

Appendix

This appendix collects figures referenced in the main text but omitted from the body chapters for reasons of space, or because their information is fully captured by the aggregated versions shown there. The first part provides the full per-provider, per-query grids for the embedding-distance versus DL-distance analysis of Section 4.2; the second adds the Manhattan metric omitted from the main figures.

Embedding distance vs. DL distance: per-provider grids. Each provider’s data are split across four panels of five queries each, in the order listed in Table 3.1, to keep each individual panel legible; columns are the four distance metrics (chebyshev, cosine, euclidean, manhattan). The colour convention matches the aggregated figures of Section 4.2: red shading indicates that the embedding accumulates displacement faster than the DL budget grows, green the opposite. Both axes are normalised to $[0, 1]$ by the per-query maximum of each curve.

These grids make the within-provider query-level variability directly visible: the cross-query spread seen in the standard-deviation bands of the aggregated figures decomposes here into individual query trajectories. The short-query effect described in Section 4.2, whereby queries such as *“what is a fandango”* (length 18) saturate earlier and show a wider red band than long queries such as *“what can you do with a degree in mathematics besides suffering?”* (length 63), is visible in every provider, with the short-query rows occupying the earlier parts of each provider’s sequence.

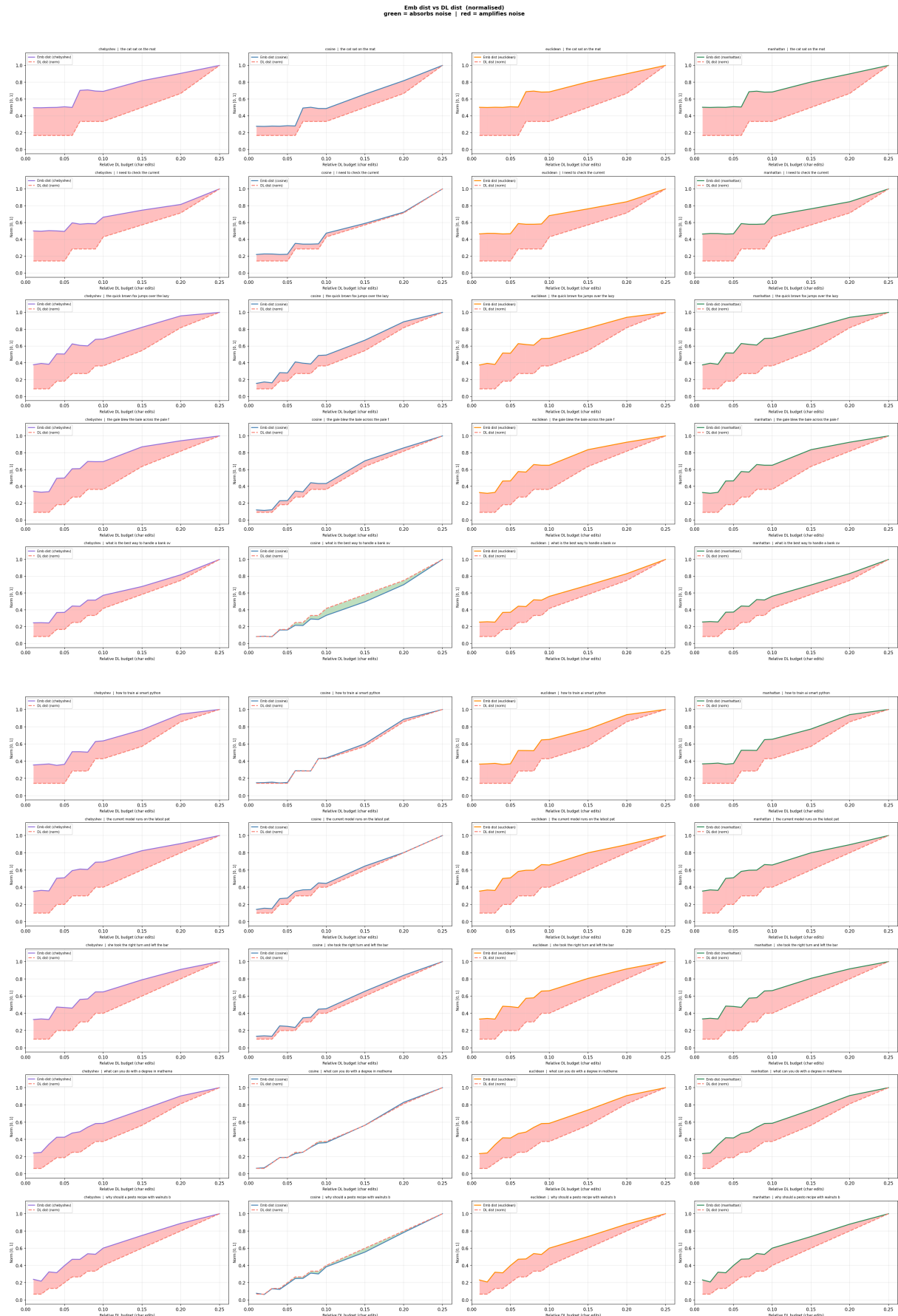


Figure 20. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, Azure (text-embedding-3-large), queries 1–10. Columns: chebyshev, cosine, euclidean, manhattan.

