

# Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant

Mr. Prasad B. Sonavane<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MTech Data Science Student, Department of Computer Engg, Matoshri College of Engg, Nashik, Maharashtra, India

Dr. Varsha H. Patil<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Professor., Department of Computer Engg, Matoshri College of Engineering, Nashik, Maharashtra, India


Dr. Swati A. Bhavsar<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Associate Professor., Department of Computer Engg, Matoshri College of Engineering, Nashik, Maharashtra, India



<https://doi.org/10.55041/ijstmt.v2i5.363>

**Cite this Article:** Sonavane, P. B. (2026). Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant. International Journal of Science, Strategic Management and Technology, 02(05). <https://doi.org/10.55041/ijstmt.v2i5.363>

**License:**  This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), permitting use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are properly credited.

**Abstract**— The Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant (NSMA) is an AI-powered Android application designed to simulate human memory functions such as encoding, recall, consolidation, and forgetting. Unlike traditional digital storage systems, NSMA intelligently organizes personal experiences by analyzing relationships between events, emotions, context, and locations. The system integrates Generative AI, Natural Language Processing (NLP), and graph-based learning to create an interconnected synthetic memory structure. Developed using Java/XML with Firebase Real-time Database support, the application accepts multimodal inputs including text, voice, emotional states, and location data. NSMA enables intelligent memory recall, emotional pattern analysis, and enhanced self-awareness, serving as a personalized digital cognitive companion. The project demonstrates the practical implementation of cognitive computing and artificial intelligence in a user-centric mobile platform.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Computing, Natural Language Processing (NLP), Generative AI, Synthetic Memory, Android Application

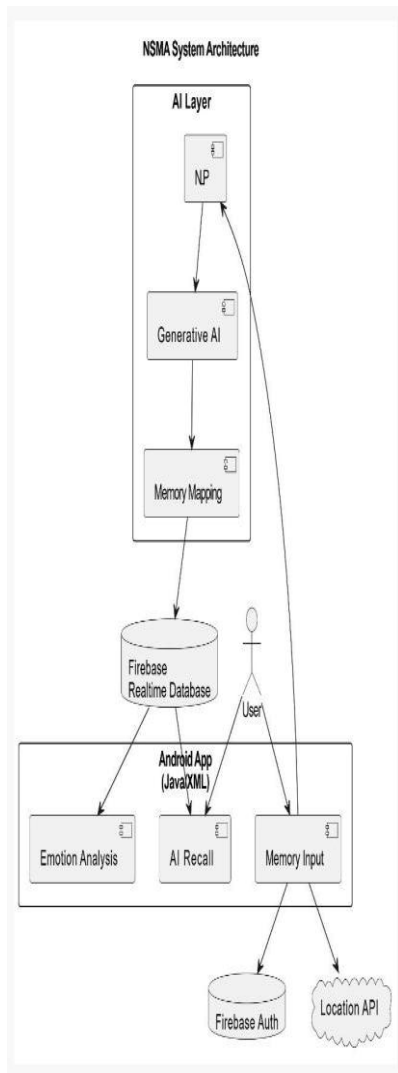
## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the modern digital era, individuals generate a vast amount of personal data through daily activities, conversations, emotions, and experiences. However, conventional digital applications such as note-taking tools, cloud storage systems, and reminder applications primarily function as passive repositories that store information without understanding its context or meaning. Human memory, in contrast, operates dynamically by associating experiences with emotions, locations, and contextual cues, enabling intelligent recall and reflective thinking. This gap between human cognitive processes and existing digital systems has created a need for intelligent memory-assistance technologies capable of organizing and interpreting personal experiential data in a more meaningful way. The Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant (NSMA) is proposed as an AI-powered Android application that emulates core human memory functions including encoding, consolidation, recall, and selective forgetting. The system integrates Generative Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing (NLP), and graph-based learning techniques to create a synthetic cognitive framework capable of understanding semantic relationships between events, emotions, and contextual information. By transforming fragmented user inputs into interconnected memory nodes, NSMA enables intelligent retrieval of experiences and supports enhanced self-awareness and emotional analysis. The application is developed using Java and

XML for the Android frontend, while Firebase Real-time Database is utilized for secure and scalable backend storage and synchronization.

## 2. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

This architecture represents the NSMA system, where the AI layer uses NLP, Generative AI, and Memory Mapping to process and manage user interactions intelligently. The Android application connects with Firebase Realtime Database to perform functions such as emotion analysis,



**Fig 2.1 System Architecture**

## A. Architectural Layers

The five layers are described in Table I.

