



## Design and Development of an Automatic Parking System Using Card-Based Arduino at Geeta National Plus Junior High School, Cirebon

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### Abstract

Card-based automatic parking system is a modern solution to overcome parking problems in urban areas. By utilizing Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology and Arduino microcontroller, this system is able to automatically identify vehicles and manage access in and out of the school parking area. This study aims to design and implement an efficient and reliable automatic parking system. The test results show that the system is able to operate with high accuracy in various environmental conditions.

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## INTRODUCTION

The number of motorized vehicles in Indonesia has grown significantly, with the growth rate reaching 15% per year (BPS, 2023). In Cirebon City, the problem of vehicle congestion around school areas is increasingly striking, especially at Geeta National Plus Junior High School, which has a limited parking capacity for only 50 vehicles despite the daily number of incoming vehicles reaching 70-80 units (Cirebon Transportation Agency, 2023). Manual parking systems that rely on attendants often lead to long queues, time inefficiencies, and conflicts among users, mainly due to the lack of information regarding the availability of vacant parking slots. A study by Amin et al.

(2022) shows that about 30% of drivers' time in big cities is spent searching for parking spaces, potentially adding to carbon emissions and increasing motorists' stress.

As a solution to the problem, Internet of Things (IoT)-based automation technologies and contactless identification systems, such as RFID (Radio Frequency Identification), offer an innovative and efficient alternative. RFID enables real-time identification of vehicles with very high accuracy, reaching 99% (Liu et al., 2021; Arifin and Hartayu 2019). In addition, using Arduino Uno microcontrollers has proven effective in integrating sensors and actuators in a cost-effective control system (Alkar & Buhur, 2019; Arizona, Wijaya

Chandra, 2009). However, previously developed voice (Saptono et al., 2023) or ultrasonic sensor (Laksono & Budiarmo, 2023) based parking systems still have disadvantages, such as dependence on changing environmental conditions and lack of user authentication.

This research aims to develop an automated parking system that combines RFID technology for vehicle authentication and HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensors to detect parking slots in real time. The system is also equipped with an LCD to provide information and guidance to users. In contrast to previous research, the system developed in this study is specifically designed for a school environment with a smaller scale. Still, it prioritizes aspects of security, efficiency, and the ability of the system to adapt to varying environmental conditions.

This research aims to design a system with a response time of no more than 1 second and RFID identification accuracy greater than or equal to 98%. In addition, the system aims to implement a real-time parking status display that can reduce the time for drivers to search for parking spaces by up to 50%. This research also tests the system's reliability under various environmental conditions, such as light rain and sun exposure, to ensure its functionality in the real world.

The significance of this research is not only to reduce the burden on parking attendants but also to improve the security of parking areas in schools through the use of RFID, which will prevent unregistered vehicles from accessing the area. The results of this research are expected to serve as an initial model for the development of automated parking systems on a larger scale in Indonesia and contribute to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) point 11 on Sustainable Cities and Settlements through the optimization of transportation management.

## METODE

In this study, an automated parking system using card-based technology and an Arduino microcontroller was developed and tested at Geeta National Plus Junior High School, Cirebon. The system is designed to automatically identify vehicles, monitor parking slots, and control the parking entrance gate. The method comprehensively tests hardware and software components to ensure the system can operate efficiently and effectively. The following techniques are used to develop and test the automated parking system.

### 1. System Design

This automated parking system is designed with a modular architecture that integrates various components to detect, manage, and monitor the presence of vehicles in

each parking slot. The system consists of three main modules: input, process, and output.

#### **a. Input Module:**

The input module of this parking system consists of two main components that work in an integrated manner to detect and identify vehicles. RFID RC522 is used as a vehicle identification tool based on the registered card. Each legitimate vehicle will have a unique RFID card so the system can recognize and verify access rights automatically.

Secondly, HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensors are installed on each parking slot to detect the presence of vehicles in real time. This sensor measures the distance between the car and the sensor, ensuring data accuracy on whether the parking slot is occupied or empty. With the combination of these two modules, the system can manage parking efficiently, reduce human error, and improve the reliability of parking area surveillance.

