



Single machine scheduling of low-frequency radio-astronomical observations

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$(2-\epsilon)$ -inapproximability

$O(\log(n))$ -approximation

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Bounded slack

Bounded (slack+width)

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SKA Observatory

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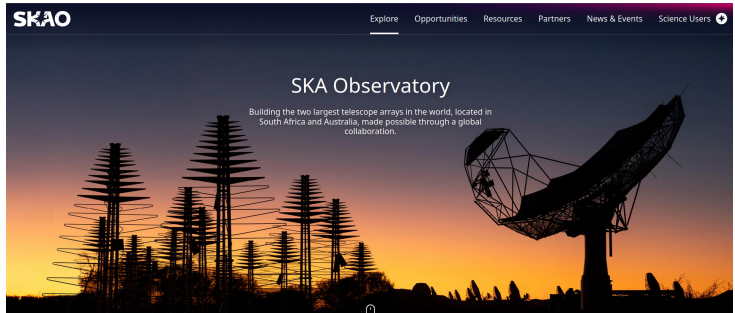


Figure: SKAO project home page

Observing from the Earth

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Figure: Time lapse photography (Animalia Life)

Altitude over time

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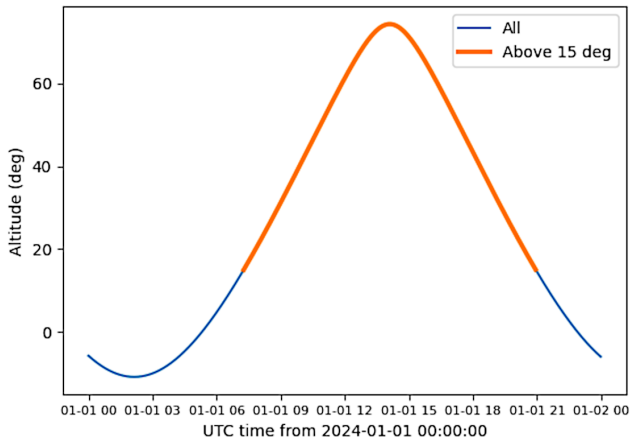


Figure: Altitude of star KELT 16 from the NenuFAR radio-telescope on 1 January 2024.

Altitude over time

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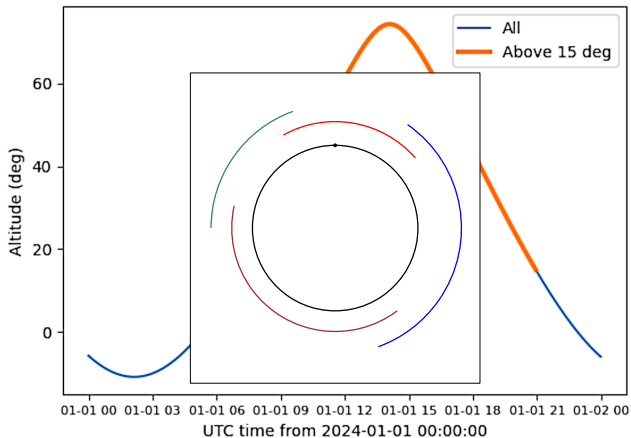


Figure: Altitude of star KELT 16 from the NenuFAR radio-telescope on 1 January 2024.

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ROMA team, LIP, ENS de Lyon

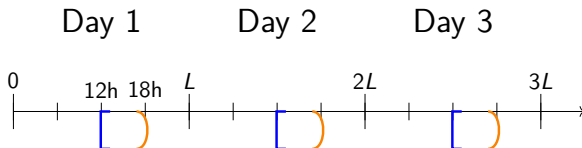
Nov. 2024 - Now

- *Topic:* Scheduling radio-astronomical observations.
 - Joint work with Frédéric Vivien and Anne Benoit.
 - Partnership with the ECLAT laboratory (HPC & AI for astronomy & astrophysics).
 - Access to NenuFAR radio-telescope usage data.

ROMA team, LIP, ENS de Lyon

Nov. 2024 - Now

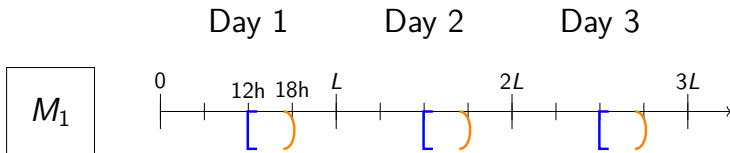
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 - Joint work with Frédéric Vivien and Anne Benoit.
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 - Access to NenuFAR radio-telescope usage data.
- *Model:* **“Observation Scheduling”**
 - Day length $L \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.
 - Processing time $p_j \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, daily release time $r_j \in [0, L)$ and daily deadline $d_j \in [0, L)$.



ROMA team, LIP, ENS de Lyon

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- *Model*: “**Observation Scheduling**”: $1|\text{periodic}_L(r_j, d_j)|C_{\max}$.
 - Day length $L \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$.
 - Processing time $p_j \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, daily release time $r_j \in [0, L)$ and daily deadline $d_j \in [0, L)$.
 - Single machine, non-preemptive, minimizing idle time (i.e., makespan).



Postdoc: "Observation Scheduling" (cont.)

