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(54) **IRRIGATION SYSTEM CONTROLLER PROCEDURE WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASED OPTIMIZATION**

(57) The below described solution estimates prospective environmental outlooks that stochastically influence irrigation system controls through artificial intelligence optimization of inter competitive mathematical models.

Synchronic consideration of multiple evaluation aspects allows to control sluices, pumps and other field elements of irrigation systems along the best optimal estimations and water demand.

Estimations are calculated on the basis of own sensor data of the control system. Actively controllable system elements are set up on the basis of the balance of expected water wastage and proposed water usage. Each and every mathematical model variant competing with each other for control authorization, that are involved in the optimization of control system, is calculated in every case. Numerous model indicators are calculated based on certain model variant estimations and exposed data.

Along the every model is uniform in different ways analogy (vö. Pitlik, 2006-2009, My-X projekt, INNOCSEKK-program) the most sustainable model will be the basis of calculations in an actual control decision. The above described ideal-based control after adequate amount of experience switches to function-optimization learning process, confronting model attributes with experimental results in a case of optional number of model variants, from which authorisation will be given according to the above described analogy, where the ideal-searcher model itself stays active among competitor models.

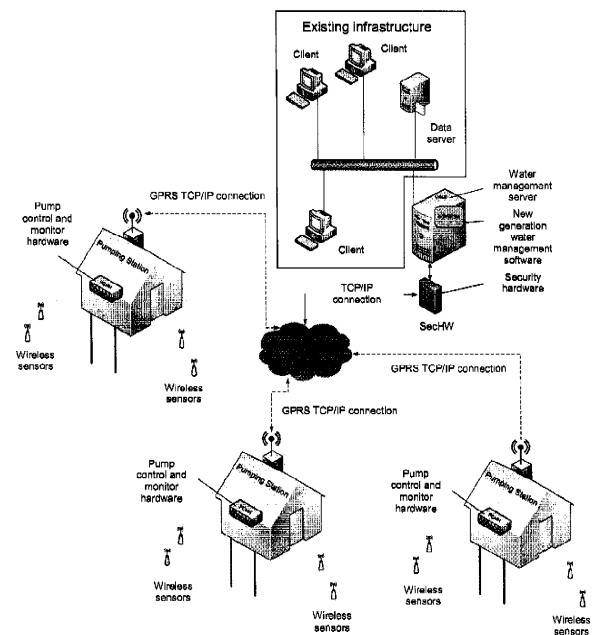


figure 1

Description

- synchronisation of new devices, sensors

Hardware

The possibility to install into an electric box
Server synchronization with the security hardware

[0001] The hardware development can be divided into two groups: the developed equipment, and the acquired and integrated equipment.

[0002] With the help of equipment that is integrated, technical controllers implement the operation of field elements (pumps, complete water station, meteorological station, etc.) of the system, involving server hardware as well.

PCM equipment

[0003] Control of field elements of the system is controlled through PCM (*Pump station Control and Monitor* hardware devices) devices that can be installed into racks. The devices are acquired according to the same configuration, including the below listed modules:

PCM-1011 central control module
PCM-1014 uninterruptible module
PCM-1016 analogue sensor control module
PCM-1017 digital sensor control module
PCM-1023 sabotage protection module
PCM-1024 data archiving module
PCM-1032 netcam module
PCM-1054 controller module

[0004] The devices ensure the operation of field elements with the following functions: Pump start and stop

Pump performance control
Pump performance monitoring
Pump performance prorated water volume
Headwater and foot water depth measuring
Sluice opening and locking
Sluice position control
Sluice position monitoring
Water depth measuring

[0005] The equipment except the above listed tasks meets the below requirements also: Autonomous operation and control, without a server connection

Local data collection
Data transfer towards servers
Server-side synchronization
Sabotage notifications

- inadequate operation
- power supply malfunction
- accumulator failure
- abnormal operation changes

Firmware development possibility
Firmware solutions expandability options

Server devices

[0006] The procedure described in point 1 of this chapter requires server devices with the below functions:

HP Proliant DL380 servers (2 pieces)

- virtualization
- server management
- operating NGW software
- redundant data storage

- RAID
- data synchronization

- software replication and redundancy
- redundant network connection
- database running
- Business Intelligence running
- redundant power supply
- Rack architecture

HP Proliant DL120 server

- virtualization
- project development support environment

- version management
- document management
- data storage, user storage
- project communication storage
- test system configuration
- strategic plan management and storage

- monitoring functions
- Rack architecture

PCM 5000

- data security centre
- contact management with PCM hardware

- configuration management
- data storage
- data integration supervision

- network connection management
- data transfer towards NGW software
- NGW module supervision
- Rack architecture

[0007] According to an adequate server physical architecture racks are required with network connections.

