

bulk-to-boundary anyon fusion

from microscopic models

arXiv:2302.01835

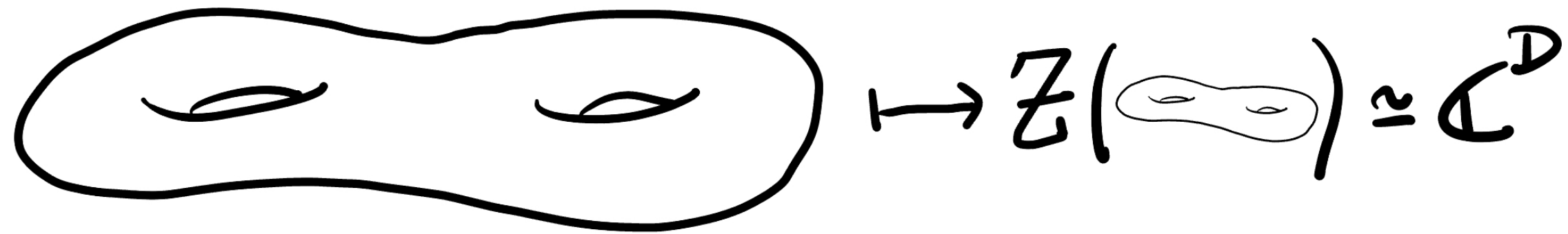
joint work with
Andreas Bauer and Jens Eisert

Julio C. Magdalena de la Fuente, TOPO 2023, Tübingen

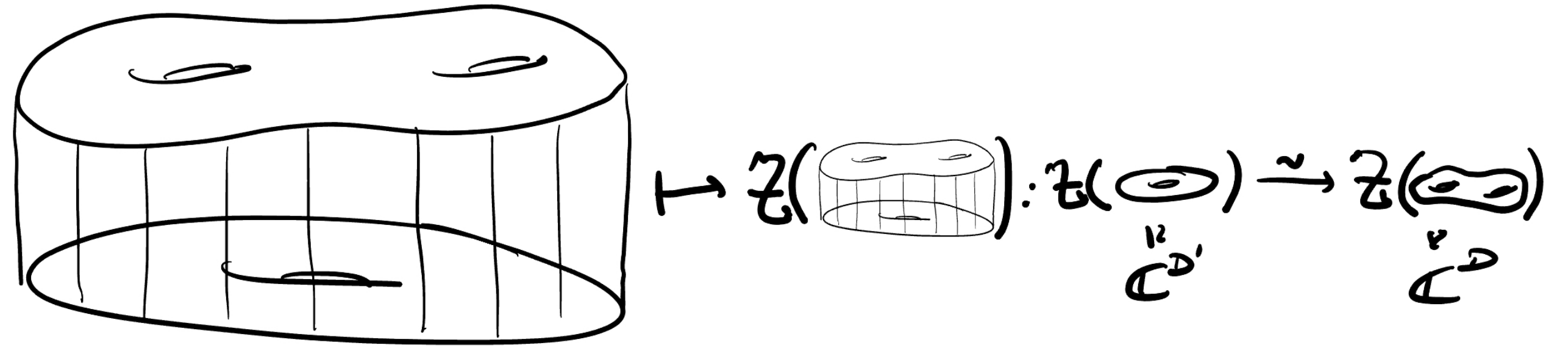
Freie Universität  Berlin

2+1d topological theories with defects

macroscopic theory



“2-manifolds to state(space)”

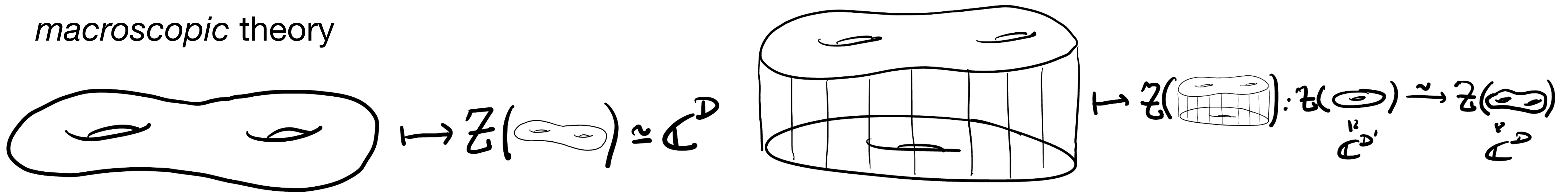


“3-bordisms to linear maps”

Atiyah 1988

2+1d topological theories with defects

macroscopic theory

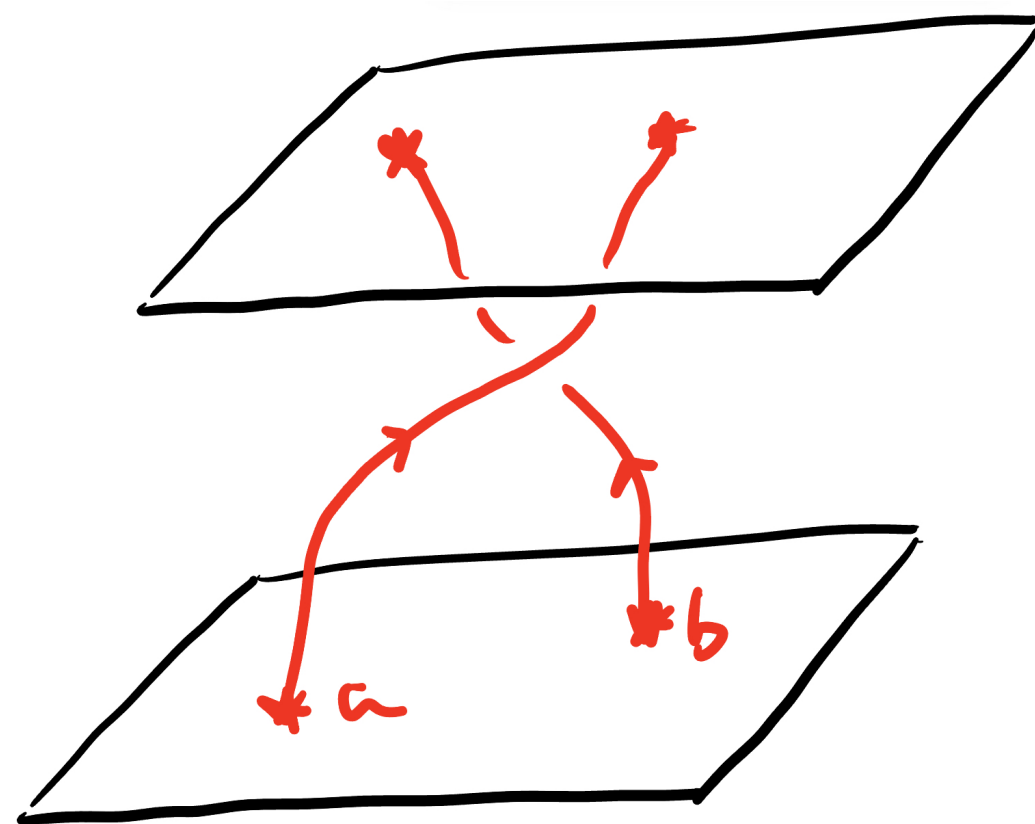


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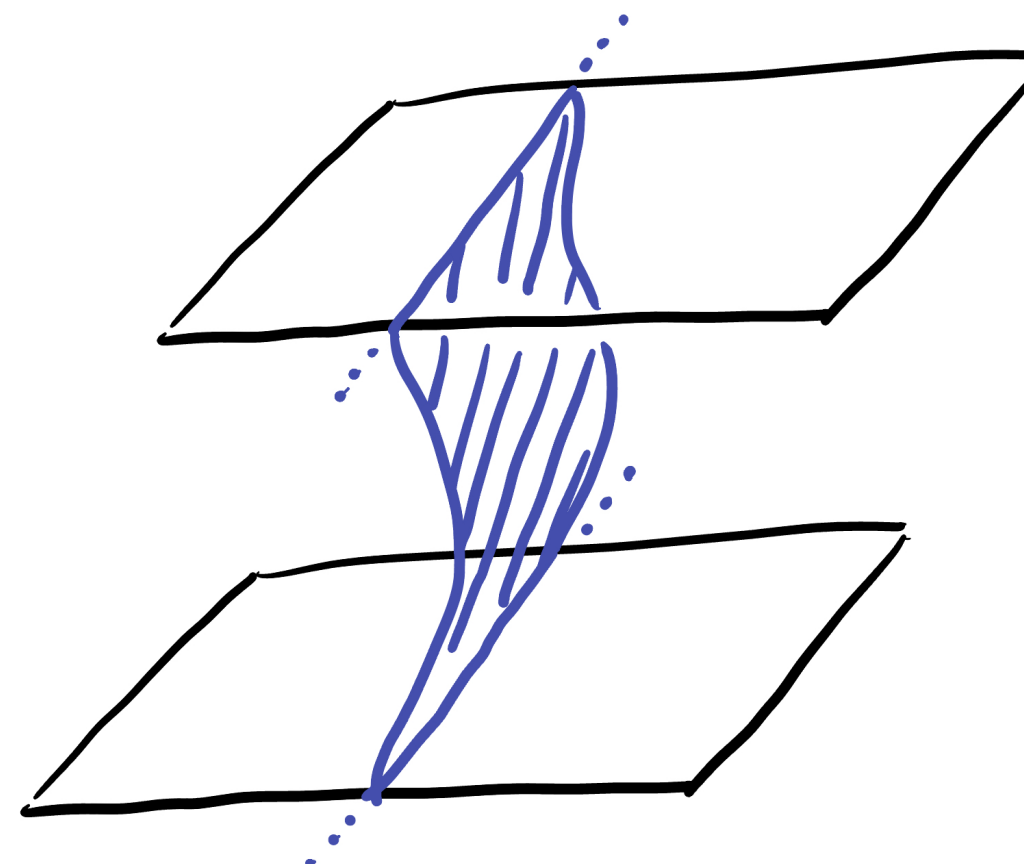
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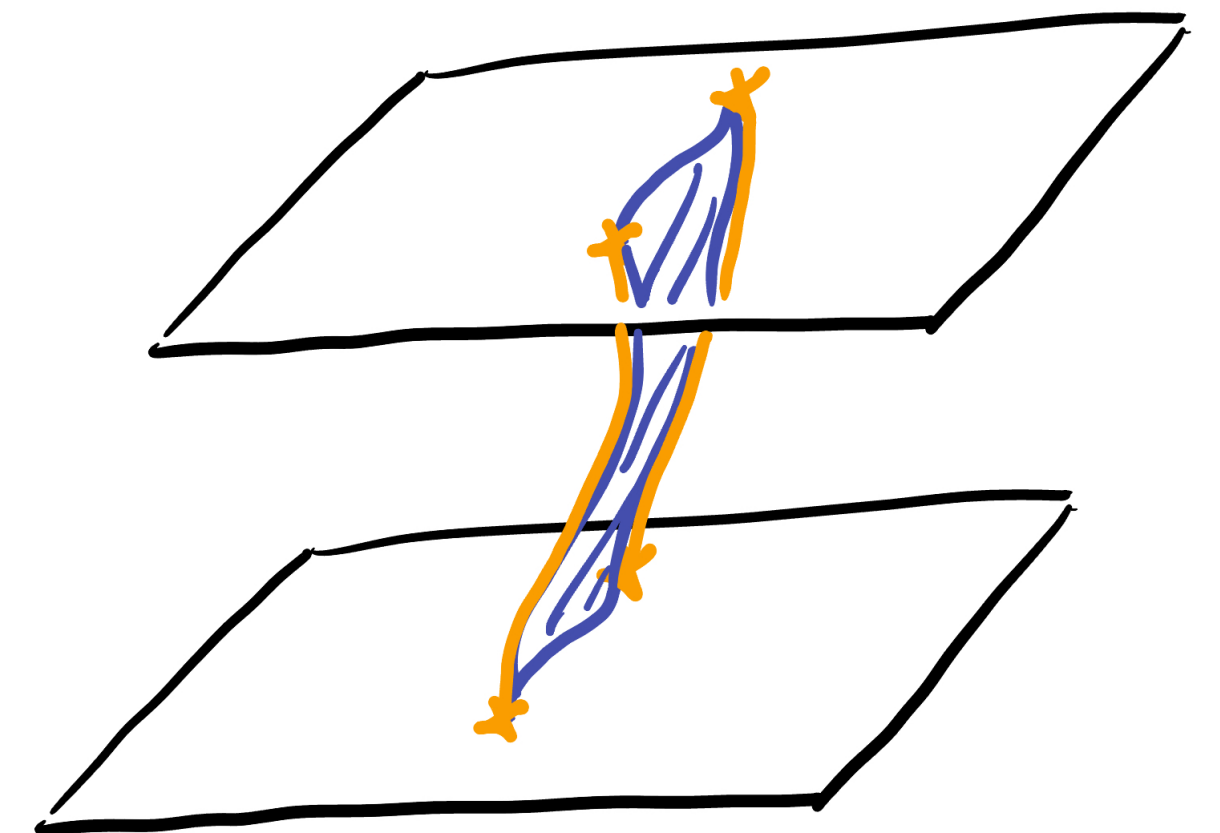
can be extended with defects



anyons



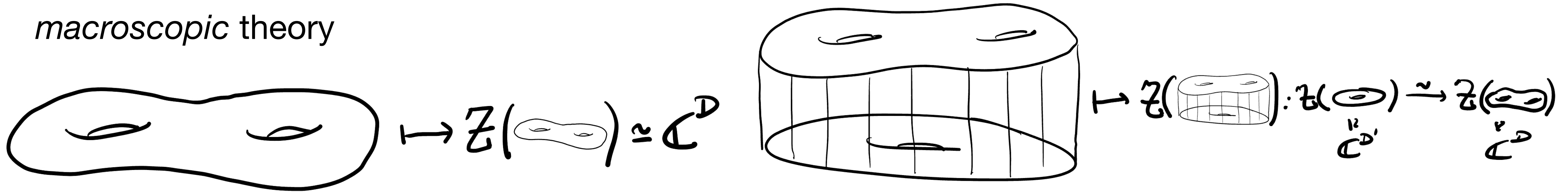
domain walls



twist defects

2+1d topological theories with defects

macroscopic theory

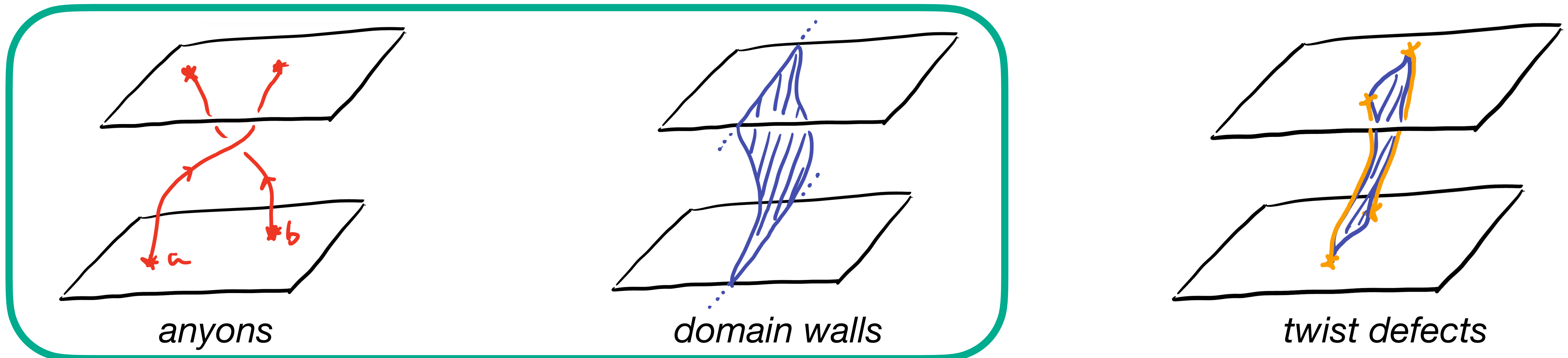


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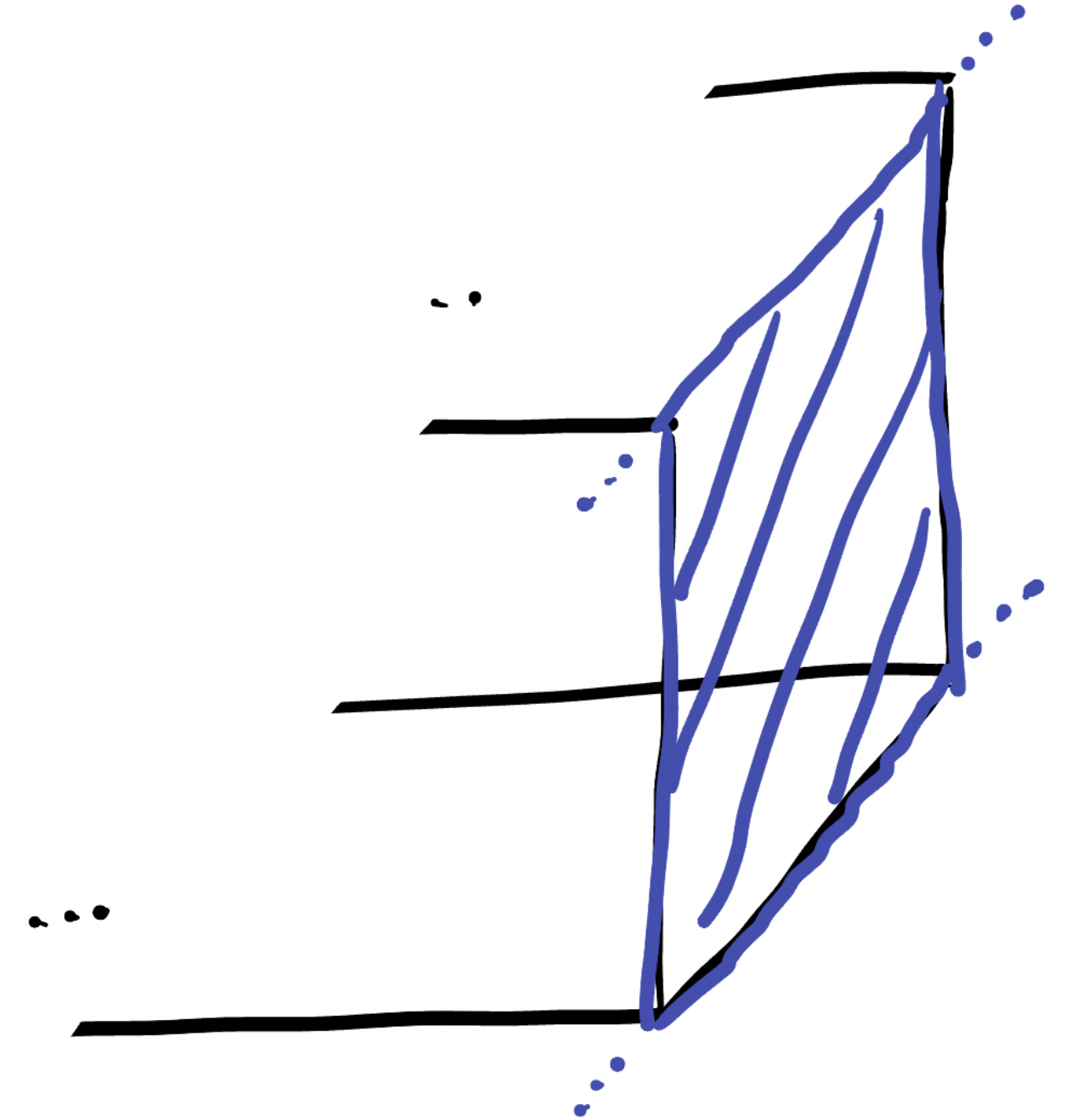
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2+1d topological theories with boundaries

“no non-trivial anyons”

boundary: 1+1d interface to trivial theory

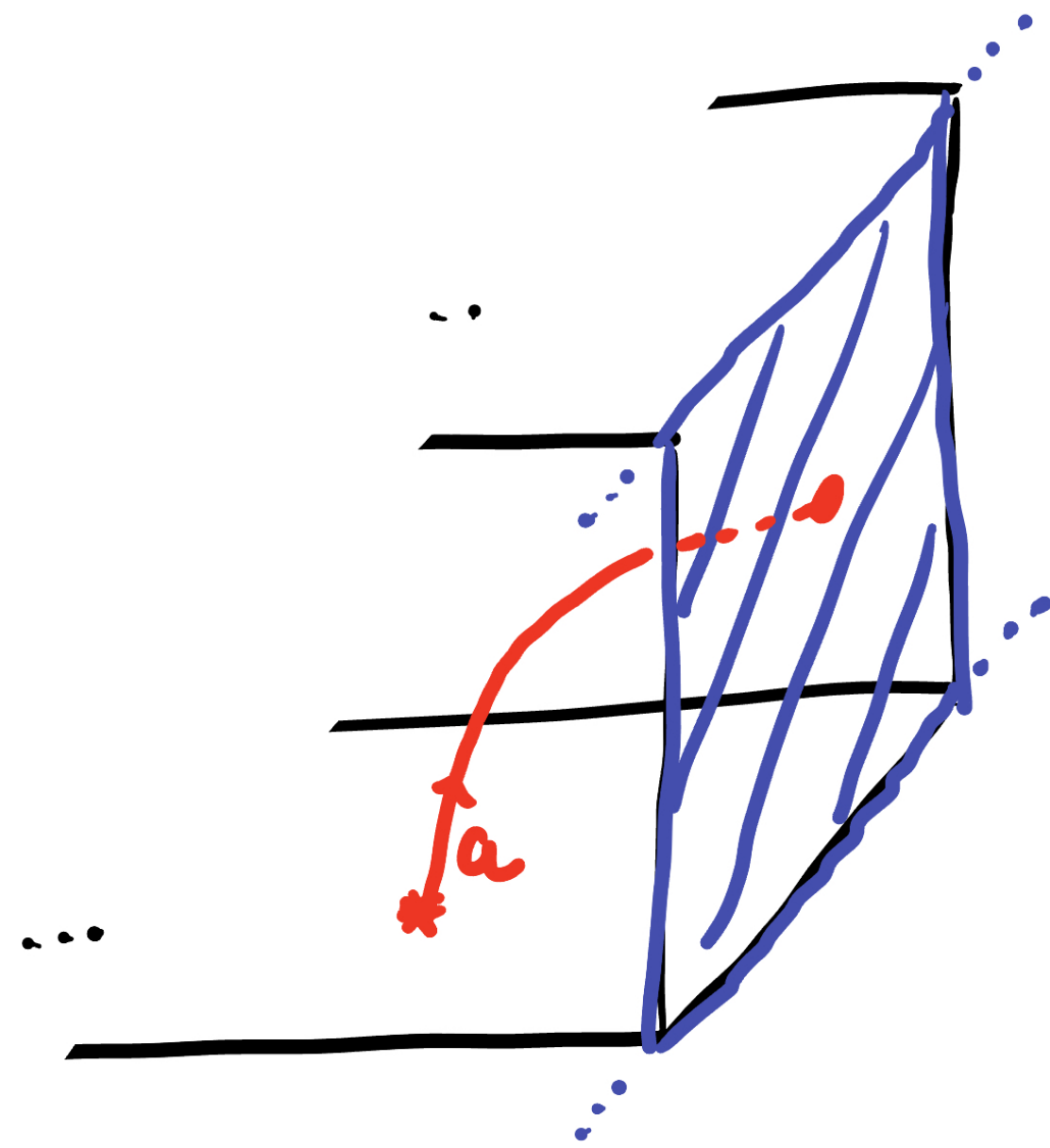
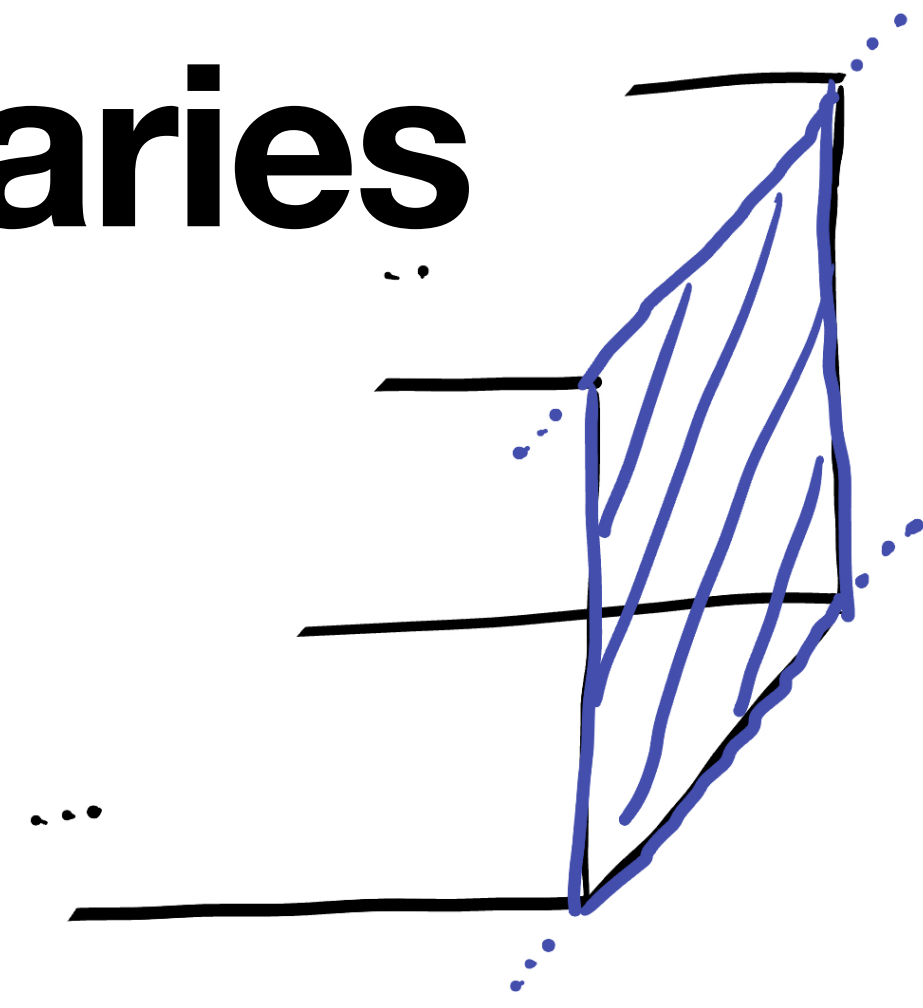


2+1d topological theories with boundaries

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boundary: 1+1d interface to trivial theory

anyons close to the boundary can...



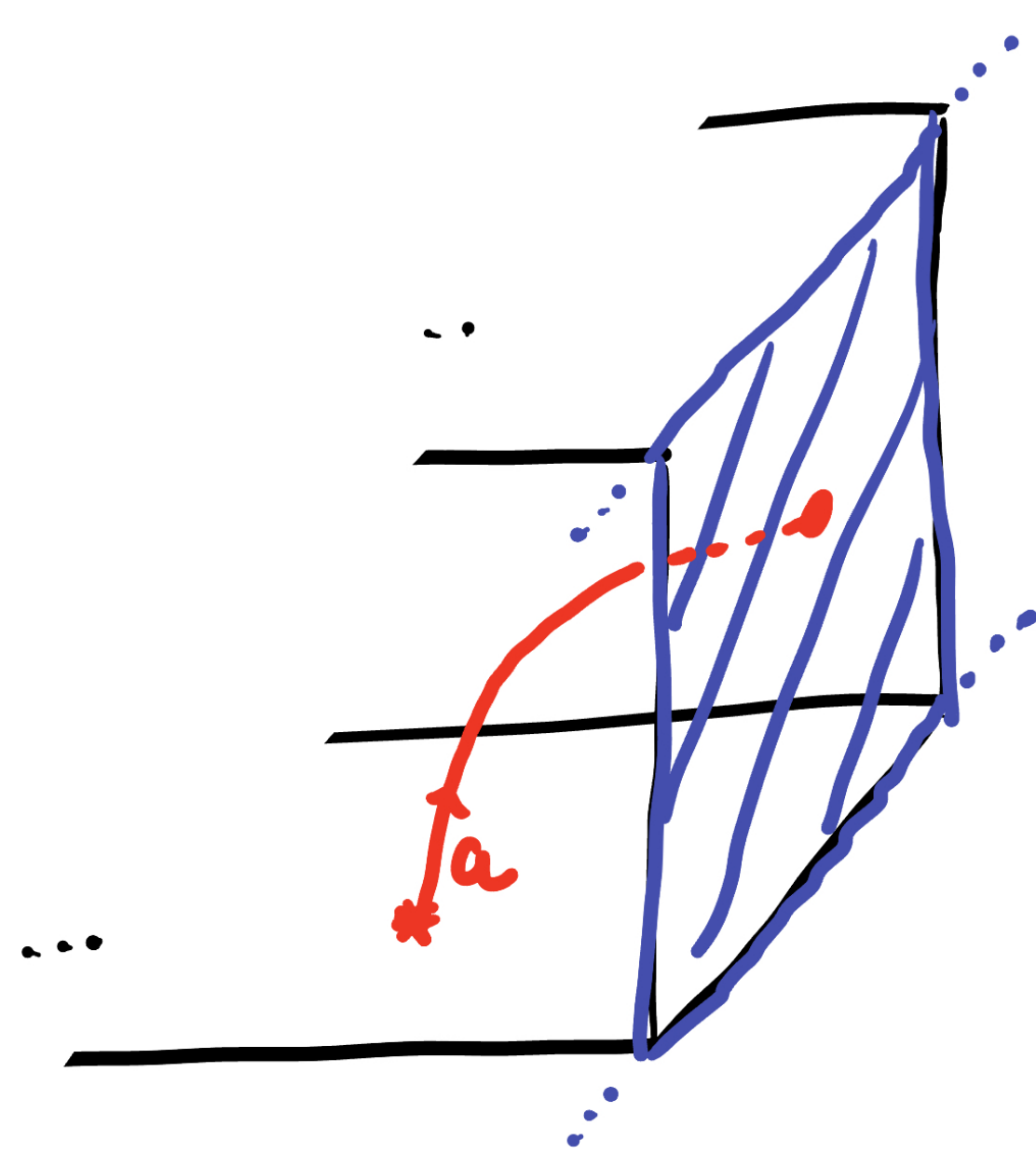
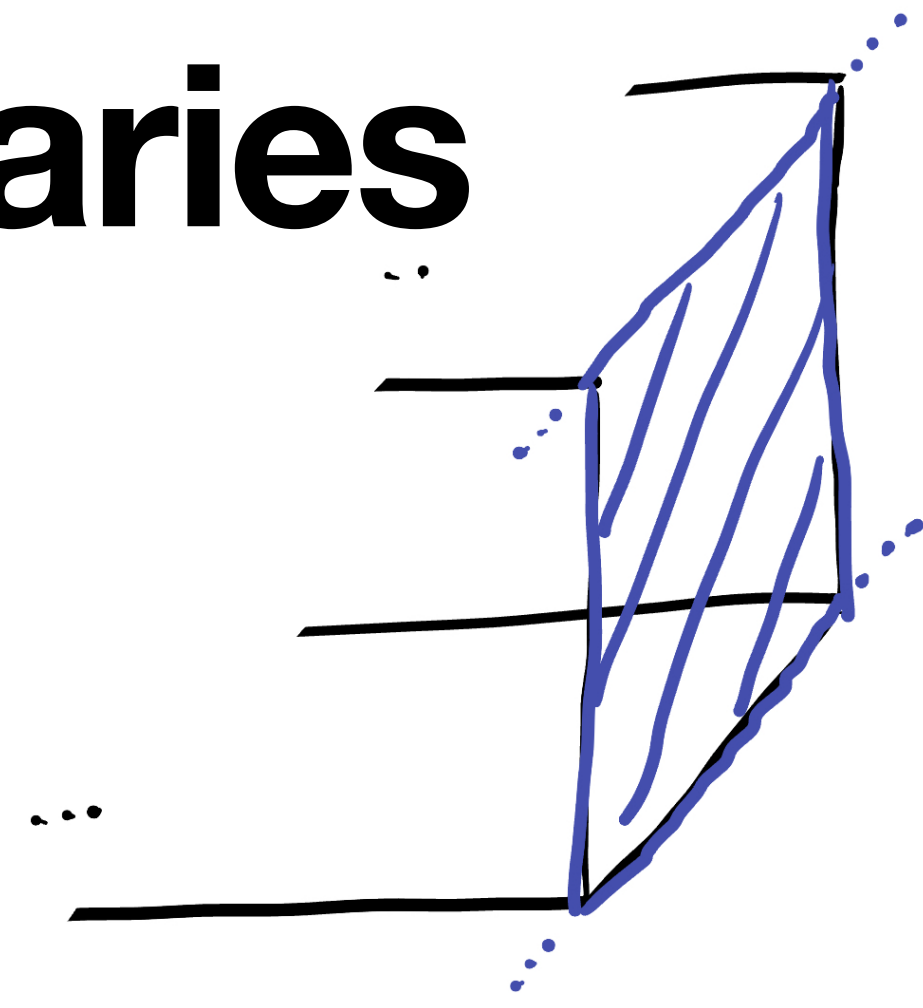
...condense

