

# Operational **P**hysics, **L**ogic and **C**ategories

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**C**ategories, **L**ogic and **P**hysics  
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# The Plan

Operational Physics

Operational Logic

Operational Categories

... in partial form

... in total form

Effectus Theory

Outlook

# I. Operational Physics

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- ▶ Operational reconstructions of quantum theory due to Hardy, Chiribella-D'Ariano-Perinotti, . . .
- ▶ **Categorical quantum mechanics**: models quantum theory using certain symmetric monoidal categories.
- ▶ CDP's **operational-probabilistic theories**: categorical + probabilistic.

## II. Operational Logic

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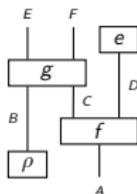
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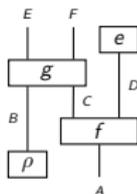
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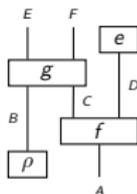


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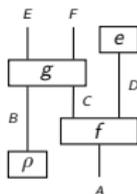


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- ▶ Coarse-graining:

$$\{f_x: A \rightarrow B\}_{x \in X} \cup \{g_y\}_{y \in Y} \implies \{\bigvee_{x \in X} f_x\} \cup \{g_y\}_{y \in Y}$$

Partial 'addition'  $f \vee g: A \rightarrow B$  on events.

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## Examples

Many! Classical: deterministic or probabilistic.

Quantum: Hilbert spaces/ $C^*$ -algebras and CP, sub-unital maps.

### III. Operational Categories

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Categorically, direct sums are finite **coproducts**:

$$B_j \xrightarrow{\kappa_j} B_1 + \dots + B_n = \bigoplus_{k=1}^n B_k \xrightarrow{\triangleright_j} B_j, \quad \triangleright_j \circ \kappa_i = \begin{cases} \text{id} & i = j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

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- ▶  $\otimes, +$  distribute:  $A \otimes (B + C) \simeq A \otimes B + A \otimes C$
- ▶  $\ddagger_{A+B} = [\ddagger_A, \ddagger_B]$ ,  $\ddagger_I = \text{id}$ ,  $\ddagger_{A \otimes B} = \lambda \circ (\ddagger_A \otimes \ddagger_B)$

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 (B) & & & & \\
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 & (A_x)_{x \in X} & \xrightarrow{!} & & (I) \\
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### Examples

Classical: **Set**. Probabilistic:  $\text{Kl}(\mathcal{D})$  for distribution monad  $\mathcal{D}$ .

Quantum: **CStar**<sub>cpu</sub><sup>op</sup>

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We've seen operational categories in partial form  $(\mathbf{C}, \dot{\dashv}) = \mathbf{ParTest}(\Theta)$  and total form  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{Test}(\Theta)$ .

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So  $(\mathbf{C}, \overset{\#}{\dashv}) \simeq \mathbf{Par}(\mathbf{B})$ , the Kleisli category of  $(-)+1$  on  $\mathbf{B}$ .

## Examples

	$\mathbf{B}$	$\mathbf{Par}(\mathbf{B})$
Classical	<b>Set</b>	<b>PFun</b>
Probabilistic	$\mathbf{Kl}(\mathcal{D})$	$\mathbf{Kl}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{sub}})$
Quantum	$\mathbf{CStar}_{\text{cpu}}^{\text{op}}$	$\mathbf{CStar}_{\text{cpsu}}^{\text{op}}$

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The following structures are equivalent:

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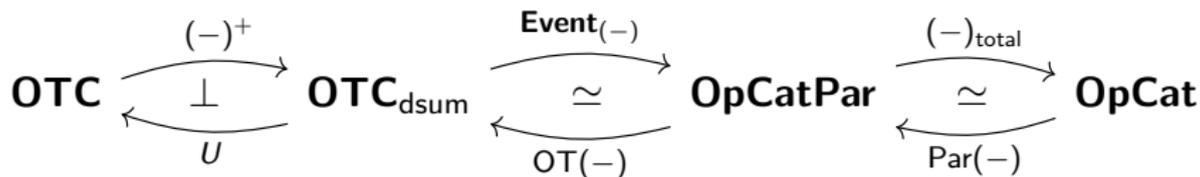
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$\rightsquigarrow$  Each space of effects  $e: A \rightarrow I$  forms an **effect algebra**.

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Thanks!