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(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**  
**Burton et al.**(10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0032800 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Feb. 1, 2018**(54) **POSITIONAL LOCATING SYSTEM AND METHOD**(71) Applicant: **AvidaSports, LLC**, Harper Woods, MI (US)(72) Inventors: **Bruce J. Burton**, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI (US); **Paul C. Duckworth**, Holland, MI (US); **Ryan D. Johnson**, Grand Haven, MI (US); **Warren Guthrie**, West Olive, MI (US)(21) Appl. No.: **15/708,327**(22) Filed: **Sep. 19, 2017****Related U.S. Application Data**

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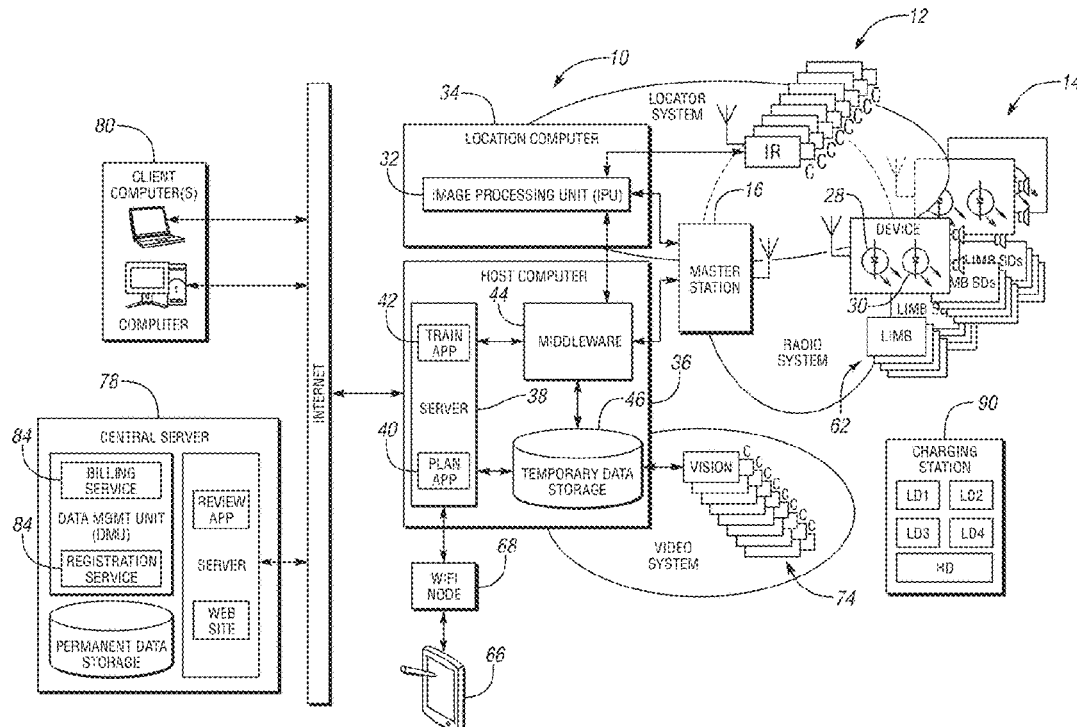
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(57)

**ABSTRACT**

A method and system are disclosed for locating or otherwise generating positional information for an object, such as but not limited generating positional coordinates for an object attached to an athlete engaging in an athletic event. The positional coordinates may be processed with other telemetry and biometrical information to provide real-time performance metrics while the athlete engages in the athletic event.



