

Microsoft Project, Oracle Primavera, Asta Powerproject,

1950- (CPM)

CPM-

[1, 2].

RCPSP- TCPSP-

{sem, step}@ispras.ru

[1, 3, 4].

» [5],

[6],

[7]

[8].

[9],

[10],

[10],

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» [5],

[11],

[4, 12].

1.

(Critical Path Method, CPM),
(Resource Constrained Project
Scheduling Problem, RCPSP)
Project Scheduling Problem, TCPSP)

$t :$

$$A(t) = \{n \mid n = 1, \dots, N, t_n \leq t < t_n + d_n\},$$

$$\min t_N, \quad (1)$$

$$t_{Sc(m)} \geq t_{Pr(m)} + d_{Pr(m)} + \dagger_m, \forall m = 1, \dots, M \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{n \in A(t)} u_{nk} \leq U_k, \forall k = 1, \dots, K, \forall t \mid t_1 \leq t \leq t_n \quad (3)$$

$$X = \{t_n\}_{n=1}^N,$$

(2), (3)

(2)

(3)

$$u_{nk} \leq U_k, \forall n = 1, \dots, N \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, K.$$

(3),

NP-

[20, 21].

(Most

Total Successors, MTS),

(Latest Start Time, LST),

(Greatest Rank Positional Weight, GRPW),

(Weighted

Resource Utilization ratio and Precedence, WRUP),

(Latest Finish Time, LFT),

(Minimum SLack, MSLK).

[20].

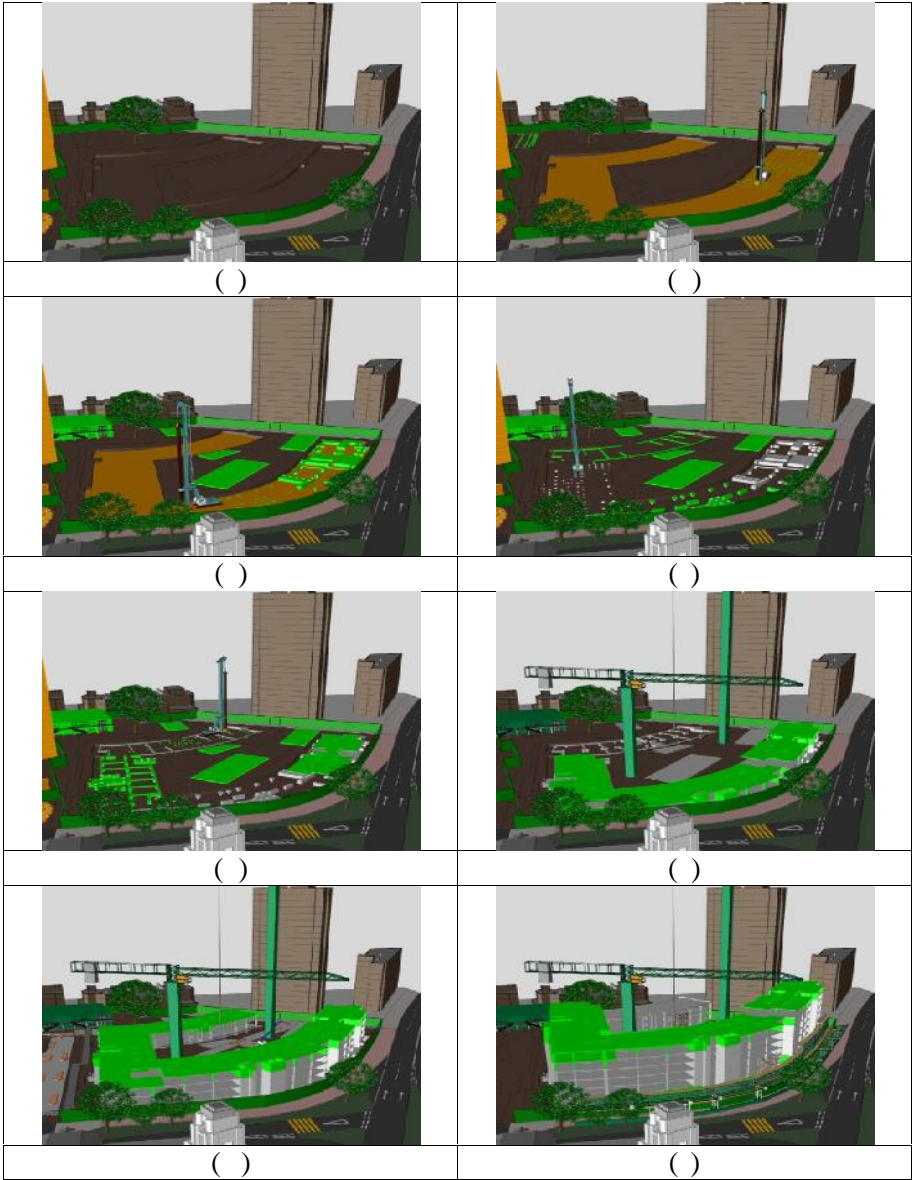
2.2.

