**Arduino Chicken Incubator: Design & Plan**

The goal is to maintain stable temperature and humidity, and potentially automate egg turning, mimicking a broody hen.

**Incubator Structure (2ft x 18in x 2ft deep):**

* **Enclosure:** This will be the main body. Given your metal fabrication company, you could design and build a high-quality, insulated metal box. Alternatively, for a quick prototype, a well-insulated cooler or a large plastic tote can work.
	+ **Insulation:** Crucial for temperature stability. If using metal, consider double-wall construction with insulation (e.g., rigid foam board, rockwool) in between.
	+ **Viewing Window:** A clear acrylic or plexiglass window on the lid or side to observe the eggs without opening the incubator.
	+ **Ventilation Holes:** Small, adjustable holes are necessary for air exchange. Too much ventilation will lose heat and humidity, too little can suffocate embryos. You'll likely want both intake and exhaust vents.
	+ **Egg Tray/Rack:** A removable tray with dividers to hold the eggs. If automating egg turning, this will need to be designed to pivot.
	+ **Water Reservoir:** A shallow tray at the bottom for humidity. A larger surface area will increase humidity. You might consider adding a sponge or wicking material to increase the evaporative surface.

**Key Functions to Automate with Arduino:**

1. **Temperature Control:** Maintain a precise temperature (around 99.5°F or 37.5°C).
2. **Humidity Control:** Maintain appropriate humidity levels (50-60% for the first 18 days, then 65-75% for the last 3 days of hatching).
3. **Egg Turning (Optional but Recommended):** Turn eggs multiple times a day (e.g., 3-6 times). This prevents the embryo from sticking to the shell.
4. **Monitoring & Display:** Show current temperature, humidity, incubation day, and potentially alarm states.
5. **Alarms:** Alert if temperature or humidity goes outside set parameters.

**Arduino Components & Shopping List**

Here's a comprehensive list of components you'll likely need:

**Core Arduino Components:**

* **Arduino Board:**
	+ **Arduino Uno:** A good starting point for learning and prototyping.
	+ **Arduino Mega 2560:** Offers more pins, which can be useful if you expand with many sensors, displays, and actuators (like multiple heating elements or an egg turner motor). Given your innovation company, this might be a better long-term choice.
* **Breadboard & Jumper Wires:** For prototyping connections before final wiring.
* **USB Cable:** To connect Arduino to your computer for programming.
* **Power Supply:**
	+ **5V DC Power Adapter:** For the Arduino board itself.
	+ **Separate Power Supply (e.g., 12V DC Adapter):** Crucial for powering higher-current components like heating elements, fans, and motors. Do NOT try to power everything directly from the Arduino's 5V pin.

**Sensors:**

* **DHT22 Temperature and Humidity Sensor (or similar):** More accurate and stable than the DHT11, which is important for incubation. You might consider multiple sensors to get an average reading in a larger incubator.
* **Water Level Sensor (Optional):** To detect low water in the humidity tray.

**Actuators (Things that do stuff):**

* **Heating Element:**
	+ **Incandescent Light Bulbs (e.g., 40W-100W):** Common and inexpensive. You might need multiple depending on your incubator size and insulation.
	+ **PTC Heating Element:** Self-regulating heaters that are often safer and more efficient. These are designed for consistent heat output.
	+ **Reptile Heating Pad:** Can be a good option for consistent, distributed heat.
* **Relay Module (e.g., 4-channel relay module):** Essential for safely switching high-power components (like heating elements or fans) with the low-power Arduino signals.
* **Cooling Fan (12V DC PC Fan):** To circulate air inside the incubator, ensuring even temperature distribution. Also useful for quickly dropping temperature if it overshoots.
* **Humidifier (Optional but Recommended for stable humidity):**
	+ **Small Ultrasonic Mist Maker:** Creates a fine mist for increasing humidity. These typically run on 5V or 12V.
	+ **Aquarium Air Pump with Air Stone:** Bubbles air through the water, increasing evaporation. Less precise but can work.
* **Stepper Motor & Driver (for Egg Turning, if automated):**
	+ **NEMA 17 Stepper Motor:** Common for small automation projects.
	+ **A4988 or DRV8825 Stepper Motor Driver:** To control the stepper motor.
* **Limit Switches (for Egg Turning, if automated):** To detect the start/end position of the egg turning mechanism.

**Display & User Interface:**

* **LCD Display (e.g., 16x2 or 20x4 LCD with I2C module):** To show readings and status. The I2C module simplifies wiring to the Arduino.
* **Buttons (Optional):** For setting parameters (e.g., target temperature, incubation days).

**Miscellaneous:**

* **Wires (various gauges):** For power, sensor connections, and relay connections.
* **Wire Strippers/Cutters**
* **Soldering Iron & Solder (if making permanent connections)**
* **Enclosure for Electronics:** A small project box or Tupperware to house the Arduino, relays, and wiring safely away from moisture and curious beaks.
* **Zip Ties, Screws, Mounting Hardware:** For securing components.
* **Silicone Sealant/Hot Glue:** For sealing any holes or gaps in your incubator.
* **Small Bowl/Container:** For the water reservoir.

**Basic Logic & Code Structure (Pseudocode)**

Your Arduino code will generally follow this loop:

1. **Read Sensors:** Get temperature and humidity readings from the DHT22.
2. **Display Data:** Update the LCD screen with current readings.
3. **Temperature Control:**
	* If temperature is too low: Turn on heating element (via relay).
	* If temperature is too high: Turn off heating element, potentially turn on fan (via relay) for cooling.
4. **Humidity Control:**
	* If humidity is too low: Turn on humidifier/mister (via relay).
	* If humidity is too high: Turn off humidifier, potentially increase ventilation.
5. **Egg Turning (if implemented):**
	* Check if it's time to turn eggs (e.g., every 4 hours).
	* Activate stepper motor to rotate the egg tray to the desired angle.
	* Use limit switches to confirm the new position or stop the motor.
6. **Alarms:**
	* If temp/humidity is out of range for a set period, activate a buzzer or LED.
7. **Incubation Timer:** Track the days of incubation. After 18 days, adjust humidity setpoint and stop egg turning.

**Key Considerations for Your Design:**

* **Air Circulation:** A fan is absolutely critical to prevent hot and cold spots. Position it to draw air over the heating element and circulate it throughout the incubator.
* **Safety:** Electrical components, especially heating elements and mains voltage (if using an AC bulb), must be safely housed and wired to prevent fire or electrocution. Use proper relays and power supplies.
* **Calibration:** You'll need a reliable external thermometer/hygrometer to calibrate your DHT22 sensor readings.
* **PID Control (Advanced):** For more precise temperature control and to minimize temperature swings, consider implementing a PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative) control algorithm in your Arduino code. This helps "learn" how your incubator heats and cools.
* **Egg Turning Mechanism:** This can be simple (a rocking tray) or more complex (rolling individual eggs). For a 2ft x 18in x 2ft deep space, you could design a system where a single motor slowly tilts a tray back and forth.
* **Cleaning:** Design the interior for easy cleaning after hatching.
* **Future Enhancements:**
	+ WiFi module (ESP32 or ESP8266) for remote monitoring and control.
	+ Data logging to an SD card.
	+ Automatic water refilling for the humidity tray.