

HYDRAULIC IRRIGATION 15 INSTALLATION

DIAGNOSIS: KNOWING OF THE SYSTEM TO



IMPROVE IT

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Presentation outlines

1. Study context

2. Methodology

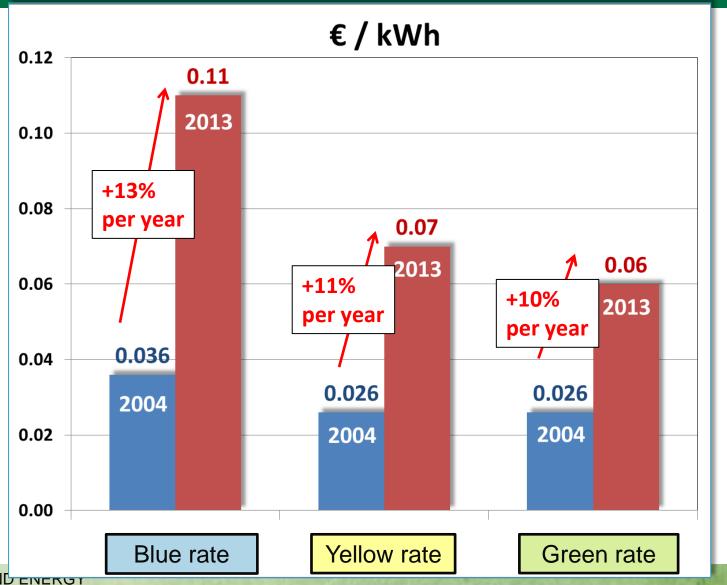
3. Results



Electricity cost increasing between 2004 and 2013 in France (without taxes and subscription)

New law about electricity market:

Yellow and Green rates will disappear at the end of 2015



WORKSHOP: IRRIGATION AND ENERGY



EDEN Project

From sensor to indicator: spatial data warehouse to evaluate farm energy performance

















Irrigation part

Methods development to build a diagnosis on:

- Water efficiency and consumption
 - Energy performances

Technical partners











Financial partners



MINISTERE
DE L'AGRICULTURE
DE L'AGROALIMENTAIRE
ET DE LA FORET

avec la contribution financière du compte d'affectation spéciale «Développement agricole et rural »







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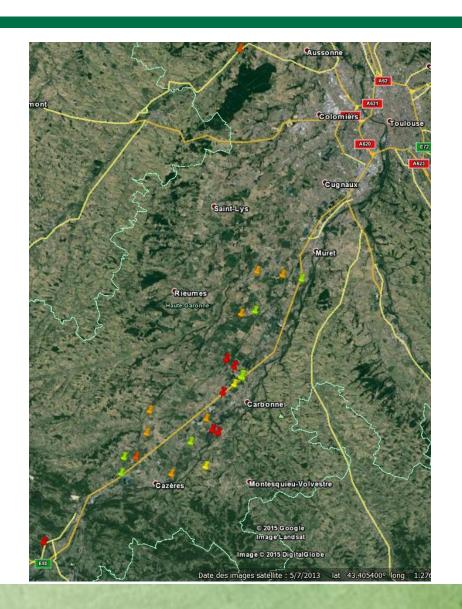
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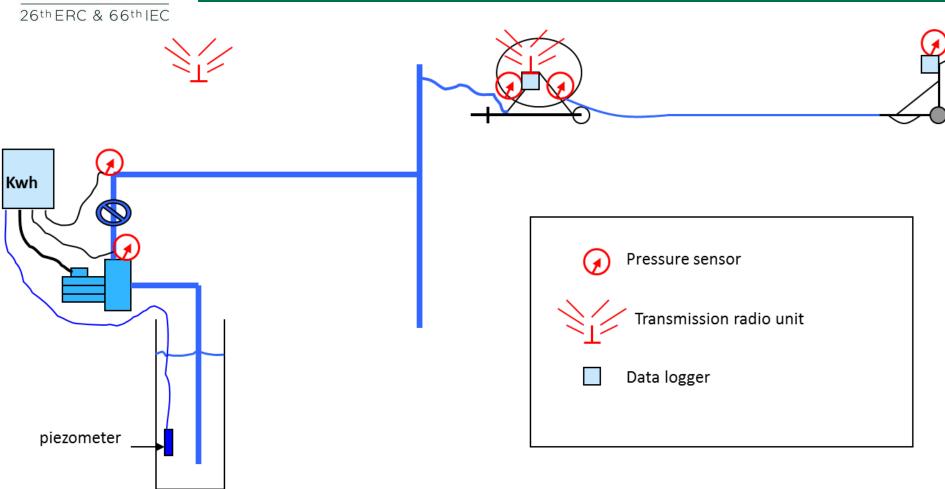
Monitoring from 2012 to 2014