New hardware

[0008] The development project requires newly invented devices with the below functionalities, supplementing water management data collection with additionally measured parameters.

compatibility with PCM-2015 devices
 data communication through PCM-2015 devices
 data communication with PCM-5000 devices
 wireless communication in cases of external devices
 energy-efficient operation
 robust architecture
 weather-resistant design
 simple maintenance
 integrated microcontroller
 expenditure optimization

Software

[0009] Different software modules have to be designed in order to realize main functions. Tasks are implemented through four main modules communicating with each other through interfaces.

[0010] The software includes the following main modules:

Data collection module
 Data assessment module
 Timetable module
 User client module

The above modules are accessible through a mobile software: the erPUB.

[0011] The software functionalities are described in the following:

Data collection module

[0012]

- data collection device identification, verification with a predefined schedule, or predefined events
- data transfer from the collecting device, data deletion from the collection device
- log saves according to data transfers
- data storage in the database
- implementation of basic corrective calculations and data storage in the database
- collection of sabotage notifications from the Connection Security Centre
- sabotage event notification through the Client module
- notification management log

Database

[0013]

- chronological storage of measured data
- weather data
- water level
- water movement (cubic metre)
- water quantity calculated in a certain sector
- water quantity measured in a certain sector
- difference between the calculated and the measured data
- calculated leakage
- calculated evaporation
- sabotage notification information log

Data assessment module

15 [0014]

- search for hidden connections in the database
- basis formula refinement through modelling
- chronological storage of measured and calculated for further analysis and support

Database

25 [0015]

- storage of measured and calculated prognoses

Timetable module

30 [0016]

- collects water quantity demand
 - emergency management - inland inundation, floodwaters
 - agricultural entrepreneurs - irrigation demand

- cumulates quantity requests, calculates the amount, place and time of surplus
- calculates water movement demand
- collects water movement data
- cost and charge calculations, financial optimization
- elaborates and constantly refreshes water transport timetables
- send mechanical control orders to the data collection control device
- work logs of manual operating demand
- supervises operating implementations
- operating log
- tender prompt request management
- operating plan elaboration and management

Database

55 [0017]

- operating physical and financial data
- actual water level and quantity data

- water level and quantity data in a chronological order
- operating log

User client module

[0018]

- user authentication
- data input to different modules
- data transfer according to requests
- business processes, workflow
- notifications
- data transfer to external data processing software

Field of the Invention

[0019] The present invention relates to the management and conservation of irrigation water, primarily for, but not limited to, residential and commercial landscaping applications, and more specifically, to a greatly simplified method for doing so based upon seasonal temperature variations and geographic locations.

Description of the prior art

GPS, or general problem solving based on Occam's razor

[0020] The products of modelling processes may not be generated based on arbitrary simple principles, because the risks through the theory of aimlessness and/or overfitting should always be managed. The solution presented here and now tries to model the phenomenon "consistence" in the frame of similarity analyses and not in the parallel way of classic argumentation techniques. This solution uses the Solver-module as a kind of inference machine.

OAM

[0021] Almost universal strategic a numeric framework (GPS - general problem solver), its input data is always an object-attribute-matrix.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0022] The system includes more interconnected innovative layers:

- the primary control layer is based on an optimal water usage model, which has alternative layers in certain model variants and the composition method and procedure of these is interpreted as know-how (similarity analysis, special neural webs, special explorative models)
- the strategic layer of control is based on competing model variants and on the automatic choice between them, targeting an ideal mathematic implementation,

which is a know-how

- the adaptive layer of the control is composed of a data-based learning problem
- the sensor layer of physical devices and the generated primary OAM from measured data is a know-how extracted from specialists know-how

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0023]

1. figure: System elements
2. figure: OAM to a main problem CBR-based comprehension
3. figure: OAM to a sustainable model choice optimization
4. figure: Processing part-results

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

1. figure: System elements

[0024] The physical system contains standard elements that can cooperate with a special multilayer control system on the input and output side.

