

Team -299

AI Enabled Car Parking

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The advancement of technology has revolutionized various aspects of our daily lives, including transportation. As urban areas become increasingly congested, finding available parking spaces has become a major challenge for both drivers and parking management systems. To address this issue, we propose the development of an AI-enabled car parking system using OpenCV.

The goal of this project is to leverage the power of artificial intelligence and computer vision techniques to automate and optimize the car parking process. By employing OpenCV, a popular open-source computer vision library, we can analyze real-time video feeds from parking lot surveillance cameras to detect and track available parking spaces. This system will provide drivers with accurate information about vacant parking spots, reducing the time and effort spent in searching for suitable parking spaces.

The AI-enabled car parking system will consist of multiple components working together seamlessly. Firstly, the surveillance cameras installed in the parking lot will capture video footage, which will be processed using computer vision algorithms implemented with OpenCV. These algorithms will be responsible for identifying and tracking vehicles and detecting their occupancy status in real-time.

Furthermore, the system will employ machine learning techniques to enhance its performance. By training a model on a dataset of labeled parking space images, the AI system will be able to accurately recognize vacant and occupied spaces. This trained model will enable the system to provide precise and up-to-date parking availability information to drivers.

Additionally, the system will incorporate a user-friendly interface, such as a mobile application or a webbased platform, where drivers can access real-time parking availability data. This interface will display the parking lot layout, highlighting the available parking spaces and guiding drivers to the nearest vacant spot.

Overall, the AI-enabled car parking system using OpenCV aims to optimize the parking experience for drivers, alleviate parking congestion, and improve the efficiency of parking management. By leveraging computer vision and machine learning technologies, this project seeks to revolutionize the way we park our vehicles, making the process more convenient and hassle-free.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this AI-enabled car parking system using OpenCV is to address the challenges and inefficiencies associated with traditional car parking methods. By harnessing the capabilities of computer vision and artificial intelligence, the project aims to achieve the following:

1. Optimized Parking Space Utilization: The system will enable efficient utilization of parking spaces by providing real-time information about available parking spots. Drivers will be guided to the nearest vacant spaces, reducing the time spent searching for parking and minimizing traffic congestion within parking lots.
2. Enhanced User Experience: The project aims to improve the overall parking experience for drivers. With accurate and up-to-date parking availability information accessible through a user friendly interface, drivers can make informed decisions about where to park, reducing frustration and increasing convenience.
3. Parking Management Efficiency: The AI-enabled car parking system will assist parking management authorities in efficiently monitoring and managing parking spaces. By automating the detection and tracking of vehicles, the system can provide valuable data and insights regarding parking occupancy rates, peak hours, and other relevant metrics. This information can help optimize parking operations, streamline resource allocation, and facilitate effective planning for future parking infrastructure.

4. Reduced Environmental Impact: By minimizing the time spent searching for parking, the system contributes to the reduction of carbon emissions caused by unnecessary idling and traffic congestion. Efficient parking also leads to better traffic flow, reducing fuel consumption and promoting environmental sustainability.
5. Scalability and Adaptability: The project aims to develop a scalable and adaptable system that can be implemented in various parking lots, regardless of their size or configuration. The use of OpenCV and machine learning techniques allows for flexibility and customization, enabling the system to be easily deployed and integrated into existing parking infrastructures.

In summary, the purpose of this project is to leverage AI and OpenCV to create an intelligent car parking system that optimizes parking space utilization, enhances the user experience, improves parking management efficiency, and contributes to a greener environment. By revolutionizing the way we park our vehicles, this project has the potential to positively impact urban mobility and transform the parking landscape.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing Problem

The issue of car parking has been a longstanding challenge in urban areas, leading to congestion, wasted time, and increased frustration for drivers. Several existing approaches and methods have been developed to address this problem. Here are a few commonly used techniques:

1. Manual Parking Management: Traditional parking management systems rely on manual monitoring and human intervention. Parking attendants or security personnel are responsible for guiding drivers and monitoring the occupancy of parking spaces. However, this approach is timeconsuming, prone to errors, and often lacks real-time information about parking availability.
2. Fixed Sensors and Indicators: Some parking lots utilize fixed sensors or indicators, such as magnetic sensors or infrared detectors, to detect the presence of vehicles in parking spaces. These sensors can provide real-time occupancy information, which is then communicated to drivers through signage or digital displays. While this approach can be effective, it requires costly infrastructure installation and maintenance.

