

# BINARY DECIMAL CONVERTER

By Bernie Mesa

This instrument has been designed as a teaching tool for both students of mathematics and electronics. In mathematics, it demonstrates the principles of the binary numerical system and its correspondence to the decimal system. In electronics, it illustrates aspects of design and construction of digital electronic circuits.



The binary numerical system consists of only two digits, zero and one. Page 6 shows some binary numbers and their decimal equivalents. Just as the decimal system is a place value system based on the powers of 10, the binary system is based on the powers of 2. The powers of 2 from 0 to 10 are highlighted. The binary system is used at the fundamental level

of digital circuits and computers whose basic components are electronic switches. Switches have only two positions on or off, which are interpreted as one or zero. All the billions of instructions and numbers handled by a computer executing a program are streams of zeros and ones. Binary "bits" control everything digital, from the letter pressed on the keyboard to the colors of the screen to worldwide internet transmissions.

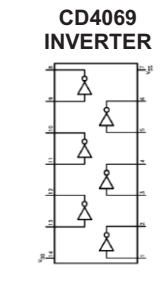
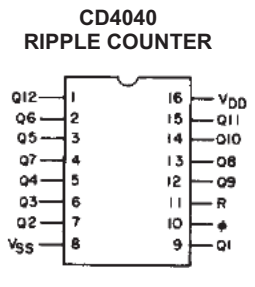
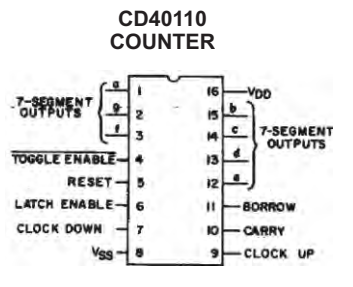
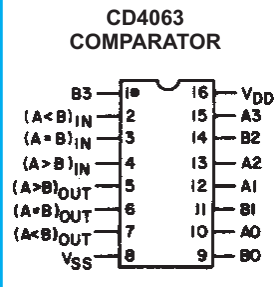
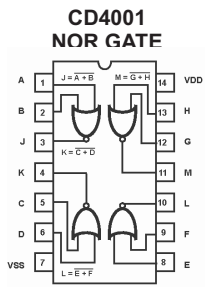
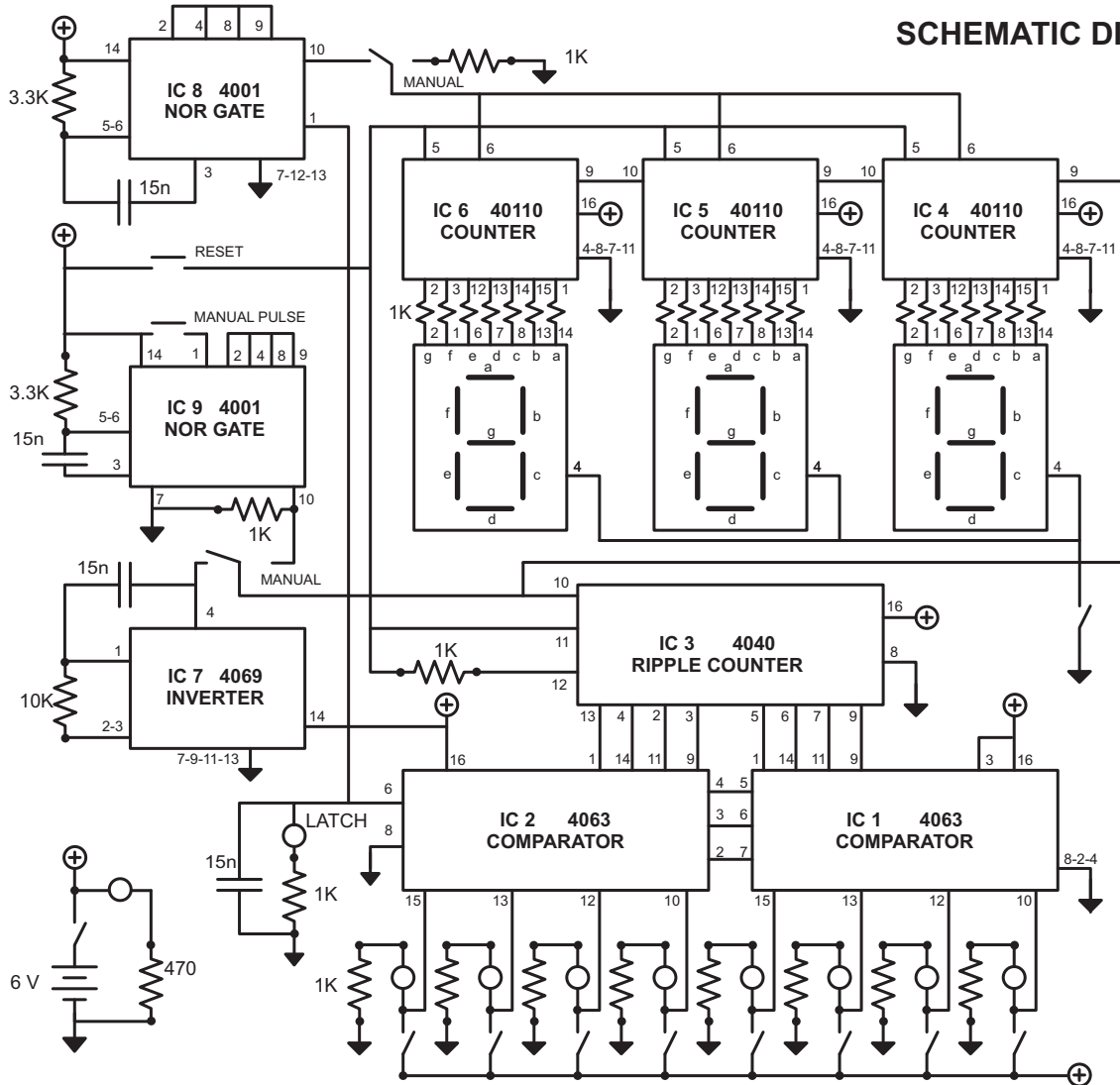
This converter has a row of 8 switches with 8 LED's (Light Emitting Diode) as the binary input. A three digit display shows the decimal equivalent. On the automatic mode the display continually shows the correct decimal output. On the manual mode, after pushing the reset button, the decimal display shows the count of pulses from the input button. When the count matches the binary input, the yellow LED lights on.