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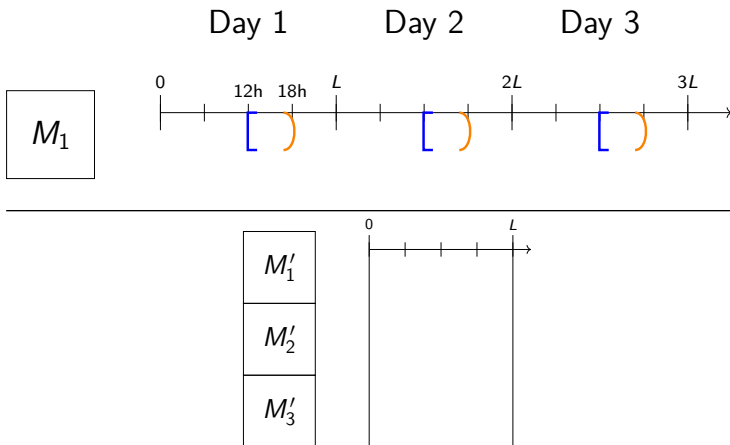
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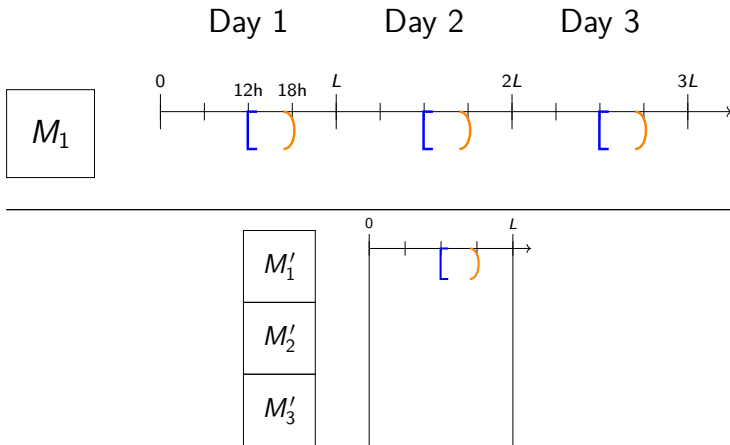
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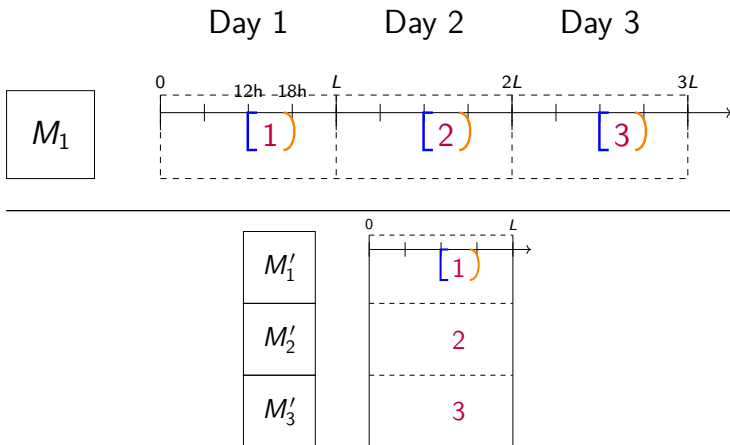
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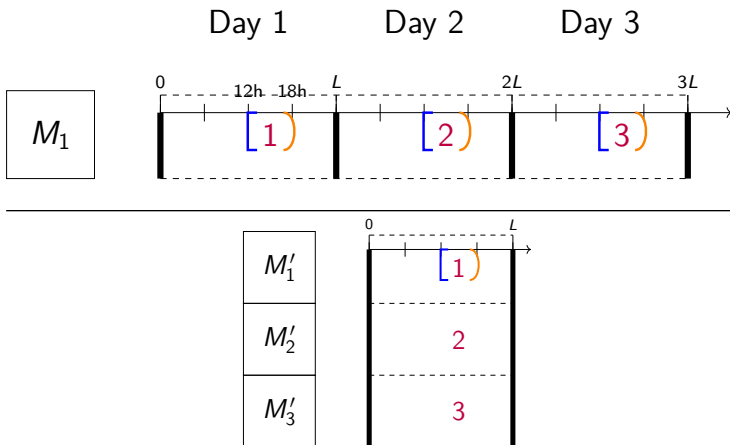
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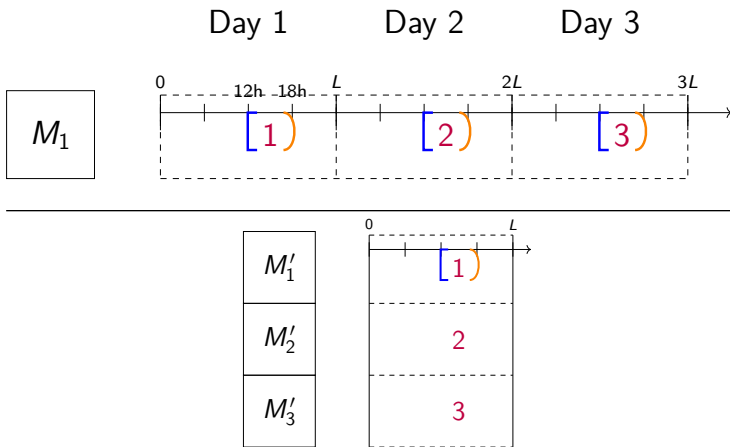
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Day-overlapping job $\implies$ time window over consecutive days.

