

An Open-Source Browser-Based Master–Slave AI Agent Framework for Workspace Orchestration



Paper by
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Abstract We introduce a novel open-source framework for browser-based AI agent orchestration, designed to deliver context-aware, real-time optimization suggestions that proactively assist users across digital activities. Developed under the direction of Oscar Schreyer and released under the **open-source** initiative of *optimando.ai*, a company specializing in AI automation integration for businesses —the system transforms the browser into a modular orchestration environment where distributed agents enhance user intent without requiring explicit commands.

The architecture uses a lightweight browser extension to connect browser tabs to a local orchestrator desktop application. Users assign roles to tabs as either **master interfaces**—the primary point of interaction—or **helper agents**, which are exclusively implemented as browser tabs. To support repeatable and scalable workflows, the system allows entire browser sessions, including tab roles and orchestration logic, to be saved and reloaded. This eliminates the need to reconfigure sessions manually. Additionally, the orchestrator includes built-in templates for intent recognition and optimization logic, enabling the system to

proactively interpret user goals and deliver relevant suggestions without manual prompting. The AI agents in the helper tabs follow simple instructions written in plain language—no coding needed. These instructions can come from you or the community. To keep the experience effective and reliable, optimando.ai reviews community-submitted templates to make sure they meet a certain standard of quality, clarity, and usefulness.

This is a foundational design choice: All helper agents operate strictly within the browser and run dedicated AI models—such as ChatGPT, Claude, DeepSeek, Gemini, Mistral, Llama, Grok, or even autonomous agents like Google’s Project Mariner. These models can be integrated in various ways: via APIs into your own website or app, through the providers’ web interfaces, or by hosting open-source models locally on your own infrastructure.

Users set up AI agents in the app by defining simple rules like:

"Try to understand the user’s intent and provide helpful information. Think a few steps ahead."

In practice, a user—say, an electrician—can feed the system with documents from their electrical installation business: product manuals, safety guidelines, customer Q&As, or past project notes. This data is automatically stored in a local or embedded **vector database**.

The AI agent then uses this contextual knowledge to answer questions, complete forms, or make intelligent suggestions based on user intent. For example, if the user uploads a new project request or contract, the agent can proactively highlight missing compliance steps or suggest optimized wiring plans—based on what it has "learned" from the user’s own business data.

Everything is handled within the desktop app: rules, context, and AI logic—powered by either connected APIs or local LLMs.

Each **helper agent** runs in its own browser tab and continuously analyzes the content of the active **master tab(s)**. These agents operate entirely within the browser, managed through a lightweight browser extension, and use AI models to generate real-time, intelligent suggestions that support the user's intent—whether it's increasing productivity, solving problems, or enhancing creativity.

To keep outputs organized and user-friendly, a dedicated **coordinator tab** orchestrates how results are displayed. Instead of showing content within browser tabs, generated results are rendered directly onto the user's screen in a **structured, sectioned layout** that spans one or multiple monitors. These display sections act as dynamic slots, automatically filled with the latest agent outputs.

Users can freely configure the number, size, and position of these display slots to match their workspace. Smooth transitions between outputs prevent visual noise or flickering. For high-speed use cases like brainstorming, users can adjust the **refresh interval** to control how often the interface updates. A **freeze button** allows locking important results in place for deeper exploration.

The interface also supports **AI-generated, context-aware action buttons**. For example, if a helper agent outputs a chart, the system may automatically create a button that lets the user switch to alternative diagram types or request deeper statistical breakdowns—providing proactive and intelligent UI elements based on the content.

Advanced UI features like **tree-of-thought expansion** allow users to explore related ideas and branch into new directions directly from the output view. These features are optional and customizable: users or the community can define when buttons appear (e.g., on hover or in fixed positions) and what actions are triggered.

The system supports a wide range of **input channels** beyond keyboard and mouse. It can incorporate:

- **Typed text and voice commands**
- **Pointer activity and clipboard content**
- **Structured DOM data from web apps**
- **Application states and screenshots**
- **Sensor streams from external devices**, including **AR/VR interfaces** and robotic systems

All relevant input is looped through one or more master tabs, which coordinate a team of browser-based helper agents. These agents, in turn, provide intelligent, context-aware suggestions—seamlessly integrated into the user's visual workspace and controlled via the desktop application.

This architecture introduces a next-generation model of AI-powered interaction—one that is modular, transparent, user-driven, and built for high-performance multitasking across both digital and physical interfaces.

The architecture is fully open-source and designed to run locally on user-owned hardware. It includes a browser extension, a lightweight desktop orchestrator, and optional device-side input apps. There is no built-in requirement for server-side logic. By default, all data remains on the user's system, and no external connections are made unless explicitly configured.

If users choose to enhance functionality by connecting to cloud-based language models, they remain in complete control over what data is shared. The system provides clear routing options that allow users to decide which data types are allowed to be sent to external services if the user decides to utilize external LLMs. To support this even further, an optional privacy layer will be integrated that can help filter or mask typical sensitive patterns, such as names or credentials. While this layer can reduce exposure, the user always decides how much to rely on it, and can disable any external calls entirely.

