



(51) International Patent Classification:

H04N 21/431 (2011.01) H04N 21/85 (2011.01)
H04N 5/225 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US2015/065477

(22) International Filing Date:

14 December 2015 (14.12.2015)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

62/091,502 13 December 2014 (13.12.2014) US
14/804,637 21 July 2015 (21.07.2015) US

(71) Applicant: **FOX SPORTS PRODUCTIONS, INC.**
[US/US]; 10201 West Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90035 (US).

(72) Inventors: **DAVIES, Michael**; 10320 Clusterberry Court, Los Angeles, California 90077 (US). **FIELDS, Zachary**; 22901 Califa Street, Woodland Hills, California 91367 (US). **SHANKS, David Eric**; 971 Linda Flora Drive, Los Angeles, California 90049 (US).

(74) Agent: **BEDINGFIELD, Herbert M.**; Cantor Colburn LLP, 20 Church St., 22nd Floor, Hartford, Connecticut 06103-3207 (US).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,

BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(iii))

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

(54) Title: SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DISPLAYING WIND CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECTS WITHIN A BROADCAST

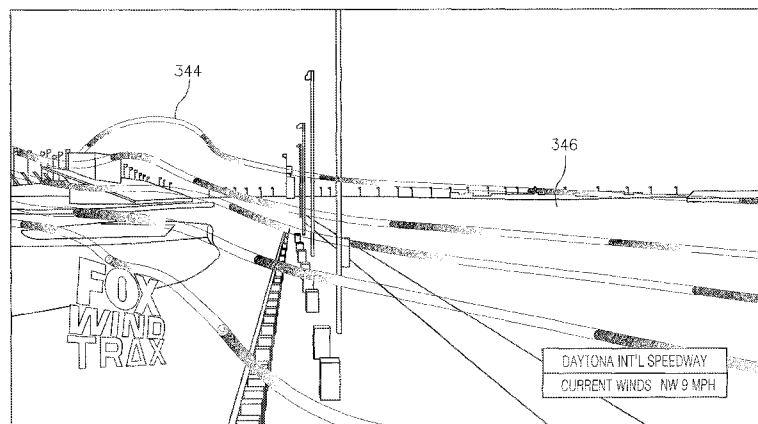


FIG. 30

(57) Abstract: The present disclosure presents an improved system and method for displaying wind characteristics and effects in a broadcast. The method comprises utilizing a camera to record a broadcast, determining wind characteristics relative to the broadcast, and rendering graphics in a broadcast displaying the wind. In exemplary embodiments, wind is sampled via at least one sampling point in a venue and wind characteristics are displayed in the broadcast.



SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DISPLAYING WIND CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECTS WITHIN A BROADCAST

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This patent application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/091,502, filed December 13, 2014, and is a Continuation-In-Part of U.S. Patent Application No. 14/804,637 filed July 21, 2015, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] The present disclosure relates to systems and methods for displaying wind characteristics and effects within a broadcast. In exemplary embodiments, the present disclosure relates to improved methods for measuring wind characteristics at a venue or systematically analyzing a broadcast and displaying wind effects within that broadcast.

[0003] While general identification of objects within a broadcast has been known, there is room in the field for improvement, for example by displaying wind characteristics within a broadcast, as is described herein.

[0004] Accordingly, the following disclosure describes display of wind characteristics within a broadcast, either by sampling wind via at least one sampling point or by analyzing a broadcast to determine wind characteristics therein.

SUMMARY

[0005] The present disclosure presents an improved system and method for displaying wind characteristics and effects in a broadcast. The disclosure also relates to tracking and tagging of any kind of objects, inclusive of highlighting of objects and overlays of information, such as distance, projected trajectories, and environmental conditions, such as wind, heat and terrain.

[0006] Exemplary embodiments provide a system and method for displaying wind characteristics and effects in a broadcast, comprising: utilizing a camera to record a broadcast; determining wind characteristics relative to the broadcast; and rendering graphics in a broadcast displaying said wind. In exemplary embodiments, wind is sampled via at least one sampling point in a venue and wind characteristics are displayed in the broadcast.

[0007] In other exemplary embodiments, wind characteristics are determined from analyzation of said broadcast. In other exemplary embodiments wind is analyzed relative to environmental conditions, such as ground or atmospheric effects of wind.

[0008] In other exemplary embodiments, wind effects on objects in the broadcast are displayed, such as effects on a ball, a vehicle and a player, with overlaying a graphic on said broadcast indicative of wind effects.

[0009] In exemplary embodiments, one or more objects within a broadcast are tracked (tracking includes locating or identifying) and tagged with information, e.g., information relevant to a play or to performance of an athlete on a field of play.

[0010] The above discussed and other features and advantages of the present invention will be appreciated and understood by those skilled in the art from the following detailed description and drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] Referring now to the drawings, wherein like elements are numbered alike in the following FIGURES:

[0012] FIGURE 1 is an illustration of an exemplary tracked athlete on a field of play;

[0013] FIGURE 2 is another illustration of an exemplary tracked athlete on a field of play;

[0014] FIGURE 3 is an illustration of an exemplary tracked athlete with faded statistics;

[0015] FIGURE 4 is an illustration of an exemplary tracked athlete with additional player statistics;

[0016] FIGURE 5 is another illustration of an exemplary tracked athlete with faded statistics;

[0017] FIGURE 6 is an illustration of plural exemplary tracked athletes;

[0018] FIGURE 7 is an illustration of exemplary tracked athletes with partially displayed statistics;

[0019] FIGURE 8 is an illustration of an exemplary tracked athlete with game statistics;

[0020] FIGURE 9 is an illustration of an exemplary tracked athlete with disappearing statistics;

- [0021] FIGURE 10 is an illustration of an exemplary replay functions;
- [0022] FIGURE 11 is an illustration of exemplary graphic functions;
- [0023] FIGURE 12 is an illustration of an exemplary operator's user interface;
- [0024] FIGURE 13 is an illustration of an exemplary camera and setup;
- [0025] FIGURE 14 is an illustration of an exemplary camera and image capture;
- [0026] FIGURE 15 is an exemplary system plan in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure;
- [0027] FIGURE 16 is another exemplary system plan in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure;
- [0028] FIGURE 17 is an exemplary workstation layout in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure;
- [0029] FIGURE 18 is another exemplary workstation layout in accordance with embodiments of the present disclosure;
- [0030] FIGURE 19 is an exemplary graphical user interface of a 4K captured image with a 720p selectable extraction window;
- [0031] FIGURE 20 illustrates an exemplary embodiment showing relative extractions.
- [0032] FIGURE 21 is an exemplary first system for capturing and transporting a 4K image to an offsite processor and graphical user interface;
- [0033] FIGURE 22 is an exemplary second system for capturing and processing a 4K image onsite, followed by transport of a high definition image offsite;
- [0034] FIGURE 23 illustrates an exemplary golf screenshot with highlighting;
- [0035] FIGURE 24 illustrates an exemplary golf screenshot with highlighting and additional overlays;
- [0036] FIGURE 25 illustrates another exemplary golf screenshot with highlighting and additional overlays;

- [0037] FIGURE 26 illustrates an exemplary golf screenshot with range information and other overlays;
- [0038] FIGURE 27 illustrates an exemplary camera system;
- [0039] FIGURE 28 illustrates an exemplary golf screenshot with range and environmental information;
- [0040] FIGURE 29 illustrates an exemplary racing screenshot with wind overlays;
- [0041] FIGURE 30 illustrates another exemplary racing screenshot with wind overlays;
- [0042] FIGURE 31 illustrates an exemplary football screenshot with wind overlays;
- [0043] FIGURE 32 illustrates an exemplary golf hole highlighting effect;
- [0044] FIGURE 33 illustrates the exemplary highlighting effect of FIGURE 32 just prior to sinking of a putt;
- [0045] FIGURE 34 illustrates the exemplary highlighting effect of FIGURE 33 after sinking of a putt with collapse of the highlight;
- [0046] FIGURE 35 illustrates an exemplary mapped green;
- [0047] FIGURE 36 illustrates the green of FIGURE 35 without substantial shading;
- [0048] FIGURE 37 illustrates the green of FIGURE 36 with partial shading;
- [0049] FIGURE 38 illustrates the green of FIGURE 37 with additional shading;
- [0050] FIGURE 39 illustrates the green of FIGURE 38 with additional shading;
- [0051] FIGURE 40 illustrates an exemplary broadcast frame with plural lie zones indicated thereon;
- [0052] FIGURE 41 illustrates an exemplary green with hole highlighting as well as indications of desirable or less desirable zones;
- [0053] FIGURE 42 illustrates another exemplary green with hole highlighting as well as indications of desirable or less desirable zones;

[0054] FIGURE 43 illustrates an exemplary flow chart for implementing overlays indicative of more or less desirable zones; and

[0055] FIGURE 44 illustrates exemplary thermographic effects relative to a freestyle skiing event.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0056] As was noted above, the present disclosure relates to an improved system and method for displaying wind characteristics and effects in a broadcast. The following disclosure relates generally to tracking and tagging of any kind of objects, but also specifically addresses display of wind.

Tracking and Tagging Objects in General

[0057] In exemplary embodiments, one or more objects within a broadcast are tracked and tagged with information, e.g., information relevant to a play or to performance of an athlete on a field of play.

[0058] An automated system might track one, a plurality or all players on a field, such that an operator may easily select one or more players during a broadcast. Such selection may permit an operator to supply, or may present one or more pre-selected options, e.g., statistics in general or relevant to a given play (e.g., number of successful completions for a receiver in general or given a particular circumstance), statistics relevant to a given player.

[0059] Other exemplary embodiments provide for video overlay of such statistics during (or after) a broadcast of information, e.g., statistics, name, etc., relevant to a player. Such video may be static or dynamic, fully or partially displayed (e.g., when a player moves off the broadcasted display), solid, faded, phased in or out, colored, etc.

[0060] It should be noted that partial display of information relates to the idea that tagging need not be specifically related to a displayed broadcast image, but rather to the recorded images, whether selectively displayed or not during a broadcast. Tracking and tagging can be larger than the displayed portion during broadcast, and can wander in and out of the broadcast image itself, as desired or not. Further, delayed tracking, or delayed broadcast is contemplated, to allow an operator or an animator to tag a player of interest, if real time is not sufficient for either or any party. Such tagging may be via linked terminals or

via wireless devices, such as tablets, which are either generally associated with the network or specifically identified to the network (e.g., assigned to a specific animator, operator, etc.).

[0061] Exemplary embodiments also provide for tracking of one or plural players across a field, wherein the video information perfectly or imperfectly follows a player during play motion. Imperfect follow may be desired in certain circumstances, e.g., to enhance the perceived motion of the player, e.g., during breaking of a tackle, a particular cut or breakout move. Further, rise or fade of a statistic graphic can be strategically orchestrated to prevent distraction from a play but also to provide unobtrusive secondary information to a viewer of broadcast content. The various attached FIGURES illustrate the point, e.g., partial entry of Andrew Hawkins (this is a simulated overlay on an established game) for a kickoff return.

[0062] For example, FIGURE 1 illustrates Andrew Hawkins, shown generally at 100, entering a right hand frame of a punt return. In this sequence, Hawkins is tracked, but the overlay, shown generally at 102, optionally only displays part of his information (since he is only just within the frame). As he moves into the frame, e.g. at FIGURE 2, his information 102 is completely illustrated, in this case team 104, number 106 and name 108. At FIGURE 3, we see a tackle, shown generally at 110, between ten and fifteen yards, and optionally, his information fades from the broadcast.

[0063] A similar example is proved at FIGURES 4-5, wherein Antone Smith 100 is shown in position on a first and ten play, without significant play (other than spreading of defense), with fully displayed information 102, in this case team 104, number 106, name 108, rushing 112 and yardage 114, followed by fade of the animation immediately prior to the action, shown generally at 116 in FIGURE 5.

[0064] FIGURES 6-7 illustrate plural tracked players (in this case two), shown generally at 100 and 118, respectively, though the number of possible tracked objects (balls, lines, field marks, coaches, other marks)/players should not be limited in the present disclosure. In this case, Asante Samuel 100 and A.J. Green 118 face off, but in FIGURE 7, as the broadcast image shifts, the tagged information 102 partially moves off-screen for the broadcast.

[0065] FIGURES 8 and 9 provide another example of tagging, wherein Greg Jennings 100 is clearly tagged at 102 in FIGURE 8 during a play shift, followed by FIGURE 9 at the snap with the tagged information 102 fading so as not to distract from the play.

[0066] The presently described systems and methods advantageously provide tracking of objects (e.g., players) of any number. One embodiment provides tracking of five players on each side of an event (e.g., basketball). Others provide tracking of the five for each, plus the “sixth man,” i.e., certain or all of the fans, or commentator, (e.g., Dick Vitale), such that interesting events outside the actual field can be either automatically or manually recognized as potentially valuable to broadcast. An automatic identification can be related to prior recognized statistics or importance (e.g., game, series, etc. statistics, social media relevance, celebrity status, etc.).

[0067] Advantageously, exemplary present systems and methods provide for plural replay functions, e.g., name identifier 108, highlight circle 126 (replay halos, which may be done post production), player trail and speed 128, as is illustrated in FIGURE 10. Further, various graphic functions may be employed, as in FIGURE 11 or otherwise, including, e.g., name identifier 108, in-game stats 120, season stats 122, player or coach comments and custom notes 124.

[0068] Other exemplary embodiments are described in the context of an exemplary golf application. For example, players, golf balls, golf holes, terrain, etc., may be tracked or tagged. Such items may be highlighted or otherwise emphasized for better broadcast visibility and tracking of play. FIGURE 23 illustrates exemplary highlighting of a hole 302 on a green 304 of a golf course, shown generally at 300.

[0069] Additionally, information overlays, such as rangefinder information, terrain grades or other environmental conditions, such as wind or temperature information may be provided. FIGURE 24 illustrates, in addition to highlighting of a hole 302, the addition of an exemplary information overlay 306, in this case describing distance to the hole 302 from a golf ball 308, as well as information as to the terrain, in this case that the terrain breaks right to left. FIGURE 25 illustrates an additional overlaid ring 310 around hole 302 for better visibility.

[0070] With regard to distances, in exemplary embodiments, an on-air broadcast camera can be calibrated to show distances from a golfer (or other point of interest) to regions of interest on a golf course. These distances can be pre-set or chosen live on-air to highlight something specific. FIGURE 26 illustrates a projected trajectory 312 from the ball 308 to the pin 314 as well as information overlays with identification and distances from the ball 308 to

the pin and two bunkers, shown generally at 316, 318 and 320. FIGURE 26 also shows an information overlay 322 indicating the hole number and stroke count.

[0071] In other exemplary embodiments, alternate views, such as ball path or trajectory views may also be shown or artificially generated and overlaid or substituted for primary feeds, or provided as second screen views. Exemplary views include virtual flyovers, with or without player shots, which may be dynamically or manually plotted. Tracking may be assisted with GPS, radar, plural cameras (including elevated cameras, drones, high contrast cameras, etc.), and/or references tied to or associated with particular courses or course portions, among others. FIGURE 27 illustrates exemplary fairway cameras, with a first camera 324 being suspended from an overhead track 326 and a second camera 328 movable via wheels 330.

[0072] FIGURE 28 illustrates an exemplary embodiment of an information overlay 332 such camera(s) or other equipment can provide, in this embodiment including player name 334, stroke count 336, distance to the pin 338, location on the fairway (shown generally at 340 in differing formats), and environmental factors, such as wind (shown generally at 342 in differing formats).

Displaying Wind

[0073] FIGURE 29 additionally shows an exemplary environmental overlay illustrating wind effects 344 over a race car track 346. Wind (and other environmental aspects, such as temperature, etc.) may be measured and overlaid or simulated relative to the broadcast. With respect to wind, it may be measured at one end of a venue or venue portion. Simulations of current conditions may be exported to and animated from VIS RT or any enabled 3D renderer, overlaying the field of play. These simulations may be placed in perspective over a live picture and can track and remain in perspective.

[0074] With respect to thermography, FIGURE 44 illustrates generally at 350 thermographic effects relative to a freestyle skiing event. As can be seen, varying levels of heat signatures in the image may be seen, for example at hot portion 352 and relatively colder portion 354.

[0075] Additionally, multiple sampling points may be integrated into the analysis, or an image may be analyzed relative to ground or atmospheric effects of wind (or other

environmental conditions), e.g., dust, heat waves and its motion relative to waves, etc. FIGURE 30 illustrates wind effects 344 not just over the track 346, but also over surrounding structures and tracks. FIGURE 31 illustrates wind effects 344 relative to a football field 348.

[0076] Additionally, such information can reveal effects on the broadcast itself, or as an overlay on objects within the broadcast, e.g., effects on a race car, effects on a ball in play, etc. With regard to thermography (utilizing cameras or other sensors detecting heat), hot spots or cold spots may be detected and displayed, e.g., indicative of exertion or injury of a player, heat of a vehicle or surface, etc. Such thermography is useful in various broadcasts, e.g., sailing, baseball or cricket (heat indicative of a bat hitting the ball), soccer, football, racing, boxing or UFC. As noted above, thermographic, IR, etc. cameras may be used alongside broadcast cameras to detect heat.

[0077] Exemplary embodiments also provide for improved edit software, including, without limitation: “fly” between cameras, virtual camera angles, stop motion action, enhanced telestration and visual analysis, etc. The present disclosure may also be used for pre-produced packages, live-in-studio, and large scale events.

[0078] As we have noted, in exemplary embodiments, terrain, golf holes, etc. may be tracked and tagged. Further, tracking may include references tied to or associated with particular courses and course portions. Additionally, we have noted that overlay information may be generated from specific animators, operators, coaches, players, etc.

[0079] In exemplary embodiments, an expert’s input (e.g., a golf professional) is provided as a graphical overlay on a golf course indicating desirable and/or undesirable portions of terrain (e.g., portions of a fairway, green, etc.). For example, such a golf professional may identify on a given golf course hole good and/or bad spots to land a ball from a tee shot, taking into account objective and optionally subjective factors (including e.g., places that might leave a golfer in an adverse position in considering a following shot). In exemplary embodiments, “good” and “bad” places could be shown as a graphical overlay, e.g., with green and red zones, respectively.

[0080] For example, FIGURE 40 illustrates an exemplary golf hole broadcast image, shown generally at 500, showing exemplary aspects of a golf hole, for example, a tee-off area 510, a fairway 512, a green 514 with a pin 516 and various bunkers 518. FIGURE 40 also illustrates various exemplary banner information, for example the station identifier banner

530, the hole identifier banner 532, the wind condition banner 534 and the player board banner 536. In relevant part, this exemplary embodiment illustrates at least one, and in this case two, zones according to desirable lies.

[0081] In FIGURE 40, a first zone 520 illustrates (for example in green) a desirable lie from a tee shot. As is illustrated any illustrated zone may also designate levels of desirability, in this exemplary case, shown as concentric circles, with inner circles being more desirable. However, other representations of more or less desirable lies within any given zone may be utilized, for example and without limitation non-uniform concentric shapes, alpha-numerical designators, target indicators, etc.

[0082] Referring again to FIGURE 40, a second zone 522 illustrates (for example in red) a non-desirable lie, in this case utilizing hash lines across an entire shape. However, as above, various levels of desirability may also be illustrated within any given zone. Further, these zones may adjust or shift, in real time or periodically, according to players or conditions, e.g., as wind effects change during play.

[0083] FIGURE 41 illustrates an exemplary green 514, with a pin 516 and pin highlight indicator 538 with a first 520 and second 522 zone indicated thereon. This FIGURE also underscores the teachings herein that multiple aspects described herein may be combined, in this case, hole highlighting and zone indication. FIGURE 42 illustrates another exemplary combination, with hole highlighting (in this case with variable density shading, along with zone indication.

[0084] FIGURE 43 illustrates an exemplary flowchart, with input by an expert, analyst, etc., notation and/or overlay on a map, in general. FIGURE 43 further indicates a more specific contemplated embodiment, including: at box 540, discussions with a golf pro/analyst wherein such decides which areas are good fairway options (for a good zone, e.g., green) and which are bad (for a less desirable zone, e.g., red); at box 542, notations and identification of such information in a two-dimensional map of the course; at box 544, translation of such (e.g., freehand notations) into a three-dimensional model, possibly pulled from a third party technology provider, among other sources; and at box 546, providing such pre-identified zones as a layer that is mapped to enhanced cameras for availability with live and pre-recorded segments.

[0085] The above also indicates that representations, maps, etc. of any golf course, hole, green, etc., may be acquired in any number of ways or pulled from any number of sources. In one exemplary embodiment, a golf professional would look over the mapped terrain and assign such “good” and “bad” places (e.g., on a hole by hole basis, among others). These assigned places could be any size or shape, as desired, in order to take into account varying factors such as length of the preceding shot, anticipated conditions of the terrain, time of day, lighting, wind conditions, physical capabilities of players, contestant skill sets, etc. Further, these places may be updated based upon change to any factors, such as condition of the terrain, characteristics of any given player, environmental conditions, unanticipated hazards, etc.

[0086] In exemplary embodiments, indications of such places may be entered by the professional using a user interface, e.g., a tablet or other mobile device, or by another editor or operator. In exemplary embodiments, a user inputs such data on a 3D rendering of a course from a course map. Further exemplary embodiments, provide a 3D rendering of a course from specific pre-determined camera shots (from the vantage points of those cameras), with the information overlaid relative thereto.

[0087] FIGURE 32 illustrates another exemplary overly as a golf hole highlighting effect 410. This exemplary embodiment provides augmented reality for highlighting of a golf hole, with graphics on a green. Advantageously, such embodiments provide direction for a viewer for golf holes that are sometimes difficult to see on a green once the pin has been removed. In other exemplary embodiments, such highlighting is performed automatically via control software that measures relative shading on a green to determine whether such highlighting is advantageous (e.g., by exceeding some difference threshold in shading or other property).

[0088] FIGURE 33 illustrates the exemplary highlighting effect of FIGURE 32 just prior to sinking of a putt, with a close-up of the hole and highlight. FIGURE 34 illustrates the exemplary highlighting effect of FIGURE 33 after sinking of a putt with an exemplary collapse of the highlight, emphasizing sinking of the putt.

[0089] In other exemplary embodiments, a lidar scan of a golf course is utilized to provide data (in exemplary embodiments, exact data) for topography, distance, scale, etc. Such data may be incorporated with camera calibration and/or pixel tracking data, with mapping of graphics to the course, including hole highlights, yard markers, player identifiers,

etc. Other exemplary embodiments provide for insertion of three dimensional objects, such as virtual leaderboards, advertisements, etc.

[0090] With regard to the above example describing highlighting of a golf hole, using lidar or otherwise, or any examples presented herein, such methods and systems are also applicable to other broadcasts where highlighting of an object might be desirable, including without limitation, tennis, baseball, football, skiing, etc.

[0091] Referring now to FIGURE 35, another exemplary embodiment provides an exemplary mapped green 420, which as further FIGURES will illustrate, provides a graphical enhancement of a green by displaying shadows to emphasize the topography of a green. This exemplary embodiment seeks to dramatically show the undulations of a green by displaying a graphic that appears as shadows cast at an angle (mapping of the green via the white dots is not necessary). FIGURE 36 illustrates the green of FIGURE 35 without substantial shading. FIGURE 37 illustrates the green of FIGURE 36 with partial shading. FIGURE 38 illustrates the green of FIGURE 37 with additional shading. FIGURE 39 illustrates the green of FIGURE 38 with additional shading.

[0092] As above, such mechanisms may employ manually or automatically. If automatically, a system may determine that a level of shading would be desirable, e.g., by comparing levels of shading or color on a green surface.

[0093] Also, as above, a lidar scan of a golf course may be utilized to provide such data for a green. Matching a three dimensional model of the course from the lidar scan and marrying it to the live video, the system can control the relative intensity of the gradation effect, as well as direction of the virtual light source on the green.

