The auxiliary random variable X is given by

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \| \left(\mathbf{H}_e + \mathbf{G}_e \boldsymbol{\Theta} \mathbf{H}\right) \mathbf{b} \|^2 \\ &= \| \beta_d \mathbf{Z} \mathbf{b} + \beta_r \mathbf{C} \boldsymbol{\Theta} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{b} \|^2 \\ &= \| \beta_d \mathbf{a} + \beta_r \mathbf{C} \boldsymbol{\Theta} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{b} \|^2 . \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{a} \sim \mathcal{CN}_{N_e,1}\left(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{I}_{N_e}\right)$, the mean of X is expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[X] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\|\beta_d \mathbf{a}\|^2\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\|\beta_r \mathbf{C} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^2\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\beta_d^2\right] \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[\|\mathbf{a}\|^2\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\beta_r^2\right] \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[\|\mathbf{C} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^2\right] \\ &= \left(\beta_d^2 + \beta_r^2 \|\mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^2\right) N_e . \end{aligned}$$

The variance of X is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Var}[X] &= \mathbb{E}\left[|X|^2\right] - |\mathbb{E}[X]|^2 \\ &= \left(\beta_d^4 + \beta_r^4 \|\mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^4 + 2 \beta_d^2 \beta_r^2 \|\mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^2\right) N_e \end{aligned}$$

Hence, the shape and scale of the Gamma distribution can be given by

$$\begin{aligned} k &= \frac{|\mathbb{E}[X]|^2}{\mathrm{Var}[X]} = N_e, \\ w &= \frac{\mathrm{Var}[X]}{\mathbb{E}[X]} = \beta_d^2 + \beta_r^2 \|\mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^2 . \end{aligned}$$

With the help of a Gamma distribution, the CDF of X can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} F_X(x) &= 1 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(k)} \Gamma\left(k, \frac{x}{w}\right) \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{\Gamma(N_e)} \Gamma\left(N_e, \frac{x}{\beta_d^2 + \beta_r^2 \|\mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^2}\right) . \end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma(m) = \int_0^\infty t^{m-1} e^{-t}\, \mathrm{d}t$ is the Gamma function, and $\Gamma(m, n) = \int_n^\infty t^{m-1} e^{-t}\, \mathrm{d}t$ is the upper incomplete Gamma function. Then, we can deduce an approximate expression of secrecy outage probability as

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\text{out}}\left(R_s\right) &= 1 - F_X(\phi) \\ &= \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(N_e\right)} \Gamma\left(N_e, \frac{\phi}{\beta_d^2 + \beta_r^2 \|\boldsymbol{\Theta} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{b}\|^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

where $\phi = \sigma_e^2 \left(2^{C_m - R_s} - 1\right) / P_t$.