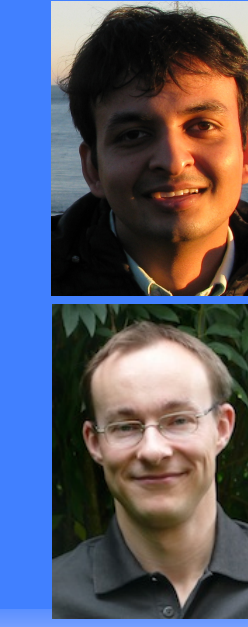


Incentives for Data Gathering in Community Sensing



Adish Singla



Andreas Krause



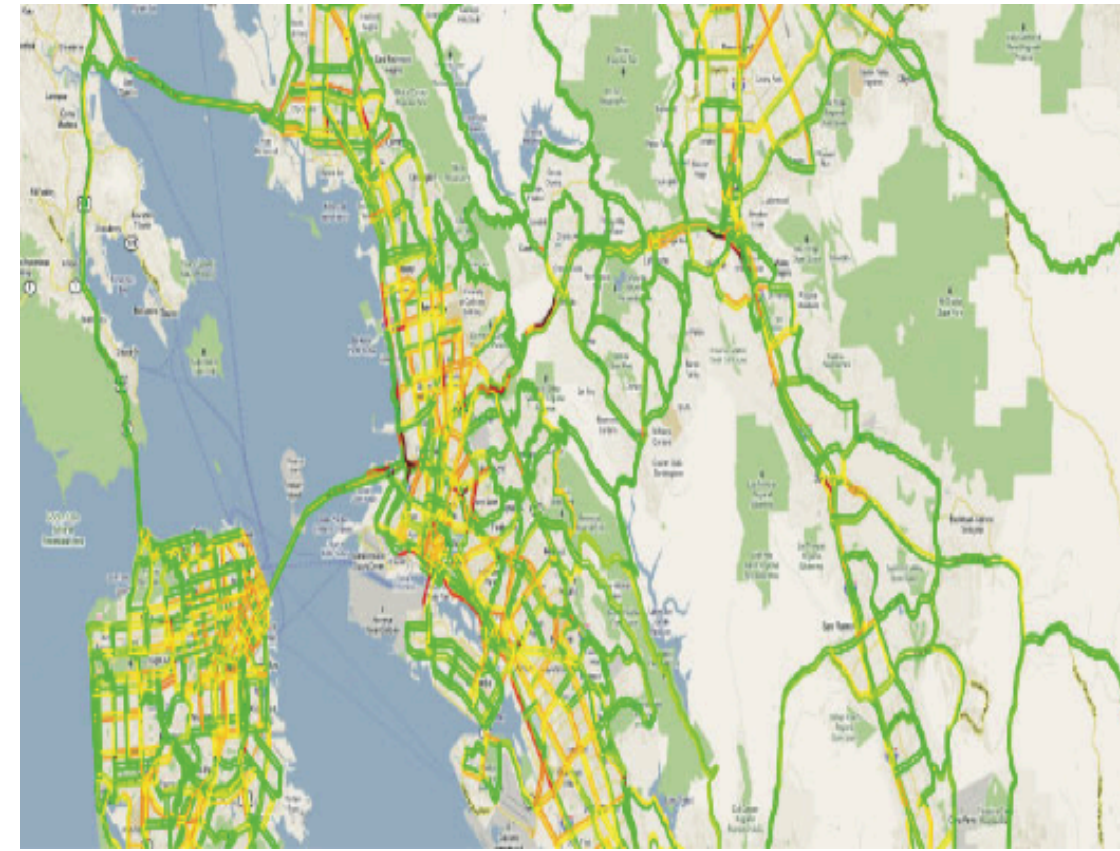
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

Contribution: Privacy aware, Truthful and Adaptive mechanism **SeqTGREEDY** for recruiting participants in **Community sensing** application.

