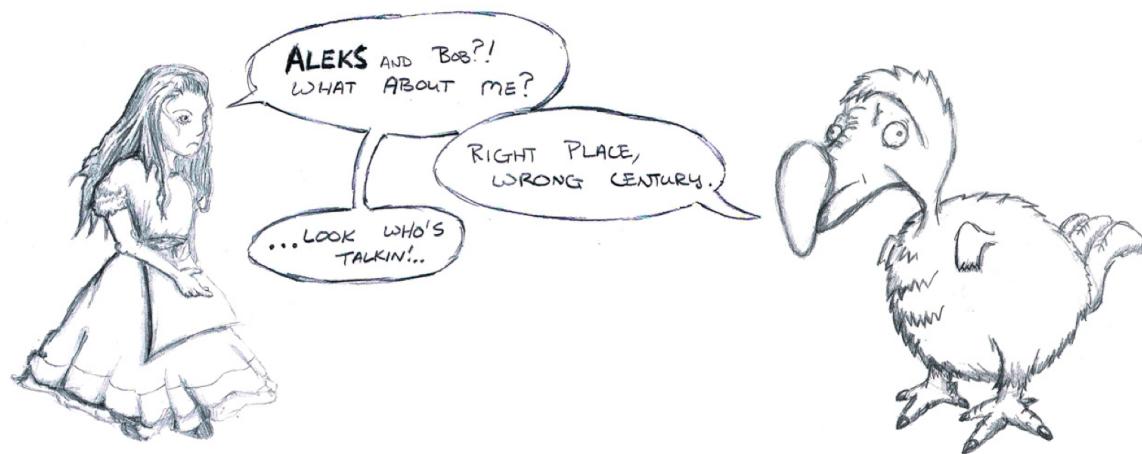


Bob Coecke & Aleks Kissinger,
Picturing Quantum Processes,
Cambridge University Press, to appear.



Bob:

- Ch. 01 Processes as diagrams
- Ch. 02 String diagrams
- Ch. 03 Hilbert space from diagrams
- Ch. 04 Quantum processes
- Ch. 05 Quantum measurement
- Ch. 06 Picturing classical processes

Aleks:

- Ch. 07 Picturing phases and complementarity
- Ch. 08 Quantum theory: the full picture
- Ch. 09 Quantum computing
- Ch. 10 Quantum foundations

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

Philosophy [i.e. physics] is written in this grand book—I mean the universe—which stands continually open to our gaze, but it cannot be understood unless one first learns to comprehend the language and interpret the characters in which it is written. It is written in the language of mathematics, and its characters are triangles, circles, and other geometrical figures, without which it is humanly impossible to understand a single word of it; without these, one is wandering around in a dark labyrinth.

— Galileo Galilei, “Il Saggiatore”, 1623.

Here we introduce:

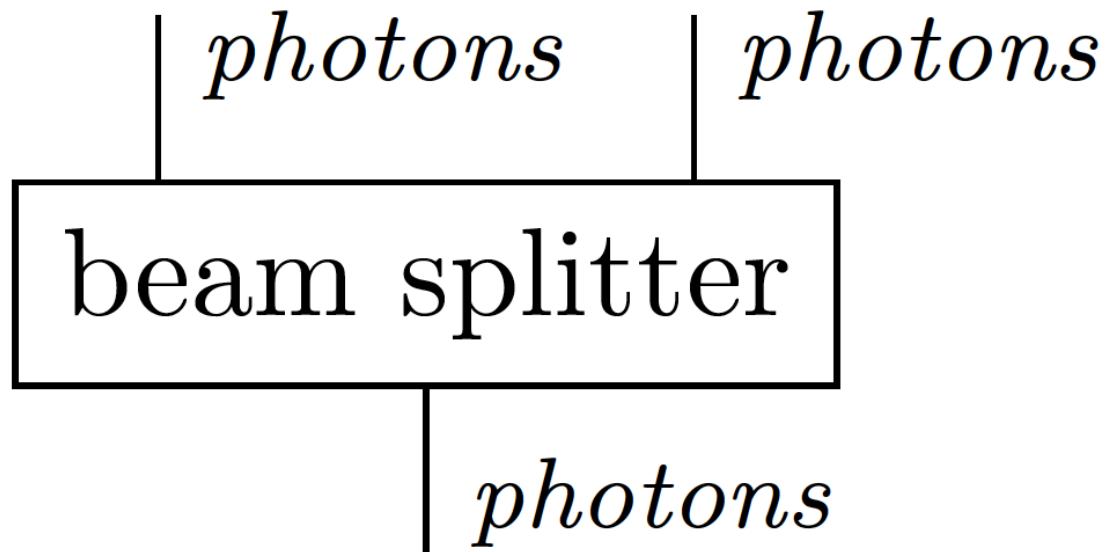
- process theories
- diagrammatic language

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

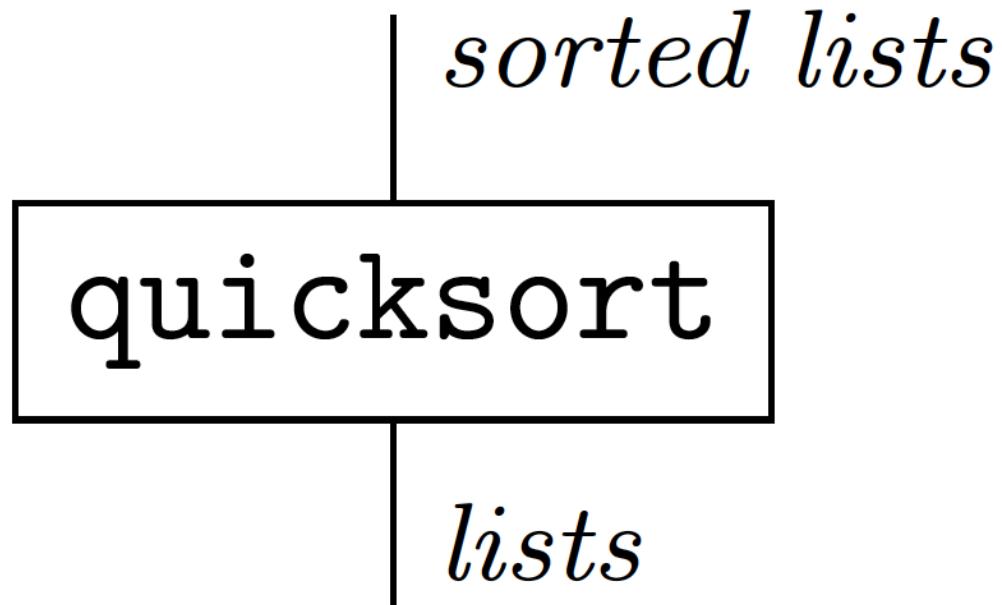
– processes as boxes and systems as wires –

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *processes as boxes and systems as wires* –

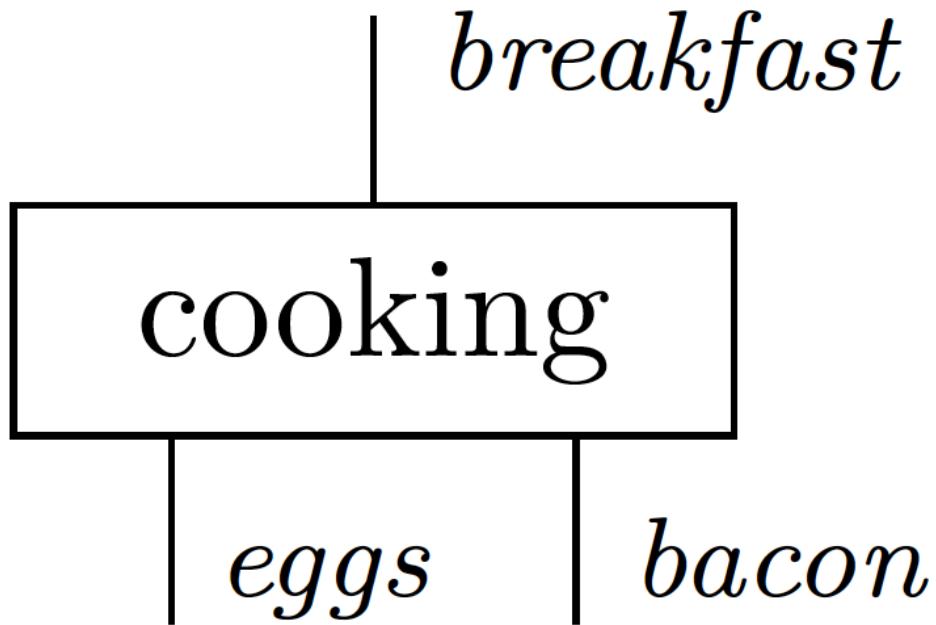


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —
– *processes as boxes and systems as wires* –

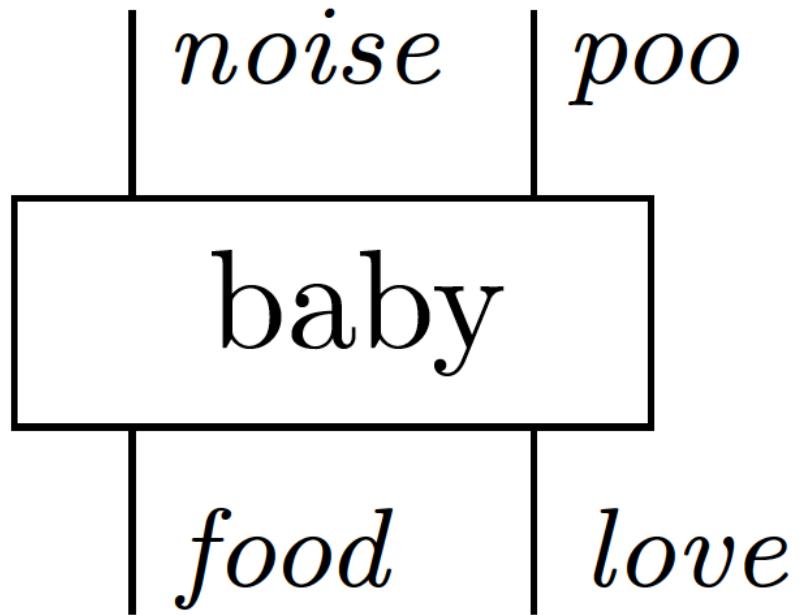


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– processes as boxes and systems as wires –

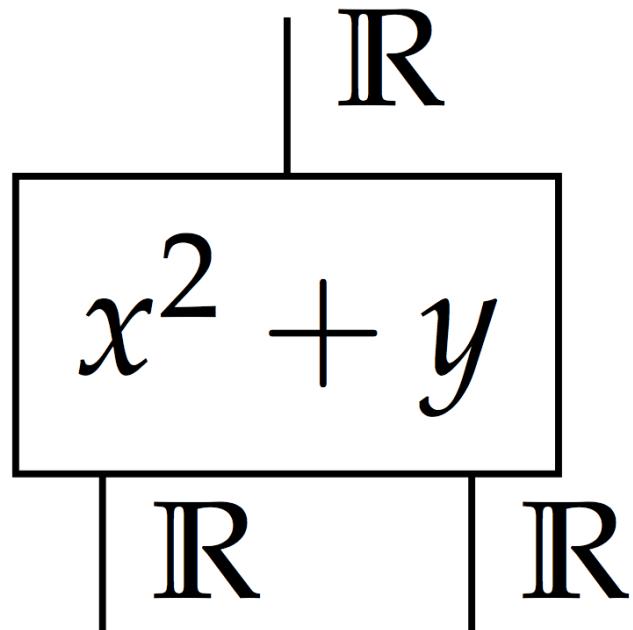


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —
– *processes as boxes and systems as wires* –



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *processes as boxes and systems as wires* –

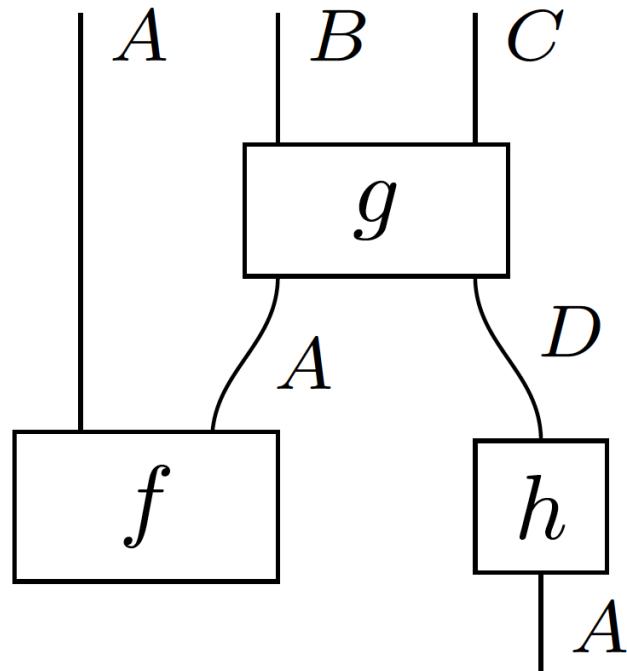


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– composing processes –

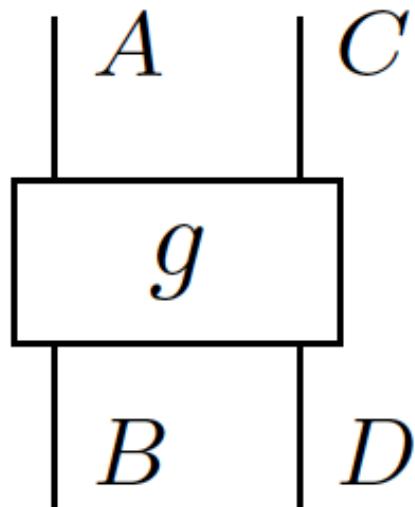
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *composing processes* –

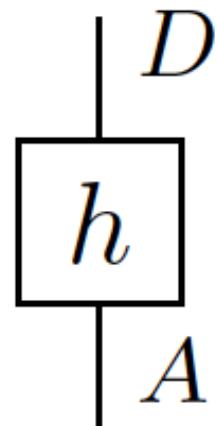


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– composing processes –

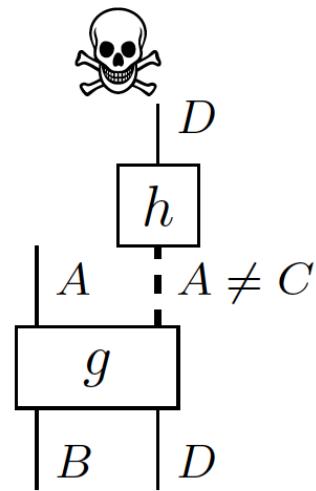
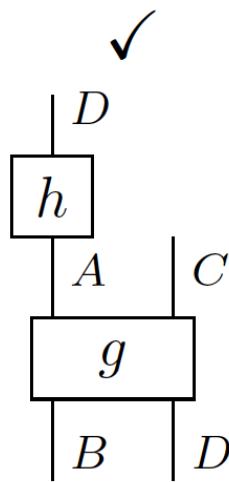
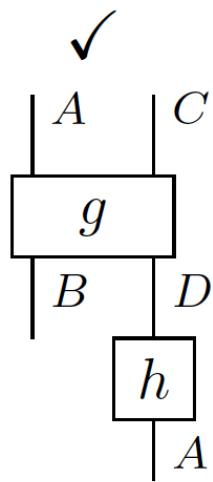


and



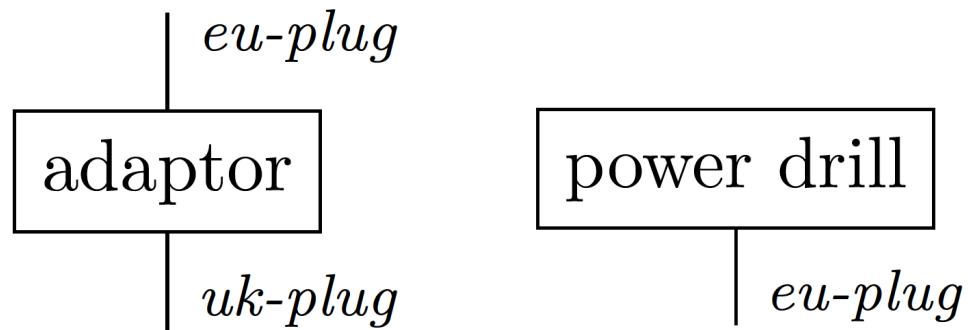
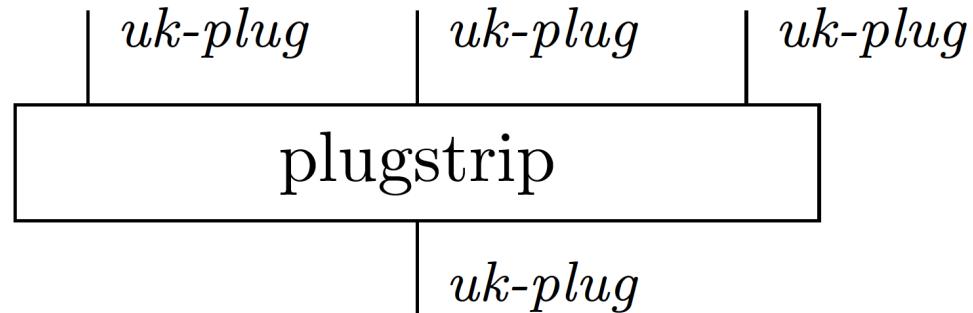
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *composing processes* –



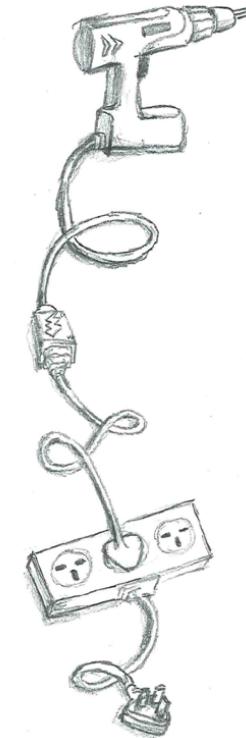
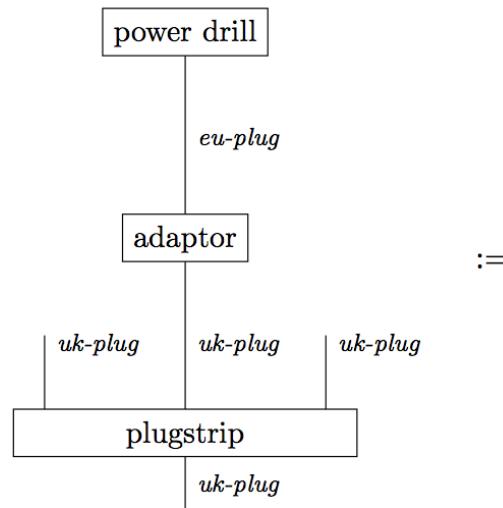
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *composing processes* –



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *composing processes* –



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– process theories –

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

— *process theories* —

... consist of:

- **set of systems S**
- **set of processes P , with ins and outs in S ,**

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

— *process theories* —

... consist of:

- **set of systems S**
- **set of processes P , with ins and outs in S ,**

which are:

- **closed under “plugging”.**

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

— *process theories* —

... consist of:

- **set of systems S**
- **set of processes P , with ins and outs in S ,**

which are:

- **closed under “plugging”.**

They tell us:

- how to *interpret* boxes and wires,
- and hence, when two diagrams are equal.

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

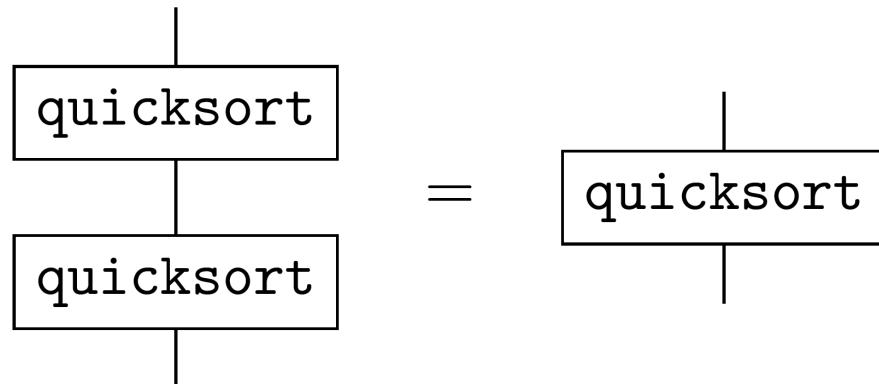
– *process theories* –

$$\boxed{\text{quicksort}} \quad := \quad \begin{cases} \text{qs } [] = [] \\ \text{qs } (x :: xs) = \\ \quad \text{qs } [y \mid y < x; y < x] ++ [x] ++ \\ \quad \text{qs } [y \mid y < x; y \geq x] \end{cases}$$

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *process theories* –

$$\boxed{\text{quicksort}} := \begin{cases} \text{qs } [] = [] \\ \text{qs } (x :: xs) = \\ \quad \text{qs } [y \mid y < x; y < xs] ++ [x] ++ \\ \quad \text{qs } [y \mid y \geq x; y < xs] \end{cases}$$

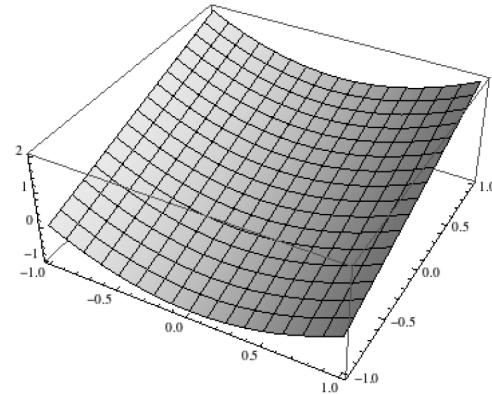


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *process theories* –

$$\boxed{x^2 + y}$$

$::=$

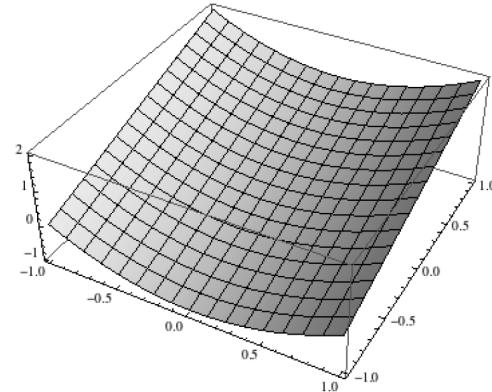


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *process theories* –

$$\boxed{x^2 + y}$$

$::=$



$$\boxed{x^2 + y}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{x + y} \\ = \\ \boxed{x^2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{-x} \\ = \\ \boxed{-x} \end{array}$$

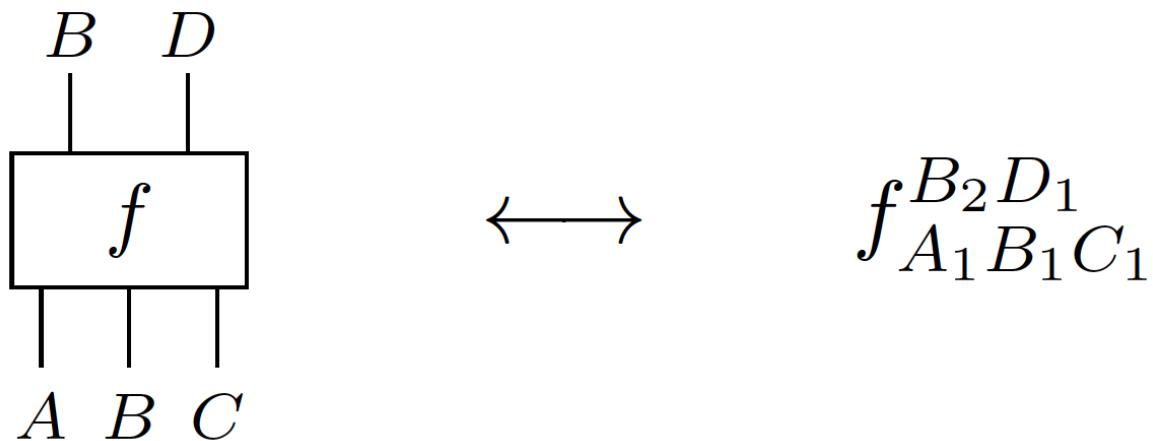
$$= \boxed{\quad}$$

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *diagrams symbolically* –

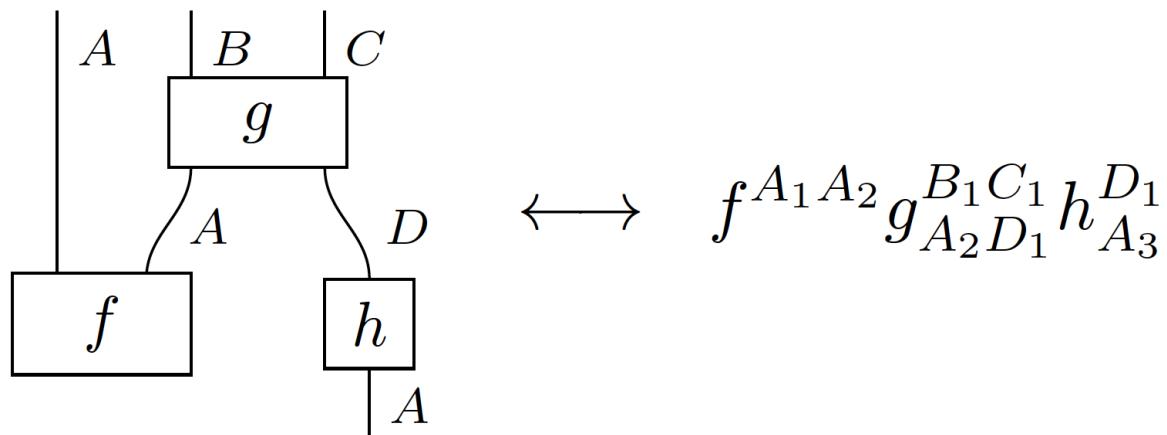
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *diagrams symbolically* –



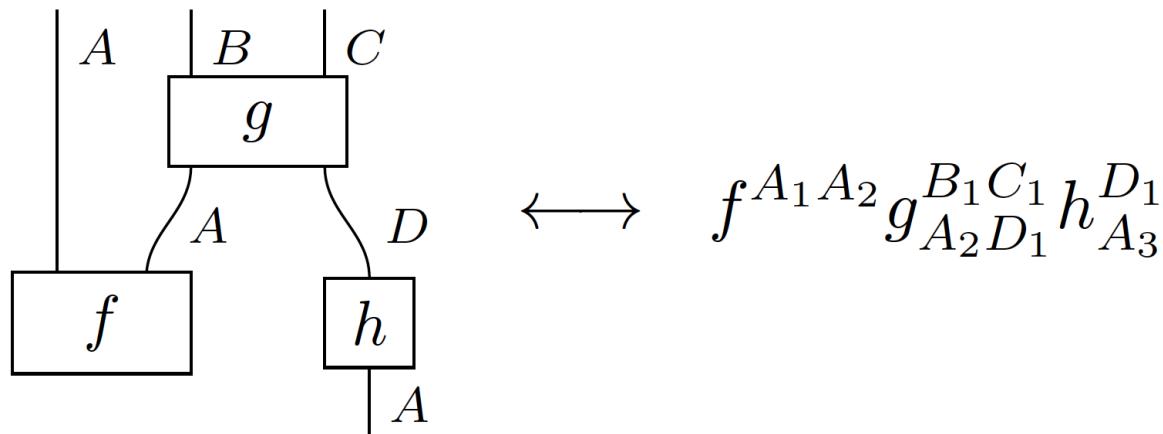
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *diagrams symbolically* –



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *diagrams symbolically* –



Thm. Diagrams \equiv these symbolic expressions.