TABLE I. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE LAYERS

### B.

Layer	Description	Technology
<b>User Interface Layer</b>	Allows users to add memories, record voice notes, capture emotions and locations, view memory recalls, and interact with the cognitive assistant through the Android application.	Java, XML, Android Studio
<b>Input Processing Layer</b>	Collects and processes multimodal inputs such as text, voice, emotional states, and location information from users.	Speech-to-Text API, Android Sensors, NLP Techniques
<b>Preprocessing Layer</b>	Cleans, tokenizes, and normalizes user input data for semantic understanding and memory formation.	Python, NLP Libraries
<b>AI Analysis Layer</b>	Performs semantic analysis, contextual understanding, and relationship mapping between memories using AI and graph-based learning techniques.	Generative AI, BERT, TensorFlow/PyTorch
<b>Memory Management Layer</b>	Creates structured memory nodes, generates semantic links, and organizes interconnected memory graphs for intelligent recall.	Graph-Based Learning, Semantic Networks
<b>Database Layer</b>	Stores user memories, emotional patterns, contextual information, and memory associations securely in real time.	Firebase Realtime Database
<b>Recall &amp; Response Layer</b>	Provides intelligent memory retrieval, emotional pattern analysis, chatbot assistance, and personalized suggestions to users.	Firebase AI, Generative AI, Chatbot APIs

## Data Flow

The system begins when the user enters personal memories and experiences into the Android application through text, voice recordings, emotional states, and location data. The application collects these multimodal inputs and processes them through the input handling module. Voice inputs are converted into textual form using speech-to-text processing, while contextual information such as emotions and locations is captured and organized for further analysis. The collected data is then cleaned and pre-processed using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques such as tokenization, normalization, and semantic filtering.

The processed information is forwarded to the AI analysis module, where Generative Artificial Intelligence and NLP models perform contextual understanding and semantic analysis of the user's experiences. The system identifies meaningful relationships between events, emotions, locations, and contextual cues using graph-based learning and memory association techniques. These extracted relationships are transformed into interconnected memory nodes that simulate the associative structure of human memory.

To improve intelligent recall and memory organization, the application continuously analyses contextual similarities and emotional patterns stored in the system. Firebase Realtime Database is used to securely store user memories, semantic associations, contextual metadata, and emotional patterns with real-time synchronization support. The memory recall engine then retrieves relevant memories based on user queries, emotional states, or contextual triggers.

## AI Models and Feature Engineering

### A. Model Inventory

The system uses an advanced AI-driven cognitive architecture combining Generative Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing (NLP), and graph-based learning techniques for intelligent memory management and contextual recall.

TABLE II. AI MODEL INVENTORY

Model ID	Type	Prediction Target	Purpose
NSMA-M01	NLP Engine	Contextual Text Analysis	Understands semantic meaning and contextual relationships in user memories
NSMA-M02	Generative AI Module	Memory Understanding & Recall	Performs intelligent reasoning and reflective memory retrieval

NSMA-M03	Graph-Based Learning Model	Memory Association Mapping	Creates semantic links between events, emotions, and contextual cues
NSMA-M04	Emotional Pattern Analyzer	Emotion Detection & Analysis	Identifies emotional trends and behavioral patterns from user experiences
NSMA-M05	Cognitive Chatbot Assistant	User Interaction	Assists users with memory recall and contextual explanations

## B. Feature Engineering

The feature engineering process extracts meaningful contextual, emotional, and semantic information from user experiences to improve intelligent memory organization and recall accuracy.

### Textual Features

- Tokenized words and sentence structures
- Semantic embeddings generated using NLP models
- Contextual relationships between memories
- Keyword importance and linguistic patterns

### Emotional Features

- Emotional state detection from user input
- Mood-based contextual analysis
- Emotional intensity mapping
- Sentiment and reflective behavior analysis

### Contextual Features

- Time and location-based memory associations
- Event similarity detection
- Relationship mapping between experiences
- Contextual cue identification for recall

### User Interaction Features

- Frequently recalled memories
- User query and interaction history
- Chatbot interaction logs
- Personalized memory retrieval patterns

### C. Synthetic Memory Schema

Each stored memory is organized using a structured synthetic memory schema containing:

- User memory content
- Voice or text input data
- Emotional state information
- Location and timestamp details
- Semantic relationship mappings
- Memory importance score
- Contextual recall patterns
- AI-generated reflective insights

### Verification and Security Controls

The system implements multiple verification and security mechanisms to ensure reliable memory organization, secure data storage, and contextual consistency.

