

气吸式落地红枣捡拾机的设计与试验

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摘要:【目的】目前红枣收获机械存在捡拾效率低、机械化捡拾损伤率高、捡拾后的红枣含杂率高和大型红枣收获机械难下地等难题,为解决这些问题,笔者设计了一种体积小、适应性强的气吸式落地红枣捡拾机。【方法】该机采用负压原理对落地红枣进行捡拾输送。主要由手持吸管、输料软管、清选箱、碎杂清堵装置、卸料装置、倾斜下料筛、行走系统和传动机构等组成。工作时,使用手持吸管和输料软管将红枣及杂质从地面上捡拾起来,红枣及杂质随气流输送到清选箱中,然后由清选箱中的拦枣栅和碎杂清堵装置实现红枣和枣枝、枣叶的分离。【结果】该机田间试验结果表明,在骏枣和灰枣枣园中作业时,该机的捡拾效率为220 kg·h⁻¹和285 kg·h⁻¹、含杂率为3.75%和4.28%、破损率为3.15%和4.05%、捡净率为92.20%和90.65%,该机满足新疆矮化密植红枣捡拾收获的作业要求。【结论】气吸式落地红枣捡拾机的研制,不仅降低了红枣收获作业的劳动强度、缩短收获作业周期,也可为其他同类型气力式红枣收获机械的设计与优化提供理论依据。

关键词: 红枣; 农业机械; 气吸式; 捡拾

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Design and field testing of the air-suction machine for picking up Chinese jujube fruits

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Abstract: 【Objective】Nowadays the jujube harvesting in Xinjiang area is still based on manual or semi-mechanized operations, and the production process is very difficult. Abundant demand of labor and long-time operating have resulted in a higher production cost and lower efficiency, which greatly limits the development of jujube industry, so the research on mechanized harvesting for jujube fruits can be helpful to solve the problems with an objective to reducing the labor's number and intensity, as well as shortening the harvesting period. Because the mechanized transport and impurity removal have not been solved, they are apparently considered as the main shortcomings of harvesting jujube. Especially, the current jujube growing in Xinjiang area is based on HD planting with the small scale and different varieties, which are directly limiting the development of large-scale harvesting machines. Compared with the other processes of jujube industry, the mechanization level of jujube harvest is very low. In order to promote the whole mechanization level of jujube industry and increase the output efficiency, it is very urgent for us to develop the appropriate harvesting machine for jujube. In the present study, a new type of air-suction machine with small size and great adaptability for picking up jujube was designed.

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【Methods】This machine was designed with negative pressure to pick up the ‘Gray’ jujubes, so the parameter of suspension velocity was the key to separate the jujube fruits from impurities, and a new device including wind velocity sensor, observation tube and frequency converter was developed to test the suspension velocity and acquire the parameters, and thus the ranges of suspension velocity on ‘Gray’ jujube were $17.2\text{-}21.4\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and $15.1\text{-}18.4\text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, respectively, and this machine was designed to pick up and transport the jujube fruits dropped on the floor by negative pressure. The structure was mainly composed of pipette, delivery hose, separating box, shredding device, discharging device, tilting screen, walking system and transmission mechanism; and the fan and forward powers were provided by a small diesel engine. When the machine was working, the fruits and impurities dropped on the floor were collected from the ground by pipette and delivery hose, and then transported into the separation box by the air flow, and thus the fruits and impurities were separated by the fence, and the debris were removed in the separation box. The results showed that the impurities included branches, leaves and light debris. So the fence spacing was designed as 15 mm for fruits to pass through. According to testing, the three-axis size, volume and density; and the shredded cleaning device could smash impurities and prevent the blockage. Y112M-2.C2 centrifugal fan was selected as the important device to apply in the machine based on the airflow conveying theory, the route and pressure losses were taken into consideration in the equations, and the unloading capacity was also calculated by the airflow transport; when the fruits fell into the box and were discharged through the discharging device, the efficiency of discharging device was calculated as $25\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$. Then the fruit was directly discharged on the tilting screen and slid into the collecting frame by the unloading device, the clods, stones and jujubes were separated by the tilting screen, and the impurities were cleared to crush by the debris and discharged from the fan outlet.

