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(54) **DRIVE-THRU SYSTEM IMPLEMENTING LOCATION TRACKING**

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(71) Applicant: **WALGREEN CO.**, Deerfield, IL (US)

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(72) Inventors: **Benjamin Weiss**, Chicago, IL (US);
Nicholas L. Eby, Downers Grove, IL (US)

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(73) Assignee: **WALGREEN CO.**, Deerfield, IL (US)

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Primary Examiner — Kevin H Flynn

Assistant Examiner — Bryan J Kirk

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(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Marshall, Gerstein & Borun LLP; Randall G. Rueth

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**
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See application file for complete search history.

Embodiments are disclosed to determine customer's prescription information and their position while waiting in a drive-thru lane. The drive-thru lane may have one or more transmitters installed at predetermined locations. By utilizing an application installed on each customer's mobile computing device, each mobile computing device may transmit customer information and ranging data when within range of one or more of the transmitters. The ranging data may include an indication of a range between each of the customer's mobile computing device and one or more proximate transmitters. By correlating the customer information to prescription information from recently filled and/or called in prescriptions, each customer's prescription order may be retrieved. Furthermore, by analyzing the ranging data, the position of each customer in the drive-thru lane may be determined. A drive-thru computing device is disclosed that may display each customer's position in the drive-thru lane along with their prescription order information.

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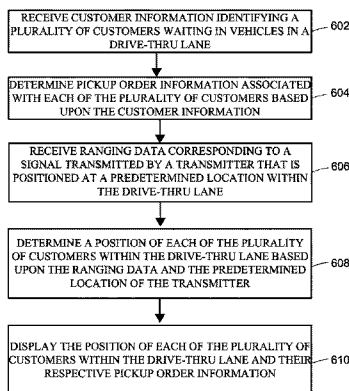
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20 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

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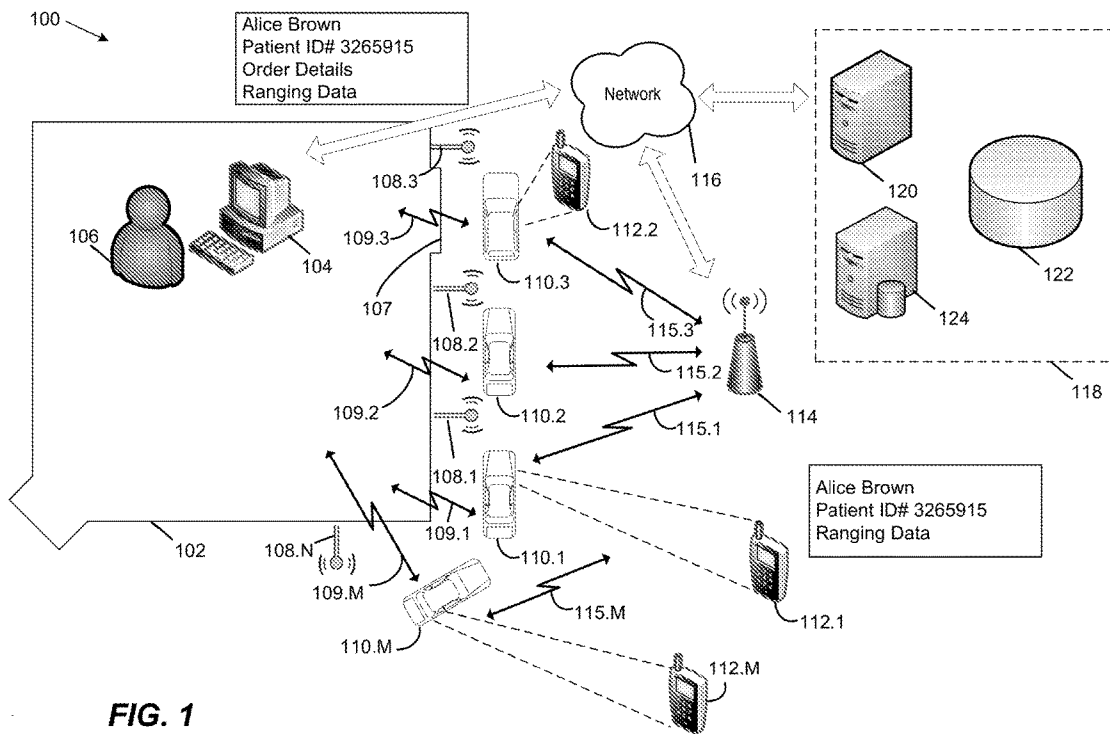


FIG. 1

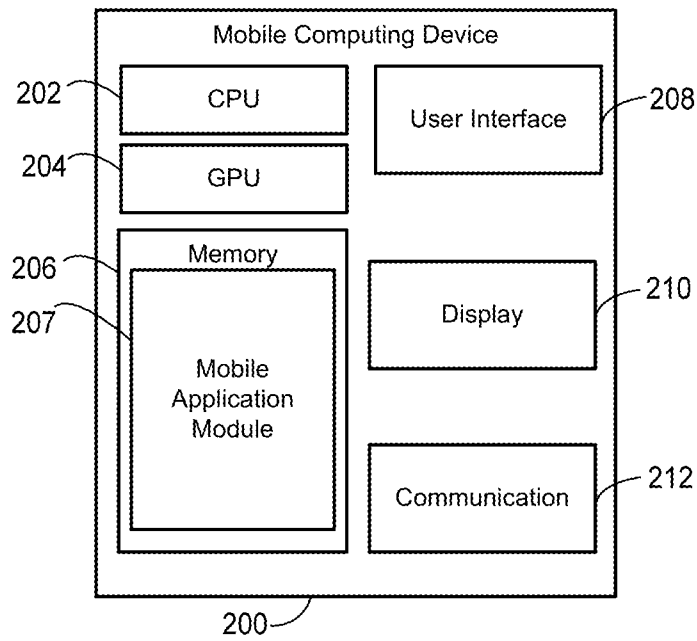


FIG. 2

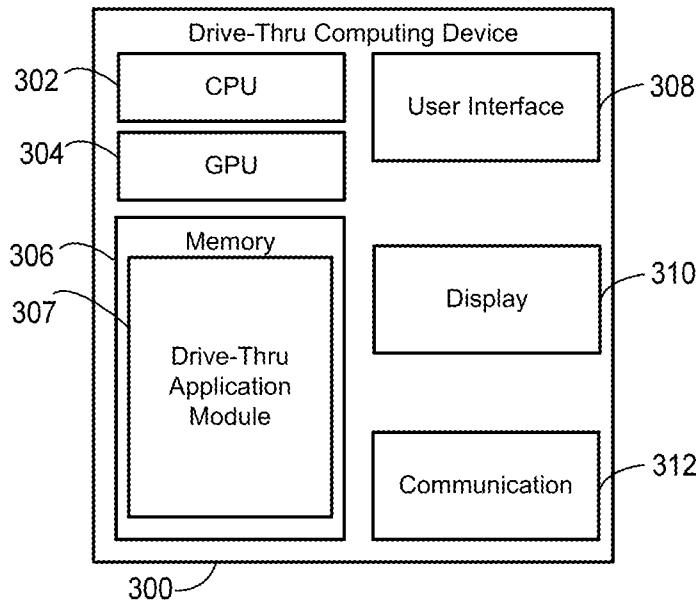


FIG. 3

ID NUMBER	RANGING DATA - Transmitter 108.3
9132654 (CAR 110.2)	-85 dBm
2348938 (CAR 110.1)	-99 dBm
3265915 (CAR 110.3)	-72 dBm

POSITION 1	ID# 3265915 (CAR 110.3)
POSITION 2	ID# 9132654 (CAR 110.2)
POSITION 3	ID# 2348938 (CAR 110.1)

400

FIG. 4A

ID NUMBER	RANGING DATA - Transmitter 108.3
3265915 (CAR 110.3)	-72 dBm
9132654 (CAR 110.2)	-86 dBm
2348938 (CAR 110.1)	-88 dBm

ID NUMBER	RANGING DATA - Transmitter 108.2
3265915 (CAR 110.3)	-75 dBm
9132654 (CAR 110.2)	-65 dBm
2348938 (CAR 110.1)	-77 dBm

ID NUMBER	RANGING DATA - Transmitter 108.1
3265915 (CAR 110.3)	-92 dBm
9132654 (CAR 110.2)	-84 dBm
2348938 (CAR 110.1)	-68 dBm

POSITION 1	ID# 3265915 (CAR 110.3)
POSITION 2	ID# 9132654 (CAR 110.2)
POSITION 3	ID# 2348938 (CAR 110.1)

