

Correlation Dimension of Autoregressive LLMs

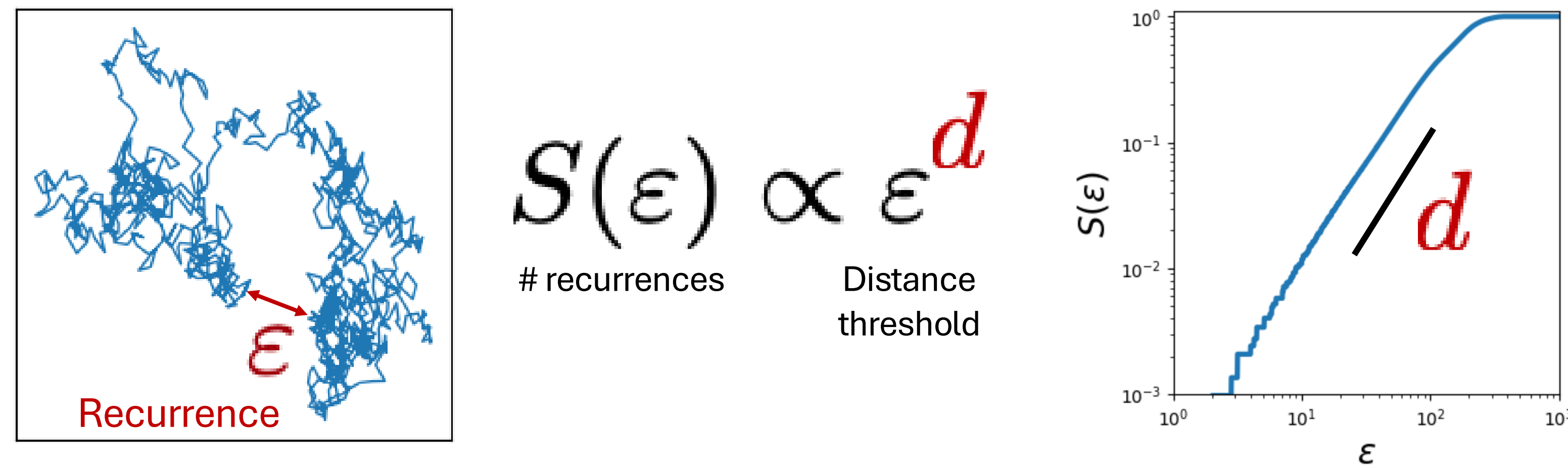
A Fractal-Geometric Metric for LLM Generalization, Degeneration, Hallucination

Xin Du, Kumiko Tanaka-Ishii
Waseda University



Correlation Dimension d

Vector sequence $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_t \in \mathbb{R}^D$
Correlation Integral $S(\epsilon) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{t(t-1)} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq t} 1\{\|x_i - x_j\| < \epsilon\}$



Correlation Dimension d :

- A fractal dimension from trajectory of a dynamical system (Grassberger & Procaccia, 1983)
- Computationally tractable even in very high-dimensional spaces.

Measuring CorDim of LLMs

$x_t(\omega) = \log P_\theta(\omega_t = \omega \mid w_{t-1}, w_{t-2}, \dots) \quad \forall \omega \in \Omega$
Distance: Euclid distance, in this work

Alternatives: Fisher-Rao (Du&Tanaka-Ishii 2024) and JS Divergence

No need for Takens' embedding?

