### Fibrational Units of Measure

**Timothy Revell** 

and N. Ghani, R. Atkey, S. Staton

University of Strathclyde

• Units of Measure *m*, *s*, *kg*...*etc* 

- Units of Measure *m*, *s*, *kg*...*etc*
- Used for measurement, e.g., X is twice as much as a metre

- Units of Measure *m*, *s*, *kg*...*etc*
- Used for measurement, e.g., X is twice as much as a metre
- Single quantity can have many different units, e.g., metres, inches, nautical mile, ...etc.

- Units of Measure *m*, *s*, *kg*...*etc*
- Used for measurement, e.g., X is twice as much as a metre
- Single quantity can have many different units, e.g., metres, inches, nautical mile, ...etc.
- Class of representations is a *dimension*, e.g., Length (*L*), Mass (*M*), Time (*T*)

- Units of Measure *m*, *s*, *kg*...*etc*
- Used for measurement, e.g., X is twice as much as a metre
- Single quantity can have many different units, e.g., metres, inches, nautical mile, ...etc.
- Class of representations is a *dimension*, e.g., Length (*L*), Mass (*M*), Time (*T*)
- Normally pick out base units for dimensions, e.g., SI Base units include kg, m, s, K,...etc Derived Units kgm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-2</sup>

+, −, ≤ of two quantities with different dimensions gives a dimension error

- +, −, ≤ of two quantities with different dimensions gives a dimension error
- ×, ÷ of two quantities with different dimensions is OK, but gives new units

- +, −, ≤ of two quantities with different dimensions gives a dimension error
- ×, ÷ of two quantities with different dimensions is OK, but gives new units

Quantification of units allows us to express this.

- +, −, ≤ of two quantities with different dimensions gives a dimension error
- ×, ÷ of two quantities with different dimensions is OK, but gives new units

Quantification of units allows us to express this.

•  $\times : \forall u_1. \forall u_2. num(u_1) \rightarrow num(u_2) \rightarrow num(u_1 \cdot u_2)$ 

• Relational Parametricity and Units of Measure by A. J. Kennedy

- Relational Parametricity and Units of Measure by A. J. Kennedy
- Introduces type system and relational semantics

- Relational Parametricity and Units of Measure by A. J. Kennedy
- Introduces type system and relational semantics
- ... But no category theory.

### Outline

- Type System for Units of Measure
- Categorical Semantics
- Examples and Theorems
- Parametricity

Unit Context  $\Delta = u_1, ..., u_n$ 

Unit Context  $\Delta = u_1, ..., u_n$ 

Types

$$rac{oldsymbol{e}\in\mathsf{Ab}(\Delta)}{\Deltadasholdsymbol{e}oldsymbol{e}}$$

 $\frac{\Delta \vdash e}{\Delta \vdash num(e) \text{ Type}}$ 

Unit Context  $\Delta = u_1, ..., u_n$ 

Types

$$rac{oldsymbol{e}\in\mathsf{Ab}(\Delta)}{\Deltadasholdsymbol{e}oldsymbol{e}}$$

 $\frac{\Delta \vdash T \text{ Type } \Delta \vdash U \text{ Type }}{\Delta \vdash T \times U \text{ Type }}$ 

Unit Context  $\Delta = u_1, ..., u_n$ 

Types

$$rac{oldsymbol{e}\in\mathsf{Ab}(\Delta)}{\Deltadasholdsymbol{e}oldsymbol{e}}$$

 $\frac{\Delta \vdash e}{\Delta \vdash num(e)}$  Type

 $\frac{\Delta \vdash T \text{ Type } \Delta \vdash U \text{ Type }}{\Delta \vdash T \times U \text{ Type }}$ 

 $egin{array}{cccc} \Deltadash T \ { t Type} & \Deltadash U \ { t Type} \ \ \Deltadash T o U \ { t Type} \ \end{array}$ 

