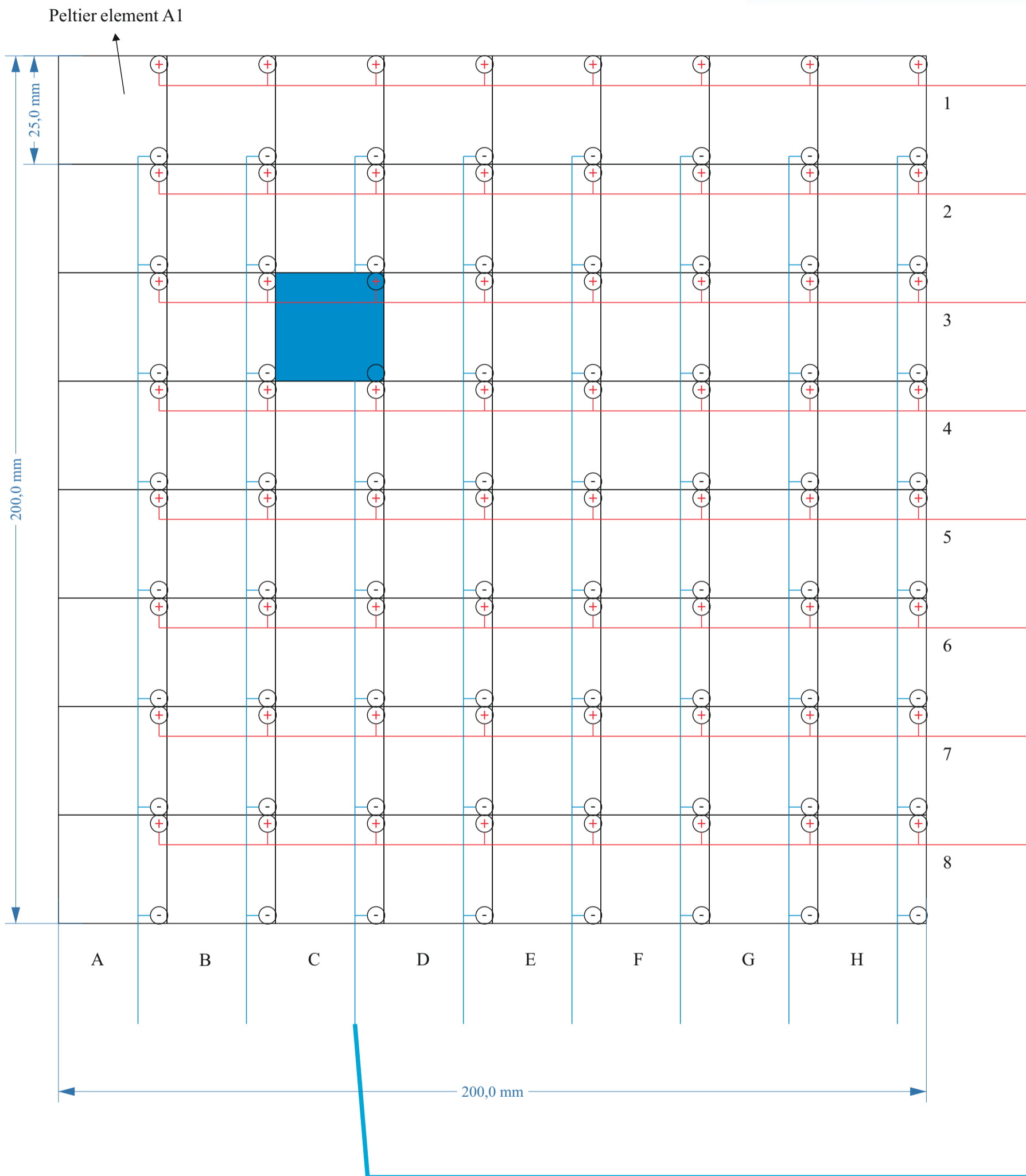
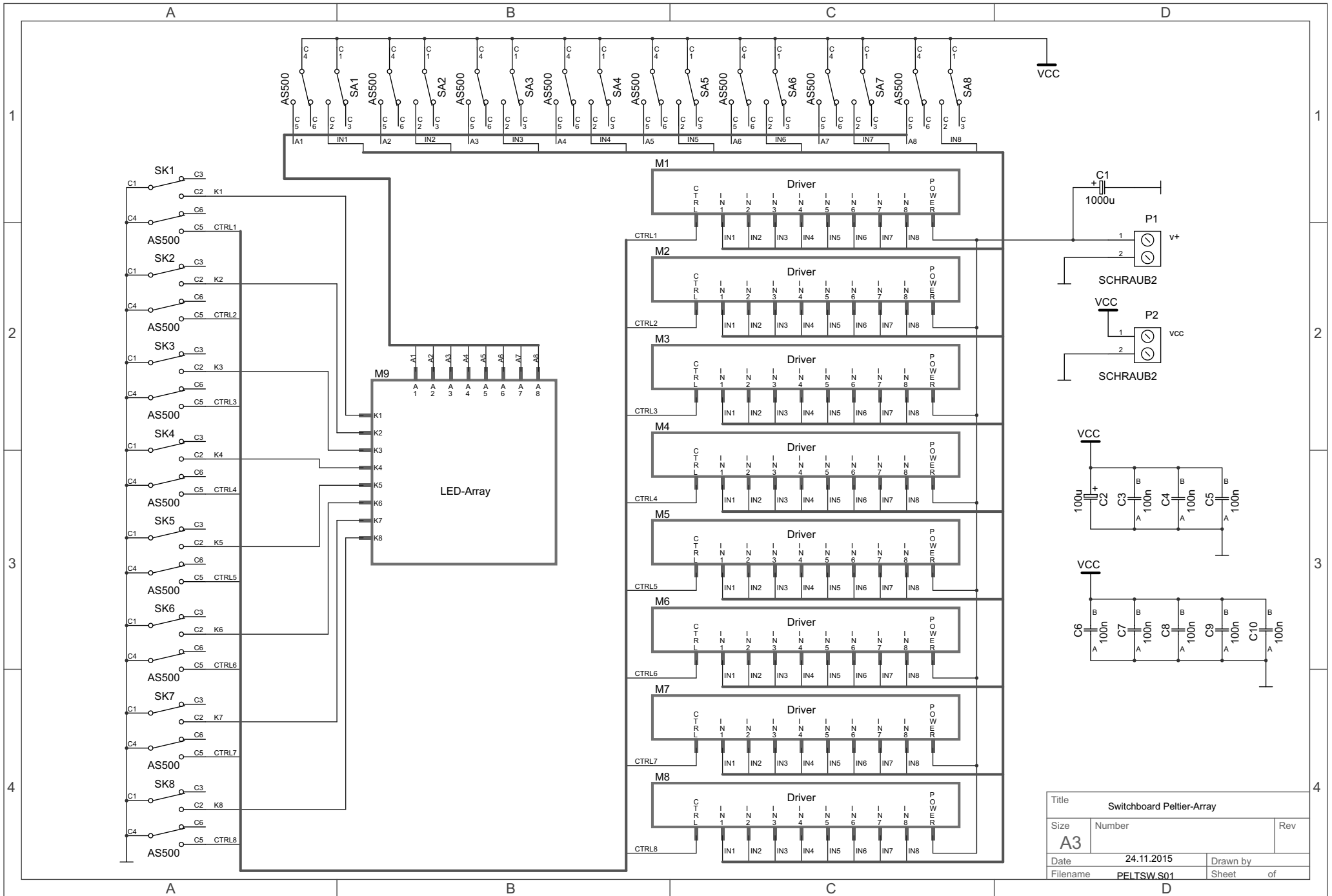


