Article

Localisation and Sensor Privacy Using the Extended Information Filter and Secure Weighted Aggregation

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Abstract: Distributed state estimation and localisation methods have become increasingly popular with the rise of ubiquitous computing, and have led naturally to an increased concern regarding data and estimation privacy. Traditional distributed sensor navigation methods involve the leakage of sensor information or navigator location during localisation protocols and fail to preserve participants' data privacy. Existing secure methods fail to address sensor and navigator privacy in some common model-based non-linear measurement localisation methods forfeiting broad applicability. We define a modified, cryptographically secure, weighted aggregation scheme which we apply to the Extended Kalman Filter with range-sensor measurements, and show that navigator location, sensor locations and sensor measurements can remain private during navigation. The requirements and cryptographic proof are given for the weighted aggregation scheme, and simulations of the private filter are used to evaluate the accuracy and performance of the method. Our approach defines a novel, computationally plausible, and private model-based localisation filter with direct application to environments where nodes may not be fully trusted, and data is considered sensitive.

Keywords: Extended Kalman Filter; Secure Localisation; Private Aggregation

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1. Introduction

Introduce localisation, filtering and the need for privacy.

Examples of environments where privacy is relevant and concrete examples where lack of privacy could have large costs

Methods for introducing security and privacy include differential privacy methods and encryption methods.

Differential privacy involves using statistical noise as security to make individual users' information cannot be deduced. Often requires a trusted aggregator, although secure aggregation methods exist. always requires noising result such that the final outcome is not exact (a problem in localisation).

Encryption schemes involve formal indistinguishability proofs typically over bit-streams or integers. They typically reply on computationally hard problems over bit streams of a sufficiently large size; therefore the additional computational requirements of using encryption schemes should be pointed out and what this means in a real-time distributed sensor system. Continuing, specify public key cryptography applicability to distributed systems; difference to symmetric schemes. Homomorphic encryption power and use case.

Model-free localisation using homomorphic encryption examples include polygon thing, WSN examples which protect against adversaries but don't preserve individual information. Importantly model-based filtering and localisation provide accurate estimates and these are not applicable there.

Model-based estimation examples can include Aristov paper (which requires a linear model, and a hierarchy of sensors) and Farkhi papers (which includes distribution step)

Explain the additional difficulties with achieving privacy in distributed environments (malicious subsets etc). AO and pWSAO.

pWSAO achieved in Alexandru weighted aggregation, but requires redistributing keys at every timestep resulting in a costly operation, and a complicated communication protocol.

In addition to applying suitable encryption schemes to signal processing tasks, care must be taken when converting sensor output into an encryptable homomorphic format. Typically unlimited scalar multiplications and additions using a scheme that works over integers does not work on encoded real numbers. Google bignum adds power but risks overflow and leaks exponents, Farokhi leaks no information but allows only a single multiplication (extendable to more but each further multiplication limits the real number size and increases the risk of overflow).

Briefly describe navigator scenario and our contributions

Section Summary

1.1. Notation

Notation

2. Problem Statement

Restate the scenario but more formally.

Exact security guarantees we aim for, as well as the definitions for these guarantees (pWSAO and indistinguishability)

Rough computational capabilities expected by parties

Fixed sensor subsets of which only whole subsets can be used at once. Maybe a picture of what this might look like in high level distributed localisation diagram.

3. Preliminaries

3.1. Paillier Encryption Scheme

3.2. Joye-Libert Privacy-Preserving Aggregation

4. Private Partially Homomorphic Aggregation

4.1. Integer Encoding for Real Numbers

4.2. Extended Information Filter

5. Requirements for Measurement Model

6. Localisation Measurement Modification

Point out here that the further away the sensor is when it makes its distance measurement (the larger the measurement) the more Gaussian the noise and the better the filter. Give flight navigation as an applicable example with typically high distances.

7. Private Localisation with Privacy-Preserving Sensors

8. Results

9. Conclusion

<Rest is template>

10. How to Use this Template

The template details the sections that can be used in a manuscript. Note that the order and names of article sections may differ from the requirements of the journal (e.g., the positioning of the Materials and Methods section). Please check the instructions for authors page of the journal to verify the correct order and names. For any questions, please contact the editorial office of the journal or support@mdpi.com. For LaTeX related questions please contact latex@mdpi.com.

11. Introduction

The introduction should briefly place the study in a broad context and highlight why it is important. It should define the purpose of the work and its significance. The current state of the research field should be reviewed carefully and key publications cited. Please highlight controversial and diverging hypotheses when necessary. Finally, briefly mention the main aim of the work and highlight the principal conclusions. As far as possible, please keep the introduction comprehensible to scientists outside your particular field of research. Citing a journal paper [1]. And now citing a book reference [2]. Please use the command [1] for the following MDPI journals, which use author-date citation: Administrative Sciences, Arts, Econometrics, Economies, Genealogy, Humanities, IJFS, JRFM, Languages, Laws, Religions, Risks, Social Sciences.

12. Results

This section may be divided by subheadings. It should provide a concise and precise description of the experimental results, their interpretation as well as the experimental conclusions that can be drawn.

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12.1. Subsection

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Bulleted lists look like this:

- First bullet
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Numbered lists can be added as follows:

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2. Second item
3. Third item

The text continues here.

12.2. Figures, Tables and Schemes

All figures and tables should be cited in the main text as Figure 1, Table 1, etc.

Figure 1. This is a figure, Schemes follow the same formatting. If there are multiple panels, they should be listed as: (**a**) Description of what is contained in the first panel. (**b**) Description of what is contained in the second panel. Figures should be placed in the main text near to the first time they are cited. A caption on a single line should be centered.

Text
Text

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Title 1	**Title 2**	**Title 3**
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data

Text
Text

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This is an example of an equation:

$$a + b = c \tag{1}$$

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Theorem 1. *Example text of a theorem.*

The text continues here. Proofs must be formatted as follows:

Proof of Theorem 1. Text of the proof. Note that the phrase 'of Theorem 1' is optional if it is clear which theorem is being referred to. □

The text continues here.

13. Discussion

Authors should discuss the results and how they can be interpreted in perspective of previous studies and of the working hypotheses. The findings and their implications should be discussed in the broadest context possible. Future research directions may also be highlighted.

14. Materials and Methods

Materials and Methods should be described with sufficient details to allow others to replicate and build on published results. Please note that publication of your manuscript implicates that you must make all materials, data, computer code, and protocols associated with the publication available to readers. Please disclose at the submission stage any restrictions on the availability of materials or information. New methods and protocols should be described in detail while well-established methods can be briefly described and appropriately cited.

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Interventionary studies involving animals or humans, and other studies require ethical approval must list the authority that provided approval and the corresponding ethical approval code.

15. Conclusions

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16. Patents

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this manuscript:

MDPI	Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute
DOAJ	Directory of open access journals
TLA	Three letter acronym
LD	linear dichroism

Appendix A

Appendix A.1

The appendix is an optional section that can contain details and data supplemental to the main text. For example, explanations of experimental details that would disrupt the flow of the main text, but nonetheless remain crucial to understanding and reproducing the research shown; figures of replicates for experiments of which representative data is shown in the main text can be added here if brief, or as Supplementary data. Mathematical proofs of results not central to the paper can be added as an appendix.

Appendix B

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References

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