



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A’ Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

COURSE NAME : 23ECB201 – Analog and Digital Electronics

II YEAR / III SEMESTER

Unit IV- COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS

Topic : Code converter



Purpose of code converter

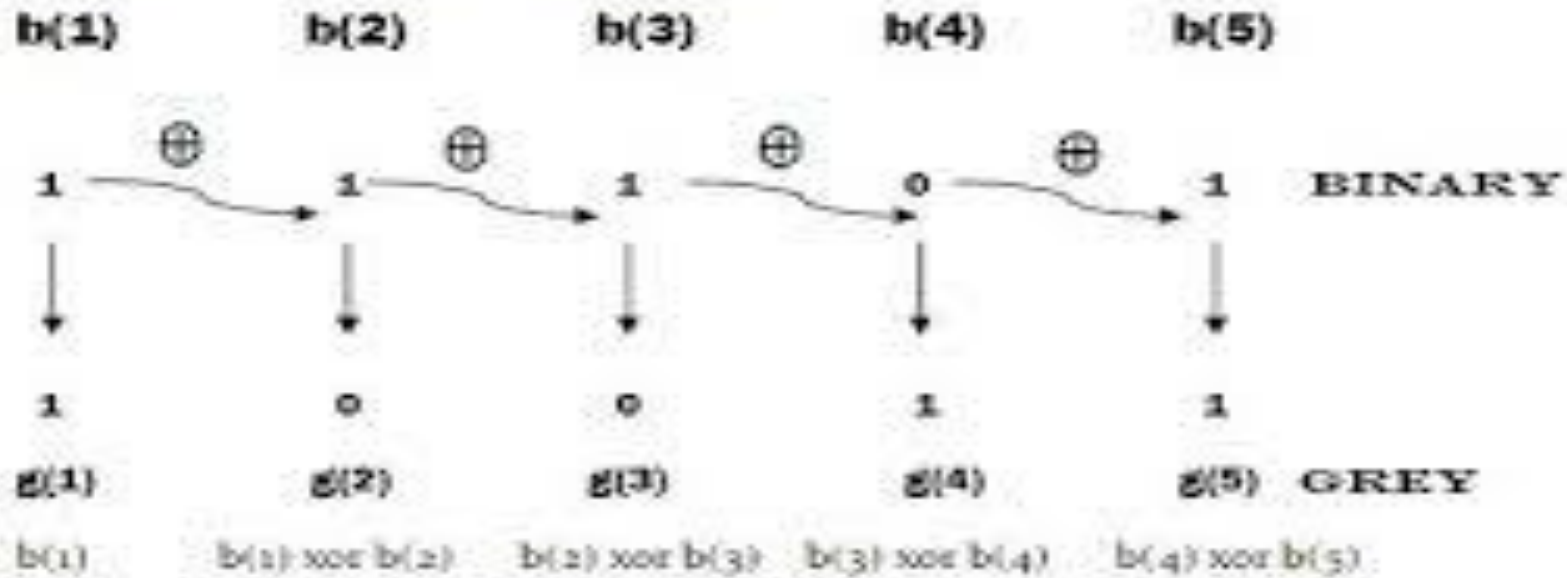
- A converter is needed to convert the information in to the code which we need.
- These are basically encoders and decoders which converts the data in to an encoded form.
- Coding is the process of translating the input information which can be understandable by the machine or a particular device.
- Coding can be used for security purpose to protect the information from stealing or interrupting.

