

Field traffic planning for reduced soil compaction

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Soil compaction



Soil compaction



- ✓ increased power requirements
- ✓ Increased energy requirements
- ✓ increased CO₂ emissions
- ✓ difficulties in seedbed preparation,
- ✓ difficulties plants emergence
- ✓ reduced yields
- ✓ ...

Underlying approach

Green O (50%) ; Bochtis D (50%). **System for reducing compaction of soil.**
PA 2009 70230, U.S. patent application.

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B-patterns (Bochtis 2008)

Algorithmically derived optimal traversal sequence of field-work tracks.
optimisation criterions

- non-working travelling distance,
- non-productive operational time,
- a soil compaction measure, etc.

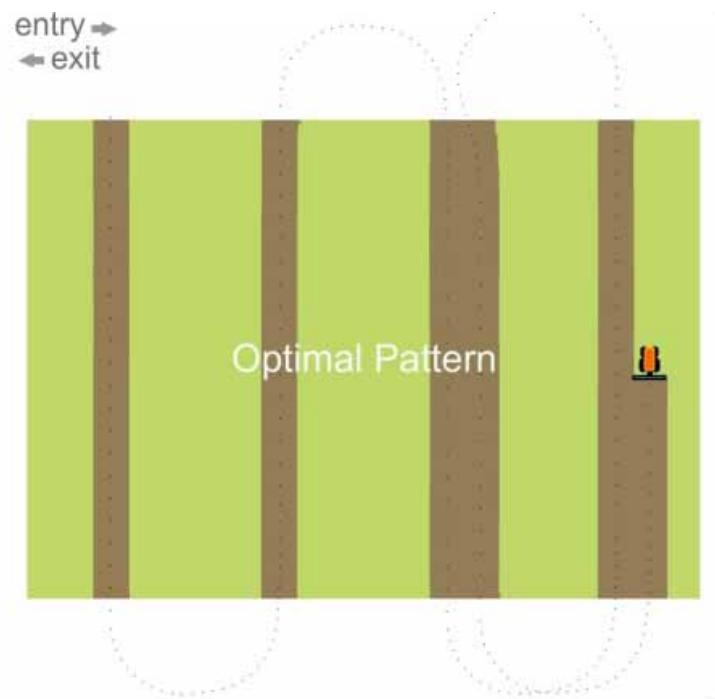
Contrary to any traditional field work pattern, B-patterns **do not follow the repetition of standard motifs**

BUT they are the unique result of the optimisation approach on the specific combination of the

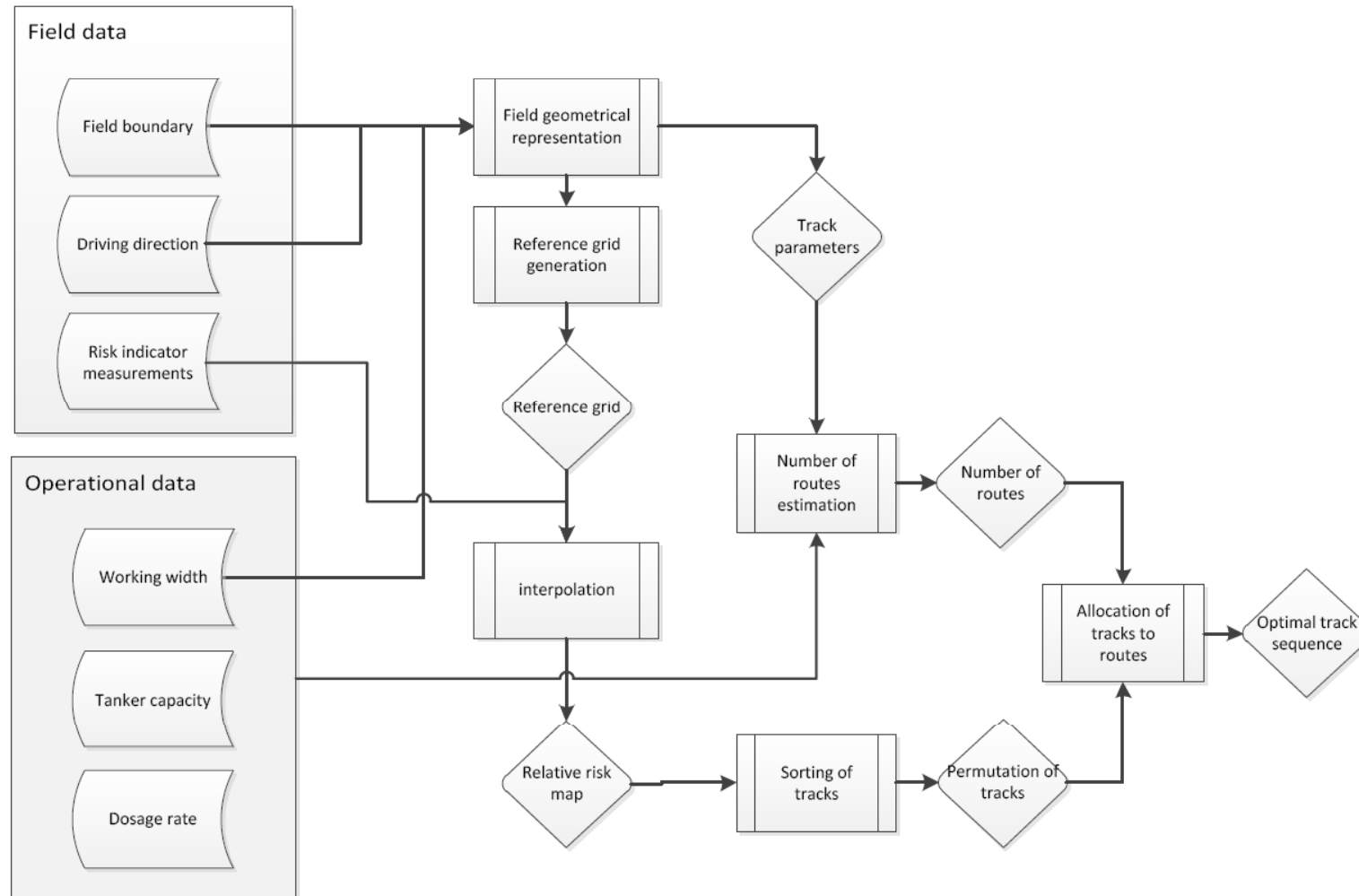
- mobile unit kinematics and dimensions,
- operating width,
- field shape, and
- the optimisation/s criterion/s