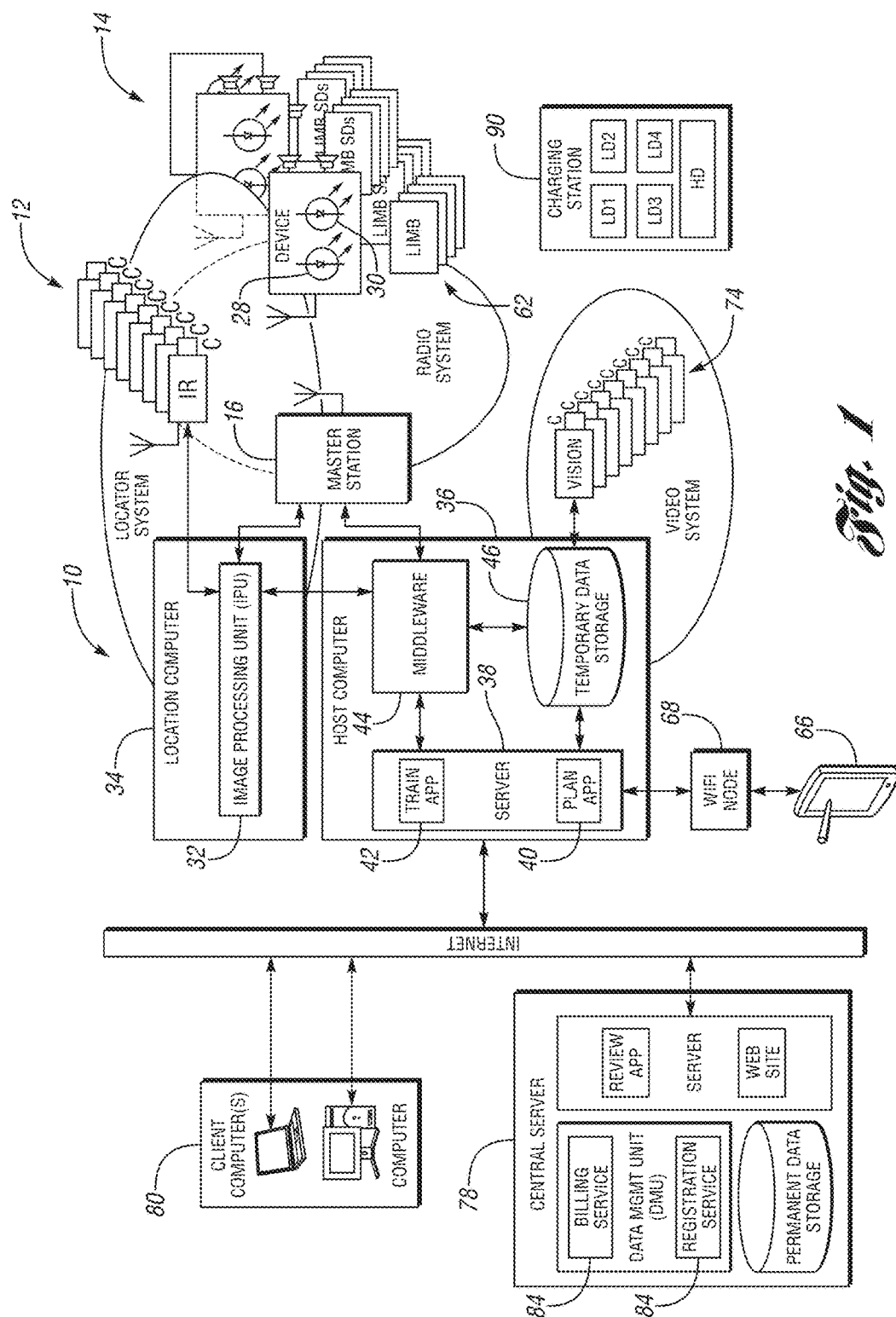


Fig. 1

