





Network Medicine Petri Nets: Extensions

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Petri Nets: Definition

$$N = (P, T, W, M_0)$$

- $P = \{p_1, \ldots, p_n\}$: the set of places
- $T = \{t_1, \ldots, t_m\}$: the set of transitions
- ▶ $W: ((P \times T) \cup (T \times P)) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$: the weight function
 - assigns multiplicities to arcs
- $M_0: P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$: the initial marking
 - the initial number of tokens in places

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Petri Nets and Turing Completeness 1/3

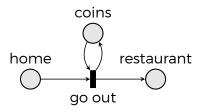
Are Petri nets Turing complete?

Can any algorithm be implemented?

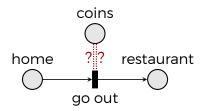
Can any system be modelled?

Petri Nets and Turing Completeness 2/3

Model: "I only go out if I have money."



Model: "I don't go out if I have money."

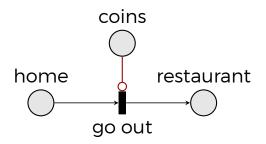


Standard Petri nets are not Turing complete.

- not everything can be implemented/modelled
- + automatic analysis is possible
 - Turing-complete systems are difficult to analyse (too expressive)

Petri Nets with Inhibitor Arcs

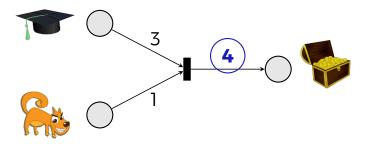
"I don't go out if I have money."



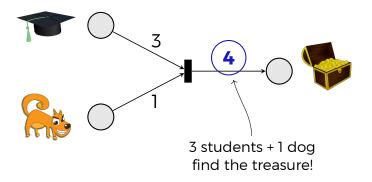
"go out" is inhibited by presence of tokens in "coins".

Petri nets with inhibitor arcs are Turing complete.

Token Discrimination



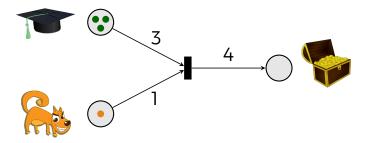
Token Discrimination



How to differentiate between the tokens?

Coloured Petri Nets CPN

Tokens may be distinguished by colours.

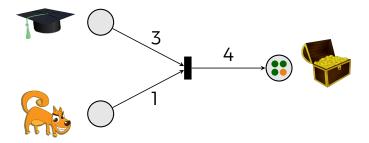


Colours are assigned arbitrarily.

no relationship with places is enforced

Coloured Petri Nets CPN

Tokens may be distinguished by colours.

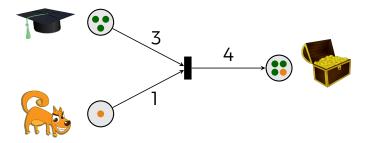


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Coloured Petri Nets CPN

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Coloured Petri Nets and Turing Completeness

Are coloured Petri nets Turing complete?

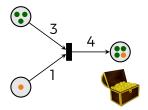
Can any algorithm be implemented?

Can any system be modelled?

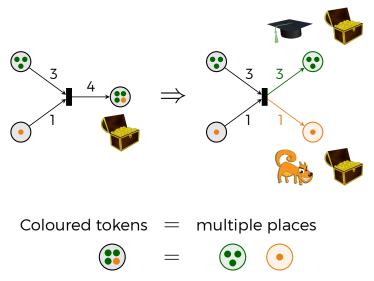
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Network Medicine - Petri Nets: Extensions

Simple Coloured Petri Nets: Not Turing Complete

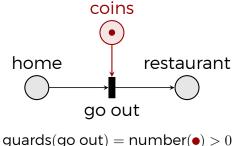


Simple Coloured Petri Nets: Not Turing Complete



Coloured Petri Nets with Guards

Transitions in coloured Petri nets are typically equipped with guards.



Coloured Petri nets with guards are Turing complete

- + expressive modelling
- difficult analysis

Concurrency in Time



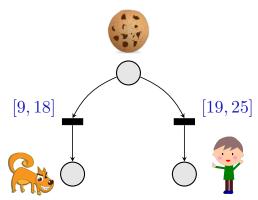




The dog may consume the cookie between 9am and 6pm.

I may consume the cookie between 7pm and 1am.

Timed Petri Nets



A time interval $[a_t, b_t]$ is associated with each transition t.

- t must fire after at least a_t time units
- t must fire before at most b_t time units

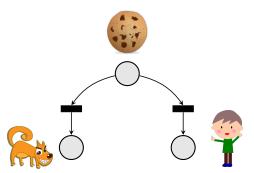
Randomised Concurrency



The dog may consume theI may consume the cookiecookie between 9am and 6pm.between 7pm and 1am.

We just grab the cookie whenever we want!

Stochastic Petri Nets



A random variable X_t is associated with each transition t. The firing delay of t is given by X_t .

- + easier to analyse continuous-time Markov chains
- less modelling expressiveness for time

Cookie Metabolism

Model the following:

- I have 1.5 cookies left.
- Eating 0.3 of a cookie makes me feel 20% better.
- ▶ I eat 0.5 cookies per hour.

Cookie Metabolism

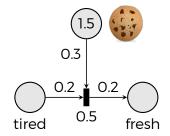
Model the following:

- I have 1.5 cookies left.
- Eating 0.3 of a cookie makes me feel 20% better.
- I eat 0.5 cookies per hour.

Conventional Petri nets are discrete–**no** fractional quantities or fractional consumption rates.

Continuous Petri Nets

- Places store continuous values
- Transitions have continuous firing rates
- Similar to ODE models



Convenient graphical notation for metabolic pathways.

Essentially a different formalism.

Summary

We have briefly discussed:

- Petri nets with inhibitor arcs
- coloured Petri nets CPN
- timed Petri nets
- stochastic Petri nets
- continuous Petri nets

There are more! We won't go there.

 Baldan, P., Cocco, N., Marin, A. et al. "Petri nets for modelling metabolic pathways: a survey" Nat Comput (2010) 9: 955. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11047-010-9180-6