

Article

Development of Centrifugal Disc Spreader on Tracked Combine Harvester for Rape Undersowing Rice Based on DEM

Zhuohuai Guan, Senlin Mu *, Tao Jiang, Haitong Li, Min Zhang, Chongyou Wu and Mei Jin

Nanjing Institute of Agricultural Mechanization, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Nanjing 210014, China; guanzhuohuai@caas.cn (Z.G.); jiangtao01@caas.cn (T.J.); lihaitong@caas.cn (H.L.); zhangmin01@caas.cn (M.Z.); wuchongyou@caas.cn (C.W.); jinmei@caas.cn (M.J.)

* Correspondence: musenlin@caas.cn

Abstract: Rape undersowing rice is an effective method to solve the problem of short crop rotation in rice-rape rotation. Applying of ground fertilizer to rape is one of the most critical aspects in this planting pattern. However, a special fertilizer spreading is required after the rice is harvested, which increases the labor intensity and the compaction of rape and soil and is also hindered by a lack of equipment to complete the harvesting and fertilizer spreading simultaneously. In response to the above issues, a centrifugal disc spreader on a tracked combine harvester for rape undersowing rice was developed. The basic parameters of the spreader were designed based on the agronomic requirements for fertilization and tracked combine harvester. Kinematic and kinetic models of fertilizer particles were developed to determine the key parameters that affect fertilizer spreading. Based on discrete element simulations, the effects of single structure and interaction of centrifugal disc spreader on fertilizer distribution pattern were investigated. The spreading range and coefficient of variation of fertilizer lateral distribution regression models were constructed, and the spreader parameters were optimized based on the regression models. The simulation results and fertilizer spreading performance were verified by bench tests. The results show that the distribution of fertilizer from simulation tests and bench tests was consistent. The coefficient of variation of fertilizer lateral distribution was 13.1% for the simulation test and 14.6% for the bench test. The error of simulation test was 10.3%, which indicates that the simulation result was reliable. The developed centrifugal disc spreader can meet the needs of fertilizer spreading for rape undersowing rice. The results serve as a theoretical basis for the design of a fertilizer spreader and provide new ways to promote accurate and efficient spreading of fertilizer.

Keywords: centrifugal disc spreader; discrete element method; spreading simulation model; rape undersowing rice; tracked combine harvester

Citation: Guan, Z.; Mu, S.; Jiang, T.; Li, H.; Zhang, M.; Wu, C.; Jin, M. Development of Centrifugal Disc Spreader on Tracked Combine Harvester for Rape Undersowing Rice Based on DEM. *Agriculture* **2022**, *12*, 562. <https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture12040562>

Academic Editor: Jacopo Bacenetti

Received: 14 March 2022

Accepted: 13 April 2022

Published: 14 April 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Rape is the most important oil crop in China, with about 7.2×10^6 hm² planted year-round, and is an important source of high-quality vegetable oil, providing about 50% of China's high-quality edible oil [1]. In total, 85% of the rape cultivation area in China is concentrated in the Yangtze River basin. Rice-rape rotation is the most important planting pattern [2,3]. The yield reduction of rape per plant due to delayed sowing can be up to 27.63% [4,5]. Due to the continuous delay of late-season rice harvests, the sowing period of rape is also subsequently postponed, which affects the emergence time and the effective number of angular fruits per plant. The problem of short crop rotation is becoming increasingly prominent, limiting the development of the rape industry and the use of winter idle land. In order to solve the contradiction of rice and oil crop rotation stubble, scholars proposed the planting pattern of rape undersowing rice by sowing rape 5–10 d before rice harvest [6]. The undersowing makes the sowing period earlier, extending the effective growth time of rape before winter, which is conducive to early seedlings, whole seedlings,

and strong seedlings, increasing the accumulation of nutrients before winter, and laying the foundation for high yield and early maturity of rape. The application of basal fertilizer is the key in this technology model. Applying basal fertilizer is the key part in this planting pattern [7].

To avoid affecting the quality of the grain, the fertilizer should be spread after harvesting is completed. However, at this time the straw is covered with soil, making it difficult to achieve no-till fertilization. The fertilizer spreader works exclusively, which increases labor and production costs and aggravates the compaction damage to the paddy soil. Therefore, in this study, a centrifugal disc spreader is designed for use with the tracked rice combine harvester to spreading fertilizer simultaneously during rice harvesting. The fertilizer is spread on the soil before straw, which can realize no-till rape under-sowing rice.

The centrifugal disc spreader is of simple structure, light weight, and has a large spreading range and operational efficiency, and has been widely used in mechanized fertilizer spreading. However, spreading uniformity needs to be improved and spreading range is difficult to control [8,9]. The performance characteristics of centrifugal disc spreader have been widely studied, and various methods for evaluating the performance of disc-type fertilizer spreaders have been proposed, such as the matrix spreading pattern, the radial spreading pattern and the transverse spreading pattern [10]. The transverse spreading pattern is simple and practical, and the two-dimensional measurement method can reflect the influence of fertilizer spreader path on the actual spreading uniformity better [11]. Han et al. [12] developed a variable rate fertilizer spreader to reduce the lateral coefficient of variation in distribution. Liu et al. [13] designed a spiral cone centrifugal fertilizer discharger to solve the problem of fertilizer discharging performance affected by clogging due to overhead arching of fertilizer. The discrete element method is widely used in the study of the fertilizer spreading process [14,15]. Shi et al. [16] investigated the spreading performance and distribution pattern of centrifugal variable speed fertilizer applicators using the discrete element method. Zinkeviien R et al. [17] constructed a discrete element simulation model based on the physical geometry of the granular cylindrical organic fertilizer and analyzed the spreading process of the double-disc fertilizer spreader. Liu et al. [18] applied the discrete element method (DEM) simulation analysis to study the effect of structural motion parameters of the centrifugal disc spreader on spreading uniformity, and optimized the spreader; the test results showed that the coefficient of variation of uniformity within the working width was 11.43%. Hu et al. [19] studied the effects of travel speed of the fertilizer spreader, number of centrifugal disc blades, and blade off-set angle on the coefficient of variation of fertilizer distribution, and optimized them to reduce the coefficient of variation of fertilizer distribution in a tea plantation to 6.12%. Ren et al. [20] designed a rice UAV fertilizer spreading system and analyzed the effects of fertilizer flow rate, UAV flight speed, centrifugal disc speed, and drop-in position angle on the UAV fertilizer spreading effect, and the use of UAV fertilizer spreading significantly improved the fertilizer application efficiency.

In view of the above research, the structure of the fertilizer spreading device has an important influence on the fertilizer application effect. For the operation mode of spreading fertilizer simultaneously with rice harvesting, there are special requirements for the width of fertilizer spreading in addition to the uniform spreading. The width of the lateral spreading should not exceed the cutting width of the tracked combine harvester, to avoid the attachment of fertilizer to the rice and affect the quality of the grain, and the lateral spreading range should also not be too narrow to avoid leakage. The vertical spreading range should be within the straw discharged from the combine harvester to ensure the fertilizer application effectiveness. In this paper, the kinematic and mechanical state of fertilizer particles on the fertilizer spreading device was analyzed to understand the influencing elements of the fertilizer particles during movement. A discrete element analysis model of the fertilizer spreading process was constructed to analyze the ground distri-

bution pattern of the fertilizer particle population. The mechanism and dominant relationship between the key structure and operating parameters of the centrifugal disc spreader on the fertilizer spreading uniformity and spreading range were investigated. According to the actual requirements of the tracked combine harvester, the structural parameters and operational parameters of the centrifugal disc spreader were optimized under the multi-objective constraints of the fertilizer spreading range and spreading uniformity and verified by the bench test. The research can provide technical reference for the design of fertilizer spreader and provide new ways to promote accurate and efficient spreading of fertilizer.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Overall Design and Working Principle of the Spreader

Figure 1 shows the overall structure of the developed centrifugal disc spreader on combine harvester. The spreader mainly comprises a fertilizer box, an adjustment disc, a centrifugal disc, a DC motor, and a shield, along with other minor parts. The designed spreader is matched with Thinker 4LZ-5.0Z tracked combine harvester with a cutting width of 2.0 m and a forward speed of 0~1.24 m/s. The power of the fertilizer spreader is provided by a DC motor, and the disc rotational velocity can be adjusted without steps in real time. The pull-wire fertilizer volume adjustment plate can change the position of feed gate hold and adjust the fertilizer discharge. The feed gate hold can be closed and the fertilizer spreading stopped when the tracked combine harvester is turning.

