

# Simulation mathematical model of expert system for working processes management

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**Abstract:** The elementary simulation mathematical models presented in this article are related with the sub-system Crop production of the expert system for the decision support in technological and working processes management and their optimisation. Along with this sub-system, the expert system also involves the sub-systems Livestock production and Material handling which is further divided into the parts Transport and Storage. The boundary between the individual parts of the expert system is usually a short-term or long-term material storage. The relative individual sub-systems are mutually connected through the information flow. For each of the sub-systems, specific simulation models are created. The simulation models in the expert system investigated replace the complex of general standards and norms used in other expert systems. The simulation models allow to take into consideration the concrete natural and production conditions (area, plots shape and inclination, soil type, transport routes length and surface, fertilisers doses, crops yields etc.) and also the technological systems utilised during the realisation of operations in working processes (technical, exploitation, energy, economical or energy means, attached vehicles, machines and equipment and method of their work) and the calculation of the parameters utilised. The simulation models also allow the creation of suitable working, and transport sets to choose their optimal variants for the given conditions. In comparison with the utilised standards and norms, the parameters computed through the simulation models significantly improve the data which represent the output from the expert system.

**Keywords:** expert system; simulation mathematical models; agricultural technological systems

For the management of technological and working processes in an agricultural enterprise, the only intensive method of decision based on the practical experiences is insufficient.

The high level of the enterprises equipment with ever more effective but also more expensive mechanisation requires that the decision on the conception of agricultural enterprise equipment with mechanisation, machine purchase, and purposeful mechanisation utilisation should be supported by objectively determined arguments.

The expert system can be a source of these arguments specifying a suitable solution for concrete natural and production conditions in accordance with the given criteria. These criteria can be economical, energy or exploitation indicators.

Up to now, many programs and computing systems have been developed in the Czech Republic, dealing more or less with the decision support in

technological and working processes planning, organisation, and management. They are mostly focused on partial problems such as, for example, the register (land and buildings, property shares, animals, etc.), animal nutrition, crops protection, agricultural practice measures etc.

The character of the expert system have the expert and information systems Agrokrom developed in the Agricultural Research Institute Kroměříž, Ltd. and TechConsult consultancy system developed for sector of agricultural machine engineering.

The common feature of these two systems is the fact that they are based on the utilisation of the standards and norms which are often modified according to the production conditions characterised by operations difficulty or some other criteria.

Abroad, systems are used based on simulation mathematical modelling of particular operations within the working process for the selection of

