

A symmetric monoidal and compact closed bicategorical syntax for graphical calculi

Daniel Cicala

21 July 2017

University of California at Riverside

motivation

a question

IS THERE A GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR SYSTEMS COMPRISED OF
OPEN NETWORKS AND REWRITING?

Loosely, by *open network* we mean a graphical language with inputs and outputs

a question

IS THERE A GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR SYSTEMS COMPRISED OF
OPEN NETWORKS AND REWRITING?

Loosely, by *open network* we mean a graphical language with inputs and outputs

Today, we will

construct such a bicategorical framework

— and —

illustrate its use on the λ -calculus

modeling open networks & rewrites

modeling open networks

Open networks can be modeled with cospans, eg



In general, for a network G with inputs X and outputs Y

$$X \rightarrow G \leftarrow Y$$

modeling open networks

Open networks can be modeled with cospans, eg

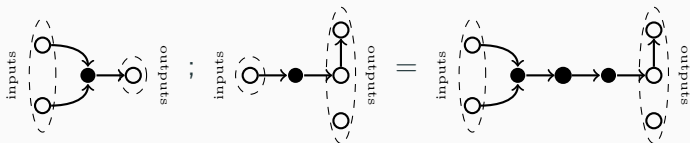


In general, for a network G with inputs X and outputs Y

$$X \rightarrow G \leftarrow Y$$

modeling open networks

Compatible open networks can be connected, e.g.



This is made precise with pushouts:

$$(X \rightarrow G \leftarrow Y); (Y \rightarrow H \leftarrow Z) = (X \rightarrow G +_Y H \leftarrow Z)$$

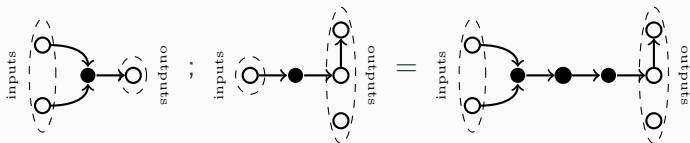
This induces a category with

- (objects) input and output types
- (morphisms) open networks possibly modulo relations.

CAN WE CATEGORIFY THIS WITH RELATIONS AS 2-CELLS?

modeling open networks

Compatible open networks can be connected, e.g.



This is made precise with pushouts:

$$(X \rightarrow G \leftarrow Y); (Y \rightarrow H \leftarrow Z) = (X \rightarrow G +_Y H \leftarrow Z)$$

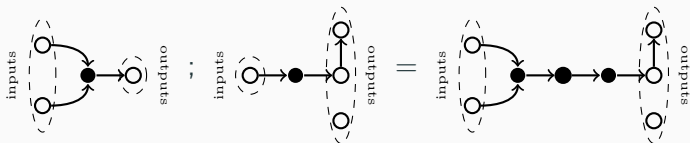
This induces a category with

- (objects) input and output types
- (morphisms) open networks possibly modulo relations.

CAN WE CATEGORIFY THIS WITH RELATIONS AS 2-CELLS?

modeling open networks

Compatible open networks can be connected, e.g.



This is made precise with pushouts:

$$(X \rightarrow G \leftarrow Y); (Y \rightarrow H \leftarrow Z) = (X \rightarrow G +_Y H \leftarrow Z)$$

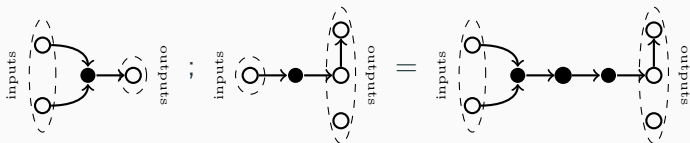
This induces a category with

- (objects)** input and output types
- (morphisms)** open networks possibly modulo relations.

CAN WE CATEGORIFY THIS WITH RELATIONS AS 2-CELLS?

modeling open networks

Compatible open networks can be connected, e.g.



This is made precise with pushouts:

$$(X \rightarrow G \leftarrow Y); (Y \rightarrow H \leftarrow Z) = (X \rightarrow G +_Y H \leftarrow Z)$$

This induces a category with

- (objects)** input and output types
- (morphisms)** open networks possibly modulo relations.

CAN WE CATEGORIFY THIS WITH RELATIONS AS 2-CELLS?

modeling rewrite rules

Using graph-like structures, we give relations by rewrite rules.

