

Monterey Bay Aquarium Research Institute

- Non-Profit Research Center Founded in 1987 by Packard Foundation
- Furthering marine research through the peer efforts of scientists and engineers
- 220 Employees (1/3 Science, 1/3 Engineering, 1/3 Administration)
- approx. \$35 M/yr annual operating budget
- Located in Moss Landing, California
- Operates 3 full-time research ships plus numerous ROVs and AUVs
 - Two day boats operating primarily in the Monterey Bay
 - The swath vessel “Western Flyer” for longer missions further afield

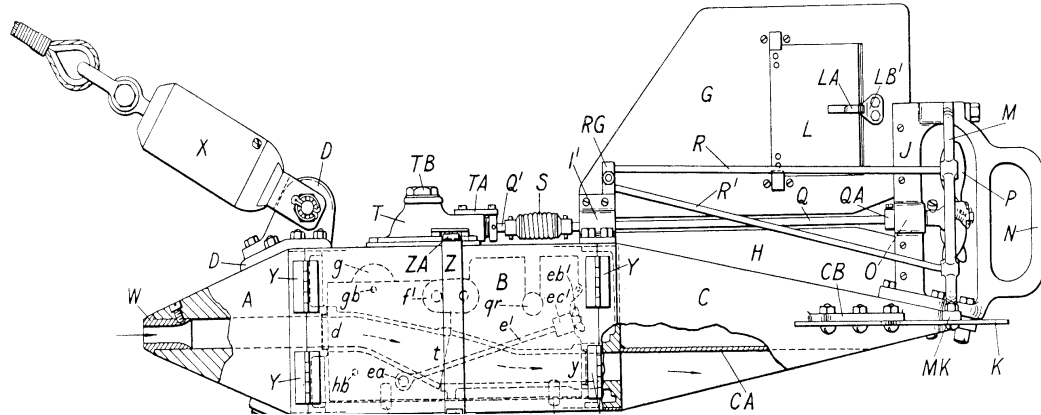


The Environmental Sample Processor

- An autonomous, robotic molecular biology laboratory
 - Typically operating underwater in a sealed pressure housing
 - Filters and concentrates particulate organisms from a raw water intake
 - i.e. → It pins bugs against a filter membrane
 - Then, either
 - Preserves and archives whole cells for later shore-based lab analysis
 - Or
 - Lyses (breaks open) cells to access their contents
 - Performing a variety of chemical assays in-situ that:
 - Genetically Identifying species, species groups or even strains
 - Detecting toxins
 - Such as Demoic Acid (causes shellfish poisoning)
 - Amplifying trace amounts of target DNA or even mRNA
- Works with organisms ranging in size from bacteria to mussel larvae
- Communicates assay results back to shore within minutes
- May be redirected at any time from shore



A surprisingly old idea



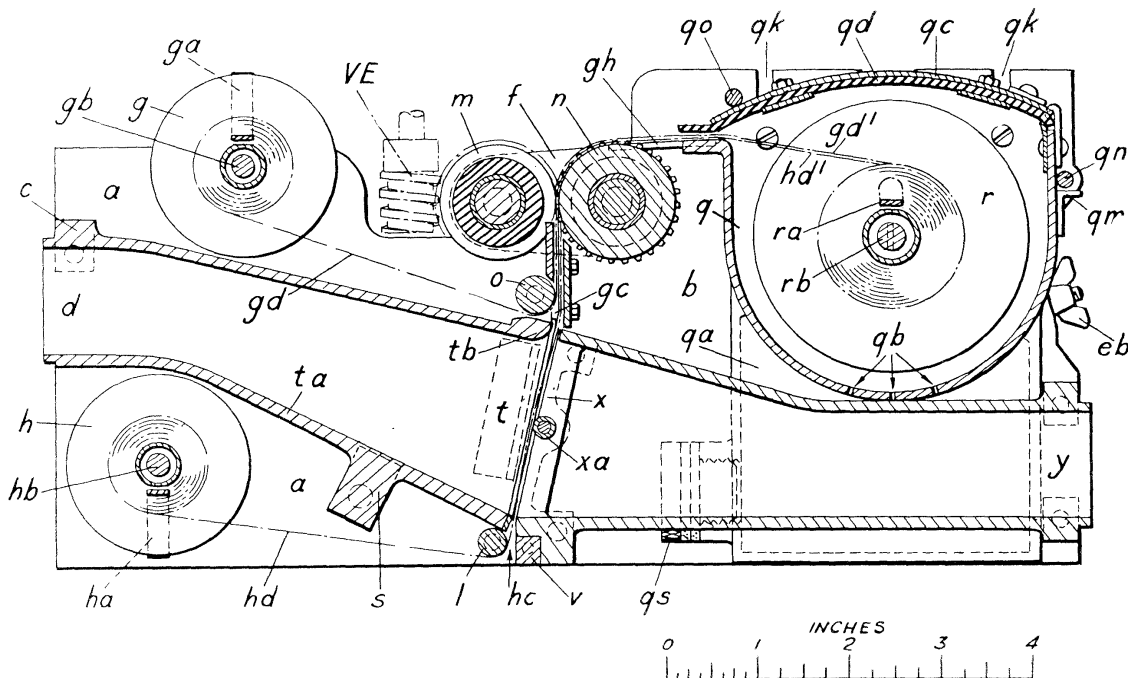
Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR)

First deployed on the R.R.S. *Discovery* 1925-27.

Design driven by need to document “patchiness” of zooplankton

Many modifications over the years

took ~10 yrs to become “operational”

