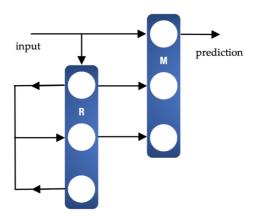
## Deep Temporal Memory - Introduction

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# Algorithm

A simple temporal memory algorithm can be composed of two triadic memory instances, wired together in the following circuit:



In this circuit, triadic memory R creates a random context vector for a consecutive pair of inputs, and feeds it back to the delayed input. This element effectively creates context-dependent bigrams from consecutive inputs.

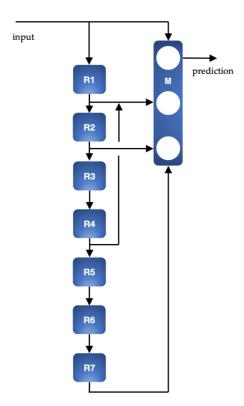
Triadic memory M learns the association of the current input, and the readout from triadic memory R.

The elementary temporal memory circuit is capable of learning simple repeating patterns, such as 60 digits of pi.

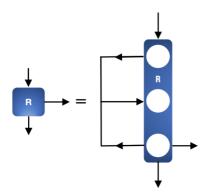
A circuit able to learn more complex patterns requires multiple feedback lines. There are infinitely many ways to design large circuits from triadic memory components. The following circuit diagram shows an example built from eight triadic memory units. The units R1 to R7 encode inputs to bigrams, bigrams to 3grams, and so on. At each step, feedback from the previous step is added to the inputs.

A readout memory M aggregates the state of several encoding states to learn the predicted value at each step.

This circuit design resembles an architecture known as reservoir computing, where a network involving multiple feedback loops propagates a series of inputs, and a readout component attaches predictions to the state of the reservoir.



In the above diagram, the circuit components R represent triadic memory units with feedback loops as follows:



This component consists of a single triadic memory and a triple of SDRs that persist the state of the component at each time step. It processes a stream of SDRs, returning an SDR which encodes the current input SDR and the previous SDR plus feedback from the previous step.

```
R[f_Symbol, {n_Integer, p_Integer}] := Module[ {T, x, y, z, overlap},
   (* instantiate a triadic memory unit *)
   TriadicMemory[T, {n, p}];
   overlap[a_SparseArray, b_SparseArray] := Total[BitAnd[a, b]];
   x = y = z = SparseArray[{0}, {n}];
   (* reset x, y, z *)
   f[SparseArray[{0}, {n}]] := x = y = z = SparseArray[{0}, {n}];
   f[input_SparseArray] := Module[{},
     x = BitOr[y, z]; (* binarize x and y using ranked-max algorithm *)
     y = input;
     If[Total[x] > 0 \&\& overlap[T[_, y, z = T[x, y, _]], x] 
    ];
  ];
```

The deep temporal memory circuit includes a chain of components R, generating bigrams from the inputs, trigrams from bigrams, etc. The readout memory M learns a prediction based on the temporal state of the encoding chain.

```
TemporalMemory[t_Symbol, {n_Integer, p_Integer}] :=
  Module[
   {M, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, x, y, z, t1, t2, t3, t4, t5, t6, t7, t8},
   (* predictions / readout memory *)
   TriadicMemory[M, {n, p}];
   (* bigram encoder units *)
   R[#, {n, p}] & /@ {R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7};
   (* initialize state variables with null vectors *)
   x = y = z = t1 = t2 = t3 = t4 = t5 = t6 = t7 = M[0];
   t[inp_] := Module[{},
      (* flush state if input is zero - needed when used
        as a sequence memory *) If[Total[inp] == 0, x = y = z = M[0]];
      (* store new prediction if necessary *)
     If [z \neq inp, M[x, y, inp]];
     (* encoding chain *)
     t1 = R1[inp];
     t2 = R2[t1];
     t3 = R3[t2];
     t4 = R4[t3];
     t5 = R5[t4];
     t6 = R6[t5];
     t7 = R7[t6];
      (* prediction readout from t1, t2, t4 and t7 *)
     z = M[x = Bit0r[t1, t4], y = Bit0r[t2, t7], _]
    ]
  ];
```

# Configuration

```
Get[ $UserBaseDirectory <> "/TriadicMemory/triadicmemoryC.m"]
n = 1100; p = 4;
TemporalMemory[T, {n, p}];
init {}
```

### Encoder / Decoder

### Test function

#### **Tests**

The following tests are run in a single session. The temporal memory processes a stream of characters with repeating patterns, at each step making a prediction for the next character. Correct predictions are shown in black, mispredictions in red. All characters are test input -- the temporal memory is not used to auto-continue a sequence in this setup.

```
temporalmemorytest [ "ABC", 8 ]
ABCABCABCABCABCABCABC
temporalmemorytest [ "kiwi", 8]
kiwikiwikiwikiwikiwikiwikiwi
temporalmemorytest [ "apple", 8]
appleappleappleappleappleapple
temporalmemorytest [ "pepper", 8]
pepperpepperpepperpepperpepperpepperpepper
temporalmemorytest [ "tomato", 8]
{\color{blue}\mathsf{tomatotom}} a {\color{blue}\mathsf{tot}} o {\color{blue}\mathsf{matotom}} a {\color{blue}\mathsf{matotom}} o 
temporalmemorytest [ "banana", 8]
bananabananabananabananabananabananabanana
temporalmemorytest [ "wiriwirichili", 12]
wiriwirichiliwiriwirichiliwiriwirichiliwiriwirichiliwiriwirichiliwiriwirichiliw
    iriwirichiliwiriwirichiliwiriwirichiliwiriwirichiliwirichiliwiriwirichili
temporalmemorytest [ "alfalfa", 20]
temporalmemorytest ["A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. ", 4]
A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. A quick bro
   wn fox jumps over the lazy dog. A quick brown fox jumps ove
    r the lazy dog. A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
1000 digits of pi:
temporalmemorytest [ ToString[N[Pi, 1000]], 5]
3.1415926535897932384626433832795028841971693993751058209749445923078164062862
    08998628034825342117067982148086513282306647093844609550582231725359408
```

12848111745028410270193852110555964462294895493038196442881097566593344

000568127145263560827785771342757789609173637178721468440901224953430118577805321712268066130019278766111959092164201993.1415926535897932384 5342117067982148086513282306647093844609550582231725359408128481117450