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## USING THE FACTOR GRAPH TO EVALUATE THE QUALITY OF OUTPUT DATA FOR SHIFT-DAILY LOADING PLANNING

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**Abstract:** Assessing the quality of automated systems is a very difficult task. This article uses a factor graph and a message passing algorithm to evaluate the quality of the output of the automated local work management system (ALWMS). The proposed evaluation method makes it possible to take into account the impact of each element of the system on the output data.

**Keywords:** data quality, factor graph, message transmission algorithm, automated local work management system.

**Introduction.** The existing technology for planning shift-daily loading planning is based on manual data collection and processing. It is proposed to automate loading planning processes in order to improve the quality of operational transportation management. To do this, use external primary data sources. The following systems will be used as master data sources:

1. Automated system of operational transportation management (ASOTM).
2. Automatic rolling stock and container monitoring system (ARSCMS).
3. Single-window system of "Uzbekistan Temir Yollari" JSC (E-naki).

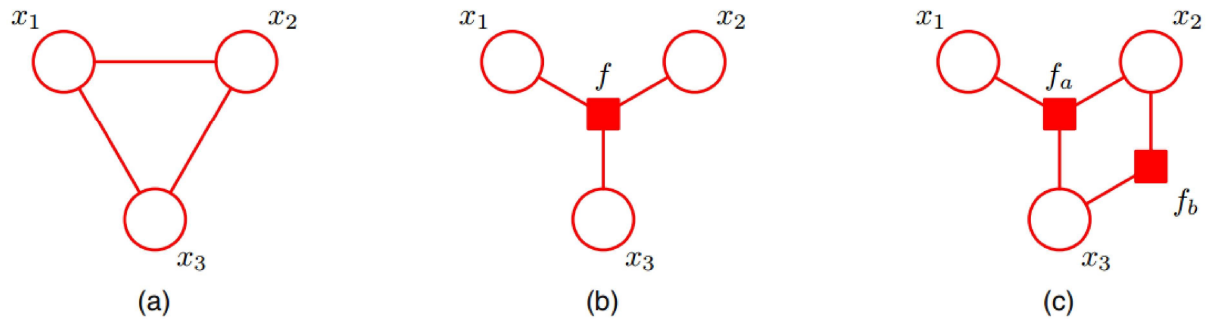
The automated local work management system (ALWMS) will process input data according to a given algorithm [1-2]. The results of the system are characterized as the basis for making

managerial decisions. Dispatching personnel will make decisions based on the readings of this system.

The quality of operational transportation management depends on the correct decisions made. The main factor influencing the correctness of decisions is the quality of data on the state of the managed area. ALWMS makes it possible to obtain information about loading resources and ready-made solutions for loading planning.

The quality of output data is the main criterion for information and analytical systems. In this paper, we will consider a method for evaluating the quality of ALWMS data. The factor graph will be used as the main mathematical tool.

**Methods.** A factor graph is a bipartite graph of factors and variables [3-4]. We will use an undirected quotient graph fig.1.



**Figure 1. (a) An undirected graph with a single clique potential  $\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ . (b)**

A factor graph with factor  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  representing the same distribution as the undirected graph. (c) A different factor graph representing the same distribution, whose factors satisfy  $f_a(x_1, x_2, x_3)f_b(x_2, x_3) = \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ . [7]

We write down the joint distribution over a set of variables as a product of factors.

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_s f_s(x_s) \quad (1)$$

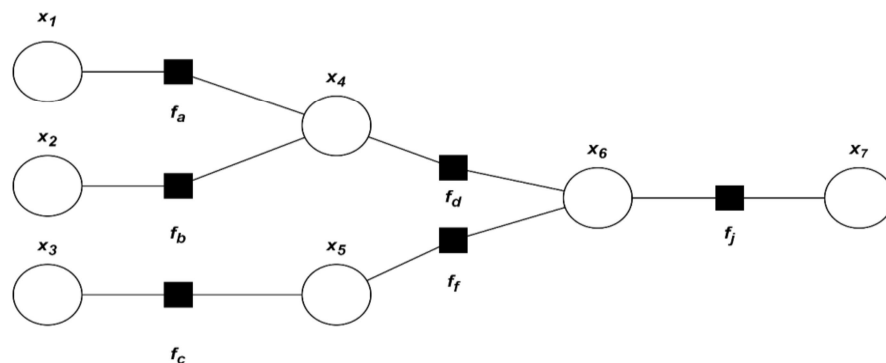
where,  $x_{x_s}$  is a subset of variables.

