

# A Collaborative Numeric Task Planning Framework based on Constraint Translations using LLMs

**HAXP: Workshop on Human-Aware and Explainable Planning**

**November 10, 2025**

Anthony Favier, **Ngoc La**, Pulkit Verma, Julie A. Shah

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**LM4Plan: Workshop on Planning in the Era of LLMs**

**November 11, 2025**

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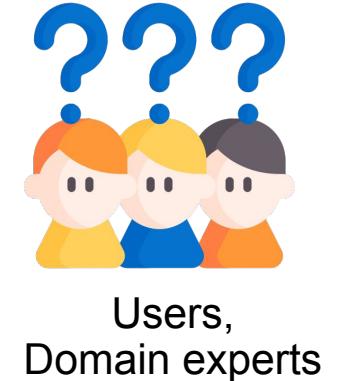
# Introduction



Limited accessibility

Requires:

- programming knowledge
- or technical expert interventions



- Problematic for **time-constrained** problem solving, such as **disaster response** scenarios.
- Computing the **optimal** solution is **extremely challenging**.
- Focus on **only** finding best **valid** solution, given a **limited time budget**.

# Introduction

Leveraging domain experts intervention  
**Collaborative Planning**



Significant **potential** for  
higher  
**quality** solutions and **efficiency**.

(Kim, Banks, Shah. AAAI 2017)

## Original Planning Files

```
(:predicates
(at ?x - (person aircraft) ?c - city)
(in ?p - person ?a - aircraft))

(:functions
(fuel ?a - aircraft)
(distance ?a)
(capacity ?a)
(total-fuel ?a)
(onboard ?a)
(zoom-limit ?a)
(:action board
  (and (at ?a
    (= (capacity plane1) 2326)
    (= (fuel plane1) 205)
    (= (onboard plane1) 0)
    ...
  )
  ...
)
```

## Encoding of Users' High-Level Strategies

```
(:predicates
(at plane1 city4)
(at plane2 city3)
(at plane3 city3)
(at person1 city1)
(at person2 city2)
(at person3 city1)
(= (capacity plane1) 2326)
(= (fuel plane1) 205)
(= (onboard plane1) 0)
...
)
Soft Constraints
forall (?a - aircraft)
(at-end
  (<= paths ?a) 3)
```

## Problem Visualization



## Automated Planner Execution



User High-Level Input Guidance is translated by **programming experts** in PDDL3 soft constraints (preferences)

Average translation time = 3 min (SD=1.3)

"For each aircraft, find routes in three paths or less."

# Large Language Models

Promising and improving results in reasoning tasks.  
(OpenAI. Gpt-4 technical report. arXiv 2023)

	GPT-4 Evaluated few-shot	GPT-3.5 Evaluated few-shot
HumanEval [43] Python coding tasks	<b>67.0%</b>  48.1%	0-shot
DROP [58] (F1 score) Reading comprehension & arithmetic.	80.9  64.1	3-shot
GSM-8K [60] Grade-school mathematics questions	<b>92.0%*</b>  57.1%	5-shot chain-of-thought

**Table 2.** Performance of GPT-4 on academic benchmarks.

# Large Language Models

Still can't plan reliably on their own.  
(Kambhampati et al. ICML 2024)

Domain	Method	Instances correct					
		GPT-4o	GPT-4-Turbo	Claude-3-Opus	LLaMA-3 70B	Gemini Pro	GPT-4
<b>Blocksworld (BW)</b>	One-shot	170/600 (28.33%)	138/600 (23%)	289/600 (48.17%)	76/600 (12.6%)	68/600 (11.3%)	206/600 (34.3%)
	Zero-shot	213/600 (35.5%)	241/600 (40.1%)	356/600 (59.3%)	205/600 (34.16%)	3/600 (0.5%)	210/600 (34.6%)
<b>Mystery BW (Deceptive)</b>	One-shot	5/600 (0.83%)	5/600 (0.83%)	8/600 (1.3%)	15/600 (2.5%)	2/500 (0.4%)	26/600 (4.3%)
	Zero-shot	0/600 (0%)	1/600 (0.16%)	0/600 (0%)	0/600 (0%)	(0/500) (0%)	1/600 (0.16%)

**Table 1.** Results of LLMs for Plan Generation with prompts in natural language.

# Large Language Models



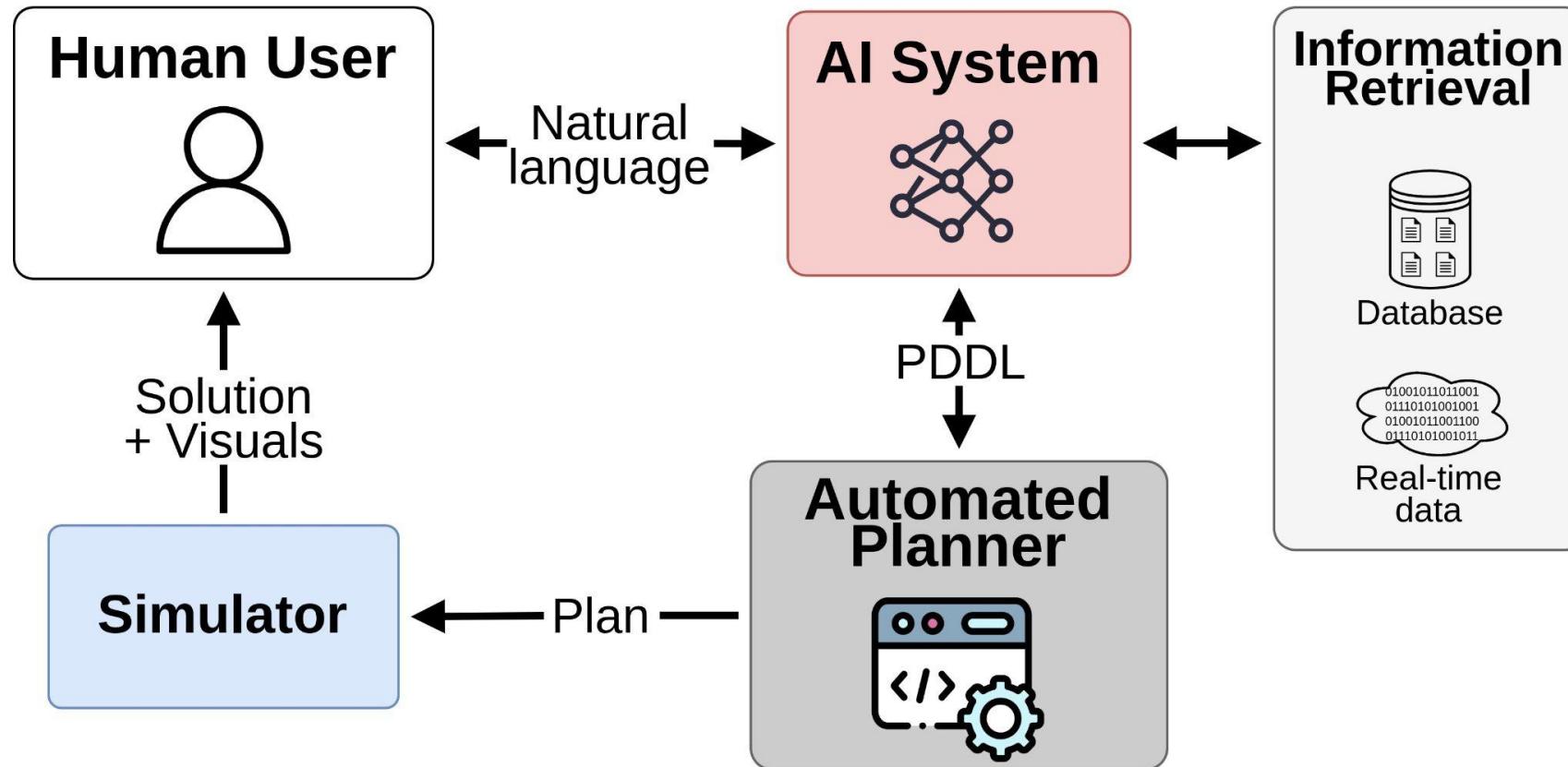
LLM can act as a **bridge** to improve accessibility

# Our motivation

**Improve planning accessibility**  
to better  
**leverage human expertise and intuition**

- **Avoid** “intuitively bad solutions” and **focus** on “promising directions”.
- **Explore** specific strategies in a “Let’s try this and rollback” approach.
- Dynamically **refine** solutions and **iterate** toward more effective outcomes.

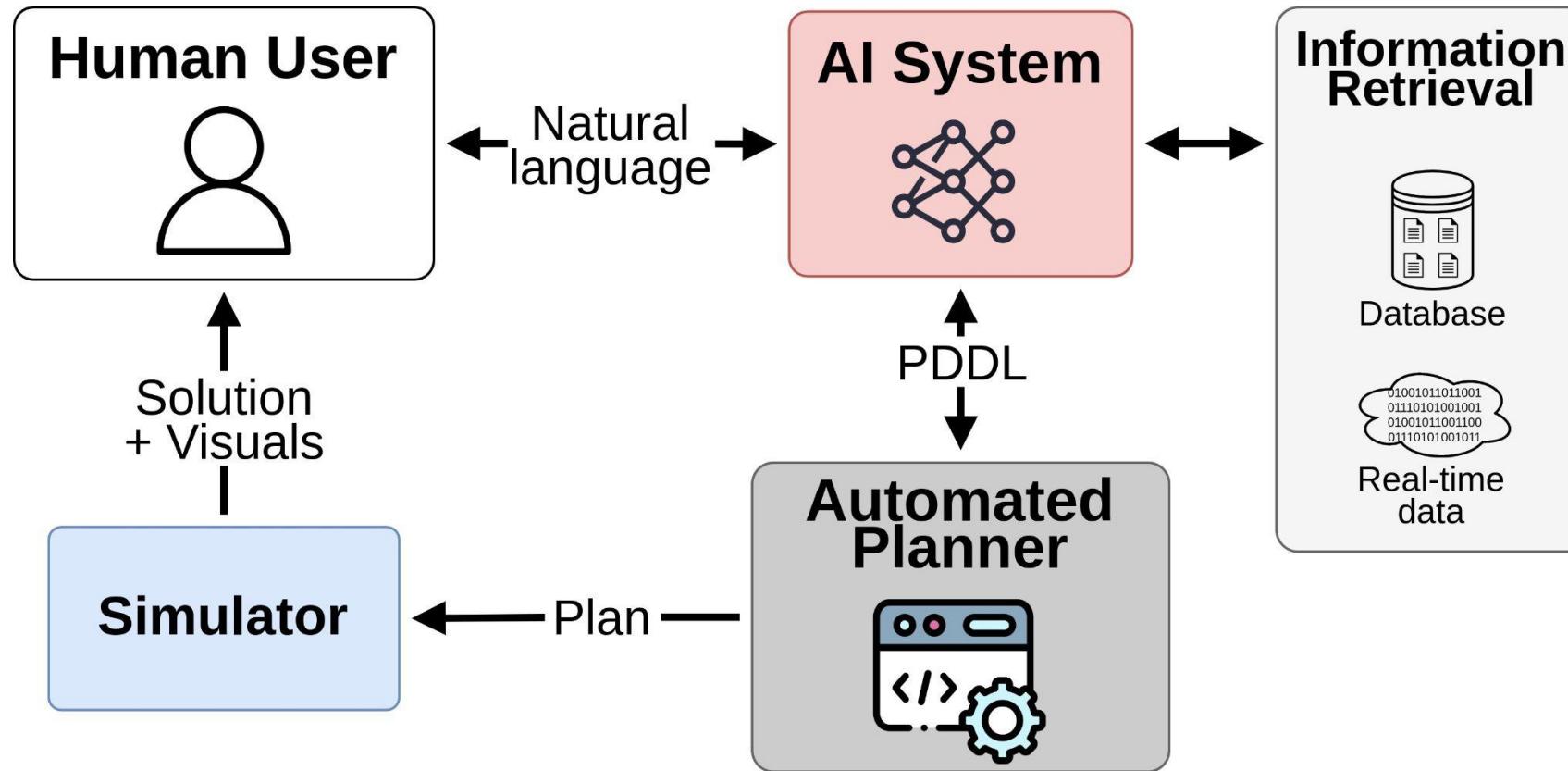
# Contribution: Hybrid Collaborative Planning Framework



