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SUMMARY

Indoor and campus video surveillance requires the use of cameras and other surveillance equipment to monitor properties and assets inside buildings or in campus environments. In these situations, it can be difficult for security or law enforcement personnel to monitor all locations at the same time. Additionally, it can be expensive to increase security staff and it is often difficult to bring all information from remote cameras into a manageable format. The biggest challenge is effectively networking all of the required surveillance devices and systems, which is why it is important to consider both wired and wireless options for connectivity. When a system is properly designed, information from remote cameras can be viewed at one or multiple centralized points, in addition to being recorded and stored.

FEATURES

- Quality coverage
- Easily scaled
- Reliability
- Motion sensing technology
- Legacy equipment integration
- Non-line-of-site frequency bands
- Broadband data speeds
- Configurable to multiple needs and application

BENEFITS

- Surveillance provided in hard-to-monitor areas
- Avoid difficult deployment of and large cost of cabling in older buildings
- Less cost by using centralized monitoring instead of human workforce

REAL WORLD EXAMPLES

Situation: A large urban housing authority was experiencing an increasing crime rate in one location and wanted to provide enhanced surveillance for three buildings in that area.

Problem: Two of the buildings were older and had existing analog cameras while the newer building lacked any cameras. The authority wished to integrate their existing equipment with new cameras and manage them all over a single network at a central location.

Solution: The legacy cameras were converted to IP-transmitted video with encoders. The video was then aggregated at each building and transmitted via a secure wireless point-to-multipoint link to the newer location eight miles away. There, the video was integrated with the newer IP cameras and monitored and managed from a single office.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

- How large is the area to be monitored?
- Is wireless or wired the better option?

- Do the camera locations have power?
- Are there existing cameras in place? If so, what types?
- What are the fields of view to be monitored at each location?
- What bandwidth is desired?
- What camera considerations might impact bandwidth, such as resolution and frames per second?
- Are any special enclosures needed, such as vandal-proof or an industrial grade?
- Are there competing wireless frequencies in the area?
- From how many sites will the cameras be viewed?

PRODUCTS

- IP cameras
- Enclosures
- Mounts and brackets
- Cables, jumpers, and connectors
- Tools and installation supplies
- Wireless access points
- Antennas
- Digital video recorders
- Video storage
- Routers and switches
- Analog to Ethernet converters
- Power backup
- Test equipment

Knowledge Solutions

Providing the intelligence for optimum, faster decisions

- TESSCO.com
- The Wireless Guide
- The Wireless Journal
- The Wireless Updates
- The Wireless Bulletins