

# Model *Learnable* Petri Net dalam struktur Neural Network berbasis Aljabar Max-Plus

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# Daftar Isi

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# Latar Belakang

- **Petri Net:** Model formal untuk sistem diskrit yang interpretable
- **Masalah:** Petri net tidak dirancang untuk pembelajaran adaptif
- **Solusi:** Menghubungkan Petri net dengan neural network melalui *max-plus algebra*

## Tujuan

Membuat representasi Petri net yang dapat dipelajari menggunakan algoritma pembelajaran mesin standar, sambil mempertahankan interpretabilitas model.

## Kenapa penting?

- ① Production scheduling dengan waktu proses dinamis
- ② Sistem manufaktur dengan ketidakpastian timing
- ③ Perlu model yang:
  - Interpretable (dapat dijelaskan)
  - Learnable (dapat dipelajari dari data)
  - Scalable (dapat ditingkatkan)

## Definisi 2.1 (Petri Net)

Petri net adalah pasangan  $(\mathcal{G}, \mu_0)$  di mana:

- $\mathcal{G} = (P, T, A)$ : graf bipartit terarah
- $P = \{p_1, \dots, p_m\}$ : himpunan *places*
- $T = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$ : himpunan *transitions*
- $A \subseteq (P \times T) \cup (T \times P)$ : himpunan *arcs*
- $\mu_0 : P \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ : *marking* awal

**Firing rule:** Transisi  $t$  enabled jika semua input places memiliki token, dan firing mengupdate marking:

$$\tilde{\mu}(p) = \begin{cases} \mu(p) - 1 & \text{jika } p \in \pi(t) \\ \mu(p) + 1 & \text{jika } p \in \sigma(t) \\ \mu(p) & \text{lainnya} \end{cases}$$

# Coloured Petri Net (CPN)

**Extension:** Token memiliki **warna** (data values)

**Basic Petri Net:**

- Token homogen
- Hanya menghitung jumlah

**Coloured Petri Net:**

- Token membawa data
- Warna = job type, machine ID, dll

## Definisi 2.2 (CPN)

CPN =  $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{A}, \Sigma, C, N, E, G, I)$  dengan:

- $\Sigma$ : himpunan colour sets
- $C : \mathcal{P} \cup \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \Phi(\Sigma)$ : colour function
- $E, G, I$ : arc expressions, guards, initial marking

# Timed Event Graph (TEG)

**TEG:** Subkelas Petri net dengan:

- Setiap place: 1 upstream + 1 downstream transition
- Cocok untuk sistem produksi sekuensial
- Dapat dimodelkan dengan *max-plus algebra*

**Timing parameters:**

- $\beta_j$ : **firing time** (waktu proses)
- $\alpha_i$ : **holding time** (waktu tunggu minimum)
- $w_i$ : **lag time** (delay awal)

## Keunggulan

TEG dapat diubah menjadi *choice-free net* melalui *unfolding*, yang memungkinkan representasi dalam max-plus algebra.

# Definisi Max-Plus Algebra

## Definisi 3.1 (Max-Plus Algebra)

Max-plus algebra adalah semiring  $(\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}, \oplus, \otimes)$  dengan:

$$a \oplus b = \max(a, b)$$

$$a \otimes b = a + b$$

### Elemen identitas:

- $\varepsilon = -\infty$  untuk  $\oplus$
- $e = 0$  untuk  $\otimes$

### Contoh:

$$3 \oplus 5 = \max(3, 5) = 5$$

$$3 \otimes 5 = 3 + 5 = 8$$

# Perkalian Matriks Max-Plus

**Perkalian matriks** dalam max-plus algebra:

$$(A \otimes B)_{ij} = \bigoplus_{k=1}^n (a_{ik} \otimes b_{kj}) = \max_k (a_{ik} + b_{kj})$$

**Contoh:**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A \otimes B)_{11} = \max(1+5, 2+7) = \max(6, 9) = 9$$

**Penting!**

Operasi max memodelkan **sinkronisasi** (event hanya terjadi setelah semua prerequisite selesai), dan operasi plus memodelkan **delay**.

# TEG dalam Max-Plus Algebra

Daster representation TEG:

$$x^d(k+1) = A \otimes x^d(k) \oplus B \otimes u^d(k)$$

Di mana:

- $x^d(k) \in \mathbb{R}_{\max}^{|Q|}$ : state vector (firing times)
- $u^d(k) \in \mathbb{R}_{\max}^{|U|}$ : input vector
- $A \in \mathbb{R}_{\max}^{|Q| \times |Q|}$ : state matrix
- $B \in \mathbb{R}_{\max}^{|Q| \times |U|}$ : input matrix

Extended form:

$$\tilde{x}^d(k+1) = \tilde{A}(k)\tilde{x}^d(k) \oplus \tilde{B}(k)\tilde{u}^d(k)$$

dengan memory  $M$  untuk menangani delay.

