

## **Entity Discoverability Index (EDI)**

### **Human-Facing Structural Edition**

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**Document Title:** Entity Discoverability Index (EDI)

**Edition:** Human-Facing Structural Edition

**Version:** v1.0

**Status:** Published

**Part of:** The EntityWorks Standard

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**Maintained by:** EntityWorks Ltd

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### **Scope and Status Notice**

This document constitutes an official publication of the **EntityWorks Standard**.

It provides a human-facing structural exposition of the **Entity Discoverability Index (EDI)** as an evaluative component within the Standard. The authoritative definition of the Entity Discoverability Index is recorded in the EntityWorks Terminology layer and governs all use of the term within the Standard.

This document operates strictly downstream of that definition. It does not restate, modify, expand, or reinterpret the canonical definition, nor does it disclose internal methodologies, scoring logic, or implementation detail.

The scope of this document is limited to describing the role, structure, boundaries, and relationships of the Entity Discoverability Index as it functions within the EntityWorks Standard. It does not prescribe system behaviour, describe AI system internals, or assert applicability beyond the Standard.

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## Entity Discoverability Index (EDI)

### Human-Facing Structural Edition

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### 1. Definition (Referential)

The Entity Discoverability Index (EDI) is formally defined in the EntityWorks Terminology layer (v0.1).

That definition is authoritative and governs all use of the term *Entity Discoverability Index* within the EntityWorks Standard. The EDI is defined as a **measurement framework** concerned with entity-level identification, distinction, and interpretive clarity, rather than as a conceptual theory, diagnostic construct, or optimisation mechanism.

This document does not restate, paraphrase, or reinterpret the canonical definition. Its role is strictly expository: to describe how the Entity Discoverability Index functions as an evaluative component within the Standard, downstream of the Terminology and ontology layers.

Any reference to the Entity Discoverability Index within the EntityWorks Standard is referential to the canonical definition as published. Informal paraphrases, alternative framings, or expanded interpretations are non-canonical and have no standing within the Standard.

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### 2. Role Within the EntityWorks Standard

Within the EntityWorks Standard, the Entity Discoverability Index occupies the role of a **formal evaluative component** concerned with entity-level discoverability.

It provides the Standard's mechanism for examining whether published representations support coherent identification, distinction, and interpretation of entities, as framed by the discipline of AI Discoverability. In this role, the EDI applies established conceptual structures defined elsewhere in the Standard in order to support consistent evaluation, without introducing new interpretive primitives.

The EDI operates downstream of the Entity Understanding Layer and upstream of analytical, diagnostic, and conformance-related components. It does not function as a conceptual architecture or failure-mode classifier. Its role is evaluative and comparative, providing a stable reference point for reasoning about entity-level discoverability conditions within the Standard.

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### 3. Conceptual Scope of the Entity Discoverability Index

The Entity Discoverability Index examines whether an entity's published representations provide sufficient clarity, differentiation, and coherence for AI systems to form and maintain a stable understanding of that entity.

Its scope is limited to **entity-level interpretability**, rather than content performance or system behaviour. The EDI does not evaluate whether an entity is promoted, ranked, recommended, or preferred. It evaluates whether an entity can be **recognised and distinguished as a coherent referent**, rather than being conflated with others, fragmented across incompatible representations, or interpreted inconsistently.

Within this scope, the EDI considers conditions affecting:

- the detectability of an entity as a distinct referent,
- the consistency with which that entity is distinguished from other entities,
- the coherence of attributes and relationships associated with the entity, and
- the stability of entity interpretation across sources, surfaces, and time.

The EDI operates across representations rather than individual documents. Its scope is intentionally cross-surface and cumulative, reflecting how AI systems synthesise information about entities from multiple inputs rather than isolated artefacts.

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### 4. Structural Characteristics of the EDI

Within the EntityWorks Standard, the Entity Discoverability Index is articulated as a **structured evaluative index**.

It applies a consistent evaluative frame to observable representational signals associated with an entity, examining whether those signals collectively support coherent entity-level interpretation. The EDI does not define interpretive structures itself. It applies the interpretive architecture defined by the Entity Understanding Layer in order to evaluate discoverability conditions.

