

# Smart Parking System Based on Internet of Things

Neeraj Kaushik

Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering  
Faculty of Engineering, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

**ABSTRACT:** *As of late the idea of smart cities have picked up grind notoriety. On account of the development of Internet of things smart city presently is by all accounts attainable. Steady endeavours are being made in the field of IOT so as to augment the efficiency and dependability of urban foundation. Issues, for example, traffic blockage, constrained vehicle leaving offices and street security are being tended to by IOT. In this paper, an IOT based cloud coordinated smart parking system is presented. The proposed Smart Parking system comprises of an on location sending of an IOT module that is utilized to screen and signalize the condition of accessibility of each single parking spot. A versatile application is additionally given that permits an end client to check the accessibility of parking spot and book a parking space in like manner. The paper likewise depicts an elevated level perspective on the system design. Towards the end, the paper talks about the working of the system in type of a utilization case that demonstrates the rightness of the proposed model.*

**INDEX TERMS:** *Internet of Things, Cloud Computing, Smart Parking, Smart City, Growth, Development..*

## INTRODUCTION

The idea of Internet of Things (IOT) began with things with personality specialized gadgets. The gadgets could be followed, controlled or checked utilizing remote PCs associated through Internet. IOT broadens the utilization of Internet giving the correspondence, and accordingly between system of the gadgets and physical articles, or 'Things'. The two conspicuous words in IOT are "web" and "things". Web implies an immense worldwide system of associated servers, PCs, tablets and mobiles utilizing the globally utilized conventions and interfacing systems. Web empowers sending, accepting, or imparting of data. Thing in English has number of employments and implications. Word reference importance of 'Thing' is a term used to reference to a physical item, an activity or thought, circumstance or action, on the off chance that when anyone don't wish to be exact [1]. IOT, when all is said in done comprises of between system of the gadgets and physical items, number of articles can accumulate the information at remote areas and convey to units overseeing, gaining, arranging and dissecting the information in the procedures and administrations.

It gives a dream where things (wearable, watch, morning timer, home gadgets, and encompassing articles with) become smart and act alive through detecting, registering and imparting by implanted little gadgets which interface with remote items or people through network. The versatile and powerful nature of Cloud figuring is permitting engineers to make and host their applications on it. Cloud goes about as an ideal accomplice for IOT as it goes about as a stage where all the sensor information can be put away and gotten to from remote locations. These variables offered ascend to the amalgamation of the two advancements in this way prompting the development of another innovation called Cloud of Things (COT). In COT the things (nodes) could be gotten to, checked and controlled from any remote area through the cloud. Because of high adaptability in cloud any number of hub could be included or expelled from the IOT system consistently [2][3].

In basic terms IOT can be clarified in type of a condition expressing: Physical Object + Controller, Sensor and Actuators + Internet = Internet of Things The perfect of making a Smart City is currently getting conceivable with the rise of the Internet of Things. One of the key issues that smart cities identify with are vehicle leaving offices and traffic the board systems. In present day

cities finding an accessible parking space is constantly hard for drivers, and it will in general become harder with regularly expanding number of private vehicle users. This circumstance can be viewed as an open door for smart cities to attempt activities all together upgrade the effectiveness their parking assets subsequently prompting decrease in looking through occasions, traffic clog and street mishaps. Issues relating to parking and traffic blockage can be illuminated if the drivers can be educated ahead of time about the accessibility of parking spots at and around their proposed goal.

Ongoing advances in making minimal effort, low-power inserted systems are helping designers to fabricate new applications for Internet of Things. Followed by the improvements in sensor innovation, numerous cutting edge cities have settled on conveying different IOT based systems in and around the cities to screen [4]. An ongoing review performed by the International Parking Institute mirrors an expansion in number of creative thoughts identified with parking systems. At present there are sure parking systems that guarantee to residents of conveying continuous data about accessible parking spots [5].

Such systems require effective sensors to be sent in the parking zones for observing the inhabitancy just as speedy information handling units so as to increase handy experiences from information gathered over different sources. The brilliant parking system that is proposed in this system is actualized utilizing a versatile application that is associated with the cloud. The system enables a client to know the accessibility of parking spots on an ongoing premise.

