

Weebit Nano packages its first memory chips

Enables the delivery of Weebit Nano's technology to partners; moving closer to commercialisation

27 August 2018 – Weebit Nano (ASX: WBT), the Israel-based semiconductor company seeking to develop and commercialise the next generation of memory technology, has produced the first packaged units containing memory arrays based on its Silicon Oxide Resistive RAM (SiOx ReRAM) technology. These have been packaged into devices known as chips, allowing the company to ship its memory technology to partners who can then start working with them. This is an important step in Weebit Nano's productisation and commercialisation effort as it enables further testing and refining of the company's memory technology.

The first memory chips will be delivered to universities to research the use of ReRAM technology in neuromorphic computing, which is used in the development of Artificial Intelligence, with additional chips planned to be shipped to commercial partners once they engage to explore the possibility to work with Weebit Nano's technology.

Until now, testing of Weebit Nano's technology was solely conducted at wafer level in the lab adjacent to the production line at Leti, the company's production partner in France. As testing has progressed, Weebit Nano is now extracting memory arrays from wafers and packaging them into packaged devices – the form in which memory chips are used by customers in phones, PCs or storage devices. This allows Weebit Nano to conduct additional tests outside the lab, and partners to use them in their facilities.

Commenting on the milestone, **Coby Hanoch, CEO of Weebit Nano**, said: "We are continuing to make good progress improving the quality of our memory technology in preparation for its use in commercial products. This next step towards commercialisation enables partners to use our memory chips in their facilities, and importantly allows them to evaluate our technology as part of their decision process to engage with us. Furthermore, we are very excited that some of these initial packaged chips will be used by universities to research neuromorphic computing, a key element in the development of machine learning and Artificial Intelligence systems."

Included in the appendix to this release is a photo of an actual Weebit Nano memory chip. The Company will continue to provide updates as further progress is achieved.

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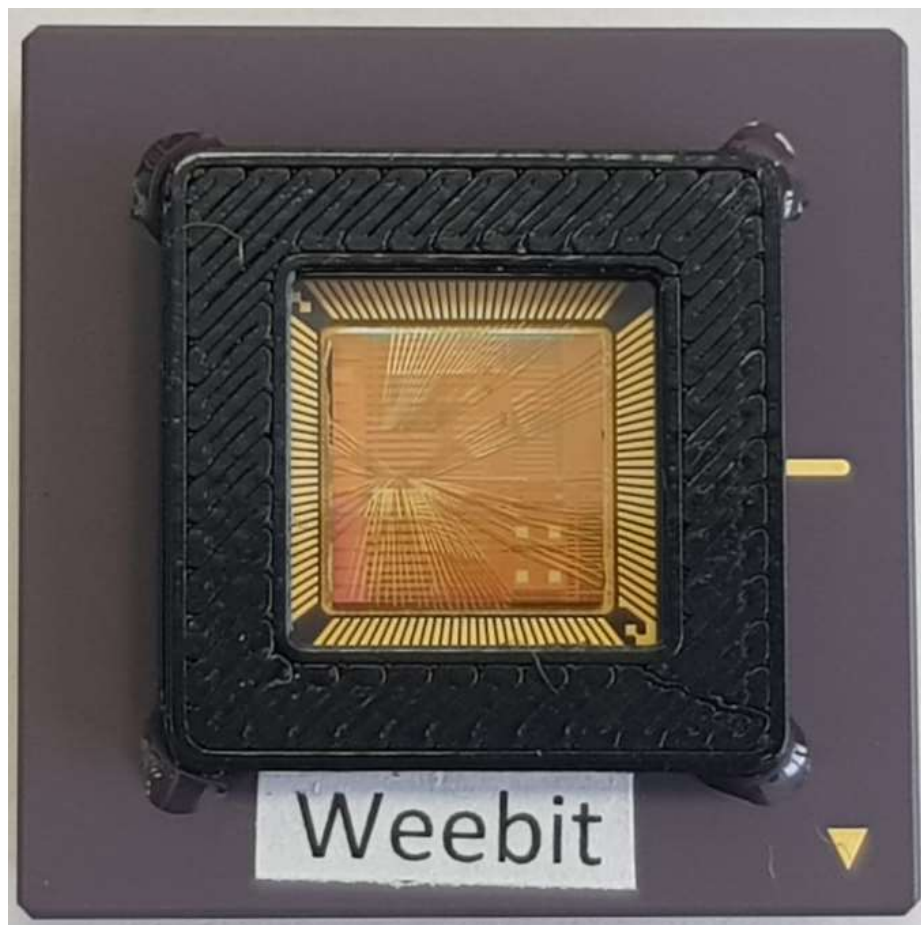


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Appendix: Photo of Weebit Nano SiOx ReRAM 40nm 1MB memory chip



About Weebit Nano Limited

Weebit Nano is a leader in the development of next generation computer memory technology, and plans to become the new industry standard in this space. Its goal is to address the growing need for a significantly higher performance and lower power computer memory technology. Weebit Nano's ReRAM technology is based on fab-friendly Silicon Oxide, allowing the company to rapidly execute, without the need for special equipment or preparations. The company secured several patents to ensure optimal commercial and legal protection for its ground-breaking technology.

Weebit Nano's technology enables a quantum leap, allowing semiconductor memory elements to be significantly cheaper, faster, more reliable and more energy efficient than the existing Flash technology. Weebit Nano has signed an R&D agreement with Leti, an R&D institute that specialises in nanotechnologies, to further develop SiOx ReRAM technology.

For more information please visit: <http://www.weebit-nano.com/>



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Glossary of key terms

ReRAM - Resistive random-access memory (ReRAM) is a type of non-volatile (NV) random-access memory that works by changing the resistance across a dielectric solid-state material rather than directly storing charge.

Volatile memory – Volatile memory is computer memory that only maintains its data while the device is powered. When power is interrupted the stored data is lost.

Non-volatile memory – Non-volatile memory (NVM) retains its data even when the power supply is disconnected, and thus is used for storage of data.

Flash / 3D NAND – Flash memory is a type of NVM. It is often found in USB flash drives, MP3 players, digital cameras and solid-state drives.

SiOx- Silicon Oxide (SiOx) is the most commonly used material for producing semiconductor devices.

Fab – A factory where semiconductor devices are fabricated

Embedded memory – a memory which is integrated together with other elements such as processor in a chip.

Single chip memory – a chip which contains only memory

Nanometer – one billionth (10^{-9}) of a meter. It is widely used as a scale for building tiny, complex, and atomic scale computing and electronic components - specifically in nanotechnology.



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