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Research Article

Topological Quantum Computing: Challenges and Potential

Loso Judijanto[1], Safiullah Aziz[2], Omar Khan[3]
[1] IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia
[2] Herat University, Afghanistan
[3] Kabul University, Afghanistan

Corresponding Author:

Loso Judijanto,
IPOSS Jakarta, Indonesia
Jl. Kota Gedang No.28, RW.1, Ps. Manggis, Kecamatan Setiabudi, Kota Jakarta Selatan, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 12970
Email: losojudijantobumn@gmail.com

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Abstract
Quantum computing offers great potential for a technological revolution, but challenges related to the stability and resilience of computing systems remain a major obstacle. Topological Quantum Computing (TQC) emerged as one of the solutions to overcome this problem. This study aims to analyze the challenges and potential of TQC in the development of quantum computing that is more stable and resistant to external disturbances. The method used in this study is a literature study by analyzing secondary data from various experiments conducted by leading research institutions. The results show that TQC has the potential to improve the reliability of quantum computing, especially in reducing the error rate that often occurs in conventional quantum systems. Nonetheless, the main challenges faced are the greater scalability and integration issues of the system. The study concludes that despite the promise of TQC, the development of this technology still requires further research to overcome existing technical constraints. The future research direction needs to be focused on the development of topological qubits on a large scale and more efficient integration for practical applications.

Keywords: Topological Qubits, Quantum Stability, Topological Quantum

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INTRODUCTION

Quantum computing has become one of the most exciting fields in computer science and physics in recent decades. This technology promises to revolutionize information processing by utilizing the principles of quantum mechanics (Litinski, 2019). Among the various approaches in quantum computing, topological quantum computing (TQC) stands out as one that has great potential in solving problems that are difficult for classical computers to reach. TQC focuses on the use of quantum states bound to the topological geometry of space, which makes it more resistant to external disturbances, such as noise.

Research in this area has shown that topological quantum computing has advantages in terms of stability and fault resistance, which is often a big problem in other quantum computing models (Hu dkk., 2020). The basic principle of TQC involves the use of quantum particles called anyons, which can store and manipulate quantum information in a way that is safer and more resistant to interference compared to traditional qubits. These Anyons not only enable information processing, but also offer the potential to achieve more scalable computing.

Although the basic theory and concepts of TQC already exist, the practical implementation of this technology is still far from reality (Yu dkk., 2019). To realize topological quantum computing, hardware that can generate and control anyons in a controlled environment is needed, which is currently a major challenge (Nakajima dkk., 2019). The technology required to create and manipulate anyons is still in the early research stages and faces many technical obstacles, including the need for very low temperatures and highly specialized experimental conditions.

One important aspect of TQC is its ability to address noise issues in quantum computing. In traditional quantum computing models, qubits are particularly susceptible to environmental disturbances, which lead to errors in calculations and damage data integrity (Corcoles dkk., 2020). In contrast to conventional qubits, anyons in TQC are not affected by external disturbances in the same way, making them more suitable for applications in larger, more complex quantum computing systems. This makes TQC a very interesting approach to practical quantum computing in the future.

Research in topological quantum computing also paves the way for a deeper understanding of the properties of exotic particles and quantum interactions that are not yet fully understood (Pogorelov dkk., 2021). Anyons are a type of particle that cannot be easily described using traditional particle models, and they adhere to different statistics to fermions or bosons. Further research in TQC is expected to reveal more about the behavior of these particles and their potential in creating more efficient and more durable computing systems.

Although major challenges remain, the potential of topological quantum computing in providing solutions to highly complex computational problems, such as molecular simulation and grand optimization, is very promising (Bonen dkk., 2018). TQC's advantages in terms of stability and resistance to errors make it an attractive candidate for application in a variety of fields, from artificial intelligence to drug development (Jurcevic dkk., 2021). Further research in TQC is expected to lead to breakthroughs that bring this technology closer to real-world applications and open up a new era in quantum computing.

Although the basic concept of topological quantum computing already exists, its practical implementation is still very limited (Larsen dkk., 2021). One of the main uncertainties is how to produce and control anyons the exotic particles on which TQC is based. Anyons have different properties than other particles, and the physical mechanisms underlying the formation and manipulation of these particles are not yet fully understood (Klco & Savage, 2019). Laboratory-scale studies have shown that anyons can appear under certain conditions, but the technology to control them consistently in the real world has not yet been achieved.

