Beyond Accuracy and Alignment: A Diagnostic Evaluation Protocol for Feedback Alignment

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Abstract

Modern feedback-alignment evaluation on deep residual networks is still summarized by a deceptively simple pair: headline accuracy and headline cosine alignment Γ to the backpropagation gradient. We show that this pair can silently fail in two distinct ways on standard CIFAR-10 pre-LayerNorm ResMLP and ViT-Mini settings: first, *measurement degeneracy*, where residual-stream growth drives hidden-layer BP gradients to the numerical floor and makes Γ uninterpretable; and second, *low intrinsic credit-direction quality*, where random-feedback credit remains essentially unaligned with BP on the deep blocks even when the reference gradient is still meaningful. The headline result is that the field-standard reporting pair walks back none of the methods we audit, whereas a four-diagnostic protocol walks back the three degenerate methods and passes the two trustworthy controls. Our contribution is an evaluation methodology paper for the NeurIPS 2026 Evaluations & Datasets track: we provide the protocol, the calibration logic for its thresholds, a reference implementation, a five-method audit, and validation through temporal replay, cross-architecture checks, intervention-based disambiguation, and a documented catalog of pipeline pitfalls, in the spirit of critical evaluation analyses such as Jordan et al. [3], O'Bray et al. [2], Paleka et al. [1].

1 Introduction

Feedback-alignment papers are usually judged by two numbers: task accuracy and an aggregate similarity between the method's local credit signal and the backpropagation gradient [4–7]. On the audited 4-block d=256 ResMLP, however, Table 1 already shows that this pair is not a validity check: DFA reaches only 0.306 ± 0.006 test accuracy, below the architecture-matched frozen-blocks baseline of 0.349 ± 0.002, while still looking superficially comparable to other non-BP methods. Figure 1 further shows that the apparent cosine evidence is concentrated at the shallowest block, with DFA at seed 42 reaching about $+0.42$ at layer 0 but approximately -0.03 to 0 on layers 1–4, so the aggregate obscures where credit direction is and is not present. At the same time, the deepest BP reference norm is only about 5×10^{-10} for DFA, State Bridge, and Credit Bridge, below the 10^{-8} clamp used by `F.cosine_similarity`, whereas BP remains around 4×10^{-4}, so the reported deep cosine is partly computed against a numerical-floor reference rather than an informative gradient direction (Figure 1; Table 1). Those numbers can be useful, but only if the measurement regime itself is valid.

Our audit shows that modern residual vision models can make these two quantities look informative while failing to answer the question they are taken to answer. Figure 1 shows the first failure mode, which we call *Mode 1: measurement degeneracy*, where residual-stream growth drives the deepest hidden state to about $\|h_L\| \sim 10^8$ under DFA/SB/CB while the corresponding BP reference

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Table 1: Main audit table for the 4-block d=256 pre-LayerNorm ResMLP on CIFAR-10. The row and column structure is fixed here; fill from the three-seed audit output.

Method	Test acc.	Headline Γ	Status-quo verdict	Protocol verdict
BP	0.615 ± 0.003	≈ 1.0	trustworthy	trustworthy
EP	0.316 ± 0.030	0.008	trustworthy	trustworthy
DFA	0.306 ± 0.006	0.10	trustworthy	walked back
State Bridge	0.205 ± 0.032	0.005	trustworthy	walked back
Credit Bridge	0.289 ± 0.026	0.07	trustworthy	walked back

collapses to $\|g_L\| \sim 5 \times 10^{-10}$, so the deep-layer cosine is measured against a clamp-dominated floor rather than a meaningful target direction. The same figure also shows the second failure mode, *Mode 2: low intrinsic credit-direction quality*, because even after comparing against the stronger frozen-blocks baseline (0.349 ± 0.002) and looking layer-by-layer, DFA's deep blocks remain essentially null while only layer 0 is visibly positive. To test whether this is only a measurement problem, the intervention results show a dissociation: with a residual penalty $\lambda\|f_l(h_l)\|^2$, the deepest state scale falls toward 4×10^4, the reference gradient rises toward 10^{-6}, and deep cosine can improve to about $+0.16$, yet at λ=10^{-4} Mode 1 is alleviated while deep cosine still stays near zero, and at vanilla DFA epoch 1 the reference is already meaningful at about 6×10^{-7} but the deep cosine is still -0.008 ± 0.013 across three seeds. The failure is not unitary: one mode breaks the measurement, and the other survives even when the measurement is still meaningful.

