Specification

Synchronous FIFO

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1 Operation

The high-level operation of a synchronous FIFO can be modeled by a circular buffer as shown:

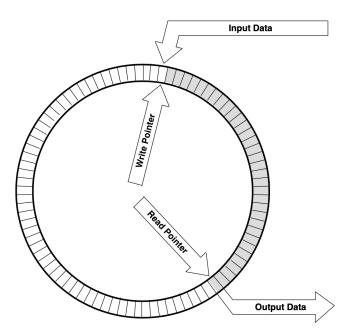


Figure 1: Circular buffer modelling a FIFO.

Two operations are defined: reading and writing to the FIFO. Writing input data involves:

- Copying the input data to the location write pointer points to.
- Incrementing write pointer.

Reading data involves:

- Reading out the data at location read pointer.
- Incrementing read pointer.

"Synchronous" refers to the fact that there is a single common free-running clock for both reading and writing. When to read and write is given by two signals: a read enable and a write enable. Our FIFO has 64 addresses and each location stores an 8-bit word (one byte).

2 Interface

2.1 Description

Signal Name	Width	Type	Description	Drive
rst	1	Input	Reset device	Active low
clk	1	Input	Free running clock	Square wave
w_en	1	Input	Write enable	Active high
din	8	Input	Input for WRITE operation.	Active high
r_en	1	Input	Read enable	Active high
dout	8	Output	Output of READ operation.	Active high
full	1	Output	Lowered when FIFO is full.	Active low
empty	1	Output	Lowered when FIFO is empty/on reset.	Active low

2.2 Verilog

```
module sfifo
  (rst,
   clk,
   w_en,
   din,
   r_en,
   dout,
   full,
   empty
   );
  input
                  rst;
  input
                   clk;
  input
                   w_en;
          [7:0]
  input
                   din;
```

```
input r_en;
output [7:0] dout;
output full;
output empty;
```

endmodule

3 Timing Diagrams

