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TRADITIONAL DISPATCH SYSTEM

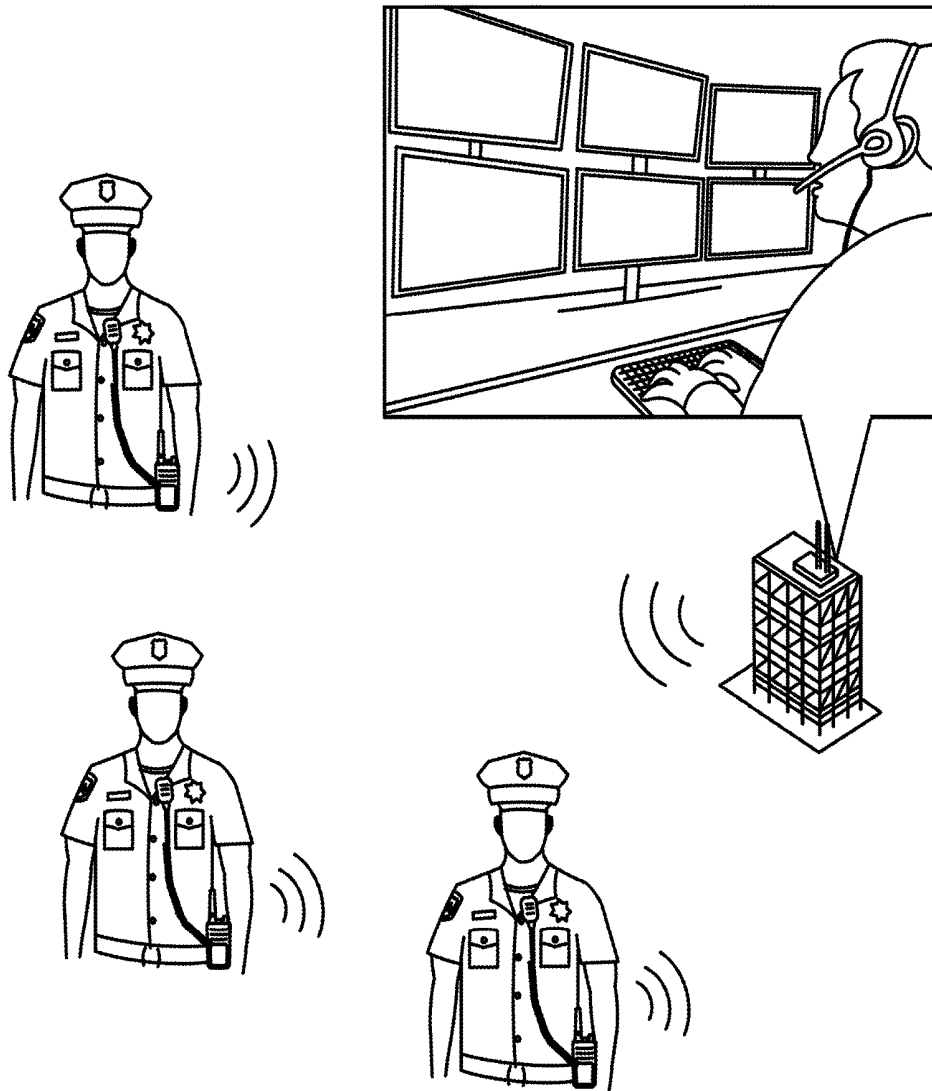


FIG. 1

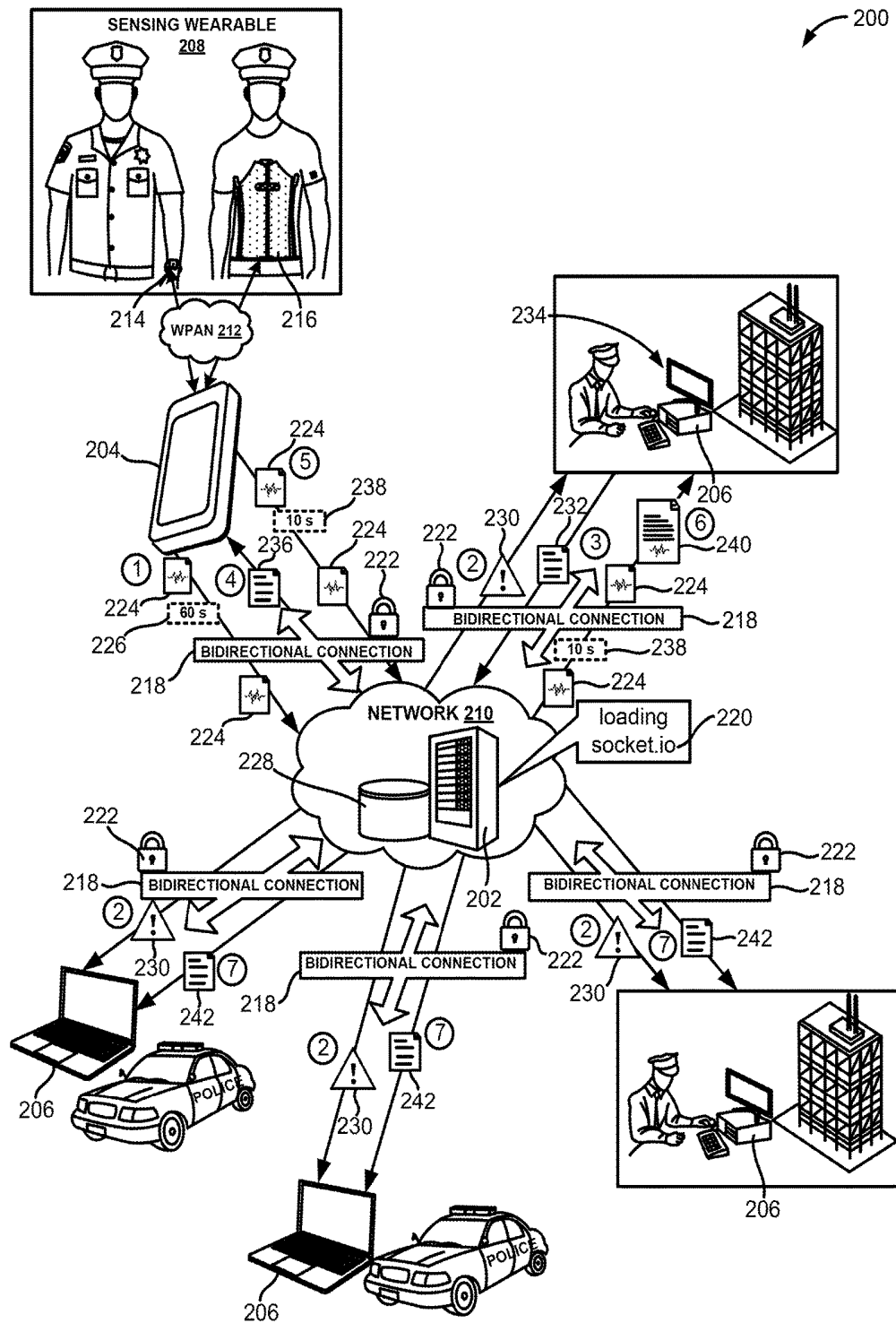


FIG. 2

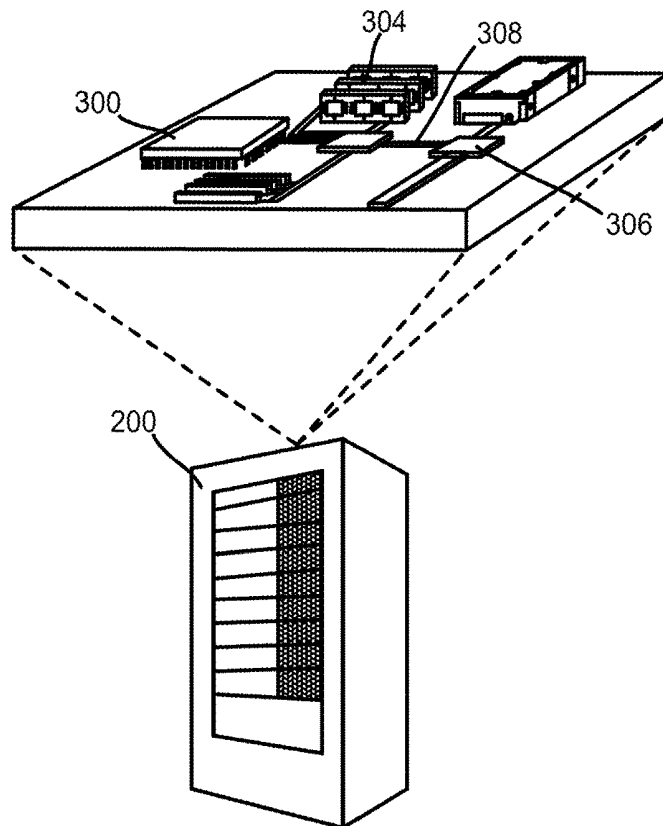


FIG. 3A

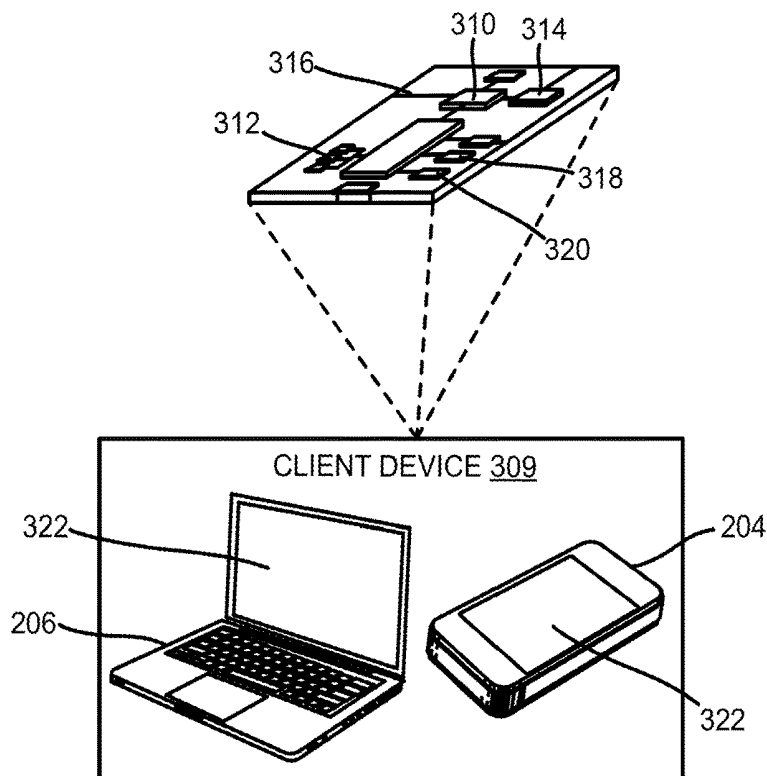


FIG. 3B

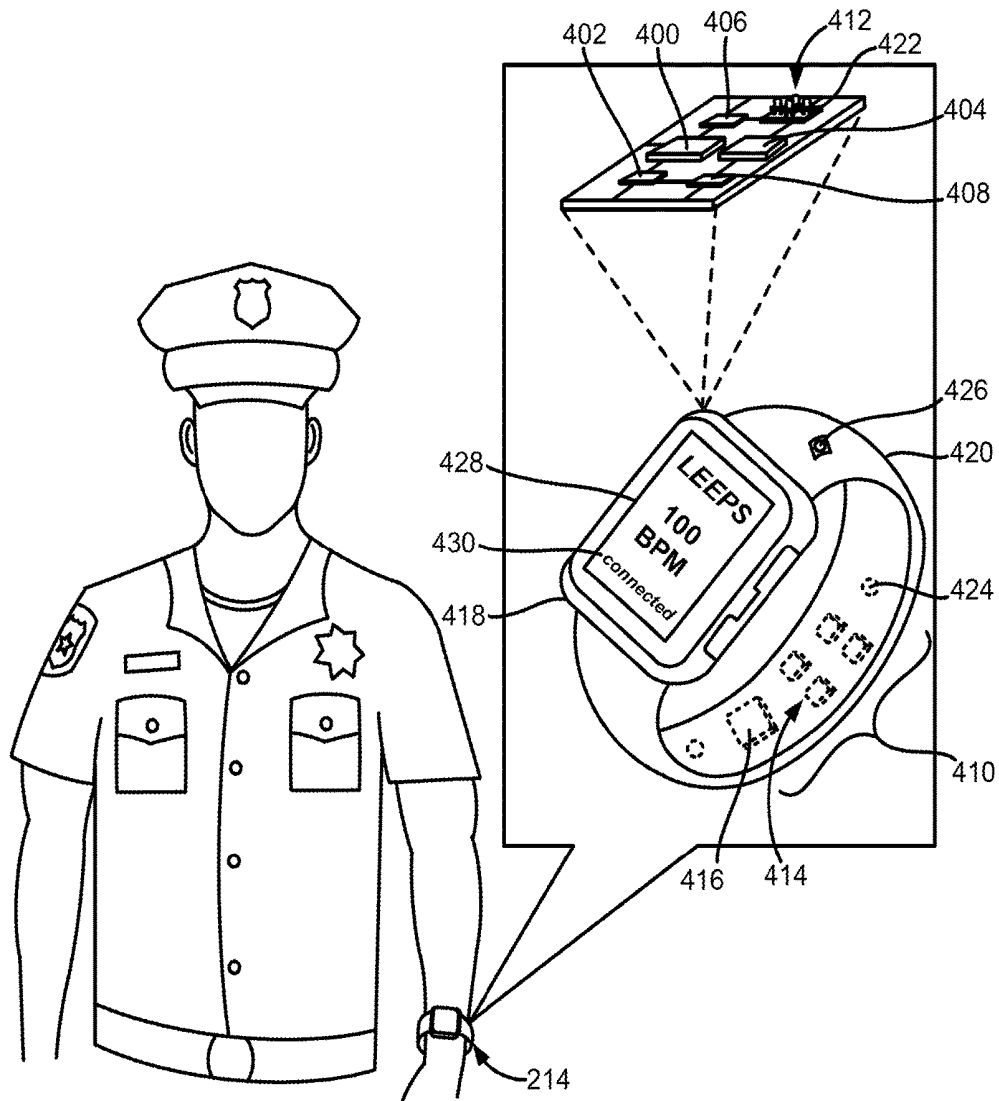


FIG. 4

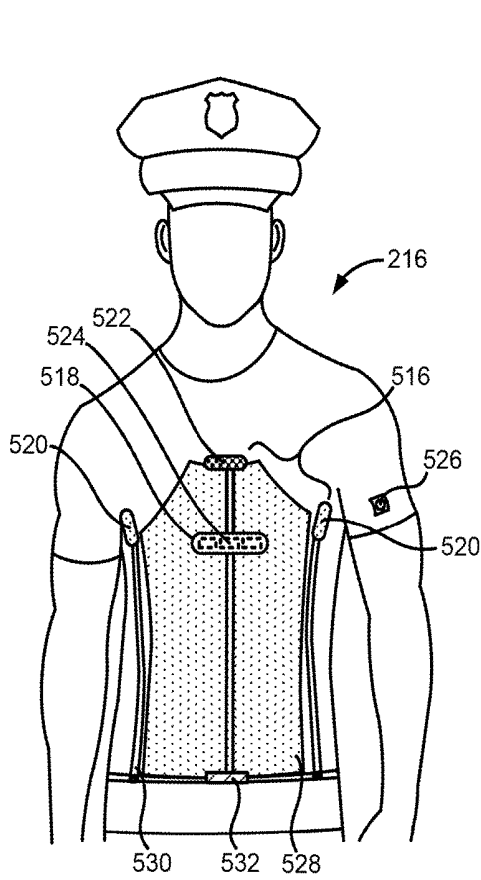


FIG. 5A

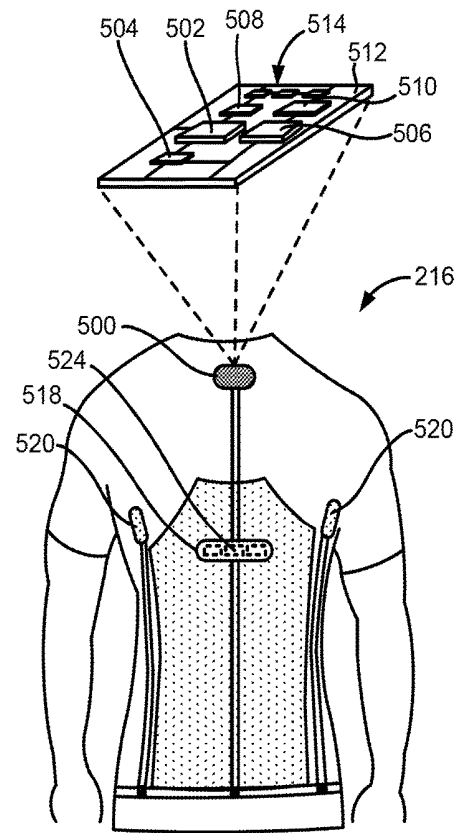


FIG. 5B

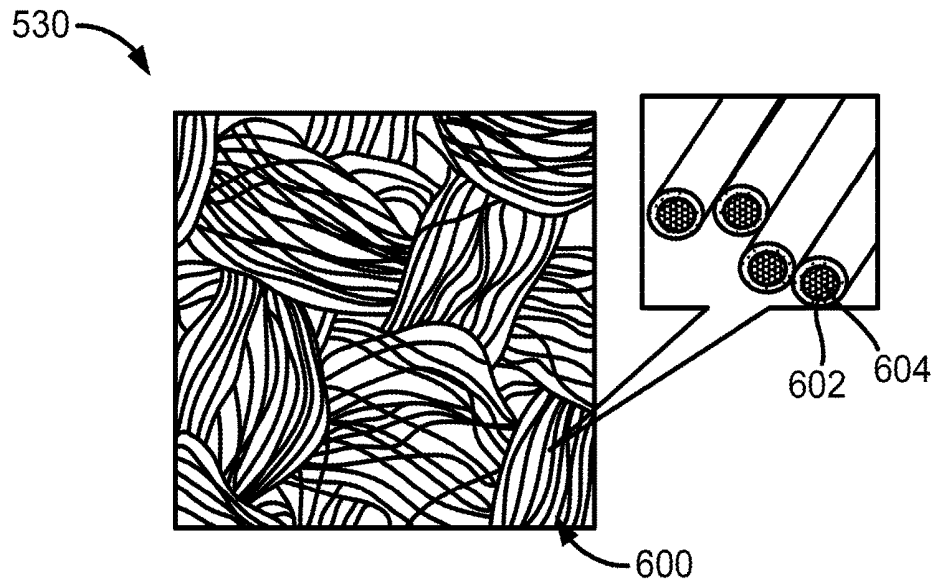


FIG. 6A

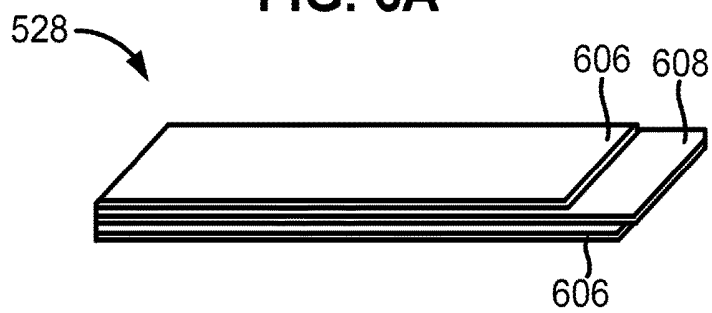


FIG. 6B

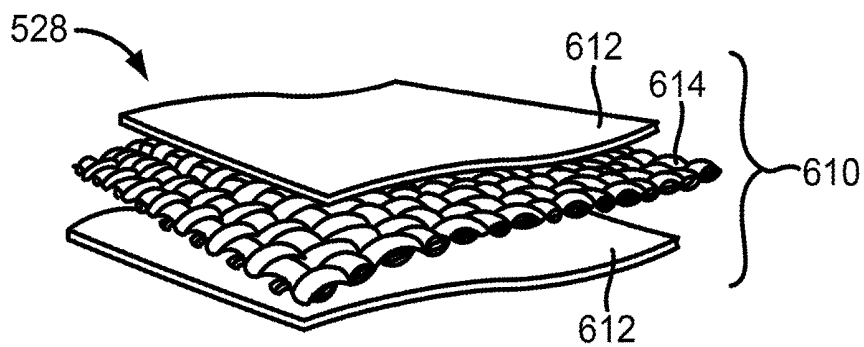


FIG. 6C

702

700

LEEPS

LOG IN IF YOU HAVE AN ACCOUNT

Email or Username _____

Password _____

FORGOT PASSWORD?

LOGIN

NEW USERS REGISTER NOW

REGISTER

704

Detailed description: This is a mobile application interface for a login screen. At the top, there is a status bar with signal strength, Wi-Fi, and battery level (97%). Below the status bar is a header area with the word "LEEPS" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. Underneath the header is a sub-header "LOG IN IF YOU HAVE AN ACCOUNT". The main content area contains two input fields: "Email or Username" and "Password", each followed by a horizontal line for text entry. Below these fields is a link "FORGOT PASSWORD?". At the bottom of the screen, there are two buttons: "LOGIN" and "REGISTER". The "REGISTER" button is highlighted with a light gray background. A bracket on the right side of the screen groups the input fields and the "FORGOT PASSWORD?" link under the label 704.

FIG. 7A

706

< **REGISTRATION**

724 {

First Name _____ Last Name _____

Phone Number _____

Email _____

Please set a password _____

710 Gender _____

712 Height _____ Weight _____

716 Birthday _____

718 Race _____

720 Blood Type _____

722 Allergies _____

708 {

Rank _____

Badge Number _____

726 {

Detailed description: This is a mobile application interface for a registration screen. At the top, there is a status bar with signal strength, Wi-Fi, and battery level (97%). Below the status bar is a header area with a back arrow and the word "REGISTRATION" in a bold, sans-serif font. The main content area contains several input fields: "First Name", "Last Name", "Phone Number", "Email", and "Please set a password". Below these fields are fields for "Gender", "Height", "Weight", "Birthday", "Race", "Blood Type", "Allergies", "Rank", and "Badge Number". A bracket on the right side of the screen groups the "Height", "Weight", "Birthday", "Race", "Blood Type", "Allergies", "Rank", and "Badge Number" fields under the label 708. A bracket on the left side of the screen groups the "First Name", "Last Name", "Phone Number", "Email", and "Please set a password" fields under the label 724. A bracket on the left side of the screen groups the "Rank" and "Badge Number" fields under the label 726.

