Applications of *Category Theory* to Advanced Air Mobility Architecture

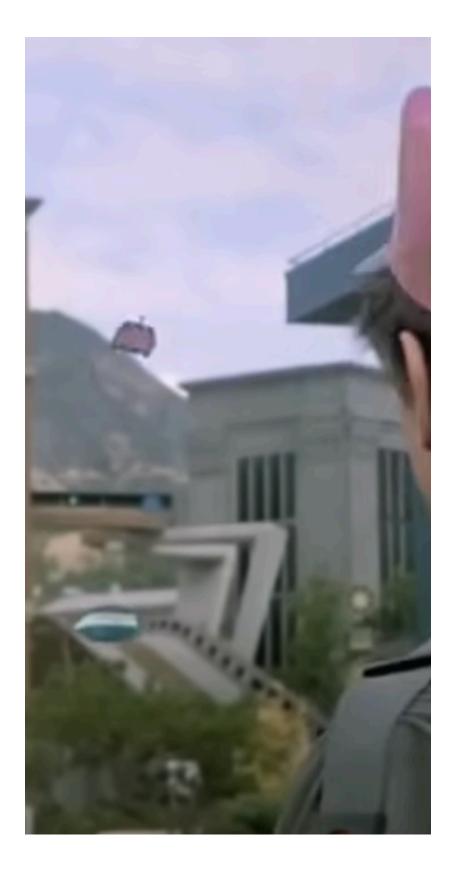
Joint Mathematics Meetings: January 8, 2025

Nelson Niu, University of Washington & NASA

Advanced Air Mobility (AAM)



What infrastructure is needed to support mass air transit?

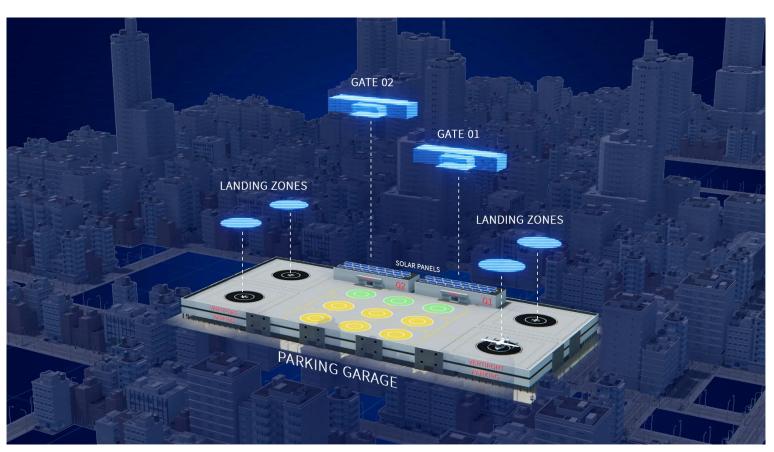


Advanced Air Mobility (AAM)

Future systems supporting air transport that is:

- Manned or autonomous
- Carrying passengers or cargo
- Public or private
- Intra-city, inter-city, or regional
- Under development: requires new technology, testing, and regulation





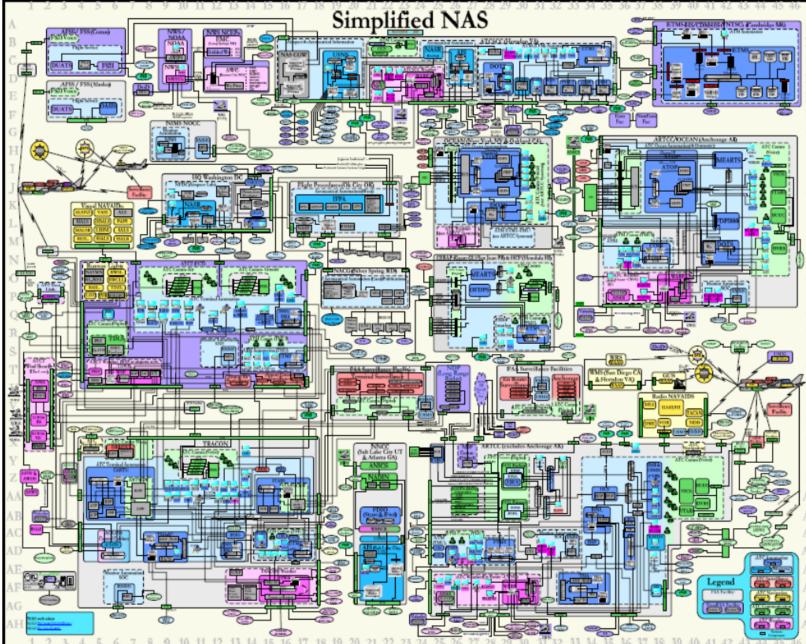
The need for abstraction

- AAM needs to integrate:
 - new vehicle types
 - new modes of cooperation
 - autonomy

into the National Airspace System (NAS)

Problem. How do we integrate radically new and rapidly evolving functionality into an already highly complex system like the NAS?



