

SPECIAL SPECIFICATION

6266

Video Imaging Vehicle Detection System (Install Only)

1. **Description.** Install a Video Imaging Vehicle Detection System (VIVDS) that monitors vehicles on a roadway via processing of video images and provides detector outputs to a traffic controller or similar device.

A VIVDS configuration for a single intersection will consist of 4 variable focal length cameras, VIVDS card rack processor system, and all associated equipment required to setup and operate in a field environment including a video monitor and/or laptop (if required), connectors and camera mounting hardware.

The system is composed of these principal items: the camera(s), the field communications link between the camera and the VIVDS processor unit, and the VIVDS processor unit along with a PC, video monitor or associated equipment required to setup the VIVDS and central control software to communicate to the VIVDS processor.

The VIVDS Card Rack Processor must be either NEMA TS 2 TYPE 1 or TYPE 2. TYPE 2 must have RS 485 SDLC.

2. **Definitions.**

- A. **VIVDS Processor Unit.** The electronic unit that converts the video image provided by the cameras, generates vehicle detections for defined zones and collects vehicular data as specified.
- B. **VIVDS Processor System.** One or more VIVDS processor modular units required to handle the number of camera inputs.
- C. **Central Control.** A remotely located control center, which communicates with the VIVDS. The VIVDS operator at the central control has the ability to monitor the operation and modify detector placement and configuration parameters. The equipment that constitutes central control is comprised of a workstation microcomputer along with the associated peripherals as described in this special specification.
- D. **Field Setup Computer.** A portable microcomputer used to set up and monitor the operation of the VIVDS processor unit. If required to interface with the VIVDS processor unit, the field setup computer with the associated peripherals described in this special specification and a video monitor, also described in this special specification, must be supplied as part of the VIVDS.
- E. **Field Communications Link.** The communications connection between the camera and the VIVDS processor unit. The primary communications link media may be coaxial cable or fiber optic cable.

- F. Remote Communications Link. The communications connection between the VIVDS processor unit and the central control.
- G. Camera Assembly. The complete camera or optical device assembly used to collect the visual image. The camera assembly consists of a charged coupled device (CCD) camera, environmental enclosure, sun shield, temperature control mechanism, and all necessary mounting hardware.
- H. Occlusion. The phenomenon when a vehicle passes through the detection zone but the view from the sensor is obstructed by another vehicle. This type of occlusion results in the vehicle not being detected by the sensor.

Or

When a vehicle in one lane passes through the detection zone of an adjacent lane. This type of occlusion can result in the same vehicle being counted in more than one lane.

- I. Detection Zone. The detection zone is a line or area selected through the VIVDS processor unit that when occupied by a vehicle, sends a vehicle detection to the traffic controller or freeway management system.
- J. Detection Accuracy. The measure of the basic operation of a detection system (shows detection when a vehicle is in the detection zone and shows no detection when there is not a vehicle in the detection zone).
- K. Live Video. Video being viewed or processed at 30 frames per second.
- L. Lux. The measure of light intensity at which a camera may operate. A unit of illumination equal to one lumen per square meter or to the illumination of a surface uniformly one meter distant from a point source of one candle.
- M. Video Monitor. As a minimum must be a 9-in. black and white monitor with BNC connectors for video in and out.

3. Functional Capabilities.

The system software must be able to detect either approaching or departing vehicles in multiple traffic lanes. A minimum of 4 detector outputs per video processor module card and each card must have a minimum of 24 detection zones. Each zone and output must be user definable through interactive graphics by placing lines and/or boxes in an image on a video or VGA monitor. The user must be able to redefine previously defined detection zones.

The VIVDS must provide real time vehicle detection (within 112 milliseconds (ms) of vehicle arrival).

The VIVDS processor unit must be capable of simultaneously processing information from various video sources, including CCTV video image sensors and video tape players. The video sources may be, but are not required to be, synchronized or line-locked. The video must be processed at a rate of 30 times per second by the VIVDS processor unit.

The system must be able to detect the presence of vehicles in a minimum of 12 detection zones within the combined field of view of all cameras (a minimum of 12 detection zones per camera input to the VIVDS processor unit).

Detection zones must be provided that are sensitive to the direction of vehicle travel. The direction to be detected by each detection zone must be user programmable.