2+1d topological theories with boundaries

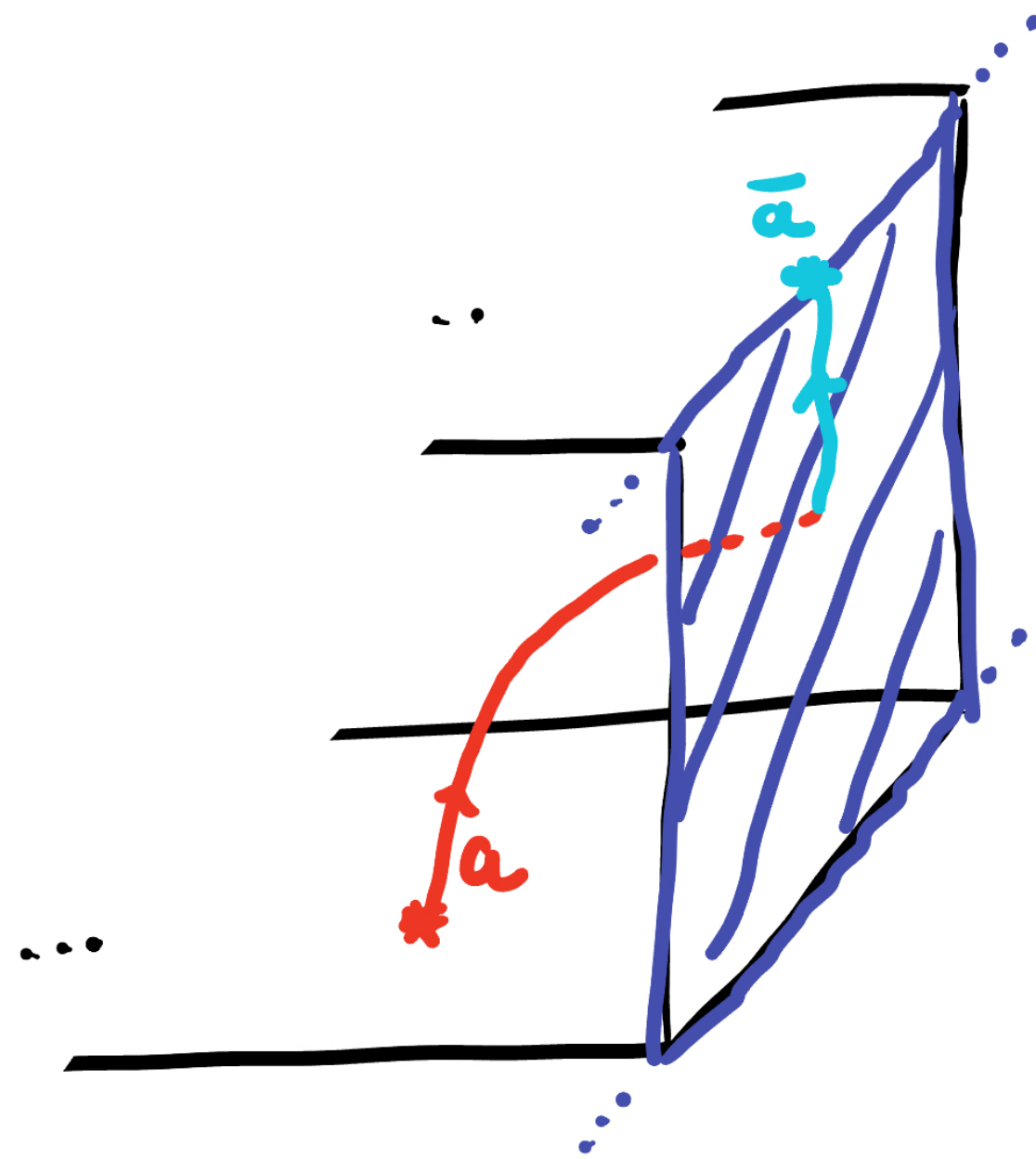
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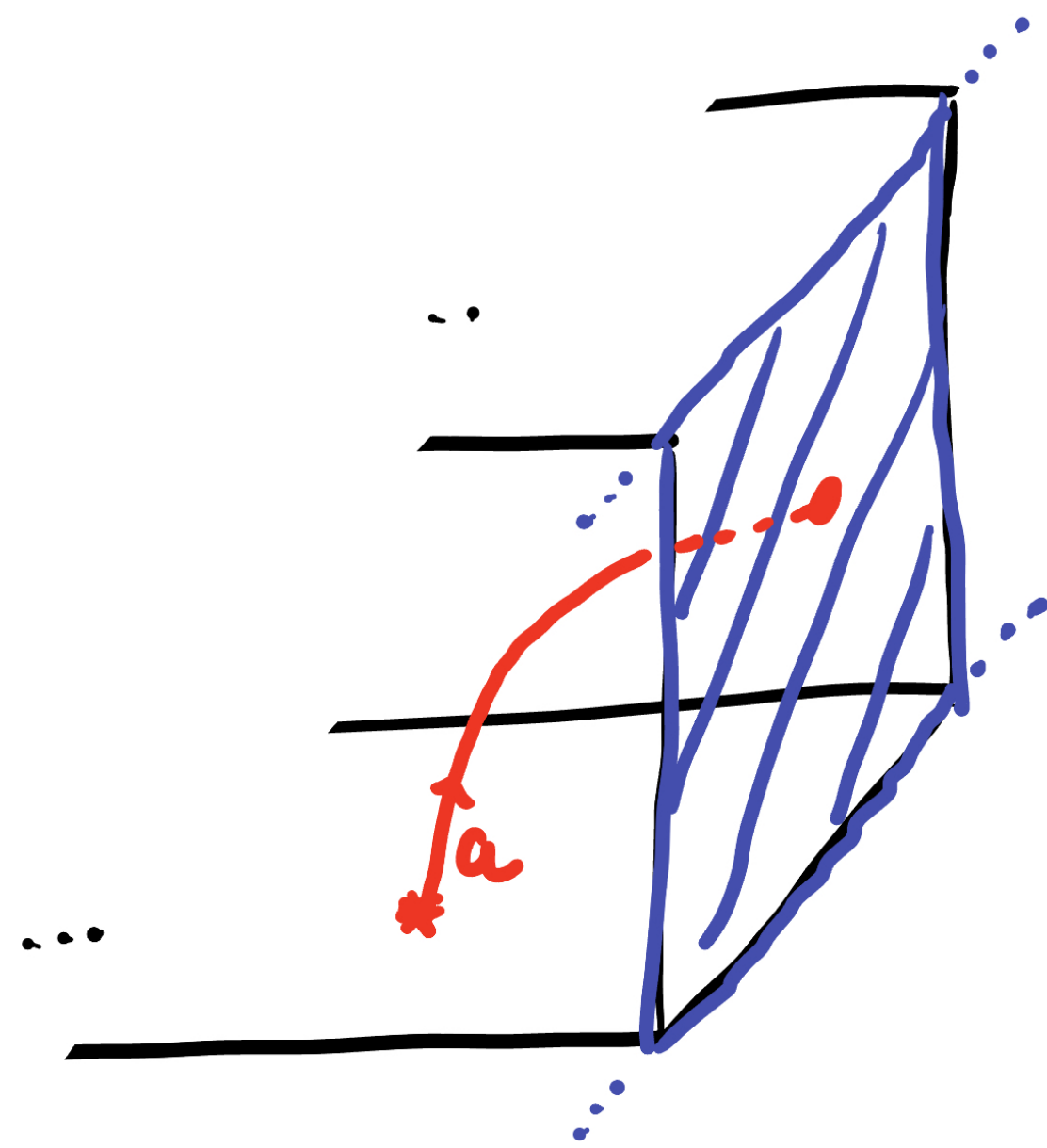
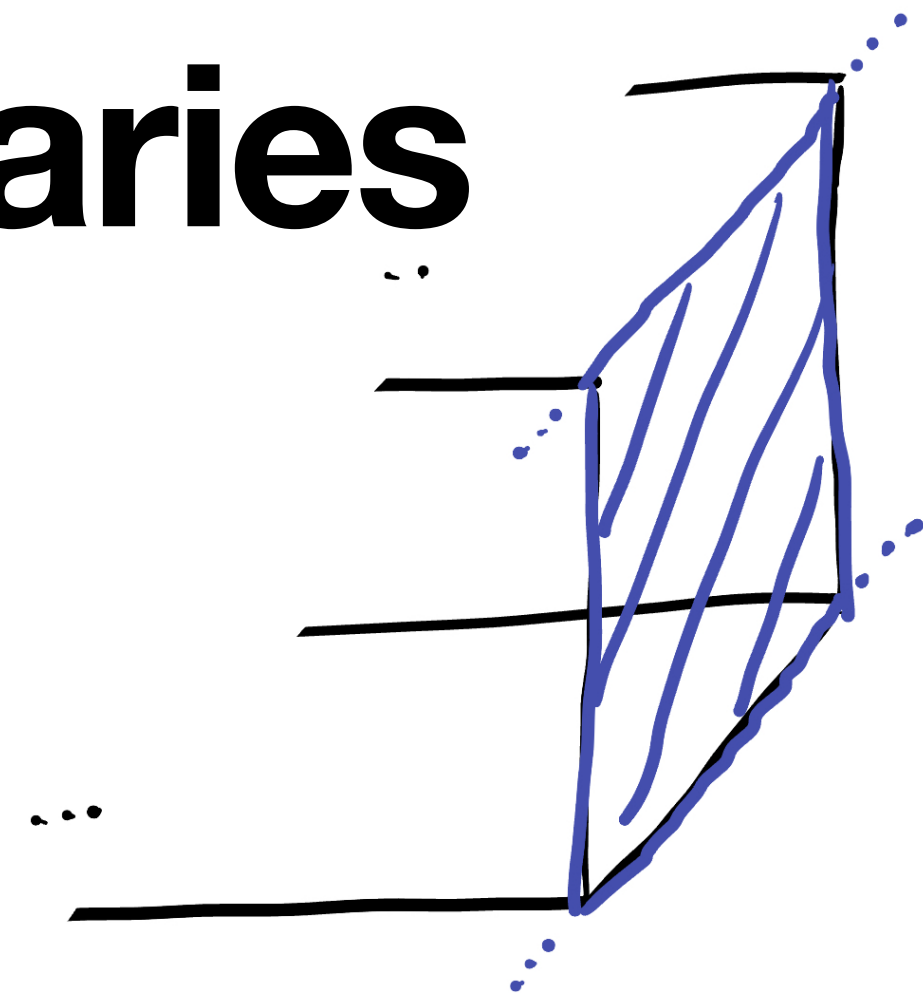
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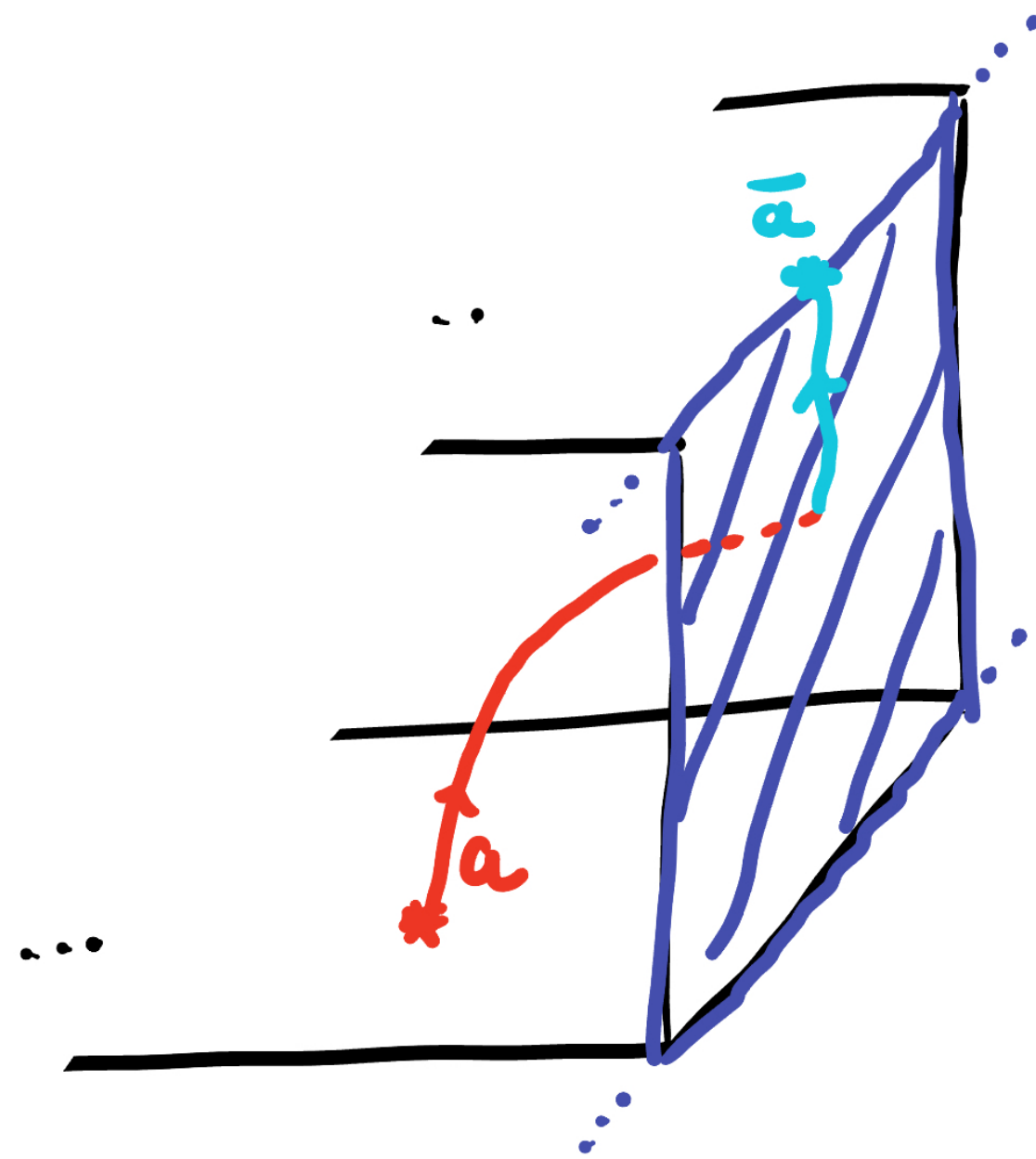
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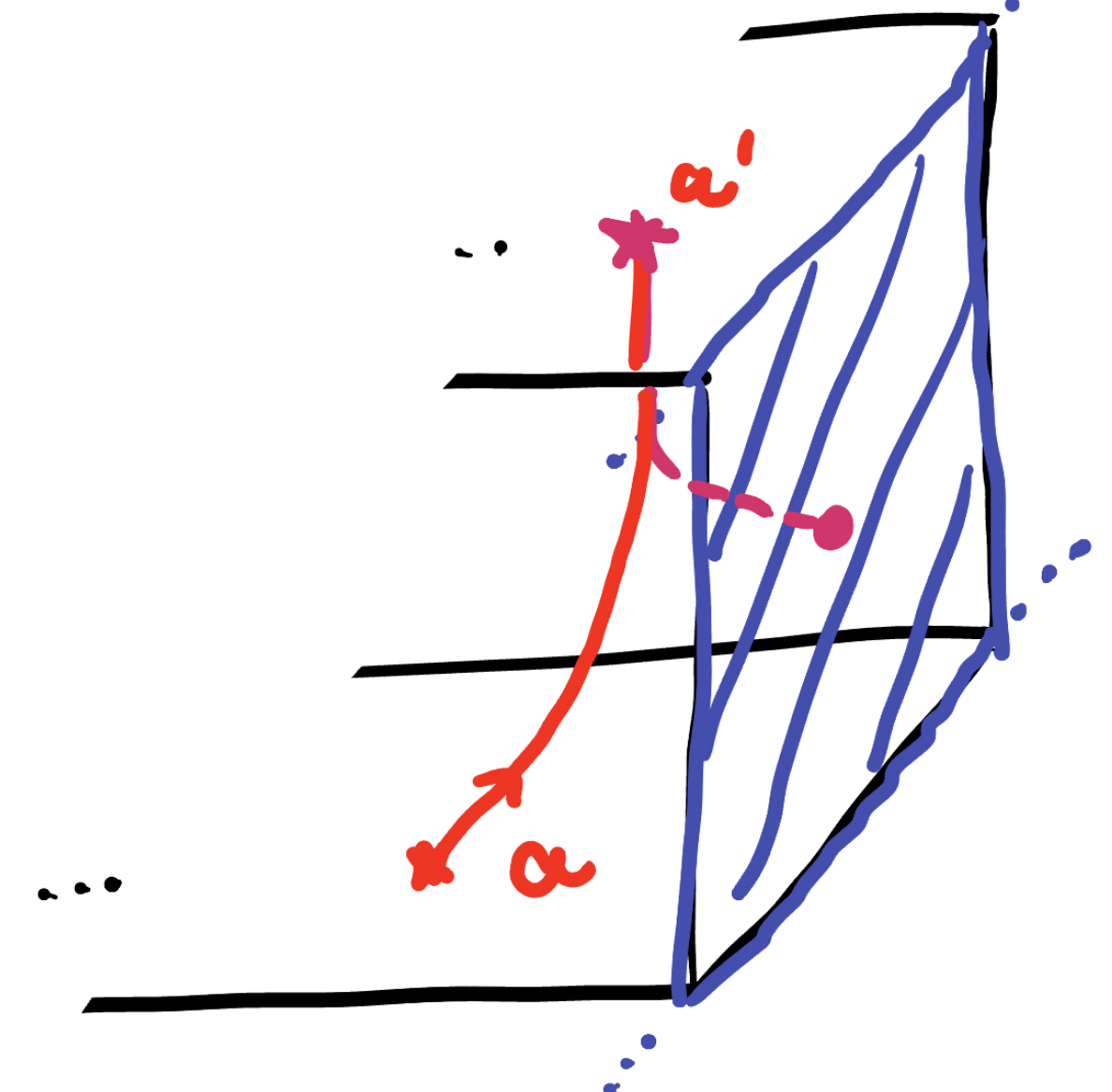
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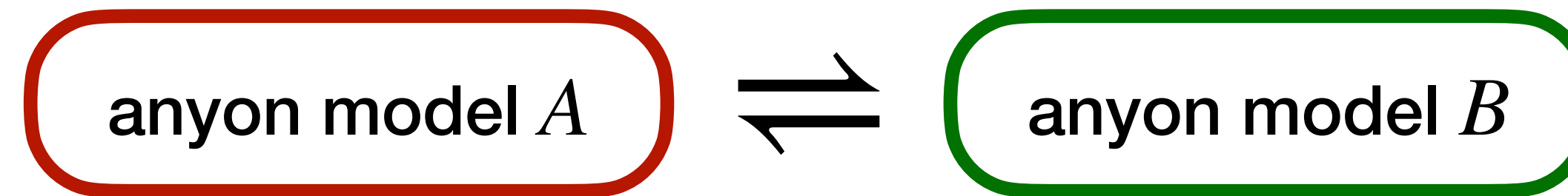
...confine



...become identified

folding trick: domain walls as boundaries

domain wall: 1+1d **interface between two** (non-trivial) **theories**



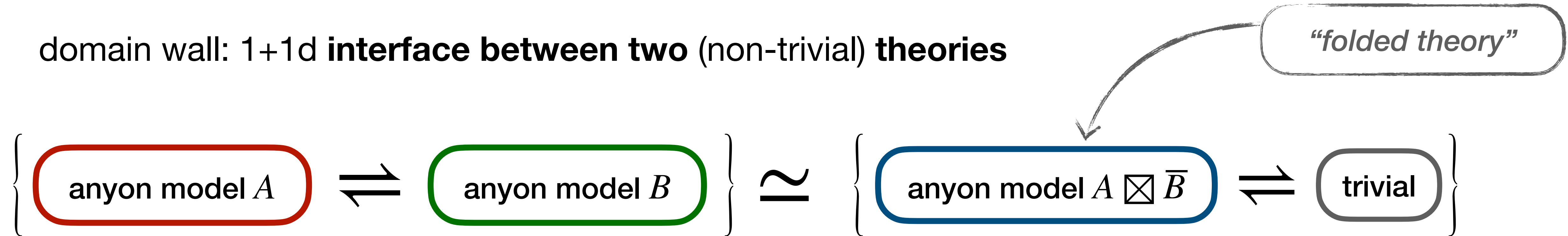
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$$\left\{ \text{anyon model } A \rightleftharpoons \text{anyon model } B \right\} \simeq \left\{ \text{anyon model } A \boxtimes \bar{B} \rightleftharpoons \text{trivial} \right\}$$

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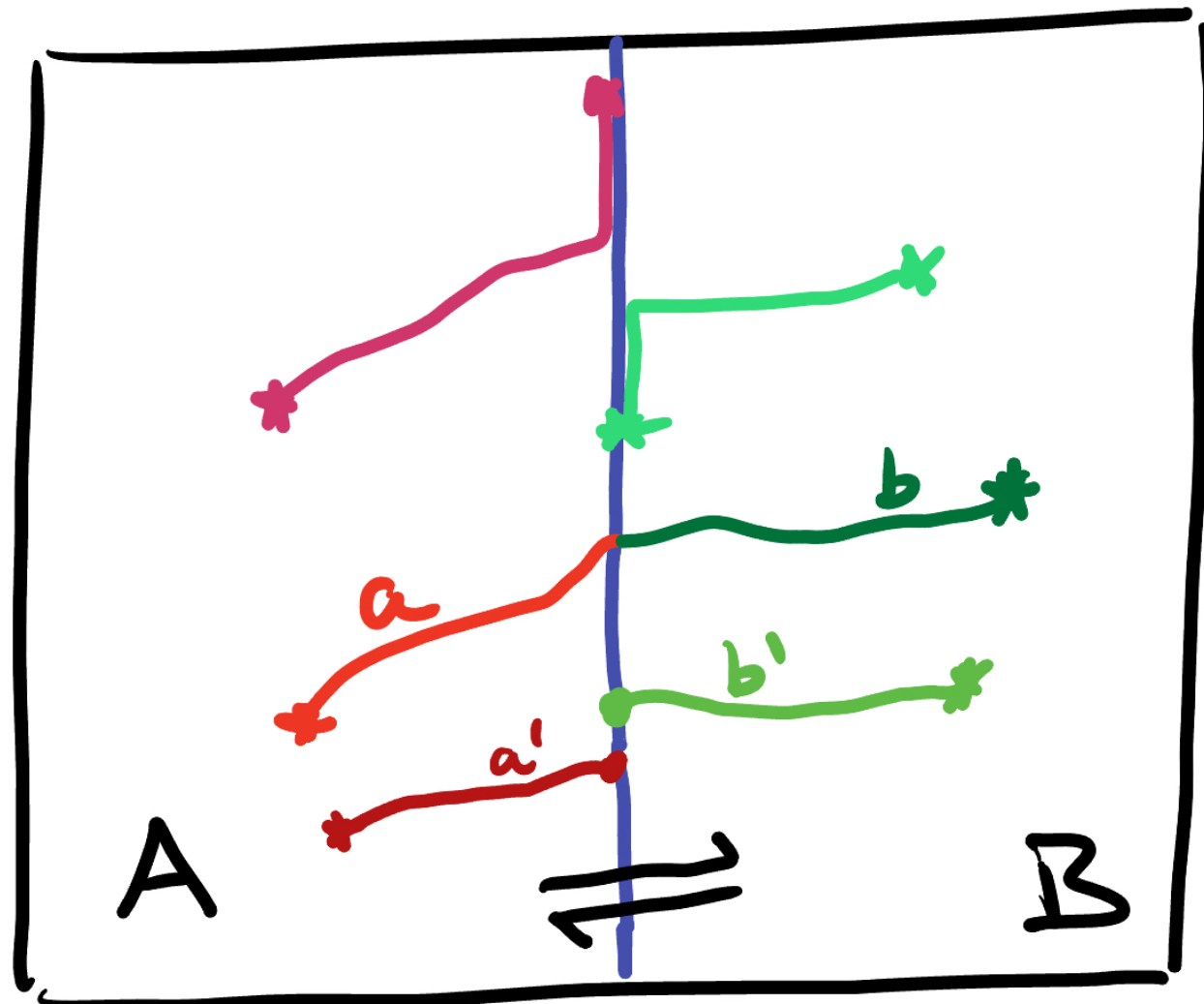
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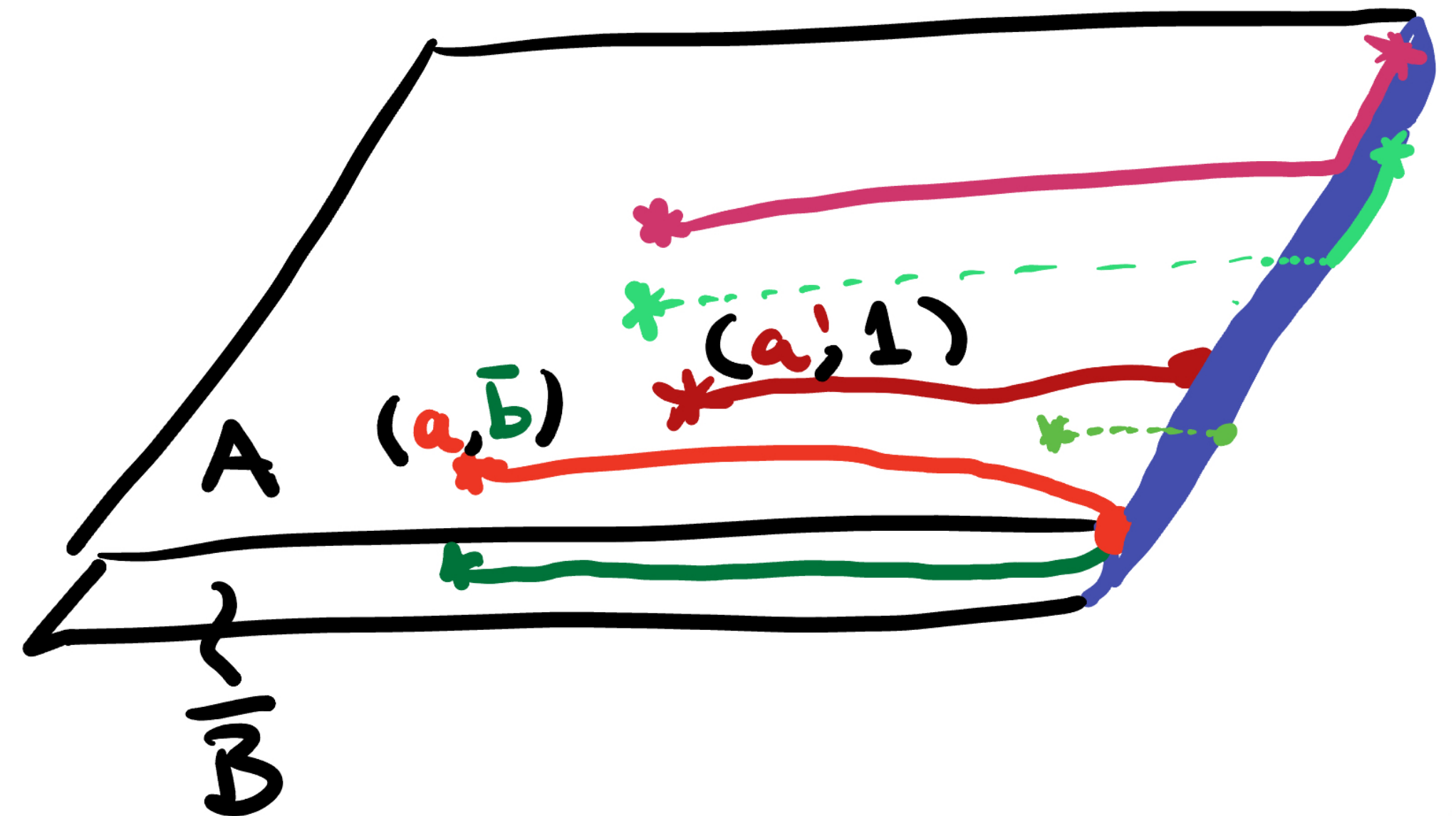
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defined by behaviour of anyons close to domain wall

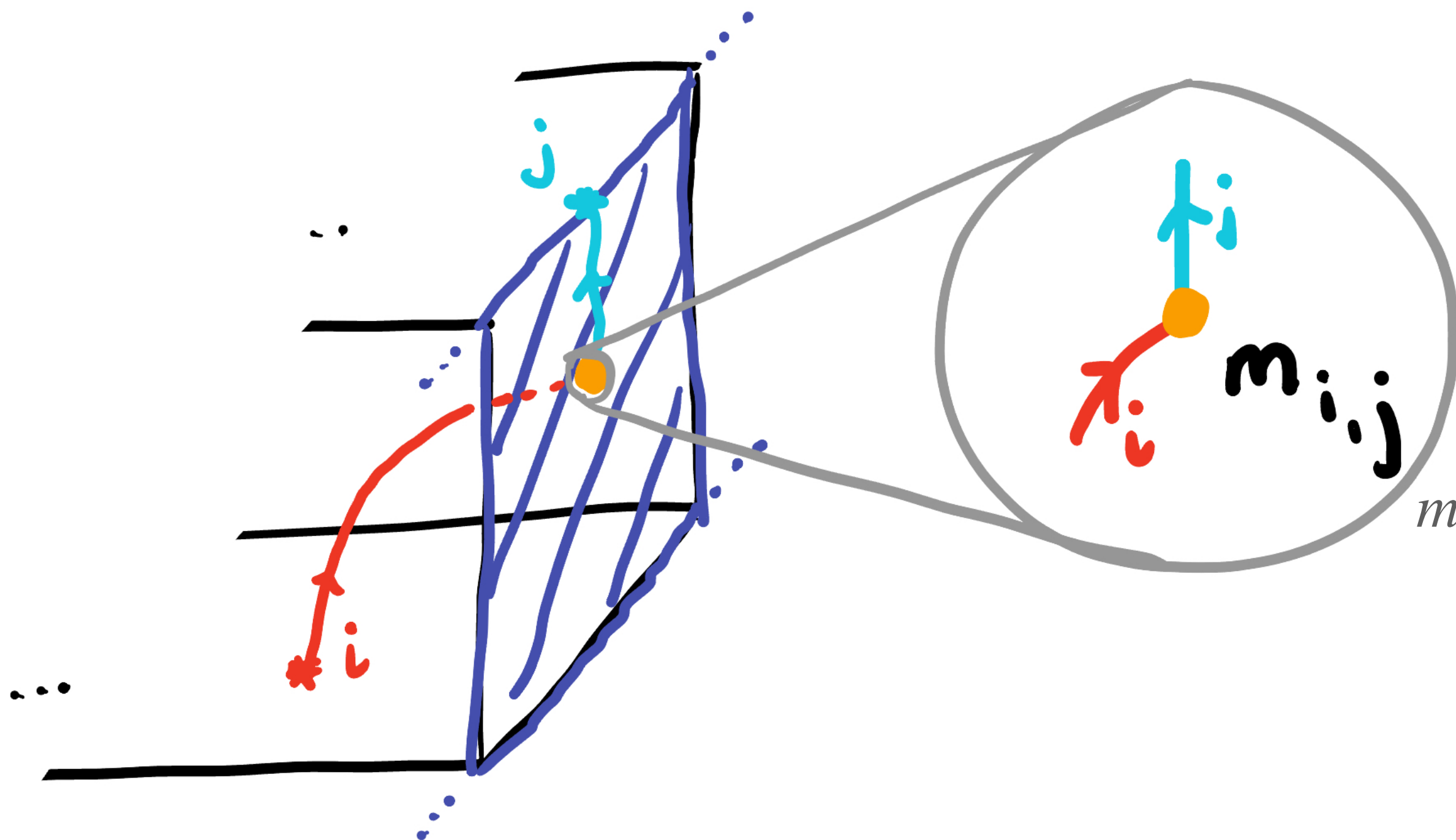


\simeq



this work: bulk-to-boundary anyon fusion in non-chiral 2+1D theories

fusion vertex: point (in spacetime) where **bulk anyon i** gets mapped to **boundary anyon j**
(and vice versa...)



defines “tunneling”

$$i \mapsto \bigoplus_j m_{i,j} j \quad \text{and} \quad j \mapsto \bigoplus_i m_{i,j} i$$

$$m_{i,j} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

related to:

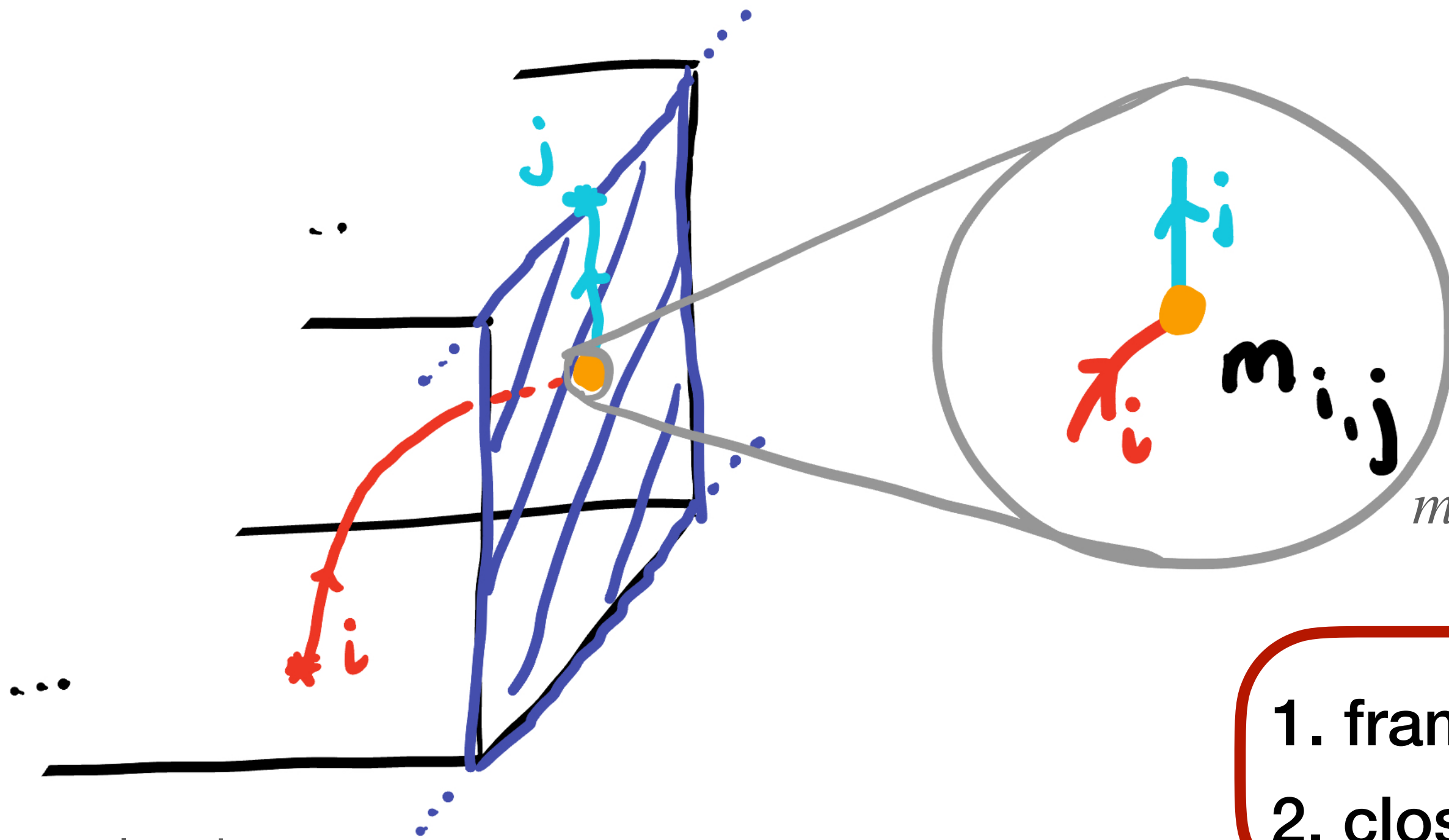
Carqueville, Runkel, Schaumann 1710.10214

Bridgeman Barter Jones 1806.01279, 1810.09469 and

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1. framework to calculate $m_{i,j} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$
2. closed formula for twisted finite gauge theory models

related to:

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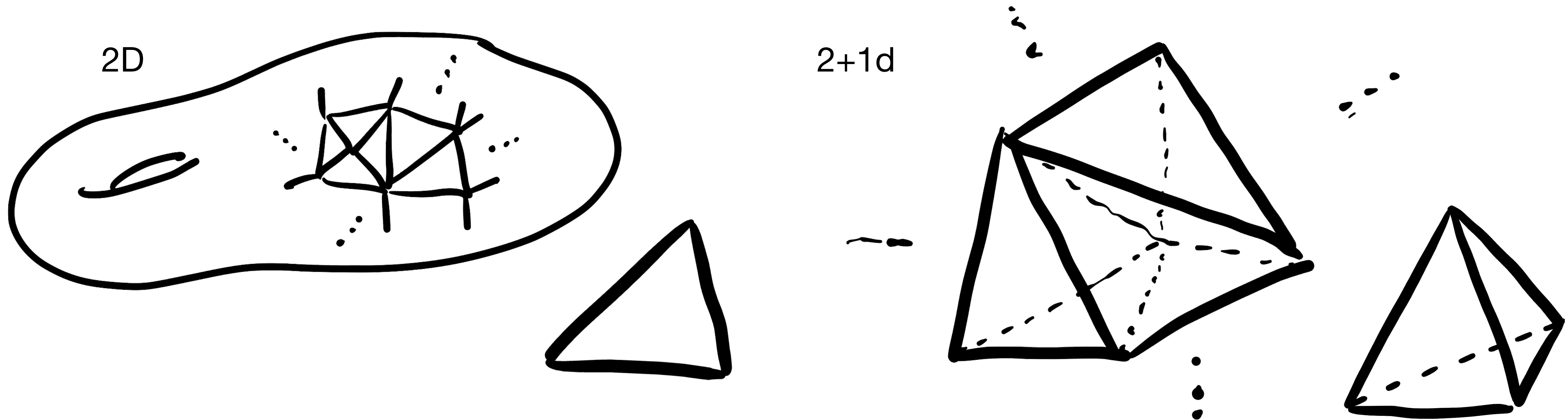
(further) contents

- **microscopic** fixed-point **models** with boundaries
- bulk and boundary **anyons**
- bulk-to-boundary **fusion vertex**
- calculating **fusion multiplicities**
- **applications**
- **conclusion** and outlook

fixed-point models

idea

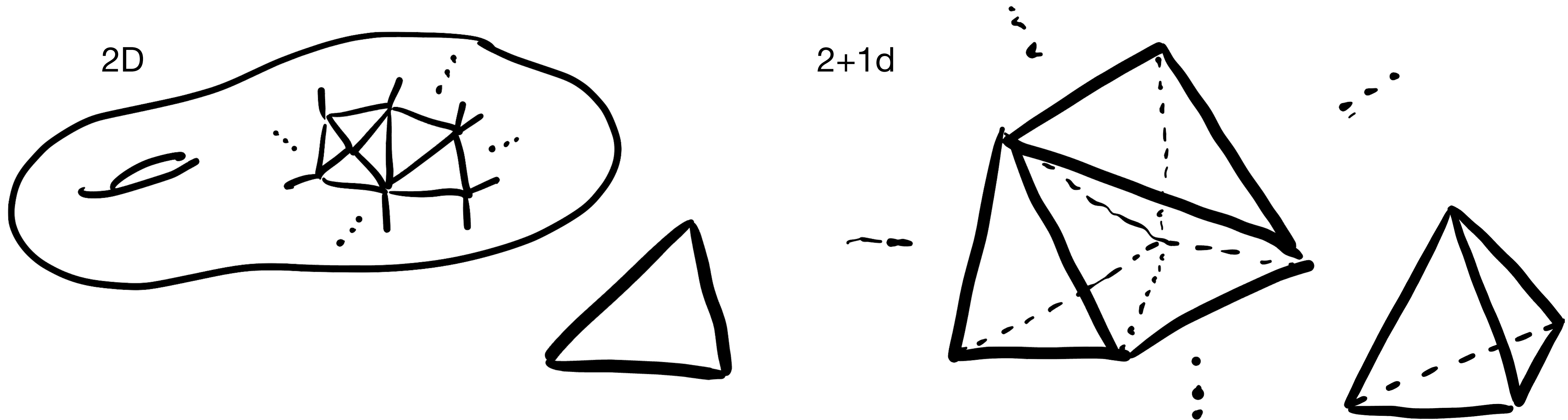
define theory in terms of **microscopic model with exact topological invariance**



fixed-point models

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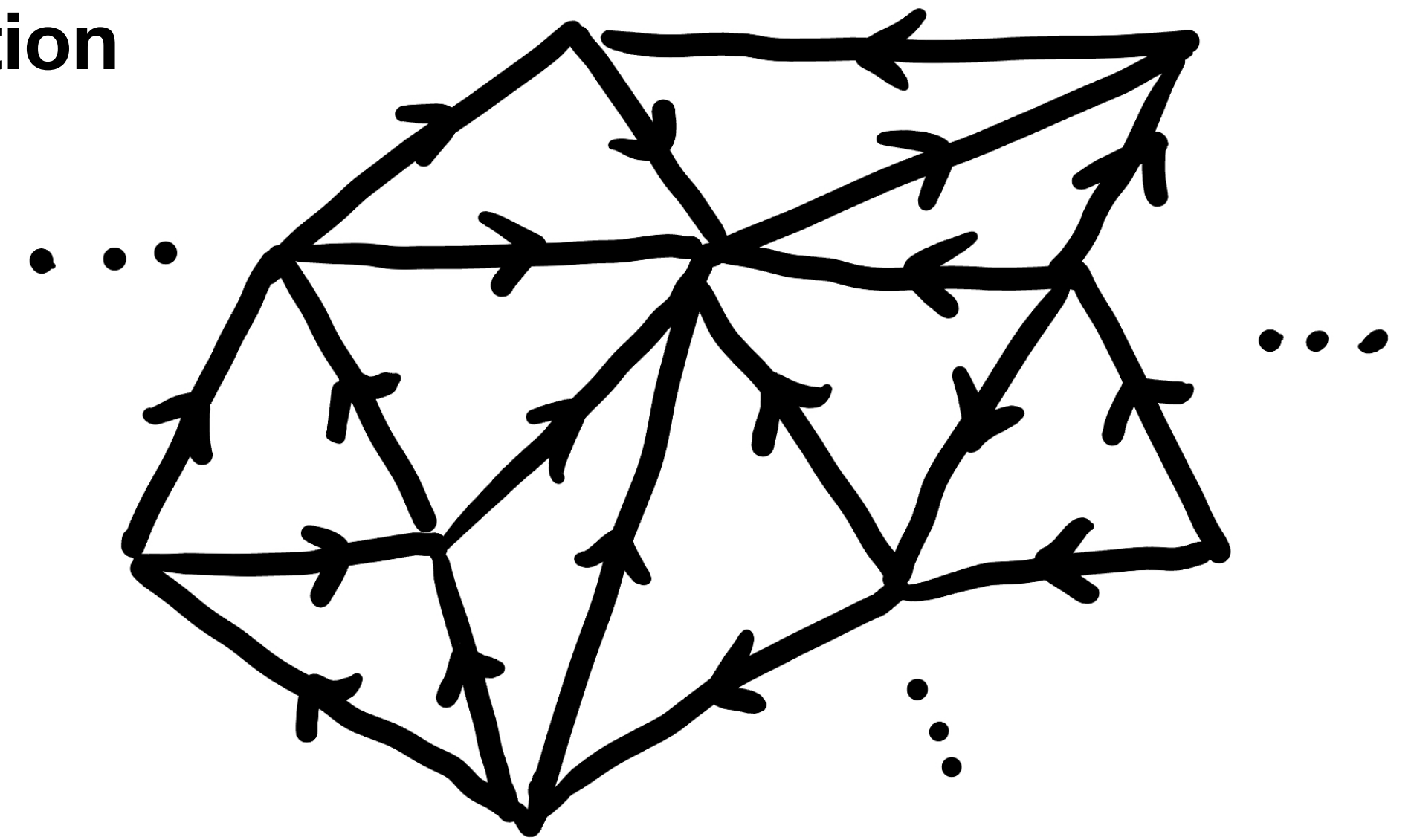
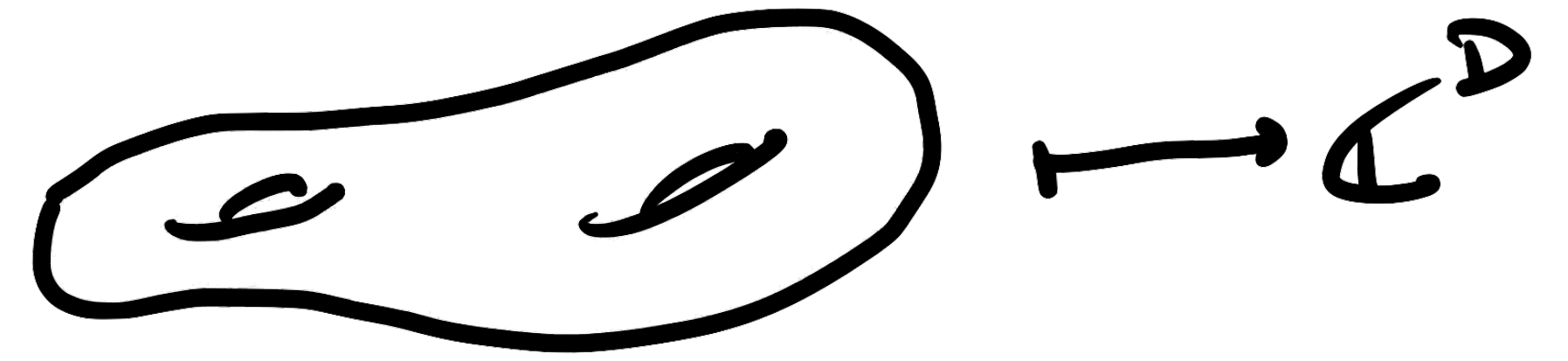


