

# Modeling the RAT as Retrievals from Semantic Memory

Soar Workshop 2021

Jule Schatz

# Remote Associates Test (RAT)

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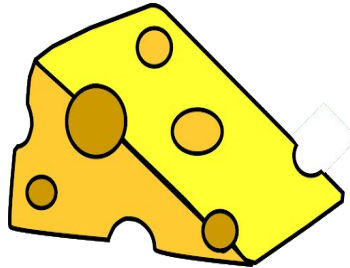


# Remote Associates Test (RAT)



Solution

swiss	cheese
cheese	cake
cottage	cheese



# RAT is Theorized to Measure Creativity



# Questions

- What aspects are important for modeling human performance on the RAT?
- Is there a “creativity” process that is missing from conventional cognitive architecture mechanisms found in Soar and ACT-R?



# Agenda

1. **RAT Problems**
2. Overview
3. Model
4. Knowledge Base
5. Experiments, Variations, and Evaluation

# RAT Problems

- 144 RAT Problems
- Compound Word Associations
- 7 and 15 Second Human Data

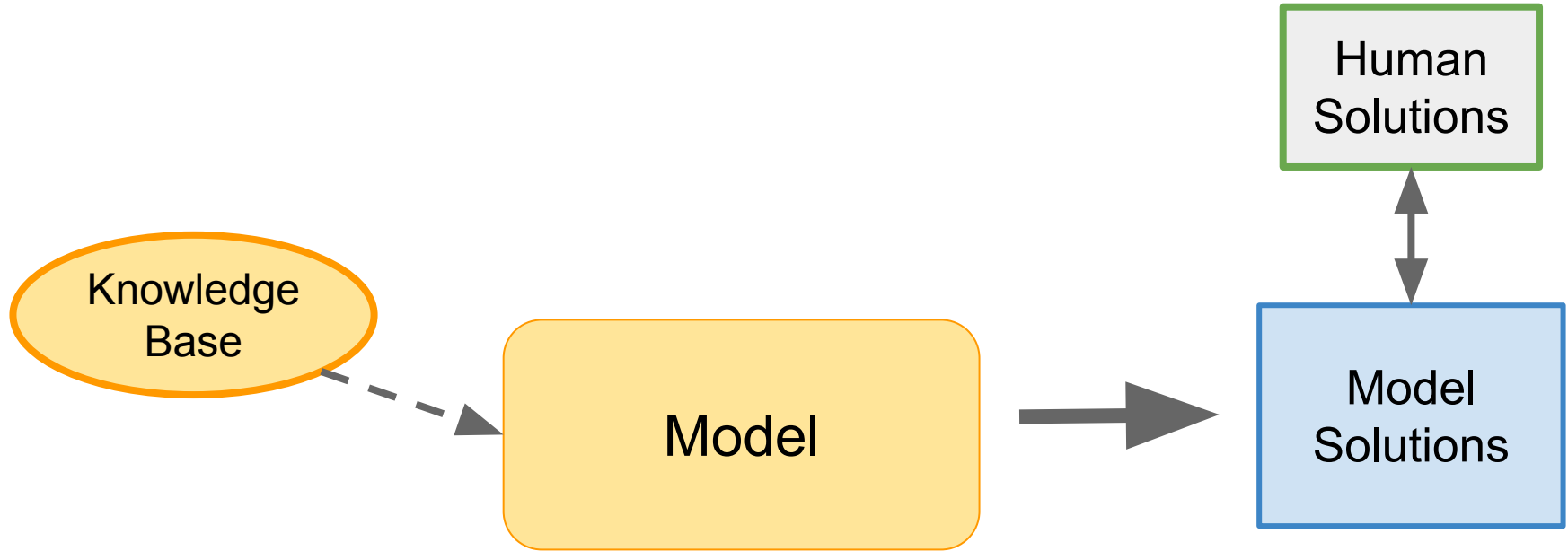




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- 2. Overview**
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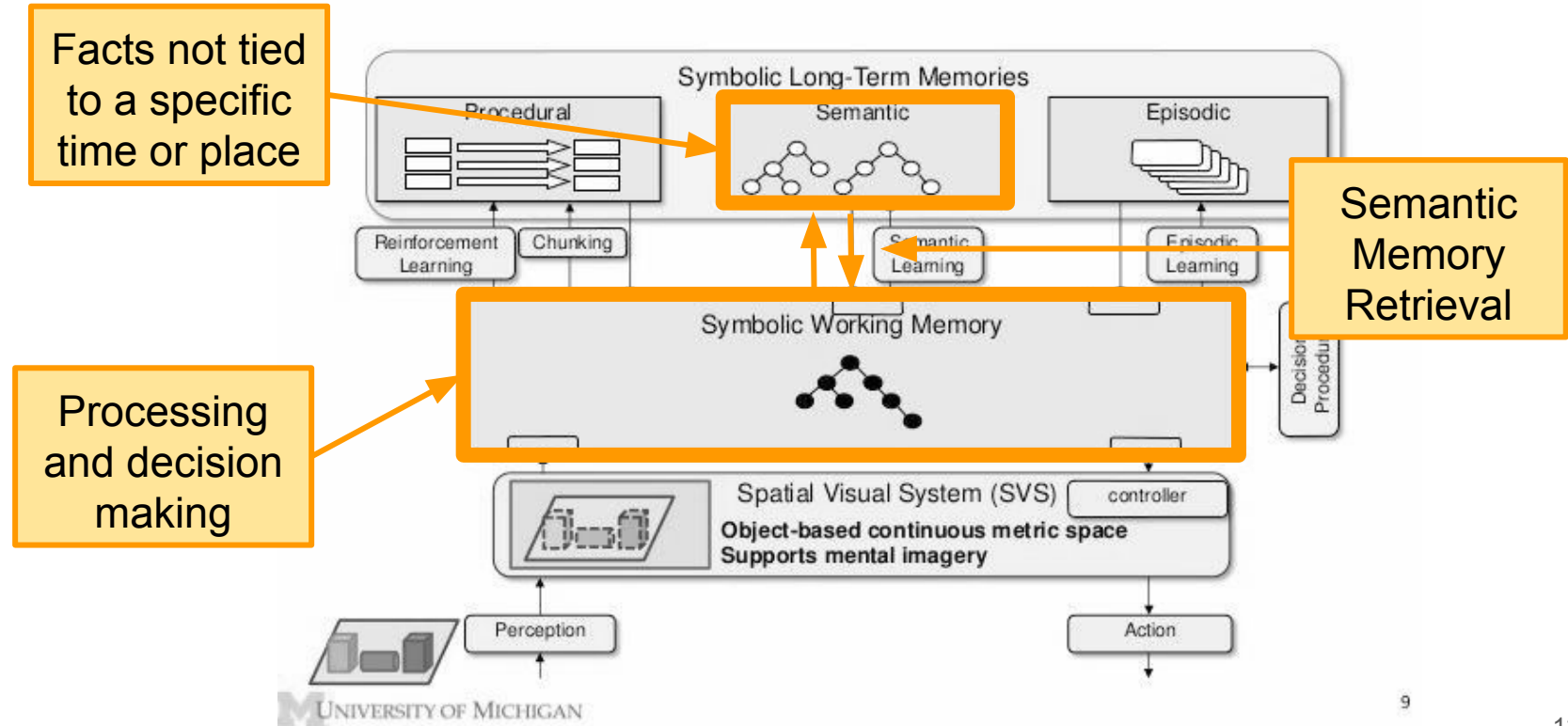
# Overview



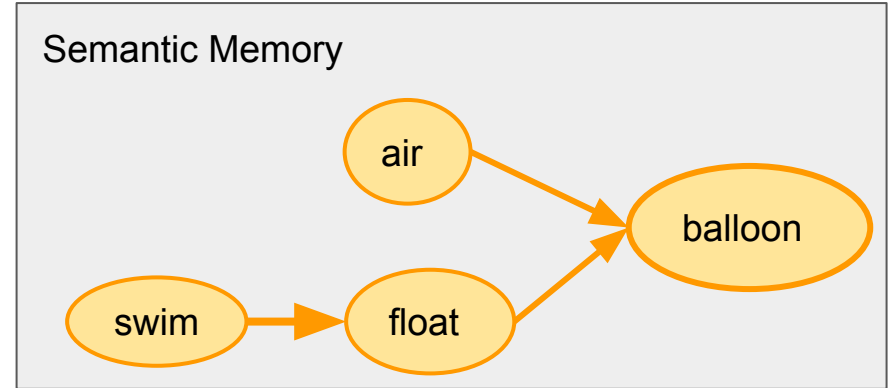
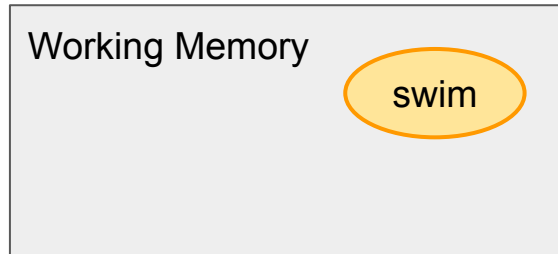
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# Soar Cognitive Architecture