2. figure: OAM to a main problem CBR-based comprehension

[0025] The OAM is a flexible logical frame, which elements can be zoomed, aggregated, edited, integrated.

3. figure: OAM to a sustainable model choice optimization

[0026] The choice between model variants is made on the basis of competing raw and hybrid models. In case of attributes every mistake can be minimized.

4. figure: Processing part-results

[0027] Data processing consist of more steps deriving from revealing the ideal model variant, minimizing risks of mistakes.

[0028] The system consist of the following elements:

- WMS (Water Management Server)
- NGWMSW (New Generation Water Management Software)
- SecHW (Security Hardware)
- PCM - HW (Pump Control & Monitor Hardware)
- Wireless Sensor
- Existing infrastructure

PATENT CITATIONS

[0029]

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Claims

1. Adaptability improving modules/procedures of irrigation control systems: 25
 - a) defining the sensor set
 - b) defining the derived phenomena
 - c) defining the sensor-based object-attribute-matrix (learning formula) 30
 - d) defining the models
 - e) defining the model creation software framework, creation of models (estimations)
 - f) defining the estimation error-variants and the calculation of them 35
 - g) the error-based object-attribute-matrix (learning formula)
 - h) anti-discriminative modelling and/or standard similarity analysis
 - i) function-symmetry-based consistence-monitoring subsystem 40
 - j) defining the best alternative choosing algorithm (automatic decision)

2. The procedure described in point 1 of the present chapter produces a cloud-based computer software which's architecture contains the described layers and elements. 45
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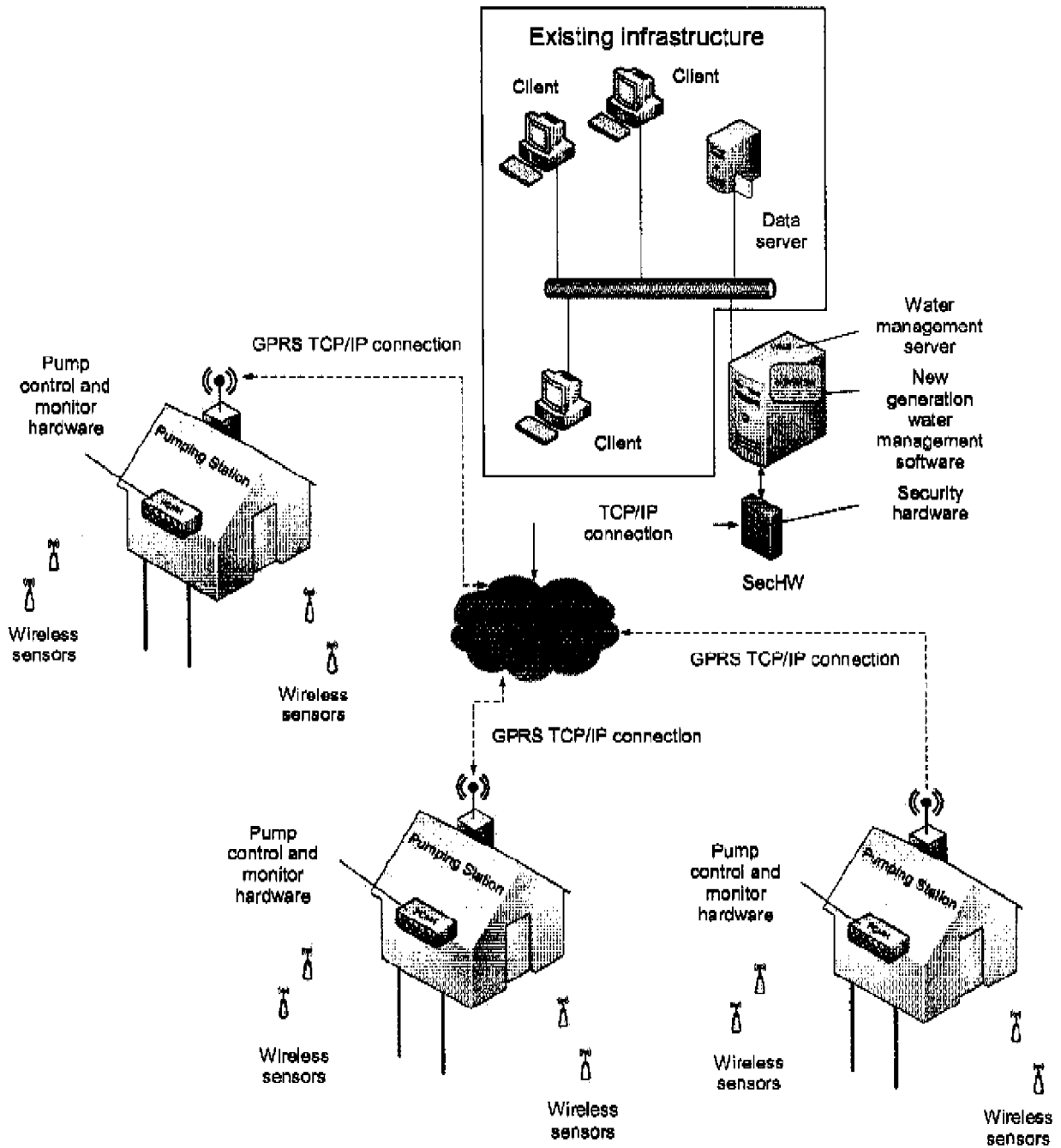


