Analytics
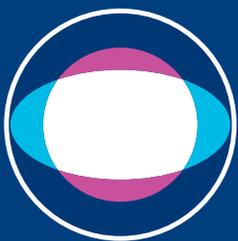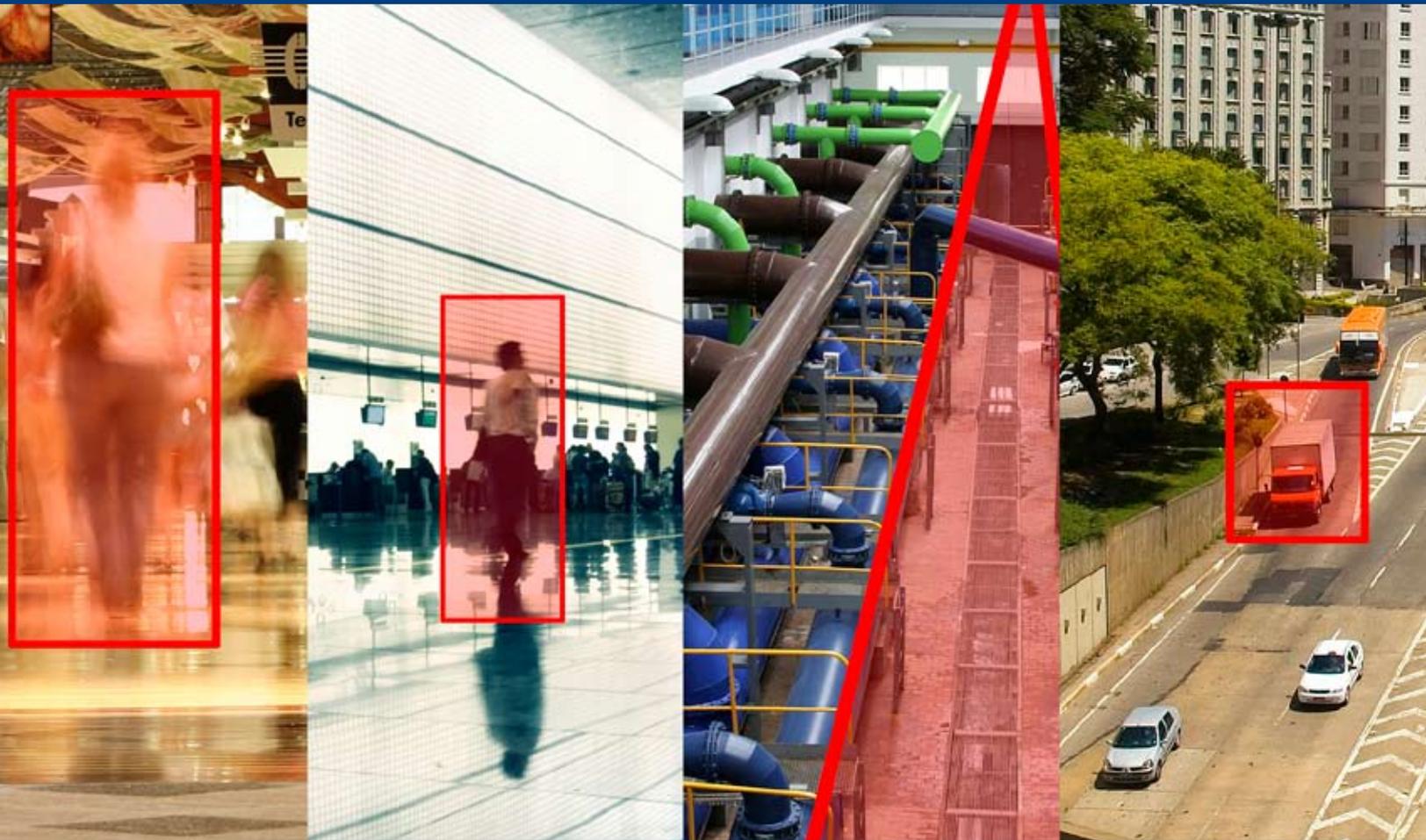
Powerful image analysis on both live and recorded video automates incident detection

IndigoVision

Complete IP Video Security Solutions

www.indigovision.com

Analytics

IndigoVision's Analytics algorithms provide users with powerful tools to assist in the complex task of security monitoring and control. It is the natural, progressive choice for any serious, efficient security management system.