- 26 Farm irrigation systems monitored (some monitored during 3 years)
 - 3 systems with measurement chain
 - 23 systems
 monitored with
 manual
 measurements





Mobile gun measurement chain



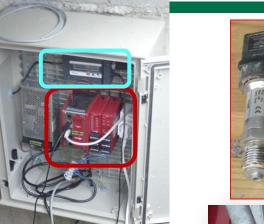
ICID2015

Mobile gun measurement chain



Organizer

Data logger Redlion



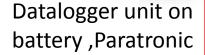
Data logger transmitter on battery, Diaxys



Pressure sensor











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Measurement chain knowledge

For medial position Reminder: Hydraulic power = Flow x pressure 32% before 18% for mobile gun 50% after the irrigation amua Reel Sluice gate Turbine Pump Check valve HDPE (400m) Surface (223m) Buried (200m) After bump (15m) Turbine : **7**% **Buried** : **7**% Surface: 18% After pump: 1% HDPE: 36% Sluice gate + valve: 25% Difference in height: 3% (15% due to wheck valve)

82% of electrical power are used to carry water to the gun, 18% for water field spreading

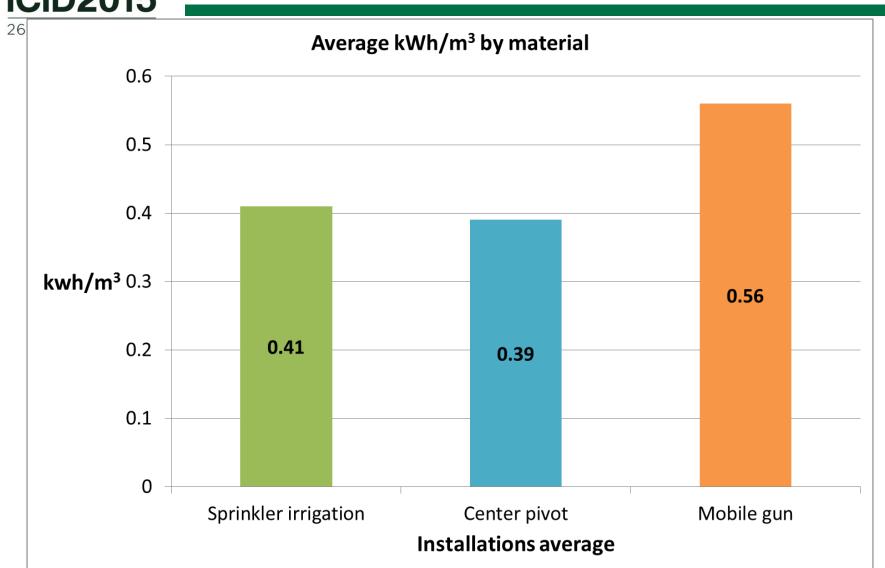


Definition of simple indicators

| Installation | kWh/m ³ "water meter" | kWh/m3 "flow measure" | Difference between "water meter" and flow measure" | % | kWh/m3 "optimized" | Difference between "water meter" and "optimized" | % |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.02 | 5.9% | 0.28 | 0.12 | 30.5% |
| 2 | 0.61 | 0.63 | -0.01 | -2.2% | 0.64 | -0.03 | NA |
| 3 | 0.49 | 0.39 | 0.10 | 21.3% | 0.35 | 0.14 | 28.6% |
| 4 | 0.62 | 0.43 | 0.19 | <i>30.9%</i> | 0.36 | 0.26 | 41.6% |
| 5 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.03 | 4.2% | 0.54 | 0.08 | 12.7% |
| 6 | 0.49 | 0.47 | 0.02 | 4.2% | 0.41 | 0.08 | 15.9% |



