

Threshold Fully Homomorphic Encryption from LWE

Challenges and Perspectives

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Context

👉 In asymmetric cryptography there is a public key and a secret key. The secret key is used for a **critical operation** and thus needs to be protected.

- 🔒 Encryption: secret key allows to decrypt ciphertexts
- ✍ Signature: secret key allows to sign messages

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- 🔒 Encryption: secret key allows to decrypt ciphertexts
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👉 The secret key can be seen as a **single point of failure**.

- Someone else learns it: security issue
- I loose it: operability issue



Youtuber Loses \$60,000 In Crypto and NFTs After Exposing His Private Key While Live Streaming

By Newton Gitonga · September 2, 2023

 DARRYN POLLOCK

NOV 30, 2017

Infamous Discarded Hard Drive Holding 7,500 Bitcoins Would be Worth \$80 Million Today

Cryptonews · Altcoin News · LHV Bank Founder Has Lost Private Key to ETH Stash Worth \$470 Million

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Ruholamin Hagshenas

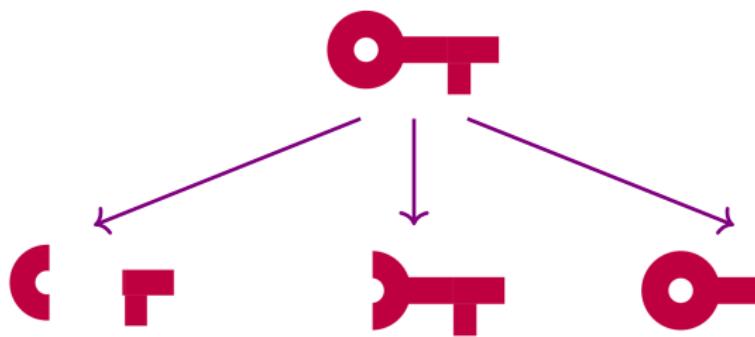
Last updated: November 7, 2023 02:36 EST | 2 min read

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Motivation Threshold Cryptography [DF89]

👉 The secret key can be seen as a **single point of failure**.

💡 Idea: divide the secret key into multiple shares



- 🔒 Better security: multiple secret key shares needed
- ⚙️ Better operability: not necessarily all secret key shares needed

Today: Threshold Fully Homomorphic Encryption

FHE scheme:

- KGen $\rightarrow (\text{pk}, \text{sk})$
- Enc(pk, m) $\rightarrow \text{ct}$ $m \in \{0, 1\}$
- Eval($\text{pk}, f, \text{ct}_1, \text{ct}_2$) $\rightarrow \widehat{\text{ct}}$ $f : \{0, 1\} \times \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$
- Dec(sk, ct) $\rightarrow m$

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Properties:

- Correctness t parties can recover the message
- Security less than t parties learn nothing about message

Applications:

- Electronic voting protocols
- Universal thresholdizer [BGG⁺18]

Overview of Today's Talk

Structure:

- Part 1: *Basic Blueprint of Threshold FHE*
- Part 2: *Suitable Secret Sharings*
- Part 3: *Different Noise Floodings*
- Part 4: *Defining Security*

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This talk: overview
Christian's talk: details



Part 1:

Basic Blueprint

Ingredients for Threshold FHE based on LWE



FHE with **nearly linear** decryption



Linear secret sharing



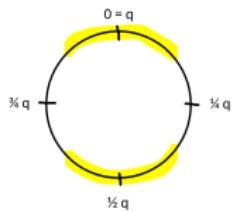
FHE from LWE with nearly linear decryption

FHE scheme:

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- Enc(pk, m) $\rightarrow \text{ct} \bmod q$ q modulus
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Nearly linear decryption:

- sk and ct vectors over \mathbb{Z}_q
- $\langle \text{ct}, \text{sk} \rangle \bmod q = \frac{q}{2} \cdot f(m_1, m_2) + e_{\text{ct}}$
- e_{ct} encryption noise
- $\|e_{\text{ct}}\|_\infty < q/4$



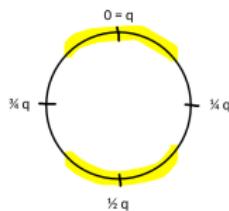


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A Damien's talk: decryption failure should be small enough!

