

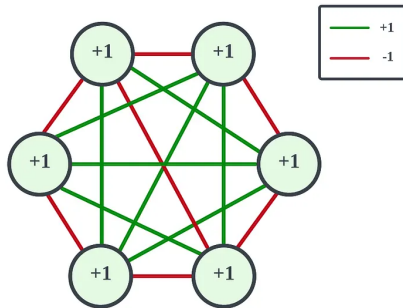
# Linearithmic Clean-up for Vector-Symbolic Key-Value Memory with Kroneker Rotation Products

(Accepted by NeSy 2025)

Ruipeng Liu<sup>1</sup>   Qinru Qiu<sup>1</sup>   Simon Khan<sup>2</sup>   Garrett E. Katz<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Syracuse University

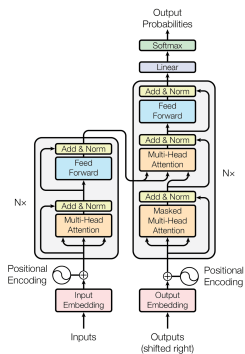
<sup>2</sup>Air Force Research Laboratory



## Model 1

Hopfield Network [1], figure from here

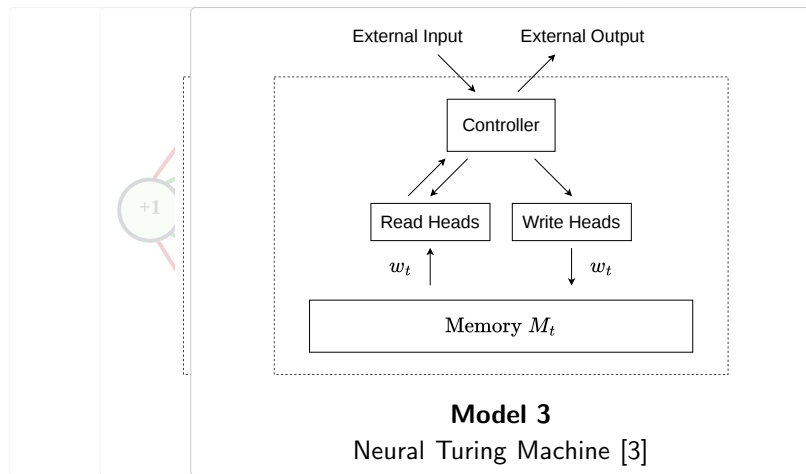
# Differentiable Data Structures and Memory



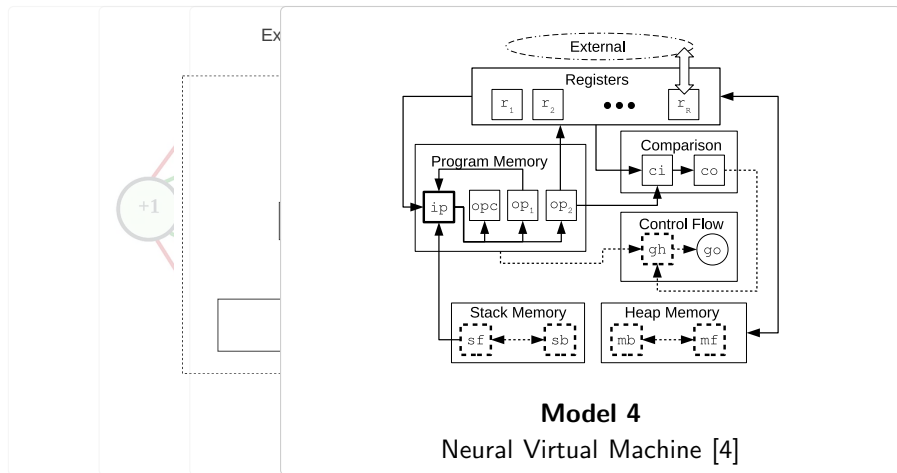
## Model 2

Transformer [2], figure from here

# Differentiable Data Structures and Memory



# Differentiable Data Structures and Memory



# Dive into NVM's Memory

# Memory of NVM

Memory:  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$

Read:  $v \leftarrow \sigma(Ma)$

Write:  $M \leftarrow M - \overbrace{\sigma(Ma)a^\top / N}^{\text{Erase}} + \overbrace{va^\top / N}^{\text{Write}}$



Memory:  $M \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$

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# Two Problems

Capacity is  $N$



Single-Pass Full-Capacity  
Learning Rule



ICML'24 [5] (**Does Not Exist**)

**Quadratic** Runtime



**Vector-Symbolic Architecture**  
(VSA) formed Memory



NeSy'25 [6] (This Talk)

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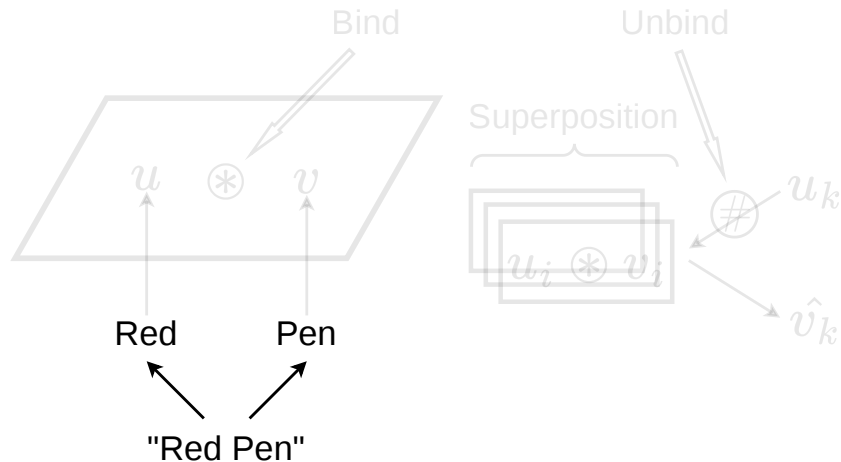


