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**Effects Due to Linear Coupling, to the  
Second-Order in the Skew-Quadrupole Strengths**

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# Effects Due to Linear Coupling, to the Second-Order in the Skew-Quadrupole Strengths

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The Thin Lens Model is extended to higher-orders in the skew-quadrupole strengths. Its applications are made to describe a variety of effects due to linear coupling in circular accelerators. The tune-splitting, the tune-shift, the beta-function distortions, the emittance change and the Thick Ellipse Effect are calculated, up to the second-order.

## 1. Introduction

The advent of accelerating rings made of superconducting magnets, which are prone to larger errors, motivates an extension of the Thin Lens Model (TLM) to higher-orders in the skew-quadrupole strengths.<sup>1-8</sup> In RHIC, for example, a residual tune-splitting, quadratic in skew-quadrupole errors, was found in computer simulations.<sup>9</sup> This revives an old subject of the linear coupling problem and gives him a new life.

In the paper we describe the application of the TLM, extended to the second-order,<sup>10-16</sup> to various effects due to linear coupling, (the tune-splitting, the tune-shift, the beta-function distortions, the emittance growth and the Thick Ellipse Effect).

A local tune-splitting correction scheme is described which is complementary to a global correction scheme, in terms of minimizing of some positive-definite quadratic form (called “badness”) in the transversal coordinates.<sup>4</sup>

## 2. The TLM in the Second-Order

Consider a ring, of circumference- $C$ , containing  $N$  thin skew-quadrupoles of strengths  $q_1, \dots, q_N$  and locations  $0 < s_1 < \dots < s_N < C$ . Assume that a transfer matrix of an ideal ring, that is a ring without the skew-quadrupole errors, is known and is of the (decoupled) form

$$T_0(s'', s') = \begin{bmatrix} T_{0x}(s'', s') & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & T_{0y}(s'', s') \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.1)$$

where  $T_{0x,y}$  are the usual  $2 \times 2$  symplectic transfer matrices written in terms of the Courant-Snyder parameters. Passing to the circular representation (normalized coordinates) we get, (see Appendix)

$$\overset{\circ}{T}_0(s'', s') = \mathcal{B}(s'') T_0(s'', s') \mathcal{B}^{-1}(s') = \begin{bmatrix} R[\psi_x(s'', s')] & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & R[\psi_y(s'', s')] \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.2)$$

where  $R(\psi_{x,y})$  are rotations

$$R(\psi) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \psi & \sin \psi \\ -\sin \psi & \cos \psi \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.3)$$

and  $\psi_{x,y}$  are the phase-advances

$$\psi_{x,y}(s'', s') = \int_{s'}^{s''} \frac{ds}{\beta_{x,y}}. \quad (2.4)$$

The single- turn transfer matrix of total ring, skew-quads including, at the reference point  $s = 0$ , can be written as a polynomial

$$\overset{\circ}{T} = \begin{bmatrix} \overset{\circ}{M} & \overset{\circ}{n} \\ \overset{\circ}{m} & \overset{\circ}{N} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^N \overset{\circ}{T}^{(k)}, \quad (2.5)$$

where  $\overset{\circ}{T}^{(k)}$  is of the  $k$ -th order homogeneous polynomial in the skew-quadrupole strengths. More specifically, its elements can be expressed through the first  $d^{(1)}$  and the second-order  $d^{(2)}$  driving terms as follows, (see Appendix A1-5):

$$\overset{\circ}{M}_{11} = \cos \mu_x - d_{SC}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CC}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0(q^4), \quad (2.6)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{M}_{12} = \sin \mu_x - d_{SS}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CS}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0(q^4), \quad (2.7)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{M}_{21} = -\sin \mu_x + d_{CC}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SC}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0(q^4), \quad (2.8)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{M}_{22} = \cos \mu_x + d_{CS}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SS}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0(q^4), \quad (2.9)$$

and

$$\overset{\circ}{N}_{kl} = \left( \overset{\circ}{M}_{kl} \right)^{\vee}, \quad k, l = 1, 2, \quad (2.10)$$

and

$$\overset{\circ}{n}_{11} = -d_{SC}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CC}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 (q^3), \quad (2.11)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{n}_{12} = -d_{SS}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CS}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 (q^3), \quad (2.12)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{n}_{21} = d_{CC}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SC}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 (q^3), \quad (2.13)$$

$$\overset{\circ}{n}_{22} = d_{CS}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SS}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 (q^3), \quad (2.14)$$

and

$$\overset{\circ}{m}_{kl} = \left( \overset{\circ}{n}_{kl} \right)^{\vee}, \quad k, l = 1, 2. \quad (2.15)$$