 $\Delta, u \vdash T \text{ Type}$  $\Delta \vdash \forall u.T \text{ Type}$ 

Typing Context  $\Gamma = x_1 : T_1, ..., x_m : T_m$ 

Typing Context  $\Gamma = x_1 : T_1, ..., x_m : T_m$ 

#### Terms

Usual ST $\lambda$ C

Typing Context  $\Gamma = x_1 : T_1, ..., x_m : T_m$ 

Terms

Usual ST $\lambda$ C

and

 $\frac{\Delta \vdash \Gamma \operatorname{ctxt} \ \Delta, u, \Gamma \vdash t : T}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash \Lambda u.t : \forall u.T} \qquad \frac{\Delta \vdash e \ \Delta, \Gamma \vdash t : \forall u.T}{\Delta; \Gamma \vdash te : T[e/u]}$ 

Then add constants, popular choices include...

• 0 : ∀*u*.*num*(*u*)

- 0 : ∀*u*.*num*(*u*)
- 1 : *num*(1)

- 0 : ∀*u*.*num*(*u*)
- 1 : *num*(1)
- + :  $\forall u.num(u) \rightarrow num(u) \rightarrow num(u)$

- 0 : ∀*u*.*num*(*u*)
- 1 : *num*(1)
- + :  $\forall u.num(u) \rightarrow num(u) \rightarrow num(u)$
- $\times : \forall u_1. \forall u_2. num(u_1) \rightarrow num(u_2) \rightarrow num(u_1 \cdot u_2)$

#### Where are the Fibrations?

A fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$  with enough structure such that

A fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$  with enough structure such that

•  $\ensuremath{\mathcal{B}}$  - Unit contexts and expressions

A fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$  with enough structure such that

- $\ensuremath{\mathcal{B}}$  Unit contexts and expressions
- $\mathcal{E}$  Types and terms

#### A Bit More Detail ...

Start with a fibration  $p : \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

#### A Bit More Detail ...

Start with a fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

•  $G \in Ab(\mathcal{B})$  using Abelian Group Object
Start with a fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} o G$$

Start with a fibration  $p : \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} \to G$$

• i.e. 
$$[\![u_1, u_2 \vdash u_1 \cdot u_2^{-1}]\!](g_1, g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}$$

Start with a fibration  $p : \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} \to G$$

• i.e. 
$$[\![u_1, u_2 \vdash u_1 \cdot u_2^{-1}]\!](g_1, g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}$$

• 
$$\llbracket\Delta; \Gamma \vdash T$$
 Type  $\rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket\Delta\rrbracket}$ 

Start with a fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

•  $G \in Ab(\mathcal{B})$  using Abelian Group Object

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} \to G$$

• i.e. 
$$[\![u_1, u_2 \vdash u_1 \cdot u_2^{-1}]\!](g_1, g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}$$

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash T$$
 Type  $\rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket \Delta}$ 

• Fibred CCC structure

Start with a fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} \to G$$

• i.e. 
$$[\![u_1, u_2 \vdash u_1 \cdot u_2^{-1}]\!](g_1, g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}$$

- $\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash T \text{ Type} \rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket}$ 
  - Fibred CCC structure
  - Let num  $\in \mathcal{E}_G$ , then  $\llbracket \Delta \vdash num(e) \rrbracket = \llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket^*$ num.

Start with a fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} \to G$$

• i.e. 
$$[\![u_1, u_2 \vdash u_1 \cdot u_2^{-1}]\!](g_1, g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}$$

- $\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash T \text{ Type} \rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket}$ 
  - Fibred CCC structure
  - Let num  $\in \mathcal{E}_G$ , then  $\llbracket \Delta \vdash num(e) \rrbracket = \llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket^*$ num.
  - Quantification given by  $\pi^* \dashv \forall$ , where  $\pi : \llbracket \Delta, u \rrbracket \to \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket$ .