【Results】The field testing verified that the performance of this machine was perfect, and the picking up efficiency, impurity removal rate, fruit damage rate and missing rate were considered as the key indexes to estimate the performance, and the results showed that the picking efficiency of this machine could reach $220\text{ kg}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ and $285\text{ kg}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$, respectively, and the impurity rates were 3.75% and 4.28%. The damage rates after picking-up were 3.15% and 4.05%, and the picking rates were 92.20% and 90.65%, respectively. So this machine could basically meet the design requirements with 16 hours continuous operations in Xinjiang HD jujube orchards, and the size of machine is suitable for using in the dwarf HD plantings in Xinjiang area.

【Conclusion】The air-suction machine for picking up jujube fruits could reduce the labor intensity, shorten the harvesting operation period, reduce the labor cost, improve the mechanization level and promote the development of jujube industry, and this machine has a great market appeal in the jujube industry. The analysis and calculations have determined the mechanical and operating parameters of key components. The field testing of the jujube suction harvesting prototype machine verifies that the performance could meet the harvesting requirement, and it is beneficial to the further design and optimization of pneumatic jujube harvesting machinery.

Key words: Chinese jujube; Agricultural machinery; Air suction; Picking up

我国是世界上最大的红枣生产国,2017年我国红枣产量852.20万t,产量约占全球的97%。其中新疆红枣产量为347.01万t,种植面积达到47.63万 hm^2 ,产量和种植面积约占全国一半^[1]。新疆红枣收获主要依靠人工捡拾或半机械化作业为主,人工

捡拾劳动强度大、效率低,严重制约红枣产业机械化程度和产出效益的提高^[2-4]。

目前国外红枣种植较少,基本以人工收获为主。目前国内研究大型红枣收获主要是石河子大学坎杂研制的自走式矮化密植红枣收获机^[5],该机

作业效率高,主要针对树上红枣收获效果较好。由于红枣收获后期落地红枣较多,大多学者主要以研制小型气力式红枣捡拾机械为主。比如由史高昆等^[6-7]、孙鸣仪等^[8-9]设计的红枣收获机,两者采用负压吸送原理实现地面红枣的捡拾,由于箱体与筛分装置容易被红枣杂质堵塞,园间采收作业效果不佳。鲁兵等^[10-11]研制的新型落地红枣收获机利用“V”型清扫装置和仿形铲枣装置将红枣收集并铲起,再通过吸枣装置将红枣吸入集枣箱中。石河子大学付威研制的气吹式红枣捡拾装置^[12-13],利用气吹的方式将落地红枣吹入输送装置并运输到集枣箱中,以上两种机型在园中的适应性稍差,需对地面红枣提前进行清扫聚拢。由新疆农业大学张学军研制的气力式矮密栽培红枣捡拾机^[14],该机主要

针对杂质分选装置进行详细的实验与设计。

为解决气吸式落地红枣捡拾机气力输送功耗大、分选除杂时易堵塞等问题,笔者进行了红枣气力输送理论分析,进一步确定关键装置的结构参数和作业参数,并进行了试验验证,以期对其他气力式红枣捡拾机械的设计与试验提供参考。

1 整机结构与原理

1.1 红枣物料特性测定

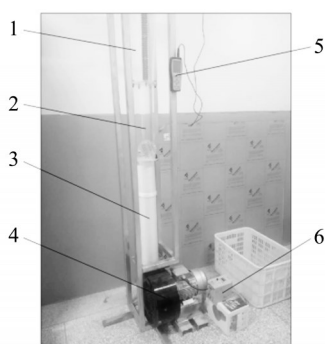
1.1.1 外形尺寸 2018年11月8日在阿拉尔市十团枣园内捡拾表面无损伤、无果肉缺失、形状较为规则的灰枣和‘骏枣’各200粒,测量其三轴尺寸、质量、体积和密度等参数。测量物料参数如表1所示。