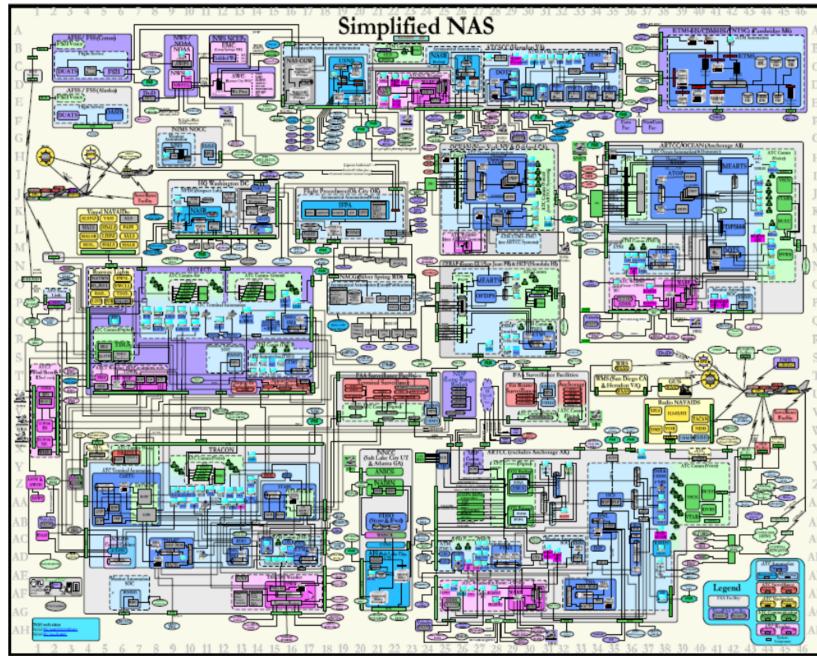




The need for abstraction

- Transportation solutions at risk of developing in siloes: need unifying architecture
 - architecture shared model depicting structure & behavior of system
 - From Model-Based System Engineering
- Adaptive, resilient architecture essential for future evolution of the NAS
- Synthesizing siloes to identify unifying patterns requires abstraction







Advantages of abstraction via category theory

Category theory lets us:

- Draw analogies and generalize

 - Maintain continuity of methods
 - e.g. there's a category of categories
- Abstract away details and formalize
 - Ensure precision of language via mathematical rigor
 - Zoom in & out of different levels of abstraction
- Leverage the natural over the ad hoc

Build connections to foster mutual comprehension & minimize redundancy



Examples of category theory & applications

From Fong & Spivak, Seven Sketches in Compositionality, 2018:

- Chapter 2: Process modularity with wiring diagrams and monoidal categories
- Chapter 3: Data management with functors, natural transformations, adjunctions, Kan extensions, limits, and colimits
- Chapter 4: Collaborative design with profunctors and compact closed categories

2025:

Interaction & evolution with polynomial functors and coalgebras

From Jacobs, "Objects And Classes, Co-Algebraically," 1996; Shapiro & Spivak, Dynamic Operads, Dynamic Categories, 2022; N. & Spivak, A Mathematical Theory of Interaction,

Three stages of system architecture

Reference architectures

Specifications of **behaviors** and requirements



Behavior: tells time

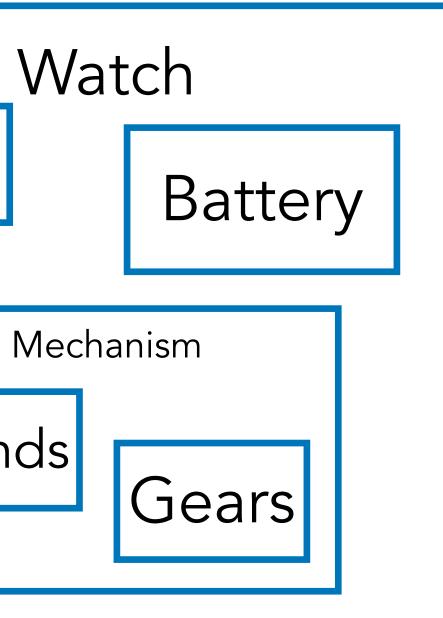
<u>Requirement:</u> portable

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	Har

- **Solution architectures**
 - **Proposals** to meet
 - specifications in
 - reference architectures

