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## RADIANT Expert System Adapters

### Tenant-Trainable Domain Intelligence

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Cross-AI Collaborative Design: Claude Opus 4.5 + Gemini

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## Executive Summary

Expert System Adapters (ESA) represent RADIANT’s approach to tenant-trainable domain intelligence. Unlike generic AI models that treat all queries equally, ESA enables each tenant to build specialized AI expertise that continuously improves through interaction feedback.

**Key Innovation:** Every tenant develops their own “expert” that learns their specific domain language, preferences, and quality standards—without requiring any ML expertise from administrators.

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## 1. The Problem with Generic AI

### 1.1 One-Size-Fits-None

Traditional AI platforms offer the same model to all customers: - A law firm gets the same AI as a marketing agency - Medical terminology isn’t prioritized for healthcare providers - Industry-specific jargon goes unrecognized - Quality standards vary by domain but models can’t adapt

### 1.2 The Training Gap

Organizations want AI that understands them, but: - Fine-tuning requires ML expertise (costly, rare) - Training data curation is time-consuming - Model updates risk regression - No visibility into what the AI has “learned”

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## 2. Expert System Adapters: The Solution

### 2.1 Tri-Layer Architecture

ESA implements a three-layer adapter stack that composes personalization at multiple levels:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Final Model Weights} \\ W_{\text{Final}} = W_{\text{Genesis}} + W_{\text{Cato}} + W_{\text{User}} \end{array}$$

Layer 0	Layer 1	Layer 2
Genesis	Cato	User
(Base)	(Global)	(Personal)
Frozen	Pinned	LRU Eviction

Layer	Name	Purpose	Management
<b>0</b>	Genesis	Base model weights	Frozen, never modified
<b>1</b>	Cato	Global constitution, safety, tenant values	Pinned in memory, never evicted
<b>2</b>	User	Personal preferences, interaction style	LRU eviction when memory constrained
<b>3</b>	Domain	Specialized expertise (optional)	Auto-selected by domain detection

## 2.2 Automatic Learning Pipeline

ESA learns from every interaction without manual intervention:

User Interaction

Implicit	Training	Adapter
Feedback	Candidate	Training
Detection	Queue	Pipeline

Validation  
& Rollback

## 2.3 Feedback Signals

ESA captures both explicit and implicit quality signals:

Signal Type	Weight	Interpretation
<b>Copy Response</b>	+0.80	High utility - user copied the output
<b>Thumbs Up</b>	+1.00	Explicit positive feedback
<b>Follow-up Question</b>	+0.30	Partial success, needs more
<b>Long Dwell Time</b>	+0.40	User engaged with response
<b>Regenerate Request</b>	-0.50	Response wasn't satisfactory
<b>Abandon Conversation</b>	-0.70	Complete failure
<b>Rephrase Question</b>	-0.50	Original response missed the mark
<b>Thumbs Down</b>	-1.00	Explicit negative feedback

### 3. Domain Expertise System

#### 3.1 Domain Detection

RAWS (RADIANT Adaptive Weighted Selection) automatically detects query domains:

Domain	Subspecialties	Example Triggers
<b>Legal</b>	Contract, IP, Employment, Litigation	“pursuant to”, “liability”, “indemnify”
<b>Medical</b>	Clinical, Research, Administrative	“diagnosis”, “contraindication”, “ICD-10”
<b>Financial</b>	Accounting, Investment, Compliance	“GAAP”, “depreciation”, “quarterly”
<b>Engineering</b> <b>Creative</b>	Software, Mechanical, Electrical Marketing, Design, Content	“API”, “architecture”, “implementation” “brand voice”, “engagement”, “campaign”
<b>Research</b>	Academic, Scientific, Analysis	“hypothesis”, “methodology”, “peer-reviewed”
<b>Operations</b>	HR, Project Management, Logistics	“workflow”, “onboarding”, “KPI”

#### 3.2 Domain-Specific Adapters

Each domain can have specialized LoRA adapters:

```
interface DomainLoraAdapter {  
    id: string;  
    tenantId: string;  
    domain: string;  
    subdomain?: string;  
    adapterName: string;  
    baseModel: string;  
    adapterVersion: number;  
    s3Bucket: string;  
    s3Key: string;  
    trainingCandidatesCount: number;  
    lastTrainedAt?: Date;  
    accuracyScore?: number;  
    domainRelevanceScore?: number;  
    userSatisfactionScore?: number;  
    status: 'training' | 'validating' | 'active' | 'deprecated' | 'failed';  
}
```

#### 3.3 Auto-Selection Algorithm

When a query arrives, ESA selects the optimal adapter:

$$\text{Score} = (0.3 \times \text{DomainMatch}) + (0.1 \times \text{SubdomainBonus})$$

```

+ (0.25 × SatisfactionScore)
+ (0.1 × VolumeScore)
+ (0.05 × ErrorRate)
+ (0.2 × RecencyScore)

```

Selection threshold: Score > 0.5 to use adapter (else fallback to base model)

## 4. Training Pipeline

### 4.1 Candidate Collection

Training candidates accumulate based on configurable thresholds:

Setting	Default	Description
<code>min_candidates_for_training</code>	25	Minimum total candidates before training
<code>min_positive_candidates</code>	15	Minimum positive examples required
<code>min_negative_candidates</code>	5	Minimum negative examples for contrastive learning

### 4.2 Training Schedule

Configurable training frequency with intelligent scheduling:

Frequency	Best For	Auto-Optimal Time
<b>Daily</b>	High-volume tenants	Detects lowest-usage hours
<b>Twice Weekly</b>	Medium activity	Balances freshness/cost
<b>Weekly</b>	Standard deployments	Default for most tenants
<b>Biweekly</b>	Low activity	Conservative approach
<b>Monthly</b>	Minimal changes	Stability-focused

