

INSTALL GUIDE FOR ONVIF DEVICES

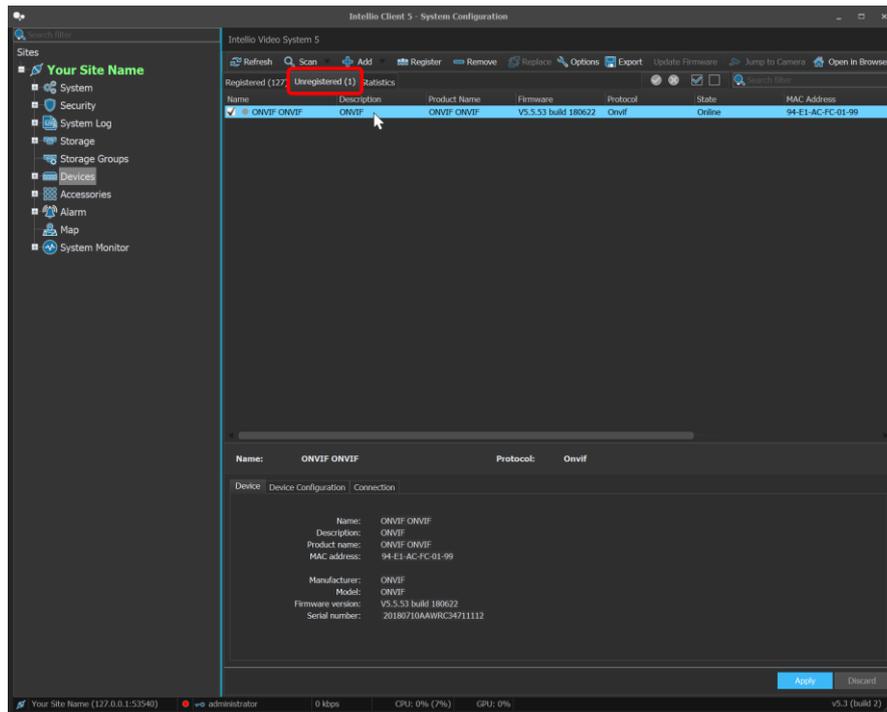
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1. Exploring devices, cameras

1.1. Automatic search on the network

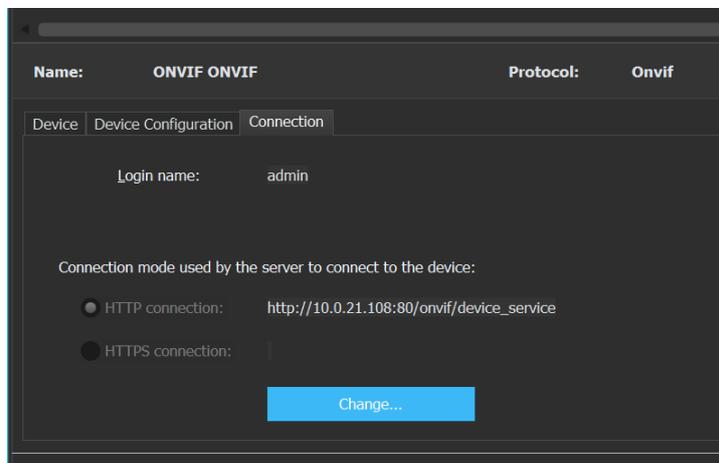
The Intellio Video System 5 is able to discover ONVIF cameras on the subnets available from the server. Cameras discovered by the **System Configuration / Devices / Scan / Search ONVIF Devices** menu item are listed in the **Unregistered** panel:



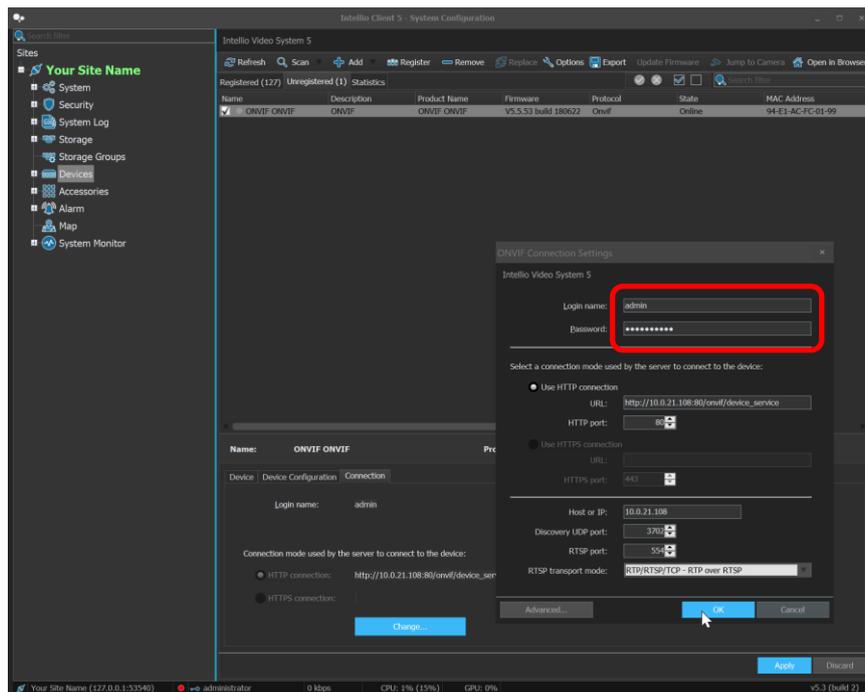
During the search, some of the cameras found do not send data about themselves due to lack of identification, so <unknown> cameras may also appear in the list. This means that authentication is required for the given camera connection. This may differ from the authentication used by the camera’s web interface or its own protocol. In such cases, enable the ONVIF connection on the camera’s own web interface and create a username and password for the ONVIF connection with administrator privileges.

It is also possible that authentication is not required for the connection (in this case, information about the camera will appear in the list), so do not provide a username and password.”

To identify an unknown camera, select it from the list and open the **Connection** tab. The HTTP connection URL is displayed here, which includes the camera's IP address. By entering this IP into your browser, you can access the camera's web interface and identify the camera.

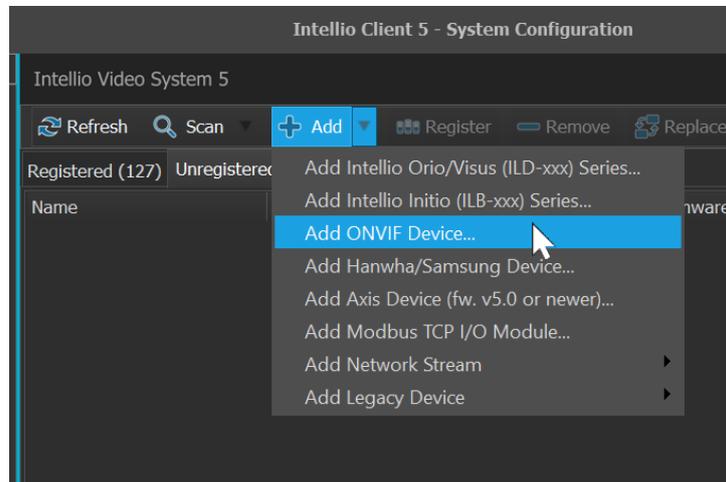


Then select the **Change** button and enter the login name and password for that camera.

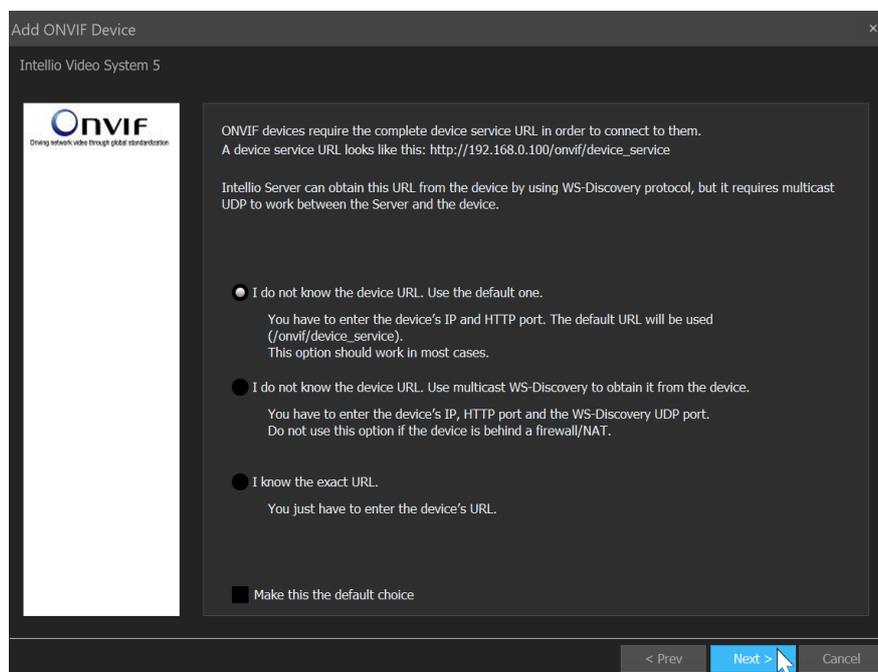


1.2. Add manually

If the IP address of the ONVIF camera you want to add is known exactly, use the **System Configuration / Devices / Add / Add ONVIF device...** button.



