

High-tech olympics

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High-Tech Olympics

Technological change and advancement has enhanced many aspects of human life. In Olympics, technology has redesigned every aspect of the games. Technology has enhanced communication and record keeping. Communication has continuously united people globally, in the Olympics context, through offering a chance to air their opinions and perspectives as to how the games need to be run. Technology has also enhanced the manner in which Olympics records are kept and maintained over time. One of the most interesting technologies presented in London Paralympics was running blades. This gave ability to disabled people to run and win medals. By enormous amount of money and time spent by researchers the prosthetics have an ultimate purpose to improve performance of people taking part in any sport events. The other technology is the cheetah running blade which is the most desirable by sportsmen because of its high performance and extreme durability. The blades work like normal legs and can absorb high weight shock when running.

Among other technologies used in the Olympics games 2012 are: the Olympic Torch, the design of the torch changes for each of the Olympics games. It includes two burners, an outer bright flame and small inner blue flame; Quantum Aquatic Timers, which was created by OMEGA Company. This device has an improved resolution of 1 μ s to the previous devices, so the resolution is about 100 times greater; Starting Blocks, which are used for starts in swimming; and Touch Pads stopped by each swimmer through applying a pressure of about 1, 5kg to 2, 5kg. During the Olympic Games 2012, the cameras that were used include 3D HD, Driving Cameras, Sky Cameras, and Motion Cameras. As explained in the paper, the common <https://assignbuster.com/high-tech-olympics/>

method used to rank success of countries at the Olympic Games is a ranking order based first on the number of gold medals won, than silver and bronze. The planning and preparations for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympics Games in London started four years before the opening ceremony. Identifying the long-term impacts on people, communities, the economy and the environment are usually part of the planning. London became the first city which accepted games already the third time. The games were passed in London, the capital of Great Britain, from July 27 to August 12. London.

List of References

Hunter, N. 2012, High-Tech Olympics, London: Raintree.