

Interacting Hopf Algebras

Fabio Zanasi

Joint work with Filippo Bonchi and Paweł Sobociński



May 22, 2014

In a nutshell

A principal ideal domain R



The calculus of string diagrams for subspaces
over the field of fractions on R

Technology

Lack's
theory for
composing
PROPs

In a nutshell

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$\text{Mat } R$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \textcolor{red}{\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R} \\ \downarrow \cong \\ \text{Mat } R \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op} \\ \Downarrow \cong \\ \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} \end{array}$$

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$$\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op}$$

$$\cong \downarrow$$

$$\text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} \longrightarrow \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R)$$

$$\longleftarrow \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R)$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op} & & \\ \downarrow \cong & & \\ \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \longrightarrow & \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\ \swarrow & & \swarrow \\ \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \longrightarrow & \textcolor{red}{SV}_R \end{array}$$

Technology

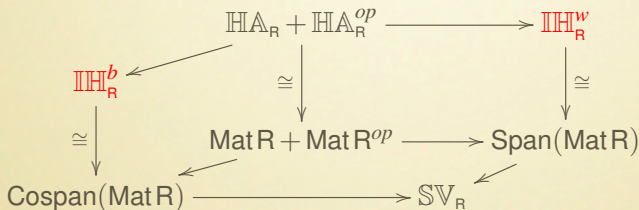
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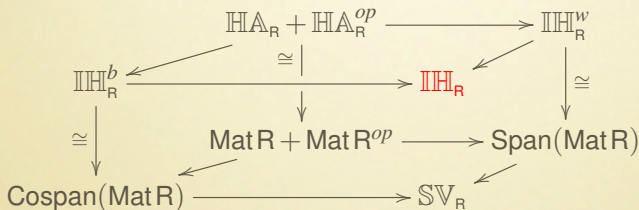
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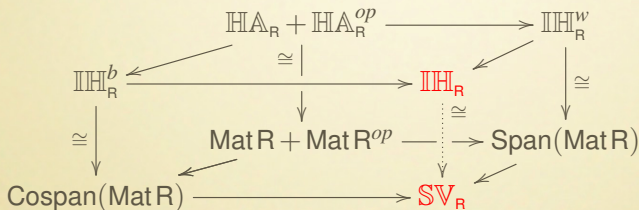
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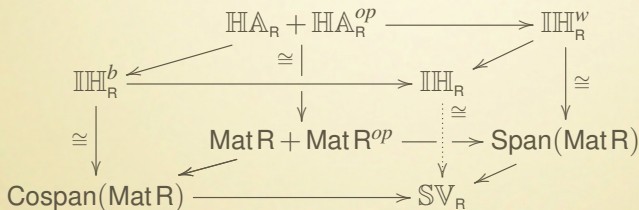
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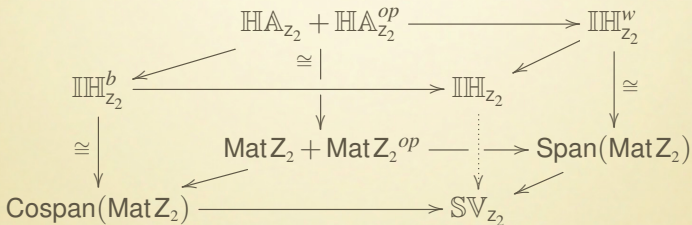
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Applications

Compositional understanding of theories of string diagrams appearing
in various fields (concurrency, control theory, physics, ...).

The Z_2 case

The cube for \mathbb{Z}_2



The theory \mathbb{HH}_{Z_2}

Operations :



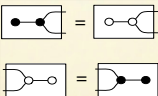
White C. Monoid



White C. Comonoid



Compact Closed Structure



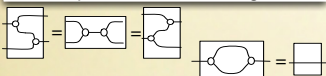
Black C. Monoid



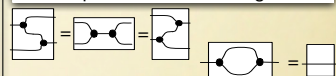
Black C. Comonoid



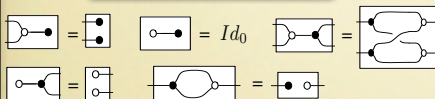
W Separable Frobenius Algebra



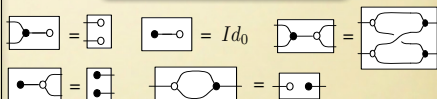
B Separable Frobenius Algebra



BW Antiseparable Bialgebra



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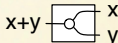
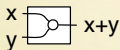


Theories of string diagrams featuring both Bialgebras and Frobenius Algebras:

- Quantum information: ZX-calculus [Coecke & Duncan '08]
- Concurrency: algebra of stateless connectors [Bruni, Lanese, Montanari '07], algebra of Petri Nets with boundaries [Sobocinski '10].