$\frac{1}{Z}$  is the normalizing multiple.

The Z normalizer is:

$$Z = \sum_x \prod_s f_s(x_s) \quad (2)$$

Let's build a factor graph of shift-daily loading planning fig. 2.



**Figure 2. Factor graph of shift-daily loading planning**

The joint probability of events will look like this:

$$p(x_1, \dots, x_7) = \frac{1}{Z} f_a(x_1, x_4) f_b(x_2, x_4) f_d(x_4, x_6) f_c(x_3, x_5) f_j(x_6, x_7) \quad (3)$$

where,  $x_1$  – data about the sending model of ASOTM.

$x_2$  – data on the wagon model of ARSCMS.

$x_3$  – data on shippers requests E-nakl.

$x_4$  – data on loading resources.

$x_5$  – data on requests from the node's shippers.

$x_6$  – options for attaching cars to applications.

$x_7$  –daily shift loading plan.

In order to evaluate the quality of the output data of planning processes, it is necessary to implement the marginalization of the variable  $x_7$ . We will use the sum-product algorithm [4-7] to solve this problem. There is an algorithm for exact inference on directed graphs without loops known as belief propagation, and is equivalent to a special case of the sum-product algorithm. Here we shall consider only the sum-product algorithm because it is simpler to derive and to apply, as well as being more general.

We shall assume that the original graph is an undirected tree or a directed tree or polytree, so that the corresponding factor graph has a tree structure. We first convert the original graph into a factor

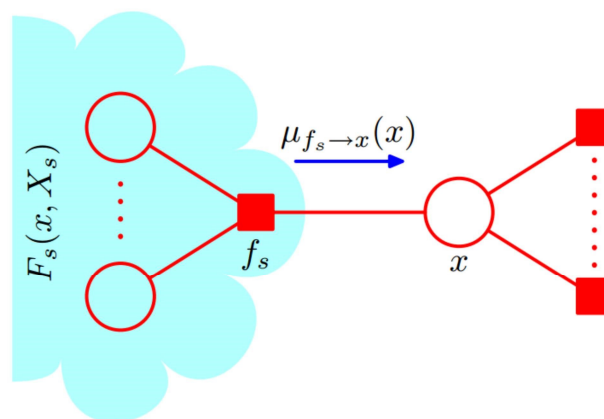
graph so that we can deal with both directed and undirected models using the same framework. Our goal is to exploit the structure of the graph to achieve two things: (i) to obtain an efficient, exact inference algorithm for finding marginals; (ii) in situations where several marginals are required to allow computations to be shared efficiently[7].

We begin by considering the problem of finding the marginal  $p(x)$  for particular variable node  $x$ . For the moment, we shall suppose that all of the variables are hidden. Later we shall see how to modify the algorithm to incorporate evidence corresponding to observed variables. By definition, the marginal is obtained by summing the joint distribution over all variables except  $x$  so that

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{x \setminus x} p(x) \tag{4}$$

Where  $x \setminus x$  denotes the set of variables in  $x$  with variable  $x$  omitted. The idea is to substitute for  $p(x)$  using the factor graph expression (1) and then interchange summations and products in order to obtain an efficient algorithm. Consider the

fragment of graph shown in fig. 3 in which we see that the tree structure of the graph allows us to partition the factors in the joint distribution into groups, with one group associated with each of the factor nodes that is a neighbour of the variable node  $x$ .



**Figure 3. A fragment of a factor graph illustrating the evaluation of the marginal  $p(x)$ [7]**

The message sum-product has the following order:

- as soon as a graph vertex (variable or factor) has received a messages from all but one of its neighbors, it starts transmitting a message to this neighbor.

