MEXT

Al-Powered Predictive Memory: DRAM Performance at Flash Cost



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August 6th, 2025

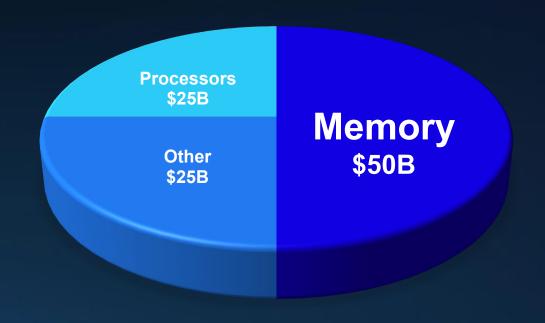


Market Context & Intro to MEXT

- Modern applications (AI, large-scale databases) are putting tremendous pressure on data center computing resources
- Examples: Redis, Neo4j, Spark, Moonray, Oracle, Memcached, DeepSpeed...
- Workload scale keeps increasing, data volume and velocity keeps increasing
- Requires massive amounts of memory, storage, and processing power
- As a result, the cost of computing is skyrocketing
- MEXT founded in 2023
- Our mission: radically lower the cost of computing for large-memory workloads
- Tackling one of the largest cost components: server memory (DRAM)
- Core product: Al-Powered Predictive Memory (NOT persistent memory)

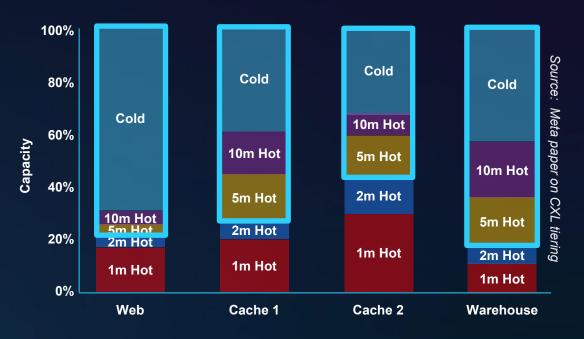


DRAM is a Huge Cost, But Poorly Utilized



DRAM = 50% of server cost





Memory is often < 50% utilized



3 Keys to Drive Down Memory Cost



Increase DRAM Utilization

Eliminate overprovisioning and stranded DRAM



No Hardware or Software Changes

HW / architectural and SW changes drive up cost



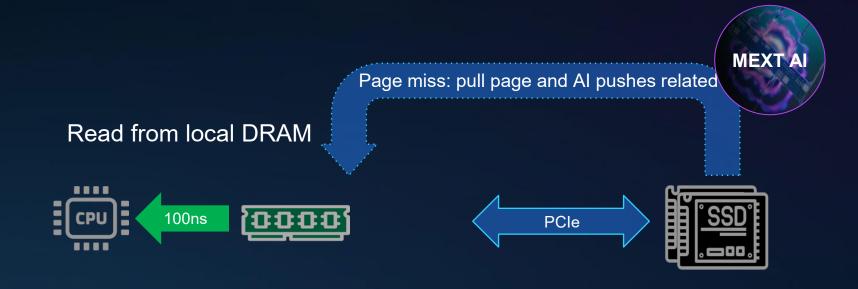
Bring Flash into Memory Tier

Flash is 95% lower cost-per-bit vs DRAM









- Al Push Engine predicts what will be needed in advance
- Places memory pages optimally before they are requested
- Goal: all but initial miss happen as quickly as possible



Workload Examples

Relational In-Memory Database







In-Memory Key Value



Caching Key Value



Graph Database



Al-Native Vector Database



Al Large Language Model



Animation Rendering



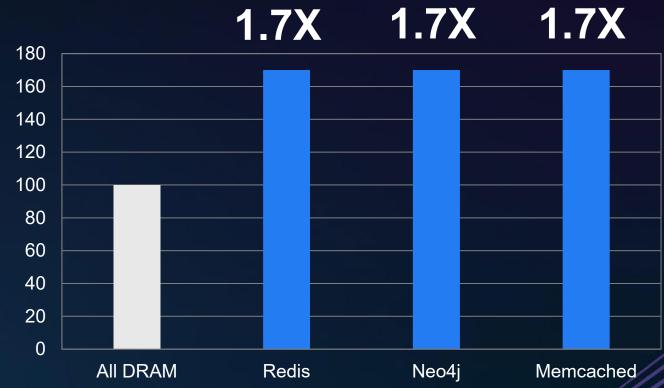




Performance

Performance / \$







Customers

Customer	Workload	Outcome
Leading Global Animation	Animation / Rendering	2X Memory – More Productivity
Major Financial Institution	Graph Analysis	Faster Scanning of TBs Data
Large SaaS Company	Database	Lower Cloud \$ / More Memory
Leading EDA	EDA Tools	Larger Systems - No OOM

Partners













Takeaways

IT teams can leverage MEXT to either:

- Reduce DRAM by 50% or more for radically lower computing costs and power expenditure
- Keep DRAM the same but leverage MEXT + Flash to double the effective memory capacity in the system, leading to superior application performance for memory-bound workloads
- Get an "insurance policy" to never run out of memory for workloads that generally use their memory well but occasionally experience spikes

