

2023 BIOMEMORY

Making DNA Data Storage a Reality





Agoranov

DEEPTECH NORTH AMERICA

ETVA





WILCO

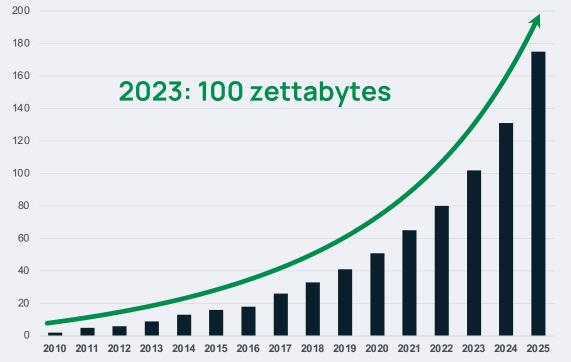
CMrs

Erfane ARWANI, CEO and Co-founder - erfane@biomemory.com



Current digital media are limited and **storage** needs will **explode**

We produce twice as much data every 3 years
Zettabytes



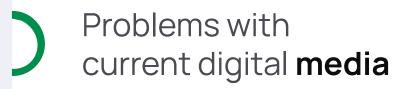
We are less and less able to store the huge amounts of data we produce



"If today we are capable of storing about 30% of the information we generate, by 2030 we'll be able to store about 3%"