For advanced users or those who prefer additional security, the entire orchestration system can be run inside a local OS in a virtual machine (VM). This adds an extra boundary of isolation and helps ensure that the AI workflow is separated from the rest of the operating system. Setting up a VM takes only minutes and requires no deep technical knowledge. Ubuntu Desktop as example is free and an excellent OS for such a VM environment. When running in a VM, users can choose to handle especially sensitive tasks—such as authentication, payments, or sensitive messaging—directly on the host system instead. This separation ensures that privacy-critical processes remain fully insulated from the orchestration environment unless explicitly bridged.

Crucially, users who want to avoid cloud services altogether can embed local language models directly into the helper tab logic. Locally hosted LLMs can run inside the browser without sending any data off-device. In this case the browser simply functions as connector to the local infrastructure.

Many newer PCs now include built-in AI acceleration hardware, such as neural processing units (NPUs) or dedicated inference cores. While current browser environments offer only limited access to such accelerators, the framework is designed as a forward-looking concept that anticipates their use in future local workflows. Today, companion desktop apps or native wrappers can already utilize these components for select tasks such as inference, summarization, or intent detection, provided appropriate integration via system-level APIs (e.g., DirectML, CoreML, or ONNX). In the future, deeper browser integration with local AI hardware could enable seamless, real-time performance improvements directly in the user's browser environment. These hardware units could help facilitate lightweight, privacy-preserving automation without relying on cloud services for these critical parts, particularly when paired with local models and orchestration logic. These components can be used to speed up specific AI tasks—including local inference, redaction, summarization, or intent detection—directly on the user's device. The tab-based architecture also allows users to delegate distinct responsibilities to different tabs—for instance, using one tab to anonymize or pre-process data with a lightweight local LLM, while other tabs simultaneously leverage powerful cloud-based models, all within a controlled, user-defined workflow.

The overall design philosophy behind this framework is simple: the user stays in full control. Whether connecting cloud models, running everything locally, or blending both, the architecture adapts to individual preferences and privacy needs. It is a modular, forward-looking foundation for building intelligent, real-time workflows across devices—on the user's terms.

Unlike traditional systems that rely on a single control point, our architecture supports distributed, multi-source control. A user might speak into their phone, type on a desktop, and run a secondary application—all at once—while helper agents receive the combined or distributed context and provide intelligent support instantly.

The system runs entirely on user-controlled devices and includes:

- A browser extension for managing helper agents,
- A desktop orchestrator app, and
- Optional input apps on smartphones, AR/VR devices, or other connected input data sources.

There is no reliance on cloud infrastructure. All logic can be executed locally, ensuring maximum data privacy, low latency, and independence from proprietary platforms. All components are open source, fostering transparency, extensibility, and long-term scalability.

This architecture represents a flexible, forward-looking foundation for real-time AI workspace automation—positioned for use in enterprise, education, science and productivity environments where data control and cross-device intelligence are strategic priorities.

The system is particularly effective in augmenting active digital workflows—whether interacting with LLMs, filling out forms, configuring automations, or managing content. It supports **real-time prompt refinement**, **tree-of-thought reasoning**, **structured brainstorming**, and **logic-driven output suggestions**. In LLM-based scenarios, the orchestrator can detect chatbot completion events and inject improved follow-up prompts

automatically using DOM manipulation—enabling seamless, supervised multi-step interactions. In other use cases, it can offer contextual next-step optimizations, alternative strategies, or compliance-aware modifications—all delivered in real time based on the user’s intent and setup.

Use cases span a broad range of digital activities, including—but not limited to—automation design, form completion, business logic configuration, knowledge work, research, business communication, training, live-coaching and brainstorming. The system dynamically observes the user's intent by analyzing the visible input and output context within the active master interface. Additionally, users can define a persistent global context that reflects broader goals, project parameters, or organizational constraints—enabling the helper agents to align their suggestions even more precisely with the intended outcome. Improvements range from GDPR-compliant alternatives to optimized strategies, refined decision paths, or context-aware workflow enhancements tailored to the user’s objectives.

The update interval for detecting chatbot completion, capturing screenshot or stream-based inputs, and triggering follow-up events can be precisely configured by the user.

Multi-tab orchestration

- **Multiple master tabs per session**, including support for distributed setups where multiple users, external apps, or even robotic camera systems can act as master input sources
- **Session templates** for reusable configurations
- **Autonomous and manual feedback loop triggers**: The orchestration logic allows for feedback loops between any combination of master and helper tabs. These loops can be triggered automatically based

on predefined conditions, or manually by human-in-the-loop intervention. For instance, in a distributed setup, a team of AR device operators may continuously stream contextual data into the system. Desktop-based analysts or supervisors—acting as orchestrators—can monitor this data in real time and provide direct feedback back to the AR operators. In parallel, helper tabs can exchange insights or findings among themselves based on logic rules, further enhancing the feedback cycle. This enables the creation of semi-autonomous or fully autonomous workflows, which can be toggled on or off depending on task complexity, user preference, or regulatory constraints

- **Local-only, GDPR-compliant design possible (local LLMs only)**
- A strict separation between **logic/control (master)** and **browser-based execution (helper tabs)**

Modern knowledge work often involves frequent switching between browser tabs and applications, resulting in cognitive overhead and productivity loss. Studies suggest users switch between digital interfaces over 1,000 times per day, often losing several hours weekly to simple reorientation.