[0094] With regard to the above example describing acquiring topography of a golf course, using lidar or otherwise, or any examples presented herein, such methods and systems are also applicable to other broadcasts where highlighting of an object might be desirable, including without limitation, tennis, baseball, football, skiing, etc.

User Interfaces

[0095] Further, it should not be ignored that various implementations, including those described below, may use touchscreens as interfacing for controlling any of the various described functions.

[0096] FIGURE 12 illustrates an exemplary user interface (UI), shown generally at 130, which enables selective view 131, capture, replay 133, etc. of various cameras, shown generally as selections 132, on an event. As can be seen from the figure, this exemplary embodiment is tracking ten players (offense 134 vs. defense 136), and allows for one or more selections via an operator. In exemplary embodiments, one or more monitors may be provided to the operator in order to further facilitate tracking of plural athletes. Also, as can be seen from the figure, the UI contemplates favorites 138, auto 140 and manual 142 modes, highlight 144, swap 146, audio 148, disk 150 and extra 152 modes, as well as animate commands 154. With reference to the tracked players, but without limitation, this particular embodiment facilitates player (one or more) selection of statistics, shown generally at 156, game 158, season 160 or text 162 related.

[0097] FIGURE 13 illustrates an exemplary camera setup, showing a camera array generally at 164, as well as a camera hang setup (e.g., 21 feet on the field center line), shown generally at 166, for football. Figure 14 shows captured image 168 from cameras 170.

[0098] FIGURES 15-18 illustrate an exemplary control setup for such a system, including in-stadium components 172, A-Unit components 174, B-Unit components 176 and C-Unit components 178. Figures 15 and 16 illustrate camera arrays 180 and an operator laptop 182 and connection 186 via an L3 Box 184 to a router 188 and firewall 190 in the A-Unit. B-Unit includes control engines 192, Viz engines 194, Viz Treos 196 and top font cam processing systems 198 alongside a UI computer 200. C-Unit shows SportVision systems 202. A stats laptop 204 is also illustrated in the B-Unit.

[0099] FIGURE 17 shows the graphics racks 206 surrounded by various studio stations, including audio submix 208, TD 210, Director 212, Producer 214, 8 Second Guy 216, AD 218, Exec 220, Tech manager 222, stats 224, FoxBox Op 226, Topfont operator 228, Stats Op 230, Viz BA 232, Viz Op 234, along with SportVision 1&10 236 in an edit room 238, a 4K operator 240 and a Game Edit 242.

[0100] In an exemplary embodiment, Network Connectivity vs. Systems Closed Network include Cat5 to camera, Fiber to Camera or Fiber to truck, with an unobstructed view of field,

a monitor showing previews of all renders, a program monitor, and a PL station with Iso to TopFont Operator (e.g., with a 2 Channel beltpack or a KP Panel). Two or more single mode fibers may be used for the monitoring feed, potentially a 3rd to put on a RVON KP panel.

[0101] In exemplary embodiments, optical tracking tracks moving objects on a field of play. This includes any type of tracking, be it image recognition, motion sensitive indication of possible tracking, etc.

[0102] An exemplary system is proposed below as *Example 1*:

Example 1 Scope

[0103] This procedure applies to \“A” Crew, but could be applied in general to any originated broadcast for which TracAB is desired.

[0104] This will apply to the operations on site. It is assumed that all the under the hood workings between affiliates are working.

Example 1 Roles

[0105] TracAB Operator - Primarily responsible for performing field alignment of TracAB cameras and tagging players during the event. Communicates with TopFont Operator with regards to the status of the objects currently being tracked. Located in the stadium in a location that allows for an unobstructed view of the field. Works with department with regards to obtaining available fiber in the building. Works with Sports Audio department with regards to setting up Intercom at operating position. Troubleshoot TracAB system as needed. Relays to Tech Manager any issues with setup or operation of equipment in a timely fashion.

[0106] TopFont Operator- Primarily responsible for inserting TopFonts during broadcast using company provided touchscreen interface. Communicates with Producer, Director, Stats, Graphics BA in identifying what graphics are needed when. Also works with Tape Room for enhancements on replays. Communicates with TracAB Operator regarding key players that need to be tagged for each series. Troubleshoot TopFont system as needed. Relays any issues with setup or operation of equipment to Tech Manager in a timely fashion.

[0107] First and 10 Operator- Builds provided tripods and panheads for 4 camera locations. Calibrates those panheads and cameras for use for both the First and 10 system and

the TopFont System. Verifies connectivity to the TopFont System. Operates First and 10 system during game. Troubleshoots First and 10 system, Pan, Tilt, Zoom data as needed. Relays any issues with setup or operation of equipment to Tech Manager, Technical Director and EIC in a timely fashion.

[0108] EVS Operators- Verify that all machines are setup to record and playback RP-188 Timecode properly. Performs test with Technical Director and TopFont Operator on set day to verify. Relays any issues with operation of Equipment to Tech Manager and EIC in a timely fashion.

[0109] Mobile Unit Engineers- Works to integrate systems into the broadcast both from a video standpoint and a networking standpoint. Verify all signals are present and acceptable. Assist TracAB Operator, TopFont Operator, First and 10 Operator with troubleshooting as able.

Example 1 Definitions and Acronyms

[0110] TracAB- Optical tracking system consisting of 2 camera arrays, a processing computer and a tracking computer. In this instance, it will be used to provide positioning information of objects (players) in a 3D space for the use of inserting informational graphics. These devices will be networked together using gigabit Ethernet switches on their own closed network. The processing computer will be connected via a second NIC to the graphics network.

[0111] TopFont - TopFonts to be delivered as a composited HD-SDI version of one of 4 cameras through 4 separate renderers. The system consists of a User Interface computer with a touch screen and 4 rendering computers. Each of these 5 computers will be networked together using gigabit Ethernet switches to the graphics network.

[0112] First and 10- The system which currently inserts the down and distance (“yellow line”).

[0113] Media Converter- An optical-electrical converter. In this case, it is used for the purpose of converting Ethernet to fiber in the stadium, and then fiber back to Ethernet at the truck location.

[0114] BDN- Fox's Broadcast Data Network used as the graphics network on the NFL Games.

[0115] Fiber Optic Cable- In this document any Fiber optic cable will be referring to single mode fiber unless otherwise specified.

[0116] GBE Switch- A managed switch capable of transmissions of 1gbps between ports.

Example 1 Procedural Steps

Example 1 Initial Integration

[0117] Identify space for 4 RU of processing computers. Install Processing computers in racks. Install GBE switch for closed network. Connect NIC 1 from each processing computer to the GBE Switch for closed network. Set IP Address information on NIC 2 of systems provided processing computers using IP information for the graphics network.

[0118] HD-SDI input and output need to be connected to each renderer and made available in production switcher and routing switcher. Preview output of each TopFont Render will be provided by a scan-converted output. This needs to be made available in the routing switcher.

[0119] First and 10 System is installed as normal. The First and 10 system is not included in the 20 RU count.

[0120] Set IP address information on each of the provided computers (rendering engines, user interface computers) using IP information for the graphics network. (Hopefully the IP Address information can be provided before the machines ship, but this may not be the case).

[0121] Connect each of the provided computers to the gigabit Ethernet switch that contains the graphics network. Connect Top Font Operator User Interface position. Turn on all computers and verify network connectivity between all devices in the truck.

Example 1 Weekly TracAB Setup

[0122] TracAB mounting locations are verified with stadium personnel and Tech Manager. TracAB cameras unloaded out of C-Unit and transported into Stadium. TracAB camera arrays are mounted.

[0123] Take Reference picture from alongside each TracAB camera array. Power is needed at each TracAB array. Ethernet Cable is used to connect from one TracAB array to the other.

[0124] If the distance is too great for GBE signals to pass, or it is not physically possible to run a CAT-5 Cable between the cameras, a set of GBE Capable media converters may be used between the cameras. One TracAB array is connected to the closed Hego Systems network in the truck via a Gigabit capable media converter. The other TracAB array is connected to the TracAB operators laptop by Ethernet cable. If the distance is too great for GBE signals to pass, or it is not physically possible to run a CAT-5 Cable between the camera and the operating position, a set of GBE Capable media converters may be used between the camera and the operating position or the truck and the operating position.

[0125] TracAB Operator sets up operating position consisting of video monitor, laptop computer and intercom. TracAB Operator calibrates arrays and verifies everything with regards to the TracAB system is functioning properly. TracAB Operator reports to Tech Manager when system is fully operational.

[0126] An exemplary user Interface (UI) that may be used to tag the players is described immediately below:

[0127] Exemplary cameras track the players and send the information to a computer. An operator on the computer either: manually tags the players; views an automatic tag; or confirms an automatic tag. This data is passed onto a computer where an operator can now render the appropriate graphic to air.

[0128] Optical tracking tracks moving objects on a field of play, which can be a relatively manual process of assigning the proper player to the right moving object. However, additional exemplary embodiments may work as follows:

[0129] Exemplary processes and workflow allow tagging of players quickly. This can include moving the physical tagging process to the truck, instead of at stands or by the cameras. The present disclosure also suggests various strategies to tag players using game cameras, e.g., routing appropriate game cameras to the operator for more efficient tagging.

[0130] The present disclosure also describes a wholly different way to track players, such as a method of having the graphics operator be able to tag players from his user interface, by potentially using his touchscreen.

[0131] The present disclosure also contemplates a reverse tagging method, to relate a player on the screen on the field and ask the tagging computer which player is closest to the place on the field which was touched on the other computer. It may then tag the appropriate player with the object that is closest on the field.

[0132] Further, this technology may be used for advantage with greater than HD technology, particularly in area of interest highlight. For example, the greater than HD technology described herein may be utilized in combination with player tracking, etc. Exemplary embodiments also contemplate, in addition to that described below, a preset and controlled extraction window that pans, scans and/or zooms utilizing tracking data (i.e., controlling an extraction window utilizing tracking data).

[0133] An exemplary process is so:

[0134] Start with full raster greater than HD video, e.g., 4k video.

[0135] A graphical box or cursor, representing the area to which we are interested may appear.

[0136] The view then zooms to fill the box.

[0137] Exemplary embodiments of greater than HD systems and methods follow: a first image or video is captured at a first resolution, which resolution is greater than high definition and higher than a predetermined broadcast display resolution. A desired portion of the first image or video is then displayed at a second, lower resolution, which resolution is less than and closer to the predetermined broadcast display resolution. Accordingly, a selected portion of the captured image may be displayed at or near the predetermined broadcast display resolution (i.e., minimizing or eliminating loss of image detail relative to the predetermined broadcast display resolution).

[0138] An example of this is illustrated at FIGURE 19, which shows a screenshot of a full-raster 4K moving video image 10. A portion of the 4K image, illustrated as a 720p moving video selectable extraction window 12, is then selected for presentation. Thus, native

image capture occurs at a greater than high definition resolution, and portions of that greater than high definition image are selected for presentation via the 720p extraction window. While, FIGURE 17 specifically illustrates 4K capture and a 720p extraction window, it should be recognized that both or either of the captured image and extraction window may be provided at or sized to other resolutions. FIGURE 20 shows a similar view of relative extractions, provided generally at 13.

[0139] Also, while one extraction window is illustrated in FIGURE 19, the present disclosure contemplates simultaneous multiple extraction windows that may be applied to the same captured image.

[0140] In further exemplary embodiments, the selectable extraction window (12 in FIGURE 19) is provided at a graphical user interface (“GUI”) (14 in FIGURES 21 and 22) that is configured to allow an operator to navigate within a captured image and select portions of the captured image for presentation. In exemplary embodiments, the extraction window is configured to allow the operator to adjust the size and position of the extraction window. In other exemplary embodiments, the extraction window is configured to track or scan across moving images, e.g., to follow a play or subject of interest during a sporting event. In other exemplary embodiments, plural operators may extract from the same images via the same or via plural GUIs.

[0141] Referring now to FIGURES 21 and 22, processing of the captured images may occur either offsite (FIGURE 21) or onsite (FIGURE 22). Referring to FIGURE 21, an exemplary system is illustrated wherein a camera 16 captures 4K images onsite, e.g., at a field (shown generally at 18) for a sporting event. A transport mechanism 20, e.g. a fiber capable of transporting a full bandwidth 4K video, transports the captured images to an operations base (“OB”) (shown generally at 22), e.g., a production truck away from the field 18.

[0142] An image recorder 24 records the captured images, e.g., as a data stream on a server, and is configured to allow an operator to go back in time relative to the recording and examine selected portions of the captured image as described above. Such control is provided to an operator via the GUI 14 through a processor 26 interfacing with the GUI 14 and recorder 24. In exemplary embodiments, the recorder, processor and GUI are configured

to allow the operator to go back instantaneously or near-instantaneously to select portions of the recorded image for presentation.

[0143] For example, with regard to FIGURE 21, an operator in a truck would use a GUI to navigate the full raster 4K image and maneuver the selective 16:9 extraction window, in a manner similar to a cursor, to select an area of interest. In exemplary embodiments, the GUI is configured such that the extraction window may select an area of interest in one or both of live and recorded video. Also, as has been noted above, the present disclosure contemplates sizing and zooming capabilities for the extraction window. In other exemplary embodiments, the system is configured to mark keyframes and establish mapping for desired moves, e.g., pans and zooms, among others, around the image.

[0144] Referring again to FIGURE 22, in exemplary embodiments, the output 28 of the system (e.g., a 720p/59.94 output relative to a 4K capture) is provided to a router 30 that allows the output to be taken live to a switcher 32 or to be ingested at a server 34 ("EVS") for later playout. Also, in exemplary embodiments, a resulting image can be slowed down for replay or rendered as a still image, if desired, either at the server 34 or at the operator's position (via processor 26).

[0145] FIGURE 22 provides an alternate exemplary embodiment, wherein capture, transport and recording of the native image (in this example 4K images) occurs onsite, e.g., at the field 18 of a sporting event). An onsite processor 26 provides or interfaces with an operator GUI 14 in an operations base 22 (e.g., a truck, though the GUI could be accessed from any convenient location) and provides a reference video 38 of the image to allow the operator to navigate the image via the extraction window. The output 28 is then transported from the field to an offsite router 30.

[0146] In another embodiment, at least one GUI is accessed by a tablet controller as a navigation tool for the system. Such tablet controller may be wireless and portable to allow for flexible a primary or supplemental navigation tool.

[0147] In other exemplary embodiments, multiple cameras may be positioned to capture images from different points of view, and extraction windows may be provided relative to the multiple image captures in a system for selectively displaying portions of native images from different points of view.

[0148] Further exemplary embodiments provide real time or near real time tracking of subjects of interest (e.g., identified, selected or pre-tagged players of interest or automatic tracking of a ball in a game). Additional exemplary embodiments also provide virtual directing of operated and automatically tracked subjects of interest for cutting into a full live broadcast, utilizing backend software and tracking technology to provide a virtual viewfinder that operates in manners similar to otherwise human camera operators. Such processes may also use artificial technology for simple tracking, e.g., of a single identified object, or for more complex operations approximating motions utilized by human camera operators, e.g., pan, tilt and zoom of the extraction window in a manner similar to human operators. For those examples using 4K (or the like) capture, camera capture could utilize a specifically designed 4K camera. A camera may also use wider lensing to capture more of the subject, with possible reconstituting or flattening in post production. Also, different lensing can be used specific to different applications.

[0149] Such processes may use the above-described multiple cameras and/or multiple extraction windows, or may run with specific regard to one camera and/or one extraction window. In such a way, an artificial intelligence can automatically capture, extract and display material for broadcast, utilizing the extraction window(s) as virtual viewfinders.

[0150] Additional exemplary embodiments also provide for virtual 3D extraction, e.g. via a single camera at 4K or 8K with a two window output.

[0151] In other exemplary embodiments, an increased image capture frame rates relative to a broadcast frame rate along with or in lieu of an increased image capture resolution, as has been discussed above.

[0152] In such embodiments, a first video is captured at a first frame rate, which frame rate is higher than a predetermined broadcast frame rate. A desired portion of the first video is then displayed at a second, lower frame rate, which frame rate is less than and closer to the predetermined broadcast frame rate. The desired portion of the first video is captured by an extraction window that extracts frames across the native captured video. In such a way, the extracted video provides smooth and clear video, without edgy or blurred frames. Such captured first video may be at any frame rate that is above the predetermined broadcast frame rate.

[0153] In further exemplary embodiments, the first video is captured at a first frame rate that is in super motion or hyper motion. In traditional video, this equates to approximately 180 (“supermotion”) frames per second or above (“hypermotion” or “ultramotion”) in a progressive frame rate. In exemplary embodiments, hypermotion is recorded in discrete times sufficient to capture a triggered instance of an action of camera subject for playback. In other exemplary embodiments, the present system performs a full time record of a camera in hypermotion, e.g., of sufficient length for replay playback archiving, such as more than fifteen minutes, more than thirty minutes, more than an hour, more than an hour and a half, or more than two hours, among others.

[0154] In other exemplary embodiments, raw data from at least one camera is manipulated to adjust the image quality (make it “paintable”) to broadcast specifications. In exemplary embodiments, broadcast “handles” may be integrated into the system to affect the raw data in a manner that is more germane to broadcast color temperatures, hues and gamma variables.

[0155] The present disclosure thus advantageously provides systems and methods for selective capture of and presentation of native image portions, for broadcast production or other applications. By providing exemplary embodiments using a selectable extraction window through a GUI, an operator has complete control over portions within the native images that the operator desires for presentation. Also, by providing exemplary embodiments with image capture greater than high definition (e.g., 4K), desired portions of the image selected by an operator may be presented at or relatively near high definition quality (i.e., without relative degradation of image quality). Further, by providing exemplary embodiments with image capture frame rates greater than that of a predetermined broadcast frame rate, extracted video therefrom provides smooth and clear video, without edgy or blurred frames. Finally, various exemplary embodiments utilizing enhanced GUI features, such as automatic tracking of subjects of interests, plural GUIs or extraction windows for one or plural (for different points of view) captured images provide advantageous production flexibilities and advantages.

[0156] It will be apparent to those skilled in the art that, while exemplary embodiments have been shown and described, various modifications and variations can be made to the invention disclosed herein without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Also, the exemplary implementations described above should be read in a non-limiting fashion,

both with regard to construction and methodology. Accordingly, it is to be understood that the various embodiments have been described by way of illustration and not limitation.

CLAIMS

1. A method for displaying wind characteristics and effects in a broadcast, comprising:
utilizing a camera to record a broadcast;

determining wind characteristics relative to the broadcast; and

rendering graphics in a broadcast displaying said wind.
2. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein wind is sampled via at least one sampling point in a venue.
3. A method in accordance with claim 2, wherein wind is sampled at multiple sampling points and wherein wind characteristics are displayed in said broadcast.
4. A method in accordance with claim 3, wherein said wind characteristics are simulated relative to the broadcast.
5. A method in accordance with claim 1, wherein wind characteristics are determined from analyzation of said broadcast.
6. A method in accordance with claim 5, wherein wind is analyzed relative to environmental conditions.
7. A method in accordance with claim 6, wherein wind is analyzed relative to ground or atmospheric effects of wind.
8. A method in accordance with claim 7, wherein wind effects on objects in the broadcast are displayed.
9. A method in accordance with claim 8, wherein said effects include one or more of effects on a ball, a vehicle and a player, with overlaying a graphic on said broadcast indicative of wind effects.
10. A method in accordance with claim 9, further comprising measuring thermographics, followed by overlaying a graphic on said broadcast indicative of thermographics.

11. A system for displaying wind characteristics and effects in a broadcast, comprising:
a camera configured to record a broadcast;

a graphics rendering component configured to display wind characteristics relative to the broadcast; and

an output component configured to output said rendered graphics in a broadcast displaying said wind.
12. A system in accordance with claim 11, wherein wind is sampled via at least one sampling component in a venue.
13. A system in accordance with claim 12, wherein wind is sampled at multiple sampling points via plural sampling components and wherein wind characteristics are displayed in said broadcast.
14. A system in accordance with claim 13, wherein said wind characteristics are simulated relative to the broadcast.
15. A system in accordance with claim 11, wherein wind characteristics are determined from a computer analyzation component configured to analyze said broadcast.
16. A system in accordance with claim 15, wherein wind is analyzed relative to environmental conditions.
17. A system in accordance with claim 16, wherein wind is analyzed relative to ground or atmospheric effects of wind.
18. A system in accordance with claim 17, wherein wind effects on objects in the broadcast are displayed.
19. A system in accordance with claim 18, wherein said effects include one or more of effects on a ball, a vehicle and a player, with overlaying a graphic on said broadcast indicative of wind effects.
20. A system in accordance with claim 19, further comprising a thermographics measuring componet, followed by overlaying a graphic on said broadcast indicative of thermographics.