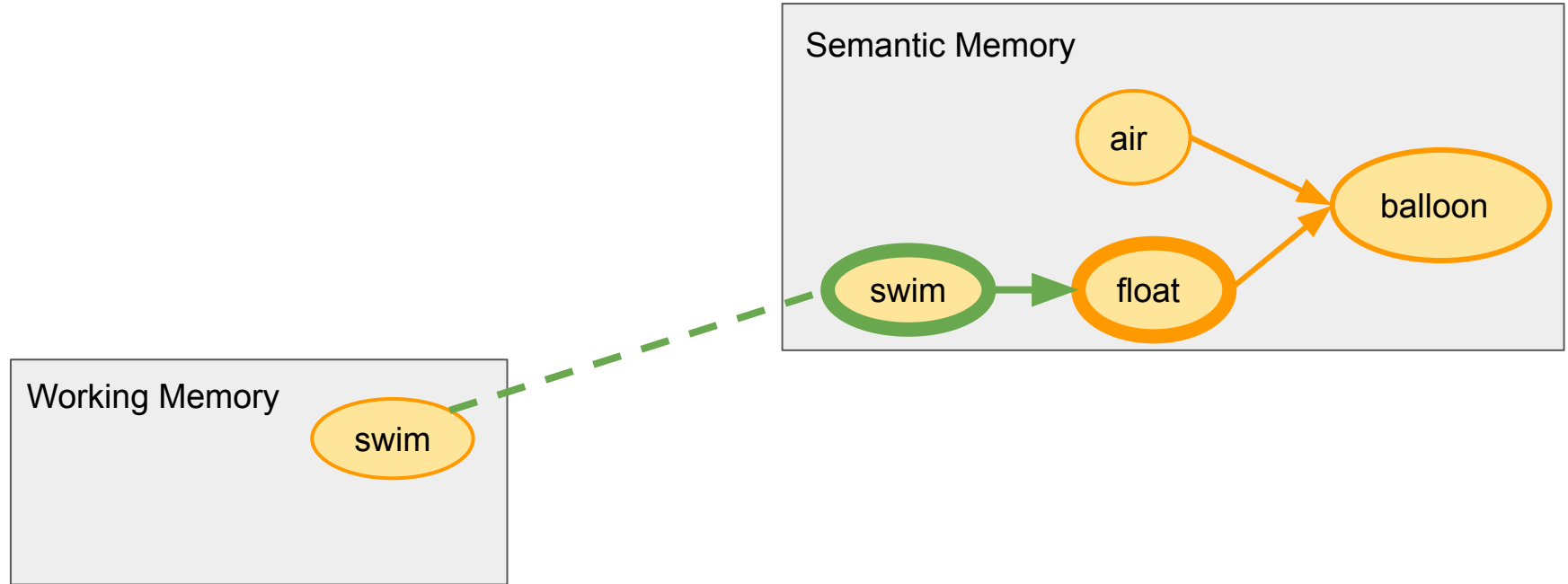


# Retrieval From Semantic Memory



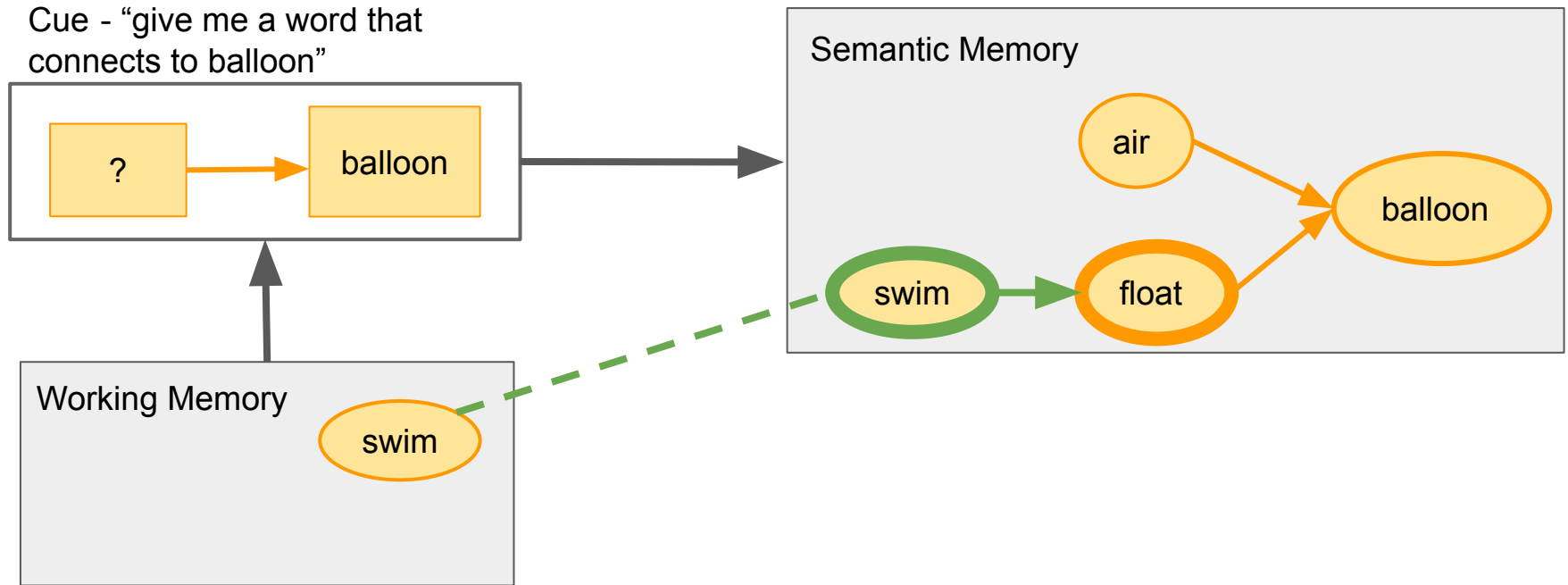
Spreading Activation - past retrievals  
of connected words

# Retrieval From Semantic Memory



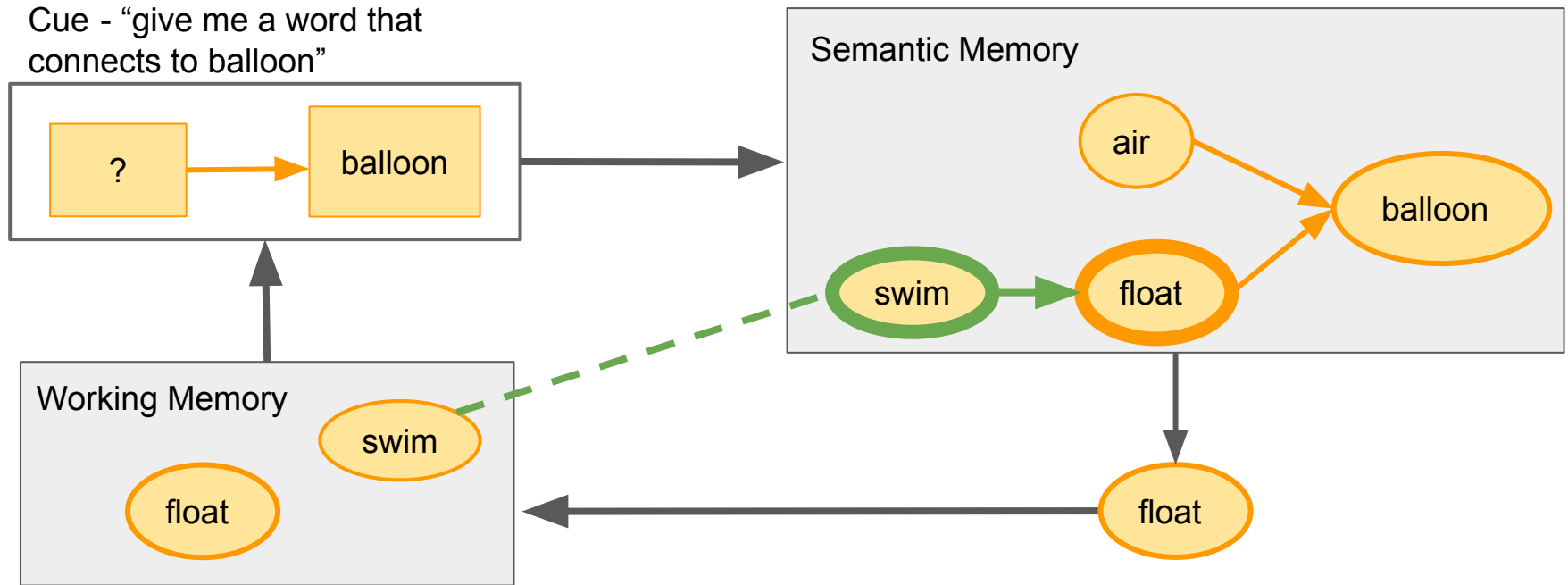
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# Retrieval From Semantic Memory



