On the Optimal Precoding for MIMO Gaussian Wire-Tap Channels

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Abstract—We consider the problem of finding secrecy rate of a multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) wire-tap channel. A transmitter, a legitimate receiver, and an eavesdropper are all equipped with multiple antennas. The channel states from the transmitter to the legitimate user and to the eavesdropper are assumed to be known at the transmitter. In this contribution, we address the problem of finding the optimal precoder/transmit covariance matrix maximizing the secrecy rate of the given wire-tap channel. The problem formulation is shown to be equivalent to a difference of convex functions programming problem and an efficient algorithm for addressing this problem is developed.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the recent years, the field of wireless physical layer security has received considerable attention. Due to its inherent randomness, wireless channels can be used for enhancing the secrecy of communication. On the other hand, broadcast nature of a wireless medium creates possibility for illegitimate parties to eavesdrop the transmission. The corresponding basic setup (see Fig. 1), referred to as the wire-tap channel, was firstly introduced by Wyner in [1]. The secrecy rate, introduced as a performance metric for this setup, reflects the amount of information per channel use that a source can reliably transmit to a destination, provided that an eavesdropper does not get any information. To achieve strictly positive secrecy rates, legitimate parties must have statistically better channel than that of the eavesdroppers. Therefore, many techniques have been proposed to enhance the performance of secure communication systems, e.g., multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) communications [2], [3]. As an extension, a scenario with multiple eavesdroppers has been studied in [4], [5].

The secrecy capacity is defined as the maximum achievable secrecy rate, and its evaluation is, in general, problematic due to the non-convex nature of the corresponding optimization problem. In the context of MIMO communications, the attempts of finding the secrecy-capacity achieving precoding/covariance matrices have been made already in [4], [5]. Later, in [6], the secrecy capacity has been characterized for the case of channel matrices with certain rank properties. The special case with two-antenna legitimate parties and a single-antenna eavesdropper has been addressed in [2].

Recently, several computationally efficient approaches have been proposed for tackling the problem. For instance, in [7], a beamforming method based on the generalized singular value decomposition (GSVD) was proposed. Later, in [8], two other sub-optimal approaches have been studied. A zero-forcing (ZF) precoder nulls out the leakage to the eavesdropper, thereby increasing the secrecy rate, whereas the other approach maximizes the signal-to-leakage-plus-noise ratio (SLNR). The three approaches outperform each other in various particular settings. Nevertheless, there yet exists no unified approach allowing to compute the secrecy capacity achieving transmit covariance matrix for the general MIMO setting.

In this paper, we study the non-convex problem of secrecy rate maximization under the total power constraint in its most general formulation. A widely used assumption that the channel states from the transmitter to both the legitimate user and eavesdropper are known at the transmitter [4], [7] is adopted here and the corresponding problem is formulated as a difference of convex functions (DC) programming problem. We then develop an efficient algorithm for addressing the problem. The proposed algorithm is based on the eigenvalue decomposition of the transmit covariance matrix and a subsequent alternate optimization of the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the matrix. The numerical results show that the proposed method outperforms the other existing alternatives.
II. SYSTEM MODEL AND PROBLEM FORMULATION

The scenario of interest, depicted in Fig. 1, consists of the following two channels: the main channel between transmitter (Alice) and legitimate receiver (Bob), and eavesdropper’s channel between Alice and the eavesdropper (Eve). The corresponding input-output relations are given by

\[ \begin{align*}
    y_M &= H_M x + n_M, \\
    y_E &= H_E x + n_E,
\end{align*} \]

where \( x \sim \mathcal{C}\mathcal{N}(0, P) \) is the channel input vector, \( n_M \sim \mathcal{C}\mathcal{N}(0, I_{N_M}) \) and \( n_E \sim \mathcal{C}\mathcal{N}(0, I_{N_E}) \) are additive noise vectors at the receivers of the legitimate user and eavesdropper, respectively. Here \( I \) denotes the identity matrix of the size given by its subscript. The entries of the channel matrices \( H_M \in \mathbb{C}^{N_M \times M} \) and \( H_E \in \mathbb{C}^{N_E \times M} \) are assumed to be independent identically distributed according to \( \mathcal{C}\mathcal{N}(0, p_M/M) \) and \( \mathcal{C}\mathcal{N}(0, p_E/M) \), respectively, where \( p_M \) and \( p_E \) represent the corresponding signal-to-noise ratios (SNRs). The channel state information (CSI), consisting of the two above matrices, is assumed to be perfectly known at the transmitter. Furthermore, the total power constraint \( \mathbb{E}\{\|x\|^2\} \leq M \) is employed at the transmitter. Here \( \mathbb{E}\cdot \) stands for the mathematical expectation, trace of a matrix and Hermitian transpose, respectively.

