

SNIA DEVELOPER CONFERENCE



BY Developers FOR Developers

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DNA Data Storage

An End-To-End System Concept

Olivier Lauvray, Biomemory

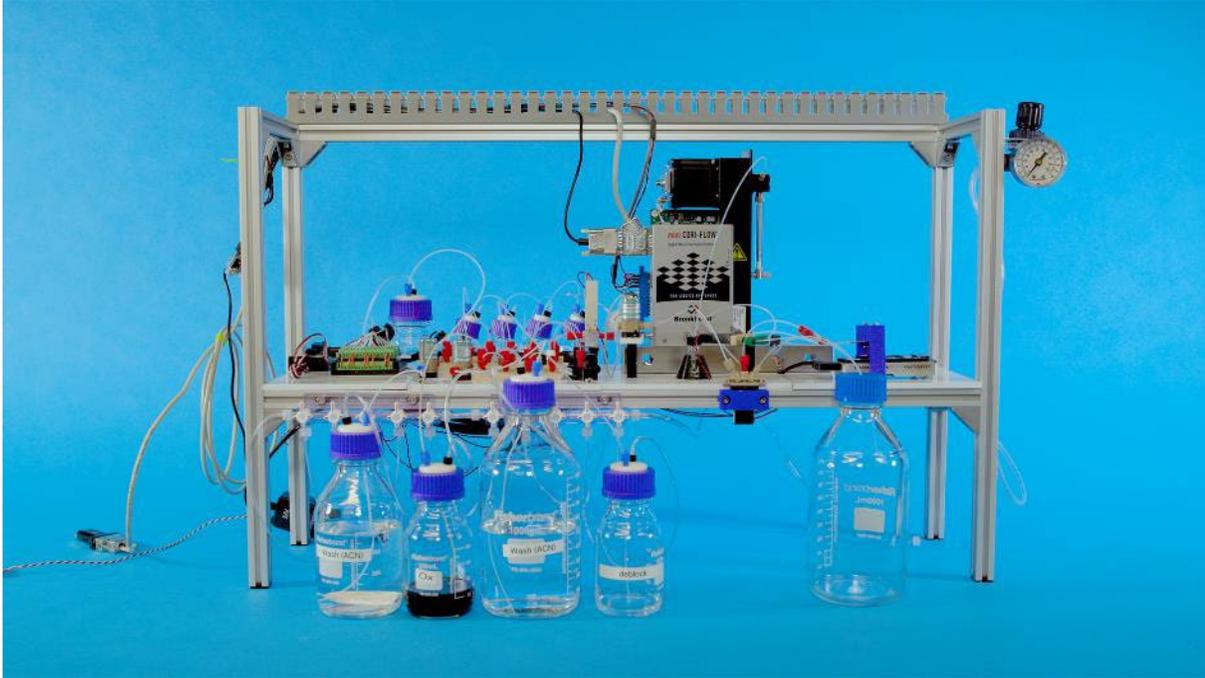
Shruti Sethi, Microsoft

Agenda

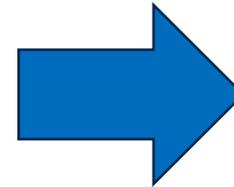
- From Lab to Datacenter Use Case
- Abstract Concept of a DNA Data Storage System
 - Defining an Interoperability Standard
 - Logical interfaces
 - System Operations
 - Type of DSS Racks
- System Implementation
 - Strategic Enablers
 - Integration in Datacenter
 - System Performance
 - Current Status

