

Signal Processing for Exploiting Interference towards Energy Efficient and Secure Wireless Communications

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INTERFERENCE has been the central focus for meeting the ever increasing requirements on quality of service in modern and future wireless communication systems, and has long been considered as a deleterious factor that limits the system capacity. In conventional communications systems, the design objective is to allow users to share a medium with minimum or no interference. Thus, great efforts are made to avoid, mitigate and cancel interference. For instance, to support multiple users, orthogonal access methods in time, frequency, code as well as spatial domains have been used in different generations of cellular systems. In future-generation heterogeneous cellular networks, due to the increasing number of uncoordinated low-power nodes such as femtocells to improve the coverage and capacity, interferences need to be mitigated in multiple domains, rendering their management a challenge. Interference mitigation/avoidance techniques provide convenient mechanisms to allow multiple users to share the wireless medium. However, they lead to inefficient use of wireless resources.

Contrary to this traditional view, which treats interference as a detrimental phenomenon, recent interest has emerged on innovative approaches that consider interference as a useful resource for developing energy efficient and secure 5G communication systems. These include exploiting constructive interference as a source of useful signal power at the modulation level by use of practical multiuser downlink precoding, and also the use of radio frequency radiation for energy harvesting that handles interference and unintended signals as a source of green energy. These techniques open new exciting opportunities in wireless communications by enabling energy self-sustainable and environmentally friendly networks with extended lifetimes, untethered mobility and independence from the power grid, and joint distribution of information and energy within networks. Further innovative uses of interference

include exploiting it for physical (PHY) layer secrecy, as an efficient means to jam potential eavesdroppers. This is particularly useful in networks without infrastructure to secure wireless links without the computational overhead imposed by standard cryptographic techniques. These research streams introduce a new vision about interference in wireless networks and motivate a plethora of potential new applications and services. The purpose of this special issue is to re-examine the notion of interference in communications networks and introduce a new paradigm that considers interference as a useful resource.

The above topics are still widely open individual research areas. Interference exploitation mainly focuses on precoding for conventional single-cell downlinks, while further more comprehensive studies are required in multicell scenarios, in the presence of channel state information errors, fundamental communication theoretic studies on the benefits of interference exploitation and application in the candidate 5G technologies such as massive multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) and millimeter wave communications, amongst others. While there have also been considerable efforts on energy harvesting (EH) in the information theoretic developments and the optimization techniques, open problems include the network level optimization of EH, enabling techniques in the form of joint optimization of baseband and radio-frequency processing for EH, impact of received waveform on information and power transfer efficiency amongst others. Similarly, open problems exist in the PHY secrecy research, in the design of enabling techniques in the 5G scenarios and candidate technologies, impact of non-Gaussianity of interference on PHY secrecy, PHY secrecy in full-duplex networks with self-interference.

More importantly, while the above are still individually open research areas, future practical communication systems will require the co-existence of the above technologies. The enabling techniques, optimization designs and theoretical studies for a) providing secrecy in an energy cooperative environment, b) ensuring security with modulation-level interference exploitation systems, c) combining EH together with constructive interference to enhance both the received signal quality and the energy levels of the receivers, are still unexplored research realms. Therefore, the joint optimization, joint information theoretic studies and joint enabling signal processing techniques combining the above are widely open research topics and form the central motivation behind this special issue proposal. We received a total of 68 submissions, spanning a broad

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range of topics from PHY layer secrecy, cooperative networks, large antenna systems, wireless power transfer, cognitive radio, and interference management. After a thorough peer-review process, 16 articles are selected and will be presented in the following discussion.

The first twelfth papers deal with the exploitation of interference as an efficient way to increase PHY layer secrecy. In the first article, Zhao *et al.* propose a PHY secrecy approach based on artificial noise, under the constraint of constant envelope beamforming. For the case of one legitimate receiver, they analytically show that the feasibility of the beamforming optimization involved increases with the number of antennas and that the performance of the phase-only beamforming approaches that of the unconstrained beamforming approach.

The second paper by Tourki *et al.*, studies a collaborative secrecy approach where a secondary link is allowed to share the spectrum of a legitimate link, provided that it helps improve the legitimate links secrecy against a passive eavesdropper. It derives secrecy outage probability expressions, and show that these are sufficient for collaboration, while satisfying mutual outage probability conditions is sufficient condition for both links to gain from the collaboration.

In the third paper, Li *et al.* consider a full-duplex two-way relay transmission in the presence of an eavesdropper. They present an artificial-noise approach based on rank-two beamforming to maximize the sum secrecy rate. They adopt a semidefinite relaxation approach and a further low-complexity min-max approach which shows satisfactory performance.