Analytics algorithms bring significant benefits in both live-monitored and incident review operations, work 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and don't get tired or lose interest or concentration. Their use allows improved operational performance and an increased workload to be accommodated without an increase in staff headcount.

IndigoVision's Analytics algorithms include:

• Virtual Tripwires

• Motion Detection

• Theft Detection

• Hooded Camera Detection

• Shape-based Detection/Object Tracking

• Abandoned Object Detection

• Congestion Detection

• Counter Flow

IndigoVision's high performance cameras and transmitters allow for multiple analytics filters to be run on the same camera.

Activity Controlled Framerate (ACF)

This is a powerful feature, unique to IndigoVision devices. Using their built-in analytics capability, IP cameras and Transmitters constantly monitor the amount of motion between frames. When there is no motion in the scene, the frame rate is reduced to one frame per second. When motion occurs, the frame rate is instantly increased to the maximum specified by the user. This can reduce data rates by up to 50-fold, which increases the amount of video that can be stored on an NVR.

Virtual Tripwires

Virtual Tripwires can be used to protect boundaries such as railway tracks, freeways and building perimeters. The operator is informed when a tripwire is crossed. Virtual Tripwires can be used to count how many people enter or leave buildings. Up to two Virtual Tripwires can be placed in the scene and combined with logic, e.g. alarm only if both Tripwires are crossed.

Motion Detection

Motion detection finds general motion in both live and recorded video. This is hugely useful when searching for events in corridors, staircases, walkways, etc. A "no-motion" option lets you monitor things that should be moving and alert when motion stops, e.g. escalators and conveyor belts.

Theft Detection

Museum mode can be used to detect theft of static objects. In this mode sensitivity is configurable and moving foreground objects are ignored. It can also be used when reviewing recorded footage, for example, of a warehouse or a stockroom. It can quickly identify when a particular item was moved or removed from the scene.

Hooded Camera Detection

Hooded camera can be used to detect when a camera's view has been obscured. Examples include the camera being covered by a bag and the lens being deliberately defocused or spray painted.

Shape-based Detection/Object Tracking

Shape-based detection/object tracking in analytics filters can be used in many applications. It can alert operators when a high-sided vehicle approaches a low bridge. It can be used to distinguish between animals and intruders approaching a fence. This feature can also be used to analyze recorded video footage.

Abandoned Object Detection

Used for alarm generation when an object has been left in a busy scene. As well as abandoned objects this feature can be used to detect illegal parking or vehicles staying too long in certain zones, etc. It can also be used to search recordings for events such as parking violations and blocked freeways.
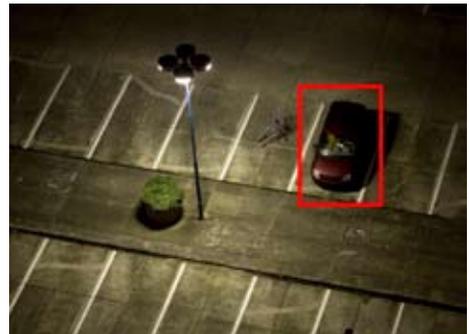
Congestion Detection

Congestion Detection is used to alert a user in the event of a build-up of congestion in an area of interest (railway station platforms, public spaces, highway entry/exit sliproads, point-of-sale queues, etc). It can also be used to provide statistics for staff planning and marketing purposes.

Counter Flow

Counter Flow is available to alert a user to a person or vehicle moving in an unauthorized direction, e.g. a vehicle travelling in the wrong direction on a carriageway or a person moving the wrong way through airport security. Counter flow analysis can help optimize crowd control in public areas, such as the underground or train stations.