



# Measuring and interpreting load spectra in the hydrostatic traction drive of a self- propelled forage harvester

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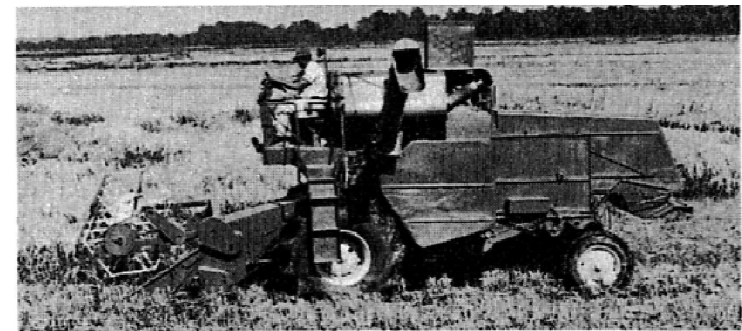
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# Overview

- 1 Establishment of continuously variable traction drives (CVTDs) in self-propelled harvesting machines
- 2 Assembly of measurement equipment and test lead
- 3 Results of field tests
- 4 Conclusions
- 5 Summary

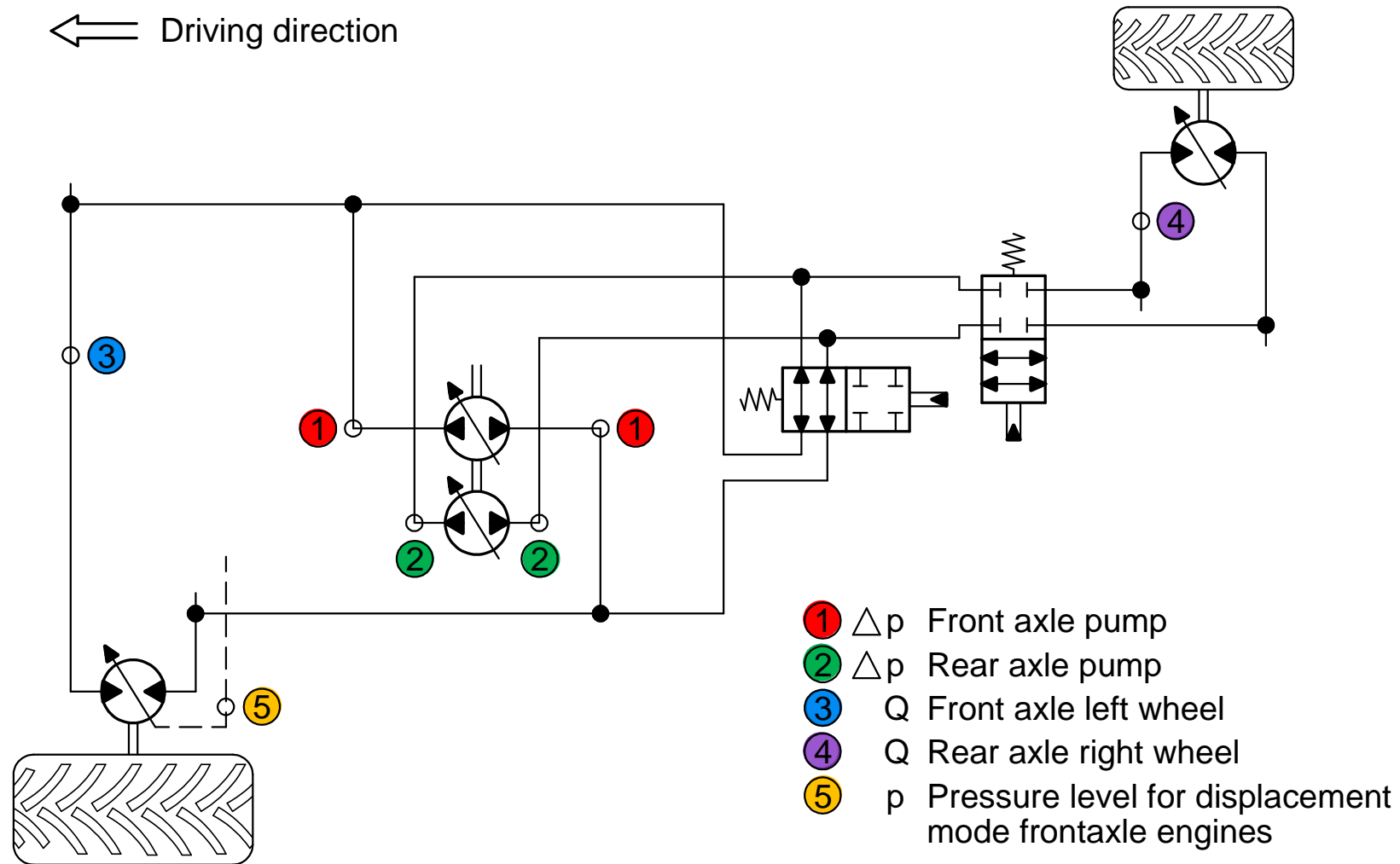
# Establishment of CVTDs in self-propelled harvesting machines

