



# You've Got a Plan?

A Domain Modelling Approach for Collaborative Product Disassembly  
Planning with PDDL

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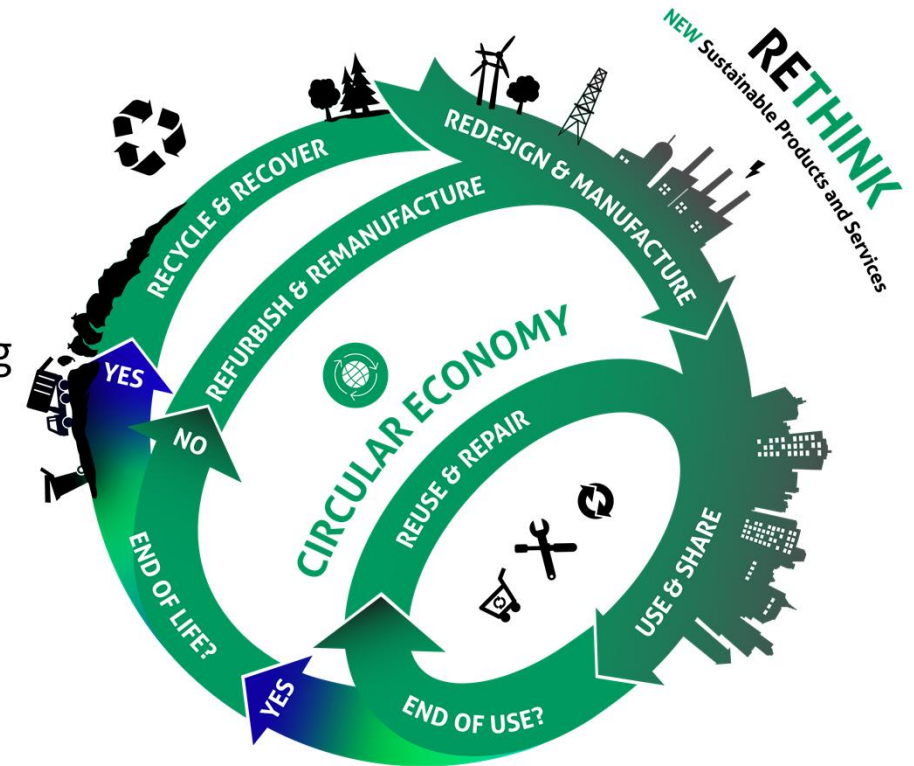
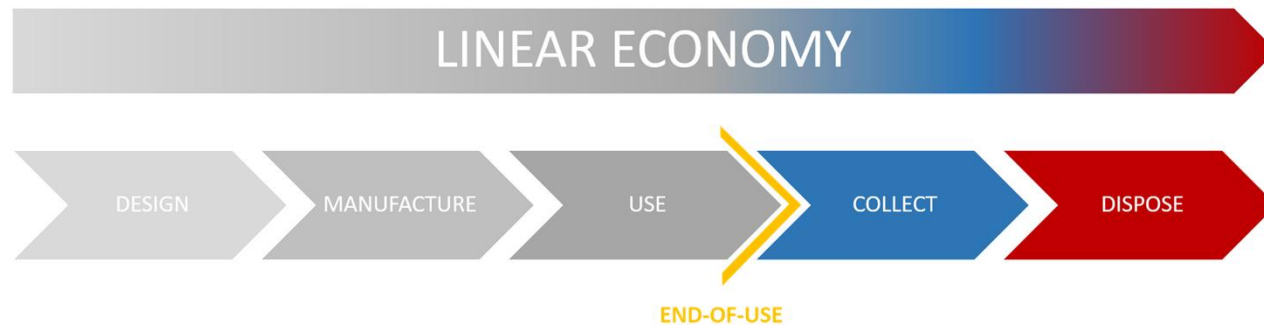
## Dominique Briechle, M.Sc.

