



Study on Rice Combine Harvest Technology

and Equipment

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CURRENT SITUATION OF RICE PLANTING AND

MECHANIZED HARVEST IN CHINA



Current situation of rice planting in China -- Planting situation

- Rice, corn, wheat, potato are four main food source, which accounts for 50% of the world's food source;
- China's annual planting area of about 450 million mu (30% of grain planting area), the total output of more than 180 million tons (accounting for 40% of total grain output), 150 million households (60% of the total number of households);
- There are three main dominant regions: Northeast China Plain, Yangtze River Basin and Southeastern coast.







Current situation of rice planting in China: Cultivar zoning

• Cultivar: single, double and three season rice;

Planting zones: double crops in Southern China and Central China, single and double crops in Southwest Plateau, single crops in Northern China, Single crops of premature rice in Northeast China and dry single crops in Northwest China.









Current situation of rice planting in China --- yield

• Total rice production in China is expected to reach 207 million tons in 2017;

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The world average yield of 278 kg / mu of rice, the average yield of Chinese rice 450 kg / mu;

◆ In November 5, 2014, super rice "Y Liangyou 900" average yield of 1026.70 kg, marking China's success to achieve the fourth goal of super rice research (over 1000 kg per mu).



羌衍,千吨

211.000

201.000

191.000

181,000

171,000

161,000

151.000



Mechanization level of rice production in China ----Complete mechanization

In the period of 2004 - 2014, China 's agricultural machinery and equipment industry in the "strong agriculture and farmers to enrich the people" policy to promote the rapid development, in the era of mechanization / semi - automation;

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♦ In 2015, China's rice cultivating level of 98.94%, machine broadcast level of 42.26%, the level of 86.21% of the harvest, the comprehensive level of farming mechanization 78.12%.

| The vear of 2011-2014 in model level diagram | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River | Southwest area | Yangtze river basin | Southern China rice | Northern China rice |
| | | 2011 | 93.62 | 51.7 | 64.29 | 54.16 | 79.63 |
| | | 2012 | 93.04 | 57.3 | 67.29 | 60.87 | 79.91 |
| | | 2013 | 93.1 | 57.92 | 69.78 | 65.49 | 82.67 |
| | | 2014 | 93.56 | 58.09 | 80.95 | 72.49 | 86.88 |



Rice mechanized harvest in China ----Mechanization of harvesting

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With the development of modern agriculture, mechanized harvest becomes more and more popular. In 2015, the ratio of rice mechanized harvest was 86.21%, the level of mechanized harvest of the Yangtze River Delta risen up to 93%.



The level of Rice mechanized harvest in China--Market demand

- In the period of 2012-2016, China has only 6~80,000
 units rice combine harvester, to feed the amount of 2 ~ 4kg/s,
 including mainly crawler;
- Kubota, ZOOMLION, Futian, Jiangsu, Star farm,
 Zhejiang Liulin, Yanmar, etc..

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Rice mechanized harvest in China



Sectional harvesting



Full feeding combined harvesting



Semi feeding combined harvesting 10



Mechanized harvesting of rice in China – Segmented harvest





Harvester





Threshing machine



Binder



Mechanized rice harvesting in China -- full feeding **Combined harvesting**



Mechanized rice harvesting in China – **Semi feeding combined harvesting**



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114:465

久保田 2 row machine



东风井关



久保田

■4 row machine





久保田

■5 row machine



日本井关



久保田

6 row machine



KEY TECHNIQUES OF RICE COMBINE HARVESTING IN CHINA



Key techniques of Rice Combine rice --Biomechanical characteristics of rice

The biomechanical properties of grain and grain, grain and stem, stem and stem, and the relationship between stem and stem were studied and to lay the foundation for simulation.



Simulation of Grain Stalk Collision in Rice



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Determination of rice connectivity



Grain squeezing force - displacement curve



Rice multi - stem cutting test



Rice Grain Collision Test 15

The key technique of rice combined harvesting --Lightweight profiling platform

• A variety of electro hydraulic omni directional profiling platform is researched, which is suitable for various crops and terrain environment harvesting operations;

Based on overload protection and detection of foreign matter needs to be installed on the cutting table, bridge set at the detection and disinfection device, to achieve overload alarm or foreign object alarm.







