

GIVING BEEKEEPING GUIDANCE BY COMPUTATIONAL-ASSISTED DECISION MAKING

EU Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Action

A SPATIALLY RESOLVED TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM FOR A HONEYBEE COLONY BROOD BOX

Adam McVeigh, Michael I Newton, Costas Tsakonas and Martin Bencsik







Nottingham Trent University

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- Honeybee colonies need suitable temperatures.
- Require 32-35°C for brood rearing.
- A single sensor provides a snapshot of colony.
- More sensors provides a clearer picture.
- Colony temperature management.
- High resolution sensor array.
- 480 negative coefficient temperature sensors.











·IIIII I∙B-GOOD

- British National Hive
 - Roof **————**—
- Adapted Super with electronics –
- Cables joining frames to electronics
- Brood Box with frames inside with thermistors
- Cable linking system to Raspberry Pi-



- Schematic of electronics.
- 10 frames each with 48 negative temperature coefficient thermistors.
- Each frame connects to three 16-Channel Analog Multiplexers.
- Multiplexers connect to Teensy 3.5 microprocessors.
- Two Teensy 3.5s

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Linked to a Raspberry Pi

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- A prototype system.
- Sensors embedded between four sheets of foundation wax.
- Protect electronics.
- More appealing to bees.

This project receives funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 817622.

3rd International Electronic Conference on Applied Sciences 1-15 Dc 2022

·IIII ·B-GOOD

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- First system of frames introduced to a colony.
- Bees chewed away foundation wax.
- Exposing electronics, which still collected data.
- Not normal frame use.
- Wax too thick.
- Cells not aligned suitably.
- Electronics?

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- Second version.
- Sensors laid on foundation wax.
- 1 sheet of foundation wax.
- Expected that less sheets of foundation wax would improve appeal to a colony.

·IIIII∙B-GOOD

- The second system with a swarm.
- Built normal honeycomb.
- Including the side with electronics.
- Cells were built over the sensors.
- Used for brood rearing.
- Eggs were observed.
- The system is accepted by the colony and is suitable for normal use.
- Electronics did not cause refusal.

- Sensors tested before the colony introduced.
- Consistent measurements.
- Small error in line with guoted tolerances.
- Figure displays measurements from all ۲ sensors in the afternoon (green) and evening (red).
- Consistent with ambient air temperatures.
- Data has been linear scaled to • compensate for systematic and random errors. We assume the scaling factors remain constant.

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Red is between 21:47:45 and 22:17:45. Green is between 14:27:45 and 14:57:45

A spatially resolved temperature measurement system for a honeybee colony

Frame No 3 - May 26 03:02:45 2022

x axis (cm)

brood box Adam McVeigh, Michael I Newton, Costas Tsakonas and Martin Bencsik

Spatially resolved temperature measurements collected. y axis (cm) 0 & y axis (cm) Figure shows temperatures on 25°C Two time points on the same day. Frame 5 is being used for brood x axis (cm) x axis (cm) Frame No 3 - May 26 16:02:30 2022 Frame No 5 - May 26 16:02:30 2022 Frame 3 is not being used by the y axis (cm) 01 & y axis (cm) 25°C Spatial variation in temperature on both frames.

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two frames.

rearing.

colony.

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Frame No 5 - May 26 03:02:45 2022

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x axis (cm)

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25°C

25°C

ıI∥I∙B-GOOD

- Spatially resolved temperature measurements of a colony.
- Temperature measurements using an array of thermistors on a sheet of foundation wax.
- Using a single sheet of wax is important in determining acceptance.
 - Second system was accepted and used normally.
 - Minimal disruption of the foundation wax is optimum.
 - Recording distinctive features such as brood temperatures.
 - Quantify spatial temperature variation across the colony.
 - Data to aid understanding of colony thermal dynamics.

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