

The many technologies involved in Perimeter Security – by Frost & Sullivan

- Fencing Systems (taut wire, infrared/thermographic sensing): Fencing systems determine boundaries, deter casual intruders, control access, and create delays in the event of intrusion
- Fiber Optic: Glass fiber optic cable is used in video signals that communicate between short or long run locations. It is also used in remote sensing, buried under the secure side of a barrier and can sense light movements
- Intelligent CCTV: Intelligent CCTC analyzes specific behaviour patterns and algorithms and assesses the scene for security breaches. It possesses capabilities to alert the specific authorities through network systems
- Intrusion Detection System (IDS): Set detection systems and technologies that define, observe, control, and sense entry into a secure area
- Access Control System (ACS): This manages various combinations of entry, exit, and movement within sterile and nonprotected areas. ACS is a subsystem that supports intrusion detection systems
- Next generation digital video recording: This refers to the video box that records, stores, manages and analyzes video streams
- Perimeter and access control: This refers to simple barriers, fences, identity badges and other means of intrusion control, as well as devices that help in access control at airports
- Closed-circuit Television (CCTV): This refers to the video system of a collection of CCTV cameras and surveillance that act as virtual barriers and assess the situation. The use of television cameras for close scrutiny and observation allows for quick response time
- Volumetric Sensing: Volumetric sending monitors the physical space adjacent to fence lines for system penetration
- Digital systems: Digital signal processing are used to evaluate alarms; characterized by very open architecture systems, large camera installations and a wide variety of technologies.