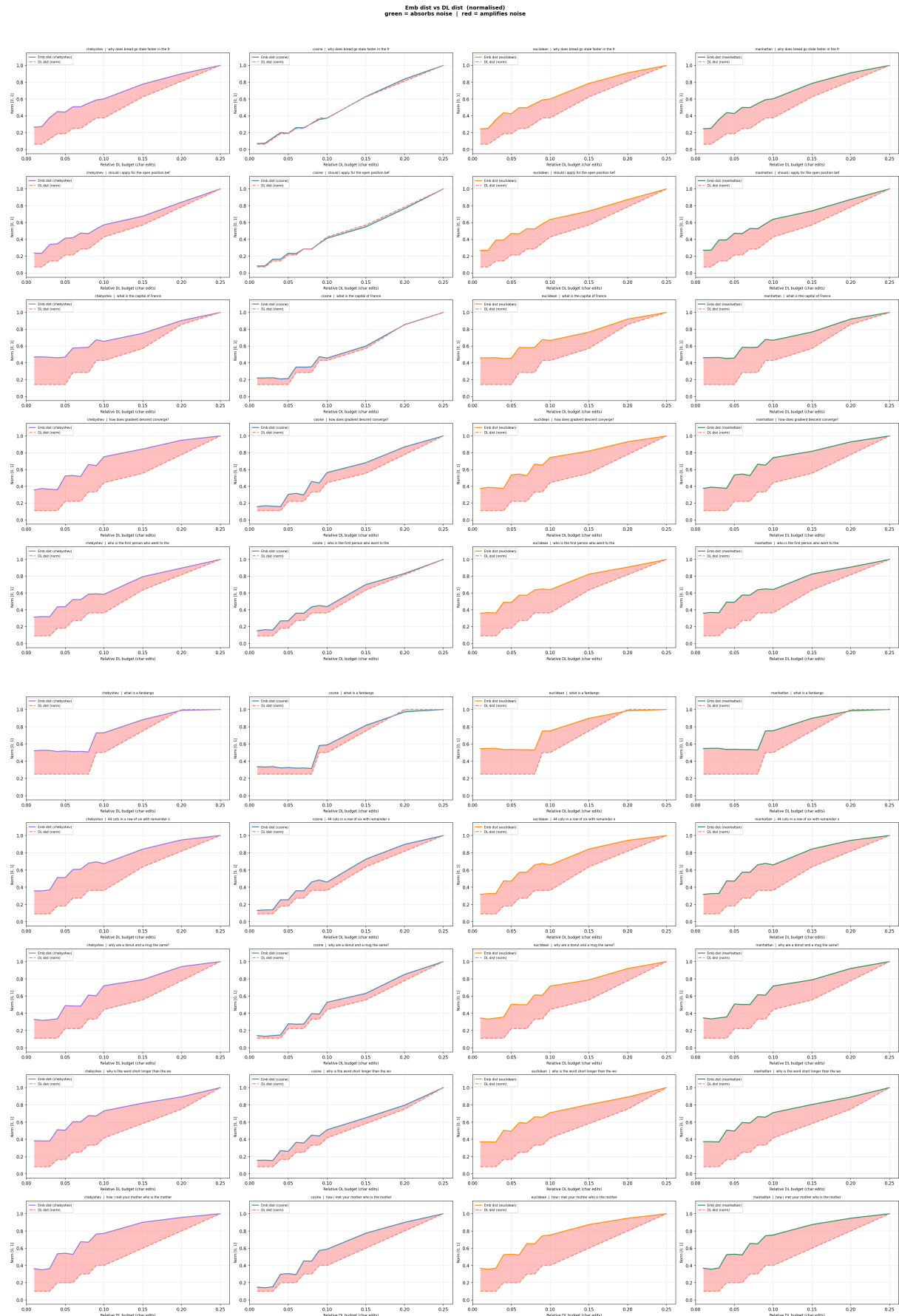


Figure 21. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, Azure (text-embedding-3-large), queries 11–20.

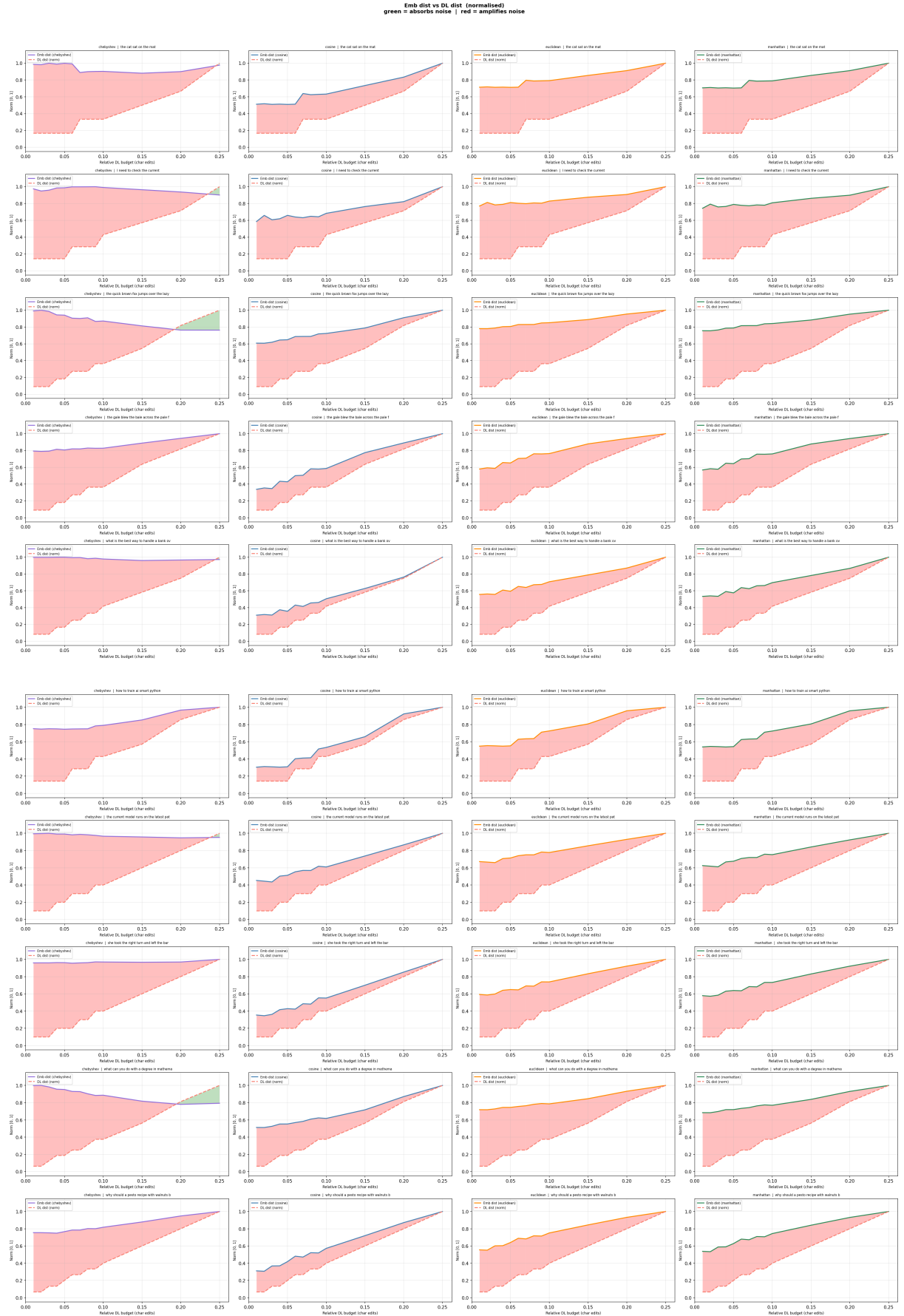


Figure 22. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, **Gemini** (gemini-embedding-001), queries 1–10. Data cover only the lower portion of the ρ grid ($\rho \leq 0.15$) owing to API rate constraints. Near-immediate saturation is visible across all query rows and all metrics.