- **Research Interest:**
  - Digitized Circular Economy
  - AI-Planning Systems for Automation Processes
  - Digital Twin & Cyber-Physical Systems Design
  - Software Engineering for Robotics
- **CV:**
  - 2019: B.Sc. Energy and Raw Materials
  - 2021: M.Sc. Petroleum Engineering
  - 2021: Academic Researcher Center for Digital Technologies TU Clausthal & Ostfalia
  - 2022: Academic Researcher Institute for Software and Systems Engineering



## Relevance of the Research

- Resource scarcity is increasing with every year!
- Linear Economy is still in place in industries
- Circular Economy keeps resources in a cycle
- We need a shift, from LE to CE!
- Especially production is energy and resource consuming
- Repairing, Refurbishing and Remanufacturing (3Rs) of products can mitigate these consumption
- **But how?**



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## Problem Statement

- Discarding of products is nowadays easy
- On the opposite 3R operations are hard to conduct
- Reasons are, among others:
  - Economic Factors
  - Lack of skilled laborer
  - Technical obsolesces and inability to upgrade
  - Inability of companies to cope high amount and variety of used incoming products
- Automated Systems can mitigate some of those effects
- However, adaptivity is key and automated systems must be enabled to act in an adaptive manner





## Problem Statement

So how can we enable Automated Systems to get from here...



to here and be adaptive at the same time?

