





Université de Technologie Tarbes Occitanie Pyrénées



Introducing Interdepedent Simple Temporal Networks under Uncertainty for Multi-agent Temporal Planning

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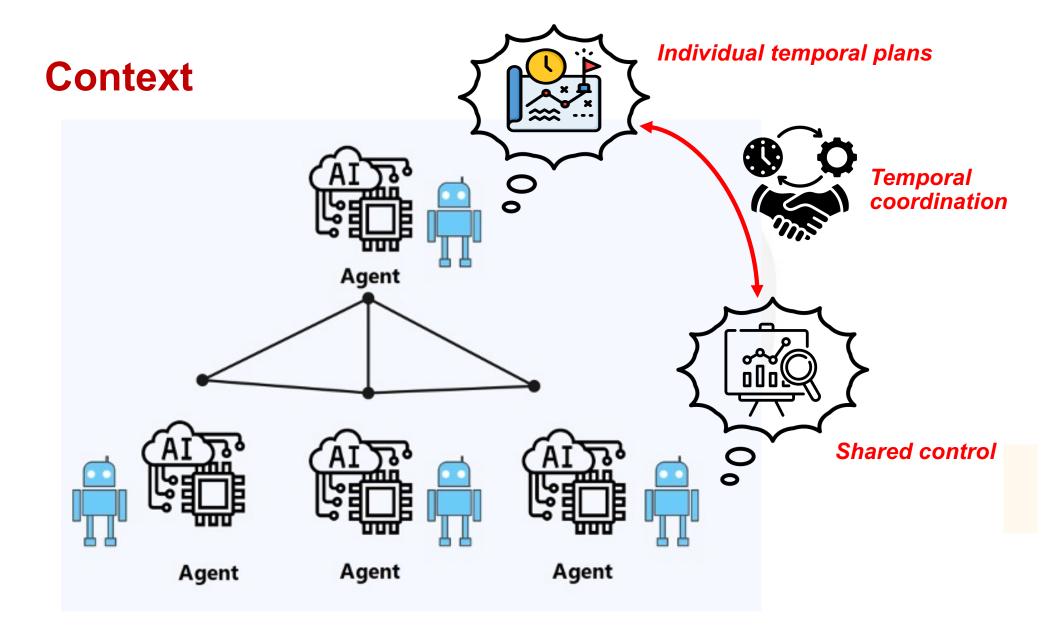