Start with a fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} \to G$$

• i.e. 
$$[\![u_1, u_2 \vdash u_1 \cdot u_2^{-1}]\!](g_1, g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}$$

- $\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash T \text{ Type} \rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket}$ 
  - Fibred CCC structure
  - Let num  $\in \mathcal{E}_G$ , then  $\llbracket \Delta \vdash num(e) \rrbracket = \llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket^*$ num.
  - Quantification given by  $\pi^* \dashv \forall$ , where  $\pi : \llbracket \Delta, u \rrbracket \to \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket$ .
- Terms define morphisms  $\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash t : T \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket T \rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket}$ .

Start with a fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$ 

•  $G \in Ab(\mathcal{B})$  using Abelian Group Object

• 
$$\llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket : G^{|\Delta|} \to G$$

• i.e. 
$$[\![u_1, u_2 \vdash u_1 \cdot u_2^{-1}]\!](g_1, g_2) = g_1 \cdot g_2^{-1}$$

- $\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash T \text{ Type} \rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket}$ 
  - Fibred CCC structure
  - Let num  $\in \mathcal{E}_G$ , then  $\llbracket \Delta \vdash num(e) \rrbracket = \llbracket \Delta \vdash e \rrbracket^*$ num.
  - Quantification given by  $\pi^* \dashv \forall$ , where  $\pi : \llbracket \Delta, u \rrbracket \to \llbracket \Delta \rrbracket$ .
- Terms define morphisms  $\llbracket \Delta; \Gamma \vdash t : T \rrbracket : \llbracket \Gamma \rrbracket \rightarrow \llbracket T \rrbracket \in \mathcal{E}_{\llbracket \Delta \rrbracket}$ .

### Definition

We call (p, G, num) a UoM-fibration.

## ...Or More Concisely

## ...Or More Concisely

Definition A *UoM-fibration* ( $p : \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}, G$ , num) is given by

## ... Or More Concisely

#### Definition

- A *UoM-fibration* ( $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}, G$ , num) is given by
  - A  $\lambda_1$ -fibration  $p : \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$

## ...Or More Concisely

#### Definition

A *UoM-fibration* ( $p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}, G$ , num) is given by

- A  $\lambda_1$ -fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$
- An exponentiable Abelian group object G and

## ... Or More Concisely

### Definition

A UoM-fibration ( $p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}, G, num$ ) is given by

- A  $\lambda_1$ -fibration  $p: \mathcal{E} \to \mathcal{B}$
- An exponentiable Abelian group object G and
- An object num  $\in \mathcal{E}_{G}$

• Syntax of UoM  $(p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow L_{Ab}, 1, num)$ where  $\mathcal{E} = Types$  and Terms

- Syntax of UoM  $(p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow L_{Ab}, 1, num)$ where  $\mathcal{E} = Types$  and Terms
- UoM-Fibrations from the Usual Fibrations Codomain, Suboject and Relations fibration over Set are  $\lambda_1$ -fibrations with simple products.

- Syntax of UoM  $(p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow L_{Ab}, 1, num)$ where  $\mathcal{E} = Types$  and Terms
- UoM-Fibrations from the Usual Fibrations Codomain, Suboject and Relations fibration over Set are  $\lambda_1$ -fibrations with simple products.
  - Choose Abelian group object, G

- Syntax of UoM  $(p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow L_{Ab}, 1, num)$ where  $\mathcal{E} = Types$  and Terms
- UoM-Fibrations from the Usual Fibrations Codomain, Suboject and Relations fibration over Set are  $\lambda_1$ -fibrations with simple products.
  - Choose Abelian group object, G
  - Choose object in fibre above G