Both w/ and w/o produces similar results (Appendix E)

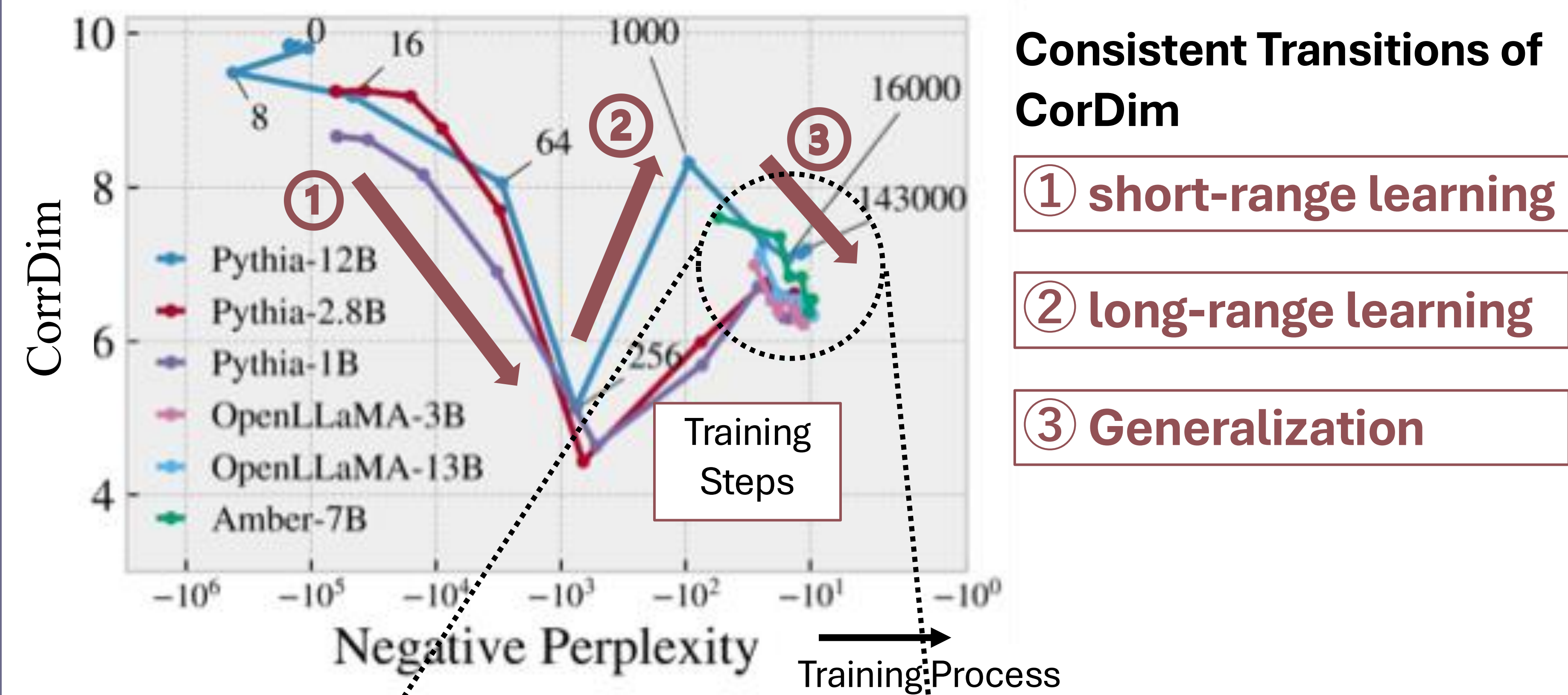
Questions

- How does d evolve through training?
- What is the ultimate d of LLM and natural language?
How universal is d ?
- What does d show?

