

INTELLECTUAL MONITORING OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE

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ANNOTATION

Video surveillance is a process carried out using optoelectronic devices designed for visual control or automatic image analysis (automatic identification of faces, state numbers). In the English-speaking environment, the term English is used. Closed circuit television, CCTV is a closed circuit television system.

Closed circuit television (CCTV), also known as video surveillance, is the use of video cameras to transmit a signal to a specific location in a set of limited monitors. It differs from broadcast television in that the signal is not transmitted openly, but it can use point-to-point (P2P), point-to-point (P2MP), or wired or wireless connections. Although almost all video cameras fall under this definition, the term is often applied to surveillance in areas that require additional security or constant monitoring (videotelephony is rarely referred to as "CCTV").

Community monitoring using CCTV is common in many areas of the world. In recent years, the use of body-worn camcorders has been introduced as a new form of surveillance, often used in law enforcement, with cameras placed on a policeman's chest or head. The video surveillance has caused serious debate about balancing the use of it with the right to personal inviolability of people, even when in a public place.

In industrial enterprises, CCTV equipment can be used to monitor part of the process from the central control room, especially if the observed environment is dangerous or inaccessible to humans. CCTV systems can work continuously or only when needed to track a particular event. A more advanced form of CCTV using digital video recorders (DVRs) with different quality and performance capabilities and additional features (such as motion detection and email messages) will probably provide recording for many years. More recently, decentralized IP cameras, possibly

equipped with megapixel sensors, support recording to memory directly connected to the network. Devices or internal flash for completely independent operation.

Domed camera at the railway station: Rotterdam Central metro station

It is estimated that around 1 billion surveillance cameras will be used worldwide as of 2021 about 65% of these cameras are installed in Asia. CCTV's growth has slowed in recent years. The introduction of this technology has contributed to a significant increase in state control, a significant increase in advanced social monitoring and control methods, and many crime prevention activities around the world.

The early mechanical CCTV system was developed in June 1927 by the Russian physicist Léon Theremin (CF . Television in the Soviet Union). Originally required by the Soviet of Labour and defence, the system consisted of a manually controlled scanning-transmitter camera and a wireless shortwave transmitter and receiver, with a face-line resolution of. Under the command of Kliment Voroshilov , the term's video surveillance system was shown to Joseph Stalin, Semyon Budyonny and Sergo Orzhonikidze and installed in the courtyard of the Moscow Kremlin to observe the approaching guests.

Another early CCTV system was installed by Siemens AG in 1942 at test stand VII in Peenemünde, Nazi Germany to monitor the launch of V-2 rockets .

The first commercial closed-circuit television system in the United States was named Vericon in 1949. Very little is known about Vericon, except that it was declared not to require government permission.

The earliest video surveillance systems included continuous monitoring, as there was no way to record and store data. The development of media from reel to reel made it possible to record surveillance images. These systems required manual modification of magnetic tape, a time-consuming, expensive and unreliable process in which the operator had to manually transfer the tape from the tape recorder to the Interceptor reel. Due to these shortcomings, video surveillance was not widely

available. Videomagnitophone technology emerged in the 1970s, making it easier to record and delete data, with the use of video surveillance becoming more common.

In the 1990s, digital multiplexing was developed, allowing multiple cameras to be recorded at the same time, as well as recording time intervals and motion only. This saved time and money, which later led to an increase in the use of CCTV.

Recently, CCTV technology has improved with the transition to Internet-based products and systems and other technological developments.

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