Accordingly, this paper does not introduce a new FA variant or a new benchmark. Instead, Table 1 and Figure 1 use a standard five-method CIFAR-10 audit to show that status-quo reporting would treat BP, EP, DFA, State Bridge, and Credit Bridge as the same kind of evidence-bearing object even though only BP and EP remain trustworthy under matched diagnostic checks. This makes the contribution methodological in the sense of Jordan et al. [3], O'Bray et al. [2], and Paleka et al. [1]: the central question is not whether one more FA variant can post a headline number, but whether the reporting pipeline distinguishes meaningful credit-direction evidence from numerical-floor artifacts and from shallow-only learning. The protocol therefore starts from per-layer diagnostics and a frozen-blocks baseline before reading any aggregate cosine or final accuracy as evidence about deep credit assignment. We first show the walk-back on a standard audit, then isolate the two failure modes, and finally state the reporting protocol that future FA papers should satisfy.

2 Audit: Standard Reporting Walks Back Nothing

We begin with the smallest setting in which all methods can be compared head-to-head under identical architecture, optimizer family, and data. Table 1 fixes that canonical audit to a 4-block pre-LayerNorm ResMLP with width d=256 on CIFAR-10, trained for 100 epochs with AdamW (learning rate 10^{-3}, weight decay 0.01), a cosine schedule, and three seeds (42, 123, 456). Within that single setting, BP, EP, DFA, State Bridge, and Credit Bridge can be read against the same architecture and the same training budget, while Figure 1 summarizes the corresponding per-block growth, deepest-layer BP reference norm, cross-batch stability, and frozen-baseline comparison. This is the table a reader would normally use to decide whether the methods trained the deep network.

By the field's usual criteria, the non-BP methods appear to train to nontrivial accuracy and report nonzero alignment. In Table 1, DFA reaches 0.306 ± 0.006 test accuracy with headline Γ=0.10, State Bridge reaches 0.205 ± 0.032 with Γ=0.005, and Credit Bridge reaches 0.289 ± 0.026 with Γ=0.07; none of these rows looks like an obvious invalidation if one is reading the usual pair of final accuracy and aggregate alignment in the style of prior FA reporting [4–7]. Even the absolute scale does not itself force a walk-back, because all three methods are plainly above chance and all three report positive headline alignment rather than a visibly broken or undefined quantity. That reading is exactly what the rest of the paper overturns.

Low accuracy by itself is not the pathology. EP is the key internal comparison in Table 1 and Figure 1: it achieves only 0.316 ± 0.030 accuracy and a very small headline Γ=0.008, yet its per-block growth is only $11.6\times$, its deepest BP reference norm remains around 1.3×10^{-4} rather than collapsing to the numerical floor, and its cross-batch direction-stability score is 0.02 rather than the much higher drift-dominated values seen for DFA-family methods. At the same time, EP is not a