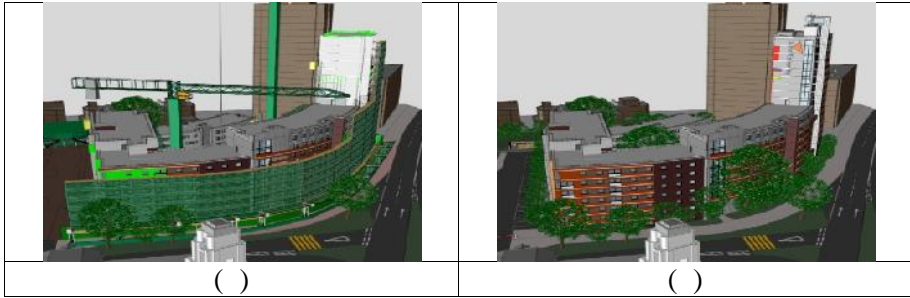
$\cup, \cap \setminus$

$$u_{nk} \quad r_k \quad d_{nk}, \quad a_n \quad w_{i(n,k)} \quad v_k \quad v(w) \quad t_n \leq t < t_n + d_n \quad (4)$$

2.3.

(
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2.

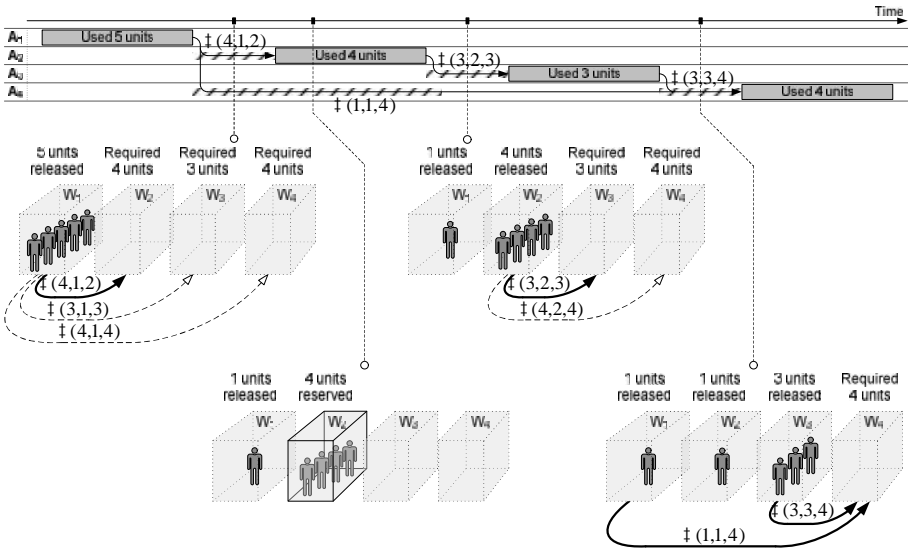
$$a_{n_1}, a_{n_2}, \dots, a_{n_M}, \quad u_{nk} = \Delta u_{nk}^{n_1} + \Delta u_{nk}^{n_2} + \dots + \Delta u_{nk}^{n_M},$$