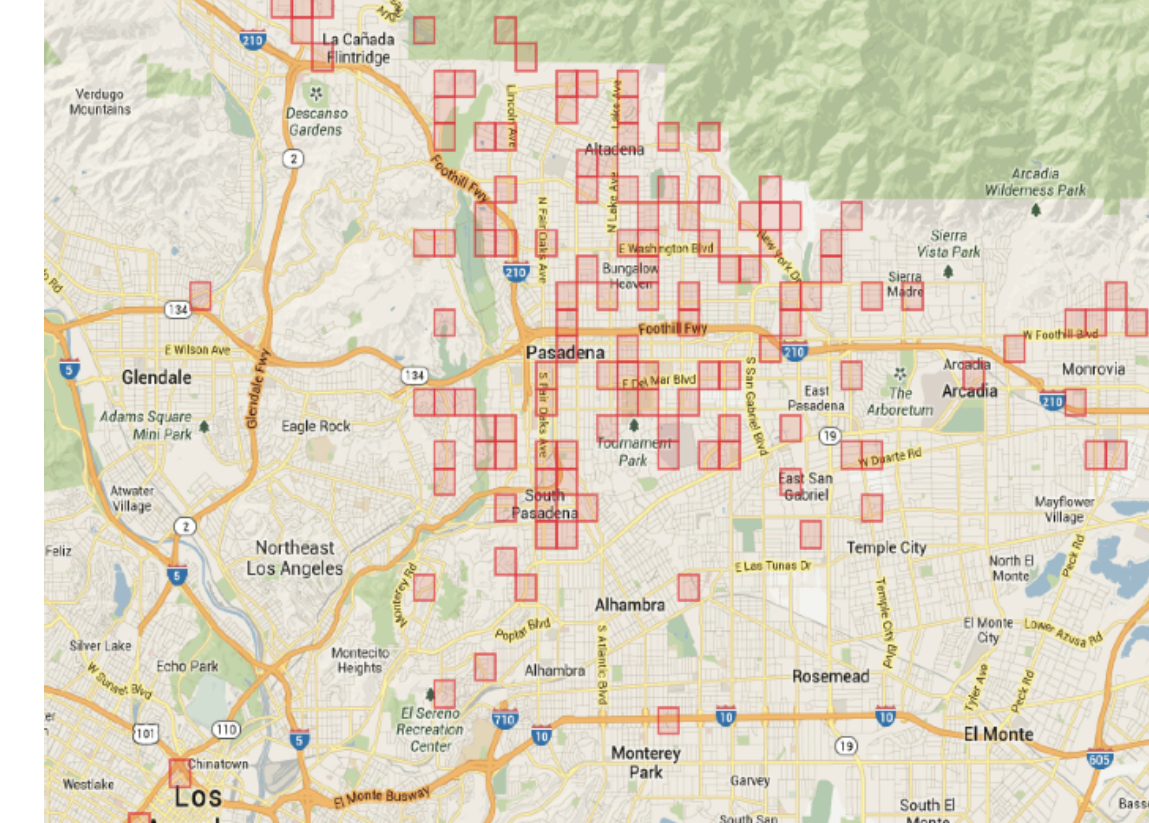
Community Sensing

Estimate Spatial phenomenon

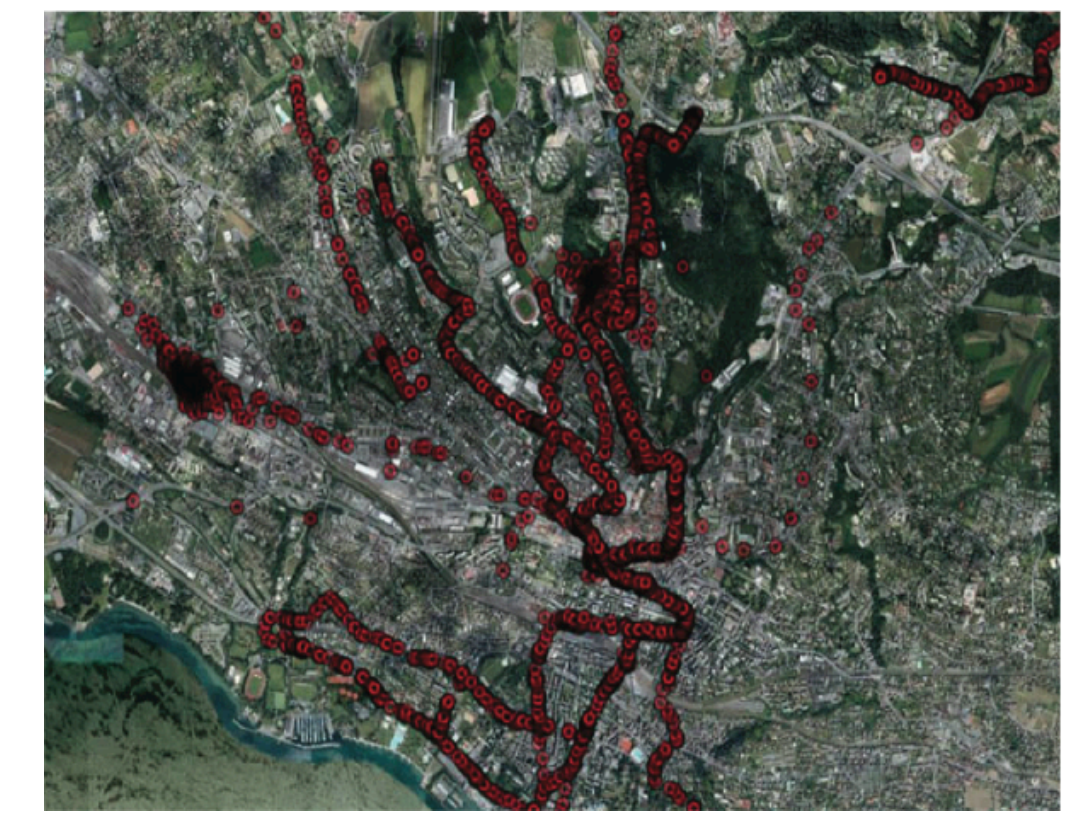
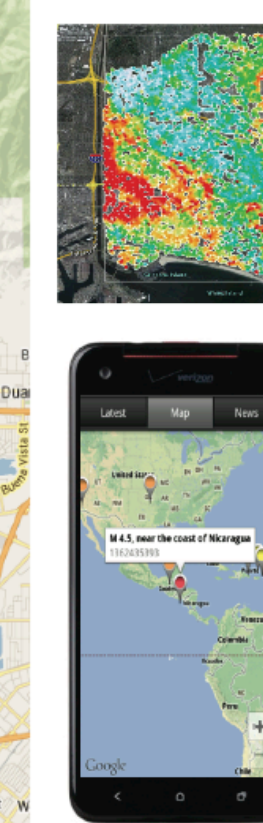
- Community owned devices
- Low-cost sensors
- Dense sensing network



Mobile Millennium: Traffic monitoring
Berkeley, California



Community Seismic Network (CSN)