FIG. 7B

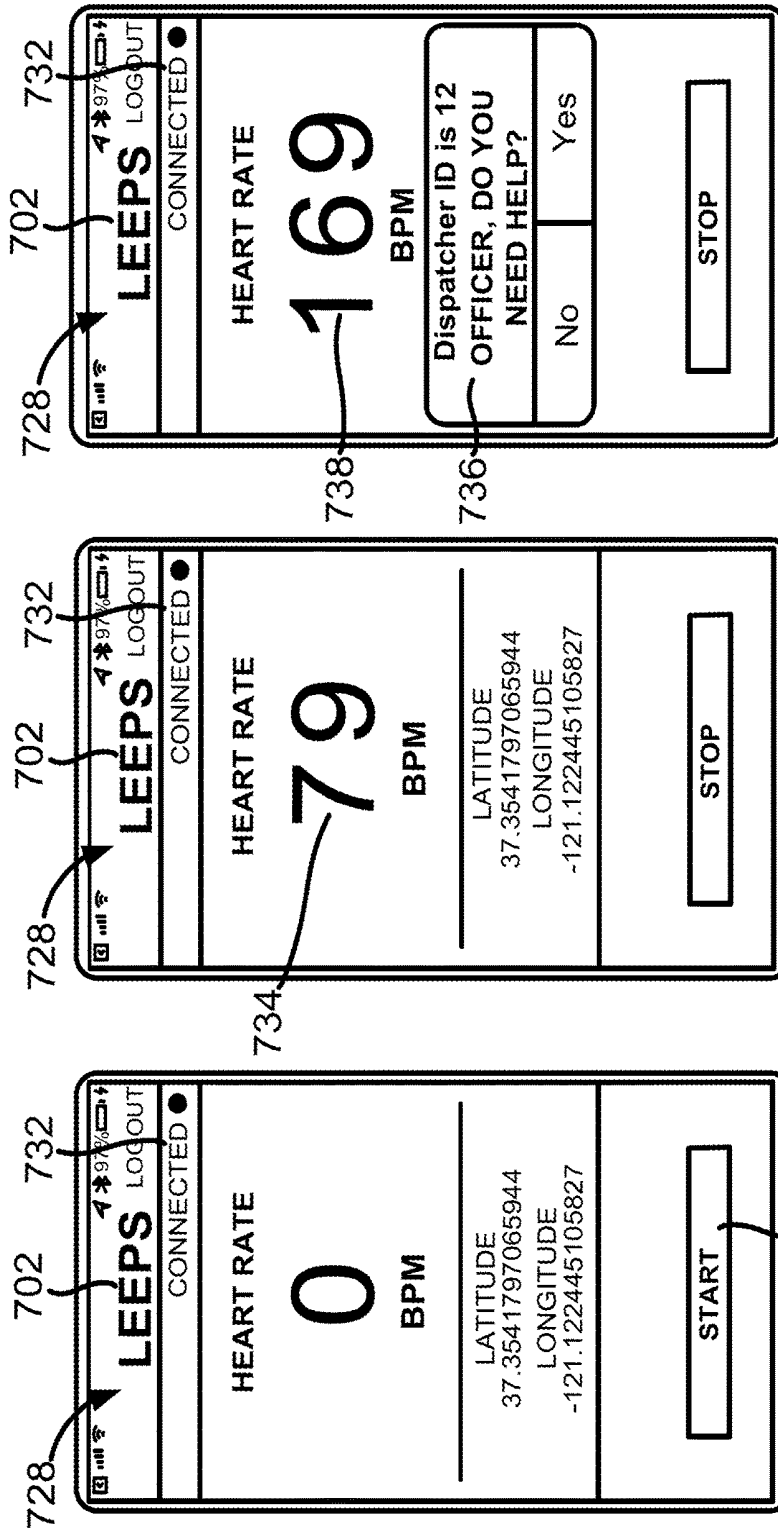


FIG. 7C

FIG. 7D

FIG. 7E

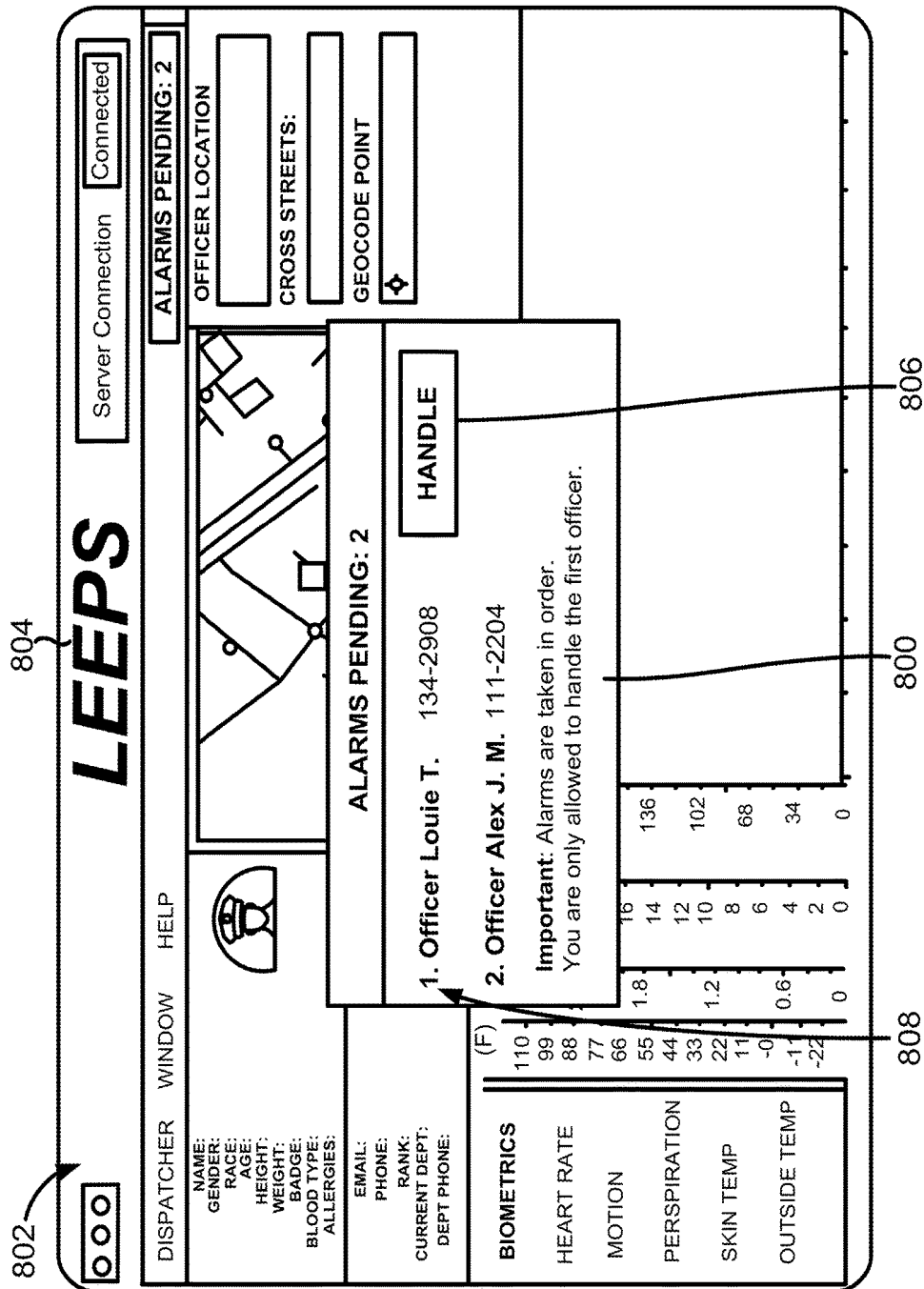


FIG. 8

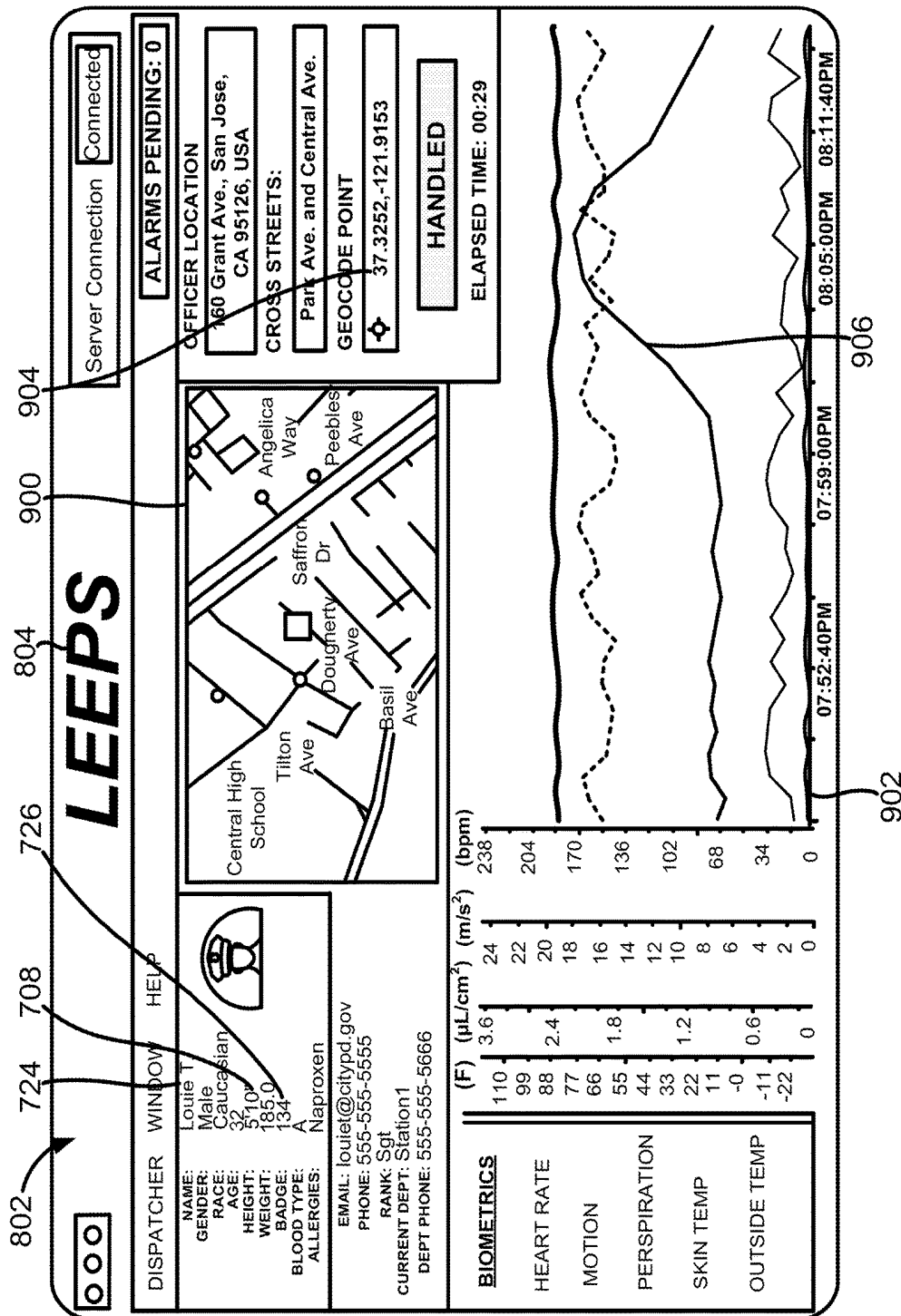


FIG. 9

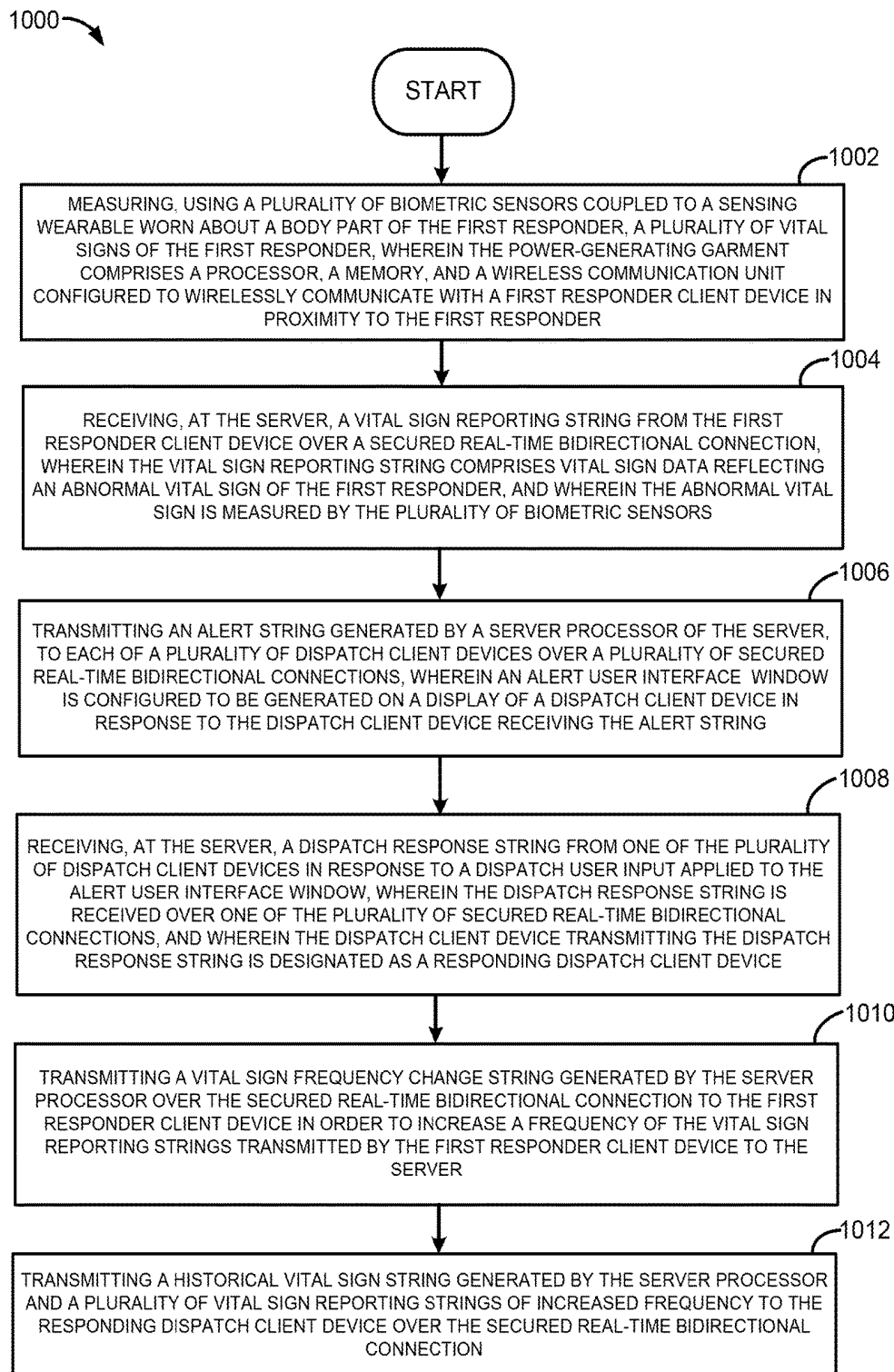


FIG. 10

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FIRST RESPONDER DISPATCH SYSTEM AND METHODS OF OPERATION THEREOF

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure relates generally to the field of first responder communication systems, more specifically, to a first responder dispatch system and methods of operation thereof.

BACKGROUND

Traditional first responder dispatch systems (e.g., police, fire, and emergency medical services (EMS) dispatch systems) often rely on the use of radio systems to keep first responders in crucial contact with dispatchers. Such dispatchers often operate out of a station communication center or public-safety answering point (PSAP) and are responsible for directing first responders to the site of distress calls or emergency situations. The most common radio systems used by dispatchers and first responders are two-way land mobile radio systems (LMRS) that operate using radio frequency (RF) bands in the very high frequency (VHF) RF range and the ultra-high frequency (UHF) RF range.

As shown in FIG. 1, such traditional first responder dispatch systems often require the first responder to carry a bulky handheld transceiver connected to a shoulder or lapel mic by a coiled audio cord. When on duty, the first responder is often required to initiate contact with the dispatcher using such audio communications equipment in order to request backup or additional support or to alert the dispatcher to the status of first responder(s) at the scene of a crime, accident, fire, or other emergency situation. Dispatch systems that rely on such equipment often operate on the assumption that the first responder has access to his or her handheld or vehicular radios at all times while on duty. Unfortunately, for first responders who are at the scene of a crime, accident, or fire, this is often not the case. For example, a first responder may be inadvertently separated from his or her handheld transceiver or mic when undertaking certain movements or motions at the scene (e.g., a law enforcement officer in active pursuit of a suspect). Also, for example, a first responder may be unable to physically operate his or her radio equipment if the first responder is the victim of an assault by an assailant or has suffered a catastrophic injury while on duty. In some situations, the handheld transceiver, mic, and, especially, the audio cord may act as an impediment to the first responder when the first responder is performing his or her duties (e.g., the audio cord can become tangled or, worse yet, be used to strangle or drag down a law enforcement officer). Moreover, dispatchers or other emergency communication personnel may not fully comprehend or make out incoming distress calls made by first responders in highly demanding or dangerous situations. Additionally, radio transmissions between a first responder and a dispatcher can be susceptible to scanning or eavesdropping, which can subject the first responder to further harm.

Furthermore, traditional first responder dispatch systems often broadcast distress calls to multiple dispatchers simultaneously. This can create confusion as to which dispatcher is currently devoting their attention to which call and may lead to needless duplication of efforts and wasted resources. In addition, since most public safety departments assign a small number of dispatchers or emergency communication specialists to a large number of on-duty first responders, it is critical that the attention and time of each of the dispatchers are allocated efficiently and effectively. Moreover, when a

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specific first responder is identified as being in trouble or requiring assistance, the dispatcher must be able to quickly and accurately convey information concerning the current location and physical condition of that first responder to other responders en route.

Therefore, an improved first responder dispatch system is needed which addresses challenges faced by traditional first responder dispatch systems. In addition, such a solution should provide added security benefits and optimize the time and efforts of dispatchers on duty. Moreover, such a solution should be reliable and provide the most effective support for first responders in need.

SUMMARY

An improved first responder dispatch system is disclosed comprising a power-generating garment configured to be worn about a body part of a first responder. The power-generating garment can comprise a processor, a memory, a wireless communication unit configured to wirelessly communicate with a first responder client device in proximity to the first responder, and a plurality of biometric sensors coupled to the power-generating garment and configured to measure a plurality of vital signs of the first responder.

The system can also comprise a server comprising a server processor, a server memory, and a server communication unit configured to communicate with the first responder client device and a plurality of dispatch client devices. The server processor can be programmed to execute instructions to receive a vital sign reporting string from the first responder client device over a secured real-time bidirectional connection. The vital sign reporting string can comprise vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign of the first responder. The abnormal vital sign can be measured by the plurality of biometric sensors. The server can also transmit an alert string generated by the server processor to each of the plurality of dispatch client devices over a plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections. An alert user interface (UI) window can be configured to be generated on a display of a dispatch client device in response to the dispatch client device receiving the alert string.

The server can also receive a dispatch response string from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window. The dispatch response string can be received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections. The dispatch client device transmitting the dispatch response string can be designated as a responding dispatch client device. The server can transmit a vital sign frequency change string generated by the server processor to the first responder client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection in order to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings transmitted by the first responder client device to the server. The server can also transmit a historical vital sign string generated by the server processor and a plurality of vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency to the responding dispatch client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection.

In some embodiments, at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections is opened and maintained using a real-time transport framework supporting a Web-Socket communication protocol. More specifically, the real-time transport framework can be a Socket.IO JavaScript framework.

In certain embodiments, at least a portion of the power-generating garment is made of a conductive fabric comprising a plurality of polymeric fibers coated with poly(3,4-

ethylenedioxythiophene):poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT:PSS). At least one of the plurality of biometric sensors can be coupled to the conductive fabric.

In these and other embodiments, at least a portion of the power-generating garment can be made from a thermoelectric fabric comprising multiple layers of carbon nanotubes and polymer films. The thermoelectric fabric can be coupled to at least part of the conductive fabric and a power storage unit coupled to the power-generating fabric. The power-generating garment can comprise wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers.

In some embodiments, the plurality of biometric sensors of the power-generating garment can comprise at least one of a heart rate sensor configured to measure a heart rate of the first responder, a motion sensor configured to detect a sudden motion undertaken by the first responder, a galvanic skin response (GSR) sensor configured to measure a moisture level of the skin of the first responder, and a temperature sensor to measure a skin temperature of the first responder. The vital sign reporting string can comprise values corresponding to the heart rate, motion, skin moisture level, and skin temperature of the first responder.

In certain embodiments, at least one of the vital sign reporting strings, the alert strings, the dispatch response string, the vital sign frequency string, and the historical vital sign string can be a serialized JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) string.

Moreover, in some embodiments, the first responder client device can comprise a GPS locational unit configured to transmit GPS coordinate data to the server. In these and other embodiment, the server processor can be programmed to execute instructions to concatenate the GPS coordinate data to at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string and transmit at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string comprising the GPS coordinate data to the responding dispatch client device.