$$\bar{u}_{nk} = \left\{ \Delta u_{nk}^{n_m} \right\}_{m=1}^{M(n,k)} \quad r_k,$$

$$a_n.$$

$$\forall n=1, \dots, N, \forall k=1, \dots, K, \forall m=1, \dots, M(n,k)$$

$$t_n \geq t_{n_m} + d_{n_m} + \dagger^k(\Delta u_{nk}^{n_m}, i(n_m, k), i(n, k)) \quad (7)$$



. 3.

. 3

4

A₁–A₄,

W₁–W₄

« » ,

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, A_1 , W_1 . (5), A_1

,

, $\dagger(4,1,2), \dagger(3,1,3), \dagger(4,1,4)$, $\dagger(4,1,2)$

, A_1 A_2 A_1 .

, A_2

W_2 .

W_1 .

A_2 ,

, A_3 A_2 .

, W_3 . (W_1 , A_4 .

A_3 , A_4 ,

.

W_3 ,

W_1 , W_2 .

W_4 ,

, $\dagger(1,1,4)$

, W_2 ,

, $\dagger(1,2,4)$.

: A_1 A_4 ,

A_3 A_4 .

3.

$$X = \{t_n\}_{n=1}^N.$$

(Workspace and Workflow Constrained Project Scheduling Problem, WWCPSP) (1)

(2), (3)

(6)

(7).

3.1.

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$j = N$, S ,

D .

(5) (6),

$j = 1, \dots, N$
 $S_j := \emptyset$;
WHILE $j < N$
 BEGIN
 COMPUTE
 $D_j := \{n = 1, \dots, N \mid n \notin S_j, \forall m = 1, \dots, M, n = Sc(m) \rightarrow Pr(m) \in S_j\}$
 $n^* := \min_{n \in D_j} \{n \mid \pi(n) = \min_{n \in D_j} (\pi(n))\}$
 FOR $k = 1, \dots, K$
 BEGIN
 $\bar{u}_{n^*k} := \{\bar{u} \mid \dagger(\bar{u}) = \min_{\bar{u} \in \bar{U}_{n^*k}^{S_j}} (\dagger(\bar{u}))\}$
 CREATE LINKS BY \bar{u}_{n^*k}
 END
 $t_{n^*} := \text{earliest start preserving (2), (3), (6), (7) for } \forall t \mid t_{n^*} \leq t \leq t_{n^*} + d_{n^*}$
 $D_{j+1} := D_j \setminus n^*$
 $S_{j+1} := S_j \cup n^*$
 $j := j + 1$
 END;
STOP;

$j = 1, \dots, N$
 $\pi(n)$
 D
 a_{n^*}
 r_k
 \bar{u}_{n^*k}
 $\dagger(\bar{u}_{n^*k})$
 $\bar{U}_{nk}^{S_j} = \left\{ \left\{ \Delta u_{nk}^{n_m} \right\}_{m=1}^{M(n,k)} \mid n_m \in S_j, m = 1, \dots, M(n, k) \right\}$
 S_j
 $\bar{u}_{n^*k} := \{\bar{u} \mid \dagger(\bar{u}) = \min_{\bar{u} \in \bar{U}_{n^*k}^{S_j}} (\dagger(\bar{u}))\}$ (8)
 $\dagger^k(\Delta u_{n^*k}^{n_m}, i(n_m, k), i(n^*, k))$
 $\Delta u_{n^*k}^{n_m}$
 a_{n^*}
(2), (3), (6)
(7). D S
3.2.

(8).

$a_n,$

Δd_n

$\Delta d_n/d_n,$

(Moving Delay Ratio, MDR).