## Teorema 4.1

State equation TEG dalam dater representation ekuivalen dengan *two-layer maxout network*.

### Bukti (sketch):

- ① Maxout network:  $h_i(x) = \max_{j \in [0, |Q|]} z_{ij}$  dengan  $z_{ij} = W_{ij}v_j + s_{ij}$
- ② Set weights  $W = 1 \rightarrow z_{ij} = v_j + s_{ij}$
- ③ Dalam max-plus:  $h_i(v) = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{|Q|} (s_{ij} \otimes v_j)$
- ④ Apply ke state dan input:  $H = S \otimes v$
- ⑤ Substitusi  $S \rightarrow A$  dan  $v \rightarrow x$  atau  $S \rightarrow B$  dan  $v \rightarrow u$
- ⑥ Element-wise max pooling  $\rightarrow$  final output

## Komponen:

- **State Network:** memproses current state  $x(k)$
- **Input Network:** memproses control input  $u(k)$
- **Hard-max unit:** element-wise max pooling
- **Output:** next state  $x(k + 1)$

# Activation Function

**Hard-max unit** (bukan softmax!):

$$h_i(x) = \max_{j \in [0, |Q|]} z_{ij}$$

**Kenapa hard-max?**

- Hanya satu weight yang berkontribusi per output
- Dapat melacak *path* untuk backpropagation
- Interpretable: menunjukkan bottleneck/critical path

## Catatan

Gumbel-Softmax distribution dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif, namun tidak memberikan improvement signifikan (disebutkan di paper).

# Problem Statement

**Given:**

- TEG structure (jumlah places dan transitions)
- Dataset:  $\mathcal{D} = \{(x^v(k), u^v(k), x^v(k+1))\}_{v=1}^N$

**Goal:** Pelajari matriks  $A$  dan  $B$  dengan meminimalkan loss:

$$\min_{A,B} \mathcal{L}_1 = \min_{A,B} \sum_{v=1}^N |\hat{x}(k+1) - x_i(k+1)|$$

**Challenge:**

- Non-differentiable max operation
- Perlu modifikasi backpropagation

# Algorithm 1: Supervised Learning

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## Algorithm Petri net supervised learning

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**Require:** Dataset  $\mathcal{D} = \{(X, u, X')\}$

**Ensure:** State matrix  $A$ , Input matrix  $B$

```
1:  $A \leftarrow -\mathbf{1}^{|Q| \times |Q|}$ ,  $B \leftarrow -\mathbf{1}^{|Q| \times |\mathcal{U}|}$ 
2: for epoch = 1 to  $N$  do
3:   for each  $(X, u, X')$  in  $\mathcal{D}$  do
4:      $X' \leftarrow \text{FORWARDPASS}(X, u)$ 
5:     error  $\leftarrow \mathcal{L}_1(X', X')$ 
6:     BACKPROPAGATION( $A, B, \text{error}$ )
7:   end for
8: end for
9: return  $A, B$ 
```

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## Algorithm 2: Forward Pass

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**Algorithm** Forward propagation in max-plus algebra

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**Require:** Input  $X$ , control input  $u$

**Ensure:** Prediction vector  $Y$

```
1: for each perceptron  $p_i^s$  in  $\mathcal{N}_A$  do
2:   activation  $\leftarrow \max_{1 \leq j \leq n}(A_{ij} + X_j)$ 
3:    $y_i^a \leftarrow f(\text{activation})$ 
4:   Store activation path
5: end for
6: for each perceptron  $p_j^b$  in  $\mathcal{N}_B$  do
7:   activation  $\leftarrow \max_{1 \leq j \leq u}(B_{ij} + u_j)$ 
8:    $y_i^b \leftarrow f(\text{activation})$ 
9:   Store activation path
10: end for
11: for each index  $i$  in output  $Y$  do
12:    $Y_i \leftarrow \max(y_i^a, y_i^b)$ 
13:   Store activation path
14: end for
15: return  $Y$ 
```

# Algorithm 3: Back-Propagation

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**Algorithm** Back-propagation in max-plus algebra

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**Require:** Weight matrices  $A, B$ ; error; stored activation paths

**Ensure:** Updated matrices  $A, B$

```
1: for each index  $i$  in error do
2:   if activation path  $i$  belongs to  $\mathcal{N}_A$  then
3:      $A[\text{path}_i] \leftarrow A[\text{path}_i] - \eta \cdot \text{error}_i$ 
4:   else
5:      $B[\text{path}_i] \leftarrow B[\text{path}_i] - \eta \cdot \text{error}_i$ 
6:   end if
7: end for
8: return  $A, B$ 
```

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**Key insight:** Karena hard-max, hanya satu weight per output yang di-update (yang menghasilkan max value).