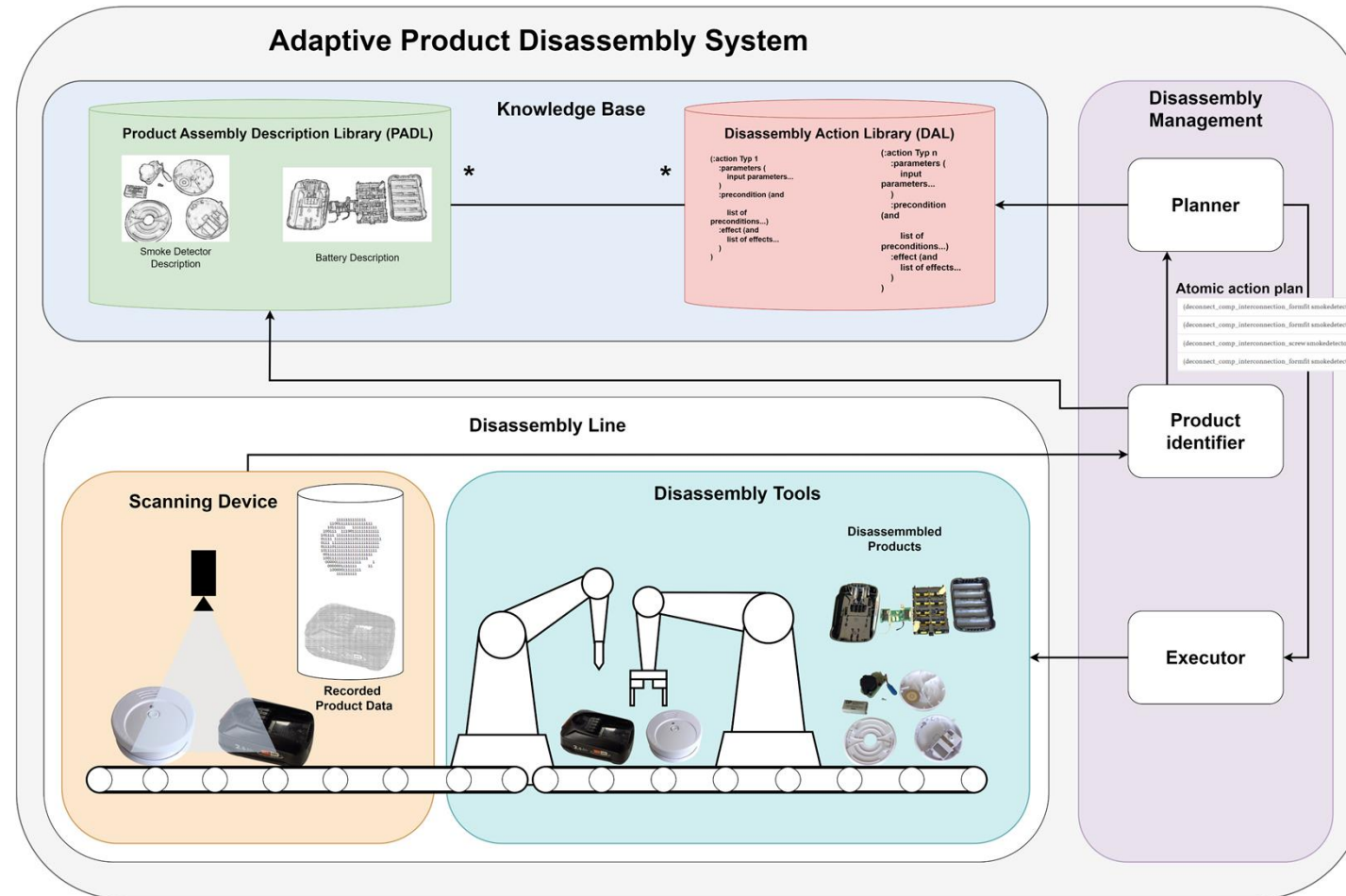


## Scope of the Paper

- Two central subjects:
  - Conception of a model which takes the structural hierarchy and variety of products into account
  - Implementation and Testing of an AI-based sequence Planner
- Contribution to the research question:
  - Contribution of a meta-model, suitable to describe compositional structure in a modular and flexible way
  - Formulated PDDL-Domain derived from the meta-model to generate AI-based sequence plans for robotic disassembly systems
  - Evaluation and Testing with two product models, defined as PDDL-Problem on a Planner-based level