450

FIG. 4B

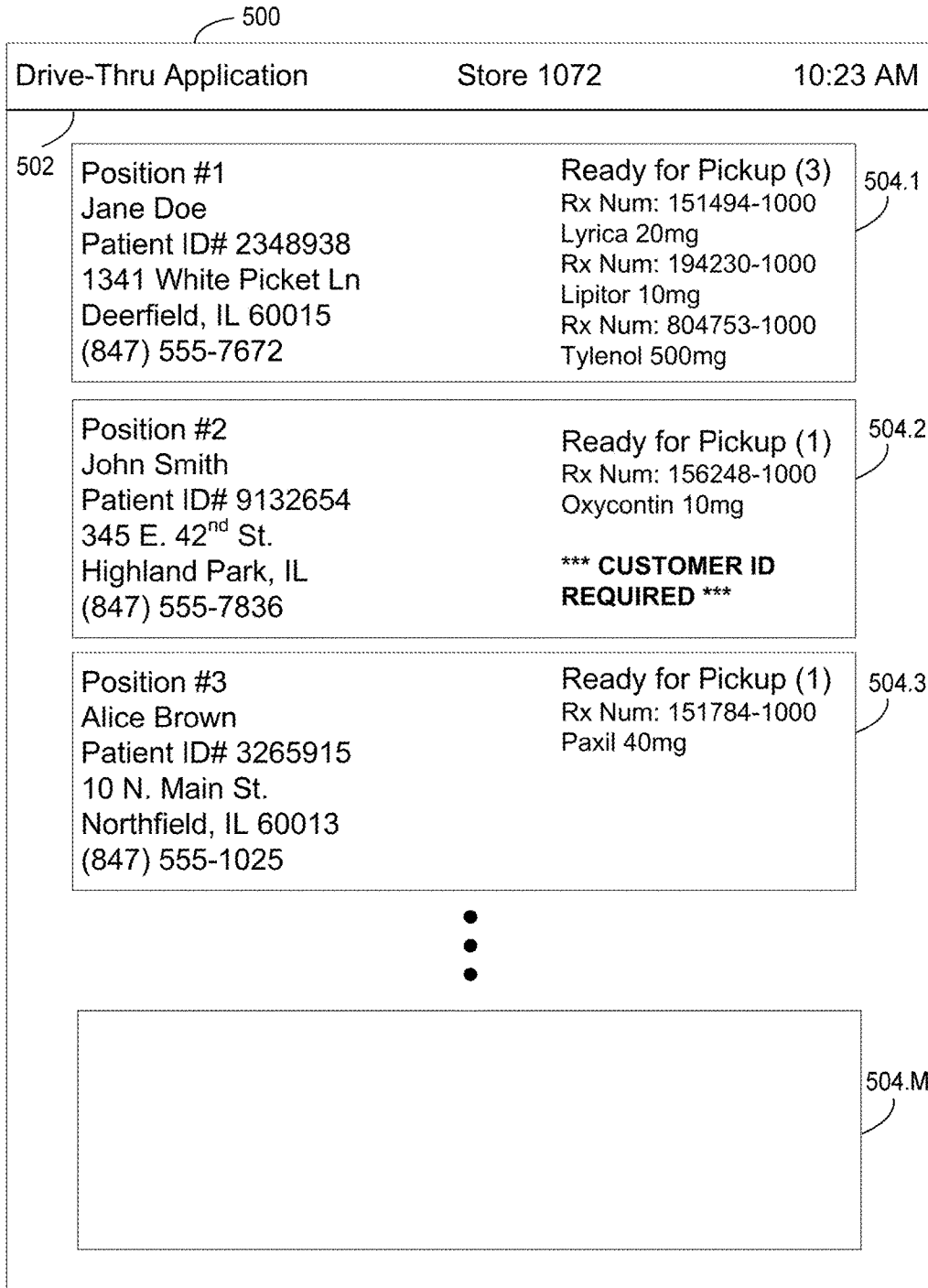


FIG. 5

600 →

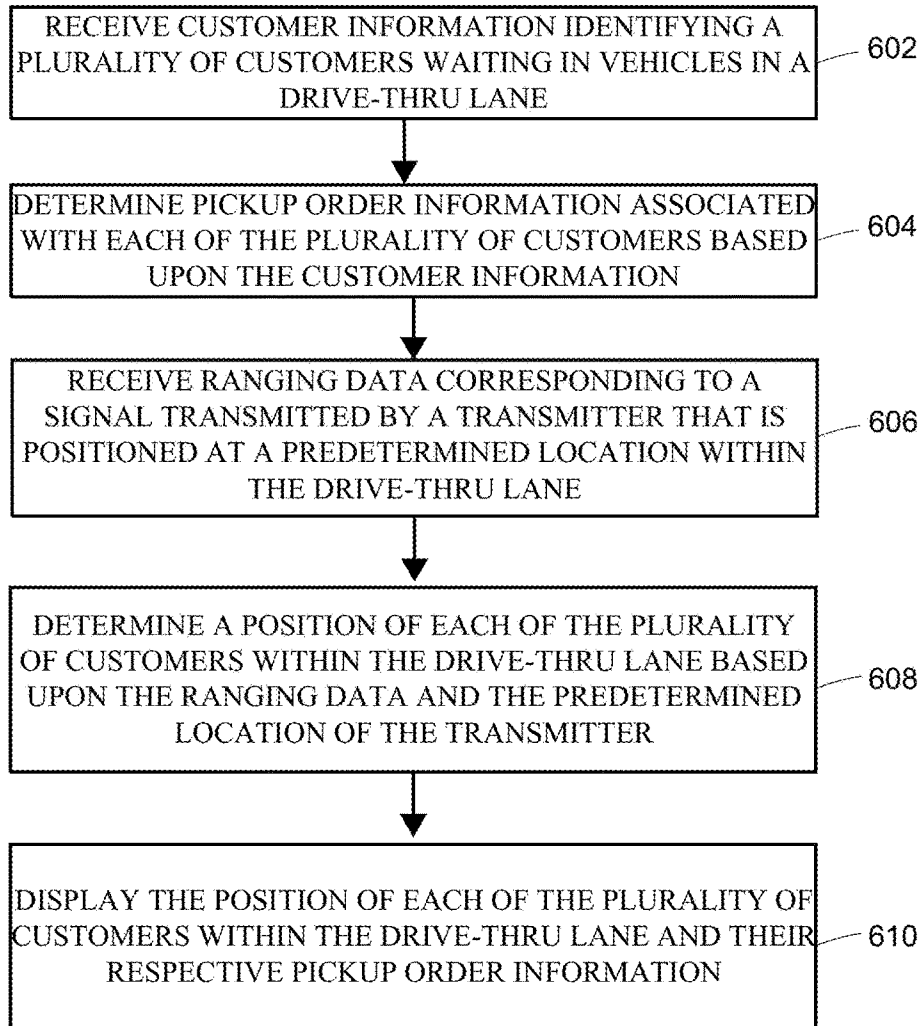


FIG. 6

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DRIVE-THRU SYSTEM IMPLEMENTING LOCATION TRACKING

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to location tracking, and more particularly, to tracking customer positions within a drive-thru lane.

BACKGROUND

In many cases, a pharmacy customer will order a prescription refill in advance of his or her visit to the pharmacy to pick up the refill. In other cases, a prescription for an initial supply may, for example, have already been called in by the customer's doctor. Generally, the customer's order will then be filled, packaged, and stored until the customer visits the pharmacy to pick up the order.

To make the prescription pickup and payment process more convenient for the customer, some pharmacies have implemented drive-thru prescription pickup services. Drive-thru prescription pickup services typically allow a customer to remain in his vehicle while being serviced at a drive-thru window to pick up his prescription. The drive-thru pickup process generally involves the customer communicating with pharmacy staff using a speaker and microphone located outside of the pharmacy at the start of a drive-thru lane. Once the pharmacy staff receives the customer information by speaking to the customer, the pharmacy staff may fill the prescription order, wait until the vehicle pulls up near a drive-thru window, hand the customer his prescription order, and process the payment.

However, conventional drive-thru systems often suffer from inefficiencies since several may be in line in a drive-thru lane at the same time. Because some prescriptions may take longer to fill than others, pharmacy staff may need to rush to fill larger prescription orders at the expense of making other customers in line wait longer to receive their prescriptions. In addition, traditional drive-thru prescription pickup services receive customer information and prescription order information by speaking to each customer as she pulls through the drive-thru lane. This interaction further slows the pickup process, as time is needed to enter each customer's information, lookup their prescription information, and locate the prescription order.

As a result, streamlining the drive-thru prescription pickup process may provide additional convenience for customers but also presents several challenges.

SUMMARY

In some embodiments, methods, apparatus, systems, and non-transitory media are described to determine a customer's prescription information and their position in a drive-thru lane. The drive-thru lane may have one or more transmitters installed at one or more predetermined locations. By utilizing an application installed on each customer's mobile computing device, each mobile computing device may transmit customer information and ranging data when within range of one or more of the transmitters. The ranging data may include an indication of a range between each of the customer's mobile computing device and one or more proximate transmitters. By correlating the customer information to prescription information from recently filled and/or called-in prescriptions (e.g., those received in the last hour), each customer's prescription order may be retrieved. Furthermore, by analyzing the ranging data, the position of

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each customer in the drive-thru lane may also be determined. A drive-thru computing device is disclosed that may display each customer's position in the drive-thru lane along with their prescription order information.

In additional embodiments, the drive-thru computing device may receive the customer information and ranging data directly from each mobile computing device while operating in a peer-to-peer mode. In such embodiments, one or more of the mobile computing devices may communicate with one or more back-end components to retrieve each customer's prescription order information and then transmit the prescription order information to the drive-thru computing device. In accordance with peer-to-peer communication embodiments, the retail store or pharmacy operating the drive-thru system may operate offline and without the need to access or otherwise utilize a common back-end application.

In further embodiments, the drive-thru computing device may receive the customer information and ranging data through a communication network from one or more back-end components while operating in a network communications mode. In such embodiments, one or more of the mobile computing devices may communicate with one or more back-end components to send the customer information and/or ranging data to the back-end components. Further in accordance with these embodiments, the drive-thru computing device may retrieve each customer's prescription order information, customer information, and ranging data from the one or more back-end components. In accordance with network communication embodiments, the retail store or pharmacy operating the drive-thru system may utilize a common back-end application running on one or more of the back-end components.

In still additional embodiments, methods, apparatus, systems, and non-transitory media are described that utilize one or more timestamps indicating when the one or more mobile computing devices received signals transmitted by the one or more transmitters. By analyzing the timestamps and the ranging data, customer dwell times may be calculated based upon how long a customer has remained in the same position in a drive-thru lane. Furthermore, overall customer service times may be calculated through an analysis of the timestamps and an indication of when the customer's prescription order was processed. Future service times may be predicted by performing analytics on the dwell times and/or service times. Customers may be notified in advance of visiting the retailer with an estimate of these predicted times.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The figures described below depict various aspects of the system and methods disclosed herein. It should be understood that each figure depicts an embodiment of a particular aspect of the disclosed system and methods, and that each of the figures is intended to accord with a possible embodiment thereof. Further, whenever possible, the following description refers to the reference numerals included in the following figures, in which features depicted in multiple figures are designated with consistent reference numerals.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary drive-thru pickup system **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an exemplary mobile computing device **200**, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary drive-thru computing device **300**, according to an embodiment;

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FIG. 4A is a block diagram of an exemplary set of ranging data **400** used to determine customer locations within a drive thru lane using a single transmitter, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 4B is a block diagram of an exemplary set of ranging data **450** used to determine customer locations within a drive thru lane using multiple transmitters, according to an embodiment;

FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary drive-thru computing device screen **500**, according to an embodiment; and

FIG. 6 illustrates a method flow **600**, according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following text sets forth a detailed description of numerous different embodiments. However, it should be understood that the detailed description is to be construed as exemplary only and does not describe every possible embodiment since describing every possible embodiment would be impractical. One of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, in light of the teaching and disclosure herein, that numerous alternative embodiments could be implemented.