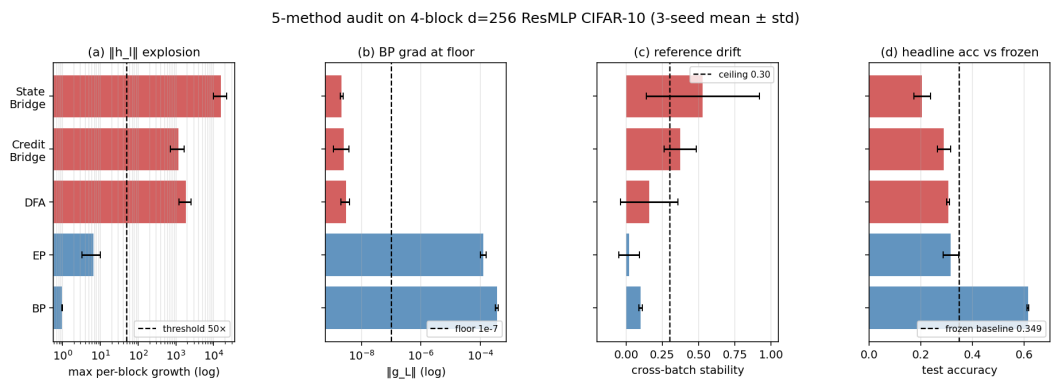

Figure 1: Five-method audit on the 4-block d=256 pre-LayerNorm ResMLP: the field-standard pair looks superficially consistent across methods, but the diagnostic view separates trustworthy controls from walked-back methods.

positive result for depth usage in the stronger sense, because its trainable-model accuracy is still 3.3 percentage points below the frozen-blocks baseline of 0.349 ± 0.002. The distinction matters because it separates underperformance from invalid evaluation.

When we compare each method to a frozen-blocks baseline matched to the same architecture, the headline interpretation changes immediately. The frozen-blocks model, which trains only the embedding, LayerNorm, and head while holding the residual blocks fixed, reaches 0.349 ± 0.002 across the same three seeds; against that baseline, BP is higher by 26.6 points, but DFA is lower by 4.3 points, State Bridge by 14.4 points, Credit Bridge by 6.0 points, and even EP by 3.3 points. Figure 1 shows that this accuracy comparison lines up with the diagnostic split: DFA, State Bridge, and Credit Bridge also combine extreme per-block growth ($237\times$, $12000\times$, and $96\times$), deepest-layer BP norms around 10^{-9}, and high cross-batch instability (0.16, 0.53, and 0.37), so their deep blocks are at best passengers and in practice often harmful. This establishes the audit question the rest of the paper must answer: why do the standard signals fail so badly?

3 Failure Mode 1: Measurement Degeneracy

The first failure mode is a scale pathology, not yet an alignment pathology. On the audited 4-block pre-LayerNorm ResMLP (d=256, CIFAR-10, 100 epochs, 3 seeds), DFA optimizes block-local objectives of the form $\langle f_l(h_l),\, e_T B_l^\top \rangle$ with no explicit scale constraint on f_l, so the residual stream is free to inflate while still reducing the local loss [7]. In the same runs, each block's w_1 and w_2 grows by roughly $200\times$ in relative delta, their norm product reaches about 5×10^4 per block, and the terminal hidden-state norm $\|h_L\|$ rises monotonically from about 9 at random initialization to about 4×10^8 by epoch 100 (Figure 2). Most of that growth appears immediately: $\|h_L\|$ already reaches about 10^6 by epoch 5. Once the residual stream reaches this regime, the backpropagation reference vector no longer behaves like a healthy target.

The measurement failure occurs at the point where the hidden-layer BP gradient ceases to be a meaningful reference direction. In terminal-LayerNorm architectures, the LayerNorm Jacobian scales as $\partial \mathrm{LN}(h)/\partial h \propto 1/\|h\|$ in expectation, so the same residual-stream inflation is accompanied by collapse of the hidden-layer BP reference norm: on DFA-trained ResMLP, $\|g_L\|$ falls from about 9.8×10^{-4} at random initialization to about 5×10^{-10} by epoch 100, a six-order-of-magnitude drop, while the reported cosine remains mathematically defined only because `F.cosine_similarity` clamps the denominator at $\varepsilon = 10^{-8}$ (Table 1; Figure 1). At that endpoint the reference norm is about $20\times$ below the clamp, so the quantity being reported is effectively $(a \cdot b)/(\|a\| \max(\|b\|, 10^{-8}))$ rather than a comparison to an informative BP direction. At that point, reporting a cosine is no longer evidence about credit quality.