- In the pop-up window, select the first option (**I don't know the device URL. Use the default one**), and then click the **Next** button. This option works in most cases
- In some cases, the default URL settings may not work for certain cameras due to non-standard URL accessibility. In this case, use the second option to query the device's URL (be sure that the server computer and the camera IP address are in the same network segment).
- If the URL is known or in a unique format, use the third add option.



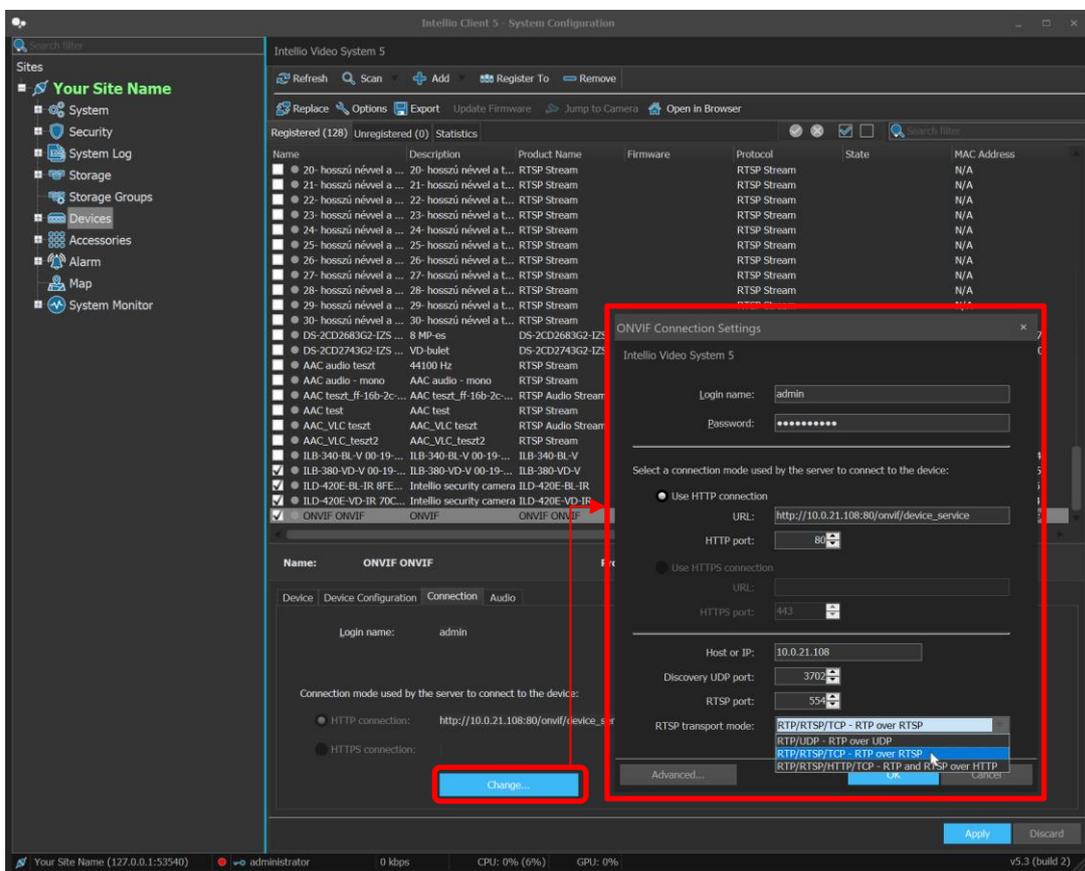
Add ONVIF device

Enter the name or IP address of the device in the **Host or IP** field, and then fill in the **Login Name** and **Password** fields for the device

The **RTSP transport mode** determines the transmission channel used for both image and audio transmission:

- Choose **RTP over RTSP** (default) functionality if camera images arrive over a reliable TCP connection, allowing the camera to be used behind a firewall or NAT.
- Select **RTP over UDP** option if the camera does not display images, possibly because it does not support the default mode. In this case, camera images arrive over a UDP connection, but the camera cannot be behind a firewall/NAT.
- It is recommended to use **RTP and RTSP over HTTP** when the camera is behind a firewall that only allows HTTP connections.

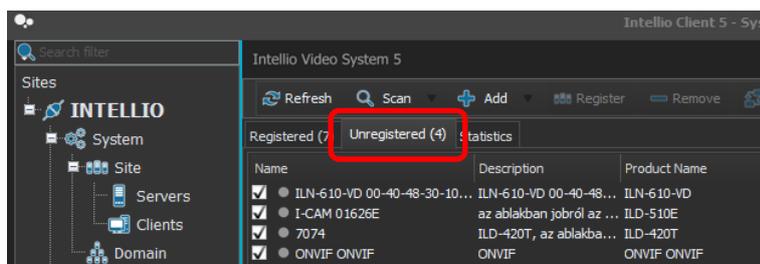
Leave the other values at their default settings, or modify them if you are not using the default port numbers



2. Registering cameras, devices

Every device must be registered on a SITE, and the primary server for the device needs to be specified. The primary server is responsible for storing the images and data of the associated cameras and devices, as well as managing the camera.

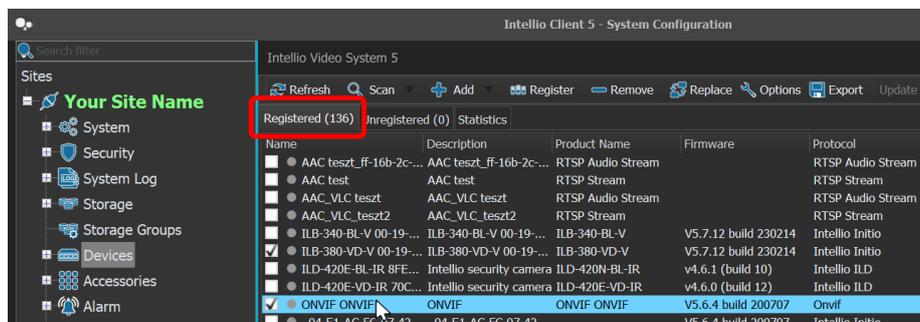
Cameras that have been added to the system but are not yet registered can be found under the **Unregistered** tab in the **System Configuration / Devices** menu.



The system maintains partial information flow with the cameras listed here and enabled for operation. This means that the system consistently updates the information provided by the cameras listed here. To register, select the cameras to be registered, and if you have already provided the username and password for the cameras as described in the previous sections, press the **Register** button. In the case of a multi-server Site, specify the camera's primary server in the pop-up window.

Once registered, the server establishes a connection with the registered cameras, and they begin transmitting images.

The registered cameras will appear on the **Registered** tab.



3. Open the camera web interface from IVS

Most cameras have their own web-based configuration interface. This interface can be accessed directly from the IVS by pressing the **Open in Browser** button in the **System Configuration / Devices** menu. This button opens the camera's web interface in the default browser with a single click. The camera's web interface is accessible only if the camera is reachable from the computer running the client program. It must be accessible from the client program running on the server, but it can be accessed from any location only if the appropriate network settings are in place.

4. Change camera name and description

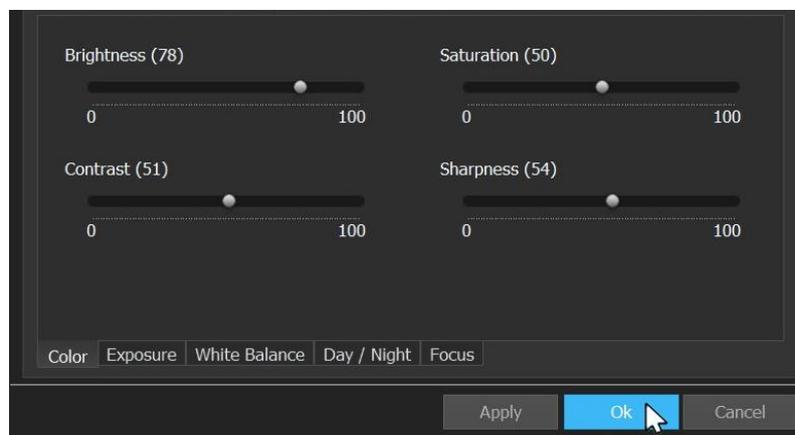
To edit the name and description of an already registered camera, navigate to the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** page. Select the camera, go to the **Name and Description** tab, edit the fields, and then press the **Apply** button in the bottom right corner.

5. Setting up video image

Excellent image quality is a fundamental requirement for video surveillance. Good image quality can be achieved by adjusting the image settings to suit the observed location. To modify the image settings, go to the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu, select the camera, and press the button under the **Image Setting** tab. Alternatively, if you are viewing a live feed, choose the same option from the camera menu. This interface allows you to modify only the most commonly used parameters. For settings not present or adjustable in this window, open the camera's web interface and make the adjustments there.

