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THE BINAC

A product of the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp.

## BINAC STATISTICS

### Repetition Rate

*4,000,000 pulses per second.*

### Memory

*Mercury Delay Line  
512 "word" capacity  
(15,360 binary digits)*

### Operational Rates

<i>Addition.....</i>	<i>3500 per second</i>
<i>Subtraction.....</i>	<i>3500 per second</i>
<i>Multiplication.....</i>	<i>1000 per second</i>
<i>Division.....</i>	<i>1000 per second</i>

### Input to Computer

*From keyboard or magnetic tape.*

### Output from Computer

*To typewriter or magnetic tape.*

### Digital System

*Octal input and output; binary computation.*

### Checking System

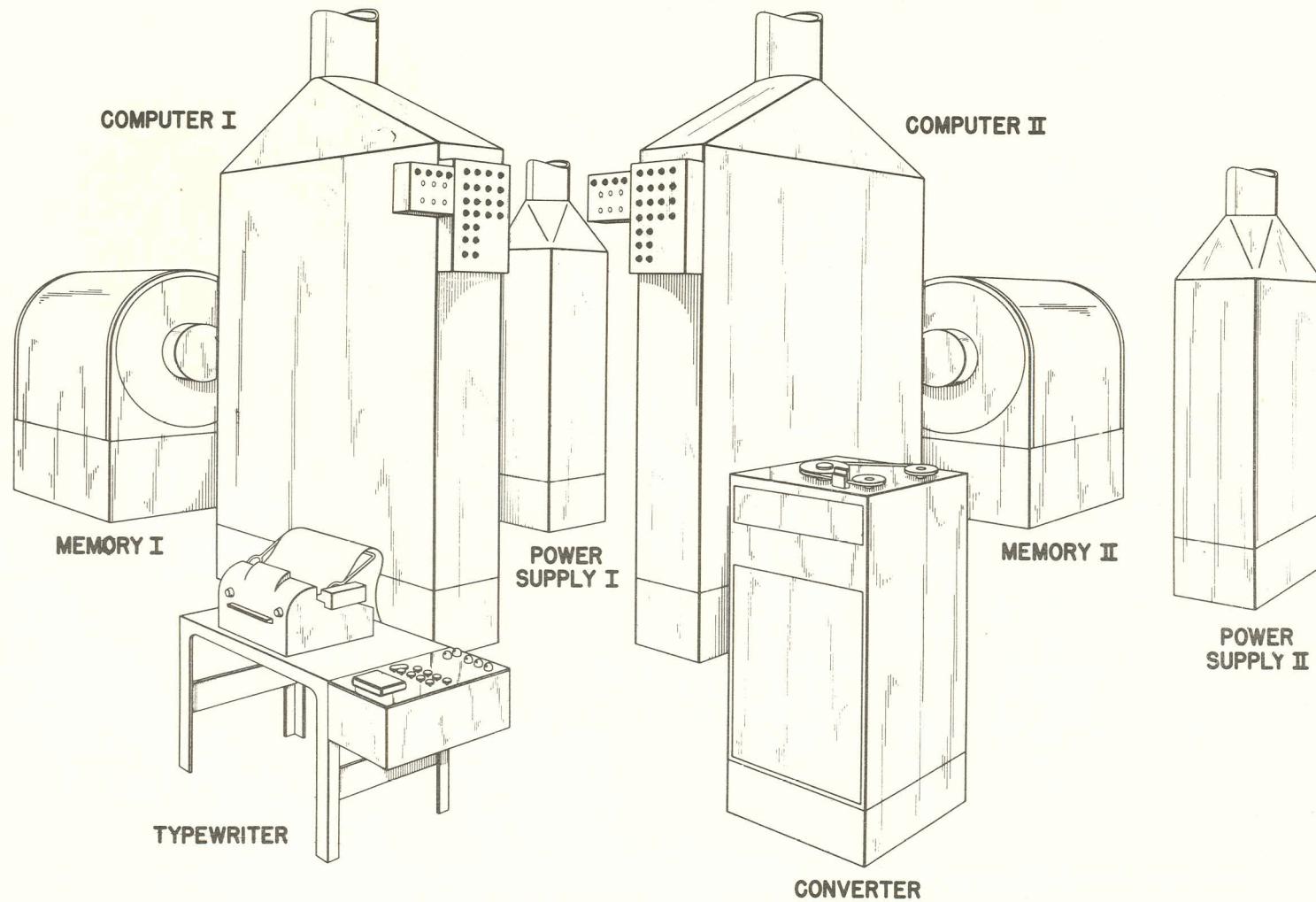
*Synchronized duplicate arithmetic, control and memory organs  
check every operation.*

## The BINAC - General Characteristics

The BINAC has been designed and constructed by the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corp. for the rapid solution of complex mathematical problems confronting the Research Staff of the Northrop Aircraft Company. That its completion is a new landmark in the history of computing instruments becomes apparent upon consideration of its salient characteristics:

1. The BINAC is an all-electronic device.
2. Owing to newly developed techniques, and despite its remarkable performance, the BINAC employs but a fraction of electronic equipment hitherto considered necessary. Less than 700 miniature tubes are contained in one computer and its associated memory.
3. The BINAC'S internal processing operations are prescribed by means of digitally coded instructions rather than manual "set-up" switches or plugboards.
4. At least 16 different types of instructions are at the disposal of the problem planner thus providing a high degree of flexibility in "programming".
5. Operational speeds are measured in millionths of a second.
6. Every step of each operation may be checked by an independent computer and memory system; disagreement of results at any point will instantly halt all further processing.
7. If, however, the computations to be executed are self-checking by nature, the twin computing and memory components may be used individually on two distinct problems.
8. With a minimum of equipment, the new mercury memory system provides storage for a large amount of data, any desired portion of which is readily available during computation.