Furthermore, a client processor of the responding dispatch client device can be programmed to execute instructions to render a dispatch console UI using a platform-independent component-based UI framework comprising a plurality of panels. The dispatch client device can also render a map panel as one of the plurality of panels using the GPS coordinate data received through at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string, and render a dynamic chart panel using the vital sign data received from the historical vital sign string and the vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency. The dynamic chart panel can be rendered using a traced-based UI charting framework. More specifically, the vital sign data reflecting the heart rate, the skin moisture level, and the skin temperature of the first responder can be rendered as separate real-time traces on the dynamic chart panel.

A computer-implemented method for providing dispatch support to first responders is also disclosed comprising the steps of measuring, using a plurality of biometric sensors coupled to a power-generating garment worn about a body part of the first responder, a plurality of vital signs of the first responder. The power-generating garment can comprise a processor, a memory, and a wireless communication unit configured to wirelessly communicate with a first responder client device in proximity to the first responder. The method can comprise receiving, at the server comprising a server processor, a vital sign reporting string from the first responder client device over a secured real-time bidirectional connection, wherein the vital sign reporting string can comprise vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign of

the first responder, and wherein the abnormal vital sign is measured by the plurality of biometric sensors.

The method can also comprise transmitting an alert string generated by the server processor to each of a plurality of dispatch client devices over a plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections. An alert user interface (UI) window can be configured to be generated on a display of a dispatch client device in response to the dispatch client device receiving the alert string. The method can further comprise receiving, at the server, a dispatch response string from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window, wherein the dispatch response string is received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections, and wherein the dispatch client device transmitting the dispatch response string is designated as a responding dispatch client device.

The method can also comprise transmitting a vital sign frequency change string generated by the server processor over the secured real-time bidirectional connection to the first responder client device in order to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings transmitted by the first responder client device to the server and transmitting a historical vital sign string generated by the server processor and a plurality of vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency to the responding dispatch client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection.

The method can further comprise opening and maintaining at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections using a real-time transport framework supporting a WebSocket communication protocol. The real-time transport framework can be a Socket.IO JavaScript framework.

The method can further comprise electrically powering the plurality of biometric sensors, the processor, the memory, and the wireless communication unit coupled to the power-generating garment with thermal energy emitted by the first responder. The thermal energy can be converted to electrical energy by a thermoelectric fabric forming at least part of the power-generating garment. In some embodiments, the thermoelectric fabric can comprise multiple layers of carbon nanotubes and polymer films. The thermoelectric fabric can be coupled to at least part of a conductive fabric making up the power-generating garment. The conductive fabric can connect the thermoelectric fabric to a power storage unit coupled to the power-generating fabric and the plurality of biometric sensors.

Alternatively, the method can further comprise electrically powering the plurality of biometric sensors, the processor, the memory, and the wireless communication unit coupled to the power-generating garment with mechanical energy generated by the motions of the first responder. The mechanical energy can be converted to electrical energy by wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers.

The method can further comprise receiving, at the server, GPS coordinate data from a GPS locational unit of the first responder client device and concatenating, using the server processor, the GPS coordinate data to at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string. The method can further comprise transmitting the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string generated by the server processor to the responding dispatch client device. At least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string can comprise GPS coordinate data. The method can further comprise rendering, using a client processor of the responding dispatch client device, a dispatch console UI using a platform-independent component-based UI framework comprising a plurality of panels.

The method can also comprise rendering, using the client processor of the responding dispatch client device, a map panel as one of the plurality of panels using the GPS coordinate data received through at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string and rendering, using the client processor of the responding dispatch client device, a dynamic chart panel using the vital sign data received from the historical vital sign string and the vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency. The dynamic chart panel can be rendered using a traced-based UI charting framework. In some embodiments, the vital sign data reflecting the heart rate, the skin moisture level, and the skin temperature of the first responder can be rendered as separate real-time traces on the dynamic chart panel.

A non-transitory readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions stored thereon is also disclosed. The computer-executable instructions can instruct one or more processors to receive a vital sign reporting string at a server from a first responder client device over a secured real-time bidirectional connection. The vital sign reporting string can comprise vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign of the first responder. The abnormal vital sign can be measured by a plurality of biometric sensors coupled to a power-generating garment configured to be worn about a body part of a first responder. The computer-executable instructions can also instruct one or more processors to transmit an alert string from the server to each of a plurality of dispatch client devices over each of a plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections. An alert UI window can be configured to be generated on a display of each of the dispatch client devices in response to the dispatch client device receiving the alert string.

The computer-executable instructions can further instruct one or more processors to receive at the server a dispatch response string from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window. The dispatch response string can be received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections. The dispatch client device transmitting the dispatch response string can be designated as a responding dispatch client device.

The computer-executable instructions can also instruct one or more processors to transmit a vital sign frequency change string generated by the server over the secured real-time bidirectional connection to the first responder client device in order to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings transmitted by the first responder client device to the server and transmit a historical vital sign string generated by the server and a plurality of vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency to the responding dispatch client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection.

The non-transitory readable medium can also comprise computer-executable instructions instructing the one or more processors to open and maintain at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections using a real-time transport framework supporting a WebSocket communication protocol. In some embodiments, the real-time transport framework can be a Socket.IO JavaScript framework.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a traditional first responder dispatch system.

FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of an improved first responder dispatch system.

FIG. 3A illustrates an embodiment of a server of the improved first responder dispatch system.

FIG. 3B illustrates an embodiment of a client device (either a first responder client device or a dispatch client device) of the improved first responder dispatch system.

FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of a wrist-worn electronic device for use with the improved first responder dispatch system.

FIG. 5A illustrates a front view of an embodiment of a power-generating garment of the improved first responder dispatch system.

FIG. 5B illustrates a back view of an embodiment of the power-generating garment of the improved first responder dispatch system.

FIG. 6A illustrates a close-up view of an embodiment of a conductive fabric of the power-generating garment.

FIG. 6B illustrates a close-up view of an embodiment of a power-generating fabric portion of the power-generating garment.

FIG. 6C illustrates a close-up view of another embodiment of a power-generating fabric portion of the power-generating garment.

