$$\sigma_{tot}^2 = \sigma_{RON}^2 + \sigma_e^2 + \sigma_{prnu}^2$$

$$\sigma_i^2 = k^2 \sigma_{i,d}^2 \quad , \quad i = e, RON, prnu, \ldots$$

What we have: two frames (with identical exposure)
one bias frame
↓ difference frame

From bias frame:
→ determine $\sigma_{RON,d}$

From differen frame: (careful with $\sqrt{2}$ amplification)
→ determine $\sigma_{difference,d}^2 = \sigma_{RON,d}^2 + \sigma_{e^-,d}^2$
→ calculate $\sigma_{e^-,d}^2$

From (original frame):
→ determine $\sigma_{prnu,d}^2 = \sigma_{tot,d}^2 - \sigma_{difference,d}^2$

Now we have

$\sigma_{RON,d}^2$	$\sigma_{e^-,d}^2$	$\sigma_{prnu,d}^2$
σ_{RON}^2/k^2	σ_e^2/k^2	σ_{prnu}^2/k^2
	Ne/k^2	$Ne^2 f_{prnu}/k^2$

If Ne known, → 4 known, 3 unknown
solvable!