Page 3 shows the complete electronic schematic. The circuit consists of two simultaneous pulse counters. The first counter (IC3) feeds the binary count through 8 lines to two comparators (IC1 and IC2). The second counter is composed of three IC's (4, 5, and 6) which drive the 3 decimal displays but only with the count latched by a signal from the comparators. The latching signal is activated when the comparators detect a match between the binary input and the feed from the first counter.

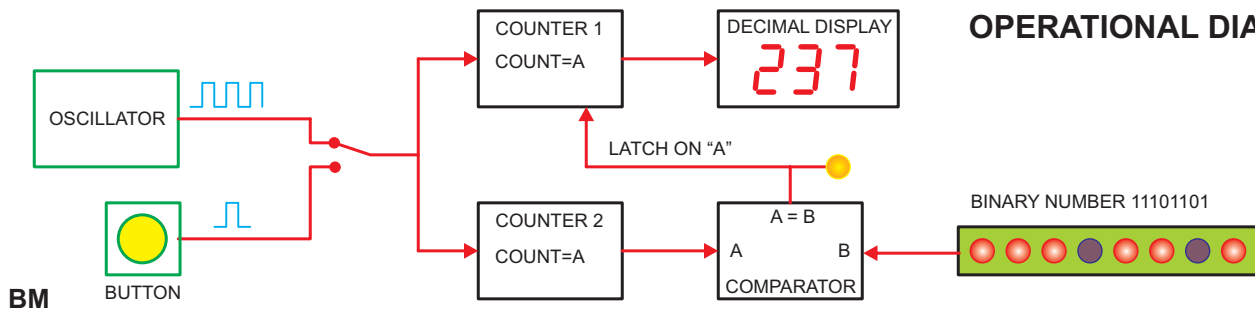
Automatic pulses originate at an oscillator (IC7). The oscillator frequency is about 4.5 kHz (4,500 pulses per second). The system resets the count to zero every 256 pulses. This happens 17 times per second shown by the blinking yellow LED. On manual mode the reset and pulse are done by pushing the respective buttons.