B-patterns (an example)

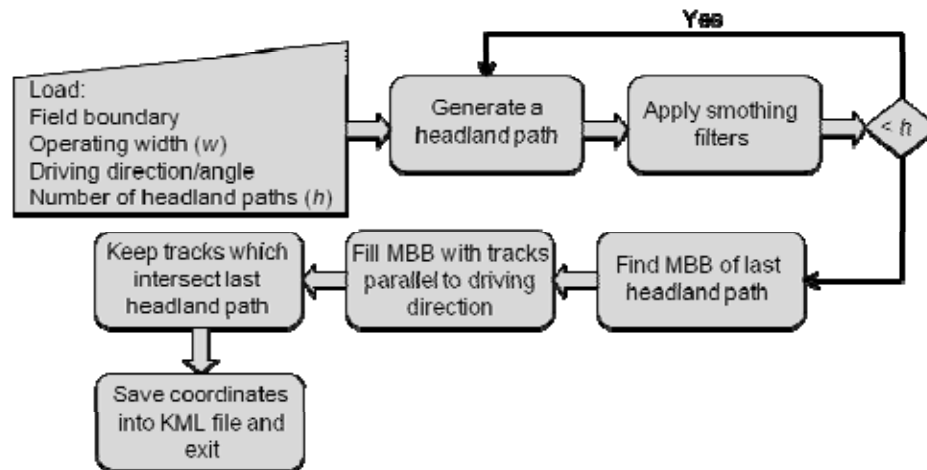
Optimal pattern for a simple 20 tracks field and a given combination of inputs:



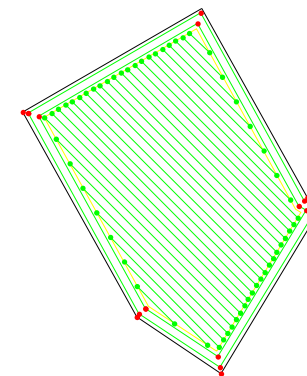
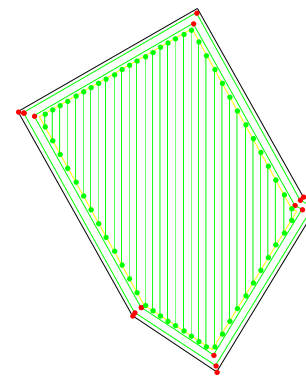
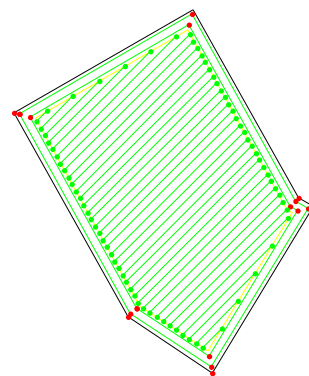
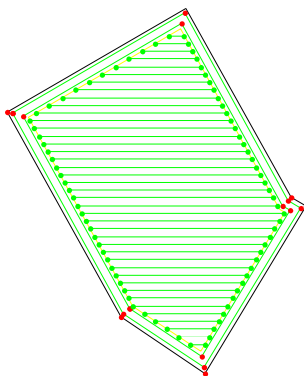
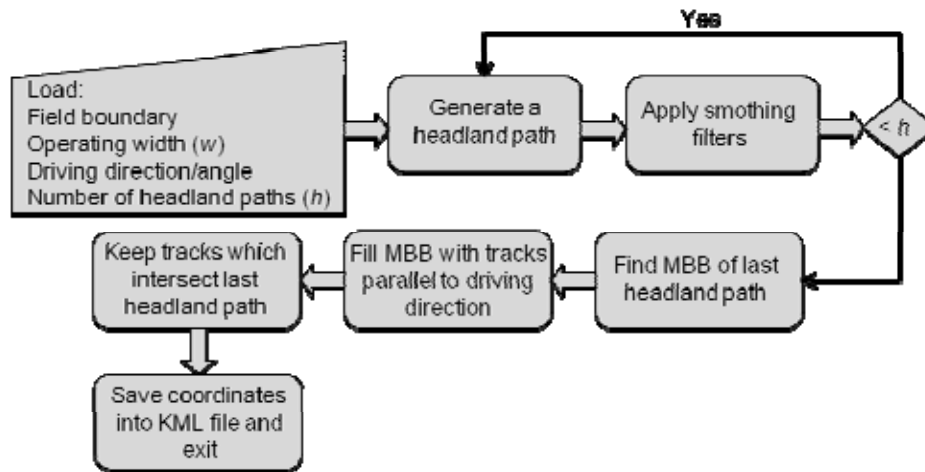
Overview of the system



