

ISWCS - Aachen
9 November 2011

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks

Vince Poor
(poor@princeton.edu)

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Outline

1. Motivation & Background

2. Physical Layer Security in *Basic Network Models*

- A Paradigm: The *Broadcast* Channel with Confidential Messages
- *Other* Channels (Briefly)

3. Other *Results* & Open *Issues*

4. A Related Problem: *Privacy* (Briefly)



Motivation & Background

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Exploiting the Wireless Physical Layer

- Key Techniques for Improving Capacity & Reliability:
 - *Multiple-Antenna Systems (MIMO)*
 - *Cooperation & Relaying*
 - *Cognitive Radio*

Exploiting the Wireless Physical Layer

- Key Techniques for Improving Capacity & Reliability:
 - *Multiple-Antenna Systems (MIMO)*
 - *Cooperation & Relaying*
 - *Cognitive Radio*
- What About Security?

Exploiting the Wireless Physical Layer

- Key Techniques for Improving Capacity & Reliability:
 - *Multiple-Antenna Systems (MIMO)*
 - *Cooperation & Relaying*
 - *Cognitive Radio*
- What About Security?
 - *Traditionally a higher-network-layer issue*

Exploiting the Wireless Physical Layer

- Key Techniques for Improving Capacity & Reliability:
 - *Multiple-Antenna Systems (MIMO)*
 - *Cooperation & Relaying*
 - *Cognitive Radio*
- What About Security?
 - *Traditionally a higher-network-layer issue*
 - *Encryption can be complex and difficult without infrastructure (e.g, in ad-hoc networks)*

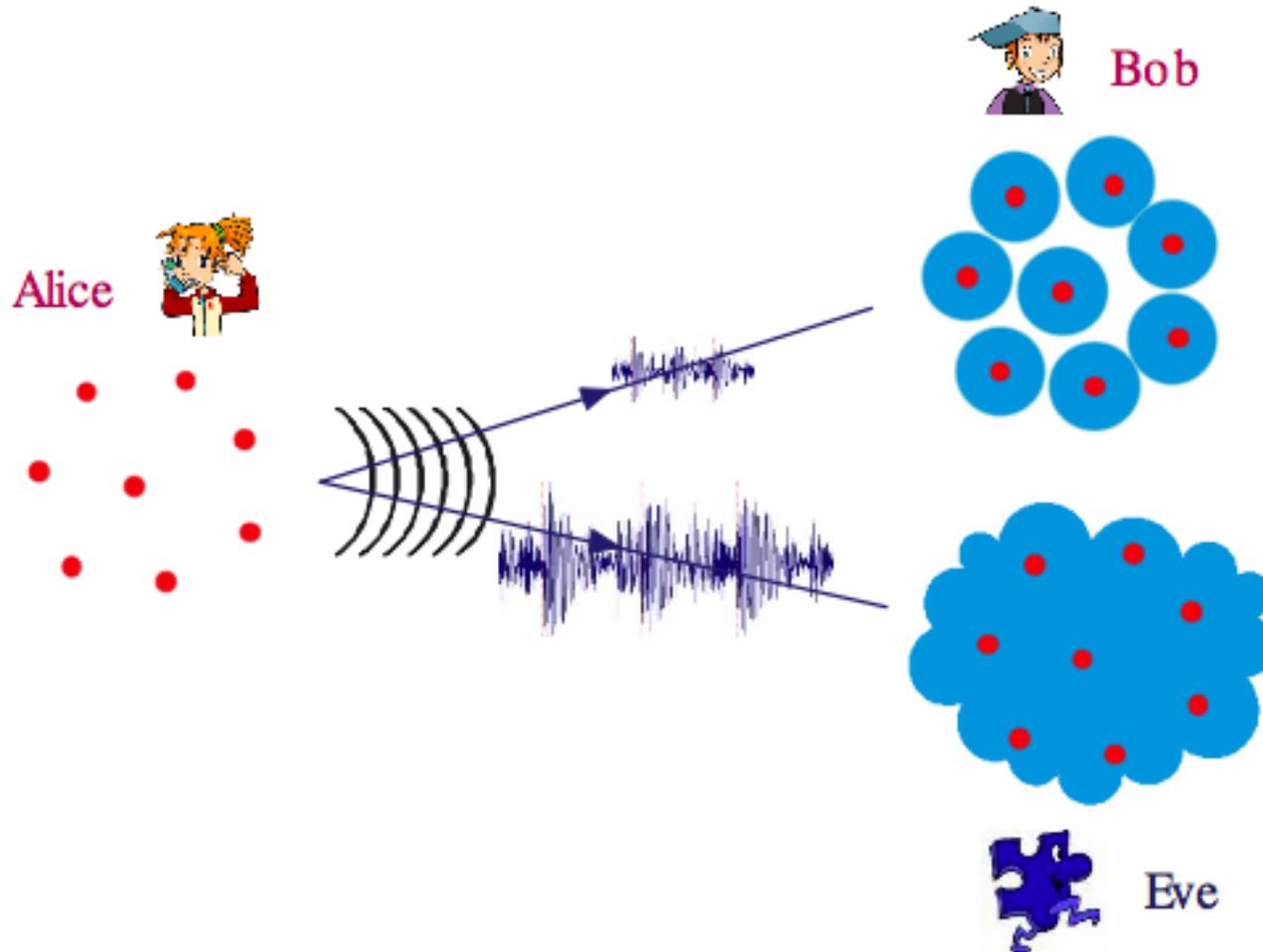
Exploiting the Wireless Physical Layer

- Key Techniques for Improving Capacity & Reliability:
 - *Multiple-Antenna Systems (MIMO)*
 - *Cooperation & Relaying*
 - *Cognitive Radio*
- What About Security?
 - *Traditionally a higher-network-layer issue*
 - *Encryption can be complex and difficult without infrastructure (e.g, in ad-hoc networks)*
 - *Information theoretic security characterizes the fundamental ability of the physical layer to provide security (confidentiality)*

Exploiting the Wireless Physical Layer

- Key Techniques for Improving Capacity & Reliability:
 - *Multiple-Antenna Systems (MIMO)*
 - *Cooperation & Relaying*
 - *Cognitive Radio*
- What About Security?
 - *Traditionally a higher-network-layer issue*
 - *Encryption can be complex and difficult without infrastructure (e.g, in ad-hoc networks)*
 - *Information theoretic security characterizes the fundamental ability of the physical layer to provide security (confidentiality)*
 - Caveat: *This is still largely a theoretical issue*

