

Lemma 1. *Given the assumptions on the LSW and factor structure,*

$$\mathbf{\Lambda}_{j,k} \mathbb{E} [\mathbf{F}_k \mathbf{F}_{k'}'] \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j',k'}' = \begin{cases} \mathbf{S}_j(k/T) - \mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k}'] & , \text{if } j = j' \text{ and } k = k' \\ -\mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j',k'}'] & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Proof. From the factor structure (??),

$$\mathbf{W}_j(k/T) \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j',k'}' \mathbf{W}_{j'}'(k'/T) = \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j,k} \mathbf{F}_k \mathbf{F}_{k'}' \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j',k'}' + \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j,k} \mathbf{F}_k \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j',k'}' + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k} \mathbf{F}_{k'}' \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j',k'}' + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j',k'}'$$

Taking expectation on both sides,

$$\mathbf{W}_j(k/T) \mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\xi}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j',k'}'] \mathbf{W}_{j'}'(k'/T) = \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j,k} \mathbb{E} [\mathbf{F}_k \mathbf{F}_{k'}'] \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j',k'}' + \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j,k} \mathbb{E} [\mathbf{F}_k \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j',k'}'] + \mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k} \mathbf{F}_{k'}'] \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j',k'}' + \mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j',k'}']$$

The second and third term on the RHS is zero since $\mathbf{F}_k \perp \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j',k'}, \forall j, k, k'$ (assumption ??).

This leaves us with

$$\mathbf{W}_j(k/T) \mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\xi}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j',k'}'] \mathbf{W}_{j'}'(k'/T) = \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j,k} \mathbb{E} [\mathbf{F}_k \mathbf{F}_{k'}'] \mathbf{\Lambda}_{j',k'}' + \mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{j',k'}']$$

Finally, by the assumption (??) on the increments of the LSW representation,

$$\mathbb{E} [\boldsymbol{\xi}_{j,k} \boldsymbol{\xi}_{j',k'}'] = \begin{cases} \mathbf{I}_N & , \text{if } j = j' \text{ and } k = k' \\ \mathbf{0}_N & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

,where \mathbf{I}_N is the identity matrix of rank N and $\mathbf{0}_N$ is the null matrix of rank N . This along with the definition of the CEWS we obtain the desired result. \square