Omni directional lightweight profiling cutting table



Anti vomit detection and overload alarm



High efficiency and low loss threshing separation technology for rice combined harvesting

Under the natural growth environment, the ease of rice threshing is not only different from the breed, but also the same ear is easy to take off and the hereditary capacity of the grain is almost 20 times worse.

The traditional horizontal (vertical) axial single drum threshing device in order to ensure the disintegration rate, increase thawing element impact, resulting in large damage to rice.

To Zhejiang Liulin, Xingguang agricultural and Kubota company horizontal axis single roller, Cut cross-flow double roller and longitudinal axial single-drum threshing and separation device as the representative.



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Longitudinal flow single drum 7

Cross flow single drum

High efficiency and low loss threshing separation technology for rice combined harvesting

- Cutting drum + single longitudinal flow roller
- > Easy, difficult, and orderly threshing;
- The initial threshing and partial separation of the crop was completed by the cutting off the initial separation device.
- The separation of the hardened crop and the remaining grain is completed by the vertical axis reciprocating device







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Key technologies of rice joint harvesting – High efficiency multi channel cleaning technology

• The high yield rice extract has large feeding capacity and high water content, so it is difficult to screen through rapid stratification, resulting in large cleaning loss and high impurity content in rice;

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• A method of multi channel cleaning is put forward. Through cleaning, the light air is blown out directly from the upper air duct, thus reducing the cleaning load. The three air ducts of the lower air outlet cover the front of the sieve, the sieve and the sieve tail respectively, and improve the cleaning performance and efficiency through a plurality of air current blowing support.



The cleaning rate is high



Key technologies of rice joint harvesting – High efficiency multi channel cleaning technology

Adaptive control cleaning technology

> By monitoring the air inlet fan opening, outlet wind plate angle, sieve opening, fan speed, vibration sieve, a return plate vibration frequency and other operating parameters, the cleaning device operation state parameter monitoring and cleaning performance of the adaptive control model to realize intelligent control of Qing transferring section.



Adaptive control, cleaning technology, test bench



Air inlet opening and fan angle adjustable fan



Vibrating screen with adjustable angle of scale sieve



Grain cleaning loss monitoring

sensor

Key technology of rice combine fields – Deep mud chassis driving technology

In order to solve the problem of slipping and sagging in deep mud field, deep mud field harvesting technology, differential steering technology and track leveling technology are used to develop the in situ steering variable speed crawler walking chassis, double pump double motor side Driven walking chassis and other components.



Differential steering, single turn and in turn







Key technology of rice joint harvest – Operation flow and fault diagnosis technology

Machine automation, information and intelligent;

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• To achieve the joint harvester failure classification warning and alarm, complete the operation process Parameter real-time monitoring, critical component failure warning and alarm.







Job parameter monitoring



Performance optimization and reliability test of rice combined harvester

Perform the performance test of the key components; optimize the structure and the movement parameters; Carry out vibration reduction, noise reduction and reliability test to improve the trouble free operation time of the whole machine.



Longitudinal flow threshing and



Noise test set



Multi drum threshing and separating test stand



Multi fan cleaning test stand



Threshing and separating element



Threshing table before cutting



Vibration testing device



Transmission reliability test bed





Integrated rice straw harvesting technology --Straw integrated treatment technology

• The quality of straw returning to field and the requirement of intercropping and agronomy

Throwing technique, such as impeller air throwing technology

Bundling technique









Under the feeding arrangement, the straw is conveyed smoothly, and the ground clearance of the feeding device is increased. The compressing and bundling device is arranged on the right side of the machine, and the sectional dimension of the bale is 40cm*50cm, and the weight is 20kg~25kg.



Key technology of Rice Combination harvesting --Harvesting techniques in Hilly Areas

- Solve machine transfer problems; break through new principles, mechanisms, and devices
- Lightweight cutting, feeding, stripping, and chassis technologies
- Technology of electric shift and hydraulic gear shift gearbox
- Power shift gear transmission technology



Harvesting in hilly area is just a part of a issue, the main problem is: header after miniaturization of rice high adaptability; axial flow device reduced in size after the threshing loss is too large; most machine cleaning system is simple (wind election), or no Cleaning system, and some machines with a narrow "fan - vibrating screen" cleaning system, due to the size is too small and unreasonable parameters, making the grain after the removal of high rates, clear loss of loss.









2-10 Key technology of rice joint harvesting – Ratooning rice harvesting technology

• Aiming at the serious problem of stubble failure of ratooning rice (double cropping rice), the existing harvesting machine focuses on the regeneration of rice cultivar.











