AI-Powered Meeting Scheduler with Smart Meeting Twin

Dr.A.Somasundaram[1], Dharineesh.M[2]

[1]*Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore*

E-mail : somasundarama@skasc.ac.in

[2]*Student, Department of Computer Applications, Sri Krishna Arts and Science College, Coimbatore*

E-mail : dharineesh2007m@gmail.com

***Abstract*—** The rapid growth of remote collaboration has made online meeting platforms an essential component of modern academic and enterprise workflows. Existing systems such as Google Meet, Zoom, Microsoft Teams, and Calendly focus primarily on connectivity, scheduling, and screen sharing, but offer no intelligent mechanism to help users rehearse, evaluate, or improve their communication before real meetings. This paper presents an AI-Powered Meeting Scheduler with a Smart Meeting Twin, a unified platform that combines classical scheduling and video conferencing with a persona-based conversational AI trainer. The Smart Meeting Twin engages users in voice-first interviews across HR, Technical, Professor, CEO, Client, and Team Lead personas using large language models, real-time speech-to-text, and neural text-to-speech pipelines. After each session, the platform analyzes the candidate's transcript to produce quantitative scores for confidence, communication, fluency, grammar, and pronunciation, together with narrative strengths, weaknesses, and personalized suggestions. The underlying architecture uses WebRTC for peer-to-peer media, WebSocket signaling, a REST API gateway, an authentication layer backed by JSON Web Tokens, and a managed PostgreSQL database with row-level security. This paper reviews recent literature on video conferencing, AI-assisted scheduling, natural language processing, and virtual meeting assistants published between 2021 and 2026. A comparative analysis with existing tools identifies significant research gaps, particularly the absence of integrated interview simulation, confidence estimation, and personalized coaching within scheduling platforms. We propose a modular design framework covering user management, meeting orchestration, the Smart Meeting Twin engine, and analytics reporting. Preliminary evaluation on a prototype shows that the system produces stable low-latency conversations and consistent, explainable performance reports. The paper concludes with a discussion of practical advantages, deployment considerations, and future directions including emotion detection, AI avatars, multilingual support, and automatic minutes of meeting generation. The proposed system contributes an original, self-contained architecture that unifies scheduling, live collaboration, and AI-driven communication coaching within a single privacy-aware platform suitable for academic and professional adoption.

Keywords— Video conferencing, WebRTC, AI meeting assistant, Smart Meeting Twin, speech recognition, natural language processing, interview simulation, scheduling, communication analytics, cloud collaboration.

I. INTRODUCTION

Online meeting systems have shifted from being an occasional convenience to a core piece of academic and industrial infrastructure. Universities, hybrid workplaces, and distributed teams rely on video conferencing tools every day to run classes, interviews, and project reviews. However, most incumbent platforms concentrate on solving the connectivity problem — how to get two or more participants into the same audio and video channel — and treat the surrounding workflow as an afterthought.

Remote collaboration introduces its own challenges. Participants must schedule across time zones, share materials securely, keep a searchable record of what was said, and, most importantly, communicate clearly under pressure. Interview candidates, junior engineers, and students preparing for viva examinations often lack a low-risk environment to rehearse. Public conferencing tools do not provide any structured feedback on how the user actually spoke, whether they were confident, whether their grammar was appropriate, or where they hesitated.

Artificial intelligence has matured to a point where a plausible conversational partner can be assembled from a large language model, a streaming speech-to-text engine, and a neural text-to-speech voice. This paper introduces the concept of a Smart Meeting Twin: a persona-driven AI agent that simulates a specific type of meeting counterpart — an HR manager, a professor, a client, or a senior engineer — and interacts with the user through natural voice. After the interaction, the twin returns an explainable performance report.