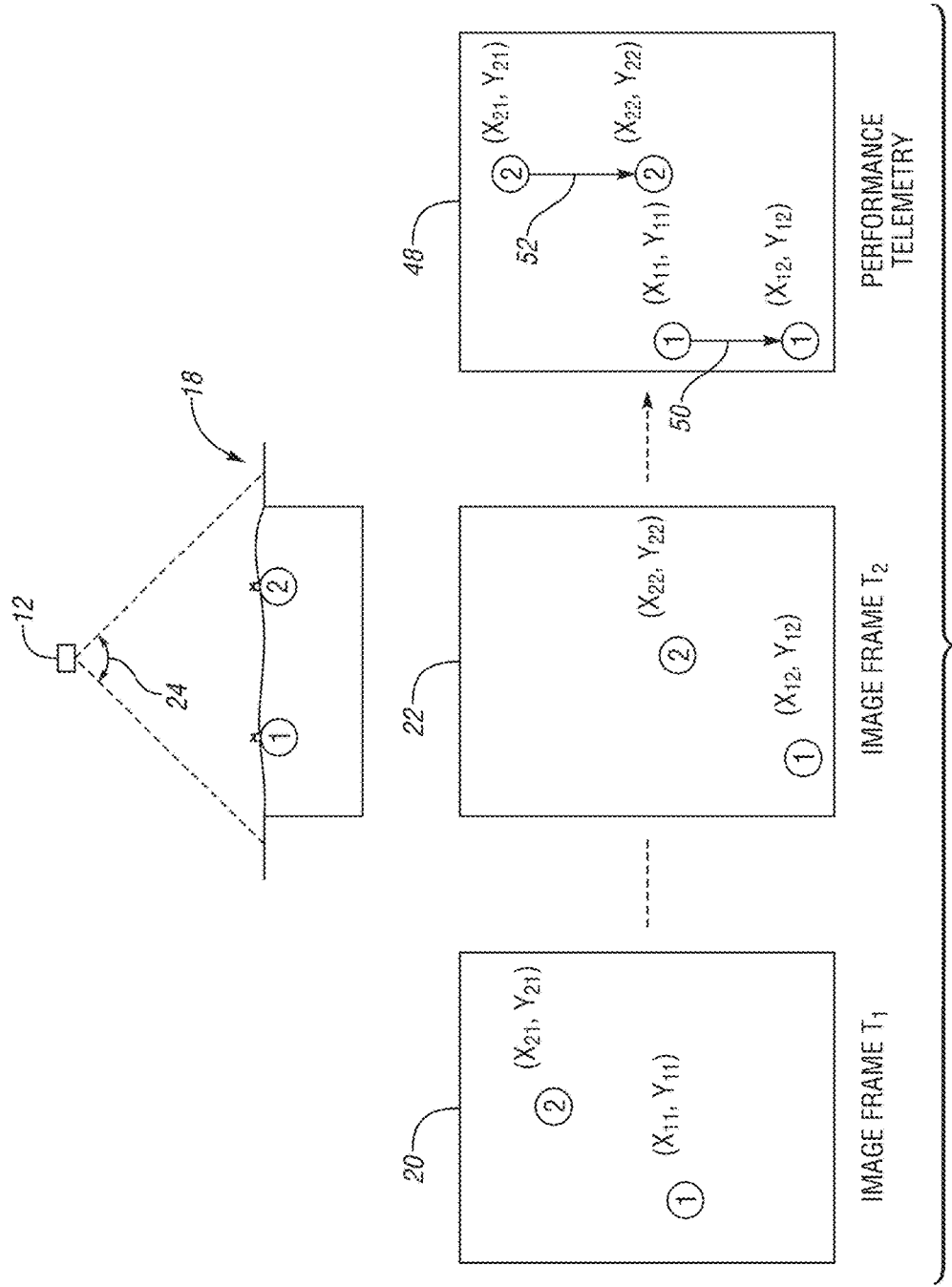
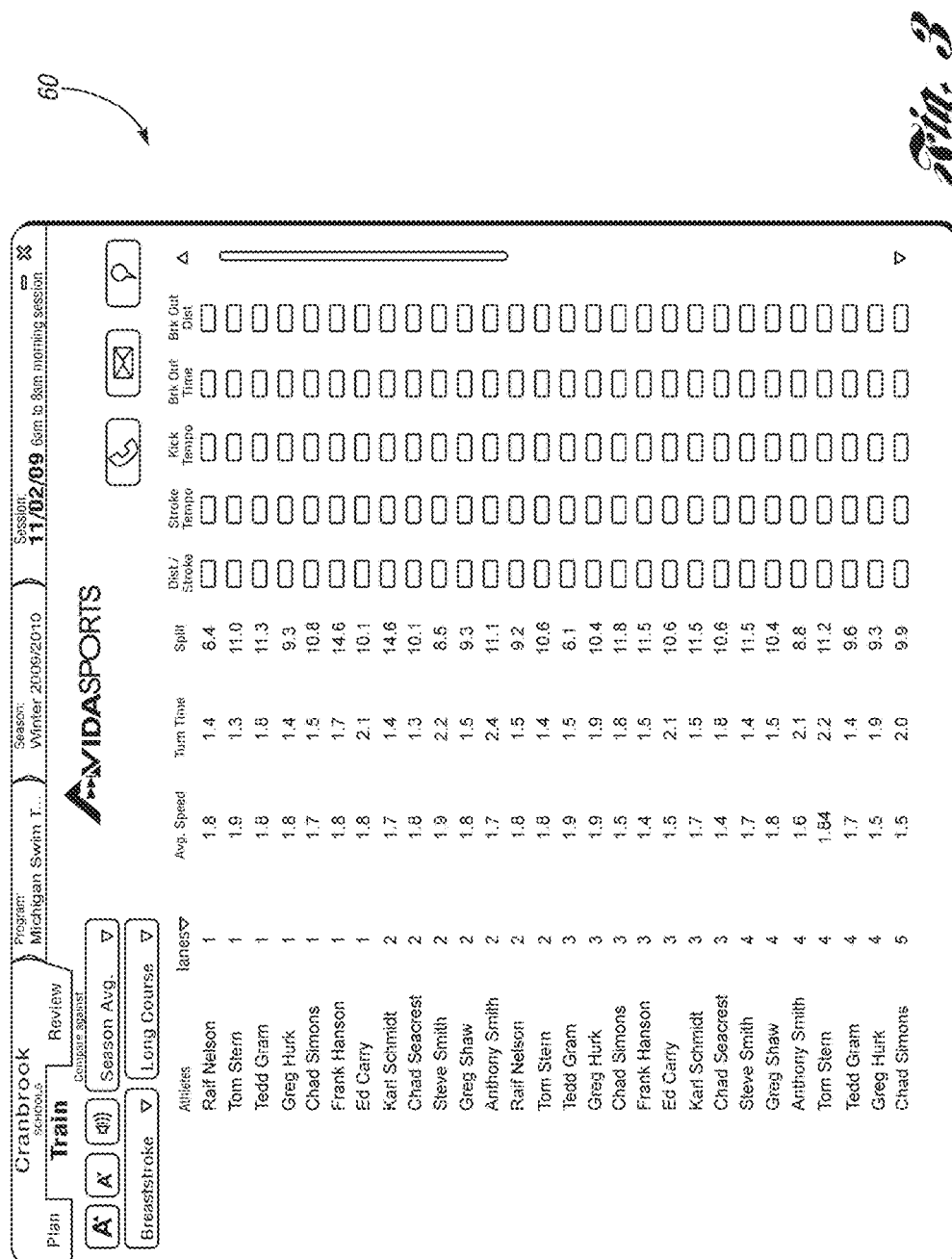