In particular, we use **double pushout rewriting** where a rule

$$L \rightsquigarrow R$$

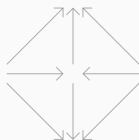
is given by a span

$$L \leftarrow K \rightarrow R$$

So what we want is

rewrite rules (spans) between **open networks** (cospans).

Thus **spans of cospans**:



modeling rewrite rules

Using graph-like structures, we give relations by rewrite rules.

In particular, we use **double pushout rewriting** where a rule

$$L \rightsquigarrow R$$

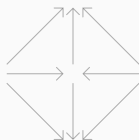
is given by a span

$$L \leftarrow K \rightarrow R$$

So what we want is

rewrite rules (spans) between **open networks** (cospans).

Thus **spans of cospans**:



modeling rewrite rules

Using graph-like structures, we give relations by rewrite rules.

In particular, we use **double pushout rewriting** where a rule

$$L \rightsquigarrow R$$

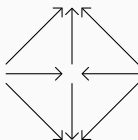
is given by a span

$$L \leftarrow K \rightarrow R$$

So what we want is

rewrite rules (spans) between **open networks** (cospans).

Thus **spans of cospans**:



combining open networks & rewrite rules

The components we are working with are

- inputs and outputs
- open networks, i.e. cospans between inputs and outputs
- rewrites of open networks, i.e. spans of cospans

DID WE JUST DESCRIBE A BICATEGORY?

The components we are working with are

- inputs and outputs
- open networks, i.e. cospans between inputs and outputs
- rewrites of open networks, i.e. spans of cospans

DID WE JUST DESCRIBE A BICATEGORY?

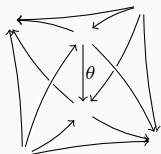
Theorem (C.)

Let \mathbf{T} be a topos. There is a bicategory $\mathbf{MonicSp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{T}))$ with

(0-cells) objects of \mathbf{T}

(1-cells) cospans in \mathbf{T}

(2-cells) monic spans of cospans in \mathbf{T} up to isomorphism



The hypothesis are used in the interchange rule.

DPO rewriting often assumes monic span legs

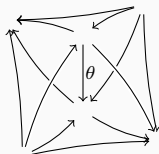
Theorem (C.)

Let \mathbf{T} be a topos. There is a bicategory $\mathbf{MonicSp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{T}))$ with

(0-cells) objects of \mathbf{T}

(1-cells) cospans in \mathbf{T}

(2-cells) monic spans of cospans in \mathbf{T} up to isomorphism



The hypothesis are used in the interchange rule.

DPO rewriting often assumes monic span legs

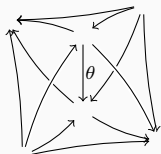
Theorem (C.)

Let \mathbf{T} be a topos. There is a bicategory $\mathbf{MonicSp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{T}))$ with

(0-cells) objects of \mathbf{T}

(1-cells) cospans in \mathbf{T}

(2-cells) monic spans of cospans in \mathbf{T} up to isomorphism



The hypothesis are used in the interchange rule.

DPO rewriting often assumes monic span legs

In case monic span legs are too strict...

Theorem (C.)

Let \mathbf{C} be a category with finite limits and colimits. There is a bicategory $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{C}))$ with

(0-cells) objects of \mathbf{C} ,

(1-cells) cospans in \mathbf{C} ,

(2-cells) spans of cospans in \mathbf{C} ,

up to sharing a domain and codomain.

In case monic span legs are too strict...

Theorem (C.)

Let C be a category with finite limits and colimits. There is a bicategory $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{Csp}(C))$ with

(0-cells) *objects of C ,*

(1-cells) *cospans in C ,*

(2-cells) *spans of cospans in C ,*

up to sharing a domain and codomain.

Theorem (C. & Courser)

Consider the topos T and the finitely complete and cocomplete category C to be symmetric monoidal via $+$ and 0 .

*Then the bicategories **MonicSp(Csp(T))** and **Sp(Csp(C))** are symmetric monoidal and compact closed (á la Mike Stay).*

MonicSp(Csp(T)) and **Sp(Csp(C))** are too big!

We need to pare them down

Let's illustrate this process with the zx-calculus

MonicSp(Csp(T)) and **Sp(Csp(C))** are too big!

