Full-Duplex Small-Cell Networks: A Physical-Layer Security Perspective

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Abstract—We provide a theoretical study of physical (PHY)-
layer security performance in full-duplex (FD) small-cell net-
works. Here, the multi-antenna base stations (BSs) and user
equipments (UEs) follow from the homogeneous Poisson point
process (PPP)-based abstraction model. To facilitate FD com-
munications, we take into account (i) successive interference
cancellation (SIC) capability at the UE side via guard regions
of arbitrary radii, and (ii) residual self-interference (SI) at the
BS side using Rician fading distribution with arbitrary statis-
tics. We investigate the small-cell network PHY-layer security
performance in the presence of a Poisson field of eavesdroppers
(EDs), under the different scenarios of passive and colluding
eavesdropping. Considering linear zero-forcing (ZF) beamform-
ing, we characterize the downlink (DL) and uplink (UL) ergodic
secrecy rates and derive closed-form expressions for the different
useful and interference signals statistics. In certain special cases
of interest, we apply non-linear curve-fitting techniques to large
sets of (exact) theoretical data in order to obtain closed-form
approximations for the different ergodic rates and ergodic secrecy
rates under consideration. Our findings indicate that the FD
functionality, in addition to enhancing the spectral efficiency (SE),
can significantly improve the PHY-layer security performance,
especially with the aid of multi-antenna communications and
interference cancellation schemes.

Index Terms—Full-duplex small-cells, multi-antenna commu-
nications, ergodic secrecy rate, applied probability theory, non-
linear curve-fitting, system-level analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Legacy cellular networks have been designed and dimen-
sioned according to a complete separation of the transmit and
receive functionalities (what is known as half-duplex (HD)
operation). Specifically, the transceiving of wireless signals,
from the base station (BS) to the user equipment (UE) in the
downlink (DL), and from the UE to the BS in the uplink
(UL), are either separated orthogonally in time or frequency
domain; two prominent examples include time-division du-
plex (TDD) and frequency-division duplex (FDD) systems.
A major motivation behind this design and dimensioning
approach has been to bypass the extra interference which
arises from the bi-directional wireless functionality, namely,
residual self-interference (SI) at each FD transceiver, and
mutual interference (MI) between the DL and the UL modes of communications [3], [4].

Full-duplex (FD) operation, that is joint transmission and
reception of wireless signals at the same time and frequency,
has emerged as a disruptive technology for improving the
spectral efficiency (SE) performance in wireless systems [5],
[6]. Recently, there have been major advances in the family of
techniques used to combat SI directly in FD mode, including
any combination of analog, digital, and spatial domain can-
cellation [7]–[9]. In addition, the MI, a main limiting factor
in large-scale adoption of FD functionality, can be effectively
tackled through applying interference management techniques
such as successive interference cancellation (SIC) [10], [11].

With the aid of advanced techniques for tackling SI and MI,
it has been shown that significant FD versus HD SE gains can
be achieved in cellular networks [12]–[15]. The adoption of
FD functionality is considered particularly attractive for dense
small-cell BS deployment in the fifth generation (5G) cellular
networks and beyond [16].

Physical (PHY)-layer security is a de facto requirement for
the safeguarding of wireless systems [17]. It is quantified
by the difference in the useful and eavesdropping channel
capacities, what is known as secrecy rate [18]. This topic has
received a great deal of attention in recent years, including
the study of PHY-layer security in the context of relays
[19]–[21], cognitive radios [22], [23], heterogeneous networks
[24], wireless information and power transfer [25], and cloud
radio access networks [26]. Given that the locations of the
eavesdroppers (EDs) are in most cases not known to the
network, they can be modeled using stochastic processes.
There already exists a very rich literature on the design,
modeling, and analysis of large-scale wireless systems with
random ED locations, see, e.g., [27]–[30]. More recently,
the impact of randomly-located cooperating (a.k.a., colluding)
EDs has also been investigated in [31].

The emergence of FD operation provides a new paradigm
concerning all aspects of wireless system design, including
PHY-layer security performance. This topic has been investi-
gated in the recent literature (see, e.g., [32] and the references
therein for a survey). In [33], the authors proposed a new
solution for improving the PHY-layer security performance
using FD transceivers which perform joint reception and
jamming. The work in [33], as well as other related papers
such as [34]–[36], consider a deterministic single-cell setup.
In addition, the recent works in [37] and [38] study the PHY-layer
security performance in the context of FD-enabled wireless ad
hoc networks. To the best of our knowledge, the fundamental
PHY-layer security performance in large-scale FD small-cell networks is currently not well understood.

In this work, we aim to bridge the gap by devising a unified theoretical framework for the study of ergodic secrecy rate performance in FD small-cell networks where the locations of the passive or colluding EDs are unknown. The main technical contributions of this work can be summarized as follows:

- We study the PHY-layer security performance of largescale FD multi-user MIMO cellular networks under the homogeneous Poisson point process (PPP)-based abstraction model of BSs, UEs, and EDs, with different scenarios of passive and colluding eavesdropping.
- The residual SI channels are characterized using the Rician distribution with arbitrary statistics which allows for the capturing of the PHY-layer security performance under different SI cancellation capabilities.
- We consider the generalized case where the UEs may be capable of performing SIC through imposing guard regions of arbitrary radii when modeling the UE-UE interference.
- By leveraging on the tools from stochastic geometry theory, we derive explicit expressions for the DL and UL ergodic secrecy rates, with the statistics of the different useful and interference signals given in closed-form.
- In certain special scenarios of interest, we utilize non-linear curve-fitting techniques in order to provide closed-form approximations for the different ergodic rates and ergodic secrecy rates under consideration.

With the aid of the proposed analytical model, as well as Monte-Carlo (MC) simulations, we draw network design insights. Our findings illustrate that significant FD versus HD PHY-layer security performance gains can be achieved, particularly through adopting advanced interference cancellation schemes for tackling SI and MI. Conditioned on the system experiencing secrecy non-outage, the relative FD versus HD PHY-layer security performance gain (i) increases in the number of small-cell BS transmit/receive antennas, (ii) increases in the EDs’ spatial deployment densities, and (iii) decreases in the number of DL/UL UEs served per resource block. The results also highlight that the underlying advantages of FD over HD functionality in terms of ergodic secrecy rates can be greater in the case of colluding versus passive eavesdropping, due to the increased interference levels affecting the individual EDs’ SINRs in FD mode.

**Organization:** The remainder of this work is organized as follows. The large-scale small-cell network model and operation is described in Section II. The theoretical study of the PHY-layer security performance is given in Section III. Numerical examples are provided in Section IV, and finally, conclusions are drawn in Section V.

