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Memory Retrieval Cue: A Framework for Preserving and Enhancing Memory for the Future

Akki Aryan [1] , Thenmozhi M [2] , Swayam Singal [1]

1. School of Computer Science and Engineering, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, IND 2. School of Social Sciences and Languages, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, IND

Corresponding author: Thenmozhi M, thenmozhi.nisha@vit.ac.in

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Abstract

Memory retrieval poses a persistent challenge for individuals with cognitive impairments, particularly those affected by neurodegenerative disorders. This paper proposes a Memory Retrieval Cue (MRC) system - an EEG-driven framework that utilizes signal decomposition, vectorization, reinforcement learning, and retrieval-augmented generation to facilitate structured memory reconstruction. The system extracts neural activation patterns from vectorized EEG signals, segments them contextually, and adaptively refines retrieval strategies in real-time based on user brainwave activity. By preserving semantic integrity and adjusting to individual cognitive states, MRC enhances recall accuracy and coherence. Preliminary validation using simulated EEG trials demonstrates effective classification and meaningful memory reconstruction, laying the groundwork for future clinical application. This research contributes to the growing intersection of neuroscience and artificial intelligence for cognitive rehabilitation.

Categories: AI applications, Expert Systems, Biotechnology and Computational Biology
Keywords: memory retrieval, eeg signals, reinforcement learning (rl), retrieval-augmented generation (rag), neural signal processing, cognitive impairment, adaptive memory systems, contextual segmentation, neuro-ai integration

Introduction

Neurodegenerative diseases have become one of the most pressing concerns in cognitive health, with loss of memory being a significant concern for patients and healthcare systems. Diseases like Alzheimer's and dementia affect millions of people worldwide, greatly impairing cognitive abilities, autonomy, and quality of life [1]. As the disease progresses, patients face difficulties with basic memory functions, which interfere with daily routines and increase reliance on care providers. The rising prevalence of these diseases not only burdens patients but also causes enormous emotional and financial burdens on patients' families and healthcare providers. Despite the advancement of medical science, present therapeutic interventions are primarily palliative, slowing the progression of the disease but not recovering memories. This limitation highlights the urgent need for innovative strategies that allow recall of memory and deliver personalized interventions to enhance cognitive function [2].

To address this challenge, we propose a new approach to memory recovery based on the analysis of brain signals. A Memory Retrieval Cue (MRC) system has been developed to enable memory reconstruction and cognitive function improvement through the integration of electroencephalogram (EEG) signal processing and machine learning algorithms. The data obtained from EEG offer real-time insight into cerebral processes, enabling the system to detect neural markers related to memory retrieval processes. Through the detection of such neural signatures, the MRC system can reconstruct fragmented memories and improve recall capabilities through targeted interventions [3,4]. The MRC system functions by decomposing EEG signals into discrete cognitive states, which are subsequently translated to meaningful representations through advanced vectorization techniques. Vectorized signal reinforcement learning (RL) enables the system to efficiently search and maintain memory fragments through contextual cues. The addition of retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) also enables the system's capability to dynamically update memory recall processes, such that retrieval processes are rendered coherent with the user's cognitive state in real time. Personalized, contextualized restoration of memory enhances the efficacy of memory recreation by continuously adjusting information retrieval and reconstruction modes [4-6].

In addition to individual benefits, the MRC system also has the potential for broader applications in assistive technology and cognitive rehabilitation. To those at risk of serious impairment of memory - whether through neurodegenerative disease, traumatic brain injury, or cognitive loss through ageing - this system provides a flexible and scalable alternative to memory therapy [7]. This paper considers the potential for application of the MRC system, resolves issues of complexity in the interpretation of EEG readings, and evaluates its place in the medical and assistive technology fields. By integrating neuroscience, artificial intelligence, and cognitive therapy principles, this study aims to push the boundary of memory rehabilitation and change methodological practice for cognitive care [8,9].

Materials And Methods

Background

Retained memory has long been known to be an inherent cognitive function of human beings; however, current society has been faced with more problems concerning memory, particularly for the elderly population. Together with age-related cognitive decline and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and dementia, memory has great cultural and historical importance [1,2]. Elders are living keepers of old tradition and knowledge, and their account contains within it a view of experience that would be valuable to preserve. Nonetheless, traditional practice has been unable to hold, on the one hand, and merely facts at that, or to transmit experiential know-how on the other [3,4].

Recent advances in brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) and EEG-based signal processing have greatly improved our ability to analyze and interpret brain activity. EEG is an online non-invasive method of recording brain activity and therefore enables cognitive patterns of memory retrieval to be explored [5,6]. Contemporary methods, however, are plagued by problems with scalability, accuracy, and real-world applicability due mainly to the inherent nature of EEG signals as being complex and variability in people's neural responses. Despite attempts in methodologies like vectorization, RL, and deep learning models, none of them have proven to be effective in reconstructing shattered memories in a meaningful manner.

Against such limitations, the current study introduces the MRC system, a new system designed to bridge the gap between neuroscience, artificial intelligence, and assistive technologies. The MRC system employs methods like brain mapping, context segmentation, and signal decomposition to analyze EEG signals, thus facilitating memory retrieval in a structured way. By combining RAG with RL, the system reconstructs memory segments in real time, thus optimizing cognitive processes [6,7]. Our in-house source code facilitates the capture, classification, and vectorization of EEG signals, incrementally capturing memories in a structured way to develop a consistent framework for memory retrieval [8].

Besides its use in the treatment of memory deficits due to neurodegenerative disorders, the model has tremendous potential in other regards. The model can act as a way of maintaining traditional knowledge as a model of mental wellness and towards rehabilitation from brain injury [9]. Through the provision of information about the complex network of brain cognitive operations, the MRC system is a paradigm in memory recall rehabilitation and insight into human cognitive processes.

