What is Chronojump-Boscosystem?

Chronojump-Boscosystem is an organization whose aim is to develop a set of tools to acquire, manage and analyze sport short-time tests. It is a free academic solution used in the laboratory and in the field.

http://chronojump.org

About us

Chronojump-Boscosystem main team (everyday workers) are:

- Dr. Xavier de Blas: Lecturer, Universitat Ramon Llull. CEO, and main developer.
- Dr. Josep Ma Padullés: Lecturer, INEFC-Universitat de Barcelona. CEO.
- Anna Padullés: Sales management, Import/export, platform construction.
- Xavier Padullés: Engineering support.

Anna Padullés and Xavier Padullés are paid staff. Xavier de Blas and Josep Ma Padullés do their work on a pro bono basis. They see it as contribution from the University to society's knowledge.

Many other collaborators can be found in the Help / About window of Chronojump software. These collaborators give their help freely, as they are enthusiastic supporters of Free Software / Open hardware.

Passion / money

The people involved in Chronojump believe a project is successful if users like it and if it contributes to the society. Passion is the reason for collaboration, not money.

Chronojump developers use substantial amounts of free software every day: Kinovea, Longomatch, Libreoffice, Linux, Mozilla Firefox, R, ... Chronojump software itself is built using various types of free software: GNOME, Mono, Vim, Gstreamer, Python, … Our software has to be free in order to be consistent with the tools we use.

For further information, please see: "The Hacker Ethic and the Spirit of the Information Age".
http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=558235

Free Software / Open Hardware and Science

The following text has been adapted from our article: "Creation and Validation of Chronojump-Boscosystem: A Free Tool to Measure Vertical Jumps"
http://www.cafyd.com/REVISTA/ojs/index.php/ricyde/article/download/528/288

> The IT tools found for the measurement of power are black boxes. In other words, they can be used, but the user cannot have access to their content. Third parties are unable to completely verify the reliability of the tools, nor can they be adapted to individual needs. These tools are called "private software".

> Free software is the opposite: it encourages the study of software to understand how it works (internally), and change it, to ensure it will do what the user wishes it to. This demands access to the source code. It also encourages enhancements and makes it possible to release these to the public, so that the whole community benefits.

> Parker (2000) described the implications of free software for science. According to the author, the scientific method is a process of discovery and of justification, and scientific results must be replicable. For this to happen, the software tools used have to be accessible in the future. Private software does not make the use of old versions of software easy, whereas with free software, all published versions are usually available on official servers. In addition, free software emphasizes peer review, as the source code for applications licensed in this manner is reviewed and corrected by the user community free of charge. In terms of hardware, authors prefer the use of the term "open" instead of the term "free", because it cannot be massively replicated without cost.

Patents and Trademarks

Patents were a good idea when keeping a trade secret was the only option. A patent gives protection to the inventor in exchange for making public the procedure of that invention. Nowadays, with Free software licenses, Copyleft and Creative Commons licenses, it is possible to protect an idea and share it with everyone, instead of giving the monopoly to a single person or organization. http://www.fsf.org/about/what-is-free-software http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyleft http://creativecommons.org/

Documentation on the validation, and on the creation of our tools can be found at
http://chronojump.org/documents.html

Josep Ma Padullés is the owner of the trademark "Boscosystem". He had a role in the development of Carmelo Bosco's instruments and this is the reason for the Chronojump-Boscosystem name.

Comparison with other sports technology companies

We differ from other sports technology companies in two aspects:

1. Different philosophy: They do not create free software.
2. Different market: They sell products to universities, teams, hospitals, … We sell it to people.

For these reasons our organization is different and we do not feel that we are competitors.

Partners

CIDIDA (International Athletics Documentation, Research and Development Centre) Foundation is a non-profit making foundation with the aim of promoting sport, especially athletics, in two main areas:

- Scientific and cultural: promoting scientific research, intercultural exchanges, teaching, publications, exhibitions, congresses, conferences, etc.
- Humanitarian: funding sports development projects with specific groups, including elite athletes, coaches, children and people with special needs, particularly in the field of athletics.

As Chronojump-Boscosystem shares the same philosophy, we became part of CIDIDA in order to become a legal organization. CIDIDA Foundation is based in Spain. http://www.cidida.org/

NCHC (National Center for High-performance Computing) supports local academia and industry with hardware and software, advanced research and application development, and professional training. This organization is promoting free software projects. We started a three-year project with the purpose of developing free tools (software and hardware) for measurements in sports. NCHC is based in Taiwan. http://www.nchc.tw/tw/

Chronojump-Boscosystem became partners with CASIO, Kinovea and Longomatch in order to develop the "Sports Analysis Pack", as a tool to gather and analyze sports data. http://www.casio.com/   http://www.kinovea.org/en/   http://longomatch.org/

The GNOME Foundation is a non-profit organization that furthers the goals of the GNOME Project. It helps the Project to create a free software computing platform for the general public that is designed to be elegant, efficient, and easy to use. GNOME gives us a development platform and thanks to the GNOME Translators' team, our software is available in 10 languages: English, Czech, Spanish, Slovenian, Greek, German, French, Gaelic, Brazilian Portuguese, and Catalan. http://www.gnome.org/   http://www.gnome.org/teams/