FIG. 7A illustrates an embodiment of a log-in graphical user interface (GUI) of a mobile application running on the first responder client device.

FIG. 7B illustrates an embodiment of a responder information input GUI of the mobile application running on the first responder client device.

FIG. 7C illustrates an embodiment of an instance of a responder biometric display GUI of the mobile application running on the first responder client device prior to initialization by the user.

FIG. 7D illustrates an embodiment of another instance of the responder biometric display GUI after initialization by the user.

FIG. 7E illustrates an embodiment of an inquiry user interface (UI) window overlaid on the responder biometric display GUI inquiring as to a status of the first responder.

FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of an alert UI window overlaid on a dispatch console UI of a client application running on a dispatch client device.

FIG. 9 illustrates an embodiment of the dispatch console UI populated with data and graphics concerning a location and vital signs of the first responder.

FIG. 10 illustrates an embodiment of a computer-implemented method for dispatching first responders.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of an improved first responder dispatch system **200**. The first responder dispatch system **200** can comprise one or more servers **202**, a plurality of first responder client devices **204**, a plurality of dispatch client devices **206**, and one or more sensing wearables **208** worn by each of a plurality of first responders under the oversight of the first responder dispatch system **200**.

In some embodiments, the server **202** can be communicatively coupled to or can communicate with the plurality of first responder client devices **204** and the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** over a network **210**. In these and other embodiments, the sensing wearable **208** can be communicatively coupled to or can communicate with the first responder client device **204** over a short-range communication network such as a wireless personal area network

(WPAN) **212** (e.g., Bluetooth™, Bluetooth™ Low Energy (BLE), near-field communication (NFC), or a combination thereof).

In other embodiments, the server **202** can be communicatively coupled to or can communicate with the sensing wearable **208** over the network **210** without having to go through the first responder client device **204**. In these embodiments, the server **202** can still be communicatively coupled to or can communicate with the plurality of dispatch client devices **206**. In additional embodiments, the server **202** can be communicatively coupled to or can communicate with both the sensing wearable **208** and the first responder client device **204** so that each device acts as a back-up for the other in case the server **202** loses connection with any such device.

In some embodiments, the network **210** can comprise or refer to one or more wide area networks (WANs) such as the Internet or other smaller WANs, wireless local area networks (WLANs), local area networks (LANs), wireless personal area networks (WPANs), system-area networks (SANs), metropolitan area networks (MANs), campus area networks (CANs), enterprise private networks (EPNs), virtual private networks (VPNs), multi-hop networks, or a combination thereof. The server **202**, the plurality of first responder client devices **204**, and the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** can connect to the network **208** using any number of wired connections (e.g., Ethernet, fiber optic cables, etc.), wireless connections established using a wireless communication protocol or standard such as a 3G wireless communication standard, a 4G wireless communication standard, a 5G wireless communication standard, a long-term evolution (LTE) wireless communication standard, a Bluetooth™ (IEEE 802.15.1) or Bluetooth™ Lower Energy (BLE) short-range communication protocol, a wireless fidelity (WiFi) (IEEE 802.11) communication protocol, an ultra-wideband (UWB) (IEEE 802.15.3) communication protocol, a ZigBee™ (IEEE 802.15.4) communication protocol, or a combination thereof.

The server **202** can comprise or refer to one or more centralized or stand-alone servers, de-centralized servers, or a combination thereof. For example, the server **202** can comprise or refer to a cloud computing resource, a virtualized computing resource, a part of a server farm, a server cluster, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the server **202** can take the form of a rack-mounted server, a blade server, a mainframe, a dedicated desktop or laptop computer, a portion thereof, one or more processors or processors cores therein, or a combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the first responder client device **204** can be or refer to a portable computing device carried by or in a vicinity (e.g., within short-range communication range) of a first responder on duty. For example, the first responder client device **204** can comprise or be a smartphone, a tablet computer, a laptop computer, or a combination thereof. As a more specific example, the first responder client device **204** can be a smartphone carried in a pocket of the first responder. In other example embodiments, the first responder client device **204** can refer to a portable computing device attached to a harness or belt worn by the first responder. The components of the first responder client device **204** will be discussed in more detail in the following sections.

In some embodiments, the dispatch client device **206** can be or refer to a portable or non-portable computing device operated by a dispatcher located within a station or office. For example, the dispatcher can be a police department dispatcher, a fire department dispatcher, an emergency medi-

cal services dispatcher, a PSAP dispatcher, or a combination thereof. The dispatch client device **206** can comprise or be a laptop computer, a desktop computer, a tablet computer, or a combination thereof. In further embodiments, the dispatch client device **206** can comprise or be a smartphone carried by or in a vicinity of the dispatcher.

In other embodiments, the dispatch client device **206** can also refer to or be a portable computing device carried by or in a vicinity of a first responder on duty. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, the dispatch client device **206** can also refer to or be an in-dash computer or other type of vehicle-mounted computer installed within a vehicle or transport of the first responder (e.g., a police car, a fire engine, or ambulance). In this sense, any computing device capable of communicating with the server **202** can take on the role of a dispatch client device **206**. One advantage of the improved first responder dispatch system **200** disclosed herein is the ability to “open up” the dispatch system to other computing devices besides those residing within a first responder station or office. In essence, the improved first responder dispatch system **200** allows all computing devices capable of communicating with the server **202** to act as a dispatch client device **206** and all personnel operating such devices to act as a dispatcher. By doing so, the first responder dispatch system **200** can cut down on response times and communication lag-times, thereby ensuring that a first responder in need of assistance or support receives such assistance or support in the shortest time possible.

As a more specific example, the server **202** can receive data from a first responder client device **204** comprising an abnormal vital sign measured by a sensing wearable **208** worn by a police officer on duty. In this example, the server **202** can, in turn, transmit an alert requesting assistance for the police officer exhibiting the abnormal vital sign to a plurality of dispatch client devices **206** including a laptop or in-dash computer within the patrol car of a second police officer nearby. The second police officer can also receive locational data concerning a current location of the police officer in need. Using the locational data, the second police officer can proceed to assist the police officer exhibiting the abnormal vital sign prior to being instructed by a dispatcher over a traditional radio-based dispatch system.

As will be discussed in more detail in the following sections, the first responder dispatch system **200** can offer previously unseen advantages over traditional radio-based dispatch systems and other web-based alert systems by utilizing certain communication protocols and frameworks previously unused in the field of first responder dispatch systems. Moreover, the first responder dispatch system **200** can offer previously unseen advantages over traditional radio-based dispatch systems and other web-based alert systems by utilizing certain sensors and materials previously unused in the law enforcement or emergency services field.

The sensing wearable **208** can be a wrist-worn electronic device **214**, a power-generating garment **216**, or a combination thereof (i.e., the first responder can wear both the wrist-worn electronic device **214** and the power-generating garment **216**). For example, the wrist-worn electronic device **214** can be a smartwatch configured to wirelessly communicate with a first responder client device **204** over the WPAN **212** (e.g., Bluetooth™, BLE, NFC, etc.). Alternatively, the sensing wearable **208** can be a smart-shirt, smart-jacket, or smart-uniform configured to wirelessly communicate with a first responder client device **204** over the WPAN **212**. In additional embodiments not shown in FIG. 2, the sensing wearable **208** (e.g., the wrist-worn electronic device **214**, the power-generating garment **216**, or a com-

bination thereof) can wirelessly communicate directly with the server **202** over the network **210** (e.g., over a 3G, 4G, or 5G cellular network).

Although FIG. 2 depicts one instance of the first responder client device **204** and four instances of the dispatch client device **206**, it is contemplated by this disclosure that the presently-disclosed first responder dispatch system **200** can support numerous first responder client devices **204** and numerous dispatch client devices **206**. The sensing wearable **208**, including the wrist-worn electronic device **214** and the power-generating garment **216**, will be discussed in more detail in the following sections.

In some embodiments, the server **202** can communicate with the plurality of first responder client devices **204** and the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** over a plurality of real-time bidirectional connections **218**. In some embodiments, the real-time bidirectional connections **218** can be established using the WebSocket communication protocol. In other embodiments, at least one of the real-time bidirectional connections **218** can be established using the WebSocket communication protocol. The WebSocket communication protocol can be a communication protocol promulgated by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in the IETF's Request for Comment 6455 (RFC 6455). When established using the WebSocket communication protocol, the real-time bidirectional connection **218** can be a persistent Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) connection between the server **202** and a client device (e.g., any of the first responder client devices **204** and the dispatch client devices **206**) that either the client device or the server **202** can utilize to initiate data transmission (as opposed to a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) request and respond schema which requires a client device to always request data transmissions from a server). The real-time bidirectional connection **218** can also be considered a full-duplex connection.

In these and other embodiments, at least one of the real-time bidirectional connections **218** can be opened and maintained using a real-time transport framework **220** supporting both the WebSocket communication protocol and at least one failover communication protocol (e.g., HTTP long polling, Asynchronous JavaScript+XML (AJAX) long polling, etc.) in the case that a client device does not support the WebSocket communication protocol. In some embodiments, the real-time transport framework **220** can be a Socket.IO JavaScript framework or library. The Socket.IO JavaScript framework can comprise two components: a client-side library that runs in the browser and a server-side library for servers operating in a Node.js runtime environment.

The Socket.IO JavaScript framework can determine which real-time communication protocol or method is best suited for each client device (e.g., which real-time communication protocol is best suited for each of the plurality of first responder client devices **204** or which real-time communication protocol is best suited for each of the plurality of dispatch client devices **206**). More specifically, if a browser of a client device does not support the WebSocket communication protocol, certain modules or instructions in the library will instruct the client device to use alternative communication protocols or methods such as HTTP long polling, AJAX long polling, Adobe™ Flash Socket, or a combination thereof. One benefit of opening and maintaining the real-time bidirectional connections **218** using the Socket.IO JavaScript framework is the ability to default to such alternative communication methods if the client device (either the first responder client device **204** or the dispatch client device **206**) does not support the WebSocket commu-

nication protocol. This ensures that older legacy client devices or client devices running legacy browser versions can take advantage of the functionalities of the improved first responder dispatch system **200** despite not being able to take advantage of the WebSocket communication protocol.

In other embodiments, the real-time transport framework **220** can be a SockJS framework or a μWebSockets framework. In other alternative embodiments, the real-time transport framework **220** can be a Jetty WebSocket framework (e.g., for servers running Java®), a pywebsocket framework (e.g., for servers running Python™), an EventMachine framework (e.g., for servers running Ruby™), or a libwebsockets framework (e.g., for servers running C++).

The real-time bidirectional connections **218** can be secured using an encryption protocol **222** such as a secure sockets layer (SSL) protocol, a transport layer security (TLS) protocol, or a combination thereof. For example, the real-time bidirectional connection **218** can be established as a WebSocket secure connection (wss://) when secured using SSL. Additionally, data or packets transmitted over the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** can be encrypted using a Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) or another suitable encryption algorithm. For example, data or packets can be encrypted using a SHA-256 hash function, a SHA-512 hash function, or a SHA-2 hash function. Data or packets transmitted over the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** can also be encrypted using an Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) cipher.

One or more server processors **300** of the server **202** can be programmed to execute instructions stored in a server memory **304** (see FIG. 3A) to operate the first responder dispatch system **200**. In some embodiments, the instructions can be JavaScript instructions and the server **202** can operate under a Node.js runtime environment.

In some embodiments, the server **202** can receive a plurality of vital sign reporting strings **224** from the plurality of first responder client devices **204**. Each of the vital sign reporting strings **224** can be received over a secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** established between the server **202** and a particular first responder client device **204**. For example, the first responder client device **204** can initiate the opening of the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** with the server **202** and both the server **202** and the first responder client device **204** can then transmit messages back-and-forth through the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** without the first responder client device **204** having to initiate a new connection.

The vital sign reporting strings **224** can comprise biometric data obtained by the first responder client device **204** from the sensing wearable **208** over the short-range communication network such as the WPAN **212** (e.g., over Bluetooth™, BLE, NFC, infrared, Zigbee™, etc.). For example, the plurality of biometric sensors of the sensing wearable **208** (e.g., the biometric sensors **410** of the wrist-worn electronic device **214** of FIG. 4, the biometric sensors **516** of the power-generating garment **216** of FIGS. 5A and 5B, or a combination thereof) can continuously or periodically measure certain vital signs (e.g., heart rate, perspiration rate, skin temperature, etc.) of the first responder. In some embodiments, the sensing wearable **208** (e.g., the wrist-worn electronic device **214**, the power-generating garment **216**, or a combination thereof) can transmit the measured vital signs to the first responder client device **204**. In other embodiments, the first responder client device **204** can retrieve the measured vital signs from a memory of the sensing wearable **208**.

The first responder client device **204** can generate a plurality of vital sign reporting strings **224** using the biometric data obtained from the sensing wearable **208**. The first responder client device **204** can periodically transmit the plurality of vital sign reporting strings **224** to the server **202** at a default reporting frequency **226** (e.g., once every 60 seconds, once every 90 seconds, once every 120 seconds, etc.). The plurality of vital sign reporting strings **224** can be stored in a database **228** accessible to the server **202**.

In some embodiments, the database **228** can be a relational database such as a MySQL™ database. In other embodiments, the database **228** can be a NoSQL database such as a MongoDB™ database. In further embodiments, the database **228** can be a column-oriented or key-value database.

In one embodiment, the database **228** can be stored in a server memory **304** (see FIG. 3A). In other embodiments, the database **228** can be distributed among multiple storage nodes, stored in a cloud storage system, a combination thereof. The database **228** can associate the plurality of vital sign reporting strings **224** (and the biometric data contained in such strings) with a name, username, or other identifier of the first responder. For example, in some embodiments, the names, usernames, and other background information of all first responders covered by the first-responder dispatch system **200** can be imported into the database **228** through a batch transfer via one or more comma separated values (CSV) files, TXT files, XML files, or a combination thereof. In other embodiments, the names, usernames, and other background information of first responders can be added to the database **228** as first responders register for an account through a mobile application **702** (see FIG. 7A) provided as part of the first responder dispatch system **200**.

The server **202** can receive a particular vital sign reporting string **224** over the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** comprising an abnormal vital sign (see FIG. 7E for an example of an abnormal vital sign **738** shown on a responder biometric display GUI **728** rendered by a mobile application **702** running on the first responder client device **204**). In some instances, the abnormal vital sign can be an elevated heart rate, an elevated perspiration rate, an elevated skin temperature, or a combination thereof of the first responder. The server **202** can determine the vital sign as abnormal when a numerical value representing the vital sign exceeds a percentage change threshold (e.g., a $\pm 50\%$ change in heart rate, a $\pm 10\%$ change in skin temperature, a $\pm 30\%$ change in perspiration). The abnormal vital sign can be measured by the plurality of biometric sensors of the sensing wearable **208** (e.g., the biometric sensors **410** of the wrist-worn electronic device **214** of FIG. 4, the biometric sensors **516** of the power-generating garment **216** of FIGS. 5A and 5B, or a combination thereof) worn by the first responder.

In some embodiments, the vital sign reporting string **224** (as well as all other data strings transmitted and received by devices within the first responder dispatch system **200**) can be a serialized JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) text string. The use of JSON text strings as the data interchange format ensures that crucial data and information is transmitted between the server **202** and the various devices in the first responder dispatch system **200** efficiently and effectively. JSON text strings are lighter in weight compared to XML files and are optimized for servers running JavaScript (for example, in a Node.js runtime environment).

In response to receiving the vital sign reporting string **224** comprising the abnormal vital sign, the server **202** can generate and transmit an alert string **230** to each of the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** over the secured

real-time bidirectional connection **218**. In some embodiments, the alert string **230** can be generated and transmitted as a JSON text string. In other embodiments, the alert string **230** can be generated and transmitted as a compressed JSON text string.

In some embodiments, the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** can be client devices of dispatchers assigned to cover a particular station, firehouse, unit, department, or agency to which the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign belongs. In other embodiments, the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** can be client devices of the aforementioned dispatchers and client devices of other first responders (e.g., client devices of all first responders in geographic proximity to the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign). As will be discussed in the following sections, each of the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** can be configured to generate on a display of the dispatch client device **206** an alert user interface (UI) window **800** (see FIG. 8) in response to receiving the alert string **230**. The alert string **230** can comprise data concerning the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign such as a name or current geographical location of the first responder.

The server **202** can receive a dispatch response string **232** from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window **800** (see FIG. 8). The dispatch response string **232** can inform the server **202** and the other dispatch client devices **206** that this particular dispatch client device **206** has chosen to handle or coordinate support or assistance for the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. For example, by applying a user input to a “Handle” button of the alert UI window **800**, the dispatcher can inform the server **202** and the other dispatchers that he or she will send backup or medical assistance to the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. In other example embodiments where the dispatch client device **206** is the client device of a fellow first responder (e.g., a fellow police officer), applying a user input to the “Handle” button of the alert UI window **800** can inform the server **202** and the other dispatch client devices **206** that this particular first responder will proceed to the current location of the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign to offer aid or assistance.