Related Works

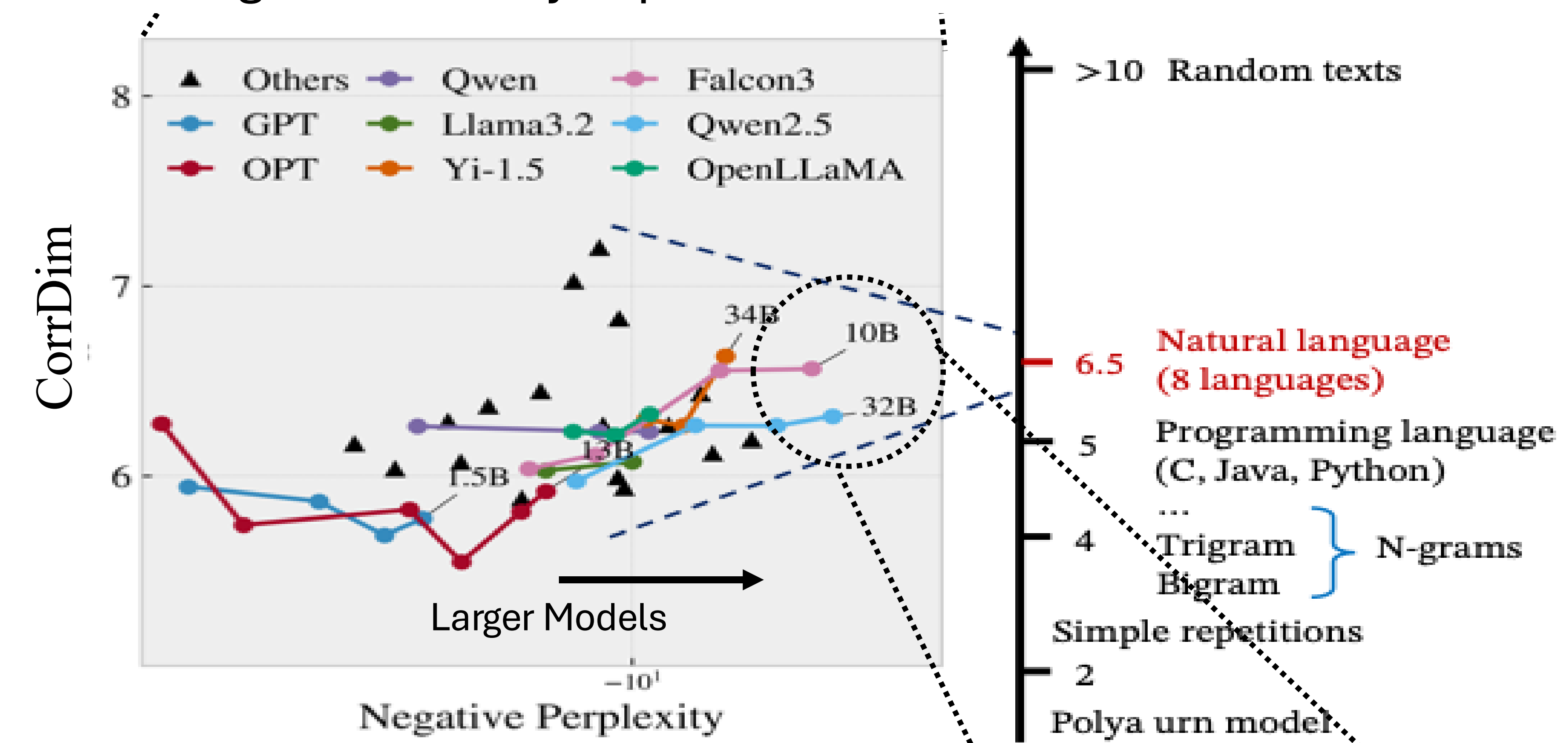
- History of studies of complexity and self-similarity of natural language
- Only one previous work to calculate d of natural language: Doxas & Oliver (2017,10), based on simple word frequencies
- Recent interest in macroscopic behavior of LLM
 - Intrinsic dimension of LLM (NeurIPS 2024, 2025)
 - Scaling laws for LLMs (J. Kaplan 2020)
- Our previous work appeared in Physical Review Research (2024)