It should be understood that, unless a term is expressly defined in this patent application using the sentence “As used herein, the term ‘_____’ is hereby defined to mean . . .” or a similar sentence, there is no intent to limit the meaning of that term, either expressly or by implication, beyond its plain or ordinary meaning, and such term should not be interpreted to be limited in scope based on any statement made in any section of this patent application.

The following disclosure describes several embodiments in the context of a pharmacy and drive-thru prescription pickup system. However, the embodiments described throughout the disclosure may also be applicable to any suitable type of drive-thru system in which customers pick up orders. For example, various embodiments may include determining the location of vehicles in a restaurant drive-thru lane. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), the customer information and/or the order information may change based upon a particular application. For example, a restaurant may receive a customer's name and food order instead of determining recently filled prescriptions associated with the customer. Furthermore, depending on a particular application, the customer's order information may be entered on his mobile computing device in conjunction with a mobile application. In such alternate applications of the disclosed embodiments, an applicable computing device may receive the customer's and/or the order information from the customer's mobile computing device directly in a peer-to-peer fashion, or indirectly, via network communications between the computing device and the mobile computing device through one or more back-end components.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an exemplary drive-thru pickup system **100** in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure. Drive-thru pickup system **100** includes a retail store **102**, a retail computing device **104**, which may be operated by a user **106**, such as a retail store employee, for example, ‘N’ number of transmitters **108.1-108.N**, ‘M’ number of vehicles **110.1-110.M** and computing devices **112.1-112.M**, a base station **114**, a communication network **116**, and back-end components **118**.

Drive-thru pickup system **100** allows any suitable number of M customers to enter a drive-thru lane associated with retail store **102** within their respective vehicles, or cars, **110.1-110.M**. Boundaries of a drive-thru lane are not shown

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in FIG. 1 for purposes of brevity, but may include any suitable type of system for directing vehicles through a drive-thru associated with retail store **102**. Each of the customers' in vehicles **110.1-110.M** may also be associated with one of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**. By determining a location of each of the mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, therefore, drive-thru pickup system **100** may also determine a position of each of the customers in the drive-thru lane in relation to one another. As will be further discussed below, by using each customer's position in the drive-thru lane and customer information received from each of the mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, drive-thru pickup system **100** may operate at an increased speed and efficiency compared to a traditional drive-thru pickup system.

Base station **114** may be configured to facilitate communications between one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** and communication network **116** using any suitable number of wired and wireless links, such as links **115.1-115.M**, for example. Although base station **114** is illustrated in FIG. 1 as wirelessly communicating with communication network **116**, embodiments include base station **114** connecting to communications network **116** via any suitable number of wired and/or wireless links. For example, base station **114** may be coupled to communication network **116** via one or more landline, internet service provider (ISP) backbone connections, satellite links, a public switched telephone network (PSTN), etc. In various embodiments, base station **114** may be implemented as an access point (AP), a macrocell, a femtocell, etc.

Communication network **116** may include any suitable number of nodes, additional wired and/or wireless networks, etc., in various embodiments. For example, in an embodiment, communication network **116** may be implemented as a local area network (LAN), a metropolitan area network (MAN), a wide area network (WAN), or a suitable combination of local and/or external network connections. To provide further examples, communications network **116** may include wired telephone and cable hardware, satellite, cellular phone communication networks, etc. In various embodiments, communication network **116** may provide one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** with connectivity to network services, such as Internet services and/or access to one or more back-end components **118**.

Retail store **102** may be any suitable type of store that services customers using a drive-thru. For example, in various embodiments, retail store **102** may be a brick-and-mortar store such as a restaurant or a pharmacy. Retail store **102** may have an associated drive-thru window **107**, which may be used to allow store staff to service customers in vehicles **110.1-110.M**. For example, store staff may process payments for customers and/or pass orders to customers through drive-thru window **107**. Although FIG. 1 only shows a single drive-thru window **107**, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s) that retail store **102** may include any suitable number of drive-thru windows **107**. For example, retail store **102** may have one drive-thru window for accepting payments and a second drive-thru window to pass orders to customers.

Transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be implemented as any suitable wireless communication device configured to transmit one or more signals in accordance with any suitable recurring schedule, such as once per every 10 seconds, once per 30 seconds, etc. In some embodiments, transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be implemented as iBeacons, which have been developed by Apple, Inc. In various embodiments, transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be mounted to a surface of

retail store **102** (e.g., to an exterior wall) or otherwise permanently or semi-permanently mounted at various different predetermined locations throughout the drive-thru lane. For example, as shown in FIG. **1**, transmitter **108.3** is located closer to drive-thru window **107** than transmitter **108.N**.

Transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be configured to store any suitable number of parameters, such as unique identifiers, location identifiers, and/or store identifiers, for example, and to transmit these parameters as part of each transmitter **108**'s respective transmission. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be implemented with any suitable number of power sources, wireless transmitters, receivers, and/or transceivers, processors, memories, etc., to facilitate this functionality.

In various embodiments, transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be configured to store their respective parameters in any suitable memory device utilized by each respective transmitter **108**, such as a flash-based memory, a battery-backed RAM, etc. In some embodiments, transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be configured to transmit signals including their respective parameters in accordance with any suitable communication protocol, such as IEEE Standards, for example. Examples of suitable communication protocols may include personal area network (PAN) protocols, (e.g., BLUETOOTH), Wi-Fi, radio frequency identification (RFID) and/or a near field communication (NFC) protocols.

In some embodiments, transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be configured to operate in an "advertising mode" in which transmitters **108.1-108.N** only transmit and to not otherwise receive communications. In other embodiments, transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be configured to transmit their respective parameters as well as receive communications from other communication devices, such as mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, for example. Embodiments in which transmitters **108.1-108.N** operate in an advertising mode may be particularly useful when they are implemented as devices that utilize a battery power source, as such a configuration advantageously reduces power consumption.

In some embodiments, the transmitted parameters may include any suitable type of identifier. For example, a portion of the transmitted parameters could correspond to a particular store location and be common among all transmitters **108.1-108.N** located at a single store, while another portion of the transmitted parameters may function to uniquely identify the location and/or identity of the respective transmitter **108**.

For example, transmitters **108.1-108.M** may be configured to transmit, as part of its respective parameters, a universally unique identifier (UUID). Transmitters **108.1-108.N** may be configured to transmit their respective UUIDs in accordance with one or more standards utilized by iBeacon devices. For example, transmitters **108.1-108.N** may transmit their respective UUIDs in accordance with a BLUETOOTH Low Energy (BLE) protocol, which implements the BLUETOOTH 4.0 specification at the time of this writing.

In various embodiments, the transmitted parameters may also include data representative of calibrated receive power information. For example, iBeacons broadcast a power value that is a calibrated received signal strength indicator (RSSI) measured 1 meter from the transmitter by a mobile computing device. By broadcasting this power value, another device (e.g., mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**) may compare the RSSI of a received beacon transmission to the

calibrated value sent with the beacon transmission and use this ratio to estimate its proximity to the transmitter **108** transmitting the beacon.

Mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate with one or more of transmitters **108.1-108.N** and/or to receive parameters transmitted from one or more of transmitters **108.1-108.N**. In addition, mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate with retail computing device **104** via one or more respective links **109.1-109.M**. Furthermore, mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate with retail computing device **104** and/or back-end components **118** via base station **114** and communication network **116** using one or more respective links **115.1-115.M**. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be implemented with any suitable number of power sources, wireless transmitters, receivers and/or transceivers, processors, memories, etc., to facilitate this functionality.

In an embodiment, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be implemented as a user equipment (UE), such as a smartphone, for example. Although mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** are illustrated in FIG. **1** as phones, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be implemented as any suitable communication device configured to communicate with transmitters **108.1-108.N** and communication network **116**. For example, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be implemented as a smartphone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a tablet computer, a laptop computer, a wearable electronic device, etc.

One or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate using any suitable number and type of communication protocols, such as Wi-Fi, cellular, BLUETOOTH, NFC, RFID, etc. For example, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate with base station **114** using a first communication protocol to send data to and/or receive data from back-end components **114** and/or retail computing device **104** via communication network **116** using one or more of links **115.1-115.M**. To continue this example, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate with retail computing device **104** using a second communication protocol to send data to and/or receive data from retail computing device **104** using one or more of links **109.1-109.M**. In various embodiments, these first and second communication protocols may be the same type or different types of communication protocols. To provide an illustrative example, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may communicate with back-end components **118** via base station **114** and communication network **116** via a cellular communication protocol using links **115.1-115.M**, but communicate with retail computing device **104** directly via a BLUETOOTH communication protocol using links **109.1-109.M**.

One or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to execute an application installed thereon to facilitate one or more portions of the various embodiments described herein. For example, an application, which will be further discussed in detail below, may be downloaded and installed on one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** by each respective customer. The application may listen for signals transmitted by transmitters **108.1-108.M** to determine whether the respective mobile computing device is within range of, and thus proximate to, one or more transmitters **108.1-108.M**.

In various embodiments, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to detect their proximity to one or more transmitters **108.1-108.M** using any suitable proximity detection method. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), proximity detection may be accomplished using any suitable known ranging methods, such as those described in accordance with the iBeacon standard, techniques implementing signal attenuation measurements, signal strength measurements, the use of propagation time of arrival (ToA) and time of departure (ToD) timestamps, etc.