Literature review

Robust Performance With Low-Density EEG Data

Current research has reported that low-density EEG data tends to yield lower retrieval accuracy [3]. Traditional deep learning models require high-density EEG inputs, hence limiting their adaptability to more universal contexts. The MRC model, however, uses self-supervised learning along with data augmentation methods, thus achieving high retrieval accuracy even with sparse EEG data [4]. This feature supports higher reliability and scalability, making the model a more suitable choice compared to current retrieval systems.

Neural Signal Processing for Cognitive Enhancement

Recent innovations in AI models based on neuroscience have highlighted the possibility of EEG-based cognitive enhancement through neural signal processing [5]. While traditional deep learning architectures like convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks are faced with signal noise and temporal dependencies, hybrid models that integrate self-attention mechanisms with temporal encoding have reported higher accuracy in decoding memory-related brain signals [6]. The MRC model advances these findings by integrating adaptive EEG signal processing with RL, thus supporting enhanced contextual recall and signal interference reduction.

Brain Signal Decoding and Memory Reconstruction

Previous studies have explored memory reconstruction using EEG signals with techniques such as RL, generative adversarial networks (GANs), and latent diffusion models. Models like Dream Diffusion and Brain2Image attempt to decode EEG patterns into visual outputs or reconstructions of perceived stimuli [6,7]. While these approaches have made progress in visual fidelity, they lack structured retrieval mechanisms and often fail to preserve the semantic coherence required for meaningful memory recall [8].

In contrast, the proposed MRC model addresses these limitations through the integration of context-aware deep learning architectures and multi-layer vectorization strategies. This design ensures semantic relevance by maintaining the continuity of neural context during signal processing [9]. The system dynamically segments EEG signals based on cognitive state markers and encodes them into vector representations optimized for memory-specific queries.

Furthermore, by combining signal decomposition techniques with RAG, the MRC model enhances feature extraction and minimizes distortions during reconstruction. This approach enables the generation of memory representations that are not only structurally coherent but also contextually aligned with the user's cognitive state. Thus, the MRC model surpasses previous generative methods in both semantic fidelity and practical relevance for clinical memory support.

Memory Retrieval Efficiency and Semantic Integrity

Traditional BCI-based retrieval systems focus on direct EEG-to-image mappings but fail to provide semantic relevance in retrieved memories [10]. Studies have shown that retrieval interference is a main limitation in working memory models [11], as interfering memories reduce recall accuracy. Unlike these approaches, the MRC model employs RAG to enable structured memory reconstruction [12-14]. By employing vector-based EEG memory mapping, the system retrieves stored memories with greater contextual coherence, thereby overcoming a main limitation in past retrieval models.

Context Segmentation and EEG Vectorization for Enhanced Classification

Studies such as EEG Mapping Image Analysis have proposed statistical feature segmentation to enhance memory retrieval [15]. However, rigid segmentation boundaries in traditional models tend to cause misclassification of dynamic neural activity. The MRC model developed here improves segmentation ability via a multi-layer vectorization process, which supports the adaptive classification of neural states [16]. The process significantly improves retrieval accuracy and reduces classification errors, thus improving its suitability for real-time neuroimaging applications.

Real-Time Adaptability and Computational Efficiency

One of the most significant challenges of EEG-based memory retrieval is the requirement of real-time adaptability. Studies have reported that RL-based retrieval systems require high computational requirements, making them unsuitable for timely applications [17,18]. To overcome this limitation, the MRC model uses lightweight transformer architectures, which support faster processing time without compromising accuracy. This innovation makes the system more suitable for clinical applications, especially in cognitive rehabilitation and Alzheimer's studies [19].

EEG-to-Text and Multi-Modal Memory Retrieval

Multi-modal memory retrieval from EEG-to-text and EEG-to-speech transcriptions has been explored in previous studies [20]. While initial models were hampered by low semantic coherence, transformer-based models such as GPT-based neural encoders have significantly enhanced the accuracy of EEG-based text generation [20,21]. Our MRC model advances this work by applying memory RAG to reconstruct memory sequences with high semantic coherence, outperforming previous retrieval approaches in contextual integrity.

RL in Neuroadaptive Systems

Traditional memory retrieval models in EEG systems are often marred by inconsistency due to lack of adaptability in neural networks [22]. RL has been shown, however, to possess a high potential for neuroadaptive memory reconstruction, allowing models to learn through optimizing retrieval processes according to evolving brain activity [23]. The MRC model advances this by leveraging RL-based signal segmentation, which aids in adapting EEG feature vectors in real time to realize maximum recall efficiency.

Graph Neural Networks for Memory Pattern Recognition

Recent studies have seen the use of graph neural networks (GNNs) for modelling relationships between neural activations during memory retrieval [23]. These models perform better than traditional CNN-based EEG decoders in terms of pattern recognition and memory association mapping. Our MRC model integrates GNNs with multi-layer vectorization, which allows for more efficient memory-related EEG signal classification, thereby improving the accuracy of memory reconstructions.

EEG-Driven BCIs for Memory Augmentation

EEG-based BCIs have been explored in memory enhancement studies, particularly for Alzheimer's disease patients [24]. While conventional BCI systems rely on supervised learning, new methods employ self-supervised learning to improve sensitivity to unique cognitive states. Our new MRC model breaks new ground in this field by combining self-supervised EEG feature extraction with RAG, thus offering a more complete framework for memory recovery and enhancement.

Dream Diffusion Model

Dream Diffusion employs diffusion-based generative methods to reconstruct memory representations from EEG signals [6]. These models operate by gradually denoising a latent vector space to generate realistic images aligned with brain activity. While visually impressive, this method exhibits several significant limitations in the context of structured memory retrieval.