5.1. Color

- **Brightness:** Adjusts the overall brightness of the image.
- **Saturation:** Controls the saturation of colors.
- **Contrast:** Modifies the contrast between colors. Higher values increase contrast, but the displayed image may darken as a result.
- **Sharpness:** Alters the sharpness of the displayed image.



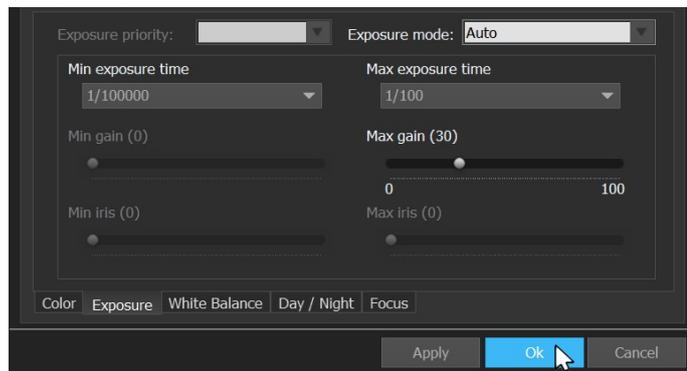
5.2. Exposure

- **Minimum exposure time:**

Specifies the maximum shutter speed value, ensuring it cannot be lower than the set value. Setting a slow exposure speed brightens the image, but fast movements may become less defined.

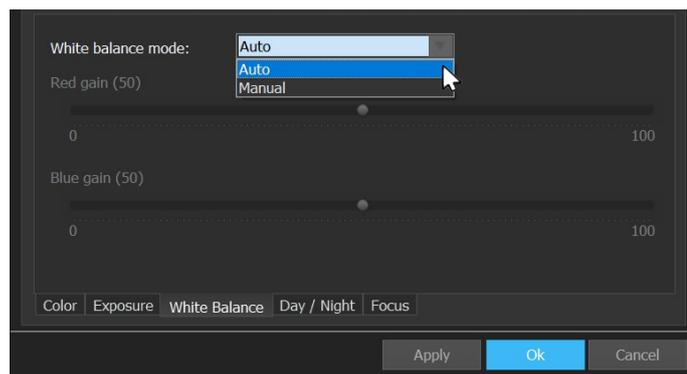
- **Maximum gain:**

Determines the maximum allowable gain value. Higher gain enhances visibility, but it may introduce more noise to the image.



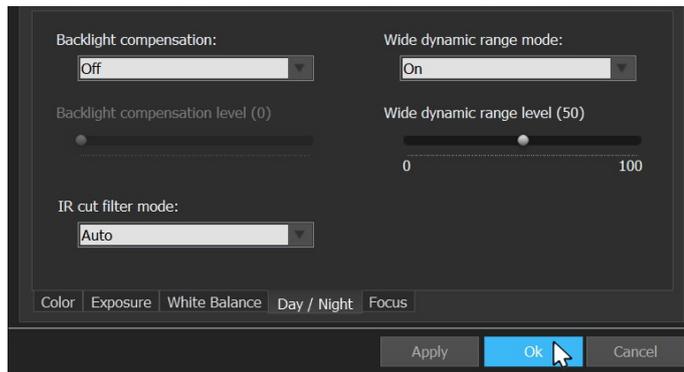
5.3. White balance

White balance ensures that the images have accurate colors. By default, it is set to automatic. If you want to change it manually, set it to manual and adjust the desired value using the sliders below.



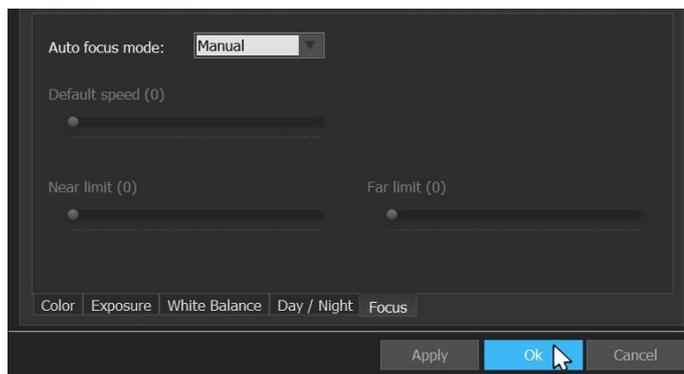
5.4. Day/Night

The parameters related to the **Night/Day mode** switch, as well as the values for **Backlight Compensation** and **WDR** modes, can be adjusted in this settings window.



5.5. Focus

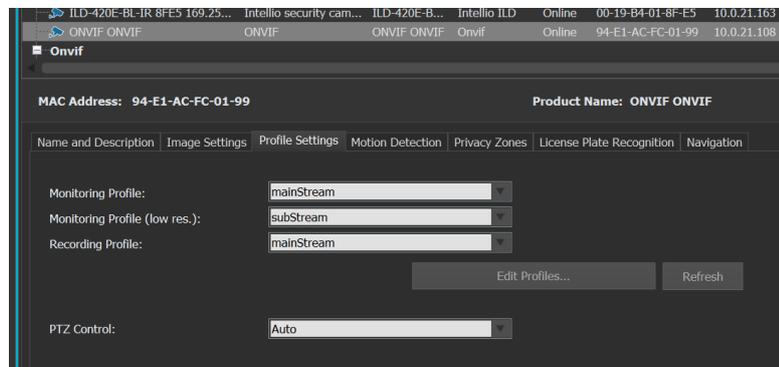
The focus adjustment mode can be set. In Auto mode, after zooming in or out, the camera automatically adjusts the image sharpness.



6. Profile settings

In the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu, under the selected camera's **Profile Settings** tab, you can configure two **Monitoring profiles** and a **Storage profile**:

- **Monitoring profile** refers to the high-resolution primary stream displayed in Live mode when the camera's display panel is in SPOT mode.
- **Monitoring profile (low resolution)** denotes the secondary low-resolution stream displayed in Live mode when more than 4 divided Views are selected, or when performance optimization is enabled in client settings and the panel is not in SPOT mode.
- **Recording profile** determines the stored images' resolution, image quality, and frame rate. It usually aligns with the primary high-resolution stream. The option **<Same as Monitoring>** refers to the stream specified there.



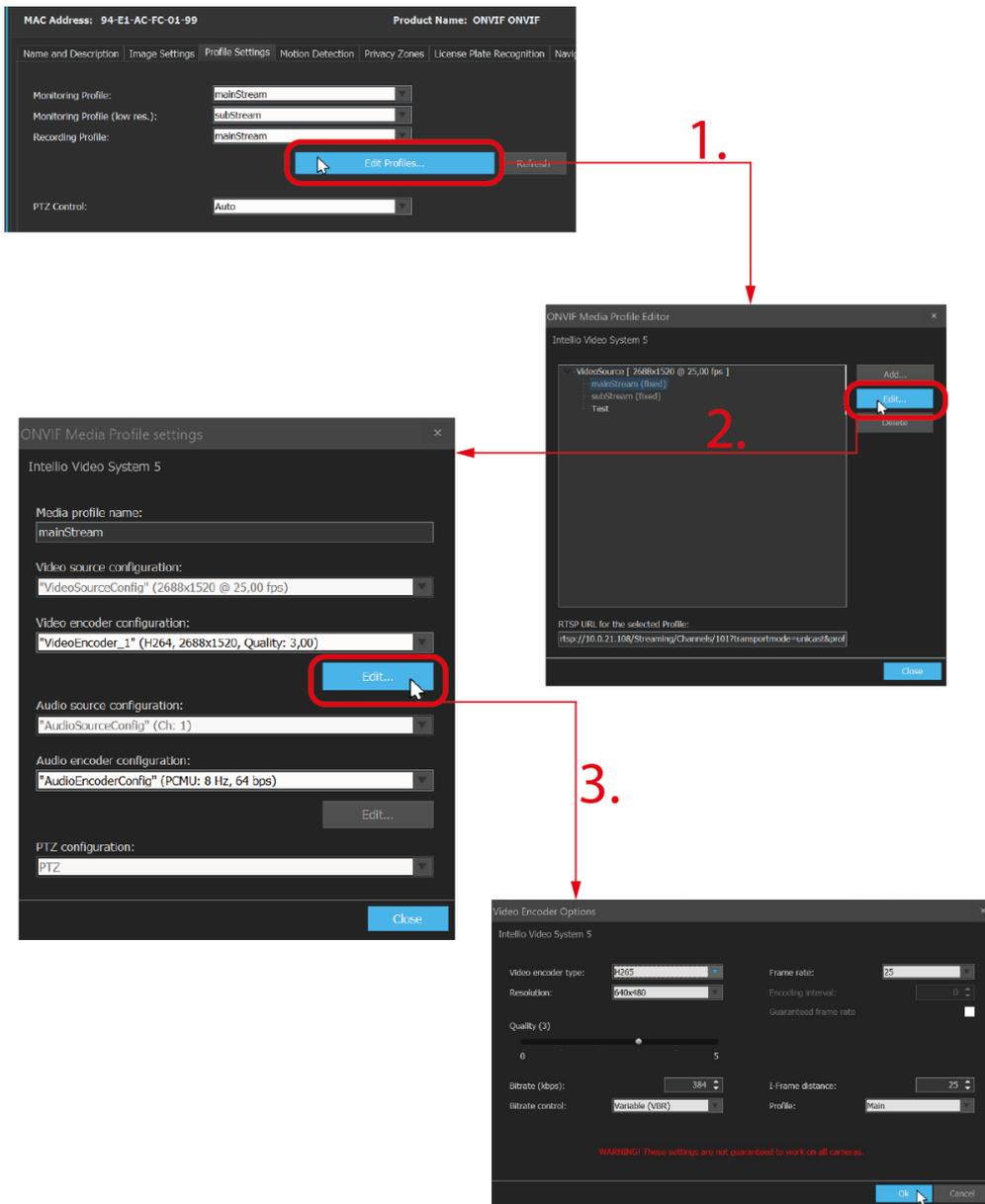
By default, all three profiles are set to use the camera's primary video stream channel. However, it is recommended to also utilize the secondary low-resolution stream. This way, if the client program displays the camera image in a small window, it can use the low-resolution video stream to better utilize the resources of the computer running the client program.

