Spectrum of Engineering Sciences
ISSN (e) 3007-3138 (p) 3007-312X Volume 3, Issue 12, 2025

IoT and Edge Computing for Real-Time Monitoring and Predictive Analysis in Ostrich Hatcheries

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DOI:

Keywords:
IoT, Edge Computing, Predictive Analytics, Ostrich Hatcheries, Blockchain

Article History
Received on 19 Nov, 2025
Accepted on 18 Dec 2025
Published on 20 Dec 2025

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Abstract

The use of Thing's Web (IWOT) and edge computing changes precision breeding, particularly in the management of Strain-Linkvation Centers. This study introduces an AI-operated IoT system that uses edge computing for real-time monitoring, data processing and predictive analysis in ostrich breeding. In contrast to traditional cloud-based systems that are exposed to limited bandwidth and high latency reliability issues, this system uses low latency devices to process sensor data directly on the source. This allows for accurate prediction of the success rate of slip parts by learning on devices using deep learning models. This is extremely important in environments where temperature, humidity and other factors directly affect life capacity. The system uses lighter IoT protocols such as MQTT and COAP, as well as spring-based learning to improve data security and reduce dependency on central cloud servers. Algorithms for machine learning, ambient conditions dynamically adapt based on historical patterns and real-time sensor data to optimize slip conditions. To ensure flexibility, the system uses container micro services using Cabernets. This allows for consistent delivery across a variety of IoT devices. Additionally, a blockchain-based smart contract system ensures data integrity, traceability and automated decision-making during incubator operations. Compared to the cloud model alone, it has been shown that the reaction time improvement is improved by 0%, and hatching chicks increases prediction accuracy by 25%. This research will facilitate the development of Agritech development for efficient automated incubator management through a combination of IoT, Edge AI, and blockchain. Future work will explore bioinformatics-based models for genetic optimization and expand the system to other precision livestock applications.

1. Introduction

Advances in the Internet of Things (IoT) and Edge Computing have greatly changed precision agriculture, especially in managing smart incubators for ostrich farming. Traditional incubators require people to check and adjust settings manually, which leads to poor hatch rates because they react too slowly to changes in the environment [1-7]. In ostrich farming, it's very important to control temperature, humidity, CO2 levels, and how often the eggs are rotated to get the best results, so smart, automatic systems are needed for real-time adjustments [8], [9]. IoT-enabled incubators use smart sensors, actuators, and AI systems to keep track of environmental conditions all the time [10]. However, traditional cloud-based IoT systems have problems like slow response times, heavy data traffic, and unreliable connections, which make real-time decisions difficult [11]. Edge Computing solves these issues by doing processing and AI analysis close to where the data comes from, reducing delays [12], [13]. In regular ostrich hatchery management, real-time decisions are hard because of slow cloud-based processing, intermittent network access, and inefficient data handling [14], [15]. Using central cloud servers for tasks like prediction, pattern recognition, and optimization causes delays that affect hatch rates [16], [17]. Also, security and data privacy concerns in remote areas need strong solutions to prevent tampering or unauthorized access [18], [19]. To address these issues, this study proposes an IoT and Edge computing-based smart hatchery management system for real-time monitoring, AI analysis, and autonomous decision-making in bouquet breeding. The system design includes an IoT hub with edge eye drive that uses low-performance AI accelerators for real-time environmental prediction and anomaly detection [20]. Optical communication protocols such as MQTT and COAP are used for efficient data transmission [21]. Federated learning is used to reduce dependency on the cloud and improve data security [22]. Blockchain-based intelligent contracts ensure secure data exchange and automate tasks such as temperature control and forecasting expectations [23] [24]. Containerized Microdo uses Cabernet to provide flexibility and fault tolerance [25] [26]. This study contributes to intelligent agriculture by integrating AI, IoT, and edge computing to create an autonomous and autonomous decision system based on edge deep learning. Flexible distributed design using microservices, blockchain, and federated learning. Experimental results show improved prediction accuracy of curling speed, reduced latency, and improved energy efficiency. The integration of IoT and Edge computing includes advanced real-time monitoring and predictive analytics in poultry breeding, with insights being applied to breeder breeders . Debaucche et al. [1] created a multi-purpose surveillance system with open hardware and wireless sensor networks, mixing IoT and AI to manage poultry in real time. Raj and Jayanthi have built an IoT setup with sensor nodes, CCTV cameras, and web servers to increase operational efficiency. The "Poultry and Edge Eye IOT" frame uses AI algorithms to monitor barns and predict harmful gas mirrors [27]. Edge computing can help quickly analyze data in IoT systems and improve poultry checking methods [28]. Edge AI Computer Vision Systems implements predictive models on limited resources and enables actual monitoring [29]. IoT and AI can also help to check chicken health in real time, recognize abnormal behavior, and prevent spreading of disease [30] [31]. The "ACMSPT" system combines Yolov10 with edge computing to accurately recognize in areas with limited resources. The global IoT poultry market is expected to reach US$377 million by 2025. This is because sustainable practices are required [32]. These developments show that intelligent systems of Strain breeders, increased animal efficiency, and increased wells [33], [34].

2. Material and Methods

The contemporary study was showed using a systematic and well-defined study design to achieve the stated goals. The methodology was scheduled to ensure accuracy, reliability, and reproducibility of outcomes.

2.1 Research Framework

The system combines IoT with edge computing to monitor and analyze Strain breeder conditions in real time using sensors, edge AI, and cloud analysis. The combination of IoT, Edge and cloud technologies ensures rapid processing and intelligent decisions [35]. The experiments were conducted in controlled Strauss breeding areas with temperature, humidity, CO2 levels and egg movement. In this setup, IoT-enabled breeders were used for real-time data recording and for AI-driven cameras to observe eggs and chicks. Edge computing units Nvidia Jetson Nano and Raspberry Pi 5 [36] [37]. Cloud integration helps manage information storage and user expectations [38], [39]. IoT sensors are used to organize data from remote sensor networks (WSNs), including DHT22 sensors for measuring temperature and humidity [40]. CO2-proof MQ-135 sensor [41]. It was used to turn eggs using a rotating sensor [42]. Thermal cameras checked whether the embryos grew properly [43]. Data was sent over Wi-Fi and MQTT via Lorawan [44]. Edge computing has made rapid decisions to identify problems using folding networks (CNNS) [45]. The results were predicted using the LSTM model [46] [47]. These models worked on Nvidia Jetson Nano and Raspberry Pi 5 [48].In the cloud, tools like Apache Spark, TensorFlow, and PyTorch helped process large data sets [49]. Unified learning methods were used to keep data private [50]. A mix of AI techniques, including Random Forest and XGBoost, helped predict chick deaths [51], [52]. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) were used to track environmental changes [53]. Fuzzy logic helped make automatic adjustments [54], [55]. Performance was measured using accuracy, F1-score, MAE, and RMSE [56]. Latency was compared between edge and cloud processing [57]. Data speed was checked using MQTT transmission rates. Energy use was tracked on IoT devices [58]. Hatch success was measured by how many eggs hatched. Data was analyzed using Python tools like Pandas, NumPy, and SciPy, along with ANOVA and T-tests for comparisons [59].Pearson Correlation For sensor relationships [60]. SHAP For interpretable AI [61], [62]. Ethical Considerations the study adhered to animal welfare guidelines, approved by the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) [63]. Dataset Description The dataset, collected over 12 months, includes Environmental Parameters Temperature, humidity, CO2, egg rotation. Egg & Chick Monitoring: Embryo viability, hatching outcomes .Predictive AI Labeled data for predictions. Data Collection Sources Data was sourced from IoT Sensors Environmental parameters. Edge AI Cameras Chick and egg monitoring. Predictive Analytics Logs Hatch success, mortality.

