USING DAPHNIA BIO-SENSOR FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATION *

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Abstract. *One of the most used bioassays for toxicity screening of chemicals and for toxicity monitoring of effluents and contaminated waters is the acute toxicity test performed with Daphnia Magna. Standard methods have been developed and gradually improved by national and international organizations dealing with toxicity testing procedure, in view of its application within a regulatory framework. As for all toxicity tests, the organisms used for the acute Daphnia magna assay have to be obtained from live stocks which are cultured in the laboratory on live food (micro-algae). The technical and biological problems inherent in year-round culturing and the culturing/maintenance costs of live stocks restricts its application to a limited number of highly specialized laboratories. This bottleneck in toxicity testing triggered investigations forward the concept of "microbiotests" or "small-scale" toxicity tests.*

This paper deals with the measurement of changes in the behavior of Daphniae using device BIOTOXINOMER, awarded by Ministry for Science and Technological Development of Republic Serbia with Diploma for best Innovation idea in year 2010 in category Medicine, Health, and Ecology. Actually, the main topic is digitalization of bio-monitoring results and random number generating on the base of Daphniae movement (distance). The on-line monitoring is available on site www.dundjer.co.rs/Daphniae and open-source software support is available on the same site.

Key words: *Bio-sensing, Water quality, Random number generator.*

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1. BASIC WORKING PRINCIPLE OF DEVICE

BIOTOKSINOMER is the device for water quality control using small water crustacean – (shrimp) *Daphnia*, named water flea (Fig. 1.), which is very sensitive to the presence of toxins in the water and therefore informs and warns in real time on presence of toxins in water.

Fig. 1 *Daphnia*

The innovation of the device is in the function of real time identification and early warning system for bad quality of drinking water, what is realized by implementation of device on the entrance of raw water into water purification plant or entry of waste water into the river, or using bypass for taking river water for *Daphnia* test. In that way this unique device provides on-line 24-hour monitoring of water quality or identification the presence of dangerous substances in water. The device achieves it in a quick, inexpensive and ecologically acceptable way. If *Daphnia* can survive in test water, then the water is safe for humans and water animals. If *Daphnia* dies (or only reduce movement), it means that water is in some way contaminated. This water test is quality water test which should be followed by quantity test (chemical analysis) after any indications of contamination, i.e. presence of toxins.

"Biotoksinomer" works through a simple and cheap hardware and complex and sophisticated software. The real core of the device is an unique software that has the ability to perceive the death of *Daphniae* in real time (by counting them) or indicate slower activity (movement) of *Daphniae* and immediately informs the competent.

The device consists of bioassay with 2 chambers, one with a control group *Daphnia*, which is located in stable water conditions (conditions that are imitating *Daphnia*s natural environment) and the second chamber through which flows constantly raw water, with desired dynamics, before treatment into the drinking water, that contains *Daphnia* testing group (Fig. 2).

Fig. 2 Biotoksinomer

Using simple web camera (Fig. 3) and own designed software, this system is at least 10 times cheaper than similar devices (using infra-red rays camera). This camera in a short period of time (every 300-500 msec. or even 1 sec.), round a clock (24 hours a day) shoots and records Daphnia position, number, size, and movement in chambers. Actually, software performs the analysis of successive photographs captured by webcam, and monitors the number, size and mobility of Daphnia. When the numbers of live Daphnia in the test chamber falls below 50% or more (limit determined by European Daphnia test of toxicity, EC50), the alarm is activated (Fig. 4) in order to inform that raw water is not correct for the standard treatment into the drinking water (because of the presence of toxic substances), or that waste water is polluted, or that river water is dangerous for river life, i.e. river ecosystem.

Fig. 3 Web camera and aquarium

Fig. 4 Light alarm

The data is automatically sent to the server, and by SMS or the Internet to the authorities that are in charge to switch off the flow of water. Then it is necessary immediately to switch off the supply of raw water to treatment plant because the water contains some toxin(s) that caused the death (or immobility) of Daphnia. The software automatically sends data to the server and graphically displays the state of Daphnia in the last 24 hours (Fig. 5), and throughout the year, what can be monitored online via Internet.

The program could be given the thresholds so that when the number of "fleas" is not into the given interval, the alarm is activated. Quiet alarm is red light on the desk. Sound alarm is emitted by small PC loud speakers. In addition, there is a Skype alarm where PC send the messages to enlisted users and e-mail alarm with sending e-mails to pre-defined addresses. With installed GSM Gateway program, PC could send additional SMS alarm or necessary information. The data collected from all measure stations are stored on server and presented on its WEB page. There is also a possibility to send current (real-time) and periodical reports to distinct addresses in a different way (e-mail, Skype, SMS).