Spreading Activation - past retrievals of connected words

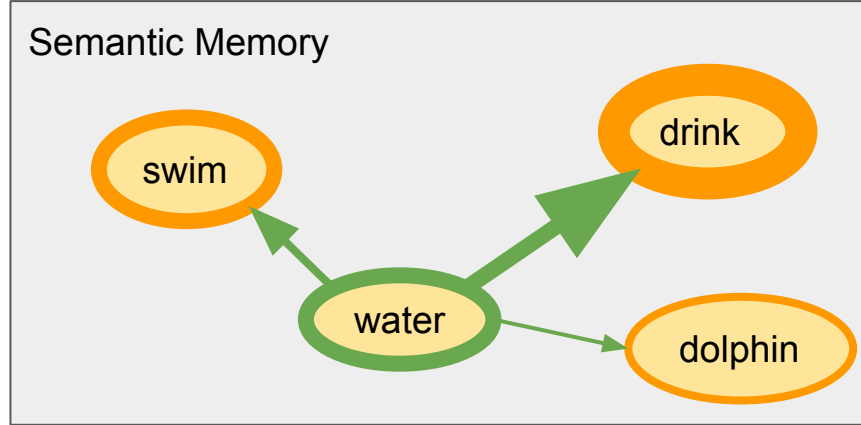
# Retrieval From Semantic Memory



Spreading Activation - past retrievals of connected words



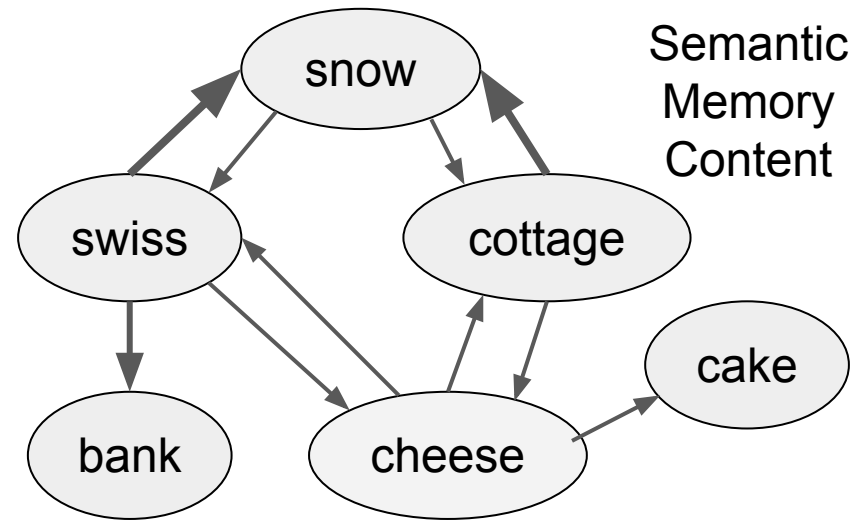
# Spreading Activation



Association strength - Relative strength of the connections

# Model Algorithm

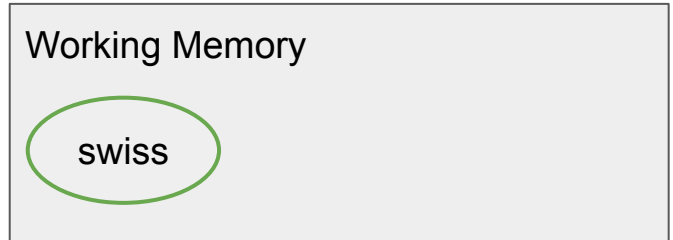
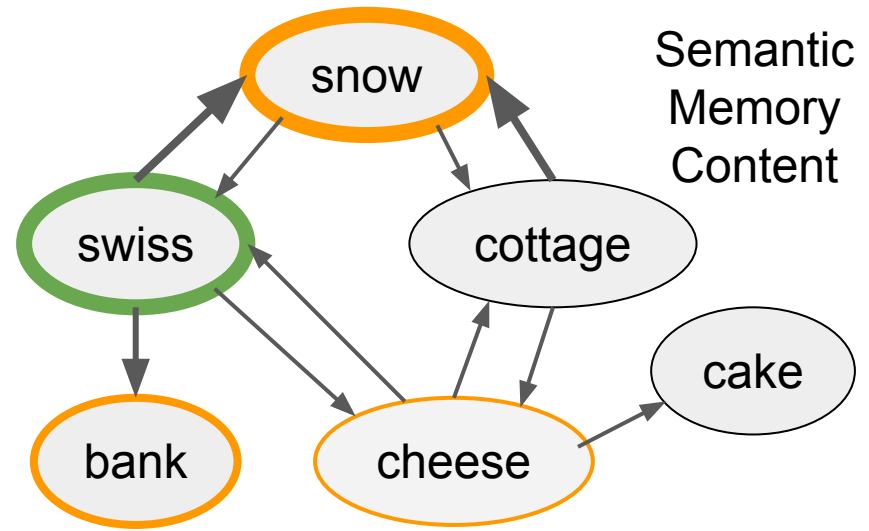
1. Receives RAT problem



Working Memory

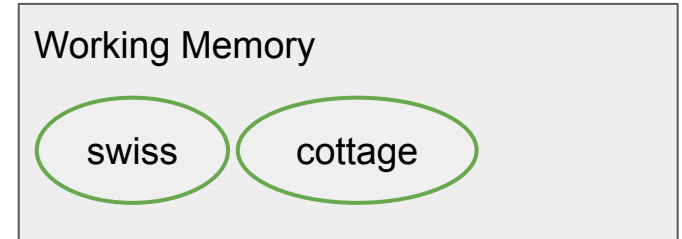
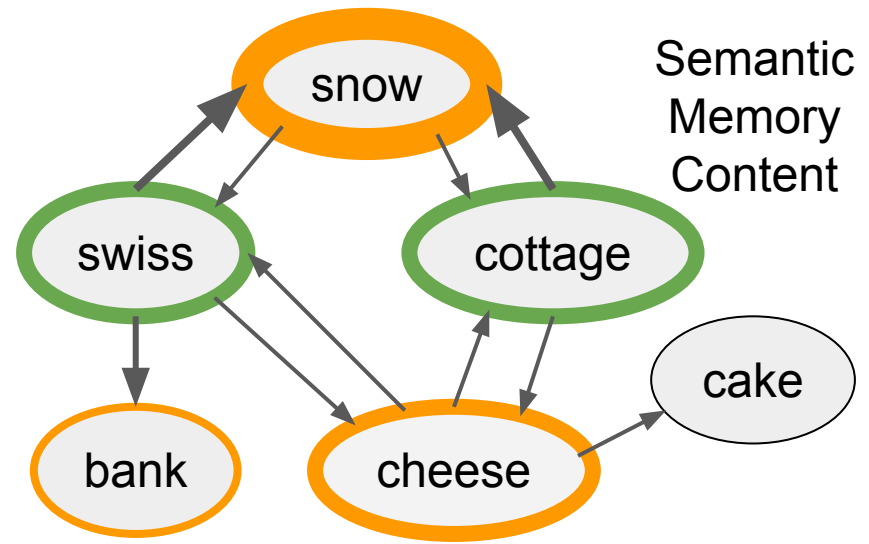
# Model Algorithm

