

Composing Flavoured Petri Nets

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in the framework of

Double Operadic Theory of Systems

Sophie Libkint + QIM, arXiv:2505.18329

Building on the work of

- John Baez + Jade Master, arXiv:1808.05415
- Jade Master, arXiv:1904.09091
- Fabrizio Canonese + David Spivak, arXiv:2002.02762
- Jacquin Kock, arXiv:2005.05108

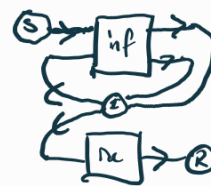
What is a Petri Net?

- A graph-like structure for presenting dynamical systems
- "Species" or 'things' at each transition $t: s_1, \dots, s_n \longrightarrow s'_1, \dots, s'_m$ potentially w/ inputs
- "Transitions" or 'processes' transforms

E.g. the SIR-model from Epidemiology

3 species S susceptible
 I infected
 R recovered

{ infection: $S, I \rightarrow I, I$
recovery: $I \rightarrow R$



Model eqns

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS}{dt} = -r_{inf} SI \\ \frac{dI}{dt} = +2r_{inf} SI - r_{inf} SI - r_{rec} I \\ \frac{dR}{dt} = r_{rec} I \end{cases}$$



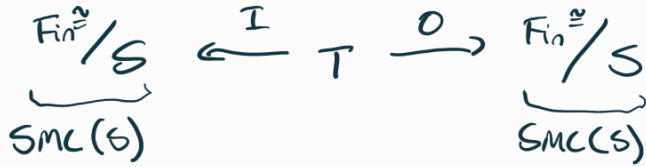
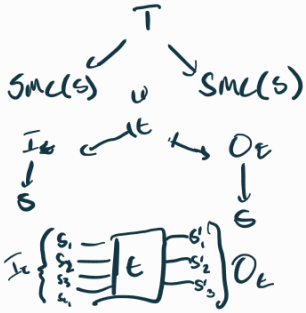
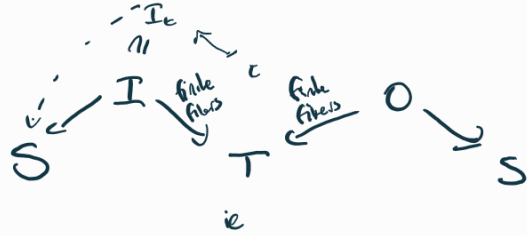
Why do category theorists love Petri nets?

• B/c Petri nets present symmetric monoidal categories

Petri net : SMC :: Graph : Category

What actually is a Petri Net?

• "Whole grain" Petri Nets by Koch

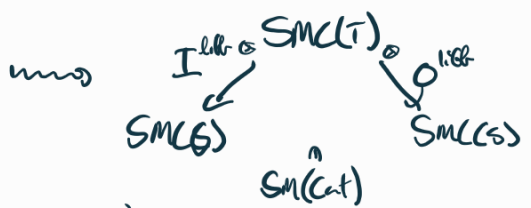
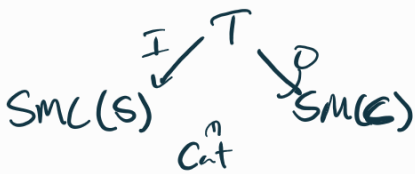
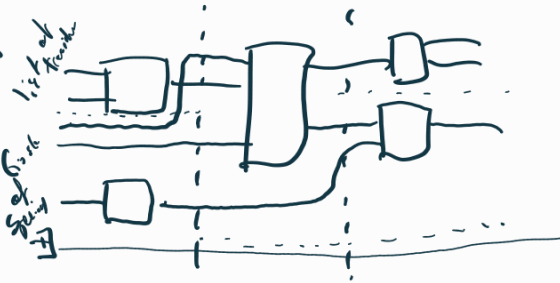


Process is a Petri Net

Given a Petri net $P = \text{SMC}(S) \xrightarrow{I} T \xrightarrow{O} \text{SMC}(S)$ a process is

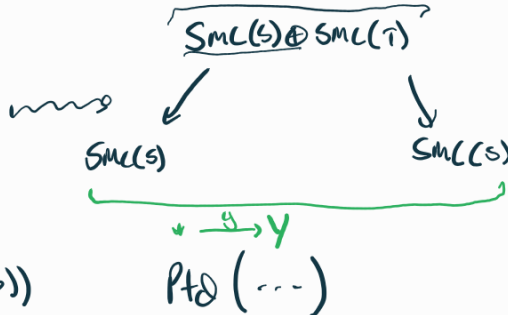
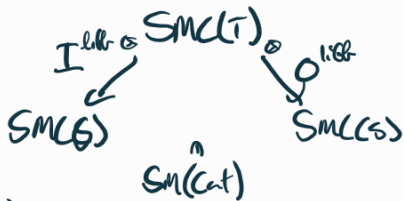
a sequence of possible transitions

Def: $\text{Proc}(P)$ is the free SMC generated by P .