Upon detection of its proximity to a transmitter **108.1-108.M**, the application installed on one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may cause the respective mobile computing device to perform one or more functions. That is, once a suitable application is installed on a mobile computing device **112**, the application may cause that mobile computing device **112** to listen for transmissions from one or more transmitters **108.1-108.M**, to determine whether that mobile computing device **112** is proximate to one or more transmitters **108.1-108.M**, to receive parameters transmitted from one or more proximate transmitters **108.1-108.N**, and/or to perform one or more functions with or without user intervention. The one or more functions that may be performed by the mobile computing device **112** upon detection of its proximity to a transmitter are further discussed in detail below.

Upon receiving a signal transmitted by one or more transmitters **108.1-108.M**, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may generate ranging data based upon the strength of the received signal, such as an RSSI value, for example. In some embodiments, this ranging data may represent the actual measured signal strength value, such as a value in dBm, for example. In other embodiments, this ranging data may represent a scaled indication of the distance between a mobile computing device **112** receiving a signal from a proximate transmitter **108**.

For example, in accordance with the current iBeacon standard as of this writing, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may compare the RSSI value of the received signal transmitted by a proximate transmitter **108** to the calibrated power value transmitted by the proximate transmitter **108** and use this ratio to calculate ranging data, such as an immediate range (e.g., one to two inches), a near range (3 to 6 feet), and a far range (greater than 30 feet).

In accordance with an embodiment, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate this ranging data to back-end components **118** and/or to retail computing device **104**. The ranging data may be communicated, for example, as part of an application programming interface (API) services call. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), the API call may be placed as part of an installed application function, which may run as background-running application. As a result, the API call may be advantageously placed without user intervention by being triggered upon mobile computing device **112** detecting its proximity to a transmitter **108**.

Additionally or alternatively, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to send timestamp data indicative of when each of the transmissions was received from one or more transmitters **108.1-108.N**. For example, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may log a timestamp of when a transmission was first received from one or more of transmitters **108.1-108.N** and/or a timestamp associated with receiving any suitable number of subsequent transmissions. One or more

of back-end components **118** and/or to retail computing device **104** may then utilize this timestamp data to calculate information such as customer dwell times and overall service times, which is further discussed in detail below.

Additionally or alternatively, one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may be configured to communicate customer information identifying the customer associated with the ranging data to back-end components **118** and/or to retail computing device **104**. This customer information may include any suitable information to identify the customer so that the customer may be later matched to her order information. For example, the customer information may include a customer's username, patient identification number, the customer's first and last name, etc.

In various embodiments, upon installing and launching the application on the customer's mobile computing device **112**, the customer may be prompted to enter login information to access the customer's information from one or more back-end components **118**. For example, the customer may initially create a customer profile with the retailer upon first launching the application, through a registration process via a website, over the phone, etc. This customer profile may include, for example, the customer's contact information, preferred forms of payment (e.g., credit card numbers), etc. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), the customer may later access his customer profile by supplying this login information, which may include a username and password combination, for example.

In various embodiments, the customer's mobile computing device **112** may store this username and/or password data and transmit one or more portions of this data as the customer information. For example, as shown in FIG. 1, mobile computing device **112.1** may send data indicative of the customer "Alice Brown," along with her patient identification number and ranging data, to one or more back-end components **118**. Upon sending the customer information to back-end components **118** and/or retail computing device **104**, back-end components **118** and/or retail computing device **104** may subsequently correlate a customer's pickup order information to the customer information. For example, as will be further discussed below in more detail, the customer's pickup order information may be determined by correlating recently filled (or recently called in) prescription orders, which may also include the customer's name and/or patient ID, with the customer information.

Furthermore, back-end components **118** and/or retail computing device **104** may also associate the ranging data with the identified customer. The customer information may also be communicated, for example, as part of the same API services call used for communicating the ranging data or a separate API services call. The API call may be advantageously placed without user intervention and may be triggered upon a mobile computing device **112** detecting its proximity to a transmitter **108**.

In some embodiments (e.g., peer-to-peer mode embodiments) one or more mobile devices **112.1-112.M** may communicate with one or more back-end components **118** to retrieve the customer's order information once it has been identified by one or more back-end components **118**. The one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may send the customer information, the customer's order information, and/or the ranging data for each identified customer to retail computing device **104**. In this way, retail computing device **104** may not communicate with one or more back-end components **118** to determine the position of each customer in the drive-thru lane and their respective pickup order information.

The one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may send the customer information, the customer's order information, and/or the ranging data for each identified customer to retail computing device **104**. In this way, retail computing device **104** may not communicate with one or more back-end components **118** to determine the position of each customer in the drive-thru lane and their respective pickup order information.

In other embodiments (e.g., network communication mode embodiments) retail computing device **104** may receive the customer's order information once it has been identified by one or more back-end components **118**. For example, as shown in FIG. **1** and previously discussed, mobile computing device **112.1** may send customer information regarding customer "Alice Brown," along with her patient identification number and ranging data, to one or more back-end components **118**. Once one or more back-end components **118** correlates this information to stored data and retrieves Alice's pickup order details, one or more back-end components may send this information to retail computing device **104**.

Back-end components **118** may include any suitable number of components configured to receive data from and send data to one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** and/or retail computing device **104** via communication network **116** using any suitable number of wired and/or wireless links. In various embodiments, back-end components **118** may be configured to execute one or more applications to facilitate one or more embodiments as discussed herein. Back-end components **118** may include one or more external computing devices such as servers **120**, databases **122**, and/or database servers **124**. Although FIG. **1** illustrates back-end components **118** as including only three different types of back-end components, those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s) will appreciate that back-end components **118** may include any suitable number and type of back-end components to facilitate the appropriate functions of the embodiments as described herein.

For example, database server **124** may be implemented as any suitable number of servers that are configured to access data from database **122**, which may store any suitable type of data as is further discussed in detail below. To provide another example, server **120** may be implemented as any suitable number of web servers configured to provide Internet communications to one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, to process API service calls, and/or to support one or more applications installed on one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), back end components **118** may store and/or access secure data that is of a private, proprietary, and/or sensitive nature. As a result, various embodiments of back end components **118**, communication network **116**, retail computing device **104**, and/or one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** may implement appropriate security protocols such as encryption, secure links, network authentication, firewalls, etc., to appropriately protect such secure data.

Database **122** may be configured to store any suitable relevant data as described in the embodiments presented herein related to the operation of drive-thru pickup system **100**. Such data may include, for example, a customer profile that includes customer information, payment information, prescription information, etc. To provide additional examples, data stored in database **122** may include stock and/or inventory information, stock keeping units (SKUs), price information, store information such as store locations, store numbers, etc. One or more of back-end components

118 may communicate with database **122** to store data to and/or read data from database **122** as needed to facilitate the appropriate functions of the embodiments as described herein.

Again, the customer profile may include data that was initially entered by a customer. Additionally, the customer profile may also include data that was later added to the customer profile. For example, a customer may initially create a portion of a customer profile and, once created, additional data may be later added to the customer profile such as prescription information, coupons, promotions, etc.

The prescription information may include the type of prescription, the prescription dosage, prescription classification, whether the prescription is a narcotic, a controlled substance, or a drug that is otherwise subject to enhanced control due to its potential abuse. In some cases, laws may only allow a person to pick up their own prescription, and/or may require the customer to present photo identification. In such a case, the customer profile may include additional flags or information indicative of this.

The prescription information may include previously filled prescriptions called in by the customer's doctor and/or recently called in and unfilled prescriptions, which may be entered by pharmacy staff, for example. For example, upon a doctor calling in a prescription to the pharmacy, staff may update the customer profile to include prescription information such as prescription product, dosage, type, etc. In some embodiments, the prescription information may be added to the customer information profile stored in one or more back-end components **118** by pharmacy staff via retail computing device **104**. In other embodiments, the prescription information may be stored in via retail computing device **104**.

In some embodiments, the customer may be picking up a prescribed pharmaceutical product refill. In such a case, the prescription information may include relevant information such as the number of available refills, an expiration of the number of refills, etc.

In other embodiments, the customer may additionally or alternatively be picking up a prescribed pharmaceutical product which is not a refill, including, for example, an initial supply of a prescribed pharmaceutical product which the customer has not used before. In such a case, the customer profile may include relevant information such as the customer's insurance information or other useful information to relay to the customer, such as side effects, instructions on how often to take the medication, allergy information, etc.

In embodiments in which the customer profile includes payment information, the customer may elect to register a default payment method, (e.g., a debit or credit card) so payments can be processed using the customer's stored payment information. For example, to make the drive-thru prescription pickup and payment process more convenient for the customer, a customer may register their identification, insurance information, and/or other applicable information with his customer profile so this information does not need to be initially provided in the drive-thru lane (but may simply be verified) when the customer picks up the prescription at the drive-thru window. In such embodiments, payments may be processed before the customer picks up the prescription while waiting in the drive-thru lane, at the drive-thru window, etc.

Retail computing device **104** may be configured to communicate with back-end components **118** and/or with one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** via any suitable number of wired and/or wireless links to send data

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to and/or receive data from with back-end components **118** and/or one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**. Again, retail computing device **104** may communicate with one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** directly via links **109.1-109.M** using a first communication protocol (e.g., BLUETOOTH) and with back-end components **118** using a second communication protocol (e.g., a Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP)), which may be different than or the same as the second communication protocol.

In an embodiment, retail computing device **104** may be implemented as a specialized and/or proprietary user equipment (UE), such as a pharmacy terminal computer, for example. Although retail computing device **104** is illustrated in FIG. **1** as a terminal computer system, retail computing device **104** may be implemented as any suitable computing device configured to communicate with one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** and/or back-end components **118**. For example, retail computing device **104** may be implemented as a smartphone, a personal digital assistant (PDA), a tablet computer, a laptop computer, a wearable electronic device, etc.

In some embodiments, retail computing device **104** may be configured to operate in a standalone mode without having to communicate with back-end components **118**. In accordance with such embodiments, retail computing device **104** may receive customer information, ranging data, and/or customer prescription pickup order information from one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** and to display a relative position of each customer in the drive-thru lane and their prescription pickup order using this information. Additionally or alternatively, retail computing device **104** may locally store the customer prescription pickup order information and may not receive this information from one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**.