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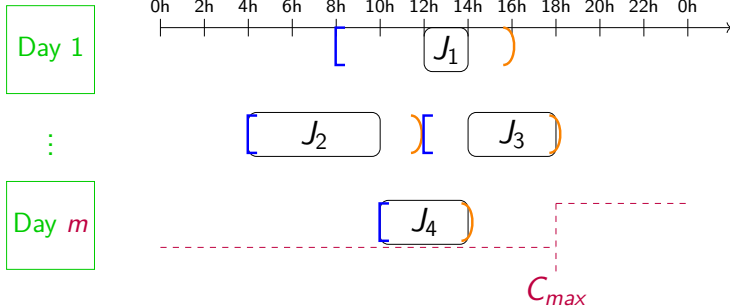
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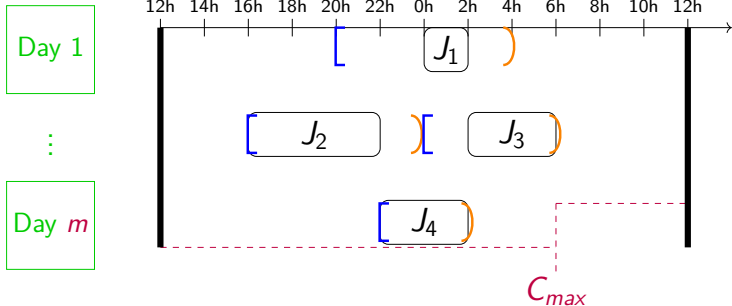
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With isolated days: $P|r_j, d_j|\min(m)$.

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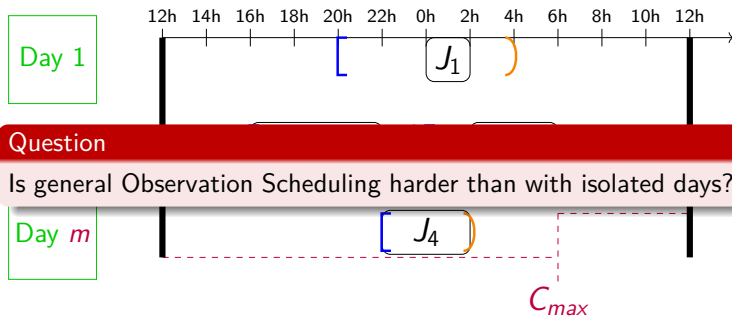
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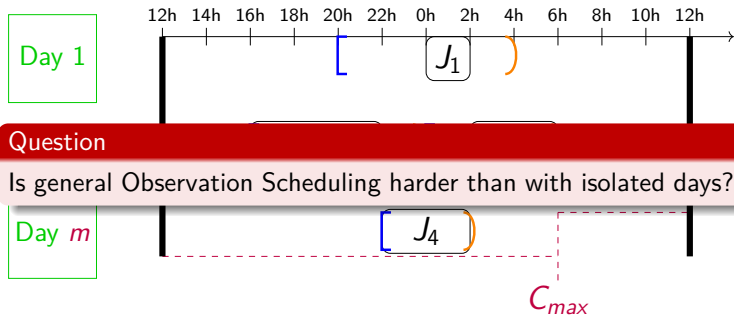
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Question

Is general Observation Scheduling harder than with isolated days?

With isolated days: $P|r_j, d_j|\min(m)$.

One day: **strongly NP-complete** [Lenstra et al., 1977].

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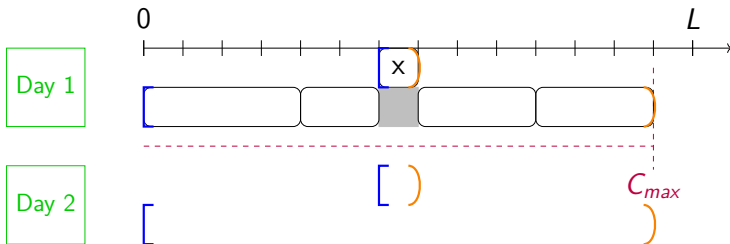
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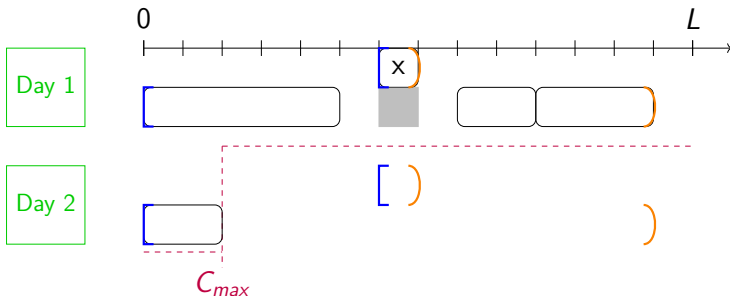
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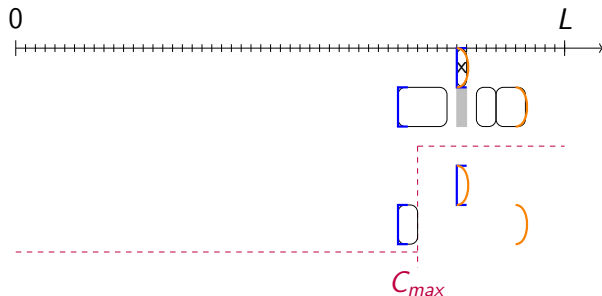
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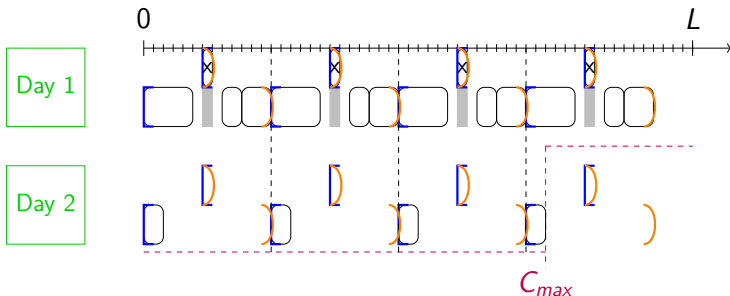
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Observation Scheduling with isolated days.