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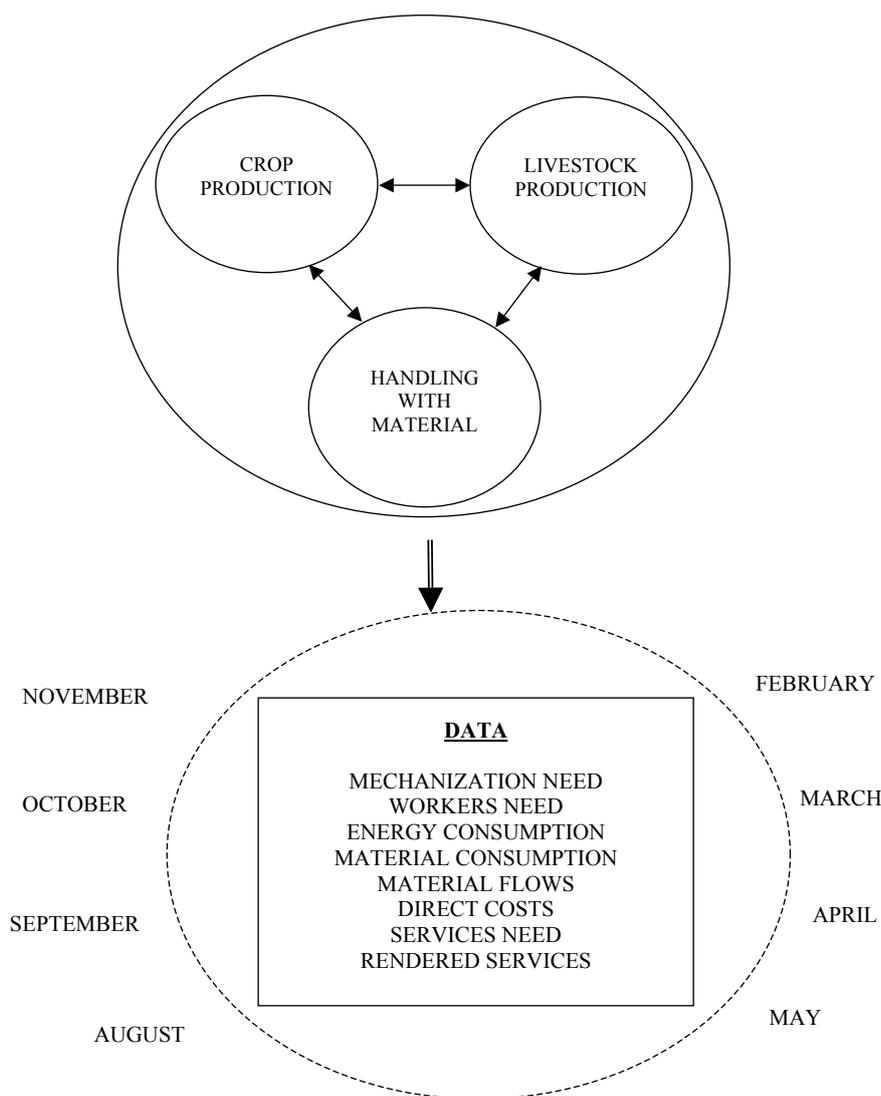


Figure 1. Scheme of an expert system for the support of decision in technological and working processes management and their optimisation

machines and equipment operating under concrete conditions of the respective agricultural enterprise.

KÜBLER *et al.* (2006) are aware that, compared with industry agriculture is a retarded sector in the simulation models developing, and that in this sector no adequate simulation program has been developed. They have also found that the industrial solutions are not suitable for the utilisation in agriculture. SÖGAARD and SÖRENSEN (2004) have developed a simulation model for optimal machine selection from the point of view of the lowest costs in the framework of the farm machine system. The output of this simulation model is a machines and energy means complex with optimal parameters for the given conditions.

The simulation and optimisation program SIMENS (1998) serves to a similar purpose with the aim to

choose suitable agricultural mechanisation for the implementation of operations within the required period at the lowest costs possible.

The effort to equip economically the agricultural enterprises with mechanisation and to utilise it purposefully has led to the development of other programs (AUDSLEY & BOYSE 1974; JANNOT & CARIOL 1994; EKMAN 2000).

Simulation mathematical modelling utilises the sub-system Crop production of the Expert system for the support of decision in managing technological and working processes and their optimisation.

The work on this expert system is linked-besides the authors cited above – mainly with the works by ABRHAM (1995), KAVKA (1997), and NOVÁK (1999). The expert system along with the sub-system Crop production includes the sub-systems Livestock production and Material handling (Figure 1) using their

own specific simulation mathematical models. The relative individual sub-systems are mutually linked through the information flow.

The objective of the expert system is to extend a wide scale of information enabling:

- to choose the optimal structure of the agricultural enterprise technical equipment,
- to optimise the working and transport sets for concrete operation conditions according to the criteria chosen in advance,
- to put together the most suitable working processes according to the given farming practices or zoo-technical requirements, and to evaluate them by the economical, energy, and exploitation parameters selected,
- to create the plan of the operational utilisation of machanisation (long-term, short-term),
- to specify the conditions and terms for the work realisation by services, or to determine, the free working capacity of the own technical means.

The article is further focused on the method of the development of simulation models for the operations utilised in the technological systems for the crop production.

## METHOD

The simulation mathematical modelling is based on algorithms creation using the current theoretical knowledge, new knowledge obtained by analysis of the measurements results realised, own research activity, and other information acquired from professional literature.

On the basis of the algorithms created, the input values are specified for the subsequent computing programs of the expert system.

