基于车流量控制通行时间的十字路口信号灯系统设计 15331319 吴志慧

简介:本系统融合了 FSM 设计, A/D 转换, 边缘触发中断。基于期中实验进行了两点改进:第一,将东与北两个方向的车流量进行量化,以此来给定某方向车辆的通行时间,即绿灯时间,车流量大的一方将有更多的通行时间,此处用到了数模转换。第二,加入关闭信号灯系统的功能,在任何情况下,按下关闭系统的开关,将导致所有灯熄灭,松开关闭系统的开关,系统继续正常运行,且并不需要从起始状态开始运行,即不同于断电式的关闭系统,此处用到了边缘触发的中断。

原来的情况:

Limitations

- four switches, PE2=1 emergency mode
- six LEDs , PB0-PB5, as figure, PB6 connected to red LED

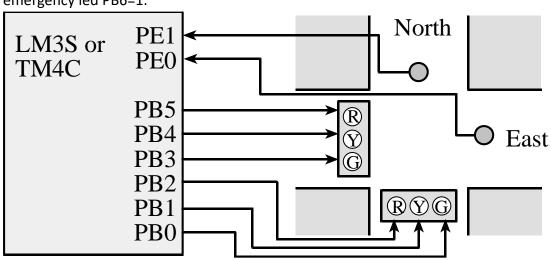
PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=0 means no cars exist on either road

PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=1 means there are cars on the East road

PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=0 means there are cars on the North road

PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=1 means there are cars on both roads

PE2-0=1XX, means emergency mode, cars do not enter in both directions. PB0-PB6 =0, emergency led PB6=1.



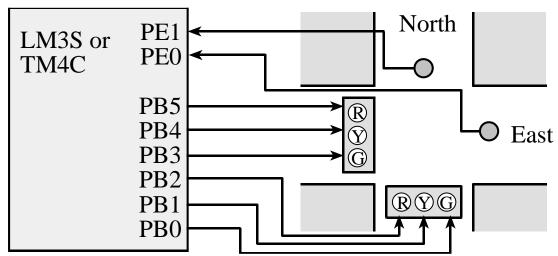
goN, PB6-0 = 0100001 makes it green on North and red on East waitN, PB6-0 = 0100010 makes it yellow on North and red on East pB6-0 = 0001100 makes it red on North and green on East waitE, PB6-0 = 0010100 makes it red on North and yellow on East Emer, PB6-0 = 1000000 makes emergency led red on.

本实验:

Limitations

- four switches, PE2=1 emergency mode, PF4=1 stop system
- six LEDs , PBO-PB5, as figure, PB6 connected to red LED
- PF4=0, PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=0 means no cars exist on either road
- PF4=0, PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=1 means there are cars on the East road
- PF4=0, PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=0 means there are cars on the North road
- PF4=0, PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=1 means there are cars on both roads
- PF4=0, PE2-0=1XX, means emergency mode, cars do not enter in both directions. PB0-PB6 =0, emergency led PB6=1.

PF4=1, PE2-0=xxx, means stop system, turn off all led, PB6-0=0



goN, PB6-0 = 0100001 makes it green on North and red on East waitN, PB6-0 = 0100010 makes it yellow on North and red on East pB6-0 = 0001100 makes it red on North and green on East waitE, PB6-0 = 0010100 makes it red on North and yellow on East pB6-0 = 1000000 makes emergency led red on.

Stop, PB6-0=0000000 makes all led off

设计思路:

一.基于车流量控制通行时间。在 goN 和 goE 两个状态,状态停留的时间 time 将不同,时间 time 的设定规则如下。假设在 goN 状态下,N 方向的车流量 与 E 方向车流量的比是 x/1000,其中 x 是模数转换的量化值(输入 PE4),范围是 0-4095,也即该系统支持某个方向的车流量是另一个方向车流量倍数为 0 到 4 倍,这在现实应用中是合理的。time=x/1000 * 30s。比如 N 方向车流量是 E 方向车流量的两倍(x=2000),则 N 方向通行 60 秒,E 红灯 60 秒;如果 N 和 E 方向车流量相同,则 N 通行 30,E 红灯 30 秒。程序中代码如下:

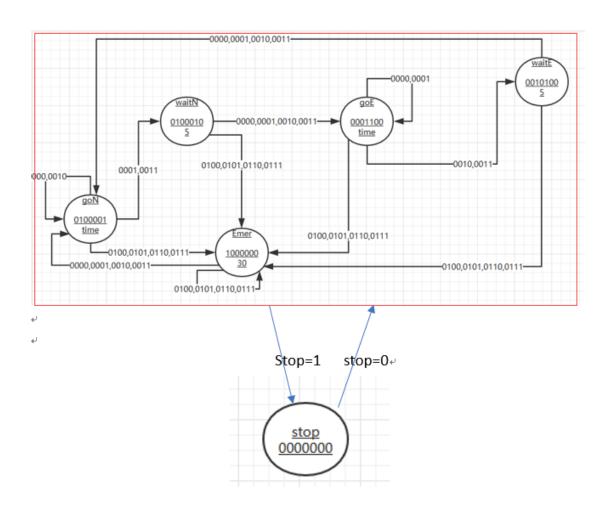
time = Pt==goN | | Pt==goE? (int)(Pt->Time * (float)ADCvalue / 1000) : Pt->Time; //the state time with ADCvalue on goN or goE SysTick Wait10ms(time);// wait 10 ms * current state's time

二.关闭系统,且开启系统后不必从初始状态开始运转,直接以当前情况开始运转。引入 stop 变量,用 PF4 输入边缘触发,上下边缘都触发,使 stop 交替变化。当中断产生,stop 从 0 变为 1,同时关闭所有灯,代表关闭系统,或者从 1 变为 0,代表开启系统。只要 stop=1,灯就一定全灭,但是输入传感器以及数模转换继续工作,当 PF4 下降沿触发 stop 变为 0 时,系统从当前传感器的输入的值以及数模转换的值的情况下正常工作。程序中代码如下:

说明:

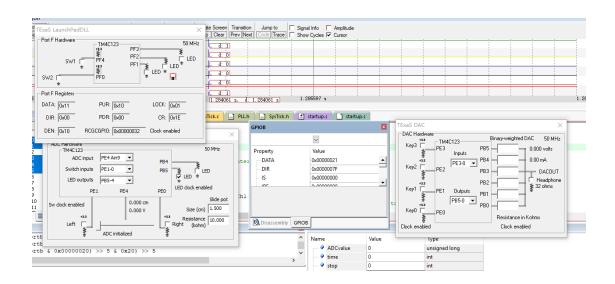
- 1. 任何状态下,只要接收到紧急信号(紧急状态不是关闭系统),则下 一状态进入紧急状态
- 2. 紧急状态保持 30 秒 (此处指应用在现实中 30 秒,程序中为了加快仿真时状态的转变,方便观察,只停留 3 秒,同理其他状态的时间都缩短十倍)
- 3. 在紧急状态下,如果没有接收到紧急信号,则下一状态进入初始状态 goN
- 4. 在任何情况下,只要 PF4 从 0 变为 1,产生中断,灯全灭,即关闭系统,直到 PF4 从 1 变为 0,产生中断,系统继续正常工作。

状态转换图:

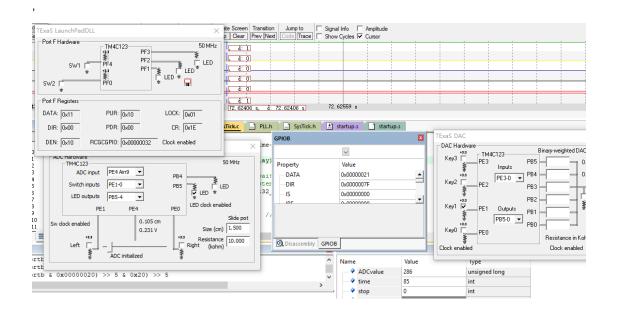


程序运行现象:

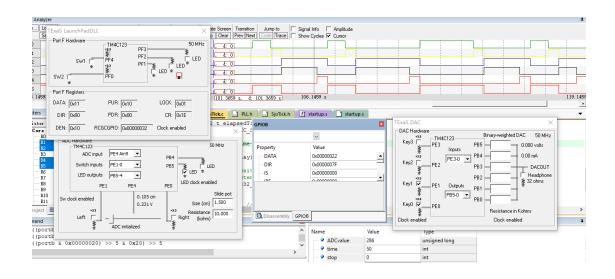
开始调试, 进入初始状态, 即 goN, 此时 PF4=0, PE4=0, PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=0 means no cars exist on either road, 输出 0100001, makes it green on North and red on East。此时 ADCvalue=0,所以 time=0,由于 PE2=0,PE1=0,所以一直输出 0100001



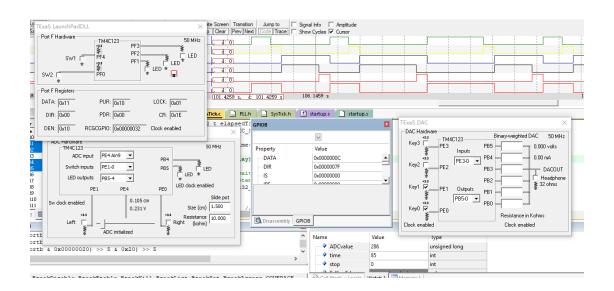
超过 3 秒后输入 PF4=0,PE4=0,PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=0 means there are cars on the North road,状态依旧为 goN



