

STORAGE DEVELOPER CONFERENCE



*BY Developers FOR Developers*

# Bit-to-DNA Writing Machines

a Microfluidic Platform and Future Data Center  
Operation Overview

Henrique Reis Wisinewski

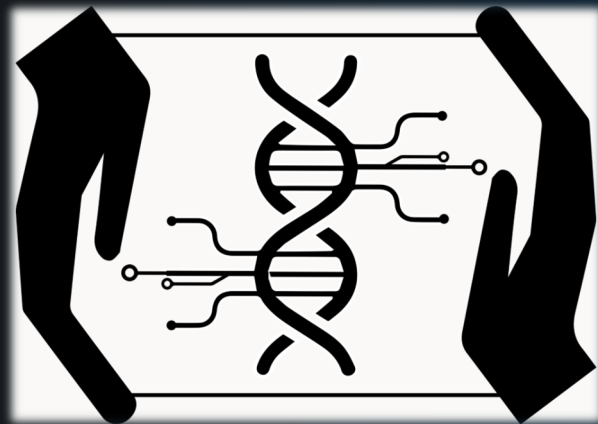
Bruno Marinaro Verona

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# About us

Since 2021, the Prometheus group has been working on converting DNA synthesis from Biotech industry into Data Storage application

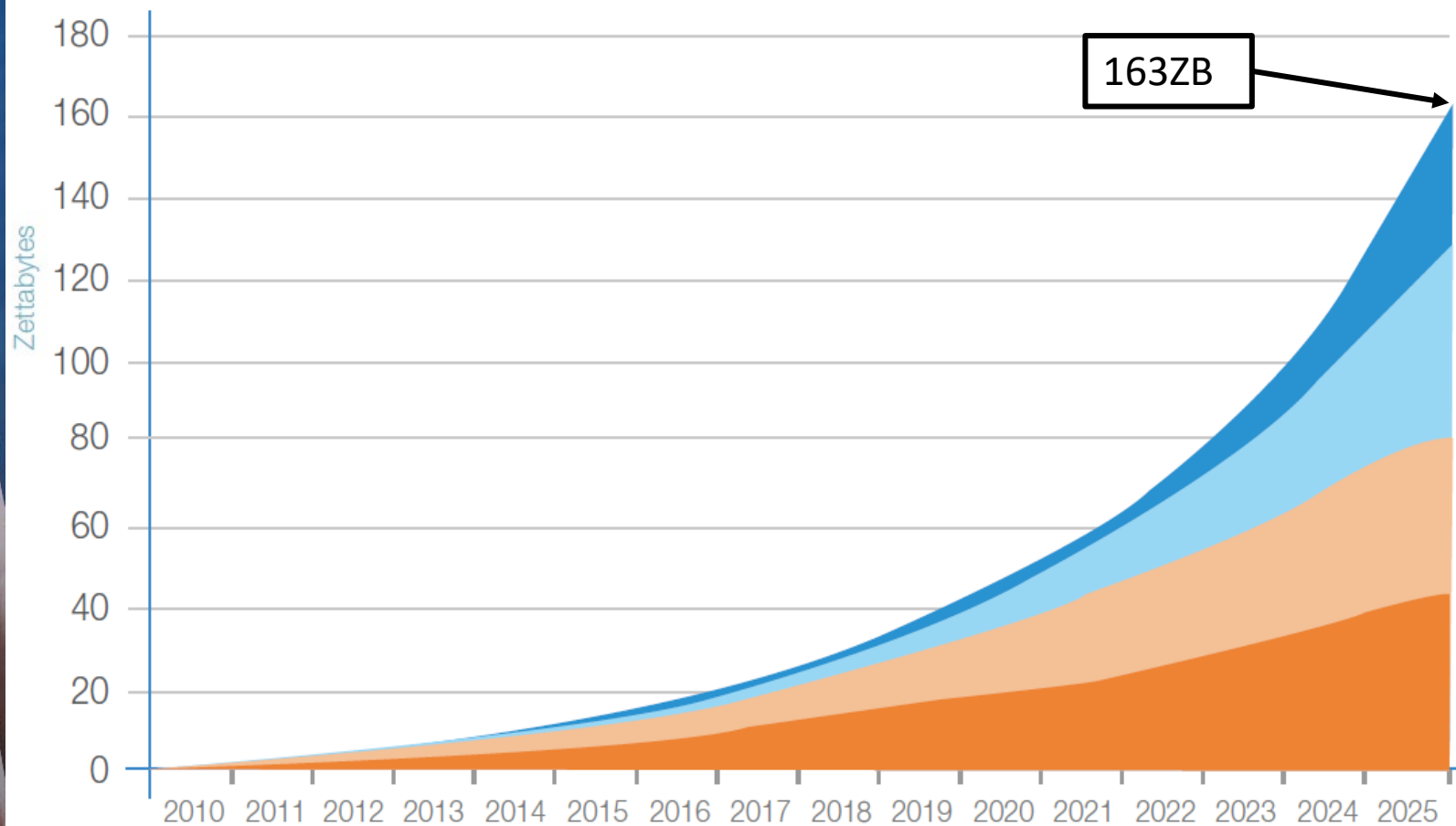
We are a multidisciplinary group that develop technology for many aspects of the molecular data pipeline, such as biology, biochemistry, computation and microfabrication





