18-240: Structure and Design of Digital Systems



SV Notes #7: Register Transfer Datapaths

New Keywords and Operators

1. parameter

Used in a module header to allow a variable parameter to be set when instantiated. For example:

#(parameter WIDTH = 8)

2. '- Example: Q <= '0;

The single apostrophe is the **numeric literal fill** operator. This is used to fill an unknown-width signal with as many logic values (1, 0, X, or Z) as necessary, no matter what its width is.

If there is a register **Q** with its width defined by a **parameter**,

- Q <= '0 means fill Q with as many zeros as necessary
- Q <= 'z means fill Q with as many high-impedance states as necessary

Code Listings

Variable-width Registers

Once this module is declared, it can be used in instantiations like in the following module which declares three registers:

```
module three_registers
 \#(parameter V = 16);
 logic
                   clock,
                           reset_L;
 logic [3:0] nibble_in, nibble_out;
 logic [7:0] byte_in, byte_out;
 logic [V-1:0] varbit_in, varbit_out;
 // r1 is 4 bits wide
 register #(4) r1 (.D(nibble_in), .Q(nibble_out), .clock, .reset_L);
         ^ sets parameter WIDTH = 4 for this instantiation
 // r2 is 8 bits wide
 register r2 (.D( byte_in), .Q( byte_out), .clock, .reset_L);
 //
           ^ omits the parameter for the default value (8 in this case)
 // r3 is V bits wide (default V = 16)
 register #(V) r3 (.D(varbit_in), .Q(varbit_out), .clock, .reset_L);
         ^ can use module parameter V as an instantiation parameter!
endmodule : three_registers
```