Test architectures

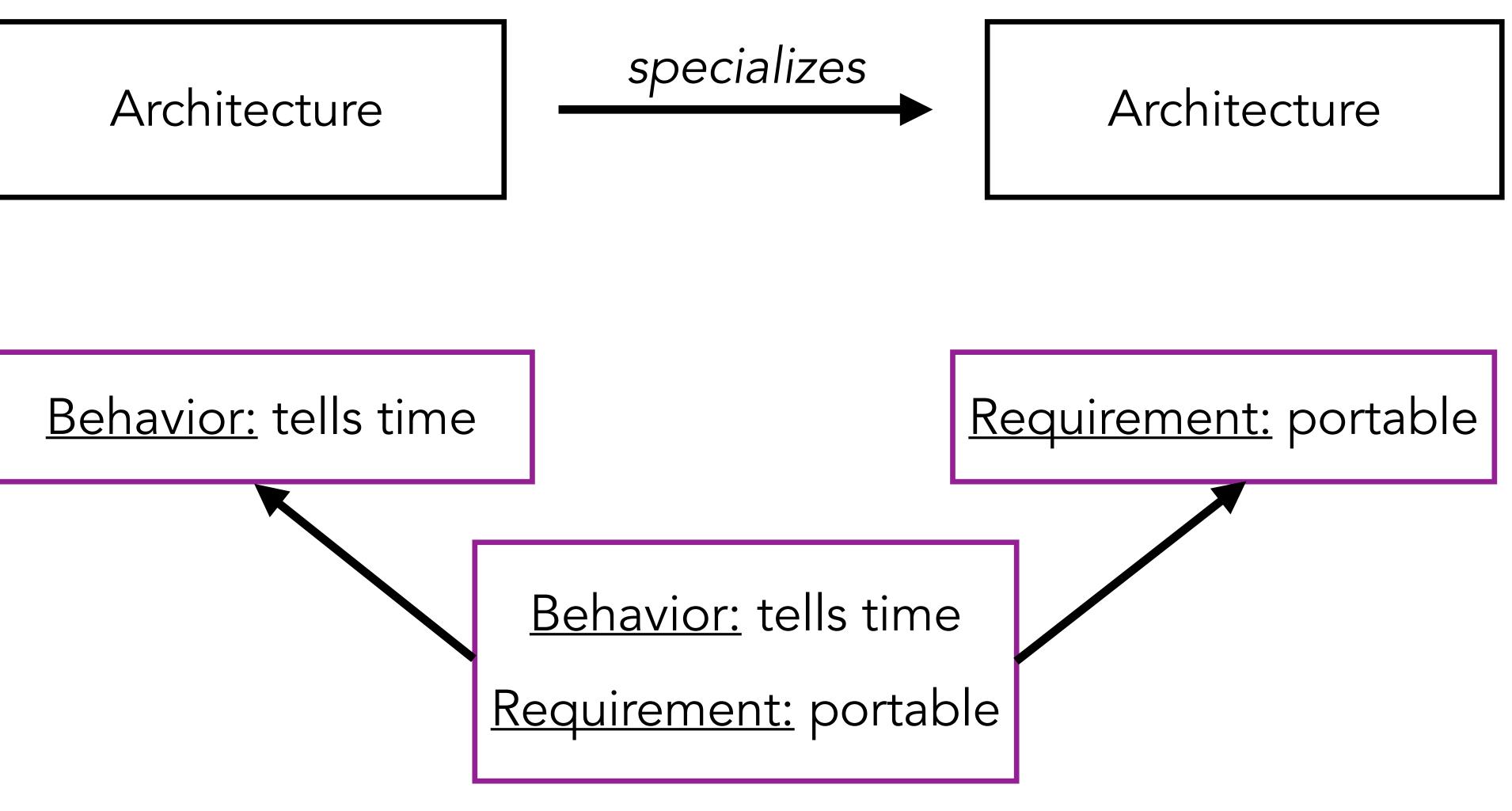
Concrete implementations of solution architectures