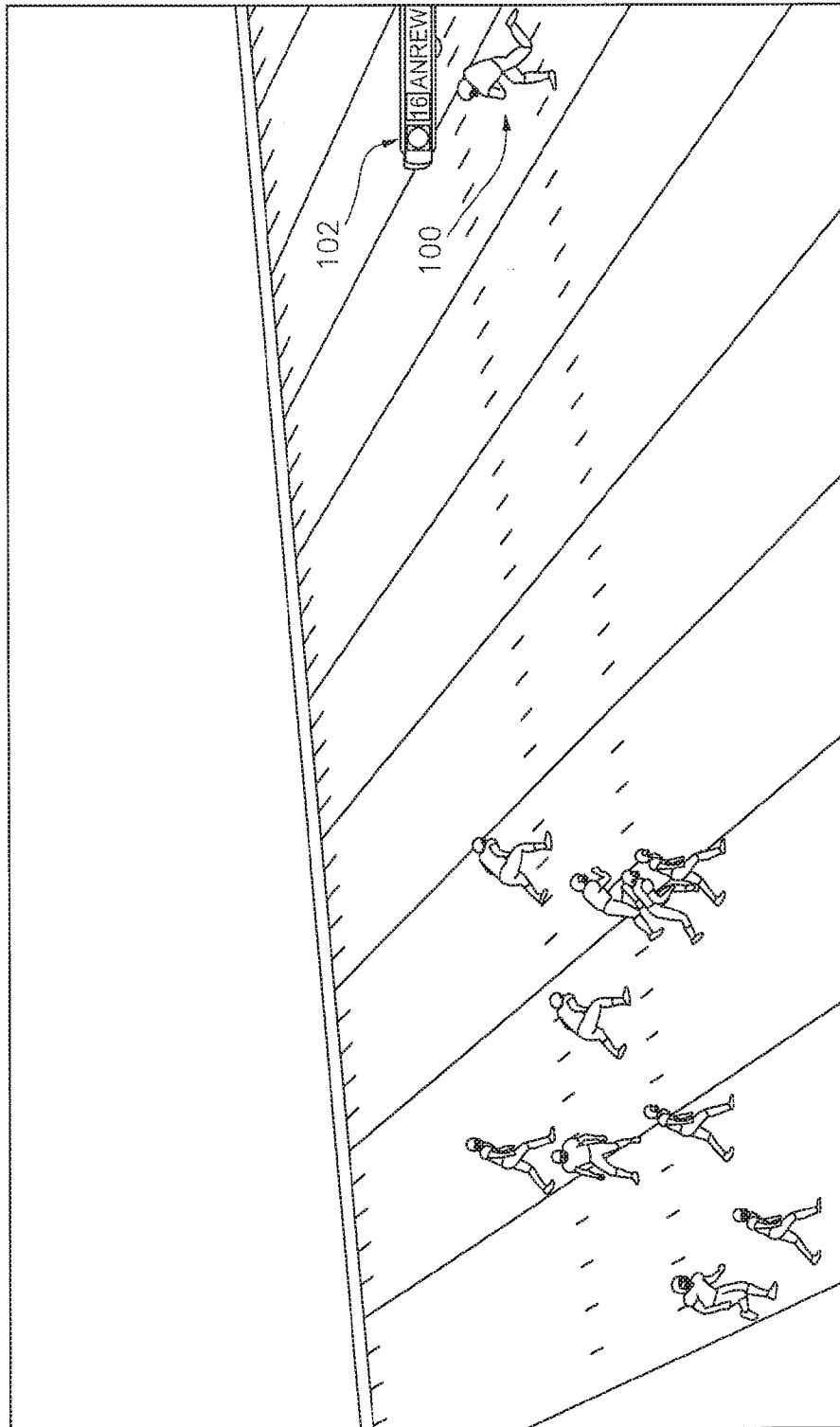


FIG. 1

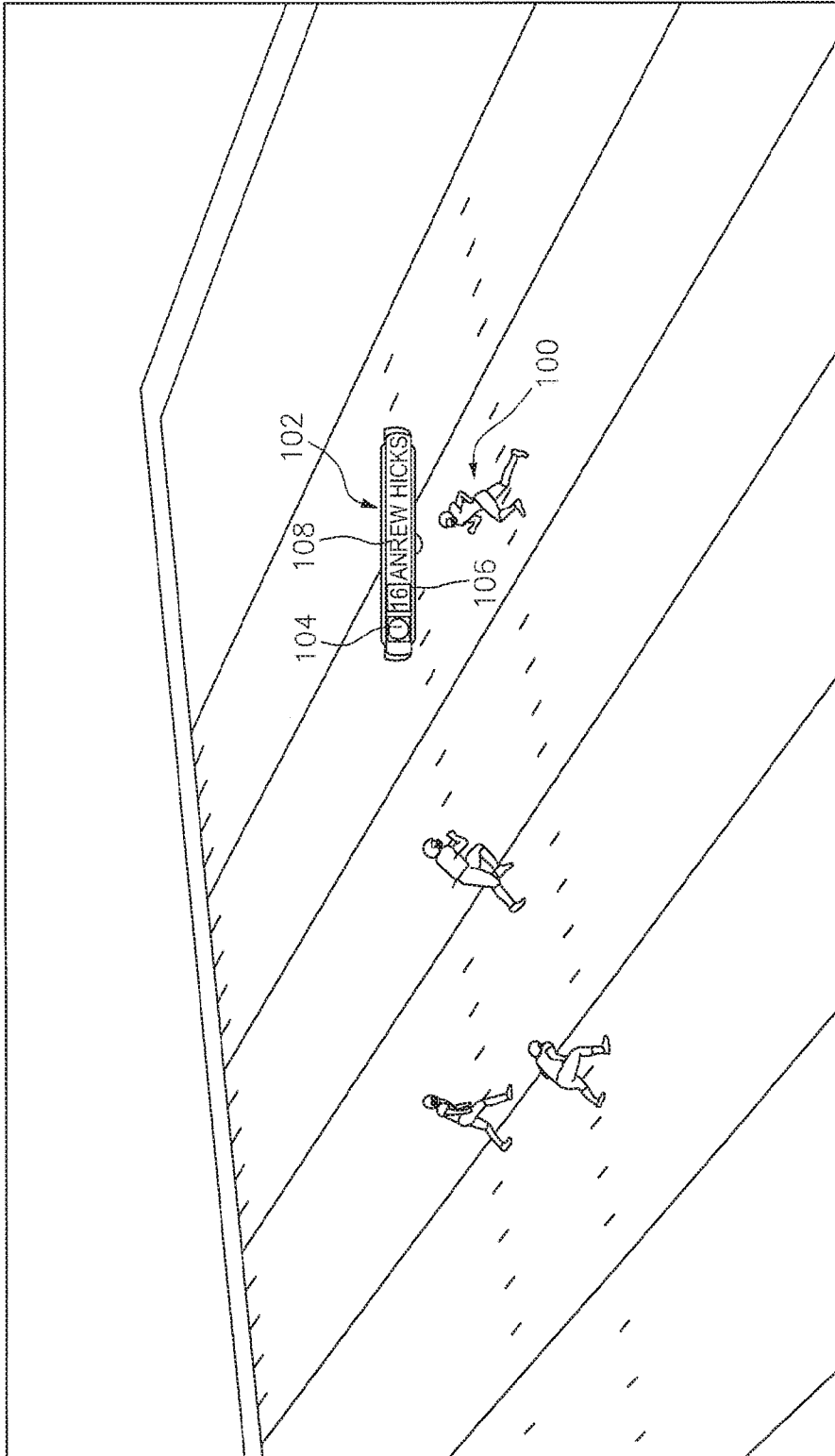


FIG. 2

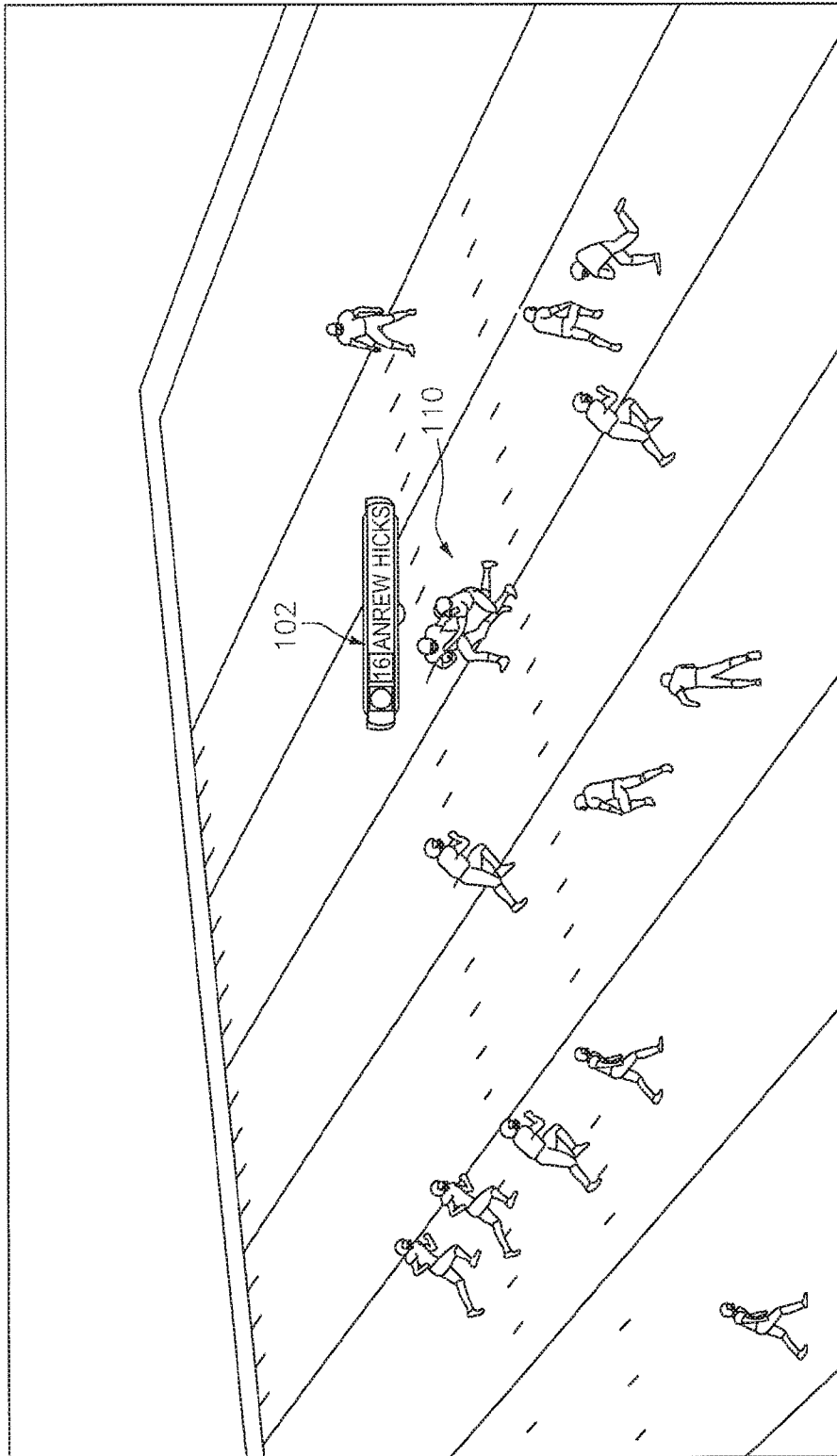


FIG. 3

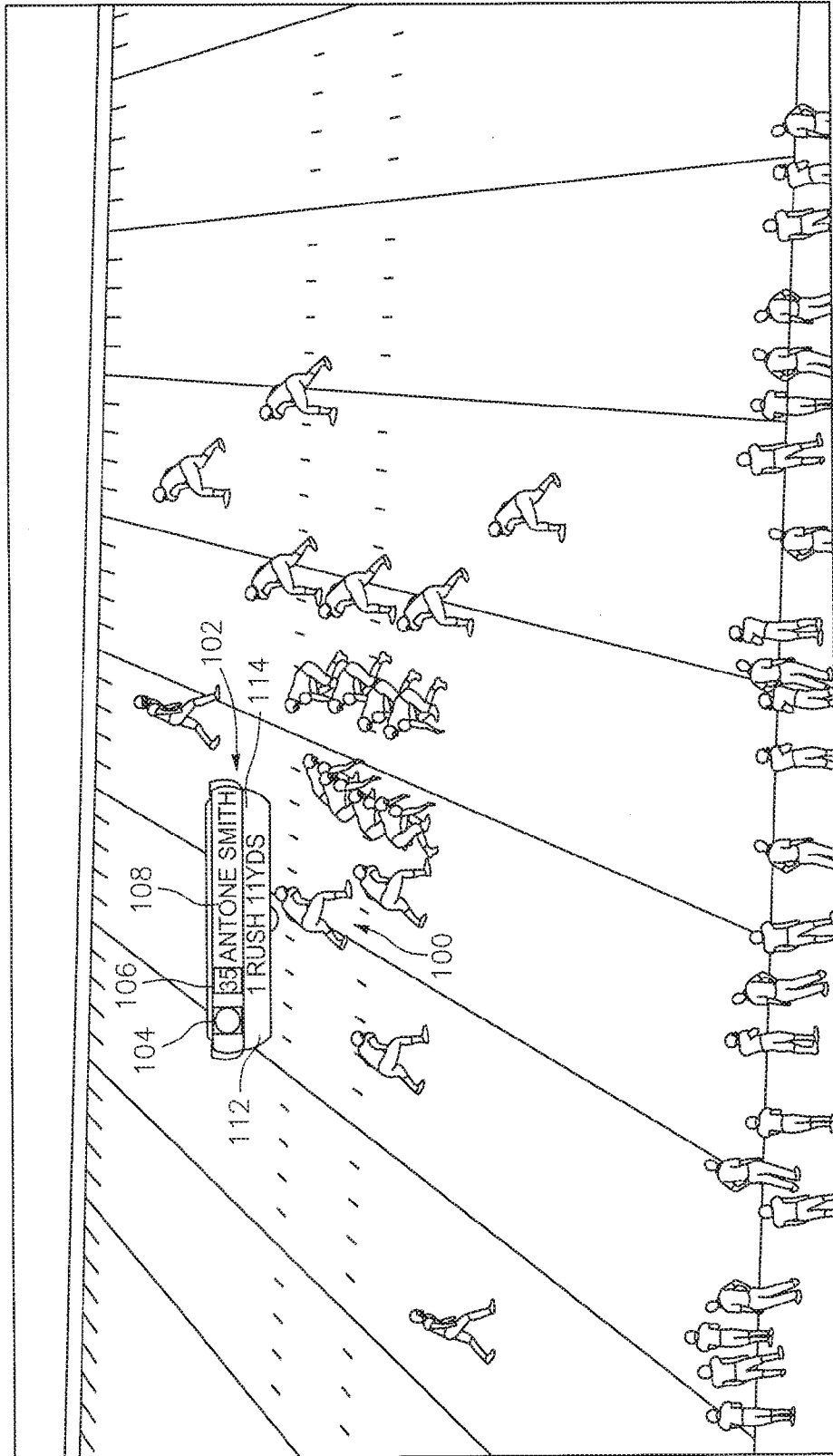


FIG. 4

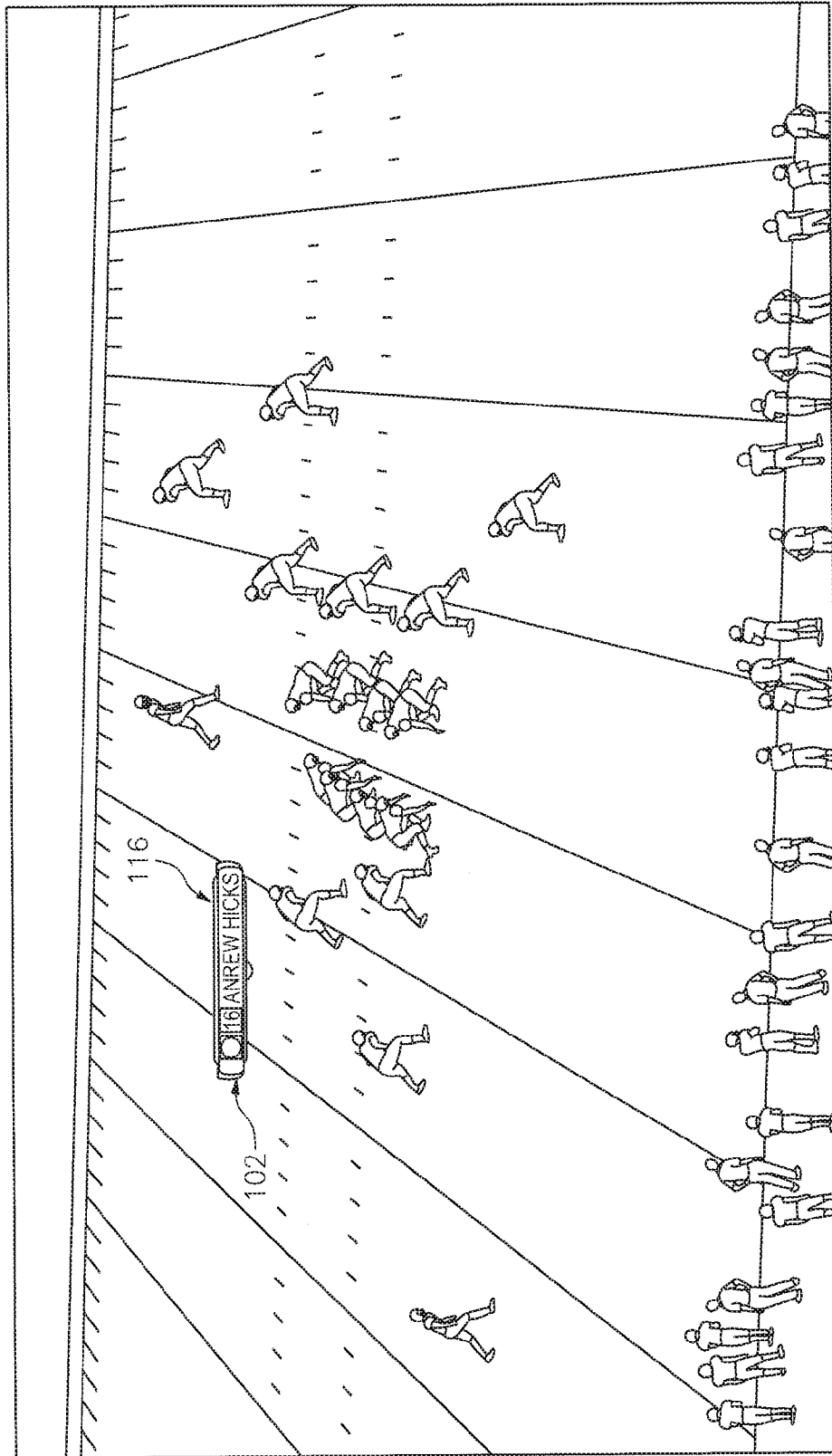


FIG. 5