In standalone embodiments, retail computing device **104** may communicate in a peer-to-peer mode with one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** (e.g., via links **109.1-109.M**) in accordance with such embodiments so that a common back-end application is not needed. In peer-to-peer mode embodiments, retail computing device may have a locally stored list of unfilled prescriptions and/or recently filled prescriptions from called in prescription orders. Retail computing device **104** may receive customer information and ranging data from one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**. The ranging data may be used to determine a position of the customer's mobile computing device **112**, while the customer information may be used to associate the customer with one of the locally stored prescription orders. Retail computing device **104** may display this information on a suitable display such that each customer's position in line and his associated prescription information are displayed.

In other embodiments, retail computing device **104** may communicate in a network communications mode to utilize a back-end application by communicating with one or more of back-end components **118** via communication network **116**. In accordance with such embodiments, retail computing device **104** may access the prescription information stored in one or more of back-end components **118**, which may include the name of the prescription customer. Additionally or alternatively, retail computing device **104** may access portions of the customer's profile from back-end components **118**, such as customer contact information, payment information, etc. Retail computing device **104** may communicate with one or more back-end components **104** to retrieve a list of unfilled prescriptions and/or recently filled

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prescriptions from called in prescription orders. Retail computing device **104** may receive customer information and ranging data stored in one or more back-end components **118** sent from one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**. Again, the ranging data may be used to determine a position of the customer's mobile computing device **112**, while the customer information may be used to associate the customer with one of the locally stored prescription orders. Retail computing device **104** may display this information on a suitable display such that each customer's position in line and his associated prescription pickup order information are displayed.

In network communications mode embodiments, retail computing device **104** may utilize a back-end application to advantageously access additional information that may be stored in one or more of back-end components **118**, to offload processing, to process payments, etc. In embodiments in which payments are processed in such a manner, the customers may not need to pay for their prescriptions at drive-thru window **107**, further increasing the speed and efficiency of drive-thru pickup system **100**.

In both peer-to-peer mode and network communications mode embodiments, back-end components **118** and/or to retail computing device **104** may continuously retrieve ranging data and/or customer information to update the position of customer vehicles as new customers enter the drive-thru lane and as serviced customers exit the drive-thru lane. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), the ranging data and/or customer information may be polled at any suitable time interval to provide an appropriate level of feedback to retail store employees utilizing retail computing device **104**.

Furthermore, back-end components **118** and/or to retail computing device **104** may be configured to calculate dwell times and/or service times based upon the timestamp data reported by one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**. For example, by referencing the ranging data with the timestamp data, a determination may be made regarding how long a customer was at the same position in the drive-thru lane. To provide an illustrative example, if mobile computing device **112.1** sends ranging data that does not change more than a threshold value (e.g., 3 dBm, 5 dBm, etc.) that is timestamped every 10 seconds, then the cumulative time in which the ranging data did not change by the threshold amount may be considered a dwell time that vehicle **110.1** was stationary in the drive-thru lane.

In addition, back-end components **118** and/or retail computing device **104** may be configured to calculate overall service times using the initially reported timestamp sent from one or more of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, which may correspond to the earliest recorded time that the customer entered the drive-thru lane. By using another time reference, such as a timestamp associated with when the customer's payment was processed, for example, an overall customer service time may be calculated. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), the dwell time and service time data may be used to reveal valuable information regarding the speed and efficiency of a particular drive-thru system.

FIG. **2** is a block diagram of an exemplary mobile computing device **200**, according to an embodiment. In an embodiment, mobile computing device **200** may be an implementation of any of mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, for example, as shown in FIG. **1**. In an embodiment, mobile computing device **200** is implemented as a user equipment (UE), such as a mobile computing device, a smartphone, a laptop computer, tablet computer, desktop

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computer, or any other suitable type of computing device. Mobile computing device 200 may include a central processing unit (CPU) 202, a graphics processing unit (GPU) 204, a memory 206, a user interface 208, a display 210, and a communication unit 212.

CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 may be configured to communicate with memory 206 to store to and read data from memory 206. In accordance with various embodiments, memory 206 may be a computer-readable non-transitory storage device that may include any combination of volatile (e.g., a random access memory (RAM), or non-volatile memory (e.g., battery-backed RAM, FLASH, etc.). Memory 206 may be configured to store instructions executable on CPU 202 and/or GPU 204. These instructions may include machine readable instructions that, when executed by CPU 204 and/or GPU 204, cause CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 to perform various acts. Memory 206 may also be configured to store any other suitable data, such as customer information, ranging data, timestamp information, etc.

In various embodiments, CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 may be configured to determine a current time from a real-time clock circuit and/or by receiving a network time via communication unit 212 (e.g., via base station 114). Furthermore, various embodiments include CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 maintaining a running clock and/or a timer. In various embodiments, CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 may reference this running clock and/or timer to generate timestamps and to store generated timestamps in a suitable portion of memory 206. For example, CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 may generate a timestamp when a signal transmission is received from one or more transmitters (e.g., transmitters 108.1-108.M), which may in turn be transmitted by communication unit 212 with customer information and/or ranging data.

Mobile application module 207 is a portion of memory 206 configured to store instructions, that when executed by CPU 202 and/or GPU 204, cause CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 to perform various acts in accordance with applicable embodiments as described herein. For example, in various embodiments, instructions stored in mobile application module 207 may facilitate CPU 204 and/or GPU 204 to perform functions such as, for example, listening for transmissions from one or more transmitters (e.g., transmitters 108.1-108.M), determining whether mobile computing device 200 is proximate to one or more transmitters, receiving one or more parameters transmitted from one or more transmitters, generating timestamps associated with when a transmitter is located proximate to mobile computing device 200 and/or when transmitted parameters are received, measuring the signal strength of transmitter transmissions, to generate ranging data, transmitting the ranging data and/or customer information stored in memory 206 to another device via communication unit 212 (e.g., to retail computing device 104 and/or one or more back-end components 118), displaying one or more interactive icons via display 210, receiving user input via user interface 208, communicating with external computing devices (e.g., retail computing device 104 and/or one or more back-end components 118), etc.

As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 may access instructions stored in application module 209 to implement any suitable number of routines, algorithms, applications, programs, etc., to facilitate the functionality as described herein with respect to the applicable embodiments.

In some embodiments, the information and/or instructions stored in application module 207 may be setup upon the initial installation of a corresponding application. In such

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embodiments, the application may be installed in addition to an operating system implemented by mobile computing device 200. For example, a user may download and install the application from an application store via communication unit 212 in conjunction with user interface 208. Application stores may include, for example, Apple Inc.'s App Store, Google Inc.'s Google Play, Microsoft Inc.'s Windows Phone Store, etc., depending on the operating system implemented by mobile computing device 200.

In other embodiments, the information and/or instructions stored in application module 207 may be integrated as a part of the operating system implemented by mobile computing device 200. For example, a user could setup the application via an initial setup procedure upon initialization of mobile computing device 200, as part of setting up a new user account on mobile computing device 200, etc.

Upon execution of application module 207, CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 may run one or more foreground and/or background processes. For example, application module 207 may cause GPU 204 to display a corresponding interactive icon on display 210. A user may launch, or execute, the application associated with application module 207 by performing an appropriate gesture, such as tapping his finger on an interactive portion of display 210 to open the application. Upon launching the application in this way, a user may enter her login credentials to be connected to one or more back-end components 118 and view and/or edit details associated with her customer profile, which may optionally be stored in any suitable portion of memory 206.

Once the user has entered her login credentials, the application may execute one or more background processes. For example, mobile computing device 200 may actively listen for transmissions without user intervention in accordance with a certain communication protocol, as indicated by the instructions in application module 207. Furthermore, the application may execute a background running process and, without user intervention, cause mobile computing device 200 to determine whether mobile computing device 200 is proximate to one or more transmitters, to receive one or more parameters transmitted from one or more transmitters, to generate timestamps associated with when a transmitter is located proximate to mobile computing device 200 and/or when transmitted parameters are received, to measure the signal strength of transmitter signal transmissions, to generate ranging data, to transmit the ranging data and/or customer information stored in memory 206 to another device via communication unit 212 (e.g., to retail computing device 104 and/or one or more back-end components 118), to cause payments to be processed using payment information associated with the customer's profile, etc.

User interface 208 may be configured to facilitate user interaction with mobile computing device 200. For example, user interface 210 may include a user-input device such as an interactive portion of display 212 (e.g., a "soft" keyboard displayed on display 212), an external hardware keyboard configured to communicate with mobile computing device 200 via a wired or a wireless connection (e.g., a BLUETOOTH keyboard), an external mouse, or any other suitable user-input device.

Display 210 may be implemented as any suitable type of display that may facilitate user interaction, such as a capacitive touch screen display, a resistive touch screen display, etc. In various aspects, display 210 may be configured to work in conjunction with user-interface 208, CPU 202, and/or GPU 204 to detect user inputs upon a user selecting a displayed interactive icon or other graphic, to identify user selections of objects displayed via display 210, etc.

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Communication unit 212 may be configured to facilitate communications between mobile computing device 200 and one or more external computing devices, such as one or more of back-end components 118 and/or retail computing device 104, for example, as shown in FIG. 1. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), communication unit 212 may be implemented with any combination of suitable hardware and/or software to enable these functions. For example, communication unit 212 may be implemented with any number of wired and/or wireless transceivers, antennas, network interfaces, physical layers (PHY), etc. Communication unit 212 may facilitate communications between mobile computing device 200 and one or more networks, such as communications network 116, for example, as shown in FIG. 1. Communication unit 212 may be configured to utilize any suitable number and type of communication protocols. Examples of suitable communication protocols may include, for example, cellular communication protocols, Wi-Fi communication protocols, BLUETOOTH communication protocols, NFC communication protocols, RFID communication protocols, etc.