- the edge message between a factor and a variable is a factor from that variable.
- the variable  $x$  sends a message to the factor:

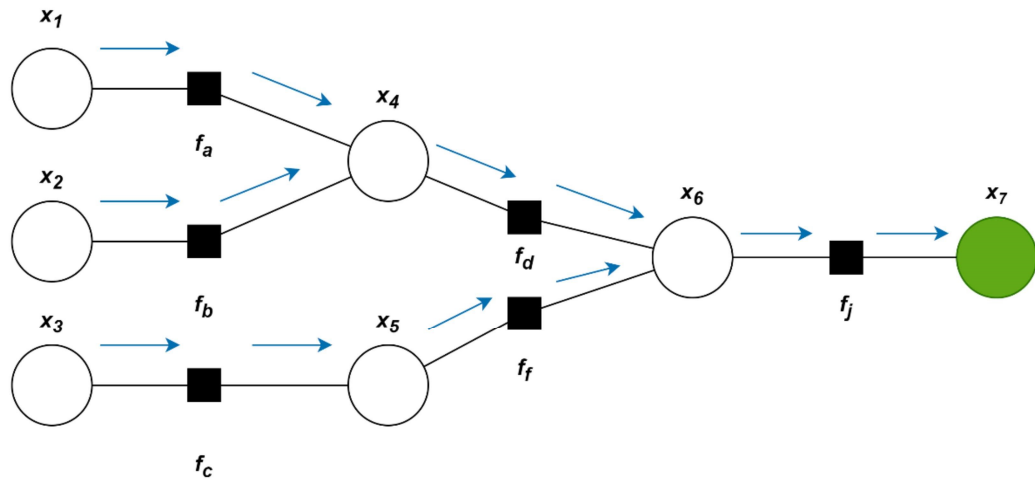
$$\mu_{x \rightarrow f}(x) = \prod_{g \in \neq(x)f} \mu_{x \rightarrow g}(x) \quad (5)$$

- the factor  $f(x, Y)$  passes the message to the variable:

$$\mu_{f \rightarrow x}(x) = \sum_{y \in Y} f(x, Y) \prod_{y \in Y} \mu_{y \rightarrow f}(y); \quad (6)$$

- initial messages in leaves:

$$\mu_{x \rightarrow f}(x) = 1, \mu_{f \rightarrow x}(x) = f(x) \quad (7)$$



**Figure 4. Sending messages to Node  $x_7$**

**Results.** An illustration of the movement of messages is shown in Fig.4. The decision to marginalize a variable is made in the following order:

$$\mu_{x_1 \rightarrow f_a}(x_1) = 1 \quad (8)$$

$$\mu_{f_a \rightarrow x_4}(x_4) = \sum_{x_1} f_a(x_1, x_4) \quad (9)$$

$$\mu_{x_2 \rightarrow f_b}(x_2) = 1 \quad (10)$$

$$\mu_{f_b \rightarrow x_4}(x_4) = \sum_{x_2} f_b(x_2, x_4) \quad (11)$$

$$\mu_{x_4 \rightarrow f_d}(x_4) = \mu_{f_a \rightarrow x_4}(x_4) \mu_{f_b \rightarrow x_4}(x_4) \quad (12)$$

$$\mu_{f_d \rightarrow x_6}(x_6) = \sum_{x_4} f_d(x_4, x_6) \mu_{x_4 \rightarrow f_d}(x_4) \quad (13)$$

$$\mu_{x_3 \rightarrow f_c}(x_3) = 1 \quad (14)$$

$$\mu_{f_c \rightarrow x_5}(x_5) = \sum_{x_3} f_c(x_3, x_5) \quad (15)$$

$$\mu_{x_5 \rightarrow f_f}(x_5) = \mu_{f_c \rightarrow x_5}(x_5) \quad (16)$$

$$\mu_{f_f \rightarrow x_6}(x_6) = \sum_{x_5} f_f(x_5, x_6) \mu_{x_5 \rightarrow f_f}(x_5) \quad (17)$$

$$\mu_{x_6 \rightarrow f_j}(x_6) = \mu_{f_d \rightarrow x_6}(x_6) \mu_{f_f \rightarrow x_6}(x_6) \quad (18)$$

$$\mu_{f_j \rightarrow x_7}(x_7) = \sum_{x_6} f_j(x_6, x_7) \mu_{x_6 \rightarrow f_j}(x_6) \quad (19)$$

Since the quotient is a graph of undirected type, *the marginalization* $_{x_7}$  has the following form:

$$p(x_7) = \frac{1}{Z} \mu_{f_j \rightarrow x_7}(x_7) \quad (20)$$

**Discussion.** Using the easy sum-product algorithm, you can calculate the marginalization of each node. Messages are sent from each node and sent along the specified route, namely in the direction of the desired node  $x_7$ . Each factor will indicate the data quality of the transmitted message. The data quality will change with each hop through the node.

