

Title: The Topology of Information Flow

Date: Sep 30, 2014 03:30 PM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/14090076>

Abstract: <span>I will outline a new topological foundation for computation, and show how it gives rise to a unified treatment of classical encryption and quantum teleportation, and a strong classical model for many quantum phenomena. This work connects to some other interesting topics, including quantum field theory, classical combinatorics, thermodynamics, Morse theory and higher category theory, which I will introduce in an elementary way.</span>

# The Topology of Information Flow

Jamie Vicary

Department of Computer Science, University of Oxford



Quantum Foundations Seminar  
Perimeter Institute, Waterloo, Canada  
30 September 2014

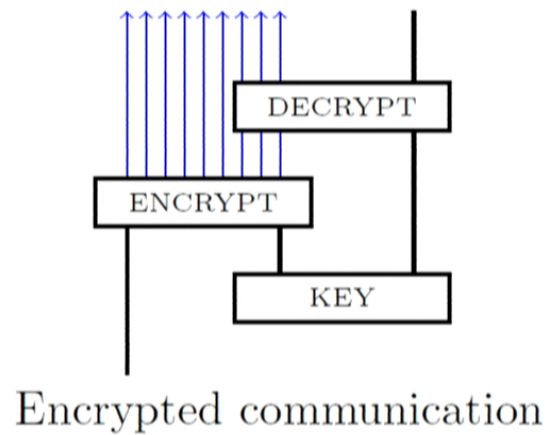


# Introduction

There is an analogy between classical encryption and quantum teleportation, extending to the foundations of computation.

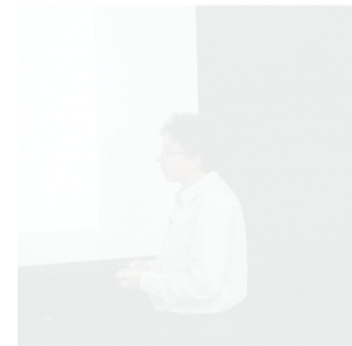
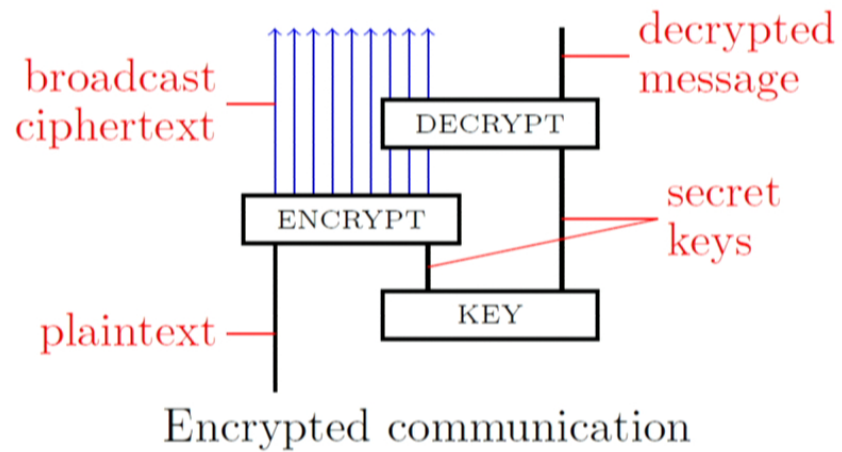
# Introduction

There is an analogy between classical encryption and quantum teleportation, extending to the foundations of computation.



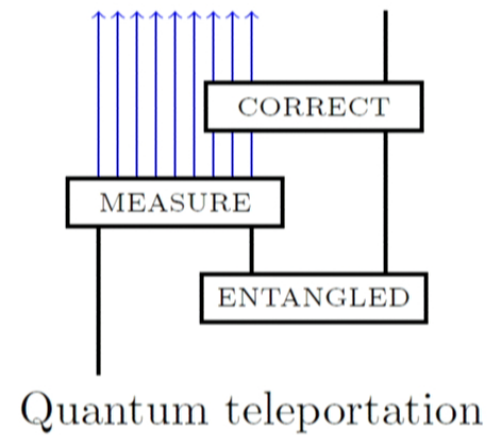
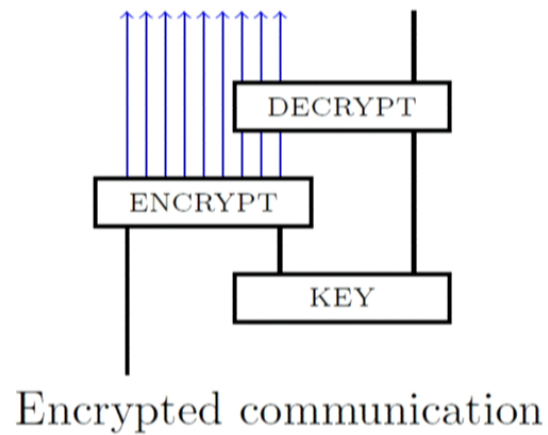
# Introduction

There is an analogy between classical encryption and quantum teleportation, extending to the foundations of computation.



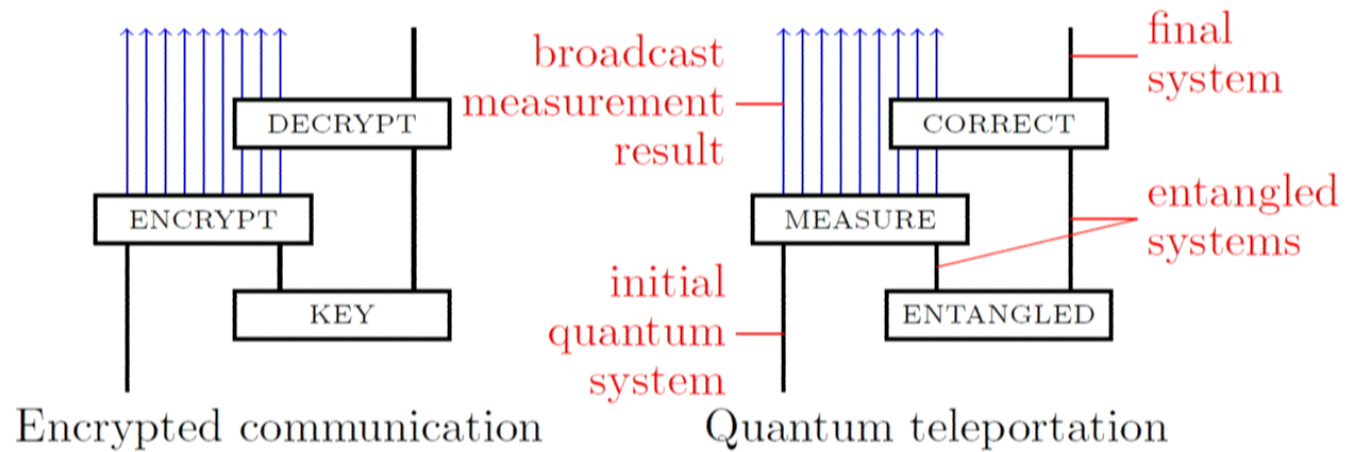
# Introduction

There is an analogy between classical encryption and quantum teleportation, extending to the foundations of computation.



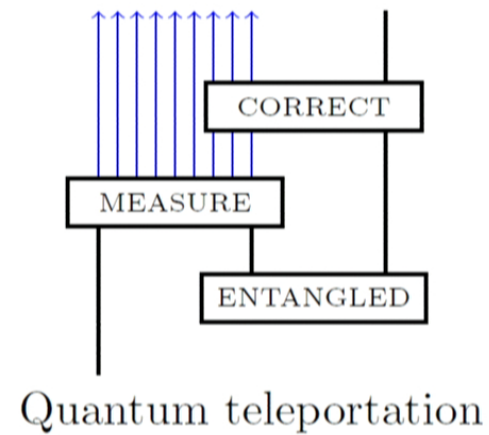
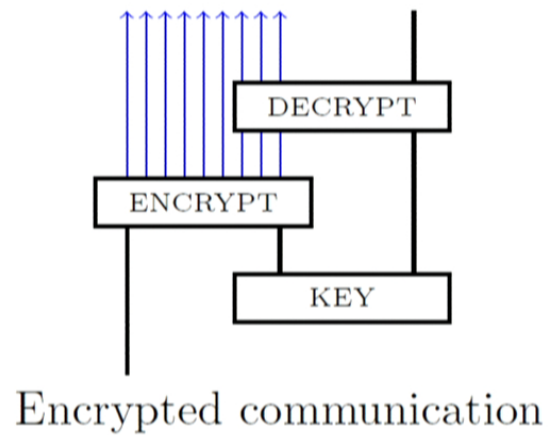
# Introduction

There is an analogy between classical encryption and quantum teleportation, extending to the foundations of computation.



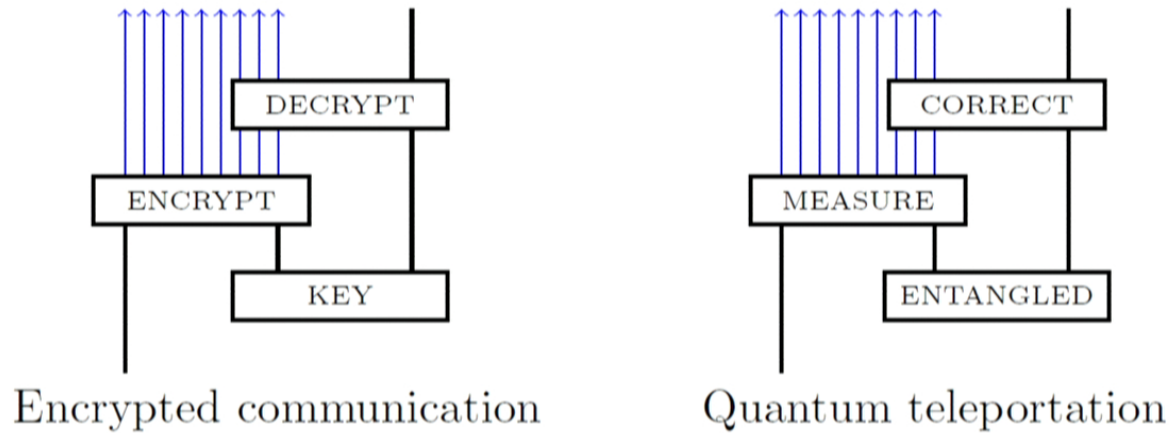
# Introduction

There is an analogy between classical encryption and quantum teleportation, extending to the foundations of computation.



# Introduction

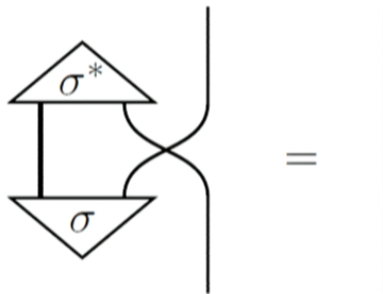
There is an analogy between classical encryption and quantum teleportation, extending to the foundations of computation.



**New idea.** We can make this precise using defects between topological field theories.

# Strings and correlation

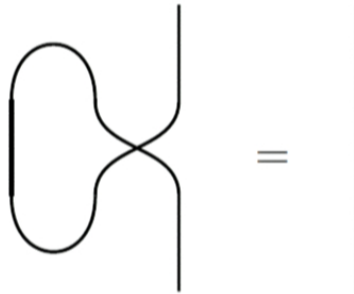
Consider the following equation, where  $\sigma$  is a joint state and  $\sigma^*$  is the corresponding joint measurement:





# Strings and correlation

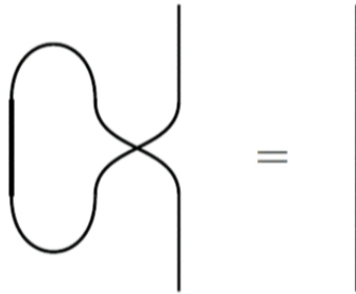
Consider the following equation, where  $\sigma$  is a joint state and  $\sigma^*$  is the corresponding joint measurement:



We change notation and use a **1d topological field theory**, where this is the first Reidemeister move.

# Strings and correlation

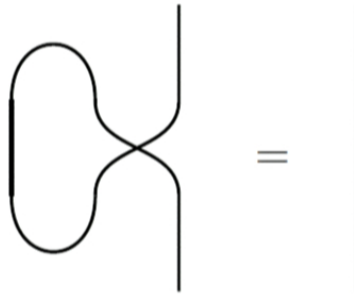
Consider the following equation, where  $\sigma$  is a joint state and  $\sigma^*$  is the corresponding joint measurement:



We change notation and use a **1d topological field theory**, where this is the first Reidemeister move.

# Strings and correlation

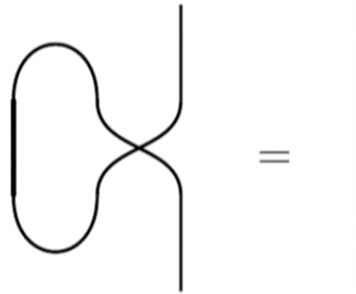
Consider the following equation, where  $\sigma$  is a joint state and  $\sigma^*$  is the corresponding joint measurement:



We change notation and use a **1d topological field theory**, where this is the first Reidemeister move.

# Strings and correlation

Consider the following equation, where  $\sigma$  is a joint state and  $\sigma^*$  is the corresponding joint measurement:



We change notation and use a **1d topological field theory**, where this is the first Reidemeister move.

We can investigate consequences of this equation in different settings.

► **Classical computation.**

The state  $\sigma$  is *perfectly correlated*:  $\sigma = \{00\} \cup \{11\}$ .

# Strings and correlation

Consider the following equation, where  $\sigma$  is a joint state and  $\sigma^*$  is the corresponding joint measurement:

We change notation and use a **1d topological field theory**, where this is the first Reidemeister move.

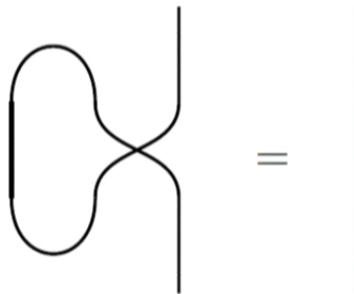
We can investigate consequences of this equation in different settings.

► **Classical computation.**

The state  $\sigma$  is *perfectly correlated*:  $\sigma = \{00\} \cup \{11\}$ .

# Strings and correlation

Consider the following equation, where  $\sigma$  is a joint state and  $\sigma^*$  is the corresponding joint measurement:



We change notation and use a **1d topological field theory**, where this is the first Reidemeister move.

We can investigate consequences of this equation in different settings.

- **Classical computation.**

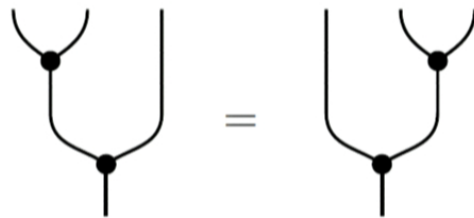
The state  $\sigma$  is *perfectly correlated*:  $\sigma = \{00\} \cup \{11\}$ .

- **Quantum theory.**

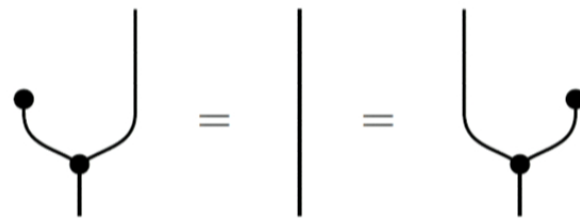
The state  $\sigma$  is *maximally entangled*:  $|\sigma\rangle = |00\rangle + |11\rangle$

# Surfaces and logic

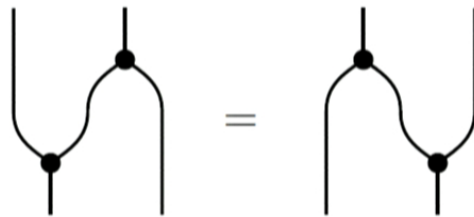
We now think about basic properties of copying, comparing and deleting classical information:



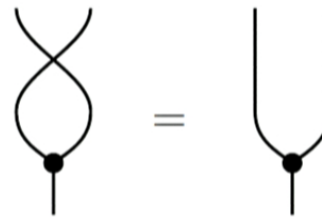
Associativity



Unit



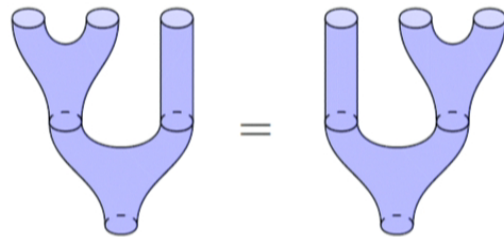
Frobenius law



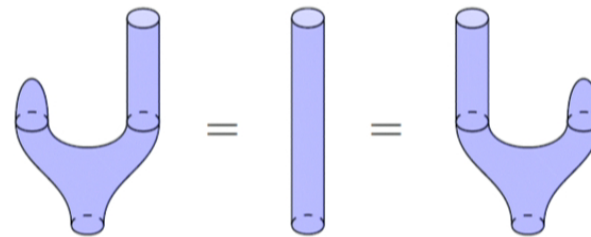
Commutativity

# Surfaces and logic

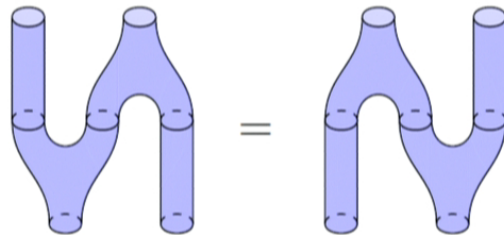
We now think about basic properties of copying, comparing and deleting classical information:



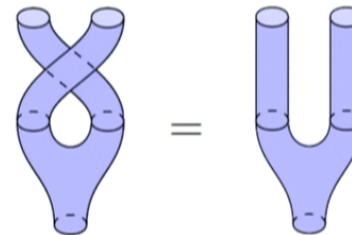
Associativity



Unit



Frobenius law



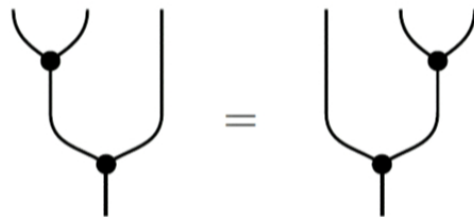
Commutativity

These are the laws obeyed by surfaces up to deformation!  
So we change notation and use a **2d topological field theory**.