A **symbolic** automated planner computes plans

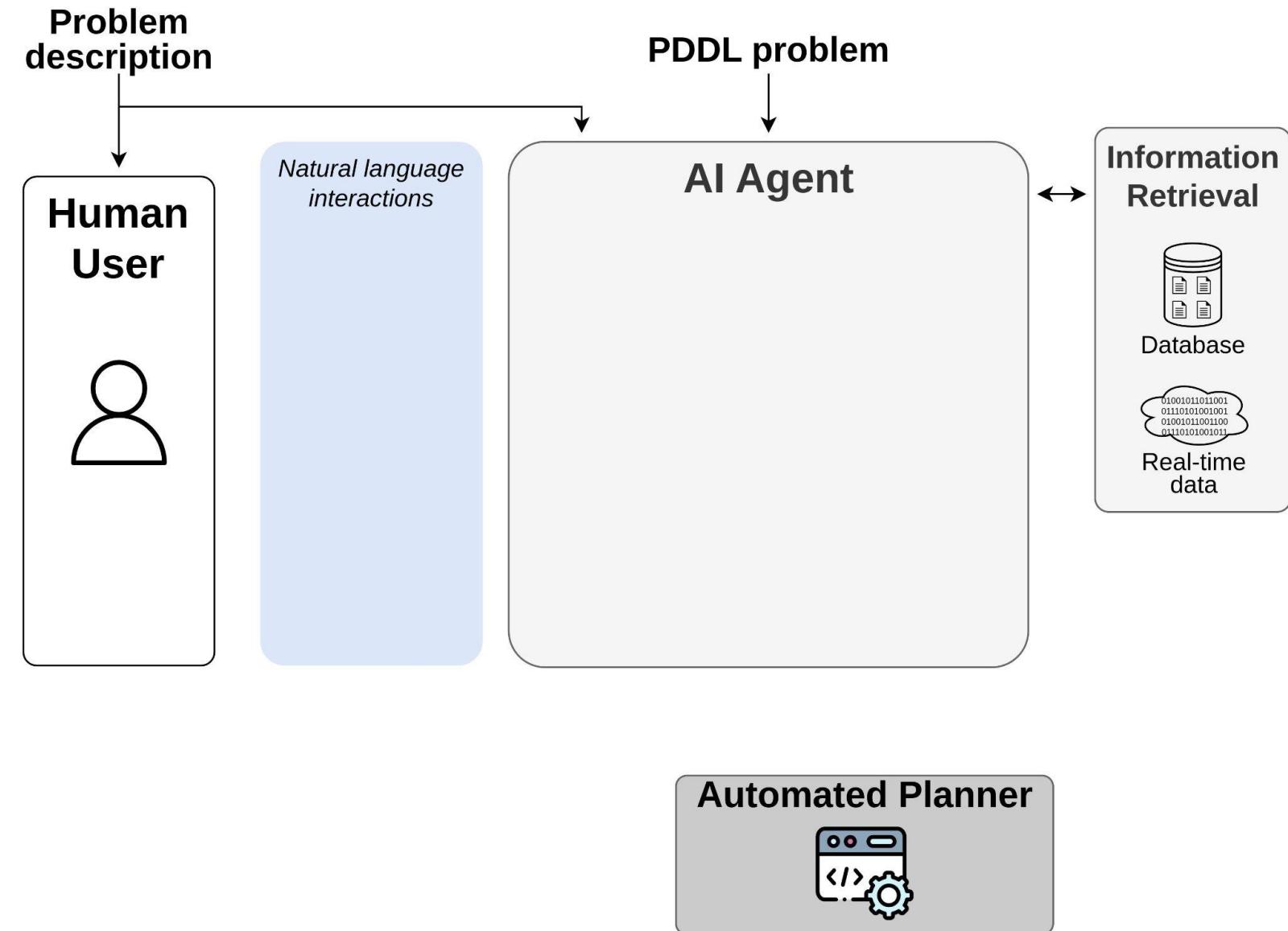
An **LLM-based system** acts as an **interface** and for model elicitation

# Contribution: Hybrid Collaborative Planning Framework



Human can **influence** problem solving,  
without technical expertise requirements

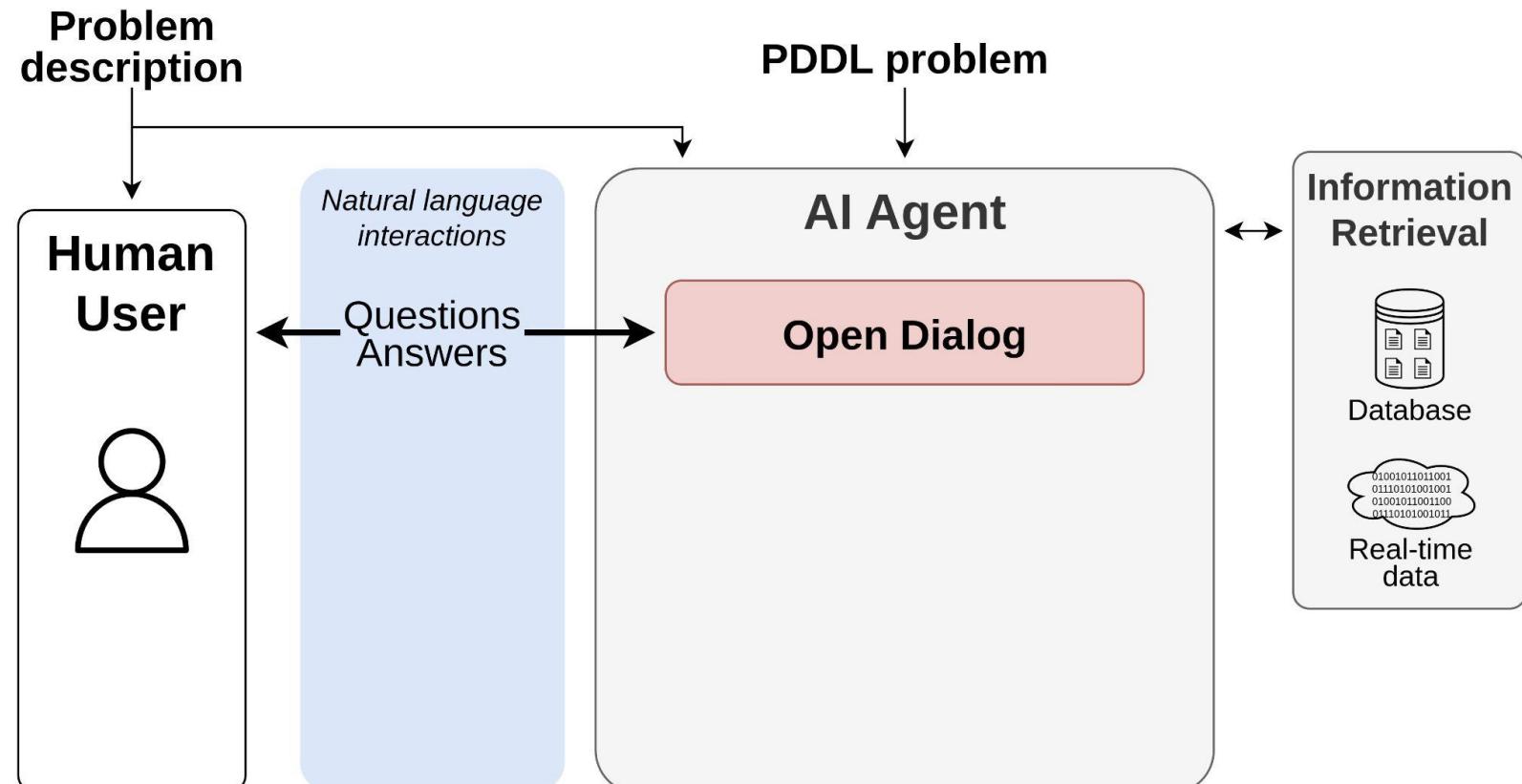
# Main capabilities: Chat, Suggestions, Translation



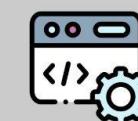
# Main capabilities: Chat, Suggestions, Translation

## Chat

- Get insight on the problem
- Summarize problem
- Modify existing plans
- **No PDDL** for user