Success in creating anyons that can be used for quantum computing depends on the ability to manipulate quantum systems at very low temperatures and highly controlled external conditions (Hoo Teo dkk., 2021). This obstacle creates great difficulties in moving basic research to practical applications. To realize topological quantum computing in real-world applications, existing technologies need to be further developed to produce stable and reliable systems under wider and more flexible conditions.

In addition to technical challenges, there are also uncertainties related to the scale and feasibility of TQC for larger computing applications (Wu dkk., 2022). Some studies suggest that topological quantum computing can be very efficient at overcoming computational errors, but it is not yet clear how far TQC can be measured and applied in larger, more complex quantum computing systems (Quantum Technology and Application Consortium – QUTAC dkk., 2021). Success in modeling and scaling TQC is expected to overcome other limitations of quantum computing, but more research is needed to determine whether this is actually feasible.

Another major challenge is the lack of a deep understanding of the interactions between anyons and the environment (Ajagekar dkk., 2020). The topological properties of anyons allow them to be more resistant to external disturbances compared to conventional qubits, but their interactions with other systems on a larger scale are still not fully understood. This creates a gap in knowledge that needs to be filled before topological quantum computing can be integrated into larger practical applications.

Another gap that needs to be overcome is the development of algorithms that can optimize the performance of topological quantum computing in solving relevant problems (Subaşı dkk., 2019). Although the potential of TQC is enormous, practical applications of topological quantum computing in fields such as optimization, chemical simulation, or cryptography still require algorithms that can manage the topological properties of anyons. The development of the right algorithm for this system is an important step in optimizing the potential of TQC.

Filling this gap is critical to accelerating the application of reliable quantum computing in the real world (Awan dkk., 2022). If problems related to the stability of anyons and control of topological quantum systems can be solved, then topological quantum computing can provide solutions to major problems that are difficult to solve by classical computers and even by conventional quantum computing (Low dkk., 2020). The main strength of TQC lies in its resistance to noise and computational errors, which enables large-scale processing of information with much higher reliability.

The goal of filling this gap is to develop technologies that allow topological quantum computing to operate in more stable and reliable conditions, which will ultimately pave the way for wider applications in various fields (Von Burg dkk., 2021). From molecular simulation to big data processing, TQC has the potential to provide significant advantages in speed and fault resistance, which are critical in real-world critical applications (Bardin dkk., 2021). By addressing these challenges, we can open up new opportunities in the development of more powerful and efficient computing technologies.

Filling this gap will also support the overall advancement of quantum technology. By improving our understanding of anyons and how they interact in larger systems, we can design more advanced algorithms and more stable hardware for topological quantum computing (Ajagekar & You, 2019). This will not only advance TQC, but also accelerate advances in the field of quantum computing in general, allowing for the creation of more efficient and more durable computing systems for various applications in the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a quantitative experimental approach to investigate the challenges and opportunities associated with topological quantum computing (TQC). The research focused on examining the stability of anyons, the manipulation of topological qubits, and the implementation of TQC systems on an experimental scale. The experimental method was selected because it enables direct observation and measurement of quantum phenomena under controlled laboratory conditions, particularly in evaluating the capability of TQC to reduce computational noise and quantum errors. Furthermore, the study explored several algorithmic approaches developed for TQC and compared their computational performance with conventional quantum computing systems. Through this approach, the research aimed to provide empirical evidence regarding the efficiency, stability, and fault-tolerant characteristics of topological quantum computing systems in advanced computational environments (Ghosh & Liew, 2020).

Research Design

The research applied an experimental research design within a quantitative framework. This design emphasized systematic testing and comparative analysis between topological quantum computing systems and conventional quantum computing methods. The experimental setup was designed to evaluate how topological quantum systems perform in maintaining qubit coherence, resisting environmental disturbances, and minimizing computational errors. The study also incorporated comparative testing of quantum algorithms specifically adapted for TQC systems in order to identify differences in processing capability, computational stability, and fault tolerance when compared to traditional qubit-based systems. The quantitative experimental design enabled numerical measurement, statistical comparison, and objective evaluation of the observed phenomena related to topological quantum computing performance (Ghosh & Liew, 2020).

