

On nondeterministic behaviors in double categorical systems theory

Paul Wang¹

Laboratoire d'Informatique de Paris 6
Sorbonne Université

Octoberfest 2025
October 25th, 2025

¹email: paul 'dot' wang 'at' ens 'dot' fr

Introduction

- There are many approaches for studying systems using category theory:

Introduction

- There are many approaches for studying systems using category theory: the “coalgebraic” point of view,

Introduction

- There are many approaches for studying systems using category theory: the “coalgebraic” point of view, work based on “symmetric monoidal categories of systems”, etc.

Introduction

- There are many approaches for studying systems using category theory: the “coalgebraic” point of view, work based on “symmetric monoidal categories of systems”, etc.
- One framework I am interested in: Double Categorical Systems Theory.

Introduction

- There are many approaches for studying systems using category theory: the “coalgebraic” point of view, work based on “symmetric monoidal categories of systems”, etc.
- One framework I am interested in: Double Categorical Systems Theory. Quite an active area of research: Libkind and Myers 2025, Baez 2025, etc.

Introduction

- There are many approaches for studying systems using category theory: the “coalgebraic” point of view, work based on “symmetric monoidal categories of systems”, etc.
- One framework I am interested in: Double Categorical Systems Theory. Quite an active area of research: Libkind and Myers 2025, Baez 2025, etc. For this talk, I mostly use ideas from the notes Myers 2023.

Introduction

- There are many approaches for studying systems using category theory: the “coalgebraic” point of view, work based on “symmetric monoidal categories of systems”, etc.
- One framework I am interested in: Double Categorical Systems Theory. Quite an active area of research: Libkind and Myers 2025, Baez 2025, etc. For this talk, I mostly use ideas from the notes Myers 2023.
- Key feature: can handle both composition of systems and representations between systems.

Disclaimer

Disclaimer

- This is Work In Progress: I wrote a draft, but it is messy/contains mistakes.

Disclaimer

- This is Work In Progress: I wrote a draft, but it is messy/contains mistakes. Definitions aren't fully stabilized yet.

Disclaimer

- This is Work In Progress: I wrote a draft, but it is messy/contains mistakes. Definitions aren't fully stabilized yet.
- Today: trying to explain the questions, convey intuitions.

Disclaimer

- This is Work In Progress: I wrote a draft, but it is messy/contains mistakes. Definitions aren't fully stabilized yet.
- Today: trying to explain the questions, convey intuitions. I will mention connections with applications as we go.

Disclaimer

- This is Work In Progress: I wrote a draft, but it is messy/contains mistakes. Definitions aren't fully stabilized yet.
- Today: trying to explain the questions, convey intuitions. I will mention connections with applications as we go.
- Lots of work on probabilistic systems, e.g. monoidal streams (Di Lavore, Felice, and Román 2022); I won't delve into it.

Outline

- 1 Simple systems theories
- 2 Comparing systems: (bi)simulations
- 3 Going double

Outline

- 1 Simple systems theories
- 2 Comparing systems: (bi)simulations
- 3 Going double

Examples

Examples

- Consider the following Symmetric Monoidal Categories \mathcal{C} :

Examples

- Consider the following Symmetric Monoidal Categories \mathcal{C} :
 - Sets with multivalued functions; compose by taking unions of sets.

Examples

- Consider the following Symmetric Monoidal Categories \mathcal{C} :
 - Sets with multivalued functions; compose by taking unions of sets.
 - Finite sets with probability kernels: $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is given by a function $X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y)$. We compose by summing/integrating.

