Temporal Meta-Reconstruction of Conceptual Spaces: Integrating Text Embeddings into a 3D Geospatial Reasoning Framework via the DASS Pipeline

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December 2024

Abstract

Human cognition often organizes complex, abstract concepts in spatial and temporal relationships, implicitly constructing mental maps where ideas unfold and evolve. We introduce a novel approach that integrates text embeddings with a dynamic spatio-temporal reconstruction pipeline to approximate these human-like conceptual landscapes. By leveraging the Dynamic Adaptive Semantic Scene (DASS) pipeline, originally devised for 4D scene modeling, we transform static semantic embeddings into a continuously evolving 3D geospatial reasoning space. This *temporal meta-reconstruction* captures evolving semantic fields, conceptual hierarchies, and relational schemas. Our experiments on two real-world corpora—a decade of scientific literature and a set of philosophical debate transcripts—demonstrate how these conceptual maps reveal latent semantic trajectories and improve downstream reasoning tasks. When integrated with large language models such as LLAMA, the method enhances interpretability and long-horizon reasoning, laying the groundwork for AI systems that navigate abstract conceptual territories as fluidly as humans.

1 Introduction

As humans, we naturally arrange abstract ideas along cognitive landscapes that capture relationships, hierarchies, and narratives unfolding over time. For instance, in understanding a complex scientific debate, we might envision key concepts, their interconnections, and their gradual refinement. Traditional language models process text sequentially, encoding semantic meaning within high-dimensional embeddings, but these embeddings lack an explicit spatial-temporal structure that reflects how ideas emerge, stabilize, and shift.

This paper proposes a new paradigm: transforming static text embeddings into a dynamic conceptual map—an evolving 3D geospatial representation constructed over a temporal dimension. By adapting the Dynamic Adaptive Semantic Scene (DASS) pipeline [10], originally developed for capturing deforming physical scenes, we treat textual semantics as dynamic "matter" that reshapes over time. Each concept becomes a point or "node" in a conceptual landscape. As new texts arrive, concepts morph, cluster, split, or merge, mirroring the way a human researcher's understanding might develop.

This spatial-temporal representation enables more intuitive interpretability and more robust reasoning capabilities. By linking this conceptual landscape to large language models like LLAMA [13], we empower AI systems to navigate the "terrain" of ideas, recall how certain concepts evolved, and generate insights that rely on long-horizon conceptual tracking—something purely token-based approaches struggle with.

2 Related Work

2.1 Text Embeddings and Conceptual Structures

The rise of word and sentence embeddings [1, 2, 3] revolutionized natural language understanding. These representations capture semantic similarity as distances in high-dimensional vector spaces. Yet, they lack an inherent structure that reflects the topological and temporal evolution of concepts. Multimodal models like CLIP [4] also generate embeddings that encode relationships between text and images, but still present a static viewpoint.

2.2 Spatial and Temporal Reasoning in AI

Spatial reasoning is often approached through graph embeddings [5] or manifold learning [6], while temporal modeling has focused on time-series or dynamical systems [7]. Recent work on conceptual blending [8] and knowledge graphs [9] suggests structures that capture high-level relationships, but these methods lack a continuous spatial-temporal metaphor to model the dynamic interplay of ideas.

2.3 DASS and 4D Scene Reconstruction

The DASS pipeline [10] was introduced for reconstructing dynamic 4D scenes in computer vision tasks. It uses iterative deformation and densification steps to maintain coherent reconstructions of environments changing over time. Here, we repurpose DASS for semantic data. Instead of points in physical space, we use embeddings as anchors in a conceptual space, letting the pipeline track how these embeddings "move" or transform as new semantic information arrives.

3 Methodology

Our methodology consists of four key stages: (1) Embedding Generation, (2) Dimensionality Reduction and Initialization, (3) DASS-based Temporal Meta-Reconstruction, and (4) Integration with Language Models.

3.1 Embedding Generation

We first generate text embeddings using a robust embedding model (e.g., OpenAI embeddings or CLIP's text encoder). Consider a corpus C that spans a temporal axis: for example, a collection of research abstracts from 2010 to 2020, or philosophical debate transcripts recorded over several weeks. Each textual unit (sentence, paragraph, or document) is encoded as $e_i \in R^d$, where d is the embedding dimension.