- Syntax of UoM  $(p : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow L_{Ab}, 1, num)$ where  $\mathcal{E} = Types$  and Terms
- UoM-Fibrations from the Usual Fibrations Codomain, Suboject and Relations fibration over Set are  $\lambda_1$ -fibrations with simple products.
  - Choose Abelian group object, G
  - Choose object in fibre above G
- Unit Erasure Semantics  $(p : \mathcal{E} \to 1, *, \text{num})$ e.g.  $\mathcal{E} = \text{cpo}$  and  $\text{num} = \mathbb{Q}_{\perp}$

#### Theorem

- $(p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}, G, X)$  UoM-fibration
- *A finite products*
- $F: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$  product preserving functor
- $G' \in \mathcal{A}$  an Abelian group object with

$$FG' = G$$

#### Theorem

- $(p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}, G, X)$  UoM-fibration
- $\mathcal{A}$  finite products
- $F: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$  product preserving functor
- $G' \in \mathcal{A}$  an Abelian group object with

$$FG' = G$$

Then  $(F^*p, G', (G', X))$  is a UoM-fibration.

#### Theorem

- $(p: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}, G, X)$  UoM-fibration
- *A finite products*
- $F: \mathcal{A} \to \mathcal{B}$  product preserving functor
- $G' \in \mathcal{A}$  an Abelian group object with

$$FG' = G$$



Then  $(F^*p, G', (G', X))$  is a UoM-fibration.

# Theorems About UoM-Fibrations ctd...

# Theorems About UoM-Fibrations ctd...

Theorem

Any UoM-fibration can be converted into a UoM-fibration with  $\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{Ab}}$  in the base.

# Theorems About UoM-Fibrations ctd...

Theorem

Any UoM-fibration can be converted into a UoM-fibration with  $\mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{Ab}}$  in the base.

p



Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal{G}$ 

Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal{G}$ 

• 
$$Ob(\mathcal{G}) = *$$

Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal G$ 

• 
$$Ob(\mathcal{G}) = *$$

• 
$$\mathcal{G}(*,*) = \mathbf{G}$$

Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal{G}$ 

- $Ob(\mathcal{G}) = *$
- $\mathcal{G}(*,*) = \mathbf{G}$

A *G*-Set is a functor  $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow$  Set, i.e.,

Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal G$ 

- $Ob(\mathcal{G}) = *$
- $\mathcal{G}(*,*) = G$

A *G*-Set is a functor  $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow$  Set, i.e.,

•  $\phi * \in \text{Set}$ , which we denote  $|\phi|$ 

Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal G$ 

- $Ob(\mathcal{G}) = *$
- $\mathcal{G}(*,*) = \mathbf{G}$

A *G*-Set is a functor  $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow$  Set, i.e.,

- $\phi * \in \text{Set}$ , which we denote  $|\phi|$
- $\phi \boldsymbol{g}: |\phi| \rightarrow |\phi|.$

Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal{G}$ 

- $Ob(\mathcal{G}) = *$
- $\mathcal{G}(*,*) = \mathbf{G}$

A *G*-Set is a functor  $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow$  Set, i.e.,

•  $\phi * \in$  Set, which we denote  $|\phi|$ 

• 
$$\phi \boldsymbol{g}: |\phi| \to |\phi|.$$

Definition

We call the functor  $p : Ab-Set \rightarrow Ab$  the Ab-Set fibration, where  $Ab-Set_{\mathcal{G}} = [\mathcal{G}, Set]$ 

Recall an Abelian group G can be thought of as a category  $\mathcal{G}$ 

- $Ob(\mathcal{G}) = *$
- $\mathcal{G}(*,*) = \mathbf{G}$

A *G*-Set is a functor  $\phi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow$  Set, i.e.,

- $\phi * \in$  Set, which we denote  $|\phi|$
- $\phi \boldsymbol{g}: |\phi| \to |\phi|.$

### Definition

We call the functor p : Ab-Set  $\rightarrow$  Ab the Ab-Set fibration, where Ab-Set $_{\mathcal{G}} = [\mathcal{G}, Set]$ 

#### Theorem

The Ab-Set fibration is a  $\lambda_1$ -fibration with simple products. Hence, for choices  $\mathcal{G} \in Ab$ , num  $\in Ab$ -Set<sub> $\mathcal{G}$ </sub>

 $(p: Ab-Set \rightarrow Ab, G, num)$  is a UoM-fibration

### **Theorem About Fibrations**

## **Theorem About Fibrations**

Theorem Let  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  be categories with finite products.
## **Theorem About Fibrations**

#### Theorem

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  be categories with finite products.

