

# DIGITAL DESIGN PROJECT

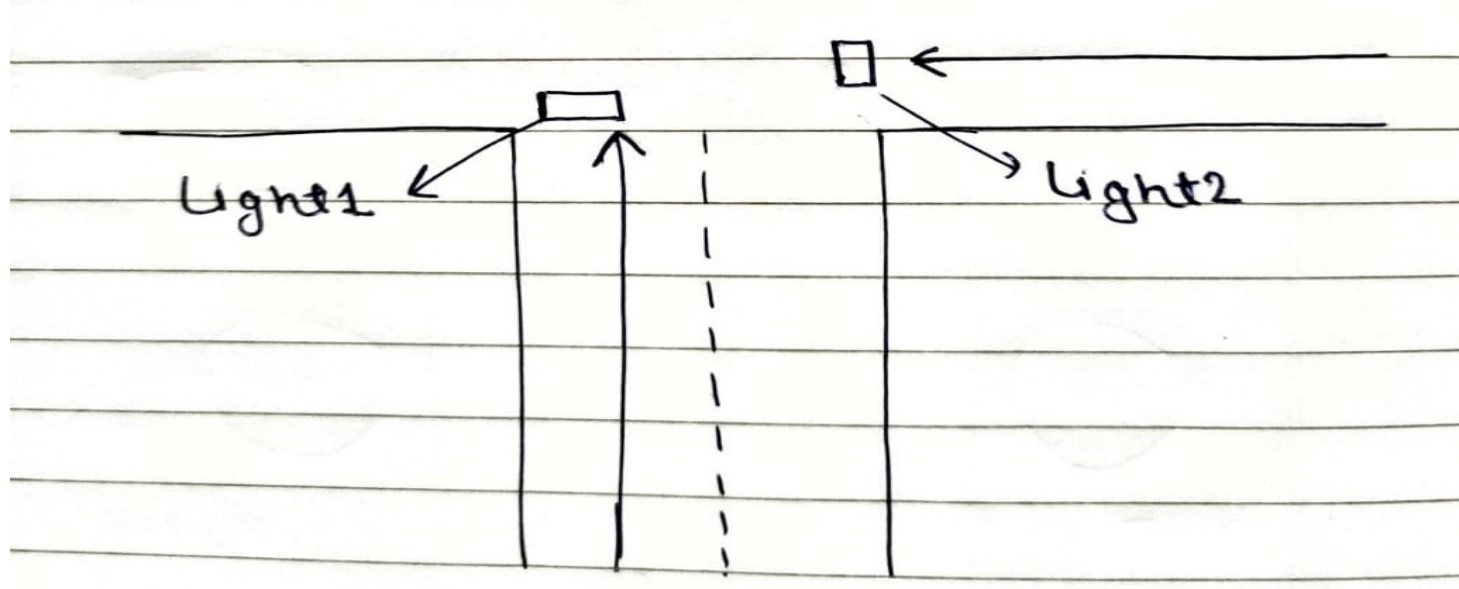
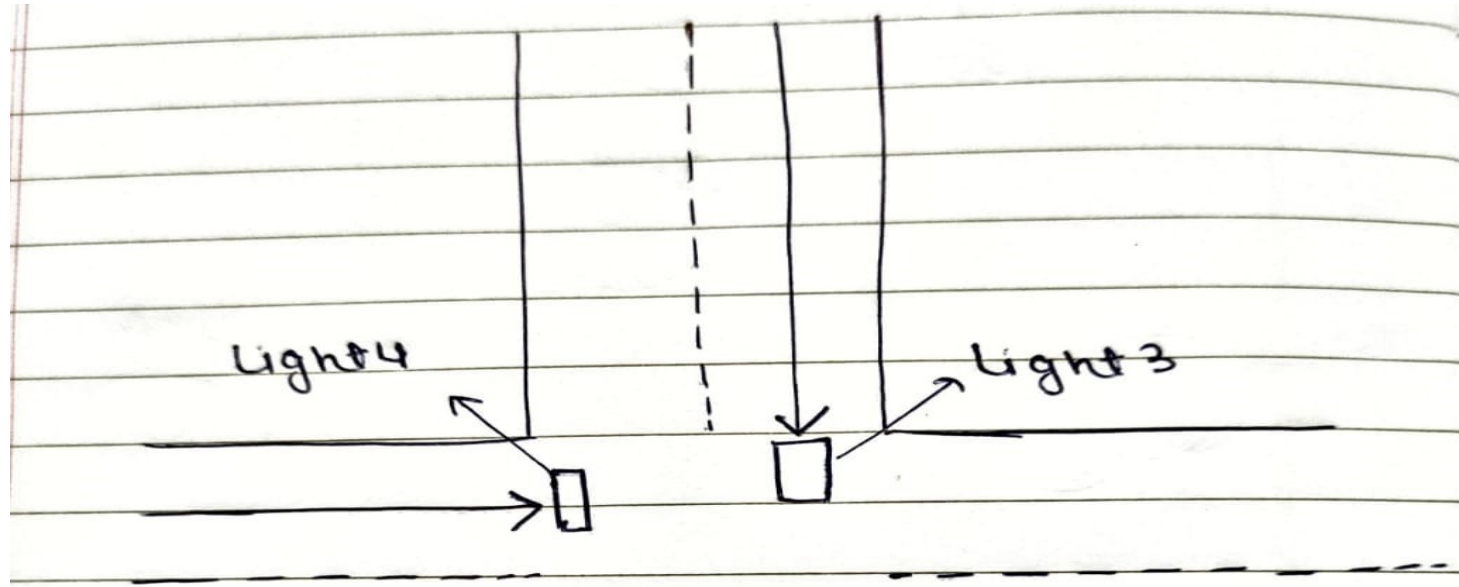
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# PROJECT TOPIC

