# Eliminating Sharp Minima with Truncated Heavy-tailed Noise 

Xingyu Wang*, Sewoong Oh ${ }^{\dagger}$, Chang-Han Rhee*<br>Northwestern University*, University of Washington ${ }^{\dagger}$<br>DeepMath 2021

## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN


## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN


Training Set

## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN


Training Set


## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN


Training Set


Test Set


Training/Test Error

## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN
- Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)


Training Set


Test Set


Training/Test Error

## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN
- Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)
- Nonconvex Landscape, Numerous Local Minima


## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN
- Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)
- Nonconvex Landscape, Numerous Local Minima



## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN
- Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)
- Empirical Observations: Flat minima (as opposed to sharp minima) generalize better.



## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN
- Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)
- Empirical Observations: Flat minima (as opposed to sharp minima) generalize better.
- Among $40+$ metrics, sharpness metrics predict generalization best. (Jiang et al., 2020)



## Intro: Generalization Gap and Flat Minima

- Generalization of DNN
- Generalization Mystery of Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)
- Empirical Observations: Flat minima (as opposed to sharp minima) generalize better.
- Among $40+$ metrics, sharpness metrics predict generalization best. (Jiang et al., 2020)

- Q: SGD prefers flat minima?


## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

$$
\mathrm{GD} \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)
$$

## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

$$
\text { SGD } \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

Traditional Assumption: Light-tailed $\searrow$

SGD $\quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)$

## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

## Traditional Assumption: Light tailed

$S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)$

## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

## Traditional Assumption: Light tailed

$$
\text { SGD } \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

## Traditional Assumption: Lifht tailed

$$
\text { SGD } \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, Z_{j} \in R V_{-\alpha}$ with $\alpha>1$


## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

## Traditional Assumption: Light tailed

$$
S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, \mathbb{P}\left(\left\|Z_{j}\right\|>x\right)$ resembles power law $x^{-\alpha}$


## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

## Fraditional Assumption Light tailed

$$
S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, \mathbb{P}\left(\left\|Z_{j}\right\|>x\right)$ resembles power law $x^{-\alpha}$
- Heavy tails in deep learning: Srinivasan et al. (2021); Garg et al. (2021);


## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

## Fraditional Assumption Light tailed

$$
S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, \mathbb{P}\left(\left\|Z_{j}\right\|>x\right)$ resembles power law $x^{-\alpha}$
- Heavy tails in deep learning: Srinivasan et al. (2021); Garg et al. (2021);
- Why heavy tails arise: Hodgkinson \& Mahoney (2020);


## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima



$$
S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, \mathbb{P}\left(\left\|Z_{j}\right\|>x\right)$ resembles power law $x^{-\alpha}$
- Heavy tails in deep learning: Srinivasan et al. (2021); Garg et al. (2021);
- Why heavy tails arise: Hodgkinson \& Mahoney (2020);
- Heavy-tailed SGD prefers flat minima: Simsekli et al. (2019)


## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

$$
S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, \mathbb{P}\left(\left\|Z_{j}\right\|>x\right)$ resembles power law $x^{-\alpha}$
- Heavy tails in deep learning: Srinivasan et al. (2021); Garg et al. (2021);
- Why heavy tails arise: Hodgkinson \& Mahoney (2020);
- Heavy-tailed SGD prefers flat minima: Simsekli et al. (2019)



## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

$$
S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, \mathbb{P}\left(\left\|Z_{j}\right\|>x\right)$ resembles power law $x^{-\alpha}$
- Heavy tails in deep learning: Srinivasan et al. (2021); Garg et al. (2021);
- Why heavy tails arise: Hodgkinson \& Mahoney (2020);
- Heavy-tailed SGD prefers flat minima: Simsekli et al. (2019)



## Intro: Heavy-tailed SGD Prefers Flat Minima

## Fratill Assumple light

$$
S G D \quad X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

Heavy-tailed

- Heavy-tailed Noises: $\mathbb{E} Z_{j}=0, \mathbb{P}\left(\left\|Z_{j}\right\|>x\right)$ resembles power law $x^{-\alpha}$
- Heavy tails in deep learning: Srinivasan et al. (2021); Garg et al. (2021);
- Why heavy tails arise: Hodgkinson \& Mahoney (2020);
- Heavy-tailed SGD prefers flat minima: Simsekli et al. (2019)


