

# Wiretap Channels with Random States Non-Causally Available at the Encoder

Ziv Goldfeld

Joint work with Paul Cuff and Haim Permuter

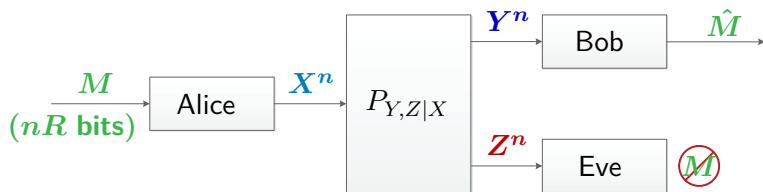
Ben-Gurion University

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November 18th, 2016

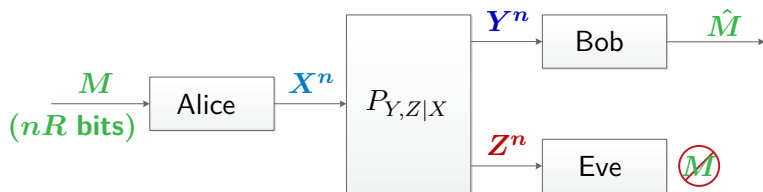
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Degraded [Wyner 1975], General [Csiszár-Körner 1978]



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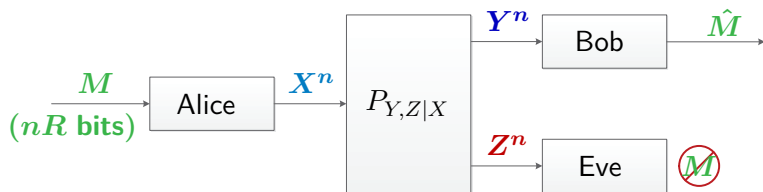
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Secrecy-Capacity:

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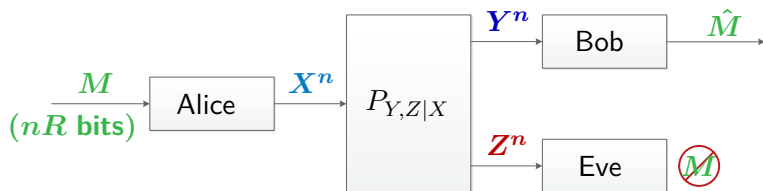
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Secrecy-Capacity: • Reliable Communication.

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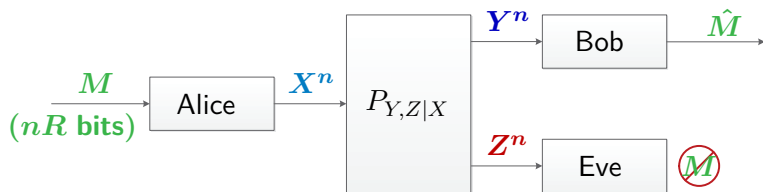
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## Theorem (Csiszár-Körner 1978)

$$C_{\text{WTC}} = \max_{P_{U,X}} [I(U; Y) - I(U; Z)]$$

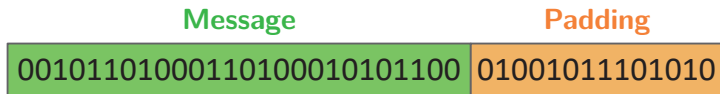
Joint distribution:  $P_{U,X} P_{Y,Z|X}$

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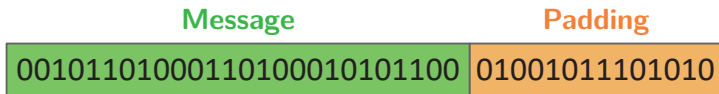


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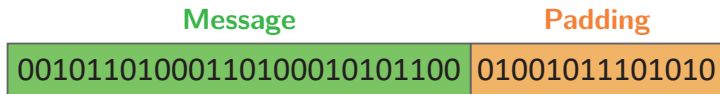