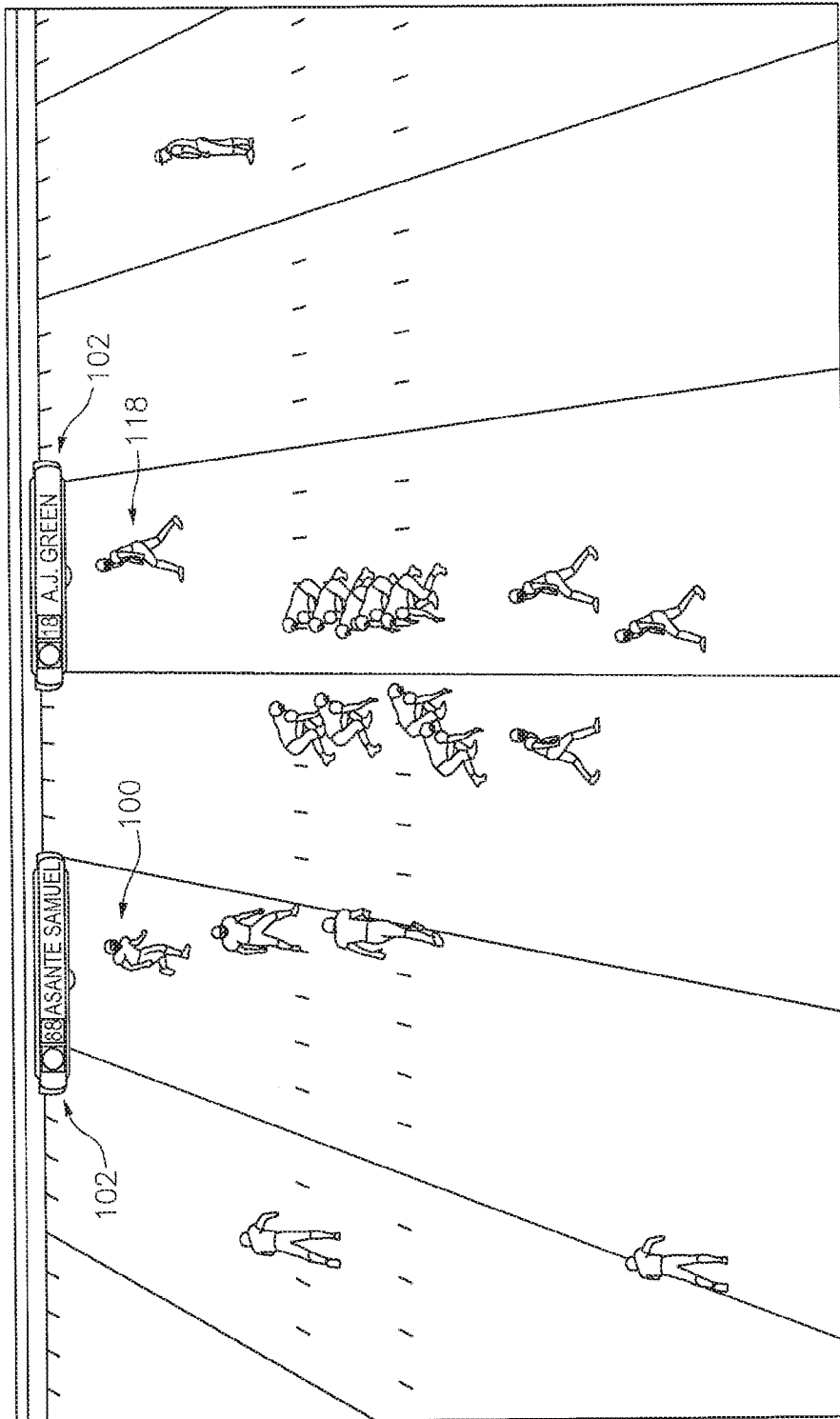


FIG. 6

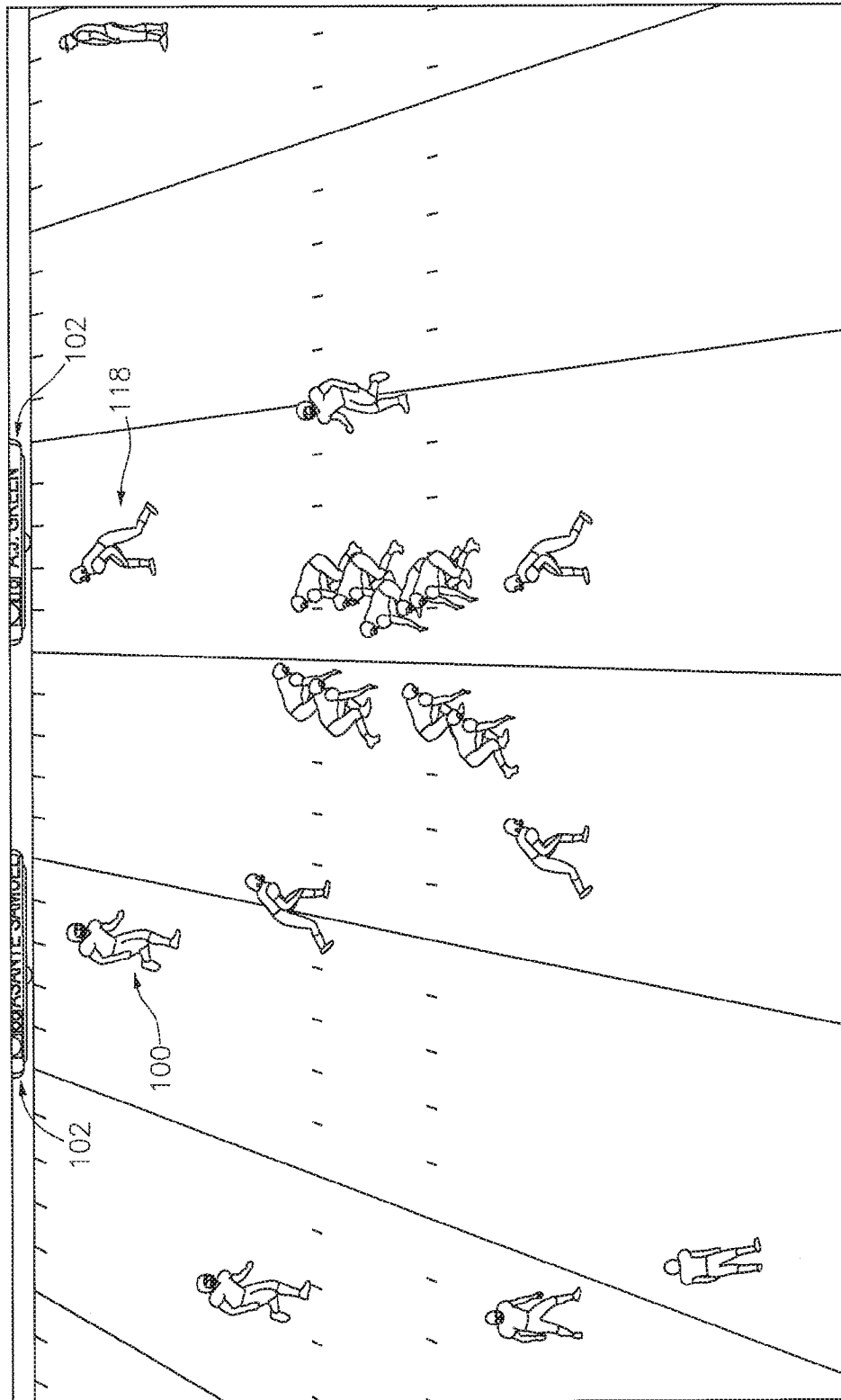


FIG. 7

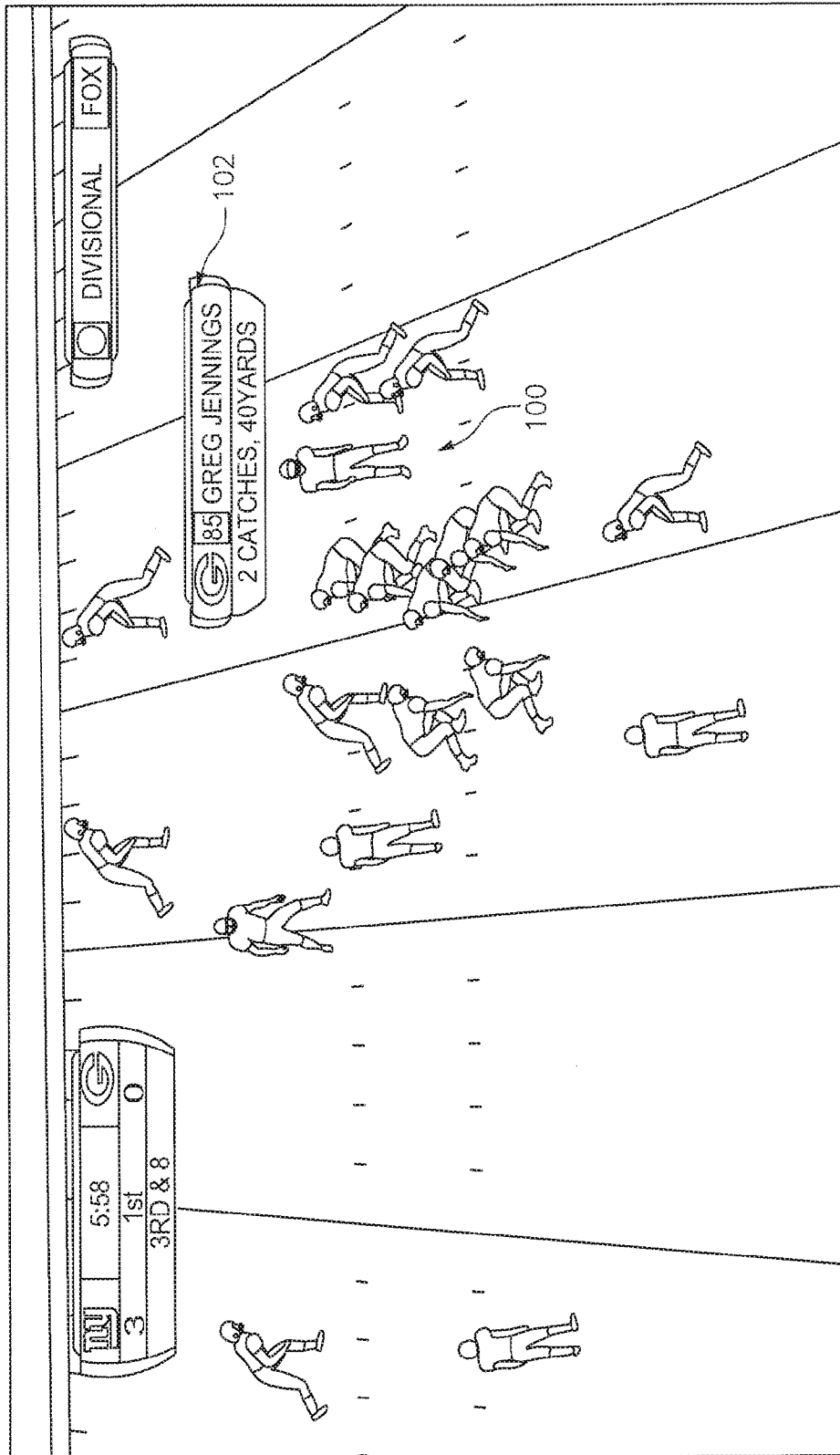


FIG. 8

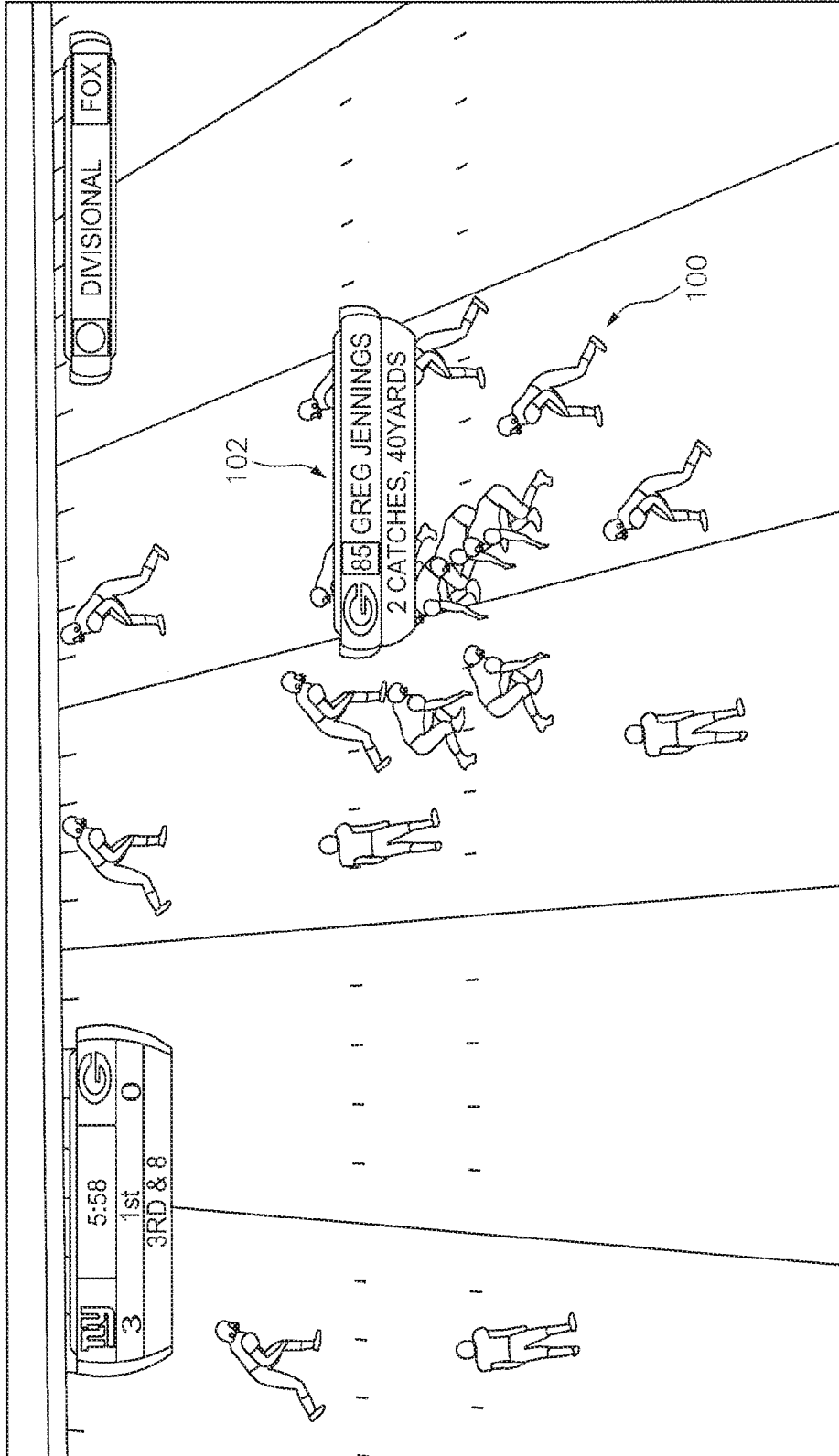


FIG. 9

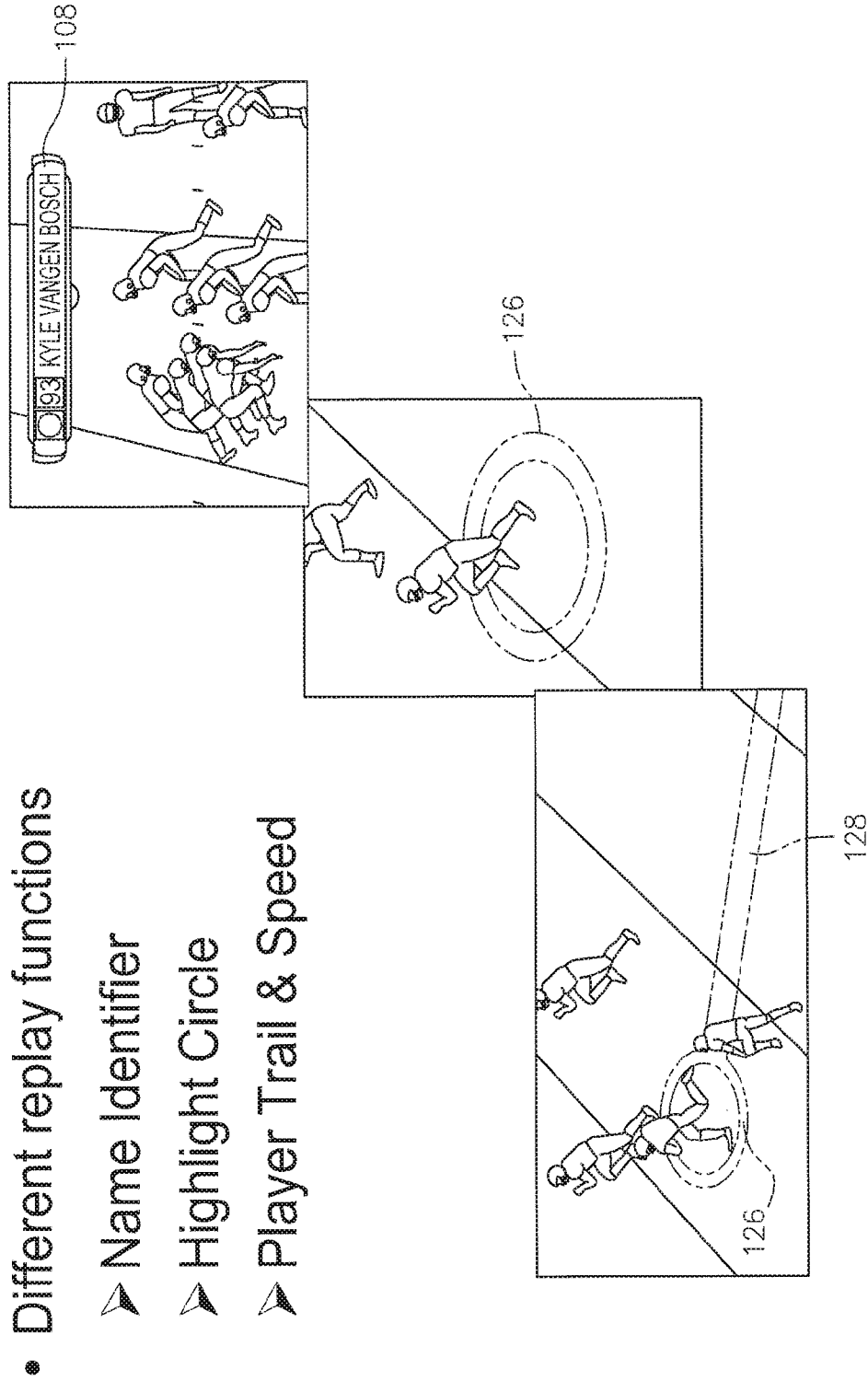
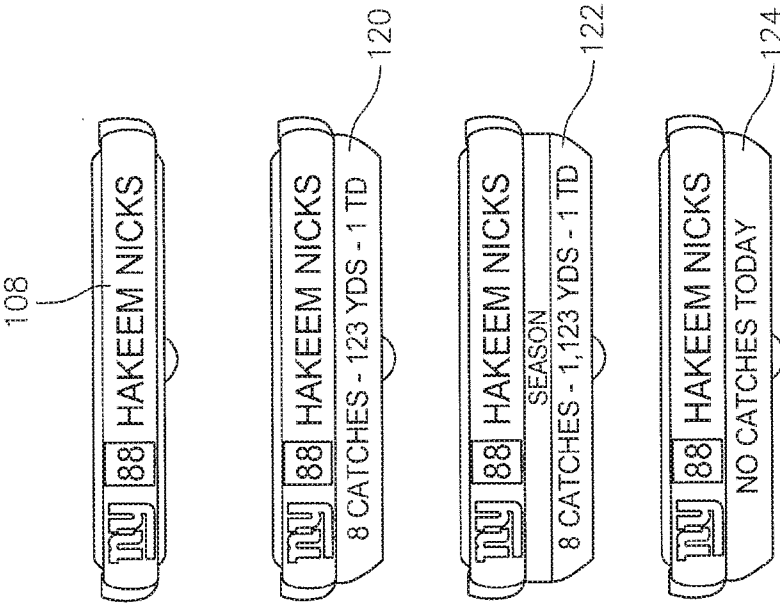