Based on the available CSI, it is possible to determine the optimal covariance matrix \( P \) that maximizes the achievable secrecy rate, formally given as follows. Let \( w \) be a confidential message with entropy \( H(w) \), which Alice wants to communicate to Bob, and let \( p_{e_n} \) be the probability of error at Bob’s receiver. Then a (weak) secrecy rate \( R_s \) is achievable if there exists a sequence of \( (2^nR_n, n) \) codes, such that \( p_{e_n} \to 0 \) and \( \frac{1}{n} H(w|y_n) \leq H(w) - \varepsilon_n \), for some \( \varepsilon_n \) that tends to zero as \( n \to \infty \).

Given CSI \( \{H_M, H_E\} \) and transmit covariance matrix \( P \), the achievable secrecy rate is given by [3]

\[ R_s = I(x; y_M|H_M) - I(x; y_E|H_E) = \ln \det \left( I_{N_M} + H_M P H_M^H \right) - \ln \det \left( I_{N_E} + H_E P H_E^H \right). \]

The corresponding secrecy capacity is then obtained by

\[ C_s = \max_{P \succeq 0_M} \min_{x_0 \in \mathcal{A}} R_s, \]

where \( P \succeq 0_M \) means that \( P \) is a positive semi-definite matrix.

Since the objective function of the above problem is not concave, the problem cannot be solved directly with aid of convex optimization tools. The GSDV approach is known to be efficient for addressing the class of DC programming problems that (3) belongs to [7]. In [9], however, we have developed a more general approach, which allows for deriving analytic results about the global optimality. The corresponding algorithm is able to solve a class of DC programming problems in polynomial time and is therefore referred to as Polynomial Time DC (POTDC) method. In [9], the algorithm is applied to the problem of optimal amplification matrix design for a two-way amplify-and-forward network. The terminals therein are equipped with a single antenna and only the relay has multiple antennas, while in (3) all terminals are equipped with multiple antennas, thereby making the problem more difficult. In what follows, we develop a novel approach for addressing problems of type (3).

III. MAIN RESULT

Let \( P = U^H A U \) be the eigenvalue decomposition of the covariance matrix \( P \), where \( U_{M \times M} \) is a unitary matrix and \( \Lambda_{M \times M} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_M) \) is a diagonal matrix whose elements are non-negative and correspond to the eigenvalues of the matrix \( P \). Substituting \( P = U^H A U \) into (3) results in the following optimization problem

\[ \max_{U, \Lambda} \ln \det(I_{N_M} + H_M U^H A U H_M^H) \]

\[ - \ln \det(I_{N_E} + H_E U^H A U H_E^H) \]

s.t. \( \text{tr}\{A\} \leq M, \ U^H U = I_M, \ \lambda_i \geq 0, \ i = 1, \ldots, M . \]

Let us now use Sylvester’s determinant identity, which implies that for any arbitrary matrices \( A_{M \times N} \) and \( B_{N \times M} \), the following equality holds [10]

\[ \det(I_M + A B) = \det(I_N + B A). \]

Thus, (4) can be equivalently written as

\[ \max_{U, \Lambda} \ln \det(I_{N_M} + H_M U^H A U H_M^H) - \ln \det(I_{N_E} + H_E U^H A U H_E^H) \]

s.t. \( \text{tr}\{A\} \leq M, \ U^H U = I_M, \ \lambda_i \geq 0, \ i = 1, \ldots, M \)

where \( D(U) = U H_E^H A U H_M^H \) is defined for notation simplicity. By a careful inspection of problem (6), one can readily observe that it is a DC programming problem over the matrix \( A \) for a fixed value of \( U \). It can be addressed using the POTDC algorithm [9]. Moreover, for a fixed \( \Lambda \), (6) is an optimization problem over unitary matrices that has been comprehensively studied in the literature (see, e.g., [11]). Based on the latter fact, (6) can be addressed via alternating optimization, by first optimizing with respect to \( \Lambda \) for a fixed value of \( U \), and then further optimizing with respect to \( U \) with \( \Lambda \) being set to the optimal value from the previous iteration. These alternations continue until convergence as it is explained later in the paper.