The simulation mathematical models utilised have to allow the computation of exploitation, energy, economical, or environmental parameters necessary for the decision on the implementation method for particular operations in the working processes of

agricultural products manufacturing under different natural and production conditions.

The models utilise the database giving information on mechanisation, agricultural practice requirements, natural and production conditions, up-to-date prices, and other factors influencing the operation and working process realisation.

The models have a dynamic character because they respond to the conditions change during the operations and working processes realisation as caused e.g. by the weather, yields achieved, fertilisers doses etc.

With regard to the computing processes complexity and their time requirements, it is necessary to utilise the computing equipment for the simulation model implementation.

## RESULTS

### Elementary mathematical simulation models

The elementary mathematical simulation models are a basis of the expert system. In these models utilising the input data acquired from the database (e.g. Plots, Livestock facilities, Storage facilities, Model Working processes, Designed working processes, Crop rotation systems, Operations, Plant, Materials, Energy means, Machines and Equipment, Attached vehicles, Agricultural enterprise milepost, etc) or adapted according to the updated conditions are calculated by the created algorithms and then transferred to other computing programmes as shown in Figure 2.

### Optimisation criteria of the elementary model

The elementary model is based on the assumption that the requirements for the working processes and operations implementation resulting from the agricultural products production technologies can be fulfilled in optimal way on the basis of theoretical and practical knowledge.

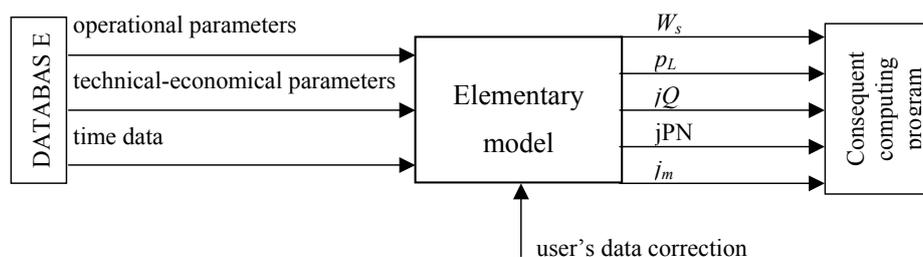


Figure 2. Scheme of elementary simulation model connections in the expert system

$W_s$  = real performance in operation time,  $p_L$  = work productivity,  $jQ$  = energy unit consumption,  $jPN$  = unit direct costs,  $j_m$  = material unit amount

The following criteria have been selected for optimisation: work productivity, unit direct costs, and energy consumption related to the production unit.

As regards the work productivity, the labour saving is the main result of optimisation. The optimisation is important in the situations of working force shortage or workers high personal costs.

Usually the optimisation following the criterion of unit direct costs is of high importance and brings the working costs reduction.

In the case of fuels or other energy sources shortage or when their price is too high, the optimisation from the view of energy specific consumption plays more important role.

The elementary models are solved in such way that the resulting data correspond with the optimal levels of some of these criteria or with suitable relationships between them according to the user's device.

### Required performance determination

The first step is to specify the required total performance in operation or realisation on the plots  $P_1-P_n$  in such way as to maintain the terms of agricultural practices.

$${}^P W_p(o_i) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n(P_n)} S_i}{(|D_z - D_k| - D_0 + D_p) \times T_d \times k_{sm} \times k_{po}}$$

where:

${}^P W_p(o_i)$  – required total operation performance  $o_i$  (h)

$P_1 \dots P_n$  – plots

$S_i$  –  $P_i$  plot area (ha)

$D_z$  – calendar day of agricultural practice time beginning (day)

$D_k$  – calendar day of agricultural practice time finish (day)

$D_0$  – number of non-working days within agricultural practice time

$D_p$  – number of non-working days used for work

$T_d$  – working day length (h)

$k_{sm}$  – shift coefficient

$k_{po}$  – weather coefficient

The computer will select the appropriate machine type from the mechanisation available for operation  $o_i$  realisation:

$$M_{dt} \in M_d$$

where:

$M_{dt}$  – sub-set of machine types suitable for the concrete operation

$M_d$  – set of machine types in the database

$$a_{tx} \in M_{dt}$$

where:

$a_{tx}$  – machine type

If the appropriate machine type is not included in the available database or is not inserted into it during the creation of the enterprise conception of the mechanisation equipment, a machine is suggested from the set in which machines are characterised by the main exploitation parameter, e.g.

$$M_{dt} = \{B_1 \dots B_n\}$$

where:

$B_1 \dots B_n$  – machine working width (m)

To this parameter other data are adjoined that are necessary for the exploitation, energy, and economical indicators determination calculated on the basis of empiric equations generated according to the realised measurement (e.g.  $P_t = f(B, v)$ ,  $P_{vh} = f(\psi, v)$ ), analysis of technical parameters ( $m_s = f(B)$ ), or purchase price (e.g.  $C_p = f(B)$ ).

$$C_p, m_s, P_t, P_{vh}, P_{hy} = f(B)$$

where:

$C_p$  – purchase price (CZK)

$m_s$  – machine mass (kg)

$P_t$  – necessary tensile output (kW)

$P_{vh}$  – input on PTO (kW)

$P_{hy}$  – input on hydraulic system (kW)

If the machine is not equipped by energy source, then this is determined according to the requirement for the appropriate type (e.g. tractor 4K2, 4K4), and the necessary nominal output of its motor is calculated:

$$P_j \cong \left[ (P_f + P_\alpha + P_t) \times \frac{1 + \delta}{\varepsilon_{mh}} + \frac{P_{vh}}{\varepsilon_{vh}} + \frac{P_{hy}}{\varepsilon_{hy}} \right] \times \frac{1}{k_p} \quad (\text{kW})$$

where:

$P_j$  – nominal output of energy means motor (kW)

$k_p$  – coefficient of motor nominal output reserve (0.65–0.80 by operation type)

$P_f$  – output for energy means rolling resistance overcoming (kW)

$P_\alpha$  – output for energy means climbing overcoming (kW)

$P_t$  – tensile output (kW)

$P_{vh}$  – output withdrawal from PTO (kW)

$P_{hy}$  – output withdrawal from hydraulic equipment (kW)

$\delta$  – energy means driving wheels slippage

$\varepsilon_{mh}$  – effectiveness of transmission from motor to driving wheels

$\varepsilon_{vh}$  – effectiveness of transmission from motor to PTO  
 $\varepsilon_{hy}$  – effectiveness of transmission from motor to hydraulic equipment pump

while:

$$P_p, P_{vh}, P_{hy} = f(B, v_p, \alpha, k_{o1} \dots k_{on}) \quad (\text{kW})$$

where:

$B$  – machine working width (m)  
 $v_p$  – working speed (km/h)  
 $\alpha$  – gradient (degree)  
 $k_{o1} \dots k_{on}$  – specific energy indicators of particular operations (e.g. specific resistance, specific torque etc.).

### Method of parameters determination representing the elementary model output

#### Exploitation parameters

Performance considered as an indicator expressing the intensity of technical means activity (or worker in working process) is calculated according to the algorithms for the individual types of operation. Generally, theoretical performance ( $W_t$ ) is a function of some quantities presented.

$$W_t = f(B, \psi, v, \omega, \omega_a, m_m, T_t) \quad (\text{ha/h, t/h})$$

where:

$W_t$  – theoretical performance (ha/h, t/h)  
 $\psi$  – row length mass (kg/m)  
 $\omega$  – plant yield (t/ha)  
 $\omega_a$  – application portion or seed stock amount (t/ha, kg/ha, l/ha)  
 $m_m$  – processed material amount (t, kg)  
 $T_t$  – working time (activity) (h, min)

Note:  $T_t$  = time when machine performs the activity for which it is specified (ploughing, mowing etc). With this time corresponds also the theoretical performance ( $W_t$ ).