# The issue at hand

## Data Creation by Type

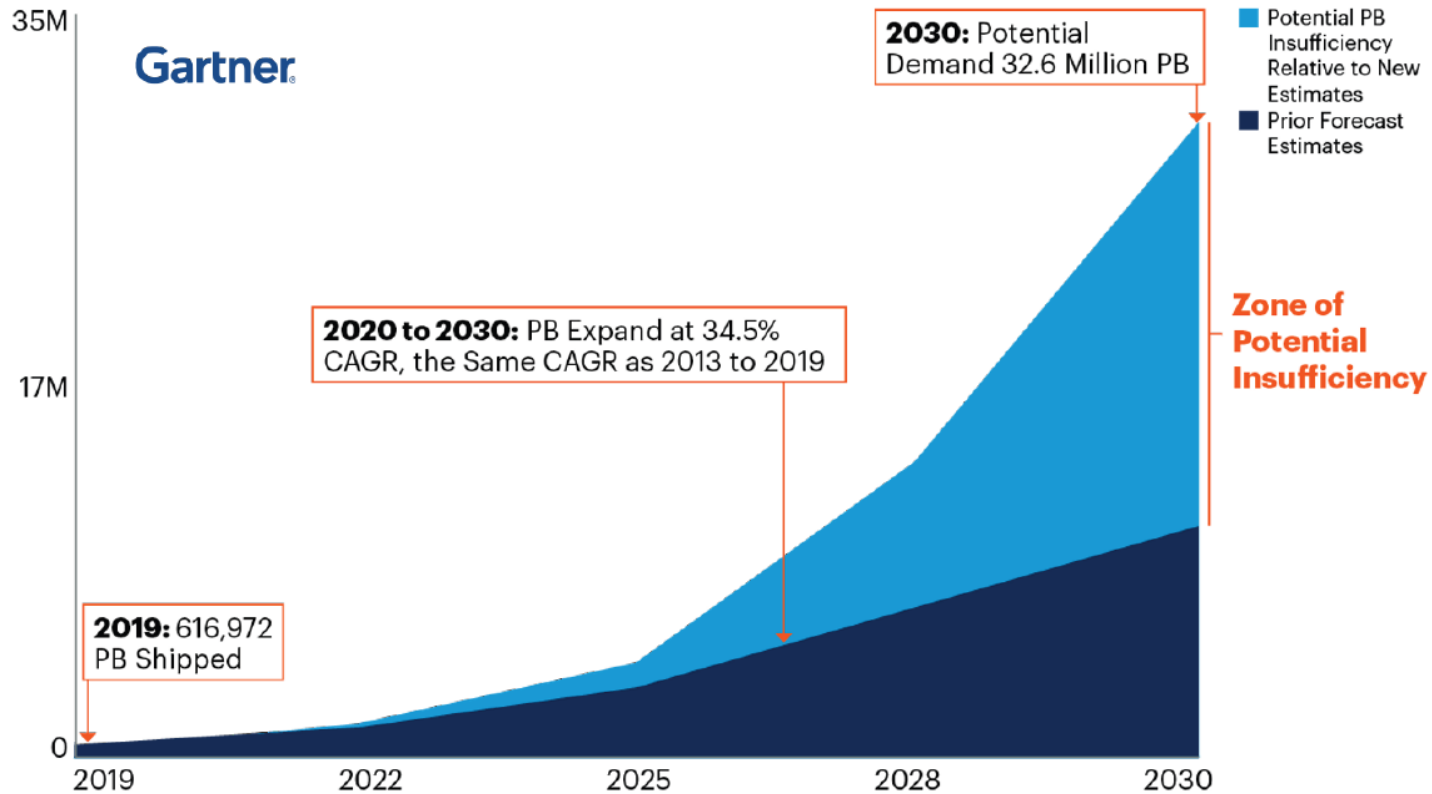


- 30% being critical or hypercritical data
- 60% being Cold Data

Credits: IDC's Data Age 2025: The Evolution of Data to Life Critical, study

# The issue at hand

## Potential Enterprise PB Growth With New Estimates of Hyperscale Data Need

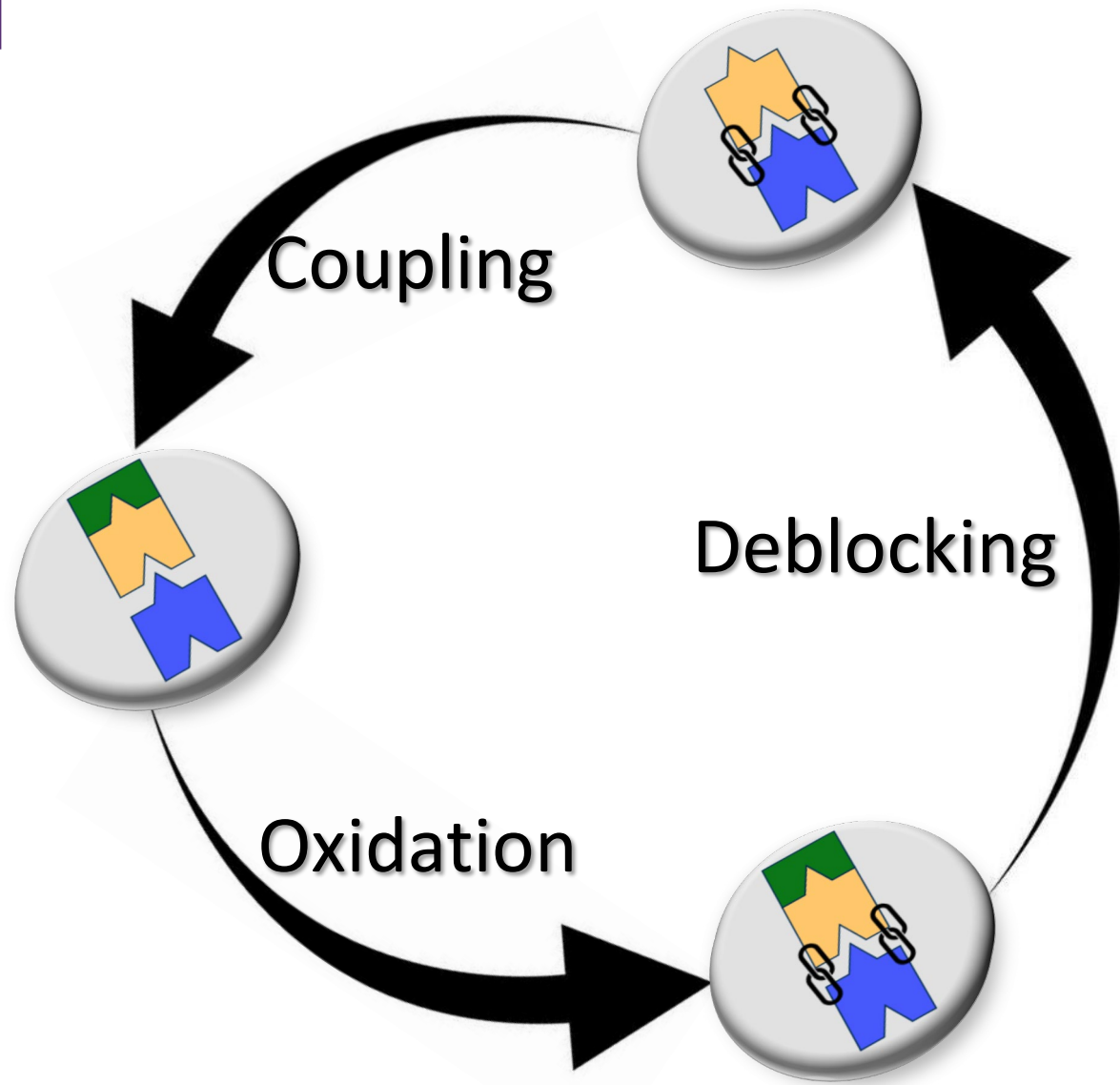
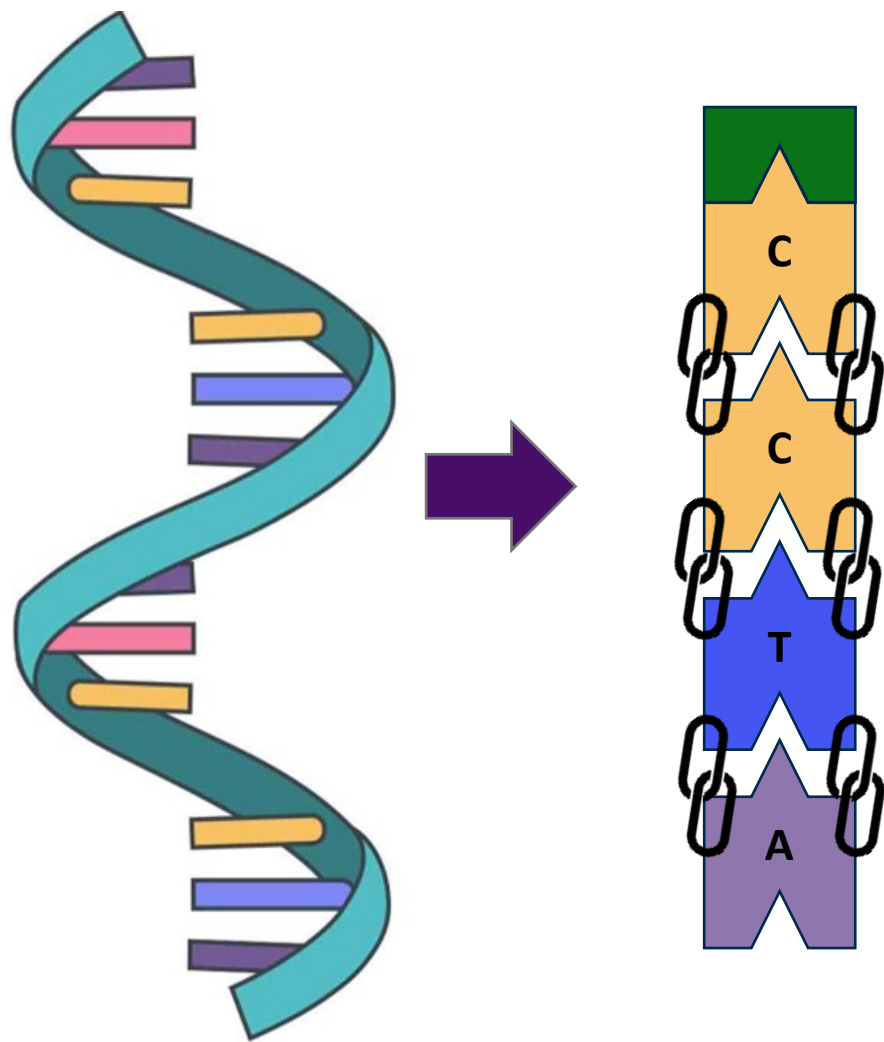


- Traditional forms of Data Storage may not be enough

Credits: Gartner Market Trends: Evolving Enterprise Data Requirements - How much is Not Enough?  
apud: Preserving our Legacy: An Introduction to DNA Data Storage, by DNA Data Storage Alliance



# Artificial DNA Synthesis 101



# Where it all began



**“The Coder Model 280” DNA synthesizer, released in 1980**

Credits: Vega Biotechnologies

- First ever artificial DNA synthesizer machine
- 15 bases per day (max of 30 bits per day)



# Current standard machines for Biotech

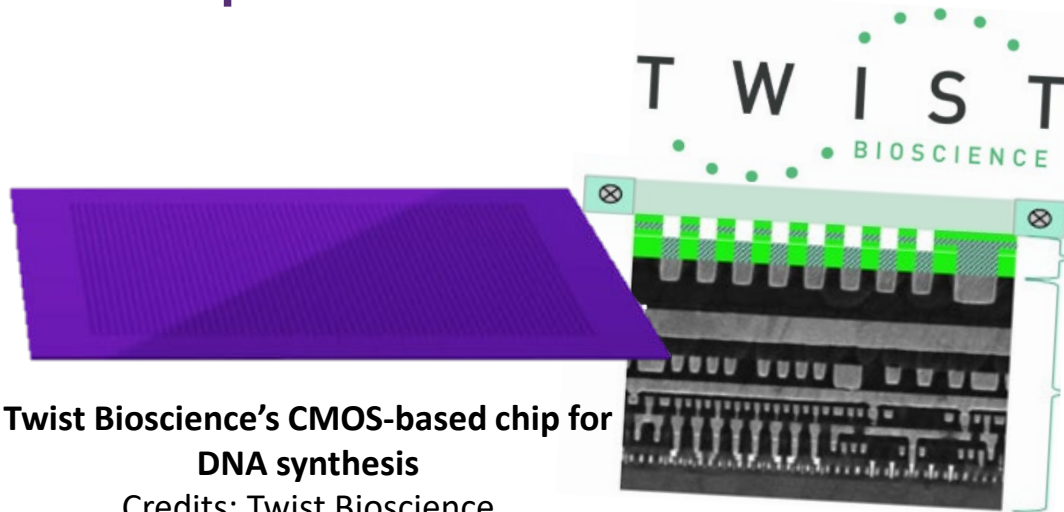


“Dr. Oligo 768XLc” DNA synthesizer, for biotech applications

Credits: Biolytic® Lab Performance, Inc.