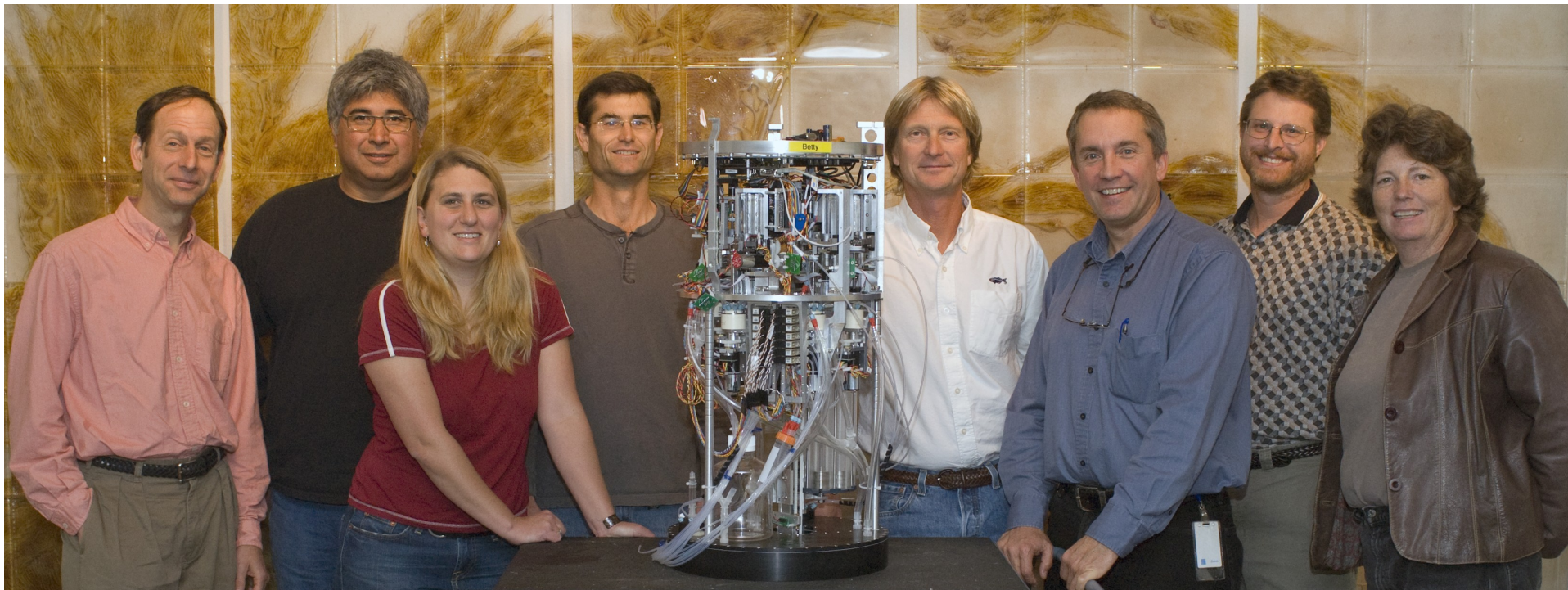


ESP Applications

- Scientific Research
 - Better understanding the ocean, river, and lake ecologies
 - Detecting genes and volatile gene products that cannot be preserved for later
- Monitoring Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)
 - Traditional lab based assays often sound the alarm too late to be useful
 - Beaches get closed well after initial onset of toxins or even after they are gone
 - Presence of “red tide” doesn't necessary correlate with toxins
- Aiding Aquaculture
 - Random screenings after harvest can be avoided if water is continuously monitored
 - Fisheries can be quarantined in response to ESP's early warning of contamination
- Monitoring quality of drinking water
 - In reservoirs for trace toxins
- Sewage treatment monitoring
 - For increased fecal bacterial counts, et. al.
 - EPA will soon mandate such higher rate, targeted monitoring
- Much more effective when results are delivered within hours rather than days or weeks



ESP Gen 2 Team



Brent Roman Chris Preston
Roman Marin Scott Jensen

Chris Scholin Doug Pargett
Jim Birch Cheri Everlove

Not Pictured: Jason Feldman



ESP Pucks

- Many different internal functions
- All hold some sort of filter membrane
- All the same exact external dimensions
 - This is key to robotic handling
- Current pucks snap together rather than screwing together

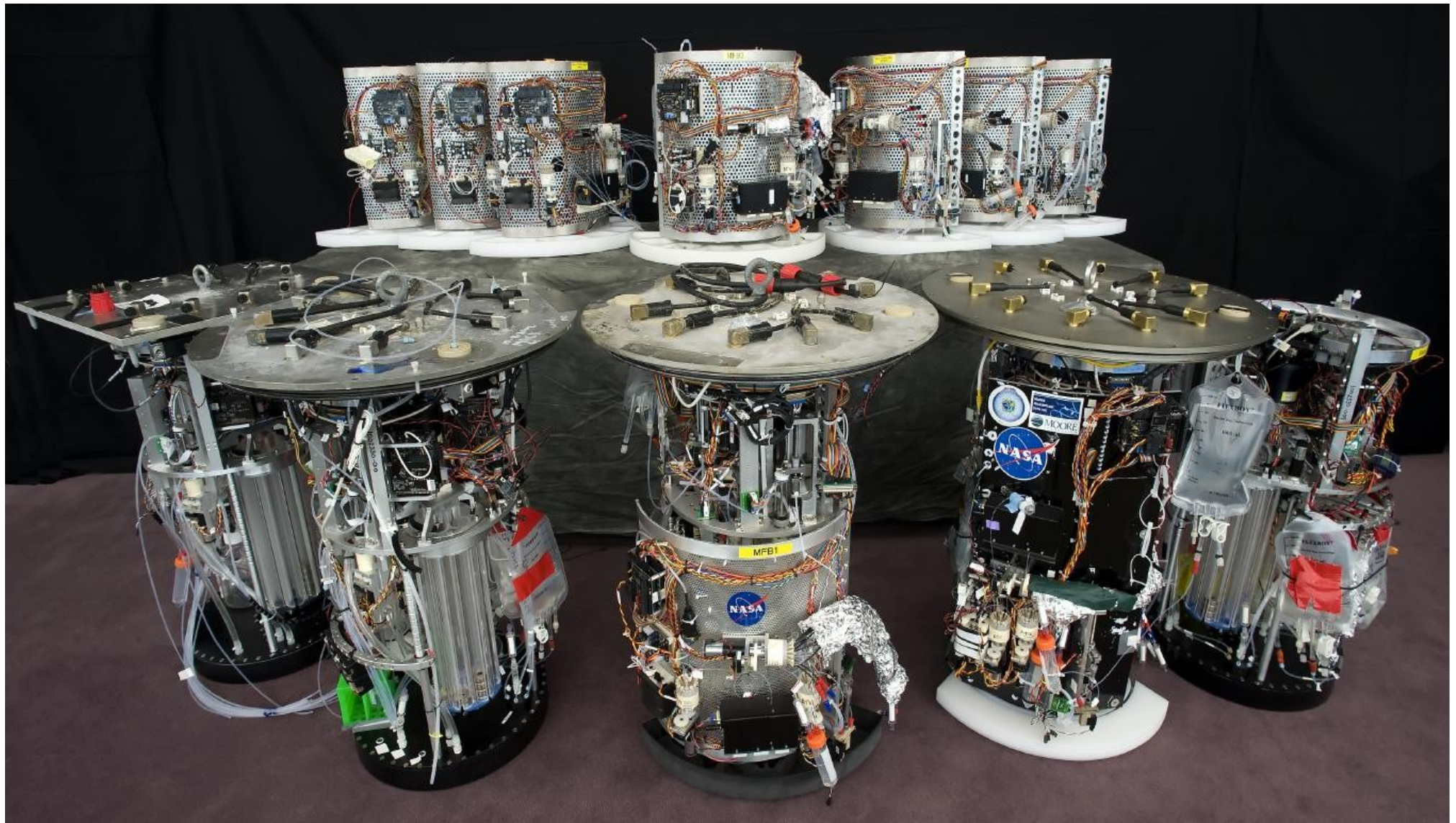


ESP Assays and “Analytical Modules”