# **Supplementary Information**

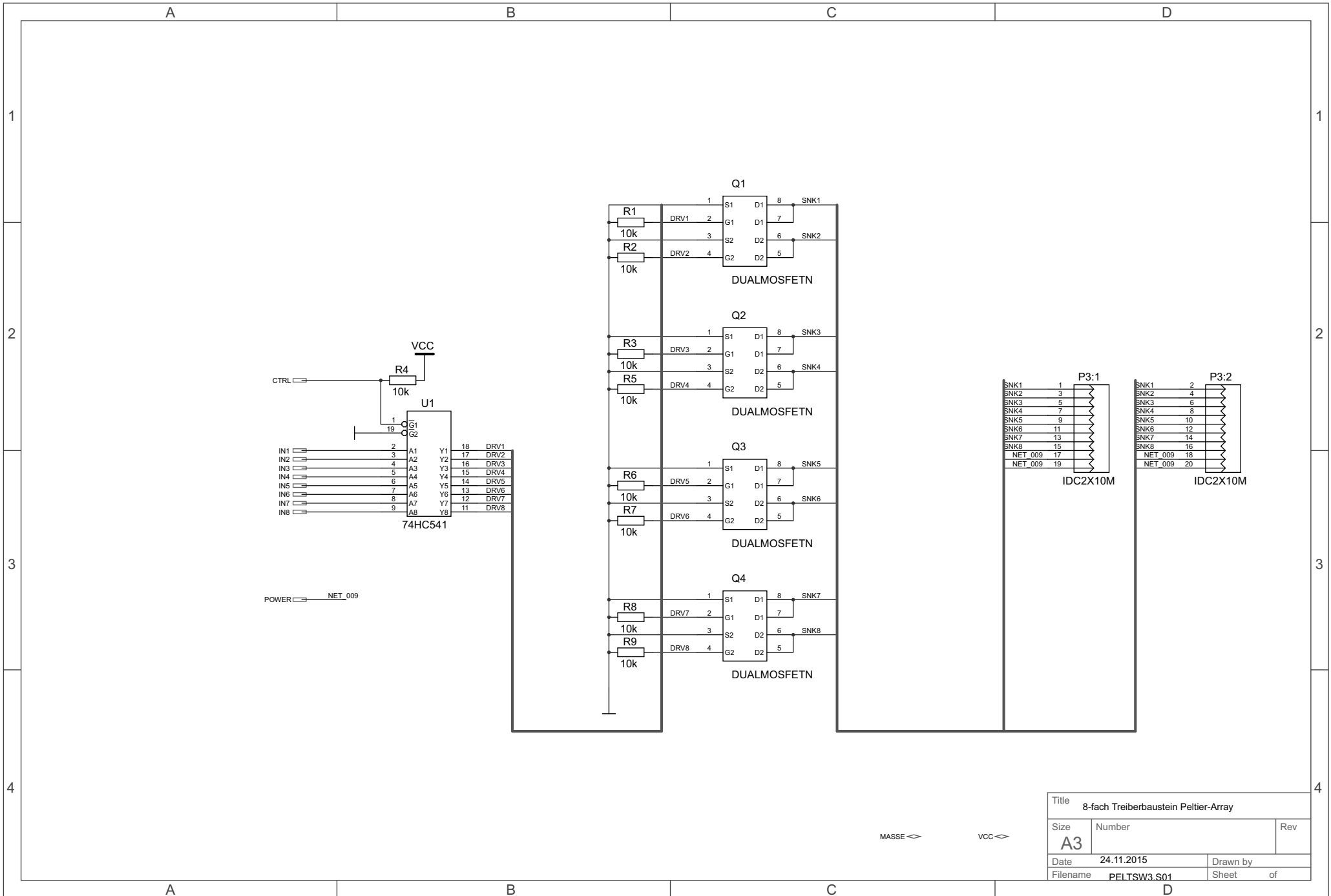
A novel thermal-visual place learning paradigm for honeybees (*Apis mellifera*)

Scheiner et al.