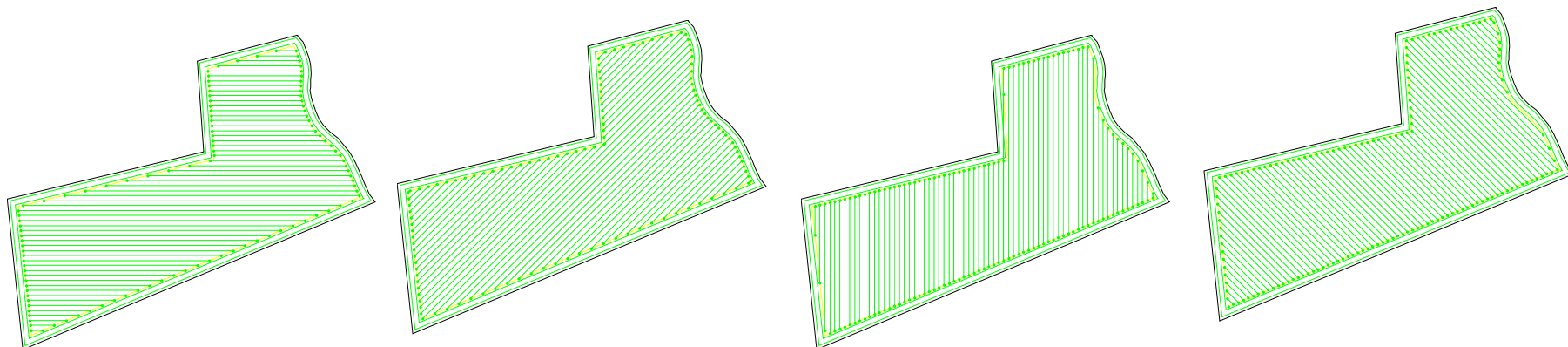
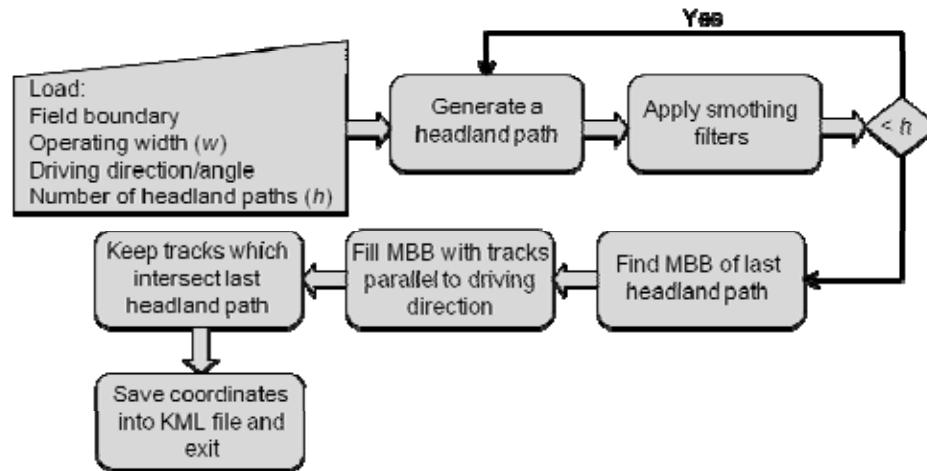
Field geometrical representation



