

6 Unfolding

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An unfolding problem with two measured values

The response matrix \mathbf{A} is a 2-by-2 matrix and is easily inverted:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}.$$

Unfolding with the matrix method is done according to the equation $\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{y} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}$, or

$$\frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{x}_1 \\ \hat{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d y_1 - b y_2 \\ -c y_1 + a y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

in a single step. The two components y_1 and y_2 of vector \mathbf{y} are independent, their variance is assumed to be equal to y_1 and y_2 (Poisson statistics). The covariance matrix of the unfolded values is (by error propagation)

$$\mathbf{V}_x = \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{V}_y (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T = \left(\frac{1}{ad - bc} \right)^2 \begin{pmatrix} d^2 y_1 + b^2 y_2 & -cd y_1 - ab y_2 \\ -cd y_1 - ab y_2 & c^2 y_1 + a^2 y_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The results for the two response matrices \mathbf{A}_a and \mathbf{A}_b are:

	(a)		(b)
\hat{x}_1	$= 22.9 \pm 5.8,$	\hat{x}_1	$= 13.3 \pm 10.7,$
\hat{x}_2	$= 17.1 \pm 5.3,$	\hat{x}_2	$= 26.7 \pm 11.4,$
ρ	$= -0.35,$	ρ	$= -0.84.$

The worse resolution of case (b) results in a large (negative) correlation, and the uncertainties are doubled. The χ^2 values for the distance from the true value, calculated from the full covariance matrix of the unfolded data including the correlation, are $\chi_a^2 = 0.15$ and $\chi_b^2 = 1.18$. From the known true vector \mathbf{x} the expected measured values can be calculated by $\mathbf{A}_a \mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{A}_b \mathbf{x}$. The χ^2 values calculated from the difference of the measured and the expected measured values are identical to the χ^2 values above.