表1 物料参数数值表

Table 1 Material parameter value table

参数 Parameters	灰枣 Gray jujube			骏枣 Jun jujube		
	最大值 Maximum value	最小值 Minimum value	平均值 Average value	最大值 Maximum value	最小值 Minimum value	平均值 Average value
长度 Long/mm	39.27	24.73	29.35	55.02	25.52	40.35
宽度 Width/mm	27.57	18.32	21.67	38.46	18.42	28.54
厚度 Thick/mm	26.28	16.53	20.81	42.25	21.04	31.65
质量 Quality/g	18.58	3.41	13.62	19.47	3.55	12.25
体积 Volume/cm ³	22.37	4.52	16.72	48.50	7.62	27.65
密度 Density/(kg·m ⁻³)	854.35	848.20	850.05	489.75	482.62	485.45

1.1.2 悬浮速度的测量 通过红枣悬浮速度测量装置(图1)测得灰枣与骏枣的悬浮速度分别为17.2~21.4 m·s⁻¹和15.1~18.4 m·s⁻¹,该装置悬浮速度测量范围为0~30 m·s⁻¹。



1. 观察管;2. 投料管;3. 稳压管;4. 风机;5. 热敏式高精度风速测量仪;6. 变频器。

1. Observation tube; 2. Feeding tube; 3. Regulator tube; 4. Fan; 5. Thermal high-precision wind speed measuring instrument; 6. Frequency converter.

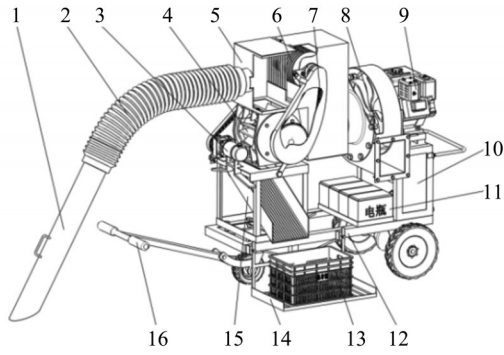
图1 悬浮速度测量装置

Fig. 1 Suspension speed measuring device

1.2 整机结构及工作原理

本文设计的气吸式落地红枣捡拾机(图2)主要由手持吸管、输料软管、分离箱、碎杂清堵装置、离心风机、卸料装置、链轮传动机构等组成。主要技术参数见表2。

该机工作时,通过柴油机驱动离心风机转动,使清选箱、手持吸管和输料软管内部产生负压,将落地红枣捡拾并吸入清选箱中。电瓶组为无刷电机和驱动电机提供动力,无刷电机通过链轮传动机构带动碎杂清堵装置和卸料装置工作,驱动电机为该机提供行走动力。碎杂清堵装置可对无法通过拦枣栅的杂质进行疏导,并将通过的杂质粉碎,借助气流将其从风机出口排出。红枣和杂质主要通过清选箱中的拦枣栅进行分离,红枣分离后靠自身重力落入到卸料装置中,经卸料装置内部叶片旋转,落到倾斜下料栅上,倾斜下料栅可对红枣与大块杂质(土块、石块等)进行二次筛选。二次筛选后的红枣经倾斜下料栅落到收集框中,完成落地红枣的捡拾工作。



1. 手持吸管;2. 输料软管;3. 无刷电机;4. 卸料装置;5. 分离箱;6. 碎杂清堵装置;7. 链轮传动机构;8. 离心风机;9. 柴油机;10. 电控箱;11. 蓄电池;12. 车架;13. 收集箱;14. 框架;15. 倾斜下料栅;16. 牵引臂。

1. Hand-held pipette; 2. Transfer hose; 3. Brushless motor; 4. Discharging device; 5. Dividing box; 6. Choppy and clearing blockage of device; 7. Sprocket feed of mechanism; 8. Centrifugal fan; 9. Diesel; 10. Electric control box; 11. Battery; 12. Frame; 13. Collecting box; 14. Framework; 15. Blanking barrier of tilt; 16. Draft arm.