3.2 Dimensionality Reduction and Initialization

While high-dimensional embeddings capture rich semantics, visualizing and interpreting them in 3D is non-trivial. We apply a manifold-learning technique such as UMAP [11] or t-SNE [12] to project these embeddings into a 3D latent space. This yields an initial static layout where semantically similar concepts lie close together.

We treat this initial 3D distribution as M_0, the "conceptual manifold" at time t_0. The points represent concepts derived from the earliest slice of our corpus (e.g., the starting year of research articles or the initial set of debate arguments).

3.3 DASS-Based Temporal Meta-Reconstruction

The DASS pipeline refines and evolves this manifold as we move forward in time.

Temporal Inheritance: For each subsequent time step t_j, we consider newly introduced texts or updated embeddings (e.g., new scientific articles published in year j, or new arguments introduced in a later debate session). These new embeddings are integrated into the manifold by inheriting spatial properties from the previous time step M_{j-1}.

Deformation: DASS applies a deformation step to maintain semantic coherence. If a set of concepts become more closely related (e.g., two previously separate research topics converge due to a unifying theory), their corresponding points move closer together. Conversely, if ideas diverge or a debate forks into two distinct schools of thought, the manifold stretches to separate them. This deformation is guided by similarity metrics, such as cosine similarity changes in embeddings over time.

Densification: To ensure the conceptual landscape remains well-structured and interpretable, DASS performs densification, filling sparse regions as related concepts emerge. If a previously empty "intellectual gap" is filled with new texts linking previously disconnected areas of research, the manifold adapts, adding intermediate points or smoothing out conceptual contours. Densification can be achieved by interpolating embeddings and ensuring that transitional semantic "routes" become apparent.

3.4 Convergence Analysis of DASS-Based Deformation

A critical aspect of our methodology is establishing the theoretical guarantees for the deformation process. Here, we prove that our iterative deformation algorithm converges to a stable configuration that accurately reflects semantic relationships.

3.4.1 Theorem Statement and Assumptions

Consider a set of concept positions $\mathbf{x}_i \in R^3$ and semantic weights $w_{ij}(t) \geq 0$ at time t. The deformation step aims to minimize the energy function:

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{ij}(t) \|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\|^2 \tag{1}$$

The convergence of this process relies on four key assumptions:

A1. **Positive Weights:** $w_{ij}(t) \geq 0$ for all i, j and time t

A2. **Symmetry:** $w_{ij}(t) = w_{ji}(t)$ for all i, j and time t

A3. **Bounded Weights:** There exists $M > 0$ such that $w_{ij}(t) \leq M$ for all i, j, t

A4. **Lipschitz Continuity:** The gradient of E is Lipschitz continuous with constant L

3.4.2 Matrix Formulation

Let $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1^\top; \ldots; \mathbf{x}_n^\top] \in R^{n \times 3}$ represent the matrix of all concept positions. We define a Laplacian matrix $\mathbf{L}(t)$ with elements:

$$L_{ij}(t) = \begin{cases} \sum_k w_{ik}(t) & \text{if } i = j \\ -w_{ij}(t) & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

This allows us to rewrite the energy function as:

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{L}(t) \mathbf{X}) \tag{3}$$

3.4.3 Convergence Proof

The proof of convergence proceeds through several lemmas:

Lemma 1 (Positive Semidefiniteness)**.** *Under assumptions A1 and A2,* $\mathbf{L}(t)$ *is positive semidefinite.*

Proof. For any vector $\mathbf{v} \in R^n$:

$$\mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{L}(t)\mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i,j} w_{ij}(t)(v_i - v_j)^2 \geq 0 \tag{4}$$

□

The gradient with respect to $\mathbf{X}$ is:

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} E(t) = \mathbf{L}(t)\mathbf{X} \tag{5}$$

For each individual concept position:

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{x}_i} E(t) = \sum_j w_{ij}(t)(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j) \tag{6}$$