In addition to WEB report, using developed software - client application, it is possible to reach all the data from any measure point and get miscellaneous reports, control the measure stations on distance, or simple get measure data for own analysis.

Fig. 5 State of Daphniae in bioassay round a clock

2. DATA TRACKING AND RECORDING

Web camera is shutting the aquarium round o clock, in distinct period of time (300 ms, 600 ms, or 1sec), depending on camera and Daphnia state. After first shutting, we have gray scale picture given in Fig. 6.

Fig. 6 First taken picture

Fig. 7 Next taken picture

The Daphnia coordinates and magnitude (in pixels) are recording in SQL data base. The next picture is taken after some delay, what is in this case given in Fig. 7.

The position and magnitude are recorded in the same way as from previous picture. The output file with recorded data before and after move, are given in Fig.8.

UTC	2010.09.13	16:19:00.000	---	before	UTC	2010.09.13	16:19:01.000	---	after move:
move:									
1.	9	(600,348)-(602,351)	[	3 x 4]	1.	9	(312,327)-(316,329)	[	5 x 3]
2.	9	(316,386)-(319,389)	[	4 x 4]	2.	9	(300,257)-(303,259)	[	4 x 3]
3.	9	(210,390)-(213,393)	[	4 x 4]	3.	9	(255,245)-(258,248)	[	4 x 4]
4.	10	(335,137)-(338,139)	[	4 x 3]	4.	10	(296,226)-(298,229)	[	3 x 4]
5.	10	(314,364)-(317,367)	[	4 x 4]	5.	11	(374,378)-(378,380)	[	5 x 3]
6.	10	(245,330)-(247,334)	[	3 x 5]	6.	11	(381, 56)-(383, 60)	[	3 x 5]
7.	11	(312,308)-(314,311)	[	3 x 4]	7.	11	(276,417)-(279,420)	[	4 x 4]
8.	12	(296, 7)-(300, 9)	[	5 x 3]	8.	11	(303, 83)-(305, 87)	[	3 x 5]
9.	12	(317,411)-(321,415)	[	5 x 5]	9.	12	(288, 44)-(292, 48)	[	5 x 5]
10.	14	(225,383)-(228,388)	[	4 x 6]	10.	12	(259,234)-(261,238)	[	3 x 5]
11.	15	(256,382)-(260,386)	[	5 x 5]	11.	12	(226,316)-(229,320)	[	4 x 5]
12.	16	(284, 44)-(287, 47)	[	4 x 4]	12.	14	(309,223)-(313,227)	[	5 x 5]
13.	17	(308,232)-(311,238)	[	4 x 7]	13.	14	(214,411)-(217,415)	[	4 x 5]
14.	18	(22,416)-(27,420)	[	6 x 5]	14.	16	(283,381)-(285,387)	[	3 x 7]
15.	18	(299, 96)-(302,101)	[	4 x 6]	15.	17	(306,155)-(311,158)	[	6 x 4]
16.	18	(282,414)-(287,418)	[	6 x 5]	16.	18	(234,392)-(238,396)	[	5 x 5]