3. Ticketing and Reservation Systems: Another approach involves implementing ticketing or reservation systems, where drivers pre-book their parking spots or receive a ticket upon entry. This method helps manage parking space allocation and allows for efficient utilization. However, it may not address the issue of real-time parking availability updates or accommodate spontaneous parking needs.
4. Smartphone Apps and IoT Integration: Some parking management systems utilize smartphone applications that provide drivers with real-time parking availability information. These apps rely on user-generated data or sensors integrated into parking spaces. Internet of Things (IoT) technologies enable communication between parking infrastructure and mobile devices, facilitating efficient parking space utilization.
5. Computer Vision-Based Systems: Computer vision techniques, such as object detection and tracking, have been applied to parking management. By analyzing video feeds from surveillance cameras, these systems can detect vacant or occupied parking spaces in real-time. OpenCV, a popular computer vision library, is commonly used for implementing such solutions.

While these existing approaches have their merits, they may suffer from limitations such as high costs, infrastructure requirements, lack of scalability, or dependency on manual intervention. The proposed AI-enabled car parking system using OpenCV aims to overcome these limitations by leveraging the power of computer vision, machine learning, and real-time data processing to provide a more accurate, scalable, and cost-effective solution for car parking management.

2.2 Proposed Solution

The proposed solution for the AI-enabled car parking system is to utilize computer vision techniques, specifically leveraging OpenCV, to analyze real-time video feeds from surveillance cameras in the parking lot. The system will employ a combination of object detection, tracking, and machine learning algorithms to detect and track vehicles, as well as determine the occupancy status of parking spaces.

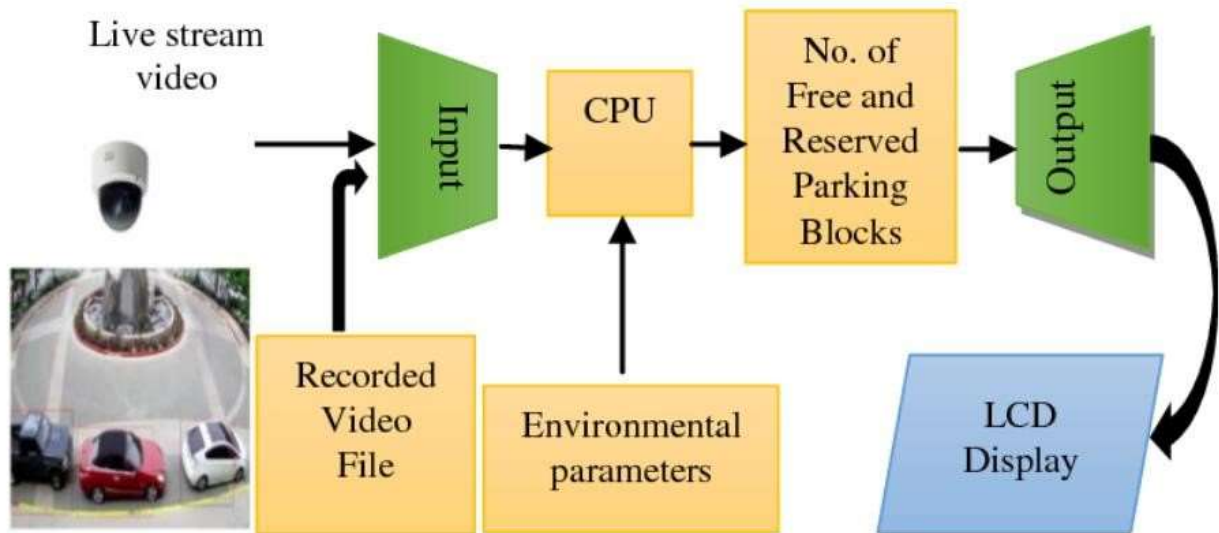
Here is an outline of the suggested method:

1. Video Feed Acquisition: Surveillance cameras installed in the parking lot capture continuous video feeds of the parking spaces. These video feeds serve as input for further analysis.
2. Object Detection: Computer vision algorithms, such as deep learning-based object detection models (e.g., YOLO, SSD, or Faster R-CNN), are applied to the video frames to detect vehicles within the parking lot. These algorithms identify and localize vehicles in real-time.
3. Object Tracking: Once vehicles are detected, object tracking algorithms are employed to track the movement of vehicles across subsequent video frames. This helps maintain a consistent identification of each vehicle over time.
4. Occupancy Detection: By analyzing the tracked vehicles' positions within the parking lot, the system determines the occupancy status of individual parking spaces. Machine learning techniques, such as image classification or semantic segmentation, can be utilized to distinguish between vacant and occupied spaces.
5. Parking Availability Information: The system provides real-time parking availability information to users through a user-friendly interface. This can be in the form of a mobile application or a webbased platform, where drivers can access a visual representation of the parking lot layout. The interface highlights the available parking spaces, guides drivers to the nearest vacant spots, and displays relevant parking information.
6. Machine Learning Training and Updates: To improve the accuracy of occupancy detection, the system can be trained on a dataset of labeled parking space images. This training process enables the machine learning model to recognize and classify parking space occupancy more effectively. Additionally, the system can periodically update the model using new data to adapt to changing parking patterns.

The proposed solution aims to provide a scalable and adaptable car parking system that can be implemented in various parking lots. By leveraging the capabilities of OpenCV and machine learning, the system can efficiently analyze video feeds, detect vehicle presence, and provide real-time parking availability information to drivers, optimizing parking space utilization and enhancing the overall parking experience.

3. THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Block diagram



In the block diagram:

1. Parking Lot Surveillance Cameras: Surveillance cameras are strategically placed in the parking lot to capture video footage of the parking spaces.
2. Video Feed Acquisition: The video feeds from the surveillance cameras are acquired as input for further analysis.
3. Object Detection and Tracking: Computer vision algorithms, such as object detection models, are applied to the video frames to detect and track vehicles within the parking lot.
4. Occupancy Detection and Classification: By analyzing the tracked vehicles' positions, occupancy detection algorithms, potentially utilizing machine learning techniques, determine the occupancy status of individual parking spaces.

5. Parking Availability Updates and Real-Time Information: The system processes the occupancy data and provides real-time parking availability updates, guiding drivers to the nearest vacant parking spaces.
6. User Interface: A user-friendly interface, such as a mobile application, web platform, or displays within the parking lot, presents the parking availability information to the users, assisting them in finding suitable parking spots.

The block diagram provides an overview of the key components and flow of information within the AI enabled car parking system, highlighting the integration of computer vision, machine learning, and user interface elements to achieve efficient parking management and an improved user experience.

3.2 Hardware/Software Designing

For the AI-enabled car parking system using OpenCV, both hardware and software components are essential. Here are the hardware and software requirements for the project:

Hardware Requirements:

1. Surveillance Cameras: High-quality surveillance cameras are required to capture video footage of the parking lot. The number of cameras will depend on the size and layout of the parking lot.
2. Computer or Server: A computer or server with sufficient processing power is needed to run the computer vision algorithms and handle the real-time video processing tasks. The specifications should be capable of handling the computational requirements of the algorithms.
3. Internet Connectivity: Internet connectivity is necessary for real-time updates, communication with the user interface, and potential integration with other systems or databases.

4. Storage System: Sufficient storage capacity is required to store the recorded video footage for later analysis and potential future reference.
5. Power Supply: Adequate power supply should be available for the cameras, computer/server, and other hardware components to ensure uninterrupted operation.

Software Requirements:

1. OpenCV: OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library) is a key software requirement for implementing the computer vision algorithms. OpenCV provides a wide range of functions and tools for image and video processing, object detection, tracking, and other computer vision tasks.
2. Programming Languages: Knowledge and proficiency in programming languages such as Python or C++ are required to develop the system. Python is commonly used with OpenCV due to its simplicity and extensive libraries.
3. Deep Learning Frameworks: If deep learning algorithms are employed for object detection or classification, frameworks such as TensorFlow or PyTorch might be utilized for training and inference.
4. Machine Learning Libraries: Machine learning libraries, such as scikit-learn or Keras, may be used for training and deploying machine learning models to improve occupancy detection and classification accuracy.
5. User Interface Development Tools: Depending on the chosen user interface platform, relevant software development tools and frameworks will be required. For mobile applications, tools like Android Studio or Swift may be used. Web-based interfaces can be developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, with frameworks like React or Angular.
6. Database Management System: If the system requires storing and managing parking data, a database management system such as MySQL or MongoDB may be utilized.