Fig. 2



20

70

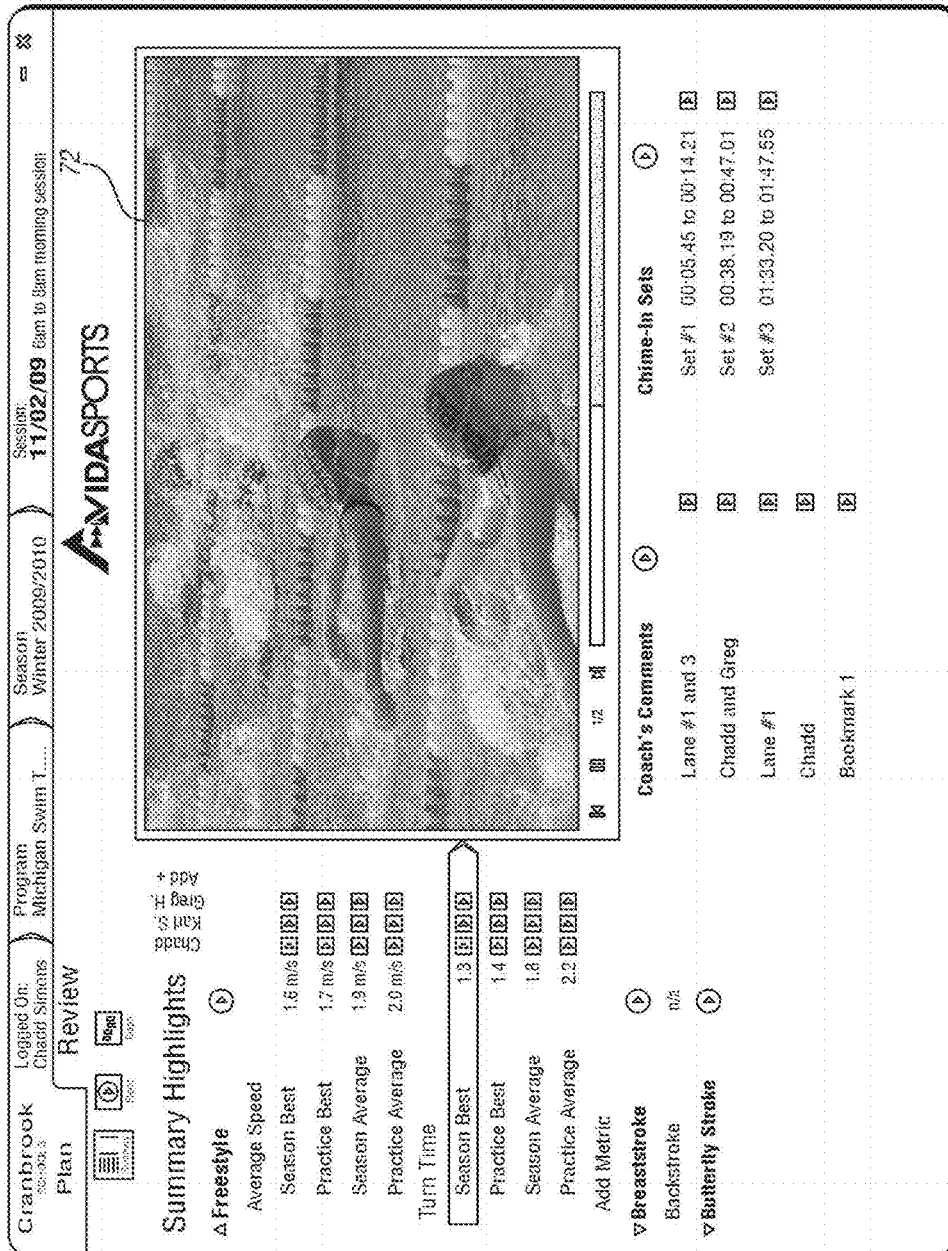
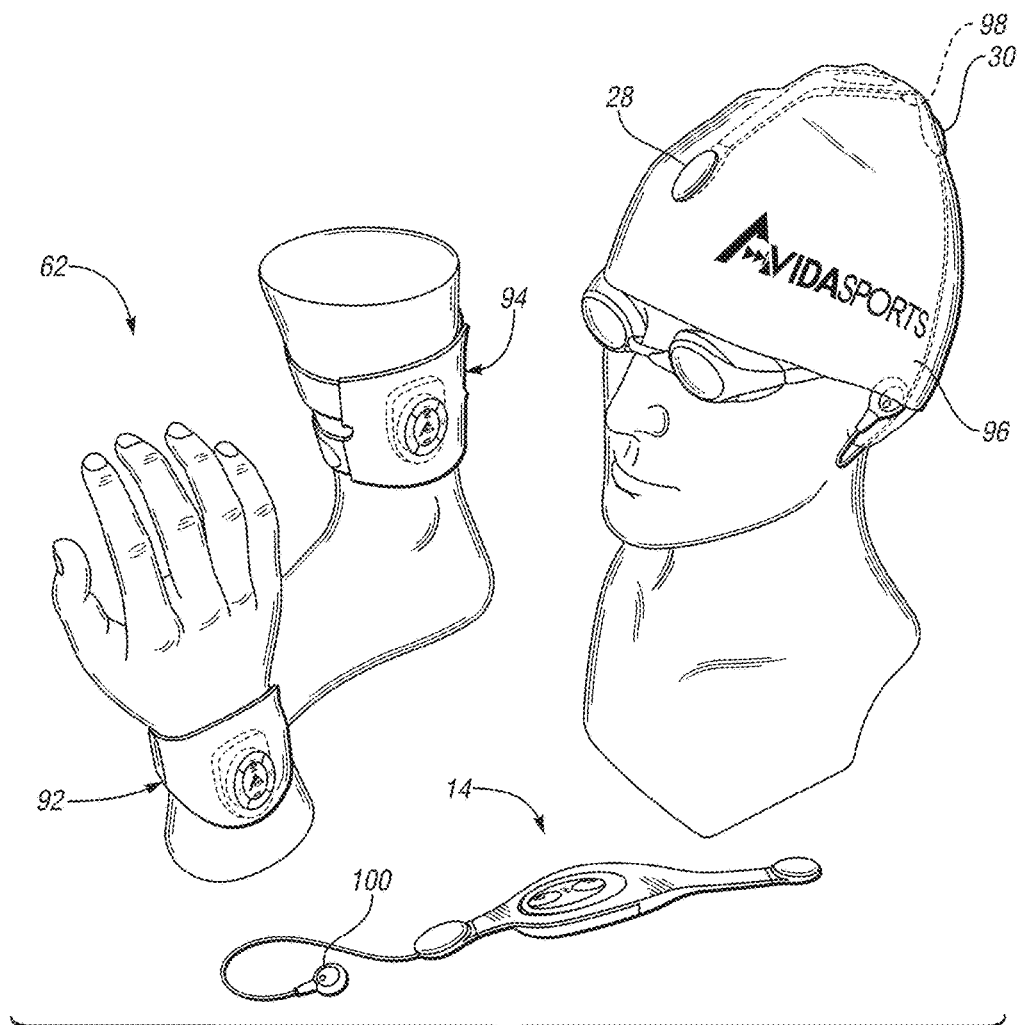
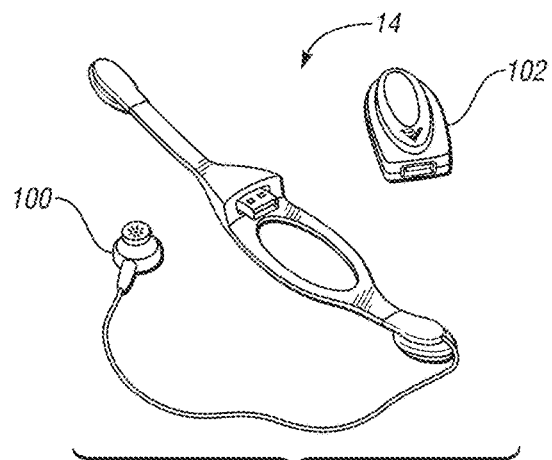


Fig. 4



*Fig. 5*



*Fig. 6*

## POSITIONAL LOCATING SYSTEM AND METHOD

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/527,462, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,767,351, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 14/337,046, filed Jul. 21, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,195,885, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 13/708,045, filed Dec. 7, 2012, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,786,456, which, in turn, is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/657,217 filed Jan. 15, 2010, now U.S. Pat. No. 8,330,611, and claims the benefit of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 61/205,146 filed Jan. 15, 2009 and U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 61/287,361 filed Dec. 17, 2009, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated in their entireties.

### TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present invention relates to systems and methods of positionally locating moving objects and real-time generation of telemetry and performance metrics for the moving objects.

### BACKGROUND

[0003] Global positioning system (GPS) can be used to positionally locate a moving object. GPS relies on a GPS enabled device attached to the object to calculate positional coordinates based on information transmitted from orbiting satellites. The reliance on orbiting satellites can be problematic while the moving object is within a covered area since the GPS enabled device may not receive the signals necessary to perform its coordinate calculations.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] The present invention is pointed out with particularity in the appended claims. However, other features of the present invention will become more apparent and the present invention will be best understood by referring to the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0005] FIG. 1 illustrates a locating system in accordance with one non-limiting aspect of the present invention;

[0006] FIG. 2 illustrates spatial reduction in accordance with one non-limiting aspect of the present invention;

[0007] FIG. 3 illustrates performance telemetry in accordance with one non-limiting aspect of the present invention;

[0008] FIG. 4 illustrates a graphical user interface in accordance with one non-limiting aspect of the present invention; and

[0009] FIGS. 5-6 illustrate head and limb devices in accordance with one non-limiting aspect of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0010] FIG. 1 illustrates a locating system 10 in accordance with one non-limiting aspect of the present invention. The system 10 may include on one or more cameras 12 to facilitate locating one or more devices 14 as the devices 14 travel within an area covered by the cameras 12. The description set forth below is predominately described with

respect to the cameras 12 being positioned around a swimming pool in order to facilitate locating the devices 14 while the devices 14 are being worn by swimmers swimming within the swimming pool. In this example, the devices 14 are referred to as head devices 14 and a master station 16 may be configured to facilitate control of the head devices while the cameras 12 capture related images in order to determine a position of the swimmers with the swimming pool. The position of each swimmer can be calculated from a spatial reduction of the signals captured within the images to particular positions within the pool.

[0011] FIG. 2 schematically illustrates one example of the spatial reduction technique contemplated by the present invention where one of the cameras 12 may be positioned relative to a swimming pool 18 to capture image frames 20, 22 of events taking place within its viewing angle 24. While the present invention fully contemplates the image frames 20, 22 including visual and/or non-visual representations of any captured signals, the images frames shown in FIG. 2 represent images frames 20, 22 captured with an infrared (IR) camera 12 configured to capture IR or other non-visible representations of signals emitted from one or more beacons 28, 30 included on head devices 14 of on a first and second swimmer (1, 2) that happen to be swimming in the area covered by the camera's viewing angle 24 at a first time (T1) and second time (T2). The camera 12 may include a filter or other configuration particularly suited to capturing the signals emitted from the beacons 28, 30.

[0012] The first image frame 20 captured at time T1 and the second image frame 22 captured at time T2 are shown to be of the type where the camera 12 was configured to filter signals other than those that correspond with the beacons 20, 22. The captured signals are shown with circular representations for exemplary purposes only. Depending on the resolution of the camera 12, the wavelength and strength of the signal may exhibit some other pattern or representation within one or more of pixels (not shown) of the image frames 20, 22. A pixel-by-pixel analysis of the image frames 20, 22 may be performed with an image processing element 32 (see FIG. 1) of the master station 16 to identify the pixels that represents receipt of the strongest signal. Depending on the positioning of the camera 12 at the time the image frames 20, 22 were captured, each of the pixels can be associated with a particular area within the viewing angle 24, i.e., to a particular location/position within the pool 18. The pixel having the strongest signal can act as a center for coordinate generation purposes.

[0013] The arrangement shown in FIG. 2 includes the camera 12 being set a fixed position above the swimming pool 18 in order to simplify the spatial reduction of the images captured within the image frames 20, 22 to particular areas in the pool 18. Since the position of the camera 12 is known and fixed, a limited number of calculations are needed to associate each pixel of the image frames 20, 22 with a known portion of the swimming pool 18. This example, however, is not intended to limit the scope and contemplation of the present invention. The present invention fully contemplates the camera 12 moving such that additional processing may be required to fix the position of the camera 12 at the time of image capture before the areas associated with each image pixel could be identified with a particular area of the swimming pool 18.

[0014] Each of the pixels chosen to be representing the center of the emitted signals may be associated with an

X-axis and Y-axis coordinate value according to an identity of the swimmer (shown as swimmer #1 and swimmer #2) and a timestamp representative of a time at which each image frame was taken (shown as timestamp #1 and timestamp #2). Using this methodology, a coordinate value (XsT, YsT) can be assigned to a location of each swimmer within the captured image frames 20, 22 where X identifies a position along the X-axis, Y identifies a position along the Y-axis, S identifies the swimmer, and T identifies the timestamp. This image-based coordinate may be defined relative to a positioning of the camera 12 capturing the associated image and may be sufficient to determine a location from a single image, as opposed to having to take multiple pictures before fixing the location. In some cases, multiple cameras 12 may be used to capture images of different and/or overlapping portions of the pool. The resulting image-based coordinates may be defined locally to that associated camera 12 and thereafter the spatial relationship of one or more the cameras 12 may be used to reduce the image-based coordinates into some other coordinated system and/or to check the relative accuracy/precision of the other coordinates.

[0015] A location computer 34 may be configured to host the image process unit 32 and to output the image-based coordinate values as raw representations of the swimmer's location within the images 20, 22 and/or the image processing unit 32 may be configured to convert or otherwise process the image coordinates into world coordinates, global position system (GPS) coordinates, and/or some other coordinate orientation that has an absolute coordinate other than the camera or pool 18. The coordinate information may then be communicated to a host computer 36 for further processing. The host computer 36 may include a server 38 to host a planning application 40 and a training application 42 along with middleware 44 and temporary data storage 46 to facilitate interaction with other elements of the system 10 and to otherwise supporting data and processing demands necessary to supporting the operations contemplated herein.