Earthquake monitoring Pasadena, California



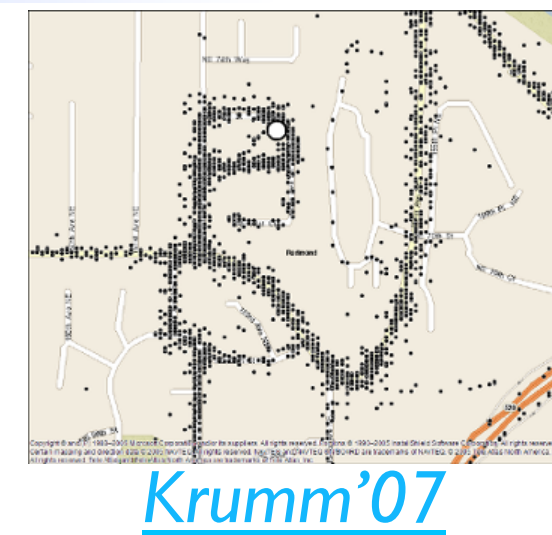
Open Sense: Air Quality monitoring
Lausanne/Zurich, Switzerland



Privacy and Incentives

Privacy Concerns

- Sharing of private attributes, e.g. location
- Inference of location from GPS traces
- General anxieties



[Krumm'07](#)