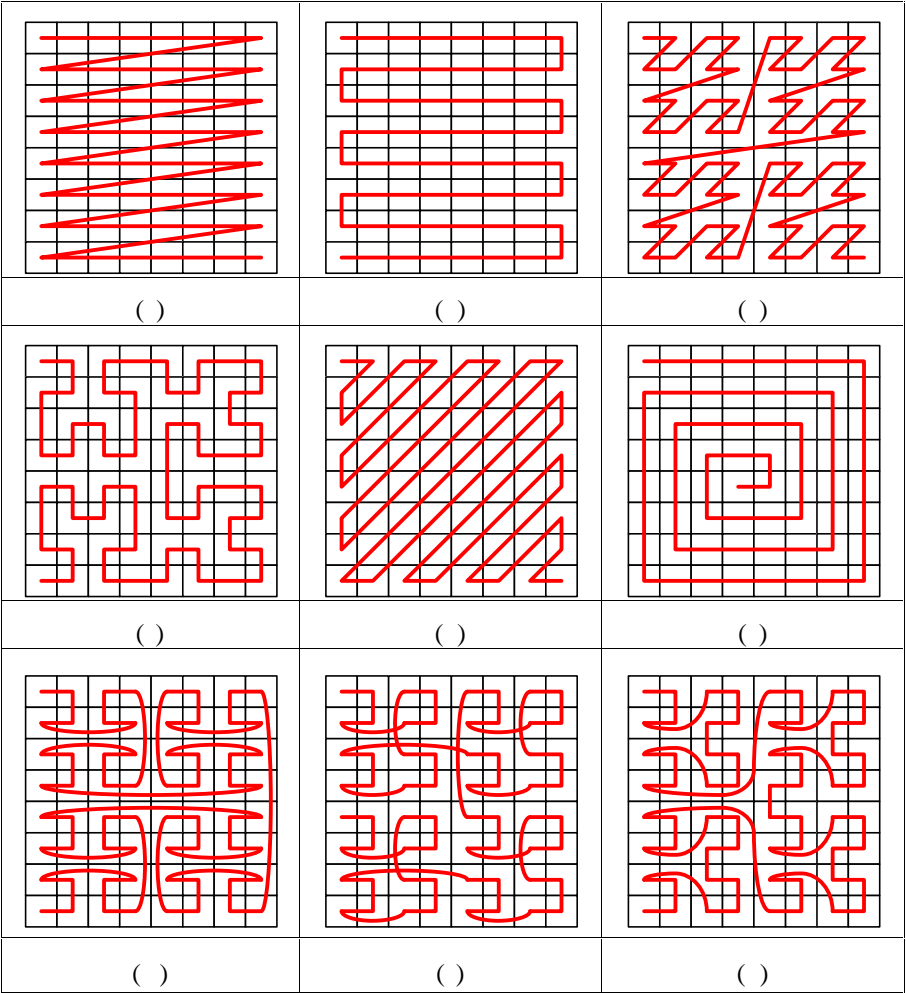
$_{\mu}(n).$

LFT MSLK.

3.3.

$\ddagger^k(\Delta u,i',i'')=\frac{1}{s^k(\Delta u)}\cdot \ldots^k(i',i'')$ (9)

$$\frac{s^k(\Delta u)}{\ldots^k(i',i'')}w_{i'}w_{i''}\cdot\left\{\ldots^k_{i',i''}\right\},$$