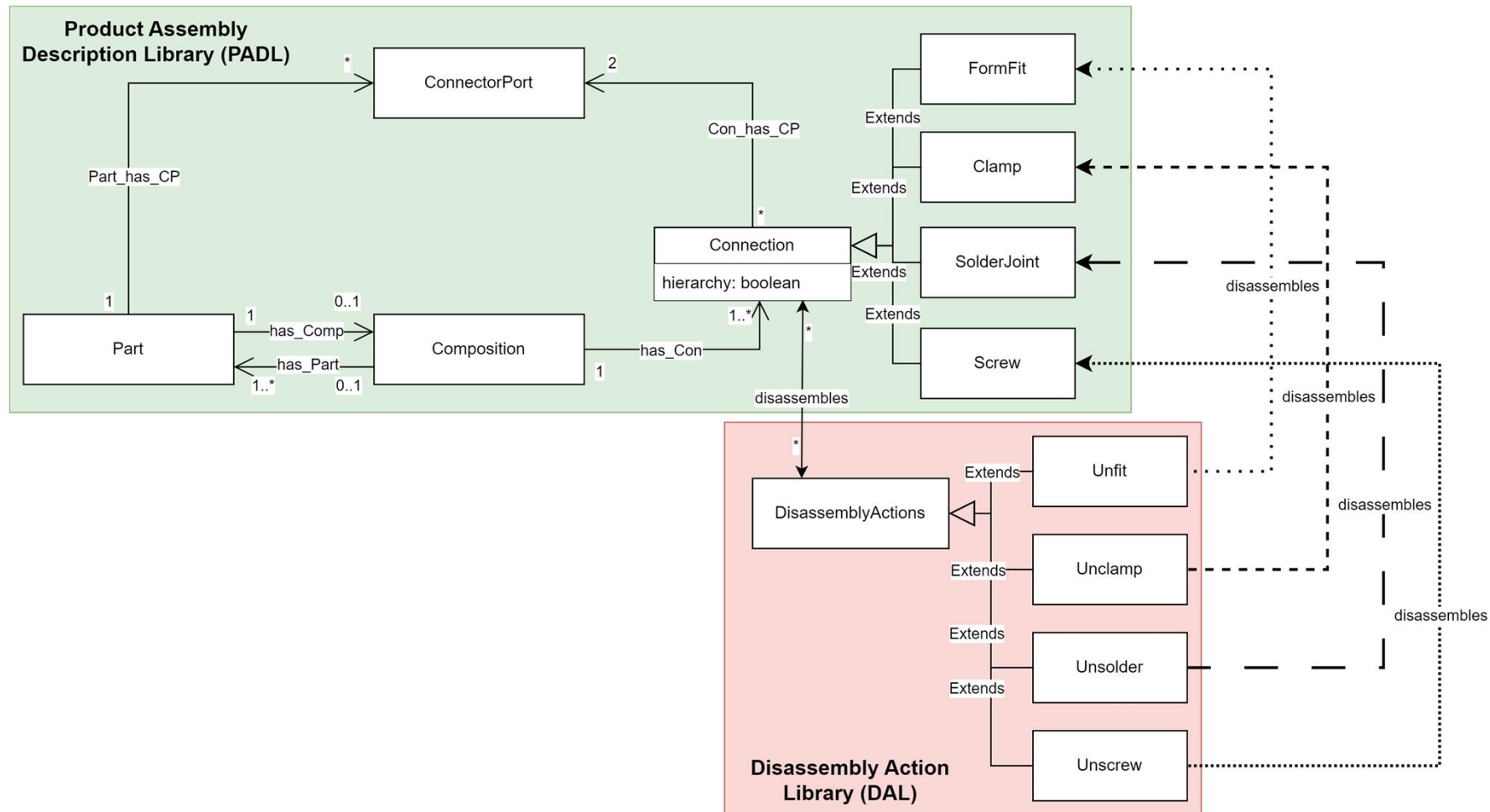


## Overall Concept





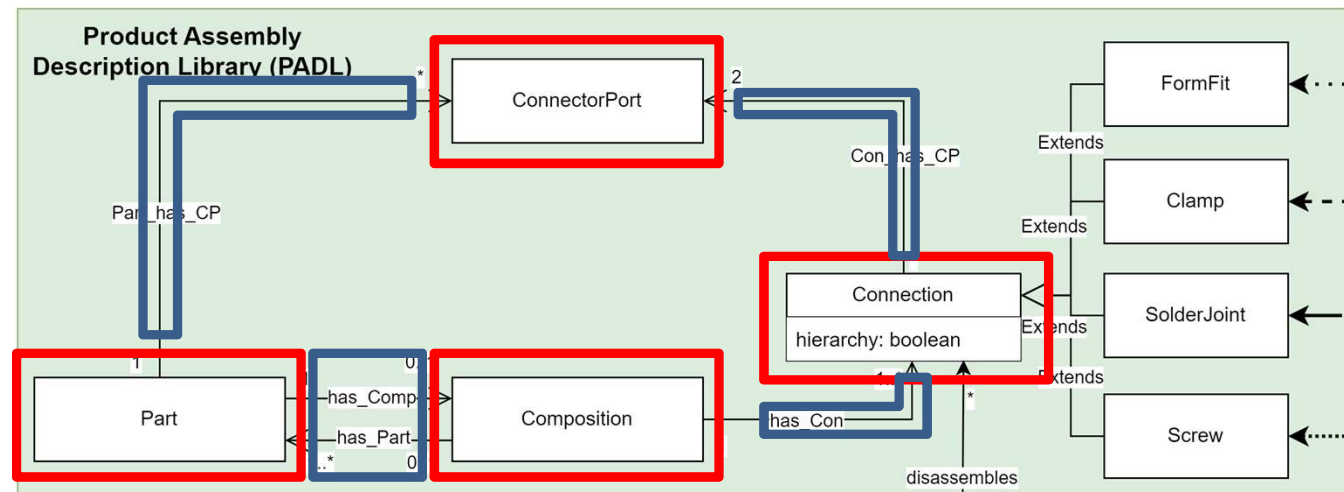
## Meta-Model





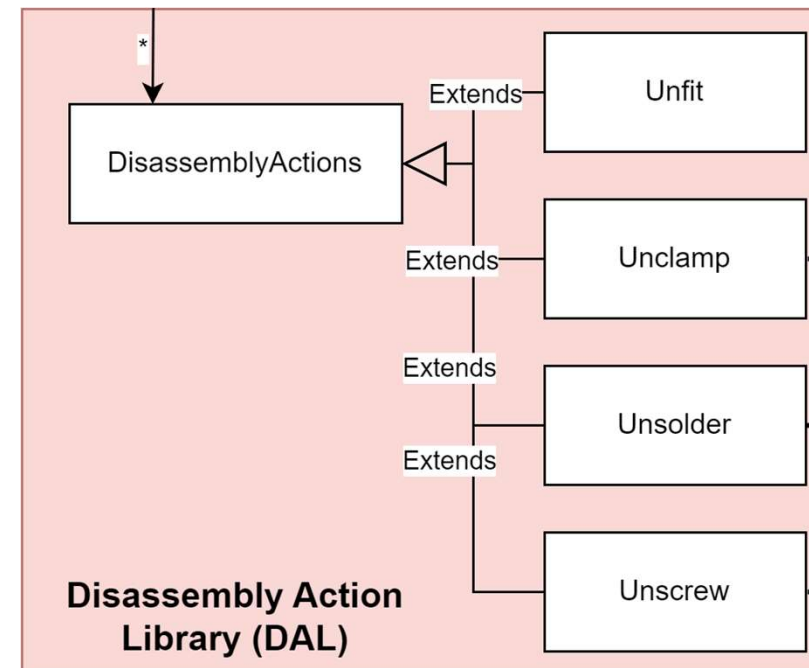
# Product Assembly Description Library (PADL)