defects implemented by **modifying model along submanifold**

fixed-point models

bulk

2D “string-net” models defined on **branched triangulation**



fixed-point models

bulk

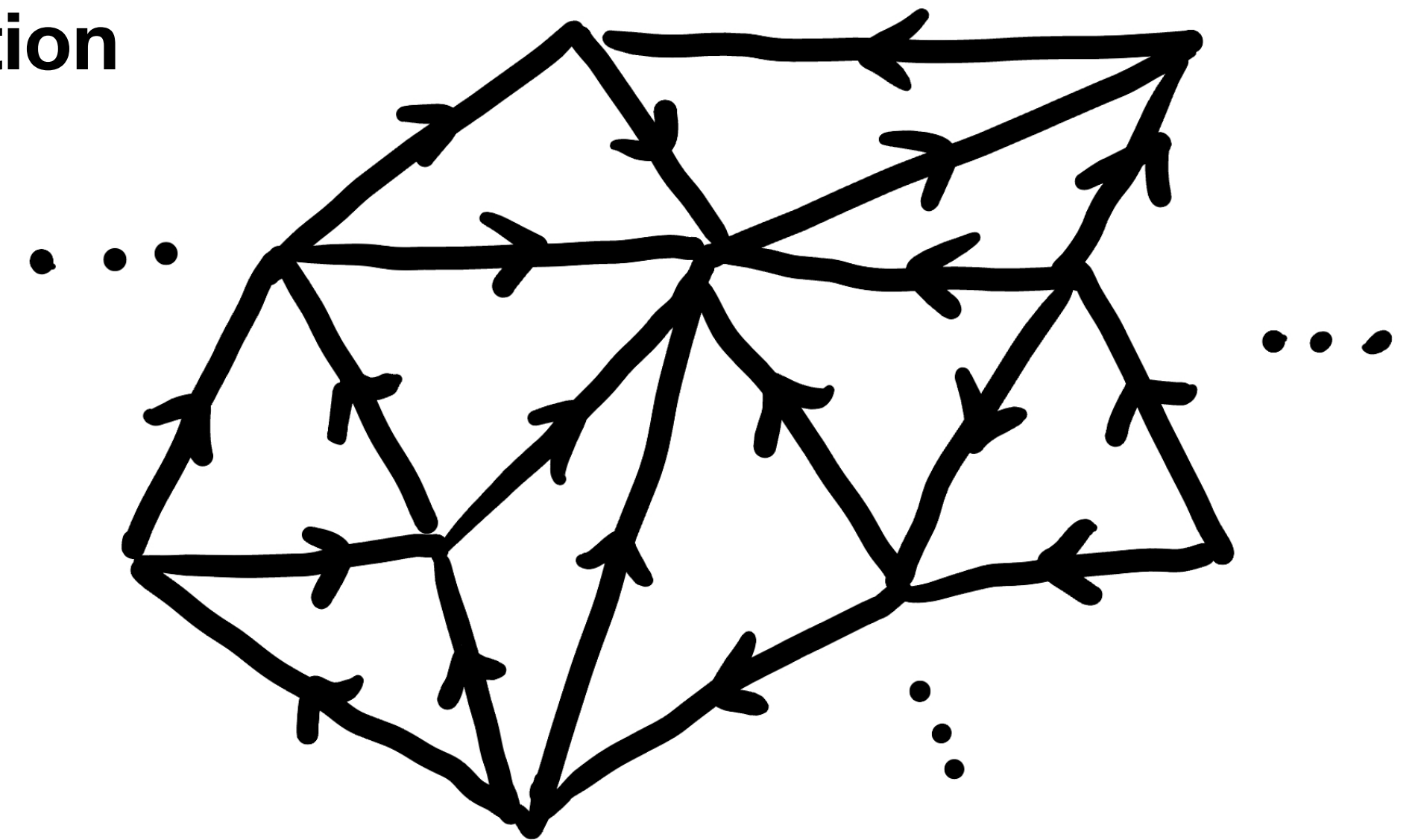
2D “string-net” models defined on **branched triangulation**

states embedded into **finite-dim. tensor product space**

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigotimes_{\text{edges } e} \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{1, i, j, k, \dots\}$$

with **local constraints** @ each triangle

$$i \times j = \bigoplus_k N_{ij}^k k, \quad N_{ij}^k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$



fixed-point models

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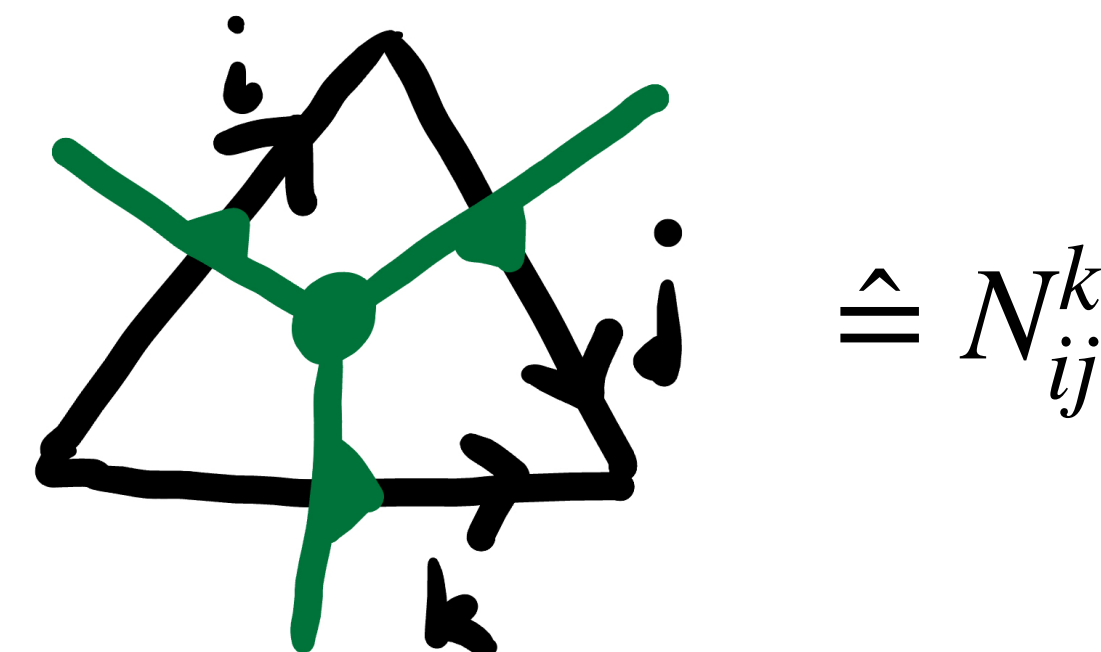
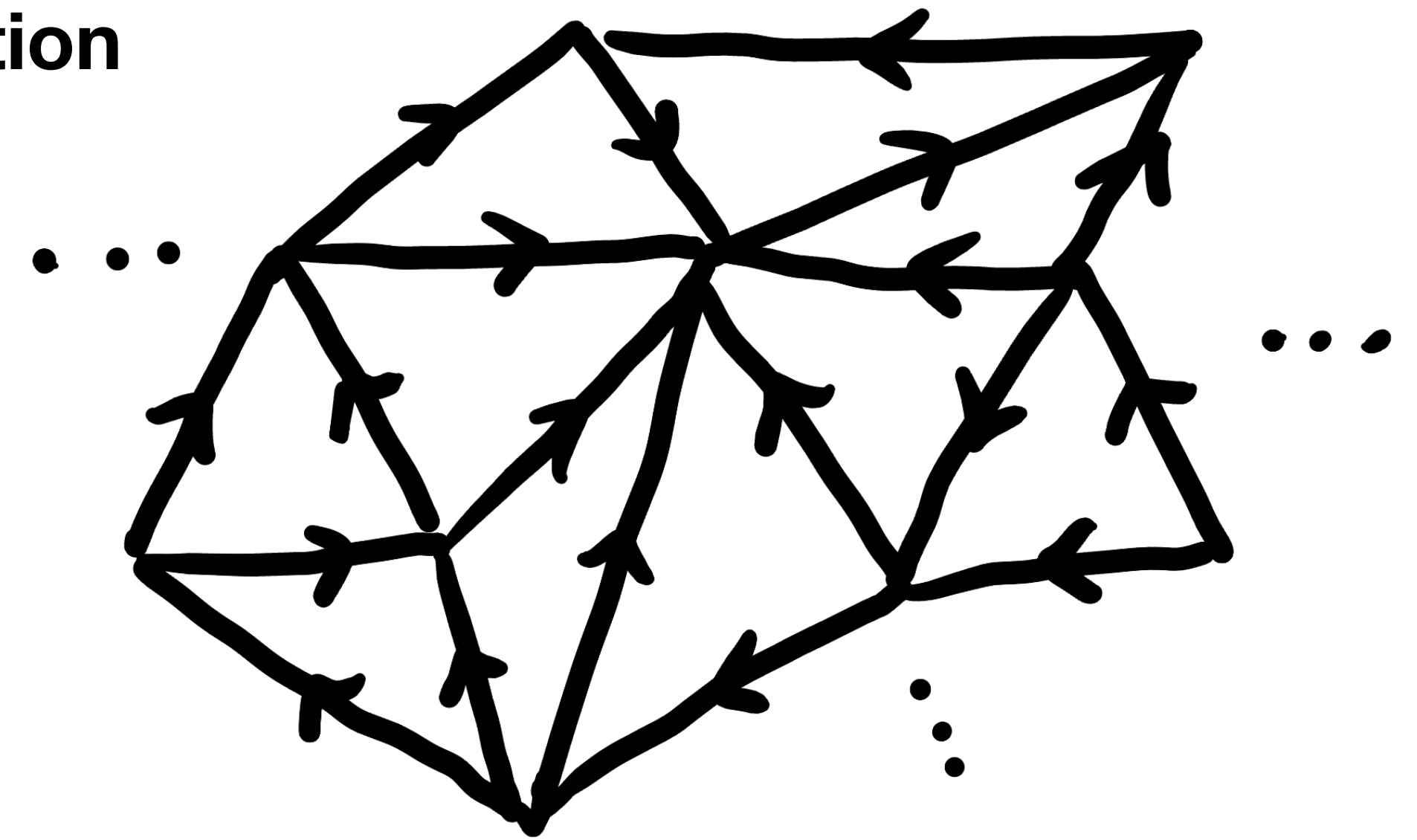
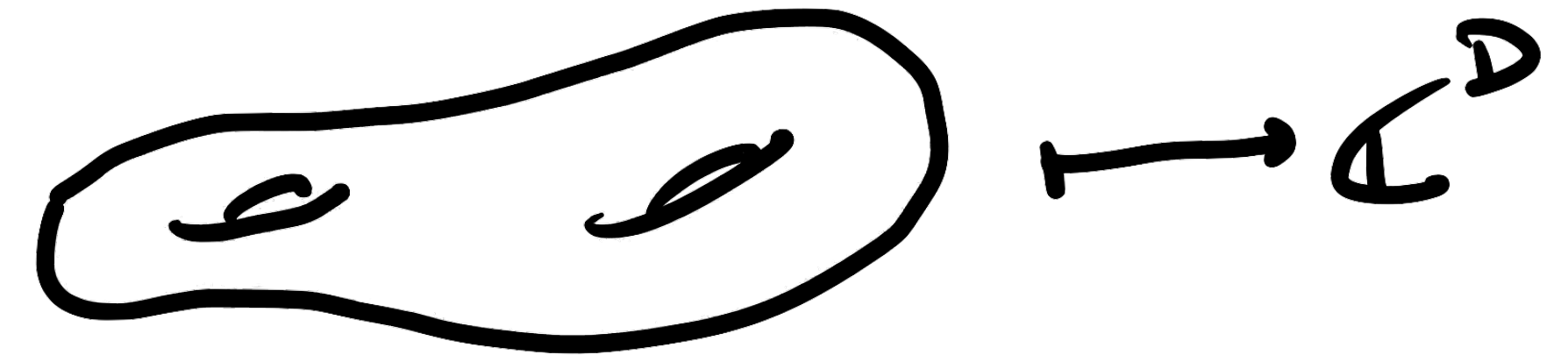
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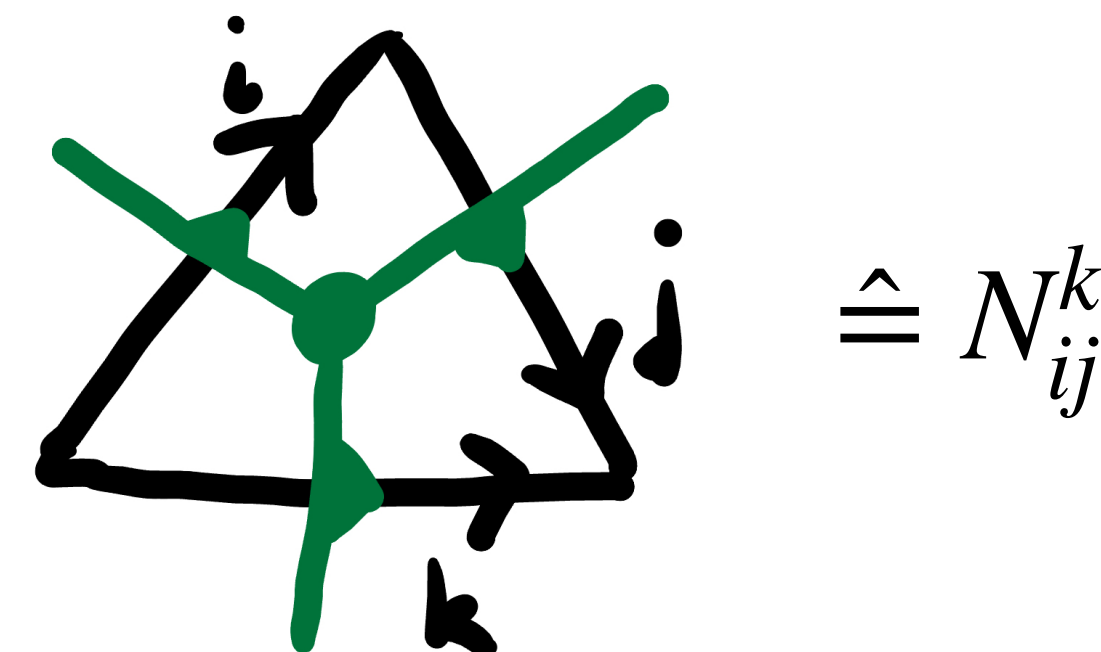
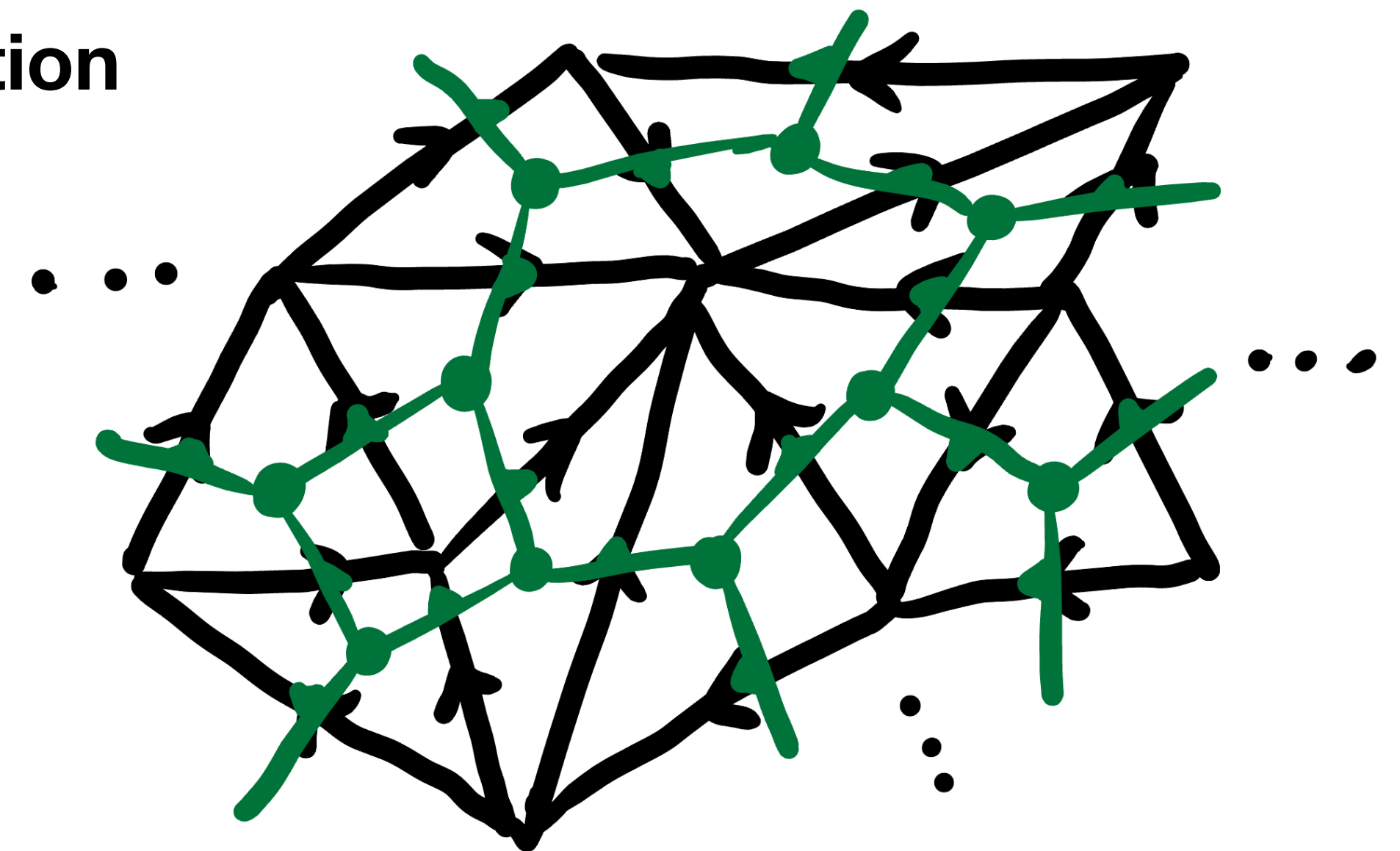
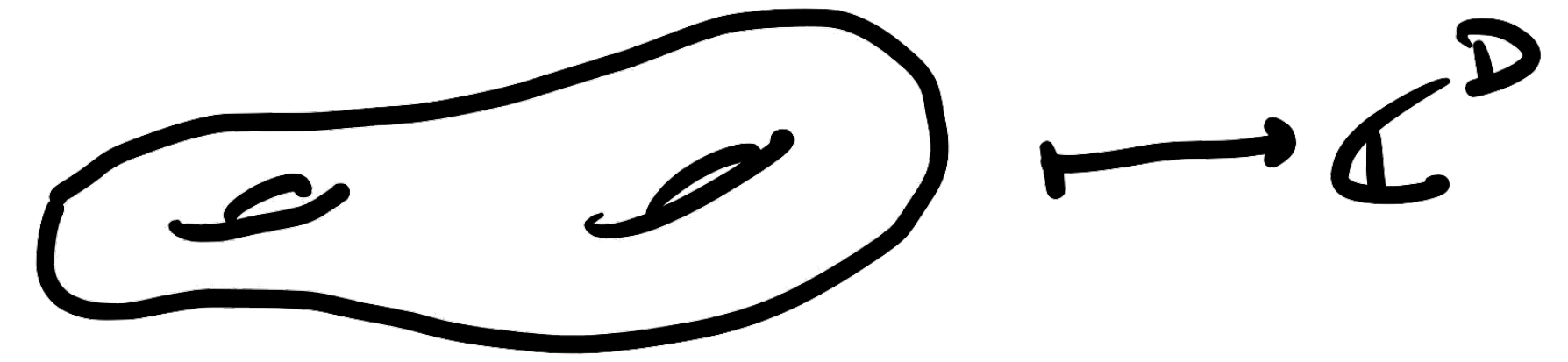
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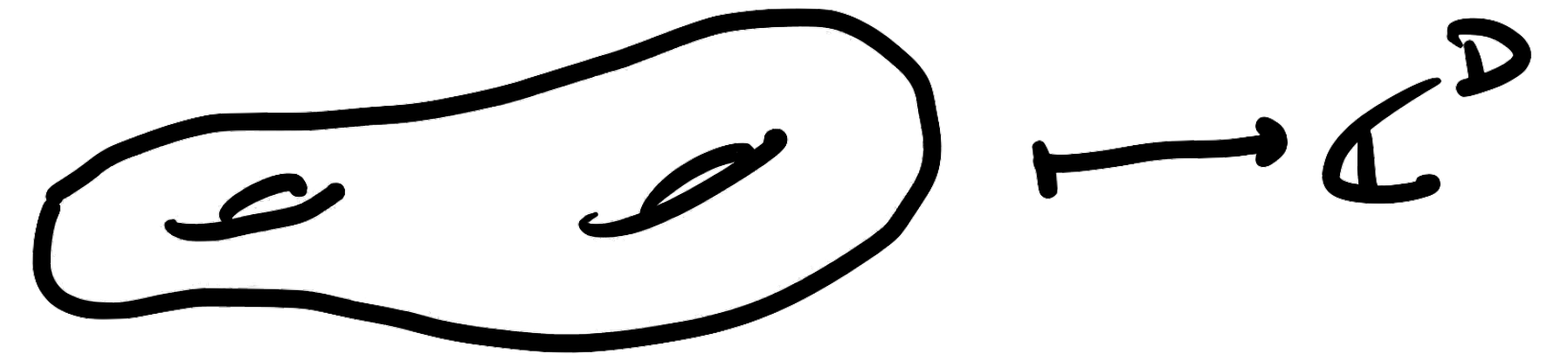
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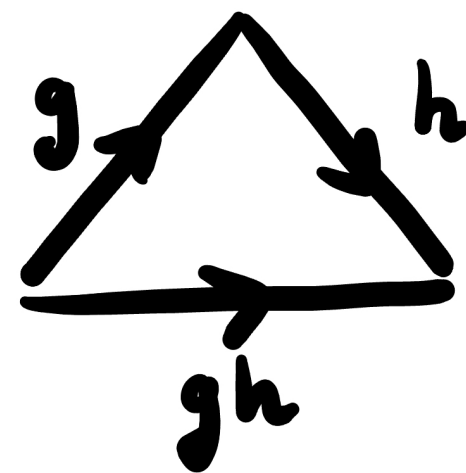
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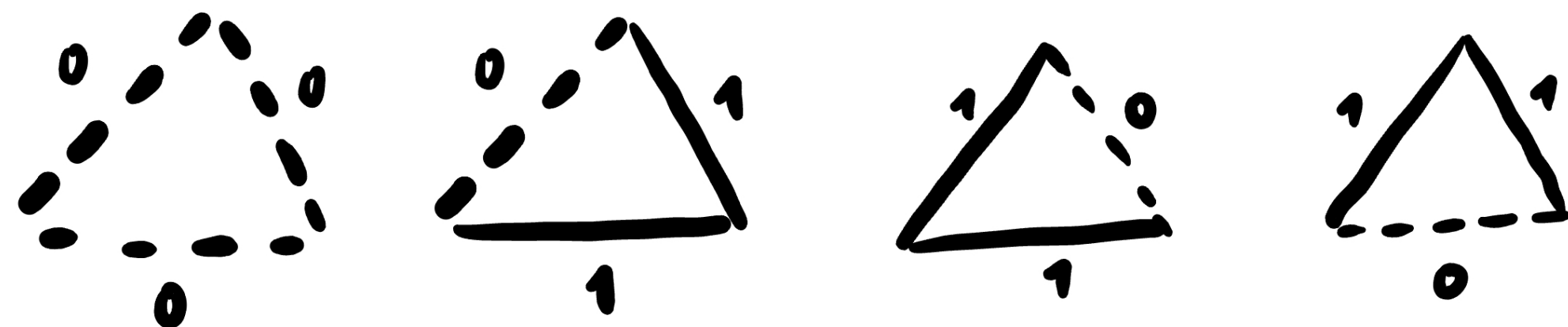
Example 1

finite group $G = \{1, g, h, k, \dots\}$ defines

$$g \times h = gh \implies N_{g,h}^k = \delta_{k,gh}$$

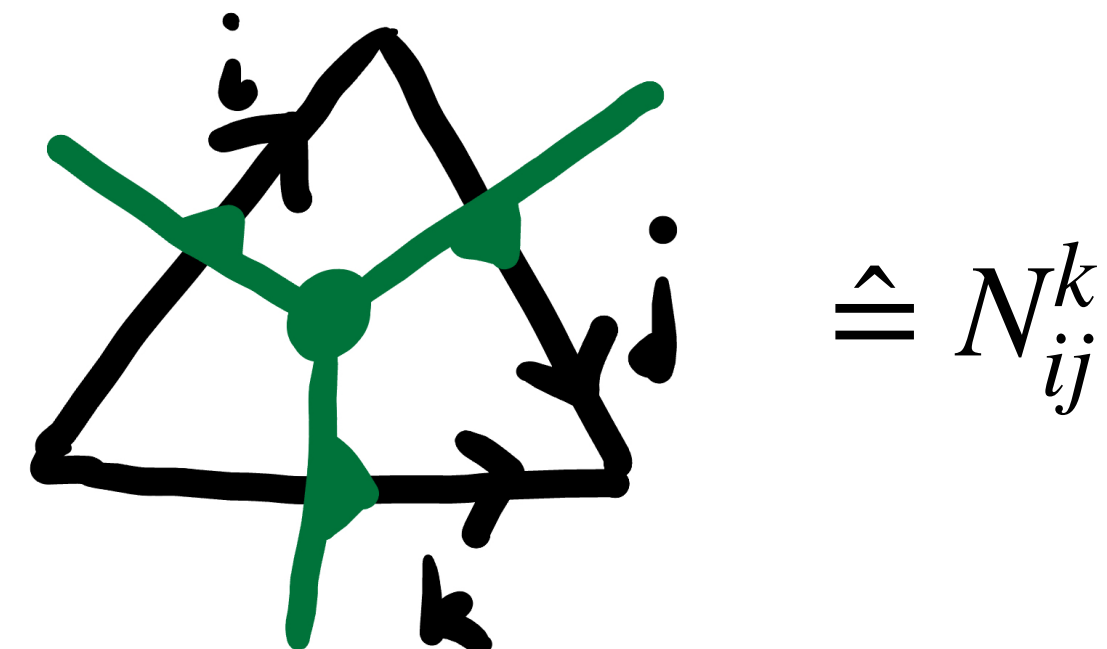
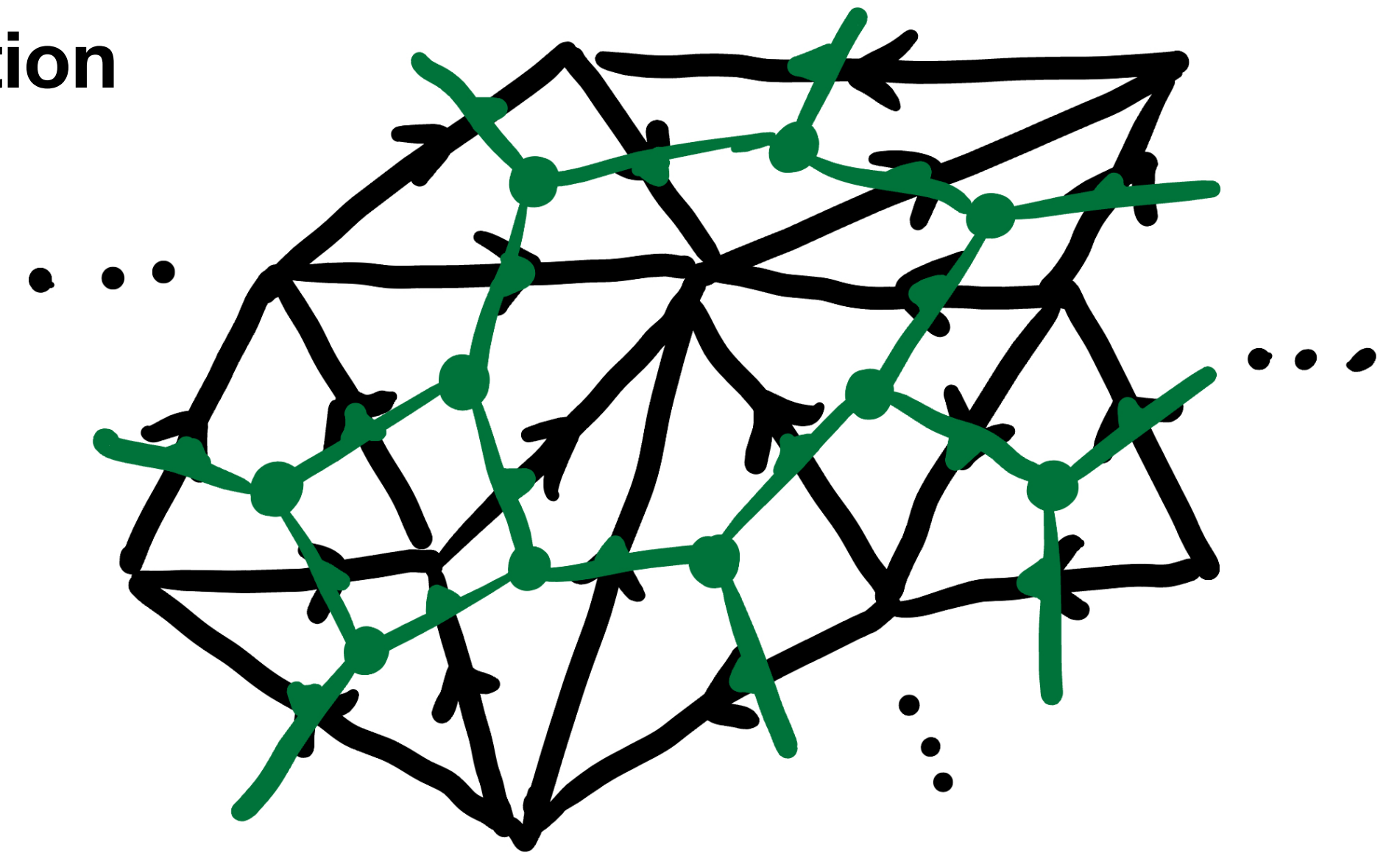


e.g. $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0,1\}$:



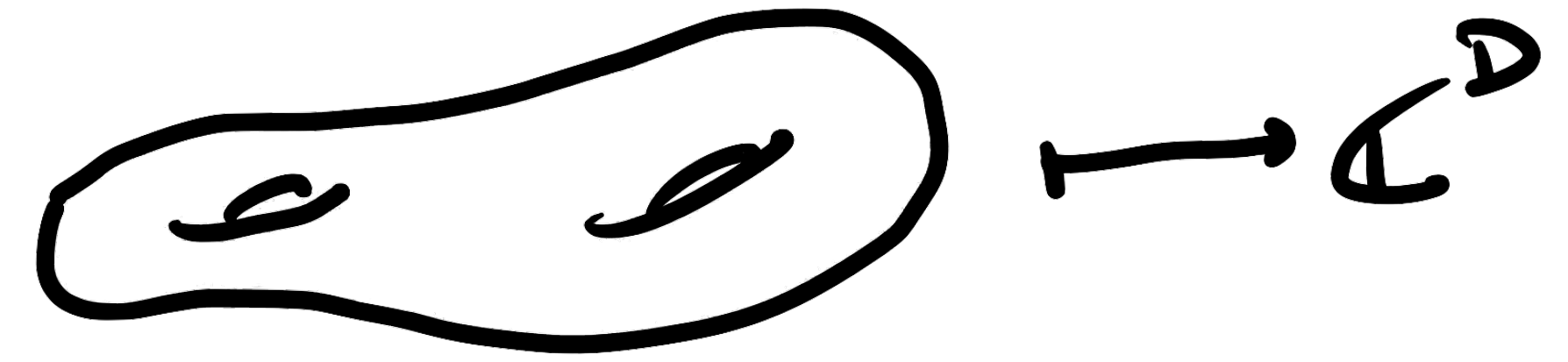
triangulation

ce



fixed-point models

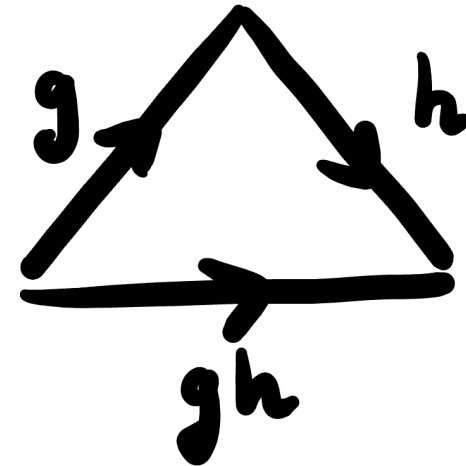
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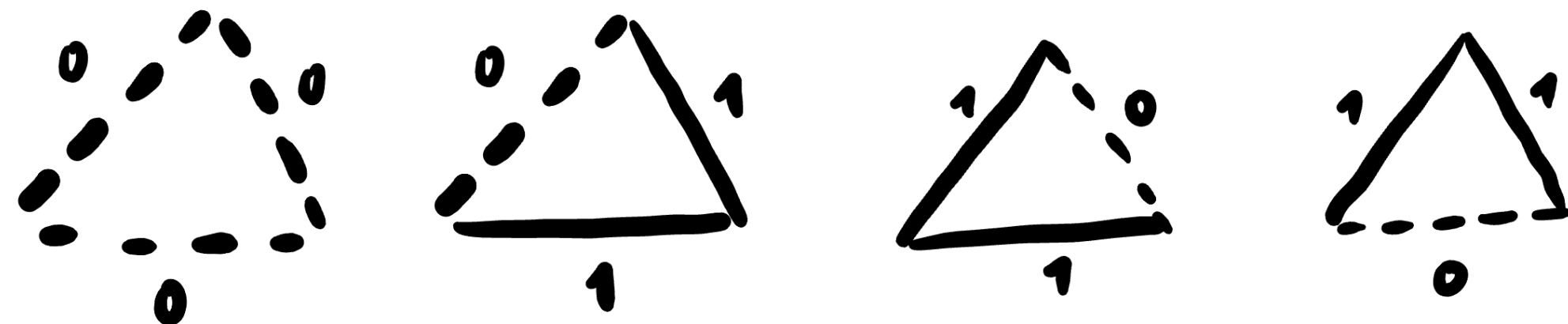
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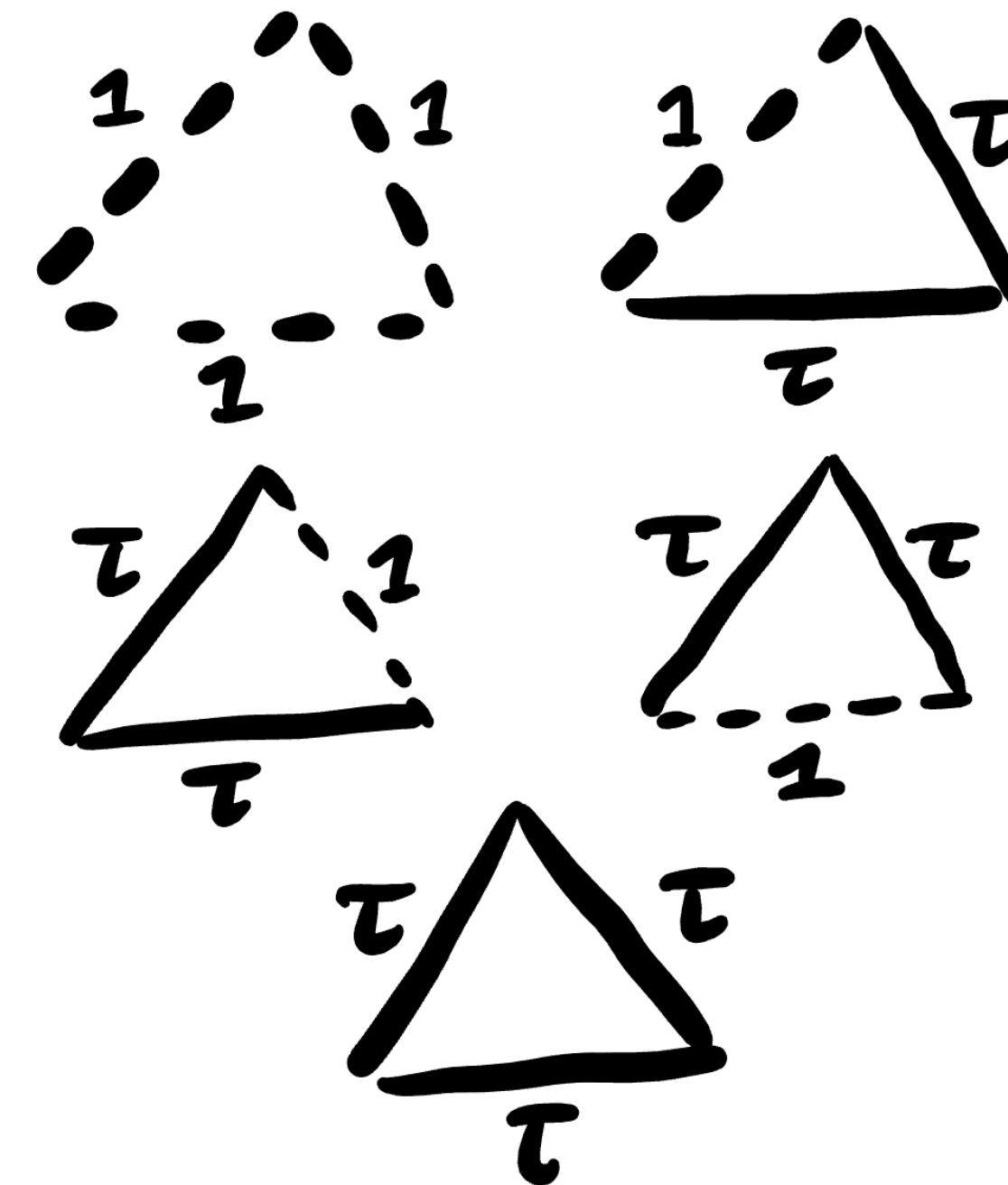
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Example 2