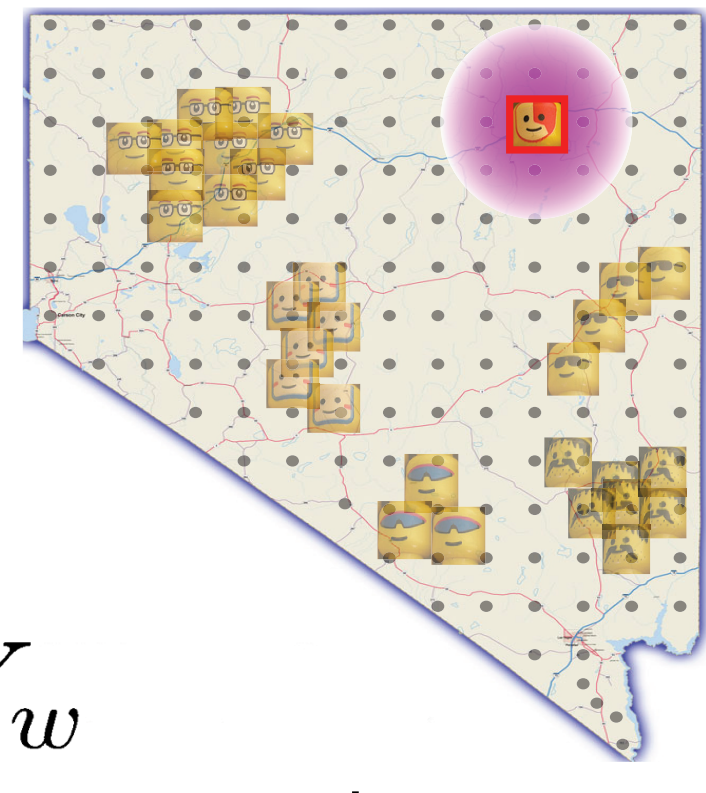
KEY QUESTION : How to **value** and **negotiate** access to **private information**?

Use **monetary incentives** to **compensate** for **information shared**

Privacy through Obfuscation

Obfuscation

- Users share obfuscated location
- Reduce the risk of identifiability



– [Sweeney'02, Dwork'06](#)

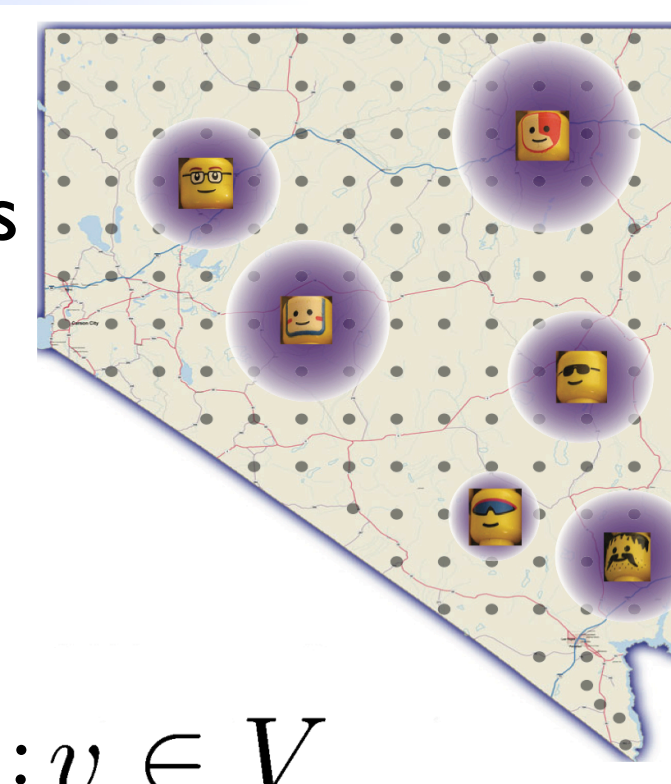
User's privacy profile

- Model user's location as random variable Y_w
- Exact user location y_w revealed after recruitment and payment
- y_w sampled from user's shared distribution $P(Y_w = v)$