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

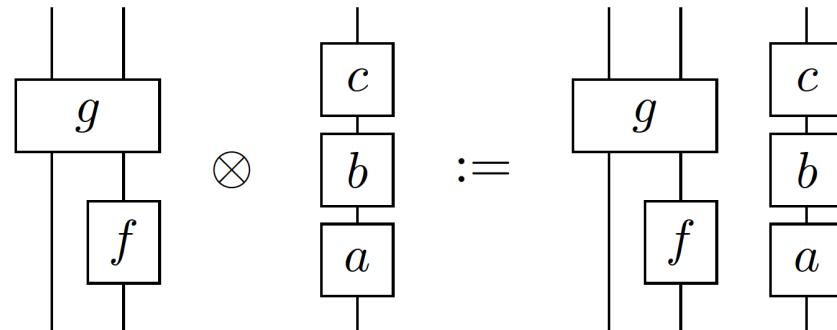
– composing diagrams –

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *composing diagrams* –

Two operations:

“ $f \otimes g$ ” := “ f **while** g ”

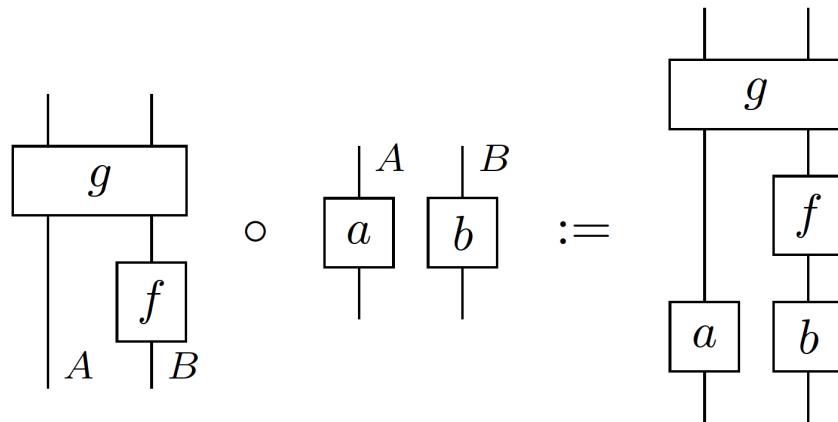


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *composing diagrams* –

Two operations:

“ $f \circ g$ ” := “ f **after** g ”



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *composing diagrams* –

Two operations:

$$“f \otimes g” := “f \mathbf{while} g”$$

$$“f \circ g” := “f \mathbf{after} g”$$

These are:

- associative
- have as respective units:
 - ‘empty’-diagram
 - ‘wire’-diagram

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

— *circuits* —

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *circuits* –

Defn. ... := can be build with \otimes and \circ .

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

— *circuits* —

Defn. ... := can be build with \otimes and \circ .

Thm. Circuit \Leftrightarrow no box ‘above’ itself.

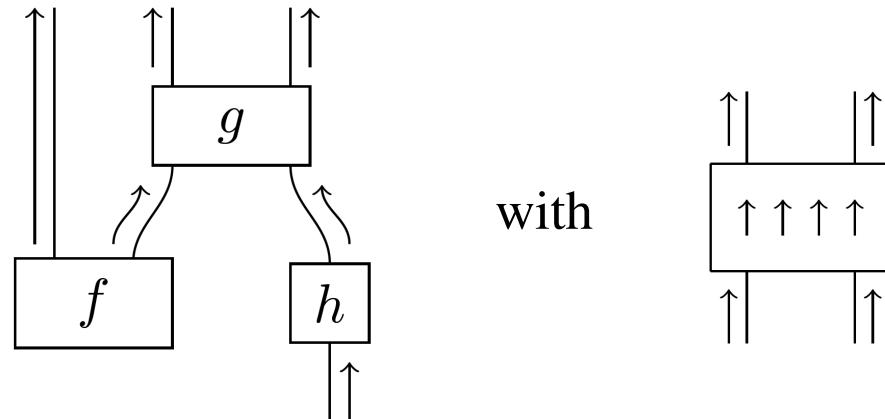
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

— *circuits* —

Defn. ... := can be build with \otimes and \circ .

Thm. Circuit \Leftrightarrow no box ‘above’ itself.

Corr. Circuit admits ‘causal’ interpretation.



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

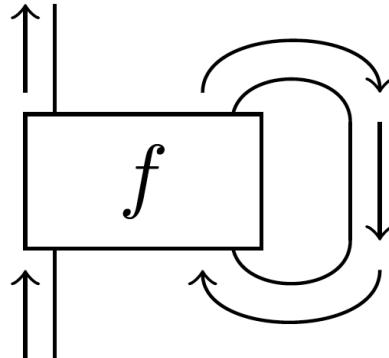
— *circuits* —

Defn. ... := can be build with \otimes and \circ .

Thm. Circuit \Leftrightarrow no box ‘above’ itself.

Corr. Circuit admits ‘causal’ interpretation.

Not circuit:



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– why diagrams? –

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *why diagrams?* –

Since ‘by definition’ circuits can be build by means of symbolic connectives, why bother with diagrams?

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *why diagrams?* –

Since ‘by definition’ circuits can be build by means of symbolic connectives, why bother with diagrams?

Since equations come for free!

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

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$$(f \otimes g) \otimes h = \begin{array}{c} f \\ \square \\ g \\ \square \\ h \\ \square \end{array} = f \otimes (g \otimes h)$$

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *why diagrams?* –

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$$(f \otimes g) \otimes h = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \boxed{f} \quad \boxed{g} \quad \boxed{h} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array} = f \otimes (g \otimes h)$$

$$f \otimes 1_I = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \boxed{f} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array} = f$$

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *why diagrams?* –

Since ‘by definition’ circuits can be build by means of symbolic connectives, why bother with diagrams?

Since equations come for free!

$$\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline g_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline g_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \circ \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline f_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{|c|} \hline f_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

?

$$\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline g_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline f_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \otimes \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline g_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ \begin{array}{|c|} \hline f_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *why diagrams?* –

Since ‘by definition’ circuits can be build by means of symbolic connectives, why bother with diagrams?

Since all equations come for free!

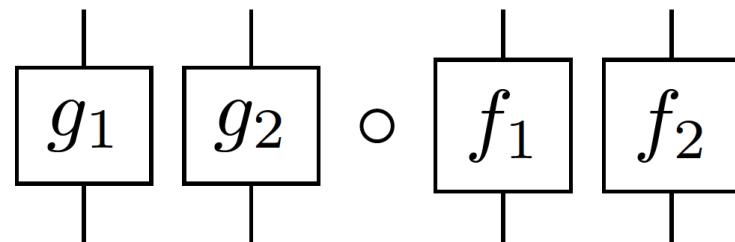
$$\left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ \boxed{g_1} \\ | \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} | \\ \boxed{g_2} \\ | \end{array} \right) \circ \left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ \boxed{f_1} \\ | \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{c} | \\ \boxed{f_2} \\ | \end{array} \right)$$

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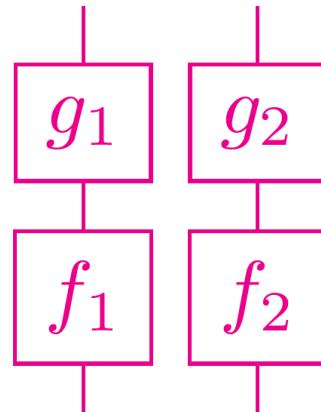


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

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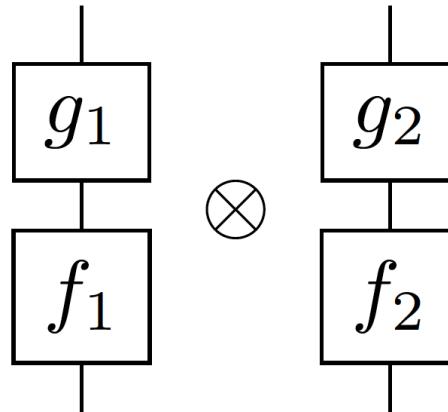
$$\left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline g_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \circ \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline f_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \otimes \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline g_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \circ \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline f_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

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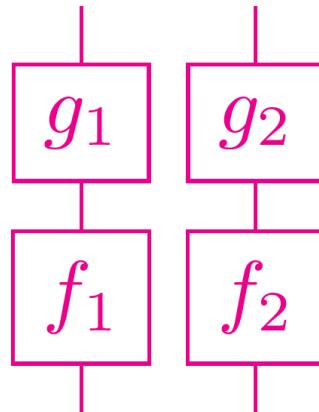


— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

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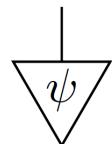
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

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– *special processes/diagrams* –

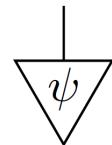
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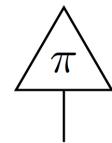
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

State :=



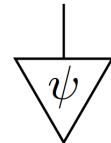
Effect / Test :=



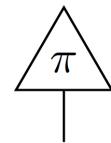
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

State :=



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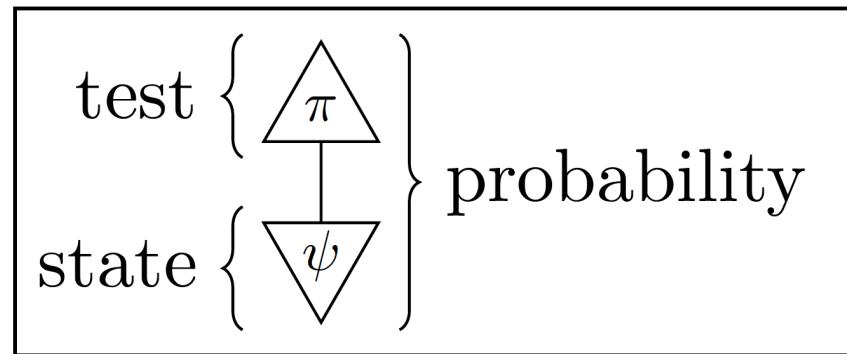
Number :=



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

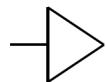
Born rule :=



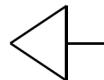
— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

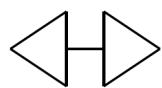
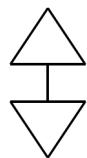
Dirac notation :=



| >



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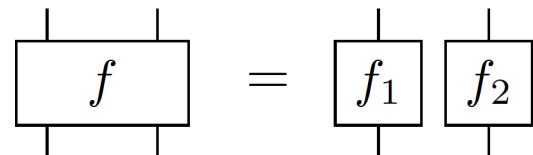


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— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

Separable \equiv disconnected :=



— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

Separable \equiv disconnected :=

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{f} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \boxed{f_1} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{f_2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

E.g.:

$$\begin{array}{c} \psi \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \psi_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \psi_2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} f \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \psi \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \pi \\ \hline \end{array}$$

— Ch. 1 – Processes as diagrams —

– *special processes/diagrams* –

Non-separable := way more interesting!

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

When two systems, of which we know the states by their respective representatives, enter into temporary physical interaction due to known forces between them, and when after a time of mutual influence the systems separate again, then they can no longer be described in the same way as before, viz. by endowing each of them with a representative of its own. I would not call that one but rather the characteristic trait of quantum mechanics, the one that enforces its entire departure from classical lines of thought.

— Erwin Schrödinger, 1935.

Here we:

- introduce a wilder kind of diagram
- define quantum notions in great generality
- derive quantum phenomena in great generality

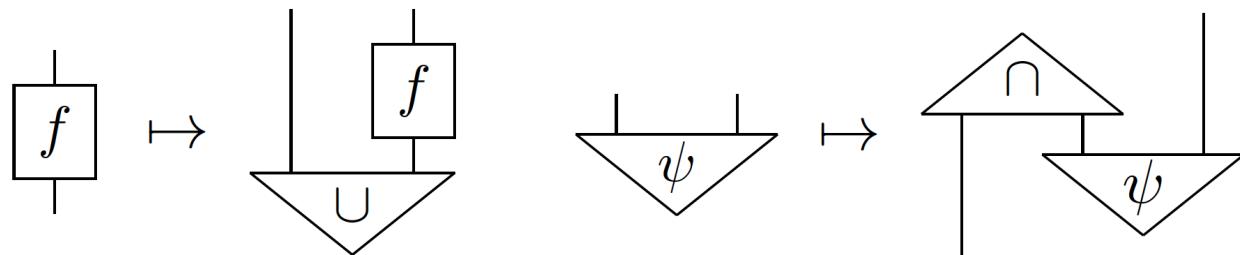
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– process-state duality –

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *process-state duality* –

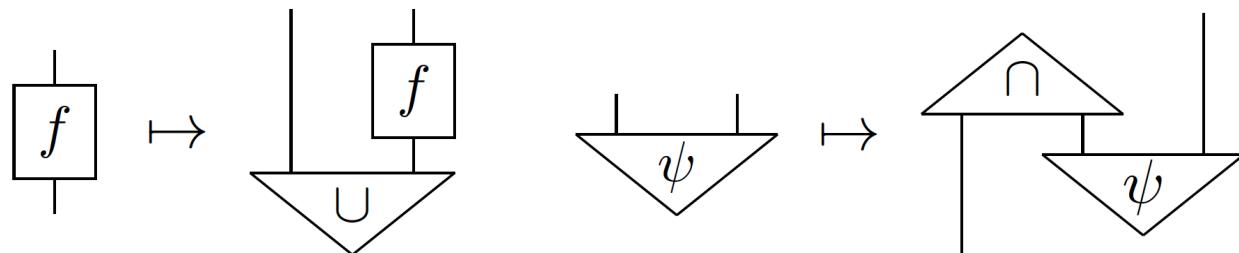
Exists **state** \cup and **effect** \cap :



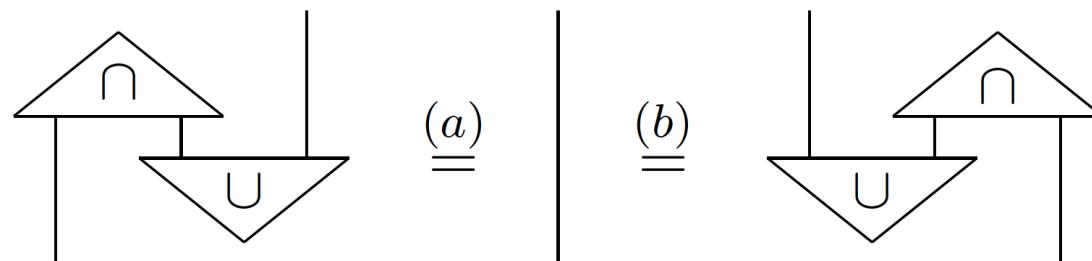
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *process-state duality* –

Exists **state** \cup and **effect** \cap :



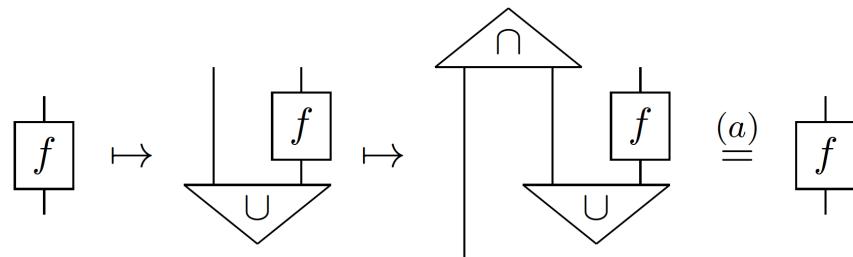
such that:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *process-state duality* –

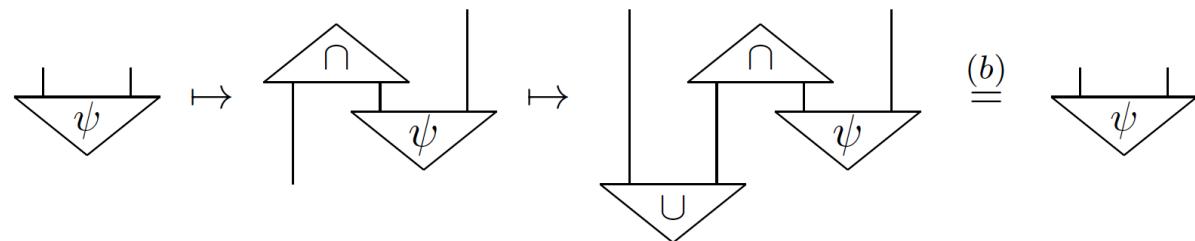
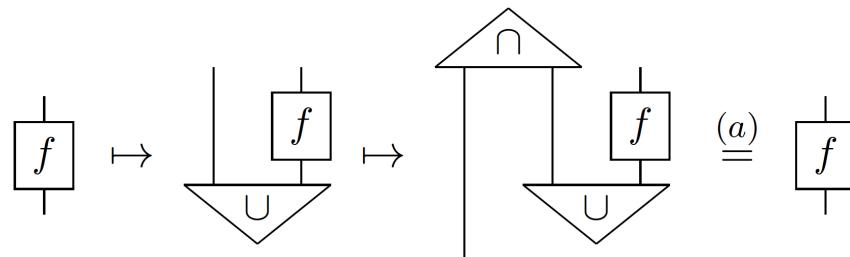
proof of duality:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *process-state duality* –

proof of duality:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *process-state duality* –

Change notation:

$$\cup \quad := \quad \begin{array}{c} | \\ \backslash \quad / \\ | \end{array} \quad \cap \quad := \quad \begin{array}{c} \cap \\ | \quad / \\ | \end{array}$$

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *process-state duality* –

Change notation:

$$\cup \quad := \quad \begin{array}{c} | \\ \backslash \quad / \\ | \end{array} \quad \cap \quad := \quad \begin{array}{c} \cap \\ / \quad \backslash \\ | \end{array}$$

so that now:

$$\cap \cup = | = \cup \cap$$

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *definition* –

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *definition* –

Thm. TFAE:

- circuits with process-state duality and:

$$\text{Diagram: } \text{A circle with a diagonal line through it, representing a loop with a cut.} = \text{A simple loop (circle).}$$

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

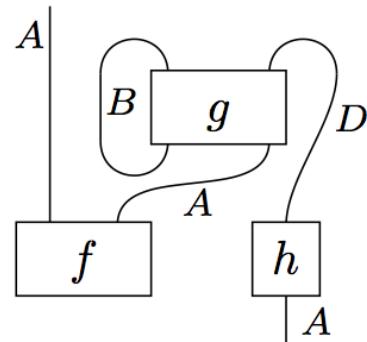
– *definition* –

Thm. TFAE:

- circuits with process-state duality and:

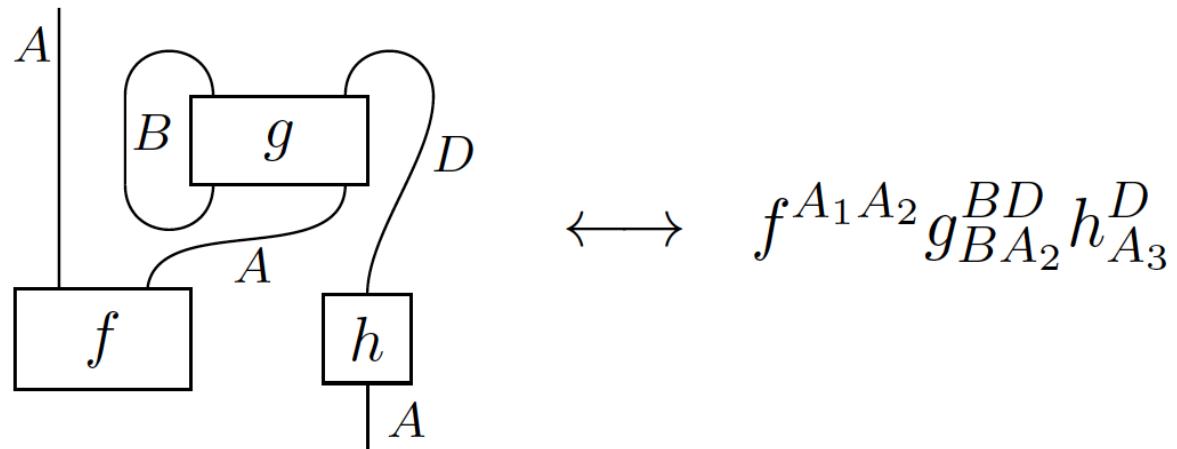
$$\text{Diagram: } \text{A loop with two strands} = \text{A loop with one strand}$$

- diagrams with in-in and out-out connection:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *definition* –



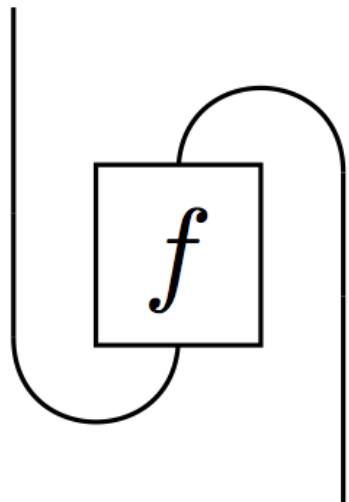
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *transpose* –

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– transpose –

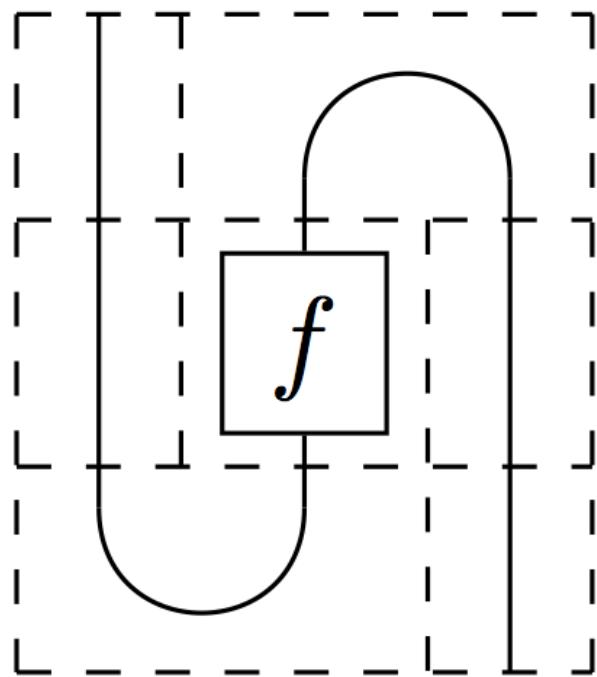
... :=



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– transpose –

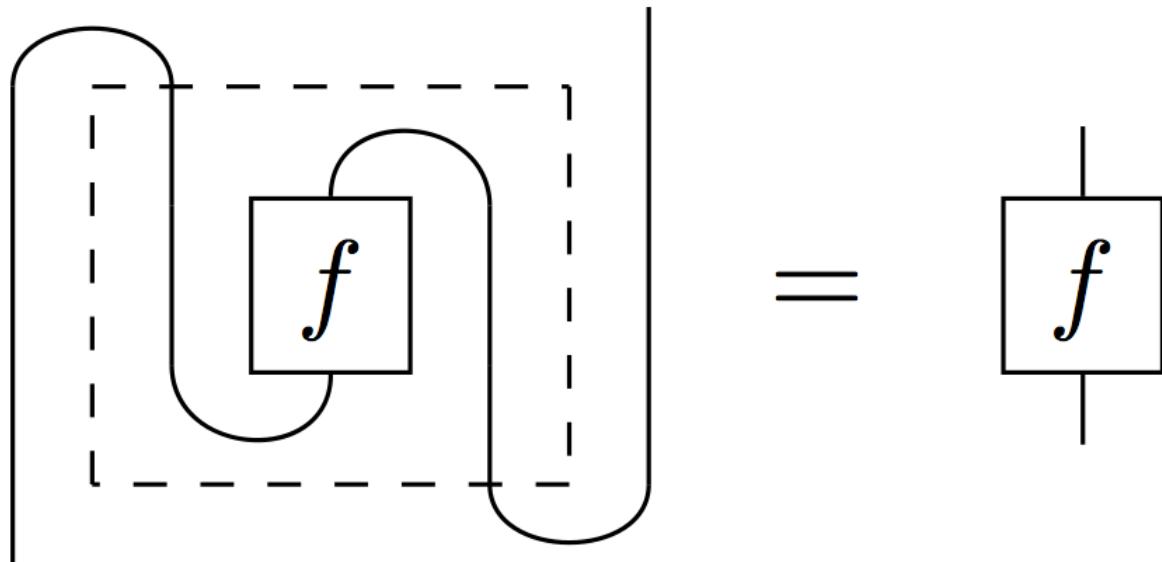
... :=



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– transpose –

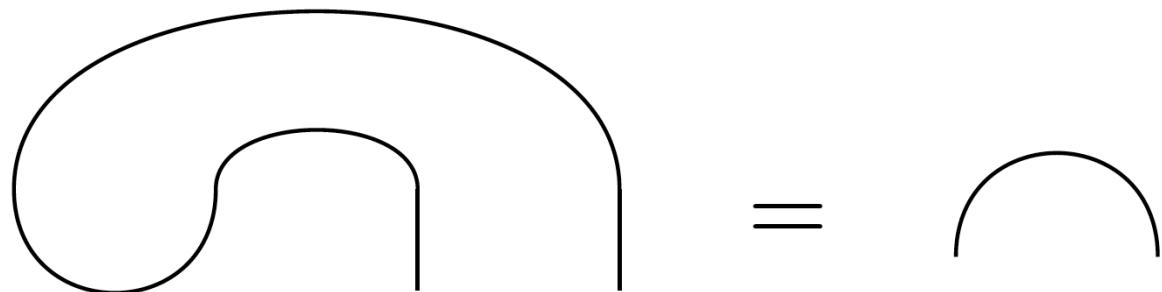
Prop. The transpose is an involution:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *transpose* –

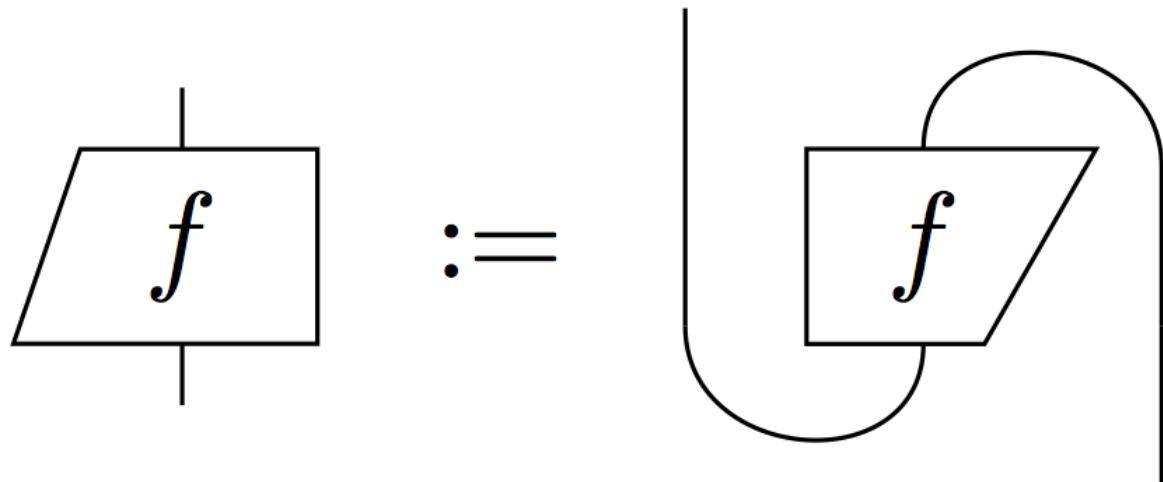
Prop. Transpose of ‘cup’ is ‘cap’:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *transpose* –

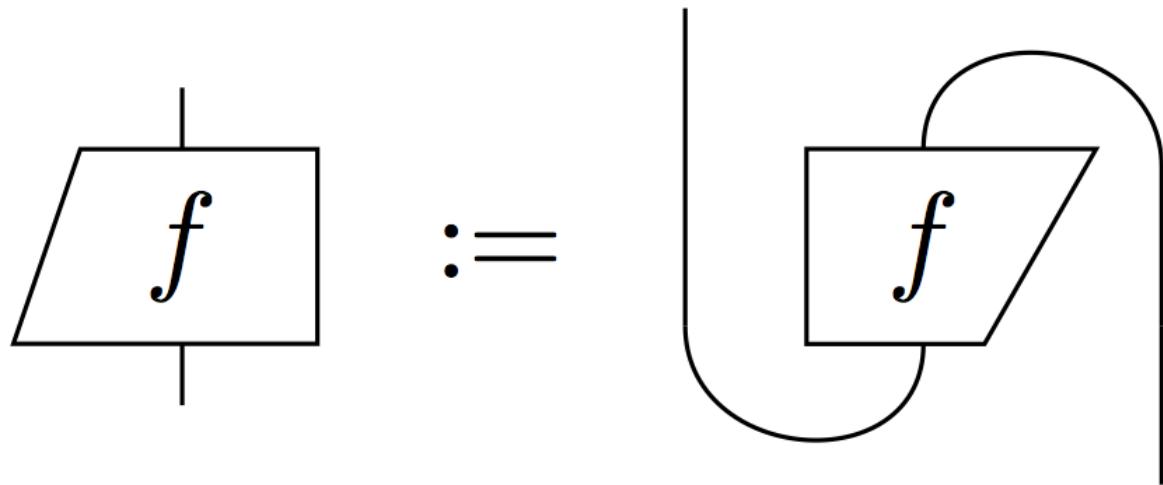
Clever new notation:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *transpose* –

Clever new notation:

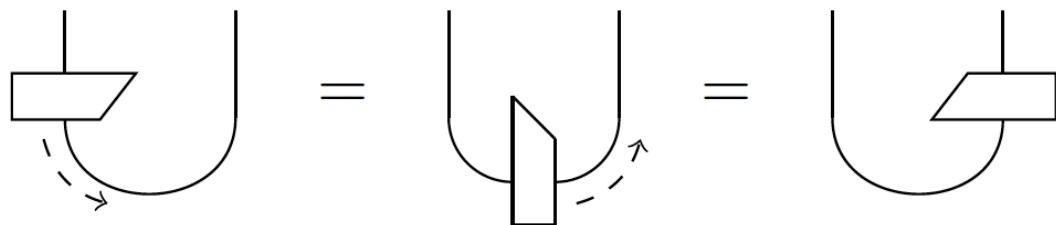


⇒ just what happens when yanking hard!