Poset (category?) of architectures

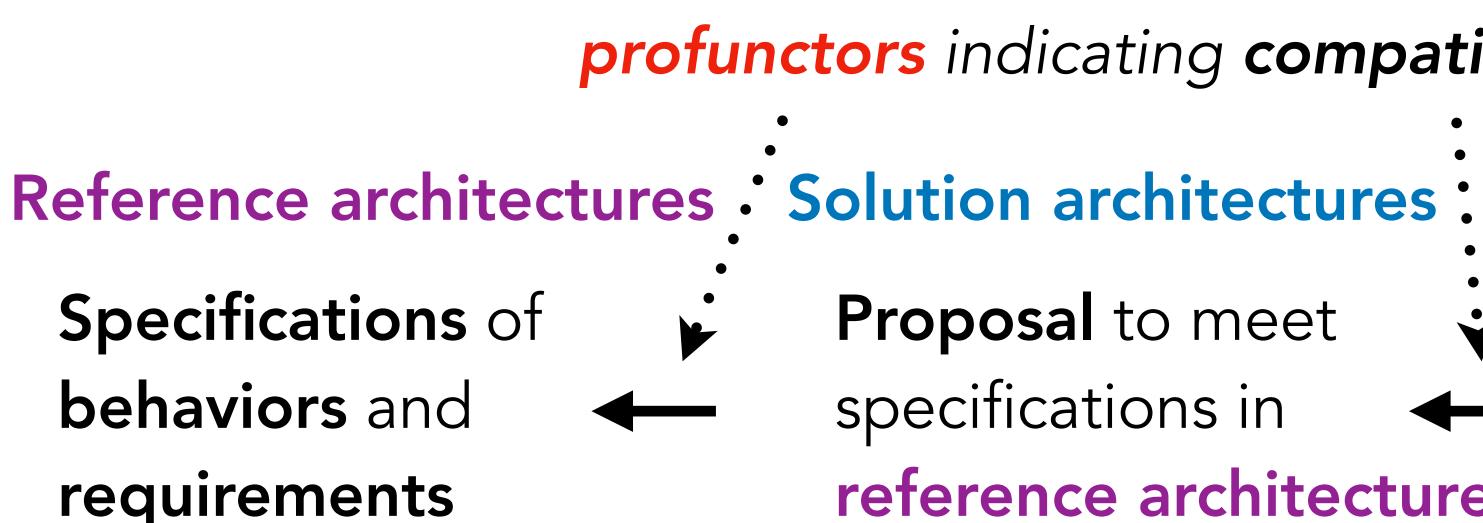


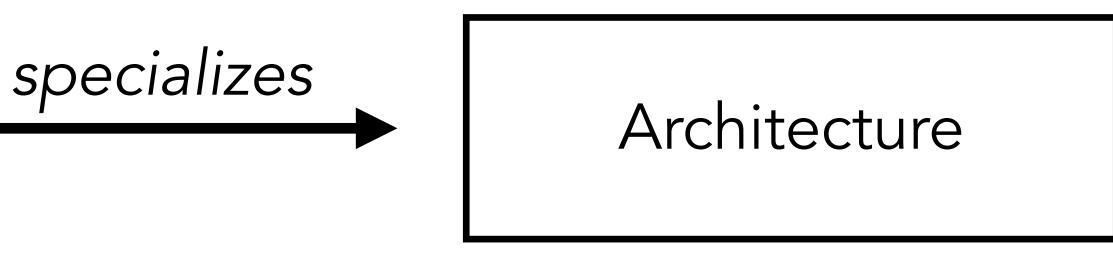


Poset (category?) of architectures

Architecture







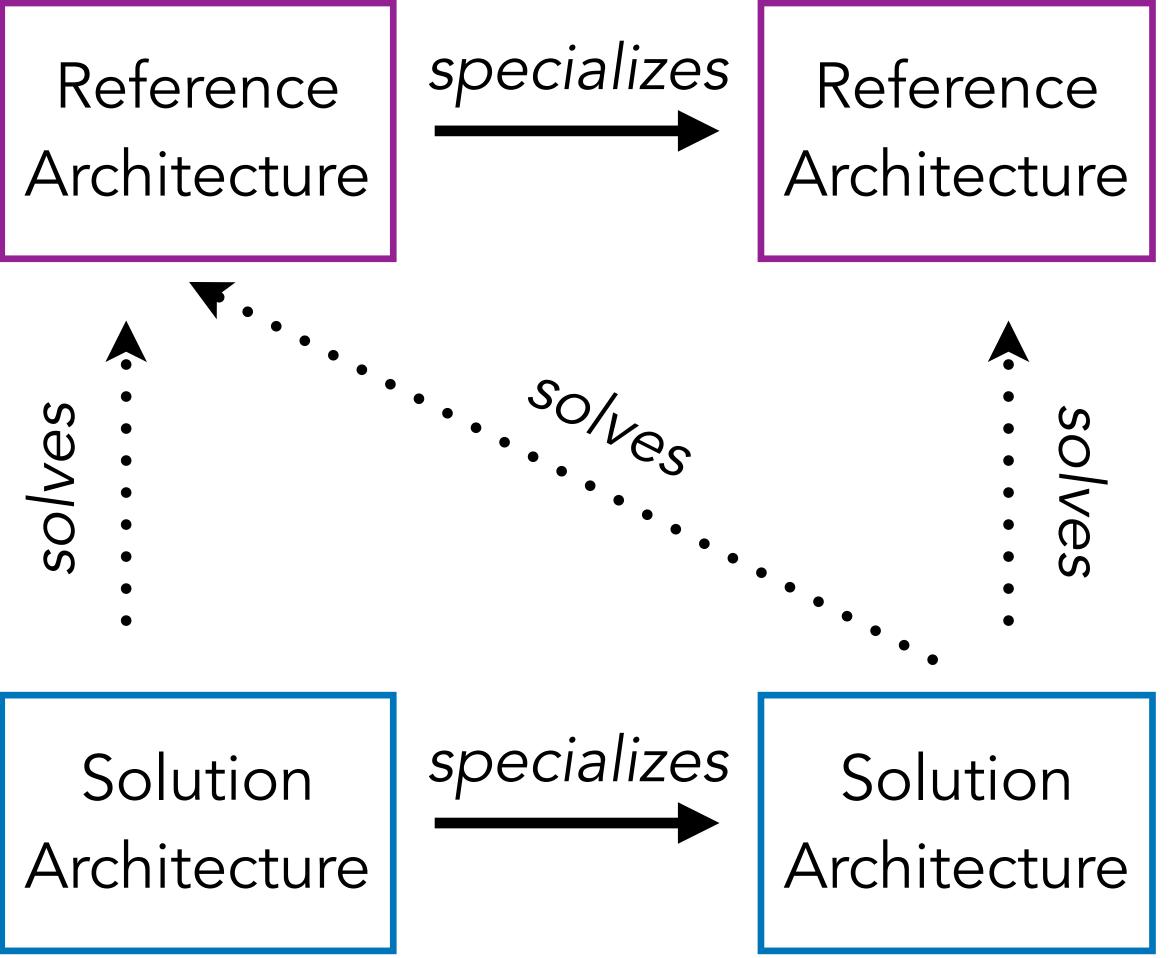
