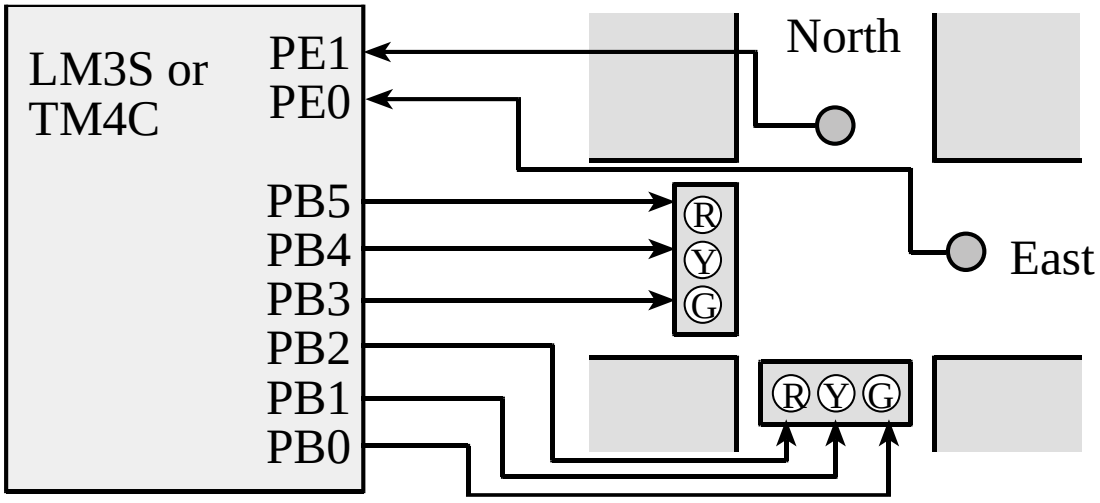
Traffic Light Controller

Design a traffic light controller for the intersection of two equally busy one-way streets. The goal is to maximize traffic flow, minimize waiting time at a red light, and avoid accidents.
The intersection has two one-ways roads with the same amount of traffic: North and East, as shown in Figure. In this system, the light pattern defines which road has right of way over the other. Since an output pattern to the lights is necessary to remain in a state, we will solve this system with a Moore FSM. It will have three inputs (car sensors on North and East roads and Emergency signal) and seven outputs (one for each light in the traffic signal.) The seven traffic lights are interfaced to Port B bits 6–0, and the three sensors are connected to Port E bits 2–0.

Limitations
• three 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.



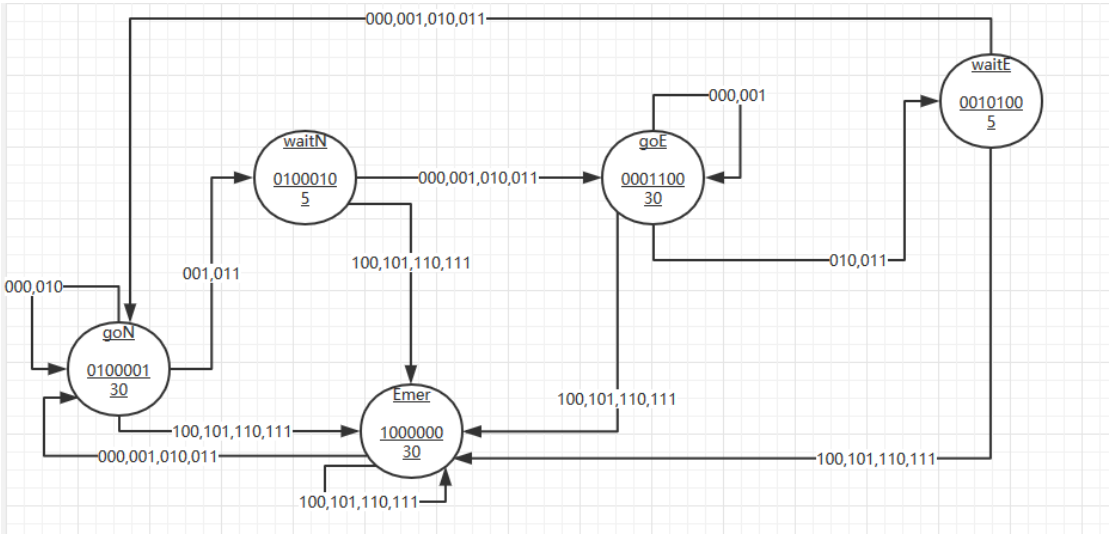
goN, PB6-0 = 0100001 makes it green on North and red on East
waitN, PB6-0 = 0100010 makes it yellow on North and red on East
goE, PB6-0 = 0001100 makes it red on North and green on East
waitE, PB6-0 = 0010100 makes it red on North and yellow on East
Emer, PB6-0 = 1000000 makes emergency led red on.
Note:
To add more complexity, we simply increase the size of the fsm[] structure, define the Out, Time, and Next pointers, increase the size of Next[8]. size = 2**(number of inputs)

设计思路：

此实验在原来的基础上，增加了 Emer 状态，导致增加一个输入位和一个输出位，用来表示紧急状态产生条件和输出紧急状态指示，通过在 SENSOR（输入）中增加一位 PE2（输入 1）表示紧急状态产生条件，在 LIGHT（输出）中增加一位 PB6 驱动一个红灯（输出 1）来输出紧急状态指示。

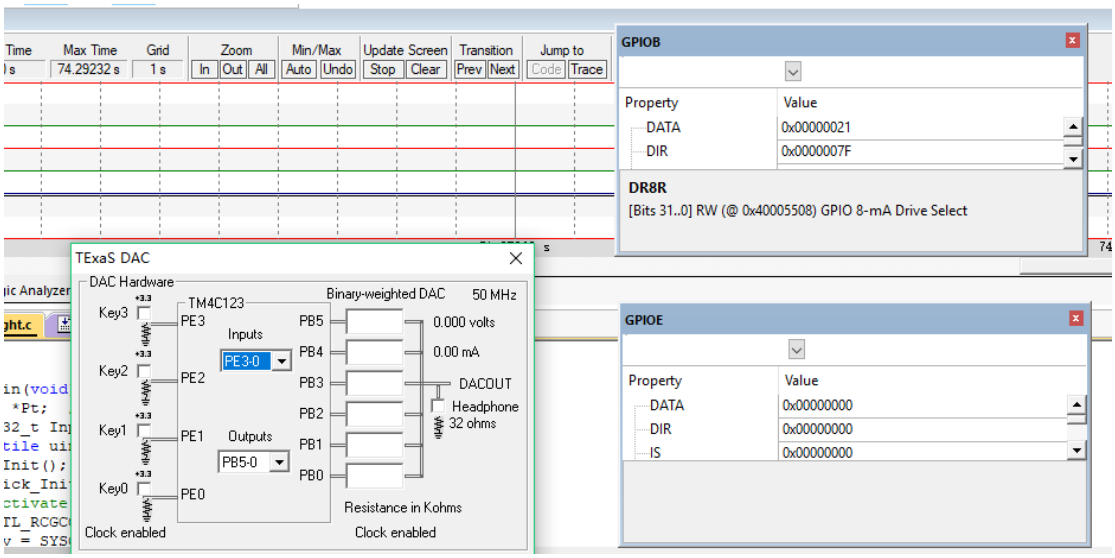
新的状态图如下，比原来的实验做出了如下改变：

1. 任何状态下，只要接收到紧急信号，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，程序中为了加快状态的转变，方便观察，只停留 3 秒）
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