图2 气吸式落地红枣捡拾机结构图

Fig. 2 Structure diagram of picking machine with air suction type of floor type jujube

表2 气吸式落地红枣捡拾机主要技术参数

Table 2 Main technical parameters of picking machine with air suction type of floor type jujube

主要技术参数 The main technical parameters	参数值 Parameter value
外形尺寸(长×宽×高) Dimensions (length×width×height)/m	1.24×0.62×1.425
工作时长 Length of work/h	14~18
作业范围 Working range/m	0.2~3.0
工作效率 Work efficiency/(kg·h ⁻¹)	200~300
含杂率 Miscellaneous rate/%	≤5
破损率 Damage rate/%	≤5
捡净率 Purchasing rate/%	≥85

2 关键部件设计及参数确定

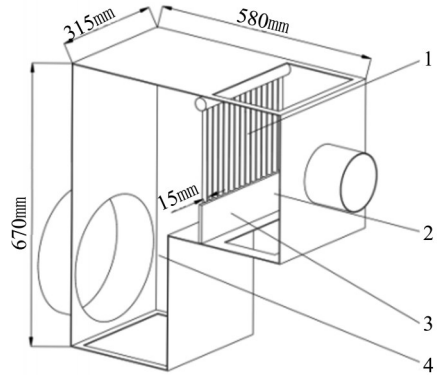
2.1 分离箱箱体的设计

清选箱主要包括分离室、沉降室、拦枣栅和挡枣板,如图3所示。箱体长580 mm,高67 mm,宽315 mm。箱体入口内径130 mm,出口内径280 mm,箱体壁厚5 mm。经测量,落地灰枣和骏枣的三轴尺寸最小值分别为16.52 mm和18.42 mm,为保证红枣不通过拦枣栅,拦枣栅的最小栅距设计为15 mm。

2.2 碎杂清堵装置的设计

碎杂清堵装置主要由碎杂辊、清堵齿、碎杂磨片、定位杆和固定杆构成,如图4所示。碎杂辊上

的碎杂磨片采用均匀轴向布置,间距为25 mm,单个圆盘直径为214 mm,厚度为3 mm。碎杂磨片在高速转动时,将通过拦枣栅的枣叶和枣枝粉碎。

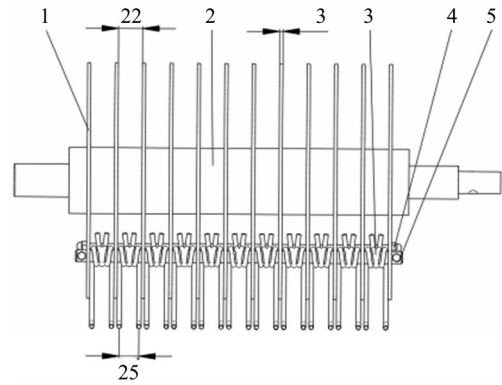


1. 拦枣栅;2. 分离室;3. 挡枣板;4. 沉降室。

1. Intercepting jujube barrier; 2. Separation chamber; 3. Retaining jujube board; 4. Settling chamber.

图3 分离箱

Fig. 3 Dividing box



1. 碎杂磨片;2. 碎杂辊;3. 清堵齿;4. 固定杆;5. 定位杆。

1. Choppy lapping; 2. Choppy roller; 3. Clearing blockage of teeth; 4. Holding rod; 5. Fixed pole.

图4 碎杂清堵装置

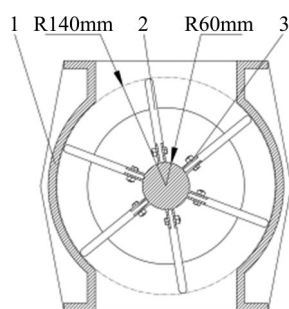
Fig. 4 Choppy and clearing blockage of device

清堵齿安装于相邻磨片之间,均匀轴向布置,间距为25 mm。当碎杂辊旋转时,清堵齿通过挡枣栅间的空隙,以防止部分杂质堵塞拦枣栅。

2.3 卸料装置的设计

卸料装置主要由型腔外壳、固定叶片和调节叶片组成,如图5所示。卸料装置内部形成六个容积大小相等的型腔,调节叶片采用橡胶材质,以防止红枣损伤。工作时红枣落入卸料装置的型腔中,当该型腔与下端出口相对时,红枣排出卸料装置^[15]。

卸料装置主要起输送红枣和锁气的作用。卸料装置对整机的工作性能有重要影响,若卸料过慢,易造成红枣在清选箱中堆积,降低输送效率;若卸料过快,易造成卸料器装置与箱体连接处的压力



