

Alternative Matrix Representation of Ordinary Petri Nets

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Abstract: - This work provides some basic concepts how to represent basic or elementary Petri nets by building on previous work presented in [11],[12]. Here the three main types of matrices used for Petri net representation are the input, output and incidence matrices. These are defined and explained. Some toy examples are used as proof of concept. The main raison d'être for this paper is to show that matrices are suitable to provide alternative description of Petri nets from the traditional graphical approach that is normally used. It is clearly indicated that several properties can be inferred or derived from simple examination of these matrices. A few definitions and examples are used.

Key-Words: - Representation, Matrices, Ordinary Petri nets, System Modelling

1 Introduction

The existence of Petri nets in the past three decades has given rise to many major works and representation of these nets. Several variants on Petri nets have been created. These range from algebraic nets to more complex object oriented Petri nets and colored Petri nets.

Ordinary Petri nets are a reduced form of colored Petri nets. These are the initial starting point for Petri net theory and applications.

Petri nets as described in [1]-[4] are graphical and mathematical formalisms sharing a dual identity. They have several properties. Petri nets are have been used for modelling concurrency in asynchronous, distributed, parallel, deterministic and other configurations. Petri nets are very useful for modelling and representing discrete interactive and concurrent behaviour. Their application can be extended to many modern systems that use several connectivity and configurable architectures.

Petri nets represented graphically can be classified as bi-partite digraphs. In simplified terms the topographical structure of Petri nets is that these are composed of structured nodes and directed edges. If a Petri net is drawn several graphical layouts can be used to present the structure.

Even though Petri nets look visually similar to other diagrammatic notations like UML 2 activity diagrams and flowcharts, they are intrinsically different.

There exists some form of equivalence between Petri nets and other graphical notational structures.

There is a lack of knowledge how to combine Petri nets with certain formalisms and structures but a lot of research has been carried out in this area. There is a possible challenge how to find a common basis for this issue. Combining other structures and notations could be quite useful for creating other methods or approaches for software and system modelling especially in the near future as systems become more hybrid and complex [13]-[14].

A fundamental feature of Petri nets is that the structure of the net remains unaltered when the net is executed. It is only the token count in the various places of the net that changes [6]-[10]. Thus the structure of the Petri net does not depend on the marking of the net.

Petri nets can be represented using equations, state equations or formal notations. Another possible way of representing Petri nets is using matrices. The matrices can be used to construct more concise forms of Petri nets. Well-formed and well behaved basic Petri nets are easily representable using matrices. The basic Petri net analysis methods and techniques rely on the principle that the Petri net has a given solution and is restricted, i.e. it has a limited state space.

The properties are normally derived from the transition or place invariants that can cover parts or all of the net. Boundedness, safeness, liveness, reversibility, home states, coverability, reachability are main properties that allow for simple verification. These properties are related to Petri net execution and structure. These properties can be

obtained from the incidence matrix in conjunction with the marking vector and other values.

Matrices are useful for representing the static structure of ordinary Petri nets. But the execution of the net requires some additional representation. Matrices are useful to represent that part of Petri nets that does not require changes. If higher order net structures are used then the properties pertaining to the higher order net cannot be represented using matrices, it is only the structural outline that is easily depicted.

The most common matrices that are usable for Petri net representation are the incidence matrix and input and output matrices. The input and output matrices can depict certain details that are not visible in the incidence matrix. Matrix representation can be extended to depict the marking graph and executional cycles.

The input flow, output flow matrices and the incidence matrix have special properties that can be used for different forms of analysis.

Even simple examination of these matrices can yield surprisingly useful information about the structural properties of the net.

2 Motivation

Petri nets are very interesting graphical and mathematical formalisms [17]. A lot of literature has been written about their formalisation and representation using complex notations. Sometimes the most fundamental principles are overlooked. From the static representation of the net structure, the behaviour and other underlying properties of the net can be inferred. Ordinary Petri nets can offer non-trivial modelling solutions for diverse problem classes. Unfortunately the more complex the system the more difficult it becomes to predict its dynamic behaviour [15]-[16]. However, there are still some basic properties of the Petri net are valid for analysis.

The main reason for this work is to explain the importance of Petri net representation using matrices. This key property of Petri nets is very often ignored or underrated.

Matrices have interesting mathematical properties that can be used for further analysis. Matrices can be used to find alternative combinations and configurations. The matrices can be used to prove that two nets are similar or dissimilar. The one property of a Petri net that is simple to construct include the inflow and outflow matrices of the net. The principle of the incidence

matrix which is derived from the input and output matrices is analogous to the construction of adjacency matrices for directed graphs.