# THE BINAC



## ELEMENTS OF THE BINAC SYSTEM

Please refer to the sketch of the complete BINAC system on the opposite page to identify the following components.

**NOTE:** All units, with the exception of the input-output devices, are in duplicate to provide complete checking of computations.

### Typewriter-Keyboard Unit

- A. **KEYBOARD:** A device for translating manual key strokes into "computer language". There are eight keys, representing the octal numbers zero thru seven, each of which when depressed, produces a unique set of binary pulse codes (3 pulse combination). Keyboard is used to introduce either the "program" or quantitative data into the computer and memory.
- B. **TYPEWRITER:** Printing unit only; contains type bars for numerals 0 through 7 only. This device is used to produce printed copy of:
  - 1. All input information typed by means of the adjacent keyboard. This printing operation is simultaneous with the operation of the keys.
  - 2. Information contained in designated portions of the memory which is to be read out; such information may be computed results, input data which is to be verified, intermediate results, etc.

### The Converter

- A. **TAPE READ-WRITE MECHANISM ON TOP OF STRUCTURE.**
  - 1. This is used to read intelligence into the computer from a previously prepared magnetic tape; such data will usually represent instructions to the computer for a given problem but may also, on occasion, include input data and constant values.
  - 2. This same device is used to record the contents of specified memory locations. Thus a new problem may be arranged for repetitive use by first inserting all necessary instructions into the memory through use of the keyboard, and then reading these same instructions from memory to tape for permanent preservation.
- B. **CONVERTER PROPER.**

This is a device which acts as an intermediary and synchronizer between the relatively slow operational rates of the manual keyboard, the typewriter printer, or the tape read-write mechanism and the high speed computer which is operating at a basic repetition rate of 4,000,000 pulses per second.

### Main Computing Instrument

This component not only performs the necessary labor required to execute the prescribed instructions but also acts as coordinator of the system. All arithmetic and control operations are carried out by this unit. Normally, it follows the operations called for by the "program" (instructions) but may also be operated manually by means of the control panel.

### Mercury Memory

The memory is of the acoustic delay line type and contains 18 channels within a tube of mercury. Sixteen of these are used for the storage of data, each having a capacity of 320 octal digits. Thus one complete memory is capable of holding 5,120 octal digits. The 17th channel maintains exact constant temperature throughout the mercury tank; the 18th is a spare.

## BINAC INSTRUCTIONS

- A = ACCUMULATOR  
 L = L REGISTER-HOLDS MULTIPLICAND AND DIVISOR  
 ( ) = "CONTENTS OF". THUS (A) DESIGNATES CONTENTS OF ACCUMULATOR.  
 (m) = CONTENTS OF MEMORY LOCATION m (000-777)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Numeric Equivalent</u>	<u>Arithmetic</u>	<u>Microseconds*</u> <u>per Operation</u>
A(m)	05(m)	ADD (m) TO (A), SUM IN A; $ (A)+(m)  < 1.$	285
S(m)	15(m)	SUBTRACT (m) FROM (A), DIFFERENCE IN A; $ (A)-(m)  < 1.$	285
M(m)	10(m)	MULTIPLY (L) BY (m), PRODUCT IN A, ROUNDED TO 30 BINARY DIGITS.	654
D(m)	03(m)	DIVIDE (A) BY (m), QUOTIENT IN A, ROUNDED TO 30 BINARY DIGITS; $ (m)  >  (A) $ , CONTENTS OF L ARE LOST.	633
F(m)	02(m)	ADD (L) TO (A), SUM IN A.	123

### Data Handling

C(m)	04(m)	TRANSFER (A) TO m, CLEAR A.	285
H(m)	13(m)	TRANSFER (A) TO m, DO NOT CLEAR A.	285
L(m)	12(m)	CLEAR L, TRANSFER (m) TO L.	285
K(m)	11(m)	CLEAR L, TRANSFER (A) TO L, CLEAR A.	123
+(m)	22(m)	SHIFT ALL DIGITS OF (A) INCLUDING SIGN DIGIT ONE POSITION LEFT, INVOLVES LOSS OF SIGN DIGIT; EQUIVALENT TO 2(A).	123
-(m)	23(m)	SHIFT ALL DIGITS OF (A) INCLUDING SIGN DIGIT ONE POSITION RIGHT, DUPLICATE SIGN DIGIT IN SIGN POSITION; EQUIVALENT TO $(A) \div 2$ .	123