The EDI is multi-dimensional in character. It does not rely on a single proxy indicator or surface signal. Instead, it considers multiple aspects of representational clarity and stability simultaneously, reflecting the fact that entity-level interpretation emerges from the interaction of many signals rather than any single source.

The internal dimensional structure, weighting logic, and scoring procedures of the EDI are governed by EntityWorks methodologies maintained separately from this publication. This document does not disclose, imply, or constrain those mechanics. Its purpose is to describe **the evaluative nature and structural role of the Index**, not its calculation.

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#### **4.1 Illustrative Conditions (Non-Exhaustive)**

The following illustrative conditions describe situations in which the Entity Discoverability Index may be applied. They are abstracted examples intended to clarify evaluative scope and intent. They do not imply scoring thresholds, causal mechanisms, or remediation actions.

##### **Illustrative Condition 1 — Entity Collision Risk**

An organisation publishes under a primary corporate identity while also operating through multiple product, service, or brand identities that are inconsistently associated with the parent entity across public sources.

In this condition, the EDI may be applied to examine whether published representations support reliable differentiation between related entities, or whether representational ambiguity introduces **entity collision risk**. This condition is associated with, but does not itself constitute, the Entity Collision Problem as defined elsewhere in the Standard.

##### **Illustrative Condition 2 — Fragmented Entity Identity**

An individual entity is represented differently across professional, commercial, and media contexts, with divergent naming conventions, descriptions, or role associations.

The EDI may be used to examine whether these representations align to a single coherent entity understanding, or whether they fragment into incompatible interpretive frames that reduce entity-level clarity.

##### **Illustrative Condition 3 — Cross-Source Incoherence**

An organisation's structured metadata, descriptive materials, and third-party references present partially inconsistent or contradictory signals regarding identity, scope, or relationships.

In this condition, the EDI may be applied to evaluate whether such incoherence affects the stability of entity interpretation when information is synthesised across sources.

#### **Illustrative Condition 4 — Interpretive Drift Over Time**

An entity's published representations evolve over time through rebranding, restructuring, or changes in positioning, without consistent alignment across historical and current materials.

The EDI may be used to examine whether interpretive continuity is maintained, or whether legacy and current representations introduce instability in entity understanding.

These illustrative conditions are descriptive only. They clarify the evaluative scope of the Entity Discoverability Index without asserting internal mechanisms, diagnosing failure modes, or prescribing corrective actions.

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#### **5. Boundaries and Non-Claims**

The Entity Discoverability Index is an evaluative construct within the EntityWorks Standard. It does not describe, prescribe, or imply how AI systems are designed, trained, or operated.

The EDI does not assert claims about internal model architectures, inference processes, ranking mechanisms, or system behaviour. It does not predict outputs, guarantee interpretive outcomes, or establish performance expectations for any specific system or deployment context.

Use of the EDI does not constitute a compliance requirement, regulatory mandate, or enforcement mechanism. All evaluations conducted under the EDI are standard-relative and context-bounded, and are intended to support structured analysis rather than normative judgement or obligation.

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#### **6. Why the Entity Discoverability Index Matters (Descriptive)**

As AI-mediated systems increasingly synthesise, summarise, and surface information about real-world entities, **entity-level interpretability becomes a structural concern rather than a peripheral one.**

Where entities are clearly and coherently represented, AI systems tend to maintain stable distinctions, attribute relationships consistently, and preserve continuity of understanding across contexts. Where representations are ambiguous, inconsistent, or fragmented, interpretive instability may arise. Such instability does not remain localised to individual outputs; it can propagate across systems, surfaces, and time.

Within this environment, the absence of a structured evaluative reference makes it difficult to distinguish between isolated representational anomalies and systemic discoverability conditions. Without such a reference, issues of entity conflation, fragmentation, or interpretive drift are often observed reactively and addressed inconsistently, if at all.

The Entity Discoverability Index provides a **formal evaluative lens** for examining these conditions. It enables entity-level discoverability to be discussed, compared, and monitored using a consistent frame, without requiring access to system internals or reliance on model-specific explanations.

By operating at the level of observable representational signals, the EDI supports structured analysis of interpretability conditions that would otherwise remain diffuse or anecdotal. This allows representational risk to be identified and reasoned about as a property of entity presentation, rather than as an incidental by-product of individual systems or deployments.