- profunctors indicating compatibility

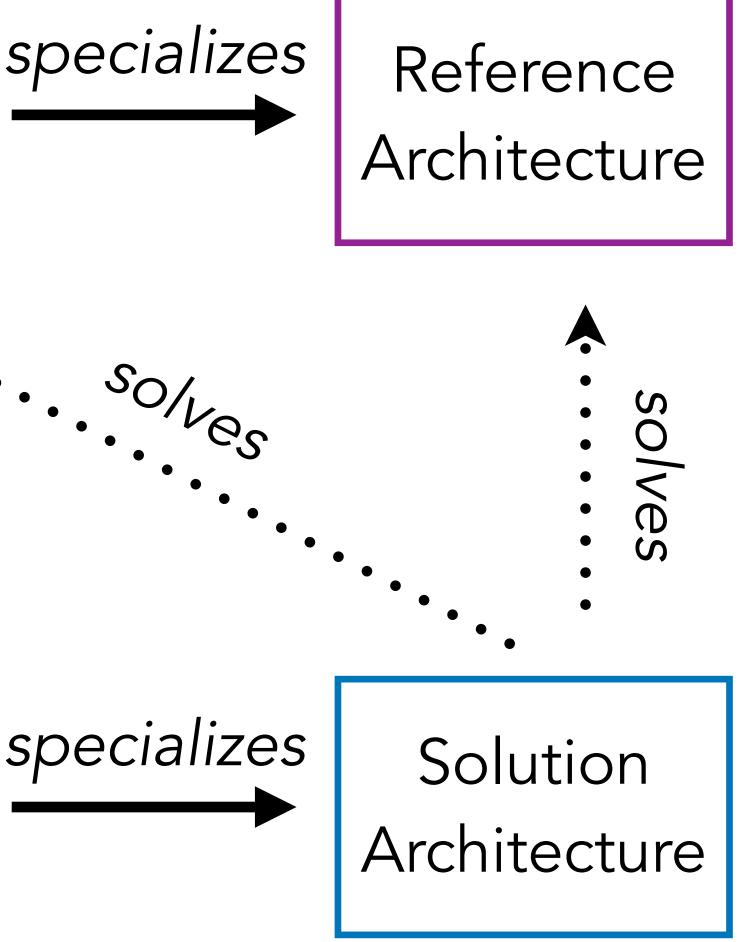
 - **Proposal** to meet
 - specifications in
 - reference architecture

- **Test architectures**
 - Concrete
 - implementation of
 - solution architecture