Agentic AI systems seek to reduce this friction by acting as intelligent intermediaries across applications. Users can instruct such systems to retrieve data, automate steps, or manage multistep workflows across interfaces. Recent efforts such as OpenAI's *Operator*, DeepMind's *Project Mariner*, and Opera's *Neon* browser illustrate growing capabilities in web-based agentic interaction using large language models (LLMs).

Architectures across these projects vary—ranging from browser-integrated assistants to cloud-hosted control environments. Common capabilities include form handling, navigation, summarization, and task execution

using multimodal input. While promising, deployment remains subject to broader industry challenges such as session continuity, transparency, and user-aligned control structures.

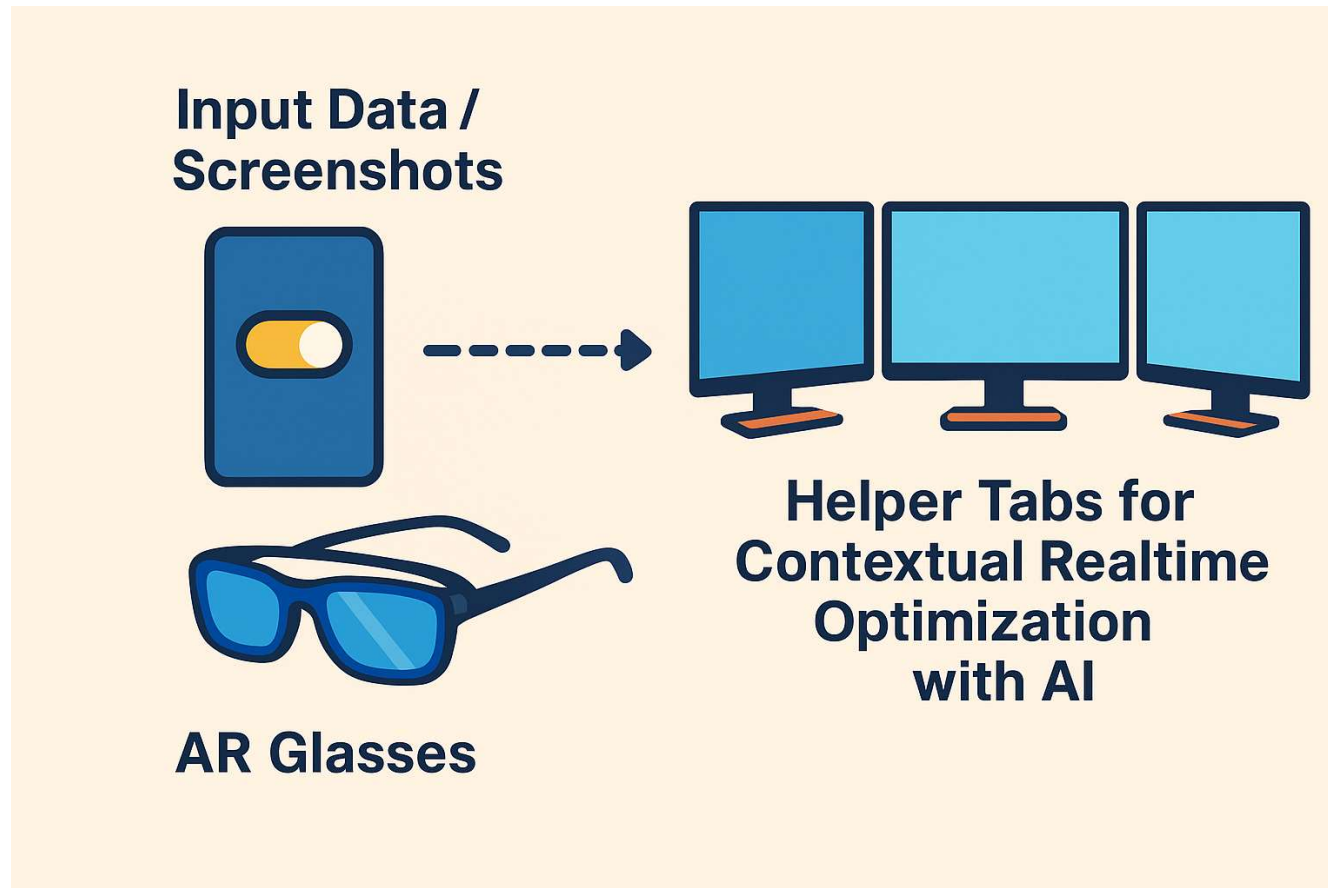
The Optimando.ai framework introduces a modular, open-source orchestration concept designed to operate within standard browser environments, optionally backed by locally hosted LLMs. It enables **real-time, context-driven optimization** using multiple **independent AI helper agents**, each operating in its own browser tab. These helper tabs may host **distinct LLMs such as the web-based versions of ChatGPT, Gemini, Project Mariner, Claude, Mistral, Grok, Llama and many more** selected by the user based on the task's privacy, cost, or reasoning complexity.

For example, lightweight or low-cost LLMs can be used in helper tabs handling repetitive or less critical tasks; advanced reasoning models can be reserved for complex, high-value workflows; and locally hosted LLMs may process sensitive or private information in fully self-contained tabs.

