

# Enhanced PHY Layer Security through Frequency and Spatial Diversity

Idowu Ajayi

Laboratoire d'Informatique, Signal et Image, Électronique et Télécommunications (LISITE)  
Institut Supérieur d'Électronique de Paris (ISEP)

*idowu.ajayi@isep.fr*

30-11-2022

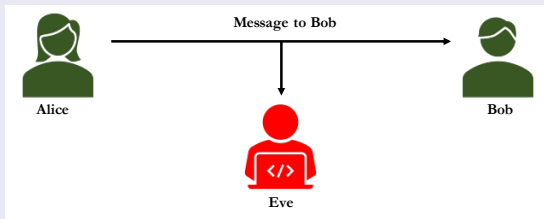
# Outline

- 1 Thesis Context
- 2 Technical & Technological Limitations
- 3 Motivation for this research work
- 4 PLS for an FDD system with imperfect CSI
- 5 PLS with Imperfect Knowledge of CSI
- 6 PLS with Indexed Partitioned Modulation
- 7 Energy Efficient PLS
- 8 Thesis Publications

# Thesis Context

# Physical Layer Security (PLS)

## Wiretap Channel Model



## PLS Advantages

Wireless channel's imperfections, such as noise and fading, become a source of security.

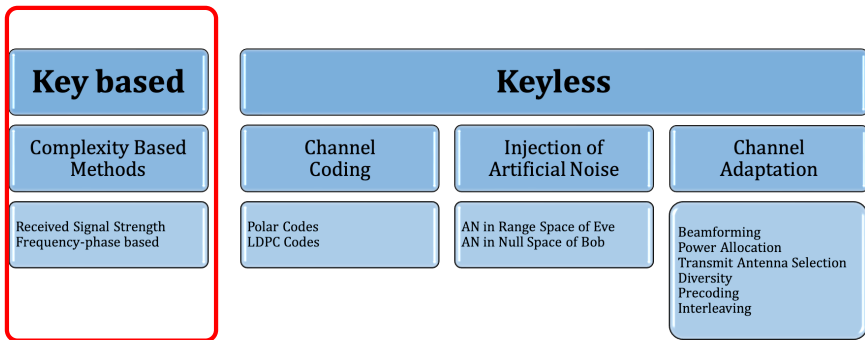
Low computational complexity, low resource requirement and quantum secure.

Eve listens to the legitimate users' communication.

Eve can be passive or active.

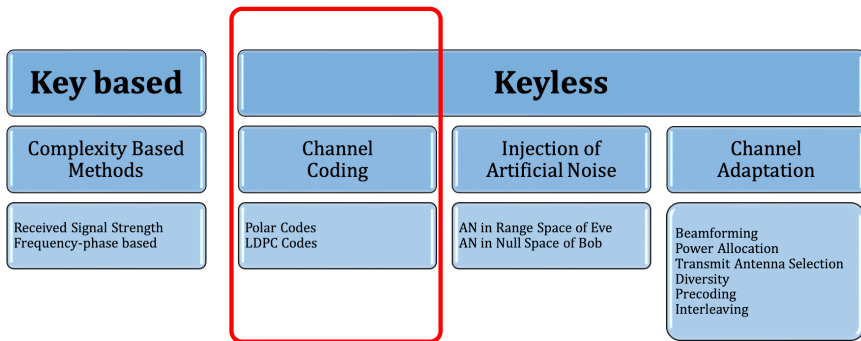
Wiretap channel model.

# PLS Approaches



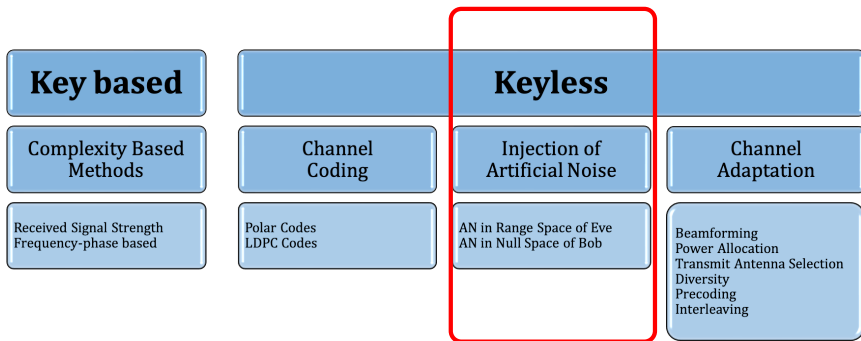
All approaches have been worked on during this thesis