Pages 4 and 5 show the schematic for a very simple converter limited to four binary bits and one decimal. There are no simple IC's to convert more than four bits because most digital electronic circuits operate sequentially, the bigger converter is an example of a sequential circuit.

## SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

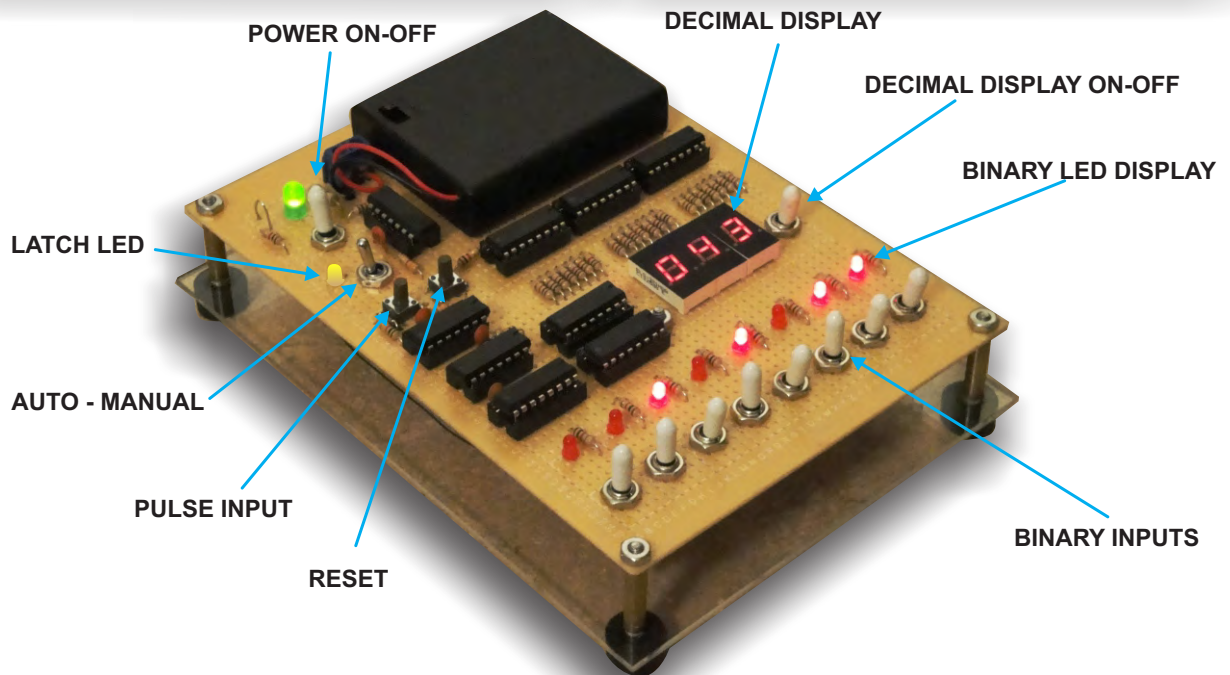
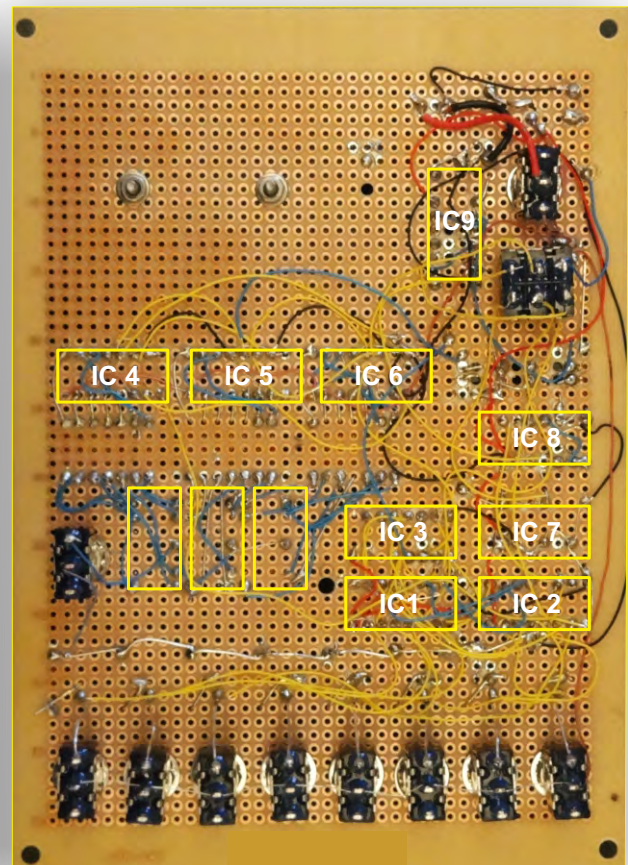
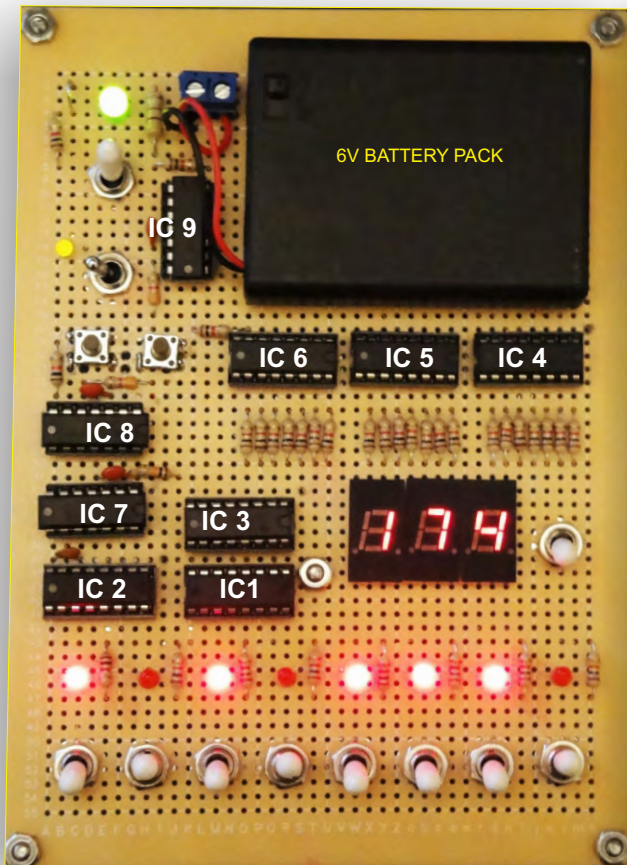