1. Receives RAT problem



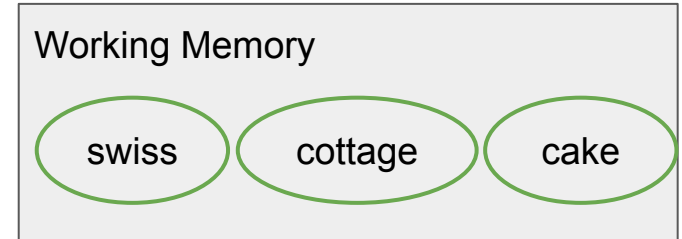
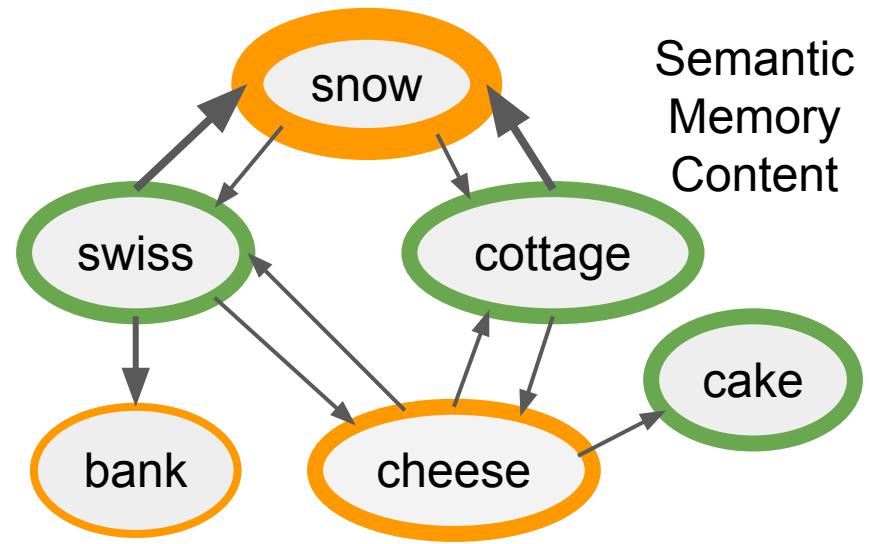
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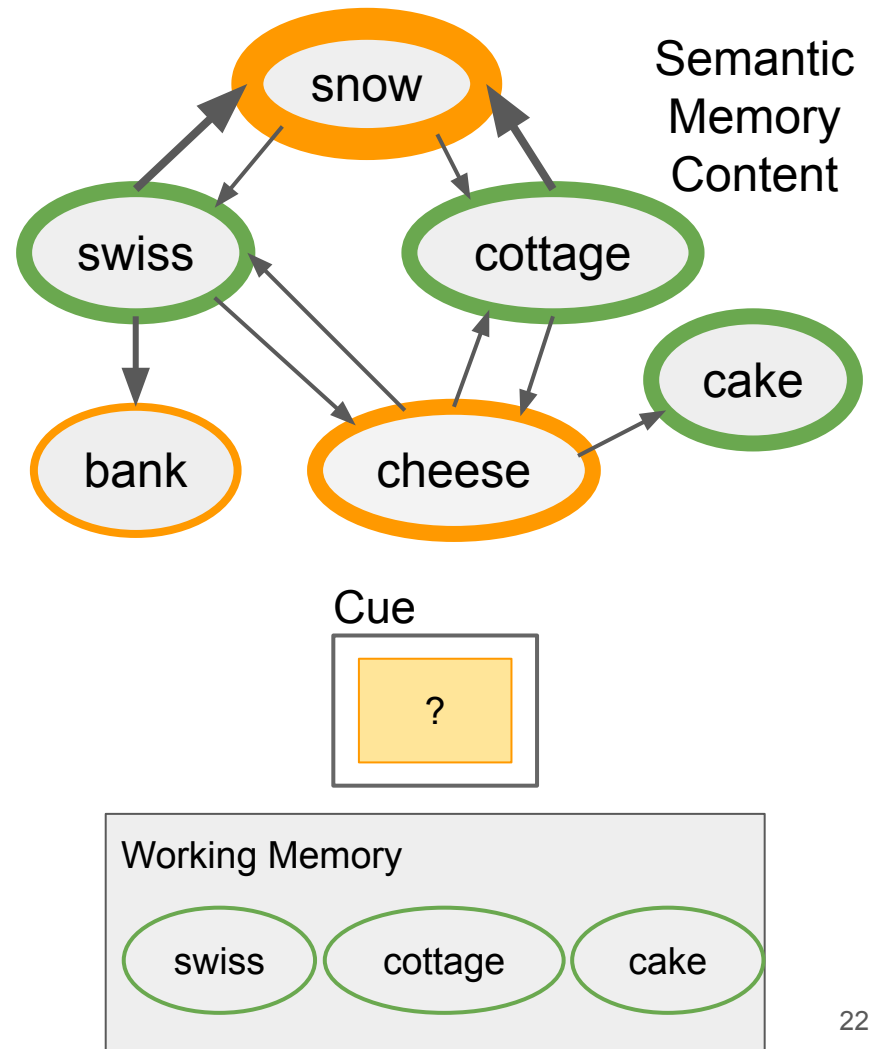
# Model Algorithm

