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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.\textsuperscript{1–8} In RHIC, for example, a residual tune-splitting, quadratic in skew-quadrupole errors, was found in computer simulations.\textsuperscript{9} 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,\textsuperscript{10–16} 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.\textsuperscript{4}
2. The TLM in the Second-Order

Consider a ring, of circumference-\(C\), containing \(N\) thin skew-quadrupoles of strengths \(q_1, \ldots, q_N\) and locations \(0 < s_1 < \ldots < s_N < C\). 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

\[
T_0 (s'', s') = \begin{bmatrix}
T_{0x} (s'', s') & 0 \\
0 & T_{0y} (s'', s')
\end{bmatrix}, \tag{2.1}
\]

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)

\[
\hat{T}_0 (s'', s') = B (s'') T_0 (s'', s') B^{-1} (s') = \begin{bmatrix}
R[\psi_x (s'', s')] & 0 \\
0 & R[\psi_y (s'', s')]
\end{bmatrix}, \tag{2.2}
\]

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

\[
R(\psi) = \begin{bmatrix}
\cos \psi & \sin \psi \\
-\sin \psi & \cos \psi
\end{bmatrix}, \tag{2.3}
\]

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

\[
\psi_{x,y} (s'', s') = \int_{s'}^{s''} \frac{ds}{\beta_{x,y}}. \tag{2.4}
\]

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

\[
\hat{T} = \begin{bmatrix}
\hat{M}_1 & \hat{n}_1 \\
\hat{m}_1 & \hat{n}_1
\end{bmatrix} = \sum_{k=0}^{N} \hat{T}^{(k)}, \tag{2.5}
\]

where \(\hat{T}^{(k)}\) 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):

\[
\hat{M}_{11} = \cos \mu_x - d_{SC}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CC}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left(q^4\right), \tag{2.6}
\]

\[
\hat{M}_{12} = \sin \mu_x - d_{SS}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CS}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left(q^4\right), \tag{2.7}
\]

\[
\hat{M}_{21} = -\sin \mu_x + d_{CC}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SC}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left(q^4\right), \tag{2.8}
\]

\[
\hat{M}_{22} = \cos \mu_x + d_{CS}^{(2)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SS}^{(2)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left(q^4\right), \tag{2.9}
\]

and
\[ \hat{N}_{kl} = \left( \hat{M}_{kl} \right)^\vee, \quad k, l = 1, 2, \quad (2.10) \]

and
\begin{align*}
\hat{n}_{11} &= -d_{SC}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CC}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left( q^3 \right), \quad (2.11) \\
\hat{n}_{12} &= -d_{SS}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{CS}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left( q^3 \right), \quad (2.12) \\
\hat{n}_{21} &= d_{CC}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SC}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left( q^3 \right), \quad (2.13) \\
\hat{n}_{22} &= d_{CS}^{(1)} \cos \mu_x + d_{SS}^{(1)} \sin \mu_x + 0 \left( q^3 \right), \quad (2.14) \\
\end{align*}

and
\[ \hat{m}_{kl} = \left( \hat{n}_{kl} \right)^\vee, \quad k, l = 1, 2. \quad (2.15) \]

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

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
\[ q_k = (\beta_x \beta_y)^{1/2} f_k^{-1} \left. f_k^{-1} \right|_{\tilde{s}_k}, \quad k = 1, \ldots, N. \quad (2.19) \]

The "\( \vee \)" operation replaces \( x \) with \( y \) and \( x' \) and \( y' \).
For example, for the first-order driving terms we get
\[
\begin{align*}
(d_{CC}^{(1)})^\vee &= d_{CC}^{(1)}, \\
(d_{SS}^{(1)})^\vee &= d_{SS}^{(1)}, \\
(d_{CS}^{(1)})^\vee &= d_{SC}^{(1)}, \\
(d_{SC}^{(1)})^\vee &= d_{CS}^{(1)}.
\end{align*}
\] (2.20)