Context and Motivation





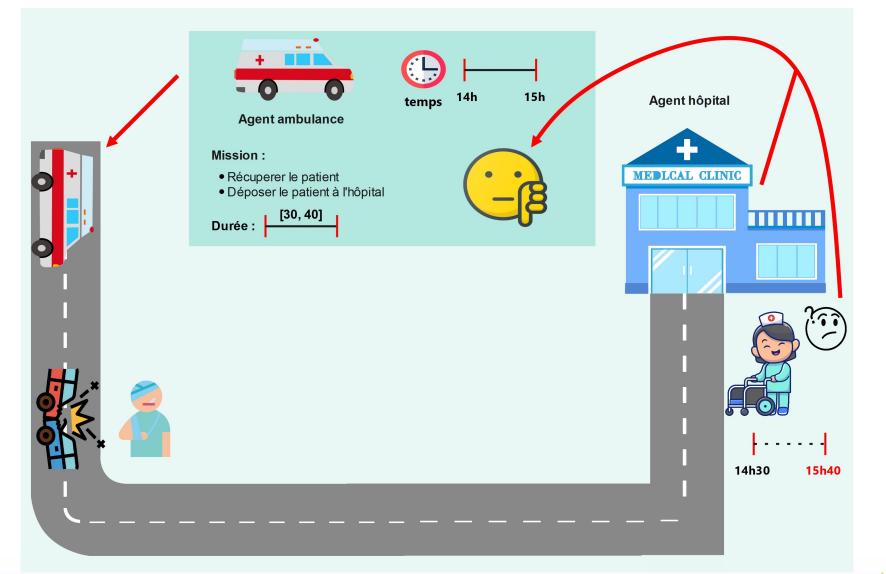


Homogeneous agents



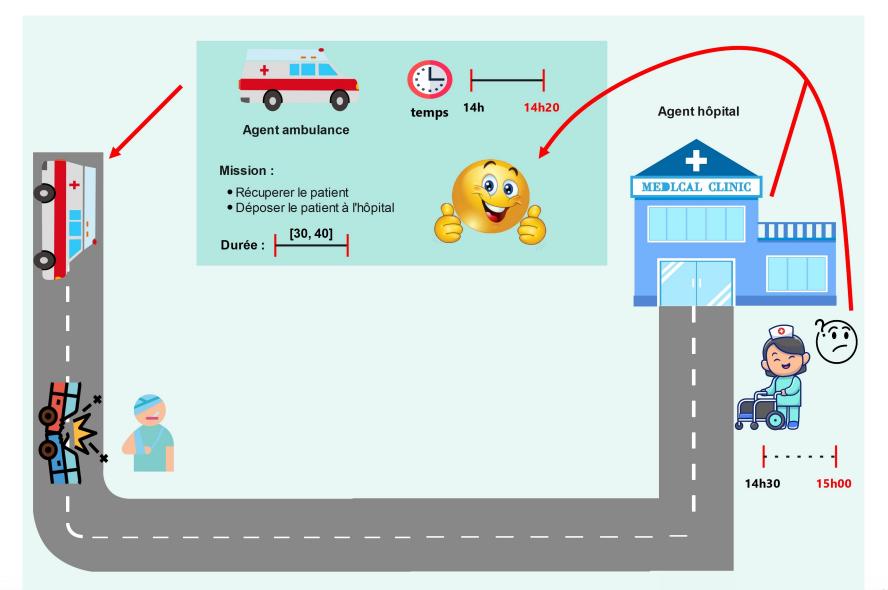


Illustrative example

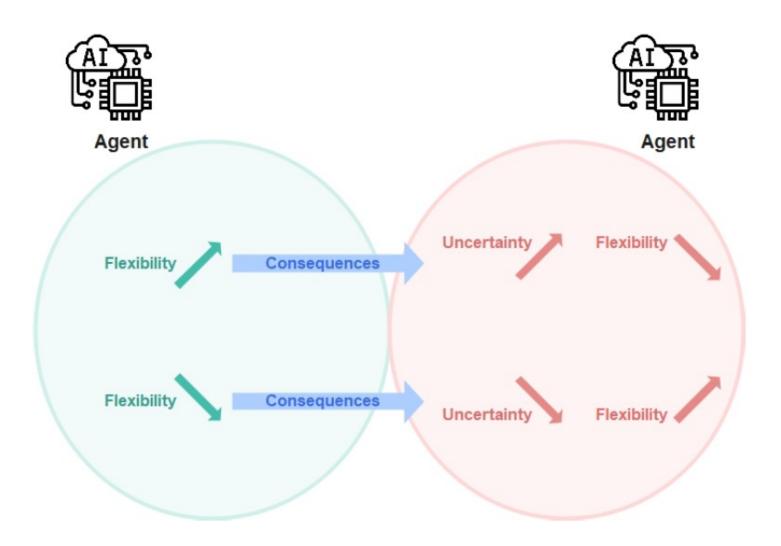




Illustrative example









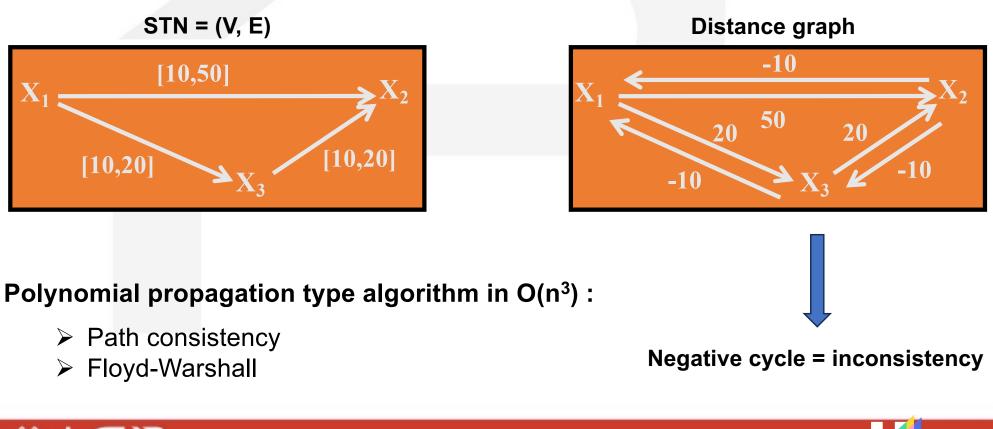
Background







STN (Simple Temporal Network) **is consistent** if there exists an assignment of the time-points that satisfies all the constraints







