The transformation of a DECA is given as

$$\begin{aligned}&\exp(:F_{\mathrm{in}}:)\exp(:a\mathrm{L}:)\exp(:H_4/2:)\exp(:b\mathrm{L}:)\\ \times&\exp(:V_4:)\exp(:a\mathrm{L}:)\exp(:H_4/2:)\exp(:b\mathrm{L}:)\exp(:F_{\mathrm{out}}:)\,,\end{aligned}$$

where L and H_4 are the Hamiltonians of a drift of length L and a thin decapole kick with integrated strength K4:

$$H_4 = \frac{\mathtt{K4}}{5!}\Re(x-iy)^5\,,$$

respectively. The coeffients are $a \equiv 1/2 - 1/\sqrt{12}$ and $b = 1/2 - a$. Terms $\exp(:F_{\mathrm{in}}:)$ and $\exp(:F_{\mathrm{out}}:)$ are transformation nonlinear fringes. The term $\exp(:V_4:)$ is a correction to adjust the third-order terms in L:

$$V_4 = \sum_{j=(x,y),k=(x,y)} -\frac{\beta}{2}H_{4,k}^2 + \gamma H_{4,j}H_{4,k}H_{4,j,k}\,,$$

where $,i$ represents the derivative by x or y. We have also introduced two coefficients $\beta \equiv 1/6 - 1/\sqrt{48}$ and $\gamma = 1/40 - 1$