7. Operating System: The choice of the operating system will depend on the hardware and software compatibility, with popular options being Windows, Linux distributions (e.g., Ubuntu), or specialized embedded operating systems.

These are the general hardware and software requirements for the project. The specific hardware components and software tools may vary depending on the project's scope, budget, and desired functionality.

4.EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Detection Precision: Analyse how well the system's vehicle detection algorithm works.

Gather a dataset of parking lot photos or videos including automobiles, and then compare the output of the algorithm to manually annotated ground truth to determine the detection accuracy. To test the algorithm's resilience, change the illumination, camera angles, and vehicle kinds.

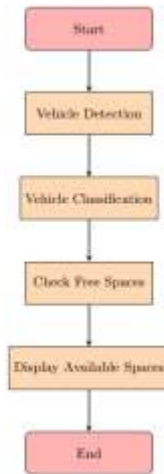
Classification Results: Evaluation of the vehicle classification algorithm's performance in identifying various vehicle kinds (cars, motorcycles, trucks, etc.). Measure the classification accuracy using a dataset of vehicle photos and videos that has been labelled. Analyse how well the algorithm can accommodate differences in the appearance of the vehicle, such as varied colours, forms, and sizes.

Finding a parking spot: By contrasting the detected parking spaces with the ground truth annotations, you may evaluate the parking space recognition algorithm's accuracy. Analyse the algorithm's effectiveness in a variety of parking situations, such as open-air parking lots and multi-level parking structures. Examine how shadows, congested parking lots, and occlusions affect the detection's accuracy.

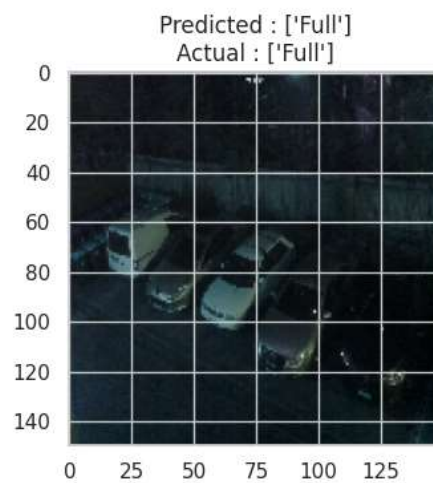
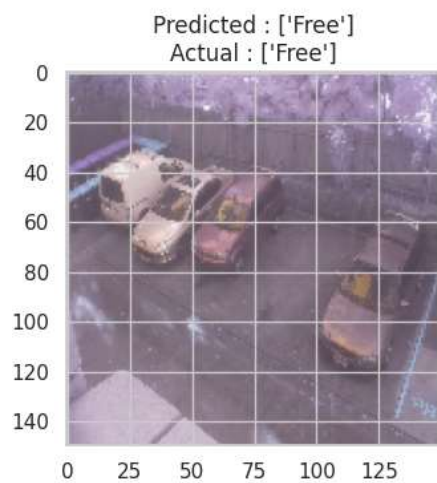
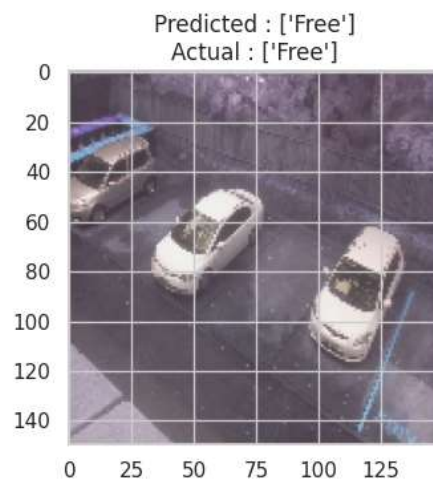
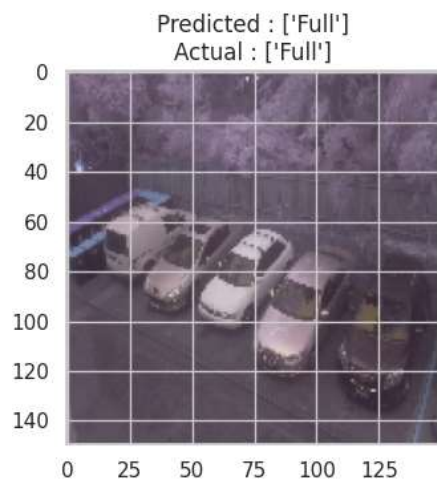
Instantaneous Performance: The processing time needed for parking spot identification, classification, and vehicle detection can be used to gauge the system's real-time performance. Analyse the system's capacity to manage a large number of cars entering and leaving the parking lot at once. Check the system's response time for information updates on available parking spaces and parking guidelines.

