THE USA JOURNALS
THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY INNOVATIONS AND RESEARCH (ISSN- 2642-7478)
VOLUME 06 ISSUE11

PUBLISHED DATE: - 04-11-2024
DOI: - https://doi.org/10.37547/tajiir/Volume06Issue11-02 **PAGE NO.: - 7-9**

RESEARCH ARTICLE **Open Access**

MECHATRONIC SYSTEMS FOR SILKWORM EGG INCUBATION

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Abstract
Silkworm (Bombyx mori) egg incubation is a critical phase in sericulture, demanding precise environmental conditions for optimal hatch rates. This article introduces the implementation of mechatronic systems in silkworm egg incubation. It discusses the design, operation, and impact of these systems on hatchery performance. Our findings illustrate that mechatronic systems offer enhanced control, resulting in improved hatch rates and overall silkworm health.

Keywords Mechatronic Systems, Hatchery Performance, Mechatronic Systems.

INTRODUCTION

Sericulture has played a significant role in various cultures, with the silkworm being a key contributor to the production of high-quality silk.[1] The success of sericulture depends on the successful incubation of silkworm eggs. Maintaining the ideal temperature, humidity, and other environmental conditions is essential for maximizing hatching rates.[3] Traditional incubation methods have limitations in precision and consistency. This study explores the application of mechatronic systems to revolutionize silkworm egg incubation, ensuring the ideal environment is consistently maintained.[4]

METHODS

Design and Implementation of Mechatronic Systems: Mechatronic systems used in this study are built upon a combination of hardware and software components. Arduino microcontrollers are central to the design, along with a network of sensors and actuators. These systems were configured to monitor and adjust temperature, humidity, and other critical environmental parameters within the incubation chambers.[2] The control algorithms were developed to maintain precise conditions during the incubation process.

Experimental Procedure: A series of experiments were conducted, comparing traditional incubation methods with mechatronic-assisted systems. The environmental parameters, including temperature, humidity, and gas composition, were closely monitored and recorded in both cases.

Silkworm eggs were incubated under these conditions, and the hatching rates and overall health of the hatched silkworms were assessed.

RESULTS

The results demonstrated the effectiveness of mechatronic systems in silkworm egg incubation. Hatching rates were consistently higher in the mechatronic-assisted group, showing an improvement of 15% on average. The silkworms that hatched in these conditions exhibited healthier development, with fewer deformities and higher survival rates.

Image 1. DHT 11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study highlight the potential of mechatronic systems to enhance silkworm egg incubation in sericulture. These systems provide a level of control and precision that traditional methods cannot achieve, resulting in more reliable and efficient hatching processes. The consistent maintenance of ideal environmental conditions significantly improves hatching rates and contributes to healthier silkworm populations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the application of mechatronic systems to silkworm egg incubation is a promising advancement for the sericulture industry. These systems offer the potential to increase hatching rates and improve the overall health of silkworms, leading to greater efficiency and sustainability in sericulture practices. Further research and practical implementation of mechatronic systems in commercial hatcheries are warranted to realize the full potential of this technology in sericulture.

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