

Promise and perils of deploying LLMs for aging research and clinical applications

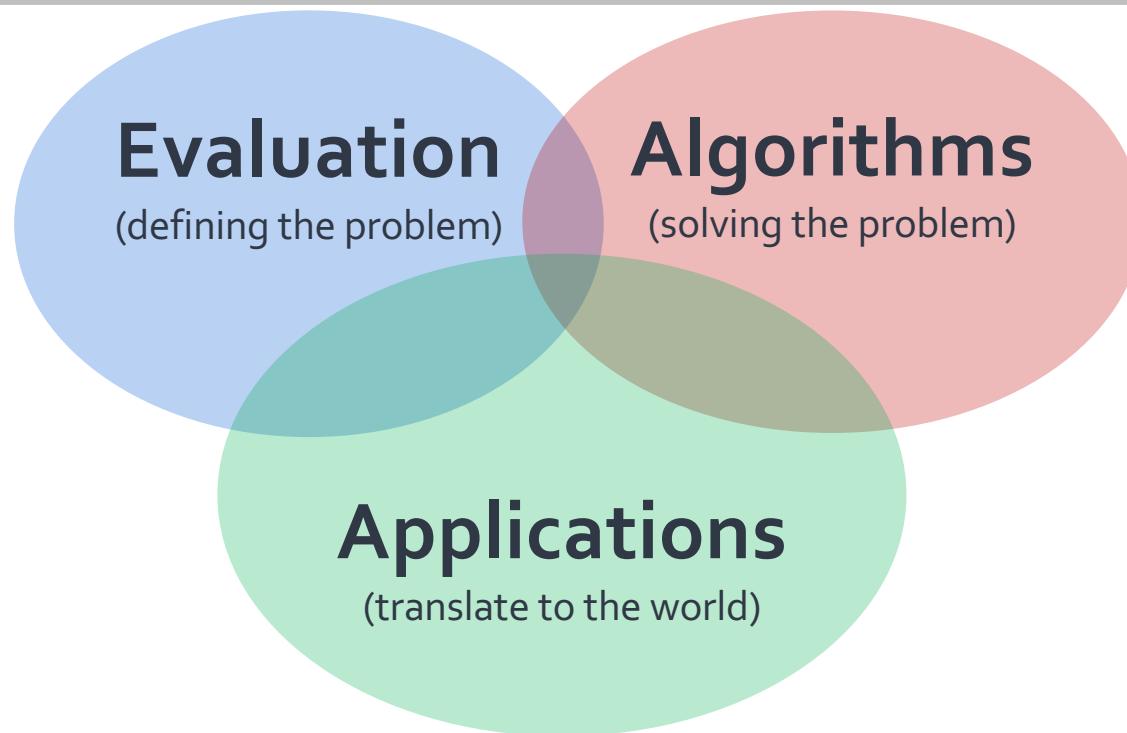
Daniel Khashabi



About me

Research agenda: developing theories and empirical approaches to make AI systems capable of robust and transparent communication

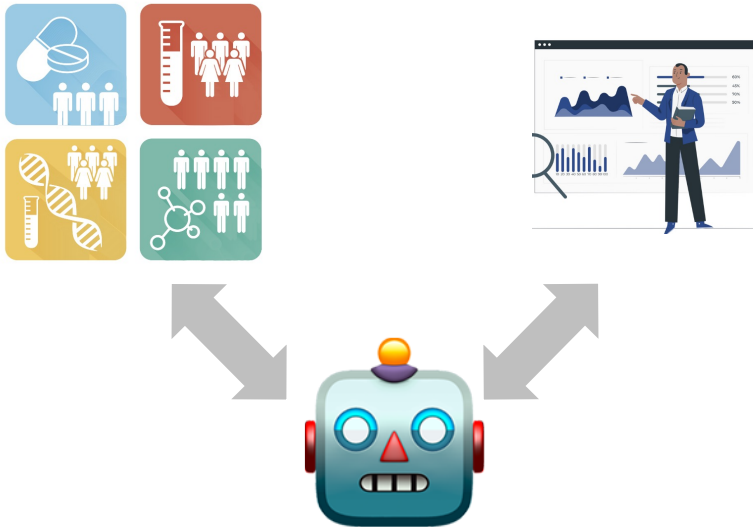
Research agenda: developing theories and empirical approaches to make AI systems capable of robust and transparent communication



