

NexusAEC - Architecture Documentation

Last Updated: 2026-01-09 Version: 1.0 Architecture Type: Unified LiveKit Voice Stack

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1. System Overview

1.1 Purpose

NexusAEC is a **voice-driven AI executive assistant** that enables professionals to manage email communications through natural voice interactions while on the go. The system:

- Aggregates emails from multiple providers (Outlook + Gmail)
- Identifies critical/urgent messages using AI-powered red flag detection
- Generates personalized voice briefings (podcast-style)
- Executes email actions via voice commands
- Maintains safety through desktop-based draft review

1.2 Core Principles

1. **Voice-First:** All interactions designed for hands-free operation
2. **Safety-First:** High-risk actions require explicit approval
3. **Privacy-First:** Minimal data retention, transparent audit trails
4. **Provider-Agnostic:** Unified interface across Outlook and Gmail
5. **Scalable Intelligence:** Three-tier memory for performance and personalization

1.3 System Boundaries

In Scope:

- Email reading, prioritization, and simple actions (mark read, flag, move)
- Voice-based briefing and command execution
- Draft creation (requires review before sending)
- Calendar and contact integration for context

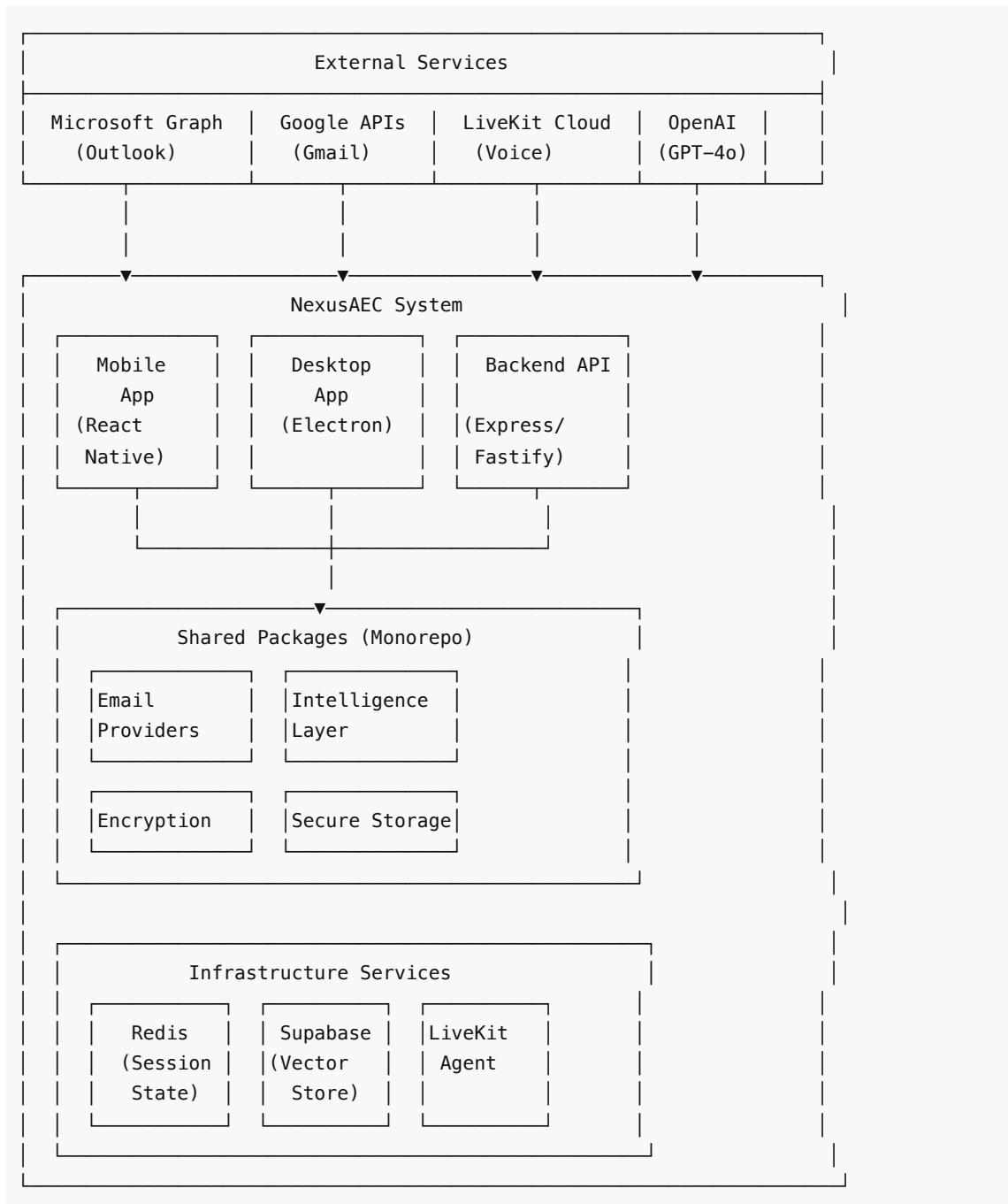
Out of Scope (MVP):

- Sending emails without review
- File attachment handling

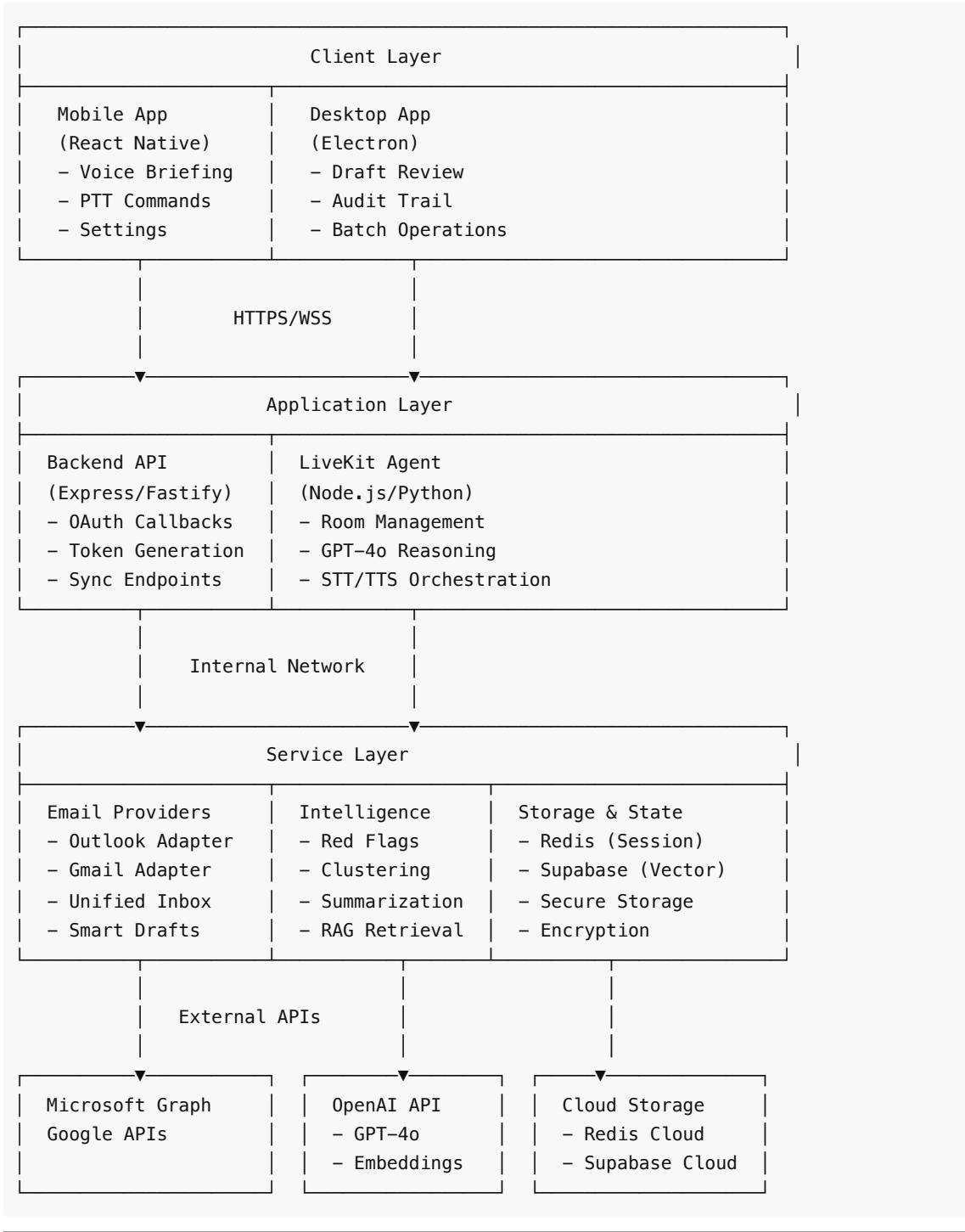
- Complex workflow automation
- Multi-user/team features
- Email composition beyond simple replies