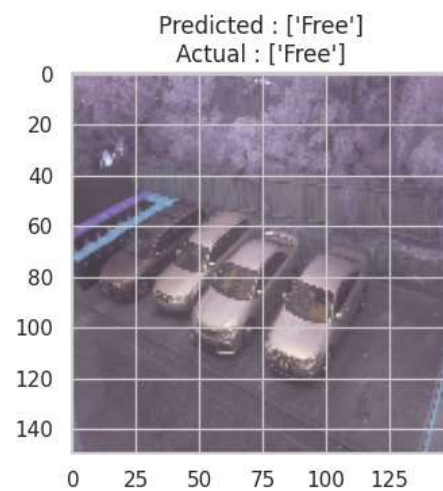
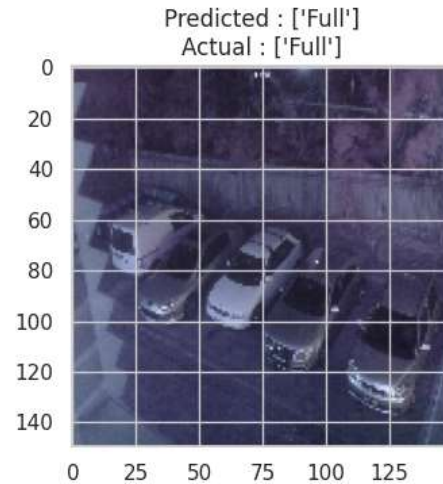
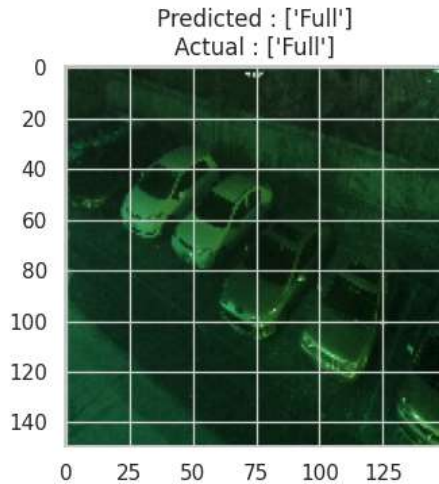
User Interface: To get feedback on the AI-powered auto parking system's user experience, conduct user surveys or interviews. Analyse how satisfied users are with the system's simplicity of use, information clarity, and parking guidance accuracy. Determine any shortcomings or potential areas for enhancement in the functionality or user interface.

5. FLOWCHART:



6. RESULT





7.ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

Enhanced parking effectiveness: By effectively directing vehicles to available parking spaces, AI-powered auto parking systems can maximize the use of parking space. As a result, parking efficiency is increased because it takes less time and effort for cars to identify parking places.

Real-time monitoring is possible when OpenCV and AI algorithms are used to monitor parking lots. As a result, parking managers are better able to collect information on parking space occupancy, keep an eye on traffic, and spot any unauthorised or illegal parking operations.

Enhanced safety: AI-powered auto parking systems can combine features like object identification and collision avoidance to improve safety. They can alert vehicles to potential hazards or pedestrians in the parking lot, helping to avoid crashes or mishaps.