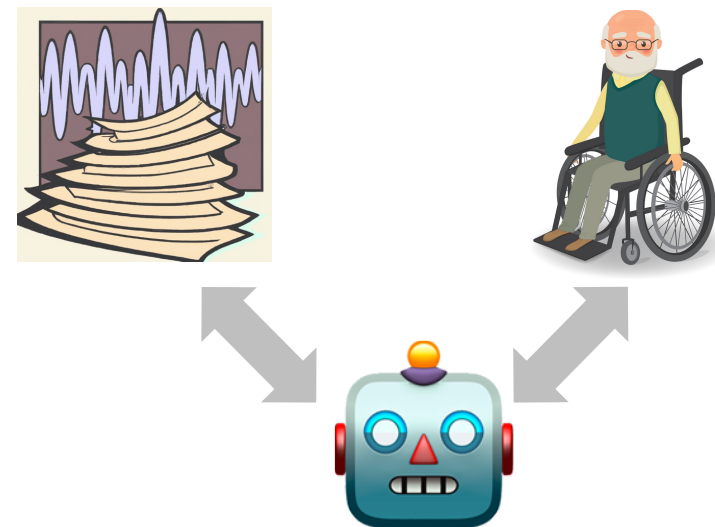
LLMs + Aging Research

Applications
(translate to the world)

Research applications



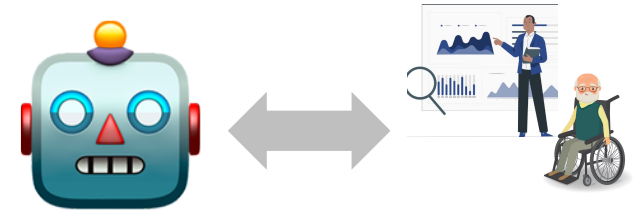
Clinical applications





(fetched on Aug 30, 2023)

LLM failures



Why does water have the lowest density at 4 °C?

Water is an unusual substance in many ways, and one of its peculiarities is that it has its **lowest density at 4°C** ¹. As water cools from room temperature, it becomes denser and denser until it reaches 4°C. After that, as it continues to cool, it becomes less dense again ¹.

The **boundaries** of these failures are **unknown**.

⇒ safety problem

LLM failure vs. distributional properties of data

- **Controlled experiment:**
Question accuracy for **fixed relationship** and **varying subjects**.

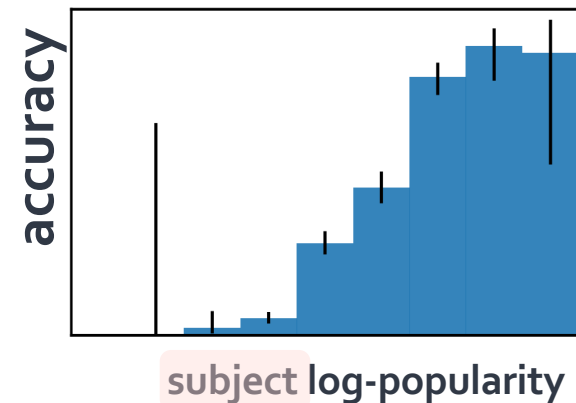


Hypothesis: Popularity predicts factual accuracy?

LLM failure vs. distributional properties of data

- **Controlled experiment:**
Question accuracy for **fixed relationship** and **varying subjects**.

