

Plug-and-Play Sanitization for TFHE

Florian Bourse and Malika Izabachène

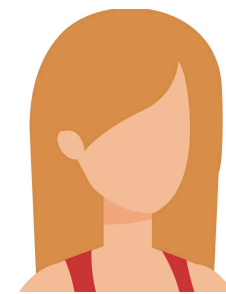
(Independent Scholar)

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Séminaire C2, 7 octobre 2022

Privacy preserving diagnosis

Alice



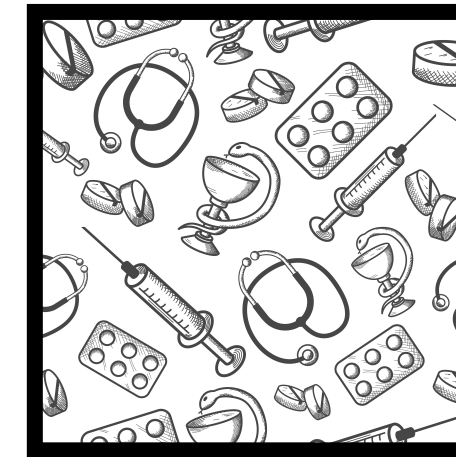
sk, pk

encrypted
data



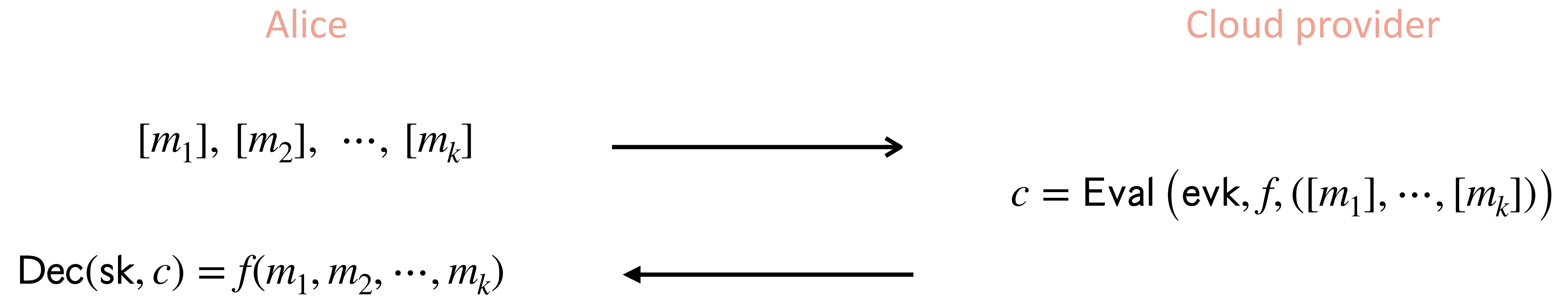
encrypted
diagnosis

Cloud provider



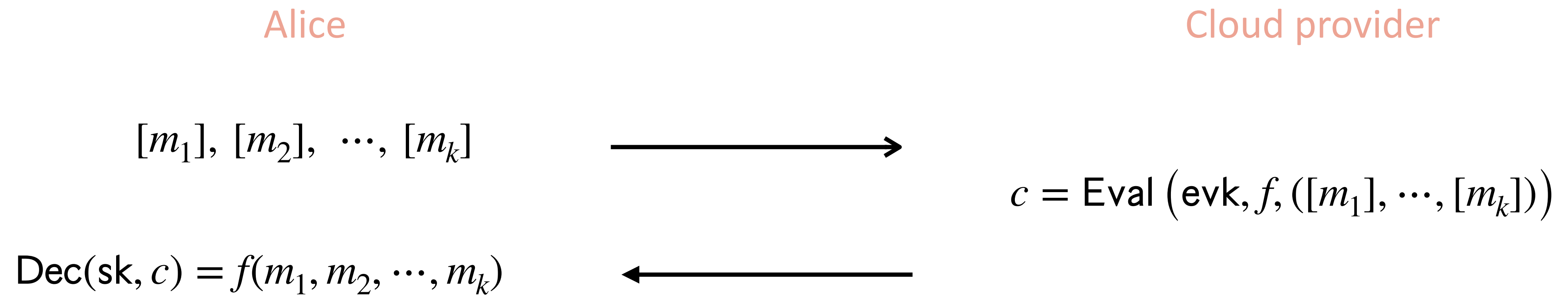
pk

Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)



Message privacy: Alice's messages are kept unknown to the cloud provider.

Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)



1. **Message privacy:** Alice messages are kept unknown to the cloud provider.
2. **Circuit privacy:** Eval reveals nothing about f , except $f(m_1, m_2, \dots, m_k)$, even knowing sk

Example: f is an algorithm from which a service provider makes profit and needs to be protected.

Outline

- Definitions
- Circuit privacy and sanitization
- Previous approaches
- TFHE bootstrapping
- Sanitizing TFHE

Fully Homomorphic Encryption

- $\text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$: evk, sk
- $\text{Enc}(\text{sk}, \mu)$: c (also, written as $[\mu]$ in this talk)
- $\text{Dec}(\text{sk}, c) : \mu$
- $\text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, [\mu_1], \dots, [\mu_k]) = c$

