

PERSONNEL SAFETY SENSING SYSTEM

The invention relates to systems and methods for locating workers and/or machinery, particularly in industrial or hazardous environments. A wearable device for locating workers is also provided.

5 In many situations it is desirable to be able to track the locations of workers and/or machinery in industrial environments, or environments that are potentially hazardous or dangerous for workers. Examples of such environments include oil rigs, in particular the drill floor of an oil rig. This ensures proper action can be taken if a worker may be at risk by entering an unsafe area or moving too close to hazardous machinery.

10 While such systems are known, they can be unreliable in some situations or provide limited coverage of the relevant area. It is therefore desirable to provide improved systems, methods, and devices for locating workers and/or machinery.

 According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided a location system for locating workers comprising a plurality of light detectors mounted at known locations and
15 configured to detect light from one or more workers, and a processing system configured to determine locations of the workers using the light detected by the light detectors.

 In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to determine if the location of one or more of the workers is within a defined area and output a warning signal in response thereto. This allows the worker or supervising personnel to take action to
20 avoid a hazard.

 In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to control the activity of machinery based on the determined location of one or more of the workers. This means machinery can be automatically controlled to reduce the chance of accidents, so that the risk to workers is further reduced.

25 In an embodiment, the processing system is configured to determine the locations of the workers using the light detected by the light detectors by triangulation of light. This is a robust technique for locating objects, and so constitutes a reliable choice of location method.

 In an embodiment, the light from the workers is light reflected from the workers.
30 This means that light from light sources around the area, or even ambient light, can be used to locate the worker, simplifying the location system.

In an embodiment, the system further comprises illuminating light sources adjacent to respective light detectors, the light reflected from the workers being light from the illuminating light source. Using illuminating light sources ensures that there is sufficient light to identify the position of workers even when ambient light is low, or workers do not
5 carry their own light sources.

In an embodiment, the illuminating light source outputs modulated light. This provides a system which allows more robust detection of workers, as the modulated light can be distinguished easily in the field of view of the cameras from unmodulated light.

In an embodiment, the illuminating light source is modulated in intensity over time.
10 Intensity modulation is straightforward to implement on the light source, and so provides a convenient type of modulation.

In an embodiment, the light detectors are phase-locked to the illuminating light source. This further increases the ability of the location system to differentiate light from the workers from light from other sources and improve the ability to robustly detect their
15 locations.

In an embodiment, the system further comprises at least one reflective element to be mounted on respective workers, the light reflected from the workers being light reflected from the reflective element. This increases the light reflected from the workers and makes them easier to identify.

20 In an embodiment, the at least one reflective element is incorporated into items of personal protective equipment to be worn by respective workers. This simplifies the provision of reflective elements by using equipment already commonly worn by workers.

In an embodiment, the system may further comprise a wearable device to be worn by respective workers, the at least one reflective element mounted on the wearable device.
25 Providing a wearable device to each worker is an alternative way to ensure each worker carries an appropriate reflective element, for example if their PPE does not already contain reflective elements.

In an embodiment, the at least one reflective element comprises a retroreflector. These are particularly effective at reflective light, making the workers easier to detect.

30 In an embodiment, the light reflected from the reflective element is modulated light. This has similar advantages as for the illuminating light source above.

In an embodiment, the modulated light is spatially modulated in intensity. Spatial

modulation is advantageous by being straightforward to provide on the reflective elements, for example by having stripes of differential reflectivity.

In an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique identifier. This allows workers to be identified, and distinguished from other workers or machines.

5 In an embodiment, the system further comprises wearable devices to be worn by respective workers, wherein the wearable devices each comprise a wearable device light source, the light from the workers being light from the wearable device light source. This increases the likelihood of workers being visible compared to simple reflection, where they may be sheltered from the illuminating light source.

10 In an embodiment, the wearable device light source outputs modulated light. In an embodiment, the modulated light is modulated in intensity over time. In an embodiment, the light detectors are phase-locked to the light source. These embodiments have similar advantages as described above for the illuminating light source.

In an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique identifier. This has a
15 similar advantage as described for the reflective elements above.

In an embodiment, the system further comprises wearable devices to be worn by one or more of the workers who are authorised, the wearable device including a wireless transceiver, and a plurality of wireless receivers mounted at known locations and configured to detect wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device, the processing
20 system being configured to determine locations of the authorised workers using the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device detected by the wireless receivers. Using wireless location finding in addition to optical location finding can improve the robustness of location finding using the system.

A device is disclosed for monitoring of workers operating in dangerous
25 environments and alongside robotic machinery and automated equipment. The device tracks motion and location of a worker and may be integrated into personal protective equipment or worn on limbs. The device of the invention may be worn in a hazardous working environment such as a drill floor, deck or on a rig for drilling and extracting hydrocarbons.

30 In an embodiment, the wireless signal transmissions comprise radio-frequency signal transmissions. This is a common and well-understood type of signal transmission, making the design and procurement of suitable equipment straightforward.

