1. **Motivation**
- New planning domain based on numeric values to generate an upper-limb rehabilitation therapy plan.
- STRIPS and HTN implementations.

2. **Problem Description**
   - **Problem goals**: Therapeutic Objectives Cumulative Levels (TOCLs)
     1. Bimanual
     2. Fine unimanual
     3. Coarse unimanual
     4. Arm positioning
     5. Hand positioning
   - Exercises:
     - Duration, intensity and difficulty
     - Adequacy level for each TOCL
     - Group of exercise
   - Constraints:
     - Exercises cannot reappear in one session
     - Exercises assorted throughout sessions
     - Avoid a certain group of exercises
     - Limit the cumulative intensity or difficulty

3. **Planning Mechanism**
   - Exercise Database
   - TOCLs Constraints
   - Planned sessions
   - Learning action
   - Therapy plan

4. **STRIPS**
   - 5: (SESSION-START)
   - 1: (WARMUP-PHASE)
   - 4: (TRAINING-PHASE)
   - 6: (TRAINING-DATABASE-EXERCISE E10)
   - 8: (LEARN-TRAINING-EXERCISE O_SPATIAL_HAND A_MEDIUM D_LONG I_INTENSE)
   - 9: (COOLDOWN-PHASE)
   - 10: (COOLDOWN-DATABASE-EXERCISE E15)

5. **HTN**
   - Figure 4: HTN planning schema.
   - Function to evaluate the exercise insertion according to TOCLs (Equation 1)
   - Benefits high adequacy levels
   - Penalizes exercise repetitions
   - Phase change controlled by axioms

6. **Comparison**
   - Table 1: Main pros and cons found while modelling both implementations.

7. **Experiments**
   - Planned exercises: Table 2: STRIPS therapy plan with few exercises in the database. Legend: e# initial exercise, L learning action, L# reused learnt exercise.

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