- Goal: minimize the number of days.
 - $P|r_j, d_j| \min(m)$.

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- $\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation algorithm.
[Cieliebak et al., 2004]

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Job Interval Selection problem.

- Goal: maximize the number of scheduled jobs.

Observation Scheduling with isolated days.

- Goal: minimize the number of days.
 - $P|r_j, d_j| \min(m)$.
- $\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation algorithm.
[Cieliebak et al., 2004]

Job Interval Selection problem.

- Goal: maximize the number of scheduled jobs.
- $1/2$ -approximation: “Earliest Completion Time”.
[Spieksma, 1999]

$\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation (cont.)

Remark

W.l.o.g: $\forall j, p_j \leq L$.

Proposition

If $L \leq OPT$, then any f -approximation algorithm with isolated days is a $\lceil (2 + L/OPT) \cdot f \rceil$ -approximation algorithm for Observation Scheduling.

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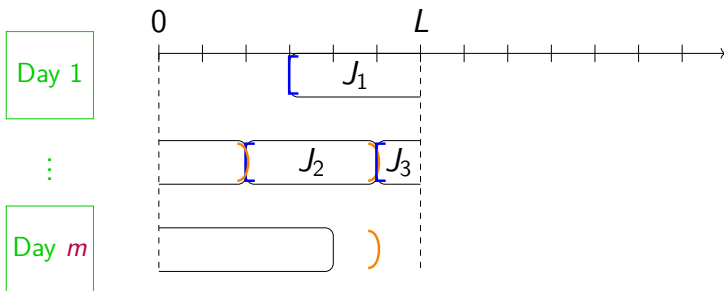
$\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation (cont.)

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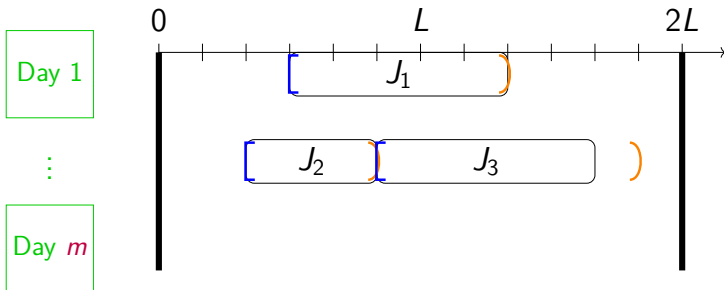
$\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation (cont.)

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$\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation (cont.)

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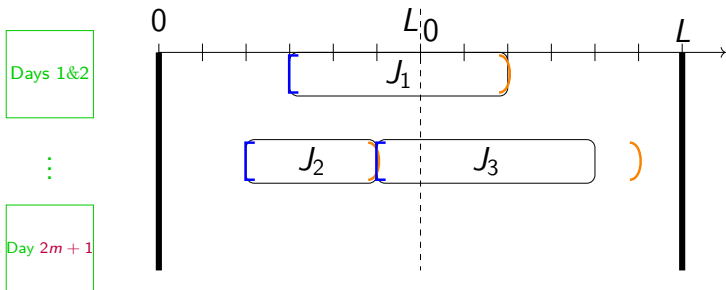
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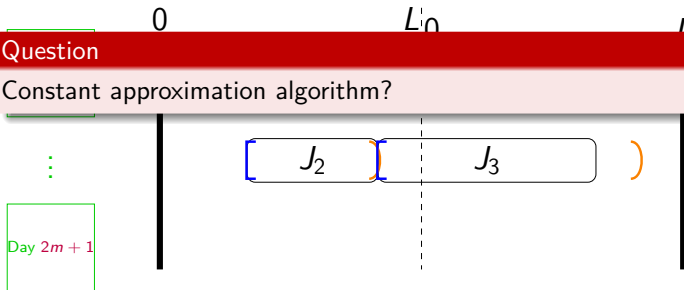
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Question

Constant approximation algorithm?



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- Problem $\mathcal{P}$, instance $\mathcal{I}$.
- P: deterministic time $\text{poly}(|\mathcal{I}|)$.
- NP: nondeterministic time $\text{poly}(|\mathcal{I}|)$.