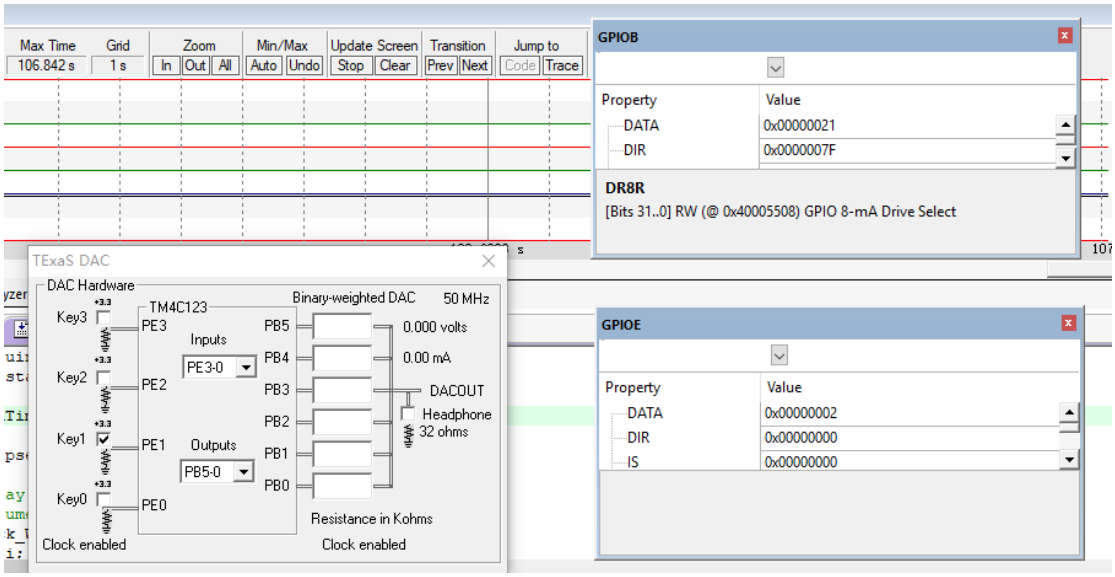


运行现象：

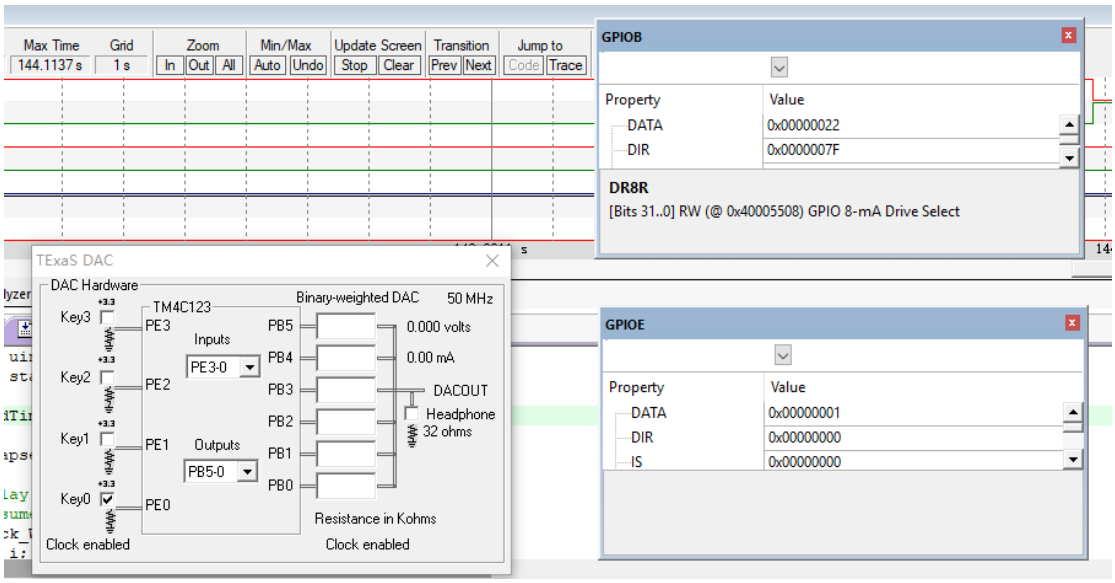
开始调试，进入初始状态，即 goN，此时 PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=0 means no cars exist on either road，输出 0100001 ， makes it green on North and red on East



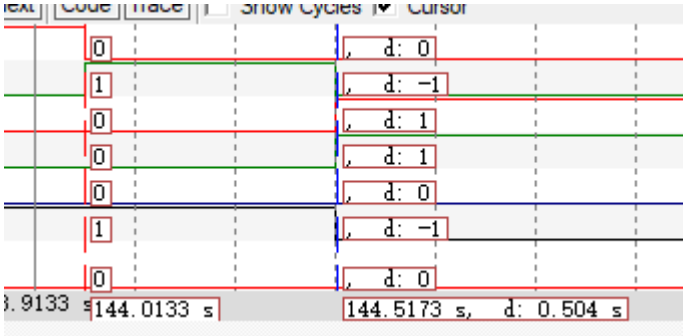
超过 3 秒后输入 PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=0 means there are cars on the North road，状态依旧为 goN

