

# Chemical Reaction Sheaf

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## 1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to track and monitor the development of the concept of a sheaf of a chemical reaction network. This follows from the work of Hirono et al. in [2]. The authors mention of the interpretation of a chemical reaction network as a hypergraph. This offers a new perspective of viewing chemical reaction networks, as [1] shows that hypergraphs admit a sheaf structure. The goal of this document is to develop the concept of a sheaf of a chemical reaction network. Then, show that the sheaf associated to a chemical reaction network can be used to study the dynamics of the chemical reaction network.

## 2 Sheaf of a Chemical Reaction Network

A chemical reaction network is defined as a quadruple,  $\Gamma = (V, E, s, t)$ , where  $V$  is a set of species (vertices),  $E$  is a set of reactions (edges),  $s : E \rightarrow V$  is the source map, and  $t : E \rightarrow V$  is the target map. The sheaf of a chemical reaction network is defined as follows.

**Definition 1.** Given a chemical reaction network  $\Gamma$ , the *chemical reaction sheaf* associated to a network is the cellular sheaf  $\langle \mathcal{F}(v), \mathcal{F}(e), \mathcal{F}_{v \preceq e} \rangle$  where (for all  $v \in V$  and  $e \in E$ ):

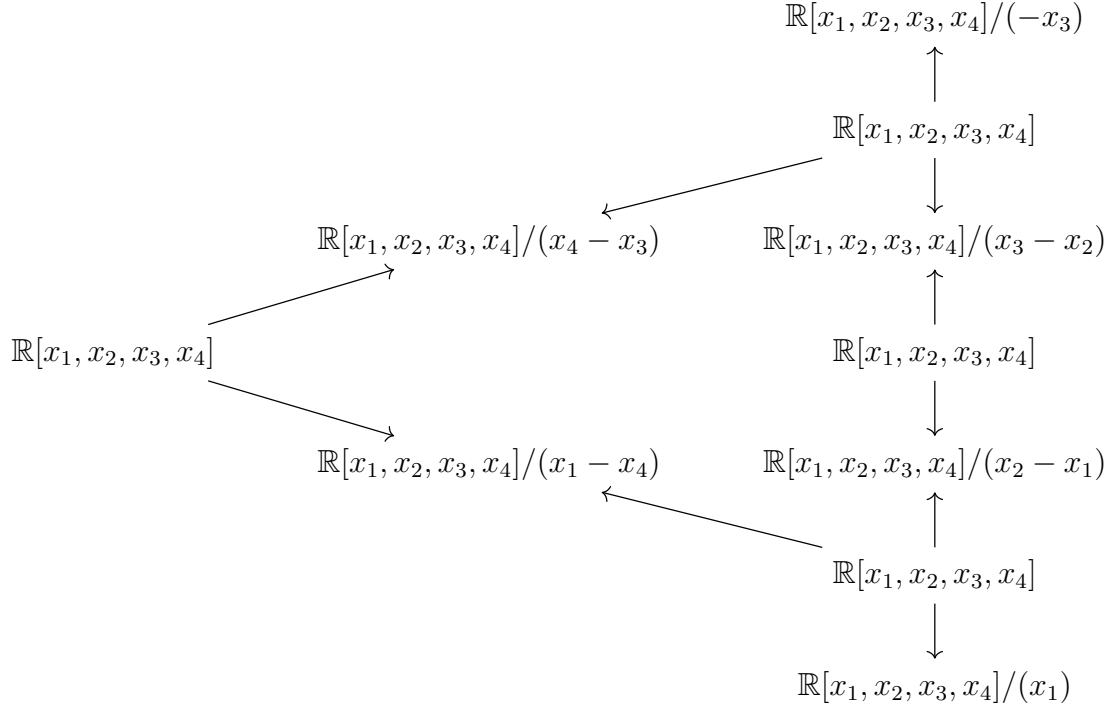
- $\mathcal{F}(v) = \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{|V|}]$
- $\mathcal{F}(e) = \mathbb{R}[x_1, \dots, x_{|V|}] / (t(e) - s(e))$
- $\mathcal{F}_{v \preceq e}$  is the quotient map by the ideal generated by  $t(e) - s(e)$

### 3 Sheaf Cohomology

We develop a theory of sheaf cohomology for these chemical reaction networks.

**Definition 2.** The *kth sheaf cochain group*, is defined to be

$$C^k(X; \mathcal{F}) = \bigoplus_{\dim(\sigma)=k} \mathcal{F}(\sigma)$$



## References

- [1] Iulia Duta, Giulia Cassarà, Fabrizio Silvestri, and Pietro Liò. Sheaf hypergraph networks, 2023.
- [2] Yuji Hirono, Takashi Okada, Hiroyasu Miyazaki, and Yoshimasa Hidaka. Structural reduction of chemical reaction networks based on topology. *Phys. Rev. Res.*, 3:043123, Nov 2021.