**Vector-Symbolic Architecture**  
(VSA) formed Memory

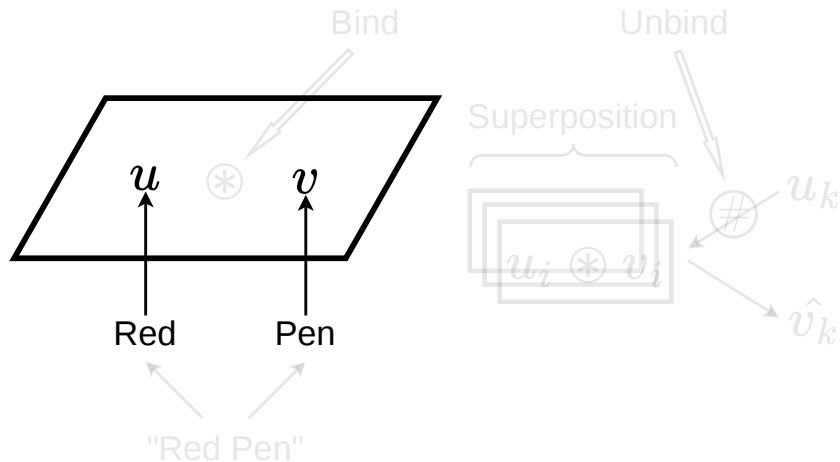


NeSy'25 [6] (This Talk)

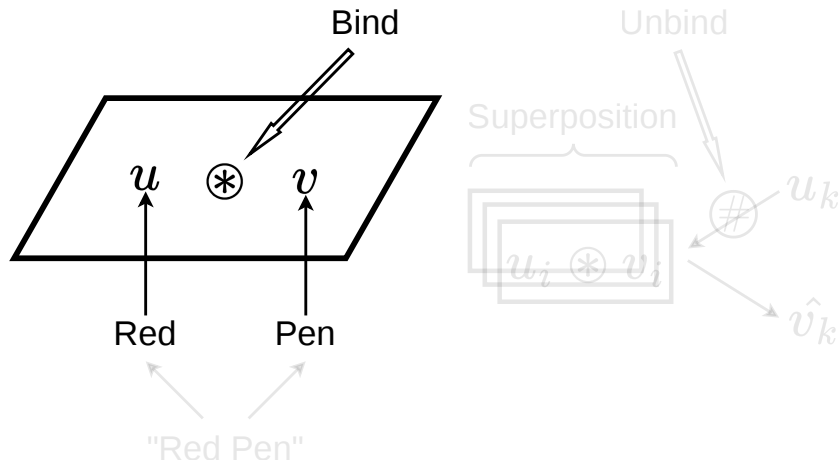
# Vector Symbolic Architecture (VSA)



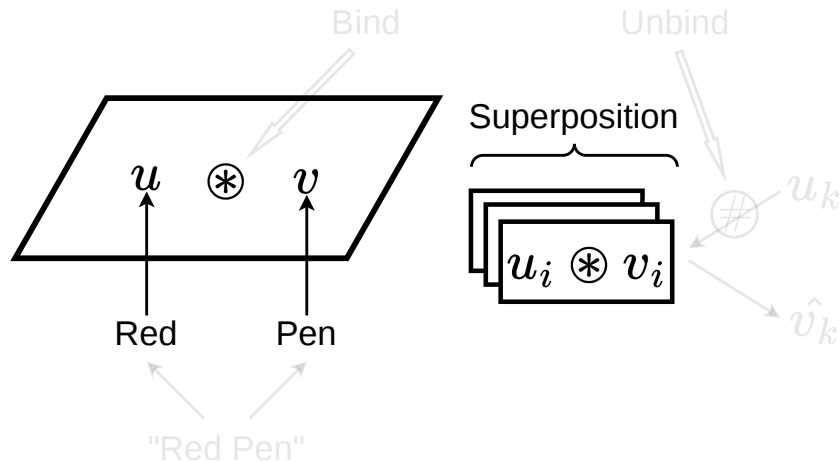
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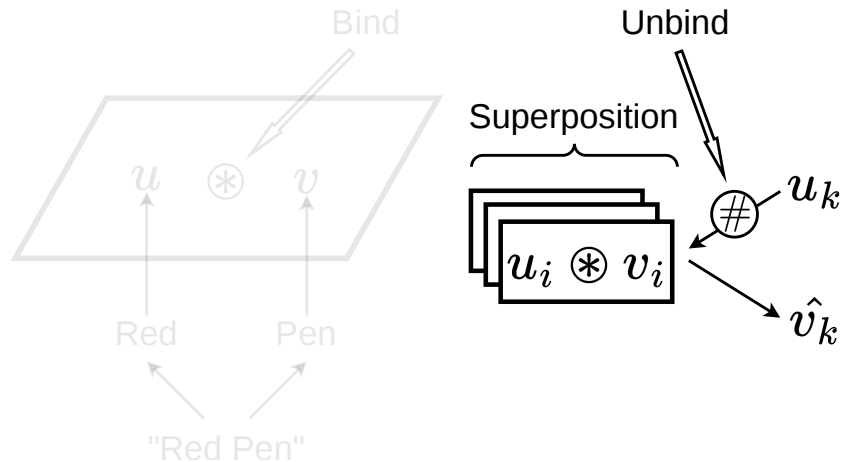
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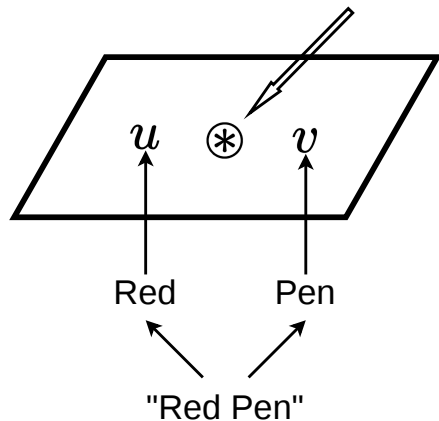


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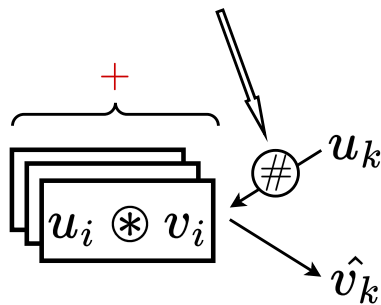