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- Problem $\mathcal{P}$, instance $\mathcal{I}$.
 - Parameter $\bar{k}$, instance $\mathcal{I}$ with parameter value $\leq k$.
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 - FPT: deterministic $f(k) \cdot \text{poly}(|\mathcal{I}|)$ time.
- NP: nondeterministic time $\text{poly}(|\mathcal{I}|)$.
 - para-NP: nondeterministic $f(k) \cdot \text{poly}(|\mathcal{I}|)$ time.

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 - para-NP: nondeterministic $f(k) \cdot \text{poly}(|\mathcal{I}|)$ time.
 - para-NP-complete: NP-complete for some fixed k .

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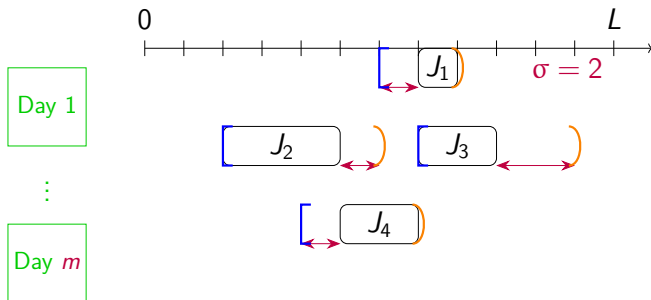
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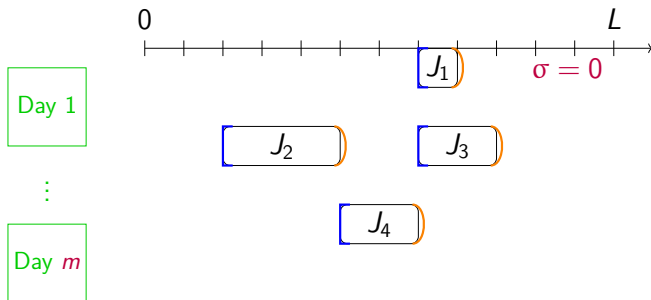
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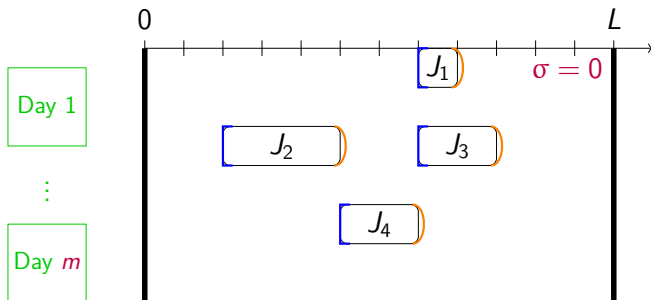
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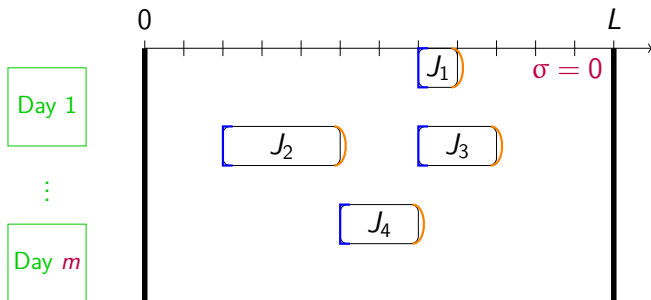
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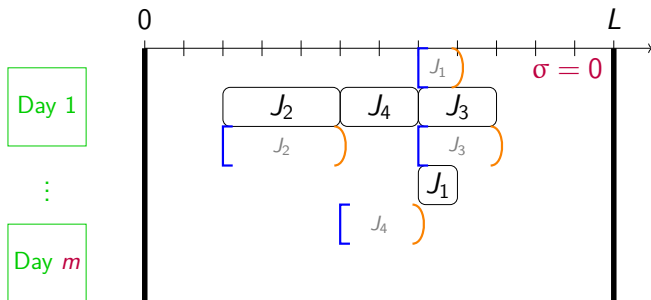
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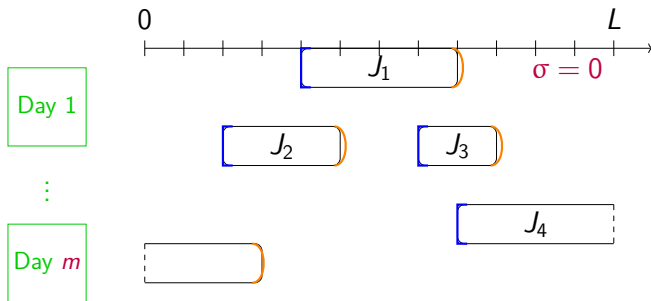
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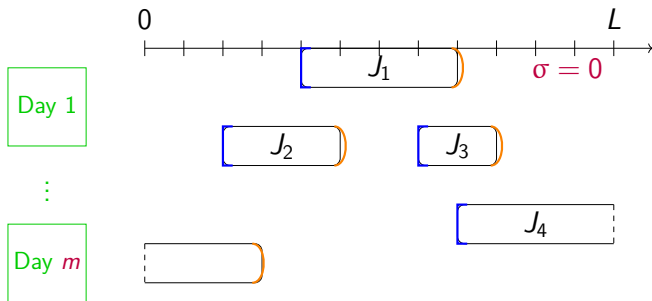
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Circular-arc graph coloring: **NP-complete** [Garey et al., 1980].