Field geometrical representation



Field geometrical representation

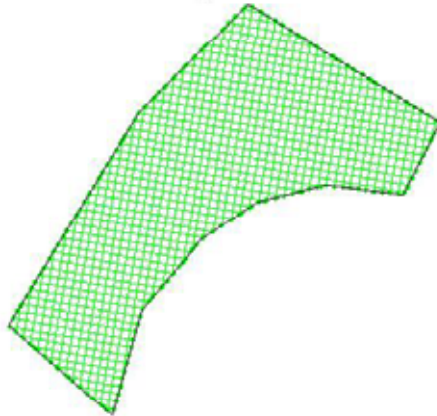


Reference grid

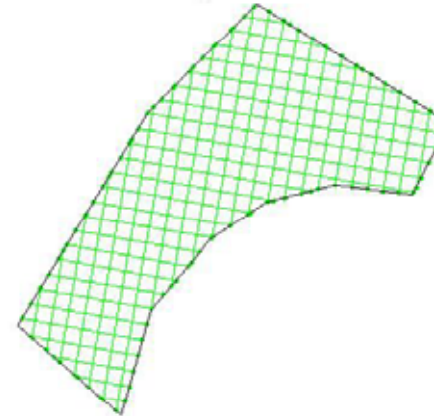


The reference grid for two different operating widths

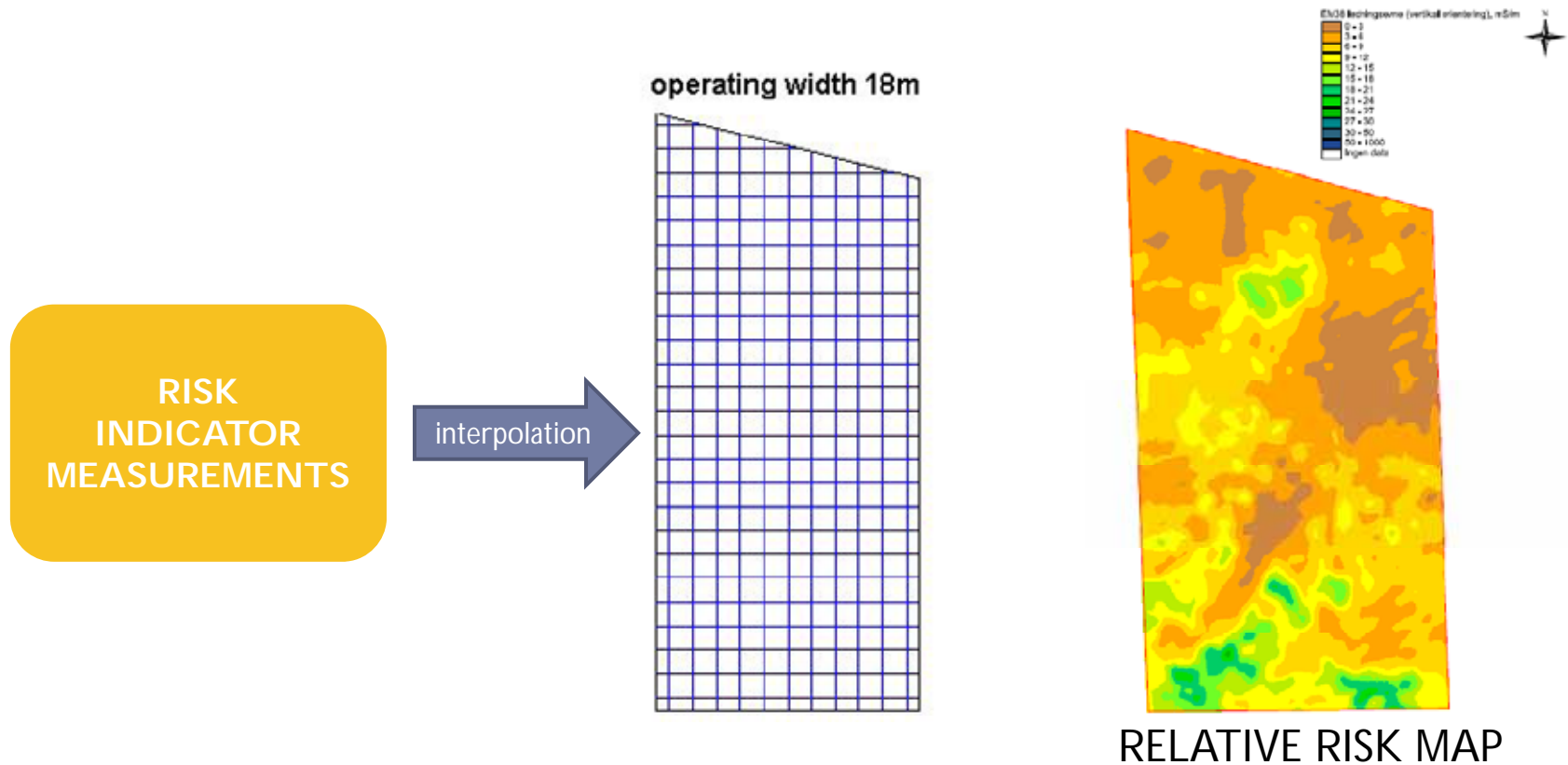
working width: 9 m



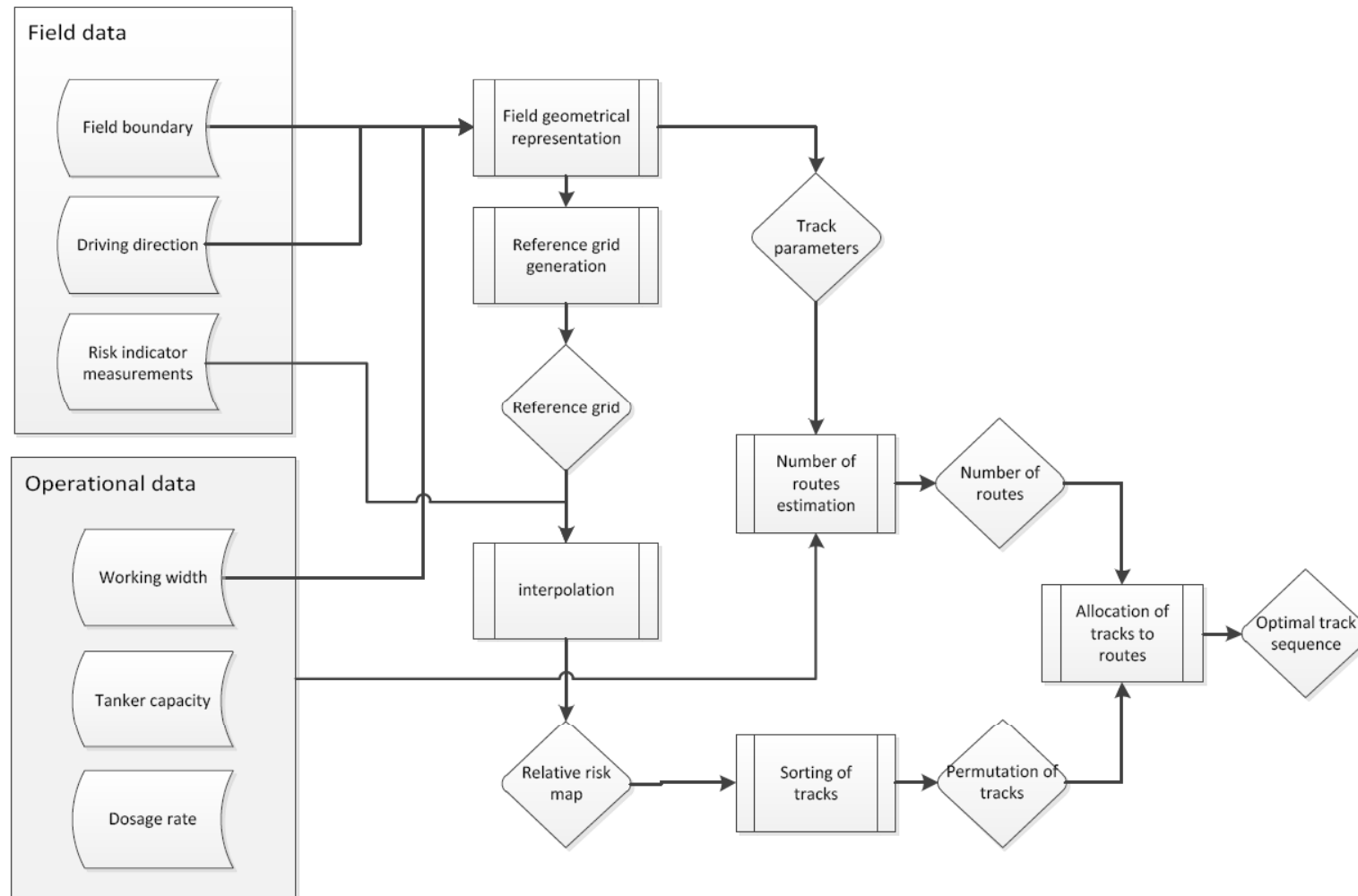
working width 18 m