• Suppose that  $[\_]:\mathcal{B}\to \mathsf{Cat}$  is a product preserving functor.

## **Theorem About Fibrations**

#### Theorem

Let  ${\mathcal E}$  and  ${\mathcal B}$  be categories with finite products.

- Suppose that  $[\_]: \mathcal{B} \to Cat$  is a product preserving functor.
- *p* : *E* → *B* is a fibration with *E<sub>X</sub>* := [*X*] → *D* and hence reindexing is given by precomposition

### **Theorem About Fibrations**

#### Theorem

Let  $\mathcal{E}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  be categories with finite products.

- Suppose that  $[\_]: \mathcal{B} \to Cat$  is a product preserving functor.
- *p* : *E* → *B* is a fibration with *E<sub>X</sub>* := [X] → *D* and hence reindexing is given by precomposition

 $\circ \text{ i.e., for any } f: X \to Y \in \mathcal{B}, \ f^*(\phi: [Y] \to \mathcal{D}) = \phi \circ [f].$ 

Then, the reindexing of any projection map  $\pi_X : X \times Y \to X$  has a right adjoint  $\pi_X^* \dashv Ran_{[\pi]}$ , which satisfies the Beck-Chevalley condition.

#### Lemma

For  $\pi: X \times Y \to X$  in  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\phi: [X] \times [Y] \to \mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{E}_{X \times Y}$  then

#### Lemma

For  $\pi: X \times Y \to X$  in  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\phi: [X] \times [Y] \to \mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{E}_{X \times Y}$  then

$$(\operatorname{Ran}_{[\pi]}\phi)x = \lim_{y \in [Y]} \phi(x, y)$$

Keep in mind:  $(Ran_{[\pi]}\phi)x = \lim_{y \in [Y]} \phi(x, y)$ 

Keep in mind:  $(Ran_{[\pi]}\phi)x = \lim_{y \in [Y]} \phi(x, y)$ 

Want to show:

Keep in mind:  $(Ran_{[\pi]}\phi)x = \lim_{y \in [Y]} \phi(x, y)$ 

Want to show: For any  $f: X \to X'$  in  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\psi: [X'] \times [Y] \to \mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{E}_{X' \times Y}$ 

 $(\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_X}(f \times \operatorname{id})^*\psi) x \cong (f^* \operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_{X'}} \psi) x$ 

Keep in mind:  $(Ran_{[\pi]}\phi)x = \lim_{y \in [Y]} \phi(x, y)$ 

Want to show: For any  $f: X \to X'$  in  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\psi: [X'] \times [Y] \to \mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{E}_{x' \times Y}$ 

$$(\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_X}(f \times id)^*\psi) x \cong (f^*\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_{X'}}\psi) x$$

Use Lemma:

Keep in mind:  $(Ran_{[\pi]}\phi)x = \lim_{y \in [Y]} \phi(x, y)$ 

Want to show: For any  $f: X \to X'$  in  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\psi: [X'] \times [Y] \to \mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{E}_{X' \times Y}$ 

$$(\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_X}(f \times id)^*\psi) x \cong (f^*\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_{X'}}\psi) x$$

Use Lemma:

$$(\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_X}(f \times \operatorname{id})^*\psi)x \cong \lim_{y \in Y}(f \times \operatorname{id})^*\phi(x, y) \cong \lim_{y \in Y}\phi(fx, y)$$