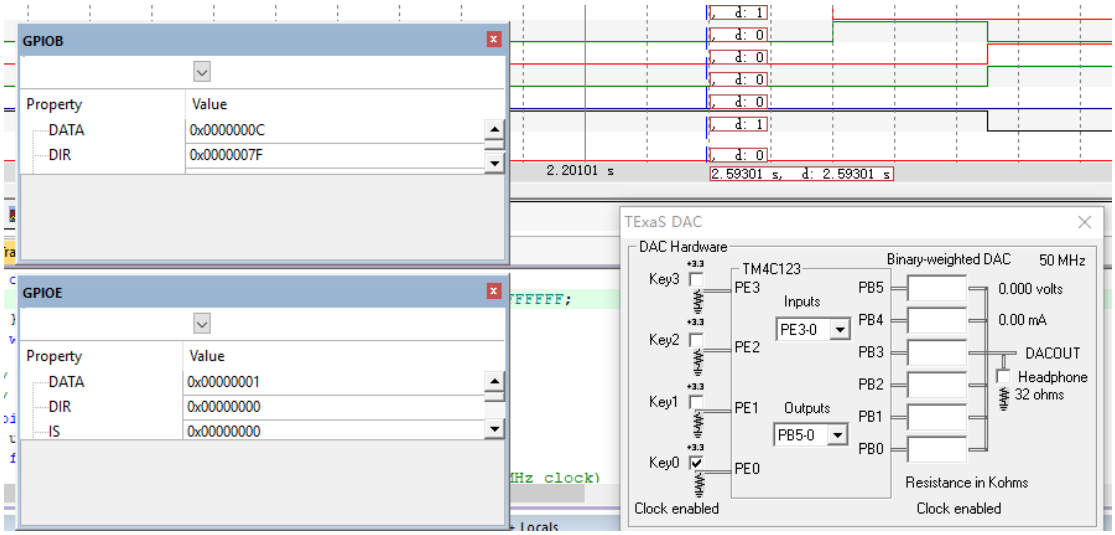


超过 3 秒后输入 PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=1 means there are cars on the East road，此时状态从 goN 变为 waitN，输出 0100010，makes it yellow on North and red on East

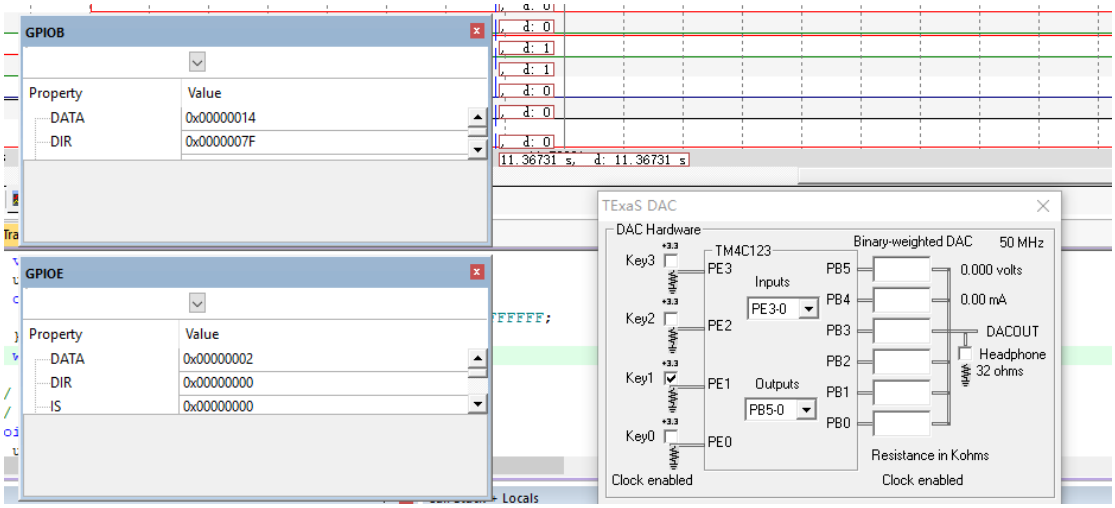


保持输入 PE2=0, PE1=0, PE0=1 means there are cars on the East road，0.5 秒后，状态变为 goE，输出 00011000，makes it red on North and green on East

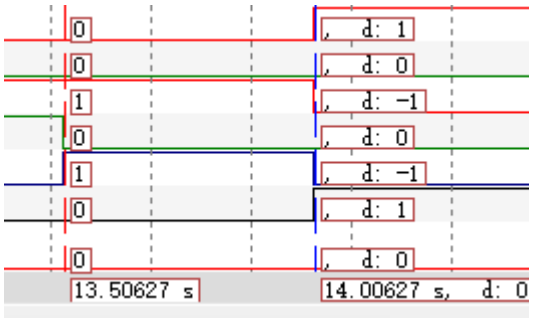


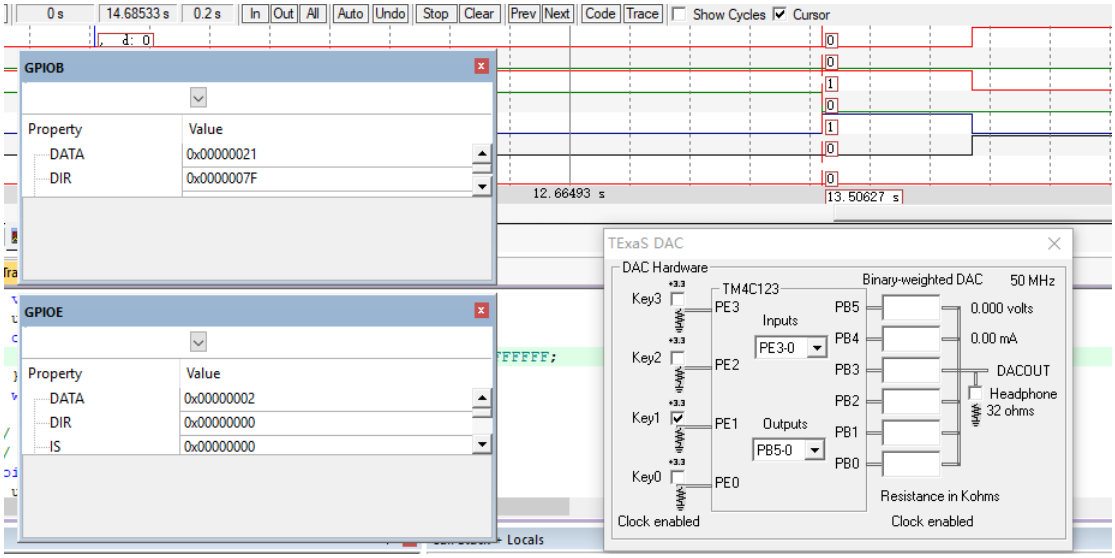


3 秒后输入 PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=0 means there are cars on the North road，状态变为 waitE，输出 0010100，makes it red on North and yellow on East