Within the EntityWorks Standard, the EDI therefore serves as a stabilising component. It supports continuity of analysis across time and context, and provides a shared evaluative reference for other analytical, diagnostic, and conformance-related components of the Standard, without asserting prescriptive authority or remediation requirements.

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## 7. Applications Within the EntityWorks Standard

Within the EntityWorks Standard, the Entity Discoverability Index is applied as a **general evaluative reference** for entity-level discoverability.

It is used to support analysis of how entities are represented across published information surfaces where AI-mediated interpretation is materially relevant. In this application, the EDI contributes evaluative signals rather than prescriptive conclusions.

The EDI is referenced by EntityWorks Analytics as part of broader analytical treatment of representational conditions, and may inform conformance-related considerations associated with other components of the Standard. In all cases, the EDI remains evaluative in function and does not substitute for conceptual architectures, failure-mode classification, or governance determinations.

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## 8. Intended Audience

This document is intended for readers familiar with standards-based frameworks and institutional analysis of AI-mediated systems.

Its primary audience includes governance, risk, and oversight functions concerned with representational clarity; organisations engaging with structured evaluation of entity-level discoverability; and regulatory, policy, or research stakeholders requiring evaluative constructs that do not depend on system internals.

The document assumes contextual familiarity with the EntityWorks Standard and related components. It does not provide introductory, instructional, or educational material.

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## 9. Relationship to Other EntityWorks Components

The Entity Discoverability Index operates within the broader discipline of AI Discoverability as defined by the EntityWorks Standard.

It references the **Entity Understanding Layer** as its interpretive substrate, applying that architecture in an evaluative context without redefining it.

The EDI also contributes evaluative signals to **EntityWorks Analytics**, which provides broader analytical treatment of representational conditions across the Standard.

In addition, the EDI relates to the **AI Perception Integrity Mark**, where EDI-derived evaluations may inform determinations of representational integrity without implying automatic conformance.

The EDI further interacts with defined failure modes, including the Entity Collision Problem and Probabilistic Inference Collapse, by surfacing conditions associated with such failures rather than diagnosing causal mechanisms.

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## 10. Terminology Control and Non-Canonical Indexing Frameworks

The EntityWorks Standard maintains controlled terminology for all evaluative, analytical, and measurement constructs in order to preserve conceptual coherence, interpretive stability, and internal consistency.

Within the domain of entity-level indexing and discoverability measurement, a range of alternative framings, labels, or structural primitives may be proposed, inferred, or generated in adjacent conceptual work, automated model outputs, or exploratory analysis. Within the EntityWorks Standard, such framings are treated as **non-canonical** and are not used to define, structure, or describe evaluative components.

Examples of non-canonical indexing and discoverability framings include, but are not limited to:

- **Meridian Assessment Protocol (MAP)**
- **Meridian Vectors / Meridian Positioning Systems (MPS)**
- **Fidelity Index**
- **Crystalline Index**
- **Resonance Index**
- **Deviation Index**
- **Field Coherence**
- **Focus Lattice**

These terms may gesture toward evaluative or representational concerns adjacent to those addressed by the Entity Discoverability Index. Their inclusion here does not imply equivalence, compatibility, endorsement, or formal relationship.

Within the EntityWorks Standard, **entity-level discoverability measurement is defined, governed, and evaluated exclusively through the Entity Discoverability Index (EDI)** and associated EntityWorks analytical frameworks. Alternative terminology is not mapped, harmonised, aliased, or incorporated.

This terminology control establishes internal interpretive boundaries for the Standard. It does not assert authority over external discourse, future independent usage, or parallel conceptual developments outside the scope of the EntityWorks Standard.

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## **11. Governance and Stewardship**

The Entity Discoverability Index is published and maintained as part of the EntityWorks Standard.

EntityWorks is responsible for the stewardship of the EDI's structural articulation, terminology alignment, versioning, and methodological integrity within the Standard's scope. Revisions or extensions are made through formal publication and version control processes.

EntityWorks does not deliver system implementations in relation to the EDI. Where assessments, training, or interpretive guidance are provided, such activity may be licensed to third parties and delivered independently.

The stewardship role exercised by EntityWorks is limited to maintaining internal coherence and does not assert authority over external systems or practices.



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## 12. Canonical Metadata

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