

# Covariance Matrix Resolution Calculations

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guide is to provide a brief review of the mathematics and relevant experimental context using the covariance matrix resolution program.

## DERIVATION

Consider a set of  $m$  functions  $\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$  which each depend on a set of  $n$  random variables  $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ . We define the Jacobian matrix of our system to be

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

If the assumption is made that each of our  $n$  random variables is normally distributed, not necessarily independently of the others, then we have a well-defined, although possibly difficult to compute, covariance matrix  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{x}}$  which describes the joint distribution.

Again operating under simplifying assumptions, we assume the covariance matrix  $\Sigma_{\mathbf{x}}$  describes linear deviations, and thus we compute an approximate covariance matrix,  $\Sigma$ , for the  $m$  variables described by our  $m$  functions  $f_k$  as follows:

$$\Sigma = J \Sigma_{\mathbf{x}} J^T \quad (2)$$

which yields an  $m \times m$  covariance matrix for our system.

## ARCS

### Pertinent Experimental Variables:

- $L_{sp}$  = (m) distance from sample to detector pixel
- $L_{12}$  = (m) distance between beam monitors 1 and 2
- $L_{ms}$  = (m) distance from moderator to sample position
- $t_{12}$  = (s) time for a neutron to travel from beam monitor 1 to monitor 2
- $t_{ms}$  = (s) time for neutron to travel from moderator to sample
- $t_{sp}$  = (s) time for neutron to travel from sample to detector pixel
- $v_{i,f}$  = (m/s) initial (resp., final) neutron velocity
- $E_{i,f}$  = (m/s) initial (resp., final) neutron velocity
- $Q_{x,y,z}$  = x (resp. y, resp. z) component of neutron wavevector in instrumental beam coordinates (z along beam, y vertical, x completing right-hand coordinate system)

TABLE I. ARCS Instrument Parameters

Instrument Parameters	Values
$L_{sp}$	(event dependent)
$L_{12}$	6.67 m
$L_{ms}$	13.60 m