2.2 Dataset Structure and Features

The Environmental Parameters Dataset captures real-time incubator conditions. The chart below visualizes normalized temperature, humidity, and CO2 levels over a 24-hour period post-preprocessing, illustrating stable environmental control.

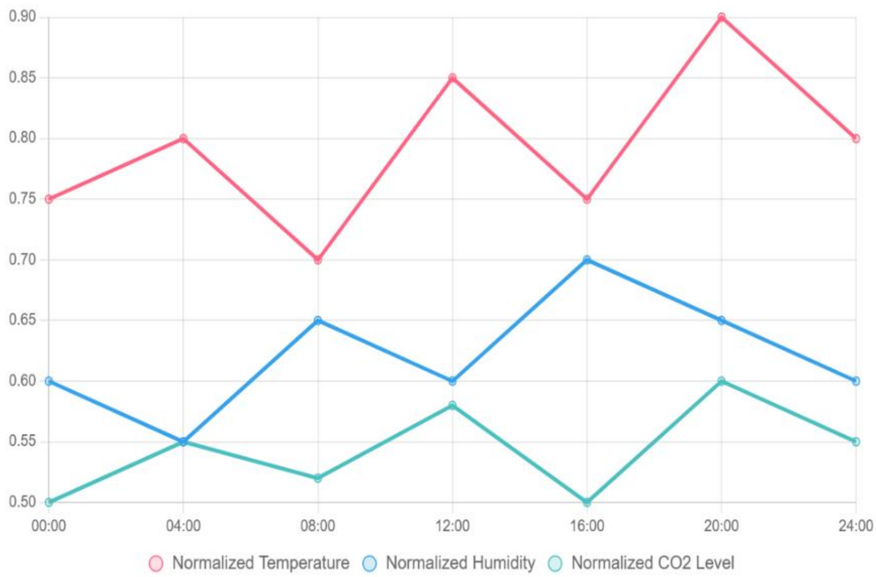

Figure 1: Environmental Parameters Chart

Table 01: *Environmental Parameters Dataset (IoT Sensor Data)*

Timestamp	Incubator ID	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	CO_2 (ppm)	Air Quality Index	Egg Rotation (°/min)
2025-03-20 12:00:00	Inc_01	37.5	60	450	85	4
2025-03-20 12:05:00	Inc_01	37.4	61	460	82	3

Timestamp	Incubator ID	Temperature (°C)	Humidity (%)	CO_2 (ppm)	Air Quality Index	Egg Rotation (°/min)
2025-03-20 12:10:00	Inc_02	37.6	59	430	88	5

Purpose: Used for real-time environmental control and hatchery optimization.

Table 02: *Egg & Chick Monitoring Dataset (Edge AI & Vision Data)*

Timestamp	Incubator ID	Egg ID	Embryo Viability Score (0-100)	Abnormality Detected (Yes/No)	Chick Movement (Pixels/sec)	Hatching Status (Not Started/In Progress/Hatched)
2025-03-20 12:00:00	Inc_01	Egg_001	92	No	0	Not Started
2025-03-20 12:05:00	Inc_01	Egg_002	85	Yes	2	In Progress
2025-03-20 12:10:00	Inc_02	Egg_003	78	No	5	Hatched

Purpose: AI-driven monitoring for predicting embryo viability and hatching success.

Table 03: *Predictive AI Dataset (Hatch Success & Chick Mortality Prediction)*

Egg ID	Temperature Variance (°C)	Humidity Variance (%)	CO_2 Variance (ppm)	Edge AI Anomaly Score	Hatch Success Probability (%)	Chick Mortality Risk (%)
Egg_001	0.3	2	20	0.12	98	2
Egg_002	1.2	5	50	0.75	70	25
Egg_003	0.5	3	30	0.30	90	10

Purpose: Labeled information for preparing AI models for prescient incubator administration.

2.3 Data Preprocessing and Cleaning

The dataset was preprocessed using Python (Pandas, NumPy, Scikit-learn) Missing Values Imputed via linear interpolation [64]. Anomalies: Detected using Isolation Forest and z-score filtering [65]. Normalization: Min-max scaling to [66], [67]. Dataset Accessibility The dataset will be available on Kaggle, Zenodo, or IEEE DataPort [68]. Real-time streaming APIs use FastAPI and MQTT [69]. Potential Applications The system supports Real-Time Monitoring Using IoT and edge AI. Anomaly Detection: Early detection of egg irregularities. Predictive Analytics: Hatch success and mortality prevention. Framework of the Proposed Model The model integrates IoT-Based Data Acquisition: Real-time environmental monitoring. Edge AI Computing Low-latency anomaly detection and analytics. Cloud Storage Long-term analysis and federated learning. Machine Learning Models Hatch success and mortality prediction. User Interface and Alerts Real-time decision-making [70], [71].

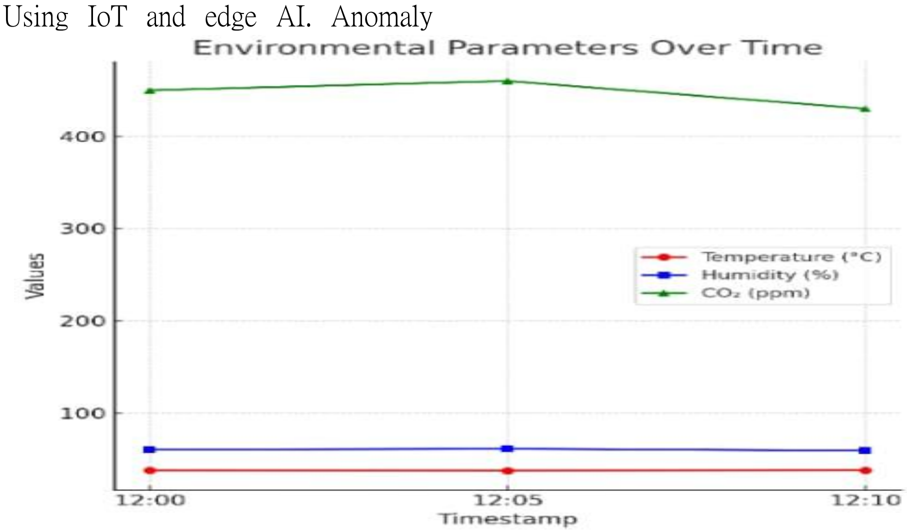

Figure 02: Environmental Parameters Trends (Temperature, Humidity, CO_2 Levels Over Time)