DNA in the Datacenter

From here



To here



COST

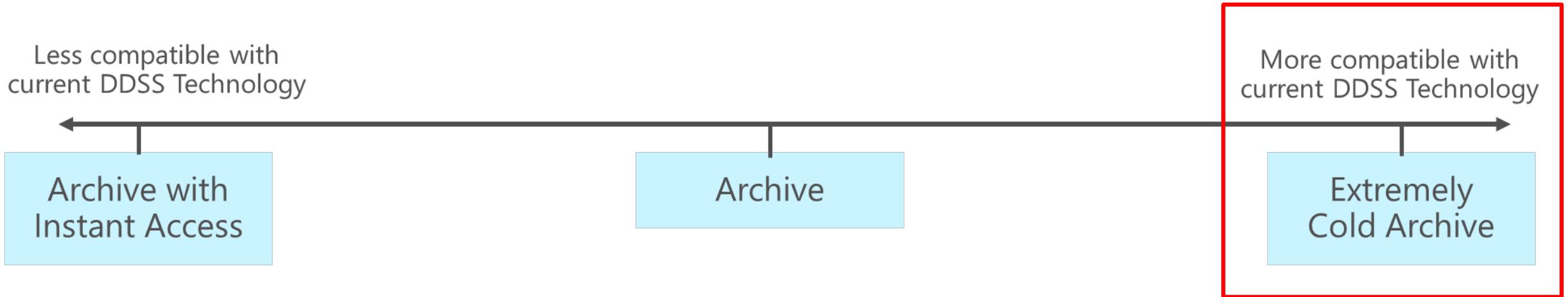
SPEED

SCALABILITY

RELIABILITY

Interoperability

Datacenter Use Cases



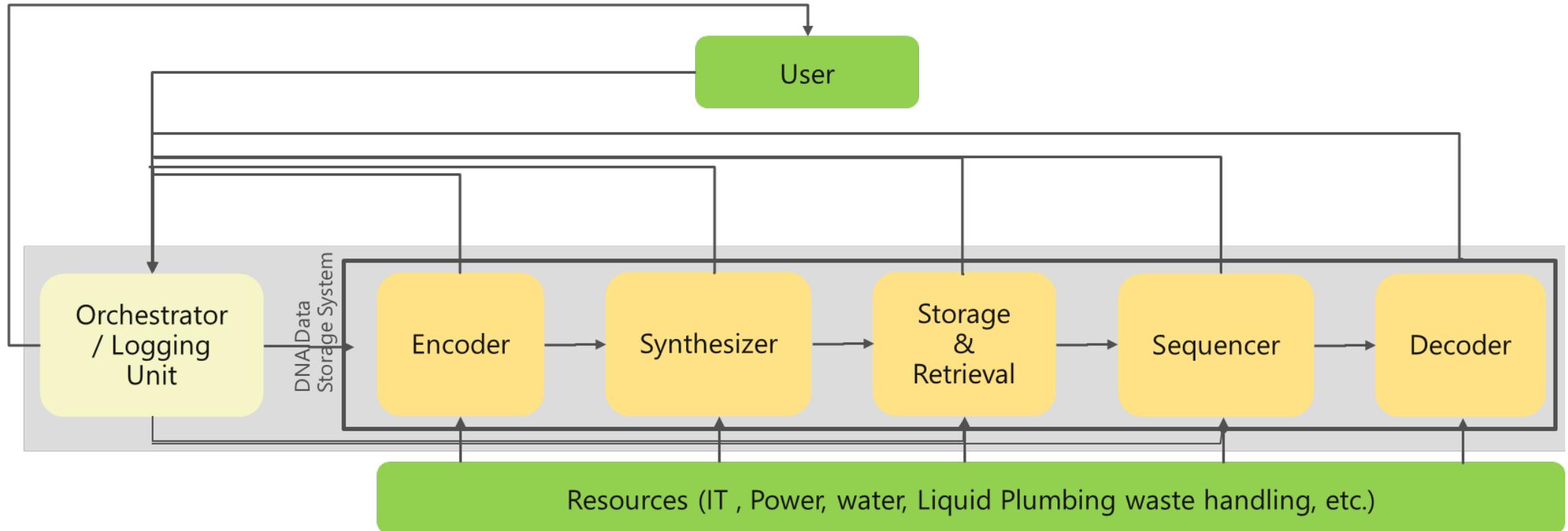
Concept of a DNA Data Storage System

Defining an Interoperability Standard

End-To-End DNA Data Storage System (DDSS)

DNA Data Storage System (DDSS)