Examples

- Consider the following Symmetric Monoidal Categories \mathcal{C} :
 - Sets with multivalued functions; compose by taking unions of sets.
 - Finite sets with probability kernels: $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is given by a function $X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y)$. We compose by summing/integrating.
- Common feature:
morphisms = “functions + nondeterminism”

Examples

- Consider the following Symmetric Monoidal Categories \mathcal{C} :
 - Sets with multivalued functions; compose by taking unions of sets.
 - Finite sets with probability kernels: $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is given by a function $X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y)$. We compose by summing/integrating.
- Common feature:
morphisms = “functions + nondeterminism”
- SMC structure: *sequential* and *parallel* composition;
parallel composition = independence

Examples

- Consider the following Symmetric Monoidal Categories \mathcal{C} :
 - Sets with multivalued functions; compose by taking unions of sets.
 - Finite sets with probability kernels: $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is given by a function $X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y)$. We compose by summing/integrating.
- Common feature:
morphisms = “functions + nondeterminism”
- SMC structure: *sequential* and *parallel* composition;
parallel composition = independence
- Actually, these also have a copy-discard structure, which makes them *Markov categories* (see e.g. Fritz 2020);

Examples

- Consider the following Symmetric Monoidal Categories \mathcal{C} :
 - Sets with multivalued functions; compose by taking unions of sets.
 - Finite sets with probability kernels: $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is given by a function $X \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(Y)$. We compose by summing/integrating.
- Common feature:
morphisms = “functions + nondeterminism”
- SMC structure: *sequential* and *parallel* composition;
parallel composition = independence
- Actually, these also have a copy-discard structure, which makes them *Markov categories* (see e.g. Fritz 2020); I won't need the general notions for this talk.

Examples

Question

Examples

Question

Can we find notions of “nondeterministic systems” that are parametric (functorial) in the category (with extra structure) \mathcal{C} ?

Examples

Question

Can we find notions of “nondeterministic systems” that are parametric (functorial) in the category (with extra structure) \mathcal{C} ?

Possible answers:

Examples

Question

Can we find notions of “nondeterministic systems” that are parametric (functorial) in the category (with extra structure) \mathcal{C} ?

Possible answers:

- Stateless systems: morphisms $A \rightarrow B$, where A = input object, B = output object.

Examples

Question

Can we find notions of “nondeterministic systems” that are parametric (functorial) in the category (with extra structure) \mathcal{C} ?

Possible answers:

- Stateless systems: morphisms $A \rightarrow B$, where A = input object, B = output object. Can actually suffice for some applications!

Examples

Question

Can we find notions of “nondeterministic systems” that are parametric (functorial) in the category (with extra structure) \mathcal{C} ?

Possible answers:

- Stateless systems: morphisms $A \rightarrow B$, where A = input object, B = output object. Can actually suffice for some applications!
- Mealy machines: systems as morphisms $S \otimes A \rightarrow S \otimes B$, where S is the state object.

Examples

Question

Can we find notions of “nondeterministic systems” that are parametric (functorial) in the category (with extra structure) \mathcal{C} ?

Possible answers:

- Stateless systems: morphisms $A \rightarrow B$, where A = input object, B = output object. Can actually suffice for some applications!
- Mealy machines: systems as morphisms $S \otimes A \rightarrow S \otimes B$, where S is the state object.
- Moore machines: systems as pairs of morphisms $S \rightarrow O$ and $S \otimes I \rightarrow S$, where $S \rightarrow O$ is deterministic.

Examples

Question

Can we find notions of “nondeterministic systems” that are parametric (functorial) in the category (with extra structure) \mathcal{C} ?

Possible answers:

- Stateless systems: morphisms $A \rightarrow B$, where A = input object, B = output object. Can actually suffice for some applications!
- Mealy machines: systems as morphisms $S \otimes A \rightarrow S \otimes B$, where S is the state object.
- Moore machines: systems as pairs of morphisms $S \rightarrow O$ and $S \otimes I \rightarrow S$, where $S \rightarrow O$ is deterministic.

All the systems above have an interface, written $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix}$ or $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Composing systems

All the systems above have an interface, which we shall denote

$$\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}.$$

Composing systems

All the systems above have an interface, which we shall denote

$$\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}.$$

Questions

How do we compose systems? Can we change the interface?