## Our Work: Complete Elimination of Sharp Minima



## Intro: Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD

$$
X_{j}=X_{j-1}-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right) ; \quad \varphi_{b}(x)=\min \{b,\|x\|\} \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}
$$

## Intro: Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD

$$
X_{j}=X_{j-1} \stackrel{\substack{\text { Gradient Clipping } \\ \varphi_{b}}}{ }\left(\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right) ; \quad \varphi_{b}(x)=\min \{b,\|x\|\} \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}
$$

## Intro: Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text { Gradient Clipping } \\
\downarrow \\
X_{j-1}
\end{array}=\chi_{b}\left(\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right) ; \quad \varphi_{b}(x)=\min \{b,\|x\|\} \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}
\end{aligned}
$$

Q: How does truncated heavy-tailed noise help?

## Intro: Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text { Gradient Clipping } \\
\downarrow \\
X_{j}
\end{array}=X_{j-1}-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right) ; \quad \varphi_{b}(x)=\min \{b,\|x\|\} \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}
\end{aligned}
$$

Q: How does truncated heavy-tailed noise help?


## Intro: Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text { Gradient Clipping } \\
\downarrow \\
X_{j}
\end{array}=X_{j-1}-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right) ; \quad \varphi_{b}(x)=\min \{b,\|x\|\} \cdot \frac{x}{\|x\|}
\end{aligned}
$$

Q: Why does truncated heavy-tailed noise help?


## Rare Events depend on "Tail Behaviors"

## Light-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Very Rare
- Normal, Exponential, etc


Heavy-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Frequent
- Power Law, Weibull, etc



## Instagram

## Rare Events depend on "Tail Behaviors"

Light-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Very Rare
- Normal, Exponential, etc

Heavy-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Frequent
- Power Law, Weibull, etc



## Instagram

Structural difference in the way systemwide rare events arise.

## Rare Events depend on "Tail Behaviors"

Light-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Very Rare
- Normal, Exponential, etc

Systemwide rare events
arise because
EVERYTHING goes wrong.
(Conspiracy Principle)

Heavy-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Frequent
- Power Law, Weibull, etc



## Instagram

Structural difference in the way systemwide rare events arise.

## Rare Events depend on "Tail Behaviors"

Light-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Very Rare
- Normal, Exponential, etc

Systemwide rare events
arise because

EVERYTHING goes wrong.
(Conspiracy Principle)

Heavy-Tailed Distributions

- Extreme Values are Frequent
- Power Law, Weibull, etc

Systemwide rare events arise because of A FEW Catastrophes.
(Catastrophe Principle)

Structural difference in the way systemwide rare events arise.

## Typical Behavior of SGD



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Typical Behavior of SGD



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Typical Behavior of SGD



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Typical Behavior of SGD



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Typical Behavior of SGD



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Typical Behavior of SGD



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}-\eta\left(\nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+Z_{j}\right)
$$

## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD



## Typical Behavior of SGD

## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}: \quad \eta=1 / 10$ \& noises are light-tailed

## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 10$ \& noises are light-tailed


## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 10$ \& noises are light-tailed


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 10$ \& noises are heavy-tailed

## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 10$ \& noises are light-tailed


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 10$ \& noises are heavy-tailed


## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 25$ \& noises are light-tailed


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 25$ \& noises are heavy-tailed



## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 50 \&$ noises are light-tailed


$\rightarrow$ (




Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 50$ \& noises are heavy-tailed



## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 75$ \& noises are light-tailed


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 75 \&$ noises are heavy-tailed




## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}: \quad \eta=1 / 100 \&$ noises are light-tailed










Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 100 \&$ noises are heavy-tailed




## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 150$ \& noises are light-tailed


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 150 \&$ noises are heavy-tailed


## Typical Behavior of SGD

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ : $\quad \eta=1 / 200$ \& noises are light-tailed




Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ :
$\eta=1 / 200 \&$ noises are heavy-tailed


How does SGD escape local minima?

## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For " rare event" A,

## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For "rare event" $A$, (i.e. $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \rightarrow 0$ as $\left.\eta \downarrow 0\right)$

## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For "rare event" A, (i.e. $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \rightarrow 0$ as $\left.\eta \downarrow 0\right)$

## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

$\measuredangle$ SGD path
(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For "rare event" $A$, (i.e. $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \rightarrow 0$ as $\left.\eta \downarrow 0\right)$

- $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \approx \eta^{(\alpha-1) /^{*}(A)}$


## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For "rare event" $A$, (i.e. $\mathbb{P}\left(\not X^{\eta} \in A\right) \rightarrow 0$ as $\left.\eta \downarrow 0\right)$

- $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \approx \eta^{(\alpha-1))^{*}(A)}$
- Conditioned on $\left\{X^{\eta} \in A\right\}, X^{\eta}$ resembles piece-wise gradient flow with $I^{*}(A)$ jumps


## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For "rare event" $A$, (i.e. $\mathbb{P}\left(x^{\chi} \in A\right) \rightarrow 0$ as $\left.\eta \downarrow 0\right)$

- $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \approx \eta^{(\alpha-1) l^{*}(A)}$

Typical Behavior

- Conditioned on $\left\{X^{\eta} \in A\right\}, X^{\eta}$ resembles piece-wise gradient flow with $I^{*}(A)$ jumps


## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For "rare event" $A$, (i.e. $\mathbb{P}\left(x^{\chi} \in A\right) \rightarrow 0$ as $\left.\eta \downarrow 0\right)$

- $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \approx \eta^{(\alpha-1) l^{*}(A)}$
- Conditioned on $\left\{X^{\eta} \in A\right\}, X^{\eta}$ resembles piece-wise gradient flow with $I^{*}(A)$ jumps


## Catastrophe Principle in Heavy-tailed SGD

(Su, Wang, Rhee, 2021+) For " rare event" $A$, (i.e. $\mathbb{P}\left(\swarrow^{\swarrow}\right.$ SGD path

- $\mathbb{P}\left(X^{\eta} \in A\right) \approx \eta^{(\alpha-1) l^{*}(A)}$
- Conditioned on $\left\{X^{\eta} \in A\right\}, X^{\eta}$ resembles piece-wise gradient flow with $I^{*}(A)$ jumps
- $I^{*}(A)$ :Min \# of jumps (catastrophes) to cause event $A$


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

This way?


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $/^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $I^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $I^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $I^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $/^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $/^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $/^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $I^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $I^{*}=1$ jump


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 10$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 10$


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 25$




Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 25$


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 50$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 50$


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:



light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 75$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 75$


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 100$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 100$


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 150$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 150$


## Catastrophe Principle Dictates SGD's Escape Route

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 200$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 200$


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), b \in(r / 2, r)
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), b \in(r / 2, r)
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), \quad \begin{gathered}
\quad \text { Clipping threshold } \\
b \in(r / 2, r)
\end{gathered}
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), b^{\swarrow} \in(r / 2, r)
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), b^{\swarrow} \in(r / 2, r)
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Most likely path under heavy-tailed noises: with $I^{*}=2$ jumps


$$
X_{j}^{\eta}=X_{j-1}^{\eta}+\varphi_{b}\left(-\eta \nabla f\left(X_{j-1}^{\eta}\right)+\eta Z_{j}\right), b \in(r / 2, r)
$$

## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 10$



Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 10$


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:



light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 25$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 25$


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:

light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 50$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 10$


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:


light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 75$



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 100$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 100$


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:

light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 150$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 150$


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 200$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
heavy-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 200$


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 200$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping

Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:
light-tailed noises with $\eta=1 / 200$


Trajectory of SGD $X^{\eta}$ conditional on exit:


## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping



## SGD's Escaping Route under Gradient Clipping


(Min \# of jumps for escape) $I^{*}=\left\lceil r / b^{\swarrow}\right\rceil^{\text {Clipping threshold }}$

First Exit Time Analysis


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma^{\eta} \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma^{\eta} \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- Effective Width (Min Distance for Escape): $r \triangleq \inf _{x \notin \Omega}|x-m|$.