Input data to this system can be **multimodal**, including text, audio, screenshots, UI events, or camera streams. These triggers can originate from within the desktop browser or be activated remotely via smartphones or AR devices acting as **remote master agents**. Once toggled active, such devices send live input to a workstation. Contextual signals from any application—local, remote or on premise—can be 'looped through' to the master tab, effectively integrating them into the orchestration flow.

Users may operate directly at the orchestration workstation or remotely initiate tasks from other locations. The system supports both **autonomous execution** and **human-in-the-loop workflows**, enabling oversight, corrections, or adaptive feedback. This flexibility allows real-time augmentation, background execution, and hybrid workflows tailored to user preferences.

The overall architecture transforms the browser into a **distributed optimization surface** — a live environment where specialized AI agents process inputs contextually and reactively in real time. It emphasizes modularity, transparency, and cross-device orchestration, giving users full control over how intelligence is distributed and applied across their digital environment.



While still conceptual, the framework provides a **directionally unique and open model** for AI orchestration — enabling scalable, secure, and customizable workflows through heterogeneous agents and devices.

Contemporary AI agent tools are typically designed around a **primary agent architecture**, operating within a browser interface or cloud-based environment. For example, Google’s *Project Mariner* (2025) has been described as an experimental browser assistant that allows users to interact via natural language. Based on public reports, it can autonomously navigate websites to perform actions such as purchasing tickets. More recent updates suggest that Mariner operates in a cloud-based environment, enabling concurrent task handling — though the interface remains structured around a single active agent session.

Similarly, OpenAI’s *Operator* (also referred to as the "Computer-Using Agent") utilizes GPT-4o with vision to interpret and interact with web pages. Operator appears to manage multiple tasks by launching separate threads or sessions, but each instance represents a distinct agent working within its own conversational context.

Browsers themselves are beginning to integrate AI agents. Opera Neon (2025) is billed as the first “agentic browser”: it embeds a native AI that can chat with the user and a separate “Browser Operator” that

automates web tasks (forms, shopping, etc.). Opera also demonstrates a more ambitious “AI engine” that, in the cloud, can work on user-specified projects offline and do multitasking in parallel. However, Opera’s agents are proprietary, deeply integrated into one browser, and not open for user modification. Opera One (a related product) has introduced AI Tab Commands: a feature where a built-in assistant can group or close tabs on command (e.g. “group all tabs about ancient Rome”). This helps manage tab clutter, but it still uses a single AI interface per browser to organize tabs, without supporting multiple cooperating agents.

Outside the browser domain, research on LLM-based Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) is rapidly growing. Tran et al. (2025) survey LLM-MAS and note that groups of LLM-based agents can “coordinate and solve complex tasks collectively at scale”. Emerging orchestration frameworks (e.g. AWS Bedrock’s multi-agent service or Microsoft’s AI Foundry) allow specialized agents to collaborate under a supervisor, and enterprises are experimenting with central “Agent OS” platforms that integrate many agents. But these systems operate at the level of backend services or applications, not at the level of coordinating a user’s browser environment. Crucially, we found no published work on orchestrating multiple AI agents distributed across browser tabs as a unified workspace.

Privacy and Control. As AI agents increasingly interact with web interfaces and user data, privacy and control have become central design concerns. Existing projects such as Opera's *Neon* emphasize that automation runs locally to preserve users' privacy and security. Similarly, OpenAI's *Operator* allows users to manually intervene in sensitive interactions via a "takeover mode" and is designed to avoid capturing private content without user intent.

The framework developed by Optimando.ai adopts a similar privacy-first philosophy. All orchestration components are **self-hosted** and run within the user-controlled environment. **No data is transmitted to any Optimando.ai server.** The coordination logic and agent communication infrastructure are open-source and designed to operate under user ownership and configuration. Users may choose to deploy the framework on local machines, private servers, or trusted edge devices depending on their needs.

While remote input streams (e.g., from smartphones or AR devices) may transmit data over the internet to the orchestrator, all transmission paths and endpoints are defined and controlled by the user. Optimando.ai

does not operate or provide any backend services that receive, log, or process this data. The system's observation is also strictly limited to in-browser content in explicitly configured tabs. There is **no tracking of desktop activity or full-device behavior**.