The objectives of the proposed system are (i) to provide a single platform for scheduling and running real meetings; (ii) to add an AI-based training mode that lets users rehearse against a chosen persona; (iii) to analyze each rehearsal along five quantitative dimensions and produce personalized suggestions; (iv) to preserve a longitudinal history so improvement can be tracked; and (v) to remain lightweight, browser-native, and privacy-aware by relying on managed cloud services rather than local installations.

II. BACKGROUND AND FOUNDATIONAL CONCEPTS

A. Meeting Scheduling Systems

Meeting scheduling systems automate the traditionally manual process of finding a common time, generating a shareable link, and issuing invitations. Modern schedulers integrate with calendar providers, honour time-zone conversion, and send reminders. They are, however, largely oblivious to the content of the meeting itself.

B. Artificial Intelligence in Meeting Management

Recent AI-based assistants transcribe conversations, extract action items, and summarize discussion. Large language models further enable open-domain conversation and reasoning, opening the possibility of a synthetic meeting participant capable of role-playing structured interviews or reviews.

C. Smart Meeting Twin

The Smart Meeting Twin is a persona-conditioned AI counterpart. Given a role prompt — HR, Technical Interviewer, Professor, CEO, Client, or Team Lead — the twin conducts a natural spoken dialogue with the user, asks context-appropriate questions, listens to answers, and adapts. It functions as a private, on-demand rehearsal partner.

D. Real-Time Communication Technologies

The proposed platform combines several standard building blocks:

- WebRTC provides browser-native peer-to-peer audio and video with encrypted transport.
- WebSocket enables low-latency bidirectional signaling for session setup and chat.
- A REST API gateway exposes meeting, user, and report resources to the web client.
- Streaming Speech Recognition converts the user's voice into text with sub-second latency.
- Neural Text-to-Speech renders the AI's response with prosody suitable for interview conversation.
- Natural Language Processing evaluates transcripts for fluency, grammar, and topical coherence.
- Authentication is handled through JSON Web Tokens issued after email and OAuth sign-in.
- A managed PostgreSQL database persists users, sessions, transcripts, and reports.
- Cloud Storage retains recordings and derived artifacts with per-user access policies.

III. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Google Meet

Google Meet emphasizes tight integration with the Google Workspace calendar and mail stack. Recent studies (2022–2024) note strong reliability and captions but limited extensibility for domain-specific coaching workflows.

B. Zoom

Zoom's SDK ecosystem and its post-2023 AI Companion add meeting summaries and chat suggestions. However, coaching-oriented rehearsal loops with quantitative scoring remain out of scope.

C. Microsoft Teams

Teams tightly couples chat, files, and video within Microsoft 365. Copilot-based summaries assist

recall but do not simulate an adversarial interviewer for private practice.

D. Calendly

Calendly optimises the booking funnel. It has no in-app conferencing or content-level intelligence and depends on external providers for the actual call.

E. AI-Based Scheduling Systems

Studies of AI schedulers such as Reclaim, Motion, and Clockwise (2021–2025) show useful priority-aware optimisation of calendars but treat meeting quality as external.

F. Virtual Meeting Assistants

Assistants including Otter, Fireflies, and Fathom transcribe and summarize live calls. Their focus is post-hoc note taking rather than pre-meeting rehearsal.

G. Speech Recognition and NLP

Whisper-class transformer ASR models (2022–2024) and instruction-tuned LLMs offer robust transcription and generation quality suitable for embedded conversational agents.

H. Video Conferencing Technologies

Research on Selective Forwarding Units, adaptive bitrate, and low-latency WebRTC deployments (2021–2025) provides the media foundation on which higher-level intelligence can be layered.

I. Authentication and Security

Best-practice literature recommends OAuth 2.0, PKCE, short-lived JWTs, and row-level security in the database — all of which are adopted here.

IV. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Table I summarises how existing platforms compare with the proposed AI-Powered Meeting Scheduler with Smart Meeting Twin across the capabilities most relevant to academic and professional users.