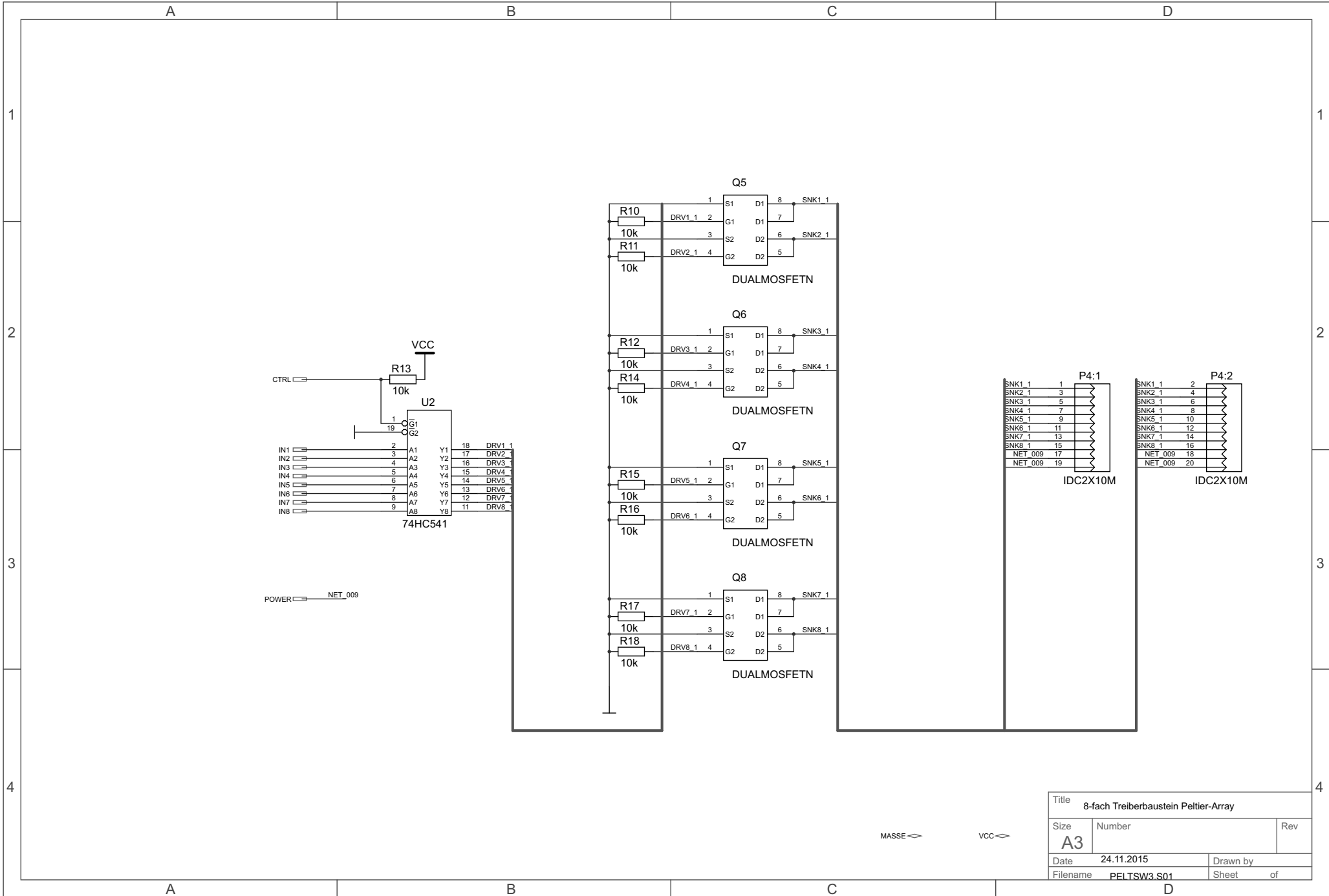




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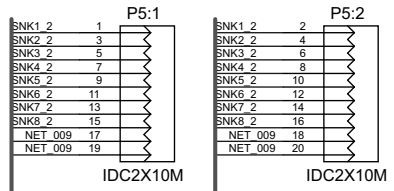
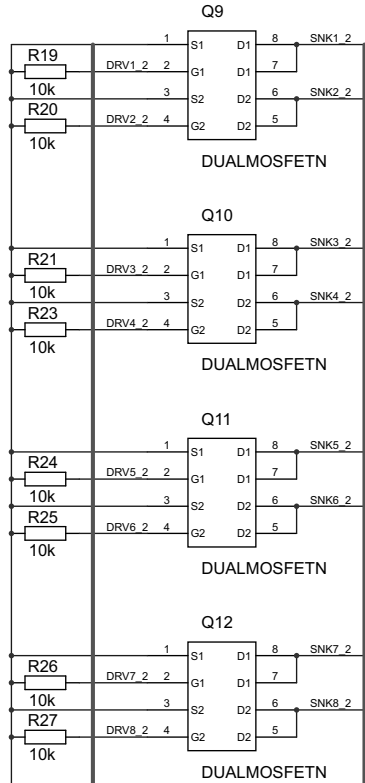
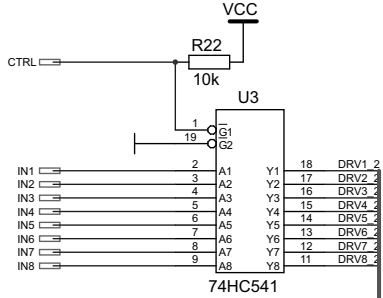
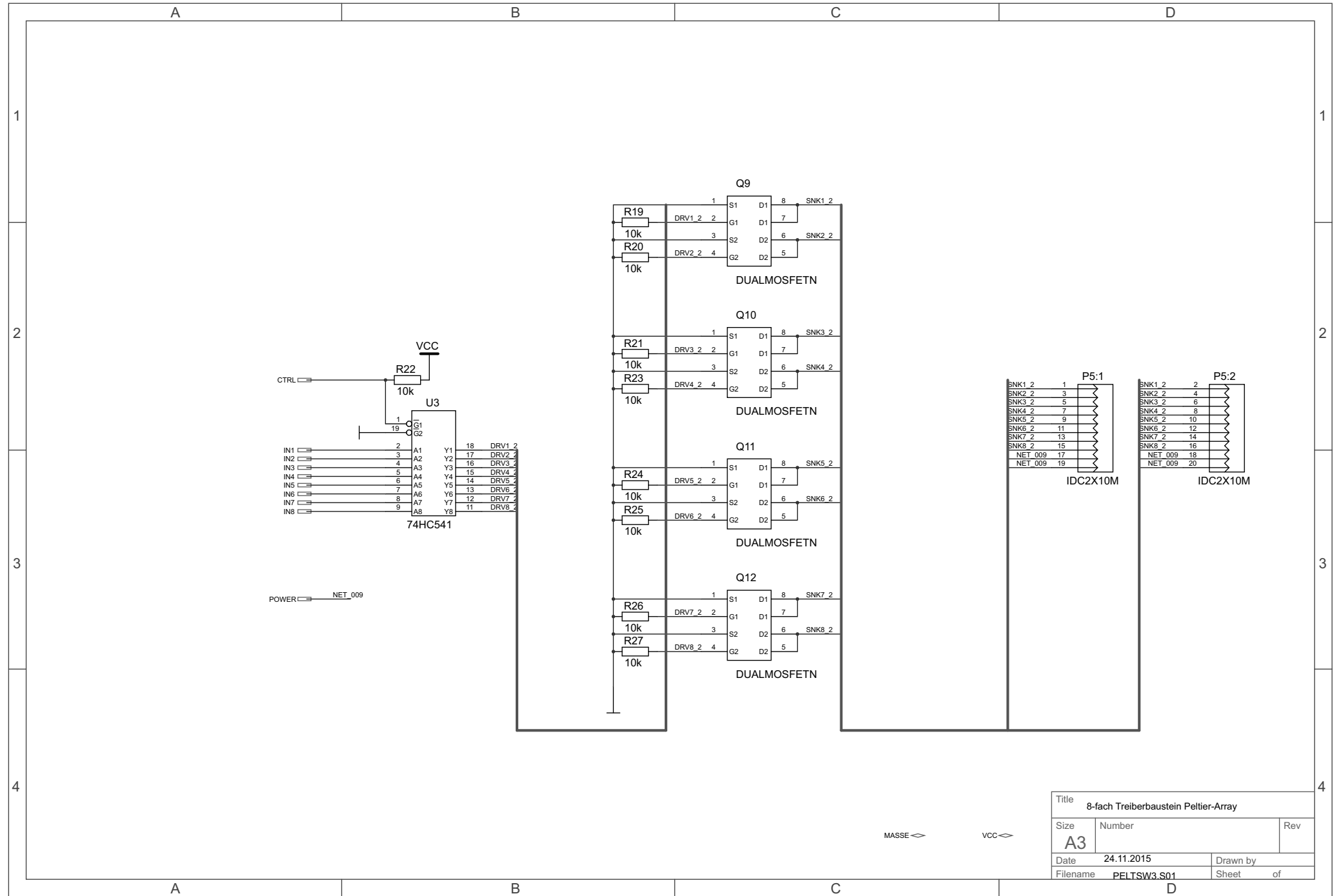