Sub-Blocks: Encoder, Synthesizer, Storage & Retrieval, Sequencer, Decoder



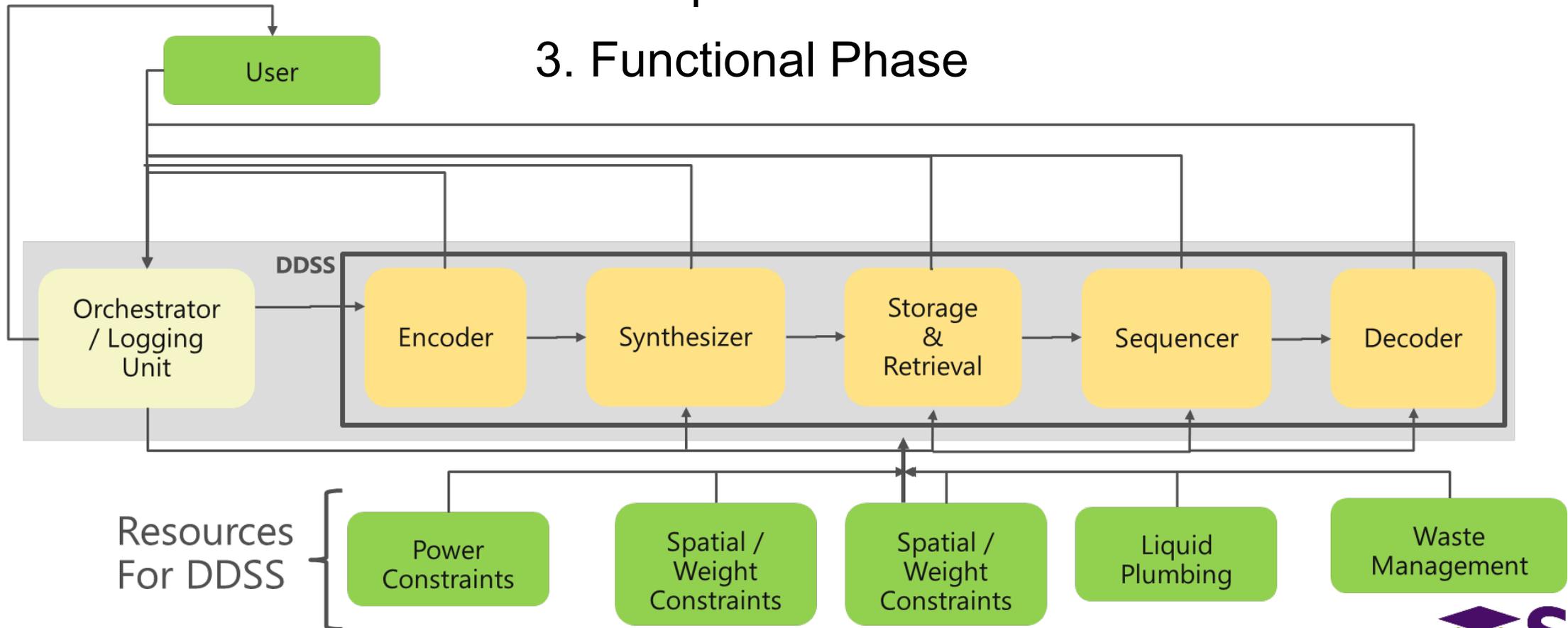
End-To-End System : Orchestrator



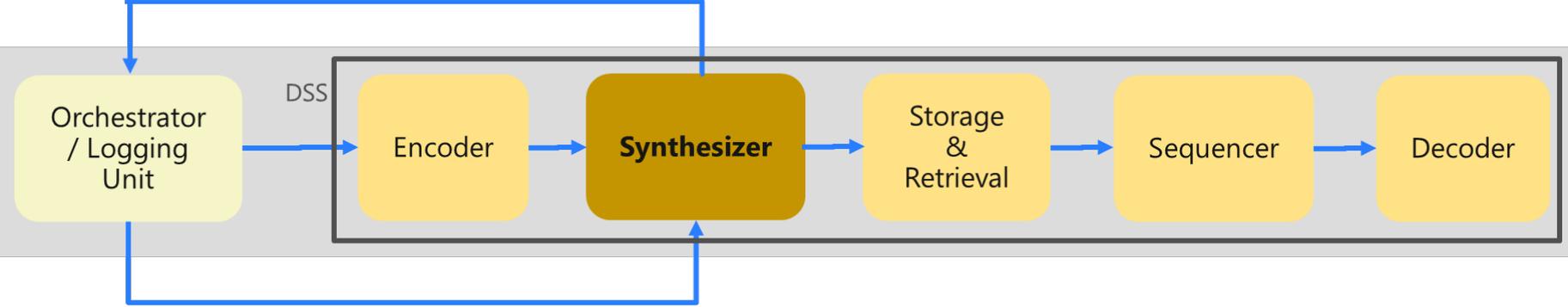
- Main brain controlling the DDSS Setup & Functional Phases
- Channel through which all writes & reads are issued and read-data returned
- Tracks & logs the status and error feedback from each DDSS Sub-block. Logging used for decision making - Retry / Alarm decisions
- Monitors Accumulated Error at the System Level