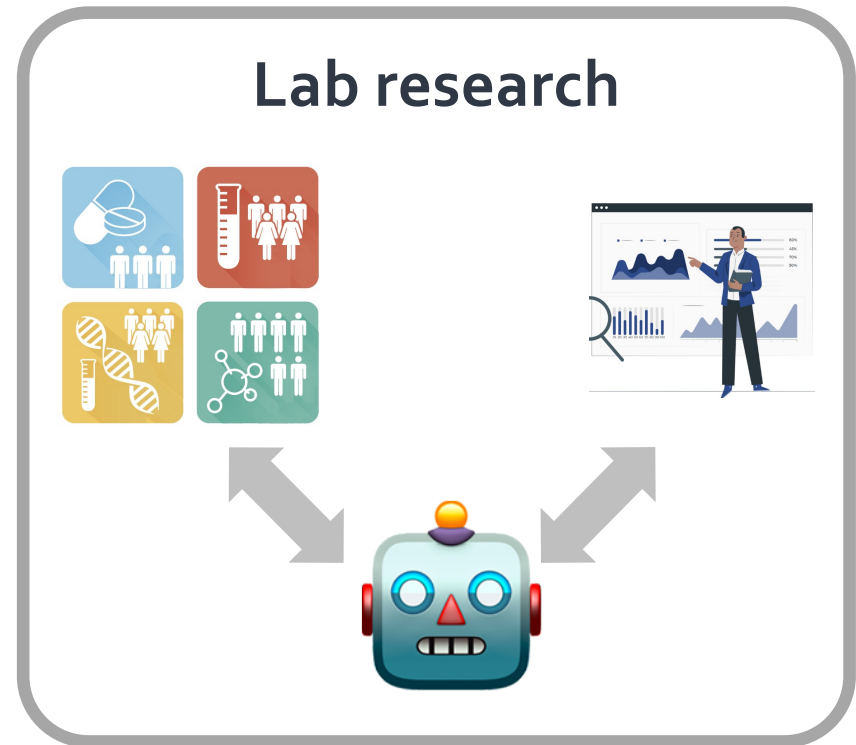
Q: Who was the director of The Titanic?



Factual accuracy of LLMs is positively correlated with "popularity" of information.

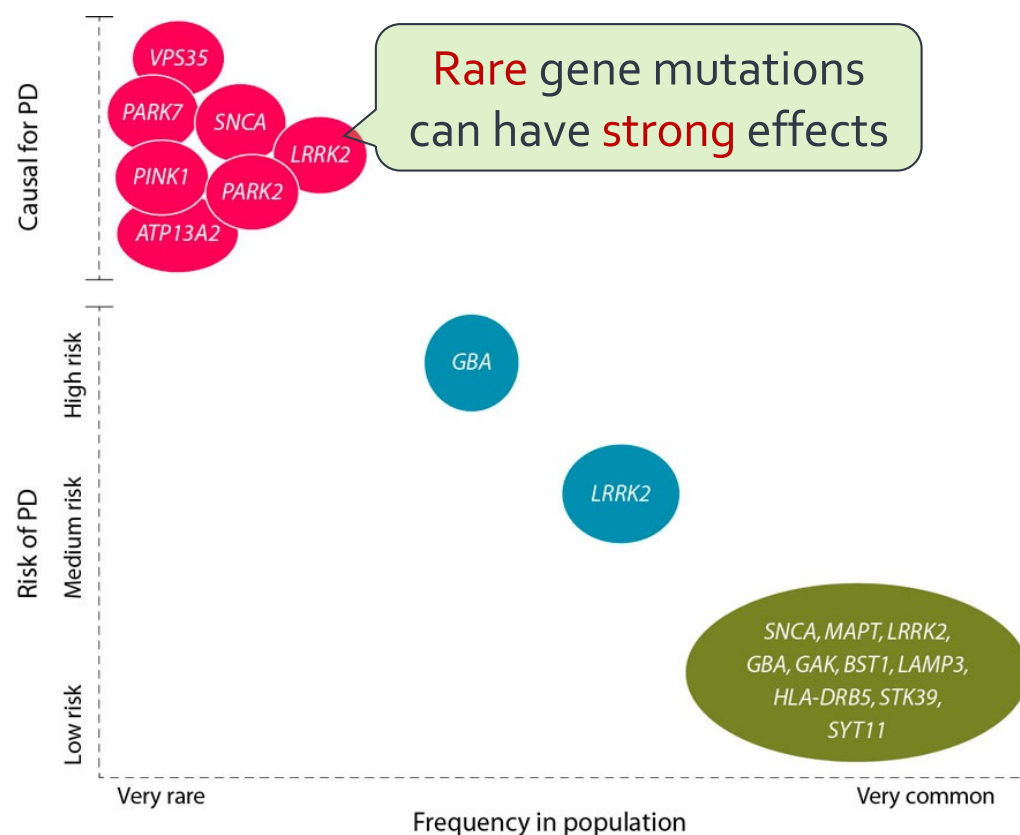
Distributional properties of aging data

- Nature is full of rare events
 - Many disorders have a very low prevalence
- Rare events are **prevalent** in aging research