Three-Stage Transition in LLM Pre-Training



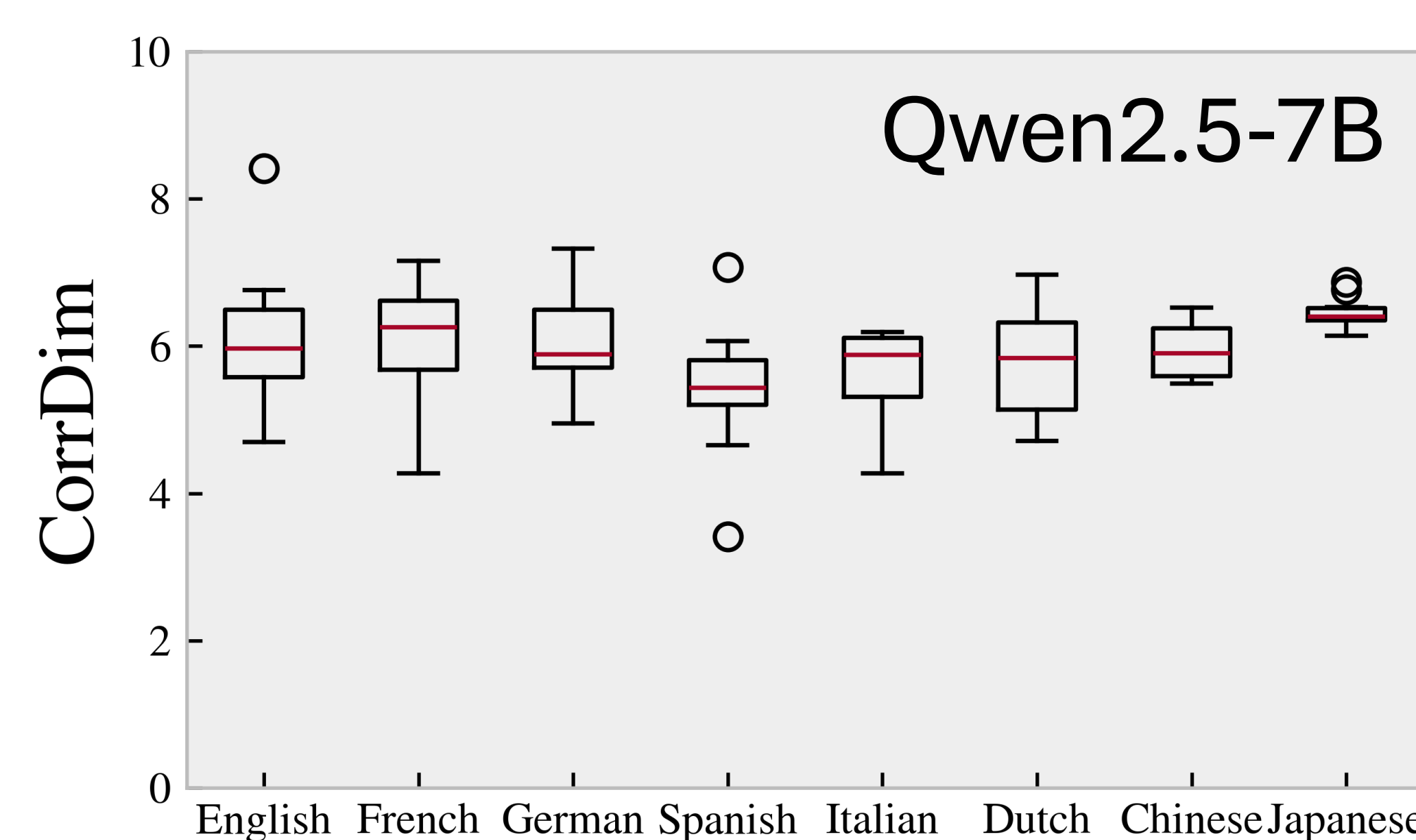
Convergence at Perplexity Limit

Dataset: Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (60 articles)
Measuring with a variety of pretrained LLMs.