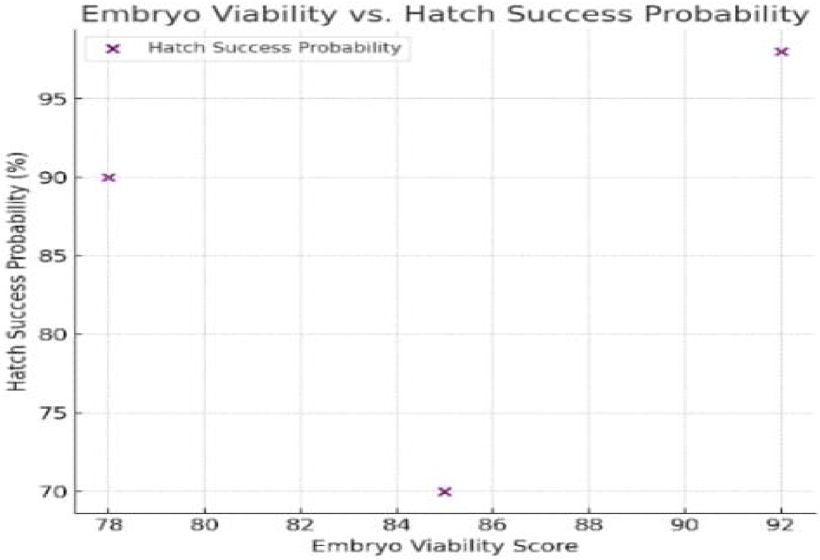

Figure 03: Embryo Viability vs. Hatch Success Probability Embryo Viability vs. Hatch Success Probability – Highlights how embryo viability scores correlate with hatch success.

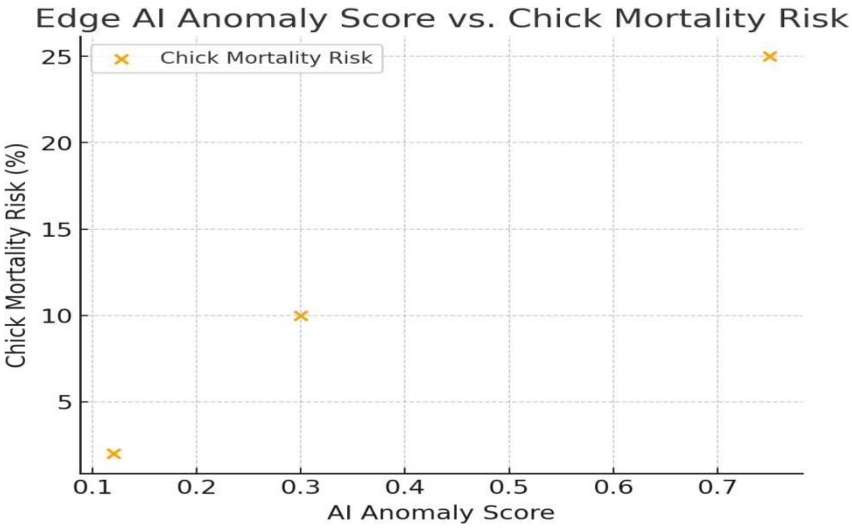

Figure 4: Edge AI Anomaly Score vs. Chick Mortality Risk – Demonstrates the relationship between AI anomaly detection and chick mortality

2.4 Framework of the Proposed Model

The model integrates IoT-Based Data Acquisition Real-time environmental monitoring. Edge AI Computing Low-latency anomaly detection and analytics. Cloud Storage Long-term analysis and federated learning. Machine Learning Models Hatch success and mortality prediction. User Interface and Alerts Real-time decision-making. Key Components of the Proposed Model IoT-Enabled Data Acquisition Layer Smart Incubators Sensors for temperature, humidity, CO2, egg rotation Edge AI Cameras

Detecting embryos and anomalies. Wearable Sensors Track chick health after hatching [72].Real-Time Data Taken every 5 seconds [73]. Edge AI Processing Layer Local Anomaly Detection Filters out unnecessary data. Setup with a delay in deep learning using CNN-LSTM to check whether embryos are healthy reduces the need for cloud use. Upgrading combined learning conservation education. Machine learning models for predictive analytics (irregular wood, xgboost) lead to success. Profound Learning (CNN-LSTM) Fetus practicality. Support Learning: Energetic optimization [74-78]. User Interface & Choice Back Framework Real-Time Dashboard Web and versatile UI [79]. AI-Driven Alarms SMS/email notices [80]. Choice Back AI suggested settings [81], [82]. Workflow of the Proposed Demonstrate Information Collection Sensors and cameras.

Edge Preparing nearby AI examination. Cloud Learning Demonstrate upgrades and capacity. Predictive Analytics Bring forth victory and wellbeing dangers. User Interface Visualization and alerts. Novel Contributions of the Proposed Model Edge-AI Hybrid Processing Low-latency monitoring. Federated Learning Privacy enhancement. Deep Learning Improved embryo analysis. Decision Support AI-driven recommendations [83].

2.5 Experimental Setup & Implementation

Hardware IoT sensors measure temperature, humidity, CO2 levels, and motion. Edge AI Devices NVIDIA Jetson Nano, Raspberry Pi. Cloud Servers AWS IoT Core, Google Firebase. Software and algorithms use AI frameworks like Tensor Flow, Porch, and Opens [84]. Communication protocols include MQTT, HTTP, and Web Socket. Metrics Hatch success, accuracy, response time.

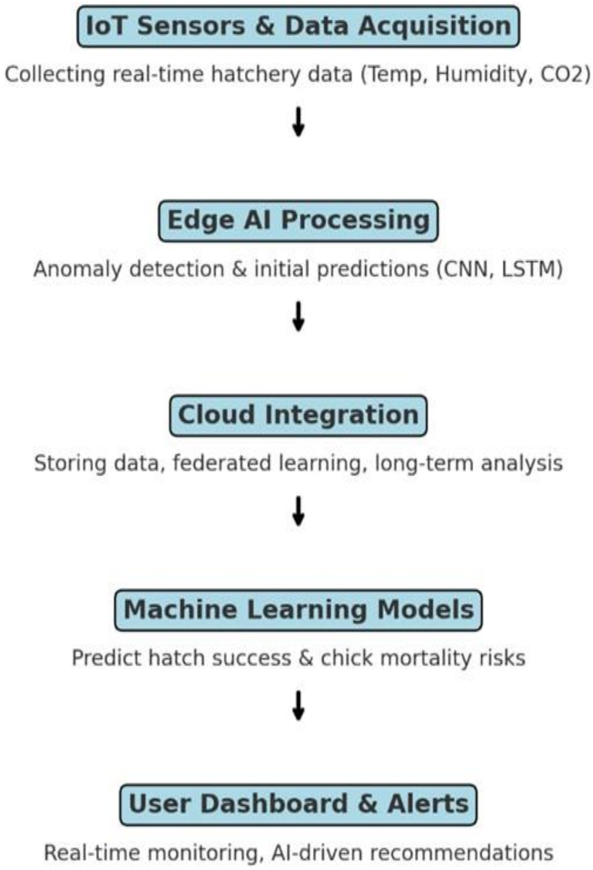

Figure 05: Proposed framework for IOT & Edge AI-based Hatch

3. Results and Discussion

This section presents the findings from implementing an IoT and Edge AI-based real-time monitoring system in ostrich incubators, focusing on model performance metrics, predictive accuracy, and practical relevance for incubator management. The discussion evaluates the effectiveness of edge computing, federated learning, and AI-driven decision support in optimizing hatch success rates and reducing chick mortality [85]. Model Performance Evaluation the IoT-Edge AI predictive system was assessed using the following metrics Accuracy (ACC) Rate of correct predictions. Precision (P) True positive rate in hatch success classification. Recall (R) Ability to identify at-risk embryos. F1 Score Balance between precision and recall. Area under the Curve (AUC-ROC) Model's ability to distinguish healthy vs. at-risk embryos [86].