# PLS Approaches



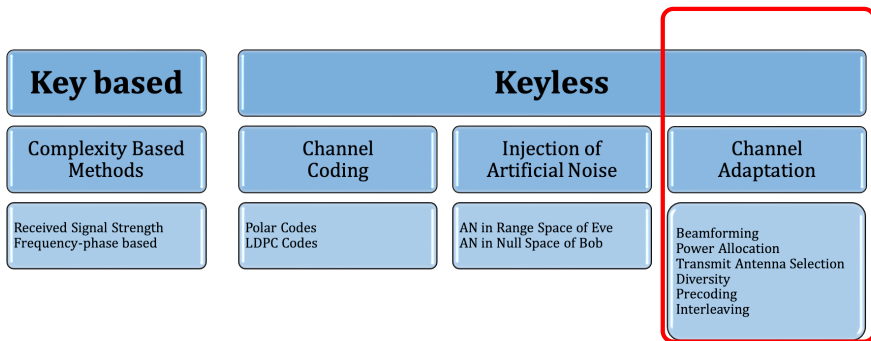
All approaches have been worked on during this thesis

# PLS Approaches



All approaches have been worked on during this thesis

# PLS Approaches



All approaches have been worked on during this thesis



# Technical & Technological Limitations

# Technical & Technological Limitations

Assumption of perfect knowledge of radio link at Alice.

# Technical & Technological Limitations

Assumption of perfect knowledge of radio link at Alice.

Channel information not available to Eve in time division duplex (TDD).

# Technical & Technological Limitations

Assumption of perfect knowledge of radio link at Alice.

Channel information not available to Eve in time division duplex (TDD).

Main channel coding technique is unknown at the eavesdropper.

# Technical & Technological Limitations

Assumption of perfect knowledge of radio link at Alice.

Channel information not available to Eve in time division duplex (TDD).

Main channel coding technique is unknown at the eavesdropper.

The main channel is better than the wiretap channel.

# Technical & Technological Limitations

Assumption of perfect knowledge of radio link at Alice.

Channel information not available to Eve in time division duplex (TDD).

Main channel coding technique is unknown at the eavesdropper.

The main channel is better than the wiretap channel.

Artificial Injection (AI) for PLS scheme without energy efficiency consideration.

# Thesis Motivation

# Questions to be answered by our research?

1. How to design a secure transmission strategy in a frequency division duplex (FDD) system?



# Questions to be answered by our research?

1. How to design a secure transmission strategy in a frequency division duplex (FDD) system?
2. What is the impact of imperfect channel state information (CSI) at the receiver on the security capability?

# Questions to be answered by our research?

1. How to design a secure transmission strategy in a frequency division duplex (FDD) system?
2. What is the impact of imperfect channel state information (CSI) at the receiver on the security capability?
3. How to efficiently estimate the radio link to maximize the security capacity?

# Questions to be answered by our research?

1. How to design a secure transmission strategy in a frequency division duplex (FDD) system?
2. What is the impact of imperfect channel state information (CSI) at the receiver on the security capability?
3. How to efficiently estimate the radio link to maximize the security capacity?
4. How can we code to secure and make the legitimate link more reliable while degrading the eavesdropper link?

# Questions to be answered by our research?

1. How to design a secure transmission strategy in a frequency division duplex (FDD) system?
2. What is the impact of imperfect channel state information (CSI) at the receiver on the security capability?
3. How to efficiently estimate the radio link to maximize the security capacity?
4. How can we code to secure and make the legitimate link more reliable while degrading the eavesdropper link?
5. How to secure the information without penalizing the PAPR in massive MIMO systems?