The simplest control is architectural, not theoretical. On the same ResMLP backbone, BP keeps $\|h_L\|$ near 200 and $\|g_L\|$ near 4×10^{-4} throughout training, while EP keeps $\|h_L\|$ around 5×10^3 and $\|g_L\|$ around 1.3×10^{-4}, so hard optimization on CIFAR-10 by itself does not force hidden-

Table 2: Two-mode validation table built around the intervention and disambiguation results.

Condition	Deep-layer alignment signal	Measurement regime	Interpretation
Vanilla DFA, early epoch	$\overline{\cos}_{deep}=-0.008\pm0.013$, $\overline{\rho}_{deep}=-0.003\pm0.005$	meaningful ($\|g\|\sim10^{-6}$)	mode 2 present without m
Vanilla DFA, converged	$\overline{\cos}_{deep}=-0.022$, $\overline{\rho}_{deep}=+0.002$	degenerate ($\|g\|\sim10^{-9}$)	mode 1 obscures mod
Penalized DFA, λ=10^{-2}	$\overline{\cos}_{deep}=+0.155\pm0.025$, $\overline{\rho}_{deep}=+0.080\pm0.011$	meaningful ($\|g\|\sim10^{-6}$)	partial alleviation of both
Fresh-B null control	$\overline{\cos}_{deep}=+0.002\pm0.022$ (n=20 draws)	meaningful	training-specific adaptatio

layer gradients to the numerical floor (Table 1; Figure 2). The broader cross-architecture pattern is consistent with the same interpretation: StudentNet and the BatchNorm CNN, which lack terminal LayerNorm, keep deepest BP gradients around 10^{-4} and never trigger diagnostic (b), whereas ViT-Mini with a terminal LN shows the same collapse pattern and triggers diagnostic (b) by epochs 2–3 (Figure 2). The pathology therefore belongs to the evaluated FA regime, not to CIFAR-10 or the backbone alone.

The collapse is not a late-epoch curiosity. For vanilla DFA on the ResMLP temporal replay, $\|g_L\|$ drops from 9.8×10^{-4} at epoch 0 to 1.4×10^{-6} at epoch 1, 3.1×10^{-7} at epoch 2, 1.3×10^{-7} at epoch 3, and 6.7×10^{-8} at epoch 4, so diagnostic (b) fires at epoch 3–4 across all three seeds, while the max-per-block growth detector fires slightly later at epochs 8–11 (Figure 2). Both detectors therefore fire in the first 11 epochs of a 100-epoch run, making the protocol actionable as an early-stop criterion rather than a post hoc explanation. The practical point is reinforced by accuracy: DFA is at 0.308 already at epoch 4 and ends at 0.306 by epoch 100, so the remaining training budget adds essentially nothing to the headline result once the measurement has already degenerated. Once measurement degeneracy is identified, the next question is whether poor deep credit remains even before collapse.

4 Failure Mode 2: Low Intrinsic Credit-Direction Quality

The second failure mode is low intrinsic credit-direction quality on the deep blocks even when the BP reference gradient is still in a meaningful regime.

This mode appears most clearly in early-epoch or partially rescued settings, where the deepest-layer BP gradient remains measurable yet the random-feedback credit signal is still close to null or unstable, implying that the method is failing as a direction estimator rather than merely being scored with a broken ruler [8, 9, 11].

The conceptual payoff of the paper is that these are mechanistically distinct failures that the status-quo pair collapses into one ambiguous story about undertraining.

Separating the modes matters because the interventions differ: numerical rescue can restore measurability without producing strong deep credit directions, while better direction quality would need to improve alignment even before any measurement-floor pathology is present.

5 Intervention and Cross-Architecture Evidence

Temporal replay shows that the protocol fires early enough to change experimental practice rather than merely re-describe final checkpoints.

Cross-architecture validation shows that diagnostic (b) appears restricted to the terminal-normalized architectures we audited, while diagnostic (a) remains useful more broadly.

The residual-stream penalty intervention partially alleviates both failure modes but does not erase the remaining performance gap to BP.