**Notation:** $X$ is a matrix; $x$ is a vector; $T$, $\dagger$, and $+$ are the transpose, Hermitian, and pseudo-inverse operations; $\mathbb{E}[\cdot]$ is the expectation; $\mathbb{P}[\cdot]$ is the probability; $F_p[\cdot]$ is the cumulative distribution function (CDF); $P_p[\cdot]$ is the probability density function (PDF); $L_p[\cdot]$ is the Laplace transform (LT) function; $|x|$ is the modulus; $||x||_2$ is the Euclidean norm; $[x]_+=\max(x,0)$ is the Ramp function; $I_{(\cdot)}$ is the identity matrix; $\mathcal{CN}(\mu,\nu^2)$ is the circularly-symmetric complex Gaussian distribution with mean $\mu$ and variance $\nu^2$; $\Gamma(\cdot)$ and $\Gamma(\cdot,\cdot)$ are the Gamma and incomplete (upper) Gamma functions; $\mathcal{G}(\kappa,\theta)$ is the Gamma distribution with shape parameter $\kappa$ and scale parameter $\theta$; and $\mathbb{F}_1(\cdot,\cdot,\cdot,\cdot)$ is the Gauss hypergeometric function, respectively.

## II. System Description

### A. Network Topology

Consider a large-scale small-cell network where the FD BSs and HD UL UEs are deployed on homogeneous PPPs $\phi_d$ and $\phi_u$ with spatial densities $\lambda_d$ and $\lambda_u$, respectively. Each FD small-cell BS, equipped with $N_d$ transmit and $N_u$ receive antennas $(N_d + N_u$ radio-frequency chains in total), is considered to simultaneously serve $K_d$ DL and $K_u$ UL HD single-antenna UEs per resource block. Note that the assumption of HD UEs is made due to the inherent restrictions of the legacy devices [39], otherwise, the framework can be readily extended to the case of FD UEs [40]. The locations of the EDs are generally not known to the network, therefore in this work, they are modeled according to a homogeneous PPP $\phi_e$ with spatial density $\lambda_e$ [26], [27]. Moreover, we consider the different scenarios where the (single-antenna) EDs are operating independently and cooperatively [31]. Note that with obvious adjustments, the HD system, where the DL and UL occur over different resource blocks, can be described.

### B. Cellular Association

By invoking the Slivnyak’s theorem [41], we perform the DL analysis for a typical HD UE $o$ considered to be located at the center. Let $l \in \phi_d$, $k \in \phi_u$, and $e \in \phi_e$ denote the locations of the BS $l$, UL UE $k$, and ED $e$, respectively. We consider the cellular association strategy based on the maximum received signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR) [42]. Here, this is equivalent to cellular association based on the shortest transmitter-receiver distances [43]. Mathematically, the tagged BS of the reference DL UE $o$ satisfies $b = \arg \min(r_{l,o}), l \in \phi_d$, where $r_{l,o} = ||l-o||$ denotes the Euclidean distance. The UL analysis, on the other hand, is carried out at the tagged BS $b$ with respect to the signal of an arbitrary HD UL UE $i$. It should be noted that due to the cellular association procedure, the scheduled UEs locations are inherently correlated [44]. Here, conditioning on the spatial constraints, we assume that the set of scheduled UEs in the UL follows from a stationary PPP [45], [46]. Further, we consider the most malicious EDs in the DL and UL, respectively denoted with $e$ and $c$, which receive the strongest SINRs [19]. In the case of collusion, we consider the cooperative EDs are capable of optimally combining their eavesdropping signals [47], [48].

### C. Fading Channel Model

Let $p_d$ and $p_u$ denote the (per-user) BS and UE transmit powers, respectively. The DL channel gains from the BS $l$ at the UE $k$ and ED $e$ are $g_{l,k} \in \mathcal{C}^{1 \times N_d}$ and $g_{l,e} \in \mathcal{C}^{1 \times N_u}$, respectively. Further, we denote the UL channel gains from the UE $k$ at the BS $l$ and ED $e$ using $h_{k,l} \in \mathcal{C}^{N_u \times 1}$ and $h_{k,e}$, respectively. The cross-mode channel gains from the
BS \( l \) at the BS \( b \), and from the UE \( k \) at the UE \( o \) are represented using \( H_{lb} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times N_d} \) and \( g_{k,o} \), respectively. In addition, the residual SI channel gain at the BS \( b \) is denoted with \( H_{b,b} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_b \times N_b} \). The residual SI channels are Rician distributed with independent and identically distributed (i.i.d.) \( \mathcal{CN}(\mu, \nu^2) \) coefficients [49]. All other channels are considered to be Rician distributed with i.i.d. elements drawn from \( \mathcal{CN}(0,1) \). In addition, we utilize the unbounded path-loss model with exponent \( \alpha > 2 \).

### D. Beamforming Design

In this work, we employ linear zero-forcing (ZF) beamforming for suppressing intra-cell interference in both DL and UL directions of communications [50]. Let \( G_l = [g_{l,j}]_{1 \leq j \leq K_d} \in \mathbb{C}^{K_d \times N_d} \) denote the collective DL channels from the BS \( l \) to its \( K_d \) DL UEs. At the BS \( l \), the linear ZF precoding matrix \( V_l = [v_{l,j}]_{1 \leq j \leq K_o} \in \mathbb{C}^{N_o \times K_o} \) is selected in the direction of the projection of the \( \text{power gain is given by} \ G_{l,o} = ||g_{l,o}||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(K_d,1) \). Moreover, the cross-mode interference (from the single-antenna UEs) channel power gain distribution is given by \( H_{k,o} = ||h_{k,o}||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(1,1) \).