- Core ESP performs the most common assays without external modules
 - Whole Cell Archival (i.e. preserving cells with alcohol)
 - Sandwich Hybridization
 - Screening for common toxins (domoic acid, etc.)
- More exotic assays are performed in ancillary “Analytical Modules”
 - Interface to core ESP via standardized electrical and fluidic connections
 - Core ESP designed to support up to 3 analytic modules
- The Microfluidic Block (MFB) is the first and, so far, only analytic module
 - Prepares tiny ($< 1\mu\text{L}$) volumes of chemical cocktails
 - Primarily to support PCR for amplification of genetic material
 - But may be used as a front end of other, similar low-volume assays
 - Mounts on curved mesh panel around the core ESP
- A couple academic collaborators outside MBARI are developing others

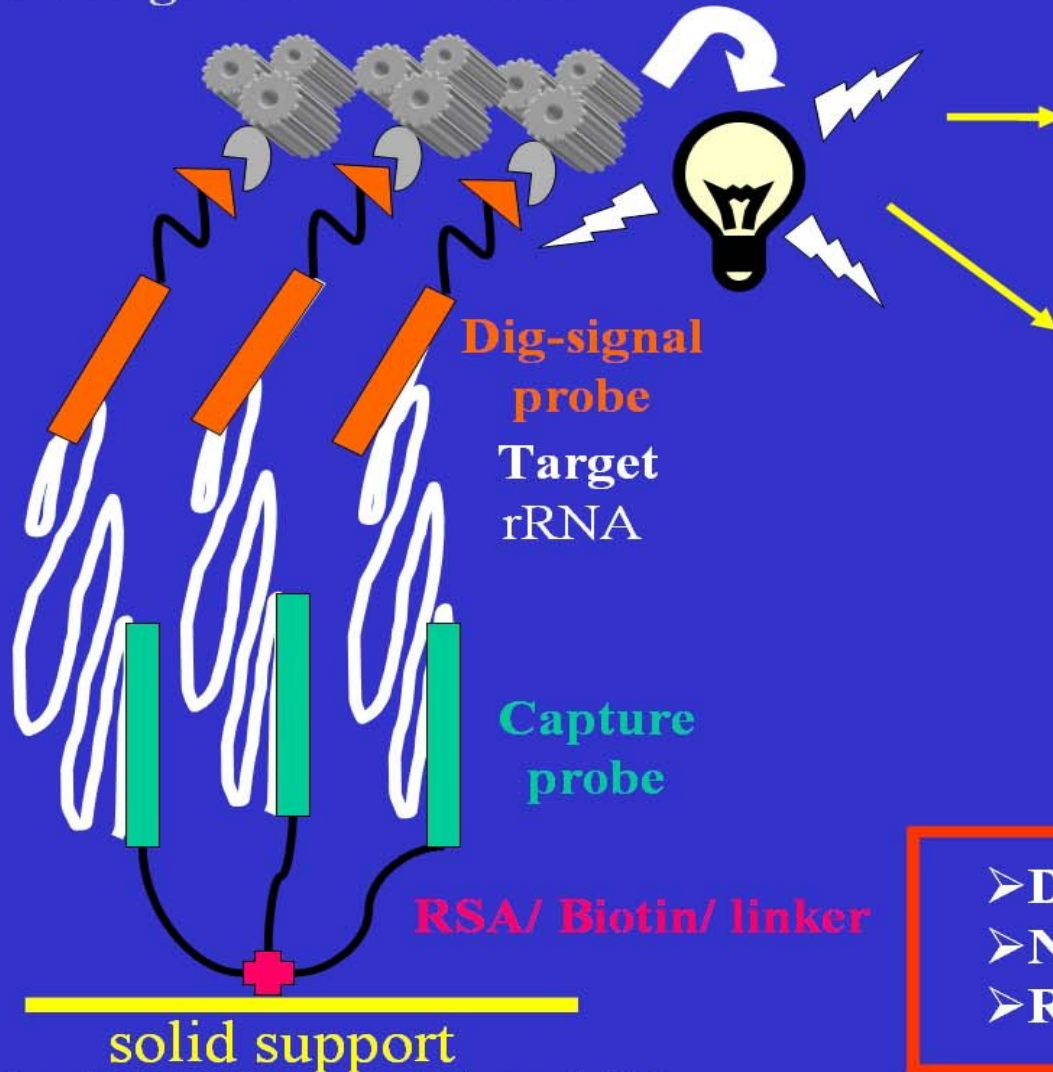


ESP Gen 2 Production Run



Sandwich Hybridization

Anti-dig/HRP + substrate



Imaged array



Verification by matching 96-well bench run

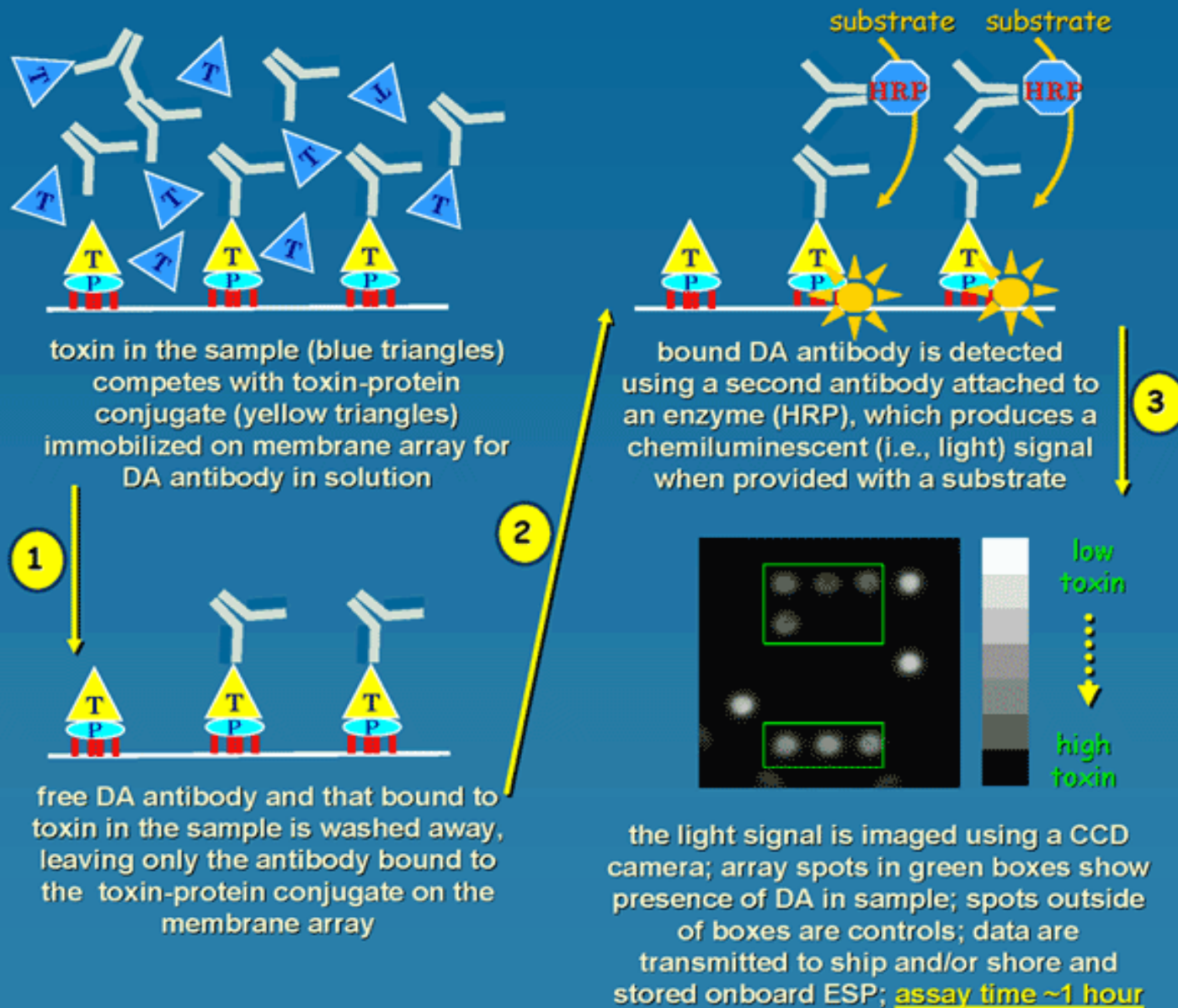