FIG. 10



- Different graphic functions

- Name Identifier

- In-game stats

- Season stats

- Custom Notes

FIG. 11

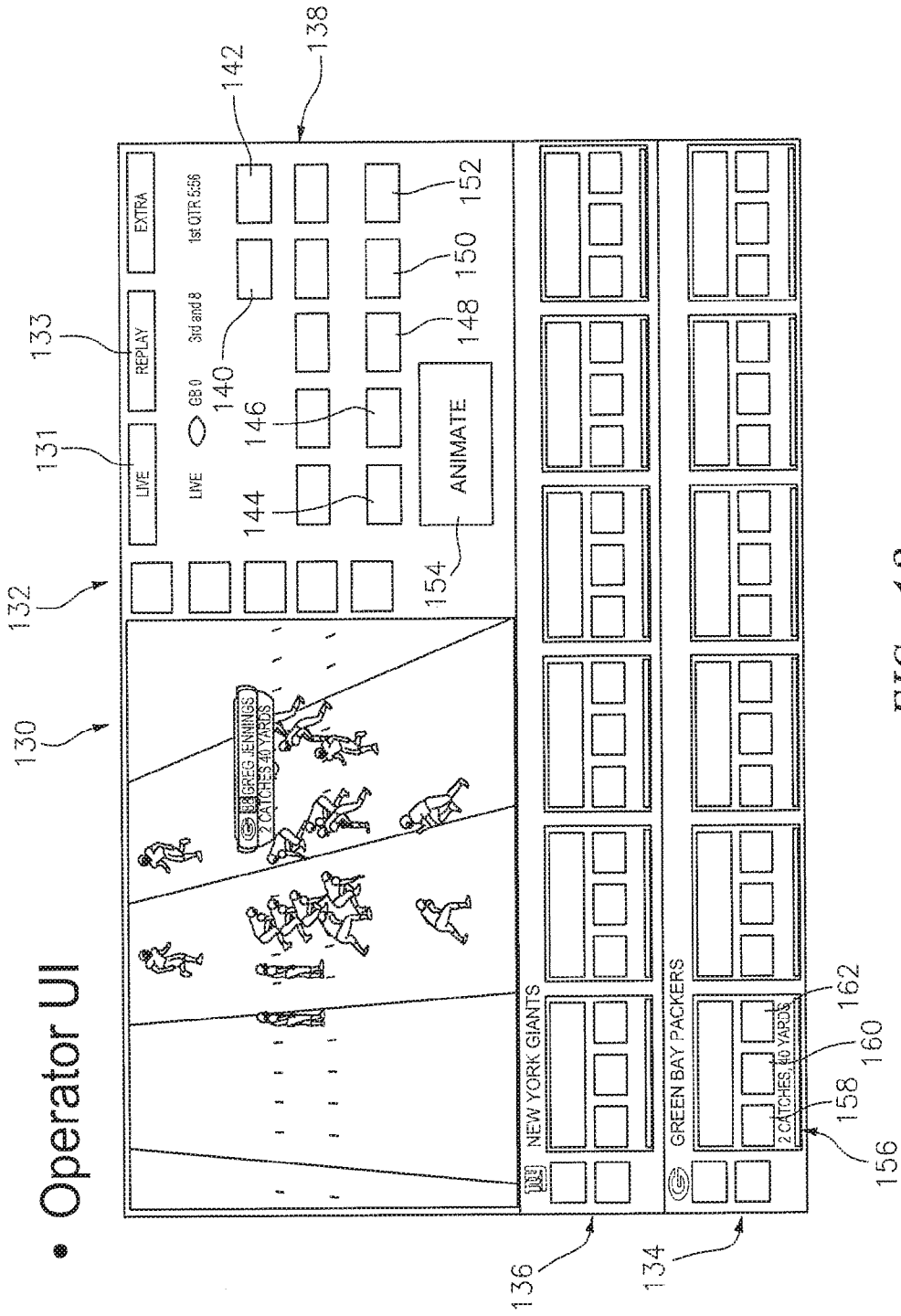


FIG. 12

• Camera's & Setup

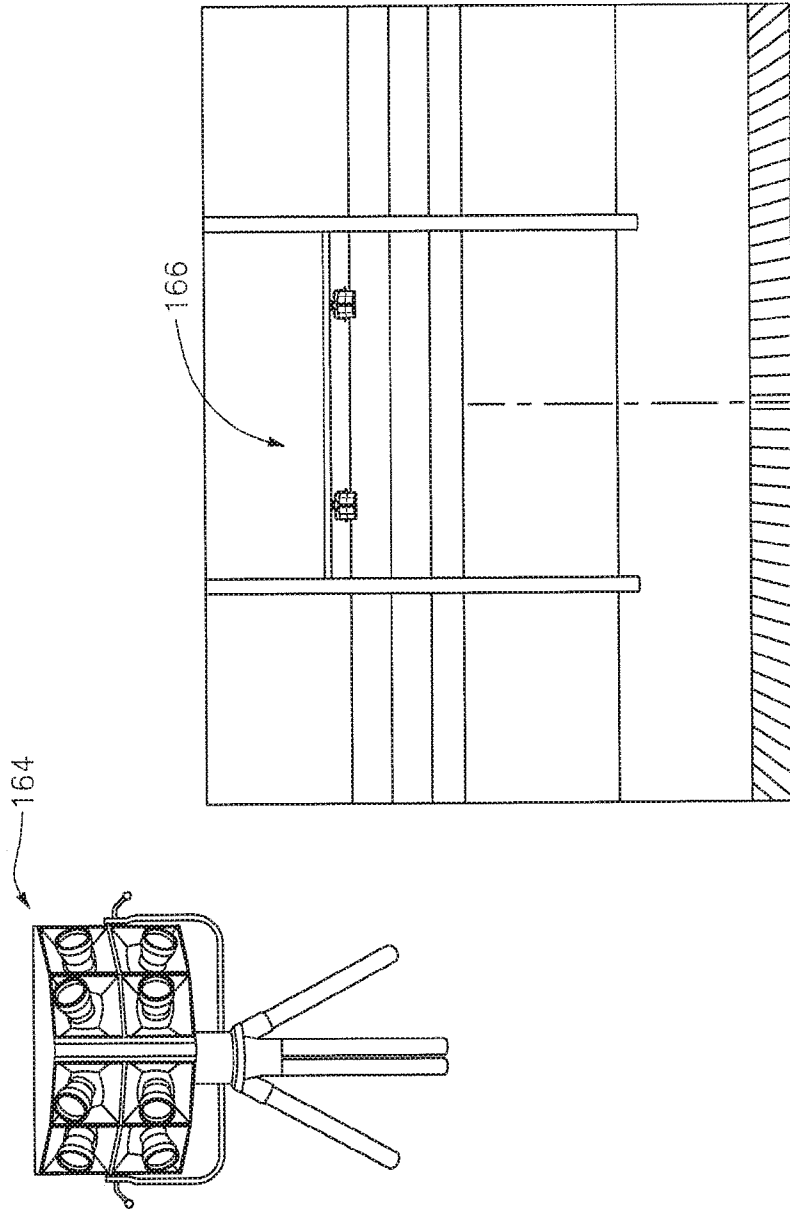


FIG. 13

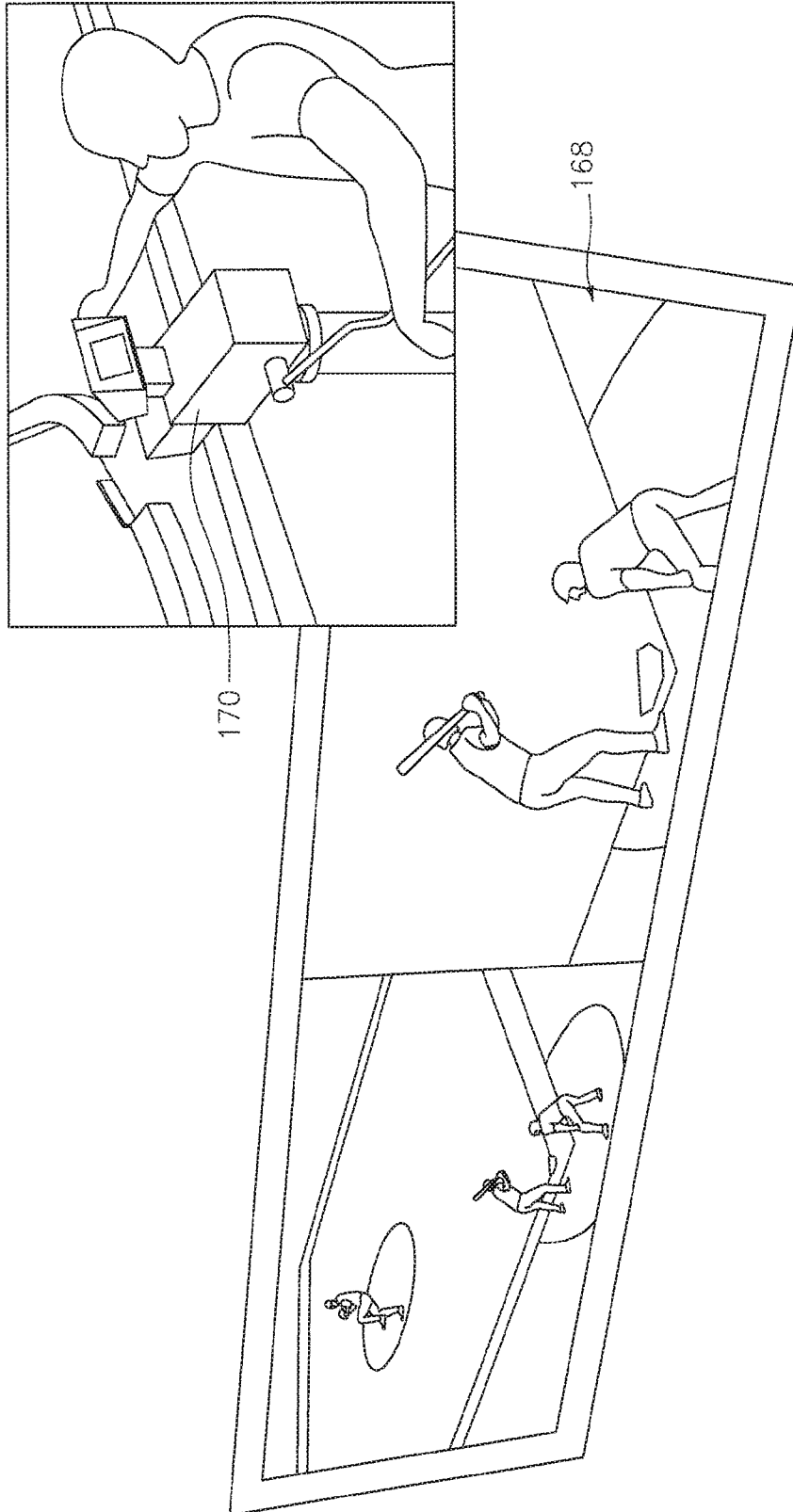


FIG. 14

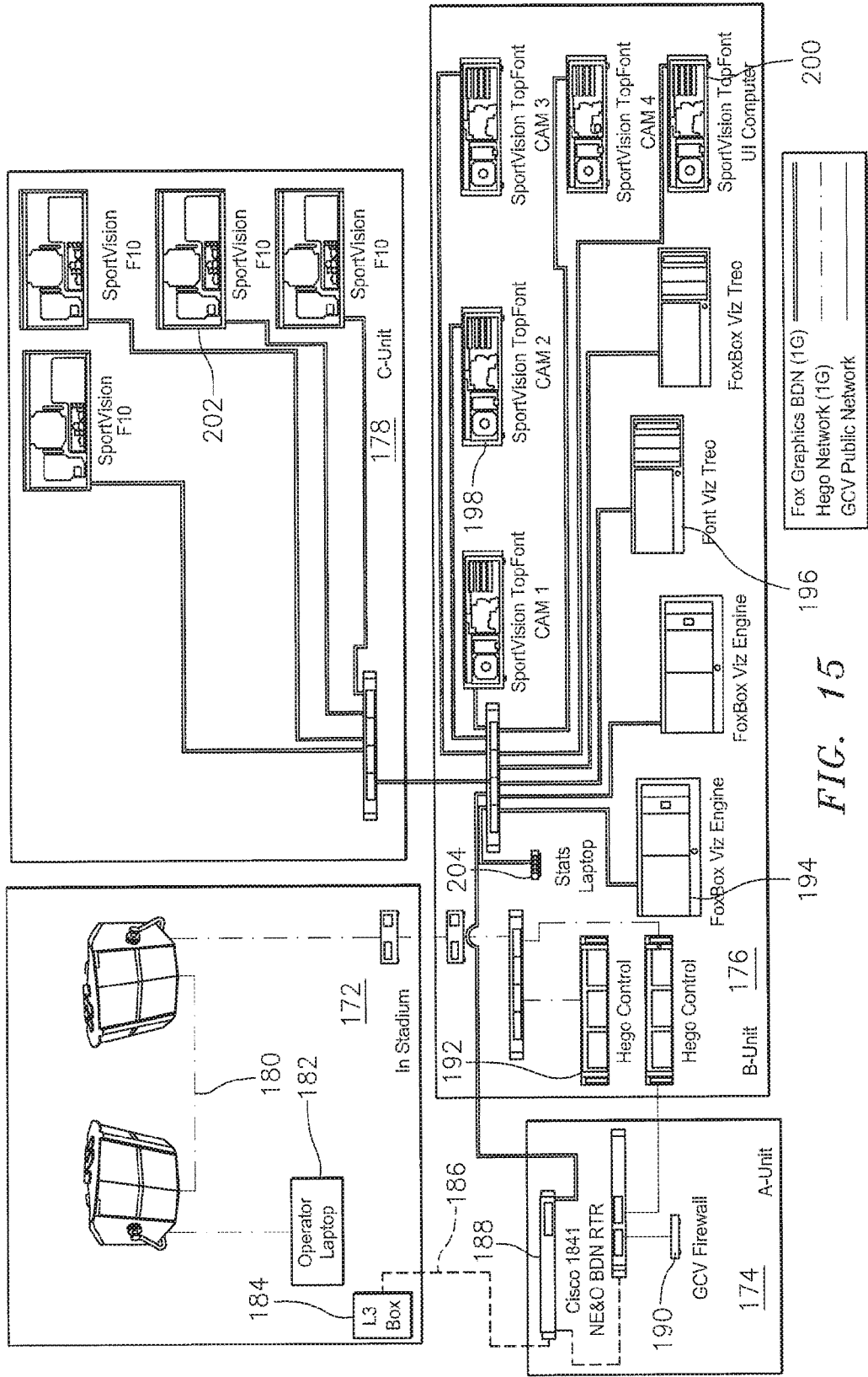


FIG. 15

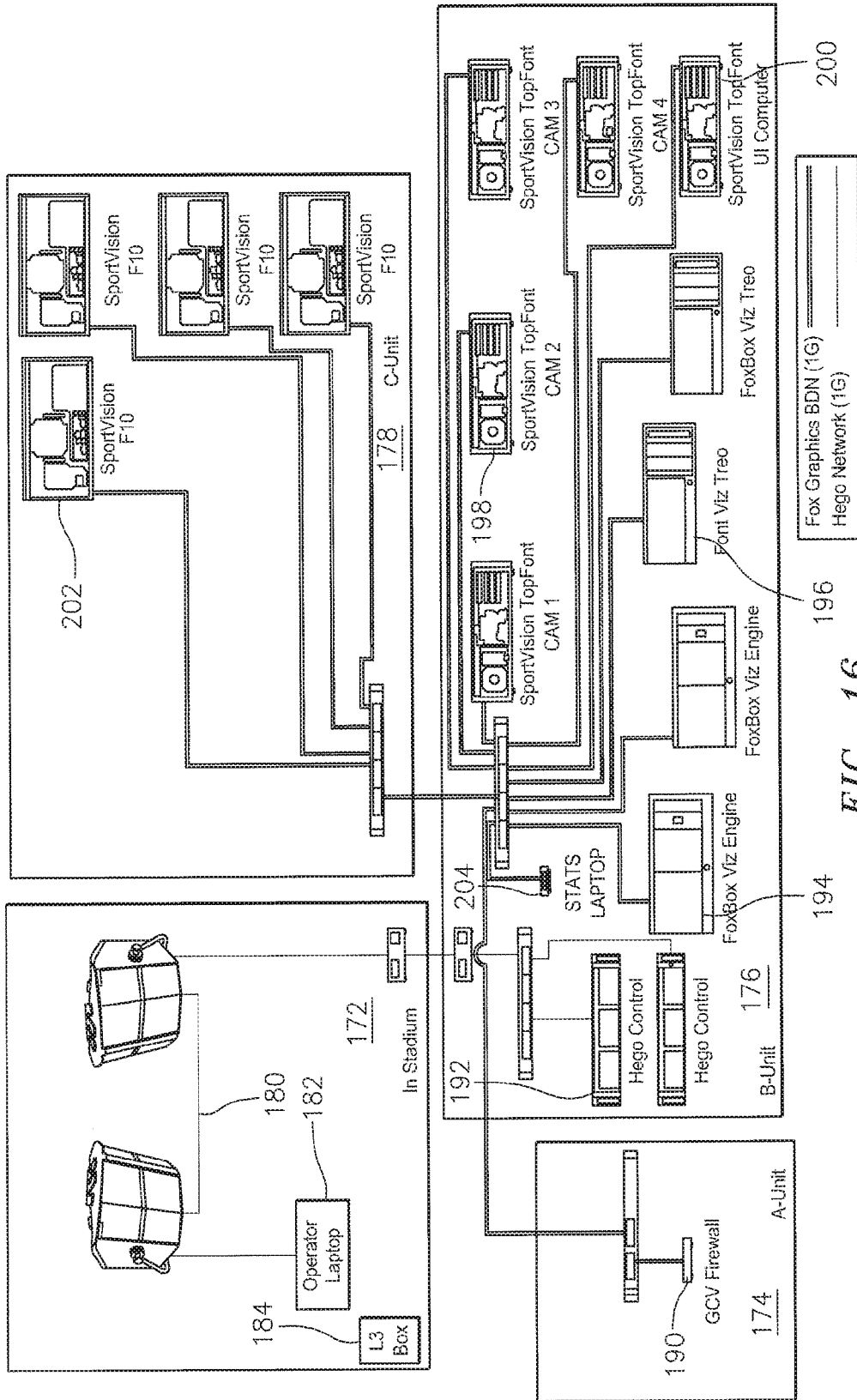


FIG. 16

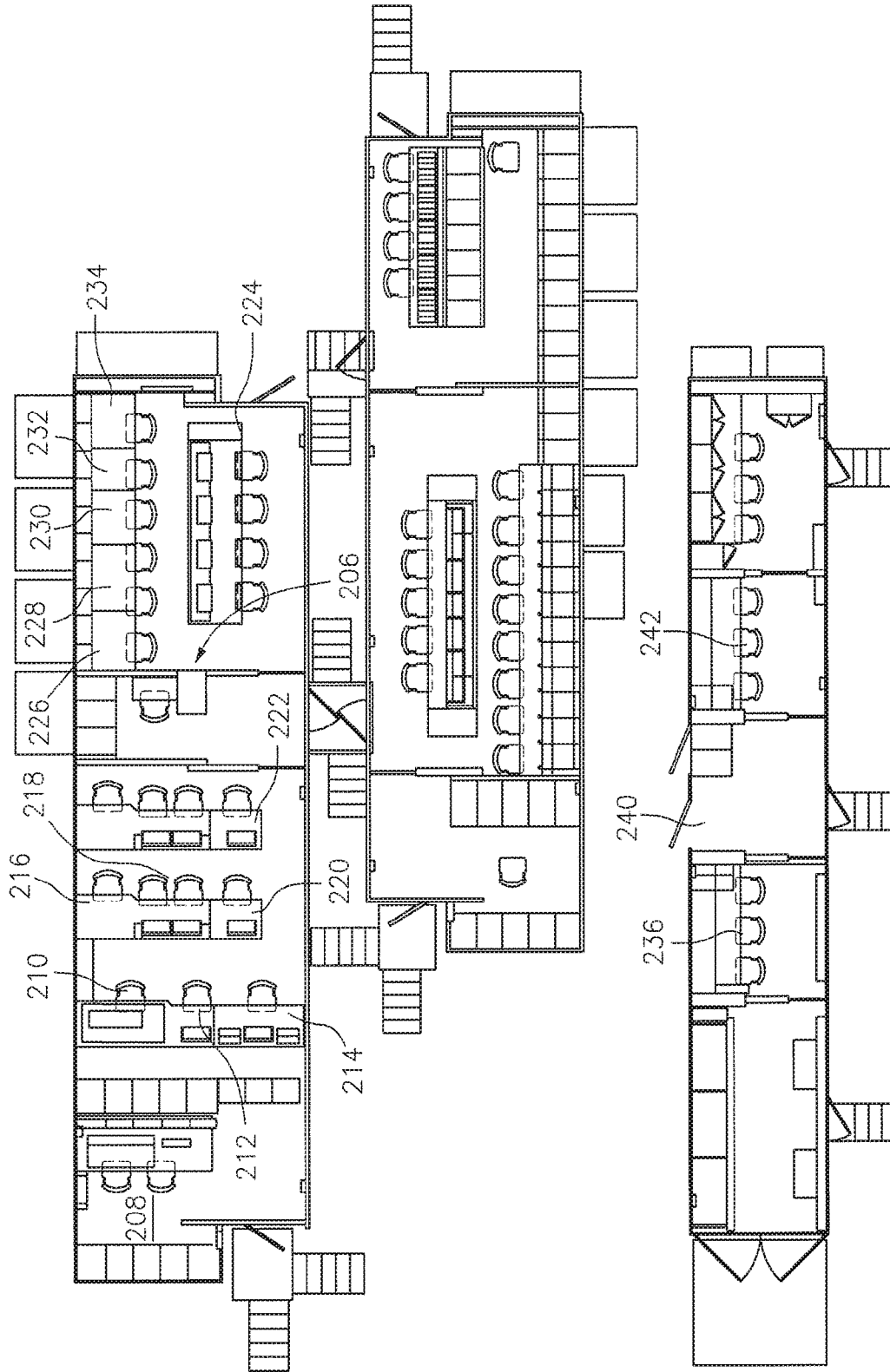


FIG. 17

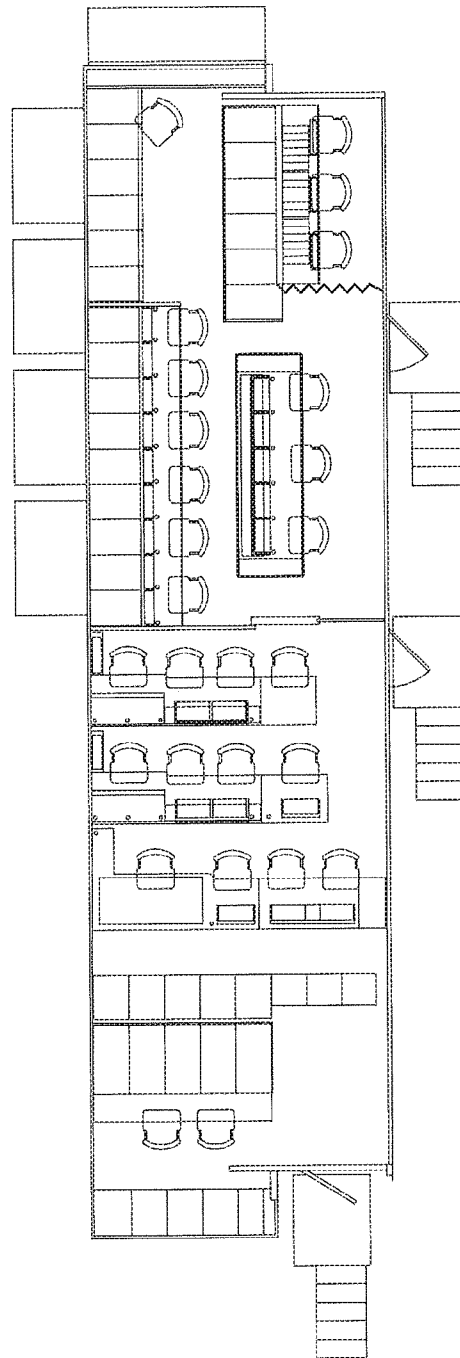
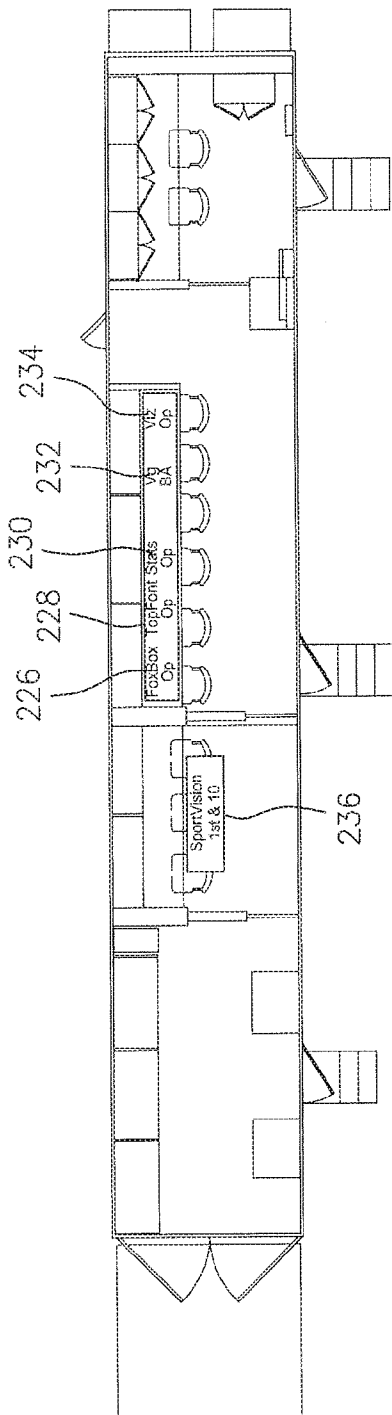