Composing systems

All the systems above have an interface, which we shall denote $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Questions

How do we compose systems? Can we change the interface?

Answer: We use composition patterns. In the case of Moore machines, we will focus on lenses $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix} \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}$,

Composing systems

All the systems above have an interface, which we shall denote $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Questions

How do we compose systems? Can we change the interface?

Answer: We use composition patterns. In the case of Moore machines, we will focus on lenses $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix} \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}$, given by morphisms $f : O \rightarrow O'$ and $f^\sharp : O \otimes I' \rightarrow I$.

Composing systems

All the systems above have an interface, which we shall denote $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Questions

How do we compose systems? Can we change the interface?

Answer: We use composition patterns. In the case of Moore machines, we will focus on lenses $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix} \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}$, given by morphisms $f : O \rightarrow O'$ and $f^\sharp : O \otimes I' \rightarrow I$. For technical reasons, we shall assume they are deterministic.

Composing systems

All the systems above have an interface, which we shall denote $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Questions

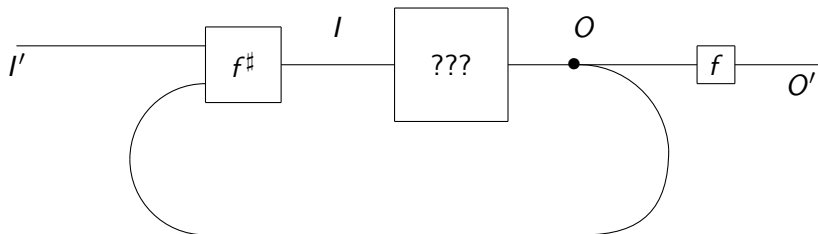
How do we compose systems? Can we change the interface?

Answer: We use composition patterns. In the case of Moore machines, we will focus on lenses $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix} \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}$, given by morphisms $f : O \rightarrow O'$ and $f^\sharp : O \otimes I' \rightarrow I$. For technical reasons, we shall assume they are deterministic.

For Mealy machines, one can use combs (Chiribella, D'Ariano, and Perinotti 2008), which define a multicategory of interfaces.

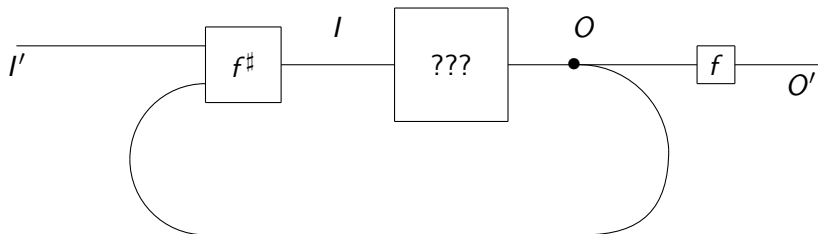
Composing systems

Picture of a lens:



Composing systems

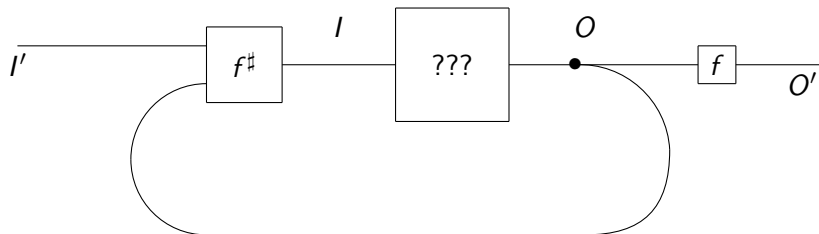
Picture of a lens:



- Plugging a system of interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ in such a pattern then yields a system of interface $\begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}$.

Composing systems

Picture of a lens:



- Plugging a system of interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ in such a pattern then yields a system of interface $\begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}$.
- We compose the patterns together by nesting.