The received SINR (considering FD BSs) in the UL at the BS \( b \) with respect to the signal from an arbitrary UL UE \( i \) under linear ZF postcoding is given by

\[
\gamma_{b,i}^{\text{FD}} = \frac{\frac{X_i}{I_{u,i}^{\text{b} \rightarrow b} + I_{r,i}^{\text{b} \rightarrow b} + \sigma_i^2}}{I_{u,i}^{\text{b} \rightarrow b} + I_{r,i}^{\text{b} \rightarrow b} + \sigma_i^2} \tag{2}
\]

where \( \gamma_{b,i}^{\text{FD}} = p_u ||w_{b,i}^T h_{b,i}||^2 \) is the intended received signal power (from the reference UE), \( I_{u,i}^{\text{b} \rightarrow b} = \sum_{k \in \phi_b} p_u ||w_{b,k}^T h_{b,k}||^2 \) is the cross-mode interference (from the transmitting UEs), \( I_{r,i}^{\text{b} \rightarrow b} \) is the residual self-interference (from the bi-directional operation), and \( \sigma_i^2 \) is the noise variance. Considering linear ZF postcoding, the intended channel power gain distribution is given by \( H_{b,k} = ||w_{b,k}^T G_{b,k} V_i||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(N_u - K_u + 1,1) \). Moreover, the cross-interference (from the single-antenna UEs) channel power gain distribution is given by \( H_{k,o} = ||w_{k,o}^T G_{k,o} V_i||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(1,1) \). By invoking the assumption of independent (column-wise) outer-cell precoding matrices, the cross-mode interference (from transmitting BSs) channel power gain distribution is given by \( G_{l,b} = ||w_{l,b}^T G_{l,b} V_i||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(K_d,1) \). Furthermore, the residual SI channel power gain over the multi-user multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) Rician fading channel can be approximated as \( G_{b,b} = ||w_{b,b}^T G_{b,b} V_i||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(\kappa, \theta) \) where (3) and (4) [49], as shown at the bottom of this page.

The received SINR (considering FD BSs) in the DL at the most malicious passive and colluding ED \( e \) are respectively given by

\[
\gamma_{e}^{\text{FD}} = \max_{c \in \phi_e} \left( \frac{X_e}{I_{e,c}^{\text{d} \rightarrow d} + I_{r,c}^{\text{d} \rightarrow d} + \sigma_e^2} \right) \tag{5}
\]

and

\[
\gamma_{b,c}^{\text{FD}} = \min_{c \in \phi_b} \left( \frac{X_e}{I_{e,c}^{\text{d} \rightarrow d} + I_{r,c}^{\text{d} \rightarrow d} + \sigma_e^2} \right) \tag{6}
\]

where \( \gamma_{e}^{\text{FD}} = p_d ||g_{e,c} v_{b,c}||^2 \) is the intended received signal (from the serving BS), \( I_{e,c}^{\text{d} \rightarrow d} = \sum_{l \in \phi_d} p_d ||g_{e,c} V_l||^2 \) is the inter-cell interference (from the transmitting UEs), and \( \sigma_e^2 \) is the noise variance. The channel power gain distributions are given by \( G_{b,c} = ||g_{b,c} v_{b,c}||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(1,1) \), \( G_{l,c} = ||g_{l,c} V_l||^2 \sim \mathcal{G}(K_d,1) \), and

\[
\kappa \triangleq \left( \frac{K_d (N_d + 1) (N_d - K_d + 2) (\mu^2 + \nu^2)^2}{(2N_d N_u + K_d (N_d - K_d + 2)) (N_u N_d - N_u - N_d - 1)} \right) \mu^4 + (N_u + 1) (N_d + 1) \nu^2 (2 \mu^2 + \nu^2) \tag{3}
\]

\[
\theta \triangleq \left( \frac{2N_d N_u + K_d (N_d - K_d + 2)}{(N_u + 1) (N_d - K_d + 2)} \right) \mu^4 + (N_u + 1) (N_d + 1) \nu^2 (2 \mu^2 + \nu^2) \tag{3}
\]
and UL ergodic secrecy rates (considering FD BSs) are respectively given by $S_o^{FD} = [C_o^{FD} - C_o^{HD}]^+$ and $S_i^{FD} = [C_i^{FD} - C_i^{HD}]^+$.

Similarly, in the case of HD operation, the bounded DL and UL secrecy rates are respectively given by $S_o^{HD} = [C_o^{HD} - C_o^{FD}]^+$ and $S_i^{HD} = [C_i^{HD} - C_i^{FD}]^+$.

### A. User Equipments

We proceed by deriving explicit expressions for the DL and UL UEs secrecy rates under linear ZF beamforming. Note that the DL MI is characterized considering the UEs may be capable of perfect SIC. In order to capture performance for general cases, we consider an exclusion region of radius $\varepsilon$ when modeling the UE-UE interference at [54].

**Theorem 1.** The DL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $o$ or measurements to capture the SI cancellation capability at the BS side. For example, $\nu$ in the residual SI expression in (17) can be designed or tuned by design or measurements to capture the SI cancellation capability at the BS side. For example, $\nu = 0$ corresponds to the worst-case without SIC capability.

**Theorem 2.** The UL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $i$ in the FD and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are given by (9) and (10) where (11) and (12), as shown at the top of the next page.

**Proof:** See Appendix A.

**Remark 2.** The guard region radius $\varepsilon$ in the MI expression in (12) can be set by design or measurements based on the SIC capability at the UE side. In particular, $\varepsilon = 0$ corresponds to the worst-case without SIC capability.

**Proof:** See Appendix B.

**Remark 3.** The Rician fading distribution parameters $\mu$ and $\nu$ in the residual SI expression in (17) can be tuned by design or measurements to capture the SI cancellation capability at the BS side. For example, $\nu = 0$ and $\mu = 0$ correspond to perfect SI removal and non-line-of-sight (NLOS) SI, respectively.

**Remark 4.** The derivatives of the interfering terms LT functions required for the calculation of the ergodic rates in the *Theorems 1-2*, which arise as a result of multi-antenna communications, can be readily computed through applying the Fa\`a di Bruno’s formula [55].

### B. Passive Eavesdroppers

Next, we derive explicit expressions for the ergodic rates of the most malicious passive EDs in the DL and UL. Note
that in this case the EDs act independently (do not exchange information).

**Theorem 3.** The DL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the most malicious passive ED \( v \) in the FD and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are given by (22) and (23) where (24) and (25), as shown at the bottom of this page.