[0016] The train application 42 may be a tool that tracks and otherwise processes telemetry information for the swimmers based at least in part on the coordinate information output from the location computer 34. FIG. 2 illustrates a performance telemetry image frame 48 to illustrate how some of the metrics contemplated by the present invention may be calculated based on the coordinate values, such as but not limited to distance traveled and speed. The performance telemetry image frame 48 can be used as a superimposition of two or more of the image frames 20, 22 where movement of the swimmers between images frames can be graphically illustrated with a first reference vector 50 and a second reference vector 52. The length of the vectors 50, 52 can be used to represent distance traveled which can then be used to calculate speed according to a time elapsed between the first and second timestamps.

[0017] The exemplary illustration of distance and speed is not intended to limit the scope and contemplation of the present invention as the present invention fully contemplates including the coordinated representations in any type of a calculations, particularly calculations that are specified to the actions and movements of element being tracked with the device 14. FIG. 3 illustrates a display 60 of exemplary performance metrics that may be generated based at least in part on the coordinate values. In some cases, the performance telemetry may be based in part on additional information collected from the swimmers, such as based on

information collected from limb devices 62 attached to arms and legs of the swimmers (see FIG. 1). The limb devices 62 may include accelerometers or other devices configured to monitor and report movements of the swimmer to the master station 16, such as through wireless communications. The data transmitted from the limb devices 62 may be sent in real-time and coordinated with the real-time calculation of the coordinate values to provide a real-time analysis of the swimmers actions, i.e., stroke rate, stroke style, speed, splits, etc.

[0018] The real-time telemetry may be output on a user interface of a hand-held user device 66 (see FIG. 1) connected to the master station 16 by way of a wireless node 68, such as but not limited to a tablet computer used by a coach to monitor swimmer performance. FIG. 4 illustrates one exemplary configuration of a graphical user interface 70 where the telemetry information of a particular swimmer is displayed with numerical values of current performance, and optionally, with color coded references to whether the swimmer is performing at, below, or above past averages/metrics. The performance telemetry may be displayed relative to a video window 72 showing a real-time video of the selected swimmer moving through the swimming pool. The video may be captured with one or more video cameras 74 (see FIG. 1) positioned around the swimming pool. The feeds from the video cameras 74 may be spliced together to provide a continuous video as the feed switches with movement of the swimmer between the cameras 74 placed at different locations along the pool and/or one or more of the cameras 74 may be configured to automatically move with the swimmer according to positional information determined from the coordinate values.

[0019] A central server 78 and one or more personal computers 80 may be included in the system 10 (see FIG. 1) to facilitate storing the performance telemetry for any number of swimmers and to allow the swimmers to retrieve the telemetry data and recorded video at later time for review. The central server 78 may include a billing application 82 and registration application 84 to facilitate managing online content and subscription based services to the performance telemetry. Online social networks may be established to facilitate remote training and competitions between swimmers swimming at different swimming pools across the country. One of the advantageous contemplated by the present invention relates to its ability to provide real-time feedback during practice and retrieval feedback at a later time, such as to support film study and review by the swimmer themselves. The system 10 supports a full spectrum of performance telemetry and is particularly suited to performance telemetry of the type that is based at least in part on obtaining a positional location of the tracked entity.

[0020] The positional tracking described above relies on a camera 12 or other sensor to positionally orientate a signal from one or more beacons 28, 30 included on a swimmer. This methodology is believed to be particularly beneficial to supporting the real-time performance telemetry contemplated by the present invention since it allows the master station 16 or some other entity other than the head device 14 to perform the positional calculations. This can be helpful in reducing the size, complexity, and cost of the head device 14, although the present invention fully contemplates configuring the head device 14 to calculate their own positional coordinates through wireless communication and processing of the image frames 20, 22. The head device contemplated



by one non-limiting aspect of the present invention, however, may include wireless communication capabilities and other capabilities necessary to implementing the objectives of the present invention, such as but not limited to having a transceiver (not shown) to support one-way or two-way information exchange and processing over a wireless system established with the master station.

**[0021]** The wireless system may be used by both of the limb and head devices **14**, **62** to facilitate wireless communications with the master station **16**. The limb device communications may be used to transmit accelerometer, biometric, and other types of data collected by the limb devices **62** to the master station **16**. The wireless communications may be facilitated with the use of MAC address or other unique addresses assigned to each of the head and limb devices **14**, **62** so that messages sent to and received from the head devices **14**, **62** can be uniquely identified and controlled. The master station **16** may include a table or other representation to further correlated the MAC address with particular swimmers, such as by requiring each swimmer to log-in prior to practice or to otherwise identify themselves with a particular head device. The master station **16** may further associate the head device with a particular signature or other unique representation to be output from the associated beacon **28**, **30** so that each beacon **28**, **30** shown within the image frames can be identified with a particular swimmer.

**[0022]** One non-limiting aspect of the present invention contemplates the beacons **28**, **30** emitting signals with a self-identifying pattern (such as but not limited to emitting signals at particular sequence or flash rate) and/or at a predefined interval of time. The self-identifying pattern may be a slightly more complex signature since it may require the master station **16** to assign and decipher unique patterns for a number of head devices **14**, which can be difficult should there be 50 or 100 swimmers being tracked at the same time. The predefined interval assignment process may be less complex since it may only require the master station **16** to monitor an epoch assigned to each of the head devices **14** for beacon transmissions. Each beacon **28**, **30**, optionally, may be assigned a unique epoch where it is the only beacon transmitting a signal at a particular period of time. In this scenario, the timestamp associated with each image frame can be cross-referenced with the beacon **28**, **30** assigned to transmit during that period of time to identify the one or more beacons **28**, **30** within the image frame **20**, **22**. In this manner, the present invention is able to generate positional coordinate locations for the swimmer without requiring the head device **14** to calculate its own position.

