

The transformation of a SEXT is given as

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp(: F_{\text{in}} :) \exp(: aL :) \exp(: H_2/2 :) \exp(: bL :) \\ & \times \exp(: V_2 :) \exp(: aL :) \exp(: H_2/2 :) \exp(: bL :) \exp(: F_{\text{out}} :), \end{aligned} \quad (192)$$

where L and H_2 are the Hamiltonians of a drift of length L and a thin sextupole kick with integrated strength $K2$:

$$H_2 = \frac{K2}{3!} \Re(x - iy)^3, \quad (193)$$

respectively. The coefficients are $a \equiv 1/2 - 1/\sqrt{12}$ and $b = 1/2 - a$. Terms $\exp(: F_{\text{in}} :)$ and $\exp(: F_{\text{out}} :)$ are transformations for entrance and exit nonlinear fringes. The term $\exp(: V_2 :)$ is a correction to adjust the third-order terms in L :

$$V_2 = \sum_{j=(x,y),k=(x,y)} -\frac{\beta}{2} H_{2,k}^2 + \gamma H_{2,j} H_{2,k} H_{2,j,k}, \quad (194)$$

where $, i$ represents the derivative by x or y . We have also introduced two coefficients $\beta \equiv 1/6 - 1/\sqrt{48}$ and $\gamma = 1/40 - 1/(24\sqrt{3})$.