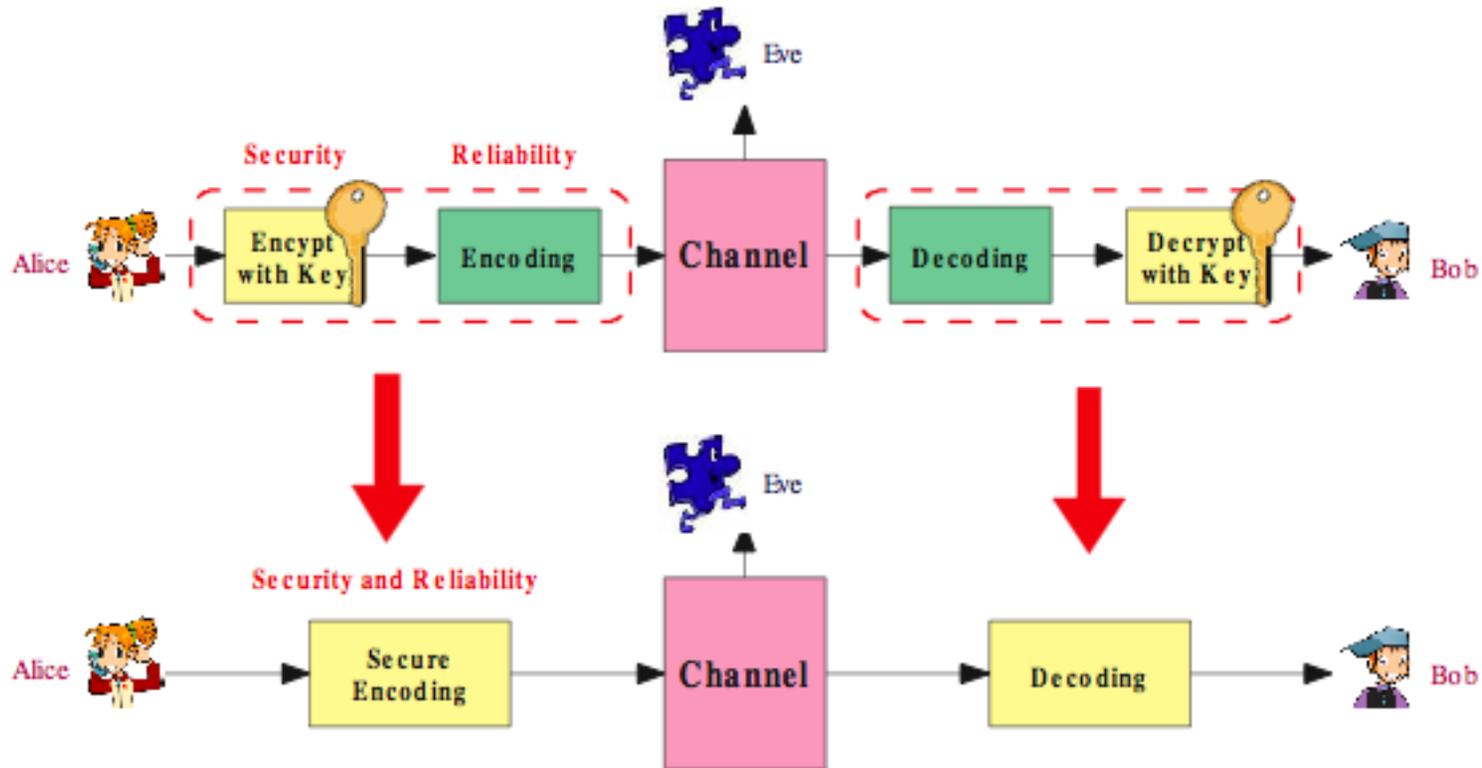
Physical Layer Security Plausibility



Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks

Physical Layer Security

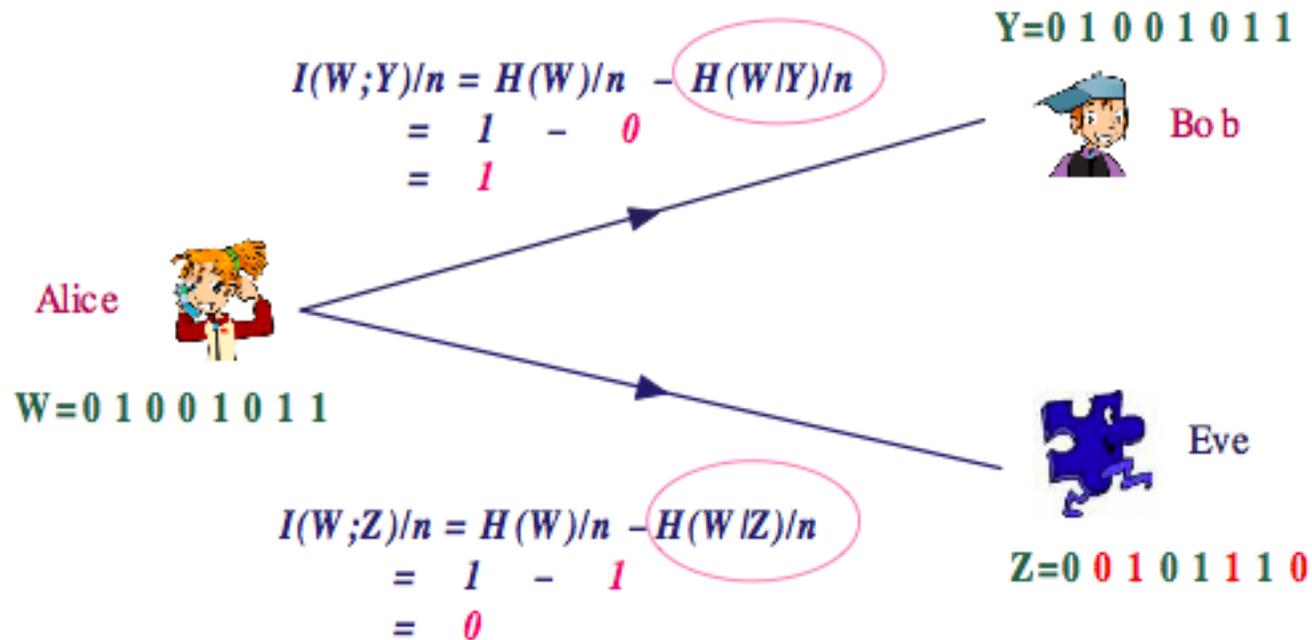
Joint Security-Reliability Coding



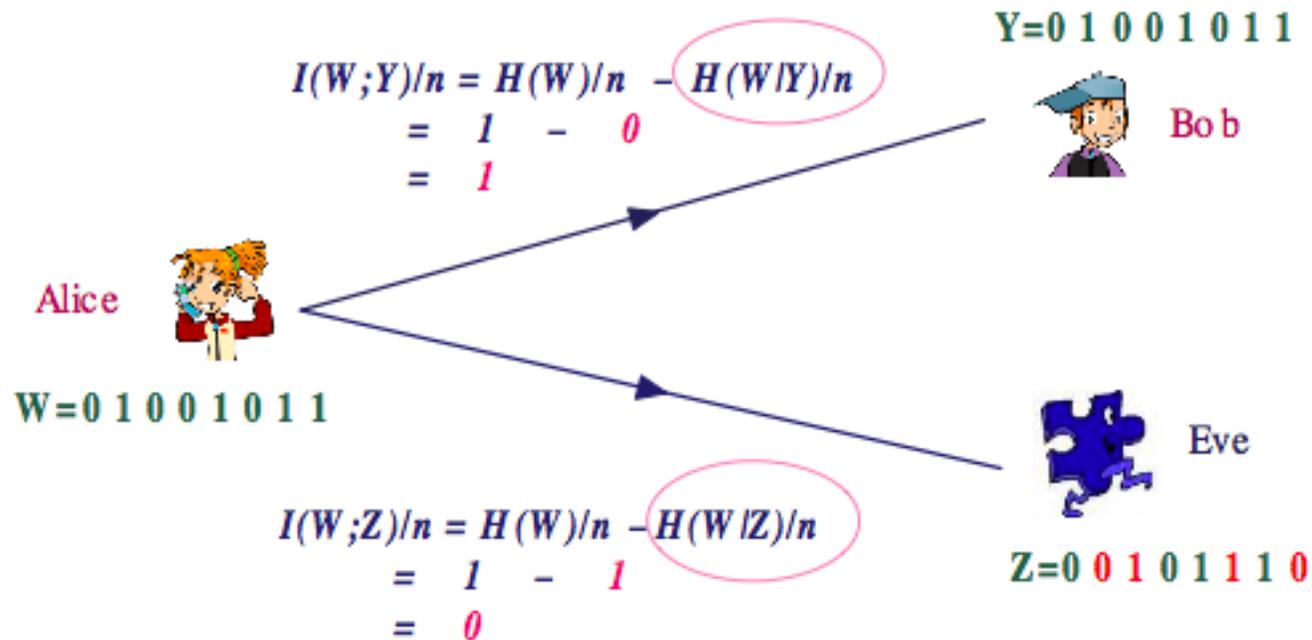
Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Quantifying Security: Equivocation



Quantifying Security: Equivocation



Of interest:

- **capacity-equivocation** regions
- **secrecy capacity** regions (rate = equivocation)

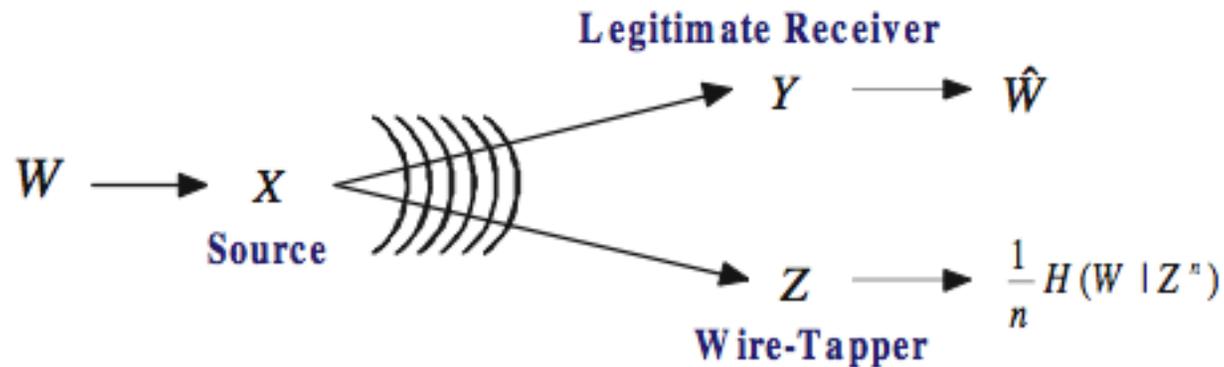
A (Very) Brief History

- Shannon [BSTJ'49]: For cipher, need $H(K) > H(S)$.



A (Very) Brief History

- Shannon [BSTJ'49]: For **cipher**, need $H(K) > H(S)$.
- Wyner [BSTJ'75]: For the **wire-tap channel**



the wire-tapper must be **degraded**.

