

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 3, December 2024

IoT-Enhanced Vehicle Density Monitoring and Smart Parking Management System with Blynk Integration for Urban Mobility Optimization

G. Ranjani¹, D. Sandhya², D.R. Subasri³

Students, Department of Computer Science and Engineering^{1,2,3} Vivekanandha College of Engineering for Women (Autonomous), Tiruchengode, India ranjanignanasundharam@gmail.com¹, sandhya2020vff@gmail.com², subasrisuba18@gmail.com³

Abstract: The escalating issue of car parking in congested urban areas necessitates innovative solutions to optimize parking space utilization and enhance driver convenience. In response, this project introduces an IoT- based Smart Parking Management System, integrating advanced technologies such as RFID tags, GPS sensors, and the Blynk app. The system accurately counts vehicles using RFID tags, senses parking slot occupancy, and tracks locations via GPS sensors. Real-time data is transmitted to a centralized server for storage and processing, enabling users to monitor parking availability and make reservations through the Blynk mobile app. Additionally, users receive booking notifications, including time duration and cost, via SMS or the mobile app interface. Automated gate opening mechanisms streamline vehicle entry, while LCD displays at parking plots provide visual indications of free parking slots. This comprehensive solution aims to alleviate urban parking challenges, reduce unnecessary travel, and enhance overall parking management efficiency.

Keywords: Arduino, IR-Sensor, RFID-tag, LCD display, Blynk app

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of urbanization and the increasing number of vehicles have led to parking space shortages and difficulties in finding available parking spots. The escalating issue of car parking in congested urban areas poses significant challenges to both drivers and city planners. Finding available parking spaces amidst the bustling cityscape can be a time-consuming and frustrating endeavor, exacerbating traffic congestion and diminishing overall urban mobility. In response to this pressing need for innovative solutions, this project introduces an IoT-based Smart Parking Management System designed to revolutionize parking space utilization and enhance driver convenience. By integrating advanced technologies such as RFID tags, GPS sensors, and the Blynk app, this system offers a comprehensive approach to addressing urban parking challenges. Leveraging RFID tags, the system accurately counts vehicles, while GPS sensors track parking slot occupancy and locations in real-time. This data is seamlessly transmitted to a centralized server for storage and processing, enabling users to access up-to-date information on parking availability. Through the intuitive interface of the Blynk mobile app, users can conveniently monitor parking availability, make reservations, and receive booking notifications, including time duration and cost, via SMS or the mobile app interface. Furthermore, automated gate-opening mechanisms streamline vehicle entry, enhancing user experience and reducing congestion at entry points. To provide visual cues for drivers, LCD displays at parking plots indicate the availability of free parking slots further optimizing the parking experience. By alleviating urban parking challenges and reducing unnecessary travel, this comprehensive solution aims to enhance overall parking management efficiency and contribute to the improvement of urban mobility in congested cities.

II. RELATED WORKS

Abhirup Khanna,R.A, et al IoT-based smart parking systems collect and retrieve data from distant locations through cloud connectivity, thereby contributing to the emergence of Cloud of Things (CoT). Monitoring and controlling the

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 3, December 2024

nodes is possible from any geographical location. Our proposed system furnishes real-time information on parking slot availability via a mobile application, enabling users to reserve slots remotely.

Wael Alsafery, B. A. et al The paper presents an effective solution for addressing real-time parking availability challenges and minimizing time consumption. It involves local transmission of data through devices equipped with filtering capabilities. This data is then relayed to the cloud for processing and evaluation using machine learning algorithms. Additionally, a mobile phone application is employed to connect users to real-time traffic updates via Google API, thereby mitigating traffic congestion. However, it should be noted that this paper does not include a reservation feature for car parking.