2. High-Level Architecture

2.1 System Context Diagram



2.2 Container Architecture

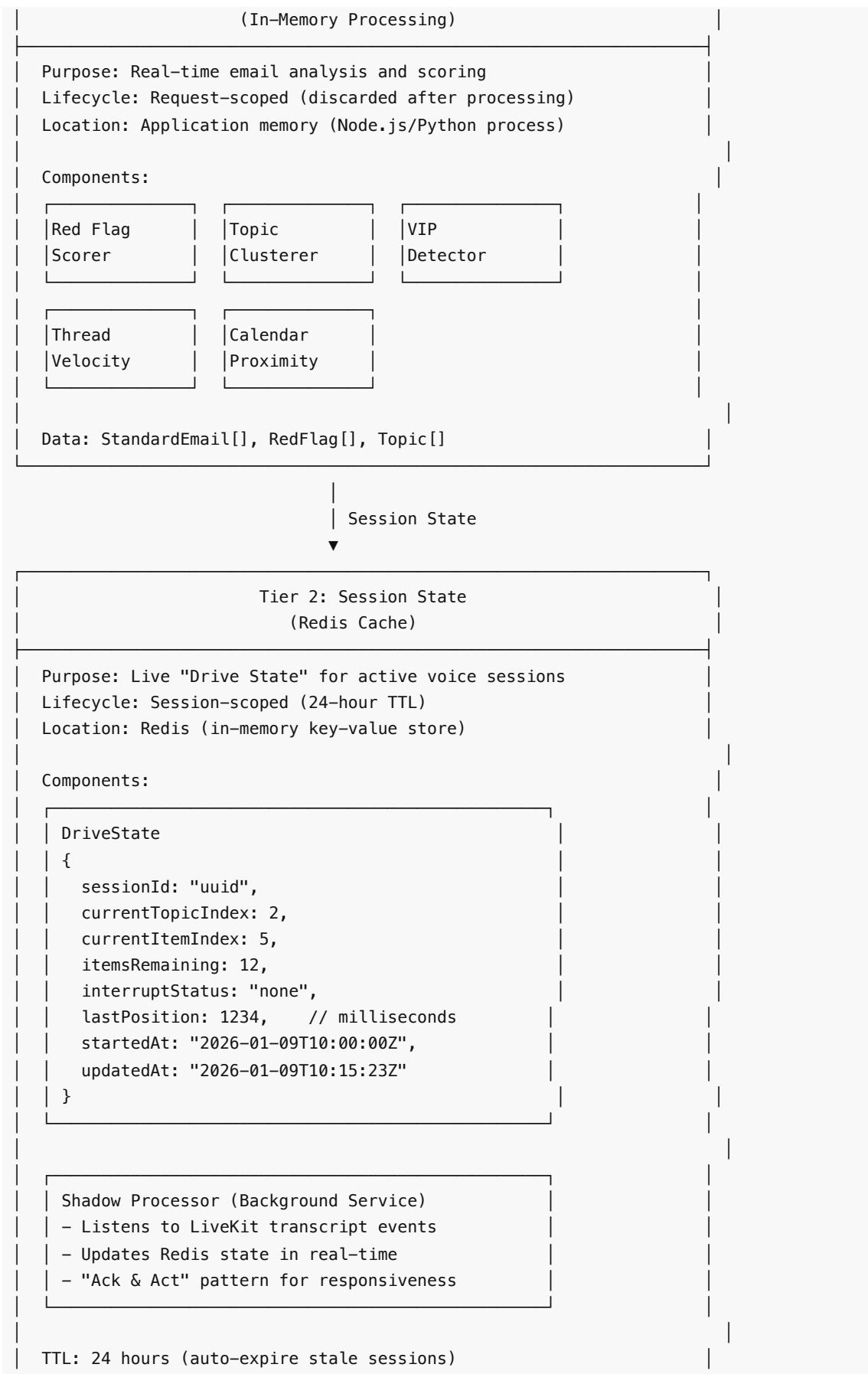


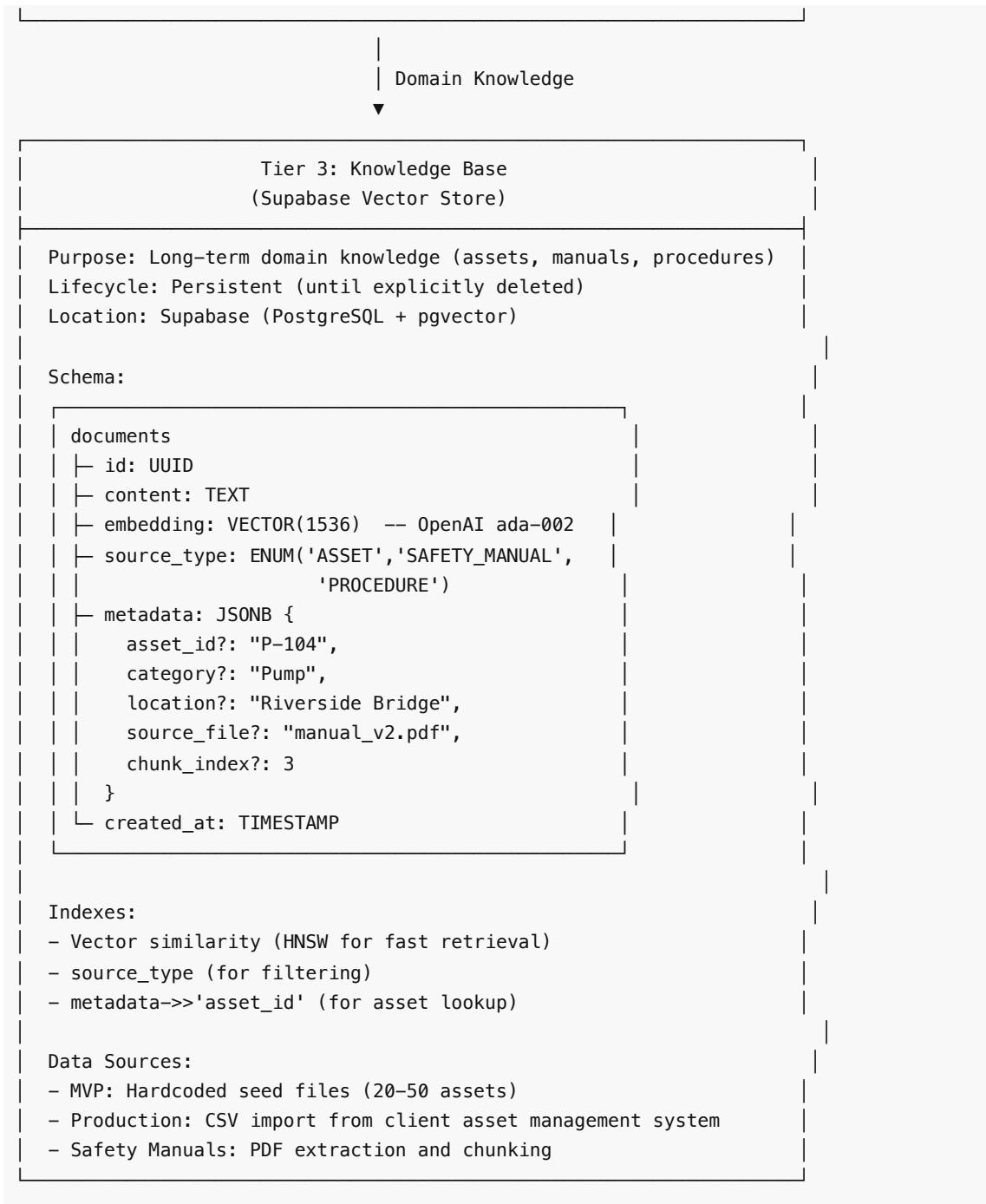
3. Three-Tier Memory Model

The system uses a **three-tier memory architecture** to balance performance, personalization, and cost:

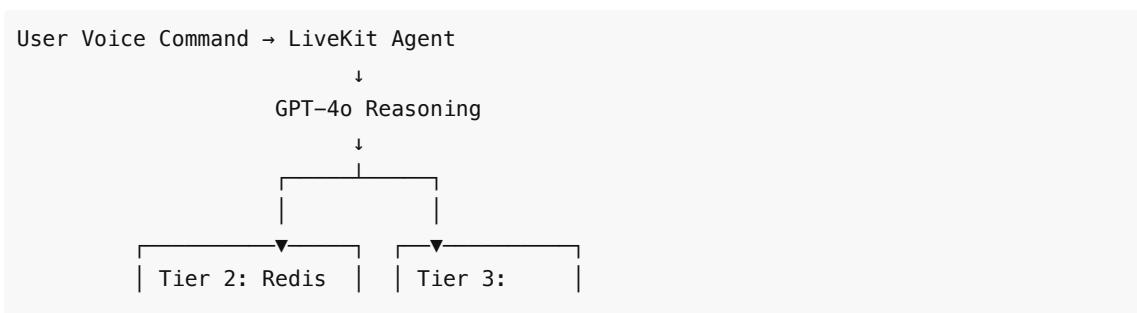
3.1 Architecture Overview

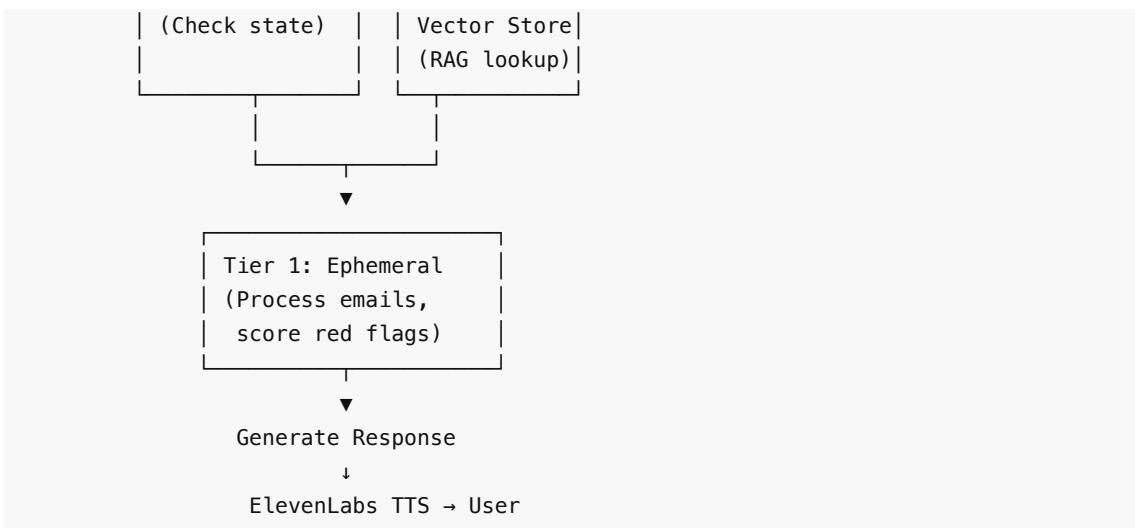






3.2 Data Flow Between Tiers





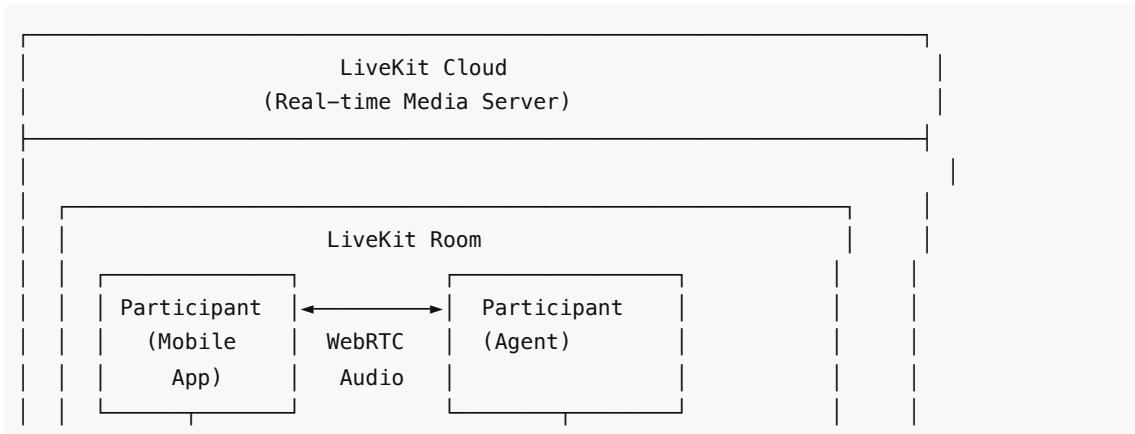
3.3 Memory Tier Selection Guide

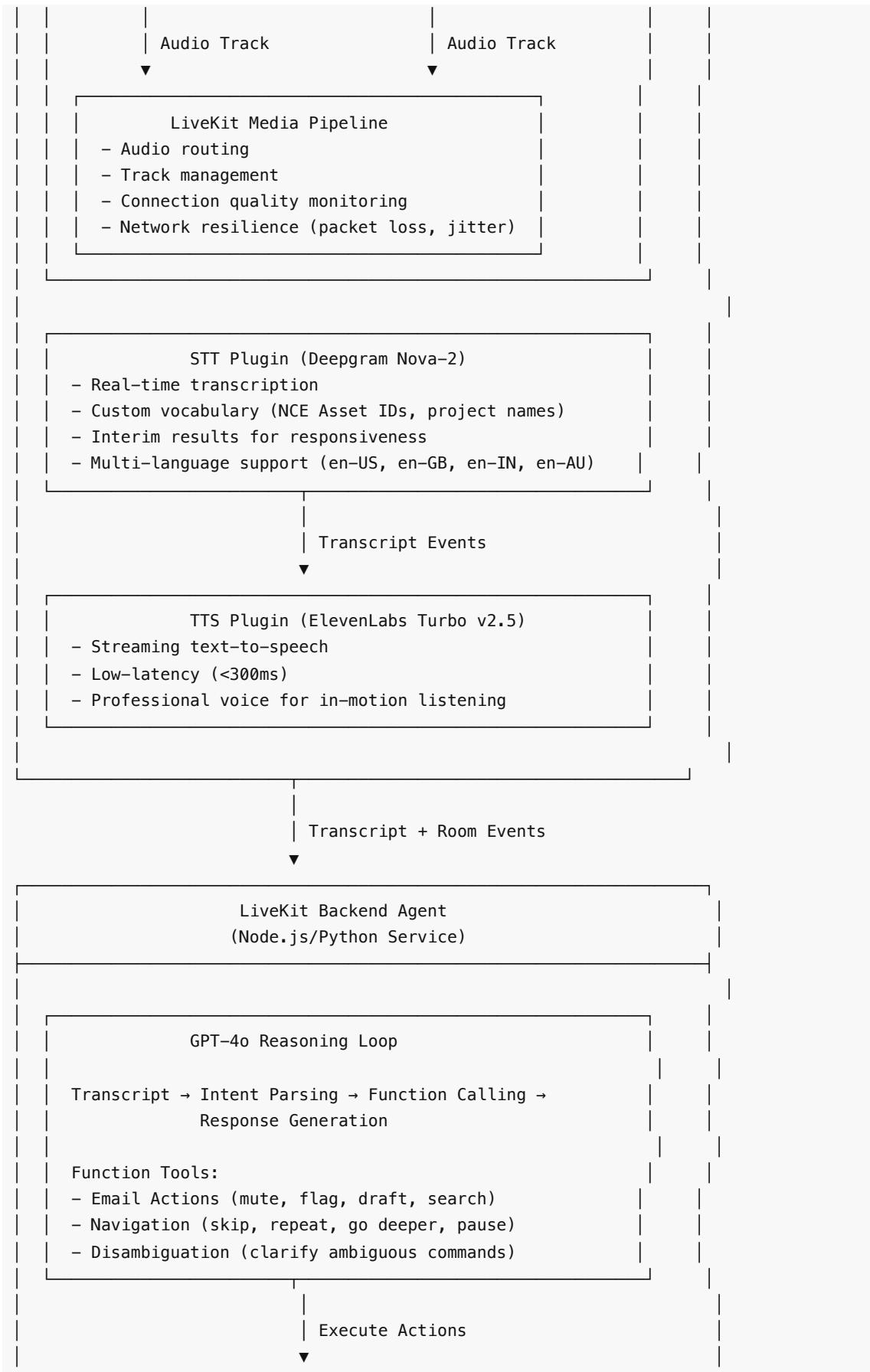
Use Case	Tier	Rationale
Email content analysis	Tier 1	Ephemeral, no need to persist email bodies
Red flag scoring	Tier 1	Computed per-request, discarded after
Current briefing position	Tier 2	Session state, needs to survive interruptions
User interrupt handling	Tier 2	Real-time updates from transcript
Asset knowledge (NCE IDs)	Tier 3	Persistent domain knowledge
Safety manual excerpts	Tier 3	Persistent, rarely changes
User preferences (VIPs)	Tier 3	Persistent, sync across devices