# Performance Evaluation Metrics

## ① Secrecy Capacity

$$SC = [Main Channel Capacity - Wiretap Channel Capacity]^+$$

# Performance Evaluation Metrics

## 1 Secrecy Capacity

$$SC = [Main Channel Capacity - Wiretap Channel Capacity]^+$$

## 2 Secrecy Energy Efficiency

$$SEE = \frac{Secrecy Capacity}{Total Power Consumption}$$

# Performance Evaluation Metrics

## 1 Secrecy Capacity

$$SC = [Main Channel Capacity - Wiretap Channel Capacity]^+$$

## 2 Secrecy Energy Efficiency

$$SEE = \frac{Secrecy Capacity}{Total Power Consumption}$$

## 3 Peak-to-Average Power Ratio

$$PAPR = \frac{Max Signal Power}{Average Signal Power}$$

# Performance Evaluation Metrics

## 1 Secrecy Capacity

$$SC = [Main Channel Capacity - Wiretap Channel Capacity]^+$$

## 2 Secrecy Energy Efficiency

$$SEE = \frac{Secrecy Capacity}{Total Power Consumption}$$

## 3 Peak-to-Average Power Ratio

$$PAPR = \frac{Max Signal Power}{Average Signal Power}$$

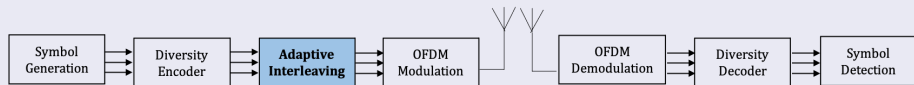
## 4 Bit Error Rate

$$BER = \frac{No of Erroneous Bits}{Total Number of Transmitted Bits}$$

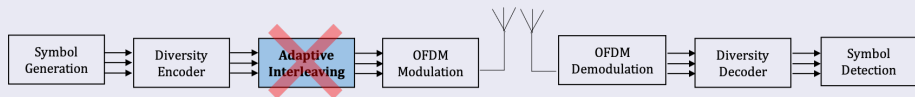


# PLS for an FDD system with imperfect CSI

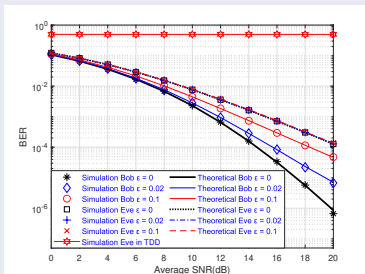
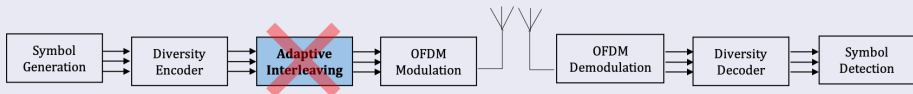
# PLS by Interleaving and Diversity



# PLS by Interleaving and Diversity

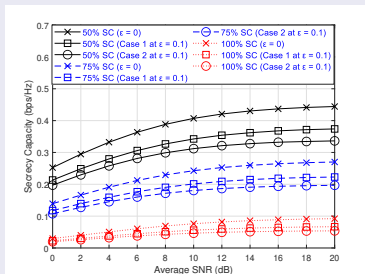
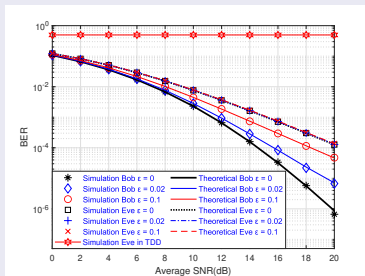
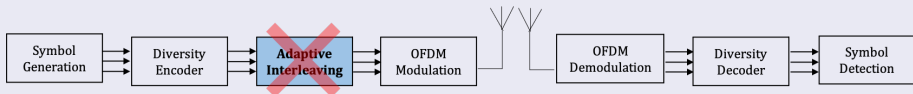


# PLS by Interleaving and Diversity



Bob and Eve error rate performances with imperfect CSI at Alice only,  $\epsilon = 0, 0.02, 0.1$ .

# PLS by Interleaving and Diversity

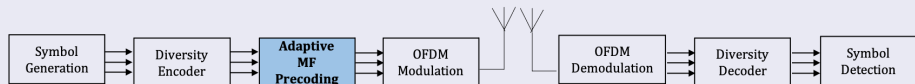


Bob and Eve error rate performances with imperfect CSI at Alice only,  $\epsilon = 0, 0.02, 0.1$ .

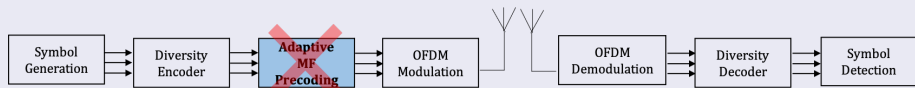
Secrecy capacity performances under perfect and imperfect CSI conditions,  $\epsilon = 0, 0.1$ , subcarrier usage = 50%, 75%, 100%.