- PADL contains the general objects of our Meta-Model
- It is used to describe the compositional structure of the products
- Link establishes systematic connection between system entities
- Extensions of *Connection* act as specifications



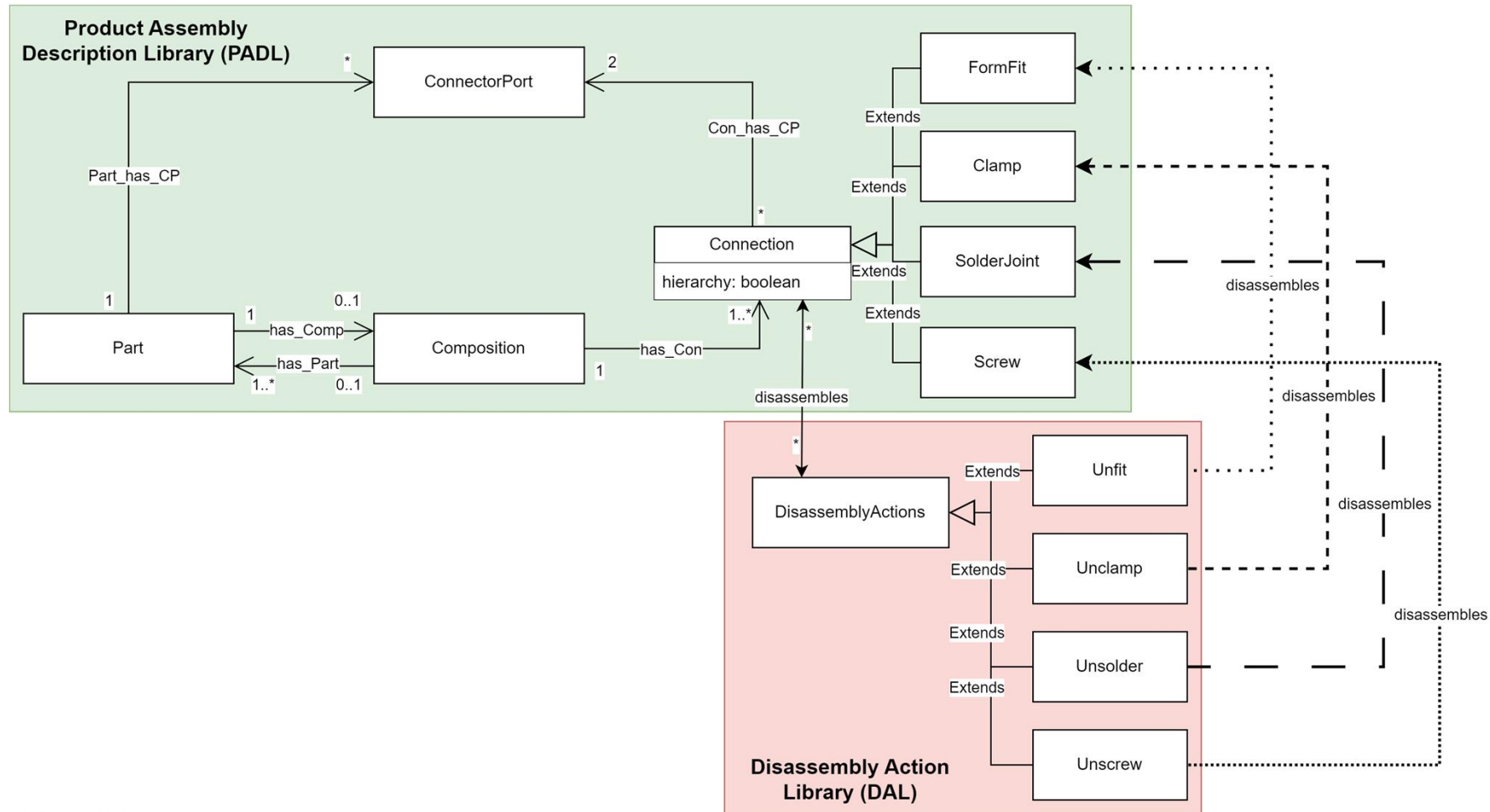
## Disassembly Action Library (DAL)

