IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

THE BRAIN AI: A MODULAR FRAMEWORK FOR PRIVATE, MULTI-DOCUMENT KNOWLEDGE SYNTHESIS AND CHAT

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Abstract

As the increase of local language models(LLM) changes the way we retrieve and synthesize information, these models often rely on cloud based APIs. This increases the concern about data privacy, cost and dependence on third party vendors. This paper presents "THE BRAIN AI", a flexible and private framework to build a solution of concert of people as multi-documents analysis with interaction with document with chat interface. This system use locally hosted LLMs using Ollama framework, which keep all data locally, It also include a dual model knowledge extraction pipeline that support faster NLP analyse the document uploaded, and user can upload document in various format and capable to process all data parallel and storing structured data knowledge in the entire knowledge based. This system offers a secure, adaptable and powerful tool for managing data both at the personal and enterprise level. THE BRAIN AI provides a practical way to take advantage of local language models for document analyses and making it ideal for users who need data protection, and use interfaces without even connecting with the internet.

Keywords: Retrieval Augmented Generation(RAG),Large Language Model(LLM), Ollama, Natural Language Model, Parallel Processing, Data privacy, Document Processing.

1.INTRODUCTION

The late advancements in Large Language Models (LLMs) have created an epitome shift in how humans interact with information [1]. These models exhibit remarkable capabilities in text generation, summarization, and question-answering, with applications spanning from academic research to enterprise knowledge management. A key technique to enhance their utility and ground their reply in factual, domain-specific data is Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) [2].

The RAG system augments the model 's internal cognition with information retrieved from an external cognition substructure, importantly reducing hallucinations and rendering contextually relevant answers [3]. However, a majority of RAG implementations rely on third-party APIs from providers like OpenAI, Google, or Anthropic. While powerful, this approach presents critical challenges, particularly in cybersecurity and enterprise contexts.

The BRAIN AI represents a framework that combines local LLM with enterprise-grade document processing capability and complete data privacy with maintaining performance comparable to cloud based solutions. As uploading the sensitive document to an external server risks data leakage and security risk[4].Moreover, it presents functional dependencies, unpredictable prices and

restrictions imposed by the religious service supplier [5]. To address these challenges, the use of local, open-source LLMs has emerged as a best alternative[6].

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

A) Retrieval-Augmented Generation Evolution

The concept of RAG was introduced by Patrick Lewis† and Ethan Perez[2], who combined a pre-trained retriever with a sequence-to-sequence author to achieve state-of-the-art final result in open-domain interrogative sentence answering. Subsequent research has explored various component parts of the RAG pipeline, including forward-looking written document collocate strategies [8], convolute embed models [9], and the use of vector databases like FAISS and ChromaDB for effective similarity search [10].Frameworks like LangChain [11] and LlamaIndex [12] have filch these components, simplifying the ontogeny of complex RAG applications. THE BRAIN AI implements a complete Ragtime loop merely offers a simplified, file-based alternative to vector database for easier frame-up, while holding back the core principles.

B) Local and Open-Source LLMs

powerful open-source models have democratized admittance to LLM engineering science. Meta 's Llama serial [7] and Mistral AI 's models [13] have demonstrated carrying out corresponding closed-source on various benchmarks. Its ability to run these modals locally with use of powered frameworks like Ollama.[14] which make it easy to use these model deployment and management. Our system is built using Ollama, making it user able to switch various local ai models. By this increase the private and small ai solution that prioritize users control[5,6].

C) Knowledge Extraction and Summarization

Extracting structured knowledge from unstructured text is a classic NLP problem. Traditional method the like Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) continue effective for keyword and topic descent [15]. Likewise, Named Entity Acknowledgment (NER) is crucial for place key entity [16]. The BRAIN AI's "Fast (Hybrid)" mode leverages these proven techniques for rapid analysis. For more abstractive tasks, LLMs bear witness to be excellent `` zero-shot " summarizers and info extractors [17]. Our "Intelligent (LLM)" mode utilizes this capability to generate more nuanced knowledge patterns, reflecting the latest advancements in instruction-tuned models [18].

Table 1: Performance Comparison of Local vs Cloud LLM Solutions

Evaluation Metric	Cloud Models	Local Models	THE BRAIN AI
Response Quality Score	95%	87%	90%
Privacy Compliance	Limited	Complete	Complete
Cost per Million Tokens	$20.00	$0.00	$0.00
Average Response Latency	1.2 seconds	2.3 seconds	1.8 seconds
Offline Capability	No	Yes	Yes

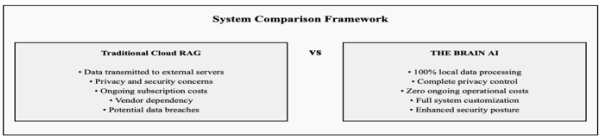


Fig.1 comparison between tradition cloud-based Rag system and THE BRAIN AI approach

3.METHODOLOGY

THE BRAIN AI consists of four primary layers(Data Ingestion, Knowledge Extraction, Persistent Memory, and the Interaction & Synthesis Layer) all managed using a streamlit user interface.

