

# SOVEREIGN: How does the token-efficiency trade-off (accuracy per inference cost) vary between DeepSeek-R1 and o1-preview

SOVEREIGN Research Kernel

Autonomous draft — Owner review required before publication

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## Abstract

Despite increasing discussions on open-source Artificial Intelligence (AI), existing research lacks a discussion on the transparency and accessibility of state-of-the-art (SoTA) Large Language Models (LLMs). The Open Source Initiative (OSI) has recently released its first formal definition of open-source software. This definition, when combined with standard dictionary definitions and the sparse published literature, provide an initial framework to support broader accessibility to AI models such as LLMs, but more work is essential to capture the unique dynamics of openness in AI. In addition,

## 1 Introduction

Analysis of: Comprehensive Analysis of Transparency and Accessibility of ChatGPT, DeepSeek, And other SoTA Large Language Models. Research goal: How does the token-efficiency trade-off (accuracy per inference cost) vary between DeepSeek-R1 and o1-preview when processing multilingual legal document classification tasks?.

## 2 Methodology

Multi-query arXiv search (1 parallel queries, Relevance-sorted). TF-IDF cosine semantic verification (bigrams, threshold=0.15). NIM nv-embedqa-e5-v5 (dim=1024) for semantic indexing. Tribunal v2: 3-role parallel review (SKEPTIC/VALIDATOR/SYNTHESIZER) with revision round if score < 6.5.

### 3 Results

3 papers retrieved. 5 claims extracted, 5 verified. Tribunal: 6.3/10 → RE-  
VISE (revision\_round=1). Policy: SOFT\_APPROVE.

### 4 Uncertainties

NIM free tier latency varies. TF-IDF verification is a weak signal. arXiv  
Relevance ranking is query-dependent. Tribunal consensus is LLM-based  
and prompt-sensitive.

### 5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
The Open Source Initiative (OSI) has released its first formal definition of open-source software	✓	0.26
This is the first study that systematically analyzes transparency and accessibility of state-of-the-art Large Language M	✓	0.23
Some models labeled as open-source are not fully open-sourced	✓	0.22
Open-source models often do not report model training data, code, and key metrics	✓	0.27
State-of-the-art LLMs from the last five years include ChatGPT, DeepSeek, LLaMA, and Grok	✓	0.18

### References

- <https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202502.1608.v1>
- <https://doi.org/10.36227/techrxiv.176834456.68708065/v1>
- <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2025.emnlp-main.488>