

Estimating Parking Spot Occupancy

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Stochastic Processes Project
5 December 2013

Outline

1 Introduction

2 Analytical Model

- Spatial and Temporal Distribution
- Expected Time to Destination

3 Simulation Results

4 Conclusion

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Everybody Parks



Figure: Google Earth. BYU Parking Lot 1A. $40^{\circ}15'4.49''\text{N}$ and $111^{\circ}38'58.37''\text{W}$. Image Taken: Jun 17, 2010. Accessed: Nov 11, 2013.

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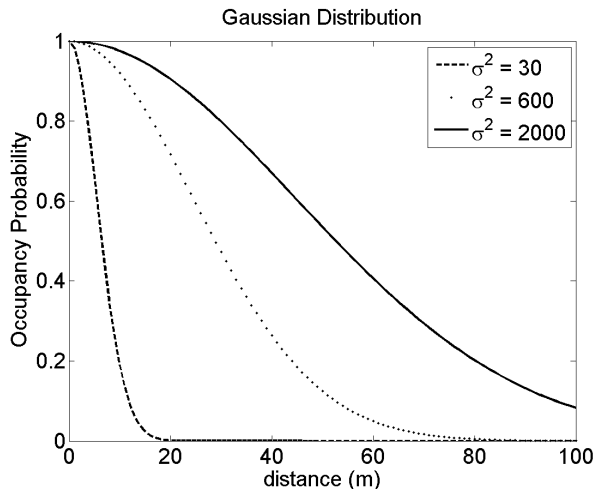
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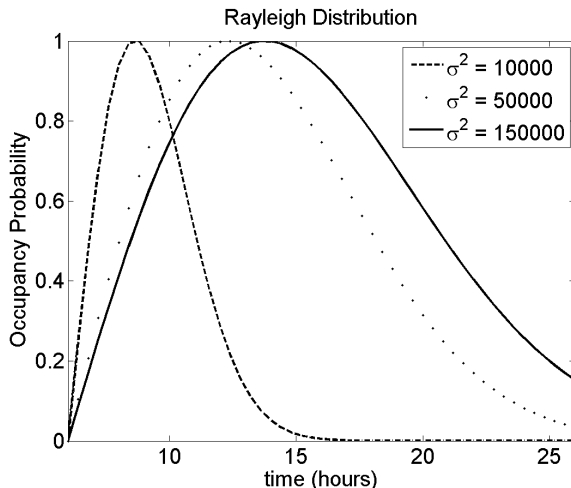
Bernoulli Process

- Each parking space is a Bernoulli random variable
- The probability of occupancy, p , changes with
 - **distance** from the point of interest
 - **time** of day

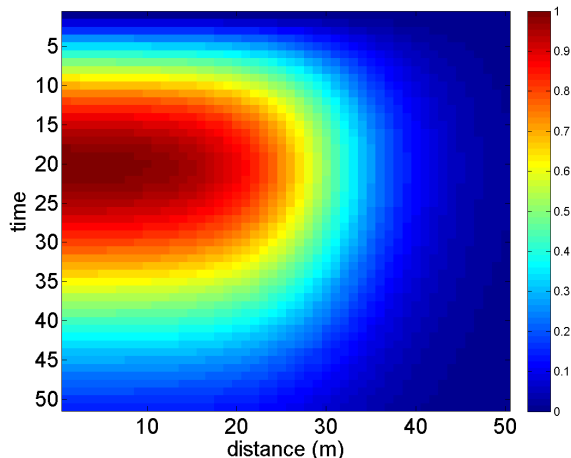
Distance



Time of Day

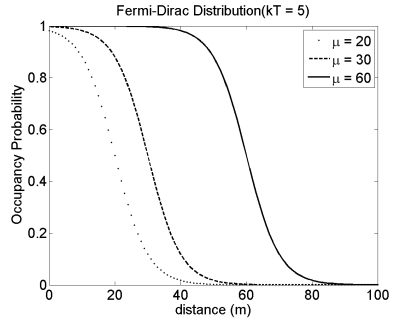
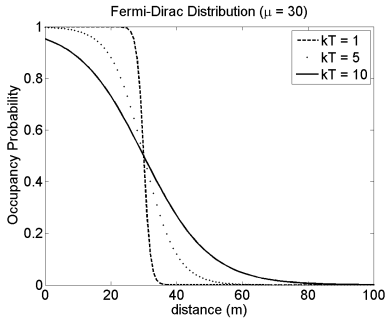