# Holographic Reduced Representations (HRRs) [7]

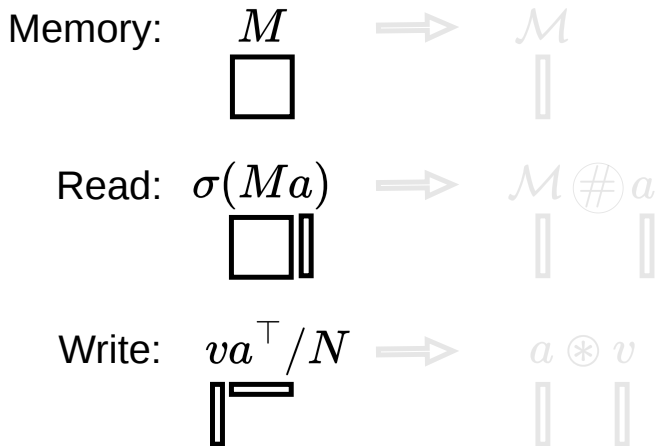
## Circular Convolution



## Circular Correlation




# Resulting In




# Resulting In

Memory:  $M$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathcal{M}$




The diagram shows the transformation of memory  $M$  into a vertical bar representing  $\mathcal{M}$ . On the left, the letter  $M$  is positioned above a square box. A double-lined arrow points to the right, where the letter  $\mathcal{M}$  is positioned above a vertical bar.

Read:  $\sigma(Ma)$   $\Rightarrow$   $\mathcal{M} \# a$



The diagram shows the transformation of the read operation  $\sigma(Ma)$  into the expression  $\mathcal{M} \# a$ . On the left, the expression  $\sigma(Ma)$  is positioned above a square box with a vertical bar on its right side. A double-lined arrow points to the right, where the expression  $\mathcal{M} \# a$  is shown.  $\mathcal{M}$  is above a vertical bar,  $\#$  is in a circle, and  $a$  is above another vertical bar.

Write:  $va^T / N$   $\Rightarrow$   $a * v$



The diagram shows the transformation of the write operation  $va^T / N$  into the expression  $a * v$ . On the left, the expression  $va^T / N$  is positioned above a vertical bar with a horizontal bar extending from its top. A double-lined arrow points to the right, where the expression  $a * v$  is shown.  $a$  is above a vertical bar,  $*$  is in a circle, and  $v$  is above another vertical bar.

Perfect?

# Issue During Reading

Memory  $\mathcal{M} = \sum_i a_i \otimes v_i$

Read  $\mathcal{M} \# a_k = v'_k \leftarrow$  Contains Noise

Clean-up  $v_k^{cleaned} = \arg \max H v'_k$   Codebook



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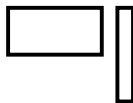
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 Codebook



Codebook based on **Hadamard Matrices** using Sylvester's construction and **Kroneker Rotation Products**:

$$\tilde{H}^{(0)} = [1], \quad \tilde{H}^{(k+1)} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{H}^{(k)} \cos(\theta_k) & \tilde{H}^{(k)} \sin(\theta_k) \\ \tilde{H}^{(k)} \sin(\theta_k) & -\tilde{H}^{(k)} \cos(\theta_k) \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \tilde{H}^{(K)} = \bigotimes_{k=1}^K \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_{K-k}) & \sin(\theta_{K-k}) \\ \sin(\theta_{K-k}) & -\cos(\theta_{K-k}) \end{bmatrix}$$

where  $\theta_k$  is sampled uniformly from  $(0, 2\pi)$ .

$\mathcal{O}(\log N)$  Storage Space

$$\tilde{H}^{(k)} = \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{N} \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \cos(\theta_{k-1}) & \tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \sin(\theta_{k-1}) \\ \tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \sin(\theta_{k-1}) & -\tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \cos(\theta_{k-1}) \end{array} \right] \\ \underbrace{\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{k-1}} \\ \mathcal{O}(\log N) \end{array}$$

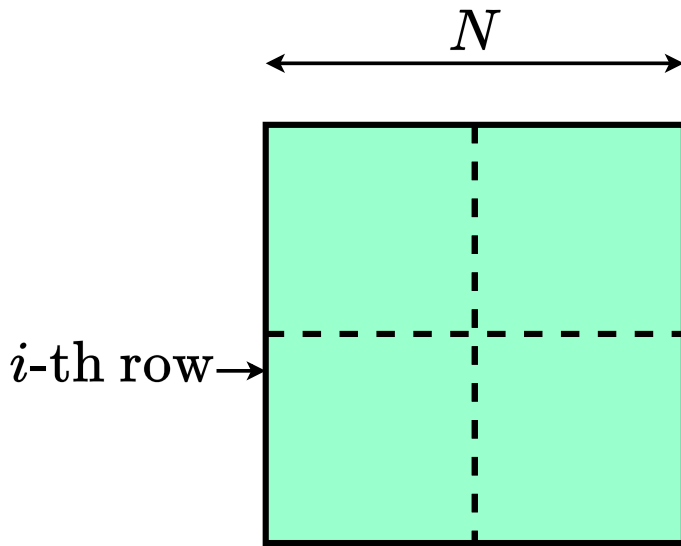
$$\tilde{H}^{(k)} = \begin{array}{c} \xleftarrow{N} \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{cc} \tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \cos(\theta_{k-1}) & \tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \sin(\theta_{k-1}) \\ \tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \sin(\theta_{k-1}) & -\tilde{H}^{(k-1)} \cos(\theta_{k-1}) \end{array} \right] \\ \underbrace{\theta_0, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{k-1}}_{\mathcal{O}(\log N)} \end{array}$$

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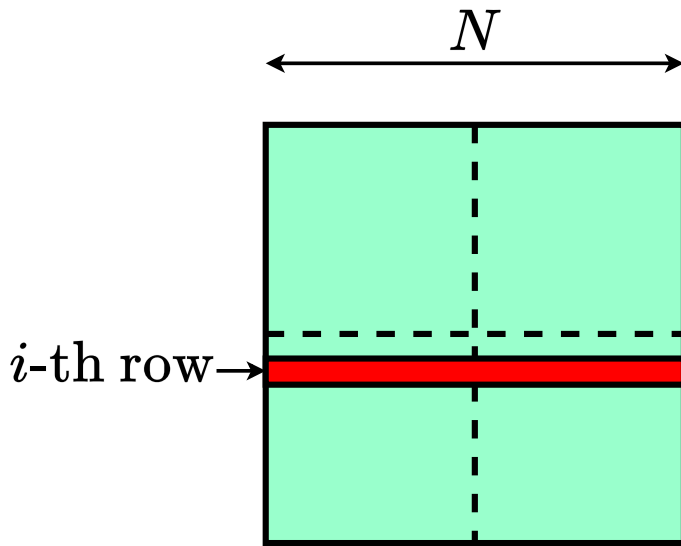
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# Linear Time Vector Reconstruction