17.	22	(288,394)-(292,403)	[	5 x 10]	17.	18	(289,401)-(293,405)	[	5 x 5]
18.	22	(232,356)-(237,361)	[	6 x 6]	18.	19	(205,282)-(208,288)	[	4 x 7]
19.	22	(285,304)-(288,310)	[	4 x 7]	19.	20	(299, 44)-(302, 49)	[	4 x 6]
20.	24	(216,399)-(220,404)	[	5 x 6]	20.	20	(310,281)-(314,287)	[	5 x 7]
21.	24	(445,366)-(450,370)	[	6 x 5]	21.	21	(294,291)-(300,296)	[	7 x 6]
22.	25	(311,288)-(315,294)	[	5 x 7]	22.	22	(472,369)-(477,374)	[	6 x 6]
23.	26	(345,364)-(350,370)	[	6 x 7]	23.	23	(298, 20)-(302, 26)	[	5 x 7]
24.	26	(210,293)-(214,299)	[	5 x 7]	24.	24	(340,380)-(346,385)	[	7 x 6]
25.	27	(284,339)-(289,346)	[	6 x 8]	25.	24	(286,344)-(289,351)	[	4 x 8]
26.	27	(278,278)-(282,285)	[	5 x 8]	26.	25	(288, 0)-(296, 3)	[	9 x 4]
27.	27	(272,390)-(277,396)	[	6 x 7]	27.	25	(610,132)-(615,138)	[	6 x 7]
28.	29	(634,129)-(639,135)	[	6 x 7]	28.	26	(262,416)-(266,422)	[	5 x 7]
29.	31	(260,244)-(263,252)	[	4 x 9]	29.	26	(215,325)-(220,331)	[	6 x 7]
30.	31	(298,343)-(304,349)	[	7 x 7]	30.	29	(273,395)-(279,401)	[	7 x 7]
31.	35	(204,336)-(209,344)	[	6 x 9]	31.	30	(246,362)-(250,369)	[	5 x 8]
32.	36	(290,369)-(297,377)	[	8 x 9]	32.	31	(308,410)-(313,420)	[	6 x 11]
33.	38	(265, 4)-(272, 10)	[	8 x 7]	33.	34	(285, 27)-(290, 34)	[	6 x 8]
34.	40	(240,235)-(245,243)	[	6 x 9]	34.	35	(300,365)-(308,370)	[	9 x 6]
35.	41	(480,366)-(488,373)	[	9 x 8]	35.	36	(305,164)-(310,173)	[	6 x 10]
36.	45	(311,343)-(317,351)	[	7 x 9]	36.	37	(273,284)-(277,292)	[	5 x 9]
37.	46	(251,232)-(257,241)	[	7 x 10]	37.	37	(237,218)-(242,226)	[	6 x 9]
38.	46	(505,207)-(511,215)	[	7 x 9]	38.	38	(512,206)-(517,215)	[	6 x 10]
39.	49	(285,317)-(290,327)	[	6 x 11]	39.	38	(389,364)-(394,371)	[	6 x 8]
40.	52	(361,356)-(368,364)	[	8 x 9]	40.	50	(349,366)-(356,372)	[	8 x 7]
41.	75	(275, 6)-(282, 18)	[	8 x 13]	41.	51	(279,312)-(284,322)	[	6 x 11]
42.	95	(300,326)-(315,337)	[	16 x 12]	42.	52	(257,204)-(262,214)	[	6 x 11]
					43.	53	(303,320)-(311,329)	[	9 x 10]
					44.	73	(307,334)-(317,347)	[	11 x 14]
					45.	86	(261,382)-(273,394)	[	13 x 13]
					46.	86	(272,403)-(282,415)	[	11 x 13]
					47.	126	(281, 8)-(299, 21)	[	19 x 14]