Dr Karin STRAUSS, Microsoft Research













Datacenters represent 2% of the world's electricity consumption

Energy-Consuming

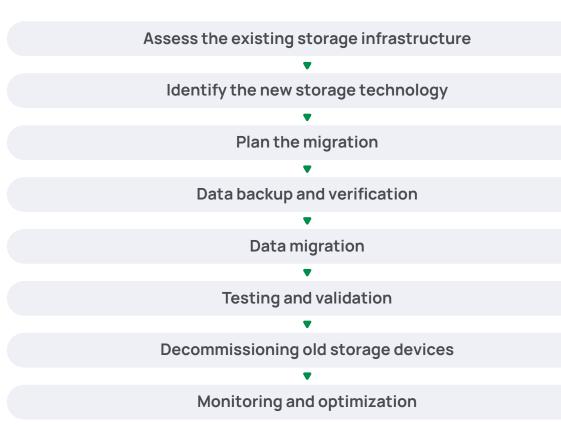


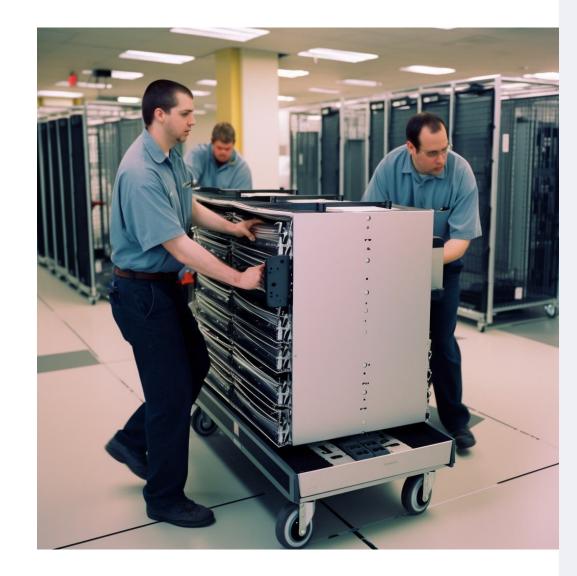
Main storage devices in **datacenters**





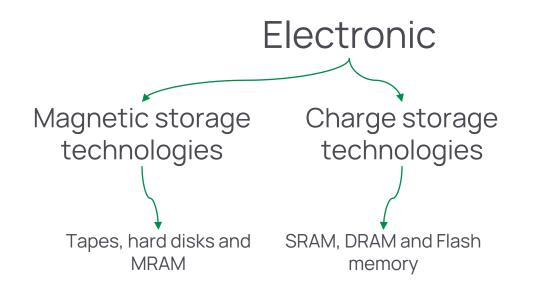
Remastering the storage devices





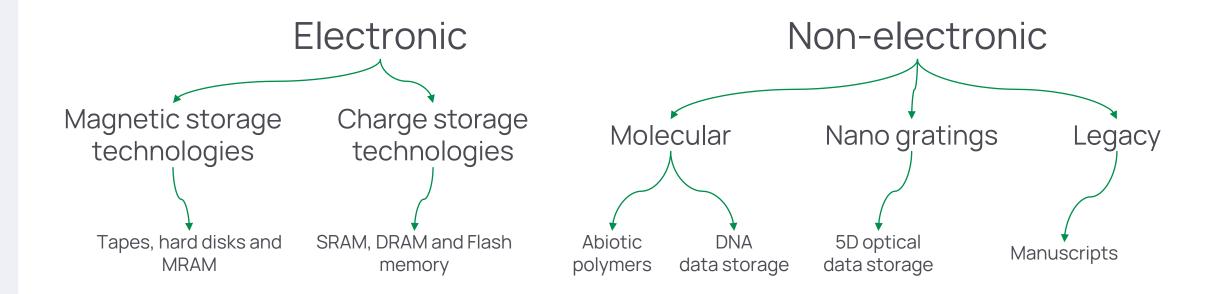


Categories of Data Storage Technologies



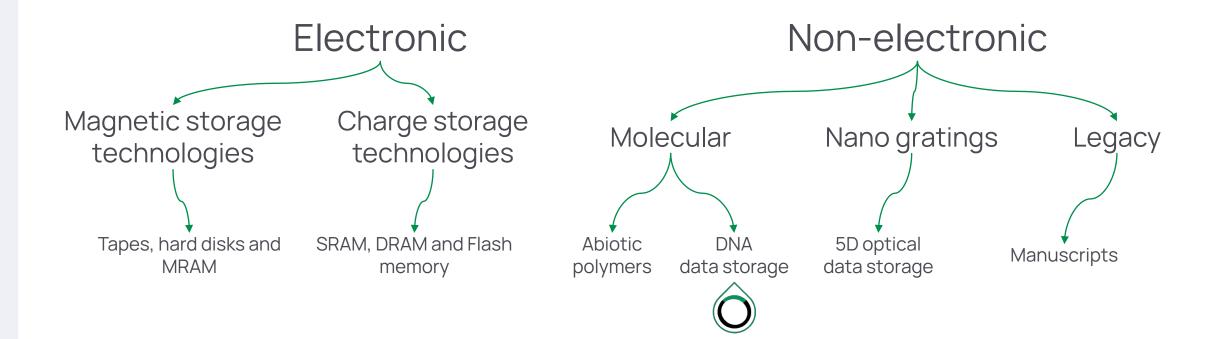


Categories of Data Storage Technologies















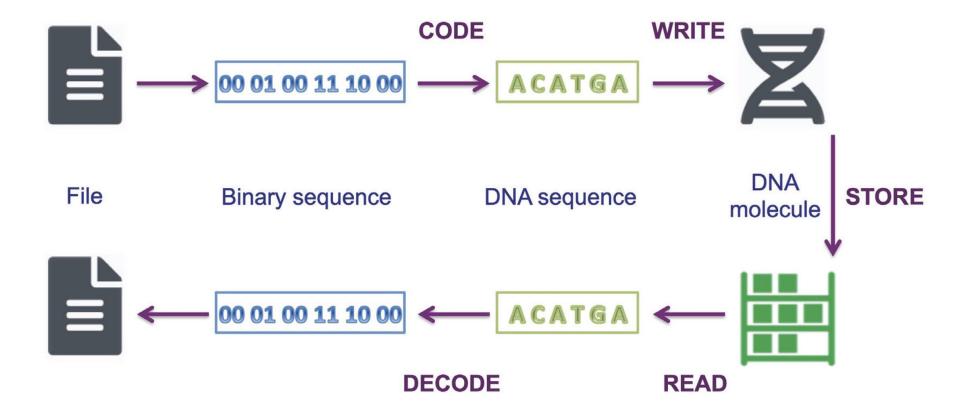








End to end **DNA Data Storage**



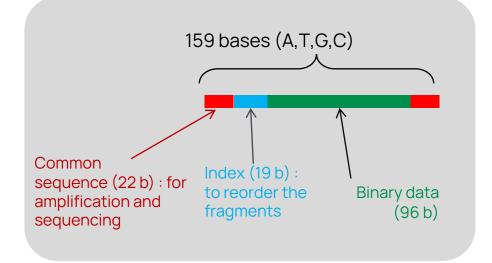
Rapport de l'Académie des technologies. François Képès. Octobre 2020