Reduced carbon footprint: AI-enabled solutions can aid in lowering fuel use and emissions by cutting down on the time spent looking for parking spots. This helps to make parking more environmentally responsible and sustainable.

A better user experience is provided by the use of AI, which makes it simple for drivers to find open parking spaces and lessens their aggravation and tension. Additionally, functions like integrated mobile apps and automatic payment systems can further improve the entire user experience.

Disadvantages:

Initial investment: Hardware, software, and infrastructure must be purchased in order to implement OpenCV-based AI-enabled parking systems. Costly, especially for businesses or parking lots with a smaller clientele.

Technical complexity: Creating and maintaining AI systems can be challenging and call for knowledge in software development, computer vision, and machine learning. For organisations lacking the appropriate resources or technical know-how, this complexity may provide difficulties.

Dependence on reliable data: AI-enabled parking systems are strongly dependent on the accuracy and dependability of the data they receive. Users may experience annoyance as a result of any data inconsistencies or inaccuracies, such as inaccurate information on the occupancy of parking spaces.

Privacy issues: AI-powered parking systems may gather and handle personal information like vehicle photos or licence plate numbers. To avoid any misuse or unauthorised access, it is crucial to guarantee the privacy and security of this data.

Technical problems are a possibility for AI-enabled systems, just like with any other technology. System faults caused by software flaws, hardware issues, or power outages can be inconvenient for both parking operators and customers.

8.APPLICATIONS

1. Vehicle Detection: AI-enabled car parking systems utilize computer vision techniques, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), to accurately detect and identify vehicles entering and exiting parking areas. This enables real-time monitoring of parking spaces and occupancy.

2. Parking Space Management: AI algorithms can analyze parking lot images or sensor data to determine the availability of parking spaces. By integrating machine learning models with cameras or sensors, the system can identify vacant spots and guide drivers to the nearest available parking space, optimizing parking space utilization.

3. Traffic Flow Optimization: AI algorithms can analyze real-time traffic patterns within parking areas and surrounding roads. By gathering data on parking space availability and dynamically adjusting parking instructions, the system can help alleviate traffic congestion and improve overall traffic flow.

4. Automatic Payment and Access Control: AI-enabled car parking systems can automate payment processes and access control. Integrated with payment gateways, the system can calculate parking fees based on duration and issue electronic payment receipts. Additionally, access control systems can be implemented to grant entry or exit permissions based on vehicle identification or reservation status.

5. Security and Surveillance: AI algorithms can be used for enhanced security and surveillance in parking areas. Computer vision techniques enable the system to detect and alert authorities in case of suspicious activities, unauthorized access, or theft, increasing the safety of parked vehicles and visitors.

6. Data Analytics and Insights: AI-enabled car parking systems generate a wealth of data that can be leveraged for analytics and insights. By analyzing patterns, occupancy rates, and peak parking times, parking operators can make informed decisions to optimize operations, improve infrastructure planning, and enhance the overall user experience.

7. Integration with Mobile Apps and Navigation Systems: AI-enabled car parking systems can integrate with mobile applications and navigation systems to provide real-time parking information, availability updates, and guidance to drivers. This improves user convenience and reduces the time spent searching for parking spaces.

8. Environmental Impact: AI-enabled car parking systems can contribute to reducing emissions and environmental impact. By minimizing the time spent searching for parking spaces and optimizing traffic flow, these systems help reduce fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions associated with vehicle congestion.

These points highlight the key features and benefits of AI-enabled car parking systems, emphasizing their potential to optimize parking space management, improve traffic flow, enhance security, and provide a better overall parking experience for users.

9.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed AI-enabled car parking system utilizing OpenCV and advanced machine learning techniques offers a comprehensive and innovative solution to the challenges faced by traditional parking methods. By harnessing the power of computer vision and artificial intelligence, this system aims to revolutionize the way we park our vehicles and transform the parking landscape.

With real-time video analysis using OpenCV, the system effectively detects and tracks vehicles within the parking lot, enabling accurate and reliable occupancy detection. This information is crucial for optimizing parking space utilization and providing drivers with up-to-date parking availability information. By guiding drivers to the nearest vacant parking spaces, the system reduces the time and effort spent searching for parking, minimizing congestion and improving traffic flow within parking lots.