The actual performance ( $W_s$ ) is the main data for the work planning and managing and is determined according to:

$$W_s = W_t \times k_o \times k_{sw} \times k_{tp} \quad (\text{ha/h, t/h})$$

where:

$W_s$  – real performance  
 $k_o$  – performance coefficient of turning  
 $k_{sw}$  – performance coefficient of slope  
 $k_{tp}$  – coefficient of technological intervals

The performance coefficient of turning ( $k_o$ ) depends on the plot size and shape characterised by the ratio of the plot average length to its width and type of operation.

The coefficient of slope ( $k_{sw}$ ) determines how the slope influences the theoretical performance in time in the dependence on the work method (e.g. bed, circular).

The coefficient of technological intervals ( $k_{tp}$ ) expresses the time proportion (from total time) for repeating operations necessary for the machine activity, for example fertiliser and seed reception, harvested material unloading etc.

$$k_{tp} = f(V_z, \rho_m, W_s, T_m)$$

where:

$V_z$  – containers volume (m<sup>3</sup>)  
 $\rho_m$  – material volume weight (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)  
 $T_m$  – handling time for containers filling or unloading (min)

The handling time ( $T_m$ ) is given by:

$$T_m = T_{pm} + T_p \quad (\text{min})$$

where:

$T_{pm}$  – time of auxiliary handling operation (min)  
 $T_p$  – transfer time (min)

For the transfer time ( $T_p$ ) is valid:

$$T_p = f(W_{pr}, m_p)$$

where:

$W_{pr}$  – performance of the transfer equipment (t/h, kg/min),  
 $m_p$  – weight of the transferred material (kg)

Work productivity ( $p_L$ ) expresses the amount of the so called live work necessary per processed coefficient unit (ha, t) and is determined by the formula:

$$p_L = \frac{i_p}{W_s} \quad (\text{h/ha, h/t})$$

where:

$i_p$  – number of workers per operation

#### Energy parameters

The basic energy parameter is the consumption per mass unit of the manufactured product ( $Q_t$ ) and is given by the sum of energy unit consumption in the working process operation ( $Q_{tei}$ ) classified according to the energy type ( $e$ ).

$$Q_{te} = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_{tei} \quad (\text{l/t, kWh/t, m}^3/\text{t, kg/t})$$

where:

$Q_{te}$  – energy specific consumption  $e$  (l/t, kWh/t, m<sup>3</sup>/t, kg/t)  
 $e$  – energy type (motor fuels, electricity, natural gas, solid fuels etc)  
 $Q_{tei}$  – energy specific consumption during operation  $i$  (l/t, kWh/t, m<sup>3</sup>/t, kg/t)

The resulting energy specific consumption ( $Q_t$ ) per the manufactured product unit consists of particular energy types consumptions [ $e(l) - e(m)$ ]:

$$Q_t = \sum_{i=1}^{1=n} Q_{tei} + \sum_{i=1}^{1=n} Q_{tei} + \sum_{i=1}^{1=n} Q_{tei} \quad (\text{l/t, kWh/t, m}^3/\text{t, kg/t})$$

$e(1) \quad e(2) \quad e(3)$

When calculating the energy consumption in the working operations, the initial data is the hourly consumption ( $Q_h$ ) generally expressed by the function:

$$Q_h = f(P_j, \varepsilon_j, q_{ej}) \quad (\text{l/h, kW/h, m}^3/\text{h, kg/h})$$

where:

- $Q_h$  – energy hourly consumption (l/h, kW)
- $P_j$  – motor nominal output (or other energy source) (kW)
- $\varepsilon_j$  – coefficient of nominal output utilisation
- $q_{ej}$  – specific consumption at coefficient  $\varepsilon_j$  (g/kW, m<sup>3</sup> per kWh, kg/kWh)

Consumption per processed unit (ha, t) ( $Q_{ha(t)}$ ) is given by the relationship:

$$Q_{ha(1)} = \frac{Q_h}{W_{sha(t)}} \quad (\text{l/ha(t), kWh/ha(t), m}^3/\text{ha(t), kg/ha(t)})$$

The calculations presented above are applicable for a machine or a machine set working within the plane ground. For the work on the slope, the results should be corrected by the slope energy coefficient  $k_{sQ}$ :

$$Q_{h(\alpha)} = Q_h \times k_{sQ} \quad (\text{l/h})$$

where:

- $Q_{h(\alpha)}$  – hourly consumption during operation time on the slope ( $\alpha$ ) (l/h)
- $k_{sQ}$  – slope energy coefficient

### Economical parameters

The basic economical indicators of the elementary model are the direct costs per unit of the product mass ( $jPN_t$ ) similarly as for the energy consumption.