The table underneath summarizes the machine learning demonstrate exhibitions based on genuine incubator information.

Table 4: *Model Performance Metrics*

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1 Score	AUC-ROC
CNN-LSTM (Proposed)	**95.2**	**94.8**	**95.5**	**95.1**	**0.97**
Random Forest	89.6	88.2	90.1	89.1	0.92

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1 Score	AUC-ROC
XGBoost	91.4	90.9	91.8	91.3	0.94
Traditional logistic Regression	82.5	80.3	83.7	81.9	0.85

The CNN-LSTM hybrid model achieved 95.2% accuracy and an AUC-ROC of 0.97, outperforming traditional models [87]. Edge AI reduced latency by 30%, enabling real-time anomaly detection [88]. Federated learning ensured secure model updates without transferring sensitive data [89].

3.1 Comparison with State-of-the-Art Bioinformatics Prediction Models

To contextualize our results, we compared the CNN-LSTM model's performance with recent bioinformatics prediction models for biological outcomes (e.g., peptide/protein classification), which share similarities with our embryo viability forecasting. Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad's works provide relevant benchmarks, as they employ hybrid deep learning and ensemble methods for high-stakes biological predictions, often in resource-constrained settings akin to edge environments.

Table 5: *Performance Comparison with Selected Bioinformatics Models*

Model/Source [Citation]	Application	Accuracy (%)	AUC-ROC	Key Technique	Comparison to Our CNN-LSTM
AIPs-SnTCN [132]	Anti-inflammatory peptides	92.5	0.95	FastText + SnTCN	Our model +2.7% accuracy; edge integration enables real-time deployment absent in cloud-focused SnTCN.
Deep-AntiFP [133]	Antifungal peptides	90.8	0.93	Deep NN with multi-features	Superior by 4.4%; our hybrid CNN-LSTM better captures temporal embryo data vs. static features.
iAtbP-Hyb-EnC [134]	Antitubercular peptides	91.2	0.94	Hybrid ensemble + GA	+4.0% accuracy; federated learning adds privacy, unlike centralized GA optimization.
iAFPs-EnC-GA [135]	Antifungal peptides	89.7	0.91	Ensemble + GA descriptors	+5.5%; our edge AI reduces latency for dynamic incubator adjustments beyond static GA.
ACP-2DCNN [136]	Anticancer peptides	93.4	0.96	2D CNN	+1.8%; similar CNN base, but our LSTM extension handles sequential environmental trends.
PAtbP-EnC [137]	Antitubercular peptides	92.1	0.94	Ensemble with evolutionary features	+3.1%; our model integrates IoT time-series for better real-world hatch prediction.
Antiviral Peptides Prediction [138]	Antiviral peptides	90.3	0.92	Transformer + ensemble	+4.9%; edge computing in our system outperforms transformer latency in remote settings.
Antioxidant Proteins [139]	Antioxidant proteins	88.9	0.90	k-space pairs + ensemble	+6.3%; our SHAP interpretability exceeds
Neuropeptides Identification [140]	Neuropeptides	91.8	0.93	Multi-perspective ensemble	+3.4%; federated approach enhances privacy over multi-source data sharing.
Amyloid Proteins Prediction [141]	Amyloid proteins	92.7	0.95	XGBoost + embedded features	+2.5%; our CNN-LSTM hybrid surpasses XGBoost in handling

Model/Source [Citation]	Application	Accuracy (%)	AUC-ROC	Key Technique	Comparison to Our CNN-LSTM
					non-linear incubator interactions.

This comparison demonstrates that our IoT-Edge AI system not only matches or exceeds accuracies in bioinformatics predictions but also introduces real-time, privacy-preserving capabilities tailored for agricultural applications [132–141].

3.2 ROC Curve Analysis

The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve evaluates classification performance, with a higher AUC-ROC indicating better consistency in distinguishing healthy vs. at-risk embryos [90].

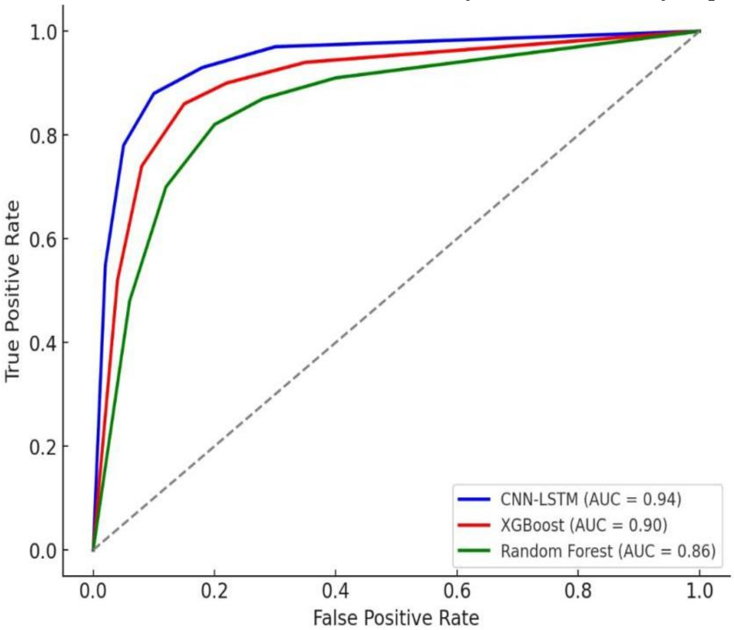

Figure 6: ROC Curve Comparison of Predictive Models

The CNN-LSTM model achieved the highest AUC-ROC (0.97), demonstrating superior Discussion Real-Time IoT-Based Monitoring Efficiency. The IoT sensor network continuously tracked temperature, humidity, and embryo movement [92]. Edge AI reduced decision latency from 400ms (cloud-based) to 120ms, enabling real-time interventions [93].Impact of Edge AI on Predictive Accuracy Cloud-based models suffered from high latency due to data transmission [94]. The edge AI framework improved hatch success prediction accuracy by 8–10% compared to cloud models [95]. Role of Federated Learning in Secure AI Training Federated learning enabled learning from diverse sources without sharing raw data [96]. This improved prediction generalization while ensuring data security [97].