The dispatch response string **232** can be received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections **218**. The dispatch response string **232** can comprise data or information concerning a name or other identifier of the dispatcher and a device hardware address of the dispatch client device **206**. In some embodiments, the dispatch response string **232** can be generated and transmitted as a JSON text string. In other embodiments, the dispatch response string **232** can be generated and transmitted as a compressed JSON text string. The dispatch client device transmitting the dispatch response string **232** can be designated by the server **202** as a responding dispatch client device **234** and such a designation can be stored in the database **228**.

The server **202** can generate and transmit a vital sign frequency change string **236** to the first responder client device **204** of the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. The server **202** can transmit the vital sign frequency change string **236** over a secured real-time bidirectional connection **218**. The vital sign frequency change string **236** can instruct the first responder client device **204** to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings **224** transmitted by the first responder client device **204** to the server **202**. For example, the vital sign frequency change string **236** can instruct the first responder client device **204**

to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings **224** transmitted by the first responder client device **204** to the server **202** from a default reporting frequency **226** to an increased reporting frequency **238**. As a more specific example, the vital sign frequency change string **236** can instruct the first responder client device **204** to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings **224** transmitted by the first responder client device **204** to the server **202** from once every 60 seconds to once every 10 seconds.

In some embodiments, the vital sign frequency change string **236** can be generated and transmitted as a JSON text string. In other embodiments, the vital sign frequency change string **236** can be generated and transmitted as a compressed JSON text string.

In response to receiving the vital sign frequency change string **236** from the server **202**, the first responder client device **204** can generate and transmit the vital sign reporting strings **224** at the new increased reporting frequency **238**. In some embodiments, the first responder client device **204** can communicate with the sensing wearable **208** to transmit more frequent vital sign measurements taken of the first responder to the first responder client device **204**. In other embodiments, the first responder client device **204** can communicate with the sensing wearable **208** to take more frequent vital sign measurements of the first responder and transmit such vital sign measurements to the first responder client device **204** more frequently.

The server **202** can generate and transmit a historical vital sign string **240** to the responding dispatch client device **234**. The historical vital sign string **240** can be transmitted over the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218**. The historical vital sign string **240** can comprise vital sign measurements taken of the first responder over a preceding time period. In some embodiments, the preceding time period can be the previous 60 minutes, the previous 90 minutes, the previous 120 minutes, or a combination thereof. The historical vital sign string **240** can be generated from data stored in the database **228**. For example, the historical vital sign string **240** can be generated from data obtained from previous vital sign reporting strings **224** received from the first responder client device **204** and stored in the database **228**.

In some embodiments, the historical vital sign string **240** can be generated and transmitted as a single JSON text string. In other embodiments, the historical vital sign string **240** can be generated and transmitted as a compressed single JSON text string.

The server **202** can also generate and transmit an event update string **242** to each of the other dispatch client devices **206** once the responding dispatch client device **234** has been ascertained. The event update strings **242** can be transmitted over the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections **218**. The event update string **242** can inform each of the other dispatch client devices **206** that the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign is in the process of receiving aid or support from the responding dispatch client device **234**. Upon receiving the event update string **242**, each of the other dispatch client devices **206** can either close the alert UI window **800** displayed on the dispatch client device **206** entirely or remove the name of the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign from a queue **808** (see FIG. 8) of first responders in need of assistance.

In some embodiments, the event update string **242** can be generated and transmitted as a single JSON text string. In other embodiments, the event update string **242** can be generated and transmitted as a compressed single JSON text string.

FIG. 3A illustrates an embodiment of the server **202** of the first responder dispatch system **200**. For purposes of the present disclosure, any references to the server **202** can be interpreted as a reference to a specific component, module, chip, or circuitry within the server **202**. For example, such components, modules, chip, or circuitry within the server **202** can refer to any of the components, modules, chip, or circuitry described in the following sections.

The server **202** can have one or more server processors **300**, a server memory **304**, and a server communication interface **306**. The server processor **300** can be coupled to the server memory **304** and the server communication interface **306** through high-speed buses **308**.

The server processor **300** can include one or more central processing units (CPUs), graphical processing units (GPUs), Application-Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), or a combination thereof. The server processor **300** can execute software stored in the server memory **304** to execute the methods or instructions described herein. The server processor **300** can be implemented in a number of different manners. For example, the server processor **300** can be an embedded processor, a processor core, a microprocessor, a logic circuit, a hardware finite state machine (FSM), a digital signal processor (DSP), or a combination thereof. As a more specific example, the server processor **300** can be a 64-bit processor.

The server memory **304** can store software, data, tables, logs, databases, or a combination thereof. The server memory **304** can be an internal memory. Alternatively, the server memory **304** can be an external memory, such as a memory residing on a storage node, a cloud server, or a storage server. The server memory **304** can be a volatile memory or a non-volatile memory. For example, the server memory **304** can be a nonvolatile storage such as a non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM), Flash memory, disk storage, or a volatile storage such as static random access memory (SRAM) or dynamic random access memory (DRAM). The server memory **304** can be the main storage unit for the server **202**.

The server communication interface **306** can include one or more wired or wireless communication interfaces. For example, the server communication interface **306** can be a network interface card of the server **202**. The server communication interface **306** can be a wireless modem or a wired modem. In one embodiment, the server communication interface **306** can be a wireless fidelity (WiFi) modem. In other embodiments, the server communication interface **306** can be a 3G modem, a 4G modem, an LTE modem, a Bluetooth™ component, a radio receiver, an antenna, or a combination thereof. The server **202** can connect to or communicatively couple with a device within the network **210** using the server communication interface **306**. The server **202** can transmit or receive packets or messages using the server communication interface **306**.

FIG. 3B illustrates an embodiment of a client device **309** of the first responder dispatch system **200**. The client device **309** can refer to the first responder client device **204**, the dispatch client device **206**, or a combination thereof. For purposes of the present disclosure, any references to the first responder client device **204** can be interpreted as a reference to a specific component, module, chip, or circuitry within the first responder client device **204** (herein depicted as the client device **309**). For example, such components, modules, chip, or circuitry within the first responder client device **204** can refer to any of the components, modules, chip, or circuitry described in the following sections. Moreover, any references to the dispatch client device **206** in the present

disclosure can be interpreted as a reference to a specific component, module, chip, or circuitry within the dispatch client device 206 (herein depicted as the client device 309). For example, such components, modules, chip, or circuitry within the dispatch client device 206 can refer to any of the components, modules, chip, or circuitry described in the following sections.

The client device 309 can have a client processor 310, a client memory 312, a wireless communication module 314 or chip, a client locational unit 318, a client motion sensing module 320, and a display 322. The client processor 310 can be coupled to the client memory 312, and the wireless communication module 314 through high-speed buses 316.

The client processor 310 can include one or more CPUs, GPUs, ASICs, FPGAs, or a combination thereof. The client processor 310 can execute software or code stored in the client memory 312 to execute the methods or instructions described herein. The client processor 310 can be implemented in a number of different manners. For example, the client processor 310 can be an embedded processor, a processor core, a microprocessor, a logic circuit, a hardware FSM, a DSP, or a combination thereof. As a more specific example, the client processor 310 can be a 32-bit processor such as an ARM™ processor.

The client memory 312 can store software, data, logs, or a combination thereof. The client memory 312 can comprise volatile memory, non-volatile memory, or both volatile memory and non-volatile memory. For example, the client memory 312 can be a nonvolatile storage such as NVRAM, Flash memory, or a volatile storage such as DRAM. The client memory 312 can comprise multiple memory components or chips.

The wireless communication module 314 can include a wireless communication interface or chip. For example, the wireless communication module 314 can be a network interface card or chip of the client device 309. In one embodiment, the wireless communication module 314 can be a WiFi modem or chip. In other embodiments, the wireless communication module 314 can be a 3G modem, a 4G modem, an LTE modem, a Bluetooth™ component, a radio receiver, an antenna, or a combination thereof. The client device 309 can connect to or wirelessly communicate with the server 202 and other devices on the network 210 using the wireless communication module 314. The client device 309 can transmit or receive packets or messages using the wireless communication module 314.

The client device 309 can also comprise a client locational unit 318 having a global positioning system (GPS) receiver. The GPS receiver can receive GPS signals from a GPS satellite. The client device 309 can also comprise a client motion sensing module 320, a magnetometer, a compass, or a combination thereof. The client motion sensing module 320 can be implemented as or comprise a multi-axis accelerometer including a three-axis accelerometer, a microelectromechanical system (MEMS) accelerometer, a three-axis MEMS accelerometer, a multi-axis gyroscope including a three-axis MEMS gyroscope, or a combination thereof.

The display 322 can be a touchscreen display such as a liquid crystal display (LCD), a thin film transistor (TFT) display, an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) display, an active-matrix organic light-emitting diode (AMOLED) display, a super-AMOLED (S-AMOLED) display, a super LCD display (S-LCD), or a flexible instance of the aforementioned displays. In certain embodiments, the display 322 can be a retina display, a haptic touchscreen, or a combina-

tion thereof. For example, when the client device 309 is a smartphone, the display 322 can be the touchscreen display of the smartphone.

FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of a wrist-worn electronic device 214 for use with the improved first responder dispatch system 200. As shown in FIG. 4, the wrist-worn electronic device 214 can be a watch worn by the first responder. In other embodiments, the wrist-worn electronic device 214 can take on the form of a fitness tracker, bracelet, armband, or a combination thereof. For purposes of the present disclosure, any references to the wrist-worn electronic device 214 can be interpreted as a reference to a specific component, module, chip, or circuitry within the wrist-worn electronic device 214. For example, such components, modules, chip, or circuitry within the wrist-worn electronic device 214 can refer to any of the components, modules, chip, or circuitry described in the following sections.

The wrist-worn electronic device 214 can comprise a wearable processor 400, a wearable memory 402, a wearable communication module 404, a wearable locational unit 406, a wearable motion sensing module 408, and a plurality of biometric sensors 410 configured to measure a plurality of vital signs of the first responder. For example, the vital signs can comprise at least one of a heart rate, a perspiration rate, and a skin temperature of the first responder.

The wearable processor 400 can include one or more CPUs, GPUs, ASICs, FPGAs, or a combination thereof. The wearable processor 400 can execute software or code stored in the wearable memory 402 to execute the methods or instructions described herein. The wearable processor 400 can be implemented in a number of different manners. For example, the wearable processor 400 can be an embedded processor, a processor core, a microprocessor, a logic circuit, a digital signal processor, or a combination thereof. As a more specific example, the wearable processor 400 can be a reduced instruction set computer (RISC), such as a 32-bit RISC ARM™ processor.

The wearable memory 402 can store software, firmware, data, logs, or a combination thereof. The wearable memory 402 can comprise volatile memory, non-volatile memory, or both volatile memory and non-volatile memory. For example, the wearable memory 402 can be a nonvolatile storage such as NVRAM, Flash memory, or a volatile storage such as DRAM or SRAM. The wearable memory 402 can comprise multiple memory components or chips.

The wearable communication module 404 can include a wireless communication interface or chip. For example, the wearable communication module 404 can be a network interface card or chip of the wrist-worn electronic device 214. In one embodiment, the wearable communication module 404 can be a WiFi module or chip. In other embodiments, the wearable communication module 404 can be a 3G modem or chip, a 4G modem or chip, a 5G modem or chip, a long term evolution (LTE) modem or chip, a Bluetooth™ module or chip including a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) module or chip, a radio receiver, an antenna, or a combination thereof. The wrist-worn electronic device 214 can connect to or wirelessly communicate with the first responder client device 204, the server 202, and other devices on the network 210 using the wearable communication module 404. The wrist-worn electronic device 214 can transmit or receive packets or messages via the wearable communication module 404.

The wrist-worn electronic device 214 can also comprise a wearable locational unit 406 having a global positioning system (GPS) receiver. The GPS receiver can receive GPS

signals from a GPS satellite. The wrist-worn electronic device **214** can also comprise a wearable motion sensing module **408**, a magnetometer, a compass, or a combination thereof. The wearable motion sensing module **408** can measure a sudden motion or movement undertaken by the first responder by measuring accelerations, rotations, positions, or orientations of the wrist-worn electronic device **214** in six degrees of freedom in three-dimensional (3D) space. The wearable motion sensing module **408** can be implemented as a multi-axis accelerometer including a three-axis accelerometer, a multi-axis gyroscope including a three-axis MEMS gyroscope, or a combination thereof.

The plurality of biometric sensors **410** can comprise at least one of a heart rate sensor **412**, a galvanic skin response (GSR) sensor **414**, and a skin temperature sensor **416**. One or more of the plurality of biometric sensors **410** can be positioned or housed, at least partially, within a device casing **418**. For example, when the wrist-worn electronic device **214** is a watch, one or more of the plurality of biometric sensors **410** can be positioned or housed, at least partially, within a watch case. The plurality of biometric sensors **410** can also be electrically coupled to an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) via one or more analog front ends (AFE) housed within the device casing **418**. More specifically, the ADC and the AFEs can be coupled to the same printed circuit board (PCB) shown in FIG. 4.

In some embodiments, one or more of the plurality of biometric sensors **410** can be positioned or embedded, at least partially, within a band **420** or clasp of the wrist-worn electronic device **214**. For example, one or more of the plurality of biometric sensors **410** can be positioned or embedded within a watch band or within the clasp of a bracelet or fitness tracker.

The heart rate sensor **412** can comprise an optical heart rate sensor **422**, an electrocardiogram (ECG) sensor **424**, or a combination thereof. In other embodiments, the heart rate sensor **412** can comprise a bioimpedance sensory array.

In some embodiments, the optical heart rate sensor **422** can be a photoplethysmogram (PPG) sensor array comprising a plurality of LEDs and a photodetector such as a phototransistor or charge-coupled device. The plurality of LEDs can emit light of different wavelengths including red light, green light, infrared light, or a combination thereof. The photoplethysmogram (PPG) sensor array can measure volumetric changes in blood flow in peripheral circulation (e.g., the rate of blood flowing through blood vessels within the wrist or forearm). For example, the optical heart rate sensor **422** can be positioned in proximity to the radial or ulnar artery of the first responder. In some embodiments, at least part of the LEDs can be positioned on the underside of the device casing **418**. In other embodiments, the LEDs can be positioned along the inner surface of the band **420** or clasp.

The ECG sensor **424** can comprise a plurality of ECG sensor electrodes for measuring the electrical activity of the heart of the first responder. The ECG sensor electrodes can be positioned at different points along the inner surface of the band **420** or clasp.

The GSR sensor **414** can measure an electrical conductance of the skin of the first responder that varies with the moisture level of the skin. For example, the GSR sensor **414** can be used to measure a perspiration rate of the first responder. In this and other embodiments, the GSR sensor **414** can also be used to measure a heart rate of the first responder. The GSR sensor **414** can be a sensory array comprising at least two GSR sensors. In other embodiments, the GSR sensor **414** can comprise between two and eight

GSR sensors spaced evenly apart. In some embodiments, the GSR sensors can be positioned along the inner surface of the band **420** or clasp.

The skin temperature sensor **416** can be configured for placement near the skin of the first responder. For example, the skin temperature sensor **416** can be positioned along the inner surface of the band **420** or clasp or positioned on the underside of the device casing **418**. In some embodiments, the skin temperature sensor **416** can be an analog temperature sensor coupled to the ADC and a temperature sensor AFE.

The wrist-worn electronic device **214** can also comprise an ambient environment temperature sensor **426**. The ambient environment temperature sensor **426** can be configured to measure an ambient temperature of the surrounding environment. For example, the ambient environment temperature sensor **426** can measure a temperature in the immediate vicinity of the first responder. At least part of the ambient environment temperature sensor **426** can be positioned along an outer surface of the band **420** or along an exterior of the device casing **418**.

The wrist-worn electronic device **214** can also comprise a display **428**. The display **428** can be a touchscreen display such as an LCD, a TFT display, a TFT LCD display, an OLED display, an AMOLED display, a super-AMOLED (S-AMOLED) display, a super LCD display (S-LCD), or a flexible instance of the aforementioned displays. In certain embodiments, the display **428** can be a haptic touchscreen. For example, when the wrist-worn electronic device **214** is a watch, the display **428** can be a watch face.

The wrist-worn electronic device **214** including the wearable processor **400**, the wearable memory **402**, the wearable communication module **404**, the wearable locational unit **406**, the wearable motion sensing module **408**, and the plurality of biometric sensors **410** can be powered by a battery, a solar cell or module, or a combination thereof. In some embodiment, the battery can be a rechargeable lithium-ion battery or a metal-air battery (e.g., an aluminum air battery).

