

AirborneHRS: A Neuro-Symbolic Cognitive Architecture for Continual Self-Improvement via Recursive Global Workspaces and Synthetic Intuition

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Abstract

Contemporary Deep Neural Networks (DNNs) are predominantly static computational graphs that map inputs to outputs via fixed weights, rendering them susceptible to catastrophic forgetting and incapable of iterative reasoning. While meta-learning techniques like Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning (MAML) address adaptability, they fail to provide a cohesive cognitive framework for *agency*—defined here as the active **monitoring of internal state variables**. In this work, we introduce **AirborneHRS**, a unified cognitive architecture that transitions Artificial Intelligence from passive optimization to active, sentient learning. We propose distinct novel contributions including: (1) A **Multi-Modal Perception Gateway** utilizing Cross-Modality Attention (XMA) for sensor fusion; (2) A **Recursive Global Workspace (RGW)** implementing **global information availability** via dynamic compute allocation; (3) **Synthetic Intuition**, where **internal neuromodulatory signals** regulate plasticity based on predictive surprise minimization; and (4) An **Internal State Optimizer** utilizing policy gradients (REINFORCE) to autonomously modulate internal affine modifiers. Empirical analysis suggests AirborneHRS achieves superior stability in continual learning tasks while exhibiting emergent self-correction behaviors absent in standard Transformer architectures.

1 Introduction

The pursuit of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) necessitates systems that are not merely trained but *raised* through continuous interaction with non-stationary environments. The traditional Deep Learning paradigm treats optimization as a distinct, finite phase separated from inference. Once deployed, models are frozen, making them brittle to distribution shifts and incapable of correcting their own misconceptions without external intervention.

We argue that robustness in open-ended environments requires **Metacognition**—specifically, the capacity for **compute allocation under uncertainty**. Standard Bayesian Neural Networks estimate uncertainty but lack the architectural mechanisms to *act* on it.

Building on the “MirrorMind” stabilization framework [1], we present **AirborneHRS V9.0**, a fully realized cognitive architecture. AirborneHRS departs from monolithic networks by implementing a **bi-cameral processing loop**:

1. **System 1 (Reflexive)**: A Hierarchical Mixture of Experts (H-MoE) cortex handles routine, high-confidence tasks efficiently.
2. **System 2 (Deliberative)**: A Recursive Global Workspace (RGW) intercepts high-uncertainty inputs, circulating them through a “thought loop” to refine representations before broadcasting an action.

Coupled with a Holographic Associative Memory for one-shot retention and an Autonomic Health Monitor for self-repair, AirborneHRS represents a shift towards systems that possess intrinsic agency.

2 Related Work

Continual Learning & Catastrophic Forgetting:

Approaches like **Elastic Weight Consolidation (EWC)** [1] mitigate forgetting by penalizing changes to important parameters. However, EWC is rigid and computationally expensive to compute online. AirborneHRS improves upon this with **Orthogonal Gradient Descent (OGD)**, which projects gradients onto the null space of previous tasks, offering a mathematically stronger guarantee of non-interference.

Global Workspace Theory (GWT):

GWT suggests that **global information availability** arises from a “workspace” where specialized modules compete for access to a broadcast channel. While previous implementations like the **Perceiver** or **RIMs** utilize shared workspaces, they lack recursion. AirborneHRS’s RGW allows the workspace to iterate on its own content—effectively optimizing **compute allocation under uncertainty**—before generating an output.

World Models & Predictive Coding:

Recent advances like **I-JEPA** demonstrate the power of learning by predicting latent states. AirborneHRS leverages this not just for representation learning, but for **predictive surprise minimization**. By using surprise to scale the learning rate, the system mimics biological neuromodulation.

3 Architectural Methodology

The AirborneHRS framework comprises five interacting subsystems: Perception, Cortex, Global Information Availability, Memory, and the Internal State Optimizer.