Types of Code Conversion

- Binary to Gray code
- Gray to Binary code
- BCD to Excess-3 code
- Excess-3 to BCD
- BCD to Gray code
- Gray to BCD code

Binary to Grey Code Conversion

Convert the binary 11101_2 to its equivalent Grey code





Natural-binary code				Gray code			
B3	B2	B1	B0	G3	G2	G1	G0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

K-map for G_0

$B_1 B_0$	00	01	11	10
$B_2 B_2$	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	1
01	0	1	0	1
11	0	1	0	1
10	0	1	0	1

$$G_0 = B_1' B_0 + B_1 B_0'$$

$$G_0 = B_0 \oplus B_1$$

K-map for G_1

$B_1 B_0$	00	01	11	10
$B_2 B_2$	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	1
01	1	1	0	0
11	1	1	0	0
10	0	0	1	1

$$G_1 = B_1' B_2 + B_1 B_2'$$

$$G_2 = B_1 \oplus B_2$$

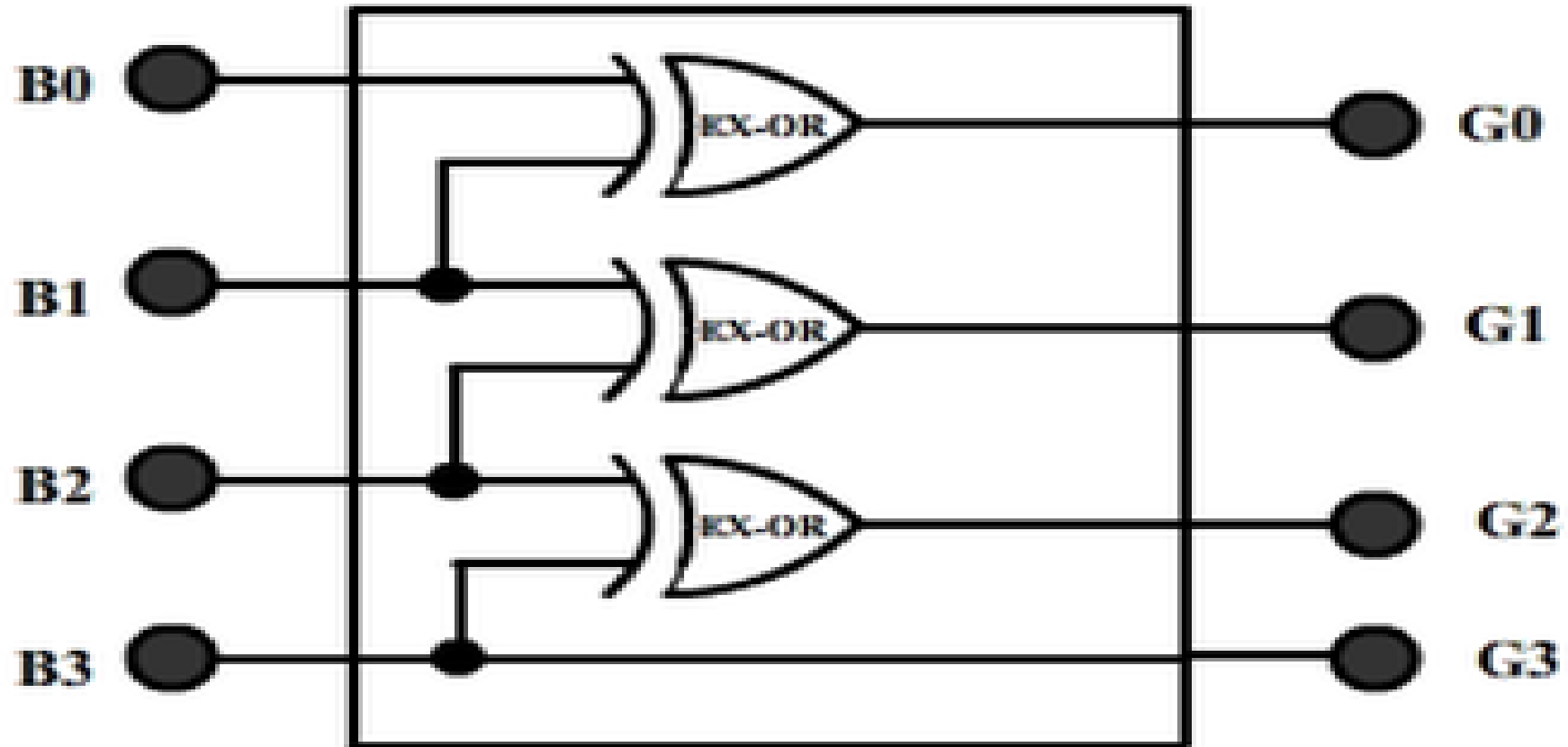
K-map for G_2

$B_1 B_0$	$B_3 B_2$			
	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	1	1	1	1
11	0	0	0	0
10	1	1	1	1

$$G_2 = B_3' B_2 + B_3 B_2'$$

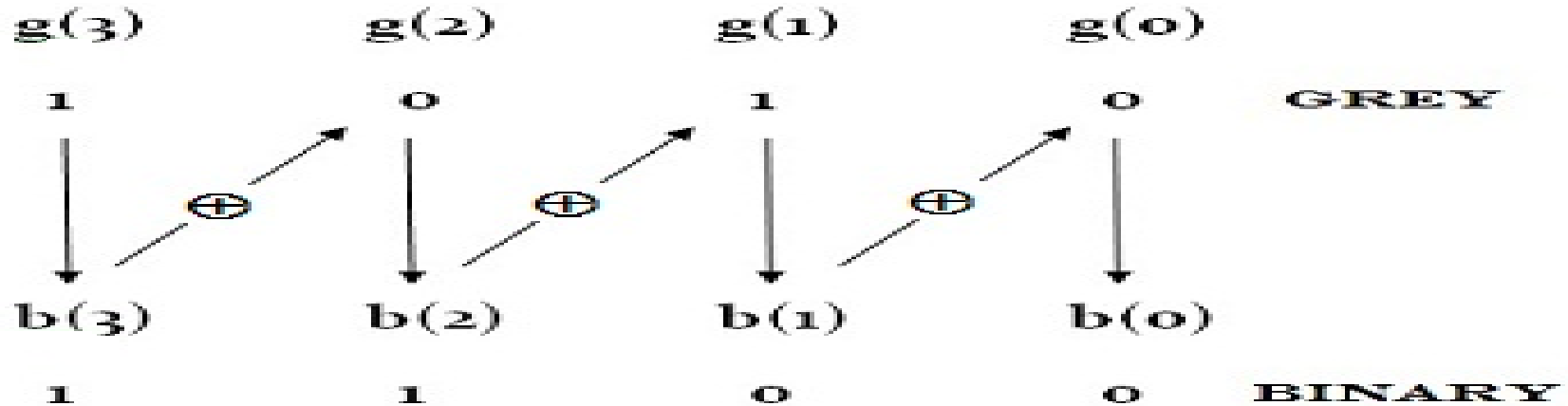
$$G_2 = B_2 \oplus B_3$$

Binary to Gray Converter



Grey Code to Binary Conversion

Convert the Grey code 1010 to its equivalent Binary



i.e

$$b(3) = g(3)$$

$$b(2) = b(3) \oplus g(2)$$

$$b(1) = b(2) \oplus g(1)$$

$$b(0) = b(1) \oplus g(0)$$



GRAY CODE INPUT				BINARY OUTPUT			
G3	G2	G1	G0	B3	B2	B1	B0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