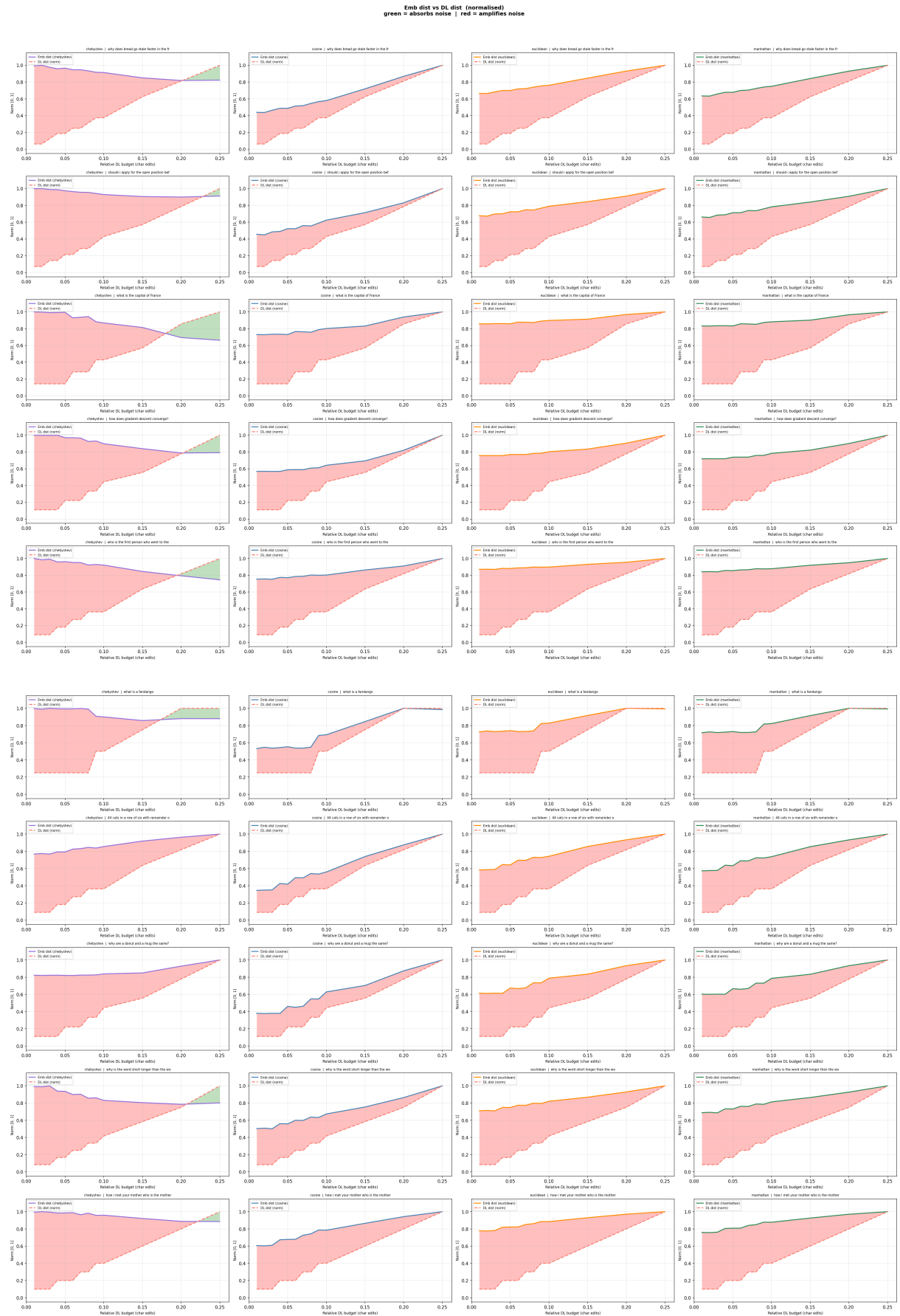


Figure 23. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, **Gemini** (gemini-embedding-001), queries 11–20.