These profiles can be adjusted as desired from the dropdown list or created and modified using the **Edit Profiles** button on the tab, as explained in the following section.

PTZ control: In the case of an ONVIF camera, IVS determines whether the camera supports PTZ functionality based on the Monitoring profile's PTZ setting. However, there is an option here to override this behavior (Automatic/Enabled/Disabled).

6.1. Edit Media profile

To edit the profiles of already added ONVIF cameras, navigate to the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu. Select the ONVIF camera, go to the **Profile Settings** tab, and use the **Edit Profiles...** button to open the configuration window. By default, one stream is set up, but it is recommended to configure two streams: mainStream for monitoring and storage, and subStream for low-resolution display, as described in the previous section

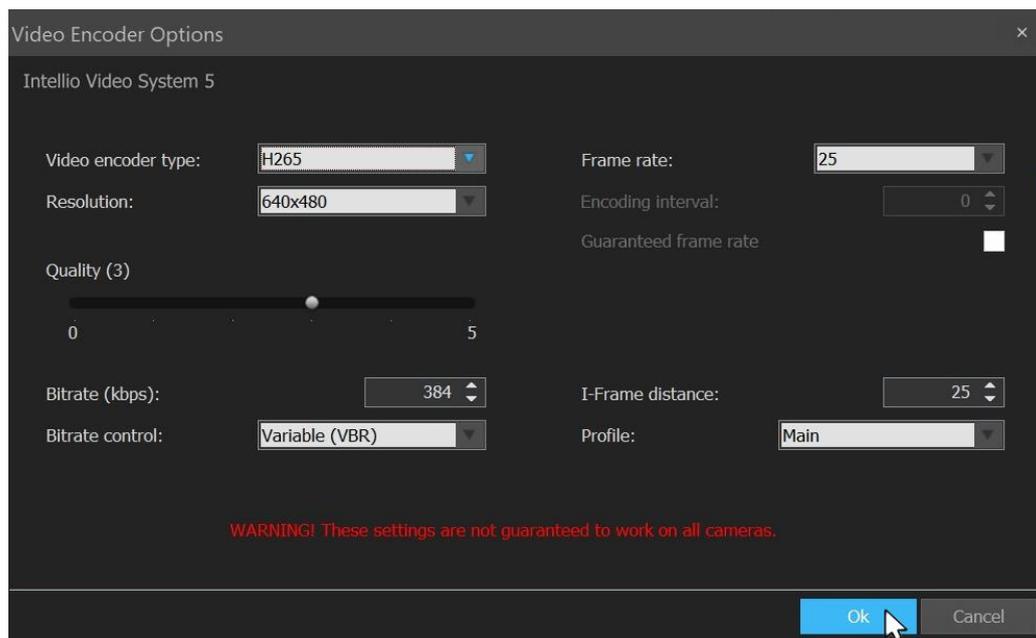


- **Media profile name:** A selectable and identifiable name on the **Profile Settings** tab.
- **Video source configuration:** The source of the video stream. It is clear-cut for cameras.
- **Video encoder configuration:** Selection of the video stream associated with the profile from the list.
- **Edit...:** Editing the properties of the selected video stream.
- **Audio source configuration:** Identifies the source of the audio stream.
- **Audio encoder configuration:** Selection of the audio encoder associated with the profile from the list.
- **Edit...:** Editing the properties of the selected audio stream.
- **PTZ configuration:** For PTZ cameras, specify the PTZ configuration here. In ONVIF cameras, PTZ control is tied to media profiles, so you need to assign the appropriate PTZ configuration to the ONVIF profile used for monitoring. Make sure to assign the PTZ configuration to the media profile used for monitoring.

Note: If certain modifications cannot be made via ONVIF (some camera encoder settings may not be modifiable), you can perform them on the camera's web interface.

6.2. Setting up video compression

In this editing window, you can configure the compression properties of the video streams



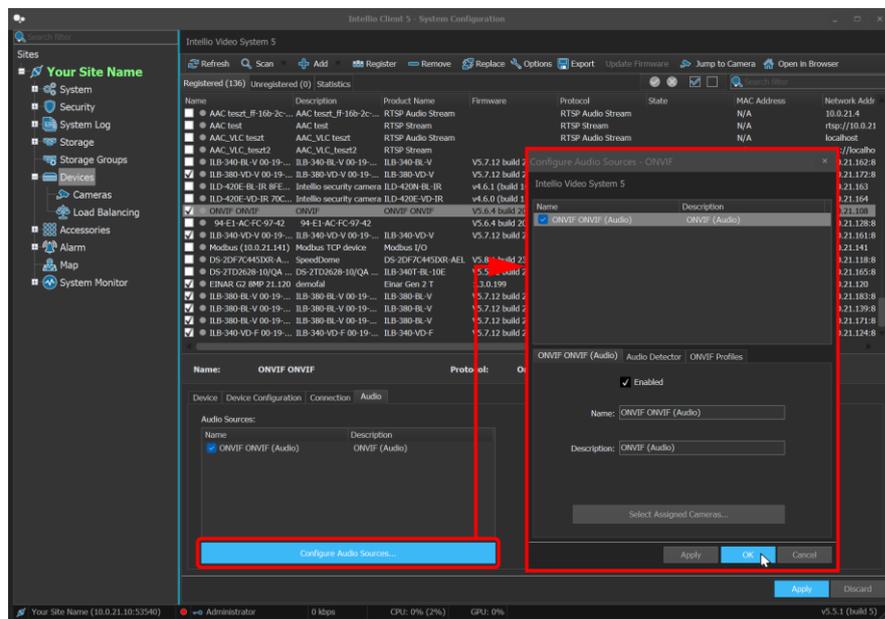
- **Resolution:** The resolution of the transmitted images.
- **Video encoder type:** The compression method (H.264, JPEG, MPEG4, etc.)
- **Quality:** The degree of lossy compression (the lower, the more significant the quality loss).
- **I-Frame distance:** The distance between keyframes. Reference frames have significantly larger size and processing requirements. The Intellio system allows a maximum keyframe distance of 100, but for optimal operation, values around 25, adjusted to the frame rate, are recommended.
- **Frame rate:** The number of frames captured per second.

- **Encoding interval:** Determines which frames are encoded and sent (1 - all, 2 - every second, etc.).
- **Bitrate (kbps):** The maximum allowed data size of the video stream. The camera compresses video data to the specified maximum or below.
- **Bitrate control:** The bitrate type can be set to constant or variable.
- **Profile:** Allows selecting profiles associated with the chosen video compressor.

Note: It may happen that, for some reason, the configured settings are not applicable, so it is advisable to reopen the settings interface and check after approval. If the settings have not changed as desired, it is recommended to adjust the settings on the camera's own configuration interface (it is possible that the camera does not support the specified fps at the given resolution).

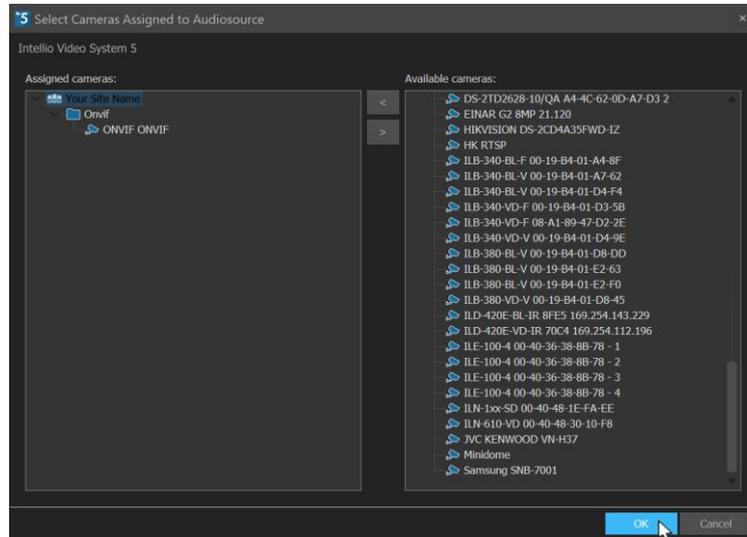
7. Setting up audio inputs

The main settings for audio inputs are located in the specific device settings. Navigate to **System Configuration / Devices** menu, select the device, and on the device configuration interface that appears at the bottom, click on the **Audio** tab. Here, you will get an overview of the names and status of the audio inputs associated with the device. To modify the settings, press the **Configure Audio Sources** button.

