Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Purpose

TrackMe offers a basic B2B service named "Data4Help" on top of which are built two B2C services named "AutomatedSOS" and "Track4Run".

Data4Help: It's a service that TrackMe company is willing to develop. The basic idea is allowing third parties to monitor the location and health status of individuals through many sensors. The service is based on the retrieval of data sent by registered users. Every user has one or more sensor that sends the information to TrackMe. Then, data can be directly sent to a third party client that pays for the service and had obtained the authorization of the user, or can contribute to a anonymous dataset (composed by at least a thousands people due to company policy). Users sending data are rewarded.

AutomatedSOS: It's a service that guarantees (within a certain amount of time - 5 seconds according company policy) the call of an ambulance if the health data that is received is under a given threshold.

Track4Run: It's a service that it can be used during a running competition: organizers can define a path and runners can enroll to it enabling spectators to track them in a map.

1.1.1 Goals

- ${\rm G}_1$ Allow a person to register as Individual after his agreement of acquirement of data by TrackMe.
- G₂ Allow a person or a company to register as third party of Data4Help.
- G₃ Manage individual request of a third party.

- G_{3.1} Allow a third party to select a person whom want to access data through his fiscal code or his social security number.
- G_{3.2} Allow the individual to accept or refuse the request.
- G_{3.3} If the Individual accept the request, his data are sent to the third party which made the request.
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 m G}_{3.4}$ If the Individual does not accept the request, the third party which made the request is not able to see his data.
- G_4 Manage groups of individuals request of a third party.
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 m G}_{4.1}$ Allow a third party to select a group of people linked by one or more data.
 - $G_{4.2}$ If the request refers to 1000 individuals or more, the request is accepted and the data are anonymized before being sent to the third party which made the request.
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 m G}_{4.3}$ If the request refers to less than 1000 individuals, the request is refused and the third party is not able to access to the data.
- G₅ Allow to a third party to access to data of individuals of whom it have permission as soon as they are produced.
- G₆ Allow to an Individual to revoke the availability of his data to a specific Third Party that has access to them.
- G₇ Allow to elderly Individuals to subscribe to AutomatedSOS.
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 m G}_{8}$ Monitor with smart devices the health parameters of Individuals registered to Automated SOS.
- G₉ Send an ambulance to the position of an Individual registered to AutomatedSOS with health parameters beyond certain intervals.
 - G_{9.1} If the health parameters registered of an Individual are beyond certain intervals, the system checks the position of the device.
 - G_{9.2} The system makes an emergency call to the local emergency number explaining the position of the Individual and the values of his non-regular health parameters.
 - G_{9.3} The emergency call is initiated within five seconds of the detection of the non-regular parameters.

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1.2 Scope

TrackMe offers its services in a world where technology and health are taking huge strides forward every day and innovation is commonplace.

Nowadays, people use smart devices such as smartphones and smart wearables more than any other object that they own. This means that any activity they perform already is or can be integrated with these devices.

TrackMe, with the introduction of Data4Help, offers the possibility to monitor users' location and health data and allows third parties to register in the system to acquire these data.

When it comes to personal data acquisition, privacy is a fundamental issue that TrackMe needs to consider. Privacy is, in fact, regulated by several laws: there are many restrictions on how user's data is acquired and stored. Therefore, TrackMe is concerned with users' consent to transferring data to TrackMe itself and to third parties for individual specific analysis. Moreover, TrackMe guarantees that anonymized data of groups of individuals are properly anonymized by checking specific constraints.

Over the course of their daily routine, users perform several actions during which their data can be analyzed to provide them with insights. For instance, they might want to monitor their heart rate while sleeping or to keep track of the distance they have walked during their day and the places they have been to.

People with a potential need for immediate assistance have always been a huge concern for their relatives and for technology makers. These may include old people with limited movement and a high chance to need urgent assistance, anyone who has a specific disease, but also a healthy individual who can suffer from a sudden heart failure. Until now, the only practical way to receive help has been to call for help, either by using a cell phone or by pushing an SOS button on a dedicated device. TrackMe proposes to automatize the step of calling for help through AutomatedSOS. In fact, when determined health values will no more be considered as normal, the system will automatically send a request for help.

Moreover, a considerable percentage of people work out on a daily basis or simply enjoy being fit through some physical exercise sporadically. Personal trainers can be helpful in providing tips and work out routines that people can follow. Doctors should periodically monitor an individual's health status, especially if they exercise. However, these not only are expensive but also, most importantly, aren't always available.

A sport practiced and loved by many is running. Organizing a run requires several steps to be taken such as defining a path, getting athletes to participate and spectators to watch it. TrackMe proposes to simplify the organization of a run, by introducing Track4Run. This service will allow the definition of a path, easy enrollment for participants and a real-time tracking of each runner's

position on a map.

1.2.1 Analysis of shared phenomena

TO DO LIST OF SHARED PHENOMENA

- 1. users move (or run in Track4Run)
- 2. users can have health problems
- 3. sensors collect data
- 4. sensors communication
- 5. sensors break
- 6. third parties collect data from the system
- 7. third parties registration to Data4Help
- 8. user grant direct usage of personal data
- 9. user registration (Data4Help and/or services built on top of it)
- 10. organizers of run define path
- 11. participants of run enroll to it
- 12. run spectators see on a map the position of runners

1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, Abbreviations

1.3.1 Definitions

Data-senders: people using Track4Help sending data from device(s)

Third parties: companies or private persons retrieving data from TrackMe

Organizers: companies or private persons organizing running competitions

Spectators: people participating as spectators to running competitions

Participants: people running in running competitions

User data: user's health data and location acquired by Data4Help and stored in a database

Smart wearables: smart devices that can be worn on the body as accessories. These devices are required to have specific sensors for data acquisition, to be compatible with the system to be (see add reference to requirements for smart wearables). The adjective 'smart' refers to the possibility of connecting them to an external device, such as a smartphone, and to the ability of operating autonomously even if not connected.

1.3.2 Acronyms

B2B: Business to Business

B2C: Business to Consumer

GPS : Global Positioning Service

1.3.3 Abbreviations

 $\mathbf{G_n}$: $\mathbf{n^{th}}$ goal

 $\mathbf{D_n}$: nth domain assumption

 $\mathbf{R_n} \,:\, \mathrm{n^{th}}$ requirement

1.4 Revision history

1. v. 1.0

1.5 Reference Documents

TO DO DURING THE WRITING OF THIS DOCUMENT

1.6 Document Structure

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