

# Computer with a Lens.... Intelligence in cameras translates to

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saving time and money

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www.axis.com

#### Axis – continuously driving innovation

1996

World's first network camera





World's first video encoder

1999



World's first network video chip

2004



First MPEG-4 and Motion JPEG compression camera 2008



First H.264 compression standard for network camera 2009



First network cameras with HDTV, and with remote focus & zoom functions







2010



First thermal network camera



Lightfinder technology

2012



Unique highperformance WDR camera 2012

AXIS Camera Companion: unique small installation solution



2015

Open standard network loudspeaker & Open IP-based door station



2012



First network camera with active cooling

2013



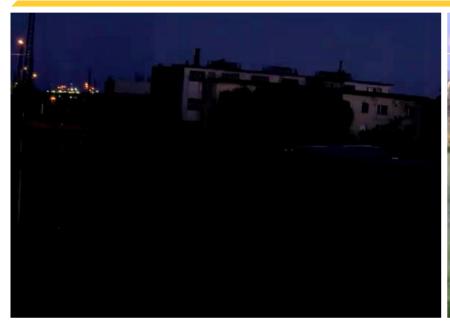
Physical Access Control 2015

Zipstream technology & Sharpdome technology





#### **Low light Technology**





# Extreme light sensitivity



#### Wide Dynamic Range: Back & Blinding Light conditions

#### Enables extreme level of detail in both dark and bright areas of a scene



High-end security camera with conventional WDR



Camera with WDR-Forensic Capture



## **Apps for security cameras?**





Open Camera Application Platform

Microprocessor



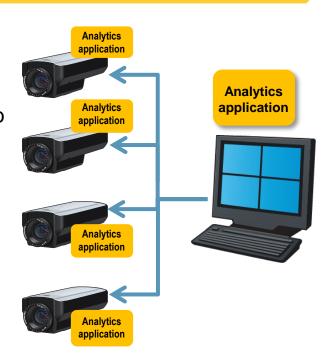


#### Distributed intelligence strategy

- > Analytics "at-the-edge"
  - Processing significant portions of video @ camera
  - Streaming event metadata and only required video

#### > Benefits

- Overcome limitations of centralized intelligence
- Reduce bandwidth and storage consumption
- Reduce system cost and complexity
- Design truly scalable deployments

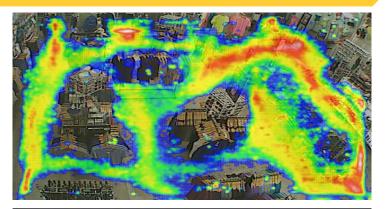




#### **Uses of Edge intelligence**

#### > Classic Uses:

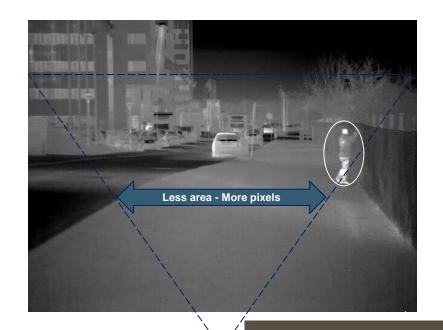
- Vehicle / People counting
- Traffic incident detection
- License Plate Recognition
- Queue / Dwell Managment
- Heat mapping
- > Newer Use Examples:
  - Perimeter / long range detection
  - Smoke & Fire Detection
  - Explosion Detection
  - Flare Analysis
  - Facial Expression Analysis

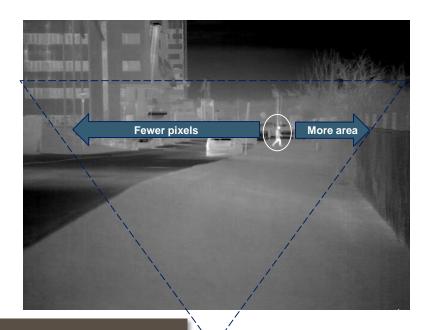






### Detection, field of view relation





Area protection – not only perimeter



### **Electronic Image stabilization (EIS)**



Without EIS With EIS



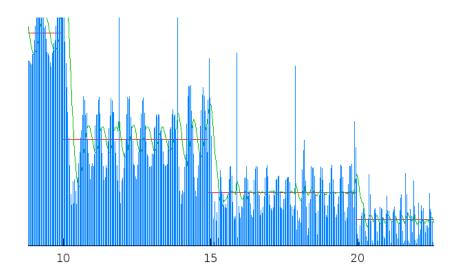






#### **Bitrate**

- > Low Bitrates are appreciated
- > Bitrate consumption is unpredictable
- > Low in static scenes
- > Higher in scenes with...
  - ... large motion share
  - ... high image complexity
  - ... a high noise level



GOAL: How to control the bitrate and make it predictable?