In an embodiment the processing system is configured to determine the locations of the authorised workers using ultrawideband radio-frequency location. This has the advantage of being less affected by other objects in the area which may otherwise impede the detection of wireless signals.

- 5 In an embodiment, the processing system is configured to determine the locations of the authorised workers using the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device by triangulation of the wireless signal transmissions. This has similar advantages as described above for optical triangulation.

- 10 In an embodiment, the processing system is configured to determine locations of the authorised workers by combining the locations of the authorised workers determined using the light detected by the light detectors and the locations of the authorised workers determined using the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device. This providing an alternative or additional source of location information to improve accuracy and/or reliability of the location information.

- 15 In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to identify as unauthorised workers any workers whose location is determined using the light detected by the light detectors who are not authorised workers whose location is determined using the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device. Only authorised workers are provided with a wearable device comprising a wireless transceiver. This provides a way to distinguish between unauthorised workers, who will still be visible to the optical location detection, and authorised workers, who will be visible by both optical and wireless means.

- 20 In an embodiment, the processing system is configured to output a warning signal if the location of one or more of the workers identified as unauthorised workers is within a defined area. Unauthorised workers may have different training or safety clearance to authorised workers, so different safety precautions may be needed for authorised and unauthorised workers.

- 25 In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to control the activity of machinery based on the location of the workers identified as unauthorised workers. This allows the risk to unauthorised workers, who may not have appropriate training or clearance to handle particular machinery, to be reduced.

30 In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to determine locations of machinery using light from the machinery detected by the light detectors.

Detecting machines in addition to workers can be particularly important where machinery is moving, so that risk to workers may be further reduced as they may be unaware of the current position of a machine.

5 In an embodiment, the light from the machinery is light reflected from the machinery. This means that light from light sources around the area, or even ambient light, can be used to locate the machinery, simplifying the location system.

In an embodiment, the system further comprises at least one reflective element to be mounted on the machinery, the light reflected from the machinery being light reflected from the reflective element. This increases the light reflected from the machinery and
10 makes it easier to identify.

In an embodiment, the at least one reflective element comprises a retroreflector. These are particularly effective at reflective light, making the machines easier to detect.

In an embodiment, the light reflected from the reflective element is modulated light. This provides a system which allows more robust detection of workers, as the
15 modulated light can be distinguished in the field of view of the cameras from unmodulated light.

In an embodiment, the modulated light is spatially modulated. Spatial modulation is advantageous by being straightforward to provide on the reflective elements, for example by having stripes of differential reflectivity.

20 In an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique identifier. This allows workers to be identified, and distinguished from other machines or workers.

In an embodiment, the location system further comprises mountable devices to be mounted on respective machinery, wherein the mountable devices each comprise a mountable device light source, the light from the machinery being light from the
25 mountable device light source. This increases the likelihood of machinery being visible compared to simple reflection, where it may be sheltered from the illuminating light source.

In an embodiment, the location system further comprises mountable devices to be mounted on machinery which is authorised, the mountable device including a wireless
30 transceiver, and a plurality of wireless receivers mounted at known locations and configured to detect wireless signal transmissions from the mountable device, the processing system being configured to determine locations of the authorised machinery

using the wireless signal transmissions from the mountable device detected by the wireless receivers. Using wireless location finding in addition to optical location finding can improve the robustness of location finding using the system.

In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to identify as
5 unauthorised machinery any machinery whose location is determined using the light detected by the light detectors which is not authorised machinery whose location is determined using the wireless signal transmissions from the mountable device. Only authorised machinery is provided with a mountable device comprising a wireless transceiver. This provides a way to distinguish between unauthorised machinery, which
10 will still be visible to the optical location detection, and authorised machinery, which will be visible by both optical and wireless means.

In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to compare the determined locations of workers to the determined locations of machinery. This allows for monitoring of safe areas around machinery.

15 In an embodiment, the processing system is further configured to output a warning signal and/or control the activity of machinery based on the comparison of the locations of workers and the locations of machinery. This allow automatic action to be taken if a worker moves too close to a potentially dangerous piece of machinery.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided a wearable device for
20 locating a worker comprising a wireless transceiver, a wearable device light source and/or one or more reflective elements. This device may be used in the location system and given to workers as described above. Similar devices may equally be mounted on machinery.

In an embodiment, the wearable device comprises a wearable device light source, and the wearable device light source outputs modulated light. This increases the likelihood
25 of workers being visible compared to simple reflection, where they may be sheltered from the illuminating light source. The modulated light can be distinguished easily in the field of view of the cameras from unmodulated light.

In an embodiment, the wearable device light source is modulated in intensity over time. Intensity modulation is straightforward to implement on the light source, and so
30 provides a convenient type of modulation.

In an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique identifier. This allows workers to be identified, and distinguished from other workers or machines.