Photo courtesy of A. Haywood

array spot intensity $\propto$ absorbance (450 nm)

- Direct capture of target sequence
- No purification required
- Reagents stable at room temp

Scholin et al. 1996, 1999, in press; Goffredi et al. 2005

Domoic Acid (DA) competitive ELISA

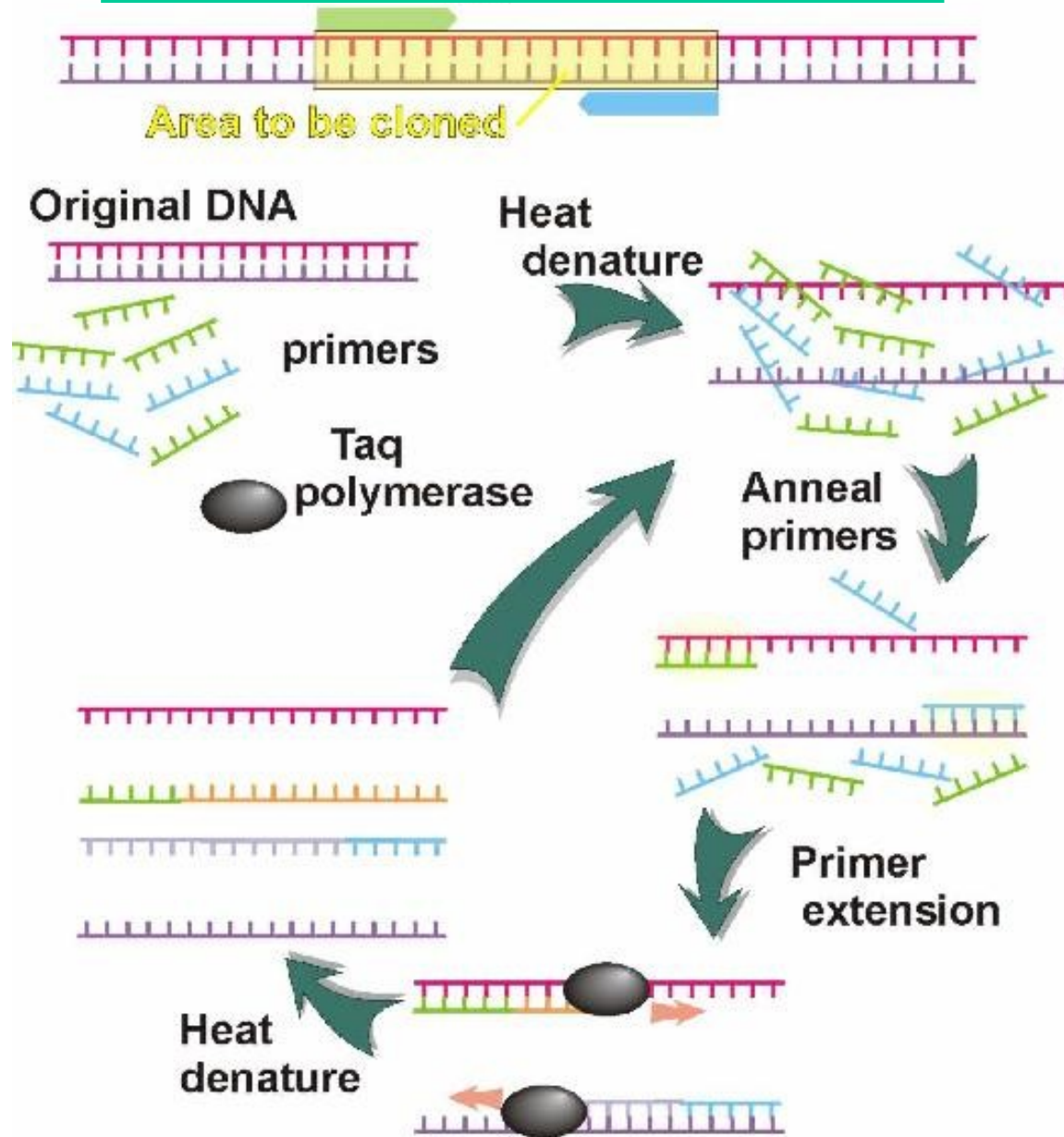


PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction

- Artificially copies targeted DNA fragments.
 - Much as DNA is copied during cell division
 - Start and end sequences (primers) must be known
 - Middle of DNA may be unspecified
- Number of copies grows exponentially
 - Roughly 2x per PCR cycle
- Requires precise, rapid heating and cooling
- Some nucleotides fluorescently labeled for signaling
 - QPCR measures # of cycles needed to reach detection threshold
- Very sensitive
- Extremely susceptible to contamination
 - Requires careful front end sample preparation in lab, clinical settings and law enforcement
- ESP is first successful PCR in an underwater marine instrument