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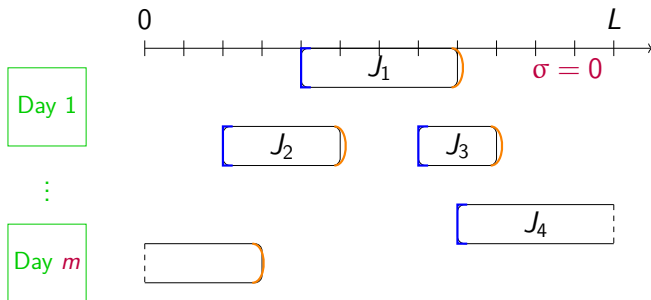
Bounded (slack+width)

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Circular-arc graph coloring: **NP-complete** [Garey et al., 1980].

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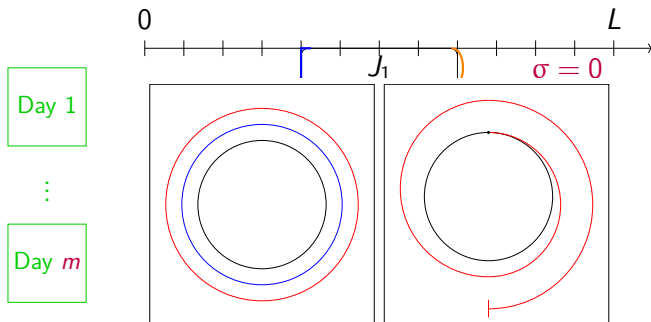
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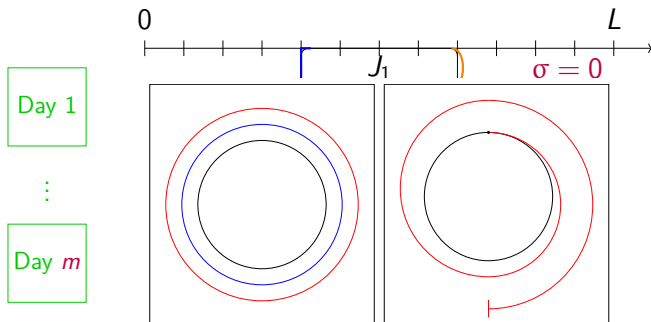
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Multi-slot Just-in-time: $\mathcal{O}(n \log(n)^2)$ time [Dereniowski and Kubiak, 2010].

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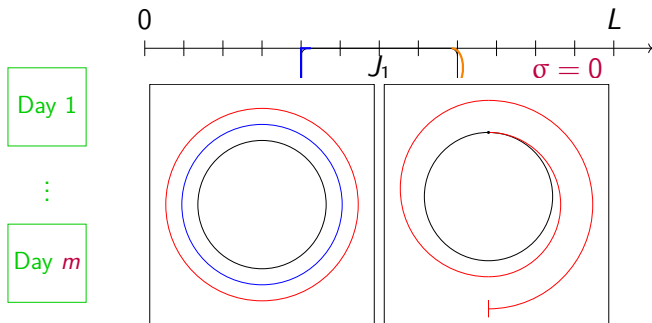
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Multi-slot Just-in-time: $\mathcal{O}(n \log(n)^2)$ time [Dereniowski and Kubiak, 2010].

→ TSP with a Gilmore-Gomory distance matrix.

[Gilmore and Gomory, 1964, Vairaktarakis, 2003]

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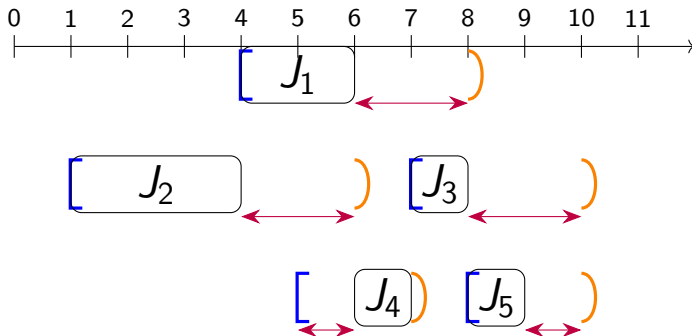
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$\sigma = 2$: **NP-complete** [Cieliebak et al., 2004].

