

Why do we care about large covariance matrices?

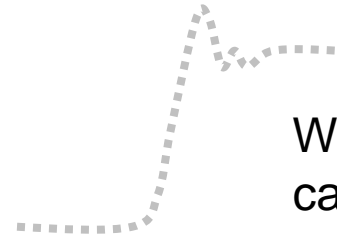
Paul Hale

Andrew Dienstfrey

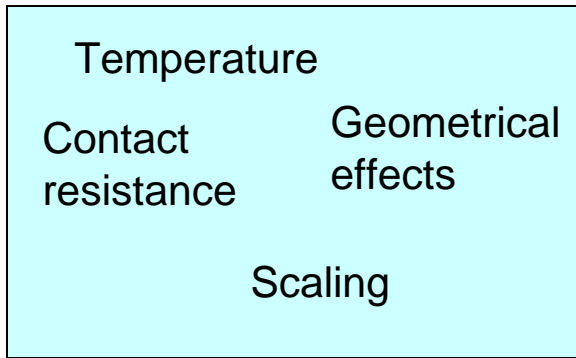
Jack Wang

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Propagate directly to parameter

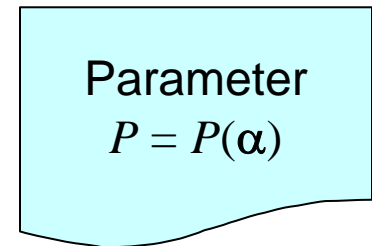


Waveform is not calculated explicitly



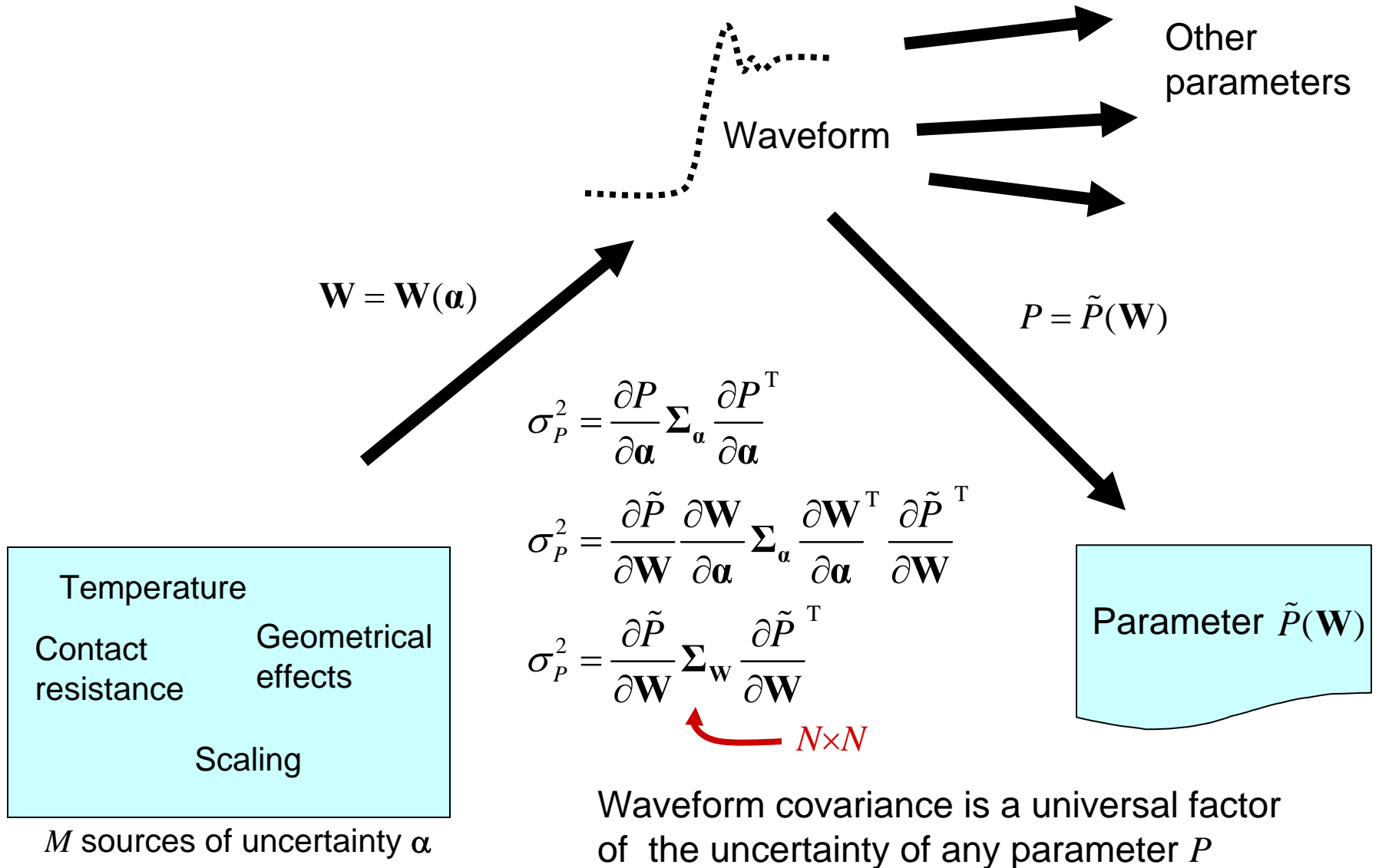
M sources of uncertainty α

$$\sigma_P^2 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \mathbf{\alpha}} \Sigma_{\alpha} \frac{\partial P^T}{\partial \mathbf{\alpha}}$$
$$\sigma_P^2 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \mathbf{\alpha}} \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\alpha_1}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_{\alpha_M}^2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{\partial P^T}{\partial \mathbf{\alpha}}$$



Needs to be recalculated for each parameter

Waveform as universal intermediary



1- Computational intractability

- If waveform has N elements, covariance matrix has N^2 elements
- $N \sim 2000$ works OK for $\mathbf{J}\Sigma\mathbf{J}^T$
- $N \sim 4000$ crashes my computer
- Want $N \sim 50,000$ to 1,000,000 for some problems

2 – Singularity of Σ

- We have a high dimensional problem with a low number of measured waveform vectors: rank deficient
- How do we make inferences regarding correlations in this under-determined problem when Σ^{-1} does not exist?
- Joint estimation of off diagonal elements
 - Note that diagonal elements are not a problem
 - Correlations appear that are not there

3 – Covariance modeling, parameterization, or compression

- Model large covariance matrix with a small number of the most significant parameters
- How do we test the model if we only have a few measurements?