### 4.3 Contrastive Learning

ESA uses both positive and negative examples for better learning:

**Positive Examples:** High-rated responses, copied text, explicit thumbs-up  
**Negative Examples:** Regenerated responses, abandoned conversations, explicit thumbs-down

```

-- Negative learning candidate categories
'factual_error'      -- Incorrect information
'incomplete_answer'  -- Missing key details
'wrong_tone'         -- Inappropriate style
'too_verbose'        -- Unnecessarily long
'too_brief'          -- Lacking detail
'off_topic'          -- Didn't address question
'harmful_content'    -- Safety violation
'formatting_issue'   -- Poor structure

```

```
'code_error'           -- Broken code
'unclear_explanation' -- Confusing response
```

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## 5. Safety & Rollback

### 5.1 Automatic Rollback

ESA monitors adapter performance and automatically rolls back if quality degrades:

```
// Rollback triggers
const rollbackConditions = {
  satisfactionDrop: 10,    // % drop from baseline
  errorRateIncrease: 5,   // % increase in errors
  latencyIncrease: 50,    // % increase in response time
  minSampleSize: 100,     // Minimum requests before evaluation
};
```

### 5.2 A/B Testing

New adapters are deployed with gradual rollout: 1. **Shadow Mode** (0% traffic): Adapter runs but results not returned 2. **Canary** (5% traffic): Small percentage gets new adapter 3. **Gradual Rollout** (5% → 25% → 50% → 100%): Progressive increase 4. **Full Deployment**: All traffic uses new adapter

### 5.3 Version Control

Every adapter version is preserved: - Rollback to any previous version - Compare performance across versions - Audit trail of all training runs

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## 6. Implementation Files

### 6.1 Database Schema

Table	Purpose
enhanced_learning_config	Per-tenant configuration
implicit_feedback_signals	Captured feedback signals
negative_learning_candidates	Contrastive learning examples
active_learning_requests	User feedback requests
domain_lora_adapters	Domain-specific adapters
domain_adapter_training_queue	Training job queue
adapter_usage_logs	Adapter invocation tracking
pattern_cache	Successful response patterns

Migration: packages/infrastructure/migrations/108\_enhanced\_learning.sql

## 6.2 Services

Service	Purpose
<code>enhanced-learning.service.ts</code>	Core learning orchestration
<code>lora-inference.service.ts</code>	Tri-layer adapter inference
<code>adapter-management.service.ts</code>	Adapter selection and management

## 6.3 Admin API

Base: `/api/admin/learning`

Endpoint	Method	Purpose
<code>/config</code>	GET/PUT	Configuration management
<code>/domain-adapters</code>	GET	List domain adapters
<code>/domain-adapters/{domain}</code>	GET	Get active adapter for domain
<code>/training/queue</code>	GET	View training queue
<code>/training/trigger</code>	POST	Manually trigger training
<code>/performance/{adapterId}</code>	GET	Adapter performance metrics

## 6.4 Admin UI

Location: `/models/lora-adapters`

Features: - Tri-layer architecture visualization - Adapter registry by layer (Global/User/Domain) - Configuration management - Warmup controls - Performance metrics

## 7. Competitive Advantages

### 7.1 vs. Generic AI Platforms

Capability	RADIANT ESA	Generic Platforms
Per-tenant customization	Automatic	Same model for all
Domain expertise	Learned	Generic
Implicit feedback	11 signal types	Manual ratings only
Contrastive learning	Positive + negative	Positive only
Automatic rollback	Built-in	Manual monitoring
Zero ML expertise required	Fully automatic	Requires ML team

### 7.2 vs. Custom Fine-Tuning

Aspect	RADIANT ESA	Custom Fine-Tuning
Time to value	Hours	Weeks-months
ML expertise needed	None	Senior ML engineer

Aspect	RADIANT ESA	Custom Fine-Tuning
Data curation	Automatic	Manual
Continuous learning	Always on	Batch retraining
Regression protection	Automatic rollback	Manual testing
Cost	Included	\$50K-500K/year

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## 8. 2029 Vision

### 8.1 Short-term (2026)

- Tri-layer adapter architecture
- Implicit feedback detection
- Contrastive learning
- Automatic rollback
- Domain auto-selection

### 8.2 Medium-term (2027)

- Cross-tenant knowledge sharing (with privacy guarantees)
- Real-time adapter updates (no batch training)
- Multi-modal expertise (text, code, images)
- Expert marketplace for adapter sharing

### 8.3 Long-term (2029)

- Fully autonomous expertise development
  - Zero-shot domain adaptation
  - Cross-lingual expertise transfer
  - Self-improving training pipelines
- 

## 9. Getting Started

### 9.1 Enable Expert System Adapters

1. Navigate to **Admin Dashboard** → **Models** → **LoRA Adapters**
2. Enable “LoRA Adapters” toggle
3. Configure adapter stacking options:
  - Use Global Adapter (Cato): Recommended ON
  - Use User Adapter: Recommended ON
  - Auto Selection: Recommended ON
4. Save configuration

### 9.2 Monitor Learning Progress

1. Check **Training Queue** for pending candidates
2. Review **Adapter Registry** for active adapters



3. Monitor **Performance Metrics** for quality trends
4. Use **Warmup** to pre-load frequently-used adapters

### 9.3 Domain Configuration

1. Navigate to **Learning → Domain Adapters**
2. View auto-detected domains with training candidates
3. Optionally trigger manual training for priority domains
4. Review adapter performance by domain

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*Expert System Adapters: Where every tenant becomes an AI domain expert.*