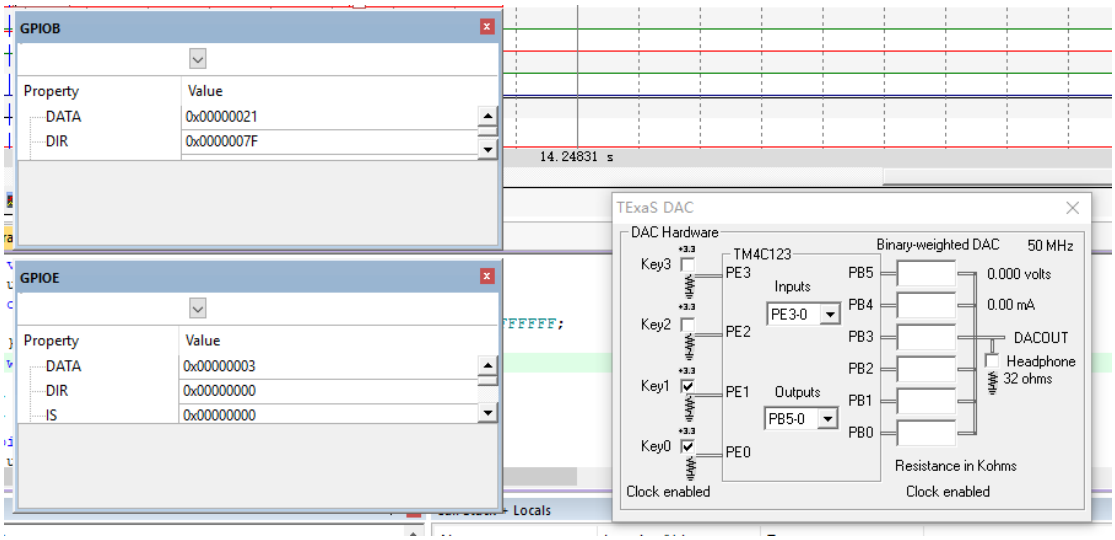


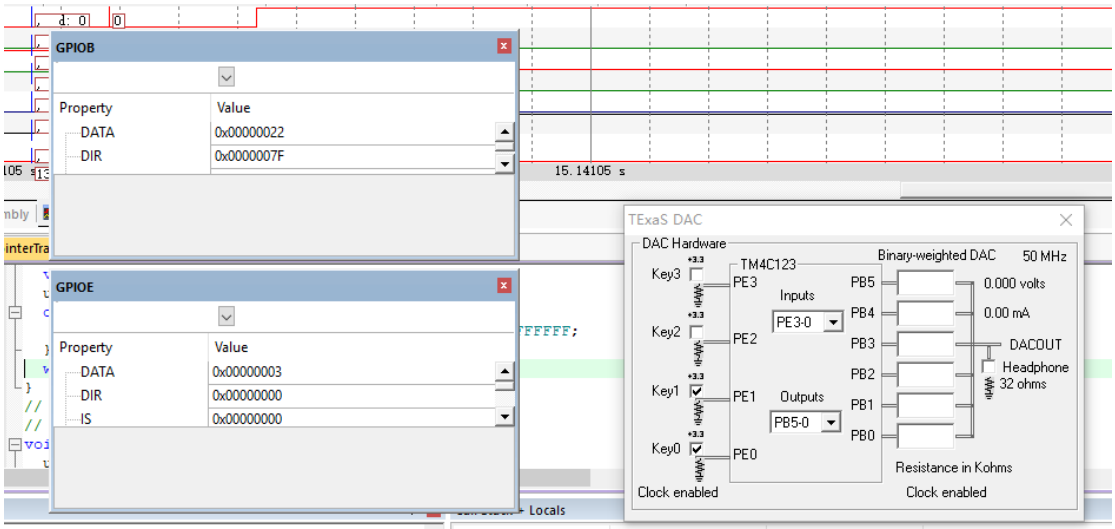
保持输入 PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=0 means there are cars on the North road，0.5 秒后状态变为 goN，输出 0100001， makes it green on North and red on East

