

大豆双行侧深施肥免耕播种机关键部件设计与试验

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摘要:针对免耕播种条件下,播种机易于拖堆、堵塞,难以实现深施肥,设计了大豆双行免耕播种机。该机采用限深轮限深、锐角入土施肥铲开沟施肥,然后双圆盘开沟器在肥沟两侧开出种沟,实现垄上双行播种侧深施肥。平板限深轮的直径为300 mm、宽度为200 mm;施肥铲的入土角为40°、入土隙角为10°、圆弧曲率半径为310 mm;双圆盘开沟器两圆盘直径分别为320 mm、间距为130 mm、工作偏角为7°。通过田间试验,结果表明:在播种过程中无堵塞,通过性好;播种深度合格率达90%以上,变异系数小于27.9%;种肥垂直距离合格率90%以上,变异系数小于13.6%;种肥水平距离合格率大于85%,变异系数小于23.8%,能够保证大豆播种的种肥距离要求;晾种情况为0.1粒·m⁻¹,左右行平均出苗数为1.02株·d⁻¹·m⁻¹。该机可满足黑龙江地区大豆免耕播种的农艺要求。

关键词:农业机械;播种机;双圆盘开沟器;侧深施肥;双行

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Design and Experiment on Twin-row Soybean No-till Planter

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Abstract: In no-till planting conditions, planter is difficult to solve the matter of deep fertilization, easy to drag and heap, as well as plug. The twin-row soybean no-till planter is designed to solve these problems. This planter included main parts of frame, profiling mechanism, fertilizer box, seed box, depth wheel, fertilization shovel, disk opener, covering disc and press wheel. Two drive wheels were symmetrically installed on both sides of the main beam. Each row of the drive wheel drove its fertilizer feeder and seed metering device. Depth wheel, acute angle fertilization shovel and double disc opener were installed in monomer beam. And depth wheel, acute angle fertilization shovel were kept in a straight line, double disc opener symmetric were installed on both sides. In seeding operation, after depth wheel flatten ridge and limit the fertilizing and seeding depth, fertilization shovel ditched furrow fertilization. After soil dropped in the furrow, the double disc opener furrowed seeding again so as to realize twin-row and deep side fertilizing. Finally covering disc and press wheel made the soil repression. Depth wheel was made by tablet depth wheel which had the better performance in limiting depth and flattening ridge, and its diameter was 300 mm, its width was 200 mm. The part of the fertilization shovel buried soil was designed to be acute angle circular arc type: the penetration angle was 40°, the clearance angle of penetration was 10° and the radius of curvature was 310 mm. Double disc opener was made up of disc opener and fixed mount, besides, each disc had an angle with the advancing direction. As the machine forwards one side of the disc pushed soil. The disc rotated with the power of the soil resistance which made the soil out of the original position, thus a furrow formed. Seeding pipe was installed inside each flat disc so as to realize double row planting with a 130 mm distance between the rows. Its cutting edge angle was 7°, cutting edge inclination was 0° and diameter was 320 mm. The results of the filed tests showed that there was no blockage in the seeding process. It was strong in ditching buried performance and the amount back to soil was good. The qualification rate of sowing depth was more than 90% with the coefficient of variation was less than 27.9%. Seed fertilizer vertical distance qualification rate was more than 90% with the coefficient of variation was less than 13.6%. Seed fertilizer horizontal distance qualification rate was greater than 85%, the coefficient of variation was less than 23.8%. The sunning seed count was 0.1 grain·m⁻¹, average speed of crop emergence was 1.02 plants m⁻¹·d⁻¹ and the passing efficiency was 100%. This machine meets agricultural requirements of soybean no-till planting in Heilongjiang region.