Fully Homomorphic Encryption

- $\text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$: evk, sk

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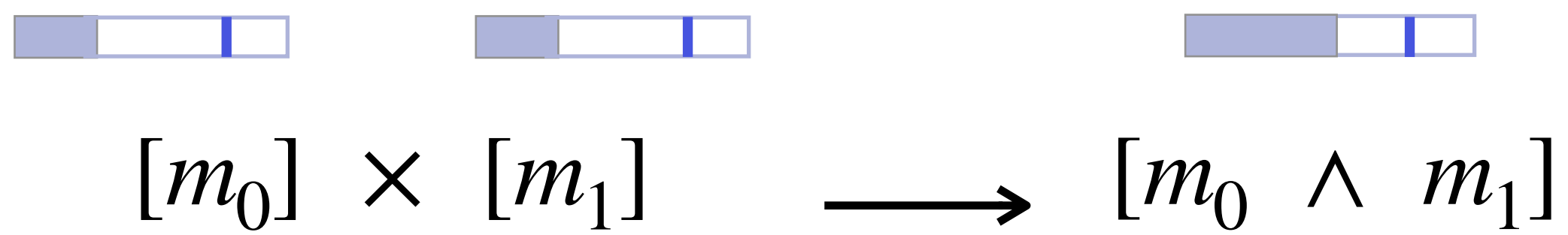
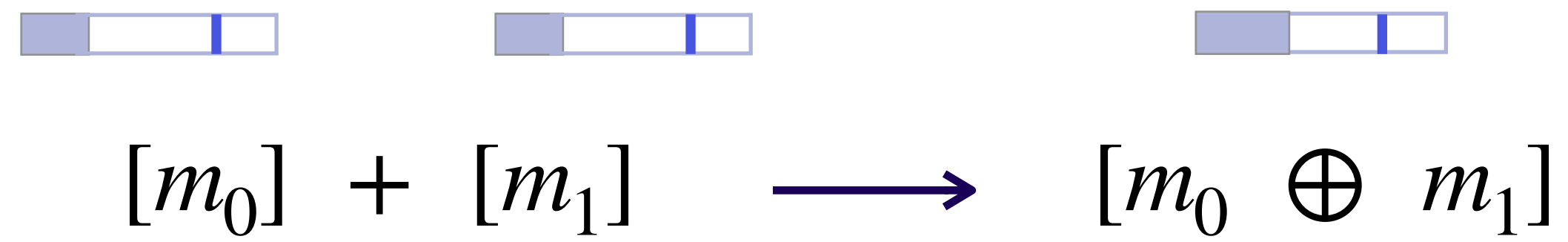
Correctness:

1) if $c = \text{Enc}(\text{sk}, \mu)$, $\text{Dec}(\text{sk}, c) = \mu$;

2) if $c = \text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, [\mu_1], \dots, [\mu_k])$, $\text{Dec}(\text{sk}, c) = f(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$

- $\text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, [\mu_1], \dots, [\mu_k]) = c$

FHE ciphertexts (noisy ciphertexts)



...



?

Noise management

Level Mode

- circuit depth d known in advance
- set the parameters relatively to d
- bounded number of operations

Bootstrapped Mode

- depth circuit can set dynamically
- unlimited depth
- flexibility: bootstrap (set of) gate(s) by gate.

Bootstrapping, [Gentry09]

Let $[m] = \text{Encrypt}(sk, m)$, $\text{Decrypt}(sk, [m]) = m$

Define $\text{Decrypt}_{[m]}(\cdot) = \text{Decrypt}(\cdot, [m])$

Bootstrapping, [Gentry09]

Let $[m] = \text{Encrypt}(sk, m)$, $\text{Decrypt}(sk, [m]) = m$

Define $\text{Decrypt}_{[m]}(\cdot) = \text{Decrypt}(\cdot, [m])$

Let $[sk] = \text{Encrypt}(sk, sk)$



Bootstrapping, [Gentry09]

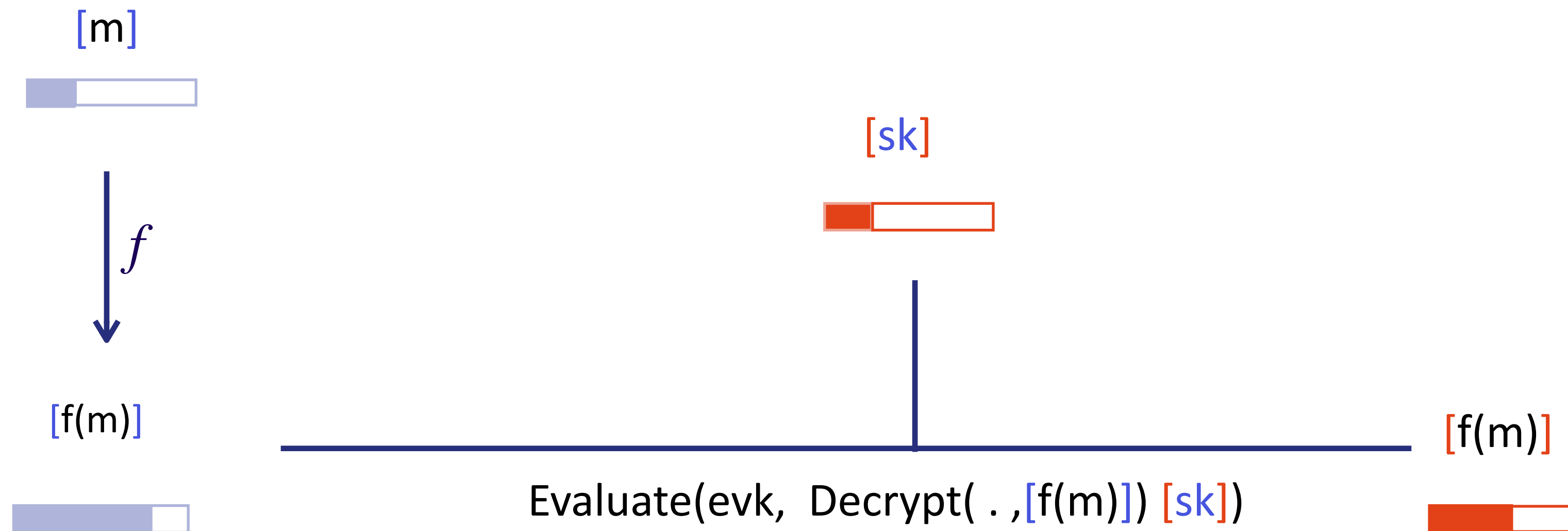
By definition $[m] = \text{Encrypt}(sk, m)$, $\text{Decrypt}(sk, [m]) = m$

Define $\text{Decrypt}_{[m]}(\cdot) = \text{Decrypt}(\cdot, [m])$

Let $[sk] = \text{Encrypt}(sk, sk)$

$$\text{Decrypt}_{[m]}([sk]) = \text{Decrypt}([sk], [m]) = [m]$$

Bootstrapping noise growth, [Gentry09]



GSW encryption

[GSW13] Homomorphic encryption from learning with errors: Conceptually-simpler, asymptotically-faster, attribute-based. Crypto2013.

$$\text{GSW}_{\mathbf{s}}(m) = (\mathbf{A} \mid \mathbf{s}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{e}) + m\mathbf{G} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n\ell \times n}$$

$$q = 2^\ell, \quad \mathbf{G}^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & 2^{\ell-1} & 0 & \dots & 2^{\ell-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 2^{\ell-1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 & 1 & 2 & \dots & 2^{\ell-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Decomposition