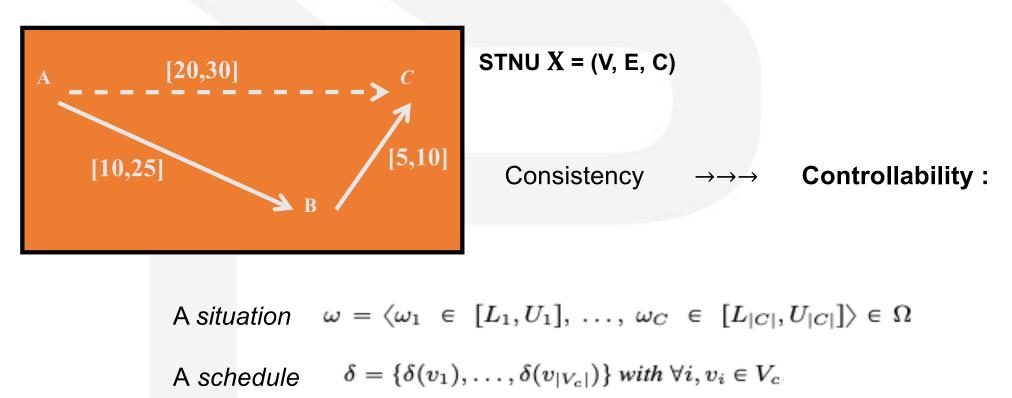
STNU

STNU (Simple Temporal Network with Uncertainty)

[Vidal et Fargier, 1999]

le Technoloa

idem STN + = intervals of possible durations : controllable / contingent



Clbty \equiv There exists a valid ∂ for each ω ?



3 levels of Controllability

Definition 7. (Strong Controllability (SC)) An STNU \mathcal{X} is strongly controllable iff $\exists \delta$ such that $\forall \omega \in \Omega$ δ is a solution of \mathcal{X}_{ω} . Execution semantics: $\forall v_i \in V_c$, $dec(v_i) = v_0$, and the observations are free: possibly no observation ($\forall \omega_k \in \omega$, $obs(\omega_k) = \emptyset$) or observations during execution that will just update the bounds of the constraints in the network.

> **Definition 6.** (Dynamic Controllability (DC)) An STNU \mathcal{X} is dynamically controllable iff it is weakly controllable and $\forall v_i \in V_c, \forall \omega, \omega' \in \Omega, \ \omega^{\leq v_i} = \omega'^{\leq v_i} \implies \delta(v_i) = \delta'(v_i)$ Execution semantics: $\forall \omega_k \in \omega, obs(\omega_k) = end(c_k), and \forall v_i \in V_c, dec(v_i) = v_i$

> > **Definition 5.** (Weak Controllability (WC)) An STNU \mathcal{X} is weakly controllable iff $\forall \omega \in \Omega, \exists \delta$ such that δ is a solution of \mathcal{X}_{ω} . Execution semantics: $\forall \omega_k \in \omega, obs(\omega_k) = v_0$, and the decision policy is free: $\forall v_i \in V_c, dec(v_i) \leq v_i$

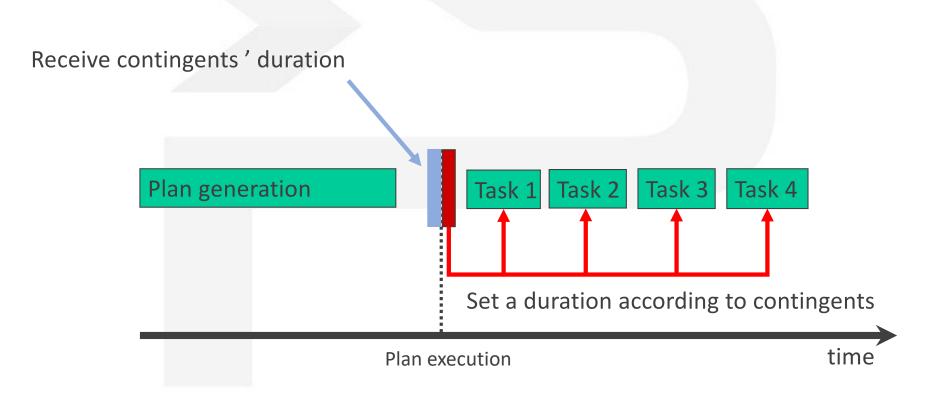
Strong Controllability \implies Dynamic Controllability \implies Weak Controllability