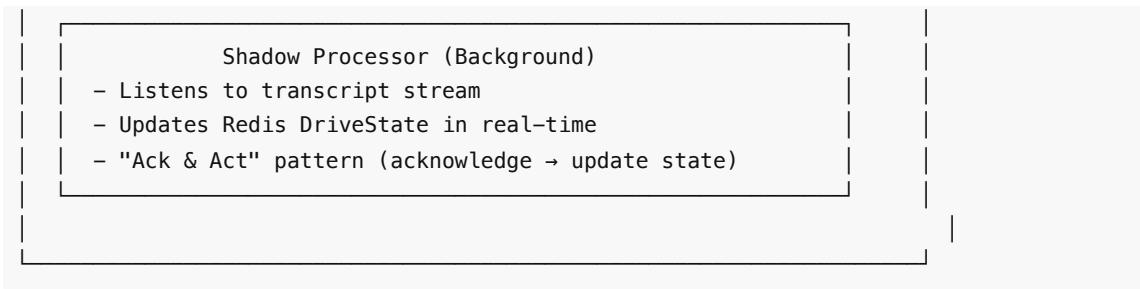
4. Voice Processing Stack

4.1 LiveKit Unified Architecture

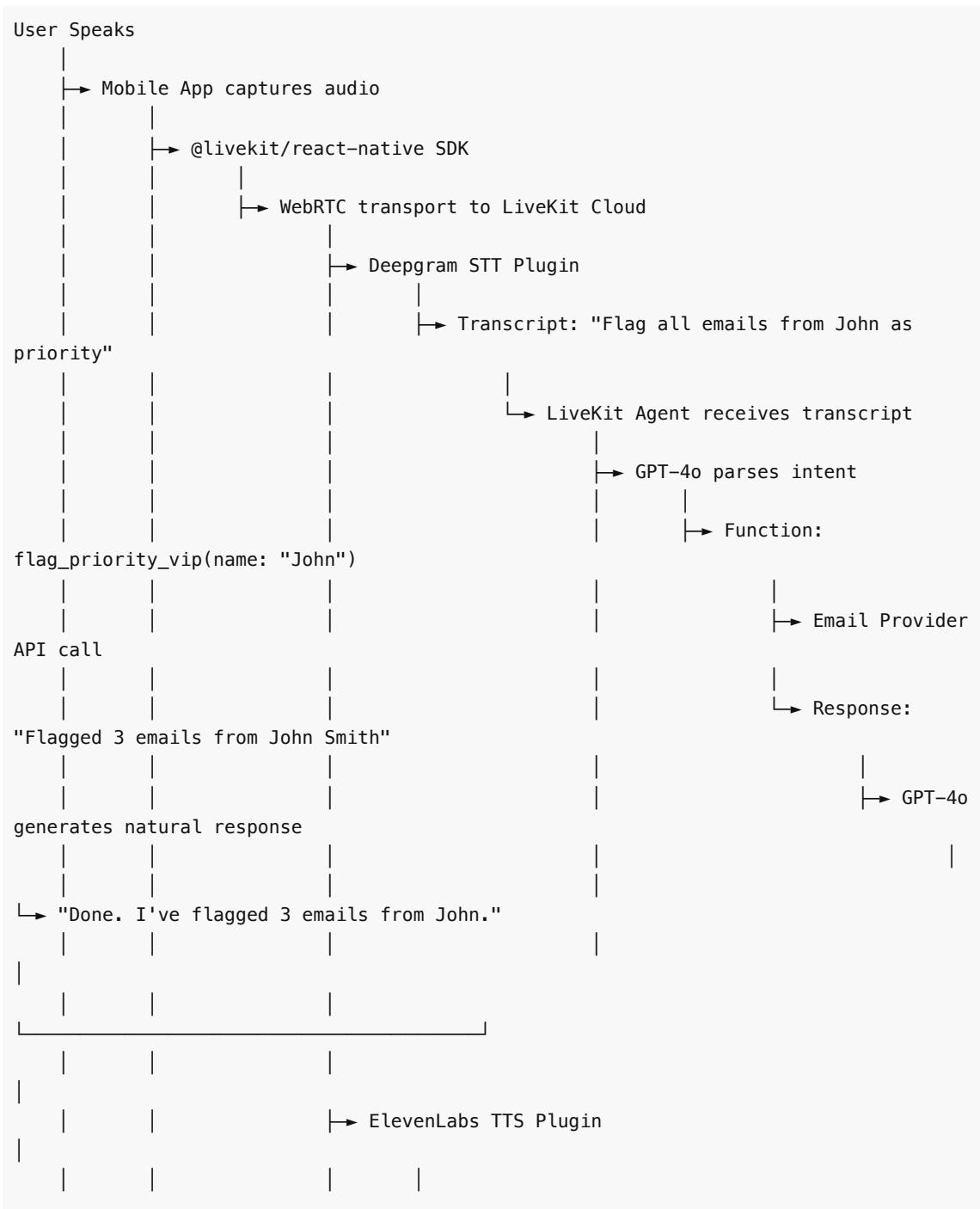
Key Decision: Use LiveKit Cloud as the central hub for ALL voice processing, eliminating custom WebRTC implementation.