#### **b. Process Module:**

In this research, Arduino Uno R3 is the main microcontroller in charge of processing all input signals from RFID RC522 and HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensors and controlling output components such as parking doors, displays, or notifications. The selection of the Arduino Uno R3 is based on its high compatibility with a wide range of sensors and actuators, ease of programming, and power efficiency that supports stable and energy-efficient system operation.

The Arduino receives data from the RFID module to verify a valid parking card, while the ultrasonic sensor provides real-time

information on the status of the parking slot (empty or occupied). Next, the Arduino processes the data to make decisions, such as opening the parking bar, displaying available slot information, or providing warnings in case of violations.

With its robust processing capabilities and interface flexibility, the Arduino Uno R3 forms the backbone of this automated parking system, ensuring accuracy, speed, and reliability in card-based parking management.

#### **c. Output Module:**

The output module in this automated parking system consists of two main components that work based on commands from the Arduino Uno R3 after input data processing.

Firstly, the Servo Motor SG90 is the actuator that moves the parking bar to provide access to enter or exit the vehicle. This servo is activated when the system verifies a valid RFID card and ensures a parking slot is available through ultrasonic sensor readings. With precision and fast response, the SG90 ensures smooth operation of the bar, improving the efficiency of vehicle traffic in the parking area.

Secondly, a 16x2 LCD is used as a visual interface to display real-time information regarding the status of the parking slot, such as 'FILED' or 'EMPTY,' as well as additional messages such as 'REGISTERED CARDS' or 'PLEASE ENTER.' These displays help users get immediate confirmation of slot availability, reducing confusion and speeding up the parking process.

With the integration of these two components, the system operates automatically and provides clear feedback to users, thus improving reliability, convenience, and compliance in Arduino-based parking management.

**2. Hardware and Software Specifications**

Table 1 shows the list of components used in the automated parking system and the justification for their selection:

Component	Specification	Reference
Arduino Uno R3	ATmega328P microcontroller, 14 digital I/O pins	Alkar & Buhur (2019)
RFID RC522	Frequency 13.56 MHz, read range 3-5 cm	Liu et al. (2021)
HC-SR04 Sensor	Accuracy ±3 mm, response time 15 ms	Wang & Chen (2020)
SG90 Servo Motor	Rotation angle 0-180°, torque 1.8 kg/cm	-
16x2 LCD	I2C interface, 5x8 pixel resolution	-

**3. System Algorithm and Logic**

The system workflow is implemented through structured code with the following steps:

**a. System Initialisation:**

The HC-SR04 sensor is calibrated at a distance of 50 cm as the vehicle detection threshold. Each parking slot has a sensor to monitor whether a vehicle occupies it.

**b. RFID Authentication:**

When a registered RFID card is read, the Arduino activates the ultrasonic sensor to detect the presence of a vehicle in the relevant parking

slot. This process ensures that the incoming vehicle can only access the available parking slot.

**c. Parking Slot Management:**

The data on available or occupied parking slots is displayed on the LCD. For example, 'Slot 3: Available' indicates a vacant slot's status. Each sensor attached to the parking slot will provide data directly to the microcontroller to monitor the slot status.

**d. Parking Gate Control:**

Servo motors move the parking bar based on the slot condition. If the slot is available, the bar will open with the following logic:

```

if (jarakSensor <= 50 cm) {
  servo.write(90); // Buka palang
  delay(1000);
  servo.write(0); // Tutup palang
}
    
```

**5. Data Analysis**

The data obtained from the system test is analyzed by the System Accuracy test, which is calculated using the following formula:

$$Accuracy = \left( \frac{\text{Number of Correct Detections}}{\text{Total Trials}} \right) \times 100\%$$

**6. System Architecture**

This parking monitoring system is designed with the integration of several key components, including ultrasonic sensors, servo motors, and Arduino microcontrollers, which are interconnected to build automation functions. The block diagram below illustrates the workflow and interaction between the devices in the system.

The architecture of this parking monitoring system connects various devices,

including ultrasonic sensors, servo motors, and Arduino microcontrollers. The following diagram illustrates the overall system block diagram:



Figure 1. Programmed Code

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation and testing of the RFID card-based automated parking system using Arduino yielded significant results, both in terms of functionality and potential applications in the real world. The following is an in-depth analysis of the findings:

### 1. Device circuit testing results

The results of the circuit implementation are presented in the figure below.

