

7.10 Decoders

Basics

A **decoder** is a combinational circuit that converts N inputs to a 1 on one of 2^N outputs. A **2x4 decoder**, spoken as "2 to 4 c", converts two inputs to a 1 on exactly one of four outputs.

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7.10.1: A 2x4 decoder.

Start ☐ 2x speed

			i1	i0	y3	y2	y1	y0
1	i1	y3	1	0	0	0	0	1
		y2	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	i0	y1	0	1	0	1	0	0
		y0	0	1	1	0	0	0

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7.10.2: 2x4 decoder.

Consider a 2x4 decoder.

1) If $i_1i_0 = 00$, then $y_1 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

Check Show answer

2) If $i_1i_0 = 01$, then $y_1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Check Show answer

3) $i_1i_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ configures the decoder to output $y_0 = 0$, $y_1 = 0$, $y_2 = 0$, and $y_3 = 1$.

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4) How many outputs are set to 1 at any given time?

Type: 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4

Check Show answer

5) $i_1i_0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ configures the decoder to output $y_0 = 0$, $y_1 = 0$, $y_2 = 1$, and $y_3 = 1$.
Type: 00, 01, 10, 11, or ** if not possible.

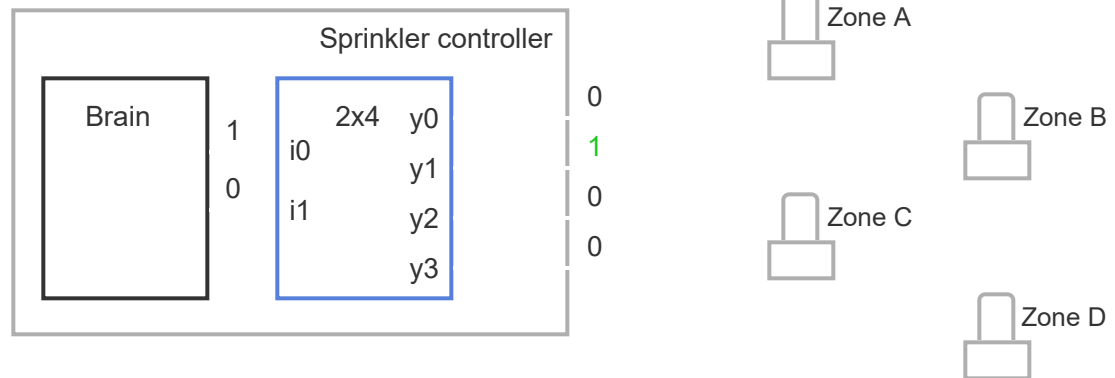
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Example: Lawn sprinkler controller

A lawn sprinkler system may have multiple zones. A sprinkler controller activates only one zone at a time, due to limited input pins. The brain of the controller, typically a small computer, may encode the active zone in binary on output pins, to save pins: If there are 4 zones, only 3 pins are needed, while 8 zones need only 3 pins. A decoder can convert the binary encoded zone into the appropriate zone.

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7.10.3: Lawn sprinkler example using a decoder.

 Start ☐ 2x speed

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7.10.4: Lawn sprinkler system with a decoder.

Consider the example above.

1) If the brain outputs 11, what zone is activated?

- ☐ A
- ☐ D

- 2) What brain output values will activate all zones at once?
- ☐ 11
- ☐ No such values
- 3) If a system has 32 zones instead of 4, how many outputs would the brain need?
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 32

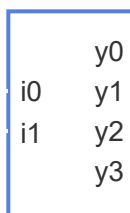
Decoder equation and circuit

A 2x4 decoder has four outputs. Each output's behavior is easily converted to an equation and then to a circuit.

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7.10.5: Each decoder output is easily converted to an equation and circuit.

Start ☐ 2x speed



i1	i0	y3	y2	y1	y0	
0	0	0	0	0	1	$y0 = i1'i0'$
0	1	0	0	1	0	$y1 = i1'i0$
1	0	0	1	0	0	$y2 = i1i0'$

1 1 1 0 0 0 $y_3 = i_1 i_0$ **PARTICIPATION
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7.10.6: Decoder design.

- 1) How many inputs does a 2x4 decoder have?

Check[Show answer](#)

- 2) How many outputs does a 2-input decoder have?

Check[Show answer](#)

- 3) How many AND gates does a 2x4 decoder require?

Check[Show answer](#)

- 4) How many OR gates does a 2x4 decoder require?

Check[Show answer](#)

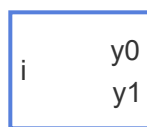
Decoder sizes

Other size decoders can be designed similarly.