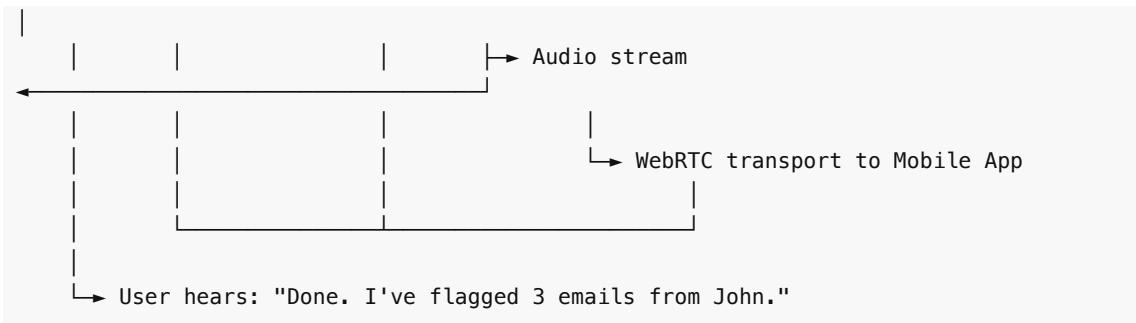




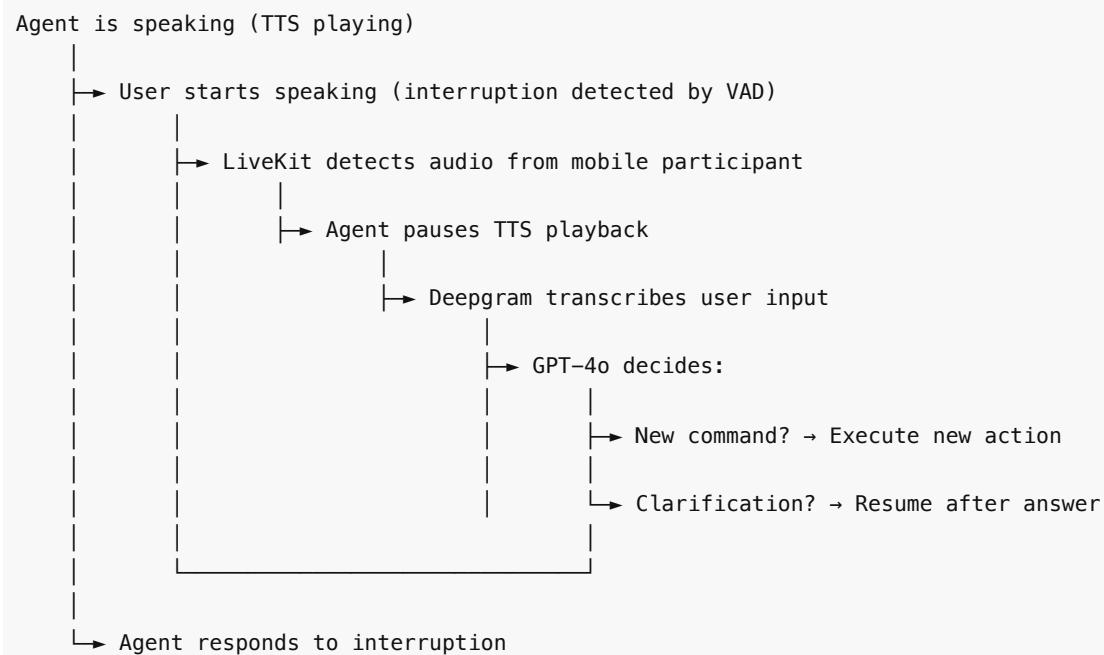


4.2 Audio Processing Flow

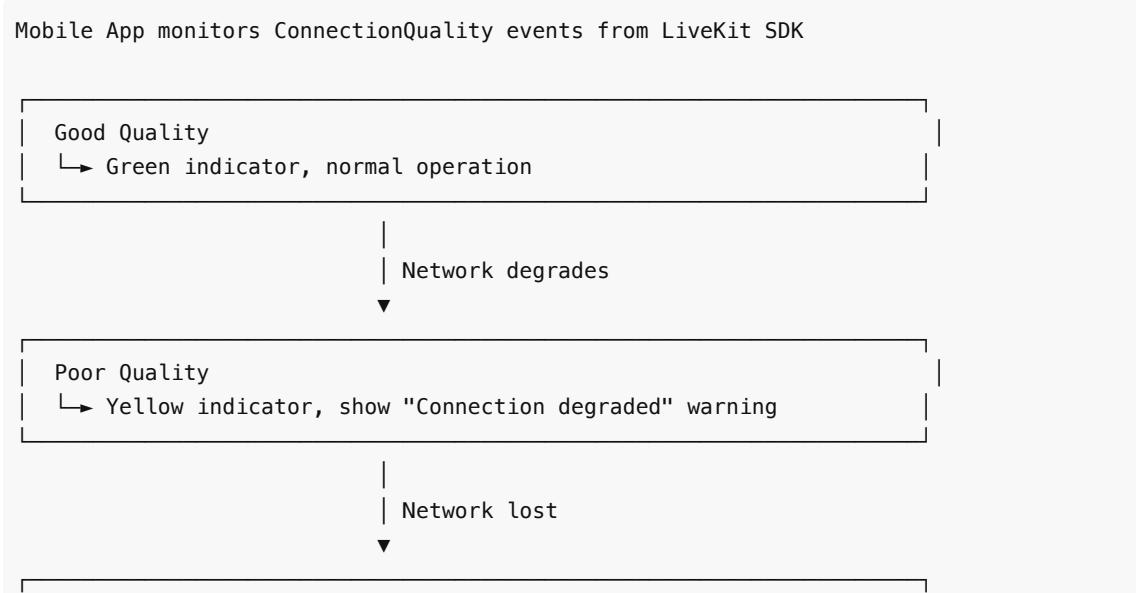


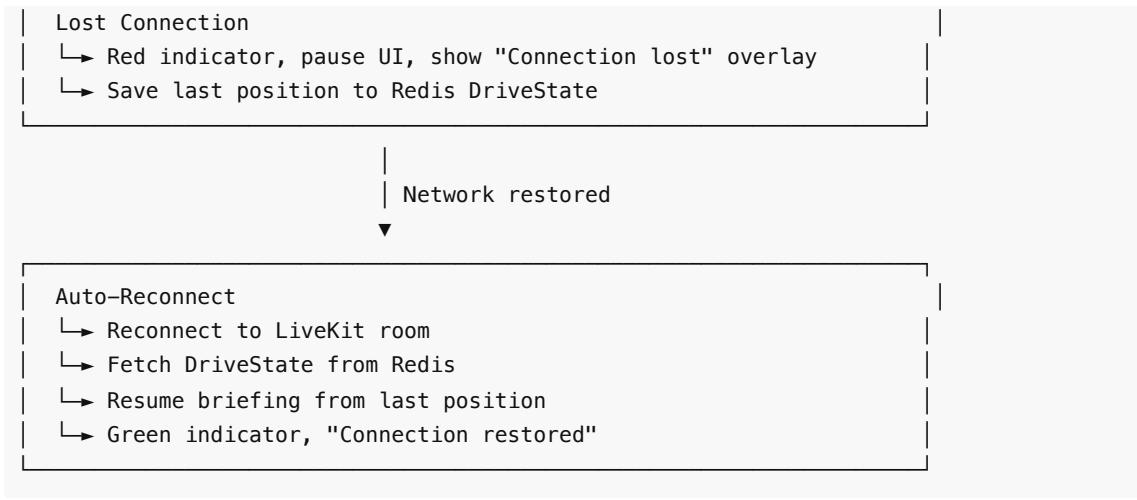


4.3 Barge-in Handling (LiveKit Native)



4.4 Dead Zone Recovery (Network Resilience)

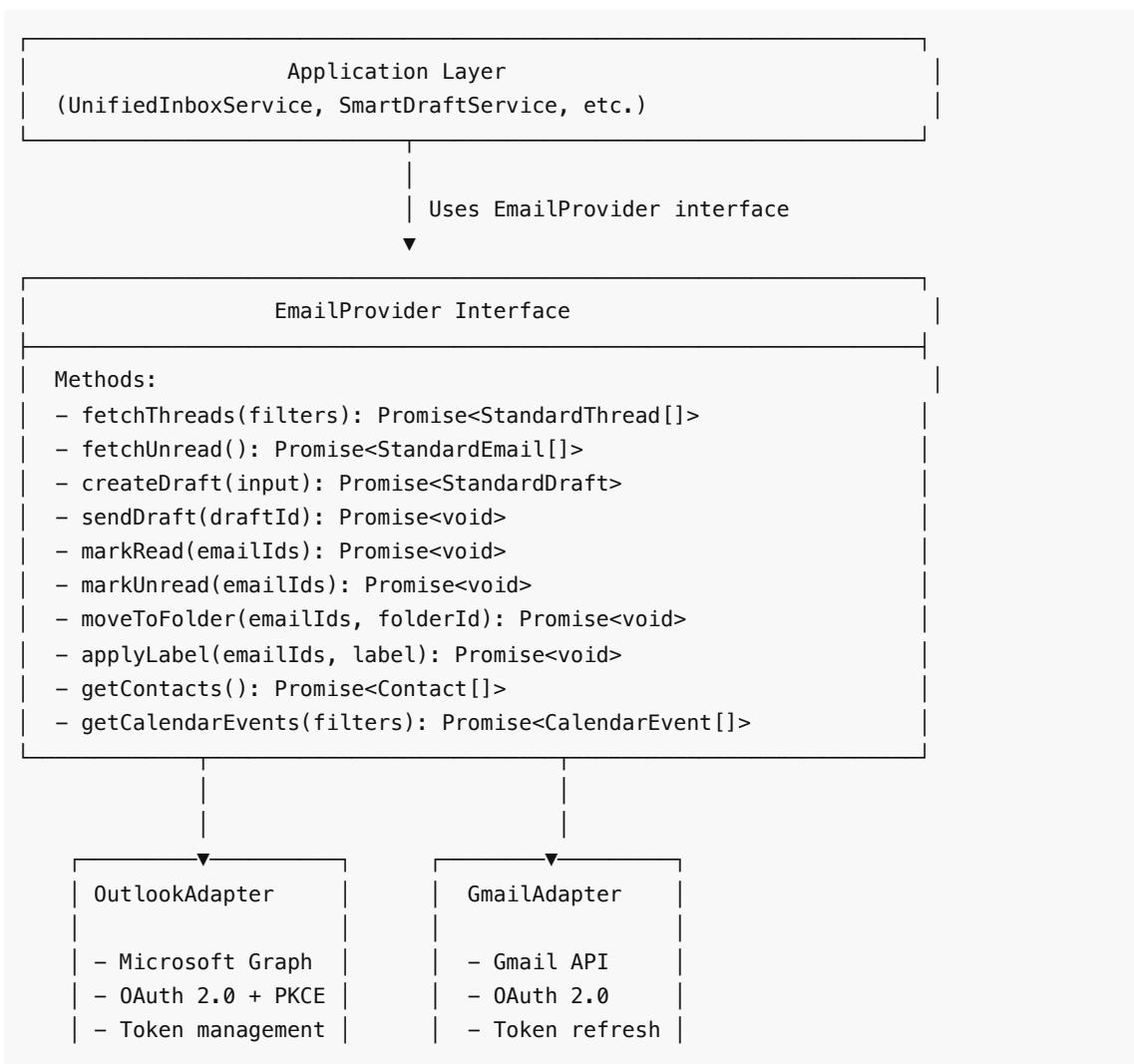


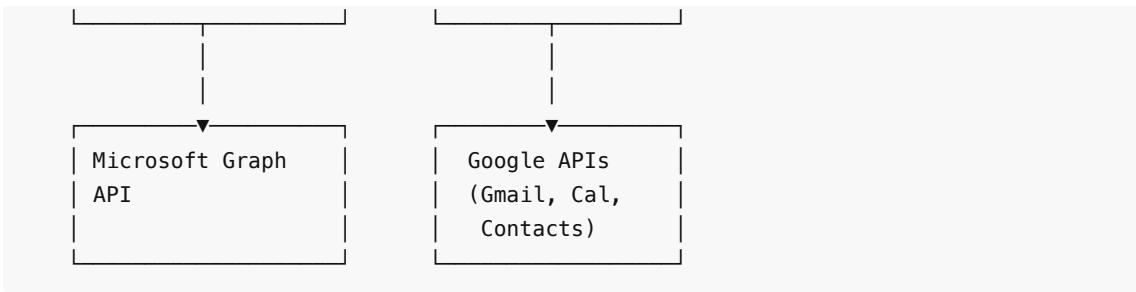


5. Email Integration Layer

5.1 Unified Adapter Pattern

Key Decision: Abstract provider differences behind a common `EmailProvider` interface.





5.2 Data Normalization

All provider-specific data is normalized to standard types:

```

// Provider-Specific (Microsoft Graph)
{
  "@odata.type": "#microsoft.graph.message",
  "id": "AAMkAGI2T...",
  "subject": "Project Update",
  "from": {
    "emailAddress": {
      "name": "John Doe",
      "address": "john@example.com"
    }
  },
  "receivedDateTime": "2026-01-09T10:00:00Z",
  "isRead": false,
  ...
}

// ↓ Normalized to StandardEmail

{
  id: "OUTLOOK:AAMkAGI2T...",
  source: "OUTLOOK",
  providerMessageId: "AAMkAGI2T...",
  threadId: "OUTLOOK:AAMkAGI2T...",
  subject: "Project Update",
  from: {
    email: "john@example.com",
    name: "John Doe"
  },
  to: [...],
  receivedAt: "2026-01-09T10:00:00Z",
  isRead: false,
  ...
}

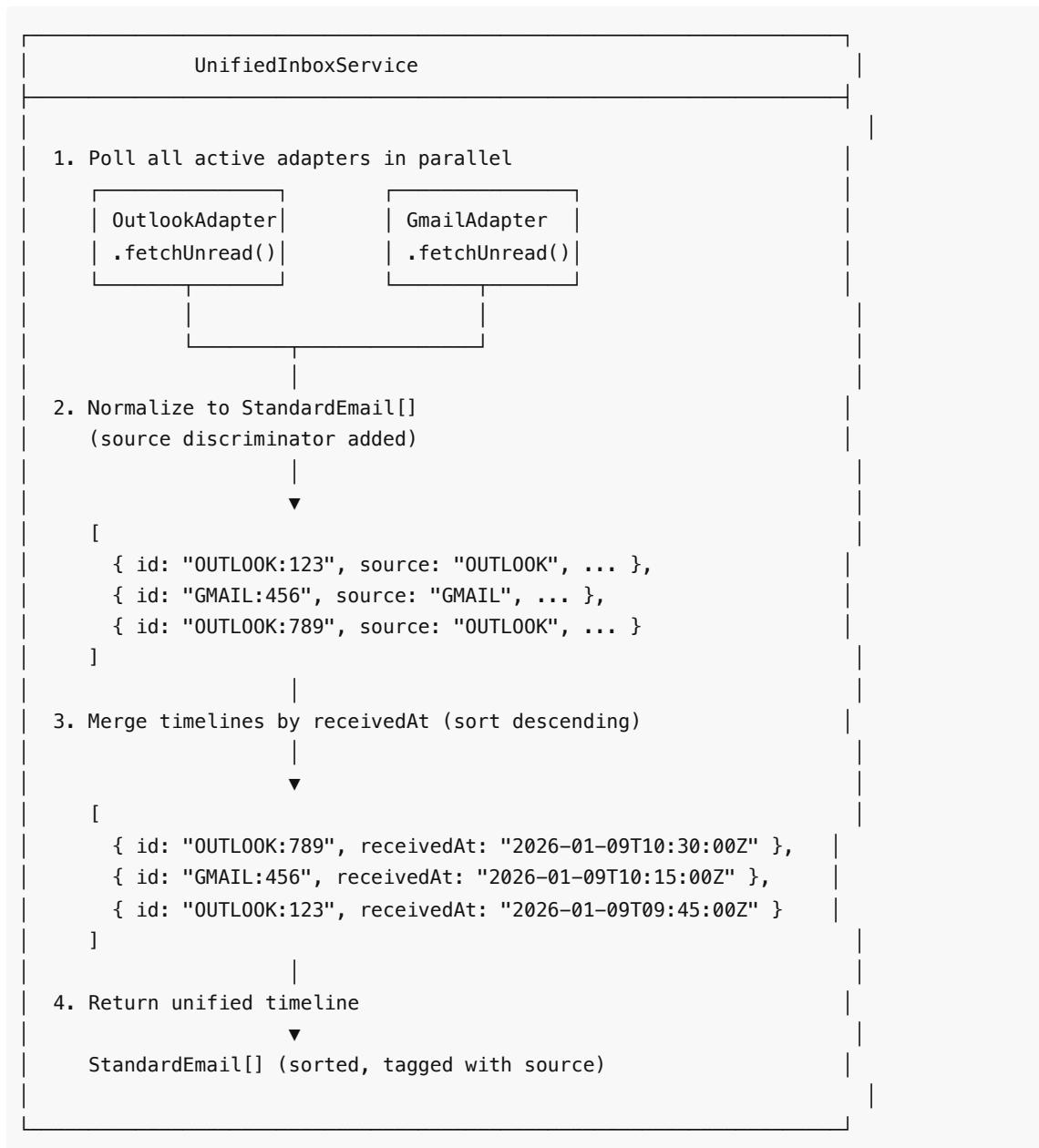
```

Benefits:

- Single interface for all email operations
- Easy to add new providers (Yahoo, ProtonMail, etc.)
- Simplified testing (mock one interface, not multiple APIs)

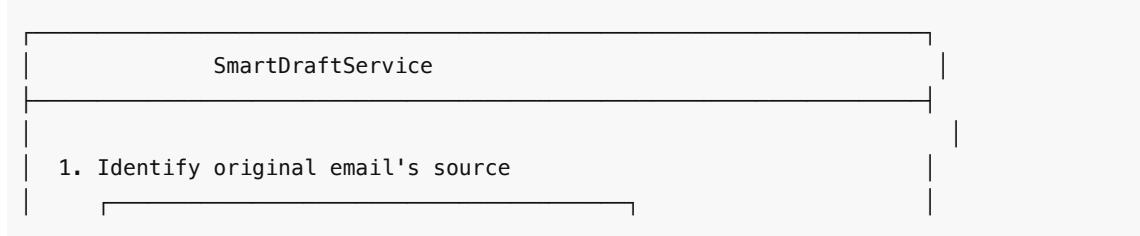
- Consistent data shape throughout the system