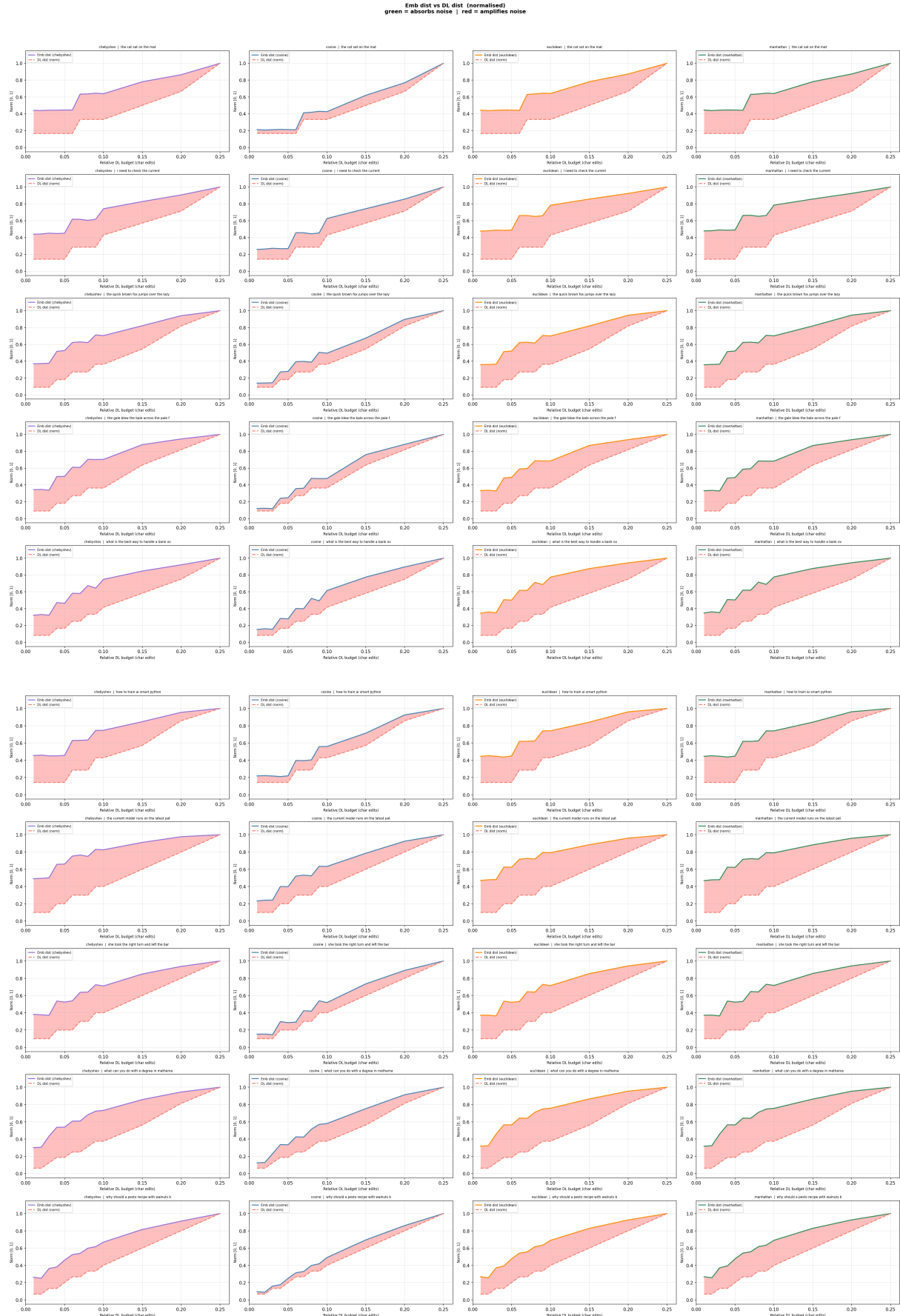


Figure 24. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, **HF_bge** (BAAI/bge-m3), queries 1–10. The early-plateau then abrupt-jump pattern described in Section 4.2 is visible in the short-query rows under cosine.

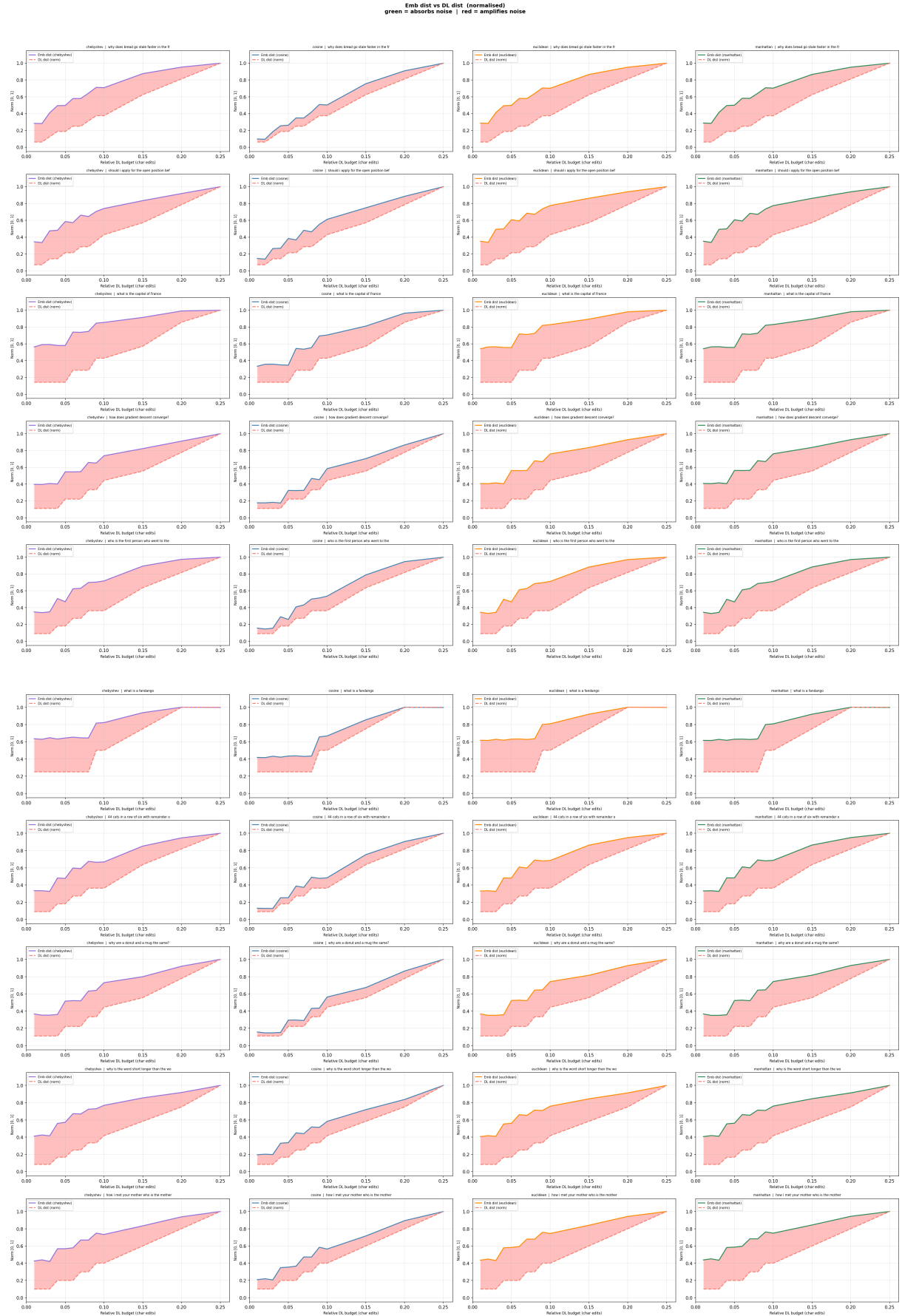


Figure 25. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, **HF_bge** (BAAI/bge-m3), queries 11–20.