- Innovation driven by increased productivity
- First load spectra in 1965
- In 1995 for hydrostatic modules in traction drives
- New investigations necessary because of
  - Increased top speed of 40 km/h
  - Wide spread of two powered axles
  - Direct hydrostatic traction drives



(Delfs, 1965)

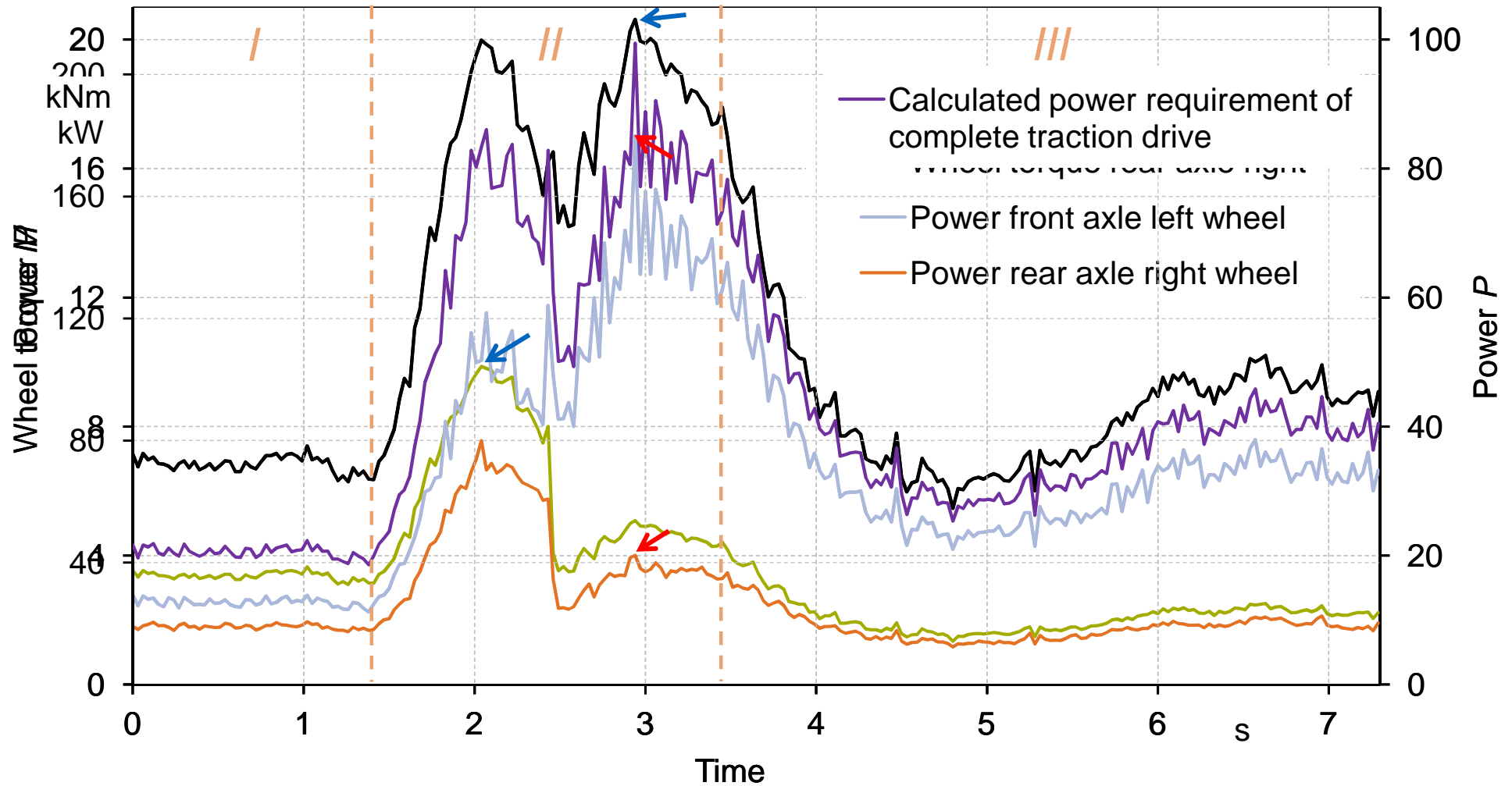
# Assembly of measurement equipment



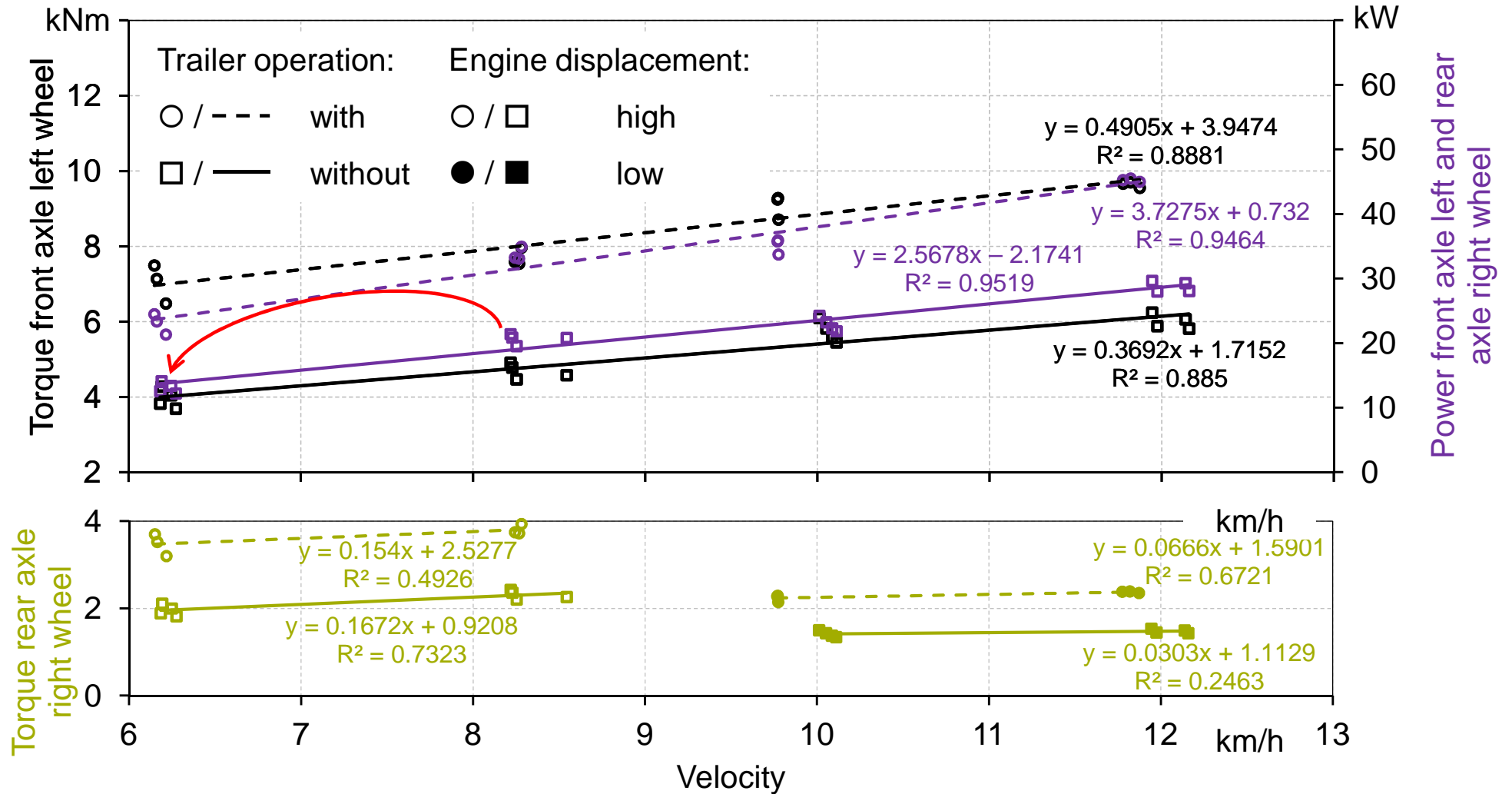
# Test lead

- Investigation of in-field and on-road operation during typical conditions with following machine settings:
  - Mode of driving
  - Mode of header guidance
  - Speed over ground
  - Acceleration and deceleration
  - Operations with or without trailer
- Three different levels of aggregation:
  - Illustration of every single test trial
  - Comparison of different machine settings
  - Generation of load spectra