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– transpose –

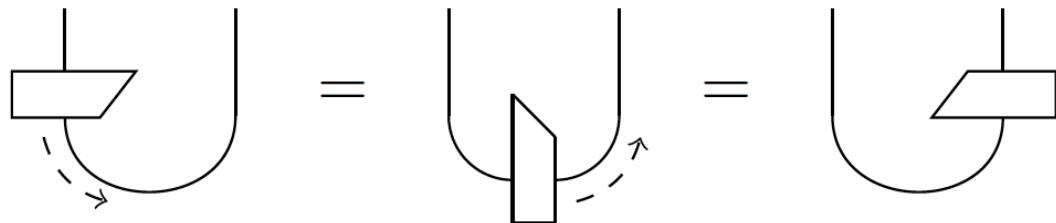
Prop. Sliding:



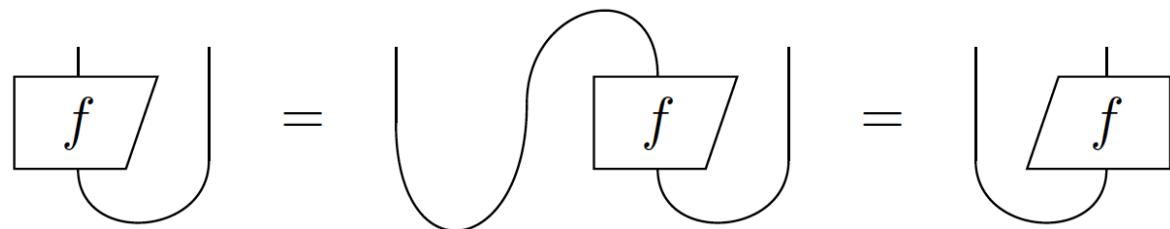
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– transpose –

Prop. Sliding:



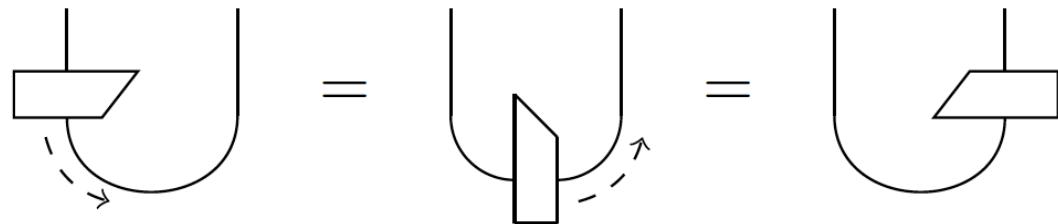
Pf.



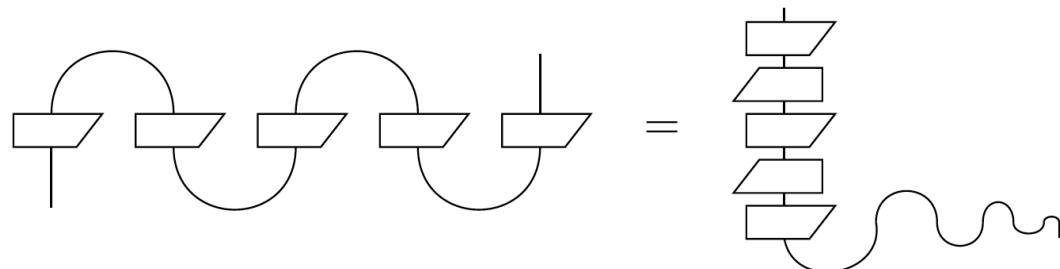
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *transpose* –

Prop. Sliding:



... so this is a mathematical equation:



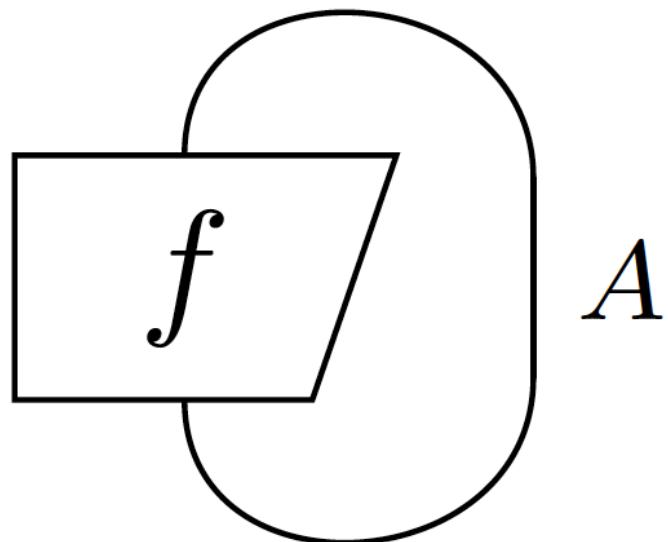
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

— *trace* —

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

— *trace* —

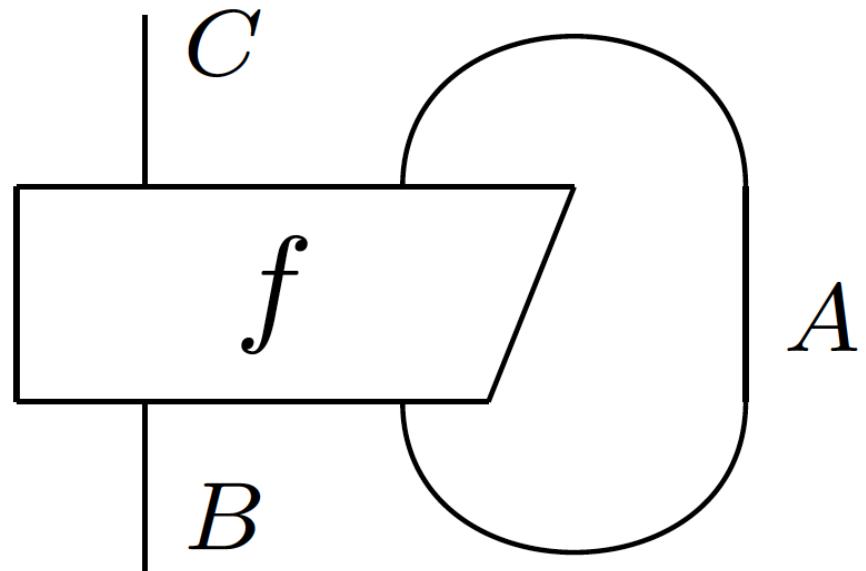
... :=



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

— *trace* —

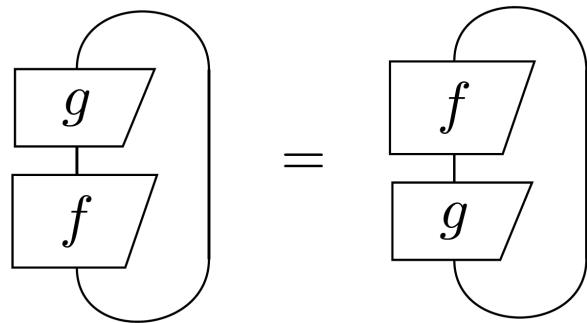
Partial ... :=



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *trace* –

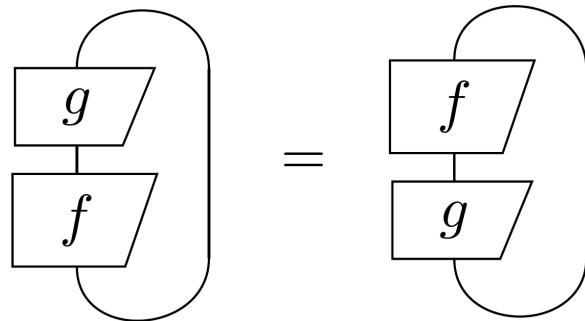
Prop. Cyclicity:



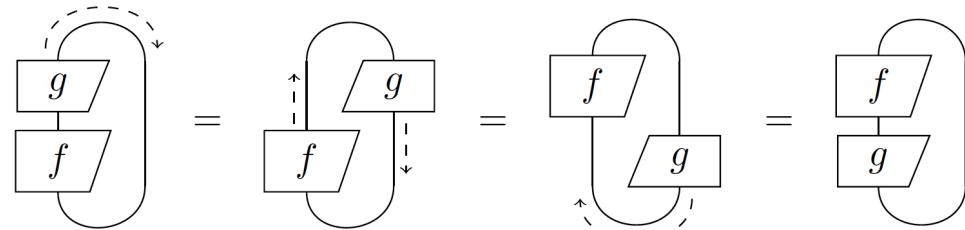
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *trace* –

Prop. Cyclicity:



Redundant but fun ‘ferris wheel’ proof:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

$$\frac{\text{classical}}{\text{quantum}} = \frac{\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \psi \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array}}{\text{---}} = \frac{\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \psi_1 \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array}}{\text{---}} \neq \frac{\begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \psi_1 \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array}}{\text{---}} \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \psi_2 \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the difference between classical and quantum string configurations. The top row shows a single string with a vertex labeled ψ , which is equivalent to two separate strings labeled ψ_1 and ψ_2 . The bottom row shows a single string forming a loop, which is not equivalent to two separate strings labeled ψ_1 and ψ_2 .

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘*quantum*’-like features –

Thm. All states separable \Rightarrow rubbish theory.

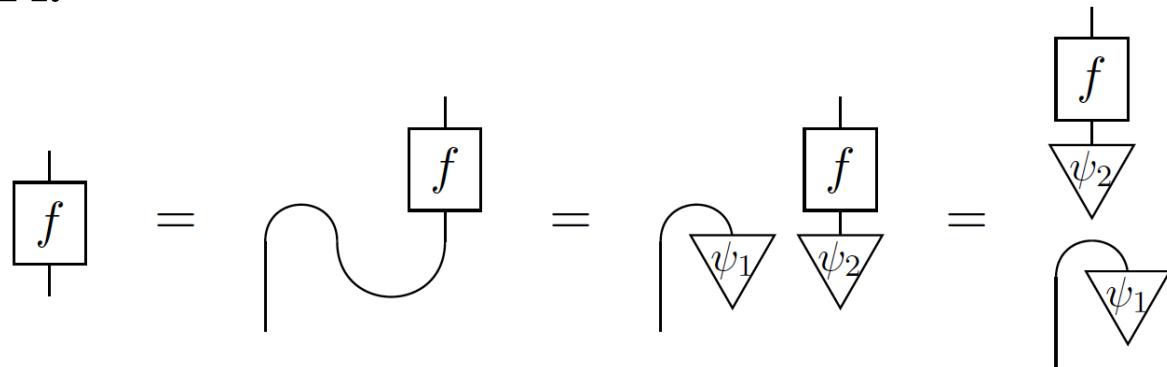
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

Thm. All states separable \Rightarrow rubbish theory.

Lem. All states separable \Rightarrow wires separable.

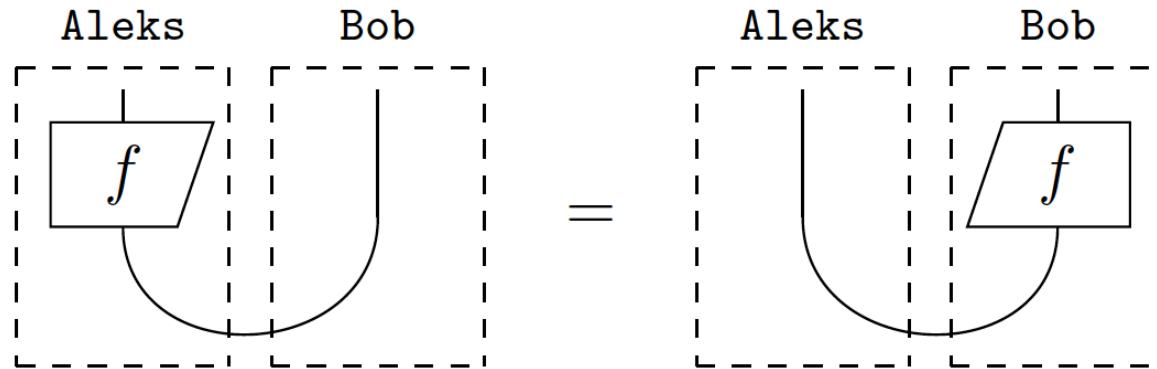
Pf.



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

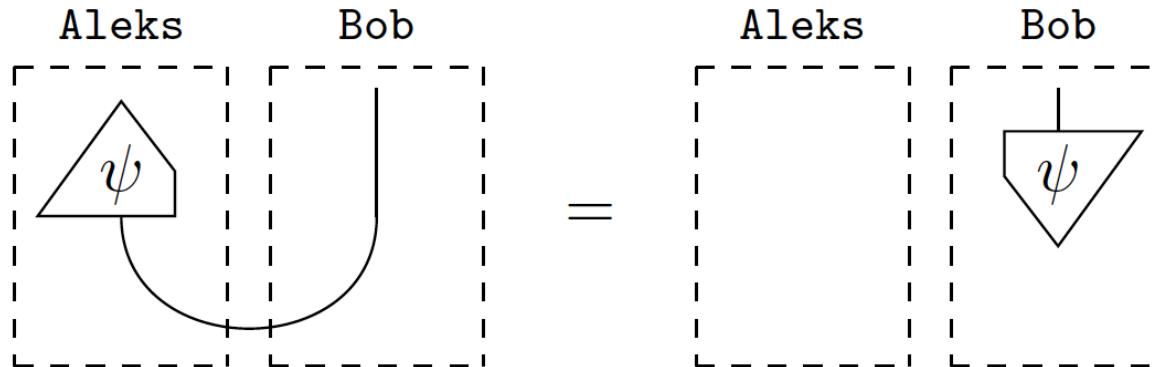
Perfect correlations:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

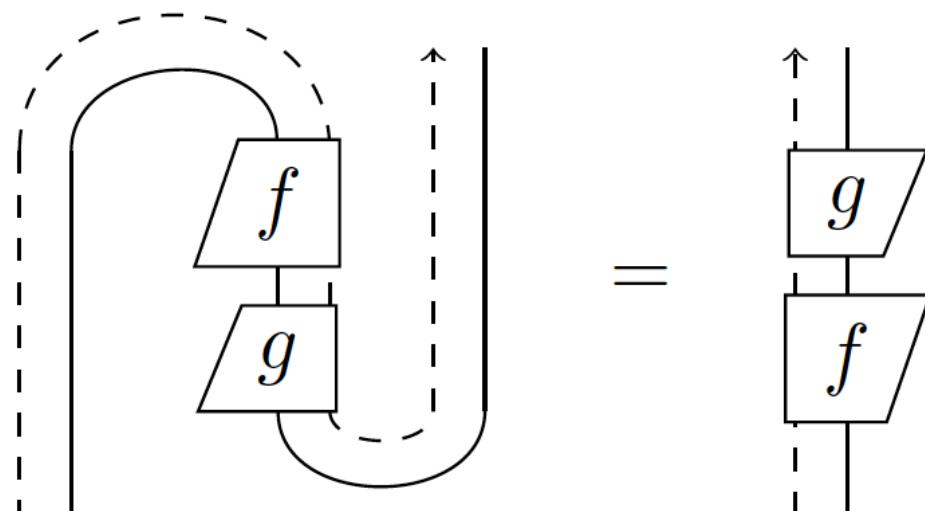
Perfect correlations:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

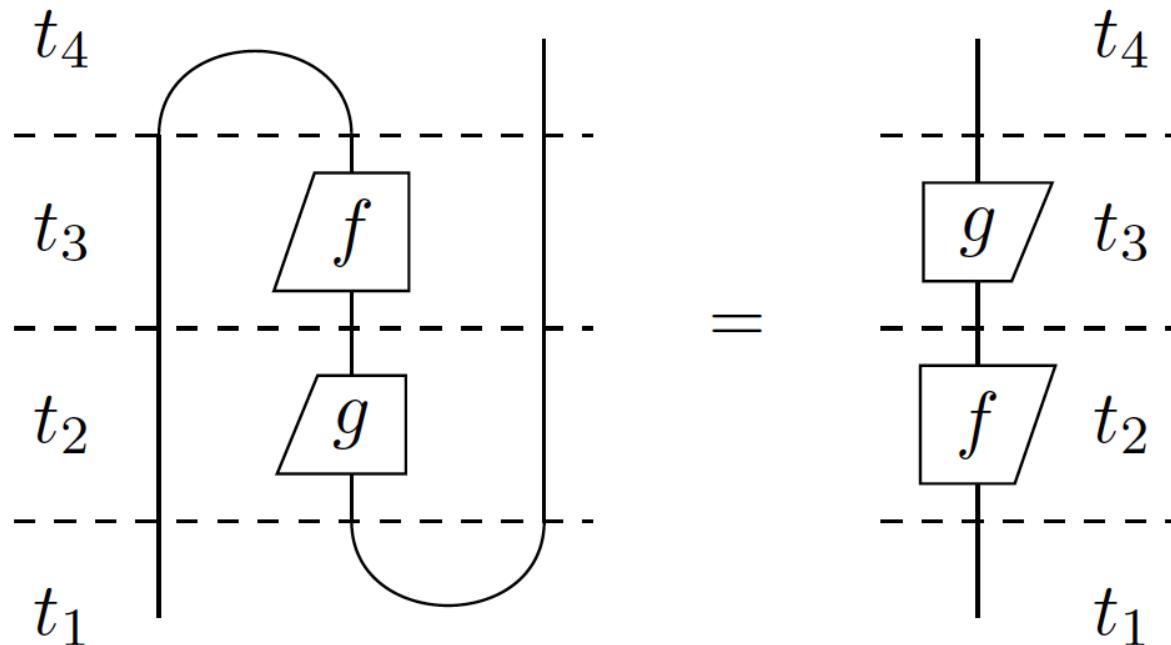
Logical reading:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

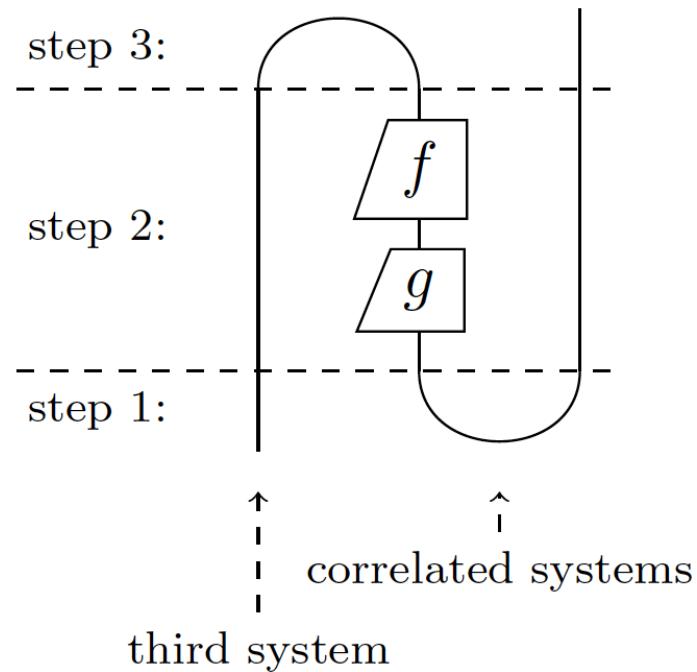
Operational reading:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

Realising time-reversal (and make NY times):



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

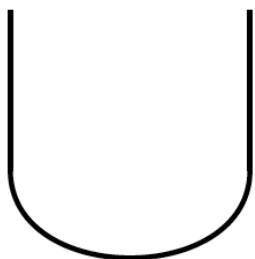
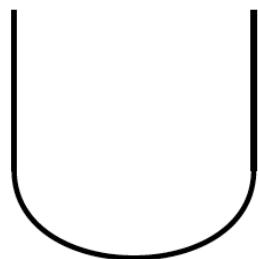
Thm. No-cloning from assumptions:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1:} \\ \text{Left: } \Delta \text{ with a self-loop arc above it.} \\ \text{Right: } \Delta \text{ with a single vertical input and output line.} \\ \text{Equation: } \Delta \text{ with self-loop} = \Delta \text{ with single line.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2:} \\ \text{Left: } \exists \psi, \pi : \text{A triangle with } \pi \text{ at the top and } \psi \text{ at the bottom.} \\ \text{Right: } \text{A single dot.} \\ \text{Equation: } \exists \psi, \pi : \text{Triangle} = \text{dot.} \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3:} \\ \text{Left: } \text{Two } \Delta \text{ boxes. The top } \Delta \text{ has inputs } A \text{ and } B, \text{ and outputs } A \text{ and } B. \\ \text{The bottom } \Delta \text{ has inputs } A \text{ and } B, \text{ and outputs } A \text{ and } B. \\ \text{The two } \Delta \text{ boxes are connected by a horizontal line.} \\ \text{Bottom: } \psi \text{ (written in blue).} \\ \text{Equation: } \text{Two } \Delta \text{ boxes with connections} = \text{Two } \psi \text{ boxes with connections.} \end{array}$$

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

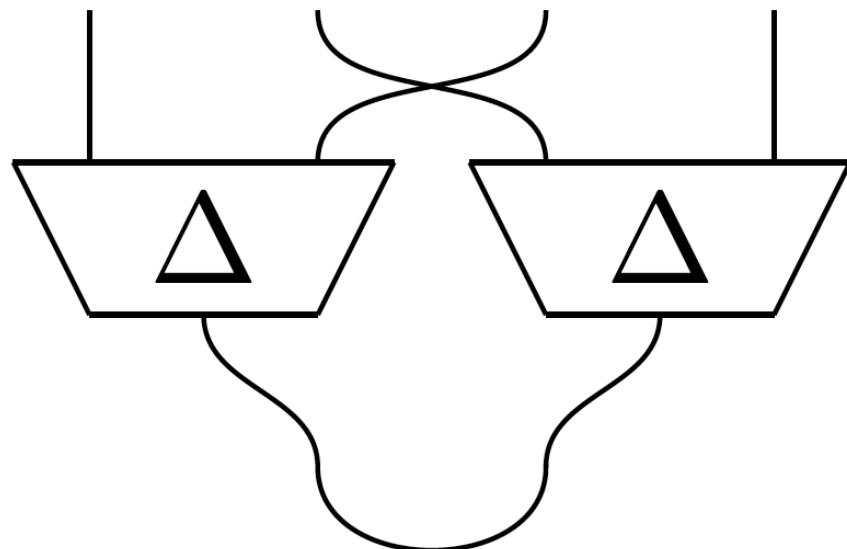
Pf.



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

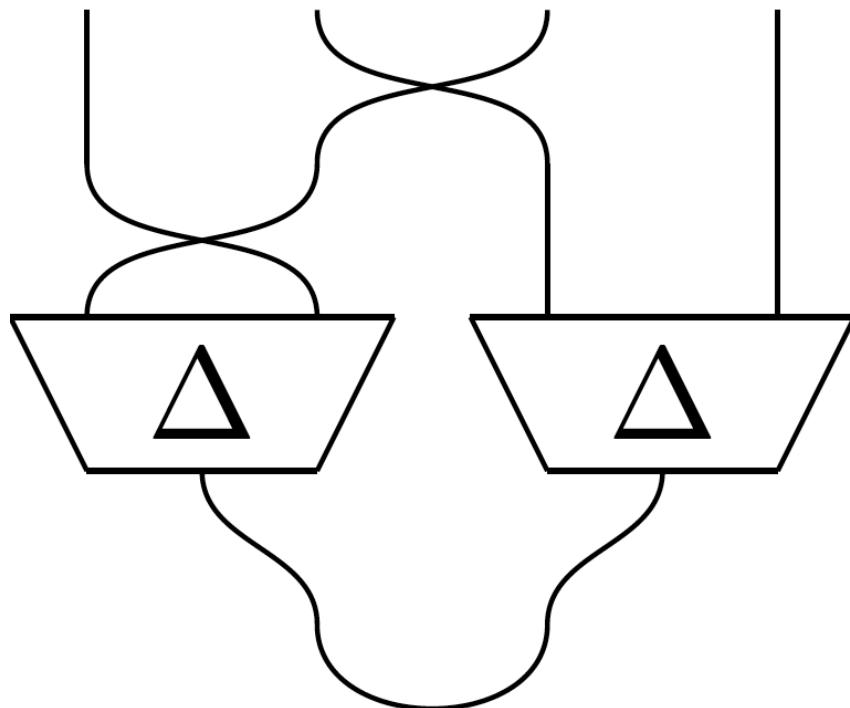
Pf.



