

The transformation matrix from the physical coordinate  $(x, p_x, y, p_y)$  to the  $x$ - $y$  decoupled coordinate  $(X, P_X, Y, P_Y)$  is written as

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \mu I & Jr^T J \\ r & \mu I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & . & -R4 & R2 \\ . & \mu & R3 & -R1 \\ R1 & R2 & \mu & . \\ R3 & R4 & . & \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad (60)$$

with a submatrix

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} R1 & R2 \\ R3 & R4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (61)$$

where

$$\mu^2 + \det(r) = 1, \quad (62)$$

$$I \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (63)$$

$$J \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (64)$$

The inverse of  $R$  is obtained by reversing the sign of  $r$ :

$$R^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu I & -Jr^T J \\ -r & \mu I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu & . & R4 & -R2 \\ . & \mu & -R3 & R1 \\ -R1 & -R2 & \mu & . \\ -R3 & -R4 & . & \mu \end{pmatrix} \quad (65)$$

The value of the function DETR is equal to  $\det(r)$  in this case.

Let  $T$  stand for the physical transfer matrix from location 1 to location 2, then the transformation in the decoupled coordinate is diagonalized as

$$R_2 T R_1^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} T_X & 0 \\ 0 & T_Y \end{pmatrix}. \quad (66)$$

The Twiss parameters are defined for the 2 by 2 matrices  $T_X$  and  $T_Y$ .

If  $\det(r) \geq 1$ , the above condition for  $\mu$  is violated. In such a case, an alternative form of  $R$  is used:

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} Jr^T J & \mu I \\ \mu I & r \end{pmatrix}, \quad (67)$$

where  $\mu^2 + \det(r) = 1$ . The function DETR shows a number  $a - \det(r)$ , where  $a = 1.375$ . thus the alternative form is used when  $\det(r) \geq 0.625$ .