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma^{\eta} \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- Effective Width (Min Distance for Escape): $r \triangleq \inf _{x \notin \Omega}|x-m|$.
- Relative Width (Min \# of jumps for Escape): $l^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$.


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma^{\eta} \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: \quad X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- Effective Width (Min Distance for Escape): $r \triangleq \inf _{x \notin \Omega}|x-m|$.
- Relative Width (Min \# of jumps for Escape): $I^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$.
- (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021+) As $\eta \downarrow 0, \sigma^{\eta} \lambda(\eta) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}(q)$.


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma^{\eta} \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: \quad X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- Effective Width (Min Distance for Escape): $r \triangleq \inf _{x \notin \Omega}|x-m|$.
- Relative Width (Min \# of jumps for Escape): $I^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$.
- (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021+) As $\eta \downarrow 0, \sigma^{\eta} \lambda(\eta) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}(q)$.

$$
\left(\lambda(\eta) \approx O\left(\eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right), \text { deterministic }\right)
$$

## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma^{\eta} \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: \quad X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- Effective Width (Min Distance for Escape): $r \triangleq \inf _{x \notin \Omega}|x-m|$.
- Relative Width (Min \# of jumps for Escape): $I^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$.

$$
\sigma^{\eta} \sim O(1 / \lambda(\eta)) \approx O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha+\left(/^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)
$$

## Elimination of Narrow Minima



Without Clipping

## Elimination of Narrow Minima



Without Clipping

## Elimination of Narrow Minima

$$
O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha}\right) \searrow O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha+\left(I^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right) \swarrow O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha}\right)
$$

With Clipping

## Elimination of Narrow Minima



- Min \# of jumps for escape: $l_{i}^{*}$


## Elimination of Narrow Minima



- Min \# of jumps for escape: $l_{i}^{*}$ (Example: set $b=0.5$ )


## Elimination of Narrow Minima



- Min \# of jumps for escape: $l_{i}^{*}$ (Example: set $b=0.5$ )


## Elimination of Narrow Minima



- Min \# of jumps for escape: $l_{i}^{*}$ (Example: set $b=0.5$ )
- Set of Widest Minima: $m_{i} \in M^{\text {wide }}$ iff $l_{i}^{*}=\max _{j} l_{j}^{*}$.


## Elimination of Narrow Minima



- Min \# of jumps for escape: $l_{i}^{*}$ (Example: set $b=0.5$ )
- Set of Widest Minima: $m_{i} \in M^{\text {wide }}$ iff $l_{i}^{*}=\max _{j} l_{j}^{*}$.


## Theorem (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021+)

Under structural conditions on loss landscape, for any $t>0$ and $\beta>1+(\alpha-1) \max _{i} l_{i}^{*}$,

$$
\frac{1}{\left\lfloor t / \eta^{\beta}\right\rfloor} \int_{0}^{\left\lfloor t / \eta^{\beta}\right\rfloor} 1\left\{X_{\lfloor u\rfloor}^{\eta} \in \bigcup_{j: m_{j} \notin M^{\text {mide }}} \Omega_{j}\right\} d u \xrightarrow{\mathrm{P}} 0 \text { as } \eta \downarrow 0 .
$$

## Elimination of Narrow Minima



- Min \# of jumps for escape: $l_{i}^{*}$ (Example: set $b=0.5$ )
- Set of Widest Minima: $m_{i} \in M^{\text {wide }}$ iff $l_{i}^{*}=\max _{j} l_{j}^{*}$.