Physical Layer Security in Basic Network Models

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks

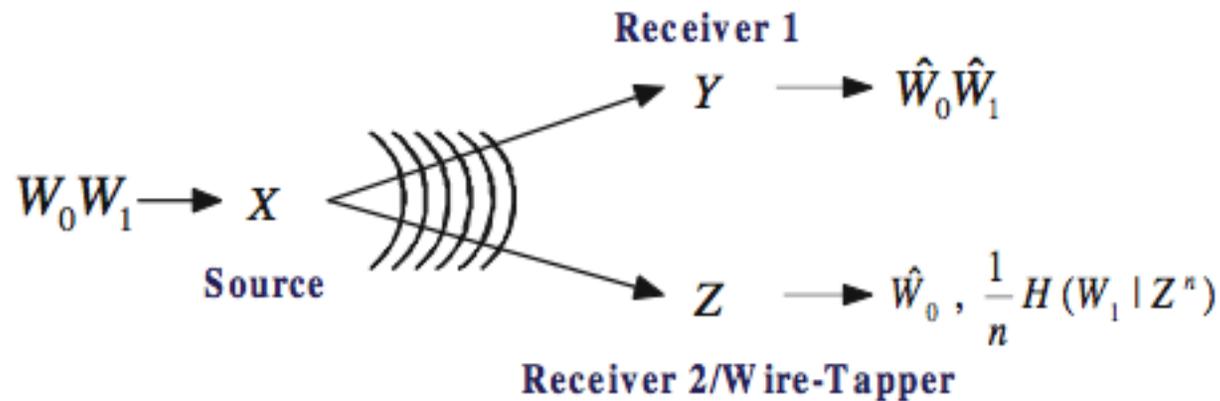


A Paradigm: The Broadcast Channel with Confidential Messages

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks

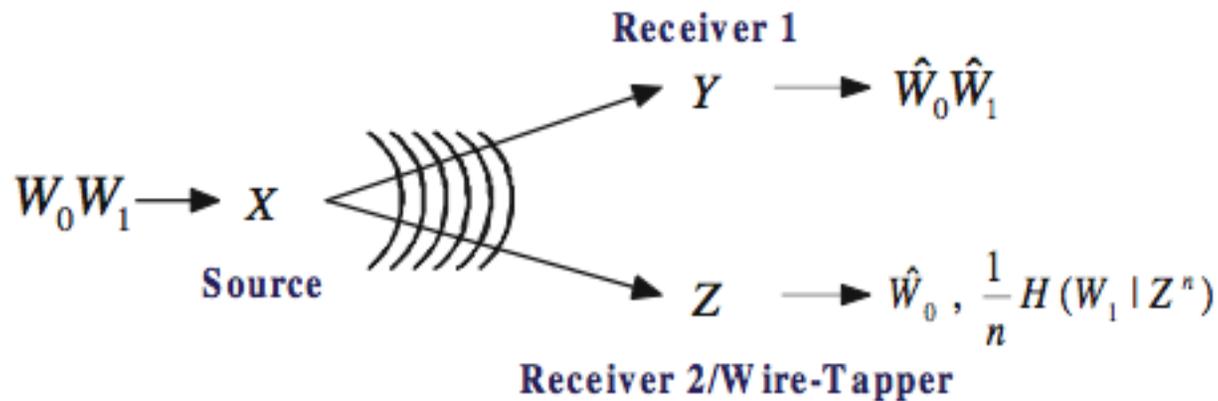


Broadcast Channel with Confidential (BCC) Messages



Csiszár & Körner [IT'78]: Discrete Memoryless BCC

Broadcast Channel with Confidential (BCC) Messages



Csiszár & Körner [IT'78]: Discrete Memoryless BCC

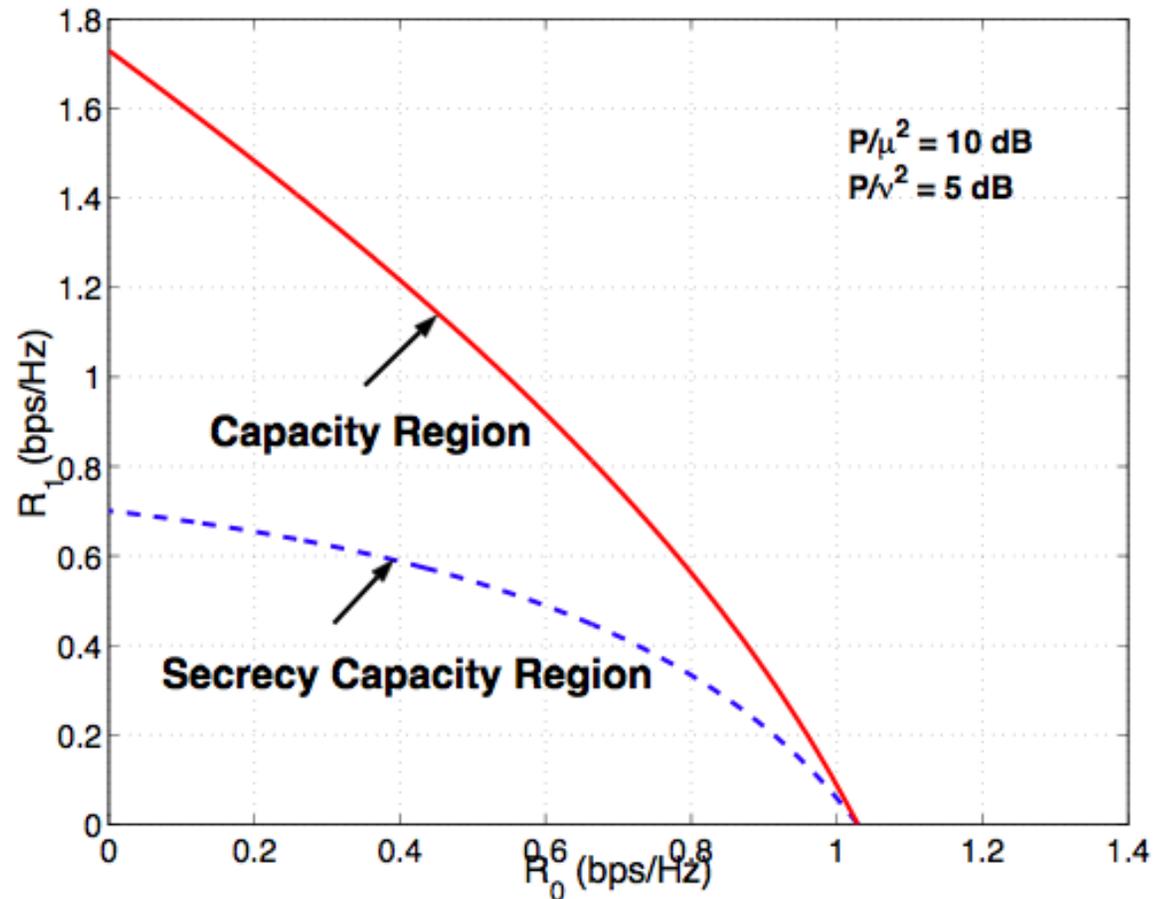
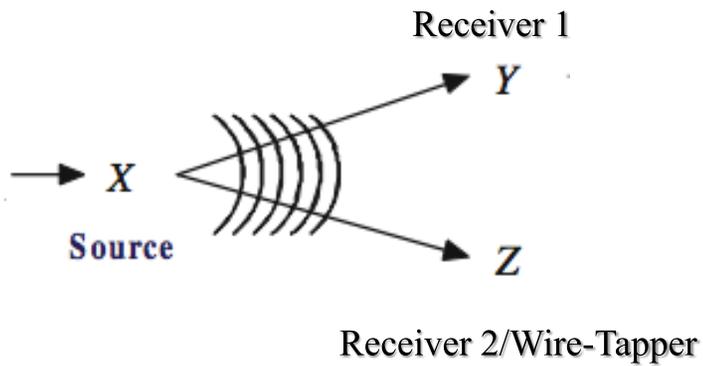
Liang, Poor & Shamai [IT'08]:

- Gaussian BCC
 - secrecy-capacity region
- Fading BCC
 - secrecy-capacity region
 - exploit fading to achieve secrecy

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



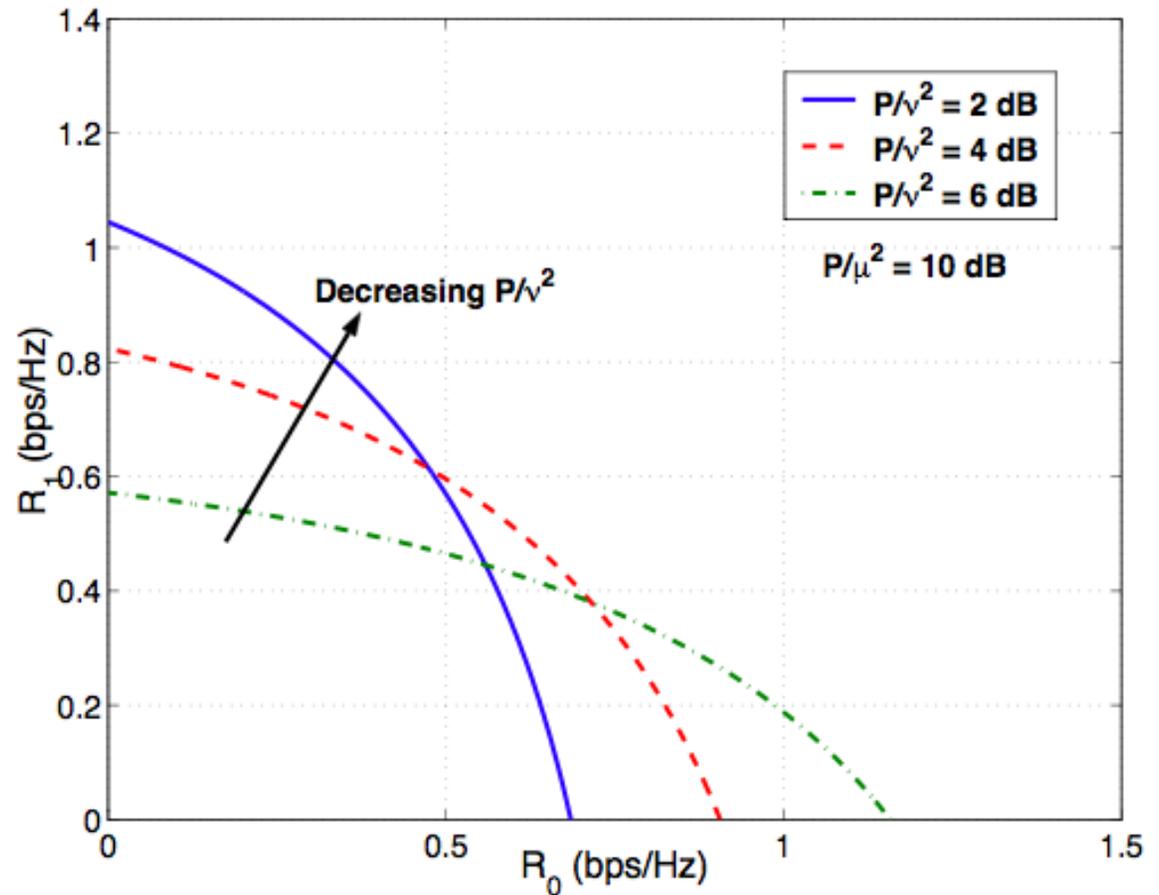
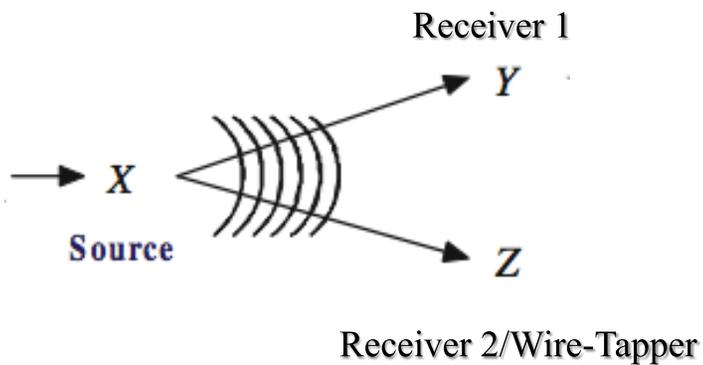
Gaussian BCC