Joint Distribution





Fermi-Dirac - An Alernate Distribution





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Total Time

$$T_{total} = pT_o + (1 - p)T_u \quad (1)$$

 T_o

T_o is the wait time for a space to open up plus the walking time to reach the point of interest



Expected Time to Destination

 T_o

$$Y = \min(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N) \quad (2)$$



T_o - Derived pdf for Wait Time

$$f_Y(x) = Nf_X(x)(1 - F_X(x))^{N-1} \quad (3)$$



T_o - Expected Wait Time

$$E[Y] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xNf_X(x)(1 - F_X(x))^{N-1}dx \quad (4)$$



T_o - Expected Distance

$$d_o = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N d_i \quad (5)$$



T_o - Total

$$T_o = E[Y] + \frac{d_o}{v} \quad (6)$$



T_u - Which Spot?

$$p_u = (1 - p_n) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} p_i, n > 1 \quad (7)$$



T_u - Expected Distance

$$E[d_u] = \sum_{j=1}^N d_j p_{u,j} \quad (8)$$



Expected Time to Destination

$$T_u$$

$$T_u = \frac{E[d]}{v} \quad (9)$$

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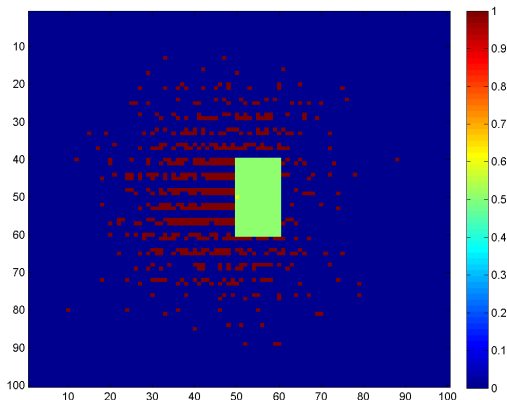
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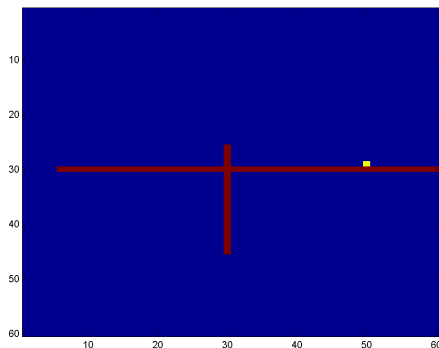
Retail Parking Example



■ $\mu = 20$

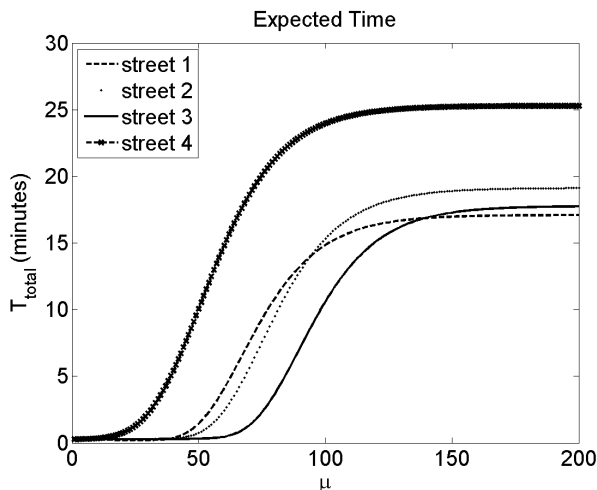
■ $kT = 5$

Street Parking - Time to Point of Interest



- $kT = 30$
- $\mu_1 = 30$
- $\mu_2 = 100$

So which street should I park on?



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Conclusion

Who knew you could have so much fun with parking lots?

And Have Fun Parking



Figure: Munroe, Randall. “Parking”. xkcd. Licensed under CC BY-NC 2.5