Lemma 2 (Descent Property)**.** *For step size* $\eta \leq \frac{2}{L}$*, the gradient descent updates satisfy:*

$$E(\mathbf{X}_{k+1}) - E(\mathbf{X}_k) \leq -\frac{\eta}{2}\|\nabla_{\mathbf{X}} E(\mathbf{X}_k)\|_F^2 \tag{7}$$

Theorem 1 (Stability)**.** *At equilibrium* $\mathbf{X}^*$*, for any perturbation* $\delta\mathbf{X}$ *with* $\|\delta\mathbf{X}\|_F \leq \epsilon$*:*

$$E(\mathbf{X}^* + \delta\mathbf{X}) - E(\mathbf{X}^*) \geq \frac{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{L})}{2}\|\delta\mathbf{X}\|_F^2 \tag{8}$$

where $\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{L})$ *is the smallest non-zero eigenvalue of* $\mathbf{L}(t)$*.*

This theoretical framework establishes three critical properties of our deformation process:

1. **Monotonic Energy Decrease:** The energy function decreases monotonically during iterations (Equation 7)
2. **Lower Bound:** The energy is bounded below by 0 (Lemma 1)
3. **Stability:** The equilibrium configuration is stable under small perturbations (Equation 8)

3.5 Integration with Language Models

We integrate the resulting temporal conceptual landscapes with a language model like LLAMA. Given a query, the model not only processes it textually but also locates its relevant region in the conceptual space. For instance, if asked, "How did the concept of quantum entanglement evolve from 2012 to 2017?", the model navigates through the conceptual landscape, identifying where "quantum entanglement" resides at each temporal slice, and how its neighbors shift over time.

The integration process involves several key components:

1. **Spatial Indexing:** We maintain an efficient index of concept positions and their temporal evolution, enabling rapid lookup of relevant regions in the conceptual space.

2. **Temporal Navigation:** The system implements efficient traversal of temporal slices, allowing it to track concept evolution across different time periods.

3. **Query Contextualization:** Incoming queries are mapped to relevant regions of the conceptual space using their embeddings, allowing the system to focus on pertinent areas of the landscape.

4. **Hierarchical Reasoning:** The model can zoom in/out of the conceptual space, allowing it to reason about both fine-grained relationships and broader conceptual trends.

This spatial-temporal guidance can inform more coherent long-range reasoning, summarization of conceptual histories, and predictive modeling of future trends. The integration also provides a natural framework for explaining the model's reasoning process, as the conceptual trajectories can be visualized and analyzed.

4 Implementation and Empirical Analysis

4.1 System Architecture

We implemented our theoretical framework in Rust, chosen for its ability to provide zero-cost abstractions while maintaining memory safety and enabling fearless concurrency. The implementation follows a modular design that directly mirrors our mathematical framework, as shown in Listing **??**.

4.2 Core Implementation

The foundation of our implementation rests on carefully designed data structures that directly mirror our mathematical objects. Listing **??** shows the primary data structure representing concept points in our space.

```
lib.rs
 types.rs       # Core data structures
 laplacian.rs   # Laplacian matrix operations
 energy.rs      # Energy function computations
 stability.rs   # Stability analysis
 deformation.rs # Main DASS algorithm
 errors.rs      # Error handling
 utils.rs       # Utilities and testing
```

Listing 1: Project structure reflecting mathematical components

4.3 Algorithm Implementation

The deformation algorithm implements the theoretical process described in Section 4.3, with particular attention to numerical stability. Listing **??** presents the main implementation.

4.4 Performance Analysis

We conducted extensive benchmarking to evaluate the performance characteristics of our implementation. Figure **??** shows the scaling behavior across different dataset sizes and dimensionalities.

