p.s.
A few recommendations on how to use the Hafler method in practice

1. I already wrote that as a reference amplifier it is necessary to use a broadband high-speed amplifier, for example Electrocompaniet, Parasound, Soulution or similar with a full power bandwidth (small-signal bandwidth does not count) at least 500 kHz.
2. As experimental amplifiers, it is better to use amplifiers with Miller correction (Cdom) - the favorite correction of Douglas Self, Bob Cordell, Rod Elliot and other popular authors of publications on "high quality" amplifiers. It is good if 4 samples of the same amplifiers are used for testing. For all samples, turn off the RFLP at the input or increase its cutoff frequency to 800 kHz or higher.
3. Listen carefully to the sound quality of the original amplifier, measure parameters such as slew rate (SR), time Propagation Delay (tPD), take pictures of distortion products using a Haffler square wave.
4. Take a second amplifier and make sure it sounds the same as the previous one and that its parameters are exactly the same. Now increase the correction capacitor Cdom by 1.5 ... 2 times and repeat the measurements.
5. In the third sample, do the same by increasing the correction capacitor Cdom even more.
6. In the fourth sample, reduce the amplification factor by 2 times, turn it on through a 100 W incandescent light bulb and make sure of stable operation. Reduce the correction capacitor Cdom until stable operation is disturbed. Increase the capacitor by 10%, return the amplifier gain to its original state. Measure parameters .

Now you have five samples (one reference and four tested by the Haffler method) of amplifiers with different parameters to blindly test each other.

Good luck!

Petr