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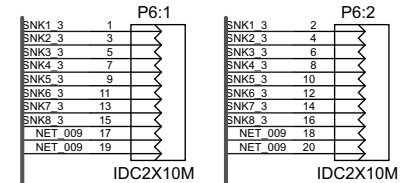
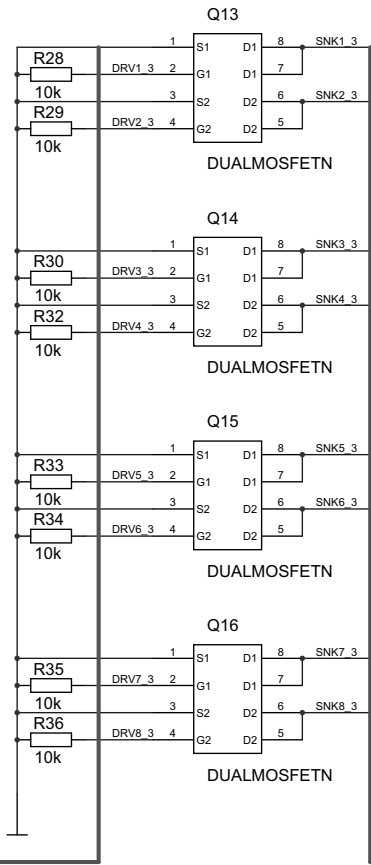
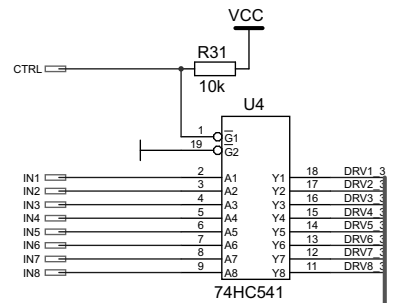
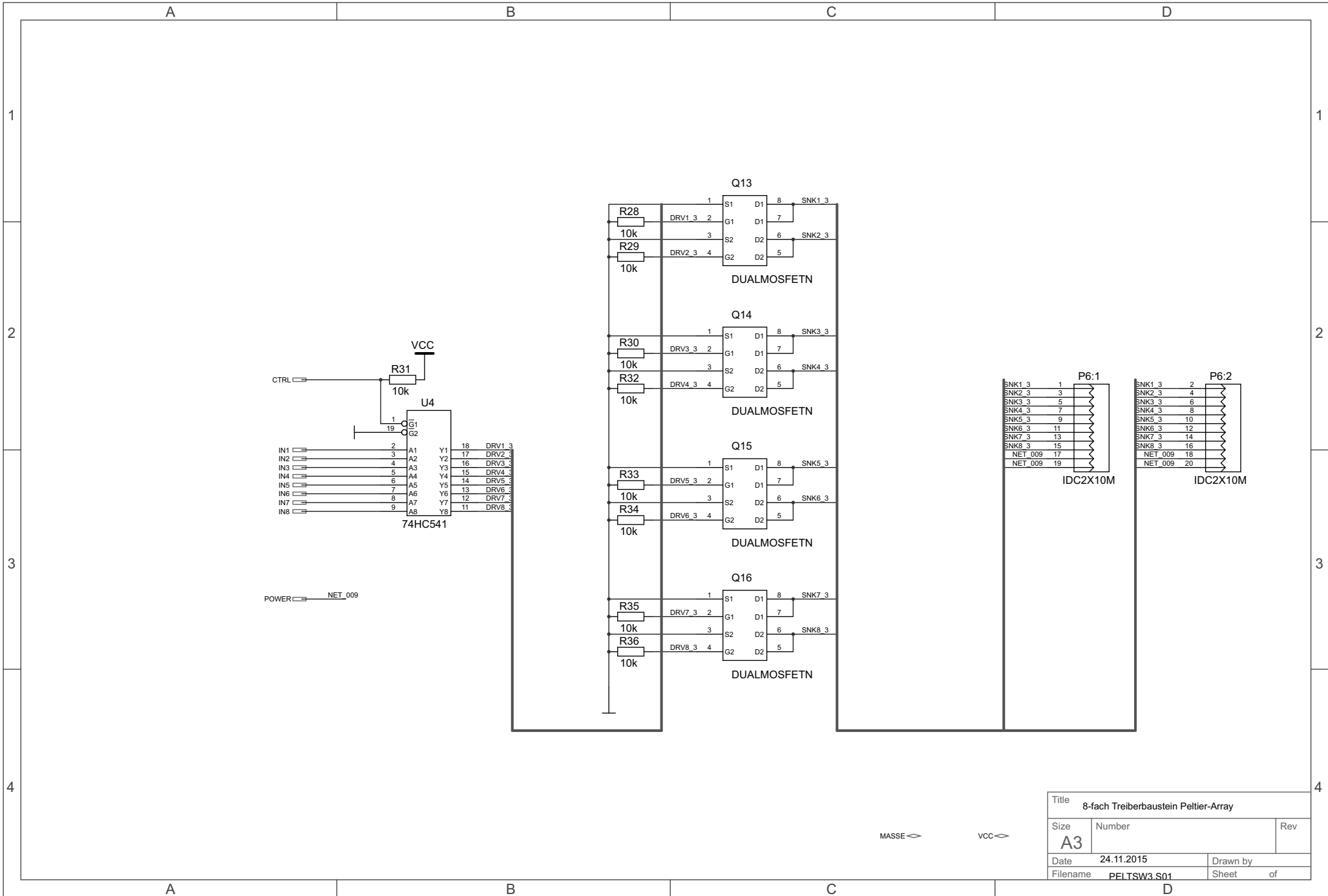
MASSE ◊