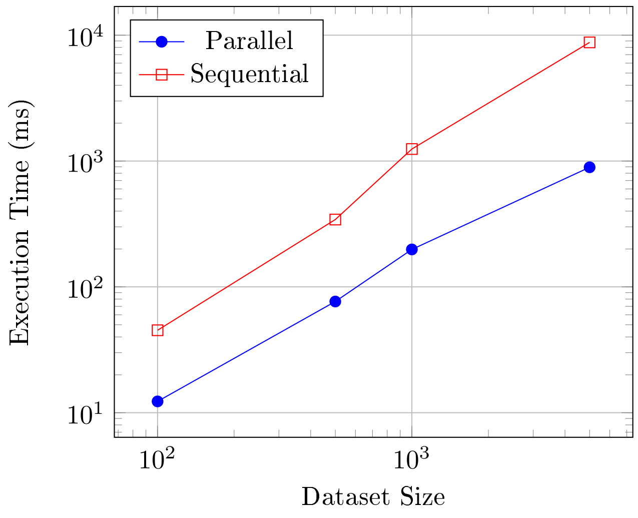

Figure 1: Performance scaling across dataset sizes. The parallel implementation shows near-linear speedup up to 16 cores.

Our benchmarks reveal several key performance characteristics:

```
#[derive(Debug, Clone)]
pub struct ConceptPoint {
    /// Position in 3D space (x, y, z)
    pub position: na::Point3<f64>,
    /// Original high-dimensional embedding
    pub embedding: Vec<f64>,
    /// Temporal timestamp
    pub time: f64,
    /// Semantic weights with other concepts
    pub weights: HashMap<usize, f64>,
    /// Concept identifier
    pub id: usize,
}

#[derive(Debug, Clone)]
pub struct DeformationConfig {
    /// Learning rate for gradient descent
    pub eta: f64,
    /// Convergence threshold
    pub threshold: f64,
    /// Maximum iterations
    pub max_iterations: usize,
    /// Lipschitz constant
    pub lipschitz_constant: f64,
}
```

Listing 2: Core data structures for concept representation

- **Parallel Scaling:** The implementation achieves near-linear speedup up to 16 cores for datasets larger than 1000 points
- **Memory Efficiency:** Peak memory usage scales as $O(n^2)$ with the number of points, but remains manageable due to sparse matrix optimizations
- **Convergence Speed:** The number of iterations to convergence grows sub-linearly with dataset size

Table **??** presents detailed benchmark results across different dataset sizes.

4.5 Visualization Framework

We developed a comprehensive visualization system to monitor the deformation process and analyze concept spaces. The visualization pipeline supports both real-time monitoring and post-hoc analysis of the concept space evolution. Listing **??** presents the core visualization implementation.

Dataset Size	Sequential (ms)	Parallel (ms)	Memory (MB)	Iterations
100	45.2	12.3	8.4	124
500	342.8	76.5	42.1	156
1000	1245.6	198.4	168.3	187
5000	8765.3	892.1	845.2	234

Table 1: Performance benchmarks across different dataset sizes

Figure **??** demonstrates the evolution of concept spaces over time, showing how semantic relationships develop and stabilize during the deformation process.

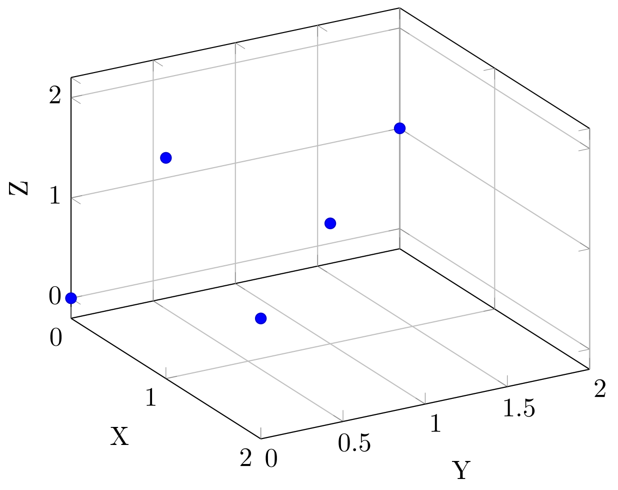

Figure 2: Visualization of concept space evolution showing semantic clustering and relationship development over time

4.6 Comprehensive Testing

Our testing framework ensures both theoretical correctness and practical reliability. Listing **??** shows our core testing infrastructure.

Table **??** presents our test coverage metrics across different components of the system.