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

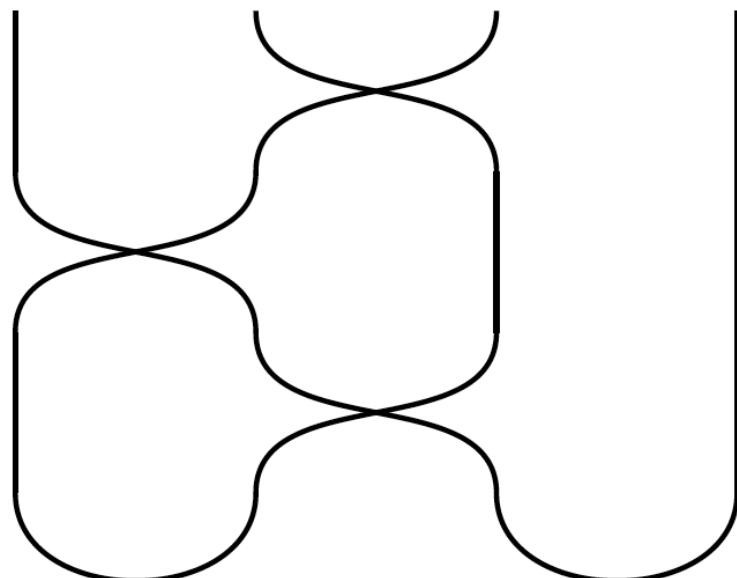
Pf.



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

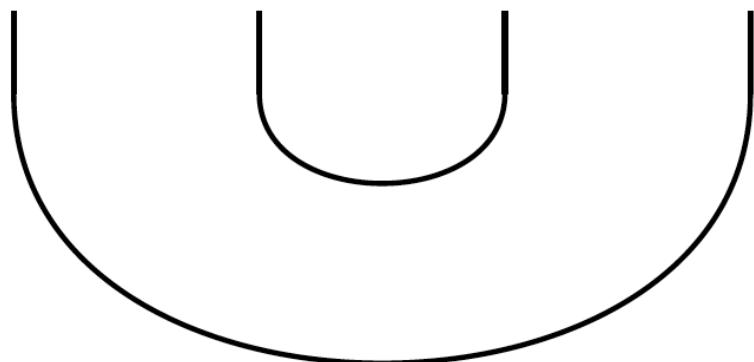
Pf.



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

Pf.



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

$$\left| \quad \right| = \left| \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{U} \\ \text{LHS} \end{array} \right| = \left| \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{U} \\ \text{RHS} \end{array} \right| = \left| \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{U} \\ \text{U} \end{array} \right|$$

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– ‘quantum’-like features –

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{LHS} \\
 \text{RHS}
 \end{array}
 = \begin{array}{c}
 \text{LHS} \\
 \text{RHS}
 \end{array}
 = \begin{array}{c}
 \text{LHS} \\
 \text{RHS}
 \end{array}
 = \begin{array}{c}
 \text{LHS} \\
 \text{RHS}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{f} \\
 | \\
 \end{array}
 \quad = \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \triangle \pi \\
 \triangle \psi \\
 | \\
 \boxed{f} \\
 | \\
 \end{array}
 \quad = \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{f} \\
 | \\
 \hline
 \triangle \pi \\
 | \\
 \hline
 \triangle \psi \\
 | \\
 \end{array}
 \quad = \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{f} \\
 | \\
 \hline
 \triangle \pi \\
 | \\
 \hline
 \triangle \psi \\
 | \\
 \end{array}
 \quad = \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{f} \\
 | \\
 \hline
 \triangle \pi \\
 | \\
 \hline
 \triangle \psi \\
 | \\
 \end{array}$$

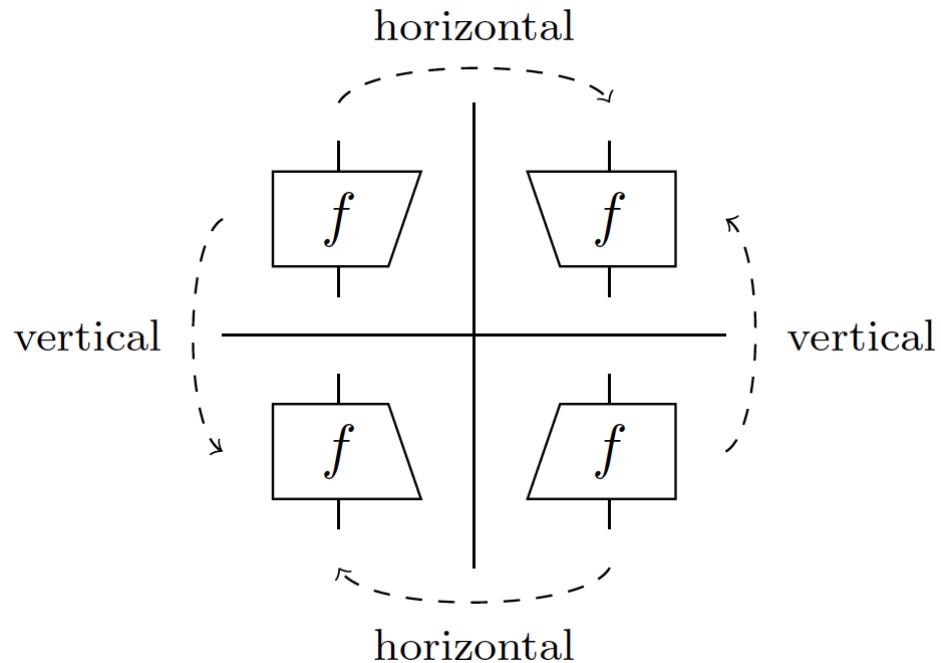
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– adjoint & conjugate –

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *adjoint & conjugate* –

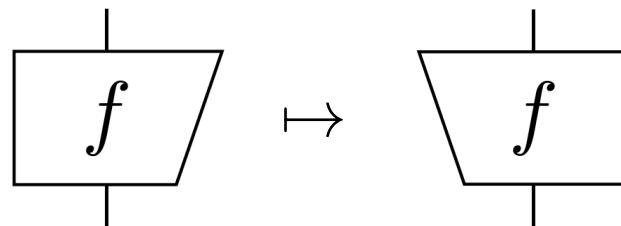
A ‘ket’ sometimes wants to be ‘bra’:



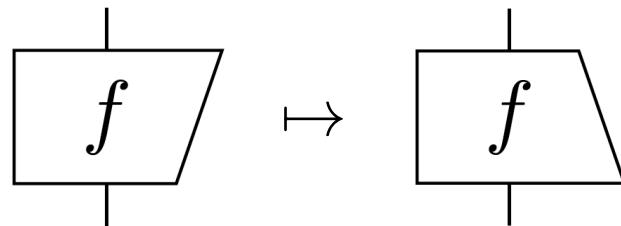
— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *adjoint & conjugate* –

Conjugate :=



Adjoint :=



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *adjoint & conjugate* –

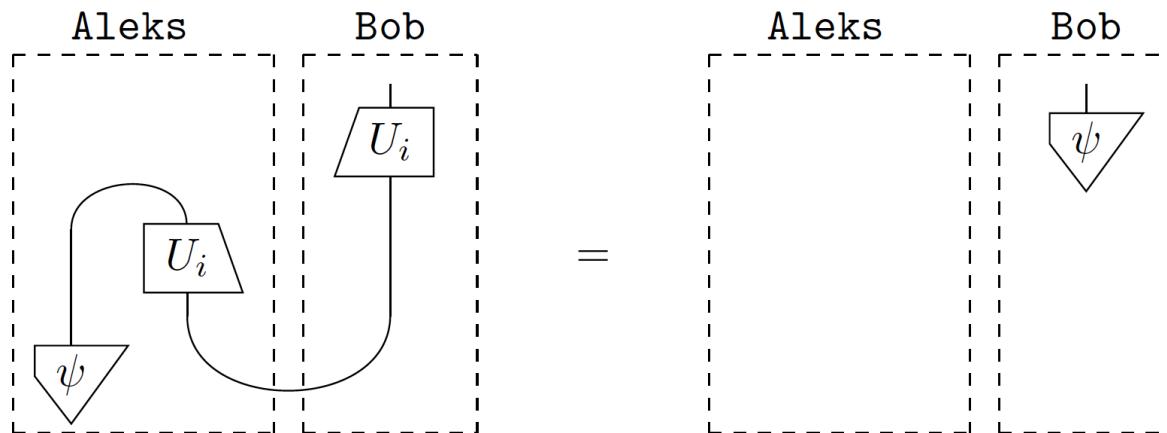
Unitarity/isometry :=

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \boxed{U} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{U} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \boxed{}$$

— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

– *adjoint & conjugate* –

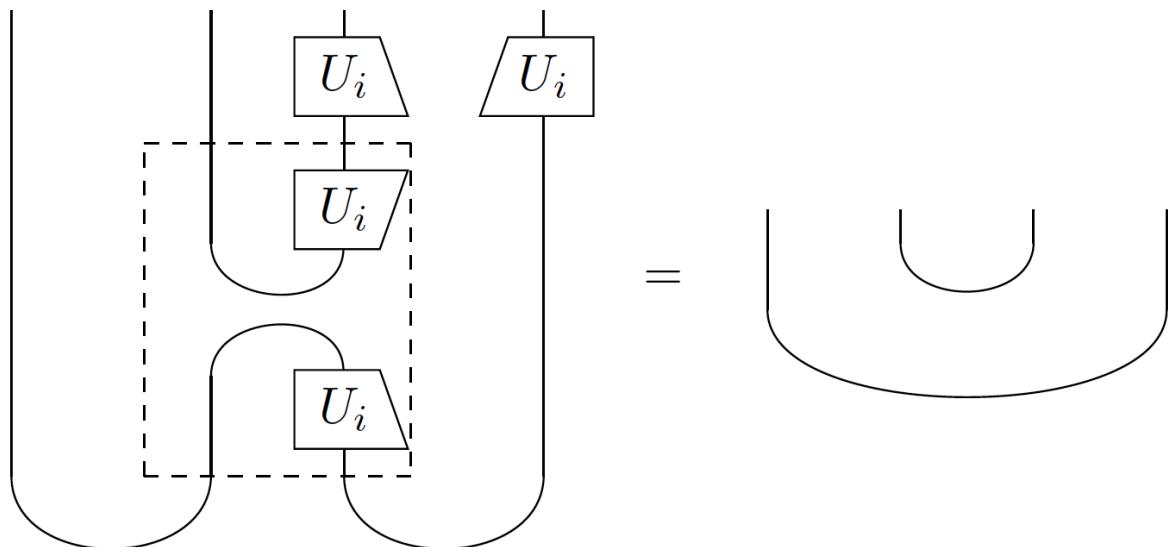
Teleportation:



— Ch. 2 – String diagrams —

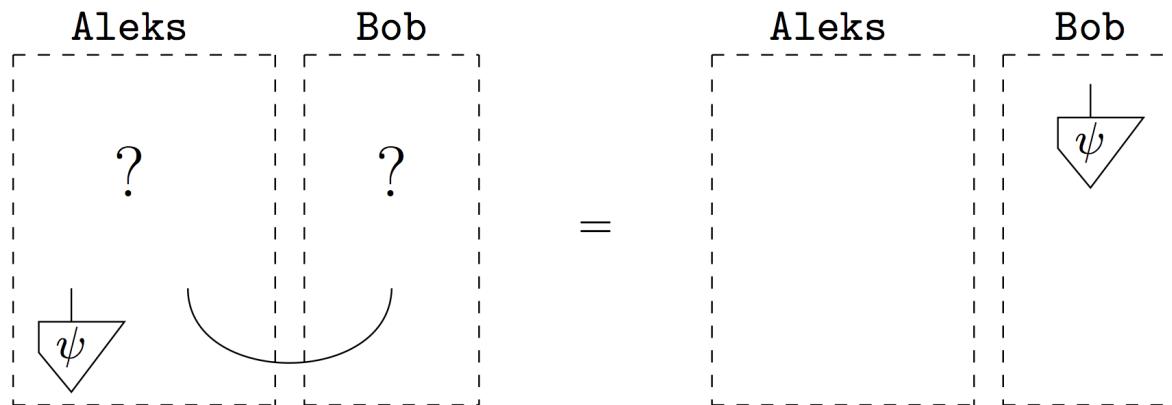
– *adjoint & conjugate* –

Entanglement swapping:



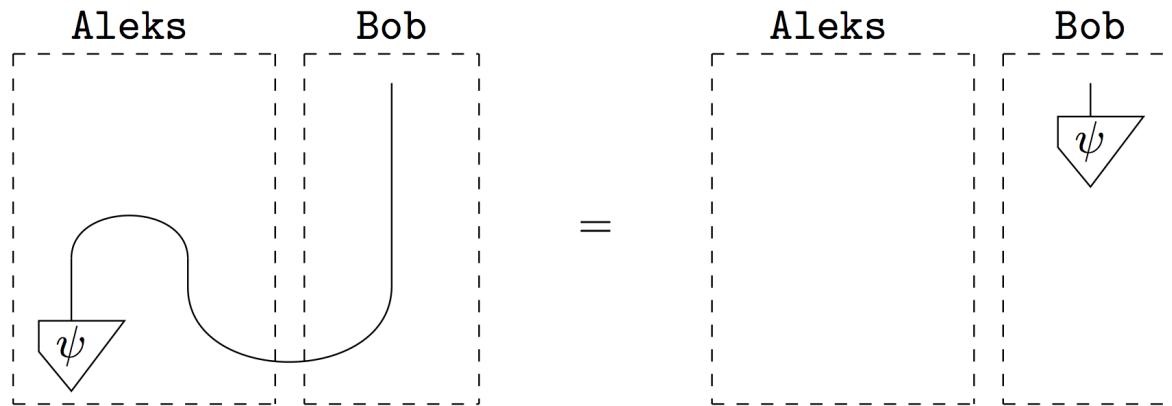
— Ch. 2 — String diagrams —

— *designing teleportation* —



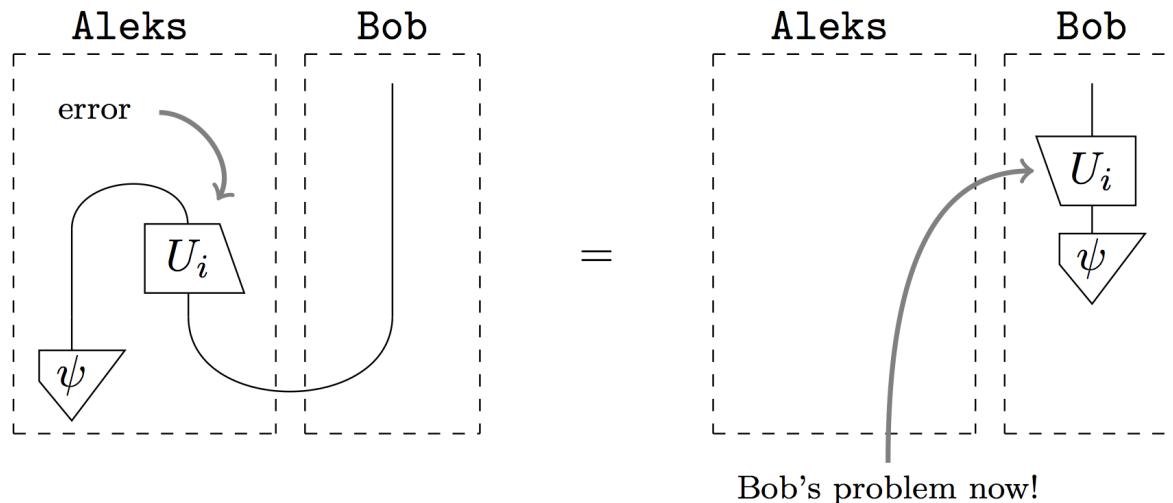
— Ch. 2 — String diagrams —

– *designing teleportation* –



— Ch. 2 — String diagrams —

— *designing teleportation* —



— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

I would like to make a confession which may seem immoral: I do not believe absolutely in Hilbert space any more.

— John von Neumann, letter to Garrett Birkhoff, 1935.

Here we introduce:

- ONBs, matrices and sums
- (multi-)linear maps & Hilbert space

and relate:

- string diagrams
- (multi-)linear maps & Hilbert space

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *ONB* –

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *ONB* –

A set:

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ 1 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}, \dots, \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ n \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\}$$

is **pre-basis** if:

$$\left(\forall i : \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ f \\ \text{---} \\ i \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ \text{---} \\ i \end{array} \right) \implies \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ f \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ g \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *ONB* –

Orthonormal :=

$$\begin{array}{c} j \\ \downarrow \\ i \end{array} = \delta_{ij}$$

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *ONB* –

Orthonormal :=

$$\begin{array}{c} j \\ \downarrow \\ i \end{array} = \delta_{ij}$$

Canonical :=

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ i \\ \backslash \end{array} := \begin{array}{c} | \\ i \\ \backslash \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ i \\ \backslash \end{array}$$

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– matrix calculus –

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *matrix calculus* –

Thm. We have:

$$\left(\forall i, j : \begin{array}{c} \triangleup \\ \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{c} i \\ f \\ j \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \triangleup \\ \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{c} i \\ g \\ j \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{c} f \\ j \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{c} g \\ j \end{array}$$

so there is a **matrix**:

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{11} & f_{12} & \dots & f_{1n} \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & \dots & f_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_{m1} & f_{m2} & \dots & f_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$f_{ij} := \begin{array}{c} \triangleup \\ \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{c} i \\ f \\ j \end{array}$$

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *matrix calculus* –

But one also may want to ‘glue’ things together:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{square box with } g \\ \text{---+---} \\ | \quad \quad \quad | \\ \text{---+---} \\ \text{---+---} \end{array} := \sum_{ij} \begin{array}{c} \text{diamond with } g_{ij} \\ \text{---+---} \\ | \quad \quad \quad | \\ \text{---+---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{upward triangle with } i \\ \text{---+---} \\ | \quad \quad \quad | \\ \text{---+---} \\ \text{---+---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{downward triangle with } j \\ \text{---+---} \\ | \quad \quad \quad | \\ \text{---+---} \\ \text{---+---} \end{array}$$

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *matrix calculus* –

Sums := for $\{f_i\}_i$ of the same type there exists:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \begin{array}{c} | \\ f_i \\ | \end{array}$$

which ‘moves around’:

$$\sum_i \left(\begin{array}{c} g \\ | \\ h_i \\ | \\ f \end{array} \right) = \sum_i \left(\begin{array}{c} g \\ | \\ h_i \\ | \\ f \\ | \\ g \end{array} \right)$$

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *matrix calculus* –

In:

$$\sum_j \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \boxed{g_j} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \sum_j \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \boxed{g_j} \\ | \\ \boxed{f_i} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \boxed{g_j} \\ | \\ \boxed{f_i} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array} \sum_i = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ \boxed{g_j} \\ | \\ \boxed{f_i} \\ | \\ \text{---} \end{array} \sum_{ij}$$

the intuition is:



— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *matrix calculus* –

In:

$$\sum_j \begin{array}{c} g_j \\ \downarrow \\ f_i \end{array} = \sum_j \sum_i \begin{array}{c} g_j \\ \downarrow \\ f_i \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} g_j \\ \downarrow \\ f_i \end{array} \sum_i = \begin{array}{c} g_j \\ \downarrow \\ f_i \end{array} \sum_{ij}$$

the intuition is:



but better (see later):



— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– definition –

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *definition* –

Defn.

Linear maps := String diagrams s.t.:

-
-
-

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *definition* –

Defn.

Linear maps := String diagrams s.t.:

- each system has ONB
-
-

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *definition* –

Defn.

Linear maps := String diagrams s.t.:

- each system has ONB
- \exists sums
-

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *definition* –

Defn.

Linear maps := String diagrams s.t.:

- each system has ONB
- \exists sums
- numbers are \mathbb{C}

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *definition* –

Defn.

Linear maps := String diagrams s.t.:

- each system has ONB
- \exists sums
- numbers are \mathbb{C}

Hilbert space := states for a system with Born-rule.

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– model-theoretic completeness –

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *model-theoretic completeness* –

THM. (Selinger, 2008)

An equation between string diagrams holds, if and only if it holds for Hilbert spaces and linear maps.

— Ch. 3 – Hilbert space from diagrams —

– *model-theoretic completeness* –

THM. (Selinger, 2008)

An equation between string diagrams holds, if and only if it holds for Hilbert spaces and linear maps.

I.e. defining Hilbert spaces and linear maps in this manner is a ‘conservative extension’ of string diagrams.

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

The art of progress is to preserve order amid change, and to preserve change amid order.

— Alfred North Whitehead, Process and Reality, 1929.

Here we introduce in terms of diagrams:

- pure quantum maps
- mixed/open quantum maps
- causality & Stinespring dilation
- general quantum processes done badly

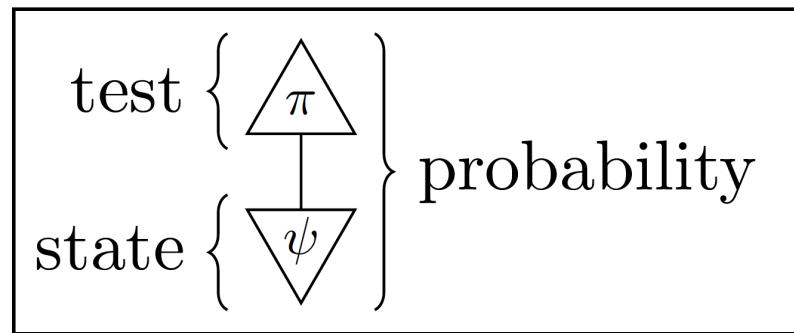
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– doubling –

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

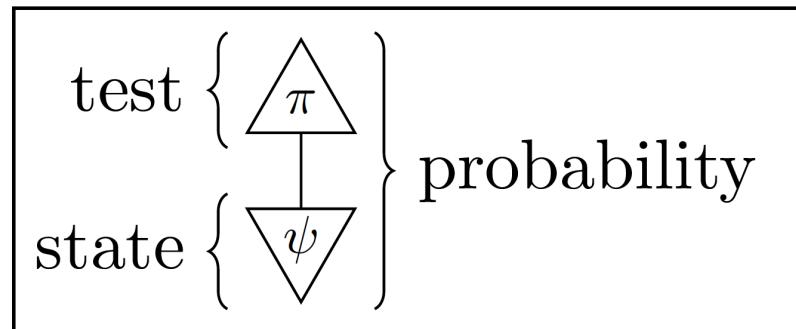
Goal 1:



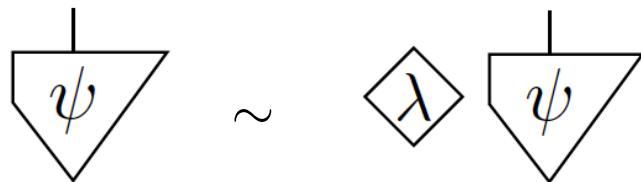
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

Goal 1:



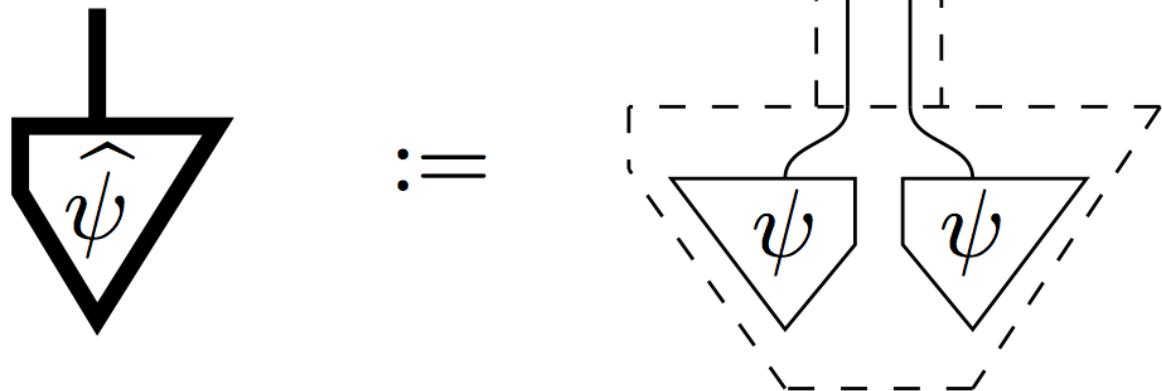
Goal 2:



— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

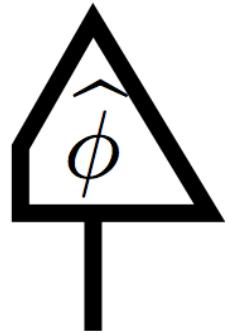
Pure quantum state :=



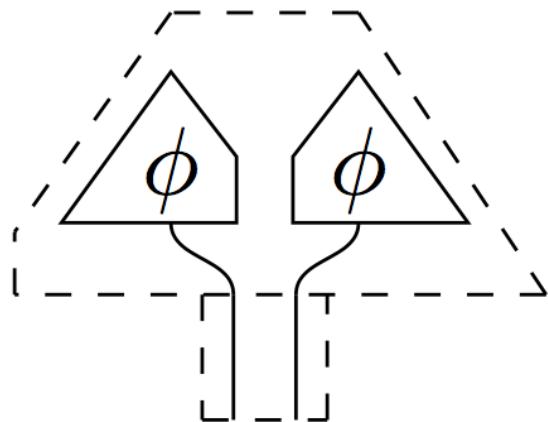
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