Composing systems, continued

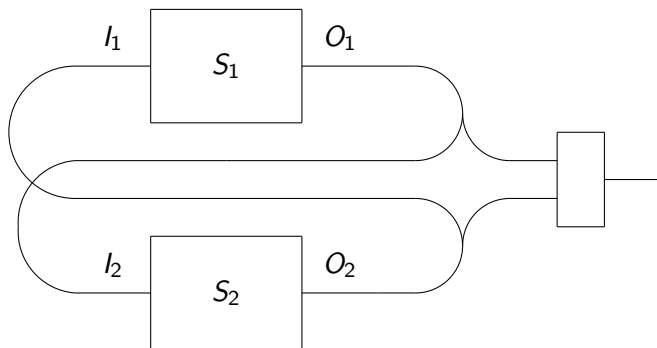
- We thus obtain a Symmetric Monoidal Category of interfaces and lenses.

Composing systems, continued

- We thus obtain a Symmetric Monoidal Category of interfaces and lenses.
- There is also a tensor product operation on systems, that acts as tensor on the interfaces.

Composing systems, continued

- We thus obtain a Symmetric Monoidal Category of interfaces and lenses.
- There is also a tensor product operation on systems, that acts as tensor on the interfaces.
- Combining both, one can construct composites:



Outline

- 1 Simple systems theories
- 2 Comparing systems: (bi)simulations
- 3 Going double

Simulations

Simulations

- Say, I have two systems \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' , with the same interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Simulations

- Say, I have two systems \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' , with the same interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$. What could a comparison/morphism look like?

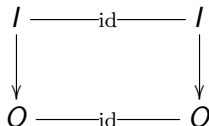
Simulations

- Say, I have two systems \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' , with the same interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$. What could a comparison/morphism look like?
- Let's be more specific, and focus on the case where \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' have the *same observable behavior*.

Simulations

- Say, I have two systems \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' , with the same interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$. What could a comparison/morphism look like?
- Let's be more specific, and focus on the case where \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{S}' have the *same observable behavior*. Then:

In Example 1, there can only be identity morphisms:



Simulations

In Example 2 (Mealy machines), such a morphism is given by a map $\phi : S \rightarrow S'$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S \otimes I & \xrightarrow{\phi \otimes I} & S' \otimes I \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S \otimes O & \xrightarrow{\phi \otimes O} & S' \otimes O \end{array}$$

Simulations

In Example 2 (Mealy machines), such a morphism is given by a map $\phi : S \rightarrow S'$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S \otimes I & \xrightarrow{\phi \otimes I} & S' \otimes I \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 S \otimes O & \xrightarrow{\phi \otimes O} & S' \otimes O
 \end{array}$$

In Example 3 (Moore machines), a morphism is again given by a map $\phi : S \rightarrow S'$, with the condition that the following commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S \otimes I & \xrightarrow{\phi \otimes I} & S' \otimes I \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 S & \xrightarrow{\phi} & S'
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S & \xrightarrow{\phi} & S' \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 O & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & O
 \end{array}$$

Categories of systems and simulations

- This way, for each $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, we get a category $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ of “systems with interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ and simulations”.

Categories of systems and simulations

- This way, for each $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, we get a category $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ of “systems with interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ and simulations”.
- Note: a simulation in our sense is essentially the same as a “morphism of coalgebras”.

Categories of systems and simulations

- This way, for each $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, we get a category $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ of “systems with interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ and simulations”.
- Note: a simulation in our sense is essentially the same as a “morphism of coalgebras”.
- Bisimulations are then jointly monic spans in $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Categories of systems and simulations

- This way, for each $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, we get a category $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ of “systems with interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ and simulations”.
- Note: a simulation in our sense is essentially the same as a “morphism of coalgebras”.
- Bisimulations are then jointly monic spans in $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Idea

For interpretability of AI systems, this notion of morphism gives a tentative definition of one of the goals:

Categories of systems and simulations

- This way, for each $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, we get a category $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ of “systems with interface $\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ and simulations”.
- Note: a simulation in our sense is essentially the same as a “morphism of coalgebras”.
- Bisimulations are then jointly monic spans in $\text{Sys} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix}$.