# Robot Manufacturing Cell

**Case study:** Robot manufacturing cell dengan:

- 2 workpiece types ( $WP_1, WP_2$ )
- 3 processing stations ( $S_1, S_2, S_3$ )
- 2 input buffers ( $IB_1, IB_2$ )
- 1 output buffer (OB)

**Routing:**

- $WP_1: IB_1 \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow S_2 \rightarrow S_3 \rightarrow OB$
- $WP_2: IB_2 \rightarrow S_2 \rightarrow S_3 \rightarrow S_1 \rightarrow OB$

# Processing Times

Tabel: Processing times (detik) untuk setiap workpiece di setiap station

Station	WP <sub>1</sub>	WP <sub>2</sub>
IB <sub>1</sub>	0	-
IB <sub>2</sub>	-	0
S <sub>1</sub>	10	30
S <sub>2</sub>	20	10
S <sub>3</sub>	30	20
OB	0	0

Transport time matrix  $T$  (detik):

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Dataset Generation

## Procedure:

- ① Generate random reference matrices  $A_{\text{ref}}$  dan  $B_{\text{ref}}$
- ② Freeze matrices
- ③ Generate random input sequences  $u(k)$
- ④ Compute trajectories:  $x(k + 1) = A_{\text{ref}} \otimes x(k) \oplus B_{\text{ref}} \otimes u(k)$
- ⑤ Collect dataset:  $\mathcal{D} = \{(x(k), u(k), x(k + 1))\}$

**Dataset size:** 1000 training samples, 100 test samples

## Catatan

Initial state  $x_0$  harus finite values (bukan  $-\infty$ ) agar gradient dapat flow.

# Training Results

## Observations:

- Loss converges setelah  $\sim 1000$  samples
- Learning rate  $\alpha \in \{10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}\}$  tested
- Best:  $\alpha = 10^{-2}$

# Matrix Reconstruction

**Minkowski distance** ( $p = 2$ ):

- $D(A_{\text{learned}}, A_{\text{ref}}) = 2.05$
- $D(B_{\text{learned}}, B_{\text{ref}}) = 0.82$

Matrix  $B$  converges lebih cepat karena struktural properties (lebih sederhana).

# Prediction vs Ground Truth

## Mean Absolute Error (MAE):

- State  $x_1$ : 0.15
- State  $x_2$ : 0.22
- State  $x_3$ : 0.18
- Overall MAE: 0.18

# Robustness to Noise

**Test:** Tambahkan Gaussian noise  $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$  ke labels

**Tabel:** Minkowski distances untuk varying noise levels

Noise Level	Matrix Distance	State Distance
$\sigma = 1\%$	2.05	2.82
$\sigma = 5\%$	9.07	9.59
$\sigma = 10\%$	12.98	29.78

**Observation:** Model robust terhadap noise kecil ( $< 5\%$ ), degradasi untuk noise besar.

# Dynamic Adaptation

**Test:** Ubah  $A$  matrix di tengah training (50% mark)

**Result:**

- Dynamic case: model beradaptasi ke target baru
- Static case: stuck pada trajectory lama
- Menunjukkan kemampuan online learning

## Paper contributions:

- ① Hubungan formal antara Petri net, max-plus algebra, dan neural network
- ② Learnable Petri net representation dalam tropical domain
- ③ Forward-backward propagation algorithm untuk max-plus algebra
- ④ Parameter-sharing antara dater dan counter representations
- ⑤ Aplikasi pada production scheduling dengan hasil promising

### Key Insight

TEG state equation = tropical neural network dengan hard-max units

## Advantages:

- **Interpretable:** Matrix  $A$ ,  $B$  memiliki makna fisik (processing & transport times)
- **Learnable:** Dapat dipelajari dari data observasi
- **Modular:** Hierarki job → operation → system
- **Scalable:** Extend matriks  $A$ ,  $B$  untuk multiple jobs
- **Adaptive:** Dapat beradaptasi dengan dynamic changes

# Limitasi dan Future Work

## Limitations:

- Hanya untuk TEG (choice-free nets)
- Initial state harus finite (tidak boleh  $-\infty$ )
- Convergence speed bergantung pada learning rate

## Future work:

- Integrasi dengan reinforcement learning (RL agent)
- Extend ke stochastic Petri nets
- Temperature gradient method untuk speed up
- Real-world deployment pada smart manufacturing