1. Receives RAT problem



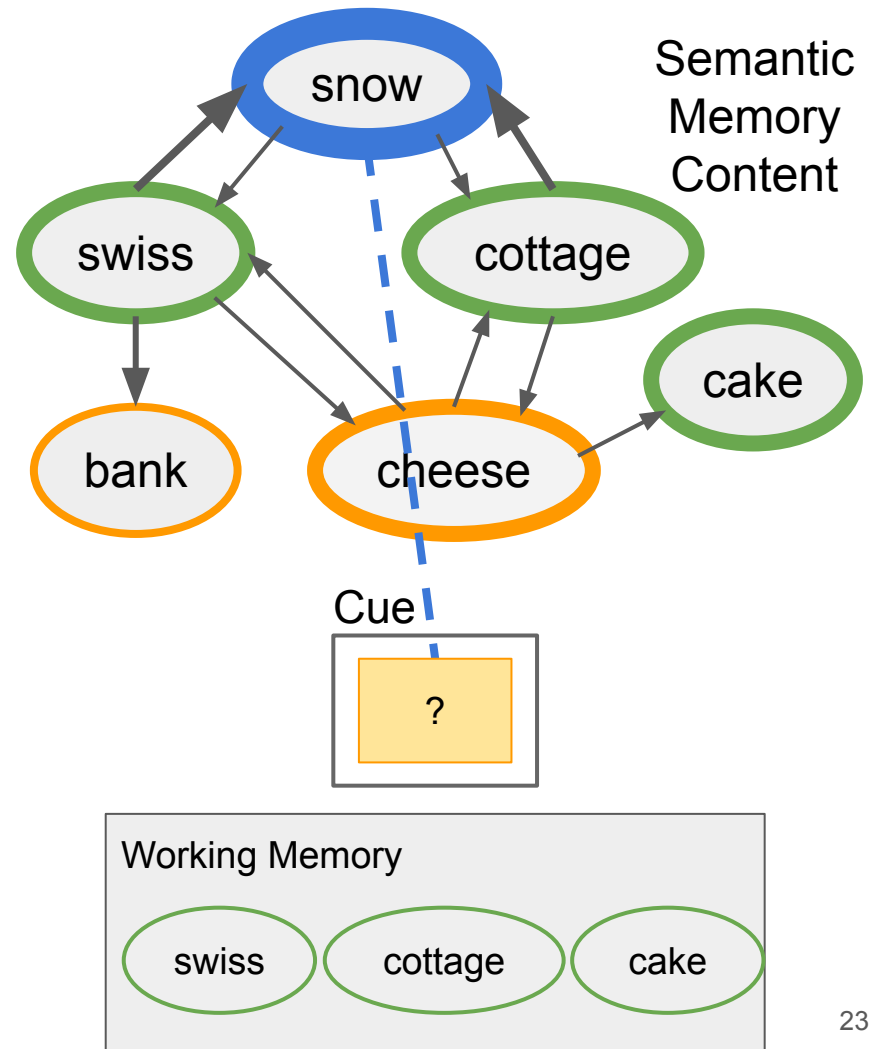
# Model Algorithm

1. Receives RAT problem
2. Retrieves possible solution



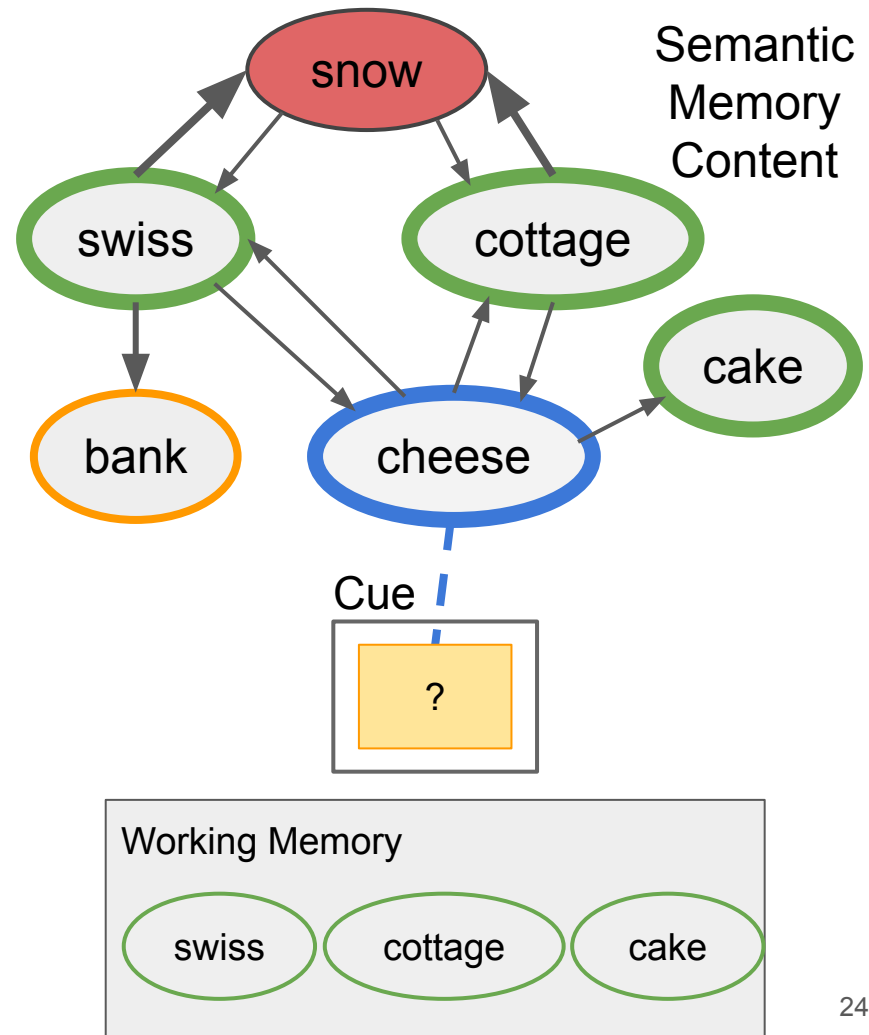
# Model Algorithm

1. Receives RAT problem
2. Retrieves possible solution
3. Evaluates possible solution



# Model Algorithm

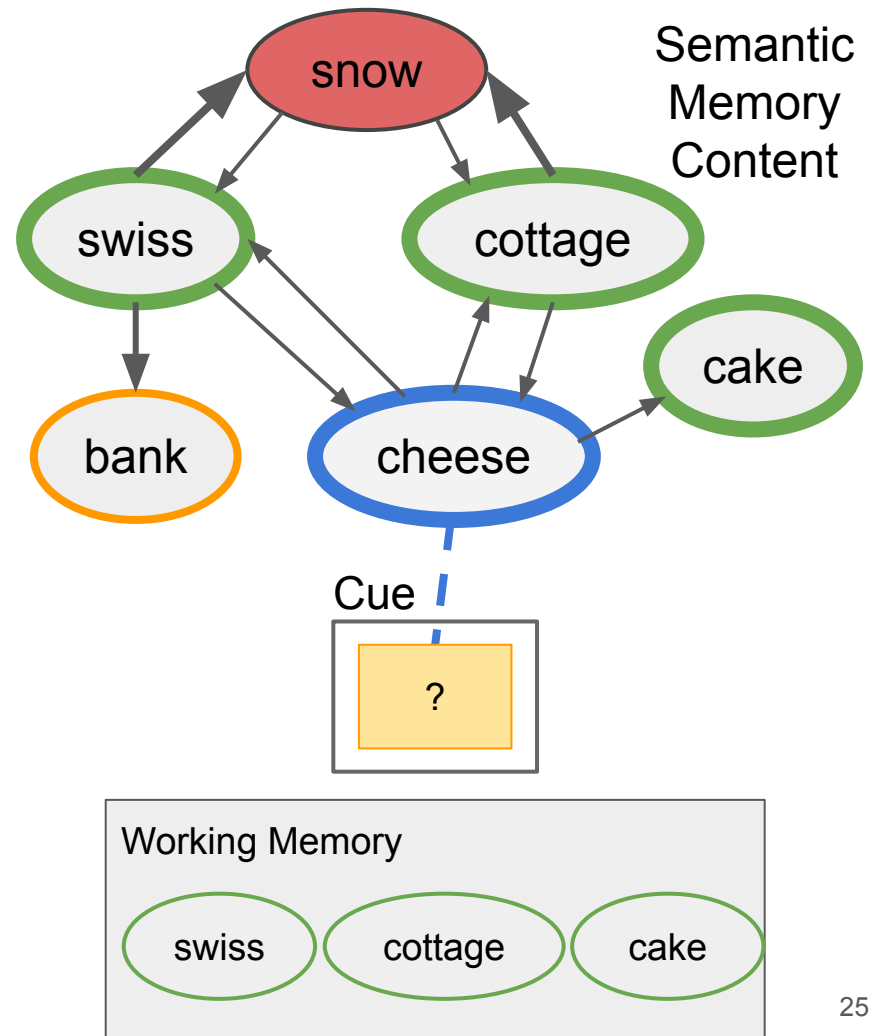
1. Receives RAT problem
2. Retrieves possible solution
3. Evaluates possible solution
4. Repeats steps 2-3







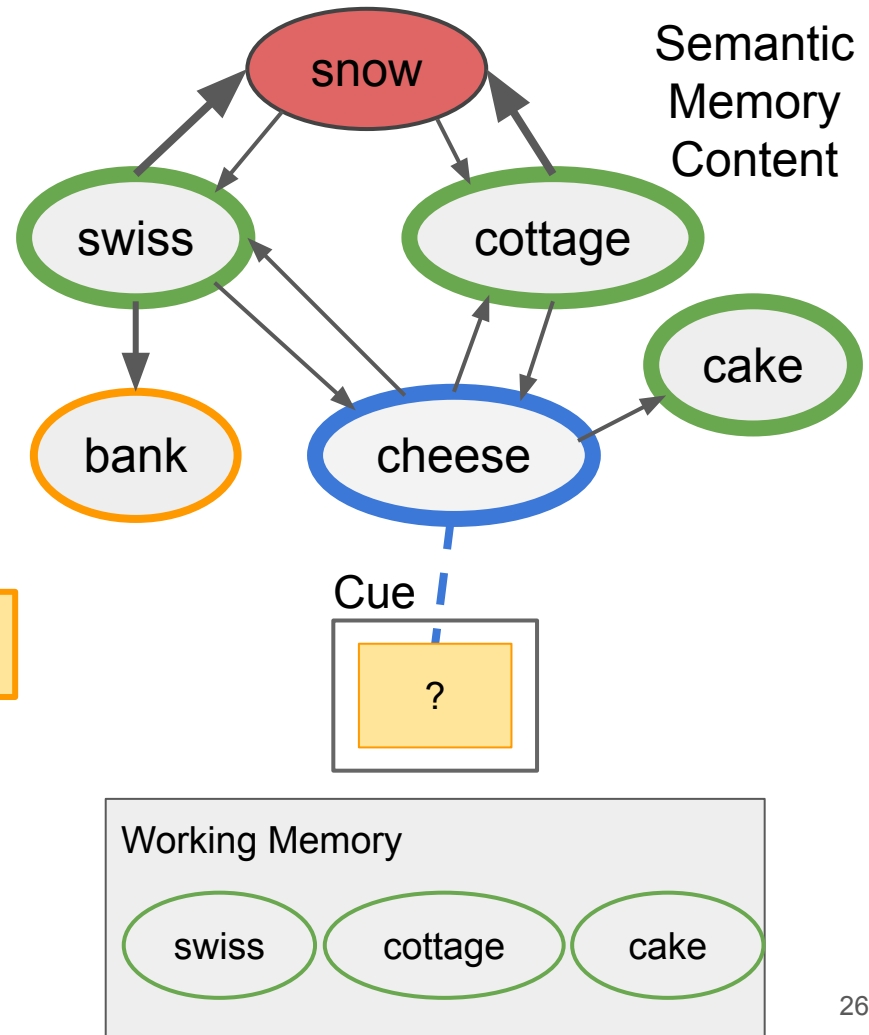
# Model Algorithm

1. Receives RAT problem
2. Retrieves possible solution
3. Evaluates possible solution
4. Repeats steps 2-3
5. Returns best possible solution



# Model Algorithm

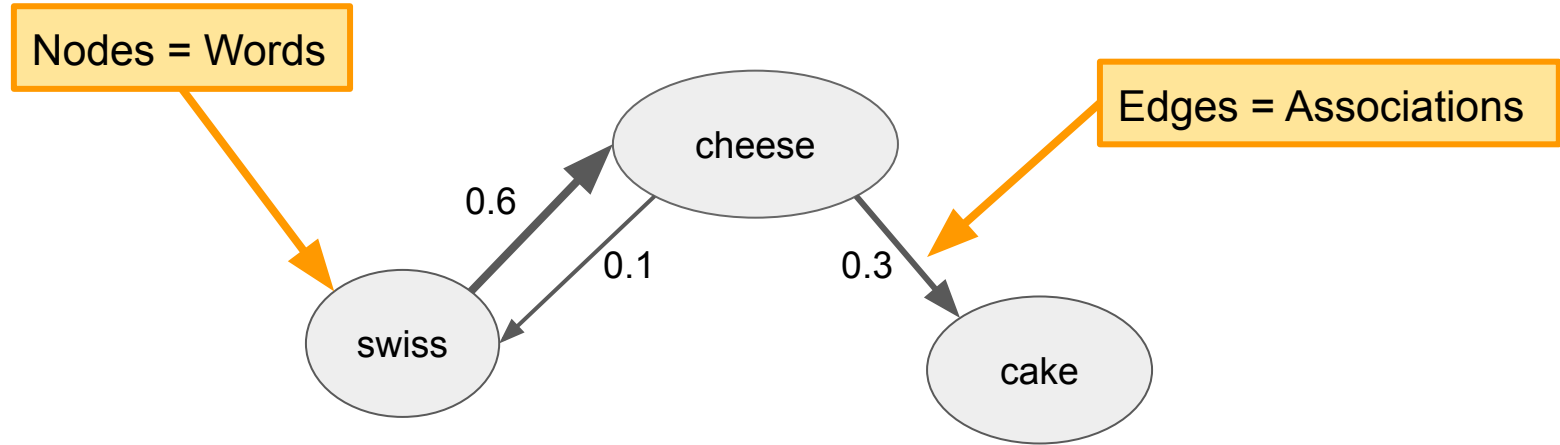
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# Word Association Knowledge Bases



# Human Brain Cloud™



a massively  
multiplayer  
word  
association  
game

[play](#)

[view](#)

[stats](#)

[what is it?](#)

# Human Brain Cloud™



a massively  
multiplayer  
word  
association  
game

play

view

stats

what is it?