State of the art Storage on **oligonucleotides**

Oligonucleotides = short DNA fragments

- Synthesized chemically
- Maximum 200 bases
- Single strand



2012, 650 kB = > 54 898 oligonucleotides

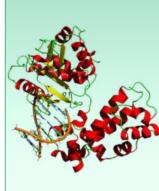


2018, 200 MB = > 13.4 million oligonucleotides Microsoft^e Research W^{UNIVERSITY of} WASHINGTON T W I S T Church *et al.*, 2012 Science

Organick et al., 2018 Nature Biotechnol



Need for **more efficient** DNA data storage systems

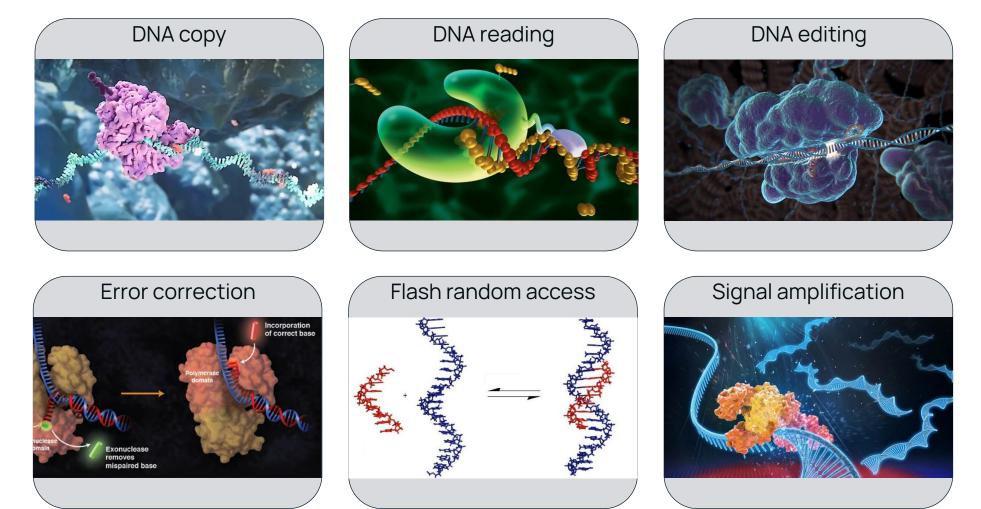


Our vision

- $\checkmark\,$ Exploiting the potential of Nature
- Employing biological approaches to overcome DNA storage constraints