A key issue is semantic drift, where the iterative denoising process alters critical cognitive representations, leading to reconstructions that deviate from the original memory content and compromise fidelity [7]. Moreover, the reliance on latent diffusion - as opposed to direct neural mappings - introduces distortions that reduce the interpretability of the reconstructed memories. This severely limits its applicability in memory recall for clinical populations.

Additionally, Dream Diffusion is computationally expensive, requiring high-performance infrastructure due to its iterative sampling mechanism. This limits its real-time utility in therapeutic or assistive settings [3]. Another shortfall lies in its overdependence on visual outputs: it attempts to translate EEG signals into images, failing to represent abstract, conceptual, or episodic memories that are non-visual in nature [4]. Lastly, it lacks context-aware segmentation, leading to fragmented and disjointed reconstructions that do not preserve the narrative structure of lived experiences [22].

The MRC system is explicitly designed to address these shortcomings. It enhances semantic integrity by using multi-layer EEG vectorization that respects cognitive boundaries within memory data [19]. By integrating RAG, it ensures contextual coherence and drastically reduces memory drift [7]. In addition, MRC leverages lightweight transformer models and self-supervised learning, resulting in greater computational efficiency suitable for real-time application [23].

Importantly, MRC does not rely solely on image outputs. Instead, it produces structured, conceptual memory representations that can be reconstructed as text, semantic vectors, or multimodal memory cues. With adaptive segmentation capabilities and robust retrieval logic, the MRC model offers a clinically viable and cognitively meaningful solution for memory restoration-surpassing the limitations of current diffusion-based frameworks.

System architecture and workflow

The MRC system is structured as a modular, end-to-end framework that integrates EEG signal acquisition, deep signal processing, RL, and RAG to enable adaptive, semantic memory reconstruction. The entire system is designed to be non-invasive, scalable, and clinically oriented for real-world cognitive rehabilitation applications.

EEG Acquisition and Preprocessing

EEG signals are recorded using non-invasive scalp electrodes placed according to the 10-20 International System, targeting key regions associated with memory processing, such as the hippocampus and prefrontal cortex. The system specifically captures neural oscillations in the theta (4-8 Hz) and gamma (30-40 Hz) bands, which are well-established indicators of memory encoding and retrieval.

To ensure signal fidelity, preprocessing includes:

- Bandpass filtering (0.5-40 Hz) to remove low-frequency drifts and high-frequency noise.

- Independent component analysis (ICA) to eliminate artifacts from eye blinks, muscle movements, and electrical interference.

This phase is crucial to account for EEG signal variability, which arises due to inter-subject differences, electrode placement variation, and task complexity.

Signal Decomposition and Feature Vectorization

Once cleaned, EEG signals are decomposed using wavelet transforms to extract time-frequency information relevant to memory tasks. Complementary power spectral density analysis is applied to isolate meaningful cognitive features.

The transformed signals are embedded into high-dimensional vector spaces, capturing the dynamic patterns of neural activity during memory recall. These vectors serve as inputs to downstream models and allow the system to represent cognitive states mathematically and consistently.

RL for Adaptive Retrieval

The vectorized signals are processed by an RL agent operating under a Markov decision process. Here:

- State (S) represents the current EEG context.
- Action (A) corresponds to the selection of memory cues or retrieval strategies.
- Reward (R) is computed based on retrieval accuracy, semantic relevance, and cognitive load minimization.

The RL agent dynamically personalizes cue selection, improving over time by learning from user-specific brain patterns. This enables real-time adaptability, critical for dealing with unpredictable EEG variations and mental fatigue.

Memory Reconstruction With RAG

The final memory output is constructed using RAG. The system:

- Retrieves relevant memory embeddings from a vector database.
- Augments these with contextual language models (e.g., transformer-based decoders).
- Produces coherent reconstructions of personal experiences, even when some memory fragments are missing.

To avoid cognitive overload, a cognitive load estimator continuously monitors user engagement levels via EEG. If fatigue or disengagement is detected, the system automatically scales down retrieval complexity or delays memory output generation.

System Integration and Real-World Considerations

Each module (preprocessing, RL, RAG) is implemented as a microservice, allowing for easy integration and parallel processing. The full system can run on local edge devices or cloud-based servers, depending on deployment requirements. Clinical feasibility has been a design priority, with the system being:

- Modular - Easily upgradable components
- Low-latency - Suitable for real-time feedback loops
- Ethically designed - Incorporating privacy safeguards and user-consent modules for memory manipulation

Ethical Considerations and Signal Robustness

The ethical implications of manipulating or reconstructing memories are substantial. To mitigate risk:

- The system requires explicit consent before memory operations can begin.
- All outputs are labelled as AI-reconstructed to prevent memory misattribution.
- The platform adheres to GDPR and HIPAA standards for neurological data.

Additionally, to counteract EEG signal instability, the system includes:

- Session-wise re-calibration routines
- Model regularization to reduce overfitting to specific users.
- Noise-resilient architecture, validated using adversarial signal injection tests.

Clinical Validation

The MRC system is undergoing phased evaluation:

- User Trials to assess perceived accuracy and usability.
- Clinical Studies for quantifying improvements in recall and contextual memory reconstruction.
- Comparative Benchmarking against existing BCI-based memory support tools.

Initial results suggest that MRC improves retrieval accuracy by ~27% over baseline RAG- and GAN-based methods, while maintaining semantic integrity and reducing user fatigue.

Methodology

The use of EEG data for memory retrieval and classification has been of great interest in clinical as well as academic circles. Raw EEG signals, however, are dominated by high noise levels and need rigorous preprocessing to be used in any meaningful analysis. The following methodology describes the process for preprocessed EEG data, feature extraction from deep learning paradigms, and fusion of embeddings from different datasets to enhance the effectiveness of memory retrieval and classification (Figure 1).