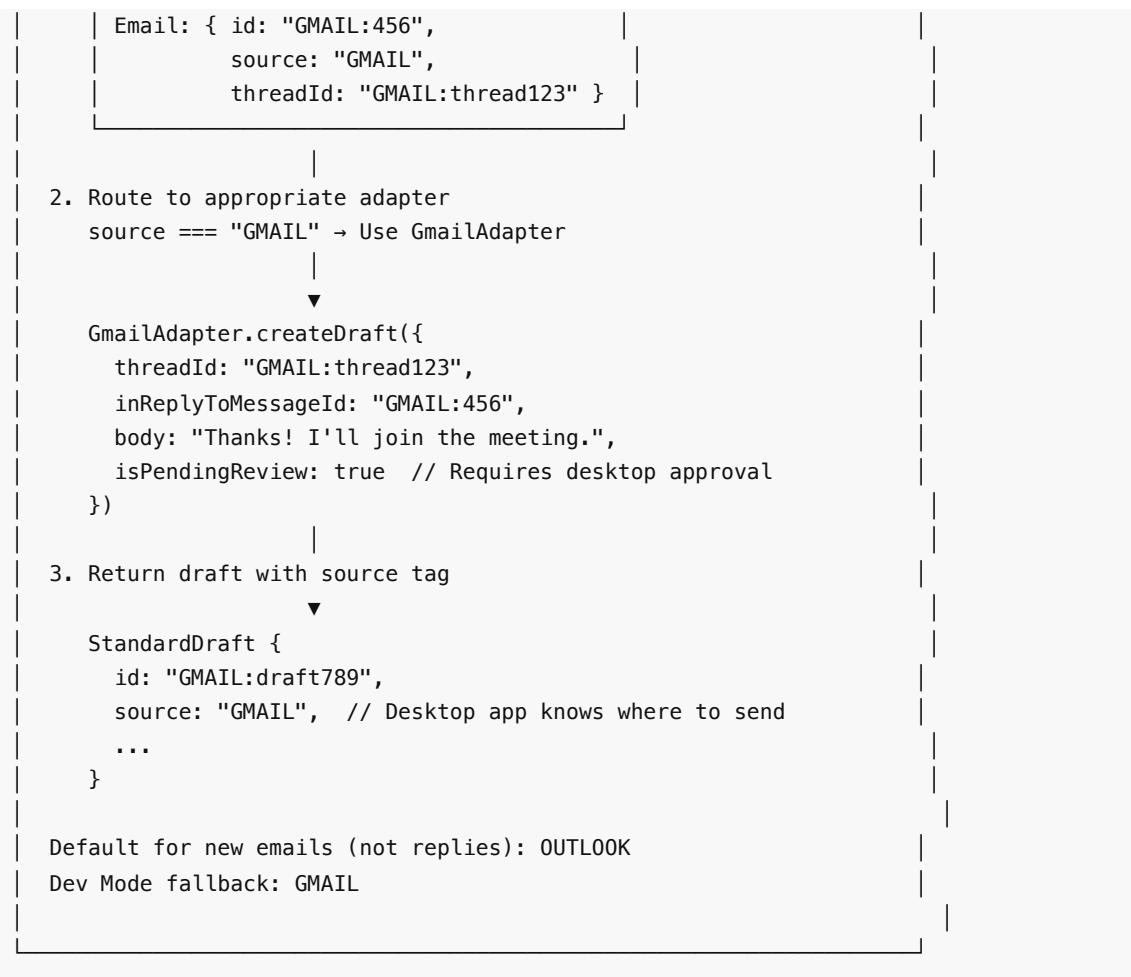
5.3 Unified Inbox Service



5.4 Smart Draft Routing

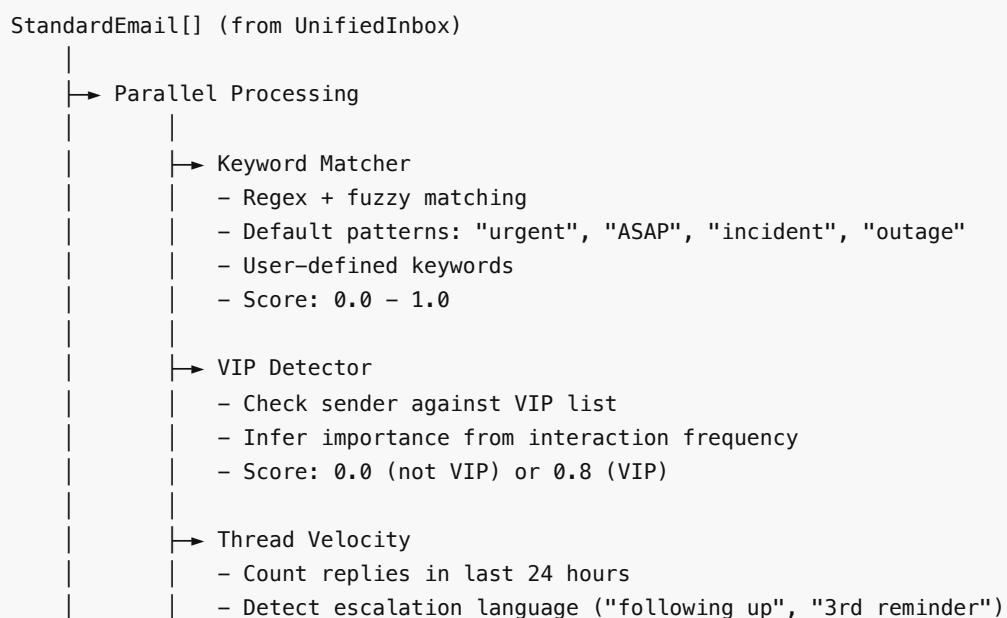
User: "Reply to that email saying I'll join the meeting"

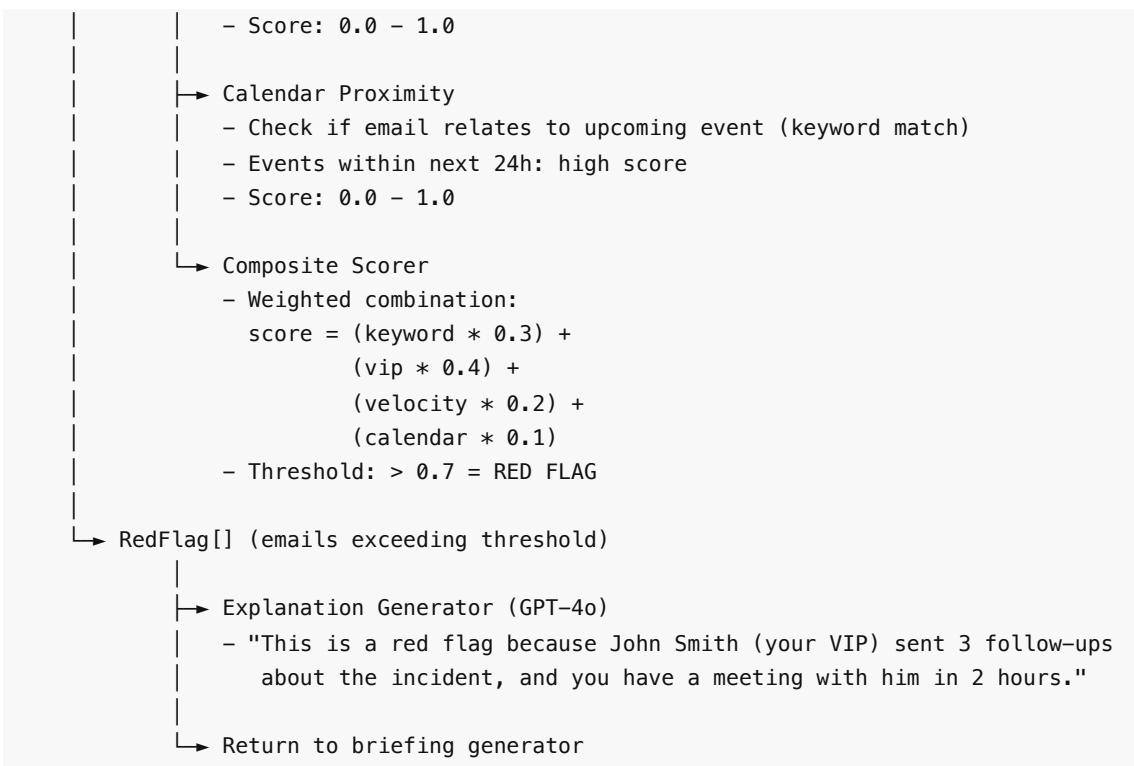




6. Intelligence Layer

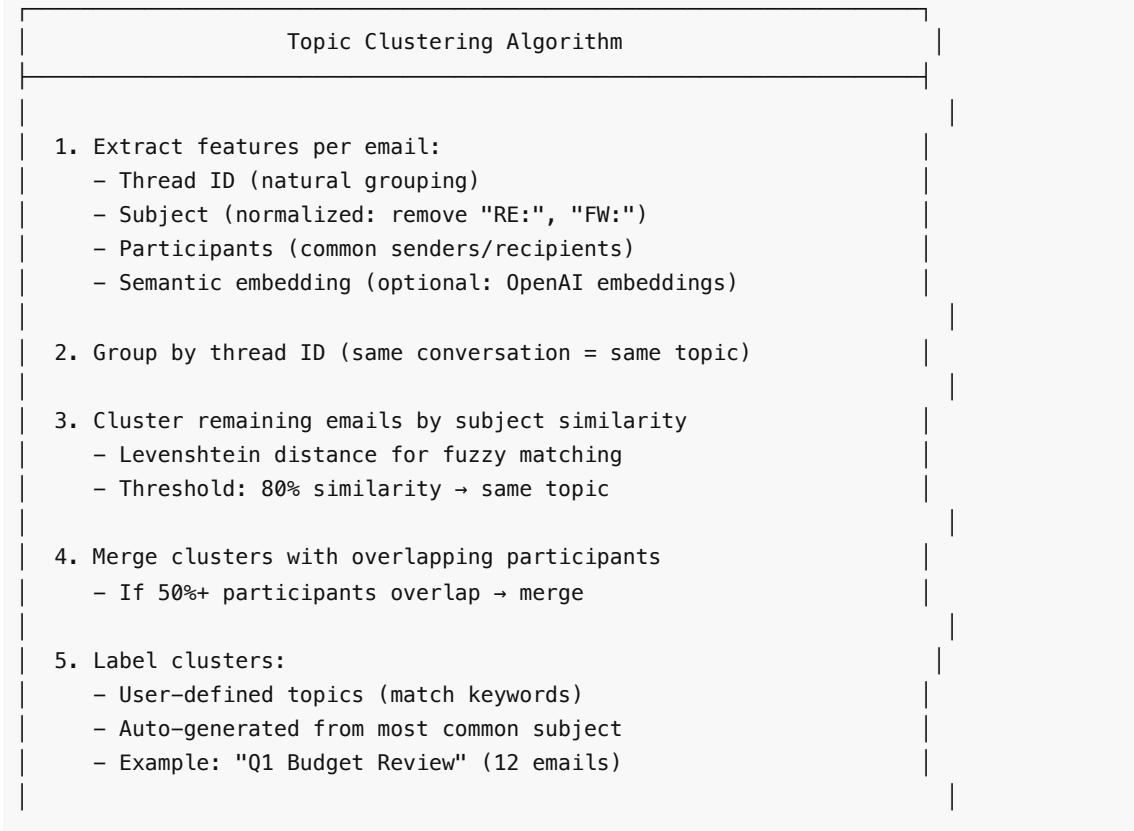
6.1 Red Flag Detection Pipeline





6.2 Topic Clustering

StandardEmail[] → Topic Clusterer



```
| Output: Topic[] with grouped emails |
```

Example Output:

```
[  
  {  
    id: "topic-1",  
    name: "Q1 Budget Review",  
    emails: [ /* 12 emails */ ],  
    redFlagCount: 2,  
    lastActivityAt: "2026-01-09T10:30:00Z"  
  },  
  {  
    id: "topic-2",  
    name: "P-104 Pump Maintenance",  
    emails: [ /* 5 emails */ ],  
    redFlagCount: 1,  
    lastActivityAt: "2026-01-09T09:15:00Z"  
  },  
  // ... more topics  
]
```

6.3 Briefing Generation

Topics[] + RedFlags[] → Narrative Generator (GPT-4o)

Briefing Script Structure

1. Opening

"Good morning! You have 27 new emails. I've found 3 red flags that need your attention. Let's start with those."

2. Red Flags Section (High Priority)

"First red flag: John Smith sent 3 follow-ups about the pump incident at P-104. You have a meeting with him in 2 hours. The latest email says the issue is escalating. Would you like me to flag this for follow-up?"

[Wait for user response or auto-continue after 3 seconds]

3. Topics Section (Grouped by Importance)

"Next, you have 12 emails about Q1 Budget Review. The latest from Sarah mentions the deadline was moved to Friday. Should I mark these as read?"