The matrices for Petri nets can be constructed for very large nets. Obviously the matrices allow for simpler and more compacted representation.

Certain fundamental properties can be intuitively inferred just at a glance. Many complex structures can be reduced to a simpler form. This is an important point.

3 A Few Fundamental Definitions and Properties

The basic definitions and properties presented are derived from Petri net theory and previous work presented in [11] and [12].

3.1 Definition of an Ordinary Petri Net

An ordinary Petri net is defined as bi-partite digraph, with two vertice types. A Petri net is a four tuple set, $PN = (P, T, F, W)$. P is a finite non empty set of places $P = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots, p_n\}$. T is a finite non empty net of transitions $T = \{t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n\}$. F is a finite non empty set of flows from a place to a transition and vice-versa, given as $F \subseteq \{(PxT) \cup (TxP)\}$. Normally (PxT) represents the input arcs also denoted as I and (TxP) represent the output arcs denoted as O .

W is a weight function or marking value for the tokens at a place p , given as $W : P \rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$. Places and transitions are disjoint i.e. $P \cup T = \phi$ and $T \cap P = \phi$. Nodes are not isolated. The Petri net can have an initial marking or have no marking at all. The initial marking is normally given as M_0 . The arc weights must have a value of 1. I.e. they can remove or place exactly 1 token.

3.2 Differences between Ordinary and Non-Ordinary Nets

A Petri net is ordinary **iff**, $\forall p \in P, t \in T, I(p, t) \leq 1$ and $O(p, t) \leq 1$. This implies that all arcs weights are defined as having a multiplicity or value of 1. This fundamental property is directly observable from the input flow matrix and the output flow matrix. If the arc values are one, then the elements in the matrices will be only 1 or 0. If there are no entries > 1 in both matrices then the Petri net is ordinary. If $\exists_{(p \in P)}; I(p, t) > 1$ or $\exists_{(p \in P)}; O(p, t) > 1$. If there is

an entry or value > 1 then it is defined as a non-ordinary net. Again this property is observable from the matrices. I.e. if there exists an element value > 1 then the net is non-ordinary.

3.3 Properties of Nodes

A node in an ordinary Petri net refers to either a place or a transition, y is a node iff $y \in P \cup T$. The input set or pre set of a transition t implies the set of all input places to t . This can be written as $\bullet t = \{p : p \in P \cap I(p, t) \neq 0\}$. The output set or post set of t is the set of all output places from t . This can be written as $t \bullet = \{p : p \in P \cap O(t, p) \neq 0\}$. An elementary path in the Petri net is identified as a sequence of nodes: a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ; where $n \geq 1$

and $\exists \text{ arc}(a_i, a_{i+1})$ for $i \in N_{n-1}$ if $n > 1$ and $a_i = a_j$. This implies that $i=j$ where $N_n = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ possibly defining a self-loop, elementary loop or a circuit.

The nodes of Petri nets are of two types only. Either i) place or ii) transition type. This restricts the structure of the net.

3.4 Petri Execution via Vector and Matrix Equations

Transition firing can be simply represented and simulated in the ordinary Petri net as $M_1 = M_0 + Cf$. M_0 is the initial marking vector and f is the firing vector, i.e. which transition is to fire. M_1 is the new resultant marking. The initial marking vector M_0 represents the initial state of the net. C is the incidence matrix. This shows how the state equation of the Petri net is also based on matrices. The result of transition firing has no effect on C it is only the marking vector that is updated.

3.5 Input, Output and Incidence Matrices

A simple way to represent the structure of Petri nets using mathematical notations is to use input/output matrices.

Unless the physical structure of the Petri net is altered these matrices should remain fixed or unchanged. Structural information of the net is captured or encoded in the input and output matrices. The input matrices captures all the place inputs to all the transitions whilst the output

matrices captures all the outputs from the transitions to places.

The incidence matrix can be constructed from the input and output matrices. The input/output matrices are constructible for almost every type of net independently whether it is live or not. I.e. the tokens are not considered at all. Firing the net has no effect on the incidence matrix.

The incidence matrix contains important structural information about a Petri net, i.e. the connections from places to transitions and vice-versa, along with all the number of transitions are represented in the incidence matrix.

The incidence matrix can be created for a Petri net independently if the net is live or not or if there are other issues.