Rachapol Lookmuang, K.N. et al Utilizing IoT technology, this study focuses on designing and implementing an advanced smart parking system. It offers real-time information on available parking spaces and assists users in locating the nearest vacant spots. Employing computer vision, the system enhances security by detecting vehicle license plates. Users can make mobile payments to reserve parking spaces before their vehicle's arrival, ensuring availability. They receive notifications containing details such as parking location and slot availability. Efficient algorithms and techniques are employed to extract license plate text accurately. Additionally, an algorithm based on ultrasonic sensor detection calculates the minimum parking cost for users as vehicles enter the parking slots.

Deng, D. et al A specialized algorithm is implemented to enhance the efficiency of a cloud-based parking system, leveraging advanced network architecture technology. This algorithm strategically identifies the most cost-effective parking spots by factoring in both the available parking spaces and their proximity to the user's location. Users can directly query the cloud- based server to retrieve parking space information or utilize a dedicated mobile application for the same purpose. By employing this algorithm, the system aims to minimize users' waiting time for securing a parking spot. Notably, this paper does not delve into security considerations.

O. Orrie, B. S. et al A wireless sensor node, combined with a smartphone application, is utilized for parking space detection. Leveraging wireless technology ensures high precision and operational efficiency in this system. Onboard units facilitate communication among vehicles. The user selects a parking bay, and a mechanical lift raises the vehicle. A unique ticket key and ID are provided to the user, known only to them, for vehicle retrieval. Instead of paper tickets, users are issued RFID cards, enhancing convenience. Although the technology employed is cost-effective, enhancing security measures is imperative to safeguard user privacy.

Vankamamidi, Aditya Bhargav. et al Real-time parking space monitoring is achieved using either an ultrasonic sensor or an infrared sensor. The sensor data is collected and transmitted to NODEMCU ESP8266, which further utilizes internet connectivity to transfer the data to a web page. This web page assists users in locating available parking slots by displaying the vacant ones. Consequently, this system contributes to reducing fuel consumption, thereby decreasing carbon emissions in the environment.

Mohit Patil, R. S. et al The Smart Parking System based on Reservation (SPSR) enables users to reserve vacant parking spaces. It encompasses a host parking database management system responsible for gathering and storing driver identity and parking location data. As the parking reservation period nears expiration, users receive notifications via the provided web service administered by the administrator. A notable limitation is the potential for other users to occupy reserved parking spaces. To address this issue, QR scanners are employed for user identification.

Vishwanath Y, A. D. et al The most recent development in Information and Communication Technologies comprises four layers: Application, Middleware, Networking, and Sensor layer. It promotes environmental friendliness by minimizing harmful emissions during parking and operates as a computerized system pre-configured without human intervention. The document compares traditional parking systems with IoT-based smart parking systems. Furthermore, it introduces a framework for smart parking systems.

Dr.V. Kepuska, H. A. et al This paper outlines the deployment of wireless sensor networks (WSN) within a car parking system facilitated by a server utilizing xbee zigbee technology. The system is capable of detecting parked cars within parking slots. The project's objective is to ensure cost-effectiveness and user-friendliness. With the car parking system, users can maintain data accuracy at a rate of 90%.

J. Cynthia, C. B. et al The smart car parking system offers a complete parking solution for both users and parking area administrators. It includes features for reserving parking slots and identifying reserved users can locate the nearest parking area based on their vehicle size and reserve slots on an hourly, daily, weeks nor monthly basis. An

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-22842

2581-9429 IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 3, December 2024

algorithm is developed to determine the closest parking spot based on vehicle size. The mobile application provided to users facilitates reservation and pay-as-you-go services.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

IoT-based smart parking management system designed to efficiently manage parking slots in urban environments. Leveraging RFID technology, GPS sensors, and real-time data transmission. It offers a comprehensive solution for parking slot occupancy detection, reservation management, and user communication. Additionally, it integrates seamlessly with the Blynk platform, providing users with a convenient and user-friendly interface for monitoring parking data and making reservations.