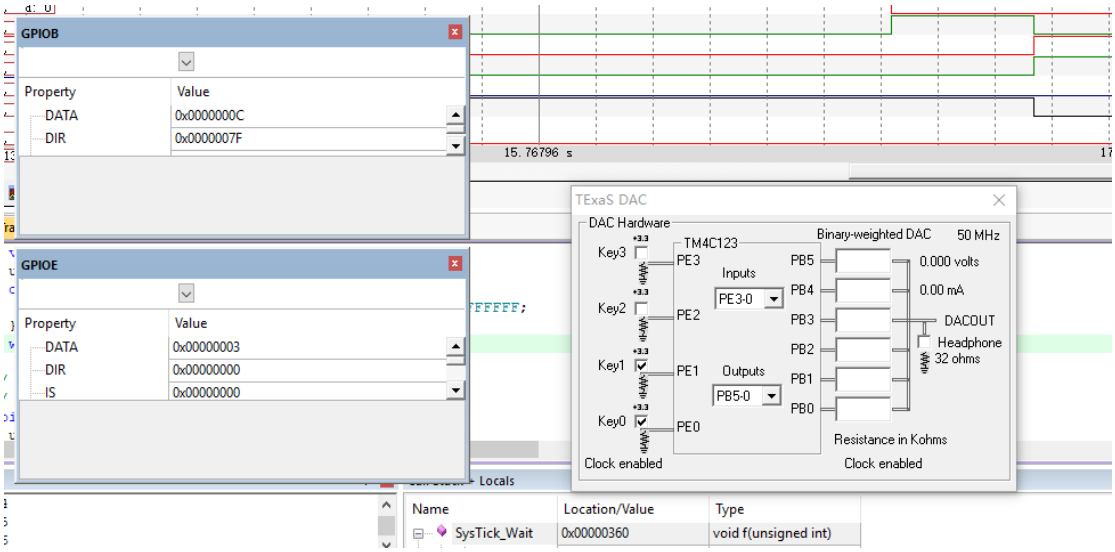


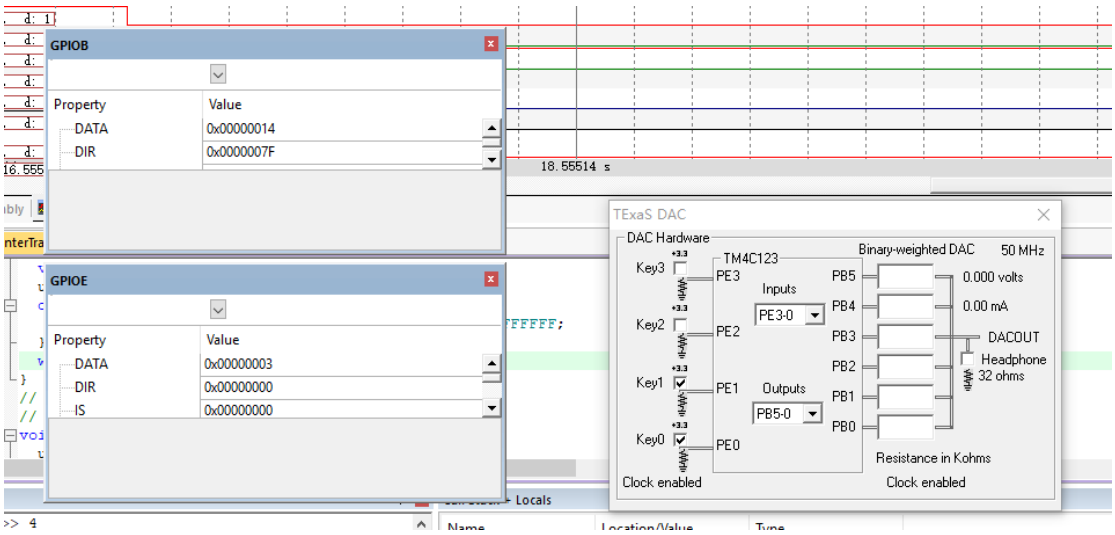


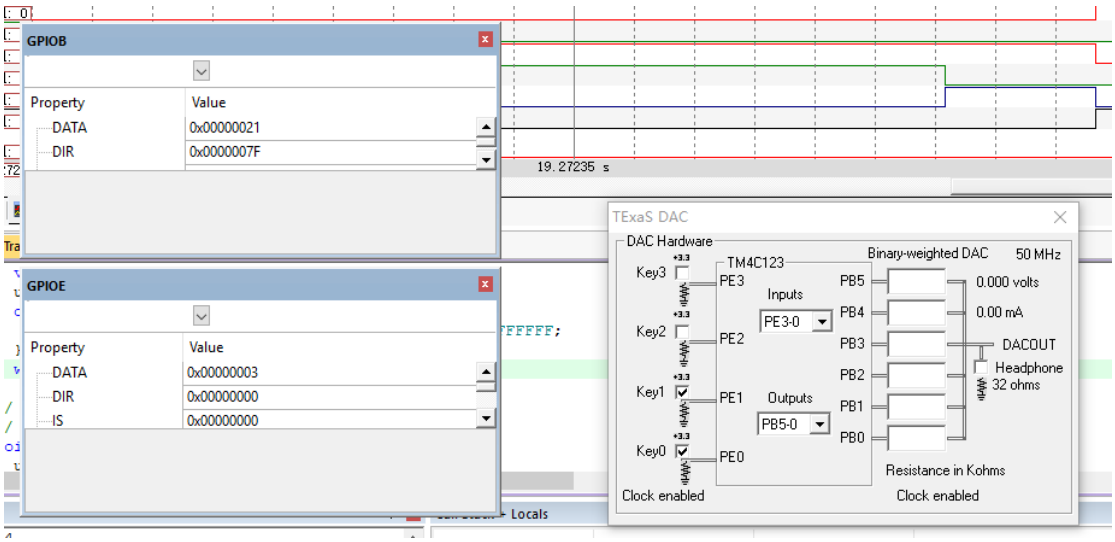
输入 PE2=0, PE1=1, PE0=1 means there are cars on both roads，此时状态在 goN，waitN，goE，waitE 之间循环，间隔时间分别为上一阶段停留的时间。




GPIOB
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000022
DIR
0x0000007F
GPIOE
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000003
DIR
0x00000000
IS
0x00000000
15.14105 s
TExaS DAC
DAC Hardware
TM4C123
Binary-weighted DAC
50 MHz
Key3
Key2
Key1
Key0
PE3
PE2
PE1
PE0
Inputs
PE3-0
Outputs
PB5-0
PB5
PB4
PB3
PB2
PB1
PB0
0.000 volts
0.00 mA
DACOUT
Headphone
32 ohms
Resistance in Kohms
Clock enabled
Clock enabled
Locals


GPIOB
Property
Value
DATA
0x0000000C
DIR
0x0000007F
GPIOE
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000003
DIR
0x00000000
IS
0x00000000
15.76796 s
TExaS DAC
DAC Hardware
TM4C123
Binary-weighted DAC
50 MHz
Key3
Key2
Key1
Key0
PE3
PE2
PE1
PE0
Inputs
PE3-0
Outputs
PB5-0
PB5
PB4
PB3
PB2
PB1
PB0
0.000 volts
0.00 mA
DACOUT
Headphone
32 ohms
Resistance in Kohms
Clock enabled
Clock enabled
Locals
Name
Location/Value
Type
SysTick_Wait
0x00000360
void f(unsigned int)

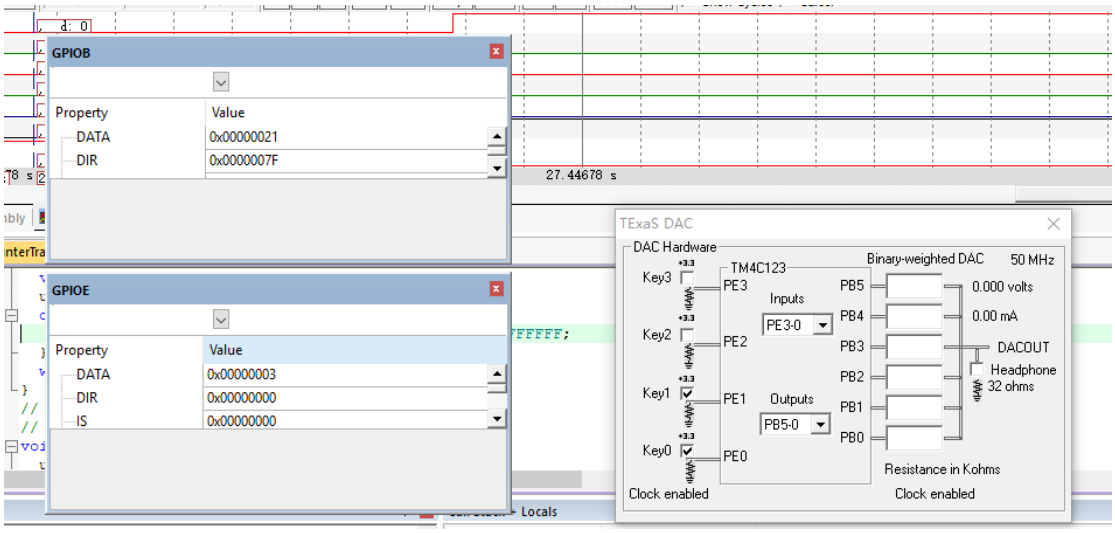

GPIOB
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000014
DIR
0x0000007F
GPIOE
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000003
DIR
0x00000000
IS
0x00000000
18.55514 s
TExaS DAC
DAC Hardware
TM4C123
Binary-weighted DAC
50 MHz
Key3
Key2
Key1
Key0
PE3
PE2
PE1
PE0
Inputs
PE3-0
Outputs
PB5-0
PB5
PB4
PB3
PB2
PB1
PB0
0.000 volts
0.00 mA
DACOUT
Headphone
32 ohms
Resistance in Kohms
Clock enabled
Clock enabled
Locals