For all V , $\mathbf{G}^{-1}(V) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n\ell \times n\ell}$ is small and $\mathbf{G}^{-1}(V) \cdot \mathbf{G} = V$

Addition

$$C_1 + C_2 = (\mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{A}_2 \mid \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{A}_2) + \mathbf{e}_1 + \mathbf{e}_2) + m_1\mathbf{G} + m_2\mathbf{G}$$

Product

$$\mathbf{G}^{-1}(C_2) \cdot C_1$$

GSW encryption

$$C_1 = (\mathbf{A}_1 \mid \mathbf{s}\mathbf{A}_1 + \mathbf{e}_1) + \mu_1\mathbf{G}$$

$$C_2 = (\mathbf{A}_2 \mid \mathbf{s}\mathbf{A}_2 + \mathbf{e}_2) + \mu_2\mathbf{G}$$

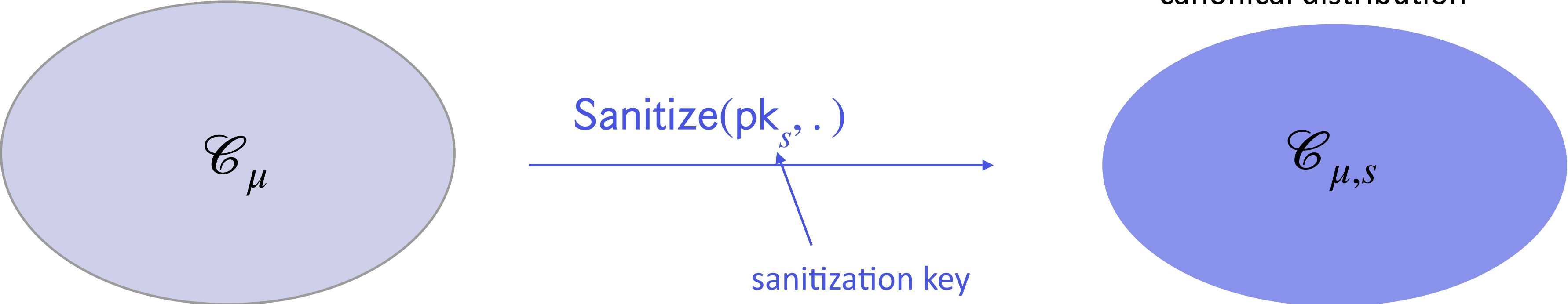
Given \mathbf{s} and a ciphertext C , one can distinguish $C_1 + C_2$ from $\mathbf{G}^{-1}(C_1) \cdot C_1$;

and also recover $(1,2)$ or $(1,1)$;

Sanitization

\mathcal{C}_μ : all the ciphertexts that decrypt to μ

$\mathcal{C}_{\mu,s}$: $C, C' \in \mathcal{C}_{\mu,s} \Delta((pk_s, C, (pk), sk)), (pk_s, C', (pk), sk))) < \text{negl}(n)$



Sanitization

\mathcal{C}_μ : set of all the ciphertexts that decrypt to μ

A Sanitize algorithm is a PPT algorithm s.t.:

1) For all ciphertext $C \in \mathcal{C}_\mu$, $\text{Sanitize}(\text{pk}_s, C) \in \mathcal{C}_\mu$

2) \exists Sim s.t for any μ , $C \in \mathcal{C}_\mu$, $(\text{Sim}(1^\lambda, \text{pk}_s, \mu), \text{sk}) \approx_s (\text{Sanitize}(\text{pk}_s, C), \text{sk})$

Noise flooding, [Gentry09]

$$C_f = \text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, C_1, \dots, C_k)$$



+



$$e' \gg e_f$$

- Add super-polynomial noise \rightarrow large modulus
- FHE must support large noise
- strong LWE assumption

Noise flooding, [Gentry09]

$$C_f = \text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, C_1, \dots, C_k)$$



+

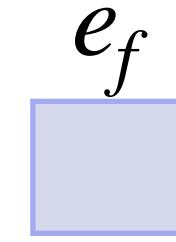


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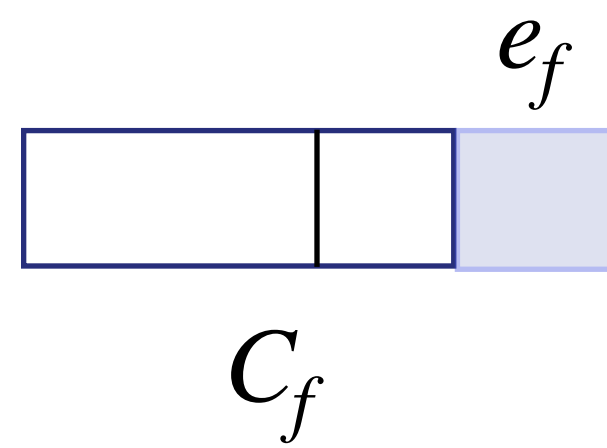
+ Randomization step

Soak-and-spin-and-repeat, [DS16]

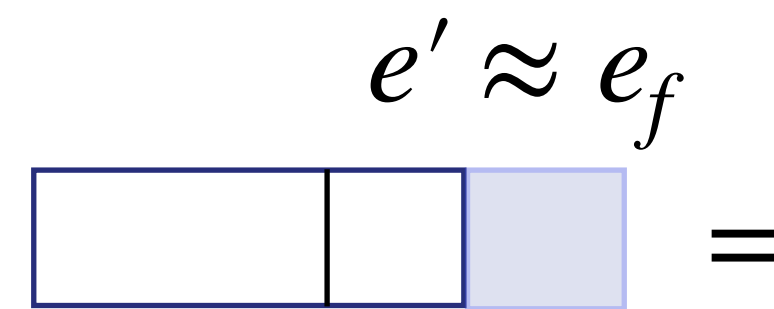
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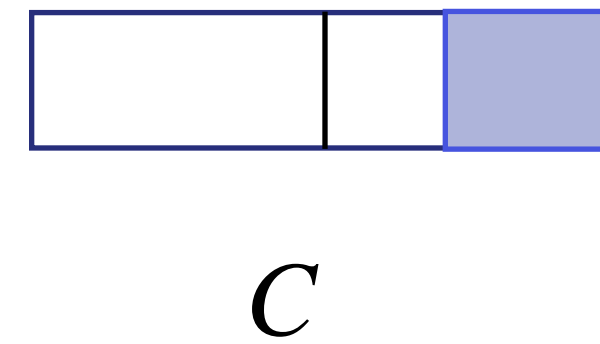
① Randomization step :