4. Closing

"That's everything important. You have 10 other emails I can summarize if you'd like, or we can skip to the end. What would

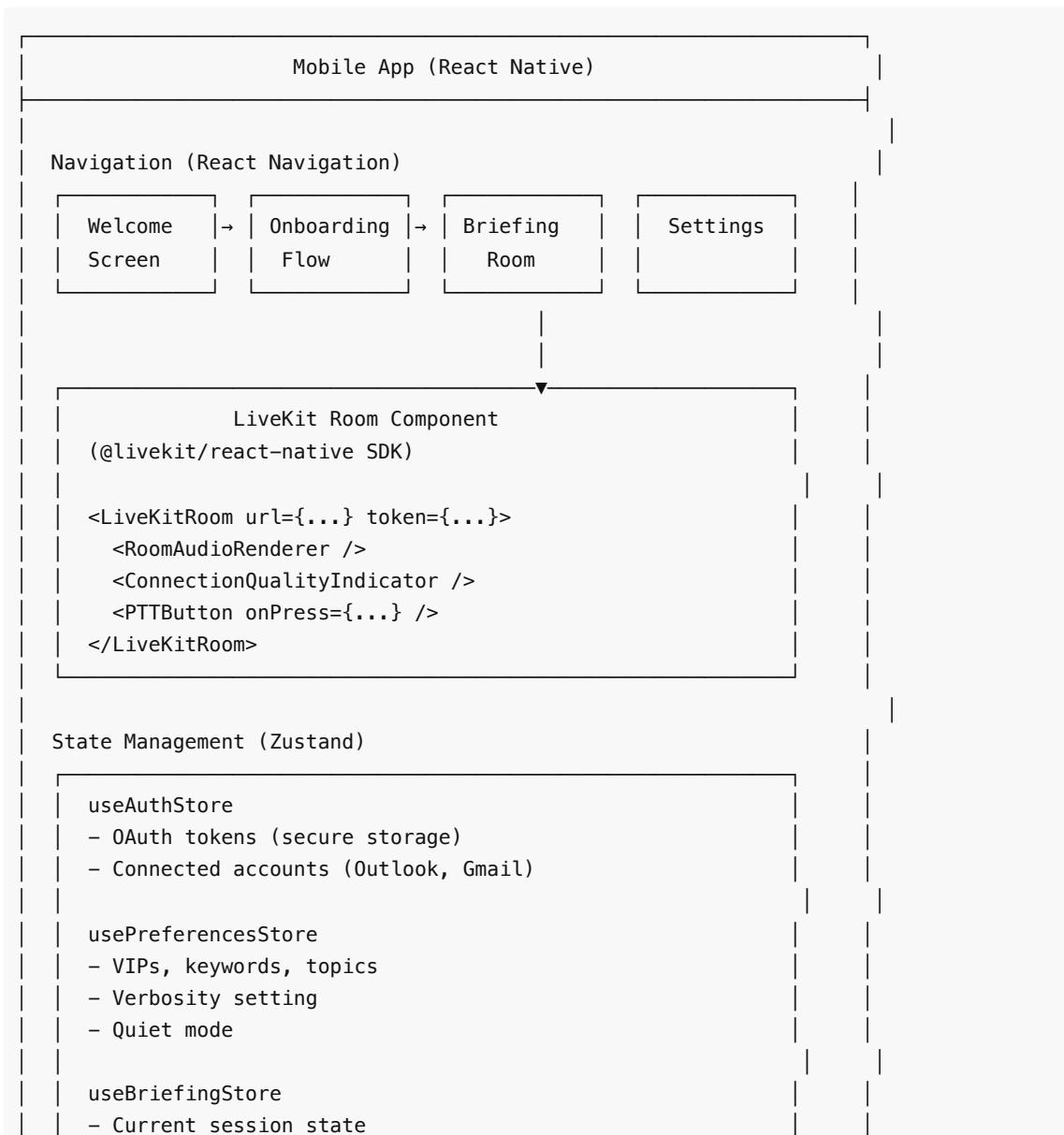
you prefer?"

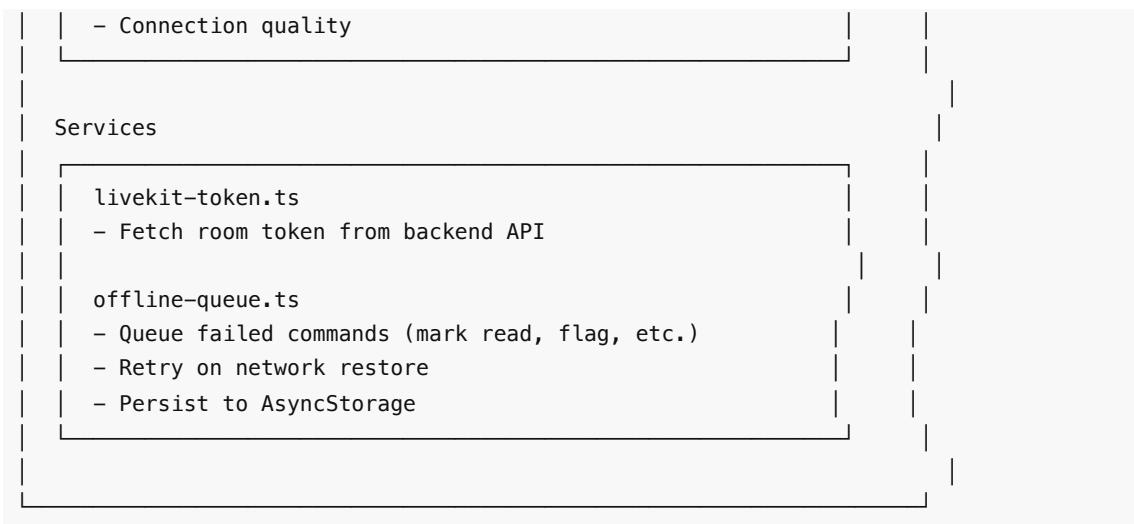
Navigation Commands:

- "Skip this topic"
- "Go deeper" (read full email)
- "Next item"
- "Repeat that"
- "Pause briefing"
- "Stop"

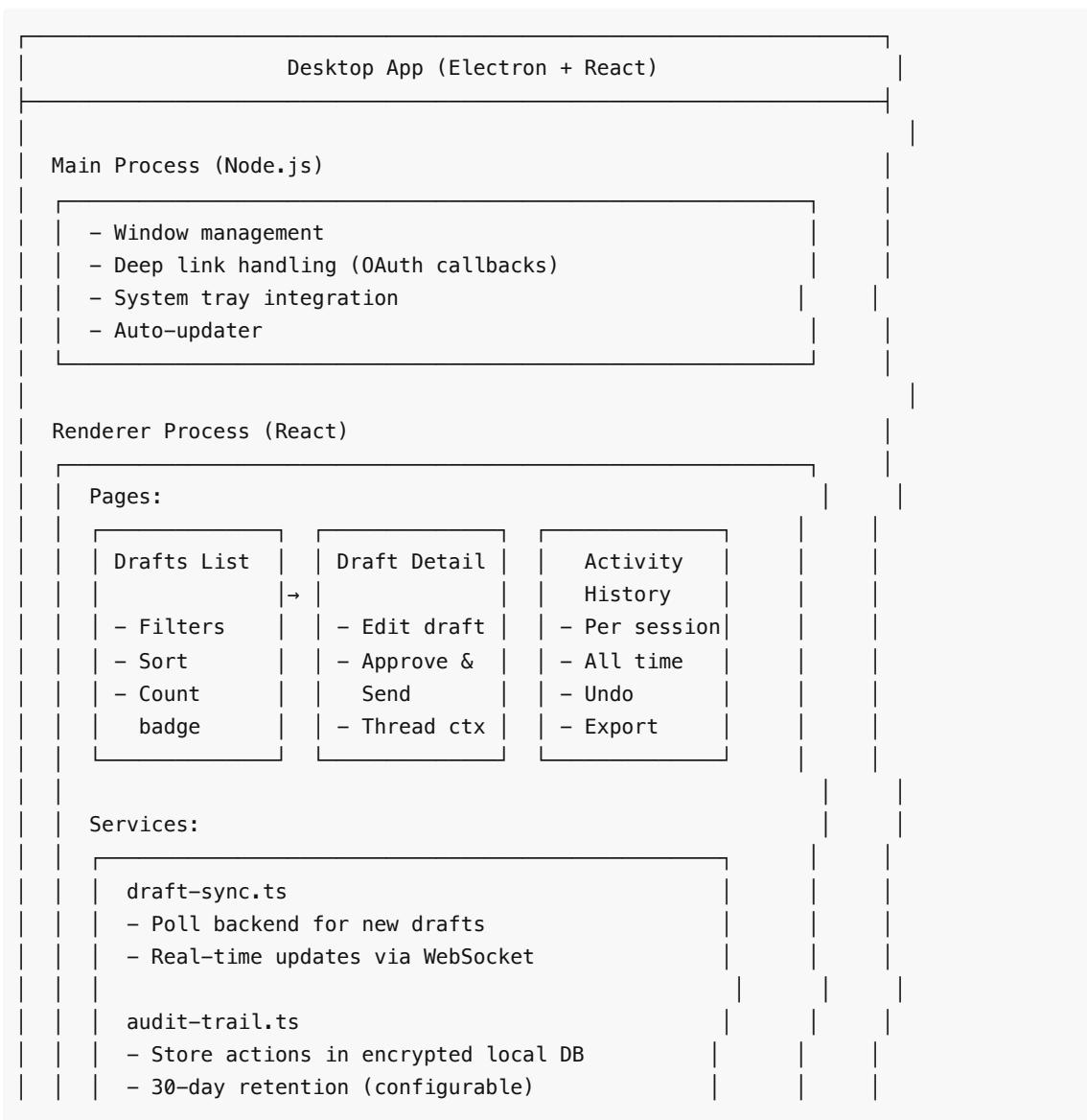
7. Application Layer

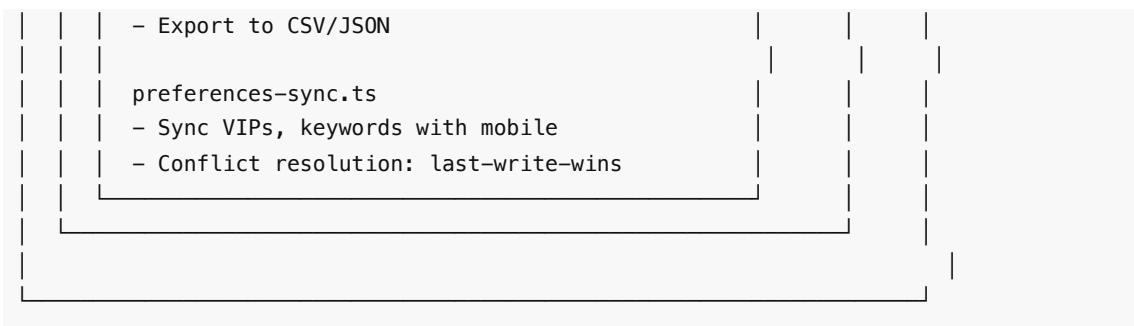
7.1 Mobile App Architecture





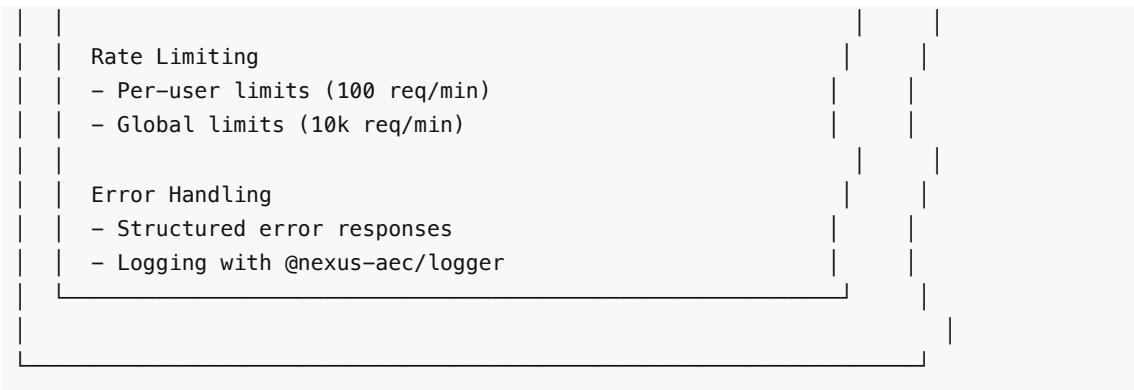
7.2 Desktop App Architecture





7.3 Backend API Architecture





8. Data Flow & Interactions

8.1 End-to-End: Voice Command Execution

1. User speaks: "Flag all emails from John as priority"
 - |
 - ▼
2. Mobile App (@livekit/react-native)
 - Captures audio via microphone
 - Sends audio track to LiveKit Room
 - |
 - ▼
3. LiveKit Cloud
 - Routes audio to Deepgram STT plugin
 - Transcript: "Flag all emails from John as priority"
 - Sends transcript to Backend Agent
 - |
 - ▼
4. Backend Agent (GPT-4o Reasoning Loop)
 - Parses intent: "flag_priority_vip"
 - Extracts parameters: { name: "John" }
 - Searches contacts for "John" (disambiguate if multiple)
 - Assumes "John Smith" (most frequent contact)
 - |
 - ▼
5. Email Provider Layer
 - UnifiedInboxService.searchByContact("John Smith")
 - Returns: [email1, email2, email3] (3 emails from John)
 - For each email:
 - Determine source (OUTLOOK or GMAIL)
 - Call appropriate adapter:
 - OutlookAdapter.applyLabel(emailIds, "Priority")
 - GmailAdapter.applyLabel(emailIds, "Priority")
 - |
 - ▼
6. Response Generation (GPT-4o)
 - Generate natural language response:
"Done. I've flagged 3 emails from John Smith as priority."
 - |