\mathbb{Z}_2 -subspace Relational Semantics

Semantics $\mathcal{S} : \mathbb{I}\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}\mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$

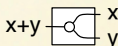
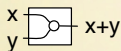


Domain of interpretation: the PROP $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ of \mathbb{Z}_2 -sub-vector spaces

- $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{V}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}[n, m] = \text{subspaces of } \mathbb{Z}_2^n \times \mathbb{Z}_2^m$
- relational composition

\mathbb{Z}_2 -subspace Relational Semantics

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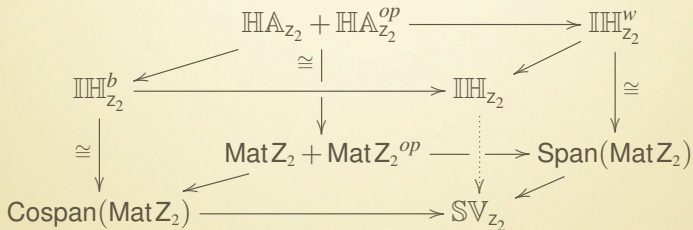
- $\mathbb{SV}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}[n, m] = \text{subspaces of } \mathbb{Z}_2^n \times \mathbb{Z}_2^m$
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Characterization result

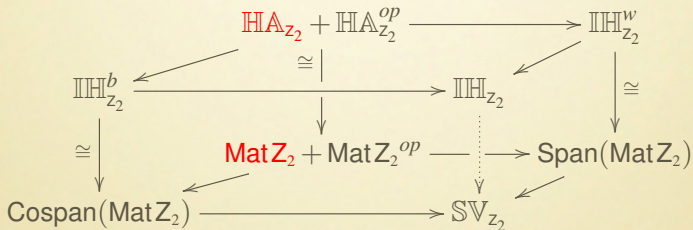
$\mathcal{S} : \mathbb{IH}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{SV}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ is an isomorphism.

\Rightarrow Equality of string diagrams can be checked by computing their subspace.

The cube for Z_2

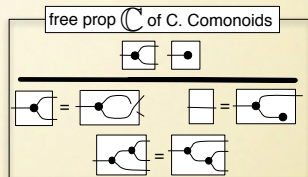
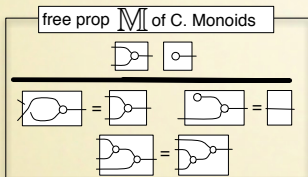


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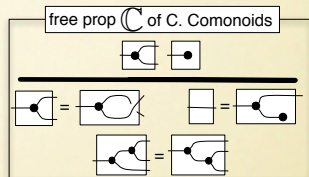
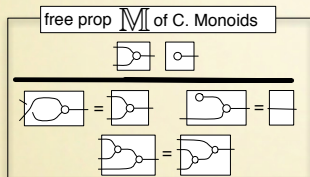


The building blocks of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$

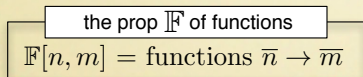
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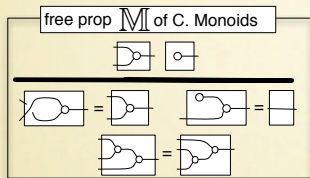
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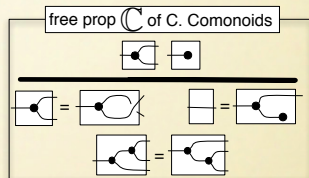
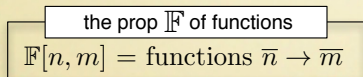
\cong



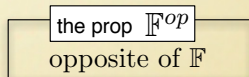
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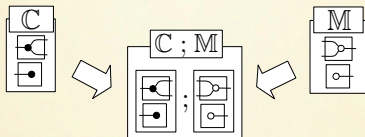
\cong



Composing Monoids-Comonoids

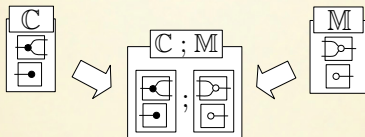


Composing Monoids-Comonoids



Idea: ring = abelian group + monoid + axioms describing their interaction

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Composing PROPs [S.Lack, 2004]

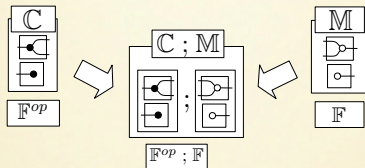
PROPs are monads (in a certain bicategory)

PROP composition = Distributive law between monads

To define the PROP $C;M$ we need a distributive law:

$$\lambda: M;C \Rightarrow C;M$$

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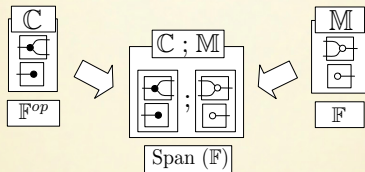
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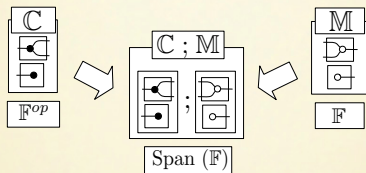
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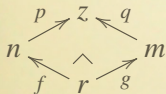
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$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &: M;C \Rightarrow C;M \\ &: \text{Cospan}(\mathbb{F}) \Rightarrow \text{Span}(\mathbb{F}) \end{aligned}$$

Composing Monoids-Comonoids

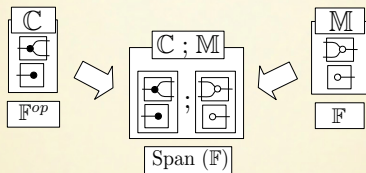


$\lambda: M;C \Rightarrow C;M$ defined by pullback in \mathbb{F} :