### Control

SKIP	25(m)	CONTINUE TO NEXT INSTRUCTION.	123
U(m)	20(m)	OBTAIN NEXT PAIR OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM m, AND CONTINUE FROM THAT POINT.	123
T(m)	14(m)	IF $(A) < 0$ , OBTAIN NEXT PAIR OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM m, AND CONTINUE FROM THAT POINT; CLEAR A. IF $(A) > 0$ , CONTINUE WITHOUT TRANSFER OF CONTROL; CLEAR A.	123

BINAC Instructions (Cont'd)

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Numeric Equivalent</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Microseconds* per Operation</u>
BP	24(m)	IF BREAK-POINT SWITCH IS SET, STOP. IF BREAK-POINT SWITCH IS NOT SET, CONTINUE TO NEXT INSTRUCTION AS UNDER SKIP INSTRUCTION.	123
STOP	01(m)	STOP	---

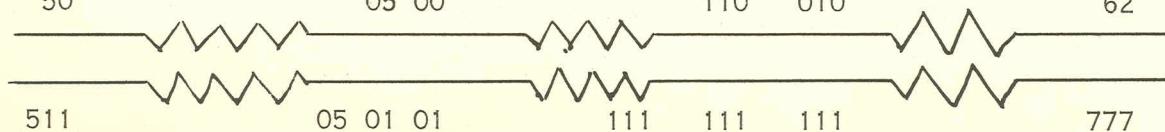
\*1 Microsecond =  $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$  second.

The times shown are average times; individual operations may require more or less time depending on the actual digit values in multiplication and division, and depending on where a number is stored in the memory at the time it is to be used.

CONVERSION TABLE

0-50

<u>DECIMAL</u>	<u>CODED - DECIMAL</u>	<u>BINARY</u>	<u>OCTAL</u>
0	00	000	0
1	01	001	1
2	02	010	2
3	03	011	3
4	04	100	4
5	05	101	5
6	06	110	6
7	07	111	7
8	10	001	10
9	11	001	11
10	01 00	001	12
11	01 01	001	13
12	01 02	001	14
13	01 03	001	15
14	01 04	001	16
15	01 05	001	17
16	01 06	010	20
17	01 07	010	21
18	01 10	010	22
19	01 11	010	23
20	02 00	010	24
21	02 01	010	25
22	02 02	010	26
23	02 03	010	27
24	02 04	011	30
25	02 05	011	31
26	02 06	011	32
27	02 07	011	33
28	02 10	011	34
29	02 11	011	35
30	03 00	011	36
31	03 01	011	37
32	03 02	100	40
33	03 03	100	41
34	03 04	100	42
35	03 05	100	43
36	03 06	100	44
37	03 07	100	45
38	03 10	100	46
39	03 11	100	47
40	04 00	101	50
41	04 01	101	51
42	04 02	101	52
43	04 03	101	53
44	04 04	101	54
45	04 05	101	55
46	04 06	101	56
47	04 07	101	57
48	04 10	110	60
49	04 11	110	61
50	05 00	110	62



## DATA SHEET

PC-9

ITEM	TYPE	TESTS - 0.000	DETERMINANT
1	000	00	0
2	100	10	1
3	010	00	S
4	110	00	C
5	001	00	A
6	101	00	B
7	011	00	D
8	111	00	E
9	000	100	0
10	100	100	1
11	010	100	00-10
12	110	100	10-10
13	001	100	00-10
14	101	100	00-10
15	011	100	10-10
16	111	100	00-10
17	000	010	00-10
18	100	010	10-10
19	010	010	00-10
20	110	010	10-10
21	001	010	00-10
22	101	010	00-10
23	011	010	10-10
24	111	010	00-10
25	000	001	00-10
26	100	001	10-10
27	010	001	00-10
28	110	001	10-10
29	001	001	00-10
30	101	001	10-10
31	011	001	00-10
32	111	001	10-10
33	000	101	00-10
34	100	101	10-10
35	010	101	00-10
36	110	101	10-10
37	001	101	00-10
38	101	101	10-10
39	011	101	00-10
40	111	101	10-10
41	000	011	00-10
42	100	011	10-10
43	010	011	00-10
44	110	011	10-10
45	001	011	00-10
46	101	011	10-10
47	011	011	00-10
48	111	011	10-10
49	000	000	00-10
50	100	000	10-10
51	010	000	00-10
52	110	000	10-10
53	001	000	00-10
54	101	000	10-10
55	011	000	00-10
56	111	000	10-10
57	000	001	00-10
58	100	001	10-10
59	010	001	00-10
60	110	001	10-10
61	001	001	00-10
62	101	001	10-10
63	011	001	00-10
64	111	001	10-10
65	000	011	00-10
66	100	011	10-10
67	010	011	00-10
68	110	011	10-10
69	001	011	00-10
70	101	011	10-10
71	011	011	00-10
72	111	011	10-10
73	000	111	00-10
74	100	111	10-10
75	010	111	00-10
76	110	111	10-10
77	001	111	00-10
78	101	111	10-10
79	011	111	00-10
80	111	111	10-10

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100