1. 型腔外壳;2. 调节叶片;3. 固定叶片。

1. Cavity of coat; 2. Regulating blade; 3. Fixed vane.

图5 卸料装置

Fig. 5 Discharging device

损失增大,整机能耗增大。

卸料装置的卸料量应满足气力输送输送量要求,可采用公式(1)计算。

$$G_s = 0.06n \Psi i \gamma_s \quad (1)$$

式中, G_s :卸料量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$; n :叶轮转速, $25 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$; Ψ :叶轮装满系数,取 0.6~0.8,颗粒物料取 0.8; i :叶轮有效排出容积, m^3 ; γ_s :被输送物料容重, $850 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 。

$$i = (R-r) [\pi (R+r) - \zeta z] L \quad (2)$$

式中, R :叶轮外缘半径,0.14 m; r :叶轮根部半径,0.06 m; ζ :叶片厚度,0.01 m; z :叶片数,6; L :叶片长度,0.23 m。

通过公式(1)和(2)求得 $G_s = 640 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。考虑到在捡拾过程中伴有杂质被一起捡拾起来,卸料量应为气力输送输送量的 1.2~1.5 倍,求得的 G_s 值满足设计要求。

2.4 风机的选型

风机的型号主要是通过通过对压力损失和所需流量计算来进行选取^[15-19]。气吸式落地红枣捡拾机的压力损失包括吸口压力损失、加速压力损失、摩擦压力损失、悬移压力损失和局部压力损失等。

2.4.1 压力损失计算 气吸式红枣捡拾机的物料混合比用公式(3)计算。

$$\mu = \frac{G_s}{G_a} \quad (3)$$

式中, μ :物料混合比; G_s :单位时间通过输料管有效断面的固体物料的质量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$; G_a :单位时间通过输料管有效断面的气体的质量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。

根据文献[20]可知红枣与杂质占量比为 5.12:1,假设单位时间内通过输料管有效断面的固体物料质量为 360 kg。

所需理论流量用公式(4)计算。

$$Q = 3600vA \quad (4)$$

式中, Q :流量, $\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$; v :输送气流速度, $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;

A :圆管管道横截面积, m^2 。

单位时间通过输料管有效断面的气体的质量 G_a 用公式(5)计算。输送气流速度取 $32.1 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,为达到灰枣最大悬浮速度的 1.5 倍,圆管管道内径为 130 mm。

$$G_a = \rho Q \quad (5)$$

式中, G_a :单位时间通过输料管有效断面的气体的质量, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$; ρ :空气密度, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$; Q :流量, $\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。

通过公式(3)、(4)和(5)求得物料混合比为 0.19。

吸口压力损失按公式(6)计算。

$$\Delta P_x = \frac{(c + \mu) v^2 \rho}{2} \quad (6)$$

式中, ΔP_x :吸口压力损失,Pa; c :物料入口处管道的阻力系数,取 $c = 0.5$; ρ :空气密度, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 。

加速压力损失按公式(7)计算。

$$\Delta P_a = \frac{(1 + \mu\beta) v^2 \rho}{2} \quad (7)$$

式中, ΔP_a :加速压力损失,Pa; β :启动阻力系数。

启动阻力系数按公式(8)计算。

$$\beta = \left(\frac{v_s}{v_a} \right)^2 \quad (8)$$

式中, v_s :物料在从启动到加速到最大时的速度, $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$; v_a :物料在从启动到加速到最大时的空气流速, $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

测得 $v_s = 2.9 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $v_a = 28 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,通过公式(8)求得启动阻力系数为 0.01。

摩擦压力损失按公式(9)计算。

$$\Delta P_m = (1 + \mu K_m) \lambda_a \frac{L}{D} \frac{\rho v^2}{2} \quad (9)$$

式中, ΔP_m :摩擦压力损失,Pa; K_m :摩擦压力损失附加系数, $K_m = 0.5 \sim 0.7$,取 0.5; λ_a :摩擦阻力系数,根据雷诺数 Re 确定,求得 $\lambda_a = 0.0156$; L :输送管路长度,1.5 m; D :输送管路内径,0.13 m。