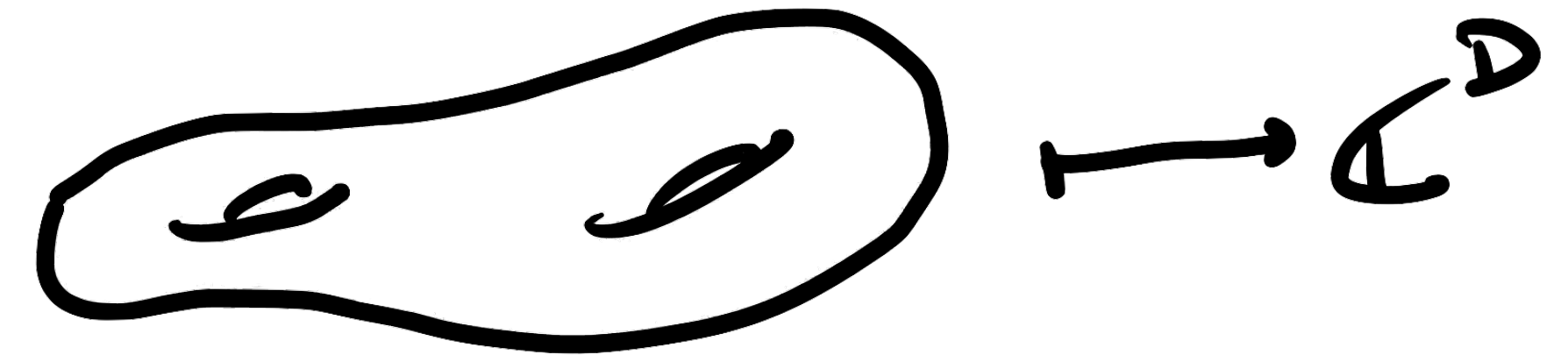
beyond group: $\{1, \tau\}$ with

$$\tau \times \tau = 1 + \tau$$



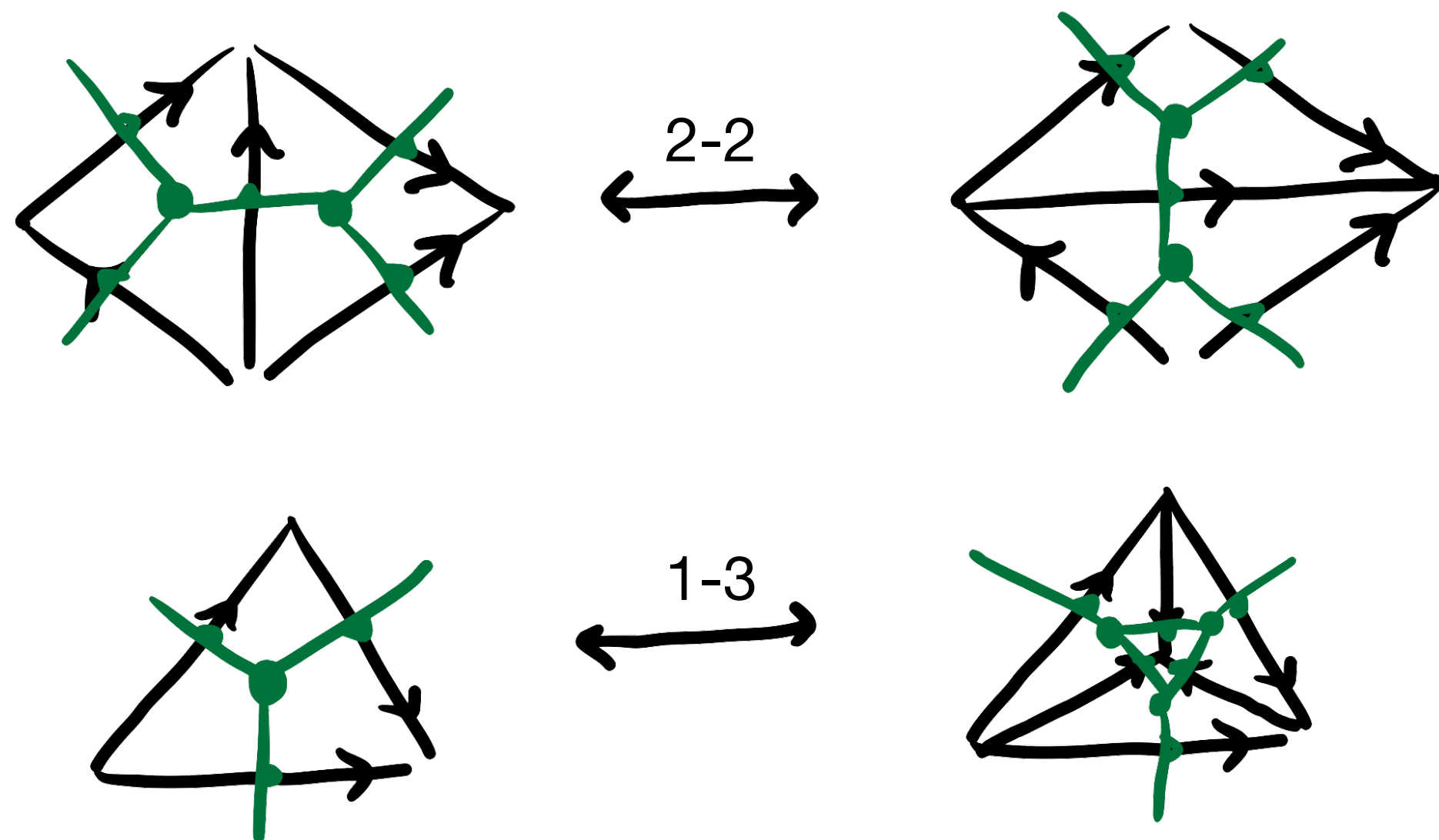
fixed-point models

bulk



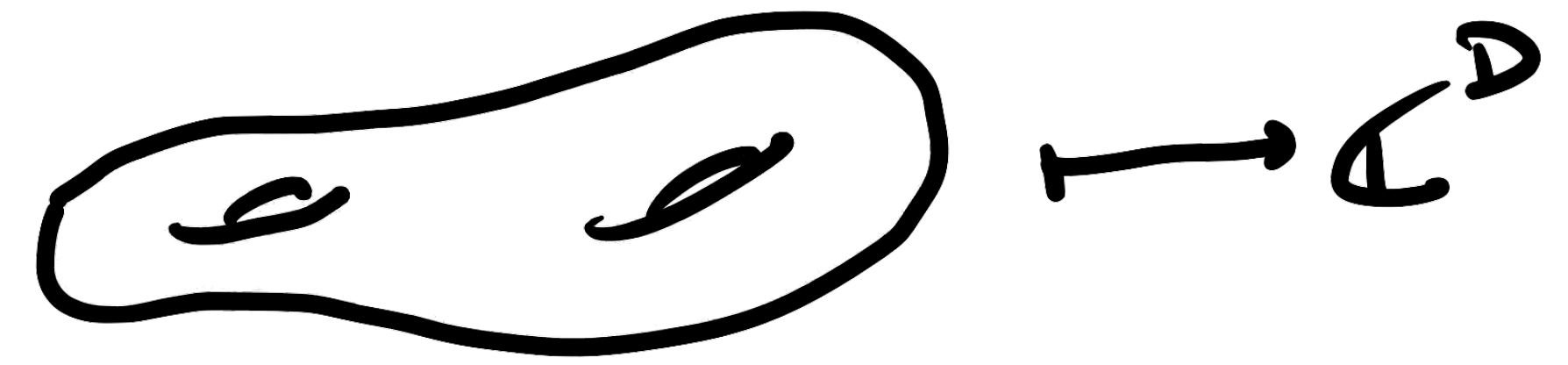
topological invariance by identifying states on **equivalent triangulations**

related by **Pachner moves**



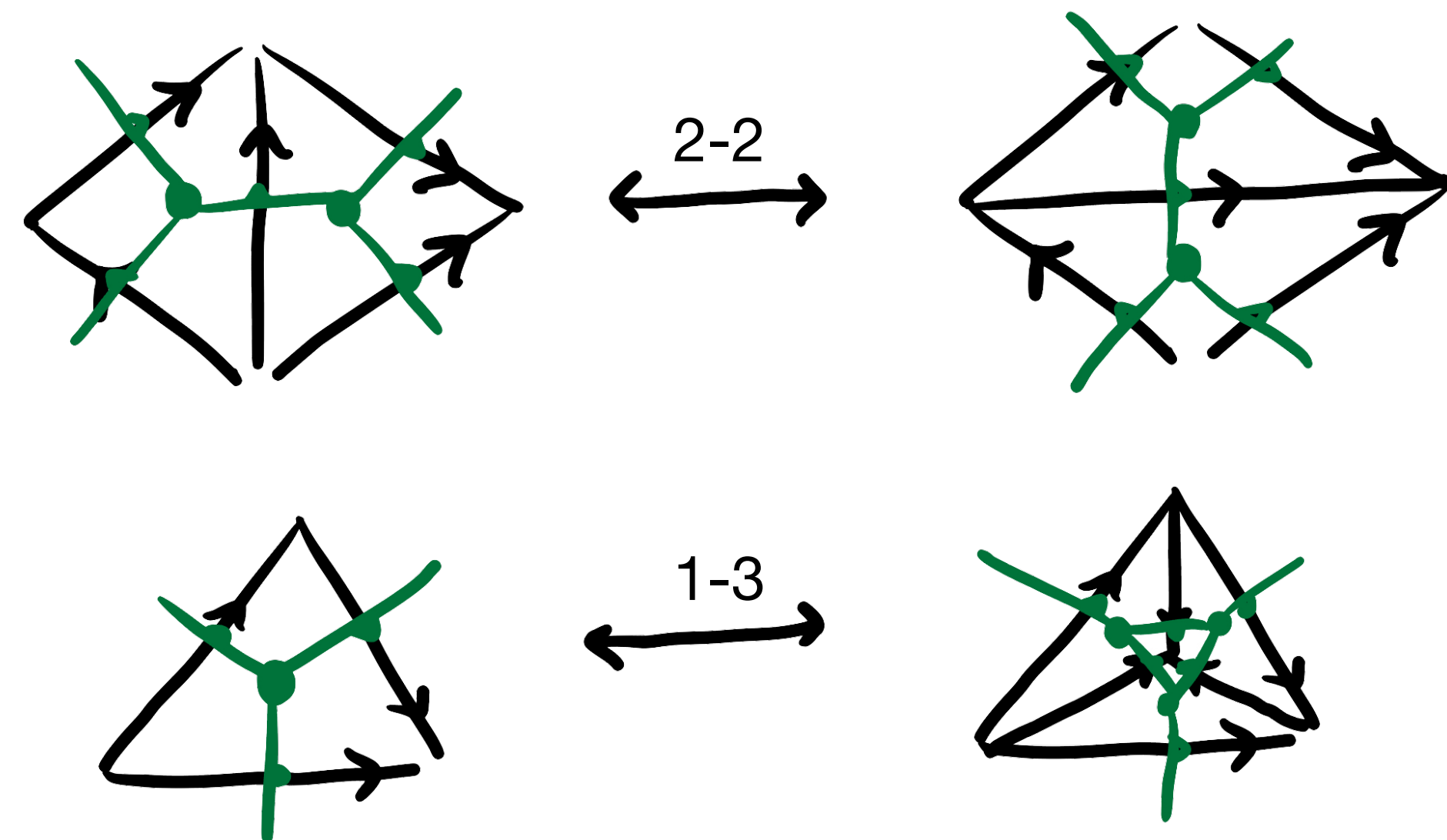
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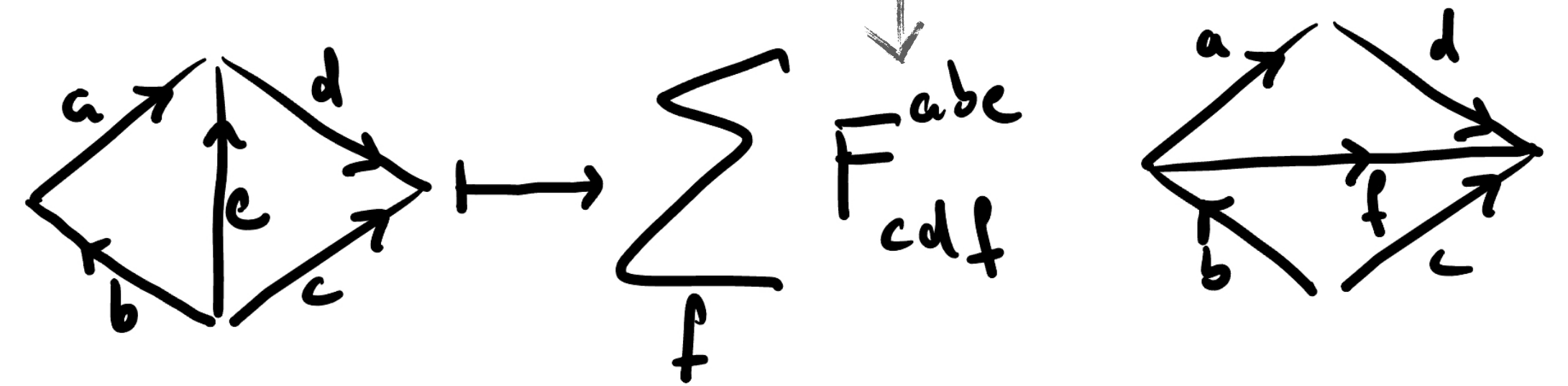


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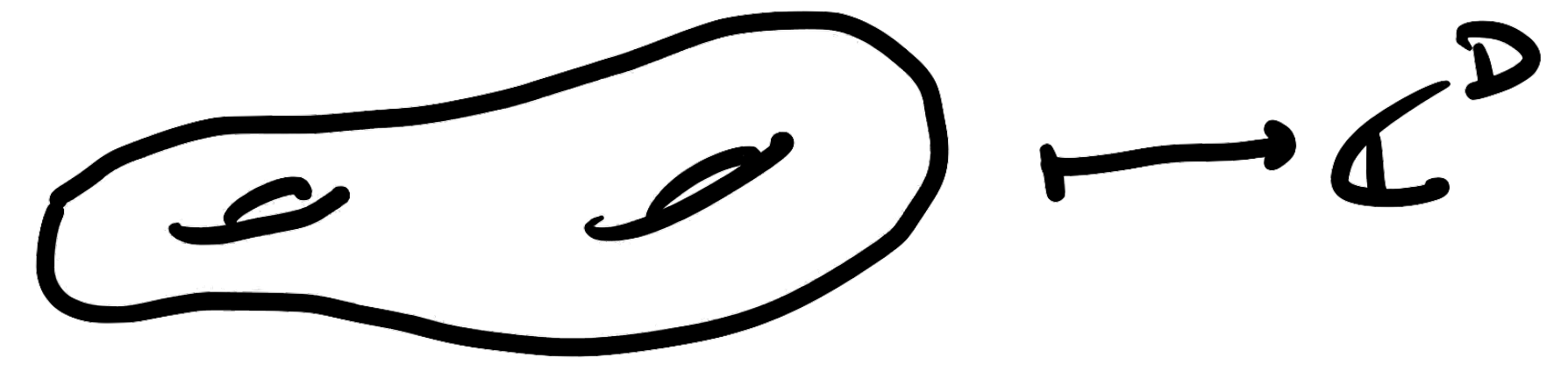
induce **linear maps** on associated spaces
e.g.



"F-symbol/tensor"

fixed-point models

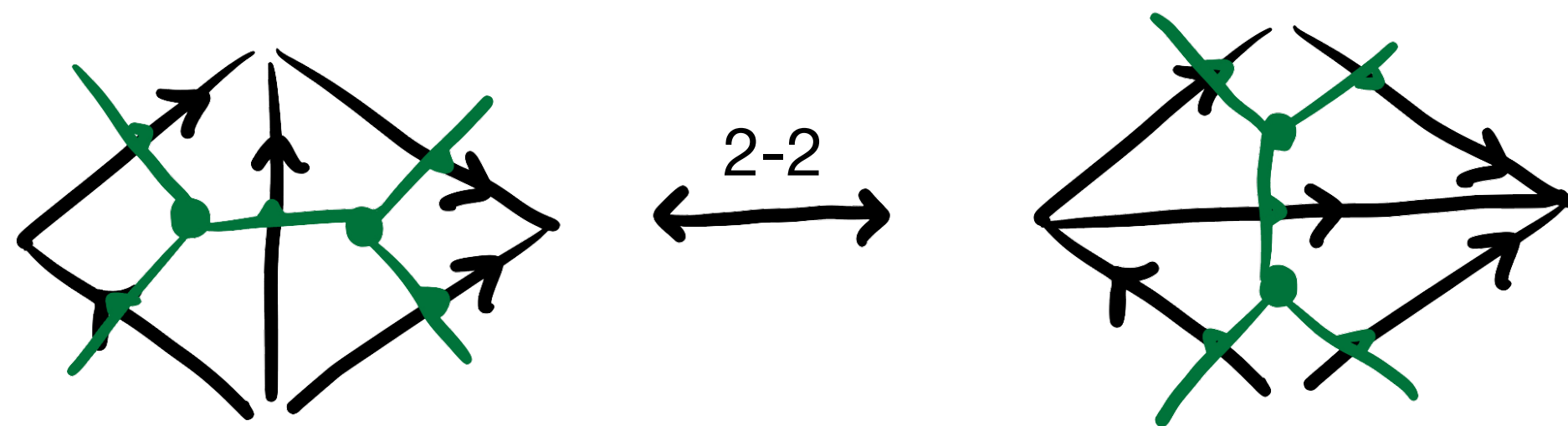
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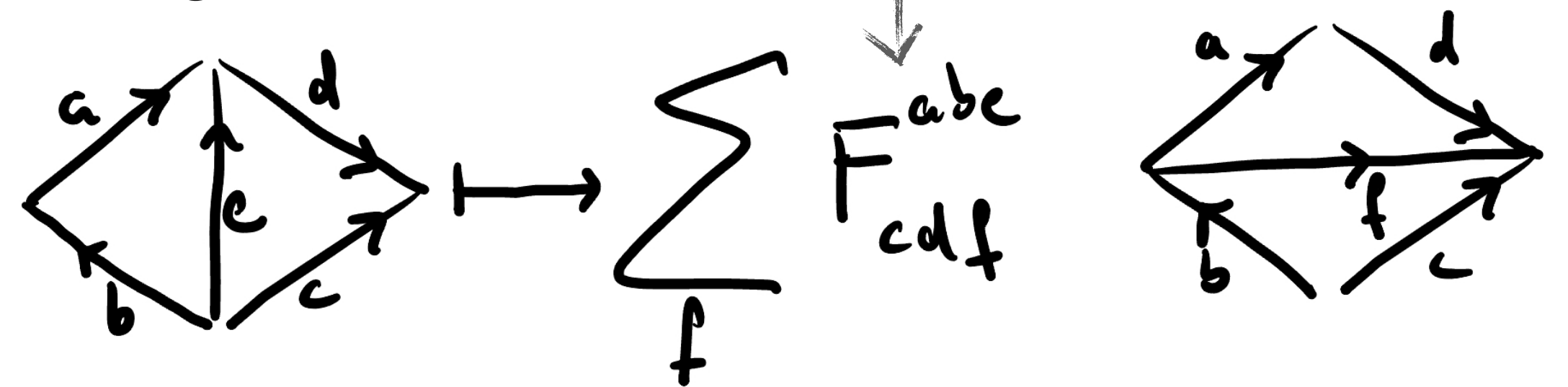
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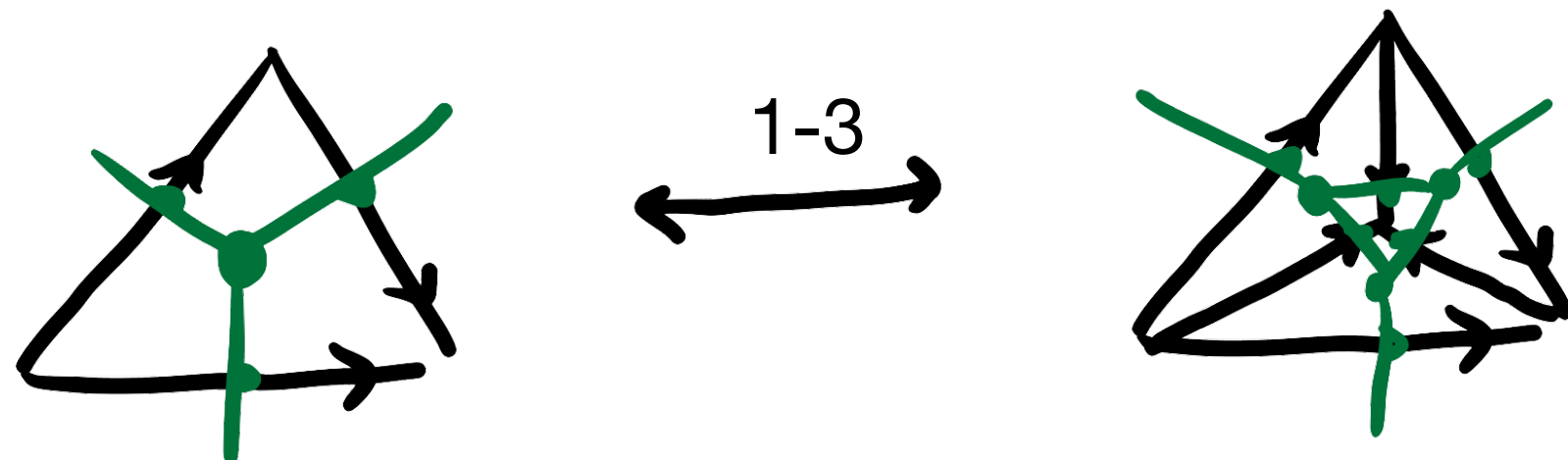


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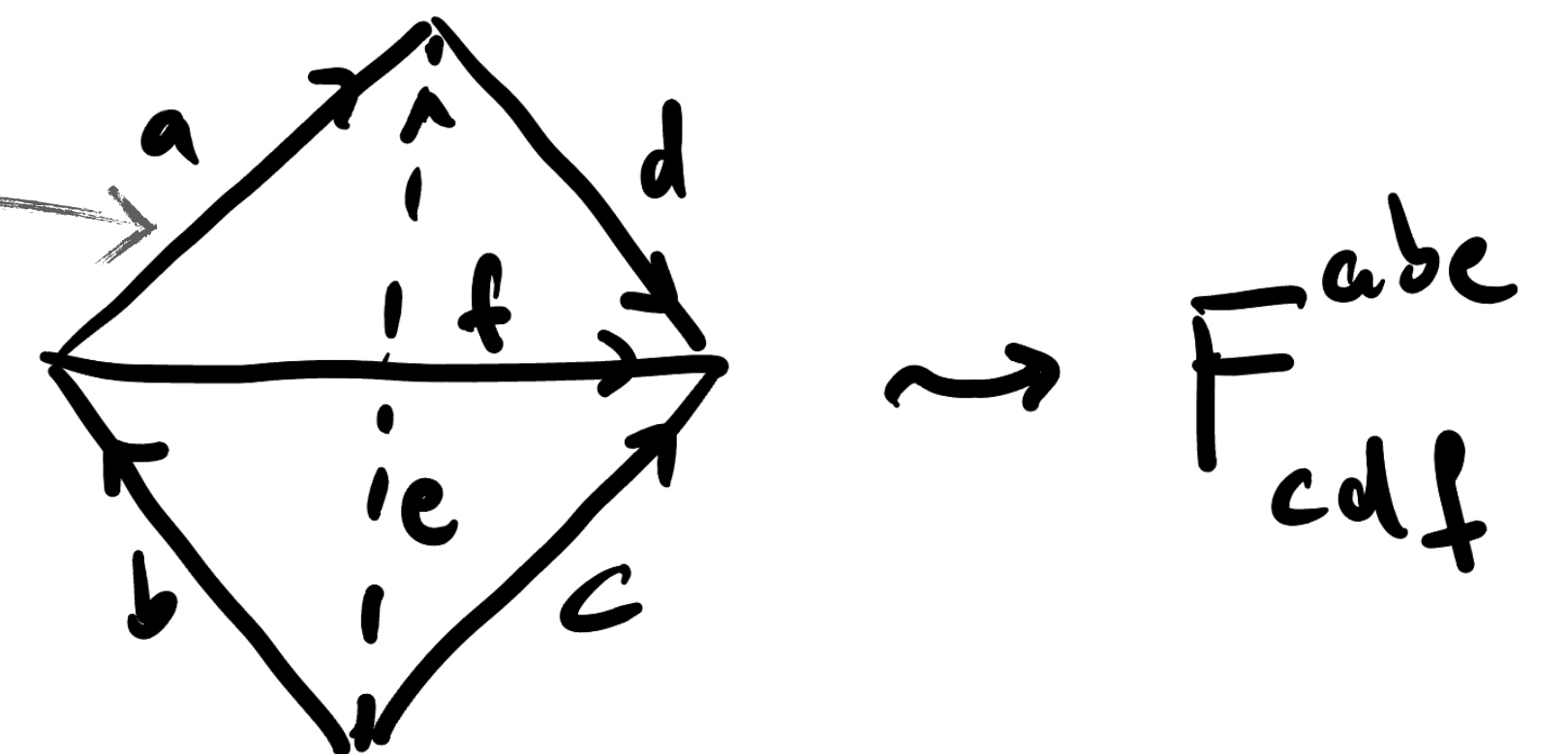


F_{abe}
 F_{cdf}

equivalent to assignment



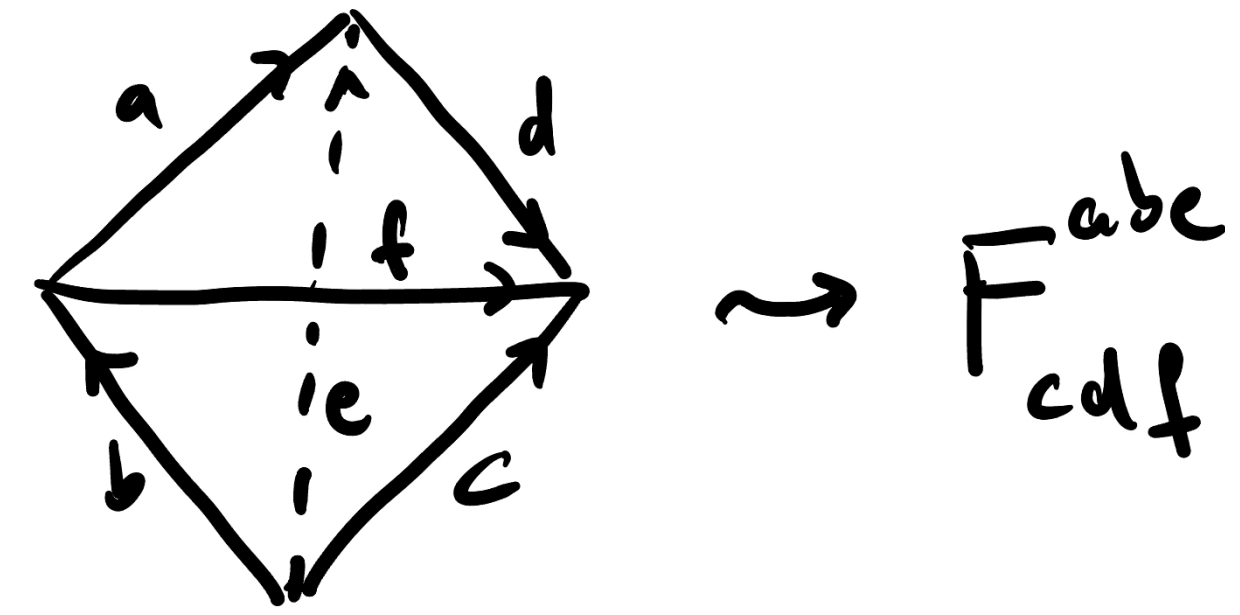
building block of 3d triangulation



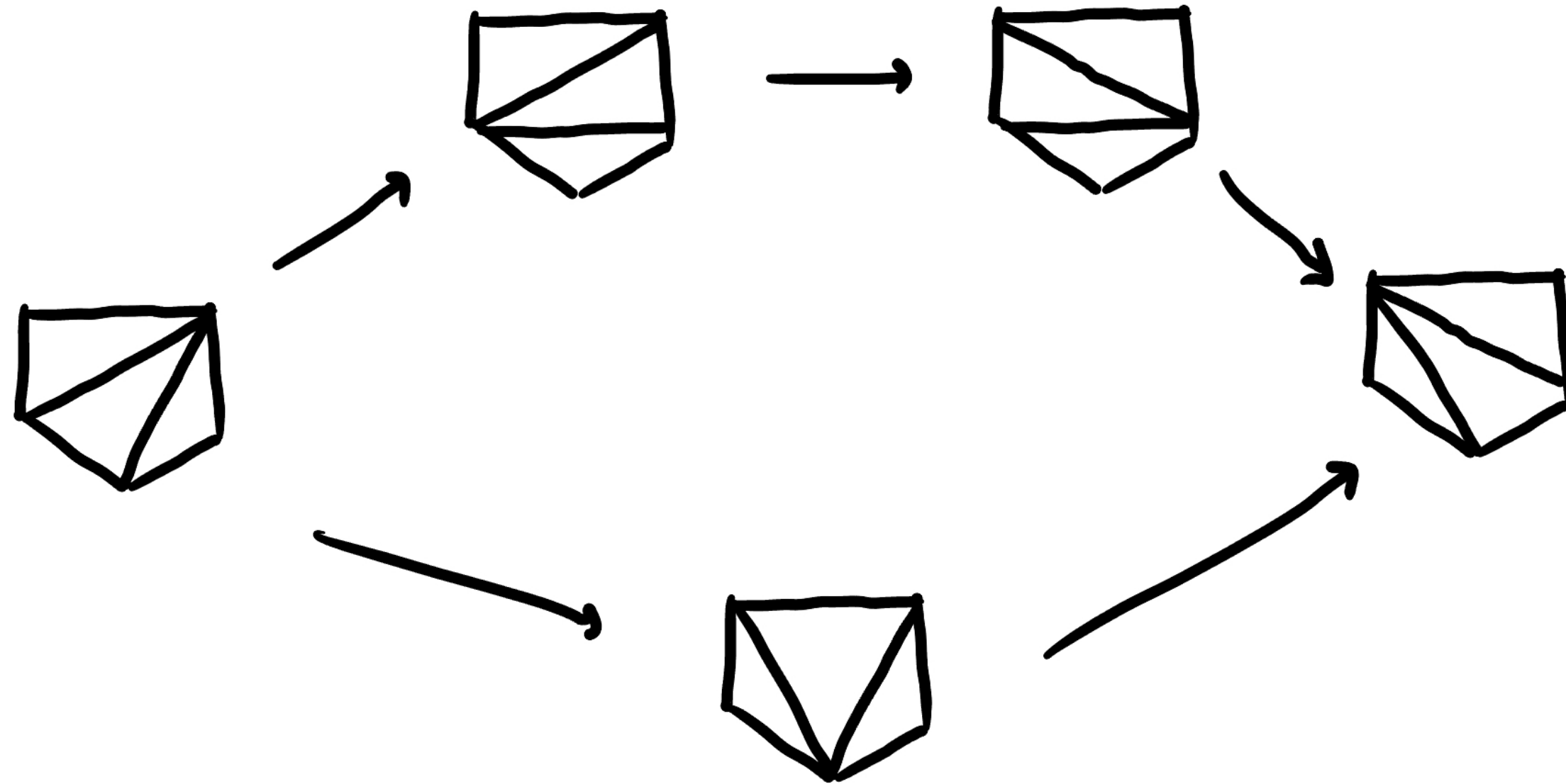
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fixed-point models

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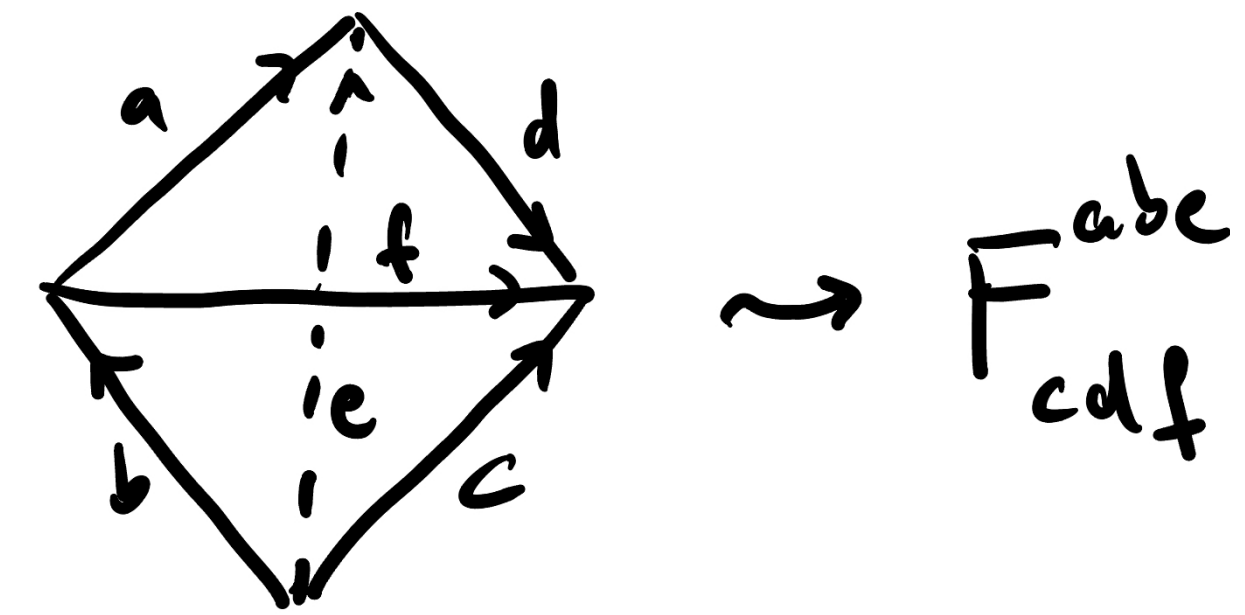
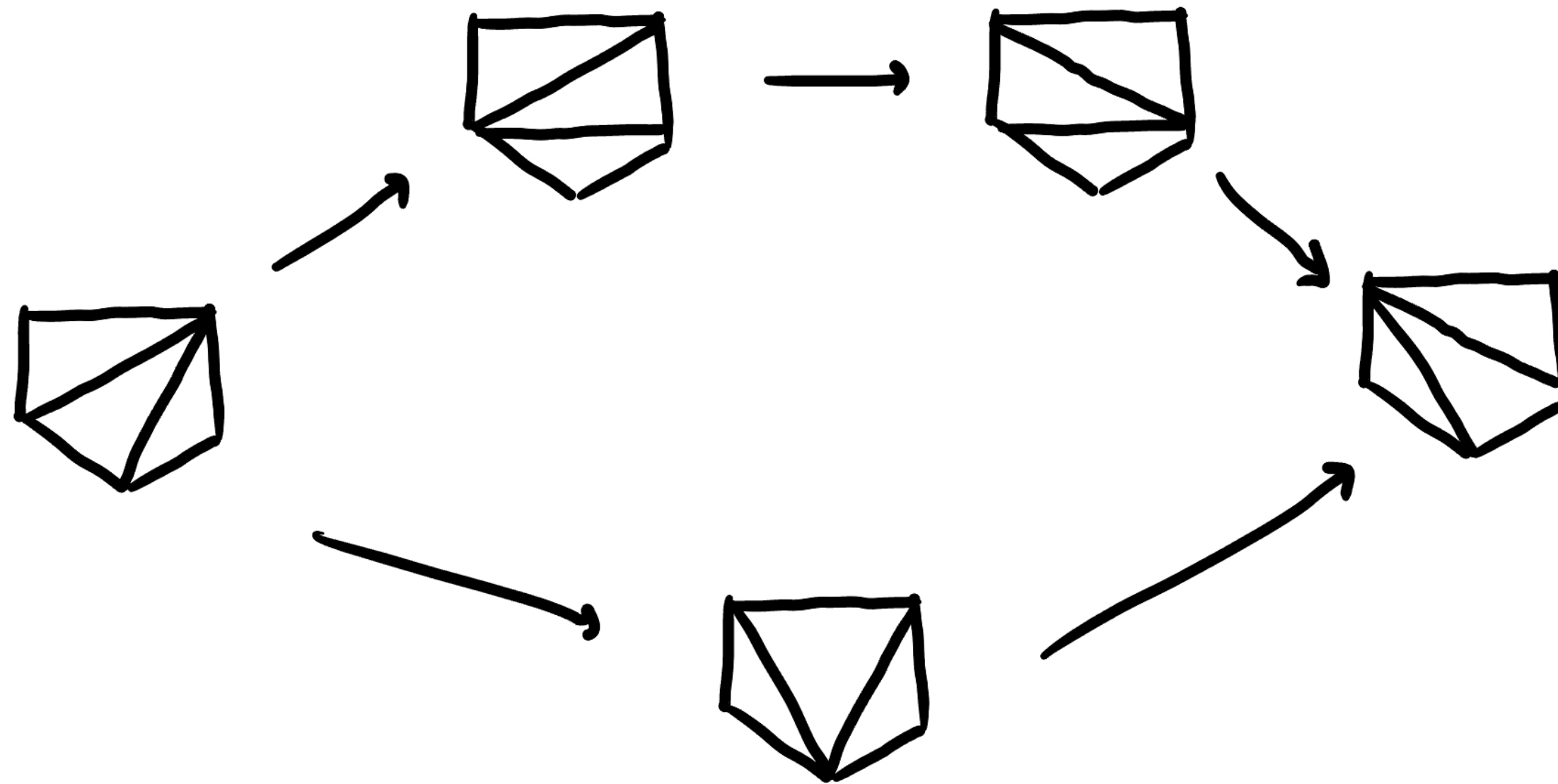
! sequence of Pachner moves is not unique !