**Proof:** See Appendix D.

**C. Colluding Eavesdroppers**

The ergodic rates of the most malicious colluding EDs in the DL and UL are derived next. The cooperating EDs in this case form a distributed antenna system [47], [48]. Note

\[
C_i^{FD} = \frac{4\pi \lambda_d}{\ln(2)} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 + \gamma} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N_u - K_u} \frac{(-s)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \exp(-s\sigma^2_c) \mathcal{L}_{t_i u, d}[s] \mathcal{L}_{t_i d, u}[s] \right) ds \gamma \exp(-\pi \lambda_d r^2) \, dr
\]

(13)

\[
C_i^{HD} = \frac{2\pi \lambda_d}{\ln(2)} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 + \gamma} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{N_u - K_u} \frac{(-s)^n}{n!} \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \exp(-s\sigma^2_c) \mathcal{L}_{t_i u, d}[s] \right) ds \gamma \exp(-\pi \lambda_d r^2) \, dr
\]

(14)

\[
\mathcal{L}_{t_i u, d}[s] = \exp(-\pi K_u \lambda_d r^2) \left( 2F_1 \left( 1, \frac{2}{\alpha}; 1 - \frac{2}{\alpha}; -s \frac{pu}{r^\alpha} \right) - 1 \right)
\]

(15)

\[
\mathcal{L}_{t_i d, u}[s] = \exp(-\pi \lambda_d (sp_d)^\frac{2}{\alpha} \Gamma \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) \Gamma \left( K_d + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right))
\]

(16)

\[
\mathcal{L}_{t_i d}[s] = (1 + sp_d \theta)^{-\kappa}
\]

(17)

\[
C_c^{FD} = \frac{2}{\ln(2)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 + \gamma} \left( 1 - \exp \left( -2\pi \lambda_c \int_0^\infty \left[ \exp(-s\sigma^2_c) \mathcal{L}_{t_c u, d}[s] \mathcal{L}_{t_c d, u}[s] \right] ds \frac{\gamma}{\pi \lambda_d} r \, dr \right) \right) \, dr
\]

(18)

\[
C_c^{HD} = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 + \gamma} \left( 1 - \exp \left( -2\pi \lambda_c \int_0^\infty \left[ \exp(-s\sigma^2_c) \mathcal{L}_{t_c u, d}[s] \right] ds \frac{\gamma}{\pi \lambda_d} r \, dr \right) \right) \, dr
\]

(19)

\[
\mathcal{L}_{t_c u, d}[s] = \exp(-\pi \lambda_d (sp_d)^\frac{2}{\alpha} \Gamma \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) \Gamma \left( K_d + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right))
\]

(20)

\[
\mathcal{L}_{t_c d, u}[s] = \exp(-\pi K_u \lambda_d (sp_u)^\frac{2}{\alpha} \Gamma \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right))
\]

(21)

\[
C_{v}^{FD} = \frac{2}{\ln(2)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 + \gamma} \left( 1 - \exp \left( -2\pi \lambda_c \int_0^\infty \left\{ \exp(-s\sigma^2_c) \mathcal{L}_{t_c u, d}[s] \mathcal{L}_{t_c d, u}[s] \right\} ds \frac{\gamma}{\pi \lambda_d} r \, dr \right) \right) \, dr
\]

(22)

\[
C_{v}^{HD} = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 + \gamma} \left( 1 - \exp \left( -2\pi \lambda_c \int_0^\infty \left\{ \exp(-s\sigma^2_c) \mathcal{L}_{t_c u, d}[s] \right\} ds \frac{\gamma}{\pi \lambda_d} r \, dr \right) \right) \, dr
\]

(23)

\[
\mathcal{L}_{t_c u, d}[s] = \exp(-\pi K_u \lambda_d (sp_u)^\frac{2}{\alpha} \Gamma \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) \Gamma \left( K_d + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right))
\]

(24)

\[
\mathcal{L}_{t_c d, u}[s] = \exp(-\pi \lambda_d (sp_d)^\frac{2}{\alpha} \Gamma \left( 1 + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) \Gamma \left( K_d + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right))
\]

(25)
that most previous studies of randomly-located colluding EDs such as [31] are carried out for single-cell HD systems, where the EDs do not experience any interference. In the case of multi-cell FD systems with randomly-located colluding EDs, the analysis becomes significantly more challenging as one needs to account for the impact of MI in both the DL and the UL.

**Theorem 5.** The bounded DL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the most malicious colluding ED $v$ in the FD and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are given by (26) and (27), as shown at the top of this page.

*Proof:* See Appendix E.

**Theorem 6.** The bounded UL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the most malicious colluding ED $c$ in the FD and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are given by (28) and (29), as shown at the top of this page.

*Proof:* The proof follows from a similar approach to that in Appendix E.

**Remark 5.** The parameter $r_0$ in the colluding EDs ergodic rate expressions from Theorems 5-6 represents the guard region distance required to satisfy the secrecy non-outage condition.

The expressions developed in Theorems 1-6 can be readily used to obtain the different SEs required in the calculation of the PHY-layer security performance via two-fold integral computations. This is in line with the state-of-the-art results on stochastic geometry-based SE analysis of large-scale wireless networks in the literature [53]. Although there is no well-known method to simplify these SE expressions further, the proposed theoretical framework provides significant advantages in terms of computational complexity versus the Monte-Carlo simulations.

**D. Special Cases**

As previously highlighted, the SE expressions do not admit closed-forms. In what follows, we apply non-linear curve-fitting techniques to large sets of (exact) theoretical data in order to obtain some explicit closed-form approximations for the different ergodic rates and ergodic secrecy rates under consideration. We accordingly provide goodness of fit measurements in terms of R-Squared ($R^2$) and estimated variance (Var).

The following results are obtained for the special case where each multi-antenna small-cell BS serves a single UE per resource block in each DL/UL direction. This assumption is made for the sake of simplifying the non-linear curve-fitting operation. However, it should be noted that the single-user MIMO transmission technology is widely employed for FD small-cell BS deployment in the literature [15].

**Corollary 1.** Consider the special case with $N_d = N_u = N$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The DL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $\phi$ in the FD (with different SIC capabilities) and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by

\[
C_{\phi}^{FD} \approx 2.78 \log (1 + 1.55N),
\]

(w/ SIC, $R^2 \approx 0.9$, Var $\approx 2.00 \times 10^{-3}$)

(30)

\[
C_{\phi}^{FD} \approx 2.33 \log (1 + 1.3N),
\]

(w/o SIC, $R^2 \approx 0.9$, Var $\approx 6.41 \times 10^{-3}$)

(31)

\[
C_{\phi}^{HD} \approx 1.43 \log (1 + 3.4N),
\]

($R^2 \approx 0.9$, Var $\approx 2.65 \times 10^{-4}$).

(32)

**Remark 6.** The results from Corollary 1 indicate that a significant gain in the FD DL ergodic rate can be achieved through reducing the MI level using SIC.

**Corollary 2.** Consider the special case with $N_d = N_u = N$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The UL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $\phi$ in the FD (with different residual SI) and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by

\[
C_{\phi}^{FD} \approx 2.33 \log (1 + 1.3N),
\]

(w/o SI, $R^2 \approx 0.9$, Var $\approx 6.41 \times 10^{-3}$)

(33)

\[
C_{\phi}^{FD} \approx 2.31 \log (1 + 1.3N),
\]

(w/ NLOS SI, $R^2 \approx 0.9$, Var $\approx 6.59 \times 10^{-3}$)

(34)

\[
C_{\phi}^{HD} \approx 1.43 \log (1 + 3.4N),
\]

($R^2 \approx 0.9$, Var $\approx 2.65 \times 10^{-4}$).