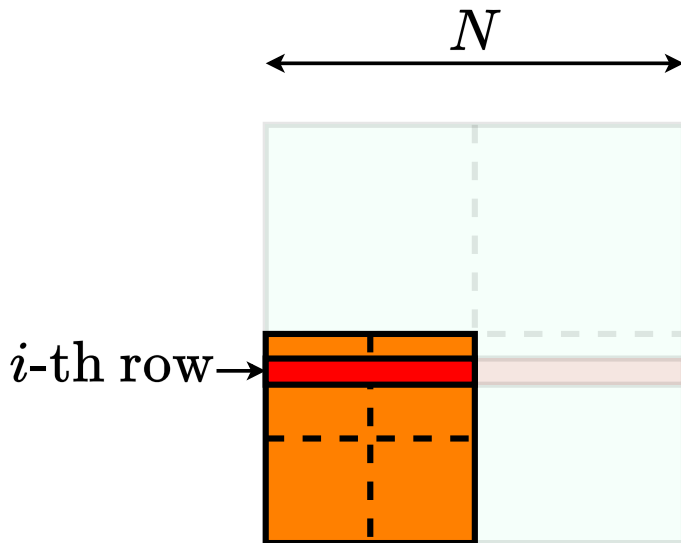
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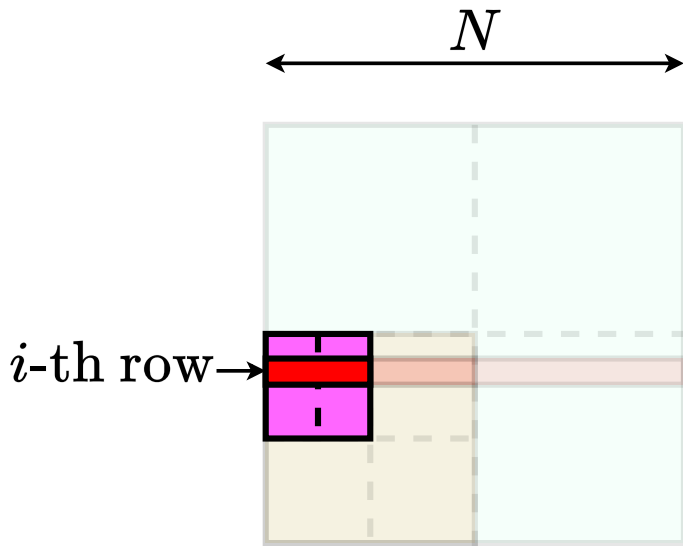
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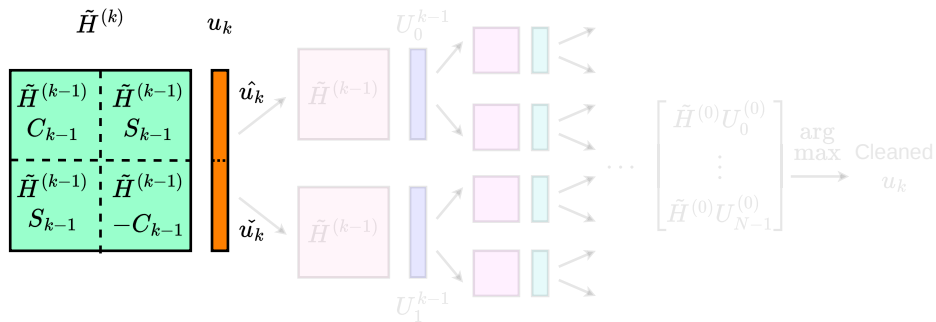


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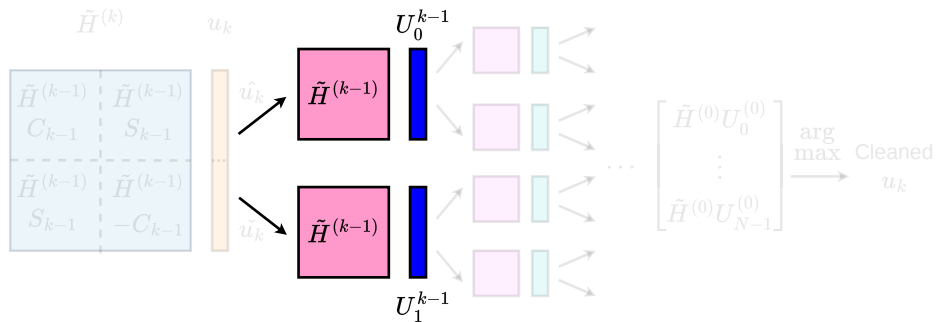