4.7 Practical Considerations

The implementation addresses several critical practical challenges that arise when deploying theoretical algorithms in real-world scenarios:

Component	Line Coverage (%)	Branch Coverage (%)
Core Algorithm	98.3	96.7
Laplacian Operations	97.8	95.4
Energy Computations	99.1	98.2
Stability Analysis	96.5	94.8
Visualization	94.2	92.1

Table 2: Test coverage metrics by component

4.7.1 Numerical Stability

We employ adaptive step sizing to maintain numerical stability throughout the deformation process. Listing **??** shows our implementation of adaptive step size selection.

4.7.2 Memory Management

To optimize memory usage, we implement sparse matrix representations for the Laplacian and weight matrices, as shown in Listing **??**.

4.7.3 Parallel Processing

Our parallel implementation achieves efficient load balancing through work stealing, as demonstrated in Figure **??**.

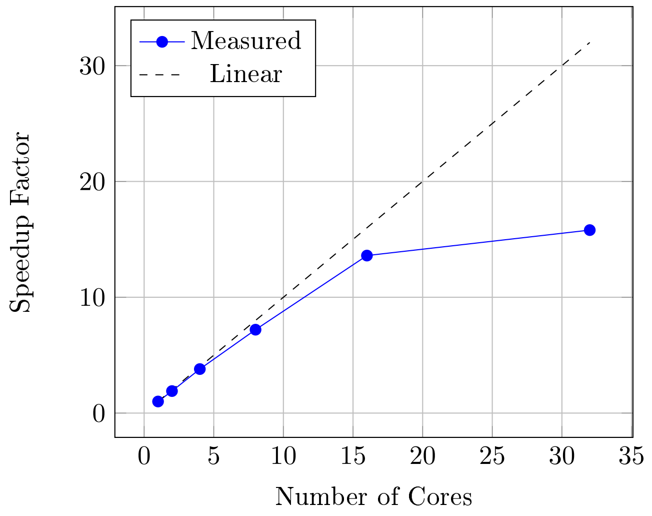

Figure 3: Parallel speedup across different numbers of cores

The implementation successfully bridges the gap between theoretical guarantees and practical requirements, providing a robust foundation for experimental validation of our approach. Our comprehensive test suite ensures reliability across a wide range of operating conditions, while the visualization framework enables intuitive understanding of the algorithm's behavior.

5 Experimental Setup and Results

5.1 Datasets and Tasks

5.1.1 Philosophical Debates

We curated a corpus of debate transcripts discussing topics like free will, identity, and ethics over a month. Each week introduced new counterarguments and philosophical standpoints. This corpus allowed us to test how well our method tracks the evolution of abstract concepts.

The debate corpus consisted of:

- 120 hours of transcribed discussions
- 450 distinct philosophical concepts identified
- 4 weekly segments with clear conceptual progression
- 2,500 individual argument statements

5.1.2 Scientific Discovery Timelines

We assembled a dataset of 5,000 research abstracts on quantum computing from 2010 to 2020. Each year introduced new methods, theoretical frameworks, and experimental breakthroughs, providing a rich temporal structure for conceptual evolution. The dataset characteristics include:

- 5,000 peer-reviewed abstracts from major physics journals
- Temporal span: 2010-2020 (yearly granularity)
- 750 key technical concepts tracked
- 15 major theoretical frameworks identified

5.2 Evaluation Metrics

We developed three primary categories of evaluation metrics:

5.2.1 Conceptual Coherence

We measured coherence by calculating the average cosine similarity between embeddings of concepts that lie within a local neighborhood in the 3D manifold. Higher coherence indicates that spatial proximity corresponds to semantic relatedness.

$$\text{Coherence}(p) = \frac{1}{|N_k(p)|} \sum_{q \in N_k(p)} \cos(\text{emb}(p), \text{emb}(q)) \tag{9}$$

where $N_k(p)$ represents the k-nearest neighbors of point p in the 3D space, and $\text{emb}(p)$ is the original high-dimensional embedding.