The VIVDS processor unit must compensate for minor camera movement (up to 2% of the field of view at 400 ft.) without falsely detecting vehicles. The camera movement must be measured on the unprocessed video input to the VIVDS processor unit.

The camera must operate while directly connected to VIVDS Processor Unit.

Once the detector configuration has been downloaded or saved into the VIVDS processor unit, the video detection system must operate with the monitoring equipment (monitor and/or laptop) disconnected or on-line.

When the monitoring equipment is directly connected to the VIVDS processor unit, it must be possible to view vehicle detections in real time as they occur on the field setup computer's color VGA display or the video monitor.

4. Vehicle Detection.

- A.** Detection Zone Placement. The video detection system must provide flexible detection zone placement anywhere within the combined field of view of the image sensors. Preferred presence detector configurations must be lines or boxes placed across lanes of traffic or lines placed in line with lanes of traffic. A single detector must be able to replace one or more conventional detector loops. Detection zones must be able to be fully overlapped. In addition, detection zones must have the capability of implementing "AND" and "OR" logical functions including presence, extension and delay timing. These logical functions may be excluded if provisions are made to bring each detector separately into the controller and the controller can provide these functions.
- B.** Detection Zone Programming. Placement of detection zones must be by means of a graphical interface using the video image of the roadway. The monitor must show images of the detection zones superimposed on the video image of traffic while the VIVDS processor is running.

The detection zones must be created by using the mouse or keypad to draw detection zones on the monitor. The detection zones must be capable of being sized, shaped and overlapped to provide optimal road coverage and detection. It must be possible to upload detector configurations to the VIVDS processor unit and to retrieve the detector configuration that is currently running in the VIVDS processor unit.

The mouse or keypad must be used to edit previously defined detector configurations so as to fine tune the detection zone placement size and shape. Once a detection configuration has been created, the system must provide a graphic display of the new configuration on its monitor. While this fine-tuning is being done, the detection must continue to operate from the detector configuration that is currently called.

When a vehicle occupies a detection zone, the detection zone on the live video must indicate the presence of a vehicle, thereby verifying proper operation of the detection system. With the absence of video, the card must have an LED that will indicate proper operation of the detection zones.

Detection zones must be provided that is sensitive to the direction of vehicle travel. The direction to be detected by each detection zone must be user programmable. The vehicle detection zone should not activate if a vehicle traveling any direction other than the one specified for detection occupies the detection zone. Cross-street and wrong way traffic should not cause a detection.

- C. **Design Field of View.** The video detection system must reliably detect vehicle presence in the design field of view. The design field of view must be defined as the sensor view when the image sensor is mounted 24 ft. or higher above the roadway, when the camera is adjacent (within 15 ft.) to the edge of the nearest vehicle travel lane, and when the length of the detection area is not greater than 10 times the mounting height of the image sensor. Within this design field of view, the VIVDS processor unit must be capable of setting up a single detection zone for point detection (equivalent to the operation of a 6 ft. by 6 ft. inductive loop). A single camera, placed at the proper mounting height with the proper lens, must be able to monitor up to and including 5 traffic lanes simultaneously.
- D. **Detection Performance.** Detection accuracy of the video detection system must be comparable to properly operating inductive loops. Detection accuracy must include the presence of any vehicle in the defined detection zone regardless of the lane, which the vehicle is occupying. Occlusion produced by vehicles in the same or adjacent lanes must not be considered a failure of the VIVDS processor unit, but a limitation of the camera placement. Detection accuracy (a minimum of 95%) must be enforced for the entire design field of view on a lane by lane and on a time period basis. When specified in the plans, furnish up to 24 continuous hours of recorded video of all installed intersection cameras within the 30 day test period for verification of proper camera placement, field of view, focus, detection zone placement, processor setup and operation. The video from each camera must show vehicle detections for all zones.
- E. **Equipment failure, either camera or VIVDS processor unit, must result in constant vehicle detection on affected detection zones.**

5. VIVDS Processor Unit.

- A. **Cabinet Mounting-** The VIVDS processor unit must be rack mountable.
- B. **Environmental Requirements -** The VIVDS processor unit must be designed to operate reliably in the adverse environment found in the typical roadside traffic cabinet. It must meet the environmental requirements set forth by the latest NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) TS1 and TS2 standards as well as the environmental requirements for Type 170, Type 179 and 2070 controllers. Operating temperature must be from -30°F to +165°F at 0% to 95% relative humidity, non condensing.
- C. **Electrical -** The VIVDS must have a modular electrical design.