### **REQUIREMENT FOR IOT-CLOUD INTEGRATION**

Cloud figuring and IOT have seen huge advancement. Both the advancements have their favourable circumstances, anyway a few common preferences can be predicted from their reconciliation. On one hand, IOT can address its mechanical imperatives, for example, stockpiling, preparing and vitality by utilizing the boundless capacities and assets of Cloud. Then again, Cloud can likewise stretch out its compass to manage true substances in an increasingly circulated and dynamic style by the utilization of IOT. Fundamentally, the Cloud goes about as a halfway among things and applications, so as to shroud all the complexities and functionalities essential for running the application. The following are a portion of the components that prompted the amalgamation of Cloud and IOT [6].

*Storage limit:* IOT includes countless data sources (things), which produce tremendous measures of non-organized or semi-organized information. Thus IOT requires gathering, getting to, handling, envisioning and sharing a lot of data. Cloud gives boundless, minimal effort, and on-request stockpiling limit, along these lines making it the best and most practical answer for manage information produced by IOT. The information put away on the Cloud can be gotten to and envisioned from anyplace through standard APIs.

*Computation power:* The gadgets being utilized under IOT have restricted handling capacities. Information gathered from different sensors is generally transmitted to all the more remarkable hubs where its total and handling can be done. The calculation needs of IOT can be tended to by the utilization of boundless preparing capacities and on-request model of Cloud. With the assistance of distributed computing, IOT systems could perform ongoing preparing of information in this manner encouraging exceptionally responsive applications [7].

*Communication assets:* The fundamental usefulness of IOT is to make IP-empowered gadgets speak with each other through devoted arrangement of equipment. Distributed computing offers modest and compelling methods of associating, following, and overseeing gadgets from anyplace over the internet [8]. By the utilization of implicit applications IOT systems could screen and control things consistently through remote areas.

*Scalability:* Cloud gives an adaptable methodology towards IOT. It permits increment or abatement in assets in a powerful style. Any number of "things" could be included or deducted from the system when cloud reconciliation is provided. The cloud assigns assets as per the prerequisites of things and applications [9].

*Availability:* Any time anyplace accessibility of assets turns out to be exceptionally simple with cloud joining. A significant number of the cloud suppliers guarantee 5 nine accessibility. With cloud, the applications are consistently ready for action and constant administrations are being given to the end users [10].

*Interoperability:* IOT includes the utilization of gadgets that are heterogeneous in nature. These gadgets may have diverse equipment or programming designs subsequently causing similarity issues. It turns out to be extremely troublesome in an IOT domain to guarantee interoperability among these devices. Cloud helps in tending to this issue as it gives a typical stage where different gadgets can associate and interface. Gadgets are permitted to share and trade information in an organization that is worthy to them [11].

## SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

This area portrays the elevated level engineering for the smart parking system alongside a numerical model. The parking system which is proposed in this system involves different on-screen characters that work in a state of harmony with each other. The following is the mathematical model that characterizes our smart parking system is shown in table 1.

**Table 1: Nomenclature Table**

SYMBOL	MEANING
T	Parking time
C	Driver's car number
P	Amount paid
U	User ID
S	Parking slot
$M_i$	Driver
O	Occupancy rate
X()	Input function
Y()	Output function
F()	Computation function
I()	Identity function

Where,

$M_i - X(T, C, P, U, S)$  || Driver gives contribution to the info work.