Linear secret sharing



t -out-of- n secret sharing:

- $\text{Share}(\text{sk}) \rightarrow (\text{sk}_1, \dots, \text{sk}_n)$
- $\text{Rec}(\{\text{sk}_i\}_{i \in S}) \rightarrow \text{sk}$ $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$

Properties:

- if $|S| < t$ no information about sk leaked
- if $|S| \geq t$ successful reconstruction of sk

Linearity:

- $\text{Rec}(\{\langle y, \text{sk}_i \rangle\}_{i \in S}) = \langle y, \text{Rec}(\{\text{sk}_i\}_{i \in S}) \rangle$

Blueprint for Threshold FHE, Trial



t -out-of- n Threshold FHE scheme:

linear secret sharing

\approx linear decrypt

- KGen $\rightarrow (\text{pk}, \text{sk})$ and Share(sk) $\rightarrow (\text{sk}_1, \dots, \text{sk}_n)$
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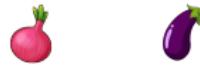
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⚠ Problem:

- Ciphertext noise e_{ct} depends on sk
- After "enough" partial decryptions, recover sk

Blueprint for Threshold FHE [BD10]

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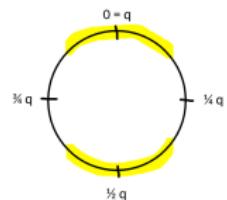
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Research Directions

- Part 1: Different approach than noise flooding?

Part 2:

Suitable Secret Sharings

Recall: Blueprint for Threshold FHE [BD10]

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Share(sk):

- sample random polynomial $f(X)$ of degree $< t$ such that $f(0) = \text{sk}$
- output $\text{sk}_i = f(i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$

Rec($\{\text{sk}_i\}_{i \in S}$):

- compute Lagrange coefficients $\lambda_i = \prod_{k \in S \setminus \{i\}} \frac{k}{k-i}$
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Plug into Threshold FHE:

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A Problem: Lagrange coefficient λ_i are **rationals**, not integers

Shamir's Secret Sharing over \mathbb{Z}_q , Approaches



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- PartDec: $d_i = \lambda_i \langle \text{sk}_i, \text{ct}' \rangle + e_{flood,i}$ λ_i depends on S
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Approaches:

- Move λ_i to PartDec [GKS23, MBH23]

 different model



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Plug in Threshold FHE:

- PartDec: $d_i = \langle \text{sk}_i, \text{ct}' \rangle + n! \cdot e_{flood,i}$
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- Clearing out denominators, multiply by $n!$ [Sho00, BGG⁺18]

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⚠ $\log q > n \log n$

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- Bit-decomposition of λ_i insecure!

Alternative Approaches for Linear Secret Sharing

- $\{0, 1\}$ -LSSS [BGG⁺18] many shares per party
 - ▶ from Monotone Boolean formulas
 - ▶ Naive secret sharing
 - ▶ Replicated secret sharing
- Pseudorandom secret sharing of bounded values over \mathbb{Z} [BD10] requires setup

Research Directions

- Part 1: Different approach than adding noise?
- Part 2: Different approach for linear secret sharing?

Part 3:

Different Noise Floodings

Recall: Blueprint for Threshold FHE [BD10]

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small

and no leakage on sk

Partial Decryption Security

Two worlds:

- Real: e_{ct} and $e_{\text{flood}} := \text{Rec}(\{e_{\text{flood},i}\}_{i \in S})$
- Simulated: only e_{flood}

How close are they? [BD10] measures with statistical distance Δ

$$\Delta(\text{Real}, \text{Sim}) \leq \Delta(e_{\text{flood}} + e_{\text{ct}}, e_{\text{flood}}) \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$

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Problem:

- $\|e_{\text{flood}}\|$ needs to be super-polynomially larger than $\|e_{\text{ct}}\|$
- LWE-based constructions: $\|e_{\text{flood}}\| \sim \text{LWE modulus } q$ and $\|e_{\text{ct}}\| \sim \text{LWE noise } \mathbf{e}$, thus super-polynomial modulus-noise ratio
 - ▶ Larger parameters
 - ▶ Easier problem

The diagram shows two gray rectangular boxes labeled 'A' stacked vertically, followed by a plus sign, a yellow vertical rectangle labeled 's', another plus sign, a purple vertical rectangle labeled 'e', and finally the text 'mod q'.

Can be avoided for
Gaussian distributions
in full threshold
PKE setting!
[MS23]

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Partial Decryption Security

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Idea:
change the
measure!
[BLR⁺18]

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$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{A} & , & \mathbf{A} & \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \mathbf{s} \\ + \\ \mathbf{e} \end{matrix} \mod q$$

Improved Noise Flooding via Rényi Divergence 1/2

Let P, Q be discrete probability distributions

In [BD10]: Statistical Distance $\Delta(P, Q) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x \in \text{Supp}(P)} |P(x) - Q(x)|$

In [BS23]: Rényi Divergence

$$\text{RD}(P, Q) = \sum_{\substack{x \in \text{Supp}(P) \\ \subset \text{Supp}(Q)}} \frac{P(x)^2}{Q(x)}$$