The incidence matrix could contain less information than the input and output matrices for the simple reason that some entries could cancel each other out resulting in a final value of zero.

3.6 Definitions of Input, Output and Incidence Matrices

The I_{ij} matrix is a matrix that contains the complete set of input flows from places to transitions. It can be given as $P^\bullet = \{t : (p, t) \in F\}$. The values are non-negative.

The O_{ij} matrix is the complete set of output flows from transitions to places. I.e. $\bullet P = \{t : (t, p) \in F\}$. Again these values are non-negative.

The incidence matrix C_{ij} also denoted simply as C is composed of the difference between the output flow matrix O_{ij} and the input flow matrix I_{ij} . Therefore the incidence matrix is given as $C_{ij} = O_{ij} - I_{ij}$. The incidence matrix representation can also be

written as $C_{ij} = C_{ij}^+ - C_{ij}^-$, where $C_{ij}^+ = W(i, j)$ if $t_j \in \bullet P_i$ else it is zero and $C_{ij}^- = W(i, j)$ if $t_j \in P_i^\bullet$ else it is zero and $W(i, j) =$ weight of an arc from $i \rightarrow j$ or $j \rightarrow i$. Simply C_{ij}^+ represents the output

of transitions to places and C_{ij}^- represents the input of places to transitions. The incidence matrix may contain negative values unlike the input and output matrices.

To have the complete picture of the Petri net, the input flow matrix and the output flow matrix have to be jointly examined. This is because in the final incidence matrix C_{ij} it is possible to end up with flows that cancel each other out. E.g. if input and output flows cancel each other out, then in the

incidence matrix there would be a zero value that would not indicate anything of use.

The address of the element in the matrix are determined by the values i,j . where i represents the row number, i.e. the place row and j represents the column, i.e. the transition column.

The idea of the input, output and incidence matrix is given below. In this example the actual values for the arc weights have been substituted by letter values.

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & g \end{bmatrix} \quad O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & h \\ b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = O - I \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 & h \\ b & -c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & d & -e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & f & -g \end{bmatrix}$$

4 Problem Statement

The problem that this work deals with is the concept or idea that matrices can be used to represent ordinary Petri nets. Additionally several properties related to structure and behavior can be simply inferred. The matrices allow for a different and more compact form of representation.

5 Problem Solutions and Additional Definitions

5.1 Dimensions of Matrices and Petri Net Size

The matrix dimensions represent the size of the Petri net and vice-versa. E.g. a Petri net having 20 places and 24 transitions would be represented via a 20x24 matrices irrespectively of the connections in the net structure (the input and output arcs do not in any way affect the size of the matrix). Similar properties related to the matrix dimensions hold for the input and output matrices.

The dimensions of the matrices can be used to compare the properties of two or more Petri nets.

E.g. if the dimensions of the incidence matrices for two Petri nets are 10x20 and 10x7. This implies that both Petri nets have the same number of places only. If there are two incidence matrices 7x10 and 5x10 this implies that both Petri nets have 10 transitions and varying amount of places.

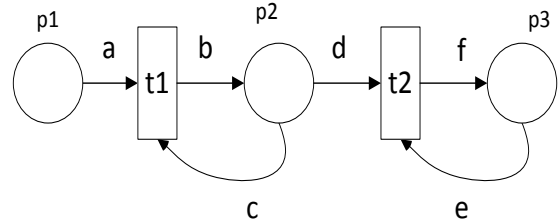


Fig. 1. A basic Petri net.

5.2 Ordinary Petri Net Example and its Matrices

The corresponding incidence matrix for fig. 1 is given below:

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & d \\ 0 & e \end{bmatrix} \quad O = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 \\ 0 & f \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} (-a) & 0 \\ (b-c) & (-d) \\ 0 & (f-e) \end{bmatrix}$$

If the arc weights have a value of one the 3x2 incidence matrix depicted below is constructed.

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is evident that (f-e) cancel each other out so the input and output matrices can carry more structural information about the net than the incidence matrix. This example is just a simple toy example. The missing information can become more pronounced given nets of larger dimensions.

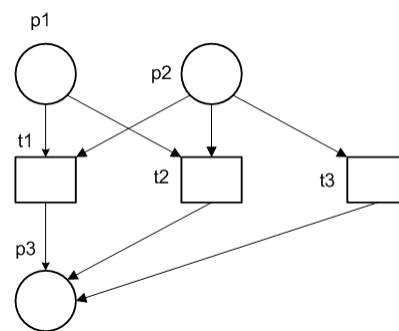


Fig. 2. A Petri Net with Square input, output and Incidence matrices.