(35)

**Remark 7.** We observe based on the results from Corollary 2 that the FD UL ergodic rate performance is largely limited by the MI as there is only a small difference in performance between the different perfect SI cancellation and NLOS SI cases.

**Corollary 3.** Consider the special case with $N_d = N_u = N$,
$K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_4^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The DL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the most malicious passive ED $v$ and UL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the most malicious passive ED $c$ in the FD and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by
\[
C_v^{FD} = C_c^{FD} \approx 5 \log(1 + 0.55 \lambda_c), \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ variance } \approx 5.31 \times 10^{-5})
\]
(36)
\[
C_v^{HD} = C_c^{HD} \approx 3 \log(1 + 0.9 \lambda_c), \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ variance } \approx 2.85 \times 10^{-5}).
\]
(37)

**Remark 8.** The results from Corollary 3 indicate that in the case of passive EDs, the ergodic rate of the most malicious ED increases only logarithmically in the EDs’ spatial density.

**Corollary 4.** Consider the special case with $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The DL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the most malicious colluding ED $v$ and the UL ergodic rates (in b/s/Hz) of the most malicious colluding ED $c$ in the FD and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by
\[
C_v^{FD} = C_c^{FD} \approx 4.2 \frac{\lambda_c}{r_0}, \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ variance } \approx 7.40 \times 10^{-4})
\]
(38)
\[
C_v^{HD} = C_c^{HD} \approx 84 \frac{\lambda_c}{r_0}, \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ variance } \approx 2.70 \times 10^{-4}).
\]
(39)

**Remark 9.** We observe based on the results from Corollary 4, that in the case of colluding EDs, the ergodic rate of the most malicious colluding ED increases linearly in the EDs’ spatial density.

Note that the logarithmic versus linear behavior of the most malicious ED ergodic rate in the EDs’ spatial density under passive (Remark 8) and colluding (Remark 9) eavesdropping can be attributed to their corresponding SINR formulation (i.e., $\max(.)$ versus $\sum(.)$ functions).

**Corollary 5.** Consider the special case with $N_d = N_u = N$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The DL ergodic secrecy rate (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $o$ with respect to the most malicious passive ED $v$ in the FD (with different SIC capabilities) and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by
\[
S_v^{FD} = [2.55 \log(1 + 2N) - 2.1 \lambda_v]^{+}, \quad (w/o \text{ SIC}, R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 1.40 \times 10^{-2})
\]
(40)
\[
S_v^{FD} = [2 \log(1 + 2N) - 2.1 \lambda_v]^{+}, \quad (w/o \text{ SIC}, R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 1.47 \times 10^{-2})
\]
(41)
\[
S_v^{HD} = [1.4 \log(1 + 3.6N) - 2.1 \lambda_v]^{+}, \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 1.16 \times 10^{-2}).
\]
(42)

**Corollary 6.** Consider the special case with $N_d = N_u = N$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The UL ergodic secrecy rate (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $i$ with respect to the most malicious passive ED $c$ in the FD (with different residual SI) and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by
\[
S_i^{FD} = [2 \log(1 + 2N) - 2.1 \lambda_i]^{+}, \quad (w/o \text{ SIC}, R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 1.34 \times 10^{-2})
\]
(43)
\[
S_i^{FD} = [1.94 \log(1 + 2.2N) - 2.1 \lambda_i]^{+}, \quad (w/o \text{ NLOS SI}, R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 1.47 \times 10^{-2})
\]
(44)
\[
S_i^{HD} = [1.4 \log(1 + 3.6N) - 2.1 \lambda_i]^{+}, \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 1.16 \times 10^{-2}).
\]
(45)

**Corollary 7.** Consider the special case with $N_d = N_u = N$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The DL ergodic secrecy rate (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $o$ with respect to the most malicious colluding ED $v$ in the FD (with different SIC capabilities) and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by
\[
S_o^{FD} = \left[ 2.55 \log(1 + 2.2N) - 42 \frac{\lambda_v}{r_0} \right]^{+}, \quad (w/o \text{ SIC}, R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 6.40 \times 10^{-2})
\]
(46)
\[
S_o^{FD} = \left[ 1.9 \log(1 + 2.5N) - 42 \frac{\lambda_v}{r_0} \right]^{+}, \quad (w/o \text{ SIC}, R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 6.41 \times 10^{-2})
\]
(47)
\[
S_o^{HD} = \left[ 1.4 \log(1 + 3.6N) - 84 \frac{\lambda_v}{r_0} \right]^{+}, \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 8.25 \times 10^{-2}).
\]
(48)

**Corollary 8.** Consider the special case with $N_d = N_u = N$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = p_u$, $\alpha = 4$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = 0$. The UL ergodic secrecy rate (in b/s/Hz) of the useful UE $i$ with respect to the most malicious colluding ED $c$ in the FD (with different residual SI) and HD small-cell networks over two resource blocks are approximated by
\[
S_i^{FD} = \left[ 1.9 \log(1 + 2.45N) - 42 \frac{\lambda_c}{r_0} \right]^{+}, \quad (w/o \text{ NLOS SI}, R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 6.44 \times 10^{-2})
\]
(49)
\[
S_i^{HD} = \left[ 1.4 \log(1 + 3.6N) - 84 \frac{\lambda_c}{r_0} \right]^{+}, \quad (R^2 \approx 0.9, \text{ Var } \approx 8.25 \times 10^{-2}).
\]
(50)

**Remark 10.** The results from Corollaries 5-8 indicate that the DL and UL FD (w/o SI and w/ NLOS SI) over HD ergodic secrecy rate gains under both passive and colluding eavesdropping are always greater or equal to one (with $N \geq 1$ and $\lambda > 0$ - in other words, the FD operation always achieves an improved or equivalent PHY-layer security performance versus the HD counterpart. While the system experiences secrecy non-outage, increasing the number of small-cell BS antennas ($N \to +\infty$) always enhances the DL and UL FD over HD ergodic secrecy rate gains. Further, the corresponding impact of the EDs’ spatial density can be described as follows. As $\lambda \to 0$ (no eavesdropping), the DL and UL FD over HD...
ergodic secrecy rate gains tend to the DL and UL FD over HD ergodic rate gains. Increasing $\lambda_e$ from zero to $\lambda^*_e$ continuously enhances the DL and UL FD over HD ergodic secrecy rate gains, where $\lambda^*_e$ represents the critical point where the system experiences secrecy outage. In the limit $\lambda_e \to +\infty$, such that $\lambda_e \geq \lambda^*_e$, the DL and UL FD over HD ergodic secrecy rate gains tend to one. Note that the value of $\lambda^*_e$ depends on the interference cancellation capabilities as well as the number of small-cell BS transmit/receive antennas.