- 4-way Traffic Light Controller with Red Green and Yellow lights

# TRAFFIC LIGHT WORKING

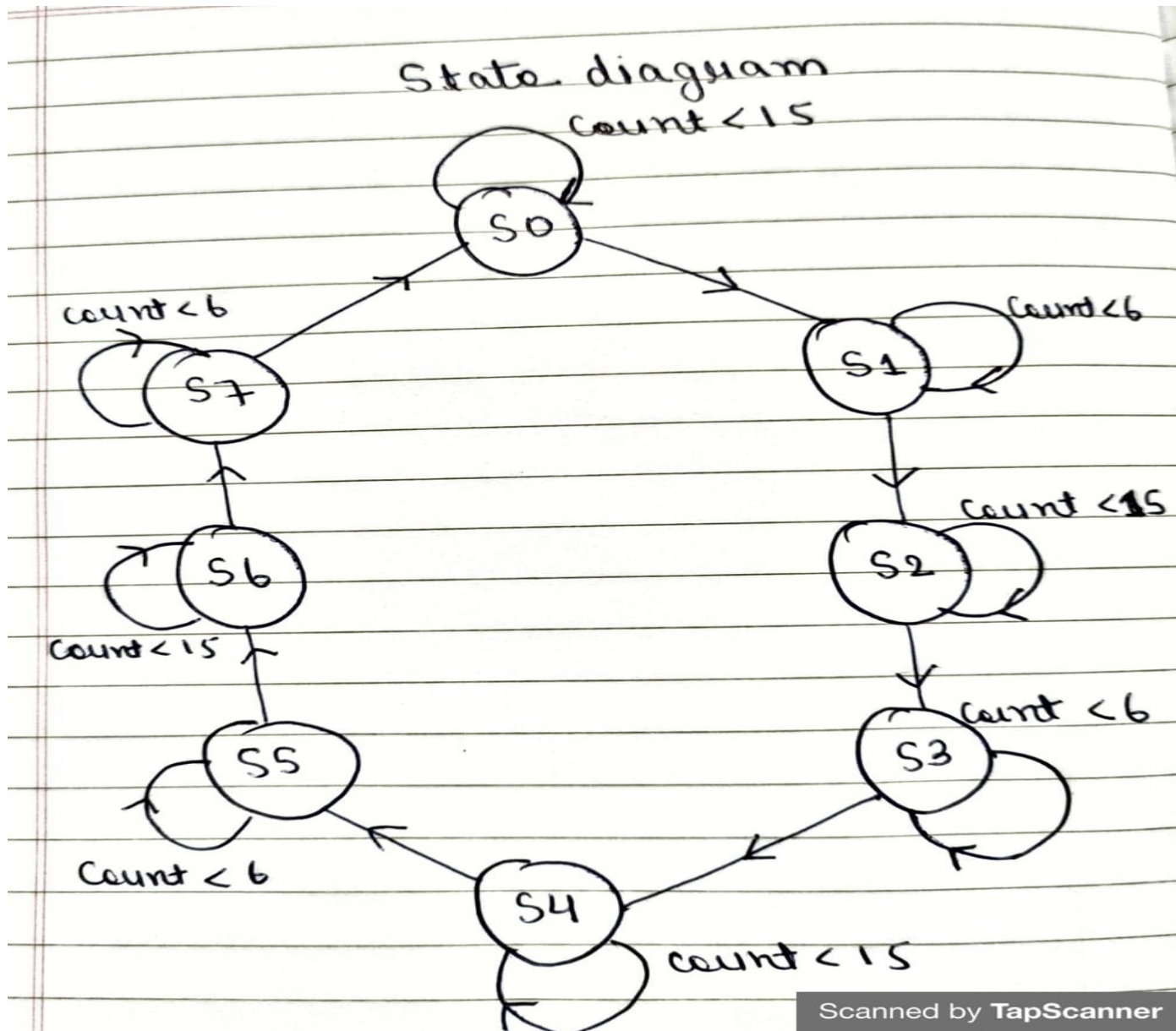
- There are three lights such as green,yellow,red.
- Green signal allows movement of vehicles.
- Yellow signal represents that signal is going to change from green to red.
- Red signal stop the movement of vehicles.



