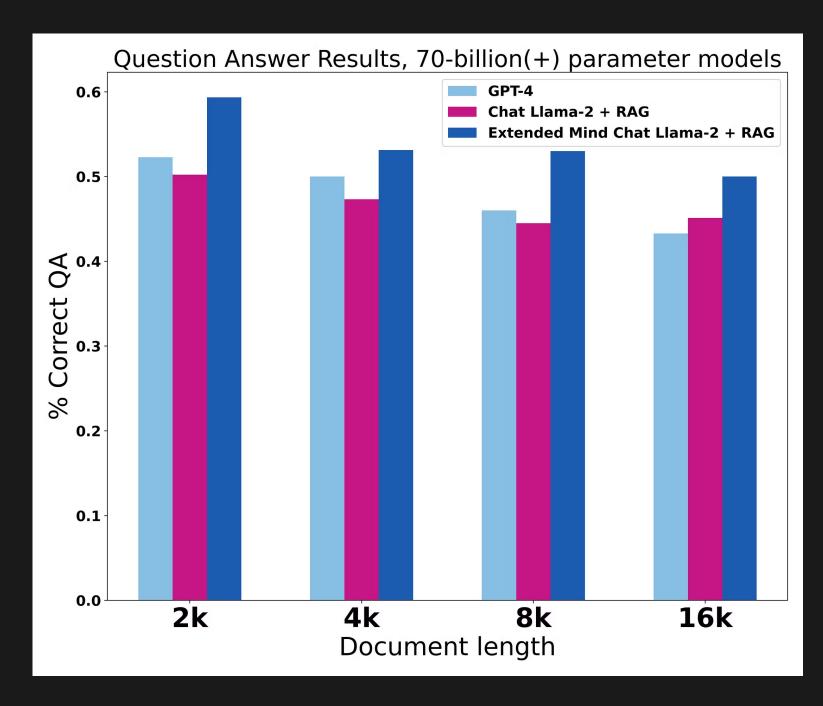
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EMTs achieve SoTA on retrieval benchmark



Citations



Extended Mind Transformers enable better, causal citations.

Memories: Alexander Grothendieck (/'groutendi:k/; German pronunciation: [ale'ksande 'gboth di:k] (listen); French: [gbotendik; 28 March 1928 - 13 November 2014) was a stateless (and then, since 1971, French) mathematician who became the leading figure in the creation of modern algebraic geometry. [7][8] His research extended the scope of the field and added elements of commutative algebra, homological algebra, sheaf theory, and category theory to its foundations, while his so-called "relative" perspective led to revolutionary advances in many areas of pure mathematics. [719] He is considered by many to be the greatest mathematician of the twentieth century.

Grothendieck began his productive and public career as a mathematician in 1949. In 1958, he was appointed a research professor at the Institut des hautes études scientifiques (IHES) and remained there until 1970...

Prompt: When did Alexander Grothendieck get his French citizenship?

Completion: I think he got it in 1971.

Today's solution

- Local attention
 weights are difficult
 to interpret.
- Reporting similar incontext information
 (for instance, as
 retrieved by RAG) has
 no guaranteed causal
 relation to what
 information was used
 during generation.

Look-up citations

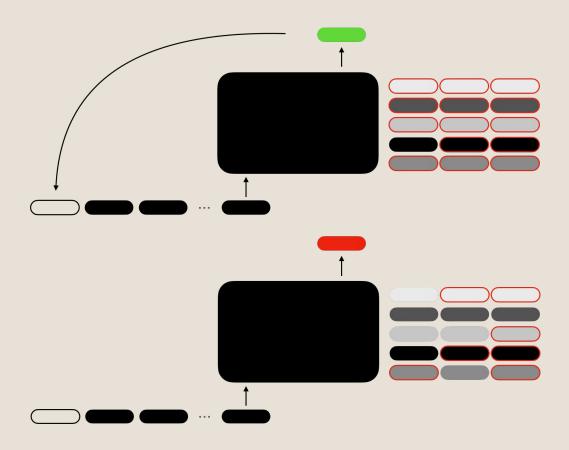
- We can now easily report which memories were retrieved at each step of the generation.
- This gives us a much better idea of which information the model used to generate each next token.
- We enable this in our open-source models.



Active learning generation

Extended Mind Transformers reduce hallucinations.

Detect when the model is uncertain, and allow the model to regenerate using more memories.



RETRIEVAL AUGMENTED GENERATION

'<s> When did Alexander Grothendieck become a French citizen?\n\nAnswer: Alexander Grothendieck became a French citizen in 1993.\n\nExplanation: Alexander Grothendieck was born in Germany in 1928, but he spent most of his life in France, where he became a

ACTIVE LEARNING GENERATION

'<s> When did Alexander Grothendieck become a French citizen?\n\nAlexander Grothendieck was born in Germany in 1928, but he became a French citizen in 1971, after France granted him citizenship in recognition of his contributions to mathematics and his status as a stateless



Application Parameters

1. STRIDE LENGTH

model.generate_cache(input_ids, stride=512, max_len=3072)

2.TOP-K

topk (`int`, *optional*, defaults to `10`)

3. REGULARIZATION

```
mask_by_sim (`bool`, *optional*, defaults to `True`)
remove_special_tokens (`bool`, *optional*, defaults to `True`)
```

Smaller strides generate higher-quality representations, while larger strides require fewer computations.

Dynamically set for datasets with varying input lengths. Ratio of 2:1 for active learning generation.

Similarity masking works best for ALiBi models, Token masking effective for models trained using RoPe.



How to Use

https://github.com/normal-computing/extended-mind-transformers





from transformers import AutoModelForCausalLM, AutoTokenizer

ag_wiki_entry = """Alexander Grothendieck (/'groʊtəndi:k/; German pronunciation: [ˌalɛ'ksande 'gʁo:tn̩ ˌdi:k] (listen); French: [gʁɔtɛndik]; 28 March 1928 — 13 November 2014) was a stateless (and then, since 1971, French) mathematician who became the leading figure in the creation of modern algebraic geometry.[7][8] His research extended the scope of the field and added elements of commutative algebra, homological algebra, sheaf theory, and category theory to its foundations, while his so-called "relative" perspective led to revolutionary advances in many areas of pure mathematics.[7][9] He is considered by many to be the greatest mathematician of the twentieth century.[10][11]"""

tokenizer_hf = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained("normalcomputing/extended-mind-llama-2-7b")
memories = tokenizer_hf(ag_wiki_entry).input_ids

model_hf = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained("normalcomputing/extended-mind-llama-2-7b",
external_memories=memories, trust_remote_code=True)

inputs = tokenizer("When did Alexander Grothendieck become a French citizen?",
return_tensors="pt").input_ids

outputs = model.generate(inputs, max_length=40, topk=2)
tokenizer.decode(outputs_hf['sequences'][0], skip_special_tokens=True)







Conclusion

EXTENDED MIND TRANSFORMERS





- achieve SoTA performance on retrieval tasks
- enable exact, casual citations
- enable active learning generation for hallucination reduction
- do not require fine-tuning
- can be run easily using open-sourced models and code





Thank you