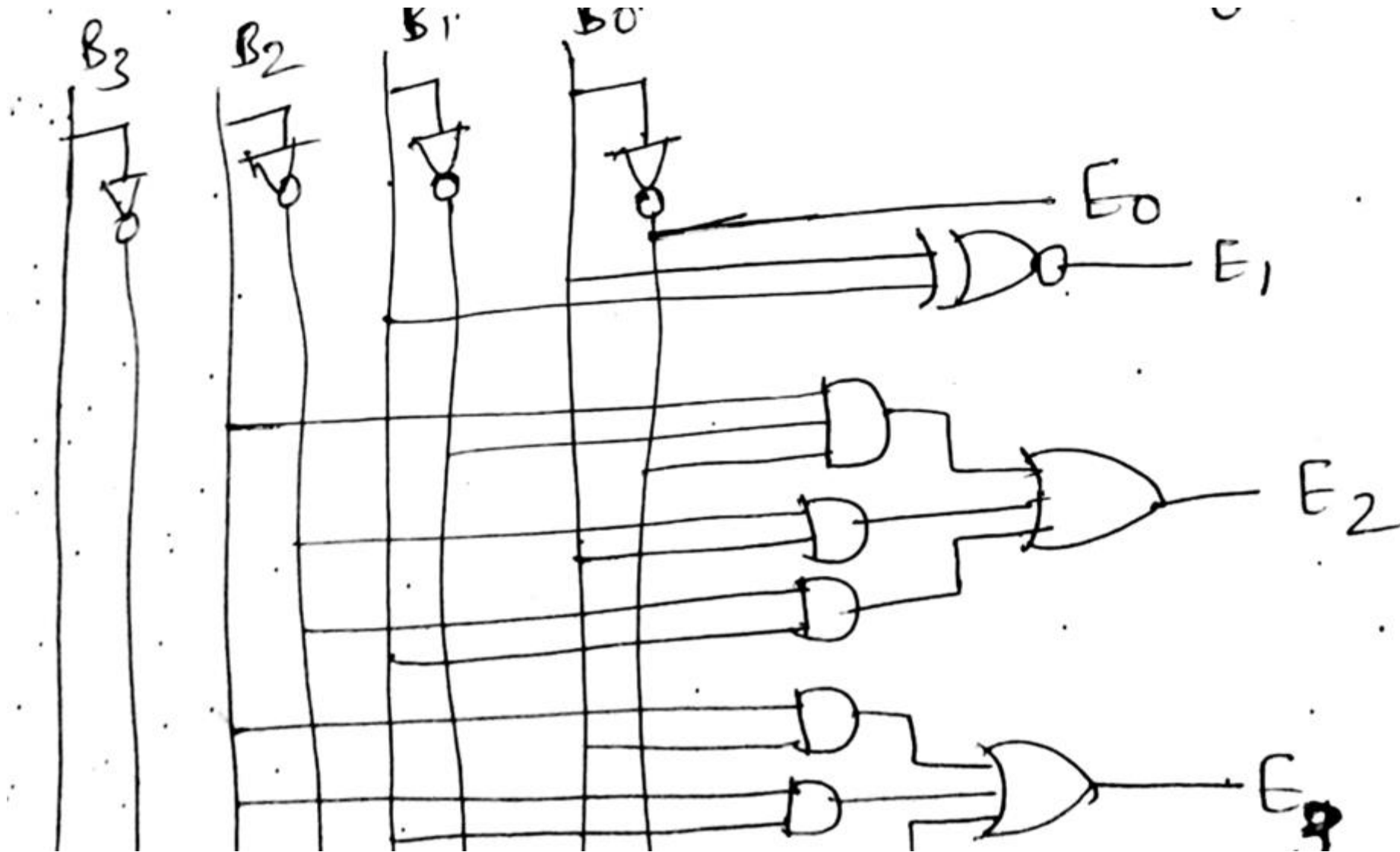


BCD TO EXCESS-3 CODE



- The Excess-3 code can be derived from the natural BCD code by adding 3 to each coded number

BCD INPUT				EXCESS-3 OUPUT			
B3	B2	B1	B0	E3	E2	E1	E0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	X	X	X	X
1	0	1	1	X	X	X	X
1	1	0	0	X	X	X	X
1	1	0	1	X	X	X	X
1	1	1	0	X	X	X	X
1	1	1	1	X	X	X	X





Any Query????

Thank you.....