#### A. Memory Verification Checks

- Semantic consistency validation using Generative AI
- Contextual relationship verification between memories
- Emotional pattern consistency analysis
- Detection of incomplete or conflicting memory associations
- Secure storage and synchronization using Firebase Realtime Database

TABLE III. RELIABILITY PARAMETERS

Parameter	Default Value	Purpose
Minimum Memory Confidence Threshold	0.75	Ensures reliable and meaningful memory recall
Semantic Similarity Threshold	80%	Verifies contextual relationships between memories
AI Processing Timeout	10 seconds	Limits delay during AI-based memory analysis

Maximum Memory Input Length	5000 words	Optimizes processing and storage performance
Chatbot Response Delay	2 seconds	Improves user interaction responsiveness
Emotional Analysis Accuracy Threshold	85%	Ensures reliable emotional pattern detection
Contextual Recall Precision	90%	Improves accuracy of memory retrieval results
Firebase Synchronization Interval	Real- Time	Maintains instant data synchronization and updates

### API and Integration Layer

The Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant (NSMA) integrates Firebase services, Artificial Intelligence technologies, and Android-based APIs to provide intelligent memory processing, real-time synchronization, and personalized cognitive assistance. The integration layer enables secure data handling, semantic memory analysis, contextual recall, and smooth interaction between the frontend application and backend services.

#### A. Firebase Authentication

Firebase Authentication is used to securely manage user access, authentication, and application sessions. It allows users to safely access the NSMA system while ensuring secure handling of personal memories, emotional data, and contextual information. Authentication mechanisms such as email/password login and secure session management help maintain user privacy and data protection within the application.

TABLE IV. CORE API ENDPOINTS

Method	Endpoint	Description
POST	/addMemory	Store user memory input including text, voice, emotion, and location data
GET	/memoryRecall	Retrieve contextually related memories from the synthetic memory system

preprocessing, semantic feature extraction, contextual relationship learning, memory association modelling, and intelligent recall evaluation.

Training parameters include:

- Dataset splitting for training and testing
- Learning rate configuration
- Batch size and epoch settings
- Semantic feature extraction using NLP embeddings
- Contextual association modelling using graph-based learning
- Emotional pattern analysis tuning
- Generative AI optimization for intelligent memory recall

### Monitoring and Alerting

#### C. Real-Time Integration and Synchronization

GET	/emotionAnalysis	Fetch emotional pattern analysis and behavioral insights
GET	/chatbotAssistant	Get AI chatbot assistance for memory recall and reflective interaction
GET	/semanticConnections	Retrieve semantic relationships between stored memory nodes
POST	/voiceToText	Convert voice-based memory inputs into textual format
GET	/personalizedSuggestions	Retrieve AI-generated reflective suggestions and memory recommendations
GET	/memoryTimeline	Fetch chronological memory history and contextual events

The system uses Firebase Realtime Database for secure cloud storage and instant synchronization of user memories, emotional patterns, contextual associations, and AI-generated insights. Real-time synchronization ensures seamless updates between the Android application and backend services, enabling efficient memory retrieval and continuous cognitive interaction. Generative AI and NLP integration improve contextual understanding, semantic association, and intelligent recall, thereby enhancing application responsiveness and overall user experience.

## Model Training and Testing Framework

### A. Configuration

The Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant (NSMA) models are trained using multimodal experiential datasets containing text inputs, voice recordings, emotional states, contextual information, and memory associations. The training process includes The system continuously monitors AI performance, memory retrieval quality, emotional analysis consistency, and application responsiveness to ensure reliable cognitive assistance.

### A. Model Performance Metrics

The monitoring module tracks:

- Memory recall accuracy
- AI response time
- Semantic association consistency
- Emotional pattern detection accuracy
- Firebase synchronization status
- Chatbot interaction quality
- Contextual recall precision
- Voice-to-text processing efficiency

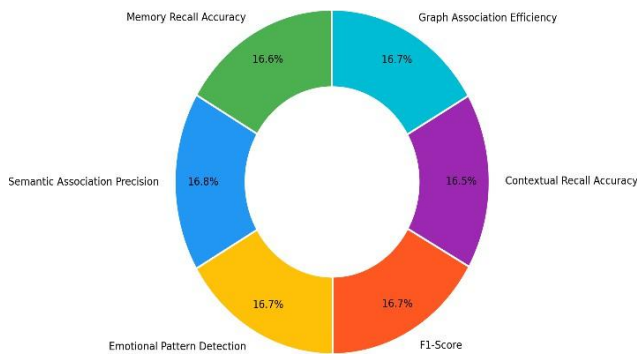
### B. Alert Thresholds

The system generates alerts under the following conditions:

- Low memory recall confidence
- Delayed AI processing response
- Firebase synchronization errors
- Inconsistent semantic relationship detection
- Emotional analysis failure
- Voice-to-text conversion failure
- AI chatbot response delay
- Contextual retrieval mismatch