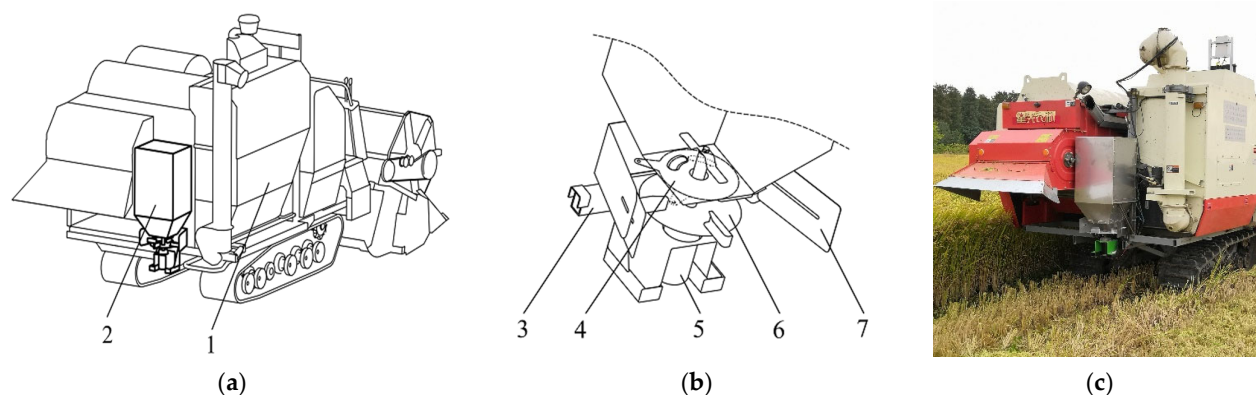


Figure 1. Schematic structure of centrifugal disc spreader on tracked combine harvester. (a) Position of centrifugal disc spreader on tracked combine harvester; (b) schematic structure of centrifugal disc spreader; (c) physical picture of centrifugal disc spreader. (1) Tracked combine harvester, (2) fertilizer box, (3) frame, (4) fertilizer quantity adjustment regulator, (5) DC moto, (6) centrifugal disc, and (7) shield.

By the designed centrifugal disc spreader, harvesting and fertilizer spreading can be accomplished simultaneously. The range of fertilizer spreading is shown in Figure 2. Fertilizer needs to be sprayed on the harvested areas that have not been covered with straw to avoid spilling fertilizer on rice and straw, to ensure the quality of the grain and improving fertilizer utilization. The structural and operating parameters that affect the fertilizer spreading range and distribution pattern need to be investigated to meet the above requirements.

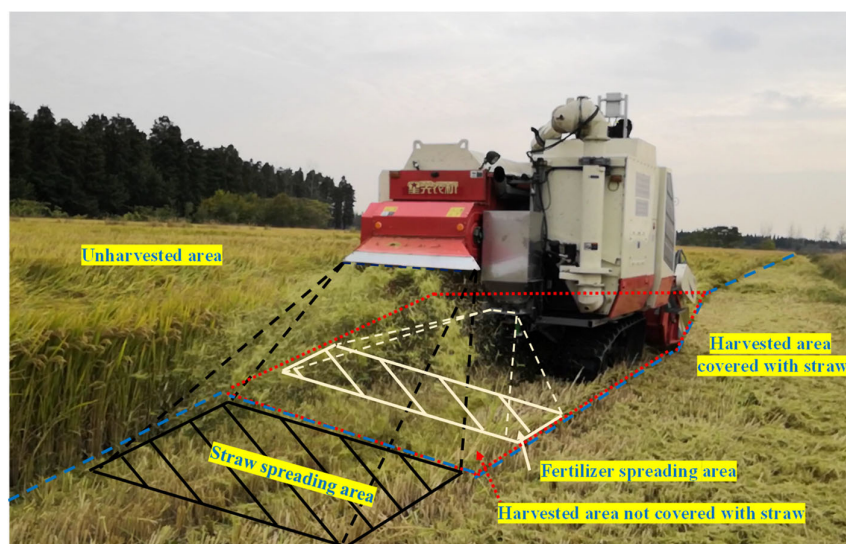


Figure 2. Relation among fertilizer spreading area, straw spreading area, and unharvested area.

2.2. Spreader Parameters Design

2.2.1. Fertilizer Box

The spreader used in conjunction with the combine harvester and adding fertilizer exclusively during the harvesting S would significantly affect efficiency. Adding fertilizer during grain unloading would not take extra time and is the preferred way. Therefore, the fertilizer box volume needs to match the storage capacity of the combine harvester grain bin. The relationship between the fertilizer box volume and harvested area is:

$$V = \frac{k_1 S Q}{\rho_p} \quad (1)$$

where V is the volume of fertilizer box, m^3 ; k_1 is volume coefficient, 1.25; S is the harvested area in a single grain bin fill, m^2 ; Q is the fertilizer quantity per area, kg/m^2 ; and ρ_p is the fertilizer density, $1325 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$.

The harvested area in a single grain bin fill is correlated with rice yield. The grain bin volume of the combine harvester used is 1.4 m^3 , and harvested area in a single grain bin fill is $1600\text{--}2200 \text{ m}^2$ in general. In the planting pattern of rape undersowing rice, the fertilizer quantity per area is $0.06 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$. The volume of the fertilizer box was calculated to be greater than 0.125 m^3 . The developed fertilizer box has a length, width, and height of 500 mm , 400 mm , and 800 mm , respectively. The actual volume of the fertilizer tank is 0.148 m^3 , which ensures sufficient fertilizer in the interval of grain unloading.

2.2.2. Fertilizer Flow-Regulating Device

As shown in Figure 3, by regulating the location of the feed gate hole in the moving plate relative to the feed gate hole in the fixed plate, changing the size of the feed gate opening could be adjusted, thereby adjusting the flow rate. The flow rate is [21]:

$$q = k_2 s' v \rho_p \quad (2)$$

where s' is the area of feed gate hold, m^2 ; v is the fertilizer flow speed, m/s ; and k_2 is the reliability coefficient of feed gate hold, 0.95.

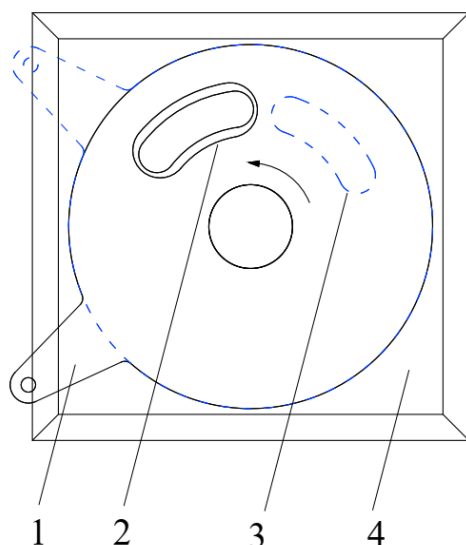


Figure 3. Schematic structure of fertilizer flow regulating device. (1) Moving plate, (2) feed gate hold in fixed plate, (3) feed gate hold in moving plate, and (4) fixed plate.

The area of feed gate hold could be adjustable from 0 to $1.335 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$, corresponding to the flow rate in the range of 0–0.2 kg/s.

2.2.3. Centrifugal Disc

As shown in Figure 4, the centrifugal disc includes 4 adjustment screws, oriented at 90° from each other. The pitch angle relative to the distribution cover of a center-alignment generatrix, with an adjustable of $-30^\circ \sim 30^\circ$, can be set by the adjustment screw and chute. The fertilizer particles, under the action of the centrifugal force, are scattered by the turning of the pitch vane, evenly distributing the fertilizer out over the edges of the centrifugal disc. In order to make the fertilizer have a radial velocity along with the centrifugal disc, the applied centrifugal force must be greater than sliding friction resistance, as follows:

$$\mu mg \leq mr_0 \omega^2 \quad (3)$$

where μ is the dynamic friction coefficient between fertilizer granule and centrifugal disc; m is the quantity of fertilizer granule, kg; ω is the rotational angular velocity of disc, rad/s; and r_0 is the minimum distance between fertilizer granule and disc center.

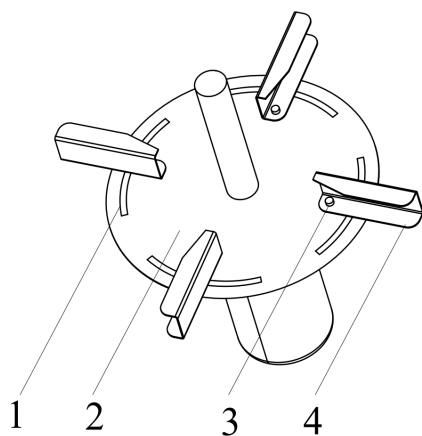


Figure 4. Structure schematic of the centrifugal disc. (1) Vane, (2) output of the distribution cover, (3) chute, and (4) adjustment screw.