# STATE DESCRIPTION

STATE	LIGHT1	LIGHT2	LIGHT3	LIGHT4
S0	GREEN	RED	RED	RED
S1	YELLOW	RED	RED	RED
S2	RED	GREEN	RED	RED
S3	RED	YELLOW	RED	RED
S4	RED	RED	GREEN	RED
S5	RED	RED	YELLOW	RED
S6	RED	RED	RED	GREEN
S7	RED	RED	RED	YELLOW

# STATE DIAGRAM



- We have three light signal.
- Let green signal = 001 , yellow signal = 010, and red signal = 100.
- We have two input clock and reset.
- We have four output Light1, Light2, Light3 and Light4.

clk

light1(2:0)

rst

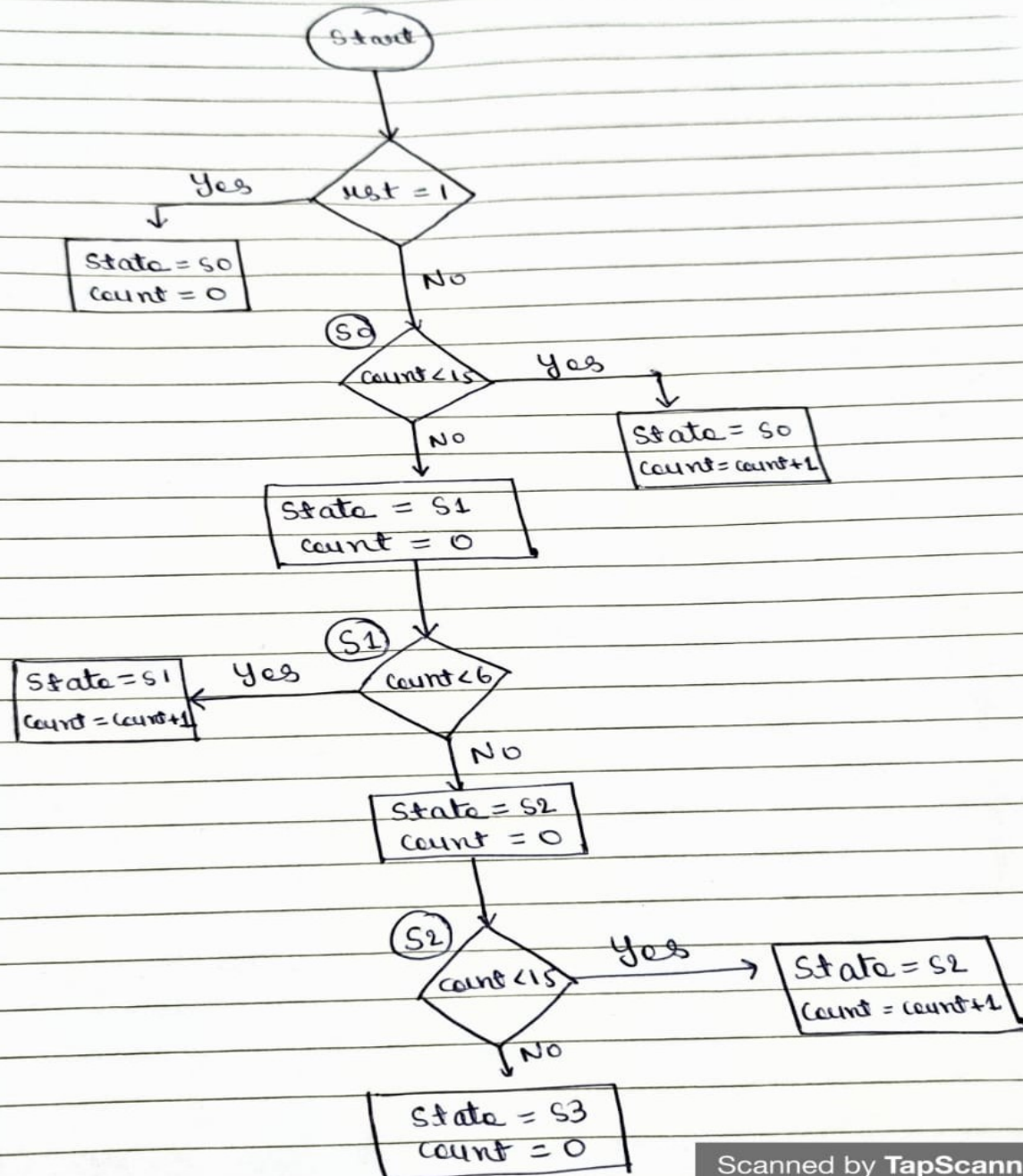
light2(2:0)