The direct costs per manufactured product unit ( $jPN_t$ ) are given by the sum of the unit direct costs in the working process operations.

$$jPN_t = \sum_{i=1}^n jPN_{ti} \quad (\text{CZK/t})$$

where:

- $jPN_t$  – direct costs per production of product mass unit (CZK/t),
- $jPN_{ti}$  – direct costs per production of product mass unit in operation  $i$

The initial data for the calculation of the direct costs per manufactured product mass unit ( $jPN_t$ )

are the costs per one hour of the mechanisation operational utilisation ( $jPN_h$ ). These costs are given by the relationship:

$$jPN_t = jPN_{he} + jPN_{hs} \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

- $jPN_h$  – direct costs per one hour of the set operational utilisation (CZK/h)
- $jPN_e$  – direct costs per one hour of energy means operational utilisation (CZK/h)
- $jPN_s$  – direct costs per one hour of attached machine operational utilisation (CZK/h)

The hourly direct costs ( $jPN_h$ ) consist of fixed costs (constant) ( $jPNF_h$ ) and variable costs ( $jPNV_h$ ):

$$jPN_h = jPNF_h + jPNV_h \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

- $jPNF_h$  – direct fixed costs per one hour of operational utilisation (CZK/h)
- $jPNV_h$  – direct variable costs per one hour of operational utilisation (CZK/h)

If a machine is purchased for own financial means, the fixed hourly costs are influenced by the factors in the functional dependence:

$$jPNF_h = f(C_p, C_z, t_r, T_r, p, D_x, S_u, C_s) \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

- $C_p$  – machine purchase price (CZK/h)
- $C_z$  – machine price after depreciation repayment (CZK)
- $t_r$  – machine depreciation time (year)
- $T_r$  – total operational time per 1 year (h)
- $p$  – annual insurance rate (%)
- $D_x$  – taxes and fees (CZK/year)
- $S_u$  – storage area size (m<sup>2</sup>)
- $C_s$  – costs per storage area unit (CZK/m<sup>2</sup>)

If a machine is bought on loan, the fixed hourly costs depend on:

$$jPNF_h = f(C_p, u_p, u_i, t_s, t_r, T_r, p, D_x, S_u, C_s) \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

- $u_p$  – loan interest rate (%)
- $u_i$  – inflation average rate within the repayment time or leasing (%)
- $t_s$  – repayment time (year)

If the machine is leased, then the fixed hourly costs are influenced by two factors:

$$jPNF_h = f(C_p, C_a, u_l, C_{zl}, t_l, T_r, p, D_x, S_u, C_s) \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

- $u_l$  – interest rate of the leasing company (%)
- $C_a$  – down-payment (first instalment) (CZK)
- $C_{zl}$  – residual (repurchase) price (CZK)
- $t_l$  – lease time (years)

The variable costs ( $jPNV_h$ ) consist of costs of the mechanisation care, costs spent on energy and labour force according to the relationship:

$$jPNV_h = jPNO_h + jPNE_h + JPNP_h \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

$jPNV_h$  – variable costs per one hour of the machine operational utilisation (CZK/h)

$jPNO_h$  – costs of the machine care related to one hour of the machine operation (CZK/h)

$jPNE_h$  – costs of consumed energy related to one hour of the machine operation (CZK/h)

$JPNP_h$  – hourly costs of the labour force (CZK/h)

The unit costs of the machine care ( $jPNO_h$ ) depend on the factors:

for energy means or machines equipped with energy source:

$$jPNO_h = f(C_p, C_z, t_p, m_{ol}, Q_{hr})$$

where:

$m_{ol}$  – coefficient of the care related to energy consumed during one year (e.g.  $10^3$  l of motor Diesel,  $10^3$  kWh of electricity etc.)