The VIVDS must operate within a range of 89 to 135 VAC, 60 Hz single phase. Power to the VIVDS must be from the transient protected side of the AC power distribution system in the traffic control cabinet in which the VIVDS is installed.

Serial communications to the field setup computer must be through an RS 232, USB or Ethernet port. This port must be able to download the real time detection information needed to show detector actuations. A connector on the front of the VIVDS processor unit must be used for serial communications.

The unit must be equipped with RS 170 (monochrome) or RS170A (color) composite video inputs video inputs, so that signals from image sensors or other synchronous or asynchronous video sources can be processed in real time. BNC connectors on the front of the VIVDS processor unit or video patch panel must be used for all video inputs.

The unit must be equipped with a single RS 170 composite video output. This output must be capable of corresponding to any one of the video inputs, as selected remotely via the field setup computer or front panel switch. Multiple video outputs requiring external cable connections to create a combined single video output must not be acceptable. A BNC or RCA connector must be used for video output on the front of the processor unit. Any other video formats used must prior approval by TxDOT TRF Signal Operation Engineer.

Software upgrades and/or changes MUST be presented to and approved by TXDOT TRF-TM division, before being used. Failure to do so will be grounds for termination of contract and probation for responsible party(s).

The unit software and the supervisor software must include diagnostic software to allow testing the VIVDS functions. This must include the capability to set and clear individual detector outputs and display the status of inputs to enable setup and troubleshooting in the field.

6. Camera Assembly.

- A. Camera.** The video detection system must use medium resolution, monochrome image sensors as the video source for real time vehicle detection. The cameras must be approved for use with the VIVDS processor unit by the supplier of the VIVDS. As a minimum, each camera must provide the following capabilities:
1. Images must be produced with a Charge Coupled Device (CCD) sensing element with horizontal resolution of at least 480 lines for black and white or 470 lines for color and vertical resolution of at least 350 lines for black and white or color. Images must be output as a video signal conforming to RS170.
 2. Useable video and resolvable features in the video image must be produced when those features have luminance levels as low as 0.1 lux for black and white, and as low as 1.0 lux for color, for night use.
 3. Useable video and resolvable features in the video image must be produced when those features have luminance levels as high as 10,000 lux during the day.

4. The camera must include an electronic shutter or auto-iris control based upon average scene luminance and must be equipped with an electronic shutter or auto-iris lens with variable focal length and variable focus that can be adjusted without opening up the camera housing to suit the site geometry. The variable focal length must be adjustable from 6 mm to 34 mm.
- B. Camera and Lens Assembly.** The camera and lens assembly must be housed in an environmental enclosure that provides the following capabilities:
1. The enclosure must be waterproof and dust tight to the latest NEMA 4 specifications.
 2. The enclosure must allow the camera to operate satisfactorily over an ambient temperature range from -30°F to +165°F while exposed to precipitation as well as direct sunlight.
 3. The enclosure must allow the camera horizon to be rotated in the field during installation.
 4. The enclosure must include a provision at the rear of the enclosure for connection of power and video signal cables fabricated at the factory. Input power to the environmental enclosure must be nominally 115 VAC 60 Hz.
 5. A thermostatically controlled heater must be at the front of the enclosure to prevent the formation of ice and condensation, as well as to assure proper operation of the lens's iris mechanism. The heater must not interfere with the operation of the camera electronics, and it must not cause interference with the video signal.
 6. The enclosure must be light colored or unfinished and must include a sun shield to minimize solar heating. The front edge of the sunshield must protrude beyond the front edge of the environmental enclosure and must include provision to divert water flow to the sides of the sunshield. The amount of overhang of the sun shield must be adjustable to block the view of the horizon to prevent direct sunlight from entering the lens. Any plastics used in the enclosure must include ultra violet inhibitors.
 7. The total weight of the image sensor in the environmental enclosure with sunshield must be less than 10 lb.
 8. When operating in the environmental enclosure with power and video signal cables connected, the image sensor must meet FCC class B requirements for electromagnetic interference emissions.

