1. Take $\boldsymbol{\eta}_{ctrl} := \boldsymbol{\Delta Y}_{ctrl}$ from the control experiment.

2. Determine i_{max} as the last i before the plateau $\sigma_i \approx 0$.

3. Define

$$z :=|| \left[\boldsymbol{u}_{i_{max}+1} \bullet \boldsymbol{\Delta Y}, ..., \boldsymbol{u}_{M-1} \bullet \boldsymbol{\Delta Y}\right]^T ||,$$
$$z_{ctrl} :=|| \left[\boldsymbol{u}_{i_{max}+1} \bullet \boldsymbol{\eta}_{ctrl}, ..., \boldsymbol{u}_{M-1} \bullet \boldsymbol{\eta}_{ctrl}\right]^T ||.$$

   Set

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}' := \frac{z}{z_{ctrl}} \; \boldsymbol{\eta}_{ctrl} \qquad \text{(spectral similarity assumption).}$$

4. Set $\delta := ||\boldsymbol{\eta}'||$, solve Eq. (22) for λ, and obtain $\boldsymbol{q}_\lambda$ from Eq. (20).

5. Compute $\chi(t)$ from Eq. (12).

This is the final result except a monotonicity should be accounted for. In that case the algorithm proceeds as follows:

6. Check if the resulting $\chi(t)$ decays monotonically to zero. If so, we are done. Else, enhance the low-frequency noise level by setting

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_{new} := c \sum_{i=0}^{i_{max}} \boldsymbol{u}_i \bullet \boldsymbol{\eta}' \boldsymbol{u}_i + \sum_{i=i_{max}+1}^{M-1} \boldsymbol{u}_i \bullet \boldsymbol{\eta}' \boldsymbol{u}_i,$$

   where c is some value larger than 1. Then set $\boldsymbol{\eta}' := \boldsymbol{\eta}_{new}$ and repeat calculations starting from step 4.