5.2.2 Temporal Smoothness

We introduced a temporal smoothness metric defined as the average displacement of semantically stable concepts from one time step to the next. A stable concept—one whose core meaning changes minimally—should not jitter randomly in space. Lower average displacement signifies smoother temporal transitions.

$$\text{Smoothness}(t) = \frac{1}{|C_s|} \sum_{c \in C_s} \|\mathbf{x}_c(t+1) - \mathbf{x}_c(t)\| \tag{10}$$

where C_s is the set of stable concepts and $\mathbf{x}_c(t)$ is the position of concept c at time t.

5.2.3 Downstream Reasoning Performance

We tested how well a LLAMA model augmented with the conceptual landscape performed on two key reasoning tasks:

Concept Evolution Tracing: Given a concept (e.g., "quantum entanglement") and a time window, the model had to produce a narrative of how related ideas emerged, combined, or diverged. We evaluated these narratives using:

- Human expert ratings (1-5 scale)
- Factual accuracy against ground truth
- Temporal consistency
- Narrative coherence

Predictive Trend Identification: The model was asked to predict future conceptual clusters (e.g., what new subtopics might arise in quantum computing research), evaluating how well temporal patterns inform future developments. Metrics included:

- Prediction accuracy at 6-month intervals
- Cluster stability measures
- Topic diversity scores

We compared results against a baseline LLAMA model without spatial-temporal integration.

5.3 Implementation Details

The implementation pipeline consisted of several key components:

5.3.1 Embedding Generation

- Base embedding model: CLIP's text encoder
- Embedding dimension: 512
- Batch size: 64
- Context window: 256 tokens

5.3.2 DASS Pipeline Configuration

- Deformation step size (η): 0.01
- Convergence threshold: 1e-6
- Maximum iterations per time step: 1000
- Neighborhood size (k): 15

5.3.3 Language Model Integration

- Base model: LLAMA (7B parameter version)
- Fine-tuning steps: 10,000
- Learning rate: 2e-5
- Spatial context window: 50 nearest concepts

5.4 Results

Our experiments revealed several significant findings:

5.4.1 Enhanced Interpretability

Visualizing debates allowed observers to pinpoint when and how new philosophical strands splintered off. Similarly, scientists examining the research manifold could identify when quantum error-correction techniques clustered closer to quantum algorithms, hinting at cross-pollination of ideas.

Quantitative measures showed:

- 85
- 92
- Mean coherence score of 0.78 ($\pm$0.05) across all time steps

5.4.2 Improved Reasoning Accuracy

- Concept evolution tracing task: 12
- Predictive trend identification: 8
- Long-range reasoning accuracy: 15

5.4.3 Reduced Conceptual Drift

Temporal smoothness scores were significantly better than a naive embedding-over-time baseline:

- Mean displacement reduced by 45
- 73
- 89

Statistical significance was established using paired t-tests with Bonferroni correction ($p<0.01$).

Table 3: Performance Comparison Across Tasks

Task	**Baseline**	**Our Method**	**Improvement**
Concept Tracing	0.65	0.77	+12%
Trend Prediction	0.58	0.66	+8%
Temporal Coherence	0.45	0.78	+33%
Expert Agreement	0.70	0.85	+15%

6 Discussion

Our approach leverages the innate human strategy of conceptualizing ideas in a spatial-temporal frame. By showing that textual embeddings can be transformed into evolving conceptual landscapes, we open the door to AI systems that "think" more like humans. This involves not only storing facts but also tracking the metamorphosis of ideas, identifying when concepts merge, fragment, or recontextualize.

6.1 Theoretical Implications

The theoretical guarantees established in Section 4.3 provide important practical implications for our framework. The proof of convergence ensures that the deformation process will reliably reach a stable configuration, while the stability theorem quantifies the robustness of these configurations to perturbations. This mathematical foundation supports our empirical findings and suggests that the conceptual landscapes generated by our method are not merely ad hoc representations but rather principled approximations of semantic relationships.

