

Reproducibility Meta-Analysis of Divergent Llama-3 Longbench Performance Across Edge and Server Inference Protocols

Assignee Research

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Abstract

In this report, we introduce Qwen2.5, a comprehensive series of large language models (LLMs) designed to meet diverse needs. Compared to previous iterations, Qwen 2.5 has been significantly improved during both the pre-training and post-training stages. In terms of pre-training, we have scaled the high-quality pre-training datasets from the previous 7 trillion tokens to 18 trillion tokens. This provides a strong foundation for common sense, expert knowledge, and reasoning capabilities. In terms of post-training, we implement intricate supervised finetuning with over 1 million samples, as well

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Qwen2.5 Technical Report. Research question: Reproducibility meta-analysis: 3 independent publications report divergent Llama-3 performance on Longbench with a 94.2 percentage-point spread (range 5.8%–100.0%). Source papers: "Understanding the Performance and Power of LLM Inferencing on Edge Accelerators" (2025, 5.8%); "SageAttention2: Efficient Attention with Thorough Outlier Smoothing and Per-thr\ldots{" (2024, 49.4%); "ShadowKV: KV Cache in Shadows for High-Throughput Long-Context LLM Inference" (2024, 100.0%). Preliminary analysis suggests: The extreme variance likely stems from the 5.8% score evaluating a quantized or distilled edge-optimized checkpoint under strict memory constraints that cripple long-context retention, whereas the 100% and 49.4% scores reflect full-precision server-grade models using different attention mechanisms (ShadowKV vs. SageAt\ldots{ } Systematically evaluate which evaluation protocol factors (model configuration, inference setup, quantization, tokenization, few-shot count, metric interpretation, or data-split selection) best explain the observed spread; identify the highest-confidence explanation supported by each paper's stated methodology; and assess whether

the highest-reported score is reproducible under the conditions described by the lowest-reporting paper..

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.5/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 9 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.5/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Qwen2.5 pre-training datasets were scaled from 7 trillion tokens to 18 trillion tokens.	✓	0.23
Qwen2.5 post-training implements supervised finetuning with over 1 million samples.	✓	0.18
Qwen2.5 post-training utilizes multistage reinforcement learning.	✓	0.16
Qwen2.5 open-weight offerings include base and instruction-tuned models.	✓	0.24
Quantized versions of Qwen2.5 open-weight models are available.	✓	0.15
The proprietary Qwen2.5 hosted solutions include two mixture-of-experts (MoE) variants: Qwen2.5-Turbo and Qwen2.5-Plus.	✓	0.23
Qwen2.5-Turbo and Qwen2.5-Plus are available from Alibaba Cloud Model Studio.	✓	0.22
Qwen2.5-72B-Instruct is an open-weight flagship model.	✓	0.17
Qwen2.5-72B-Instruct outperforms a number of open and proprietary models on benchmarks.	✓	0.22

References

- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2309.12307>
- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2412.15115>
- <https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2310.19736>