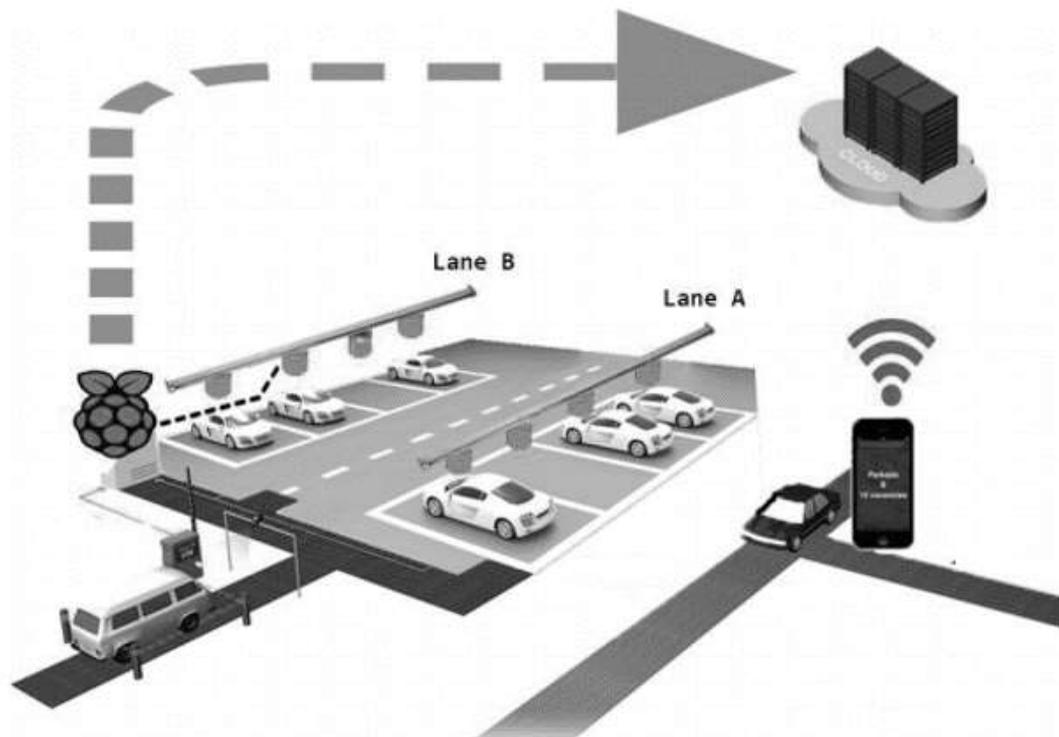
$X() - F(S, T)$  || Input work informs the calculation work.

$X() - I(P, C, U)$  || Input work tells the character work.

$O_i = F(S, T) - Y()$  || Computation work advises the yield work and the resultant is put away in type of the inhabitancy rate.

$O_i = 0|1$  || Occupancy rate can either be 0 or 1. Where 0 determines involved and 1 methods empty.

The accompanying figure gives a sketched out perspective on the total system.



**Figure 1: Smart Parking System**

Discussing the previously mentioned figure 1, it delineates a parking region where our parking system is execution alongside the manner by which correspondence occurs between different on-screen characters. The essential entertainers that comprise the parking system are:

*Parking Sensors:* For this parking system Infrared sensors are utilized, Passive Infrared (PIR) and Ultrasonic Sensors. Crafted by these sensors is the equivalent for example to detect the parking region and decide if a parking opening is empty or not. For this situation all are utilizing ultrasonic sensors to identify the nearness of a vehicle. The ultrasonic sensors are remotely associated with raspberry pi utilizing the ESP8266 chip. An ESP8266 Wi-Fi chip includes an independent SOC with incorporated TCP/IP convention stack that permits any microcontroller to get to a Wi-Fi arrange [6–9]. The sensors are associated with a 5V gracefully either from raspberry pi or an outside source. Outer source being increasingly best.

*Processing Unit:* It involves Raspberry pi which is a processor on chip. The handling unit acts like a moderate between the sensors and cloud. All the sensors are remotely associated with the handling unit. A solitary raspberry pi unit involves 26 GPIO pins for example 26 unique sensors can be associated with it. Anyway it can expand this number by joining a multiplexer (MUX) to it. It is fundamental that the ground of raspberry pi and sensors must be associated so as to move information utilizing the GPIO pins. There is a python content running on the chip that checks the status of different GPIO pins and updates this data onto the cloud. Information gathered from different sensors is sent to the raspberry pi through the esp8266 chip. The raspberry pi at that point transmits this information to the IBM MQTT Server through MQTT convention over a channel. MQTT (Message Queue Telemetry Transport) Protocol is a distribute buy in based "light weight" informing convention that is utilized on the TCP/IP convention. It is intended to build up associations across remote areas where restricted measure of information should be moved or in instances of low data transmission accessibility.

*Mobile application:* The mobile application acts like an interface for the end users to connect with the system. The application is created in Apache Cordova and Angular Js structure utilizing JavaScript as a programming language. The reason for utilizing Apache Cordova is to make applications that can run on both android and iOS stage with a similar source code. The application is associated with the IBM MQTT server through a protected channel and a 2 factor approval. The motivation behind this mobile application is to give data with respect to accessibility of parking spots and permitting the end client to book an opening as needs be. Move of information happens in JSON design between IBM MQTT server and the versatile application. So as to guarantee

appropriate correspondence both the Raspberry pi and versatile application must be bought in to a specific channel on IBM MQTT server.