Defining an Interoperability Standard: Phases of Operation

1. System Assembly Phase
2. Setup / Initialization Phase
3. Functional Phase



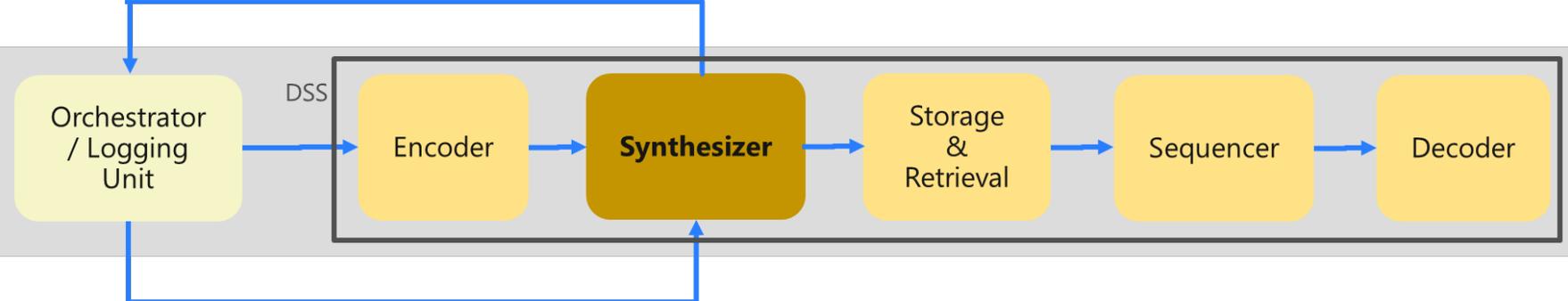
Logical Interfaces - Functional Interface for “Synthesizer”



Input Interface

Data	Description	Source - Destination
Encoded Header	Name, Identification of customer, Metadata encoded into ATCG format as per CODEC (Primers included)	Encoder -> Synth
Encoded Addressing	Address encoded into ATCG format as per CODEC (Primers included)	Encoder → Synth
Encoded Customer Data	Customer Data encoded into ATCG (DNA) format as per CODEC (Primers included)	Encoder → Synth
Retry Signal	Orchestrator may issue a Retry signal in case of irreparable Error received from Synthesizer or Storage blocks	Orchestrator -> Synth

Logical Interfaces - Functional Interface for “Synthesizer”



Output Interface

Output	Description	Source - Destination
DNA Sequences/Strands	Sequences containing Address, Metadata and Customer Data	Synth -> Storage
Status metrics	Cycle Done, Key metrics	Synth -> Orchestrator
Flag: Est. Error Rate > Spec (optional)	Error flag that fires when the actual error rate during synthesis is higher than the Specification Error Rate of the synthesizer	Synth -> Orchestrator
Flag: Strand Length (optional)	Strand Length check using Bioanalyzer or Qubit post synthesis - for sample	Synth -> Orchestrator
Flag - Generic	General Error flag for issue in flow/control, reagent levels that may be detected via monitoring.	Synth -> Orchestrator
Quality Check (optional)	Quality Check can be executed using Sequencer, Bioanalyzer, or Qubit	Synth -> Orchestrator
Reagent Levels	Report Current Reagent Levels in terms of Number of Runs possible	Synth -> orchestrator

Defining an Interoperability Standard: **System Operations**

- **Write / Read**
- **Modify**
- **Erase / Delete**
 - Ability to delete part / all the previously written data. Implemented as:
 - 'Erase' at container granularity
 - 'Erase' partial data from a container
- **Self-Check (optional)**
 - During system IDLE, a known golden data file is written & read and checked for error rate.

Join us to work on the standards

@SNIA: www.snia.org/groups/snia-dna-technology-affiliate dnastoragealliance.org

@email: info@dnastoragealliance.org

DNA Data Storage Racks

Defining an Interoperability Standard

Type of DSS Racks

Traditional Rack

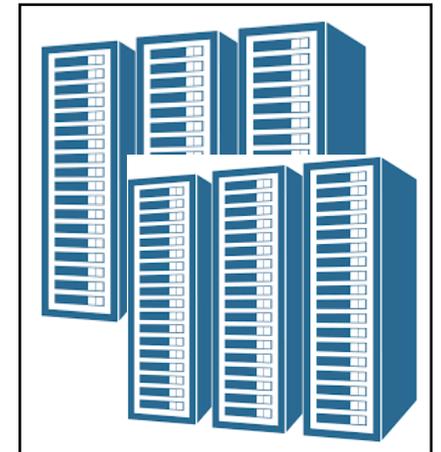
All 5 sub-components of the DDSS, along with the power, plumbing and management accessories needed, fit into a traditional Rack by specification

'N' Racks act as Single Rack Unit

The 5 sub-components of the DDSS may occupy N non-identical racks of standard power, weight and spatial specs. This set of racks acts as a single unit and racks deployed only in multiples of N.