Kwh/m³ per material





Pressure loss calculation

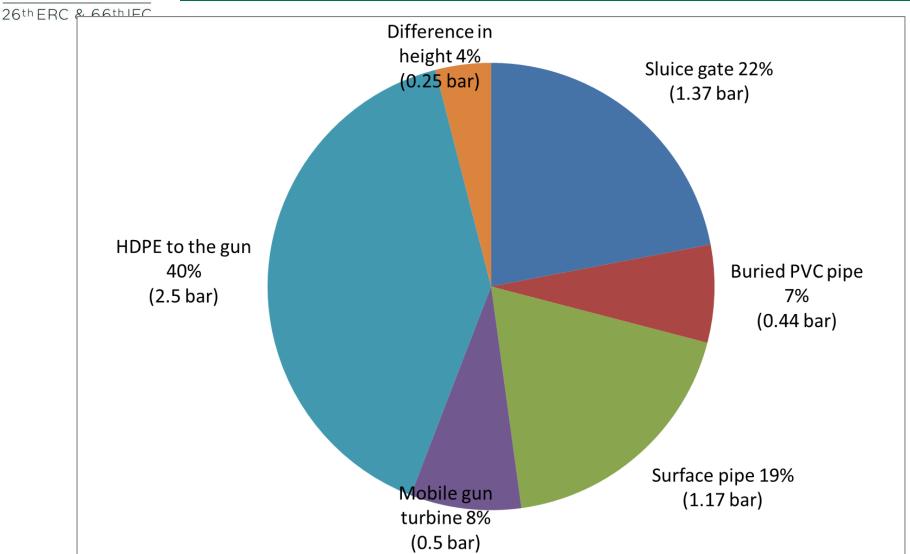
Hazen Williams formula

j=10,68*(QCwh)1,852*D-4,871

With j = pressure loss in water column meter/meter, Q = flow in m3/sec., Cwh = Hazen-Williams coefficient, D = diameter in meter.



Example of pressure loss in a studied installation





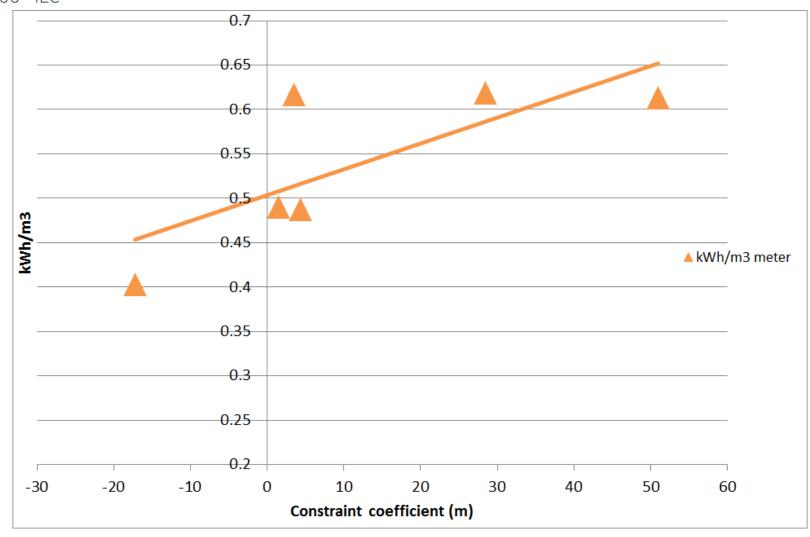
Comparison between installations

Definition of a constraint coefficient to consider topographic difference and distance to the water between farm

Constraint coeff. = length pump/ position in meter*
pressure loss + water level difference



Relation between kWh/m³ "water meter" and constraint coefficient for mobile gun





Conclusion and prospect

- Testing working diagnosis in 2015 on 15 new installations
- Building a database on energy in irrigation
- Improving our global knowledge about energy consumption in irrigation installations



Thanks for your attention

If you have any questions, feel free to ask