TABLE V. PERFORMANCE METRICS

Metric	Value	Description
Memory Recall Accuracy	94.20%	Percentage of correctly retrieved contextual memories.
Semantic Association Precision	95.60%	Accuracy of identifying meaningful relationships between memories.
Emotional Pattern Detection	94.80%	Ability of the system to correctly identify emotional trends and patterns.
F1-Score	95.10%	Balanced measure of precision and recall for memory association and retrieval.
AI Response Time	2.3 sec	Average time taken to process and retrieve contextual memories.
Contextual Recall Accuracy	93.90%	Accuracy of AI-driven contextual and semantic memory retrieval.
Graph Association Efficiency	94.70%	Overall efficiency of graph-based memory relationship mapping.



### 3. OUTPUT SCREENSHOT

The Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant (NSMA) presents an intelligent and innovative approach to personal memory management by integrating Artificial Intelligence, cognitive computing, Natural Language Processing (NLP), and graph-based learning techniques within an Android

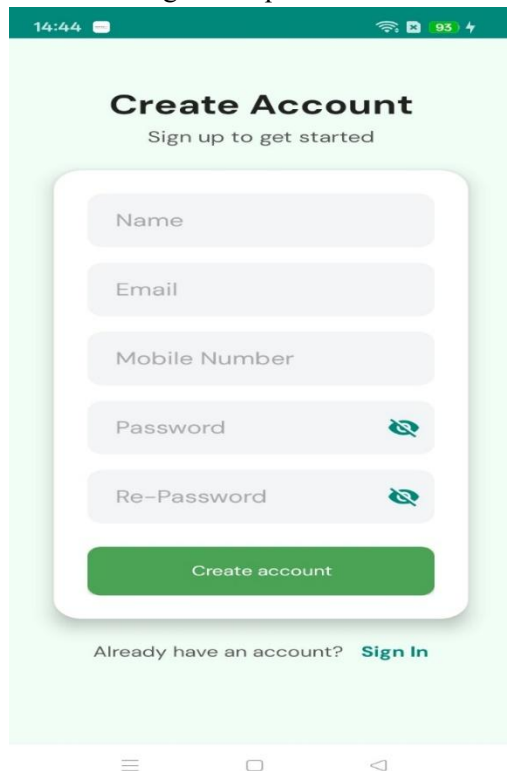


Fig 3.1 User Registration Interface

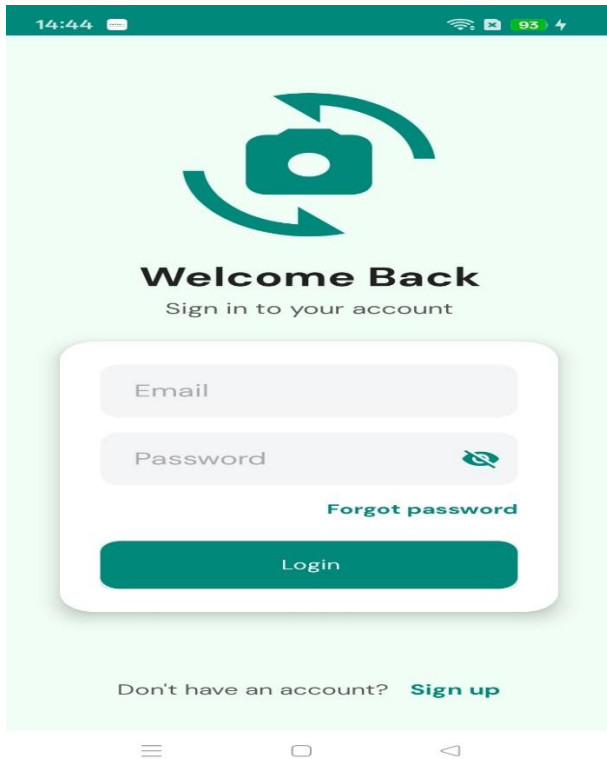


Fig 3.2 User Login Interface

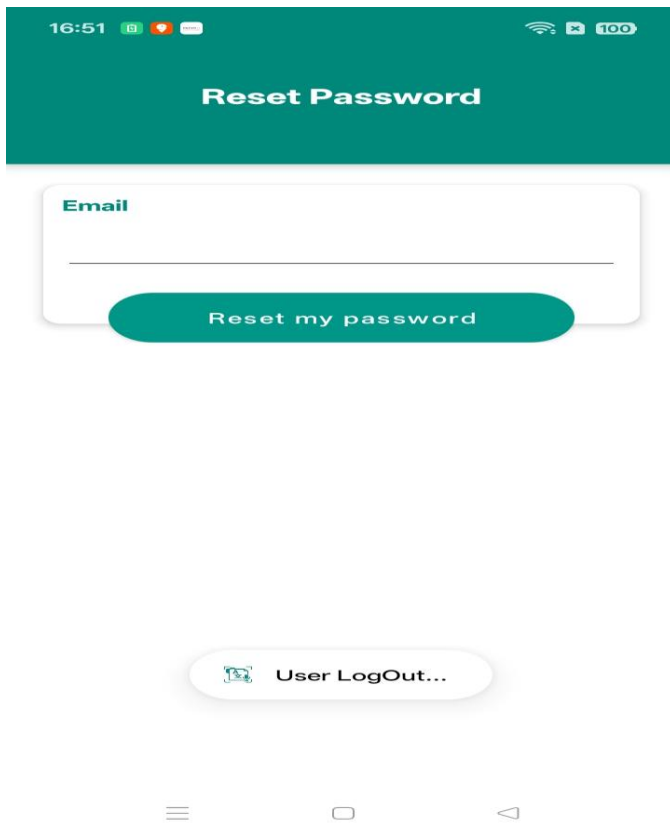


Fig 3.3 Password Reset and User Logout Interface

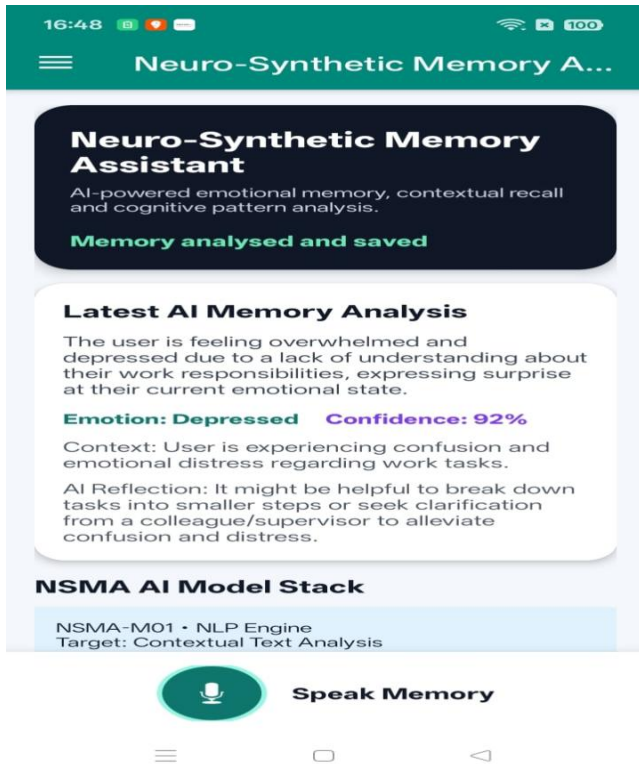


Fig 3.4 AI Memory Analysis Dashboard of Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant

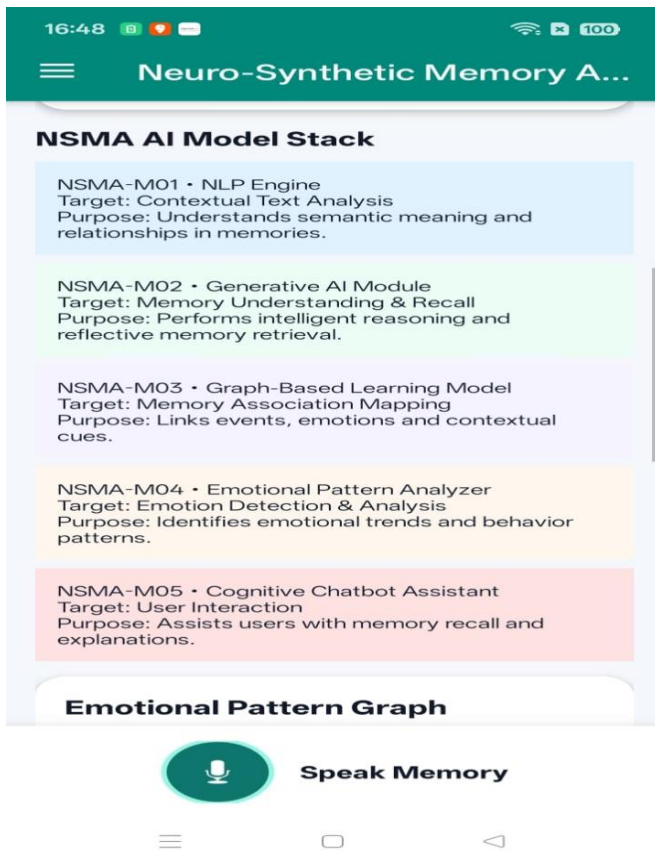


Fig 3.5 NSMA AI Model Stack and Functional Architecture

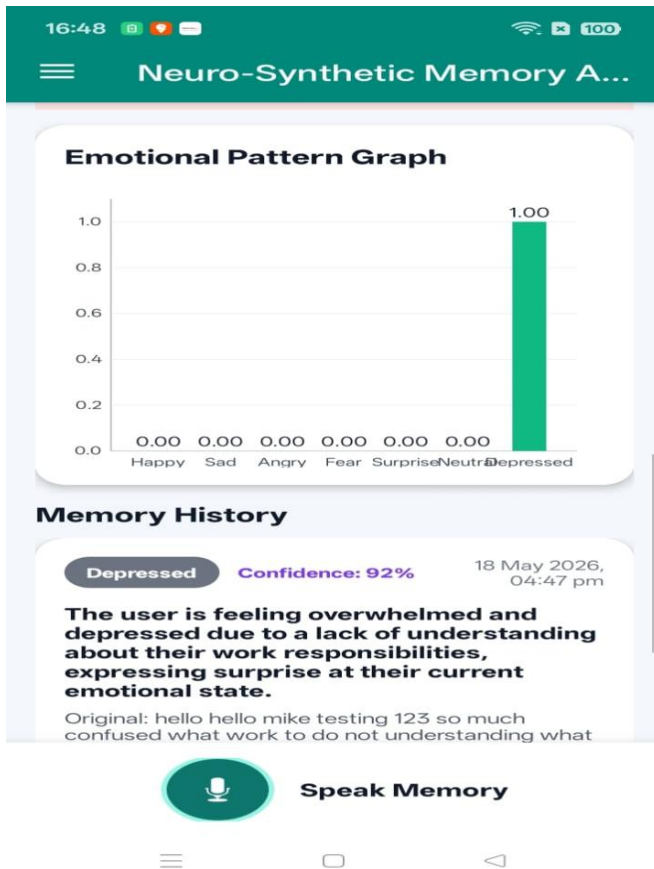


Fig 3.6 Emotional Pattern Analysis and Memory History Visualization

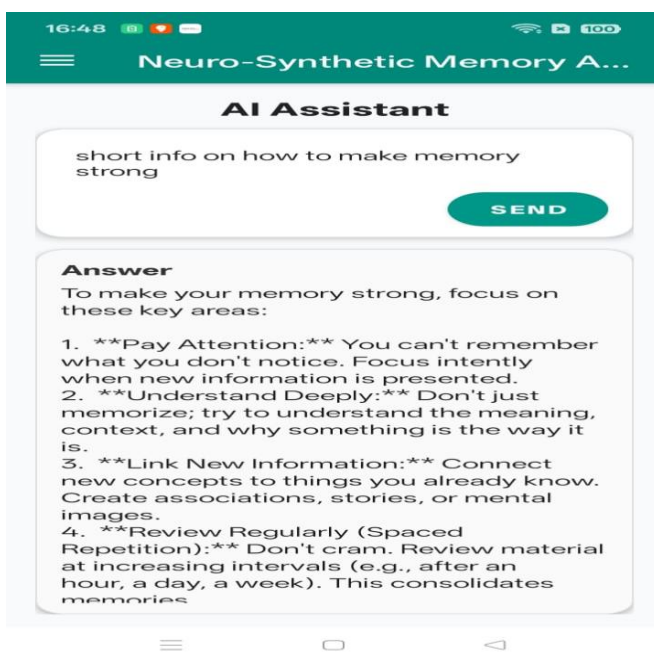


Fig 3.7 AI Assistant Interface for Memory Enhancement Guidance

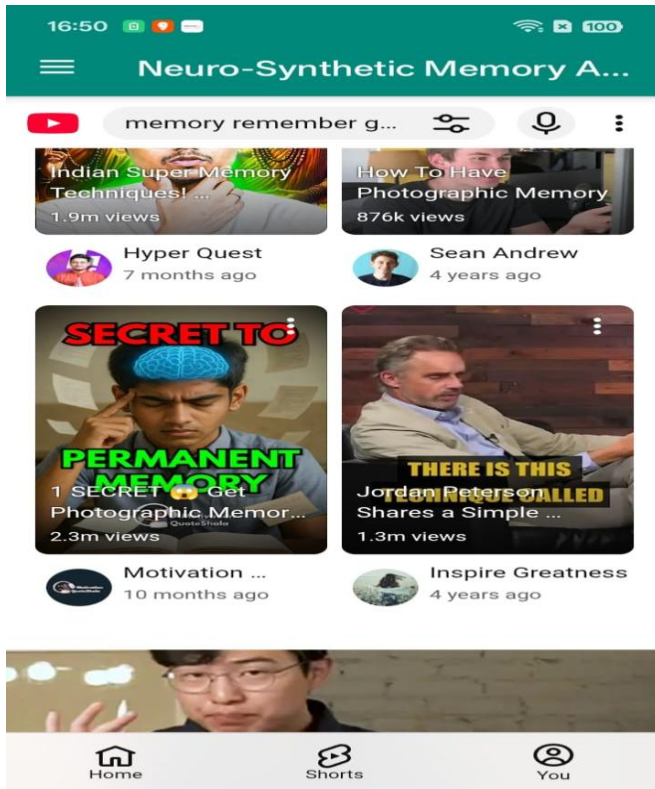


Fig 3.8 Memory Improvement Video Recommendation Interface

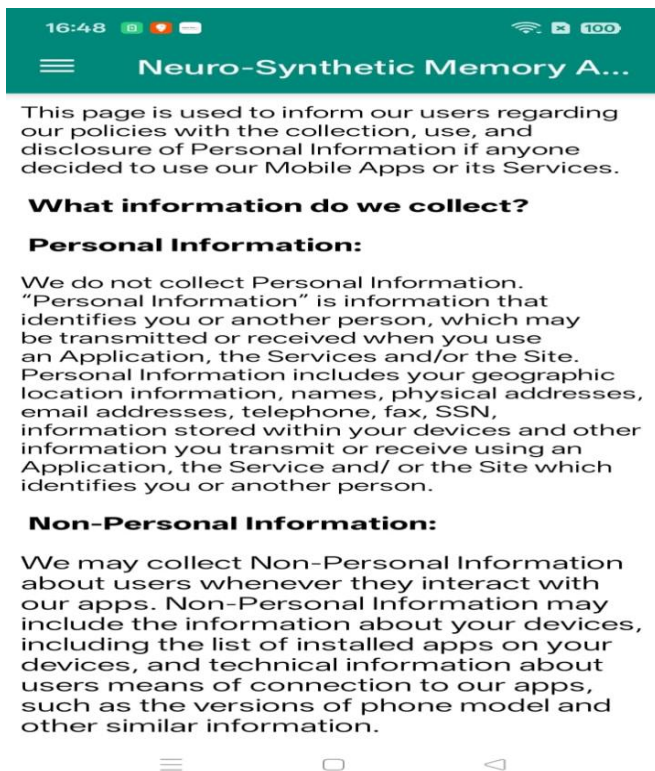


Fig 3.9 Privacy Policy and User Information Management Interface

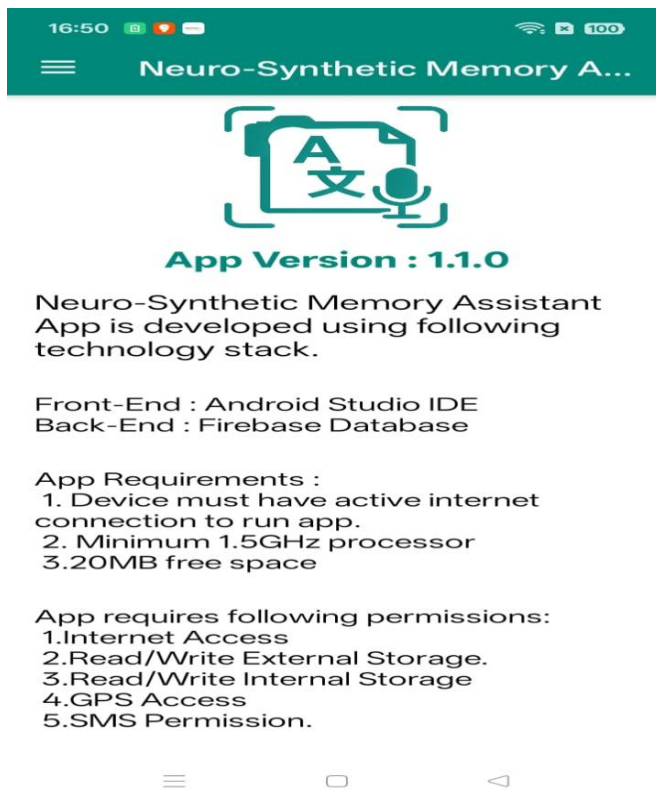


Fig 3.10 Application Information, System Requirements, and Permissions Interface

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The Neuro-Synthetic Memory Assistant (NSMA) presents an intelligent and innovative approach to personal memory management by integrating Artificial Intelligence, cognitive computing, Natural Language Processing (NLP), and graph-based learning techniques within an Android platform. Unlike traditional digital storage applications, NSMA actively simulates human memory functions such as encoding, consolidation, associative recall, and selective forgetting to organize and interpret personal experiential data intelligently. The system transforms multimodal inputs including text, voice, emotional states, and location data into interconnected semantic memory structures capable of contextual understanding and reflective reasoning.