In order to demonstrate the validity of the approximate expressions derived within Corollaries 1-8 versus the (exact) theoretical data, we provide some numerical examples in Appendix F.

### IV. Numerical Results

In this section, we provide several numerical examples in order to assess the PHY-layer security performance of FD and HD small-cell networks in the presence of a Poisson field of EDs. The spatial density of the small-cell BSs is set to be $\lambda = \frac{d^2}{\pi} \text{ per km}^2$. The (per-user) BS and UE transmit powers are kept fixed at $p_d = 23 \text{ dBm}$ and $p_u = 20 \text{ dBm}$, respectively. The noise spectral density at all receivers is $-170 \text{ dBm/Hz}$. $\alpha = 4$.

A. Impact of the Number of Base Station Antennas

1) Passive Eavesdroppers: We study the impact of the number of small-cell BS transmit and receive antennas on the small-cell network DL and UL PHY-layer security performance under a Poisson field of passive EDs in Fig. 1. It can be observed that in all cases, the ergodic secrecy rate always increases in the number of antennas. This is due to the improved array gain from multi-antenna communications, and hence, stronger useful signal power, whilst the interference level remains the same. Furthermore, the FD over HD small-cell network PHY-layer security performance gain always increases in the number of antennas. In point of fact, even with SIC capability and perfect SI suppression, only negligible FD versus HD improvements in ergodic secrecy performance can be achieved when the small-cell BSs are equipped with a few antennas. This trend highlights the essential role of MIMO in harnessing the full potential of FD technology through enhancing the system robustness against the increased interference level versus that in the HD operation [56], [57].

The presence of significant residual SI (e.g., variance $\geq 30$ dB), would typically result in secrecy outage (even when the number of antennas is relatively large). The current SI cancellation capabilities can achieve orders of magnitude greater cancellation (e.g., in the range $60 - 100$ dB [9]), hence, the FD operation is certainly feasible. It is important to note that in such cases the impact of residual SI becomes negligible compared to the MI [15], [40]. It may be useful to note that to achieve higher FD versus HD PHY-layer security performance gains in the UL, the transmit power of the small-cell BSs should be reduced. It can be observed that the MC simulations confirm the validity of our findings in Theorems 1-4.

2) Colluding Eavesdroppers: Next, the impact of the number of small-cell BS transmit and receive antennas on the small-cell network DL and UL PHY-layer security performance under a Poisson field of colluding EDs is depicted in Fig. 2. Similar to the case of passive EDs, increasing the number of antennas always results in higher ergodic secrecy

Fig. 1. Impact of the number of BS transmit/receive antennas on the small-cell network PHY-layer security performance in the presence of a Poisson field of passive EDs. System parameters are: $\lambda_d = 2$ km$^{-2}$, $\lambda_u = K_u \lambda_d$ km$^{-2}$, $\lambda_e = \frac{10}{4\pi}$ km$^{-2}$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = 23 \text{ dBm}$, $p_u = 20 \text{ dBm}$, $W = 10$ MHz, $\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_v^2 = \sigma_i^2 = -170 \text{ dBm/Hz}$, $\alpha = 4$. 

\[
\sigma_n^2 = \sigma_v^2 = \sigma_i^2 = -170 \text{ dBm/Hz}, \quad \alpha = 4.
\]
rates, as well as greater FD versus HD PHY-layer security performance gains. Furthermore, our findings indicate that the relative FD versus HD ergodic secrecy rate gain can be considerably higher in the case of colluding EDs. The reason is because each cooperative ED experiences added interference (i.e., MI) in the case of FD operation which in turn degrades the colluding EDs’ combined SINR. It is important to note that the case of collusion represents the absolute worst-case scenario in terms of PHY-layer security performance. As a result, unless the EDs’ spatial density is set to very small values (relative to the BS deployment density), the small-cell network experiences secrecy outage with high probability. It should be noted that the MC results from Fig. 2 confirm the validity of our findings in Theorems 1-2 and Theorems 5-6.

B. Impact of the Number of Users

1) Passive Eavesdropping: We investigate the impact of the number of users served per resource block on the small-cell network DL and UL PHY-layer security performances under a Poisson field of passive EDs in Fig. 3. The results indicate that the per-user ergodic secrecy rate performance in all systems always decreases in the number of UEs served per cell. On the other hand, it should be noted that the corresponding ergodic area secrecy rate (e.g., $\lambda_d K_d S_o$ (b/s/Hz/km$^2$), in the DL) increases with higher number of users served per resource block. The reason is that with greater $K_d$ and $K_u$, respectively, the DL and UL array gains are decreased due to the linear ZF beamforming. In addition, increasing $K_d$ and $K_u$ results in higher MI in the UL and DL, respectively. As a result, it can be inferred that the FD versus HD small-cell network PHY-layer security performance gain decreases as we increase the number of DL and UL UEs served per cell. Intuitively, if we keep $K_u$ fixed, increasing $K_d$ results in higher FD versus HD DL ergodic area secrecy rate (and vice versa). In addition, it should be noted that the importance of effective interference cancellation is heightened in the case of FD small-cell BSs
serving more UEs, such to avoid secrecy outage scenarios.

2) Colluding Eavesdropping: In Fig. 4, we study the effect of the number of users served per resource block on the small-cell network DL and UL PHY-layer security performances under a Poisson field of colluding EDs. The trends previously highlighted in the case of passive PPP-based EDs also apply here. In particular, increasing the number of UEs served per cell decaeses the per-user ergonomic secrecy rate and increases the area ergonomic secrecy rate, respectively. Also, in the case of large-scale ED collusion, the FD over HD small-cell network PHY-layer security performance gain decreases if we simultaneously increase the number of DL and UL UEs served per cell. On the other hand, for a given number of UL UEs in a cell, increasing the number of DL UEs served per resource block results in higher relative FD versus HD DL ergonomic secrecy rate (and vice versa).