- Tabletop equipment
- Essentially the same design concept as before, just optimized
- 768 oligos per run
- In 24 hrs, it can build strands of 148 nt
- Estimate of 28 kB in a day
  - 2.6 bits/sec

# Examples of innovative new devices



Twist Bioscience's CMOS-based chip for DNA synthesis  
Credits: Twist Bioscience



Shannon, CATALOG's prototype DNA writer  
Credits: CATALOG

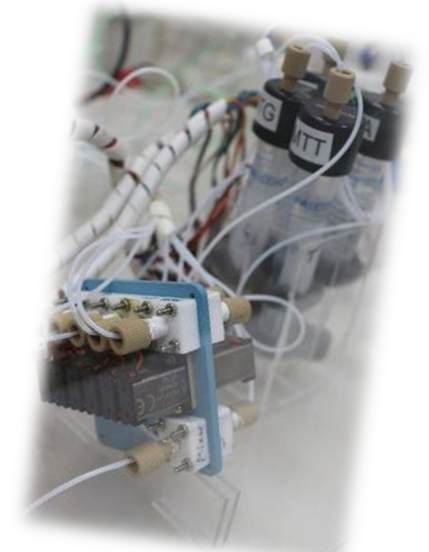


CustomArray's CMOS-based chip for DNA synthesis  
Credits: CustomArray Inc.

Lenovo | ipt



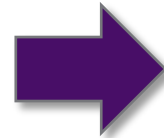
IPT/Lenovo's LTCC-based chips for DNA synthesis



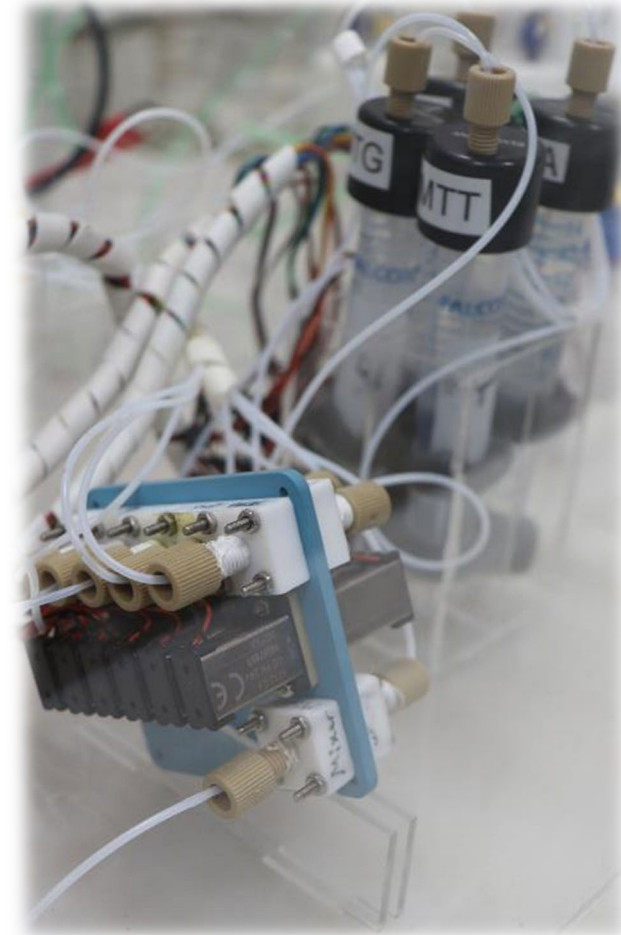


# No matter how, it's a fluidic process all the same

“Macrofluidic”



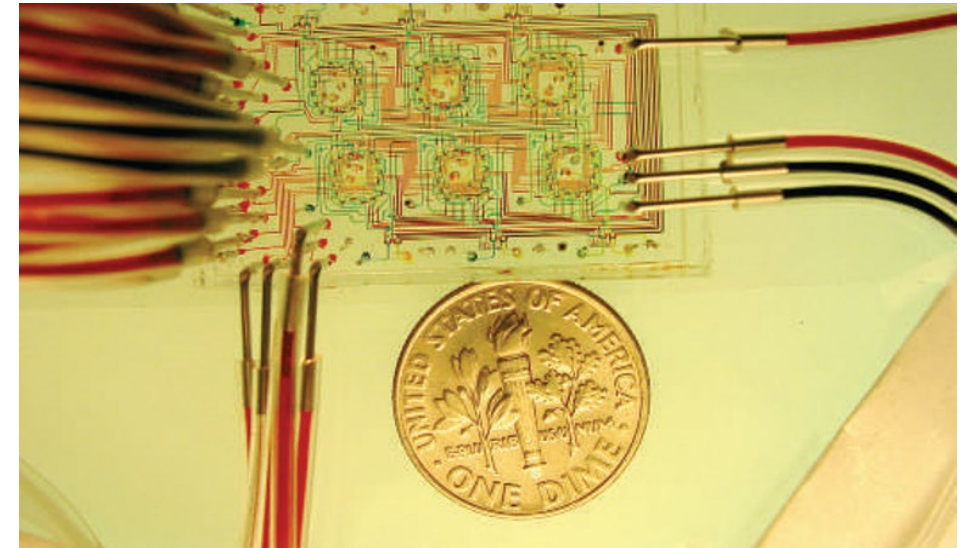
Microfluidic



# Microfluidic Technology

**Microfluidic technology:** Manipulation and control of fluids within environments on a scale of micrometers

- **Smaller footprints**
- **Reduced reagent volumes**
- **Safer system**
- **More sustainable operation**



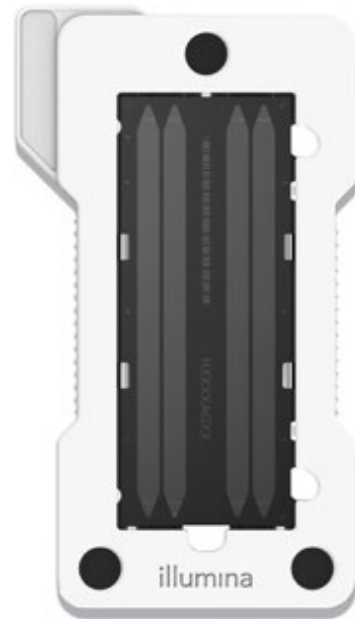
**Microfluidic chemostat**

Science, v. 309, n. 5731, 2005. [10.1126/science.1109173](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1109173)  
apud: Nature, v. 442, n. 7101, 2006. [doi:10.1038/nature05058](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature05058)

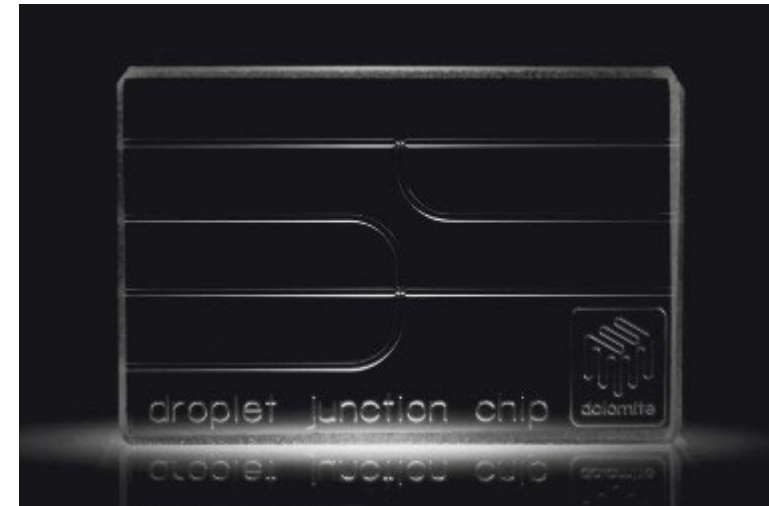


# Microfluidic Technology

**Microfluidic technology:** Manipulation and control of fluids within environments on a scale of micrometers



**Illumina's Flow Cell: Next Seq 500**  
Credits: Illumina Inc.

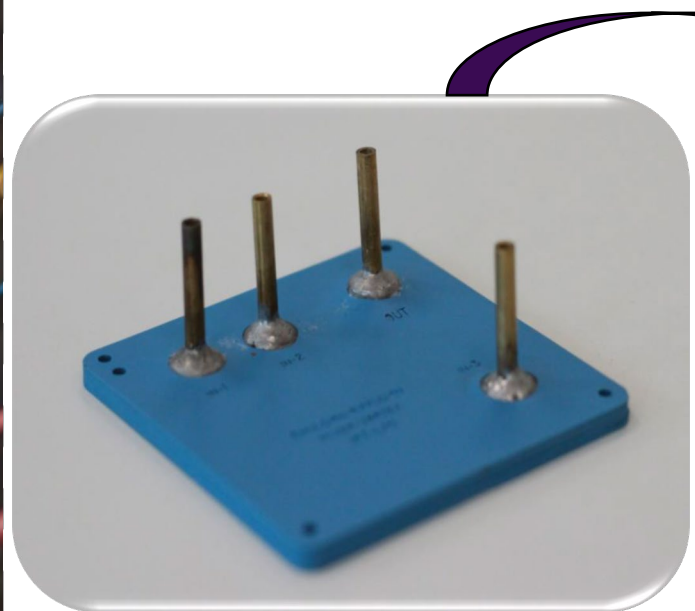


**Droplet generator**  
Credits: Dolomite

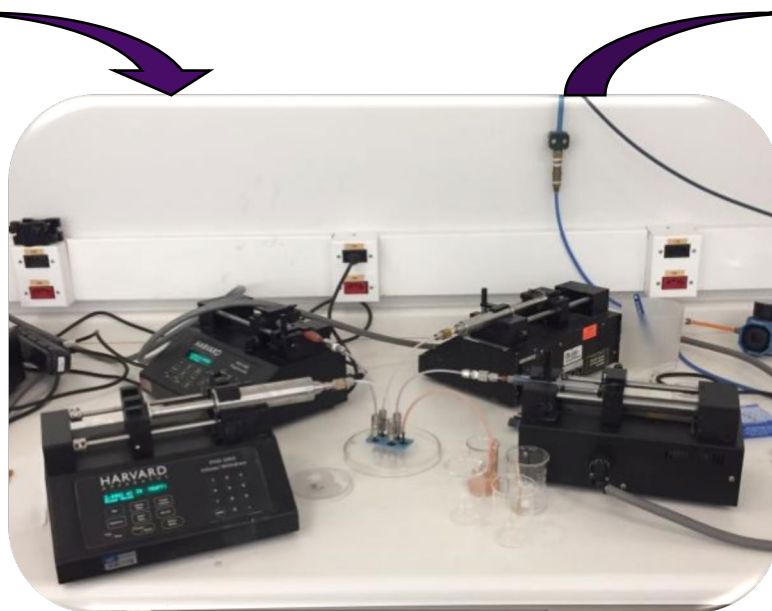


# Microfluidic Technology

- Is microfluidic suitable for industrial applications?