Here the notations are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_{SS}^{(1)} \\ d_{SC}^{(1)} \\ d_{CS}^{(1)} \\ d_{CC}^{(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{r=1}^N q_r \begin{bmatrix} \sin \mu_x^r \sin \mu_y^r \\ \sin \mu_x^r \cos \mu_y^r \\ \cos \mu_x^r \sin \mu_y^r \\ \cos \mu_x^r \cos \mu_y^r \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.16)$$

and for the second-order driving terms

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_{SS}^{(2)} \\ d_{SC}^{(2)} \\ d_{CS}^{(2)} \\ d_{CC}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq r < s \leq N} q_r q_s \sin (\mu_y^s - \mu_y^r) \begin{bmatrix} \sin \mu_x^s \sin \mu_x^r \\ \sin \mu_x^s \cos \mu_x^r \\ \cos \mu_x^s \sin \mu_x^r \\ \cos \mu_x^s \cos \mu_x^r \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.17)$$

where  $\mu_x^r, \mu_y^r$  are phase advances

$$\mu_x^r = \psi_x (s_r, 0), \quad (2.18)$$

and similar for the  $\mu_y^r$ .

The thin skew-quadrupole strengths are

$$q_k = (\beta_x \beta_y)^{1/2} f_k^{-1} \Big|_{s_k}, \quad k = 1, \dots, N. \quad (2.19)$$

The “ $\vee$ ” operation replaces  $x$  with  $y$  and  $x'$  and  $y'$ .

For example, for the first-order driving terms we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(d_{CC}^{(1)}\right)^{\vee} &= d_{CC}^{(1)}, \\
 \left(d_{SS}^{(1)}\right)^{\vee} &= d_{SS}^{(1)}, \\
 \left(d_{CS}^{(1)}\right)^{\vee} &= d_{SC}^{(1)}, \\
 \left(d_{SC}^{(1)}\right)^{\vee} &= d_{CS}^{(1)}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.20}$$

Similar but less symmetric results follow for the second-order driving terms. In particular, the relations hold

$$d_{SS}^{(1)}d_{CC}^{(1)} - d_{SC}^{(1)}d_{CS}^{(1)} = \det n \equiv |n|, \tag{2.21}$$

and

$$\left[ \left(d_{CC}^{(1)} + d_{SS}^{(1)}\right)^2 + \left(d_{SC}^{(1)} - d_{CS}^{(1)}\right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = \left| \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k)} \right|. \tag{2.22}$$

In order to estimate a magnitude of an effect we will assume that the skew-quadrupole errors  $q_r, r = 1, \dots, N$  are normally distributed random variables, i.e., that

$$\langle q_r \rangle = 0, \quad \langle q_r q_s \rangle = \delta_{rs} G_0^2 / N, \tag{2.23}$$

and the phase-advances are such that, for both  $x$  and  $y$  directions

$$\langle \sin \mu^r \rangle = \langle \cos \mu^r \rangle = 0, \tag{2.24}$$

$$\langle \sin^2 \mu^r \rangle = \langle \cos^2 \mu^r \rangle = 1/2,$$

while the averages of mixed products assumed to vanish. In this case we get for the averages of the driving terms

$$\langle d_{\dots}^{(1)} \rangle = \langle d_{\dots}^{(2)} \rangle = 0, \tag{2.25}$$

and

$$\langle d_{\dots}^{(1)2} \rangle = 1/4 G_0^2, \tag{2.26}$$

and similar for the  $d_{\dots}^{\vee}$ -driving terms. As the result one gets the estimates

$$\langle |n| \rangle = 0 + \dots, \quad \langle |n|^2 \rangle = 1/8 G_0^4 + \dots, \tag{2.27}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_0 &\simeq 0.25, & \text{for RHIC,} \\
 G_0 &\simeq 0.5 - 1.0, & \text{for SSC.}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.28}$$