C. Impact of the Eavesdroppers’ Density

1) Passive Eavesdroppers: Next, we proceed by investigating the impact of the EDs’ spatial density on the small-cell network DL and UL PHY-layer security performances under a PPP-based abstraction model of passive EDs in Fig. 5. As expected, it can be observed that the ergonomic secrecy rate decreases in all cases in the ratio of ED over BS deployment densities. Moreover, increasing the spatial density of the EDs enhances the FD versus HD small-cell network PHY-layer security performance gain. This is because while the stronger ED channel capacity degrades the ergonomic secrecy rate values, the respective rate of decrease in the PHY-layer security performance is higher in HD versus FD small-cell networks as a result of the extra interference experienced by the EDs in the latter system. As previously highlighted, the relative FD versus HD UL ergonomic secrecy gain can be increased through reducing the transmit power of the small-cell BSs.

2) Colluding Eavesdroppers: Finally, the effect of EDs’ spatial density on the small-cell network PHY-layer security performance in the presence of a Poisson field of colluding EDs is depicted in Fig. 6. We can observe similar trends to those highlighted in the case of passive EDs. In particular, the PHY-layer security performance benefits in all cases from smaller ED PPP-based deployment density. Moreover, the underlying FD versus HD gains in terms of ergonomic secrecy rate increases with larger values of $\lambda_e$ up to the point in which the system experiences secrecy outage. In addition, as previously highlighted, the UL PHY-layer security performance in the FD small-cell network is particularly susceptible to interference. Hence, enabling multi-antenna communications and interference cancellation capabilities is essential towards avoiding secrecy outage scenarios in the UL.

V. CONCLUSIONS

We provided a stochastic geometry-based framework for the study of PHY-layer security performance in multi-cell FD small-cell networks. The locations of the BSs, equipped with multiple antennas, and UEs were captured using the PPP-based abstraction model. The small-cell network was considered to be overlaid with a Poisson field of EDs, with both scenarios of independent as well as cooperative eavesdropping under consideration. By leveraging on the tools from probability theory, we derived explicit expressions for the ergonomic secrecy rates with closed-form LT functions for the useful and interference signals statistics. Non-linear curve-fitting techniques were further utilized to devise closed-form approximations in certain special cases of interest. With the aid of the proposed analytical model, and MC simulations, we drew network design insights concerning the ergonomic secrecy rate performance. In particular, the findings highlighted that significant improvements in PHY-layer security performance can be attained by enabling FD functionality at the BS side, particularly, in conjunction with multi-antenna communications and interference cancellation schemes.
Fig. 5. Impact of different passive EDs’ spatial densities on the small-cell network PHY-layer security performance. System parameters are: $\lambda_d = \frac{4}{\pi}$ km$^{-2}$, $\lambda_u = K_u \lambda_d$ km$^{-2}$, $N_d = N_u = 8$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = 23$ dBm, $p_u = 20$ dBm, $W = 10$ MHz, $\sigma_u^2 = \sigma_d^2 = \sigma_i^2 = \sigma_r^2 = -170$ dBm/Hz, $\alpha = 4$.

Fig. 6. Impact of different colluding EDs’ spatial densities on the small-cell network PHY-layer security performance. System parameters are: $\lambda_d = \frac{4}{\pi}$ km$^{-2}$, $\lambda_u = K_u \lambda_d$ km$^{-2}$, $r_0 = 4$ km, $N_d = N_u = 8$, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $p_d = 23$ dBm, $p_u = 20$ dBm, $W = 10$ MHz, $\sigma_u^2 = \sigma_d^2 = \sigma_i^2 = \sigma_r^2 = -170$ dBm/Hz, $\alpha = 4$.

APPENDIX A

The ergodic rate (considering FD BSs) for the user $o$ in the DL per resource block can be calculated using

$$C_o^{FD} = E \left[ \log_2 \left( 1 + \gamma_o^{FD} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{1 - F_{\gamma_o^{FD},r_{b,o}=r}^{FD}(\gamma)}{1 + \gamma} \, d\gamma \, P_{r_{b,o}}[r] \, dr$$

where

$$F_{\gamma_o^{FD},r_{b,o}=r}^{FD} = \Pr \left[ \gamma_o^{FD} < \gamma | r_{b,o} = r \right]$$

$$= 1 - \Pr \left[ G_{b,o} > \frac{\gamma o^{FD}}{p_d} \left( I_o^{d,d} + I_o^{u,d} + \sigma_o^2 \right) \right]$$

$$= 1 - \prod_{l \in \phi_d \setminus \{o\}} \left( 1 - \frac{(1 + \sigma_o^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1 + \sigma_o^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{n=0}^{N_o - K_o} \binom{n}{n+1} \exp \left( -s \sigma_o^2 \right) \mathcal{L}_{L_o^{d,d}}[s] \mathcal{L}_{L_o^{u,d}}[s] \right)$$

$$= \left( -1 \right)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \mathcal{L}_{f(x)}[s]$$

(A.1)

with $(i)$ written using the identity $x^n f(x) \equiv \left( -1 \right)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \mathcal{L}_{f(x)}[s]$ (a property of LT function). Hence, we arrive at (9).

The LT function of the inter-cell interference at the reference UE in the DL $o$ is given by

$$\mathcal{L}_{L_o^{d,d}}(s) = E_{\phi_d,G_{1,o}} \left[ \exp \left( -s \sum_{l \in \phi_d \setminus \{o\}} p_l G_{l,o} r_l^{\alpha} \right) \right]$$

$$\equiv \mathcal{E}_{\phi_d} \left[ \prod_{l \in \phi_d \setminus \{o\}} E_{G_{l,o}} \left[ \exp \left( -s p_l G_{l,o} r_l^{\alpha} \right) \right] \right]$$

$$\equiv \exp \left( -2\pi \lambda_d \int_r^\infty \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + sp_d x^{\alpha} K_d} \right) x \, dx \right)$$

$$\equiv \exp \left( -\pi \lambda_d r^2 \left( 2F_1 \left( K_d, -\frac{2}{\alpha}; 1 - \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) - 1 \right) x \, dx \right)$$

(A.2)
where (i) follows independence property of PPP and uncorrelated channel conditions [58], (ii) is obtained by applying the probability generating functional (PGFL) of a PPP and converting from Cartesian to polar coordinates [59], and (iii) is written by applying the integral identity \( \int_{r}^{\infty} (1 - (1 + \beta x^{-\alpha})^{-K}) x \, dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \left( 2 F_1 \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha} K; 1 - 1 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) - 1 \right) \).