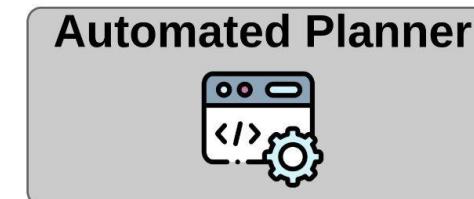
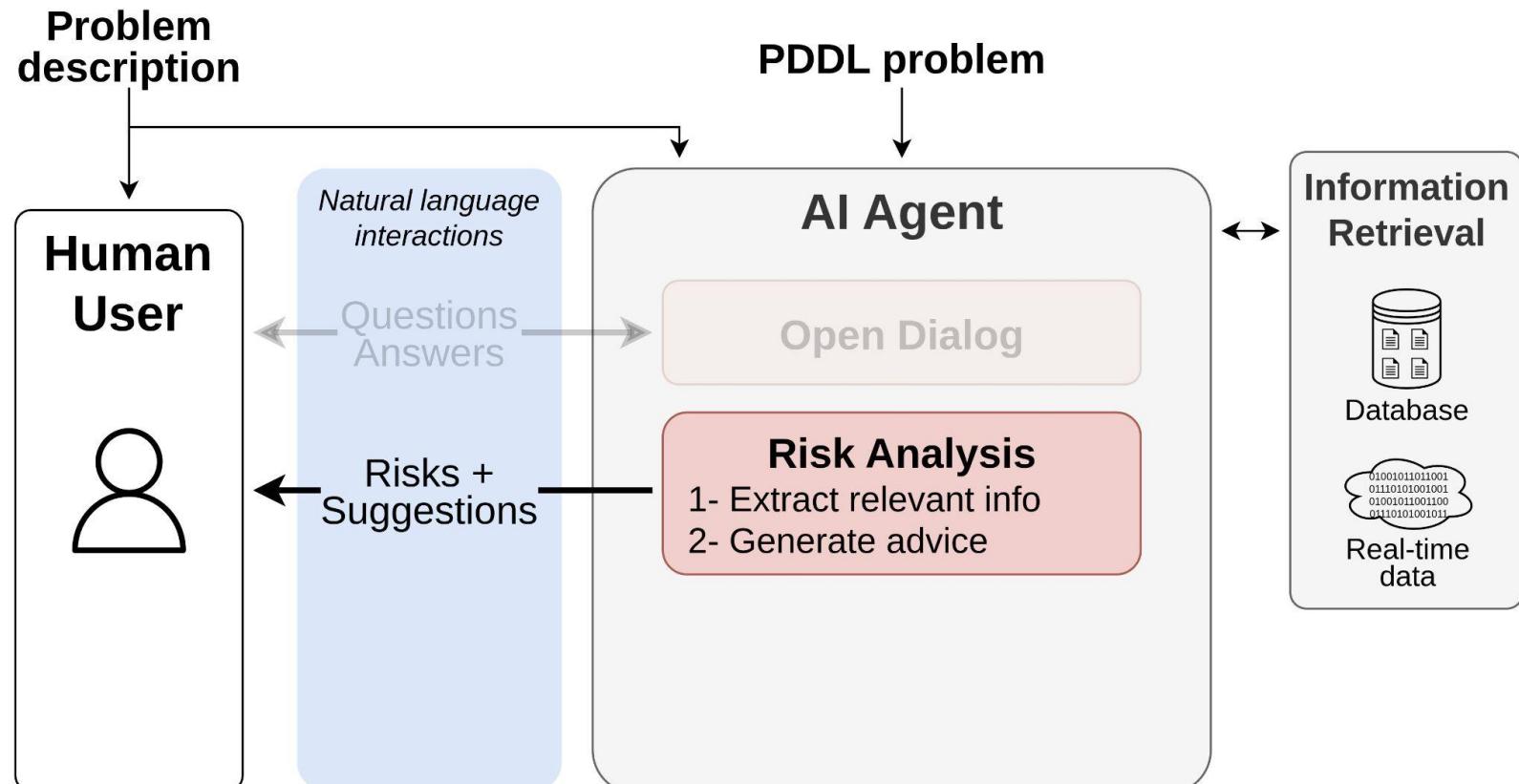
## Automated Planner



# Main capabilities: Chat, Suggestions, Translation

Highlight information,  
Make suggestions

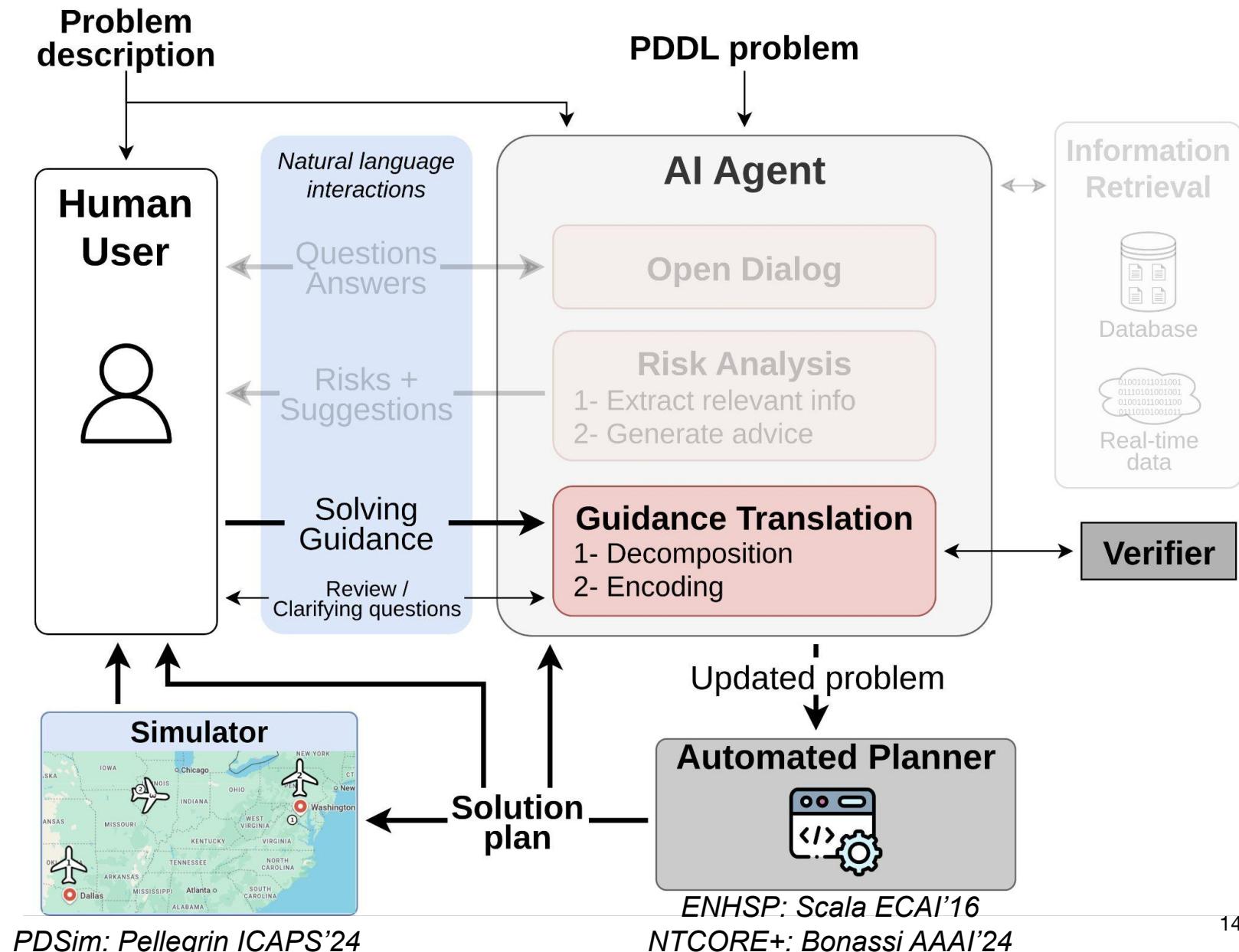
- Retrieve **external** information (RAG) and real-time APIs.
- Can generate real-time **weather** constraints, not modeled in original PDDL problem



# Main capabilities: Chat, Suggestions, Translation

## Main contribution: Planning + Translation

- **Translate** human guidance into planning constraints
- The updated problem is **solved by symbolic planner**
- **Simulator** to visualize plan



**No constraints****Plans****Previous:**

None

**Current:**

None

Setting: DEFAULT

Planning mode: anytime, TO=15.0

Problem (zenoreal):

- NumericTCORE/benchmark/ZenoTravel-no-constraint/domain\_with\_n.pddl
- PDDL/zenoreal.pddl

==== ADDING CONSTRAINT ===

-----  
Enter your constraint:**1) Human input**

Elapsed Time: 0.0 s

Confirm

Translate

Risk Analysis

Chat

Plan

R0 - Only use plane1

- D1- Plane2 cannot board any passengers
- D2- Plane2 cannot debark any passengers
- D3- Plane2 cannot fly slow between any cities
- D4- Plane2 cannot fly fast between any cities
- D5- Plane2 cannot refuel
- D6- Plane3 cannot board any passengers
- D7- Plane3 cannot debark any passengers
- D8- Plane3 cannot fly slow between any cities
- D9- Plane3 cannot fly fast between any cities
- D10- Plane3 cannot refuel

## 2) Added Constraints

- Plane3 cannot fly slow between any cities
- Plane3 cannot fly fast between any cities
- Plane3 cannot refuel

Are you satisfied with the decomposition? If not, provide any desired feedback or type 'explain'.

User: yes

-----  
Encoding ...