Keywords: Agricultural machinery; Planter; Two-disc opener; Deep side fertilizing; Twin-row

黑龙江省是中国大豆的主产区,种植面积和产量均占全国1/3以上^[1]。由于传统种植方式使大豆收益逐渐下滑,并且在进口大豆的冲击下,大豆种植面积逐年减少^[2]。免耕播种是在地表有留茬和秸秆覆盖的条件下直接播种,可以减少农户的劳动强度,节约成本,保土保墒,提高土壤肥力,增加大豆产量,提高农户收益,对于保护中国大豆产业具

有重要意义^[3]。但地表秸秆和残茬使播种机易于拖堆、堵塞,需要人工排堵,既影响作业效率,又影响播种质量;同时秸秆、残茬影响施肥铲的入土能力,难以实现深施肥。

对于玉米免耕播种机^[4-7]、小麦免耕播种机^[8-10]的研究已经趋于成熟。国内对大豆排种器研究的较多^[11-15],整机的设计研究较少,现有的大豆播种

机多为国外机型的改进^[16],自主研发大豆免耕播种机几乎没有相关的报道。李杞超等^[17]研制了大型气吸式窄行密植平作高速精密播种机,可以实现大豆窄行密植平作播种。王汉阳^[18]研制了2BMFJ-3型麦茬地免耕覆秸大豆精密播种机,适用于黄淮海地区的麦茬地大豆精密播种。屈哲等^[19]研制了2BJYM-4型玉米大豆套播精良播种机,实现了平作玉米大豆间作种植模式下二者同时精少量免耕播种,该机玉米行距1 600 mm,大豆行距400 mm。

上述大豆播种机只能实现传统平作、密植,不适合东北地区垄作免耕播种方式,进而无法解决免耕播种秸秆拖堆、堵塞、施肥深度等问题。针对这些问题,本文设计了大豆双行侧深施肥免耕播种机,在前茬作物为玉米的原垄上,在垄上双行大豆免耕播种、种侧下深施肥。

1 整机设计

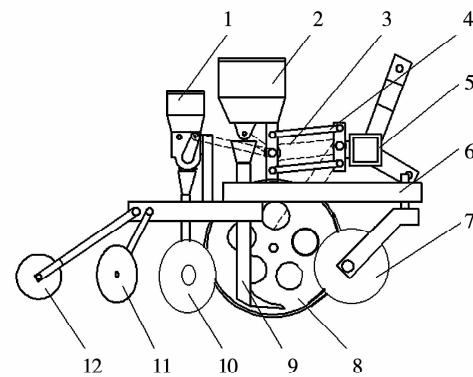
大豆双行侧深施肥免耕播种机的主要技术参数如表1所示。整机结构如图1所示,该机主要由机架、四杆仿形机构、肥箱及排肥器、种箱及排种器,限深轮、施肥铲、圆盘开沟器、圆盘覆土器及镇压轮等组成。主梁采用三点式悬挂机构,在主梁两侧对称安装两个传动地轮,每个传动地轮带动各自排肥器及排种器,限深轮与锐角施肥铲安装在同一直线上,双圆盘开沟器对称安装在两侧。整机作业时可一次完成平整垄台、侧深施肥、播种、覆土、镇压等工序。

在机器作业时,限深轮进行限深,平整垄台,然后锐角施肥铲开出种沟施肥,土壤回落后,位于两侧的圆盘开沟器再次开沟播种,从而实现垄上双行侧深施肥,最后由覆土圆盘及镇压轮进行覆土镇压。实现了保土保墒,为种子萌芽提供了条件。

表1 主要技术参数

Table 1 Main technical parameters

项目 Item	参数 Parameter
外形尺寸(长×宽×高) Whole machine dimensions/(mm×mm×mm)	2000×3000×1200
配套动力 Matched power/kW	33.57~41.03
工作行距 Seeding distance/mm	130
工作垄数×行数 Working ridges×Rows	4×2
排种器形式 Seeding mechanism	窝眼轮式
工作速度 Operating speed/(km·h ⁻¹)	4~5
工作幅宽 Working width/mm	2800
开沟器形式 Opener type	平面双圆盘
排种施肥动力传递方式 Power transfer mode	地轮+传动链
镇压器形式 Press way	零压橡胶轮
覆土方式 Covering way	圆盘式



1: 种箱; 2: 肥箱; 3: 链条; 4: 四杆仿形机构; 5: 主梁;
6: 单体; 梁 7: 限深轮; 8: 地轮; 9: 施肥铲; 10: 播种开沟圆盘; 11: 覆土圆盘; 12: 镇压轮。

1: Seed box; 2: Fertilizer box; 3: Chain; 4: Profiling mechanism; 5: Frame; 6: Monomer rack; 7: Cutting disc; 8: Land wheel; 9: Fertilizer shovel; 10: Disk opener; 11: Covering disc; 12: Press wheel.