Pure quantum effect :=

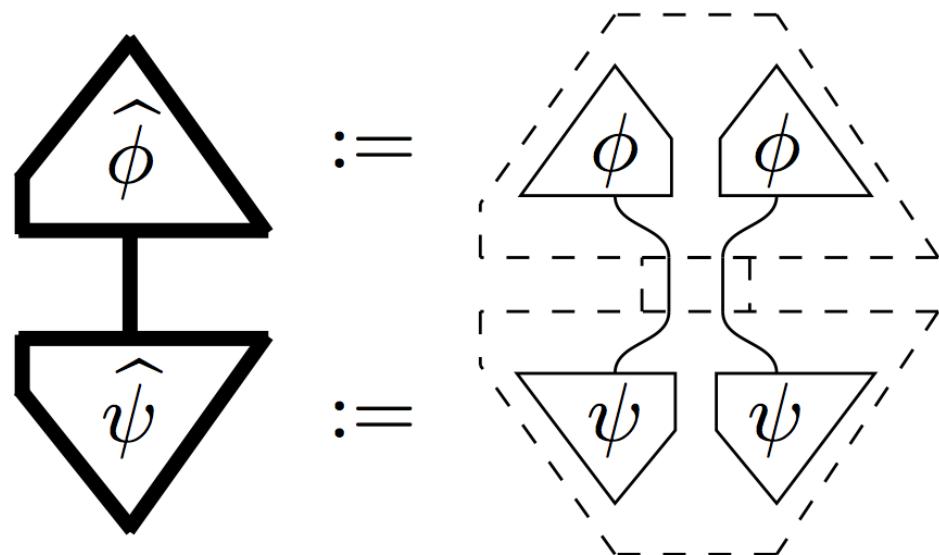


:=



— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

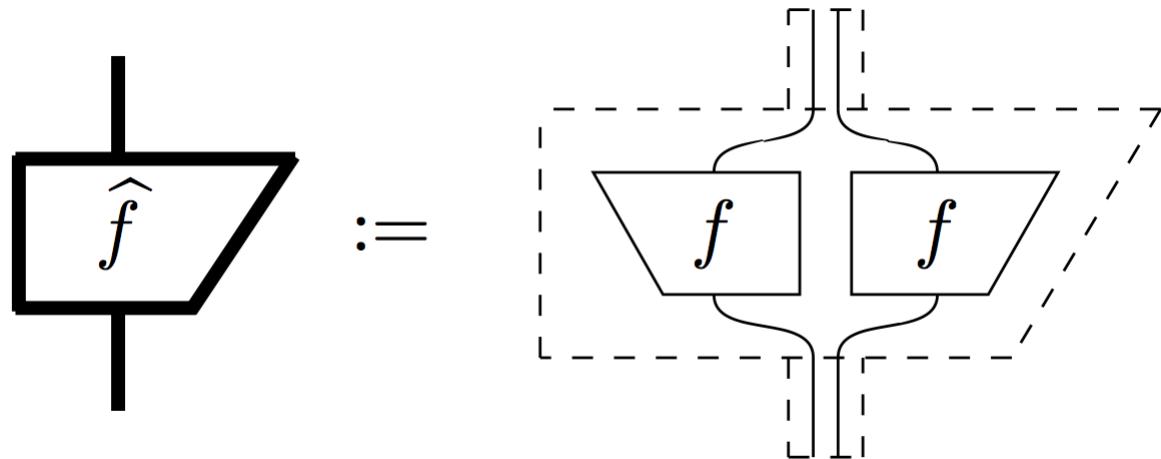


⇒ **genuine probabilities**

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

Pure quantum map :=



— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

Thm. We have:

$$\boxed{\widehat{f}} = \boxed{\widehat{g}}$$

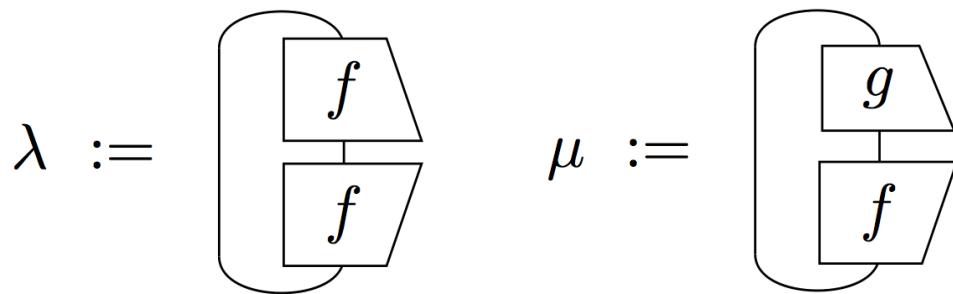
if and only if there exist $\lambda\bar{\lambda} = \mu\bar{\mu}$:

$$\lambda \boxed{f} = \mu \boxed{g}$$

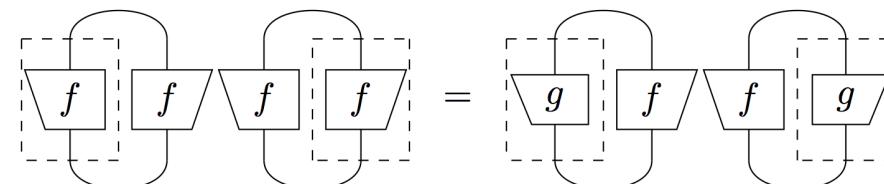
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

Pf. Setting:



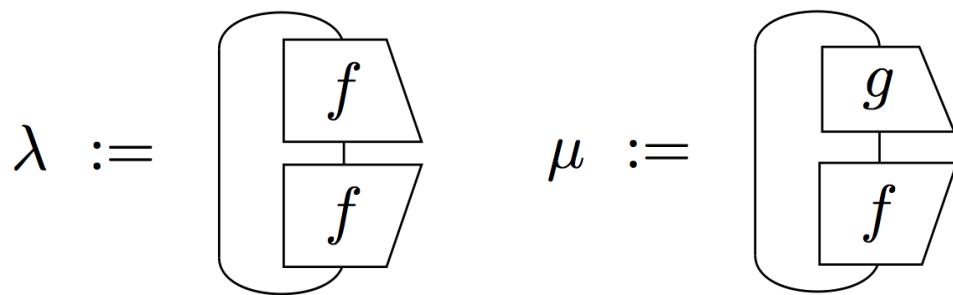
then:

$$\lambda \bar{\lambda} = \begin{array}{c} f \\ \text{---} \\ f \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} f \\ \text{---} \\ f \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} g \\ \text{---} \\ f \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} f \\ \text{---} \\ g \end{array} = \mu \bar{\mu}$$


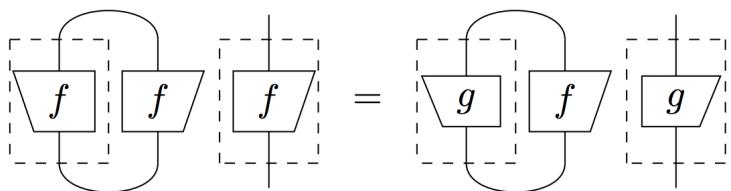
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *doubling* –

Pf. Setting:



then:

$$\lambda \begin{array}{c} f \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} f \\ \text{---} \\ f \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} f \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} g \\ \text{---} \\ f \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} g \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \mu \begin{array}{c} g \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$


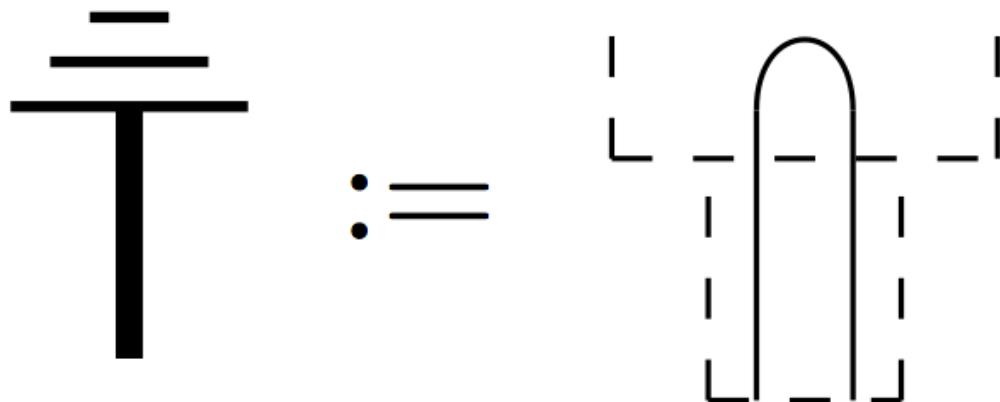
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– open systems –

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

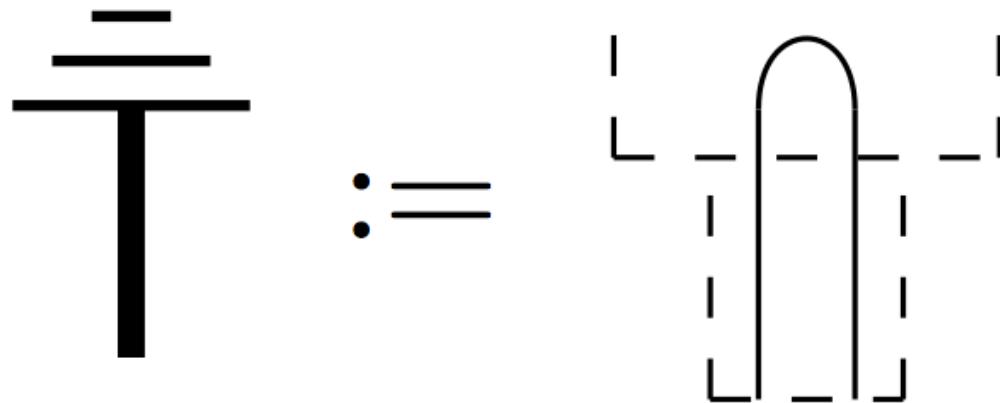
Discarding :=



— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

Discarding :=

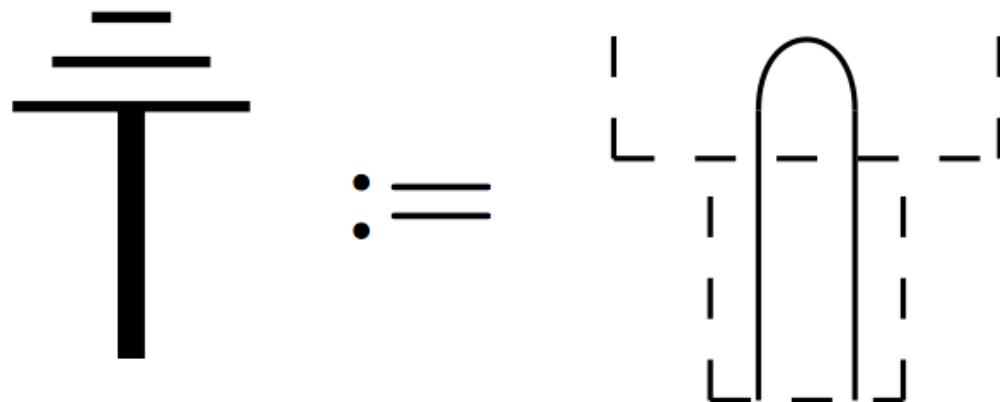


Thm. Discarding is not a pure quantum map.

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

Discarding :=



Thm. Discarding is not a pure quantum map.

Pf. Something connected \neq something disconnected.

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

Quantum maps := pure quantum maps + discarding

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

Quantum maps := pure quantum maps + discarding

E.g. ‘maximally mixed state :=

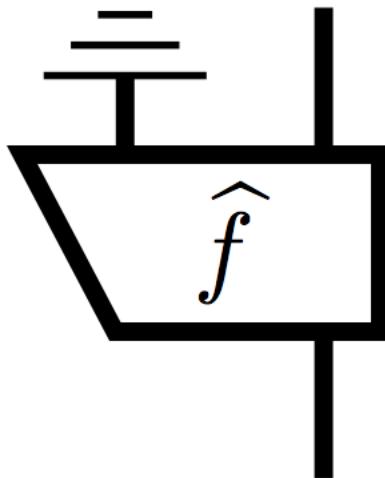
$$\frac{1}{D} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} & \text{---} \\ \text{---} & \text{---} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

Quantum maps := pure quantum maps + discarding

Prop. All quantum maps are of the form:

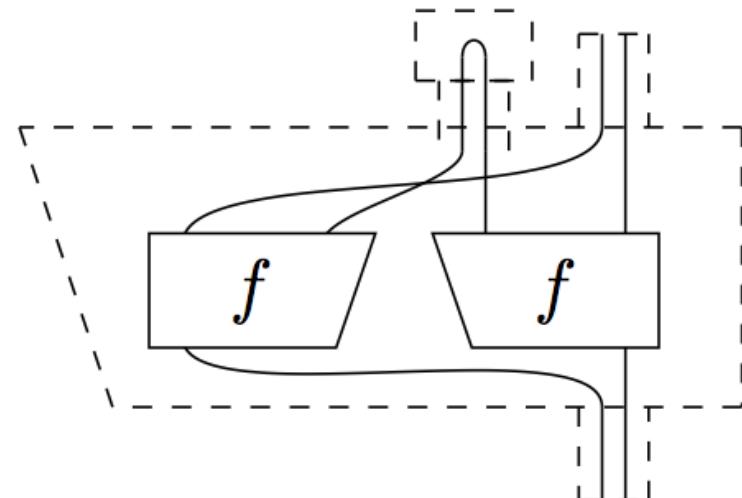


— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

Quantum maps := pure quantum maps + discarding

Prop. All quantum maps are of the form:

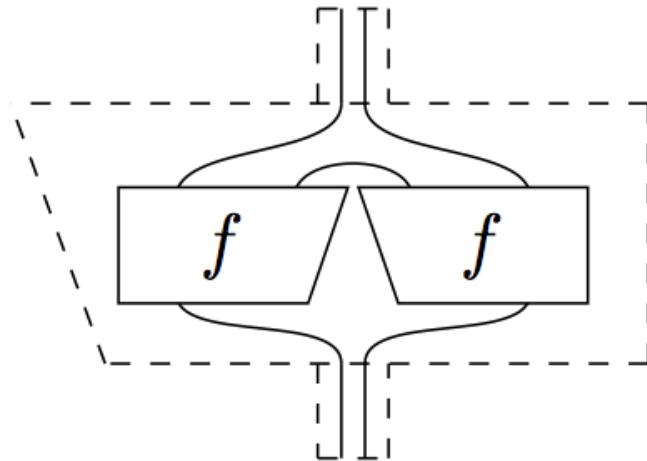


— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *open systems* –

Quantum maps := pure quantum maps + discarding

Prop. All quantum maps are of the form:



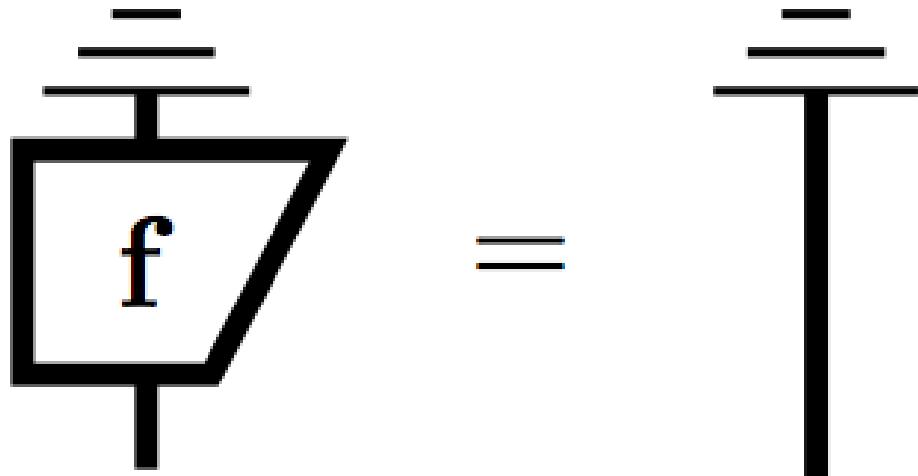
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *causality* –

— Ch. 4 — Quantum processes —

– causality –

... of quantum maps:



— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *causality* –

Prop. For pure quantum maps:

causality \iff isometry

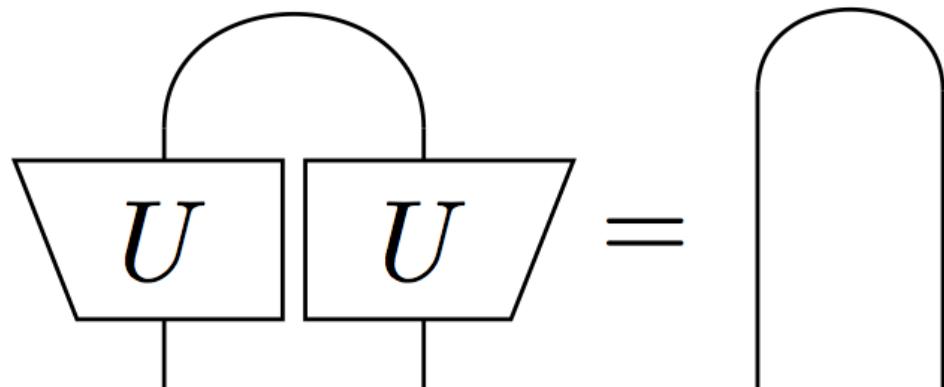
— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *causality* –

Prop. For pure quantum maps:

causality \iff isometry

Pf.

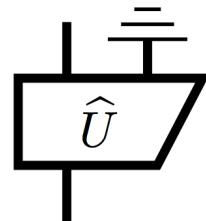


— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *causality* –

Prop. For general quantum maps:

causality \iff of the form

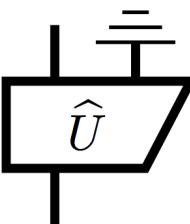


— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *causality* –

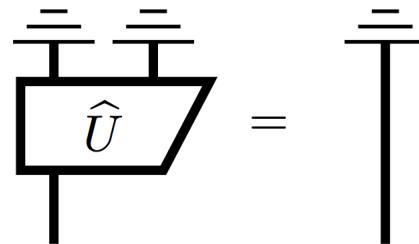
Prop. For general quantum maps:

causality \iff of the form



A quantum process diagram representing a causal map. It consists of a trapezoidal box labeled \hat{U} , with a vertical line entering from the bottom and a vertical line exiting from the top. Two horizontal lines, representing inputs and outputs, are attached to the top and bottom of the box. The top horizontal line has two small vertical bars, and the bottom horizontal line has one small vertical bar.

Pf.



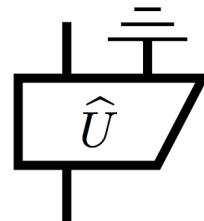
A diagram showing the decomposition of a causal map. On the left, a trapezoidal box labeled \hat{U} is shown with a vertical line entering from the bottom and a vertical line exiting from the top. Two horizontal lines, representing inputs and outputs, are attached to the top and bottom of the box. The top horizontal line has two small vertical bars, and the bottom horizontal line has one small vertical bar. This is followed by an equals sign (=). On the right, a single vertical line with two small vertical bars at its top is shown, representing a causal map that is the identity on the output space.

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *causality* –

Prop. For general quantum maps:

causality \iff of the form



Pf.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \widehat{U} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

Cor. Stinespring dilation.

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *non-deterministic quantum processes* –

— Ch. 4 – Quantum processes —

– *non-deterministic quantum processes* –

... :=

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \boxed{\Phi^i} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\}_i \quad \text{such that} \quad \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \boxed{\Phi^i} \\ \text{---} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

E.g. quantum measurements.

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

The bureaucratic mentality is the only constant in the universe.

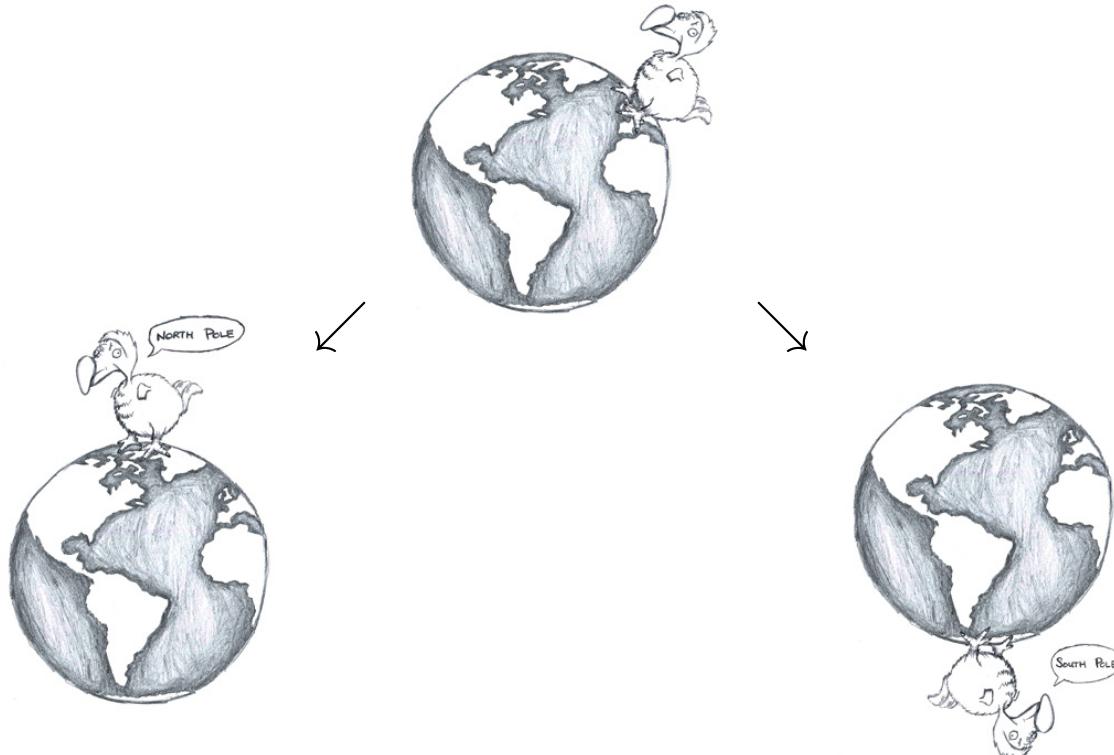
— Dr. McCoy, Star Trek IV: The Voyage Home, 2286.

Here we briefly address:

- Next-best-thing to observing
- Measurement-induced dynamics
- Measurement-only quantum computing

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *is quantum measurement weird?* –



— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– is quantum measurement weird? –

Thm. Observing is not a quantum process

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *is quantum measurement weird?* –

Thm. Observing is not a quantum process i.e. \nexists :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \Phi^\phi \\ \text{vertical line} \end{array} \right\}_\phi \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \Phi^\phi \\ \text{vertical line} \\ \text{triangle} \\ \widehat{\psi} \end{array} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{iff } \psi = \phi \\ 0 & \text{iff } \psi \neq \phi \end{cases}$$

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *is quantum measurement weird?* –

Thm. Observing is not a quantum process i.e. \nexists :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle symbol} \\ \Phi^\phi \end{array} \right\}_\phi \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle symbol} \\ \Phi^\phi \\ \downarrow \\ \text{triangle symbol} \\ \widehat{\psi} \end{array} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{iff } \psi = \phi \\ 0 & \text{iff } \psi \neq \phi \end{cases}$$

Prop. Condition can only hold for orthogonal states.

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *is quantum measurement weird?* –

Thm. Observing is not a quantum process i.e. \nexists :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \Phi^\phi \\ \text{up} \end{array} \right\}_\phi \quad \text{with} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \Phi^\phi \\ \text{up} \\ \text{triangle} \\ \widehat{\psi} \\ \text{up} \end{array} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{iff } \psi = \phi \\ 0 & \text{iff } \psi \neq \phi \end{cases}$$

Prop. Condition can only hold for orthogonal states.

\Rightarrow “measurement” is next-best-thing to observing

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– is quantum measurement weird? –

Bohr-Heisenberg:

any attempt to observe is bound to disturb

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– is quantum measurement weird? –

Bohr-Heisenberg:

any attempt to observe is bound to disturb

Newtonian equivalent:

locating a balloon by mechanical means

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *is quantum measurement weird?* –

Heisenberg-Bohr:

any attempt to observe is bound to disturb

Newtonian equivalent:

locating a balloon by mechanical means

Resulting diagnosis:

we suffer from quantum-blindness

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

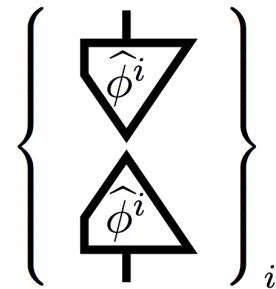
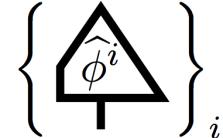
– *is quantum measurement weird?* –

BUT, the stuff that people call quantum measurement turns out to be extremely useful nonetheless!

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *what people call measurement* –

ONB-measurement :=



— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *what people call measurement* –

ONB-measurement :=

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \widehat{\phi}^i \end{array} \right\}_i \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{triangle} \\ \widehat{\phi}^i \\ \text{triangle} \\ \widehat{\phi}^i \end{array} \right\}_i$$

E.g. for $\{\beta_i\}_i$ Pauli-matrices:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{square} \\ \widehat{\beta}^i \end{array} \right\}_i$$

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– what people call measurement –

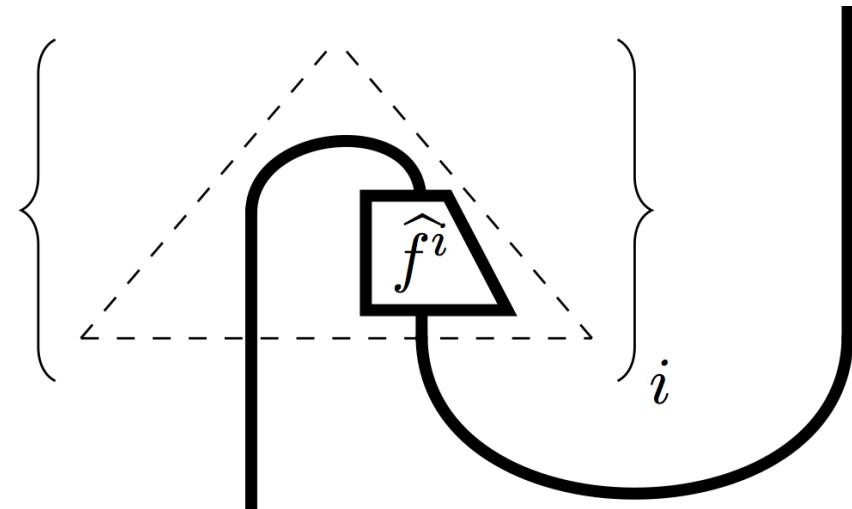
Thm. All quantum maps arise from ONB-measurements.

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

— *what people call measurement* —

Thm. All quantum maps arise from ONB-measurements.