# PLS with Imperfect Knowledge of CSI

# PLS by Precoding and Diversity

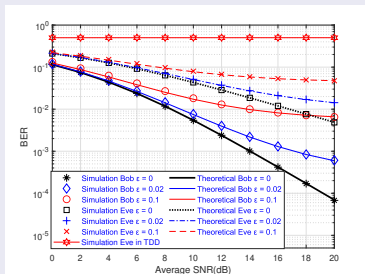
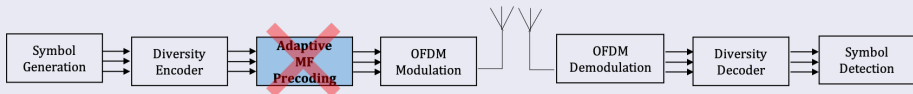


# PLS by Precoding and Diversity



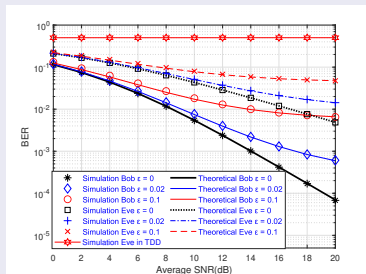
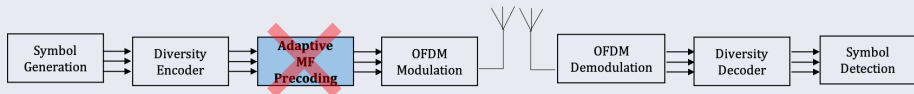


# PLS by Precoding and Diversity

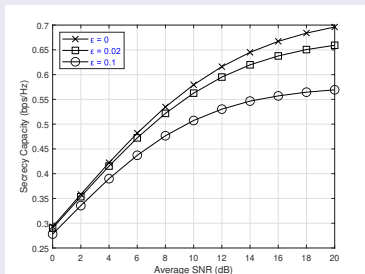


Bob and Eve error rate performances with imperfect CSI at Alice only,  $\epsilon = 0, 0.02, 0.1$ .

## PLS by Precoding and Diversity

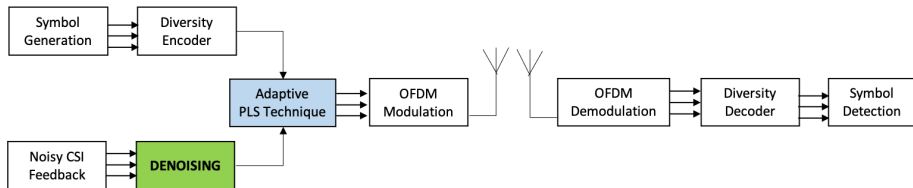


Bob and Eve error rate performances with imperfect CSI at Alice only,  $\epsilon = 0, 0.02, 0.1$ .

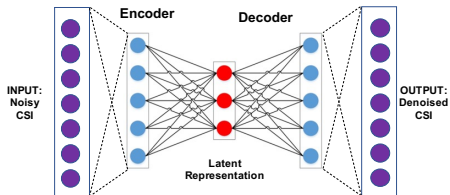
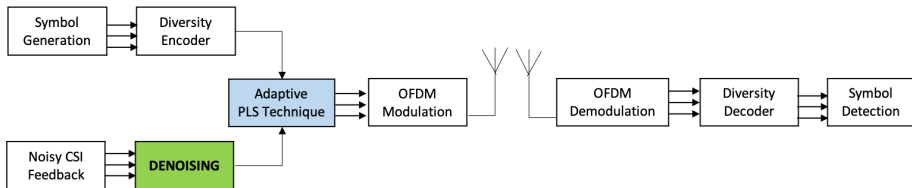


Secrecy capacity performances under perfect and imperfect CSI conditions,  $\epsilon = 0, 0.02, 0.1$ .

# Neural Network for Imperfect CSI Denoising



# Neural Network for Imperfect CSI Denoising



DenoiseSecNet.

# Neural Network for Imperfect CSI Denoising

Hyb-DenoiseSecNet.

# Neural Network for Imperfect CSI Denoising

Hyb-DenoiseSecNet.

BER performance of DenoiseSecNet.

# PLS with Indexed Partitioned Modulation

# Indexed Partitioned Modulation

Indexed partitioned modulation.



# Indexed Partitioned Modulation

Indexed partitioned modulation.

Secrecy Rate using 64 QAM..

# Energy Efficient PLS

# Energy Efficiency Challenge

Peak-to-average Power Ratio (PAPR).