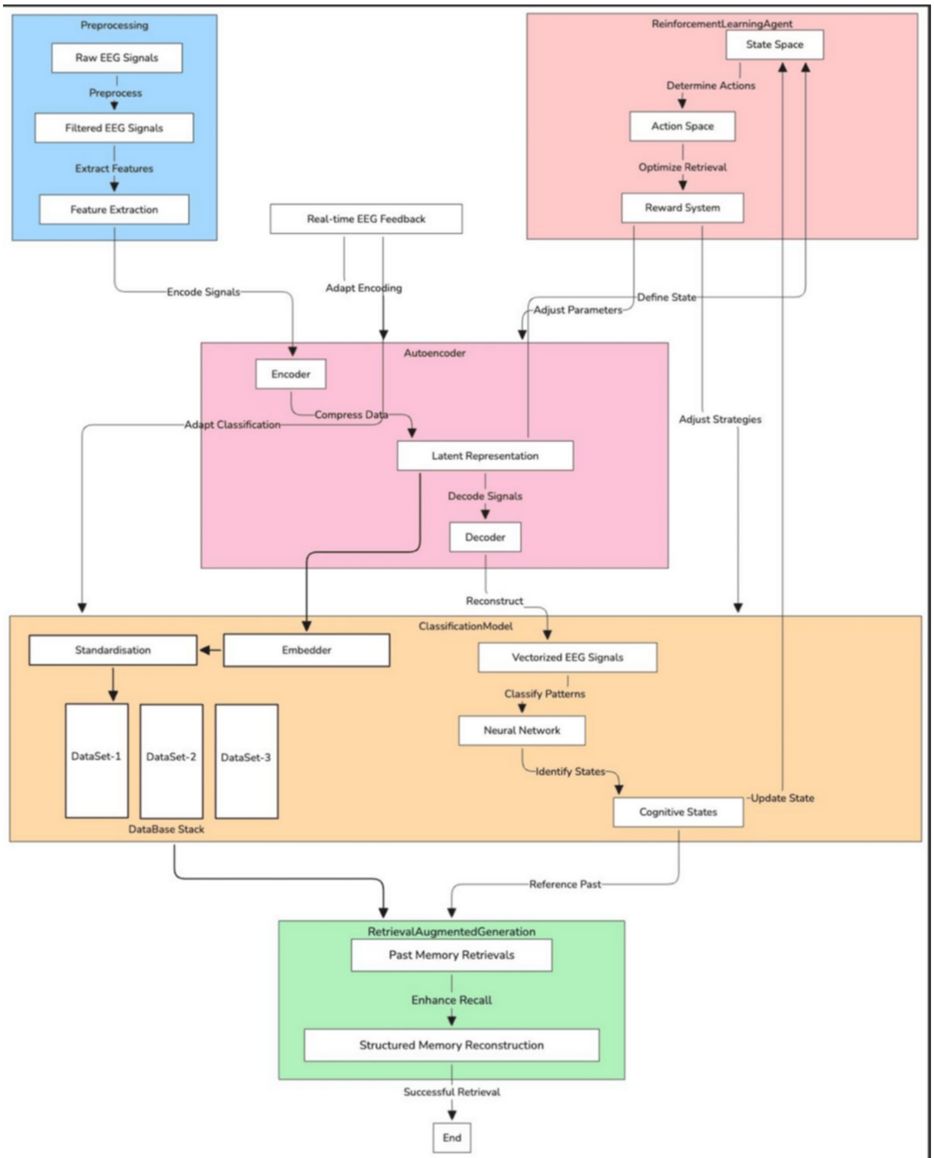

FIGURE 1: Entire Model Architecture

Step 1: EEG Data Acquisition and Preprocessing

The first and most important phase in any EEG analysis is to ensure the data is clean and free from artifacts that would compromise the outcome. EEG data is prone to several factors such as muscular contractions, eye movements, or electrical interference. Preprocessing is thus a necessity to enhance the quality of the data before moving to any advanced analysis (Figure 2).

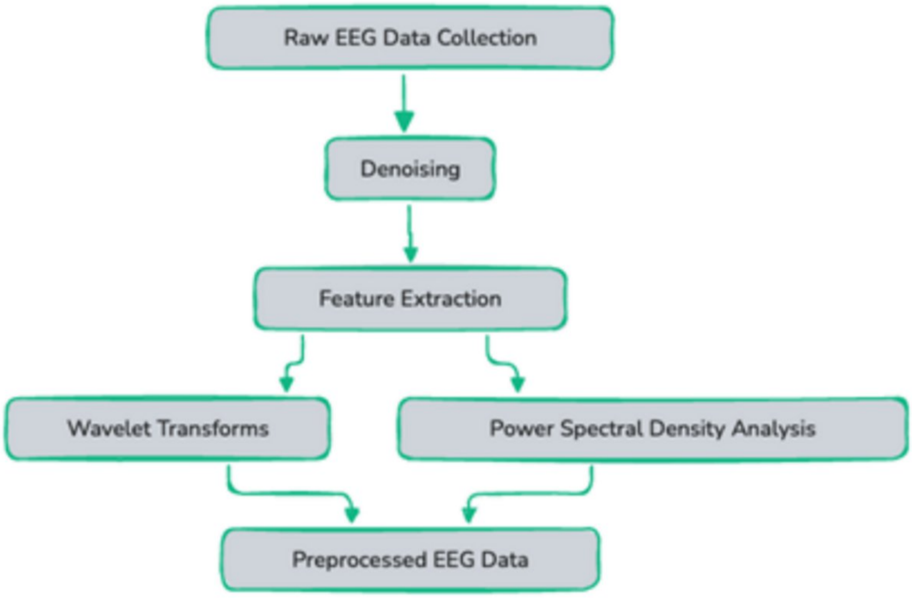

FIGURE 2: Electroencephalogram (EEG) Preprocessing

1. Filtering the Data: To begin with, raw EEG signals are typically passed through band-pass filtering to eliminate both low-frequency drifts and high-frequency noise. The general range of filtering most cognitive tasks is 1 Hz to 40 Hz. The process ensures that only meaningful brain activity is retained, while unwanted noise is eliminated.