5.3 The Special Case of Square Matrices

This is a special case of the incidence matrix or input/ output matrix. This is only possible when the number of places and the number of transitions of the Petri net are equal. For this to be possible the Petri net must be constructed keeping these principles in mind. However there are instances where these properties could result automatically.

5.4 Incidence Matrix Parallel Rows

The parallel rows of the incidence matrix show that places are parallel to each other.

These features or attributes are not necessary directly visible from the net itself as the drawing of the net might not be so clear due to issues with the layout. Having parallel places implies that there could be parallel states occurring during the execution or static state of the net.

5.5 Incidence Matrix Parallel Columns

The parallel columns of the incidence matrix also indicate that the transitions occur in parallel.

5.6 Concurrent Transitions

From the incidence matrix of a Petri net that is properly labelled, it is possible to deduce if transitions could occur concurrently. Note that this just indicates the possibility of this taking place. It does not imply the actual behaviour which is non deterministic.

5.7 Different Petri Nets having Identical Dimensions

Definition 1: If two Petri nets have incidence matrices with identical dimensions it follows by definition that the Petri nets must have an identical number of places and an identical number of transitions. The number of connections can differ. The sum of these two incidence matrices is possible. This implies that if two Petri nets have incidence matrices with identical dimensions it is possible to add these incidence matrices together. A better way would be to sum the input and output matrices for both nets and create new ones and then derive the incidence matrices. The result of adding these matrices together is the creation of new nets. I.e. the different nets are combined into one. E.g. if we have A_1 and A_2 and the orders for A_1, A_2 are identical $M_0 = M_1$ then A_1 can be added to A_2 or vice-versa.

Definition 2: From definition 1, it holds that if two nets are identical their arcs can be summed together. Converting this net into the incidence matrix should yield the same value as summing the incidence matrices of the individual identical nets.

5.8 Difference of Incidence Matrices of Petri Nets having the Same Number of Places and Transitions

This is possible but the result could be a net with dangling nodes. I.e. it is possible to have a result of unconnected nodes. The definitions for doing this can be based on the definitions previously given which obviously need amendment.

5.9 Petri nets having a Non Identical Number of Transitions and Places

Given a Petri net where the no. of places \neq no. of transitions. I.e. the number of transitions and places is not equal, then there cannot be an incidence matrix that is square. Hence there cannot be a symmetric matrix.

5.10 Square Incidence Matrices Definition

Deduction: If there exists a Petri net having the same amount of places and transitions. i.e. no. of places = no. of transitions and properly labelled in sequence, the incidence matrix will be a square matrix that is possibly symmetric. Where $A = A^T$. An example of a Petri net square matrix is shown in fig. 2.

5.11 Decomposing the Matrices into Row and Column Vectors

The incidence matrix of the Petri net can be easily decomposed or separated into column and row vectors. This is easier to do if there are several unconnected subnets. This is explained in [11] and [12].

6 Some Toy Examples and Results

For the following examples it has been assumed that the matrices are created from respective Petri nets and the row and columns follow ordered labelling. Rows represent places (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n) whilst columns represent transitions (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n). It is assumed that the labelling of the places and transitions is properly ordered and sequential for the examples given below. I.e. P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n and T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n .

6.1 Row and Column Vectors

The following square incidence matrix implies that row vector $[-1 \ 0 \ 0]$ has a place P1 represented by this vector. There is an input transition t1 but no outputs are visible. i.e. there are no transitions that output to place P1. For P2 the row vector is $[1 \ 1 \ -1]$. This implies that place P2 acts as an input to transition T3 and this would be via an input arc having a weight value of 1 that connects P2 and T3. Place P2 receives output from T1 and T2. This is indicated by the vector.

A column vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ implies that transition t1 has an input place p1 and an output place p2. The column vector depicts a similar analogy to the row vector. Similar properties can be inferred.

The row vector can be defined and called a **place vector** and the column vector can be defined and called a **transition vector**.

6.2 Concurrency and Parallelism

The following 3x3 square incidence matrix implies that out of three transitions two are parallel or concurrent. The following matrix implies that three transitions are parallel or concurrent.

This incidence matrix implies that place p1 has one input and one output. These could occur in parallel or concurrently. Place p2 has two outputs that must occur in parallel.