Disaggregated Rack Unit

The 5 sub-components of the DDSS occupy N non-identical racks. The system does not need to be deployed in multiples of N racks. A sub-portion of this Rack Unit can be scaled as required. Minimum N Racks footprint needed





System Implementation

Example of the Biomemory DNA Data Storage appliance

Pioneering DNA in Data Centers

Rackable Enclosure Units



Consumables Cartridges



DNA Card Storage Containers

Storage Appliance



✓ Store data in DNA for 150+ years @ room temp, with no energy consumption

✓ Suited for Data Centers

- ❖ Cost-effective
- ❖ Space-efficient
- ❖ Reliable
- ❖ Scalable
- ❖ Upgradable
- ❖ Resilient
- ❖ Interoperable
- ❖ Low-Power

Disclaimer:
This presentation is for informational purpose only. It is meant to provide a preview of Biomemory's products, architecture, features and targeted performance, as **an example of implementation leveraging the recommendations from the DNA Data Storage Alliance**.
It is provided as-is, without any expressed or implied warranty. The information in this presentation is not a commitment, promise or legal obligation of any kind from Biomemory.
Any feature, functionality or performance numbers are reflecting our best assessment at the date of the presentation. It may evolve in the course of our development and be modified, replaced or removed without notice in the final release of the products.

Strategic enablers

- ❖ **Low-cost** biosourced mass-production of non-hazardous biosafe DNA blocks used as consumables (low customer opex)

< 1000 times lower cost than life-science oligonucleotide synthesis technologies

- ❖ **Simple** assembly of a small number of DNA blocks, compatible with high-speed and massive parallelization.

Target > 1 billion reactions in parallel

- ❖ **Low error-rate** Write and Read processes, with efficient tolerance to errors (strong ECC)

90% error free process, with 100% error detection and recovery

- ❖ **Biotech adaptation to the system** (not the contrary)



- ❖ **Modular** software-driven system architecture aligned to Data Center requirements, with dedicated OAM channel

Compatible with existing Data Centers operations

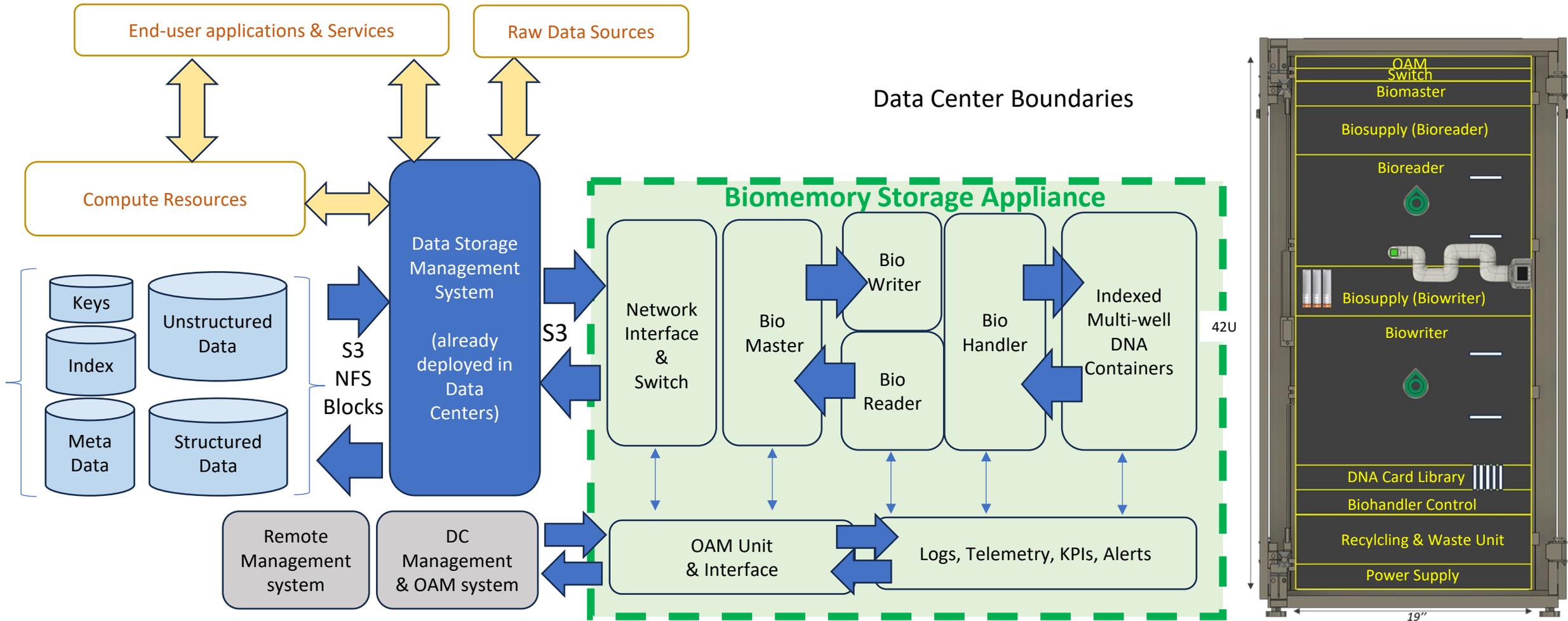
- ❖ **Industrialization** and scalability, with focus on lowest risk, high-reliability and minimum custom hardware development

80% reuse and adaptation of industry-available components.