### 3. Applications of TLM to Some Effects Due to Linear Coupling

#### 3.1 The Stability Problem

If  $\lambda_1, \lambda_1^{-1}, \lambda_2, \lambda_2^{-1}$ , are eigenvalues of the single-turn transfer matrix  $T$  then their sums  $\Lambda_1 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_1^{-1} = 2 \cos \mu_1$  and  $\Lambda_2 = \lambda_2 + \lambda_2^{-1} = 2 \cos \mu_2$ , where  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  are, so called, new tunes, are given by the well known formula<sup>1</sup>

$$\Lambda_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(M + N) \pm \left( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(M - N) \right]^2 + |\bar{m} + n| \right)^{1/2}. \quad (3.1)$$

All the elements appearing here can be easily expressed through the driving terms (see Appendix). The stability conditions

$$\begin{aligned} 1^\circ \quad & \Lambda_k - \text{real}, \\ 2^\circ \quad & |\Lambda_k| \leq 2, \quad k = 1, 2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

can be most easily satisfied on the resonance,  $\mu_x = \mu_y$ , since the determinant  $|\bar{m} + n|$  is positive, in this case.

#### 3.2 The Tune-Splitting

Let the new tunes  $\mu_{1,2}$  differ slightly from the old ones:

$$\mu_1 = \mu_x + 2\pi \Delta\nu_1, \quad \mu_2 = \mu_y + 2\pi \Delta\nu_2, \quad (\mu_x > \mu_y), \quad (3.3)$$

then from the formula (3.1) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\nu_1 = & \frac{1}{2\pi} \cot \mu_x - \frac{1}{8\pi \sin \mu_x} \text{Tr}(M + N) - \\ & - \frac{1}{4\pi \sin \mu_x} \left( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(M - N) \right]^2 + |\bar{m} + n| \right)^{1/2} + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\nu_2 = & \frac{1}{2\pi} \cot \mu_y - \frac{1}{8\pi \sin \mu_y} \text{Tr}(M + N) + \\ & + \frac{1}{4\pi \sin \mu_y} \left( \left[ \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(M - N) \right]^2 + |\bar{m} + n| \right)^{1/2} + \dots. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

The leading terms, on the resonance  $\mu_x = \mu_y$ , are

$$\Delta\nu_1 = -\text{sgn}(\sin \mu_x) \frac{1}{4\pi} \left| \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k)} \right| + \dots, \quad (3.6)$$

and

$$\Delta\nu_2 = -\Delta\nu_1. \quad (3.7)$$

The higher-order terms in the expansions of  $\frac{1}{2}Tr(M \pm N)$  contribute to, so called, the residual tune-splitting which persists after all the first-order driving terms are corrected to zero,

$$\Delta\nu_1 \Big|_{\text{resid}} = -a - \text{sgn}(\sin \mu_x) |b|, \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$\Delta\nu_2 \Big|_{\text{resid}} = -a + \text{sgn}(\sin \mu_x) |b|, \quad (3.9)$$

where  $a, b$  are expressed through the second-order driving terms as follows

$$8\pi a \equiv d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} + d_{CC}^{v(2)} + d_{SS}^{v(2)}, \quad (3.10)$$

and

$$8\pi b \equiv d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} - d_{CC}^{v(2)} - d_{SS}^{v(2)}. \quad (3.11)$$

In order to correct the tune-splitting, up to the second-order, one requires that, at the reference point  $s = 0$ , the following conditions hold:

$$d_{SS}^{(1)} = d_{SC}^{(1)} = d_{CS}^{(1)} = d_{CC}^{(1)} = 0, \quad (3.12)$$

and

$$d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} - d_{CC}^{v(2)} - d_{SS}^{v(2)} = \sum_{r < s} q_r q_s \sin(\delta_r - \delta_s) = 0, \quad (3.13)$$

and

$$d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} + d_{CC}^{v(2)} + d_{SS}^{v(2)} = - \sum_{r < s} q_r q_s \sin(\sigma_r - \sigma_s) = 0, \quad (3.14)$$

where

$$\delta_r \equiv \mu_x^r - \mu_y^r, \quad \sigma_r \equiv \mu_x^r + \mu_y^r. \quad (3.15)$$

Notice that the last condition (3.14), which corrects the coefficient  $a$  to zero, can be abandoned without affecting the total tune-splitting:  $\Delta\nu = \frac{1}{2}(\Delta\nu_1 - \Delta\nu_2)$  simply because this term cancels. Thus the minimal local correction scheme for the tune-splitting consists of the five conditions as given by (3.12) and (3.13).