+




=

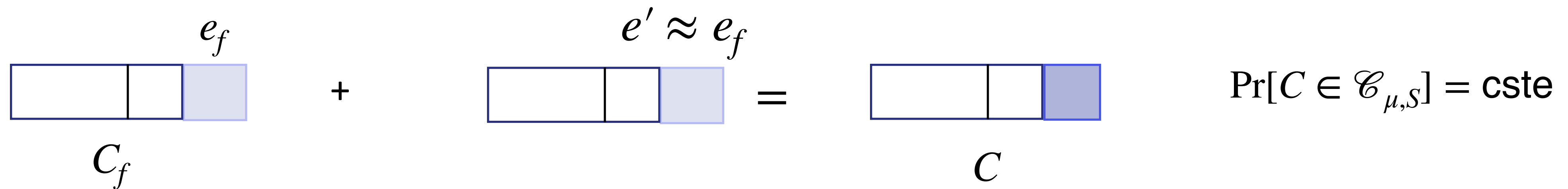


$$\Pr[C \in \mathcal{C}_{\mu, S}] = \text{cste}$$

Soak-and-spin-and-repeat, [DS16]

$$C_f = \text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, C_1, \dots, C_k)$$


① Randomization step :


$$C_f + e' \approx e_f = C$$

$\Pr[C \in \mathcal{C}_{\mu,S}] = \text{cste}$

② Refreshing step (bootstrapping)

③ repeat

- requires bootstrapping (circular security)
- parameters should be adapted for correctness

Circuit-private Branching Program, [BdMW16]

$$C_f = \text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, C_1, \dots, C_k)$$

GSW encryption scheme

Branching Program evaluation

The diagram shows the equation $C_f = \text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, C_1, \dots, C_k)$. A blue arrow points from the text "GSW encryption scheme" to the C_k term in the list of arguments. Another blue arrow points from the text "Branching Program evaluation" to the Eval function name.

Circuit-private Branching Program, [BdMW16]

$$C_f = \text{Eval}(\text{evk}, f, C_1, \dots, C_k)$$

GSW encryption scheme

Branching Program evaluation



Our approach

1. One invocation of the bootstrapping
2. Branching Program evaluation inside the bootstrapping ([BdMW16] over rings)
3. Analyzing the noise
4. Randomization amplification

R(LWE), R(GSW) encryptions and homomorphic operations

Noisy encoding

- Message space = \mathbb{Z}_t , $t = 2$
- Ciphertext space = \mathbb{Z}_q , $q = 2^3$
- message $m \in \mathbb{Z}_t$ $\Delta = \lfloor \frac{q}{t} \rfloor$

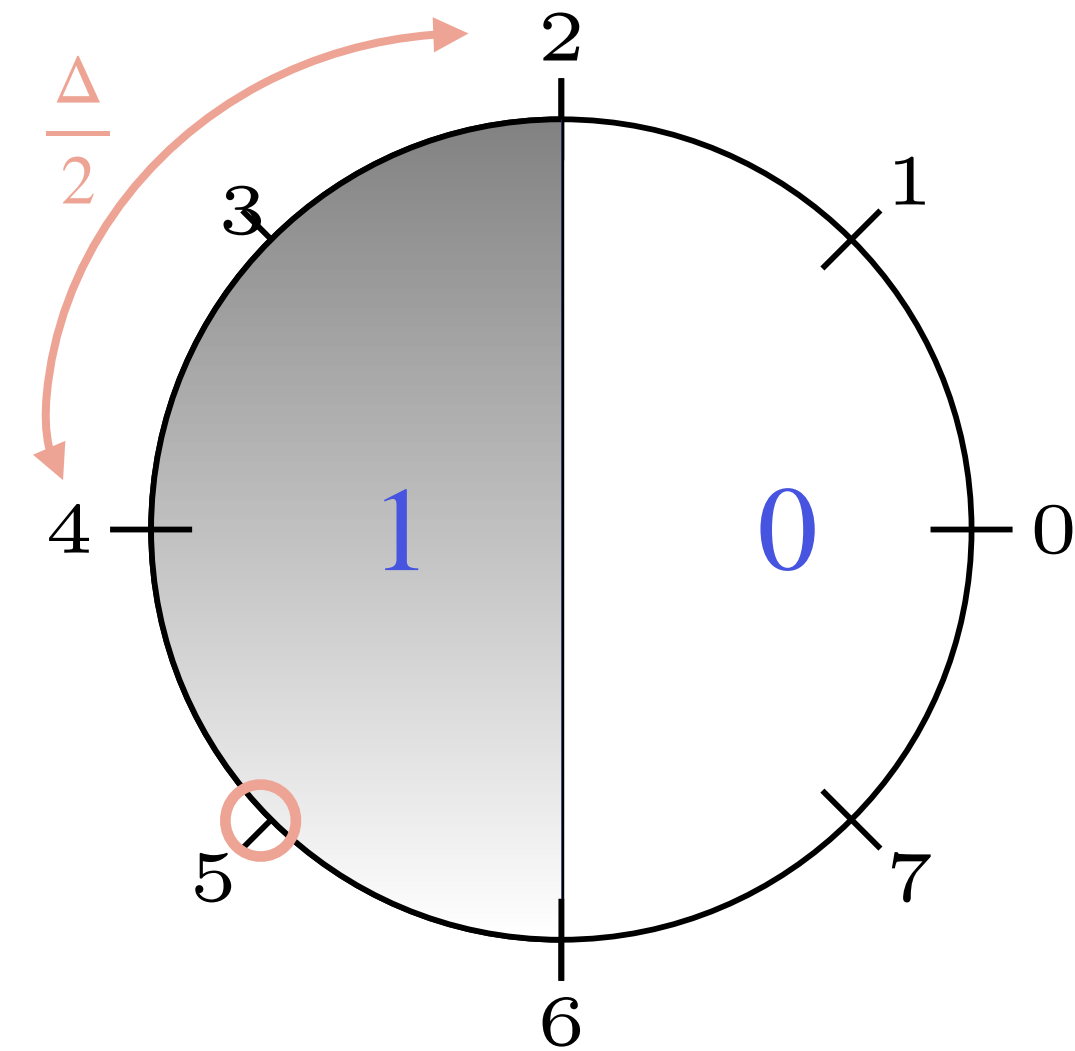
encode*

encoding of m : $\mu = \Delta \cdot 1 = 4$

noisy encoding of m : $\mu^* = \mu + e = 4 + 1 = 5$

decode

decode $\bar{\mu}^*$ by rescaling and rounding: $\mu = \lfloor \frac{\mu^*}{\Delta} \rfloor$