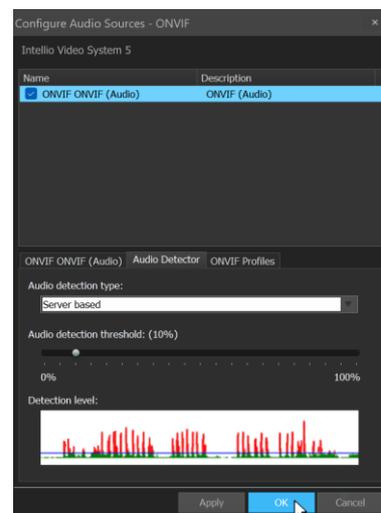


- **Enabled:** This checkbox is used to enable/disable the audio input. If an audio input is not in use, you can disable it here to prevent the system from processing it. In this case, it is advisable to disable the audio channel in the camera's web interface as well.
- **Name és Description:** Here, you can provide a name and a detailed description for the audio input.

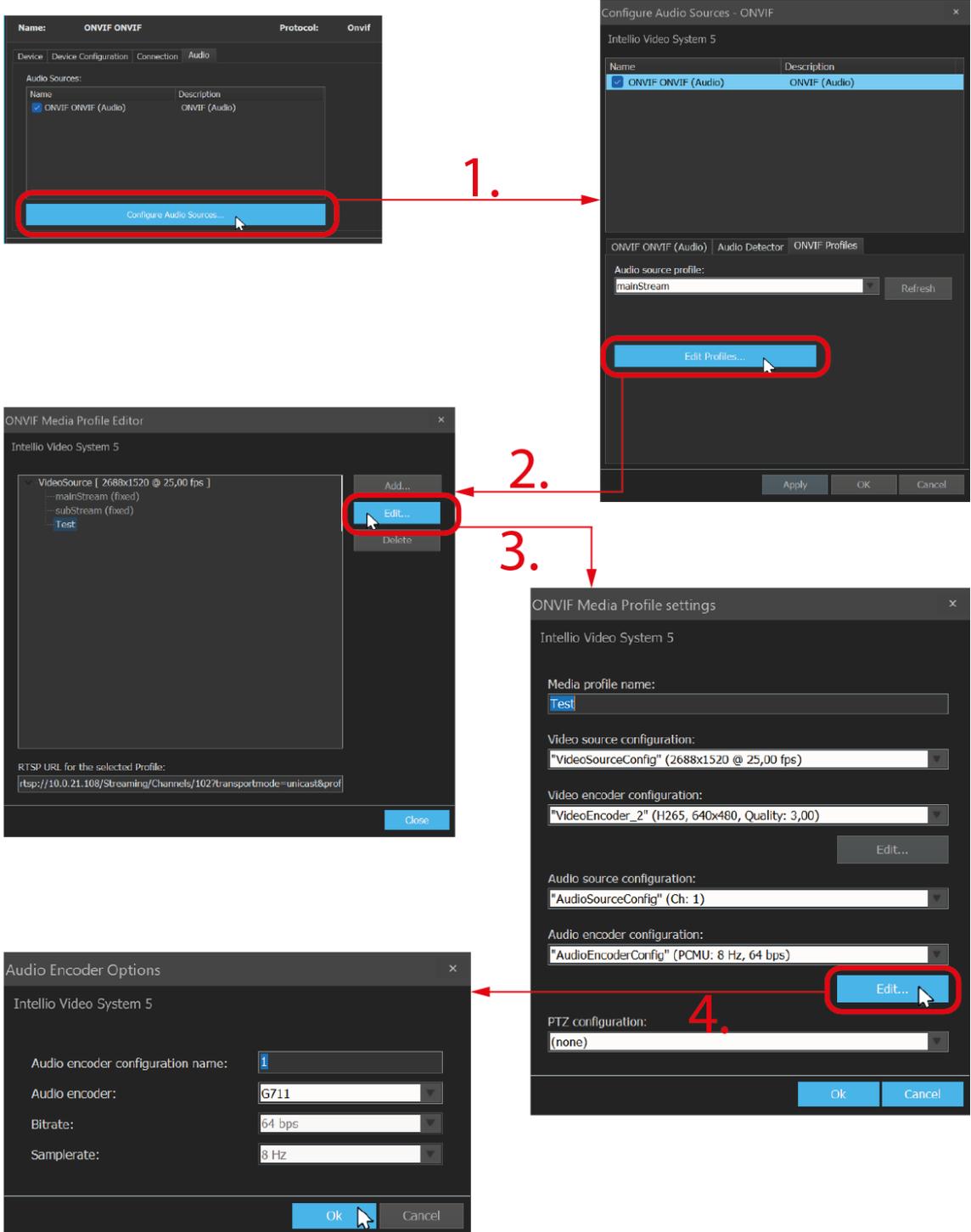
- Select Assigned Cameras:** You can choose which cameras you want to hear the audio input with. This is relevant during live view and playback. Multiple cameras can be selected, with the audio initially assigned to its own camera by default. If you don't select a camera, the audio channel will appear separately in the Audio Channels toolbar, where you can toggle it on/off and adjust the volume.



- Audio Detector:** Specifies the type of audio detector used for storage.
 - Disabled:** No audio recording takes place, but audio can still be monitored on the Live View interface.
 - Continuous:** Continuous audio recording.
 - Server based:** In this case, the detection threshold can be set as a percentage. The currently detected audio strength and the set threshold are continuously displayed at the bottom of the window.
- ONVIF Profiles** tab: Selects the ONVIF Media Profile to be used for the audio channel, with profile editing options. For audio/video devices, it is advisable to set the audio to the media profile used for storing camera images, as this eliminates the need to establish a separate RTSP channel for audio in this case.



- Pressing **Edit profiles** button opens the device's ONVIF media profile editing window. In the **Audio encoder options** window, you can configure the following:
 - **Audio encoder:** the encoding method (e.g. G711, G726, AAC).
 - **Bitrate (kbps):** Sets the maximum amount of data that can be sent per second.
 - **Samplerate:** Configures the sampling frequency.



8. Motion detection for storage

In the **System Configuration / Devices** menu, select the desired device, and click on the **Motion Detection** tab at the bottom to select the motion detection mode. The motion detection settings configured here will affect the storage of video recordings. Therefore, video footage will only be available for the selected camera if the motion detection mode set here was active at the specific moment. By default, the **Server-side, for I-frame only (faster)** mode is automatically selected after registering the device. This means that motion detection will be immediately available for the entire screen, with general sensitivity and threshold settings. Be sure to check the settings and modify them if necessary so that recordings are only generated and occupy storage space when actual motion occurs.

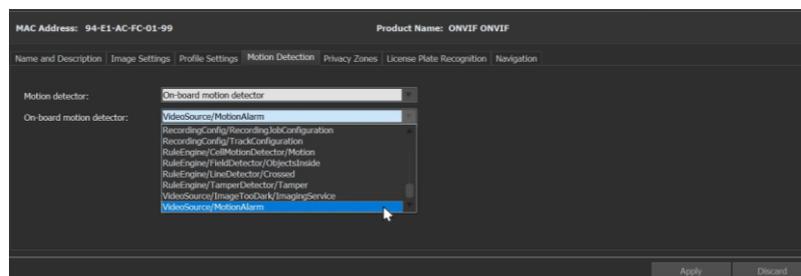
If the registered ONVIF camera supports it, always choose the **On-board motion detector** option, thus reducing the load on the server's processor.

On-board motion detector

Motion detection is performed in the camera, and the camera signals the server when motion occurs. For proper operation, enable and configure motion detection on the camera's web interface.

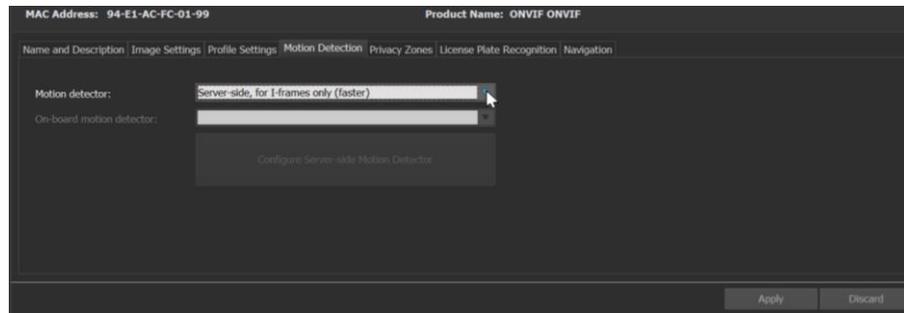
Select the notification type for motion detection in the **On-board motion detector** dropdown menu, which in most cases means the **VideoSource/MotionAlarm** type, then press the **Apply** button in the lower right corner.

Important: To enable motion-based recording, it can provide appropriate information, but for features like *Intelligent Motion Search* or *Intelligent Event Browsing*, a separate detector must be added based on the motion detection set here; see the **Video Motion Detector (General)** chapter.