- ❖ **Aligned to SNIA DNA Data Storage Alliance** specifications and recommendations

Interoperability, portability, reliability

Integration in Data Centers



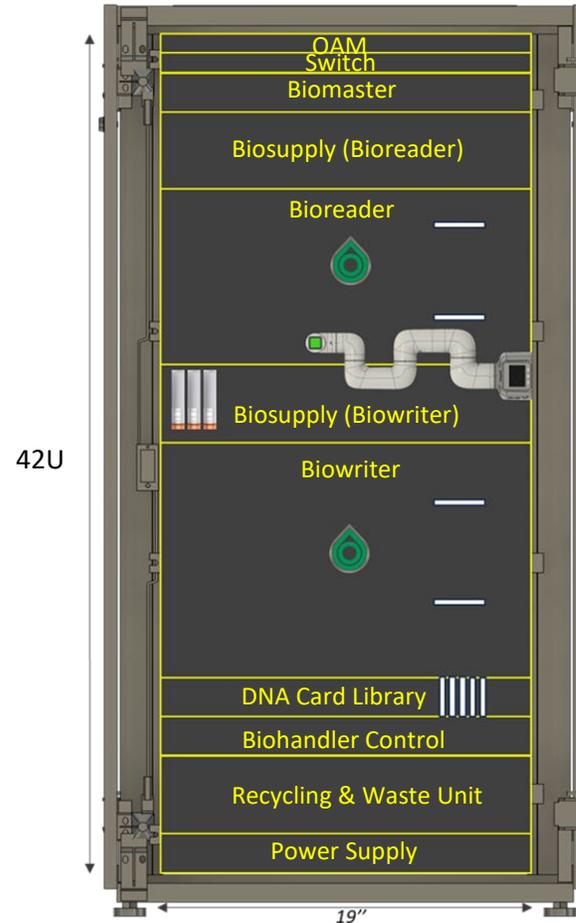
System Implementation

Hardware & Fluidics

- 80+ % available or adapted from commercially-available components

Software / Firmware

- ~ 80 % to be developed or adapted



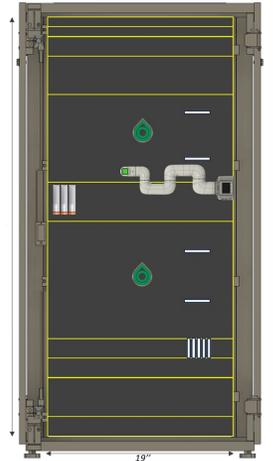
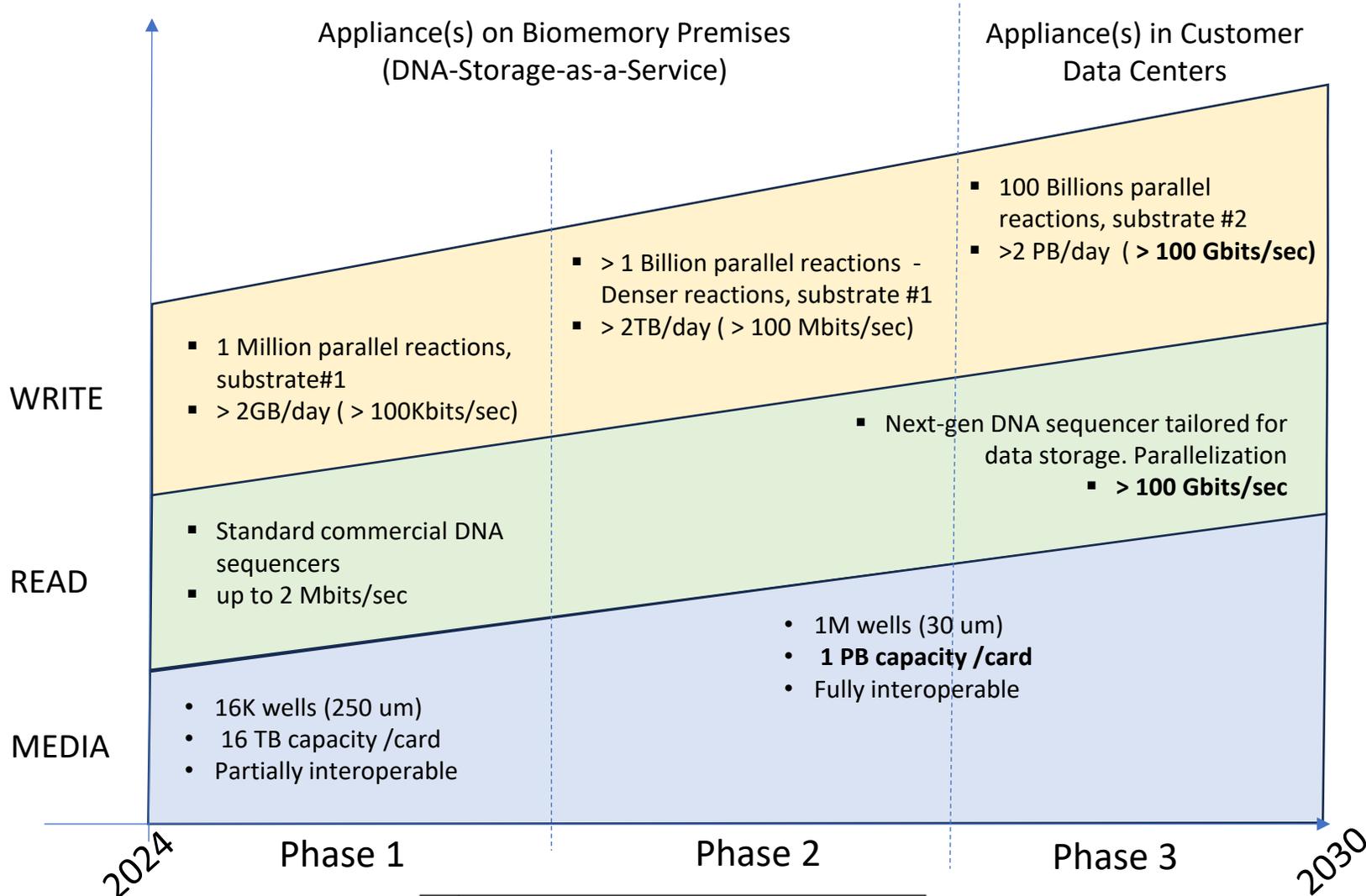
Biotech