Censi, A mathematical theory of co-design, 2015

Poset (category?) of architectures

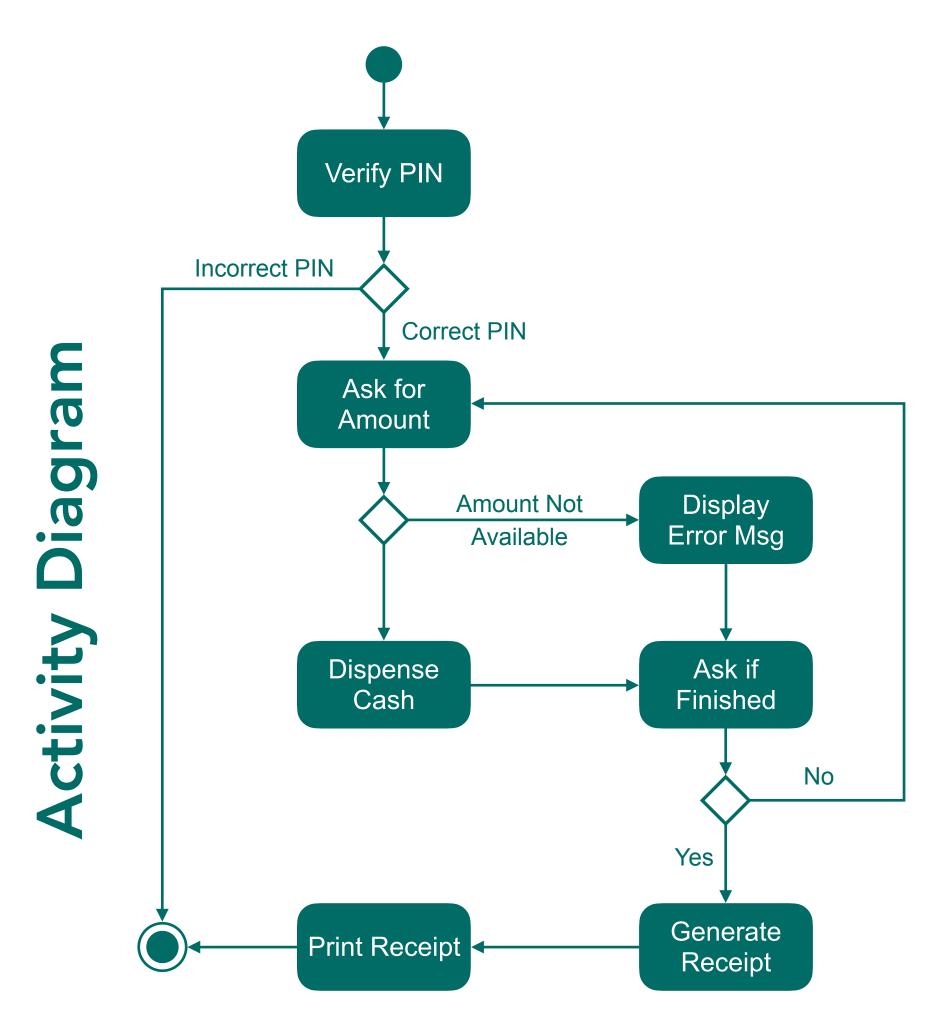




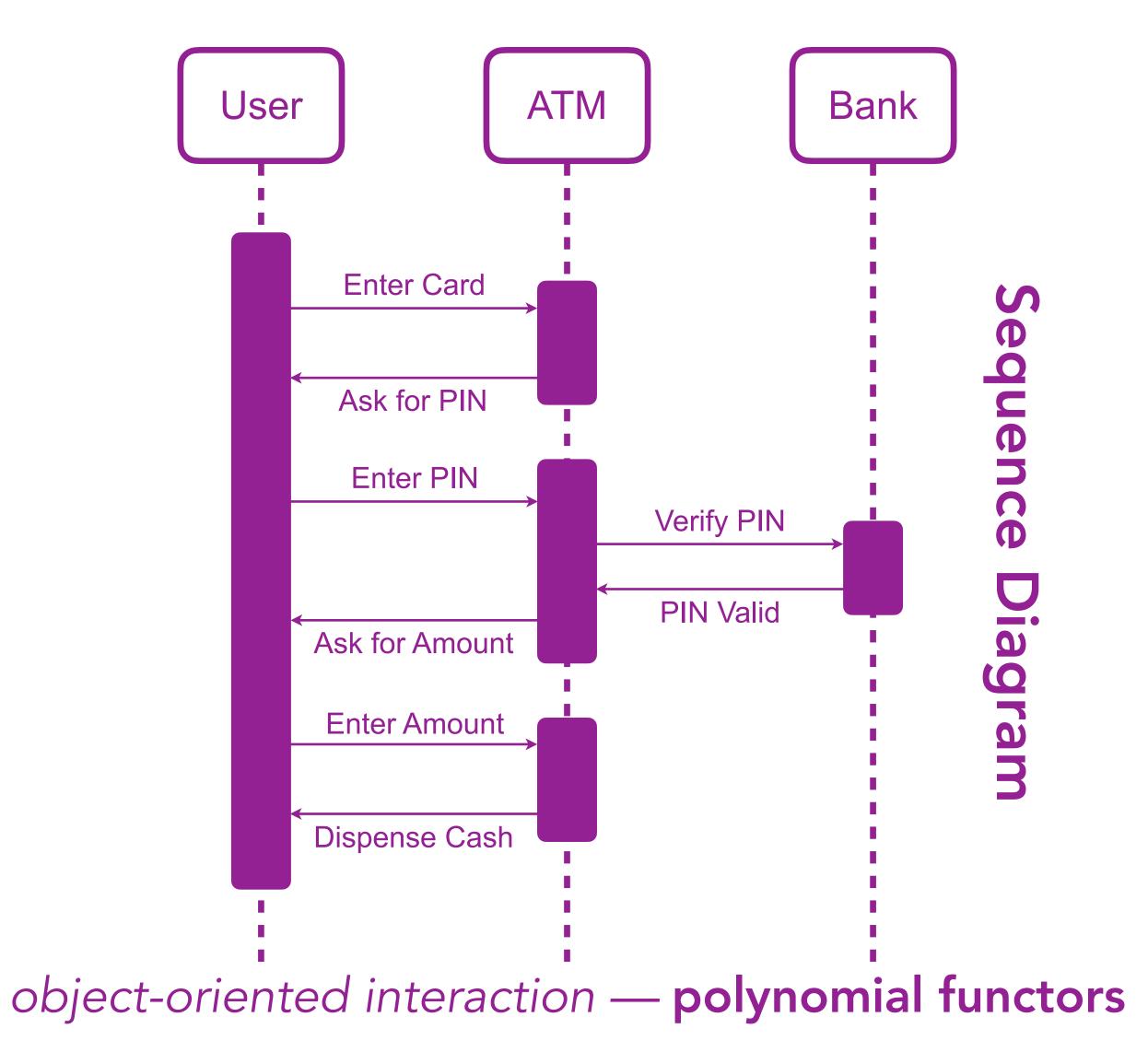