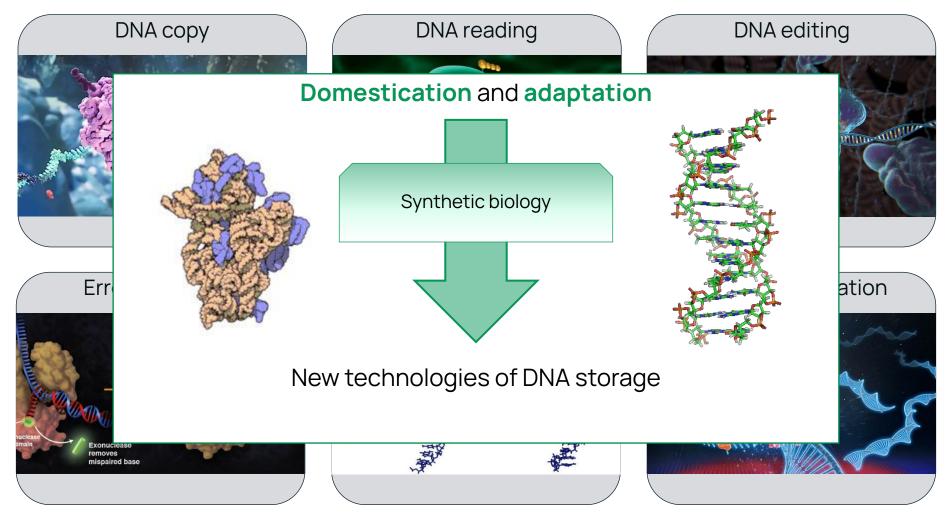


Nature has already figured it out





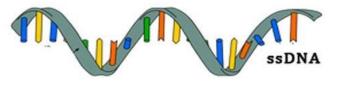
Nature has already figured it out





Biomemory strategy Biocompatible DNA

The mainstream strategy



Oligonucleotides = single strand

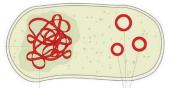
- Short length: ≈ 200 bases
- 70 000 fragments /MB

Living organisms

DODD

Very Long double-stranded DNA

- Long molecules: kb-MB
- 1 fragment /MB



Chromosome Plasmids

Long circular double-stranded DNA

- Long molecules: 30 kb
- 1000 fragments /MB

Biosafe: no biological code, anti-biohacking

Copy at low cost and ultra-low error rate

Biomemory





The mainstream strategy

storage on oligonucleotides



Pool 1





Pool 3



The mainstream strategy storage on oligonucleotides



Pool 1



Pool 3











The mainstream strategy storage on oligonucleotides



Pool 1





Track



Pool



Array



DNA Drive



The mainstream strategy storage on oligonucleotides

sectors



Pool 1

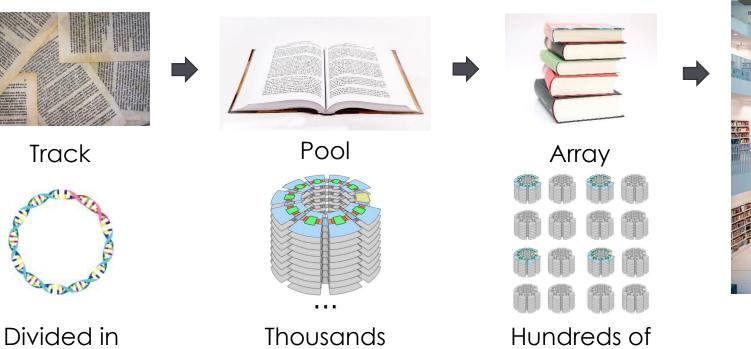
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Pool 2