**[0023]** The head and limb devices **14**, **62** may be battery powered and waterproof/resistance to support wireless operation within the swimming pool and other environments. A docking station **90** having ports for each set of the limb and head devices **14**, **62** may be included in the system to facilitate battery charging, and optionally, software loading and updating. FIG. 5 illustrates the head and limb devices **14**, **62** being particularly configured to support operation with a swimmer in accordance with on non-limiting aspect of the present invention. The limb device **62** may be configured for receipt within a wrist wrap **92** and an ankle wrap **94**. The head device **14** may be configured with the first beacon **28** and the second beacon **30** that protrude through corresponding openings within a swim cap **96**. The

swim cap **96** may include an envelope **98** or other structure to position the first and second beacons **28**, **30** relative to the openings.

**[0024]** While the use of both of the first and second beacons **28**, **30** is not required, it may be helpful to have one or more of the beacons **28**, **30** emitting the signal. Optionally, the master station **16** may assign each of the first and second beacon **28**, **30** their own transmission interval so that only one beacon is transmitting within each image frame **20**, **22**. The first beacon **28**, for example, can be used when the swimmer is performing a breaststroke or other action where the rearward portion of the head may be pointing away from the camera, such as towards a bottom of the pool or other direction where refraction/reflection may prevent a proper reading of the signal from the rearward beacon **30**. Similarly, the second, rearward beacon **30** may be used when the swimmer is performing a freestyle stroke or other action where the forward portion of the head may be pointing away from the camera, such as towards a bottom of the pool or other direction where refraction/reflection may prevent a proper reading of the signal from the forward beacon **28**. The emitting beacon **28**, **30** may be selected based on accelerometer data collect from the limb device **62**, such as through direct wireless communications between the limb and head devices **62**, **14** or by way of master station **16** wireless communications, and/or the head device **14** may include an accelerometer to make its own determination.

**[0025]** The head device **14** is further shown to include an ear bud **100**. The ear bud **100** may be used to facilitate audio communications with the swimmer. One form of audio communication may include the master station **16** or other device wireless transmitting verbal instructions from the coach to the swimmer, such as through a microphone (not shown) included on the tablet device. Another form of audio communication may include the head device **14** being programmed, either wireless while the swimmer is swimming or before, to issue chimes and other audio references to swimmer to indicate distance traveled, stroke rhythm, etc. and/or to simply play music. As shown in FIG. 6, the head device **14** may include a detachable pod **102** that can be connected through a USB port to the charging station **90**.

**[0026]** As supported above, one non-limiting aspect of the present invention contemplates generating performance metrics from positional locating information collected while a swimmer moves within a swimming pool. The performance metrics and other information communicated to or from the swimmers, and particularly the devices worn on the swimmer in accordance with the present invention, may be facilitated with the performance metric capabilities described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/971,961, entitled Performance Metrics, and/or the data transmission and other signaling capabilities described in U. S. patent application Ser. No. 13/329,660, entitled Fast Data, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties herein. While the present invention is predominately described above with respect to its capabilities in generating positional locating coordinates and performance metrics for a swimmer, the present invention is not necessarily so limited and fully contemplates its use and application in facilitating similar operations for any type of athlete, object, robot, plane, vehicle, etc., including those that may be performing events outside of a swimming pool. The present invention may be utilized in any environment where two-dimensional or three-dimensional images may be

recorded/captured with a camera or other device having capabilities sufficient to facilitate a master station or other device relating signals captured therein to two-dimensional or three-dimensional positional locations.

**[0027]** One non-limiting aspect of the present invention particularly contemplates its use and application in facilitating tracking of football players within a football field. Positional coordinates may be generated for football players similar to those generated and described above with respect to a swimmer by including a beacon or other sufficient signal source on the person of the football players, e.g., one or more beacons may be included within a helmet or otherwise affixed to the football players, such as using a wristband, Velcro or other adhesive. Similar positional coordinates and performance metrics may then be generated for the football players using the image-capture technique described above, optionally with a corresponding recording of video, e.g., the pool may be replaced with a football field and the swimmers may be replaced with football players. The recorded video may be played back in-real time or thereafter within a graphical user interface or otherwise displayed in a manner sufficient to facilitate fast-forward, rewind and other breakdown of football related events. Optionally, the video replay may occur with various pieces of performance metrics/information being simultaneously displayed, e.g., a route run by a receiver and/or a defender may be displayed during replay, vectors or other speed or moving representations/icons may be overlaid during replay to facilitate tracking movement and speed, etc. Beacons may also be attached to the football or other objects being used in the tracked endeavor so as to facilitate displaying performance metrics and other information capable of being gleaned from the corresponding positional coordinates.

**[0028]** One aspect of the present invention contemplates its use with sports requiring or capable of utilizing a helmet as the helmet may be beneficial in facilitating implementation of the contemplated one or more beacons, such as in hockey, baseball, softball, cricket, lacrosse, horse racing, speed skating, skiing, equestrian, fencing, cycling, BMX, skateboarding, snowboarding, luge, etc. While the present invention particularly contemplates its use and application with helmet related sports, the present invention is not necessarily so limited and fully contemplates its use and application with any sport, event, performance or object capable of emitting a signal capable of being tracked/recorded in the manner contemplated herein, such as when a suitable beacon can be attached by other means. The present invention may be particularly beneficial in athlete, equipment and referee performance tracking. The invention may provide performance data such as total distance traveled, exact routes traveled, an athlete's exact distance from specific locations on the practice/competition arena or from other athletes or objects, average distance over a period of time, an athlete's burst speed and change in speed over a period of time, length of time a player is in a specific grid location on the practice/competition arena, length of time specific players are in the same grid location on the practice/competition arena, and number of entries/exits of a grid on the practice/competition arena. In addition, the invention may allow for a team's designed drills and offensive/defensive plays to be entered into the software of the invention to provide intelligent virtual feedback; and zoomed-in video of any athlete at any period of time with query/sort functionality.