Presented  
Word

sharp

User's  
Response

pointy



## Instructions

Look at the word above and type the first thing that comes to mind.  
Leave blank to skip.

This will help build a giant network of associated words you can [view](#).

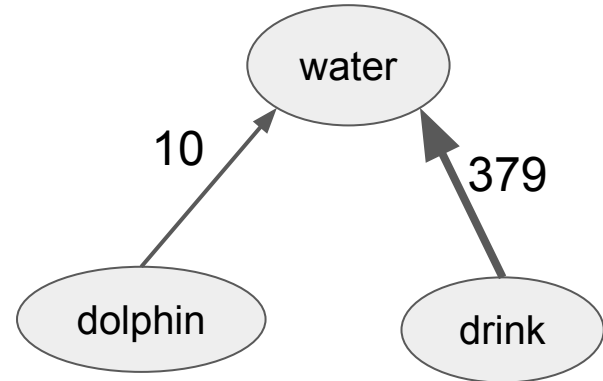
9 Million  
interactions  
recorded!

# Human Brain Cloud (HBC)

- 231,851 unique words
- 2,403,203 associations between words

## Data from HBC

Presented word	Response word	Count
drink	water	379
dolphin	water	10



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# Human Data on the RAT

- 289 participants
- Given 2, 7, 15, or 30 seconds for each of the 144 RAT problems
- Only comprehensive results are reported for 7 and 15 second data

RAT Item	Solution	% of Participants who solved the RAT problem in 7 seconds
swiss/cake/cottage	cheese	84% (low difficulty)
dew/comb/bee	honey	66%
man/glue/star	super	9% (high difficulty)

# Evaluating Problem Difficulty

Human Data

RAT item ID	% of Participants who solved the RAT item in 7 seconds
1	84%
2	76%
...	...
144	1%

How to compare?

Sample Model Data

RAT item ID	Average model performance
1	1
2	1
...	...
144	0

# Binning Based on Human Data

RAT item ID	% of Participants who solved the RAT item in 7 seconds
1	84
2	76
...	...
144	1

Easiest 12 questions for humans

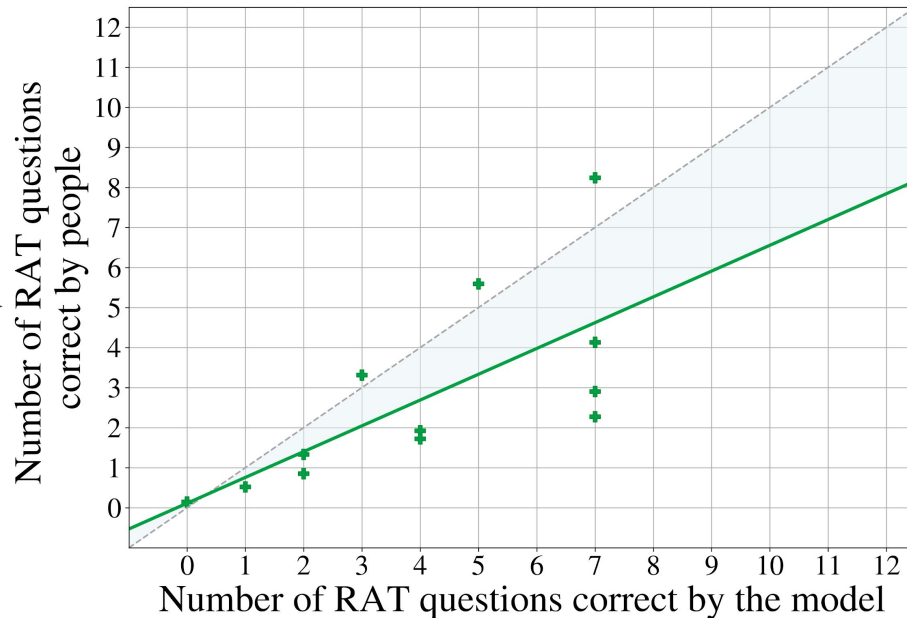


Hardest 12 questions for humans

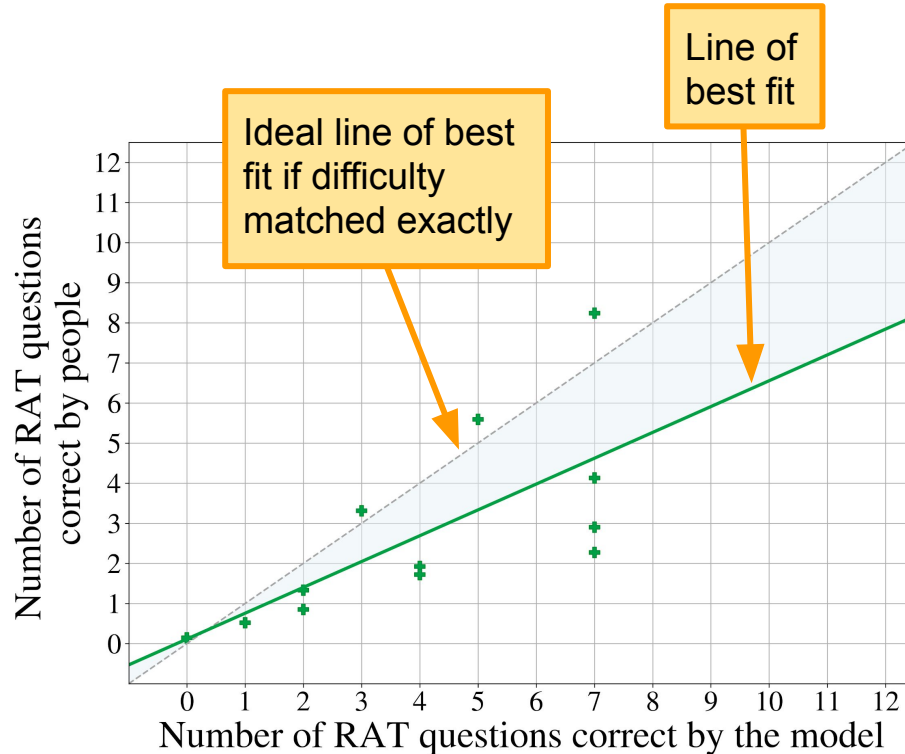
Bin Number	Average number of RAT items expected for the humans out of 12	Average number of RAT items expected for the model out of 12
Bin 1	8.24	7
Bin 2	5.59	5
...	...	
Bin 12	0.14	0

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# Comparison Metrics

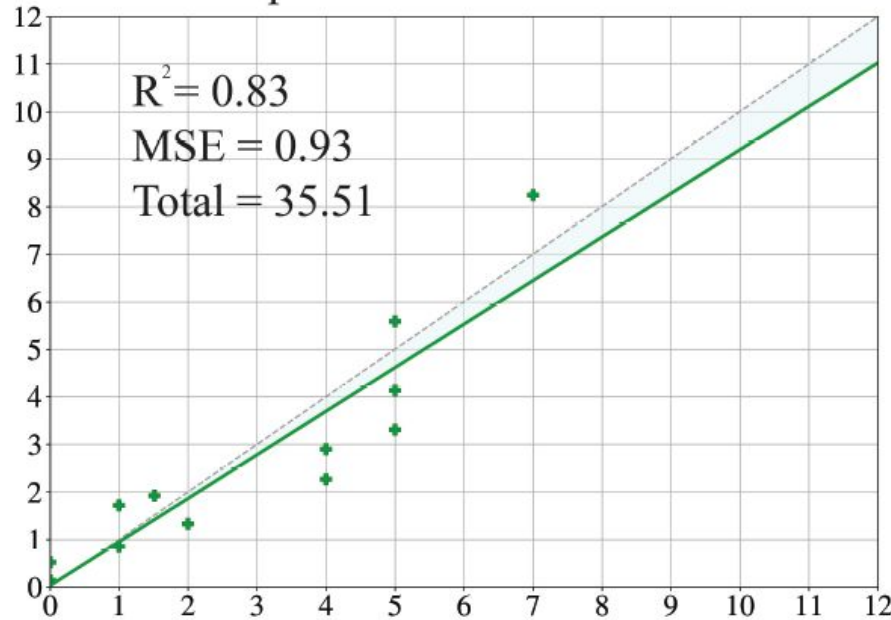


$R^2$  - measuring how well the variance in the model data can be explained by the variance in the human data.

