Enrollment No. : 202203103510097

CIE 1 :Traffic Signal

Aim : To simulate a traffic signal system using LEDs and Arduino.

Overview :

This project simulates a real-world traffic light system using LEDs and Arduino. It introduces concepts of sequential control, timing and real-time decision-making, which are essential in IoT-based automation systems. The practical helps in understanding how microcontrollers manage multi-step processes.

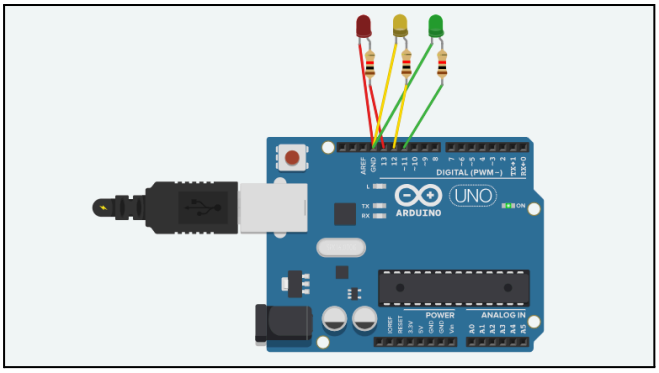
Materials Required :

- Arduino Uno R3
- 3 x LED (Red, Yellow, Green)
- 3 x 1kΩ Resistor
- Jumper Wires
- Arduino IDE (Installed on your Computer)

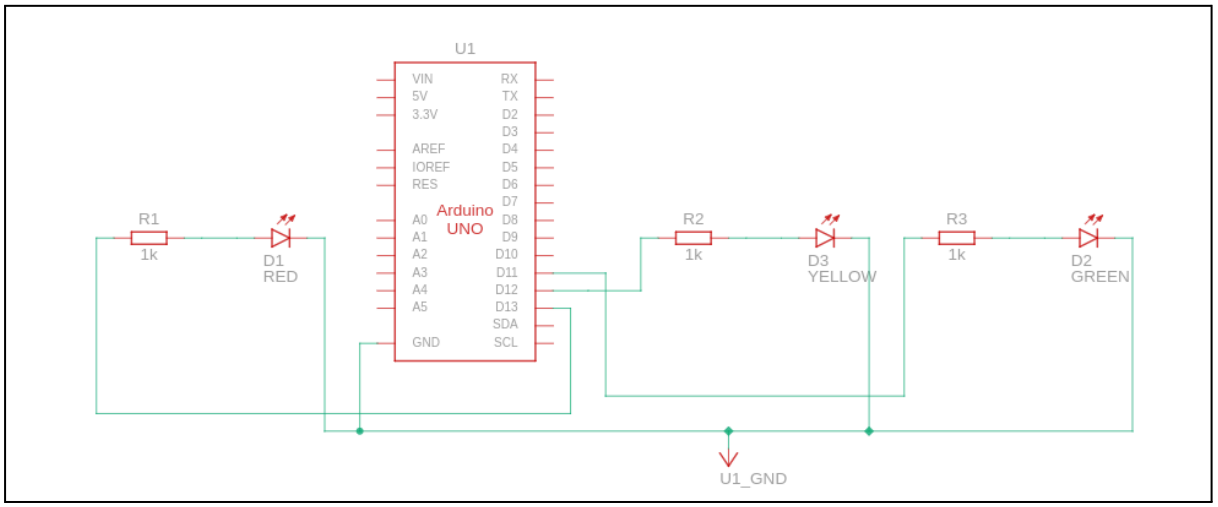
Circuit Connection and Steps :

1. **Connect the LEDs to the Arduino :**
    - Insert the three LEDs (Red, Yellow, Green) into the breadboard.
    - Connect the anode (long leg) of each LED to the following Arduino pins :
        - Red LED : Pin 13
        - Yellow LED : Pin 12
        - Green LED : Pin 11
    - Connect the cathode (short leg) of each LED to the ground (GND) pin on the Arduino through a 1kΩ resistor.
2. **Set up the Arduino environment:**
    - Open the Arduino IDE on your computer.
    - Select the correct board and port from the "Tools" menu.

Circuit Diagram :



Schematic Diagram :



Code :

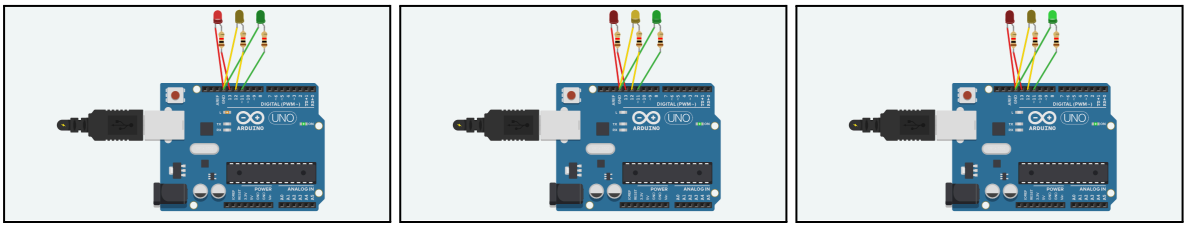
```
// C++
// Define the pin connections for the LEDs

int redPin = 13;
int yellowPin = 12;
int greenPin = 11;

// Setup function runs once when the program starts
void setup() {
  pinMode(redPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(yellowPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(greenPin, OUTPUT);
}

// Loop function runs repeatedly
void loop() {
  // Red light for 5 seconds
  digitalWrite(redPin, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(yellowPin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(greenPin, LOW);
  delay(5000);

  // Yellow light stays solid for 2 seconds
  digitalWrite(redPin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(yellowPin, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(greenPin, LOW);
  delay(2000);
```

```
  // Green light stays solid for 4 seconds
  digitalWrite(redPin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(yellowPin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(greenPin, HIGH);
  delay(4000);

  // Green light blinks for 1 second before turning off
  for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) { // Blink 2 times (500ms x 2 = 1s)
    digitalWrite(greenPin, LOW);
    delay(250);
    digitalWrite(greenPin, HIGH);
    delay(250);
  }

  // Yellow light stays solid for 2 seconds before restarting cycle
  digitalWrite(redPin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(greenPin, LOW);
  digitalWrite(yellowPin, HIGH);
  delay(2000);

  // Loop restarts (Red turns on again)
}
```

Results :

The traffic signal system will cycle through the following pattern :

- The Green LED will light up for 5 seconds (allowing traffic to go).
- The Yellow LED will light up for 2 seconds (indicating the transition from Green to Red).
- The Red LED will light up for 5 seconds (indicating a stop for traffic). This cycle will repeat indefinitely, simulating a basic traffic signal system



Conclusion :

The Traffic Signal project successfully simulates real-world traffic light control using Arduino. It demonstrates the concept of sequential execution, timing control and LED management. This experiment provides insight into automation in smart city applications and real-time embedded system design.