

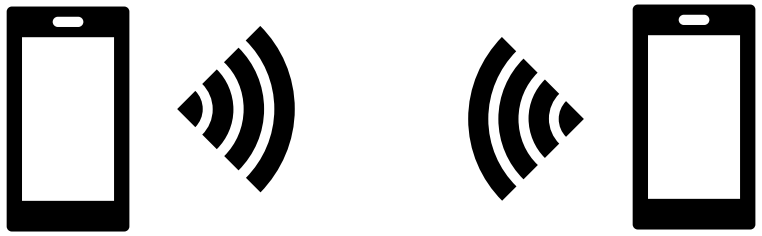
Smittestop – identification of contacts

How does it work?

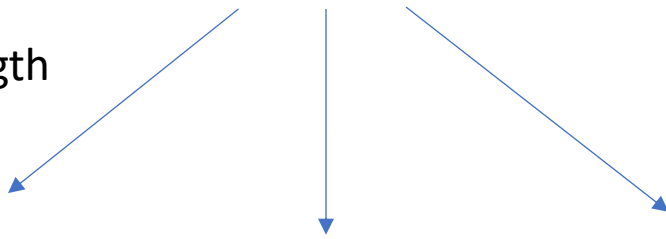
- Phones with Smittestop scan for other phones with Smittestop
- Anonymous “keys” shared between phones
- Person tested positive for covid-19 – notification via app. Verified via MSIS
- App identify phones that fall within the definition of a “contact”

Definition of contact

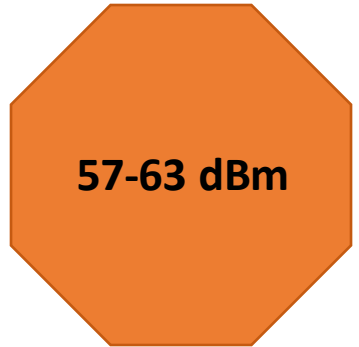
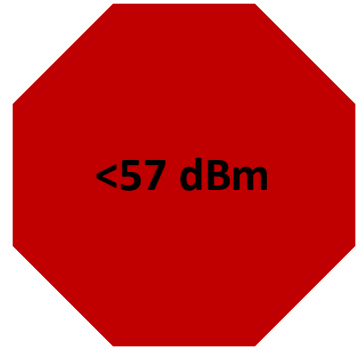
- Contacts within 2 meters for over 15 min
- 2 days prior to symptoms up to notification
- Technology does not have a direct measurement of distance → attenuation (bluetooth signal strength)
- Grouping of duration at a certain attenuation



Duration at each strength



Attenuation threshold



<57 dBm

57-63 dBm

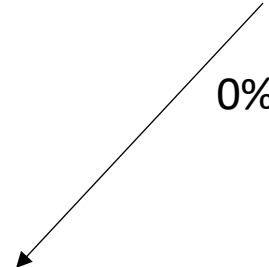
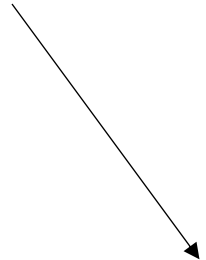
>63 dBm