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Both fulfill the **probability preservation property** for an event E :

$$\begin{array}{lll} [\text{BD10}]: & P(E) & \leq \Delta(P, Q) + Q(E) \quad (\text{additive}) \\ \text{Our work:} & P(E)^2 & \leq \text{RD}(P, Q) \cdot Q(E) \quad (\text{multiplicative}) \end{array}$$

- $Q(E)$ negligible $\Rightarrow P(E)$ negligible
- $\Delta(P, Q) =^! \text{negligible}$ and $\text{RD}(P, Q) =^! \text{constant}$

Improved Noise Flooding via Rényi Divergence 2/2

Two worlds:

- Real: e_{ct} and e_{flood}
- Simulated: only e_{flood}

How close are they?

$$\Delta(\text{Real}, \text{Sim}) \leq \Delta(e_{\text{flood}} + e_{\text{ct}}, e_{\text{flood}}) \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$

$$\text{RD}(\text{Real}, \text{Sim}) \leq \text{RD}(e_{\text{flood}} + e_{\text{ct}}, e_{\text{flood}}) \leq \text{constant}$$

Advantage:

- $\|e_{\text{flood}}\|$ only needs to be polynomially larger than $\|e_{\text{ct}}\|$
- LWE-based constructions: polynomial modulus-noise ratio

Improved Noise Flooding via Rényi Divergence 2/2

Two worlds:

- Real: e_{ct} and e_{flood}
- Simulated: only e_{flood}

How close are they?

$$\Delta(\text{Real}, \text{Sim}) \leq \Delta(e_{flood} + e_{ct}, e_{flood}) \leq \text{negl}(\lambda)$$

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Advantage:

- $\|e_{flood}\|$ only needs to be polynomially larger than $\|e_{ct}\|$
- LWE-based constructions: polynomial modulus-noise ratio

Disadvantage:

- 1) Rényi divergence depends on the number of issued partial decryptions
→ from simulation-based to game-based security notion
- 2) Works well with search problems, not so well with decision problems

Research Directions

- Part 1: Different approach than adding noise?
- Part 2: Different approach for linear secret sharing?
- Part 3: Optimal noise analysis?

Part 4:

Defining Security

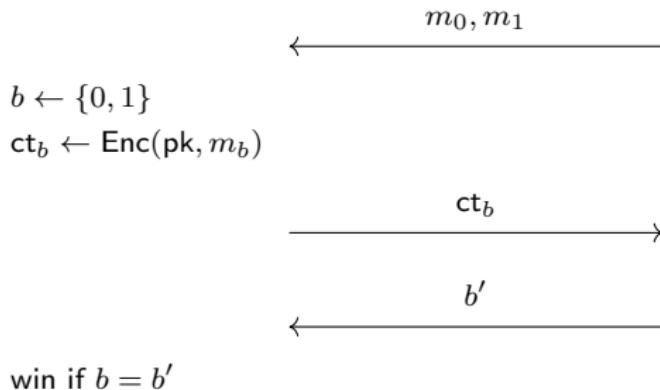
Goal: Game-Based Security for t -out-of- n Threshold FHE

Challenger \mathcal{C}

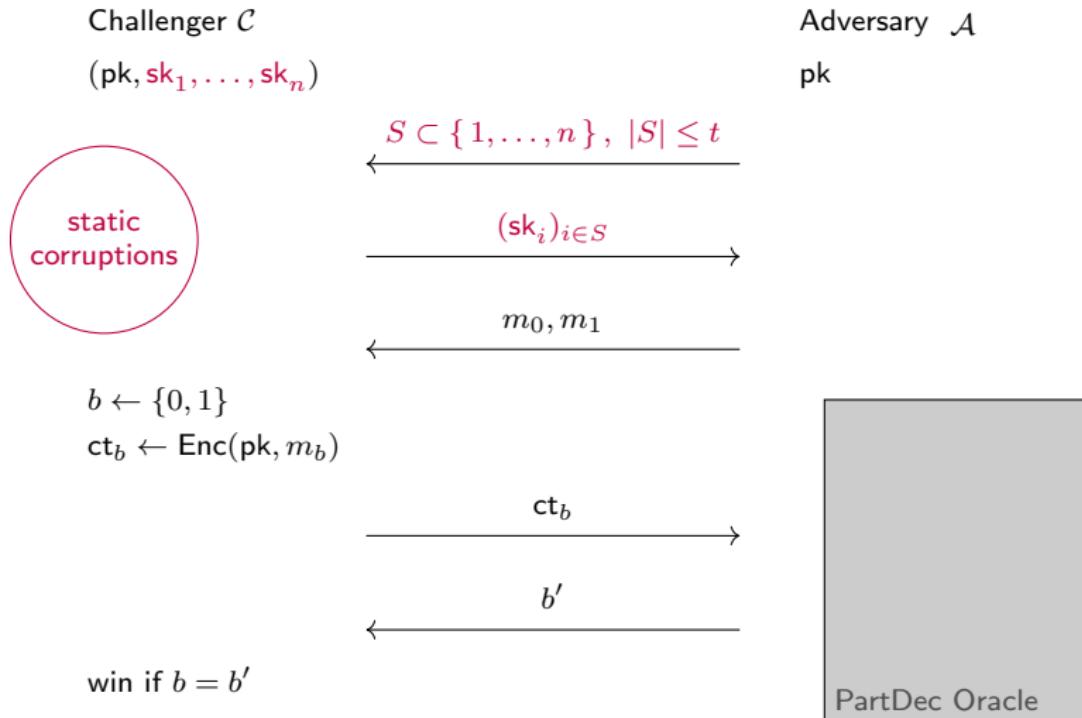
(pk, sk)

