



ParkNet

Drive-by Sensing of Road-Side Parking Statistics

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What is ParkNet?

- **ParkNet is a mobile system comprising vehicles that collect parking space occupancy information while driving by.**



Motivation

- **Challenging to obtain real-time street-parking availability statistics.**
- **Traffic congestion is costly.**
 - costs billions of dollars in the United States alone
- **Congestion and delays are largely due to parking.**
- **No data available for roadside parking.**



Usages

- **Improve traveler decisions**
 - suggest parking spaces.
- **Dynamic parking space pricing**
 - price changes based on slots available.
- **Assist parking enforcement**



Setup

Each car gathering data has the following:

- **Ultrasonic Sensor**
 - distance to car
 - availability increasing
 - potential for reuse
- **PS3 webcam**
 - evaluation, analysis and training
- **GPS**
 - coordinates of car
- **Computer, power adapter, and wiring**
 - compute and transmit data

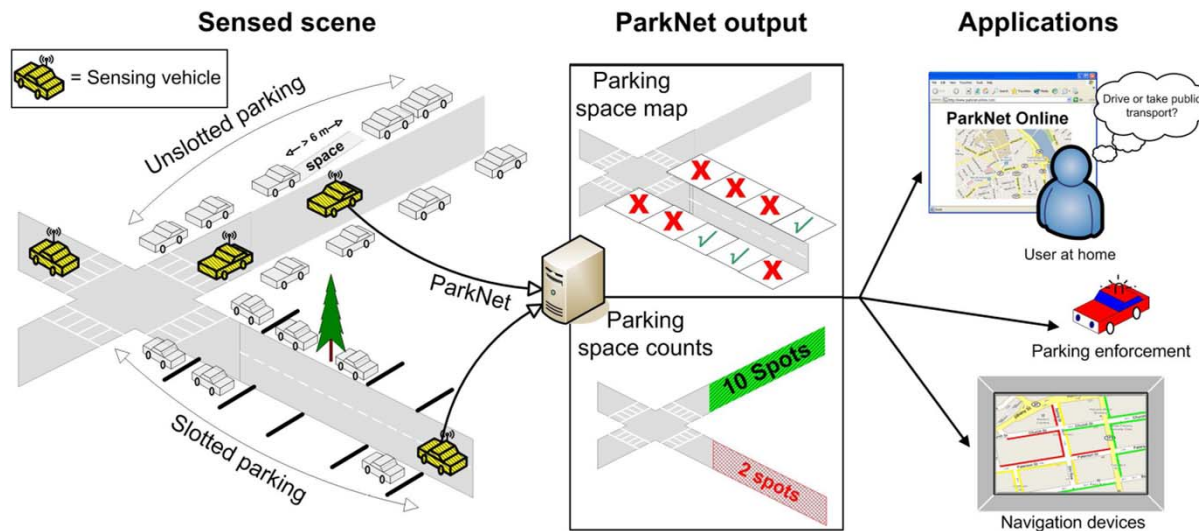


Setup

- **The system is installed into vehicles which regularly move about the city.**
 - taxi cabs (used in this paper)
 - public buses
 - police cars
- **Easier to install and users don't have to worry about setting it up themselves.**

Slotted vs. Unslotted

- **Slotted**
 - fixed size
 - one car per slot
- **Unslotted**
 - depends on vehicle length
 - fire hydrants, no parking





Goals

- **Determine parking availability on an hourly basis.**
- **Helpful to parking enforcement.**
- **Low-cost.**
- **Low vehicle participation.**



Slotted Algorithm

Width: distance from the start to the end of a dip.

Depth: how far from the baseline a dip extends.

- **Remove dips with too few readings.**
 - can be caused by going too fast
- **Training**
 - get ideal threshold values
 - 19 separate test trips
 - optimal error rate of 12.4%
- **Depth threshold**
- **Width threshold**
 - width greater than 2 thresholds counts as 2 cars.
- **Vacant Spaces = total slots – counted cars**



Unslotted Algorithm

- **Measure space between parked cars.**
- **See how many cars can fit in that space.**
 - 6 meters per car
- **Available spots = distance / fixed size (6 meters)**



Evaluation

- **Used webcam pictures to evaluate accuracy.**
 - **False positives: trees, pedestrians, bikes.**
 - **Misdetection: car is there but not detected.**
- **95% accuracy for parking space counts.**
- **90% accuracy for occupancy maps.**