Server-side

Motion detection is performed by the server, which can impose an additional load on the server's processor. Therefore, configuring this option is recommended only if the previous option, **On-board motion detector**, is not functioning properly.

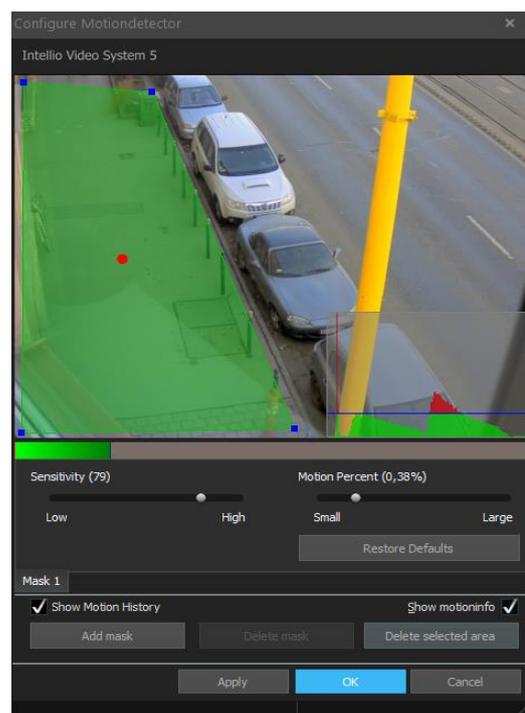


For server-side motion detection, the following options are available:

- **Server-side, for I-frame only (faster):** Motion detection only runs on keyframes, significantly reducing processing requirements.
- **Server-side (slower):** Motion detection examines each frame during the process, regardless of whether it is a keyframe or not. This method is the most CPU-intensive but provides the highest accuracy.

When any of the server-side motion detection options is selected, the **Configure Server-side Motion Detector** button becomes active. Pressing this button opens a settings window. By default, the motion detector considers the entire image area, but masks can be configured to make the motion detector sensitive to movements only within the designated areas. Multiple masks can be created, each with different detection parameters.

- The **Sensitivity** value determines how much luminance and shade differences the sensor takes into account. A low value might cause a person walking in a similarly shaded coat to blend into a similarly colored house wall without being noticed by the sensor. On the other hand, a high value prevents this, but it might trigger the motion detector for small changes in lighting conditions
- The **Motion Percent** compares the number of moving pixels to the total number of masked pixels. Setting it low might interpret small moving objects or even slight changes in lighting conditions as motion, while setting it too high might filter out distant moving objects because they are too small.



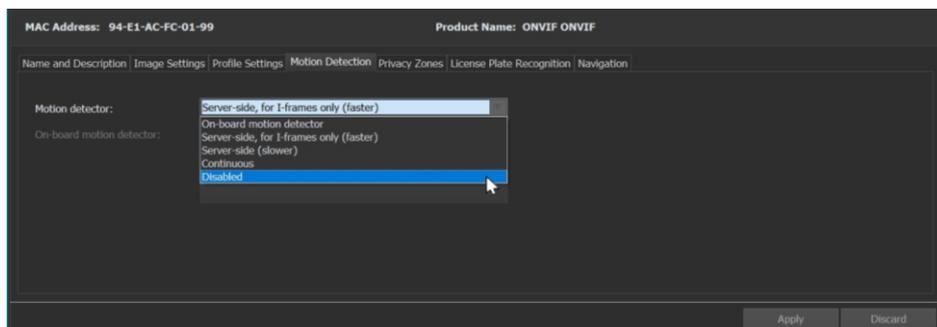
Create as many masks as you need. By creating multiple masks, you can create different sensitivity and size settings within the observed area, allowing you to tailor them to the specific characteristics of the monitored area

Continuous

The system perceives constant motion on the camera, meaning that every frame is recorded as if there is continuous movement. This setting ensures that every frame is captured even if the camera is in motion-based recording mode in the **Storage Groups** menu.

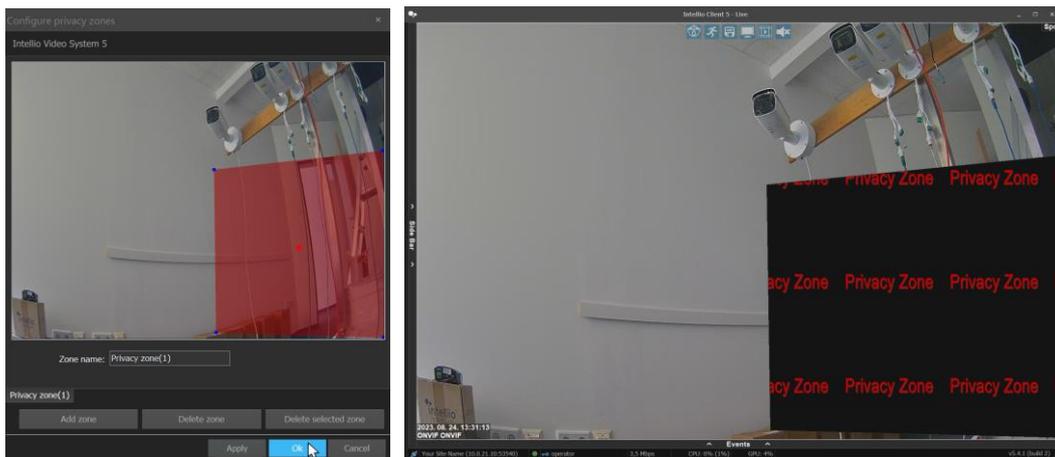
Disabled

The system does not detect any motion on the camera, so in motion-based recording, the camera's image is not stored; it can only be viewed in the live view.



9. Privacy zones

By using privacy zones, certain parts of the displayed images can be hidden from users, ensuring that the complete, unobstructed images can only be viewed by users with appropriate permissions. To create a privacy zone, go to the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu, select a camera, and then, on the **Privacy Zones** tab, press the **Configure Privacy Zones** button. Outline the area you want to hide, define one or more masks. With a user having limited permissions, such as the default **Operator** user, by default, they won't be able to see what is happening behind the masks.



10. Camera navigation

Efficient navigation among cameras can be achieved using the camera navigation feature, with clickable arrows displayed on the camera images. Navigation is camera-independent, so it can be used with any camera. To set up navigation, select the specific camera in the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu, then choose the **Navigation** tab among the camera functions, and press the **Configure Navigation** button.

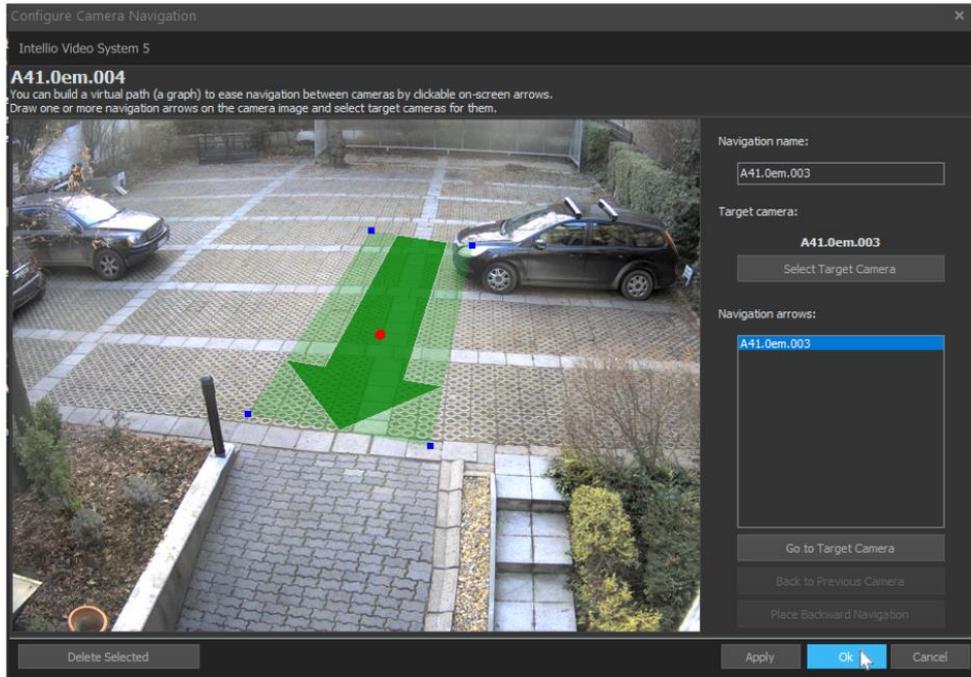
In the **Configure Camera Navigation** window, the live view of the selected camera is displayed, along with any arrows that may have been added. At the top, you can see the name of the currently edited camera, and on the right side, there are control elements used for modifying the settings.

Edit navigation arrows

To select a previously placed arrow, simply left-click on the bounding area or choose the specific arrow from the **Navigation arrows** list on the right side. The active, selected arrow is indicated by a red dot in the center.

For drawing a new arrow, move the mouse pointer to the desired starting point of the arrow. While holding down the left mouse button, draw the arrow in the desired direction. When you release the left mouse button, the arrow will be placed and simultaneously selected.