*Cloud:* The IBM MQTT server is facilitated on cloud. Cloud goes about as an information base to store all the records identified with parking regions and end users that approach the system. It monitors each client associated with the system and keeps up data, for example, time at which the vehicle was left, time term for leaving a vehicle, sum paid by the client and method of instalment. It is because of the adaptable idea of cloud which allows the system to include any number of users whenever of the day. Ceaseless reinforcement is made of the information put away on cloud so as to guarantee simple and snappy recuperation of information if there should arise an occurrence of any sort of system disappointment.

On intently taking a gander at the figure one gets the opportunity to see that unfilled parking spots are shown by red light in Lane A while green light in Lane B. This is because of the way that if there should arise an occurrence of Lane An in spite of the fact that there is no vehicle right now left however there still is a red light on the grounds that the space has just been reserved by some client. Then again, the leaving space in Lane B shows green light since it neither has a booking nor a vehicle left in it.

### EXECUTION AND WORKING

In the past area it has been talked about the design and specialized stack identified with the smart parking system. In this area a talk about the implantation and working of the system in a true situation is performed. The total procedure of booking a leaving opening, leaving a vehicle in that space and leaving the leaving region is clarified with the assistance of the accompanying stream graph. Everyone led an examination so as to portray the working of our system at each phase from checking the accessibility of parking spot to really leave a vehicle in an empty leaving space. This is finished by executing the smart parking system in the parking zone of a shopping center. The following are the means that a driver needs to follow so as to leave its vehicle utilizing our leaving system.

The parking system consisting of multiple steps illustrated in figure 2, the steps are explained below.

- Step 1: Installing smart parking application on your cell phone.
- Step 2: With the assistance of the versatile application look for a parking territory close by your goal.
- Step 3: Select a specific parking territory.
- Step 4: Browse through the different parking spaces accessible in that parking zone.
- Step 5: Select a specific parking opening.
- Step 6: Select the measure of time (in hours) for which you might want to leave your vehicle for.
- Step 7: Pay the parking accuses both of your E-wallet or MasterCard.
- Step 8: Once you have effectively left your vehicle in the chose leaving space, affirm your inhabitancy utilizing the mobile application.