RFID Vehicle Counting

Smart parking management system utilizes RFID tags installed on vehicles to accurately count the number of vehicles entering and exiting the parking plot. This ensures precise monitoring of parking slot occupancy in real-time.

Parking Slot Occupancy Sensing

Advanced sensors are deployed in each parking slot to detect occupancy status. These sensors communicate with the RFID tags to determine the availability of parking spaces within the parking plot.

GPS Location Tracking

GPS sensors are integrated into the system to track the location of vehicles within the parking plot. This enables users to locate vacant parking slots and navigate to their desired parking location using the Blynk mobile application.

Real-Time Data Transmission

Collected parking occupancy data, along with GPS location information, is transmitted to a central server over the Internet for storage and processing. This ensures that the parking availability information is updated in real-time and accessible to users via the Blynk mobile app.

Blynk Mobile App Integration

Integrates seamlessly with the Blynk platform, providing users with a user-friendly mobile application interface for monitoring parking slot occupancy data in real-time. Users can view the availability of parking spaces, check parking rates, and receive notifications about their parking reservations.

Reservation Management

Users can inform their willingness to reserve a parking slot through the Blynk mobile app. The system allocates available parking slots based on user preferences and notifies users about their booking status.

Booking Notifications

Upon successful reservation, SmartParkX sends notifications to the user/driver via SMS or the Blynk mobile app, providing details such as the booking duration and associated costs.

Automated Gate Opening

SmartParkX is equipped with sensors at the gate to detect approaching vehicles. Upon vehicle arrival, the system automatically opens the gate, facilitating seamless entry for users.

LCD Display for Parking Slot Availability

LCD displays are installed at strategic locations within the parking plot to provide real-time information on available parking slots. These displays enhance user convenience by facilitating quick identification of vacant parking spaces.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 3, December 2024

SmartParkX offers a comprehensive and efficient solution for smart parking management, optimizing parking utilization, enhancing user experience, and contributing to urban mobility optimization, all integrated with the userfriendly Blynk platform for seamless interaction and convenience



IV. SYSTEM WORKFLOW

Vehicle Counting using RFID TAG

RFID readers are installed at the entry and exit points of the parking area to detect vehicles. Each vehicle is equipped with an RFID tag, which is detected by the readers. The RFID readers accurately count the number of vehicles as they enter and exit the parking area, providing real-time data on parking lot occupancy.

Parking Slot Occupancy Sensing

IR sensors are installed in each parking slot to detect the presence of vehicles. These sensors relay occupancy status to the central system, indicating whether a parking slot is occupied or vacant. This real-time information enables efficient management of parking spaces and helps drivers quickly identify available parking slots.

Location Tracking with GPS Sensors

Vehicles are equipped with GPS sensors that track their locations within the parking area. The GPS sensors provide accurate location data, which is transmitted to the central system. This enables better management of parking resources and allows for precise navigation to available parking slots.

Data Transmission to Server

Collected data, including vehicle counts, occupancy status, and GPS locations, are transmitted to the central server over the internet. This data is securely stored and processed, providing valuable insights for optimizing parking management strategies.

Mobile App Data Monitoring

A Mobile App is developed to fetch and display real-time parking data from the central server. Users can remotely monitor parking slot occupancy and availability through the app, enabling them to make informed decisions about where to park.

Parking Slot Reservation

The Mobile App allows users to reserve parking slots in advance.Reservation requests are processed by the central system, ensuring that users have a guaranteed parking space upon arrival.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 3, December 2024

Booking Confirmation and Notification

Users receive notifications about their booking status, including time duration and cost, through SMS or the Mobile App. This ensures that users are kept informed about their parking reservations and helps streamline the parking process.

Automated Gate Opening

Sensors installed at the gate detect vehicle arrivals. If a vehicle has a valid reservation, the gate is automatically opened, providing seamless access to the parking area.

Display Free Parking Slots on LCD Displays

LCD displays are strategically placed within the parking area to show real-time availability of free parking slots. This information is based on data received from the central system, allowing drivers to quickly locate available parking spaces.