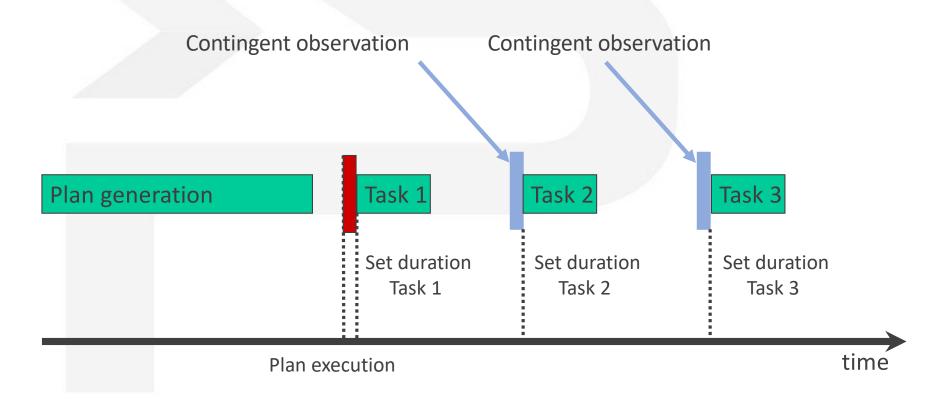
Weak Controllability (WC): assumes contingent durations will be known just before execution = pick up the solution that matches it.





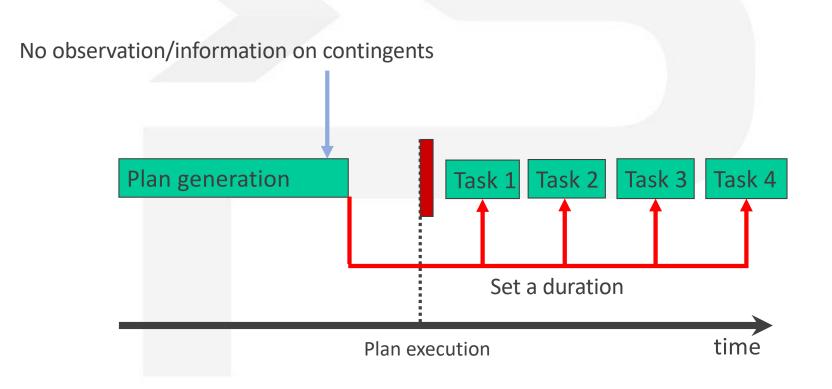


Dynamic Controllability (SC): assumes sequential decisions adapt to past observations.





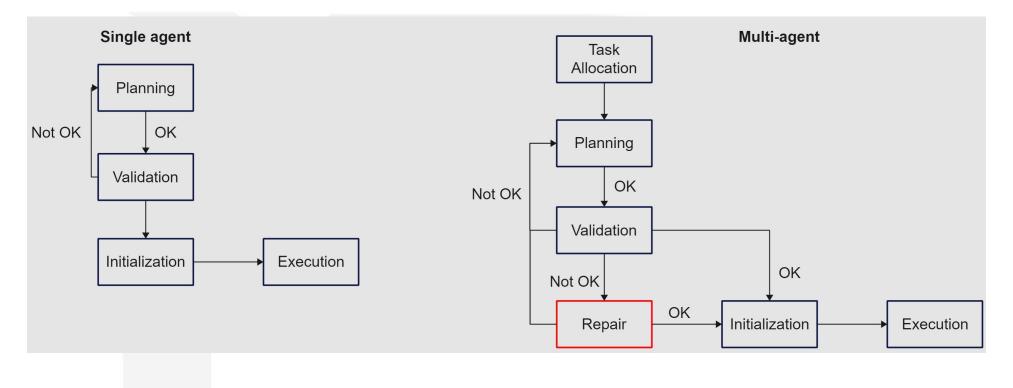
Strong Controllability: assumes no observations, which requires a fixed schedule that satisfies the constraint, whatever the contingent durations will be.