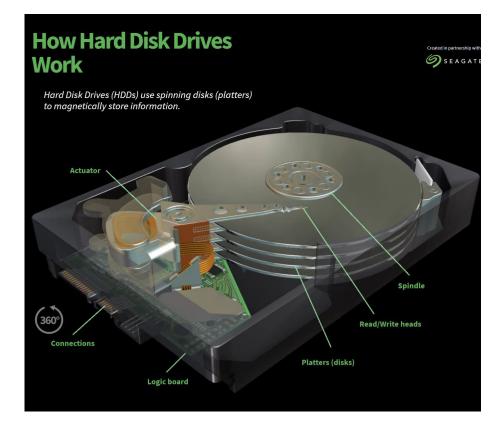
DNA Drive Unlimited number of Arrays

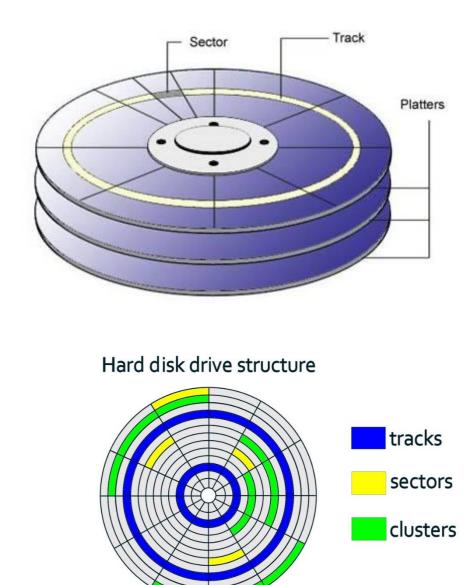


of Tracks



Hard disk drive Physical organization



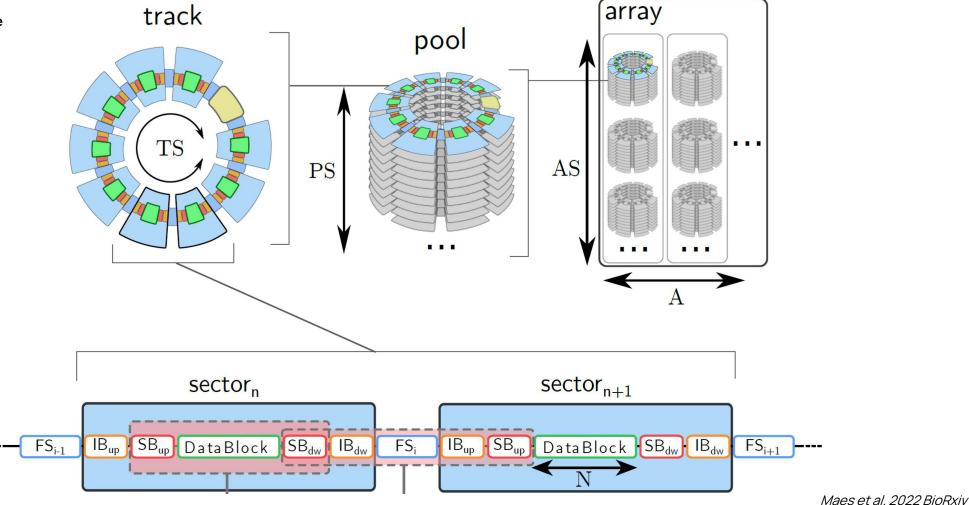






Physical properties of the DNA Drive

- **B** Sector size =N_{DB}+N_{SB}+N_{IB} ;
- **TS** Sectors/track ;
- **PS** Track /pool;
- AS Pools/array ;
- **P** total pool number;
- A total number of arrays



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DNA Drive





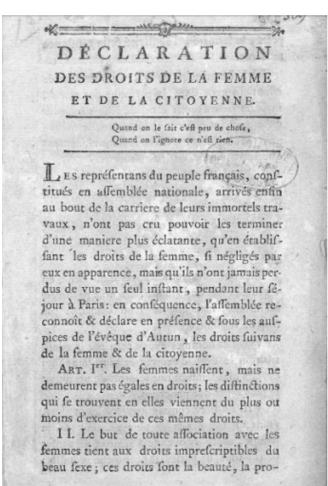
DNA Drive The next generation of cold storage media

- Unlimited total capacity
- Low cost copy very low copy error rate
- Compatible with all sequencing technologies
- Any binary file system organized in physical DNA sectors, tracks, arrays...
- Compression, random access
- Powerful error correction code
- Biosafe Non-biohackable by design
- Fully automatable