Keep in mind:  $(Ran_{[\pi]}\phi)x = \lim_{y \in [Y]} \phi(x, y)$ 

Want to show: For any  $f: X \to X'$  in  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\psi: [X'] \times [Y] \to \mathcal{D}$  in  $\mathcal{E}_{X' \times Y}$ 

$$(\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_X}(f \times id)^*\psi) x \cong (f^*\operatorname{Ran}_{\pi_{X'}}\psi) x$$

Use Lemma:

$$(Ran_{\pi_X}(f \times id)^*\psi)x \cong \lim_{y \in Y} (f \times id)^*\phi(x, y) \cong \lim_{y \in Y} \phi(fx, y)$$

$$(f^*Ran_{\pi_{X'}}\psi)x \cong \lim_{y\in Y}\phi(fx,y)$$

• If fibration such that reindexing is given by precomposition

- If fibration such that reindexing is given by precomposition
- AND right adjoints are given by right Kan extensions

- If fibration such that reindexing is given by precomposition
- AND right adjoints are given by right Kan extensions
- Then quantification satisfies BC

- If fibration such that reindexing is given by precomposition
- AND right adjoints are given by right Kan extensions
- Then quantification satisfies BC
- We use this to show the Ab-Set fibration is a UoM-fibration

## Results in the Ab-Set

Fibration

# Results in the Ab-Set Fibration

Lemma Suppose  $u \vdash S, T$  Type, then

 $|\llbracket \forall u.S \to T \rrbracket| \cong Nat(\llbracket S \rrbracket, \llbracket T \rrbracket)$ 

# Results in the Ab-Set Fibration

Lemma Suppose  $u \vdash S, T$  Type, then

 $|\llbracket \forall u.S \to T \rrbracket| \cong \textit{Nat}(\llbracket S \rrbracket, \llbracket T \rrbracket)$ 

#### Proof.

By end formula for a Kan extension.

Lemma Let  $t: \forall u.num(u) \rightarrow num(u^n)$  for some  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

Lemma

Let  $t: \forall u.num(u) \rightarrow num(u^n)$  for some  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then for  $x \in |num(u)|$ 

 $\llbracket t 
rbracket (g \cdot x) = g^n \cdot (\llbracket t 
rbracket x) \quad \forall g \in G$ 

#### Lemma

Let  $t: \forall u.num(u) \rightarrow num(u^n)$  for some  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then for  $x \in |num(u)|$ 

$$\llbracket t 
rbracket (g \cdot x) = g^n \cdot (\llbracket t 
rbracket x) \quad \forall g \in G$$

#### Proof.

Use previous lemma to see  $\llbracket t \rrbracket \in G$ -Set(num(u), num( $u^n$ ))

#### Lemma

Let  $t: \forall u.num(u) \rightarrow num(u^n)$  for some  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then for  $x \in |num(u)|$ 

$$\llbracket t 
rbracket (g \cdot x) = g^n \cdot (\llbracket t 
rbracket x) \quad \forall g \in G$$

#### Proof.

Use previous lemma to see  $[t] \in G$ -Set(num(u), num( $u^n$ )) Naturality gives result.

Corollary

There is no non-trivial term of type  $\forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ .

Corollary

There is no non-trivial term of type  $\forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ .

Proof. Consider ( $p: Ab-Set \rightarrow Ab, \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_2$ ),

Corollary

There is no non-trivial term of type  $\forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ .

Proof.

Consider ( $p: Ab-Set \rightarrow Ab, \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_2$ ),

Then if there were a term  $t: \forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ , then

$$\llbracket t 
rbracket (g^2 \cdot x) = g \cdot (\llbracket t 
rbracket x) \ \forall g \in \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Corollary

There is no non-trivial term of type  $\forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ .

Proof.