- DAL contains the model of the *DisassemblyActions*, required to disconnect the corresponding links
- Extensions enable the specification of disassembly operations





## Meta-Model

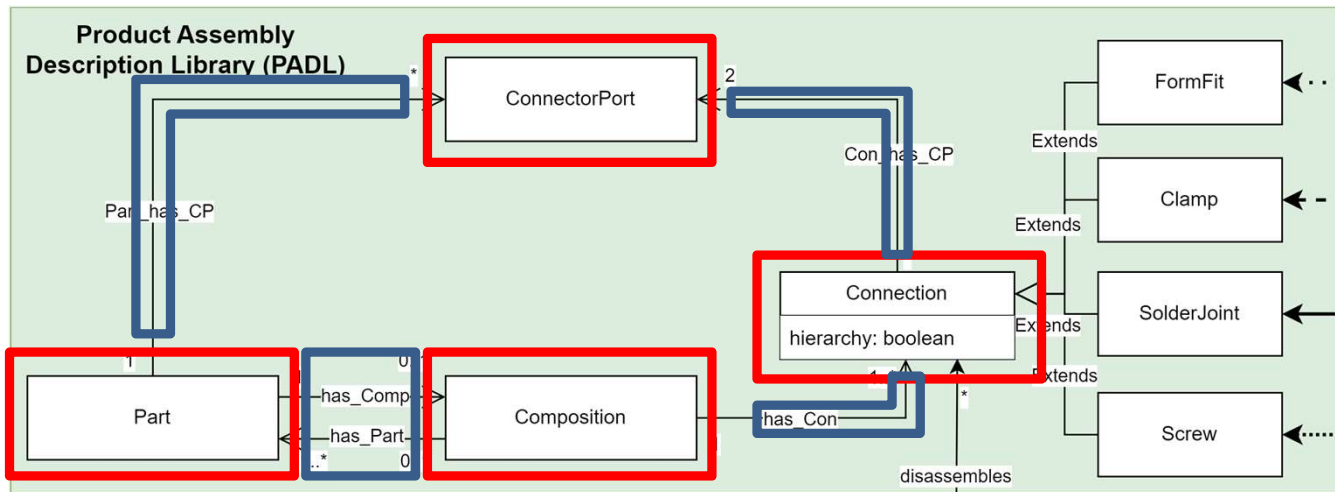


## Implementation in PDDL

- Planning Domain Definition Language (PDDL) is used to implement the model
- PDDL is a descriptive language for AI-based Planning, which allows the formulation...
  - ...of the meta-model entities as types
  - ...the meta-model links as predicates
  - ...the *DisassemblyActions* as Actions in the Domain
- Domain contains the information for the generation of Problems, which are then solved by a Solver/Parser combination



## PDDL Domain – Types & Predicates

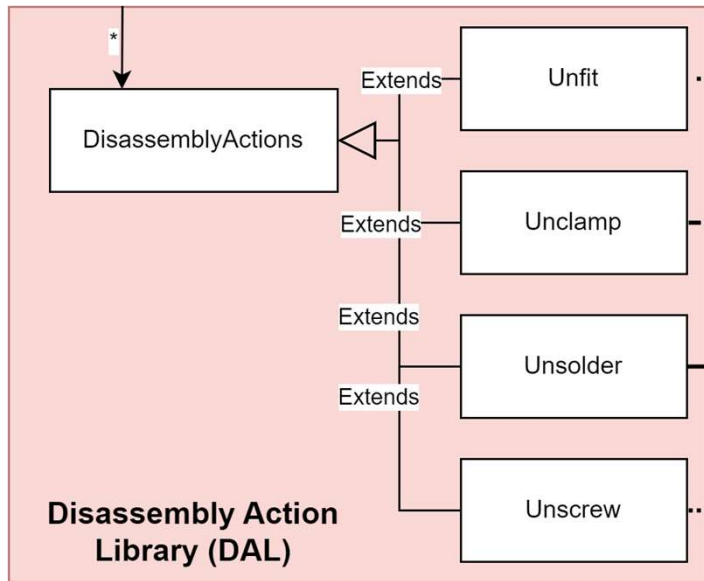


```
(:requirements :typing)
(:types
part - object
connectorport - object
connection - object
composition - object
interconnection - connection
transconnection - connection
)
```

```
(:predicates
(comp_has_cp ?part - part ?connectorport - connectorport)
(has_comp ?part - part ?composition - composition)
(has_part ?composition - composition ?part - part)
(has_con ?composition - composition ?connection - connection )
(con_has_cp ?connection - connection ?connectorport -
connectorport)
)
```