## Theorem (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021+)

Under structural conditions on loss landscape, for any $t>0$ and $\beta>1+(\alpha-1) \max _{i} l_{i}^{*}$,

$$
\frac{1}{\left\lfloor t / \eta^{\beta}\right\rfloor} \int_{0}^{\left\lfloor t / \eta^{\beta}\right\rfloor} 1\left\{X_{\lfloor u\rfloor}^{\eta} \in \bigcup_{j: m_{j} \notin M^{\text {wide }}} \Omega_{j}\right\} d u \xrightarrow{\mathrm{P}} 0 \text { as } \eta \downarrow 0
$$

## $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ Case

- Same Elimination Effect in $\mathbb{R}^{d}$





New Training Algorithm

## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- $X$ : current weights;
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- $X$ : current weights; $\quad$ Gradient Clipping
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- $X$ : current weights;
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+\text { "Heavy-tailed Noise" }
$$

## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- X: current weights; GD: gradient descent; SB: small batch; gxx: gradient under method XX.
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+\text { "Heavy-tailed Noise" }
$$

## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- X: current weights; GD: gradient descent; SB: small batch; $g_{x x}$ : gradient under method XX.
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+\text { "Heavy-tailed Noise" }
$$

- Gradient noise: $g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)$


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- X: current weights; GD: gradient descent; SB: small batch; $g_{x x}$ : gradient under method XX.
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+\text { "Heavy-tailed Noise" }
$$

- Gradient noise: $g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)$
- Heavy-tail Inflation: $Z\left(g_{S B}(X)-g_{G D}(X)\right)$ for some heavy-tailed $Z$


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- X: current weights; GD: gradient descent; SB: small batch; $g_{x x}$ : gradient under method XX.
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+Z\left(-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)+g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)\right)
$$

- Gradient noise: $g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)$
- Heavy-tail Inflation: $Z\left(g_{S B}(X)-g_{G D}(X)\right)$ for some heavy-tailed $Z$


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- X: current weights; GD: gradient descent; SB: small batch; $g_{x x}$ : gradient under method XX.
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+Z\left(-g_{\mathrm{LB}}(X)+g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)\right)
$$

- Gradient noise: $g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)$
- Heavy-tail Inflation: $Z\left(g_{S B}(X)-g_{G D}(X)\right)$ for some heavy-tailed $Z$


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- X: current weights; GD: gradient descent; SB: small batch; $g_{x x}$ : gradient under method XX.
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+Z\left(-g_{\mathrm{LB}}(X)+g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)\right)
$$

- Gradient noise: $g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)$

Same or independent batches?

- Heavy-tail Inflation: $Z\left(g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)\right)$ for some heavy-tailed $Z$


## Truncated Heavy-tailed SGD in Deep Learning

- X: current weights; GD: gradient descent; SB: small batch; $g_{\mathrm{xx}}$ : gradient under method XX.
- Our Method: $X \leftarrow X-\varphi_{b}\left(\eta \cdot g_{\text {heavy }}(X)\right)$ where

$$
g_{\text {heavy }}(X) \triangleq g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)+Z\left(-g_{\mathrm{LB}}(X)+g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)\right)
$$

- Gradient noise: $g_{\mathrm{SB}}(X)-g_{\mathrm{GD}}(X)$

Same or independent batches? $\Rightarrow$ two versions

- Heavy-tail Inflation: $Z\left(g_{S B}(X)-g_{G D}(X)\right)$ for some heavy-tailed $Z$


## Experiments

| Test accuracy | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | $68.66 \%$ | $69.20 \%$ | $68.77 \%$ | $64.43 \%$ | $69.47 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 6 \%}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | $82.87 \%$ | $85.92 \%$ | $85.95 \%$ | $38.85 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4 2 \%}$ | $88.37 \%$ |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | $69.39 \%$ | $74.42 \%$ | $74.38 \%$ | $40.50 \%$ | $75.69 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 7 \%}$ |
| Expected Sharpness | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.003 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | 0.694 | 0.037 | 0.041 | 0.012 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ | 0.005 |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | 2.043 | 0.050 | 0.039 | 2.046 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 4}$ | 0.037 |