Weights

250%

100%

0%



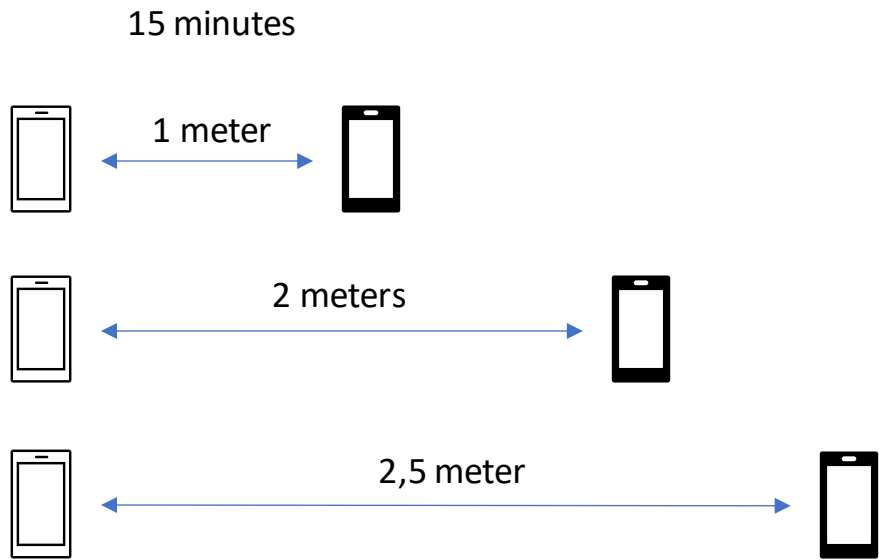
Duration threshold



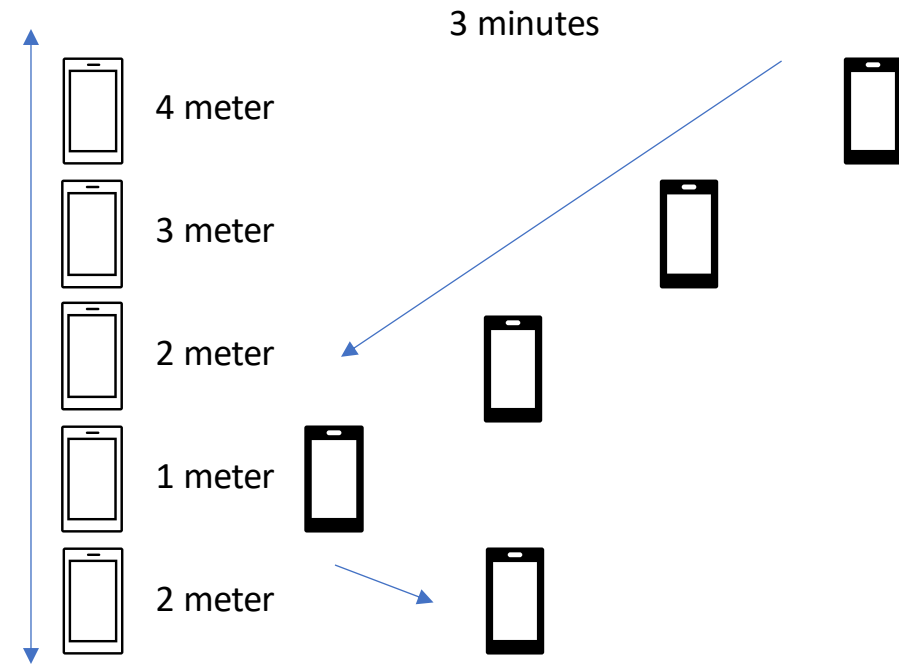
>10 minutes

Testing of contact identification

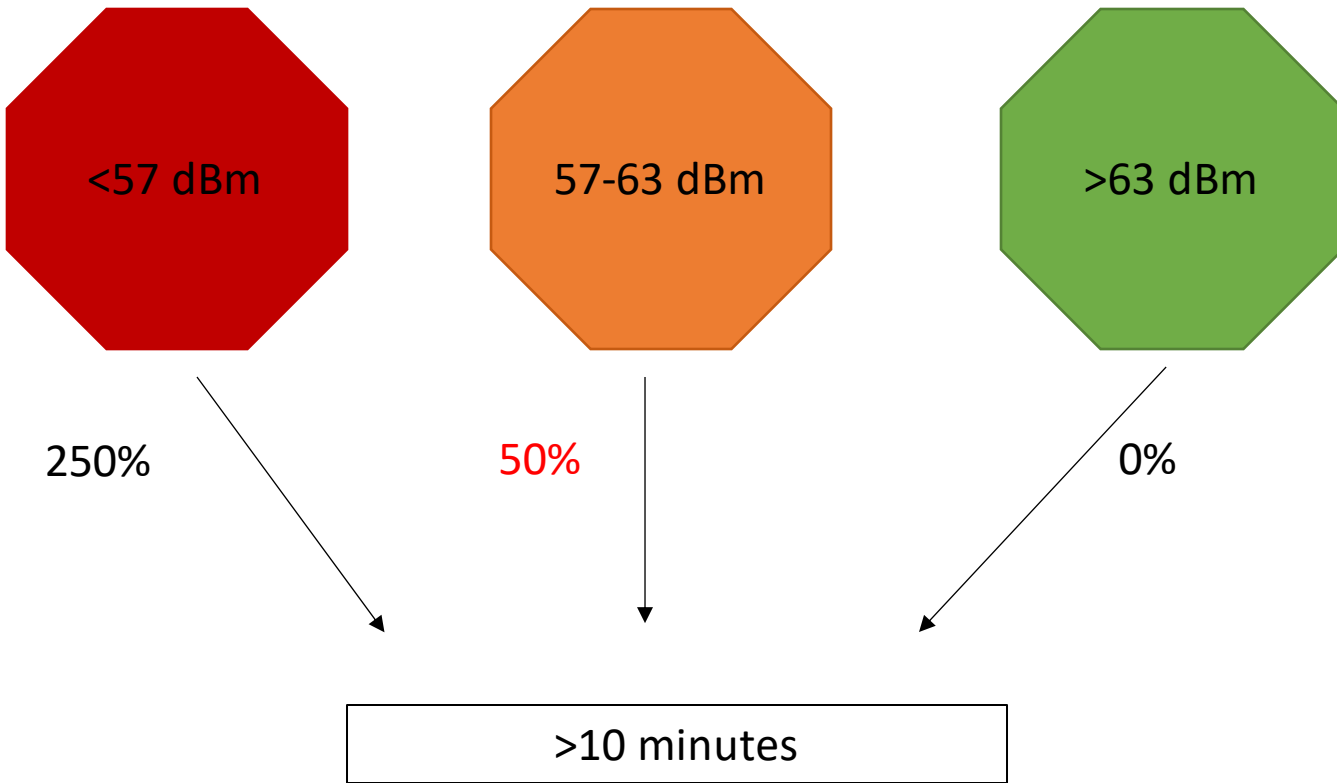
Testing distance



Supermarket scenario

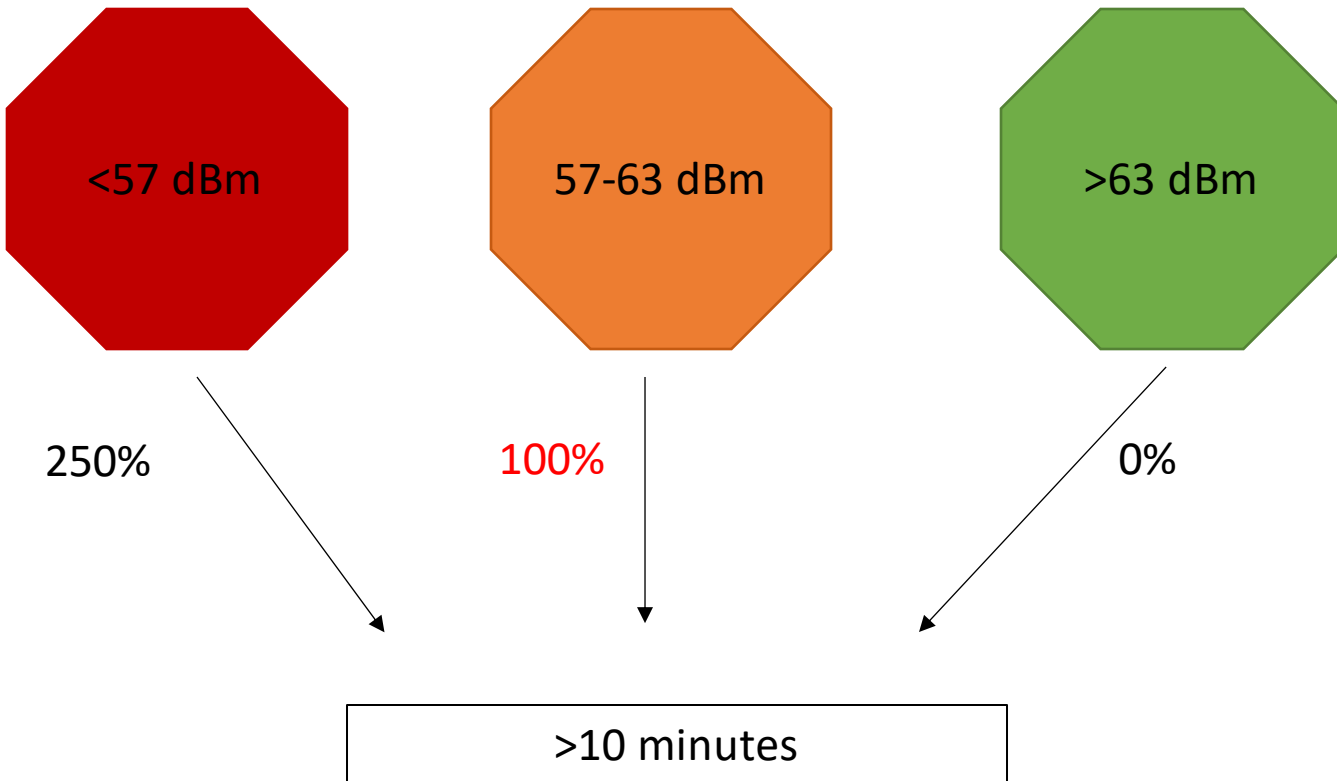


Focus on closest proximity



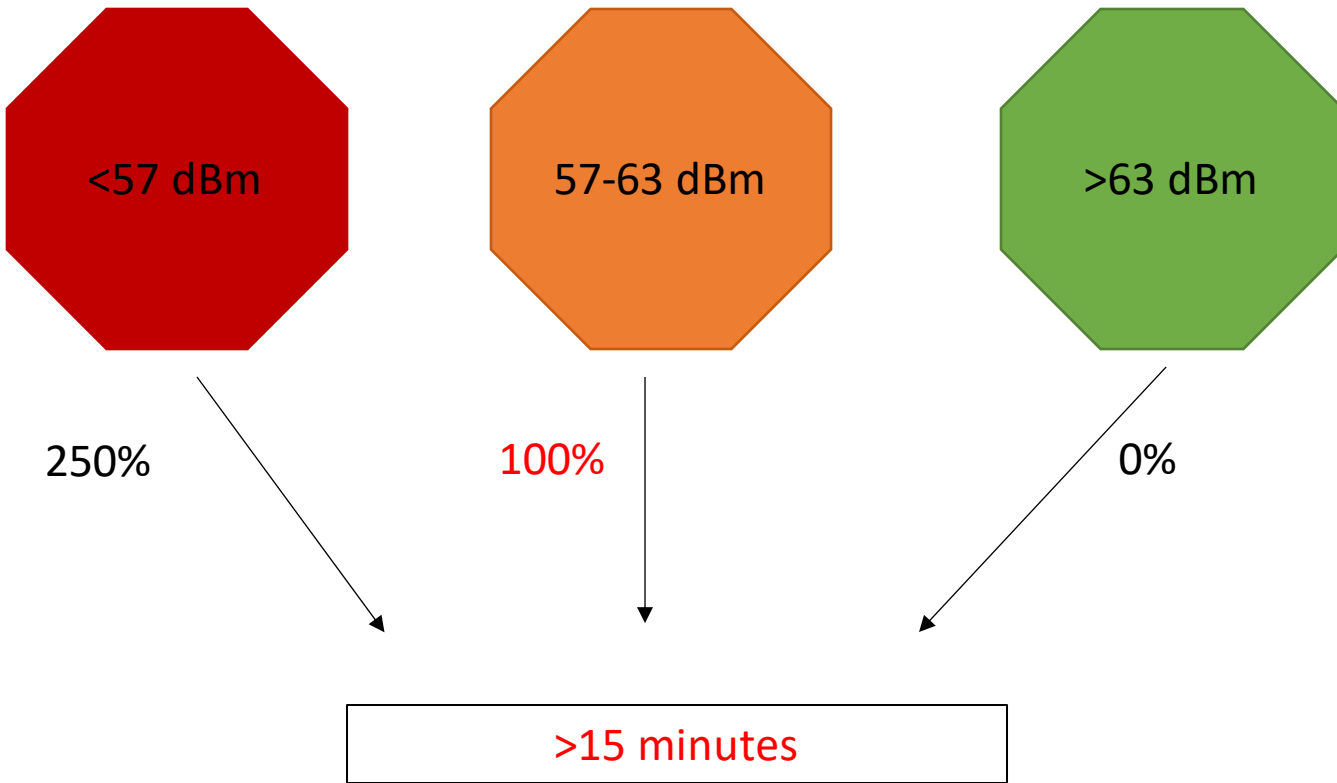
Test	Notifications
1 meter	72%
2 meter	44%
2.5 meter	37%
Supermarket	31%

Focus on <2 meter



Test	Notifications
1 meter	72%
2 meter	75%
2.5 meter	37%
Supermarket	44%

Focus on <2 meter, change to 15 min



Test	Notifications
1 meter	56%
2 meter	50%
2.5 meter	19%
Supermarket	13%

Overview

	< 57: 250% 57-63: 50% 10 min	< 57: 250% 57-63: 100% 10 min	< 57: 250% 57-63: 100% 15 min
1 meter	72%	72%	56%
2 meter	44%	75%	50%
2.5 meter	37%	37%	19%
Supermarket	31%	44%	13%

Consideration and plans forwards

- Additional to manual contact tracing
- Balance between identifying true contacts and notification of false contacts, dependent on advice given
- Technical limitations
- More testing:
 - Shorter exposures (<15 min) and larger distance (3 meter)
 - Scenario's to simulate "real life" exposures
- Decisions on advice given and weights used after completion of tests