Proof of concept historical texts saved for eternity



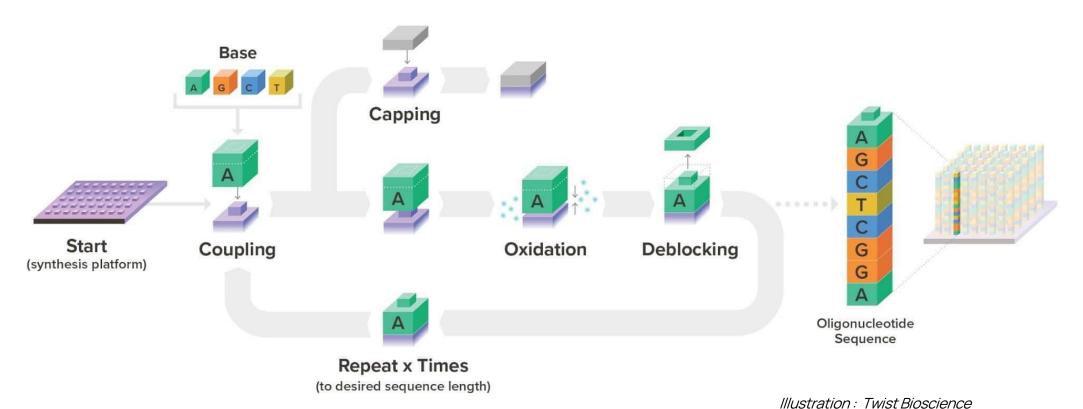


Officially stored at the French National Archives since November 23rd 2021



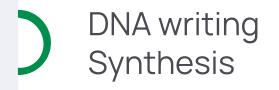


DNA writing mainstream technique The chemical synthesis



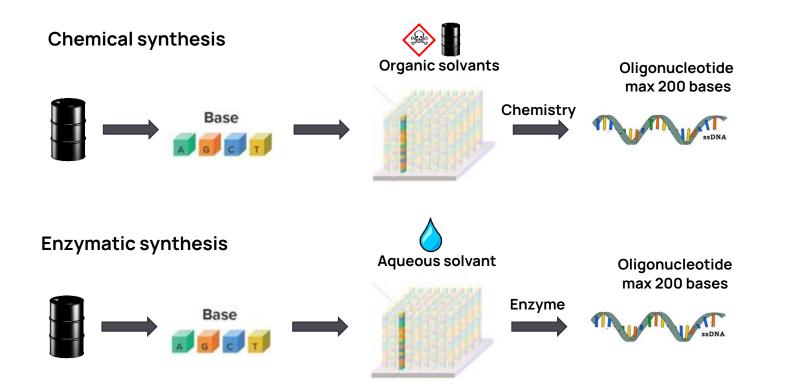
Short fragments (<200 nt) Building blocks from petrochemical phosphoramidites Utilizes hazardous, flammable organic solvents Expensive DNA data storage: >\$1000/Mo





The mainstream strategy storage on oligonucleotides







DNA writing A complexity problem

Biology: you need to be able to synthesize **all** possible DNA sequences

 $8 \text{ nt} = > 4^8 = 65,536 \text{ sequences}$

Digital data: *limited* complexity

8 bits = > 2^8 = 256 sequences

Biomemory solution:

A collection of 256 bricks to write any binary file





256 Self-replicating DNA bricks

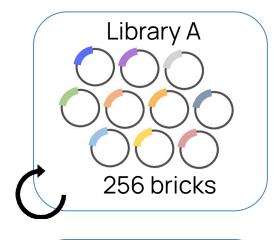
Production at

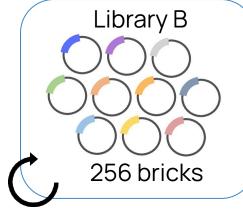
- High volume
- Low cost
- Low error rate