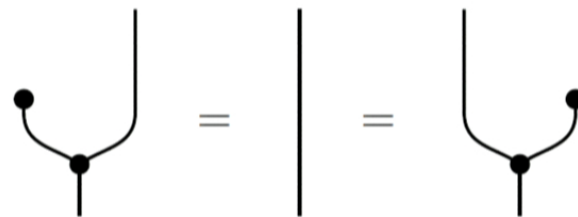


# Surfaces and logic

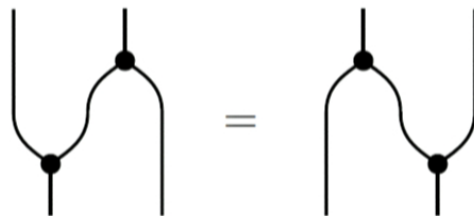
We now think about basic properties of copying, comparing and deleting classical information:



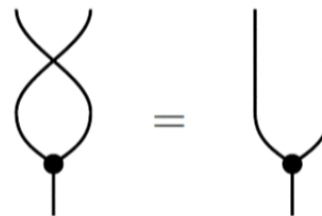
Associativity



Unit



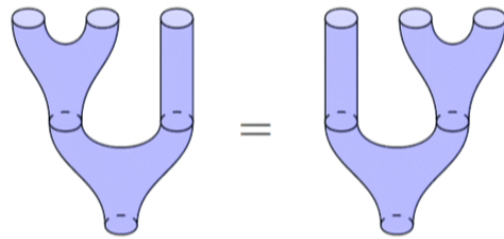
Frobenius law



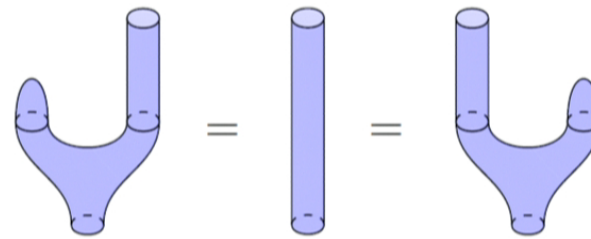
Commutativity

# Surfaces and logic

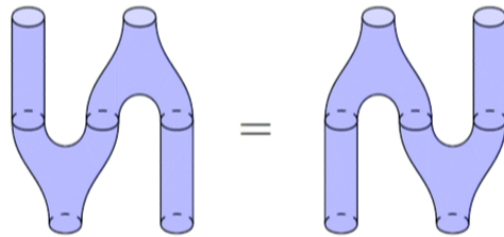
We now think about basic properties of copying, comparing and deleting classical information:



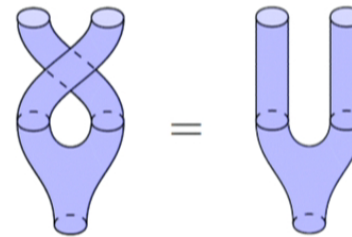
Associativity



Unit



Frobenius law

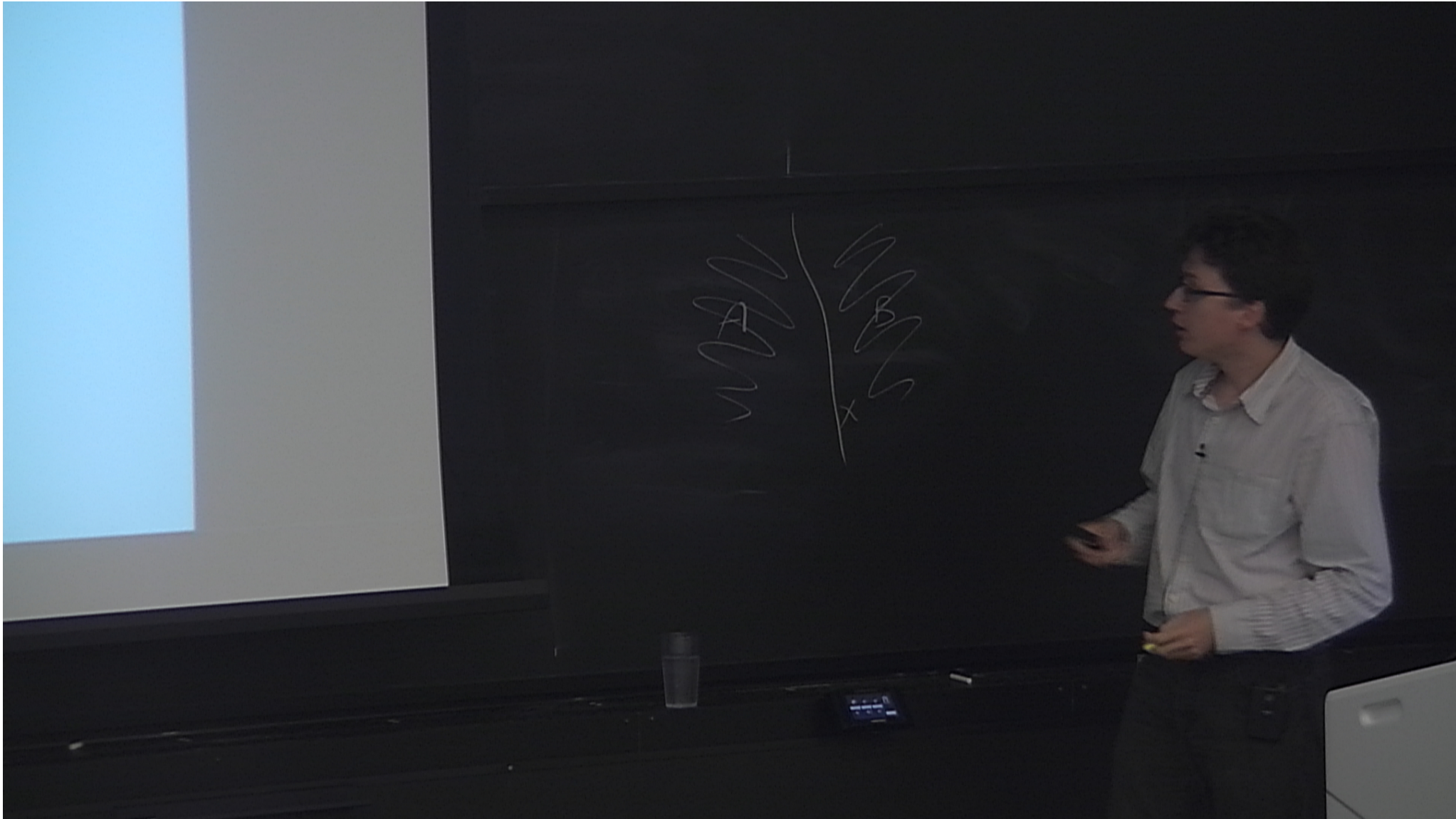


Commutativity

These are the laws obeyed by surfaces up to deformation!  
So we change notation and use a **2d topological field theory**.

# Interactions

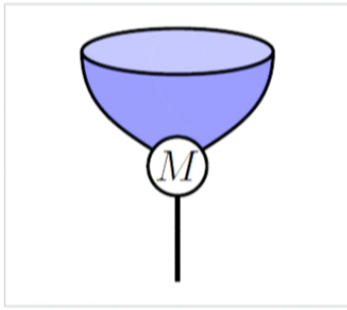
We now consider ‘interactions’ between our lines and surfaces.



# Interactions

We now consider ‘interactions’ between our lines and surfaces.

We focus on 3 basic interaction types:

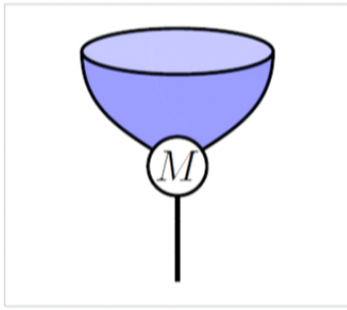


Measurement

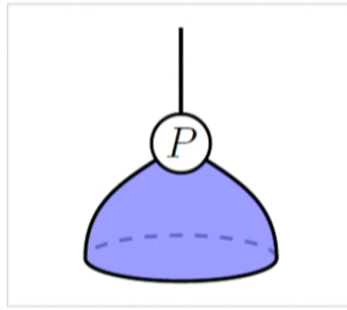
# Interactions

We now consider ‘interactions’ between our lines and surfaces.

We focus on 3 basic interaction types:



Measurement

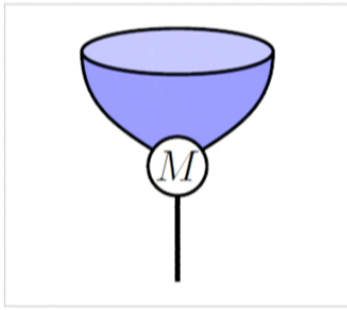


Preparation

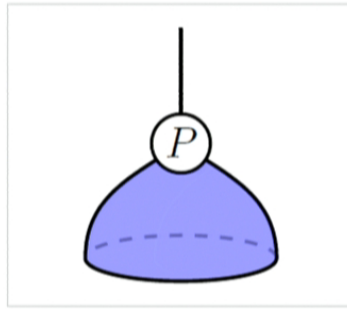
# Interactions

We now consider ‘interactions’ between our lines and surfaces.

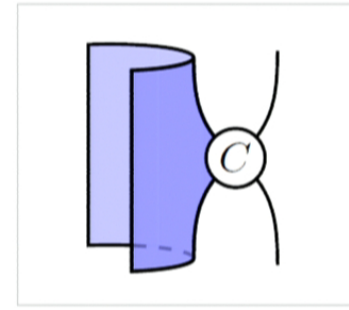
We focus on 3 basic interaction types:



Measurement



Preparation



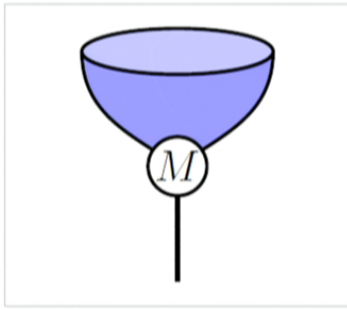
Controlled  
operation



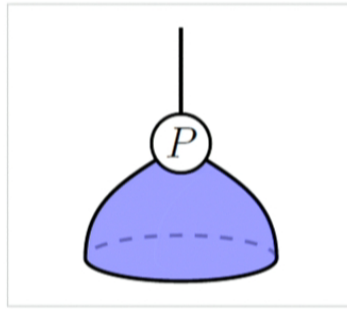
# Interactions

We now consider ‘interactions’ between our lines and surfaces.

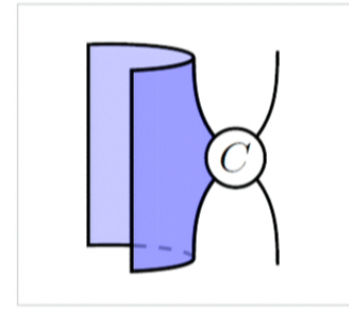
We focus on 3 basic interaction types:



**Measurement**



**Preparation**

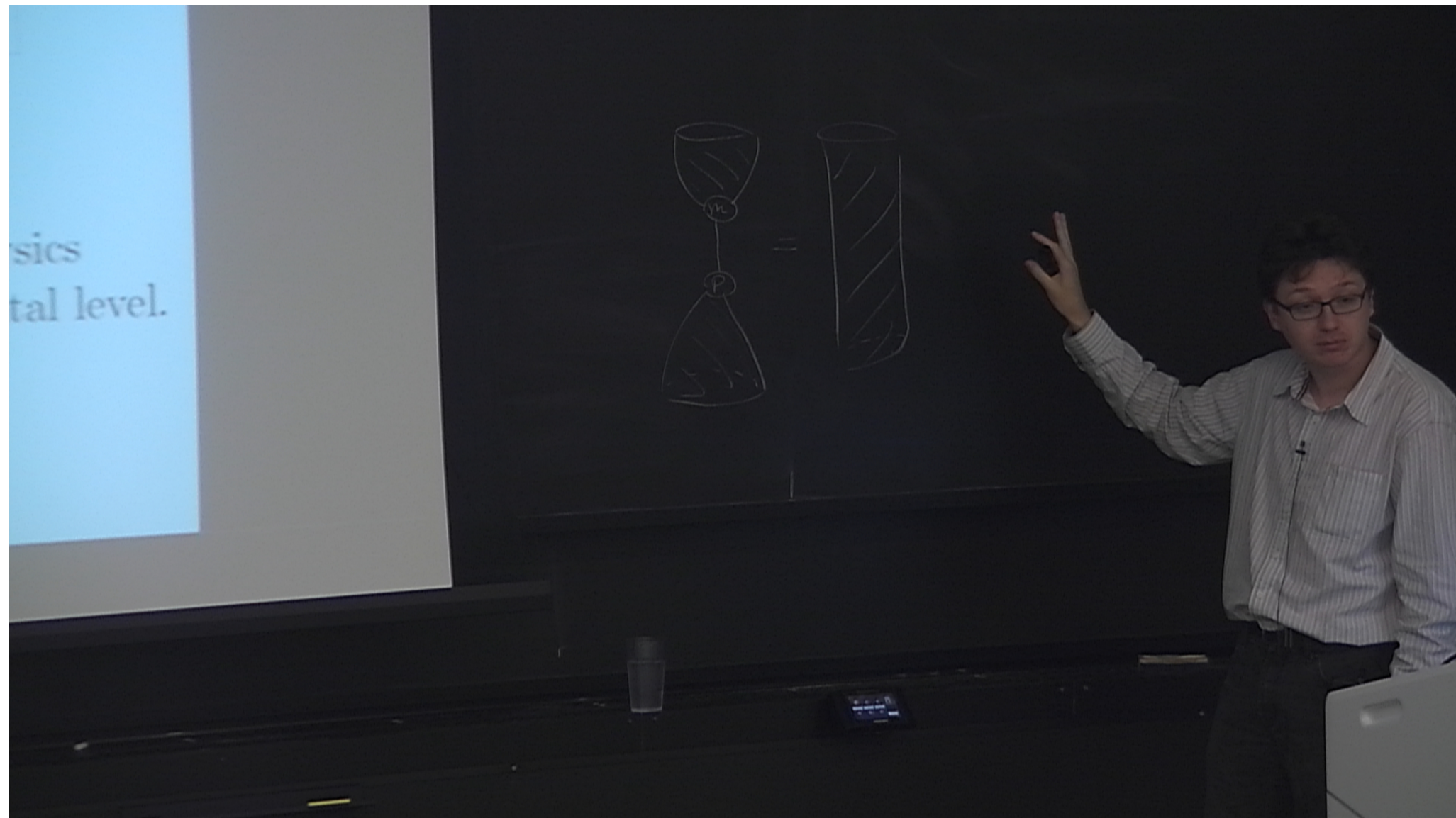


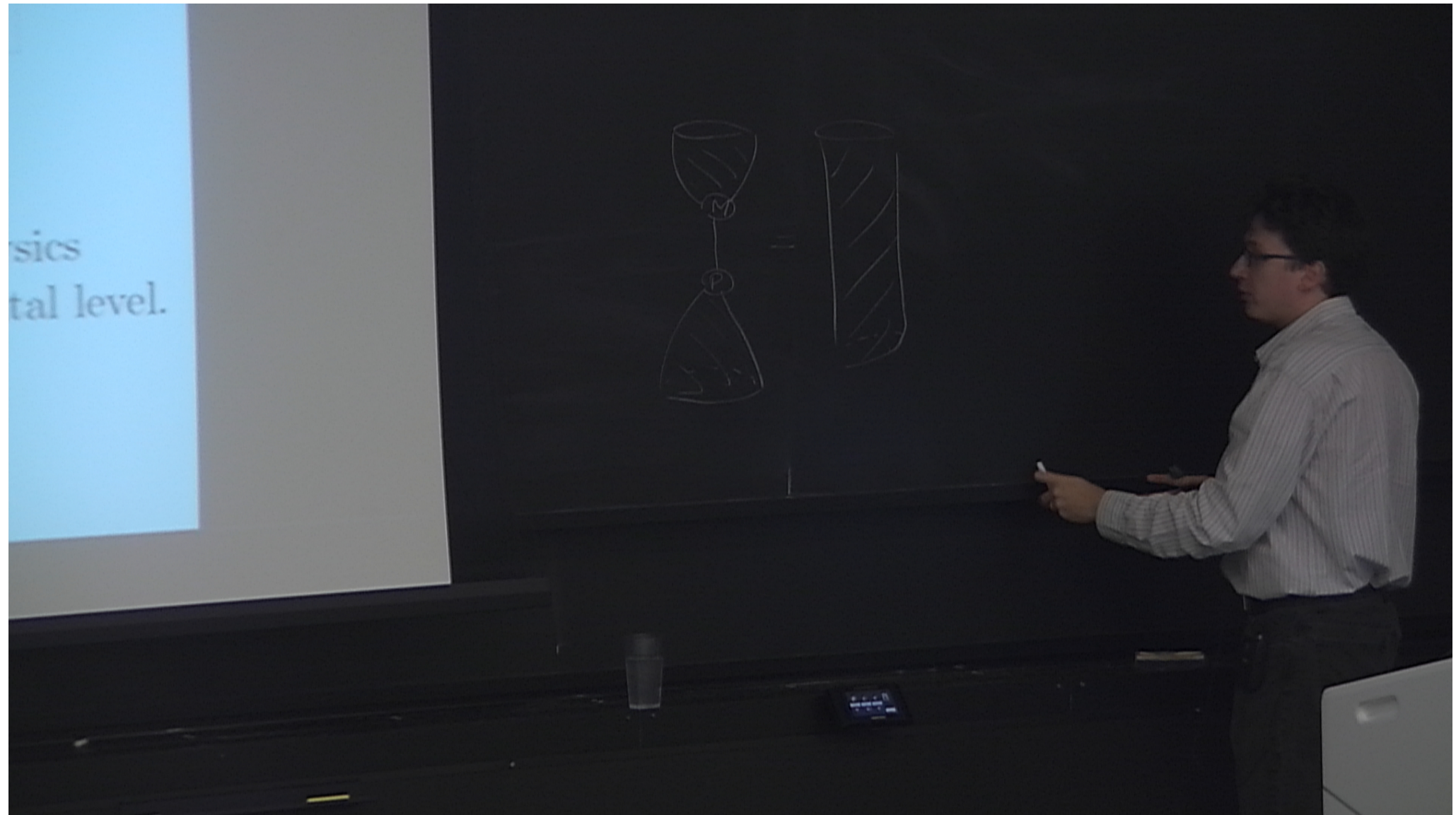
**Controlled  
operation**

We require these to be invertible, because *all* processes in physics and computer science are (arguably) reversible at a fundamental level.