You can adjust the size of the selected arrow by dragging the corners or edges of the bounding rectangle with the left mouse button. To change the position of the arrow, move the bounding area while holding down the left mouse button to the desired position.



Navigation name

The **Navigation name** field allows you to enter a label that will appear on the live image when you hover the mouse pointer over the arrow. This display can be toggled on and off from the camera menu. If you don't enter anything, the default label will be the name of the selected target camera.

Target camera

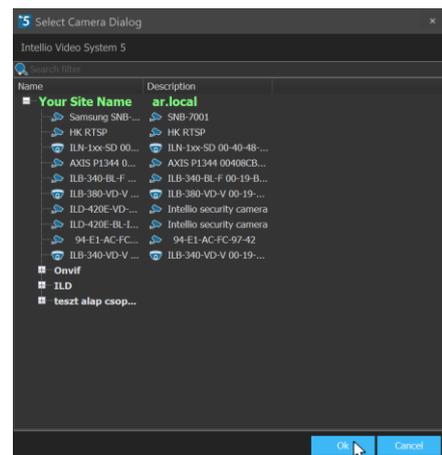
The target camera refers to the camera that will appear when you click on the respective arrow. In the window that appears after pressing the **Select Target Camera** button, choose the desired camera, and then press the **Ok** button.

Navigation arrows

In the list, all arrows placed on the specific camera are visible by name, making it easier to identify and select the arrows.

Go to Target Camera

Using the **Go to Target Camera** button, you can jump to the target camera assigned to the currently selected arrow. This function is useful when you want to create a route starting from one camera.



Back to previous camera

If the camera image displayed in the editor window is already a result of navigation, you can use the **Back to Previous Camera** button to return to the camera from which the navigation occurred..

Back arrow placement

If the camera image displayed in the editor window is already a result of navigation, you can use the **Place Backward Navigation** button to place an arrow to the camera from which the navigation occurred. The target camera and name of the navigation arrow created in this way are automatically set, but can be modified later. If there is already a navigation arrow for that camera, the button is disabled.

Delete selected

The **Delete Selected** button can be used to delete the active, selected arrow.

***Note:** PTZ control takes precedence over camera navigation, so navigation does not work for arrows placed within the PTZ control circle. If you want to place a navigation arrow on a PTZ camera, be sure to place it outside the PTZ control circle..*

11. Camera groups

The cameras can be organized into groups based on certain characteristics, greatly facilitating their overview; for example, cameras located on different levels can be placed in separate groups. To create a group, press the **Create Group** button in the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu, then enter the name of the new group.

Cameras within the groups can be freely moved by right-clicking on the selected camera, selecting the **Move Cameras to...** option from the pop up panel, and then choosing the target group where you want to move the camera. To change the order of cameras within a group, use the two options above the **Move Cameras to...** button (**Move Up, Move Down**).

The groups themselves can also be organized. Right-click on the name of the group, and then, using the options in the opening menu, you can arrange the order of the groups, create subgroups, or organize them separately. It is also possible to grab the groups with the mouse and drag them to the desired location.

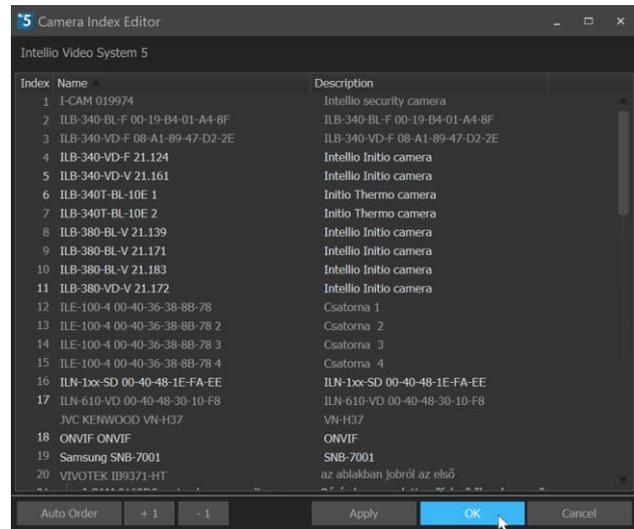
To delete a group, first move all the cameras it contains to another group. Then, select the name of the group, right-click, and choose the appropriate button to delete it.

12. Edit camera index list

In the **Camera Index Editor** window, you can assign a number to each camera. During live display, entering the index number allows you to view the camera's video stream. This method is faster than dragging the camera with the mouse from the left panel. More information about using index numbers can be found in the **User Guide**.

The Camera Index Editor can be opened by pressing the **Edit Index List** button in the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu.

The easiest way to assign index values is to use the **Auto Order** button. This automatically assigns a number to each camera in increasing order, overriding previous settings. The order can be changed by clicking on the camera's index, then editing it to the desired number. You can also use the **+1** and **-1** buttons to increase or decrease the index value by one. The client program prevents two cameras from having the same index value. If this happens, the names of the problematic cameras will be highlighted.



13. Detectors

This chapter only focuses on detector settings for ONVIF devices. For a detailed understanding of the complete alarm system of IVS, please refer to the **Installer's Guide** for the IVS alarm system and related chapters.

The initial step in setting up detectors is to define the detectors you want to apply on the **camera's web interface**. Then, you need to register the **signaling channels** of the detectors in the IVS system using the [Device Event Detector](#). In addition to camera-side detectors, some server-side detectors can also be used with the camera, such as [License Plate Detector](#) and [Video Motion Detector](#). Depending on the settings, when a detector signals an event, it gets logged in the Event Log and the client program can also provide audio alerts, display camera images, etc. If additional actions are required (e.g., PTZ preset action, send email), you need to define the **entire alarm system**, including creating Partitions and Actions (see **Installer's Guide**).

13.1. Adding detector

The settings for receiving signals from detectors defined in the camera are accessible through the client. The process of modifying and adding detectors is the same after selecting the appropriate detector and camera pair.

- Press the **Add** button in the **System Configuration / Alarm / Detectors** menu, then choose the **System** Detector type.
- Select the desired detector from the list.
- Choose the camera on which you want to use the detector or from which you will expect signals (in the case of the Device Event Detector).

13.2. General structure of a detector

Each detector includes settings on the following five tabs.

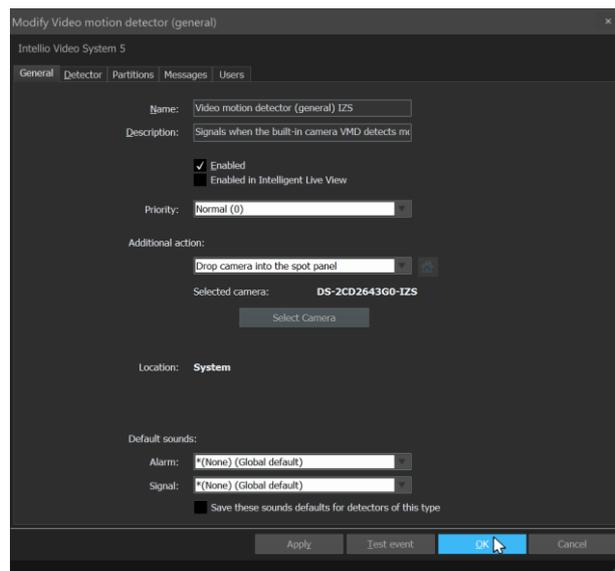
13.2.1. General

The detector's name and description can be found here, along with its priority and the configuration of an additional action. The detector's **name** and **description** are general, so it is recommended to change them for easy identification later on, especially among many detectors of the same type (it can be useful to include the name or description of the corresponding camera during naming). Below the name and description, there are checkboxes to **enable** the detector and to determine whether the **Intelligent Live View** feature should take the detector into account.

The **priority** controls the display of camera images on the live interface, in the Spot windows. Alarms from detectors with higher priority can override the display of lower-priority, less important ones. With the **Additional action** setting, you can specify whether, in case of an alarm, the image of a different camera (specified) should be displayed instead of the detector's default camera (e.g., if a sensor connected to the I/O input of one camera actually pertains to an area monitored by another camera). You can even set up a complete view change, allowing you to display images from multiple cameras simultaneously when the detector triggers an alarm.

You have the option to assign a custom sound to the detector events.

If it is not necessary for each event to have a separate sound, you can simply set the **Default Sounds** for the detector. These will be the default sounds for detector events: **Alarm** for alarm events, and **Signal** for signal events. If you want these default sounds to apply to all detectors



of this type, check the **Save these sounds defaults for detectors of this type** checkbox. You can also provide your own custom sound file by selecting **Add...** from the dropdown menu at the bottom. The selected sound file will be uploaded by the client to the SITE servers, from where other clients will download it upon their first login (see the **Media Library** section in the **Installer's Guide**).

If you want each event to have a different sound, you can set the sounds for each event on the **Messages** tab (see Messages tab).