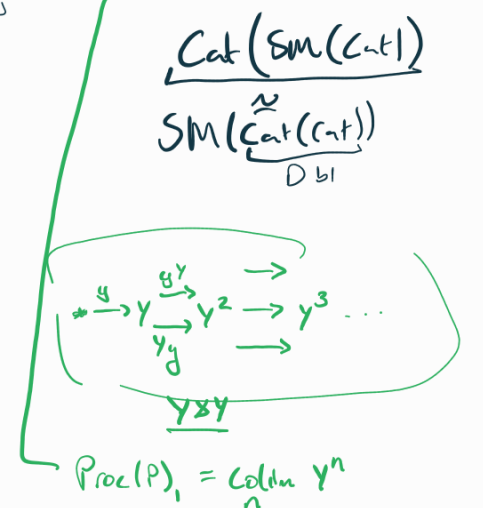


$\text{SMC} : \text{Cat} \rightarrow \text{Cat}$

Debré's approach to free monoids



$\text{Graph}(\text{SM}(\text{cat}))(\text{SMC}(S))$



$\text{Proc}(P)_i = \text{colim}_n Y^n$

Petri $\xrightarrow{\text{Proc}}$ SM(Obl)

$\searrow$ $\xrightarrow{(-)}$

Graph(Smcat)

Species $S \mapsto F(S) \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{t} \begin{bmatrix} s'_1 \\ \vdots \\ s'_m \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \bigotimes_i F(s_i) \xrightarrow{\overline{F}(t)} \bigotimes_j F(s'_j)$$

Flavoring

Double category of colors

Def: A Flavored petri net is similar to $\mathbf{F}: \text{Proc}(\mathbf{P}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

→ Every species S gets a color $F(S)$

→ Every Transition gets a loose morphism $\bigotimes_i F(s_i) \rightarrow \bigotimes_j F(s'_j)$

A morphism of F -mod $\mathcal{P}$ is a triple $(F^P(s_i), F^P(t_i), \bar{f}_t)$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigotimes_{i,j} F^P(s_i) & \xrightarrow{F^P(t_i)} & \bigotimes_{i,j} F^P(s_j) \\ \downarrow \bar{f}_s & & \downarrow \\ \bigotimes_{i,j} F^Q(F(s_i)) & \xrightarrow{F^Q(t_i)} & \bigotimes_{i,j} F^Q(F(s_j)) \end{array}$$

where $\bar{f}_t$ is a morphism of F -mod $\mathcal{P}$ from $F^P(t_i)$ to $F^Q(t_i)$.

$\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{G}_g(\text{Set})$ —
 $\uparrow$ • Colored Petri Nets

$$C = K(Maybe)$$

↑
Span¹²(Set, (mono, all))
Guarded Petri Nets

$C = \text{Span}(\text{Manifold}, (\text{open set}, \text{all}))$ | foot replund $\swarrow$ boff feedback $\swarrow$ $\pi F(k_i)$ $\searrow$ $\pi F(k_i)$ $\searrow$ $G(E)$ $\searrow$ $\pi F(s_j)$
 along $\text{ODE} \rightarrow \text{manif}$ $\swarrow$ $\pi F(k_i)$ $\searrow$ $G(E)$ $\searrow$ $\pi F(s_j)$

We get a DOTS solution

$SM(\mathbb{B}b1) \rightarrow SM(\ell Mod_r)$
 $\mathbb{C} \mapsto \mathcal{Q}t(SM(\mathbb{B}b1))^{\mathcal{C}o}(\mathbb{C}, \text{Proc}(-))$
 $\rightarrow \text{Proc}(\mathcal{Q}) \xrightarrow{F} \mathbb{C}$

$$\text{Proc} : \text{Klidsn}(\text{Proc}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_f(\text{SM}(\text{obj}))$$