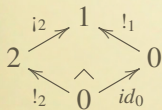


$$\lambda: (p, q) \mapsto (f, g)$$

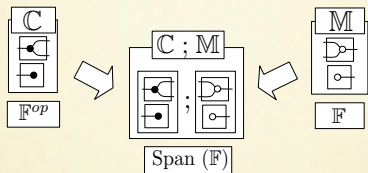
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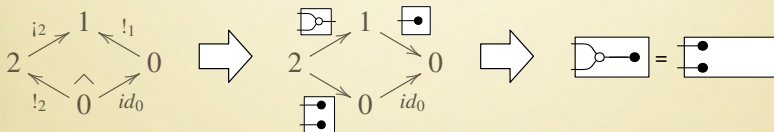
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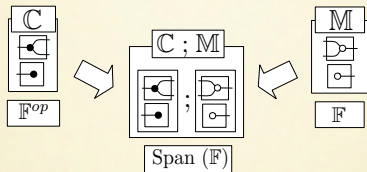
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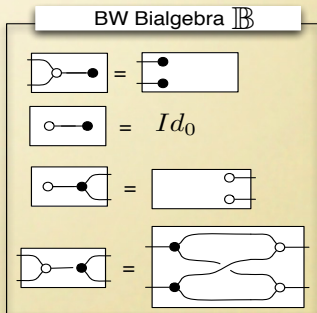
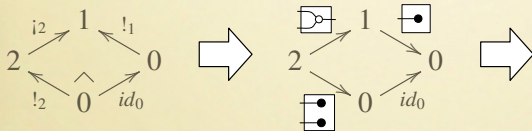
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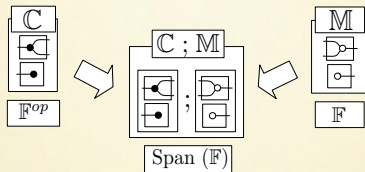
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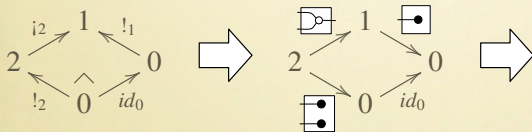
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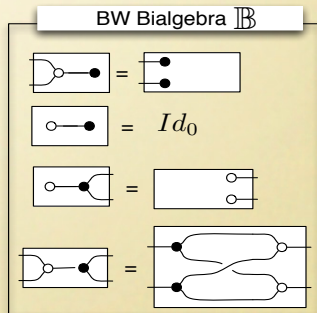


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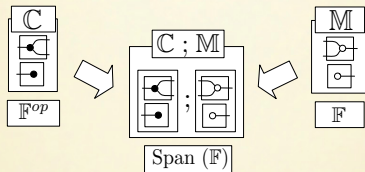


\mathbb{B} as composed PROP

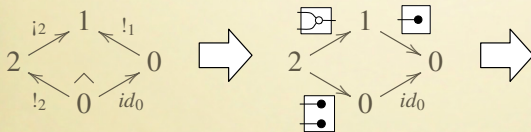
- $\mathbb{B} \cong C;M$
- $\mathbb{B} \cong \text{Span}(\mathbb{F})$



Composing Monoids-Comonoids

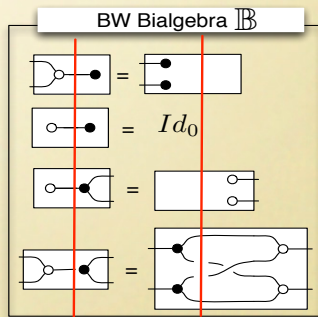


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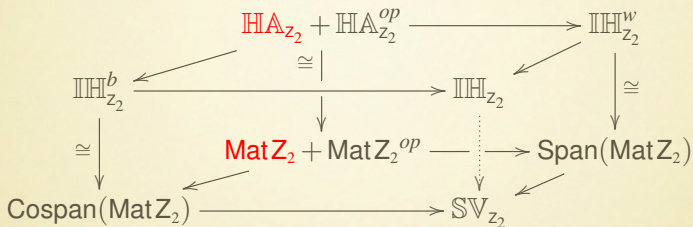


\mathbb{B} as composed PROP

- $\mathbb{B} \cong C;M$
- $\mathbb{B} \cong \text{Span}(\mathbb{F})$
- factorisation for \mathbb{B} -circuits



The cube for Z_2



The theory of \mathbb{Z}_2 -matrices

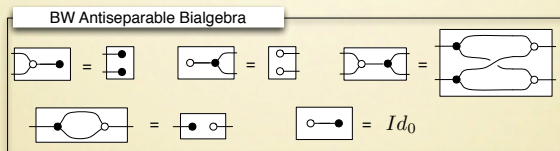
The PROP \mathbb{B} of bialgebras characterises spans:

$$\mathbb{B} \cong \text{Span}(\mathbb{F}) \cong \text{Mat } \mathbb{N}$$

The PROP of antiseparable bialgebras characterises \mathbb{Z}_2 -matrices:

$$\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \cong \text{Mat } \mathbb{Z}_2$$

(Y. Lafont, A. Burroni 1992-95)



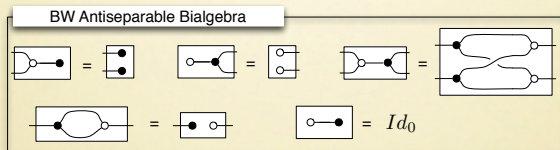
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The matrix encoding of a string diagram of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$:

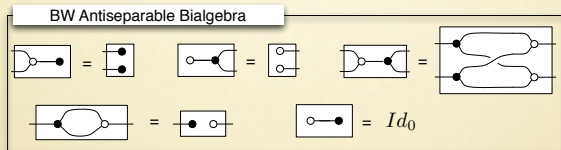
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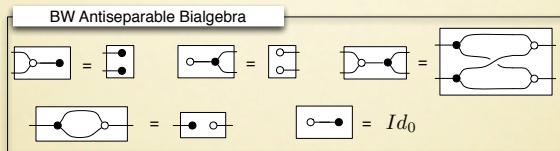
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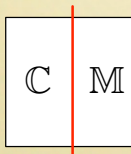
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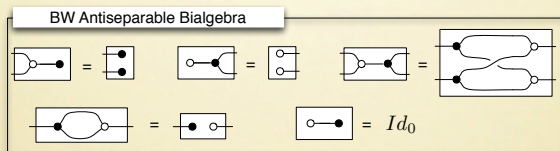
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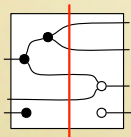
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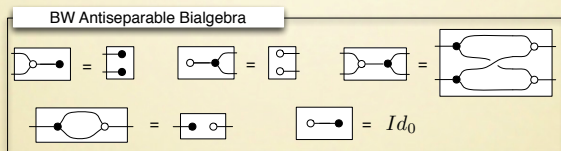
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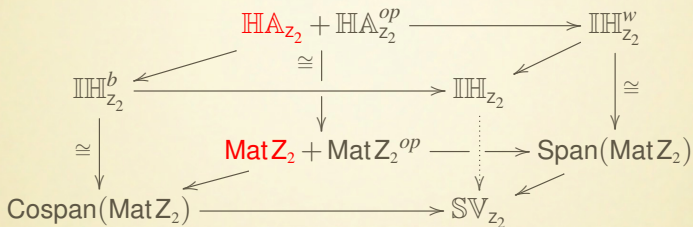
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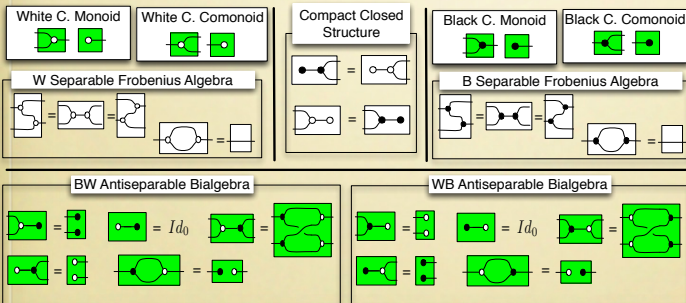
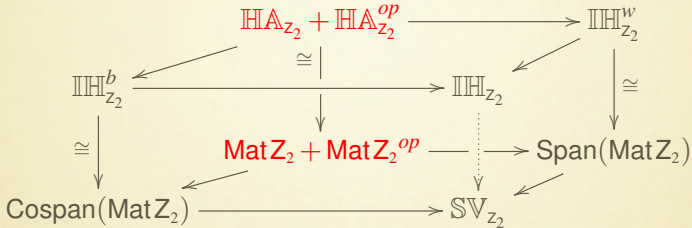
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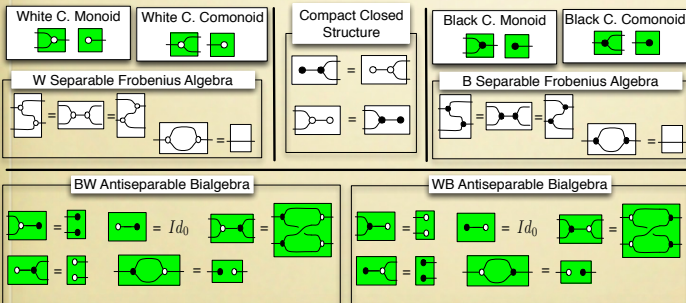
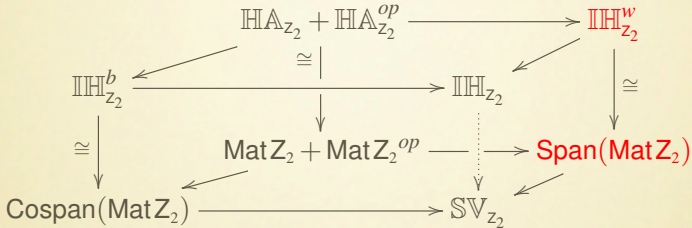
The cube for Z_2



The cube for \mathbb{Z}_2


$$\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{Z_2} + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{Z_2}^{op} \sim \text{black-white interaction.}$$

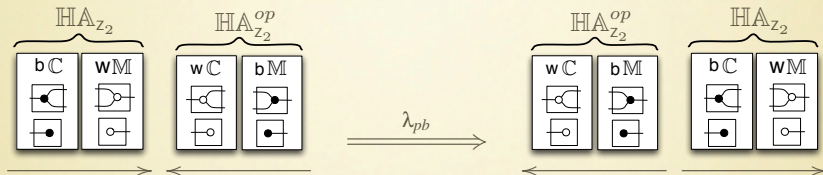
The cube for \mathbb{Z}_2



Composing
 $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{z_2}$, $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{z_2}^{op}$:
 black-black &
 white-white
 interaction.

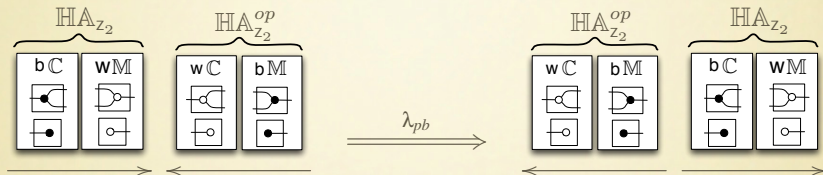
Composing $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{z_2}$ and $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{z_2}^{op}$

Construct the PROP $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{z_2}^{op}; \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{z_2}$ by pullback:

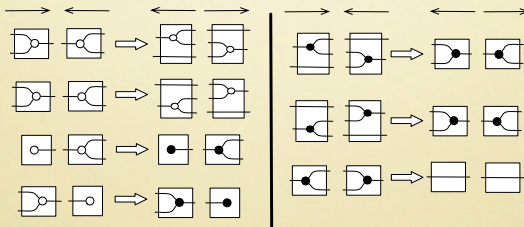


Composing $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ and $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^{op}$

Construct the PROP $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^{op}; \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ by pullback:



Read (in $\text{Mat}\mathbb{Z}_2$) the equations of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}^{op}; \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ out of pullback squares:



Interacting Bialgebras are Frobenius!