Also,  $M$  and  $P$  are inverse.

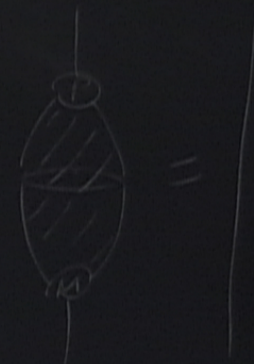
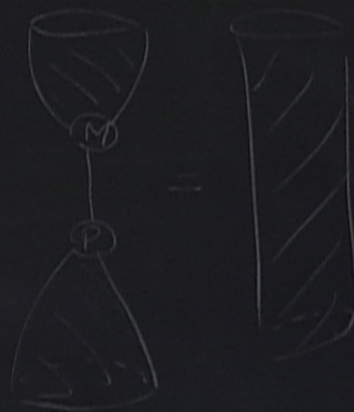


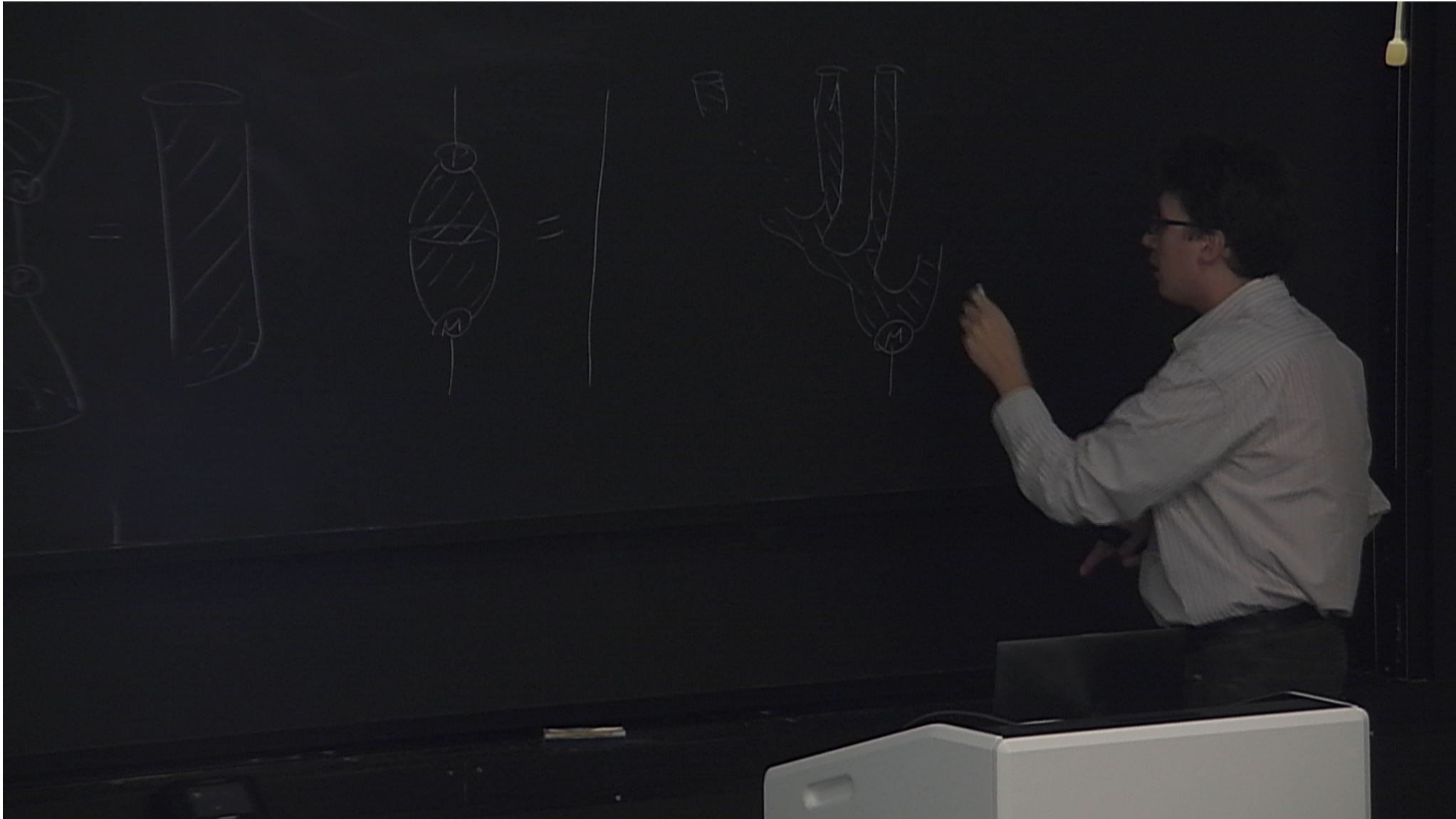




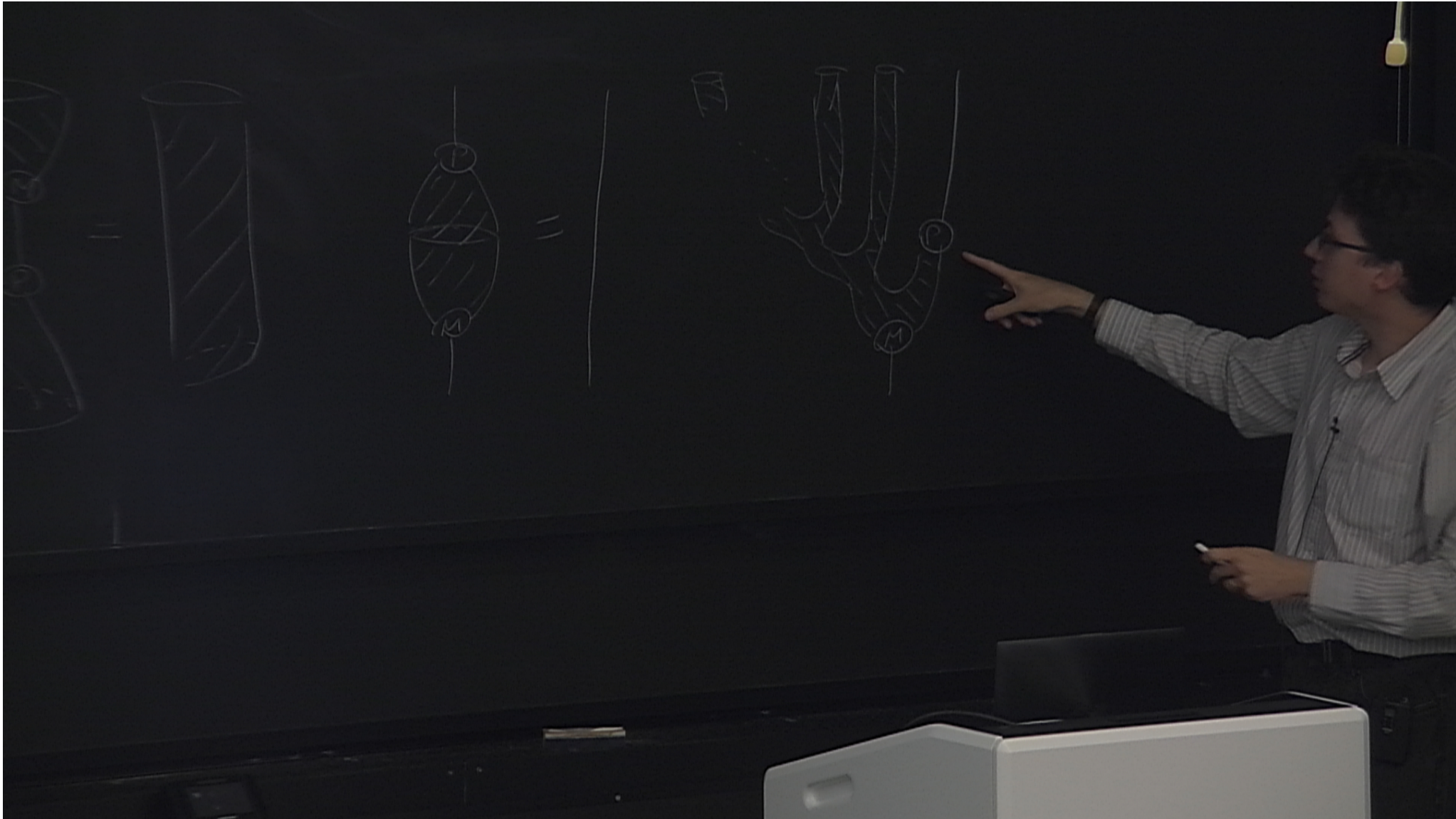


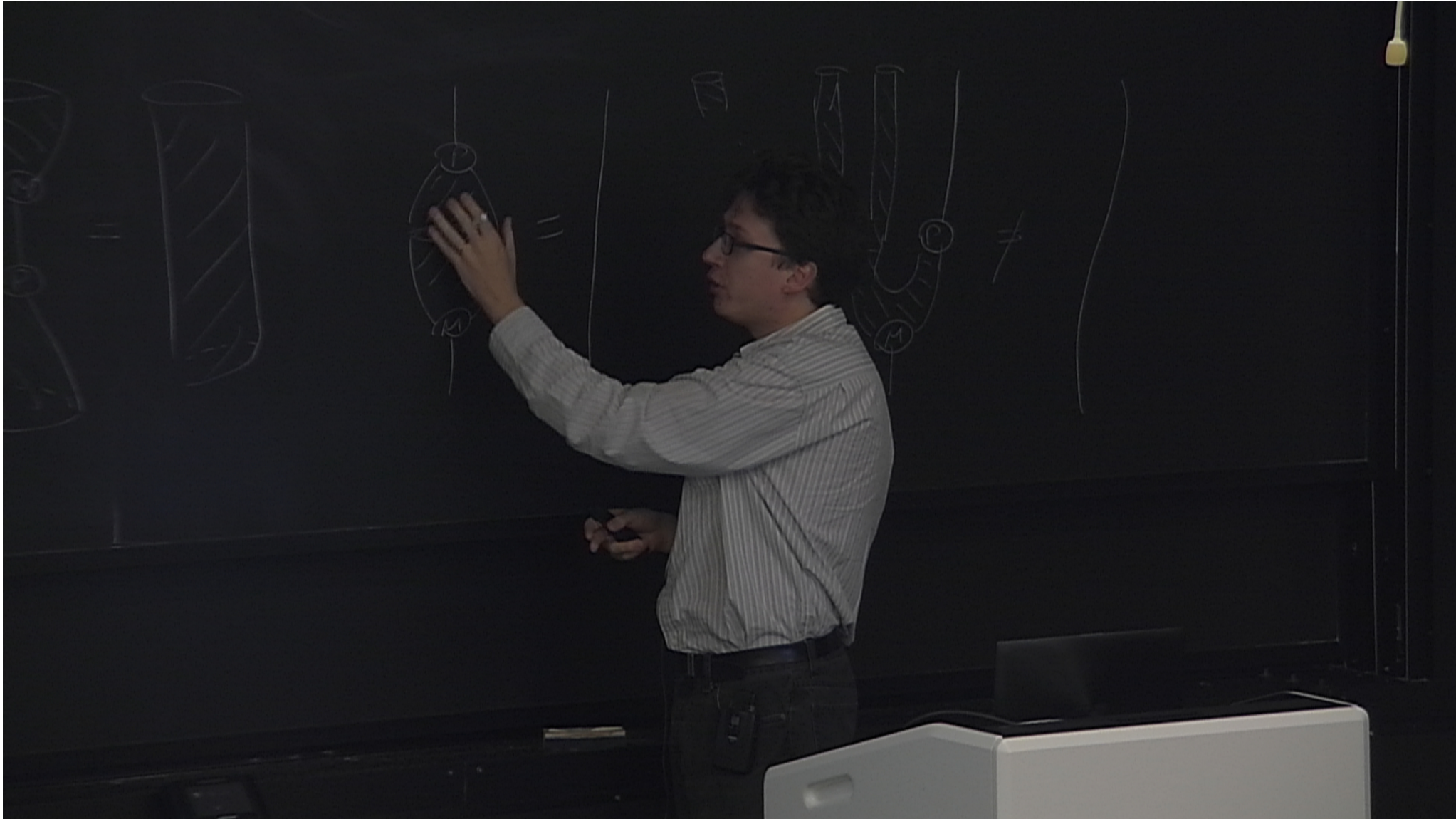
sics  
tal level.



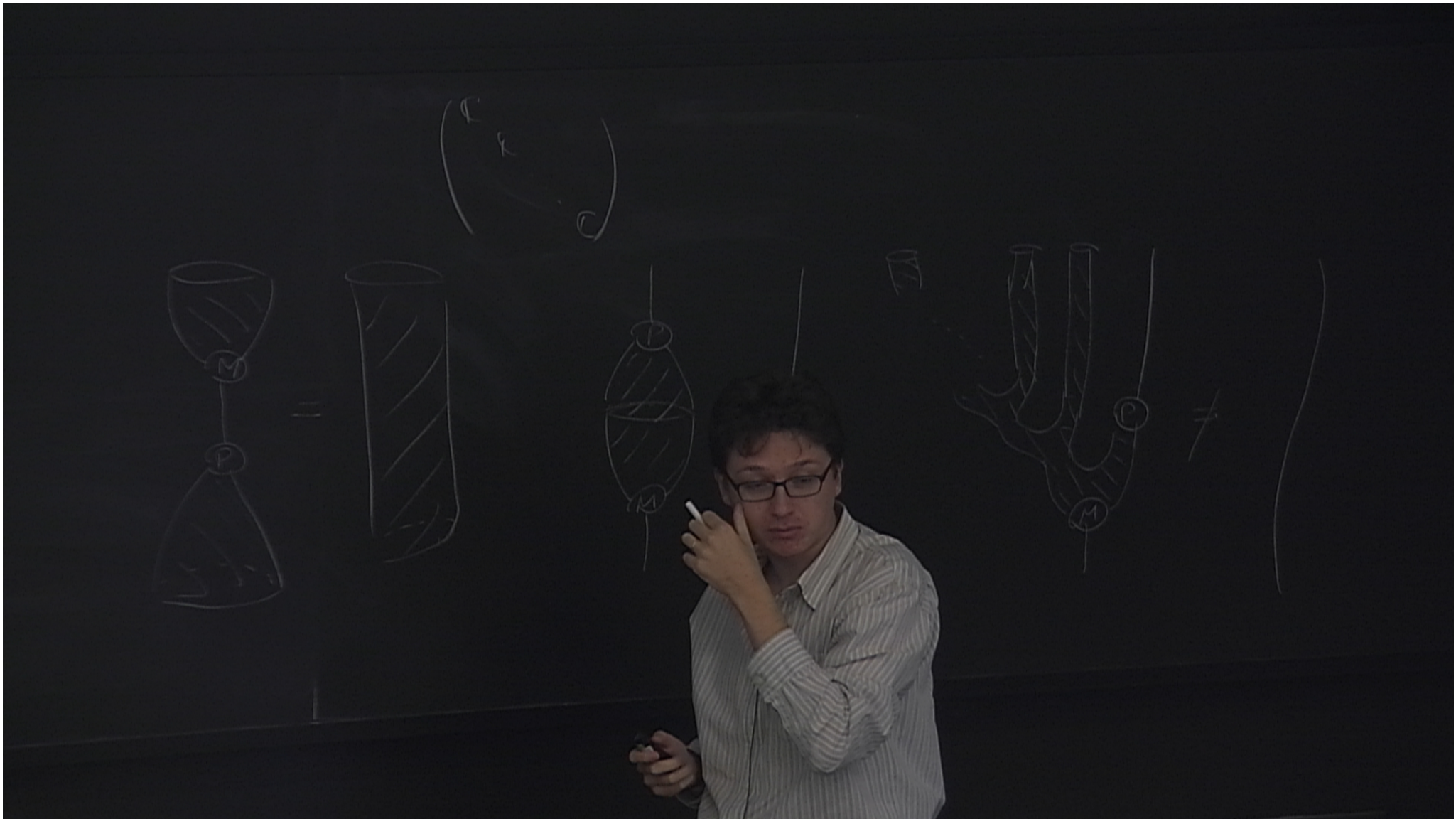








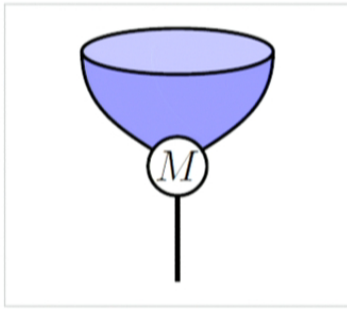




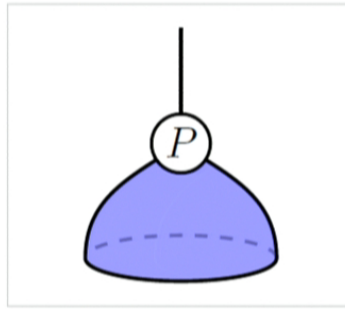
# Interactions

We now consider ‘interactions’ between our lines and surfaces.

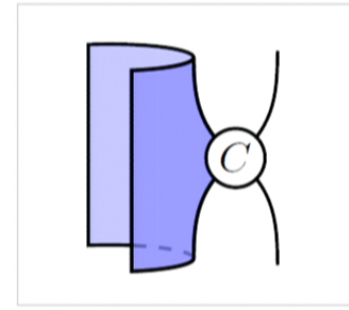
We focus on 3 basic interaction types:



**Measurement**



**Preparation**



**Controlled  
operation**

We require these to be invertible, because *all* processes in physics and computer science are (arguably) reversible at a fundamental level.