Sensing Phenomena

Environment

- Set of discrete locations V , e.g. zip codes



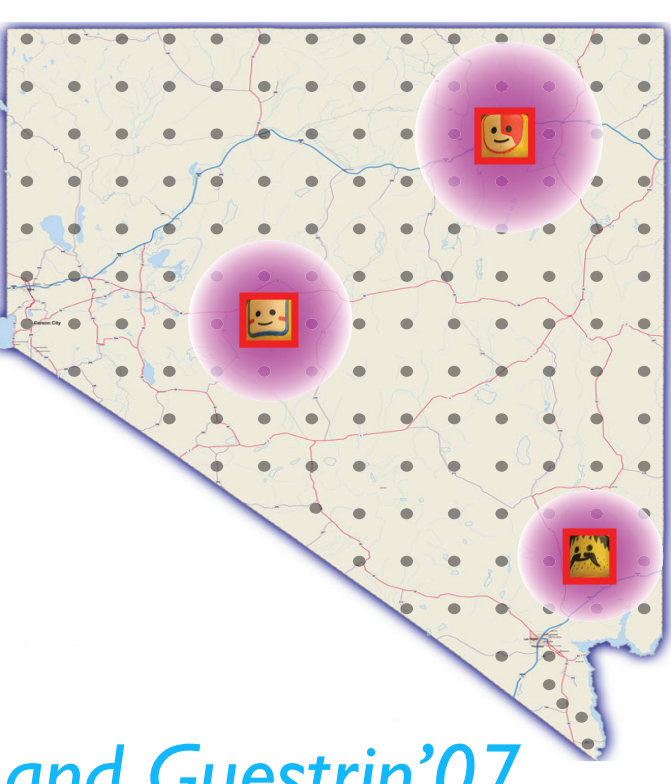
User's sensing location

- Location of the user w is given by $y_w: v \in V$

Sensing Utility

Utility acquired

- Sensing locations $A \subseteq V: f(A)$



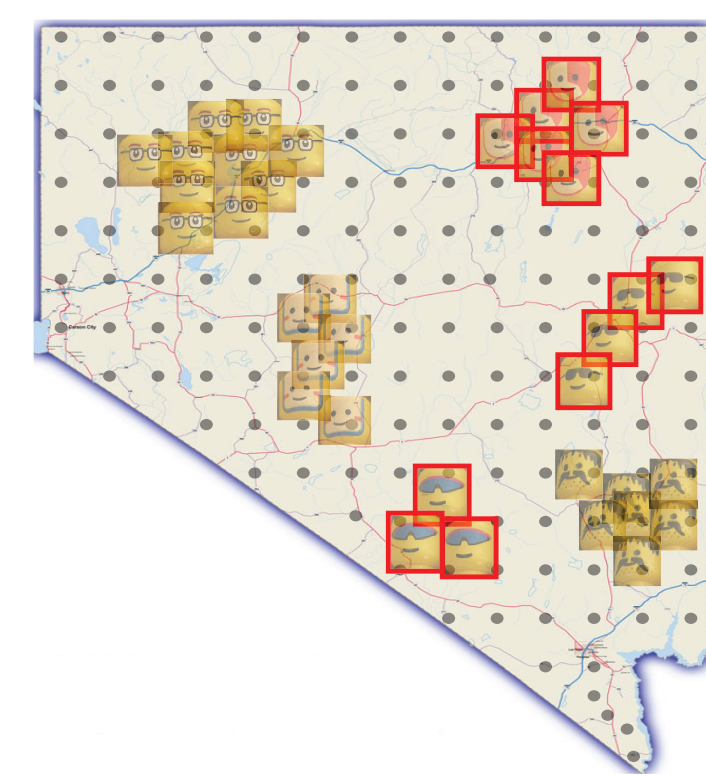
Submodular Set functions

- Notion of diminishing return
- Captures many complex utilities: [Krause and Guestrin'07](#)
 - E.g. reduction of predictive uncertainty in a probabilistic model
- Near-opt polynomial-time solutions: [Nemhauser'78, Feige'98](#)