# $\mathcal{O}(N \log N)$ Clean-up Process

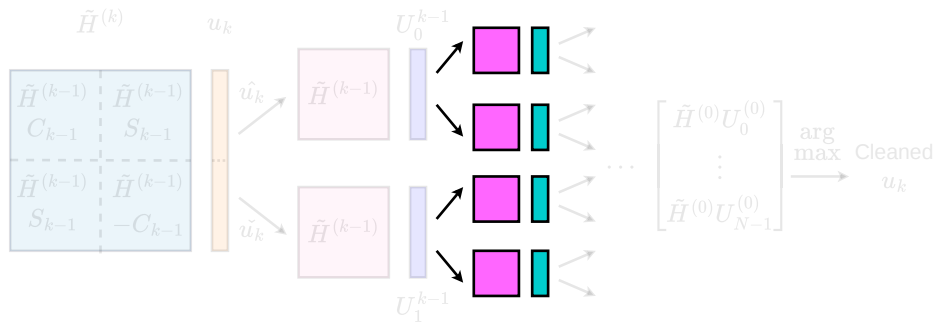
# Speeding Up the Clean-up Process



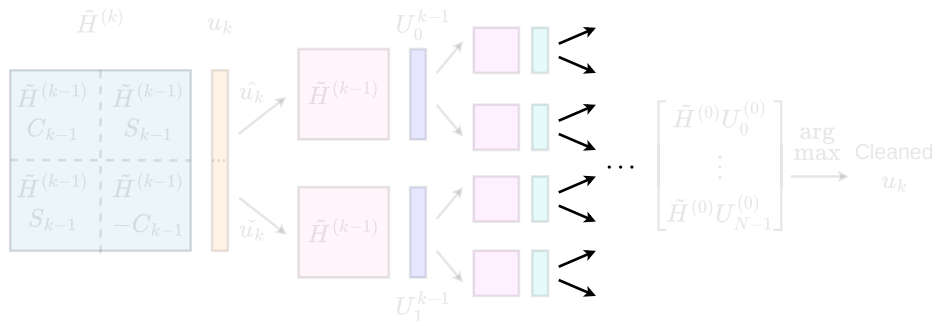
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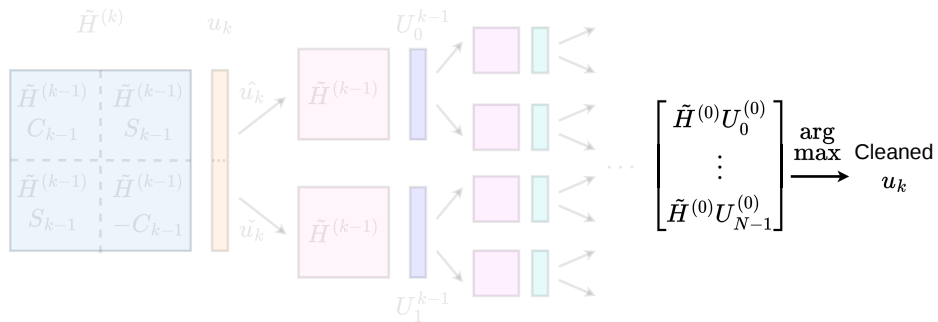
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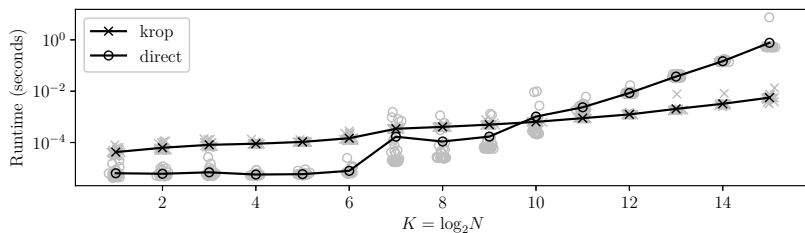
# Experiments

## **Comparing clean-up runtime**

How much faster?

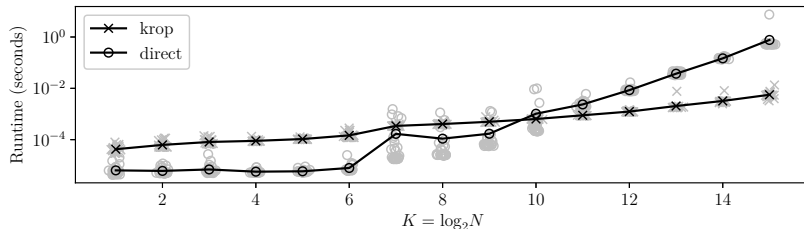
## Comparing clean-up runtime

How much faster?



## Comparing clean-up runtime

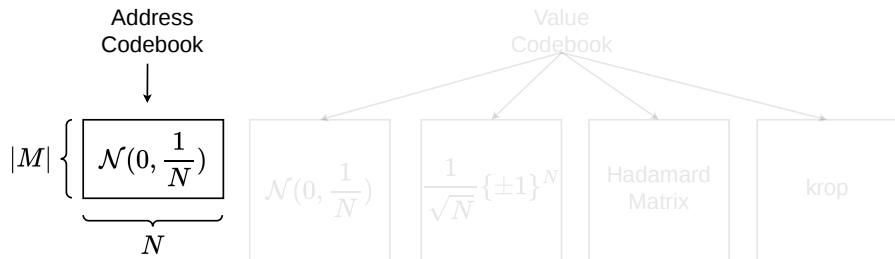
How much faster?

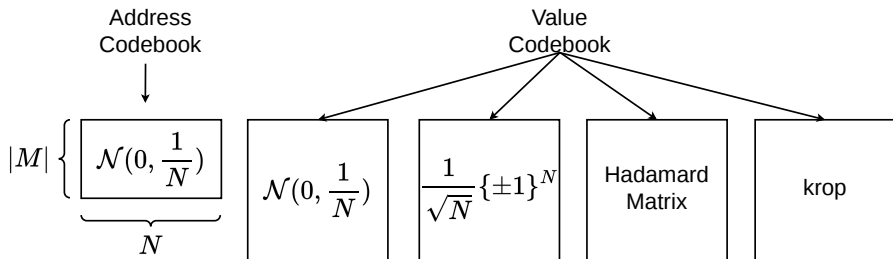


**krop** scales better.

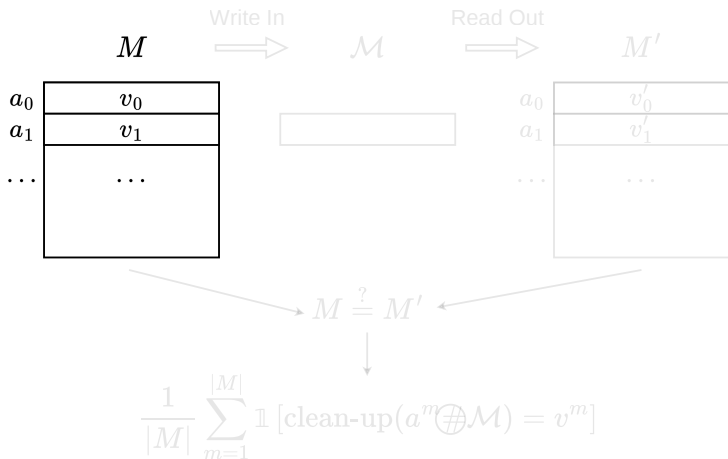
# Memory Capacity Test

Is a stored item recovered correctly?