悬移压力损失按公式(10)计算。

$$\Delta P_y = \mu \rho L_1 \frac{(v_r + v_s \sin \theta)}{v_s} \quad (10)$$

式中, ΔP_y :悬移压力损失,Pa; θ :倾斜管道与水平所呈夹角, 30° ; v_r :红枣理论悬浮速度, $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$; L_1 :吸口与地面的距离,0.05 m。

局部压力损失按公式(11)计算。

$$\Delta P_j = (1 + \mu k) \delta \frac{\rho v^2}{2} \quad (11)$$

式中, ΔP_j :局部压力损失,Pa; k :弯头阻力附加系数,取 1.6; δ :纯空气流动时折弯的阻力系数, δ

取 0.8。

局部压力损失主要为竖直转水平段的弯管段,阻力系数参考文献[16]。

总的压力损失通过公式(6)、(7)、(9)、(10)和(11)相加计算得 $\Delta P=1\ 320\ \text{Pa}$ 。

2.4.2 风机选型

$$Q'=K_L Q \quad (12)$$

$$P'=K_H \Delta P \quad (13)$$

式中, Q' :选用风机的风量, $\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$; P' :选用风机的风压, Pa ; K_L :风量附加系数,取 $K_L=1.2$; K_H :风压附加系数,取 $K_H=1.1$ 。

$$W = \frac{Q' \times P'}{3\ 600 \times 1\ 000 \times \eta_1 + \eta_2} \quad (14)$$

式中, W :风机的功率, kW ; η_1 :风机的内效率,取 80%; η_2 :风机的外效率,取 85%。

通过式(12)、(13)和(14)求得 $Q'=1\ 840\ \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, $P'=1\ 452\ \text{Pa}$, $W=0.92\ \text{kW}$ 。

通过查阅《风机手册》^[17]选用离心风机的型号为 Y112M-2.C2,其转速为 $3\ 150\ \text{r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,全压 $1\ 746\ \text{Pa}$,风量 $2\ 602\ \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。

3 样机田间试验与结果分析

为验证气吸式落地红枣捡拾机的各项技术参数,于 2018 年 11 月 10 日,在新疆阿拉尔 10 团红枣园进行样机田间试验。如图 6 所示,枣园种植模式分别为骏枣和灰枣种植,试验指标为样机捡拾效率、捡净率、收获后的含杂率和红枣破损率。



图6 样机田间性能试验

Fig. 6 Prototype of performance test on field

3.1 捡拾效率测量试验

将两种种植模式下捡拾后的红枣分别称重,使用计时器记录两种种植模式下的捡拾时长,当因人、外界条件和机器本身影响样机工作时,应及时

停止记录,检查维修后重新记录。作业时长记为 H_i 。

3.2 含杂率测量试验

将捡拾后的红枣及杂质分离并称重,因杂质中含有细小杂质,称重前需装袋,称重结果分别记为 A_i 和 B_i 。

3.3 破损率测量试验

红枣称重后,挑选出表面破损的红枣,记录红枣总数和破损红枣总数,分别记为 C_i 和 D_i 。

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{10} \frac{A_i}{H_i} \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{10} \frac{B_i}{A_i} \times 100\% \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{10} \frac{D_i}{C_i} \times 100\% \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

式中, α :捡拾效率, $\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$; γ :含杂率; λ :破损率。

试验结果均以 10 箱平均值为最终测量结果。

3.4 捡净率测量试验

在该机未工作之前,在枣园中随机挑选十棵枣树,以枣树为圆心在下方划分出半径为 2 m 的捡拾测量区域,并对树下红枣计数,记为 m_i 。工作时对划分的测量区域进行相同作业,并对捡拾后的测量区域剩余红枣计数,记为 M_i 。

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{1}{10} \sum_{10} \frac{M_i}{m_i} \times 100\% \quad (16)$$

式中, η :捡净率。

通过公式(15)和(16)计算得出试验结果,如表 3 所示。由数据可知,实验结果满足设计要求。

表3 样机性能测量试验数据

Table 3 Prototype of performance measurement test data

测量指标 Measurement standard	骏枣种植模式 Jun jujube planting mode	灰枣种植模式 Gray jujube planting mode
捡拾效率 Pick up efficiency/ $(\text{kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1})$	220.00	285.00
含杂率 Miscellaneous rate/%	3.75	4.28
破损率 Damage rate/%	3.15	4.05
捡净率 Purchasing rate/%	92.20	90.65