## PDDL Domain - Actions



```

(:action disconnect_composition-interconnection
:parameters (
?comp - composition
?i1 - interconnection
?p1 - part
?p2 - part
?c1 - connectorport
?c2 - connectorport
)
:precondition (and
(has_con ?comp ?i1)

(forall (?deleg - transconnection)
(not(has_con ?comp ?deleg))
)
(forall (?parts - part)
(not(has_comp ?parts ?comp))
)
(part_has_cp ?p1 ?c1)
(part_has_cp ?p2 ?c2)
(has_part ?comp ?p2)
(has_part ?comp ?p1)

(con_has_cp ?i1 ?c1)
(con_has_cp ?i1 ?c2)
(not(= ?c1 ?c2))
(not(= ?p1 ?p2))
)
:effect (and
(not(has_con ?comp ?i1))
(not(con_has_cp ?i1 ?c1))
(not(con_has_cp ?i1 ?c2))))

```

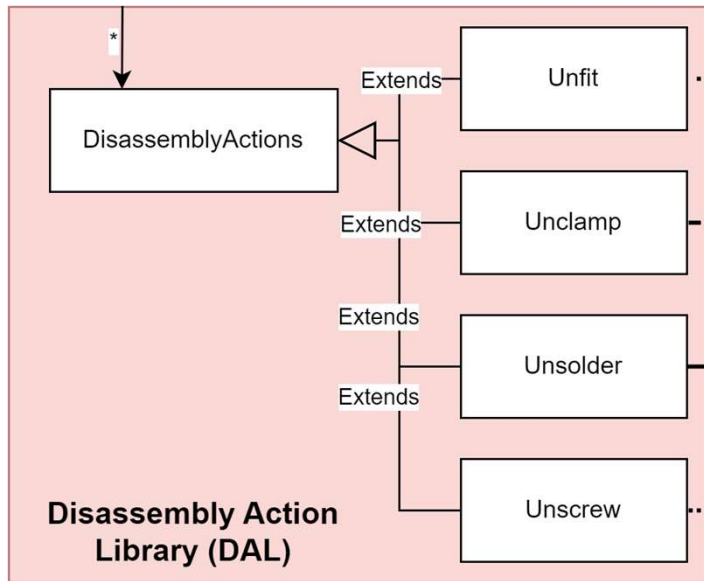
```

(:action
disconnect_composition-transconnection
:parameters (
?comp - composition
?t1 - transconnection
?p1 - part
?p2 - part
?c1 - connectorport
?c2 - connectorport
)
:precondition (and
(has_con ?comp ?t1)
(forall (?allcomp - composition)
(not(has_part ?allcomp ?p1))
)
)
(has_comp ?p1 ?comp)
(has_part ?comp ?p2)
(part_has_cp ?p1 ?c1)
(part_has_cp ?p2 ?c2)
(not(con_has_cp ?t1 ?c1))
(not(con_has_cp ?t1 ?c2))
(not(= ?c1 ?c2))
(not(= ?p1 ?p2))
)
:effect (and
(not(has_con ?comp ?t1))
(not(con_has_cp ?t1 ?c1))
(not(con_has_cp ?t1 ?c2))
)
)

```



## PDDL Domain - Actions



```

(:action disconnect_part-composition
:parameters (
?part - part
?comp - composition
?c1 - connectorport
?c2 - connectorport
?i1 - interconnection
)
:precondition (and
(forall (?over - composition)
(not(has_part ?over ?part))
)
(has_comp ?part ?comp)
(part_has_cp ?part ?c1)
(part_has_cp ?part ?c2)
(not(con_has_cp ?i1 ?c1))
(not(con_has_cp ?i1 ?c2))
(not(= ?c1 ?c2))
)
:effect (and
(not(has_comp ?part ?comp))
)
)
  