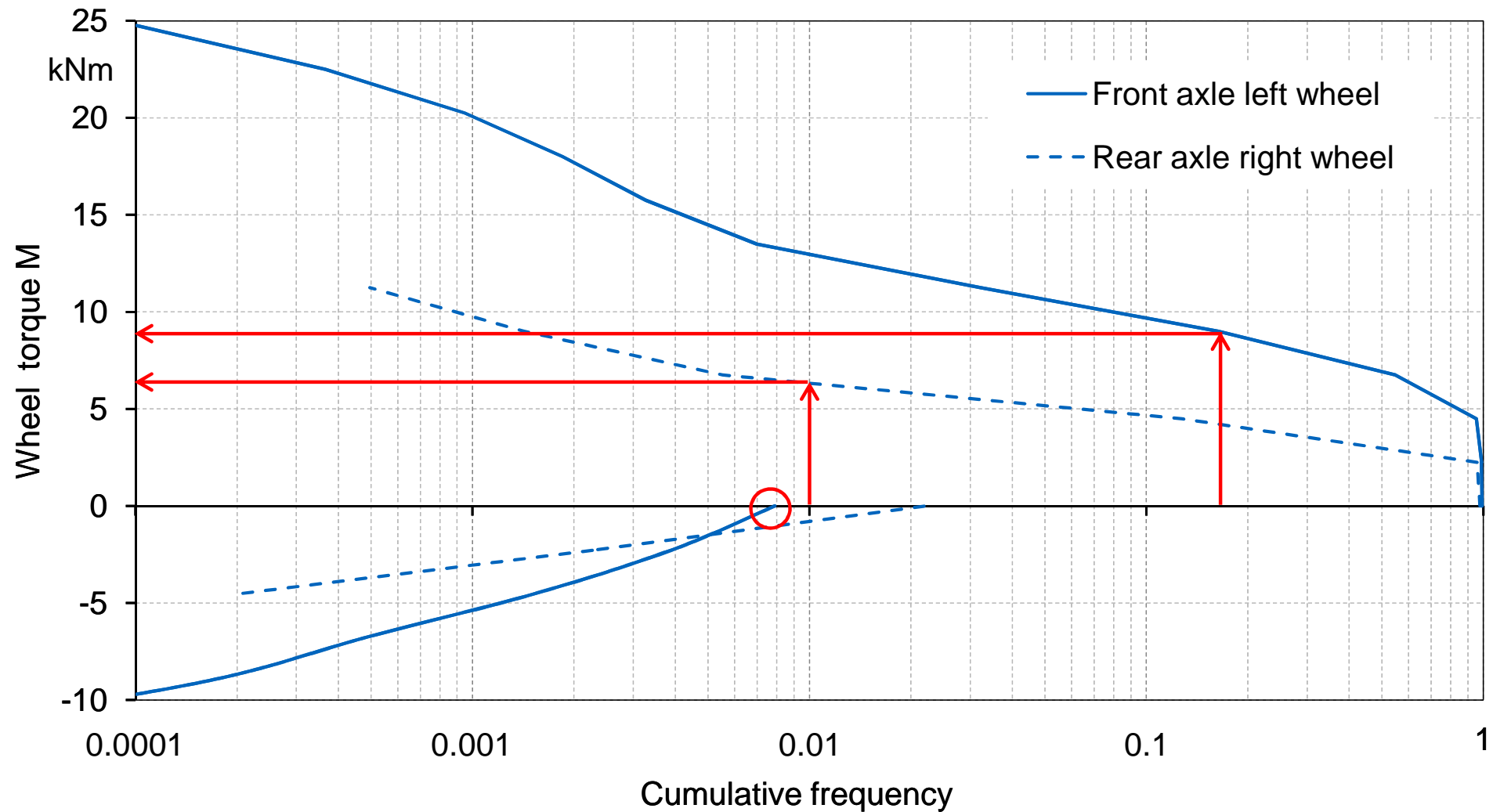
# Illustration of single test trial



# Comparison of different machine settings

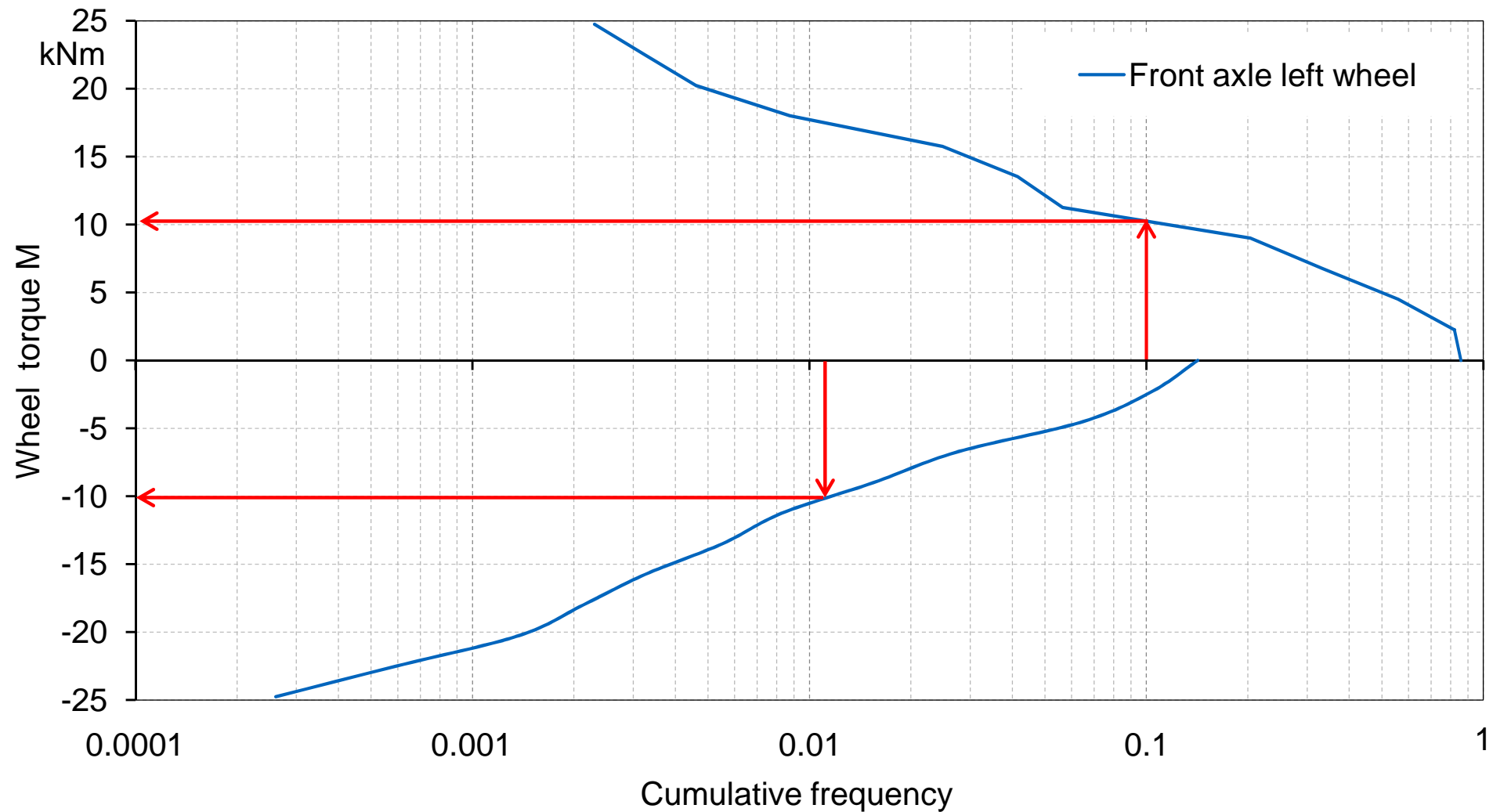


# Load spectra in-field 4-WD driving mode

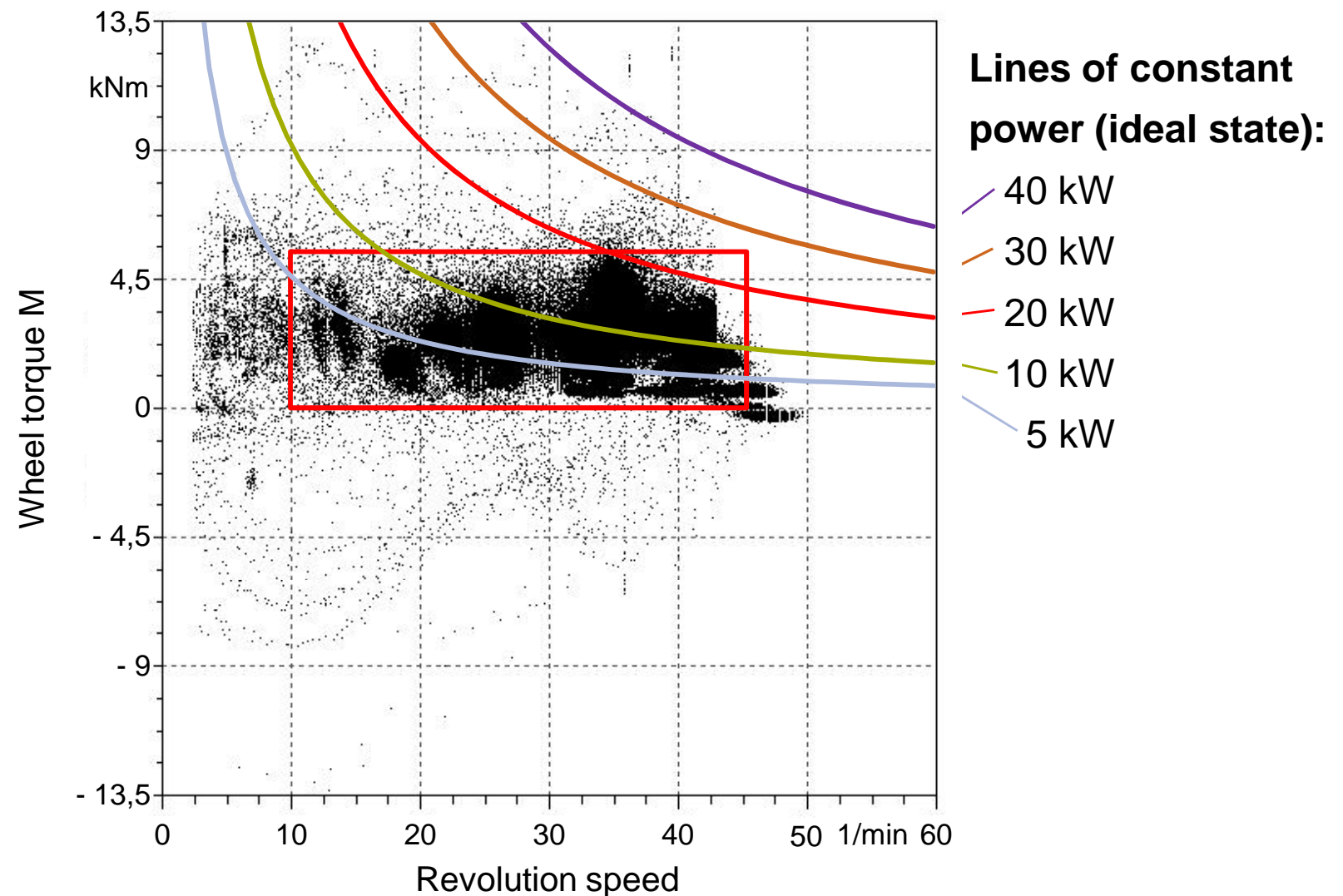




# Load spectra on-road 2-WD driving mode



# Load spectra rear axle right wheel



# Conclusions

- Ranking the investigated machine settings on the basis of their relative influence on the power requirements
  - Operations without vs. with trailer →  $\approx + 75 \%$
  - Speed over ground →  $\approx + 38 \%$
  - Mode of header guidance →  $\approx + 24 \%$
  - Mode of driving →  $\approx + 10 \%$
- Potential issues for future projects:
  - Optimizing the existing drives
  - Transfer of the results to other self-propelled machinery after standardization
  - Development of alternative drives based on the logged load spectra

# Summary

- Logging hydrostatic parameters to generate load spectra for the traction drive of a self-propelled forage harvester
- Examining impacts of different machine settings on the power demand of the traction drive
- Derive load spectra from the complete logged data
- Continue the work at Agricultural Systems Engineering

# Thank you very much for your attention!

## Special thanks to Maschinenfabrik Bernard KRONE GmbH



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