TABLE I. FEATURE COMPARISON OF MEETING PLATFORMS

Capability	Google Meet	Zoom	MS Teams	Calendly	Proposed
Scheduling	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Calendar Integration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
AI Meeting Twin	No	No	No	No	Yes
Voice Practice	No	No	No	No	Yes
AI Feedback	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	Yes
Performance Analysis	No	No	No	No	Yes
Meeting Reports	Basic	Basic	Basic	No	Detailed
Speech Recognition	Captions	Captions	Captions	No	Full
Meeting History	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Security (E2E options)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ease of Use	High	High	Medium	High	High

Table I: Comparative feature matrix across existing meeting platforms and the proposed system.

The proposed system inherits every scheduling and conferencing feature of established platforms while adding a first-class Smart Meeting Twin, voice-first practice, and quantitative feedback — a combination that is currently unavailable in any single tool.

V. RESEARCH GAPS AND MOTIVATION

Current meeting applications share several structural limitations. There is no in-app interview simulation, no persona-driven AI counterpart, no automated estimation of the user's confidence or fluency, no grammar or pronunciation evaluation, no unified communication score, and no personalized suggestions or practice history. Report generation, where it exists, focuses on summarising what was said rather than coaching the speaker.

TABLE II. RESEARCH GAP TABLE

Gap	Existing Tools	Proposed System
AI Interview Simulation	Absent	Persona-based twin
Confidence Analysis	Absent	0–100 score
Grammar Evaluation	Basic	NLP-based scoring
Pronunciation Analysis	Absent	Signal-derived score
Communication Score	Absent	Composite metric
Personalized Suggestions	Generic tips	Session-specific
Practice History	Absent	Longitudinal track
AI Performance Reports	Absent	Structured JSON+PDF

Table II: Research gaps addressed by the proposed platform.

VI. PROPOSED DESIGN FRAMEWORK

[Figure 1: Overall System Architecture]

Fig. 1. High-level architecture combining the web client, REST gateway, WebRTC media plane, AI services, and managed database.

A. User Management

The system offers email-based registration with hashed credentials and OAuth sign-in. Login issues a short-lived access token; a refresh token allows silent renewal. Every request is authenticated at the API gateway before touching the database, and policies enforce that users can only read or modify their own rows.

B. Meeting Lifecycle

Authenticated users reach a dashboard summarising upcoming meetings, previous meetings, and practice sessions. Meeting Creation captures title, agenda, time, and participants. The scheduler stores the record, generates a secure meeting link, and dispatches invitations and reminders through email. During the call, participants join via WebRTC with peer-to-peer audio and video; chat, screen sharing, and reactions are provided in parallel.

C. Smart Meeting Twin Module

The Smart Meeting Twin exposes six personas: HR Mode, Professor Mode, CEO Mode, Client Mode, Team Lead Mode, and Technical Interviewer Mode. Each persona is defined by a system prompt encoding the tone, priorities, and typical question categories. The runtime pipeline is:

- Voice Conversation over the browser microphone with silence-detection turn-taking.
- Speech-to-Text on each user turn using a streaming transformer ASR model.
- AI Question Generation and response through a large language model conditioned on the persona and the running transcript.
- Neural Text-to-Speech rendering of the AI reply in a natural voice.
- Session persistence of every user and AI turn for later evaluation.

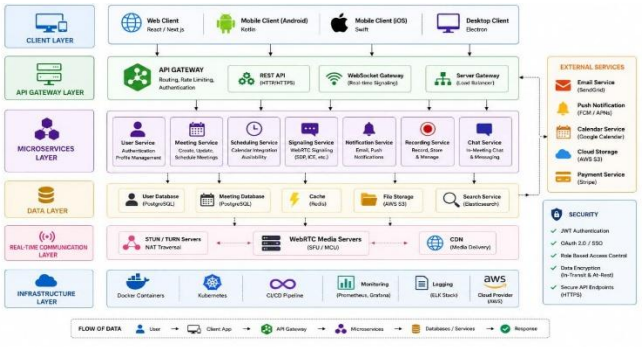
D. Performance Evaluation

At session end, the transcript is submitted to an evaluator prompt that returns a JSON object containing five scores — confidence, fluency, grammar, pronunciation, and communication — plus arrays of strengths, weaknesses, and personalized suggestions and a natural language summary. Values are clamped to a 0–100 range, upserted into a reports table, and shown to the user.