In the fourth paper, Wang *et al.* provide a fresh view on interference due to densification in massive MIMO aided heterogeneous cloud radio access network (C-RAN). They derive the area ergodic secrecy rate, secrecy outage probability, and energy efficiency of the heterogeneous C-RAN.

The fifth article by Kang *et al.* proposes a jamming-aided hierarchical cooperation scheme that aims to achieve the optimal scaling law of secrecy capacity in ad hoc networks. The proposed scheme can achieve the maximum throughput scaling with perfect secrecy given a considerable number of eavesdroppers, which is the same as the maximum throughput scaling achieved in the absence of eavesdroppers.

In the sixth article, He *et al.* study regularized channel inversion (RCI) based precoding schemes for a downlink network where the users simultaneously receive confidential messages and harvest energy. The performance of RCI for power splitting, time switching, and hybrid receiver architectures is analyzed and optimized based on a large system analysis.

The seventh article by Cumanan *et al.* proposes a secrecy rate optimization framework for multicasting secrecy networks with cooperative jamming. The optimal strategies for the legitimate transmitter and the jammer is derived by using game theoretic tools.

Li *et al.* investigate the maximum achievable secrecy degrees of freedom (SDoF) for the MIMO two-user wiretap interference channel. The maximum achievable SDoF region has been derived in closed-form and an achievability scheme that enables cooperation between the two-transmitters has been proposed.

Zeng *et al.* propose a proactive eavesdropping scheme that incorporates spoofing full-duplex relay to enhance wireless information surveillance. The power splitting ratios and the transmit precoding matrix at the legitimate monitor have been jointly optimized to maximize the achievable eavesdropping rate.

In the tenth article, Zappone *et al.* study the energy-efficient resource allocation problem in multi-antenna wiretap channels, where the technique of artificial noise is applied for secrecy rate enhancement. Under different channel state information available at the transmitter, the new performance metric termed secrecy energy efficiency is introduced and maximized based on fractional programming and convex optimization techniques.

The eleventh article by Kalantari *et al.* studies the precoder design with the directional modulation technique for multi-user MIMO communication systems in the presence of a multi-antenna eavesdropper. It is shown that the proposed symbol level precoding design requires no channel knowledge of the eavesdropper, and yet can enhance the security performance by maximizing the decoding error rate of the eavesdropper.

The last article of this category by Fan *et al.* studies the problem of opportunistic relay selection in cooperative networks with co-channel interference and wiretapping. Three selection schemes corresponding to different complexities and channel-state information have been analyzed in terms of secrecy outage probability

The next three articles deal with the exploitation of interference to enhance the wireless information and power transfer performance of a network. Wang *et al.* consider a multi-pair two-way relay network where single-antenna users receive information and harvest energy from a multi-antenna relay in the downlink and use the harvested energy for information transmission in the uplink. Minimizing the consumed energy while guaranteeing the quality of service of the users leads to an intricate optimization problem for the relay beamforming vectors, the transmit powers, and the power splitting factor of the energy harvester.

In the fourteenth article, Biswas *et al.* propose to support outdoor transmission in the mmWave band by wirelessly powered relays in order to mitigate signal blockage. Using tools from stochastic geometry, the performance of the resulting relay-aided mmWave networks is studied in terms of the harvested energy and coverage.

In the fifteenth article, Bi and Chen study the cooperative jamming technique to improve the physical layer security performance in wireless communication. Different from the existing work, this paper considers that the friendly jammer has no embedded power supply but is instead powered by harvesting radio frequency energy from the source. The paper proposes a new cooperative jamming protocol termed accumulate-and-jam, based on which the dynamic operation of the jammer is optimized to minimize the secrecy communication outage probability.

In the last article of this special issue, Dong *et al.* develop a modulation division transmission scheme such that each receiver can efficiently detect their desired signals from the superposition of mutually interfering co-channel signals. This

is achieved by exploring the geometric structure of the sum of pulse amplitude modulation and rectangular quadrature amplitude modulation constellations in the multiple-input single-output Gaussian broadcast channel.

Our guest editorial team would like to thank all the authors and reviewers for their contribution to this special issue.

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Ioannis Krikidis received the diploma in Computer Engineering from the Computer Engineering and Informatics Department (CEID) of the University of Patras, Greece, in 2000, and the M.Sc and Ph.D degrees from Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Telecommunications (ENST), Paris, France, in 2001 and 2005, respectively, all in electrical engineering. From 2006 to 2007 he worked, as a Post-Doctoral researcher, with ENST, Paris, France, and from 2007 to 2010 he was a Research Fellow in the School of Engineering and Electronics at the University of

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