

Activation Probing Framework

Design Document

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1 Goal

Discover natural event spaces in the RNN hidden layer by probing activations at specific positions in the data where we know what's happening semantically.

Not: Dump all activations and hope patterns emerge.

Instead: Query for specific conditions, examine activations there.

2 The Experimental Loop

1. **Hypothesize** an event space (e.g., “previous char was space”)
2. **Query** the dataset for positions matching this condition
3. **Probe** the hidden activations at those positions
4. **Analyze** which neurons activate consistently
5. **Compare** to positions where condition is false
6. **Conclude** whether there's a neuron/group encoding this feature

3 Query Language

We need to express conditions like:

```
prev_char == ' '      # after space
prev_char in "aeiou"   # after vowel
curr_char == '<'       # start of XML tag
window[-3:] == "the"   # after "the"
in_context("</")       # inside closing tag
```

3.1 Primitives

<code>prev_char</code>	The byte at position $t - 1$
<code>curr_char</code>	The byte at position t (input to RNN)
<code>next_char</code>	The byte at position $t + 1$ (target)
<code>window[i:j]</code>	Slice of context around position
<code>position</code>	Absolute position in file

3.2 Predicates

<code>char == 'x'</code>	Exact match
<code>char in "set"</code>	Character class
<code>char.isalpha()</code>	Letter
<code>char.isdigit()</code>	Digit
<code>char.isspace()</code>	Whitespace
<code>window.startswith(s)</code>	Context match
<code>window.endswith(s)</code>	Context match

3.3 Compound Queries

```
prev_char == ' ' AND curr_char.isalpha()    # word start
prev_char.isalpha() AND curr_char == ' '    # word end
window[-4:] == "<ref" AND curr_char == '>'  # end of <ref>
```

4 Probe Output

For each matching position, record:

```
{
  position: 12345,
  context: "...the <ref>foo</ref> and...",
  curr_char: '<',
  hidden: [0.82, -0.31, 0.95, ...], # 128 floats
  output_top5: [('r', 0.23), ('/', 0.18), ...]
}
```

5 Analysis Tools

5.1 Single Query Analysis

Given N matching positions:

- **Mean activation** per neuron: $\bar{h}_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i h_j^{(i)}$
- **Std deviation**: How consistent is this neuron?
- **Histogram**: Distribution of activations for each neuron

5.2 Contrastive Analysis

Compare query Q (condition true) vs \bar{Q} (condition false):

- **Difference of means**: $\bar{h}_j^Q - \bar{h}_j^{\bar{Q}}$
- **Effect size**: Which neurons differ most between conditions?
- **Selectivity**: Does neuron j activate *only* for Q ?

A neuron that:

- Has high mean activation for Q
- Has low mean activation for \bar{Q}
- Has low variance in both cases

...is a good candidate for encoding the feature Q .

5.3 Clustering

Given multiple queries Q_1, Q_2, \dots :

- Which neurons respond similarly across queries?
- Are there groups of neurons that always co-activate?
- Are there groups that are mutually exclusive?

Mutual exclusivity suggests an event space.

6 Expected Lexical Features

Hypotheses to test first (single-char Markov level):

1. `prev_char == ' '` — “after space” neuron(s)
2. `prev_char in "aeiouAEIOU"` — “after vowel”
3. `prev_char in "0123456789"` — “after digit”
4. `curr_char == '<'` — “XML tag start”
5. `prev_char == '\n'` — “start of line”
6. `prev_char.isalpha()` and `curr_char.isalpha()` — “mid-word”

For each, we expect to find neurons that light up specifically for that condition.

7 Expected Event Spaces

If neurons $\{h_3, h_{17}, h_{42}\}$ are:

- Mutually exclusive (never all high together)
- Exhaustive (one is always high)

Then they form an event space.

Hypothesis: There’s an ES for “character class of previous char”:

- e_{vowel} : prev was vowel
- $e_{consonant}$: prev was consonant
- e_{digit} : prev was digit
- e_{space} : prev was space
- e_{punct} : prev was punctuation
- e_{other} : prev was something else

This would be a 6-way ES encoded across some subset of the 128 neurons.

8 CLI Design

```
# Find positions matching a query
./hutter probe --query "prev_char == ' '" --limit 1000 enwik9

# Show activation statistics
./hutter probe --query "prev_char == ' '" --stats enwik9

# Contrastive: compare two conditions
./hutter probe --query "prev_char == ' '" \
               --contrast "prev_char.isalpha()" \
               --stats enwik9

# Dump raw activations for external analysis
./hutter probe --query "prev_char == ' '" --dump activations.csv enwik9

# Interactive mode: try queries, see results
./hutter probe --interactive enwik9
```

9 Implementation Phases

9.1 Phase 1: Basic Probing

- Load trained model
- Scan file, evaluate simple predicates (exact char matches)
- At matching positions, run forward pass, record hidden state
- Compute mean/std per neuron
- Print top neurons by activation

9.2 Phase 2: Contrastive Analysis

- Run two queries (condition true vs false)
- Compute difference of means
- Rank neurons by selectivity
- Visualize with ASCII histogram

9.3 Phase 3: ES Discovery

- Run multiple related queries
- Cluster neurons by response pattern
- Identify mutually exclusive groups
- Propose ES partitions

9.4 Phase 4: Validation

- Given discovered ES, extract UM patterns
- Compare UM vs RNN accuracy
- Iterate on ES boundaries

10 Data Structures

```
// Query result for one position
typedef struct {
    long position;
    unsigned char context[64]; // surrounding bytes
    unsigned char curr_char;
    unsigned char next_char; // target
    float hidden[HIDDEN_SIZE]; // activation snapshot
} ProbeResult;

// Aggregated statistics
typedef struct {
    int count;
    float mean[HIDDEN_SIZE];
    float std[HIDDEN_SIZE];
    float min[HIDDEN_SIZE];
    float max[HIDDEN_SIZE];
} ProbeStats;
```

11 Open Questions

1. How many samples do we need per query for stable statistics?
2. Should we probe pre-tanh or post-tanh activations?
3. How do we handle the recurrent state? (activations depend on history)
4. What's the right similarity metric for clustering neurons?

12 Current Status

Design document	This file
Implementation	Not started