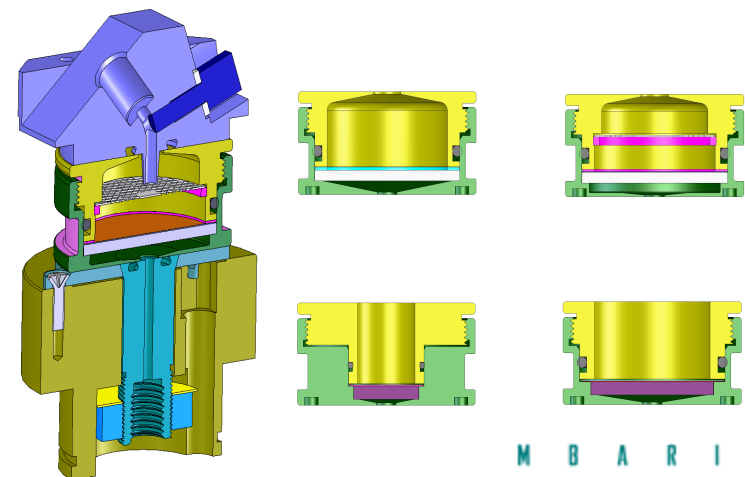
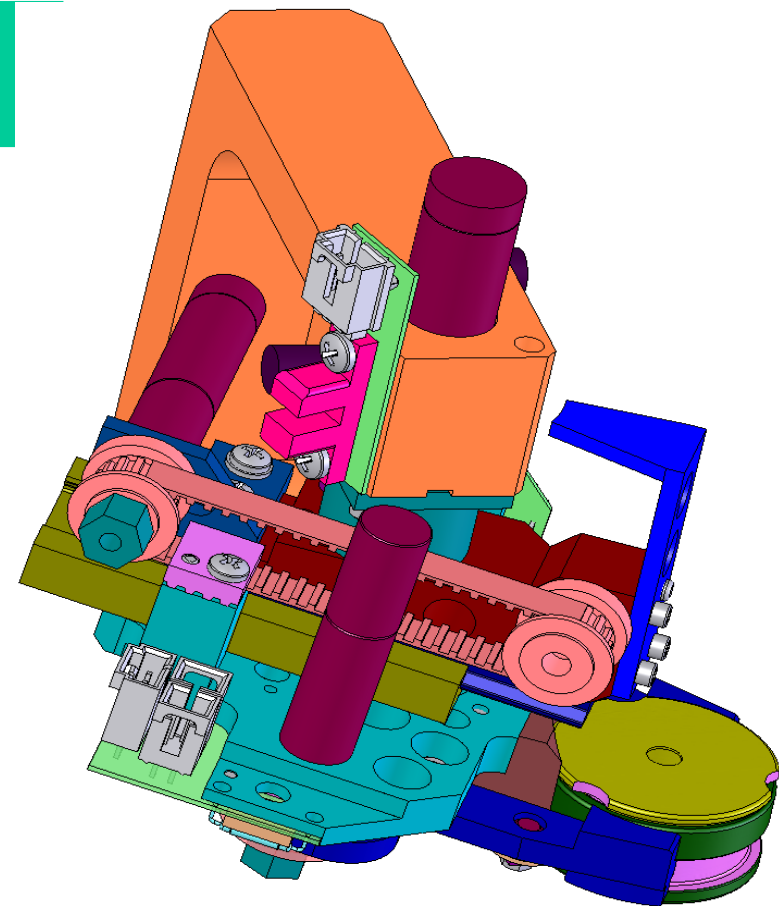
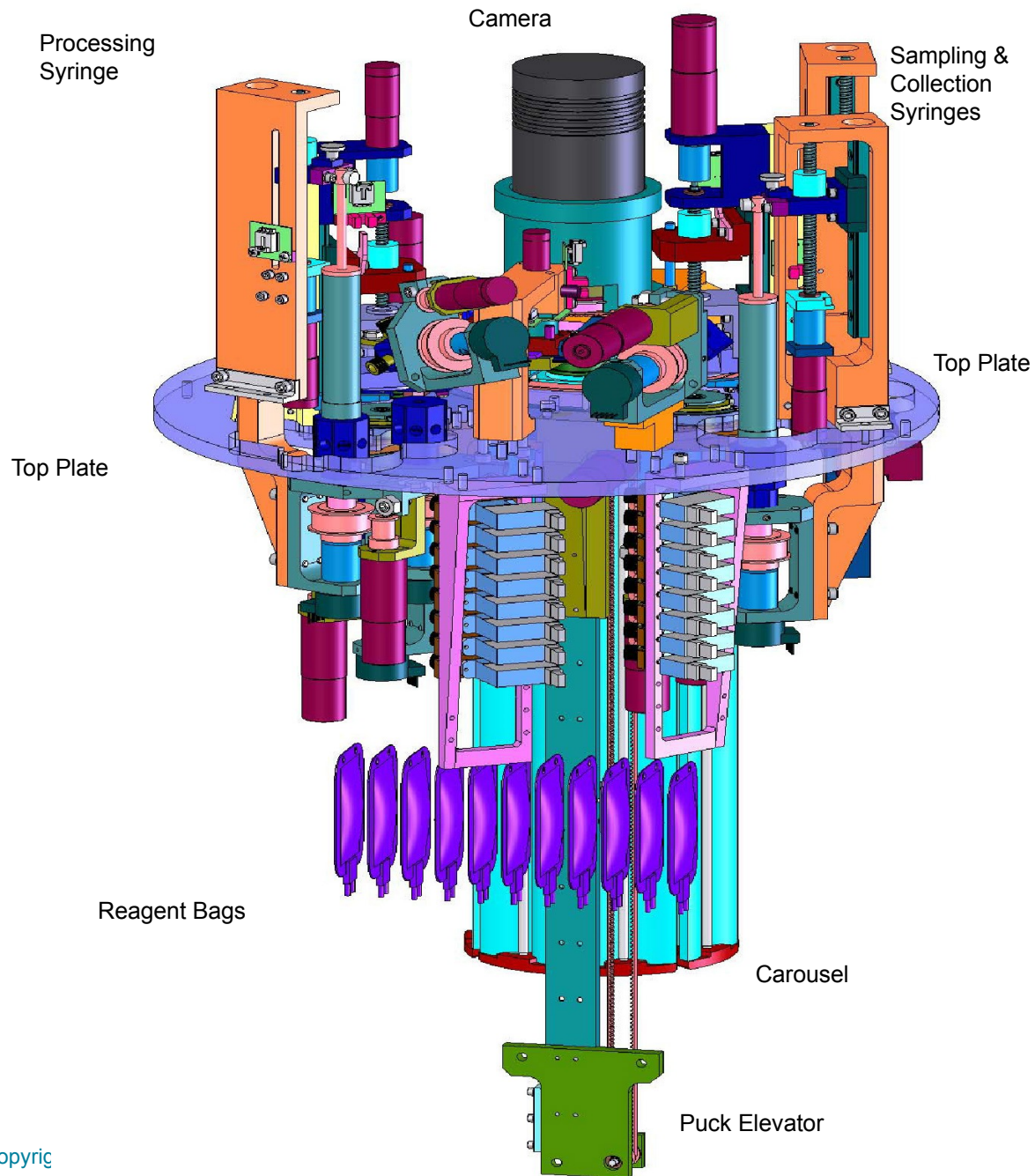