How are these axioms enough?

Correctness

- Each axiom is read off by some pullback square.

How are these axioms enough?

Correctness

- Each axiom is read off by some pullback square.

Completeness

- All the equations arising by pullback squares are derivable by the axioms.
 - ⇒ Pullbacks in MatZ_2 are constructed essentially by computing kernels of matrices.
 - ⇒ The linear algebraic calculations yielding the kernel can be mimicked at the syntactic level (using the equational theory).
 - ⇒ Graphical linear algebra!

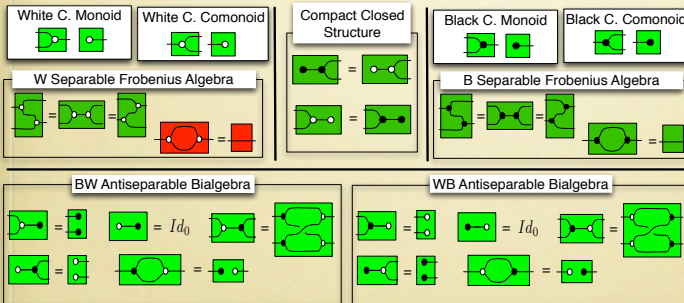
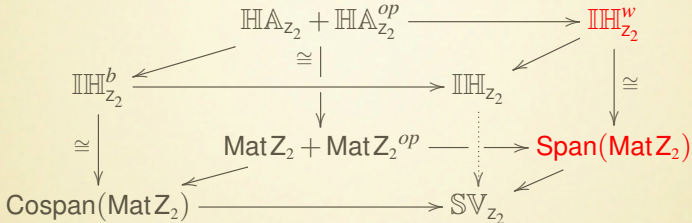
A glance at the equational theory of $\text{Span}(\text{Mat } \mathbb{Z}_2)$

$$Id_0 = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet}$$

$$\boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet}$$

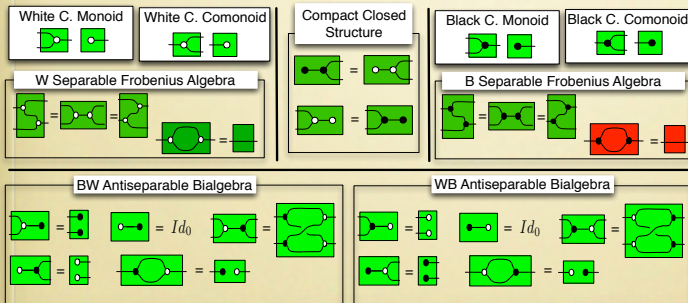
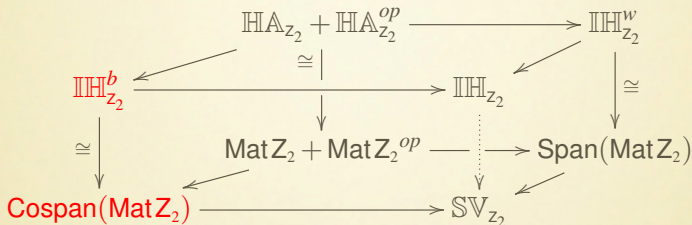
$$\boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet} = \boxed{\text{---} \bullet \text{---} \bullet}$$

The cube for Z_2



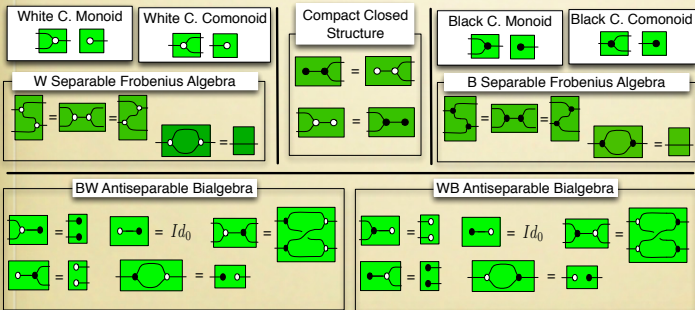
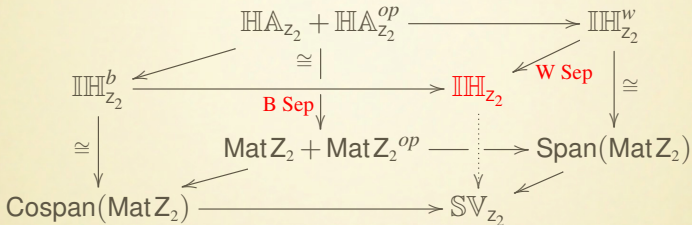
$$\begin{aligned}
 & HHA_{Z_2}^{op}; HHA_{Z_2} \\
 &= \\
 & IIH_{Z_2} \text{ minus White Separability} \\
 &= \\
 & IIH_{Z_2}^w
 \end{aligned}$$