```

```

(:action
disconnect_composition-part
:parameters (
?comp - composition
?part - part
?c1 - connectorport
?c2 - connectorport
?i1 - connection
?i2 - connection
)
:precondition (and
(part_has_cp ?part ?c1)
(part_has_cp ?part ?c2)
(has_part ?comp ?part)
(forall (?links - connection)
(not(has_con ?comp ?links))
)
)
(not(con_has_cp ?i1 ?c1))
(not(con_has_cp ?i2 ?c2))
(not(= ?c1 ?c2))
(not(= ?i1 ?i2))
)
:effect (and
(not(has_part ?comp ?part))
)
)
  
```

## Problem Statement

Can we now get from here...



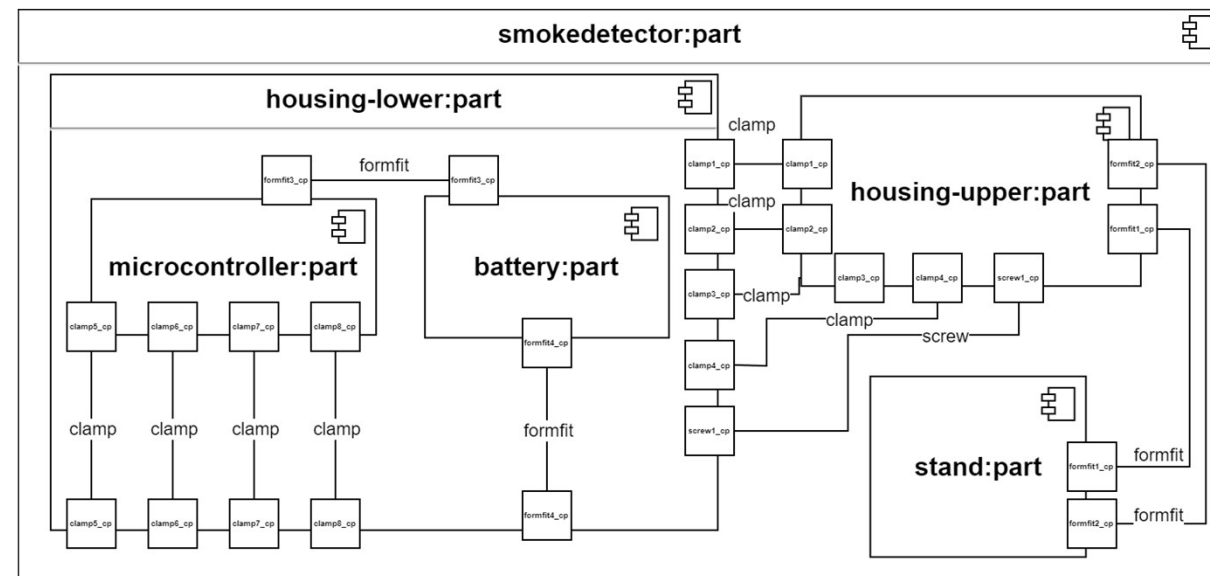
to here with our automated system?





## Test Scenario

- PDDL implementation was tested with two different Use-Cases on a planning base:
  - Smoke detector
  - Power Tool Battery
- Problems were drafted as Composition Structure Diagrams
- Composition Structure Diagrams captures the assembled state, that is used to define the initial state of the Problem



## Results

- Solving was carried out via the tool: <https://editor.planning.domains/>
- As Solver, out of the standard implementation solvers, the BFWS Solver with an ff Parser was the most suitable option
- Plans were generated by the solver according to the Composition Structure Diagrams
- Application of different specified Actions were conducted in accordance to the preconditions

	Smoke Detector	Power Tool Battery
Total time:	1.05921 sec.	1.24214 sec.
Nodes generated during search:	332	429
Nodes expanded during search:	312	169
Plan found with cost:	15	25

## Conclusion

- Definition of a Meta-Model allows the description of product assemblies and the according disassembly environment
- Disassembly planning is conducted via PDDL and showed, how such systems can generate sequence-based disassembly plans
- However, model has certain Limitations:
  - Condition is not regarded as a factor
  - Cost-based considerations have not played a part in the selection of actions
- Future Outlook:
  - Implement identified limitations into the Meta-Model and the according PDDL System
  - Test planner-based disassembly structure on Robot system with defined interfaces



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