#### **Setting MBR – Maximum Bitrate**

- > Artificial cap for the dynamic bitrate
- > Intention: Make bitrate controllable + predictable by adding an <u>upper limit</u>.
- > Everything above the limit is compressed harder in order to lower the bitrate
- > Everything below is untouched

PROBLEM: compression level is permanently adjusted even if <u>actual bitrate</u> is going above the limit or falls again below

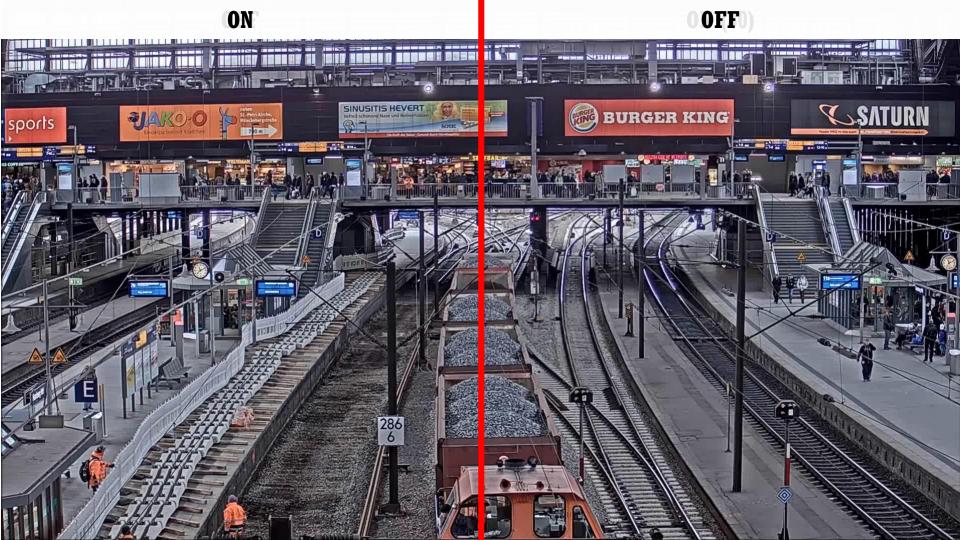


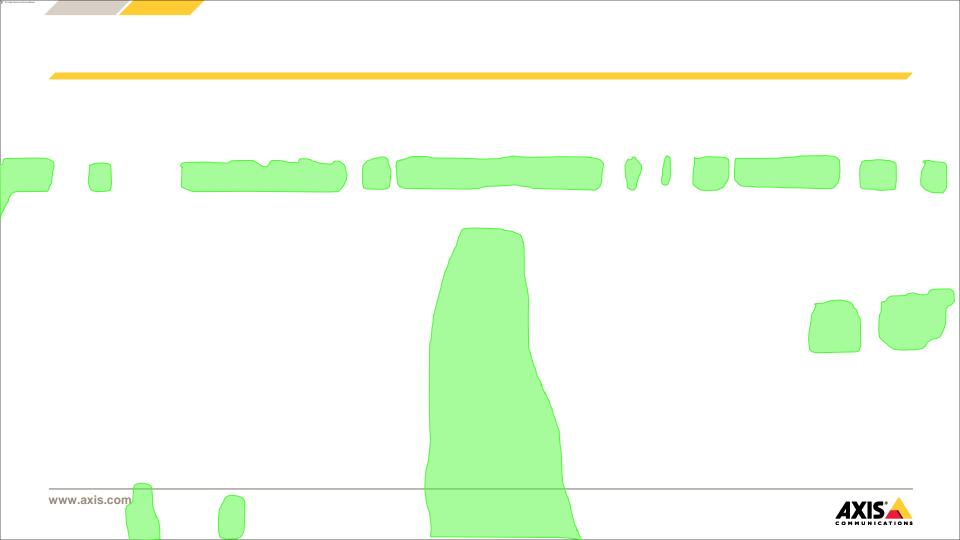
#### Manually setting Region of interest compression (Static ROI)

- > Different zones manually defined with higher compression
- > Zones are static once defined
- > Problem: Difficult to predict / define an irrelevant area in professionally deployed camera
  - entire image could be typically relevant
  - event may happen in a human predicted irrelevant area, which is no good.
- So, setting MBR or static ROI is not a good thing!
- > Leave the intelligence to the algorithm!









Algorithm off - Bitrate:

Algorithm high - Bitrate:



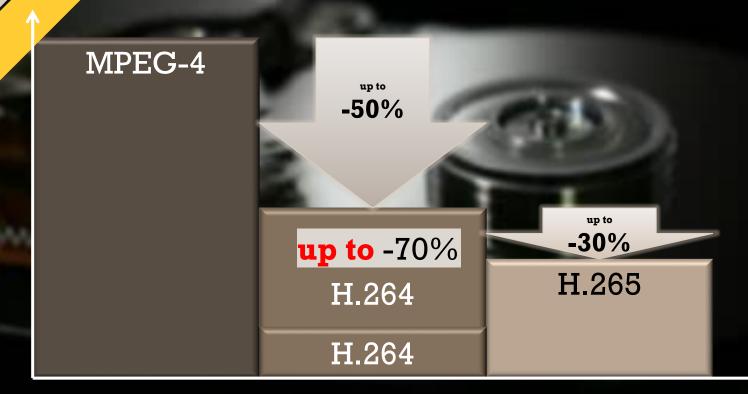
Algorithm off - Bitrate: 15442 [kbps] Algorithm high - Bitrate: 1950 [kbps]



Large bandwidth savings due to noise reduction



# .... in the H.265 context





#### **Compression Algorithm summary**

- > Highest impact: Static and high noise scenes
- > Reduce storage & bandwidth by an avg. 50%+
- > Will not add delay
- > Dynamic GOP
- > Does not guarantee a certain bitrate reduction nor apply limits to the bitrate
- > Algorithm prevents relevant details from being destroyed