VCC ◊



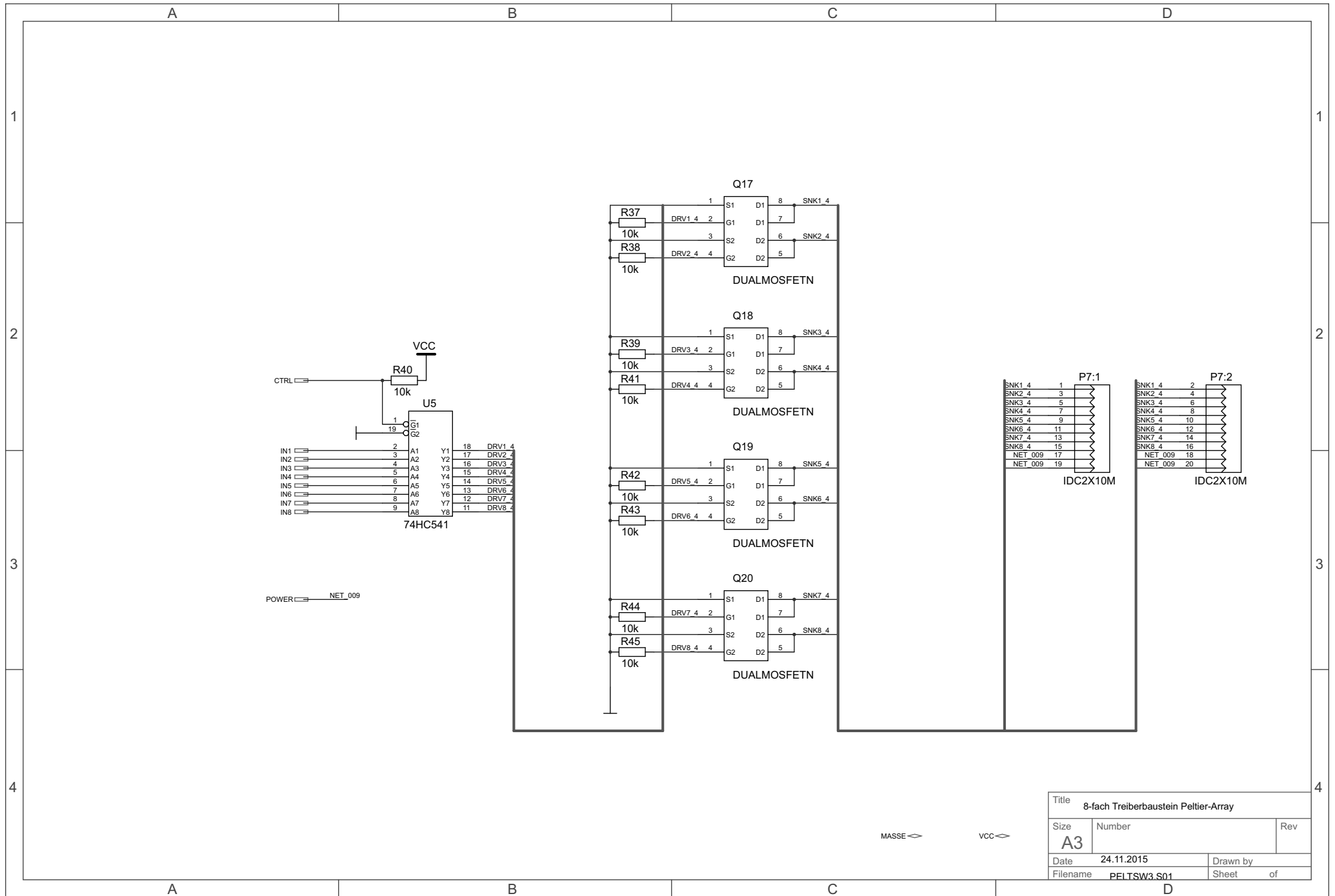
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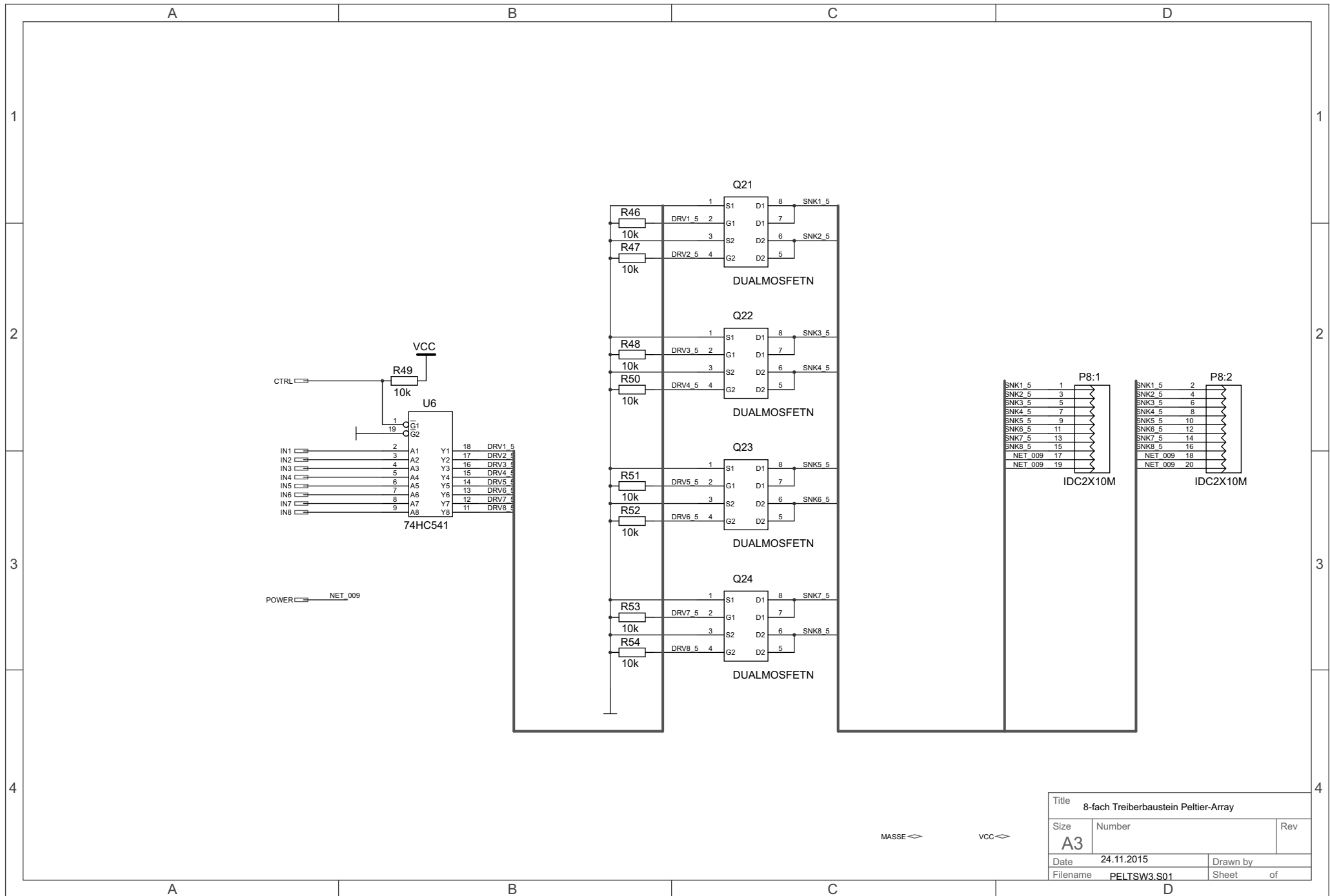
MASSE ◊ VCC ◊