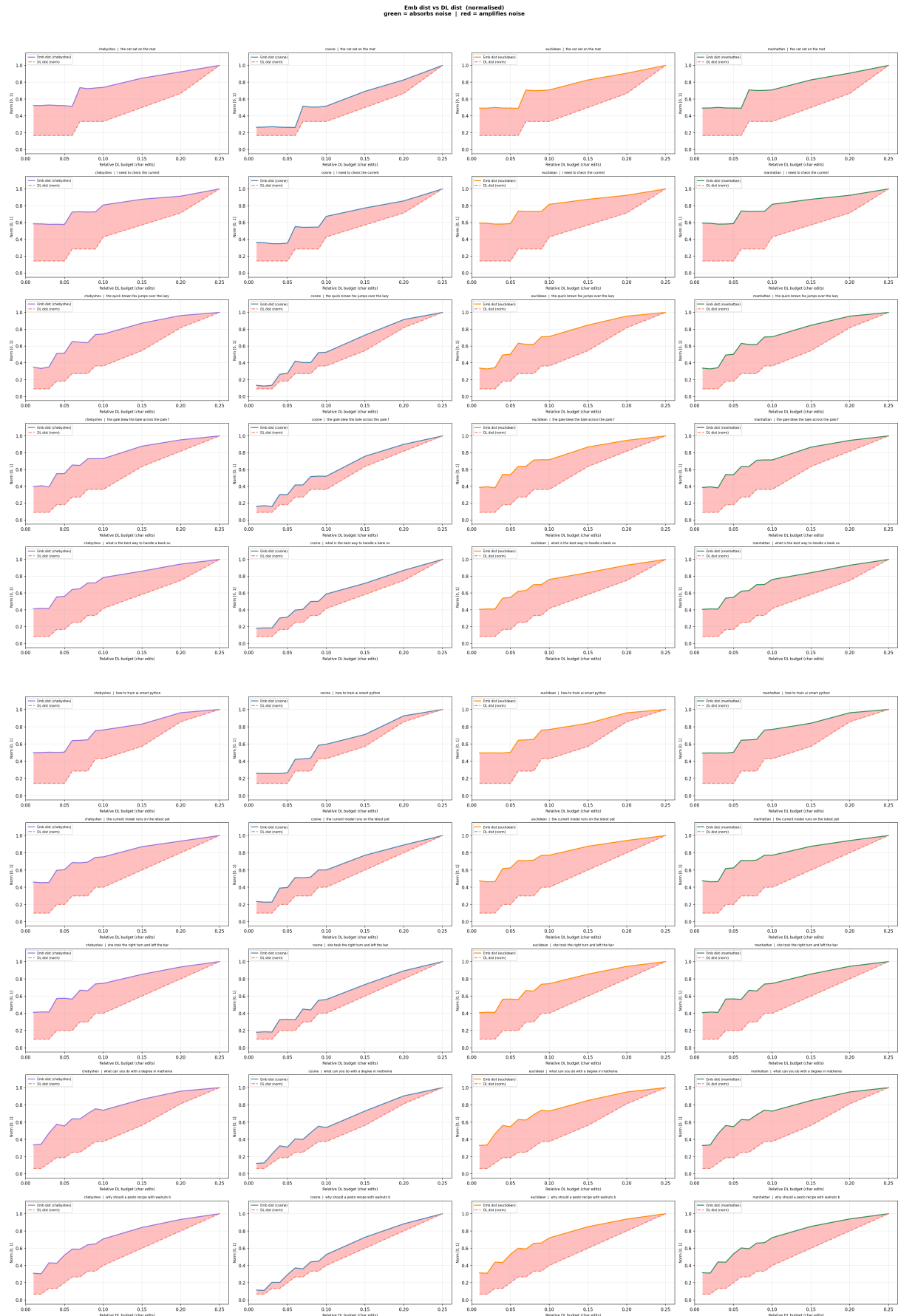


Figure 26. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, **HF_e5** (intfloat/multilingual-e5-large), queries 1–10. The cosine column shows the closest tracking of the DL diagonal among all providers, with the narrowest per-query spread and the most persistent green absorption zones at low budgets.

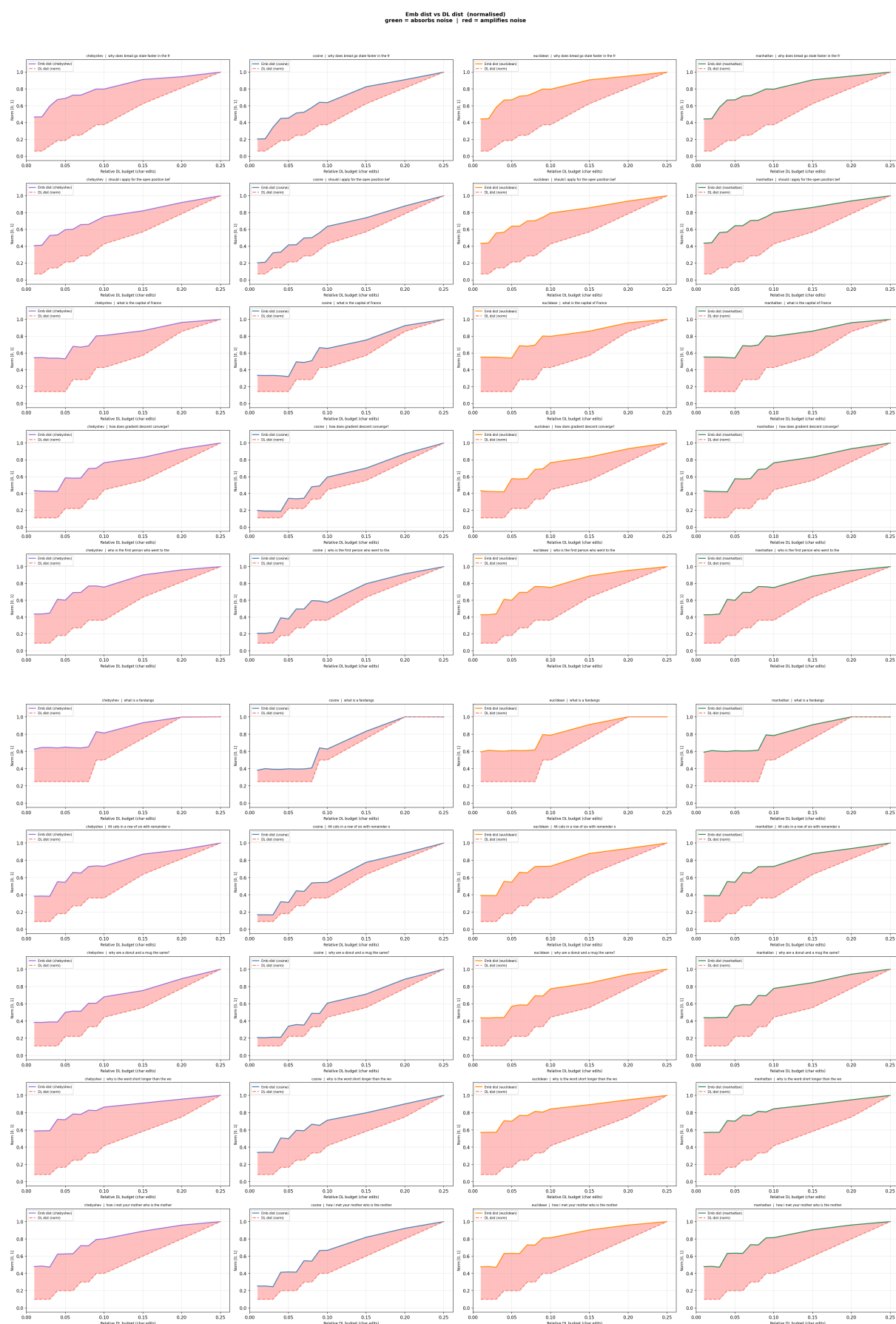


Figure 27. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, HF_e5 (intfloat/multilingual-e5-large), queries 11–20.