The cube for Z_2

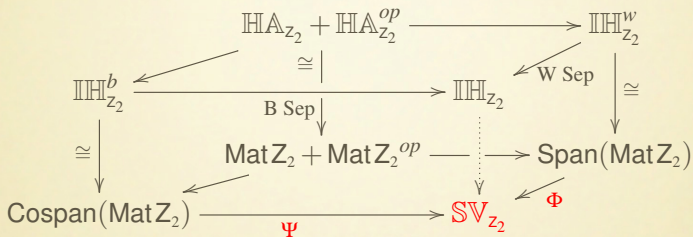


$\mathbb{H}A_{Z_2} ; \mathbb{H}A_{Z_2}^{op}$
 $=$
 $\mathbb{IHH}_{Z_2}^b$ (\mathbb{IHH}_{Z_2} minus
 Black Sep.)
 $=$
 “photographic
 negative” of $\mathbb{IHH}_{Z_2}^w$

The cube for \mathbb{Z}_2



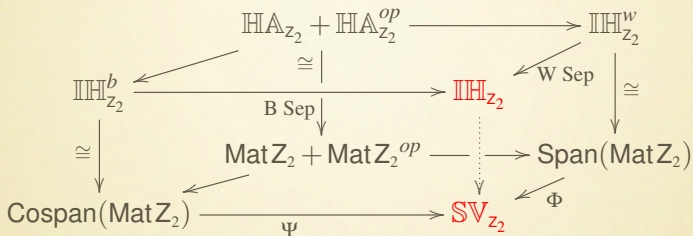
The cube for Z_2



$$\Psi(n \xrightarrow{A} z \xleftarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in Z_2^n, \mathbf{y} \in Z_2^m, A\mathbf{x} = B\mathbf{y} \}$$

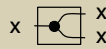
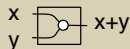
$$\Phi(n \xleftarrow{A} z \xrightarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in Z_2^n, \mathbf{y} \in Z_2^m, \exists \mathbf{z} \in Z_2^z. A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} \wedge B\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y} \}$$

The cube for Z_2



- $\mathbb{I}HI_{Z_2}$ and SV_{Z_2} are pushout objects.

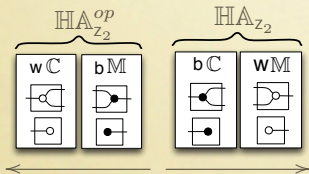
- Unique arrow $\mathcal{S} : \mathbb{I}HI_{Z_2} \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{SV}_{Z_2}$



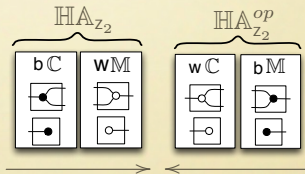
Benefits

- Cube construction revealing the modular structure of \mathbb{IH}_{Z_2} .
- Functorial semantics $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{IH}_{Z_2}} : \mathbb{IH}_{Z_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{SV}_{Z_2}$.
- Factorisation properties of \mathbb{IH}_{Z_2}

Factorisation of $\mathbb{IH}_{Z_2}^w$
(span)



Factorisation of $\mathbb{IH}_{Z_2}^b$
(cospan)



The general case

The cube for an arbitrary PID

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow \cong & \searrow & \downarrow \cong \\
 \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\
 \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{SV}_R
 \end{array}$$

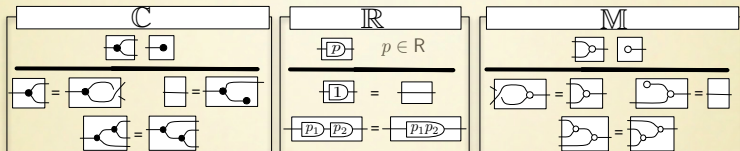
The diagram illustrates the relationships between various algebraic structures in a cube-like arrangement. The top row consists of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op}$ and $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w$, connected by a horizontal arrow. The middle row consists of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b$ and $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R$, also connected by a horizontal arrow. The bottom row consists of $\text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R)$ and SV_R , connected by a horizontal arrow. Vertical arrows connect the top and middle rows: a solid arrow from $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op}$ to $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b$, a solid arrow from $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w$ to $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R$, and a solid arrow from $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w$ to $\text{Span}(\text{Mat } R)$. A vertical arrow labeled \cong connects $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b$ to $\text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R)$. A vertical arrow labeled \cong connects $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R$ to SV_R . A vertical arrow labeled \cong connects $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op}$ to $\text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op}$. A vertical arrow labeled \cong connects $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R$ to $\text{Span}(\text{Mat } R)$. A vertical arrow labeled \cong connects $\text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op}$ to SV_R .

The cube for an arbitrary PID

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \textcolor{red}{\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow \cong & \searrow & \downarrow \cong \\
 \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R & & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow & \text{---} & \downarrow \\
 \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow \text{---} & \searrow & \\
 & & \text{SV}_R & &
 \end{array}$$

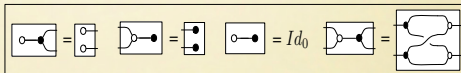
Modular construction of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R$

- $\mathbb{C}; \mathbb{R}; \mathbb{M}$ is the composite of three PROPs

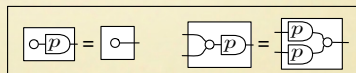


formed (equivalently, by $\lambda_{\mathbb{R}}; \mathbb{C}\sigma$ or $\mathbb{R}\lambda; \tau_{\mathbb{M}}$) via distributive laws

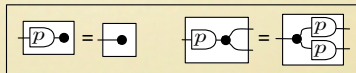
- $\lambda: \mathbb{M}; \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \mathbb{C}; \mathbb{M}$