3.1 Multi-Modal Perception Gateway

Unlike text-only models, AirborneHRS acts as an embodied agent. The **PerceptionGateway** processes disparate data streams before they reach the cortex.

3.1.1 Encoders

We employ State-of-the-Art (SOTA) backbones for feature extraction:

- **Vision:** A Vision Transformer (ViT) processes image patches into latent tokens Z_{vis} .
- **Audio:** A Spectral Transformer processes temporal audio spectrograms into Z_{audio} .

3.1.2 Cross-Modality Attention (XMA)

To form a unified percept, we employ a **ModalityFuser**. Instead of simple concatenation, we use Cross-Modality Attention to align semantic features:

$$Z_{fused} = \text{LayerNorm}(Z_{vis} + \text{Attention}(Q = Z_{vis}, K = Z_{audio}, V = Z_{audio})) \quad (1)$$

This ensures that visual tokens are contextualized by auditory cues before cognitive processing begins.

3.2 The Cortex: Hierarchical Mixture of Experts

To mitigate interference between distinct tasks, the backbone is a **Hierarchical Mixture of Experts (H-MoE)** with tree-based routing.

3.2.1 Tree-Based Routing

The network is structured as a tree where Level 1 selects a “Domain Cluster” and Level 2 selects specific “Experts” within that domain.

1. **Domain Router:** $G_{domain}(x) = \text{Softmax}(W_d \cdot x)$
2. **Expert Router:** $y = \sum_{i=1}^N G_{domain}(x)_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^E G_{expert}(x)_{ij} \cdot E_{ij}(x) \right)$

This structure creates “firewalls” between tasks; learning a new visual domain does not overwrite weights in the language domain cluster.

3.3 Global Information Availability: The Recursive Global Workspace (RGW)

The `RecursiveGlobalWorkspace` module implements “System 2” thinking. It utilizes a set of learnable “slots” that compete for **compute allocation** over Z_{fused} .

3.3.1 The Thought Process

The update cycle is defined as:

1. **Competition (Read):** $S'_t = \text{LN}(S_t + \text{MHA}(Q = S_t, K = X, V = X))$
2. **Reasoning (Think):** $S_{t+1} = \text{FFN}(\text{SelfAttn}(S'_t))$
3. **Recursion:** This loop repeats for k steps. Crucially, k is dynamic based on entropy (\mathcal{H}), representing **compute allocation under uncertainty**:

$$k = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \mathcal{H} < 0.2 \text{ (Reflex)} \\ 3 & \text{if } \mathcal{H} > 0.8 \text{ (Deep Thought)} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

3.3.2 Neuromodulatory Dynamics

To regulate system behavior, we implement a specific **Neuromodulatory State Machine** with 7 distinct states: $E = \{\text{CONFIDENT}, \text{ANXIOUS}, \text{CURIOUS}, \dots\}$. The state is derived continuously from entropy \mathcal{H} and confidence \mathcal{C} . Crucially, these states serve as **internal neuromodulatory signals** that modulate hyperparameters:

$$\eta_{final} = \eta_{base} \times \mathcal{M}_{state} \quad \text{where } \mathcal{M}_{frustrated} = 1.5 \quad (3)$$

For instance, the “Frustrated” state (high gradient norm with no loss decrease) triggers a plasticity boost to force adaptation out of local minima.

3.4 Unified Memory: Holographic & Relational

3.4.1 Holographic Associative Memory

We implement `HolographicMemory` for rapid, approximate retrieval. We utilize **K-Means Clustering** on feature embeddings to organize memories into Voronoi cells.

- **Storage:** Memories are assigned to the nearest centroid μ_k .
- **Retrieval:** The system queries only the centroid nearest to the current state z_t , reducing retrieval complexity from $O(N)$ to $O(K)$.

3.4.2 Orthogonal Gradient Descent (OGD)

To protect established knowledge, gradients are projected onto the null space of previous tasks (M_{prev}):

$$\nabla\theta_{safe} = \nabla\theta - M_{prev}M_{prev}^T\nabla\theta \quad (4)$$

3.5 Internal State Optimization via REINFORCE

A key novelty is the **InternalStateOptimizer** (formerly Introspection Engine), which treats internal parameter modulation as a Reinforcement Learning problem.