**[0029]** As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention that may be embodied in various and alternative forms. The figures are not necessarily to scale, some features may be exaggerated or minimized to show details of particular components. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a representative basis for the claims and/or as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention. The features of various implementing embodiments may be combined to form further embodiments of the invention.

**[0030]** While embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described, it is not intended that these embodiments illustrate and describe all possible forms of the invention. Rather, the words used in the specification are words of description rather than limitation, and it is understood that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. As required, detailed embodiments of the present invention are disclosed herein; however, it is to be understood that the disclosed embodiments are merely exemplary of the invention that may be embodied in various and alternative forms. The figures are not necessarily to scale; some features may be exaggerated or minimized to show details of particular components. Therefore, specific structural and functional details disclosed herein are not to be interpreted as limiting, but merely as a representative basis for teaching one skilled in the art to variously employ the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of positionally identifying objects within a space comprising:

associating an identification generated for one or more of the objects with a device to be worn while the corresponding object moves within the space;

controlling a beacon included within each device to emit a signal at an interval specified within a beacon transmission schedule;

controlling one or more cameras to capture images representative of at least a portion of the space, each image plotting recorded signals relative to a viewing angle of the corresponding camera; and

calculating image-based positional coordinates for each signal appearing within each of the captured images, the image-based positional coordinates defining spatial positioning of one or more beacons emitting the signals relative to the viewing angle of the corresponding camera.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising:

reducing the image-based positional coordinates to space-based positional coordinates, the space-based positional coordinates defining spatial positioning of one or more beacons emitting the signals within at least a coordinate system defined relative to the space; and

for each of the images, identifying the object at each of the space-based positional coordinates based on the identification of one or more objects scheduled to emit signals at the time the image was captured.

3. The method of claim 2 further comprising generating the beacon transmission schedule such that each beacon emits the signal only at the intervals during which no other beacons are scheduled to emit the signal.

4. The method of claim 2 further comprising controlling each beacon to emit the same signal in Infrared (IR).

5. The method of claim 2 further comprising controlling a first one and a second one of the beacons scheduled to emit signals during the same interval to uniquely issue the signal such that the signal emitted from the first one of the beacons is different from the signal emitted from the second one of the beacons.

6. The method of claim 2 further comprising wirelessly transmitting the beacon transmission schedule to each device with signals emitted from a master station having a wireless range sufficient to support wireless communications with the devices.

7. The method of claim 2 wherein each beacon includes a forward infrared (IR) source and a rearward IR source positioned respectively at a forward end and a rearward end of a helmet used to secure each device to the objects, and wherein the method further comprises controlling the beacon to emit the signal from at least one of the forward and rearward IR sources.

8. The method of claim 2 further comprising calculating performance metrics for the objects as a function of changes in the space-based positional coordinates.

9. The method of claim 7 further comprising calculating the performance metrics to represent one or more of: distance from specific locations on the space or from other objects, average distance over a period of time, speed and/or change in speed over a period of time, and/or length of time in a specific location on the space.

10. The method of claim 2 further comprising calculating each of a distance traveled and a rate of speed for each object having signals captured within at least two images, the distance traveled and the rate of speed being based at least in part on a change in position of the corresponding object as represented by movement of the beacon between at least two images.

11. The method of claim 9 further comprising graphically outputting at least the distance traveled and the rate of speed on a user interface of a display in real-time while a corresponding one or more of the objects moves within the space based at least in part on signals wirelessly communicated from a master station used to calculate the distance traveled and the rate of speed.

12. The method of claim 1 further comprising automatically controlling a video camera to record video of one or more of the objects by controlling a viewing angle of the video camera to move with one or more the objects as the corresponding object moves, the controlling of the viewing angle being based at least in part on changes in the space-based positional coordinates measured over multiple images.

13. A non-transitory computer-readable medium having a plurality of non-transitory instructions operable with a processor to facilitate generating positional coordinates for a plurality of devices moving within a space, the non-transitory instructions being sufficient for:

instructing objects attached to one or more of the devices to emit a locating signal according to a schedule;

capturing images of the space in which the plurality of devices are moving with one or more cameras, each image fixing a representation of any locating signals appearing at a time of capture; and

calculating positional coordinates for each of the representations, the positional coordinates reflecting a position of the device at the time of capture relative to the camera capturing the image having the representation.

14. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 13 further comprising instructions for associating the positional coordinates with the one or more devices by cross-referencing the positional coordinates for each time of capture with the one or more of the plurality of moving devices scheduled to emit the locating signal at the time of capture.

15. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 14 further comprising instructions for setting the schedule such that each of the plurality of devices emits the locating signal during a different period of time.

16. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 14 further comprising instructions for emitting each locating signal in Infrared (IR) at a wavelength that remains fixed throughout a portion of the period of time during which the signal is being emitted.

17. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 14 further comprising instructions for emitting each locating signal at a modulation frequency that remains fixed throughout a portion of the period of time during which the signal is being emitted.

18. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 14 further comprising instructions for emitting each locating signal without modulating the signal to include locational information such that the positional coordinates are generated based on the locating signals but without requiring the moving devices to generate the positional coordinates.

19. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 14 further comprising instructions for calculating performance metrics for the devices as a function of changes in the positional coordinates determined for the one or more devices over time.

20. A locating system comprising:

a plurality of devices each having a beacon configured to emit a non-modulated signal at a fixed wavelength; one or more cameras configured to take pictures of an area defined by a viewing angle of each camera; and one or more processors configured to:

i) wirelessly communicate a broadcast schedule to each of the plurality of device, the broadcast schedule specifying a period of time during which each beacon is to emit the non-modulated signal; and

ii) generate positional coordinates for each beacon appearing within each of the pictures based on the beacon scheduled to emit the non-modulated signal at the time the picture was taken and a position of the camera taking the picture.

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