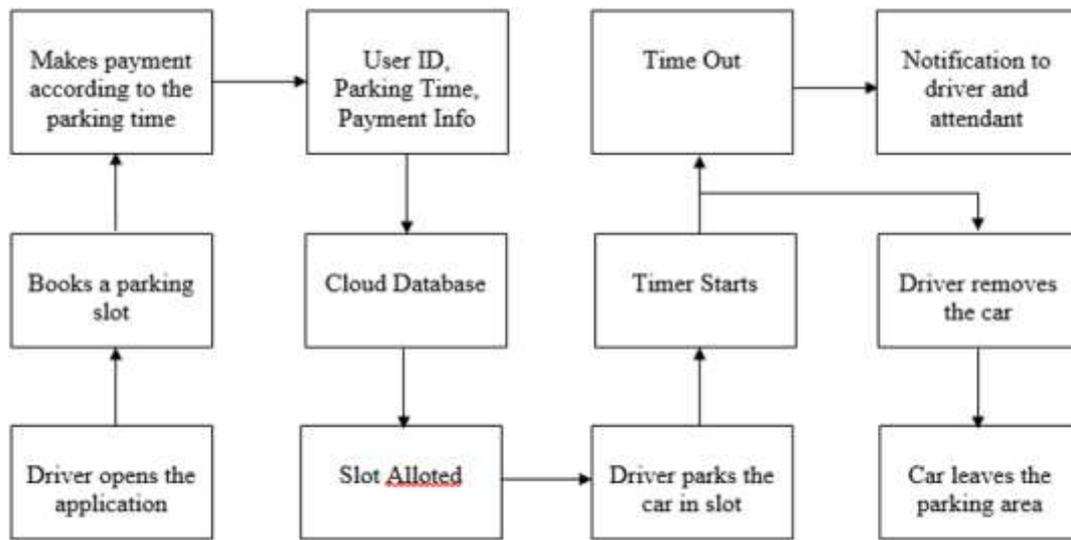


Figure 2: Flow Chart of the System

The previously mentioned system for booking a space and leaving a vehicle in that very opening is clarified with the assistance of the accompanying screen captures. The nearness of empty and involved parking openings for this situation parking openings named A1 and A3 are empty though space A2 is involves. The driver picks the A1 parking opening. The situation when a driver needs to indicate the measure of time for which it needs the chose parking opening. For this situation the driver chooses the 1 hour alternative. When the driver has left its vehicle in the chose opening it needs to affirm its inhabitancy. This component is included with the goal that solitary a veritable driver can leave its vehicle in a specific leaving space. On the off chance that a driver neglects to affirm his inhabitancy in the following 30 seconds of leaving its vehicle, an alert would begin ringing making the specialists realize that a vehicle has been left in an inappropriate spot.

In the event that by any possibility a certified driver falls flat do so he can stop the alert whenever by affirming his inhabitancy. In the event that the driver over shoots it's parking time, a notice expressing this situation would be sent to the driver just as to the parking orderly. The driver would then have an alternative of broadening its parking time and pay as needs be for the additional time. On the off chance that the driver neglects to do as such, the parking chaperon would make a note of this and charge cash for the additional time in type of a fine. This fine would be gathered from the driver when the vehicle would leave from the leaving region.

## CONCLUSION

The idea of Smart Cities have consistently been a fantasy for humankind. Since the recent years enormous headways have been made in making smart cities a reality. The development of Internet of Things and Cloud advances have offer ascent to additional opportunities as far as brilliant cities. Brilliant parking offices and traffic the executive's systems have consistently been at the center of building smart cities. In this paper, the issue of parking issue is addressed and present an IOT based Cloud coordinated smart parking system. The system that is proposed in this system provides ongoing data in regards to accessibility of parking spaces in a parking zone. Users from remote areas could book a parking space for them by the utilization of our mobile application. The endeavours made in this paper are indented to improve the parking offices of a city and along these lines meaning to upgrade the personal satisfaction of its people.

## REFERENCES

- [1] T. N. Pham, M. F. Tsai, D. B. Nguyen, C. R. Dow, and D. J. Deng, 'A Cloud-Based Smart-Parking System Based on Internet-of-Things Technologies', *IEEE Access*, 2015.
- [2] M. M. Rathore, A. Ahmad, A. Paul, and S. Rho, 'Urban planning and building smart cities based on the Internet of Things using Big Data analytics', *Comput. Networks*, 2016.
- [3] A. Khanna and R. Anand, 'IoT based smart parking system', in *2016 International*

*Conference on Internet of Things and Applications, IOTA 2016*, 2016.

- [4] Y. Atif, J. Ding, and M. A. Jeusfeld, 'Internet of Things Approach to Cloud-based Smart Car Parking', in *Procedia Computer Science*, 2016.
- [5] Z. Ji, I. Ganchev, M. O'Droma, L. Zhao, and X. Zhang, 'A cloud-based car parking middleware for IoT-based smart cities: Design and implementation', *Sensors (Switzerland)*, 2014.
- [6] D. Singh, G. Tripathi, and A. J. Jara, 'A survey of Internet-of-Things: Future vision, architecture, challenges and services', in *2014 IEEE World Forum on Internet of Things, WF-IoT 2014*, 2014.
- [7] J. Jin, J. Gubbi, S. Marusic, and M. Palaniswami, 'An information framework for creating a smart city through internet of things', *IEEE Internet Things J.*, 2014.
- [8] C. Lee, Y. Han, S. Jeon, D. Seo, and I. Jung, 'Smart parking system for Internet of Things', in *2016 IEEE International Conference on Consumer Electronics, ICCE 2016*, 2016.
- [9] S. Chouhan and P. Sandhya, 'Internet of thing based car parking system', *Asian J. Pharm. Clin. Res.*, 2017.
- [10] Z. Suryady, G. R. Sinniah, S. Haseeb, M. T. Siddique, and M. F. M. Ezani, 'Rapid development of smart parking system with cloud-based platforms', in *2014 the 5th International Conference on Information and Communication Technology for the Muslim World, ICT4M 2014*, 2014.
- [11] J. Gómez, B. Oviedo, and E. Zhuma, 'Patient Monitoring System Based on Internet of Things', in *Procedia Computer Science*, 2016.