$Q_{hr}$  – energy annual consumption (l, kWh,  $m^3$ )

for machines without energy source:

$$jPNO_h = f(C_p, C_z, t_p, T_p, m_{oh}) \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

$m_{oh}$  – coefficient of care related to the number of hours of the operational utilisation during one year

The unit direct costs of consumed energy depend on:

$$jPNE_h = f(Q_{hr}, C_e) \quad (\text{CZK/h})$$

where:

$C_e$  – energy price (CZK/l, CZK/kWh, CZK/ $m^3$ )

The unit direct cost of the labour force ( $JPNP_h$ ) is influenced by the factors:

$$JPNP_h = f(i_p, C_m, C_D, k_p, C_o)$$

where:

$i_p$  – number of workers included into qualification classes

$C_m$  – hourly wage rate in appropriate qualification class (CZK/h)

$C_D$  – additional hourly costs (CZK/h)

$k_p$  – coefficient of employer contribution to social and medical insurance

$C_o$  – other costs of the labour force related to worked off hour (CZK/h)

The costs on processed unit (ha, t) are given by the relationship:

$$jPN_{ha(t)} = \frac{jPN_h}{W_{sha(t)}}$$

## Related programs

### Program of operation implementation on plot

This program is aimed at the working set determination (self-propelled machines) suitable for working operation implementation according to the selected criteria (lowest costs, lowest work productivity).

Following the data from the elementary model, the set is chosen with the best parameters according to the selected criterion. If that set performance ( $W_{si}$ ) is lower than the total performance required for the operation implementation ( ${}^pW_p$ ) on plot  $P_x$ :

$${}^pW_p > W_{si=1}$$

then the other most suitable set is pursued up to the fulfilment of the following condition:

$${}^pW_1 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n W_{1i}$$

Further, the monitored data are summarised on the plot  $P_x$ , i.e.:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n T_{hEi} (S_p, L_{pi}) = T_{hE} (S, L) \quad (\text{h/plot})$$

where:

$T_{hEi}$  – energy means  $i$  work need (h)

$T_{hSi}$  – machine  $i$  work need (h)

$T_{hLi}$  – workers  $i$  labour need (h)

$T_{hE}$  – energy means total work need (h)

$T_{hS}$  – machine total work need (h)

$T_{hL}$  – workers total labour need (h)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{sji}, PN_i, m_{si}, m_{pi} = Q_{sj}, PN, m_s, m_p \quad (\text{l, CZK, kg, t/plot})$$

where:

$Q_{sei}$  – energy consumption  $e$  by set  $e$  (l)

$PN_i$  – direct costs of the set operation  $i$  (CZK)

$m_{si}$  – material consumption by set  $i$  (t, kg, l)

$m_{pi}$  – mass of material processed with set  $i$

$Q_{se}$  – energy total consumption  $j$  (l)

$PN$  – total direct costs (CZK)

$m_s$  – total consumption of material (CZK)

$m_p$  – total mass of processed material

### Program of determination of time periods of working operation on plot

This program allocates the data related to particular operations of the selected working procedure to the chosen periods (day, week, decades) during the year ( $\tau_{rx}$ ):

– energy means work need ( $T_{hE}$ ),

– machine work need ( $T_{hS}$ ),

- workers labour need ( $L_{hL}$ ),
- energy j consumption ( $Q_{se}$ ),
- direct costs ( $PN$ ),
- material consumption ( $m_s$ ),
- processed material mass ( $m_p$ ).

#### ***Program of time period summarisation***

This program summarises the above presented data specified for particular operations and plots to acquire the total overview about their utilisation during a year.

Through the summarisation the need of services is also specified as well as the machine fleet free capacities as the basis for these services offer.

On the basis of these data, the user can suggest corrections and changes (e.g. in the set composition, operations terms, progress in operations implementation on particular plots, in working processes etc.) or can decide on services exploitation from other organisations.