Adaptive Selection of Participants

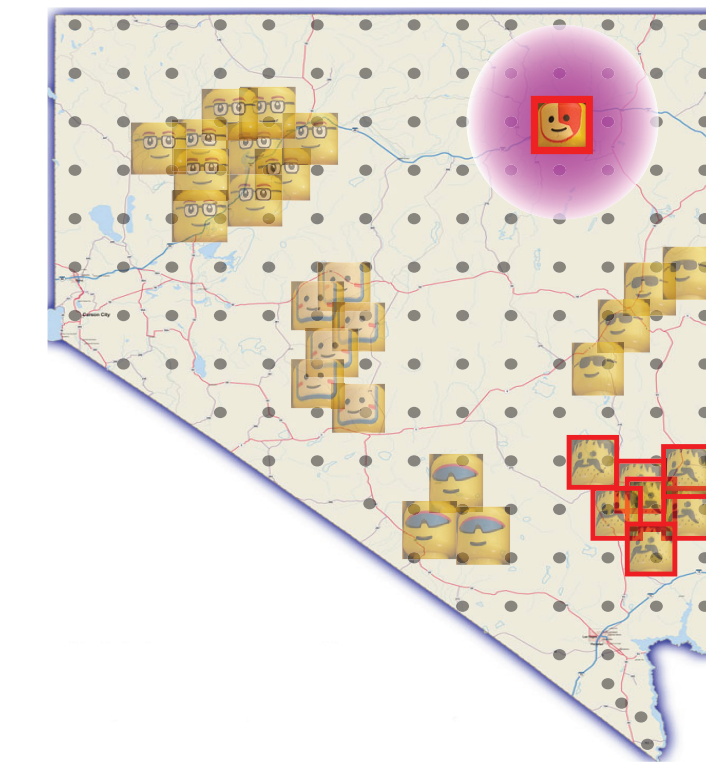
Non-Adaptive

- Select without observations



Adaptive

- Sequential selection policies



Strategic Users and Truthfulness

Bidding Model

- True cost: c_w , declared bid: b_w

Strategic Users

- Aim to maximize profit by bids
- Mechanism can do arbitrarily bad**

Truthful Mechanisms

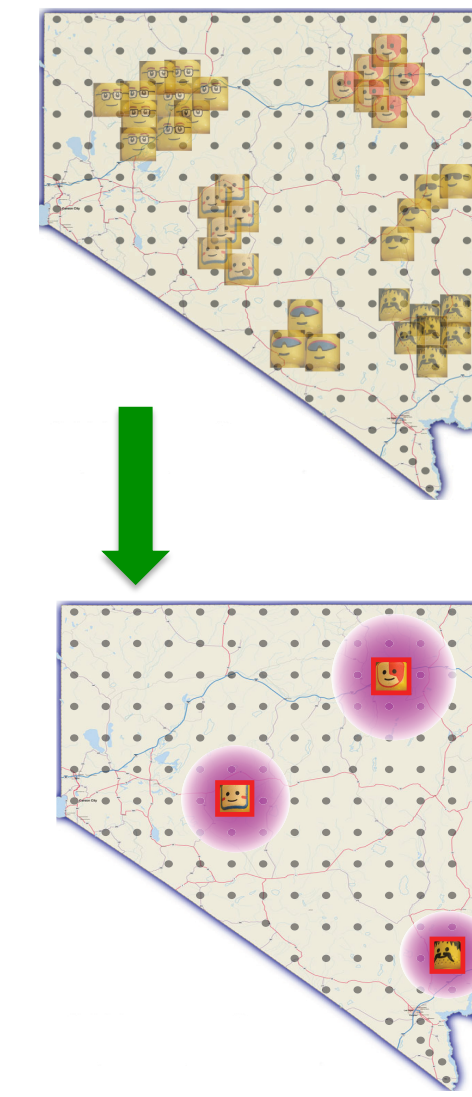
- Dominant strategy for users to declare $b_w = c_w$

Protocol: Mechanism and Users

Privacy profiles and bids from all users

Allocate next participant
Makes a payment p_w to the participant

Participant reveals the actual location
Sends the sensing data



Mechanism

T (budget B exhausts)

Main Research problem addressed

Mechanisms for recruiting participants in community sensing:

Privacy
Aware

Truthful
Payments

Adaptive
Selection

With following desirable properties:

- Budget feasibility
- Polynomial time computation

Our Mechanism: SeqTGREEDY

Greedy Selection Rule

Expected marginal gain

Conditioned on past observations

$$w^* \leftarrow \arg \max_{w \in \mathcal{W}'} \frac{\Delta_g(w|y_S)}{b_w}$$

Bid

Early Stopping

Proportional share criteria

$$b_w^* \leq \frac{B}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\Delta_w^*}{((\sum_{s \in S} \Delta_s) + \Delta_w^*)}$$

Reduced budget

Truthful Payments

- Threshold Payments : [Myerson'81](#)
- Expected maximum raise in bid a user can do before being removed
- Payments depend on observations

SeqTGREEDY: Analysis

Main Results

- Achieves a utility at least $\frac{1}{3} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)$ i.e. **~21%** compared to that of **SeqOPT** (non-polynomial with unrealistic access to true costs)
 - Under the assumption, users are independent
 - And, utility gain from each user is small
- Generalizes results of [Singer'10, Chen'11](#) for adaptive submodularity.