## Experiments

| Test accuracy | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | $68.66 \%$ | $69.20 \%$ | $68.77 \%$ | $64.43 \%$ | $69.47 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 6 \%}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | $82.87 \%$ | $85.92 \%$ | $85.95 \%$ | $38.85 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4 2 \%}$ | $88.37 \%$ |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | $69.39 \%$ | $74.42 \%$ | $74.38 \%$ | $40.50 \%$ | $75.69 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 7 \%}$ |
| Expected Sharpness | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.003 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | 0.694 | 0.037 | 0.041 | 0.012 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ | 0.005 |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | 2.043 | 0.050 | 0.039 | 2.046 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 4}$ | 0.037 |

- Expected Sharpness: Zhu et al. (2019); Neyshabur et al. (2017b)


## Experiments

| Test accuracy | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | $68.66 \%$ | $69.20 \%$ | $68.77 \%$ | $64.43 \%$ | $69.47 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 6 \%}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | $82.87 \%$ | $85.92 \%$ | $85.95 \%$ | $38.85 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4 2 \%}$ | $88.37 \%$ |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | $69.39 \%$ | $74.42 \%$ | $74.38 \%$ | $40.50 \%$ | $75.69 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 7 \%}$ |
| Expected Sharpness | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.003 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | 0.694 | 0.037 | 0.041 | 0.012 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ | 0.005 |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | 2.043 | 0.050 | 0.039 | 2.046 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 4}$ | 0.037 |

- Expected Sharpness: Zhu et al. (2019); Neyshabur et al. (2017b)
- Consistent results under other sharpness metrics


## Experiments

| Test accuracy | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | $68.66 \%$ | $69.20 \%$ | $68.77 \%$ | $64.43 \%$ | $69.47 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 6 \%}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | $82.87 \%$ | $85.92 \%$ | $85.95 \%$ | $38.85 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4 2 \%}$ | $88.37 \%$ |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | $69.39 \%$ | $74.42 \%$ | $74.38 \%$ | $40.50 \%$ | $75.69 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 7 \%}$ |
| Expected Sharpness | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.003 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | 0.694 | 0.037 | 0.041 | 0.012 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ | 0.005 |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | 2.043 | 0.050 | 0.039 | 2.046 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 4}$ | 0.037 |

- Expected Sharpness: Zhu et al. (2019); Neyshabur et al. (2017b)
- Consistent results under other sharpness metrics
- Flatter geometry \& Improved generalization performance


## Experiments

| Test accuracy | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | $68.66 \%$ | $69.20 \%$ | $68.77 \%$ | $64.43 \%$ | $69.47 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 0 . 0 6 \%}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | $82.87 \%$ | $85.92 \%$ | $85.95 \%$ | $38.85 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 4 2 \%}$ | $88.37 \%$ |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | $69.39 \%$ | $74.42 \%$ | $74.38 \%$ | $40.50 \%$ | $75.69 \%$ | $\mathbf{7 5 . 8 7 \%}$ |
| Expected Sharpness | LB | SB | SB + Clip | SB + Noise | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| CorrputedFMNIST, LeNet | 0.032 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.047 | 0.003 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ |
| SVHN, VGG11 | 0.694 | 0.037 | 0.041 | 0.012 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 0 2}$ | 0.005 |
| CIFAR10, VGG11 | 2.043 | 0.050 | 0.039 | 2.046 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 2 4}$ | 0.037 |

- Expected Sharpness: Zhu et al. (2019); Neyshabur et al. (2017b)
- Consistent results under other sharpness metrics
- Flatter geometry \& Improved generalization performance
- Requires both heavy-tailed noise and truncation


## Experiments

| CIFAR10-VGG11 | SB + Clip | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Test Accuracy | $89.54 \%$ | $\mathbf{9 0 . 7 6 \%}$ | $90.45 \%$ |
| Expected Sharpness | 0.167 | $\mathbf{0 . 0 8 5}$ | 0.096 |
| PAC-Bayes Sharpness | $1.31 \times 10^{4}$ | $\mathbf{9} \times \mathbf{1 0}^{\mathbf{3}}$ | $10^{4}$ |
| Maximal Sharpness | $1.66 \times 10^{4}$ | $1.29 \times 10^{4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 2 2} \times \mathbf{1 0}^{4}$ |
| CIFAR100-VGG16 | SB + Clip | Our 1 | Our 2 |
| Test Accuracy | $56.32 \%$ | $\mathbf{6 5 . 4 4 \%}$ | $62.99 \%$ |
| Expected Sharpness | 0.857 | $\mathbf{0 . 4 4 1}$ | 0.479 |
| PAC-Bayes Sharpness | $2.49 \times 10^{4}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 9} \times \mathbf{1 0}^{4}$ | $1.98 \times 10^{4}$ |
| Maximal Sharpness | $2.75 \times \mathbf{1 0}^{4}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 1 2} \times \mathbf{1 0}^{4}$ | $2.16 \times 10^{4}$ |