We need to pare them down

Let's illustrate this process with the zx-calculus

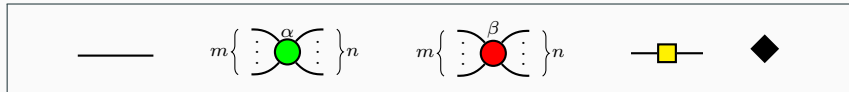
the zx-calculus

the zx-calculus – generators

The zx-calculus¹ is a syntax used in categorical quantum mechanics.

It models certain quantum processes

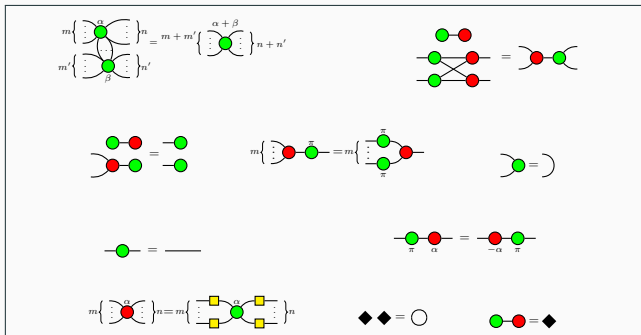
It is generated by the diagrams



¹B Coecke & R Duncan (2011) *Interacting quantum observables: categorical algebra and diagrammatics*. New J. Phys., 13 (4), 043016.

the zx-calculus – generators

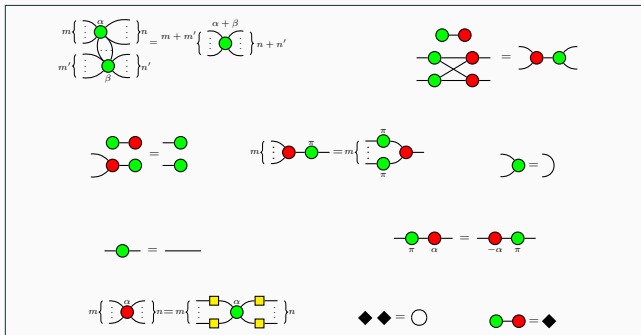
and the relations



HOW CAN WE REALIZE THESE AS
OPEN GRAPH-LIKE STRUCTURES?

the zx-calculus – generators

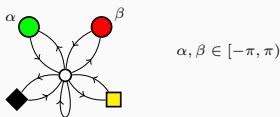
and the relations



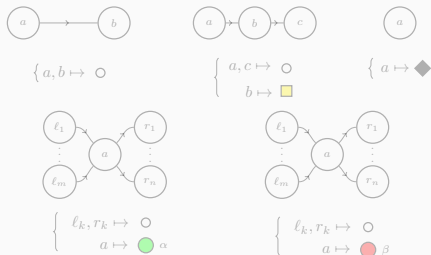
HOW CAN WE REALIZE THESE AS
OPEN GRAPH-LIKE STRUCTURES?

the zx-calculus – coloring the nodes

We want directed graphs with colored nodes. To this end, we define a graph S_{zx}



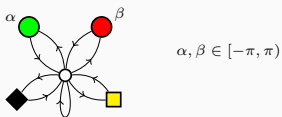
The generating zx-diagrams are almost **graphs over** S_{zx}



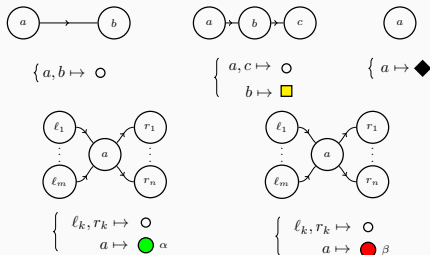
But these still lack inputs and outputs!

the zx-calculus – coloring the nodes

We want directed graphs with colored nodes. To this end, we define a graph S_{zx}



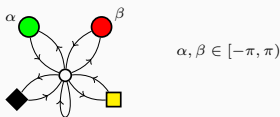
The generating zx-diagrams are almost **graphs over S_{zx}**



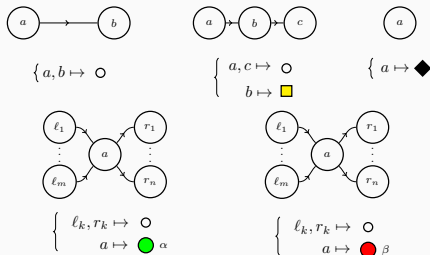
But these still lack inputs and outputs!

the zx-calculus – coloring the nodes

We want directed graphs with colored nodes. To this end, we define a graph S_{zx}