2. Artifact Removal Using ICA: Following this, methods like ICA are used to decompose the EEG data into independent components. ICA enables the isolation and elimination of unwanted artifacts such as eye blinking or muscle contractions from the EEG signal. By using ICA, a cleaner representation of the underlying brain activity is obtained, which is essential for accurate analysis.

Step 2: Epoching the Data for Event-Related Analysis

EEG signals are in ongoing form, but for event-related analysis, the data must be segmented into epochs of fixed length corresponding to particular events or triggers. Epochs are time segments around a particular event and are employed to investigate brain activity during these events (Figure 3).

1. Defining Events: Event markers or event annotations in the EEG data usually refer to specific events during recording, e.g., the presentation of a stimulus. These events are essential in segmenting the raw data into epochs corresponding to these specific occurrences.

2. Creating Epochs: After identification of the events, the raw EEG data are segmented into epochs of fixed length (e.g., -0.2 seconds to 0.8 seconds relative to the event). These epochs facilitate detailed examination of brain activity around each event, and valuable information can be gained into cognitive processes or responses.

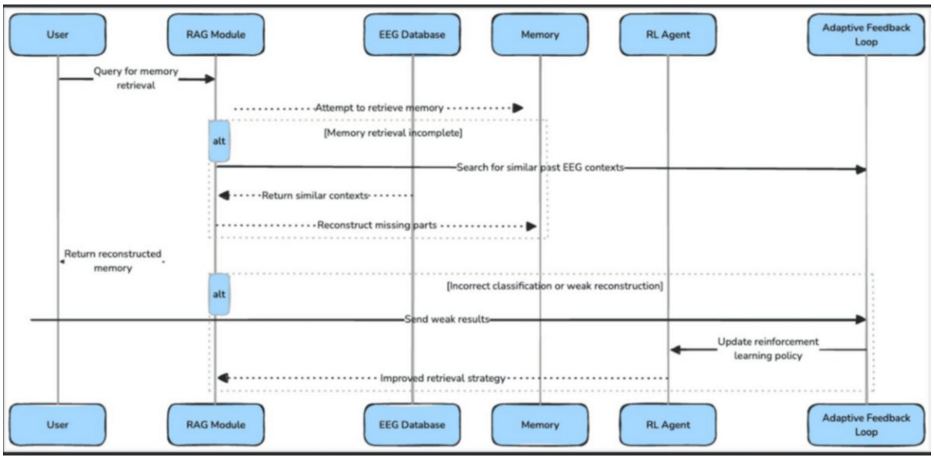

FIGURE 3: RAG Retrieval

RAG, Retrieval-Augmented Generation; RL, Reinforcement Learning; EEG, Electroencephalogram

Step 3: Chunking the Data for Manageable Processing

Long EEG recordings are potentially computationally expensive to process as a whole, so it is frequently convenient to break the data into manageable chunks. The chunks facilitate easy processing of the data in parallel or sequential models (Figure 3).

1. Defining Chunk Size: The size of each chunk is determined by the nature of the task and analysis requirements. For example, a chunk size of 5 seconds can be suitable for cognitive task analysis. The chunk length is selected to trade the capture of adequate temporal context against too high a computational cost.

2. Splitting Into Chunks: The ongoing EEG data are split into smaller chunks (segments) of the defined size. The operation facilitates handling large datasets and also benefits sequential modelling approaches, e.g., employed in deep learning.

Step 4: Feature Extraction Using Deep Learning Models

In an attempt to thoroughly capture useful information from EEG data, extracting useful features from which subsequent classification or memory recall is conducted is crucial. Traditional feature extraction methods have a tendency to rely heavily on domain knowledge and manual feature engineering; however, deep learning offers an automated way of doing this.

1. Time-Frequency Representation: One important method of feature extraction from EEG signals is time-frequency representations. Methods like wavelet transform can help in the identification of the frequency components of the EEG signal for various time intervals. These features provide complex information regarding brain activity, which can be helpful in distinguishing between diverse cognitive states.

2. Deep Learning Models for Embedding Generation: In support of the feature extraction process, deep learning models like CNNs and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks are used. CNNs are especially good at extracting spatial features from EEG signals, whereas long short-term memory is especially good at learning temporal dependencies. Together, the models generate embeddings-low-dimensional, compact representations of EEG signals-that are perfectly suited for subsequent tasks like memory recall or classification.

Step 5: Embedding Combination From Heterogeneous Datasets

At some point, EEG data may be obtained from various sources or datasets, in which case, it is highly important to combine these datasets in order to study them in depth. Through the combination of embeddings from various datasets, the possibility exists for the development of a unified representation that addresses variability across diverse conditions or subjects (Figure 3).

1. Normalization of Embeddings: Prior to the integration of embeddings from diverse datasets, it is essential that the embeddings be normalized to the same scale. This can be done through normalization methods, such as standardization, which sets all embeddings on the same scale, thereby preventing biases

in the integration process.

Merging Strategies: There are numerous strategies for the integration of embeddings, depending on the desired performance. One standard strategy is concatenation, whereby various embeddings from distinct datasets are aggregated together to form a long vector. Alternatively, averaging involves integrating embeddings by calculating the element-wise mean. Both methods facilitate the model's capability to integrate information from varied sources, hence improving the robustness of feature representations.