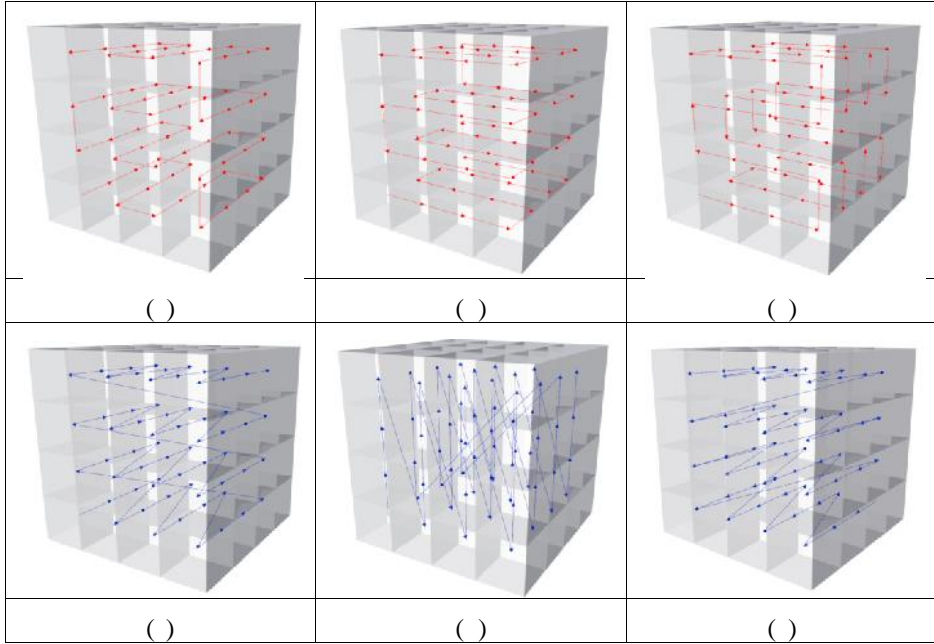


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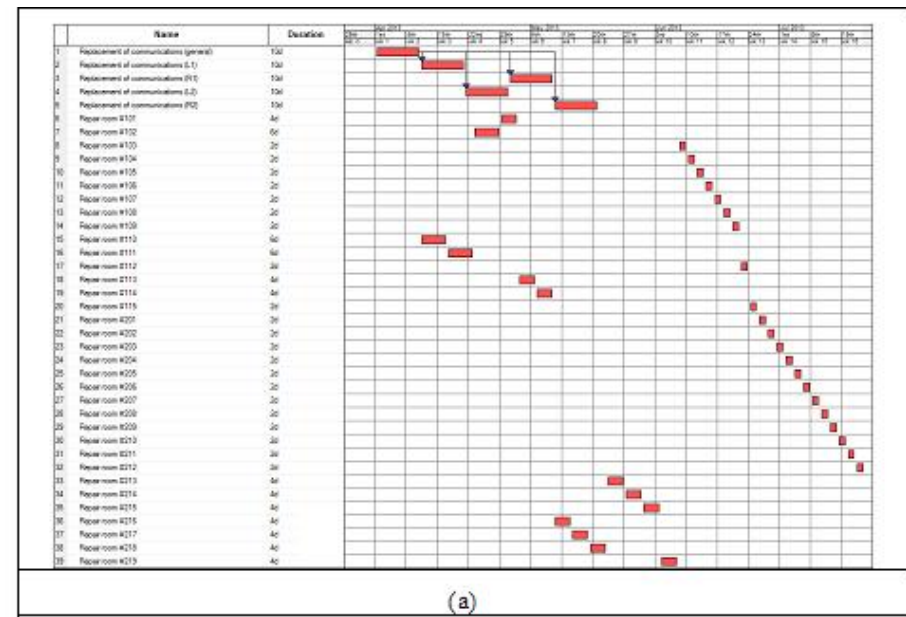
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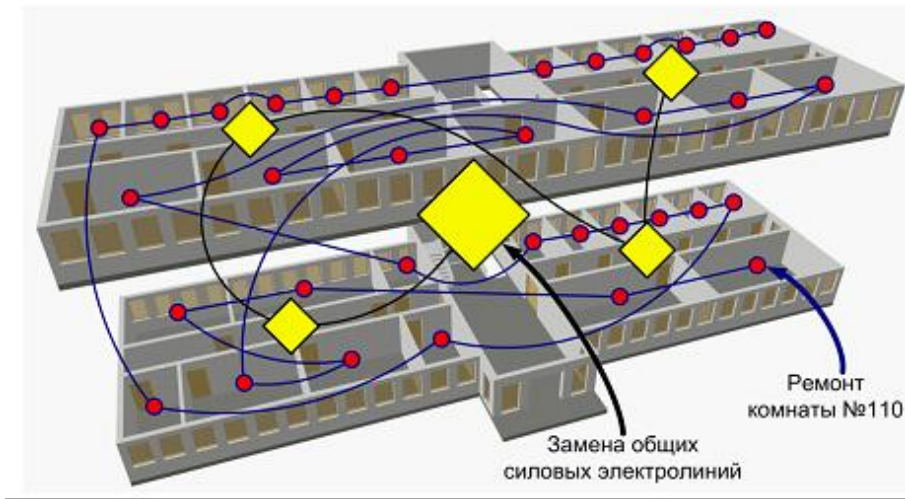
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4.