Adversary \mathcal{A}

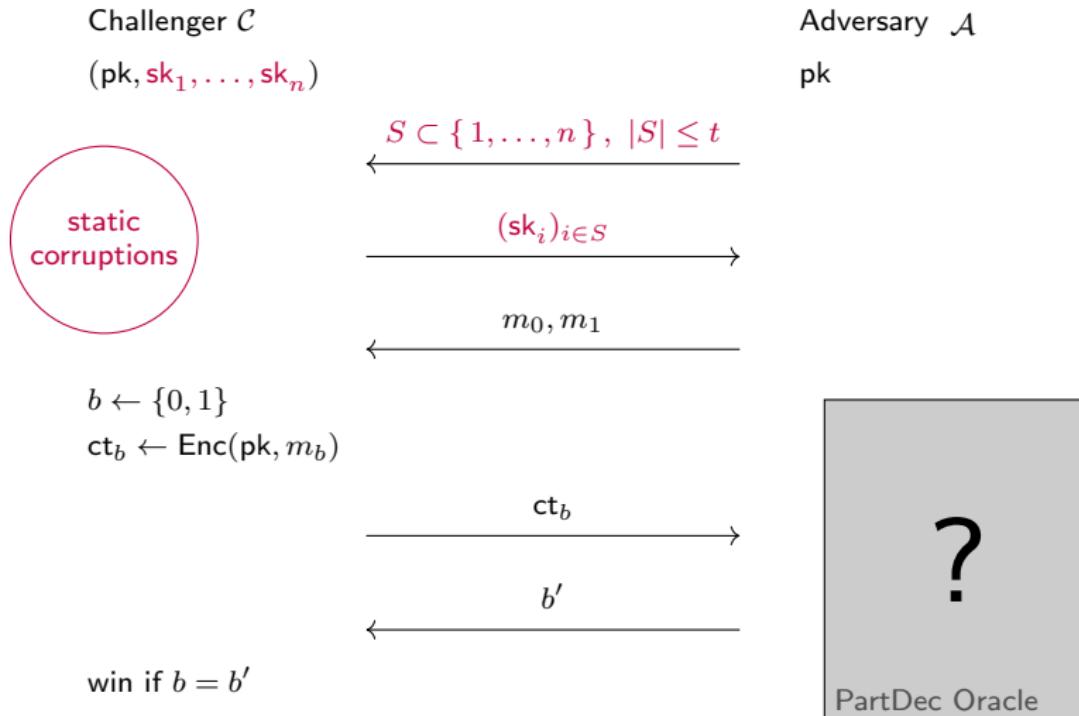
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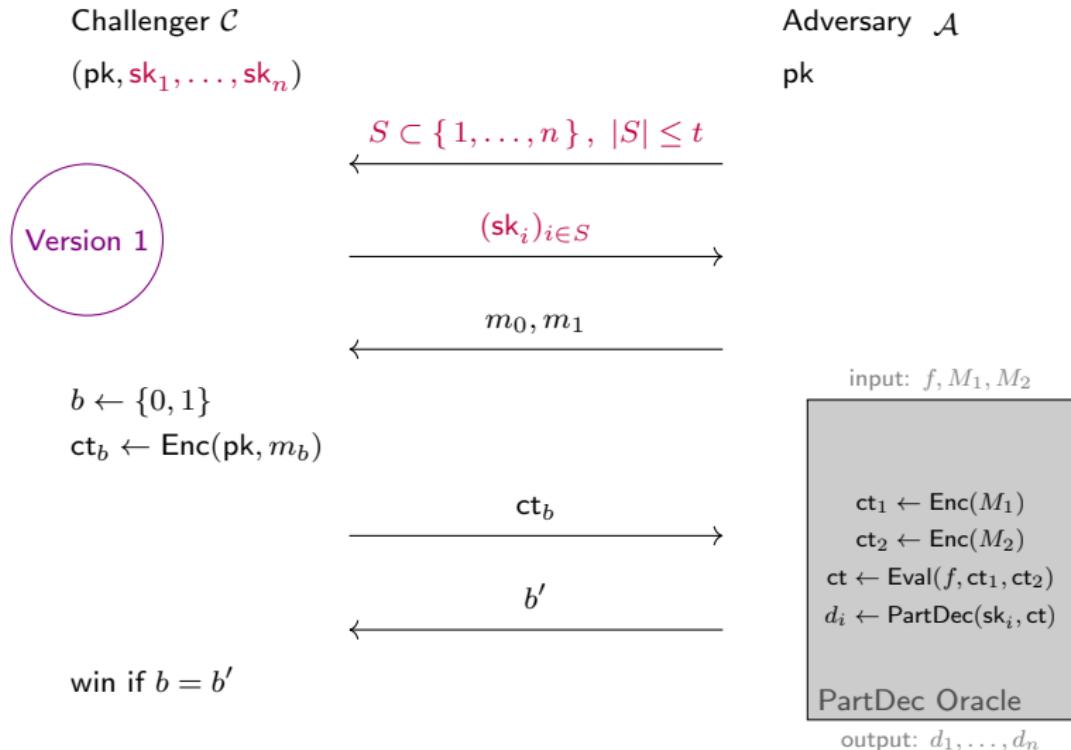
Goal: Game-Based Security for t -out-of- n Threshold FHE