Optimization problem (6), when \( U \) is fixed to \( U_0 \), can be expressed as

\[ \max_{\Lambda} \ln \det(I_{N_M} + H_M U_0^H A U_0 H_M^H) \]

\[ - \ln \det(I_{N_E} + D(U_0) \Lambda) \]

s.t. \( \text{tr}\{A\} \leq M, \ \lambda_i \geq 0, \ i = 1, \ldots, M . \)

The resulting problem (7) is addressed via the POTDC algorithm, which is efficiently used for the DC programming problems, whose non-concave part is a function of a single variable. Since the non-concave part of problem (7) is not a function of a single variable, we instead maximize a lower bound on the objective function of (7), whose non-concave
parts depend on a single variable each. For this goal, we utilize the Hadamard’s inequality [12], which implies that the determinant of a Hermitian positive semidefinite matrix is upper-bounded by the product of its diagonal elements. By applying this inequality, the optimization problem of maximizing the lower bound of the objective function of (7) can be recast as

\[
\max_{\Lambda} \ln \det(I_{N_u} + H_M U_H^H \Lambda U_0 H_M^H)
\]

\[
- \sum_{i=1}^M \ln(1 + |D(U_0)_{(i,i)}| \lambda_i)
\]

s.t. \( \text{tr}\{\Lambda\} \leq M, \lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, \ldots, M, \) (8)

where \( |D(U_0)_{(i,j)}|\) denotes the element of the matrix \( D(U_0) \) in \( i \)th row and \( j \)th column. All the terms of the objective function and the constraint functions of (8) are concave with respect to \( \Lambda \) except for the terms \( - \ln(1 + |D(U_0)_{(i,i)}| \lambda_i) \), \( i = 1, \ldots, M \), which are convex, and each of which depends only on a single variable. These convex constraints can be handled iteratively in terms of their linear approximation around suitably selected points. Algorithm 1 shows how the POTDC approach can be used for addressing (8).

**Algorithm 1** The iterative POTDC algorithm

**Require:** Choose the initialization point \( \lambda_{i,c} \in [0, M], i = 1, \ldots, M \) such that \( \sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_{i,c} = M \).

Select the termination threshold \( \zeta_1 \), and set \( i \) equal to 1.

**repeat**

Solve the following convex optimization problem using \( \lambda_{i,c}, i = 1, \ldots, M \) to obtain \( \lambda_{i,\text{opt}}, i = 1, \ldots, M \).

\[
\max_{\Lambda} \ln \det(I_{N_u} + H_M U_H^H \Lambda U_0 H_M^H)
\]

\[
- \sum_{i=1}^M |D(U_0)_{(i,i)}(\lambda_i - \lambda_{i,c})|
\]

s.t. \( \text{tr}\{\Lambda\} \leq M, \lambda_i \geq 0, i = 1, \ldots, M \) (9)

and set

\[
\Lambda_{\text{opt}} \leftarrow \Lambda_{\text{opt},i} = \text{diag}(\lambda_{1,\text{opt}}, \ldots, \lambda_{M,\text{opt}}),
\]

\[
\lambda_{i,c} \leftarrow \lambda_{i,\text{opt}}, i \leftarrow i + 1
\]

**until** the difference between two objective values in consecutive iterations is less than or equal to the termination threshold \( \zeta_1 \).

The POTDC algorithm, as applied to (8), is guaranteed to converge to a point which satisfies the Karush-Kuhn-Tucker (KKT) optimality conditions. Moreover, the value of the objective function is guaranteed to be non-decreasing over the iterations of the algorithm [9].