According to Equation (3), the distance between the feed gate hold and the disc center is in the range of 55~75 mm.

2.3. Kinematic Analysis of Fertilizer Particle

The kinetic characteristic analysis of fertilizer particles was mainly divided into two stages: the passive motion on the centrifugal disc and the active motion after leaving the disc. When on the centrifugal disc, the fertilizer particles are subject to the combined action of the gravity (G), the centrifugal force (F_{ce}), the coriolis force (F_{co}), the friction force (F_f) of the disc (F_1), and the vane (F_2). The applied forces on a fertilizer particle are shown in Figure 5.

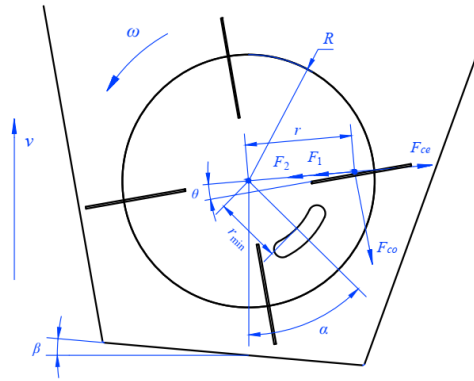


Figure 5. Analytical model of the mechanical state of fertilizer particles when on the centrifugal disc.

The mechanics state of fertilizer particles can be expressed as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G \\ F_{ce} \\ F_{co} \\ F_1 \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix} = m \times \begin{bmatrix} g \\ \frac{\left(r\omega - \frac{dr}{dt}\sin\theta\right)^2}{r} \\ 2\omega\frac{dr}{dt} \\ \mu_1 g \\ 2\mu_2\omega\frac{dr}{dt} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

where r is the distance from the particle to the center of rotation, m; ω is the rotational angular velocity of the disc, rad/s; θ is the pitch angle of the vane, °; μ_1 is the coefficient of friction between the pitch vane and the particle; and μ_2 is the coefficient of friction between the disc and the particle.

According to Newton's second law, the motion equation for the particle is:

$$m\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = m\frac{\left(r\omega - \frac{dr}{dt}\sin\theta\right)^2}{r} - \cos\theta - \mu mg - 2\mu m\omega\frac{dr}{dt} \quad (5)$$

In the process of fertilizer spreading, the fertilizer rotates with the centrifugal disc. After contact with the vanes, the velocity is the synthesis of the linear motion along the radial direction of the vanes and the circular motion along the central axis of the centrifugal disc. The kinematic equation of the fertilizer particles on the centrifugal disc can be obtained from the geometric relationship and Equation (5):

$$\frac{d^2 r}{d^2 t} = \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{r} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 - (2\mu\omega + 2\omega \sin \theta \cos \theta) \frac{dr}{dt} + (r\omega^2 - \mu g) \quad (6)$$

The boundary condition of the passive motion on the centrifugal disc is the distance from the particle to the center of rotation (r) equal to the centrifugal disc radius (R), after leaving the disc and starting active motion. After the fertilizer particle leaves the conical disc and the pitch vane, it is subject to the effects of gravity and air resistance, among other factors, causing it to follow a helically curved trajectory through the air, as shown in Figure 6.

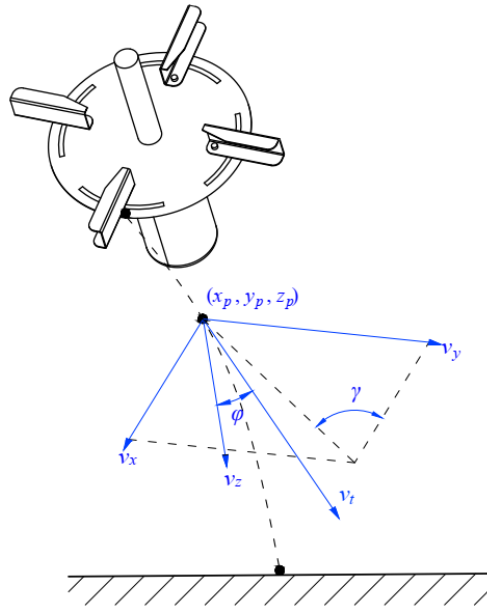


Figure 6. Kinematic model of fertilizer particle after leaving the disc.

The velocity of the particle in each direction can be described by

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \end{bmatrix} = v_t \begin{bmatrix} \cos \varphi \cos \gamma \\ \cos \varphi \sin \gamma \\ \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dx_p}{dt} \\ \frac{dy_p}{dt} \\ \frac{dz_p}{dt} \end{bmatrix} \quad (7)$$

where v_t is the fertilizer speed at time t , m/s; φ is the angle between fertilizer speed and z -axis at time t , °; and γ is the angle between fertilizer speed and x -axis at time t , °.

According to the principles of aerodynamics, the air resistance F_a acting on the fertilizer particle moving in the air is:

$$F_a = \frac{1}{2} \rho_a C S_p v_t^2 \quad (8)$$

where C is the coefficient of air resistance; ρ_a is the air density, kg/m³; and S_p is the windward area of the particle, m².

The acceleration of the particle in each direction can be deduced from Newton's second law:

$$m \begin{bmatrix} \frac{d^2 x_p}{dt^2} \\ \frac{d^2 y_p}{dt^2} \\ \frac{d^2 z_p}{dt^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -F_a \cos \varphi \cos \gamma \\ -F_a \cos \varphi \sin \gamma \\ mg - F_a \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

The windward area and the mass of the fertilizer particle are:

$$S_p = \frac{1}{4} \pi d_p^2 \quad (10)$$

$$m = \frac{1}{6} \rho_p d_p^3 \quad (11)$$

where d_p is fertilizer particle diameter, m.

By considering Equations (8)–(11), the movement status of the fertilizer particle after leaving the disc is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{d^2 x_p}{dt^2} \\ \frac{d^2 y_p}{dt^2} \\ \frac{d^2 z_p}{dt^2} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{C \rho_a}{d \rho_p} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx_p}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy_p}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz_p}{dt}\right)^2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dx_p}{dt} \\ \frac{dy_p}{dt} \\ \frac{dz_p}{dt} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ g \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

According to Equations (7) and (12), the key factors affecting fertilizer distribution include feed gate hold position angle α , shield angle β , vane pitch angle θ , and disc rotational angular velocity ω .

2.4. Analysis of Fertilizer Spreading Process Based on DEM

2.4.1. DEM Model for Simulation of the Centrifugal Disc Spreader

The distribution behavior of the fertilizer particle population under the action of the fertilizer spreader was further studied by DEM. The 3D computer-aided design (CAD) models of the centrifugal disc spreader were imported into the DEM software EDEM 2018 (DEM Solutions Limited, Edinburgh, UK). The 3D simulation models and boundary conditions were determined by geometry parameters and working parameters, respectively. The hard sphere model and Hertz–Mindlin (no slip) model were chosen as the particle model and particles contact model in the EDEM software for fertilizer. The simulation time step, environmental gravitational acceleration, and preservation interval were 0.5×10^{-6} s, $9.8 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-2}$, and 0.01 s, respectively.

The fertilizer is a spherical granule with a sphericity of 88%, so the spheres can be used instead of the fertilizer particles in the imitation model [22,23]. The fertilizer particle model was set to a mean diameter of 4 mm, with a normal distribution of model diameters and a standard deviation of 0.05 mm, and the average grain mass per thousand was 33.14 g. The fertilizer spreader made of stainless steel and the related contact mechanical characteristic parameters between the spreader disc and the fertilizer particles are shown in Table 1 [24,25].

Table 1. DEM parameters used in the simulations.

Items	Parameters	Values
Particle	Density/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)	1325
	Poisson's ratio	0.25
	Shear modulus/Pa	2.86×10^7

Steel	Density/(kg·m ⁻³)	7850
	Poisson's ratio	0.33
	Shear modulus/Pa	7.1×10^{10}
Particle to particle	Elastic recovery coefficient	0.28
	Friction coefficient	0.34
	Friction coefficient	0.21
Particle to steel	Elastic recovery coefficient	0.41
	Friction coefficient	0.22
	Friction coefficient	0.33

The height and forward speed of the fertilizer spreader relative to the ground were set at 0.5 m and 1 m/s, respectively. The grid bin group counting grid was at 0.5 m below the fertilizer spreader, each network size was 100 mm × 100 mm, with 800 calculating grids in 20 rows and 40 columns in a 2 m × 4 m collection rectangle, as shown in Figure 7. The particle factory was set up for 10 kg of particles generated statically. The simulation time was 6 s to ensure that the centrifugal disc spreader was far enough away from the grid bin group that no more fertilizer falls into it.