超过 3 秒后输入 PF4=0, PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=1 , 滑动 PE4 代表的模拟输入至 ACDvalue=286, 所以 time=300*286/1000=85, means there are cars on the East road, 此时状态从 goN 停留 0.85 秒后,变为 waitN,输出 0100010, makes it yellow on North and red on East



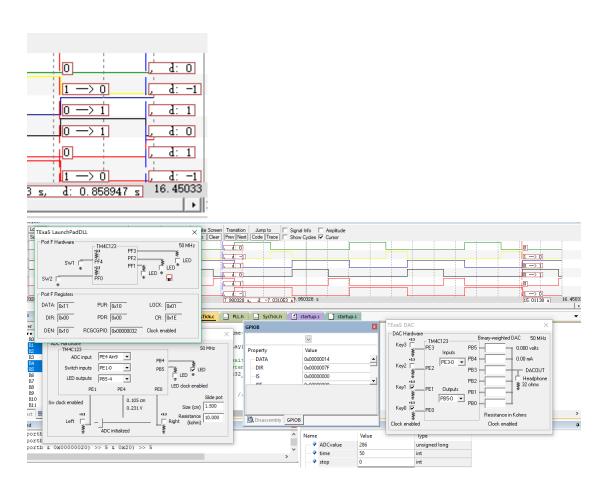
保持输入 PF4=0, PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=1 means there are cars on the East road, 0.5 秒后,状态变为 goE,输出 00011000,makes it red on North and green on East

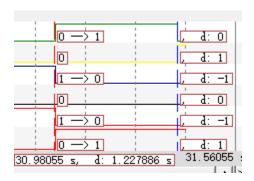


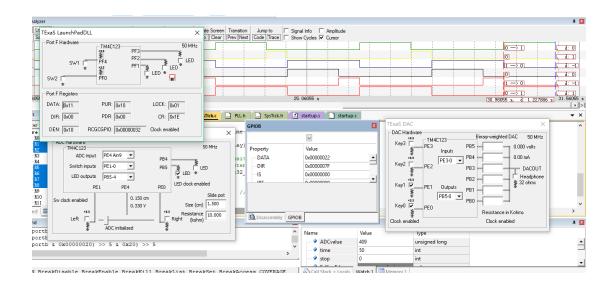
上面是简单测试, 以下来测试一个循环

输入 PF=0,PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=1 means there are cars on both roads,在 waitN 时

滑动 PE4 代表的模拟输入至 ACDvalue=286, 所以 time=300*286/1000=0.85 此时 状态在 goE 会停留 0.85 秒, 在 waitE 时, 滑动 PE4 代表的模拟输入至 ACDvalue=409, 所以 time=300*368/1000=1.12 此时状态在 goN 会停留 1.12 秒,

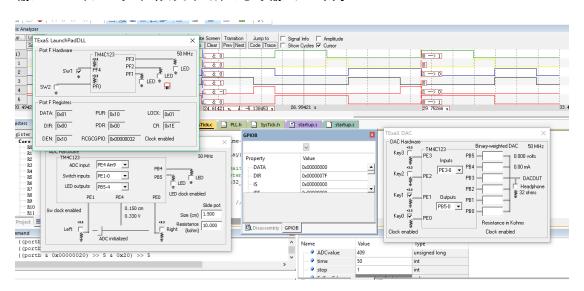




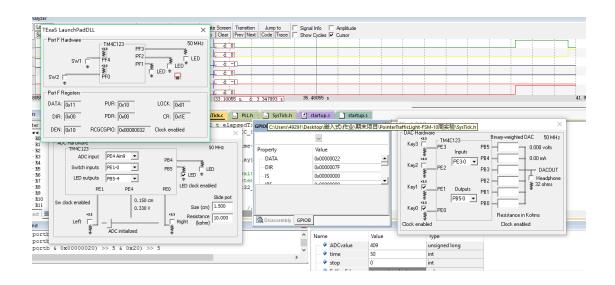


如上、证明实现了按流量控制通行时间的功能。

输入 PF4 从 0 到 1、触发中断、此时输出立即为 0000000



输入 PF4 从 1 到 0. 触发中断, 此时系统重新启动



如上证明了系统重新启程,直接开始工作,不必进入初始状态

至此,已测试实验的原有的功能以及增加的两个功能,全部符合要求。