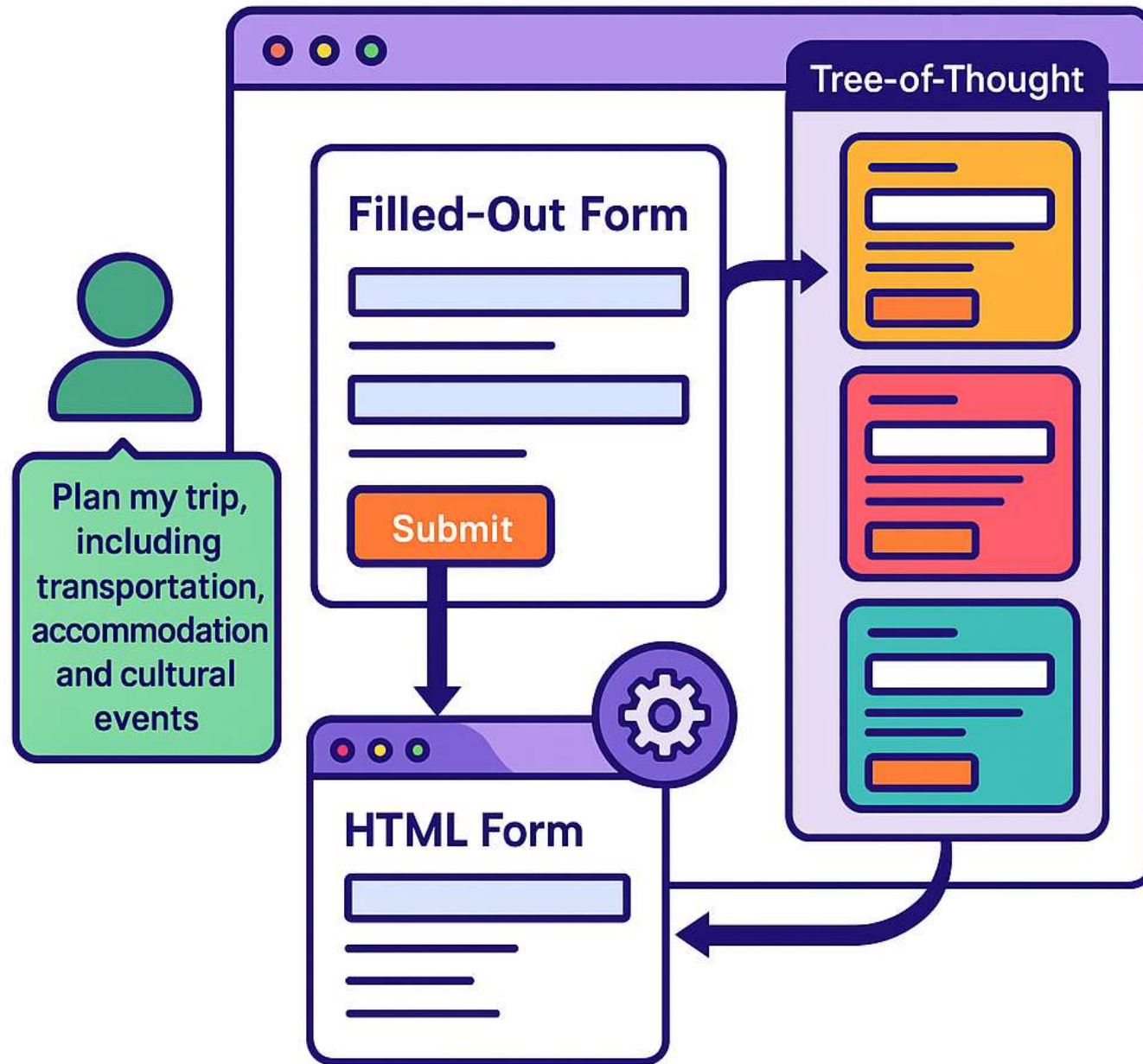
Each helper tab in the browser may be assigned a task-specific AI agent, using either a locally hosted LLM interface or a third-party web-based LLM (e.g., ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini). The **choice of LLM, its operational mode (cloud or local), and any associated data sharing are entirely the responsibility of the user**.

Optimando.ai has no control over the behavior, data retention, or processing methods of any third-party services the user may connect.

Proactive DOM Manipulation via Helper Tabs with Tree-of-Thought Variant Expansion and Detached UI Controls

The *optimando.ai* framework introduces a browser-native, tab-based agent orchestration model in which helper agents operate in fully isolated execution environments. These agents proactively analyze structured context from the user's active session, manipulate DOM elements, and generate fully rendered outputs — all displayed outside the main interaction tab in a clean, detached format.

Unlike traditional single-path AI tools, this architecture supports **multi-path reasoning** and **alternative pre-filled results** (even before the user starts to begin with filling out fields in the master tab), activated only when the user explicitly requests exploration via a Tree-of-Thought mechanism or other AI generated options that are displayed in the display slots.



DOM Execution in Background Helper Tabs

Each helper tab can act as an autonomous agent capable of:

- Parsing DOM structures from contextual input (e.g., a form, booking flow, legal interface).
- Proactively filling out entire forms or interfaces in its own environment — without affecting the active user tab.
- Executing reasoning, retrieval, and content augmentation based on the user's prompt and global session state.
- Generating a **complete, actionable version** of the task (e.g. a filled form, contract draft, booking process) and sending it to the **orchestrator for display**.

All user-facing outputs are shown in **read-only visual clusters**, outside of the master tab, preserving the user's working context.

Generalized Example: Cross-Platform Action Planning

A user enters:

“Please plan my trip, including transportation, accommodation, and cultural events.”

- A helper agent processes the instruction and autonomously interacts with multiple platforms (e.g., airline websites, hotel portals, ticketing services), while operating in separate tabs under the same authenticated session.
- It compiles the best-matching itinerary across sites, pre-fills forms where applicable, and produces a **single top suggestion**, displayed visually in a structured output slot.
- This top result includes a functional “Submit” button (non-executing by default) and, if needed, additional controls such as:
 - **Tree-of-Thought:** When clicked, this reveals **alternative variants**, each representing a different reasoning path — such as different platforms, price tiers, timing preferences, or bundled options.
 - These variants are pre-processed in their own tabs and rendered similarly.
 - The user may compare, switch between, or combine elements.
 - **Augment:** Enables real-time adaptation or enrichment of selected results.
 - **Explain:** Optionally displays why a specific variant was chosen.