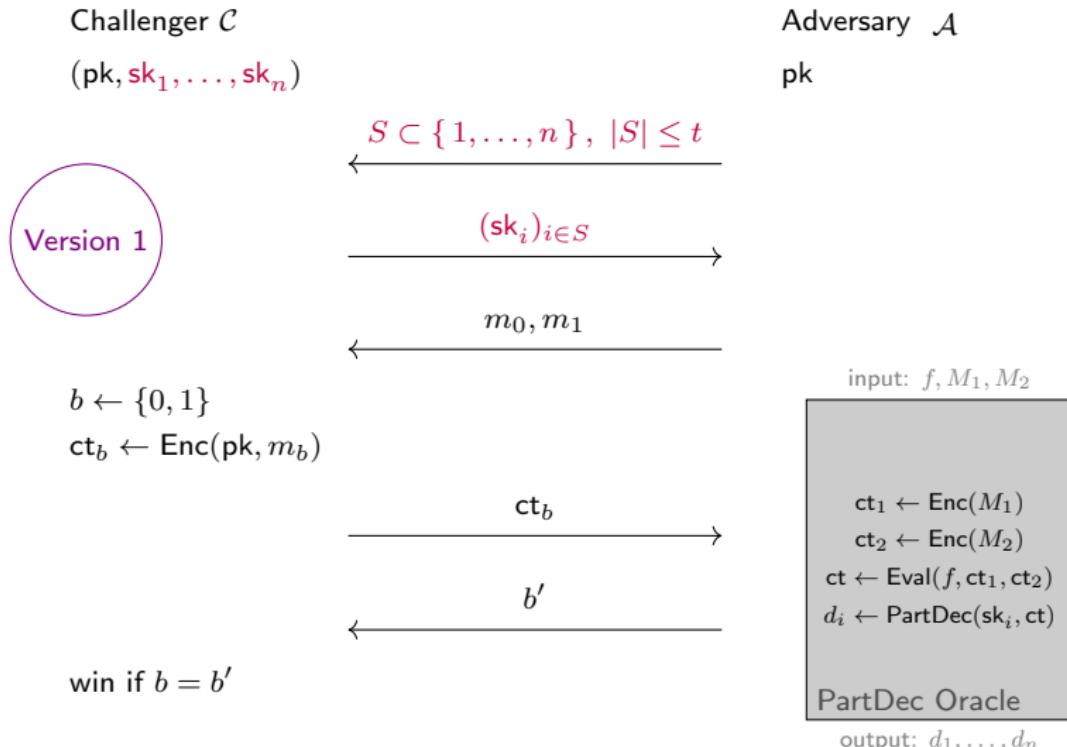
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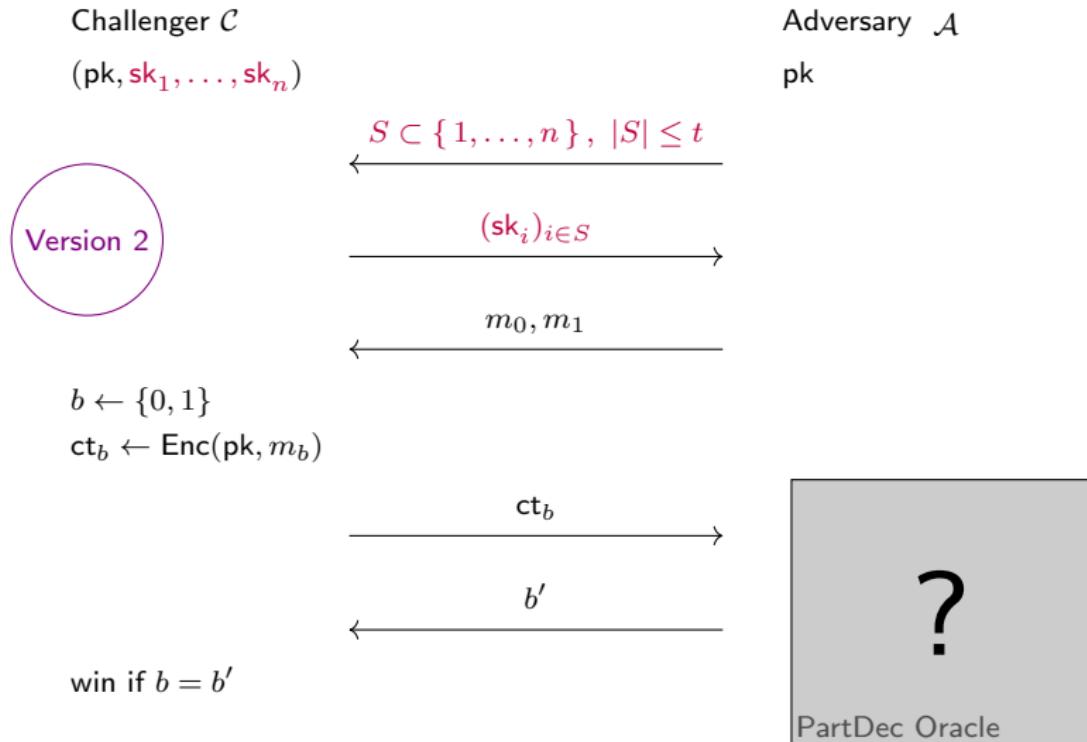