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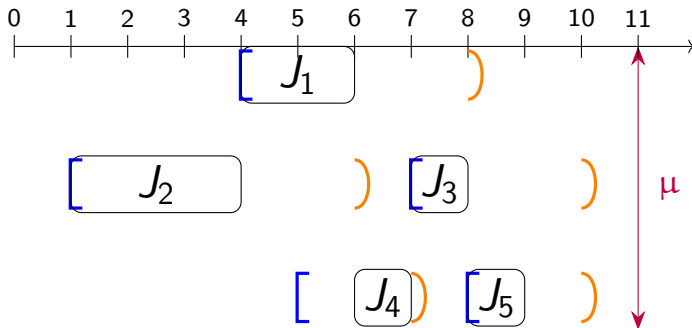
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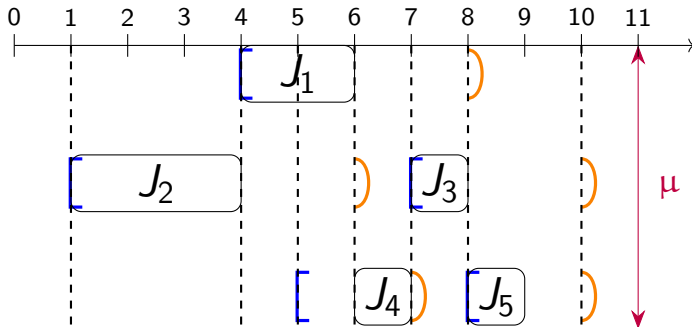
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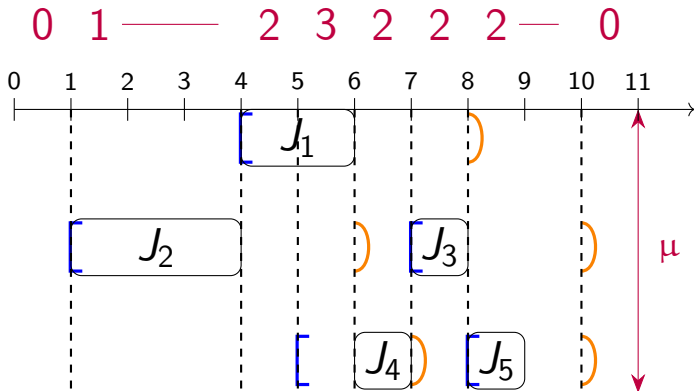
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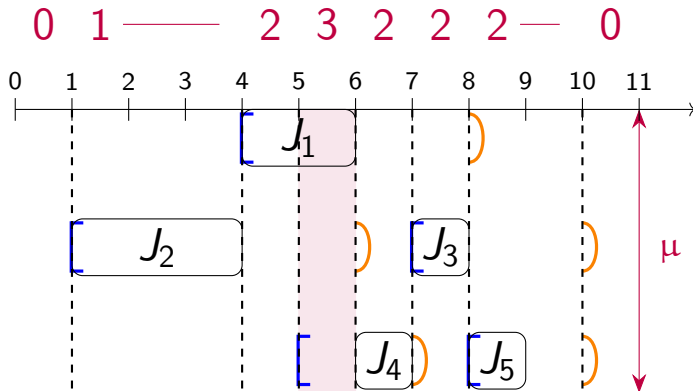
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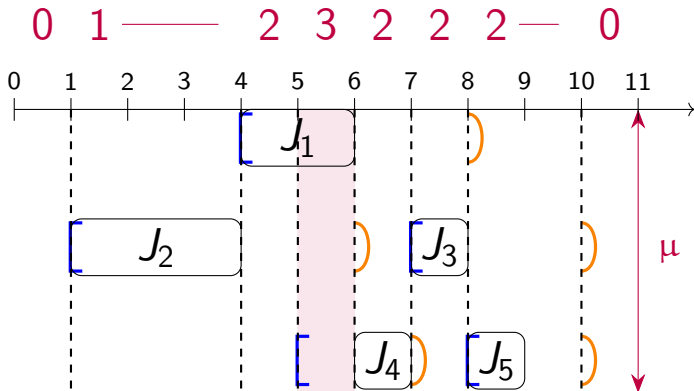
$\sigma = 2$: **NP-complete** [Cieliebak et al., 2004].



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$\mu = 4$: **NP-complete** [Hanan and Munier Kordon, 2023].

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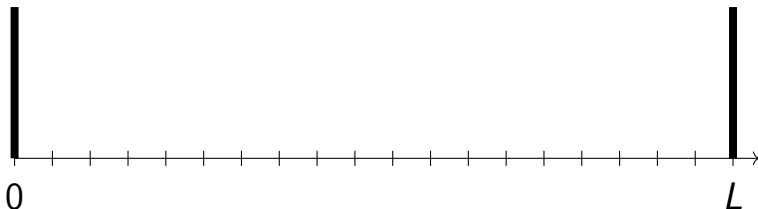
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- Isolated days: in $\text{FPT}(\mu + \sigma)$.

[Cieliebak et al., 2004, Hanen and Munier Kordon, 2023]

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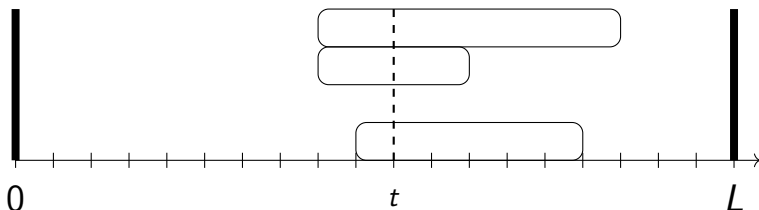
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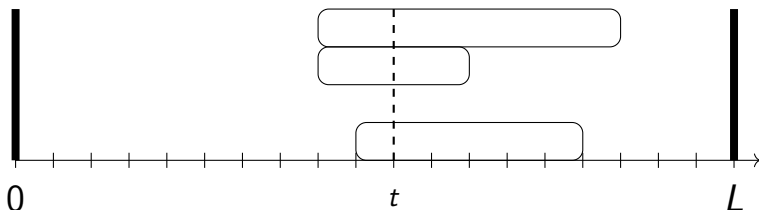
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- Isolated days: in $\text{FPT}(\mu + \sigma)$.
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- $\mathcal{O}([\mu(\sigma + 1) + 1]^m)$ border schedules associated to $t \bmod L$.

