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GEFÖRDERT VOM



Grant No.: 031B0684C

References:

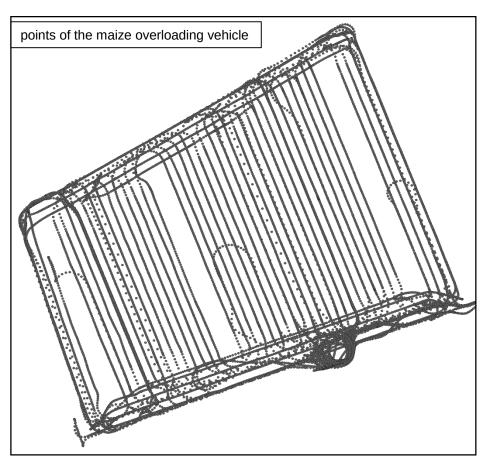
Augustin, K., Kuhwald, M., Brunotte, J. & Duttmann, R. (2019): FiTraM: A model for automated spatial analysis of wheel load, soil stress and wheel pass frequency at field scale. In: Biosystem Engineering 180, S. 108-120. DOI: 10.1016/j.biosystemseng.2019.01.019





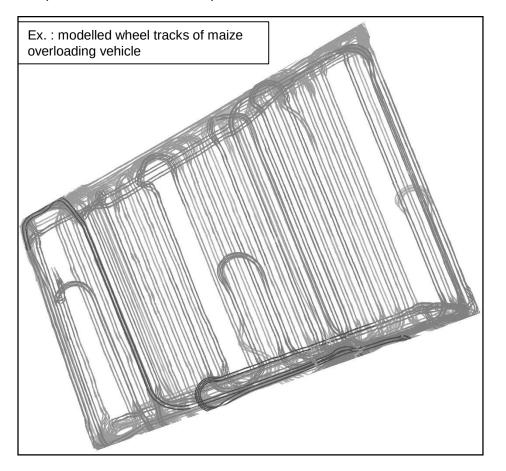
Gather Input Data

- · measure machinery characteristics
- weighing the axle load
- record route using (RTK) GPS



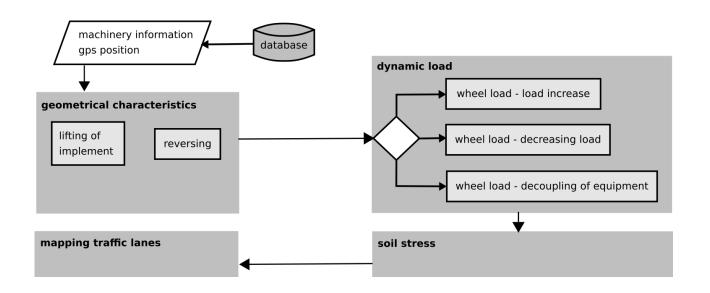
Results

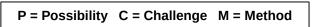
- · wheel tracks for every axle
- spatial wheel load and soil stress
- spatial number of wheel passes



Characterisitcs of Work Processes – Possibilities and Challenges

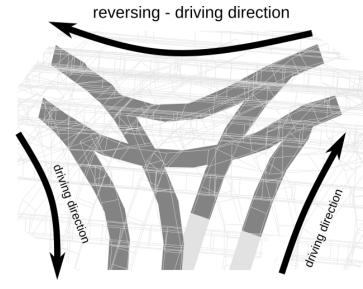






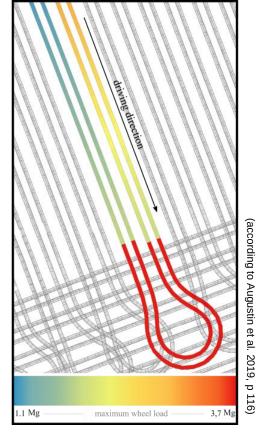
Reversing (all work processes)

- P: dynamic changes in wheel load/wheel passes
- C: "pretty" mapping of the tracks when reversing for short periods
- M: geometrical calcultation +empirical assumptions



Lifting implement (tillage, sowing)

- P: Modelling the dynamic changes
- C: smooth transition of the wheel load
- M: geometrical calcultation + empirical



Payload/Unload (harvest,sowing,spraying,fertilizer)

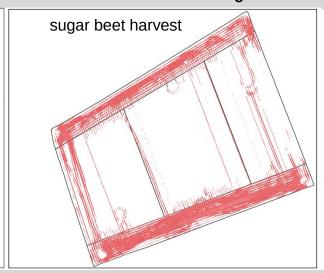
- P: dynamic changes in wheel load/soil stress
- C: calculate the real payload/unload
- M: linear calculation + averaging



Validation Compared to manual GPS recording of tracks (according to Augustin et al. 2019, p.117) front axle rear axle deviations in meters [m] 0 - 0.001 • 0.001 - 0.066 • 0.066 - 0.143 • 0.143 - 0.281 • 0.281 - 0.500 • 0.500 - 1.945

Further Processing

Areas with more than 5 Mg wheel load and 5 wheel passes

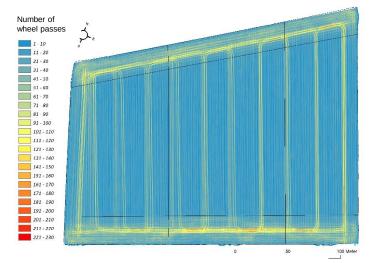


Comparison of the average maize yield from different measuring stations and methods

Recorded by	Average harvest [t\ha]
Modelling (linear) *based on average from Biogas plant	53.15
Biogas plant	51.40
Hand harvest	45.59
Machine recording	65.56



Intensive areas



crops:

2 x winter wheat maize sugarbeet