Noisy encoding

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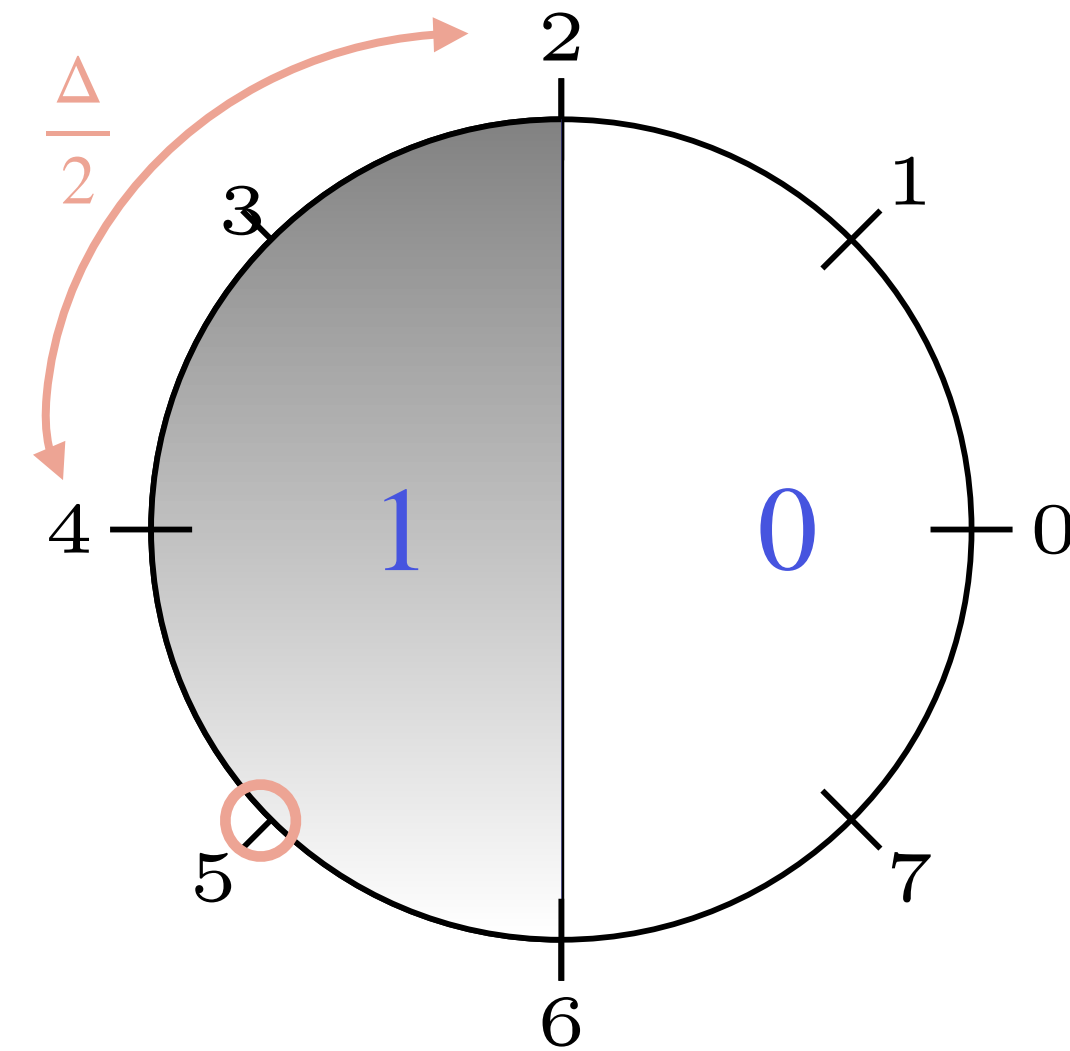
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decode $\bar{\mu}^*$ by rescaling and rounding: $\mu = \lfloor \frac{\mu^*}{\Delta} \rfloor$

Other possible message space :

- discretised torus elements
- $\{0,1\}$ message space, ...



LWE encryption

[Regev05] On lattices, learning with errors, random linear codes, and cryptography

Encryption

secret $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$, m is a message in \mathbb{Z}_t , $\Delta = \lfloor \frac{q}{t} \rfloor$, $\mu^* = \Delta m + e$,

$$\text{LWE}_s(m) = (\mathbf{a}, b = \sum_i a_i s_i + \mu^*) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n \times \mathbb{Z}_q,$$

where \mathbf{a} is random in \mathbb{Z}_q^n , e is a discrete Gaussian of stdev σ (and variance σ^2)

Decryption

1) compute : $\bar{\mu}^* = b - \sum_i a_i s_i = \Delta m + e$

2) decode the noisy encoding : $\lfloor \frac{\bar{\mu}^*}{\Delta} \rfloor$

RingLWE encryption

$q := 2^\ell$ or products of primes

N power of 2

$$\mathbb{Z}[X] := \mathbb{Z}(X) \pmod{X^N + 1}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_q[X] := \mathbb{Z}_q(X) \pmod{X^N + 1}$$

Encryption

$$m(X) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$$

$$s(X) = s_0 + s_1X + \cdots + s_{N-1}X^{N-1} \text{ with } s_i \in \{0,1\}$$

$$a(X)$$

a_{N-1}	...	a_0
-----------	-----	-------

$$b(X) = a(X) \cdot s(X) + \Delta \cdot m(X) + e(X)$$

b_{N-1}	...	b_0
-----------	-----	-------

Decryption

1 compute $\text{encode}^*(m(X)) = b(X) - a(X)s(X) = \Delta \cdot m(X) + e(X)$

2 round the result : $\left\lfloor \frac{\Delta \cdot m(X) + e(X)}{\Delta} \right\rfloor$