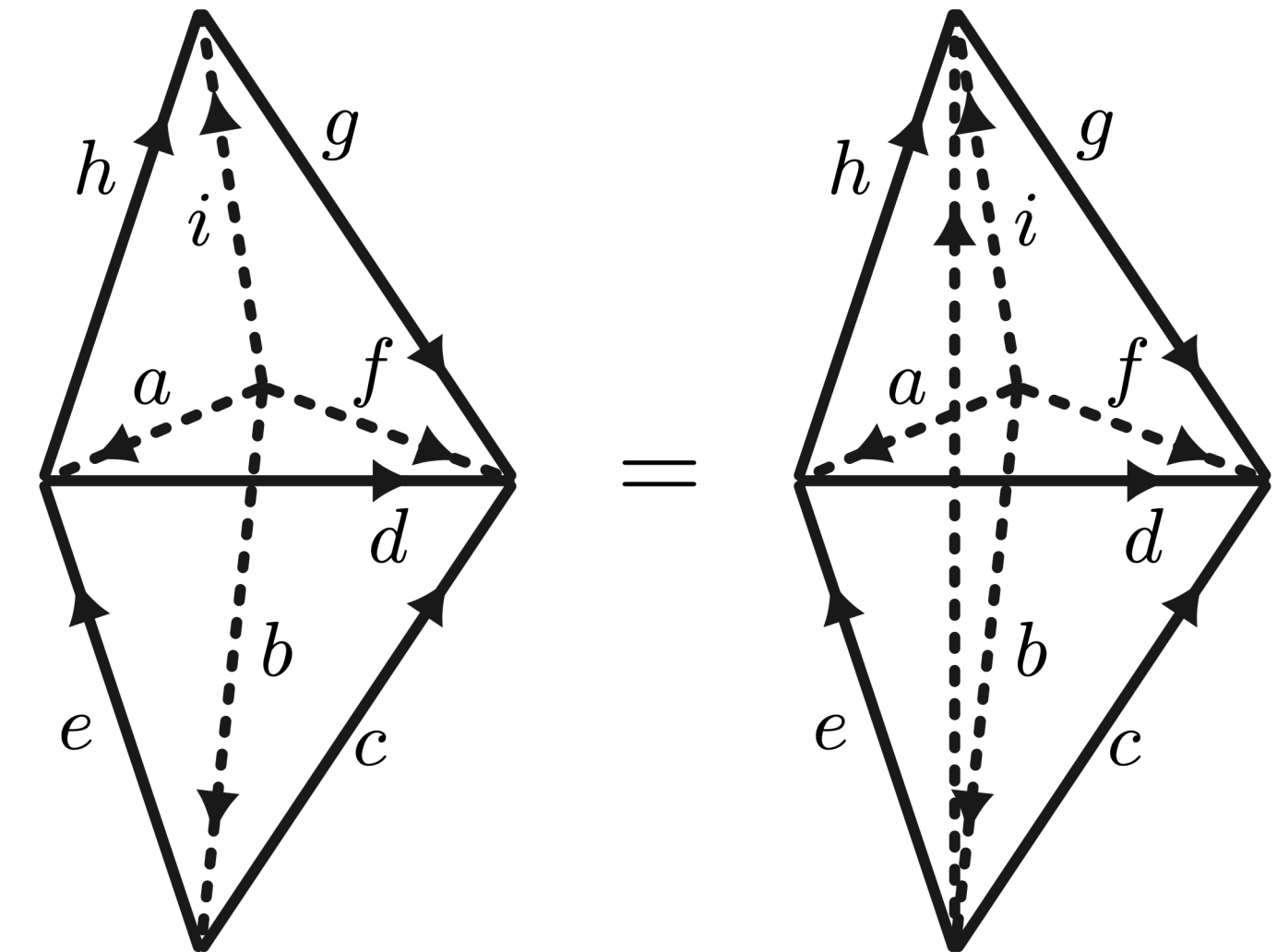
fixed-point models

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F-symbols obey consistency condition



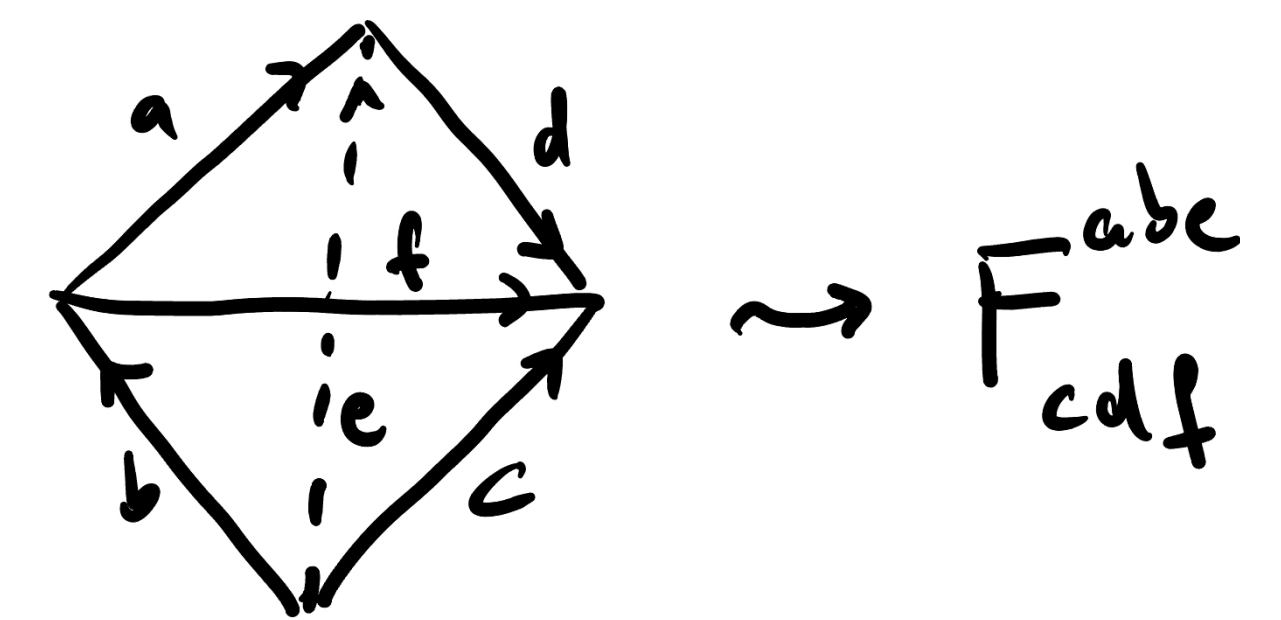
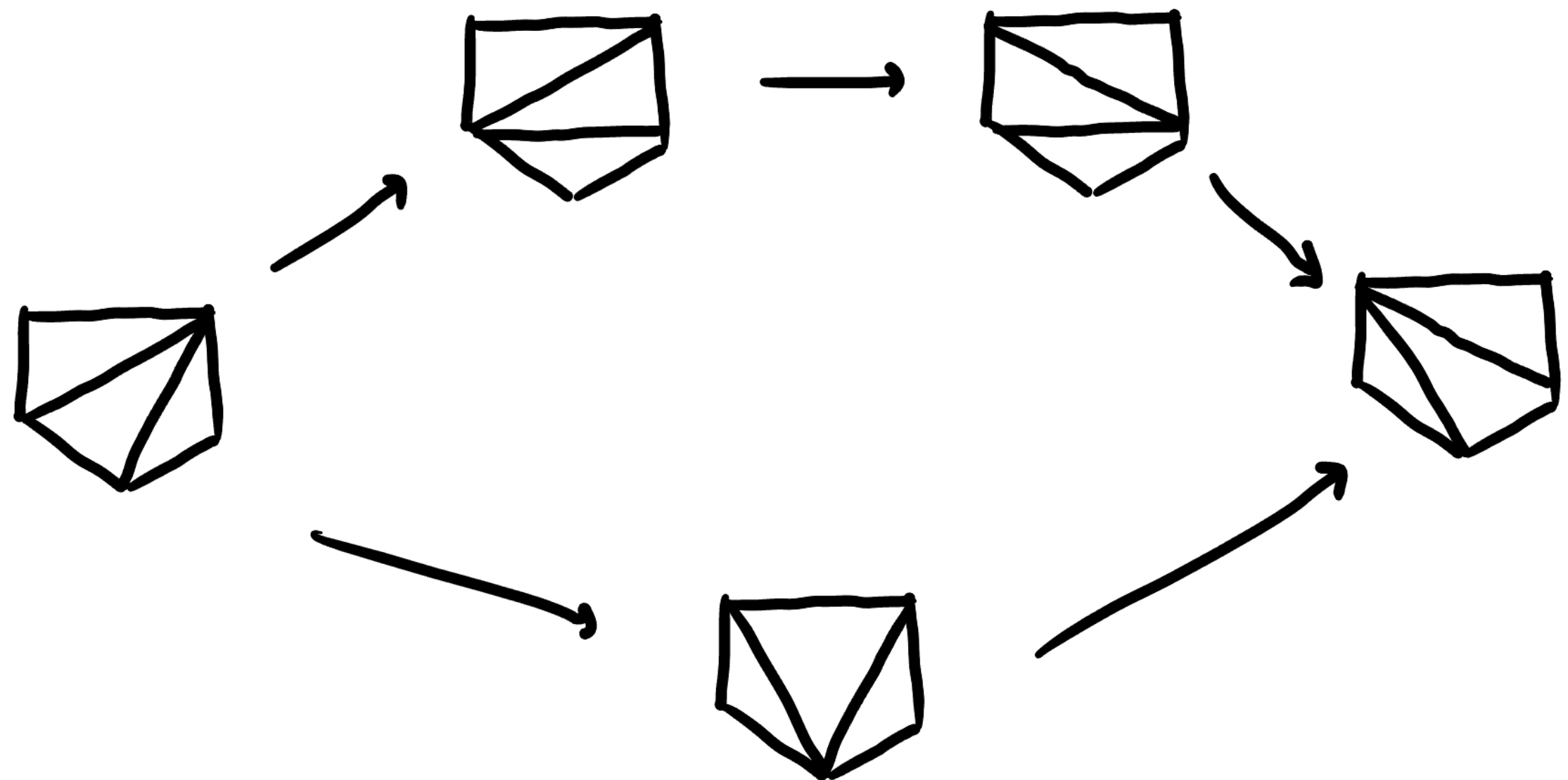
$$F_{fcd}^{eba} F_{fgd}^{hai} = \sum_k F_{cgd}^{hek} F_{fgc}^{kbi} F_{ihk}^{eba}$$

+ similar constraints for other branching structures

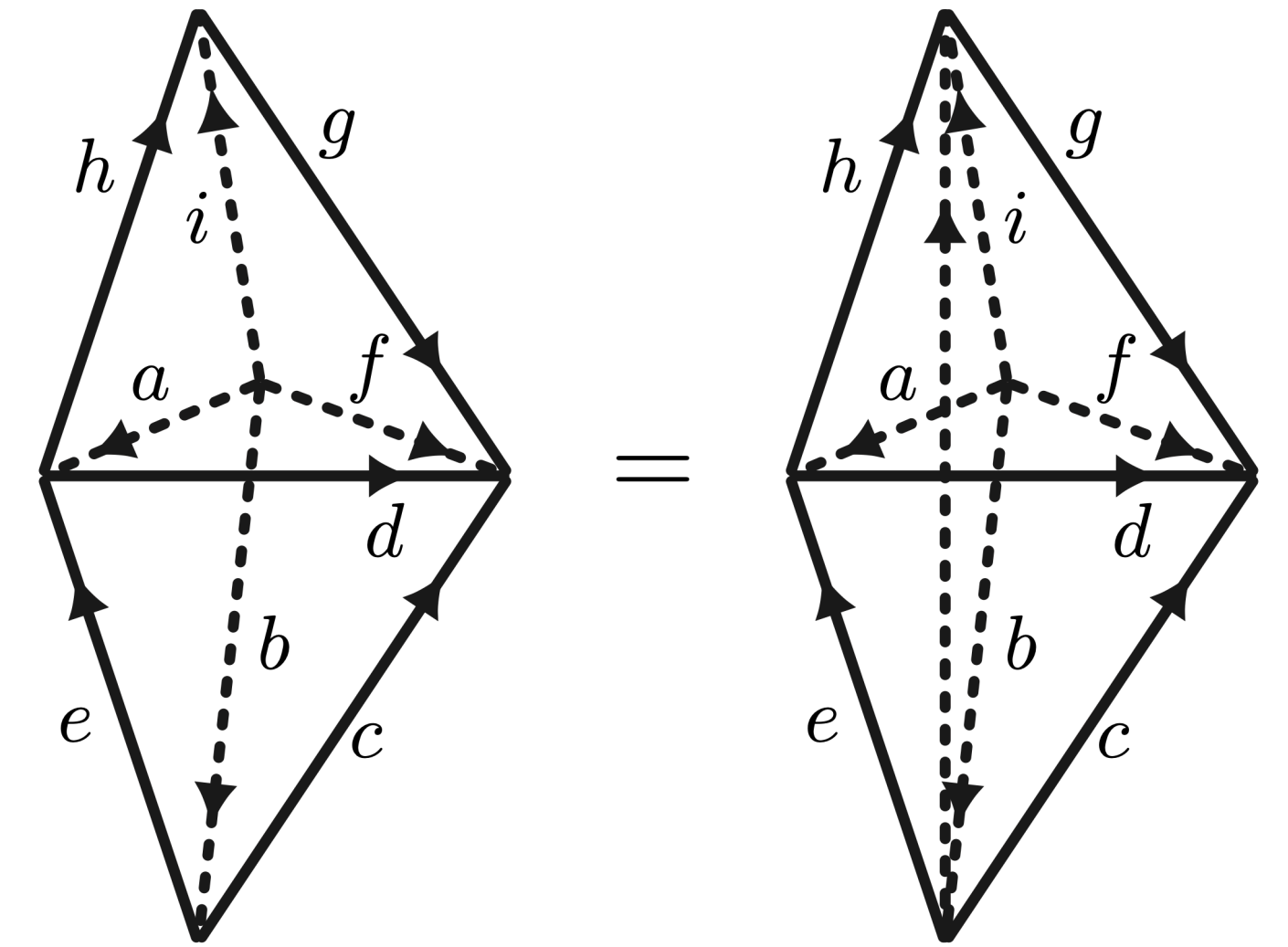
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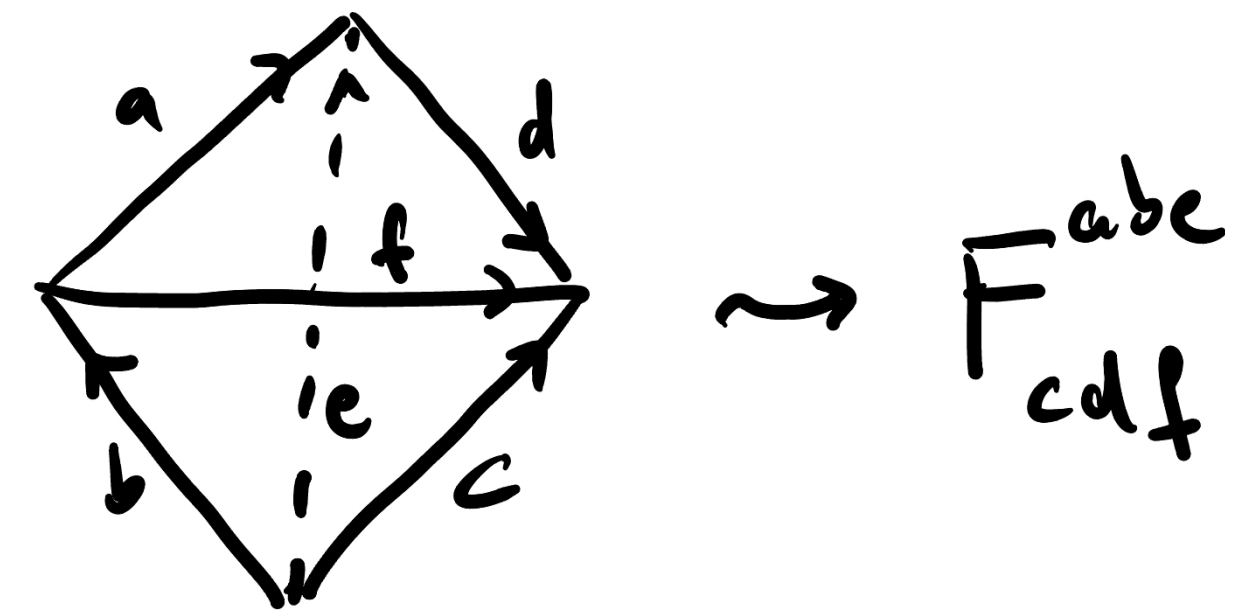
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consistent data $\left\{ \{1, i, j, \dots\}, \{N_{ij}^k\}, \{F_{ijk}^{lmn}\} \right\}$

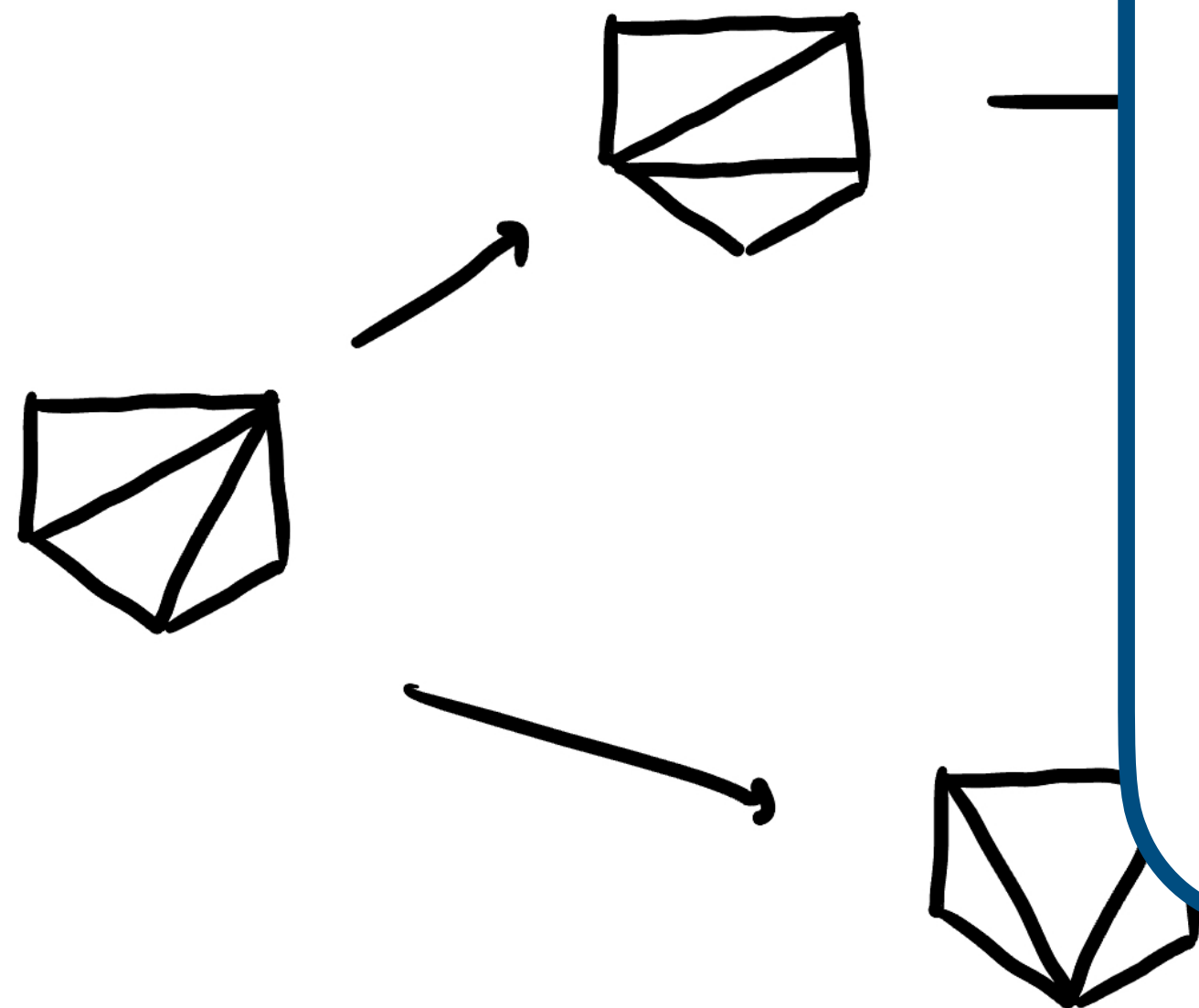
defines spherical fusion category

fixed-point models

bulk



! sequence of Pachner moves



Example 1

finite group $G = \{1, i, j, k, \dots\}$

together with 3-cocycle $\omega : G^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ fulfilling

$$\omega(ab, c, d)\omega(a, b, cd) = \omega(b, c, d)\omega(a, bc, d)\omega(a, b, c)$$

defines spherical fusion category $\text{Vec}^\omega(G)$

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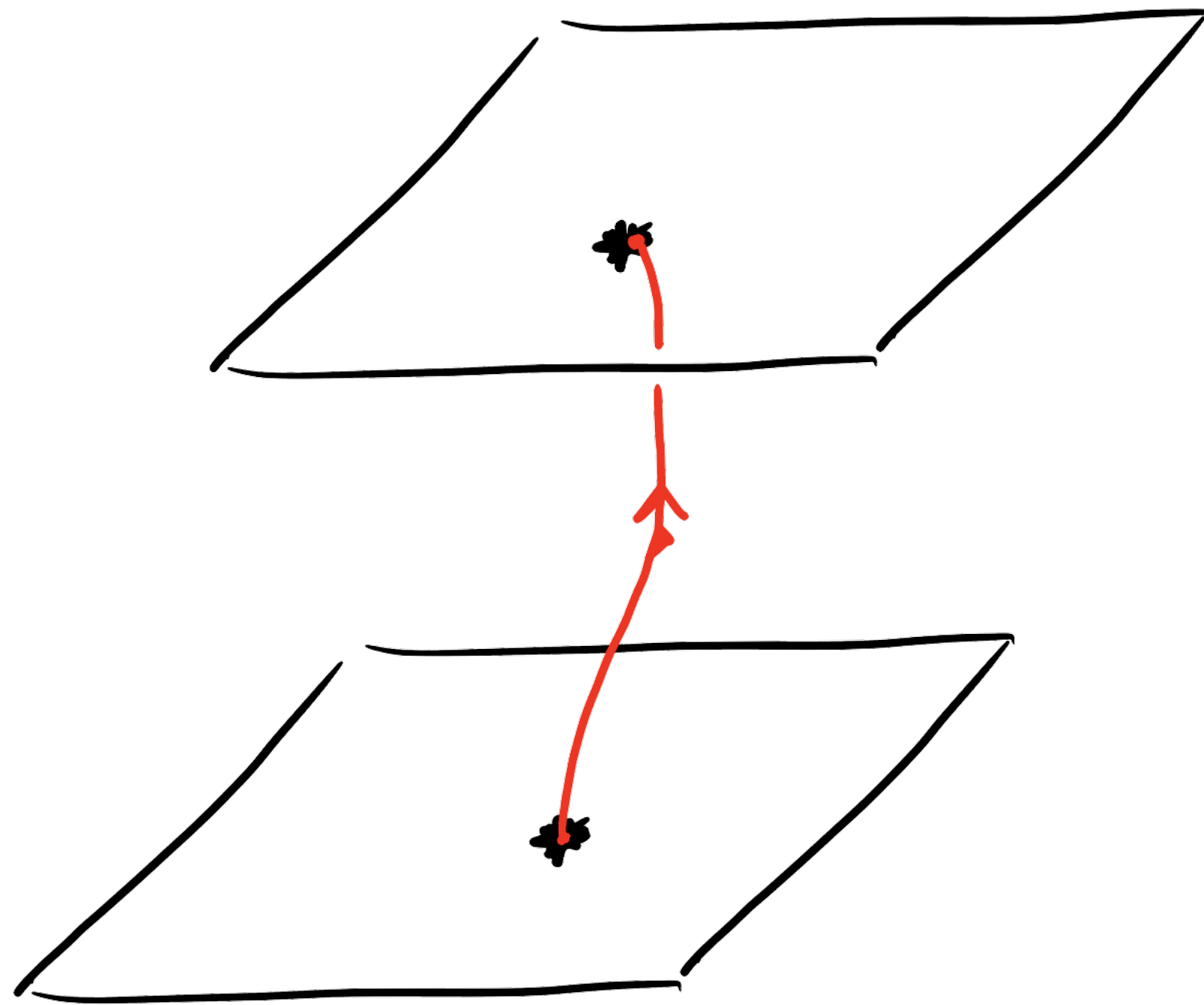
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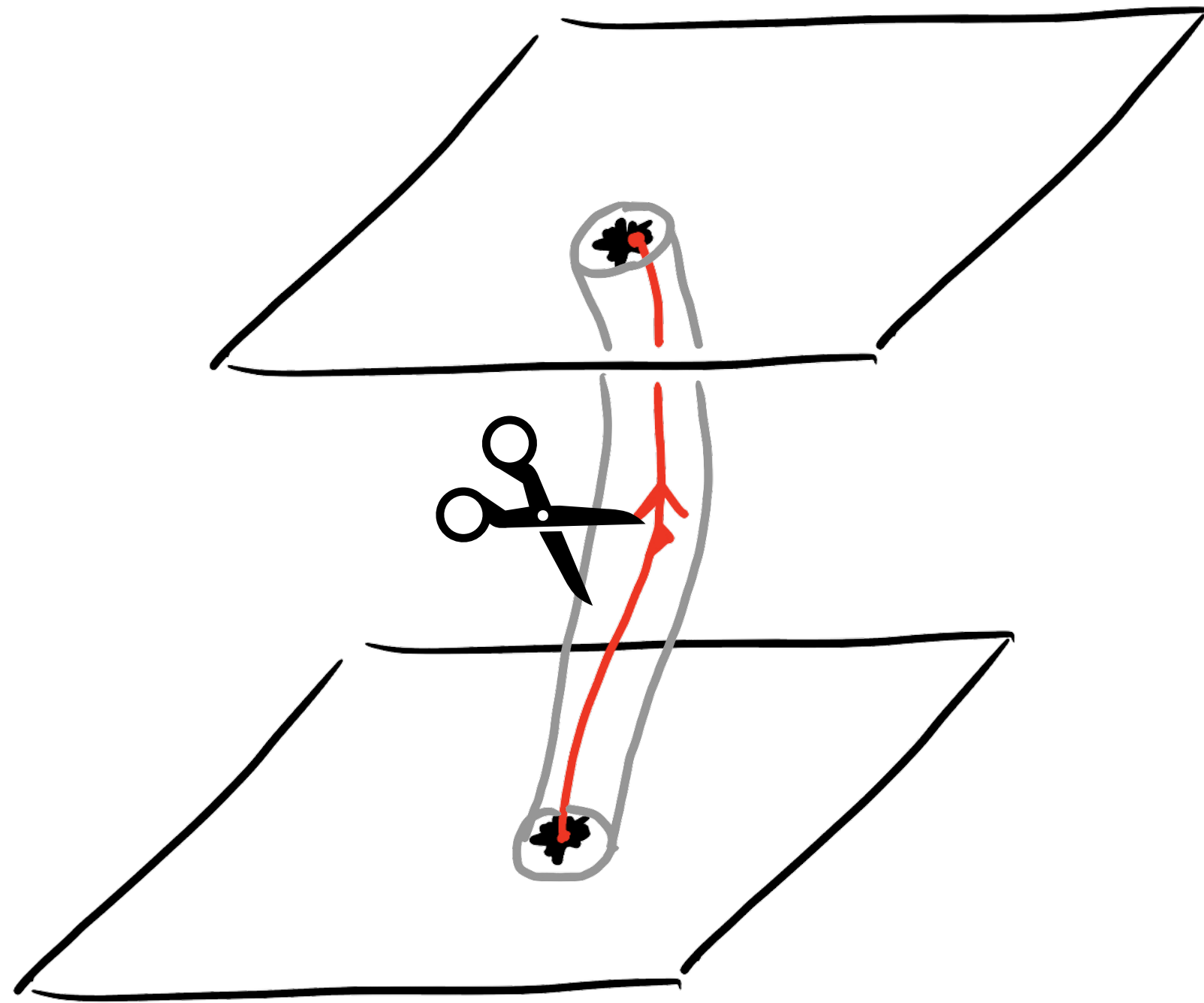
anyons in the bulk

tube algebra



anyons in the bulk

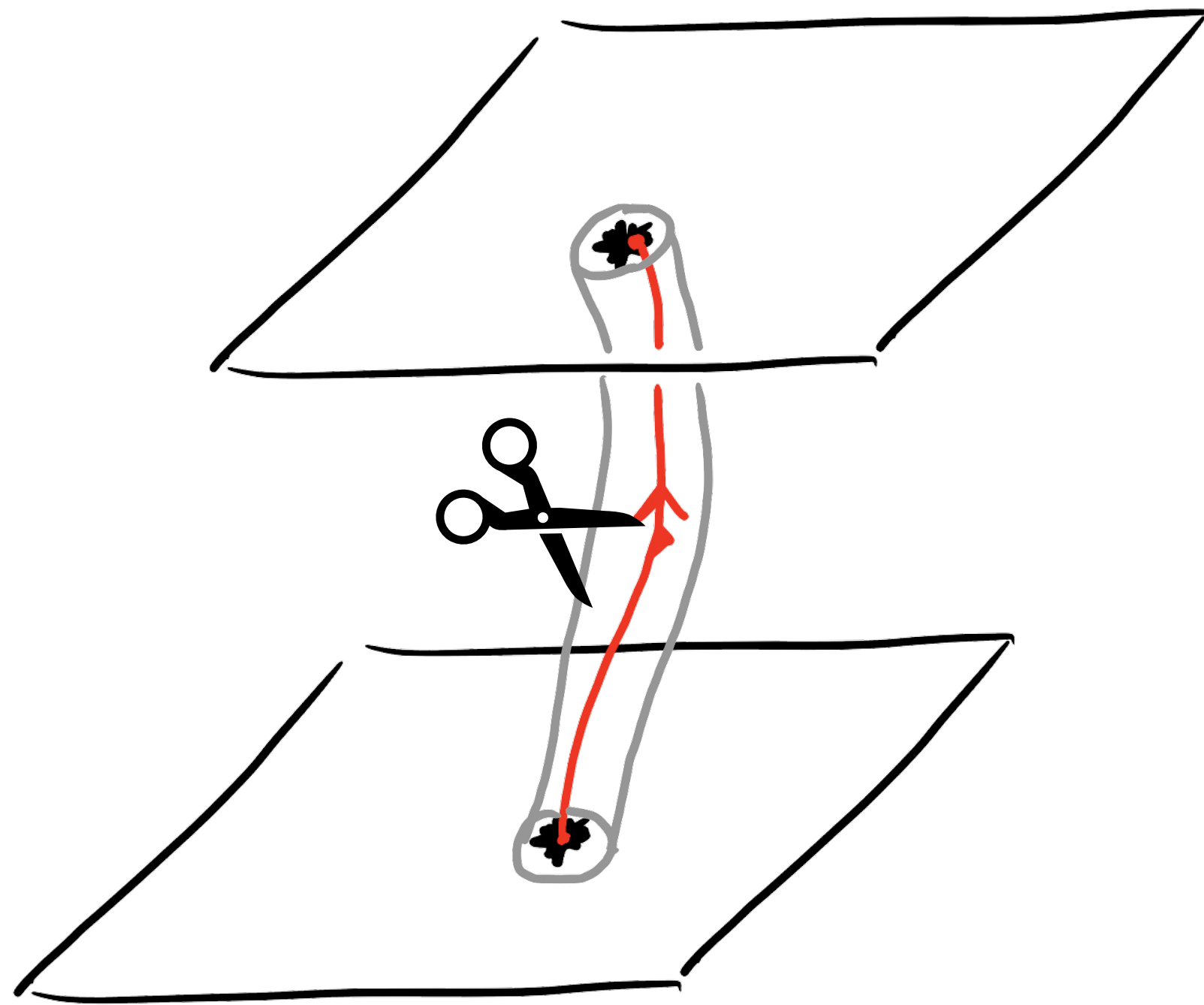
tube algebra



bulk line defect described by $S^1 \times [0,1] =: T$

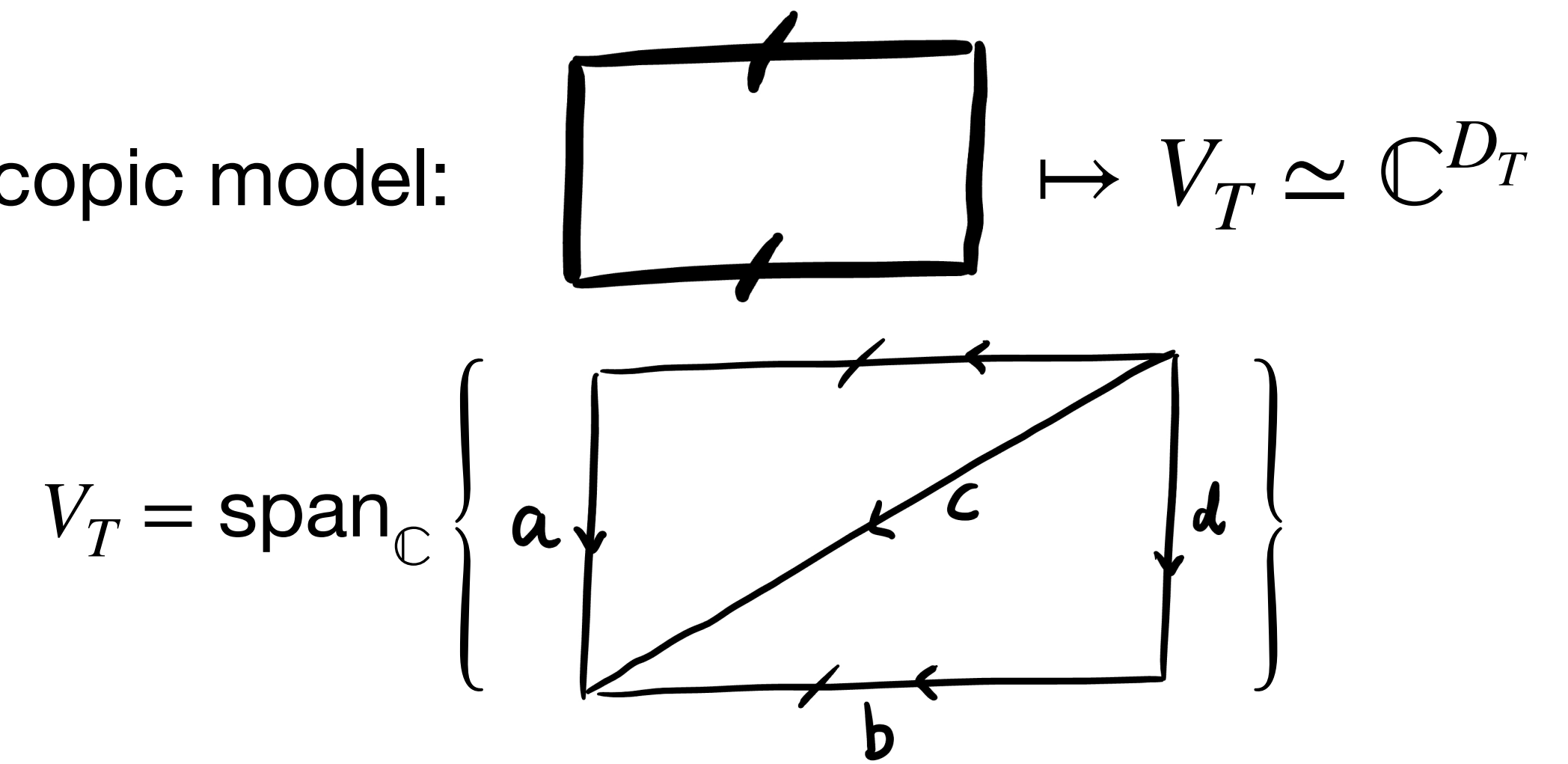
anyons in the bulk

tube algebra



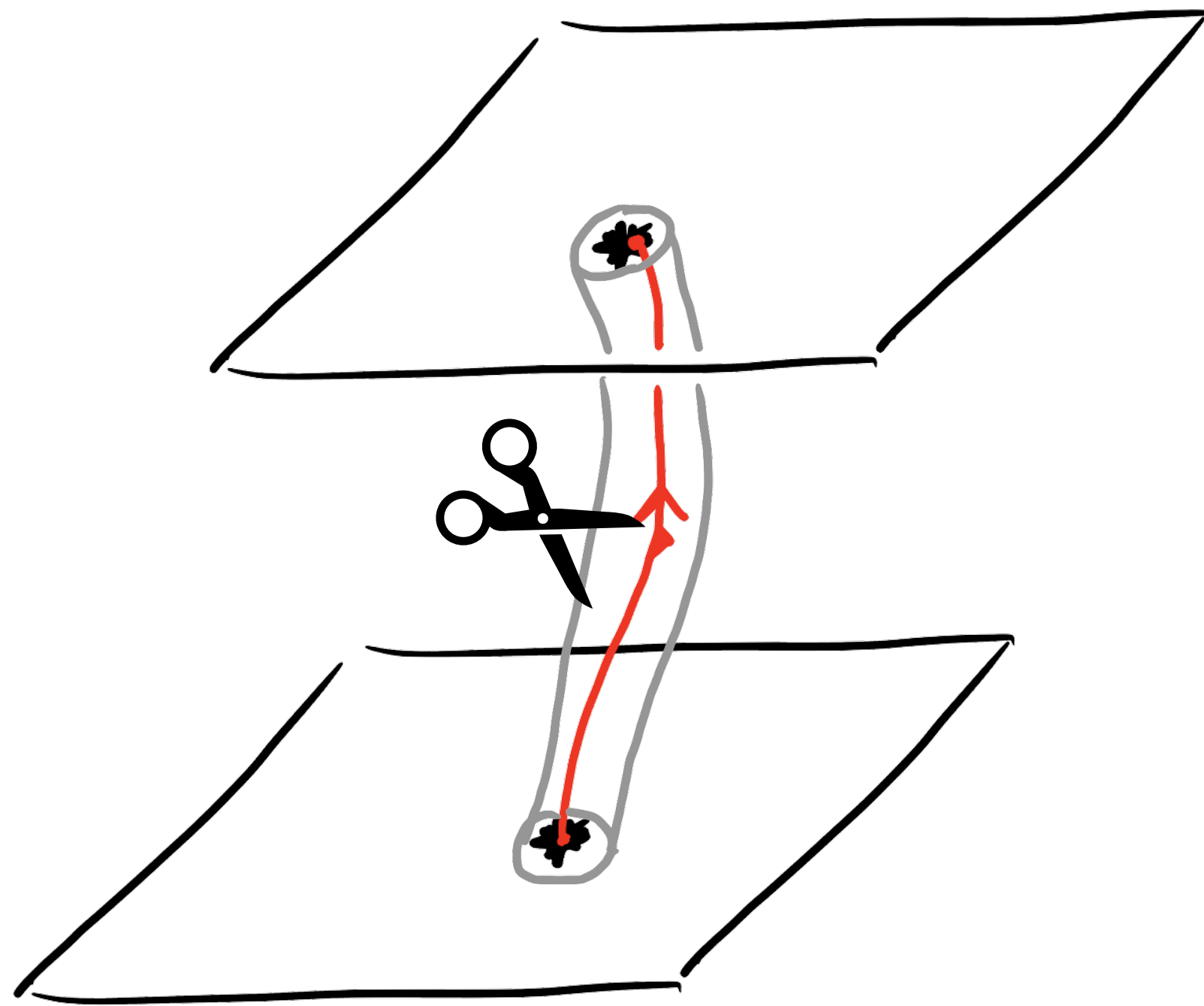
bulk line defect described by $S^1 \times [0,1] =: T$

microscopic model:

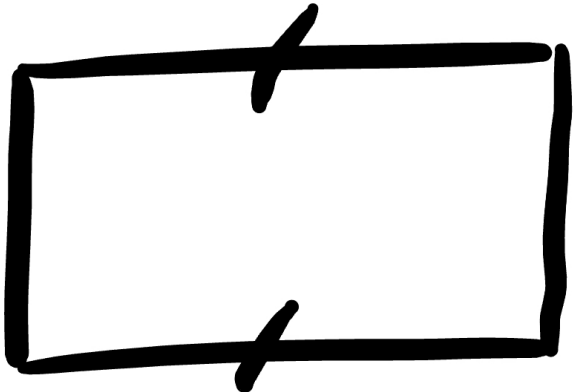


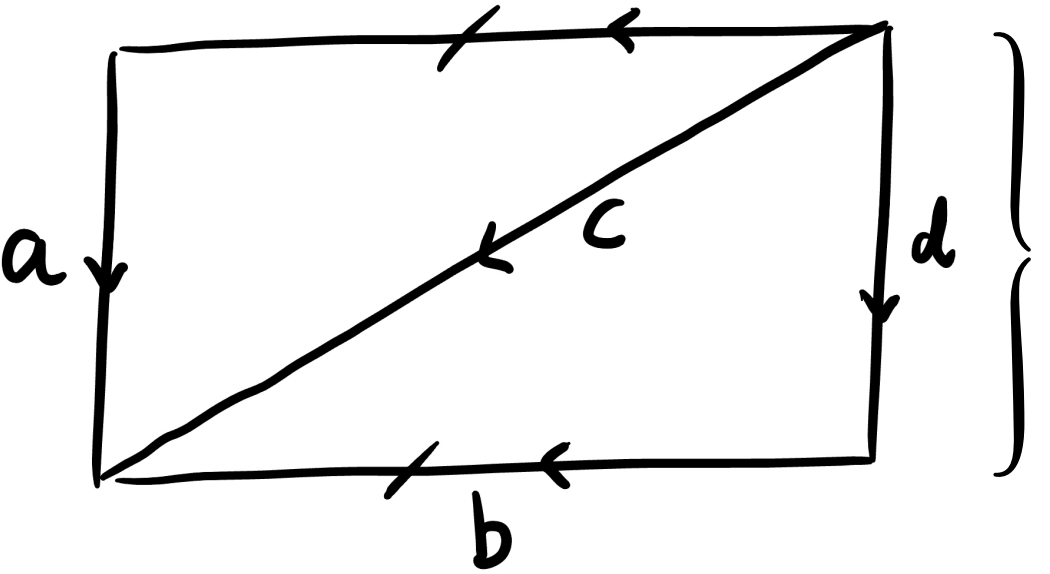
anyons in the bulk

tube algebra

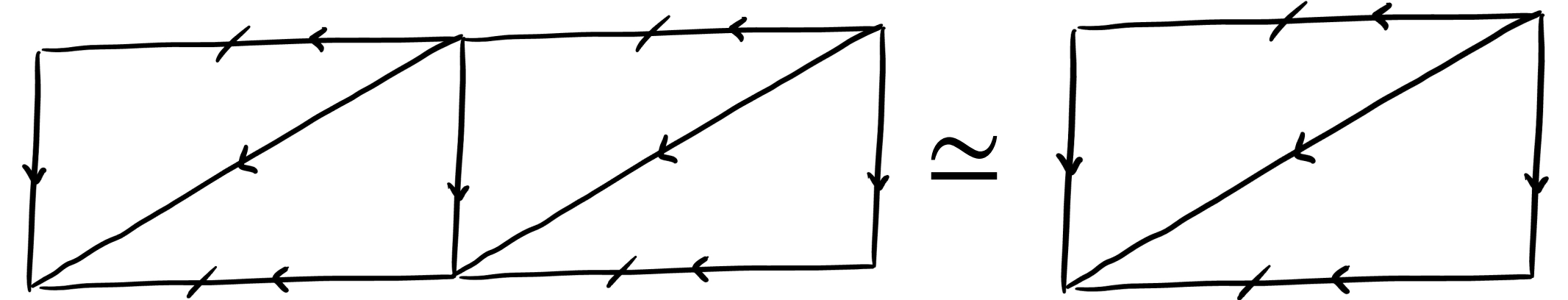


bulk line defect described by $S^1 \times [0,1] =: T$

microscopic model:  $\mapsto V_T \simeq \mathbb{C}^{D_T}$

$$V_T = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{rectangle with diagonal } c \\ \text{edges } a, b, d \end{array} \right\}$$


V_T is not only a vector space...

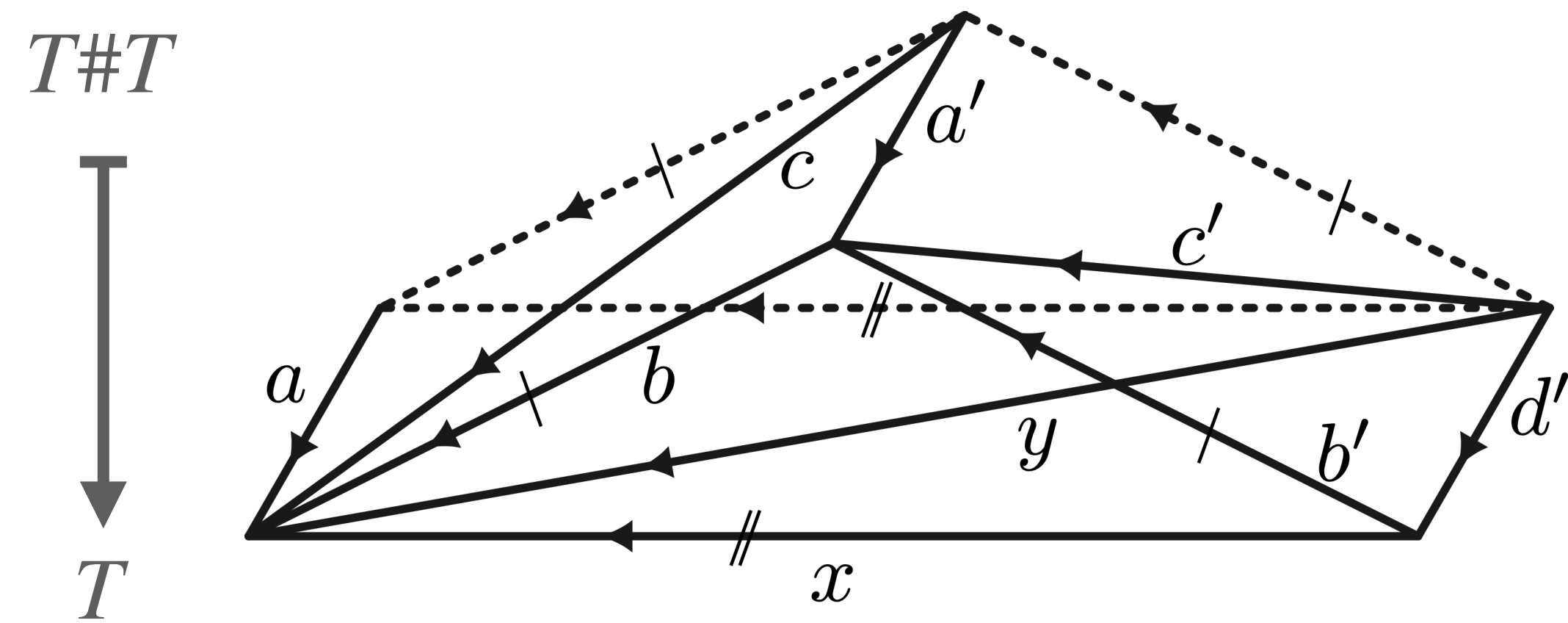


...but also an **algebra**

anyons in the bulk

tube algebra

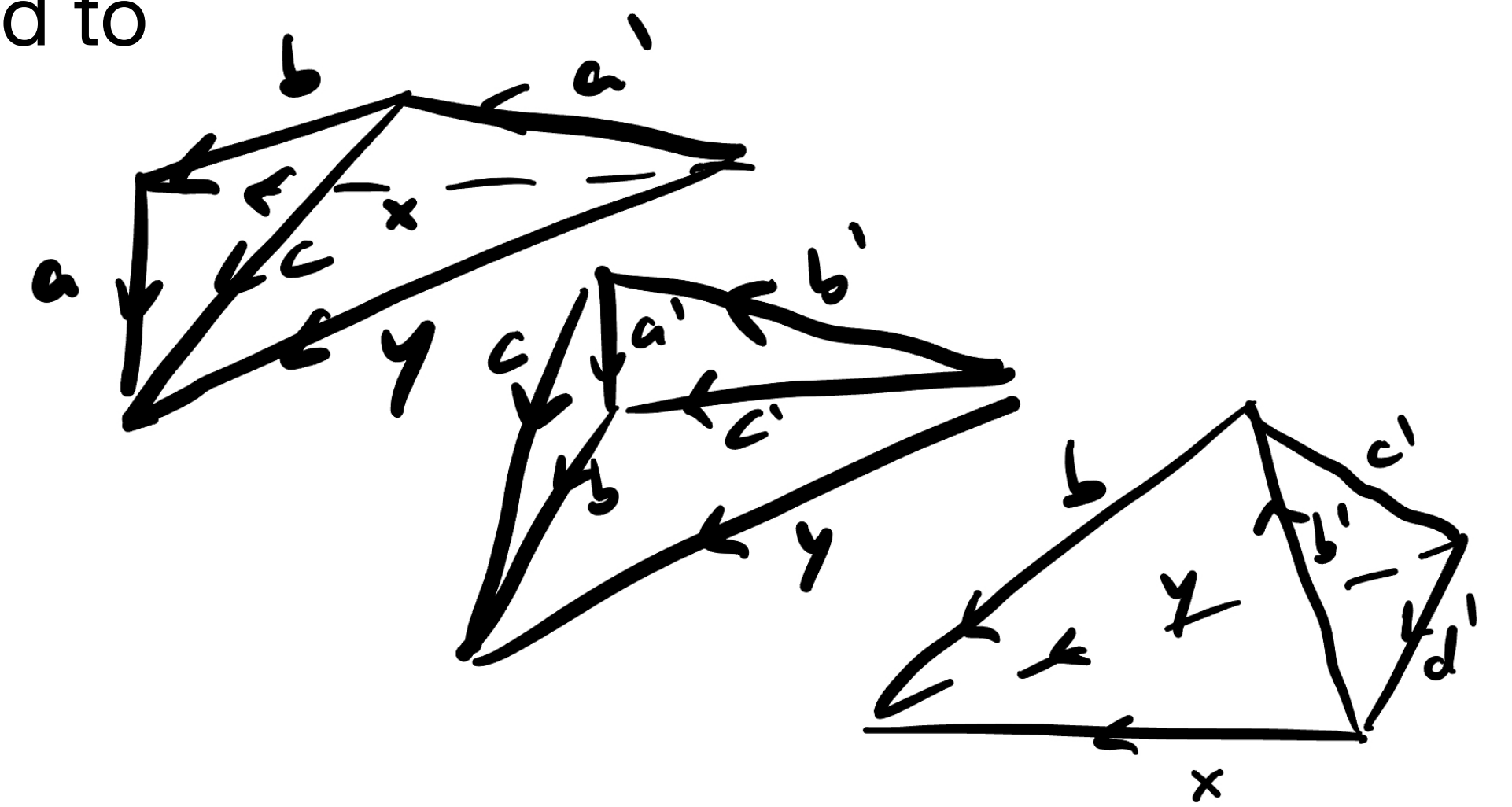
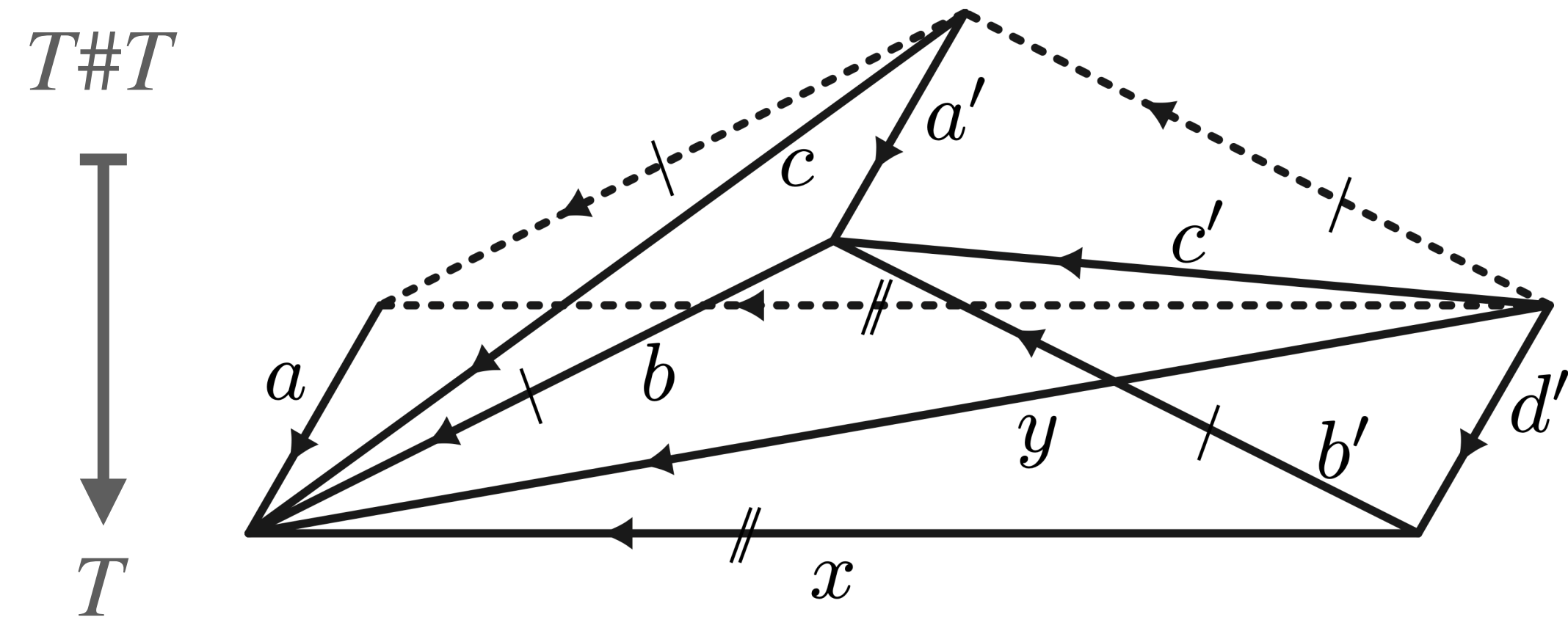
multiplication $*$ on V_T defined by **linear map** associated to



anyons in the bulk

tube algebra

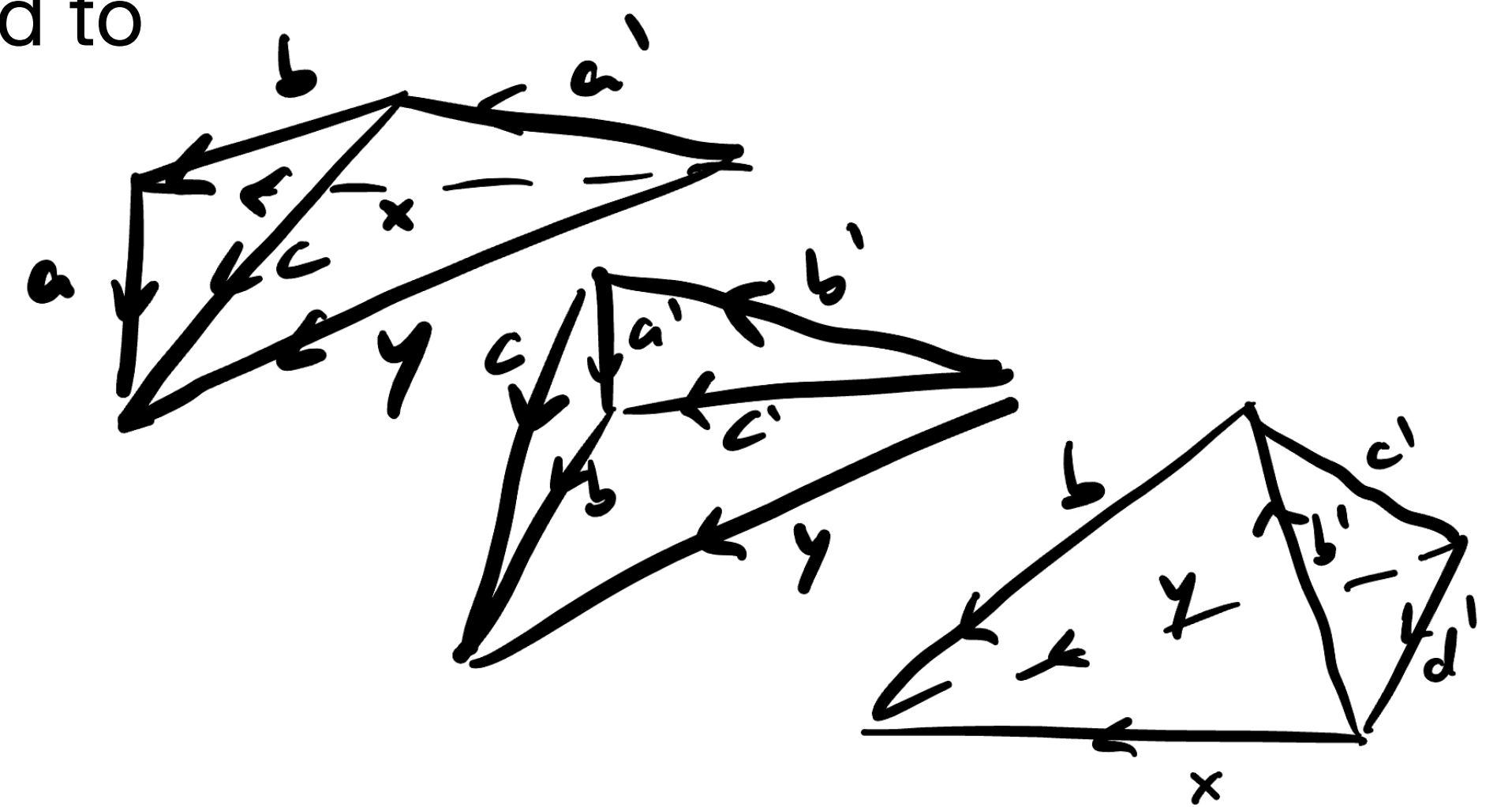
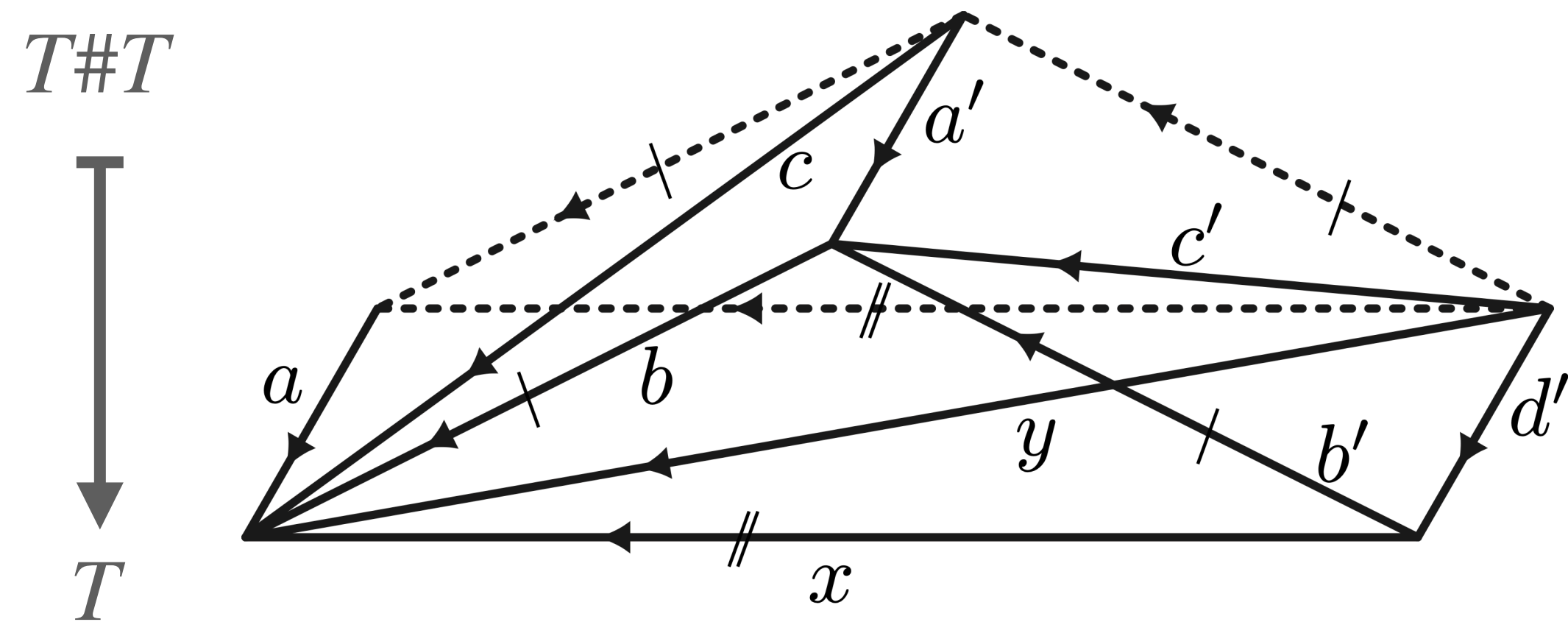
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anyons in the bulk

tube algebra

multiplication $*$ on V_T defined by **linear map** associated to

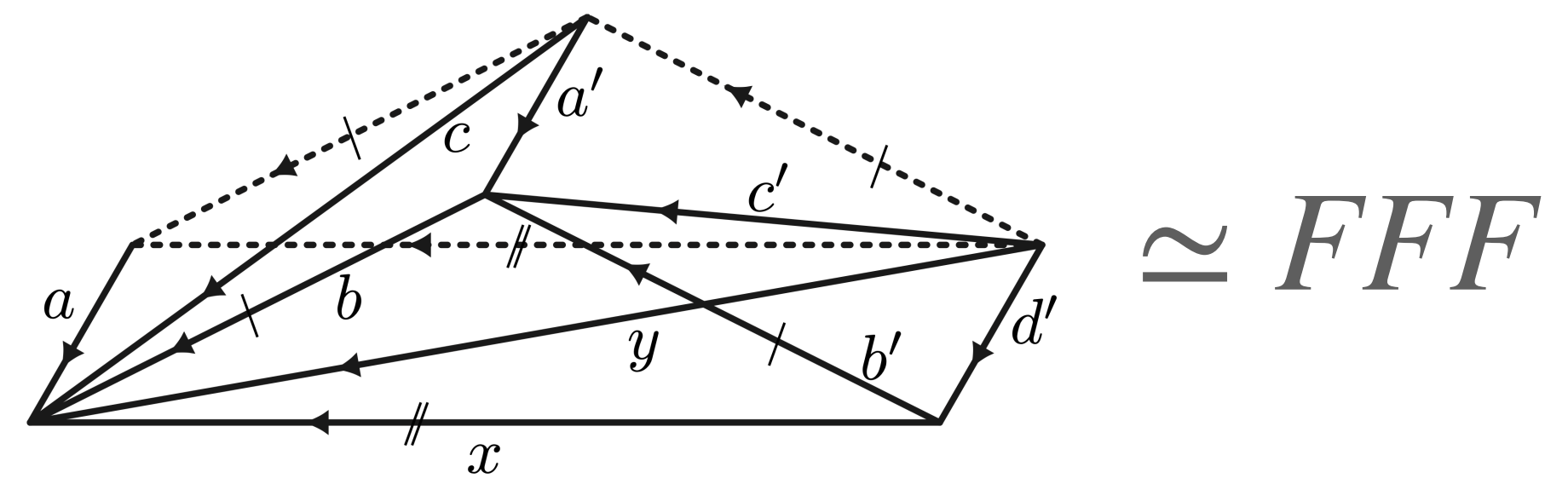


$$(a, b, c, d)_T * (a', b', c', d')_T = \delta_{d,a'} \sum_{x,y} F_{yac}^{bb'x} F_{ybx}^{b'd'c'} \overline{F_{ybc}^{a'b'c'}} (a, x, y, d')_T$$

as an algebra, $V_T = \bigoplus_i T_i$ with T_i irreducible subspaces

anyons in the bulk tube algebra

$$V_T = \bigoplus_i T_i \text{ with } T_i \text{ irreducible subspaces}$$

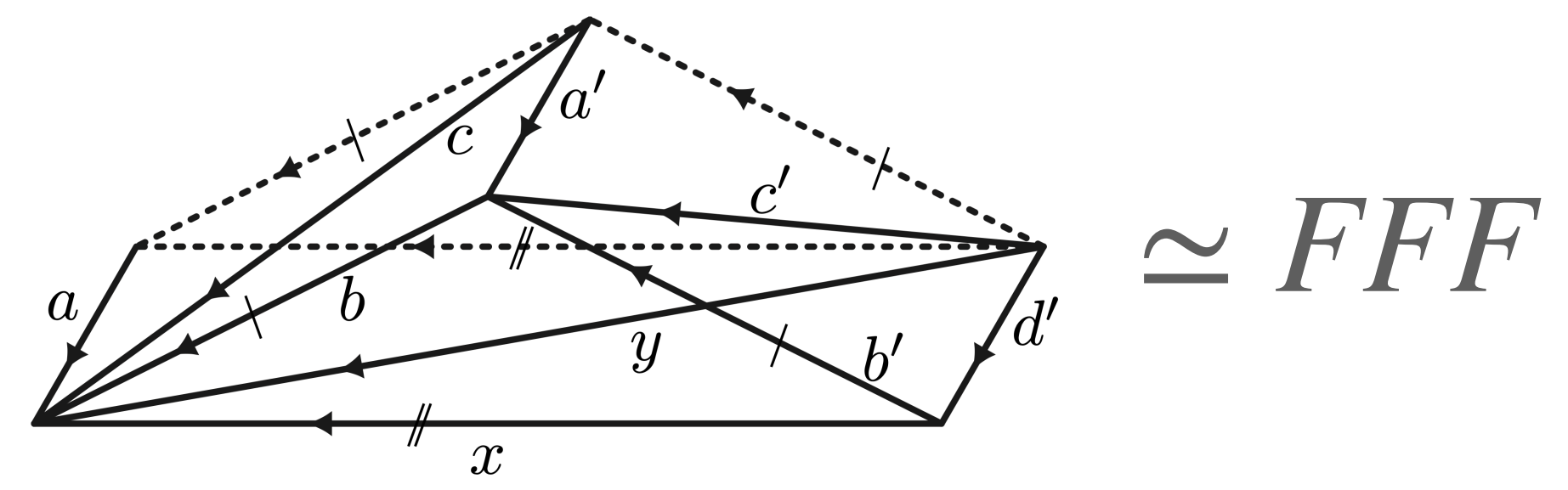


anyons in the bulk tube algebra

$$V_T = \bigoplus_i T_i \text{ with } T_i \text{ irreducible subspaces}$$

$\{T_i \text{ irreducible}\} \xleftrightarrow{1-1}$

$\{c_i \in Z(V_T) : c_i * c_j = \delta_{i,j} c_i \text{ indecomposable}\}$
indecomposable central idempotents

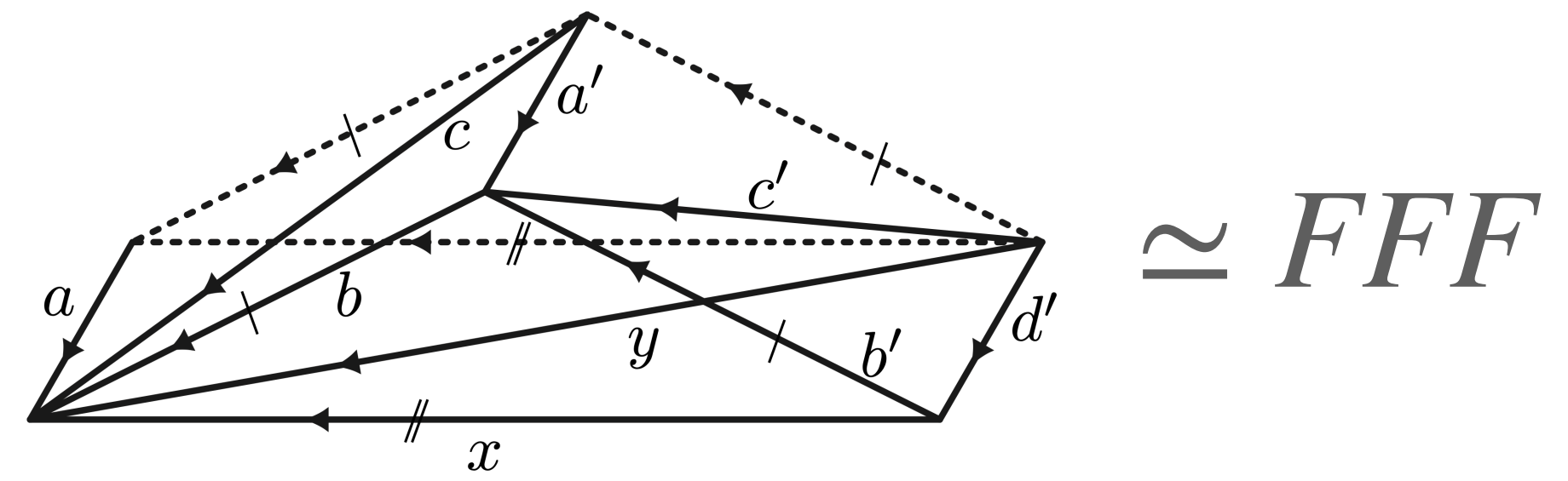


center of V
 $Z(V) = \{a \in V : a * v = v * a \forall v \in V\}$

decomposable:
 \exists central idempotents $a, b : c = a + b$

c_i can be viewed as **projector onto T_i**

anyons in the bulk tube algebra



Example 1

$\text{Vec}^\omega(G)$ finite group G and (normalized) 3-cocycle ω

$$(g', h')_T * (g, h)_T = \delta_{g', hgh^{-1}} \beta_g(h', h) (g, h'h)_T$$

with $\beta_g(h', h) = \omega(h'hg(h'h)^{-1}, h', h) \overline{\omega(h', h, g)} \overline{\omega(h', hgh^{-1}, h)}$

irreps 1-1 with (c, ρ_c) and associated central idempotents are

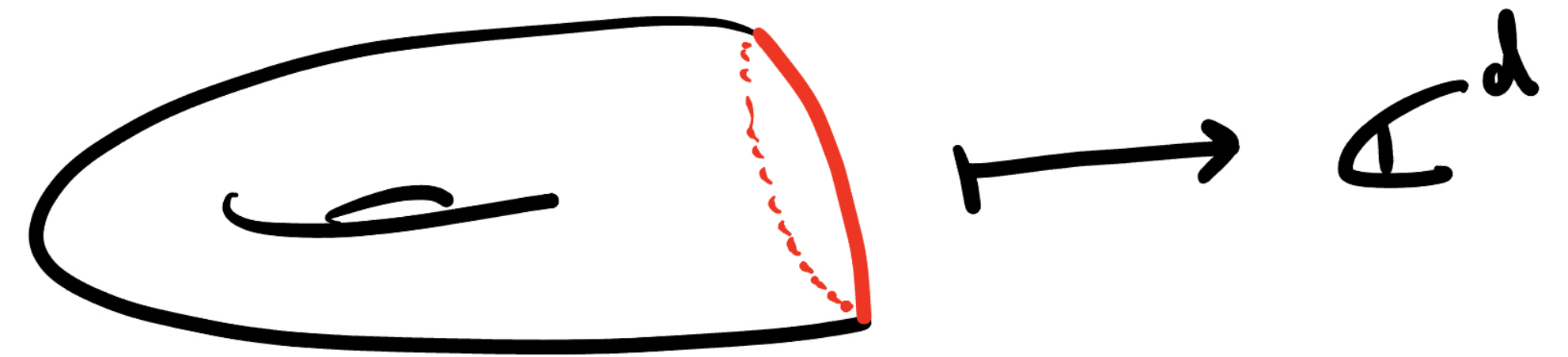
$$c_{(c, \rho_c)}^T = \frac{\dim(\rho_c)}{|Z(c)|} \sum_{g \in c} \sum_{h \in Z(g)} \overline{\tilde{\chi}_{\rho_c}^g(h)} (g, h)_T$$

conjugacy class: c

β_g -projective Irrep of centralizer $Z(c)$: ρ_c

fixed-point models

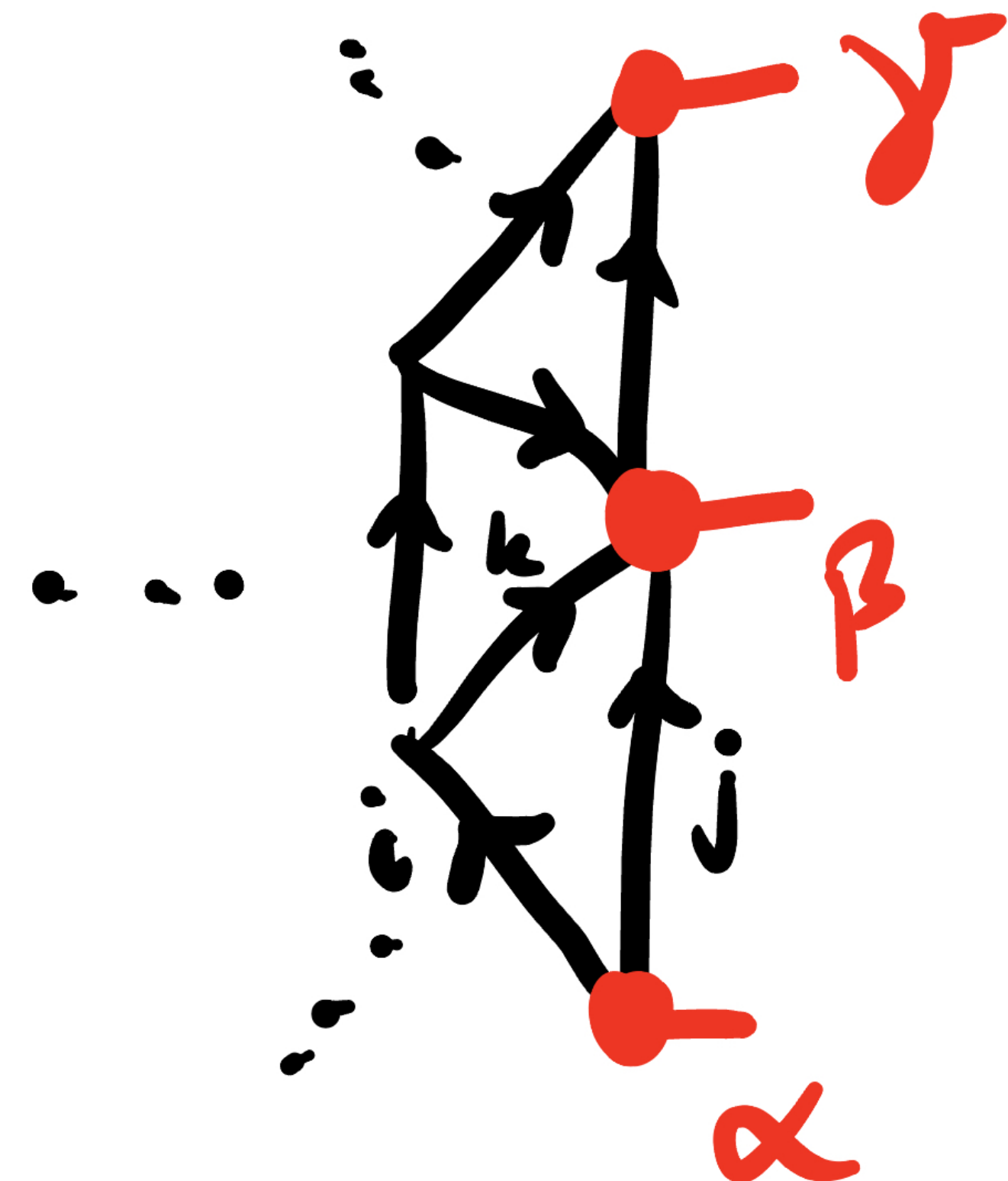
boundary



modify triangulation@ boundary: additional **degrees of freedom on boundary vertices**

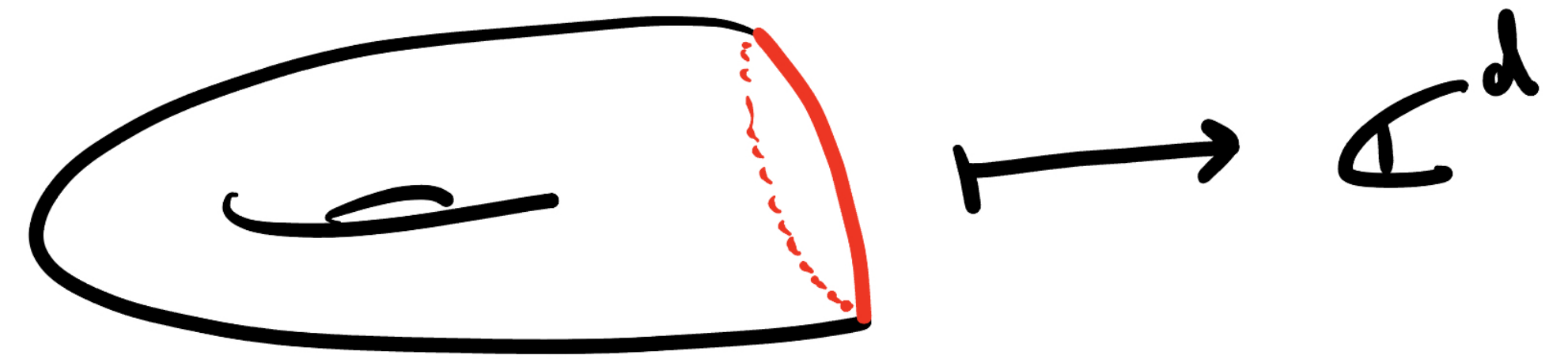
states embedded into **finite-dim. tensor product space**

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigotimes_{\text{edges}} \text{span}\{1, i, j, k, \dots\} \otimes \bigotimes_{\text{bdr'y vertices}} \text{span}\{\alpha, \beta, \dots\}$$



fixed-point models

boundary



modify triangulation@ boundary: additional **degrees of freedom on boundary vertices**

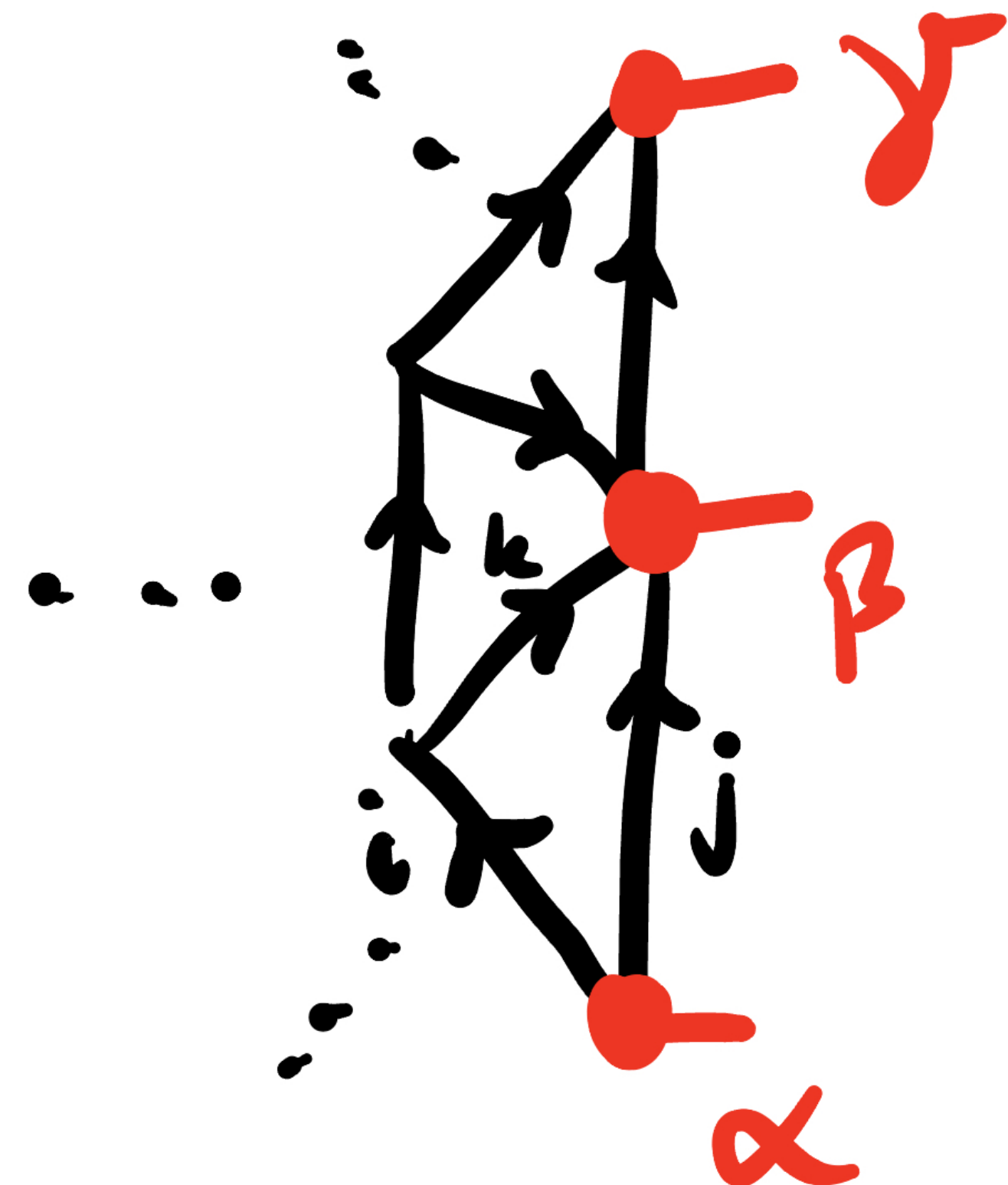
states embedded into **finite-dim. tensor product space**

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigotimes_{\text{edges}} \text{span}\{1, i, j, k, \dots\} \otimes \bigotimes_{\text{bdr'y vertices}} \text{span}\{\alpha, \beta, \dots\}$$

with **additional local constraints** @ each boundary edge

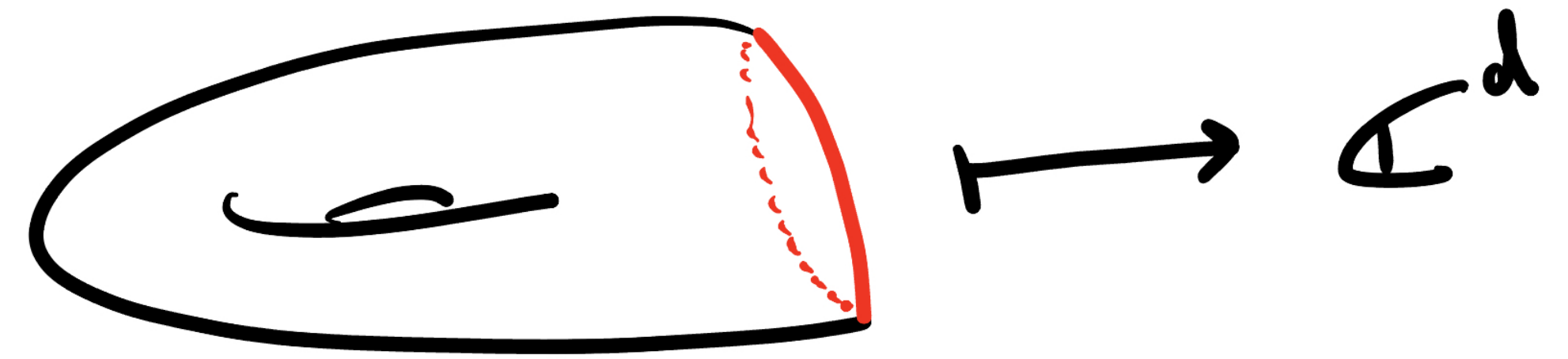
$$i \triangleright \alpha = \bigoplus_{\beta} M_{i,\alpha}^{\beta} \beta, \quad M_{i,\alpha}^{\beta} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

consistent with bulk N_{ij}^k $i \triangleright (j \triangleright \alpha) \simeq (i \times j) \triangleright \alpha, \quad \forall i, j, \alpha$



fixed-point models

boundary



modify triangulation@ boundary: additional **degrees of freedom on boundary vertices**