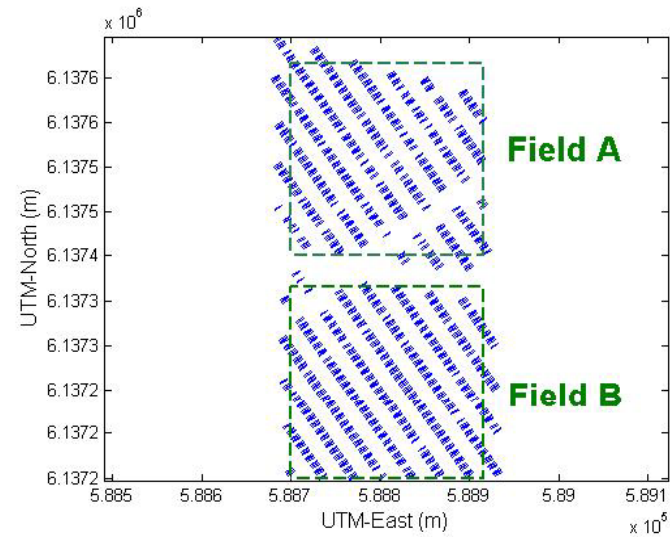
Reference grid



Overview of the system



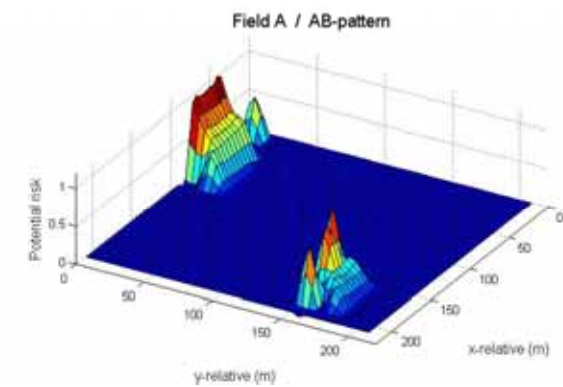
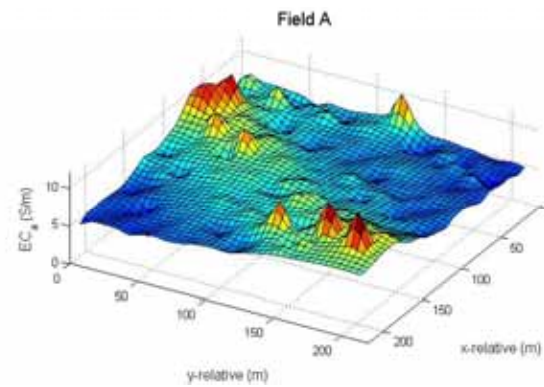
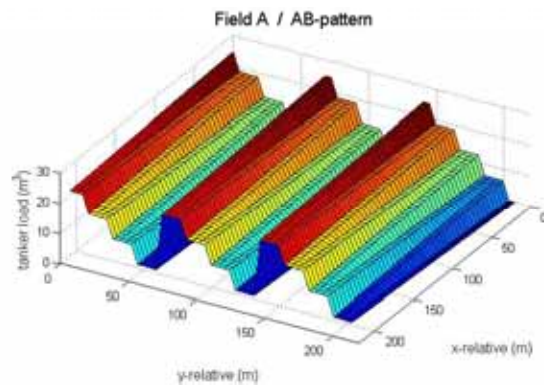
The experimental field



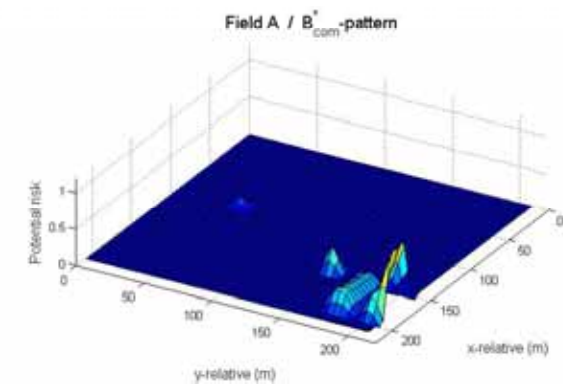
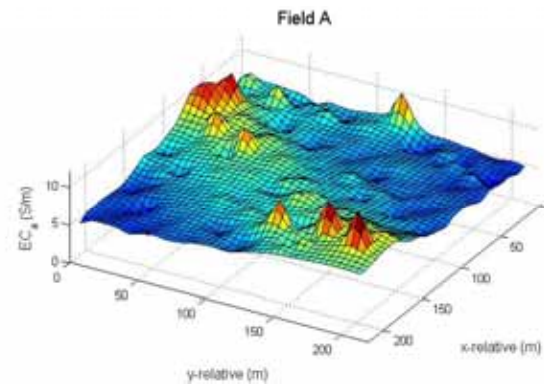
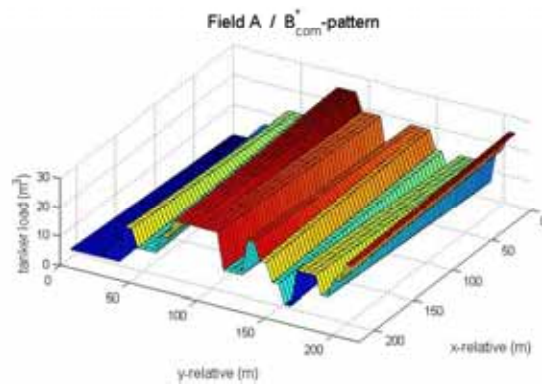
Technology used



