

EFFECT OF DEGREE OF ACCURACY OF LAND LEVELLING ON PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY OF SOME FARM MACHINERY

BY

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
”قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ“

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ
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ABSTRACT

The present work was carried out to study the effect of Land levelling accuracy on the performance of some farm machinery under local conditions.

The field experiments were conducted in sandy loam soil. The obtained results can be summerized as following :

- 1) Precision Land levelling index after Laser and manual levelling was 1 and 2.86 cm respectively, while for unlevelled field precision Land levelling index was 7.07.
- 2) The applying drawbar pull curve to scraper loading indicated that the scraper can easily loaded untill 40 % and after then the drawbar pull increased sharbly.
- 3) The highest rolling resistance horse power was obtained when the tractor moved on unlevelled Land, this is may be due to the mainly humps and other obstacles existing in the field.
- 4) The power required for Laser Land levelling operation was 60.15 hp, whiel for manual Land levelling was 58.39 hp under the same conditions.
- 5) The field capacity earth work volume for Laser was 17.3 m³/hr and manual Land levelling was 14.5 m³/hr, results

revealed that the power required for unit cubic meter earth work volume with using Laser system decreased power by 13.4%.

6) The moving capacity of Laser Land levelling scraper was $17.3 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$ and field efficiency 77 % in average, while the moving capacity of manual Land levelling was $14.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}$ and field efficiency 61 % in average, the higher difference in the value of field capacity and efficiency for Laser Land levelling were due to the use of Laser control technique which principal increases operating efficiency by improving scraper loading and swell factor for scraper shifted can vary according to different depth cut.

7) The ploughing operation after Laser Land levelling consumed less fuel per unit area compared with the other two Land levelling methods. This finding may be due to that in case of Laser Land levelling less drawbar pull is needed. Higher field capacity and lower brake horse power was required comparing with the other two types Land levelling.

8) The effectiveness of different Land levelling methods on the performance of seed drill showed that there are relation between precision Land levelling index and the values of brake horse power, working speed and fuel consumption. We needed to increase the actual speed by decreasing the precision Land index value. Decreasing the precision Land index from 2.8 to 1 cm the actual speed was increased by 7.03 %, while brake horse power and fuel consumption were decreased by 54.3 % and 52.38 % respectively.

9) Ploughing operation take place seasonly following by manual Land levelling, while ploughing followed by Laser Land levelling need every two years at least. The result indicated that the cost per unit earth work volume manually equal $5.4 \text{ LE}/\text{m}^3$, while for Laser Land levelling equal $1.54 \text{ LE}/\text{m}^3$.

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	4
2.1 Effect of Land levelling on mechanized farm operation.....	4
2.2 Survey and earth work volume.....	6
2.3 Effect of Land levelling on crop yield	9
2.4 Power requirement.....	12
2.5 Land levelling costs.....	15
3. MATERIALS AND METHODS.....	16
3.1 Materials.....	16
3.1.1 Laser surveying instruments and operation.....	16
3.1.2 Tractors.....	21
3.1.3 Agriculture equipment	23
3.1.4 Measuring instruments.....	25
3.2 Methods of calculation.....	25
3.2.1 Volume of earth work.....	25
3.2.2 Precision levelling index.....	27
3.2.3 Field capacity.....	27
3.2.4 Power requirment.....	28
3.3 Determination of the recorded pull.....	29
3.4 Determination slip percentage of the tractor rear wheels.....	30
3.5 Tractor power balance.....	30
3.6 Field expriments.....	31