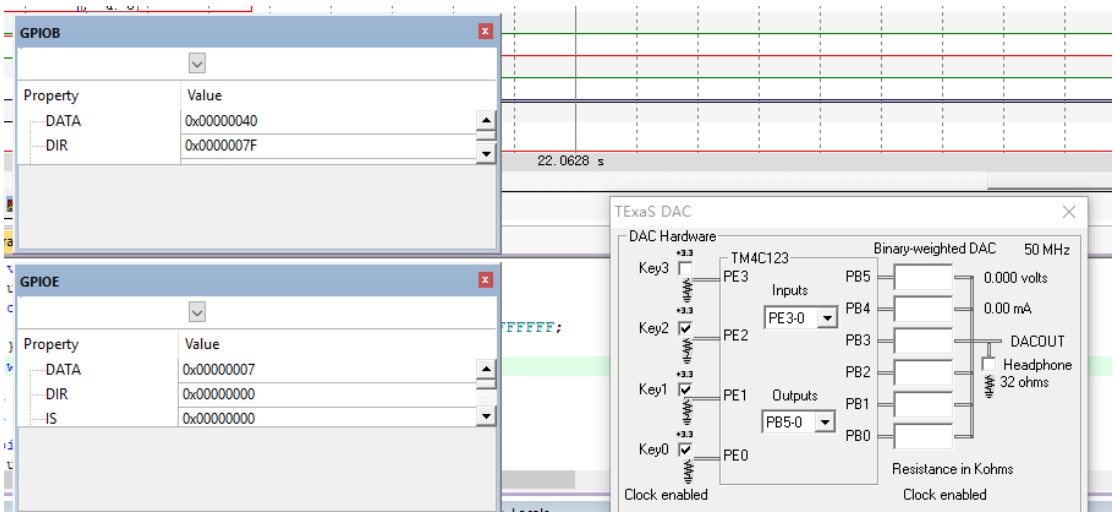


至此，已测试原来实验的所有内容，全部符合要求。下面测试本实验增加的紧急状态。

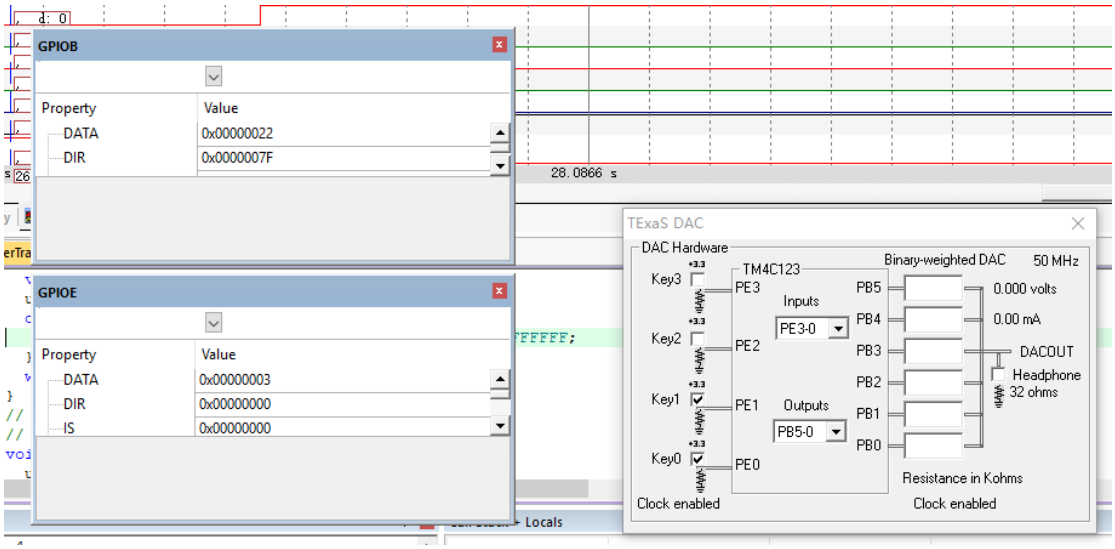
测试方法：保持 PE1=1, PE0=1，使状态在 goN，waitN，goE，waitE 之间循环，然后在四个状态之中的每一个状态下，输入 PE2=1，观察是否在相应的状态保留时间之后，跳转至紧急状态。测试完最后的 waitE 跳入紧急状态后，输入 PE2=0，观察 3 秒后是否从紧急状态跳入初始状态，即 goN

