

### 4-bit Binary to Gray Code Conversion:

Decimal No.	Binary Code				Gray Code			
	$b_3$	$b_2$	$b_1$	$b_0$	$g_3$	$g_2$	$g_1$	$g_0$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
5	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
7	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
9	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
10	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
11	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
12	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
13	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
14	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

# 4-bit Binary to Gray Code Conversion (Cont.)

$g_3$

$$g_3 = b_3$$

$g_2$

$$g_2 = \sum m(4, 5, 6, \dots, 11)$$

$b_3 b_2$ \ $b_1 b_0$	00	01	11	10
00				
01	1	1	1	1
11				
10	1	1	1	1

$$\begin{aligned} g_2 &= \overline{b_3} b_2 + b_3 \overline{b_2} \\ &= b_3 \oplus b_2 \end{aligned}$$

$g_1$

$$g_1 = \sum m(2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13)$$

$b_3 b_2$ \ $b_1 b_0$	00	01	11	10
00			1	1
01	1	1		
11	1	1		
10			1	1

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 &= b_2 \overline{b_1} + \overline{b_2} b_1 \\ &= b_2 \oplus b_1 \end{aligned}$$

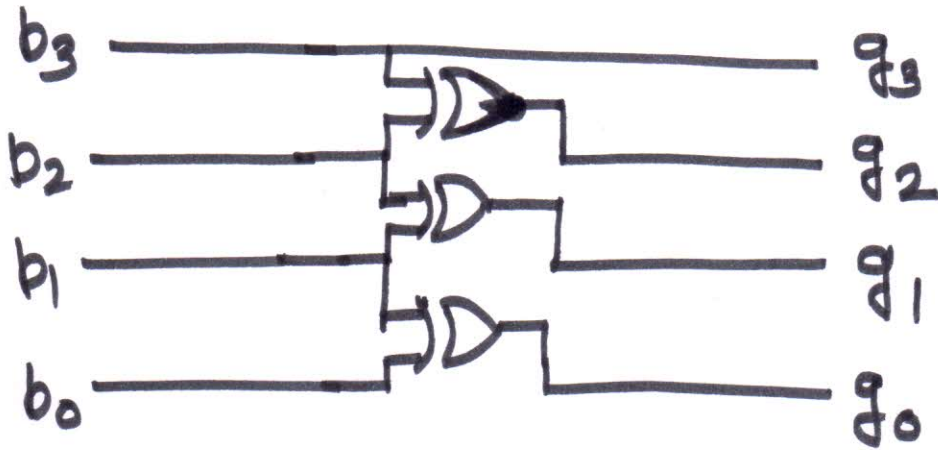
$g_0$

$$g_0 = \sum m(1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14)$$

$b_3 b_2$ \ $b_1 b_0$	00	01	11	10
00		1		1
01	1	1		
11			1	1
10	1	1		

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 &= \overline{b_1} b_0 + b_1 \overline{b_0} \\ &= b_1 \oplus b_0 \end{aligned}$$

Ckt



ex == A =  $\overset{\text{MSB}}{\downarrow} 011001010$

Q Gray Code

010101111

#### 4-bit Gray to Binary Code Conversion:

$$g_3 = b_3$$

$$g_2 = b_3 \oplus b_2$$

$$g_1 = b_2 \oplus b_1$$

$$g_0 = b_1 \oplus b_0$$

So,  $b_3 = g_3$

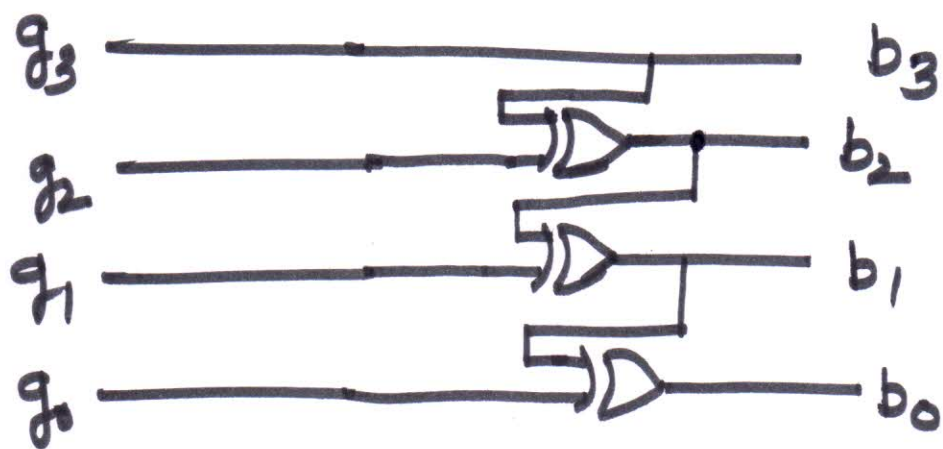
$$\begin{aligned} b_3 \oplus g_2 &= \cancel{b_3} \oplus \underline{\cancel{g_3} \oplus b_3} \oplus b_2 \\ &= 0 \oplus b_2 = b_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow b_2 = b_3 \oplus g_2$$

Similarly,

$$b_1 = b_2 \oplus g_1$$

$$b_0 = b_1 \oplus g_0$$



ex  $G = 0110101001$

binary No.

$B = 0100110001 \checkmark$