A new multi-agent architecture + repair needs

> Uncertainties come from other agents



Repair an agent plan by adjusting uncertain durations (local repair)



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Global model for the multiagent temporal coordination ?





How to model the problem ?

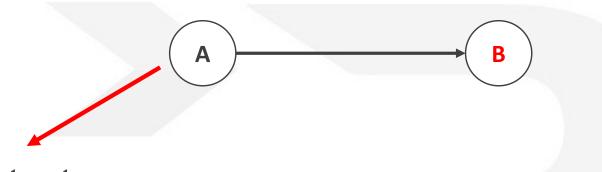
Is there a model in the literature for that ?







Model: the notion of contracts



A contract:

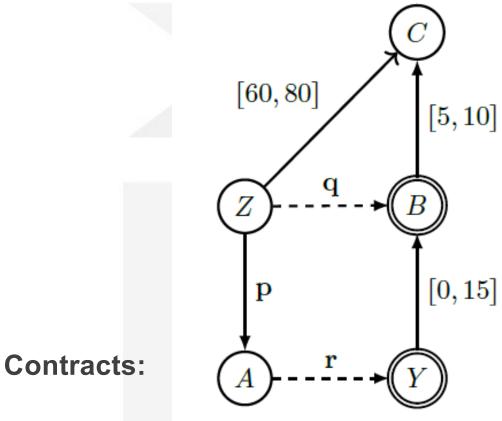
- > A common constraint between at least 2 agents
- > Only one **owner** agent that will decide **B**
- May have multiple compliant agents that observes B





Model: contracting STNU

From STNU to cSTNU



- > p (owned)
- > q and r (observed)

Label	Contract
р	[20, 25]
q	[60, 75]
r	[25, 35]

outside the cSTNU





Model: MISTNU

Multi-agent Interdependent Simple Temporal Network under Uncertainty (MISTNU)

▶ **Definition 9.** (*MISTNU*) A MISTNU is a tuple $\mathcal{G} = \langle A, \Sigma, B \rangle$ such that:

• A is a set of agents $\{a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n\}$;

 Σ is a set of cSTNUs $S_a = \langle V_a, R_a, W_a, E_a, C_a, O_a \rangle$, one for each $a \in A$, such that

- $\forall a \in A, v_z \in V_a$, where v_z is the mutual reference time point;
- = for every pair of agents $a, b \in A, W_a \cap W_b = \emptyset$
- *B* is a map from contracts to bounds $B : \bigcup_{a \in A} (R_a \cup W_a) \to \mathbb{R}^2$. For the sake of this paper, we write *l* and *u* for $\langle l_p, u_p \rangle = B(p)$.





Model: MISTNU

Multi-agent Interdependent Simple Temporal Network under Uncertainty (MISTNU)

Expressivity of MISTNU:

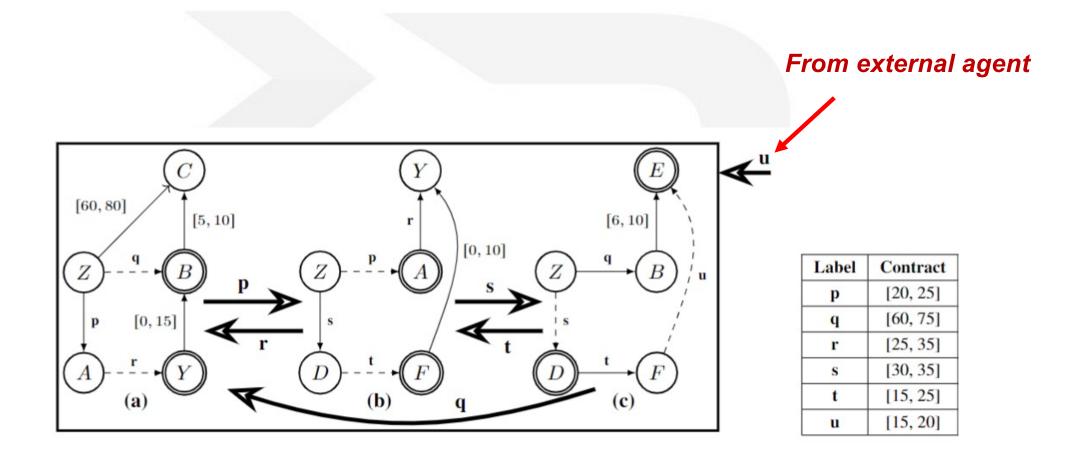
- Represent each agent and their networks with contracts
- Still represent real contingents (contract with no owner)
- Only 1 agent = STNU