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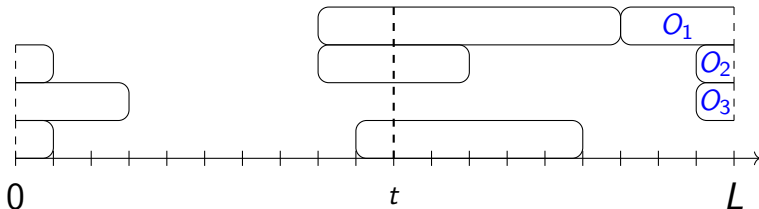
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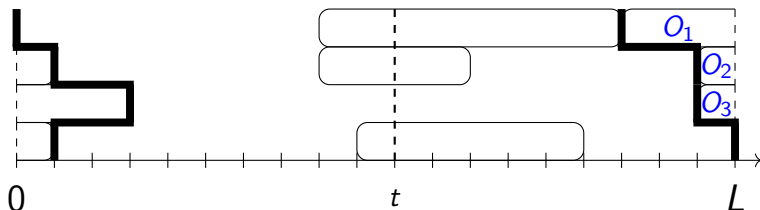
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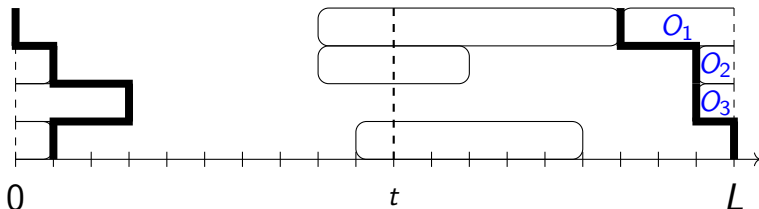
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- $\mathcal{O}([\mu(\sigma + 1) + 1]^m)$ border schedules associated to $t \bmod L$.

Idea

For each of the $\mathcal{O}([\mu(\sigma + 1) + 1]^{m-1})$ border schedules associated to $0 \bmod L$, solve an instance of " $P|r_j, d_j| \min(m)$ with machine availabilities".

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Results: same as with isolated days

- $\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation with “Earliest Completion Time”.
- No $(2 - \epsilon)$ -approximation algorithm (unless $P = NP$).
- Fixed-parameter tractability: slack σ , width μ and $(\mu + \sigma)$.

Results: same as with isolated days

- $\mathcal{O}(\log(n))$ -approximation with “Earliest Completion Time”.
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- Fixed-parameter tractability: slack σ , width μ and $(\mu + \sigma)$.

Future work

- More in-depth analysis (approx. factor, param. dependency).
- “Earliest Start Time” performance guarantee?
- Include observation data processing to the model.

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• **Approches frugales et robustes aux incertitudes**

- Algorithmes conviviaux à garantie de performance.
- Hybridation apprentissage machine / méthodes de décomposition.
- GT SCALE (Scheduling for Computing Architecture and Low Energy).
 - Lyon (LIP), Grenoble (LIG), Besançon (département DISC).

• **Interdisciplinarité et enjeux sociétaux**

- Postdoc (LIP, Lyon) : radio-astronomie (projet SKAO, laboratoire ECLAT (Alan Loh), radio-télescope NenuFAR).
- Postdoc (G-SCOP, Grenoble) : recharge et vieillissement des batteries de bus électriques (Pierre-Xavier Thivel).
- Projet ANR SOCLOUD ([Jean-Marc Nicod](#)).

Médiation scientifique

Fév. 2026 - Auj.

- Accueil de collégiens/lycéens (2 à 3, stages d'observation).
- Journée "Sciences, un métier de femmes" (~15 lycéennes par binôme).
- Speed-meeting à la Maison des Mathématiques et de l'Informatique.

Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1

2025-2026

- L2 informatique.
- **Modules :**
 - Algorithmique et programmation C++ (24h TP).
 - Bases de données et programmation web (22.5h TP).

Polytech Sorbonne

2021-2024

- Diplôme d'ingénieurs, cursus Électronique et Informatique.
 - Étudiants et apprentis de première année (L3).
- **Modules :**
 - Algorithmique (22h TD, 72h TP).
 - Programmation C (83h TP).
 - Outils pour l'informatique (15h TP).

Thématiques

- Gestion de production
 - Planification, ordonnancement.
 - Maîtrise des flux industriels.
- Performance industrielle
 - Indicateurs de performance.
 - Modélisation et simulation.
- Maintenance et maîtrise des risques industriels
- Lean Manufacturing

Implication dans le service d'enseignement

- Accompagnement des élèves ingénieurs.
- Contenus pédagogiques innovants et transversaux.
 - Médiation scientifique.
- Tâches collectives (e.g., responsabilité d'UE, participation aux jurys/examens).

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