RASA FRAMEWORK · DIMENSION 5 OF 5 · CORE PRINCIPLE 4 & DISCOVERABILITY DYNAMIC 4

Citation & Grounding Potential

Measures how likely an AI system is to cite, attribute, and ground a content unit when generating an answer — and whether content builds cumulative semantic authority over time.

CGP
1 – 10

Weight: 0.15 in RASA composite

WHAT IT MEASURES

Generative search engines cite sources alongside generated answers — but only content with clear authorship, verifiable identifiers, and structured metadata. CGP measures whether a content unit carries the attribution signals AI systems need to name it as a source, not just use its information silently.

GOVERNS

- AI Citation & Attribution
- Knowledge Graph Grounding
- Semantic Authority Building
- Cross-Platform Corroboration

4 STRUCTURAL FACTORS THAT DRIVE CGP SCORES

F-01
Explicit Authorship
Full author names and the legal organisation name on every content asset. "Amit Verma, Nebula Personalization Tech Solutions Pvt. Ltd." is citable. "Our research team" is not — it provides no resolvable personal entity for AI attribution.

F-02
Stable Identifiers
DOIs, arXiv IDs, ISBNs, or canonical URLs as machine-resolvable attribution anchors. Stable identifiers allow AI systems to cross-reference content against known publication records and increase attribution confidence significantly.

F-03
Structured Schema Markup
Schema.org TechArticle or ScholarlyArticle with author, publisher, and identifier fields. Schema markup provides machine-readable attribution data that does not depend on natural language parsing — more reliable than prose attribution alone.

F-04
Cross-Platform Corroboration
Consistent attribution across Zenodo, GitHub, HuggingFace, and Ollama Hub. Multi-platform presence signals to AI systems that the attribution is stable and verified across independent surfaces — not a single-domain claim.

CGP SCORE REFERENCE SCALE

1 – Not citable · 3 – Weak · 5 – Moderate · 7 – Strong · 9–10 – Exceptional

COMMON FAILURE MODES

F1
Weak Schema Structure
Attribution in prose but not in structured metadata. AI parsing of natural language is less reliable than reading a structured schema field — prose alone is insufficient.

F2
Anonymous Org Voice
Content by "the team" or "our researchers" provides an org entity but no personal entity. AI citation systems are more confident attributing to named, resolvable individuals.

F3
Unstable or Dynamic URLs
Session-dependent or paginated URLs change over time. AI systems encountering the same content at different URLs cannot confirm it's the same source — reducing attribution confidence.

SEMANTIC AUTHORITY – COMPOUNDING EFFECT

9–10	EXCEPTIONAL	*"Verma, A. & Agarwal, S. (2026). RASA for AI-Native Search. Nebula Personalization Tech Solutions Pvt. Ltd. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20325460."*
7–8	STRONG	*"Amit Verma and Sarita Agarwal at Nebula Personalization Tech Solutions developed the RASA framework. Full details at nebulatech.in/research."*
5–6	MODERATE	*"NebulaTech published research on retrieval-aware semantic architectures. The framework is available for review on their website."*
3–4	WEAK	*"A research team published findings on AI content scoring. The methodology is described in their internal documentation."*
1–2	NOT CITABLE	*"Research shows AI content scoring improves retrieval. Studies confirm the approach works well across different content types."*

CGP is the dimension that **compounds most over time**. Each high-CGP asset adds an attribution data point to AI systems' understanding of your organisation. Consistently high CGP across a corpus builds cumulative citation authority that structurally advantages the organisation in AI-mediated environments for years.

CGP IMPROVEMENT CHECKLIST

- [x] Name individual authors — full names, not team labels or initials
- [x] Add full legal entity name alongside every author reference
- [x] Assign a DOI, arXiv ID, or canonical URL to every content asset
- [x] Implement Schema.org TechArticle with author, publisher, identifier
- [x] Publish consistent attribution on Zenodo, GitHub, HuggingFace, Ollama
- [x] Declare canonical URLs and maintain permanent redirects for any changes

RASA COMPOSITE FORMULA

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RP × 0.25 + SCC × 0.20
+ ECS × 0.20 + SCI × 0.20
+ CGP × 0.15

PUBLISH   ≥ 8.0 composite
REVISE    6.0 – 7.9
REJECT    < 6.0 composite
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Verma, A. & Agarwal, S. (2026). Retrieval-Aware Semantic Architectures (RASA). Nebula Personalization Tech Solutions Pvt. Ltd. · DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.20325460