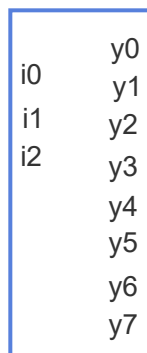
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7.10.7: Designing other sized decoders.

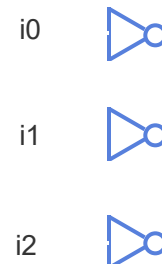
Start ☐ 2x speed



$y0 = i'$
 $y1 = i$



$y0 = i2'i1'i0'$
 $y1 = i2'i1'i0$
 $y2 = i2'i1'i0'$
 $y3 = i2'i1'i0$
 $y4 = i2i1'i0'$
 $y5 = i2i1'i0$
 $y6 = i2i1i0'$
 $y7 = i2i1i0$



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7.10.8: Various sized decoders.

- 1) How many inputs are required for a decoder with 8 outputs?

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- 2) How many inputs are required for a decoder with 2 outputs?

Check[Show answer](#)

- 3) How many outputs does a 2-input decoder have?

Check[Show answer](#)

- 4) How many outputs does a 4-input decoder have?

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- 5) How many AND gates does a 3x8 decoder require?

Check

Show answer

- 6) How many OR gates does a 5x32 decoder require?

Check

Show answer

Decoder with enable

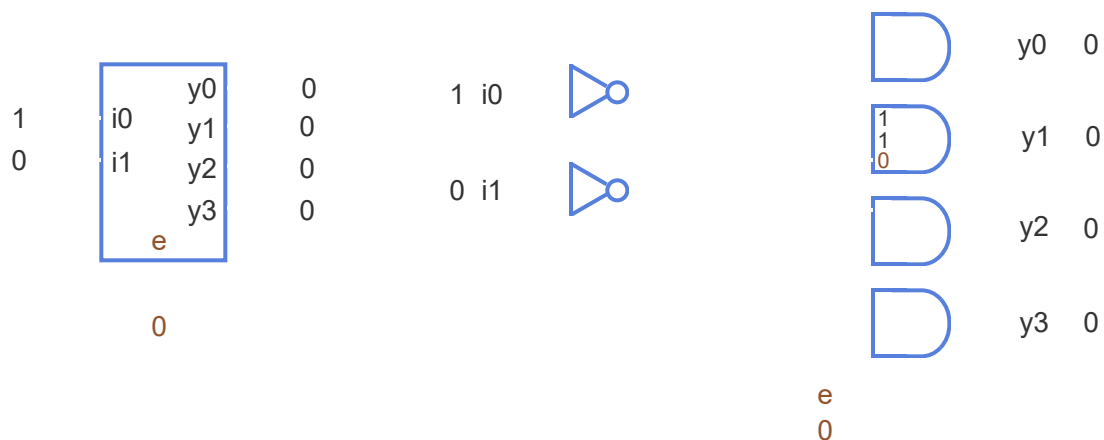
Some decoders have an additional input called an **enable input** that when 0 sets all outputs to 0s, and when 1 enables the normal behavior.

A decoder's equations and circuit are easily extended for an enable input by including the enable in each AND.

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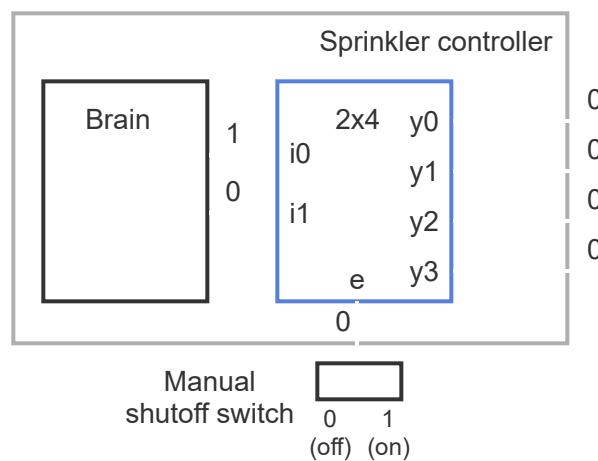
7.10.9: A decoder with an enable input.

Start ☐ 2x speed



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7.10.10: Lawn sprinkler example using a decoder.

Start ☐ 2x speed
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7.10.11: Decoders with enable.

1) If $i_1i_0 = 01$ and enable = 1, then $y_1 =$

Check

Show answer

2) If $i1i0 = 00$ and $enable = 1$, then $y1 =$

_____ .

Check

[Show answer](#)

3) If $i1i0 = 11$ and $enable = 0$, then $y3 =$

_____ .

Check

[Show answer](#)

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