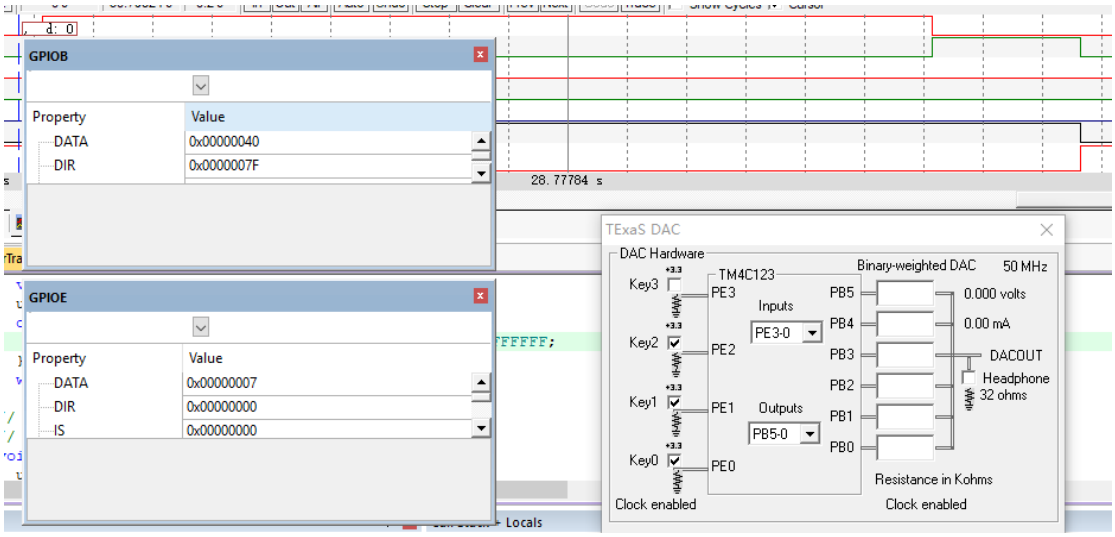
从 goN 到紧急状态



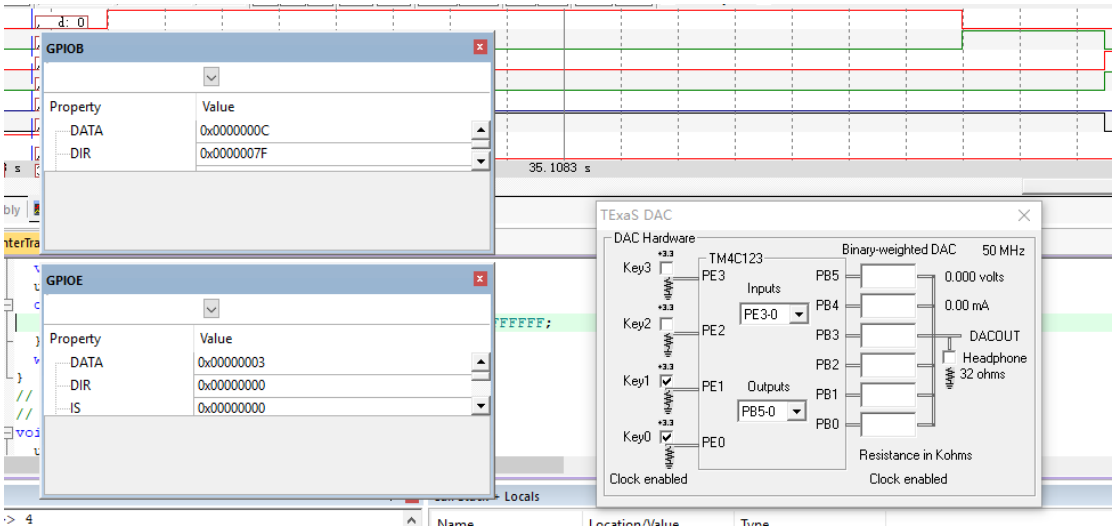


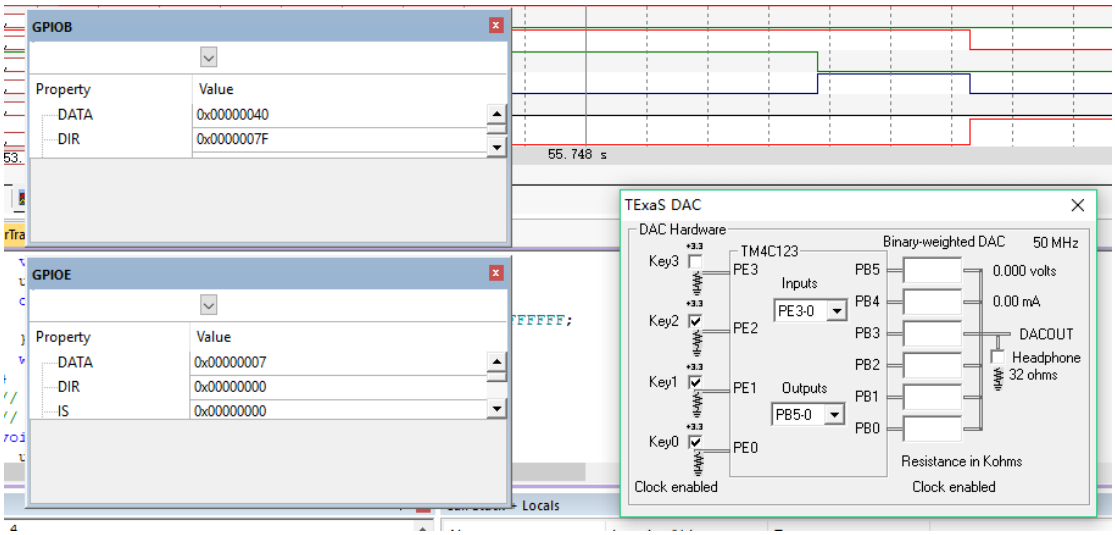
从 waitN 到紧急状态



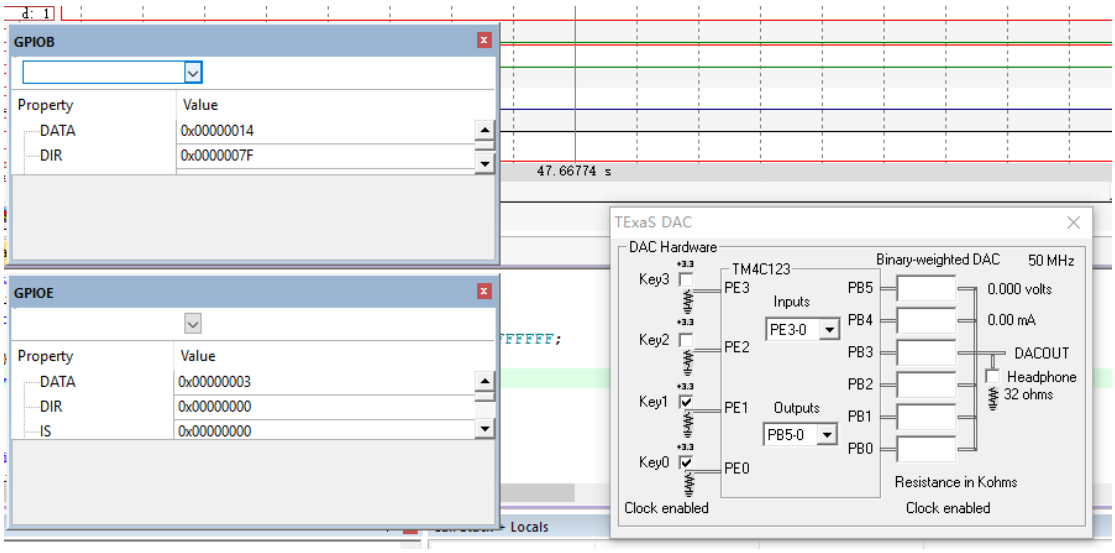

GPIOB
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000040
DIR
0x0000007F
GPIOE
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000007
DIR
0x00000000
IS
0x00000000
28.77784 s
TExaS DAC
DAC Hardware
TM4C123
Binary-weighted DAC
50 MHz
Key3
Key2
Key1
Key0
PE3
PE2
PE1
PE0
Inputs
PE3-0
Outputs
PB5-0
PB5
PB4
PB3
PB2
PB1
PB0
0.000 volts
0.00 mA
DACOUT
Headphone
32 ohms
Resistance in Kohms
Clock enabled
Clock enabled
Locals