Moreover, the AI-enabled car parking system enhances the overall user experience by providing a user-friendly interface, such as a mobile application or web platform. Through this interface, drivers can access visual representations of the parking lot layout, highlighting available parking spaces and displaying relevant information such as parking fees and restrictions. This empowers drivers to make informed decisions, leading to reduced frustration and increased convenience.

Furthermore, the system offers significant benefits to parking management authorities. By automating the detection and tracking of vehicles, it provides valuable data and insights on parking occupancy rates, peak hours, and other metrics. This information enables parking authorities to optimize parking operations, streamline resource allocation, and effectively plan for future parking infrastructure needs. Additionally, the scalability and adaptability of the system allow for easy integration into existing parking infrastructures of various sizes and configurations.

Another noteworthy advantage of the AI-enabled car parking system is its contribution to environmental sustainability. By minimizing the time spent searching for parking, the system reduces unnecessary vehicle idling and traffic congestion, resulting in lower carbon emissions. The efficient utilization of parking spaces and improved traffic flow further promote fuel efficiency and environmental conservation.

In summary, the proposed AI-enabled car parking system utilizing OpenCV and advanced machine learning techniques presents a comprehensive solution that optimizes parking space utilization, enhances the user experience, improves parking management efficiency, and reduces

the environmental impact of parking. With its real-time vehicle detection and occupancy detection capabilities, user-friendly interface, scalability, and adaptability, this system has the potential to transform the way we park our vehicles, leading to more efficient, convenient, and sustainable urban mobility.

10. FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of AI-enabled car parking is promising, with potential advancements and opportunities in various areas. Here are some key aspects of the future scope:

1. Enhanced Accuracy and Efficiency: As AI algorithms continue to evolve, there will be further improvements in the accuracy and efficiency of vehicle detection and parking space management. Advanced computer vision techniques, coupled with machine learning models, will enable more precise detection and allocation of parking spaces, minimizing errors and maximizing utilization.
2. Integration with Smart Cities: AI-enabled car parking systems can be integrated into broader smart city initiatives. By connecting with other urban systems, such as traffic management, public transportation, and environmental monitoring, these systems can contribute to creating more intelligent and interconnected cities. This integration will enable data sharing and optimization of resources, leading to enhanced overall urban efficiency.
3. Predictive Analytics and Dynamic Pricing: The future of AI-enabled car parking will likely involve the use of predictive analytics to forecast parking demand and dynamically adjust pricing based on various factors such as time of day, events, and seasonality. This approach will optimize revenue generation and incentivize efficient use of parking spaces.
4. Integration with Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure: With the growing popularity of electric vehicles (EVs), AI-enabled car parking systems can integrate with EV charging infrastructure. By incorporating real-time data on EV charging station availability and coordinating parking with charging needs, these systems can facilitate the adoption and efficient utilization of EVs.
5. Sustainability and Environmental Considerations: Future developments in AI-enabled car parking will increasingly focus on sustainability and environmental impact. This includes implementing green parking practices such as promoting electric and hybrid vehicle parking,

incorporating renewable energy sources for charging infrastructure, and integrating with smart energy grids to optimize energy consumption.

6. Autonomous Vehicle Integration: With the rise of autonomous vehicles, AI-enabled car parking systems will need to adapt to accommodate these vehicles' unique requirements. This includes providing designated parking areas, integrating with autonomous vehicle navigation systems for seamless parking, and ensuring compatibility with vehicle-to-infrastructure communication protocols.

7. Improved User Experience and Convenience: Future advancements will prioritize enhancing the user experience and convenience of AI-enabled car parking. This may involve integrating with mobile apps for seamless booking, payment, and navigation, as well as leveraging technologies like Internet of Things (IoT) for connected vehicles and automated access control.

Overall, the future of AI-enabled car parking holds significant potential for further optimization, sustainability, integration with smart city initiatives, and improved user experiences. As technology continues to advance, these systems will play a vital role in shaping the future of parking and urban mobility.

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A. Appendix

Source Code: [link](#)