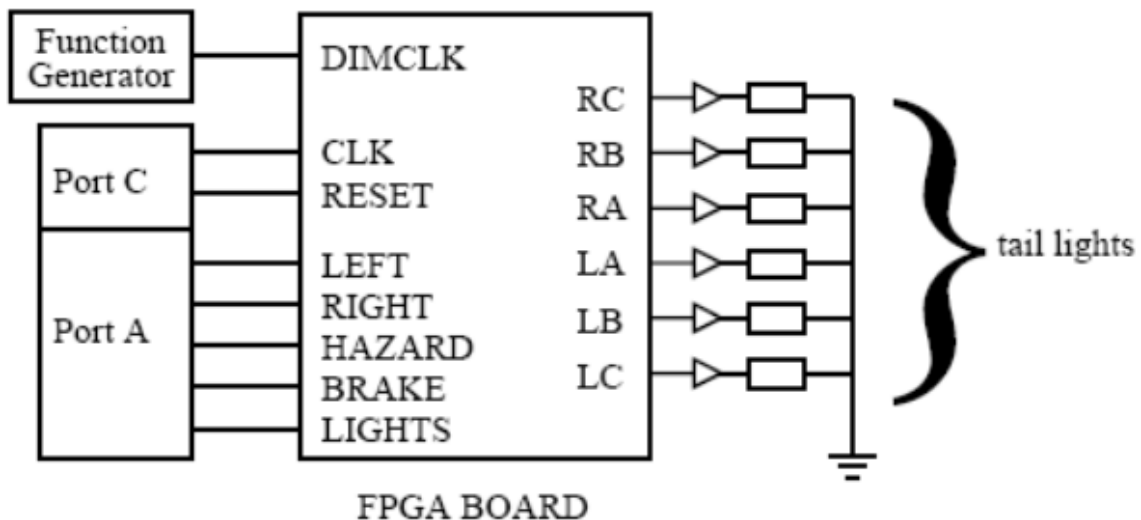


Project: 1965 Ford Thunderbird Tail Light Controller**Objective**

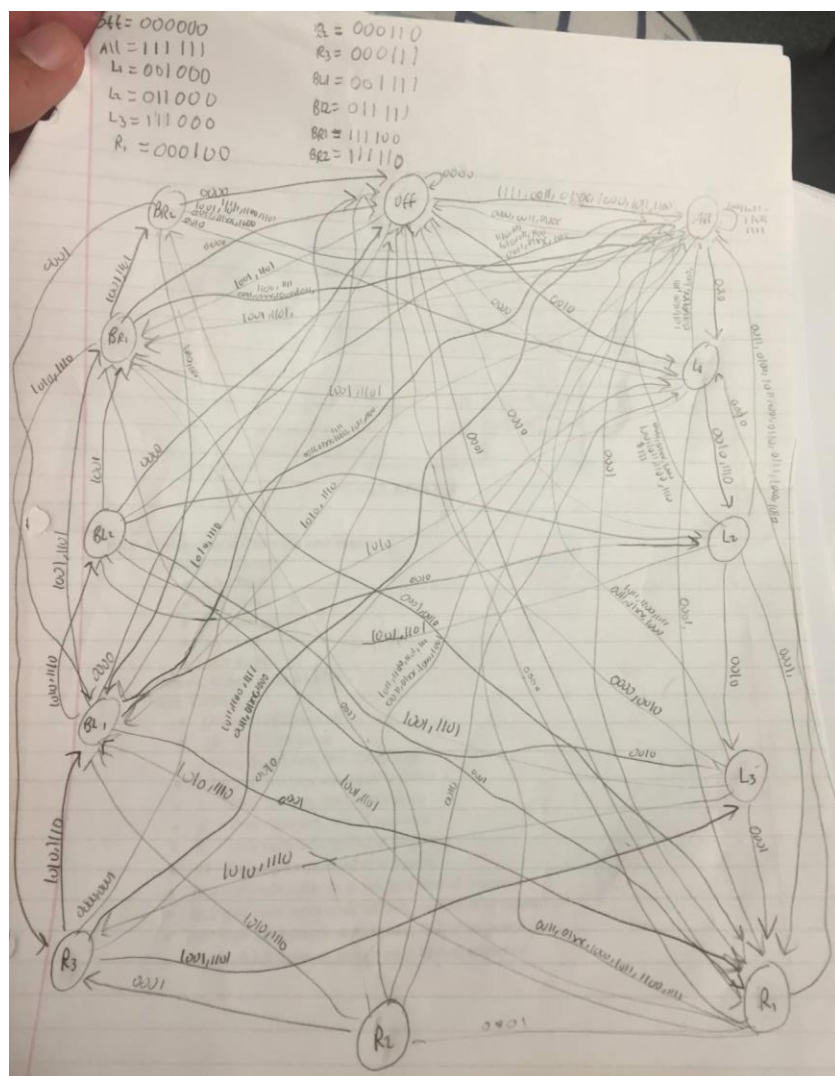
My objective was to build a circuit that initiates the tail lights of a 1965 Ford Thunderbird. Among the tail light functions are left and right turn signals, brake lights, flashing hazards, and running lights. This project was done with accordance to a lab I had in my ECE 152A Digital Design Principle's class.

