BPM 2018



#### Construction Process Modelling: Representing Activities, Items and their Interplay.

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#### Construction Projects are "Rarely" On-Time/On-Budget

- Wembley National Stadium
  - Commenced: 2002
  - Planned Completion: Early 2006
  - Opened: March 2007
  - Delay: 1 year

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- Planned Cost: £757m
- Final Cost (approx.): £1bn
- Increased cost: 32%



#### Construction Projects are "Rarely" On-Time/On-Budget

- Berlin Airport
  - Commenced: 2006
  - Planned Completion: 2011
  - Opened: ??? (2020)
  - Delay: 9 Years
  - Planned cost: €2bn
  - Current Cost: €6bn
  - Increased cost: 200%



https://www.economist.com/the-economist-explains/



In Construction

• Projects are one of a kind (difficult to make estimates)





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- Many companies are involved







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- Projects are one of a kind (difficult to make estimates)
- Many companies are involved
- Unpredictable events
- Projects are complex and long
- Shared resources/locations
- Changing requirements













# **Traditional Approach**

#### • Planning:

 Define the activities, orders in which they occur and milestones

#### • Scheduling:

Define timetables

#### • Control:

 Detect deviations from the plan





#### **Traditional Approach: Some Considerations**

#### • Locations:

- Physical locations are not considered explicitly
- No location-based relationship between the activities
- Planning as Gantt Chart:
  - Represent a commitment to a date
  - Lack of flexibility: not clear what are the dependences
  - Become outdated very soon
  - Never updated



### **Tentative Solution**

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- Planning
  - Decoupled from scheduling
  - Define What and Where (not yet when)
  - Collaborative modelling







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  - Collaborative modelling
- Scheduling
  - Define How and When







### **Tentative Solution**

- Planning
  - Decoupled from scheduling
  - Define What and Where (not yet when)
  - Collaborative modelling
- Scheduling
  - Define How and When

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- Control
  - New requirements: Re-plan





#### Hospital of Bolzano



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### Elements in the model

- Tasks
  - What: Activity
  - Who: Craft
  - Where: Locations
  - How long: Productivity
  - Notes





## Elements in the model

- Tasks
  - What: Activity
  - Who: Craft
  - Where: Locations
  - How long: Productivity
  - Notes
- Synchronisation
  - Declarative precedences





#### Hidden Knowledge and Ambiguities

#### Orderings

among the locations (bottom to top, top to bottom)

#18	84	2		5	С
		С	le	ean	
•	Тс	op to	C	botton	n
Ζ	G	W			
f1	f2	*			



#### Hidden Knowledge and Ambiguities

#### Orderings

among the locations (bottom to top, top to bottom)

 Precedence Scope (floor, activity, building)





#### Hidden Knowledge and Ambiguities

#### Orderings

among the locations (bottom to top, top to bottom)

- Precedence Scope (floor, activity, building)
- How to perform Loops





### How to Schedule?

- Preconditions for manual and automatic scheduling
  - Represent explicitly the hidden knowledge
  - Make the language non-ambiguous (Formal)



## How to Schedule?

- Preconditions for manual and automatic scheduling
  - Represent explicitly the hidden knowledge
  - Make the language non-ambiguous (Formal)



- We extended the language (inspired by Declare)
- Provide a logic-based (LTLf) semantics

#### **Customisable Building Representation**





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#### **Customisable Building Representation**



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### **Representation of Locations**

- A building is abstractly represented as a tree
- Locations in the tasks are subtrees





# Ordering Constraints

- Attribute domain values can be ordered
- Ascending and descending ordering constraints

#148	1×1	20d	Sc				
S	SI - Scaffolding Installation						
< :	l↑	ex: l	JNIT				
B1 B1	B2						
f0 f1	fO						
	#148 S <: B1 B1 f0 f1	#148 1×1 SI - Sca Instal <: I↑ B1 B1 B2 f0 f1 f0	#148   1×1   20d     SI - Scaffoldin   Installation     < :   I↑   ex:   L     B1   B1   B2     f0   f1   f0				



# **Exclusivity Constraints**

- Once the task is started, no other task can be performed there
- By default: exclusivity at the unit level