Matched BP+penalty controls show that only part of DFA's deficit is attributable to the penalty's direct capacity cost, leaving a substantial residual consistent with poorer credit assignment.

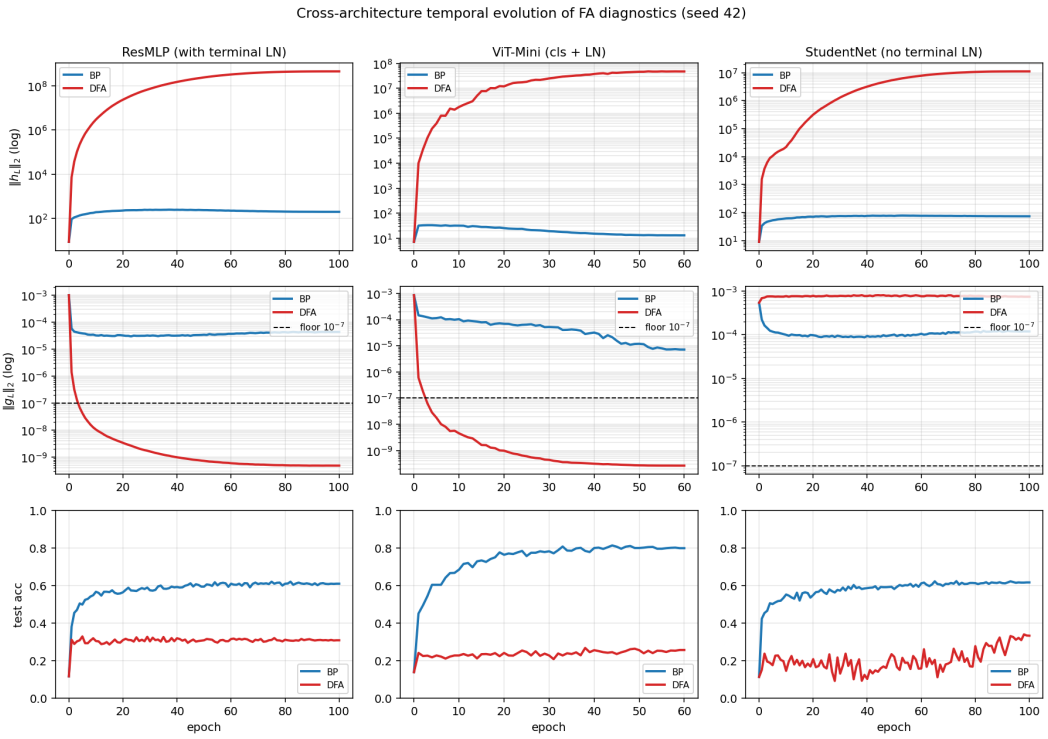

Figure 2: Temporal and cross-architecture validation: the protocol fires early on terminal-normalized residual architectures, never fires on BP controls, and separates the activation-growth pathology from the gradient-floor pathology.

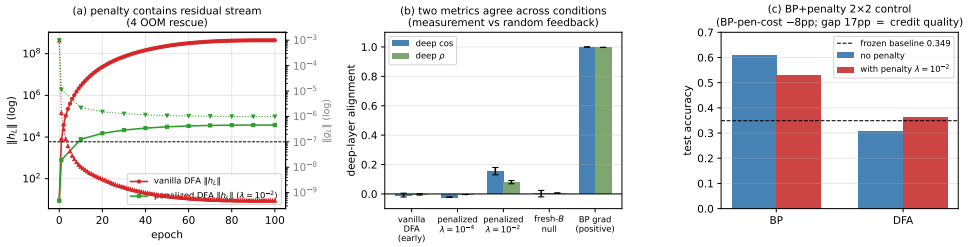

Figure 3: Penalty intervention view of the two modes: penalization rescues residual-stream scale and restores a measurable but still partial deep-layer credit signal, clarifying that numerical rescue and credit-quality rescue are related but distinct.

6 Recommended FA Evaluation Protocol

The protocol has four diagnostics because the evaluation failure is not visible from any single headline number.