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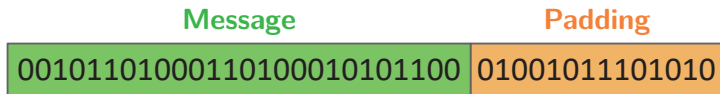


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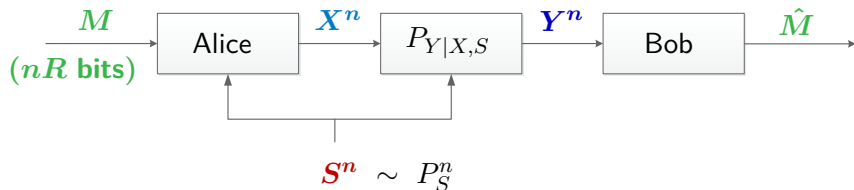


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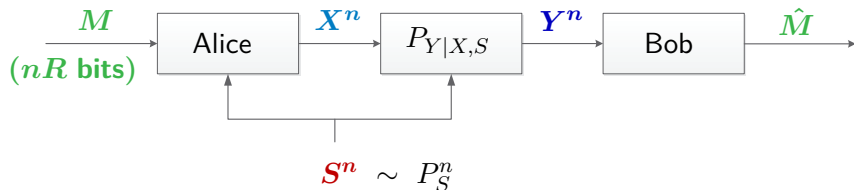
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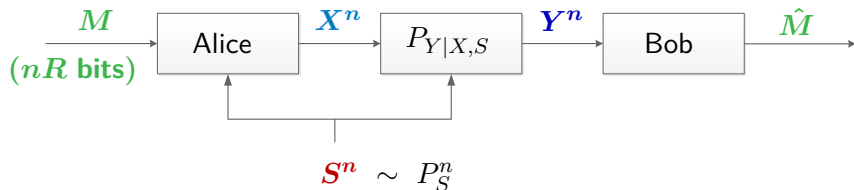
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Capacity:

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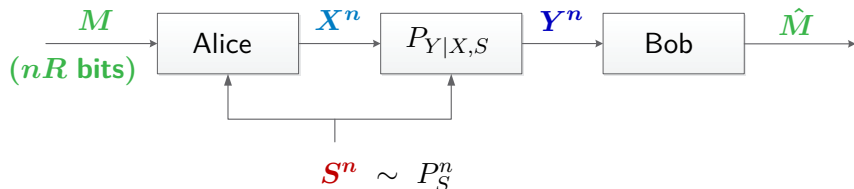
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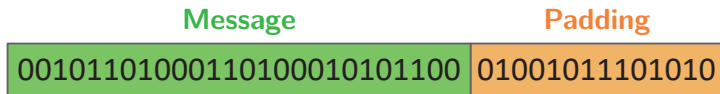
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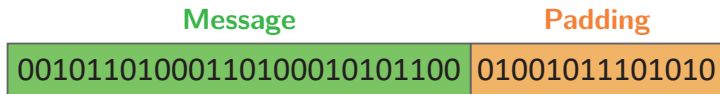
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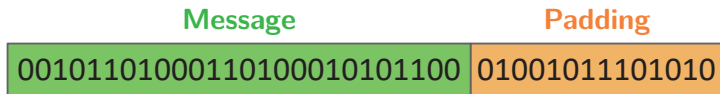


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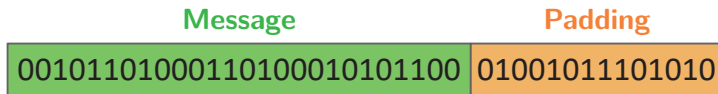


