

21st April 2004

© The Lyndhurst Consultancy April 2004

Spring conference

Acronyms & Terms

- Bit Blnary digiT uses 1s & 0s
- Byte 8 bits as a group
- Protocol An agreed-upon communication format
- IP Internet Protocol. IP specifies the format of packets, also called *datagrams,* and the addressing scheme.

Acronyms & Terms

- TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol
- UDP User Datagram Protocol
- ATM Asynchronous Transmission Mode.
- IP Address 192.168.10.2 (IP4 4 groups of 8 bits) soon to change to IPv6 (8 groups of 16 bits) to give 3.4x 10³⁸ addresses.

Acronyms & Terms

- MAC address Media Access Control an unique hardware address
- Open System Interconnection an ISO standard for networking, a 7 layer model.

The Lyndhurst Consultancy

What's IP Notes of the second second

Having defined Internet Protocol, please note:-

It does not mean the Internet!

• It's the way you speak on the Internet and networks usually TCP/IP.

TCP/IP

The TCP packet header tells the system

- Where I'm from
- Where I'm going
- My number
- The next number coming
- How much is coming
- Control bits
- Checksum for error correction
- The urgency
- Options
- A total of 128 bits before you send any information and then you get a similar reply!!

THE LYNFCP/PRST CONSTEP/PANCY

Greedy of data transmission CONSI & time ANCY

UDP(/IP Called a broadcast protocol The UDP packet header tells the system Where I'm from Where I'm going How much is coming Checksum for error correction (internal use only) A total of 72 bits before you send any information There is no reply More economic of data & time

What's in a picture A picture paints a thousand words At 2 bytes to a word = 2k Bytes WRONG!

What's in a picture?

- PAL images are 625 lines
- Sampled video is 768 x 576
 Based on CCD chip size
- Why stay with PAL!!!!
- Stay digital all the way.



What's in a picture?

Say an image is 1280 x 1024 pixels That is a total of 1,310,720 pixels With 24 bits of colour info per pixel Loads of DATA!!

What's in a picture? Over 1.5 G bits per second (broadcast up to 4.7Gbps) 1 Giga bit = 1024 Mega bits 1 Mega bit = 1024 kilo bits $= 1024 \times 1024$ bits = 1,048,576 bits So a Giga bit is 1,073,741,824 bits.

What limits us? BANDWIDTH BANDWIDTH BANDWIDTH.

What's a network?

- Types
 - Coaxial LAN as a ring
 - Twisted Pair LANs WANs MANs
- Size
 - Many users
 - Can have very large LANs, up to 90m between hubs or switches
- Speed
 - 10BaseT
 - 100BaseT
 - 1000BaseT

10 M bits/sec 100M bits/sec 1000M bits/sec.

What's a network?



 capacity argued from 40% to 60% (dependent upon server utilisation).

What's a network?

- 40% 60% of 100Mbps = say 50Mbps
- Video is 1.5Gbps
- 1 image of un-compressed/un-processed data every 30 seconds
- Does that frighten you?

How can we improve on update rates?

Send less data!!!

How can we improve on update rates?

 How can we do that? -Compression -Conditional refresh -Smaller images.

What about compression?

It depends upon the data compression used



This is the TLC advanced compression tool.

What about compression?

Stills

- JPEG (1MB/sec)
- JPEG 2000
- Wavelet (1.5MB/sec)
- MPEG 1 (70kB/sec)
- AVI (3.6MB/sec) > Moving images
- WMV (87kB/sec)

What about compression?

It can ruin your IMAGE.

What's Conditional Refresh?

- It's not a CODEC, it uses a CODEC (CODer/DECoder)
- Don't send the whole picture only send the changes
- H261
- H263.

Smaller pictures mean smaller files



- But beware a smaller picture also means less detail
- CIF (Common Intermediate Format) is only 352 pixels wide by 288 high.

Expand the picture to full screen







Image size

Format	Vertical	Horizontal
	pixels	pixels
QCIF	176	144
CIF	352	288
4CIF	704	576
16CIF	1408	1152
MPEG-1	320	240
MPEG-2	720	576
MPEG-4	720	576
		500

CONSULTANCY

How can we use it?

 First carry out the **Operational Requirement**

How can we use it?

• Next -Get the IT Manager involved!!

How can we use it?

- Use digital cameras
- Use existing cameras (using a video server)
- Hybrids systems are OK

 Have the managers output on the network but analogue in the control room

• Be cautious about camera quantities.





What can we use it for?

Anything your heart desires, if it meets the O.R.

THE LYNDHURST CONSULTANCY

What else?

- Use the network for recording

 Choose the type carefully (RAID)
 Add new file servers
- Integration with other computer based systems
 Such as.....

Facial Recognition

- Against HRA
- For Can you find my little boy, here's his picture



How many cameras help find him?

LYNGRST CONSTRANCY

Automatic Number Plate Recognition

- Lost or Stolen?
- Persistent PCN evaders
 - Congestion charging
 - Decriminalisation of Traffic Enforcement (DTE)
- Toll roads?

Why use it?

- We will be able to get better resolution
- There will be cost savings for cabling
- There will need to be an upgrade on many intranets
- There will be more flexibility
- There *will* be more IT technicians than CCTV technicians.

Cautions!

If using the www

- Get fixed IP addresses
- Use firewall technology
- Set up a Virtual Private Network (VPN)
 Uses tunnelling and encryption
- Use Proxy Servers.

CONSULTANCY

Cautions!

If using the Intranet

- Keep access limited
- Look for systems with security access
- Think carefully about data storage, it will be massive

– (don't need 31 days).

Data Protection

- CCTV images can be personal data and video over IP is no exception

 Bear in mind the Durant v FSA judgement
 Do we need to de-gauss?
- CoP does not cover digital Tx specifically – yet.....

Mystic Jon predicts



- 3G mobile telephony will be a major philosophy change!!!
 - Its already starting, up to 220kbps on Vodafone
- Faster networks will increase the opportunities
- We have to become more IT aware.

Summary

- Get knowledge
- Carry out the O.R.
- Talk to the IT manager
- Select the camera equipment
- Select the recording storage size
- Integrate with other bits
- Sit back relax and watch the telly!!!

Thanks for listening &

Don't CRY coz it is Over, SMILE :) coz it happened.