Goal: Game-Based Security for t -out-of- n Threshold FHE

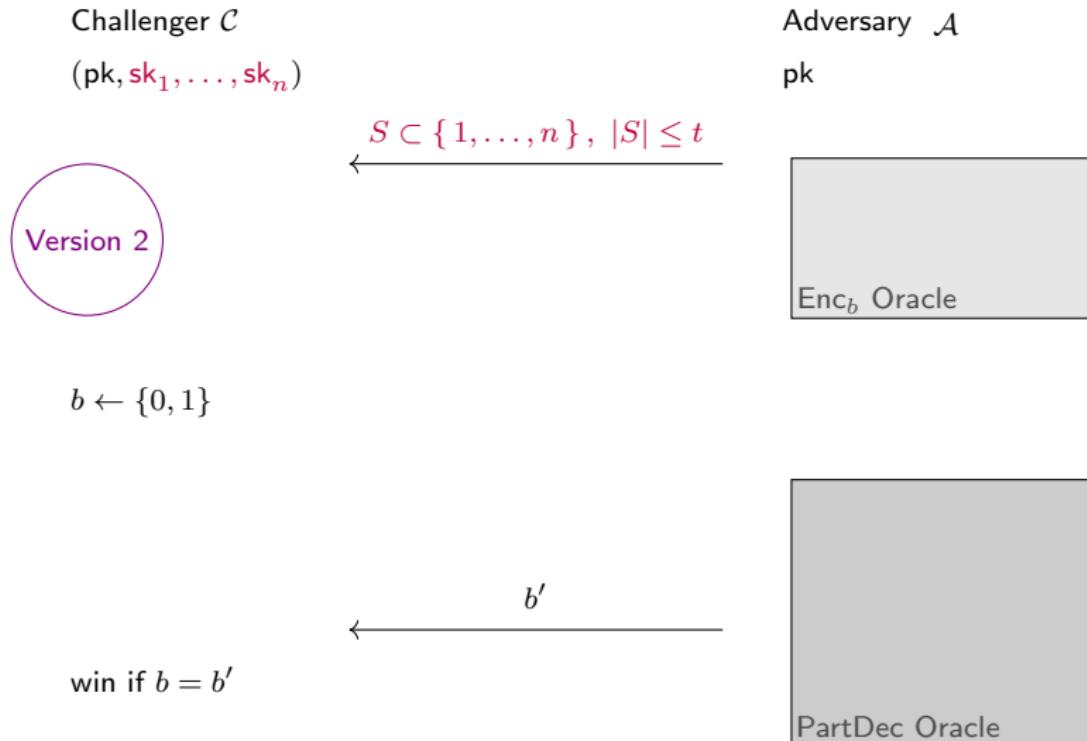


Very weak: queries to PartDec oracle are independent of ct_b

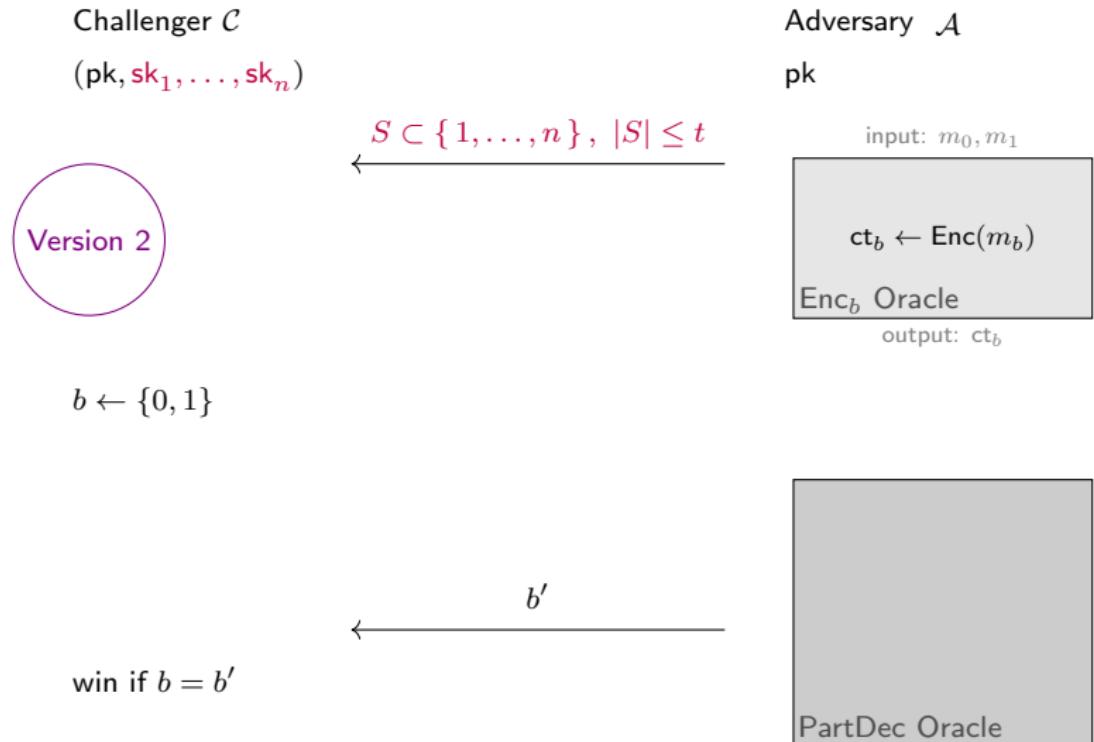
IND-CPA Security for t -out-of- n Threshold FHE [JRS17, BS23, CCP⁺24]