2-11 Key technology of rice combined harvesting --Threshing and harvesting before cutting

• When the field work is carried out, the front threshing drum continuously thresh the Rice Panicle in the field, and the extract is sucked away by the air stream;

• The threshing cylinder assembly after cutting, will cut off after removal of stems in the field of drawing;

• The harvesting process of the traditional half feeding combine harvester is changed, and the stalk holding and conveying device is omitted.



4ZTL-1800 type cutting off rice (wheat) combine harvester



Challenges of rice joint harvest technology in China

Urgent breakthroughs in key technologies

- Can protect the large amount of feed efficient cleaning technology \succ
- Advanced horizontal / vertical multi drum threshing technology for \geq increasing feed volume
- Reliable and practical techniques for grain loss, crushing, flow and \geq moisture determination
- Intelligent and information technology based on information fusion \geq and processing
- **Ergonomic and intelligent manipulation of cab** \geq
- Advanced and flexible chassis technology \geq

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Vibration reduction, vibration isolation and sound insulation and \geq noise reduction technology









远程检测平台

传感装置适用性

参数检测终端



INTERNATIONAL ADVANCED RICE

HARVESTING TECHNOLOGY





Advanced technology of international advanced combine harvester

- **Operation speed and feed rate**
- Operating width and storage capacity
- High efficiency threshing and separating performance
- Adaptation to crop and topographic properties
- **D**riving comfort performance
- **Automation and intelligence**



Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine - - Speed of operation and quantity of feed

Speed of operation and promote of feed quantity

Configuration Power: 434 kW

512

Operation speed: 30 km /h (8.3m/s)

Feeding quantity: 10~15 kg/s





Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine - -Width of operation and storage capacity

The width of operation and the storage capaci granary increased

Operating width: 6~8 M Capacity of granary: 5~8 M3 Operation efficiency: 9~16 hm2/h



Overhead folding granary Flexible cutter

S-3

Telescopic or foldable tting table



Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine - -Width of operation and storage capacity

Overhead folding granary



Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine -- Width of operation and storage capacity

Overhead folding granary



Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine - -Width of operation and storage capacity

Folding wide width cutting table (8~15m)



5 3



Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine -- Width of operation and storage capacity

Flexible cutter, standard hydraulic drive interface

C-3




Increase the diameter of the threshing drum

Increase the mounting angle of the draft writer

Increase threshing and separating distances

Change threshing and separating methods

Set the screen and lateral shake



In order to increase the threshing rate and separation rate of grain



Evolution of single stage tangential threshing drum to

C-3



➤ The threshing rate of two stage cutting and threshing drum was increased by 20%

- <u>-</u>3





Russian "Wake 3" test type double drum separating type combine harvester



Grain threshing rate increased by 25%, but due to increased stem crushing rate lead to reduced grain cleanliness



Russian "Wake 3" test type double drum separating type combine harvester





Comparison of single stage drums with double stage roller







> CLAAS double cut threshing system with loose auxiliary wheel



Loosen auxiliary wheel

B-3



Evolution of single stage transverse flow threshing drum to single stage longitudinal flow threshing drum



Evolution of longitudinal flow single stage threshing drum to vertical and horizontal mixing threshing drum

Single stage longitudinal flow roller with guide feeding blade - CASE-FAX8010

5-1-3







> Two stage longitudinal flow drum - New Holland CR980

Guide feed blade

5 E3

Two stage longitudinal disengaging drum

Multistage axial flow drum threshing system with cutting drum CLAAS-770

S-3



> Multistage axial flow drum threshing system with cutting drum CLAAS-770

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In the 2011 edition, the flow length of the blades of the double longitudinal flow threshing drum is increased, and the processing efficiency of the system

CLAAS-770 with self suction flow cooling and cooling system

513



Cooling system of self bsorption fan

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Cooling function to reduce the dust on the ground and pollute

Main technical characteristics of international advanced 6 E3 combine threshing and separating performance **Accelerated Pre-Separation (APS) threshing system Tangential APS threshing system Extremely efficient ROTO PLUS** residual grain separation system 53



Grain cleaning system with an open cross flow fan - CLAAS-LEXION770

C 3

- ensure the air cleaning sieve on a uniform, vortex is generated at the same time can effectively reduce the cleaning power and noise.