Elapsed Time: 0.0 s

Confirm

Translate

Risk Analysis

Chat

Plan

Plans

Previous:

None

Current:

None

R0 - Only use plane1

D1- Plane2 cannot board any passengers  
D2- Plane2 cannot debark any passengers  
D3- Plane2 cannot fly slow between any cities  
D4- Plane2 cannot fly fast between any cities  
D5- Plane2 cannot refuel  
D6- Plane3 cannot board any passengers  
D7- Plane3 cannot debark any passengers  
D8- Plane3 cannot fly slow between any cities  
D9- Plane3 cannot fly fast between any cities  
D10- Plane3 cannot refuel

### 3) Plan

- PDDL/zenoreal.pddl

Constraints loaded

==== PLANNING ===

Compiling ... OK [1.52s]

Planning (anytime, TO=15.0s) ... OK [15.06s]

### Plans

Previous:

None

Current:

Plan-Length: 48  
Metric: 15536.0  
Planning time: 15.06  
Found Plan:  
0.0: (refuel\_plane1)  
1.0: (board\_person4\_plane1\_boston)  
2.0: (flyfast\_plane1\_boston\_washington)  
3.0: (board\_person2\_plane1\_washington)  
4.0: (board\_person8\_plane1\_washington)  
5.0: (flyslow\_plane1\_washington\_boston)  
6.0: (refuel\_plane1)  
7.0: (flyslow\_plane2\_washington\_washington)  
8.0: (flyslow\_plane1\_boston\_dallas)  
9.0: (board\_person9\_plane1\_dallas)  
10.0: (flyfast\_plane1\_dallas\_seattle)  
11.0: (debark\_person9\_plane1\_seattle)  
12.0: (refuel\_plane1)  
13.0: (flyslow\_plane1\_seattle\_denver)  
14.0: (debark\_person4\_plane1\_denver)  
15.0: (flyslow\_plane1\_denver\_washington)  
16.0: (refuel\_plane1)  
17.0: (flyslow\_plane1\_washington\_seattle)  
18.0: (flyslow\_plane1\_seattle\_dallas)

Elapsed Time: 16.5 s

Confirm

Translate

Risk Analysis

Chat

Plan

## ZenoR

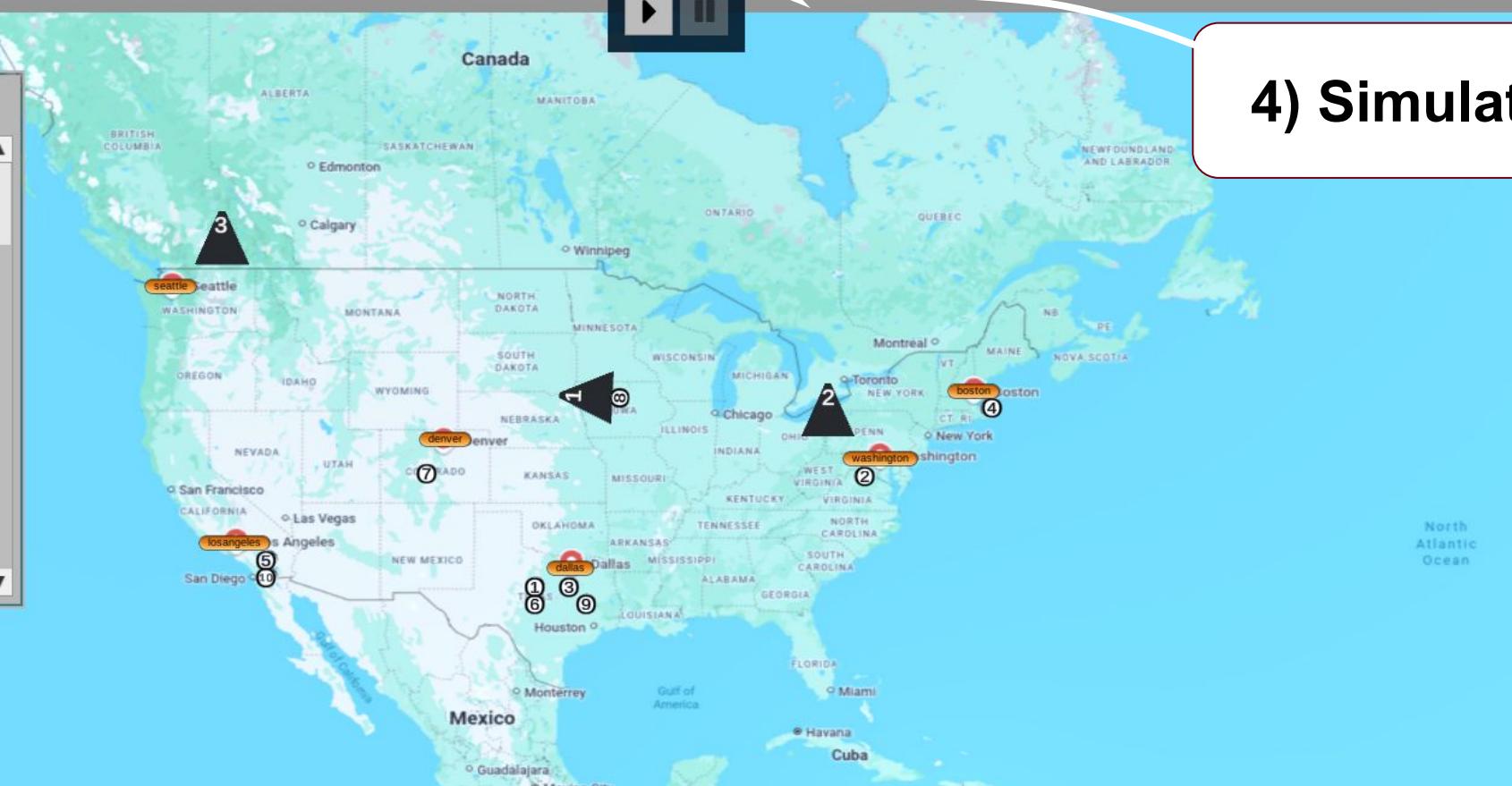
PDSim



## 4) Simulation

## Plan Actions

```
refuel (plane1)  
flyslow (plane1, boston, denver)  
flyfast (plane1, denver, washington)  
refuel (plane1)  
board (person8, plane1, washington)  
flyslow (plane1, washington, denver)  
debark (person8, plane1, denver)  
flyslow (plane1, denver, boston)  
board (person4, plane1, boston)
```



Plan Panel

Action Tab

Speed Controls

Object Info Panel

Camera Controls

Elapsed Time: 16.5 s

Confirm

Translate

Risk Analysis

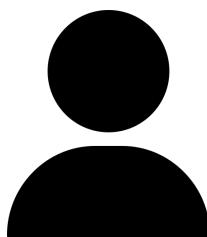
Chat

Plan

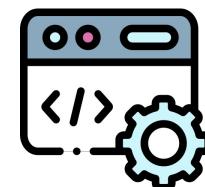
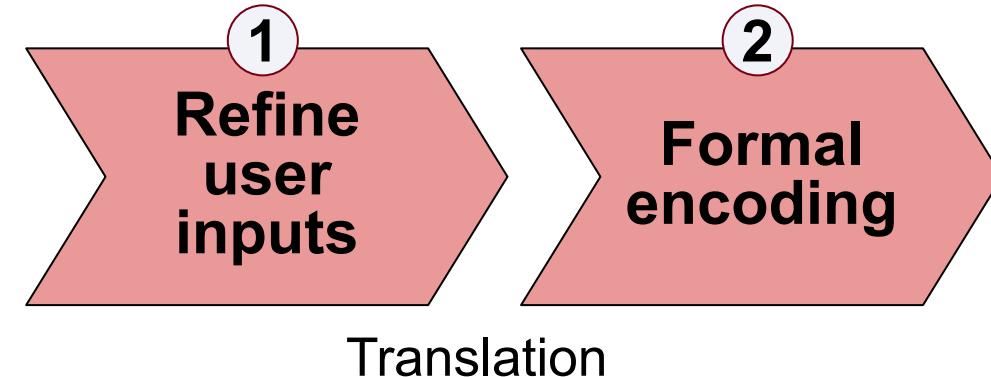
# Guidance Translation

**Translate user inputs as guidance for the solver**

Two-step process:



User



Automated  
Solver

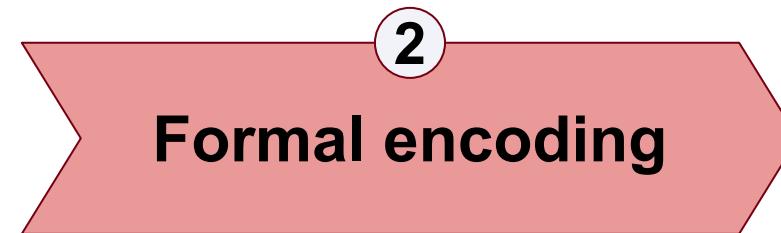
## Refinements of user inputs

**Example:** “Only use robot2”

- Simple but **not straightforward**: must be rephrased to “Never use robot1”
- Must **clarify** what “*using a robot*” means
- Planner only supports **state-based** constraints: can’t directly constrain actions
- Refined inputs:
  - “*robot1 must always be located at initial location*”
  - “*robot1 tools must always be turned off*”

- Ask **clarifying questions**
- **Decompose** user input into independent, simpler **sub-constraints**
- **Rephrase** to match problem **characteristics**
- User **reviews** decomposition to **identify** any **misinterpretation**

# Guidance Translation



2

Formal encoding

- **Parallel translation** of each sub-constraint into PDDL3
- Leverage **automated symbolic verifier** checking **syntax**
- **Back translation**: each encoded constraints are translated back into natural language for human review

- Translated constraints are **added** to the system and can be **activated** and **combined** at user's discretion
- All **activated constraints** are considered when **planning**

# Evaluation of translation quality: Ablation Study

4 Settings to evaluate our translation pipeline:

**ECODING**: LLM alone

- + **VERIFIER**: Symbolic syntax checker
- + **DECOMP**: Constraint decomposition
- + **HUMAN**: Human interventions on decomposition

# Evaluation of translation quality: Ablation Study

Model:  
Claude Sonnet 4  
(thinking enabled)

Setting	Translation		Human interventions	
	Parsable	Correct	Time (s)	
Encoding	26	19	$29.3 \pm 12.3$	0
+ Verifier	30	20	$35.8 \pm 13.5$	0
+ Decomposition				
+ Human				

Table 1: Ablation study reporting syntax and semantic accuracy ( $N = 30$ )

## Correct Syntax

- LLM alone makes syntax mistakes
- Symbolic verifier feedback fixes syntax mistakes

# Evaluation of translation quality: Ablation Study

Model:  
Claude Sonnet 4  
(thinking enabled)

Setting	Translation		Human interventions	
	Parsable	Correct	Time (s)	
Encoding	26	19	$29.3 \pm 12.3$	0
+ Verifier	30	20	$35.8 \pm 13.5$	0
+ Decomposition	30	20	$55.0 \pm 26.2$	0
+ Human	30	27	$81.9 \pm 53.7$	12

Table 1: Ablation study reporting syntax and semantic accuracy ( $N = 30$ )

## Satisfying semantic accuracy

- Decomposition no direct effect
- But allows for human review
- Human intervention significantly improves correctness

# Evaluation of translation quality: Ablation Study

Model:  
Claude Sonnet 4  
(thinking enabled)

Setting	Translation		Human interventions
	Parsable	Correct	
Encoding	26	19	$29.3 \pm 12.3$
+ Verifier	30	20	$35.8 \pm 13.5$
+ Decomposition	30	20	$55.0 \pm 26.2$
+ Human	30	27	$81.9 \pm 53.7$