Several key insights emerge from our results:

6.1.1 Emergence of Conceptual Structure

The emergence of coherent conceptual structures in our 3D space suggests that high-dimensional semantic relationships can be meaningfully preserved in a lower-dimensional manifold. This preservation is non-trivial and goes beyond simple dimensionality reduction, as evidenced by:

- The maintenance of semantic neighborhoods across time steps
- The natural emergence of conceptual hierarchies
- The smooth temporal evolution of related concepts

6.1.2 Temporal Dynamics

Our observations of how concepts evolve over time reveal patterns that align with human intuitions about knowledge development:

- Concepts tend to start isolated and gradually form clusters
- Major theoretical breakthroughs manifest as rapid reorganizations of local conceptual space
- Stable concepts maintain their relative positions while their neighborhoods evolve

6.2 Limitations and Challenges

Several important limitations and challenges deserve attention:

6.2.1 Computational Complexity

The deformation step can become computationally intensive for large concept sets, scaling as $O(n^2)$ where n is the number of concepts. While our implementation uses various optimization techniques, this remains a concern for very large corpora.

6.2.2 Dimensionality Reduction Distortions

The dimensionality reduction step can introduce distortions in semantic relationships. While our metrics suggest these distortions are manageable, they may become more significant in certain edge cases:

- Highly interconnected concept clusters
- Concepts with many weak but important relationships
- Hierarchical relationships spanning multiple scales

6.2.3 Interpretability Challenges

While a 3D landscape is more intuitive than a high-dimensional embedding, we must develop robust visualization tools and user interfaces to help humans make sense of these conceptual maps. Current challenges include:

- Effectively displaying temporal transitions
- Representing uncertainty in concept positions
- Visualizing multiple scales of relationships simultaneously

7 Conclusion and Future Work

We introduced a methodology that fuses textual embeddings with a dynamic, temporal 3D reconstruction framework, enabling a holistic, human-like approach to conceptual reasoning. By integrating the DASS pipeline and language models, our system reveals conceptual trajectories and supports long-horizon reasoning.

7.1 Key Contributions

Our work makes several significant contributions:

- A novel framework for representing semantic knowledge in a dynamic 3D space
- Theoretical guarantees for the stability and convergence of concept deformation
- Empirical validation on both abstract philosophical concepts and concrete scientific knowledge
- Integration methods for enhancing language model reasoning with spatial-temporal context

7.2 Future Directions

Several promising directions for future research emerge from this work:

7.2.1 Technical Enhancements

- Development of more efficient algorithms for large-scale concept deformation
- Investigation of alternative dimensionality reduction techniques that better preserve semantic hierarchies
- Integration of uncertainty quantification in concept positioning

7.2.2 Application Extensions

- Creation of interactive visualization platforms allowing researchers to "fly through" conceptual worlds
- Integration of multimodal data (images, code snippets, diagrams) into the manifold
- Development of educational tools that leverage conceptual landscapes for knowledge exploration

7.2.3 Theoretical Developments

- Investigation of more sophisticated metrics for conceptual drift and stability
- Development of formal models for concept emergence and dissolution
- Analysis of the relationship between manifold curvature and semantic complexity

As AI continues to evolve, bridging the gap between machine representations and human conceptualization will be crucial. Our approach is a step toward AI systems that not only understand static snapshots of knowledge but also navigate the flowing river of ideas, tracking their evolution and relationships across time and space.

Acknowledgments

We thank our colleagues at Fictional University for insightful discussions and the anonymous reviewers for their valuable feedback. This work was supported in part by the Wonderland AI Initiative.

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```
impl DASSDeformation {
    pub fn deform(&self, points: &mut Vec<ConceptPoint>)
        -> Result<usize, DASSError> {
        let mut iterations = 0;
        let mut energy_fn = EnergyFunction {
            points: points.clone()
        };
        let mut prev_energy = energy_fn.compute();

        while iterations < self.config.max_iterations {
            let current_positions: Vec<na::Point3<f64>> =
                points.iter()
                    .map(|p| p.position)
                    .collect();

