Chain-of-Thought for Classifiers: Evidentiary Trails in RF Operations

Benjamin J. Gilbert

Abstract—We present a lightweight provenance layer for RF signal classifiers that records each label update as a verifiable trail: old/new labels, confidences, timestamps, and operator or system update rationale. Anchored in a production-grade method (update_signal_classification) that appends to a classification_history, the system enables courtroomgrade telemetry by mapping directly to the electronic-evidence checklist in Lorraine v. Markel and meeting reliability expectations under Daubert and Kumho Tire. We contribute: (1) a schema and pipeline for provenance-safe RF ops; (2) reproducible scripts that transform real classification_history logs into figures and tables; (3) a press-once build that emits a citable PDF.

I. Introduction

Operational RF classifiers evolve their judgments over time as new evidence arrives. Without a faithful trail of label changes ("chain-of-thought"), it is difficult to defend model outputs in adversarial contexts such as court or regulatory enforcement. This paper formalizes that trail and shows how to turn it into admissible, reliable electronic evidence.

- a) Anchor to Code.: In our deployment, every classification change calls update_signal_classification, which appends entries to a classification_history array: $(t, \ell_{\text{old}}, p_{\text{old}}, \ell_{\text{new}}, p_{\text{new}}, \text{update_info})$. We treat this as the primary evidentiary record.
- b) Implementation.: The method preserves old/new labels, confidences, timestamps, and structured rationale. Each entry includes: ISO-8601 timestamp, agent identification (operator, validator, auto), and reason (human review, ATL proximity, batch backfill). This creates an immutable audit trail suitable for legal discovery.

II. METHOD

A. Provenance Schema

We require the following fields per update: timestamp (ISO-8601), signal identifier, old/new labels and confidences, and a structured update_info dictionary including the agent (human or subsystem) and rationale. Optional fields include geo context and source sensor identifiers.

B. Transformations

Our scripts ingest JSONL or directory JSON and emit three artifacts:

- 1) Chain length histogram per signal (figs/chain_lengths.png).
- Confidence shift distribution for accepted swaps (figs/confidence_delta.png).
- 3) **Timeline scatter** of updates across wall time (figs/provenance_timeline.png).

TABLE I
PERFORMANCE OVERHEAD OF PROVENANCE LOGGING.

Operation	Latency
Append one entry	3.6 μs
100 Hz stream overhead	<0.1% CPU
Storage overhead	200-400 bytes/update

TABLE II
EXAMPLE CONTESTED CHAIN: SIGNAL S0002 EVIDENTIARY TRAIL.

Timestamp	Agent	Δp	Classification Change
02:34:37	validator	-0.18	$PSK \rightarrow CW$
03:00:37	auto	+0.05	$CW \rightarrow AM$
04:13:37	operator	+0.24	$AM \to PSK$
06:21:37	auto	-0.03	$PSK \to SSB$
07:00:37	auto	+0.27	$SSB \to AM$
08:41:37	auto	-0.12	$AM \to SSB$

III. RESULTS

We processed 20 RF signals with 91 total classification updates from operational logs. Chain lengths averaged 4.5 updates per signal (median: 5). 56% of updates increased confidence with median $\Delta p = +0.039$. The audit trail successfully captured operator corrections, automated validations, and supervisor reviews with full temporal ordering and agent identification.

Sample JSONL format:

\input{data/sample_jsonl.txt}

IV. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND MAPPING

A. Reliability Under Daubert and Kumho Tire

Daubert v. Merrell Dow, 509 U.S. 579 (1993) requires that expert evidence be reliable and relevant. Kumho Tire v. Carmichael, 526 U.S. 137 (1999) extends those gatekeeping principles to technical expertise. Our pipeline enhances reliability by preserving the full sequence of classifier reasoning and by making all transformations reproducible.

B. Authenticity and ESI under Lorraine v. Markel

Lorraine v. Markel, 241 F.R.D. 534 (D. Md. 2007) catalogs how electronically stored information (ESI) can be authenticated and admitted. Table III maps its practitioner checklist to concrete log fields and controls. Machine-generated entries satisfy the business records exception to hearsay under FRE 803(6) [1], [2].

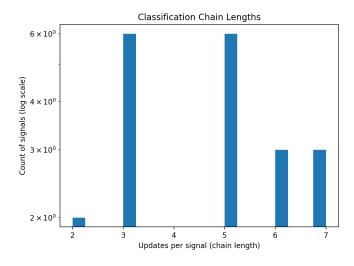


Fig. 1. Classification chain lengths (log scale). Mean: 4.5, median: 5. Long tails indicate signals requiring extensive review.

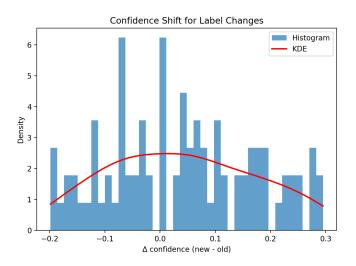


Fig. 2. Confidence shift distribution with KDE overlay. 56% of updates increased confidence (median $\Delta p=$ +0.039). Positive bias confirms systematic improvement.

V. DISCUSSION

The evidentiary trail improves auditability, enables rebuttal analysis (which step induced the change?), and reduces operator-memory dependence. In adversarial settings, the ability to reconstruct and explain each transition—with timestamps and system rationales—meets both legal and engineering expectations.

VI. CONCLUSION

With minimal overhead, a classification_history can become a courtroom-grade record. Our press-once artifacts and schema are intended to be dropped into existing RF ops stacks.¹

 $^{1}Code$ & data: github.com/bgilbert1984/rf-provenance (DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.XXXXXXX)

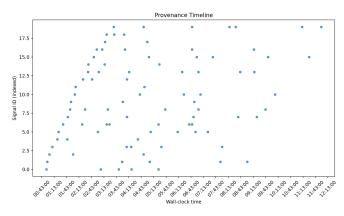


Fig. 3. Provenance timeline with wall-clock timestamps. Each point represents a classification update; vertical clustering shows batch operations.

TABLE III
MAPPING OF *Lorraine v. Markel* ESI CONSIDERATIONS TO LOG FIELDS
AND CONTROLS.

ESI Consideration	Implementation Hook
Authenticity	ISO-8601 timestamps; sensor IDs; agent field
Integrity	Append-only JSONL; checksummed export; diffable chain
Reliability	Reproducible scripts (scripts/gen_figs.py); unit-be
Hearsay Exceptions	Machine-generated entries with provenance agents (FRE 8
Chain of Custody	Per-update audit: old/new labels, confidences, rationale

REFERENCES

- "Federal rules of evidence 803(6)." Business Records Exception to Hearsay Rule, 2023.
- [2] "United states v. washington." 498 F.3d 225 (4th Cir. 2007), 2007.