- ▼
- 7. LiveKit Cloud
 - Send text to ElevenLabs TTS plugin
 - Generate audio stream
 - Send audio track to Mobile App
 - |
- ▼
- 8. Mobile App
 - Play audio response
 - Update UI (show confirmation)
 - |
- ▼
- 9. Shadow Processor (Background)
 - Update Redis DriveState:
 - lastAction: "flag_priority_vip"
 - lastActionTarget: "John Smith"
 - itemsProcessed: +3
- |
- ▼
- 10. Audit Trail (Desktop App)
 - Log action:
 - type: "apply_label"
 - target: ["email1", "email2", "email3"]
 - label: "Priority"
 - timestamp: "2026-01-09T10:15:23Z"
 - outcome: "success"

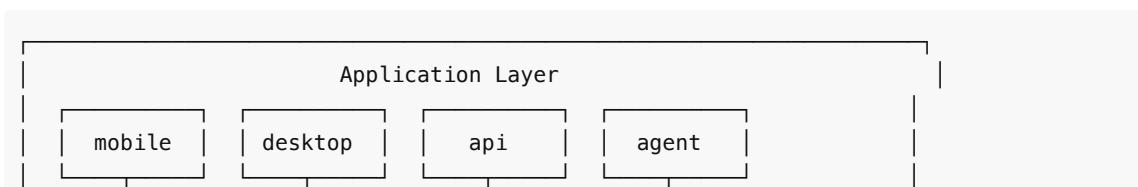
8.2 Typical User Journey: Morning Briefing

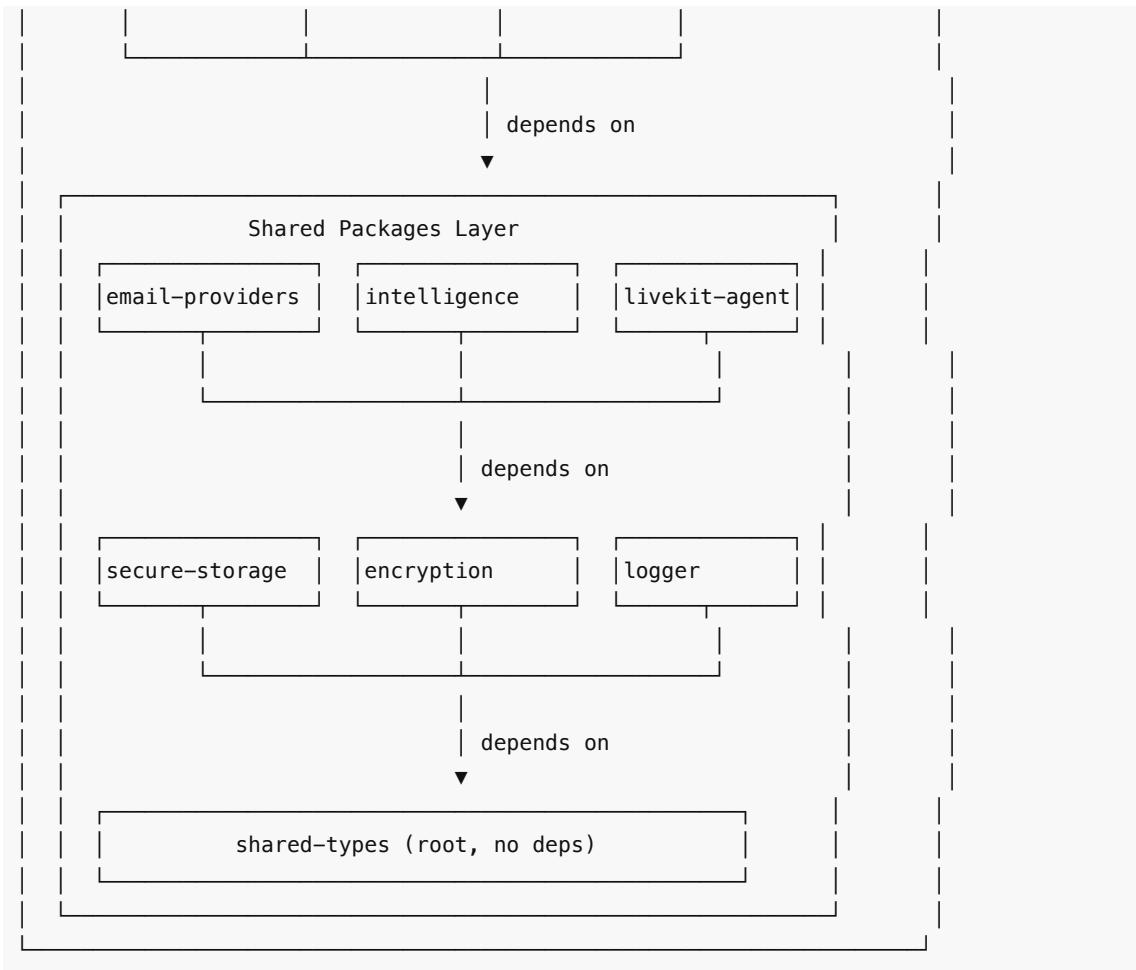
1. User opens mobile app
 - ↳ Tap "Start Briefing"
2. Mobile app requests LiveKit room token from Backend API
 - ↳ POST /livekit/token → Returns token
3. Mobile app connects to LiveKit room
 - ↳ Joins as participant "user-123"
4. Backend Agent auto-joins same room
 - ↳ Joins as participant "agent"
5. Agent starts briefing generation:
 - a. Fetch emails from UnifiedInboxService
 - ↳ Polls OutlookAdapter + GmailAdapter in parallel
 - ↳ Returns 27 new emails (merged timeline)
 - b. Run red flag detection (Tier 1: Ephemeral)
 - ↳ Keyword matcher, VIP detector, velocity, calendar proximity
 - ↳ Returns 3 red flags
 - c. Cluster emails by topic

- ↳ Returns 5 topics
- d. Generate briefing script (GPT-4o)
 - ↳ "Good morning! You have 27 new emails. I've found 3 red flags..."
- e. Send script to ElevenLabs TTS
 - ↳ Stream audio to room
- 6. User hears briefing
 - ↳ Listens to first red flag
- 7. User interrupts (barge-in): "Flag that for follow-up"
 - ↳ LiveKit detects user speech
 - ↳ Agent pauses TTS
 - ↳ Deepgram transcribes command
 - ↳ GPT-4o executes: flag_followup(emailId: "current")
 - ↳ Agent responds: "Done"
 - ↳ Resumes briefing
- 8. User says: "Skip to next topic"
 - ↳ GPT-4o function call: skip_topic()
 - ↳ Shadow Processor updates Redis:
 - currentTopicIndex: 1 → 2
 - ↳ Agent continues with topic 2
- 9. User loses connection (enters tunnel)
 - ↳ Mobile app detects ConnectionQuality.Lost
 - ↳ Shows "Connection lost" overlay
 - ↳ Shadow Processor saves last position to Redis:
 - lastPosition: 145000 (145 seconds into briefing)
- 10. User regains connection
 - ↳ Mobile app auto-reconnects to room
 - ↳ Fetches DriveState from Redis
 - ↳ Agent resumes from position 145000
 - ↳ "Welcome back. You were at topic 2, item 3..."
- 11. Briefing completes
 - ↳ Agent: "That's everything. Have a great day!"
 - ↳ User ends session
 - ↳ Redis DriveState expires after 24 hours

9. Package Dependencies

9.1 Dependency Graph





9.2 Build Order (Managed by Turborepo)

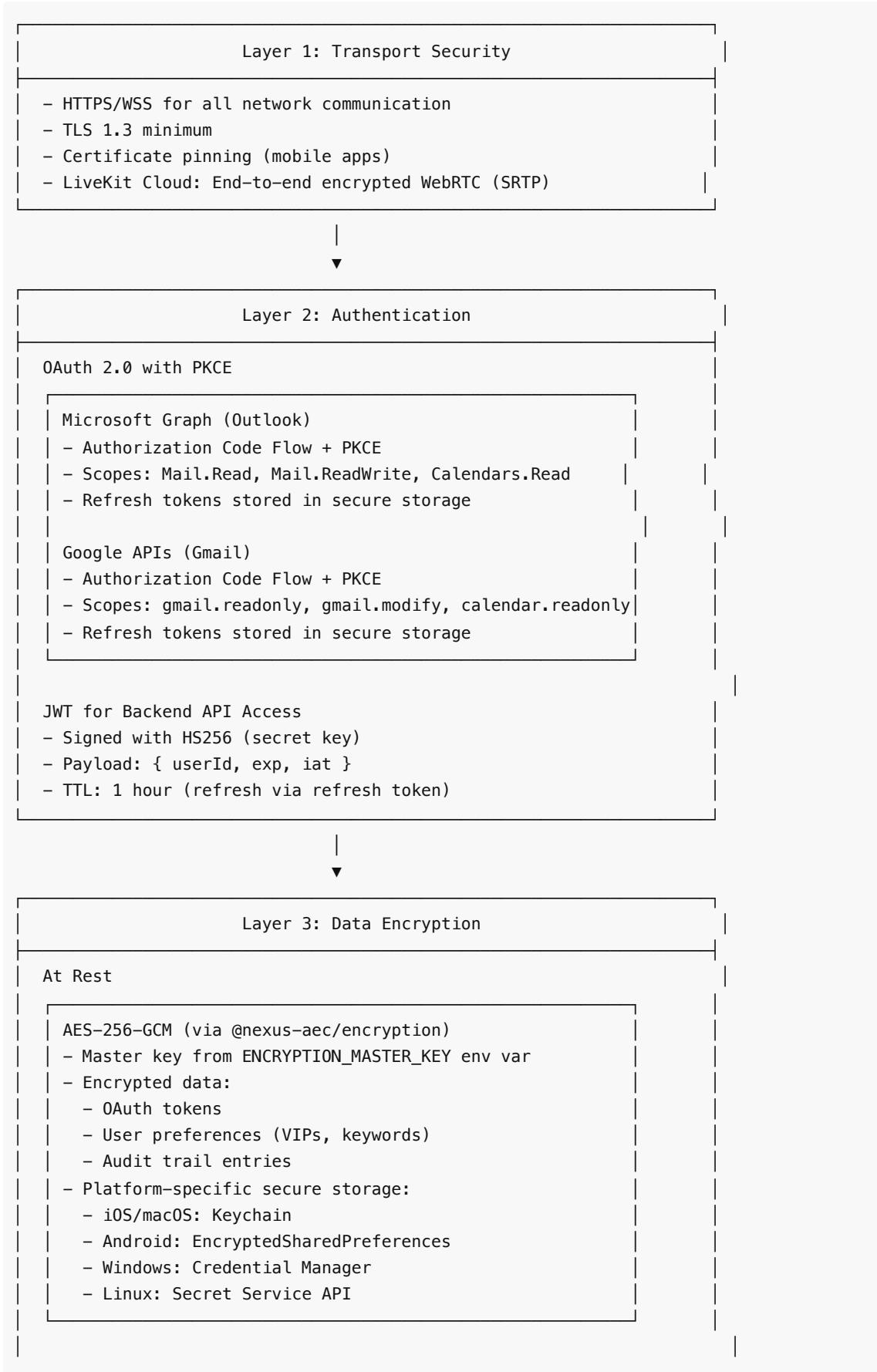
Turborepo automatically determines build order based on `package.json` dependencies:

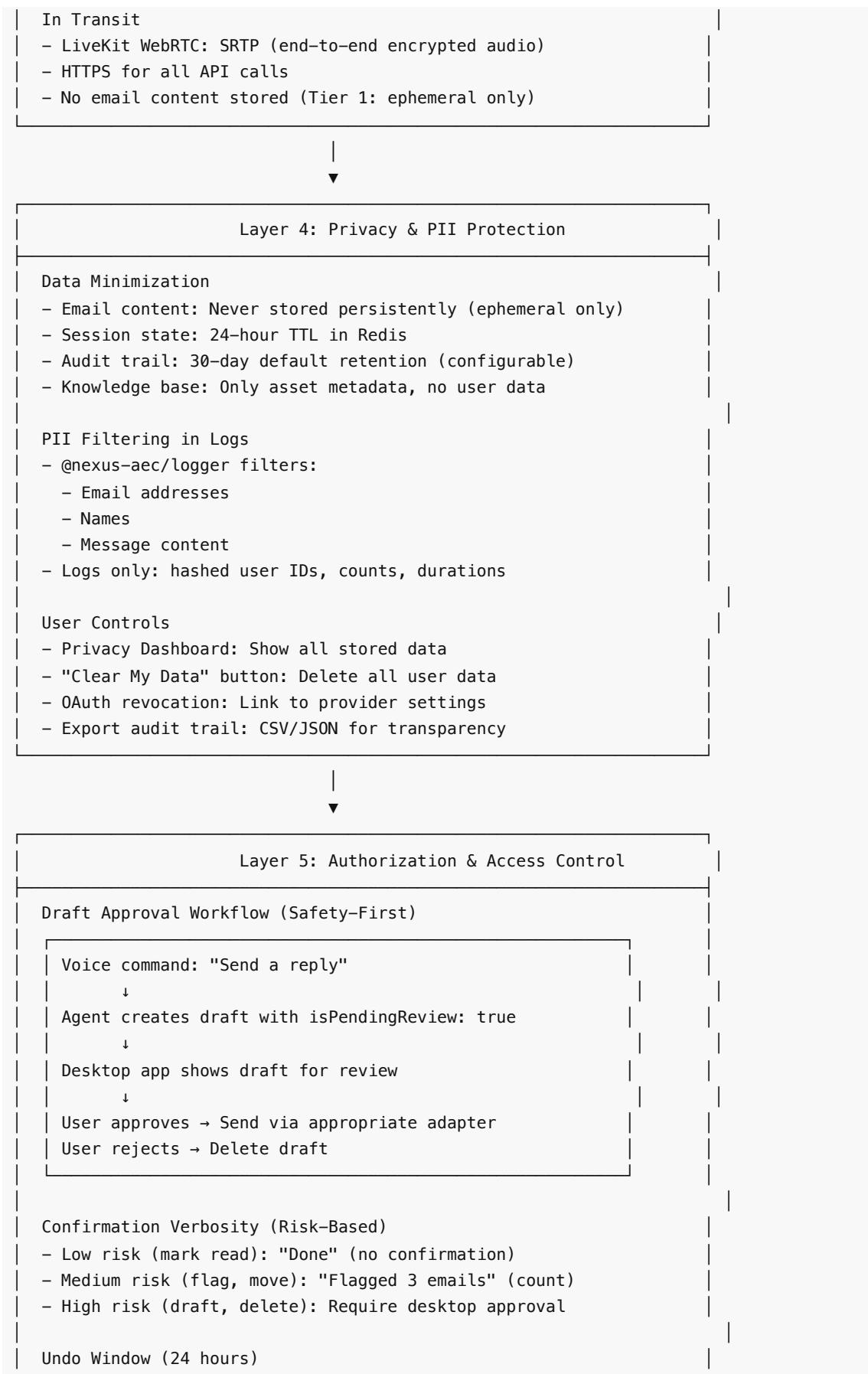
1. shared-types (no dependencies)
2. encryption (depends on: shared-types)
3. logger (depends on: shared-types)
4. secure-storage (depends on: shared-types, encryption)
5. email-providers (depends on: shared-types, encryption, logger, secure-storage)
6. intelligence (depends on: shared-types, logger, email-providers)
7. livekit-agent (depends on: shared-types, logger, intelligence)
8. api (depends on: shared-types, logger, email-providers, intelligence)
9. mobile (depends on: shared-types, email-providers, intelligence)
10. desktop (depends on: shared-types, email-providers, intelligence)

Command: `pnpm turbo run build` handles this automatically.

10. Security Architecture

10.1 Security Layers





- All actions stored in audit trail
- Desktop app: Undo individual or batch actions
- After 24 hours: Undo disabled (action finalized)

10.2 Threat Model

Threat	Mitigation
OAuth token theft	Secure storage (Keychain, etc.), never log tokens
Man-in-the-middle	TLS 1.3, certificate pinning, HTTPS everywhere
PII leak in logs	PII filtering via @nexus-aec/logger
Unauthorized email access	OAuth scopes limited to read + draft only, no send without approval
Session hijacking	JWT with short TTL (1h), rotate on refresh
Email content exposure	Tier 1 ephemeral only, never persist email bodies
Unintended actions	Confirmation verbosity, desktop draft approval, undo window
Credential stuffing	Rate limiting (100 req/min per user)

11. Deployment Architecture

11.1 Local Development

```

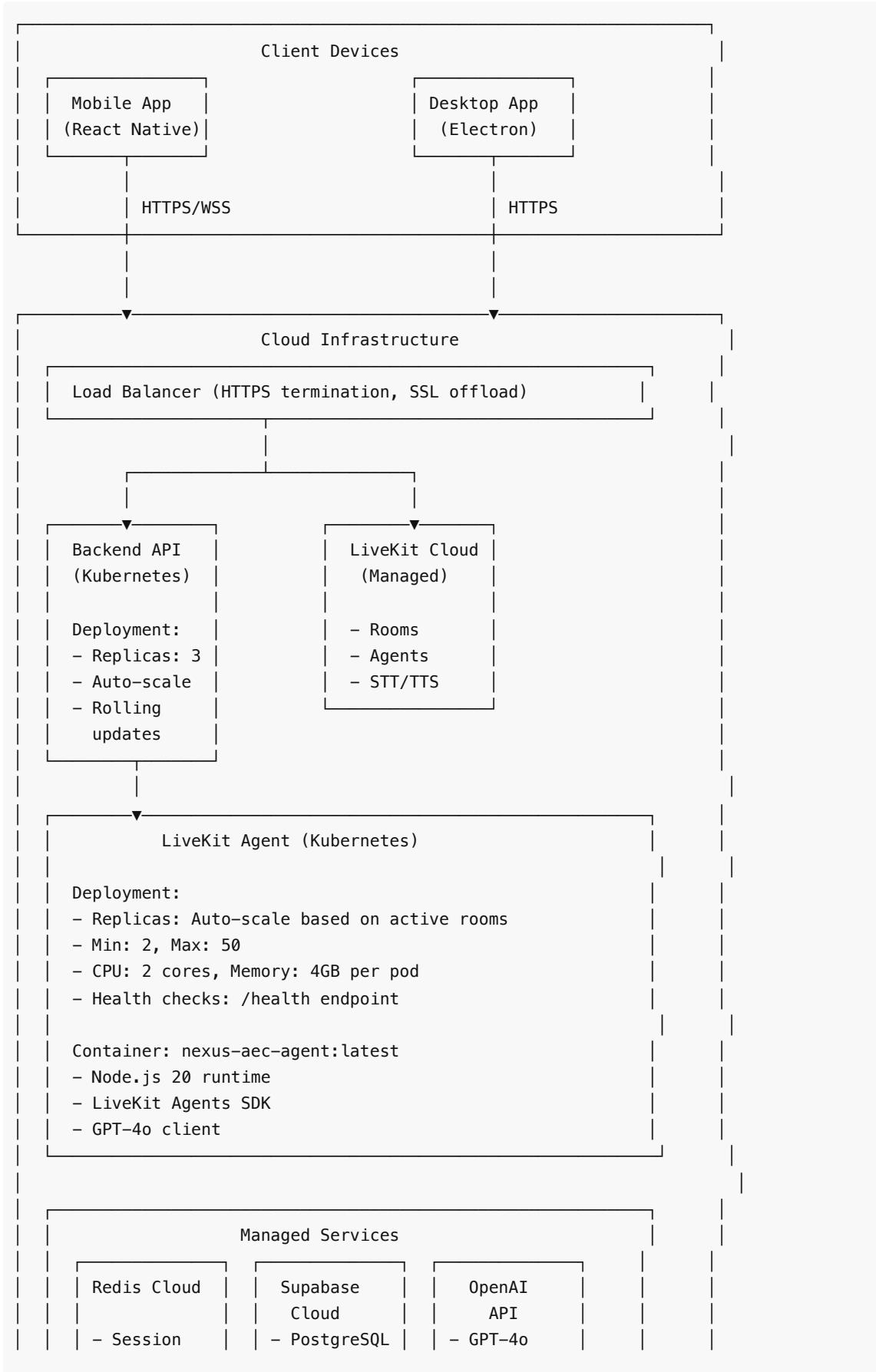
Developer Machine
├── Docker Compose (infra/docker-compose.yml)
│   ├── Redis (port 6379)
│   ├── PostgreSQL + pgvector (port 5432)
│   ├── Redis Commander (port 8081) [optional, profile: tools]
│   └── pgAdmin (port 5050) [optional, profile: tools]

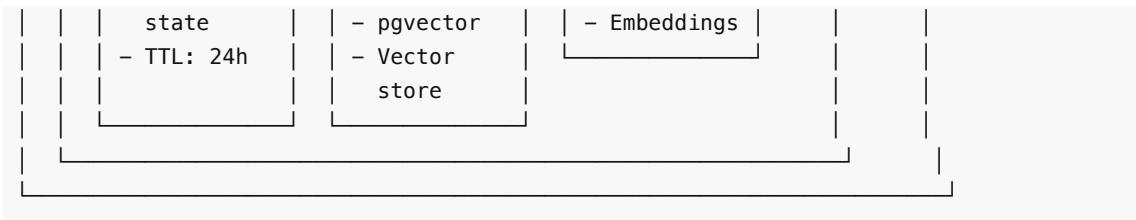
├── pnpm dev (all packages in watch mode)
│   ├── packages/shared-types
│   ├── packages/encryption
│   ├── packages/logger
│   ├── packages/secure-storage
│   └── packages/email-providers

└── External Services (cloud)
    ├── LiveKit Cloud (wss://your-app.livekit.cloud)
    ├── Deepgram API (STT)
    ├── ElevenLabs API (TTS)
    ├── OpenAI API (GPT-4o + embeddings)
    ├── Microsoft Graph (Outlook)
    └── Google APIs (Gmail)

```

11.2 Production Deployment





11.3 Scaling Strategy

Component	Scaling Strategy	Rationale
Backend API	Horizontal (3-10 replicas)	Stateless, scale based on HTTP requests/sec
LiveKit Agent	Horizontal (auto-scale 2-50)	Scale based on active rooms, CPU-intensive
Redis	Vertical (managed service)	Session state is small, latency critical
Supabase	Managed (auto-scaling)	Vector queries scale with data size
LiveKit Cloud	Managed (auto-scaling)	Handles WebRTC media routing automatically

12. Design Decisions & Rationale

12.1 Why LiveKit (Not Custom WebRTC)?

Decision: Use LiveKit Cloud for all voice processing.

Rationale:

- WebRTC is complex (signaling, STUN/TURN, codec negotiation, network resilience)
- LiveKit provides production-ready infrastructure:
 - Auto-scaling media servers
 - Built-in STT/TTS plugins (Deepgram, ElevenLabs)
 - Network resilience (packet loss recovery, adaptive bitrate)
 - Connection quality monitoring
 - Barge-in support via VAD
- Reduces development time from months to weeks
- Eliminates need for custom audio pipeline maintenance

Trade-offs:

- Vendor lock-in to LiveKit (mitigated: open-source, self-hostable)
- Monthly cost based on usage (acceptable for MVP)

12.2 Why Unified Adapter Pattern (Not Direct API Calls)?

Decision: Abstract Outlook and Gmail behind `EmailProvider` interface.

Rationale:

- Provider APIs are different (Graph vs REST)
- Normalization simplifies application logic
- Easy to add new providers (Yahoo, ProtonMail, etc.)
- Single interface to test and mock

- Source tagging enables smart draft routing

Trade-offs:

- Abstraction overhead (mitigated: thin adapter layer)
- Potential loss of provider-specific features (acceptable for MVP)

12.3 Why Three-Tier Memory (Not Single Database)?

Decision: Ephemeral (in-memory) → Redis (session) → Supabase (knowledge).

Rationale:

- **Tier 1 (Ephemeral):** Email content is sensitive, discard after processing
- **Tier 2 (Redis):** Session state needs fast access (<10ms latency)
- **Tier 3 (Supabase):** Knowledge base requires vector search (pgvector)
- Performance: Hot path (briefing) uses in-memory only
- Privacy: Minimal data retention

Trade-offs:

- Complexity of managing three stores (mitigated: clear boundaries)
- Redis cost for session state (acceptable: TTL-based auto-expiry)

12.4 Why Desktop App for Draft Review (Not Mobile)?

Decision: Draft approval via desktop Electron app only.

Rationale:

- Safety: Large screen for reviewing draft content + thread context
- Deliberate action: Requires user to stop and focus (not in-motion)
- Audit trail: Desktop UI better suited for activity history
- Ergonomics: Easier to edit drafts on desktop

Trade-offs:

- Requires desktop installation (acceptable: enterprise use case)
- Cannot send emails purely from mobile (intentional safety feature)

12.5 Why Monorepo (Not Separate Repos)?

Decision: Single monorepo with Turborepo + pnpm workspaces.

Rationale:

- Shared types across all packages (single source of truth)
- Atomic commits (change shared types + consumers in one PR)
- Faster CI (Turborepo caching and parallel builds)
- Easier refactoring (grep across entire codebase)

Trade-offs:

- Larger repo size (mitigated: pnpm saves disk space)
- Learning curve for monorepo tools (acceptable: well-documented)

For implementation details, see `.claude/RULES.md` For code conventions, see `.claude/CONVENTIONS.md` For workflows, see `.claude/WORKFLOWS.md`