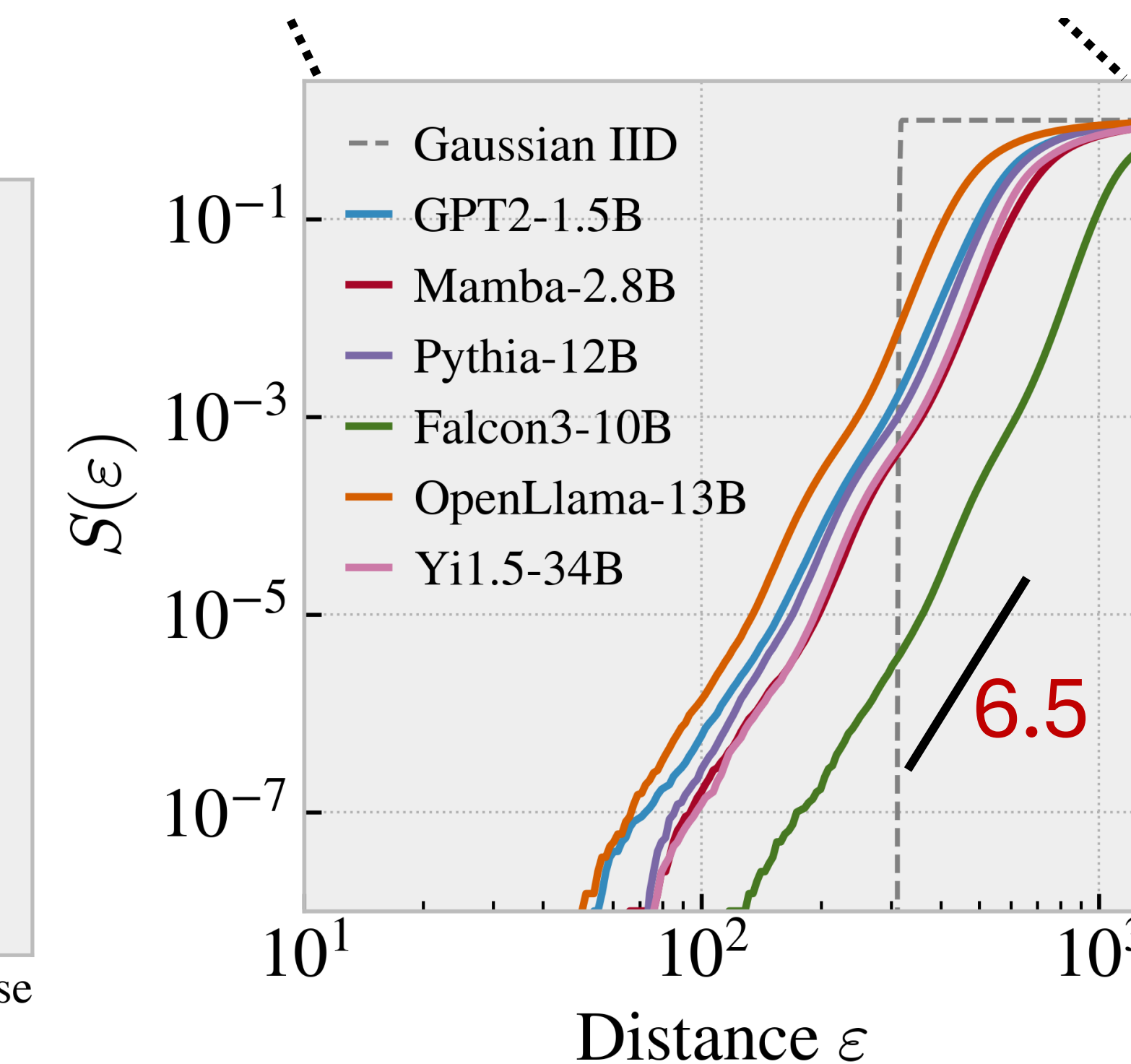
Universal across 8 languages

10 books in Project Gutenberg each language
Minor variations due to genre differences



Consistent across Architectures

Transformer & Mamba



CorrDim shows LLM Generation Qualities

Semantic Shortcuts (identified with distance of log-probs.)

Local Shortcuts

But then towards the paper's end, Newton added his new line of argument, which employed some philosophical analysis together with some experimental evidence to support the ...