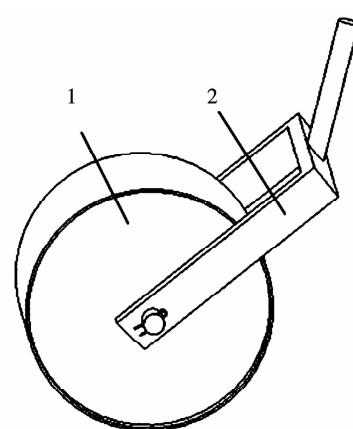
图1 大豆双行免耕播种机结构图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram on twin-row soybean no-till planter

2 关键工作部件设计

2.1 限深轮

由于播种机是在垄体深松灭茬的地上播种,所以土壤比较松软,为了提高播种均匀性,在施肥铲前面安装了平板限深轮,用来平整垄台,利用限深轮和施肥铲、播种开沟器的高度差来调节播种施肥深度,保证种床平整,提高出苗率。其结构如图2所示。



1: 平板限深轮; 2: 轮架。

1: Tablet depth wheel; 2: Wheel rack.

图2 限深轮结构示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of depth wheel

如图3所示,限深轮的半径R不能太小,太小限深时间短,达不到限深的作用,一般直径在200~500 mm^[20],综合考虑整机结构紧凑性选取R=150 mm。限深轮的压强p计算公式为:

$$p = \frac{Q}{S} \quad (1)$$

式中: p 为限深轮所受压强, kPa; Q 为限深轮所受正压力, kN; S 是限深轮触地面积, mm²。

限深轮触地面积 S 的计算公式为:

$$S = \widehat{AB} \times e \quad (2)$$

式中: e 为限深轮宽度, mm, AB 为触地弧长, mm。

限深轮除了主要的限制播种深度的作用外还兼具平整垄台的功能,由式(1)、(2)可以看出,限深轮的宽度和压强成负相关,如果限深轮宽度过小压强大就会开出沟来,起不到限深作用,也不能太大超过垄台宽度,容易发生侧移,选取宽度 $e = 200$ mm。

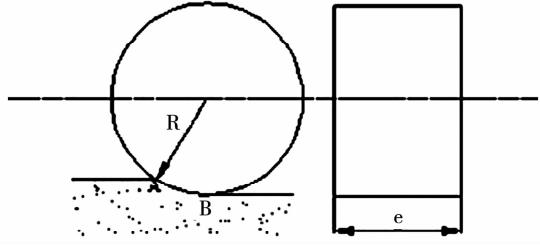
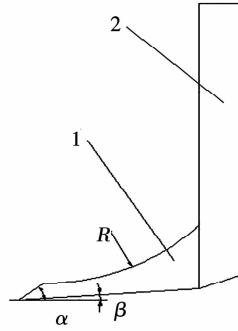


图 3 限深轮结构参数图

Fig. 3 Structure parameter of depth wheel

2.2 锐角施肥铲

施肥铲主要由铲尖和铲柄组成。施肥铲结构如图 4 所示, 铲尖由斜面和锐角圆弧式组成, 其结构简单, 起土方便, 此结构设计的锐角部分能够保证铲子顺利入土, 圆弧部分可以减小土壤对铲子的行进阻力, 从而易达到深施肥深度。



1:施肥铲铲尖;2:铲柄。

1:Tip of fertilization shovel;2:Shovel shaft.

α 为入土角, ($^{\circ}$); β 为入土隙角, ($^{\circ}$); R 为曲率半径, mm。

α is penetration angle, ($^{\circ}$); β is clearance angle of penetration, ($^{\circ}$); R is radius of curvature, mm.

图 4 施肥铲结构参数图

Fig. 4 Structure parameter of fertilization shovel

施肥铲实现深施肥的关键参数是入土角、入土隙角和圆弧半径。在参数选择时, 入土角过大不易于入土, 过小强度不够, 易磨损, 一般在 $25^{\circ} \sim 55^{\circ}$ 范

围内, 取 $\alpha = 40^{\circ}$; 入土隙角过大土壤提前回落, 影响施肥深度, 过小入土能力差, 一般在 $5^{\circ} \sim 10^{\circ}$ 范围内, 取 $\beta = 10^{\circ}$; 施肥铲曲率半径过小行进阻力增加, 过大铲子结构过长, 强度降低, 因此建立施肥铲圆弧段轨迹方程, 求解圆弧半径。