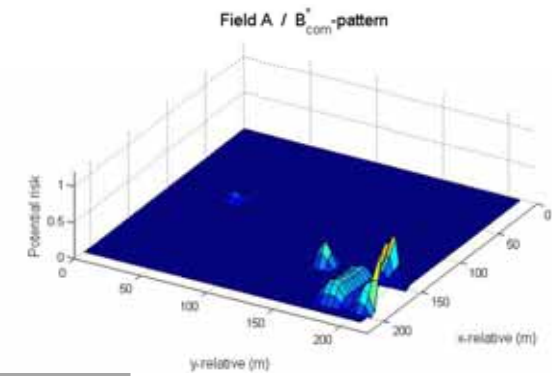
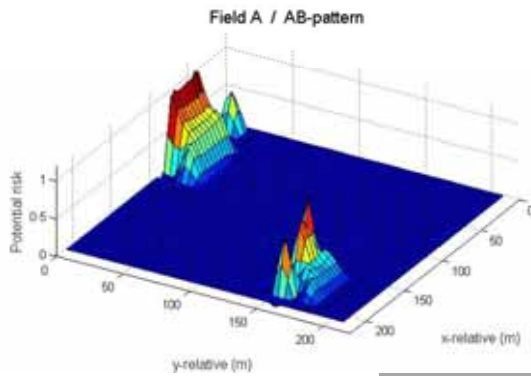
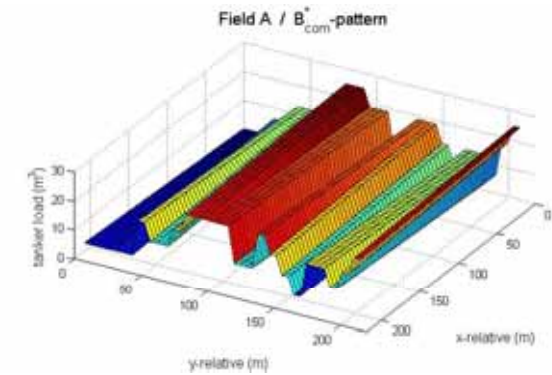
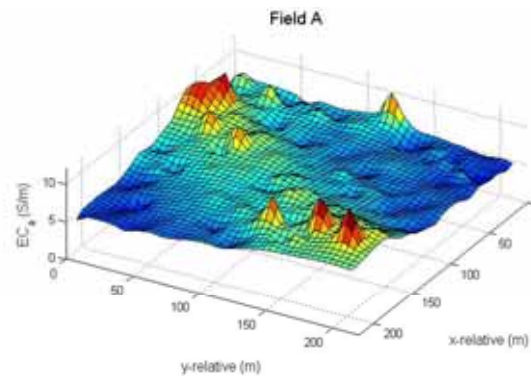
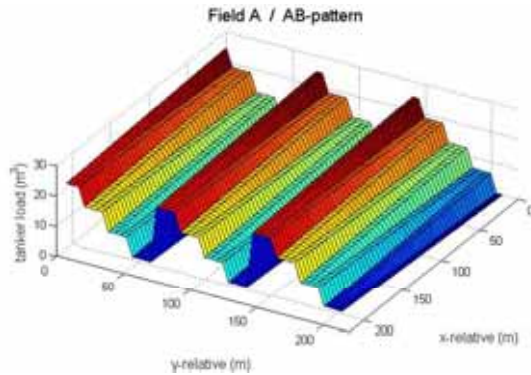
Results (field A)



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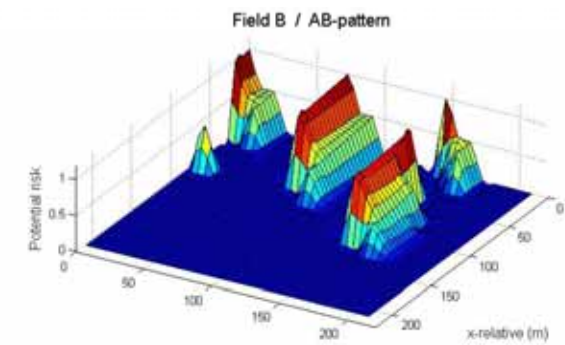
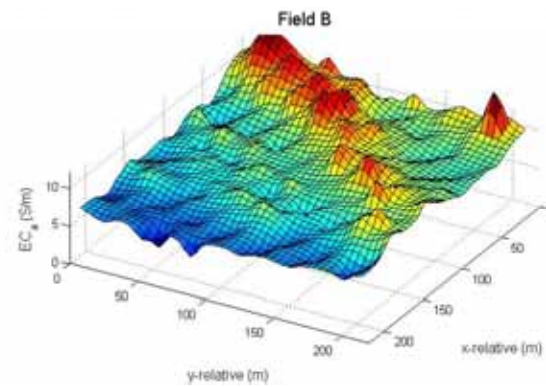
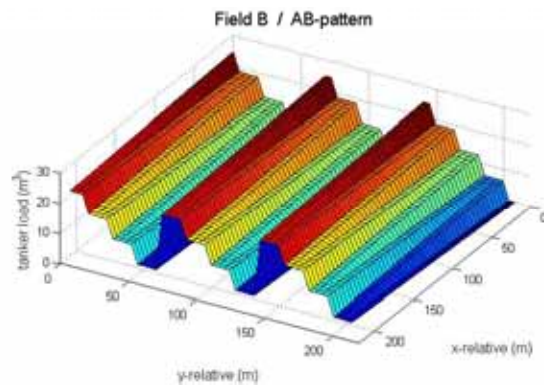