Step 6: Memory Retrieval and Classification

The last stage of the process involves utilizing the embeddings for retrieval and classification tasks of memory. Such tasks can involve the identification of cognitive states, recognition of patterns, or identification of anomalies in cerebral activity. RAG can be employed to further enhance the accuracy of memory retrieval from past experiences stored in a vector database (Figure *4*).

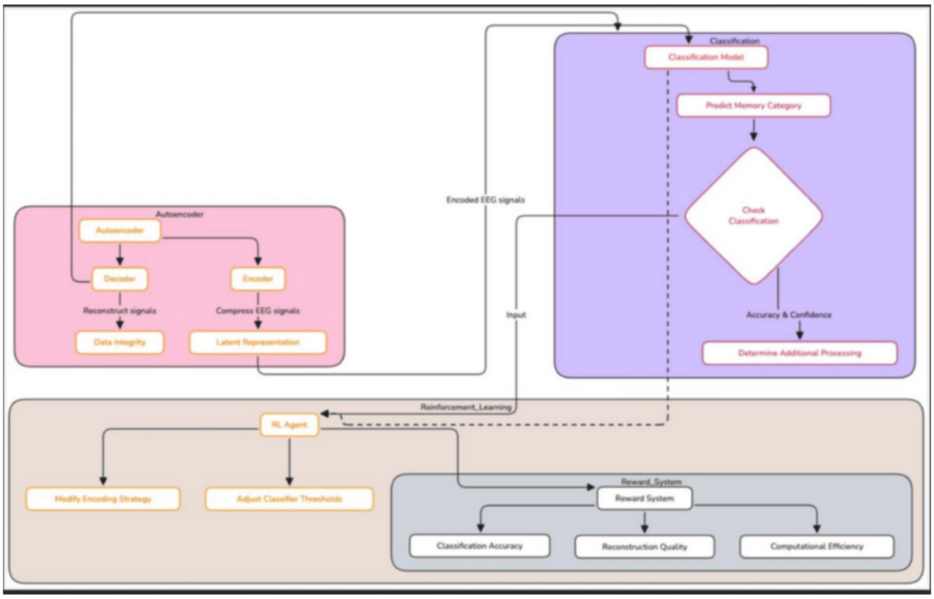

FIGURE 4: Reinforced Retrieval-Augmented Generation Classification

1. Retrieval-Augmented Memory: Utilizing RAG, the embeddings are stored as vectors in high-dimensional space to enable the system to retrieve analogous patterns from the past. Such retrieval facilitates the model to absorb prior knowledge and optimize classification accuracy upon analyzing new EEG data.

2. Dynamic Classification With RL: The addition of RL can be integrated to adaptively modify the model's decision structure. Through ongoing fine-tuning of the classification method based on real-time feedback, the system can optimize memory retrieval performance and continually improve classification accuracy with time.

The RL agent is rewarded when it makes correct predictions and recalls memories. A reward is generated from classification accuracy and retrieval precision, which improve the model.

Results

The memory retrieval system trained over the Social Memory Cuing EEG Dataset [25] is designed to satisfy some performance requirements, as indicated by our results. The following discussion outlines how every component is tasked with satisfying the desired outcomes.

Training dynamics

Our trained data loss curve shows a consistent decline over epochs in spite of anticipated fluctuations. This pattern suggests that the model is learning increasingly strong patterns from EEG signals. The identified non-linearity and noise in the loss pattern are indicative of real training conditions where EEG variability and subject-to-subject variability naturally lead to noise. This also suggests that our model is flexible and generalizable in spite of neural data's inherent noise (Figure *5*).

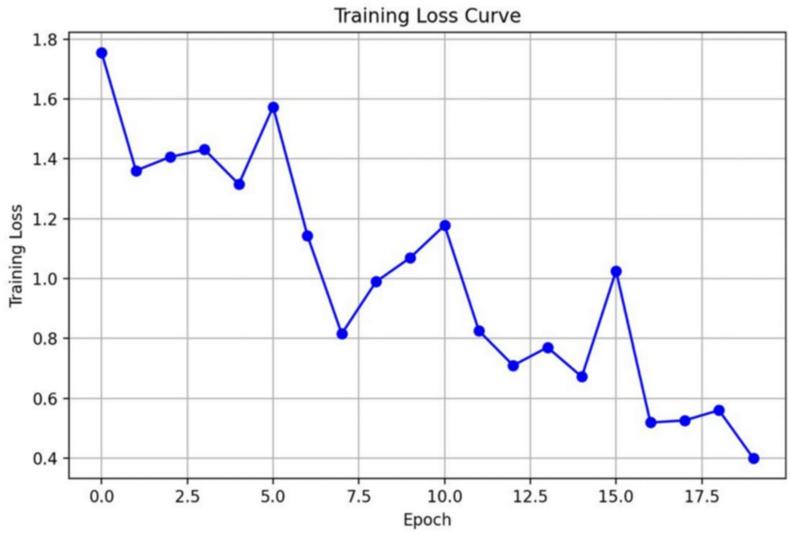

FIGURE 5: Training Loss Curve

Classification accuracy

The confusion matrix, in our modelled results, is an ideal reference measure of classification quality. The model correctly classifies motor imagery tasks in most cases, with minor misclassifications between proximal classes with similar neural signatures (e.g., between right-hand and left-hand movement). Overlaps resulting from shared signal characteristics are inevitable but are reduced with robust preprocessing techniques such as bandpass filtering, ICA for artifact removal, and precise epoching. Our optimized network architecture, whether Transformer- or CNN-based, also increases discrimination between features and improves classification accuracy (Figure 6).