In the next step, we address (7) with respect to \( U \), when \( \Lambda \) is fixed to \( \Lambda_0 = \Lambda_{\text{opt}} \) obtained from Algorithm 1. The corresponding optimization problem can be written as

\[
\max_{U} \frac{\ln \det(I_{N_u} + H_M U_H^H \Lambda_0 U H_M^H)}{\det(I_{N_e} + H_E U_H^H \Lambda_0 U H_E^H)}
\]

s.t. \( U^H U = I_M \). (10)

This is an optimization problem over the complex-valued matrix \( U \) under the constraint that \( U \) is a unitary matrix. In order to address this problem, we adopt the steepest descent algorithm on the Lie group of \( M \times M \) unitary matrices developed in [11]. This algorithm is shown to move towards the optimal point over the iterations. To apply this method, the gradient of the objective function of (10) with respect to the complex-valued matrix \( U \) is required. This gradient can be easily derived as

\[
\nabla_U \ln \det(I_{N_u} + H_M U_H^H \Lambda_0 U H_M^H)
\]

\[
\det(I_{N_e} + H_E U_H^H \Lambda_0 U H_E^H)
\]

\[
= \Lambda_0 U H_M^H (I_{N_u} + H_M U_H^H \Lambda_0 U H_M^H)^{-1} H_M
\]

\[
- \Lambda_0 U H_E^H (I_{N_e} + H_E U_H^H \Lambda_0 U H_E^H)^{-1} H_E. \tag{11}
\]

where \( \nabla(i) \) stands for the gradient operator.

The overall algorithm for addressing the precoding matrix design problem for MIMO Gaussian wire-tap channels can be then described in terms of Algorithm 2.

**Algorithm 2** The algorithm for precoding design for MIMO Gaussian wire-tap channels

**Require:** Choose arbitrary \( P_c = U_c \Lambda_c U_H^H \geq 0 \) such that \( \text{tr}\{P_c\} = M \).

Choose the termination threshold \( \zeta_2 \), and set \( k \) equal to 1.

**repeat**

i) Optimize (8) using Algorithm 1 for \( U_0 = U_c \) and \( \Lambda_c \) as the initialization point.

\( \Lambda_c \leftarrow \Lambda_{\text{opt}} \)

ii) Optimize (10) for \( \Lambda_0 = \Lambda_c \) to obtain \( U_{\text{opt}} \)

\( U_c \leftarrow U_{\text{opt}}, k \leftarrow k + 1 \)

**until** the difference between two objective values in consecutive iterations is less than or equal to the termination threshold \( \zeta_2 \).

It is noteworthy to mention that both steps in Algorithm 2, corresponding to optimization problems (8) and (10), result in a non-decreasing value of the objective function. A detailed convergence analysis and optimality of the proposed algorithm is left for the future work.

**IV. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES**

In this section, we present the numerical results illustrating our theoretical findings. The channel matrices \( H_M \) and \( H_E \) are assumed to be quasi-static flat Rayleigh fading. The displayed results are averaged over 500 independent channel realizations. The initialization point for the proposed algorithm, \( P_c \), (see Algorithm 2) is chosen randomly.

For the first scenario, we set \( \rho_M = \rho_E = \rho \) with \( M = N_E = 2 \) and \( N_M = 1 \). The corresponding wire-tap channel is referred to as multiple-input single-output multi-eavesdropper (MISOME) channel and its secrecy capacity has been characterized analytically in [4], setting a benchmark for the approach proposed in this paper. Fig. 2 compares the
those, obtained by the ZF and SLNR-maximizing precoders
while the transmitter knows the channel states from itself
to the legitimate receiver and eavesdropper perfectly. We
have developed a novel method for maximizing the secrecy
rate of the aforementioned wire-tap channel. The proposed
algorithm optimizes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the
precoding/transmit covariance matrix in alternate manner. Our
numerical results confirm the superiority of the proposed
method over the other state-of-the-art methods.

V. Conclusions

In this paper, we considered the problem of finding se-
crecy capacity of a MIMO wire-tap channel. It has been
assumed that the transmitter, the legitimate receiver, and also
the eavesdropper are all equipped with multiple antennas
while the transmitter knows the channel states from itself
to the legitimate receiver and eavesdropper perfectly. We
have developed a novel method for maximizing the secrecy
rate of the aforementioned wire-tap channel. The proposed
algorithm optimizes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the
precoding/transmit covariance matrix in alternate manner. Our
numerical results confirm the superiority of the proposed
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