Mobile computing device 200 may communicate in accordance with any suitable number and type of communication modes, and may be configured to communicate in these different types of communication modes at the same time. For example, mobile computing device 200 may communicate in a peer-to-peer mode and a network communication mode at the same time, or at separate times. To provide an illustrative example, mobile computing device 200 may communicate with an external computing device directly in a peer-to-peer mode (e.g., retail computing device 104) and communicate with one or more back-end components (e.g., back-end components 118) in a network communication mode (e.g. via base station 114 and communication network 116)

In various embodiments, communication unit 212 may be configured to measure the strength of signals transmitted by one or more transmitters 108.1-108.M and to provide these measurements to CPU 202. In this way, communication unit 212 may facilitate CPU 202 generating ranging data.

Although each of the components in FIG. 2 are illustrated as separate units or modules, those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s) will appreciate that any components integrated as part of mobile computing device 200 shown in FIG. 2 may be combined and/or share functionalities. For example, CPU 202, GPU 204, and memory 206 may be integrated as a single processing unit. Furthermore, although connections are not shown between the individual components of mobile computing device 200, those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s) will appreciate that mobile computing device 200 may implement any suitable number of wired and/or wireless links to facilitate communication and interoperability between these components. For example, memory 206, communication unit 212, and/or display 210 may be coupled via wired buses and/or wireless links to CPU 202 and/or GPU 204 to facilitate communications between these components and to enable these components to accomplish their respective functions as described throughout the present disclosure. Furthermore, although FIG. 2 illustrates a single memory 206, those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s) will appreciate that mobile computing device 200 may implement any suitable number and/or combination of memory systems.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary drive-thru computing device 300, according to an embodiment. In an embodiment, drive-thru computing device 300 may be an implementation of retail computing device 104, for example,

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as shown in FIG. 1. In an embodiment, drive-thru computing device 300 may be implemented as a user equipment (UE), such as a mobile computing device, a smartphone, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, a desktop computer, or any other suitable type of computing device. Drive-thru computing device 300 may include a CPU 302, a GPU 304, a memory 306, a user interface 308, a display 310, and a communication unit 312.

CPU 302, GPU 304, memory 306, user interface 308, display 310, and communication unit 312 may be substantially similar implementations of, and perform substantially similar functions as, CPU 202, GPU 204, memory 206, user interface 208, display 210, and communication unit 212, respectively, as shown in FIG. 2. Therefore, only differences between CPU 302, GPU 304, memory 306, user interface 308, display 310, communication unit 312, and CPU 202, GPU 204, memory 206, user interface 208, display 210, and communication unit 212, respectively, will be further discussed herein.

Drive-thru application module 307 is a portion of memory 306 configured to store instructions, that when executed by CPU 302 and/or GPU 304, cause CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 to perform various acts in accordance with applicable embodiments as described herein. For example, in various embodiments, instructions stored in drive-thru application module 307 may facilitate CPU 304 and/or GPU 304 to perform functions such as, for example, receiving customer information, customer pickup order information, ranging data, and/or timestamps from one or more other computing devices via communication unit 314. For example, in some embodiments, the customer information, customer pickup order information, ranging data, and/or timestamps may be received via communication unit 312 directly from one or more of mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M, as shown in FIG. 1. To provide another example, in other embodiments, the customer information, customer pickup order information, ranging data, and/or timestamps may be transmitted from one or more of mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M, as shown in FIG. 1, to one or more back-end components 118 and received via communication unit 312 via communication network 116.

As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), CPU 302 and/or GPU 04 may access instructions stored in drive-thru application module 307 to implement any suitable number of routines, algorithms, applications, programs, etc., to facilitate the functionality as described herein with respect to the applicable embodiments.

To provide yet another example, in still other embodiments, any suitable combination of the customer information, customer pickup order information, ranging data, and/or timestamps may be transmitted from one or more of mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M and/or stored in one or more back-end components 118, as shown in FIG. 1. In such a case, drive-thru application module 307 may facilitate CPU 304 and/or GPU 304 receiving, via communication unit 312, customer information, customer pickup order information, ranging data, and/or timestamps via any suitable combination of direct communications between (i) drive-thru computing device 300 and one or more mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M and/or (ii) network communications between drive-thru computing device 300, one or more back-end components 118, and/or one or more mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M.

In some embodiments, the information and/or instructions stored in drive-thru application module 307 may be setup upon the initial installation of a corresponding application.

In such embodiments, the application may be installed in addition to an operating system implemented by drive-thru computing device 300. For example, a user may download and install the application from an application store via communication unit 312 in conjunction with user interface 308. Application stores could include, for example, Apple Inc.'s App Store, Google Inc.'s Google Play, Microsoft Inc.'s Windows Phone Store, etc., depending on the operating system implemented by drive-thru computing device 300.

In other embodiments, the information and/or instructions stored in drive-thru application module 307 may be integrated as a part of the operating system implemented by drive-thru computing device 300. For example, a user could setup the application via an initial setup procedure upon initialization of drive-thru computing device 300, as part of setting up a new user account on drive-thru computing device 300, etc.

In various embodiments, drive-thru computing device 300 may determine each customer's position in line from ranging data transmitted from each of the customer's respective mobile computing device (e.g., mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M). That is, upon execution of drive-thru application module 307, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 may associate the customer information and ranging data sent from each customer's mobile computing device (e.g., mobile computing device 112) to determine a position of each customer in the drive-thru lane. For example, referring back to FIG. 1, ranging data sent by mobile computing device 112.1 and 112.2 may indicate a greater range between mobile computing device 112.1 and transmitter 108.3 than between mobile computing device 112.2 and transmitter 108.3. Because drive-thru computing device 300 may also receive customer information from each of mobile computing devices 112.1 and 112.2, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 may determine that the customer in vehicle 110.3 is ahead of the customer in vehicle 110.1 in the drive-thru lane and display an appropriate indication on display 310.

In some embodiments, drive-thru computing device 300 may calculate these positions locally from the ranging data. In other embodiments, one or more back-end components (e.g., back-end components 118) may calculate the position of each customer and send this position data to drive-thru computing device 300. In this way, drive-thru computing device 300 may offload the position calculations to the one or more back-end components. The term "ranging data," as used herein may therefore encompass any information suitable for identifying the position of each customer within the drive-thru lane, such as signal strength data (e.g., RSSI values), scaled range information (e.g., near, intermediate, far, etc.) and/or the actual positions calculated from one or more of the signal strength data and/or scaled range information.

In addition, upon execution of drive-thru application module 307, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 may match the customer information to one or more customer prescription pickup orders. For example, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 may compare any portion of the customer information sent from the customer's mobile computing device to computing device 300, such as the customer's name, patient ID, etc., to the customer's prescription information associated with recently filled (or recently called in) prescription orders, which may also include the customer's name and/or patient ID.

Continuing to use FIG. 1 as an example, in some (e.g., network communication mode) embodiments, drive-thru application module 307 may cause CPU 302 and/or GPU

304 to communicate with one or more back-end components 118 to retrieve the customer's prescription information by correlating the received customer information to customer information stored with the customer's prescription information in one or more back-end components 118.

However, in other (e.g., peer-to-peer mode) embodiments, drive-thru application module 307 may cause CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 to communicate with one or more mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M to retrieve the customer's prescription information, which may be sent from the one or more mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M after being retrieved by the one or more mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M from one or more back-end components 118.

Upon execution of drive-thru application module 307, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 may determine additional drive-thru service time metrics, such as dwell times and total service times, as previously discussed with reference to FIG. 1. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), dwell time and/or service time calculations may be stored locally in any suitable portion of memory 306 and/or may be sent to and stored in one or more back-end components 118.

Storing the dwell time and/or service time calculations in one or more back-end components 118 may advantageously allow several retail drive-thru locations implementing the drive-thru system as described herein to utilize one or more back-end components 118 as a repository for these calculations. In this way, one or more back-end components 118 may store an aggregation of dwell time and/or service time calculations across several stores. In accordance with such embodiments, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 may be configured to label the dwell time and/or service time calculations with a suitable identifier of the drive-thru service location, such as a store number, for example, upon being stored in one or more back-end components 118. As a result, the appropriate personnel may compare the performance of several retail drive-thru locations by their respective identifiers.

Furthermore, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 may be configured to perform additional analytics on the dwell time and/or service time calculations. For example, the dwell time and/or service time calculations may be sorted into respective time-of-day and/or day-of-week time slots according to one or more timestamps. The time-of-day and/or day-of-week time slots may be grouped according to, for example, timestamps indicating when each customer's prescription pickup order was processed, when each customer's respective mobile computing device initially detected a signal transmission indicating its proximity to a transmitter, etc.

For example, the dwell time and/or service time calculations may be grouped according to a 4 hour slot of service time each individual day, for a total of 42 unique time slots for each week. To provide another example, the dwell time and/or service time calculations may be grouped according to a 4-hour slot of service time Monday through Friday and a separate 4-hour slot of service time on weekends, thereby grouping the dwell time and/or service time calculations into 6 unique weekday time slots and 6 unique weekend time slots. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), any suitable grouping and granularity of time slots may be used based upon a location of the drive-thru, peak service times, etc.

Using the time-slot grouped dwell time and/or service time calculations, an average service time may be determined on a per-store and per-time slot basis. For example, service times may be collected from multiple customers that were serviced in the same time slot at the same retail store drive-thru location and averaged. For example, a first set of

dwelling time and/or service time calculations may be averaged over all customers serviced between 8 AM to noon Wednesday-Friday, while a second set of dwelling time and/or service time calculations may be averaged over all customers serviced between 8 AM and noon Saturday and Sunday.

In some embodiments, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 (or one or more back-end components, such as, e.g., back-end components 118) may use these average service times to predict a new customer's overall service time by first estimating which time slot a new customer will fall into upon arriving at the drive-thru location. Then, CPU 302 and/or GPU 304 (or one or more back-end components, such as, e.g., back-end components 118) may correlate that time slot to its respective average service time. In various embodiments, this estimate may be provided to the customer via her respective mobile computing device in accordance with a function of the respective application installed thereon.

FIG. 4A is a block diagram of an exemplary set of ranging data 400 used to determine customer locations within a drive thru lane using a single transmitter, according to an embodiment. FIG. 4A illustrates a tabular view of a sample of customer information and ranging data that may be received at drive-thru computing device 300. Again, the customer information and ranging data shown in FIG. 4A may be received at drive-thru computing device 300 directly (peer-to-peer mode) or indirectly (network communication mode) from one or more mobile computing devices, such as mobile computing devices 112.1-112.M, for example, as shown in FIG. 1.

