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Content Addressable Memory Without Catastrophic Forgetting by Heteroassociation with a Fixed Scaffold

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Any memory model should exhibit a Continuum



- Memories should only be gradually forgotten
- Key is to recover all stored memory states but with a lower information (accuracy) per memory

Existing CAM models lack a memory continuum



Hopfield network

Existing CAM models lack a memory continuum



Hopfield network

Existing models

Existing CAM models lack a memory continuum





Hopfield network

Existing models

Desired CAM continuum





• Separation of input features and persistence of memory



Total number of states:
$$\binom{N_L}{k} \sim \exp(dN_L)$$

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MESH exhibits a near-optimal CAM continuum



heteroassociation

Complete recovery of up to N_H memories



Partial recovery of each of the memories $> N_H$



Gradual degradation of information per memory



Constant total information per synapse in MESH

- Given a network of fixed size, the total information is invariant to the number of stored patterns
- Smooth trade-off between number of patterns and pattern richness.



Random continuous valued patterns



Storing images from "shirts" class from Fashion MNIST







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Conclusions

- MESH is a biologically plausible associative memory model without a catastrophic memory cliff (maps onto the entorhinal-hippocampal system in the brain)
- Memory scaffold generates exponentially large number of fixed points; Heteroassociation labels arbitrary patterns to these fixed points
- MESH can be used for the storage, lookup, and retrieval of memory states through a factorized keyvalue structure; recognition/familiarity detection, locality sensitive hashing.



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