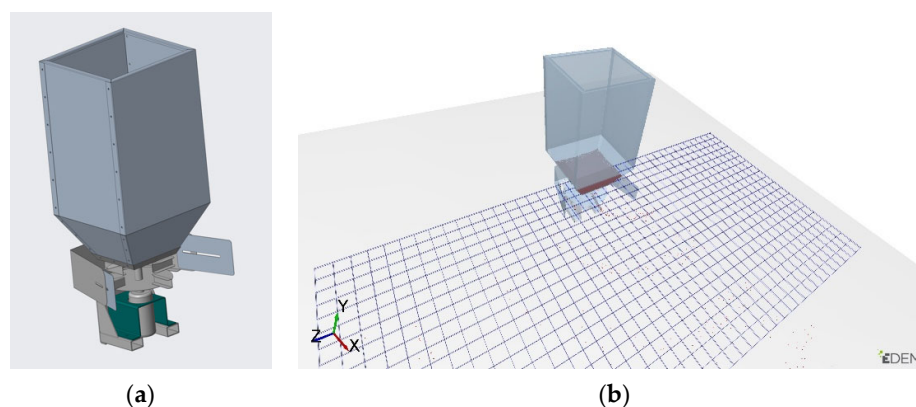


Figure 7. Assembly and simulation drawing of centrifugal disc spreader. (a) 3D model; (b) simulation model.

2.4.2. Simulation Design

Single-factor and cross-factor simulations were carried out to study the influence of the structural and movement parameters of the spreader on the distribution pattern of fertilizer. The simulation test was conducted with feed gate hold position angle α , shield angle β , vane pitch angle θ , and disc rotational angular velocity ω as test factors, as shown in Figure 8. The particle effective spreading swath width and transverse distribution coefficient of variation in the effective swath width were calculated to assess the spreading performance of the applicator. In the simulations, the structure of the centrifugal disc spreader was changed by adjusting the geometry parameters. The coefficient of variation is given as follows:

$$C_v = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (m_i - \bar{m})^2}}{\bar{m}} \times 100\% \quad (13)$$

where C_v is the coefficient of variation of the particle distribution, $\bar{m}$ is the average quality of the fertilizer particles, m_i is the quality of the fertilizer particles in the i th collection pan, and n is the total number of collecting pans.

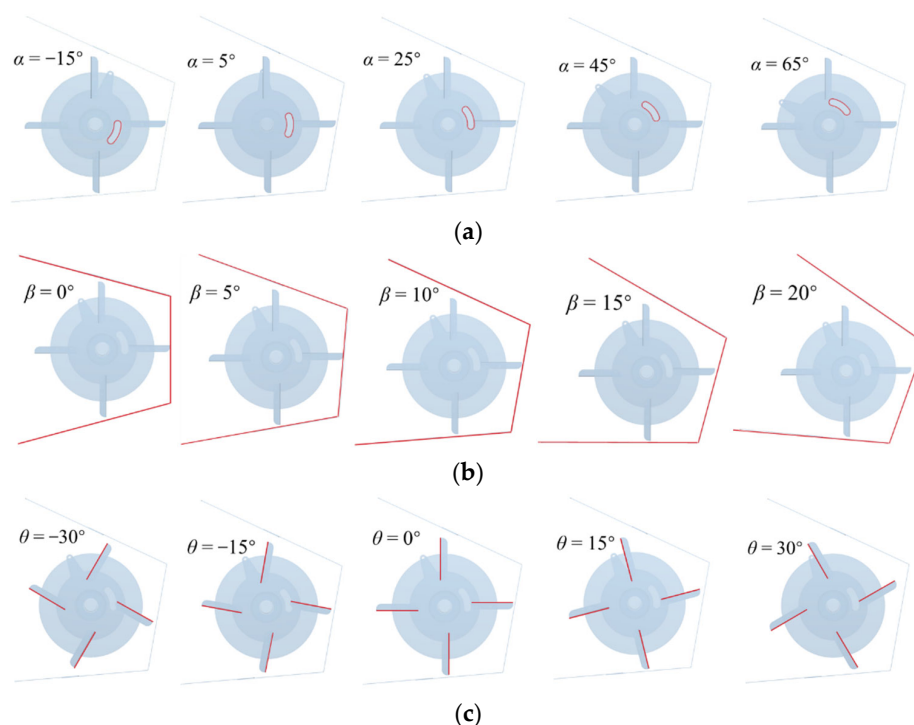


Figure 8. The structural changes of centrifugal disc spreader. (a) Feed gate hold position angle α ; (b) shield angle β ; (c) vane pitch angle θ .

Single-factor trials were conducted for the above four factors, each factor consisted of five levels, and 20 sets of trials were conducted. The simulation design of single-factor trials is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Simulation design of single-factor trials.

Factor	Factor Level					Fixed Level
	1	2	3	4	5	
Feed gate hold position angle $\alpha/^\circ$	−15	5	25	45	65	$\beta = 10^\circ$, $\theta = 10^\circ$, $\omega = 180$ rpm
Shield angle $\beta/^\circ$	0	5	10	15	20	$\alpha = 25^\circ$, $\theta = 10^\circ$, $\omega = 180$ rpm
Vane pitch angle $\theta/^\circ$	−30	−15	0	15	30	$\alpha = 25^\circ$, $\beta = 10^\circ$, $\omega = 180$ rpm
Disc rotational angular velocity ω/rpm	120	150	180	210	240	$\alpha = 25^\circ$, $\beta = 10^\circ$, $\theta = 10^\circ$

The distribution pattern of fertilizer particles is influenced by multiple factors, and there is an interaction between them. Therefore, cross-factor simulations were conducted by using a four-factor, three-level quadratic orthogonal regression rotated combination test. A total of 29 sets of trials were conducted with five central sites selected according to the Box–Behnken experimental design. The test codes are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. The test codes of cross-factor simulations.

Level	Feed Gate Hold Position Angle $\alpha/^\circ$	Disc Rotational Angular Velocity ω/rpm	Vane Pitch Angle $\theta/^\circ$	Shield Angle $\beta/^\circ$
−1	−15	120	−30	0
0	25	180	0°	10
1	65	240	30	20

The influence of each factor on the fertilizer distribution was quantified by the contribution ratio K , calculated as [26]:

$$K_j = \delta_j + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1} \delta_{ij} + \delta_{j^2}, j = 1, 2, 3, i \neq j \quad (14)$$

$$\delta = \begin{cases} 0, & F \leq 1 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{F}, & F > 1 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

where F is the F-value of each term in the regression equation, δ is the assessment value of the regression term on the F-value, and K_j is the contribution rate of each factor.

2.5. Bench Test Method

The test methods and indices were complied with the standards ISO 5690 and ASAE S341.2 [27,28]. The simulation tests were examined by the two-dimensional matrix method and the effect of fertilizer spreading was tested. The cutting width of the tracked combine harvester is 2.0 m, so the target effective spreading width of the fertilizer spreader is 2 m too. The lateral range of the bench test splice needs to be slightly more than 2.0 m to ensure the accuracy of the splice. Since the track gauge is smaller than the fertilizer spreading range, a static test was used. As shown in Figure 9, in the collection area of 2.4 m × 2.4 m, 9 × 9 collection pans were placed with a diameter of 170 mm and a depth of 90 mm, with horizontal and vertical spacing of 300 mm. The vertical distance between the cassette matrix and the fertilizer spreader was 1.2–3.6 m. The collection pans were evenly spaced with sand to avoid fertilizer bouncing out. The quality of the fertilizer granules in each collection pan was evaluated to characterize the fertilizer transverse distribution. At the same time, a static simulation test was carried out with the same parameters. The simulation tests were checked by comparison with the results bench test.



Figure 9. Bench test.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Single-Factor Simulation

3.1.1. Effects of the Feed Gate Hold Position Angle

The effects of feed gate hold position angle on the spreader performance were investigated. Figure 10a shows the fertilizer quality distribution along the lateral distance at different feed gate hold position angles, and Figure 10b shows the variations of effective swath width and C_v in the effective swath width along with the feed gate hold position angle α . Under test conditions with $\beta = 10^\circ$, $\theta = 10^\circ$, $\omega = 180$ rpm, and the feed gate hold position angle of $-15^\circ \sim 65^\circ$ in increments of 20° , the effective spreading swath width increases and then decreases with

the increase of the feed gate hold position angle. The distribution peak area makes gradual movements to the left. The transverse distribution coefficient of variation in the effective swath width decreases then increases with the increase of the feed gate hold position angle. When, $\alpha = 25^\circ$, the C_v is minimum, i.e., 19.9%. When $\alpha = -15^\circ$, the C_v is maximum, i.e., 38.2%. This may be because the drop-in position determines the starting movement location and the departure position of the fertilizer from the centrifugal disc, thus influencing the distribution.