Diagnostics (a), (b), and (d) are independently sufficient for binary detection on the audited failures, while diagnostic (c) is primarily interpretive.

The decision-utility ablation is the compact empirical argument for why this protocol belongs in an E&D paper.

Threshold calibration is strong for diagnostics (a) and (b) and deliberately weaker for diagnostic (d), so the paper should state that asymmetry rather than oversell uniform robustness.

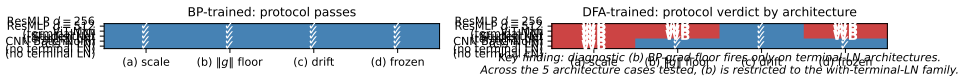

Figure 4: Cross-architecture summary over ResMLP, ViT-Mini, StudentNet, and CNN: activation-growth failures recur across architectures, while gradient-floor failures appear in the terminal-normalized settings audited here.

Table 3: Protocol definition table. Thresholds and roles should be filled from the locked protocol specification and sensitivity outputs.

Diag.	Measurement	Default threshold	Role
(a)	Per-layer activation scale via max-per-block growth $\max_l \|h_{l+1}\|/\|h_l\|$	$> 50\times$	binary detector
(b)	Deepest hidden-layer BP gradient norm $\|g_L\|$	$< 10^{-7}$	binary detector
(c)	Cross-batch direction stability of normalized BP gradients	> 0.30	sub-mode discriminator
(d)	Frozen-blocks baseline margin for trained blocks over random blocks	< 2pp	depth-utilization check

7 Discussion, Limits, Conclusion

The main recommendation of this paper is that headline accuracy and headline Γ should no longer be treated as sufficient evidence that deep local-credit learning is working on modern residual architectures.

Our claim is deliberately scoped to the architectures and methods audited here, and especially to pre-LayerNorm residual settings where measurement degeneracy is empirically strongest.

Positioned against prior evaluation-methodology papers, this work contributes a failure analysis and diagnostic protocol for a mature evaluation practice rather than a new benchmark suite, dataset release, or leaderboard [3, 2, 1].

A reasonable conclusion for the field is therefore not that FA-like methods are categorically impossible, but that future claims must report whether they have escaped both failure modes, under matched baselines and with diagnostics that remain meaningful at the layers where the scientific claim is being made.

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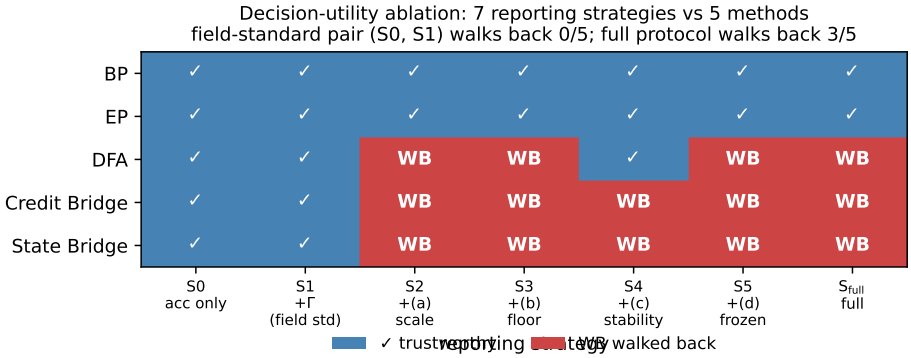

Figure 5: Decision-utility ablation comparing the field-standard reporting pair against progressively richer diagnostic strategies: accuracy only and accuracy+Γ walk back no audited failures, while the full protocol walks back the three silent failures.

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A Reference Implementation

We will release a reference implementation at `https://github.com/REPO-URL-TO-BE-INSERTED`. The release is intended to make the evaluation protocol easy to run and difficult to misreport: it contains one command path for training or loading checkpoints, one command path for computing the four diagnostics, and one command path for rendering the audit tables and figures used in the paper. The reference code should be treated as part of the evaluation artifact rather than as an auxiliary convenience, because several of the failure cases in this paper arise from seemingly minor choices in how gradients, layers, and baselines are measured.