In an embodiment, the wearable or machine mountable device comprises a reflective element and light reflected from the reflective element is modulated light, optionally wherein the modulated light is spatially modulated in intensity. This has similar advantages as described above for the mountable device light source. Spatial modulation
5 is advantageous by being straightforward to provide on the reflective elements, for example by having stripes of differential reflectivity.

In an embodiment, the wearable device further comprises a power supply. The power supply allows the wearable device to operate wirelessly and be fully portable.

In an embodiment, the wearable device further comprises an accelerometer and/or a
10 gyroscope. Additional sensors in the wearable device can provide additional useful information for locating workers and machinery. Accelerometers can inform whether a worker or piece of machinery is currently moving. A gyroscope allows the orientation of the device to be determined as well.

According to a third aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for locating
15 workers comprising detecting light from one or more workers using a plurality of light detectors mounted at known locations, and determining locations of the workers using the light detected by the light detectors.

Embodiments of the method can comprise method steps and features equivalent to the features of embodiments of the location system and wearable device as described
20 above.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of non-limitative example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic of a location system according to an embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a schematic of a person-worn device and a glove incorporating the person-
25 worn device;

Fig. 3 is a schematic of a worker carrying a wearable device according to an embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a schematic of an item of machinery mounted with a mountable device to be used according to an embodiment;

30 Fig. 5 is a schematic of a drill floor with a worker, a person-worn device and multiple cameras and wireless transceivers;

Fig. 6 is a flow diagram of a method for locating workers and/or machines;

Fig. 7 is a flow diagram of a method for comparing locations of workers and machines;

Fig. 1 shows a schematic of a location system 25 for locating workers 2 comprising a plurality of light detectors 8 mounted at known locations and configured to detect light from one or more workers 2. Cameras mounted around a hazardous area or zone of operations may be used to synchronously identify personnel, or machinery, by detecting light reflected by retroreflective surfaces, strips or materials or devices mounted on personal protective equipment (PPE) and/or machinery. As well as cameras, other light detectors 8 may be used and selected as appropriate, for example photodiodes. When coupled with a global shutter camera a very high signal to noise may be achieved. This can be beneficial for detecting light from the worker 2 in cluttered or obscured environments.

In some embodiments the location system 25 further comprises a wearable device 6 with a light source. More than one camera mounted at a known location and detecting the light source of the device, or a 360 camera, or some combination of cameras may be used to triangulate the exact location of the device from more than one camera using known camera location and angle. A similar approach can be used when the wearable device 6 does not include a light source 38, or even when no wearable device 6 is provided, as will be described further below.

The location system 25 further comprises a processing system 12 configured to determine locations of the workers 2 using the light detected by the light detectors 8. The processing system 12 may comprise one or more processing units. Each processing unit may be provided in the same location or piece of equipment as other processing units, or may be provided separately. In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is configured to determine the locations of the workers 2 using the light detected by the light detectors 8 by triangulation of light. This determining is carried out by an optical processing unit 14. Where a wearable device 6 is provided, measurement of the angle of incident emitted light at each camera can be used to calculate the location of the person-worn device 6, and therefore the worker 2, rapidly and with a high degree of accuracy and precision. Alternatively, other techniques may be used, such as measuring the time of flight of optical signals between the workers 2 and the light detectors 8, or performing video analytics to identify workers 2 in video images captured by the light detectors 8.

In an embodiment, the location system 25 is also used to locate machinery 3, and the processing system 12 is further configured to determine locations of machinery 3 using light from the machinery 3 detected by the light detectors 8. The same techniques and principles can be applied to determining the locations of machinery 3 as for determining the locations of workers 2.

In an embodiment, the light from the workers 2 used to determine their locations is light reflected from the workers 2. Similarly, in an embodiment where the system is used to locate machinery 3, the light from the machinery 3 is light reflected from the machinery 3. The images collected by the collection system may be processed and compared to eliminate noise and only record reflected light. Any conventional type of image processing may be used to eliminate noise or visual clutter from other light sources and improve the quality of processed images for the purposes of determining location. Examples include thresholding or averaging.

In an embodiment, the location system 25 further comprises illuminating light sources 9 adjacent to respective light detectors 8, the light reflected from the workers 2 or machinery 3 being light from the illuminating light source 9. This allows greater control over the light in the environment, making sure there is sufficient illumination to detect workers 2 and machinery 3. It also allows properties of the light to be controlled. Contrast can be improved further by putting a narrow band optical filter in front of the camera 8. This stops most of the sun light but allow your light source 9 through. Suitable light sources include LEDs, low-power lasers, including laser diodes, or even conventional light sources such as halogen or incandescent lamps. The illuminating light source 9 may use a wavelength of light invisible to the human eye in order to avoid causing distraction.

In an embodiment, the illuminating light source 9 outputs modulated light. The modulation is in general of any property of the light, including its intensity and wavelength. These properties may be modulated in time and/or space. In an embodiment, the illuminating light source 9 is modulated in intensity over time.