Microfluidic chip  
Research level



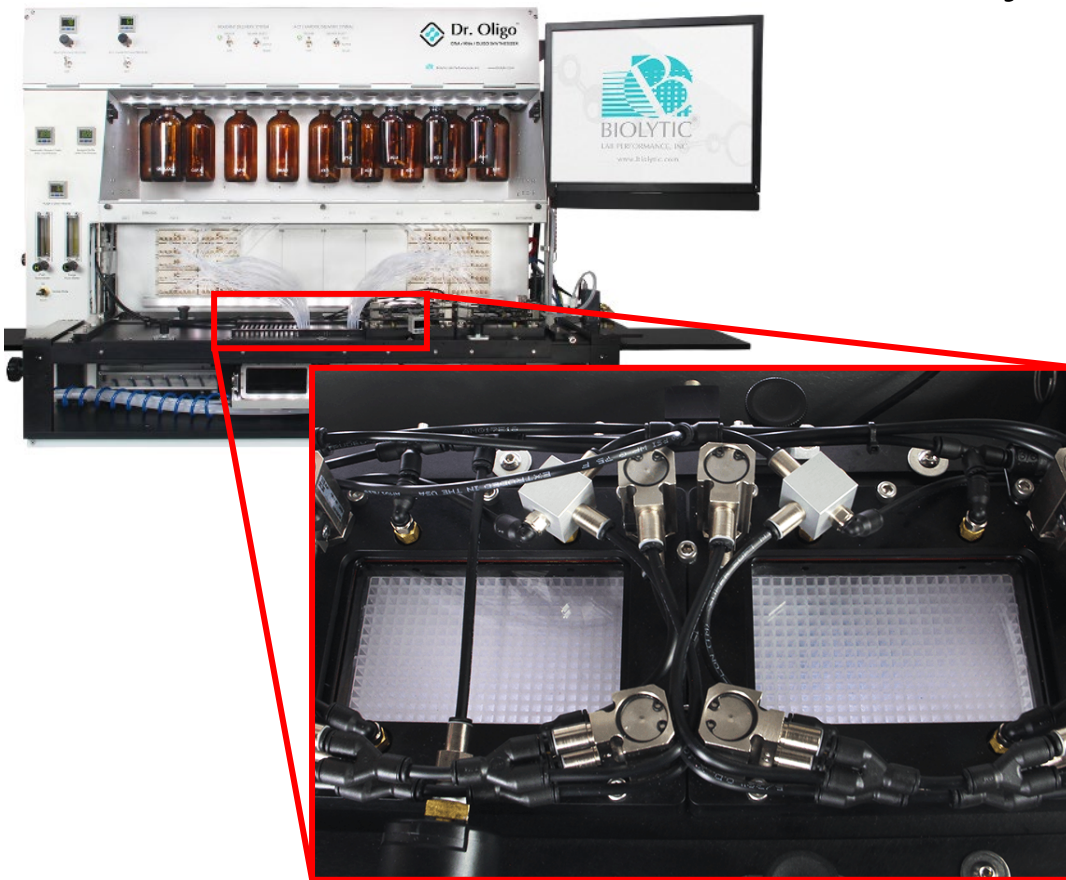
Lab-scale prototype  
Development level



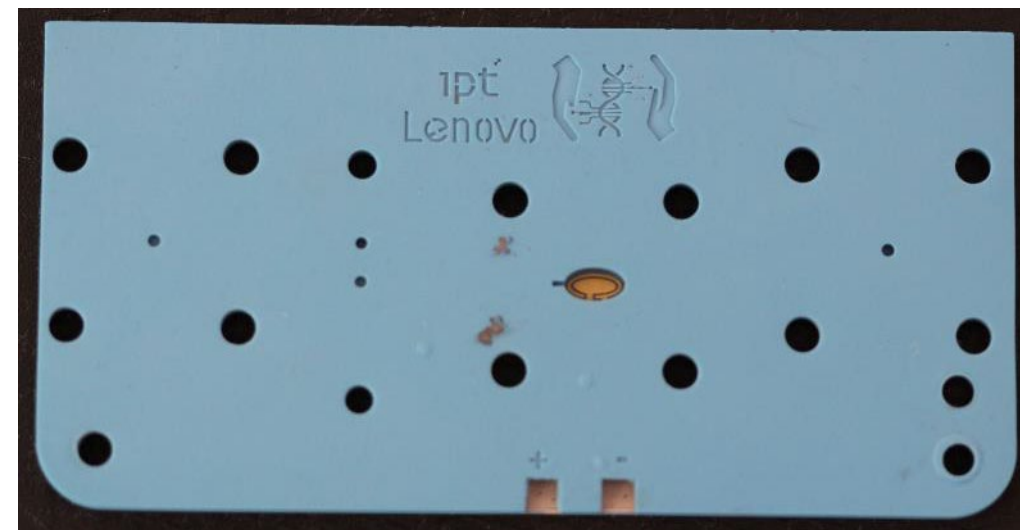
Full/Industrial-scale prototype  
Deployment level

# Microfluidic Technology

- Is microfluidic suitable for DNA synthesis?



“Dr. Oligo 768XLC” DNA synthesizer, for biotech applications  
Credits: Biolytic® Lab Performance, Inc.