Similar but less symmetric results follow for the second-order driving terms. In particular, the relations hold
\[
d_{SS}^{(1)}d_{CC}^{(1)} - d_{SC}^{(1)}d_{CS}^{(1)} = \det n \equiv |n|,
\] (2.21)

and
\[
\left[ \left( d_{CC}^{(1)} + d_{SS}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{SC}^{(1)} - d_{CS}^{(1)} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} q_k e^{i(\mu_k^r - \mu_k^s)} \right|.
\] (2.22)

In order to estimate a magnitude of an effect we will assume that the skew-quadrupole errors \( q_r, r = 1, \ldots, N \) are normally distributed random variables, i.e., that
\[
\langle q_r \rangle = 0, \quad \langle q_r q_s \rangle = \delta_{rs} G_0^2 / N,
\] (2.23)

and the phase-advances are such that, for both \( x \) and \( y \) directions
\[
\langle \sin \mu^r \rangle = \langle \cos \mu^r \rangle = 0,
\] (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
\[
\langle d_{CC}^{(1)} \rangle = \langle d_{SC}^{(2)} \rangle = 0,
\] (2.25)

and
\[
\langle d_{CC}^{(1)} \rangle = 1/4 \frac{G_0^2}{},
\] (2.26)

and similar for the \( d_{CC}^{(1)} \)-driving terms. As the result one gets the estimates
\[
\langle |n| \rangle = 0 + \cdots, \quad \langle |n|^2 \rangle = 1/8 G_0^4 + \cdots,
\] (2.27)

where
\[
G_0 \simeq 0.25, \quad \text{for RHIC},
\] (2.28)

\[
G_0 \simeq 0.5 - 1.0, \quad \text{for SSC}.
\]
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\(^1\)

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

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

\[
1^o \quad \Lambda_k \text{ - real}, \quad k = 1, 2,
\] (3.2)

\[
2^o \quad |\Lambda_k| \leq 2, \quad k = 1, 2,
\]

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

3.2 The Tune-Splitting

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

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

then from the formula (3.1) it follows that

\[
\Delta \nu_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cot \mu_x - \frac{1}{8\pi \sin \mu_x} Tr (M + N) - \frac{1}{4\pi \sin \mu_x} \left( \left[ \frac{1}{2} Tr (M - N) \right]^2 + |m + n| \right)^{1/2} + \cdots,
\] (3.4)

and

\[
\Delta \nu_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cot \mu_y - \frac{1}{8\pi \sin \mu_y} Tr (M + N) + \frac{1}{4\pi \sin \mu_y} \left( \left[ \frac{1}{2} Tr (M - N) \right]^2 + |m + n| \right)^{1/2} + \cdots.
\] (3.5)

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

\[
\Delta \nu_1 = -\text{sgn} (\sin \mu_x) \frac{1}{4\pi} \sum_{k=1}^N q_k e^{i(\mu_k - \mu_y)} + \cdots,
\] (3.6)
and
\[ \Delta \nu_2 = -\Delta \nu_1. \] (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,

\[ \Delta \nu_1 \bigg|_{\text{resid}} = -a - \text{sgn} (\sin \mu_x) |b|, \] (3.8)

and

\[ \Delta \nu_2 \bigg|_{\text{resid}} = -a + \text{sgn} (\sin \mu_x) |b|, \] (3.9)

where \( a, b \) are expressed through the second-order driving terms as follows

\[ 8\pi a \equiv d^{(2)}_{CC} + d^{(2)}_{SS} + d^{(2)}_{CS} + d^{(2)}_{SC}, \] (3.10)

and

\[ 8\pi b \equiv d^{(2)}_{CC} + d^{(2)}_{SS} - d^{(2)}_{CS} - d^{(2)}_{SC}. \] (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:

\[ d^{(1)}_{SS} = d^{(1)}_{SC} = d^{(1)}_{CS} = d^{(1)}_{CC} = 0, \] (3.12)

and

\[ d^{(2)}_{CC} + d^{(2)}_{SS} + \sum_{r \leq s} q_r q_s \sin (\delta_r - \delta_s) = 0, \] (3.13)

and

\[ d^{(2)}_{CC} + d^{(2)}_{SS} + \sum_{r \leq s} q_r q_s \sin (\sigma_r - \sigma_s) = 0, \] (3.14)

where

\[ \delta_r \equiv \mu^r_x - \mu^r_y, \quad \sigma_r \equiv \mu^r_x + \mu^r_y. \] (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 $N$

$$\frac{1}{2} Tr M = \cos (\mu_x + \Delta \mu_x) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} |n| \right) \cos \mu_y + \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \sin \mu_x + \cdots,$$  

(3.16)

and

$$\frac{1}{2} Tr N = \cos (\mu_y + \Delta \mu_y) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} |n| \right) \cos \mu_y + \frac{1}{2} \left( \nu_{CC}^{(2)} + \nu_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \sin \mu_y + \cdots.$$  

(3.17)

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

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

(3.18)

and

$$\Delta \mu_y = \frac{1}{2} |n| \cot \mu_y - \frac{1}{2} \left( \nu_{CC}^{(2)} + \nu_{SS}^{(2)} \right) + \cdots.$$  

(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)

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

(3.20)

and

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

(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

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

(3.22)

and

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

(3.23)

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

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

(3.24)
\[
\frac{\Delta \beta_y}{\beta_y} = -\frac{\Delta \beta_x}{\beta_x}.
\] (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,\(^{13,17}\)

\[
\tilde{z} \sigma^{-1} \tilde{z} = 1,
\] (3.26)

where

\[
\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x & t \\ \tilde{z} & \tilde{t} \\ \tilde{z} & \tilde{t} \end{bmatrix},
\]

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

\[
\sigma_1 = T \sigma_0 \tilde{T}.
\] (3.27)

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

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

and

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

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

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

and at the point \( s_1 \)

\[
\epsilon_{x1}^2 = \left| M \sigma_{x0} \tilde{M} + n \sigma_{y0} \tilde{n} \right|, \quad \epsilon_{y1}^2 = \left| N \sigma_{y0} \tilde{N} + m \sigma_{x0} \tilde{m} \right|.
\] (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\textsuperscript{13}

\[ \epsilon_{x1}^2 = (1 - |n|)^2 \epsilon_{x0}^2 + |n|^2 \epsilon_{y0}^2 + \Delta, \]  

(3.32)

and

\[ \epsilon_{y1}^2 = (1 - |n|)^2 \epsilon_{y0}^2 + |n|^2 \epsilon_{x0}^2 + \Delta, \]  

(3.33)

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

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

(3.34)

We have used here the formulae which follow from the symplecticity of the transfer matrix\textsuperscript{13,17}

\[ |M| = |N| = 1 - |n|, \]  

(3.35)

and

\[ |m| = |n| = d_{CC}^{(1)} d_{SS}^{(1)} - d_{SC}^{(1)} d_{CS}^{(1)} + O(q^4). \]  

(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

\[ \langle \Delta \mu_x \rangle = \langle \Delta \mu_y \rangle = 0 + \cdots, \]  

(3.37)

and

\[ \left( \frac{\Delta \beta_x}{\beta_x} \right)_{\text{rms}} = \left( \frac{\Delta \beta_y}{\beta_y} \right)_{\text{rms}} = 1/2 G_0 \cot \mu_x + \cdots, \]  

(3.38)

and

\[ \langle \Delta \rangle = G_0^2 \epsilon_{x0} \epsilon_{y0} + \cdots \geq 0, \]  