### 3.3 The Tune-Shift

From the basic formula (2.6)-(2.15) one finds for the traces of the submatrices  $M$  and  $N$

$$\frac{1}{2}TrM = \cos(\mu_x + \Delta\mu_x) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}|n|\right) \cos \mu_y + \frac{1}{2} \left(d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)}\right) \sin \mu_x + \dots, \quad (3.16)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{2}TrN = \cos(\mu_y + \Delta\mu_y) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}|n|\right) \cos \mu_y + \frac{1}{2} \left(d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)}\right) \sin \mu_y + \dots. \quad (3.17)$$

Hence, for small tune-shifts  $\Delta\mu_x, \Delta\mu_y$  we get

$$\Delta\mu_x = \frac{1}{2}|n| \cot \mu_x - \frac{1}{2} \left(d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)}\right) + \dots, \quad (3.18)$$

and

$$\Delta\mu_y = \frac{1}{2}|n| \cot \mu_y - \frac{1}{2} \left(d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)}\right) + \dots. \quad (3.19)$$

The tune-shift vanishes, at the point where the full tune-splitting correction was done.

### 3.4 The Beta-Function Distortions

The new beta-functions are given by (cf. Appendix B)

$$\beta_1 = \beta_x + \Delta\beta_x = (\sin \mu_1)^{-1} A_{12}, \quad (3.20)$$

and

$$\beta_2 = \beta_y + \Delta\beta_y = (\sin \mu_2)^{-1} B_{12}, \quad (3.21)$$

where  $\Delta\beta_{x,y}$  are the beta-function distortions. Taking into account the formulae for the  $A$  and  $B$  matrices one gets the results

$$\frac{\Delta\beta_x}{\beta_x} = -1 + (\beta_x \sin \mu_x)^{-1} M_{12} - 2\pi \Delta\nu_1 \cot \mu_x + [\beta_x \sin \mu_x (t + \delta)]^{-1} [(\bar{m} + n) m]_{12} + \dots \quad (3.22)$$

and

$$\frac{\Delta\beta_y}{\beta_y} = -1 + (\beta_y \sin \mu_y)^{-1} N_{12} - 2\pi \Delta\nu_2 \cot \mu_y - [\beta_y \sin \mu_y (t + \delta)]^{-1} [(m + \bar{n}) n]_{12} + \dots \quad (3.23)$$

The leading terms, on the resonance  $\mu_x = \mu_y$ , are

$$\frac{\Delta\beta_x}{\beta_x} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(\sin \mu_x) \cot \mu_x \left| \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k)} \right| + \dots, \quad (3.24)$$

and

$$\frac{\Delta\beta_y}{\beta_y} = -\frac{\Delta\beta_x}{\beta_x}. \quad (3.25)$$

There are residual beta-function distortions, coming from the  $M_{12}$  and  $N_{12}$  terms, after the tune-splitting correction is locally performed. One notices also, that if one reverses the order of actions and goes on the resonance  $\mu_x = \mu_y$  before the tune-splitting correction, the beta-function distortions could be large. This is because the quantity  $(t + \delta)^{-1}$  can be large when on the resonance.

### 3.5 The Emittance Change Due to Linear Coupling

When the linear coupling is present one considers, instead of two separate invariant ellipses, a single 4-dimensional ellipsoid, at a point of a ring,<sup>13,17</sup>

$$\tilde{z} \sigma^{-1} z = 1, \quad (3.26)$$

where

$$\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & t \\ \tilde{t} & \sigma_y \end{bmatrix},$$

is a symmetric and positive definite matrix while  $\sigma_x, \sigma_y$  are symmetric, positive-definite submatrices describing projected emittance and  $t$  represents the linear coupling. When passing from a point  $s_0$  to another  $s_1$  in a ring the  $\sigma$  matrix transforms as follows

$$\sigma_1 = T \sigma \tilde{T}. \quad (3.27)$$

Assuming that the initial beam is decoupled, ( $t_0 = 0$ ) one gets the relations

$$\sigma_{x1} = M \sigma_{x0} \tilde{M} + n \sigma_{y0} \tilde{n}, \quad (3.28)$$

and

$$\sigma_{y1} = N \sigma_{y0} \tilde{N} + m \sigma_{x0} \tilde{m}. \quad (3.29)$$