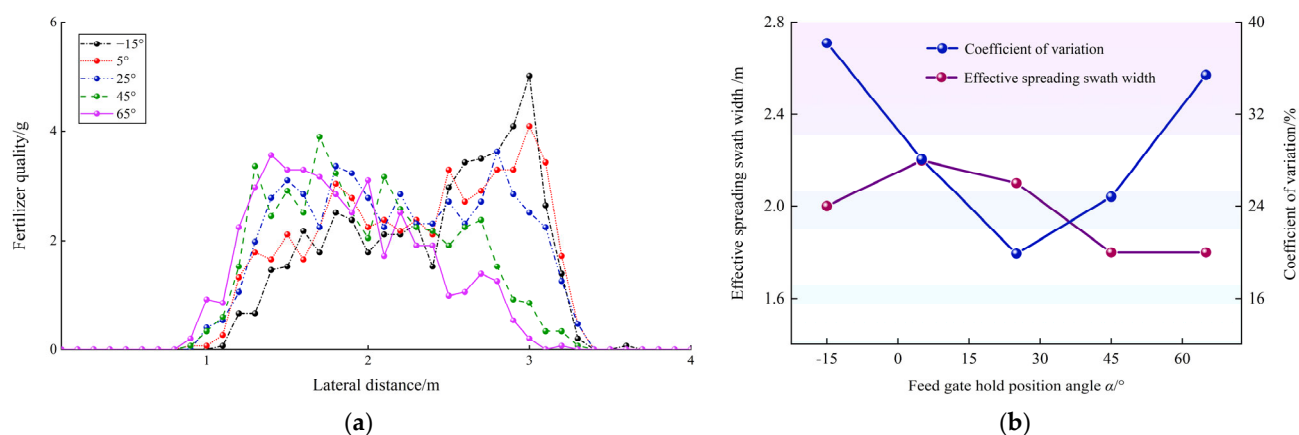


Figure 10. Effects of the feed gate hold position angle α . (a) Fertilizer quality distribution along with the lateral distance; (b) variations of effective swath width and C_v along with α .

3.1.2. Effects of the Shield Angle

The effects of shield angle on the spreader performance are shown in Figure 11. The shield angle β did not affect the effective throwing width of the fertilizer but influenced the overall distribution position and local accumulation of the fertilizer. When $\beta \leq 5^\circ$, the fertilizer was distributed more along the right-hand side of the shield, and when the $\beta \geq 15^\circ$, the fertilizer was distributed more along the left-hand side of the baffle. The reason for this may be that the fertilizer changes its direction of movement after an elastic collision with the shield. The overall distribution of fertilizer was to the left when β was small and to the right when β was large. The transverse distribution coefficient of variation in the effective swath width decreases with the increasing of shield angle β . When, $\beta = 15^\circ$, the C_v is minimum, i.e., 18.2%. When $\beta = 0^\circ$, the C_v is maximum, i.e., 26.4%. Therefore, due to the direction of the initial velocity of the fertilizer particles and the collision effect with the shield that needs to constrain the spreading area, the baffles on both sides should not be symmetrically distributed.

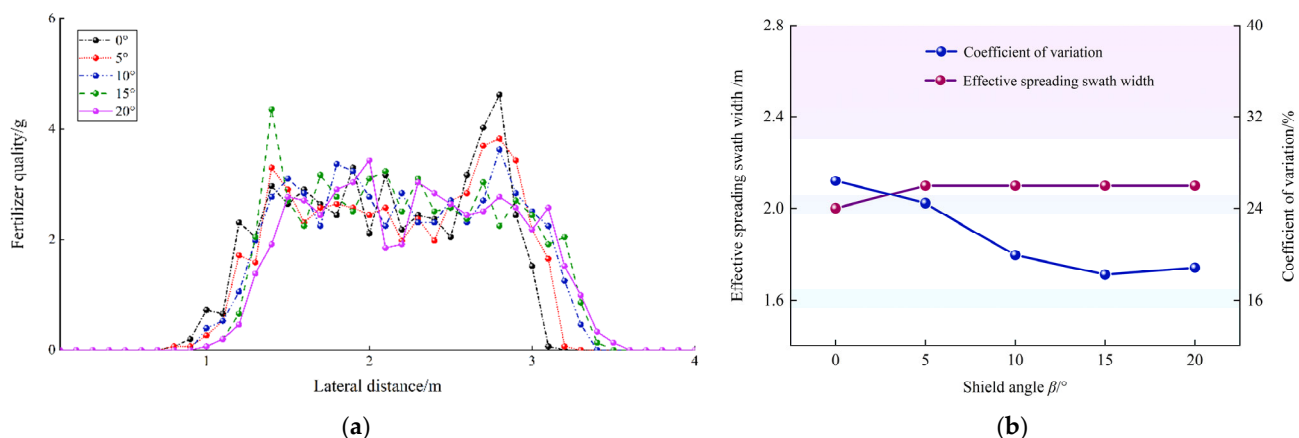


Figure 11. Effects of the shield angle β . (a) Fertilizer quality distribution along the lateral distance; (b) variations of effective swath width.

3.1.3. Effects of the Vane Pitch Angle

The effects of vane pitch angle on the spreader performance are shown in Figure 12. From Figure 12a, the excessive vane pitch angle θ results in an accumulation of fertilizer on one side, while smaller blade angles provide a more even distribution. As can be seen in Figure 12b, the C_v is significantly higher when θ is -30° and 30° than in the range of $[-15, 15]$. When $\theta = 15^\circ$, the C_v is minimum, i.e., 16.9%. When $\theta = -30^\circ$, the C_v is maximum, i.e., 32.1%. This may be because the vane pitch angle affects the friction force of the vane (F_2 in Figure 5) and the fertilizer velocity (v_t in Figure 6). When $\theta \leq 0^\circ$, the effective swath width does not change much but increases with the increase of the vane pitch angle when $\theta \geq 0^\circ$.

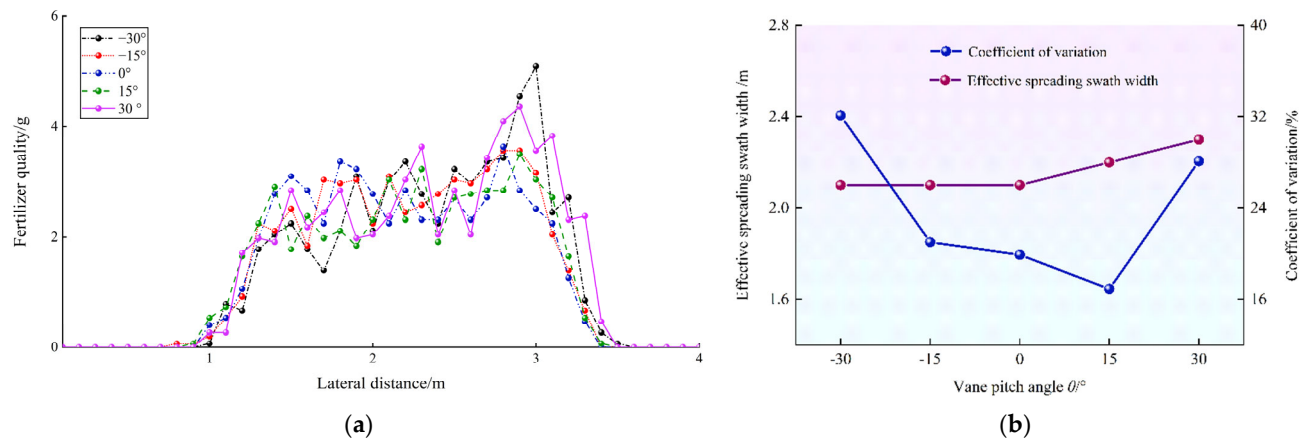


Figure 12. Effects of the vane pitch angle θ . (a) Fertilizer quality distribution along the lateral distance; (b) variations of effective swath width and C_v along with θ .