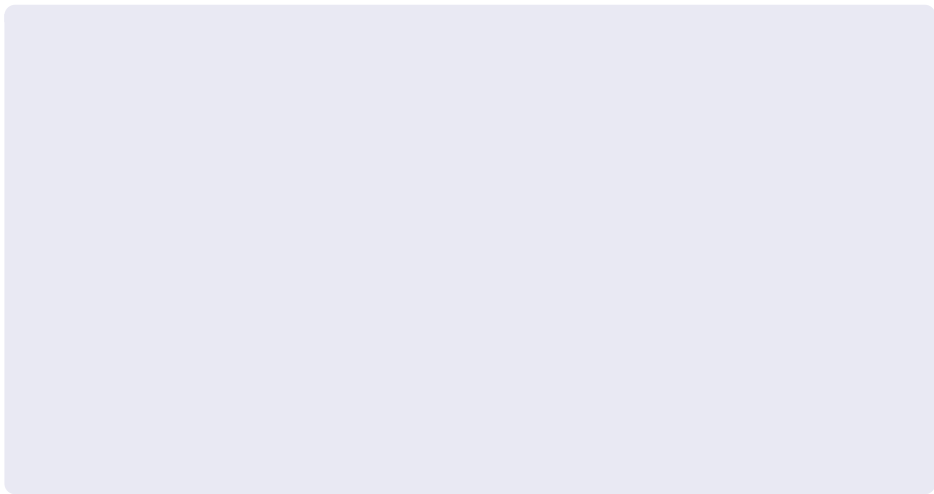
Power amplifier transfer function.

Power amplifiers (PA) account for up to 70% of transmitter power consumption. PLS by AN schemes force the PA to operate in the non-linear region. It results in non-linear in-band distortion and out-of-band radiation. Input back-off (IBO) can ensure linearity. At cost of power inefficiency and huge operational expenditure.

# System Model

System model of the AN precoded single-carrier massive MIMO downlink transmission with  $N_t$  antennas at the BS,  $N_r$  single antenna legitimate receivers and  $N_{r,e}$  antennas at the eavesdropper where  $N_t \gg N_r, N_{r,e}$ .

# Algorithm flowchart



# Result Obtained

CCDFs of the PAPR of the proposed AN-aided scheme compared with signal with random AN and signal without added AN.

# Result Obtained

CCDFs of the PAPR of the proposed AN-aided scheme compared with signal with random AN and signal without added AN.

Secrecy capacity performance of the proposed AN-aided scheme compared to the capacity with Random AN injection and no AN injection when  $\gamma = 0.9$ .

# Thesis Publications



# Thesis Publications

## Journals

I. Ajayi, Y. Medjahdi, R. Zayani, L. Mroueh and F. Z. Kaddour, "PAPR-Aware Artificial Noise for Secure Massive MIMO Downlink," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 10, pp. 68482-68490, 2022, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3186695.

I. Ajayi, Y. Medjahdi, O. Okubadejo, L. Mroueh and F. Z. Kaddour, "Neural Networks for Denoising Imperfect Channel State Information in Physical Layer Security," in [final revision to be submitted to IEEE communication letters](#).

I. Ajayi, L. Mroueh, Y. Medjahdi, and F. Z. Kaddour, "Generalized Indexed Partitioned Modulation for Physical Layer Security in OFDM Communication," in [final revision to be submitted to IEEE transaction on communication](#).

# Thesis Publications

## Conference

I. Ajayi, Y. Medjahdi, L. Mroueh and F. Kaddour, "**Physical Layer Security by Interleaving and Diversity: Impact of Imperfect Channel State Information**," 2021 8th International Conference on Electrical Engineering, Computer Science and Informatics (EECSI), 2021, pp. 299-304, doi: 10.23919/EECSI53397.2021.9624293.

**Best Paper Award Received**

I. Ajayi, Y. Medjahdi, F. Kaddour and L. Mroueh, "**Impact of Imperfect Channel State Information on Physical Layer Security by Precoding and Diversity**," 2021 8th International Conference on Electrical Engineering, Computer Science and Informatics (EECSI), 2021, pp. 322-327, doi: 10.23919/EECSI53397.2021.9624230.

I. Ajayi, L. Mroueh, Y. Medjahdi, and F. Z. Kaddour, "Secrecy Energy Efficiency in PAPR-Aware Artificial Noise Scheme for Secure Massive MIMO", [submitted to IEEE Wireless Communications and Networking Conference \(WCNC 2023\)](#).

I. Ajayi, L. Mroueh, Y. Medjahdi, and F. Z. Kaddour, "Indexed Partitioned Modulation for Physical Layer Security in SISO-OFDM Communication", [in final revision to be submitted to IEEE Information Theory Workshop 2023](#).

# THANK YOU