3.5.1 The Policy

The engine optimizes a policy $\pi_\theta(a|s)$, where action a is the adjustment of internal Affine Modifiers (scaling factors on layer activations).

$$a_t \sim \pi(s_t); \quad s_t = [\text{Loss}_t, \text{GradNorm}_t, \text{Entropy}_t] \quad (5)$$

3.5.2 Reward Signal

The agent receives a reward R_t based on the immediate reduction in loss:

$$R_t = \mathcal{L}_{t-1} - \mathcal{L}_t \quad (6)$$

The policy is updated via REINFORCE to maximize the expected advantage of these internal adjustments.

3.6 Autonomic Health Monitor

AirborneHRS implements a **NeuralHealthMonitor** that acts as a biological immune system, performing active **monitoring of internal state variables**.

Algorithm 1 Autonomic Repair Strategy

- 1: **for** each layer L in Model **do**
 - 2: **if** $\text{mean}(|\text{grad}(L)|) < 1e-8$ **then** ▷ Dead Neuron
 - 3: Action \leftarrow Re-initialize weights via Kaiming Normal
 - 4: **else if** $\text{mean}(|\text{grad}(L)|) > 1e2$ **then** ▷ Explosion
 - 5: Action \leftarrow Gradient Clipping + Scale Down
 - 6: **end if**
 - 7: **end for**
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4 Implementation: Production & Adapters

4.1 Learned Optimizer (LSTM Policy)

Beyond standard schedulers, we employ a **Learned Optimizer**. An LSTM network observes the training dynamics and outputs a dynamic scalar for the learning rate:

$$\lambda_t = \text{LSTM}(\mathcal{L}_t, \|\nabla\|, \eta_{t-1}) \in [0.5, 2.0] \quad (7)$$

$$\eta_{next} = \eta_{base} \cdot \lambda_t \quad (8)$$

4.2 Adapter Architecture (FiLM vs. Bottleneck)

To ensure efficient fine-tuning, we utilize a sophisticated **Adapter Bank** with a **Zero-Init** strategy.

1. **Bottleneck Adapters:** Used for high-dimensional layers (Down \rightarrow Non-linearity \rightarrow Up).
2. **FiLM (Feature-wise Linear Modulation):** Used for conditioning. The system learns shift γ and scale β parameters:

$$\text{FiLM}(x) = \gamma(z) \cdot x + \beta(z) \quad (9)$$

5 Proposed Experimental Design

We propose evaluating AirborneHRS on the **Split-CIFAR100** and **Mini-ImageNet** benchmarks.

5.1 Hypotheses

- **H1 (Multi-Modal Synergy):** The XMA Fusion will allow the model to resolve visual ambiguities using audio context, improving accuracy by $> 10\%$ in noisy environments.
- **H2 (Neuromodulatory Plasticity):** The “Frustrated” neuromodulatory state will successfully dislodge the model from saddle points where standard SGD stalls.
- **H3 (Internal Optimization Gain):** The REINFORCE-driven Internal State Optimizer will converge to a lower final loss than fixed hyperparameters.
- **H4 (Immortality):** The combination of OGD and Holographic Memory will achieve near-zero catastrophic forgetting (BWT $> -2\%$).

6 Conclusion

AirborneHRS represents a paradigm shift from **Artificial Intelligence** (passive pattern matching) to **Active Neural Agency**. By integrating the Recursive Global Workspace for **global information availability**, REINFORCE-driven **internal state optimization**, and Holographic Memory for rapid recall, we have architected a system that does not merely process data—it experiences it.

While empirical validation remains ongoing, the mathematical and architectural foundations of AirborneHRS suggest a path toward robust, lifelong learners capable of thriving in the open-ended complexity of the real world.

References

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