RingGSW encryption

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$$s(X) = s_0 + s_1X + \cdots + s_{N-1}X^{N-1} \text{ with } s_i \in \{0,1\}$$

$$\text{RGSW}(s(X), m(X)) := \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_1(X) & a_1(X) \cdot s(X) + e_1(X) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_\ell(X) & a_\ell(X) \cdot s(X) + e_\ell(X) \\ a'_1(X) & a'_1(X) \cdot s(X) + e'_1(X) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a'_\ell(X) & a'_\ell(X) \cdot s(X) + e'_\ell(X) \end{bmatrix}}^{\text{RLWE}(s(X), \mathbf{0})} + m(X) \cdot \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 2^{\ell-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2^{\ell-1} \end{bmatrix}}^{\mathbf{G}}$$

RingGSW encryption

$$\text{RGSW}(s(X), m(X)) := \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_1(X) & a_1(X) \cdot s(X) + e_1(X) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_\ell(X) & a_\ell(X) \cdot s(X) + e_\ell(X) \\ a'_1(X) & a'_1(X) \cdot s(X) + e'_1(X) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a'_\ell(X) & a'_\ell(X) \cdot s(X) + e'_\ell(X) \end{bmatrix}}^{\text{RLWE}(s(X), \mathbf{0})} + m(X) \cdot \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 2^{\ell-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2^{\ell-1} \end{bmatrix}}^{\mathbf{G}}$$

Addition

multiplication by a small constant

internal multiplication

$$\begin{aligned} \overbrace{\text{RGSW}(s(X), m_1(X))}^{C_1} \times \overbrace{\text{RGSW}(s(X), m_2(X))}^{C_2} &= \overbrace{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(C_1)}^{\in R^{2\ell \times 2}} \times C_2 \\ &= \text{RGSW}(s(X), m_1(X) \cdot m_2(X)) \end{aligned}$$

RingGSW encryption

Addition

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internal multiplication

external multiplication

$$\text{RGSW}(s(X), m(X)) := \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_1(X) & a_1(X) \cdot s(X) + e_1(X) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_\ell(X) & a_\ell(X) \cdot s(X) + e_\ell(X) \\ a'_1(X) & a'_1(X) \cdot s(X) + e'_1(X) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a'_\ell(X) & a'_\ell(X) \cdot s(X) + e'_\ell(X) \end{bmatrix}}^{\text{RLWE}(s(X), \mathbf{0})} + m(X) \cdot \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 2^{\ell-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2^{\ell-1} \end{bmatrix}}^{\mathbf{G}}$$

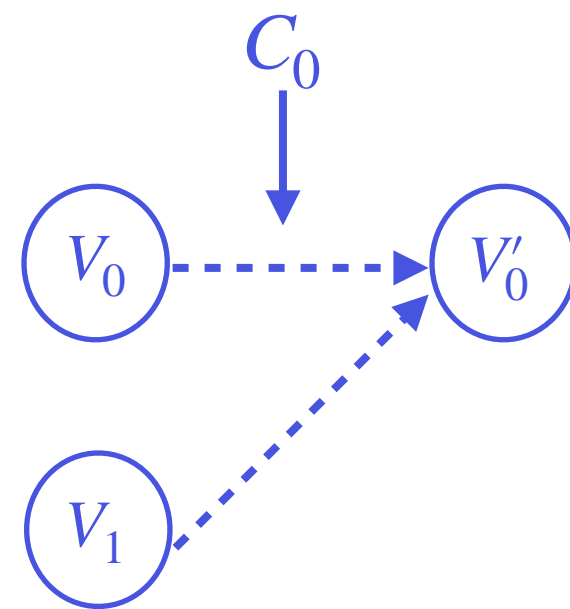
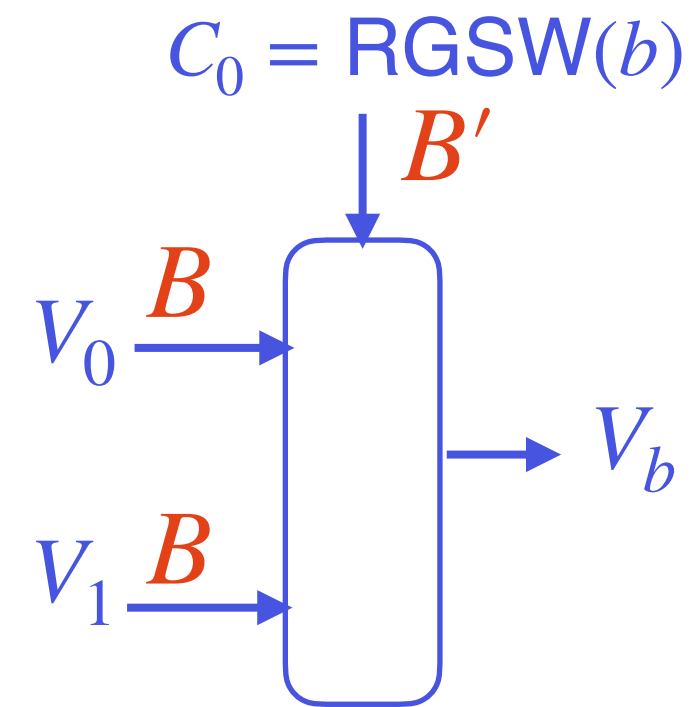
$$\overbrace{\text{RGSW}(s(X), m_1(X))}^{C_1} \odot \overbrace{\text{RLWE}(s(X), m_2(X))}^{C_2} = \mathbf{G}^{-1}(C_2) \cdot C_1$$