The modulation can be achieved by controlling the output of the illuminating light source 9 directly, or by applying a filter to the output of the illuminating light source 9, for example an LED shutter.

The modulated light source 9 may use a wavelength that is invisible to the human eye, such as near infra-red (NIR), mounted as a cluster of NIR LEDs around a camera, and

that modulate at a frequency that is synchronised with the frequency of detection of the camera 8, and that is reflected by the retroreflectors 4 mounted or incorporated onto the PPE worn by the person 2 on the drill floor or around the rig. The location, in combination with time, can be used to determine the velocity and acceleration of the device 6, and
5 similarly the modulation of the light source can be used to transmit information such as velocity, acceleration, angle and identify.

In an embodiment where the illuminating light source 9 is modulated in time, the light detectors 8 are phase-locked to the illuminating light source 9. The light may be flashing, and the camera or detector 8 may be synchronised with the flashing light to
10 improve signal to noise ratios. The modulation of the light makes it easier for the location system 25 to distinguish between light from the illuminating light source 9 and light from other sources. The phase of the light may be locked to the phase of the camera 8 to exclude extraneous sources of light, such as background light, overhead lighting, lamps, reflections or direct sun light. The camera 8 is connected to a computer or processor and
15 detects the person 2 or machine 3 by synchronously imaging illuminating and reflected light and comparing images recorded with and without illumination. If you have multiple lights sources you can modulate them at different rates. In the type of system of the invention this is less of an issue, because they are likely to be spatially separate, but may be useful when devices or people are co-located.

In an embodiment, the location system 25 further comprises at least one reflective element 4 to be mounted on respective workers 2 or machinery 3, the light reflected from the workers 2 or machinery being light reflected from the reflective element 4. The at least one reflective element 4 may comprise a retroreflector. Retroreflectors are particularly effective at reflecting light, and make it easier to discern the workers 2 or machinery 3 and
25 determine their position. This is also advantageous in an embodiment where illuminating light sources 9 are located adjacent to respective light detectors 8. A retroreflector bounces light back in the direction it came from. Therefore, they reflect a large proportion of the incident light back towards the light detectors 8. This can provide a superior signal to noise than a simple, or modulating, light source on the device 6 of the invention since only
30 a light source very close to the camera provides a very bright reflection whereas the same light source at some distance away may be a signal hundreds, or thousands, of times weaker.

Likewise, it may be added to equipment and other objects around the rig floor or deck. Therefore, in an embodiment, the location system 25 further comprises at least one reflective element 4 to be mounted on the machinery 3, the light reflected from the machinery 3 being light reflected from the reflective element 4. The at least one reflective
5 element 4 may comprise a retroreflector.

The retroreflector system often reflects a modulated light source and dramatically helps improve contrast in the presence of strong light or poor contrast. The retroreflector would be selected to have an aspect ratio, or surface area, to ensure that although it may be partially obscured by dirt or other objects, the remainder of the retroreflector is visible to
10 the camera or other suitable detector synchronised to modulated or flashing light source triggering the retroreflector. Likewise, multiple retroreflective strips or devices may be added to the person worn location device 6 and/or to the equipment 3 of interest.

The light from the light source or retroreflector may be coupled with a detector or camera and their phases locked so that you take one image with the light on and one with
15 the light off. In this manner, the difference in intensity between the two images from the retroreflector with the source light on and off (reflected and reflected respectively) will be very substantial. This helps makes light reflected from a retroreflector visible even in direct sunlight.

Alternatively, rather than a modulated light source such as a flashing LED, a
20 retroreflector mounted on the device or person or PPE may be used (as simple as a reflecting strip that is common on PPE suits and workwear). Therefore, in an embodiment, the at least one reflective element is 4 incorporated into items of personal protective equipment (PPE) 11, 13 to be worn by respective workers. Since such PPE is typically worn by workers 2 in an industrial or hazardous environment already, using reflective
25 elements on PPE is a particularly convenient way to provide workers 2 with compatible reflective elements.

Personal protective equipment includes boots, gloves, hard hats and overalls and may commonly incorporate reflecting strips. These strips may be retroreflective, or it not, may be upgraded, replaced or complimented with retroreflective surfaces or devices or
30 strips on all PPE including boots, hats, gloves and overalls. The retroreflecting device or material or surface may be incorporated into PPE as a removal device, or sewn into materials, or as epaulettes etc. The retroreflector may be mounted on the most common

item of PPE such as a hard-hat, gloves or boots, or all three. This retroreflector may be a spot, or strip, stitching, or strand of material or some combination of the above or surfaces and shapes that may be incorporated into the PPE such that it is permanently attached and may be visible from all angles.

5 The system of the invention includes flashing sources of light, cameras 8 or other suitable array detectors, and retroreflective surfaces 4 or devices or strips mounted or incorporated into all PPE such that, even if one piece of PPE is missing, another piece of PPE will be detected by the location system 25 of the invention.