Importantly, only one result is displayed by default — keeping the interface uncluttered. The Tree-of-Thought expansion is user-driven and shows pre-filled, diverse alternatives **only when actively triggered**.

Additional Example: Structured Form Completion

A user begins interacting with a financial or tax-related form.

- A helper tab interprets the structure and populates it with relevant user data (pre-uploaded context data), rule-based logic, or AI-completed content.
- The best-matching version (e.g., a conservative filing strategy) is displayed first.
- If ambiguity or multiple valid interpretations are detected, a **Tree-of-Thought button** becomes available:
 - When clicked, it reveals other fully generated versions (e.g. aggressive vs. conservative deductions, business vs. private allocations).
 - Each is independently rendered, side-by-side or in cascading slots, ready for user review and approval.

What Sets This System Apart

Most existing AI assistant systems:

- Operate in a single DOM/UI context

- Most conventional AI assistants do support multiple outputs, but these are often rendered inline within the same interface, making structured comparison difficult. The suggestions are usually presented in a linear or dropdown format, without architectural separation or agent-driven execution. This makes deeper exploration—such as Tree-of-Thought reasoning or cross-platform branching—difficult to manage or scale effectively.
- Do not support parallel reasoning paths or structured exploration

By contrast, the *optimando.ai* framework:

- **Isolates execution from interaction** — reducing risk, clutter, and interference
- **Supports cross-platform reasoning and multi-source orchestration**
- **Generates and renders variants only on demand**, using a **Tree-of-Thought button**
- Encourages structured, user-controlled decision-making, rather than opaque automation

Architectural Benefits

- **Non-invasive assistance:** The master interface remains unchanged; all suggestions appear in dedicated display zones.
- **Session-safe integration:** Helper tabs inherit authentication from the user's active browser session.

- **Parallel reasoning at scale:** Each agent tab can target a different platform or strategy — executed in true parallelism.
- **Human-in-the-loop control:** Results are passive unless approved; the user always decides what to apply or explore further by default.

The orchestration system's source code is published under the **GNU Affero General Public License v3 (AGPLv3)**, reflecting a strong commitment to **open-source principles** and ensuring derivative works remain open, particularly in network environments. The conceptual framework and accompanying documentation described in this paper are licensed under the **Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (CC BY-SA 4.0)**. This dual licensing model for the software, along with the **CC BY-SA 4.0** for conceptual works, ensures both robust open-source integrity and safeguards for attribution and openness across all project artifacts. For commercial, closed-source, or enterprise environments requiring alternative terms (including specific UI attribution mandates), a separate commercial license is available.

Master/Slave Roles and Feedback Loop Users can tag tabs as master (leading tasks, direct user focus) or slave (dedicated to background sub-tasks). These background tasks run automatically, triggered by activity in the master tab. Masters are often user-facing tasks (e.g. a chatbot or any browser-based application). Slaves provide assistance: for example, while a user debates a business strategy in a chat (master), one slave agent might track the user's goal progression, another might fetch relevant statistics, and a third might generate a relevant infographic.

For example, imagine a user completing a complex online tax declaration form in the browser (master tab). Prior to starting, the user can preload relevant information—such as financial records, identifiers, or past filings—into the system’s global context to enable accurate real-time assistance. As the user progresses through the form, helper agents in background tabs analyze the visible content in real time. One agent might flag commonly misinterpreted sections, another could cross-check figures against preloaded values, and a third might suggest missing documentation typically required for the current section. The AI system understands the user's intent—to complete the form accurately and efficiently—and delivers targeted, context-aware suggestions along the way.

To ensure data privacy, users are advised to **anonymize personal information** before inclusion in the global context or to **assign sensitive fields to locally hosted language models** within secure browser tabs. The framework is designed to give users full control over how and where data is processed. This transforms the browser into an **automatic real-time support**—a private, intelligent layer of guidance for high-stakes digital workflows.

Even more broadly, if a user watches a YouTube video (master tab)—for example, a product walkthrough of a new AI tool—slave agents can assist by cross-referencing this information with the user's current goals or projects. One agent might highlight how the showcased tool could be integrated into the user’s existing tech stack. Another might suggest more efficient or better-suited alternatives based on predefined system constraints or preferences. A third agent could retrieve relevant use cases or success stories, helping the user assess practical value. Together, they act as a live research and recommendation engine—turning passive content consumption into actionable insights aligned with the user’s broader objectives.

The user sees helper tab outputs even from possible other remotely interconnected helper tabs or input sources as suggestions or context inserts in real time. This creates an optimization loop: the user steers the main task, customizable helper tabs continuously augment it automatically, and the user approves or refines the results. The human stays “in the loop” at every step, aligning with best practices in trustworthy AI.