$$\dots = \text{RLWE}(s(X), m_1(X) \cdot m_2(X))$$

Controlled MUX gate

$$\text{MUX}(b_0, v_0, v'_0) = v'_0 + b_0(v_0 - v'_0), \quad b_0 \in \{0, 1\}$$

Controlled MUX gate

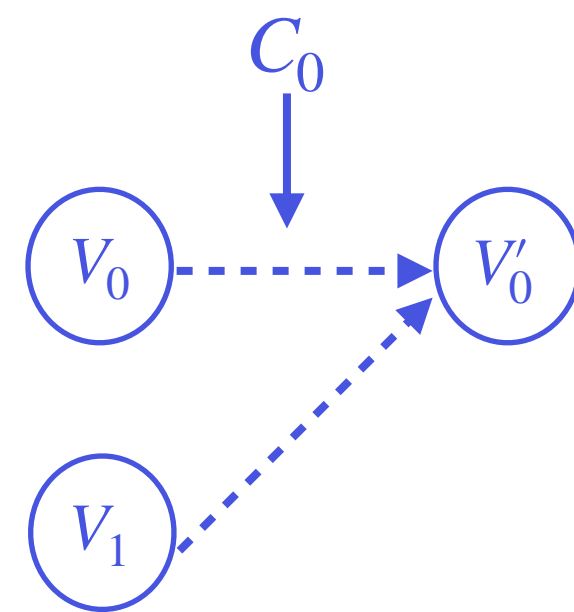
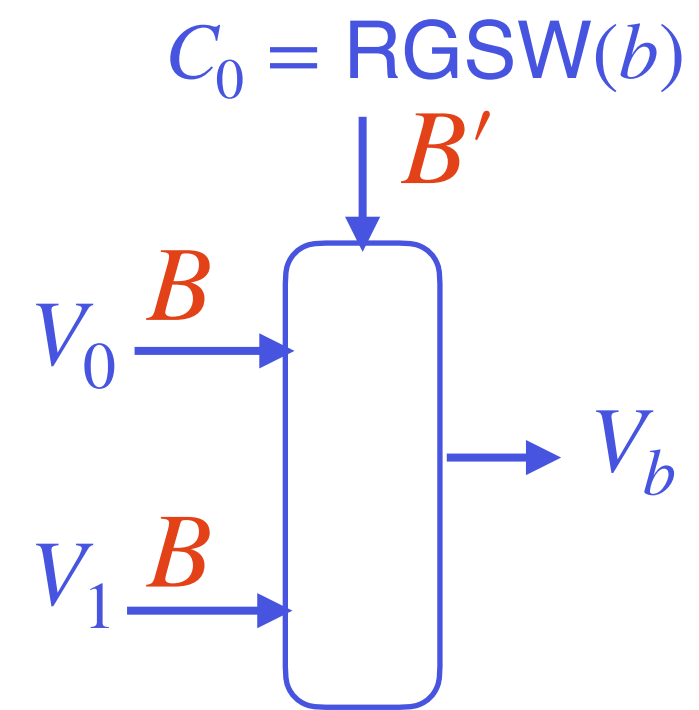


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$$V_t := \text{RLWE}(s(X), v_t)$$

$$V_1 = V'_0 + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0$$

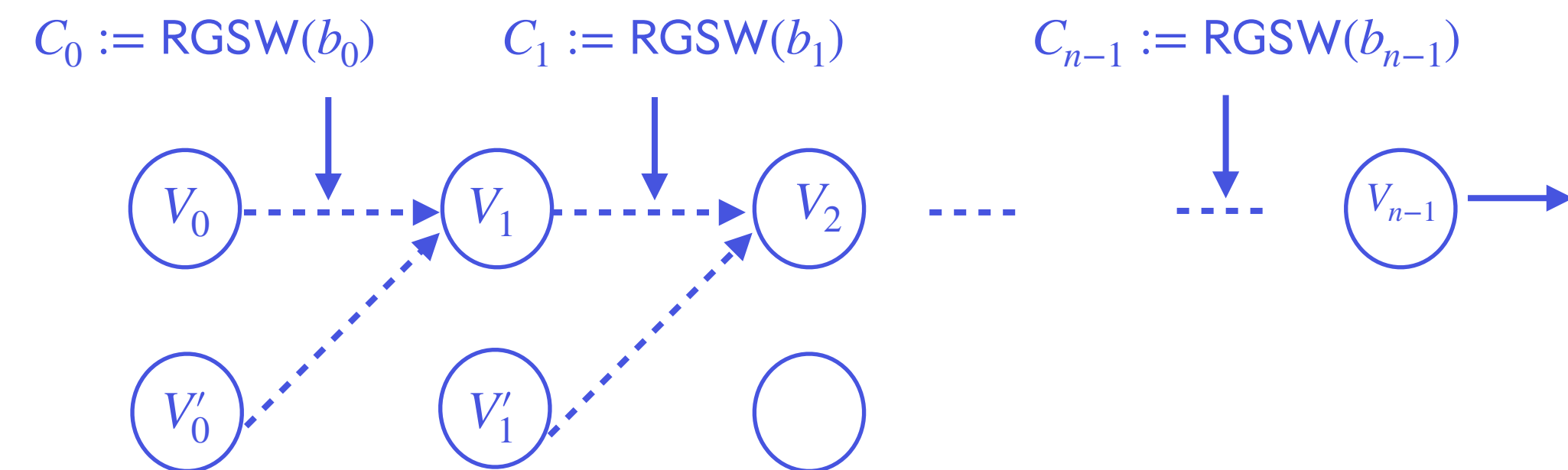
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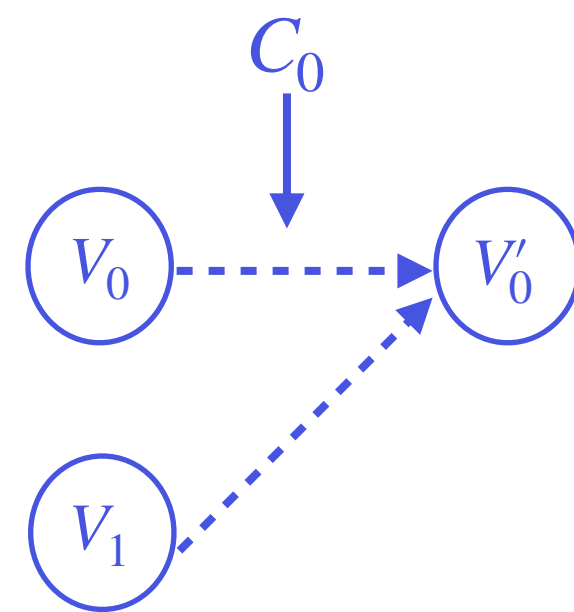
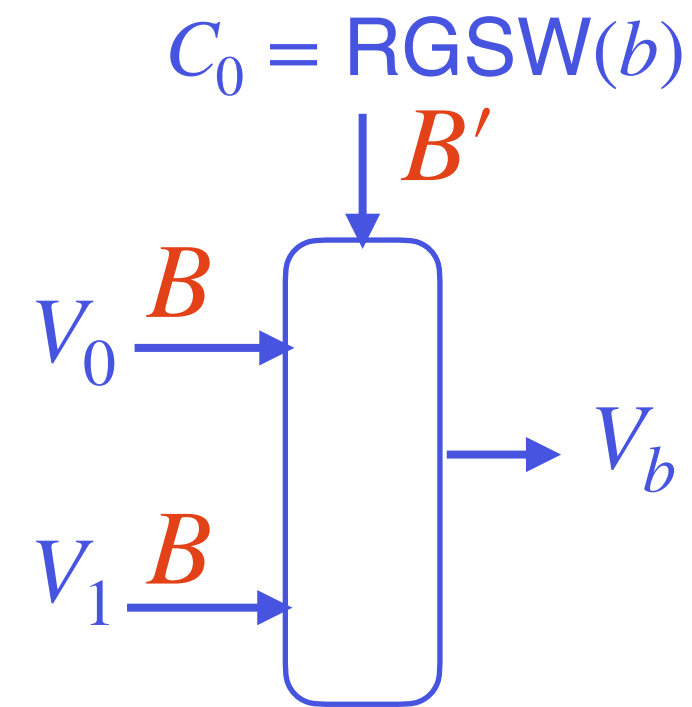
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Controlled MUX gate