Table 1: Ablation study reporting syntax and semantic accuracy ( $N = 30$ )

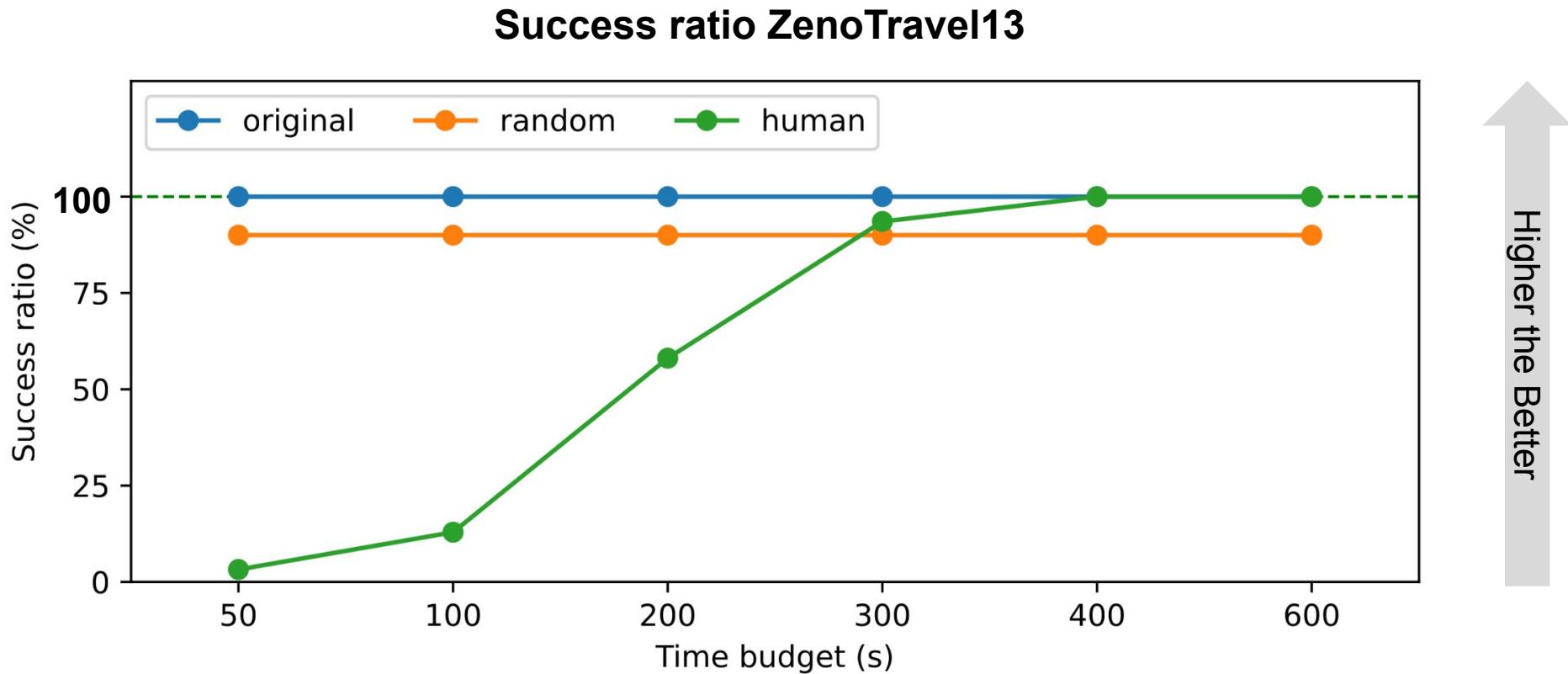
## Seems faster than human experts

- Ours ~82s (SD=53.7) vs. Prior work 180s (SD=78)
- But comparison maybe unfair
  - similar but not identical constraints

## Effects on plan cost - Experiment Setup

- Baselines:
  - Solving original problem (*original*) (N=10)
  - Using random valid constraints (*random*) + AND/OR combinations (N=30)
- Our approach (*human*):
  - Using relevant complementary constraints + all AND combinations (N=31)
- Use limited time budget from 50s to 600s
  - **Constraints** induce **delays** (translation / compilation), reducing effective planning time
- Measure:
  - Planning success ratio
  - Plan quality / cost (e.g. fuel consumption)

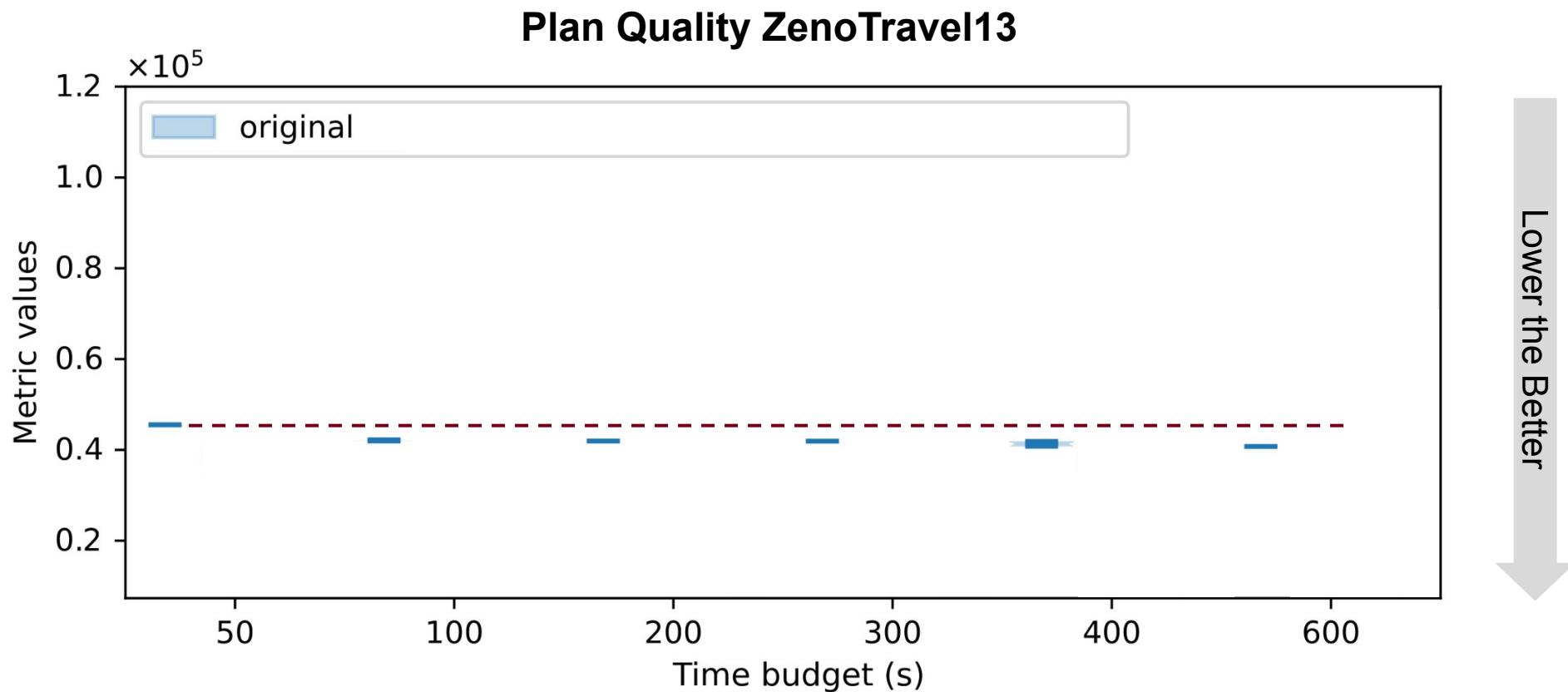
## Effects on plan cost - Positive Results