IPT/Lenovo’s LTCC-based chips for DNA synthesis PoC

**IPT/Lenovo Ceramic “DNA writer”**

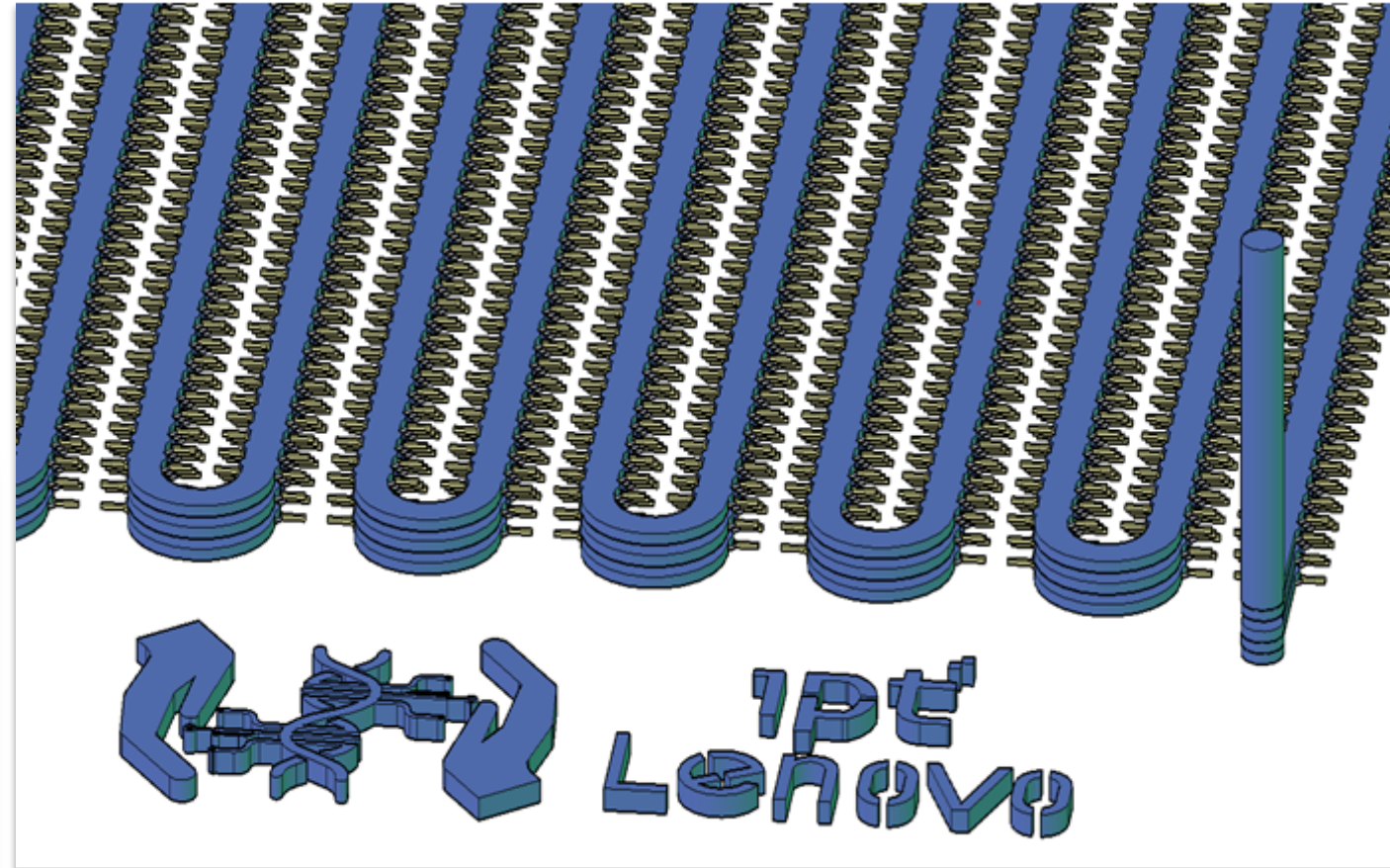
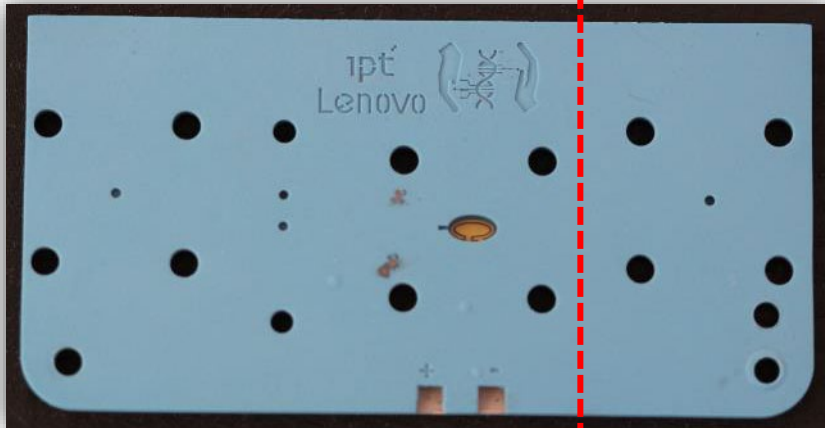
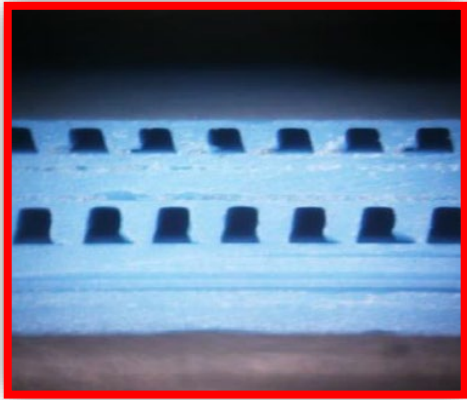
Device: 1.1 cm<sup>3</sup> (0.67 in<sup>3</sup>)

Well: 6 mm<sup>3</sup>



# Microfluidic Technology

- Is microfluidic suitable for DNA synthesis applied to Data Storage?

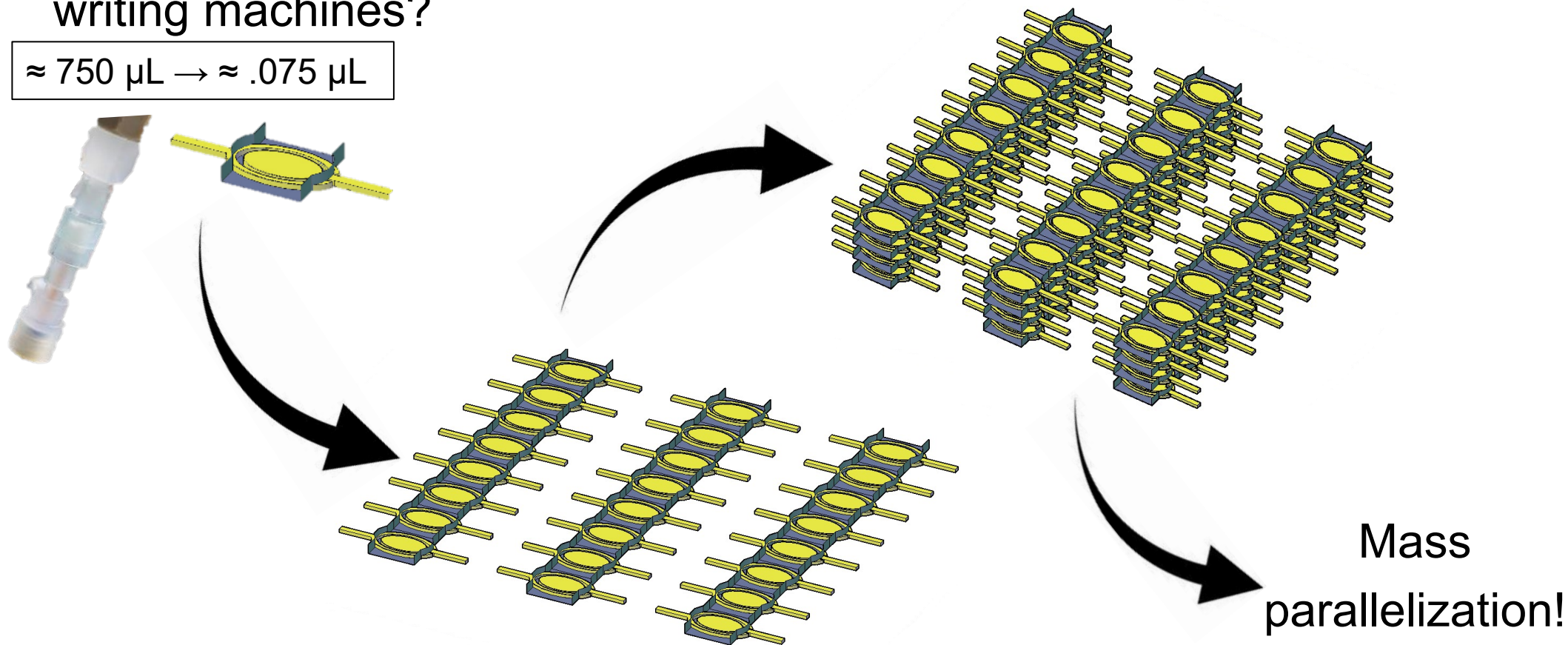




# Microfluidic Technology

- How will the microfluidic technology enable the development of bit-to-DNA writing machines?

$\approx 750 \mu\text{L} \rightarrow \approx .075 \mu\text{L}$

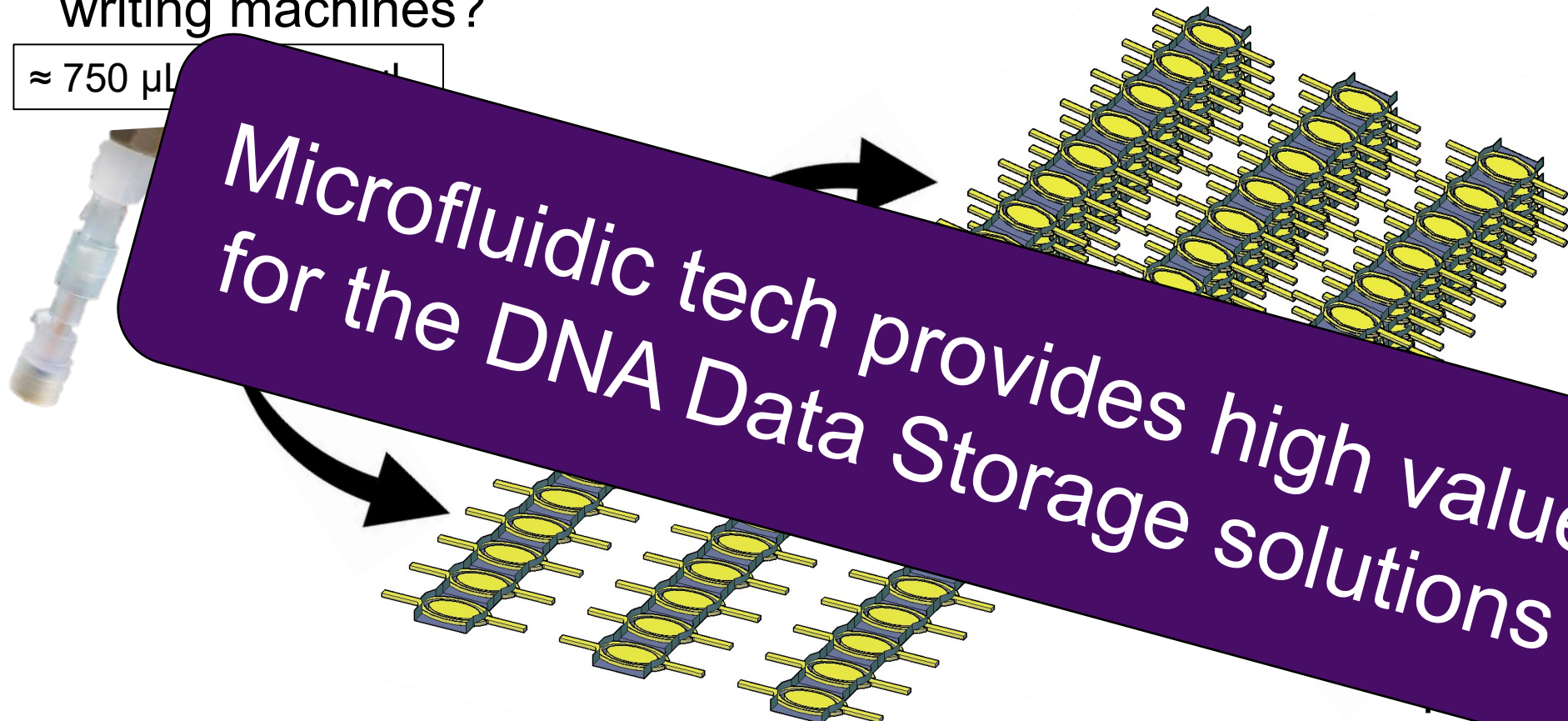


Mass  
parallelization!