The wearable processor **400** can be programmed to execute instructions (e.g., instructions stored in the wearable memory **402**) to display a vital sign on the display **428** of the wrist-worn electronic device **214**. For example, the wearable processor **400** can be programmed to executed instructions as part of a wearable software application to display a heart rate, a perspiration rate, or a skin temperature of the first responder on the display **428** of the wrist-worn electronic device **214**.

The wearable processor **400** can be programmed to execute instructions (e.g., instructions stored in the wearable memory **402**) to display a wearable connection state **430**. The wearable connection state **430** can provide information concerning whether the wrist-worn electronic device **214** is currently connected to the first responder client device **204** (e.g., via Bluetooth™ or BLE). In other embodiments, the wearable connection state **430** can provide information concerning whether the first responder client device **204** is currently connected to the server **202** via the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218**. The wearable processor **400** can be programmed to execute instructions to alert the first responder (either via an audible alert or via haptic feedback) when the wrist-worn electronic device **214** is no longer connected to the server **202** via the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218**.

In some embodiments, the wrist-worn electronic device **214** can be an off-the-shelf wearable device such as an Apple Watch™, a Fitbit Versa™, a Samsung Gear™, an LG

Watch™, or a combination thereof. In other embodiments, the wrist-worn electronic device **214** can be a custom wrist-worn electronic device **214** optimized for the improved first responder dispatch system **200** and comprising the components described herein.

FIGS. **5A** and **5B** illustrate front and back views, respectively, of an embodiment of the power-generating garment **216** of the first responder dispatch system **200**. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. **5A** and **5B**, the power-generating garment **216** can be configured to be worn about a body part of the first responder. For example, the power-generating garment **216** can be worn about a torso or upper body of the first responder. As a more specific example, the power-generating garment **216** can be a t-shirt. In other embodiments, the power-generating garment **216** can be a button-down shirt or a uniform such as a police officer uniform, a firefighter uniform, or an EMS uniform. In other embodiments contemplated by this disclosure, the power-generating garment **216** can be a pair of pants or trousers, leggings, or shorts. In additional embodiments contemplated by this disclosure, the power-generating garment **216** can be a hood or beanie cap.

In these and other embodiments, the power-generating garment **216** can be made of a fabric comprising one or more types of synthetic fibers, yarn, or thread. For example, the power-generating garment **216** can be made of a fabric comprising polyether-polyurea copolymer fibers (e.g., spandex, also known as Lycra™ or elastane).

As another example, the power-generating garment **216** can be made of a fabric comprising a blend of cotton, polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate (PET) fibers), and spandex. As an additional example, the power-generating garment **216** can be made of a fabric comprising a blend of cotton and spandex. In other example embodiments, the power-generating garment **216** can be made of a fabric comprising a blend of cotton, polyester, polyamide (or nylon), and spandex. In further example embodiments, the power-generating garment **216** can be made of a fabric comprising a blend of cotton, nylon, and spandex.

When the power-generating garment **216** is made of fabric comprising spandex, the power-generating garment **216** can be considered a compression garment. For example, as shown in FIGS. **5A** and **5B**, the power-generating garment **216** can be made in the form of a compression t-shirt or undershirt. One benefit of fabricating the power-generating garment **216** as a compression garment (e.g., a compression t-shirt or undershirt) is a tendency of the garment to tightly contour or cling to the torso or upper body of the first responder. This ensures that the plurality of sensors or other electronics coupled to the power-generating garment are pressed firmly against the skin of the first responder and do not shift or inadvertently lose physical contact with the skin of the first responder when the first responder is in motion.

As will be discussed in more detail in the following sections, at least a portion of the fabric (i.e., fibers, yarn, or thread) making up the power-generating garment **216** can comprise thermoelectric fabrics, wearable triboelectric nanogenerators, or a combination thereof. For purposes of this disclosure, the term “thread” can refer to any one or combination of spun thread, cored thread, textured thread, monofilament thread, filament thread, or bonded thread.

The power-generating garment **216** can comprise a controller housing **500** coupled to the power-generating garment **216**. For example, the controller housing **500** can be sewn on to a portion of the power-generating garment **216** by high-strength polymeric fibers or thread. In other embodiments,

the controller housing **500** can be affixed to the power-generating garment **216** by adhesives, clips, or a combination thereof.

In one example embodiment, the controller housing **500** can be positioned on an upper dorsal portion or an upper posterior side of the garment such that the controller housing **500** is in between the scapulae of the first responder when the first responder wears the power-generating garment **216**. In other embodiments not shown in the figures, the controller housing **500** can be positioned on a lower dorsal portion or a lower posterior side of the garment such that the controller housing **500** is near the lumbar of the first responder when the first responder wears the power-generating garment **216**.

For purposes of the present disclosure, any references to the power-generating garment **216** can be interpreted as a reference to a specific component, module, chip, or circuitry within the controller housing **500** of the power-generating garment **216** or a specific component, module, chip, or circuitry integrated with the power-generating garment **216**. For example, such components, modules, chip, or circuitry of the power-generating garment **216** can refer to any of the components, modules, chip, or circuitry described in the following sections.

The controller housing **500** can comprise a garment processor **502**, a garment memory **504**, a garment communication module **506**, a garment motion sensing module **508**, and an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **510**. The garment processor **502**, the garment memory **504**, the garment communication module **506**, the garment motion sensing module **508**, and the ADC **510** can be coupled to a printed circuit board (PCB) **512** such as a flexible PCB. The controller housing **500** can also comprise a number of analog front-ends (AFE) **514** for amplifying and conditioning signals from the plurality of sensors to the ADC **510**. The AFEs **514** can serve as an interface between the sensors and the ADC **510**. In some embodiments, the AFEs **514** can be integrated with or be a part of a sensor module. In other embodiments, the AFEs **514** can be separate chips or circuitry comprising certain analog amplifiers, operational amplifiers, filters, and application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs).

The garment processor **502** can include one or more CPUs, GPUs, ASICs, FPGAs, or a combination thereof. The garment processor **502** can execute software or code stored in the garment memory **504** to execute the methods or instructions described herein. The garment processor **502** can be implemented in a number of different manners. For example, the garment processor **502** can be an embedded processor, a processor core, a microprocessor, a logic circuit, a digital signal processor, or a combination thereof. As a more specific example, the garment processor **502** can be a reduced instruction set computer (RISC), such as a 32-bit RISC ARM™ processor.

The garment memory **504** can store software, firmware, data, logs, or a combination thereof. The garment memory **504** can comprise volatile memory, non-volatile memory, or both volatile memory and non-volatile memory. For example, the garment memory **504** can be a nonvolatile storage such as NVRAM, Flash memory, or a volatile storage such as DRAM or SRAM. The garment memory **504** can comprise multiple memory components or chips.

The garment communication module **506** can include a wireless communication interface or chip. In one embodiment, the garment communication module **506** can be a WiFi module or chip. In other embodiments, the garment communication module **506** can be a 3G modem or chip, a 4G modem or chip, a 5G modem or chip, a long term

evolution (LTE) modem or chip, a Bluetooth™ module or chip including a Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) module or chip, a radio receiver, an antenna, or a combination thereof. The garment processor **502** can connect to or wirelessly communicate with the first responder client device **204**, the server **202**, and other devices on the network **210** via the wearable communication module **404**. The garment processor **502** can transmit or receive packets or messages via the wearable communication module **404**.

The garment motion sensing module **508** can measure a sudden motion or movement undertaken by the first responder by measuring accelerations, rotations, positions, or orientations of the garment motion sensing module **508** in six degrees of freedom in three-dimensional (3D) space. The garment motion sensing module **508** can be implemented as a multi-axis accelerometer including a three-axis accelerometer, a multi-axis gyroscope including a three-axis MEMS gyroscope, or a combination thereof.

The power-generating garment **216** can comprise a plurality of biometric sensors **516** configured to measure a plurality of vital signs of the first responder. The biometric sensors **516** can be coupled to the power-generating garment **216** by high-strength polymeric threads, organic threads, or a combination thereof. In other embodiments, the biometric sensors **516** can be affixed to the power-generating garment **216** by adhesives, clips, or a combination thereof. The plurality of biometric sensors **516** can comprise at least one of a heart rate sensor **518**, one or more galvanic skin response (GSR) sensor **520**, and a skin temperature sensor **522**.

The heart rate sensor **518** can comprise a number of ECG sensors and a bioimpedance sensory array, or a combination thereof. The heart rate sensor **518** (e.g., the ECG sensors or the bioimpedance sensor array) can comprise a plurality of sensor electrodes **524** for measuring the electrical activity of the heart of the first responder. The sensor electrodes **524** can be positioned on the front interior side of the power-generating garment **216**. For example, when the power-generating garment **216** is a compression t-shirt, the sensor electrodes **524** can be positioned on the front interior side of the compression t-shirt. More specifically, the sensor electrodes **524** can be positioned substantially halfway in between a garment collar and a midline of the power-generating garment **216** such that the sensor electrodes **524** are positioned immediately below the pectoral muscles and above an upper abdomen of the first responder when the first responder wears the power-generating garment **216**.

The GSR sensors **520** can measure an electrical conductance of the skin of the first responder that varies with the moisture level of the skin. For example, the GSR sensors **520** can be used to measure a perspiration rate of the first responder. In this and other embodiments, the GSR sensors **520** can also be used to measure a heart rate of the first responder.

The GSR sensors **520** can be configured for placement directly on the skin of the first responder. For example, the GSR sensors **520** can be configured for placement near a region of the first responder's body comprising a concentration of sweat glands such as the axillary or armpits or a region immediately below the pectoral muscles.

The GSR sensors **520** can be positioned along the front interior side of the power-generating garment **216**, along a lateral interior side of the power-generating garment **216**, or a combination thereof. The GSR sensors **520** can also be positioned along a transition region between the front interior side and the lateral interior side of the power-generating garment **216**. For example, when the power-generating

garment **216** is a shirt, the GSR sensors **520** can be positioned near an axillary or armpit region of the shirt. As a more specific example, the GSR sensors **520** can measure the electrical conductance of the skin of the first responder near the axillary or armpit of the first responder. In other embodiments, the GSR sensors **520** can be positioned substantially halfway in between a garment collar and a midline of the power-generating garment **216** such that the GSR sensor electrodes are positioned immediately below the pectoral muscles and above an upper abdomen of the first responder. In additional embodiments, the GSR sensors **520** can be positioned in a line along the sternum or upper center region of the power-generating garment **216**.

The skin temperature sensor **522** can be configured for placement near the skin of the first responder. In one embodiment, the skin temperature sensor **522** can be positioned along an anterior or front inner side of the power-generating garment **216**. For example, the skin temperature sensor **522** can be positioned such that one or more electrodes of the skin temperature sensor **522** physically contact the sternum or pectorals of the first responder. In other embodiments, the skin temperature sensor **522** can be positioned along a dorsal or back inner side of the power-generating garment **216**. In some embodiments, the skin temperature sensor **522** can be an analog temperature sensor coupled to the ADC **510** and a temperature sensor AFE.

The power-generating garment **216** can also comprise an ambient environment temperature sensor **526**. The ambient environment temperature sensor **526** can be configured to measure an ambient temperature of the surrounding environment. For example, the ambient environment temperature sensor **526** can measure a temperature in the immediate vicinity of the first responder. In some embodiments, at least part of the ambient environment temperature sensor **526** can be positioned along an outer surface or side of the power-generating garment **216**. For example, the ambient environment temperature sensor **526** can be affixed or otherwise coupled to a sleeve of the power-generating garment **216**. In other example embodiments, the ambient environment temperature sensor **526** can be affixed or otherwise coupled to a cuff or collar of the power-generating garment **216**.

At least a portion of the power-generating garment **216** can be fabricated from materials configured to generate or harvest energy from the wearer of the garment (hereinafter referred to as a power-generating fabric portion **528**). As will be discussed in more detail in the following sections, in some embodiments, the power-generating fabric portion **528** can be a thermoelectric fabric (see FIG. 6B) configured to harvest thermal energy of the wearer. In other embodiments, the power-generating fabric portion **528** can be made from or comprise triboelectric textile layers (see FIG. 6C) configured to harvest mechanical energy of the wearer. At least one of the biometric sensors **516**, the garment processor **502**, the garment memory **504**, the garment communication module **506**, the garment motion sensing module **508**, the ADC **510**, the AFEs **514**, and the ambient environment temperature sensor **526** can be powered by energy generated by the power-generating fabric portion **528**.

The power-generating fabric portion **528** can be configured to convert thermal energy, mechanical energy, or a combination thereof produced by the first responder (i.e., body heat, body motions, or a combination thereof) into electrical power or electrical energy. As shown in the example embodiments of FIGS. 5A and 5B, the power-generating fabric portion **528** can cover a trunk or torso of the first responder when the first responder wears the power-generating garment **216**.

In some embodiments, the power-generating fabric portion **528** can refer to a part of the power-generating garment **216** comprising certain conductive threads or fibers or certain thermoelectric or triboelectric fabric layers. In other embodiments, the power-generating fabric portion **528** can be a separate panel, patch, or layer coupled to the remainder fabric layer(s) of the power-generating garment **216** by stitches or thread (e.g., polyester thread, cotton-wrapped polyester thread, mercerized cotton thread, Cordura™ nylon, or a combination thereof). Different types of power-generating fabric portions **528** will be discussed in more detail in the following sections.

As depicted in FIGS. **5A** and **5B**, a portion or segment of the power-generating garment **216** can also be fabricated from or comprise a conductive fabric **530**. The conductive fabric **530** can electrically couple the power-generating fabric portion **528** to a power storage unit **532** coupled to the power-generating garment **216**. The conductive fabric **530** can also electrically couple the plurality of biometric sensors **410** to the power storage unit **532**. The conductive fabric **530** can be integrated into the remainder of the fabric making up the power-generating garment **216**. For example, thread or fibers making up the conductive fabric **530** can be woven or knit together with non-conductive fabric making up the remainder of the power-generating garment **216** (e.g., cotton fibers, polyester (e.g., PET) fibers, etc.). In other embodiments, the conductive fabric **530** can be an additional fabric layer sewn or stitched onto the remainder of the power-generating garment **216** as strips or panels. The conductive fabric **530** will be discussed in more detail in the following sections.

The power storage unit **532** can be coupled to the power-generating garment **216** via stitches, clips, adhesives, or a combination thereof. For example, the power storage unit **532** can be coupled to a hem or edge of the power-generating garment **216**. In other example embodiments, the power storage unit **532** can be coupled to a collar or exterior surface of the power-generating garment **216**.

In some embodiments, the power storage unit **532** can be a battery such as a rechargeable lithium-ion battery. In other embodiments, the battery can be a lithium-iodine battery, a lithium-manganese dioxide battery, or a lithium-carbon monofluoride battery. In additional embodiments, the power storage unit **532** can be a capacitor, super-capacitor, or ultra-capacitor. For example, the power storage unit **532** can be a capacitor having a capacitance of approximately 1000 μF or above. In some embodiments, the power storage unit **532** can store power generated by the power-generating fabric portion **528** of the power-generating garment **216**. For example, the power-generating fabric portion **528** can harvest enough energy from the wearer of the power-generating garment **216** (e.g., the first responder wearing the power-generating garment **216** on duty) to recharge the power storage unit **532**.

In these and other embodiments, the power storage unit **532** can also be recharged by being electrically coupled or connected to a power outlet via a Universal Serial Bus (USB) charger such as a USB connector (e.g., USB 3.0, 2. Type A, USB 3.0 Type A, USB 2.0 micro-B 5 pin, USB 3.0 micro-B 10 pin, USB 2.0 mini-B 5 pin, USB 2.0 type B), an Apple™ lighting connector, a 2.5 mm direct current (DC) power cable, a 12V receptacle charger, or a combination thereof.

FIG. **6A** illustrates a close-up view of a conductive fabric **530**. The conductive fabric **530** can be woven, knit, or both woven and knit from conductive polymeric threads **600**. In

one embodiment, the conductive polymeric threads **600** can be textile threads **602** coated or covered by a conducting polymer blend **604**.

In some embodiments, the textile threads **602** can be or comprise polyester (e.g., PET) threads, cotton-wrapped polyester threads, spandex threads, nylon, or a combination thereof. In these and other embodiments, the conducting polymer blend **604** can comprise poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) polystyrenesulfonate (PEDOT:PSS), PEDOT:PSS and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), or PEDOT:PSS and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), or a combination thereof. For example, the conducting polymer blend **604** can be deposited on the textile threads **602** via inkjet printing, sponge stencil techniques, spin coating, spraying, or a combination thereof. The current carrying capacity of fibers making up the conductive fabric **530** can reach 10^3 A/cm^2 or higher in some instances.