**Translation takes time**  
⇒ reduced effective planning time

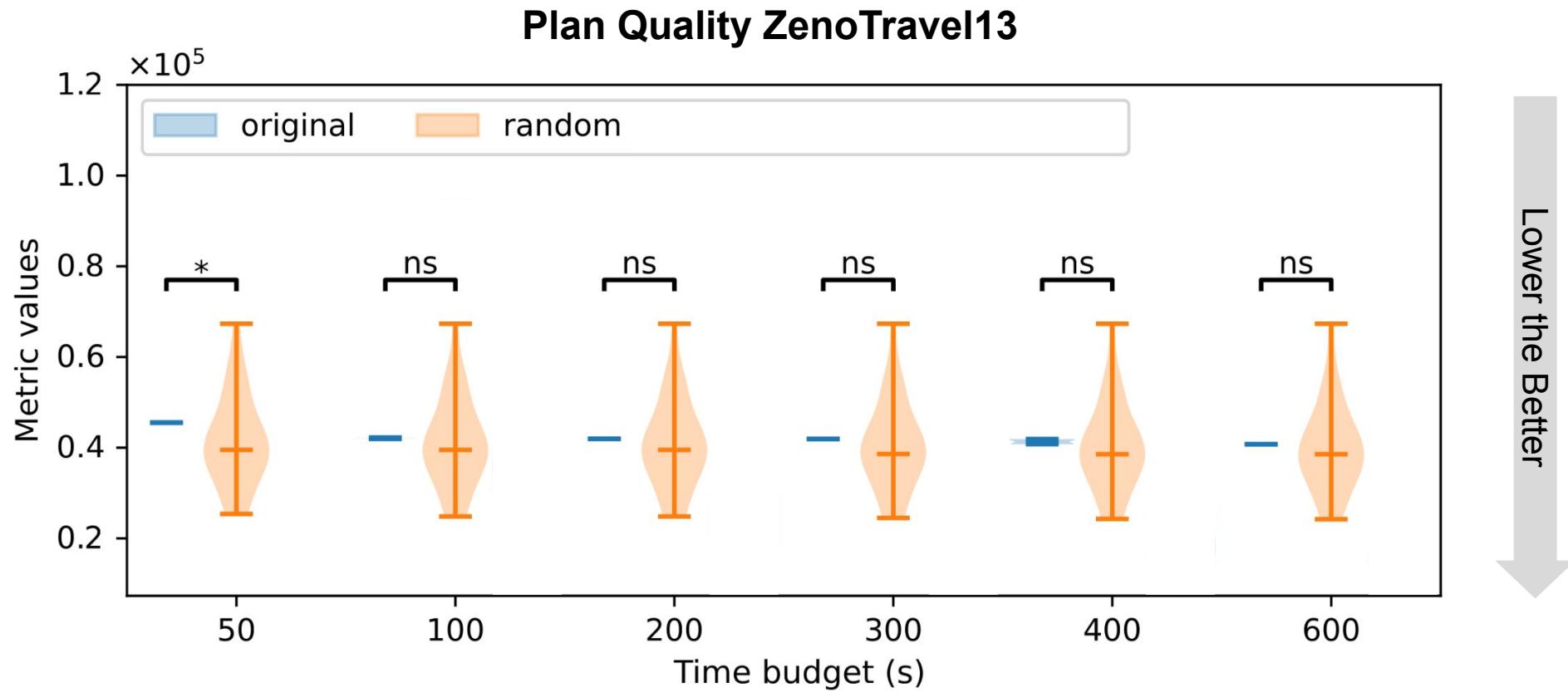
**Eventually solves all problems**

## Effects on plan cost - Positive Results



Original barely improves with time

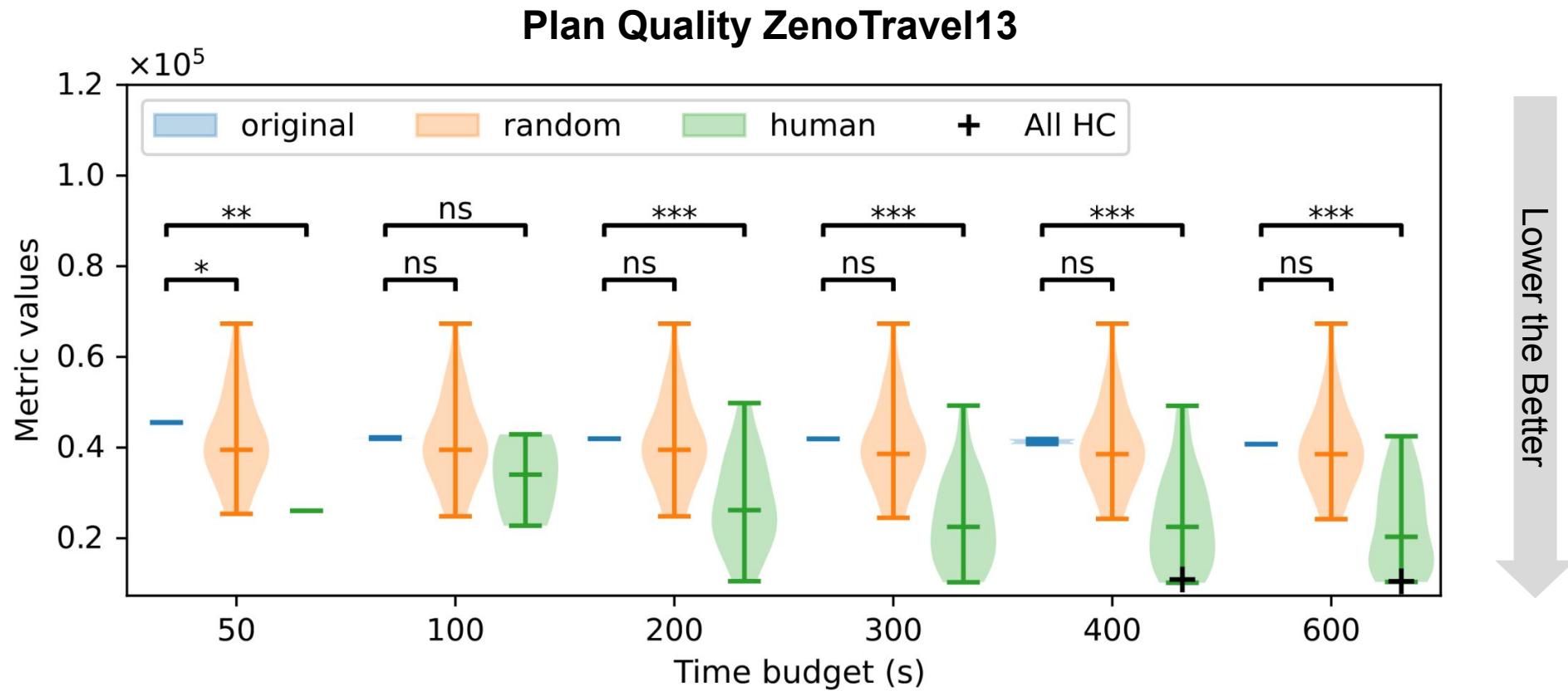
## Effects on plan cost - Positive Results