- ~ 80 % available in Biomemory lab, ready to be industrialized and scaled up.
- Continuous roadmap to adapt and optimize the biotech components for Enterprise-grade Data Storage

Clear path towards high-performance



Multi-rack system



Single-rack system

September 2024 status

Miniaturization (Gen 1)

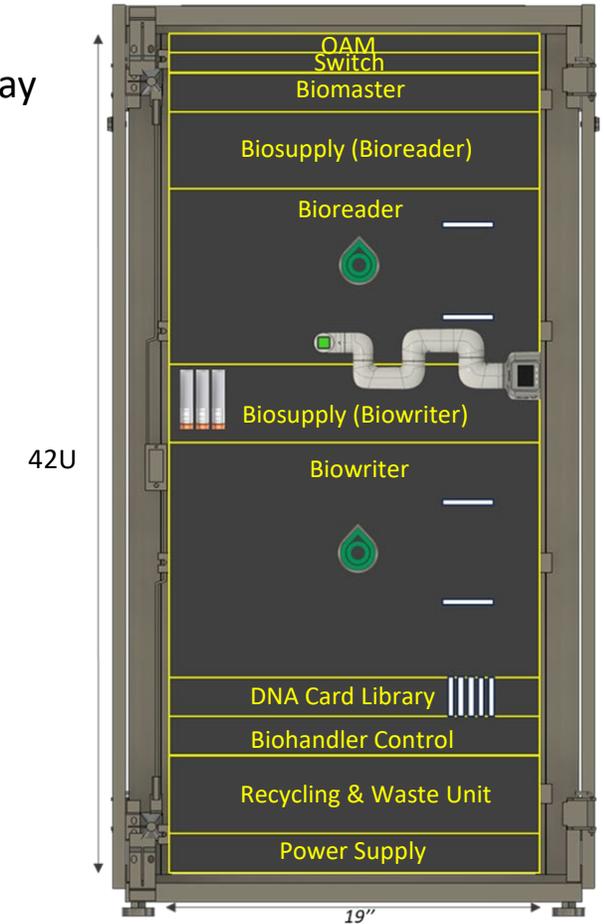
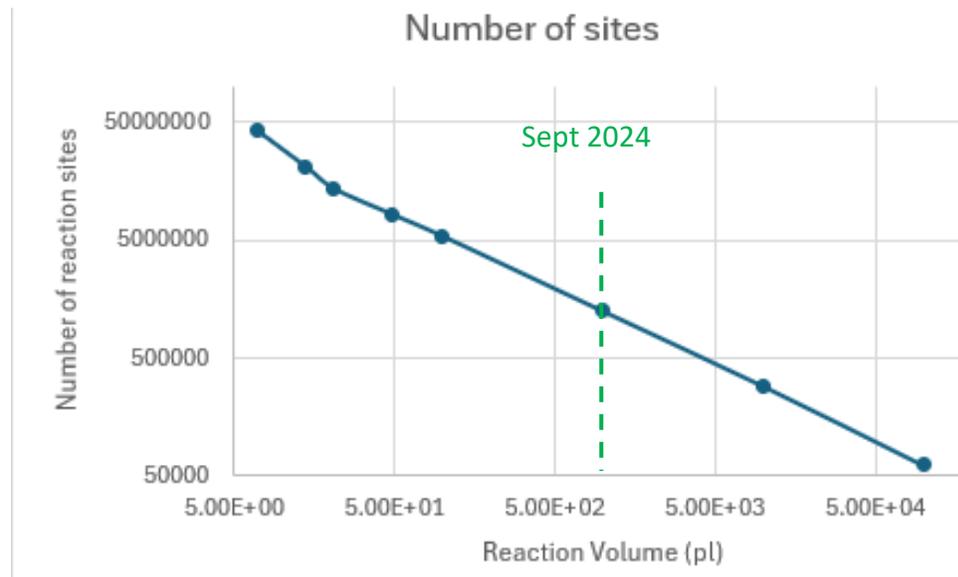
- DNA Assembly (Writing) with volume of 1nL.
- Validation = Writing / PCR / Reading cycle
- Enabling writing batches of ~1 Million sites (64 MB/batch)
- Moving towards 50 pL for ~10M sites/batch (640 MB/batch)