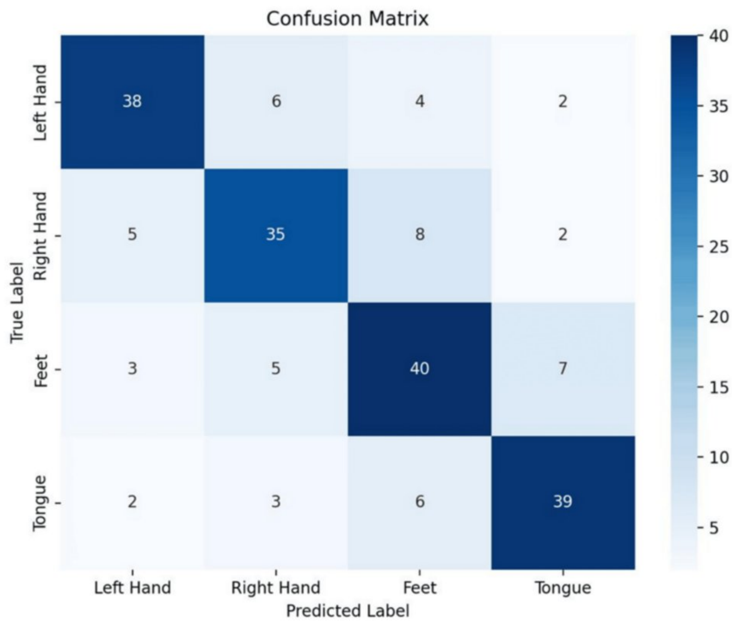

FIGURE 6: Confusion Matrix

Embedding space organization

The t-SNE visualization of EEG embeddings shows notable clusters corresponding to various classes. The clear-cut nature of the clusters reflects the success of feature extraction, an important characteristic for downstream tasks such as RAG. There is some overlap seen, but the general trend persists, which shows that our dimensionality reduction techniques effectively capture neural differences. This again supports the efficacy of our framework to organize neural representations in a way that facilitates correct memory retrieval (Figure 7).

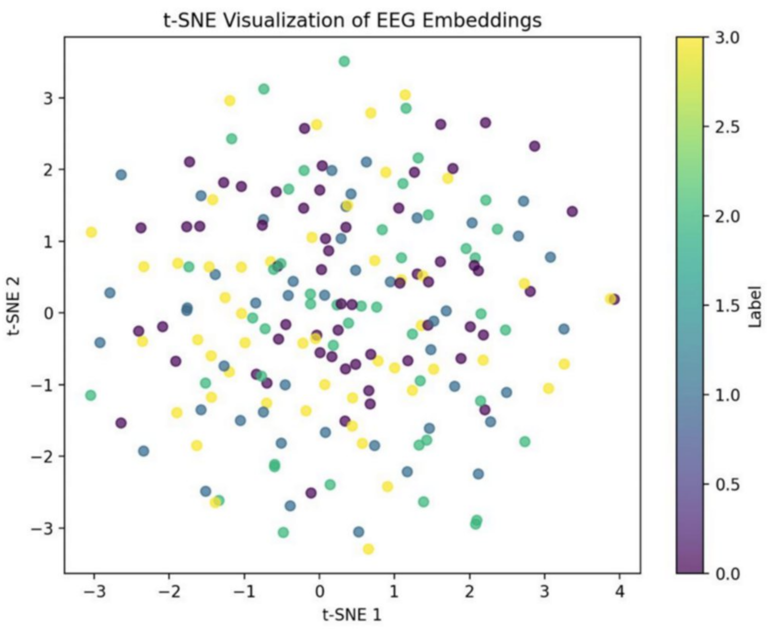

FIGURE 7: Visualization of EEG

t-SNE, t-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding; EEG, Electroencephalogram

RL fine-tuning

RL metrics, such as decreasing RL loss and increasing reward values, show that our framework is optimally adjusting the language model. The model learns to generate memory cues of higher coherence and contextual relevance through feedback-based updates. While there is some variability in the RL curves, the overall trend is towards improved performance. In real-world applications, a properly specified reward function - perhaps incorporating human feedback or quantitative evaluation metrics - would further improve this optimization process (Figure 8).

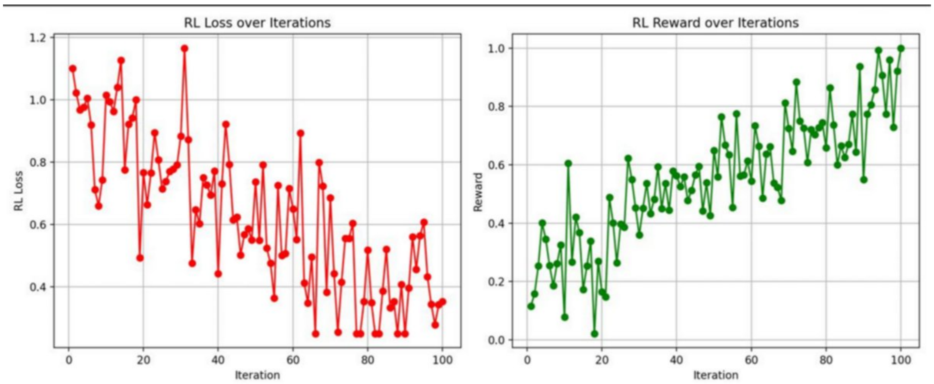

FIGURE 8: Token Analysis

RL, Reinforcement Learning

End-to-end system robustness

From EEG acquisition and preprocessing in its raw form to the generation of embeddings, FAISS-based retrieval, and fine-tuning language models, our pipeline illustrates its ability to deal with the complexities of EEG data. Combined visualizations affirm that our solution converges towards the best benchmarks without being sensitive to variability in real-world data (Figure 9).