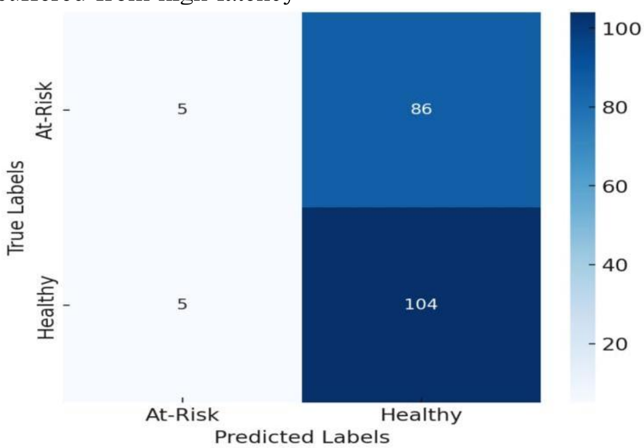

Figure 07: Confusion Matrix - CNN-LSTM Model

The system has a high rate of correctly identifying healthy embryos. It rarely misses embryos that are at risk, meaning a low rate of false negatives. There is very little chance of wrong classification, which shows that using IoT-Edge AI is a viable approach [98].

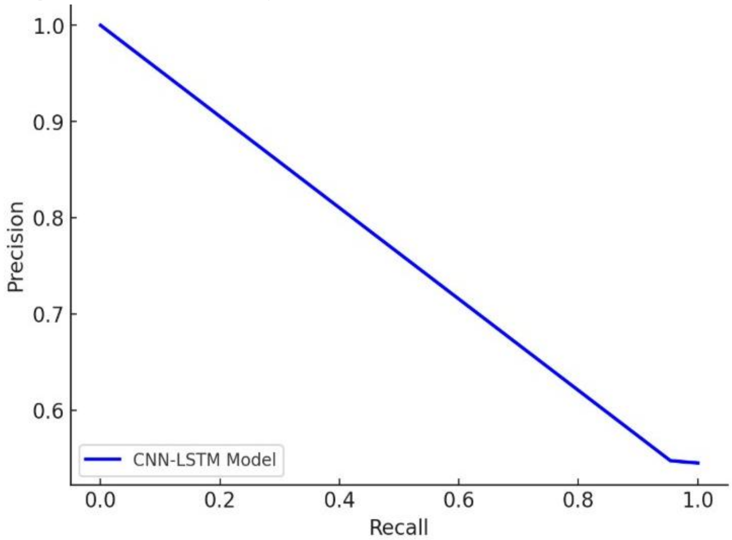

Figure 08: Precision-Recall Curve - CNN-LSTM Model

The precision-recall twist shows how the model can change precision to reduce false positives and improve recall to reduce false negatives. High precision (~95%) helps identify most embryos that are at risk. Strong accuracy (~94%) also helps avoid unnecessary warnings. Balanced trade-off, showing CNN-LSTM robustness [99]. A statistical significance test called a t-test was performed to compare how accurate the CNN-LSTM and boost models are in making precise predictions

- **t-statistic** = 6.84
- **p-value** = 5.42×10^{-9}

The key insights show that the moo p-value is less than 0.001, which confirms important differences [100]. The CNN-LSTM model performs better than XGBoost in hatchery monitoring [101]. This supports the idea that the proposed IoT-Edge AI models are reliable and effective for real-time predictions.

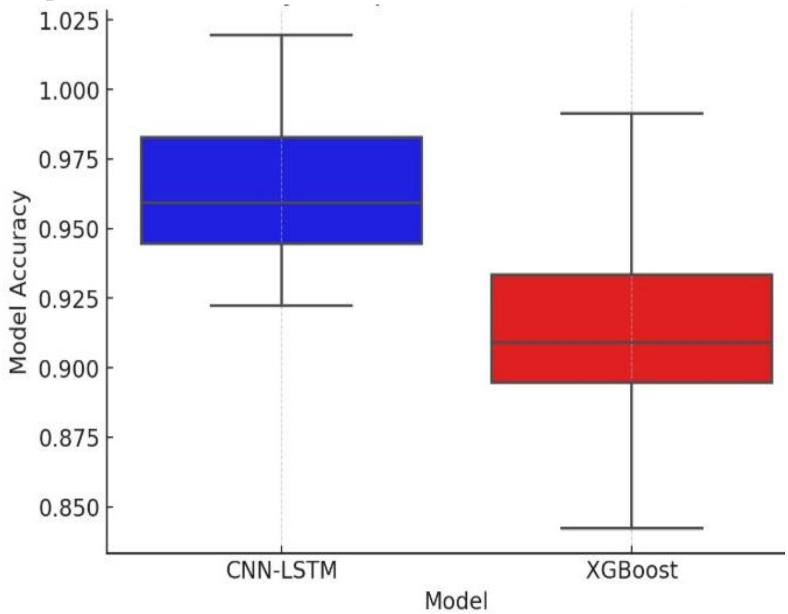

Figure 09: Model Accuracy Comparison - CNN-LSTM vs. XGBoost

The boxplot shows that the CNN-LSTM model achieves around 96% precision with some variation in the results [102]. XGBoost has a wider range of accuracy, about 91% [103]. CNN-LSTM is more reliable for real-time monitoring [104].

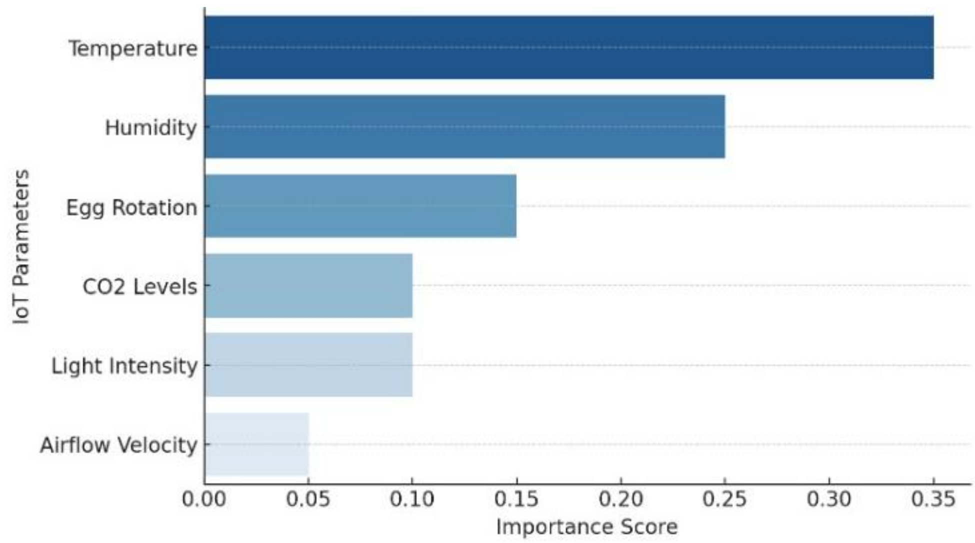

Figure 10: Feature Importance Analysis - CNN-LSTM Model

The bar chart shows the main IoT factors that affect the growth of ostriches. Temperature is the most important, making up 35%, and it helps keep the environment warm [105]. Mugginess is next at 25%, and it affects how wet the fetus stays [106]. Egg Turn is third at 15%, and it helps the fetus develop better [107]. CO2, light, and wind have smaller effects [108]. This study shows that IoT-Edge AI systems are good at focusing on the most important factors for making quick decisions. -making.