Implies that e.g. t1 outputs to places p2/p3 concurrently for sure.

Implies that t1 gets or awaits for input from p1 and p2 concurrently

6.3 Conflict and Choice

If a row vector i_n of the incidence matrix has > 1 negative values then it implies that a place represented by the row connects to more than one transition. So to explain in simpler terms a place is shared between two or more transitions. Thus there is the possibility for conflict or choice arising.

Many of the findings can be simply inferred just by examining the row and column vectors as described here.

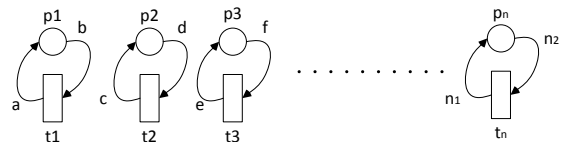


Fig. 3. Separate Petri nets with a Repeated Pattern and Similar Dimensions

6.4 Direct Sum of Square Subnet Matrices for Identical Dimensions

Considering fig. 3. There is a repeated pattern. There is the possibility of having several subnets each having a separate square incidence matrix. The incidence matrix for this pattern is given below.

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} (b-a) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & (d-c) & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & (f-e) & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & (n2-n1) \end{bmatrix}$$

In this particular example if the weight values of the input arcs and output arcs are identical the result of the incidence matrix would be a zero matrix.

There is also the possibility of having an identity matrix.

If there are nets that are unconnected or broken down into sub-components, and if the number of places and the number of transitions for the net are equal, i.e. the nets incidence matrices can be represented using square matrices A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n of order m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n where $m_1 = m_2 = \dots = m_n$. It is possible to create a generalized ordered matrix A through the direct sum of A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n . The values A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n are the diagonal values in A. This can only be done if nets A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n are completely unconnected.

6.5 Incidence Matrices with Fractions

The fractional Petri net in fig. 4 probably deviates from the definition of ordinary. The Petri net in fig.4 indicates that the input value is 0.25 or one fourth of a token. The incidence matrix is represented as the

$$\text{vector.} \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

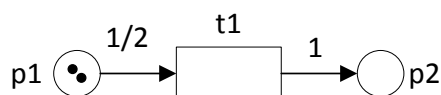


Fig. 4. Petri Net with fractional input

7 Discussion

These Petri net matrices have important uses for finding transition and place invariants as is already done in general Petri net theory. However several other uses for these nets can be identified. E.g. they could be used for verification of concurrency and reliability issues of the nets. The matrices can be considered to be fundamental properties of Petri nets and also the counterpart representation of the Petri net. Many different definitions related to Petri nets are used in literature. E.g. ordinary or non-ordinary nets. However such definitions are subjective in the sense that they pertain to fixed Petri net classes. It is possible to create new definitions or find new names for these properties.

As has been done in previous work [11]-[12] it is possible to invert the matrices and find several other properties that have not been discussed here.

In real life scenarios these matrices represent patterns of behavior and organization. The matrices are a concise and direct way of representing the Petri net more formally and mathematically from just using a simple drawing.

The ideas of using vectors and fractional values shows that even simple matrices can exhibit several types of behavior that are not immediately obvious. This work can be extended to different areas of Petri net research and can include other types of nets.

Unfortunately for analysis sake each Petri net has to be understood in isolation. Just a simple modification of the input or output arcs of the Petri net can result in a totally new independent configuration which implies that a previous condition or result would not necessarily hold true. Modifying the basic structure of the net like adding new places and transitions will create completely different configurations.

It must be considered that more work had to be carried out in this area. The reasons are that only the static composition of the net has been represented. To fully represent a Petri net the functional part of

the Petri net needs representation. This work has limited itself to represent the static structure only. For higher order nets more information has to be stored. However if the structure of the nets described are modified by adding arc weights > 1 , the concepts presented here can be easily applied. The net in fig. 4 is probably a non-ordinary Petri net. It can be represented statically using matrices.

It must be pointed out that the behavior in Petri nets and transition firing even though enabled could never happen because even if an event is enabled this does not automatically imply that the event must occur. The problem of non-determinism exists even in ordinary Petri nets.

8 Concluding Comments

This work demonstrates the importance of using matrices for Petri net representation and for understanding and analyzing important properties. It is hoped that in the future more work is done in this direction.

Pictures are the traditional means for communicating and explaining this between systems and persons. Normally much attention is paid to the graphical or pictorial part. Petri nets can be used to serve both ends.

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