figure 1

OAM	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	Y
O1	58	22	82	62	93	44
O2	62	73	86	82	60	56
O3	50	92	40	46	32	95
O4	86	87	9	94	25	15
O5	99	48	36	88	44	48
O6	42	83	10	11	12	15
O7	44	69	13	61	91	98
O8	43	55	22	97	28	28
O9	14	67	85	85	51	22
O10	30	74	50	97	26	60
O11	12	20	89	66	11	46
O12	62	84	71	11	76	50
O13	26	68	22	19	11	70

figure 2

OAM	learn-q	learn-abs	learn-pearson	test-q	test-abs	test-pearson	ratio-q	ratio-abs	Y0
reg-abs	8	7	8	4	5	4	1	1	1000
reg-q	7	8	7	6	6	5	2	2	1000
nn-add-abs									1000
	6	6	6	1	1	3	3	3	
nn-add-q									1000
	3	4	3	2	3	6	6	6	

nn-multi-abs											1000
	2	2	2	7	7	8	7	7			
nn-multi-q											1000
	1	1	1	8	8	6	8	8			
nn-ncm-abs											1000
	5	3	5	3	2	1	4	5			
nn-ncm-q											1000
	4	5	4	5	4	2	5	4			

figure 3

COCO:Y0	X(A1)	X(A2)	X(A3)	X(A4)	X(A5)	X(A6)	X(A7)	X(A8)	Estimate	Estimate+0	Delta	Delta/Fact
O1	0	1	0	5	3	4	975	12	1000	1000	0	0
O2	6	0	1	3	2	3	974	11	1000	1000	0	0
O3	7	2	2	962	7	5	5	10	1000	1000	0	0
O4	19	4	5	961	5	2	2	2	1000	1000	0	0
O5	983	6	6	2	1	0	1	1	1000	1000	0	0
O6	984	7	7	0	0	2	0	0	1000	1000	0	0
O7	8	5	3	6	6	965	4	3	1000	1000	0	0
O8	9	3	4	4	4	964	3	9	1000	1000	0	0

figure 4

COCO:Y0	learn-pearson			Estimate	Fact+0	Delta	Delta/Fact	control
reg-abs	493.1	0	501.1	994.1	1000	5.9	0.59	valid
reg-q	492.1	1.5	500.1	993.1	1000	6.4	0.64	valid
nn-add-abs	494.1	2.5	506.6	1003.1	1000	-3.1	-0.31	valid
nn-add-q	496.1	5.5	503.1	1004.6	1000	-4.6	-0.46	valid
nn-multi-abs	498.6	6.5	494.1	999.1	1000	0.9	0.09	valid
nn-multi-q	991.6	7.5	0	999.1	1000	0.9	0.09	valid
nn-mcm-abs	497.1	2.5	504.1	1004.6	1000	-4.6	-0.46	valid
nn-mcm-q	495.1	4.5	502.1	1001.6	1000	-1.6	-0.16	valid

figure 5



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Application Number
EP 16 46 2001

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search Munich		Date of completion of the search 15 June 2016	Examiner Riegler, Jörg
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5 This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82

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