profunctors indicate compatibility



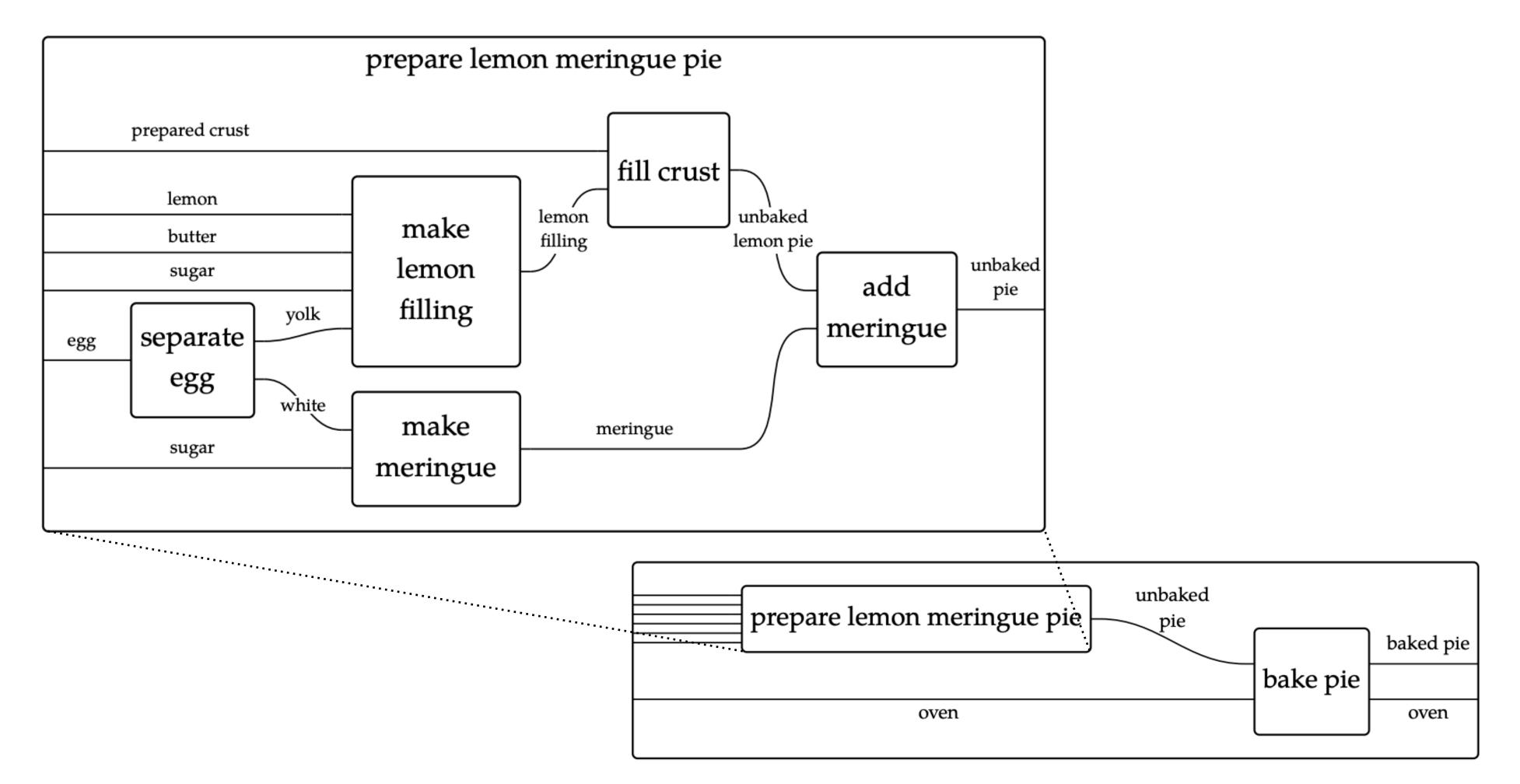
Model translation with functorial data migration