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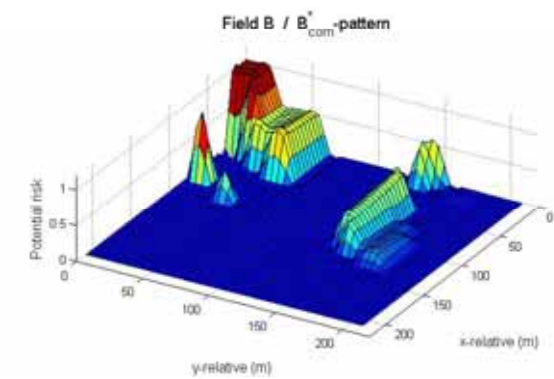
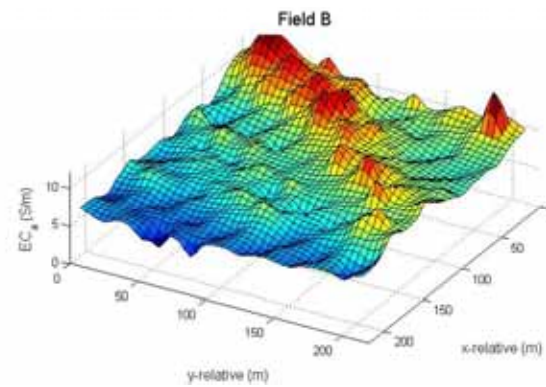
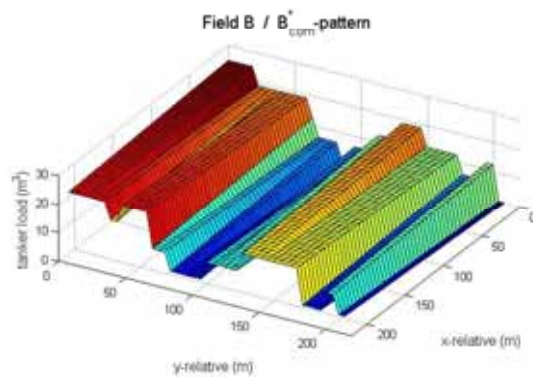


	Optimal (B_{com}^*)	Risk factor	Conventional (AB)	Risk factor
Plan				
Field A	R1=<1 4 5 19 8 9 10 24> R2=<2 7 17 18 14 15 12 22> R3=<3 6 16 20 23 13 21 11>	0.058	R1=<1 2 3 ...> R2=<9 10 11 ...> R3=<17 18 19 ...>	0.075

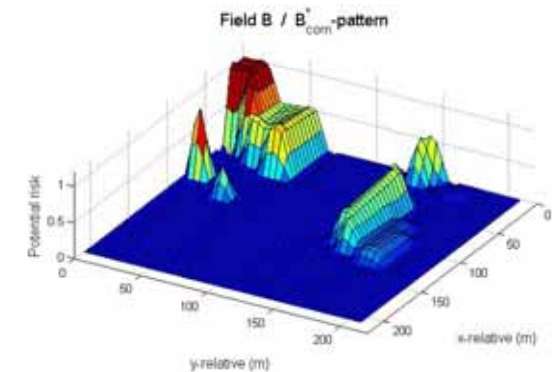
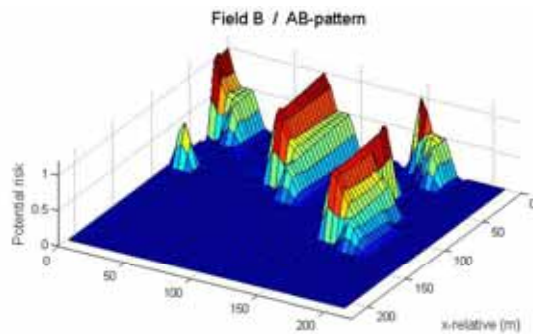
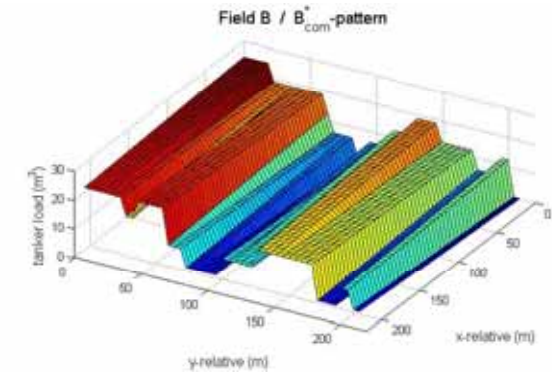
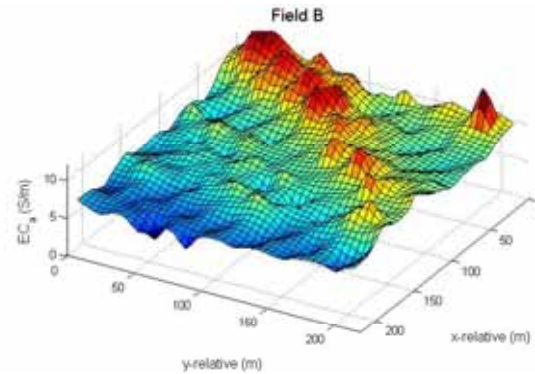
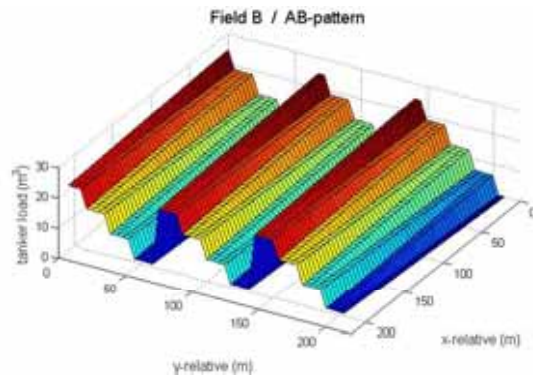
Results (field B)



Results (field B)

