

Mobile Speed Camera

The PoliScanspeed camera is designed to concurrently detect, track and enforce multiple vehicles on single lane and multi-lane roads. It uses 3D scene capture and vehicle tracking to determine the speed of each vehicle and whether the vehicle is exceeding the set speed limit.

Question 1: How can the new system pick up speeding vehicles where the old system didn't?

The new system used by the Western Australia Police is based on laser measurement technology which is not limited by constraints specific to radar based systems e.g. more than one vehicle in the radar beam.

Question 2: How can the PoliScanspeed camera know that my vehicle was the one speeding when there are other vehicles in the same image?

The PoliScanspeed camera uses a high resolution scanning laser, constantly capturing the scene within the measurement zone. This enables individual vehicles to be detected and precisely tracked through the measurement zone. A vehicle exceeding the speed limit will be enforced using a documentation image. An evaluation template is embedded into this image which marks the vehicle from which the recorded speed was detected. See attached example photos below.

Question 3: Some incidents with more than one vehicle in the image used to be cancelled in the past, why are they valid now?

Incidents captured by radar cameras may still be cancelled if two or more vehicles are in, or close to, the radar beam. This is because the older radar camera systems are not able to distinguish between multiple objects.

PoliScanspeed is neither radar based nor subject to the same issues.

Question 4: How do I know that the camera was setup correctly?

PoliScanspeed has been designed so that an incorrect setup will result in fewer or no measurement readings but in no case result in incorrect readings.

Example Photographs: The photos shown below are not the original digital data. They are low resolution copies which have had the vehicles' registration number and drivers' face obscured. The original digital data is of a much higher quality and it is contained in a secure Tuff file which can only be decrypted and viewed using specific VITRONIC software and valid keys. The software and original digital data will be available in court if required. The evaluation template in the bitmap images does not always appear as a solid white line due to screen limitations, but it is a solid line on the Tuff image

The photos show two vehicles next to each other. Both vehicles were detected speeding and both received infringements. You will see that Date/Time is the same for both of these vehicles as the camera has taken the photo within the same second but speeds are different.

Date / Time	Limit	Speed	Lane	Direction	Image Index	System
21/08/10 12:32:03	60 km/h	79 km/h	1	approaching	1008210938 - 36 - 1	PS-641683



Location
MOSMAN PARK - STIRLING HIGHWAY, MOSMAN PARK, NEAR JOHNSTON STREET - 2124 - Built Up Zoned - 3

Date / Time	Limit	Speed	Lane	Direction	Image Index	System
21/08/10 12:32:03	60 km/h	71 km/h	2	approaching	1008210938 - 37 - 1	PS-641683



Location
MOSMAN PARK - STIRLING HIGHWAY, MOSMAN PARK, NEAR JOHNSTON STREET - 2124 - Built Up Zoned - 3

Redlight Speed Cameras at Traffic Control Lights

The Redflex red-speed HDX redlight/speed camera is designed to detect and enforce red light and speeding offences on vehicles in single and multi-lane roads. It uses loops installed beneath the road surface to record each vehicle as it moves across the loops and once it detects a vehicle is speeding or breaching a red light or arrow, it captures two photographs, and a video of each infringement.

Question 1: How can the new system pick up speeding vehicles where the old system didn't?

The redlight/speed system operated by WA Police uses inductive loops under the road surface, placed a fixed distance apart to detect vehicles. The frequency profile generated when a vehicle goes over the loops in the road is used to accurately calculate its speed. The speed determined is accurate within the specification supplied by Redflex.

The old red light cameras only detected vehicles moving across the loops in the road after the light had turned red and did not detect a vehicle's speed.

Question 2: How can the camera know that my vehicle was the one speeding when there are other vehicles in the same picture?

The redlight/speed camera uses a separate set of loops for each lane to detect and identify a speeding vehicle. The lane number is identified in the data on the photograph.

Question 3: Can the new redlight/speed cameras catch you speeding through a green light?

Yes, the new cameras will detect a speeding vehicle on any phase of the lights, green, amber or red.

Question 4: Does the redlight/speed camera record video?

Yes, a short video is recorded for each infringement. This is retained and is reviewed during processing for redlight offences. It is viewable at Infringement Management & Operations, 2 Wellington Street East Perth and can be produced during any court hearing.

Question 5: If I speed through a red light will I get one or two infringements?

In most cases you will get two infringements. Both offences are processed separately and will be sent to the registered vehicle owner in separate envelopes. The same images will appear on both infringements. The offence details will be different and will allege the speed or red light offence and assign the appropriate penalties. However depending on the circumstances an investigation maybe commenced into a possible offence of Reckless, Dangerous or Careless driving.

Question 6: Where are the redlight/speed cameras operating?

All the intersections with these cameras are signposted and listed on the WA Police website: www.police.wa.gov.au/Traffic/CamerasCutCrashes

Example Photographs: The photographs reproduced here are bitmap copies which have had the registration numbers obscured and are not the original digital data. The original evidence is contained in a proprietary software file which can only be decrypted and viewed using the specific Redflex software and is of a much higher quality and can not be altered. The software and original image will be available in court if required. The photographs show the vehicle as it moves over the loops after the white line associated with the Traffic Control Signal.

OFFENCE A Image



OFFENCE B Image