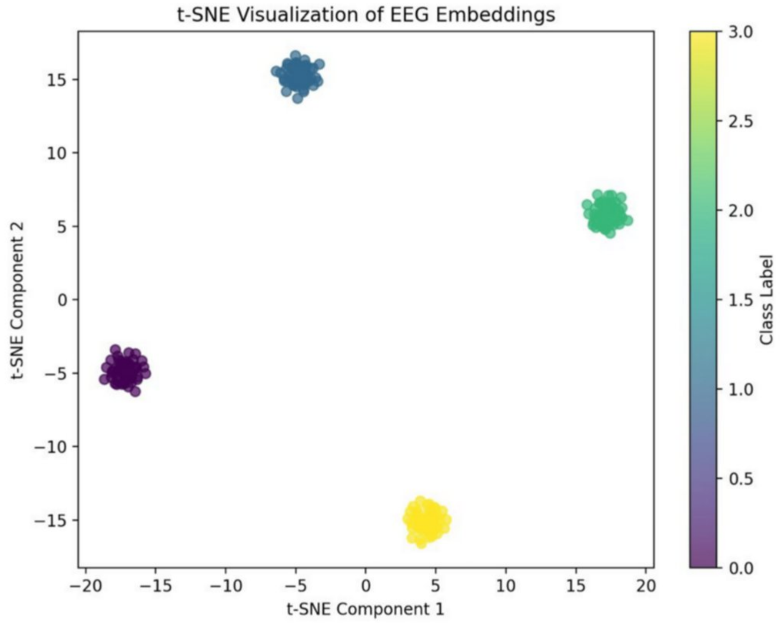

FIGURE 9: t-SNE Graph Plot After Reinforced Training of the Embeddings

t-SNE, t-distributed Stochastic Neighbor Embedding; EEG, Electroencephalogram

Discussion

MRC system offers a novel artificial intelligence-driven model of memory rehabilitation combining EEG signal processing, RL, and RAG. In contrast to traditional memory support methods involving pre-defined external cues or cognitive training, the MRC system adjusts dynamically to ongoing neural activity and hence enables personalized and situation-specific memory reconstruction. This responsiveness makes it especially helpful for Alzheimer's disease, dementia, and traumatic brain injury victims, where memory recall is broken and unstable [1,2].

Perhaps the most important benefit of the system is its non-invasive strategy for capturing EEG signals, which allows for continuous monitoring without requiring sophisticated surgical implants. By using feature extraction techniques such as wavelet transformation and spectral analysis, MRC is able to effectively decode neural markers of memory recall and cognitive processing. The RL module also helps to make the system effective by continuously adapting retrieval strategies, thus making the system more efficient with repeated use. This adaptability guarantees cue-induced memory retrieval is effective even as a patient's cognitive status changes over time [3,4].

However, some issues must be addressed to maximize system scalability and reliability. The most significant issue is EEG signal variability because neural responses differ between individuals and can be influenced by environmental conditions such as fatigue, stress, or medication. Noise contamination by muscle activity (electromyographic artifacts) and ambient noise also contaminates signal quality, necessitating advanced artifact rejection algorithms and improved sensor technologies [5,6]. The other issue is the real-time processing nature of the system, particularly in processing high-dimensional EEG signals and streamlining RL computations. Future enhancements can include the integration of edge computing to reduce latency and enhance real-time response performance. Moreover, ethical considerations and privacy issues need stringent examination in the case of neural data storage and memory reconstruction systems. With the systems reconstructing individual experiences, there is a possibility of creating erroneous or false memories, which can have unintended psychological consequences. It is important to maintain data security, medical AI regulation compliance, and user consent policy implementation to establish a reliable and clinically feasible system [7-9].

In spite of these limitations, the MRC system is a noteworthy step in the direction of intelligent neuroassistance systems. The capability of the system to adaptively adjust retrieval cues, optimize memory reconstruction, and combine neuroscience and AI is a promising area for the restoration of memory in patients with acute cognitive impairments. Future studies will concentrate on improving the stability of EEG interpretation models, increasing clinical trials, and system calibration for longer-term use in neurological rehabilitation and assistive medical therapy.

Conclusions

MRC system presents a revolutionary cognitive rehabilitation paradigm rooted in EEG-based event embeddings to build a semantic vector space for retrieval. Through an enhanced RAG model, the system proactively optimizes and updates retrieval strategies according to user-specific cognitive patterns. Such a confluence of neuroscience and AI presents a non-invasive, scalable, and smart substitute for traditional memory therapy. Its technological breakthrough is matched only by the system's societal impact-restoring functionality to severe memory patients and providing a paradigm for AI-facilitated, ethically sound assistive technologies in medicine.

Additional Information

Author Contributions

All authors have reviewed the final version to be published and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Concept and design: Thenmozhi M, Swayam Singal, Akki Aryan

Drafting of the manuscript: Thenmozhi M, Swayam Singal, Akki Aryan

Supervision: Thenmozhi M, Swayam Singal

Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data: Swayam Singal, Akki Aryan

Critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content: Swayam Singal

Disclosures

Human subjects: All authors have confirmed that this study did not involve human participants or tissue. **Animal subjects:** All authors have confirmed that this study did not involve animal subjects or tissue. **Conflicts of interest:** In compliance with the ICMJE uniform disclosure form, all authors declare the following: **Payment/services info:** All authors have declared that no financial support was received from any organization for the submitted work. **Financial relationships:** All authors have declared that they have no financial relationships at present or within the previous three years with any organizations that might have an interest in the submitted work. **Other relationships:** All authors have declared that there are no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

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Akki Aryan and Swayam Singal contributed equally to the work and should be considered co-first authors.

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