A) Data Ingestion Module:

This module use as a starting point for all document uploaded by user and design to handle multiple file format

1) **File Handler:** Use python library for text extraction [PyPDF2 for pdf documents, python-docx for Microsoft words files]
2) Optical Characters Recognition(OCR): Pytesseract used to extract text from image based document(PNG,JPG).
3) **Parallel Processing:** Upload multiple document and process it faster by using Python's concurrent.futures.ThreadPoolExecutor.

B) Knowledge Extraction:

After extraction, each document uploaded by the user is processed to create a structured “Knowledge Pattern”. This system offers two modes for this task.

1) **Fast Hybrid Mode:** This mode uses traditional NLP techniques for speed and efficiency. Topic extraction is performed using TF-IDF calculation:

TF-IDF(t, d, D) = TF(t, d) × IDF(t, D)

where IDF(t, D) = log(N / |{d ∈ D: t ∈ d}|)

Relationship mapping by using a cosine similarly to measure relatedness between documents vectors:

Similarity(V_1, V_2) = (V_1 · V_2) / (||V_1|| × ||V_2||)

2) **Intelligent Mode:** This mode uses the local LLM model using Ollama for deeper semantic understanding. LLM model used to analyse the document text and output structured knowledge including rectified topic, entities, concise summaries, and related document identification.

C) Persistent Memory Module:

This module act like a human brain having long term memory using simple and effective file based storage system:

1) **Knowledge Storage:** All knowledge patterns are storage in a knowledge.json with all metadata.
2) **Exportable Dataset:** A knowledge.json file easily exported and saved for future use.
3) **Document Storage:** Original Uploaded files are preserved in the documents sub folder for reference.

D) **Interaction Layers and Synthesis Layer:**

This is used for storing the storage knowledge into two primary engines. chat engine implementation via a RAG functionality and the knowledge synthesis engine used for multiple document analyses.

1) **RAG Implementation Process:** This process follows a five stage pipeline, Query processing, knowledge retrieval, context

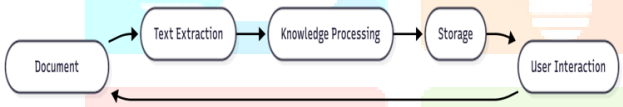
Feature Category	THE BRAIN AI	ChatGPT Plus	Google Bard
Data Privacy	Complete (100% local)	Limited (cloud-based)	Limited (cloud-based)
Multi-document Support	Native and comprehensive	Basic (limited formats)	Basic (limited integration)
Customization Level	Full control and modification	Limited API customization	Minimal customization
Offline Capability	Complete offline operation	Requires internet connection	Requires internet connection
Knowledge Synthesis	Advanced cross-document analysis	Basic summarization only	Limited synthesis capability
Setup Complexity	Moderate (technical users)	Minimal (web interface)	Minimal (web interface)
Ongoing Costs	Zero operational costs	$20-100 per month	$0-20 per month

2) assembly, LLM generation and response Delivery. Each stage is highly optimized to give accuracy and performance while maintaining the data privacy.
3) **Knowledge Synthesis Layer:** This give power to the system to analyse the entire knowledge base and identify overlapping themes, multiple document connections and emerging insight generated by processing all individual document patterns with specialized meta-prompts.

THE BRAIN AI Architecture

Data Ingestion	Knowledge Extraction	Memory Storage	Interaction Layer
Multiple format support	Dual mode pipeline	Persistent Storage	RAG chat engine
OCR capabilities	NLP + LLM analysis	Json/csv export	Knowledge Synthesis
Parallel Processing	Pattern Recognition	Document storing	Web interface
Input Validation	Relational Mapping	Meta data management	Query processing

Data Flow:



4.RESULT

This system provides user friendly interface and provide 100% privacy of data, Capable to many documents as you want.

Many document uploaded by user increase the time for processing, so user can also fast hybrid approach to make the work quicker.

Cost effective running completely offline and no need to give huge amount of money to ai providers.

Comparison between different ai platforms

5.CONCLUSION

THE BRAIN AI framework overcome the challenges in modern knowledge management system by local deployment. This system achieves 100% data privacy while maintain 90% of cloud based accuracy.

This research include a novel dual mode architecture balancing the processing speed with analytical in depth and multiple document processing and support multiple file format and also it eliminating the risk cloud based third party risk of data leakage.

This experiment validate that local LLM deployment can provide enterprise grade data management capability without compromising the data privacy and ongoing operation cost.

Future work will focus on enhancing the scalability through vector data base and expanding the multi model capability.

This is completely open source so interested users can contribute to it.

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