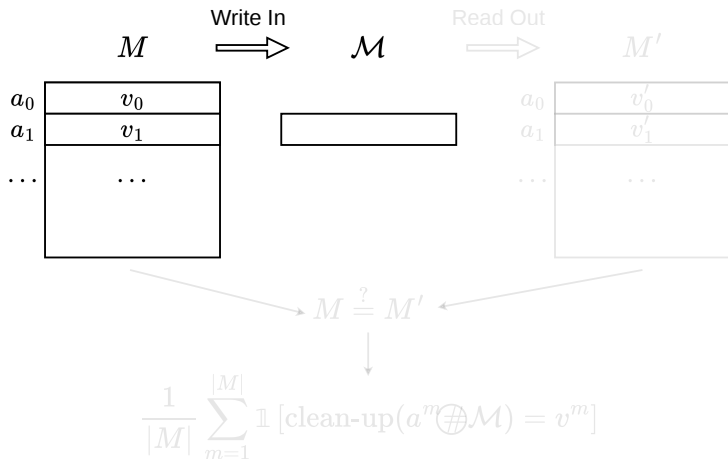




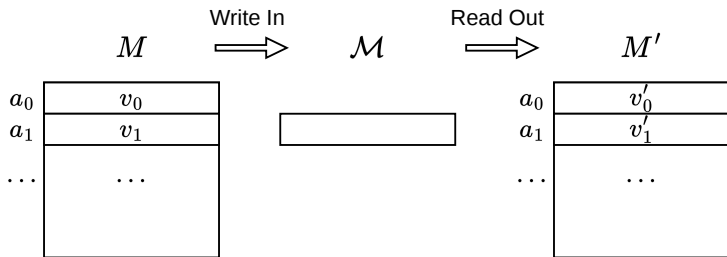
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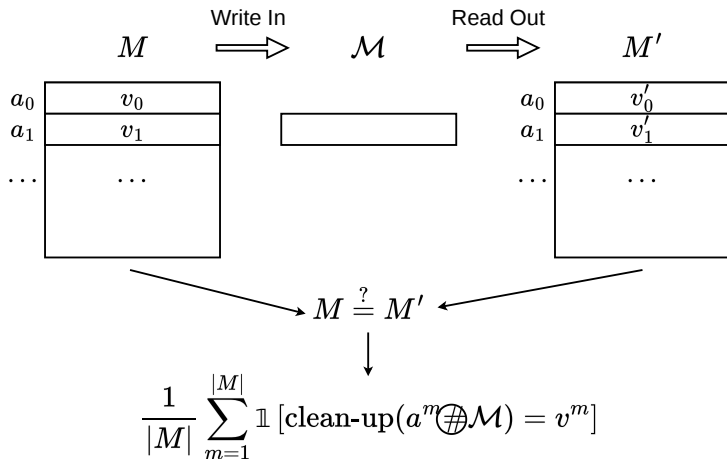


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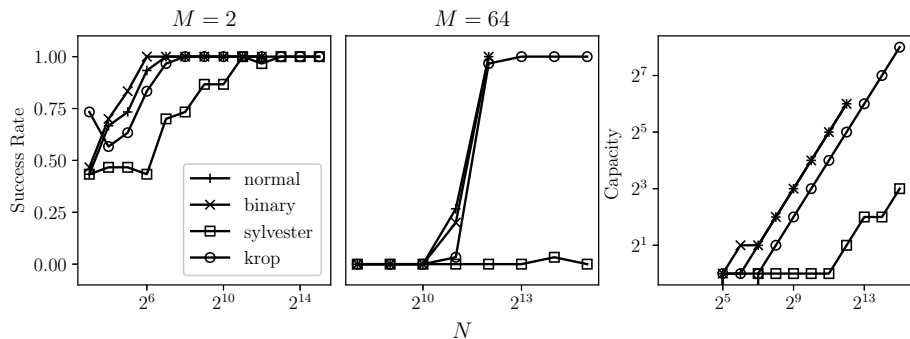


$$M \stackrel{?}{=} M'$$
$$\frac{1}{|M|} \sum_{m=1}^{|M|} \mathbb{1}[\text{clean-up}(a^m \oplus \mathcal{M}) = v^m]$$

# Memory Capacity Test



# Memory Capacity Result



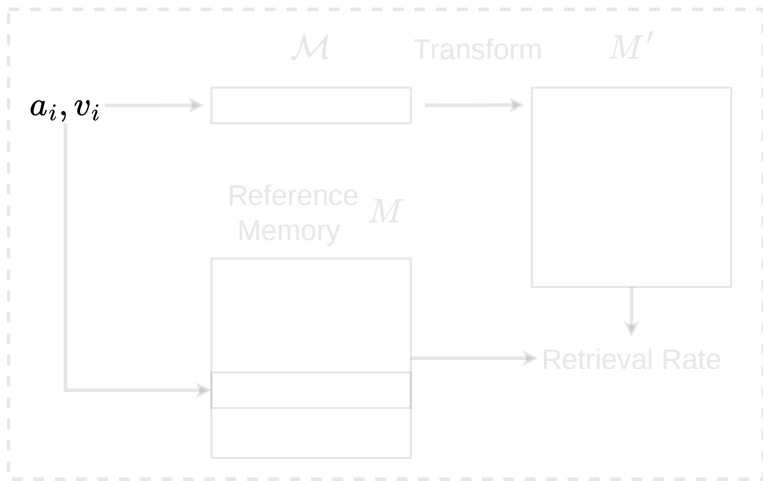
**Figure:** Success rates (left) and memory capacity (right) for each kind of value codebook.

# Mutable Key-Value Memory Test

Does read-out error accumulate **over time**?