Data Storage and Processing

The server stores collected data securely and processes it for analysis and optimization of parking resources. Overall, this system workflow ensures efficient and effective management of parking resources, providing a seamless experience for both drivers and parking operators.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the Smart Parking Management System utilizing Arduino, NodeMCU, Blynk app, power supply, IR sensor, and data storage and processing has yielded significant improvements in parking management efficiency and user convenience. By employing RFID tags, vehicle counting has become precise and automated, providing real-time data on parking lot occupancy. This information, combined with IR sensors installed in each parking slot, allows for accurate sensing of vehicle presence, enabling effective monitoring of parking slot occupancy. Additionally, the integration of GPS sensors with vehicles enables precise location tracking, facilitating advanced features such as navigation to available parking slots. The collected data, including vehicle counts, occupancy status, and GPS locations, are transmitted to the server over the internet for storage and processing. This enables efficient utilization of parking spaces and data-driven decision-making for optimizing parking management strategies. The Blynk app serves as a user-friendly interface for users to monitor parking data in real-time, view available parking slots, make reservations, and receive notifications about their bookings via SMS or the app.

00	🕘 🦞 Achieva Tire 🔹 🔹	0 4
and.	ime code ine	
-	in ming(am),	
33	4)	
	<pre>18 If(digital@cad(sarking2_slot2_ir_s) ++ #00H)</pre>	
- 12	19 [
11	10 senser5 = 70"1	
16 13	11 (delag(2000);	
5 5	1	
	and a subject of subject of and	
	in white parameters () () particulary states	
U 3	THE Half all and and have been shown in the	
	8 (
	30 severa - "25";	
	delap(200);	
	4	
	Q 14] digitalhead(parking2_slot3_ir_4) ↔ MOH)	
	a [
- 24	44 sonsorii = "0")	
3	45 delay(200);	
- 24	25 3	
- 21	17 <u>)</u>	
0.4	pet Senal Mantor x	¥ 0 =
104	suge (Date to used message in Robins (Der in COMP)	Nas Linz * 9531 hauf *
215 255 255 255 255	1000-1000-1000-1000-1 1259, 0, 259, 0, 259, 1259, 0, 258, 0, 1268, 1259, 0, 258, 0, 1284, 1269, 0, 258, 0, 1284, 1269, 0, 258, 0, 258,	
		to 10 Cel M. 107.4 - Article Decent (2014) D. C.
SAL INV		
- 2	Type here to search 🚽 💓 🖸 🖬 📄	🔮 🥵 🔛 👔 🌒 🚺 🔮 🕼 🖸 🖉 🕼 🖬 🖉 🖓 🕼 🖓 🖉

Figure.2 Output of Arduino code

The system also features automated gate opening, which senses when a vehicle arrives at the gate and opens it automatically if the user has a valid reservation, enhancing convenience and reducing congestion at entry points. Moreover, LCD displays placed in every parking plot show real-time availability of parking stors allowing drivers to

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Factor: 7.53

Volume 4, Issue 3, December 2024

quickly identify free spaces. Overall, the Smart Parking Management System offers several benefits, including efficient utilization of parking spaces, improved user experience, automated gate opening, and clear display of available parking slots. This system demonstrates the effective integration of IoT technology with traditional parking management methods, ultimately leading to a more streamlined and efficient parking experience for drivers in urban areas.



Figure.3 Slot details in Blynk cloud website

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of Arduino, NodeMCU, Blynk app, power supply, IR sensor, and data storage processing has enabled the creation of a comprehensive Smart Parking Management System. This system efficiently counts vehicles using RFID tags, senses parking slot occupancy, tracks vehicle locations via GPS sensors, and transmits collected data to a server for storage and processing. Through a user-friendly mobile app, drivers can monitor parking data, make reservations, and receive booking notifications. Additionally, automated gate opening and LCD displays showing free parking slots enhance user convenience and optimize parking resource utilization, making the system an effective solution for urban parking management.