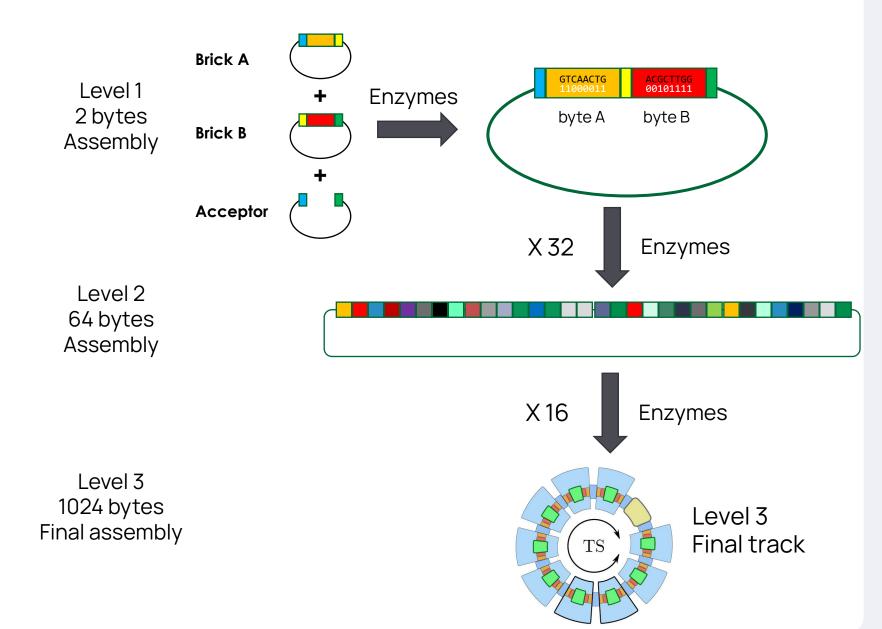


Biodata Multi-level assembly

Two self-replicating libraries

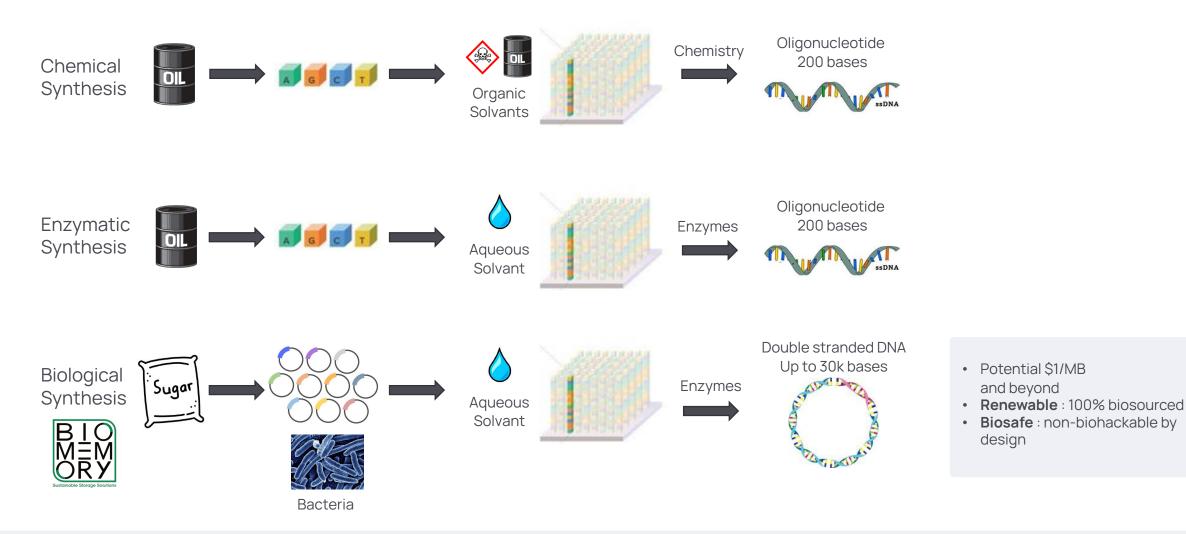








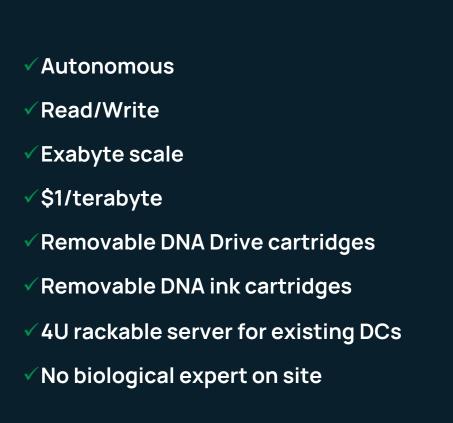
DNA writing Biomemory's DNA synthesis is radically different





Our **2030** Vision : A rackable DNA Data Storage Server A business model similar to printers









Pure Player of DNA Data Storage



Bio-based DNA Storage

Let's build the first sustainable data storage solution!

Twitter @BIOMEMORYLABS

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