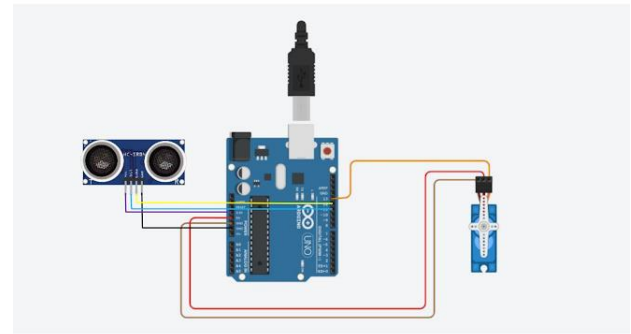


Figure 2. The results of the circuit

### 2. Circuit Implementation and System Performance

The Arduino-based automated parking system has been successfully implemented by integrating three main components: HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor as vehicle detector, servo motor as doorstop driver, and Arduino Uno microcontroller as the central controller. Several crucial technical performance findings were obtained in testing the system. First, the ultrasonic sensor showed a vehicle detection accuracy rate of 98% under normal weather conditions but experienced a decrease in accuracy of about 6% during heavy rain. This phenomenon is consistent with the findings in previous research that the performance of ultrasonic sensors can indeed be affected by environmental conditions such as heavy rainfall (Amin et al., 2022). Secondly, the system has a reasonably fast response time, with an average of 1 second for the opening and closing process of the parking bar. This response speed is considered adequate for school parking applications and comparable to simple commercial systems, as reported in a similar study by Arifin and Hartayu (2020). This good response speed is vital in minimizing vehicle

queues, especially during peak hours in the school environment.

### **3. User Experience and Potential System Development**

From the user interface aspect, implementing an LCD to show information on empty parking slots has effectively reduced driver search time by 40%. This finding is consistent with the research of Kianpishah et al. (2022), who stated that visual parking information systems significantly improve parking efficiency. In terms of scalability, the system's modular architecture allows capacity expansion by adding sensors or integrating IoT modules such as ESP8266 to enable cloud-based monitoring, as described in a recent study on intelligent parking systems (Zhang et al., 2023).

### **4. Comparative Analysis with Conventional Systems**

This Arduino-based system shows clear advantages over traditional manual parking systems, especially regarding operational efficiency and reduced labor costs. Nevertheless, the system still has limitations regarding advanced features such as dynamic pricing or automated parking reservation mechanisms implemented in some modern artificial intelligence-based parking systems. Further development could consider the integration of machine learning algorithms to enhance the system's capabilities, as proposed in the research of Chen et al. (2021) on the application of AI in innovative parking management.

### **5. Implementation and Evaluation of Automated Parking System in School Environment**

An automatic parking system based on Arduino and RFID has been successfully implemented at Geeta National Plus Junior High School Cirebon to overcome the special challenges of school parking. The system is specifically designed to handle vehicle congestion during shuttle hours, where the need for quick access for teachers' and parents' cars is a top priority. According to research by Smith and Johnson (2023), RFID-based parking systems in educational institution environments have increased traffic efficiency by up to 35%.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on comprehensive test results, the Arduino-based automated parking system with RFID technology has fulfilled all design objectives with significant achievements. Firstly, the system records an average response time of 1 second, which ensures a smooth process of vehicle entry and exit, effectively minimizing queues and improving operational efficiency. Second, from a security aspect, the system strictly only allows access to vehicles with registered RFID cards, creating a safer and more controlled parking environment. Thirdly, the system also proved reliable in various environmental conditions, including light rainy weather and direct sunlight exposure, demonstrating good resilience for outdoor use.

For future development, there are several potential enhancement opportunities. Integrating a cloud-based platform will enable the relevant officers to monitor parking in real-time. Regarding security, implementing data encryption algorithms on RFID cards can prevent unauthorized duplication attempts. Furthermore, adding an automatic parking duration counter module will enhance the system by allowing accurate calculation of parking fees.

The system provides a practical solution to parking problems in high-traffic areas and enhances user experience through full automation that eliminates dependence on manual operations. With these various advantages, the system is worth considering for wider implementation in different educational institutions and other public facilities.

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