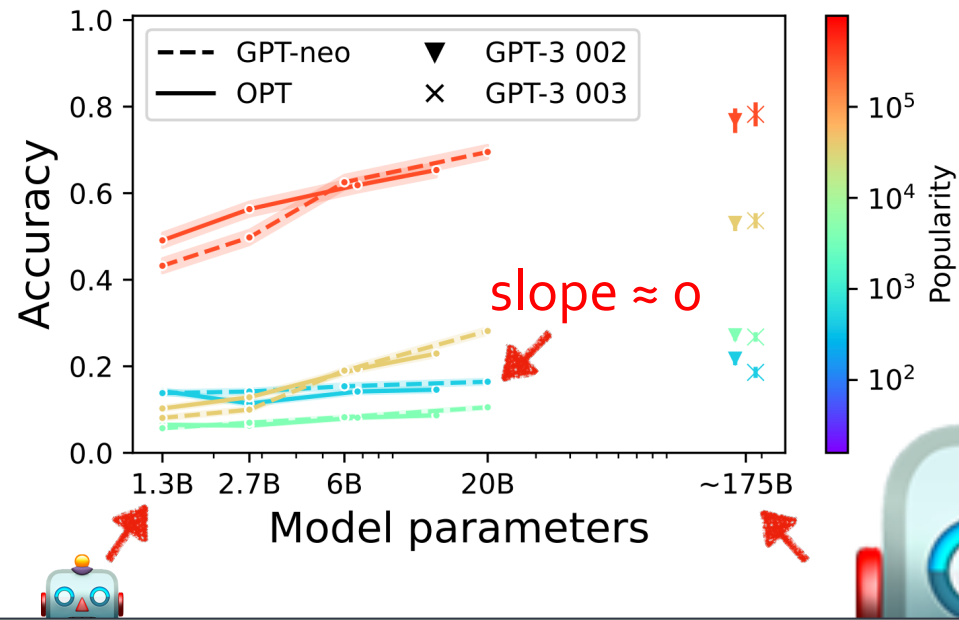


Distributional properties of aging data

- Nature is full of rare events
 - Many disorders have a very low prevalence
- Rare events are **prevalent** in aging research
- LLMs are doomed to fail at discovering such rare events.



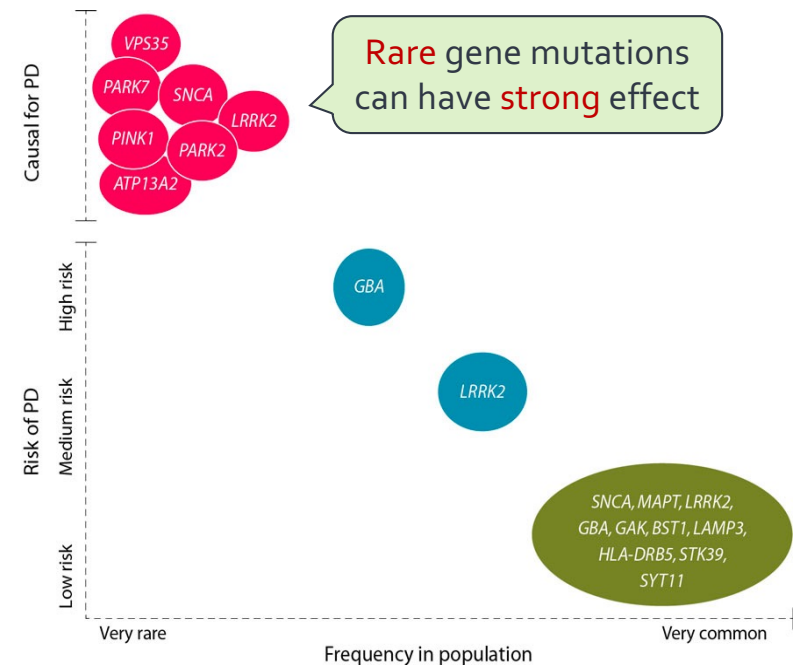
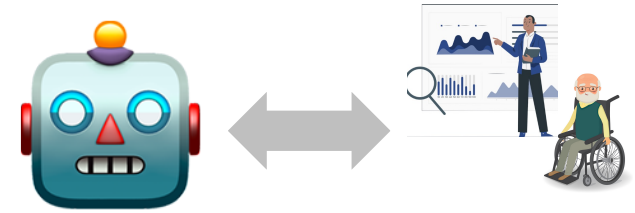
What about "scale"?