Extend existing multi-agent models





Model: MISTNU example







Model: MISTNU properties

▶ **Definition 10.** (*cSTNU reduction*) Given a cSTNU $S = \langle V, R, W, E, C, O \rangle$ and a map $B : W \cup R \to \mathbb{R}^2$ giving bounds to contracts, S can be reduced to an STNU $S^{\mathcal{G}} \doteq \langle V, E', C' \rangle$ with:

$$E' = E \cup \{ v_i \xrightarrow{[l,u]} v_j \mid v_i \xrightarrow{p} v_j \in O, \ B(p) = \langle l,u \rangle \}$$
$$C' = \{ v_i \xrightarrow{[l,u]} v_j \mid v_i \xrightarrow{p} v_j \in C \cup O, \ B(p) = \langle l,u \rangle \}$$





Model: MISTNU properties

• **Definition 15.** (*Controllability*) Given a MISTNU $\mathcal{G} = \langle A, \Sigma, B \rangle$, we define the τ -controllability L_{τ} of \mathcal{G} with $\tau = \{Weak, Dynamic, Strong\}$ as:

$$L_{\tau} \equiv \forall S_a \in \Sigma, S_a^{\mathcal{G}} \text{ is } \tau - controllable.$$

where $S_a^{\mathcal{G}}$ is the STNU obtained from S_a by the cSTNU reduction of Definition 11.





Model: MISTNU repair

How to define the repair problem ?

▶ **Definition 16.** (*Repair*) Given a global model $\mathcal{G} = (A, \Sigma, B)$ such that for some agent $a \in A$, \mathcal{S}_a is not τ -controllable with $\tau = \{Weak, Dynamic, Strong\}$. The L_{τ} -repair problem consists in finding new bounds B' for a global model $\mathcal{G}' = (A, \Sigma, B')$ such that:

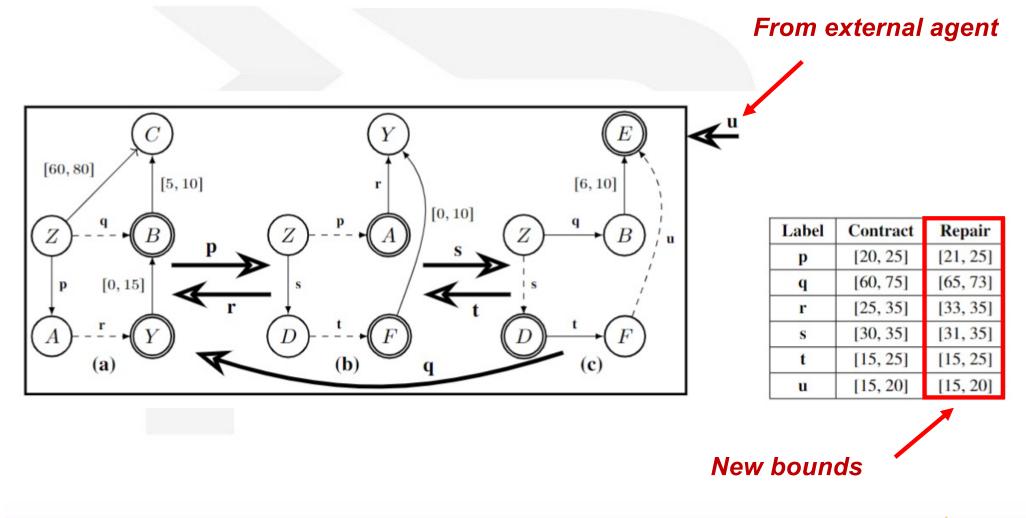
■
$$\forall p \in P \ let \langle l, u \rangle = B(p) \ and \langle l', u' \rangle = B'(p) \ where \ l' \ge l, \ u' \le u;$$

■ $\mathcal{G}' \ is \ L_{\tau}$ -controllable.