The generating zx-diagrams are almost **graphs over S_{zx}**



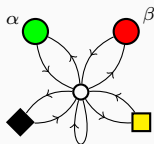
But these still lack inputs and outputs!

the zx-calculus – constructing inputs and outputs

Define a functor

$$N: \mathbf{FinSet} \rightarrow \mathbf{Graph} \downarrow S_{zx}$$


by sending a set x to the edgeless graph with node set x equipped with the map constant over the node \circ of



$$\alpha, \beta \in [-\pi, \pi)$$

the zx-calculus – constructing inputs and outputs

Rewrite is the SMCC sub-bicategory of $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{Graph} \downarrow S_{zx}))$

	Rewrite	conceit
(0-cells)	$N(x)$	input/output type
(1-cells)	$N(x) \rightarrow G \leftarrow N(y)$	open graphs over S_{zx}
(2-cells)		all DPO rewrite rules

Rewrite is still too big. WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?


– *an ambient space in which to generate SMCC bicategories* –

To categorify the zx-calculus, we will translate

- zx-diagrams into open graphs over S_{zx}
- relations into DPO rewrite rules

the zx-calculus – constructing inputs and outputs

Rewrite is the SMCC sub-bicategory of $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{Graph} \downarrow S_{zx}))$

	Rewrite	conceit
(0-cells)	$N(x)$	input/output type
(1-cells)	$N(x) \rightarrow G \leftarrow N(y)$	open graphs over S_{zx}
(2-cells)		all DPO rewrite rules

Rewrite is still too big. WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?


– *an ambient space in which to generate SMCC bicategories* –

To categorify the zx-calculus, we will translate

- zx-diagrams into open graphs over S_{zx}
- relations into DPO rewrite rules

the zx-calculus – constructing inputs and outputs

Rewrite is the SMCC sub-bicategory of $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{Graph} \downarrow S_{zx}))$

	Rewrite	conceit
(0-cells)	$N(x)$	input/output type
(1-cells)	$N(x) \rightarrow G \leftarrow N(y)$	open graphs over S_{zx}
(2-cells)		all DPO rewrite rules

Rewrite is still too big. WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?


– *an ambient space in which to generate SMCC bicategories* –

To categorify the zx-calculus, we will translate

- zx-diagrams into open graphs over S_{zx}
- relations into DPO rewrite rules

the zx-calculus – constructing inputs and outputs

Rewrite is the SMCC sub-bicategory of $\mathbf{Sp}(\mathbf{Csp}(\mathbf{Graph} \downarrow S_{zx}))$

	Rewrite	conceit
(0-cells)	$N(x)$	input/output type
(1-cells)	$N(x) \rightarrow G \leftarrow N(y)$	open graphs over S_{zx}
(2-cells)		all DPO rewrite rules

Rewrite is still too big. WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR?

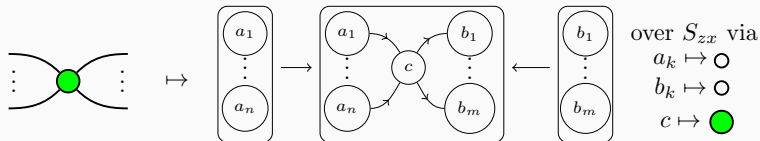
– *an ambient space in which to generate SMCC bicategories* –

To categorify the zx-calculus, we will translate

- zx-diagrams into open graphs over S_{zx}
- relations into DPO rewrite rules

the zx-calculus – translating to Rewrite

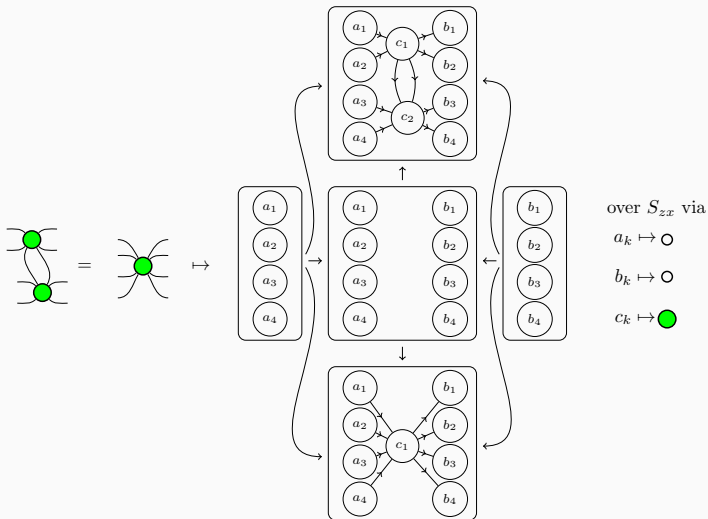
Translate zx-diagrams into 1-cells of **Rewrite**



etc.

