

MICROCONTROLLER

Milestone 2 - Documentation



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Abstract

This project demonstrates a traffic light T-Junction using two Arduino Uno microcontrollers to manage a traffic intersection with pedestrian crossing capabilities. The system comprises a master controller managing primary intersection control and pedestrian signals, and a slave controller handling synchronized secondary traffic signals. The implementation features real-time communication between controllers, dynamic timing adjustments through pedestrian input, and fail-safe state transitions, demonstrating an effective solution for small to medium-sized intersection management.

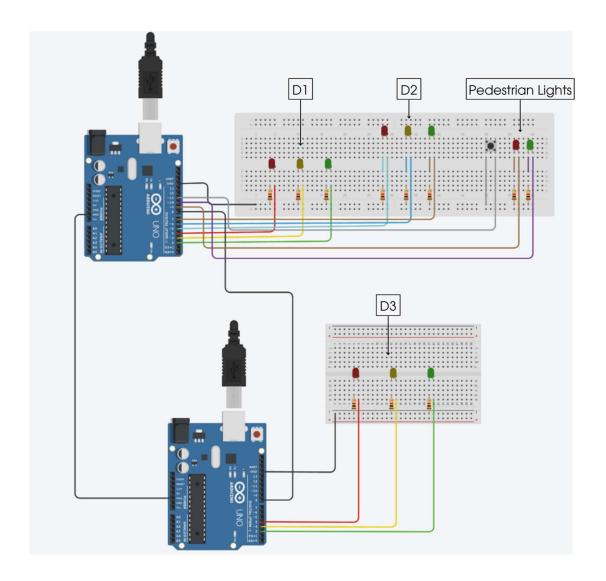
System Architecture:

- Master Controller:
 - Controls main intersection lights (2 sets)
 - Manages pedestrian crossing signals with a push button
 - Processes pedestrian crossing requests
 - Coordinates timing with slave controller
 - Simple digital signal communication through a single pin
- Slave Controller:
 - Controls secondary traffic lights
 - Synchronizes with master controller
 - Maintains consistent timing patterns

Github Link:

https://github.com/MoeezMufti/Microcontroller--Moeez-Mufti/tree/main/Task6

TinkerCAD Simulation



Code

Master (Top Arduino):

```
//MASTER (Top Arduino)
const int d1Green = 2;
const int d1Yellow = 3;
const int d1Red = 4;
const int d2Red = 5;
const int d2Yellow = 6;
const int d2Green = 7;
const int pedRed = 9;
const int pedGreen = 10;
const int button = 11;
const int buttonSignal = 8; // Output to D1
enum TrafficState { GREEN, YELLOW, RED };
TrafficState currentState = GREEN; // Start with green
unsigned long stateTimer = 0;
bool buttonPressed = false;
void setup() {
 pinMode(d1Green, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(d1Yellow, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(d1Red, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(d2Green, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(d2Yellow, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(d2Red, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(pedRed, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(pedGreen, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(button, INPUT_PULLUP);
  pinMode(buttonSignal, OUTPUT);
  // Initial state: Both sets Green, Ped Red
  digitalWrite(d1Green, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(d2Green, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(d1Red, LOW);
  digitalWrite(d2Red, LOW);
  digitalWrite(pedRed, HIGH);
 digitalWrite(buttonSignal, LOW);
  stateTimer = millis();
void loop() {
 // Check button press during GREEN state
 if (currentState == GREEN && !buttonPressed && digitalRead(button) == LOW) {
   buttonPressed = true;
   digitalWrite(buttonSignal, HIGH); // Signal D1
    delay(50); // Debounce
```

```
switch (currentState) {
  case GREEN:
   if (millis() - stateTimer >= (buttonPressed ? 5000 : 10000)) {
      // Transition to Yellow
      digitalWrite(d1Green, LOW);
      digitalWrite(d2Green, LOW);
      digitalWrite(d1Yellow, HIGH);
      digitalWrite(d2Yellow, HIGH);
      currentState = YELLOW;
      stateTimer = millis();
   break;
 case YELLOW:
   if (millis() - stateTimer >= 2000) {
      // Transition to Red
      digitalWrite(d1Yellow, LOW);
      digitalWrite(d2Yellow, LOW);
      digitalWrite(d1Red, HIGH);
      digitalWrite(d2Red, HIGH);
      digitalWrite(pedGreen, HIGH); // Pedestrian can now cross
      digitalWrite(pedRed, LOW);
      currentState = RED;
      stateTimer = millis();
   break;
 case RED:
    if (millis() - stateTimer >= 10000) {
      // Back to Green
      digitalWrite(d1Red, LOW);
      digitalWrite(d2Red, LOW);
      digitalWrite(d1Green, HIGH);
      digitalWrite(d2Green, HIGH);
      digitalWrite(pedGreen, LOW); // Stop pedestrian crossing
      digitalWrite(pedRed, HIGH);
      digitalWrite(buttonSignal, LOW); // Reset signal to D1
      currentState = GREEN;
      buttonPressed = false;
      stateTimer = millis();
   break;
```

Slave (Bottom Arduino):