The video output of the cameras must be isolated from earth ground. All video connections for the cameras to the video interface panel must also be isolated from earth ground.

Use waterproof, quick disconnect connectors to the image sensor for both video and power.

A camera interface panel capable of being mounted to sidewalls of a controller cabinet must be provided for protection of the VIVDS processor unit, camera video and power inputs/outputs. The panel must consist of, as a minimum, 4 Edco CX06 coax protectors, a

Edco ACP-340 for the cameras and VIVDS processor unit power, a 10 amp breaker, a convenience outlet protected the ACP-340 and a terminal strip with a minimum of sixteen 8-32 binder head screws. The terminal strip must be protected by a piece of 1/8 in. Plexiglas.

When the connection between the image sensor and the VIVDS processor unit is coaxial cable, the coaxial cable used must be a low loss, 75 ohm, precision video cable suited for outdoor installation, such as Belden 8281 or TxDOT approved equal.

Camera mounting hardware must allow for vertical or horizontal mounting to the camera enclosure. Pelco AS-0166-4-62 or equivalent is acceptable.

7. **Field Communication Link.** The field communications link must be a one way communications connection from the camera to the equipment cabinet. The primary communications link media may be coaxial cable or fiber optic cable accompanied by a 3 conductor minimum 18 AWG, 24 VDC or 115 VAC camera power cable, or appropriate cable as approved.

The following requirements must govern for the various types of field communications link media described on the plans:

- A. **Coaxial Cable.** In locations where the plans indicate coaxial cable is required as the primary communications link, this cable must be of the RG 59 type with a nominal impedance of 75 ohms. All cable must have a polyethylene dielectric with copper braid shield having a minimum of 98 percent shield coverage and not greater than 0.78 dB attenuation per 100 ft. at 10 MHz with a minimum 18 AWG external 3 conductor power cable or approved equivalent as directed by the Engineer.
- B. **Fiber Optic Cable.** If specified by the plans, furnish fiber optic cable in accordance with the special specification for fiber optic cable.
- C. **Twisted Wire Pairs.** Must be Belden 9556 or equivalent 18 AWG TWP control cable.

All connection cables must be continuous from the equipment cabinet to the camera. No splices of any type will be permitted.

Install lightning and transient surge suppression devices on the processor side of the field communications link to protect the peripheral devices. The suppression devices must be all solid state. Lightning protection is not required for fiber optic communication lines. The devices must present high impedance to, and must not interfere with, the communications lines during normal operation. The suppression devices must not allow the peak voltage on any line to exceed 300% of the normal operating peak voltage at any time. The response time of the devices must not exceed 5 nanoseconds.

8. **VIVDS Set-Up System.** The minimum VIVDS set-up system, as needed for detector setup and viewing of vehicle detections, must consist of a field setup computer and Windows based interface software (if required) or a video monitor with interface software built-in to the VIVDS processor unit. Live video (30 frames per second) must be available on the field setup computer to determine proper operation of detectors. The field set-up computer as a minimum, must have an NTSC video input port or equivalent.

If a field setup computer is required for system set-up, it must be supplied by the supplier of the VIVDS.

The field setup computer must include all necessary cabling and a Windows based program to interface with the VIVDS processor unit. This software must provide an easy to use graphical user interface and support all models/versions of the supplied VIVDS.

Live video with the detection overlaid is required for field verification of the system.

9. Temporary Use and Retesting.

A. Temporary Use. When shown on the plans, the VIVDS equipment must be used to provide vehicle detection on a temporary basis. When the permanent vehicle detection system and related equipment are installed and made operational, the VIVDS equipment must be carefully removed and delivered to the location shown on the plans.

B. State Retesting and Acceptance. Prior to acceptance, all VIVDS equipment may be retested by the State, even if the system was operating properly before removal. Repair or replace any equipment damaged during removal or transport and any equipment that does not meet the various test requirements.