3.1.4. Effects of the Disc Rotational Angular Velocity

The effects of disc rotational angular velocity on the spreader performance are shown in Figure 13. The effective swath width varies very significantly and increases with the speed of the centrifugal disc. The C_v decreases and then increases as the speed of the centrifugal disc increases. When $\omega = 150$ rpm, the C_v is minimum, i.e., 17.3%. When $\omega = 210$ rpm, the C_v is maximum, i.e., 22.4%. This is mainly because as the speed of the centrifugal disc increases, the initial speed of the fertilizer increases, and the effective swath width increases. Therefore, it is very important to have a suitable disc rotational angular velocity to control the effective swath width.

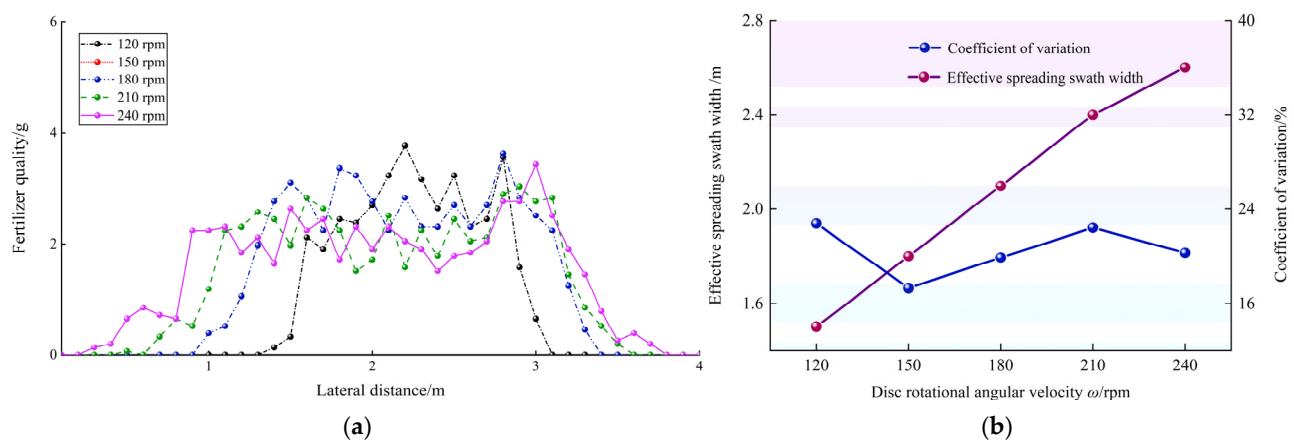


Figure 13. Effects of the disc rotational angular velocity ω . (a) Fertilizer quality distribution along the lateral distance; (b) variations of effective swath width and C_v along with ω .

3.2. Cross-Factor Simulation

The result of the cross-factor simulation is shown in Table 4. Quadratic multivariate fitting of the experimental results was carried out by applying Design-Expert 12 software, and ANOVA and regression coefficient significance tests were carried out for the regression models. The results are shown in Table 5.

Table 4. Cross-factor simulation result.

Test No.	$\alpha/^\circ$	ω/rpm	$\theta/^\circ$	$\beta/^\circ$	$y_1/\%$	y_2/m
1	−15	120	0	10	42.4	1.8
2	65	120	0	10	19.2	1.5
3	−15	240	0	10	37.6	3.7
4	65	240	0	10	23.9	3.2
5	25	180	−30	0	37.6	2.7
6	25	180	30	0	29.4	2.6
7	25	180	−30	20	24.6	2.8
8	25	180	30	20	25.0	2.8
9	−15	180	0	0	42.2	2.3
10	65	180	0	0	46.9	2.7
11	−15	180	0	20	23.0	2.6
12	65	180	0	20	25.1	2.1
13	25	120	−30	10	49.3	2.6
14	25	240	−30	10	16.5	3.7
15	25	120	30	10	20.5	1.9
16	25	240	30	10	28.4	3.6
17	−15	180	−30	10	45.5	2.5
18	65	180	−30	10	37.4	2.6
19	−15	180	30	10	48.6	2.6
20	65	180	30	10	33.6	2.5
21	25	120	0	0	43.0	1.7
22	25	240	0	0	19.8	3.3
23	25	120	0	20	14.8	1.8
24	25	240	0	20	21.7	3.5
25	25	180	0	10	14.0	2.7
26	25	180	0	10	24.6	2.5
27	25	180	0	10	15.8	2.5
28	25	180	0	10	16.3	2.5
29	25	180	0	10	21.3	2.6

Table 5. Analysis of variance for cross-factor simulation.

Source	y_1				y_2			
	Quadratic Sum	df	F-Value	p-Value	Quadratic Sum	df	F-Value	p-Value
Model	0.3041	14	5.5579	0.0014 **	8.9344	14	20.9236	<0.0001 **
A	0.0237	1	6.0596	0.0274 *	0.0675	1	2.2131	0.1590
B	0.0142	1	3.6227	0.0778	7.8408	1	257.0765	<0.0001 **
C	0.0054	1	1.3929	0.2576	0.0675	1	2.2131	0.1590
D	0.0596	1	15.2413	0.0016 *	0.0075	1	0.2459	0.6277
AB	0.0022	1	0.5709	0.4624	0.0100	1	0.3279	0.5760
AC	0.0012	1	0.3041	0.5900	0.0100	1	0.3279	0.5760
AD	0.0002	1	0.0417	0.8411	0.2025	1	6.6393	0.0220 *
BC	0.0415	1	10.6256	0.0057 **	0.0900	1	2.9508	0.1079

<i>BD</i>	0.0225	1	5.7676	0.0308 *	0.0025	1	0.0820	0.7788
<i>CD</i>	0.0018	1	0.4652	0.5063	0.0025	1	0.0820	0.7788
<i>A</i> ²	0.1008	1	25.8021	0.0002 **	0.1395	1	4.5748	0.0506
<i>B</i> ²	0.0013	1	0.3406	0.5688	0.1068	1	3.5026	0.0823
<i>C</i> ²	0.0506	1	12.9593	0.0029 **	0.2682	1	8.7928	0.0102 *
<i>D</i> ²	0.0077	1	1.9634	0.1829	0.0141	1	0.4632	0.5073
Residual	0.0547	14			0.4270	14		
Lack of Fit	0.0470	10	2.4321	0.2031	0.3950	10	4.9375	0.0688
Pure Error	0.0077	4			0.0320	4		
Cor Total	0.3588	28			9.3614	28		

Note: ** means highly significant ($p < 0.01$), * means significant ($0.01 \leq p < 0.05$).

According to the quadratic multi-variate fitting regression ANOVA results of the coefficient of variation y_1 , the regression model p -value $0.0014 < 0.01$ was highly significant and the out-of-fit p -value $0.1349 > 0.05$ was not significant. It indicates that the model can correctly reflect the relationship among y_1 and A , B , C , and D , as well as predicting test results. Among them, the interaction factors BC , A^2 , and C^2 were highly significant, and A , D , and BD were significant. After excluding the insignificant factors, the quadratic regression model of the coefficient of variation y_1 is:

$$y_1 = 0.2111 - 0.0444 A - 0.0343 B - 0.0213 C - 0.0705 D + 0.1019 BC + 0.0751 BD + 0.1169 A^2 + 0.0806 C^2 \quad (16)$$

According to Equations (14)–(16), the contribution ratios of each factor to y_2 were $K_{y1A} = 1.80$, $K_{y1B} = 1.59$, $K_{y1C} = 1.66$, and $K_{y1D} = 1.84$, respectively. The order of the influence ranking was $D > A > B > C$. The effect of interaction factors on variable coefficient is shown in Figure 14. When A and D are at the center level (25° and 10°), y_1 increases with the increase of B and decreases then increases with the increase of C . There exists a certain value of C that makes y_1 minimum. The response surface curve changes faster along the B direction, and the effect of disc rotational angular velocity on the coefficient of variation is more significant than that of vane pitch angle. When A and C are at the center level (25° and 0°), y_1 decreases with the increase of B and increases then decreases with the increase of D . There exists a certain value of D that makes y_1 maximum. The response surface curve changes faster along the D direction, and the effect of shield angle on the coefficient of variation is more significant than that of disc rotational angular velocity.