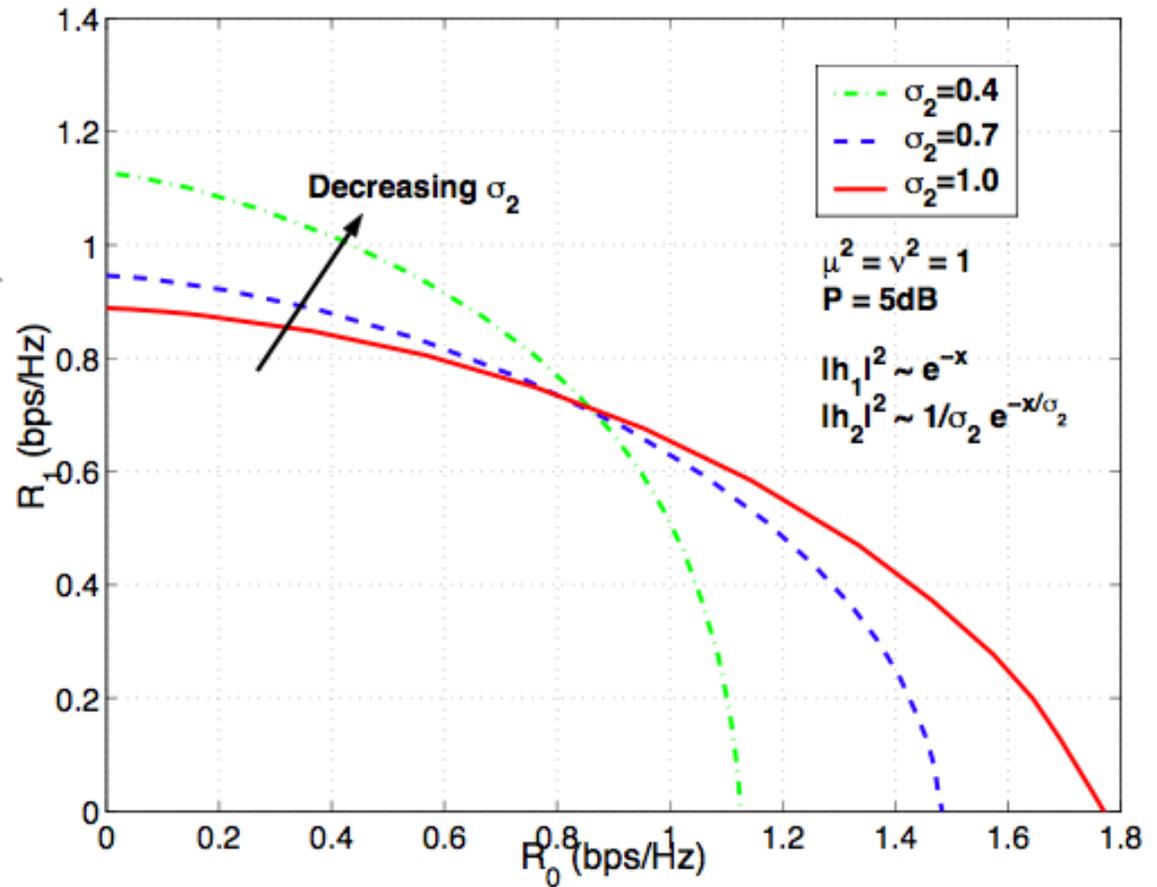
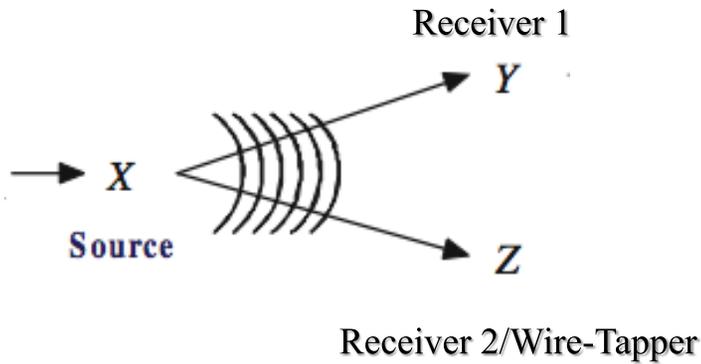
Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Gaussian BCC: Secrecy Capacity Regions



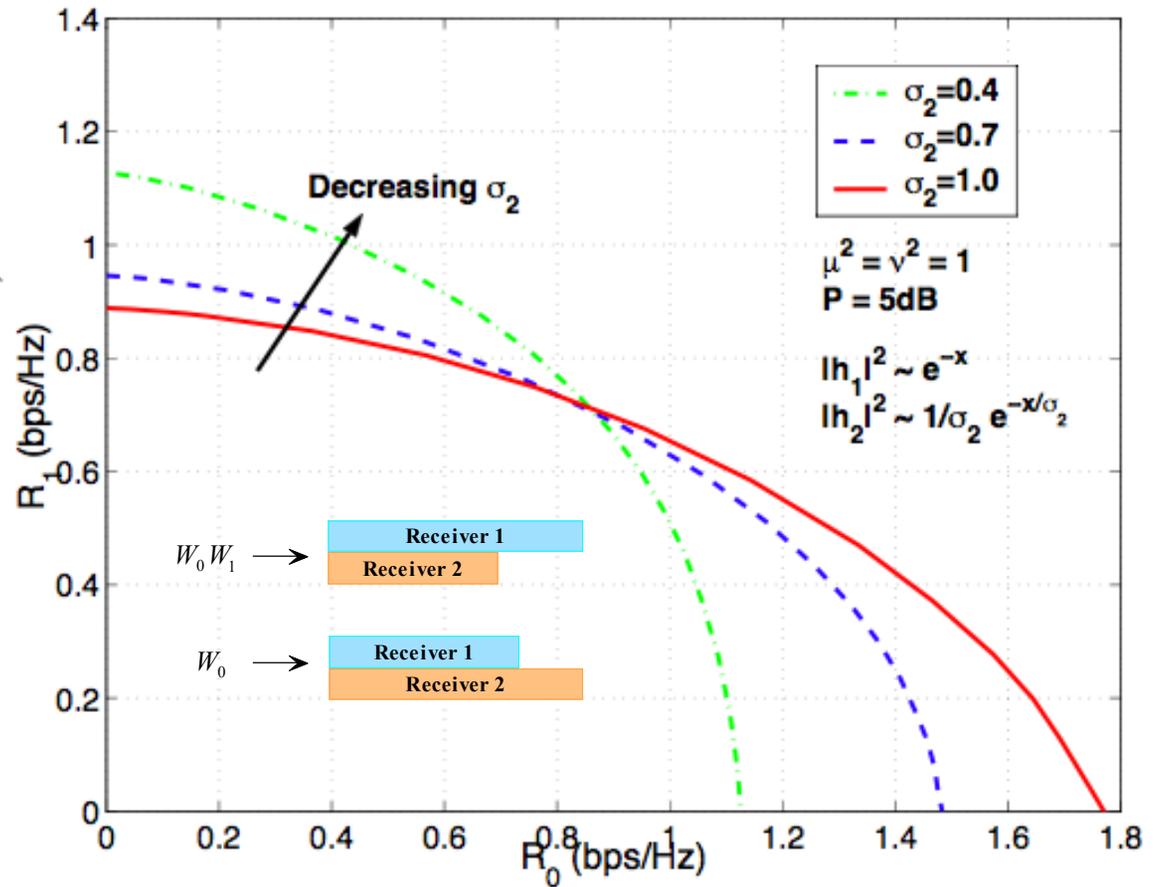
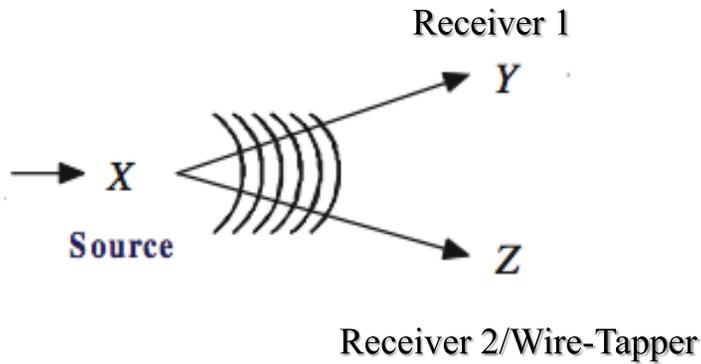
Fading BCC: Secrecy Capacity Regions



Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Fading BCC: Secrecy Capacity Regions



Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks

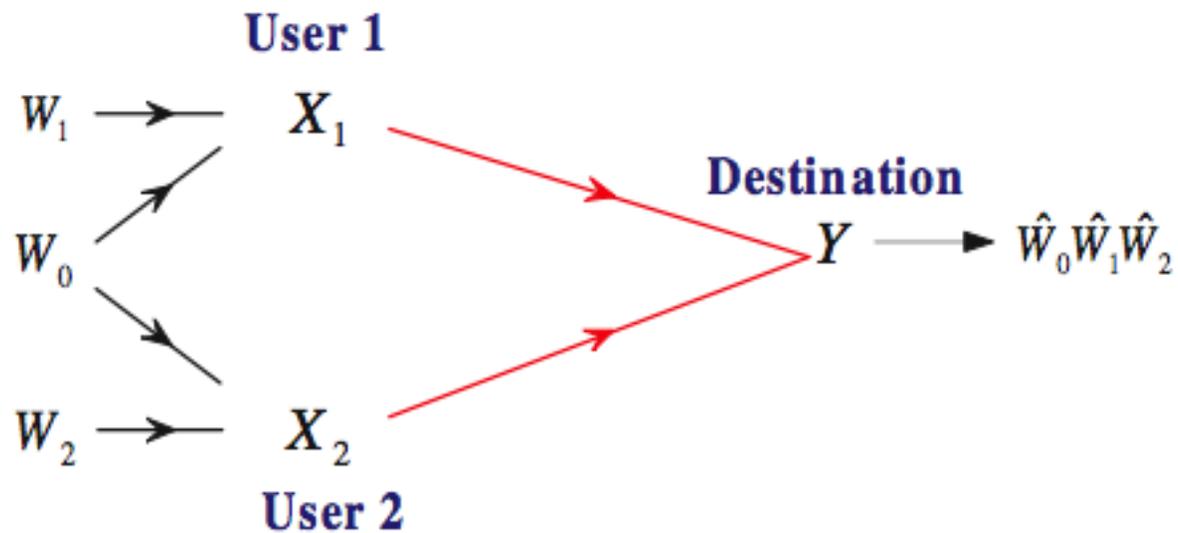


Other Channels of Interest

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Multiple-Access Channel

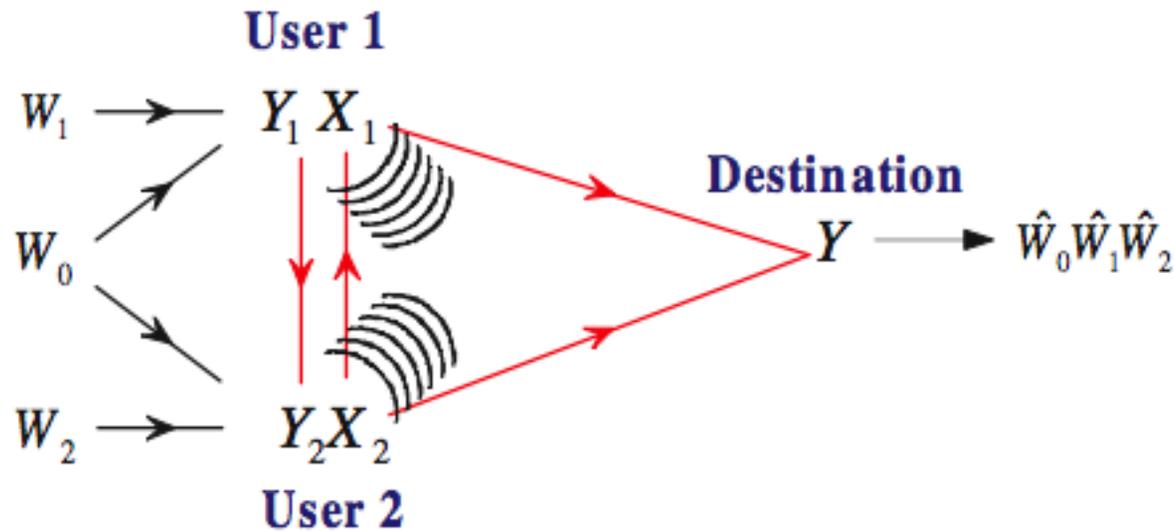


Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Multiple-Access Channel with Confidential Messages

Liang & Poor - IT'08 (AWGN) & Liu, Liang & Poor - IT'11 (fading)]

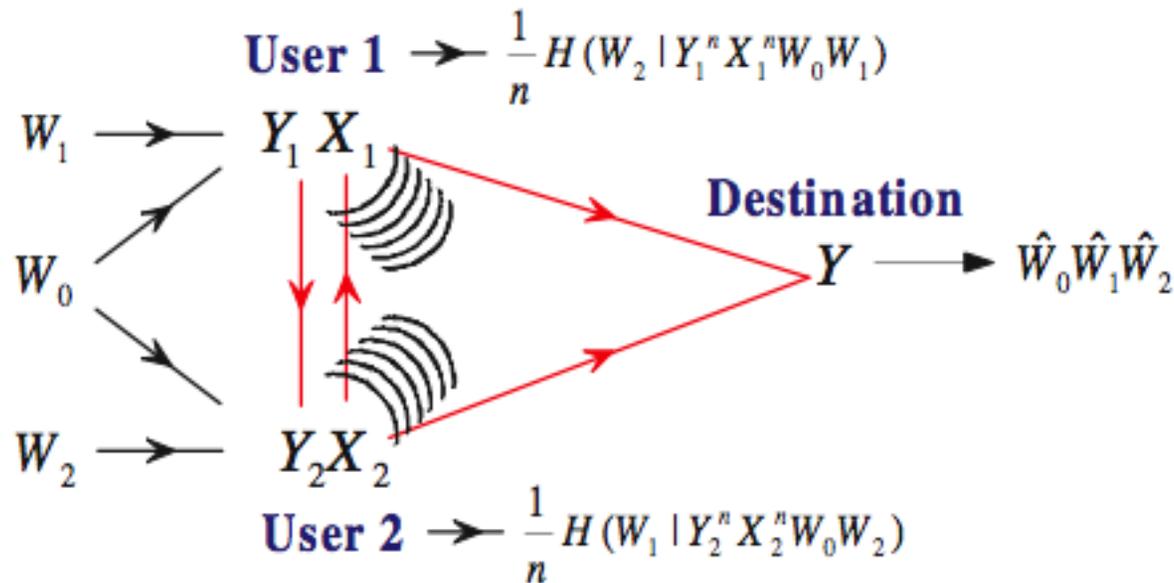


Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Multiple-Access Channel with Confidential Messages

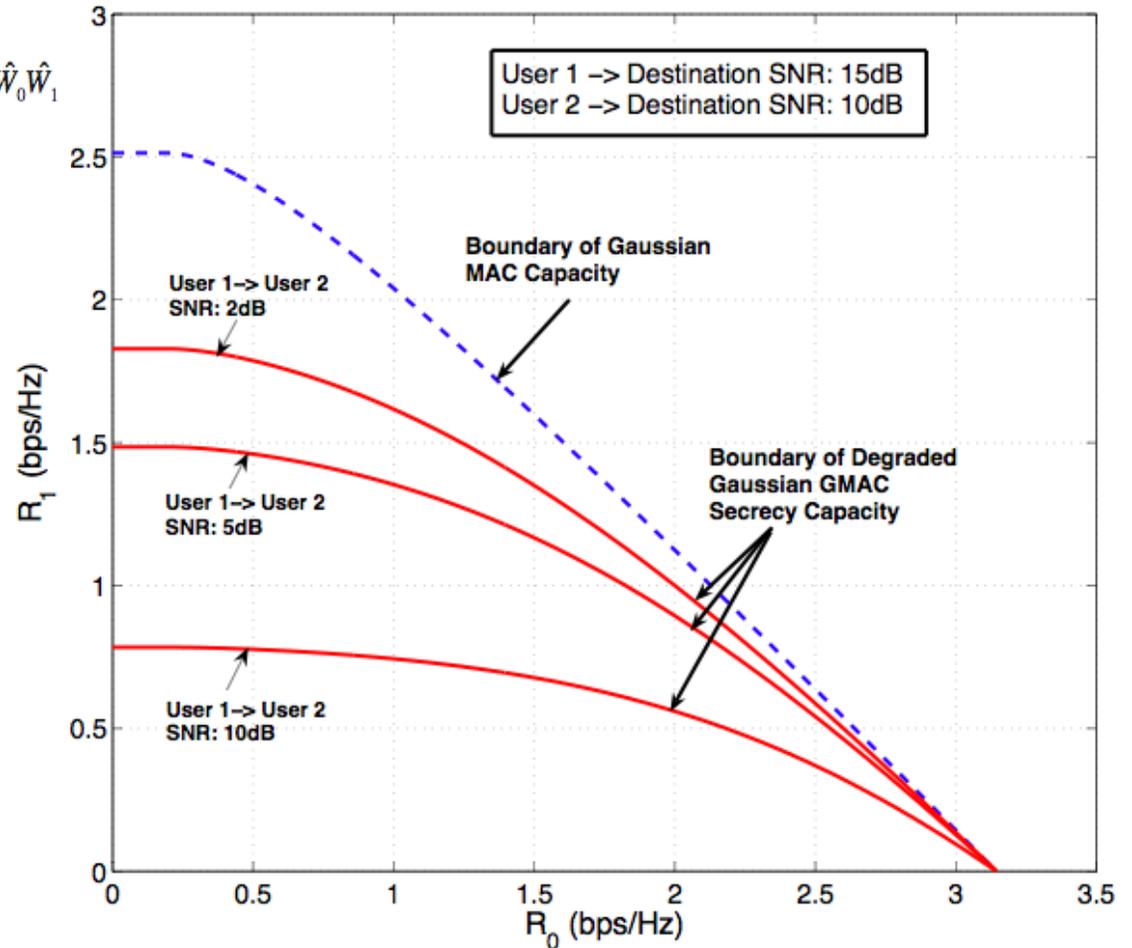
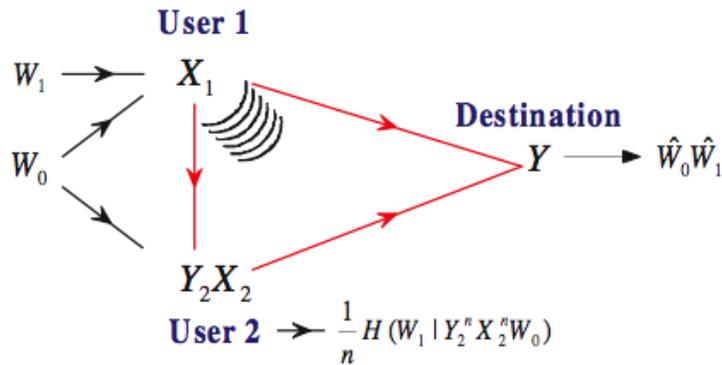
Liang & Poor - IT'08 (AWGN) & Liu, Liang & Poor - IT'11 (fading)]



Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



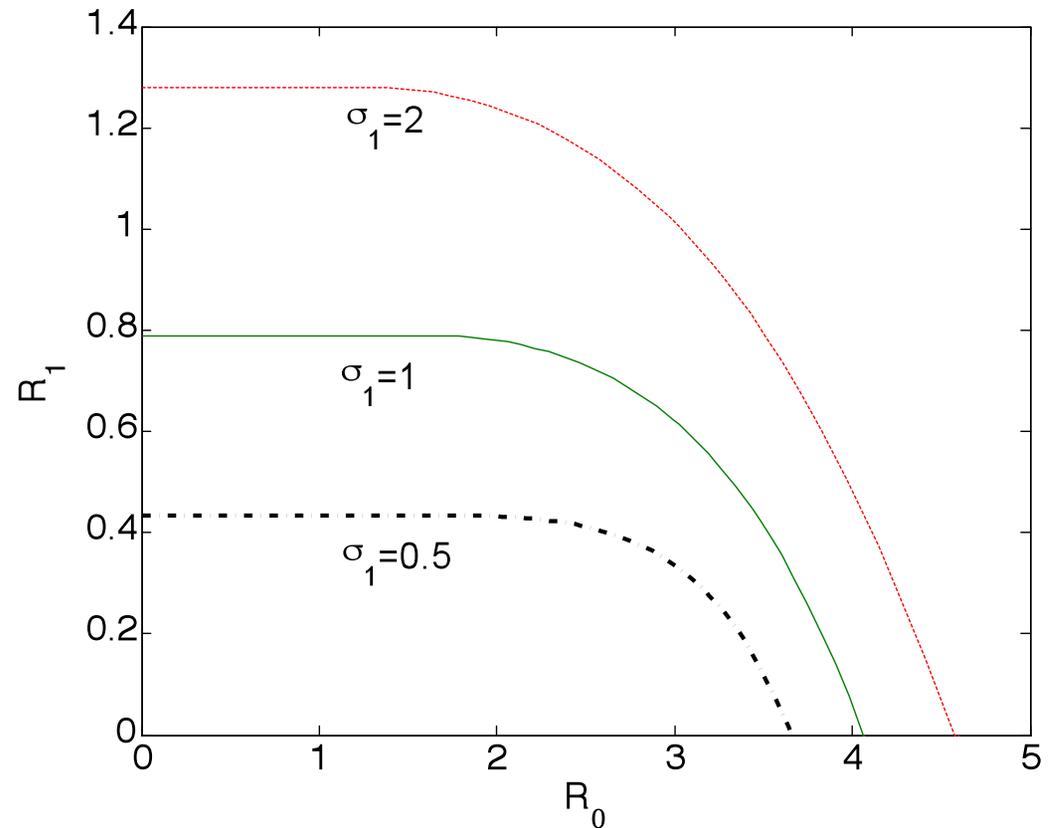
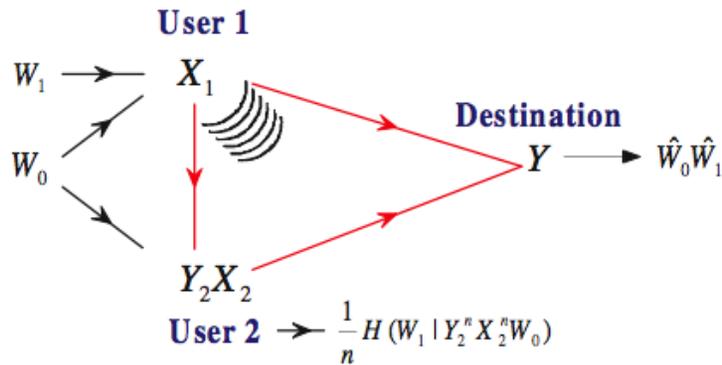
Multiple-Access Channel: AWGN



Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



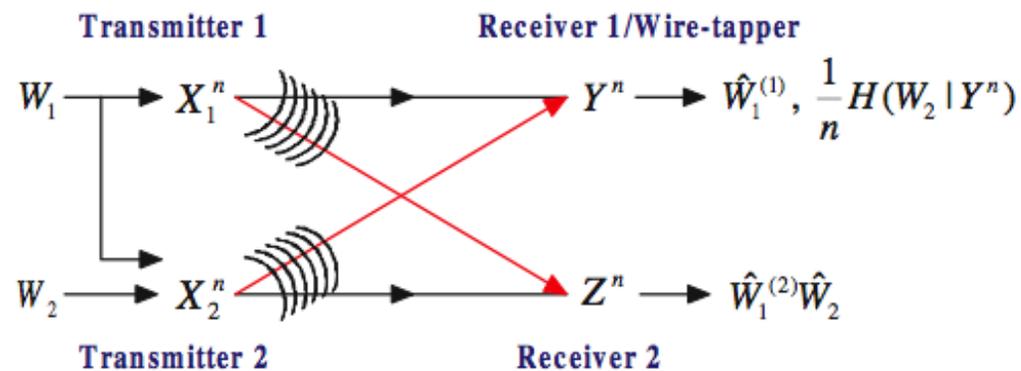
Multiple-Access Channel: Fading



- $|h_1|^2$, $|h_2|^2$ and $|g_1|^2$ are exponentially distributed with means σ_1 , $\sigma_2=1$ and $\sigma_3=1$
- power constraint $P_1=P_2=10$ dB, and Gaussian noise variance $v = u = 2$

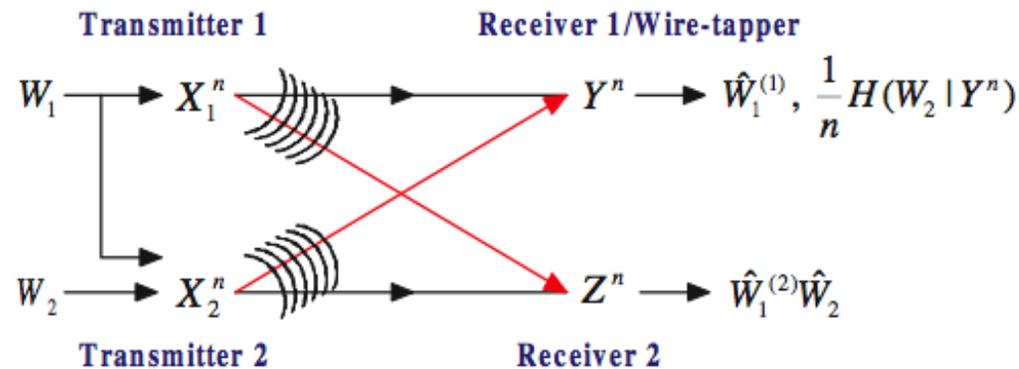
Other Channels of Interest

- Interference Channel [w/ Liang, Someck-Baruch, Shamai, Verdú - IT'09 (cognitive) & w/ Koyluoglu, El Gamal, Lai - IT'11 (interference alignment)]:



Other Channels of Interest

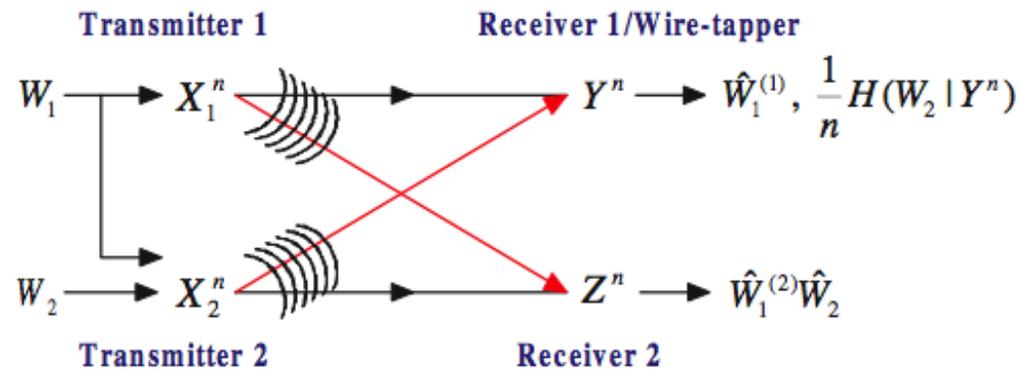
- Interference Channel [w/ Liang, Someck-Baruch, Shamai, Verdú - IT'09 (cognitive) & w/ Koyluoglu, El Gamal, Lai - IT'11 (interference alignment)]:



- Relay Channels [e.g., w/ Aggarwal, Sankar, Calderbank - JWCN'09 & w/ Kim - IT'11]: Source and relay cooperate to improve security.