Original barely improves with time

Random constraints have random effects

## Effects on plan cost - Positive Results

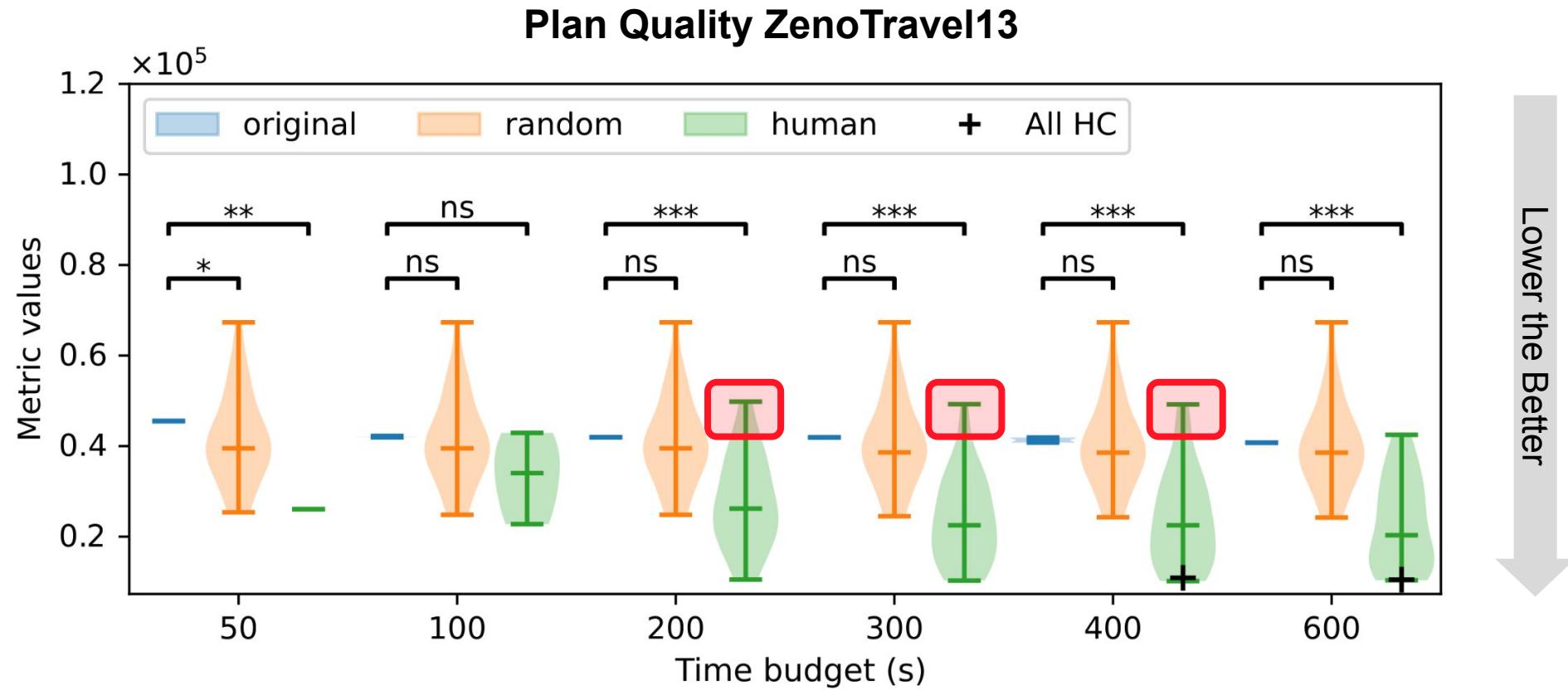


Original barely improves with time

Random constraints have random effects

Our approach leads to significant improvements

## Effects on plan cost - Negative Results

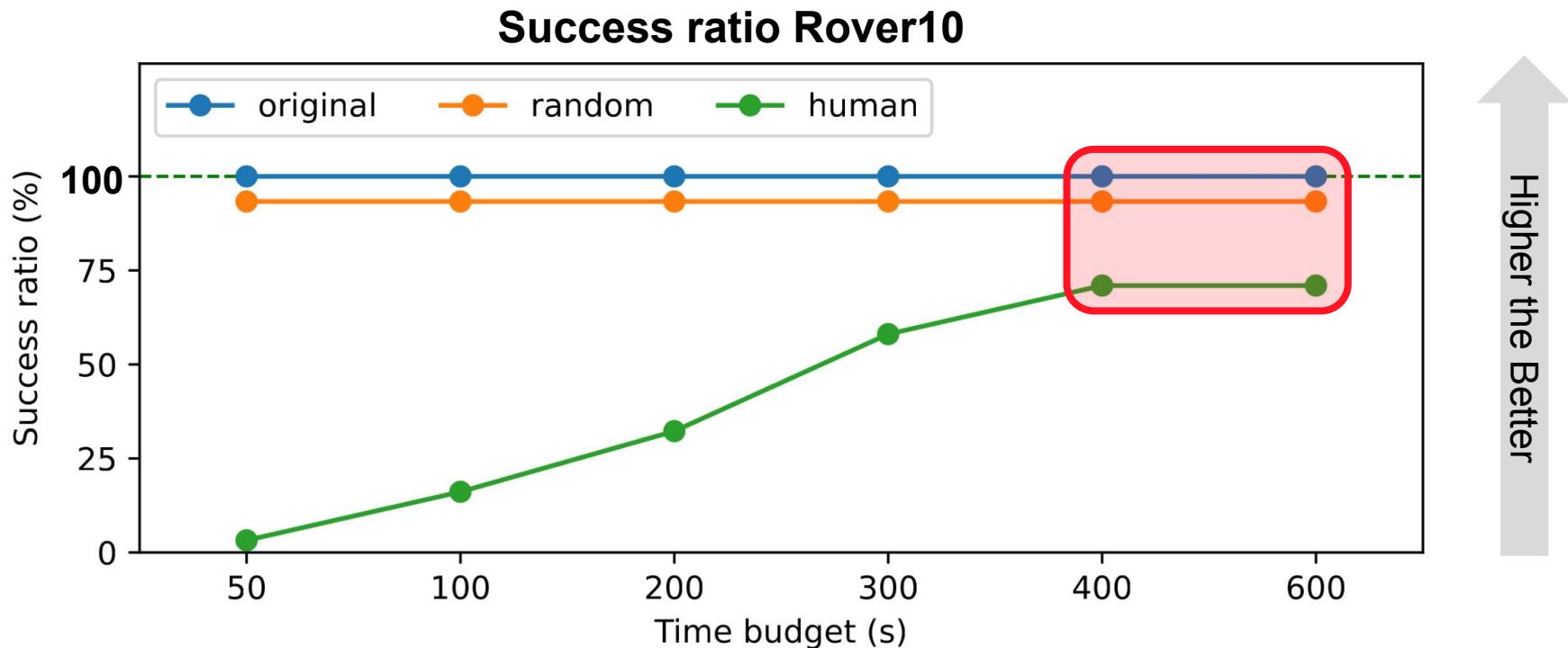


Some human constraints are worse than original



Possible explanation:  
Small effective planning time

## Effects on plan cost - Negative Results



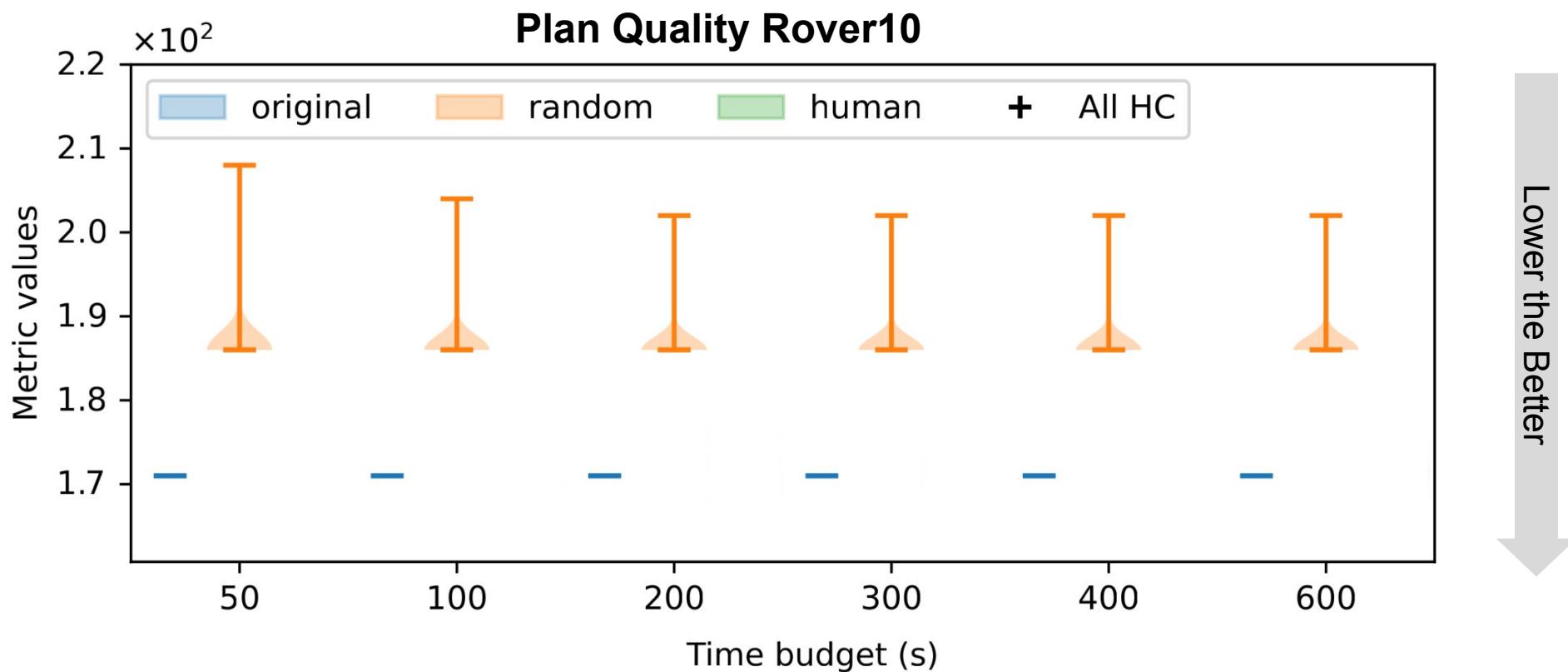
Unexpected lower success results  
Planner timeout?

Human constraints are all feasible



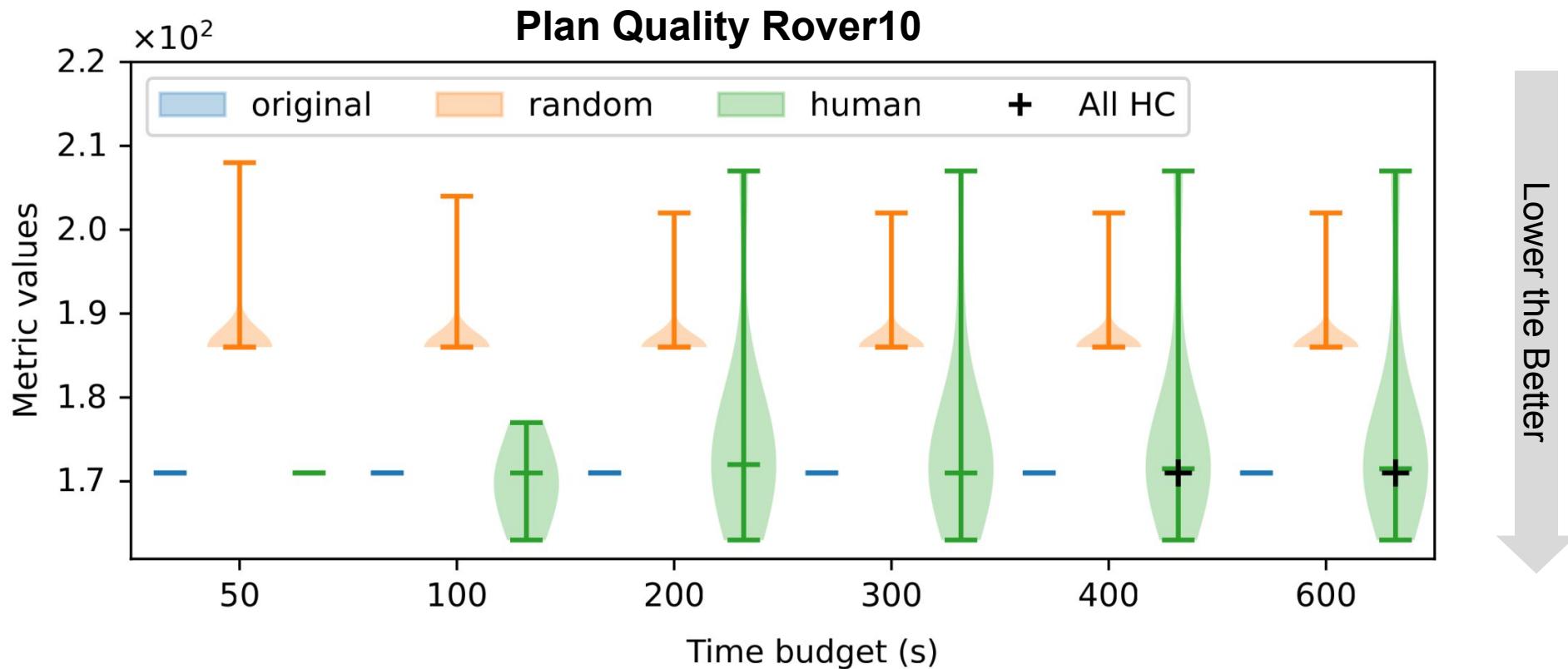
Not effective for all problem

## Effects on plan cost - Negative Results



Random constraint are  
always worse than original

## Effects on plan cost - Negative Results



Random constraint are  
always worse than original

Our approach is often  
worse for this problem

# Discussion

## Main assumption is flawed

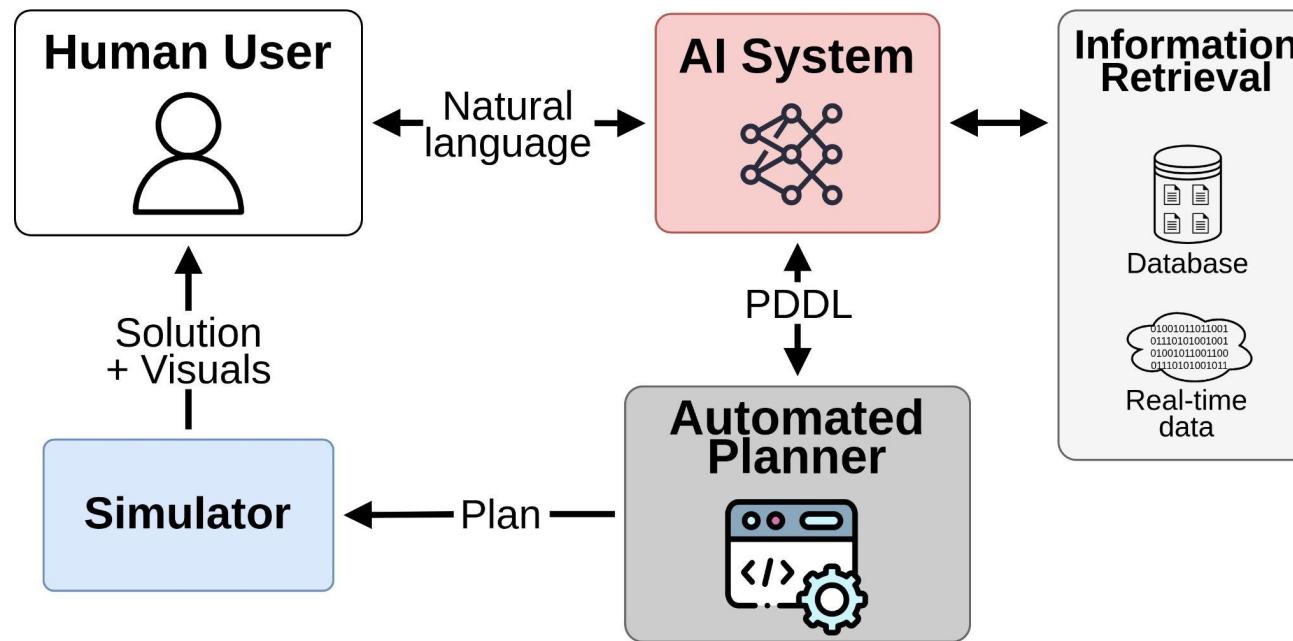
- Trying to reduce the search space with hard constraints, even with “relevant” constraints, does not seem to systematically improve performances in all cases.