Polymerase Chain Reaction



<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~edy/PCR.jpg>

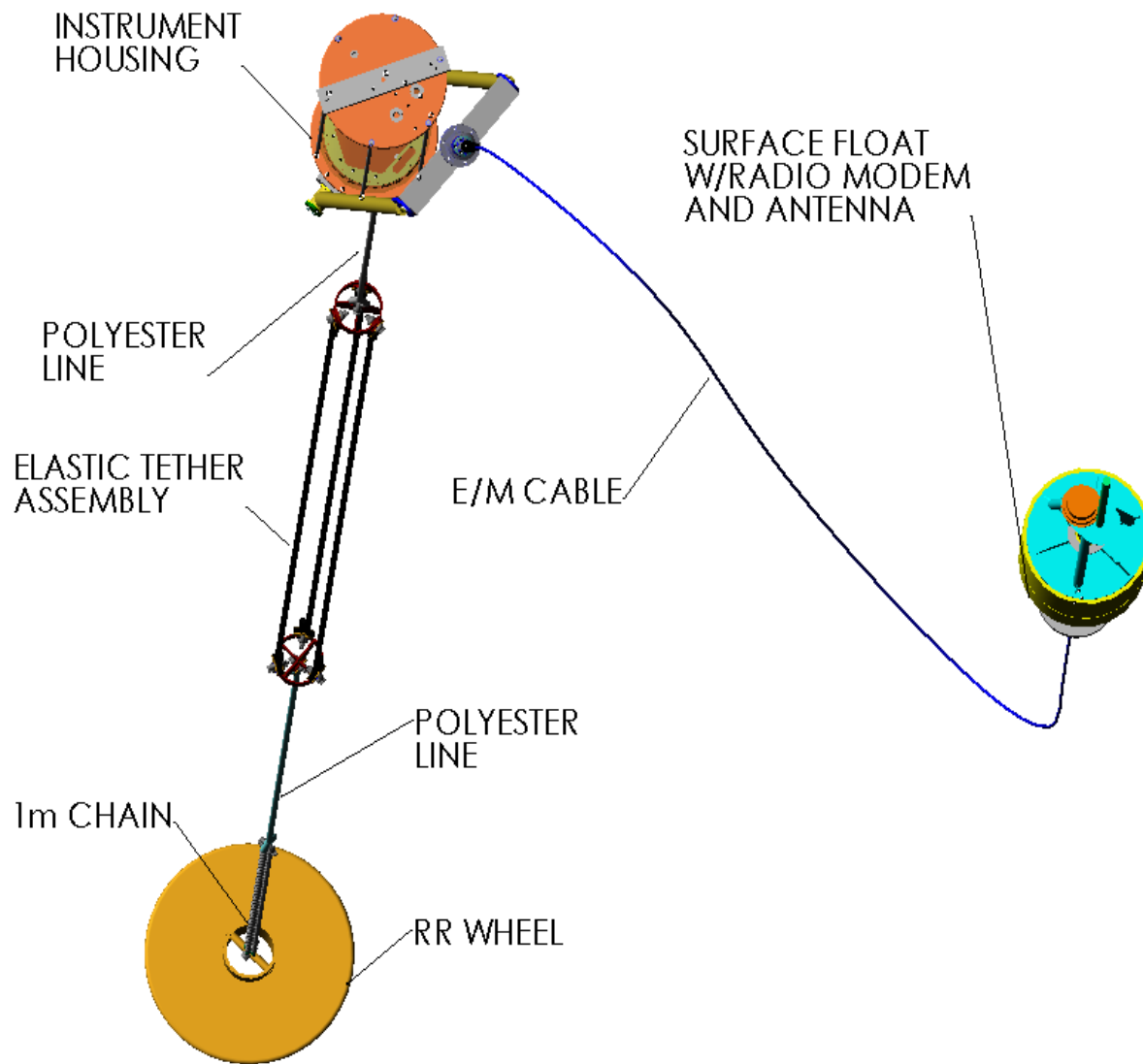
ESP Core Solid Model