Other Channels of Interest

- Interference Channel [w/ Liang, Someck-Baruch, Shamai, Verdú - IT'09 (cognitive) & w/ Koyluoglu, El Gamal, Lai - IT'11 (interference alignment)]:



- Relay Channels [e.g., w/ Aggarwal, Sankar, Calderbank - JWCN'09 & w/ Kim - IT'11]: Source and relay cooperate to improve security.
- MIMO [e.g., w/ Liu, Liu, Shamai - IT'10]: Use of multiple transmit & receive antennas allows simultaneous secure broadcast without rate penalty.

Other Results & Open Issues

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



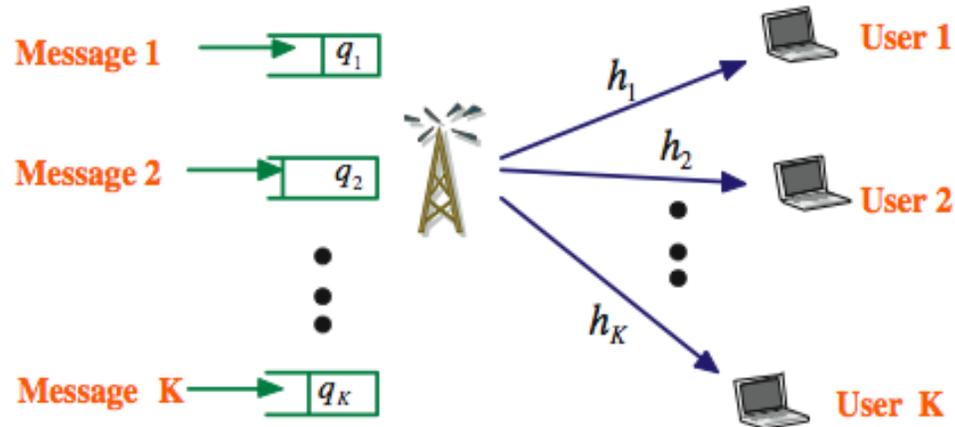
Other Results of Interest

- Authentication [w/ [Lai, El-Gamal – IT'09](#)]: “Cheating” probability is characterized for authentication in noisy channels.
- Feedback [e.g., w/ [Lai, El-Gamal – IT'08](#), w/ [Liu, Tang, Spasojevic – IT'09](#) & w/ [Kim – IT'10](#)]: Judicious use of feedback enhances security.
- Code Design [e.g., w/ [Liu, Liang, Spasojevic – IT \(under review\)](#)]: Nested structure for secure error-control codes for the wire-tap channel.
- Cross Layer Design ...



Scheduling of Secure Broadcast

[Liang, Poor & Ying – IFS'11]



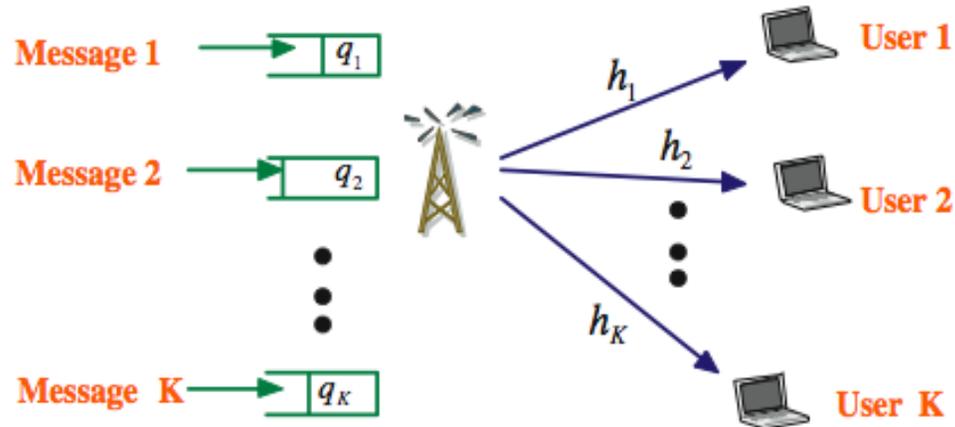
- Three objectives:
 - reliability (low error probability)
 - security (perfect secrecy)
 - **stability** (queues remain finite)

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Scheduling of Secure Broadcast

[Liang, Poor & Ying – IFS'11]



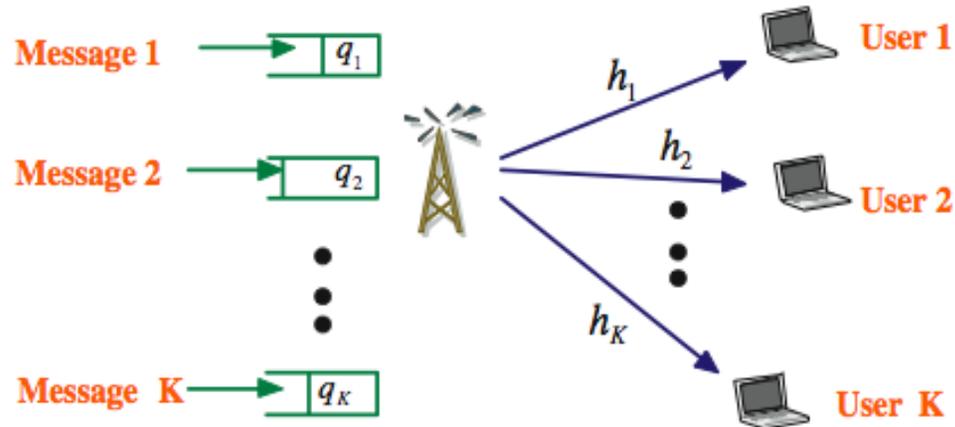
- Three objectives:
 - reliability (low error probability)
 - security (perfect secrecy)
 - **stability** (queues remain finite)
- Two time scales:
 - **packet** level (scheduling)
 - **symbol** level (power control)

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Scheduling of Secure Broadcast

[Liang, Poor & Ying - IFS'11]

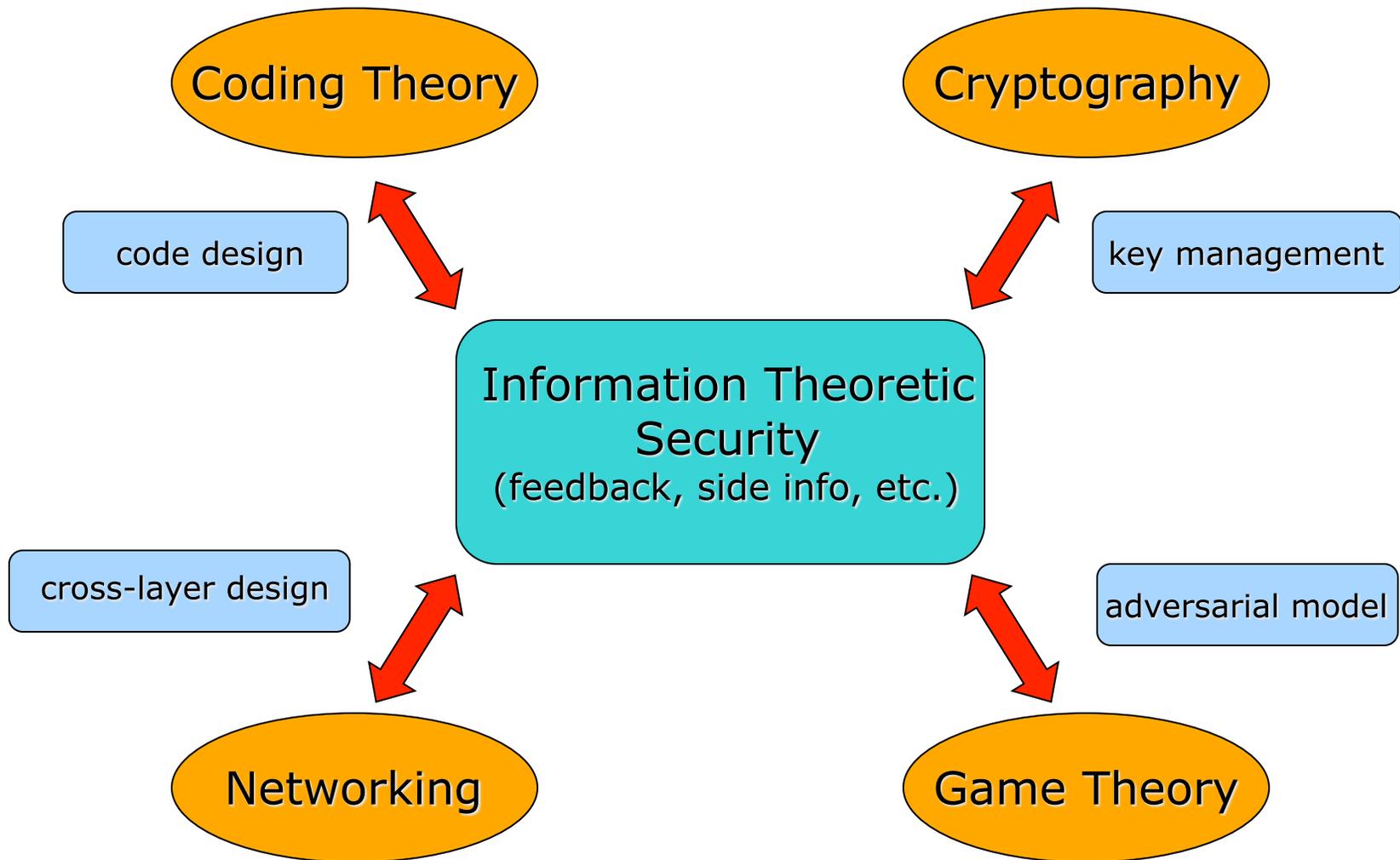


- Three objectives:
 - reliability (low error probability)
 - security (perfect secrecy)
 - **stability** (queues remain finite)
- Two time scales:
 - **packet** level (scheduling)
 - **symbol** level (power control)
- Two eavesdropping models:
 - **collaborative** - MIMO wiretapper [Khisti & Wornell - IT'10]; achieve secrecy-throughput optimality via time division
 - **non-collaborative** - compound wiretapper [w/ Liang, Kramer, Shamai - JWCN'09]; time division is suboptimal, but can still stabilize