Model: MISTNU example







Model: MISTNU repair

▶ **Definition 17.** (*Optimal Repair*) Let $\mathcal{G} = (A, \Sigma, B)$, be a non L_{τ} MISTNU and let $R_{\mathcal{G}}$ be the set of all the solutions to the L_{τ} -repair problem for \mathcal{G} . An optimal L_{τ} -repair for \mathcal{G} is defined as:

$$\underset{\mathcal{G}' \in R_{\mathcal{G}}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left(\sum_{p \to \langle l', u' \rangle \in B'} ((l'-l) + (u-u')) \mid \langle l, u \rangle = B(p) \right)$$





Model: MISTNU repair

▶ **Definition 18.** (*Fair-Optimal Repair*) Let $\mathcal{G} = (A, \Sigma, B)$, be a non L_{τ} -controllable MISTNU and let $R_{\mathcal{G}}^{opt}$ be the set of all the solutions to the optimal L_{τ} -repair problem for \mathcal{G} . A fair-optimal L_{τ} -repair for \mathcal{G} is defined as:

$$\underset{\mathcal{G}' \in R_{\mathcal{G}}^{opt}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left(\left| \left\{ \langle p_1, p_2 \rangle \in C_{|P|}^2 \mid \frac{\left((l'_{p_1} - l_{p_1}) + (u_{p_1} - u'_{p_1}) \right)}{u_{p_1} - l_{p_1}} = \frac{\left((l'_{p_2} - l_{p_2}) + (u_{p_2} - u'_{p_2}) \right)}{u_{p_2} - l_{p_2}} \right\} \right| \right)$$





Model: MISTNU complexity

Complexity of the checking problem

Strong and Dynamic controllability (SC/DC):

Checking SC and DC for STNU is polynomial

Polynomial !

Weak controllability (WC):

Checking WC is co-NP-complete for STNU

Co-NP-complete





Model: MISTNU complexity

Complexity of the repair problem

Strong and Dynamic controllability (SC/DC):

- > Need to check all possible combinations of lower and upper bounds
- Checking one combination is polynomial

NP-complete !

Weak controllability (WC):

- Need to check all possible combinations of lower and upper bounds
- Checking one combination is co-NP-complete







Model: MISTNU complexity

Controllability	Checking	Repair
Weak	co-NP-complete	PSPACE
Dynamic	Р	NP-complete
Strong	Р	NP-complete



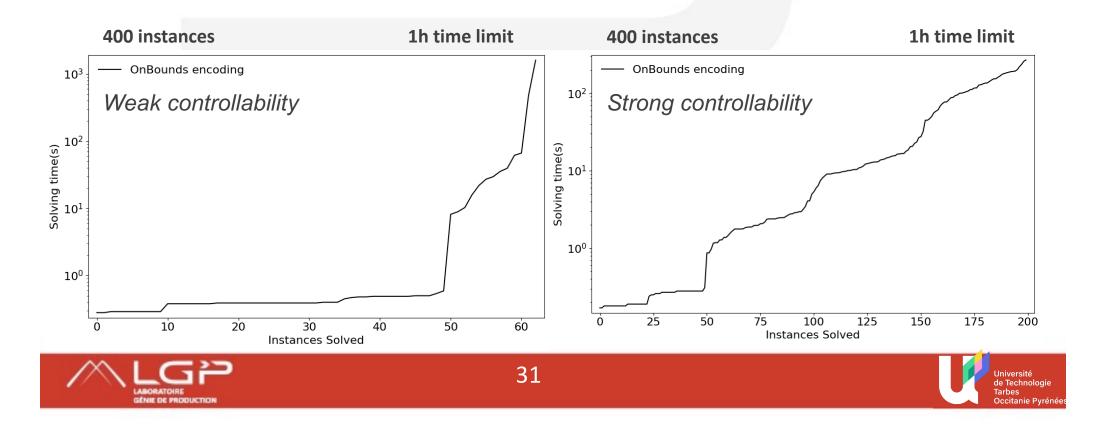


Model: MISTNU repair algorithms

algorithms for the repair problem

Centralized repair:

SMT encoding for Weak and Strong controllability





- Introduce a novel model for multi-agent Temporal Networks that can represent the (temporal) uncertainty that comes from another agent
- We introduce a novel problem for Temporal Networks which is the repair problem
- > We proposed a first approach to solve the Weak and Strong repair problem
- Such model allow to refine plans by negotiating the duration of some tasks which allow to provide more flexible plans at the planning stage





Thank you !

Time for questions