- More training techniques: Data augmentation, learning rate scheduler.


## Conclusion

## - Theoretical Contribution

- Rigorously established that truncated heavy-tailed noises can eliminate sharp minima
- Catastrophe principle, first exit time analysis, and metastability for heavy-tailed SGD
- Algorithmic Contribution
- Proposed a tail-inflation strategy to find flatter solution with better generalization


## Remarks on Technical Results

- "Regularity conditions"




## Remarks on Technical Results

- "Regularity conditions"



Irreducible


## Remarks on Technical Results

- "Regularity conditions"



Irreducible


Reducible

## Remarks on Technical Results

- "Regularity conditions": Irreducibility



Irreducible


Reducible

## Remarks on Technical Results

- "Regularity conditions": Irreducibility



- We established similar results for the reducible case.


## Remarks on Technical Results

- "Regularity conditions": Irreducibility


- We established similar results for the reducible case.
- $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ Extension
- First exit time results in $\mathbb{R}^{d}$


## Remarks on Technical Results

- "Regularity conditions": Irreducibility


- We established similar results for the reducible case.
- $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ Extension
- First exit time results in $\mathbb{R}^{d}$
- $\mathbb{R}^{d}$ simulation experiments






## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $I^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $l^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$

Exit Prob.: $O\left(\eta^{\left(I^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$

- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$

Exit Prob.: $O\left(\eta^{\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$ Duration: $O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha}\right)$

- $\iota^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$


## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $l^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$

Exit Prob.: $O\left(\eta^{\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$
Duration: $O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha}\right)$
$\Rightarrow \sigma(\eta) \sim O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$

## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $I^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$

Exit Prob.: $O\left(\eta^{\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$
Duration: $O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha}\right)$
$\Rightarrow \sigma(\eta) \sim O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$

## Theorem (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021)

For (Lebesgue) almost every $b>0$, there exist some $q>0$ and $\lambda(\eta) \in R V_{\alpha+\left(I^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}(\eta)$ such that

$$
\sigma(\eta) \lambda(\eta) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}(q) \text { as } \eta \downarrow 0 .
$$

## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $I^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$

Exit Prob.: $O\left(\eta^{\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$
Duration: $O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha}\right)$
$\Rightarrow \sigma(\eta) \sim O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$

## Theorem (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021)

For (Lebesgue) almost every $b>0$, there exist some $q>0$ and $\lambda(\eta) \approx O\left(\eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$ such that

$$
\sigma(\eta) \lambda(\eta) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}(q) \text { as } \eta \downarrow 0
$$

## First Exit Time Analysis



- First Exit Time: $\sigma(\eta) \triangleq \min \left\{j \geq 0: X_{j}^{\eta} \notin \Omega\right\}$
- $I^{*} \triangleq\lceil r / b\rceil$

Exit Prob.: $O\left(\eta^{\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$
Duration: $O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha}\right)$
$\Rightarrow \sigma(\eta) \sim O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$

## Theorem (Wang, Oh, Rhee, 2021)

For (Lebesgue) almost every $b>0$, there exist some $q>0$ and $\lambda(\eta) \approx O\left(\eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)$ such that

$$
\sigma(\eta) \lambda(\eta) \Rightarrow \operatorname{Exp}(q) \text { as } \eta \downarrow 0
$$

$$
\sigma(\eta) \sim O(1 / \lambda(\eta)) \approx O\left(1 / \eta^{\alpha+\left(l^{*}-1\right)(\alpha-1)}\right)
$$