Denoting the initial projected emittances as  $\epsilon_{x0}, \epsilon_{y0}$  we have the point  $s_0$

$$\epsilon_{x0}^2 = |\sigma_{x0}|, \quad \epsilon_{y0}^2 = |\sigma_{y0}|, \quad (3.30)$$

and at the point  $s_1$

$$\epsilon_{x1}^2 = \left| M \sigma_{x0} \tilde{M} + n \sigma_{y0} \tilde{n} \right|, \quad \epsilon_{y1}^2 = \left| N \sigma_{y0} \tilde{N} + m \sigma_{x0} \tilde{m} \right|. \quad (3.31)$$

Assuming for simplicity that the initial beam ellipse are upright and that they coincide with the machine ellipses (perfect match), we get the results<sup>13</sup>

$$\epsilon_{x1}^2 = (1 - |n|)^2 \epsilon_{x0}^2 + |n|^2 \epsilon_{y0}^2 + \Delta, \quad (3.32)$$

and

$$\epsilon_{y1}^2 = (1 - |n|)^2 \epsilon_{y0}^2 + |n|^2 \epsilon_{x0}^2 + \Delta, \quad (3.33)$$

and where the positive quantity  $\Delta$  is given by the expression

$$\Delta = \epsilon_{x0} \epsilon_{y0} \left[ \left( d_{CC}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{CS}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{SC}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{SS}^{(1)} \right)^2 \right] + 0 (q^4). \quad (3.34)$$

We have used here the formulae which follow from the symplecticity of the transfer matrix<sup>13,17</sup>

$$|M| = |N| = 1 - |n|, \quad (3.35)$$

and

$$|m| = |n| = d_{CC}^{(1)} d_{SS}^{(1)} - d_{SC}^{(1)} d_{CS}^{(1)} + 0 (q^4). \quad (3.36)$$

It is clear that the projected emittance stays unchanged when the first-order driving terms vanish. This happens when the tune-splitting is locally corrected, at the reference point  $s = 0$ . The emittance changes from point to point if the linear coupling as represented by the determinant  $|n|$  and the quantity  $\Delta$  varies around a ring.

At the end we would like to collect some estimates of magnitudes of the various effects using (2.23) - (2.27). One has, for example, the relations

$$\langle \Delta \mu_x \rangle = \langle \Delta \mu_y \rangle = 0 + \dots, \quad (3.37)$$

and

$$\left( \frac{\Delta \beta_x}{\beta_x} \right)_{\text{rms}} = \left( \frac{\Delta \beta_y}{\beta_y} \right)_{\text{rms}} = 1/2G_0 |\cot \mu_x| + \dots, \quad (3.38)$$

and

$$\langle \Delta \rangle = G_0^2 \epsilon_{x0} \epsilon_{y0} + \dots \geq 0, \quad (3.39)$$

and

$$\langle \epsilon_{x1}^2 \rangle = \epsilon_{x0}^2 + G_0^2 \epsilon_{x0} \epsilon_{y0} + G_0^4 / 8 (\epsilon_{x0}^2 + \epsilon_{y0}^2) + \dots, \quad (3.40)$$

$$\langle \epsilon_{y1}^2 \rangle = \epsilon_{y0}^2 + G_0^2 \epsilon_{x0} \epsilon_{y0} + G_0^4 / 8 (\epsilon_{x0}^2 + \epsilon_{y0}^2) + \dots. \quad (3.41)$$

## Appendix A. Derivation of the Basic Formulae (2.6)-(2.15)

To extend the TLM beyond the first-order one uses so called “projection approach”<sup>6,7</sup> which yields the following basic formula for the single-turn transfer matrix

$$\overset{\circ}{T} = \overset{\circ}{T}_0 P_N \cdots P_1, \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where the “projection” on the  $k$ -th skew-quadrupole is

$$P_k = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{1}_2 & F_k \\ G_k & \mathbf{1}_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 1, \dots, N. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

and where

$$F_k = 1/2q_k R\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \left[ R\left(-\mu_x^k + \mu_y^k\right) + R\left(-\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k\right) J \right], \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and

$$G_k = \overset{\vee}{F}_k, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

and

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Performing the multiplications of the projections leads to the expansion (2.5), and to the basic formulae (2.6)-(2.15).