ESP Core Puck Handling Movie



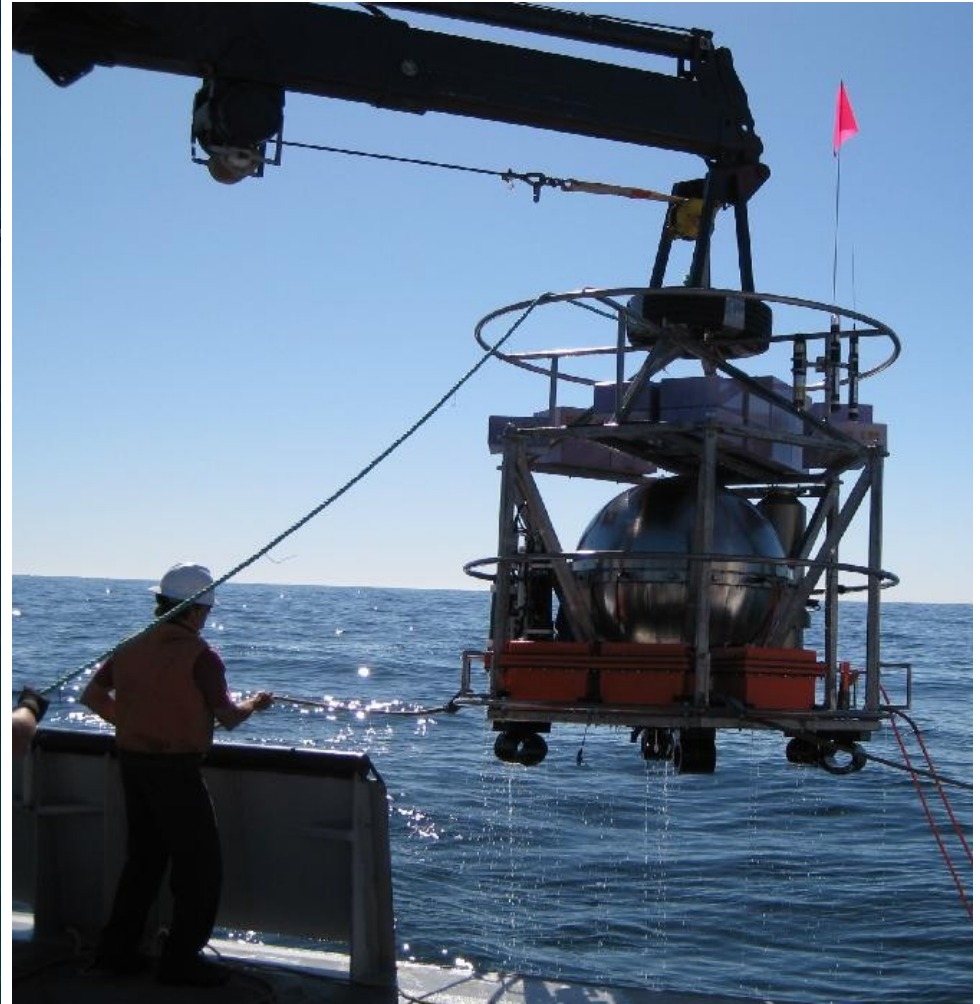
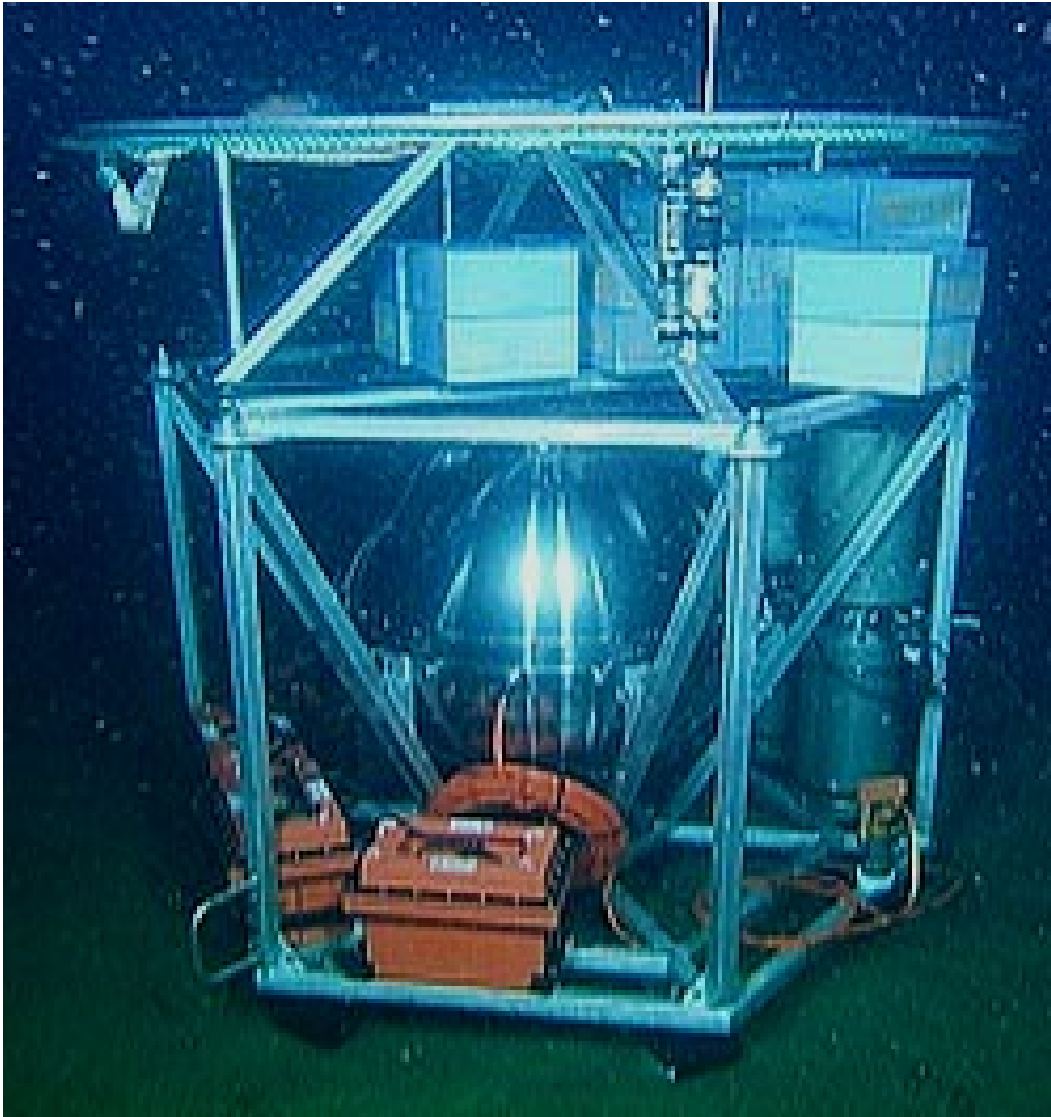
Shallow 10-30m Mooring