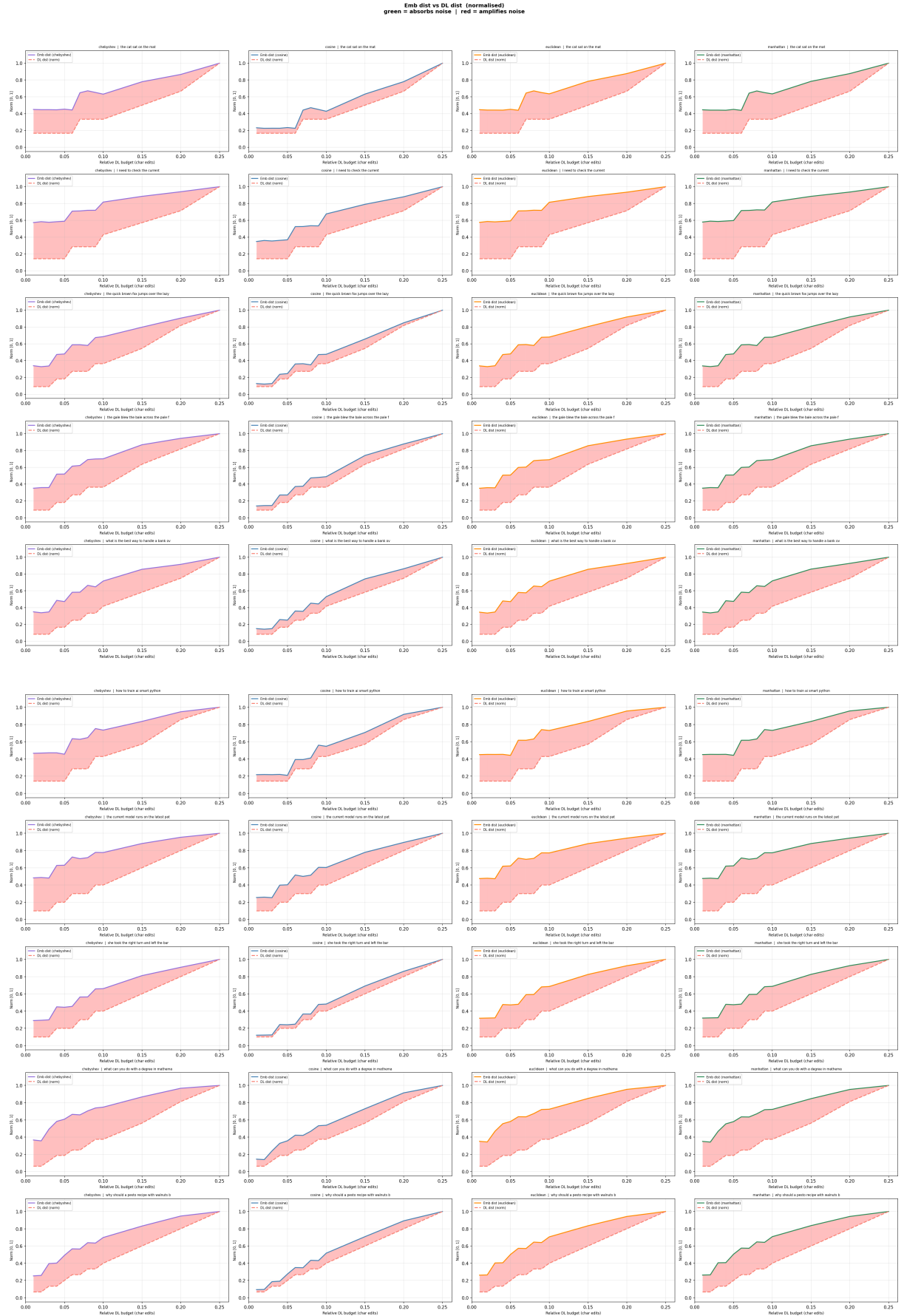


Figure 28. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, **Ollama** (nomic-embed-text), queries 1–10. The wide red bands and query-level variability under cosine are consistent with the high distortion index ($\kappa_{\text{cos}} = 169$) reported in Table 4.5.