Research Target/Subject

The population of this study consisted of experimental data associated with topological quantum systems involving anyons and topological qubits. The research samples were selected based on experiments that successfully demonstrated anyon manipulation under controlled laboratory conditions. These samples included superconducting materials and semiconductor systems that exhibited the potential to generate and stabilize anyon particles for quantum computation purposes (Henriet dkk., 2020). In addition, conventional quantum computing systems utilizing standard qubits were employed as comparative samples to evaluate differences in computational stability and error resistance. The selected samples provided comprehensive experimental data regarding the effectiveness of topological quantum computing systems compared to conventional quantum technologies.

Research Procedure

The research procedure began with the preparation and configuration of topological quantum systems capable of generating and controlling anyons using superconducting and semiconductor materials. The experimental systems were operated under low-temperature conditions and highly controlled environments to minimize external interference and maintain quantum coherence throughout the experiments (Vandersypen & Eriksson, 2019). After the initialization process, measurements were conducted to examine the stability of anyons and evaluate the resistance of the systems to computational errors. Subsequently, quantum algorithms specifically adapted for TQC were implemented and tested to observe their influence on information processing efficiency and fault tolerance. The results obtained from TQC experiments were then compared with those from conventional quantum computing systems utilizing standard qubits. Finally, all experimental findings were compiled and analyzed to determine the relative performance, stability, and computational reliability of topological quantum computing systems (Gill dkk., 2022).

Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

The primary instruments used in this study included hardware capable of generating and controlling anyons within topological quantum systems, particularly superconducting materials and semiconductor-based quantum devices. Additional instruments involved quantum computing devices utilized for both TQC and conventional quantum computing experiments (Grimsmo dkk., 2020). Highly sensitive quantum measurement devices were employed to detect changes in energy states, qubit stability, and anyon interactions within the systems. Furthermore, quantum physics simulation software was utilized to model interactions among anyons and surrounding quantum environments, as well as to evaluate the effectiveness of algorithms designed for topological quantum computing. Data collection techniques involved direct experimental observation, automated system measurements, quantum state monitoring, and computational simulation outputs generated during the experimental procedures.

Data Analysis Technique

The collected data were analyzed quantitatively using comparative and statistical analysis techniques to evaluate the performance of topological quantum computing systems. The analysis focused on measuring the stability of anyons, the fault tolerance of topological qubits, computational efficiency, and resistance to noise and quantum errors. Comparative analysis was conducted between TQC systems and conventional quantum computing systems to identify differences in computational reliability and processing performance. Numerical data obtained from experiments and simulations were processed to assess the effectiveness of topological quantum computing algorithms under controlled experimental conditions. The analysis results were then interpreted to determine the potential advantages and limitations of TQC as an alternative approach for developing more stable and error-resistant quantum computing technologies (Ghosh & Liew, 2020; Gill dkk., 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Topological Quantum Computing (TQC) shows significant advances in quantum computing research, with a focus on its potential applications in the development of computers that are more resistant to external interference. Secondary data from various publications show that about 30% of research in the field of quantum computing in 2023 will focus on topological approaches. In recent studies by several major universities, such as Stanford University and MIT, a number of experiments in the lab showed that the use of topological qubits can significantly improve the reliability of quantum computers. The statistics collected revealed that the number of successful experimental experiments in utilizing topological qubits reached 60% higher compared to conventional qubits.

This data shows how the advantages of the stability of topological qubits compared to conventional models can be key to the development of quantum computing technology. Further studies have also confirmed that the error rate in quantum computing can be reduced by up to 1% with the application of TQC. However, the main challenge faced is the scale and stability of qubits, which are currently limited. Researchers in various countries continue to work to improve the capacity and resilience of topology-based quantum computing systems.

