PROM, EPROM, EEPROM and Flash memory. ROM memory can be prepared by masking at a foundry. Unlike bytes in most other kinds of non-volatile memory, individual bytes in a traditional EEPROM can be erased and reprogrammed. Flash memory is sometimes called flash ROM or Flash EEPROM. Each type has unique advantages.

The 1971 invention of EPROM essentially solved problem 3, since EPROMs could be erased using strong ultra-violet light. Flash memory uses quantum tunneling to erase memory. The EEPROM may be written and read word by word, while the Flash can be erased block by block.

Memory structures are crucial in digital design. Types of ROM - EPROM - 3. EEPROM flash EEPROM. The computer loads data from read-only memory ROM and performs a specific task. Each type has unique characteristics and uses.

Flash Memory - These devices are covered in Section 10. Flash memories also come in different forms including Flash ROM or Flash EPROM. Moreover, the EEPROM may be written and read word by word, while the Flash can be erased block by block.

PROM Programmer. Erasable programmable read-only memory EPROM can be erased using a PROM programmer. Flash memory is sometimes called flash ROM or flash EEPROM. Flash Memories. Memory Elements Memory Architecture.

EPROM UV Erasable and Electrically Programmable ROM. Electrically Erasable and Programmable ROM. Flash EEPROM memory. By taking advantage of the unique properties of a diode, a ROM chip can send a signal. PROM Programmable ROM is like ROM but allows end-users to write their own code. With the use of a flash memory device, we can erase the contents of the device using strong ultra-violet light. Flash memory is a cheaper form of EEPROM where updates erase-writes can only be executed a limited number of times.