 As mentioned above, in some embodiments, the location system 25 further
10 comprises a wearable device 6 to be worn by respective workers 2, the at least one reflective element 4 mounted on the wearable device 6. Finally, it is possible to modulate the retroreflector 4. In an embodiment, the light reflected from the reflective element 4 is modulated light. As for the illuminating light source 9 described above, any suitable type of modulation can be used. You can have white light retroreflectors which reflect all
15 wavelengths of visible, and near IR. You can also use coloured retroreflectors. In an embodiment, the modulated light is spatially modulated in intensity.

 For example, by putting an LED shutter in front of it. This can be used to confirm the identity of a specific retro reflector, as described further below. Therefore it is possible to modulate the reflected light in both space and time. The retroreflector may be triggered by
20 a light, or an array of lights, co-located or in the vicinity of the camera 8.

 There are many variants on this technique. Some, depend on filtering by wavelength or frequency and others depend on phase coding and coherent optical detection, or even modulating a retroreflector 4 or making it wavelength specific. The retroreflective material may be wavelength specific such that it corresponds to the light
25 emitted by the detection location system 25 and reflects only when illuminated and back in the direction of illumination.

 Additionally, the retroreflector may be encoded (e.g. reflect a particular wavelength, or omit a particular wavelength, or filter the received light to emit at a particular frequency or the strip may include filtering to adsorb certain wavelengths and
30 emit others) to identify a particular individual, piece of equipment or object when triggered by the modulated light source. Therefore, in an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique identifier. This may apply to modulated light reflected from reflective elements

on workers 2 or machinery 3. As discussed above, the modulation may be spatial modulation, for example of intensity. This could be provided by, for example, a barcode or QR code placed on the workers 2 or machinery 3. In embodiments where the location system 25 outputs alarms or controls machinery, as will be described further below, this
5 may be useful if different personnel have different training or permissions, or different machinery requires different safety precautions.

In an embodiment, the location system 25 further comprises wearable devices 6 to be worn by respective workers 2, wherein the wearable devices 6 each comprise a wearable device light source 38, the light from the workers being light from the wearable
10 device light source 38. The light source may be detected using at least one camera 8, or photodetector, and messages received by means of detecting and monitoring modulation of the at least one light source 38.

Similar devices may also be mounted on machinery 3 to locate the machinery 3. In an embodiment, the system further comprises mountable devices 7 to be mounted on
15 respective machinery 3, wherein the mountable devices 7 each comprise a mountable device light source, the light from the machinery 3 being light from the mountable device light source. The mountable devices 7 for machinery 3 are substantially the same as wearable devices 6 provided for workers 2, although some differences may exist. For example, wearable devices 6 may be smaller than mountable devices 7 to allow them to be
20 more easily carried by workers 2.

The wearable device light source 38 or mountable device light source can be any suitable light source such as an LED. The use of a light source such as a LED can overcome limitations of camera technology such as strong background lighting, glare, low or poor contrast, direct sunlight, fog, mist, rain and steam or smoke. Likewise, multiple
25 modulated light sources may be used in the device 6 to ensure redundancy and dirt, coatings, grease etc. To avoid distraction the light source 38 may use an invisible wavelength such as UV or IR or some combination of wavelengths.

In an embodiment, the wearable device light source 38 or mountable device light source outputs modulated light. This can be provided in a similar manner as for the
30 illuminating light source 9 described above. In an embodiment, the modulated light is modulated in intensity over time. The modulated light source 38 may flash at known intervals in order to identify the source. The modulated light source 38 has high contrast

so that it may be detected by a camera 8 even in the presence of direct sunlight, fog or poor lighting conditions.

In addition to allowing the wearable device light source 38 or mountable device light source to be easily identified, the modulation of light from the wearable device light source 38 or mountable device light source may be used to transmit information about the wearable device 6 and/or the worker 2 carrying it, or mountable device and/or machinery on which it is mounted. Similarly, the light source 38 may modulate in time, colour or wavelength to transmit information at relatively high bandwidths. The modulated light source 38 based on a LED or laser source may convey information about location, speed, acceleration and unique identifiers such as name, serial number and system log. In an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique identifier.

Where the light source 38 is modulated, the light detectors may be phase-locked to the light source 38. The flashing light 38 may be phase locked with an image detection device 8 such as a camera so that by locking the imaging detection to the frequency of the flashing light a far higher signal to noise ratio may be achieved.

In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is further configured to determine if the location of one or more of the workers 2 is within a defined area and output a warning signal in response thereto. Defined areas may include areas around hazardous machinery, or areas where a worker 2 is at higher risk due to, for example, exposure to environmental conditions. The warnings may comprise visual, audible, or tactile alerts. Warnings may be provided by a wearable device 6 to a respective worker 2 in embodiments which include a wearable device 6. Warnings may be provided to the worker 2 who enters the defined areas, or to other workers outside the defined area to alert them to a potentially dangerous situation.