4 讨论

1)新疆红枣以矮化密植种植模式为主,基本采用人工收获作业,研制小型红枣收获机械可提高红枣收获效率、降低人工劳动轻度。史高昆等^[7]设计的气吸式红枣收获机利用伯努利原理,工作时先利用负压吸送对地上的红枣和杂质进行捡拾,再通过正压气流吹送将红枣和杂质输送到分选管道中,通过

分选管道分选后,红枣落入集料框中,杂质因质量较轻随气流输送到集杂袋中。该机的吸管口吸附风速为 $23 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时作业参数最佳,生产率为 $182.8 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 。该机对风机性能要求较高,吸管易堵塞,机具作业时需人工推动。孙鸣仪等^[8]研制的自走式红枣捡拾机利用负压吸送原理对红枣和杂质进行捡拾和输送,通过两道筛选过程实现杂质分离作业,该机的生产率约为 $0.052 \text{ hm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,作业时滤物栅网易堵塞,需不定时对杂质暂存室进行清理,收获后的红枣含杂率较高。鲁兵等^[10]研制的新型落地红枣收获机,该机利用“V”型清扫装置先将落地红枣聚集,仿形铲枣装置将红枣铲起并将杂物筛出,最后吸枣装置将铲起的水枣吸入集枣箱中。该机试验表明清扫辊刷张角为 90° ,转速 $140 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$,机具前进速度 $0.4 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时,生产率可达 $413 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,清选率约为 93.6% ,损伤率约为 2.1% 。但该机对土壤平整度要求较高,不适合复杂地况作业,而且在捡拾作业前还需对落地红枣进行集条作业。潘俊兵等^[13]设计的气吹式红枣捡拾装置,该机利用风机吹出高速气流,由气流喷嘴吹出的气流将落地红枣吹送至输送装置上,经输送装置输送至集枣箱中。该机试验表明,变频器频率为 12.20 Hz ,每列气流喷嘴数为 12 个时,捡净率可达 85.7% ,破损率接近于 0% 。但该机需人工推动作业,同样需对落地红枣提前进行集条作业。

2)笔者设计的气吸式落地红枣捡拾机与上述红枣收获机械均采用气力输送原理实现红枣的捡拾或输送。相比潘俊兵等^[13]、鲁兵等^[10]设计的红枣收获机,无需对落地红枣进行集条处理,且设计有电动驱动装置,无需人工推动作业,并将红枣和杂质分别排出清选箱以降低含杂率。该机生产率为 $220 \sim 285 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,含杂率为 $3.75\% \sim 4.28\%$,破损率为 $3.15\% \sim 4.05\%$,捡净率为 $90.65\% \sim 92.20\%$ 。该机主要针对落地灰枣、骏枣进行捡拾收获,落地红枣收获期的含水率为 $16\% \sim 20\%$,对土壤平整度要求较低,适合复杂地况作业,该机主要依靠人工操作手持吸管完成。该机制作成本约为 12 500 元,市场售价 20 000 元,并于 2019 年成为新疆维吾尔自治区农机新产品购置补贴机具,相比于其他小型红枣收获机械,该机具具有造价低、结构简单、传动系统简易、易操作等优点。

5 结 论

1)本文设计一种气吸式落地红枣捡拾机,利用负压吸送原理对落地红枣进行捡拾和输送,运用气流清选法和栏栅分离红枣和杂质,通过碎杂清堵塞

置防止拦枣栅堵塞。通过理论分析和计算,确定了关键装置的结构参数和运行参数。

2)对样机性能指标进行田间试验,试验结果表明:该机在骏枣枣园的捡拾效率为 $220 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 、含杂率 3.75% 、破损率 3.15% 、捡净率 92.20% 。在灰枣种植枣园的捡拾效率为 $285 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 、含杂率 4.28% 、破损率 4.05% 、捡净率 90.65% ,满足红枣捡拾机械作业要求。

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