为得到圆弧段的轨迹方程, 现建立直角坐标系, 以圆弧开始端为原点, 如图 5 所示, 因圆心位置在坐标原点 O 的正上方, 因此可假设圆弧段所在圆的轨迹方程为:

$$x^2 + (y - R)^2 = R^2 \quad (3)$$

式中: R 为圆的半径, mm。

取 $\angle \alpha_1 = \angle \alpha_2 = \angle 2AOB = 40^{\circ}$, 可得 $\angle AOB = 20^{\circ}$ 。

$$OB = \frac{AB}{\tan \angle AOB} \quad (4)$$

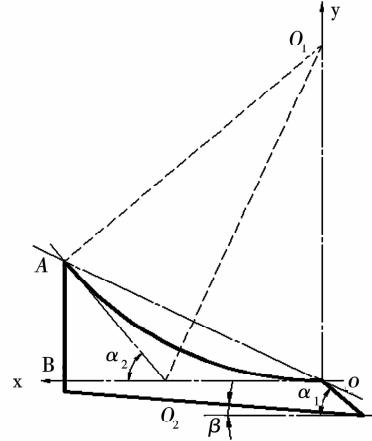


图 5 施肥铲铲尖结构示意图

Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of tip of fertilization shovel

铲尖斜面长度取 30 mm, 则坐标原点距铲尖最底部距离为 $30 \sin 40^{\circ} = 19.3$ mm, 取整数为 20 mm。为了结构紧凑, 铲尖总高度选择 90 mm, 所以 $AB = 90 - 20 = 70$ mm, 代入式(4)中可得 $OB = 192.3$ mm, 取整为 192 mm, 因此 A 点的坐标为 (192, 70), 将 A 点坐标代入(3)式

$$192^2 + (70 - R)^2 = R^2 \quad (5)$$

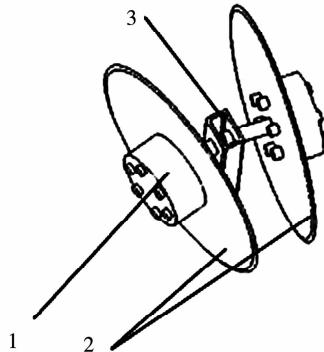
解得: $R = 298.3$ mm, 在设计时取 $R = 300$ mm。

铲柄采用 30 mm × 50 mm 中空方管, 中空方管可兼作导肥通道, 有效简化了结构, 连接处采用套管形式与单体机架联接, 利用螺旋顶丝将中空方管固定在套管内, 此结构可方便调节施肥铲与单体机架的上下位置, 从而调节施肥的深度, 实现深施肥, 这种结构简单、实用。

2.3 播种开沟器

2.3.1 开沟器设计 播种开沟器是免耕播种机的关键部件之一, 目的是开出种沟, 引导种子入土, 并将湿土覆盖在种子上, 其性能对作业效果和播种质量有很大影响, 对于一个好的播种开沟器而言, 应

满足以下条件:1)开沟器要有足够入土深度,开出种沟的沟底要平整均匀,利于种子着床;2)开沟器开出的种沟应该有合适的开沟宽度,既能保证顺利导种入沟又可以保土护墒;3)开沟过程中阻力小节省动力消耗;4)开沟过程中不易缠草、堵塞、上下土层相混。根据垄上双行的大豆耕作要求设计了双圆盘双行播种开沟器,结构图6所示,此双圆盘开沟器结构比较简单,由开沟圆盘、固定架组成。两个圆盘分别通过轴承安装在安装架上,安装架固装到播种机上,每个圆盘与前进方向有一夹角。在机器前进时利用圆盘的一面推挤土壤,在土壤阻力的作用下圆盘自转,把土壤带离原来的位置,形成种沟。在每个平面圆盘内侧都配置排种管,从而实现双行播种,两行间距为130 mm。



1: 轴承座; 2: 开沟圆盘; 3: 固定架。
1: Bearing chock; 2: Ditching disk; 3: Bracket.