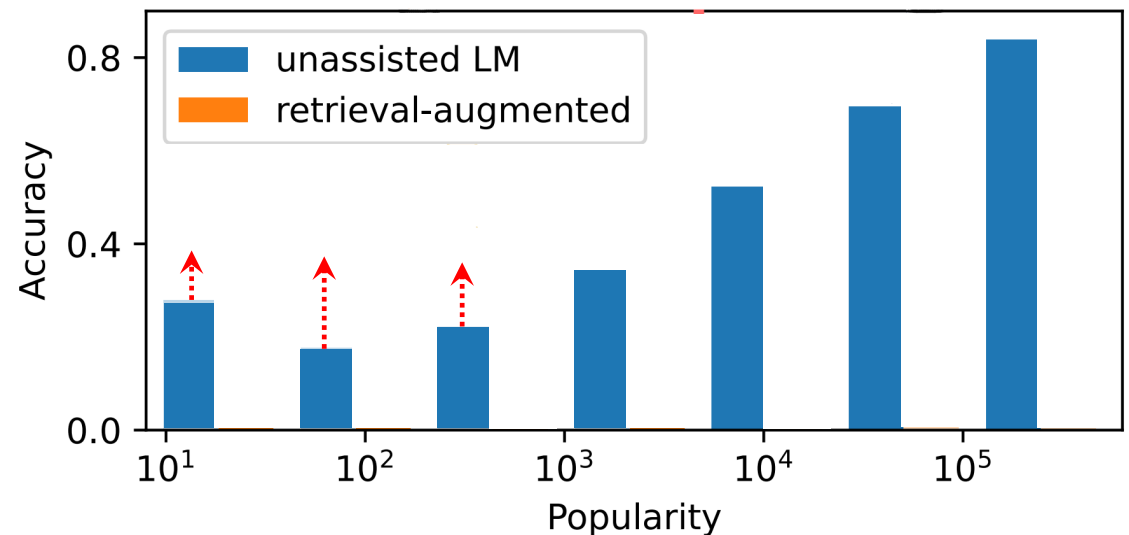
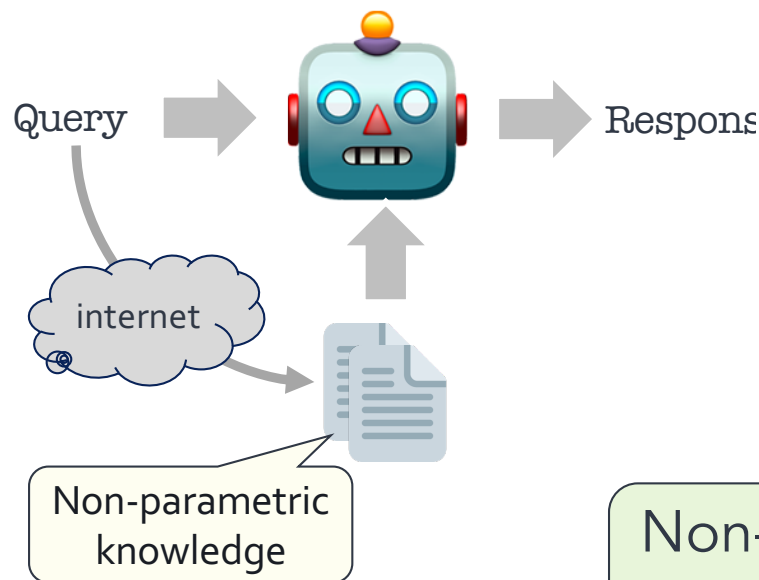
Scaling models leads to **little** gains for **rare** events.