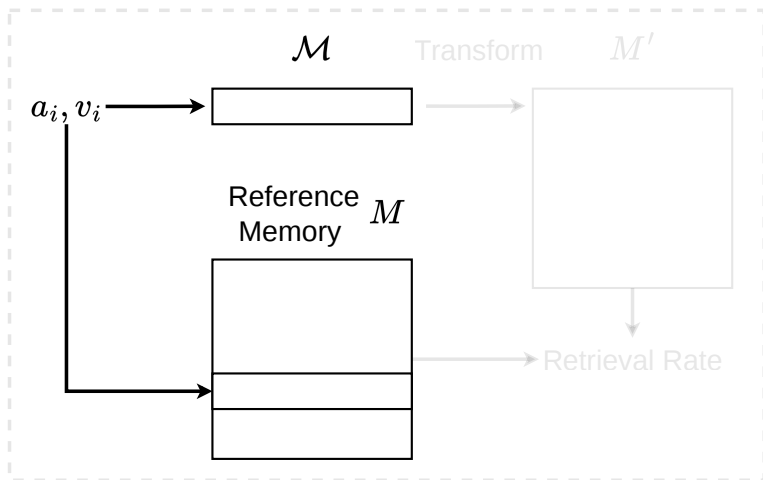
# Mutable Key-Value Memory

$t = 0, 1, \dots$



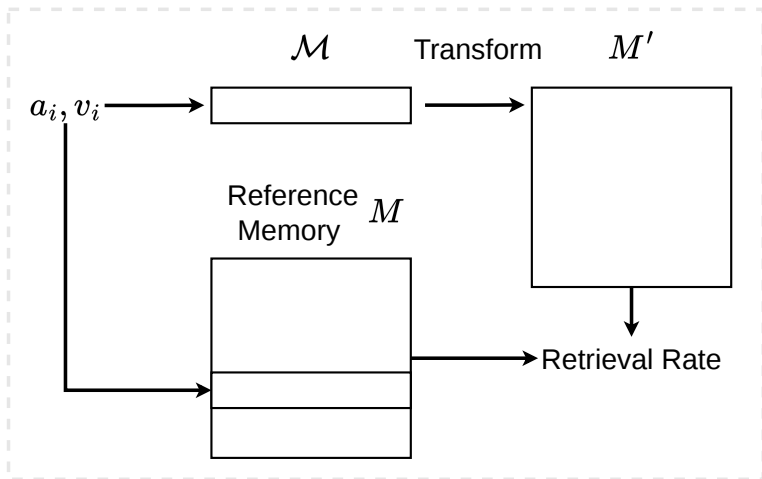
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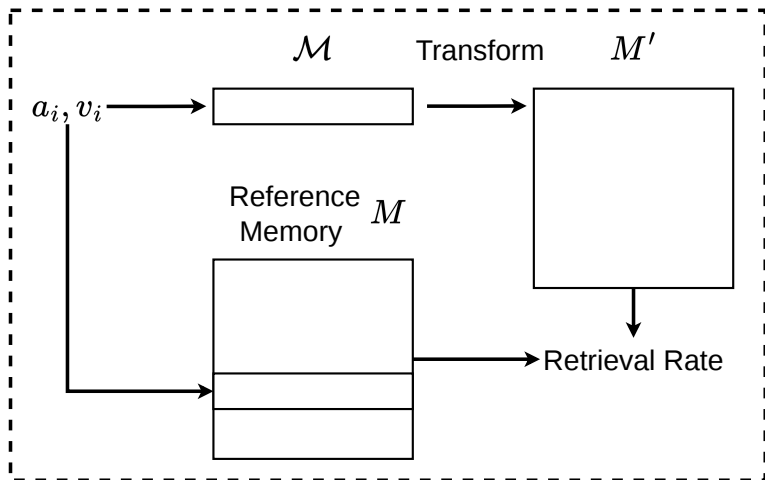
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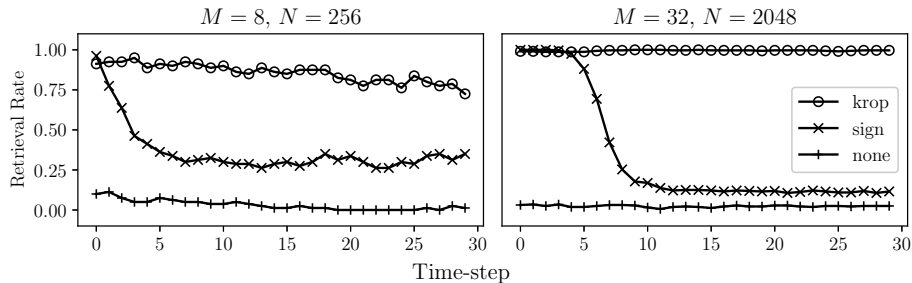
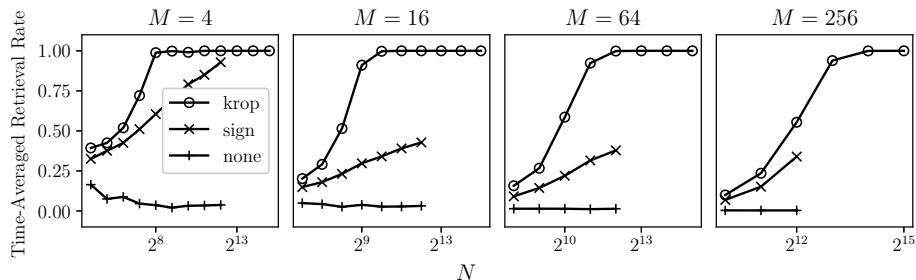


Figure: Examples of mutable VSA memory retrieval rates by time-step.