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	34
4.1 Earth work volume.....	34
4.2.1 Applying the drawbar pull curve to scraper loading.....	37
4.2.2 Precision levelling index (P.L.I.) and tractor rolling resistance horse power.....	39
4.2.3 A parameter the drawbar pull force earth moving equation for the scraper.....	39
4.2.4 Power requirments and Laser land levelling.....	42
4.2.5 Power delivered by the tractor.....	42
4.2.6 Rolling resistance.....	43
4.2.7 Slipage resistance.....	43
4.2.8 Drawbar pull horse power.....	48
4.2.9 Fuel consumption.....	48
4.2.10 Laser land levelling capacity and field efficiency.....	50
4.3 Effect of Land levelling accuracy on performance of chisel plough.....	54
4.4 Effect of levelling accuracy on the performance of seed drill.....	59
4.5 The economical evaluation for Laser and manual levelling.....	71
5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.....	78
6. LITERATURE CITED.....	82
7. APPENDICES.....	88
8. ARABIC SUMMARY	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Page
1 Transmitter and tripod.....	17
2 The receiver mounted on the electric mast.....	17
3 The control box to count up down.....	19
4 Survey rod.....	19
5 Field survey and contour map.....	20
6 Tractor case international 2096.....	22
7 Tractor zeter 9111.....	22
8 Land leveller.....	24
9 Mounted chisel plough of 7 tines three rows.....	24
10 Seed drill.....	26
11 Hydraulic dynamometer.....	26
12 Effect of land leveller capacity on drawbar pull...	38
13 The effect of P.L.I on rolling resistance for tractor.....	40
14 The effect of forward speed on rolling resistance..	45
15 The effect of forward working speed on slip.....	47
16 The effect of forward working speed on drawbar hp...	49
17 The effect of forward working speed on fuel consumption.....	52
18 The effect of forward wroking speed on drawbar hoursepower.....	57
19 The effect of forward working speed on fuel consumption.....	58

20	The effect of forward working speed on field capacity.....	60
21	The effect of forward wroking speed on estimated brake hourse power.....	61
22	The effect of P.L.I on estimated brake hourse power.....	64
23	The effect of P.L.I on slip %.....	65
24	The effect of P.L.I on average actual working speed.....	66
25	The effect of P.L.I on fuel consumption.....	67
26	The effect of forward working speed on drawbar hourse power.....	69
27	The effect of forward working speed on estimated brake hourse power.....	70
28	The effect of forward working speed on fuel consumption.....	72
29	The effect of forward working speed on field capacity.....	73

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.		Page
1	Prarticle size distribution, Ca Co ₃ , organic matter and soil textural classes of soil types in Kom-Ambo research station.....	35
2	Measurment of levelness.....	36
3	Force required for Laser land levelling scraper....	42
4	Average tractor performance power for Laser and manual land levelling.....	44
5	Tractor performance power for Laser and manual levelling.....	46
6	Cycle time for Laser land levelling.....	51
7	Cycle time for manual land levelling.....	51
8	Tractor performance power when carrying chisel plough season 1989.....	56
9	Tractor performance power in different P.L.I for seed drill.....	62
10	Tractor performance power when carrying seed drill season 1989.....	63
11	Hourly operating cost for Laser levelling.....	74
12	Hourly operating cost for manual land levelling....	75
13	Earth work volume and its costs.....	76

INTRODUCTION

I-INTRODUCTION

The predomenant type of irrigation in the Nile valley and the delta is basin irrigation. Basin irrigation is primary used on level or near level land which are inundated with irrigation water. This type of irrigation has a potential for being high efficient. Efficiencies depend on the intake rate of surface irrigation used in Egypt consists of amerwa which runs the lenth of the field and small basins on either side. This method is a result of tradition which may have been influenced a great deal by the discharge available and levelness of fields.

The design of basin irrigation system involves a complex set of interaction between soil and hydroulic properties of the irrigation event itself. Balancing discharge rates with the dimensions of the field is the heart of irrigation design.

The existing of farm practices have compensated for the variables by using much small basins. In fact mechanization is one of the prime reasons for modifying the existing system. The systems described above are not suitable for the use of most existing system. The systems described above are not suitable for the use of most existing machinery due to the many humps and other abestucles existing in the field.