Summary thus far

- Aging research involves **rare events**.
 - Gene mutations vs. PD
 - Funding gaps and biases
- LLM quality is strongly correlated with **popularity** of data.
 - Note, “popularity” is **not** an easily-quantifiable measure.



Augmenting LLMs with relevant context



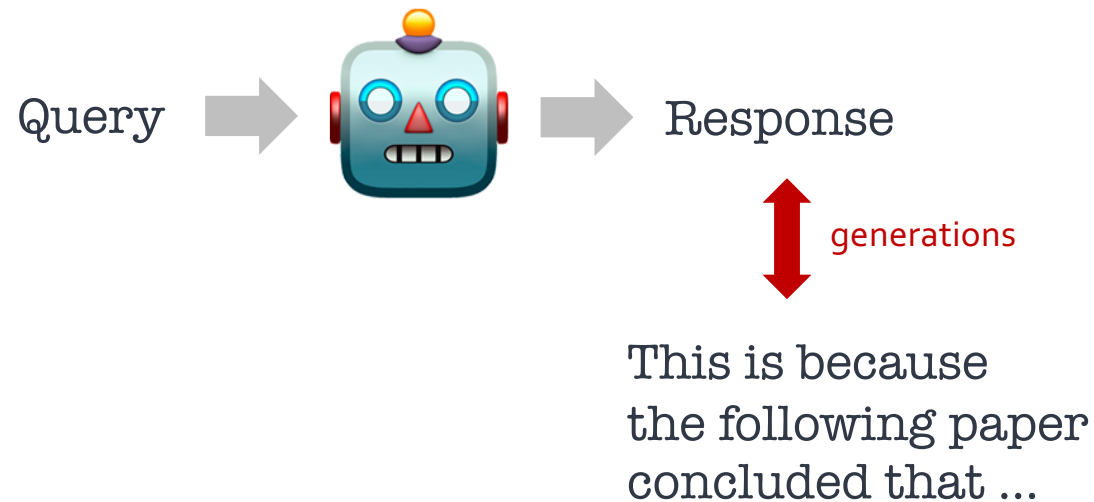
Non-parametric knowledge **helps** rare events, but may **hurt** popular phenomena.

Mallen et al. When Not to Trust Language Models: Investigating Effectiveness of Parametric and Non-Parametric Memories, *ACL* 2023

Gautier Izacard et al., "Unsupervised Dense Information Retrieval with Contrastive Learning" (2022)

Grounding LLM generations

- Allow LLMs to connect/attribute their generations to the real world.



Verifiable Grounding LLM generations

- “Data Portraits”
 - Fast membership query in large corpus (whether a string belongs to your data)
 - Implemented via Bloom filter.
- Allows us to develop chatbots that are trained to “quote” (work in progress)
 - Tradeoff between reliability and creativity

Data Portraits

This portrait is a *sketch* on the Pile. Enter a query to check if parts of your text appear in the Pile. Use a full document for best results.

Unicorn JHU WMT20 EN-IU Fast Inv. Sqrt. Copy Link

Enter your own text or use a prefill button.

The scientist named the population, after their distinctive horn, Ovid's Unicorn. These four-horned, silver-white

Matching Text

Found spans are in grey. The longest span is in blue. Hovering over a character highlights the longest span that includes that character (there may be overlapping shorter spans). Clicking shows the component substrings below.

The scientist named the population, after their distinctive horn, Ovid's Unicorn. These four-horned, silver-white

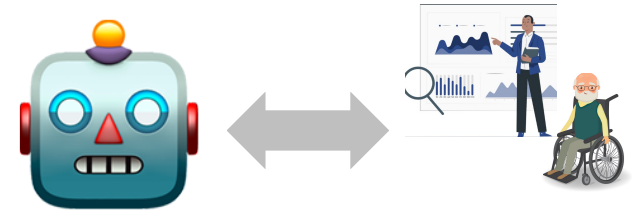
<https://dataportraits.org>

Marone and Van Durme. "Data portraits: Recording foundation model training data." *arXiv* 202).
Zhang et al. [work in progress]