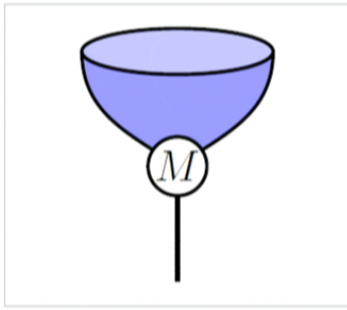
Also,  $M$  and  $P$  are inverse.



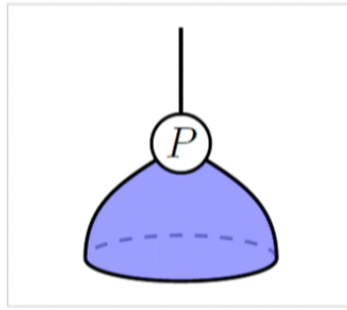
# Interactions

We now consider ‘interactions’ between our lines and surfaces.

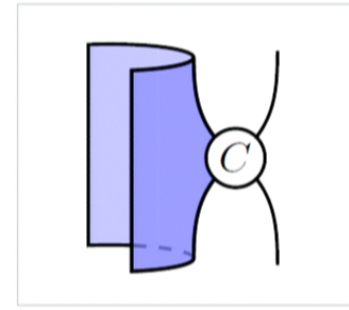
We focus on 3 basic interaction types:



Measurement



Preparation

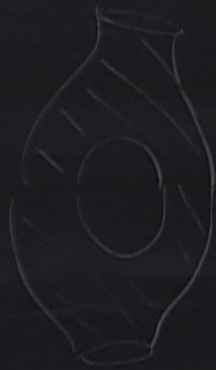


Controlled  
operation

We require these to be invertible, because *all* processes in physics and computer science are (arguably) reversible at a fundamental level.

Also,  $M$  and  $P$  are inverse.

This is a **0-1-2 topological field theory with defects**.



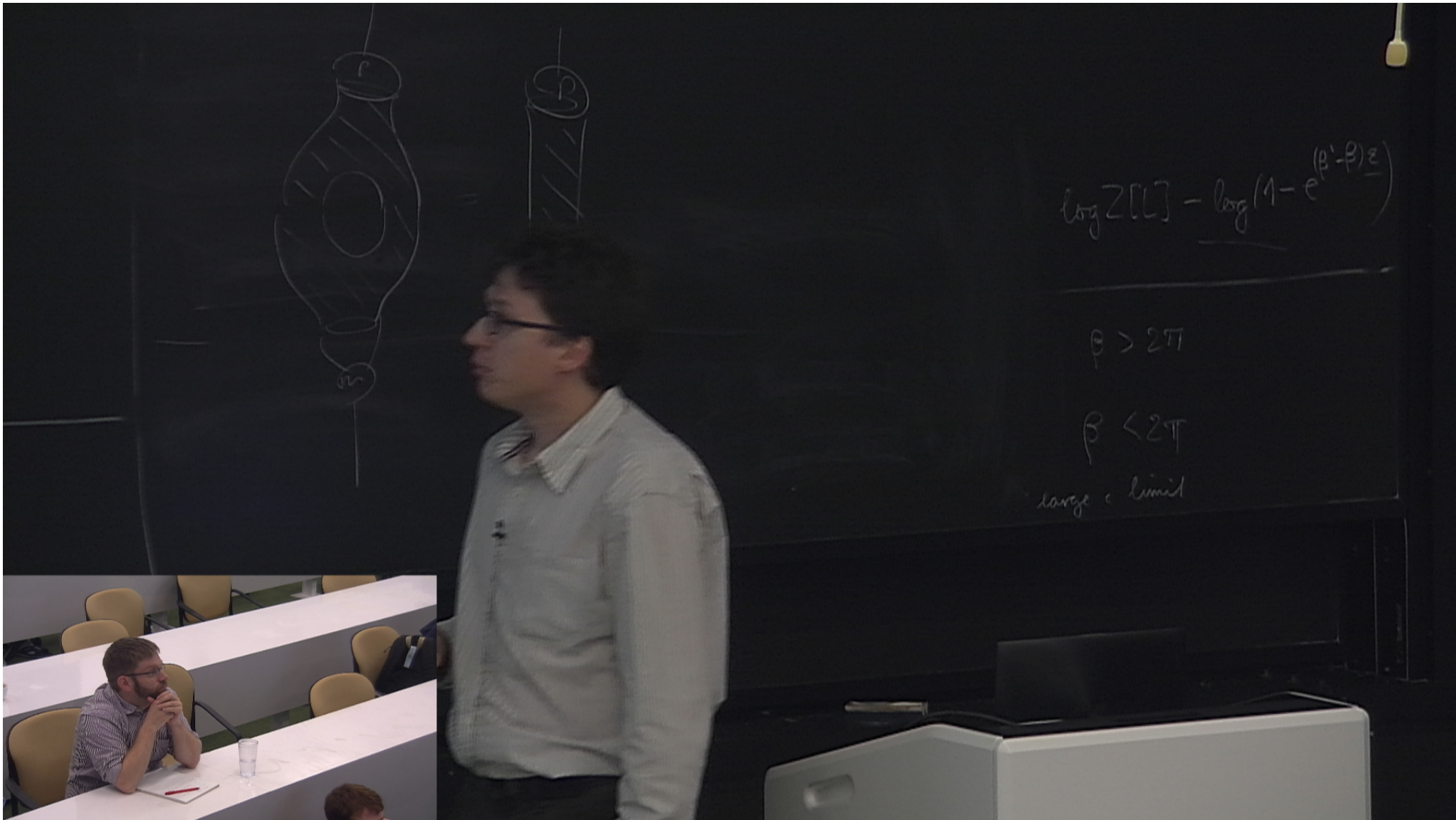
$$\log Z[L] = \log(1 - e^{(\beta' - \beta)z})$$

$$\beta > 2\pi$$

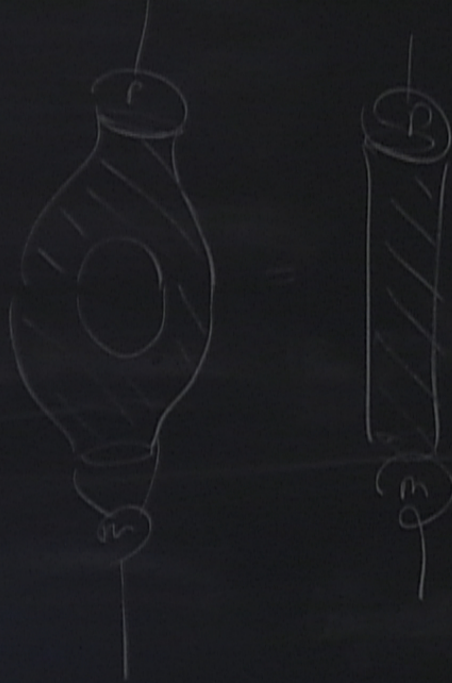
$$2\pi$$









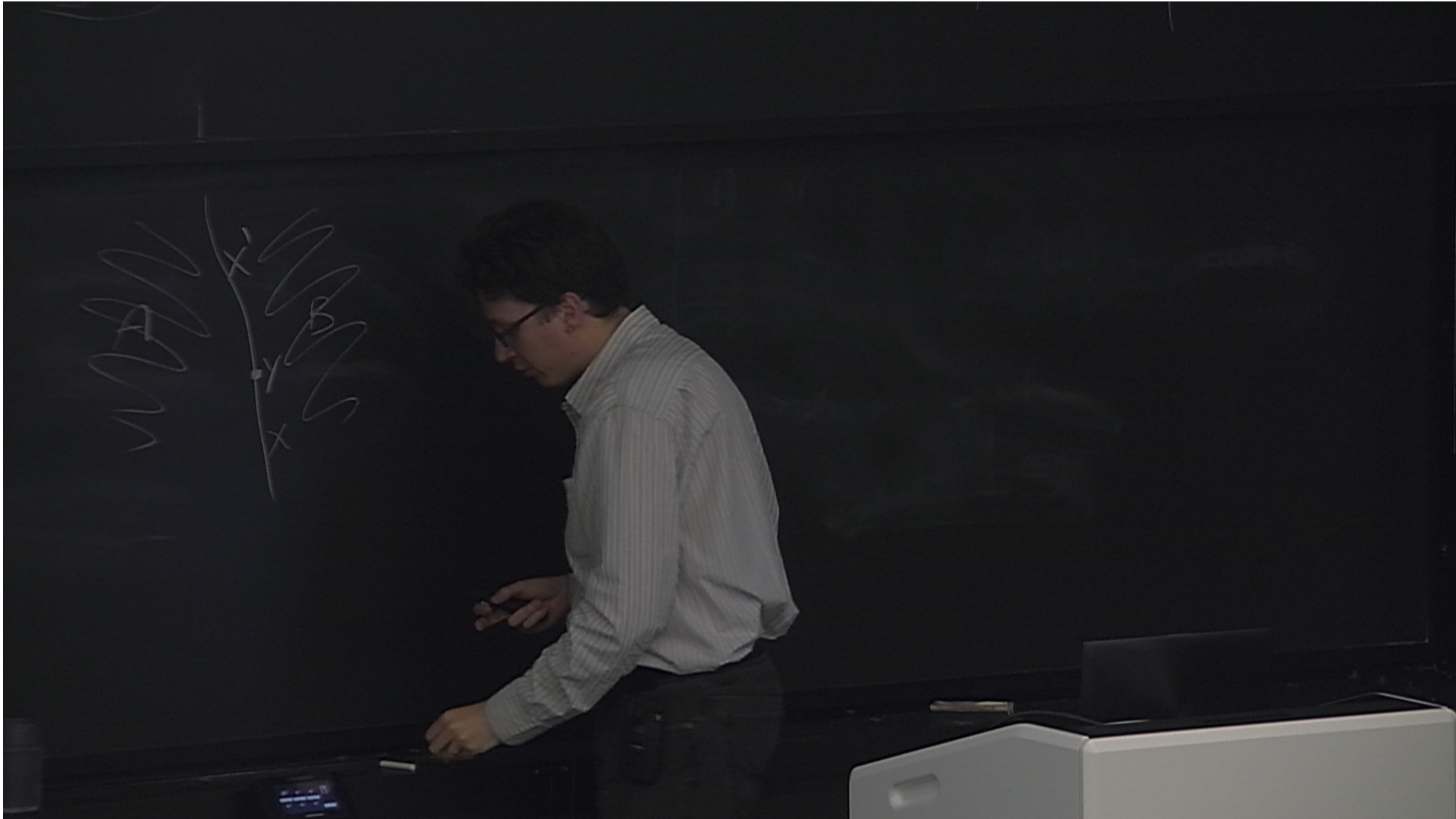


$$\log Z[L] = \log(1 - e^{(\beta' - \beta)z})$$

$$\beta > 2\pi$$

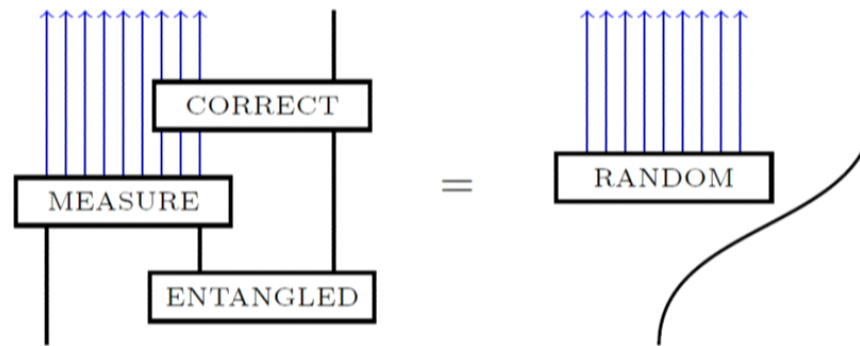
$$\beta < 2\pi$$

large  $c$  limit



# Topological structure

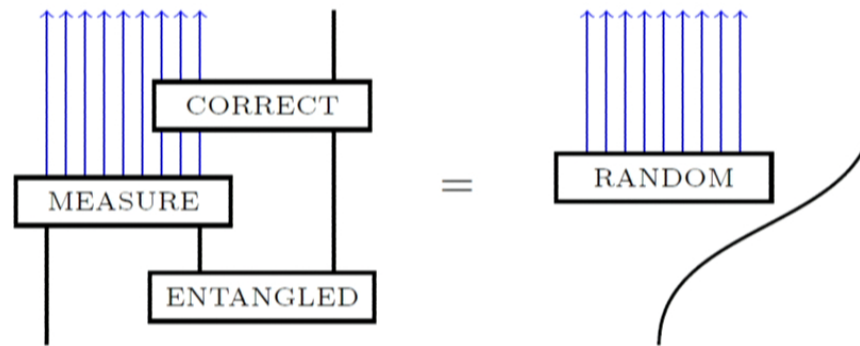
Here is the heuristic quantum teleportation diagram:





# Topological structure

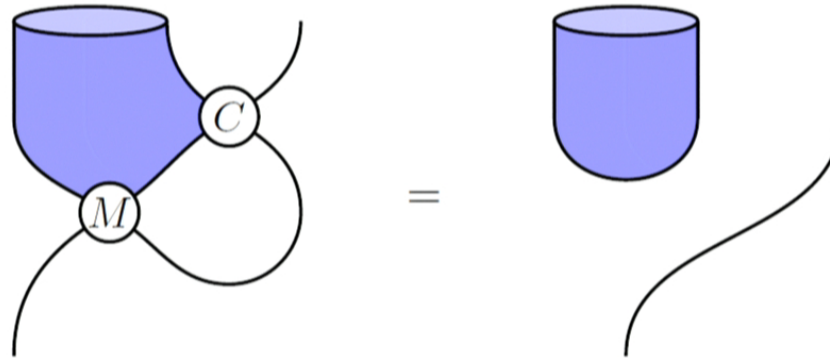
Here is the heuristic quantum teleportation diagram:





# Topological structure

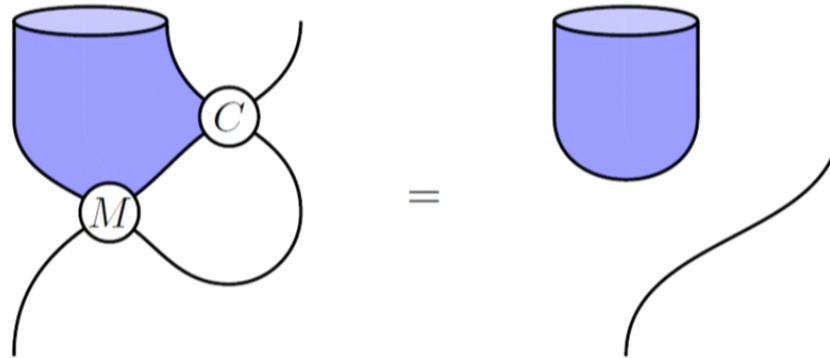
Here is the heuristic quantum teleportation diagram:



We make it rigorous with this equation between topological defects.

# Topological structure

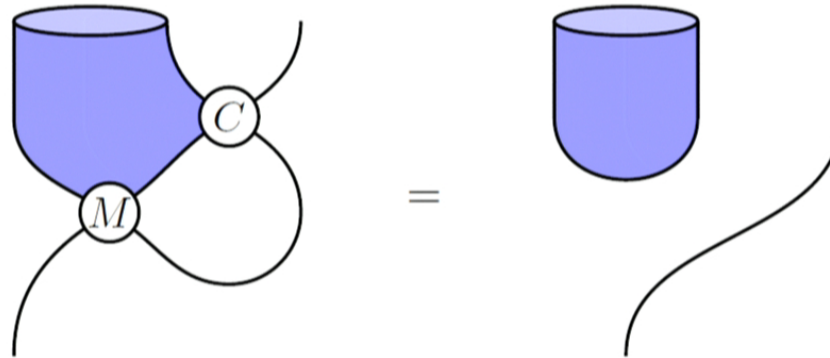
Here is the heuristic quantum teleportation diagram:



We make it rigorous with this equation between topological defects.

# Topological structure

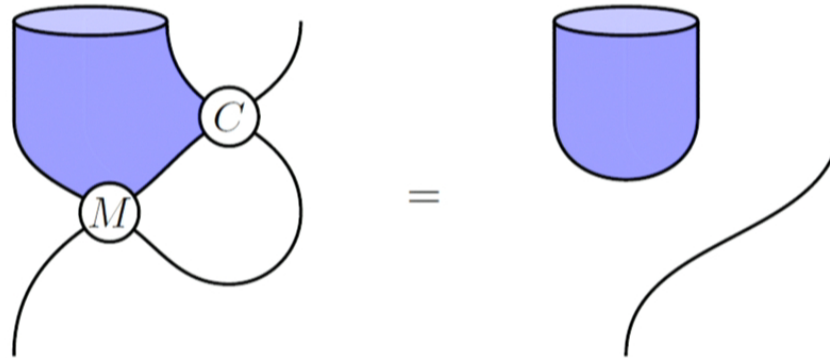
Here is the heuristic quantum teleportation diagram:



We make it rigorous with this equation between topological defects.

# Topological structure

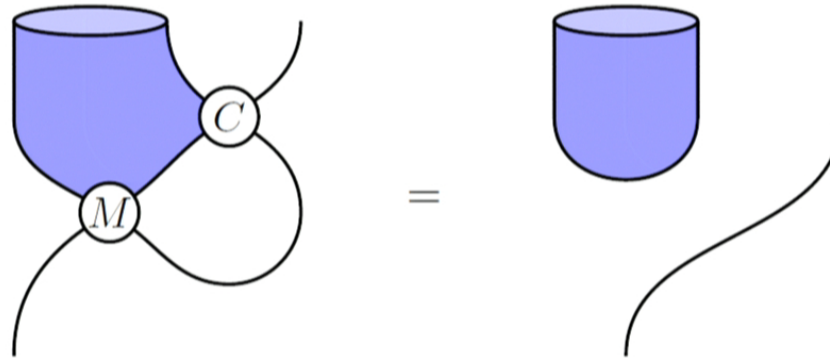
Here is the heuristic quantum teleportation diagram:



We make it rigorous with this equation between topological defects.

# Topological structure

Here is the heuristic quantum teleportation diagram:



We make it rigorous with this equation between topological defects.

