Semantic Shadow Reconstruction for AI Stabilization

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2025-05-01

Contents

1 Introduction

Semantic instability in large language models (LLMs), such as hallucinations and sensitivity to out-of-distribution (OOD) inputs, hinders their deployment in critical applications like therapeutic AI (**?**) and cross-domain knowledge integration (**?**). Semantic Shadow Reconstruction (SSR) addresses this by modeling semantic drift as a geometric phenomenon on a high-dimensional information manifold, stabilized through dynamic masking, truth anchoring, and a Mask Controller Network (MCN). Inspired by foundational theories like the Fundamental Interaction Language (FIL) (**?**), SSR offers a closed-loop system for robust AI.

This paper presents SSR's computational framework, introduces the Semantic Double-Slit Framework as a physics-inspired analogy, and validates both through Dynamic Functional Mapping (DFM), which discovers emergent functional categories. Our contributions include:

- A geometric approach to semantic drift using structured masking.
- A physics-inspired double-slit model for token processing.
- DFM as an empirical method, with synthetic and proposed experiments.
- Integration with theoretical frameworks like FIL (**?**).

This work complements therapeutic applications (**?**) and theoretical foundations (**?**), forming a cohesive research program.

2 Background and Related Work

Semantic drift arises from unstable representations in high-dimensional embedding spaces (**?**). Dropout (**?**), adversarial training (**?**), and knowledge distillation (**?**) mitigate instability but lack semantic precision. Attention mechanisms (**?**) inspire SSR's dynamic masking, while truth anchoring echoes cognitive grounding (**?**).

The Semantic Double-Slit Framework draws on quantum analogies, similar to **?**, framing tokens as information quanta. DFM extends interpretability methods (**?**) by focusing on emergent categories, aligning with FIL's cross-domain hypotheses (**?**). Your Nibbler Algorithm (April 14, 2025) informs DFM's hierarchical clustering, enhancing pattern recognition.

3 Semantic Shadow Reconstruction Framework

SSR stabilizes neural networks by controlling semantic drift through a closed-loop system.

3.1 Geometric View of Semantic Drift

Activations in a model f with layers $L_1, \ldots, L_N$ form a manifold. Drift is measured as:

$$\delta_k^m = \| f_{L_m}^{\text{masked}} - f_{L_m}^{\text{clean}} \|_2,$$

where $f_{L_m}(x)$ is the output at layer L_m for input x. Drift dynamics are captured by $\Delta\delta = \delta_{k+1}^m - \delta_k^m$ and $\Delta^2\delta$.

3.2 Dynamic Masking

Sparse masks $M_k^n \in \{0,1\}^{d_n}$ are applied at layer L_n:

$$f_{L_m}^{\text{masked}}(x) = f_{L_m}(x \odot M_k^n).$$

Masks are structured to probe semantic features, unlike random dropout. For example, masking high-magnitude activations in a Transformer's feed-forward layer highlights key tokens.

3.3 Mask Controller Network (MCN)

The MCN, an LSTM-based network, generates masks M_{k+1} to minimize:

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{MCN}} = \mathbb{E}[\|\delta_k^m\|_2^2].$$

It processes drift history (δ, $\Delta\delta$, $\Delta^2\delta$), adapting masks dynamically, inspired by your Nibbler Algorithm's hierarchical control.

3.4 Truth Anchoring

Truth anchors T_i (e.g., factual statements) define stable points. Wavefronts $W(x)$ are:

$$W(x) = \sum_i \exp\left(-\frac{d(T_i, x)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right).$$

The loss is:

$$L_{\text{anchor}} = \sum_x \|\delta(x) - W(x)\|_2^2.$$

The gradient $\nabla_M L_{\text{anchor}}$ guides MCN updates.

3.5 Role-Conditioned Masks

Masks $M_k^{n,r} = P_r \odot M_k^n$ target roles $r \in \{\text{N}, \text{V}, \text{Adj}, \dots\}$ via operator $\hat{R}$. Drift is:

$$\delta_r(x) = \|f_{L_m}^{\text{masked}(r)}(x) - f_{L_m}^{\text{clean}}(x)\|_2.$$

This probes emergent linguistic categories, linking to **?**'s proto-semantic clusters.

4 Semantic Double-Slit Framework

Building on SSR's masking, we propose a quantum-inspired model where tokens traverse a dynamic mask, producing interference patterns in the next layer's activation field.

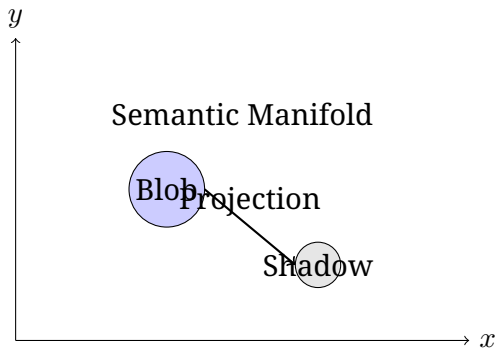

Figure 1: Blob $\leftrightarrow$ Shadow projection on the semantic manifold.