In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is further configured to control the activity of machinery 3 based on the determined location of one or more of the workers 2. The location and velocity can be used, via an interface, to interlock or adjust the activity of machinery or robotic equipment to avoid accidents and collisions between personnel and machinery. This allows the system to automatically shut down or move machinery to reduce the chance of an accident without the necessity for human intervention.

The provision of warnings and control of machinery is carried out by a control unit 20. The control unit may be a part of the processing system 12, or may be a part of another

system with which the processing system 12 interacts.

In an embodiment, the location system 25 further comprises wearable devices 6 to be worn by one or more of the workers 2 who are authorised, the wearable device including a wireless transceiver 32. Similarly, the location system 25 may comprise mountable devices 7 to be mounted on machinery 3 which is authorised, the mountable device 7 including a wireless transceiver 32. The mountable device 7 is substantially the same as the wearable device 6.

Fig. 2 depicts a person-worn device 6 for locating a worker 2 that incorporates a power supply 40, a processor 34, a modulated light source 38 such as a LED or retroreflector and a wireless radio transceiver 32. The person-worn locating device 6 may be incorporated into an item of PPE such as a glove 11. The device 6 may further comprise an accelerometer 36, a GPS transceiver 42, and a reflective element 4. Some or all of these elements may be provided in wearable devices 6 according to the embodiments described herein. The wearable device may be incorporated into personal protective equipment.

Fig. 3 depicts a worker 2 wearing personal protective equipment (PPE) 11, 13 incorporating a person-worn device 6 that may accurately and precisely locate the position of the worker 2 by means of triangulation of emissions from a modulating light source, or retroreflected from retroreflectors on the person worn device 6, and detected from multiple cameras 8 at known locations, or by means of triangulation of radio frequency emissions by multiple wireless receivers 10 at known locations.

Fig. 4 shows a similar mountable device 7 mounted onto an item of machinery 3. In the embodiment of Fig.4, the machinery 3 is also provided with reflective elements 4.

Fig. 5 shows an example of detection of the position of the worker 2 by light detectors 8 and wireless receivers 10 of the location system 25. As in Fig. 3, the worker 2 carries a wearable device 6, as well as reflective elements 4 incorporated into an item of PPE 13.

In an embodiment, the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device 6 and/or mountable device 7 comprise radio-frequency signal transmissions. Long wave radio frequency transmissions may be exploited to locate the device of the invention to within 10 centimetres. The advantage of long wave RF signals is that they may not be affected by the presence of machinery, tubular and other steel obstructions around the rig

that may attenuate or reflect the signal. These LW transmission transceivers may locate people and machinery onto which devices have been mounted. An example is the My Zone Global system for mounting within a hard-hat.

Alternative technologies for locating devices in cluttered environments include
5 exploiting ultrawideband RF location (such as that manufactured by DecaWave, Dublin, Ireland) and Low power radar to detect or locate the presence of an object, machine or person in proximity. In an embodiment, the processing system is configured to determine the locations of the authorised workers 2 using ultrawideband radio-frequency location.

In an embodiment using wearable devices 6 incorporating wireless transceivers 32,
10 the location system 25 further comprises a plurality of wireless receivers 10 mounted at known locations and configured to detect wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device 6. Similarly to the light detectors 8 used in optical location determination, the wireless receivers allow the location of the worker 2 to be determined using the signals from the wearable device 6.

15 Where the location system 25 comprises mountable devices 7 mounted on respective machinery 3, the plurality of wireless receivers 10 are configured to detect wireless signal transmissions from the mountable device 7.

Where the location system 25 comprises a plurality of wireless receivers 10, the receivers 10 are preferably mounted to maximise coverage and reception from a wide area
20 such as a drill floor. The wireless receivers 10 are preferably mounted at height above the region of interest where the workers 2 and machinery 3 are located. Additionally, the wireless receivers 10 mounted at height may be inverted by 180 degrees to maximise coverage over the area in which workers 2 and machinery 3 are to be located, which may be a drill floor area.

25 Optionally, the wireless receivers 10 are mounted in a similar, inverted, manner to smoke alarms to ensure coverage of up to 360 degrees to receive maximum signal strength from mountable and wearable devices 6. Likewise, the light detectors 8 may be mounted inverted and at height to maximise light capture of light reflected from workers 2 or machinery 3, or light emitted by mountable or wearable devices 6.

30 The light detectors 8 may be 360-degree image capture devices, cameras or 360 camera orbs, and may be mounted inverted like smoke alarms at height above the area in which workers 2 and machinery 3 are to be located, such as a drill floor area. The receivers

10 and light detectors 8 are preferably mounted at a height of two meters or greater above the drill floor. The wireless receivers 10 or light detectors 8 may be securely mounted by means of magnetic sub-mounts to metallic surfaces, rigid structures, girders or beams.

In these embodiments, the processing system 12 is configured to determine
5 locations of the authorised workers using the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device 6 detected by the wireless receivers 10. Similarly, the processing system 12 is configured to determine locations of the authorised machinery using the wireless signal transmissions from the mountable device 7 detected by the wireless receivers. Such determination is carried out by the wireless processing unit 16.