Pf. There are ‘enough ONB’s’ such that:

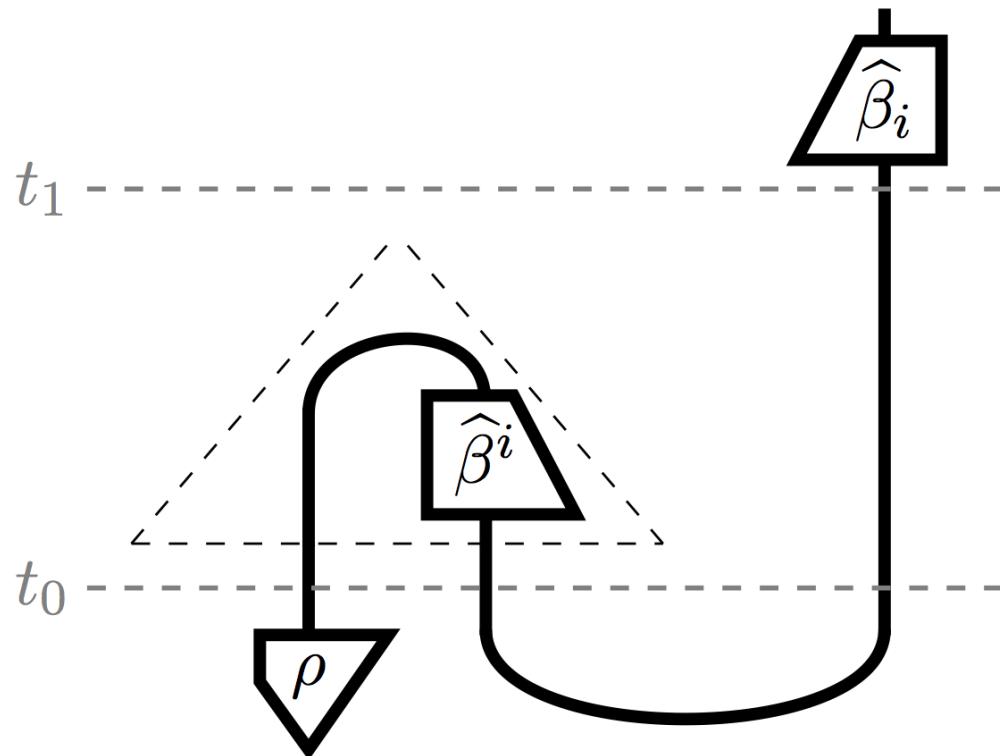


— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-induced dynamics* –

— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-induced dynamics* –



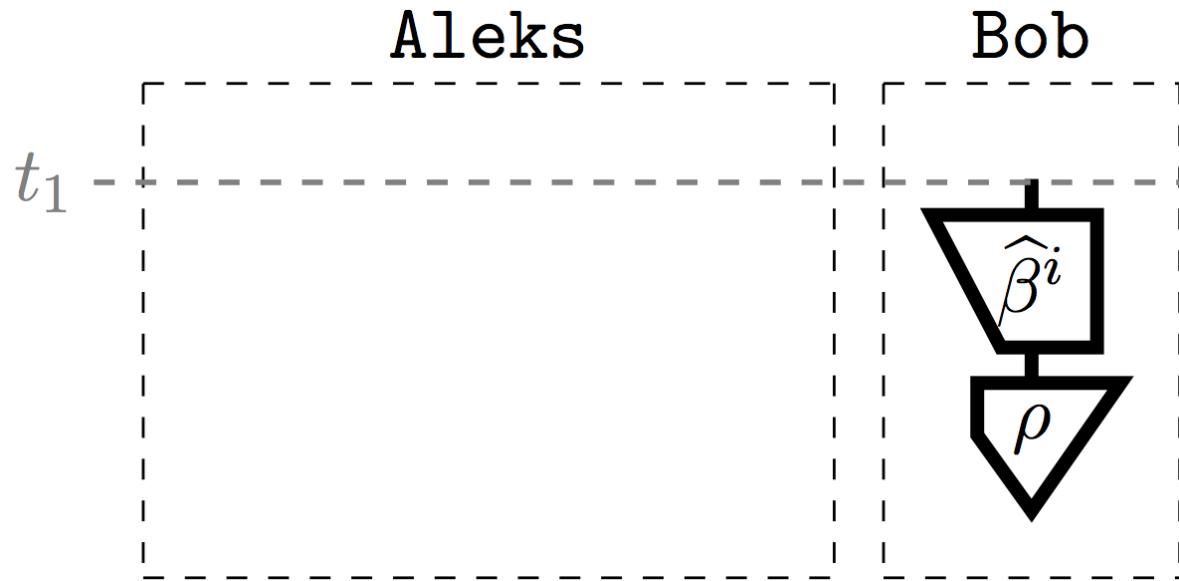
— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-induced dynamics* –



— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-induced dynamics* –

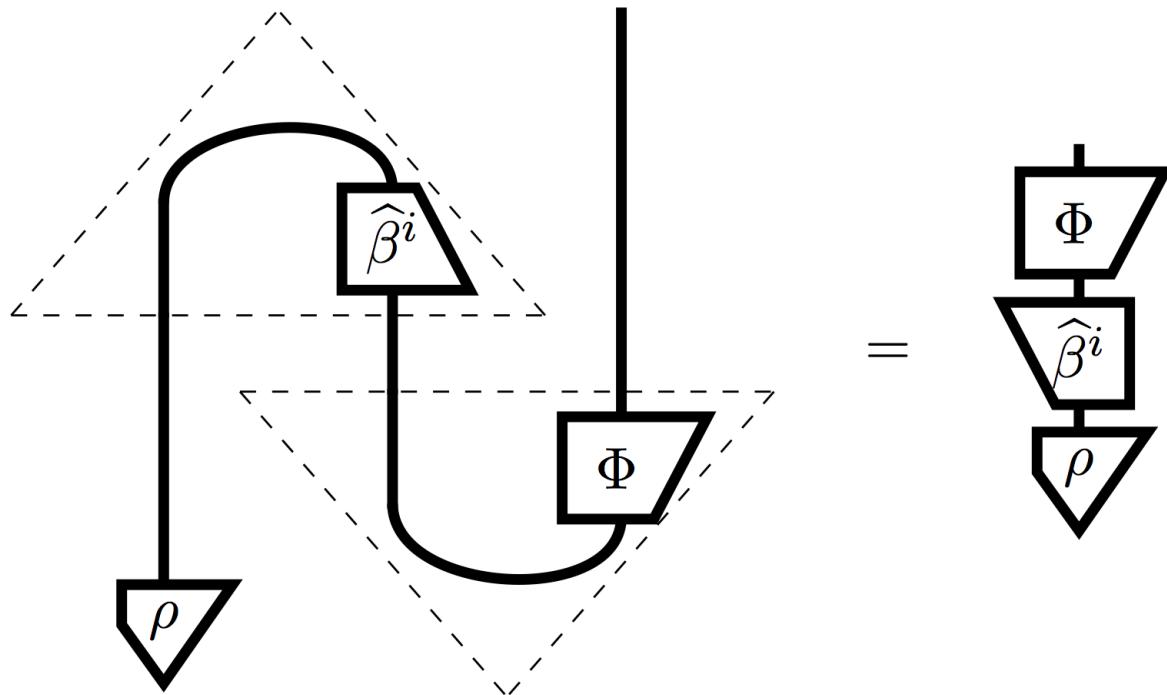


— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-only quantum computing* –

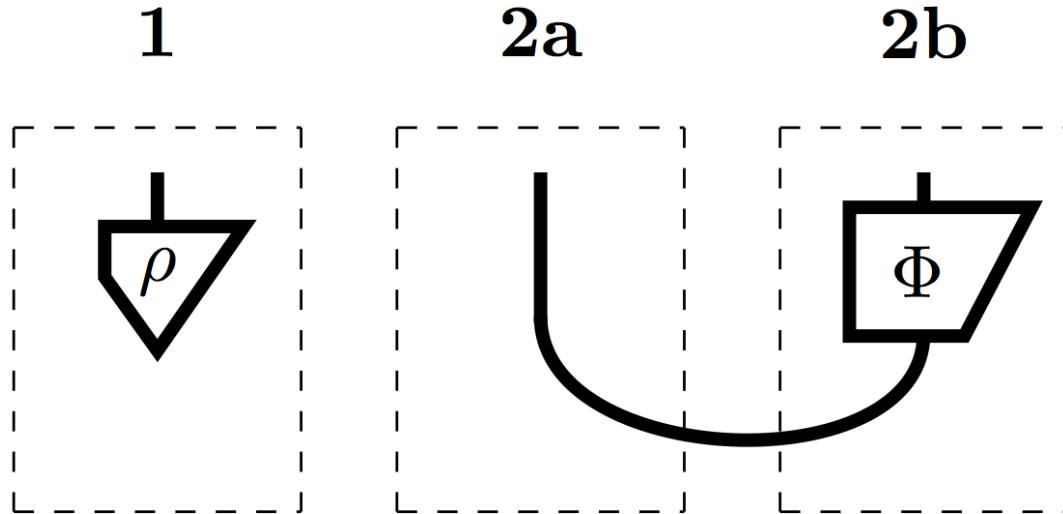
— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-only quantum computing* –



— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-only quantum computing* –



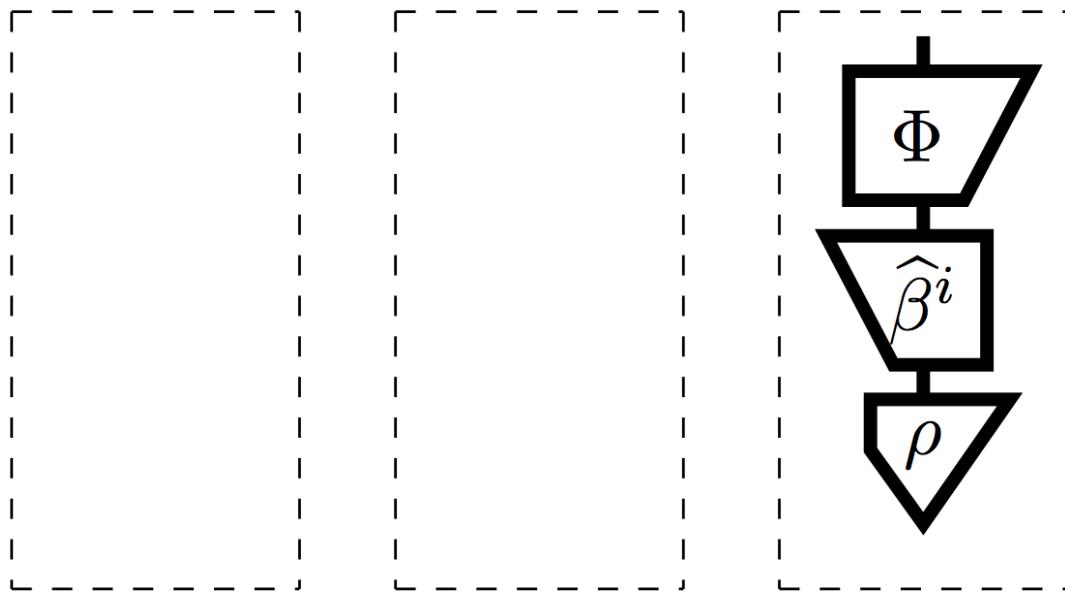
— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-only quantum computing* –

1

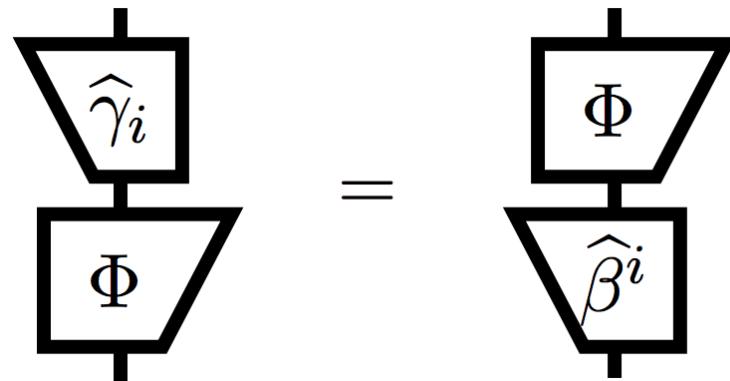
2a

2b



— Ch. 5 – Quantum measurement —

– *measurement-only quantum computing* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

Damn it! I knew she was a monster! John! Amy! Listen! Guard your buttholes.

— David Wong, This Book Is Full of Spiders, 2012.

Here we fully diagrammatically describe:

- all quantum processes
- special ones
- protocols

and introduce the humongously important notion of:

- spiders

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– classical vs. quantum wires –

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical vs. quantum wires* –

They should meet:

quantum wires \longleftrightarrow **classical wires**

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical vs. quantum wires* –

They should meet:

quantum wires \longleftrightarrow **classical wires**

but retain their distance:

quantum wires \neq **classical wires**

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical vs. quantum wires* –

They should meet:

quantum wires \longleftrightarrow **classical wires**

but retain their distance:

quantum wires \neq **classical wires**

which can be realised via ‘un-doubling’:

$$\frac{\text{classical wire}}{\text{quantum wire}} = \frac{\text{normal (i.e. 1)}}{\text{boldface (i.e. 2)}}$$

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– encoding classical data –

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

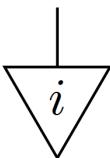
– *encoding classical data* –

Classical data \equiv ONB:

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –

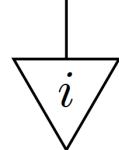
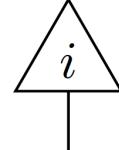
Classical data \equiv ONB:

-  := “providing classical value i ”

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –

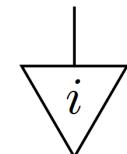
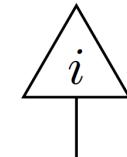
Classical data \equiv ONB:

-  := “providing classical value i ”
-  := “testing for classical value i ”

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –

Classical data \equiv ONB:

-  := “providing classical value i ”
-  := “testing for classical value i ”

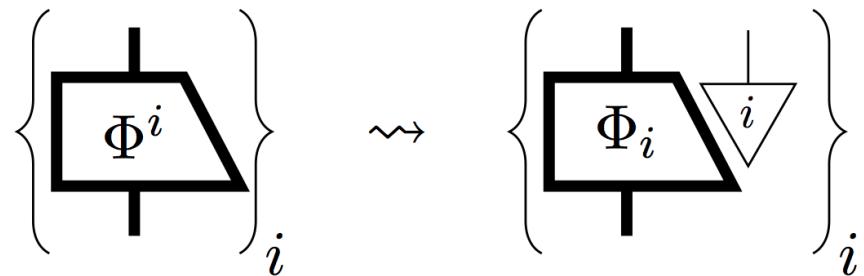
Sanity check:

$$\begin{array}{c} j \\ \hline i \end{array} = \delta_{ij}$$

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –

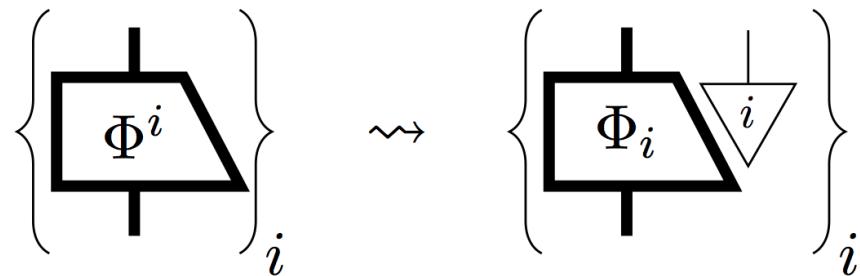
Non-deterministic quantum process:



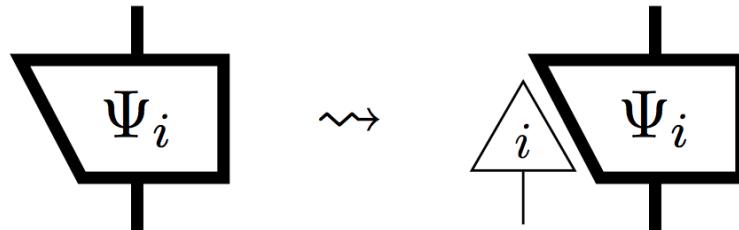
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –

Non-deterministic quantum process:

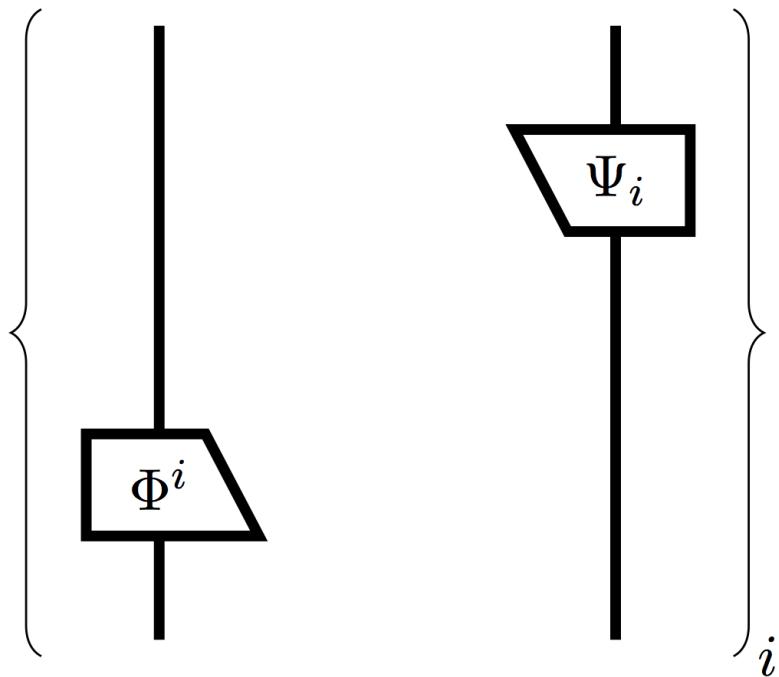


Process controlled by outcome:



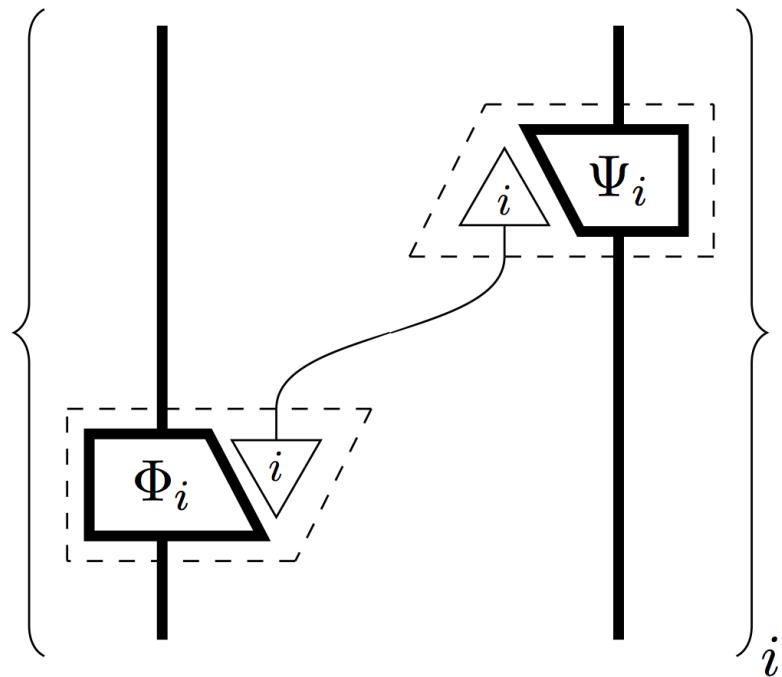
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –



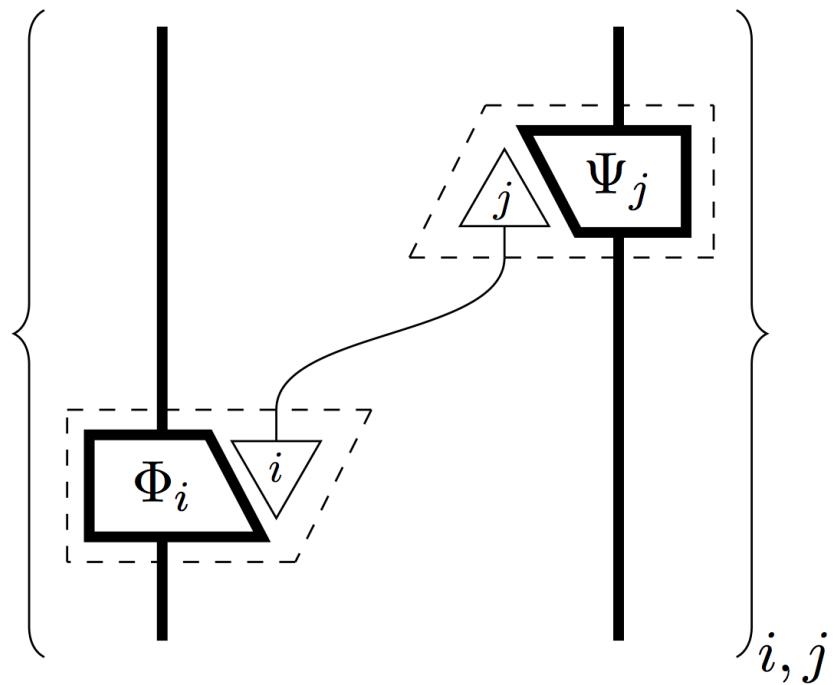
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –



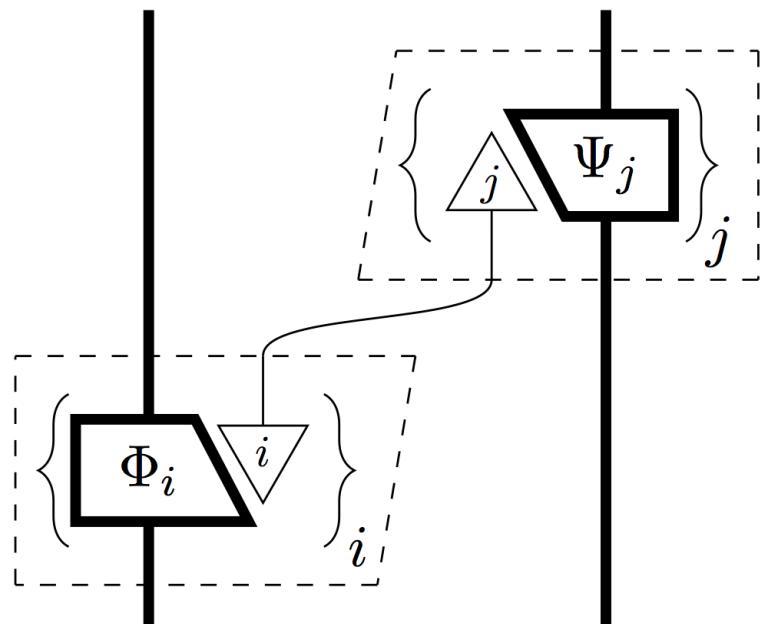
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– classical data in diagrams –

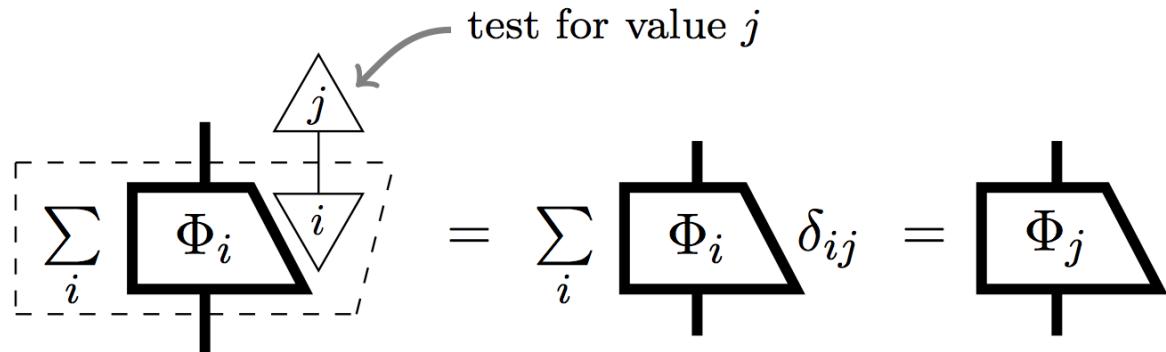
Prop. Braces \equiv sums

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical data in diagrams* –

Prop. Braces \equiv sums

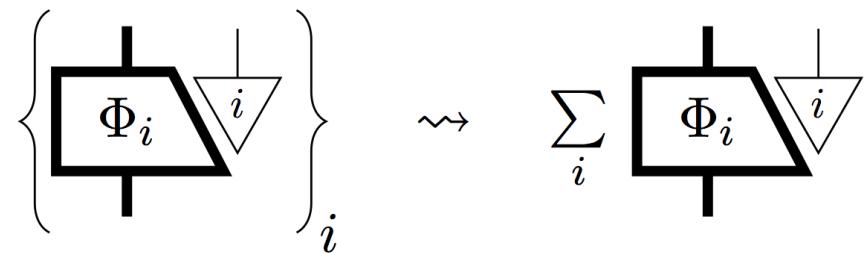
Pf.