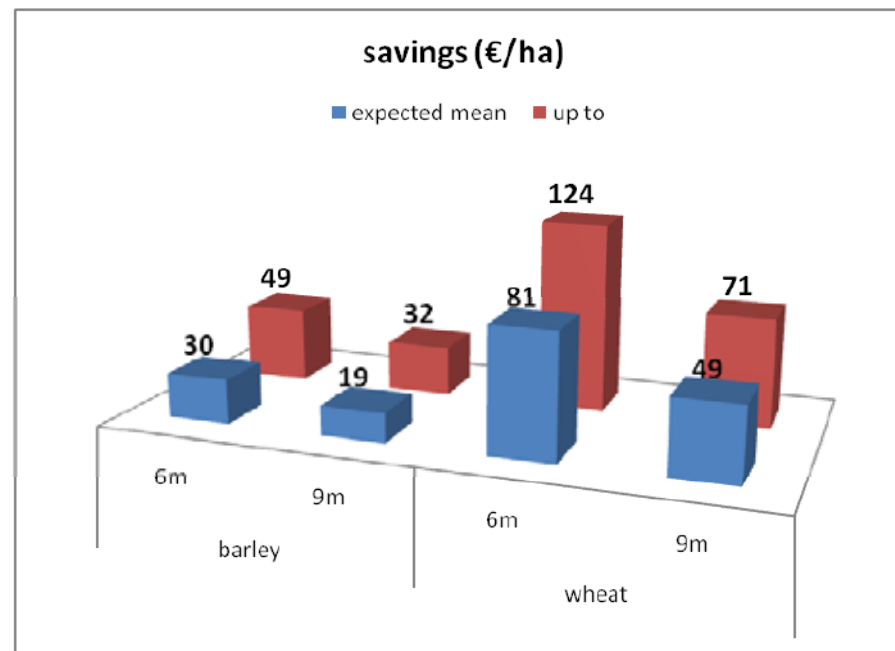


Results (field B)



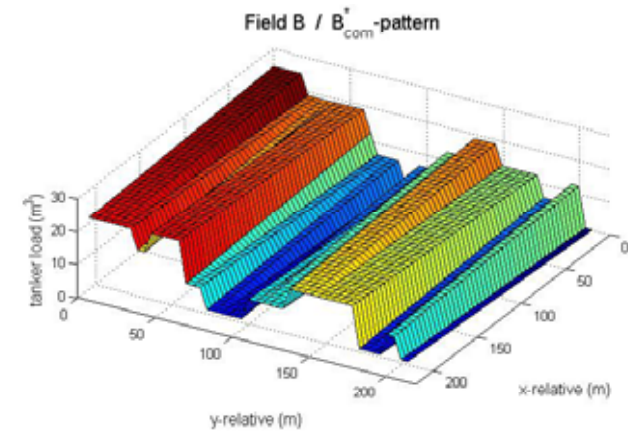
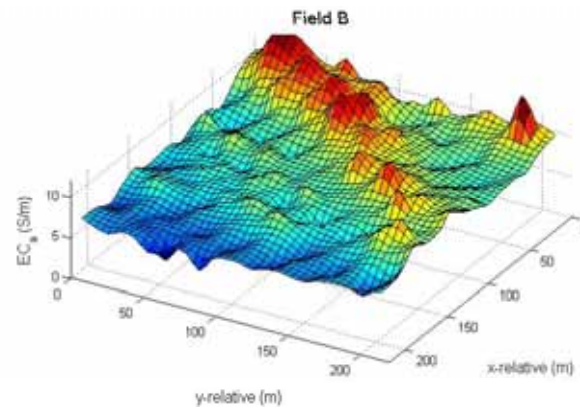
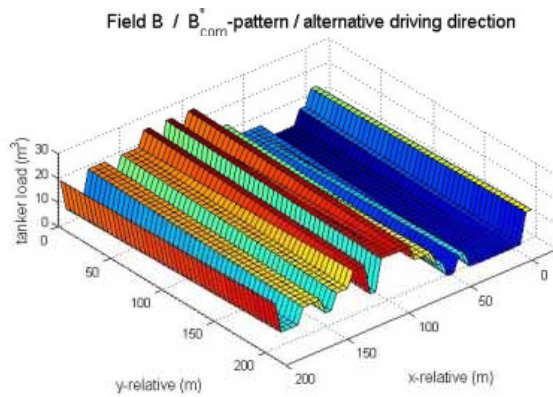
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	Plan	Risk factor	Plan	Risk factor
Field A	R1=<1 4 5 19 8 9 10 24>	0.058	R1=<1 2 3 ...>	0.075
	R2=<2 7 17 18 14 15 12 22>		R2=<9 10 11 ...>	
	R3=<3 6 16 20 23 13 21 11>		R3=<17 18 19 ...>	

Cost benefit analysis



Further improvements (I)

Taking into account the driving direction



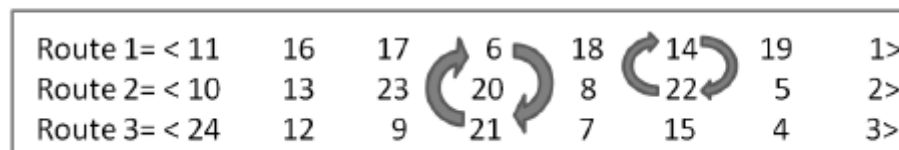
Further improvements (II)

Multi-criteria optimisation

Pattern	Non-working distance (m)	In-field operational time (s)	In-field productivity (m ² /s)	Deviation from AB-pattern productivity
AB / fields A&B	1,468	11,285	4.13	
B _{dis} [*] / fields A&B)	1,132	10,934	4.27	+3.2%
B _{com} [*] / field A	2,024	11,492	4.06	-1.8%
B _{com} [*] / field B	2,390	11,695	3.99	-3.5%

→ +0.7%

Heuristics, e.g. "swap" operations:



Dionysis D. Bochtis, Ph.D.

Associate Professor,
industrial engineering in bio-production systems

Thank you



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Dept. of ENGINEERING