## Other approaches

- Now looking into other formalisms to better leverage human inputs:
  - soft constraints
  - linear programming

# Conclusion

## Hybrid collaborative planning framework (neuro-symbolic)



Creates a **collaborative, mixed-initiative planning** scheme where the human can influence problem solving, **without** technical expertise requirements

# Conclusion

## Accessibility

- Never interact with PDDL
- Able to chat and get insights on problem
- Relevant information highlighted

## Translation

- Consistent correct syntax
- Improved semantic accuracy
- “Translate faster than technical experts”

## Performances

- Translation delays can be worth to do
- But currently not reliable for all problems

## A Collaborative Numeric Task Planning Framework based on Constraint Translations using LLMs

# Q&A

Feel free to reach out!

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Julie A Shah: [julie\\_a\\_shah@csail.mit.edu](mailto:julie_a_shah@csail.mit.edu)



Paper PDF

Come see our **Demo!**  
“An LLM-powered Collaborative  
Numeric Task Planning Framework”

# Backup Slides

## Solution quality: Used constraints and objective

(human) ZenoTravel13 constraints (before AND combinations)

Objective: (:metric minimize (total\_fuel\_used))

- Only use plane1
- Person7 should never move
- Planes should only fly slowly
- Plane1 should never fly to the same city more than 3 times
- Person1 and person3 should travel together
  - human compilation: 7.8s (SD=2.9)
  - random compilation: 3.2s (SD=0.5)

(human) Rover10 constraints (before AND combinations)

Objective: (:metric minimize (total-energy-used))

- Rover2 should never be used
- Rover0 should handle soil and rock data from waypoint4
- No rover should ever be in waypoint2 or waypoint5
- Rover1 should take all images
- Waypoint6 should always have the same rock sample
  - human compilation: 30.8s (SD=3.2)
  - random compilation: 31.3s (SD=3.9)

# Evaluation of translation quality: Ablation Study

4 Settings to evaluate our translation pipeline:

**ECODING**: LLM alone

+ **VERIFIER**: symbolic syntax checker

+ **DECOMP**: constraint decomposition

+ **HUMAN**: human interventions on decomposition

- 15 predefined constraints for two IPC numerical problems: 8 (ZenoTravel13) + 7 (Rover10)
- Constraints are arbitrarily more or less ambiguous
  - E.g., “*X should always be located at L*” vs. “*Never use X*”
- Run twice for each constraint
- Human interventions were as simple and short as possible.

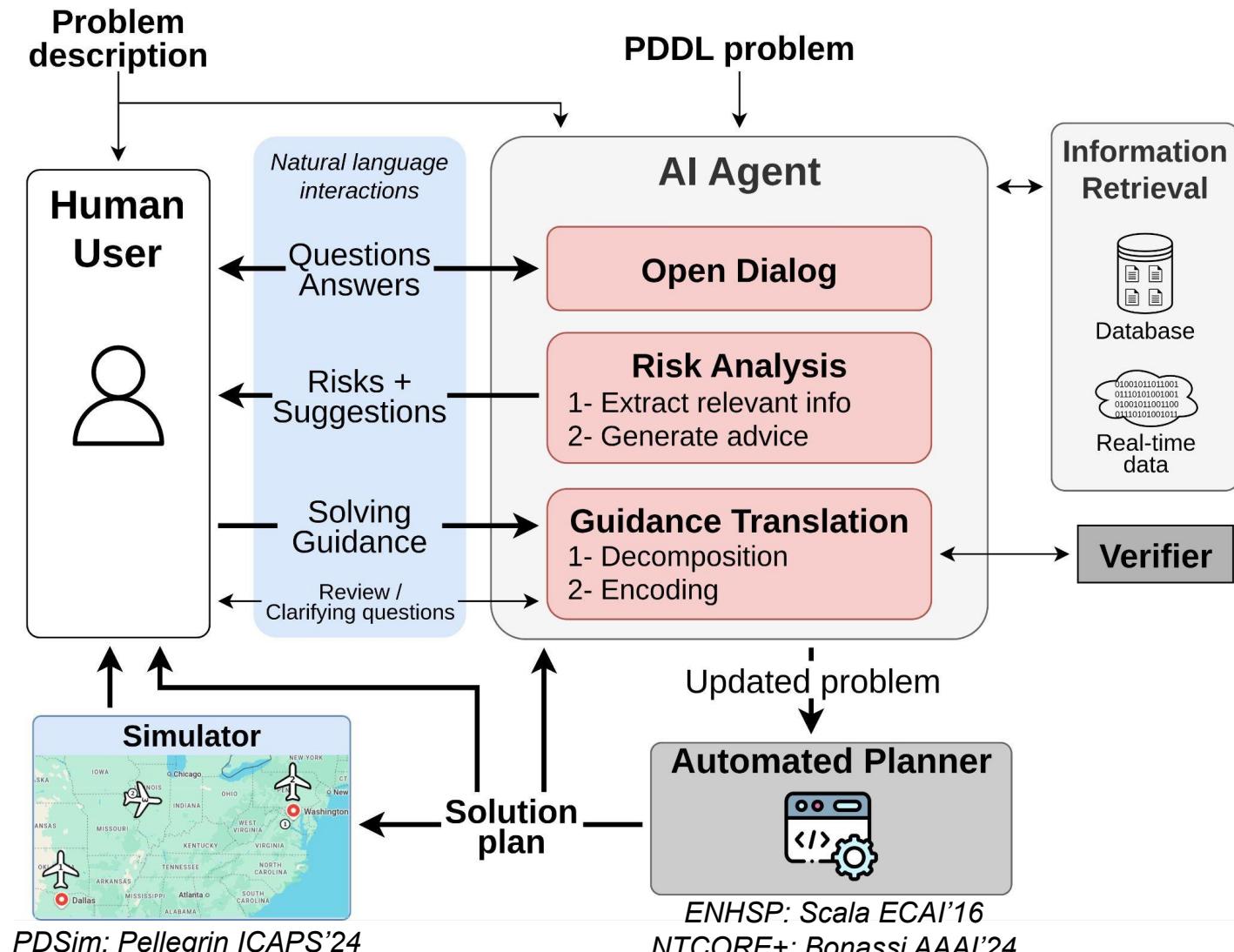
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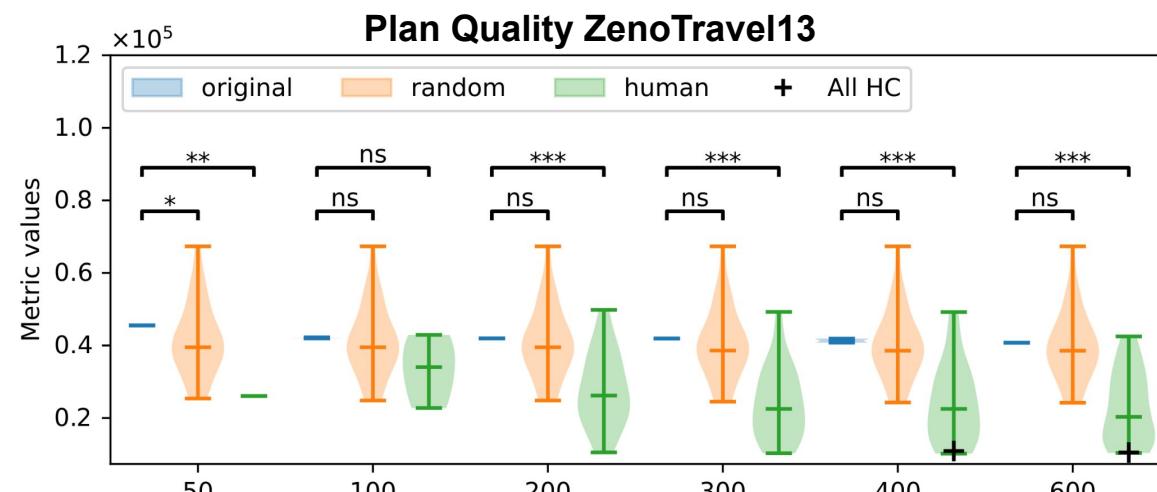
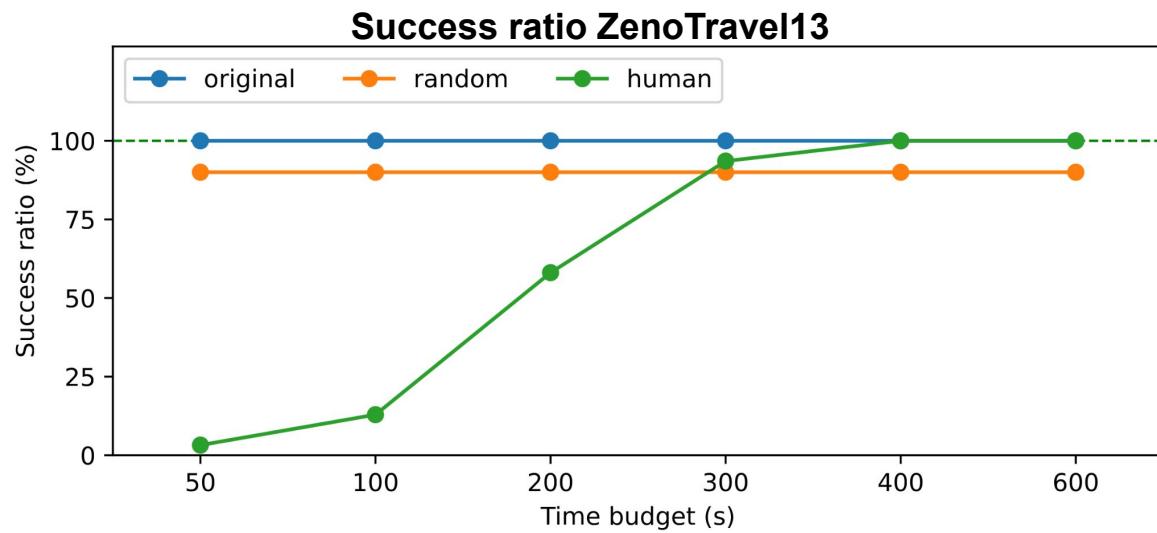
Human **guide** can influence planning,  
without technical expertise



Paper PDF



## IPC Problem: ZenoTravel13



## IPC Problem: Rover10