Feature Comparison

Feature	Proposed Framework	Opera Neon	Google Project Mariner
Realtime backend optimization suggester	Yes (context-aware AI suggestions tied to global user goals)	No	No
Multi-agent coordination	Yes (multiple slaves per tab)	Partial	Partial
Browser tab as agent	Yes (users tag tabs)	No	No
Open-source	Yes (user-run)	No	No
User-controlled LLM selection	Yes (any open or cloud LLM)	No	No
Data sovereignty	High (all local, opt-in cloud)	Medium	Low
Man-in-loop by design	Yes	Yes	Yes
Unique agent IDs (multi-user)	Yes	No	No
Multitasking / parallel tasks	Yes (multiple slaves)	Yes	Yes

Evaluation and Distinction:

Novelty of optimando.ai's Approach

Given the landscape above, **optimando.ai's** combination of features **does appear to be novel and unmatched**. In particular, no known system offers *all* of the following in one package:

- **Fully local, browser-native multi-agent orchestration:** Many systems run in the cloud or require server components. Those that are local (browser extensions like Nanobrowser or RPA tools) don't typically orchestrate multiple autonomous agents across several browser tabs without user direction. Optimando's design of a local master tab coordinating slave tabs for different subtasks is unique.
- **By integrating directly into the browser landscape—the primary interface for digital activity worldwide—optimando.ai enables real-time optimization or intelligent, context-aware, goal-driven optimization suggestions at scale, putting AI orchestration into the hands of every user without relying on proprietary platforms, cloud dependencies, or specialized infrastructure**
- **Autonomous, proactive assistance:** Most current solutions are *reactive*. They await user queries or commands. A system that observes the user's context and proactively generates suggestions or carries out optimizations (e.g. automatically augments your task flow across multiple sites) is not mainstream yet. Yutori's "Scouts" come close conceptually (monitoring in the background)github.com, but those operate on specific user-defined goals (like watching a particular site or alert type) **rather than**

generally optimizing any ongoing browsing activity. *An AI that feels like a colleague actively helping unprompted* is largely aspirational right now.

- **Multi-agent parallelism in a user-facing application:** While research and some closed prototypes leverage multiple agents in tandem, typical user-facing AI assistants are single-agent. Optimando.ai's vision of parallel agents (each potentially with specialized roles or focusing on different tabs) coordinating in real time to help the **user is cutting-edge**. We see early signs of this in Opera Neon's ability to multitask and in Nanobrowser's planner/navigator duo, but these are either constrained or not autonomous. **No product fully utilizes a swarm of browser-based agents to continuously adapt to what the user is doing.**
- **Context-aware cross-tab optimization:** This implies the system maintains a high-level understanding of the user's objectives across multiple browser tabs or tasks. None of the surveyed tools truly does this. For instance, if a user is doing research with several tabs, current AI assistants might summarize one tab at a time when asked, but they won't *on their own* consolidate information from all tabs or reorganize them for the user's benefit. **Optimando.ai** aiming to provide "**real-time, context-aware optimization**" suggests it would do exactly that – **something quite novel**.

In conclusion, the core architecture of **optimando.ai** – a local master–slave tab framework enabling an autonomous multi-agent assistant system – **is novel**. Existing systems offer pieces of the puzzle (cloud-based autonomy, local extensions, multi-tab tools, etc.), but none delivers the same integrated experience. Therefore, **optimando.ai's** implementation would represent a distinct advancement in browser AI orchestration and autonomy. Its closest peers (Google's Mariner, OpenAI's Operator, Opera's Neon, academic

Orca, and various extensions) each lack at least one crucial element (be it full local execution, open-source, proactivity, multi-agent parallelism, or deep context integration). As such, optimando.ai's concept stands out as unmatched in combining all these features into one system, **marking a potentially significant innovation in the AI browser assistant space.**

References: The analysis above references key details from current systems, including Google DeepMind's Project Mariner [techcrunch.com](https://techcrunch.com/2024/03/27/google-deepmind-project-mariner/), OpenAI's Operator [techcrunch.com](https://techcrunch.com/2024/03/27/openai-operator/), UCSD's Orca browser research [arxiv.org](https://arxiv.org/abs/2403.14492), the Nanobrowser open-source project [github.com](https://github.com/nanobrowser/nanobrowser), Opera's AI initiatives (Aria and Neon) [press.opera.com](https://press.opera.com/2024/03/27/opera-aria-neon/), and curated lists of web AI agents and automation tools [github.com](https://github.com/aiagents/awesome-ai-agents). Each of these informs the feature comparison and underscores the novelty of optimando.ai's approach.

Key innovations of the optimando.ai framework include:

- Master–slave tab architecture, where each browser tab runs a dedicated AI agent with a defined role in the workspace.
- Real-time, context-aware optimization, where agents interpret and enhance user workflows without explicit commands.
- Parallel agent execution across tabs, allowing intelligent coordination of tasks like data entry, content drafting, monitoring, and summarization.

- Global goal propagation, enabling all agents to align with high-level objectives defined by the user or inferred from context.
- Local-only architecture, ensuring full privacy, transparency, and auditability—no hidden cloud inference or data leakage. The user has full control over the data flow.

Unlike Mariner or Orca, optimando.ai does not wait for the user to act. It acts with the user, continuously enhancing workflows as they unfold—across tools, content types, and digital services. It is not a helper or assistant. It is a real-time orchestration layer for the modern web workspace.