# Microfluidic Technology

- How will the microfluidic technology enable the development of bit-to-DNA writing machines?

≈ 750 μl



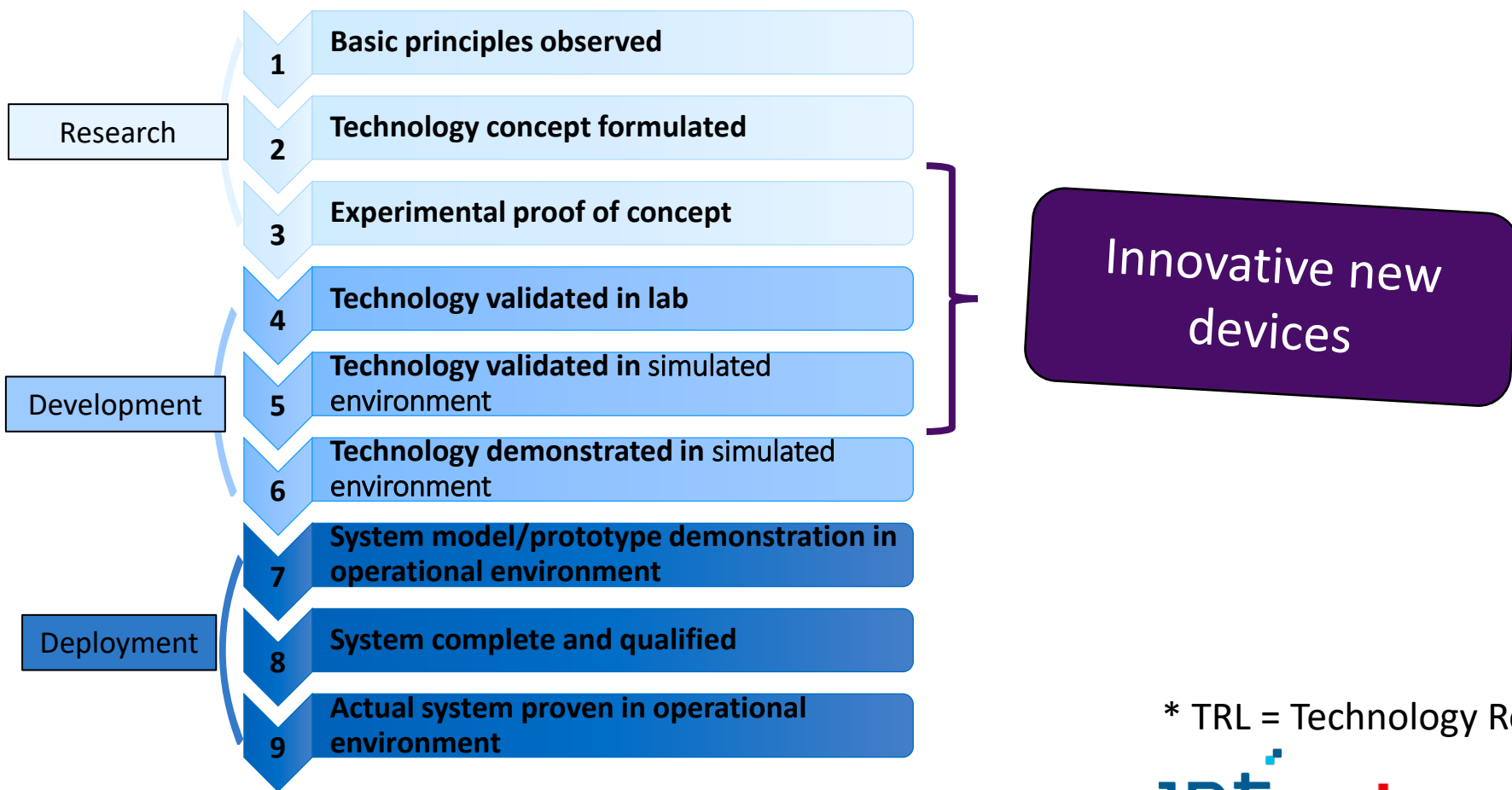
Microfluidic tech provides high value for the DNA Data Storage solutions

ation!



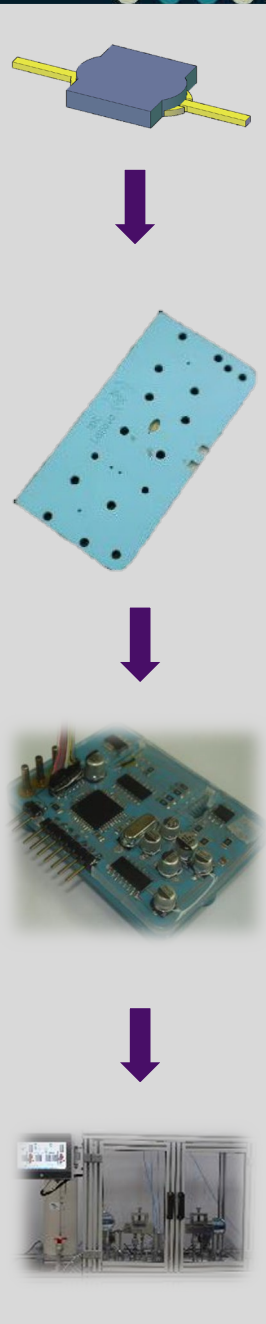
# Pushing further the TRL of the bit-to-DNA writing machines

- How far are we from a commercially viable Bit-to-DNA writing machine?



\* TRL = Technology Readiness Level





# Pushing further the TRL of the bit-to-DNA writing machines

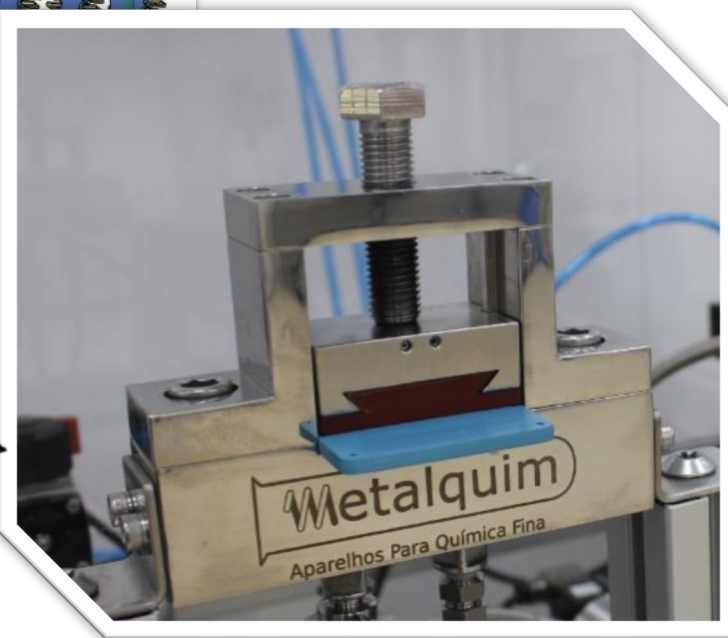
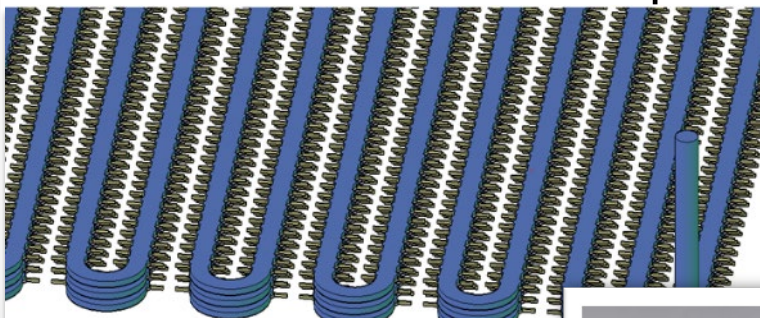
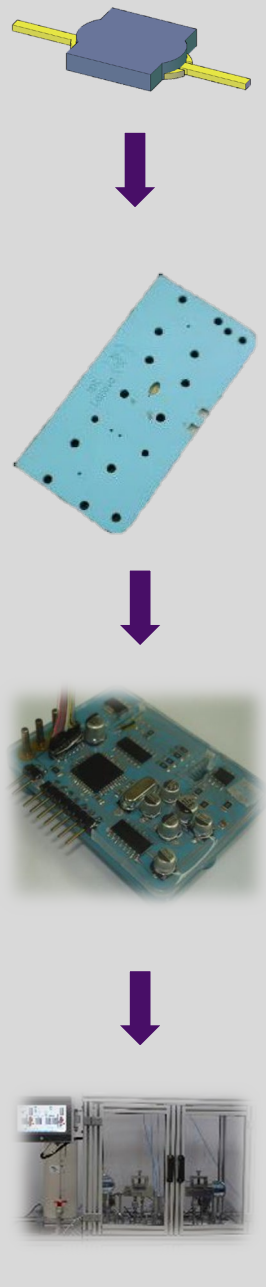
- Are the bit-to-DNA writing machines ready for deployment into real data centers?
- Meet data center requirements:
  - Compatible writing throughput;
  - Small footprint;
  - Simple and low cost data center facility retrofitting;
  - No need for high specialized personnel;
  - Low complexity and low cost reagents handling;
  - Environment conditions similar to the current data center facilities.