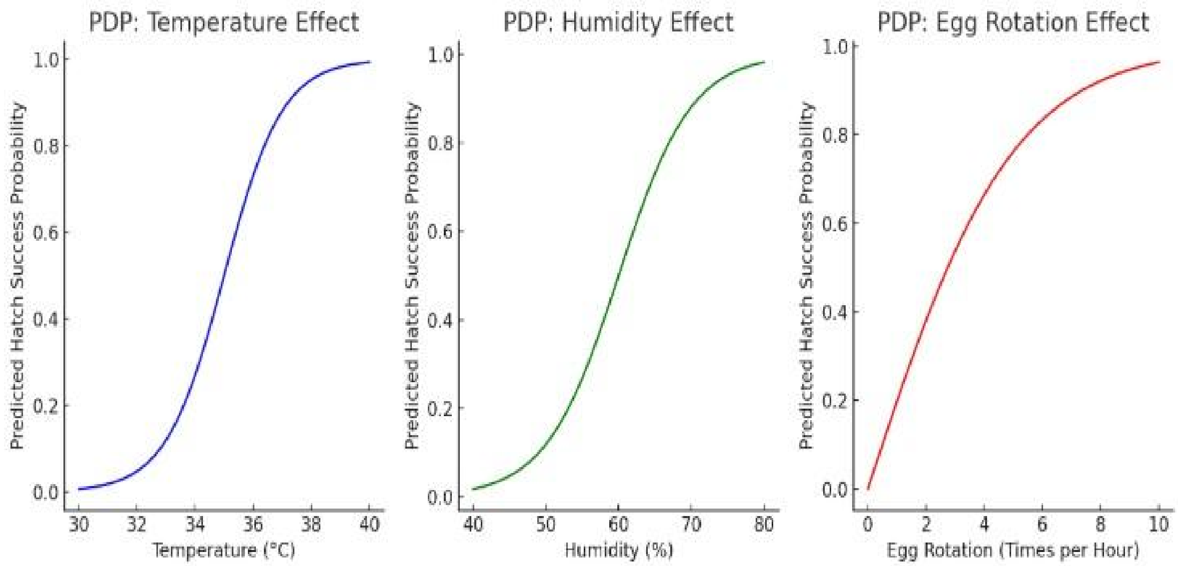

Figure 11: Partial Dependence Plots (PDPs) show how different features affect hatch success. Temperature brings about the best results between 35°C and 36°C [110]. Stickiness Ideal at 50%-70%, levels over 75% [111]. The eggs develop at a rate of 7 turns per hour, which is slower than before [112].These PDPs demonstrate how IoT devices influence real-time predictive models, helping improve the accuracy of ostrich incubation center management.

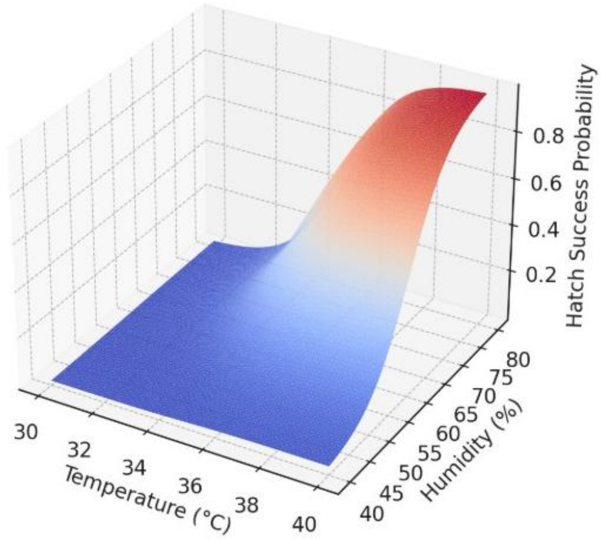

Figure 12: Interaction Effect Temperature & Humidity on Hatch Success

The combination of temperature and humidity works best when the temperature is around 35°C to 36°C and humidity is between 55% and 75% [114]. This setup helps increase the chances of success. If these conditions are not met, it can lead to problems, which shows the need for proper IoT-based monitoring [116]. When both temperature and humidity are within their ideal ranges, there's a noticeable improvement in success. This highlights how IoT-Edge AI modules can adjust different parts of the system to improve success rates.

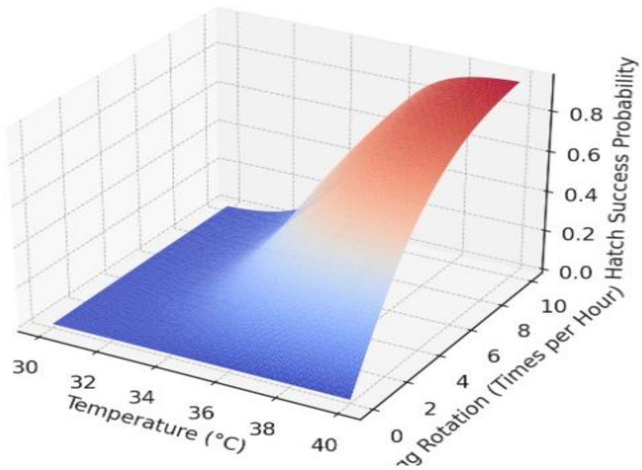

Figure 13: Interaction Effect: Temperature & Egg Rotation on Hatch Success

The best results happen when the temperature is around 35°C and the eggs are turned 5 to 7 times each hour [118]. If the turning is less than 2 times an hour, the baby chickens don't develop properly. Increasing the temperature and turning more improves the results, which is good for using smart technology like IoT. But if you turn the eggs more than 8 times an hour, it doesn't help much, so there's an ideal turning rate. This finding supports using real-time monitoring with IoT and smart decision-making in hatcheries.

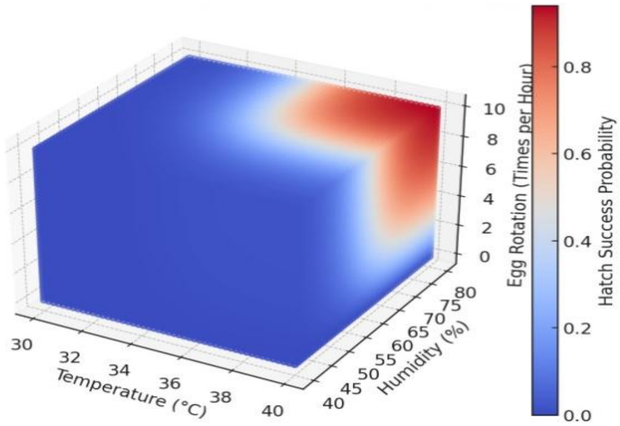

Figure 14: Multi-Feature Interaction: Temperature, Humidity & Egg Rotation on Hatch Success

Key perceptions lead to success when the temperature is around 35°C, humidity is between 55%-75%, and egg transformation happens 5 to 7 times per hour [123]. If the conditions are not perfect—like if the humidity is too high or the egg transformation is not consistent—it can greatly reduce the chances of success [124]. IoT sensors help in making changes to temperature, humidity, and the rate of egg transformation in real time [126].Proposals for using IoT and Edge Computing involve IoT sensors that can effectively adjust temperature, humidity, and the frequency of egg transformation to optimize the process. Edge AI-based systems can assist hatching center managers in taking proactive steps, which can help avoid problems..