To our knowledge, no existing system—academic or commercial—combines autonomous multi-agent orchestration, tab-based modularity, proactive real-time augmentation, and privacy-first, local execution.

This positions optimando.ai as a breakthrough platform in browser-native AI automation.

From Real-Time Gaming to Real-Time Intelligence: A Paradigm Shift

Modern gaming has become a proving ground for real-time computing performance. Today's top-tier systems deliver:




-  144–360 FPS forward rendering,
-  Sub-10ms input-to-photon latency,
-  DLSS/Frame Generation by AI,
- and instant asset streaming over hybrid cloud-edge setups.





High-Fidelity, Real-time Optimization Towards Predicted or Defined Goals


These same principles—low-latency responsiveness, forward-thinking, dynamic rendering, and distributed compute—are now crossing into productivity and automation. Breakthroughs on multiple levels will make unimaginable things possible within the next decade and this conceptual browser orchestration framework puts this power into the hands of everybody with a pc and internet access. After all advanced AI-driven fast-pace gaming compute is similar to real-time data generation.

Imagine a knowledge worker's future desktop setup:

 Screen 1: A browser helper tab hooked to an LLM refines every question and interaction you write—augmenting your thinking through prompt optimization and chain-of-thought amplification.

 Screen 2: Another tab visualizes live data from an internal MCP (Multi-Channel Processing) server, rendering interactive, high-frequency charts in real time using forward-rendering browser tech via WebGL or WebGPU.

 Screen 3: A helper agent watches your actions and assembles a narrated video tutorial using generative AI—documenting decisions, insights, and process flows as you work.

 Every helper tab runs in a secure, browser-isolated environment, each functioning as a dedicated AI agent. The orchestrator ensures timing, logic control, and agent-to-agent feedback loops, all under user supervision.

✂ The Technical Foundation

Unlike traditional agent systems that rely on centralized cloud logic or bespoke SDKs, the [optimando.ai](#) framework is built on:

- Browser-native orchestration using tabs, not containers
- DOM-level prompt injection and readback, per desktop/mobile app and browser extension
 - User-defined session templates and context-aware routing logic
 - Customizable update intervals (DOM completion, screenshot loop, stream window)
 - Autonomous or manual feedback triggers, including peer-to-peer helper tab interactions
- Full MCP server compatibility via orchestrator logic via helper tab (local/remote event listeners)
 - Hybrid LLM handling, where each helper tab can run:
 - Local models (e.g., Mistral, LLaMA, Phi-3)
 - Cloud models (e.g., GPT-4, Claude, Gemini, Deepseek, Mistral)
 - Or even autonomous agents (e.g., OpenDevin, Project Mariner)
- Security by Design through browser sandboxing, session isolation, and non-invasive architecture
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- The browser, long seen as a passive interface, is now the orchestrated runtime layer.
- Security by Design: The system leverages native browser sandboxing, session isolation, and a non-invasive architecture (no root access, no background daemons), reducing attack surfaces and simplifying compliance.
- Modern autonomous agents—such as OpenDevin, Google’s Project Mariner, or Baidu’s Ernie Bot Agent—highlight the global trend toward AI-driven process delegation. However, many existing solutions remain closed, platform-bound, or require deep system integration. Optimando.ai takes a more flexible route: its browser-based helper tab concept allows users to integrate AI agents and automation tools—including LLMs, n8n, Zapier, Make, or other cloud/local services—without leaving the familiar browser environment.
- This architecture enables real-time orchestration of AI workflows and brainstorming sessions across browser tabs, supporting both cloud-based APIs and fully local execution. It offers a modular and scalable framework that allows organizations to incrementally adopt AI-driven automation—without lock-in, without compromising data ownership, and with minimal infrastructure requirements. The result is a powerful, interoperable AI workspace that aligns with existing digital behavior while opening the door to highly personalized and responsive task automation.



The Browser as a Universal AI Gateway

Why the browser? It is universally available, cross-platform, and runs on every device

- It has evolved with WebGPU, Service Workers, Security Sandboxing, and full user-level isolation
 - It allows interaction with any digital tool or AI system that exposes a UI
- It is where 98%+ of digital work happens—from cloud IDEs to enterprise dashboards

optimando.ai leverages this to orchestrate entire multi-agent workflows from within the browser, controlled by a single orchestrator on your device. No need for native apps or server-side logic—only tabs.

🚩 A Timestamped Innovation. First Public Release of Its Kind.

The conceptual design and technical outline of this system were first made publicly accessible in 2025 and cryptographically timestamped using OpenTimestamps on the Bitcoin blockchain. This verifiable proof-of-publication ensures authorship precedence and protects against future claims of originality.

🔗 To the best of our knowledge, this was the first publicly released open-source orchestration framework enabling browser-central, tab-based AI agents to coordinate, optimize, and suggest real-time strategies—across devices, sessions, and users. Unlike traditional automation tools that react only to explicit user input, this system is built around proactive, forward-thinking, continuous monitoring and intelligent feedback loops. Helper tabs autonomously observe context and suggest optimizations without requiring manual triggers—delivering a dynamic, adaptive AI experience across the user’s digital workspace.

Concept Timestamped on Bitcoin