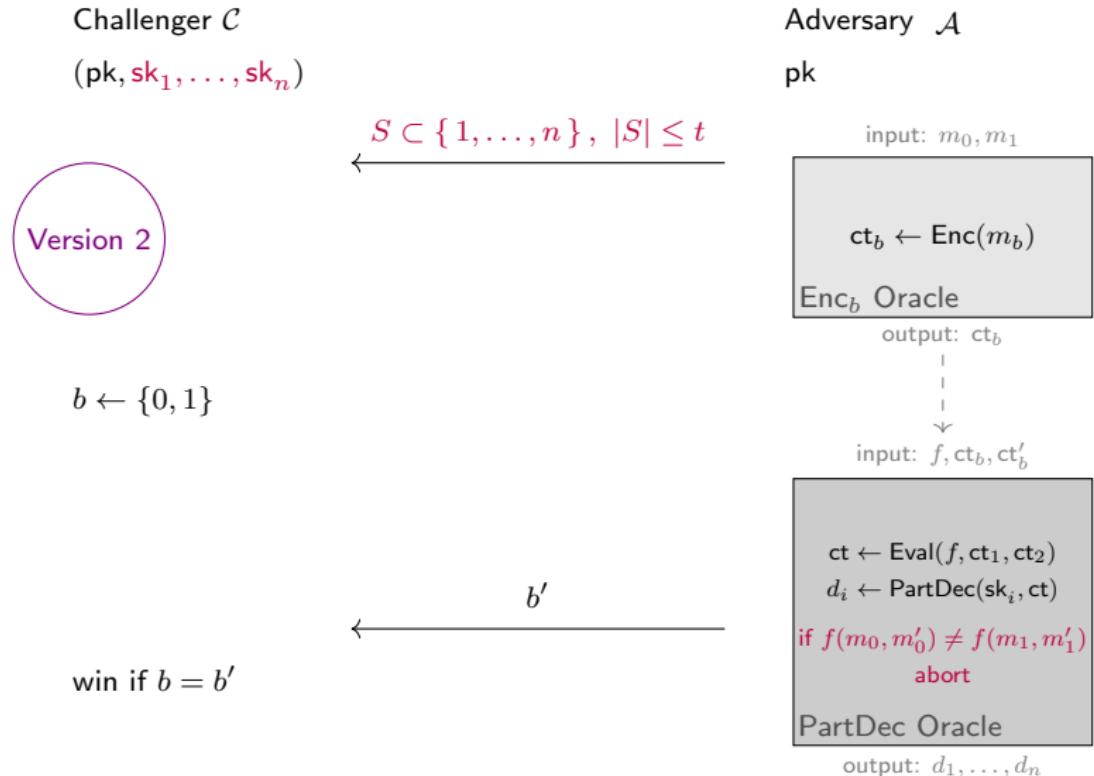
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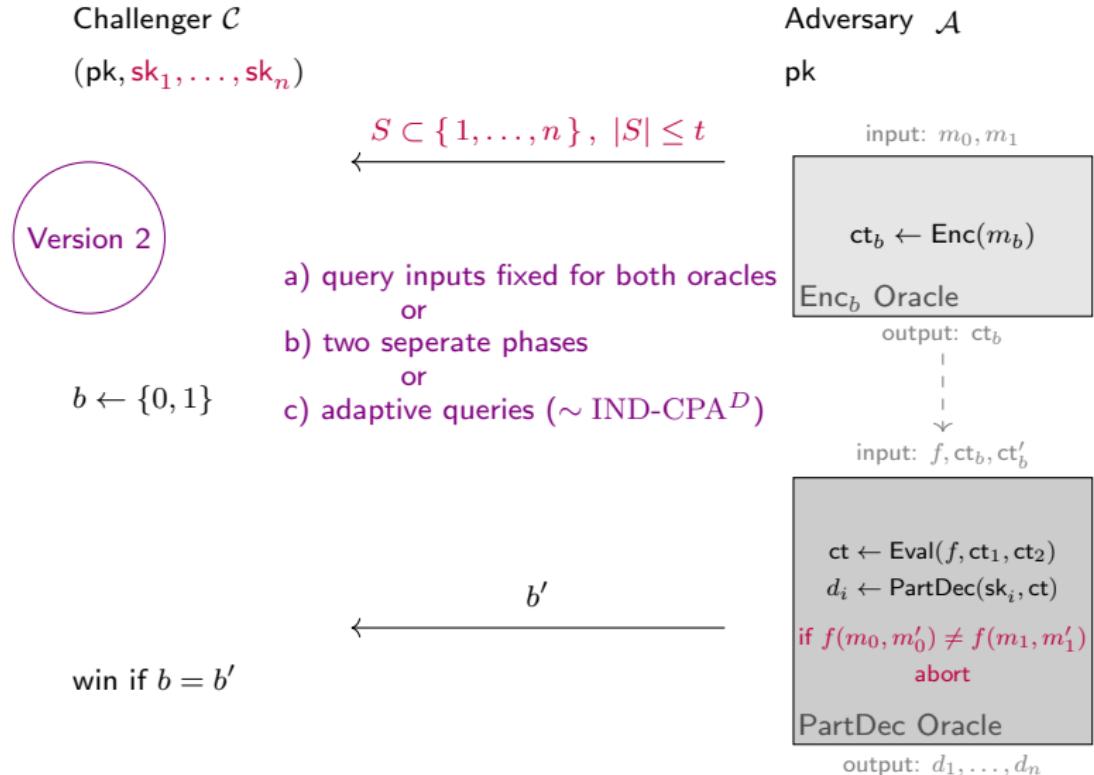
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IND-CPA Security for t -out-of- n Threshold FHE [JRS17, BS23, CCP⁺24]



Research Directions

- Part 1: Different approach than adding noise?
- Part 2: Different approach for linear secret sharing?
- Part 3: Different noise analysis?
- Part 4: Best efficiency-security trade-off?

Wrap-Up

FLAG Hopefully you have now a rough idea:

- Part 1: *What the blueprint of ThFHE is!*
- Part 2: *What suitable secret sharings are!*
- Part 3: *How to use flooding noise!*
- Part 4: *How to define security!*
- **What research directions there are :-)**

Any questions or interested in my research?

- MESSAGE Reach out to me today & during EC24
- EMAIL Write me an e-mail

Wrap-Up

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- Part 1: *What the blueprint of ThFHE is!*
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Thanks!

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