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



A Rich Area



Liang, Poor & Shamai, *Information Theoretic Security* (Now '09)

Liu & Trappe, Eds., *Securing Wireless Communications at the Physical Layer* (Springer '10)

Bloch & Barros, *Physical Layer Security* (CUP '11)

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



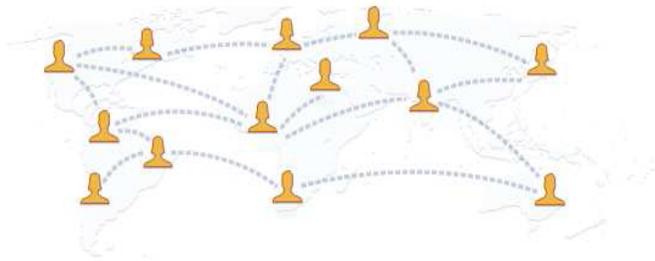
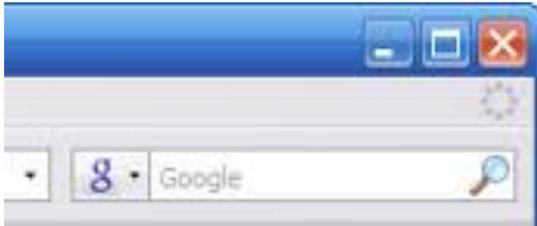
A Related Problem: Privacy

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



The Privacy Problem

- Many electronic information sources are **publicly accessible**
 - Google, Facebook, open governance, census, etc.



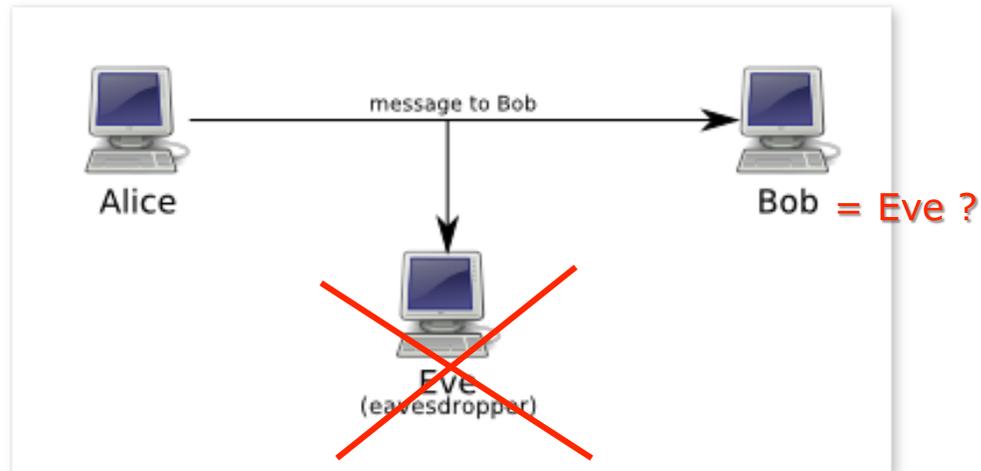
- The **utility** of these sources depends on their accessibility
- But, they can also **leak private information**

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Privacy-Utility Tradeoff

- Privacy is **not** secrecy:

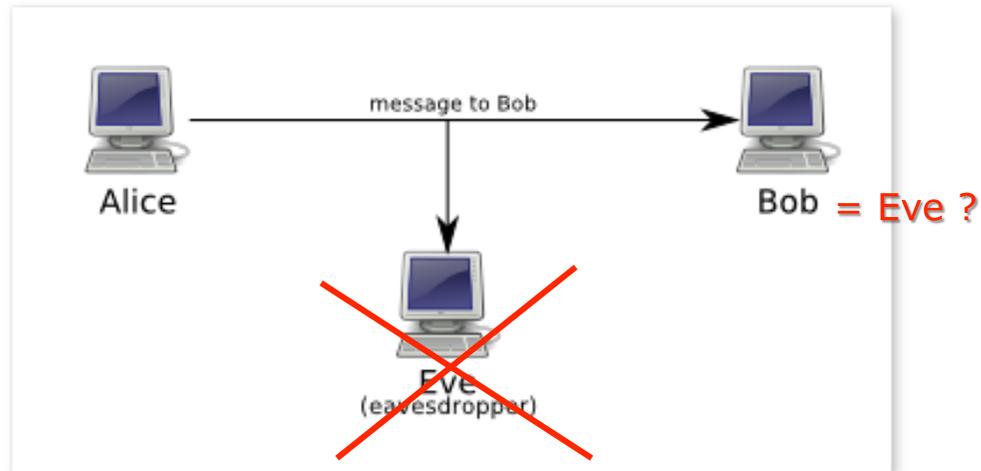


Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



Privacy-Utility Tradeoff

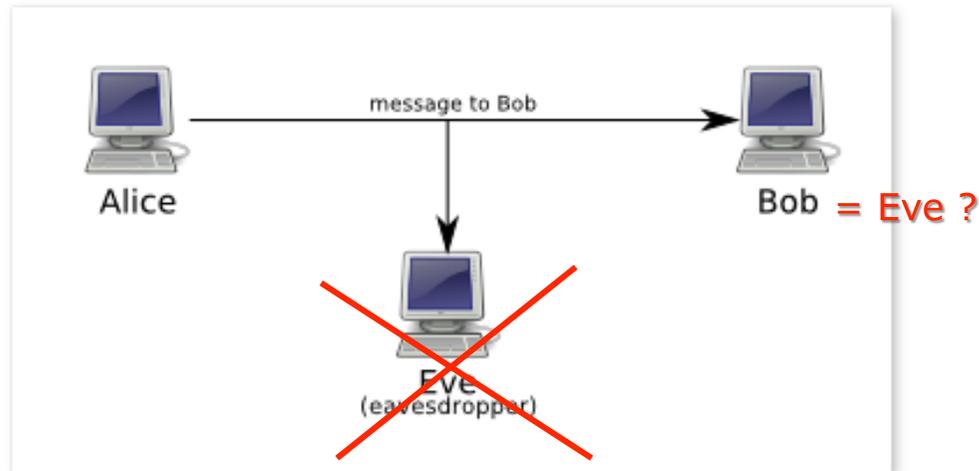
- Privacy is **not** secrecy:



- An information theoretic characterization: **equivocation-distortion** [w/ Sankar, Rajagopalan, IT (under review)]

Privacy-Utility Tradeoff

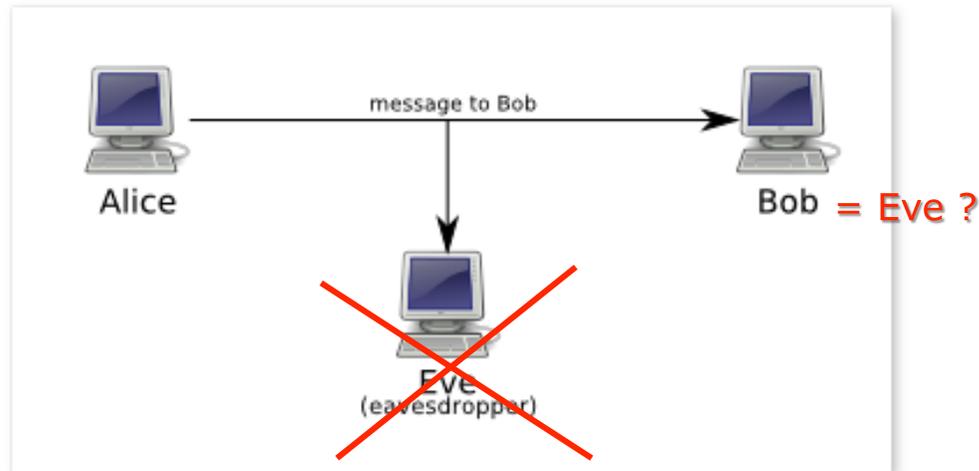
- Privacy is **not** secrecy:



- An information theoretic characterization: **equivocation-distortion** [w/ Sankar, Rajagopalan, IT (under review)]
- Can consider **multiple queries** (successive disclosure) & **multiple databases** (side information)

Privacy-Utility Tradeoff

- Privacy is **not** secrecy:



- An information theoretic characterization: **equivocation-distortion** [w/ Sankar, Rajagopalan, IT (under review)]
- Can consider **multiple queries** (successive disclosure) & **multiple databases** (side information)
- Application to smart grid: **competitive privacy** & **smart metering** [w/ Sankar, Kar, Tandon & w/ Rajagopalan, Sankar, Mohajer – SmartGridComm'11]

Physical Layer Security in Wireless Networks



The background of the slide is a solid dark blue color. Overlaid on this background are several overlapping, wavy white lines that create a sense of depth and movement, resembling a stylized landscape or a series of ripples. The lines are more prominent in the upper and right portions of the slide.

Thank You!