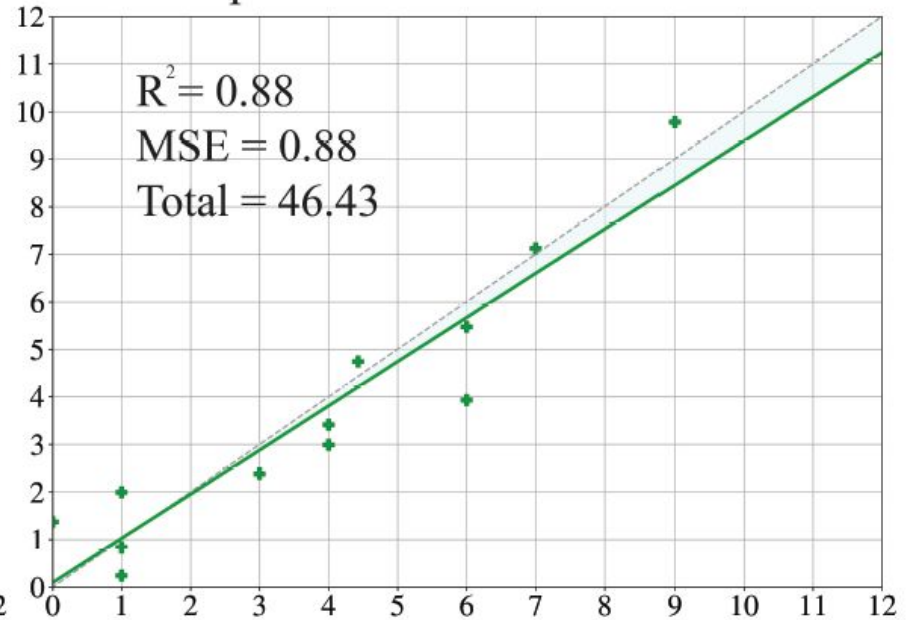
MSE - Measuring the difference between the model data and the human data.

# Model Results

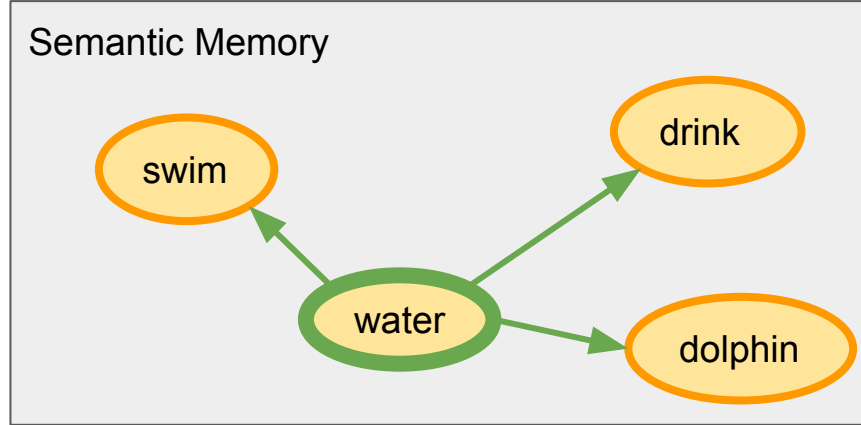
The Model given 2-attempts  
Compared to 7s Human Data



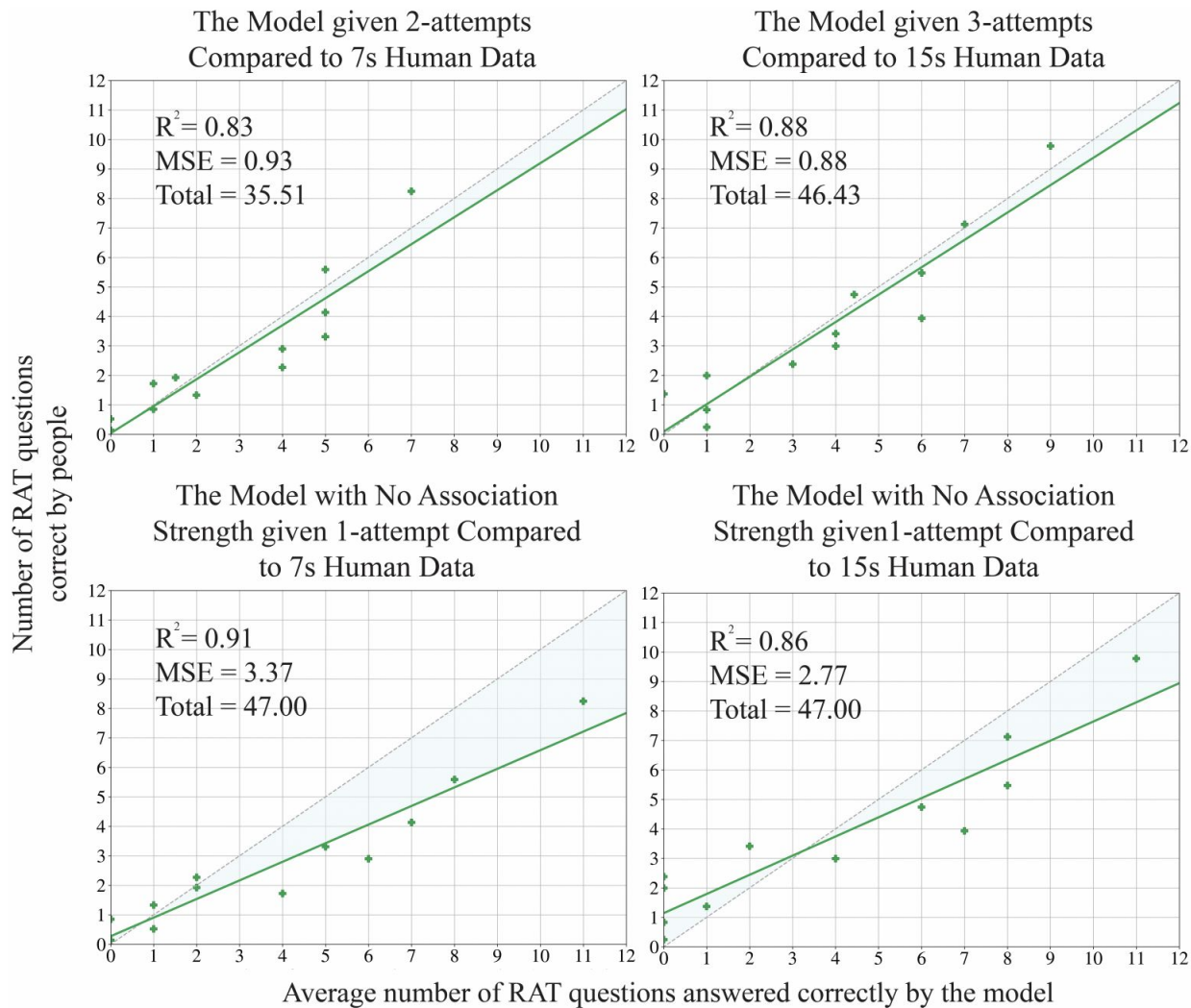
The Model given 3-attempts  
Compared to 15s Human Data