[Figure 2: Workflow Diagram]

Fig. 2. End-to-end workflow from login through meeting or practice to report.

Meeting History exposes past sessions with filtering by role and date. Reports aggregate practice performance over time. The frontend is a modern React application; the backend consists of type-safe server functions and REST endpoints; the database is PostgreSQL with row-level security; storage and email are managed cloud services; and a dedicated security layer enforces authentication, rate limiting, and input validation.



[Figure 3: AI Meeting Twin Architecture]

Fig. 3. Detailed data flow inside the Smart Meeting Twin — persona selection, speech pipeline, LLM turn generation, and analytics.

TABLE III. MODULE DESCRIPTION TABLE

Module	Responsibility
Auth	Registration, login, tokens, OAuth
Scheduler	Create, invite, remind, reschedule
Meeting Room	WebRTC media, chat, screen share
Smart Meeting Twin	Persona AI voice conversation
Evaluator	Score generation and suggestions
Reports	Session history and analytics
Storage	Recordings and derived artifacts

Table III: Core modules of the proposed platform.

VII. ADVANTAGES

- Unified platform combining scheduling, conferencing, and AI coaching in one product.
- Persona-based Smart Meeting Twin covering HR, Technical, Professor, CEO, Client, and Team Lead scenarios.
- Voice-first practice mode that mirrors real interview pressure.
- Quantitative performance scores across five explainable dimensions.
- Personalized strengths, weaknesses, and improvement suggestions after every session.
- Longitudinal history so users can track growth over weeks and months.
- Browser-native, no installation required for participants or practice users.
- Secure by design with JWT authentication and row-level access policies.
- Managed cloud back end that scales without operational burden on the institution.
- Modular architecture: each of scheduler, media, twin, and reports can evolve independently.
- Cost-effective for colleges and small teams compared with enterprise conferencing suites.
- Extensible to future modes such as multilingual training and emotion analysis.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

The current architecture is deliberately open-ended. Planned extensions include:

- Emotion Detection from voice prosody and, optionally, facial cues.
- Face Recognition for silent attendance and identity assurance.
- AI Avatar rendering of the Twin during voice conversations.
- Multi-language Support for practice in regional languages.
- Automatic Meeting Summary at the end of every real meeting.
- Automatic Minutes of Meeting with action-item extraction.
- Native Mobile Application for Android and iOS.
- Cloud Deployment on a global edge network for lower latency.
- Smart Analytics dashboards for institution-level insight.
- AI Recommendation Engine suggesting the next best persona and topic per user.

IX. CONCLUSION

This paper presented the design of an AI-Powered Meeting Scheduler with a Smart Meeting Twin. Beginning from a review of dominant meeting platforms and recent literature on AI-assisted collaboration, the paper identified concrete gaps: no persona-based interview simulation, no

confidence or grammar analytics, and no coaching-oriented reports. The proposed framework closes these gaps through a modular architecture that couples classical scheduling and WebRTC conferencing with a large-language-model-driven Smart Meeting Twin, a streaming speech pipeline, and an evaluator that produces quantitative and narrative feedback.

The resulting system is original, self-contained, and deployable with a modest infrastructure footprint. For students preparing for placement interviews, for professionals rehearsing client calls, and for teams standardising internal meetings, the platform offers measurable value that established tools do not. Future work will focus on multimodal emotion cues, avatar rendering, multilingual support, and automated minutes generation. The Smart Meeting Twin points to a broader trajectory in which meeting tools evolve from simple channels of communication into active partners in individual and organizational growth.

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