FIG. 18

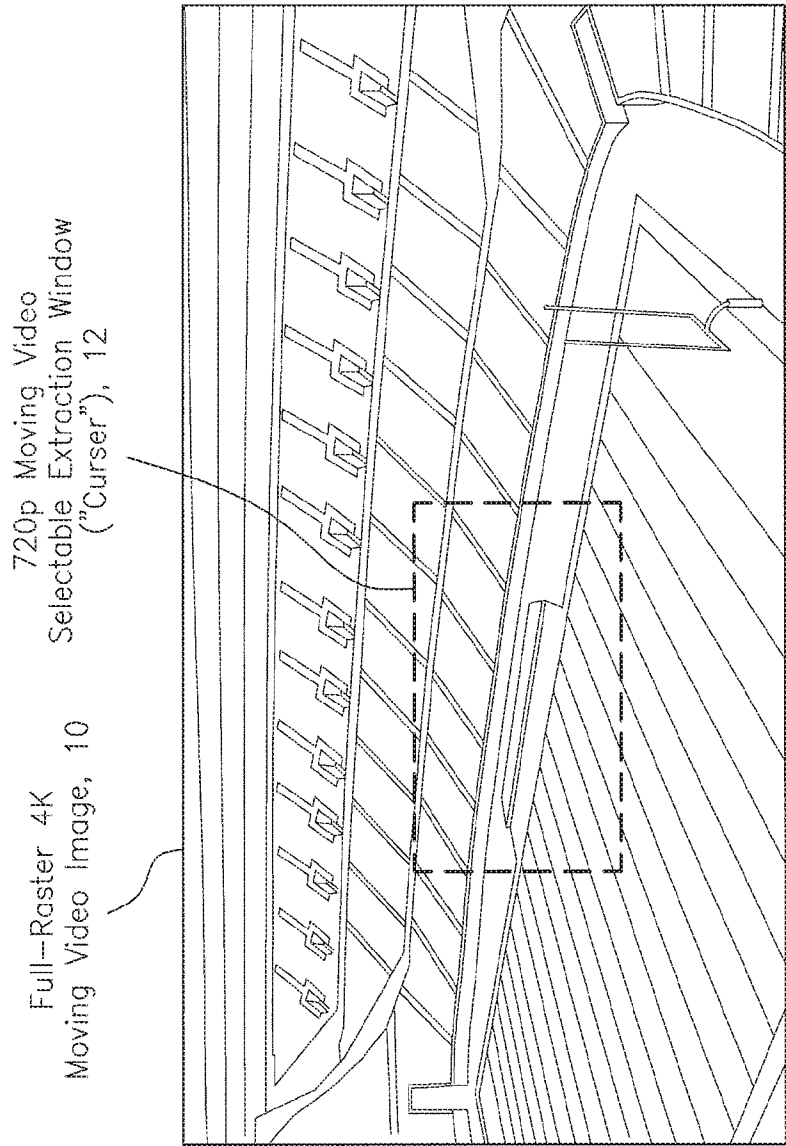


FIG. 19

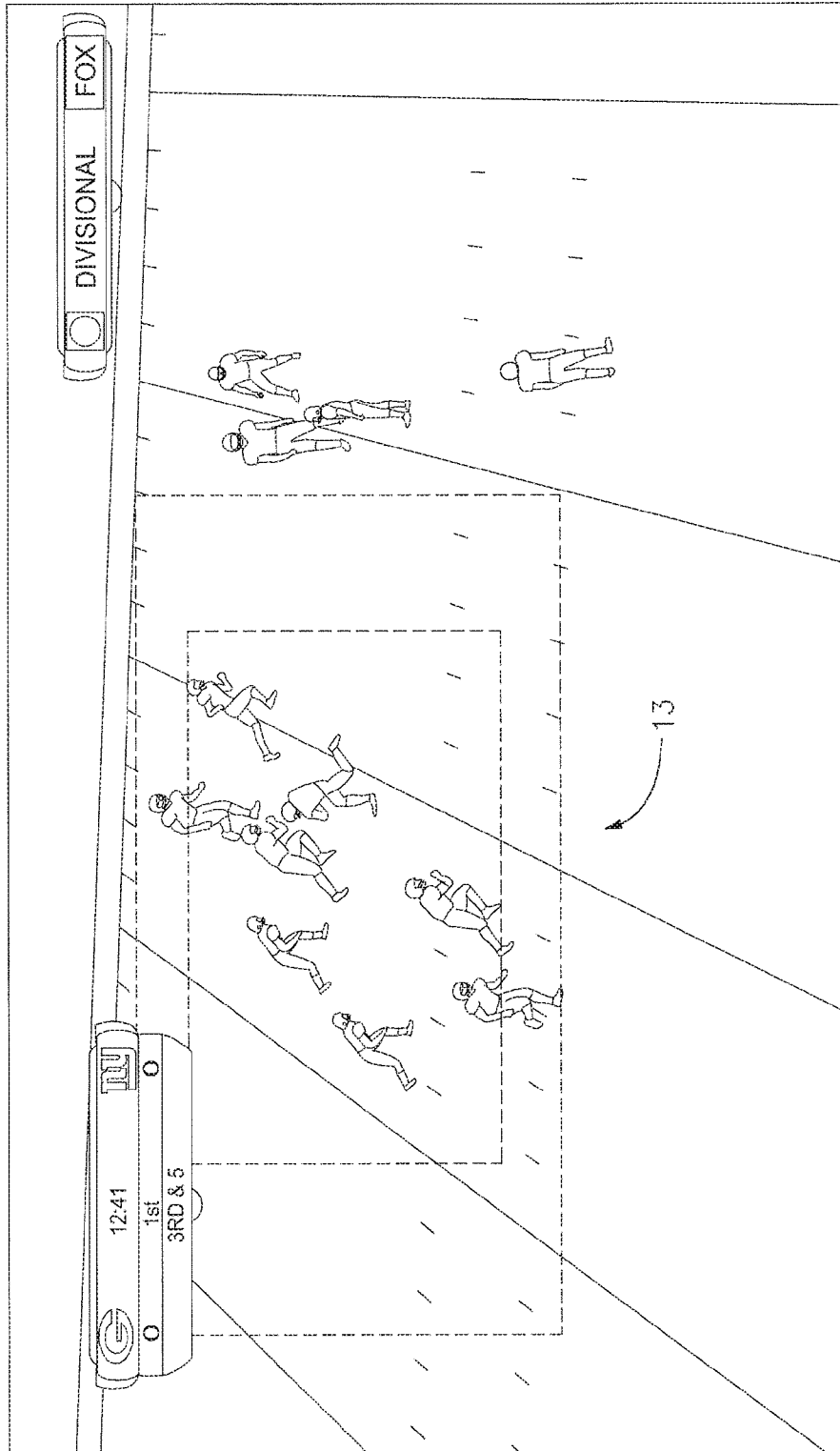


FIG. 20

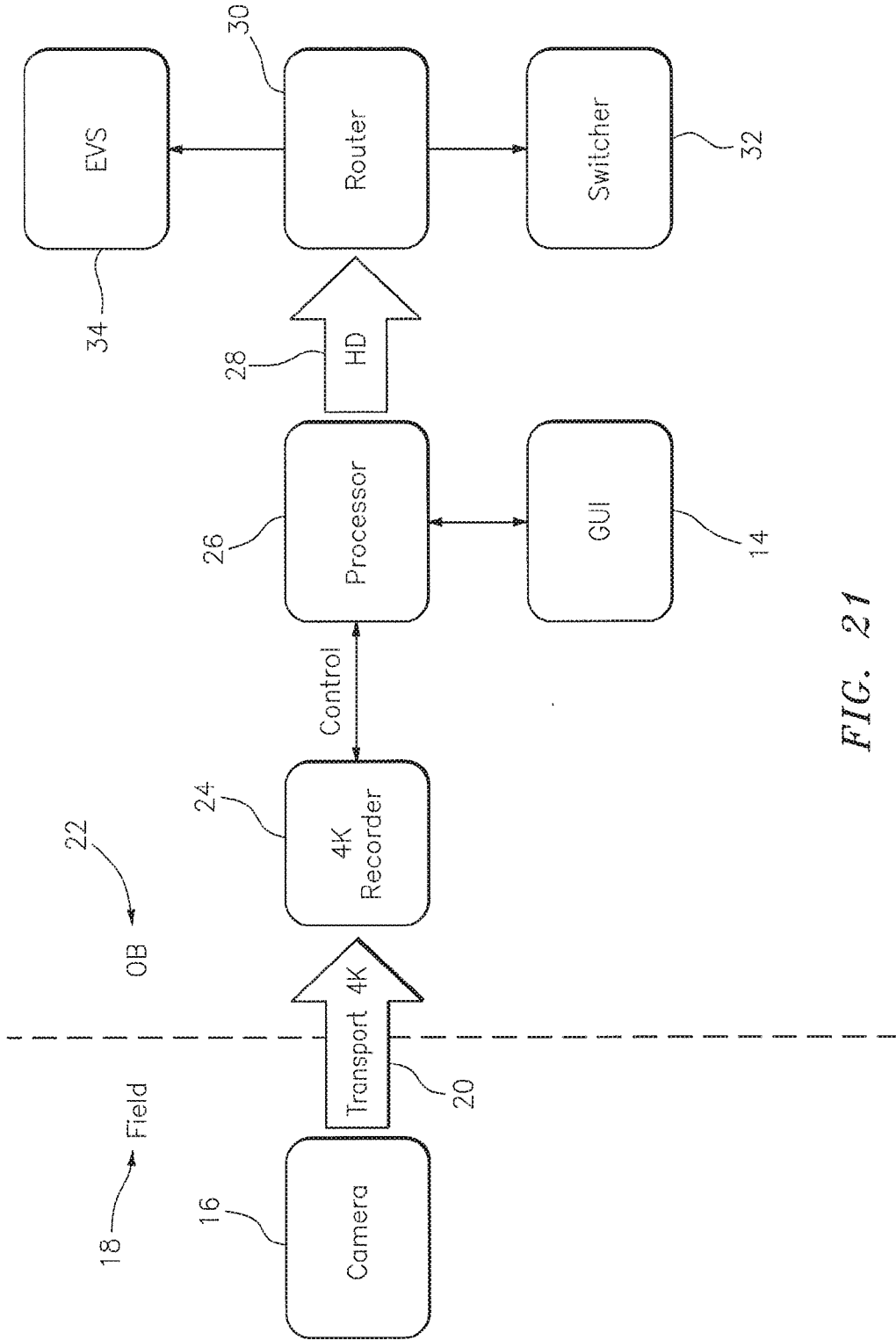


FIG. 21

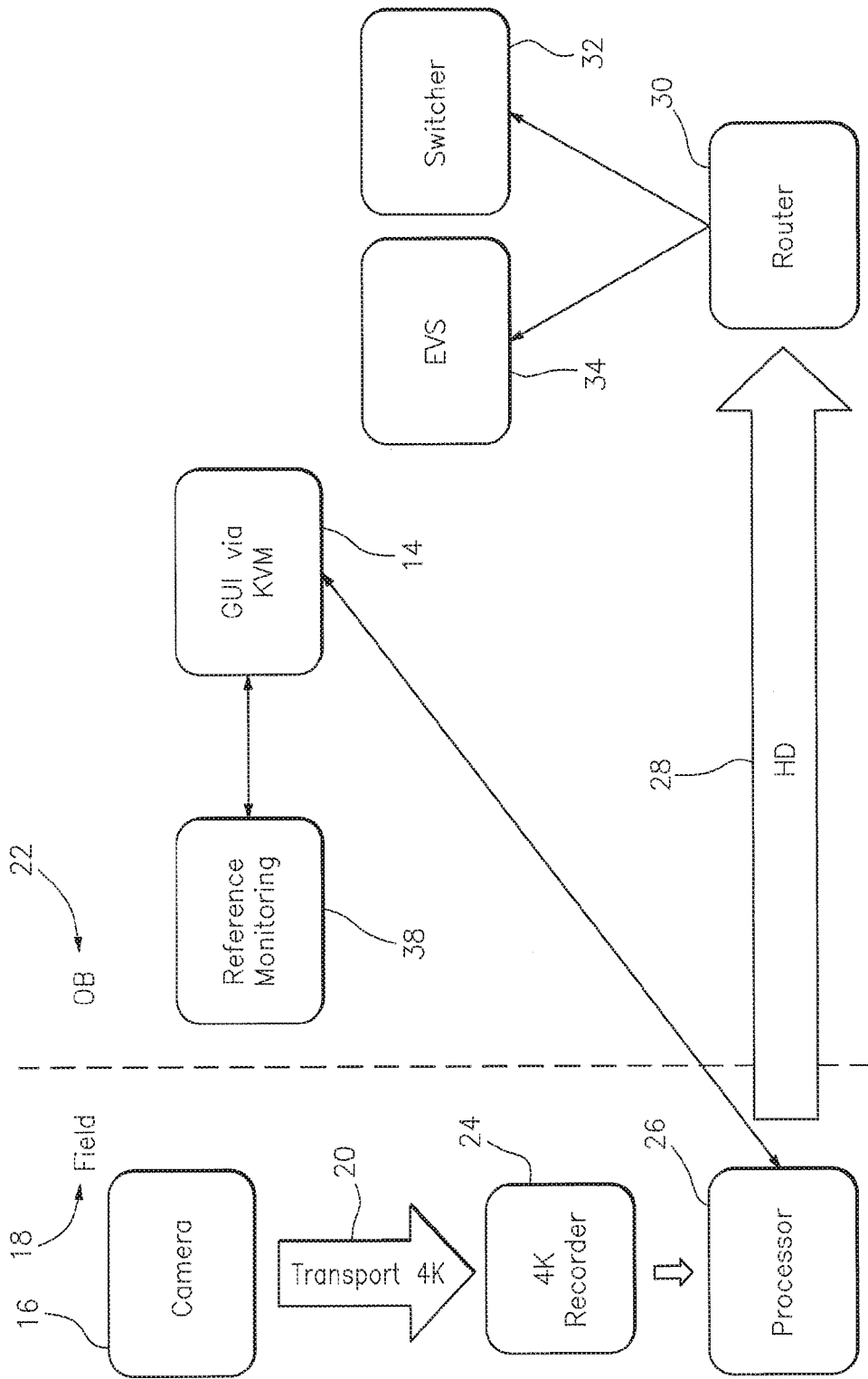


FIG. 22

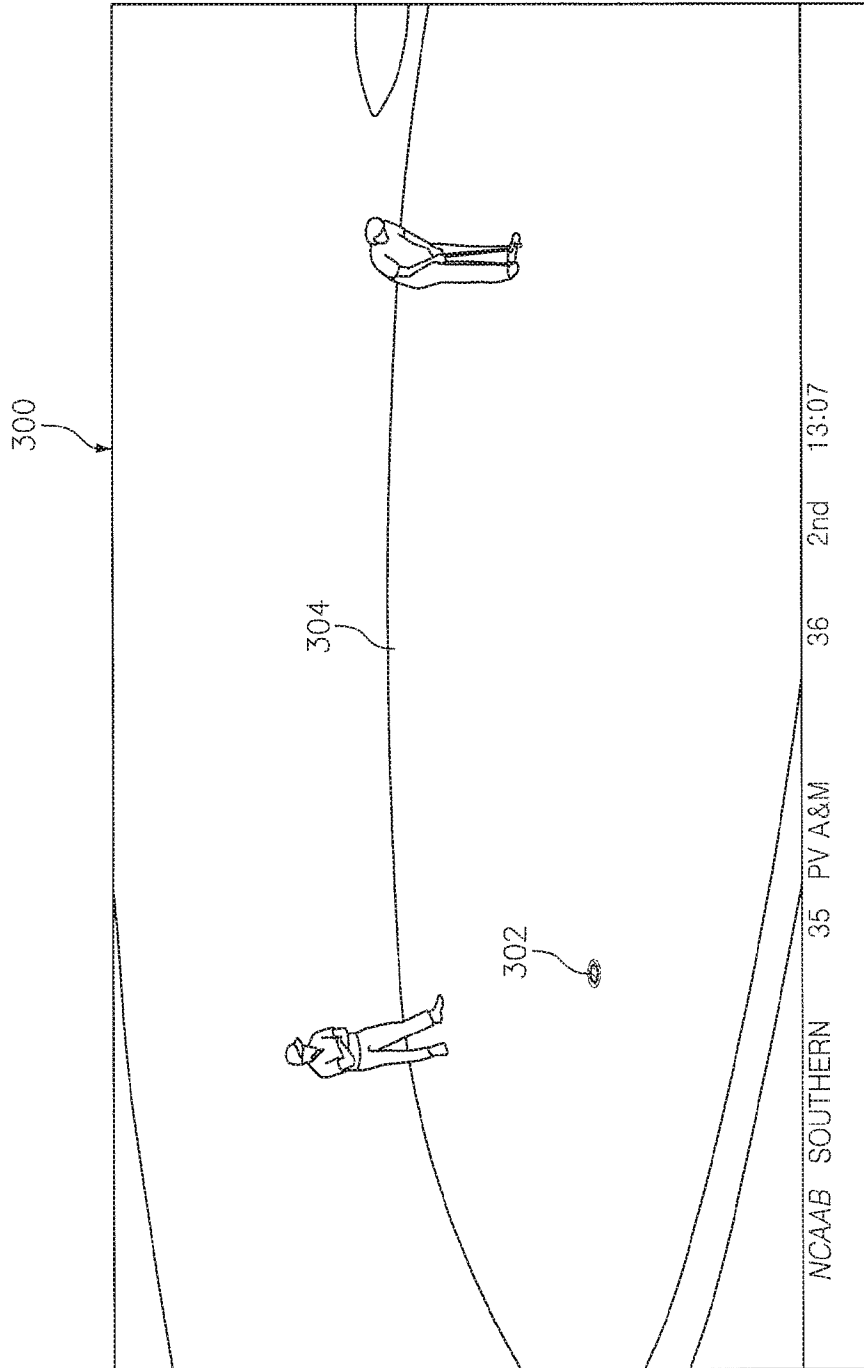


FIG. 23

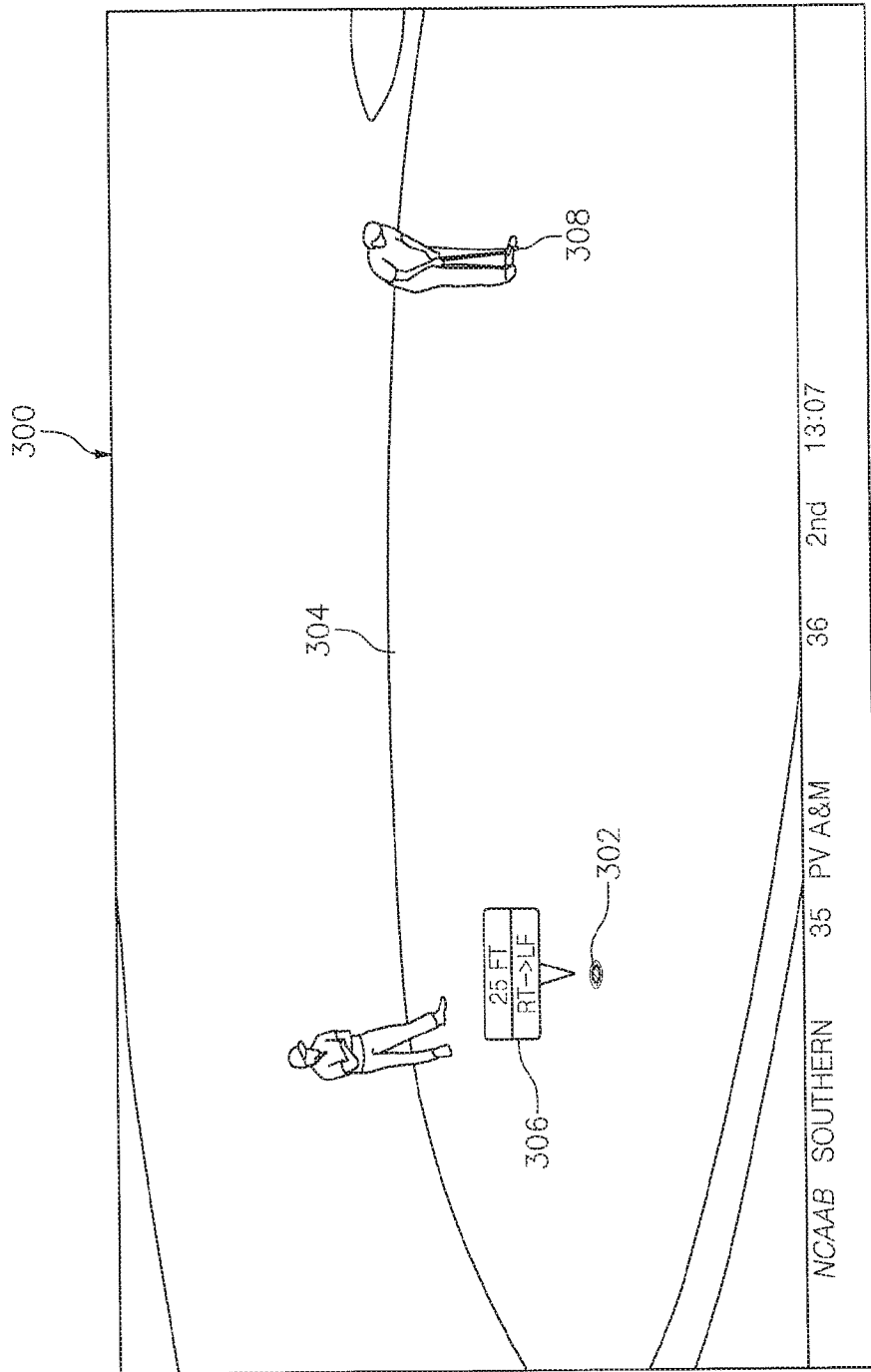


FIG. 24

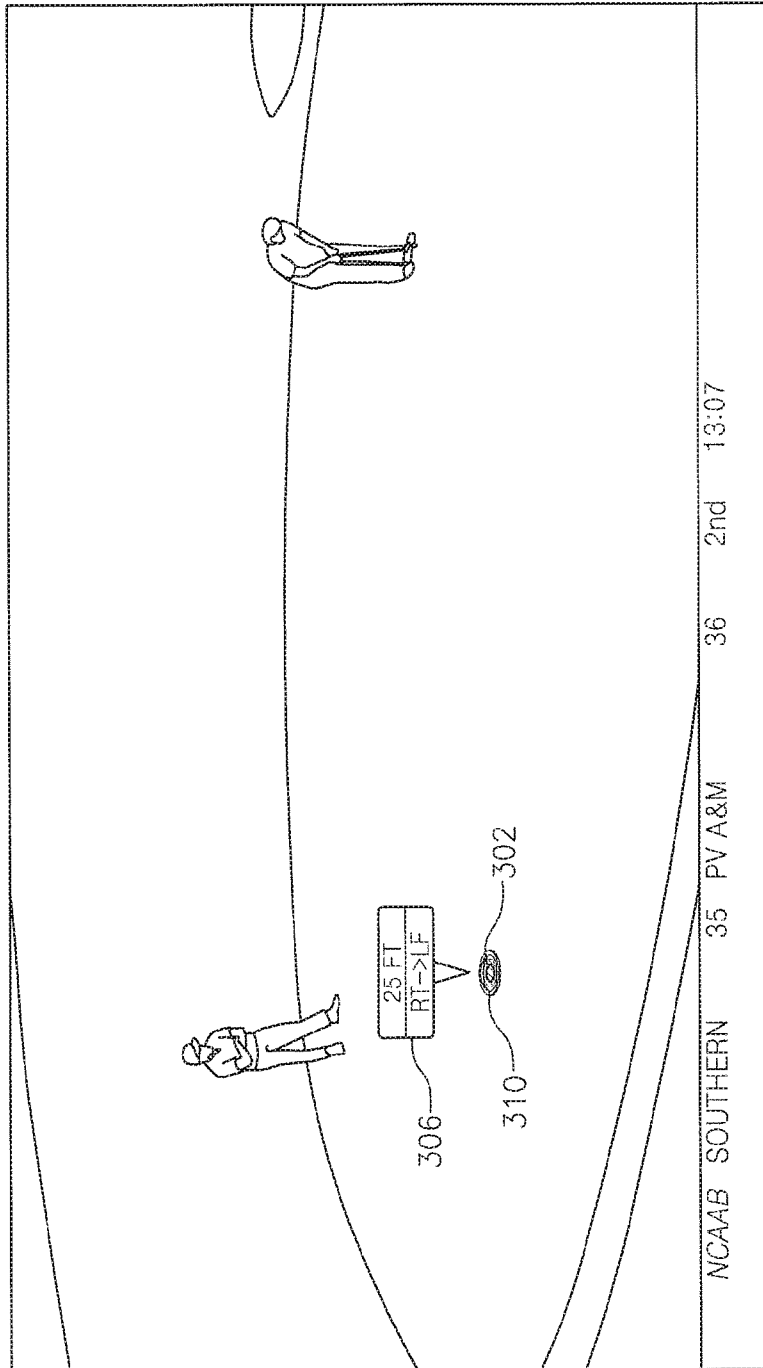


FIG. 25

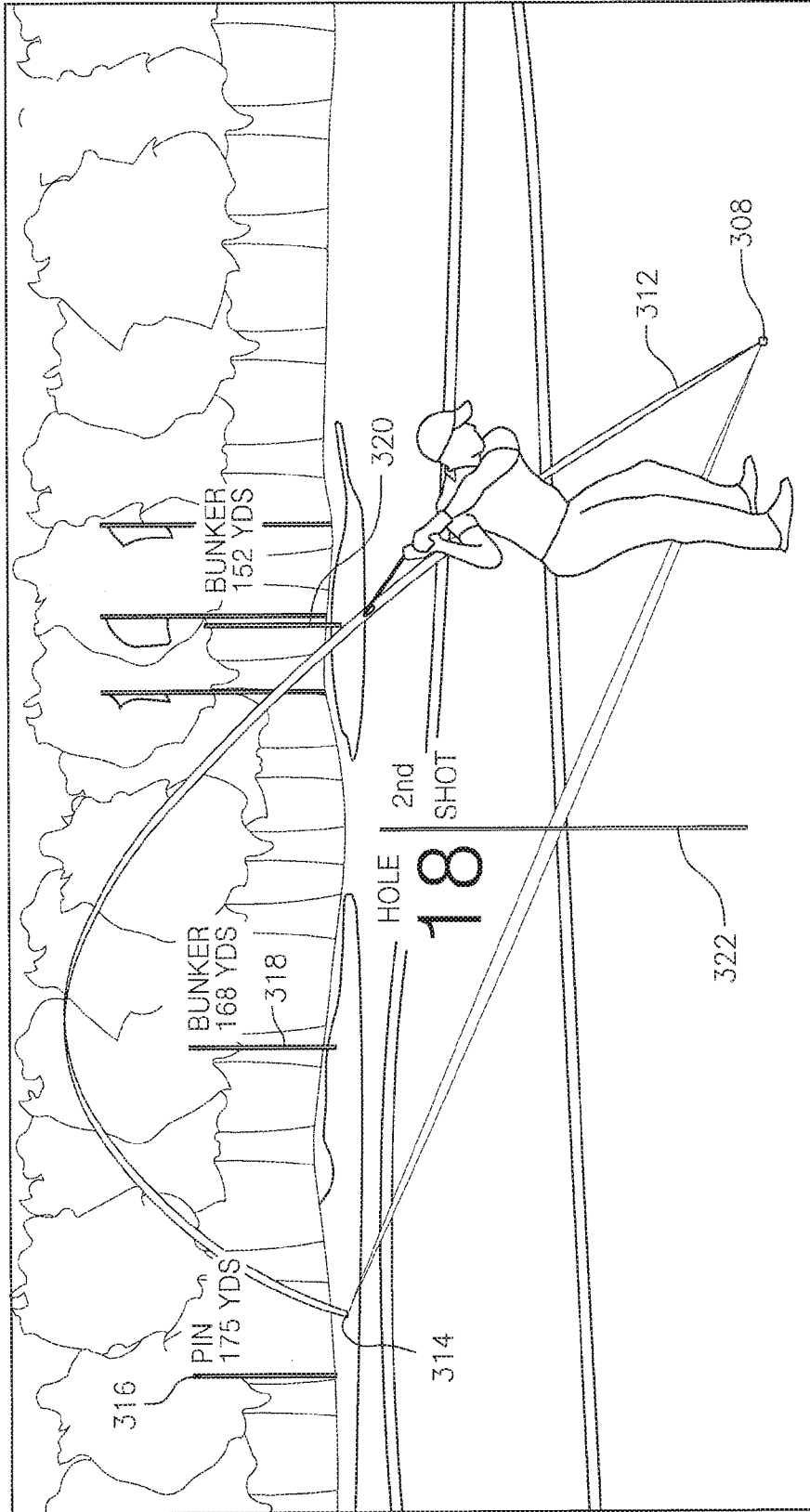


FIG. 26

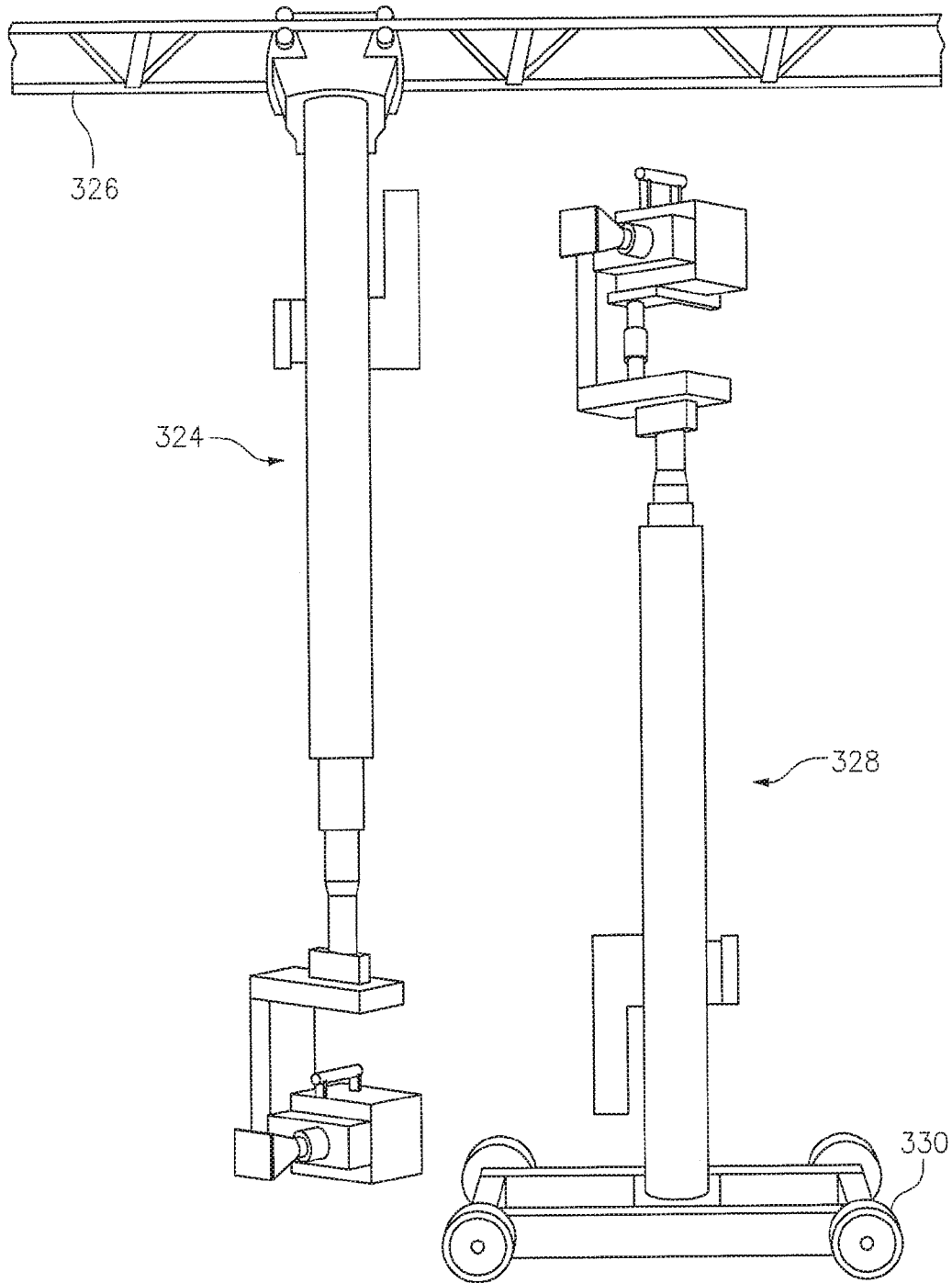


FIG. 27

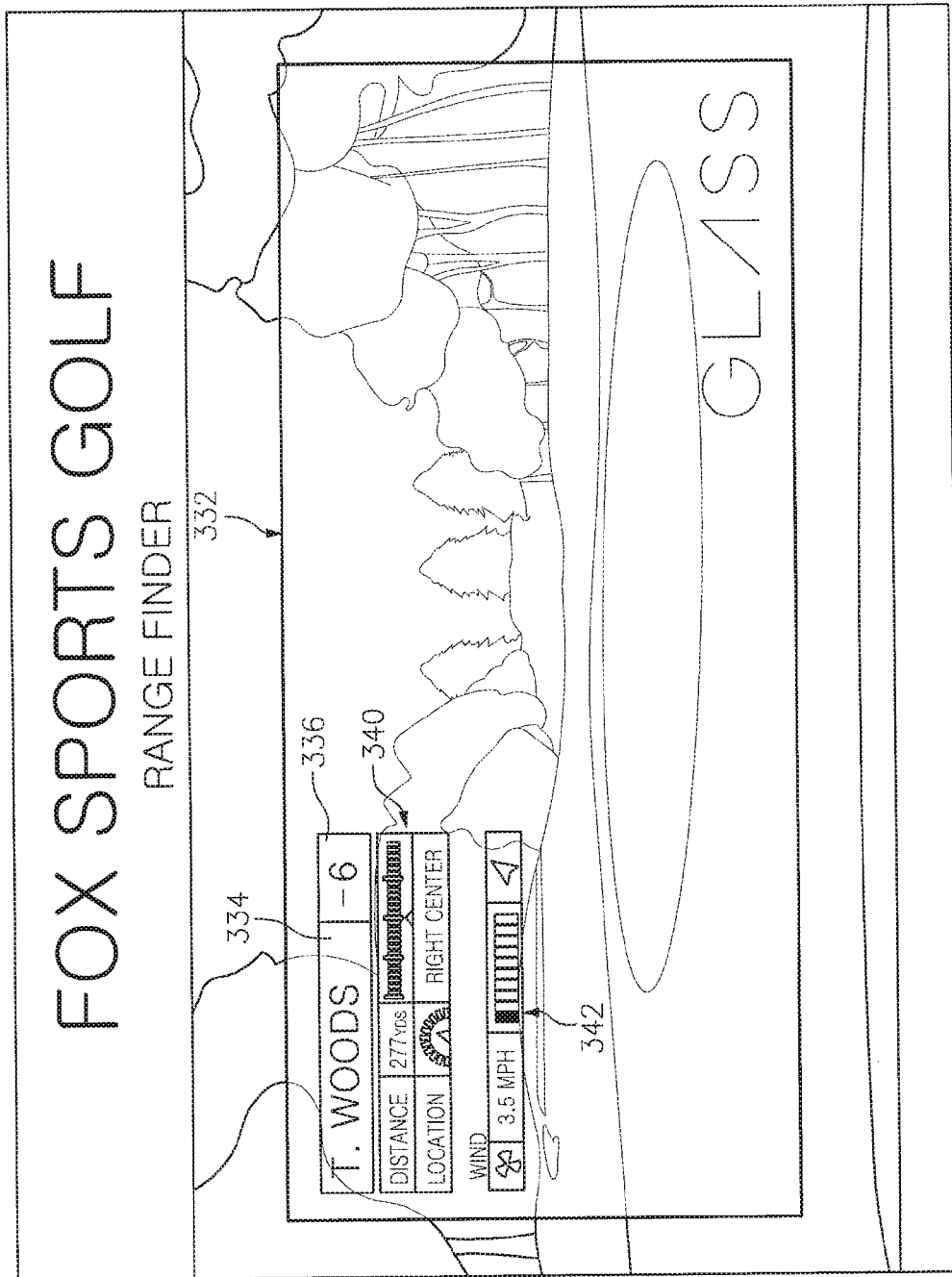


FIG. 28

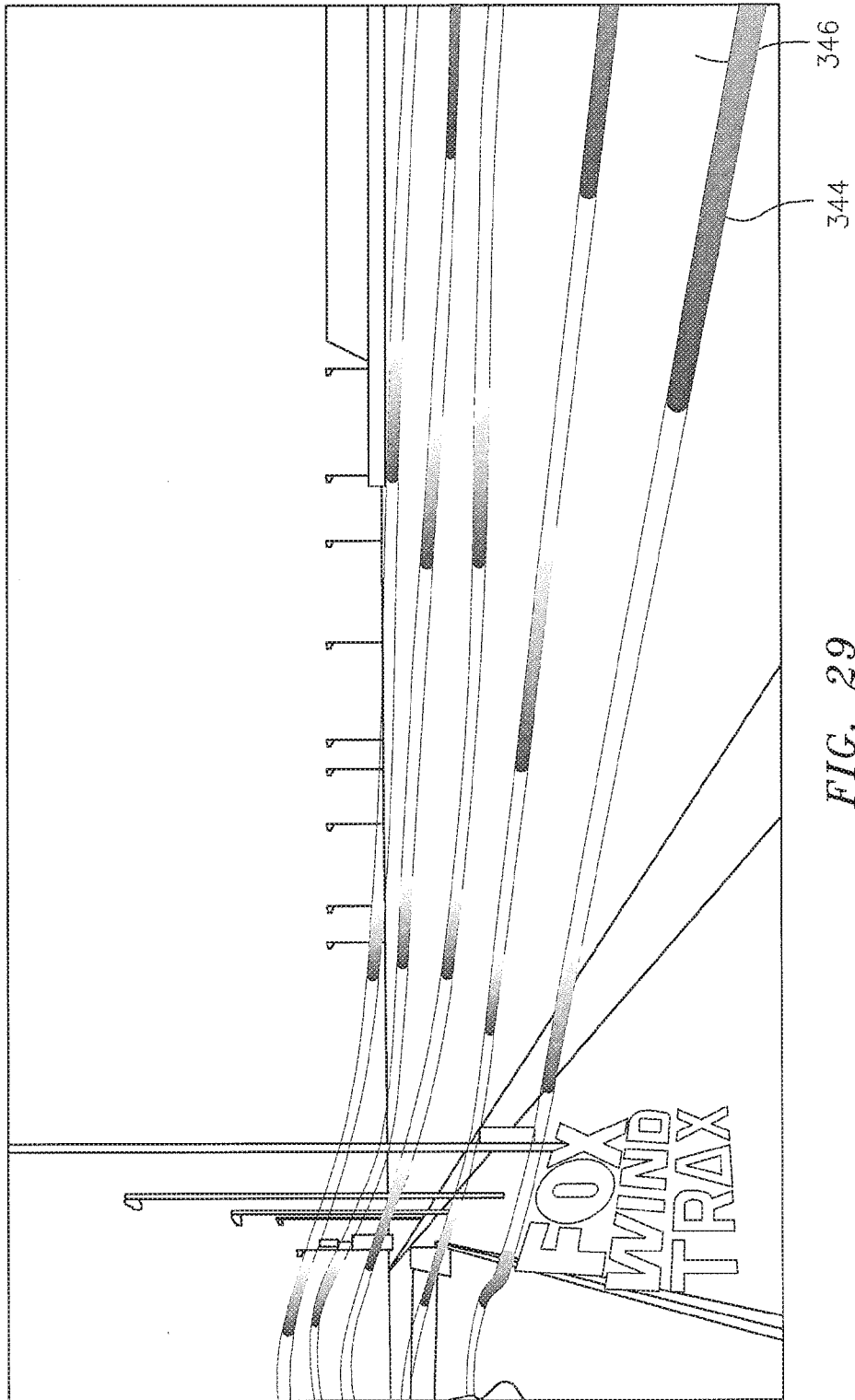


FIG. 29

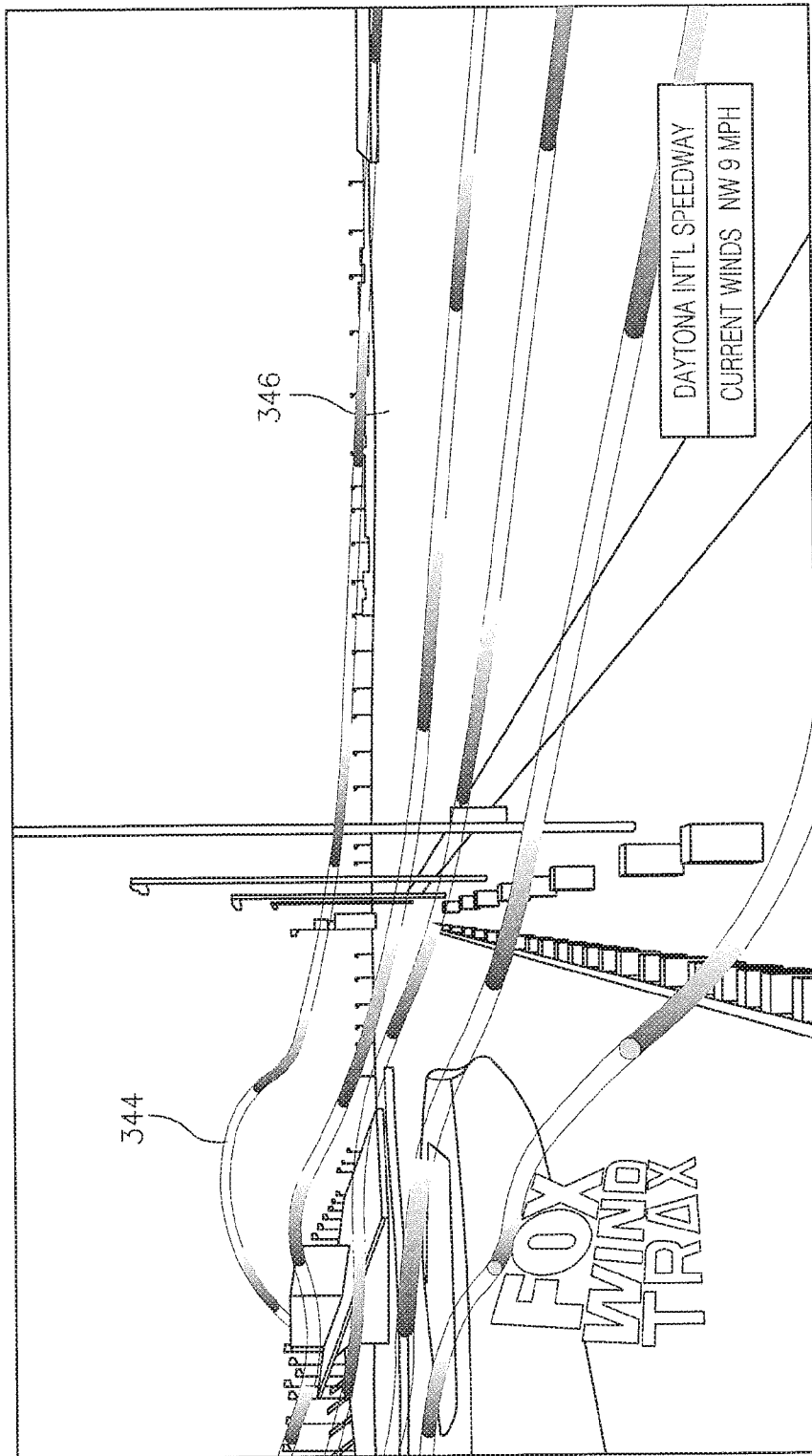


FIG. 30

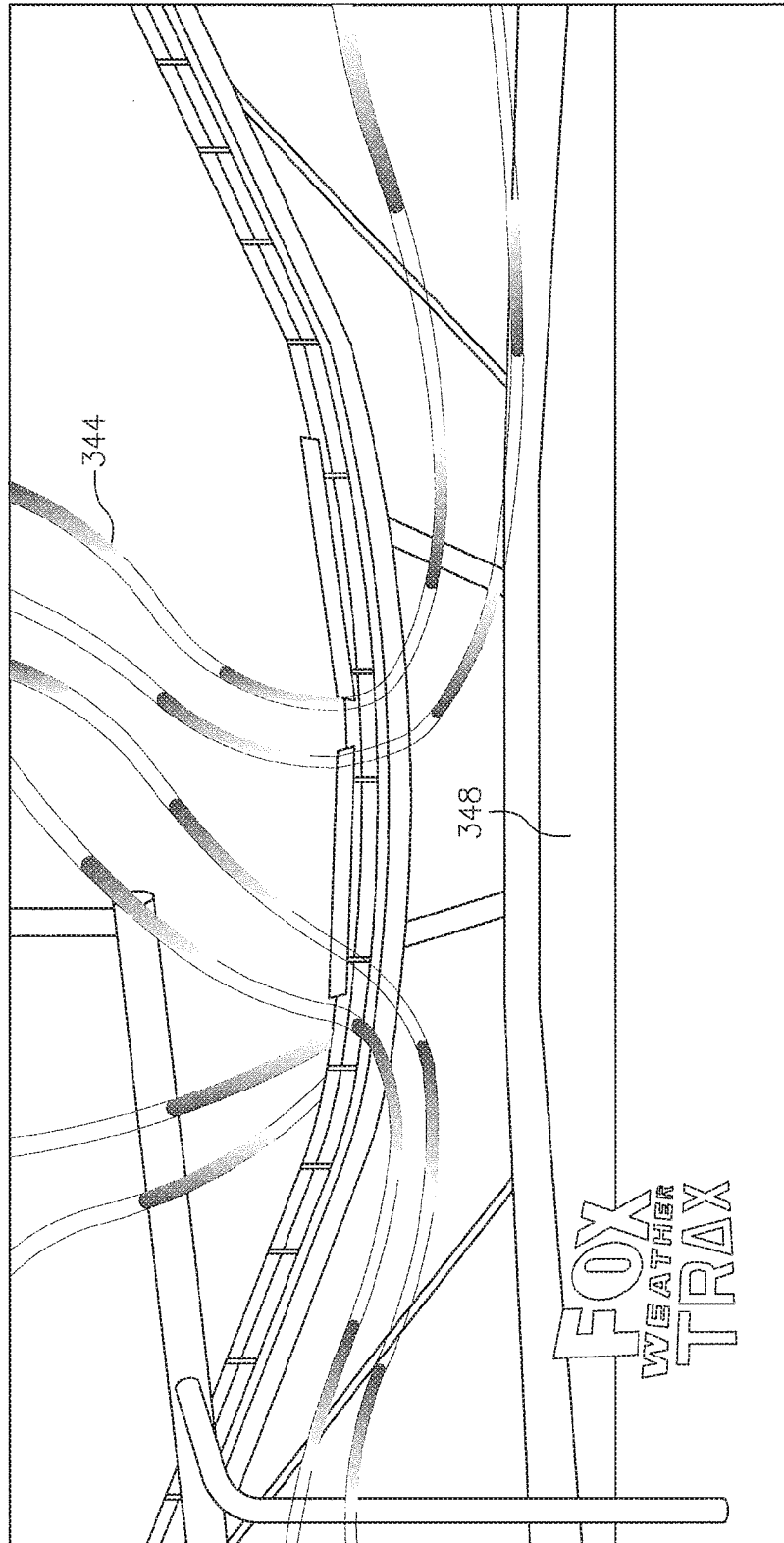


FIG. 31

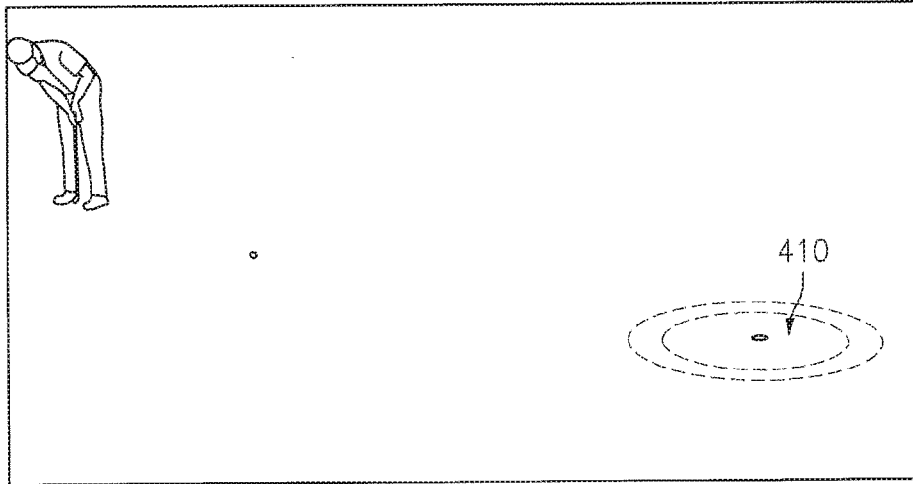


FIG. 32

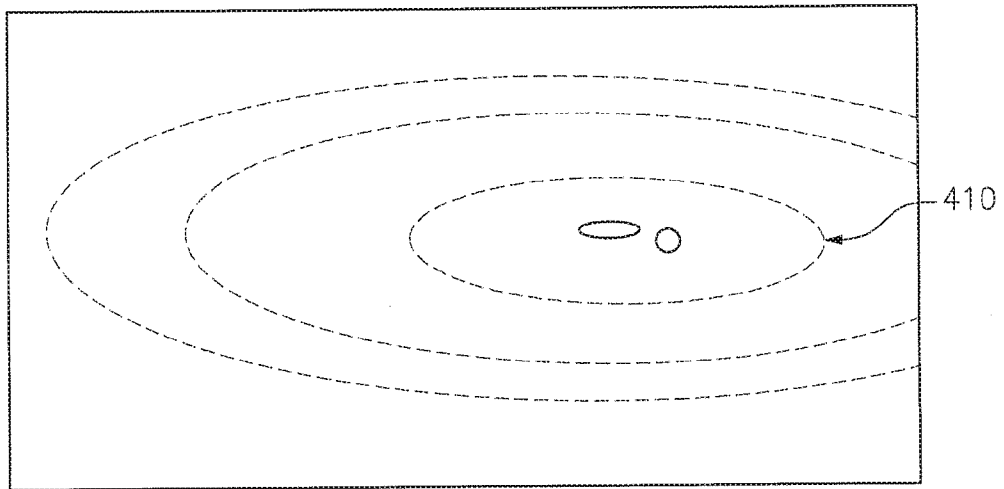


FIG. 33

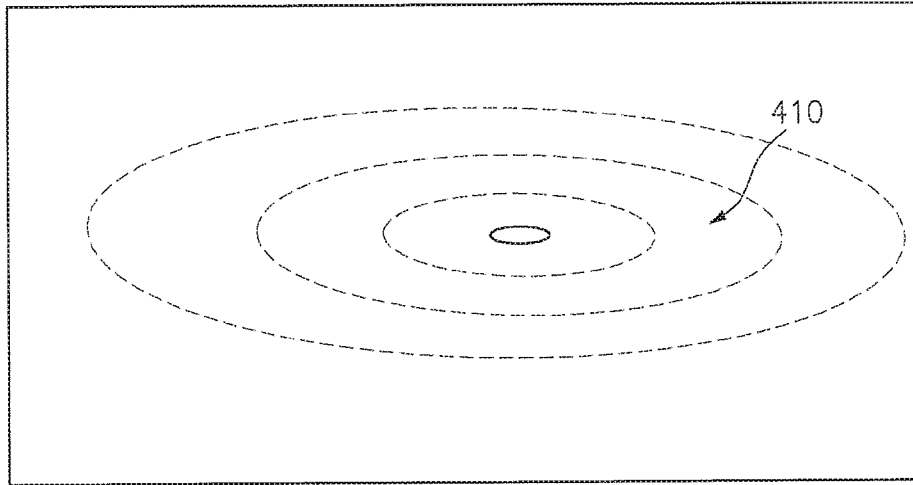


FIG. 34

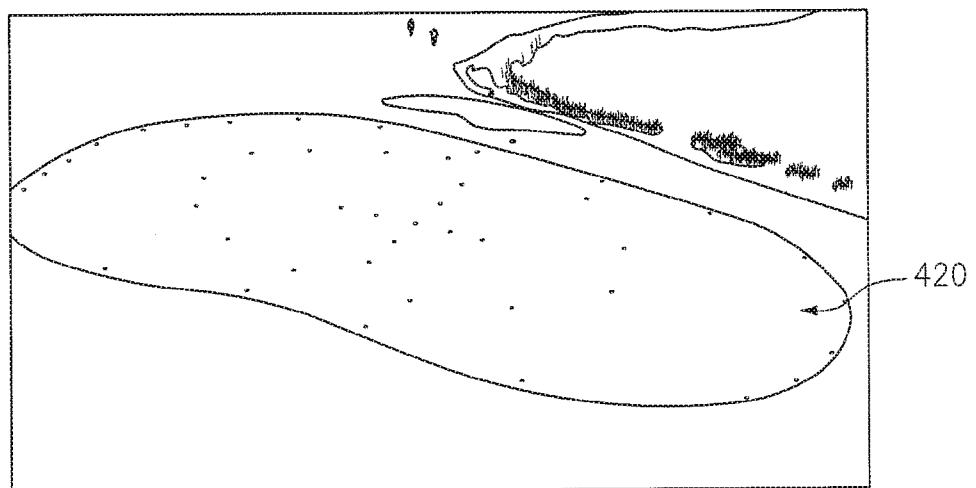


FIG. 35

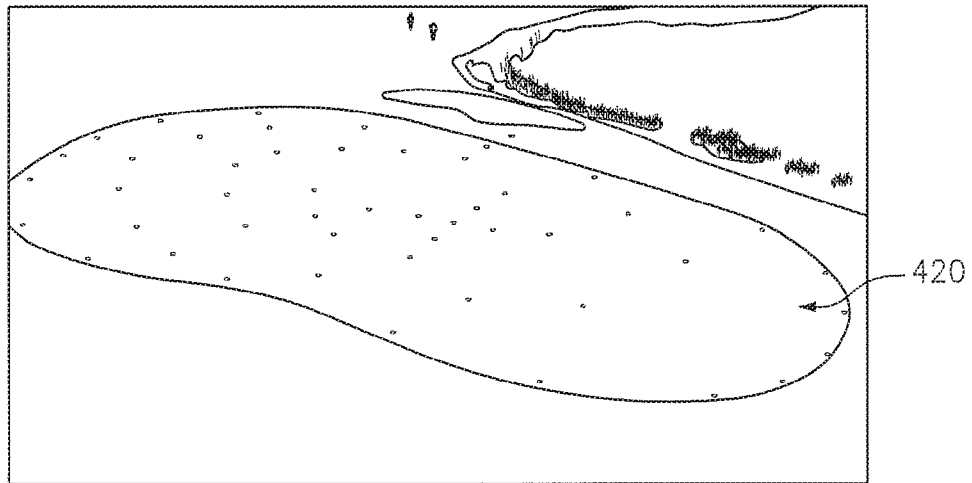


FIG. 36

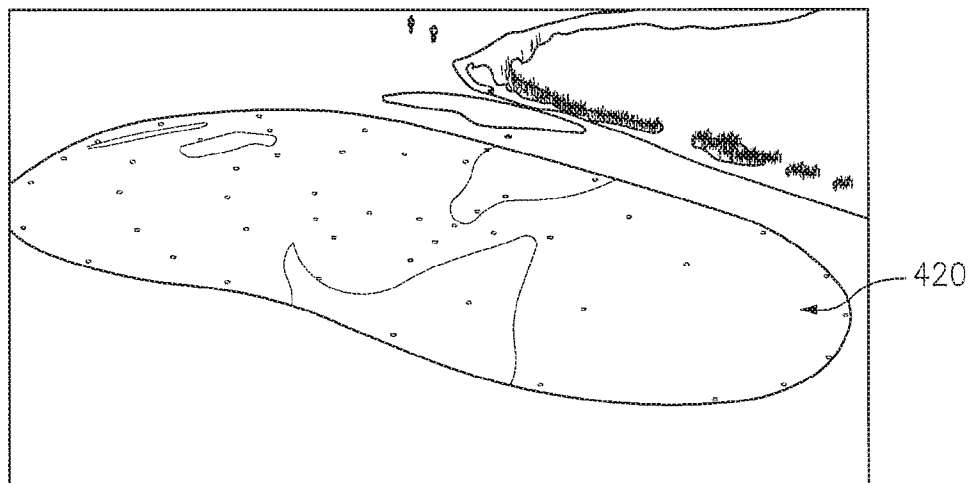


FIG. 37

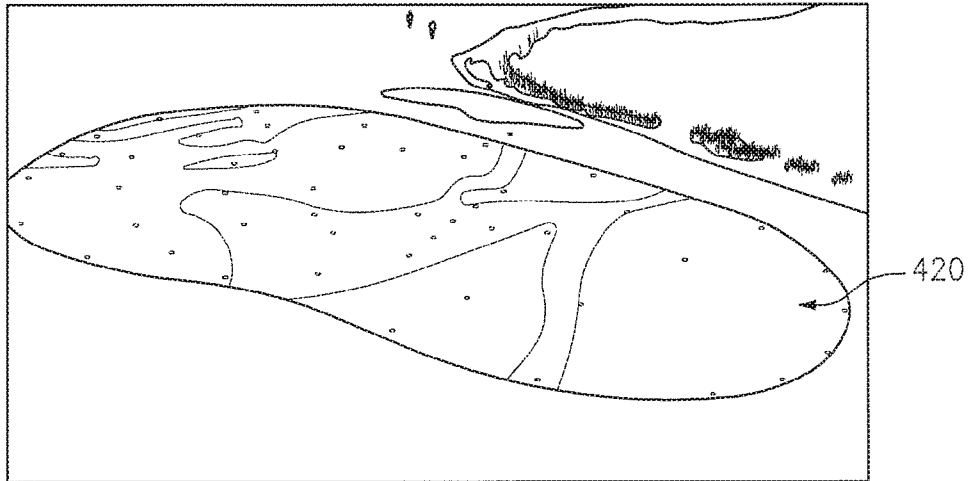


FIG. 38

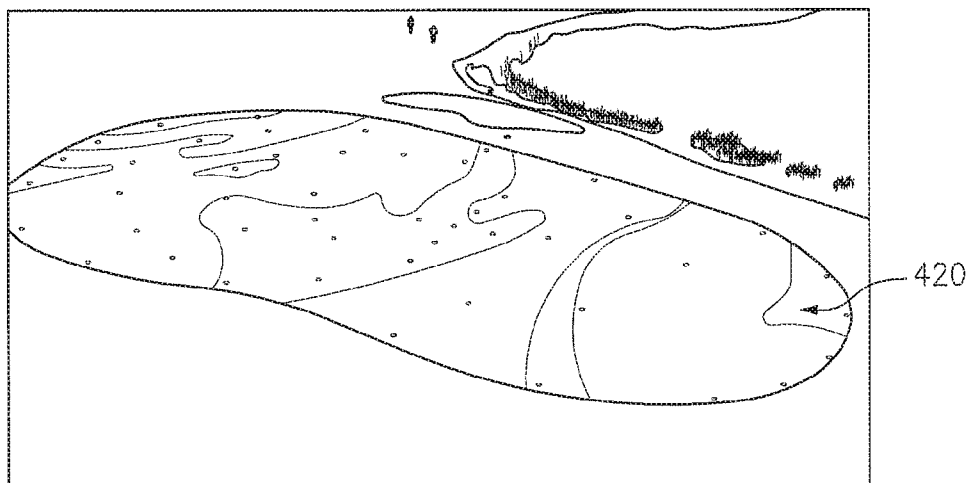
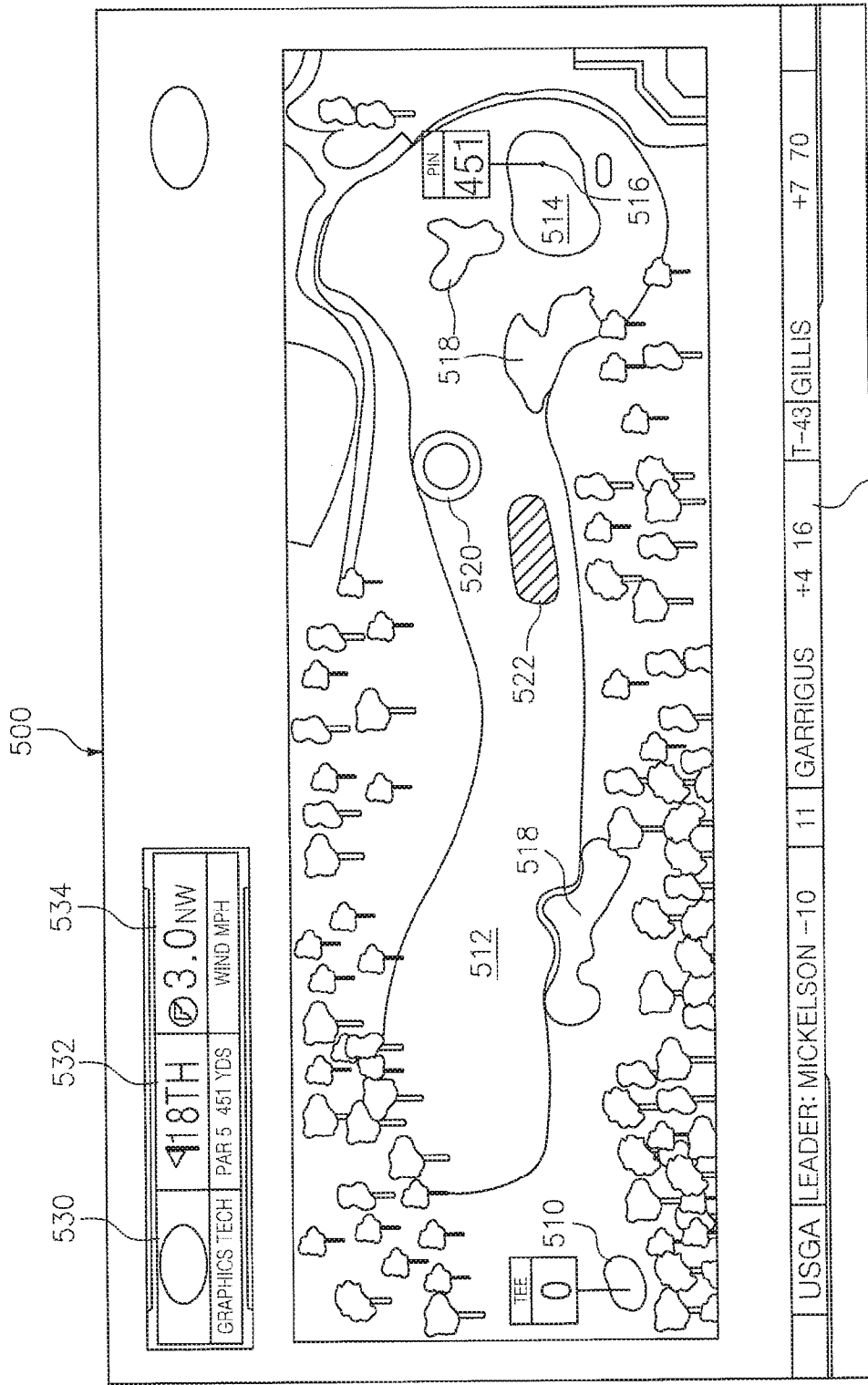


FIG. 39



536

FIG. 40

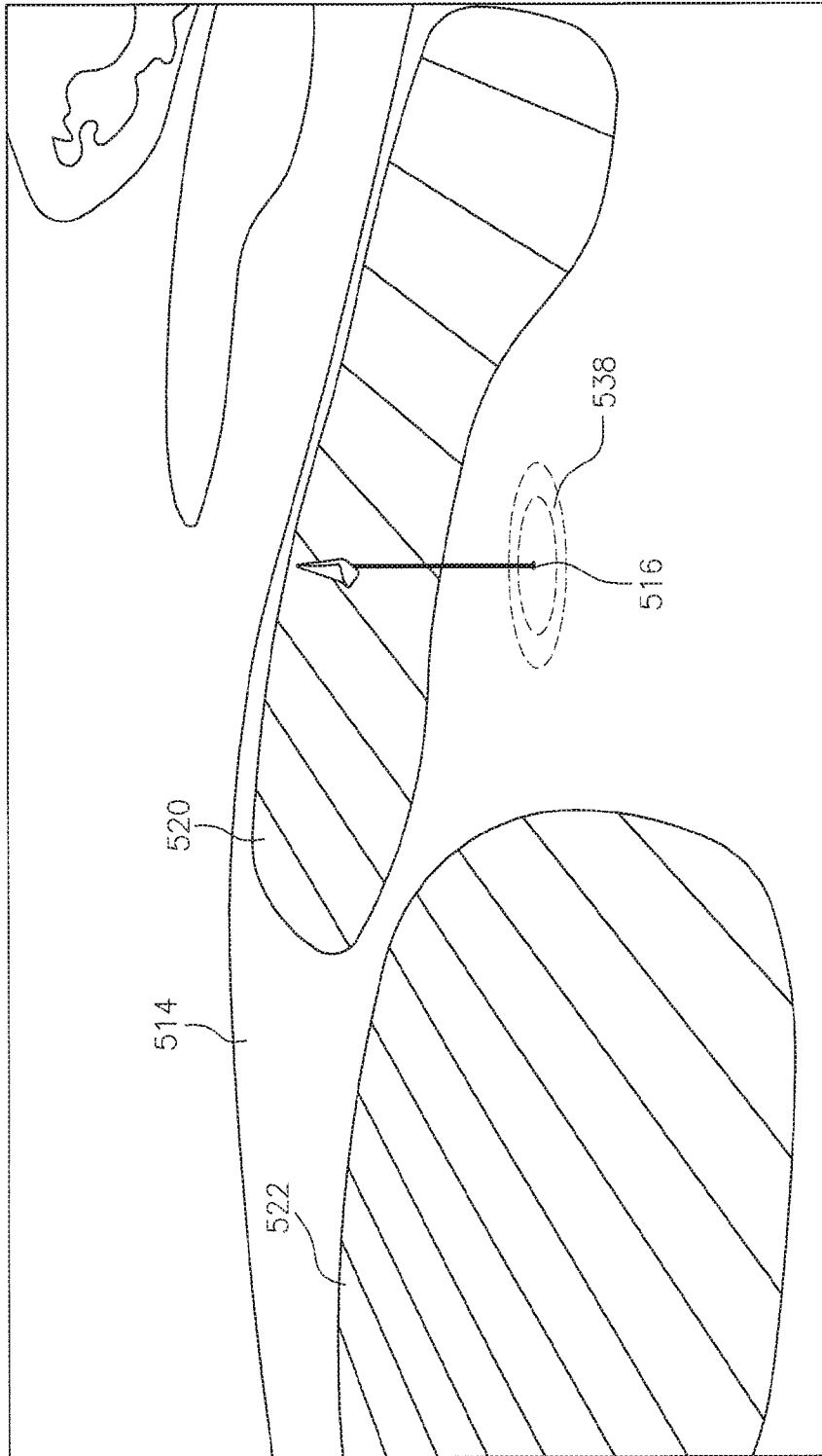


FIG. 41

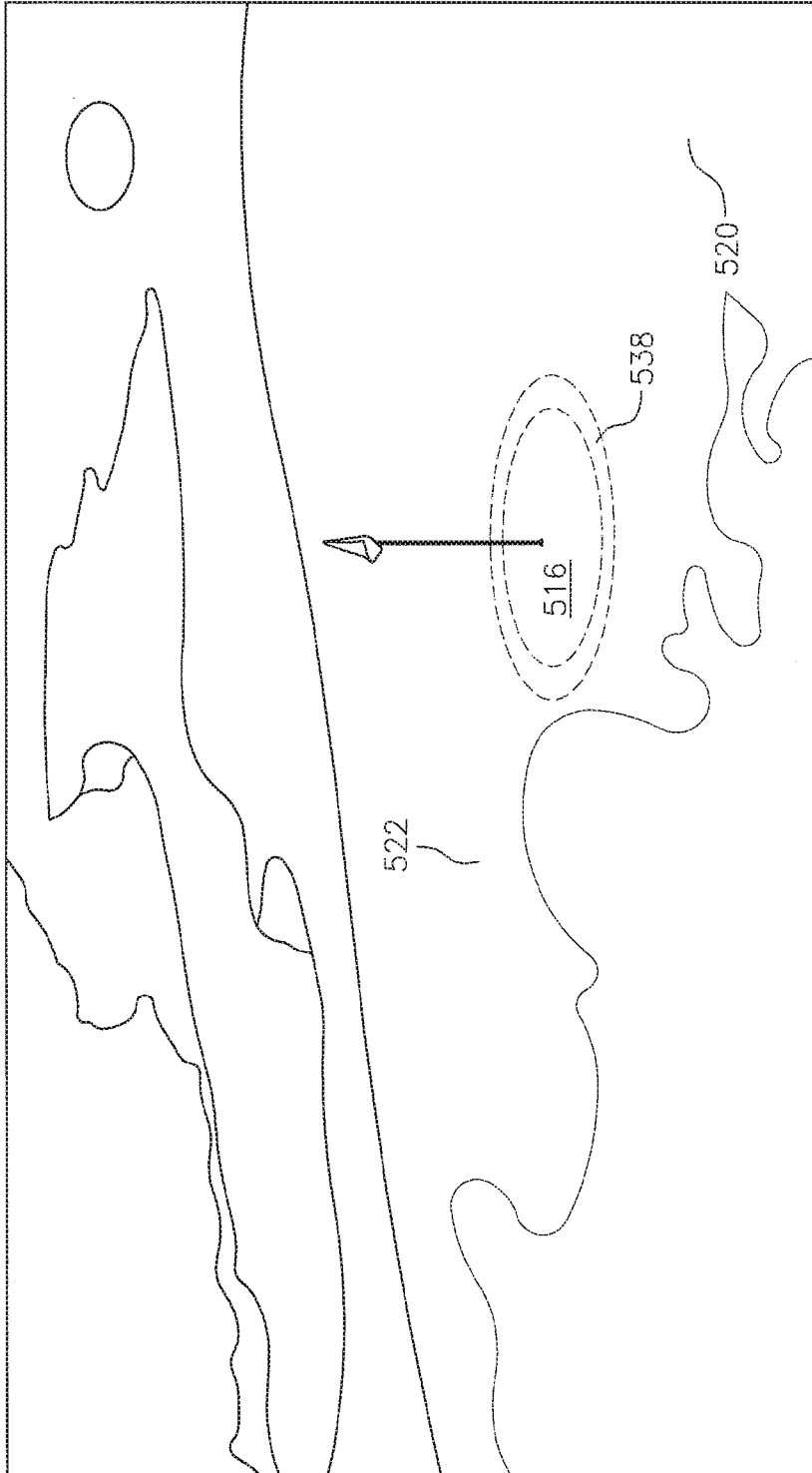


FIG. 42

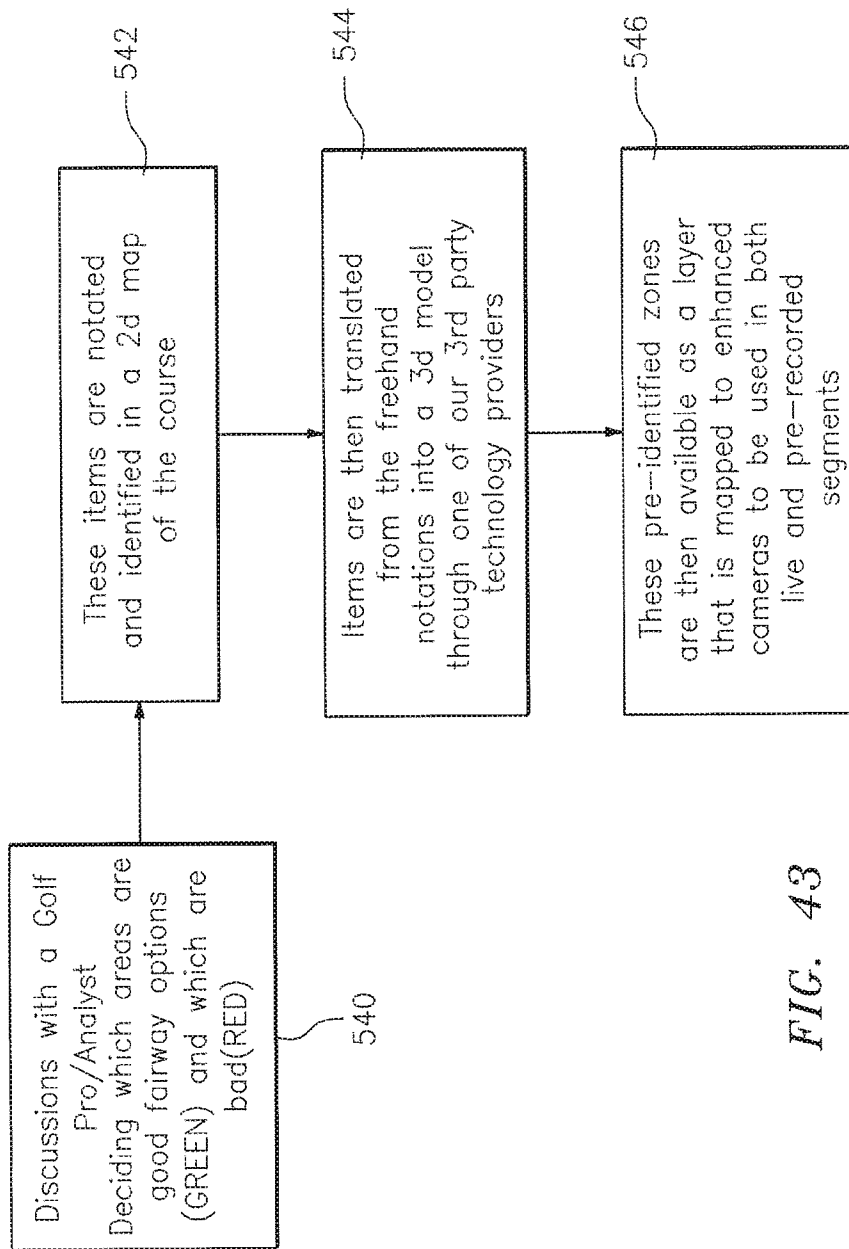


FIG. 43