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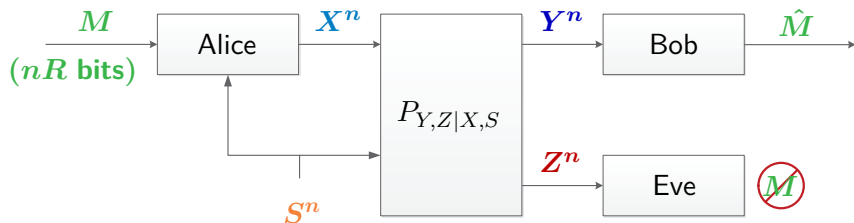
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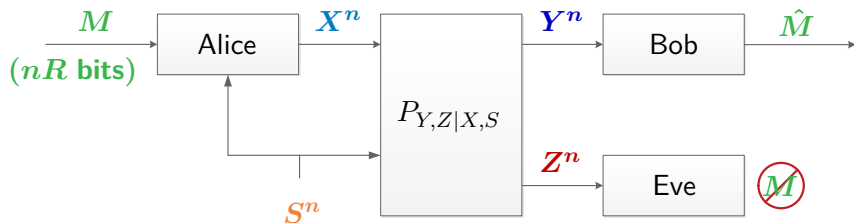
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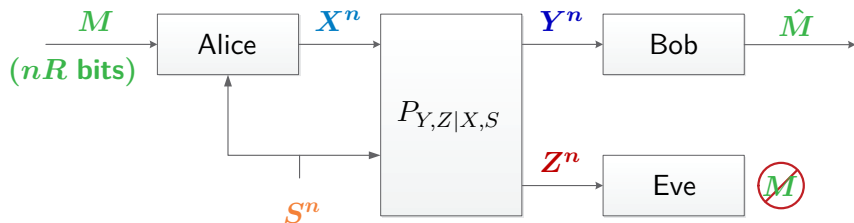


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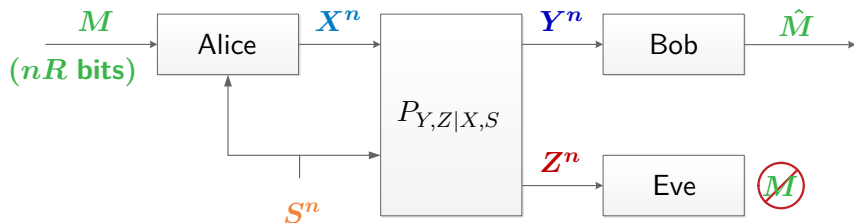
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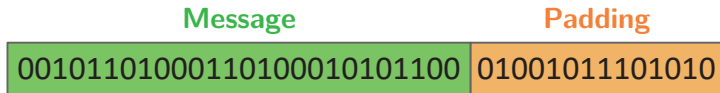
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Naive Approach: Combining **wiretap coding** with **GP coding**.

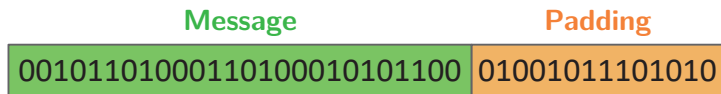


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**Theorem (Chen-Han Vinck 2006)**

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Key Extraction Scheme [Chia-EI Gamal 2012]

Assume  $S^n$  is known to Receiver  $\mathbf{Y} = (\mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{S})$ .

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**Note:** They consider causal state information.

This region is adapted to take advantage of non-causal state information.

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**Better than previous scheme!**