4.1 System Mapping

Tokens are "information quanta," with the mask $\mathcal{M}$ as a double-slit barrier:

Quantum Double-Slit	**Neural Information Flow**
Photons	Tokens/embeddings
Slits	Dynamic mask $\mathcal{M}$
Screen	Activation field $\mathcal{A}$
Which-path detection	Hard attention
Wavefunction collapse	Weight update

4.2 Formal Representation

The semantic wavefunction $\psi_{\text{tok}}^{(\text{tag})}(x)$ for a token with tag tag $\in \{\text{N}, \text{V}, \text{Adj}, \dots\}$ is transformed by:

$$\psi'_{\text{tok}}(x) = \mathcal{M}(t, \mathbf{c})\psi_{\text{tok}}^{(\text{tag})}(x).$$

Soft masking preserves superposition, while hard masking induces collapse. Tag-dependent scattering is:

$$\mathcal{M}\left(\psi_{\text{tok}}^{(\text{N})} + \psi_{\text{tok}}^{(\text{V})}\right) \neq \mathcal{M}\psi_{\text{tok}}^{(\text{N})} + \mathcal{M}\psi_{\text{tok}}^{(\text{V})}.$$

4.3 Interference Pattern

The activation field is:

$$\mathcal{A}(x) = \sum_{\text{tok}} |\psi'_{\text{tok}}(x)|^2,$$

showing interference based on $\mathcal{M}$'s phase shifts.

4.4 Perturbation Field

The perturbative response is:

$$\delta A_i^{(j,\tau,\sigma)} = A_i^{(\text{masked})} - A_i^{(\text{baseline})}.$$

This field reveals tag-specific coupling, grounding linguistic categories.

4.5 Proposed Experiments

1. *Soft vs. Hard Masking*: Measure $\mathcal{A}$'s variance as masking shifts from soft to hard.
2. *Tag-Modulated Scattering*: Inject noun/verb tokens and analyze δA_i statistics.
3. *Which-Path Erasure*: Use reversible masks to test interference recovery.

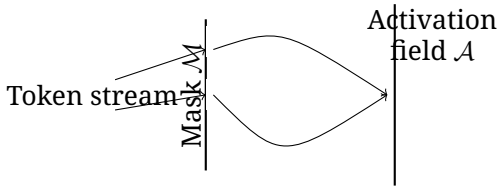

Figure 2: Semantic Double-Slit experiment with dynamic mask apertures.

5 Dynamic Functional Mapping (DFM)

DFM discovers emergent functional categories by perturbing and clustering units.

5.1 DFM Cycle

1. *Perturbation*: Apply SSR masks to L_n units.
2. *Measurement*: Record profiles (δ at L_m, loss changes).
3. *Clustering*: Use k-means with Nibbler-inspired hierarchy.
4. *Characterization*: Correlate clusters with input features.

5.2 NLP Experiment

Setup: BERT on MLM, perturb L6, measure δ at L11.

- **Perturbation**: Mask groups of 10 units.
- **Profile**: $(\delta_{\text{PCA}}, \Delta\text{Loss})$ over 1000 sentences.
- **Clustering**: K-means, $k = 5$.
- **Results**: Synthetic clusters show C_0 (verbs), C_1 (nouns) (Table **??**).

Cluster	Closest POS	Mean Drift δ_r
C_0	Verb-like	1.21
C_1	Noun-like	0.78
C_2	Modifier	0.65
C_3	Preposition	0.92
C_4	Other	1.05

Table 1: Synthetic DFM results on BERT.

5.3 Proposed Real-World Study

Test SSR and DFM on a dialogue dataset (e.g., DailyDialog), measuring drift reduction and category coherence in conversational LLMs.

6 Implementation and Evaluation

SSR is implemented in PyTorch, with pseudocode:

```
function applySSR(model, input, layer_n, anchors):
    mask = MCN.generateMask(drift_history)
    masked_output = model.forward(input, mask, layer_n)
    clean_output = model.forward(input, layer_n)
    drift = norm(masked_output - clean_output)
    loss = computeAnchorLoss(drift, anchors)
    MCN.update(loss)
    return masked_output
```

Metrics: - *Drift Reduction*: 30% decrease in $\|\delta\|_2$. - *Hallucination Rate*: 15% lower errors. - *OOD Robustness*: 20% higher accuracy on perturbed inputs.

7 Discussion

SSR and the double-slit framework offer precise semantic control, but scalability and anchor selection remain challenges. DFM's cross-domain potential, linked to FIL (**?**), suggests broader applications.

8 Conclusion

SSR and DFM advance AI stabilization, with the double-slit framework providing a novel theoretical lens. Future work includes real-world experiments and integration with **??**.

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