FIG. **6B** illustrates a close-up view of an embodiment of the power-generating fabric portion **528** comprising a thermoelectric fabric. In some embodiments, thermoelectric fabric can comprise multiple layers of carbon nanotube (CNT) film **606**. In these and other embodiments, the CNT films **606** (having a thickness of between about 20 to 40 nm) can be layered with polymeric films **608** to form a multi-layered composite. More specifically, the CNT films **606** can comprise multi-walled CNTs (including both n-type CNTs and p-type CNTs).

The polymeric films **608** can be or comprise thin films or layers of polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF). In other embodiments, the polymeric films **608** can be or comprise thin films or layers of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE).

As depicted in FIG. **6B**, the CNT films **606** can be layered in an alternating manner with the polymeric films **608**. In other embodiments, multiple layers of CNT films **606** can initially be pressed together and then stacked in an alternating manner with one or more layers of polymeric films **608** to be further heated and pressed together. The CNT films **606** can be pressed and heated together with the polymeric films **608** to a temperature above the melting point of the polymers, or above 300 Kelvin) to form the layers into a type of fabric.

In some embodiments, the thermoelectric fabric making up the power-generating fabric portion **528** can comprise between 50 and 100 layers of CNT films **606** and polymeric films **608** (for example, stacked in an alternating arrangement). In other embodiments, the thermoelectric fabric making up the power-generating fabric portion **528** can comprise between 100 and 200 layers of CNT films **606** and polymeric films **608** (for example, stacked in an alternating arrangement).

The thermoelectric fabric disclosed herein can generate a current or voltage when charge carriers within the layers migrate due to a temperature gradient created by exposure or contact of the thermoelectric fabric with a heat source (e.g., human skin). The thermoelectric fabric disclosed herein can have very stable thermoelectric properties when operating in temperature ranges near room temperature or average human body temperature. In some embodiments, the thermoelectric fabric comprising multiple layers of CNT films **606** and polymeric films **608** can generate between approximately 0.5 mW to 1.2 mW of power per cm^2 of fabric.

In other embodiments contemplated by this disclosure but not shown in the figures, the power-generating fabric portion **528** can also comprise thermoelectric fabric made of PEDOT:PSS coated textile threads **602**. For example, the PEDOT:PSS coated textile threads **602** can be linked together with metallic conductors such as fine metal threads

or wires to yield a thermoelectric fabric capable of harvesting energy from the body heat of the wearer (e.g., the first responder).

FIG. 6C illustrates an embodiment of the power-generating fabric portion 528 comprising wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers 610 configured to harvest electrical energy from the mechanical energy of the wearer. In some embodiments, the wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers 610 can comprise multiple layers of silver-coated textile 612 and nano-patterned polydimethylsiloxane (PDMS) 614. More specifically, the wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers 610 can comprise layers of silver-coated textile 612 arranged in an alternating manner with layers of nano-patterned PDMS 614. In some embodiments, the nano-patterned PDMS 614 can comprise nanowire or nanorods coated (e.g., dip-coated) or covered with PDMS. More specifically, the nanowire or nanorods can be zinc oxide (ZnO) nanorods, gold (Au) rods, or a combination thereof.

The wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers 610 can generate a voltage as a result of frictional forces, compressive forces, or a combination thereof applied to the various layers of the fabric. In some embodiments, the wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers 610 can generate between approximately 0.5 mW to 1.0 mW of power per cm² of fabric.

FIG. 7A illustrates an embodiment of a log-in graphical user interface (GUI) 700 rendered by a mobile application 702 running on the first responder client device 204. In some embodiments, the mobile application 702 can be an Apple™ iOS application, an Apple™ WatchOS™ application, or a combination thereof. In these and other embodiments, the mobile application 702 can be written in the Swift™ programming language, C programming language, C++ programming language, Objective-C programming language, or a combination thereof. In other embodiments, the mobile application 702 can be an Android™ application, a WearOS™ application, or a combination thereof. In these and other embodiments, the mobile application can be written in the Java™ programming language, C programming language, C++ programming language, or a combination thereof.

As shown in FIG. 7A, a first responder can log in to the mobile application 702 by inputting certain credentials (e.g., login name and password) of the first responder through the log-in GUI 700. Also, as shown in FIG. 7A, a new user of the mobile application 702 (i.e., a first responder first using the mobile application 702) can register for an account by applying a user input to a register button 704 or icon. The mobile application 702 can render a registration GUI 706 (see FIG. 7B) when the new user applies a user input to the register button 704 or icon.

FIG. 7B illustrates an embodiment of the registration GUI 706. As shown in FIG. 7B, the registration GUI 706 can request and obtain certain biometric information 708 from the first responder in order to set up a new account for the first responder. For example, the biometric information 708 can comprise information concerning a gender 710, a height 712, a weight 714, an age 716, a race 718, a blood type 720, and any allergies 722 of the first responder. The registration GUI 706 can also obtain certain contact information 724 (e.g., name, phone number, email, etc.) and occupation-related information 726 such as a rank, badge number, assigned station, vehicle, or engine number, or a combination thereof of the first responder.

The first responder client device 204 can transmit the biometric information 708, the contact information 724, and

the occupation-related information 726 obtained from the user to the server 202 to be saved in the database 228. The server 202 can associate the biometric information 708, the contact information 724, and the occupation-related information 726 with a name, username, or I.D. of the first responder.

In some embodiments, the server 202 can use any of the biometric information 708, the contact information 724, or the occupation-related information 726 to populate the dispatch console UI 802 (see FIG. 9). In these and other embodiments, the server 202 can also include data from any of the biometric information 708, the contact information 724, or the occupation-related information 726 into the historical vital sign string 240 (see FIG. 2).

Moreover, the server 202 can also use data from the biometric information 708 (for example, the gender 710, the height 712, the weight 714, and the age 716 of the first responder) into threshold calculations or standards set for determining whether a vital sign data received from the first responder client device 204 (see FIG. 2) should be flagged as an abnormal vital sign. For example, a 30% change in a heart-rate of a first responder in his or her mid-twenties having a body-mass index (BMI) of 20 can be considered normal while the same change in heart-rate of another first responder in his or her mid-fifties having a BMI of 30 or above can be considered abnormal.

FIG. 7C illustrates an embodiment of an instance of a responder biometric display GUI 728 rendered by the mobile application 702 running on the first responder client device 204 prior to initialization by the user. A first responder can apply a user input to an initialization GUI element 730 displayed as part of the responder biometric display GUI 728 to instruct the first responder client device 204 to begin obtaining vital sign measurements from the sensing wearable 208 (e.g., the wrist-worn electronic device 214, the power-generating garment 216, or a combination thereof). The initialization GUI element 730 can comprise a button, icon, symbol, link, or a combination thereof. For example, the initialization GUI element 730 can be a “Start” button that the first responder can press or tap. The responder biometric display GUI 728 can also comprise a connection status GUI element 732 informing the first responder of a connection status of the real-time bidirectional connection 218 between the first responder client device 204 and the server 202 (see FIG. 2). The connection status GUI element 732 can comprise text, icons, symbols, or a combination thereof. For example, the connection status GUI element 732 can display the word “Connected” and a green circular icon to indicate that the first responder client device 204 is connected to the server 202 via a real-time bidirectional connection 218 or display the word “Disconnected” and a red circular icon to indicate that the real-time bidirectional connection 218 between the first responder client device 204 and the server 202 has been closed or is no longer active. The first responder can exit the mobile application 702 and re-start the mobile application 702 when the connection status GUI element 732 indicates that the real-time bidirectional connection 218 has been closed or is no longer active.

FIG. 7D illustrates that one or more vital sign measurements 734 can be displayed via the responder biometric display GUI 728 once the first responder applies a user input to the initialization GUI element 730. The vital sign measurements 734 can be biometric measurements of the first responder obtained from the sensing wearable 208 (e.g., the wrist-worn electronic device 214, the power-generating garment 216, or a combination thereof). The vital sign mea-

surements **734** can comprise a heart rate, a perspiration rate, a skin temperature, or a combination thereof.

FIG. 7E illustrates an embodiment of an inquiry user interface (UI) window **736** overlaid on the responder biometric display GUI **728** inquiring as to a status of the first responder. The inquiry UI window **736** can be displayed in response to the first responder client device **204** receiving an inquiry string generated and transmitted by the server **202**. The inquiry string can be generated by the server **202** after the server **202** receives an instance of a vital sign reporting string **224** over the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** comprising an abnormal vital sign **738**. As shown in FIG. 7E, the abnormal vital sign **738** can be displayed via the responder biometric display GUI **728**.

As previously discussed, in some instances, the abnormal vital sign **738** can be an elevated heart rate, an elevated perspiration rate, an elevated skin temperature, or a combination thereof of the first responder. The server **202** can determine the vital sign as abnormal when a numerical value representing the vital sign exceeds a percentage change threshold (e.g., a $\pm 50\%$ change in heart rate, a $\pm 10\%$ change in skin temperature, a $\pm 30\%$ change in perspiration) predetermined or preset by the system **200** and stored in the database **228**. The abnormal vital sign **738** can be measured by the plurality of biometric sensors of the sensing wearable **208** (e.g., the biometric sensors **410** of the wrist-worn electronic device **214** of FIG. 4, the biometric sensors **516** of the power-generating garment **216** of FIGS. 5A and 5B, or a combination thereof) worn by the first responder.

The inquiry UI window **736** can be a window or graphic asking the first responder to confirm whether the first responder requires assistance or medical attention. If the first responder does not apply a user input to the inquiry UI window **736** (i.e., if the first responder is non-responsive) or does not apply a user input within a predetermined time period, the server **202** can proceed to transmit the alert string **230** to each of the plurality of dispatch client devices **206**. In cases where the abnormal vital sign **738** is obtained in error or the first responder does not require assistance or medical attention despite exhibiting the abnormal vital sign **738**, the first responder can apply a user input to a portion of the inquiry UI window **736** (e.g., a “No” button) to cancel any alerts sent out by the server **202**. At this point, the first responder client device **204** can generate and transmit an alert cancellation string over the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218** to the server **202**. If an alert string **230** has already been sent out by the server **202**, the server **202** can then transmit the alert cancellation string to each of the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** over the secured real-time bidirectional connection **218**. Moreover, the server **202** can then transmit another instance of the vital sign frequency change string **236** to the first responder client device **204** in order to decrease a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings **224** (see FIG. 2) transmitted by the first responder client device **204** to the server **202**. In some embodiments, the inquiry string and the alert cancellation string can be generated and transmitted as JSON text strings. In other embodiments, the inquiry string and the alert cancellation string can be generated and transmitted as compressed JSON text strings.

FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of an alert UI window **800** overlaid on a dispatch console UI **802** rendered by a dispatch client application **804** running on a dispatch client device **206**. In some embodiments, the dispatch client application **804** can be a downloadable desktop or mobile application written in the Java™ programming language, the C programming language, the C++ programming language, or

a combination thereof. As a more specific example, the dispatch client application **804** can be a Java™-based application with certain GUI elements generated using the Java™ Swing application programming interface (API). In other embodiments, the dispatch client application **804** can be a downloadable desktop or mobile application written in the Swift™ programming language, the Objective-C programming language, the C programming language, the C++ programming language, or a combination thereof.

In alternative embodiments, the dispatch client application **804** can be a web-based application developed using a web application framework such as an Angular.js framework, an Express.js framework, a Django™ web framework, Ruby on Rails™ web framework, or a combination thereof. In these and other embodiments, the dispatch client application **804** can be written in one or more programming languages including Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) (e.g., HTML5, Extensible HTML (XHTML), or a combination thereof), Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) style sheet language, JavaScript programming language, Python™ programming language, Ruby™ programming language, or a combination thereof. In such embodiments, the web-based dispatch client application **804** can be accessed via a web browser of the dispatch client device **206**.

The dispatch console UI **802** can be a default UI or dashboard of the dispatch client application **804**. The dispatch console UI **802** can be generated using a platform-independent component-based UI framework. For example, the platform-independent component-based UI framework can be a Java™ TableLayout API, a Java™ GridBagLayout API, or another platform-independent UI widget.

An alert UI window **800** can be overlaid or pop up on the dispatch console UI **802** as soon as the dispatch client device **206** receives an alert string **230** (see FIG. 2) from the server **202**. When only one first responder is in need of assistance or support, the alert UI window **800** can display a contact information **724**, an occupation-related information **726**, or a combination thereof of the first responder along with a singular UI element **806**, such as a “Handle” button, configured to receive a user input from a user of the dispatch client application **804** such as a dispatcher or another first responder. In some embodiments, the singular UI element **806** can be a single “Handle” button, icon, or hyperlink that the dispatcher can click or tap on to indicate a willingness of the dispatcher to coordinate aid or support for the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. In response to the dispatcher applying a user input to the singular UI element **806**, the dispatch client device **206** can send a dispatch response string **232** to the server **202** over a real-time bidirectional connection **218** (see FIG. 2).

As previously discussed, the dispatch response string **232** can inform the server **202** and the other dispatch client devices **206** that this particular dispatch client device **206** has chosen to handle or coordinate support or assistance for the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. For example, by applying a user input to a “Handle” button of the alert UI window **800**, the dispatcher can inform the server **202** and the other dispatchers that he or she will send or coordinate backup or medical assistance to the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. In other example embodiments where the dispatch client device **206** is the client device of a fellow first responder (e.g., a fellow police officer), applying a user input to the “Handle” button of the alert UI window **800** can inform the server **202** and the other dispatch client devices **206** that this particular first

responder will proceed to the current location of the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign to offer aid or assistance.

In some embodiments, the server **202** can be programmed to transmit another alert string **230** comprising a queue formation string generated by the server **202** to each of the plurality of dispatch client devices **206** in response to the server **202** receiving another vital sign reporting string **224** from another first responder client device **204**. In these embodiments, the other vital sign reporting string **224** can comprise vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign measured of another first responder (i.e., when another first responder wearing the sensing wearable **208** is detected as exhibiting abnormal vital signs).

In this case, the client processor **310** of the dispatch client device **206** can be programmed to render an updated instance of the alert UI window **800** overlaid on the dispatch console UI **802** (as depicted in FIG. **8**). The updated instance of the alert UI window **800** can be configured to display a queue **808** comprising the first responder and the other first responder. The queue **808** can be established based on the timing of the vital sign reporting strings **224** received by the server **202** from the various first responder client devices **204**. Although FIG. **8** illustrates the queue **808** comprising two first responders, it is contemplated by this disclosure that the first responder dispatch system **200** can accommodate a queue **808** of three or more first responders.

In these and other embodiments, the updated instance of the alert UI window **800** can also display the same singular UI element **806** (e.g., one “Handle” button or icon). A user input applied to the singular UI element **806** (e.g., the one “Handle” button or icon) rendered in the updated instance of the alert UI window **800** can generate an instance of a dispatch response string **232** (see FIG. **2**) that associates this particular dispatch client device **206** with one first responder indicated at a fore of the queue **808**. An advantage of the single “Handle”-button feature described herein is that first responders on duty can be assured that the first responder dispatch system **200** prohibits dispatchers from playing favorites with which first responder to help first and how aid or assistance is provided to first responders in need. Another advantage of the single “Handle”-button feature described herein is that it simplifies the entire workflow and cuts down on the number of user inputs needed from the dispatcher and the number of decisions needed to be made by a dispatcher to respond to an alert sent out by a first responder in need.

FIG. **9** illustrates an embodiment of the dispatch console UI **802** populated with data and graphics concerning a location and vital signs of the first responder. The dispatch console UI **802** can be populated in response to the dispatcher applying a user input to the singular UI element **806** of the alert UI window **800** (see FIG. **8**) indicating a willingness of the dispatcher to assist the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. Once the dispatcher has applied the user input to the singular UI element **806**, the server **202** can associate this particular dispatcher with the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign and store this association in the database **228**.

As shown in FIG. **9**, the dispatch console UI **802** can be populated with a biometric information **708**, a contact information **724**, and an occupation-related information **726** of the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. The dispatch console UI **802** can also comprise a map panel **900** and a dynamic chart panel **902**.

The dispatch client application **804** can render the map panel **900** using GPS coordinate data **904** received as part of

the vital sign reporting strings **224**, the historical vital sign string **240**, or a combination thereof received from the server **202**.

As previously discussed, the first responder client device **204** can comprise a GPS locational unit **318** configured to transmit GPS coordinate data **904** to the server **202** (see FIG. **3B**). The server **202** can be programmed to concatenate the GPS coordinate data **904** to JSON text strings transmitted to the dispatch client device **206** (e.g., the responding dispatch client device **234**) such as the vital sign reporting strings **224**, the historical vital sign string **240**, or a combination thereof. The GPS coordinate data **904** can be concatenated by being added to a serialized JSON text string. The server **202** can then transmit the vital sign reporting strings **224** and the historical vital sign string **240** comprising the GPS coordinate data **904** to the dispatch client device **206** (e.g., the responding dispatch client device **234**).