10 In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is configured to determine the locations of the authorised workers using the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device 6 by triangulation of the wireless signal transmissions. For example, the time of flight of the wireless signal transmissions may be used.

In one embodiment, the person worn location device may be combined with the
15 synchronous camera detection of retroreflective surfaces. In such an embodiment, the processing system 12 is configured to determine locations of the authorised workers by combining the locations of the authorised workers determined using the light detected by the light detectors 8 and the locations of the authorised workers determined using the wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device 6. The combination may be such
20 that one location determination is used as a backup or redundant system in case the other fails or becomes unavailable or unreliable. Alternatively, the combination may be used to improve accuracy of the determined location of workers and/or machinery by providing a single combined location. The combined processing is carried out by the combined processing unit 18.

25 Having two location determination mechanisms also provides a method to identify authorisation of workers and machinery to be in a given area. The detected persons or machines may be compared using the computer with devices on personnel or machinery located by means of radio frequency triangulation using long wave or ultrawideband RF location.

30 In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is configured to identify as unauthorised workers any workers whose location is determined using the light detected by the light detectors 8 who are not authorised workers whose location is determined using the

wireless signal transmissions from the wearable device 6. Similarly, the processing system 12 is further configured to identify as unauthorised machinery any machinery whose location is determined using the light detected by the light detectors 8 which is not authorised machinery whose location is determined using the wireless signal transmissions
5 from the mountable device 7.

Authorised personnel and equipment will carry a retroreflector(s) as well as RF triangulation device for location and confirmation of identity, whereas all other persons and equipment will carry a retroreflector alone. This provides a way to distinguish and detect unauthorised workers or machinery.

10 In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is configured to use this information to determine whether an alarm should be sounded or machinery should be controlled. If the persons or machinery detected by synchronous imaging of retroflected light are among those person or machines that are detected by means of person or machine-borne devices using radio-frequency triangulation then no alarm is sounded and evasive action, or
15 interlocking of machinery, may not be required. If, on the other hand, the persons or machines detected by synchronous imaging of retroflected light are not among those detected by means of RF triangulation of person or machine-borne devices, then an alarm may be sounded and evasive action may be required. In an embodiment, the processing system may be configured to output a warning signal if the location of one or more of the
20 workers identified as unauthorised workers is within a defined area. The persons or machines so identified may be compared with the location of RF triangulated or wirelessly located devices worn by machines and personnel to determine who is present in a given area and who is authorised to be present in that area so as to trigger or cancel an alarm. In this manner, a system may be provided that alarms when unauthorised personnel or
25 equipment enters into a hazardous zone or defined area.

In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is further configured to control the activity of machinery based on the location of the workers identified as unauthorised workers.

30 In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is further configured to compare the determined locations of workers to the determined locations of machinery. This can provide a more direct measure of whether a worker 2 is at risk due to proximity to machinery 3. In an embodiment, the processing system 12 is further configured to output a

warning signal and/or control the activity of machinery 3 based on the comparison of the locations of workers 2 and the locations of machinery 3.

The design of the wearable device for use in embodiments of the location system is an example of a wearable device for locating a worker. This is a person-worn device 6 for
5 tracking the location and velocity of a worker 2 in a hazardous environment by means of triangulation of a modulated optical signals (from a coherent or semi-coherent light source such as a at least one LED or laser) and multiple detectors 8 such as cameras or photodetectors even in very poor (e.g. Fog, steam, mist, rain, smoke) or very strong lighting conditions (e.g. direct sunlight) and incorporating a processor 34, a power supply
10 40 and sensors for monitoring worker speed, acceleration, aspect and health 36. The person-worn device 6 also incorporates radio frequency wireless communications 42 for geo-location of the device and communication of device speed, velocity, acceleration, angle, altitude, battery power and device health.

The device of the invention incorporates a power supply 40, such as a battery, and
15 may also incorporate radio-frequency wireless communications 32, a light source 38 that may be modulated, such as a LED, and means for locating the device on the worker with a high degree of precision and accuracy by means of geolocation42 coupled with a locating and correction mechanism such as triangulation by means of radio frequency wireless transmissions from a network of beaconing wireless gateways.

20 In particular, the wearable device 6 comprises a wireless transceiver, and a wearable device light source 38 and/or one or more reflective elements 4. The device of the invention combines radio frequency wireless communications with optical communications using a modulated light. The light may be a LED, or laser or other emitter of visible or near-visible wavelengths such as UV or Infrared.

25 In an embodiment with a wearable device light source 38, the wearable device light source 38 outputs modulated light. This has advantages as described above for similar types of modulated light source. In an embodiment, the wearable device light source 38 is modulated in intensity over time. However, in other embodiments, other types of modulation may be used. Examples include wavelength modulation, and modulation in
30 space rather than time. In an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique identifier.