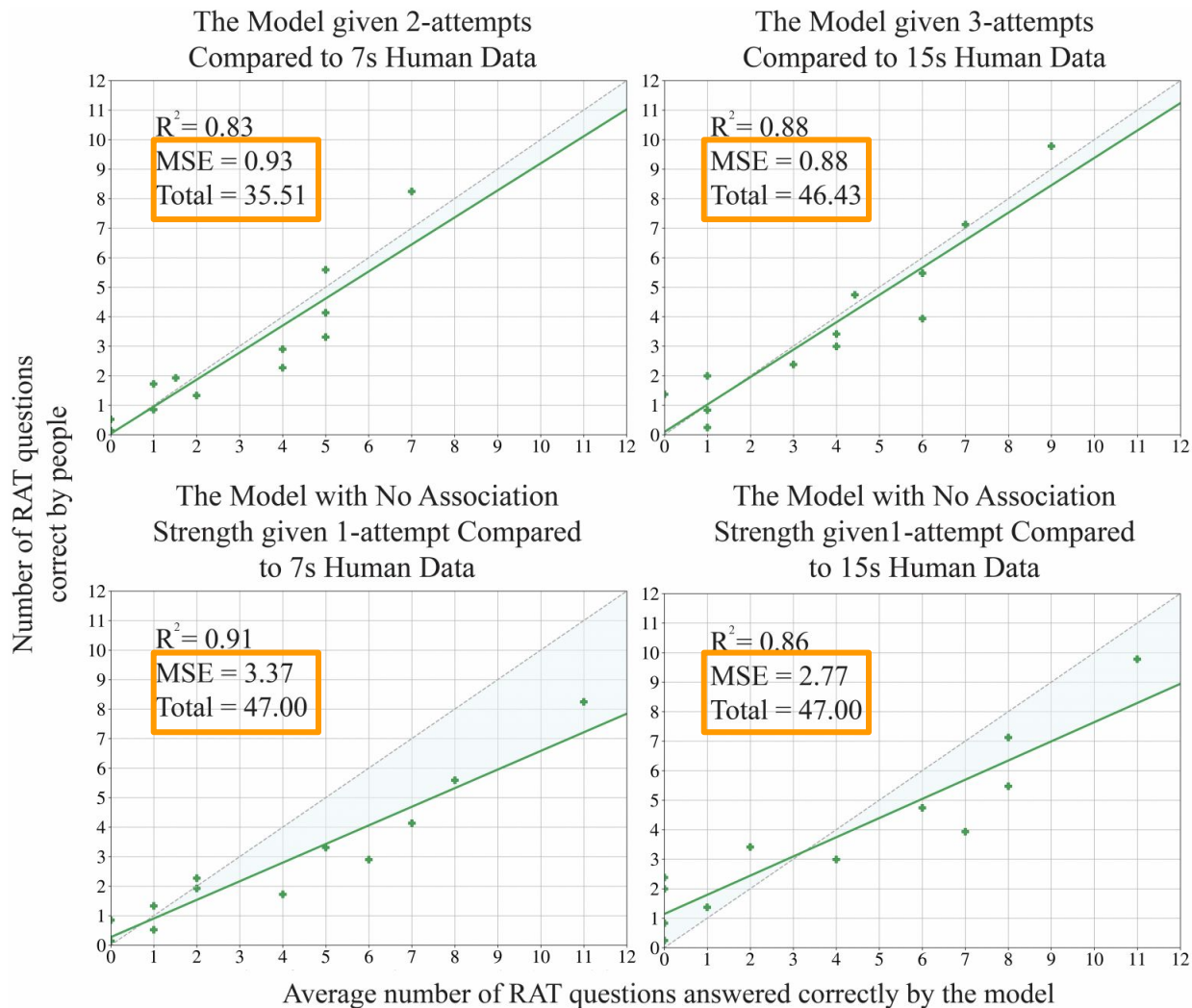
# No Association Strength



Association strength - Relative strength of the connections







# Activation in the Model

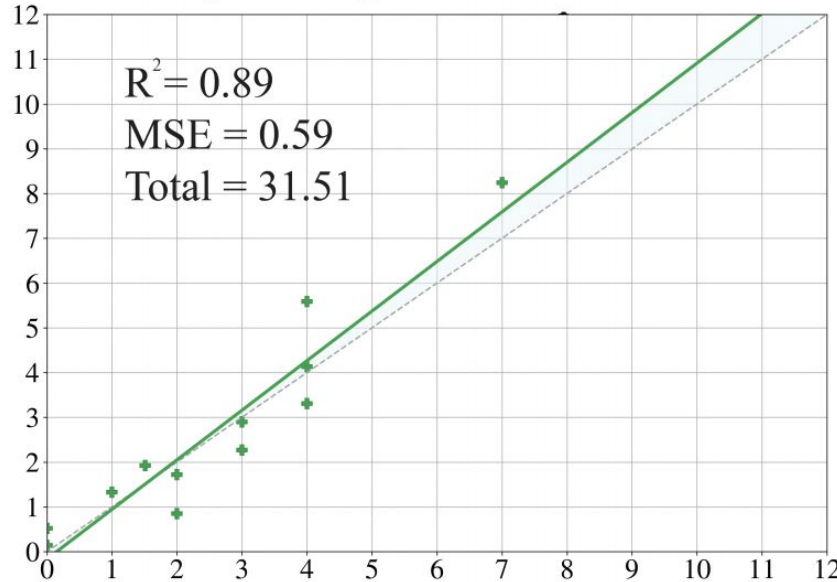
$$\textit{Activation} = \textit{SpreadingActivation}$$

# Activation in the Model

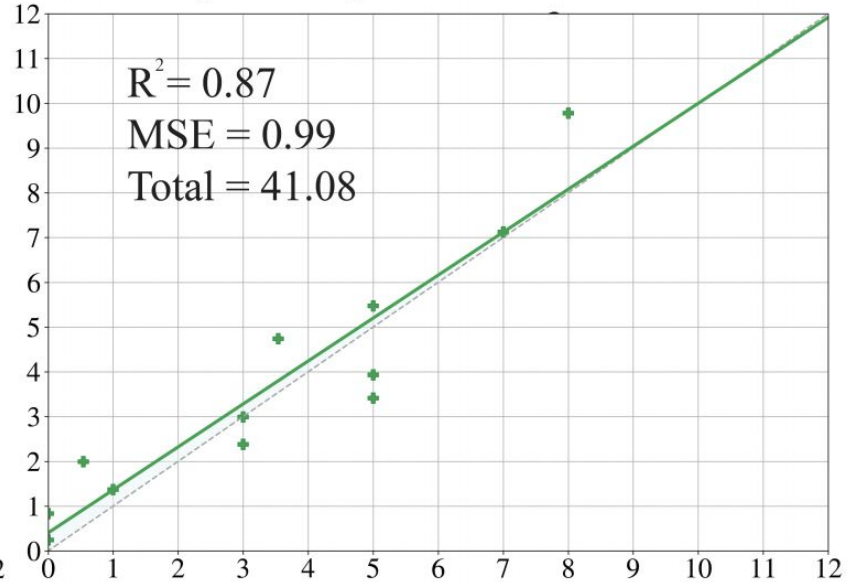
$$\textit{Activation} = \boxed{\textit{BaseLevelActivation}} + \textit{SpreadingActivation} + \boxed{\textit{Noise}}$$

# Base-Level Activation

The Model with Word Frequency given  
2-attempts Compared to 7s Human Data



The Model with Word Frequency given  
3-attempts Compared to 15s Human Data



Average number of RAT questions answered correctly by the model

# Noise

	7s				15s			
	Attempts	# Correct	$R^2$	MSE	Attempts	# Correct	$R^2$	MSE
Human	—	32.92	—	—	—	44.25	—	—
0.0 Noise	2	35.51	0.83	0.93	3	46.43	0.88	0.88
0.5 Noise	2	31.32	0.94	0.37	3	42.40	0.94	0.49
1.0 Noise	3	34.59	0.92	0.44	4	42.43	0.94	0.43
1.5 Noise	4	33.01	0.93	0.49	6	44.10	0.93	0.50

# Noise

	7s				15s			
	Attempts	# Correct	$R^2$	MSE	Attempts	# Correct	$R^2$	MSE
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# Nuggets



- No creativity mechanism needed!
- A single model of human behavior on the Remote Associates Test (RAT)
- Important aspects are the knowledge base and a spreading activation mechanism that uses association strengths

# Coal



- Only looks at aggregate human data on the RAT

## Iterative Retrievals given “dew,” “comb,” and “bee”

	Attempt 1	Attempt 2	Attempt 3	Attempt 4	Attempt 5
	mountain	hair	brush	sting	honey
dew	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
comb	0.00	0.35	0.29	0.00	0.03
bee	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.10

# Spreading Activation

$$S_j = \log \left[ \sum_i \left( \frac{a_{ij}}{fan_i} \right) \right] + offset$$

$a_{ij}$  - Association strength from node i to node j

$fan_i$  - Number of outgoing links from node i

$S_j$  - Total spread node j receives

# Two Ways of Collecting Word Associations

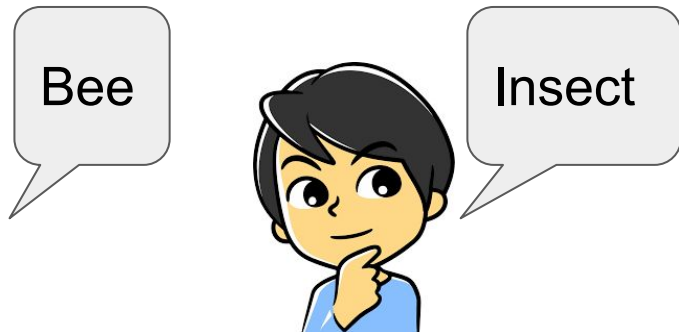
## 1. Word-Word Frequency

of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her. There was nothing so very remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, "Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be too late!" (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but when the Rabbit actually *took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket*, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.

*The bee flew in my hair*

Word 1	Word2
Bee	Flew

## 2. Reported Associations



Word 1	Word2
Bee	Insect

# Five Potential Knowledge Bases

**COCA-TG** - Olteteanu, and Falomir (2014)

**Google Books** - Kajic et al. (2016, 2017)

**USF Norms** - Kajic et al. (2016, 2017)

**SWOWEN** - Valba et al. (2021)

**HBC** - No one yet!

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Reported  
Associations