## OPERATIONAL DIAGRAM

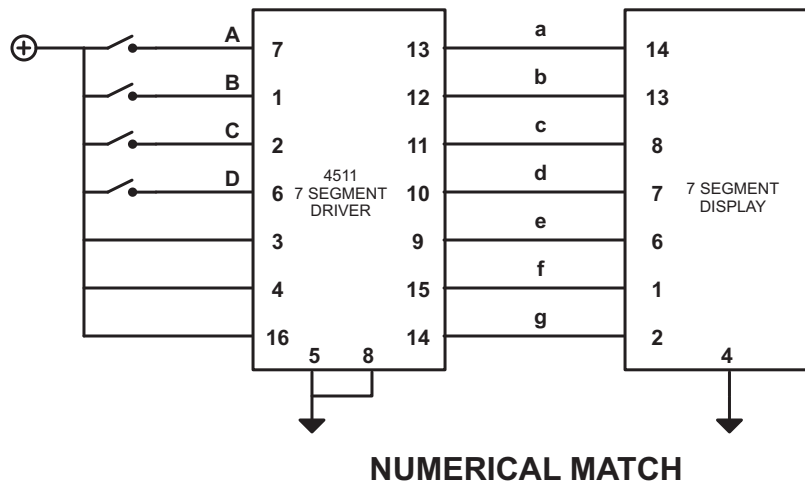
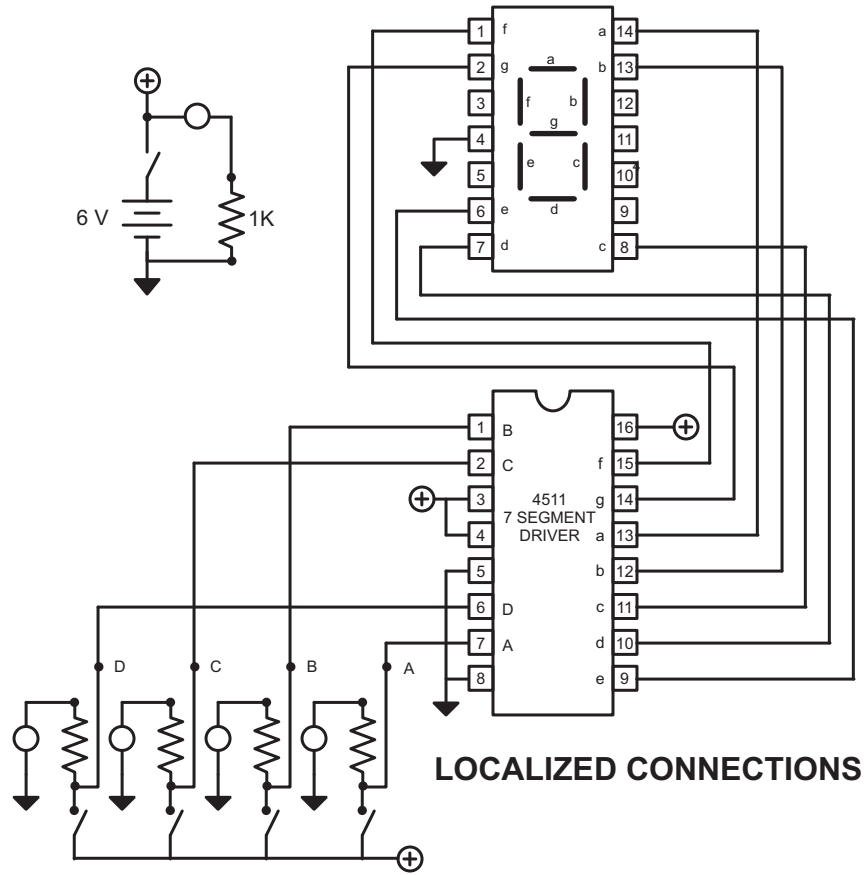