The repository is organized around the claims in the paper rather than around model classes. A minimal run should expose: (i) architecture-matched trainable-block and random-block baselines, (ii) per-layer residual-scale and BP-gradient measurements at fixed checkpoints, (iii) deep-layer cosine computations with the exact batch and masking conventions used by the audit, and (iv) summary scripts that emit the tables underlying Table 1, Table 2, and Table 3. The goal is that an outside reader can reproduce both the verdict and the reason for the verdict from a single checkpoint bundle without reverse-engineering hidden notebook logic.

B Pipeline Pitfalls Catalog

Pitfall 1: Layer-0 dominance hidden by global averaging. A single global cosine can look mildly positive even when all deep trainable blocks are effectively null, because the shallowest layer

dominates the norm budget. The protocol therefore treats layerwise inspection as mandatory and interprets any aggregate headline only after checking where the signal comes from.

Pitfall 2: Cosine against a numerical-floor BP reference. If the deepest BP gradient norm has collapsed, the cosine to that vector is not a trustworthy direction-quality measurement. This is the core measurement-degeneracy failure, and it is why the protocol records $\|g_L\|$ before interpreting any deep-layer alignment statistic.

Pitfall 3: Batch mismatch between reference and candidate gradients. Using different mini-batches, different augmentations, or different dropout masks for BP and FA credit vectors can inflate or destabilize the reported cosine. The reference implementation computes both vectors on the same frozen forward pass whenever the claim being tested is directional agreement rather than training robustness.

Pitfall 4: Baseline mismatch for depth utilization. Comparing a partially trainable model only to full BP or to an unmatched random baseline can make weak methods look stronger than they are. Diagnostic (d) uses architecture-matched frozen-blocks controls precisely so that "the deep blocks helped" is tested against the right null.

Pitfall 5: Silent train/eval mode inconsistencies. Small mode mismatches can change residual scale, normalization behavior, and therefore the diagnostic measurements themselves. The measurement scripts fix model mode explicitly and log it, because otherwise a paper can end up comparing training-time FA credit with evaluation-time BP references.

Pitfall 6: Post-hoc normalization that erases scale pathology. Renormalizing hidden states or gradients before logging can make a genuine activation-growth failure disappear from the report. For this paper, raw norms are part of the scientific object, so any normalization used for visualization must remain separate from the values used for diagnosis.

Pitfall 7: Missing null controls for intervention claims. A rescue intervention can improve cosine or accuracy for trivial reasons unless the experiment includes a null such as fresh-B feedback or a matched BP+penalty control. The paper therefore treats intervention evidence as incomplete unless it separates training-specific adaptation from generic regularization or capacity effects [8–10].

C Walk-Back Chain Methodology

The walk-back chain is the compressed narrative used to translate a superficially positive headline result into a falsifiable diagnostic verdict. It has four steps. Step 1 asks what the status-quo claim would be from accuracy and headline Γ alone. Step 2 checks whether the deepest hidden-layer BP reference remains numerically meaningful; if not, the alignment claim is walked back as ungrounded measurement. Step 3 asks whether trained deep blocks outperform architecture-matched random-block baselines; if not, the training claim is walked back as unused or weakly used depth. Step 4 uses temporal replay, intervention, and cross-architecture evidence to determine whether the underlying problem is primarily measurement degeneracy, low intrinsic credit-direction quality, or both.

This chain is deliberately asymmetric. A method can pass all four steps and remain provisionally trustworthy, but failing any one of the binary detectors is enough to invalidate the stronger claim that "deep local credit assignment is working" on that setting. That asymmetry matches the paper's goal: not to certify methods as universally good, but to prevent unsupported success claims from surviving because the reporting pipeline asked too little of the evidence.

D All Seven Validations

Table 4 lists the seven validation exercises that support the protocol. They serve different purposes: some validate binary detection, some validate interpretation, and some validate external usefulness. Together they show that the protocol is not merely a post-hoc description of one final ResMLP run, but a portable evaluation procedure that changes conclusions across time, interventions, and architectures.

