

Escrows are optics

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We provide a categorical interpretation for *escrows*, i.e. trading protocols in a trustless environment, where the exchange between two agents is mediated by a third party where the buyer locks the money until they receive the goods they want from the seller. A simplified escrow system can be modelled as a certain kind of *optic* in a monoidal category \mathcal{M} (e.g. the category of sets with the cartesian product).

Escrows can be regarded as morphisms of a category $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{M})$ with the same objects of \mathcal{M} , and where the hom-objects are $\langle X, Y \rangle = \mathbf{Opt}_{\mathcal{M}}([\frac{Y}{X}], [\frac{X}{Y}])$. When X is a comonoid and Y is a monoid in \mathcal{M} , $\langle X, Y \rangle$ is a monoid in \mathbf{Set} (or in the base of enrichment chosen to model one's specific problem), acting on the set of optics $[\frac{B}{B}] \rightarrow [\frac{X}{Y}]$. Moreover, we define a map

$$\triangleleft : \langle Y, X \rangle \times \mathbf{Opt}([\frac{Y}{X}], [\frac{B}{B}]) \rightarrow \mathbf{Opt}([\frac{Y}{X}], [\frac{X \otimes B}{Y \otimes B}])$$

having action-like properties. This has the following interpretation: the object B acts as an intermediary in a transaction between X and Y , modeled by an escrow in $\langle Y, X \rangle$.