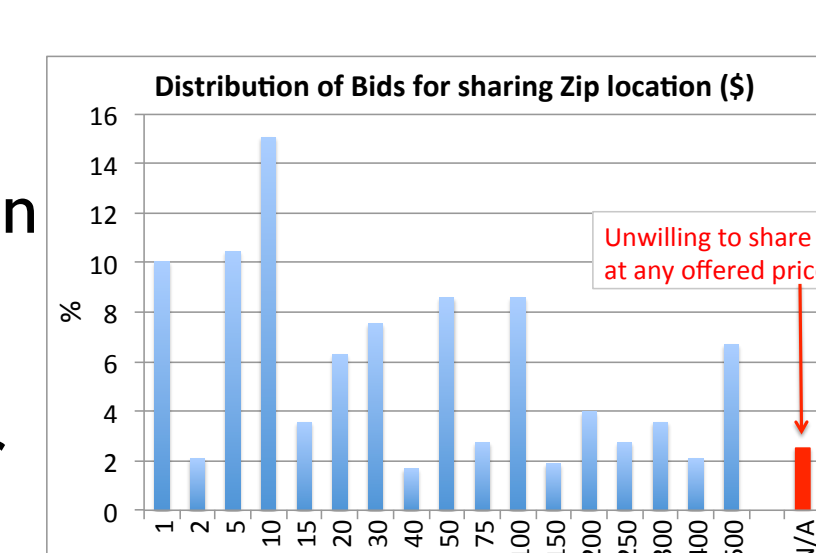
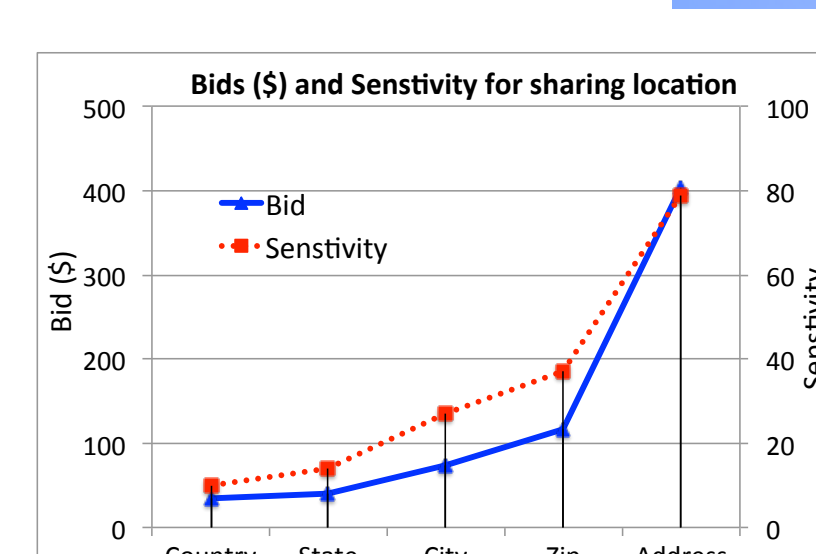
Case study of Air Quality Monitoring

Environment

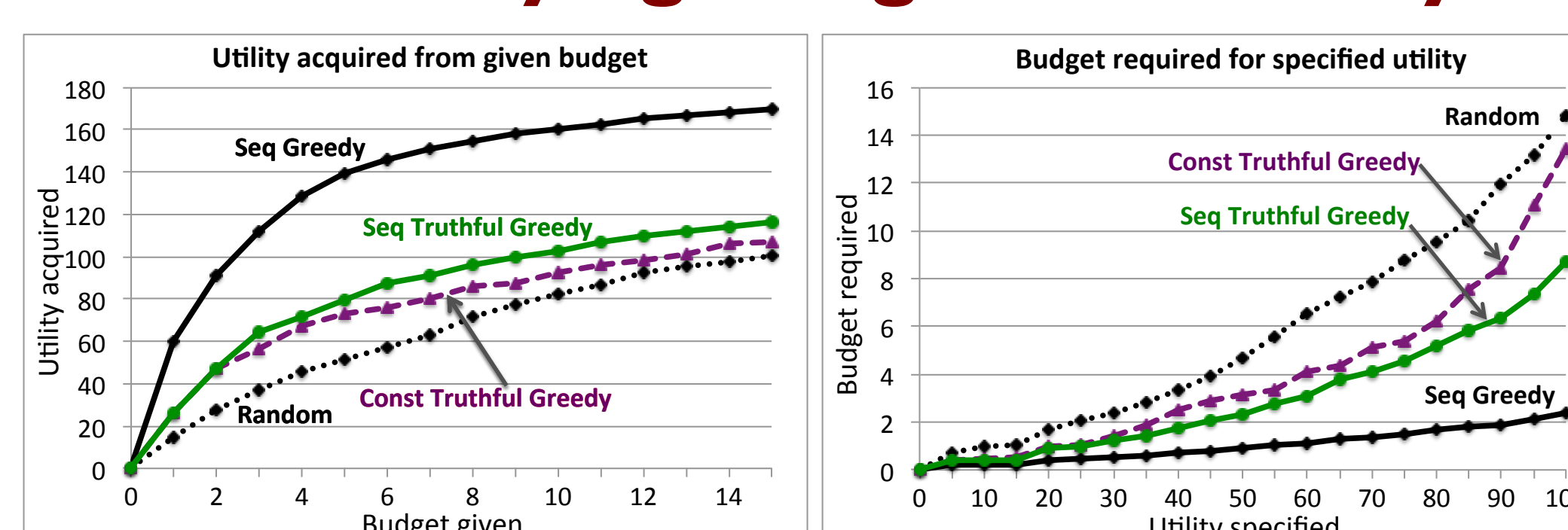
- Zip data for Nevada State (220 zip codes)
- Population statistics to simulate users' locations