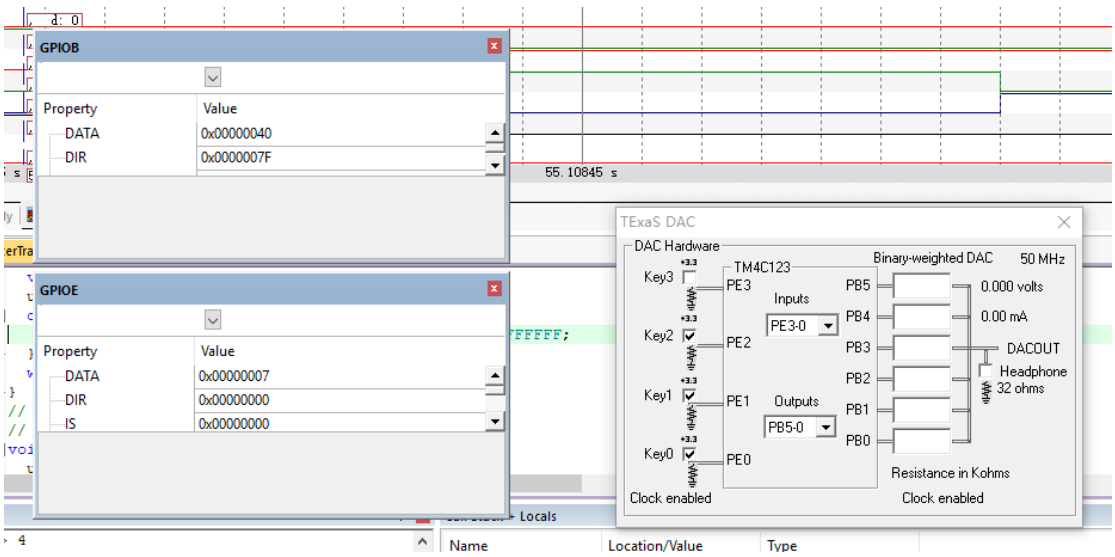
从 goE 到紧急状态


GPIOB
Property
Value
DATA
0x0000000C
DIR
0x0000007F
GPIOE
Property
Value
DATA
0x00000003
DIR
0x00000000
IS
0x00000000
35.1083 s
TExaS DAC
DAC Hardware
TM4C123
Binary-weighted DAC
50 MHz
Key3
Key2
Key1
Key0
PE3
PE2
PE1
PE0
Inputs
PE3-0
Outputs
PB5-0
PB5
PB4
PB3
PB2
PB1
PB0
0.000 volts
0.00 mA
DACOUT
Headphone
32 ohms
Resistance in Kohms
Clock enabled
Clock enabled
Locals

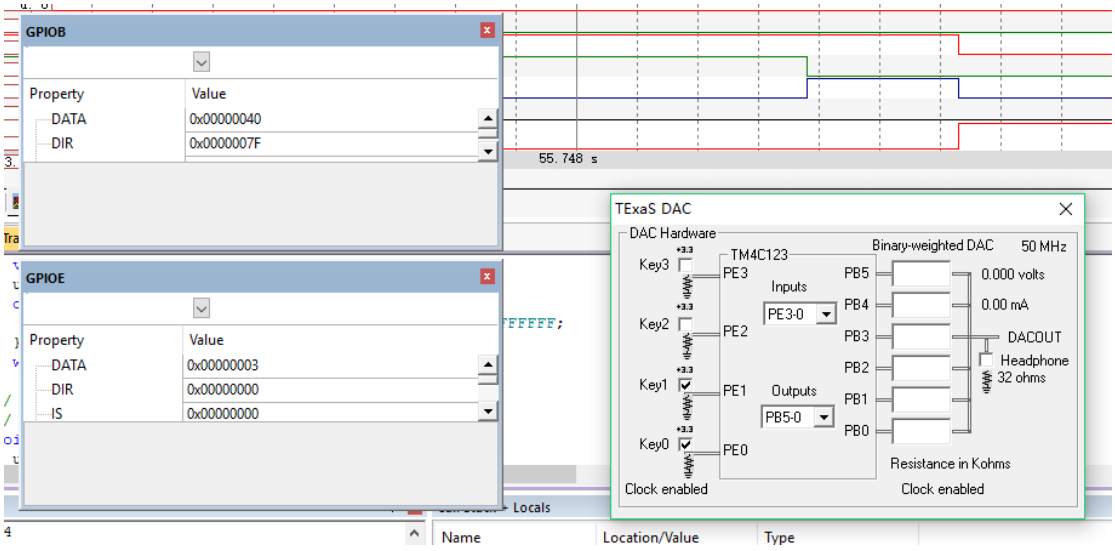


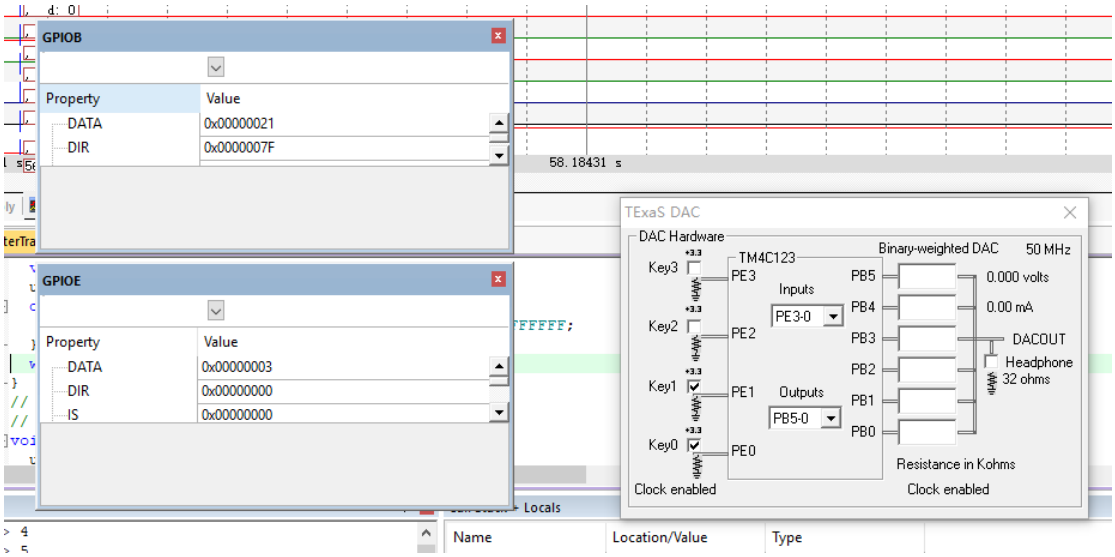
从 waitE 到紧急状态





从紧急状态到初始状态 goN





至此，已完成所有的测试，符合要求