#143	1×6	10d	Di	
E	x - Exc	cavatio	on	
<: N	ONE	ex:	sr _	
B1 B2				
u1 u1				



#### Precedences



Precedences between activities



#### Precedences: Scope



- The Scope specialises the precedence (e.g., precedence by <sector, level>)
- By default: Activity level



#### **Precedences: Alternate Precedence**



- Alternation between antecedent and consequent:
  - antecedent before consequent
  - and the antecedent has to wait for the consequent



#### **Precedences: Chain Precedence**



- Chain between two activities:
  - no other activities can be performed in-between



### Does my model make sense?





### Does my model make sense?



Is there an execution satisfying all the constraints?
Satisfiability Check





Is checking for loops enough to determine Satisfiability?





- Is checking for loops enough to determine Satisfiability?
  - No,
  - Consider also the dependencies, scopes and locations



## How to Check Satisfiability?

- Our model has a logic based semantics (LTLf)
- We can apply model checking techniques
- We performed some experiments using NuSMV (state-of-the-art model checker)



# How to Check Satisfiability?

Model	Tasks	Dep.	Loc.	NuSMV
Sat.	8	9	312	<b>2min 35s</b>
Non-sat.	8	9	312	>1h



#### Other Way to Check Satisfiability?

Translate a Diagram into a Task-Unit (TU) Graph 

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#### Other Way to Check Satisfiability?

- Translate a Diagram into a Task-Unit (TU) Graph
- Translate the precedences into arrows between TU nodes



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#### Other Way to Check Satisfiability?

- Translate a Diagram into a Task-Unit (TU) Graph
- Translate the precedences into arrows between TU nodes
- Check for loops





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# Disjunction in the TU Graph

- Some constraints introduce disjunction
- One has to check possible orientations



## Algorithm at a Glance

- Check for Cycles
  - Cycles: If the graph contains a cycle then is not orientable



# Algorithm at a Glance

#### Check for Cycles

• Cycles: If the graph contains a cycle then is not orientable

#### • **Deterministic Orientation**

• Direct the undirected edges for which only one orientation is possible



# Algorithm at a Glance

#### Check for Cycles

• Cycles: If the graph contains a cycle then is not orientable

#### • Deterministic Orientation

 Direct the undirected edges for which only one orientation is possible

#### Divide&Conquer

- Partition the graph so that:
  - orientability can be checked for each subgraph
  - by trying all orientations

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	/
	$\checkmark$
	$\sim$

Model	Tasks	Dep.	Loc.	Nodes	Arcs	Edges	NuSMV	US
Sat.	8	9	312	236	9415	524	2min 35s	27 ms
Non-sat.	8	9	312	236	10003	521	>1h	5 ms



Model	Tasks	Dep.	Loc.	Nodes	Arcs	Edges	NuSMV	US
Sat.	8	9	312	236	9415	524	2min 35s	27 ms
Non-sat.	8	9	312	236	10003	521	>1h	5 ms
Bigger	12	14	312 (2)	244	9435	574	>1h	10 ms
More Edges	12	14	312 (47)	424	15131	1740	>1h	23 ms



	Model	Tasks	Dep.	Nodes	Arcs	Edges	US
	Sat.	8	9	236	9415	524	27 ms
$\boldsymbol{i}$	Non-sat.	8	9	236	10003	521	5 ms
$\boldsymbol{\mathbf{x}}$	Bigger	12	14	244	9435	574	10 ms
	Adding Locations	12	14	424	15131	1740	23 ms
	Bigger	480	1291	16,960	1,436,759	678,680	55,866 ms (~1 min)
	Bigger	720	2,526	25,440	3,082,925	1,526,820	379,409 ms (~6.32 min)
PROVINCIA DIBOLZANO	Bigger	960	4,187	33,920	5,217,426	2,714,160	OOM

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## Summary

- Language Construction Process Modelling
  - Graphical
  - Declarative: Captures the constraints (what and not how)
  - Formal
- Effective algorithm to check satisfiability
- **Demo:** both are implemented in a proof-of-concept tool



### **Future Work**



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- AUTONOME 615 COCkPiT: PROVIN7 • BOZEN SÜDTIROL Collaborative Construction Project managemenT
- Automatic Schedule:
  - Optimised
  - Incremental •
  - Align changes: Model







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#### Thank you

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