Key bottleneck for progress: feedback

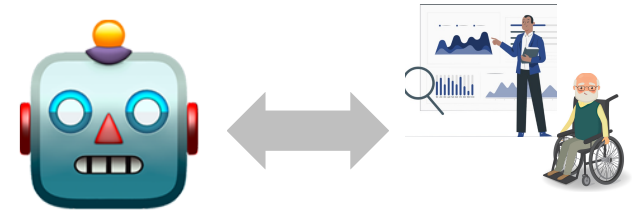
- The success of LLMs is due to rich feedback signal.
 - Average humans are very good at telling apart good responses.
- Aging problems:
 - Humans do not necessarily know what is good or not.
 - Understanding causal connection between parameters and effects require real experiments over a time-horizon.
 - We do not necessarily know what we are looking for.
- OpenAI's future chatbots won't solve the aging problem.

In the short term ...

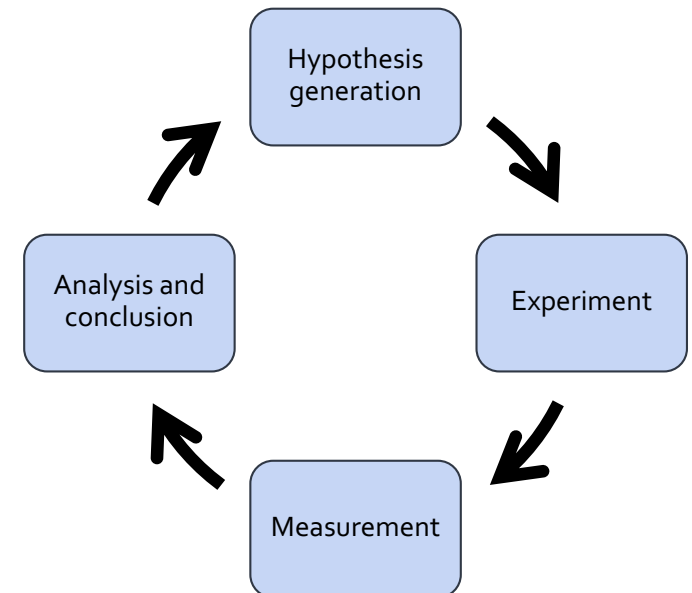


- LLMs provide value-add in certain niches of aging research.
 - This requires careful context-specific guardrails.
 - Examples:
 - LLMs helping crunch through tables
 - LLMs extract information from papers
 - ...
- LLMs will remain to be brittle/inconsistent, on important problems.
 - The gains of "scale" will be **minimal**, in the short term.

In the long term ...



- The key is to identify rich sources of **feedback**.
- E.g., LLMs as part of the clinical/medical research cycle.
 - Growing LLMs as part of data generation ecosystem.
 - Requires extensive safety considerations.



Collaborators:

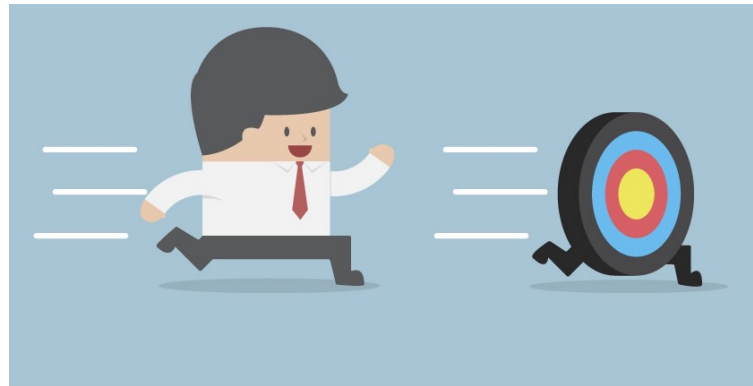


Funding:



Intelligence Continues to be a Moving Target

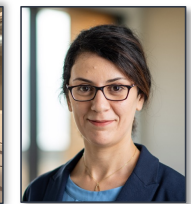
- Every step forward, we realize there are new challenges.
- Unless there is a revolution outside AI (energy, hardware, etc.), we need a lot more innovations.



Academia has to go slow[er] and understand things.

- Slow enough to understand why things work or do not work.
- Today: Revisit two relevant technological pieces that deserve further deliberation.

Collaborators:



Funding:

