Quantum Double Models (QDM)

Kitaev, Annals of phys. 303, 2 (2003)

arXiv 1997

QDM: generalization of $\mathbb{Z}_2$ toric code to lattice G gauge theory.

↳ finite (may be non-Abelian) group.

$$D(G) = \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{flux}}}{G} \times \underset{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{charge}}}{\hat{G}} \quad \text{for Abelian } G.$$

(double)

2.1. The model based on a group algebra.

G.

$\mathcal{H} := \mathbb{C}[G] = \{ \sum_g a_g \cdot g \mid g \in G, a_g \in \mathbb{C} \}$ be the group algebra.

↓ Hilbert space with orthonormal basis $|g\rangle$

$\dim \mathcal{H} = |G|$

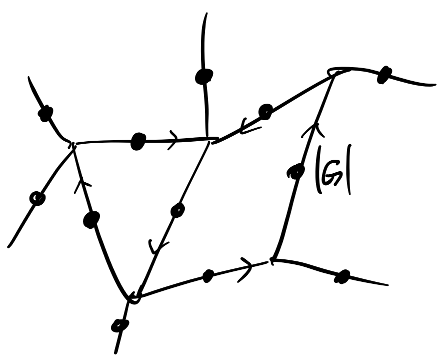
Def: $L_+^g |z\rangle = |gz\rangle$ $\qquad T_+^h |z\rangle = \delta_{h,z} |z\rangle$

$L_-^g |z\rangle = |zg^{-1}\rangle$ $\qquad T_-^h |z\rangle = \delta_{h^{-1},z} |z\rangle$

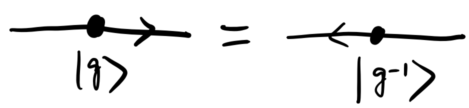
Satisfy: $L_+^g T_+^h = T_+^{gh} L_+^g$, $\quad L_+^g L_-^h = T_-^{hg^{-1}} L_+^g$

$L_-^g T_+^h = T_+^{hg^{-1}} L_-^g$, $\quad L_-^g T_-^h = T_-^{gh} L_-^g$

Hibert space:



$|G|$-dim vector space on each link of $\forall$ 2D lattice.

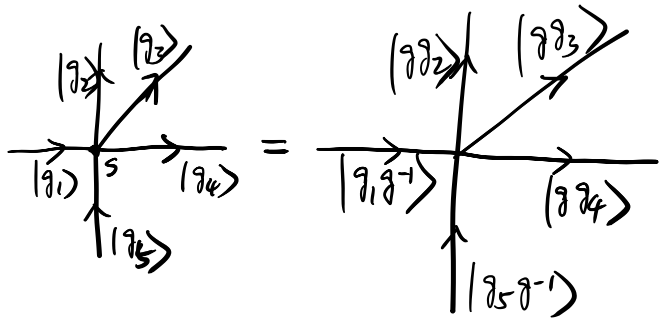


, $g \in G$.

QDM : $H = -\sum_s A_s - \sum_p B_p$

A_s

A_s^g

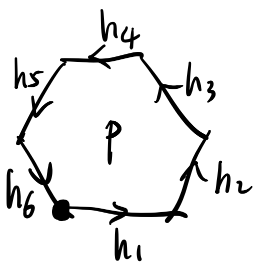


$$A_s^g := \prod_{\substack{\text{edge } l\\ \text{of } s}} L_\pm^g \,, \qquad A_s := \frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G} A_s^g$$

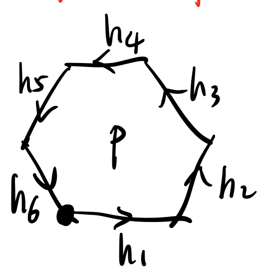
↳ gauge transf.

B_p

B_p^h



$= \underbrace{\delta_{h_1h_2\cdots h_6,\,h}}_{\text{flux is } h}$



$$B_p^h = \sum_{h_1\cdots h_6=h}\prod_{m=1}^{6} T_\pm^{h_m} \,, \qquad B_p := B_p^{h=1}$$

↳ zero flux condition for p.

relation

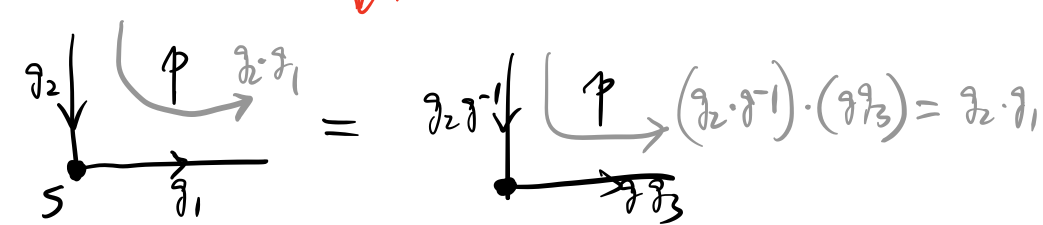
$A_s^2 = A_s$
$B_p^2 = B_p$ } projectors

$[A_s, A_{s'}] = 0$

$[B_p, B_{p'}] = 0$

$\boxed{[A_s, B_p] = 0}$ proof

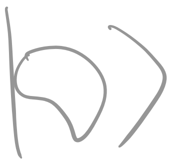
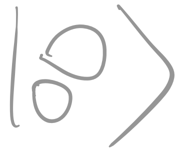
A_s



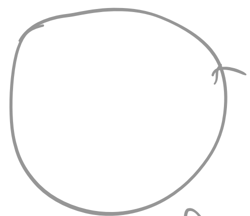
Ground state : $A_s|\Psi\rangle = B_p|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi\rangle$, $\forall s, p$

gauge transf. flat connection condition

$\Rightarrow$ $|\Psi\rangle$: flat connections up to gauge equivalence.

T.C. $|\Psi\rangle =$  $+$  $+ \cdots$

$g = e^{iA} \in U(1)$



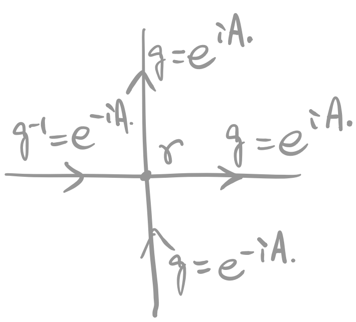
flat : $\Phi_c := \int_c A_\mu dx^\mu = 0$

$\downarrow$

$\prod g_1 \cdots g_N = 1 \Leftrightarrow B_p^{h=1}$

$\boxed{g_{ij} = e^{iA_{ij}}}$ $\to$ continuous

$\to$ discrete



Gauss law

$\nabla \cdot \vec{A} = \rho$

$\|$

$A(\vec{r}+\hat{x}) - A(\vec{r})$

$+ A(\vec{r}+\hat{y}) - A(\vec{r})$

$\downarrow$

$g_{\vec{r}+\hat{x}}\, g_{\vec{r}}^{-1}\, g_{\vec{r}+\hat{y}}\, g_{\vec{r}}^{-1}$

Important notice:

The courses of week 3 (on 2021-09-27 and 2021-09-29) will be cancelled. And the ending date of the course will be postponed to week 13 of the fall semester.

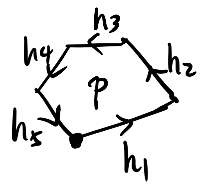
From 2021-10-04 on, we will use another Tencent Meeting Room 9952830954 (password 654321) of the university account, such that there are more storage space for the recordings.

Recall. QDM.

$$H = -\sum_s A_s - \sum_p B_p$$

$$[A_s, B_p] = 0$$

① $B_p |\Psi\rangle = |\Psi\rangle, \quad \forall p$

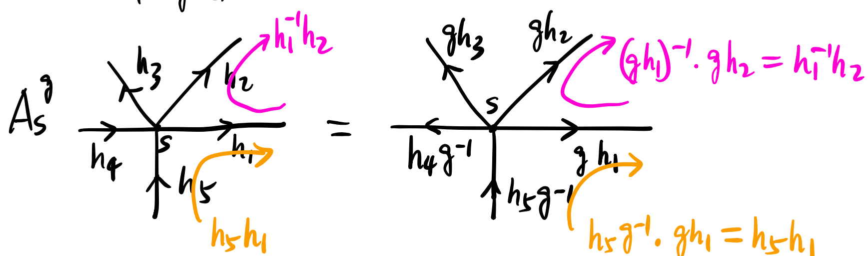
$\Rightarrow$ 

$h_1 h_2 \cdots h_5 = 1 \in G.$

(flat connection condition
zero flux condition)

② $A_s |\Psi\rangle = |\Psi\rangle, \quad \forall s$

$A_s := \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} A_s^g$ $\qquad A_s^g$: gauge transformation.



A_s^g fluctuate $\{h_{ij}\}$ within the subspace $B_p = 1, \forall p$.

$\Rightarrow$ GS $|\Psi\rangle$ is an equal weight superposition of all flat connections that are gauge equivalent.

continuous: U(1) gauge theory

$$A_\mu(r) \longrightarrow A'_\mu = A_\mu - \partial_\mu \chi$$

$$\Phi' = \oint_C A'_\mu dx^\mu = \oint_C (A_\mu - \partial_\mu \chi) dx^\mu = \oint_C A_\mu dx^\mu = \Phi$$

is gauge inv.

discrete: $i \xrightarrow{g_{ij}} j$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} g_{ij} &= e^{i\int_{\text{site } i}^{\text{site } j} A_\mu dx^\mu} \\ g_i &= e^{i\chi(r_i)} \end{aligned}}$$

$\to$ gauge field

$\to$ gauge transf. para.

$\Big\Downarrow$ gauge transf

$$g'_{ij} = e^{i\int_i^j (A_\mu - \partial_\mu \chi) dx^\mu} = e^{i\int_i^j A_\mu dx^\mu - \chi(r_j) + \chi(r_i)}$$

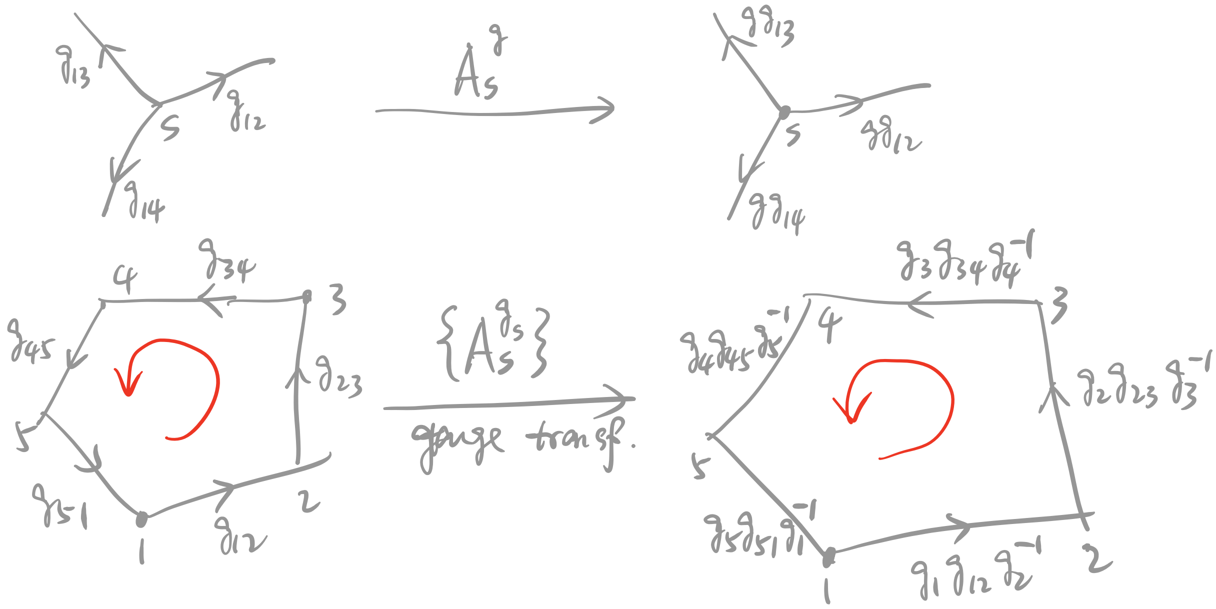
$$= e^{i\chi(r_i)} e^{i\int_i^j A_\mu dx^\mu} e^{-i\chi(r_j)}$$

$$= g_i \cdot g_{ij} \cdot g_j^{-1}$$

$i \xrightarrow{g'_{ij}} j$

$$g'_{ij} = g_i g_{ij} g_j^{-1}$$

eg:



$$\Phi = g_{12} \cdot g_{23} \cdots g_{51}$$

$$= e^{i\int_1^1 A_\mu dx^\mu}$$

$$\Phi' = g_1 g_{12} g_2^{-1} \cdot g_2 g_{23} g_3^{-1} \cdot \ldots \cdot g_5 g_{51} g_1^{-1}$$

$$= g_1 (g_{12} \cdots g_{51}) g_1^{-1}$$

$$= g_1 \, \Phi \, g_1^{-1}$$

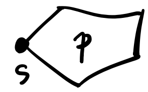
$$\mathrm{Tr}\, \Phi' = \mathrm{Tr}\, \Phi$$

2.2. Anyon excitations and ribbon operators

$$H = -\sum_s \underbrace{\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G} A_s^g}_{\text{proj. to gauge inv. subspace}} - \sum_p \underbrace{B_p^{h=1}}_{\text{proj. to } h=1 \text{ zero flux}}$$

Excitations: ① non gauge inv.: $\frac{1}{|G|}\sum_g A_s^g \neq 1$

② non zero flux: $B_p^{h\neq 1}$

To understand the excitations of QDM, we first try to understand the algebra of A_s^g, B_p^h for 

$$\begin{cases} A^g A^{g'} = A^{gg'} \\ (A^g)^+ = A^{g^{-1}} \\ B^h B^{h'} = \delta_{hh'} B^h \\ (B^h)^+ = B^h \\ A^g B^h = B^{ghg^{-1}} A^g \end{cases}$$

note: (A_s^g, B_p^h) for different (s,p) commute with each other and are isomorphic.

Def $D_{(h,g)} = {}_h\!\llcorner_g := B_h \cdot A_g$

$$D_{(h_1,g_1)} \cdot D_{(h_2,g_2)} = \delta_{h_1, g_1 h_2 g_1^{-1}} D_{(h_1, g_1 g_2)}$$

The algebra generated by $D_{(h,g)}$ is called the Drinfeld quantum double $D(G)$ of G.

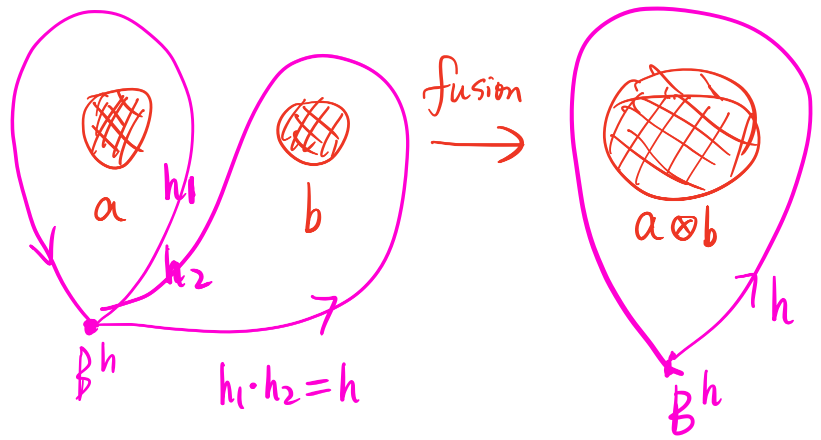
① Co-algebra structure $\Delta: D(G) \to D(G) \times D(G)$ — how to act on two anyons by one $D(G)$ element; act on anyon b; act on anyon a

$$\Delta(A^g) = A^g \otimes A^g$$

$$\Delta(B^h) = \sum_{h_1 h_2 = h} B^{h_1} \otimes B^{h_2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Rep $D(G)$ is a tensor/monoidal category.

$a \otimes b \to c$



② $D(G)$ is quasi-triangular: $R = \sum_{g \in G} B^g \otimes A^g$

braiding

$\Rightarrow$ Rep $D(G)$ is a braided tensor category.

$D(G)$ is a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra.

Excitation space supports a representation of $D(G)$.

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} \text{Irreps of quantum double } D(G) \\ \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \text{ anyon excitation types} \end{array}}$$

described by braided fusion cat.

Irreps of $D(G)$.

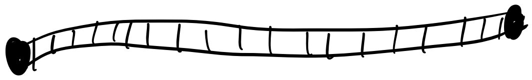
Let $u \in G$, $C = \{ g u g^{-1} \mid g \in G \}$ the conjugacy class,

$E = \{ g \in G \mid gu = ug \}$ the centralizer.

Claim. There is one irreducible rep (C, χ) for each conjugacy class C and each irrep χ of the centralizer group E.

flux charge

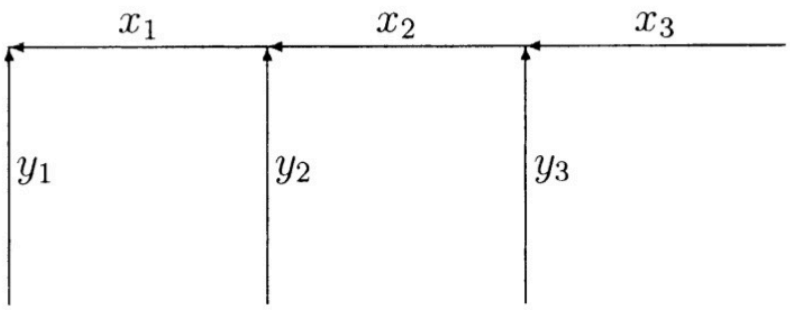
Ribbon operators



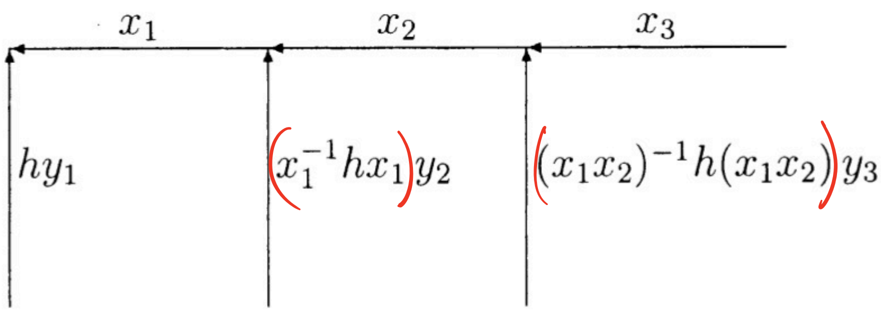
Create a pair of anyonic excitations at the ends of the ribbon operators.

↳ finite width (framing)

$F^{(h,g)}(t)$



$= \quad \delta_{g,x_1x_2x_3}$



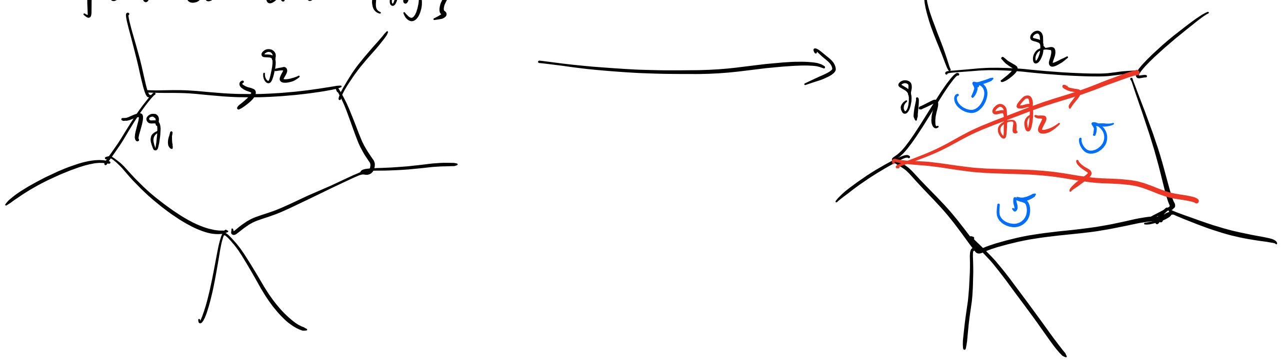
$$[F^{(h,g)}(t), B_p] = 0$$
$$[F^{(h,g)}(t), A_s] = 0 \qquad \text{for } s,p \neq \partial t$$

F gives us fusion, braiding of anyons.
(see Kitaev's original paper)

2.3. Spacetime Path Integral Picture

$\forall$ 2D lattice
flat connection $\{g_{ij}\}$

2D triangulation
flat connection

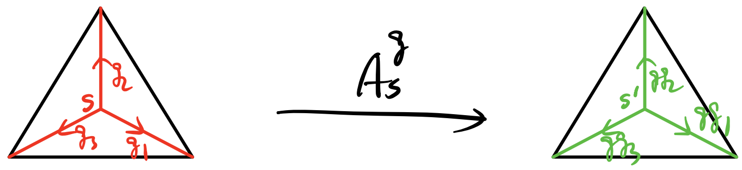


B_p operator: defined for $\forall$ triangle. flat connection for all spacial triangles

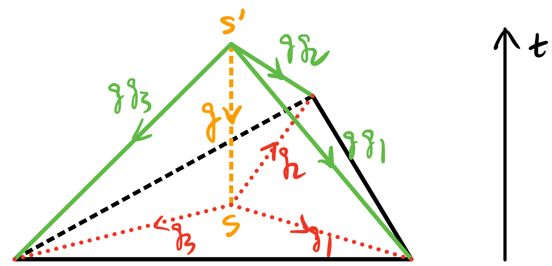
A_s^g operator:

∂(spacetime) $=$ space(t_2) $-$ space(t_1)

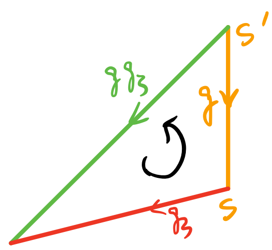
space :



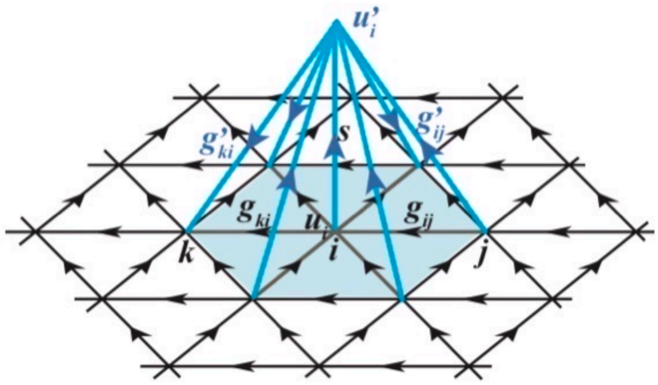
spacetime :



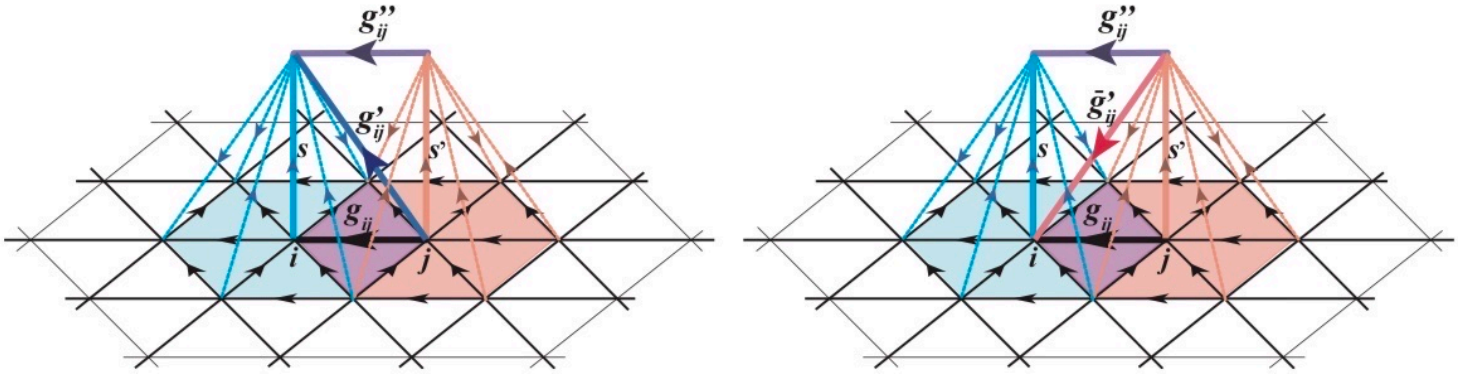
new link g along t direction



flat connection for all spacetime triangles.



(figs from Mesaros, Ran arXiv:1212.0835)

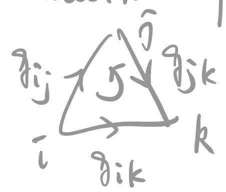


$$\underset{t_3}{\uparrow} A_j^{g'} \underset{t_2}{\uparrow} A_i^{g} \underset{t_1}{\uparrow} \ \underset{\text{exercise}}{=} \ \underset{t_3}{\uparrow} A_i^{g} \underset{t_2}{\uparrow} A_j^{g'} \underset{t_1}{\uparrow}$$

- Partition function

discrete : $Z_{QDM} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{N}} \sum_{\{g_{ij}\}} \underbrace{\prod_{\langle ijk\rangle} \delta_{g_{ij} g_{jk}, g_{ik}}}_{0 \text{ or } 1}$

flat connection for triangle $\langle ijk \rangle$



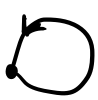
continuum : $Z_{QDM}(M_3) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\gamma \in Hom(\pi_1(M_3), G)} 1 \rightarrow e^{-E(\{g_{ij}\})}$

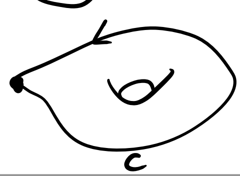
$E(\{g_{ij}\}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{flat} \\ \infty, & \text{con-flat} \end{cases}$

where $\gamma : \pi_1(M_3) \longrightarrow G = \pi_1(BG)$

loop $c \longmapsto \underset{\text{flux}}{\Phi(c)} = e^{i\oint_c A} = \prod_{\langle ij\rangle \in c} g_{ij}$

$\Phi = 1 \in G$

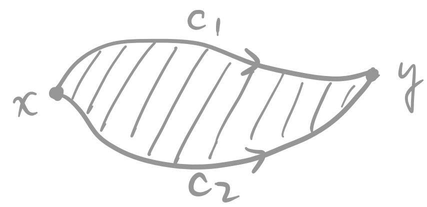

$\Phi = 1 \in G$



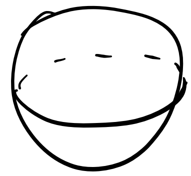
$\Phi(c)$

note : loops $c_1 \overset{\text{homotopy}}{\sim} c_2$

$\Rightarrow \Phi(c_1) = \Phi(c_2)$ for flat connections.

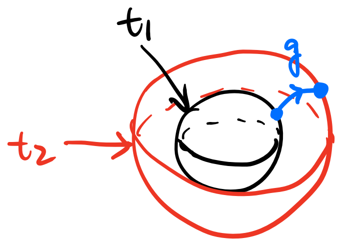


Example: (1) $M_3 = S^2 \times S^1$



space $= S^2$

$\pi_1(S^2) = 0 \Rightarrow$ All flat connections are gauge equivalent.



$\gamma : \pi_1(S^2 \times S^1) = \mathbb{Z} \to G$

$\left| \{\text{flat conn.}\} \right| = |G|$

$\Rightarrow Z_{QDM}(S^2 \times S^1) = \frac{1}{|G|} |G| = 1$

$=$ ground state degeneracy (S^2)
(GSD)

(1) $M_3 = T^2 \times S^1 = T^3$, $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow$ toric code model.

$\gamma : \pi_1(T^3) = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow G = \mathbb{Z}_2$

$\left| \{\text{flat conn.}\} \right| = 2^3 = 8$

$Z_{QDM}(T^3) = \frac{1}{|G|} \left| \{\text{flat conn.}\} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

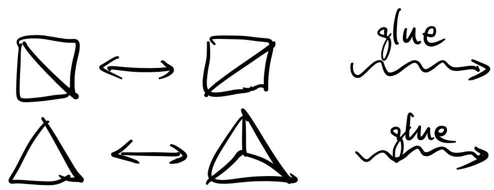
$= GSD(T^2)$

- Retriangulation invariance of Z_{QDM}.

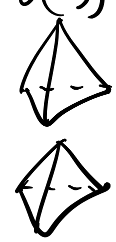
<u>Pachner moves.</u>

eg: 2D 2-2 move

1-3 move

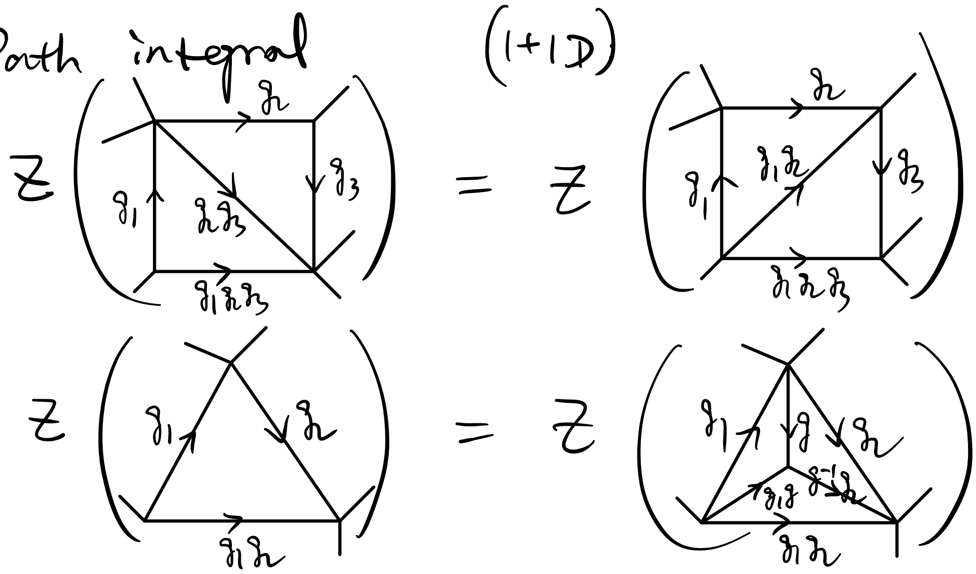


$\partial(\Delta_3)$



Any two triangulations of a piecewise linear manifold can be related by a finite sequence of Pachner moves.

(1) Path integral (1+1D)



flat connection $\xrightarrow[\text{local patch change}]{\text{Pachner move}}$ flat connection

$$\boxed{Z_{QDM}(M, T; G) = Z_{QDM}(M, T'; G)}$$

spacetime manifold

triangulation

(2) wave function

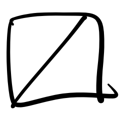
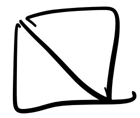
(2+1)D : $|\Psi_{GS}\rangle = \sum_{\substack{\text{flat conn.} \\ \{g_{ij}\}}} \Psi(\{g_{ij}\}) \, |\{g_{ij}\}\rangle$

$\Psi(\{g_{ij}\}) = \Psi(\{g'_{ij}\})$ if $\{g_{ij}\} \underset{\text{equiv.}}{\overset{\text{gauge}}{\sim}} \{g'_{ij}\}$

equal amplitute superposition of gauge equiv. flat connections.

generalization from one fix lattice to arbitrary lattice :

$$|\Psi_{GS}\rangle = \sum_{\substack{\text{lattice } T \\ (\text{triangulation})}} \frac{1}{N_T} \sum_{\text{flat conn.} \{g_{ij}\}} \Psi(\{g_{ij}\}) \, |\{g_{ij}\}\rangle$$

$\Psi\Big($  $\Big) = 1 \times \Psi\Big($  $\Big)$

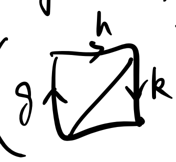
$\hookrightarrow$ QDM

$\nu_3(g,h,k)$

$\hookrightarrow$ TQDM

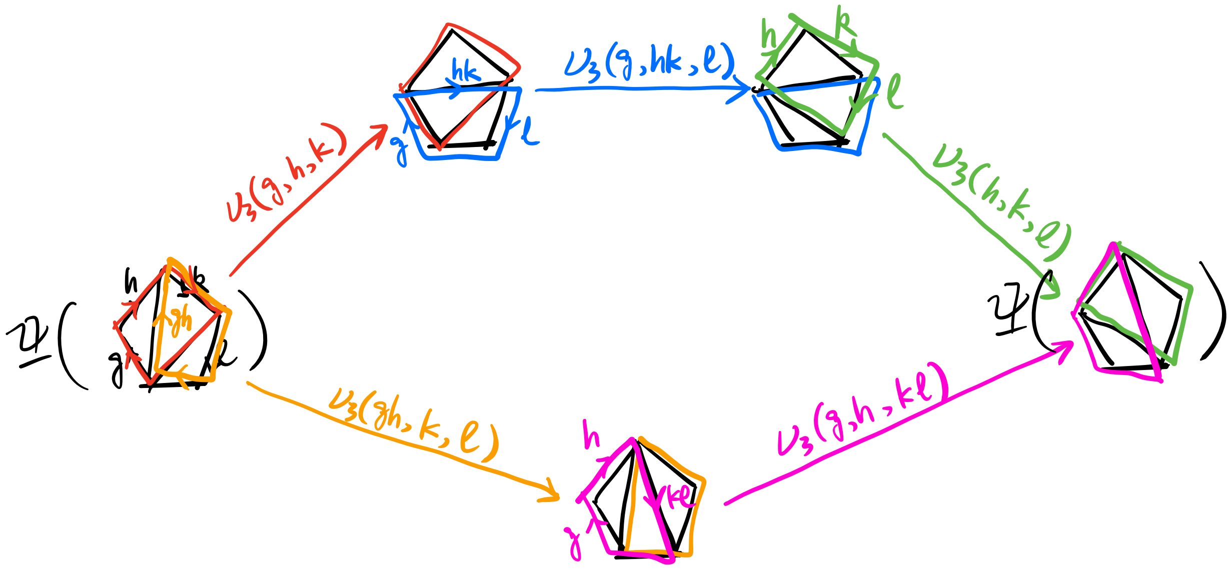
2.4. Dijkgraaf-Witten (1990) gauge theory as twisted QDM.

(1) Introduce d-cocycle for wavefunction retriangulation

$\Psi\Big($  $\Big) = \underbrace{\nu_3(g,h,k)}$ $\Psi\Big($  $\Big)$

function $\nu_3 : G^3 \to U(1)$

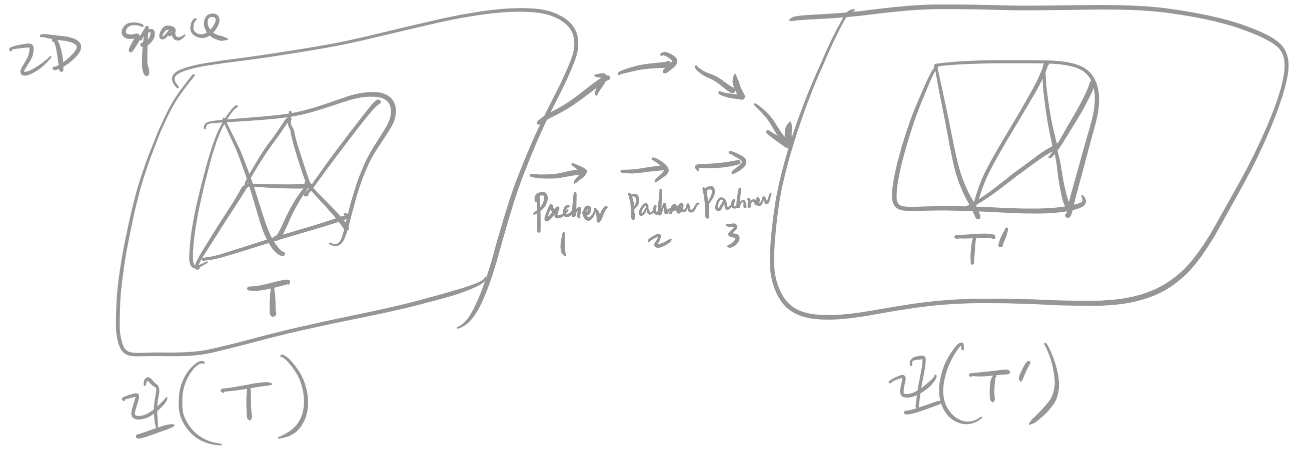
Pentagon equation as consistency condition :



$$\nu_3(g,h,k)\,\nu_3(g,hk,l)\,\nu_3(h,k,l) = \nu_3(gh,k,l)\,\nu_3(g,h,kl)$$

$$\Longleftrightarrow\ (d\nu_3)(g,h,k,l) := \frac{\nu_3(h,k,l)\,\nu_3(g,hk,l)\,\nu_3(g,h,k)}{\nu_3(gh,k,l)\,\nu_3(g,h,kl)} = 1$$

$\Longleftrightarrow$ $\nu_3 \in Z^3(G, U(1))$ is a 3-cocycle.



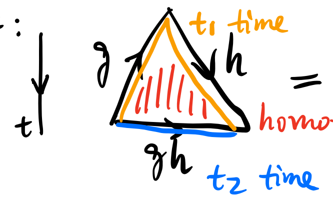
(2) Spacetime <u>Path integral</u> on the lattice

<u>1+1D :</u>

1-space : $\Psi\Big(\underset{t_2 \text{ time}}{\bullet\!\xrightarrow{\;gh\;}\!\bullet}\Big) \overset{1\text{-}2}{\underset{\text{move}}{=}} \nu_2(g,h)\ \Psi\Big(\underset{t_1 \text{ time}}{\bullet\!\xrightarrow{\;g\;}\!\bullet\!\xrightarrow{\;h\;}\!\bullet}\Big)$

> time evolution
> ||
> homotopy between spaces at different time.

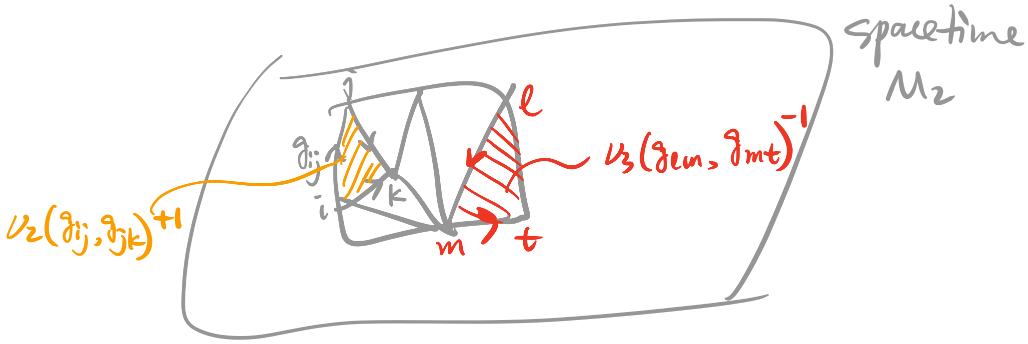
2-spacetime :



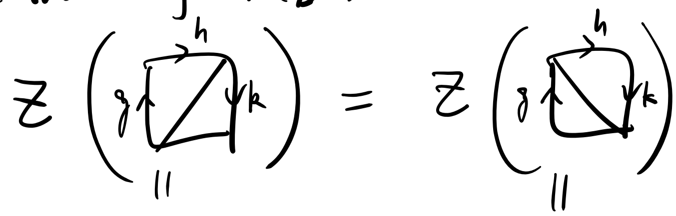
$= \nu_2(g,h)$ homotopy from t_1 to t_2

$$Z_{TQDM}(M_2) := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\substack{\text{flat}\\ \text{conn.}\\ \{g_{ij}\}}} \prod_{\substack{\langle ijk\rangle \\ \in T}} \nu_2(g_{ij}, g_{jk})^{\overbrace{s(ijk)}}$$

$\llcorner = \pm 1$ for orientations



retriangulation of M_2 :

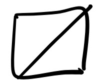
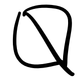


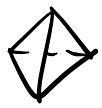
$\nu_2(g,h)\,\nu_2(gh,k) = \nu_2(g,hk)\,\nu_2(h,k)$

$\Longleftrightarrow (d\nu_2)(g,h,k) = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad Z(\partial\Delta_3) = Z\Big($  $\Big) = Z(S^2) = 1$

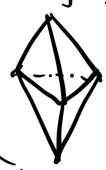
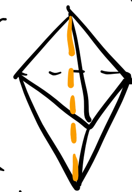
2+1 D :

2-space : $\Psi\Big($  $\Big) = \nu_3(g,h,k)\, \Psi\Big($  $\Big)$

3-spacetime :  $= \nu_3(g,h,k)$

$$Z_{TQDM} := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\substack{\text{flat} \\ \text{conn.} \\ \{g_{ij}\}}} \prod_{\substack{\langle ijkl\rangle \\ \in T}} \nu_3(g_{ij}, g_{jk}, g_{kl})^{s(ijkl)}$$

retriangulation of M_3 :

$Z\Big($  $\Big) = Z\Big($  $\Big)$

$\qquad \| \qquad\qquad\qquad \|$

$\qquad \nu_3 \cdot \nu_3 \qquad\qquad \nu_3 \nu_3 \nu_3$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad d\nu_3 = 1$

$\Leftrightarrow \quad Z(\partial\Delta_4) = Z\Big($  $\Big) = Z(S^3) = 1$

Generalize to dD:

d-spacetime : d-simplex $\Delta_d \mapsto \nu_d(\Delta_d) = \nu_d(g_1, \cdots, g_d)$

consistency condition : $Z(\partial\Delta_{d+1}) = Z(S^d) = 1$

partition function :

$$\boxed{Z_{TQDM}(M_d, T; G) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\substack{\text{flat conn.} \\ \{g_{ij}\}}} \underbrace{\prod_{\Delta_d \in T} \nu_d(\Delta_d)^{s(\Delta_d)}}_{\text{product of local terms}}}$$

$$\boxed{Z_{TQDM}(M_d, T; G) = Z_{TQDM}(M_d, T'; G)}$$

(3) Spatime path integral in the continuum:
(original DW in 1990)

$$Z_{QDM} = \frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{\gamma\in \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_1(M_d),G)} 1$$

$\Big\downarrow$ twist by $\nu_d \in Z^d(G,U(1))$

$$\boxed{Z_{TQDM} = Z_{DW} = \frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{\gamma\in \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_1(M_d),G)} \langle \gamma^*\nu_d, [M_d]\rangle}$$

$$\gamma^*\nu_d:\quad \pi_1(M_d)\xrightarrow{\gamma} G \xrightarrow{\nu_d} U(1)$$

$$\langle\gamma^*\nu_d,[M_d]\rangle \sim e^{i\int_{M_d}\tilde\nu_d} \sim \prod_{\Delta_d\in T}\nu_d(\Delta_d)^{s(\Delta_d)}$$

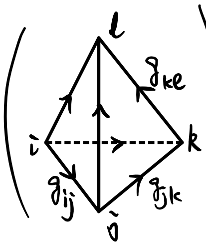
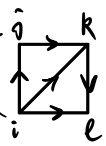
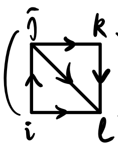
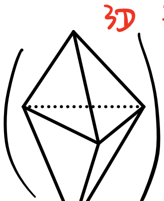
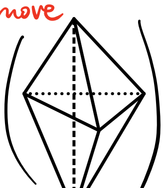
additive $\nu_d = e^{i\tilde\nu_d}$

Summary

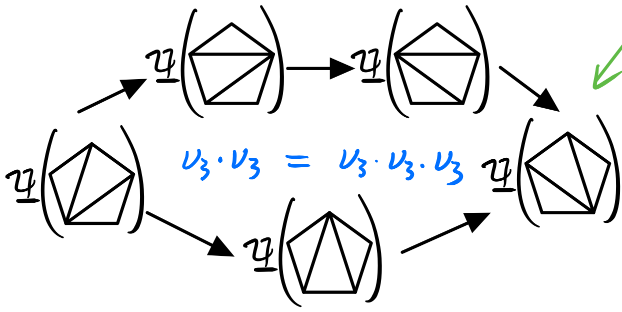
2+1D.

QDM: $\nu_3=1$

TQDM=DW: $\nu_3\in Z^3(G,U(1))$

	wave function (2D space)	partition function (3D spacetime)
expression	$\vert\Psi_{GS}\rangle = \sum_{\substack{\text{flat conn}\\ \{g_{ij}\}}} \underbrace{\Psi(\{g_{ij}\})}_{\text{locally}} \vert\{g_{ij}\}\rangle$	$Z_{TQDM}=\sum_{\substack{\text{flat conn}\\ \{g_{ij}\}}} \underbrace{\prod_{\langle ijkl\rangle}\nu_3(g_{ij},g_{jk},g_{kl})^{s(ijkl)}}_{\text{locally}}$
local term	$\Psi\Big($  $\Big) = ?$ (later) $\nu_3(g_{*i},g_{ij},g_{jk})^{s(ijk)}$ ↑ spacetime vertex	$Z\Big($  $\Big) = \nu_3(g_{ij},g_{jk},g_{kl})^{s(ijkl)}$
local move	2D Pachner move: $\Psi\Big($  $\Big) = \nu_3(g_{ij},g_{jk},g_{kl})\,\Psi\Big($  $\Big)$	3D Pachner move: $Z\Big($  $\Big) = Z\Big($  $\Big)$

consistency condition



$\nu_3\cdot\nu_3 = \nu_3\cdot\nu_3\cdot\nu_3$

$\Downarrow$

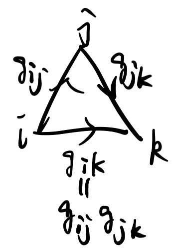
$Z(M,T;G) = Z(M,T';G)$

(4) Hamiltonian picture of TQDM = DW

2+1D, $\forall$ triangulation of 2D space

$$H_{TQDM} = -\sum_s A_s - \sum_p B_p$$

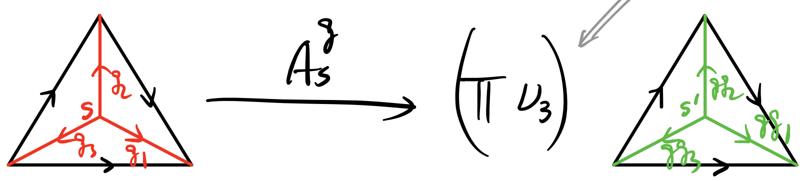
B_p : flat connection condition for $\forall$ triangle



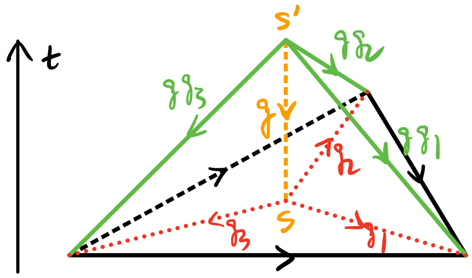
$A_s = \frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{g\in G} A_s^g$:

$|\Psi_{G,s}\rangle = \sum \Psi(\{g_{ij}\})\,|\{g_{ij}\}\rangle$

space :

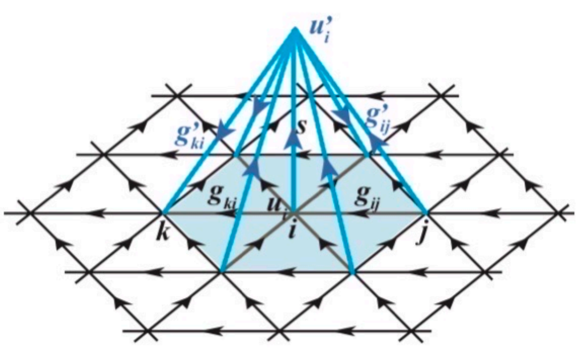


spacetime :

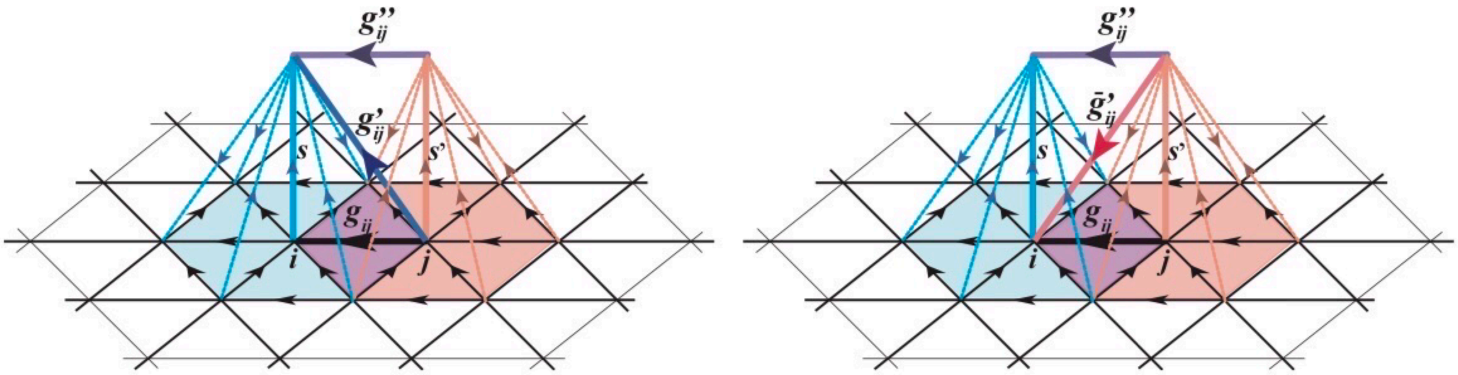


$$\left(\prod \nu_3\right) = \frac{\nu_3(g, g_3, g_3^{-1}g_2)\,\nu_3(g, g_2, g_2^{-1}g_1)}{\nu_3(g, g_3, g_3^{-1}g_1)}$$

$$A_s^g = \left(\prod \nu_3\right)\cdot \left|\{L_\pm^g\, g_{ij}\}\right\rangle\left\langle\{g_{ij}\}\right|$$



$$\left(\prod \nu_3\right) = (\nu_3)^{\times 6}$$

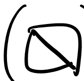


$$A_j^h A_i^g = A_i^g A_j^h$$

(5) Ground state wave function

$$|\Psi_{GS}\rangle = \sum_{\substack{\text{all} \\ \text{triangulations} \\ T}} \frac{1}{N_T} \sum_{\substack{\text{flat conn.} \\ \{g_{ij}\}}} \Psi(\{g_{ij}\}) \, \big|\{g_{ij}\}\big\rangle$$

projection to a fixed lattice

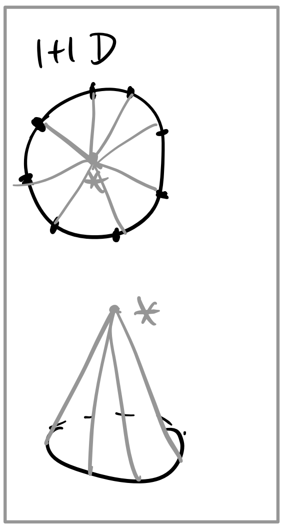
$\Psi($  $) = \nu_3 \cdot \Psi($  $)$

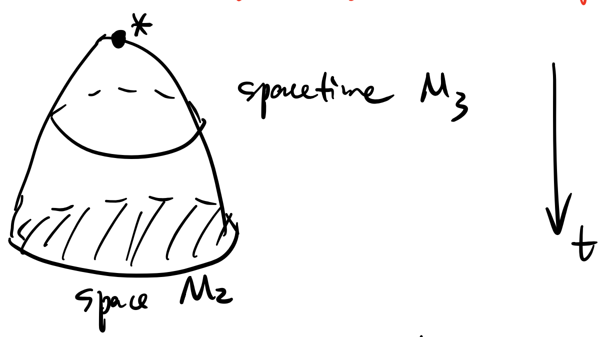
$$|\Psi_{GS}\rangle_T = \sum_{\substack{\text{flat conn.} \\ \{g_{ij}\} \\ \text{on } T}} \Psi_T(\{g_{ij}\}) \, \big|\{g_{ij}\}\big\rangle_T$$

Q: How to solve the Pachner move eq.?

A: choose $\Psi(\{g_{ij}\}) = \prod_{\substack{\langle ijk\rangle \\ \in M_2}} \nu_3(g_{*i}, g_{ij}, g_{jk})^{s(*ijk)}$ for space triangle $\langle ijk\rangle \in M_2$

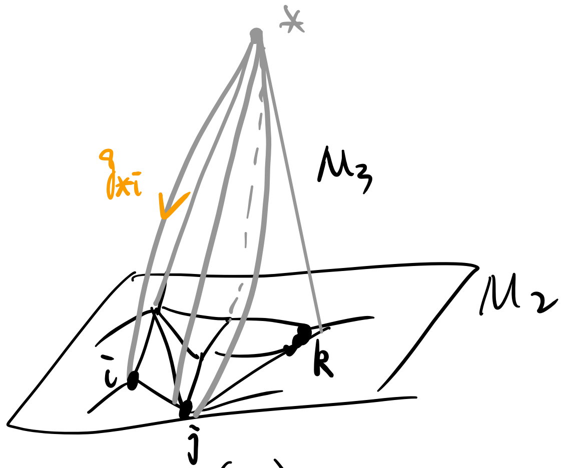
1+1 D



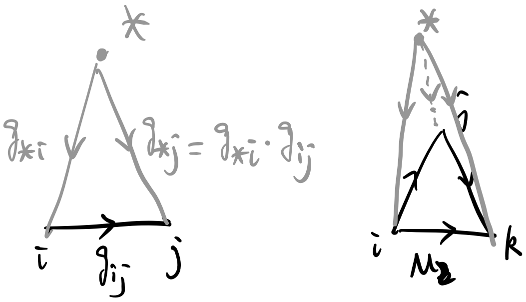


$\partial M_3 = M_2$

$$\boxed{\text{“}\Psi(M_2) = Z(M_3) = Z(\partial^{-1} M_2)\text{”}}$$



$$\Psi(M_2) = Z(M_3) = \prod_{\langle ijk \rangle} \nu_3(g_{*i}, g_{ij}, g_{jk})^{s(ijk)}$$



$$\Psi\left({}_i\overset{j}{\triangle}{}_k\right) = Z(\triangle) = \nu_3(g_{*i}, g_{ij}, g_{jk})^{\pm}$$

Check that Ψ satisfies Pachner move eq:

$$\Psi(⧄) = \nu_3 \cdot \Psi(⧅)$$

$$\begin{cases} \Psi(⧄) = Z(⧄) = \nu_3(g_{*i}, g, h)^{-1}\, \nu_3(g_{*i}, gh, k)^{-1} \\ \Psi(⧅) = Z(⧅) = \nu_3(g_{*i}, g, hk)^{-1}\, \nu_3(\underbrace{g_{*j}}_{=\, g_{*i}\, g}, h, k)^{-1} \end{cases}$$

$$(d\nu_3)(g_{*i}, g, h, k) = \frac{\nu_3(g, h, k)\, \nu_3(g_{*i}, gh, k)\, \nu_3(g_{*i}, g, h)}{\nu_3(g_{*i}\, g, h, k)\, \nu_3(g_{*i}, g, hk)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \Psi(⧄) = \nu_3(g, h, k)\, \Psi(⧅)$$

- Excitations.

  A_s^g , B_p^h generate the twisted quantum double $D^{\nu_3}(G)$

  Anyon types $\longleftrightarrow$ $\mathrm{Rep}\left[D^{\nu_3}(G)\right]$

  (Dijkgraaf - Pasquier - Roche 1991)

  ribbon operators

  (Mesaros - Ran 2012)