**State Explanation of Chart (on next page):**

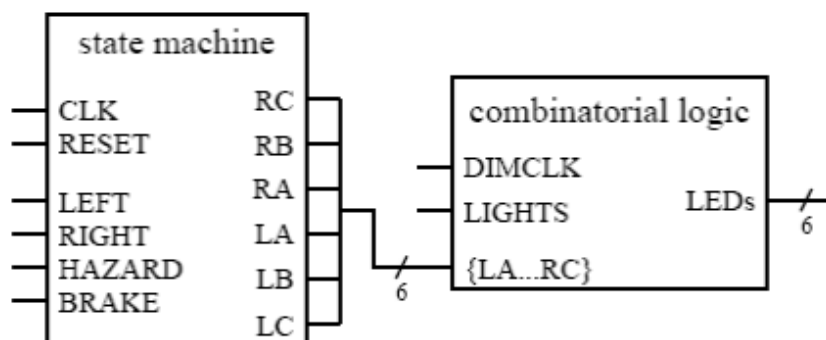
- Inputs (x0x1x2x3x4):
 - x0 = Reset
 - x1 = Brake
 - x2 = Hazard
 - x3 = Left
 - x4 = Right
- Outputs: Signals to the 6 LEDS
- State Variable:
 - OFF = all LEDS are off
 - All = all LEDS are on
 - L1 = Only left turn, first of sequence
 - L2 = Only left turn, second of sequence
 - L3 = Only left turn, third of sequence
 - R1 = Only right turn, first of sequence
 - R2 = Only right turn, second of sequence
 - R3 = Only right turn, third of sequence
 - BL1 = all right lights on & left turn, first of sequence
 - BL2 = all right lights on & left turn, second of sequence
 - BR1 = all left lights on & right turn, first of sequence
 - BR2 = all left lights on & right turn, first of sequence

State Table

LET: x0 = RESET, x1 = Break, x2 = Hazard, x3 = Left, x4 = Right										
Present State	Next State: x0x1x2x3x4=									Present Output
	00000	00001	00010	00011	00100	00101	00110	00111	1----	LcLbLaRaRbRc
	01000	01001	01010	01011	01100	01101	01110	01111		
OFF	OFF	R1	L1	All					OFF	000000
	All	BR1	BL1	All	All	BR1	BL1	All		
All	OFF	R1	L1	OFF						111111
	All	BR1	BL1	All	BR1	BL1	All			
L1	OFF	R1	L2		All			001000		
	All	BR1	BL2		BR1	L2	All			
L2	OFF	R1	L3		All			011000		
	All	BR1	All		BR1	All	All			
L3	OFF	R1	OFF		All			111000		
	All	BR1	R3		BR1	R3	All			
R1	OFF	R2	L1		All			000100		
	All	BR2	BL1		BR2	BL1	All			
R2	OFF	R3	L1		All			000110		
	All	All	BL1		All	BL1	All			
R3	OFF	OFF	L1		All			000111		
	All	L3	BL1		L3	BL1	All			
BL1	OFF	R1	L2		All			001111		
	All	BR1	BL2		BR1	BL2	All			
BL2	OFF	R1	L3		All			011111		
	All	BR1	All		BR1	All	All			
BR1	OFF	R1	R1		All			111100		
	All	BR2	BL1		BR2	BL1	All			
BR2	OFF	R3	L1		All			111110		

State Chart

The dimming effect was implemented as a separate combinatorial circuit as shown below:



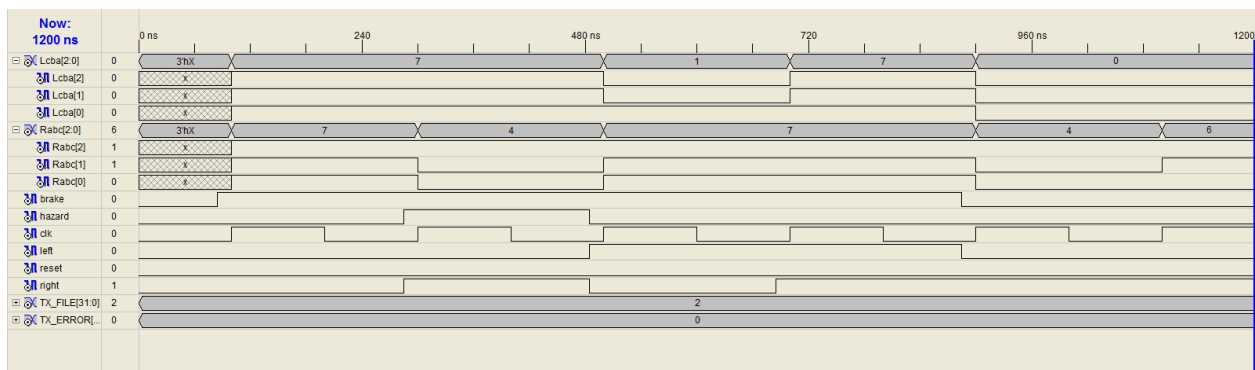
Verilog Code

Summary

My Verilog code model is a simple brute force approach, taking all of the large don't cares cases before running each condition did shorten the code down. The reset, hazard, and priorities are optimized and all the remaining cases are addressed with brute force. After the state is decided, I have a dimmer controller module that checks whether the light should be dimmed or not – and if it should be then it oscillates the light using a toggle signal that is switching between on and off at a frequency that is half of the input dimClk frequency.

Code: Please check the “.v” or the code PDF file in the repository.

Simulations



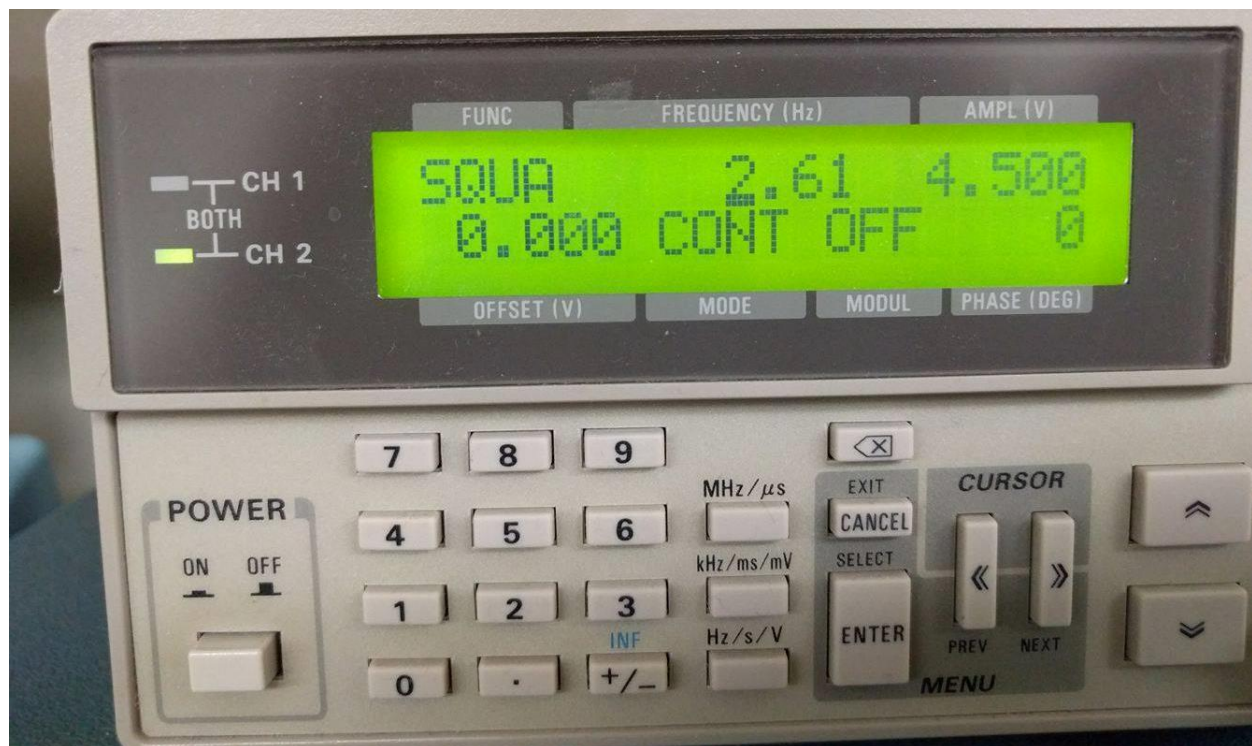
My simulation only tests the state selector since that's the only part of the circuit which involves conditional, adaptive, logic. The dimmer part is simply brute oscillation. The cases I tested were:

Case [x0x1x2x3x4]	Reason
01000	Check simple brake and see if it follows through.
01101	Checks brake, hazard, and right. Also checks priority management.
01010	Checks brake and left. We can see the simulation of the left turn and right being all on
01011	Checks brake with hazard (right and left together)
00001	Checks simple right turn sequence

I chose to show these simulations because I believe these extensively show the different combinations that my circuit can handle. I did a lot more simulations to make sure that the circuit can accurately handle different combinations. The ones depicted above show the hard and intensive combinations.

Pictures

Clock



Dimming Clock



Circuit Board