BM

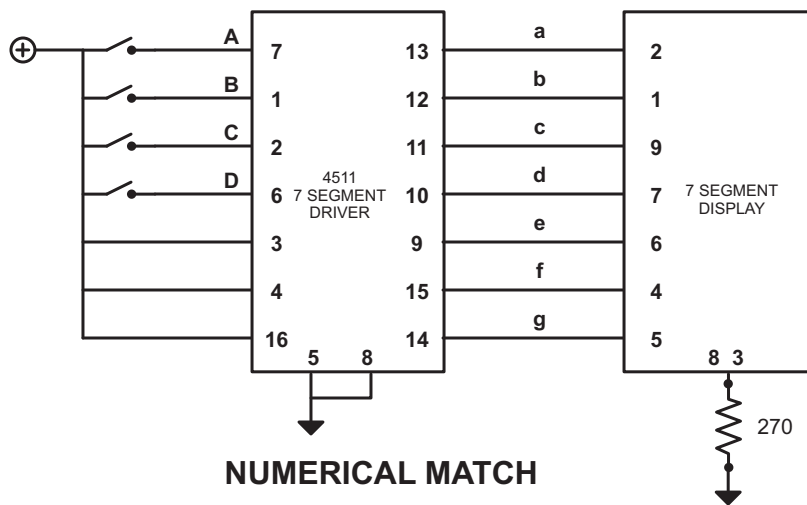
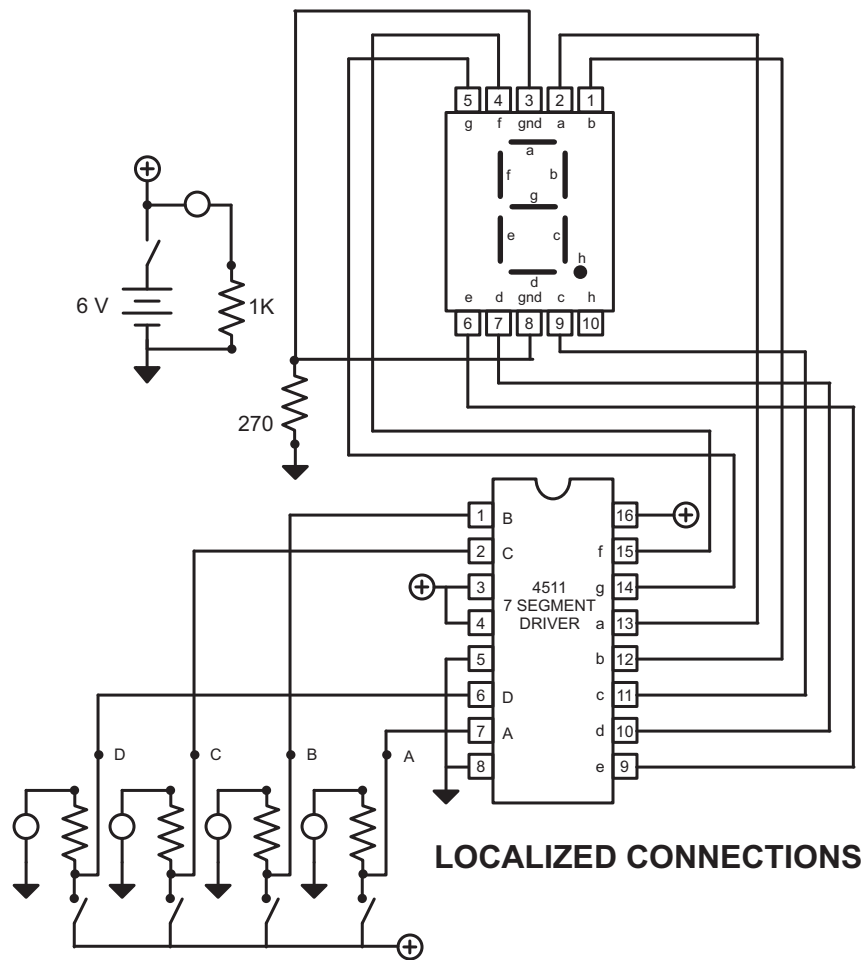
## INTRUMENT CONSTRUCTION



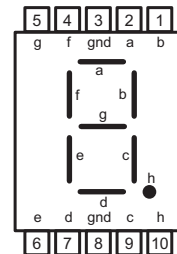
SINGLE DECIMAL DIGIT CIRCUIT (1)