In our cases, ASUMR will accept information about each individual system. It will process this data, giving a new level of output quality.

Using the message transfer algorithm will make it possible to evaluate the quality of ASUMR output data. You can compare alternative loading planning options depending on the sources of primary information.

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## BLOCK DIAGRAM AND MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF AN INVARIANT SYSTEM

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**Abstract.** Recently, one of the modern directions of the theory of control, the theory of construction of state monitors of linear and nonlinear dynamic systems has significantly developed [2, 4, 10, 15]. The approach based on the expansion of the system dynamics based on the information of the input and output values due to the construction of a special dynamic system observer whose state converges quickly enough to the initial state of the system over time and the function of the state observer on the output, and the input of the initial system output variables and dynamic feedback can be applied spread out. In this case, the state observer at an arbitrary instant of time is considered as an estimate of the state of the system at a given instant of time [4]. Constructing an observer for a dynamic system is one of the ways to obtain an estimate of the state vector of this dynamic system. Solving such a problem can be of independent value as part of the general problem of dynamic systems control. The article considers the independence of the output value and the error signal from the input actions. In stabilization systems, it is necessary to add independence of the output value from the disturbing influence. The system is invariant with respect to the perturbing influence, if after the completion of the transient process determined by the initial conditions, the system error does not depend on this influence [12-16].

**Keywords:** automatic control system, invariance, input signal filtering, normalized polynomials, dispersion control, mathematical model, dynamic.

**Introduction.** Suppose some control object is described in operator form by an equation of the form

$$A(p)y = B_0(p)u + \sum_{k=2}^{\mu} B_k(p)f_k, \quad p = \frac{d}{dt}, \quad (1)$$

## C O N T E N T S

<b>PRIMARY PROCESSING OF COTTON, TEXTILE AND LIGHT INDUSTRY</b>	
<b>J.Sidiqjanov, N.Nabidjanova</b>	
Development of shrinkage calculation for men's shirt base pattern manufactured by the garment dyeing method.....	3
<b>N.Nabidjanova, J.Sidiqjanov</b>	
Method development of applying shrinkage values into base pattern of men's garment dyed shirt.....	10
<b>F.Bozorova, A.Djuraev</b>	
Experimental review of the rubber pad of the new design of the sewing machine.....	15
<b>M.Mirxojayev</b>	
Manufacture of single cotton fabric with new composition, specified bend from yarn gathered from local raw material cotton fiber.....	22
<b>A.Khamitov, B.Akhmedov, J.Ulugmuradov</b>	
A study to determine the change in porosity indicators of the shoe upper hinge in technology processes.....	28
<b>M.Rasulova, K.Khodjaeva</b>	
Study of operating modes in the process of selection and tailoring of package materials in the preparation of men's outerwear.....	34
<b>M.Chorieva</b>	
Analysis of the protective properties of fabrics for special clothing of oil and gas extraction field workers at high temperatures.....	41
<b>G.Gulyaeva, I.Shin, K.Kholikov, M.Mukimov</b>	
Research of knitting structure stability parameters.....	47
<b>R.Rozmetov</b>	
Study of the influence of drying agent temperature on raw cotton and its components.....	52
<b>A.Gofurov, T.Tuychiev, R.Rozmetov, M.Axmedov</b>	
Results of research on an improved cotton regenerator.....	57
<b>GROWING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND FOOD TECHNOLOGIES</b>	
<b>A.Mukhammadiyev, I.Usmonov, Sh.Uktomjonov</b>	
Electrotechnological processing of sunflower seeds with ultraviolet light.....	64
<b>A.Yamaletdinova, M.Sattorov</b>	
Application of effective methods in the transportation of high-viscosity oils.....	69
<b>N.Khashimova</b>	
Analysis of the prospectiveness and safety of the use of plant raw materials in the enrichment of flour and bread products.....	76
<b>O.Mansurov, A.Xamdorov, O.Qodirov</b>	
Operation process and experimental results of continuously fruit and vegetable drying equipment.....	81