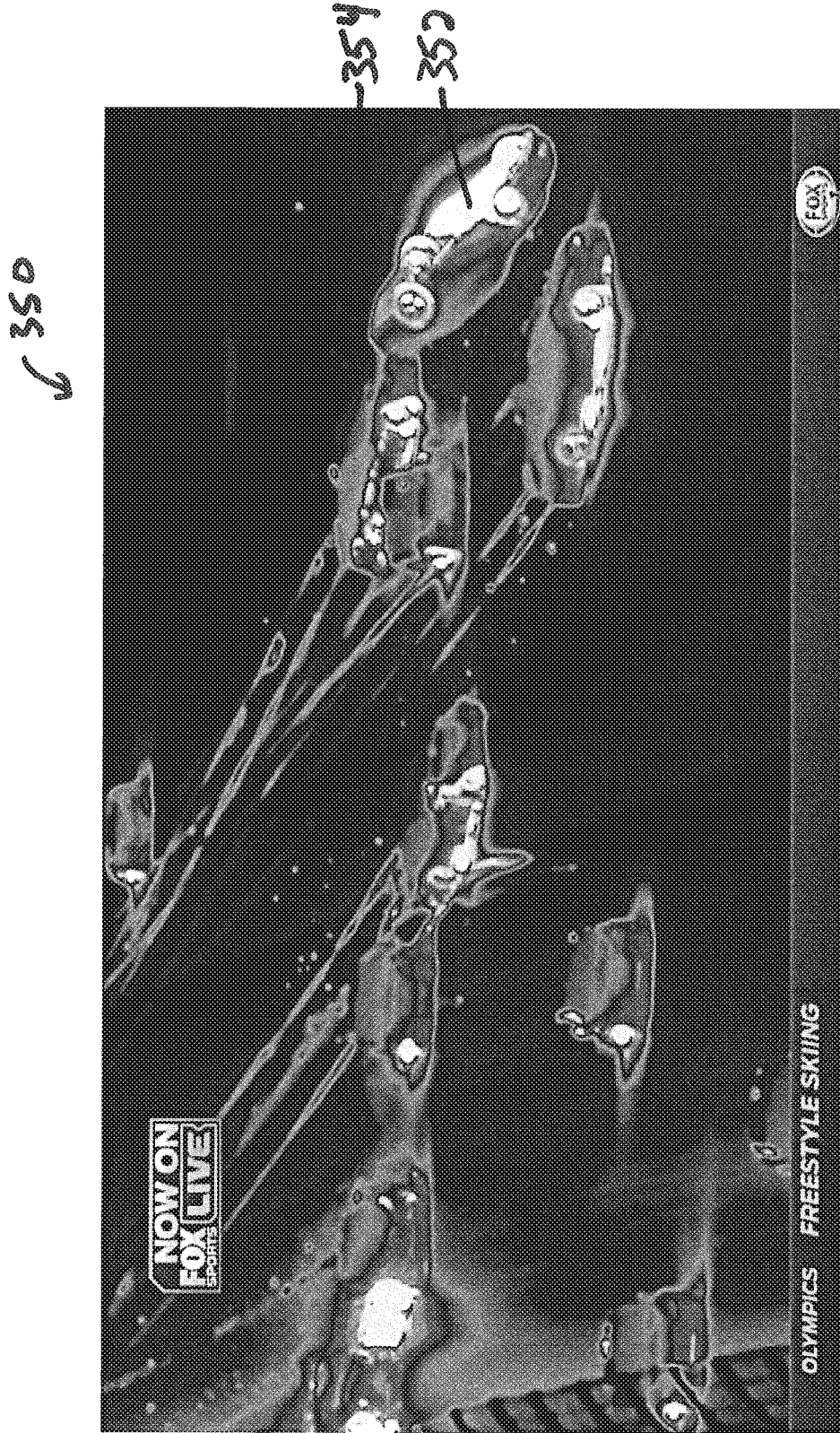


FIGURE 44

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2015/065477

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
H04N 21/431(2011.01)i, H04N 5/225(2006.01)i, H04N 21/85(2011.01)i		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) H04N 21/431; H04N 7/10; G06F 3/048; G01S 13/89; H04Q 7/00; G01W 1/00; G06T 7/20; G01S 13/95; H04N 5/225; H04N 21/85		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Korean utility models and applications for utility models Japanese utility models and applications for utility models		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: display, wind characteristics, broadcast, camera, rendering, graphics, output, sampling point, simulate, analyzation, thermagraphics		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 7380259 B1 (JEFFREY C. SCHROEDER) 27 May 2008 See column 4, line 22 - column 5, line 23; and figures 2, 4, 5.	1-3, 11-13
A		4-10, 14-20
Y	WO 2014-036363 A1 (FOX SPORTS PRODUCTIONS, INC.) 06 March 2014 See paragraphs [0004]-[0008], [0048]; claim 1; and figure 12.	1-3, 11-13
A	US 2010-0265125 A1 (TERENCE F. KELLY et al.) 21 October 2010 See paragraphs [0044]-[0052]; claims 1, 8; and figures 7A-7D.	1-20
A	US 2010-0192088 A1 (KATSUMI IWANO) 29 July 2010 See paragraphs [0036]-[0037]; claim 1; and figure 3.	1-20