Example 3 *standard boundary*

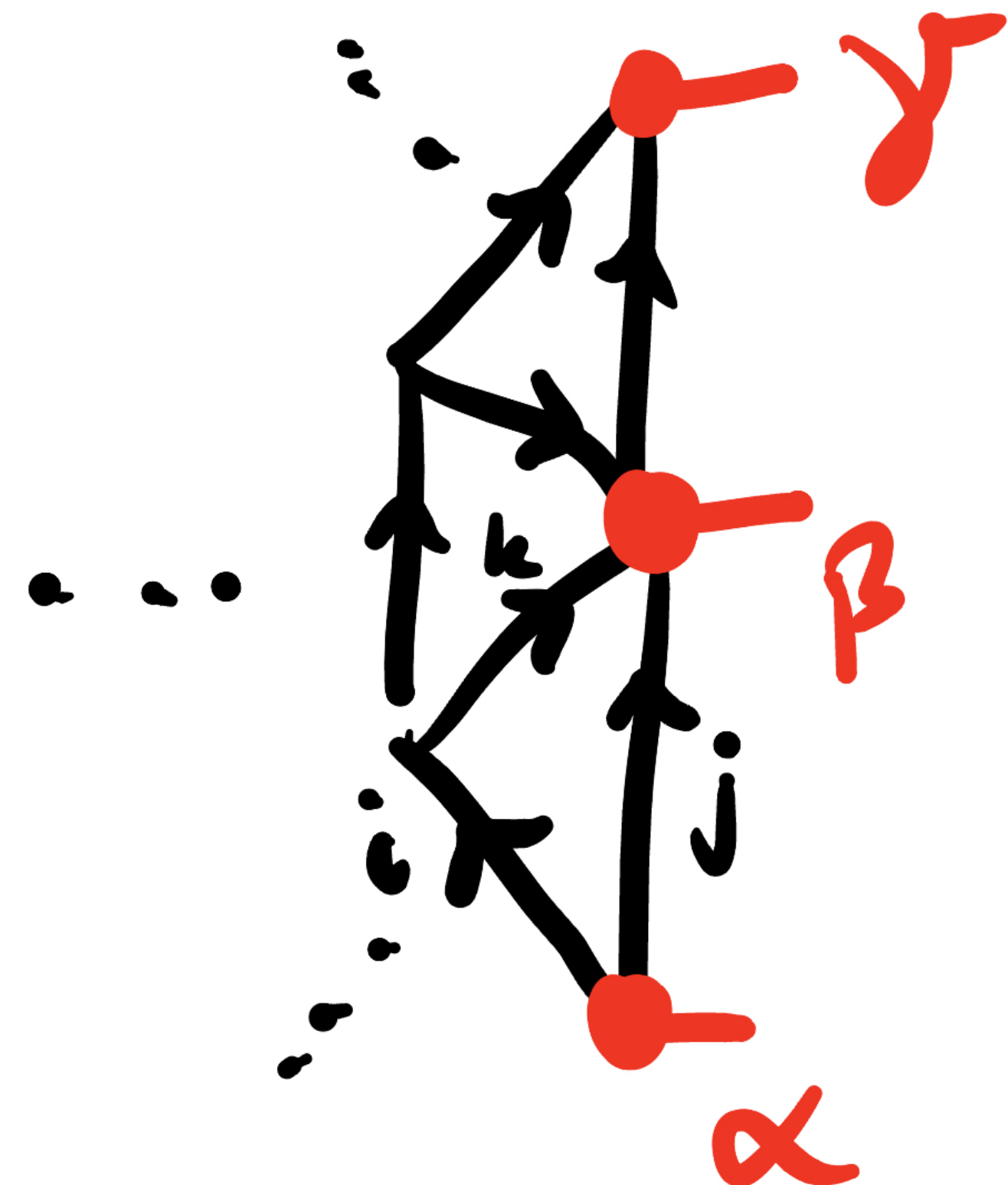
the simplices of any bulk model $\{1, i, j, k, \dots\}$ with

$$i \triangleright j = i \times j \quad \forall i, j$$

define a consistent boundary model

$$i \triangleright \alpha = \bigoplus_{\beta} M_{i,\alpha}^{\beta} \beta, \quad M_{i,\alpha}^{\beta} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

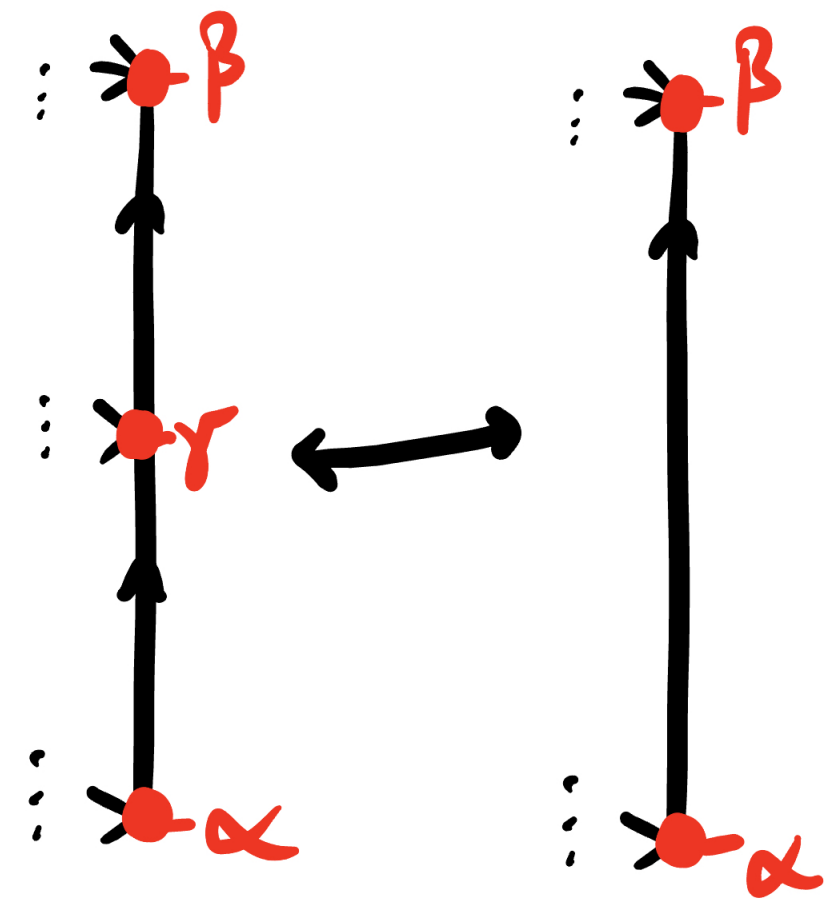
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fixed-point models

boundary

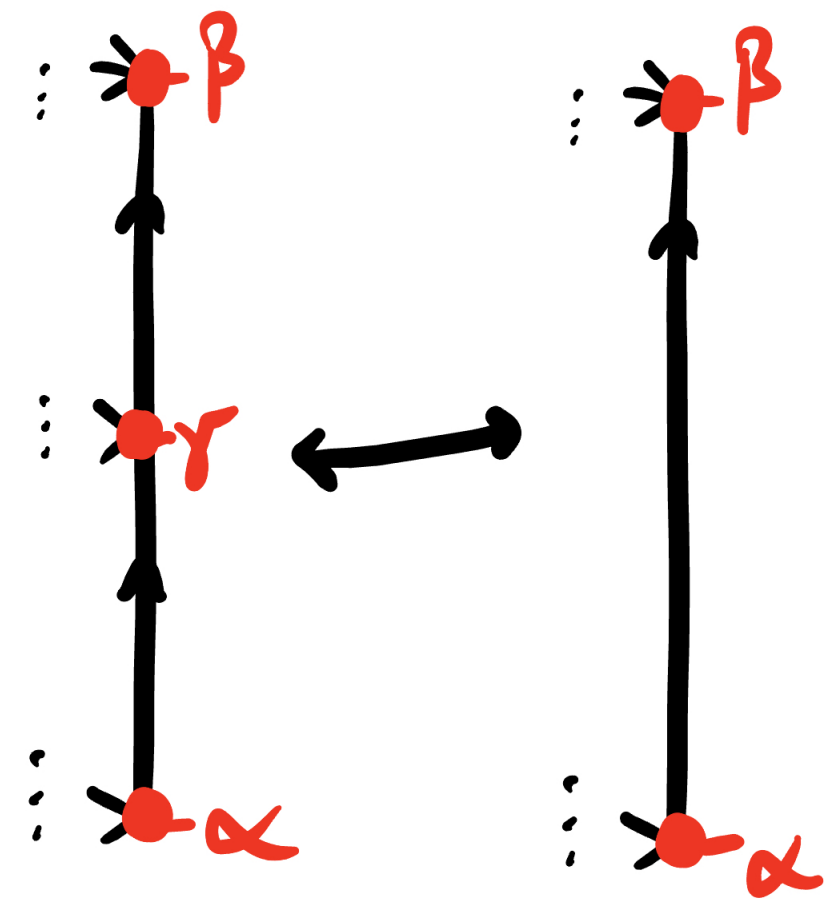
topological invariance by adding moves at boundary



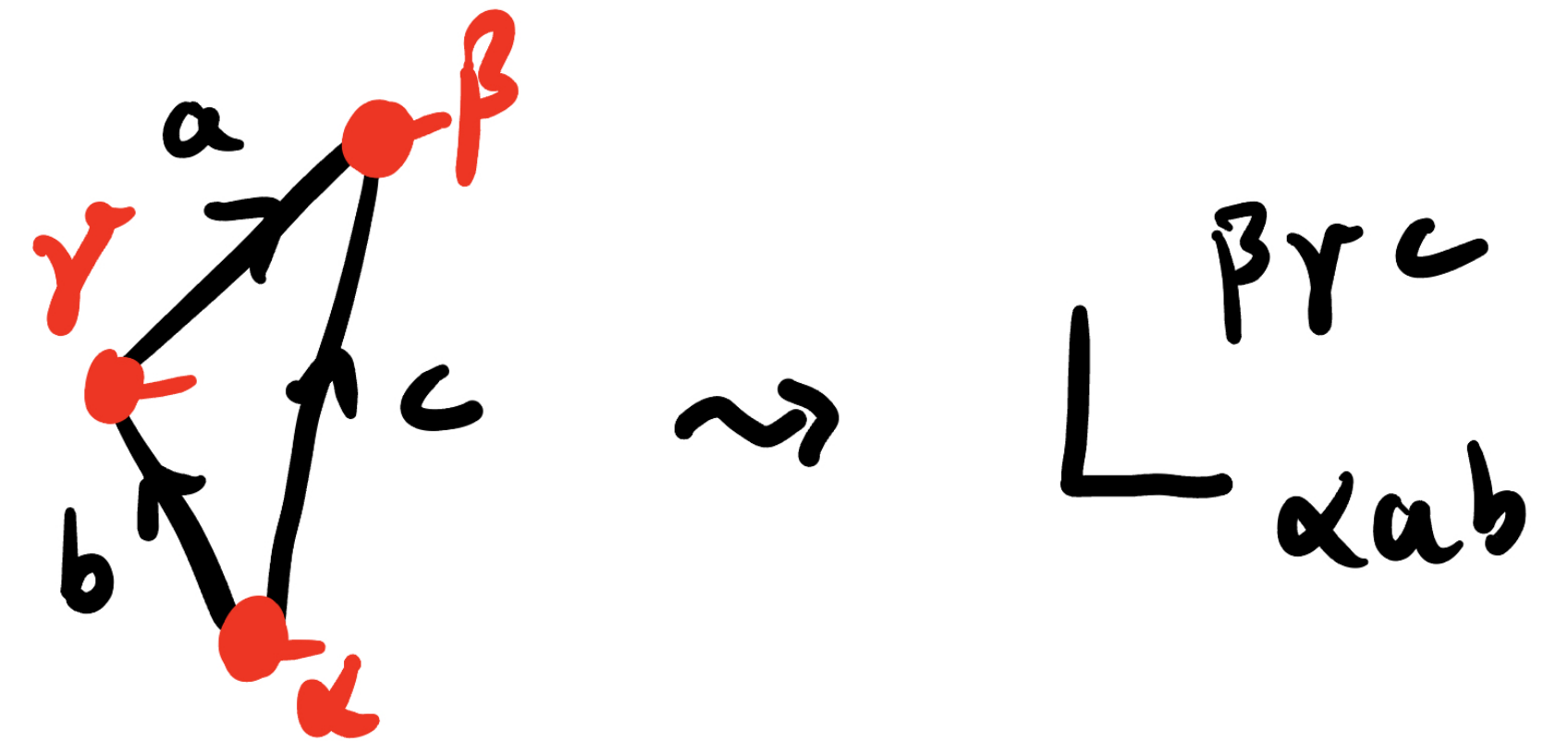
fixed-point models

boundary

topological invariance by adding moves at boundary



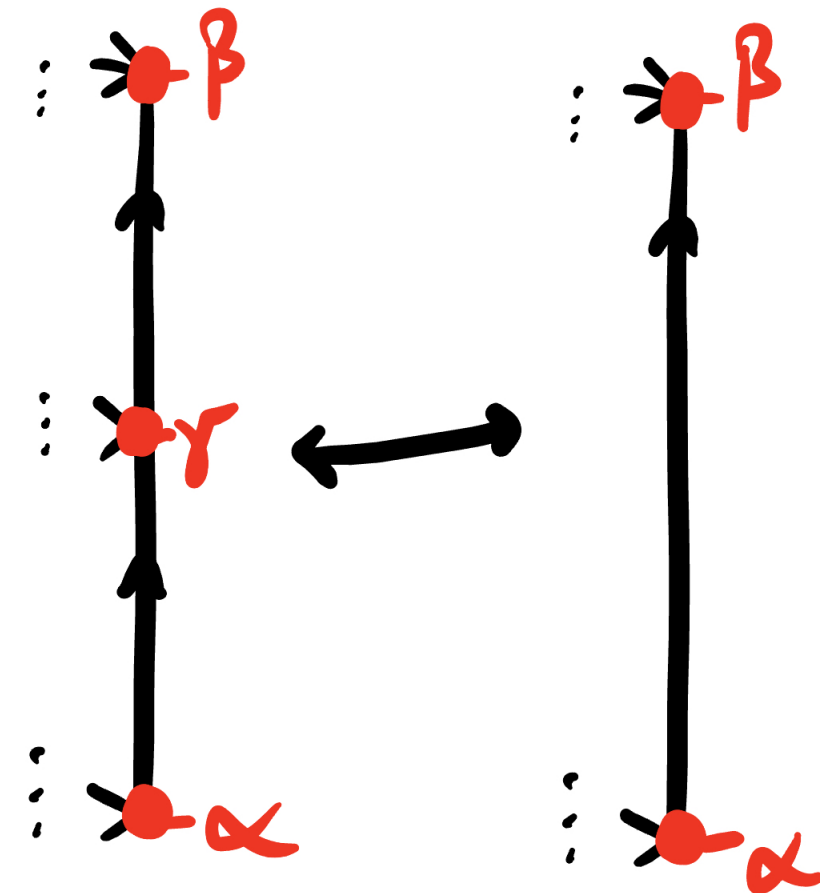
induce **linear maps**, represented by



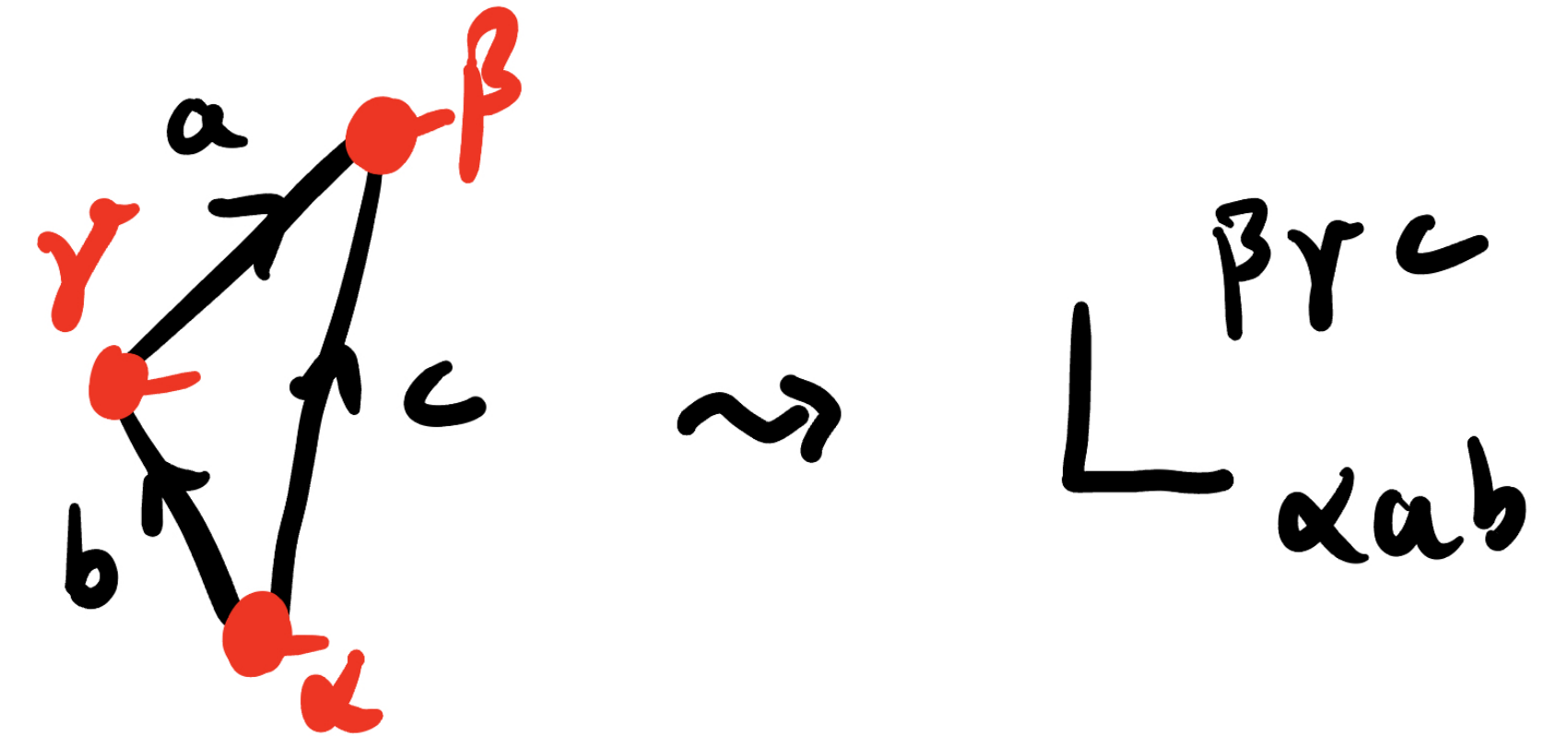
fixed-point models

boundary

topological invariance by adding moves at boundary



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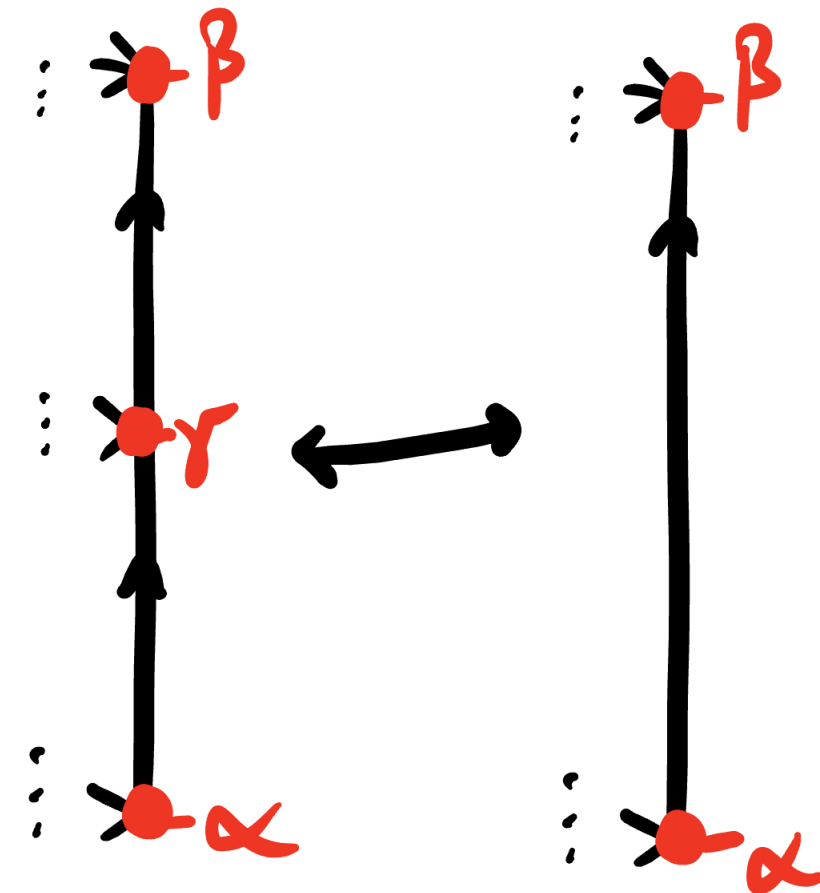
! equivalent sequences of moves **!**

$$L_{\alpha e a}^{\delta \beta d} L_{\beta c b}^{\delta \gamma e} = \sum_f L_{\alpha b a}^{\gamma \beta f} L_{\alpha c f}^{\delta \gamma d} F_{d c e}^{b a f}$$

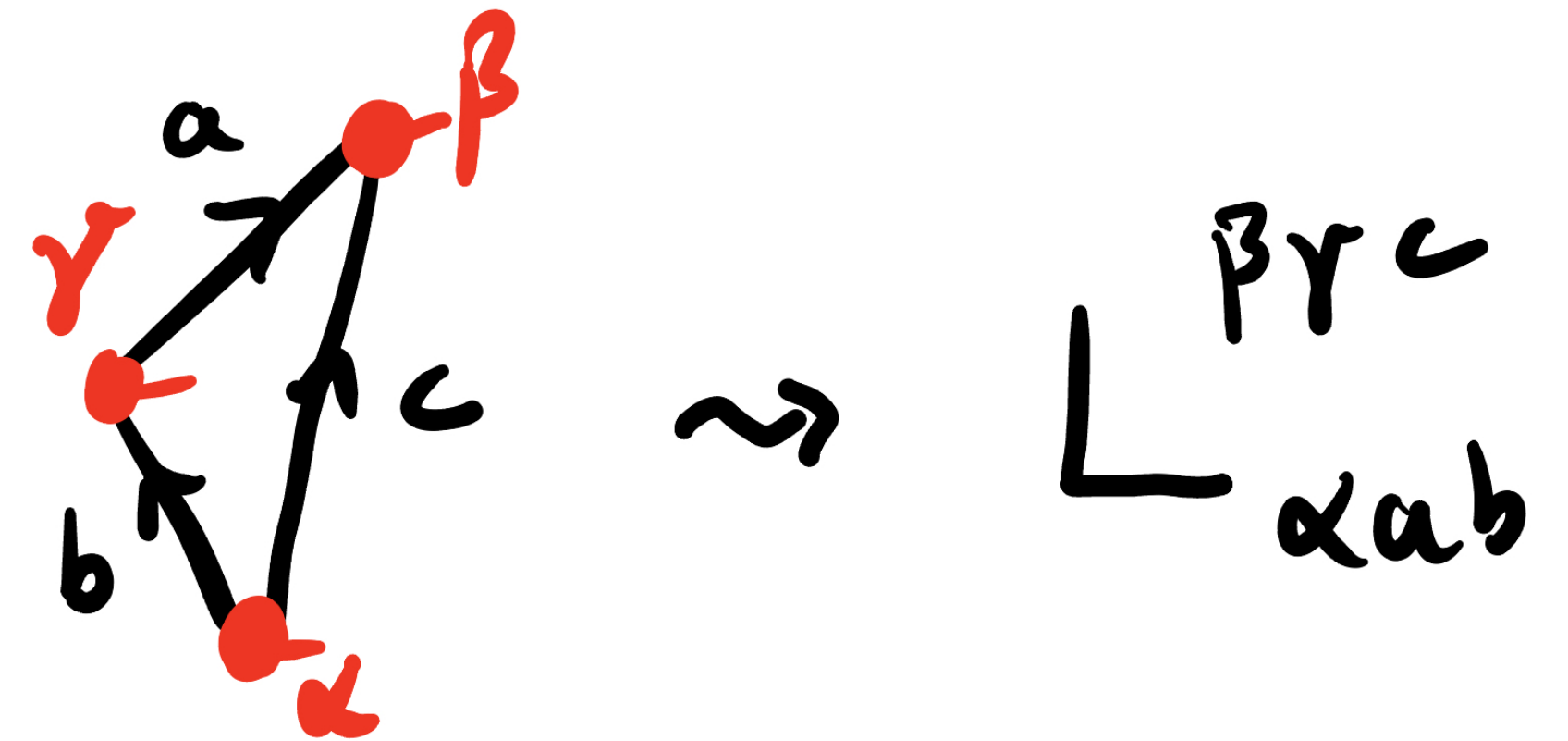
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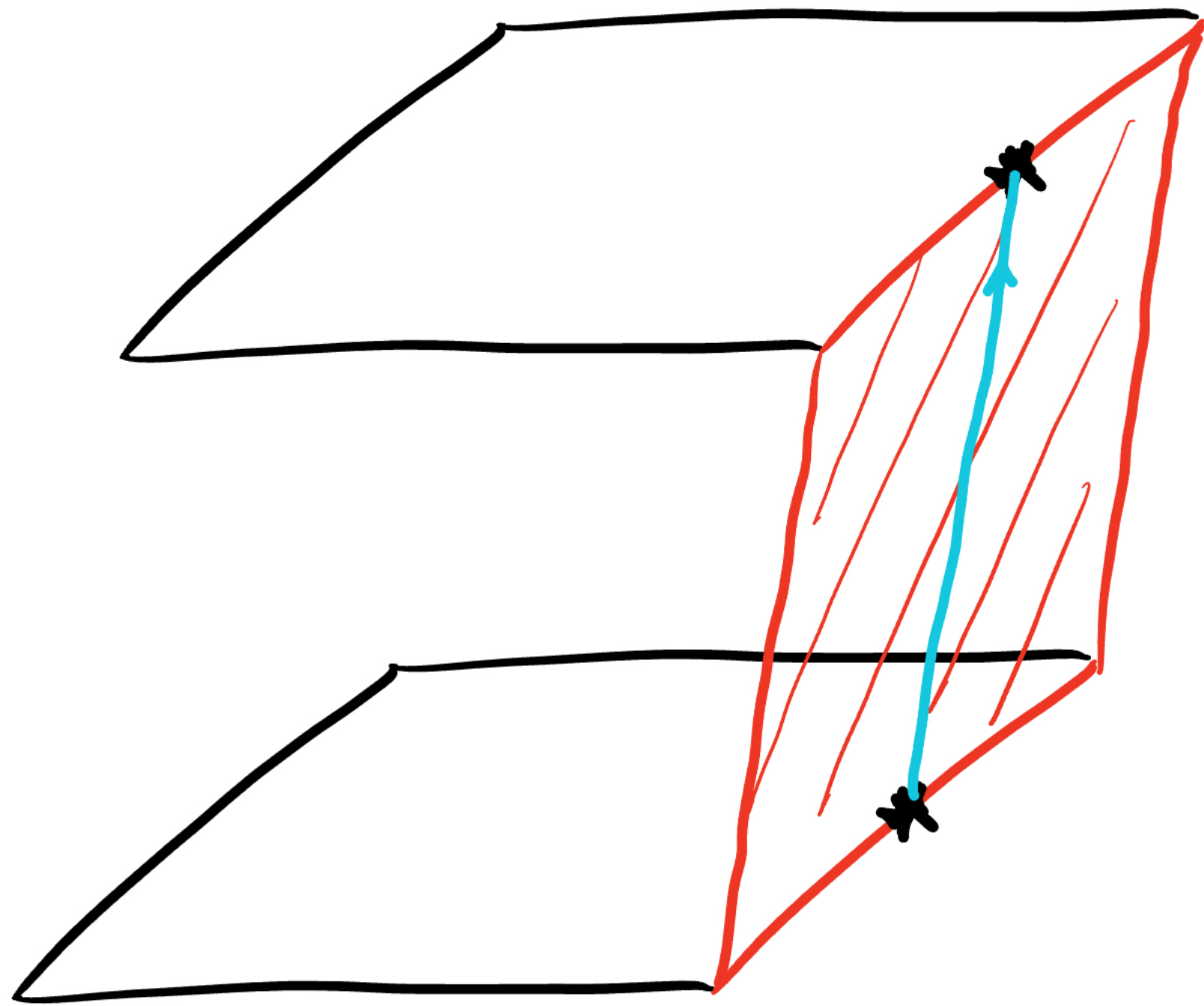
$$L_{\alpha e a}^{\delta \beta d} L_{\beta c b}^{\delta \gamma e} = \sum_f L_{\alpha b a}^{\gamma \beta f} L_{\alpha c f}^{\delta \gamma d} F_{d c e}^{b a f}$$

+ similar constraints for other branching structures

constraints on $\left\{ \{\alpha, \beta, \dots\}, \{M_{i\alpha}^\beta\}, \{L_{\alpha ij}^{\beta \gamma k}\} \right\}$ for
 bulk \mathcal{C} defines \mathcal{C} -module category ${}_{\mathcal{A}}\mathcal{M}$

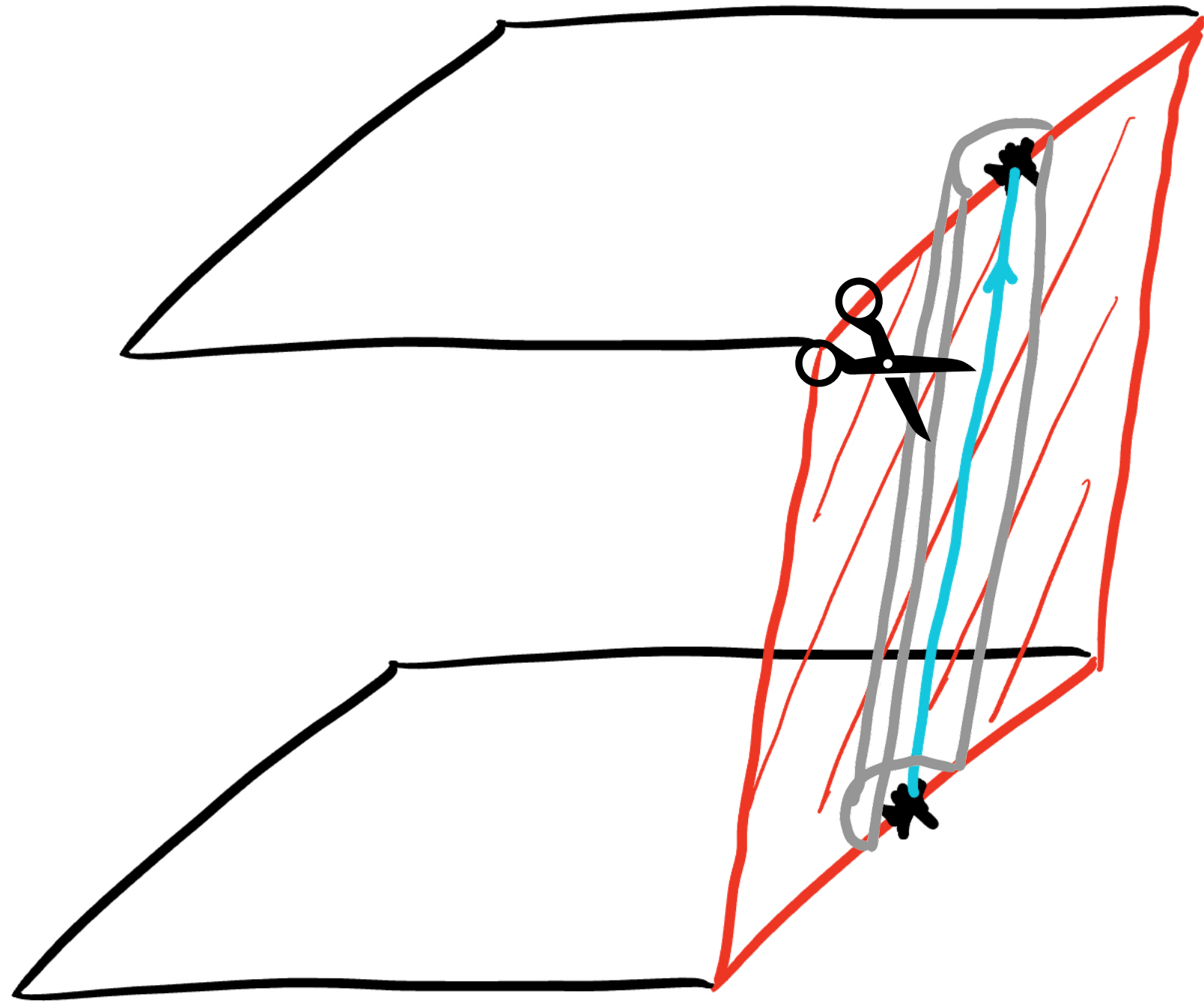
anyons at the boundary

semi-tube algebra



anyons at the boundary

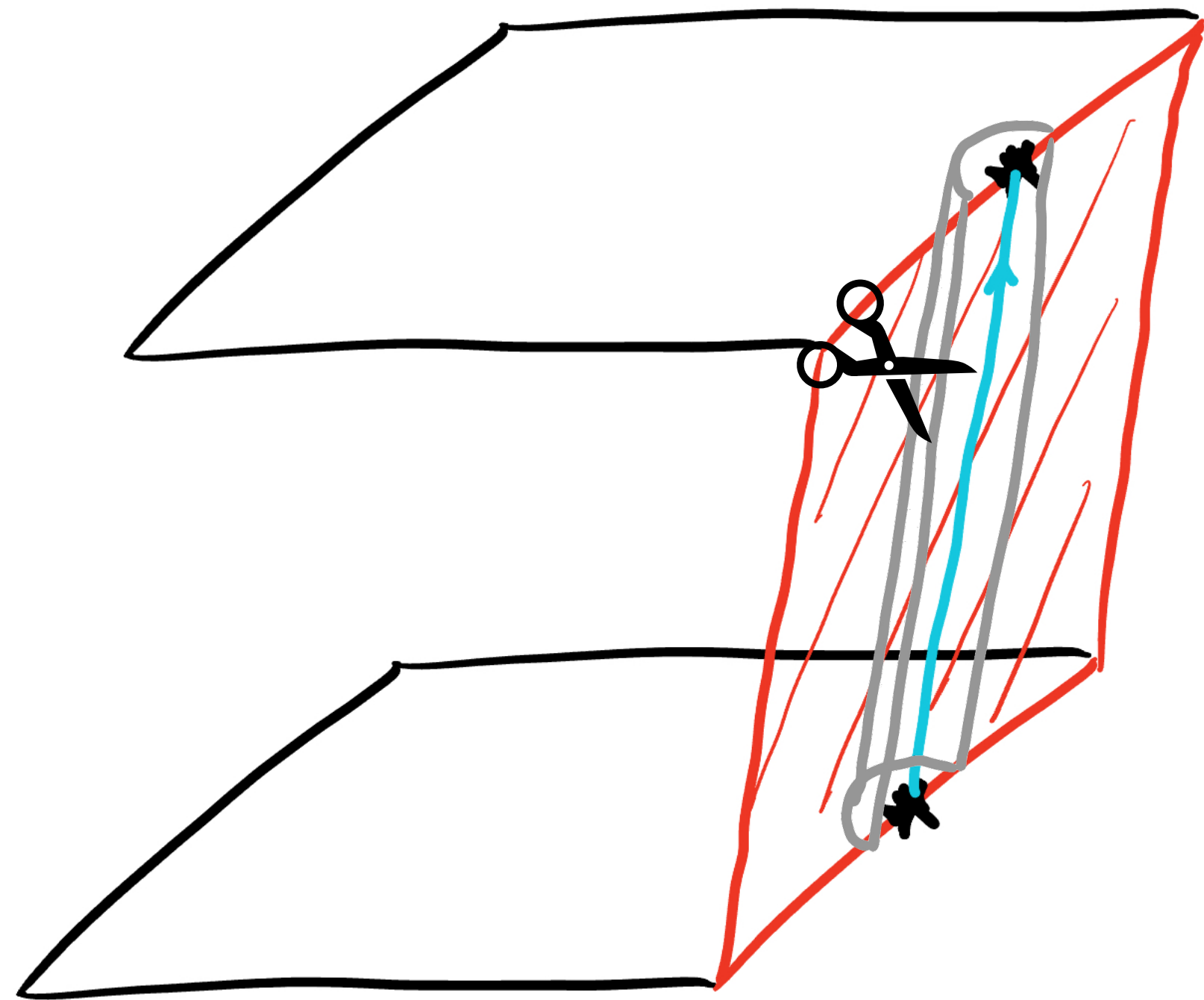
semi-tube algebra



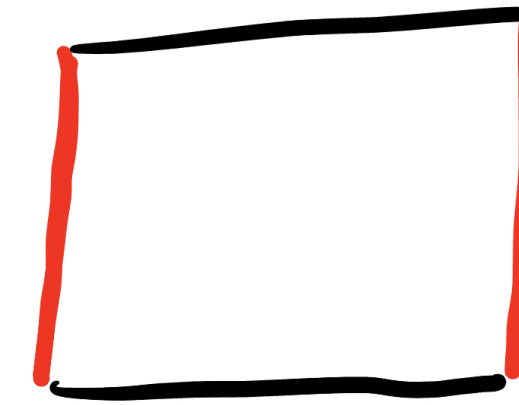
boundary line defect described by $[0,1] \times [0,1] =: S$

anyons at the boundary

semi-tube algebra



microscopic model:



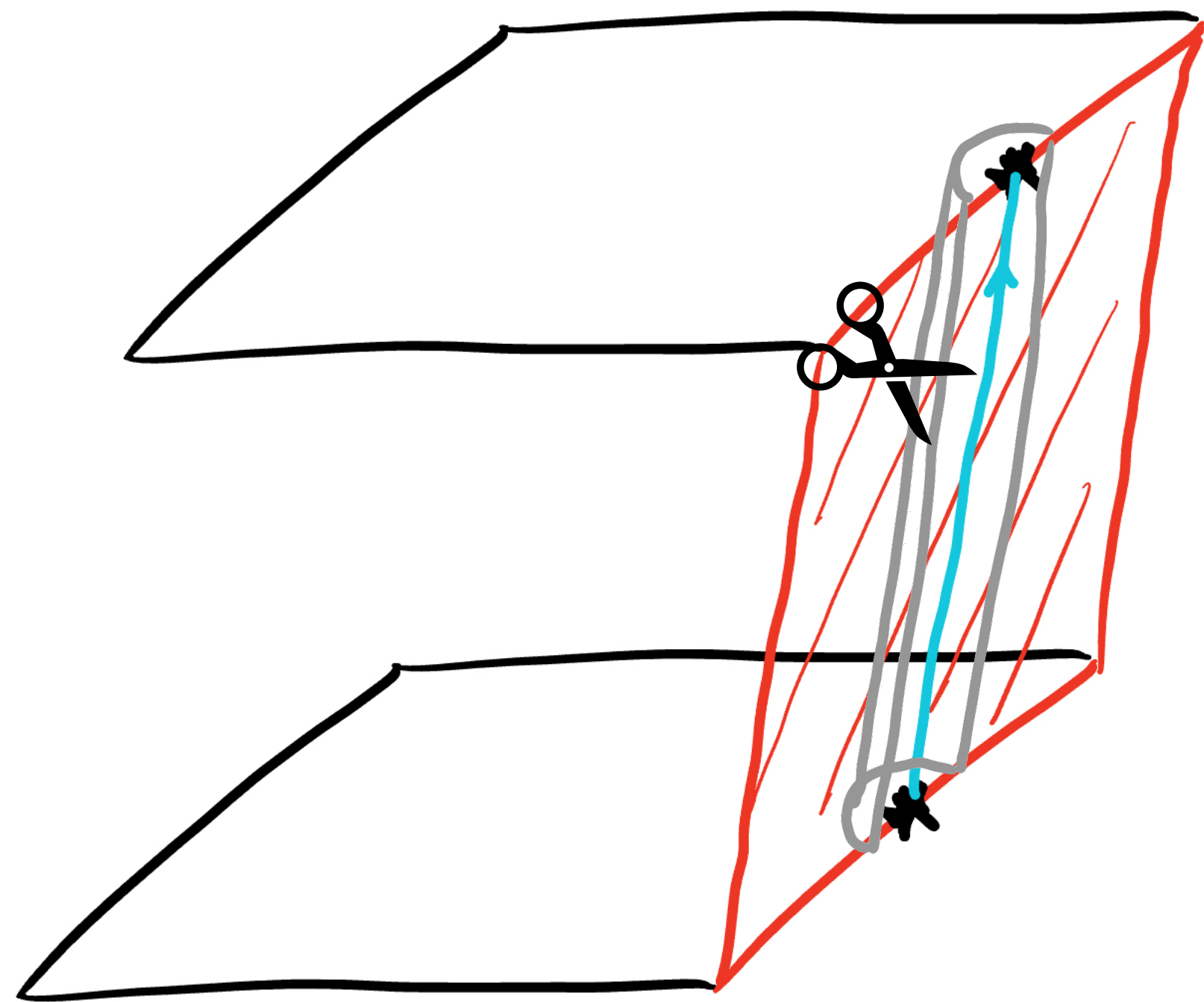
$$\mapsto V_S \simeq \mathbb{C}^{D_S}$$

$$V_S = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \gamma \text{---} \delta \\ \uparrow a \\ \alpha \text{---} \beta \end{array} \right\}$$

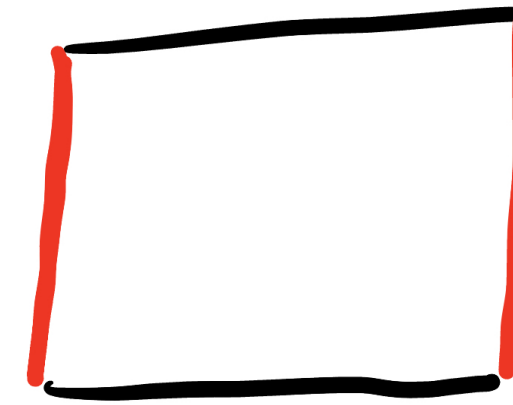
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anyons at the boundary

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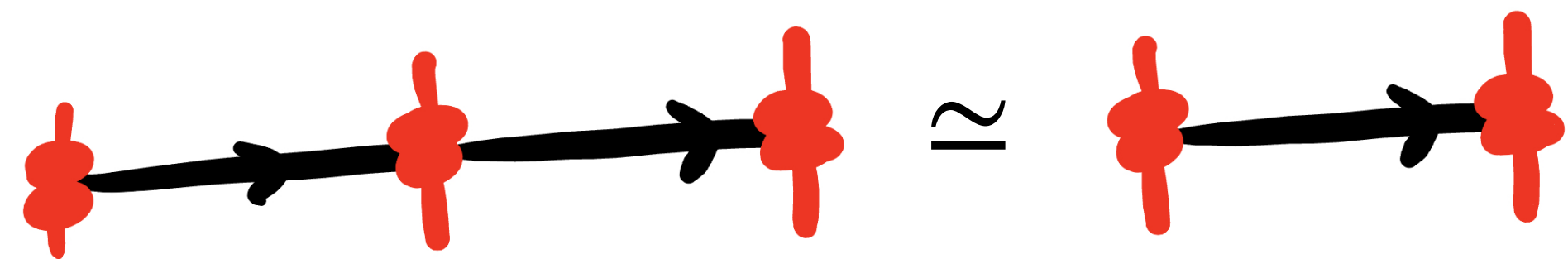
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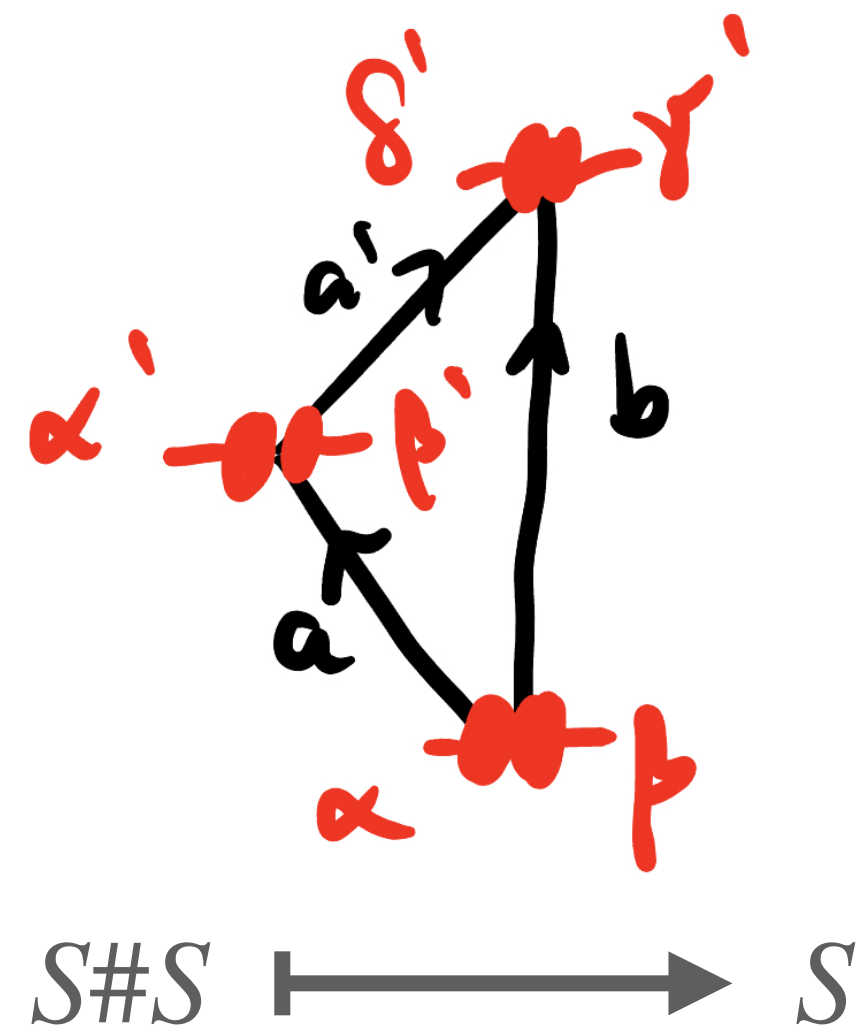
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...but also an **algebra**

anyons at the boundary

semi-tube algebra

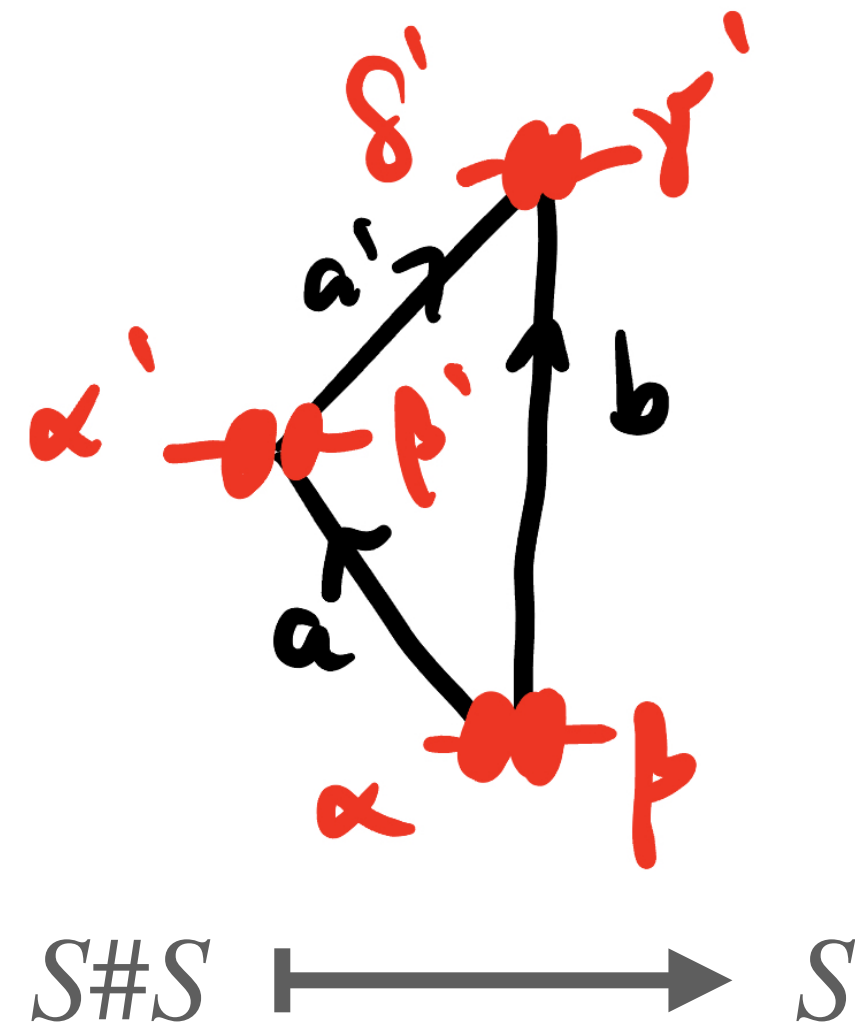
multiplication $*$ on V_S defined by **linear map** associated to



anyons at the boundary

semi-tube algebra

multiplication $*$ on V_S defined by **linear map** associated to



$$(\alpha', \beta', \gamma', \delta', a')_S * (\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, a)_S = \delta_{\alpha', \delta} \delta_{\beta', \gamma} \sum_b L_{\beta a a'}^{\gamma' \beta' b} \overline{L_{\alpha a a'}^{\delta' \alpha' b}} (\alpha, \beta, \delta', \gamma', b)_S$$

as an algebra, $V_S = \bigoplus_j S_j$ with S_j irreducible subspaces

associated to **central idempotents**

anyons at the boundary

semi-tube algebra

Example 1'

for bulk $\text{Vec}(G)$, a subgroup H together with a 2-cocycle $\psi : H^2 \rightarrow U(1)$ fulfilling

$$\psi(a, b)\psi(ab, c) = \psi(a, bc)\psi(b, c)$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in G/H$$

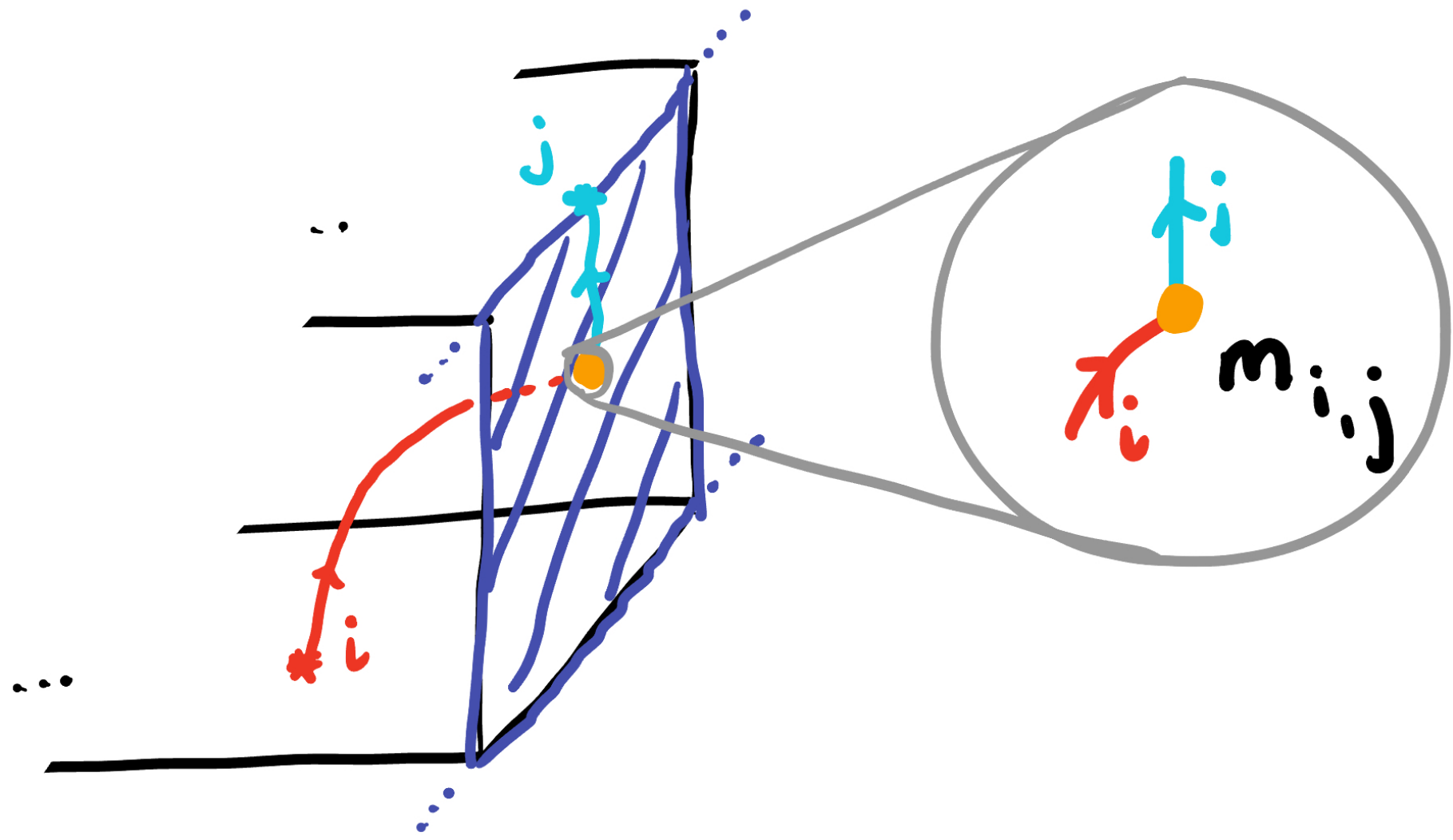
define valid boundary. Associated central idempotents of $S = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{(\alpha, \beta, g)_S\}$ are

$$c_{(x, \kappa_x)}^S = \frac{\dim(\kappa_x)}{|K_x|} \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in G/H \\ \alpha^{-1}\beta = x}} \sum_{g \in \text{Stab}_G((\alpha, \beta))} \overline{\tilde{\chi}_{\kappa_x}^{(\alpha, \beta)}(g)} (\alpha, \beta, g)_S$$

double coset: x

projective Irrep of stabilizer group $\text{Stab}(x)$: κ_c

bulk-to-boundary fusion vertex

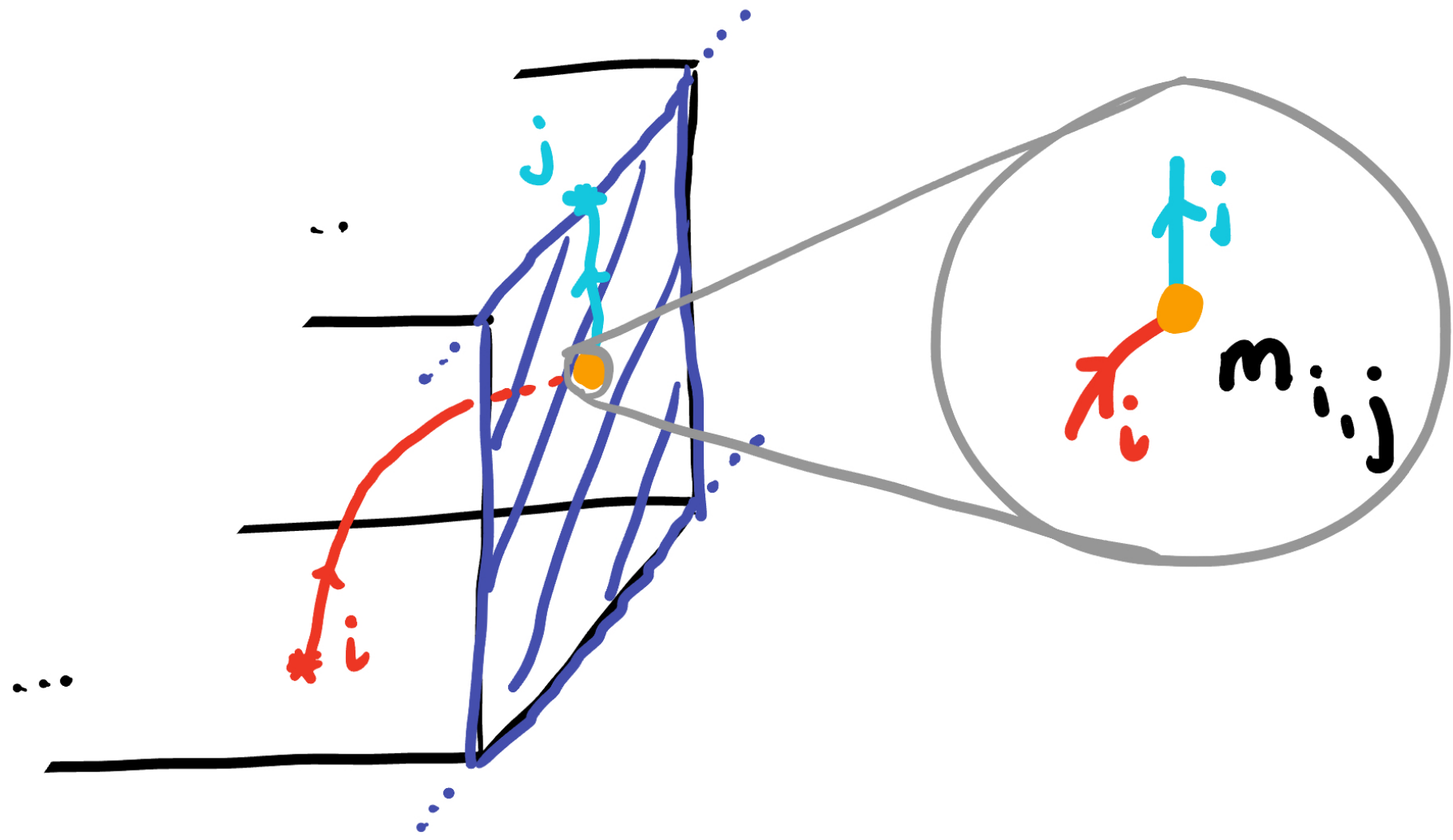


i : Irrep $T_i \subseteq V_T$

j : Irrep $S_j \subseteq V_S$

$m_{i,j}$: multiplicity of $T_i \otimes S_j \subseteq V_C$

bulk-to-boundary fusion vertex

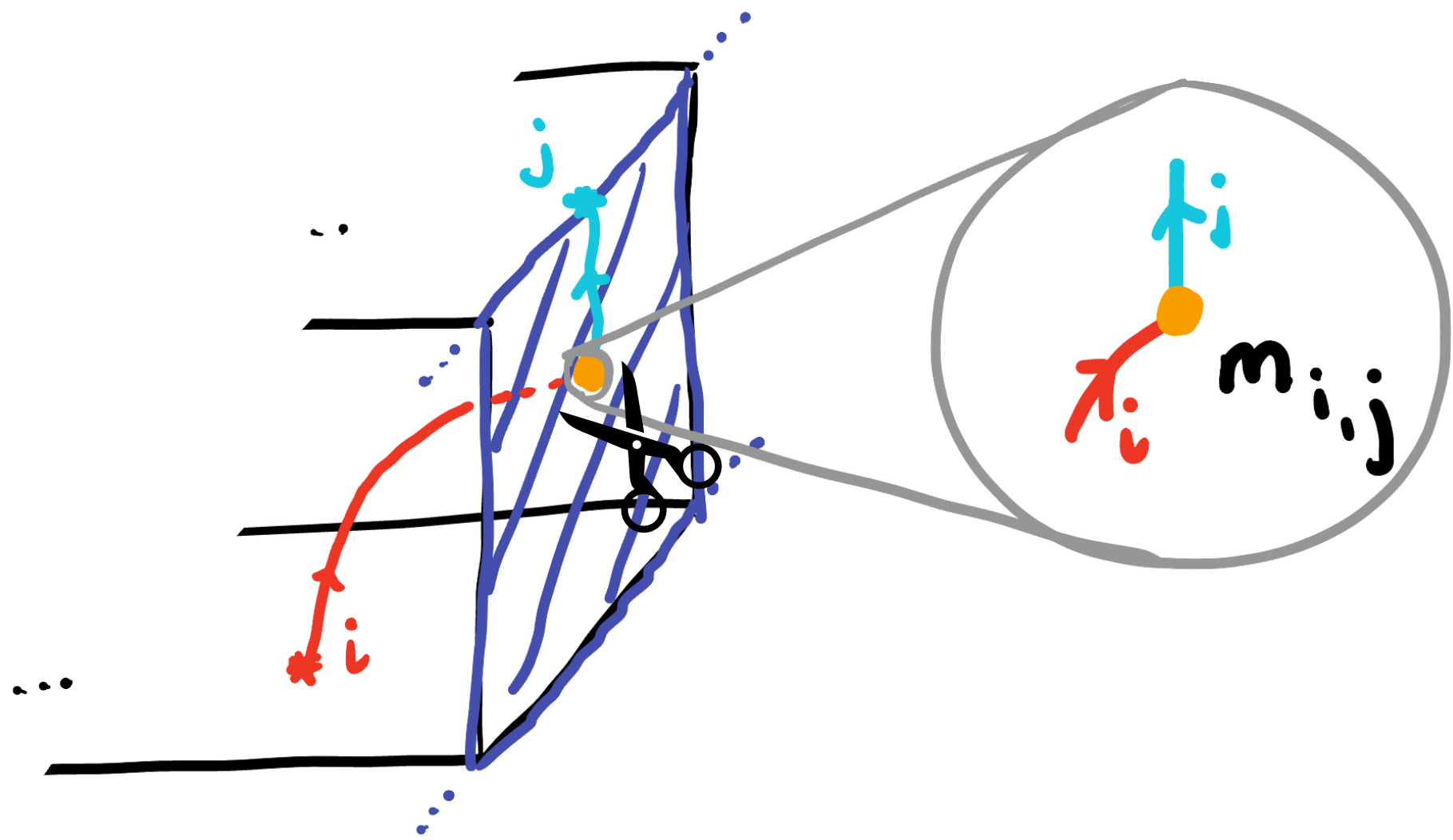


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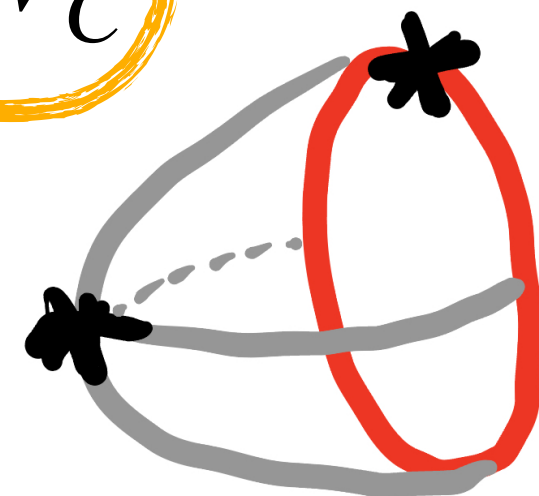


i : Irrep $T_i \subseteq V_T$

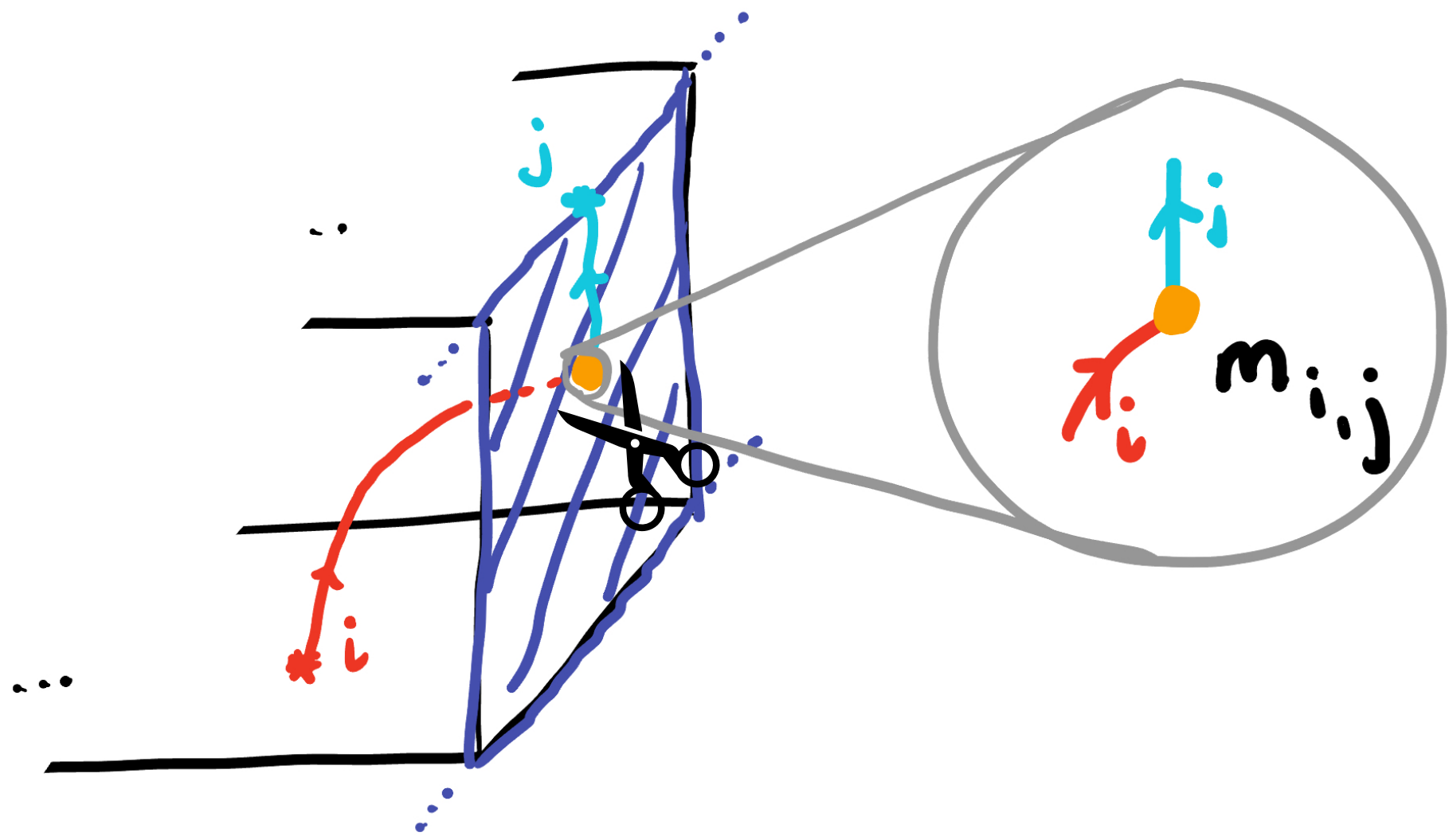
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fusion vertex is described by



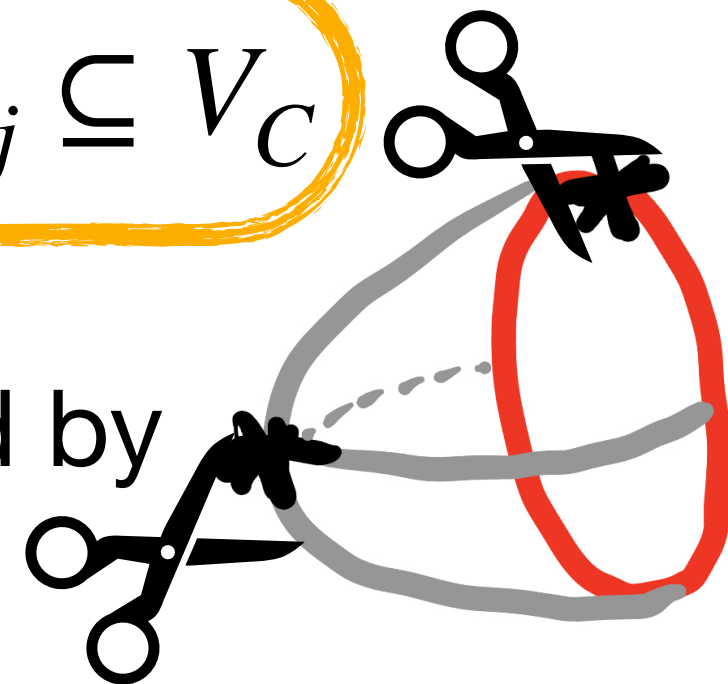
bulk-to-boundary fusion vertex



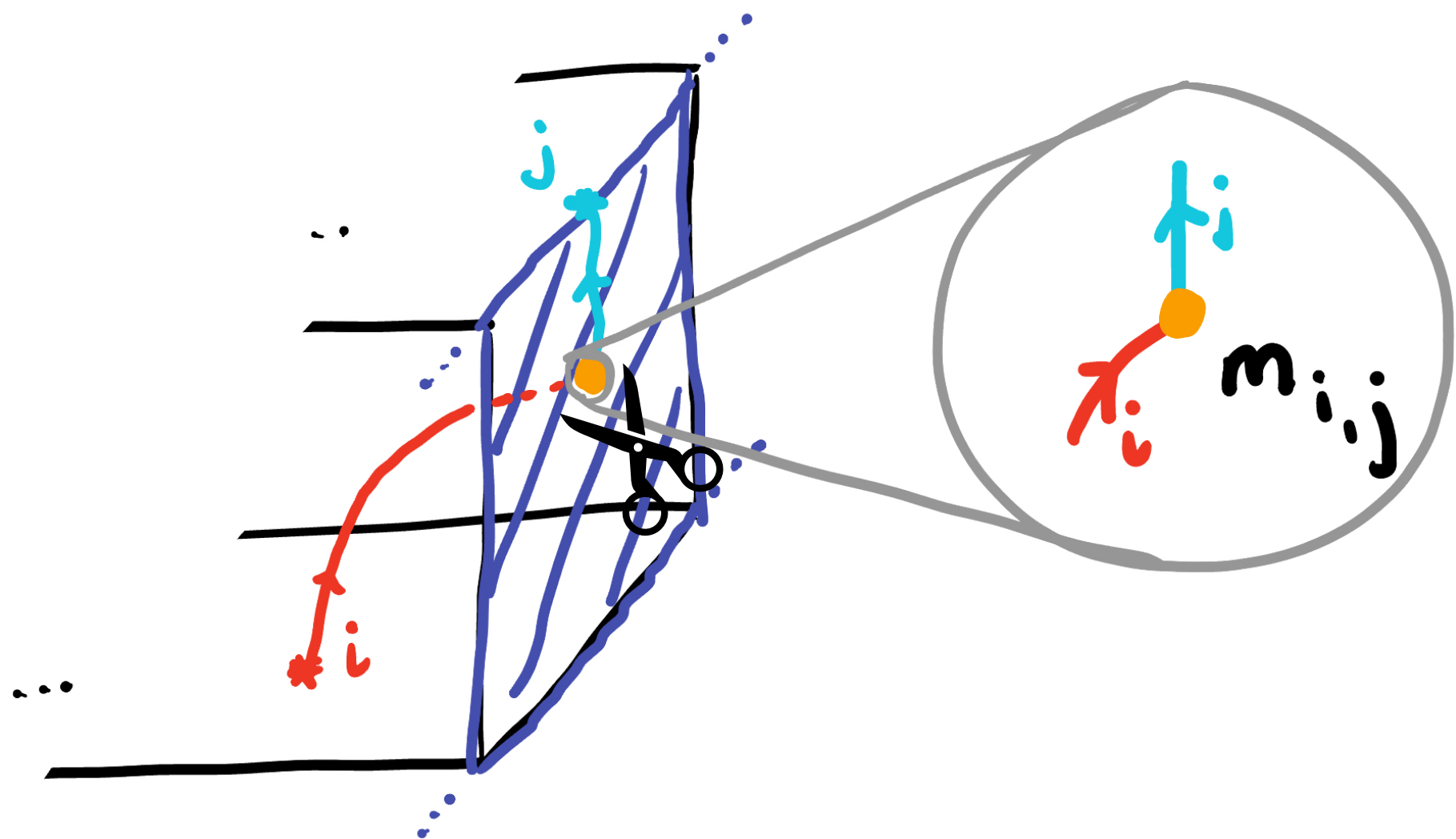
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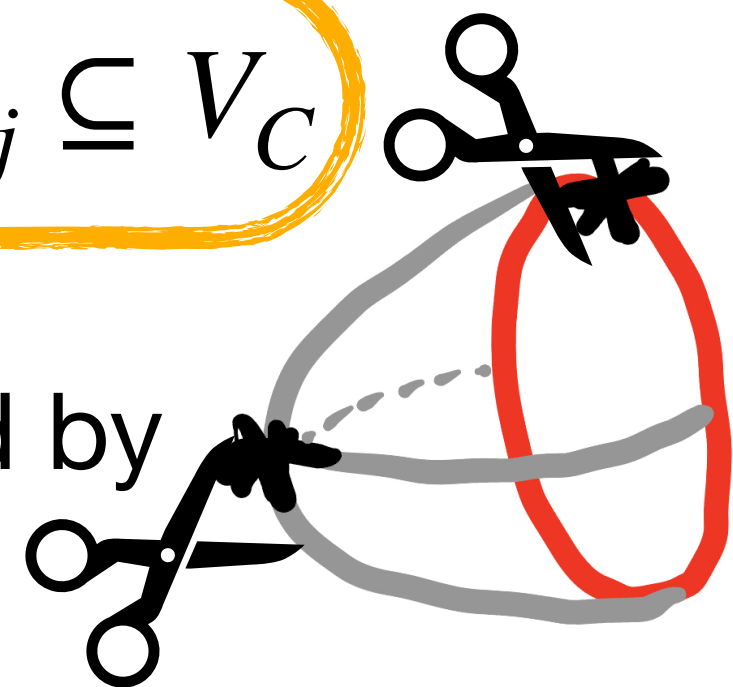
bulk-to-boundary fusion vertex



i : Irrep $T_i \subseteq V_T$
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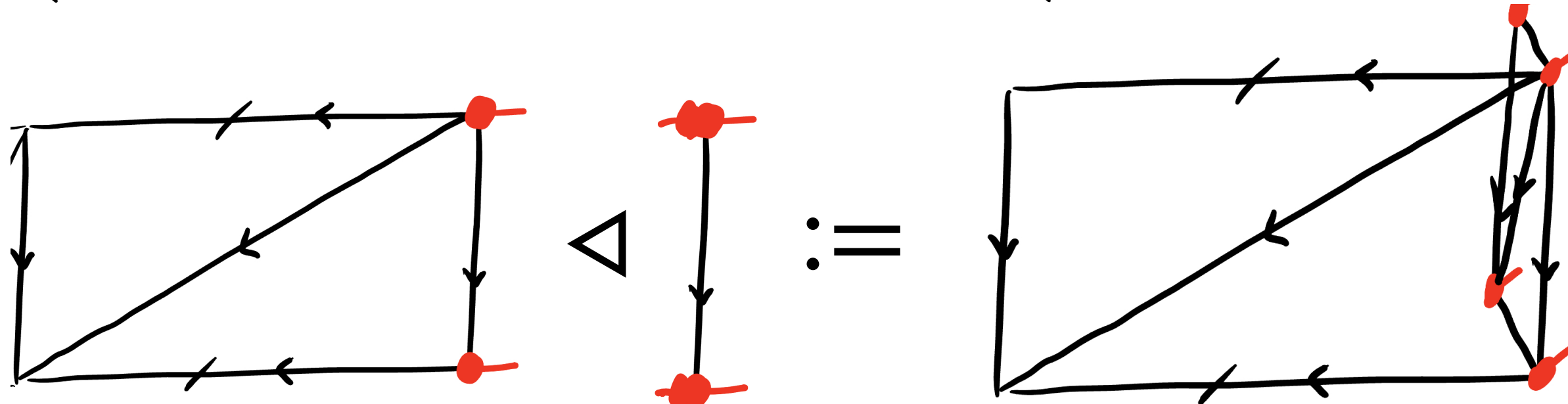
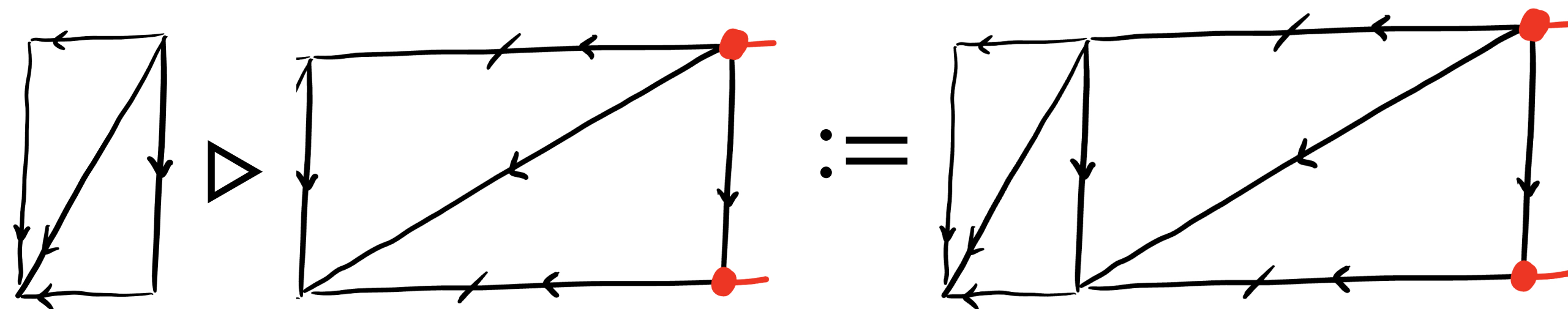
fusion vertex is described by



We get space

$$V_C = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{rectangle with diagonal } c, \text{ sides } a, b, d, \text{ and vertices } \alpha, \beta \end{array} \right\}$$

with $V_T \triangleright$ and $\triangleleft V_S$ action,



bulk-to-boundary fusion multiplicities

actions \triangleright and \triangleleft commute

$$V_C = \bigoplus_{i,j} m_{i,j} T_i \otimes S_j$$

“bi-representation” of algebras V_T and V_S

bulk-to-boundary fusion multiplicities

actions \triangleright and \triangleleft commute

$$V_C = \bigoplus_{i,j} m_{i,j} T_i \otimes S_j$$

“bi-representation” of algebras V_T and V_S

using **central idempotents**, we can **project onto** $m_{i,j} T_i \otimes S_j$

$$m_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\dim(T_i)\dim(S_j)} \text{Tr} \left(c_i^T \triangleright \bullet \triangleleft c_j^S \right)$$

bulk-to-boundary fusion multiplicities

actions \triangleright and \triangleleft commute

$$V_C = \bigoplus_{i,j} m_{i,j} T_i \otimes S_j$$

“bi-representation” of algebras V_T and V_S

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$$m_{i,j} = \frac{1}{\dim(T_i)\dim(S_j)} \text{Tr} \left(c_i^T \triangleright \bullet \triangleleft c_j^S \right)$$

Example 1: $\text{Vec}^\omega(G)$ with valid subgroup H and 2-cocycle ψ

$$m_{(c,\rho_c),(x,\kappa_x)} = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\substack{g \in c \\ \alpha^{-1}g^{-1}\alpha = x}} \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in G/H \\ h \in Z(g) \cap \text{Stab}_G((g \triangleright \alpha, \alpha))}} \psi^\alpha(h, g) \overline{\psi^\alpha(g, h)} \tilde{\chi}_{\rho_c}^g(h) \overline{\tilde{\chi}_{\kappa_x}^{(g \triangleright \alpha, \alpha)}(h)}}$$

applications

TQFTs and topological quantum error correction

- explicit construction of one more invariant for TQFTs with microscopic models
- restriction on **trivial boundary anyon** gives **Lagrangian algebra object**
 - *algebra morphism* calculated together with bulk anyon fusion vertex
- describing and designing **QEC protocols** based on topological codes **with defects**
 - code dimension
 - logical algebra
 - folding trick: interfaces between codes
 - ...

applications

TQFTs and topological quantum error correction

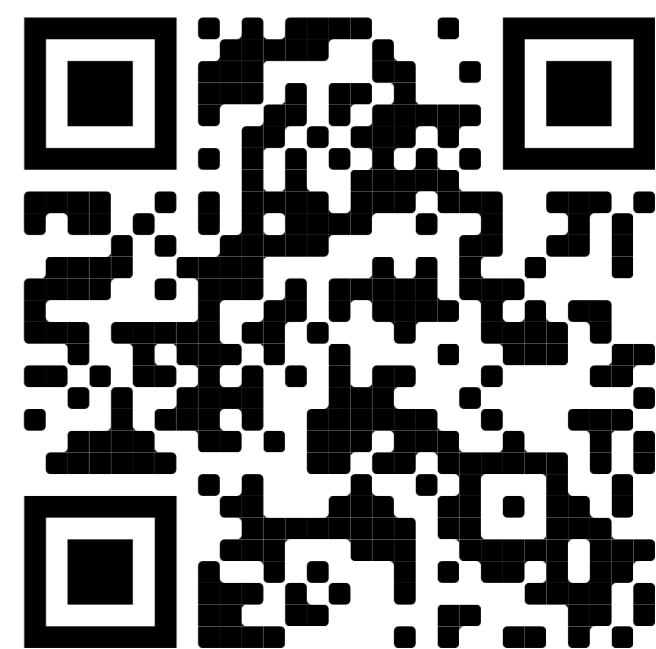
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 - code dimension
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 - folding trick: interfaces between codes
 - ...



conclusion and outlook

- ❖ **microscopic models** for non-chiral topological theories with boundaries
- ❖ description of anyons in terms of **tube algebra**
- ❖ construction of **bi-representation** describing **bulk-boundary fusion vertex**
- ❖ explicit formula for $\text{Vec}^\omega(G)$ models for **bulk-boundary fusion multiplicities**

- ◆ describe existing protocol(s) involving **twisted** gauge theory models (ongoing)
- ◆ include **algebra morphism** for condensable object (ongoing)
- ◆ resolving similar fusion vertex of **line to line-on-surface defect** in 3+1d
- ◆ understand **more general defects in 3+1d** with microscopic model



arXiv:2302.01835



Thank you!

Questions?