Expressions of the traces  $\frac{1}{2}Tr(M \pm N)$ , and determinant  $|\overline{m} + n|$  through the driving terms

Using the basic formulae (2.6)-(2.15) one gets the following results

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}Tr(M + N) &= 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2}|n| \right) \cos[\pi(\nu_x + \nu_y)] \cos[\pi(\nu_x - \nu_y)] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} + \overset{\vee}{d}_{CC}^{(2)} + \overset{\vee}{d}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \sin[\pi(\nu_x + \nu_y)] \cos[\pi(\nu_x - \nu_y)] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} - \overset{\vee}{d}_{CC}^{(2)} - \overset{\vee}{d}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \cos[\pi(\nu_x + \nu_y)] \sin[\pi(\nu_x - \nu_y)] + 0(q^4), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}Tr(M - N) &= -2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2}|n| \right) \sin[\pi(\nu_x + \nu_y)] \sin[\pi(\nu_x - \nu_y)] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} + \overset{\vee}{d}_{CC}^{(2)} + \overset{\vee}{d}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \cos[\pi(\nu_x + \nu_y)] \cos[\pi(\nu_x - \nu_y)] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} - \overset{\vee}{d}_{CC}^{(2)} - \overset{\vee}{d}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \sin[\pi(\nu_x + \nu_y)] \sin[\pi(\nu_x - \nu_y)] + 0(q^4), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

and

$$|\bar{m} + n| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k)} \right|^2 \sin^2 [\pi (\nu_x + \nu_y)] - \left| \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k + \mu_y^k)} \right|^2 \sin^2 [\pi (\nu_x - \nu_y)] + O(q^4). \quad (A.8)$$

Owing to the definitions (2.16) of the first-order driving terms one has the equalities

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k)} \right|^2 = \left( d_{CC}^{(1)} + d_{SS}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{SC}^{(1)} - d_{CS}^{(1)} \right)^2, \quad (A.9)$$

and

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k + \mu_y^k)} \right|^2 = \left( d_{CC}^{(1)} - d_{SS}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{SC}^{(1)} + d_{CS}^{(1)} \right)^2. \quad (A.10)$$

## Appendix B. The Universal Parameterization of the Single-Turn Transfer Matrix

It was shown by Edwards and Teng,<sup>2</sup> and by Talman,<sup>4</sup> that the single-turn transfer matrix  $T$  can be brought to a quasidiagonal form as follows: If

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} M & n \\ m & N \end{bmatrix} \quad (B.1)$$

is a  $4 \times 4$  real,  $C$ -periodic and symplectic, single-turn transfer matrix, then

$$U = R^{-1} T R = \begin{bmatrix} A & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & B \end{bmatrix}, \quad (B.2)$$

where  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $R$  are symplectic and

$$A = M + (t + \delta)^{-1} (\bar{m} + n) m = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \mu_1 + \alpha_1 \sin \mu_1 & \beta_1 \sin \mu_1 \\ -\gamma_1 \sin \mu_1 & \cos \mu_1 - \alpha_1 \sin \mu_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (B.3)$$

and

$$B = N - (t + \delta)^{-1} (m + \bar{n}) n = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \mu_2 + \alpha_2 \sin \mu_2 & \beta_2 \sin \mu_2 \\ -\gamma_2 \sin \mu_2 & \cos \mu_2 - \alpha_2 \sin \mu_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (B.4)$$

and

$$t = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (M - N), \quad (B.5)$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (A - B) = (t^2 + |\bar{m} + n|)^{1/2}. \quad (B.6)$$

The diagonalizing matrix  $R$  can also be expressed through the submatrices of  $T$  (cf [4], for example).

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