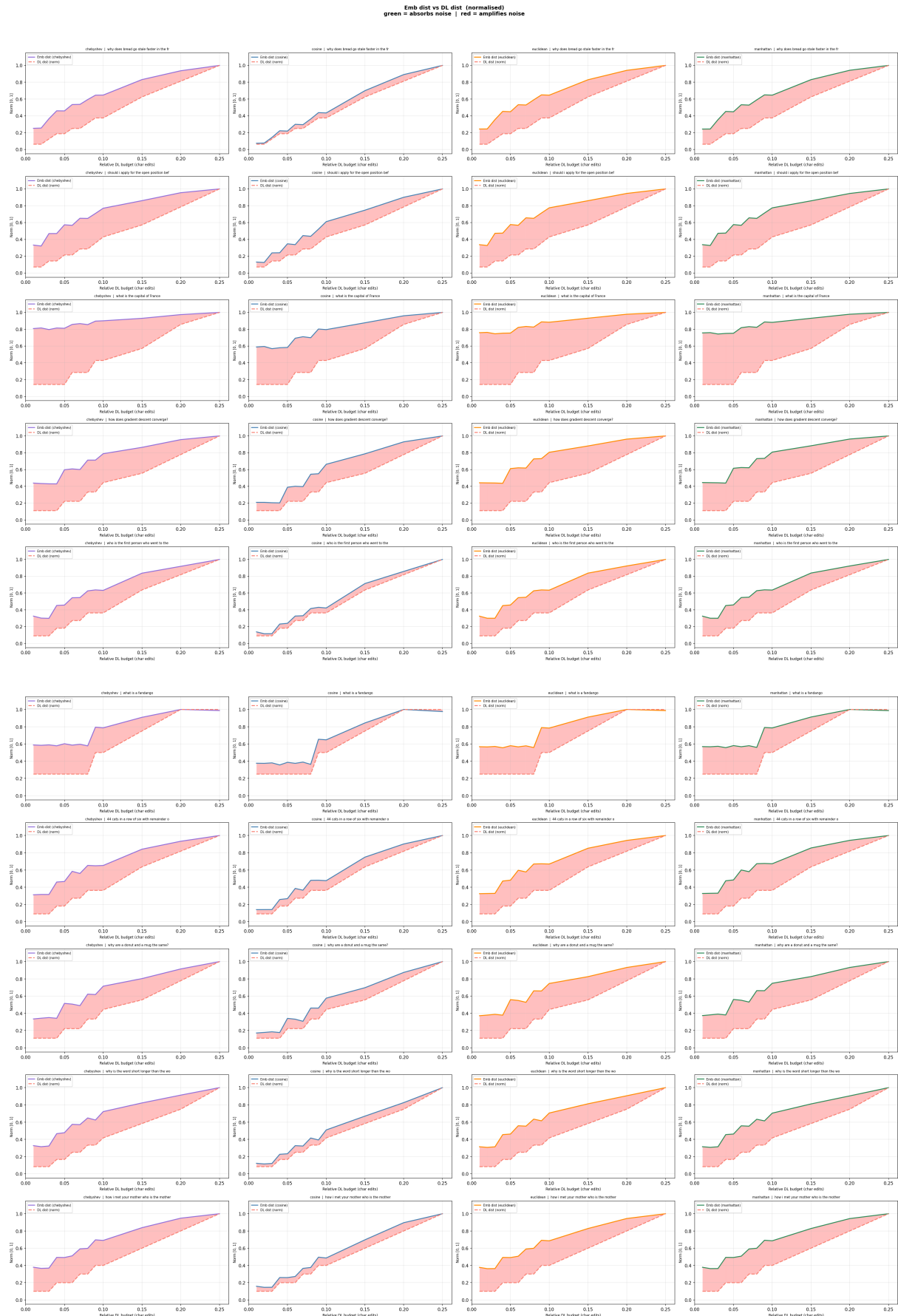


Figure 29. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, Ollama (nomic-embed-text), queries 11–20.

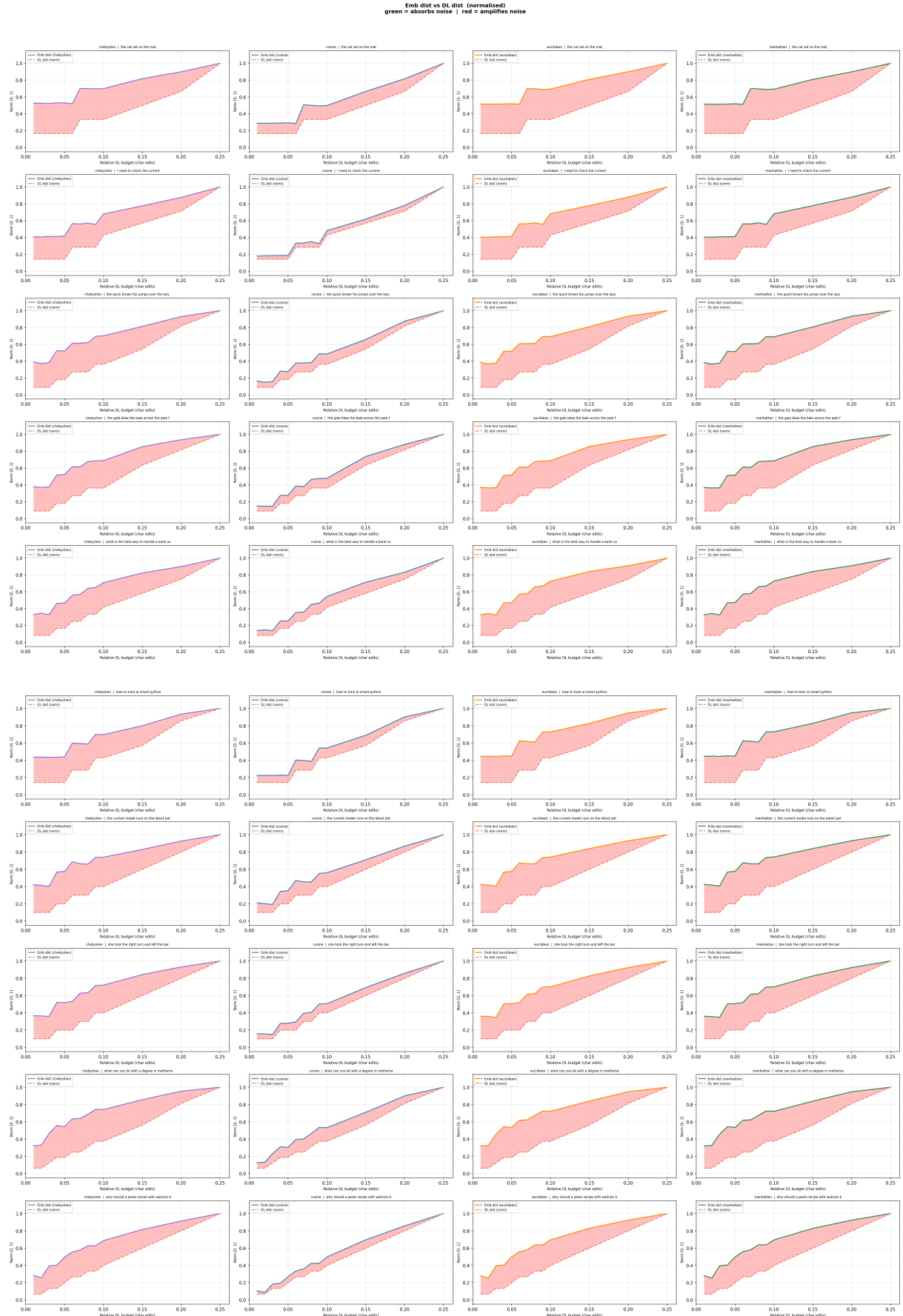


Figure 30. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, **OR_nvidia** (nvidia/llama-nemotron-embed-v1-1b-v2), queries 1–10. Behaviour is intermediate between HF_e5 and the higher-distortion providers; the cosine column shows moderate front-loading consistent with $\bar{\kappa}_{\cos} = 12.95$ at $\rho^* = 0.08$.