For example, the dispatch client application **804** can render the map panel **900** showing a current location of the first responder exhibiting the abnormal vital sign. As a more specific example, the map panel **900** can render a map graphic showing the current location of the first responder using geocode data. The dispatch client application **804** can also make static Google® Map calls to generate the map graphic.

The dispatch client application **804** can also render the dynamic chart panel **902** using the vital sign data received from the historical vital sign string **240** and the vital sign reporting strings **224** of increased frequency (e.g., once every 10 seconds). In some embodiments, the dynamic chart panel **902** can be rendered using a traced-based UI charting framework. For example, the trace-based UI charting framework can be a JChart2D framework (see <http://jchart2d.sourceforge.net>). Real-time biometric data of the first responder received from the server **202** can be rendered as real-time traces **906** or graphs on the dynamic chart panel **902**. For example, the heart rate, skin moisture level, skin temperature, or a combination thereof of the first responder can be rendered as separate real-time traces **906** on the dynamic chart panel **902**.

FIG. **10** illustrates one embodiment of a computer-implemented method **1000** for providing dispatch support to first responders. The method **1000** can comprise measuring, using a plurality of biometric sensors coupled to a sensing wearable **208** worn about a body part of the first responder, a plurality of vital signs of the first responder, wherein the sensing wearable **208** (e.g., the biometric sensors **410** of the wrist-worn electronic device **214** of FIG. **4**, the biometric sensors **516** of the power-generating garment **216** of FIGS. **5A** and **5B**, or a combination thereof) comprises a processor, a memory, and a wireless communication unit configured to wirelessly communicate with a first responder client device **204** in proximity to the first responder in step **1002**. The method **1000** can also comprise receiving, at the server **202**, a vital sign reporting string **224** from the first responder client device **204** over a secured real-time bidirectional connection **218**, wherein the vital sign reporting string **224** comprises vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign of the first responder, and wherein the abnormal vital sign is measured by the plurality of biometric sensors in step **1004**.

The method **1000** can further comprise transmitting an alert string **230** generated by the server processor **300** to each of a plurality of dispatch client devices **206** over a plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections **218**, wherein an alert user interface (UI) window **800** is configured to be generated on a display of a dispatch client device **206** in response to the dispatch client device **206** receiving

the alert string 230 in step 1006. The method 1000 can also comprise receiving, at the server 202, a dispatch response string 232 from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices 206 in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window 800, wherein the dispatch response string 232 is received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections 218, and wherein the dispatch client device 206 transmitting the dispatch response string 232 is designated as a responding dispatch client device in step 1008.

The method 1000 can also comprise transmitting a vital sign frequency change string 236 generated by the server processor 300 over the secured real-time bidirectional connection 218 to the first responder client device 204 in order to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings 224 transmitted by the first responder client device 204 to the server 202 in step 1010. The method 1000 can further comprise transmitting a historical vital sign string 240 generated by the server processor and a plurality of vital sign reporting strings 224 of increased frequency to the responding dispatch client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection 218 in step 1012.

The system 200 and methods described in the present disclosure provides an improvement in the field of first responder dispatch communications. The system 200 and methods described herein provide improvements in how dispatch systems are organized and how first responders are supported by dispatchers. For example, rather than the first responder having to initiate a call for help over a traditional radio-based communication system, the system 200 and methods described herein provide an automated mechanism by which first responders in need are identified and handled by dispatchers in traditional dispatch settings or other first responders on duty.

Moreover, the dispatch system 200 and methods described herein can also be used to improve the overall health of first responders covered by the system 200. For example, the system 200 can identify first responders who may benefit from preventative or medical treatments for certain health-related ailments or conditions (either diagnosed or undiagnosed). As such, the dispatch system 200 and methods described herein can maintain the health and safety of first responders on and off the job.

A number of embodiments have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the embodiments. In addition, the flowcharts or logic flows depicted in the figures do not require the particular order shown, or sequential order, to achieve desirable results. In addition, other steps or operations may be provided, or steps or operations may be eliminated, from the described flows, and other components may be added to, or removed from, the described systems. Accordingly, other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

Each of the individual variations or embodiments described and illustrated herein has discrete components and features which may be readily separated from or combined with the features of any of the other variations or embodiments. Modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation, material, composition of matter, process, process act(s) or step(s) to the objective(s), spirit or scope of the present invention.

Methods recited herein may be carried out in any order of the recited events that is logically possible, as well as the recited order of events. Moreover, additional steps or opera-

tions may be provided or steps or operations may be eliminated to achieve the desired result.

Furthermore, where a range of values is provided, every intervening value between the upper and lower limit of that range and any other stated or intervening value in that stated range is encompassed within the invention. Also, any optional feature of the inventive variations described may be set forth and claimed independently, or in combination with any one or more of the features described herein.

All existing subject matter mentioned herein (e.g., publications, patents, patent applications and hardware) is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety except insofar as the subject matter may conflict with that of the present invention (in which case what is present herein shall prevail). The referenced items are provided solely for their disclosure prior to the filing date of the present application. Nothing herein is to be construed as an admission that the present invention is not entitled to antedate such material by virtue of prior invention.

Reference to a singular item, includes the possibility that there are plural of the same items present. More specifically, as used herein and in the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," "said" and "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise. It is further noted that the claims may be drafted to exclude any optional element. As such, this statement is intended to serve as antecedent basis for use of such exclusive terminology as "solely," "only" and the like in connection with the recitation of claim elements, or use of a "negative" limitation. Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs.

This disclosure is not intended to be limited to the scope of the particular forms set forth, but is intended to cover alternatives, modifications, and equivalents of the variations or embodiments described herein. Further, the scope of the disclosure fully encompasses other variations or embodiments that may become obvious to those skilled in the art in view of this disclosure.

It will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that the various methods disclosed herein may be embodied in a non-transitory readable medium, machine-readable medium, and/or a machine accessible medium comprising instructions compatible, readable, and/or executable by a processor or server processor of a machine, device, or computing device. The structures and modules in the figures may be shown as distinct and communicating with only a few specific structures and not others. The structures may be merged with each other, may perform overlapping functions, and may communicate with other structures not shown to be connected in the figures. Accordingly, the specification and/or drawings may be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

I claim:

1. A first responder dispatch system, comprising:

a power-generating garment configured to be worn about a body part of a first responder, wherein the power-generating garment comprises a processor, a memory, a wireless communication unit configured to wirelessly communicate with a first responder client device in proximity to the first responder, and a plurality of biometric sensors coupled to the power-generating garment and configured to measure a plurality of vital signs of the first responder, wherein the first responder client device is configured to receive the plurality of

vital signs from the power-generating garment over a wireless personal area network; and
 a server comprising a server processor, a server memory, and a server communication unit configured to communicate with the first responder client device and a plurality of dispatch client devices, wherein the server processor is programmed to execute instructions to:
 receive a vital sign reporting string from the first responder client device over a secured real-time bidirectional connection, wherein the vital sign reporting string comprises vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign of the first responder, and wherein the abnormal vital sign is measured by the plurality of biometric sensors,
 transmit an alert string generated by the server processor to each of the plurality of dispatch client devices over a plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections, wherein an alert user interface (UI) window is configured to be generated on a display of a dispatch client device in response to the dispatch client device receiving the alert string,
 receive a dispatch response string from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window, wherein the dispatch response string is received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections, and wherein the dispatch client device transmitting the dispatch response string is designated as a responding dispatch client device,
 transmit a vital sign frequency change string generated by the server processor to the first responder client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection in order to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings transmitted by the first responder client device to the server, and
 transmit a historical vital sign string generated by the server processor and a plurality of vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency to the responding dispatch client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection.

2. The first responder dispatch system of claim 1, wherein at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections is opened and maintained using a real-time transport framework supporting a WebSocket communication protocol.

3. The first responder dispatch system of claim 2, wherein the real-time transport framework is a Socket.IO JavaScript framework.

4. The first responder dispatch system of claim 1, wherein at least a portion of the power-generating garment is made of a conductive fabric comprising a plurality of polymeric fibers coated with poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene):poly(4-styrenesulfonate) (PEDOT:PSS), wherein at least one of the plurality of biometric sensors is coupled to the conductive fabric.

5. The first responder dispatch system of claim 4, wherein at least a portion of the power-generating garment is made from a thermoelectric fabric comprising multiple layers of carbon nanotubes and polymer films, wherein the thermoelectric fabric is coupled to at least part of the conductive fabric and a power storage unit coupled to the power-generating fabric.

6. The first responder dispatch system of claim 1, wherein the power-generating garment comprises wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers.

7. The first responder dispatch system of claim 1, wherein the plurality of biometric sensors comprise at least one of a

heart rate sensor configured to measure a heart rate of the first responder, a motion sensor configured to detect a sudden motion undertaken by the first responder, a galvanic skin response (GSR) sensor configured to measure a moisture level of the skin of the first responder, and a temperature sensor to measure a skin temperature of the first responder, and wherein the vital sign reporting string comprises values corresponding to the heart rate, motion, skin moisture level, and skin temperature of the first responder.

8. The first responder dispatch system of claim 1, wherein at least one of the vital sign reporting strings, the alert strings, the dispatch response string, the vital sign frequency string, and the historical vital sign string is a serialized JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) string.

9. The first responder dispatch system of claim 8, wherein the first responder client device comprises a global positioning system (GPS) locational unit configured to transmit GPS coordinate data to the server, wherein the server processor is further programmed to execute instructions to:

concatenate the GPS coordinate data to at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string, and

transmit at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string comprising the GPS coordinate data to the responding dispatch client device.

10. The first responder dispatch system of claim 9, wherein a client processor of the responding dispatch client device is programmed to execute instructions to:

render a dispatch console UI using a platform-independent component-based UI framework comprising a plurality of panels,

render a map panel as one of the plurality of panels using the GPS coordinate data received through at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string, and

render a dynamic chart panel using the vital sign data received from the historical vital sign string and the vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency, wherein the dynamic chart panel is rendered using a traced-based UI charting framework, wherein the vital sign data reflecting the heart rate, the skin moisture level, and the skin temperature of the first responder are rendered as separate real-time traces on the dynamic chart panel.

11. A computer-implemented method for providing dispatch support to first responders, comprising:

measuring, using a plurality of biometric sensors coupled to a power-generating garment worn about a body part of the first responder, a plurality of vital signs of the first responder, wherein the power-generating garment comprises a processor, a memory, and a wireless communication unit configured to wirelessly communicate with a first responder client device in proximity to the first responder;

receiving, at the first responder client device, the plurality of vital signs from the power-generating garment over a wireless personal area network;

receiving, at the server comprising a server processor, a vital sign reporting string from the first responder client device over a secured real-time bidirectional connection, wherein the vital sign reporting string comprises vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign of the first responder, and wherein the abnormal vital sign is measured by the plurality of biometric sensors;

transmitting an alert string generated by the server processor to each of a plurality of dispatch client devices

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over a plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections, wherein an alert user interface (UI) window is configured to be generated on a display of a dispatch client device in response to the dispatch client device receiving the alert string;

receiving, at the server, a dispatch response string from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window, wherein the dispatch response string is received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections, and wherein the dispatch client device transmitting the dispatch response string is designated as a responding dispatch client device;

transmitting a vital sign frequency change string generated by the server processor over the secured real-time bidirectional connection to the first responder client device in order to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings transmitted by the first responder client device to the server; and

transmitting a historical vital sign string generated by the server processor and a plurality of vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency to the responding dispatch client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection.

12. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, further comprising opening and maintaining at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections using a real-time transport framework supporting a WebSocket communication protocol.

13. The computer-implemented method of claim 12, further comprising opening and maintaining at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections using a Socket.IO JavaScript framework.

14. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, further comprising electrically powering the plurality of biometric sensors, the processor, the memory, and the wireless communication unit coupled to the power-generating garment with thermal energy emitted by the first responder, wherein the thermal energy is converted to electrical energy by a thermoelectric fabric forming at least part of the power-generating garment.

15. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, wherein the thermoelectric fabric comprises multiple layers of carbon nanotubes and polymer films, wherein the thermoelectric fabric is coupled to at least part of a conductive fabric making up the power-generating garment, wherein the conductive fabric connects the thermoelectric fabric to a power storage unit coupled to the power-generating fabric and the plurality of biometric sensors.

16. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, further comprising electrically powering the plurality of biometric sensors, the processor, the memory, and the wireless communication unit coupled to the power-generating garment with mechanical energy generated by the motions of the first responder, wherein the mechanical energy is converted to electrical energy by wearable triboelectric nanogenerator textile layers.

17. The computer-implemented method of claim 11, further comprising:

receiving, at the server, global positioning system (GPS) coordinate data from a GPS locational unit of the first responder client device;

concatenating, using the server processor, the GPS coordinate data to at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string;

transmitting the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string generated by the server processor

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to the responding dispatch client device, wherein at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string comprises GPS coordinate data;

rendering, using a client processor of the responding dispatch client device, a dispatch console UI using a platform-independent component-based UI framework comprising a plurality of panels;

rendering, using the client processor of the responding dispatch client device, a map panel as one of the plurality of panels using the GPS coordinate data received through at least one of the vital sign reporting strings and the historical vital sign string; and

rendering, using the client processor of the responding dispatch client device, a dynamic chart panel using the vital sign data received from the historical vital sign string and the vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency, wherein the dynamic chart panel is rendered using a traced-based UI charting framework, wherein the vital sign data reflecting the heart rate, the skin moisture level, and the skin temperature of the first responder are rendered as separate real-time traces on the dynamic chart panel.

18. A non-transitory readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions stored thereon, wherein the computer-executable instructions instruct one or more processors to:

receive a vital sign reporting string at a server from a first responder client device over a secured real-time bidirectional connection, wherein the vital sign reporting string comprises vital sign data reflecting an abnormal vital sign of the first responder, and wherein the abnormal vital sign is measured by a plurality of biometric sensors coupled to a power-generating garment configured to be worn about a body part of a first responder, wherein the vital sign data reflecting the abnormal vital sign is received at the first responder client device from the power-generating garment over a wireless personal area network;

transmit an alert string from the server to each of a plurality of dispatch client devices over each of a plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections, wherein an alert user interface (UI) window is configured to be generated on a display of each of the dispatch client devices in response to the dispatch client device receiving the alert string;

receive at the server a dispatch response string from one of the plurality of dispatch client devices in response to a dispatch user input applied to the alert UI window, wherein the dispatch response string is received over one of the plurality of secured real-time bidirectional connections, and wherein the dispatch client device transmitting the dispatch response string is designated as a responding dispatch client device,

transmit a vital sign frequency change string generated by the server over the secured real-time bidirectional connection to the first responder client device in order to increase a frequency of the vital sign reporting strings transmitted by the first responder client device to the server, and

transmit a historical vital sign string generated by the server and a plurality of vital sign reporting strings of increased frequency to the responding dispatch client device over the secured real-time bidirectional connection.

19. The non-transitory readable medium of claim 18, further comprising computer-executable instructions stored

thereon, wherein the computer-executable instructions instruct the one or more processors to open and maintain at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections using a real-time transport framework supporting a Web-Socket communication protocol. 5

20. The non-transitory readable medium of claim 19, further comprising computer-executable instructions stored thereon, wherein the computer-executable instructions instruct the one or more processors to open and maintain at least one of the secured real-time bidirectional connections 10 using a Socket.IO JavaScript framework.

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专利名称(译)	第一响应者调度系统及其操作方法		
公开(公告)号	US10105108	公开(公告)日	2018-10-23
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[标]发明人	TAPTELIS ILIAS LOUIE		
发明人	TAPTELIS, ILIAS LOUIE		
IPC分类号	G08B1/08 A61B5/00 G08G1/00		
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外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

公开了第一响应者调度系统，其包括被配置为由第一响应者佩戴的感测可穿戴设备。感测可穿戴设备可包括腕戴式电子设备，发电服装或其组合。感测可穿戴设备可包括多个生物测量传感器，其被配置为测量第一响应者的多个生命体征。该系统可以包括服务器，该服务器被编程为接收关于由感测可穿戴设备测量的第一响应者的多个生命体征的生物统计数据。服务器还可以通过涉及第一响应者的状态的多个安全的实时双向连接将警报发送到多个调度客户端设备。至少一个调度客户端设备可以向服务器发送响应，并且服务器又可以关于第一响应者的附加生物测量数据发送到调度客户端设备。