Shallow Deployment Movie

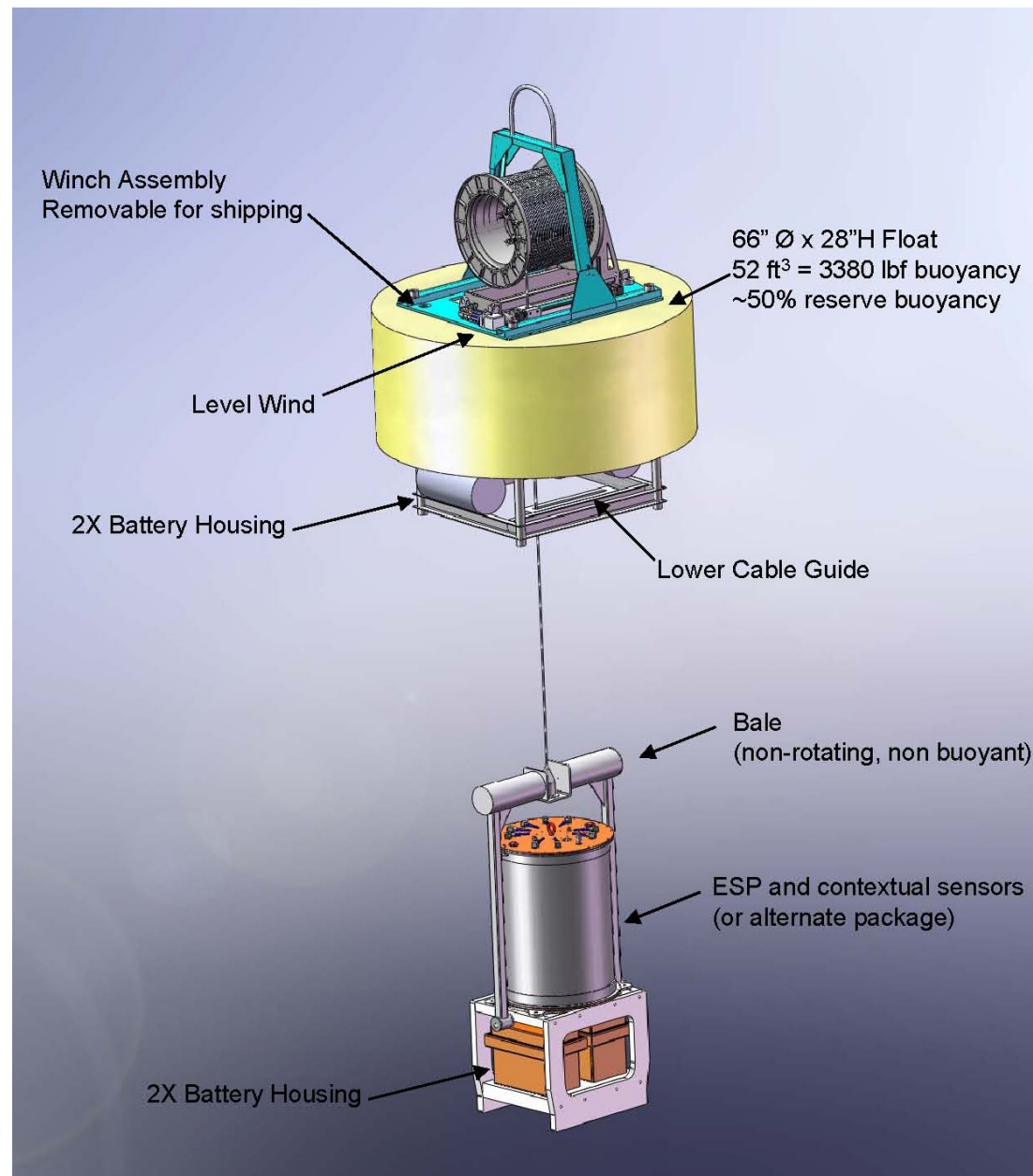


Deep 10-4000m ESP



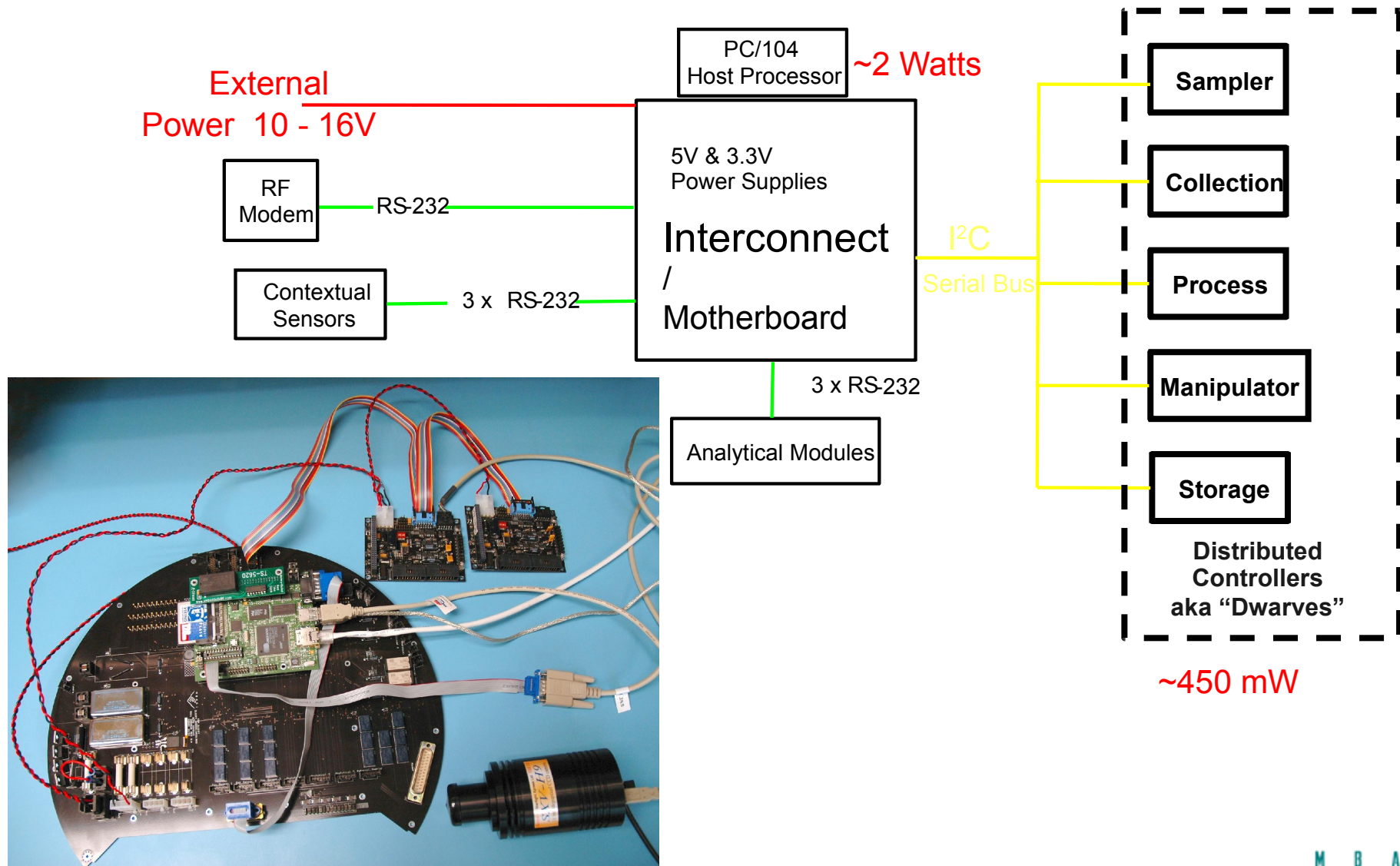
Deep Water ESP deployed at 800m in Monterey Bay

ESP Drifter Solid Model



2G ESP

Electrical Block Diagram



Serial Buses

- RS232 is still mainstay for “traditional” oceanographic instruments
 - One port per device
 - RS-422 can do multi-drop, but...
 - No networking standards
 - High quiescent power due to required pull-ups
- I²C Bus is Low-power, multi-master
 - A real network
 - Broadcast medium
 - Susceptible to electrical noise
 - We add CRC checking
 - Direct support in some msp430 models
- USB for Wi-Fi and Low Light Camera



Software Design Overview

- Full ARM Linux – older 2.4 kernel
 - 32MB DRAM, 16MB RAM
 - Busybox squeezes common Unix commands into just 4MB flash
 - CPU and memory resources comparable to 2003 vintage cell phone
- ESP application written entirely in Ruby scripting language
- Linux and Ruby are not deterministic enough
 - Ruby's garbage object collection causes occasional ~300ms delays
 - This Linux kernel has poor interrupt latency
 - > 5ms measured during intensive writing to Compact Flash drive
 - Serial ports with large (64 byte) FIFOs required to prevent data loss
 - 115kB for 20ms = approx. 50 bytes
- The MSP430 based “dwarves” close all real-time control loops
 - Distributed control to the rescue !!



MSP430 based “Dwarves” do all the real-time control

- Each one dedicated to a modular subsystem
- All communicate over the I²C serial bus
- Identical hardware and Firmware to ease maintenance
 - Dual servo motor (PID) control
 - One 5Amp Thermal (PID) controller
- Daughter boards support 4 Rotary and 8 Solenoid valves
- Whole board uses approximately 70mW quiescent power.
- Implemented with a TI MSP430169 (on-chip I²C controller)
 - Draws only microamps
 - 60KByte Flash, only 2KByte RAM
 - Coded in 'C'
 - No real-time kernel, lots of intricate interrupt service routines
 - Get a newer (2xx) part if you intend to work with I²C
 - Silicon bugs in x169's I2C serial controller cost months



Demo

- Sample “Air”
- Photo a glowing puck
- Shuttle carousel elevator
 - Capture SE status and graph
 - Play with PID parameters