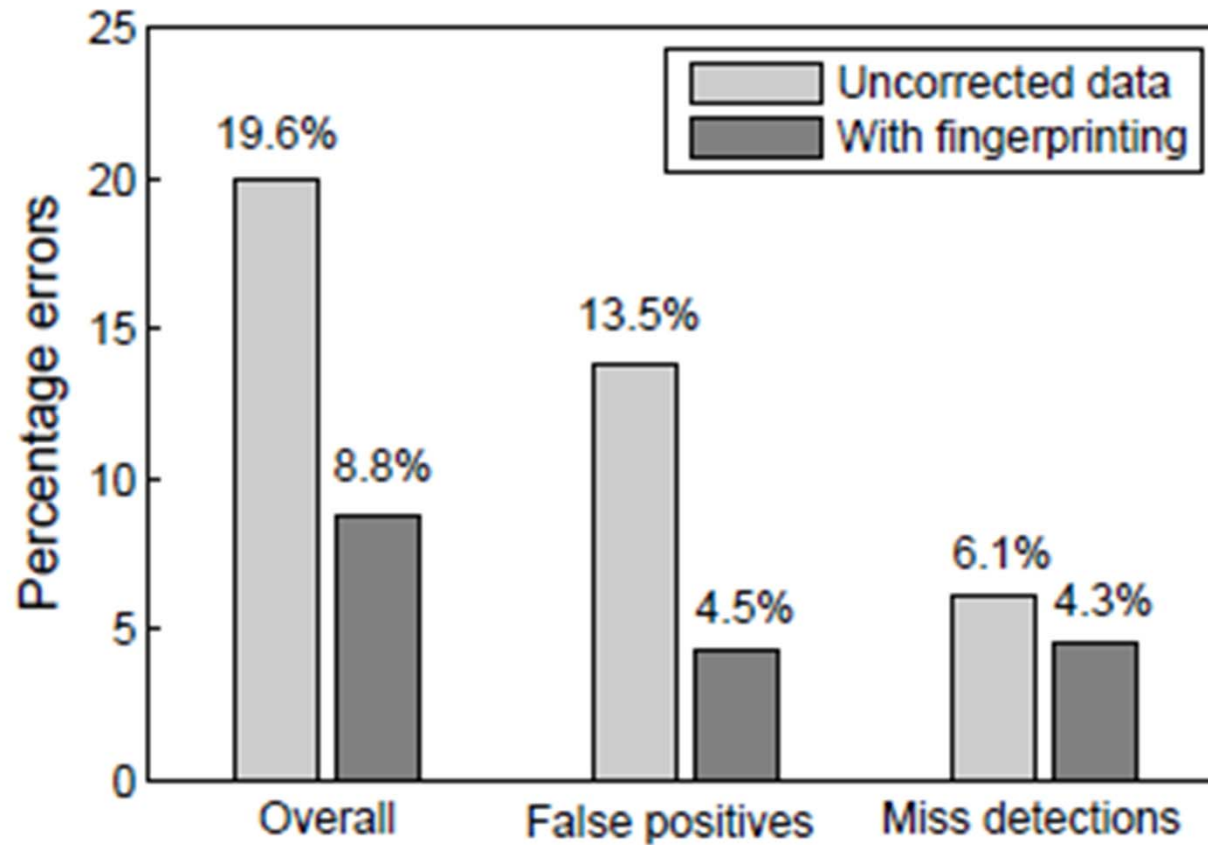


GPS Inaccuracy

- **Accuracy for occupancy map must be higher than space count.**
- **GPS inaccuracy can cause spots to be mismatched.**
- **Used environmental fingerprinting to increase accuracy.**
 - fixed objects are location-tagged using the video stills.
 - street needs to be traced multiple times so fingerprinting takes more effort.
- **Position corrected using the Hungarian algorithm.**
 - graph optimization algorithm.



GPS Inaccuracy





Mobility and Scalability

- **Tracked mobility patterns of 536 taxis in San Francisco over a month.**
- **Greater San Francisco area**
 - mean time between visits in hundreds of minutes.
- **Downtown**
 - mean time less than 10 minutes.
- **Most parking is in areas with many taxis.**



ParkNet vs Fixed Parking

Fixed Parking: monitor each slotted parking space individually.

- **SFPark**
 - **6000 parking spaces**
 - **currently being employed in San Francisco**



Cost

- **~\$400 for each sensing vehicle.**
 - \$250-\$800 for the smart parking system
- **~\$120,000 for a given area in San Francisco.**
 - \$1.5 million for the smart parking system.
- **One vehicle can cover multiple parking spots.**
 - Need a sensor for each fixed parking spot.



Maintenance

- **ParkNet is easy to maintain,**
 - can be maintained when taxis go in for maintenance.
 - cities offer many free WiFi spots.
- **Each fixed parking spot must be maintained separately.**



Disadvantages

- **Parking spot is not guaranteed to be up to date.**
 - fixed parking sensors are always up to date.
- **Greater coverage, but random.**



Unresolved Issues

- **Multilane Roads**
 - only tested on single lane roads.
 - car driving next to sensing vehicle.
- **Speed Limitations**
 - high speed leads to misdetections.
 - parking areas usually have lower speed limits.
- **Obtaining maps**
 - time-dependent spots
 - manual construction from satellite pictures
 - possible to automatically generate

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Related Works

- **Parking garages with counters.**
 - not displayed on the internet.
- **Airports and train stations**
- **Buying and selling parking spaces.**
- **Reserved parking spaces.**
- **Pothole detection.**



Results and Contributions

- **Their prototype was a success in obtaining real-time street-parking statistics.**
 - Accurate
 - Low Cost
 - Scalable
 - Useful
- **Useful even with a slight error rate.**
 - don't need to know exact number of available slots.



Future Work

- **Use the webcam as part of the system.**
 - computer vision algorithms can help detect cars.
 - solution to lane detection?
 - give users images of the parking spaces.
- **Prediction base on statistics.**
 - data gathered over time can be used to predict parking space availability in the future.
 - useful for long-term planning.