For reference:

LTO Tapes ( $\pm 18\text{TB}$ )	Dr. Oligo 768 wells
$\approx 400 \text{ Mb/sec}$	$\approx 2.6 \text{ b/sec}$
$\approx 220 \text{ cm}^3 (\pm 13,4 \text{ in}^3)$	$\approx 422000 \text{ cm}^3 (25750 \text{ in}^3)$

# Pushing further the TRL of the bit-to-DNA writing machines

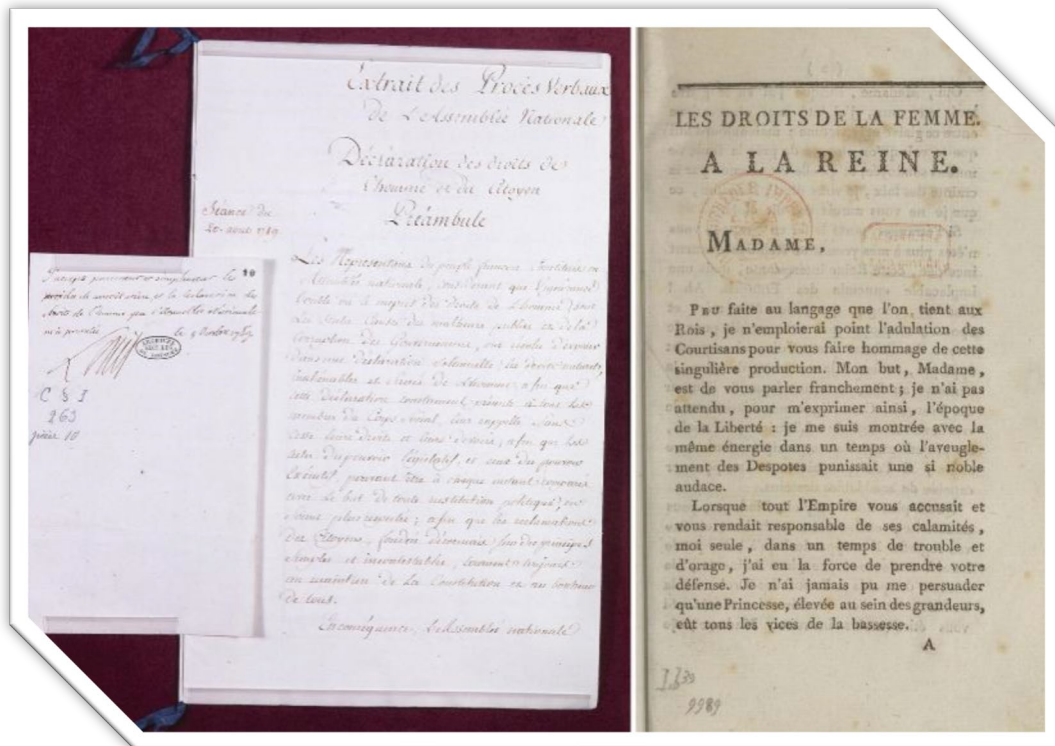
- Pushing the maturity level to TRL 5 and beyond:
  - Focus on the outer parts/surrounding of the chips





# Pushing further the TRL of the bit-to-DNA writing machines

- Pushing the maturity level to TRL 5 and beyond:



Credits: French National Archives, AE/II/2983 and AE/II/2982  
Apud: CNRS News website

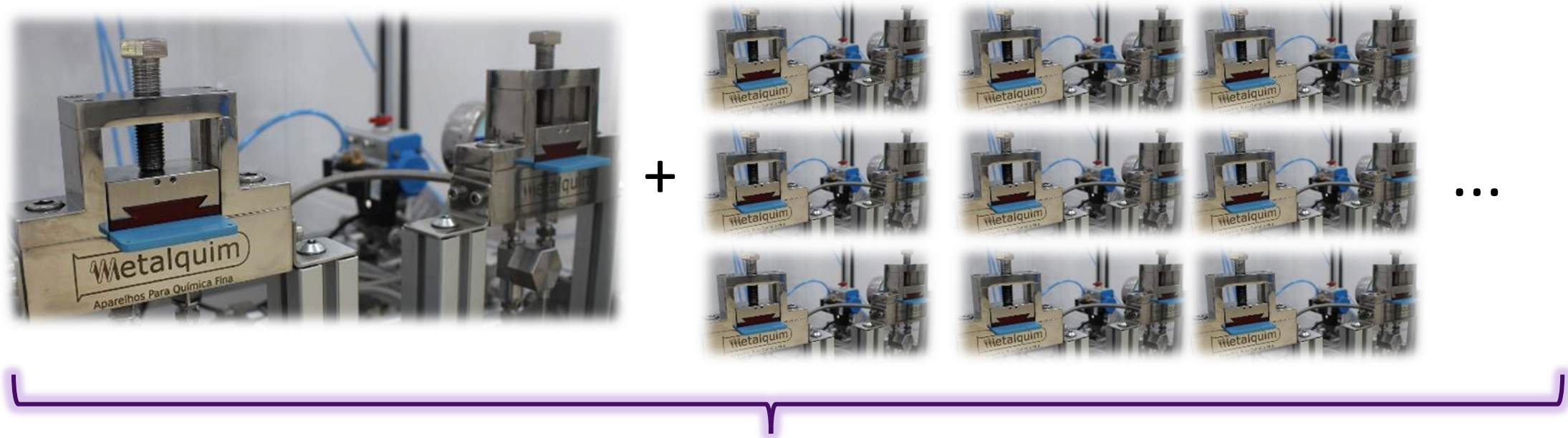
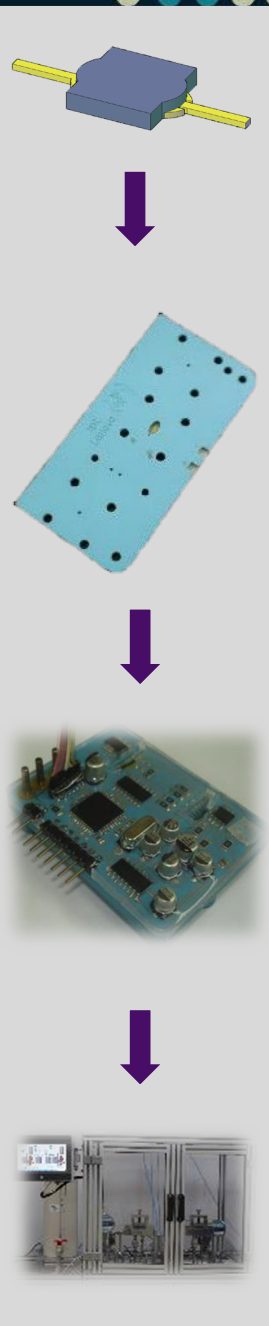


Credits: Stéphane Lemaire, from CNRS – Sorbonne Université  
Apud: CNRS News website

- Frozen Storage is the perfect target client for first level DNA Data Storage systems

# Pushing further the TRL of the bit-to-DNA writing machines

- Pushing the maturity level to TRL 5 and beyond:
  - Parallelize existing devices instead of proposing new chip designs