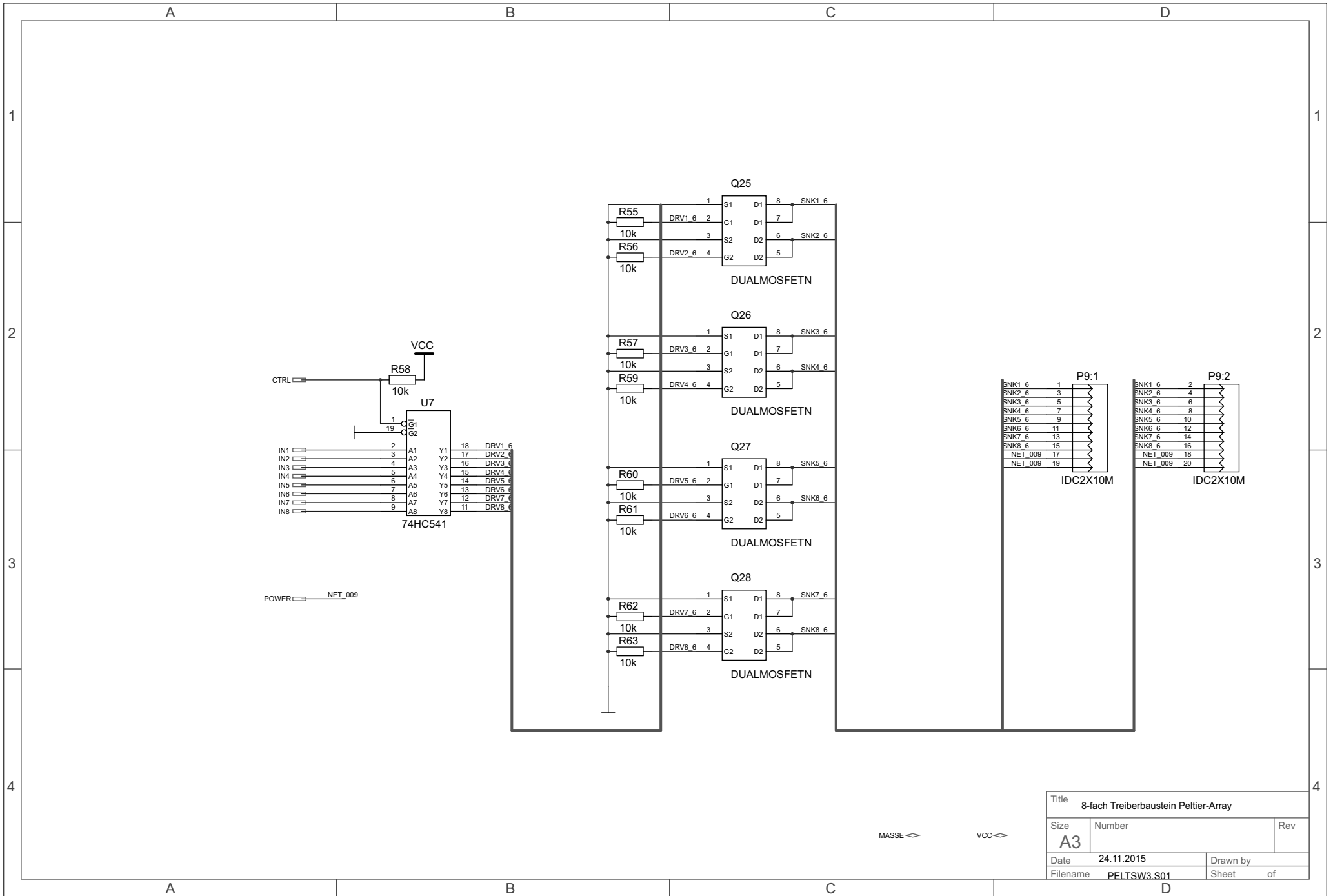
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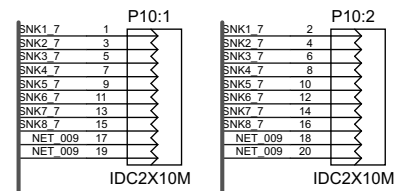
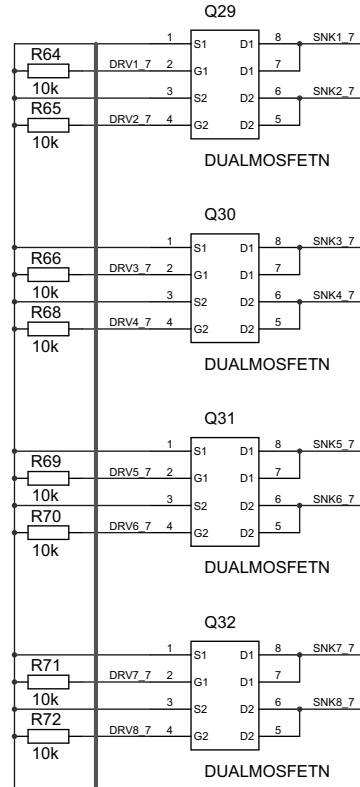
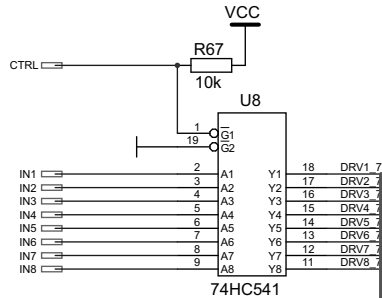
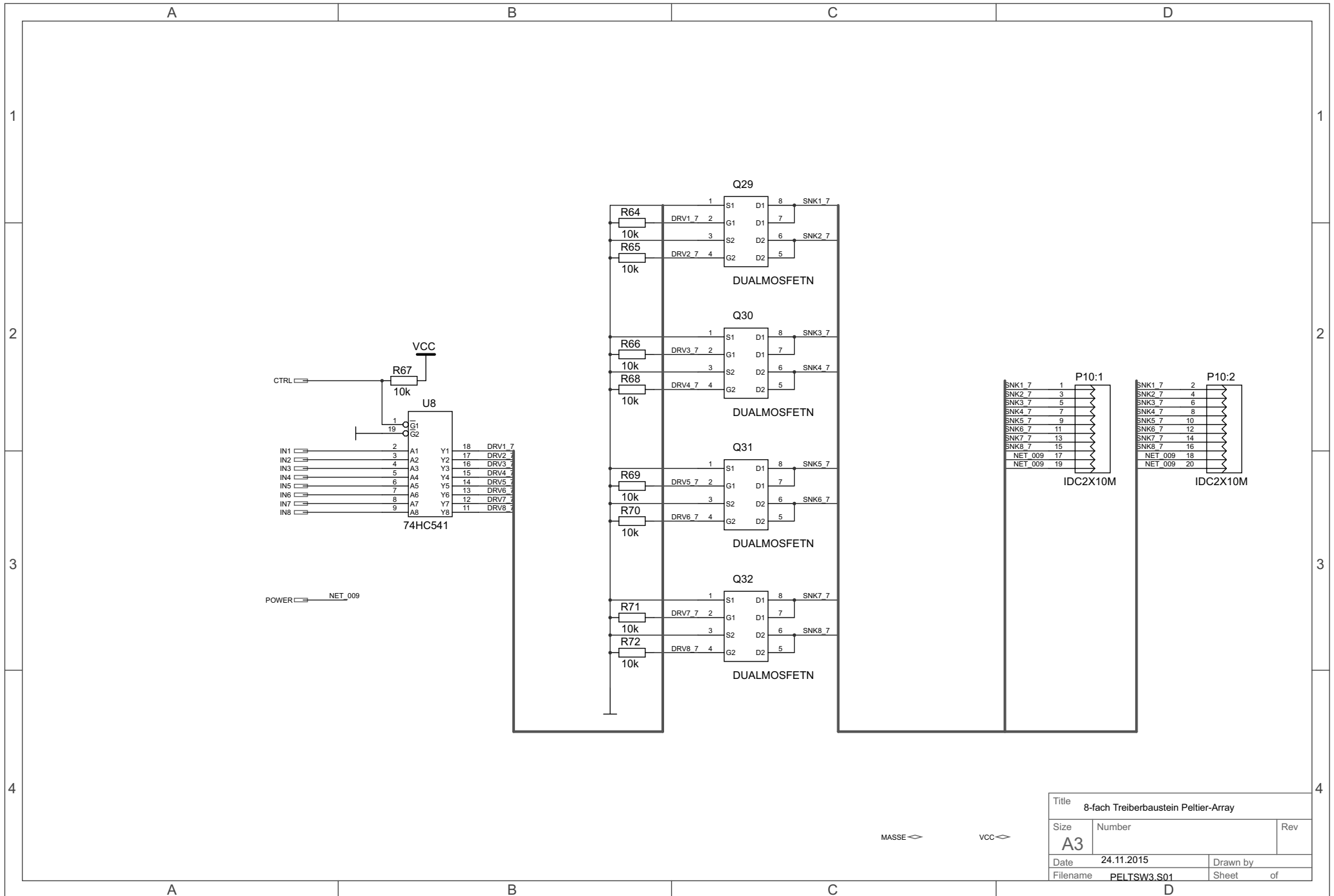