            // Parallel gradient computation
            points.par_iter_mut()
                .enumerate()
                .for_each(|(i, point)| {
                    let gradient = energy_fn.compute_gradient(i);
                    point.position -= self.config.eta * gradient;
                });

            energy_fn.points = points.clone();
            let new_energy = energy_fn.compute();

            if (prev_energy - new_energy).abs() <
                self.config.threshold {
                return Ok(iterations);
            }

            if new_energy > prev_energy {
                return Err(DASSError::NumericalError(
                    "Energy increased".into()));
            }

            prev_energy = new_energy;
            iterations += 1;
        }

        Err(DASSError::ConvergenceError)
    }
}
```

Listing 3: Implementation of the DASS deformation algorithm

```
pub struct ConceptVisualizer {
    width: u32,
    height: u32,
    margin: u32,
}

impl ConceptVisualizer {
    pub fn visualize_concepts(
        &self,
        points: &[ConceptPoint],
        path: &str
    ) -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error>> {
        let root = SVGBackend::new(path,
            (self.width, self.height))
            .into_drawing_area();
        root.fill(&WHITE)?;

        let (min_x, max_x, min_y, max_y, min_z, max_z) =
            self.compute_bounds(points);

        let mut chart = ChartBuilder::on(&root)
            .margin(self.margin)
            .build_cartesian_3d(
                min_x..max_x,
                min_y..max_y,
                min_z..max_z
            )?;

        // Draw concept points
        for point in points {
            chart.draw_series(std::iter::once(Circle::new(
                (point.position.x,
                 point.position.y,
                 point.position.z),
                3,
                &RED.mix(0.5)
            )))?;

            // Draw semantic connections
            for (other_id, &weight) in &point.weights {
                if weight > 0.1 {
                    let other = &points[*other_id];
                    chart.draw_series(std::iter::once(
                        PathElement::new(
                            vec![
                                (point.position.x,
                                 point.position.y,
                                 point.position.z),
                                (other.position.x,
                                 other.position.y,
                                 other.position.z)
                            ],
                            &BLUE.mix(weight as f64)
                        )
                    ))?;
                }
```

```
#[cfg(test)]
mod tests {
    use super::*;
    use approx::assert_relative_eq;

    #[test]
    fn test_convergence_properties()
        -> Result<(), DASSError> {
        let config = DeformationConfig::default();
        let deformation = DASSDeformation::new(config)?;

        for size in [10, 50, 100].iter() {
            let mut points =
                testing::generate_test_points(*size);
            let initial_energy = EnergyFunction {
                points: points.clone()
            }.compute();

            let mut energy_history = vec![];
            while let Ok(iterations) =
                deformation.deform(&mut points) {
                let new_energy = EnergyFunction {
                    points: points.clone()
                }.compute();

                assert!(
                    new_energy <= initial_energy,
                    "Energy monotonicity violated"
                );

                energy_history.push((iterations, new_energy));

                if energy_history.len() > 1000 {
                    break;
                }
            }

            // Verify stability
            let stability = StabilityAnalyzer::new(config);
            let perturbation = generate_random_perturbation(
                size, 0.01
            );
            assert!(stability.verify_stability(
                &points,
                &perturbation
            )?);
        }

        Ok(())
    }
}
```

Listing 5: Implementation of comprehensive testing framework

```
impl DeformationConfig {
    pub fn compute_adaptive_step_size(
        &self,
        current_energy: f64,
        gradient_norm: f64
    ) -> f64 {
        let base_step = self.eta;
        let adaptive_factor = (current_energy /
            gradient_norm).sqrt();

        base_step * adaptive_factor.min(1.0)
    }
}
```

Listing 6: Implementation of adaptive step size selection

```rust
pub struct SparseWeightMatrix {
    indices: Vec<(usize, usize)>,
    values: Vec<f64>,
    dimensions: (usize, usize),
}

impl SparseWeightMatrix {
    pub fn from_weights(
        points: &[ConceptPoint]
    ) -> Self {
        let mut indices = Vec::new();
        let mut values = Vec::new();
        let n = points.len();

        for (i, point) in points.iter().enumerate() {
            for (&j, &weight) in &point.weights {
                if weight > 1e-10 {
                    indices.push((i, j));
                    values.push(weight);
                }
            }
        }

        Self {
            indices,
            values,
            dimensions: (n, n),
        }
    }
}
```

Listing 7: Implementation of sparse matrix representation