-3



Pulsed straw treatment system





The main technical characteristics of the international advanced combine - -Adaptation to crop topography

The automatic leveling and cleaning system improves the operation ability of the unit to the topography and geomorphology



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The main technical characteristics of the international advanced combine - -Adaptation to crop topography

> The advanced lighting system prolongs the continuous operation time of the unit







The main technical characteristics of the international advanced combine harvester -- Driving comfort

Cab operating system with visualization and multifunction

G_5



The main technical characteristics of the international advanced combine harvester -- Driving comfort

A visual multi-function cab operating system

É-5

--Through the control handle, button, knob and LCD touch screen, various harvesting parameters of combine harvester are set and adjusted



3-6

New Holland CR9000 feeding system uses two ultrasonic filters to detect feeding stones of different sizes to protect the threshing drum. When the feed volume is overloaded, the overload anti vomit device can be adjusted automatically.



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德国克拉斯公司 Class LEXION harvester cutting table is equipped with flexible dust adsorption device, ensuring the operator clear vision, height and direction of the automatic control of the header, can be arbitrary in - 4.5 degree range adjustment.



Intelligent profiling walking system

3-6

Hydraulic drive

Case IH 8010 cutting table and feeding device can be adjusted automatically according to the running speed of the combine harvester to achieve the best feeding effect. A lot of smart adjustments and control systems are used, such as auxiliary steering system, automatic driving system, threshing drum constant speed control system and operation speed automatic control system.







The grain can be adjusted and monitored in real time



S-6







TUCANO AVERO DOMINATOR



The laser navigation system ensures that the combine harvester is not dipped from day to night



S-6





Foreign combine harvester has been developed to a fully automated, intelligent direction, most harvesters have been using electronic sensors to harvest grain quality on-line monitoring, and combined with the GPS support system for harvesting management.



Field positioning system of combine harvester

S-6



Basic structure of yield map generation system



6-6

谷物联合收割机测产系统传感器)、DGPS接收装置 2、GPS接收装置 3、谷物是度测量 4、谷物密度测量 5、谷物体积流量测量 6、谷物损失测量 7、转向角度测量 8、距离/速度测量 9、制幅测量



In order to draw a production distribution map, the harvester must install a GPS receiver, a production tester, grain moisture sensor, unit speed sensor and etc.

Grain flow detecting device

measuring device is The usually composed of a grain lifter, a signal generator, a signal receiver and so on. During operation, the stable signal transmitted by the signal generator passes through the flow grain layer and reaches the signal receiver, and the strength of the received signal through the size of the valley, so the strength of the received signal also reflects the size of the transient output and its fluctuations.


Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine -- Automation and intelligence



B-6

Main technical characteristics of international advanced combine -- Automation and intelligence

Differential diagnosis of farmland yield

3-6



Weeds and pests?

Irrigation intensity is uneven?

Herbicide spray is not timely?

Tractor wheel compaction?

Sowing and fertilization problems?

In-the soil NPK content distribution is ot reasonable?



Development trend of international advanced combine harvester

High power, high efficiencyLow loss, high cleaningInformationizationHigh comfort, humaneExcellent performance, good quality



THINKING OF RICE MECHANIZATION

HARVESTING IN CHINA



Thinking of rice mechanization harvesting in China

The future "golden ten years", the urgent need to solve the problem

"13th Five-Year," Chinese grain crops harvesting machinery will usher in "ten years" period of development, especially the "high efficiency, low loss, smart, information harvesting machinery will be greatly developed.

- Large scale of agricultural machinery and slow down of cultivated land intensification --Large scale
- The weakness of basic R & amp; D and product homogeneity --Diversification
- Poor intelligence and efficient operation of equipment -- Intelligent
- Low level of agricultural machinery service and service Informationization -- Informationization





Development trend of rice harvesting

Development trend of rice harvesting

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4-3

- Rice, wheat: large feeding volume, wide cut width, high efficiency and low loss receiving mode
- Rice: large feeding quantity, light weight and high pass of paddy field

| | | Intelligent system to achieve precise control of job parameters |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Intelligence and informatization | ≻ | Online monitoring, remote operation and maintenance management and fault diagnosis |
| | \succ | Intelligent and information aided driving |

| Reliability and comfort | | 专业化、自动化、智能化生产 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------------|
| | \succ | 机电液融合,提高可靠性 |
| | \succ | 人机交互,减振降噪 |