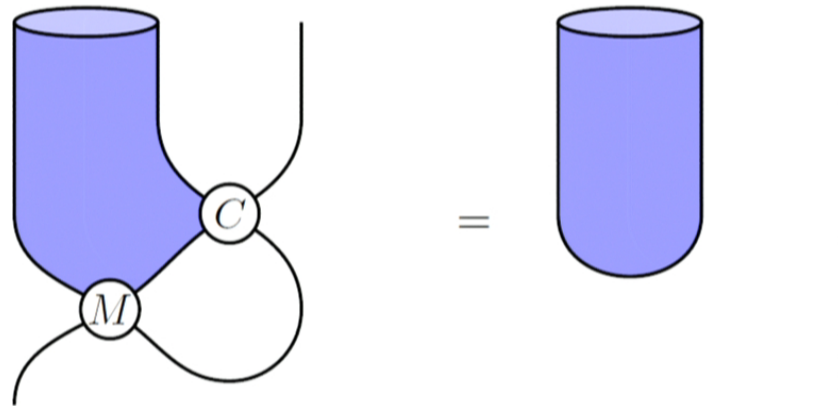
# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

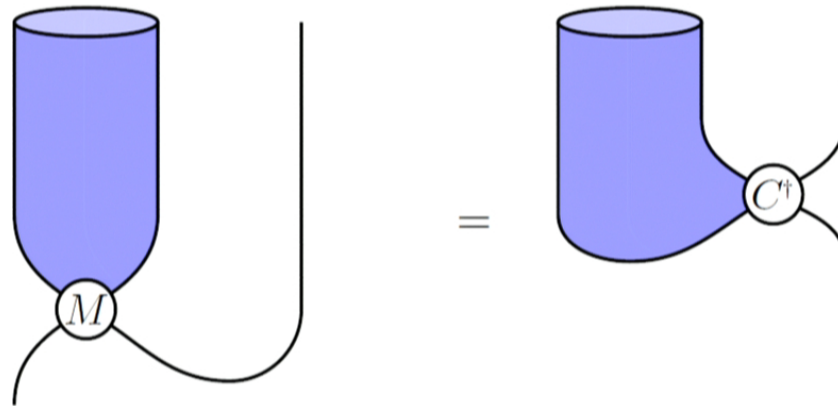
We begin with the definition of quantum teleportation:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

Apply  $C^\dagger$ :

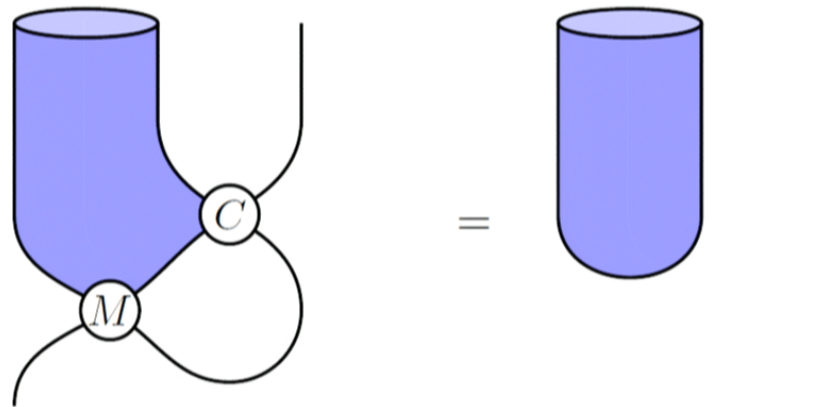




# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

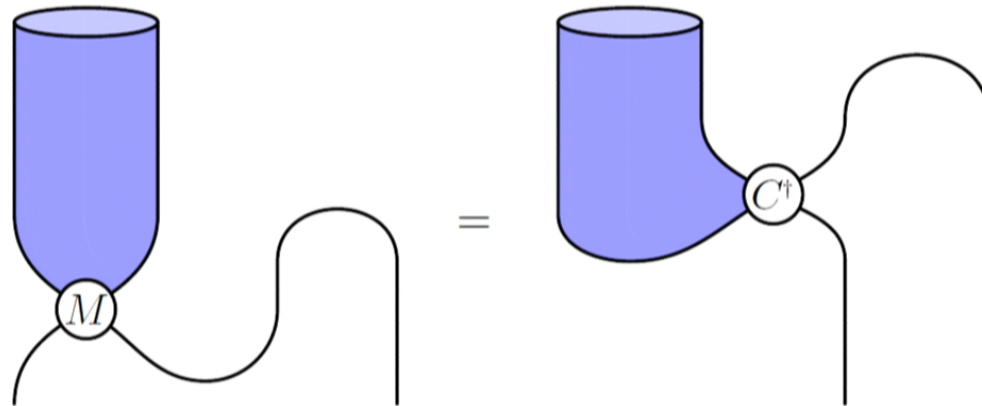
We begin with the definition of quantum teleportation:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

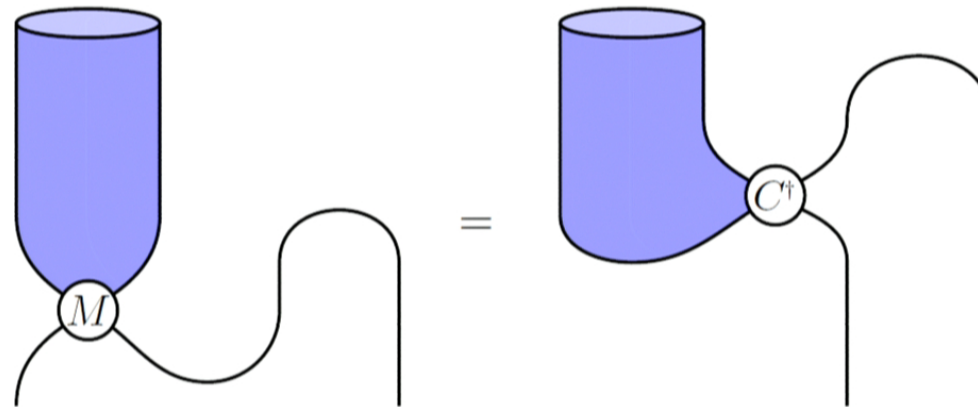
Bend down a wire:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

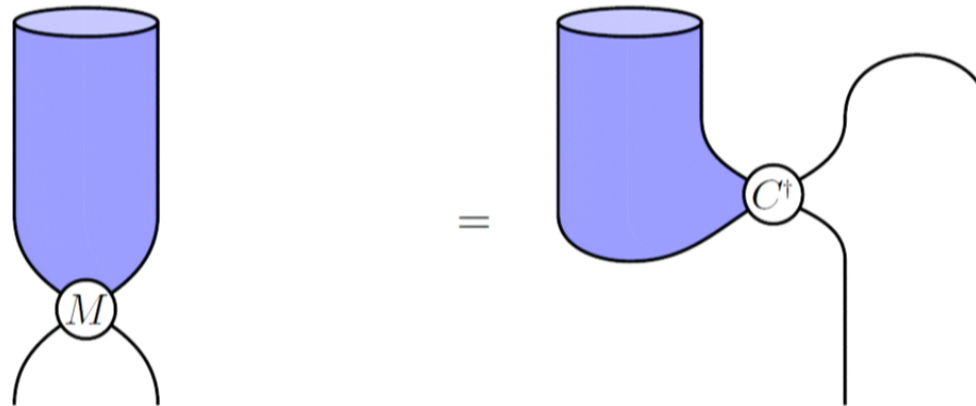
Bend down a wire:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

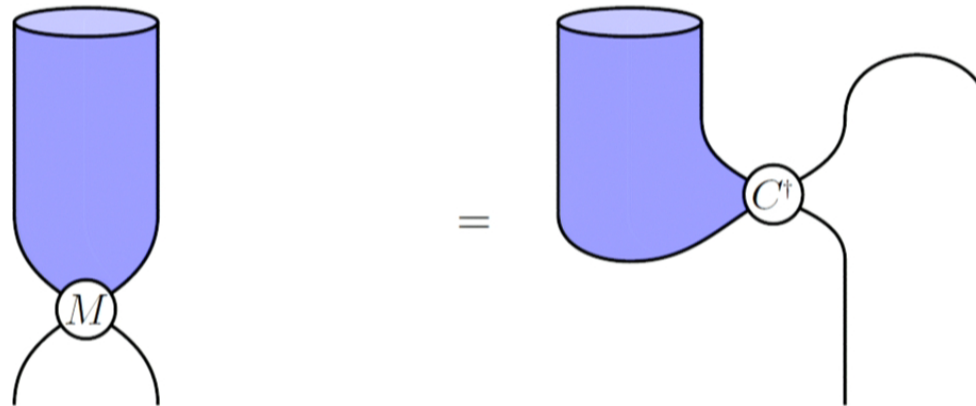
Bend down a wire:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

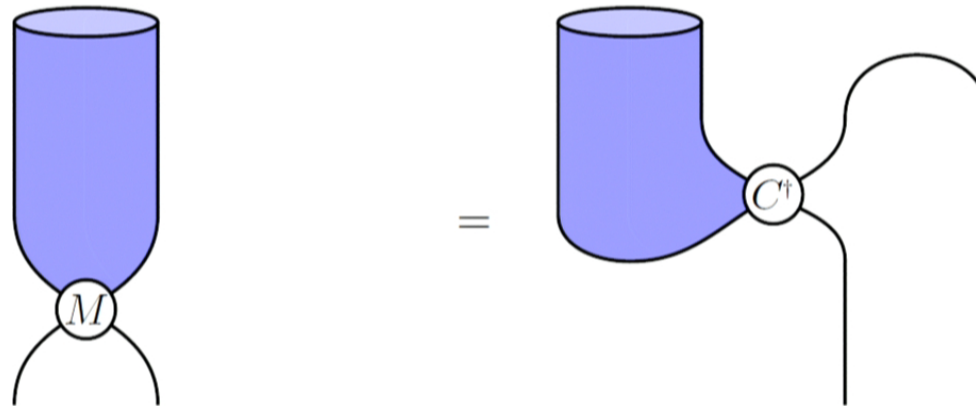
Bend down a wire:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

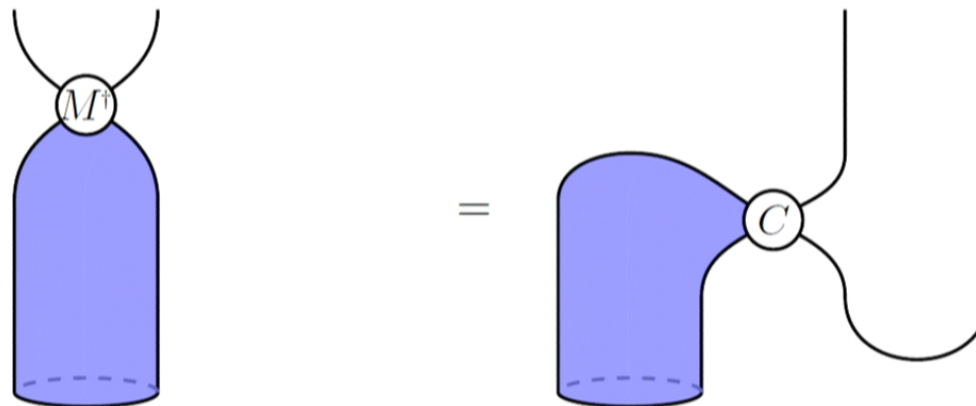
Bend down a wire:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

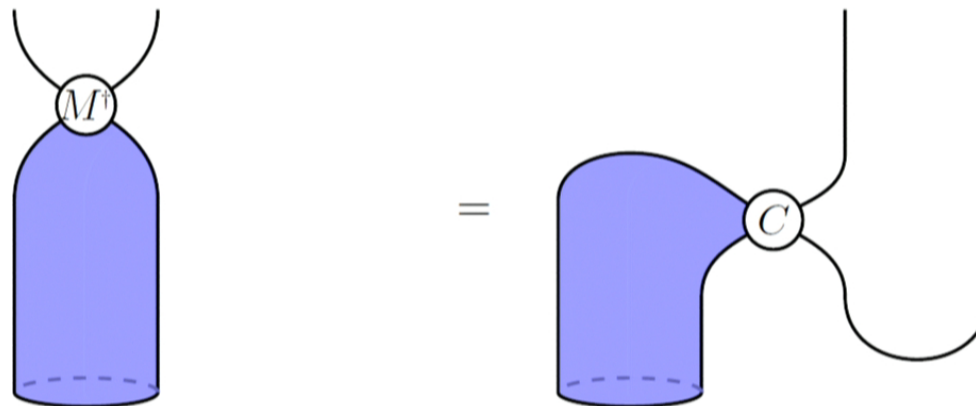
Take adjoints:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

Take adjoints:

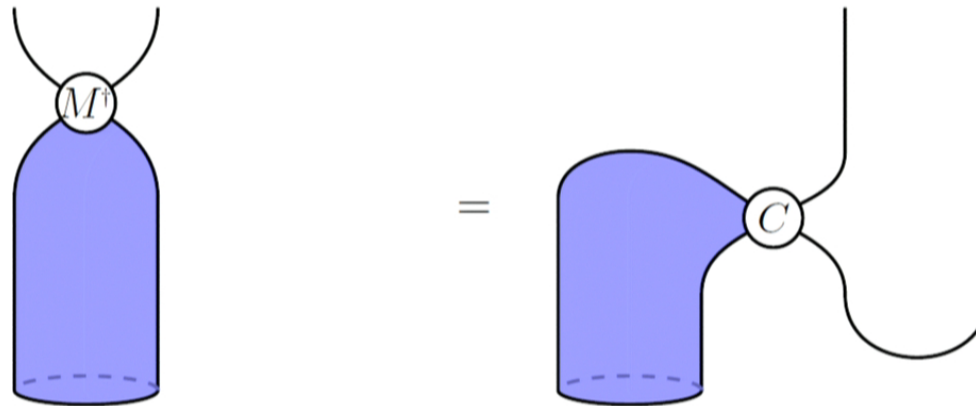




# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

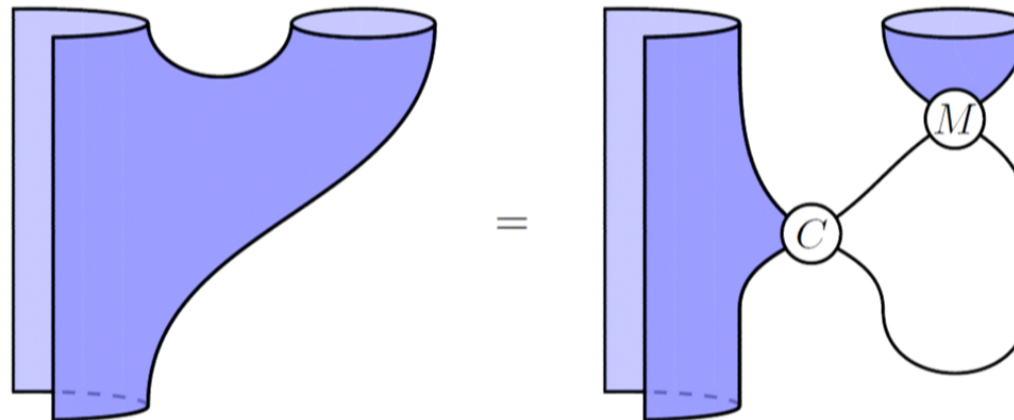
Take adjoints:



# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

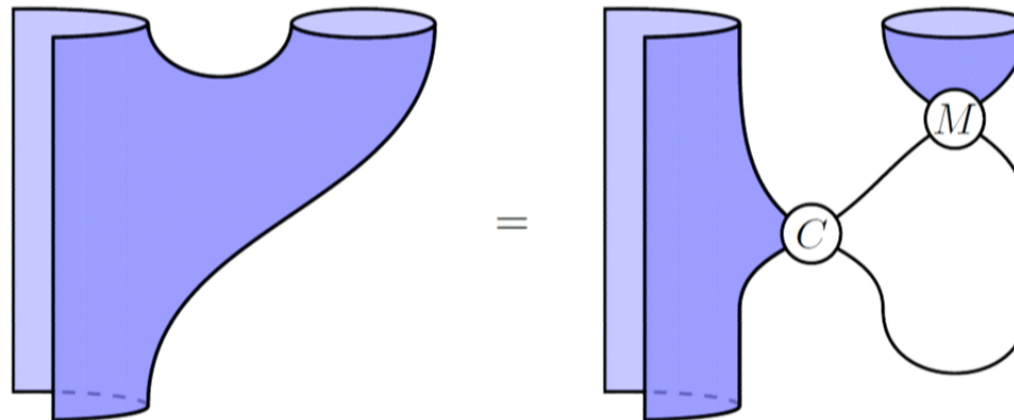
Bend up the surface:

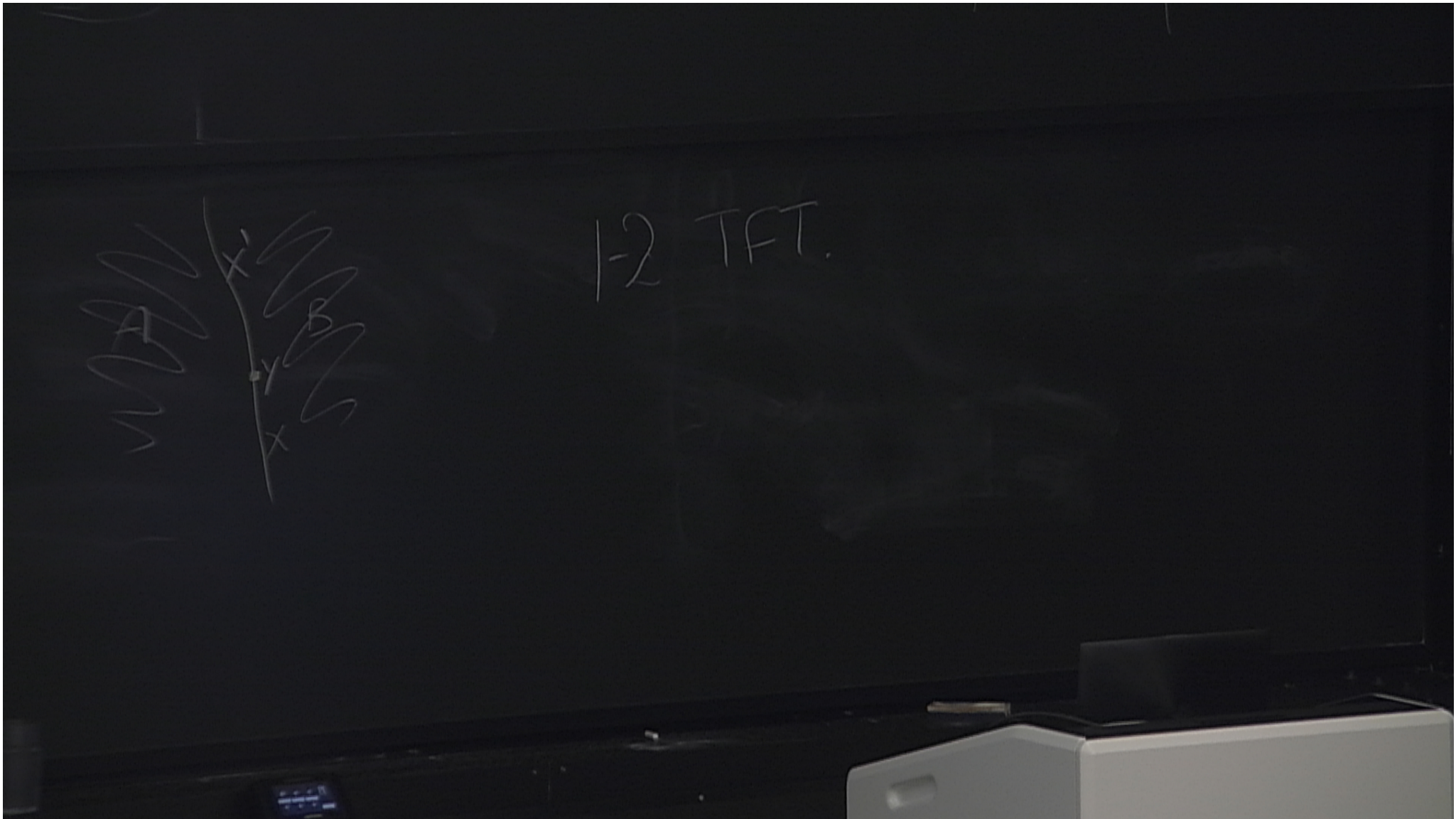


# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

Bend up the surface:

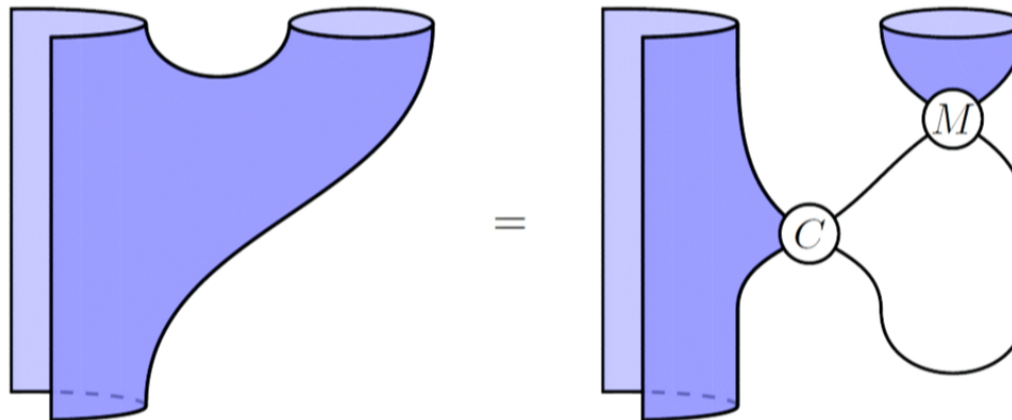




# Topological reasoning

We can use the topological formalism to prove interesting things.

Bend up the surface:



This is dense coding!

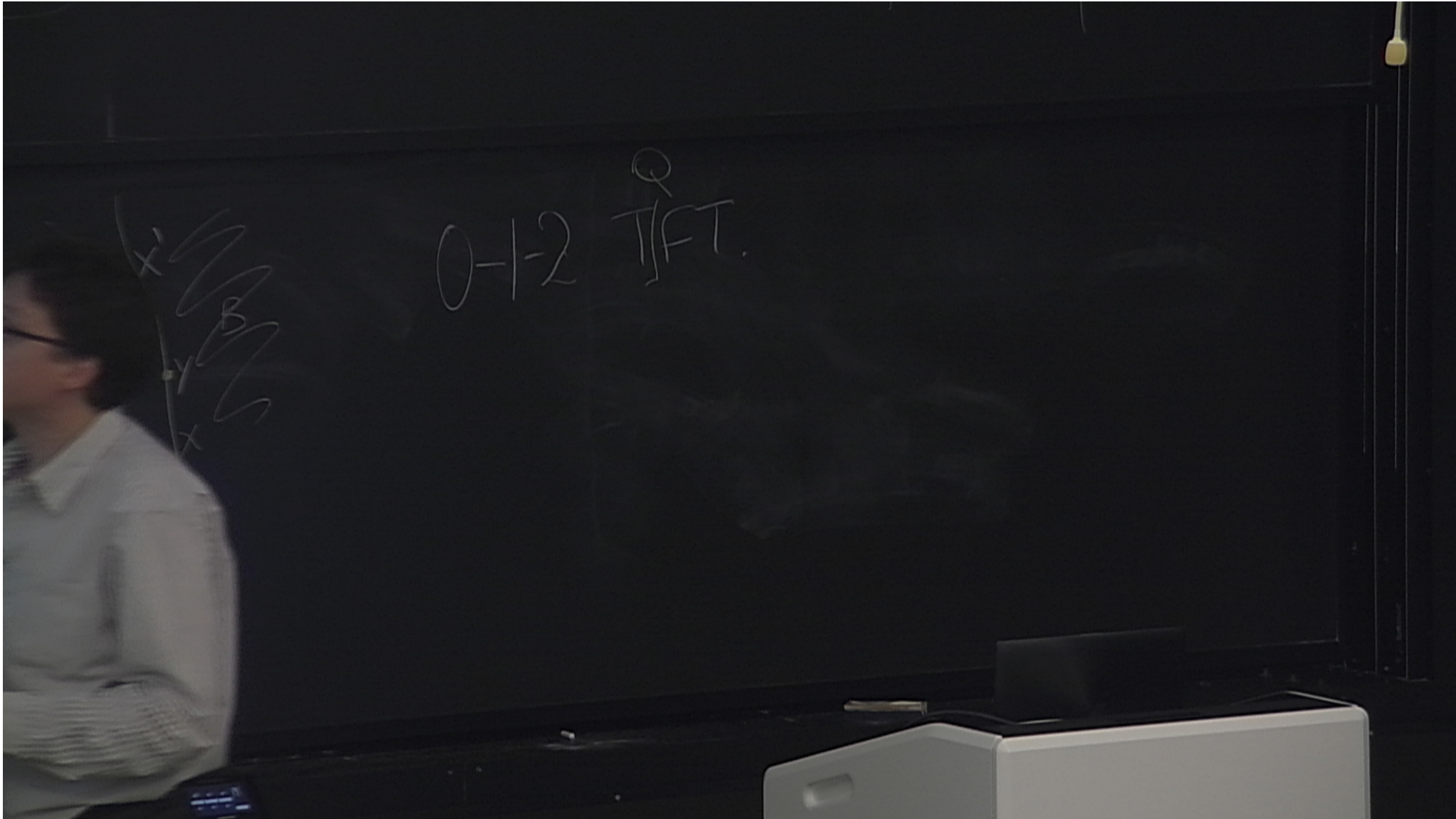
So we have a *topological* proof of equivalence with teleportation, independent of the Hilbert space formalism.



# Models of computation

What do these pictures have to do with computation?

- We can look for 0-1-2 TFTs with defects in any *symmetric monoidal 2-category*.



# Models of computation

What do these pictures have to do with computation?

- ▶ We can look for 0-1-2 TFTs with defects in any *symmetric monoidal 2-category*.
- ▶ The choice of 2-category represents the ‘theory of physics’, or ‘model of computation’, in which we choose to work.
- ▶ For *quantum* computation, we choose the 2-category **2Hilb** of 2-Hilbert spaces.

# Models of computation

What do these pictures have to do with computation?

- ▶ We can look for 0-1-2 TFTs with defects in any *symmetric monoidal 2-category*.
- ▶ The choice of 2-category represents the ‘theory of physics’, or ‘model of computation’, in which we choose to work.
- ▶ For *quantum* computation, we choose the 2-category **2Hilb** of 2-Hilbert spaces.
- ▶ For *classical* computation, we choose the 2-category **2Gpd** of groupoids, actions on sets, and spans.

# Models of computation

What do these pictures have to do with computation?

- ▶ We can look for 0-1-2 TFTs with defects in any *symmetric monoidal 2-category*.
- ▶ The choice of 2-category represents the ‘theory of physics’, or ‘model of computation’, in which we choose to work.
- ▶ For *quantum* computation, we choose the 2-category **2Hilb** of 2–Hilbert spaces.
- ▶ For *classical* computation, we choose the 2-category **2Gpd** of groupoids, actions on sets, and spans.

In this way, we obtain strong classical ‘toy models’ of quantum phenomena, with some resemblance to Rob Spekkens’ toy theory.

## 2–Hilbert spaces

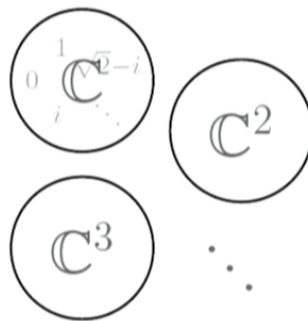
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}-i \\ i \end{pmatrix},$$



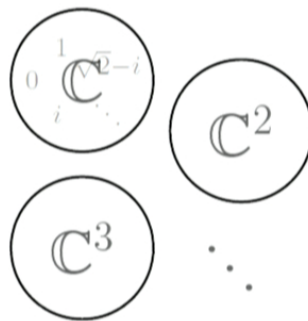
## 2–Hilbert spaces



## 2–Hilbert spaces



## 2–Hilbert spaces



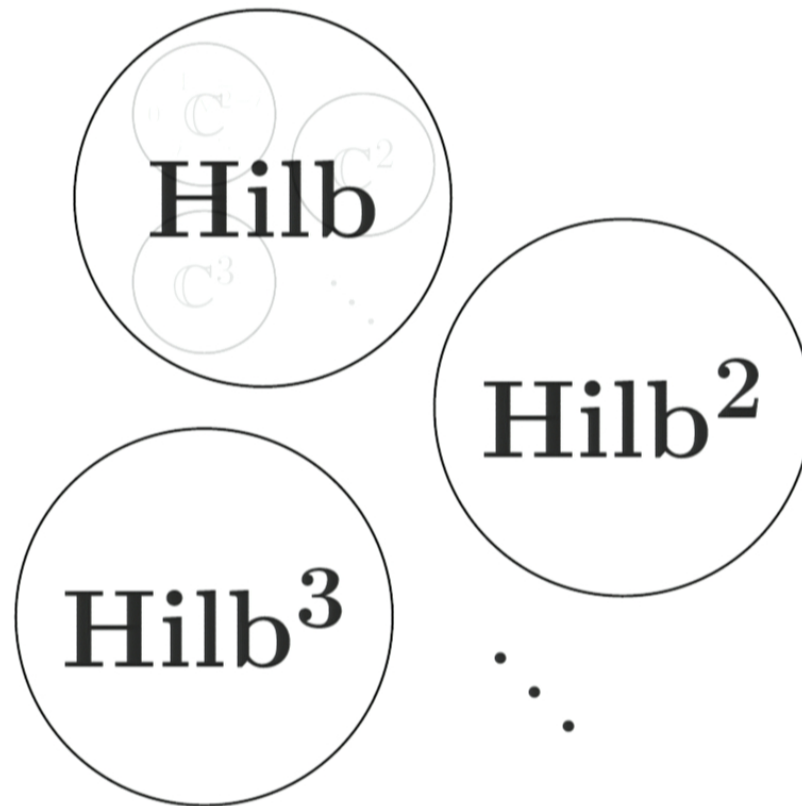
## 2–Hilbert spaces



## 2–Hilbert spaces



## 2–Hilbert spaces





## 2–Hilbert spaces



## 2–Hilbert spaces

**b**

**2Hilb**

Hilb

Hilb<sup>3</sup>

Hilb<sup>2</sup>

...

**21**

## 2–Hilbert spaces

**Definition.** The symmetric monoidal 2-category **2Hilb** is built from the following structures:

- ▶ 0-cells are finite-dimensional 2–Hilbert spaces
- ▶ 1-cells are linear functors, meaning  $F(f + g) = F(f) + F(g)$
- ▶ 2-cells are natural transformations

## 2–Hilbert spaces

**Definition.** The symmetric monoidal 2-category **2Hilb** is built from the following structures:

- ▶ 0-cells are finite-dimensional 2–Hilbert spaces
- ▶ 1-cells are linear functors, meaning  $F(f + g) = F(f) + F(g)$
- ▶ 2-cells are natural transformations

## 2–Hilbert spaces

**Definition.** The symmetric monoidal 2-category **2Hilb** is built from the following structures:

- ▶ 0-cells are finite-dimensional 2–Hilbert spaces
- ▶ 1-cells are linear functors, meaning  $F(f + g) = F(f) + F(g)$
- ▶ 2-cells are natural transformations

This is a standard structure in higher representation theory.



## 2–Hilbert spaces

**Definition.** The symmetric monoidal 2-category **2Hilb** is built from the following structures:

- ▶ 0-cells are **categories**  $\mathbf{Hilb}^n$
- ▶ 1-cells are linear functors, meaning  $F(f + g) = F(f) + F(g)$
- ▶ 2-cells are natural transformations

This is a standard structure in higher representation theory.

## 2–Hilbert spaces

**Definition.** The symmetric monoidal 2-category **2Hilb** is built from the following structures:

- ▶ 0-cells are **natural numbers**
- ▶ 1-cells are **matrices of Hilbert spaces**
- ▶ 2-cells are natural transformations

This is a standard structure in higher representation theory.

There is a matrix calculus, just as for ordinary Hilbert spaces.

## 2–Hilbert spaces

**Definition.** The symmetric monoidal 2-category **2Hilb** is built from the following structures:

- ▶ 0-cells are **natural numbers**
- ▶ 1-cells are **matrices of Hilbert spaces**
- ▶ 2-cells are **matrices of linear maps**

This is a standard structure in higher representation theory.

There is a matrix calculus, just as for ordinary Hilbert spaces.

## 2–Hilbert spaces

**Definition.** The symmetric monoidal 2-category **2Hilb** is built from the following structures:

- ▶ 0-cells are **natural numbers**
- ▶ 1-cells are **matrices of Hilbert spaces**
- ▶ 2-cells are **matrices of linear maps**

This is a standard structure in higher representation theory.

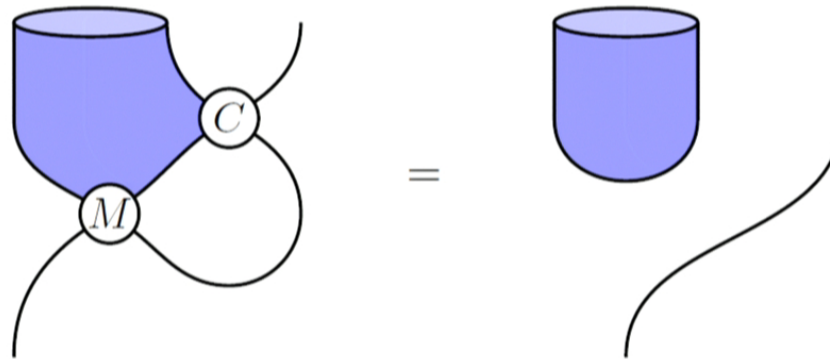
There is a matrix calculus, just as for ordinary Hilbert spaces.

A quote from Schrödinger:

“I knew of [matrix mechanics], but I felt discouraged by the methods ... which appeared difficult to me”

# Quantum teleportation

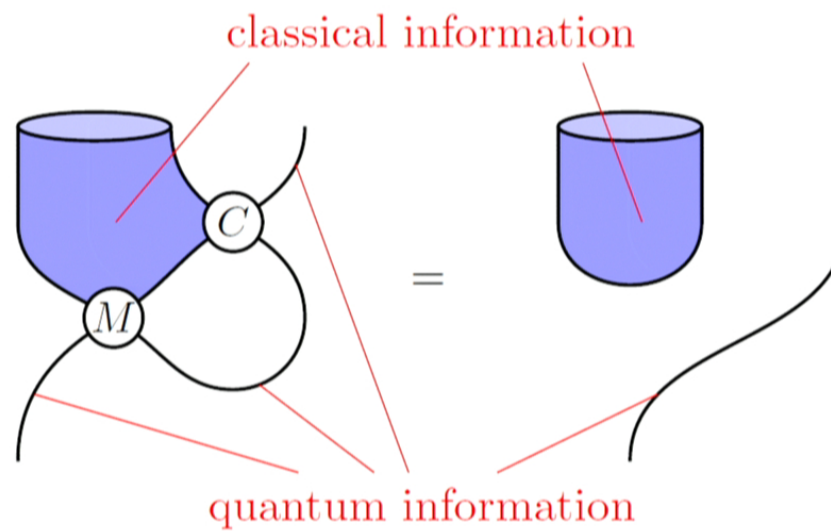
**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\mathbf{Hilb}$  correspond exactly to quantum teleportation schemes.