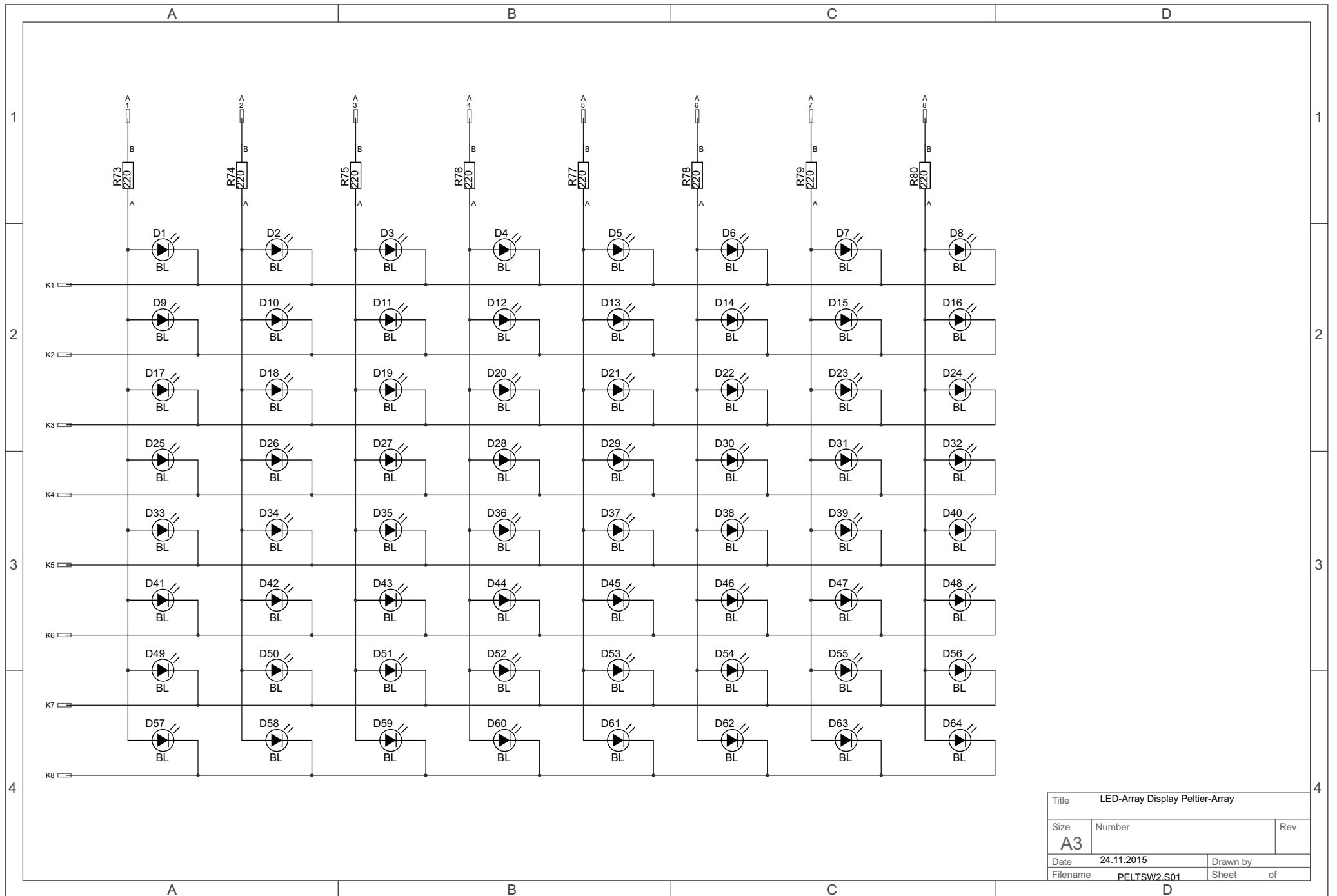
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Title		
8-fach Treiberbaustein Peltier-Array		
Size	Number	Rev
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Date	24.11.2015	Drawn by
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Title LED-Array Display Peltier-Array		
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Date 24.11.2015	Drawn by	
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```

# Calculate track characteristics from Ctrax data
# for Ctrax see: Ctrax: The Caltech Multiple Walking Fly Tracker
# http://ctrax.sourceforge.net/
# Main characteristic: sector assignment
# for different insects
# for different time windows (complete, 30, 60, 120, 30-90 sec.)
# Last updated: 10.3.2020, 28.06.2017
# By: Felix Frantzmam, Oliver Mitesser

# initialize data frame for output
d<-data.frame()

#####
# Read time series of positions from file
# file format: Ctrax
#####

# read data file
z=read.table(file=file.choose() , header=F, sep=";", dec=".")

#####

# set file for R terminal output
sink("RTerminalOutput.txt")

# define center and radius of arena in pixel coordinates
# resolution 1296x972
r0=481
cx=644
cy=481

# position cold spot
# rectanle upper right
RORx=514
# transform to R:
RORy=972-602
# rectangle upper left
ROLx=398
# transform to R:
ROLy=972-602
# rectangle lower left
RULx=398
# transform to R:
RULy=972-714
# rectangle lower right
RURx=514
# transform to R:
RURy=972-714

# calculate data characteristics
# number of columns in data frame
n=length(z[1,])
# number of lines in data frame
m=length(z[,1])

```

```

# initialize vector of fly ids
flyindex=c(0)

# define pdf file for graphical output
pdf("RGraphicalOutput.pdf")

# repeat for each fly
for (i in flyindex){

  # initialize sector assignment vector for positions
  sec=rep(4,length(z[,1]))

  # set starting column for current fly
  id=i*6+1

  # calculate position angles of current track positions in polar
coordinates
  ang=atan2(z[,id+2]-cy,z[,id+1]-cx)
  ang[ang<0]=ang[ang<0]+2*pi

  # determine vector of sector for all position angles
  sec[ang > 0 & ang < (pi/2)]=2
  sec[ang > (pi/2) & ang < pi]=1
  sec[ang > pi & ang < (3/2*pi)]=4
  sec[ang > (3/2*pi) & ang < 2*pi]=3

  # determine if fly position is outside of cold spot
  raus=((z[,id+1]<rep(RULx,m)) | (z[,id+1]>rep(RURx,m)) |
(z[,id+1]>rep(RULx,m)) & (z[,id+1]<rep(RURx,m)) &
(z[,id+2]<rep(RURy,m)) | (z[,id+1]>rep(RULx,m)) &
(z[,id+1]<rep(RURx,m)) & (z[,id+2]>rep(RORy,m)))