the zx-calculus – translating to Rewrite

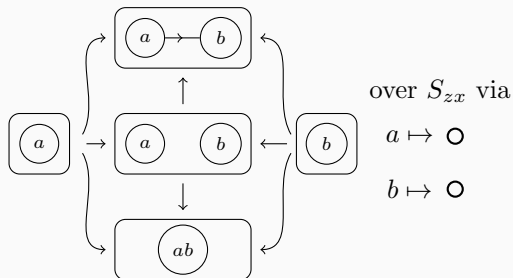
Translate zx-relations into 2-cells of **Rewrite**



etc.

the zx-calculus – translating to Rewrite

To force the wire to act like the identity, we add the 2-cell



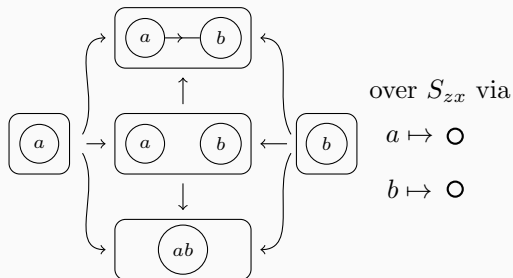
These 1-cells and 2-cells generate an SMCC sub-bicategory

ZX

of Rewrite.

the zx-calculus – translating to Rewrite

To force the wire to act like the identity, we add the 2-cell



These 1-cells and 2-cells generate an SMCC sub-bicategory

ZX

of **Rewrite**.

the \mathbf{zx} -calculus – a bicategory

Denote by \mathbf{zx} the category with

(objects) \mathbb{N}

(morphisms) \mathbf{zx} -diagrams modulo \mathbf{zx} -relations

Theorem (C.)

Let $||\underline{\mathbf{zx}}||$ be the category with

(objects) *the 0-cells of $\underline{\mathbf{zx}}$*

(morphisms) *the 1-cells of $\underline{\mathbf{zx}}$ up to the 2-cells*

Then $||\underline{\mathbf{zx}}||$ is equivalent to \mathbf{zx}

This equivalence is witnessed by the functor described in the above translation process.

the \mathbf{zx} -calculus – a bicategory

Denote by \mathbf{zx} the category with

(objects) \mathbb{N}

(morphisms) \mathbf{zx} -diagrams modulo \mathbf{zx} -relations

Theorem (C.)

Let $||\underline{\mathbf{zx}}||$ be the category with

(objects) *the 0-cells of $\underline{\mathbf{zx}}$*

(morphisms) *the 1-cells of $\underline{\mathbf{zx}}$ up to the 2-cells*

Then $||\underline{\mathbf{zx}}||$ is equivalent to \mathbf{zx}

This equivalence is witnessed by the functor described in the above translation process.

the \mathbf{zx} -calculus – a bicategory

Denote by \mathbf{zx} the category with

(objects) \mathbb{N}

(morphisms) \mathbf{zx} -diagrams modulo \mathbf{zx} -relations

Theorem (C.)

Let $||\underline{\mathbf{zx}}||$ be the category with

(objects) *the 0-cells of $\underline{\mathbf{zx}}$*

(morphisms) *the 1-cells of $\underline{\mathbf{zx}}$ up to the 2-cells*

Then $||\underline{\mathbf{zx}}||$ is equivalent to \mathbf{zx}

This equivalence is witnessed by the functor described in the above translation process.

in conclusion

The benefits of this framework is...

- this process is sufficiently general to work with other graphical languages
- it gives a syntax that is bicategorical with symmetric monoidal and compact closed structure
- it should be straightforward, in concept, to include iterated rewrites

The benefits of this framework is...

- this process is sufficiently general to work with other graphical languages
- it gives a syntax that is bicategorical with symmetric monoidal and compact closed structure
- it should be straightforward, in concept, to include iterated rewrites

The benefits of this framework is...

- this process is sufficiently general to work with other graphical languages
- it gives a syntax that is bicategorical with symmetric monoidal and compact closed structure
- it should be straightforward, in concept, to include iterated rewrites

thank you