(3.39)

and

\[ \langle \epsilon_{x1}^2 \rangle = \epsilon_{x0}^2 + G_0^2 \epsilon_{x0} \epsilon_{y0} + G_0^4/8 \left( \epsilon_{x0}^2 + \epsilon_{y0}^2 \right) + \cdots, \]  

(3.40)

\[ \langle \epsilon_{y1}^2 \rangle = \epsilon_{y0}^2 + G_0^2 \epsilon_{x0} \epsilon_{y0} + G_0^4/8 \left( \epsilon_{x0}^2 + \epsilon_{y0}^2 \right) + \cdots. \]  

(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”\(^6,7\) which yields the following basic formula for the single-turn transfer matrix

\[
\mathbf{T} = T_0 \mathbf{P}_N \cdots \mathbf{P}_1, \tag{A.1}
\]

where the “projection” on the \(k\)-th skew-quadrupole is

\[
\mathbf{P}_k = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{F}_k \\ \mathbf{G}_k & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad k = 1, \ldots, N. \tag{A.2}
\]

and where

\[
\mathbf{F}_k = 1/2q_k R \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left[ R \left( -\mu_x^k + \mu_y^k \right) + R \left( -\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k \right) \mathbf{J} \right], \tag{A.3}
\]

and

\[
\mathbf{G}_k = \mathcal{F}_k, \tag{A.4}
\]

and

\[
\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{A.5}
\]

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 \(1/2 \mathrm{Tr} (M \pm N)\), and determinant \(|m + n|\) through the driving terms

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

\[
\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Tr} (M + N) = 2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} |n| \right) \cos \left[ \pi (\nu_x + \nu_y) \right] \cos \left[ \pi (\nu_x - \nu_y) \right] + \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} + \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{CC}^{(2)} + \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \sin \left[ \pi (\nu_x + \nu_y) \right] \cos \left[ \pi (\nu_x - \nu_y) \right] + \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} - \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{CC}^{(2)} - \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \cos \left[ \pi (\nu_x + \nu_y) \right] \sin \left[ \pi (\nu_x - \nu_y) \right] + 0 \left( q^4 \right), \tag{A.6}
\]

and

\[
\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Tr} (M - N) = -2 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} |n| \right) \sin \left[ \pi (\nu_x + \nu_y) \right] \sin \left[ \pi (\nu_x - \nu_y) \right] + \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} + \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{CC}^{(2)} + \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \cos \left[ \pi (\nu_x + \nu_y) \right] \cos \left[ \pi (\nu_x - \nu_y) \right] + \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \left( d_{CC}^{(2)} + d_{SS}^{(2)} - \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{CC}^{(2)} - \sqrt{2} \mathcal{V}_{SS}^{(2)} \right) \sin \left[ \pi (\nu_x + \nu_y) \right] \sin \left[ \pi (\nu_x - \nu_y) \right] + 0 \left( q^4 \right), \tag{A.7}
\]
and

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

(O.8)

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

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} q_k e^{i(\mu_x^k - \mu_y^k)} \right|^2 = \left( d_{cc}^{(1)} + d_{ss}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{sc}^{(1)} - d_{cs}^{(1)} \right)^2,$$

(A.9)

and

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} q_k e^{i(\nu_x^k + \nu_y^k)} \right|^2 = \left( d_{cc}^{(1)} - d_{ss}^{(1)} \right)^2 + \left( d_{sc}^{(1)} + d_{cs}^{(1)} \right)^2.$$

(A.10)

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

It was shown by Edwards and Teng,\textsuperscript{2} and by Talman,\textsuperscript{4} that the single-turn transfer matrix $T$ can be brought to a quasidiagonal form as follows: If

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} M & n \\ m & N \end{bmatrix}$$

(B.1)

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

$$U = R^{-1} T R = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{bmatrix},$$

(B.2)

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

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

(B.3)

and

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

(B.4)

and

$$t = \frac{1}{2} Tr (M - N),$$

(B.5)

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

(B.6)

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