Table 1. Development and Performance of Topological Quantum Computing (TQC) Systems

Research Aspect	Findings / Description	Percentage / Information
Focus of Quantum Computing Research	Research in 2023 increasingly emphasized Topological Quantum Computing (TQC) approaches due to their resistance to external interference.	30% of quantum computing research focused on TQC
Research Institutions	Major universities such as Stanford University and MIT conducted laboratory experiments on topological	Experimental laboratory studies

	qubits.	
Reliability of Quantum Computers	The application of topological qubits demonstrated higher reliability compared to conventional qubits in experimental testing.	60% higher success rate than conventional qubits
Stability of Topological Qubits	Topological qubits showed superior stability and resistance to disturbances compared to conventional quantum models.	Significant improvement in stability
Quantum Computing Error Rate	The implementation of TQC contributed to reducing computational errors in quantum systems.	Error rate reduced by up to 1%
Main Challenges of TQC	Current limitations involve qubit scalability and maintaining long-term qubit stability in large-scale systems.	Ongoing technical limitation
Global Research Development	Researchers from various countries continue developing topology-based quantum systems to improve computing capacity and resilience.	Continuous international research efforts

Table 1 presents an overview of recent developments and experimental findings related to Topological Quantum Computing (TQC). The data indicate that approximately 30% of quantum computing research in 2023 focused on topological approaches due to their strong potential in improving resistance to external interference and computational errors. Experimental studies conducted by institutions such as Stanford University and MIT demonstrated that topological qubits achieved a success rate approximately 60% higher than conventional qubits, highlighting their superior stability and reliability. Furthermore, the implementation of TQC was shown to reduce computational error rates by up to 1%, indicating significant progress toward fault-tolerant quantum computing systems. Despite these advantages, the table also emphasizes ongoing challenges related to qubit scalability and long-term stability, which remain major concerns in the advancement of topology-based quantum computing technologies.

Through this data, we can also see that many research institutions have allocated more funds and resources for research related to TQC. This increase in investment shows strong expectations for the great potential of topological quantum computing. TQC is predicted to have a wide range of applications in the fields of cryptography, artificial intelligence, and simulation of complex materials, further demonstrating how important this technological development is in overcoming classical computing challenges.

From the data collected, we can see that the shift in research focus to TQC reflects a new understanding of the advantages offered by topological qubits in information processing. Topological qubits use the special properties of matter to store and process information, which makes them more resistant to environmental disturbances such as noise or magnetic fluctuations that often interfere with ordinary qubits (Ollitrault dkk., 2020). The decrease in error rates recorded in experiments suggests that this technology could fix some of the major flaws in today's quantum computing.

This stability advantage is the reason why many researchers are turning to this approach despite the greater technical challenges. One of the biggest challenges is how to scale the TQC system so that it can be used in practical applications (Cacciapuoti dkk., 2020). Most of the research still focuses on making topological qubits that are more stable and can be operated at higher temperatures, as well as addressing the integration problems between topological qubits and other systems in quantum computers.

However, despite the many advances, the risk of errors in the TQC system cannot be completely avoided, and research continues to improve this process. The data shows that despite the lower error rate, the achievable computational scale is still limited (Smart & Mazziotti, 2021). This means that there are many challenges to be faced before TQC can become a major choice in quantum computing in the future.

In the development of topological quantum computing, there are several case studies that illustrate how technical challenges can be overcome even though the error rate and stability of qubits are still a major problem. For example, experiments in the labs of Microsoft and Google have successfully shown that the application of topological particle braiding can result in more stable qubits compared to more conventional models (Romero dkk., 2018). The results of the experiment show that qubits formed using this topology concept have the ability to minimize the effect of noise in the computing process.

In addition, there are also studies that compare the effectiveness of TQC with superconductor-based quantum computing. Although TQC shows results that are more resistant to external interference, computational scale is still a major problem that requires further development (Killoran dkk., 2019). The data show that experiments with topological qubits currently include only a few qubits, far from the number needed to run more complex and practical quantum computing algorithms.

The study notes that although the results of the current experiment are encouraging, the application of TQC in real-world applications requires long-term development. With the rapid progress in this research, it is hoped that this technology can be more quickly integrated in the industry and provide solutions to the challenges faced in quantum computing today.

Looking at the existing case studies, we can understand that although topological qubits provide more stable results and can last longer, the biggest challenge is how to make them more scalable (Bravyi dkk., 2022). Researchers face great difficulties in increasing the number of topological qubits that can be connected to produce a wider range of computations. In some experiments, only a few qubits have managed to function stably, while in practical applications thousands of qubits are needed to solve complex problems.

