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中国私人停车位共享意愿：基于MIMIC模型的实证研究

Ibrahim, M. *et al.* (2022) “Blockchain-based parking sharing service for Smart City Development,” *Computers and Electrical Engineering*, 103, p. 108267. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compeleceng.2022.108267.

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Ibrahim M, Lee Y J, Kahng H K, et al. Blockchain-based parking sharing service for smart city development[J]. Computers and Electrical Engineering, 2022, 103: 108267.

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这项工作设计了一个区块链框架，它具有新颖的数据验证和基于角色的访问控制方法，以确保停车服务数据的安全。

我们提出了一个O2O停车共享模式，个人或公共/私人停车服务提供商可以注册他们的停车设施，用户可以利用停车服务，在旅途中[12], [13]。该模型提供各种服务，包括停车位预订、导航、最佳路线指导、支付等。用户可以注册并分享他们的停车设施，并按小时付费。由于O2O停车共享模式是公开的，任何个人都可以访问该系统，因此用户数据的安全始终处于危险之中。

Blancaflor, E.B. *et al.* (2019) “ParkPal: a park sharing and crowdsource park monitoring mobile application,” *Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on E-Education, E-Business, E-Management and E-Learning* [Preprint]. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1145/3306500.3306575.

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Blancaflor E B, Butalon J M T, Pascual P E S, et al. Parkpal: A park sharing and crowdsource park monitoring mobile application[C]//Proceedings of the 10th International Conference on E-Education, E-Business, E-Management and E-Learning. 2019: 383-388.

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每当车主开车到一个目的地，首先要考虑的是停车问题。由于缺乏停车设施，车主不得不把车停在二级公路上，有时甚至停在主干道上，以进行他们的业务。随着智能手机越来越多地融入我们的生活，利用手机作为工具来帮助解决社会问题，如地铁中缺乏可用的停车空间，这并不是一个新的想法。该项目旨在通过开发一个移动应用程序来解决这个问题，以共享经济的概念创建合作性的在线社区市场，将两个人群聚集在一起：寻找停车位的人和希望从他/她未使用的停车场/空间中获利的有商业头脑的人。 同时，ParkPal还通过隐性收集ParkPal用户通过活动识别API和地理围栏API提供的数据，提供监测公共商业空间密度的能力。

预测业主共享私人住宅停车位的意愿

Zhang, C. *et al.* (2018) “Predicting owners’ willingness to share private residential parking spots,” *Transportation Research Record: Journal of the Transportation Research Board*, 2672(8), pp. 930–941. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/0361198118772947.

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Zhang C, Chen J, Li Z, et al. Predicting owners’ willingness to share private residential parking spots[J]. Transportation Research Record, 2018, 2672(8): 930-941.

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私人住宅停车位的共享是中国停车管理的一种新模式，这种模式与蓬勃发展的共享经济相呼应，发展速度非常快，可以极大地提高停车资源的利用率，缓解停车供给压力。 本研究基于从丁丁停车(DParking)这一智能手机应用中获得的一年期车主行为记录的真实数据，以及各种实地调查数据，分析了影响因素并预测了车主的共享意愿。我们开发了两个分类和回归树(CART)，分别回答与车主是否会共享停车位以及车主在停车需求高峰期会共享多久的问题。 结果显示，两个模型的准确度都很高，并发现业主的自用行为，以及业主私人车位的物理特征和上个月的租金效应，都对业主的共享意愿有明显的影响。 本文的研究结果将有利于政府的停车供应政策以及第三方，从而提高停车资源的有效分配。

主要结论是：业主的自用行为、车位的物理特征和上个月的租金效应都对业主的共享意愿有明显的影响。更具体地说，业主总是在共享决策之前更重视自己的停车需求。此外，在自用停车需求得到满足的情况下，车主在停车需求高峰期的共享意愿将主要依赖于前一个月的租金效应。此外，两个模型中车位物理特征的影响因素不同，从而表明两个阶段的考虑因素不同。

Satre, S.M. (no date) *(PDF) smart parking system based on Dynamic Resource Sharing - ResearchGate*. Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/362528948\_Smart\_Parking\_System\_Based\_on\_Dynamic\_Resource\_Sharing (Accessed: February 15, 2023).

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其主要目的是通过实施一个高效的停车场系统和一个方便用户使用的应用程序来避免停车场的拥挤。通常在公共场所，如多厅影院、市场区、医院、功能厅、办公室和购物中心，人们在寻找一个空闲的停车位时感到很不舒服，尽管它是一个有服务员/保安的付费设施。我们的项目试图减少人工劳动。我们计划通过在停车区提供一个数字系统来实现这一目标。在这一点上，我们利用了RFID技术。该技术通过一个阅读器附着在物体上，用于识别和跟踪物体。当客户来到停车场门口时，RFID阅读器会读取分配给用户的标签。通过这个标签，车辆的详细信息在数据库中得到更新。然后，系统将检查停车场是否有空位，并相应地允许客户进入。当停车场已满时，将不允许车辆进入。停车场的可用空间将在系统中持续更新，以便控制车辆的进入。

spark:数据驱动的合同共享停车系统

Zhu, X. *et al.* (2020) “SParking: a win-win data-driven contract parking sharing system,” *Adjunct Proceedings of the 2020 ACM International Joint Conference on Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing and Proceedings of the 2020 ACM International Symposium on Wearable Computers* [Preprint]. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1145/3410530.3414588.

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Zhu X, Wang S, Guo B, et al. Sparking: a win-win data-driven contract parking sharing system[C]//Adjunct Proceedings of the 2020 ACM International Joint Conference on Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing and Proceedings of the 2020 ACM International Symposium on Wearable Computers. 2020: 596-604.

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智慧城市背景下的汽车共享停车位设计研究——以苏州为例

Yuan, L. (2019) “Study on the design of car-sharing parking space in the background of Smart City–a case study of Suzhou,” *2019 International Conference on Robots & Intelligent System (ICRIS)* [Preprint]. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1109/icris.2019.00102.

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Yuan L. Study On The Design Of Car-Sharing Parking Space In The Background Of Smart City–A Case Study Of Suzhou[C]//2019 International Conference on Robots & Intelligent System (ICRIS). IEEE, 2019: 382-385.

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