A	US 2008-0019299 A1 (GAVIPHAT LEKUTAI et al.) 24 January 2008 See paragraphs [0061]-[0065]; and figures 5A, 5B.	1-20
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 05 April 2016 (05.04.2016)		Date of mailing of the international search report 05 April 2016 (05.04.2016)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR International Application Division Korean Intellectual Property Office 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, 35208, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. +82-42-481-8578		Authorized officer LEE, Jin Ick Telephone No. +82-42-481-5770

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2015/065477

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 7380259 B1	27/05/2008	None	
WO 2014-036363 A1	06/03/2014	AU 2013-308641 A1 EP 2891135 A1 US 2015-0226828 A1	05/02/2015 08/07/2015 13/08/2015
US 2010-0265125 A1	21/10/2010	US 2009-0243918 A1 US 2011-0074814 A1 US 7705769 B2 US 7869953 B1 US 8223063 B2 US 8600678 B2	01/10/2009 31/03/2011 27/04/2010 11/01/2011 17/07/2012 03/12/2013
US 2010-0192088 A1	29/07/2010	CN 101802904 A CN 101802904 B EP 2184736 A1 EP 2184736 A4 JP 05175851 B2 US 8302025 B2 WO 2009-016737 A1	11/08/2010 24/10/2012 12/05/2010 09/01/2013 03/04/2013 30/10/2012 05/02/2009
US 2008-0019299 A1	24/01/2008	US 7856228 B2	21/12/2010