light3(2:0)

light4(2:0)



# Flowchart



- The above figure denotes the flowchart for states S0, S1 and S2.
- Similarly we can draw flowchart for states S3, S4, S5, S6 and S7.
- At the end again the flowchart start from S0 states and counter start from 0.

# VERILOG CODE

- module waytrafficlight(
  - clk,
  - rst,
  - light1,
  - light2,
  - light3,
  - light4,
  - count,
  - state
- );
- input clk, rst;
- output reg[2:0] light1,light2,light3,light4;
- output reg[3:0] count;
- output reg[2:0] state;
- parameter S0=0, S1=1, S2=2, S3=3, S4=4, S5=5, S6=6, S7=7;
- always@(posedge(clk) or posedge(rst))
- begin
- if(rst == 1)
- begin
- state<=S0;
- count<=0;
- end

# IMPORTANT BLOCK OF CODE

- S0:
- begin
- if(count<15)
- begin
- state<=S0;
- count<=count + 1;
- end
- else
- begin
- state<=S1;
- count<=0;
- end
- end

- S1:
- begin
- if(count<6)
- begin
- state<=S1;
- count<=count + 1;
- end
- else
- begin
- state<=S2;
- count<=0;
- end
- end

# IMPORTANT BLOCK OF CODE

- `always@(state)`
- `begin`
- `case(state)`
- `S0:`
- `begin`
- `light1 = 3'b001; light2 = 3'b100; light3 = 3'b100; light4 = 3'b100;`
- `end`
- `S1:`
- `begin`
- `light1 = 3'b010; light2 = 3'b100; light3 = 3'b100; light4 = 3'b100;`
- `end`
- `S2:`
- `begin`
- `light1 = 3'b100; light2 = 3'b001; light3 = 3'b100; light4 = 3'b100;`
- `end`
- `S3:`
- `begin`
- `light1 = 3'b100; light2 = 3'b010; light3 = 3'b100; light4 = 3'b100;`
- `end`

# IMPORTANT BLOCK OF CODE

```
• S4:
•     begin
•     light1 = 3'b100; light2 = 3'b100; light3 = 3'b001; light4 = 3'b100;
•     end
•     S5:
•     begin
•     light1 = 3'b100; light2 = 3'b100; light3 = 3'b010; light4 = 3'b100;
•     end
•     S6:
•     begin
•     light1 = 3'b100; light2 = 3'b100; light3 = 3'b100; light4 = 3'b001;
•     end
•     S7:
•     begin
•     light1 = 3'b100; light2 = 3'b100; light3 = 3'b100; light4 = 3'b010;
•     end
•     endcase
• end
• endmodule
```