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –

Non-deterministic quantum process:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{\Phi_i} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \right\}_i \rightsquigarrow \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{\Phi_i} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$


— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –

Non-deterministic quantum process:

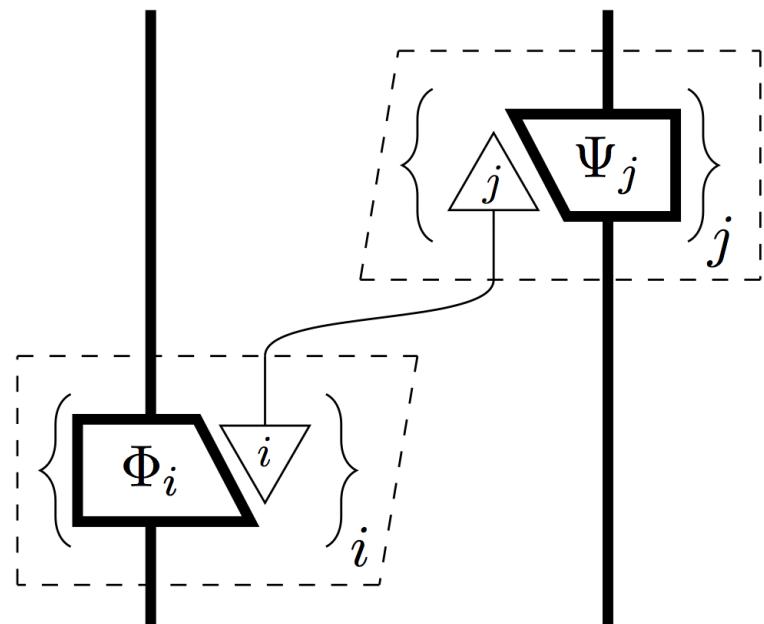
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{\Phi_i} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\}_i \rightsquigarrow \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{\Phi_i} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

Process controlled by outcome:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \boxed{\Phi_j} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\}_j \rightsquigarrow \sum_j \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

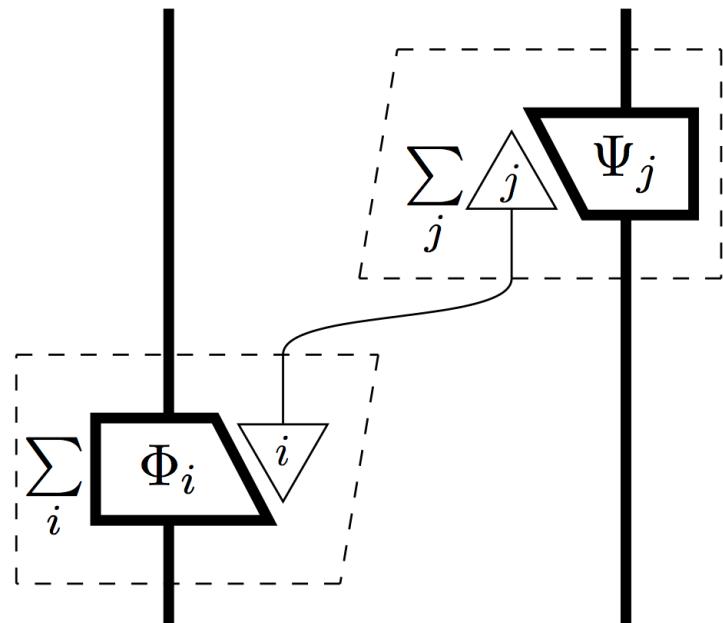
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *encoding classical data* –



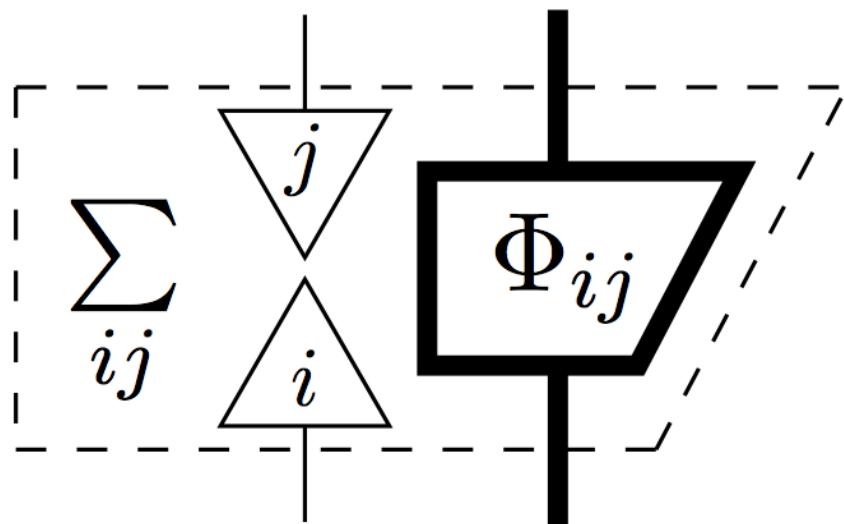
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

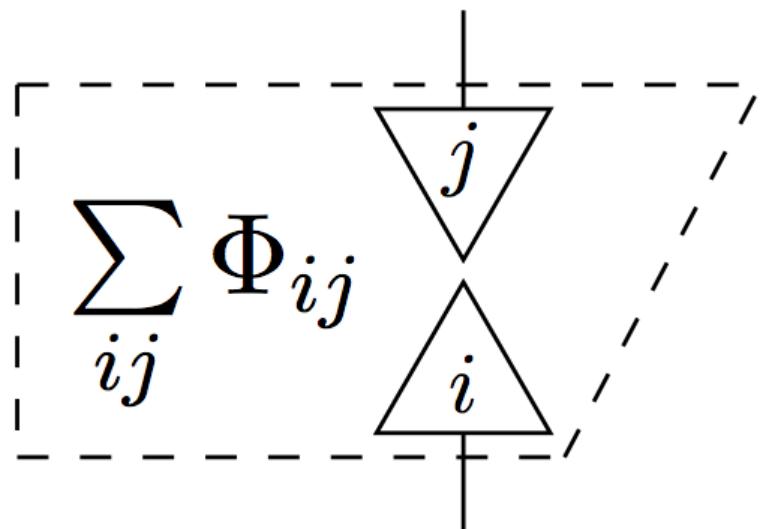
... :=



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

Classical map :=



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

Classical map examples:

$$\text{Y-shaped node} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{Y-shaped node} \\ \text{with } i \text{ triangles} \end{array}$$

copy

$$\text{Node with vertical line} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{Node with vertical line} \\ \text{with } i \text{ triangles} \end{array}$$

delete

$$\text{Y-shaped node} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{Y-shaped node} \\ \text{with } i \text{ triangles} \end{array}$$

match

$$\text{Node with vertical line} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{Node with vertical line} \\ \text{with } i \text{ triangles} \end{array}$$

compare

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

The name explains the action:

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \downarrow \\ j \end{array} = \sum_i \begin{array}{c} i \\ \downarrow \\ j \end{array} =$$

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

The name explains the action:

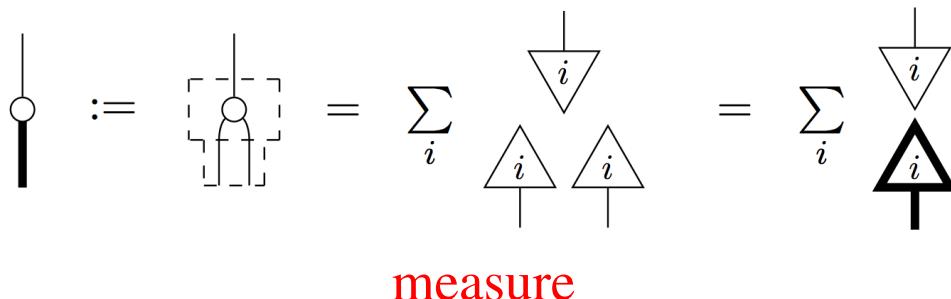
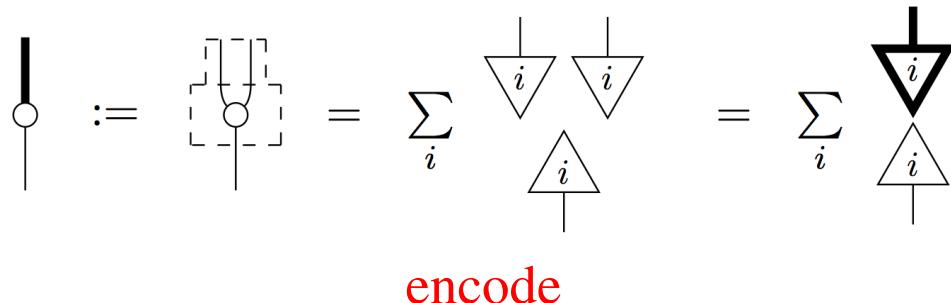
$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \downarrow \\ j \end{array} = \sum_i \begin{array}{c} i \\ \downarrow \\ j \end{array} =$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \swarrow \\ \circ \\ \downarrow \\ j \end{array} = \sum_i \begin{array}{c} i \\ \downarrow \\ j \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} i \\ \downarrow \\ j \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ j \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ j \end{array}$$

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

Classical-quantum map examples:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

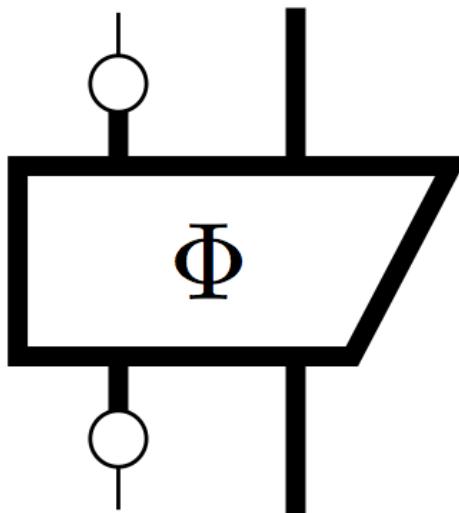
– *classical-quantum maps* –

Thm. ... are always of the form:

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

— *classical-quantum maps* —

Thm. ... are always of the form:

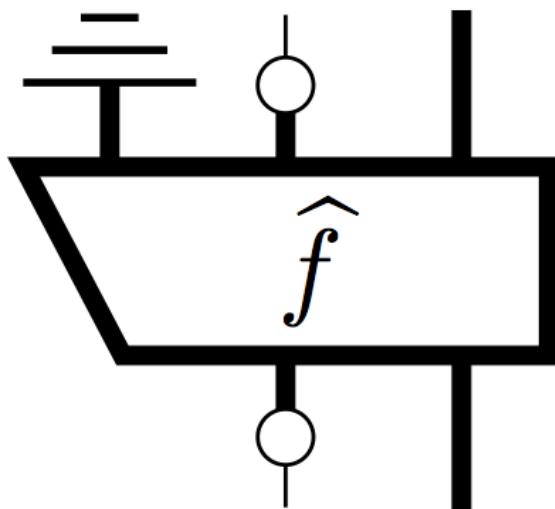


where f is a quantum map.

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

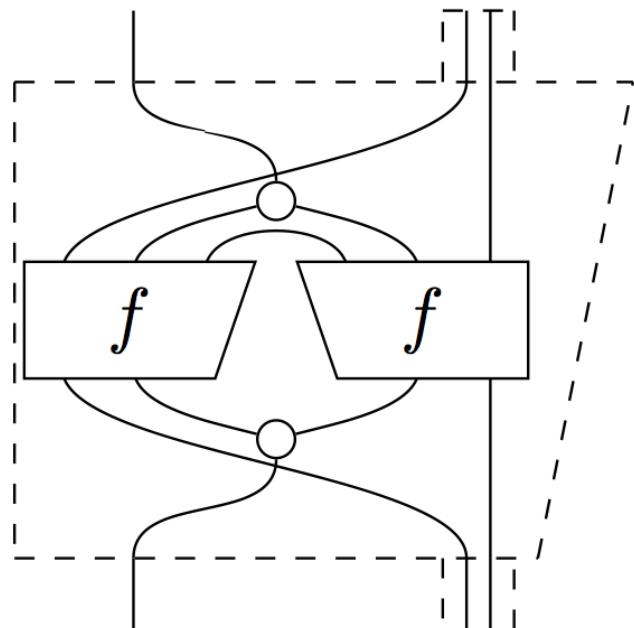
Thm. ... are always of the form:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum maps* –

Thm. ... are always of the form:



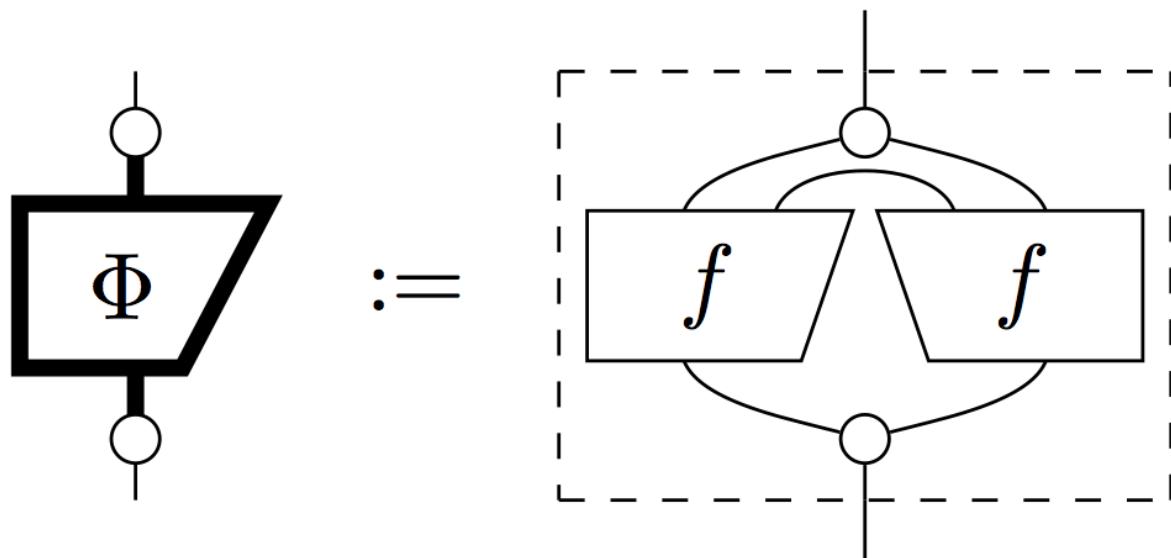
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical maps* –

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical maps* –

Thm. ... are always of the form:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum processes* –

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum processes* –

Thm. Causality:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram:} \\ \text{A box labeled } \Phi \text{ with three inputs and three outputs. The top input is a vertical line with a circle at the top. The bottom input is a vertical line with a circle at the bottom. The right input is a vertical line with a circle at the top and a double-bar symbol at the bottom. The top output is a vertical line with a circle at the top. The bottom output is a vertical line with a circle at the bottom. The right output is a vertical line with a circle at the top and a double-bar symbol at the bottom.} \\ = \\ \text{Diagram:} \\ \text{A vertical line with a circle at the top and a double-bar symbol at the bottom.} \end{array}$$

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum processes* –

Lem.

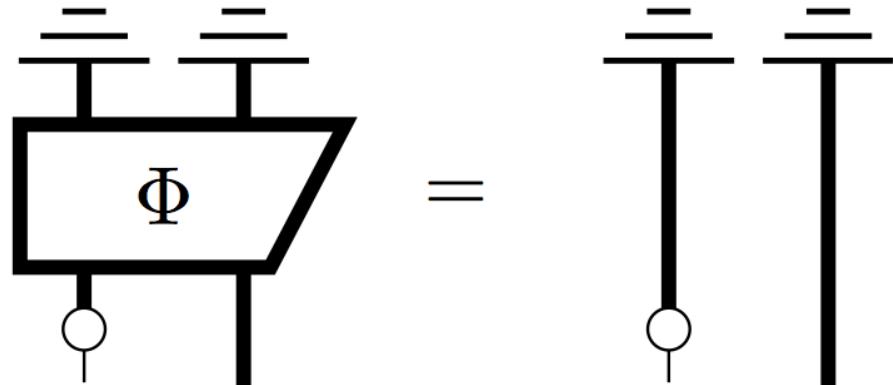
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ \text{○} \\ \text{—} \end{array} := \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ \text{○} \\ \text{—} \\ \boxed{\text{○}} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ \text{—} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{○} \\ \text{—} \end{array} := \begin{array}{c} \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \boxed{\text{○}} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{○} \\ \text{—} \end{array}$$

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum processes* –

Thm. Causality:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum processes* –

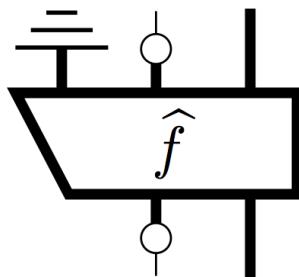
Thm. Causality:

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{} \quad \overline{} \\ \mid \quad \mid \\ \square \quad \quad \quad \Phi' \\ \mid \quad \mid \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \overline{} \quad \overline{} \\ \mid \quad \mid \\ \overline{} \quad \overline{} \\ \mid \quad \mid \end{array}$$

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *classical-quantum processes* –

... :=



s.t.:

An equation showing the decomposition of a process block. On the left, a rectangular box labeled \hat{f} has three inputs (two top, one bottom) and three outputs (one top, two bottom). This is followed by an equals sign. On the right, there are two vertical lines, each with a small circle at the top.

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *teleportation diagrammatically* –

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

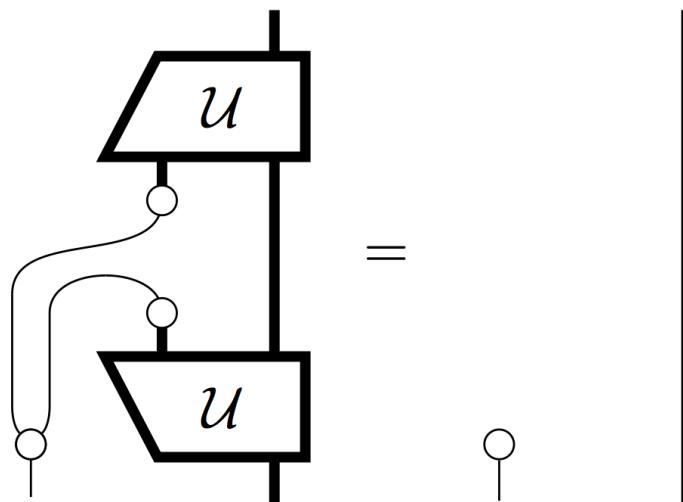
– *teleportation diagrammatically* –

Thm. Controlled isometry:

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *teleportation diagrammatically* –

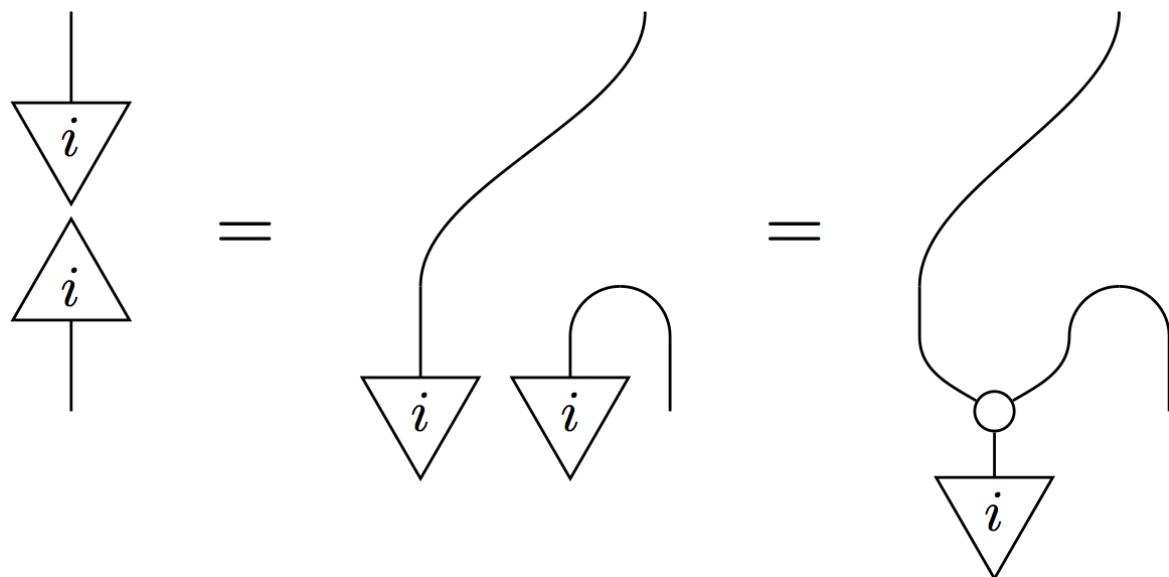
Thm. Controlled isometry:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *teleportation diagrammatically* –

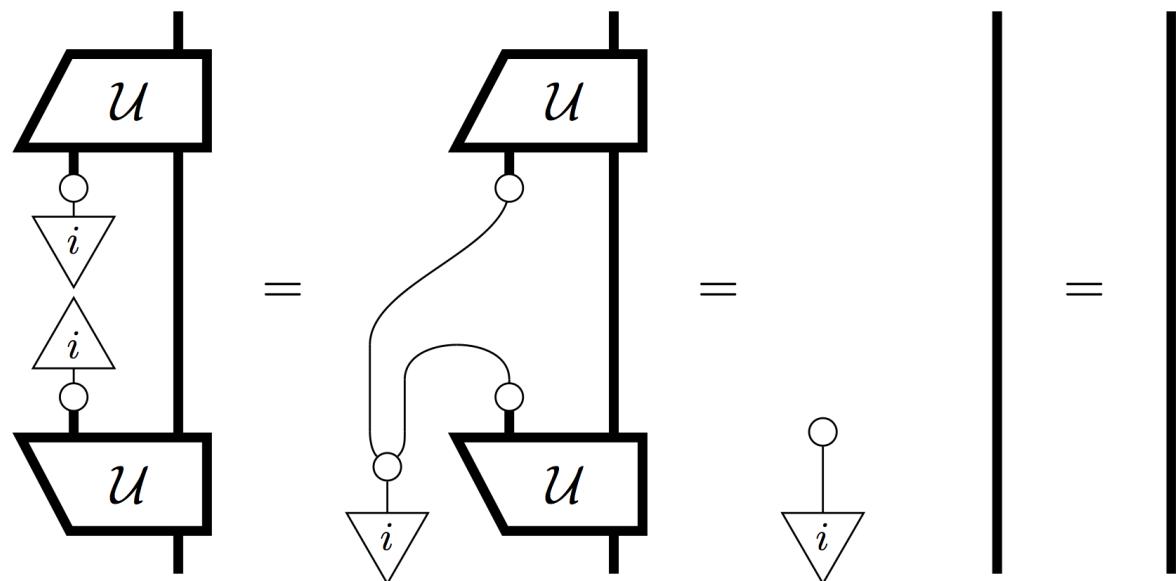
Pf.



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

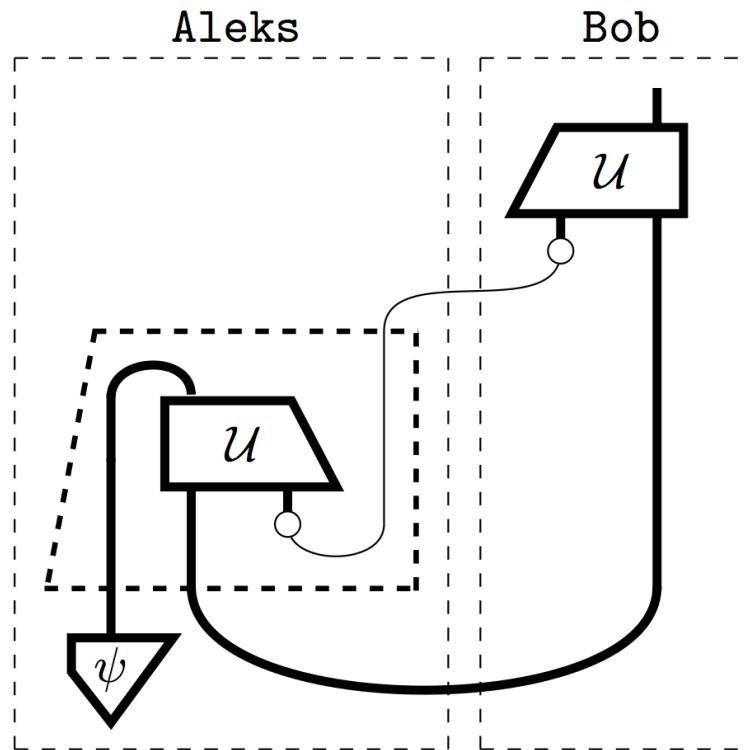
– *teleportation diagrammatically* –

Pf.



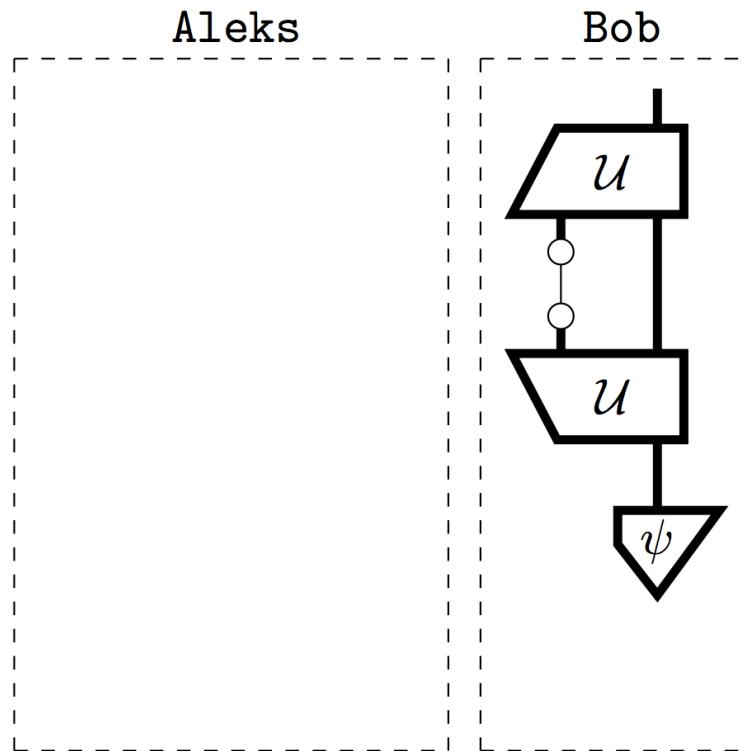
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *teleportation diagrammatically* –



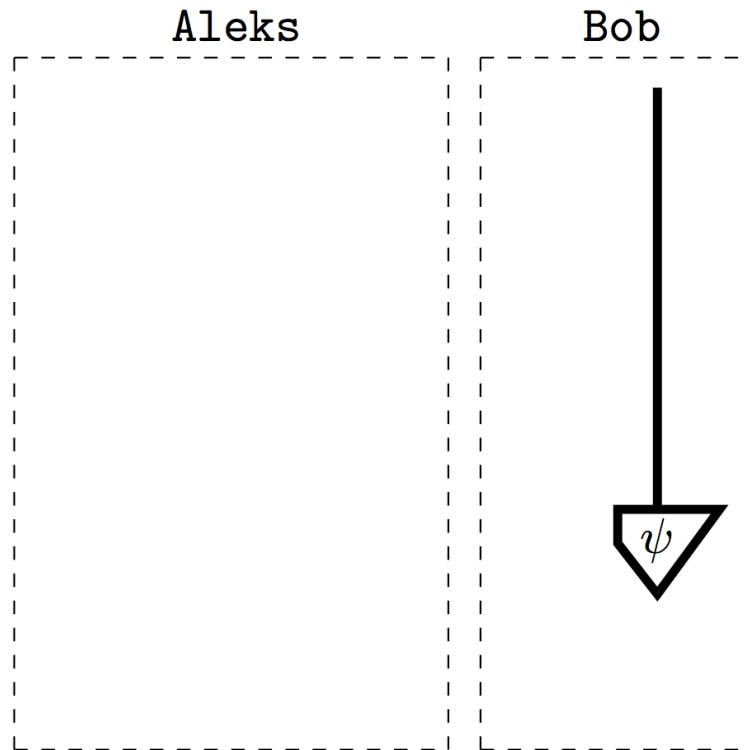
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *teleportation diagrammatically* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *teleportation diagrammatically* –

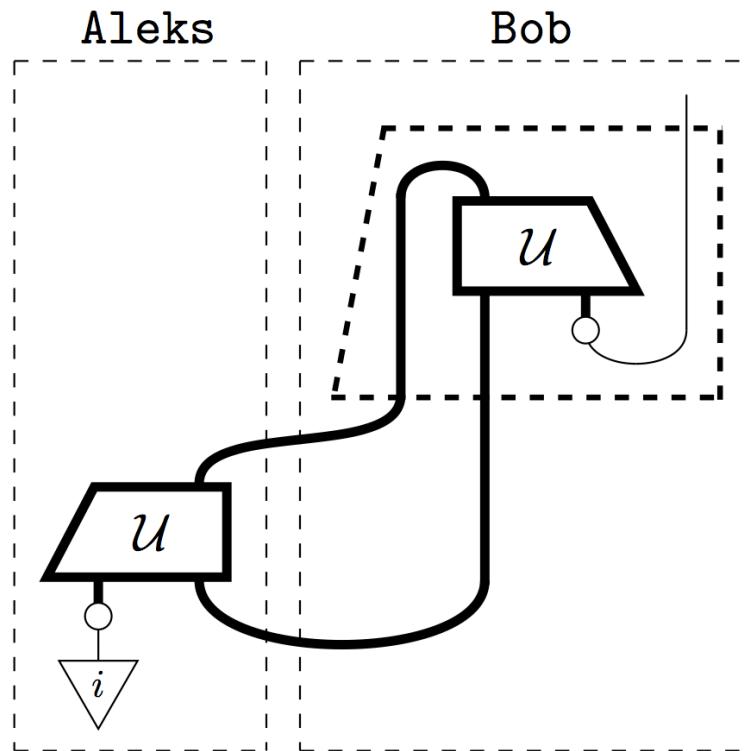


— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– dense coding –

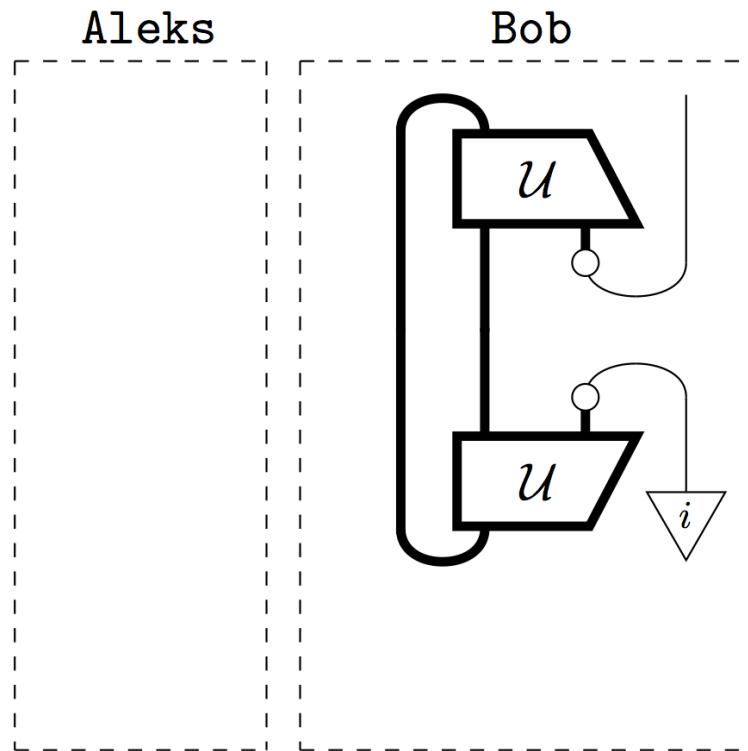
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *dense coding* –