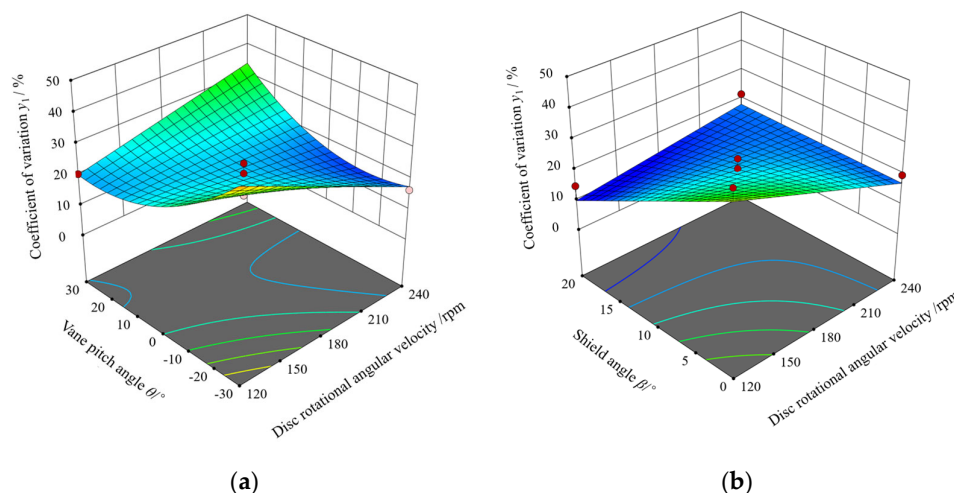


Figure 14. The effect of interaction factors on coefficient of variation. (a) $y_1 = f(25^\circ, B, C, 10^\circ)$; (b) $y_1 = f(25^\circ, B, 0^\circ, D)$.

According to the quadratic multi-variate fitting regression ANOVA results of the distributing range y_2 , the regression model p -value < 0.01 was highly significant and the out-of-fit p -value $0.0688 > 0.05$ was not significant. It indicates that the model can correctly reflect the relationship among y_2 and A , B , C and D , as well as predict test results. Among them, the interaction factor B was highly significant, and AD and C^2 were significant. After excluding the insignificant factors, the quadratic regression model of the distributing range y_2 is:

$$y_2 = 2.53 - 0.075 A + 0.8083 B - 0.075 C + 0.025 D - 0.225 AD + 0.2123 C^2 \quad (17)$$

According to Equations (14)–(16), the contribution ratios of each factor to y_2 were $K_{y_2A} = 1.75$, $K_{y_2B} = 2.04$, $K_{y_2C} = 1.76$, and $K_{y_2D} = 0.42$, respectively. The order of the influence ranking was $B > A > C > D$. The effect of interaction factors on variable coefficient is shown in Figure 15. When B and C are at the center level (180 rpm and 0°), y_2 decreases with the increase of A and increases then increases with the increase of D . The response surface curve changes faster along the A direction, and the effect of feed gate hold position angle on the distributing range is more significant than that of shield angle.

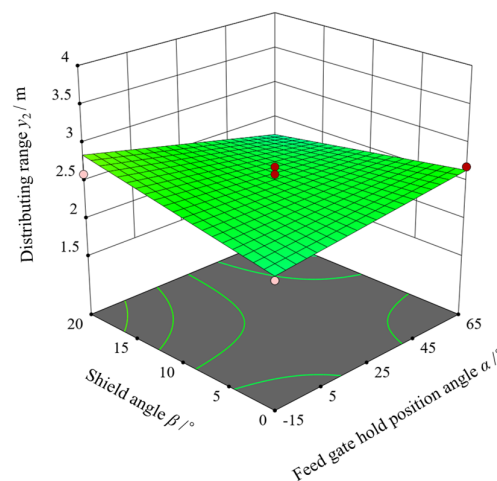


Figure 15. The effect of interaction factors on distributing range.

3.3. Optimization Design

The fertilizer spreading range is required to be consistent with the harvester cutting width, i.e., $y_2 = 2.0$ m, and the coefficient of variation y_1 is as small as possible. According to the above requirements, a multi-objective optimization model of centrifugal disc spreader was established:

$$\begin{cases} \min y_1 \\ y_2 = 2.0 \\ \text{s.t.} \begin{cases} -15^\circ \leq A \leq 15^\circ \\ 120 \text{ r/min} \leq B \leq 240 \text{ r/min} \\ -30^\circ \leq C \leq 30^\circ \\ 0^\circ \leq D \leq 20^\circ \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

The optimal combination of parameters was $A = 24.93^\circ$, $B = 153.13$ r/min, $C = 13.88^\circ$, and $D = 18.58^\circ$, respectively. The coefficient of variation and spreading range were 12.36% and 2.0 m at this parameter combination, respectively. These were established with comprehensive consideration of the actual manufacture degree, determine feed gate hold position angle 25° , disc rotational angular velocity 150 rpm, vane pitch angle 14° , and shield

angle 19° , respectively. The result of fertilizer distribution of centrifugal disc spreader is shown in Figure 16.

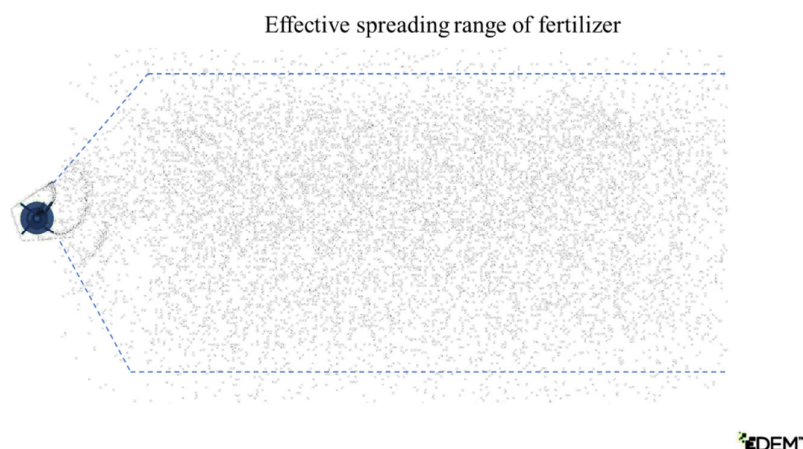


Figure 16. Fertilizer distribution of centrifugal disc spreader.

3.4. Bench Test

Static fertilizer spreading simulation tests and bench tests were conducted using the optimized parameter combinations. As shown in Figure 17, the distribution of fertilizer from simulation tests and bench tests was consistent. The coefficient of variation of fertilizer lateral distribution was 13.1% for the simulation test and 14.6% for the bench test. The error of simulation test was 10.3%, which indicates that the simulation result was reliable. The developed centrifugal disc spreader can meet the needs of fertilizer spreading for rape undersowing rice.

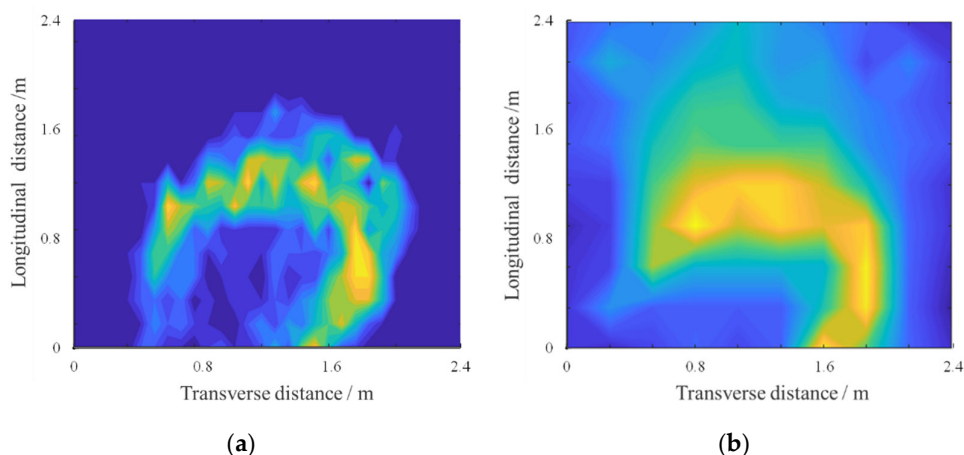


Figure 17. Comparison of simulation test and bench test. (a) Result of simulation test; (b) result of bench test.

4. Conclusions

A centrifugal disc spreader on tracked combine harvester was developed for rape undersowing rice fertilizer spreading. Based on DEM analysis, an analytical model of the fertilizer distributor was constructed to optimize the parameters and verified by bench tests. In addition, the effect of centrifugal disc spreader structure on fertilizer distribution was studied to meet the special requirements of rape undersowing rice and harvesting. The bench test was conducted to verify the simulation model. The result showed that the spreading range of simulation test was 2.0, which was consistent with the bench test, and the coefficient of variation of fertilizer lateral distribution was 13.1%, with an error of

10.3% compared to the bench test. The DEM method used in this paper can provide technical reference for the design of fertilizer spreader and provide new ways to promote accurate and efficient spreading of fertilizer.