Idea

For interpretability of AI systems, this notion of morphism gives a tentative definition of one of the goals:

“Given a system \mathcal{S} , find a simpler system \mathcal{S}' with similar observable behavior and a morphism of systems from \mathcal{S} to \mathcal{S}' .”

Generalized simulations?

Generalized simulations?

Questions

Generalized simulations?

Questions

- What if I want to compare interfaces, e.g. do dimensionality reduction on input/output spaces as well?

Generalized simulations?

Questions

- What if I want to compare interfaces, e.g. do dimensionality reduction on input/output spaces as well? Can I find a notion of morphism $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I \\ O \end{smallmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{smallmatrix} \right)$?

Generalized simulations?

Questions

- What if I want to compare interfaces, e.g. do dimensionality reduction on input/output spaces as well? Can I find a notion of morphism $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I \\ O \end{smallmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{smallmatrix} \right)$?
- Assuming I get that, what does it mean to *compare systems over a given morphism of interfaces*?

Outline

- 1 Simple systems theories
- 2 Comparing systems: (bi)simulations
- 3 Going double

Representations of interfaces and systems

- There are several candidates for the notion of “representation/chart” between interfaces

$$\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}:$$

Representations of interfaces and systems

- There are several candidates for the notion of “representation/chart” between interfaces

$$\begin{pmatrix} I \\ O \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{pmatrix}: \text{pairs of maps } (I \rightarrow I', O \rightarrow O'),$$

Representations of interfaces and systems

- There are several candidates for the notion of “representation/chart” between interfaces
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} I \\ O \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} I' \\ O' \end{array} \right)$: pairs of maps $(I \rightarrow I', O \rightarrow O')$,
or maps $I \otimes O \rightarrow I' \otimes O'$ with some conditions, etc.

Representations of interfaces and systems

- There are several candidates for the notion of “representation/chart” between interfaces
 $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I \\ O \end{smallmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{smallmatrix} \right)$: pairs of maps $(I \rightarrow I', O \rightarrow O')$,
or maps $I \otimes O \rightarrow I' \otimes O'$ with some conditions, etc.
These usually yield symmetric monoidal categories of interfaces.

Representations of interfaces and systems

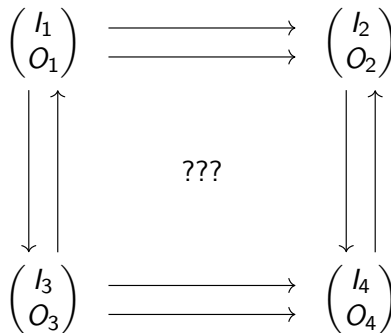
- There are several candidates for the notion of “representation/chart” between interfaces
 $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I \\ O \end{smallmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{smallmatrix} \right)$: pairs of maps $(I \rightarrow I', O \rightarrow O')$,
or maps $I \otimes O \rightarrow I' \otimes O'$ with some conditions, etc.
These usually yield symmetric monoidal categories of interfaces.
- Once such a notion is chosen, you can try to define a notion of “morphism/representation of systems over a given representation of interfaces”.

Representations of interfaces and systems

You are also led to consider the following:

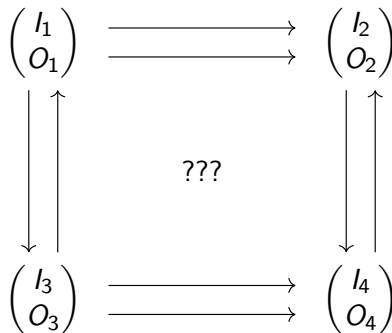
Representations of interfaces and systems

You are also led to consider the following:



Representations of interfaces and systems

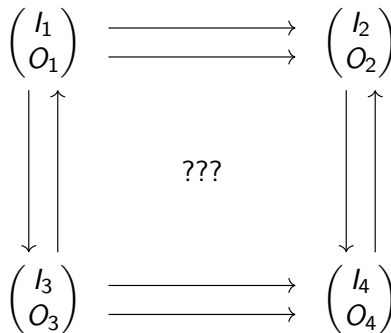
You are also led to consider the following:



Is there a natural notion of “square” given such a boundary?