13.2.2. Detector

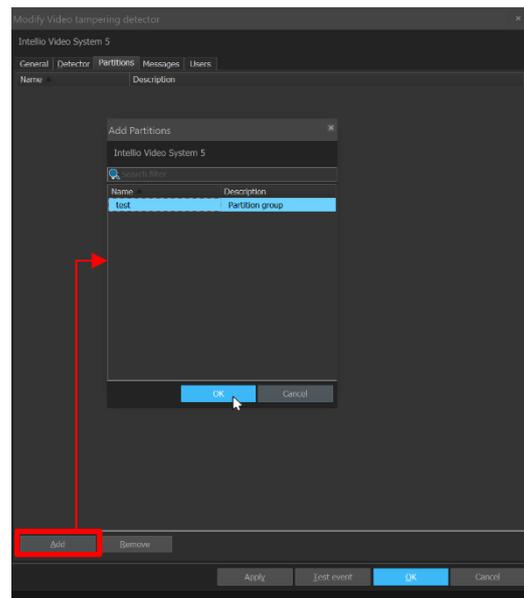
The unique settings specific to the detector can be configured on this tab. Some detectors may lack this tab because they don't require any special settings, displaying the tab unnecessary.

Descriptions of the most commonly used detectors for ONVIF cameras can be found in the following sections.

13.2.3. Partitions

The list of partitions to be activated for the detector's alarm can be specified here. Partitions only respond to normal events and ignore technical events.

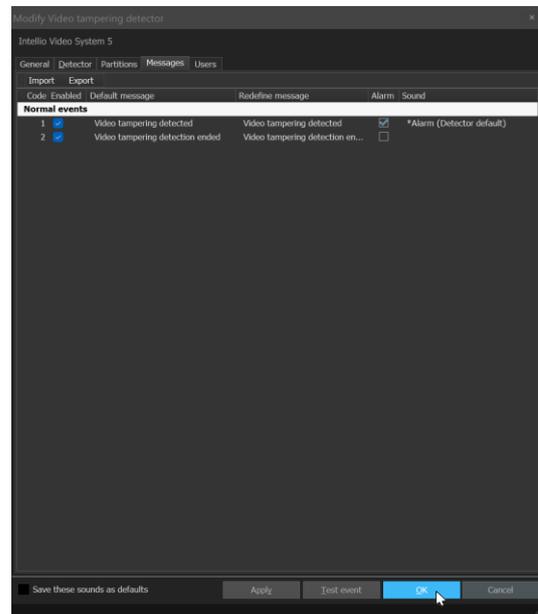
Important: *If all partitions associated with a detector are inactive, the detector will not forward events and alarms. If the detector must always operate, it is recommended to include an always-active partition without any actions among the partitions associated with the detector.*



13.2.4. Messages

Here, you can set which events of the detector are enabled and whether they should appear as alarms or normal/simple events. If the alarm column for an event type is checked, an alarm will occur when the event happens. If it is unchecked, only a normal/simple events will occur (if the Enabled option is checked on the left).

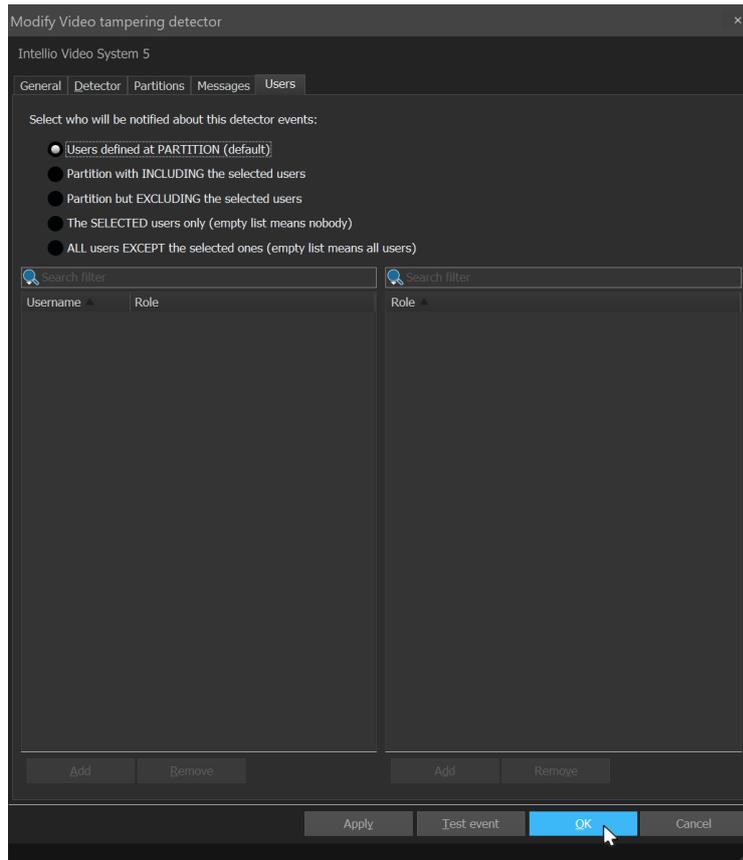
You can override default sounds with custom event sounds. In the **Sound** column, you can open the dropdown menu and choose any sound that will play when the respective event occurs. At the bottom of the list, you can select your own sound file using the **Add** option. These settings can also be saved for the detector type by checking the **Save these sounds as default** for this detector type checkbox. The settings can be exported and imported, making it possible to import the same message settings into various cameras with the same type of detector.



13.2.5. Users

On this tab, you can specify which users or roles should receive notifications about detector events:

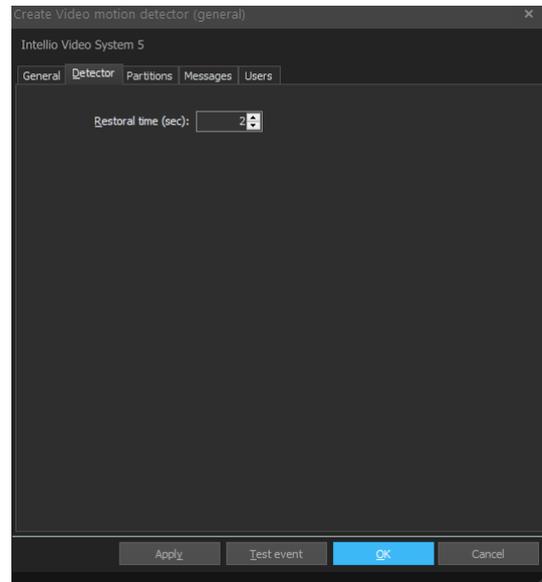
- **Users defined at PARTITION (default):** In this case, only users and roles specified for the partitions assigned to the detector will receive detector events.
- **Partition with INCLUDING the selected users:** Users and roles specified for the partitions assigned to the detector will receive events, supplemented by those listed here.
- **Partition but EXCLUDING the selected users:** Only users and roles specified for the partitions assigned to the detector will receive events; those listed here will be excluded.
- **The SELECTED users only (empty list means nobody):** In this case, users and roles specified for the partitions assigned to the detector will not be considered; only those listed here will receive notifications. An empty list means nobody will be notified.
- **ALL users EXCEPT the selected ones (empty list means all users):** In this scenario, everyone will receive events except those listed here. An empty list means everyone will receive notifications.



13.3. Video motion detector (General)

In essence, it transforms the signals from the motion detector of the camera, which controls the storage, into events. The generated events can then be utilized in the alarm system to execute various actions.

- Restoral time: This is the duration the detector waits before sending a restoral signal. If there is a significant amount of motion in the observed area, it is advisable to set the value higher. Conversely, if motion detection is infrequent, you can set it lower to avoid frequent alerts.



13.4. Automatic number plate recognition

License plate recognition is performed on the server side; for configuration, it is crucial to read the **Installer's Guide ANPR – Automatic License Plate Recognition** chapter.

The detector tab is completely absent from the configuration window; the settings for recognition properties must be done at the camera associated with the detector, under the **System Configuration / Devices / Cameras** menu, in the **License Plate Recognition** tab.



13.5. Device Event Detector (ONVIF, Hanwha)

An event occurs when a specific alarm event happens on an ONVIF or Hanwha camera supervised by the detector.

To make the detector operational, first set up the desired camera-side detector in the ONVIF or Hanwha camera's web interface, then configure the following parameters:

- **Event topic name:** Select the detector signal channel set in the camera, through which the camera sends the signal for the specific detector. For example, if you want to receive the signal from the camera's contact input, you typically need to select the signal type named **Device/Trigger/DigitalInput**.
- **Source filter:** Allows server-side filtering based on the event source and data. The detector will only signal events that match the configured values. Fields left blank will not be filtered.
- **Delayed restore:** The time it takes for the detector to return to its idle state after the event ends.
- **Auto restore:** The time elapsed since the start of the alarm event after which the detector returns to its idle state. Since it's possible that the detector remains in the active state continuously during this period without additional alarms (e.g., continuous movement in front of the camera), it is advisable to set a high value.

Create Device event detector

Intellio Video System 5

General Detector Partitions Messages Users

Event topic name:
Device/Trigger/DigitalInput

Source filter (blank value means no filtering):

Item Name	Value
Source Name	
Source Value	VIDEOSOURCE_1
Data Name	
Data Value	

Delayed restore
Delay time after a restore received (sec):
5

Auto restore
Restoral time after a signal received (sec):
5

Apply Test event OK Cancel