Consider (p : Ab-Set  $\rightarrow Ab, \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_2$ ),

Then if there were a term  $t: \forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ , then

$$\llbracket t 
rbracket (g^2 \cdot x) = g \cdot (\llbracket t 
rbracket x) \ \forall g \in \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Which does not hold, because

If 
$$[t]0 = 1$$
 then  $[t](1 + 1 + 0) = 1 + [t](0)$ 

Corollary

There is no non-trivial term of type  $\forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ .

Proof.

Consider ( $p: Ab-Set \rightarrow Ab, \mathbb{Z}_2, \mathbb{Z}_2$ ),

Then if there were a term  $t: \forall u.num(u^2) \rightarrow num(u)$ , then

$$\llbracket t 
rbracket (g^2 \cdot x) = g \cdot (\llbracket t 
rbracket x) \ \forall g \in \mathbb{Z}_2$$

Which does not hold, because

If 
$$[t] 0 = 1$$
 then  $[t] (1 + 1 + 0) = 1 + [t] (0)$   
If  $[t] 1 = 1$  then  $[t] (1 + 1 + 1) = 1 + [t] (1)$ 

• B - unit erasure semantics

- B unit erasure semantics
- $R: L_{Ab} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  product preserving functor

- B unit erasure semantics
- $R: L_{Ab} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  product preserving functor



- B unit erasure semantics
- $R: L_{Ab} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  product preserving functor



 $\textit{Rel}(\mathcal{E})_n = \{(n, B, P) \mid B \in \mathcal{B}, \ P \in \mathcal{E}_{\textit{R}(n) \times B \times B}\}$ 

ctd...

ctd...

Theorem

 $(\mathit{r}:\textit{Rel}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow L_{Ab}, 1, num),$  for a choice of num, is a UoM-fibration.
# Parametric UoM-Fibrations

ctd...

#### Theorem

 $(r: \text{Rel}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow L_{Ab}, 1, \text{num})$ , for a choice of num, is a UoM-fibration.



For  $\Delta \vdash T$  Type, where  $|\Delta| = n$ 

For  $\Delta \vdash T$  Type, where  $|\Delta| = n$ 

 $\llbracket T \rrbracket = (n, \llbracket T \rrbracket_0, \llbracket T \rrbracket_1)$ 

For  $\Delta \vdash T$  Type, where  $|\Delta| = n$ 

For  $\Delta \vdash T$  Type, where  $|\Delta| = n$ 

For  $\Delta \vdash T$  Type, where  $|\Delta| = n$ 

 $\llbracket T \rrbracket = (n, \llbracket T \rrbracket_0, \llbracket T \rrbracket_1)$ with  $\llbracket T \rrbracket_0 \in \mathcal{B}$  and  $\llbracket T \rrbracket_1 \in \mathcal{E}_{G^n \times \llbracket T \rrbracket_0 \times \llbracket T \rrbracket_0}$ .

•  $[T]_0$  as the unit-erasure semantics of *T* 

For  $\Delta \vdash T$  Type, where  $|\Delta| = n$ 

- [[T]]<sub>0</sub> as the unit-erasure semantics of T
- $[T]_1$  as the relational semantics of *T*.

For  $\Delta \vdash T$  Type, where  $|\Delta| = n$ 

- $\llbracket T \rrbracket_0$  as the unit-erasure semantics of *T*
- $[T]_1$  as the relational semantics of *T*.



• Units of Measure can be given a fibrational semantics

- Units of Measure can be given a fibrational semantics
- Nice model using G-sets can exploit naturality properties of UoM

- Units of Measure can be given a fibrational semantics
- Nice model using G-sets can exploit naturality properties of UoM
- There exist parametric UoM-fibrations

• Look more at role of G-sets c.f. nominal sets

- Look more at role of G-sets c.f. nominal sets
- Invariance properties and symmetries

- Look more at role of G-sets c.f. nominal sets
- Invariance properties and symmetries
- ...write thesis...

#### Thanks for listening.

timothy.revell@strath.ac.uk

@timothyrevell