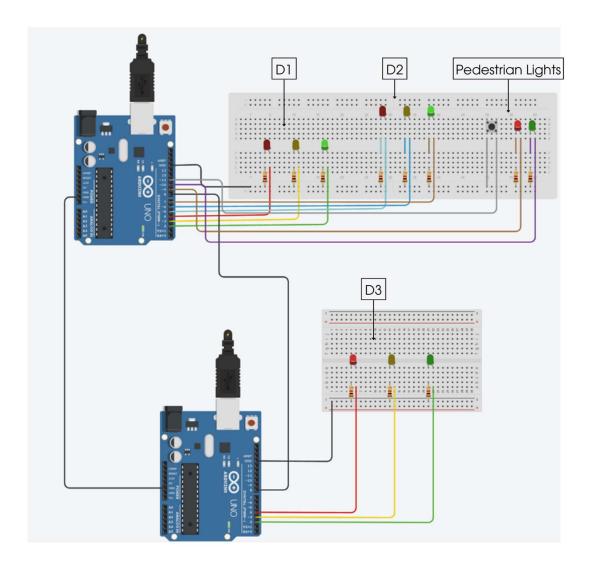
```
//SLAVE (Bottom Arduino)
const int d3Green = 2;
const int d3Yellow = 3;
const int d3Red = 4;
const int buttonSignal = 8; // Input from D2
enum TrafficState { GREEN, YELLOW, RED };
TrafficState currentState = RED; // Start with red
unsigned long stateTimer = 0;
void setup() {
 pinMode(d3Green, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(d3Yellow, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(d3Red, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(buttonSignal, INPUT); // Input from D2
 // Initial state: Red
 digitalWrite(d3Red, HIGH);
 digitalWrite(d3Green, LOW);
 stateTimer = millis();
void loop() {
 // Read button signal from D2
 bool buttonActive = digitalRead(buttonSignal) == HIGH;
 switch (currentState) {
   case RED:
     if (millis() - stateTimer >= (buttonActive ? 5000 : 10000)) {
        digitalWrite(d3Red, LOW);
       digitalWrite(d3Yellow, HIGH);
        currentState = YELLOW;
        stateTimer = millis();
     break;
    case YELLOW:
      if (millis() - stateTimer >= 2000) {
       digitalWrite(d3Yellow, LOW);
       digitalWrite(d3Green, HIGH);
       currentState = GREEN;
        stateTimer = millis();
      break;
    case GREEN:
      if (millis() - stateTimer >= 10000) {
```

```
digitalWrite(d3Green, LOW);
    digitalWrite(d3Red, HIGH);
    currentState = RED;
    stateTimer = millis();
}
break;
}
```

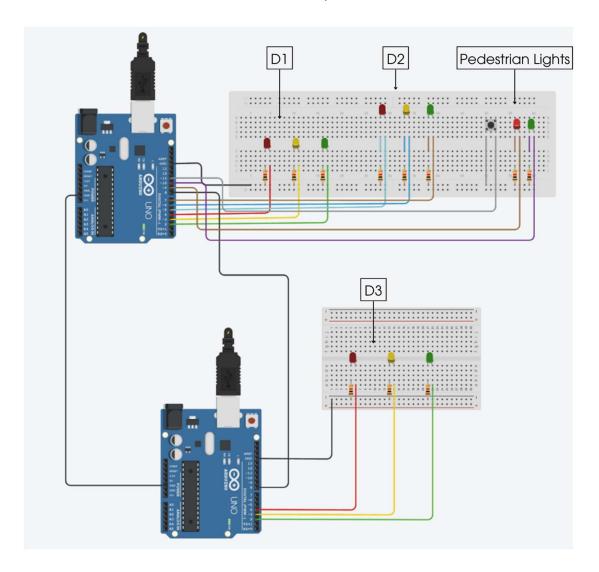
Scenarios

Scenario 1: When button is not pressed

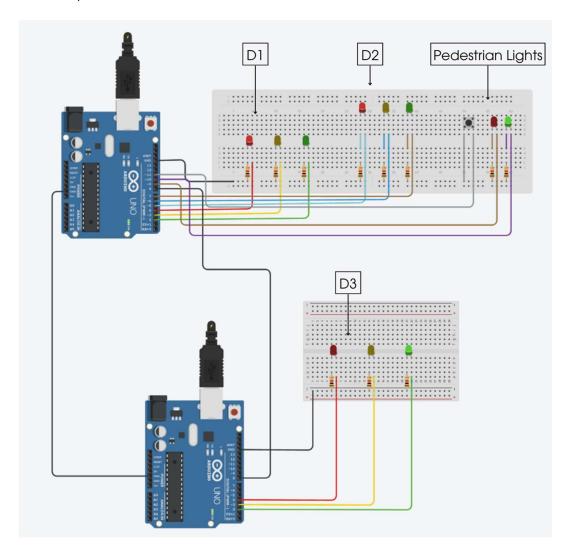
- D1 and D2 are in sync and are at green light state
- D3 and pedestrian lights are in red state



• After 10s, both D1 & D2 and D3 are at yellow.



- After 2s, D1 & D2 are at red and D3 and pedestrian are at green.
- The cycle continues



Scenario 2: When button is pressed:

- When the button is pressed initially, the timer changes from 10s to 4s.
- So, D1 & D2 changes within 4s from green to yellow. At the same time, D3 also changes while pedestrian remains at red.
- The cycle then continues as normal with D1 & D2 at red for 10s.

Safety Features:

- Synchronized yellow phases
- Fail-safe state transitions
- Clear pedestrian crossing indicators
- Debounced button input