# On the Traveling Salesperson Problem with Simple Temporal Constraints

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# Auction-Based Robot Coordination



# Auction-Based Robot Coordination

#### Examples:

- TraderBots (CMU)
- Murdoch (USC)
- COMSTAR (U of Nebraska)
- CBAA (MIT)
- DEMiR-CF (Georgia Tech)
- U of Minnesota



USC





- A team of robots has to visit given targets spread out over some known or unknown terrain so that each target is visited by one of the robots
- Examples:
  - Planetary surface exploration
  - Facility surveillance
  - Search and rescue









# Related Work

#### Robotics

e.g. multi-robot routing with time windows
Theoretical Computer Science

e.g. prize-collecting TSP with time windows

Operations Research

e.g. time-constrained TSPs

Artificial Intelligence Planning

e.g. temporal planning

# Motivation

Spatial Reasoning Temporal Reasoning

Traveling
 Salesperson
 Problem
 (TSP)

Simple
 Temporal
 Problem
 (STP)

Traveling Salesperson Problem with Simple Temporal Constraints (TSP-STC)

study the time complexity of solving TSP-STCs

# Spatial Reasoning: TSP

- Traveling Salesperson Problem (TSP): optimization problem
  - V: locations
  - d: travel distances between locations
- Decide in which order to visit the locations to minimize the travel distance and possibly satisfy given spatial constraints
  - for example,
    - start location = end location
- Time Complexity: NP-hard

# Spatial Reasoning: TSP

## TSP

symmetric travel distances (= undirected edges)
 ATSP

asymmetric travel distances (= directed edges)

# Temporal Reasoning: STP

- Simple Temporal Problem (STP): satisfaction problem
  - X: tasks
  - E: simple temporal constraints (STC) between tasks
- Decide when to execute the tasks to satisfy the given STCs

[m,n]

a —

h

# Temporal Reasoning: STP



#### Time Complexity: Polynomial

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## TSP-STC

- TSP: optimization (objective function)
  - V: locations
  - d: travel distances between locations

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- STP: satisfaction (constraints)
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## TSP-STC

- TSP: optimization (objective function)
  - V: locations
  - d: travel distances between locations
- STP: satisfaction (constraints)
  - X: tasks
  - E: STCs between tasks
- a <u>[m,n]</u> b
- Connecting the STP to the TSP
  - c: mapping of tasks to locations
  - t: travel times between locations

- Decide on a total ordering on the tasks and an execution time for each task that satisfies the temporal constraints
- We want to find a solution of minimum cost, where the cost of a solution is the length of the induced tour



# **TSP-STC:** Time Complexity

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# **TSP-STC:** Time Complexity

- Special cases of TSP-STCs
  - TSPs
  - STPs

# **TSP-STC:** Time Complexity

## TSP

- Find a Hamiltonian cycle of minimum cost on an edge-weighted complete graph
- Time Complexity:
  - NP-hard and NP-hard to approximate
- TSP with metric distances
  - Travel distances satisfy the triangle inequality
  - Agent can visit locations more than once
  - Time Complexity
    - NP-hard but polynomial to approximate

Constraints	TSP	ATSP	
None	3/2 (path only: 5/3)	O(log  V ) (path only: O(log  V ))	
	[Christofides 1976] [Hoogeveen 1991]	[Frieze et al. 1982] [Chekuri and Pál 2007]	
path			
from a given start location			
to given goal location			

Α

B

Constraints	TSP	ATSP
None	3/2 (path only: 5/3)	O(log  V ) (path only: O(log  V ))
Path Constraints	3	O(log  V )
Precedence Constraints	inapproximable	inapproximable



$$A \longrightarrow B \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow D \qquad EFG$$





TSPs with Precedence Constraints generalize TSPs with Path Constraints



Task a before Task b



Task a during time window [3,8]

all travel times are zero (infinite speed) time windows for a given subset of locations

A[1,2] B[3,7] C[6,9] D[8,9] E F G

Constraints	TSP	ATSP
Precedence Constraints	inapproximable	inapproximable
	Charikar et al. 1997	[Charikar et al. 1997]

- For TSPs with precedence constraints and fixed |V|, there is no polynomial-time |V|<sup>α</sup>-approximation algorithm, for some α>0, unless P=NP.
- For TSPs with precedence constraints, there is no polynomial-time (log |V|)<sup>δ</sup>-approximation algorithm, for any δ>0, unless NP⊆DTIME(|V|<sup>log log|V|</sup>).

		Constraints	TSP	
n	o constraints	None	3/2 (path only: 5/3)	O(log  V ) (p
ma	ny constraints	Path Constraints	3	(
		Precedence Constraints	inapproximable	ina
		TSP-STC	inapproximable	ina

- For TSP-STCs with fixed |V|, there is no polynomial-time |V|<sup>α</sup>approximation algorithm, for some α>0, unless P=NP.
- For TSP-STCs, there is no polynomial-time (log |V|)<sup>δ</sup>-approximation algorithm, for any δ>0, unless NP⊆DTIME(|V|<sup>log log|V|</sup>).

#### Theorem

- TSP-STCs (and ATSP-STCs) are NP-hard to solve optimally and NP-hard to approximate within any polynomial factor, even with metric and symmetric travel distances and times.
- Note: TSPs with metric travel distances can be approximated in polynomial time.

**Proof Sketch** 

- TSP-STC
  - TSP: optimization (objective function)
  - STP: satisfaction (constraints) ← NP-hard

#### **Proof Sketch**

Take any Hamiltonian path problem on an undirected graph



#### **Proof Sketch**

Take any Hamiltonian path problem on an undirected graph



#### **Proof Sketch**

- Transform it into a TSP-STC with metric and symmetric travel distances and times
  - Give existing edges travel distances and times 1.0
  - Add edges to make the graph complete
  - Give new edges travel distances and times 1.5
  - Associate one unique task with each location
  - Add STCs between all pairs of tasks

[-∞,|V|-1]

# Conclusions

Constraints	TSP	ATSP
None	3/2 (path only: 5/3)	O(log  V ) (path only: O(log  V ))
Path Constraints	3	O(log  V )
Precedence Constraints	inapproximable	inapproximable
TSP-STC	inapproximable	inapproximable

# Future Work

#### In the future, we would like to

- prove that additional special cases of TSP-STCs can be solved approximately in polynomial time, especially ones that are realistic for robot applications
- develop efficient and effective heuristics for solving TSP-STCs, based on TSP heuristics
- study ways of combining spatial and temporal reasoning different from TSP-STCs
- integrate the results into auction-based robot coordination systems

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- The views and conclusions are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the sponsoring organizations, agencies or the U.S. government.