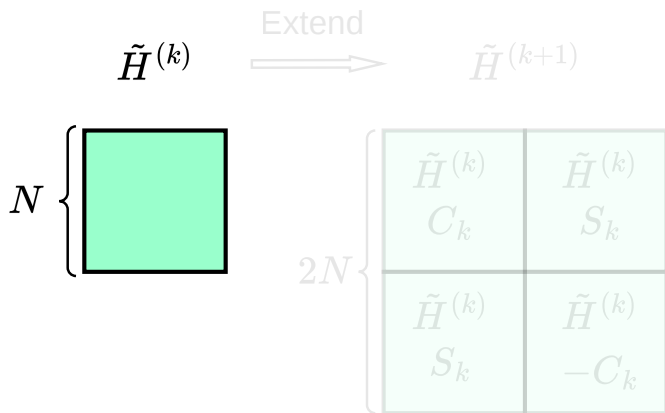
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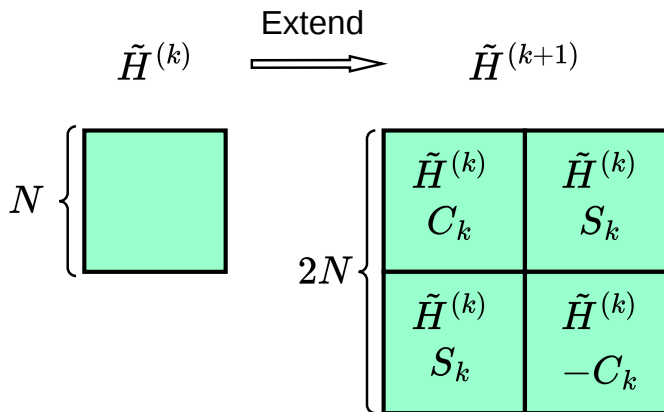
**Figure:** Mutable VSA memory retrieval rates averaged over 10 independent trials and 30 read-write steps.

krop improves clean-up efficiency,  
but...

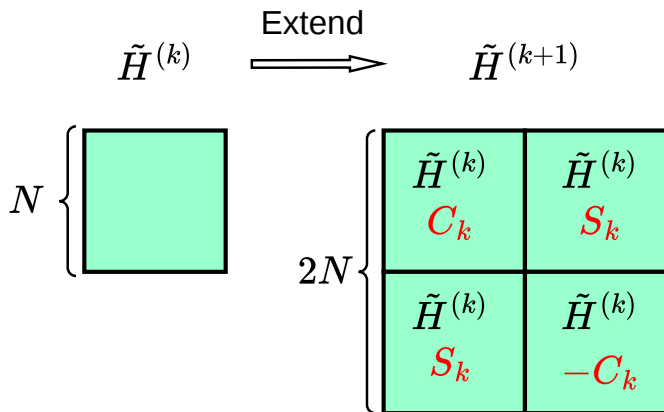
# Distributional Miss Match



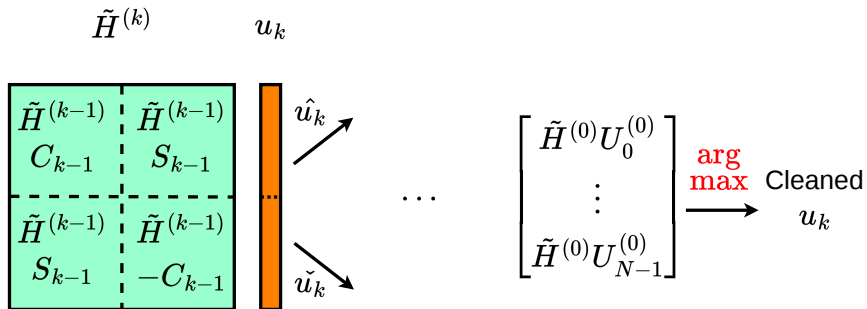
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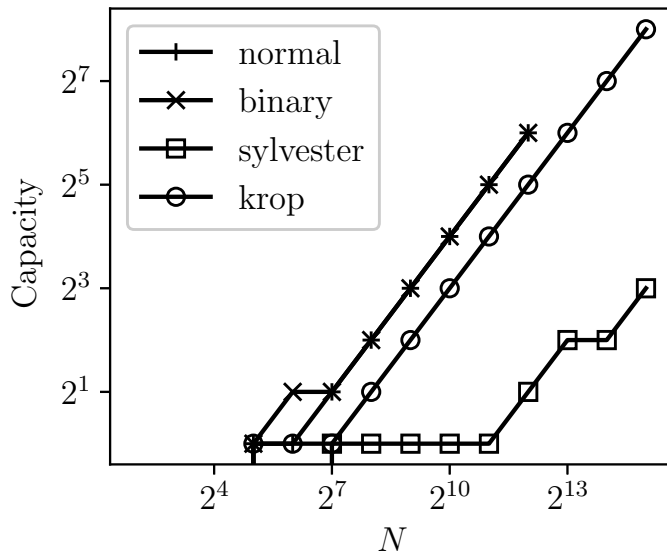
# Distributional Miss Match



# Non-differentiability

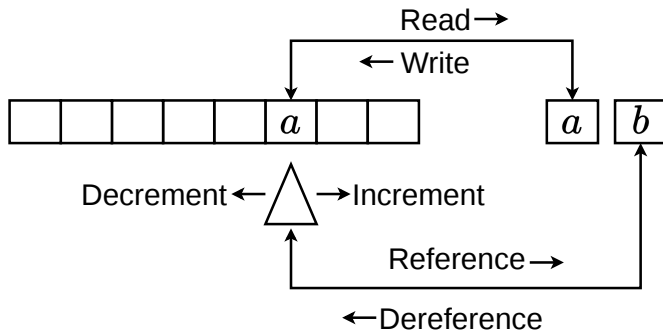


# Required Large Dimension



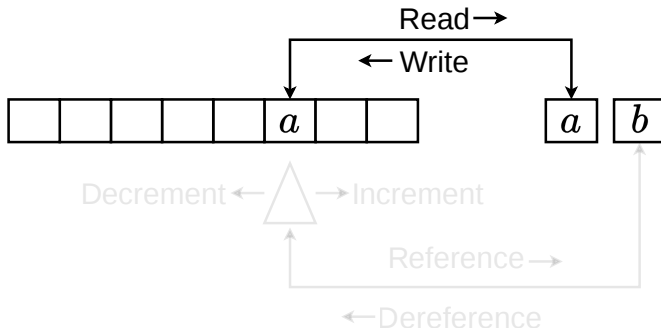
*Contiguous Memory*

*Registers*



*Contiguous Memory*

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krop is:

A codebook with **linearithmic** clean-up for VSA key-value memory.

# Conclusion

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It provides:

Compact codebook storage and efficient vector reconstruction.

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It provides:

Compact codebook storage and efficient vector reconstruction.

Remaining limitations:

Distribution mismatch, non-differentiability, high-dimensional requirements and typing issue.

# Thank You

Questions and Discussion

Contact: [rliu02@syr.edu](mailto:rliu02@syr.edu)



Ruipeng Liu



Garrett Katz

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