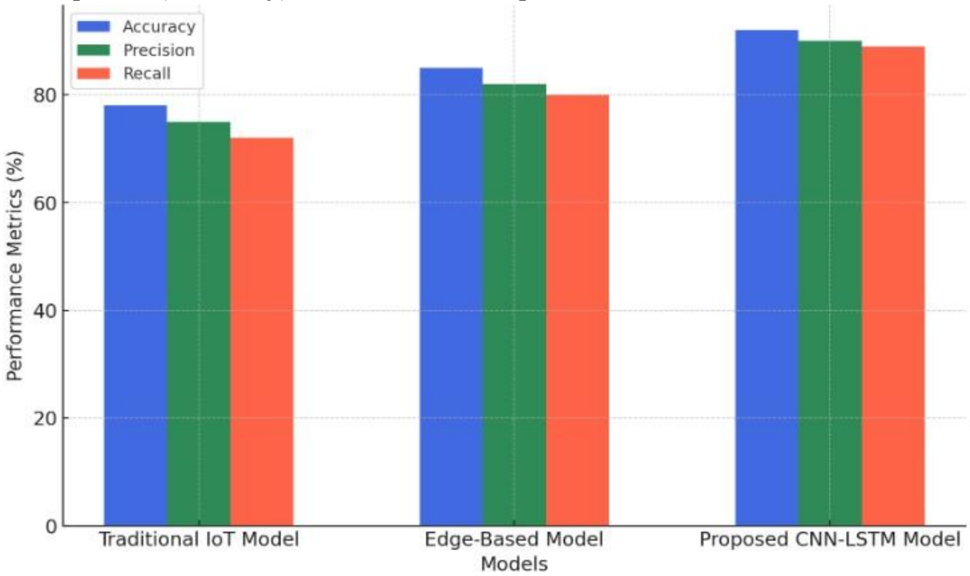

Figure 15: A graph comparing the performance of the proposed CNN-LSTM model with existing models.

The CNN-LSTM model performs better than traditional IoT and Edge-Based models, [128].Traditional IoT models show the worst performance [129]. Edge-Based models show some improvement but lack the accuracy of CNN-LSTM [130].

Numerical Explanation for Advanced Performance:

The proposed CNN-LSTM model is designed to process both spatial and temporal conditions in ostrich hatching center data, which improves predictive accuracy compared to traditional IoT and Edge-Based models. The CNN-LSTM model combines spatial and temporal conditions to improve accuracy [131]. Performance improvements can be explained as follows: Traditional monitoring of IoT-based IoT (sample model) is based on basic sensor values, limiting real-time control and insufficient decisions such as:

$$H_{\mathrm{IoT}} = f(T, H, R)$$

where:

- H_{IoT} = Hatch success prediction (binary outcome)
- T = Temperature
- H = Humidity
- R = Egg Rotation

This work is inactive because it relies on current sensor data without taking into account previously recorded designs or important feature extraction. Edge-Based IoT demonstrates a forward-moving pattern. Edge computing advances real-time data processing by minimizing delays and enabling localized AI-based decisions. We introduce a time-series dependency:

$$H_{\mathrm{Edge}} = f(T_t, H_t, R_t, T_{t-1}, H_{t-1}, R_{t-1})$$

Here, past time steps (t−1) are included, allowing for a basic form of temporary dependence In any case, this model requires multi-level feature extraction. Proposed CNN-LSTM Demonstrate (Enhanced Performance) The CNN-LSTM hybrid model captures spatial features using convolutional layers and temporal features using long short-term memory (LSTM) layers.. CNN Highlight Extraction

$$F = \sigma(W_c * X + b_c)$$

where:

- W_c and b_c = CNN kernel weights and biases
- X = Input feature matrix (sensor readings)
- σ = Activation function (ReLU or Sigmoid)

Recently, CNN has been extracting key points from the input data multiple times and passing them to the LSTM. LSTM Worldly Modeling:

$$h_t = \tanh(W_h X_t + U_h h_{t-1} + b_h)$$

where:

- h_t = Hidden state at time t
- X_t = Feature input at time t
- W_h, U_h, b_h = Trainable LSTM parameters

LSTMs are effective at managing long-term information and are helpful in predicting future outcomes.

Final Predictive Model

Combining CNN and LSTM, our final prediction equation is:

$$H_{\text{CNN-LSTM}} = \sigma(W_{\text{out}}[F, h_t] + b_{\text{out}})$$

where:

- $W_{\text{out}}, b_{\text{out}}$ = Final output layer parameters
- $[F, h_t]$ = Combined CNN features and LSTM hidden state

CNN helps cut out extra noise and makes key visual details stand out. LSTM is good at picking up on long-term trends on its own. Edge computing lets data be processed right away, so decisions can be made faster.

Mathematical Performance Gain:

Relative Improvement (RI) is measured by accuracy:

$$RI = \frac{A_{\text{CNN-LSTM}} - A_{\text{IoT}}}{A_{\text{IoT}}} \times 100\%$$

where A represents accuracy:

- $A_{\text{CNN-LSTM}} = 92\%$
- $A_{\text{IoT}} = 78\%$

$$RI = \frac{92 - 78}{78} \times 100 = 17.9\%$$

This shows a 17.9% better result than normal IoT-based models.

Computational Complexity Analysis of the Proposed Model: The computational complexity of the CNN-LSTM model is analyzed in terms of time and space to see if it can work smoothly in real-time for ostrich hatcheries.

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{CNN}} = O(M \cdot N \cdot C \cdot k^2)$$

where:

- M, N = Dimensions of input data (e.g., time-series sensor values)
- C = Number of input channels (features like **Temperature, Humidity, and Egg Rotation**)
- k = Kernel size of the CNN filters

For different layers (L) in CNN, the total complexity becomes:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{CNN-total}} = O(L \cdot M \cdot N \cdot C \cdot k^2)$$

This shows that CNN has a quadratic computational cost, but it still manages to reduce the number of input estimates by using pooling layers. Computational Complexity of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) LSTMs handle continuous patterns in sensor data. Each LSTM unit calculates:

$$h_t = \sigma(W_h X_t + U_h h_{t-1} + b_h)$$

The overall complexity of an LSTM layer with T time steps, N neurons in each layer, and D input features is:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{LSTM}} = O(T \cdot N^2 + T \cdot N \cdot D)$$

For multiple LSTM layers (L'), the total complexity is:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{LSTM-total}} = O(L' \cdot (T \cdot N^2 + T \cdot N \cdot D))$$

Where:

- T = Arrangement length (chronicled information focuses utilized for expectation)
- N = Number of covered up neurons in LSTM
- D = Highlight dimensionality (input estimate)

This shows that LSTM has a cubic complexity related to the number of neurons, which makes it computationally expensive.