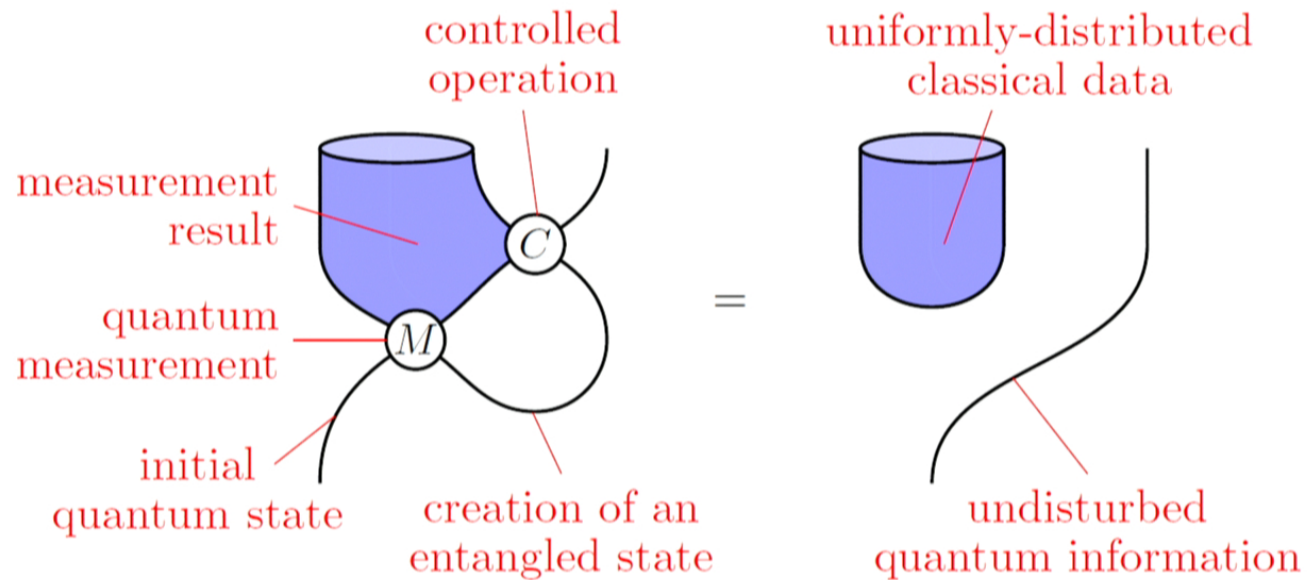
# Quantum teleportation

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\mathbf{Hilb}$  correspond exactly to quantum teleportation schemes.



# Quantum teleportation

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\mathbf{Hilb}$  correspond exactly to quantum teleportation schemes.



# Quantum teleportation

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\text{Hilb}$  correspond exactly to quantum teleportation schemes.

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \quad ((1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T)$$

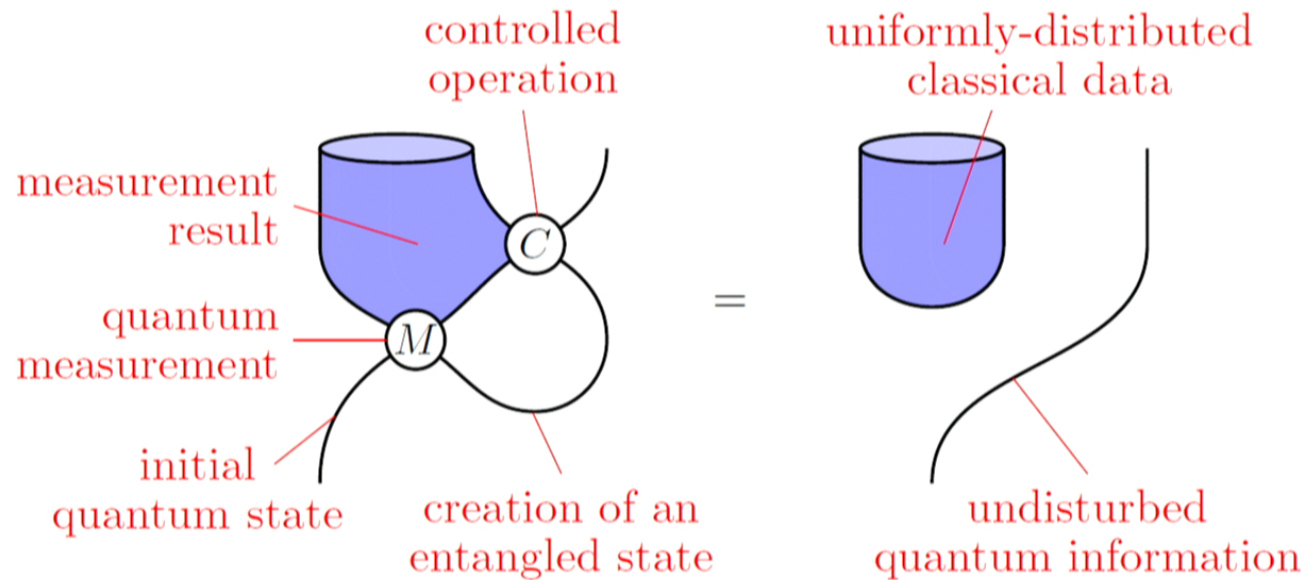
$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

This is exactly the data that would appear in a quantum information textbook.

# Quantum teleportation

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\mathbf{Hilb}$  correspond exactly to quantum teleportation schemes.



# Quantum teleportation

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\text{Hilb}$  correspond exactly to quantum teleportation schemes.

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \quad ((1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$((1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T) \quad \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

This is exactly the data that would appear in a quantum information textbook.

# Quantum teleportation

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\text{Hilb}$  correspond exactly to quantum teleportation schemes.

$$\left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right)^T \quad ((1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T)$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

This is exactly the data that would appear in a quantum information textbook.



# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\mathbf{Gpd}$  correspond to perfectly secure classical encryption schemes.

Perfectly secure encryption schemes are exactly *Latin squares*:

|            |   |           |   |   |  |
|------------|---|-----------|---|---|--|
|            |   | plaintext |   |   |  |
| secret key | 1 | 2         | 3 | 4 |  |
|            | 2 | 4         | 1 | 3 |  |
|            | 3 | 1         | 4 | 2 |  |
|            | 4 | 3         | 2 | 1 |  |

# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in  $2\mathbf{Gpd}$  correspond to perfectly secure classical encryption schemes.

Perfectly secure encryption schemes are exactly *Latin squares*:

|            |   |           |   |   |  |
|------------|---|-----------|---|---|--|
|            |   | plaintext |   |   |  |
| secret key | 1 | 2         | 3 | 4 |  |
|            | 2 | 4         | 1 | 3 |  |
|            | 3 | 1         | 4 | 2 |  |
|            | 4 | 3         | 2 | 1 |  |

# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in **2Gpd** correspond to perfectly secure classical encryption schemes.

Perfectly secure encryption schemes are exactly *Latin squares*:

|            |           |   |   |   |
|------------|-----------|---|---|---|
|            | plaintext |   |   |   |
| secret key | 1         | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|            | 2         | 4 | 1 | 3 |
|            | 3         | 1 | 4 | 2 |
|            | 4         | 3 | 2 | 1 |

They are axiomatized by *quasigroups*, which are sets equipped binary operators  $\{*, /, \backslash\}$  such that the following hold for all  $x, y$ :

$$y = x * (x \backslash y) = x \backslash (x * y) = (y / x) * x = (y * x) / x$$

# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the teleportation equation in **2Gpd** correspond to perfectly secure classical encryption schemes.

Perfectly secure encryption schemes are exactly *Latin squares*:

|            |           |   |   |   |
|------------|-----------|---|---|---|
|            | plaintext |   |   |   |
| secret key | 1         | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|            | 2         | 4 | 1 | 3 |
|            | 3         | 1 | 4 | 2 |
|            | 4         | 3 | 2 | 1 |

They are axiomatized by *quasigroups*, which are sets equipped binary operators  $\{*, /, \backslash\}$  such that the following hold for all  $x, y$ :

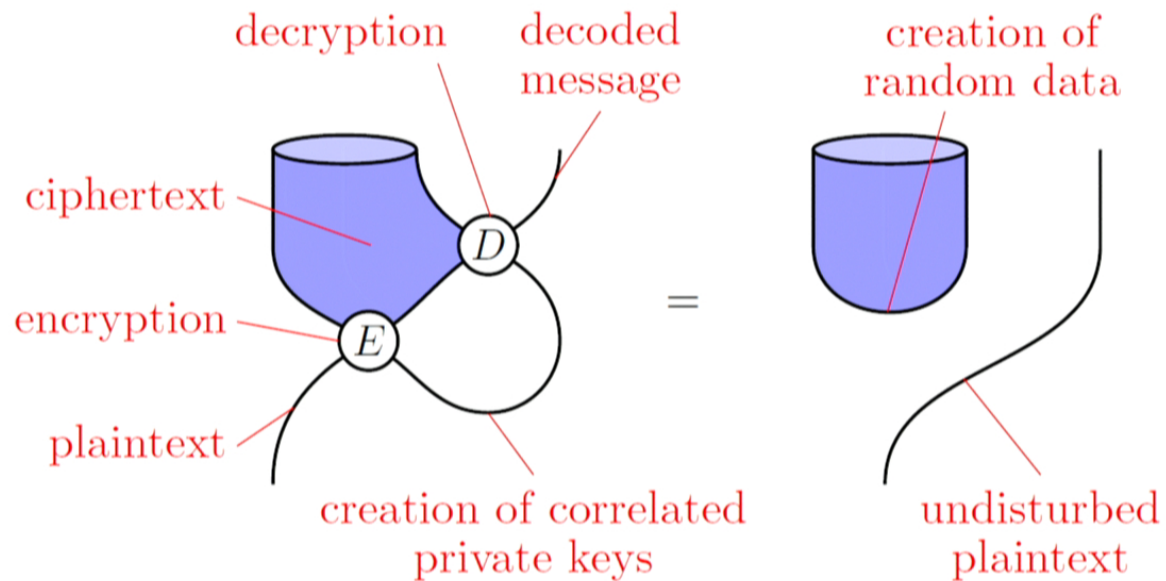
$$y = x * (x \backslash y) = x \backslash (x * y) = (y / x) * x = (y * x) / x$$

Using key  $k$ , encryption is  $(-) * k$ , and decryption is  $(-) / k$ .

# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the geometrical equation in  $2\mathbf{Gpd}$  correspond to perfectly secure encryption schemes.

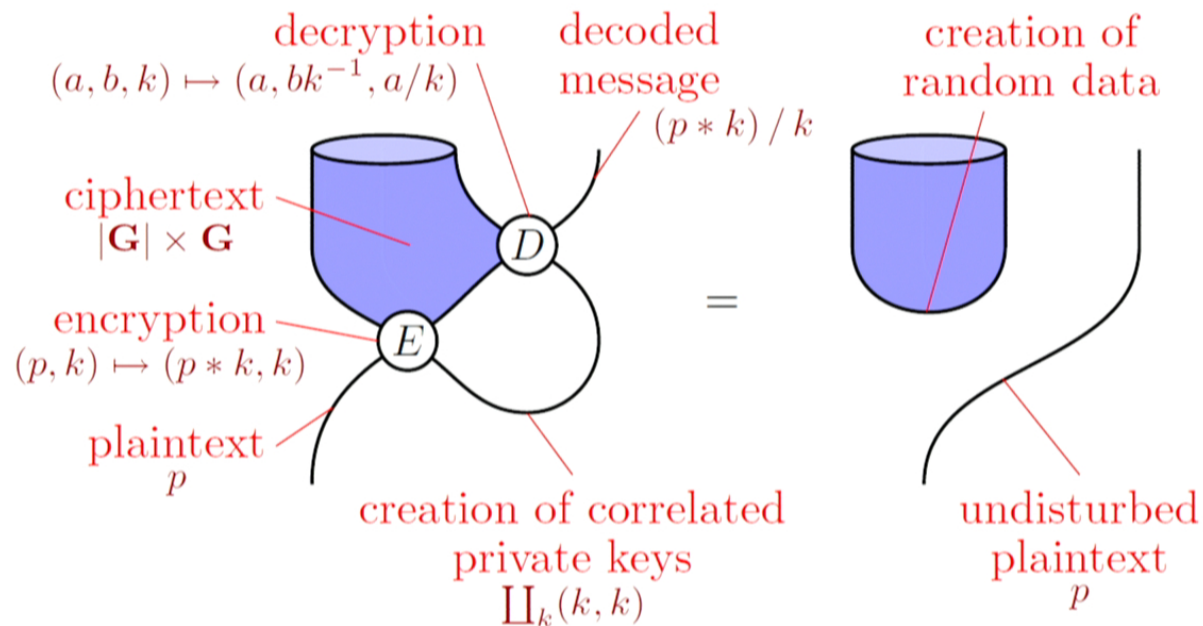
We can use a quasigroup to build such a solution as follows:



# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the geometrical equation in  $2\mathbf{Gpd}$  correspond to perfectly secure encryption schemes.

We can use a quasigroup to build such a solution as follows:

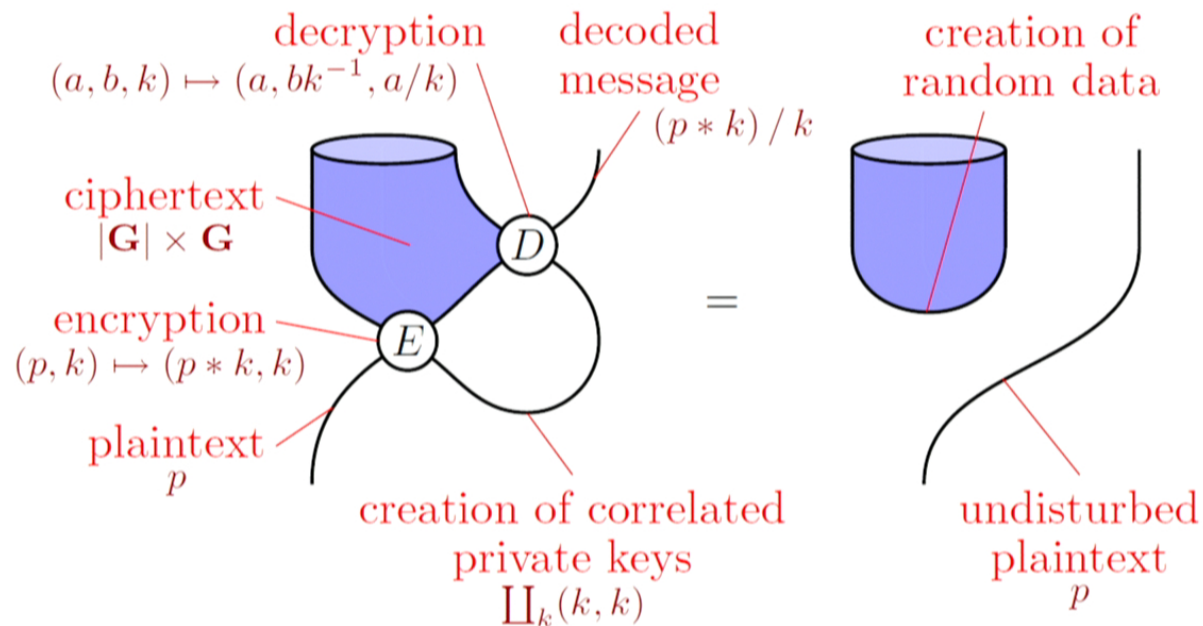




# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the geometrical equation in  $2\mathbf{Gpd}$  correspond to perfectly secure encryption schemes.

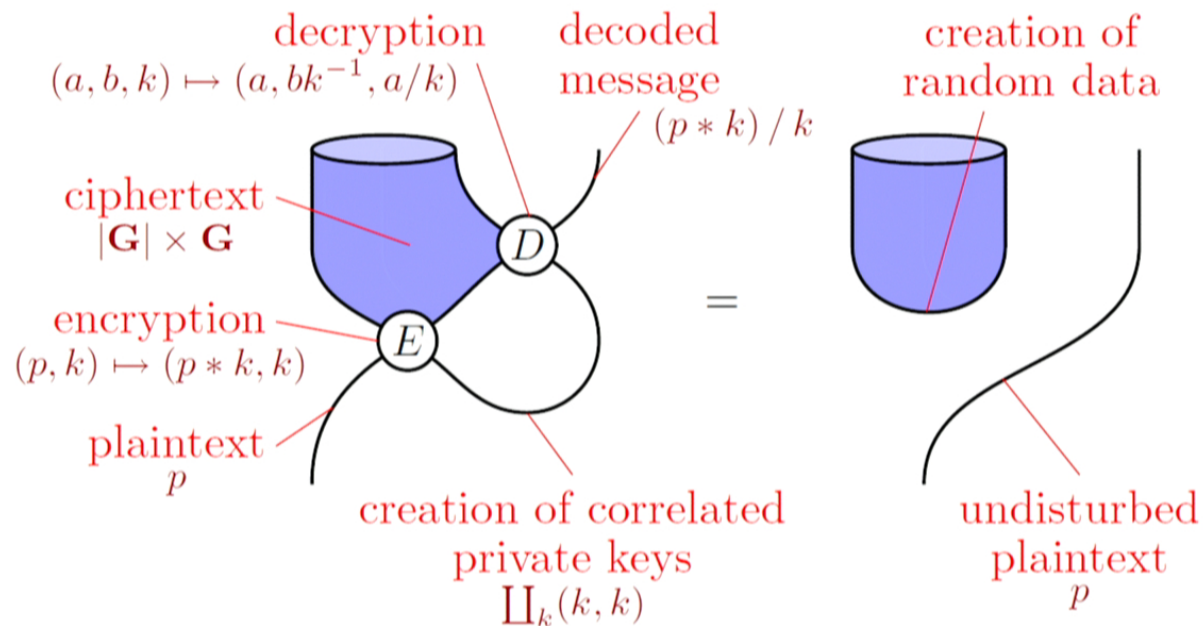
We can use a quasigroup to build such a solution as follows:



# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the geometrical equation in  $2\mathbf{Gpd}$  correspond to perfectly secure encryption schemes.

