

$$p_{i_1, j_1}^\downarrow[(k_2, k_3) \rightarrow (k'_3, k'_2) \mid i_2, i_3, j_2, j_3] = \mathbb{P} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} j_3 \quad j_2 \\ \text{Diagram 1} \\ i_2 \quad i_3 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} j_3 \quad j_2 \\ \text{Diagram 2} \\ i_2 \quad i_3 \end{array} \end{array} \right]$$

The diagram illustrates a transition between two states, each represented by a network of colored lines (red and green) and a central horizontal blue line. The left state (Diagram 1) shows a red line entering from the bottom left (\$i\_2\$), passing through a vertex labeled \$k\_2\$, and exiting towards the top left (\$j\_3\$). A green line enters from the bottom right (\$i\_3\$), passes through a vertex labeled \$k\_3\$, and exits towards the top right (\$j\_2\$). The right state (Diagram 2) shows a red line entering from the bottom left (\$i\_2\$), passing through a vertex labeled \$k'\_3\$, and exiting towards the top left (\$j\_3\$). A green line enters from the bottom right (\$i\_3\$), passes through a vertex labeled \$k'\_2\$, and exits towards the top right (\$j\_2\$).