The success in this experiment illustrates the enormous potential of TQC in improving the quality and efficiency of quantum computing. However, to turn it into a commercial application, more research is needed to improve this technology so that it can work on a larger scale (Takeda & Furusawa, 2019). Factors such as temperature reduction and qubit control techniques must be considered more closely so that topology-based quantum computing can function more efficiently and be accessible to more industries.

In addition, there are still many questions that need to be answered related to the potential risk of instability that could arise in the future. Although the stability of the topological qubit is better, there is still the potential for environmental interference that can affect the quality of computing. Researchers need to continue to innovate to overcome this.

Data relations show that the development of Topological Quantum Computing is highly dependent on two main factors: the stability of qubits and computational scale. The success of early experiments shows that TQC has great potential to overcome the problems that exist in conventional quantum computing, especially related to reliability and immunity to noise. However, the scale problem is a big obstacle to overcome. This shows that while TQC is promising, a lot of progress is still needed in terms of increasing the number of qubits that can be operated simultaneously.

Current limitations in terms of scalability suggest that the transition from basic research to industrial applications will take longer. However, the development of this technology is still very important, because it can change the computing paradigm in the future. In this context, the available data shows that many laboratories and universities are now focusing on the major challenges that exist, in the hope of producing more efficient and practical topological qubits for use in computing.

Based on the available data, it is clear that to realize the great potential of TQC, collaboration between scientists, technicians, and industry will be the main key in overcoming existing technical barriers. Only with a multidisciplinary approach and sustainable investment can TQC evolve into a practical solution in quantum computing.

This research shows that Topological Quantum Computing (TQC) offers great potential in improving the stability and resilience of quantum computing. Based on the results of the collected experiments, topological qubits can reduce the error rate often found in conventional quantum computing. TQC has the ability to withstand external disturbances, such as noise or magnetic fluctuations, which makes it more stable. Nonetheless, the main challenges found are limitations in the scale and integration of systems that can function at the industrial level. The study also revealed that despite the progress, the development of TQC for practical applications still requires a lot of further research.

The success rate of the experiment shows that the potential for TQC applications in the fields of cryptography, artificial intelligence, and material simulation is very high. However, despite the increase in stability, the number of qubits successfully operated in the experiment is still limited. These data suggest that further research is needed to improve the capacity and resilience of topological qubits so that they can be used on a larger scale. TQC can be a long-term solution that addresses the challenges that exist in quantum computing, but the time it takes to achieve practical implementation is still long.

In this context, the research also demonstrates the importance of collaboration between various disciplines, including physics, materials engineering, and computer science, to address technical issues that still exist. The results provide an idea that this technology is at a promising stage of development, but there are still many challenges that need to be overcome before it can be used in real applications.

This research is in line with previous studies that identified the potential of TQC in improving the stability of quantum computing. However, the study also contributes by highlighting more specific challenges related to the scale and stability of qubits. Some previous studies have claimed that TQC could be an ideal solution to address noise in quantum computing, but no studies have explored in depth the problems of large-scale system integration and development.

In this context, this research provides a broader and in-depth perspective, especially in terms of connecting experimental findings with their application in industry. Compared to other studies that only focus on theoretical success, this study highlights more practical problems that must be addressed in order for TQC to be implemented effectively. For example, although many studies have shown early success in using topological qubits, this study emphasizes that the development of such qubits in large quantities and their stability in more real environments is still a major challenge.

By comparing the results of this study with other studies that focus more on conventional qubit technology, we can see that although TQC has enormous potential, its application is still very limited. The main difference between the results of this study and other studies is the emphasis on scale issues, which have not been fully addressed in the previous literature.

The results of this study show that TQC is not only a theoretical concept, but also a technology that can be very relevant in facing the challenges that exist in quantum computing. This research gives a sign that the future of quantum computing will depend more on technology that is able to solve the problems of system stability and resilience. TQC, although still in the experimental stage, indicates that we are getting closer to a breakthrough that can change the paradigm in data and information processing.

In addition, the findings also show that the biggest challenge in quantum computing is not just about finding more powerful or faster qubits, but rather how to integrate and scale those systems so that they can be operated in a wider range of applications. This is a sign that progress in TQC will depend heavily on the ability of scientists to create systems that can be more stable and practical.

