

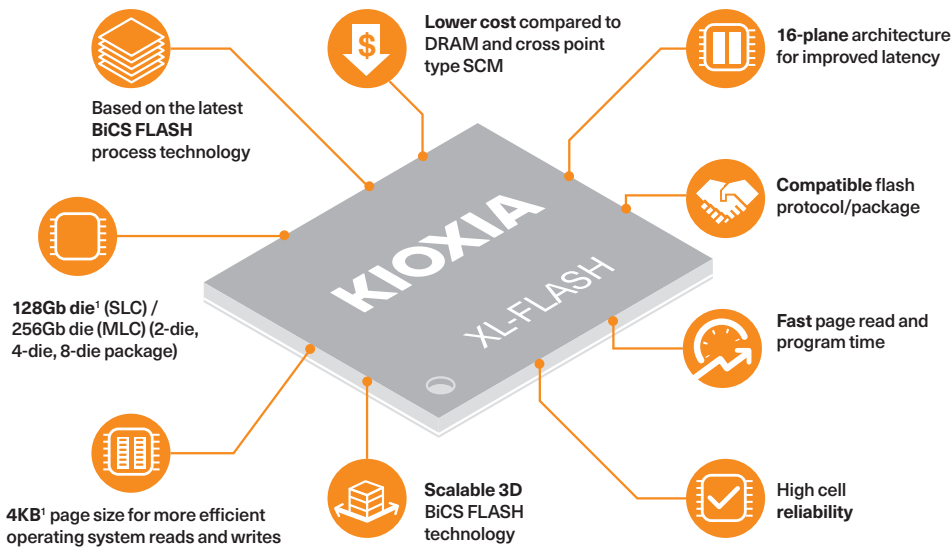
XL-FLASH: Designed for Speed

KIOXIA delivers flash-based products for next-generation storage applications. Having invented NAND flash memory over 35 years ago, KIOXIA is now one of the world's largest flash memory suppliers – and continues to move the technology forward.

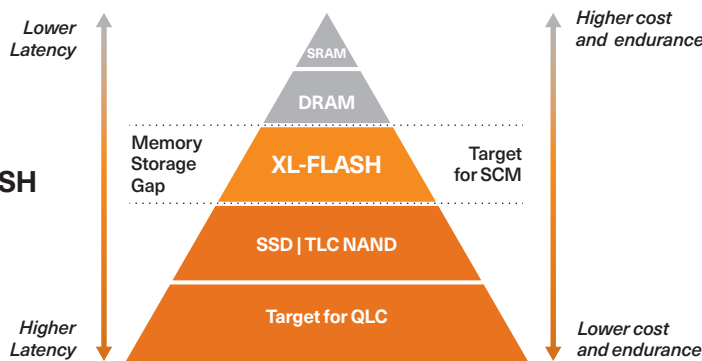
What is XL-FLASH?

XL-FLASH is extremely low-latency, high-performance flash memory that is based on KIOXIA's BiCS FLASH™ 3D flash memory technology. It was designed to address the performance gap between existing volatile memories and flash memory. XL-FLASH is classified as Storage Class Memory (or persistent memory), meaning RAM with the ability to retain its contents like flash memory – bridging the performance gap of DRAM and flash memory. Easy to manage and scale, XL-FLASH features a 128 gigabit (Gb) die for SLC / 256 gigabit (Gb) die for MLC (in a 2-die, 4-die, 8-die package), a 4kB page size for more efficient operating system reads and writes, fast page read and program times, and a low read latency.

KEY FEATURES

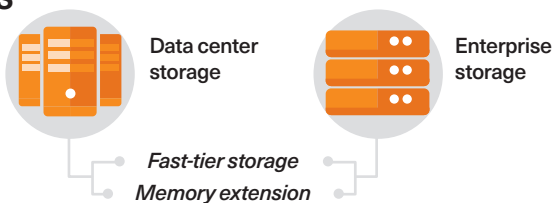


Where does XL-FLASH fit in the Memory Hierarchy?



APPLICATIONS

Targeting the Storage Class Memory (SCM) layer between DRAM and NAND



\$2 Billion
2024

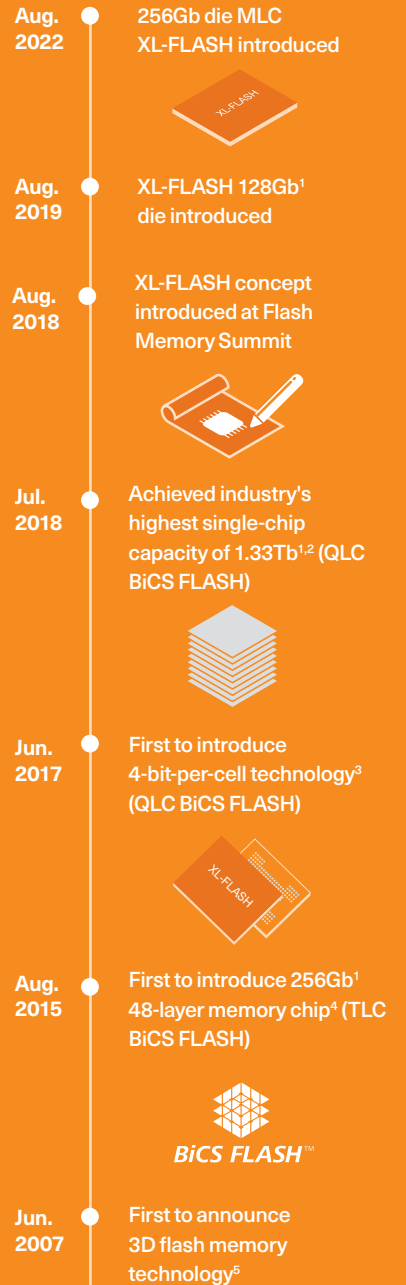
The Storage Class Memory market is expected to reach in excess of \$2 billion in 2024⁶.

Source: IDC, 2021

“With XL-FLASH, we are giving hyperscalers and enterprise server/storage providers a more cost-effective, lower latency storage solution that bridges the gap between DRAM and flash memory performance.”

– **Scott Nelson**, Senior Vice President and General Manager, Memory Business Unit, KIOXIA

BiCS FLASH: Accelerating Beyond 2D



[1] Product density is identified based on the density of memory chip(s) within the Product, not the amount of memory capacity available for data storage by the end user. Consumer-usable capacity will be less due to overhead data areas, formatting, bad blocks, and other constraints, and may also vary based on the host device and application. Density definitions: 1Gb = 2³⁰ bits = 1,073,741,824 bits, 1KB = 2¹⁰ bytes = 1,024 bytes, 1Tb = 2⁴⁰ bits = 1,099,511,627,776 bits.
 [2] KIOXIA Survey: July 2018
 [3] KIOXIA Survey: June 2017
 [4] KIOXIA Survey: August 2015
 [5] KIOXIA VLSI Presentation: June 2007
 [6] IDC May 2021 - Worldwide Solid State Storage Forecast, 2021-2025, Doc # US46412021
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