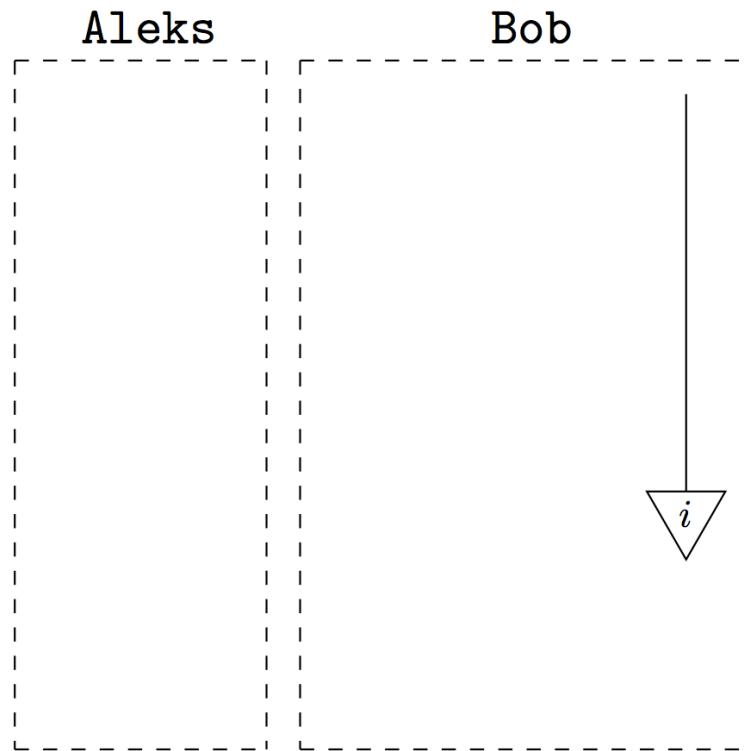
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *dense coding* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *dense coding* –

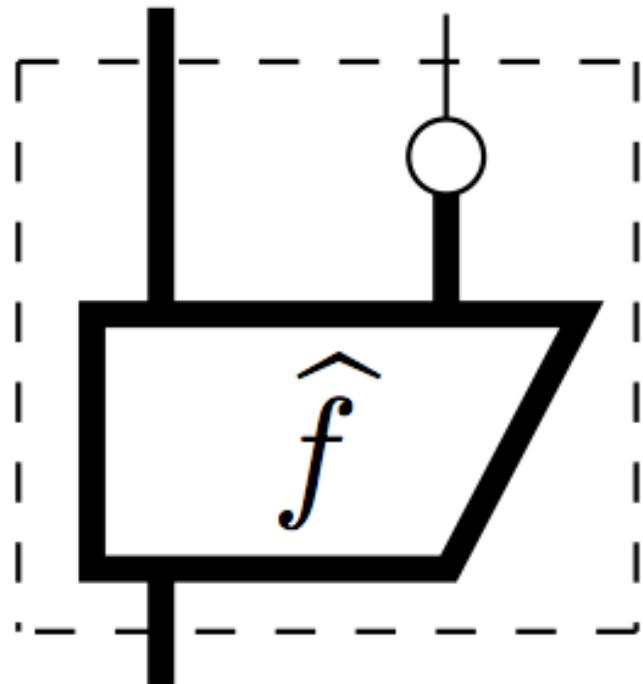


— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *Naimark dilation* –

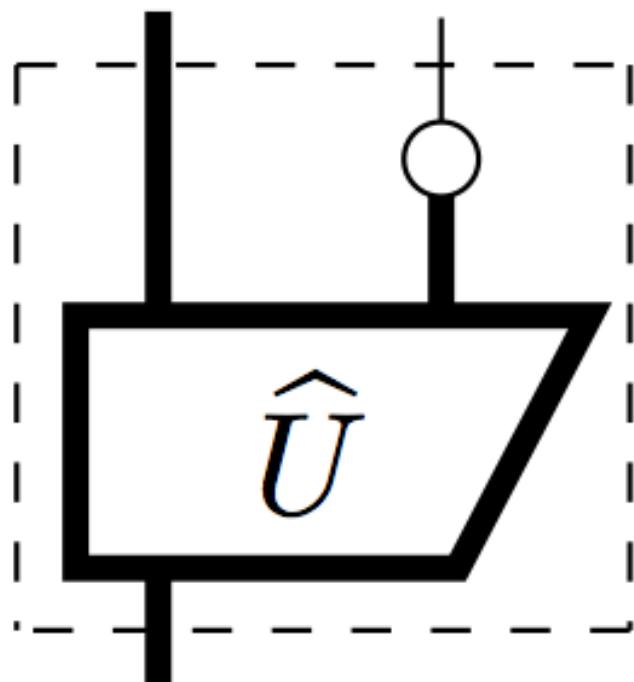
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *Naimark dilation* –



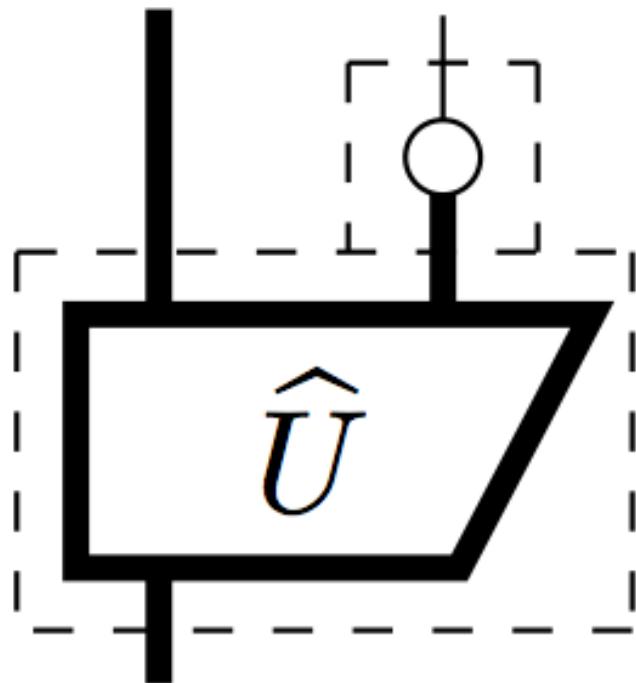
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *Naimark dilation* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *Naimark dilation* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– spiders –

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

... :=

$$\text{Diagram of a spider with } m \text{ legs and } n \text{ legs} \quad := \quad \sum_i \text{Diagram of } n \text{ triangles with } m \text{ legs}$$

The diagram on the left shows a central node connected to m legs, with n legs branching from the bottom. The diagram on the right shows n triangles, each with m legs, representing a sum over i .

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

Cf.

$$\text{Y} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{Y} \\ \text{Y} \\ \text{Y} \end{array}$$

copy

$$\text{!} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{!} \\ \text{!} \\ \text{!} \end{array}$$

delete

$$\text{M} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{M} \\ \text{M} \\ \text{M} \end{array}$$

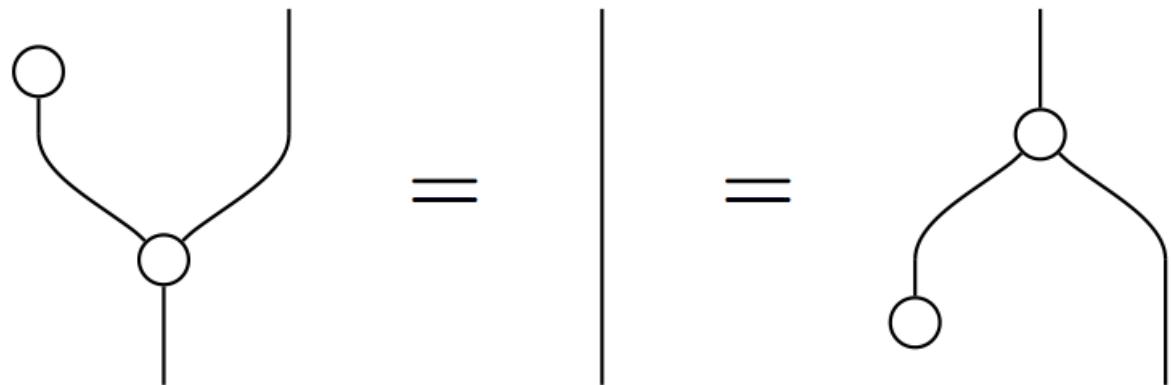
match

$$\text{C} := \sum_i \begin{array}{c} \text{C} \\ \text{C} \\ \text{C} \end{array}$$

compare

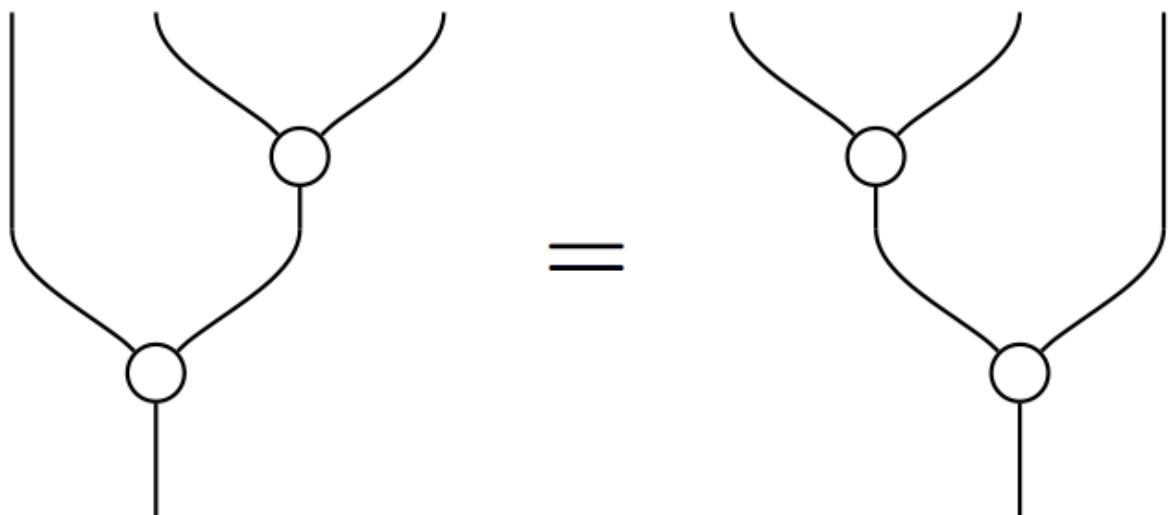
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– spiders –



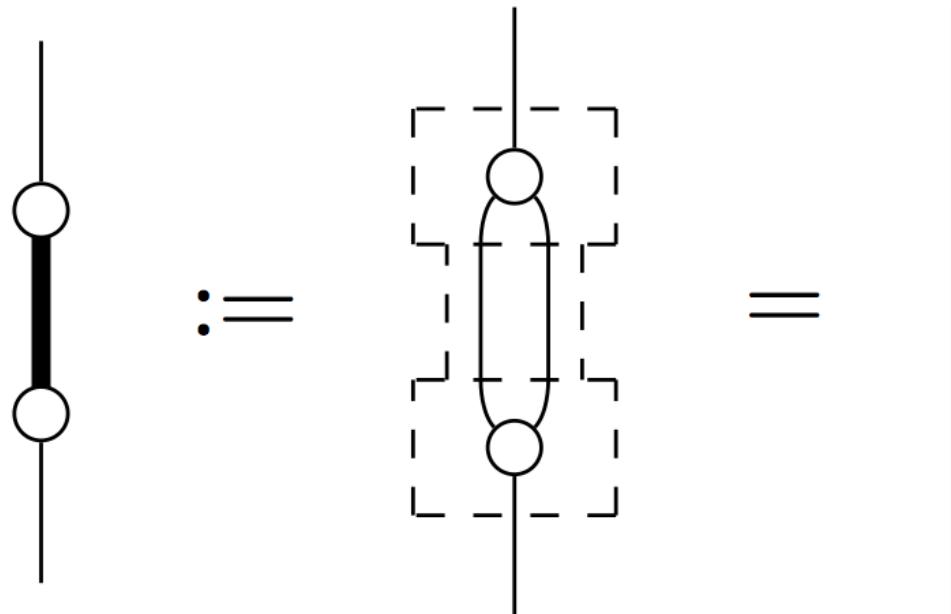
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– spiders –



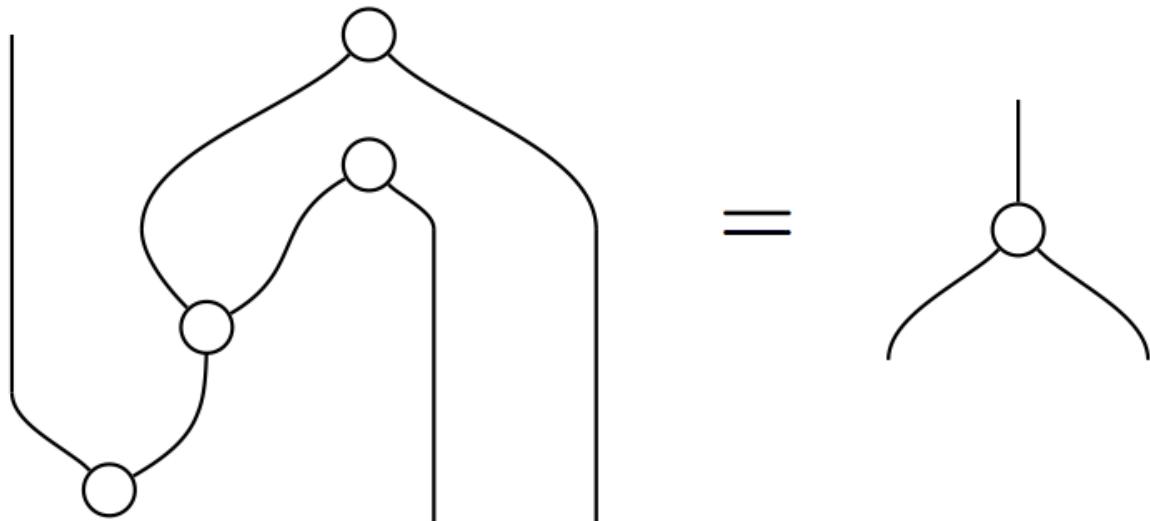
— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– spiders –



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

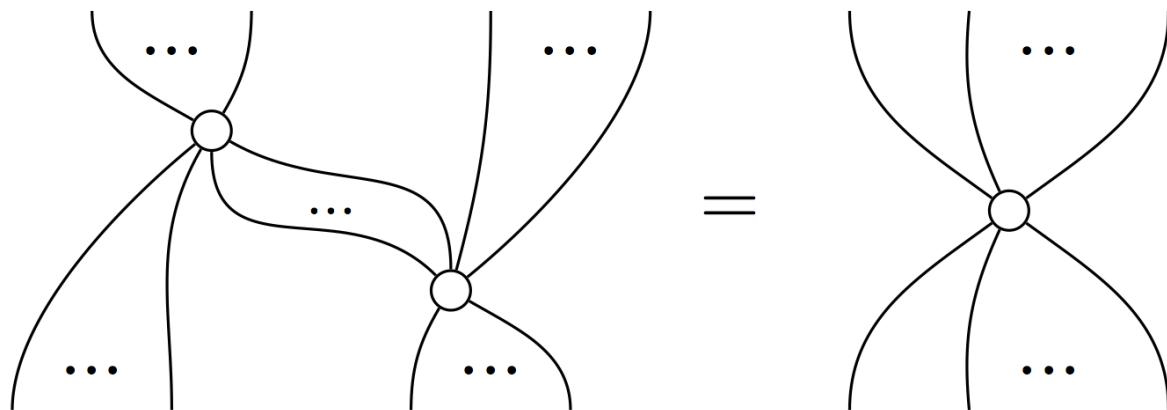
– *spiders* –

Prop. Spiders obey:

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

— *spiders* —

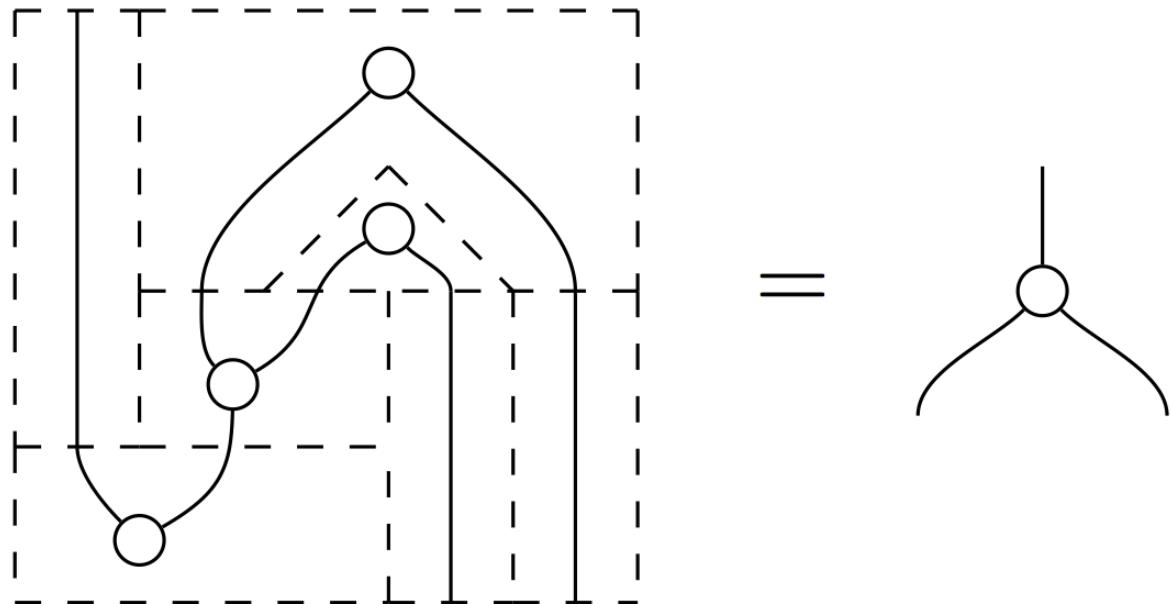
Prop. Spiders obey:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

— *spiders* —

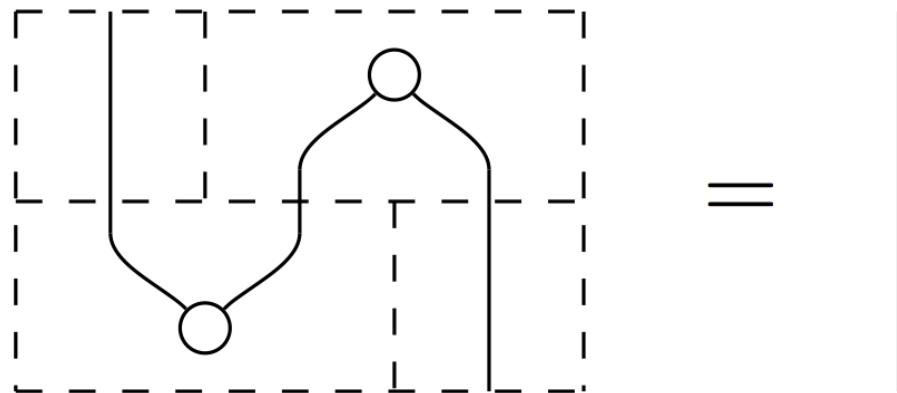
For example:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

— *spiders* —

... and in particular:



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

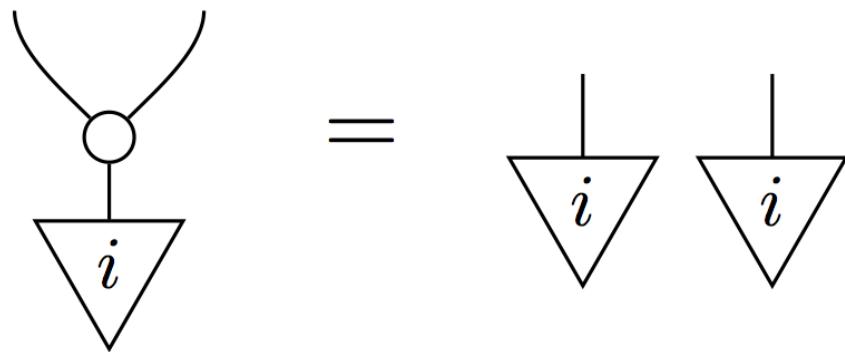
Thm. Spiders \equiv ONBs

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

Thm. Spiders \equiv ONBs

Pf. Consider copy spider:

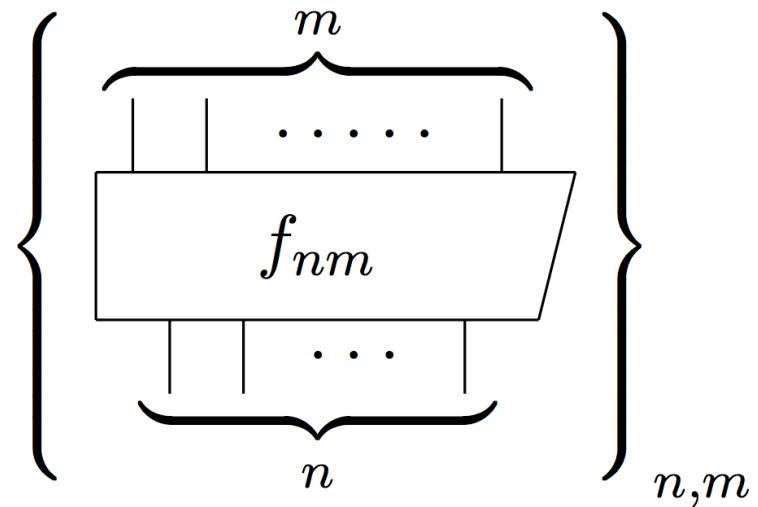


so claim follows by only-orthogonals-are-clonable.

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

THM. (CPV) All families of linear maps:

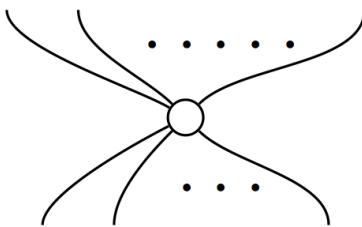


which ‘behave’ like spiders, are spiders.

— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

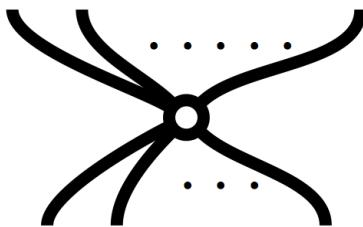
Classical spider :=



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

— *spiders* —

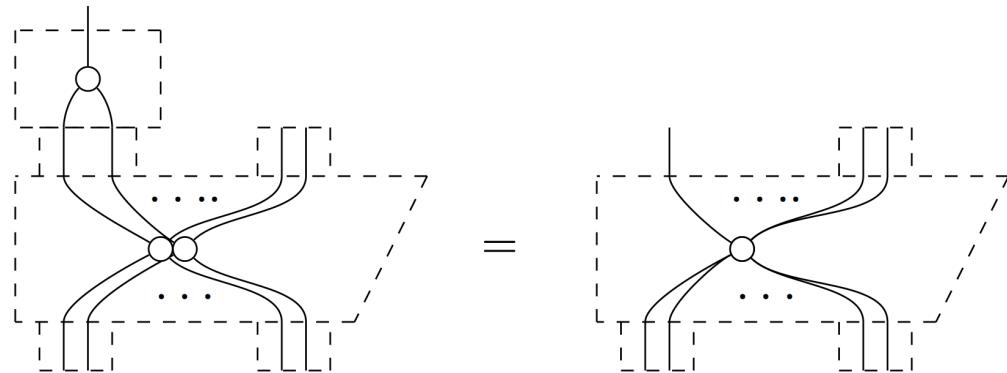
Quantum spider :=



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

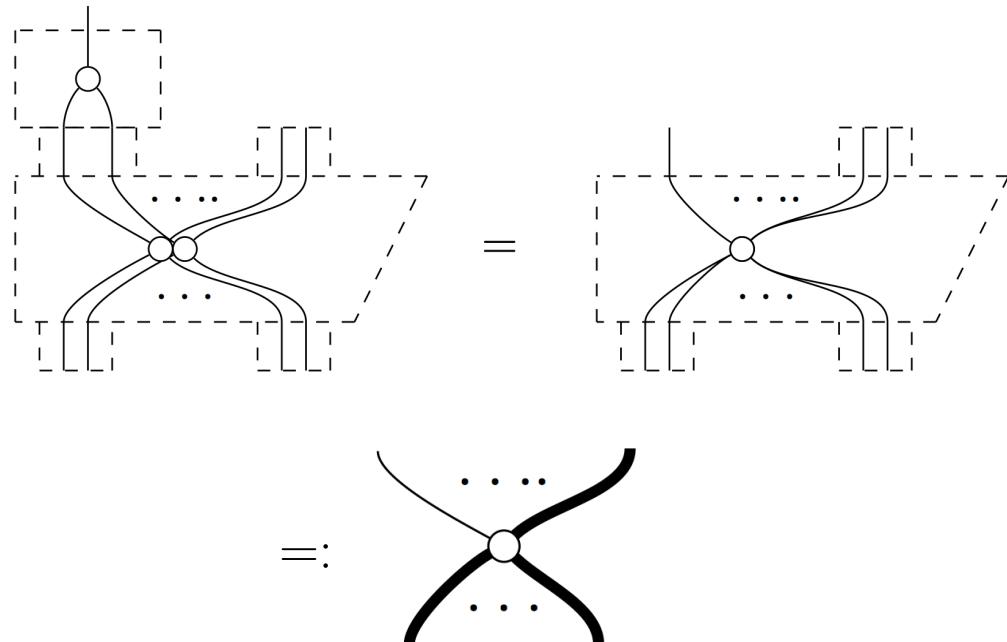
Bastard spider :=



— Ch. 6 – Picturing classical processes —

– *spiders* –

Bastard spider :=



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