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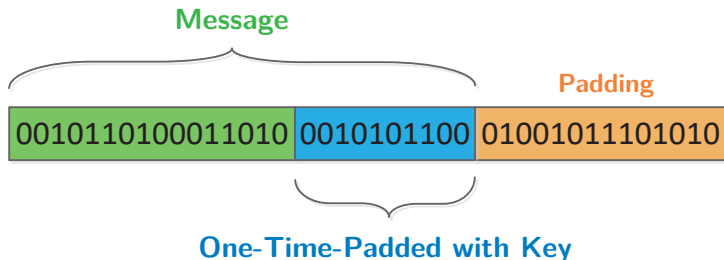
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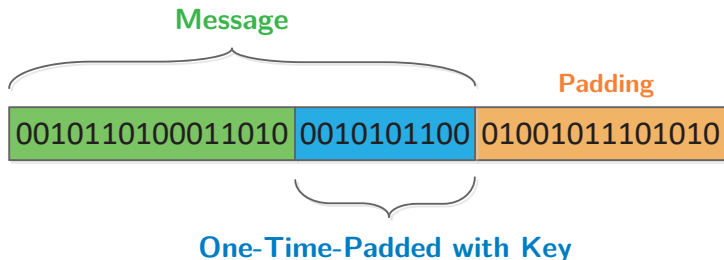
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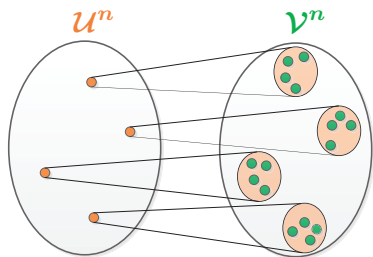
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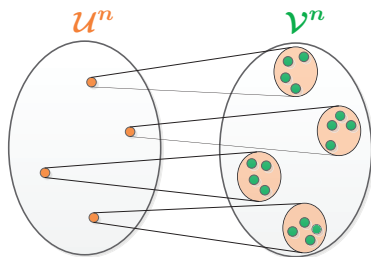
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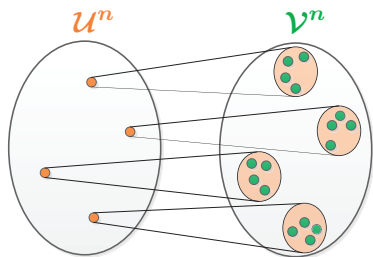
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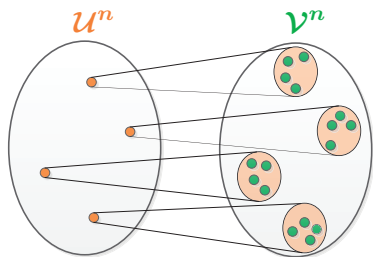


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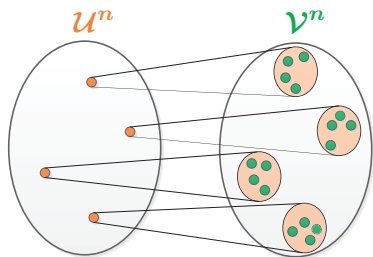
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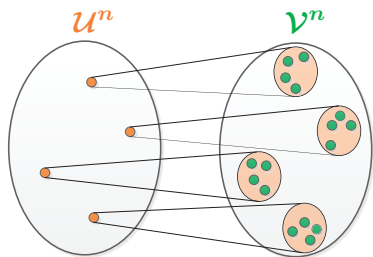
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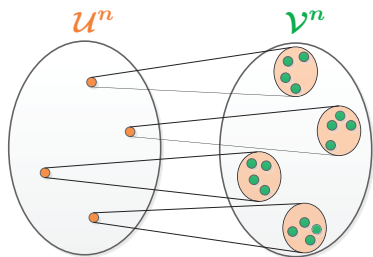
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★ **Analysis:** Likelihood Encoder & Strong Soft-Covering Lemma ★

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## Theorem (ZG-Cuff-Permuter 2016)

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- **Total communication** rate of entire superposition codebook.



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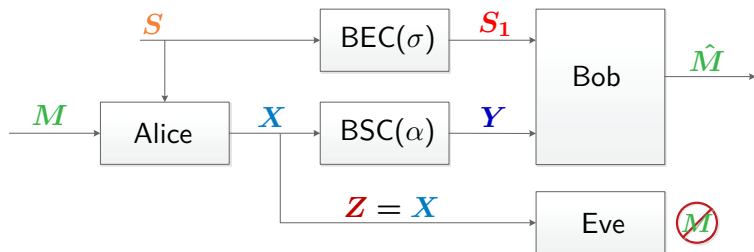
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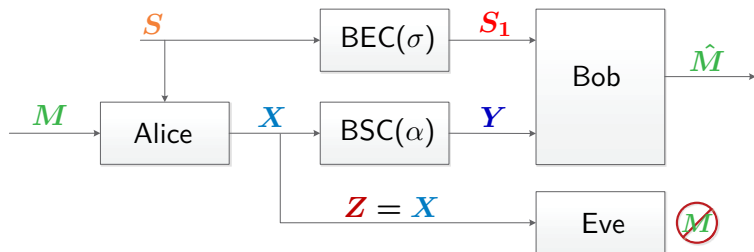
### Relation to Previous Schemes:

- Upgrade from **weak-secrecy** to **semantic-security**.
- Recovers Chia-El Gamal's result when  $Y = (Y, S)$ .
- Beats previous regions even when  $S^n$  **not** known to Receiver.

# Outperforming Previous Schemes - An Example

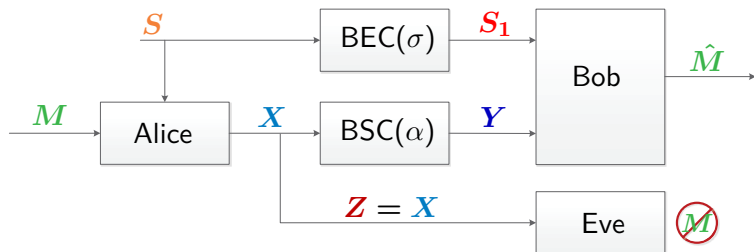


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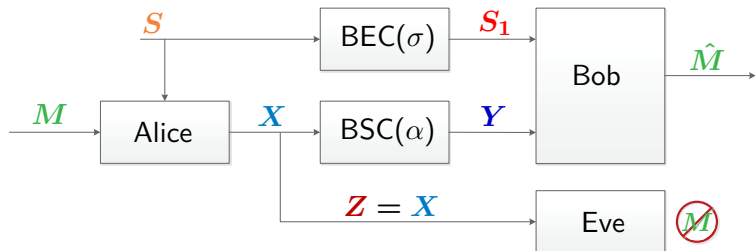
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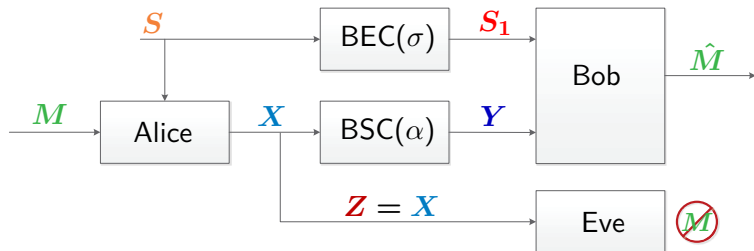
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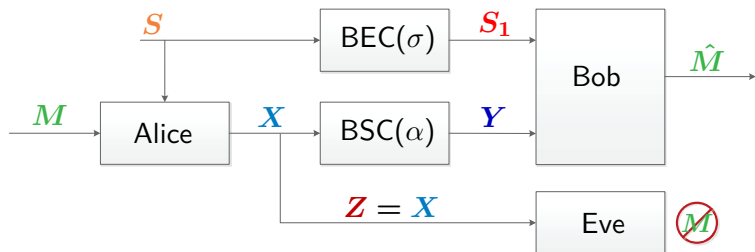


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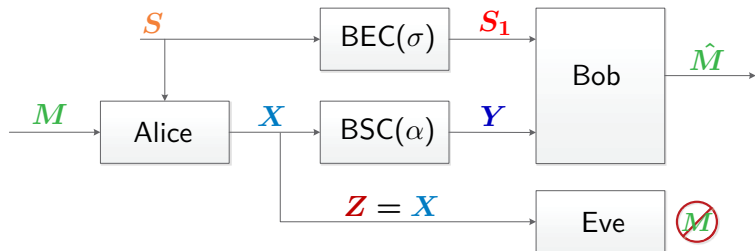


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- **Chen-Han Vinck scheme is suboptimal:**
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Thank you!