# TESTBENCH CODE

```
• module testbench;
•     reg clk;
•     reg rst;
•     wire [2:0] light1;
•     wire [2:0] light2;
•     wire [2:0] light3;
•     wire [2:0] light4;
•     wire [3:0] count;
•     wire [2:0] state;
•     waytrafficlight uut (
•         .clk(clk),
•         .rst(rst),
•         .light1(light1),
•         .light2(light2),
•         .light3(light3),
•         .light4(light4),
•         .count(count),
•         .state(state)
•     );

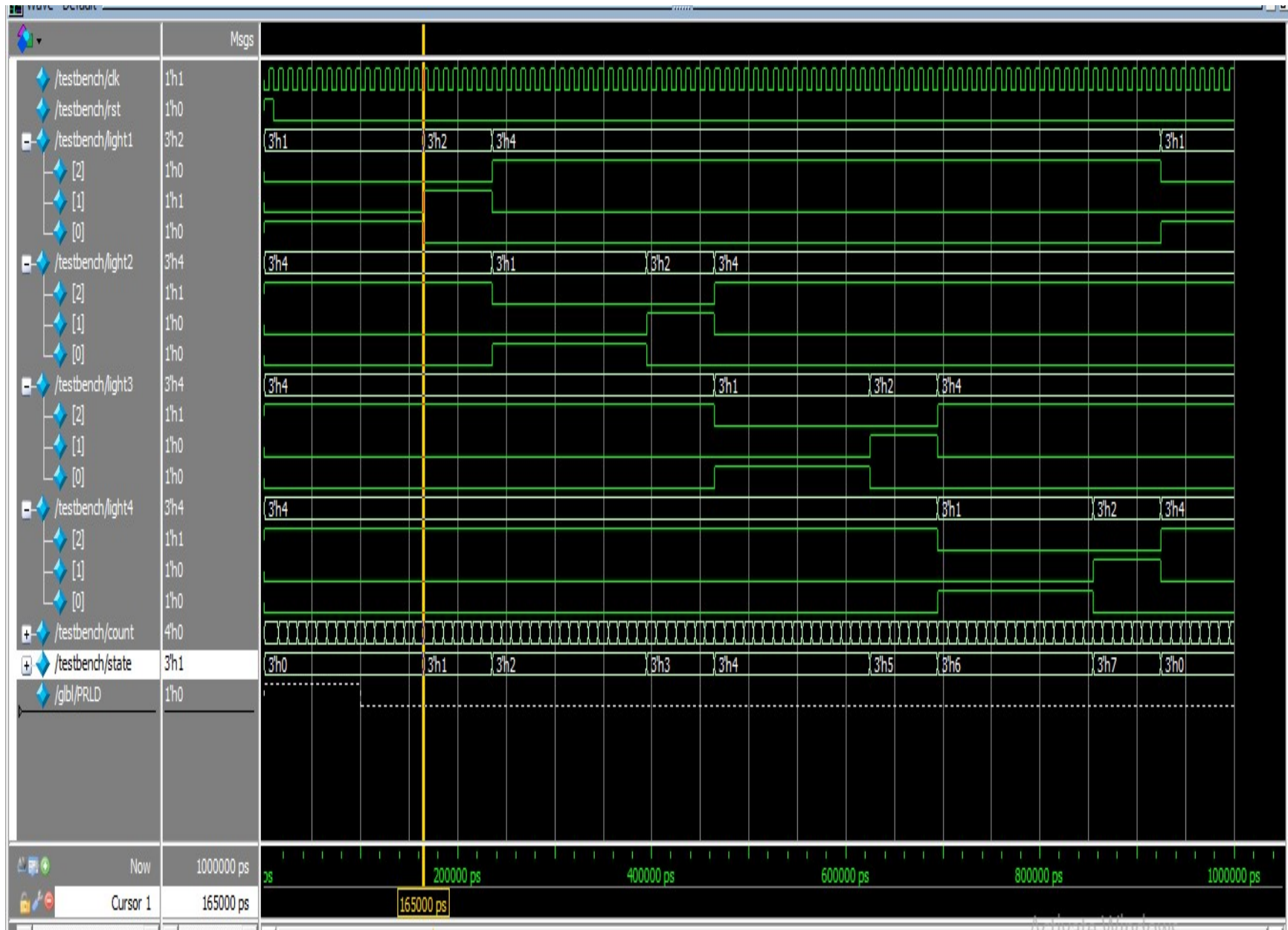
•     initial begin
•         clk = 0;
•         rst = 1;

•         #10 rst=0;

•         end
•         always #5 clk = ~clk;
•         initial #1000 $finish;

•     endmodule
```

# SIMULATED WAVEFORM





# CONCLUSION

- As we can see in simulated waveform when counter start from 0 to 14 then the state is in S0(green signal) state after that again counter start from 0 to 5 then the state is in S1(yellow signal) state and so on.
- When  $\text{rst} = 1$  then it initializes the state = S0.

THANK YOU