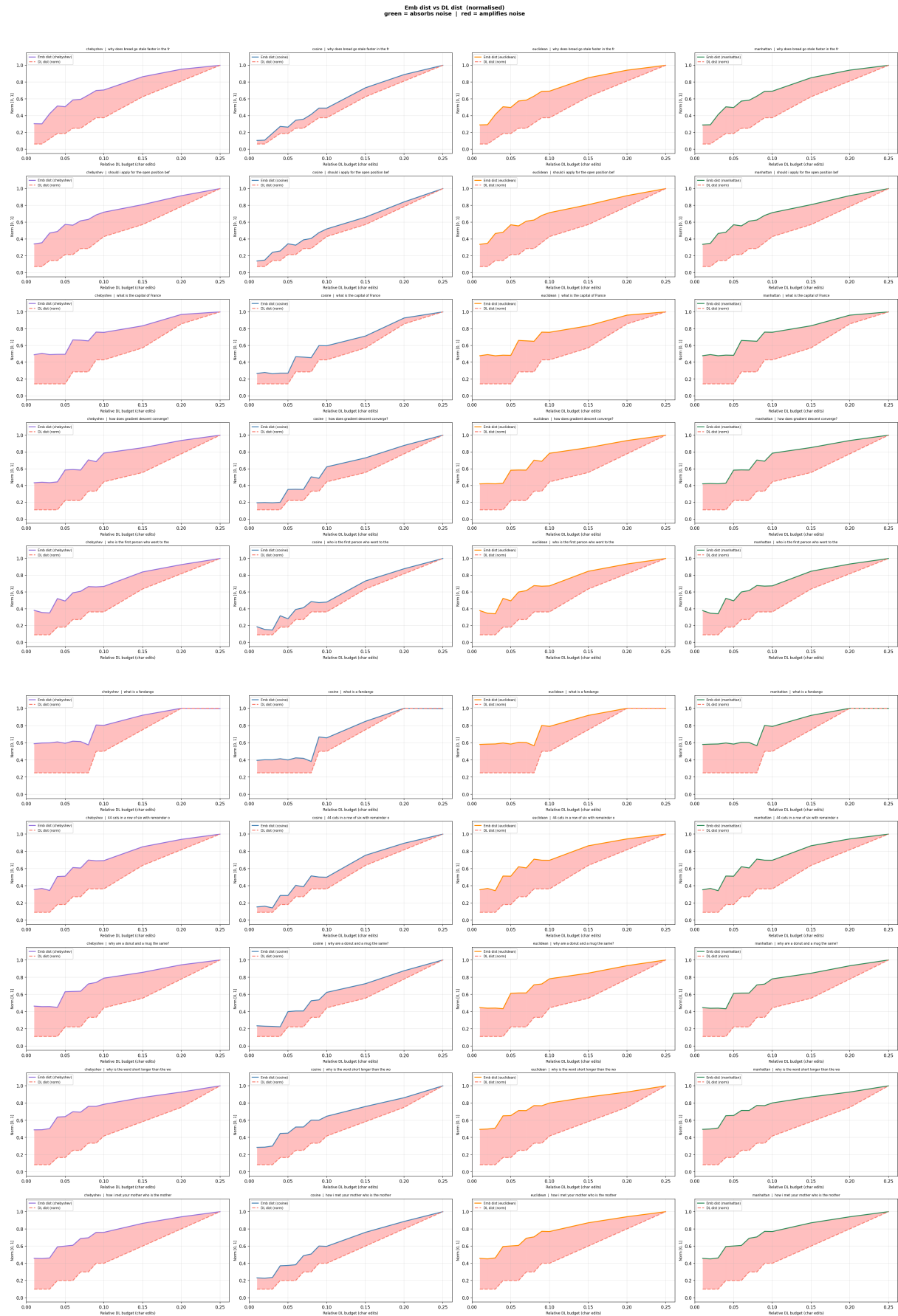


Figure 31. Embedding distance vs. DL distance, OR_nvidia (nvidia/llama-nemotron-embed-v1-1b-v2), queries 11-20.

Embedding distance vs. DL distance: Manhattan metric. The following figure completes the metric coverage for the aggregated embedding-distance analysis. As noted in Section 4.2, the Manhattan (ℓ_1) metric produces patterns nearly identical to the Euclidean (ℓ_2) result (Figure 4.6) for every provider, with mean curves and standard-deviation bands almost superimposed. It is included here for completeness.

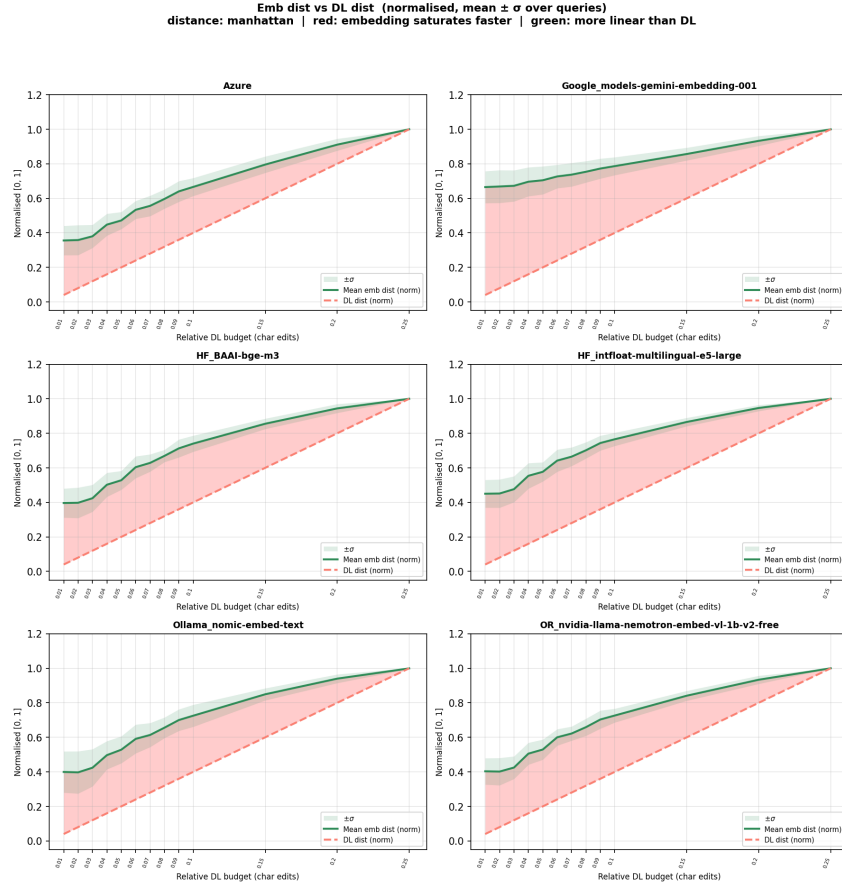


Figure 32. Mean normalised embedding distance vs. normalised DL distance under the **Manhattan** (ℓ_1) metric. Layout and colour convention as in Figure 4.5. The pattern is near-identical to the Euclidean result (Figure 4.6).

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