The primary feature of the light is to warn colleagues of the presence of an unauthorised worker in a restricted zone, to alert workers to hazards and to interact with

detector mechanisms such as cameras or photodetectors acting as a redundant communications method to complement radio frequency communications from and to the device.

5 In an embodiment with reflective elements 4, light reflected from the reflective element is modulated light. This can be achieved as described above using selective wavelength reflection, filters or other means.

In an embodiment, the modulated light is spatially modulated in intensity. This could be achieved by using barcodes, QR codes, or similar markers, which provide spatial modulation of reflected intensity. In an embodiment, the modulated light encodes a unique
10 identifier.

In an embodiment, the wearable device further comprises a power supply and/or an accelerometer. The device of the invention incorporates a processor and sensors for monitoring motion such as 3-axis accelerometers, inclinometers, proximity sensors, electro-magnetic sensors, gyroscopes, RF ID ultrawideband RF location, low-power radar
15 and altimeters. Temperature, pressure and heart rate may also be monitored for logging of health or sensor condition. The information from these other sensors may be combined with optical and wireless location determination to improve accuracy, or to provide further redundancy. They may also be used to alert workers if the device is not functioning properly, or to alert supervisors if the measurements suggest the worker may be injured or
20 at risk.

In an embodiment, the wearable device further comprises an accelerometer and/or a gyroscope. These allow detection of movement of the workers 2 and/or machinery 3, as well as detection of orientation of the sensors.

The device of the invention may be worn or incorporated into suitable clothing
25 such as a vest, coat, personal protective equipment, footwear, gloves, head-gear, collars, epaulettes, buttons, belts or shoelaces.

The system and device disclosed herein are suitable to for use in implementing a method for locating workers comprising detecting light from one or more workers 2 using a plurality of light detectors 8 mounted at known locations, and determining locations of
30 the workers 2 using the light detected by the light detectors 8.

Embodiments of this method may include features corresponding to those of the system features described above. For example, the method may further comprise detecting

wireless signal transmission from one or more wearable devices 6 worn by respective workers 2 using a plurality of wireless receivers 10 mounted at known locations, and determining locations of the workers 2 using the wireless signals detected by the wireless receivers 10.

- 5 An example flowchart for such a method is shown in Fig. 6. In step S1, the location of a worker 2 or machine 3 is determined using light detected by light detectors 8. In step S2, the location of the worker 2 or machine 3 is determined using wireless signal transmissions detected by wireless receivers 10. In step S3, the locations determined by optical and wireless means are combined. In steps S4 and S5, the combined location
10 determination is used to issue a warning or control machinery. As described above, this may be if a worker 2 enters a defined area, or if an unauthorised worker is detected by a difference between optical and wireless location determination.

- An example flowchart for a further embodiment of the method is shown in Fig. 7. In this method, the locations of workers 2 and machines 3 determined in steps S10 and S11
15 using the method are compared in step S12. The result of the comparison is used to control machinery in step S13 or issue alarms in step S14. For example, an alarm may be given, or machinery shut off if a worker moves too close to a machine.

 The following numbered clauses represent additional aspects of the disclosure. The features disclosed in these clauses may be used in combination with those described above.

- 20 1. A wireless device for locating a worker, the device incorporating a processor, a power supply, an accelerometer and wireless communications and a modulated light source.
2. The device of clause 1 whereby its location and position may be determined by means of triangulation using multiple light detectors such as photodetectors or cameras
25 mounted at known positions and detecting the modulated light emissions from the device from multiple angles.
3. A wireless device for locating a worker, the device incorporating a processor, a power supply, an accelerometer and wireless radio communications and at least one retroreflector, reflecting light from a modulated light source and detected by a camera.
- 30 4. A wireless device of clause 3 with at least one retroreflector, reflecting light from a light source and detected by a camera, whereby the retroreflector or light may be modulated or encoded to identify an object or worker.

5. The device of clause 1 whereby its position may be determined by means of triangulation of radio frequency using multiple wireless receivers mounted at known positions and detecting the transmissions from the device.
6. A device for tracking the location of a worker in a hazardous environment by means of triangulation of a modulated optical signal from multiple detectors and incorporating a processor, a power supply and sensors for monitoring worker acceleration.
7. The device of clause 1 whereby the power supply is replenished using energy scavenging from motion or vibration or air pressure.
8. The device of clause 1 whereby the power supply may be recharged or inductively charged.
9. A method for detecting objects in a defined zone or area comprising,
 - a. Mounting a retroreflector onto a first set of objects,
 - b. Incorporating a radio-triangulation device on a first set of objects,
 - c. Mounting a retroreflector onto on a second set of objects,
 - d. Illuminating the objects with modulated light emitted from, or near, an imaging device or camera,
 - e. Detecting objects reflecting modulating light by the object-mounted retroreflectors,
 - f. Locating objects incorporating radio-triangulation devices,
 - g. Comparing the location of the first and second set of objects,
 - h. Determining which objects are inside a defined zone or area.