<b>CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGIES</b>	
<b>B.Uktamaliyev, M.Kufian, A.Abdukarimov, O.Mamatkarimov</b>	
Temperature dependence of active and reactive impedances of PMMA-EC-LiTf / MGTF <sub>2</sub> solid polymer electrolytes.....	86
<b>M.Ikramov, B.Zakirov</b>	
Innovative completely soluble NPK gel fertilizers based on biopolymers with controlled release of nutrients.....	91
<b>A.Khurmamatov, A.Matkarimov</b>	
Results of experiments of studying the composition and purification of technical waters.....	97
<b>A.Nuritdinov, A.Kamalov, O.Abdulalimov, R.To'raxonov</b>	
Obtaining composite materials based on polycarbonate.....	104
<b>U.Eshbaeva, D.Safaeva, D.Zufarova, B.Baltabaeva</b>	
Ir spectroscopic analysis of biaxially directed polypropylene and polyethylene polymer films.....	110
<b>U.Eshbaeva, A.Nishanov, D.Zufarova</b>	
A new adhesive composition for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard...	115
<b>D.Salikhanova, M.Ismoilova, B.Adashev, M.Muratov</b>	
Analysis of emulsions obtained in ultrasonic homogenizer and magnetic stirrer devices.....	123
<b>S.Ravshanov, J.Mirzaev, S.Abdullayev, J.Obidov</b>	
Comparative analysis of physical-chemical parameters of domestic triticale grain.....	128
<b>M.Urinboeva, A.Ismadiyorov</b>	
Cleaning natural and associated gases from sulfur compounds.....	132
<b>MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING</b>	
<b>U.Kuronbaev, D.Madrakhimov, A.Esanov</b>	
Influence of the clearance between the punch and the matrix on the formation of burr on the insect teeth of the developed saw cutting machine...	135
<b>D.Kholbaev</b>	
Control of cotton pneumotransport facility through scada system.....	142
<b>D.Kholbaev</b>	
Cotton pneumotransport pipeline control through mechatronic (Scada) system.....	147
<b>R.Muradov</b>	
Ways to increase the efficiency of gining machine.....	151
<b>S.Utaev</b>	
Results of the study on changes in the performance indicators of engines when operating in diesel and gas diesel modes.....	155
<b>B.Mirjalolzoda, M.Abduvakhidov, A.Umarov, A.Akbaraliyev</b>	
Improved gin saw cylinder.....	161
<b>ADVANCED PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EDUCATION</b>	
<b>S.Khudaiberdiev</b>	
Analysis of the most up-to-date server database management systems.....	164
<b>N.Aripov, Sh.Kamaletdinov, I.Abdumalikov</b>	
Using the factor graph to evaluate the quality of output data for shift-daily loading planning.....	170
<b>B.Kholhodjaev, B.Kuralov, K.Daminov</b>	

Block diagram and mathematical model of an invariant system.....	175
<b>A.Yuldashev</b>	
Historical and theoretical foundations of public administration and leadership	184
<b>ECONOMICAL SCIENCES</b>	
<b>A.Isakov</b>	
Strategy and forecasting of effective use of investments in business activity..	188
<b>K.Musakhanov</b>	
Agro-tourism entrepreneurship development model in Namangan region.....	193
<b>N.Makhmudova</b>	
Innovative mechanisms of the development of service sectors in small business and private business subjects in developed asian countries.....	201
<b>Kh.Kadirova</b>	
Conceptual foundations of the development of the financial market of Uzbekistan.....	206
<b>G'.Shermatov, Sh.Nazarova</b>	
Specific challenges of small business utilization in health care.....	211
<b>R.Tokhirov, Sh.Nishonkulov</b>	
Econometric analysis of the impact of innovative development of business entities on economic growth on the example of Uzbekistan.....	215
<b>O.Hakimov</b>	
Problematic issues of taking loans from commercial banks.....	223
<b>T.Musredinova</b>	
Development of an economic strategy for promoting products and services to foreign markets.....	230
<b>F.Bayboboeva</b>	
Fundamentals of economic security in small business activities.....	234
<b>A.Ergashev</b>	
Improvement of commercial banks' capital and its economic evaluation methods.....	240
<b>G'.Shermatov</b>	
Improving the methodology of identifying and management of risks affecting the activities of commercial banks.....	247
<b>Sh.Lutpidinov</b>	
Issues of the development of freelance activity under the development of the digital economy.....	253