Data from Mechanical Turk

- Survey about participation in application
- 75%** users responded positively for participation
- Realistic cost distributions
- Mobility data to simulate sensing radius for user

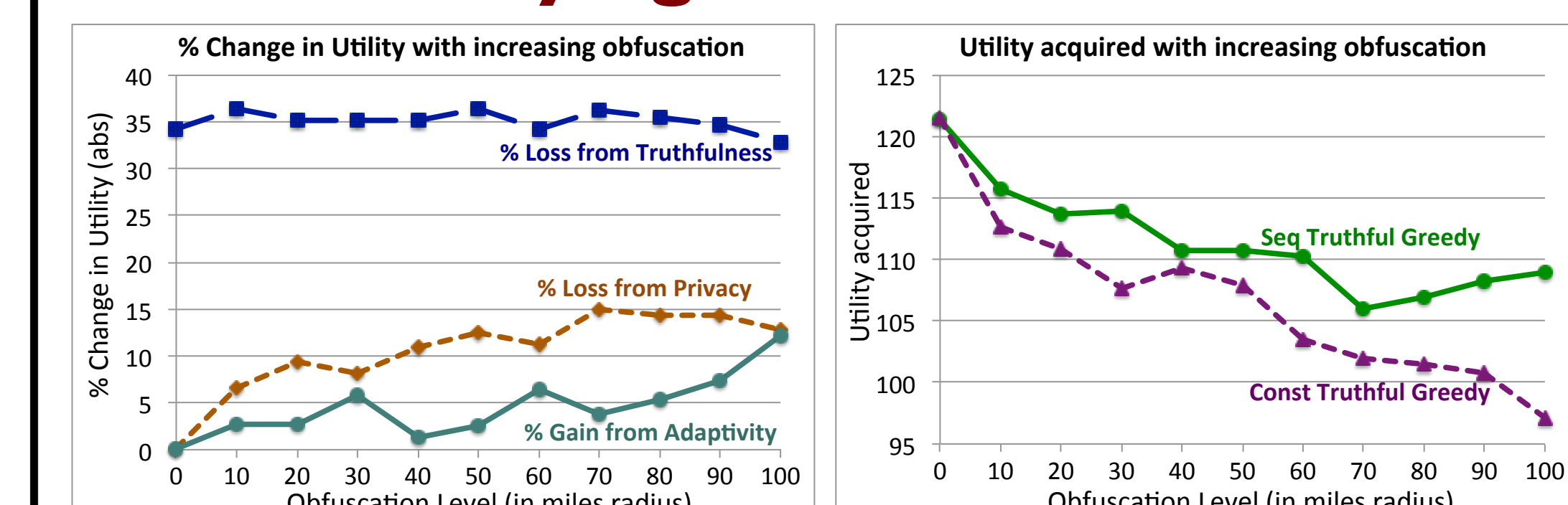


Results: Varying Budget and Utility



- RANDOM** : Naïve Baseline with unrealistic access to true costs
- SeqGREEDY** : Near-optimal with unrealistic access to true costs
- CONSTTGREEDY** : Non-adaptive truthful ([Singer'10, Chen'11](#))

Results: Varying Obfuscation



- % Gain from Adaptivity**
- % Loss from Truthfulness**
- % Loss from Privacy**