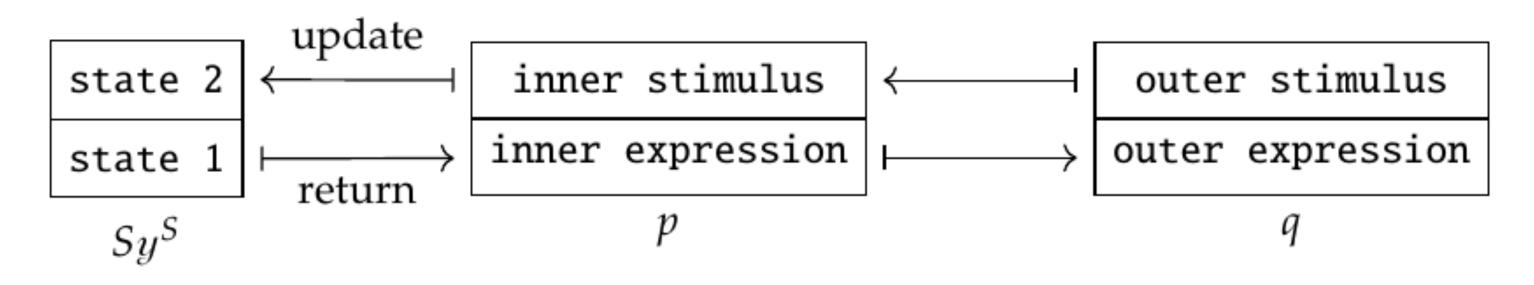
flowchart — wiring diagram

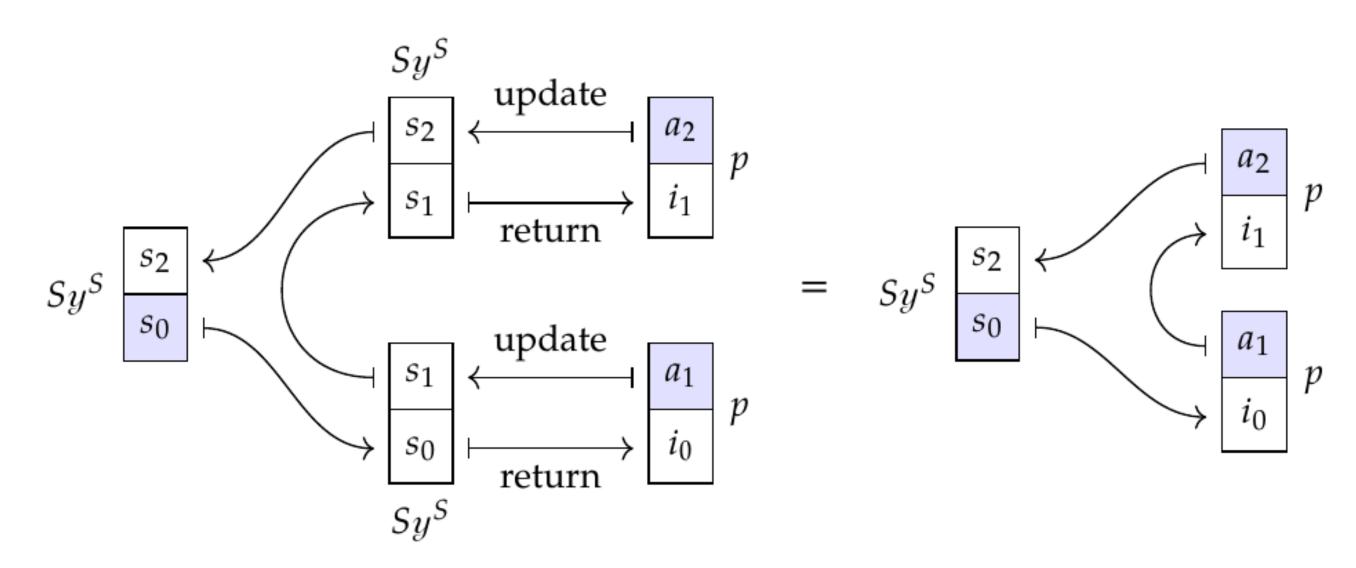


Model modular, evolving systems & processes with monoidal categories, wiring diagrams, & polynomial functors



Interaction & evolution with polynomial functors





N. & Spivak, Polynomial Functors: A Mathematical Theory of Interaction, 2025

morphisms represent bidirectional interaction protocols between interfaces



Interaction & evolution with polynomial functors



Shapiro & Spivak, Dynamic Operads, Dynamic Categories: From Deep Learning to Prediction Markets, 2022

integrate dynamics with polynomial coalgebras and enrichment



Questions? Want to get involved? Email: nn@nelsonniu.com