  # determine when spot was left for the first time
  zuerstrausCS=min(which(raus==1))

#####
  # Output diagnostics
#####
  print(i)
  print("No. of frame after leaving the CS")
  print(zuerstrausCS)

  # vector of starting time steps for different time intervals
  sttoffvec=c(0,0,0,0,1080,1080)
  # vector of ending time steps for different time intervals
  endoffvec=c(1080,2160,3240,4320,2160,3240)

  # matrix to collect sector statistics
  ymat=matrix(ncol=12, nrow=length(sttoffvec)+1)

  # calculate first entering for each of the 4 sectors

```

```

    print("first in 1"); zuerstin1=min(which(sec==1));
print(zuerstin1)
    print("first in 2"); zuerstin2=min(which(sec==2));
print(zuerstin2)
    print("first in 3"); zuerstin3=min(which(sec==3));
print(zuerstin3)
    print("first in 4"); zuerstin4=min(which(sec==4));
print(zuerstin4)
    print("*****")
    # end of diagnostic output

#####

# arrival in target 1
targetsec=zuerstin1

# duration until arrival in target sector
q=(targetsec-zuerstrausCS)

# define vector for distributions
alldis=c()

# calculate print distribution for different time slots
for (jdis in 0:length(sttoffvec)){

    # define relevant time interval
    if (jdis==0) intrvl=1:length(sec) else
intrvl=(zuerstrausCS+sttoffvec[jdis]):(zuerstrausCS+endoffvec[jdis])

    # calculate sector distribution

disxxx=c(sum(sec[intrvl]==1),sum(sec[intrvl]==2),sum(sec[intrvl]==3)
,sum(sec[intrvl]==4))
    alldis=c(alldis,as.vector(disxxx))

    # provide terminal output
    if (jdis==0) {print ("distribution")} else {
        print(paste("distribution from ",sttoffvec[jdis]/60, "sec.
after leaving CS till", endoffvec[jdis]/60, "sec."))}
    print(disxxx)

    # calculate sector transitions
    # initialize vector to collect transition data
    nvec=rep(0,12)
    secmat=expand.grid(1:4,1:4)[c(-1,-6,-11,-16),]
    for (j in 1:(length(sec[intrvl])-1)){
        for (isec in 1:12) if (sec[j]==secmat[isec,1] &
sec[j+1]==secmat[isec,2]) nvec[isec]=nvec[isec]+1
    }

    # terminal output of sector transitions
    if (jdis==0) {print ("distribution")} else {
        print(paste("transitions from ",sttoffvec[jdis]/60, "sec.
after leaving CS till", endoffvec[jdis]/60, "sec."))}

```

```

# sort output for consistency with table headings
ymat[jdis+1,]=nvec[c(4,1,8,5,7,2,10,3,11,6,12,9)]

# terminal output
print(ymat[jdis+1,])
#----

#####
# Graphical output

#####
# plot arena
plot(z[intrvl,id+1], z[intrvl,id+2], pch=10, col=sec[intrvl],
cex=0.5, xlab="x", ylab="y", xlim=c(0,1288), ylim=c(0,996),
main="path 60s", ann=FALSE, axes=FALSE)
lines(c(cx,cx),c(cy,cy-487)); lines(c(cx,cx),c(cy,cy+487));
lines(c(cx,cx+487*cos(0)),c(cy,cy+487*sin(0)));
lines(c(cx,cx+487*cos(pi)),c(cy,cy+487*sin(pi)))
if (jdis>0){
  segments(RULx,RULy,ROLx,ROLy)
  segments(RURx,RURy,RORx,RORy)
  segments(RULx,RULy,RURx,RURy)
  segments(ROLx,ROLy,RORx,RORy)
}
text(min(z[,id+1]),min(z[,id+2]),paste("fly",i))
#---

# define plot title
if (jdis==0) {mainstr="sector distribution in frames"} else {
  mainstr=paste("sector distribution in frames",sttoffvec[jdis]/
60, "sec. after leaving CS till", endoffvec[jdis]/60, "sec.")}

# histogram of sector data
strmain=
hist(sec[intrvl], breaks=c(0.5,1.5,2.5,3.5,4.5),
main=paste("fly",i,mainstr),col=c("black", "red", "green", "blue"))

if (jdis==length(sttoffvec)){
  plot(z[(zuerstrausCS:targetsec), id+1],
z[(zuerstrausCS:targetsec), id+2], pch=10, col="black", cex=0.5,
xlab="x", ylab="y", xlim=c(0,1288), ylim=c(0,996), main=paste("path
to target sec"), ann=FALSE, axes=FALSE)
  lines(c(cx,cx),c(cy,cy-487)); lines(c(cx,cx),c(cy,cy+487));
lines(c(cx,cx+487*cos(0)),c(cy,cy+487*sin(0)));
lines(c(cx,cx+487*cos(pi)),c(cy,cy+487*sin(pi)))
  segments(RULx,RULy,ROLx,ROLy); segments(RURx,RURy,RORx,RORy);
segments(RULx,RULy,RURx,RURy); segments(ROLx,ROLy,RORx,RORy)
  text(min(z[,id+1]),min(z[,id+2]),paste("fly",i))
}

# end of graphical output

```



```
#####
}

# collect data for output data frame
d<-rbind(d,c(alldis, ymat[1,], ymat[2,], ymat[3,], ymat[4,],
ymat[5,], ymat[6,], ymat[7,], zuerstin1, zuerstin2, zuerstin3,
zuerstin4,q))
}

# close pdf file
dev.off()

# reset R output
sink()

# write output data frame to file
# define row names in dataout
rownames(d)<-c("fly0")

# define column names in dataout
colnames(d)<-c("Distribution Sec1", "Distribution Sec2",
"Distribution Sec3", "Distribution Sec4","Distribution Sec1 30s",
"Distribution Sec2 30s", "Distribution Sec3 30s", "Distribution Sec4
30s","Distribution Sec1 60s", "Distribution Sec2 60s", "Distribution
Sec3 60s", "Distribution Sec4 60s","Distribution Sec1 90s",
"Distribution Sec2 90s", "Distribution Sec3 90s", "Distribution Sec4
90s","Distribution Sec1 120s", "Distribution Sec2 120s",
"Distribution Sec3 120s", "Distribution Sec4 120s","Distribution
Sec1 30s_60s", "Distribution Sec2 30s_60s", "Distribution Sec3
30s_60s", "Distribution Sec4 30s_60s","Distribution Sec1 30s_90s",
"Distribution Sec2 30s_90s", "Distribution Sec3 30s_90s",
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"n31","n14", "n41", "n24", "n42", "n34", "n43", "n12 30s", "n21
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"n24 30-90s", "n42 30-90s", "n34 30-90s", "n43 30-90s","First in 1",
"First in 2", "First in 3", "First in 4", "frames to target sec")

# write data to file
write.csv(d,
file="RDataOutput.csv")#####

#-----
```