(6)

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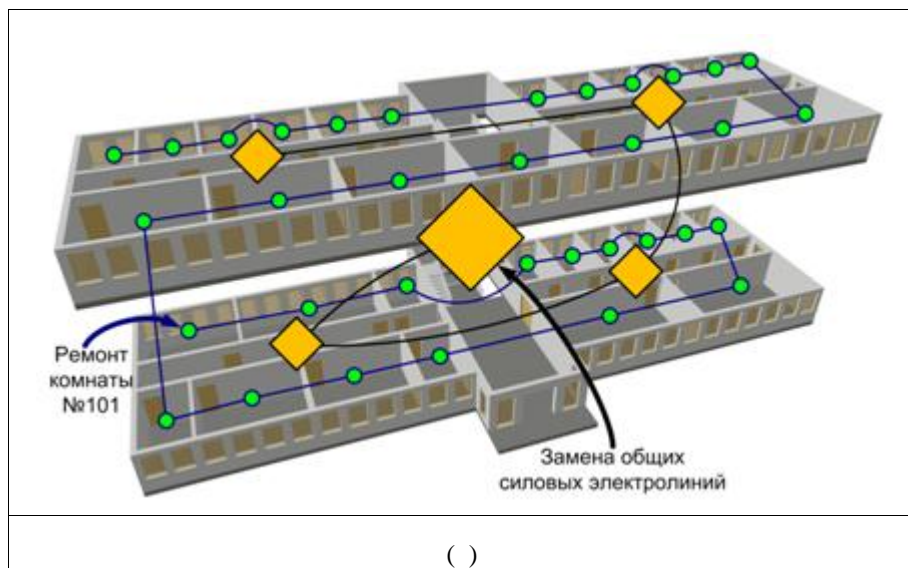
(LFT).

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Effective method for scheduling complex industrial programs under spatio-temporal constraints

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Annotation. Effective project management assumes usage of advanced methods for scheduling that allow planners to determine time frames and job sequencing to complete the project for minimal time within available resources. Traditional critical path method and resource-constrained scheduling methods completely ignore spatial factors and cannot guarantee trustworthiness of prepared schedules for complex industrial programs. An alternative statement of the resource-constrained project scheduling problem generalizing the traditional statement and taking into account spatial factors that relate to congestion of workspaces and disturbance of workflows is discussed in the paper. For the generalized problem an effective scheduling method is proposed. The method tends to minimize the project makespan while satisfying timing constraints and precedence relations, not exceeding resource utilization limits, avoiding workspace congestion and keeping workflows continuous. The method reuses so-called serial scheduling scheme and provides for additional computational routines and heuristic priority rules to generate feasible schedules satisfying all the imposed requirements. In order to evaluate the method, benchmark sets are proposed and investigated. The performed computational experiments reveal quasi-linear complexity of the method, which allows its application to large scale projects. The method is effective enough to generate schedules closed to optimal, at least for the benchmarks.

Keywords: scheduling theory, planning, project management, spatio-temporal modeling technologies

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