First generation of writing machines

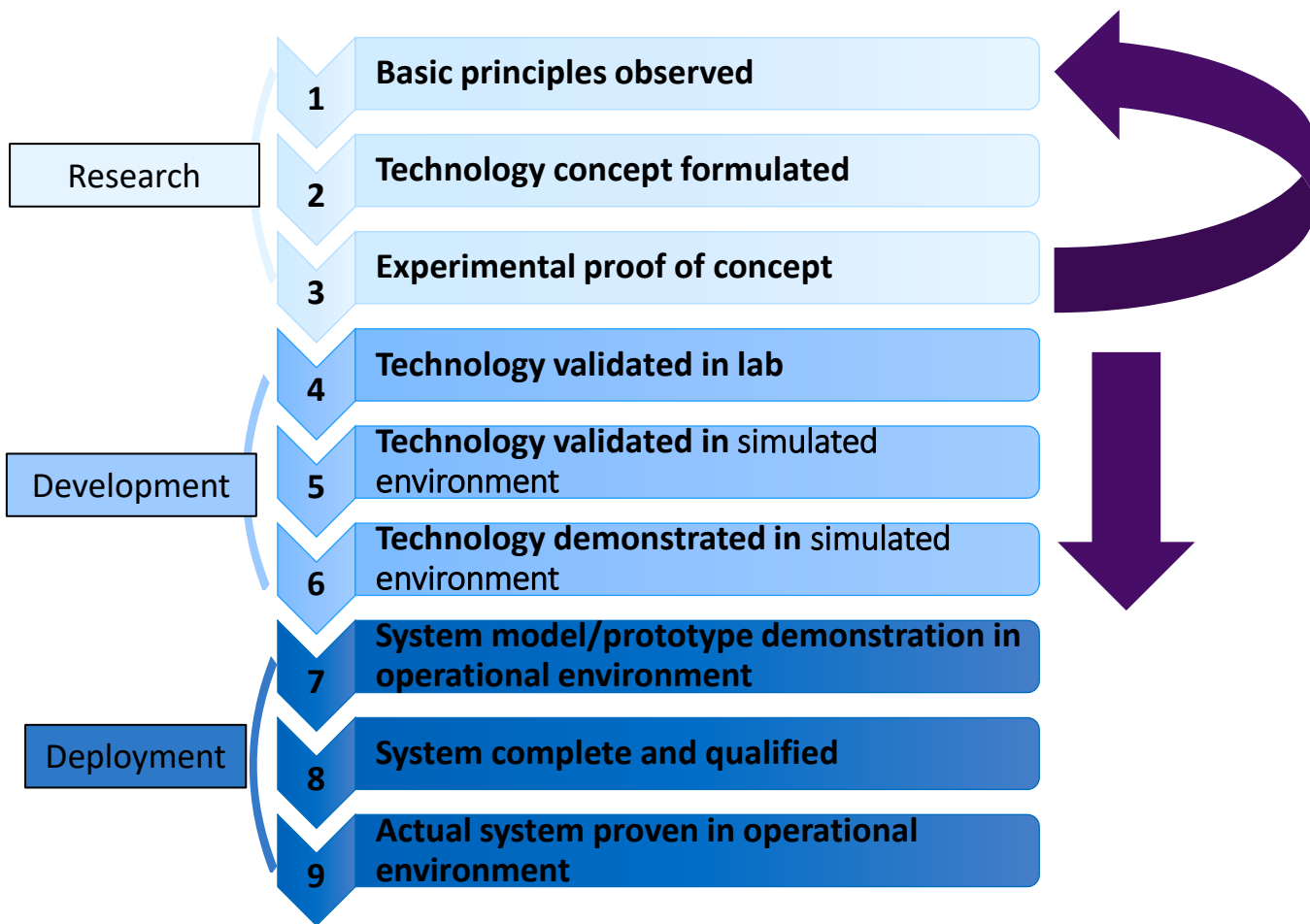


Multiple microfluidic chips



# Pushing further the TRL of the bit-to-DNA writing machines

- How far are we from a commercially viable Bit-to-DNA writing machine?





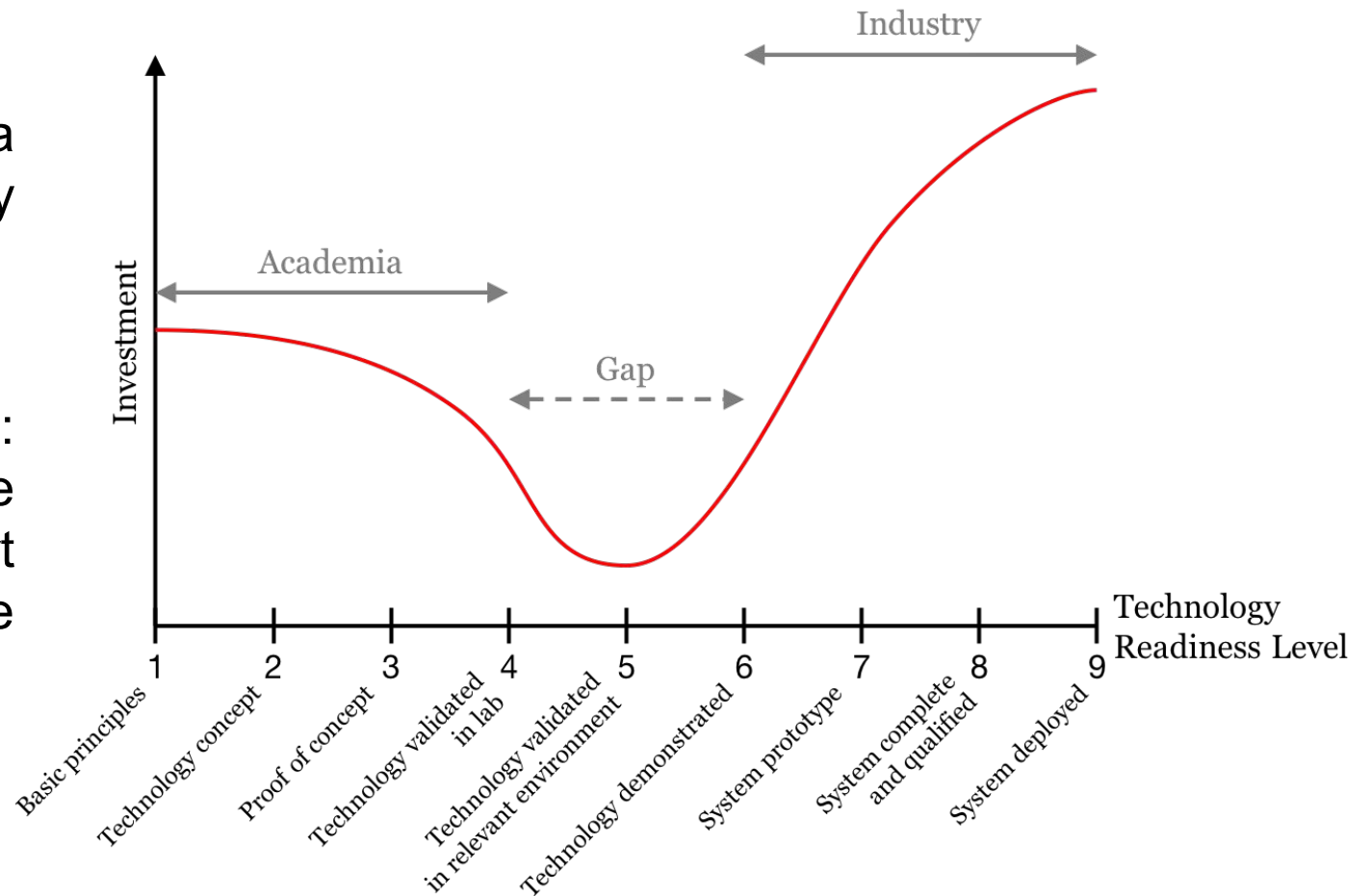
## Closing thoughts

- Microfluidic technology is one of pillars to make commercially viable bit-to-DNA writing machines
  - Massive parallelization will lead to miniaturized manipulation of fluids
  - Microfluidic can be used to produce commercially viable products
  - Promising microfluidic chips proposed by many groups
- There is still room for improvements for higher yields and throughput (to explore the full potential of DNA Data Storage)



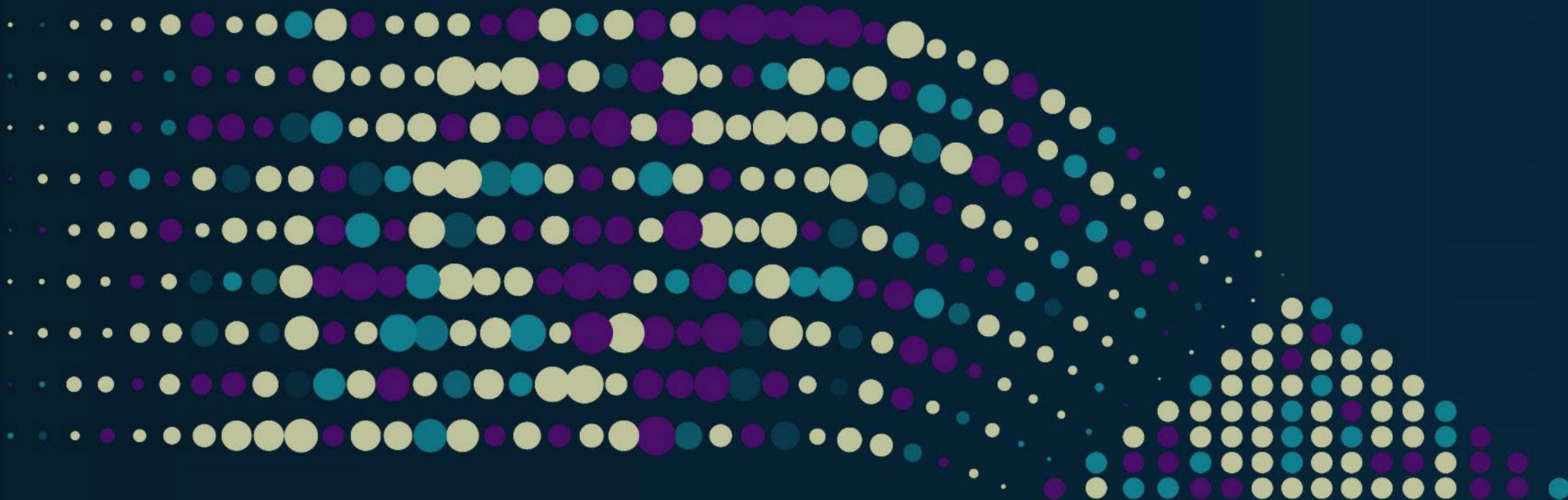
# Closing thoughts

- Technology status: academia (research TRLs) and industry (deployment TRLs) are closer
- Next step to bridging this gap: focus on the surrounding of the microfluidics chips and start working with real data storage routines



**Technological “valley of death”**

Credits: Alessandro Rossini, Bridging the technological “valley of death”, PwC Norway



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