The data shown in FIGS. 4A-B may be updated over several subsequent time intervals as additional ranging data is received for the same set of customers. Furthermore, additional customers may enter the drive-thru lane and their respective mobile computing devices may subsequently report additional customer information and ranging data that is not shown in FIG. 4A. For purposes of brevity, the customer information and ranging data shown in FIGS. 4A-B is representative of data received within a single time interval.

As shown in FIG. 4A, each customer's respective identification number is shown along with the respective ranging data sent from each customer's respective mobile computing device. The ranging data shown in FIG. 4A may be an example of ranging data transmitted by a set of mobile computing devices corresponding to vehicles 110.1-110.3, as shown in FIG. 1, over a single time interval.

Because each transmitter is associated with a known, or predetermined, location with respect to the front of the drive-thru lane, drive-thru computing device 300 may sort the customer's position in order of decreasing ranging data to determine a position of each customer with respect to one another. In the example shown in FIG. 4A, the closest transmitter as shown in FIG. 1 is transmitter 108.3, so the closest customer is the customer associated with the ranging data having the highest value, or the customer in car 110.3, followed by the customer in car 110.2, and then the customer in car 110.1.

FIG. 4B is a block diagram of an exemplary set of ranging data 450 used to determine customer locations within a drive thru lane using multiple transmitters, according to an embodiment. As shown in FIG. 4B, drive-thru computing device 300 may receive ranging data from one or more mobile computing devices within range of more than one transmitter at the same time. Because each mobile computing device may be configured to send a unique transmitter identifier with the ranging data, drive-thru computing device

300 may additionally sort received ranging data on a per-mobile computing device and a per-transmitter basis.

As shown in FIG. 4B, each of the customer's respective mobile computing device sends ranging data for each of transmitters 108.1, 108.2, and 108.3. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), signals transmitted by one or more transmitters 108 may be subject to interference, multi-path distortion, lack of line-of sight, etc., that may impact the accuracy of the ranging data. As a result, in some embodiments, drive-thru computing device 300 may determine a position of each customer in the drive-thru lane by comparing the received ranging data with respect to more than one transmitter.

Again, because each transmitter is associated with a known, or predetermined, location with respect to the front of the drive-thru lane, drive-thru computing device 300 may sort the customer's in order of decreasing ranging data to determine a position of each customer with respect to one another. In the example shown in FIG. 4B, although the closest transmitter is transmitter 108.3, the ranging data associated with each customer's mobile computing device in vehicles 110.1 and 110.2 are within 2 dBm of one another. Because other factors may account for such a difference in ranging data, using only the ranging data for transmitter 108.3 may not provide an accurate location of the position of each of the customers in vehicles 110.1, 110.2, and 110.3 within the drive-thru lane.

Therefore, drive-thru computing device 300 may utilize ranging data from additional transmitters, such as transmitters 108.2 and 108.3, for example, to determine that the customer's mobile computing device in vehicle 110.2 is closer to transmitter 108.2 than the customer's mobile computing device in vehicle 110.1. As a result, drive-thru computing device 300 may accurately sort the positions of each of the customers in the drive-thru line. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), drive-thru computing device 300 may utilize any suitable technique to interpret the ranging data from multiple transmitters to calculate a position of each mobile computing device, and therefore each customer, in the drive thru lane.

FIG. 5 illustrates an exemplary drive-thru computing device screen 500, according to an embodiment. Screen 500 may include portions 502 and M number of portions 804.1-804.M. Screen 500 corresponds to an example of a screen displayed on display 310 of drive-thru computing device 300 using the exemplary information provided in drive-thru pickup system 100, as shown in FIG. 1.

Portion 502 may include any suitable graphic, information, label, etc., to provide general information such as the name of the application, the name of the retailer, a store name, a store number, a current time of day, etc. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), portion 502 may include any suitable type of information based upon a particular implementation of the application executed by drive-thru computing device 300. For example, although not shown in FIG. 5 for purposes of brevity, portion 502 may include information such as current dwell times for one or more customers, average dwell times for a particular period of time, average service times for a particular period of time, etc.

Portions 504.1-504.M may include any suitable graphic, information, label, etc., to provide customer information, each customer's prescription pickup order information, and/or the position of each customer in the drive-thru lane. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), portion 502 may include different types of information based upon a particular implementation of the applica-

tion executed by drive-thru computing device **300**. For example, if drive-thru computing device **300** is implemented in a restaurant drive-thru, the prescription information displayed in each of the portions **504.1-504.M** may be replaced with food and/or drink order information.

As shown in FIG. **5**, each of portions **504.1-504.M** may include customer information such as the customer's name, patient identification number, address, phone number, etc. Again, this information may be retrieved from drive-thru computing device **300** in a number of ways, such as by receiving this information from each of the customer's respective mobile computing device (e.g., mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**), from one or more back-end components (e.g., back-end components **118**), retrieving data that has been entered by pharmacy staff and stored locally on drive-thru computing device **300**, etc.

Furthermore, each of portions **504.1-504.M** may include a graphical representation and/or a text description of each customer's position in the drive-thru lane. For example, as shown in FIG. **5**, each of portions **504.1-504.3** is displayed on screen **500** in the same position as each respective customer, with the top portion **504.1** being the closest customer to the drive-thru window, followed by the customer in portion **504.2**, etc. Furthermore, each of portions **504.1-504.3** includes a text description of each respective customer's position, i.e., "position 1," "position 2," etc.

In addition, each of portions **504.1-504.M** may include an indication of each customer's respective prescription pickup order information, such as the number of prescriptions, the name of each prescription drug, the dosage of each prescription drug, the type of each prescription drug, etc. Again, based upon the types of prescription drug, the prescription information may include a notification to pharmacy staff, such as the indication that identification is needed from the customer for the customer John Smith, as shown in portion **504.2**. As will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the relevant art(s), any suitable type of notification may be displayed in one or more of portions **504.1-504.M**, such as instructions or other information for pharmacy staff to relay to the customer, whether the prescription drug should be taken with food, etc. Furthermore, because customer's are driving when picking up their prescriptions, a notification to prescription staff to inform customers not to take some prescription drugs until they are no longer driving, when applicable, may be of particular importance.

FIG. **6** illustrates a method flow **600**, according to an embodiment. In an embodiment, one or more portions of method **600** (or the entire method **600**) may be implemented by any suitable device, and one or more portions of method **600** may be performed by more than one suitable device in combination with one another. For example, one or more portions of method **600** may be performed by drive-thru computing device **300**, as shown in FIG. **3**. To provide another example one or more portions of method **600** may be performed by one or more back-end components **118**, as shown in FIG. **1**. In an embodiment, method **600** may be performed by any suitable combination of one or more processors, applications, algorithms, and/or routines, such as CPU **302** and/or GPU **304** executing instructions stored in memory drive-thru application module **307** in conjunction with user input received via user interface **308**, for example.

Method **600** may start when one or more processors receive customer information identifying a plurality of customers waiting in vehicles within a drive-thru lane (block **602**). The customer information may be sent from one or more respective mobile computing devices associated with each of the plurality of customers, such as one or more

mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, for example, as shown in FIG. **1**. The customer information may include, for example, the customer's name, patient ID, contact information, etc.

The one or more processors receiving the customer information may include, for example, one or more portions of drive-thru computing device **300**, such as CPU **302** working in conjunction with communication unit **312**, for example, to receive the customer information directly from one or more mobile computing devices or via a suitable communication network, such as communication network **116**, for example, as shown in FIG. **1** (block **602**).

To provide another example, one or more processors receiving the customer information may include any suitable portion of one or more back-end components, such as one or more back-end components **118**, for example, receiving the customer information from one or more mobile computing devices via a suitable communication network, such as communication network **116**, for example, as shown in FIG. **1**, (block **602**).

Method **600** may include one or more processors determining customer pickup order information associated with each of the plurality of customers based upon the customer information (block **604**). The customer pickup order information may include prescription order information such as a prescription drug type and/or dosage, for example, as indicated in portions **504.1-504.M**, as shown in FIG. **5** (block **604**). The one or more processors may determine the pickup order information, for example, by correlating the received customer information to customer information stored with the customer's prescription information (block **604**).

This correlation may be made, for example, through a correlation of one or more portions of the customer information to one or more portions of customer data associated with recently filled (or recently placed but unfilled) prescriptions (block **604**). This correlation may be performed, for example, by any combination of drive-thru computing device **300** and one or more back-end components **118** (block **604**). For example, this correlation may be performed locally by drive-thru computing device **300** (block **604**). To provide another example, this correlation may be performed by one or more of back-end components **118** (block **604**). To provide yet another example, this determination may be performed by drive-thru computing device **300** communicating with one or more back-end components **118** and/or mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M** (block **604**).

Method **600** may include one or more processors receiving ranging data corresponding to a signal transmitted by a transmitter that is positioned at a predetermined location within the drive-thru lane (block **606**). This ranging data may include, for example, data indicative of a received signal strength corresponding to a signal received by a plurality of respective mobile computing devices within the drive-thru lane (block **606**). Again, the ranging data may include data corresponding to an indication of a range between one more mobile computing devices and any suitable number of transmitters. The ranging data may be sent from one or more respective mobile computing devices associated with each of the plurality of customers, such as one or more mobile computing devices **112.1-112.M**, for example, as shown in FIG. **1** (block **606**). The ranging data may include, for example, any information suitable for identifying the position of each customer within the drive-thru lane, such as signal strength data (e.g., RSSI values), range information (e.g., near, intermediate, far, etc.) and/or

positions calculated from one or more of the signal strength data and/or range information (block 606).

The one or more processors receiving the ranging data may include, for example, one or more portions of drive-thru computing device 300, such as CPU 302 working in conjunction with communication unit 312, for example, to receive the ranging data directly or indirectly from one or more mobile computing devices via, for example, links 109.1-109.M and communication network 116, respectively, for example, as shown in FIG. 1 (block 606). To provide another example, one or more processors receiving the ranging data may include any suitable portion of one or more back-end components, such as one or more back-end components 118, for example, receiving the ranging data from one or more mobile computing devices via a suitable communication network, such as communication network 116, for example, as shown in FIG. 1, (block 606).