Furthermore, the effect of the single structure and interaction factors of the spreader on the distribution pattern of fertilizer obtained in this study can be used to quantitatively analyze and predict the effective spreading range and spreading uniformity. In the future, an automatic variable rate spreader system according to combine harvester forward speed and cutting width in consideration of the various types of combine harvesters should be investigated.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, Z.G. and S.M.; methodology, Z.G.; software, T.J.; validation, H.L. and M.J.; formal analysis, Z.G.; investigation, Z.G.; resources, Z.G.; data curation, Z.G.; writing—original draft preparation, Z.G.; writing—review and editing, S.M.; visualization, C.W.; supervision, M.Z. and C.W. project administration, S.M.; funding acquisition, Z.G. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research was funded by Natural Science Foundation of Jiangsu Province (BK20210040), China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (2021M702503), and China Agriculture Research System of MOF and MARA (CARS-12).

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the authors.

Acknowledgments: The authors thank the editor and anonymous reviewers for providing helpful suggestions for improving the quality of this manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Liu, C.; Feng, Z.C.; Xiao, T.H.; Ma, X.M.; Zhou, G.S.; Huang, F.H.; Li, J.N.; Wang, H.Z. Development, potential and adaptation of Chinese rapeseed industry. *Chin. J. Oil Crop Sci.* **2019**, *41*, 485–489.
2. Fang, Y.T.; Ren, T.; Zhang, S.T.; Liu, Y. Rotation with oilseed rape as the winter crop enhances rice yield and improves soil indigenous nutrient supply. *Soil Tillage Res.* **2021**, *212*, 105065.
3. Wang, H.N.; Yang, G.T.; Wang, K.C.; Zhao, C.K. Oilseed rape straw returning changes soil reducibility and affects the root and yield of rice in the rape-rice rotation field at Sichuan Basin area of China. *Agron. J.* **2020**, *112*, 4681–4692.
4. Yuan, Y.; Wang, B.; Zhou, G.S.; Liu, F.; Huang, J.S.; Kuai, J. Effects of Different Sowing Dates and Planting Densities on the Yield and Stem Lodging Resistance of Rapeseed. *Sci. Agric. Sin.* **2021**, *54*, 1613–1626.
5. Lei, H.X.; Chen, A.W.; Zhang, C.S.; Luo, K.S.; Chen, X.G. Effect of Symbiosis Period and Seeding Amount on Growth and Yield of Rapeseed Undersowing Rice. *Acta Agron. Sin.* **2011**, *37*, 1449–1456.
6. Kuai, J.; Du, X.Z.; Hu, M.; Zeng, J.X.; Zuo, Q.S.; Wu, J.S.; Zhou, G.S. Effect of Symbiosis Period and Seeding Amount on Growth and Yield of Rapeseed Undersowing Rice. *Sci. Agric. Sin.* **2016**, *42*, 591–599.
7. Zheng, W.; Xiao, G.B.; Lv, W.S.; Li, Y.Z.; Chen, M.; Huang, T.B.; Xiao, X.J.; Wu, Y.; Ye, C. Effect of sowing rate on population growth of interplanting rapeseed in double—Cropping rice. *Chin. J. Oil Crop Sci.* **2018**, *40*, 227–232.
8. Fulton, J.P.; Shearer, S.A.; Higgins, S.F.; McDonald, T.P. A method to generate and use as-applied surfaces to evaluate variable-rate fertilizer applications. *Precis. Agric.* **2013**, *14*, 184–120.
9. Villette, S.; Cointault, F.; Piron, E.; Chopinet, B. Centrifugal spreading: An analytical model for the motion of fertilizer particles on a spinning disk. *Biosyst. Eng.* **2005**, *92*, 157–164.
10. Cool, S.; Pieters, J.G.; Mertens, K.C.; Nuytens, D.; Hijazi, B.; Dubois, J.; Cointault, F.; Vangeyte, J. Image Based Techniques for Determining Spread Patterns of Centrifugal Fertilizer Spreaders. *Agric. Agric. Sci. Procedia* **2015**, *7*, 59–63.
11. Cool, S.R.; Vangeyte, J.; Mertens, K.C.; Nuytens, D.R.; Sonck, B.R.; Gucht, T.C.; Pieters, J.G. Comparing different methods of using collecting trays to determine the spatial distribution of fertiliser particles. *Biosyst. Eng.* **2016**, *150*, 142–150.
12. Han, C.W.; Lee, S.Y.; Hong, Y.K.; Kweon, G.Y. Development of a variable rate applicator for uniform fertilizer spreading. *Int. J. Agric. Biol. Eng.* **2019**, *12*, 82–89.
13. Liu, X.D.; Ding, Y.C.; Shu, C.X.; Wang, K.Y.; Liu, W.P.; Wang, X.P. Mechanism Analysis and Test of Disturbance and Blockage Prevention of Spiral Cone Centrifugal Fertilizer Apparatus. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Mach.* **2020**, *51*, 44–54.
14. Liedekerke, P.V.; Tijssens, E.; Dintwa, E.; Rioual, F.; Vangeyte, J.; Ramona, H. DEM simulations of the particle flow on a centrifugal fertilizer spreader. *Powder Technol.* **2009**, *190*, 348–360.
15. Cool, S.; Pieters, J.; Mertens, K.C.; Hijazi, B.; Vangeyte, J. A simulation of the influence of spinning on the ballistic flight of spherical fertiliser grains. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2014**, *105*, 121–131.

16. Shi, Y.Y.; Chen, M.; Wang, X.C.; Odhiambo, M.O.; Ding, W.M. Numerical simulation of spreading performance and distribution pattern of centrifugal variable-rate fertilizer applicator based on DEM software. *Comput. Electron. Agric.* **2018**, *144*, 249–259.
17. Zinkevičienė, R.; Jotautienė, E.; Juostas, A.; Comparetti, Antonio.; Vaiciukevičius, E. Simulation of Granular Organic Fertilizer Application by Centrifugal Spreader. *Agronomy* **2021**, *11*, 247.
18. Liu, C.L.; Li, Y.N.; Song, J.N.; Ma, T.; Wang, M.M.; Zhang, C. Performance analysis and experiment on fertilizer spreader with centrifugal swing disk based on EDEM. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Eng.* **2017**, *33*, 32–39.
19. Hu, Y.G.; Yang, Y.C.; Xiao, H.R.; Li, P.P. Simulation and Parameter Optimization of Centrifugal Fertilizer Spreader for Tea Plants. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Mach.* **2016**, *47*, 77–82.
20. Ren, W.J.; Wu, Z.Y.; Li, M.L.; Lei, X.L.; Zhu, S.L. Design an Experiment of UAV Fertilization Spreader System for Rice. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Mach.* **2021**, *52*, 88–98.
21. Yang, W.W.; Fang, L.Y.; Luo, X.W.; Li, H.; Ye, Y.Q.; Liang, Z.H. Experimental study of the effects of discharge port parameters on the fertilizing performance for fertilizer distribution apparatus with screw. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Eng.* **2020**, *36*, 1–8.
22. Yatskul, A.; Lemièrre, J.P.; Cointault, F. Comparative energy study of the air-stream loading systems of air-seeders. *Eng. Agric. Environ. Food* **2017**, *11*, 30–37.
23. Dun, G.Q.; Gao, Z.Y.; Liu, Y.X.; Ji, W.Y.; Liu, W.H. Optimization design of fertilizer apparatus owned arc gears based on discrete element method. *Int. J. Agric. Biol. Eng.* **2021**, *14*, 97–105.
24. Wang, L.; Xi, R.J.; Liao, Y.T.; Zhang, Q.S.; Xiao, W.L.; Liao, Q.X. Effects of land slope on seeding performance of a broad width precision no-tillage planter for rapeseed. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Eng.* **2020**, *36*, 11–21.
25. Wen, X.Y.; Yuan, H.F.; Wang, G.; Jia, H.L. Calibration method of friction coefficient of granular fertilizer by discrete element simulation. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Mach.* **2020**, *51*, 115–122.
26. Guan, Z.H.; Jiang, T.; Li, H.T.; Wu, C.Y.; Zhang, M.; Wang, G.; Mu, S.L. Analysis and test of the laying quality of inclined transportation rape windrower. *Trans. Chin. Soc. Agric. Eng.* **2021**, *37*, 59–68.
27. American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers. *Procedure for Measuring Distribution Uniform and Calibrating Granular Broadcast Spreaders*; American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers: St. Joseph, MO, USA, 2006.
28. ISO 5690-2-1984. *Equipment for Distributing Fertilizers-Test Methods—Part 2: Fertilizer Distributors in Lines*; International Organization for Standardization: Geneva, Switzerland, 1984.