## SINGLE DECIMAL DIGIT CIRCUIT (2)

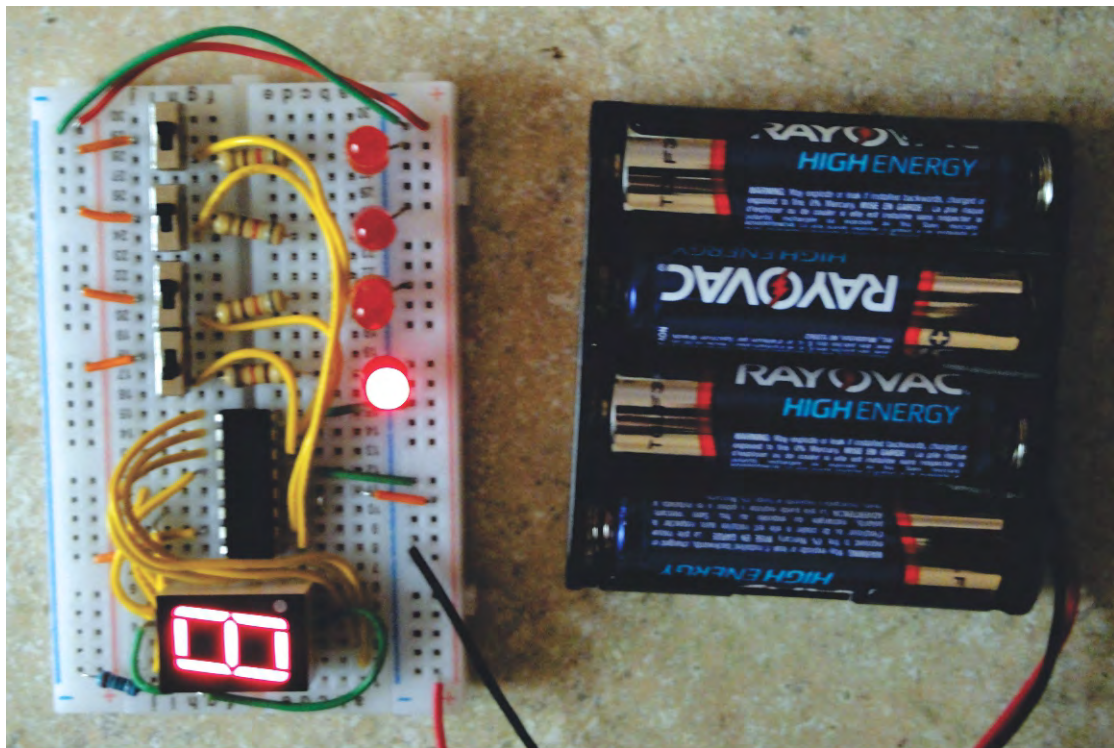
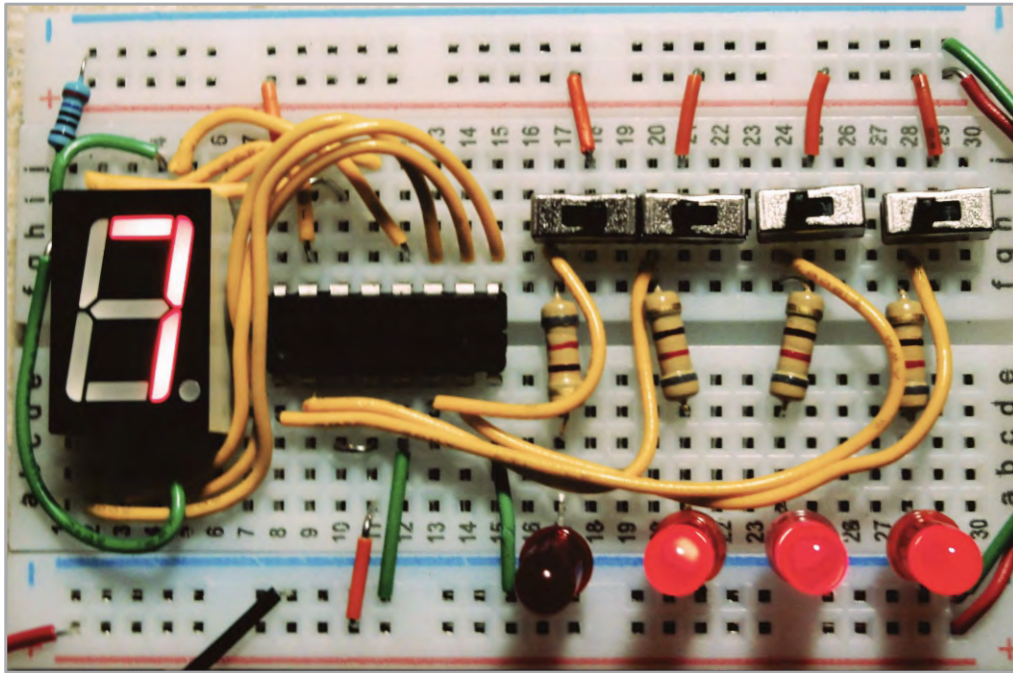