Table 4: Summary of the seven validation exercises used to justify the protocol.

Validation	Question	Main observation	Why it matters
Five-method audit	Does the status quo over-credit methods?	Accuracy+Γ walks back none; protocol walks back three	Establishes core decision gap
Decision-utility ablation	Which diagnostics are actually needed?	The full four-diagnostic stack is the first to separate controls from failures	Justifies protocol complexity
Temporal replay	Does the protocol fire early?	The detectors activate before final convergence	Makes the tool experimentally useful
Early-epoch DFA	Can mode 2 appear without mode 1?	Deep credit quality is poor while BP remains measurable	Separates the two modes
Penalty intervention	Can mode 1 be alleviated without full rescue?	Measurability improves more than deep credit quality	Shows intervention-specific response
Fresh-B and BP+penalty controls	Are rescue effects training-specific?	Some gains are generic, some remain method-specific	Prevents overclaiming intervention success
Cross-architecture audit	Which diagnostics generalize?	Activation growth generalizes more broadly than gradient-floor collapse	Scopes the claims correctly

A useful way to read the table is that no single validation carries the paper by itself. The five-method audit shows that the problem exists, temporal replay shows that the protocol is actionable, intervention and null controls show that the two modes respond differently, and cross-architecture evidence shows which parts of the protocol are specific to terminal-normalized residual settings and which parts are more general.

E Threshold Sensitivity Full Sweep

The sensitivity sweep is intentionally small because the paper does not claim that all four thresholds are equally canonical. The important result is qualitative stability for diagnostics (a) and (b): over a reasonable range of nearby cutoffs, the same methods are flagged on the same audited settings, and the same controls remain unflagged. This is the strongest calibration evidence in the paper because these two diagnostics track the physical quantities most directly tied to the measurement-degeneracy story.

Diagnostic (d) is weaker and should be presented that way. Its threshold is best understood as a conservative reporting aid for depth utilization rather than as a universal constant. In practice, the full sweep should therefore be read as showing that the protocol is robust where it claims binary detection strength and intentionally modest where it is used as a contextual check on whether trained deep blocks beat architecture-matched random-block baselines.

F Per-Architecture Detailed Audits

The per-architecture appendix should be short and comparative. On pre-LayerNorm ResMLP and ViT-Mini, the key pattern is the same as in the main text: residual-scale growth can become large enough that the deepest BP reference becomes numerically weak, and the status-quo pair of accuracy plus headline Γ fails to expose that. These are the settings where both failure modes matter and where the full protocol is most necessary.

StudentNet and the CNN serve a different role. They test whether the protocol overgeneralizes from terminal-normalized residual architectures to settings where gradient-floor collapse is not expected. In those models, activation-growth checks can still reveal weak depth usage or poor scaling, but diagnostic (b) is not expected to fire in the same way. This asymmetry is not a weakness of the pro-

tocol; it is part of the empirical scoping claim of the paper and helps prevent readers from mistaking a targeted evaluation standard for a universal pathology claim [12, 8].

G Reproducibility

All headline audit results in the main text should be reported over the locked seed set $\{42, 123, 456\}$, with the same seed bundle reused across methods wherever possible so that between-method comparisons are not driven by different data orders or initialization luck. Every released result table should specify the architecture, optimizer, learning-rate schedule, batch size, augmentation recipe, number of epochs, checkpoint selection rule, and whether each diagnostic was measured at the final checkpoint or along a stored temporal trajectory.

Hyperparameters should be listed exactly as run, not reconstructed from memory after the fact. For intervention experiments, the appendix should report the penalty coefficient, where in the network the penalty is applied, and which control runs share the same added objective. For diagnostic scripts, reproducibility requires logging the model mode, minibatch identity, and layer-index convention used for per-layer statistics. The point of this appendix is simple: because the paper's claims hinge on how evaluation is performed, measurement configuration is part of the result and must be reproducible with the same care as training configuration.