### **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The elementary simulation mathematical models of working processes in agricultural products manufacturing give information enabling to optimise the production process according to the criteria given in advance. These can be connected with the solution of economical problems (production costs reduction) and energy problems (energy consumption reduction), with the exploitation of the utilised mechanisation (work productivity increasing) but also with the effort to reduce the unfavourable impacts of production activities on the farm land and environment (reduction of contact pressure of energy means travel mechanism on the farm land, reduction of air burden with emissions, noise reduction, etc.) or with the solution of other problems in accordance with the selected criteria.

The simulation mathematical models presented are related with the sub-system Crop production of the expert system for the decision support in technological and working processes management and their optimisation. Along with this sub-system the expert system also involves the sub-systems Livestock production and Material handling which is further divided into parts Transport and Storage. The boundary between the individual parts of the expert system is usually the short-term or long-term material storage. The individual sub-systems are mutually connected through the information flow. For each of the sub-systems, specific simulation models are created. The simulation models in the expert system investigated replace the complex of

general standards and norms used in other expert systems.

The simulation models allow to take into consideration the concrete natural and production conditions (area, shape and inclination of plots, soil type, transport routes length and surface, fertilisers doses, crops yields etc.) and also technological systems utilised during the realisation of the operations in working processes (technical, exploitation, energy, environmental parameters of energy means, attached vehicles, machines and equipment and methods of their work) and during the calculation of the utilised parameters. The simulation models also allow the creation of suitable working and transport sets to choose their optimal variants for the given conditions. The parameters computed through the simulation models significantly improve the data which represent the output from the expert system in comparison with the utilised standards and norms.

The expert system is destined for some stages of utilisation. For agricultural enterprise management (creates work plans, specifies operational utilisation of mechanisation, number of workers, costs drawing, energy and material consumption, specifies requirements for work realised by services and creates basis for own activities offer to other enterprises, optimises agricultural enterprise equipment by agricultural mechanisation, specifies suitable working and transport sets for the conditions of agricultural enterprise), for the management of machine services enterprise for agricultural primary production (simulation of conditions in which the enterprise operates, the same basis for management is obtained as at the agricultural enterprise), for State administration organs (simulation of general natural and production conditions, e.g. according to the production areas the information can be obtained about the assumed direct costs of agricultural products manufacturing, number of workers, energy and material consumption, etc., of different levels of technical equipment of agricultural enterprises and the machine-technological systems utilised).

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## Abstrakt

SYROVÝ O., PODPĚRA V. (2009): **Simulační matematické modely expertního systému pro řízení pracovních postupů.** Res. Agr. Eng., **55**: 1–9.

Elementární simulační matematické modely uvedené v článku jsou základem subsystému Rostlinná výroba – expertního systému pro podporu rozhodování při řízení technologických a pracovních procesů a jejich optimalizaci. Vedle tohoto subsystému jsou součástí expertního systému další subsystémy a to Živočišná výroba a Manipulace s materiálem, která se dále člení na části Doprava a Skladování. Relativně samostatné subsystémy jsou vzájemně propojeny tokem informací. Pro každý subsystém jsou vypracovány specifické elementární simulační matematické modely. Simulační matematické modely v řešeném expertním systému nahrazují soulad standardů a normativů, které se používají v obdobných expertních systémech. Simulační matematické modely umožňují při výpočtech použitých ukazatelů brát zřetel jak na konkrétní přírodní a výrobní podmínky (výměra, tvar a svažitost pozemků, druh půdy, délku a povrch dopravních tras, dávku hnojiv, výnosy plodin apod.), tak i na použité technologické systémy (na technické, exploatační, energetické popř. environmentální ekonomické parametry energetických prostředků, přípojních vozidel, strojů a zařízení a na způsob jejich práce). Simulační modely také dovolují vytvářet vhodné pracovní a dopravní soupravy a volit jejich optimální varianty. Simulační modely, oproti používaným standardům a normativům, významně zpřesňují údaje, které jsou výstupem z expertních systémů.

**Klíčová slova:** expertní systém; simulační matematické modely; zemědělské technologické systémy

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