图6 圆盘开沟器结构图

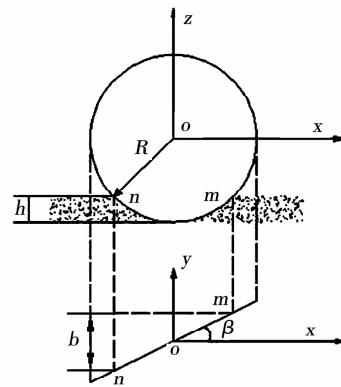
Fig. 6 Schematic diagram of disc opener

2.3.2 开沟器参数计算 开沟器的参数如图7所示, xoy 面为地面,开沟器与地面垂直, β 为工作偏角, m 为入土点, h 为入土深度, b 为开沟宽度。圆盘直径不宜过小,太小容易发生转动不灵,壅土等现象,使前进阻力增加,影响作业质量,通常范围为300~380 mm^[21]。因此在设计时根据整机结构要求选取圆盘直径为320 mm。圆盘与工作机组前进方向所成工作偏角是影响开沟性能的重要参数,圆盘工作偏角越小,开出沟宽越小,工作阻力小,但是过小,会影响导种管的配置,在设计中选取 $\beta = 7^\circ$ 。播种深度 h 在30~60 mm范围内,取 $h = 50$ mm。建立数学方程,可得开沟宽度为:

$$b = 2 \sin \beta \sqrt{R^2 - (R - h)^2} \quad (6)$$

式中: b 为开沟宽度, mm; R 为圆盘半径, mm。

将 $\beta = 7^\circ$ 、 $R = 160$ mm、 $h = 50$ mm 代入式(6), 经过计算得 $b = 28.32$ mm。为了保证播种均匀性, 减少种子落地后的弹跳性, 开沟器的导种管采用25 mm × 25 mm 方管, 搭搁在圆盘内侧后下方, 距离地面约50 mm。



β 为工作偏角, ($^\circ$); m 为入土点; mn 与地面平行; h 为入土深度, mm; b 为开沟宽度, mm。

β is working gradient angle, ($^\circ$); m is the point of penetrating; mn is parallel to the earth; h is depth of entering soil, mm; b is trenching width, mm.

图7 圆盘开沟器开沟宽度示意图

Fig. 7 Cutting width of disc opener

3 田间试验

3.1 试验条件

2014年5月在东北农业大学香坊试验站进行田间试验,田间测试面积1.33 hm²,同时在嫩江县农业技术推广中心进行田间播种3.33 hm²。前茬作物为玉米,试验地为垄体深松灭茬。在播种前,分别对0~5 cm、5~10 cm、10~15 cm不同深度土壤的含水率、容重、硬度进行了测量。含水率分别为19.6%、21.1%、20.6%;容重分别为1.2, 1.3, 1.5 g·cm⁻³;垄台硬度分别为119, 224, 218 kPa;垄沟硬度555, 856, 863 kPa。机组前进速度4~5 km·h⁻¹。玉米秸秆覆盖率为46.06%,垄体深松深度为24 cm,灭茬宽度为24 cm。

3.2 试验方法

根据国家标准GB/T 20865-2007的检测项目和检测方法进行试验,本次田间试验的测试内容主要包括播种深度、种肥间距、机具通过性、晾种情况、出苗情况等,试验设备有浙江托普仪器有限公司6101型数字式土壤硬度测试仪、沈阳龙腾电子有限公司JD1000-2型电子称、DHG-9053A上海一恒实验仪器有限公司干燥箱等。

3.2.1 播种深度合格率测定 播种深度合格率是指覆土深度在30~60 mm范围内的点占总测定点的百分数。垄距700 mm,随机选取6行,每行在50 m内随机选取10点,人工扒土进行播种深度的测量。播种深度在30~60 mm范围内为合格,计算公式为:

$$\alpha = \frac{h_1}{h_0} \times 100\% \quad (7)$$

式中: α 为播种深度合格率(%); h_1 为播种深度合格点数(粒); h_0 为测定总点数(粒)。

3.2.2 种肥间距合格率测定 随机选取6行,每行随机选取10个点,人工扒土,取种子、肥料播行的横断面,测量种子行与肥料行之间的空间距离,种肥间垂直距离90~100 mm为合格,种肥间水平距离80~90 mm为合格,公式为:

$$\psi = \frac{E_1}{E_0} \times 100\% \quad (8)$$

式中: ψ 为种肥距离合格率(%); E_1 为种肥距离合格点数(粒); E_0 为测定总点数(粒)。

3.2.3 播种作业通过性的测定 免耕播种机按4~5 km·h⁻¹的作业速度进行作业,测区长度为60 m,往返一个行程,观察机具在作业过程中是否能连续正常作业,残茬对机具的堵塞程度,是否影响播种质量。