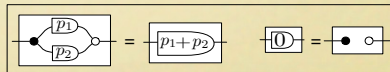
- $\sigma: \mathbb{M}; \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \mathbb{M}$



- $\tau: \mathbb{R}; \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \mathbb{C}; \mathbb{R}$



- $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R$ is $\mathbb{C}; \mathbb{R}; \mathbb{M}$ quotiented by



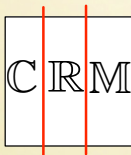
The theory of R-matrices

- Interpretation of a string diagram of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{R}}$ as an R-matrix



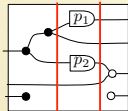
The theory of R-matrices

- Interpretation of a string diagram of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R$ as an R-matrix



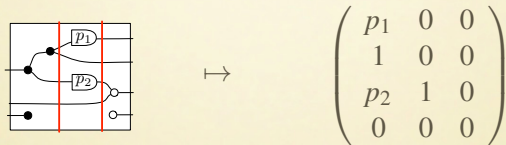
The theory of R-matrices

- Interpretation of a string diagram of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R$ as an R-matrix



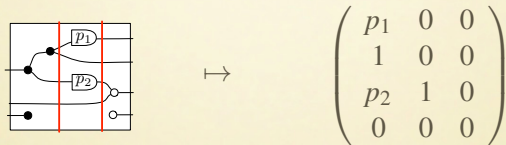
The theory of R-matrices

- Interpretation of a string diagram of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R$ as an R-matrix



The theory of R-matrices

- Interpretation of a string diagram of $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R$ as an R-matrix



- Characterisation result

$$\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R \cong \text{Mat } R$$

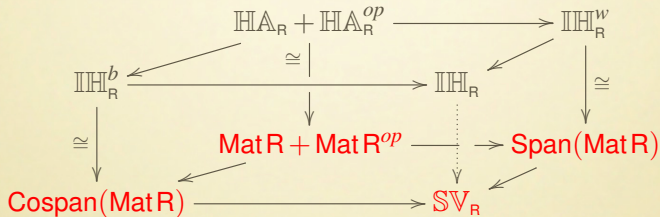
(Y. Lafont 2003 - over fields)

The cube for an arbitrary PID

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow \cong & \searrow & \downarrow \cong \\
 \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\
 \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{SV}_R
 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the relationships between various algebraic structures in a cube for an arbitrary PID. The top row shows $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op}$ mapping to $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w$. The middle row shows $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b$ and $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R$ connected by a double-headed arrow, with $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b$ mapping to $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R$ via a vertical arrow labeled \cong . The bottom row shows $\text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R)$ and SV_R connected by a double-headed arrow, with $\text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R)$ mapping to SV_R via a vertical arrow labeled \cong . The central part of the cube shows $\text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op}$ mapping to $\text{Span}(\text{Mat } R)$ and SV_R via horizontal arrows, and to $\mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R$ via a vertical arrow.

The cube for an arbitrary PID



The bottom face

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \longrightarrow \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\
 & \nwarrow & \\
 \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \mathbb{S}\mathbb{V}_R \nwarrow \Phi
 \end{array}$$

$$\Psi(n \xrightarrow{A} z \xleftarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in k^n, \mathbf{y} \in k^m, A\mathbf{x} = B\mathbf{y} \}$$

$$\Phi(n \xleftarrow{A} z \xrightarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in k^n, \mathbf{y} \in k^m, \exists \mathbf{z} \in k^z. A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} \wedge B\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y} \}$$

The bottom face

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \longrightarrow \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\
 & \nwarrow & \\
 \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \text{SV}_R \nwarrow \Phi
 \end{array}$$

$$\Psi(n \xrightarrow{A} z \xleftarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in k^n, \mathbf{y} \in k^m, A\mathbf{x} = B\mathbf{y} \}$$

$$\Phi(n \xleftarrow{A} z \xrightarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in k^n, \mathbf{y} \in k^m, \exists \mathbf{z} \in k^z. A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} \wedge B\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y} \}$$

• Why R needs to be a PID?

- R is a PID iff submodules of free R-modules are free.
- Thus pullbacks in Mat R exist and are as in the category of R-modules.
- For purely formal reasons also pushouts exist in Mat R but generally do *not* coincide with those computed in the category of R-modules.

The bottom face

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \longrightarrow \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\
 & \nwarrow & \\
 \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & \text{SV}_R \nwarrow \Phi
 \end{array}$$

$$\Psi(n \xrightarrow{A} z \xleftarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in k^n, \mathbf{y} \in k^m, A\mathbf{x} = B\mathbf{y} \}$$

$$\Phi(n \xleftarrow{A} z \xrightarrow{B} m) = \{ (\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \mid \mathbf{x} \in k^n, \mathbf{y} \in k^m, \exists \mathbf{z} \in k^z. A\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{x} \wedge B\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{y} \}$$

- **Why R needs to be a PID?**

- R is a PID iff submodules of free R -modules are free.
- Thus pullbacks in $\text{Mat } R$ exist and are as in the category of R -modules.
- For purely formal reasons also pushouts exist in $\text{Mat } R$ but generally do *not* coincide with those computed in the category of R -modules.

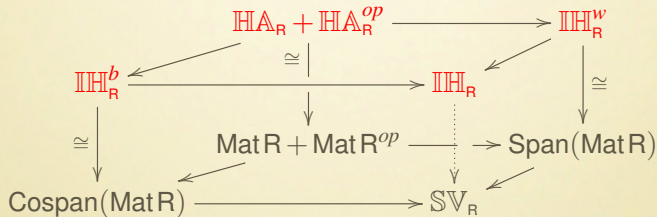
- **Why subspaces over the field of fractions k of R ?**

- Ψ and Φ mimic the Set-like construction of pullbacks and pushouts.
- Functoriality of Ψ relies on the fact that k is a field and the category of (free) k -modules has Set-like pushouts.

