Physical-Layer Network Coding	Coset Coding	Providing Anonymity	Conclusion

Towards to Anonymity in Physical-Layer Network Coding

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Anonymous Transmission

is to guarantee a forwarding to be untraceable



Adversary: Are m and m' the same? Can I reveal the previous and next path nodes of m'?







Physical-Layer Network Coding



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Physical-Layer Network Coding

is not only time slots saving

but

- is a new approach to interference: using instead avoiding
- is easily scalable: each relay deals with some linear combination however
- ▶ has a problem: phase misalignment ⇒ performance issue solution: compute-and-forward

Compute-and-forward

Key point: Voronoi constellation

Underlying structure:

nested lattices $\Lambda_a \subset \Lambda_r$ messages are mapped to lattice points $m \in \mathbb{F}_q^n \to x \in \Lambda_r / \Lambda_a$

Key properties:

- integer linear combinations of lattice points are again lattice points
- linear combination of lattice points = linear combination of messages

channel: $y = x_1 + 2x_2 + v$



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Coset Coding



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Providing Anonymity. Basic Idea



Relay:

- 1. obtains $x_1 \in \Lambda_a + c$ on decoding received $y_r = x_1 + v_{r_1}$
- is not allowed to change the coset → chooses uniformally at random x₂ ∈ V_{Λr}(x₁)-Voronoi cell of x₁
- 3. sends x₂ forward



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Provading Anonymity

 Λ_r guarantees reliability: $P_{cor,r}$ is high Λ_a guarantees security: $P_{cor,a}$ is low

Adversary:

$$\begin{cases} z = x_1 + v_{a_1}, \\ \tilde{z} = x_2 + v_{a_2}. \end{cases}$$

 v_{a_1} and v_{a_2} are independent

To obtain x_1 and x_2 is unlikely

How to determine relation between z and \tilde{z} ?



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Q&A

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