Long-Range Shortcuts

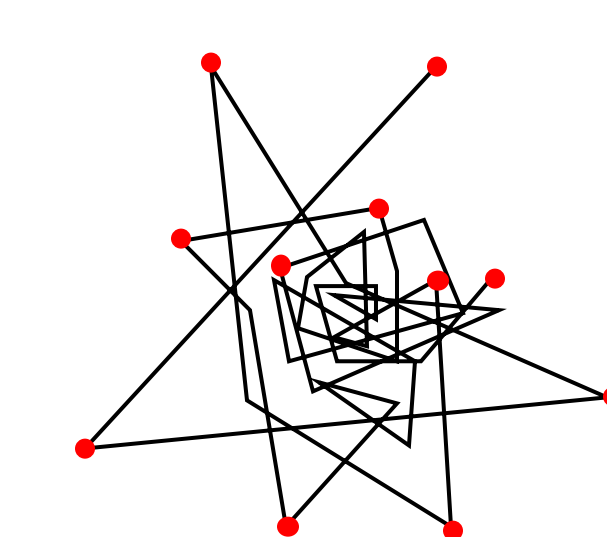
Newton's view that the ray actually contains a series of colors as its "qualities". Are these qualities "sensible" if their presence can be detected only through the use of one or more prisms but never through the inspection of the sunlight through ordinary means? These are apt to strike us as ...

Repetitions, Incoherencies, Blands

d tends to decrease for such generation patterns

Normal text

$$d \approx 6$$



Random Walk has $d = 2.0$
White noise has $d \rightarrow \infty$

Texts generated with GPT4o,
prompted to generate repetitions,
incoherencies, blands

Group	CorrDim	
	mean	p-value
Normal	5.04	-
Repetitive	3.80	9.5E-7
Incoherent	3.96	2.9E-6
Bland	4.51	1.1E-3

Repetitions

Incoherence

Blands

low d

Hallucination vs. Memorization

Low CorrDim on Context Predicts Risk of Hallucination

Article "process-theism"

... Philosophers and theologians who have published a monograph defending some variety of process theism informed by Whitehead or Hartshorne include: Henry Nelson Wieman, Bernard Meland, Paul Weiss, Norman Pittenger, Daniel Day Williams, John Moskop, William L. Reese, John B. Cobb, Jr., Schubert Ogden, Edgar A. Towne, Eugene H. Peters, Bowman Clarke, Joseph Bracken, Burton Z. Cooper, Marjorie Hewitt Suchoki, Gene A. Reeves, Lewis S. Ford, André Gougeon, Rem B. Edwards, (start generation)

LLM continues generation of names

Model	Normal text (ave.)	Knowledge-intensive text	Recalling or Hallucinating
Qwen2.5-0.5B	5.88	3.32	hallucinate
Qwen2.5-7B	6.27	3.56	hallucinate
Qwen2.5-32B	6.32	4.42	hallucinate
Falcon3-1B	6.03	3.28	hallucinate
Falcon3-3B	6.11	3.14	hallucinate
Falcon3-7B	6.55	6.68	recall
Falcon3-10B	6.56	8.49	recall

Hallucination: continue the repetitive format

Qwen2.5-7B (CorrDim: 3.56):
Robert Schofield, Robert McAfee Brown, Robert Cobb, Jr., Arthur Roberts, Robert J. Connelly, and Bruce L. Reichenbach.

Falcon3-10B (CorrDim: 8.49):
Delwin Brown, David Ray Griffin, H. Robinson, George R. Reynolds, Franklin I. Gamwell, Alan I. Megl, correct names, and Catherine Keller.

Memorization: continue the names

Insight: Hallucination requires far lower complexity

Fractal is a key to understand LLM generation behaviors

CorDim is off-the-shelf:

- inference-time
- low memory overhead
- zero additional LLM calls
- robust to low-precision inference

Take-away

