Finding Parallel Regions with Temporal Planning

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Abstract

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Introduction.

Bibliography

Temporal Plannign

According to (Haslum et al. 2019), actions in temporal planning have a duration. Therefore, the planner will try to find a schedule in which some actions can be executed in parallel.

There are different approaches that can be used to formalize temporal actions with PDDL. In this paper, I used :durative-actions. This action is represented in four sections, as listed below.

- :parameters: parameters needed to execute the action;
- : duration: time the action takes to run;
- :condition: conditions that need to be respected to apply the effects;
- :effect: effects that will be applied to the state;

The sections : condition and : effect are separated in three categories: at start, over all and at end. As described by (Haslum et al. 2019), these categories represent the conditions and effects used at each stage of the action. The at start statements are used when starting the action. The over all statements are used during the time the action is being executed. The at end statements are used at the end of the action.

The following section may not be necessary.

I must mention that :durative-actions can be translated into instantaneous actions. Here is the paper: (Scala et al. 2016).

STP

I used the STP (Simultaneous Temporal Planner) planner, introduced by (Blanco et al. 2018), to find the best temporal plan. STP uses a modified version of the Fast Downward (Helmert 2006) planner that can generate a temporal plan.

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The STP planner needs to receive as a parameter the maximum number of actions that can be executed at the same time. When finding parallel regions, this parameter is a problem, because we do not know how many instructions can be executed in parallel. Therefore, in some cases, it is necessary to test different values for this paramenter.

Formalization

Describe here how I did the formalization.

Results

Describe here the results.

References

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¹https://github.com/aig-upf