Using a similar approach to that in the above, the LT function of the MI at the reference UE in the DL \( o \) is given by

\[
L_{o,d}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{\phi_o,G_{k,o}} \left[ \exp \left( -s \sum_{k \in \phi_o} p_k G_{k,o} r_{k,o}^{-\alpha} \right) \right] \\
= \exp \left( -2\pi K_o \lambda_d \int_{r}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + sp_u x^{-\alpha}} \right) x \, dx \right) \\
= \exp \left( -\pi K_o \lambda_d r^2 \left( 2 F_1 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\alpha}; 1 \right) - 1 \right) \right).
\]

where \( \epsilon \) can be tuned by design or measurements to capture the SIC capability of the UEs. Hence, we arrive at Theorem 1.

**APPENDIX B**

Utilizing a similar approach to that in Appendix A, we can arrive at (13). Moreover, using a similar methodology, the LT functions of the different UL interfering terms for the postcoding of the useful signal at the reference BS are given by

\[
L_{t,u,v}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{\phi_u,H_{k,u}} \left[ \exp \left( -s \sum_{k \in \phi_u} p_k H_{k,u} r_{k,u}^{-\alpha} \right) \right] \\
= \exp \left( -2\pi K_u \lambda_t \int_{r}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 + sp_u x^{-\alpha}} \right) x \, dx \right) \\
= \exp \left( -\pi K_u \lambda_t r^2 \left( 2 F_1 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\alpha}; 1 \right) - 1 \right) \right),
\]

\[
L_{t,d}(s) = \mathbb{E}_{\phi_d,H_{k,d}} \left[ \exp \left( -s \sum_{k \in \phi_d} p_k H_{k,d} r_{k,d}^{-\alpha} \right) \right] \\
= \exp \left( -2\pi \lambda_d \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{(1 + sp_d x^{-\alpha}) K_d} \right) x \, dx \right) \\
= \exp \left( -\pi \lambda_d \left( sp_d \right)^2 \Gamma \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) \Gamma \left( K_d + \frac{2}{\alpha} \right) \Gamma(K_d) \right),
\]

and

\[
L_{t,b,v}(s) = (1 + sp_d \theta)^{-\kappa}.
\]

Hence, we arrive at Theorem 2.

**APPENDIX C**

The ergodic rate (considering FD BSs) of the most malicious passive ED in the DL \( v \) per resource block can be calculated using

\[
C_{v}^{FD} = \mathbb{E} \left[ \log_2 \left( 1 + \gamma_{v}^{FD} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\ln(2)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1 - F_{v}^{FD}[\gamma]}{1 + \gamma} \, d\gamma
\]

where

\[
F_{v}^{FD}[\gamma] = \Pr \left[ \gamma^{FD} < \gamma \right] = \Pr \left[ \max_{e \in \phi_e} \left( \frac{p_d G_{b,v} r_{b,e}^{-\alpha}}{I_{e,d} + I_{v,d} + \sigma_e^2} \right) < \gamma \right]
\]

\[
= \mathbb{E}_{\phi_e} \left[ \prod_{e \in \phi_e} \Pr \left( \frac{p_d G_{b,v} r_{b,e}^{-\alpha}}{I_{e,d} + I_{v,d} + \sigma_e^2} < \gamma \mid \phi_e \right) \right] = \exp \left( -2\pi \lambda_e \int_{0}^{\infty} \left( 1 - \Pr \left[ \frac{p_d G_{b,v} r_{b,e}^{-\alpha}}{I_{e,d} + I_{v,d} + \sigma_e^2} < \gamma \right] \right) r \, dr \right).
\]

with (i) obtained using the PGFL of a PPP and converting from Cartesian to polar coordinates. The probability from the above is given by

\[
1 - \Pr \left[ \frac{p_d G_{b,v} r_{b,e}^{-\alpha}}{I_{e,d} + I_{v,d} + \sigma_e^2} < \gamma \right]
\]

\[
= \Pr \left[ \gamma^{FD} > \frac{\gamma^{FD}}{p_d} (I_{e,d} + I_{v,d} + \sigma_e^2) \right] = \left\{ \exp \left( -\sigma_e^2 \right) L_{e,d}^{FD}(s) L_{v,d}^{FD}(s) \right\} s = \frac{\gamma^{FD}}{p_d}.
\]

Hence, we arrive at (18).
with (i) is written using the Markov inequality, (ii) follows from applying the Campbell’s theorem to a sum over PPP and converting from Cartesian to polar coordinates [59], (iii) is obtained using the approach from [60] for calculating the moments of SINR, and (iv) is given by taking the average over the ED useful signal. Hence, we arrive at Theorem 3.

**APPENDIX F**

Here, we provide some numerical examples in order to demonstrate the validity of the approximate expressions developed in Corollaries 1-8 for some special cases of interest.

In Fig. F.1, we present the ergodic rate performance of the intended DL and UL UEs versus different number of small-cell BS antennas for the special case described in Corollaries 1-2.

Next, we depict the ergodic rate performance of the most malicious DL and UL EDs versus different EDs’ spatial densities in Fig. F.2. The results are obtained considering passive EDs as in Corollary 3, and colluding EDs as in Corollary 4, respectively.

The DL and UL ergodic secrecy rates in the FD and HD small-cell networks in the presence of a Poisson field of passive EDs under the system parameters described in Corollaries 5-6 are depicted in Fig. F.3. Finally, the corresponding PHY-layer security performance in the presence of PPP-based colluding EDs for the special case described in Corollaries 7-8 is shown in Fig. F.4.

The numerical examples provided in this Appendix confirm the validity of the approximate expressions in Corollaries 1-8.

**REFERENCES**


Fig. F.1. Ergodic rates of the intended DL and UL UEs versus the number of small-cell BS antennas. System parameters are: \( K_d = K_u = 1, \sigma_o^2 = \sigma_i^2 = 0, \alpha = 4 \).

Fig. F.2. Ergodic rates of the most malicious DL and UL EDs versus the EDs’ spatial densities. System parameters are: \( r_0 = 5 \) m (in case of collusion), \( K_d = K_u = 1, \sigma_o^2 = \sigma_i^2 = 0, \alpha = 4 \).

Fig. F.3. Ergodic secrecy rate in the presence of a Poisson field of passive EDs versus the number of small-cell BS antennas. System parameters are: \( \lambda_e = 10^{-6} \text{ km}^{-2}, K_d = K_u = 1, \sigma_o^2 = \sigma_i^2 = \sigma_c^2 = \sigma_v^2 = 0 \).


Fig. F.4. Ergodic secrecy rate in the presence of a Poisson field of colluding EIDs versus the number of small-cell BS antennas. System parameters are: $\lambda_c = 10^{-4}$ km$^{-2}$, $r_0 = 0.1$ m, $K_d = K_u = 1$, $\sigma_d^2 = \sigma_u^2 = \sigma_c^2 = \sigma_e^2 = 0$. 