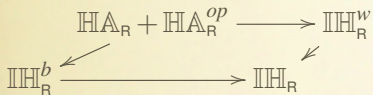
The cube for an arbitrary PID

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R + \mathbb{H}\mathbb{A}_R^{op} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^w \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow \cong & \searrow & \downarrow \cong \\
 \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R^b & \xleftarrow{\quad} & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{H}\mathbb{H}_R \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \text{Mat } R + \text{Mat } R^{op} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Span}(\text{Mat } R) \\
 & \swarrow & \downarrow \text{dotted} & \searrow & \\
 \text{Cospan}(\text{Mat } R) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{SV}_R
 \end{array}$$

The cube for an arbitrary PID



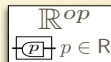
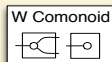
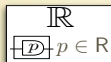
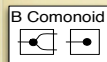
The top face



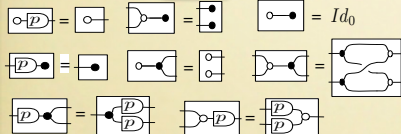
The top face

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \textcolor{red}{\text{HAI}}_R + \text{HAI}_R^{op} & \longrightarrow \text{III}_R^W \\
 \swarrow & & \searrow \\
 \text{III}_R^b & \longrightarrow & \text{III}_R
 \end{array}$$

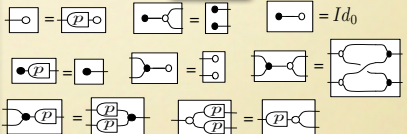
Operations :



AII_R



AII_R^{op}





The top face

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{HA}_R + \text{HA}_R^{op} & \longrightarrow & \text{HH}_R^W \\ \nwarrow & & \swarrow \\ \text{HH}_R^b & \longrightarrow & \text{HH}_R \end{array}$$

Operations :         $p \in R$

B Comonoid





\mathbb{R}
 $p \in R$

W Monoid



W Comonoid

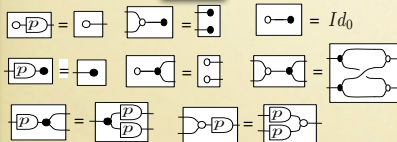


\mathbb{R}^{op}
 $p \in R$

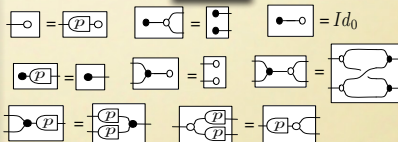
B Monoid



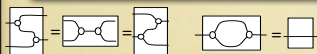
$\mathbb{A}\mathbb{H}_R$



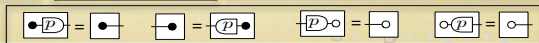
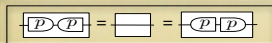
$\mathbb{A}\mathbb{H}_R^{op}$



W Separable Frobenius Algebra



B Separable Frobenius Algebra



The top face

$$\text{IIH}_R^b \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{IIH}_R^w \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{IIH}_R^{op}$$

Unique arrow $\mathcal{S} : \text{IIH}_R \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{SV}_R$

$$x \text{ --- } y \quad x \text{ --- } x \quad x \text{ --- } x \quad x \text{ --- } 0 \quad x \text{ --- } \bullet \quad x \text{ --- } \boxed{p} \text{ --- } px$$

Operations :

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}$$

B Comonoid

\mathbb{R}

W Monoid

W Comonoid

\mathbb{R}^{op}

B Monoid

AH_R

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \boxed{p} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = Id_0 \\ \text{---} \boxed{p} \bullet = \text{---} \bullet \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}$$

AH_R^{op}

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = Id_0 \\ \text{---} \bullet \text{---} = \text{---} \bullet \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \end{array}$$

W Separable Frobenius Algebra

$$\text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---}$$

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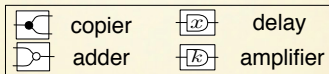
$$\text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \text{---} = \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} = \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \bullet \text{---} \boxed{p} = \bullet \text{---} \quad \bullet \text{---} = \text{---} \boxed{p} \bullet \quad \text{---} \boxed{p} \text{---} = \text{---} \text{---} \quad \text{---} \boxed{p} = \text{---} \end{array}$$

Further directions

- For k a field, $\mathbb{HHI}_{k[X]}$ can be thought as a theory of *stateful* connectors.



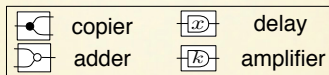
⇒ We can characterise the sub-PROP of $\mathbb{HHI}_{k[X]}$ whose string diagrams are signal flow-graphs.

⇒ Study implementability of string diagrams as circuits.

⇒ Explore connection with John Baez's *Network Theory*.

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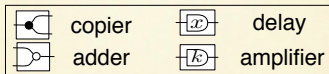
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 - partial equivalence relations

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- Modular approach to the algebra of graphs (*cf.* Fiore & Campos) and of Petri nets.

References

- The general case

Bonchi, Sobocinski, Z. *Interacting Hopf Algebras*

- The Z_2 case

Bonchi, Sobocinski, Z. *Interacting Bialgebras are Frobenius*
(FoSSaCS'14)

- The polynomial case

Bonchi, Sobocinski, Z. *A categorical semantics of signal flow graphs*