Reaction Acceleration (Gen1)

- Currently 1.3 day / batch
- Starting acceleration towards 3 batches/day (> 2GB/day by end of 2025)

System Automation (Gen 1)

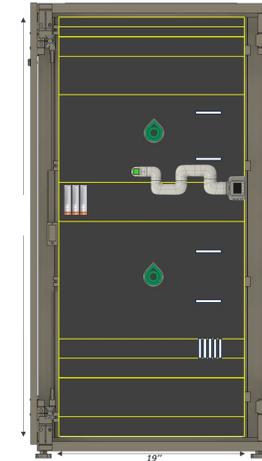
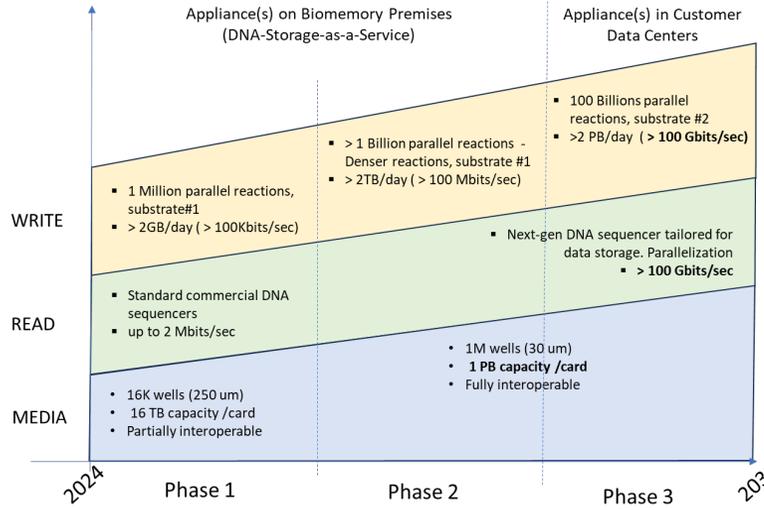
- Biowriter system design completed
- Bioreader solutions under evaluation



Going beyond cold storage

High-confidence to reach & exceed the 2030 industry **WRITE/STORE** cost target of **\$1/TB**

With high-speed **READ** exceeding **100 Gbit/sec**



2024 - 2025

2028 - 2030

Frozen Reference

Anti-counterfeiting, storage of boot code or keys, blockchain support

- NFT
- Military equipment
- Luxury goods
- Healthcare devices
- Pharma products
- Data in space
- ...

Extremely Cold storage

From regulatory obligations to disaster recovery strategy

- Regulated activities
- Attorneys, notaries
- Administrative archives
- Critical software code
- Defense
- ...

Cold storage

From conservatory to back-up, with fast access/recovery

- Libraries, museums,
- Government, agencies,
- Banking, insurance & finance
- Car or airplane OEMs,
- 3rd copy back-up

Warm storage

Back-up, cloning and war chest raw data, pending AI readiness/analytics

- Cloud Storage Services
- Factory raw data for AI training
- Data Lakes for AI and Big Data
- IoT & rich media data
- Genomics data sets
- Logs & events
-

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