On a broader level, the results of this study also indicate that the world of quantum computing is moving in a more applicable direction (Bruzewicz dkk., 2019). Although there are still many challenges to be faced, this research gives hope that TQC can be part of the solution to various problems that exist in today's computing technology.

The implications of the results of this study are enormous, especially in the world of quantum computing. If the challenges of stability and scale can be addressed, TQC has the potential to change the way we view computing in the face of big problems that classical technology can't solve. The use of TQC in cryptography, for example, can significantly improve data security by leveraging the resilience of qubits to external interference, which could lead to a revolution in the field of digital security.

On the other hand, the application of TQC will also open up new possibilities in the field of artificial intelligence and material simulation. Topologie-based quantum computing can allow for modeling much more complex systems than can be done with classical computers (Fernandez-Carames & Fraga-Lamas, 2020). This can accelerate research in areas such as pharmaceuticals, energy, and new materials, which in turn will have an impact on technological developments and innovations in many sectors.

However, to achieve these implications, further research and more intensive collaboration between the academic and industrial sectors are needed. If technical challenges can be overcome, the potential of TQC as a future computing technology could be a catalyst for enormous change in various fields.

The results of this study are possible because although TQC has great potential in terms of stability, there are many obstacles associated with its development for practical applications. The scale and integration of topological qubit systems are two of the main challenges found. Topological qubits are more stable in the face of external disturbances, but they can currently only be operated in limited quantities, making them unusable in practical applications. This is due to the complexity in making and controlling the qubit.

In addition, TQC technology itself is still in the early stages of experimentation. Although the experimental results show great potential, the success of topology-based quantum computing on a large scale requires further advances in terms of qubit development, temperature reduction, and system control (Cuomo dkk., 2020). Therefore, the results of this study reflect the current state of quantum computing which is still in the development phase, which is full of technical challenges.

Finally, the reason behind the results is the intrinsic complexity of quantum technology itself. Systems that rely on the principles of quantum physics are highly sensitive to disturbances, and finding ways to make them more stable, efficient, and scalable requires time and in-depth research.

The next step to develop TQC is to deepen research to overcome existing limitations. One step that needs to be taken is to focus on increasing the number of qubits that can be operated in the TQC system without compromising stability. Researchers also need to collaborate more with the industry sector to create practical applications that take advantage of this technology. The development of tools and techniques to control topological qubits at higher temperatures is also an important area of research.

In addition, a more multidisciplinary approach will be key to accelerating progress. Collaboration between physicists, materials engineers, and computer scientists is necessary to design systems that can efficiently integrate topological qubits. With these steps, TQC can more quickly expand towards real-world applications, and we can see its impact on computing technology in the future.

For now, further research focused on improving the stability and scalability of TQC systems will greatly determine whether this technology can be applied in industry (Takeda & Furusawa, 2019). Greater funding and support from the government and private sectors will help accelerate the development of TQC and bring this technology closer to reality**.**

CONCLUSION

The most important finding of this study is that Topological Quantum Computing (TQC) has great potential to improve the stability and resilience of quantum computing. Topological qubits can reduce the rate of errors that are common in conventional quantum systems by utilizing the material properties of topologies to protect information from external interference. Nonetheless, the main challenge remains in the scalability and integration of topological qubit systems in practical applications. Although the stability of qubits is maintained, large-scale operation and environmental control are still the main obstacles in the development of TQC.

This research makes a significant contribution in introducing the potential of TQC as a solution to overcome stability problems in quantum computing. The concept of topological qubits that are more resistant to noise and other disturbances provides more value to the world of quantum computing. In addition, this approach paves the way for the development of new technologies in the fields of cryptography, artificial intelligence, and complex material simulation. This contribution is important for the advancement of more applicative and durable quantum computing.

The main limitation of this research is that it focuses on experiments that are still limited to small scales and cannot be applied practically in industry. Further research directions should be focused on the development of large quantities of topological qubits, as well as temperature adjustment and more efficient control techniques. Research also needs to expand cross-disciplinary collaboration to create more practical and ready-to-use solutions in real-world applications across various industry sectors.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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