Representations of interfaces and systems

You are also led to consider the following:



Is there a natural notion of “square” given such a boundary?
Should it be given by compatibility conditions? Compatibility data?

Going double

Going double

In technical terms, the goal is to find:

Going double

In technical terms, the goal is to find:

- 1 A double category \mathbb{I} of interfaces.

Going double

In technical terms, the goal is to find:

- 1 A double category \mathbb{I} of interfaces.
- 2 A (lax unital) double functor $\text{Sys} : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{Cat}$ that goes to the double category of (small) categories, functors, profunctors, and natural transformations.

Going double

In technical terms, the goal is to find:







- 1 A double category \mathbb{I} of interfaces.
- 2 A (lax unital) double functor $\text{Sys} : \mathbb{I} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\text{at}$ that goes to the double category of (small) categories, functors, profunctors, and natural transformations.

Issue: interchange remains elusive...

Thank you!

Thank you!

References

-  Baez, John C. (2025). “Double Categories of Open Systems: the Cospan Approach”. [arXiv:2509.22584](#).
-  Chiribella, G., G. M. D’Ariano, and P. Perinotti (2008). “Quantum Circuit Architecture”. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 101 (6).
-  Di Lavore, Elena, Giovanni de Felice, and Mario Román (Aug. 2022). “Monoidal Streams for Dataflow Programming”. *Proceedings of the 37th Annual ACM/IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science*. LICS ’22. New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, pp. 1–14.
-  Fritz, Tobias (2020). “A synthetic approach to Markov kernels, conditional independence and theorems on sufficient statistics”. *Advances in Mathematics* 370.
-  Libkind, Sophie and David Jaz Myers (May 2025). “Towards a double operadic theory of systems”. [arXiv:2505.18329](#).
-  Myers, David Jaz (2023). *Categorical Systems Theory*. In Preparation.

Bonus: charts between interfaces

Charts $\left(\begin{smallmatrix} I \\ O \end{smallmatrix} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{smallmatrix} I' \\ O' \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ are pairs of morphisms $O \rightarrow O'$ and $I \otimes O \rightarrow I' \otimes O'$ such that the following commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I \otimes O & \longrightarrow & I' \otimes O' \\ \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi \\ O & \longrightarrow & O' \end{array}$$

Bonus: squares of interfaces

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ O_1 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} I_2 \\ O_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 \downarrow \uparrow & & \downarrow \uparrow \\
 \begin{pmatrix} I_3 \\ O_3 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{array}{c} \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} & \begin{pmatrix} I_4 \\ O_4 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{array}$$

corresponds to $s : O_1 \otimes I_3 \rightarrow O_2 \otimes I_4$, such that:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 O_1 \otimes I_3 & \longrightarrow & O_2 \otimes I_4 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 O_3 \otimes I_3 & \longrightarrow & O_4 \otimes I_4
 \end{array}$$

○

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 O_1 \otimes I_3 & \longrightarrow & O_2 \otimes I_4 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 O_1 \otimes O_1 \otimes I_3 & & O_2 \otimes O_2 \otimes I_4 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 O_1 \otimes I_1 & \longrightarrow & O_2 \otimes I_2
 \end{array}$$

○

Bonus: Composing squares

- Horizontal composition is straightforward.
- Vertical composition uses *conditional products*; for associativity, you need some extra assumption, e.g. determinism of the lenses.
- Interchange fails in general... Is it a bug, or a feature/general obstruction?