Method 600 may include one or more processors determining a position of each of the plurality of customers within the drive-thru lane based upon the ranging data and the predetermined location of the transmitter (block 608). This determination may be made using any suitable calculation techniques, such as single transmitter signal strength values, multiple transmitter signal strength values, etc., as previously discussed with reference to FIGS. 4A-B (block 608). The determination of the position of each customer may be made by, for example, any combination of drive-thru computing device 300 and one or more back-end components 118 (block 608). For example, this determination may be performed locally by drive-thru computing device 300 (block 608) using the received ranging data (block 606). To provide another example, this determination may be performed by one or more of back-end components 118 using the received ranging data (block 606), which may in turn be sent to drive-thru computing device 300.

Method 600 may include one or more processors displaying a position of each of the plurality of customers within the drive-thru lane and their respective pickup order information (block 610). This may include, for example, any suitable display device (e.g., display 310 of drive-thru computing device 300) displaying any suitable portion of the customer information received (block 602) together with the pickup order information determined for each of the plurality of customers (block 604). The position of each of the plurality of customers within the drive-thru lane may be represented graphically and/or textually, as previously discussed with reference to FIG. 5, for example (block 610).

Although the foregoing text sets forth a detailed description of numerous different embodiments, it should be understood that the detailed description is to be construed as exemplary only and does not describe every possible embodiment because describing every possible embodiment would be impractical, if not impossible. In light of the foregoing text, one of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that numerous alternative embodiments could be implemented, using either current technology or technology developed after the filing date of this patent application.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of determining a position of a plurality of customers within a drive-thru lane of a brick-and-mortar store, the method executed by one or more computer processors programmed to perform the method, the method comprising:

receiving, by one or more processors via a communication network, customer information identifying the plurality of customers waiting in vehicles within the drive-thru lane, the customer information being sent

from each respective one of a plurality of mobile computing devices, with each mobile computing device being among the plurality of mobile computing devices being associated with a respective one of the plurality of customers;

determining, by the one or more processors, pickup order information associated with each of the plurality of customers based upon the customer information;

receiving, by the one or more processors via the communication network, ranging data that is transmitted from each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices,

wherein each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices generates the ranging data in response to receiving a signal transmitted by a transmitter that is positioned at a predetermined location within the drive-thru lane,

wherein the signal includes a calibrated received signal strength indicator (RSSI) value that indicates an RSSI value at a predetermined distance from the transmitter, the calibrated RSSI value being utilized by each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices to generate the ranging data in conjunction with a respective received signal strength of the received signal at each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices;

in response to receiving the ranging data via the communication network, comparing, by the one or more processors, the ranging data associated with each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices;

determining, by the one or more processors, the position of each of the plurality of customers with respect to a drive-thru window located within the drive-thru lane based upon the comparison of the ranging data associated with each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices; and

displaying, on a display within the brick-and-mortar store, the position of each of the plurality of customers with respect to the drive-thru window and their respective pickup order information.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the customer information includes a patient identification for each of the plurality of customers, and

wherein the act of determining the pickup order information comprises:

correlating, by the one or more processors, the patient identification with prescription information associated with each of the plurality of customers.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the prescription information corresponds to unfilled prescriptions.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the signal is transmitted by the transmitter in accordance with a personal area networking (PAN) communications protocol.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the act of receiving the ranging data further comprises:

receiving, by the one or more processors, the ranging data over a plurality of time intervals, and

wherein the act of determining the position of each of the plurality of customers comprises:

repeating the determination of the position of each of the plurality of customers as additional ranging data is subsequently received to update the position of each of the plurality of customers over the plurality of time intervals.

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6. The method of claim 1, wherein the transmitter is from among a plurality of transmitters positioned at each respective one of a plurality of predetermined locations within the drive-thru lane,

wherein the ranging data is indicative of a plurality of received signal strengths corresponding to a plurality of signals that are received by each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices from each of the plurality of transmitters, and

wherein the act of determining the position of each of the plurality of customers comprises:

determining the position of each of the plurality of customers within the drive-thru lane based upon the comparison of the ranging data and the predetermined location of each of the plurality of transmitters.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the pickup order information comprises one or more of:

a prescription order;

a type of prescription drug associated with the prescription order; or

a prescription drug dosage.

8. A non-transitory computer readable media having instructions stored thereon in a retail computing device within a brick-and-mortar store, that when executed by a processor cause the processor to:

receive customer information identifying a plurality of customers waiting in vehicles within a drive-thru lane, the customer information being sent from each respective one of a plurality of mobile computing devices, with each mobile computing device from among the plurality of mobile computing devices being associated with a respective one of the plurality of customers; determine pickup order information associated with each of the plurality of customers based upon the customer information;

receive ranging data that is transmitted from each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices, wherein each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices generates the ranging data in response to receiving a signal transmitted by a transmitter that is positioned at a predetermined location within the drive-thru lane,

wherein the signal includes a calibrated received signal strength indicator (RSSI) value that indicates an RSSI value at a predetermined distance from the transmitter, the calibrated RSSI value being utilized by each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices to generate the ranging data in conjunction with a respective received signal strength of the received signal at each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices;

in response to receiving the ranging data via the communication network, compare the ranging data associated with each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices;

determine a position of each of the plurality of customers with respect to a drive-thru window located within the drive-thru lane based upon the comparison of the ranging data associated with each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices; and

display the position of each of the plurality of customers with respect to the drive-thru window and their respective pickup order information on a display within the brick-and-mortar store.

9. The non-transitory computer readable media of claim 8, wherein the instructions to determine the pickup order information comprise:

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correlating the customer information to prescription information associated with the plurality of customers.

10. The non-transitory computer readable media of claim 9, wherein the prescription information corresponds to unfilled prescriptions.

11. The non-transitory computer readable media of 8, wherein the signal is transmitted by the transmitter in accordance with a personal area networking (PAN) communications protocol.

12. The non-transitory computer readable media of claim 8, wherein the instructions to receive the ranging data further cause the processor to:

receive the ranging data over a plurality of time intervals, and

wherein the instructions to determine the position of each of the plurality of customers further cause the processor to:

repeat the determination of the position of each of the plurality of customers as additional ranging data is subsequently received to update the position of each of the plurality of customers over the plurality of time intervals.

13. The non-transitory computer readable media of claim 8, wherein the transmitter is from among a plurality of transmitters positioned at a plurality of respective predetermined locations within the drive-thru lane,

wherein the ranging data is indicative of a plurality of received signal strengths corresponding to a plurality of signals that are received by each respective one of the plurality of respective mobile computing devices from each of the plurality of transmitters, and

wherein the instructions to determine the position of each of the plurality of customers further cause the processor to:

determine the position of each of the plurality of customers within the drive-thru lane based upon the comparison of the ranging data and the predetermined location of each of the plurality of transmitters.

14. The non-transitory computer readable media of claim 8, wherein pickup order information comprises one or more of:

a prescription order;

a type of prescription drug associated with the prescription order; or

a prescription drug dosage.

15. A system for determining a position of a plurality of customers within a drive-thru lane of a brick-and-mortar store, comprising:

a plurality of mobile computing devices, each respective one of the mobile computing devices from among the plurality of mobile computing devices being associated with a respective one of the plurality of customers, and being configured to execute an application to:

(i) detect a signal transmitted by a transmitter positioned at a predetermined location within the drive-thru lane, and, upon detecting the transmitted signal,

(ii) generate ranging data, wherein the signal includes a calibrated received signal strength indicator (RSSI) value that indicates an RSSI value at a predetermined distance from the transmitter, the calibrated RSSI value being utilized to generate the ranging data in conjunction with a received signal strength of the received signal,

(iii) communicate with one or more back-end components to retrieve customer pickup order information, and

(iv) transmit the customer pickup order information and the ranging data; and
 a drive-thru computing device configured to:
 (i) receive the customer pickup order information and the ranging data via each of the respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices,
 (ii) identify each respective one of the plurality of customers and their respective orders based upon the customer pickup order information,
 (iii) in response to receiving the ranging data, compare the ranging data associated with each of the plurality of respective mobile computing devices, and
 (iv) determine the position of each of the plurality of customers with respect to a drive-thru window located within the drive-thru lane based upon the comparison of the ranging data associated with each respective one of the plurality of mobile computing devices; and
 (V) display, within the brick-and-mortar store, the position of each of the plurality of customers with respect to the drive-thru window and their respective customer pickup order information.

16. The system of claim 15, wherein:
 the customer pickup order information includes prescription information,
 each respective one of the mobile computing devices from among the plurality of mobile computing devices is configured to retrieve the prescription information by sending customer information to a back-end component, and
 wherein the back-end component is configured to correlate the customer information with stored customer

prescription information and to send the prescription information to the mobile computing device.

17. The system of claim 16, wherein the prescription information corresponds to unfilled prescriptions.

18. The system of claim 15, wherein the signal is transmitted by the transmitter in accordance with a personal area networking (PAN) communications protocol.

19. The system of claim 15, wherein the drive-thru computing device is further configured to (i) receive, via each respective one of the mobile computing devices from among the plurality of mobile computing devices, the ranging data over a plurality of time intervals, and (ii) repeat the determination of the position of each of the plurality of customers as additional ranging data is subsequently received to update the position of each of the plurality of customers over the plurality of time intervals.

20. The system of claim 15, wherein:
 the transmitter is from among a plurality of transmitters positioned at a plurality of respective predetermined locations within the drive-thru lane,
 the ranging data is indicative of a plurality of received signal strengths corresponding to a plurality of signals that are received by each respective one the plurality of respective mobile computing devices from each of the plurality of transmitters, and
 the drive-thru computing device is further configured to determine the position of each of the plurality of customers within the drive-thru lane based upon the comparison of the ranging data and the predetermined location of each of the plurality of transmitters.

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