NUMERICAL MATCH



DISPLAY CHIP 2

SINGLE DECIMAL DIGIT CIRCUIT (2) BUILT ON A BREAD BOARD



# BINARY NUMBER SYSTEM

| POWERS OF 2 | BINARY DIGITAL DISPLAY | BINARY NUMBERS | DECIMAL NUMBERS |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
|             |                        | 0              | 0               |
| $2^0$       |                        | 1              | 1               |
| $2^1$       |                        | 10             | 2               |
|             |                        | 11             | 3               |
| $2^2$       |                        | 100            | 4               |
|             |                        | 101            | 5               |
|             |                        | 110            | 6               |
|             |                        | 111            | 7               |
| $2^3$       |                        | 1000           | 8               |
|             |                        | 1001           | 9               |
|             |                        | 1010           | 10              |
|             |                        | 1011           | 11              |
|             |                        | 1100           | 12              |
|             |                        | 1101           | 13              |
|             |                        | 1110           | 14              |
|             |                        | 1111           | 15              |
| $2^4$       |                        | 10000          | 16              |
|             |                        | 10001          | 17              |
|             |                        | 11111          | 31              |
| $2^5$       |                        | 100000         | 32              |
|             |                        | 111111         | 63              |
| $2^6$       |                        | 1000000        | 64              |
| $2^7$       |                        | 10000000       | 128             |
| $2^8$       |                        | 100000000      | 256             |
| $2^9$       |                        | 1000000000     | 512             |
| $2^{10}$    |                        | 10000000000    | 1024            |
| BM          |                        | 1111111111     | 2047            |

# BINARY - DECIMAL CONVERSION EXERCISES

8

| POWERS OF 2          | BINARY DIGITAL DISPLAY | BINARY NUMBERS | DECIMAL NUMBERS |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○  | 10             | 2               |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ● ○ ● ○  | 11010          | 26              |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  | 0              | 0               |
|                      | ● ○ ● ○ ○ ● ● ● ○ ○ ●  | 10100111001    | 1337            |
| <b>2<sup>5</sup></b> | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  | 100000         | 32              |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 425             |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 11              |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 999             |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 15              |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 34              |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 7               |
| <b>2<sup>7</sup></b> | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 128             |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 2000            |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 255             |
| <b>2<sup>8</sup></b> | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                | 256             |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ●  | 11             |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ● ● ○ ○ ● ● ● ○  | 11001110       |                 |
|                      | ● ● ● ● ● ○ ● ● ● ○ ○  | 11111011100    |                 |
|                      | ○ ● ○ ○ ● ● ● ○ ○ ○ ●  | 1001110001     |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○ ●  | 100001         |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ● ○ ● ● ● ●  | 1101111        |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ● ● ○ ○ ○ ●  | 110001         |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ● ○ ○ ○ ○  | 10010000       |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                |                 |
|                      | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                |                 |
| BM                   | ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  |                |                 |

EXAMPLES

CONVERT TO BINARY

CONVERT TO DECIMAL

YOUR EXAMPLES