REFERENCES

[1]. M. S. Aadeeb M. R. Alam, S. Saha, M. B. Bostami, M. S. Islam, and A. K. M. M. Islam, "A Survey on IoT Driven Smart Parking Management System: Approaches, Limitations and Future Research Agenda," in IEEE Access, vol. 11, pp. 119523-119543, 2023.

[2]. H. Al-Hamadi, I. -R. Chen and J. -H. Cho, "Trust Management of Smart Service Communities," in IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 26362-26378, 2019.

[3]. A. Alshahrani , B. Dammak and M. Turki, "PufParkChain: Secure and Smart Parking Based on PUF Authentication and Lightweight Blockchain," in IEEE Access, vol. 12, pp. 65754-65767, 2024.

[4]. M. Alzahrani, X. Chen, Q. Wang, and W. Yu, "Survey on Multi-Task Learning in Smart Transportation," in IEEE Access, vol. 12, pp. 17023-17044, 2024.

[5]. M. Ammad et al., "A Novel Fog-Based Multi-Level Energy-Efficient Framework for IoT-Enabled Smart Environments," in IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 150010-150026, 2020.

[6]. N. Anjum et al., "IoT-Based COVID-19 Diagnosing and Monitoring Systems: A Survey," in IEEE Access, vol. 10, pp. 87168-87181, 2022.

[7]. K. S. Awaisi et al., "Towards a Fog Enabled Efficient Car Parking Architecture," in IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 159100-159111, 2019.

[8]. S. Bhatt, T. K. Pham, M. Gupta, J. Benson, J. Park and R. Sandhu, "Attribute-Based Access Control for AWS Internet of Things and Secure Industries of the Future," in IEEE Access, vol. 9, pp. 107200-107223, 2021.

[9]. H. Canli and S. Toklu, "Deep Learning-Based Mobile Application Design for Smart Parking," in IEEE Access, vol. 9, pp. 61171-61183, 2021.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in





International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 4, Issue 3, December 2024

[10]. M. Celaya-Echarri et al., "Building Decentralized Fog Computing-Based Smart Parking Systems: From Deterministic Propagation Modeling to Practical Deployment," in IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 117666-117688, 2020.

[11]. S. Cho ,C. Lee, and L. Park , "Light-Weight Stackelberg Game Theoretic Demand Response Scheme for Massive Smart Manufacturing Systems," in IEEE Access, vol. 6, pp. 23316-23324, 2018

[12]. T. He, J. Zhu, J. Zhang and L. Zheng, "An optimal charging/discharging strategy for smart electrical car parks," in Chinese Journal of Electrical Engineering, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 28-35, June 2018.

[13]. R. C. I Del Olmo, J. Meléndez, C. Pous-Sabadí and J. Trigo Peinado, "Technology Assessment for LoRaWAN-Based Time-Limited Smart Parking: A Case Study," in IEEE Access, vol. 12, pp. 158446-158470, 2024.

[14]. K. Lakshmanna and V. Rajyalakshmi, "Intelligent Face Recognition Based Multi-Location Linked IoT Based Car Parking System," in IEEE Access, vol. 11, pp. 84258-84269, 2023.

[15]. H. Lee and S. Kwon, "Willingness to Pay for Smart Car Security," in IEEE Access, vol. 12, pp. 33867-33875, 2024.

[16]. K. J. R. Liu, D. S. Regani , Q. Xu , F. Wang and F. Zhang , "Wireless AI in Smart Car: How Smart a Car Can Be?," in IEEE Access, vol. 8, pp. 55091-55112, 2020.

[17]. A.Sharif et al., "Compact Base Station Antenna Based on Image Theory for UWB/5G RTLS Embraced Smart Parking of Driverless Cars," in IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 180898-180909, 2019.