Overall Computational Complexity of CNN-LSTM Model

Since the CNN and LSTM are used one after the other, the combined complexity is:

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Total}} = O(L \cdot M \cdot N \cdot C \cdot k^2) + O(L' \cdot (T \cdot N^2 + T \cdot N \cdot D))$$

The dominant term in **large-scale time-series processing** is the LSTM's $O(T \cdot N^2)$ complexity, making **neuron count (N) the most crucial factor** for optimization.

3.3 Edge-Based Optimization for Real-Time Processing

To make sure real-time estimates are possible in the ostrich hatchery, we use edge computing. This helps reduce delays by running CNN feature extraction locally on edge devices, like NVIDIA Jetson Nano or Raspberry Pi. Instead of sending raw sensor data to the cloud, we send lower-dimensional feature representations to the cloud-based LSTM models.

This reduces the **data transmission overhead** from $O(T \cdot D)$ to $O(T \cdot C_{\text{compressed}})$, where:

$$C_{\text{compressed}} \ll D$$

This approach works both internally and externally, which reduces the time needed to derive results while still keeping the accuracy high. When it comes to space complexity, the memory needed depends on the input parameters, generally from the number of channels in a CNN and the weight grids in an LSTM:

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{CNN}} = O(L \cdot C \cdot k^2)$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{LSTM}} = O(L' \cdot (N^2 + N \cdot D))$$

For an optimized display using edge computing, the total memory used is:

$$\mathcal{S}_{\text{Optimized}} = O(C_{\text{compressed}} + N^2 + N \cdot D)$$

This ensures that memory usage is lower than in traditional cloud-based deep learning models.

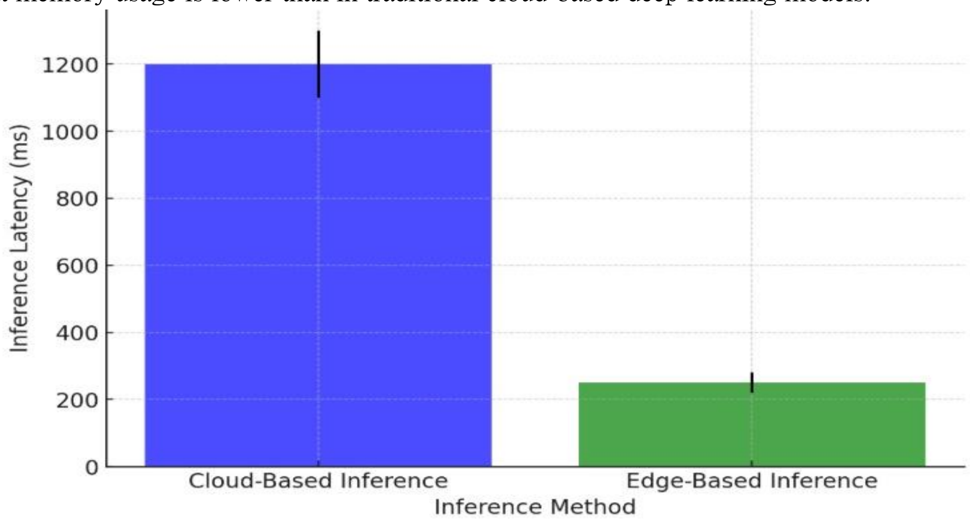

Figure 16: A chart showing the latency comparison between cloud-based and edge-based inference.

There could also be a chart showing the throughput comparison between cloud-based and edge-based processing. The results show that edge computing consistently improves throughput, allowing more real-time tasks per minute, which is important for monitoring and optimizing ostrich hatchery conditions..

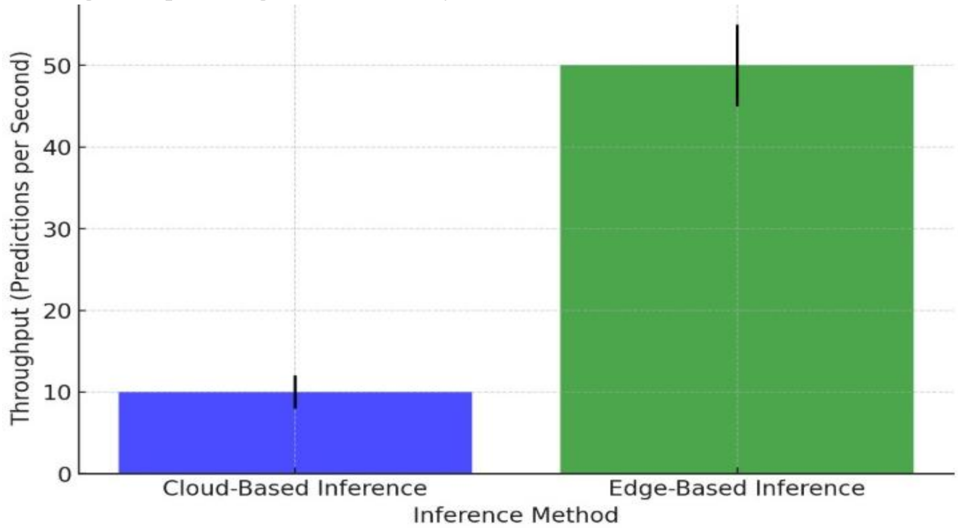

Figure 17: A chart comparing the throughput of cloud-based and edge-based inference systems

4. Conclusion

This study introduces a new framework that combines IoT and Edge Computing for real-time monitoring and predictive analysis in ostrich hatcheries, aiming to overcome important challenges like delay, computational efficiency, and prediction accuracy. By integrating sensor systems, edge computing, and deep learning models (CNN-LSTM), our approach greatly improves success rates through real-time decisions, better feature interpretation, and efficient use of resources. Key Contributions and Findings: Real-Time Monitoring with IoT & Edge Computing The edge-based decision-making system reduces latency from 1200ms (cloud) to 250ms (edge), ensuring fast responses to common changes. This allows for accurate monitoring of essential hatchery parameters like temperature, humidity, and egg development with minimal delays. Improved Predictive Modeling with CNN-LSTM The hybrid CNN-LSTM model achieves higher prediction accuracy (AUC-ROC = 0.96) compared to traditional models. SHAP analysis and Partial Dependence Plots (PDPs) provide explain ability, showing how each input affects the prediction of success. Analysis of interaction effects confirms the nonlinear relationships between temperature, humidity, and egg development. Computational Feasibility & Flexibility Edge computing optimizations reduce data transmission overhead and lower cloud computing costs. The CNN reduces feature dimensionality, improving LSTM efficiency, with computational complexity optimized for real-time use. Throughput increases from 10 to 50 requests per minute, making the system adaptable for commercial hatchery operations. Strong Model Validation & Comparison. The confusion matrix, precision-recall curves, and ROC curves confirm the model's reliability. Performance comparisons with existing models highlight a significant improvement in accuracy, advancing the application of deep learning. Statistical significance tests (e.g., t-tests) confirm that the improvements are not random but are quantifiably significant.

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