The integration of Generative AI, semantic association models, and Firebase Realtime Database enables secure real-time synchronization, intelligent memory retrieval, emotional pattern analysis, and personalized cognitive assistance. By modelling relationships between experiences, emotions, and contextual cues, the application enhances self-awareness and supports users in understanding behavioural and emotional trends over time. Additionally, the AI-powered chatbot assistant and contextual recall engine improve user

interaction and make memory retrieval more natural and meaningful.

## 5. REFERENCES

- [1] L. Orynbay, A. Kozhakhmet, and M. Tleubergenova, “The Role of Cognitive Computing in NLP,” *Frontiers in Computer Science*, vol. 7, 2025.
- [2] M. S. Dihan, S. Rahman, K. Ahmed, and T. Islam, “Digital Twin: Data Exploration, Architecture, Implementation and Future,” *Heliyon*, vol. 10, no. 5, 2024.
- [3] Z. Zhou and Y. Huang, “Abductive Learning in Neuro-Symbolic Artificial Intelligence,” IOP Press, 2022.
- [4] A. Garcez and L. Lamb, “Neuro-Symbolic AI: The Future of Trustworthy AI,” IOS Press, 2023.
- [5] J. Mao, C. Gan, P. Kohli, J. B. Tenenbaum, and J. Wu, “The Neuro-Symbolic Concept Learner,” *Artificial Intelligence Journal*, 2023.
- [6] S. Hochreiter, “Toward a Broad AI,” *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 65, no. 4, pp. 56–57, 2022.
- [7] H. Kautz, “The Third AI Summer,” *AI Magazine*, vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 87–91, 2022.
- [8] M. Schirner, G. Deco, and P. Ritter, “Learning How Network Structure Shapes Decision-Making for Bio-Inspired Computing,” *Nature Communications*, vol. 14, 2023.
- [9] J. Tang, A. LeBel, S. Jain, and A. G. Huth, “Semantic Reconstruction of Continuous Language from Non-Invasive Brain Recordings,” *Nature Neuroscience*, vol. 26, no. 5, pp. 858–866, 2023.
- [10] Y. Wang, Z. Chen, and H. Li, “Neural Codec Language Models are Zero-Shot Text to Speech Synthesizers,” *IEEE Transactions on Audio, Speech and Language Processing*, 2025.
- [11] A. Wang, P. Kumar, and R. Singh, “Leveraging Machine Learning Algorithms to Advance Low-Cost Air Sensor Calibration,” *Atmospheric Environment*, vol. 301, 2023.
- [12] D. Hafner, J. Pasukonis, T. Ba, and Y. Chen, “DreamerV3: A Multi-Domain World Model,” DeepMind Research, 2023.
- [13] R. Huang, M. Lam, and J. Liu, “AudioGPT: Understanding and Generating Speech, Music, Sound and Talking Head,” 2023.
- [14] N. Liu, T. Zhang, and P. Liang, “Evaluating Verifiability in Generative Search Engines,” 2023.
- [15] Y. Jiménez-Gaona, P. Castillo, and M. Ortega, “BraNet: A Mobile Application for Breast Image Classification Using Deep Learning,” *MDPI Computers*, vol. 13, no. 8, 2024.
- [16] R. Abdullah Alwadai, “Integrating Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education for Personalized Learning,” *IJARCCCE*, vol. 14, no. 12, 2025.



- [17] IIIT Nagpur, “Foundations of Cognitive Computing – Course Syllabus,” 2025.
- [18] IIIT Nagpur, “Foundations of Generative AI – Course Syllabus,” 2025.
- [19] G. Marcus, “The Next Decade in AI: Four Steps Towards Robust Artificial Intelligence,” 2023.
- [20] A. Dalli, “Why Neurosymbolic AI is the Future of Trustworthy AI,” WAICF Keynote, 2025.
- [21] Z. Li, J. Huang, and M. Naik, “Scallop: A Language for Neurosymbolic Programming,” 2023.
- [22] J. Harper, “AllegroGraph 8.0 Incorporates Neuro- Symbolic AI,” 2023.
- [23] A. Paleja, “Microsoft Unveils VALL-E, a Text- to-Speech AI,” Interesting Engineering, 2023.
- [24] E. Roth, “Stability AI Announces New Open- Source Large Language Model,” The Verge, 2023.
- [25] A. Spirling, “Why Open-Source Generative AI Models are an Ethical Way Forward for Science,” Nature, 2023.