Fig. 8 Data recording before and after Daphniae move

Comparison of successive photos given in Figs. 6 and 7 gives resulting photo with Daphnias before (blue) and after move (red) gives picture superimpose, what it presented in Fig. 9.

The same software implemented on the picture of first author taken by web camera gives picture presented in Fig. 10.

In the middle is picture in real time, on the right side upper photo is picture as recorded, on the left side upper, as recorded after delay (600 ms or 1 s), in down corners right and left are black and white gray photo-

Fig. 9. Superimposed picture

tos (i.e. after some transformations), and middle down is pictures difference. That algorithm enables immediately counting of Daphniae. In the left down corner of picture is given time and number of Daphniae. In the right down corner of picture is given random number generated by position of Daphniae. The resulting graphic, with numbers of Daphnia in last 24 hours and trend with standard deviation in last hour is given in Fig. 11.

Fig. 10 Example of processing of picture by same software

Fig. 11 Round-o-clock number of Daphniae

The data recording round-a-clock for all period the laboratory is working (more than one year) are available on server. SQL data base with cloud technology will enable accessibility to the data globally. The graphic presentation of number of Daphniae in bioassay for longer period of time (in this case, one year), with trends which enable stronger analysis of different influence factors, is given in Fig. 12.

Fig. 12 Long period counting results

3. BIO-RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR

It is often to use linear congruent method that for one random number computes next number as $x_{i+1} = (x_i a + c) \bmod m$. Because it always holds $0 \leq x < m$, then $0 \leq x/m < 1$, so that random number is in interval (0,1). The value x_0 is called seed of random number. Random number generator of hypothetical processor MMIX, which works with 64 bits, has a constants $a = 6364136223846793005$, $c = 1442695040888963407$, and $m = 2^{64}$, what is given in the following code.

```
type octa=int64;
var seed:octa=0;
const
  mmixa=6364136223846793005;    //$5851F42D4C957F2D
  mmixc=1442695040888963407;    //$14057B7EF767814F

function nextseed:octa;
begin
  seed:=seed*mmixa+mmixc;
  result:=seed;
end;
```

In a similar way it is possible to calculate previous random number $x_i = (x_{i+1} b + d) \bmod m$. Herewith we $((x_i a + c) b + d) \bmod m = (x_i ab + cb + d) \bmod m$ have. In order to hold for every x , it must be $ab = 1 \bmod m$ and $cb = -d \bmod m$. Of course, it holds $x_i = ((x_i b + d) a + c) \bmod m$, wherefrom follows $da = -c \bmod m$. Next procedure will compute the corresponding values for a and c , $b = -4568919932995229531$ and $d = -7379792620528906219$.

```

procedure inversion(a,c:octa;var b,d:octa);
var m:octa;
begin
  b:=0;d:=1;m:=0;
  while d<>0 do begin
    m:=m or d;
    if (a*b and m)<>1 then b:=b or d;
    d:=d shl 1;
  end;
  d:=-c*b;
end;

```

This procedure will compute the previous value of seed:

```

const
  mmixb=-4568919932995229531; // $C097EF87329E28A5
  mmixd=-7379792620528906219; // $9995B5B621535015

function prevseed:octa
begin
  seed:=seed*mmixb+mmixd;
  result:=seed;
end;

```

Regardless of using functions nextseed or prevseed, it is the same generator. The same series of numbers will be generated, but direction depends on function choice. For this purpose, the direction will be defined by logical variable direction.

```

var direction:boolean=true;

function calcseed:octa;
begin
  if direction
  then result:=nextseed
  else result:=prevseed;
end;

```

The whole code of random number generator using as a seed Daphnia movements is given in file Nasumica.txt (Available on the above given site, i.e. www.dundjer.co.rs/Daphniae).

4. CONCLUSION

The most important advantage of BIOTOKSINOMER is its prevention function, i.e. preventing the negative consequences of delay of results of standard methods for water quality examination. The standard methods usually give late results because taking water samples in discontinuity, in periods of time. Water sampling for BIOTOKSINOMER is continuous and testing proceeds 24 hours a day. Besides, standard methods demand expensive equipment and reagents, high qualified staff, and they are time consuming. Until results of standard analyses reach the responsible persons, water is already consumed (humans, fish, biosphere) and toxins are spreading through organisms. BIOTOKSINOMER solves this problem in quick, cheap, and ecologically efficient way.

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PRIMENA BIOLOŠKOG SENZORA BAZIRANOG NA DAFNIJAMA KAO GENERATORA SLUČAJNIH BROJEVA

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*Jedan od najčešće korišćenih indikatora prisustva hemijskih i toksičnih materija u vodi je standardni test pomoću vodenih račića Dafnija (*Daphnia Pullex* ili *Daphnia Magna*). Standardne metode su razvijene i neprekidno se usavršavaju od strane nacionalnih i međunarodnih organizacija koje se bave procedurama testova toksičnosti, posebno njihovom primenom u regulatornim (zakonskim) okvirima. Kao i za sve testove toksičnosti, organizmi koji se koriste za Dafnija test moraju se obezbediti iz laboratorijski odgajenih kultura, hranjenih živom hranom (mikro-alge). Tehnički i biološki problemi koji proizilaze iz godišnjeg ciklusa gajenja Dafnija i troškovi gajenja/održavanja živih organizama ograničavaju primenu ovog testa na ograničen broj visokoko specijalizovanih laboratorija. To usko grlo u testiranju toksičnosti pospešilo je istraživanja ka konceptu "mikrobiotestova" ili "small-scale" testova toksičnosti. Ovaj rad se bavi merenjem promena ponašanja Dafnija koristeći uređaj BIOTOKSINOMER, nagradjen od strane Ministarstva za nauku i tehnološki razvoj Republike Srbije Diplomom za najbolju inovativnu ideju u 2010. godini u kategoriji Medicina, zdravlje i ekologija. Glavna tema rada je digitalizacija rezultata bio-monitoringa i generisanje slučajnih brojeva na osnovu kretanja Dafnija. On-line praćenje ponašanja Dafnija je omogućeno na sajtu www.dundjer.co.rs/Daphniae i open-source softverska podrška je raspoloživa na istom sajtu.*

Ključne reči: bio-senzori, merenje kvaliteta vode, generator slučajnih brojeva