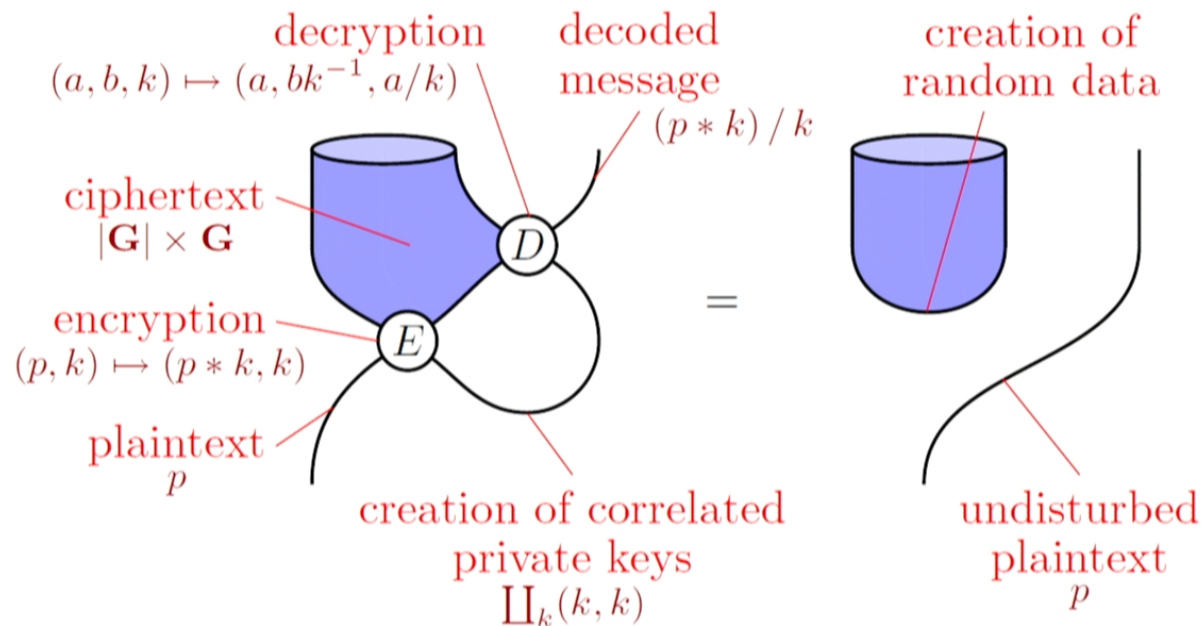
We can use a quasigroup to build such a solution as follows:



# Encrypted communication

**Theorem.** Solutions to the geometrical equation in **2Gpd** correspond to perfectly secure encryption schemes.

We can use a quasigroup to build such a solution as follows:



Encryption is *invertible*. Consistent with foundations of computation. A successful attacker must access the *entire system*.

# The Big Picture

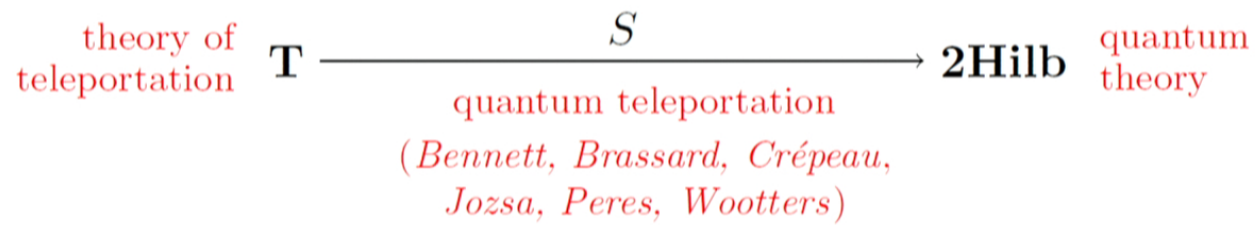
theory of  
teleportation **T**

# The Big Picture

theory of  
teleportation **T**

**2Hilb** quantum  
theory  
(*Baez,*  
*Voevodsky,*  
*Khovanov*)

# The Big Picture



**Theorem.** Structure-preserving maps  $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{2Hilb}$  correspond to implementations of quantum teleportation.



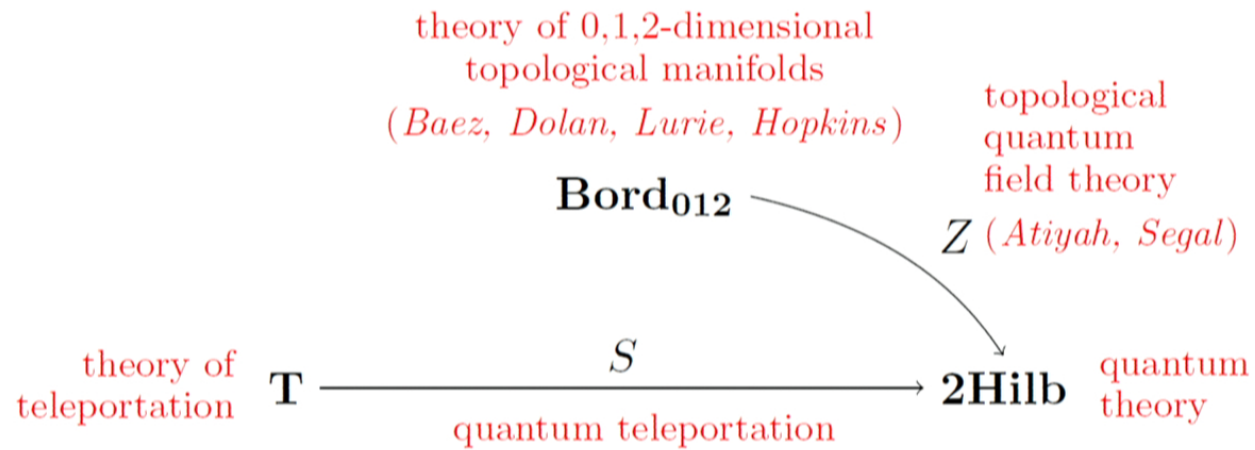
# The Big Picture

theory of 0,1,2-dimensional  
topological manifolds  
(*Baez, Dolan, Lurie, Hopkins*)

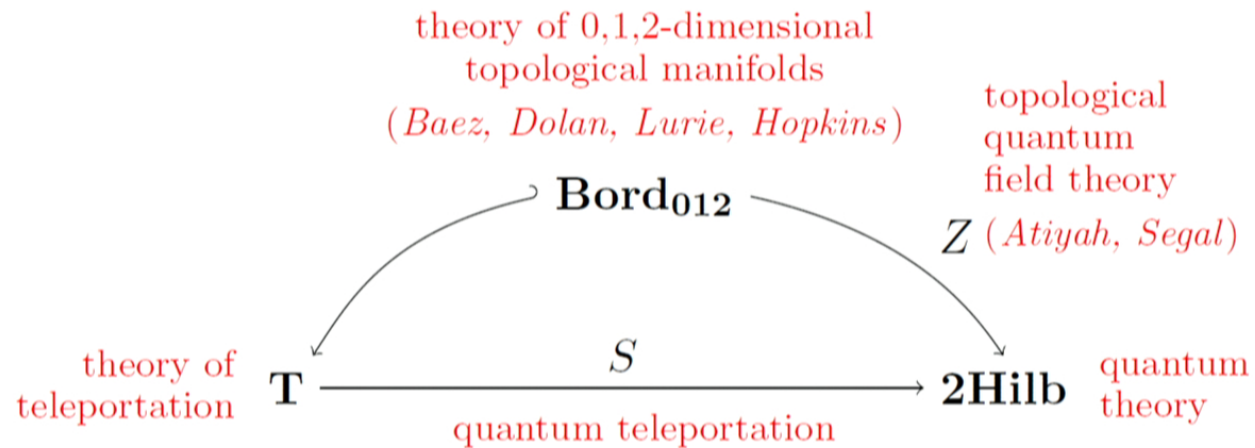
**Bord**<sub>012</sub>

theory of  
teleportation **T**  $\xrightarrow[\text{quantum teleportation}]{S}$  **2Hilb** quantum  
theory

# The Big Picture

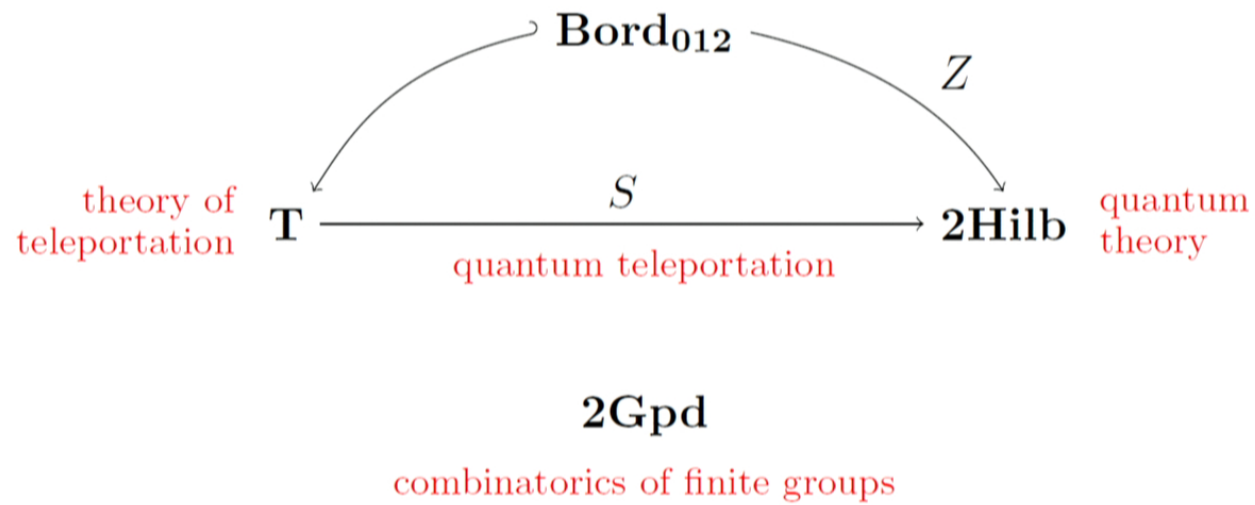


# The Big Picture

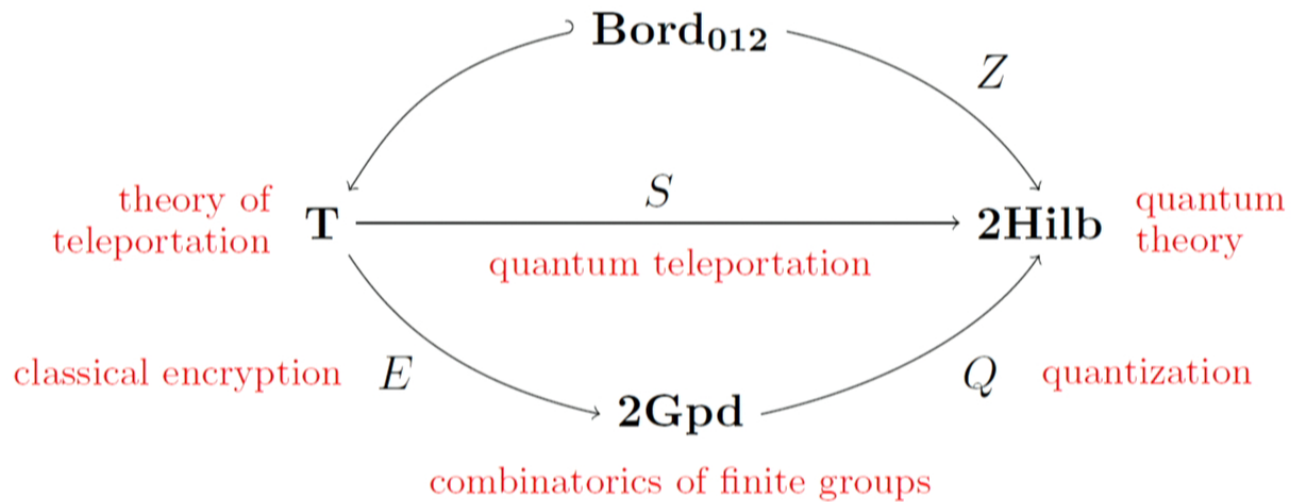


**Theorem.** Every implementation of quantum teleportation gives rise to a 2d topological quantum field theory.

# The Big Picture

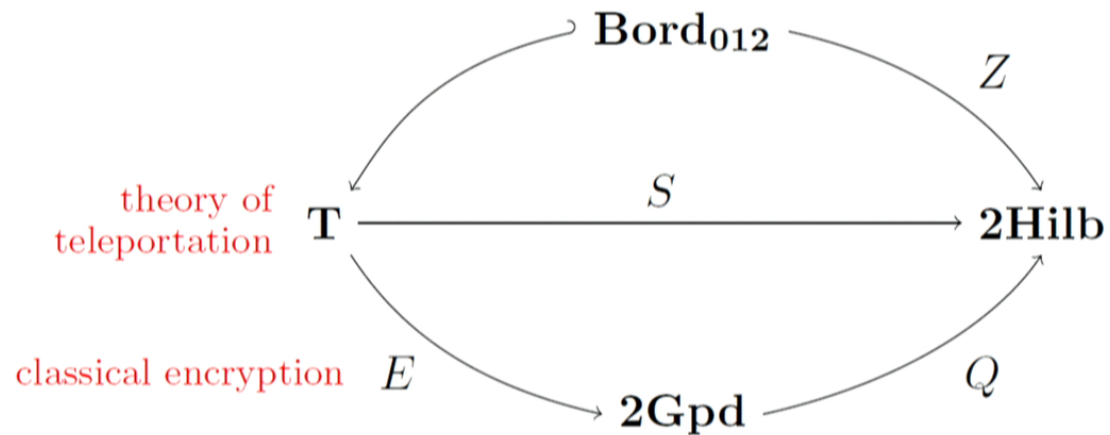


# The Big Picture



**Theorem.** The map  $Q$  transports encrypted communication into quantum teleportation.

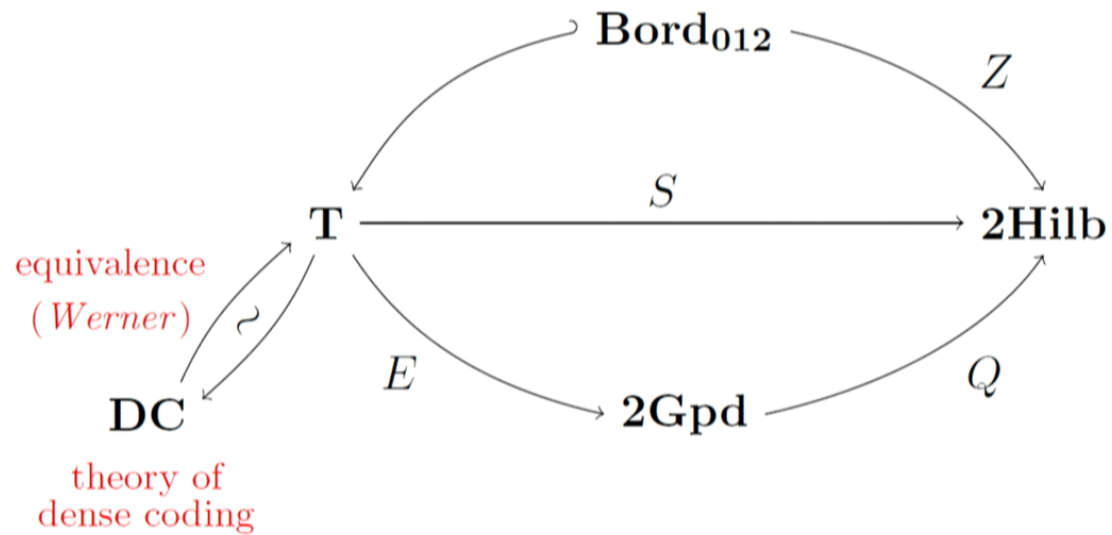
# The Big Picture



**Theorem.** The map  $Q$  transports encrypted communication into quantum teleportation. Related to Werner's combinatorial construction.



# The Big Picture



**Theorem.** Teleportation and dense coding are syntactically equivalent.

# The Big Picture

theory of mutually  
unbiased bases

**MUB**

**T**

**DC**

theory of  
dense coding

**Bord<sub>012</sub>**

$S$

$Z$

$Q$

**2Gpd**

**2Hilb**

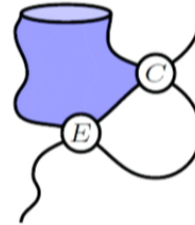
$E$

$\sim$

**Theorem.** Syntactic construction of teleportation and dense coding from mutually-unbiased bases.

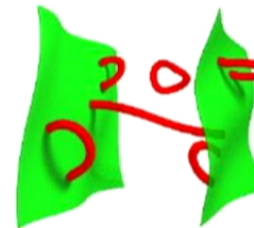
# Future directions

- Try to extend results to *geometrical* field theories



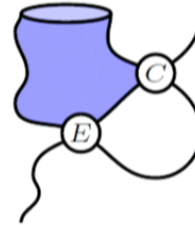
- Treatment of mixed states and completely-positive maps
- Combinatorial models for other phenomena — classical information-theoretic key distribution?

- Information processing with topological branes — can you teleport a topological quantum string?

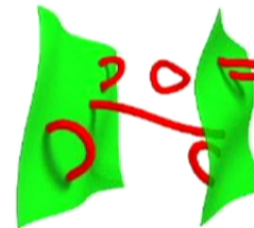


# Future directions

- Try to extend results to *geometrical* field theories

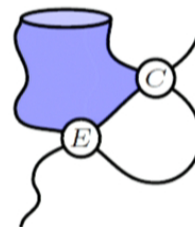


- Treatment of mixed states and completely-positive maps
- Combinatorial models for other phenomena — classical information-theoretic key distribution?
- Information processing with topological branes — can you teleport a topological quantum string?



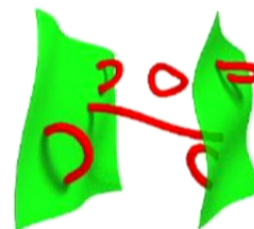
# Future directions

- Try to extend results to *geometrical* field theories



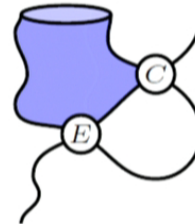
- Treatment of mixed states and completely-positive maps
- Combinatorial models for other phenomena — classical information-theoretic key distribution?

- Information processing with topological branes — can you teleport a topological quantum string?

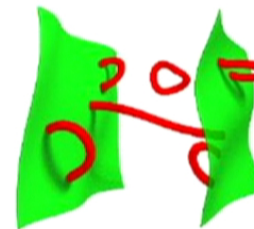


# Future directions

- Try to extend results to *geometrical* field theories



- Treatment of mixed states and completely-positive maps
- Combinatorial models for other phenomena — classical information-theoretic key distribution?
- Information processing with topological branes — can you teleport a topological quantum string?



Thank you!