3.2.4 晾种情况的测定 晾种主要是指播种后种子裸露在地表或者种子播在秸秆上。测试时主要采用观测法,首先观测裸露地表和秸秆上种子数量,然后轻轻拨开秸秆,观测秸秆下种子数量,随机取5行,每行取10 m,求得平均晾种数量。

3.2.5 种子出苗数率的测定 在田间随机选取5个测区,每个测区选取2行,每行长度为3 m,共10行。从播种日期开始,播种后第20,22,24,27 d分别进行查苗,并记录出苗数。出苗数率计算公式为^[22]:

$$SE = \frac{\sum (N_i/d_i)}{L} \quad (9)$$

式中: SE 为种子出苗数率(株·d⁻¹·m⁻¹); N_i 为出苗数(棵); d_i 为间隔查苗天数(d); L 为被查行长度(m)。

3.3 试验结果及分析

由表2可看出,播种深度、种肥垂直距离右行合格率和变异系数好于左行,合格率均达到90%以上,表明平面圆盘开沟器和施肥铲入土性能优越,开沟性能稳定;种肥水平距离左行合格率为86.7%,大于右行合格率,而右行变异系数为21.1%,小于左行变异系数,这种差异的可能原因是

垄体深松灭茬后有大的土块没有破碎,导致种子落地后有弹跳和滚动,使种子落在中心线较远的距离。

平均晾种数低,仅为0.1粒·m⁻¹,种子左右行平均出苗数率为1.02株·d⁻¹·m⁻¹,说明平面单元盘开沟器能够开出符合农艺要求的种沟,将土壤里的根茬及秸秆进行有效的清理及推动,使种子能顺利的落在开好的种沟内,回土性能好。

机器田间作业时未发生堵塞现象,说明整机的防堵性能良好。大豆双行免耕播种机耕作效果如图8所示。



a.田间播种情况
a. State of seeding



b.出苗情况
b. State of crop emergence

图8 大豆双行免耕播种机作业效果

Fig. 8 Seeding state of twin-row soybean no-till planter

4 结论

本文应用免耕播种机常规耕作部件解决免耕播种易堵塞、施肥深度不够等问题,设计了大豆双行免耕播种机。

(1)由田间试验表明,该免耕播种机播种深度、种肥垂直距离合格率均达到90%以上,种肥水平距离合格率大于85%,播种开沟器和施肥铲开沟性能稳定、入土性能好。

(2)平均晾种数低为0.1粒·m⁻¹,左行和右行种子左右行平均出苗数率为1.02株·d⁻¹·m⁻¹,晾种低,出苗率高。机器田间作业时未发生堵塞现象,整机防堵性能良好。

该研究为大豆免耕播种机的设计提供了参考,并降低了大豆免耕播种机成本。

表2 大豆双行免耕播种机试验结果

Table 2 Testing results for performance of twin-row soybean no-till planter

项目 Item	播种平均深度 Average sowing depth			种肥平均垂直距离 Seed fertilizer average vertical distance			种肥平均水平距离 Seed fertilizer average horizontal distance			晾种情况 Sunning seed count			种子平均出苗数率 Speed of crop emergence			通过性 Passing ability
	实测值 Actual measurement	合格率 Qualified rate/%	变异系数 CV/%	实测值 Actual measurement	合格率 Qualified rate/%	变异系数 CV/%	实测值 Actual measurement	合格率 Qualified rate/%	变异系数 CV/%	实测值 Actual measurement	合格率 Qualified rate/%	变异系数 CV/%	实测值 Actual measurement	合格率 Qualified rate/%		
	value/mm			value/mm			value/mm			/grain·m ⁻¹			/plants·d ⁻¹ ·m ⁻¹			
左行 Left row	44.1	90.0	27.9	101.4	90.0	13.6	97.0	86.7	23.8				0.85		100	
右行 Right row	44.7	91.7	26.6	100.8	91.7	12.0	87.7	85.0	21.1				1.18			

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