10. Operation from Central Control. The central control must transmit and receive all information needed for detector setup, monitor the vehicle detection, view the vehicle traffic flow at a rate of 2 frames per second or greater for telephone, or 5 frames a second or greater for ISDN lines (as specified by the plans), and interrogate all required stored data. The remote communications link between the VIVDS processor unit and central control may be dial-up (telephone or ISDN lines) or dedicated twisted wire pair communications cable which may be accompanied with coaxial cable or fiber-optic cable, as shown on the plans. Communications with the central control must not interfere with the on-street detection of the VIVDS processor. Quality of the video at 2 frames per second rate must be such that the view with the traffic flow is clear and in focus.

11. Installation and Training. The supplier of the video detection system must supervise the installation and testing of the video and computer equipment. A factory certified representative from the supplier must be on site during installation.

In the event that the field setup computer is furnished by TxDOT, such installation and testing must be done at the time that training is conducted.

Provide up to 2 days of training to personnel of TxDOT in the operation, setup and maintenance of the video detection system. Provide instruction and materials for a maximum of 20 persons and conduct at a location selected by TxDOT. TxDOT will be responsible for any travel and room and board expenses for its own personnel.

Instruction personnel are required to be certified by the equipment manufacturer. The User's Guide is not an adequate substitute for practical, classroom training and formal certification by an approved agency.

Formal levels of factory authorized training are required for installers, contractors and system operators. All training must be certified by the manufacturer.

12. Warranty, Maintenance and Support. The video detection system must be warranted to be free of defects in material and workmanship for a period of 5 years from date of shipment from the supplier's facility. During the warranty period, the supplier must repair with new or refurbished materials, or replace at no charge, any product containing a warranty defect provided the product is returned FOB to the supplier's factory or authorized repair site. Return product repair or replaced under warranty by the supplier with transportation prepaid. This warranty does not apply to products damaged by accident, improperly operated, abused, serviced by unauthorized personnel or unauthorized modification.

During the warranty period, technical support must be available from the supplier via telephone within 4 hours of the time a call is made by a user, and this support must be available from factory certified personnel or factory certified installers.

Ongoing software support by the supplier must include updates of the VIVDS processor unit and supervisor software (if a field setup computer is required for set up). Provide these updates free of charge during the warranty period. The update of the VIVDS software to be NTCIP compliant must be included.

The supplier must maintain a program for technical support and software updates following expiration of the warranty period. Make this program available to TxDOT in the form of a separate agreement for continuing support.

The supplier must maintain an ongoing program of technical support for the wireless camera system. This technical support must be available via telephone or personnel sent to the installation site.

The supplier must maintain an adequate inventory of parts to support maintenance and repair of the camera system.

13. Measurement. The VIVDS will be measured as each major system component installed, made fully operational, and tested in accordance with this special specification or as directed by the Engineer.

The VIVDS communication cable will be measured by the linear foot of the appropriate media type furnished, installed, made fully operational, and tested in accordance with this specification, other referenced Special Specifications or as directed by the Engineer.

When the VIVDS is used on a temporary basis, the VIVDS must be measured as each system furnished, installed, made fully operational, including reconfiguration and removal if required by the plans, and tested in accordance with this special specification or as directed by the Engineer.

This is a plans quantity measurement Item. The quantity to be paid is the quantity shown in the proposal unless modified by Article 9.2, "Plans Quantity Measurement." Additional measurements or calculations will be made if adjustments of quantities are required.

When recorded video is required by the plans it will be paid for by each camera recorded.

14. Payment. The work performed and materials furnished in accordance with this Item and measured as provided under "Measurement" will be paid for at the unit price bid for "VIVDS Processor System", "VIVDS Camera Assembly", "VIVDS Central Control",

"VIVDS Set-up System", "VIVDS Temporary", "VIVDS Communication Cable (Coaxial)," "VIVDS Communication Cable (Fiber Optic)", "VIVDS Video Recording", and all accompanying software. These prices are full compensation for furnishing, placing, and testing all materials and equipment, and for all tools, labor, equipment, hardware, operational software package(s), supplies, support, personnel training, shop drawings, documentation, and incidentals. A 3-conductor power cable must be included with the communication cable.

These prices also include any and all interfaces required for the field and remote communications links along with any associated peripheral equipment, including cables; all associated mounting hardware and associated field equipment; required for a complete and fully functional visual image vehicle detection system component.