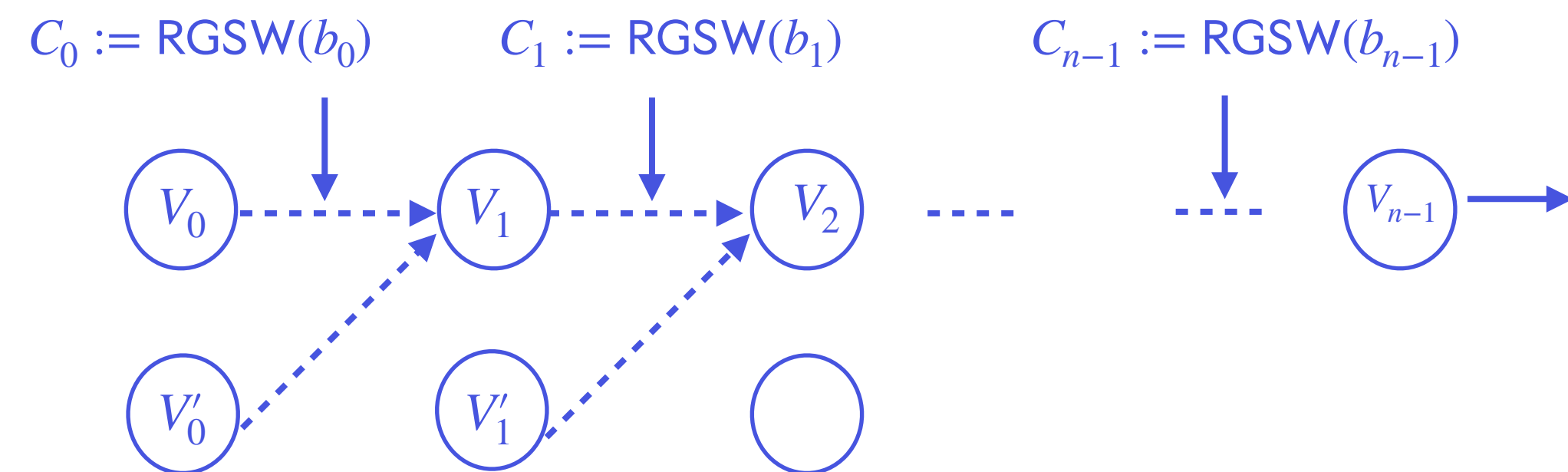


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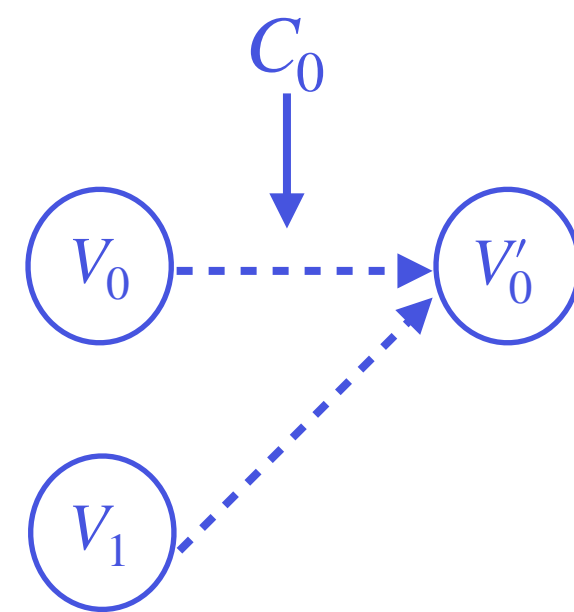
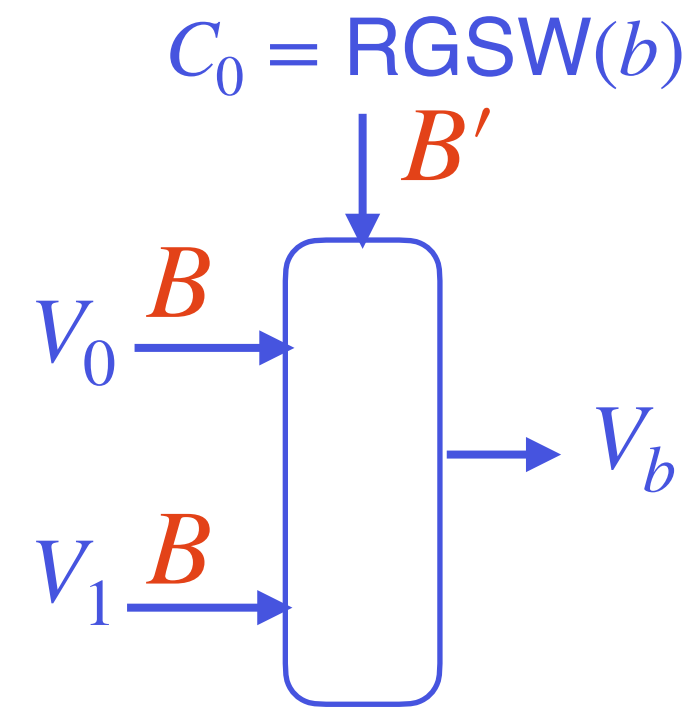
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$$\begin{aligned} V_t &= V_{t-1} + C_{t-1} \odot (V_{t-1} - V'_{t-1}) \\ &= V_{t-1} + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_{t-1} - V'_{t-1}) \cdot C_{t-1} \end{aligned}$$



Controlled MUX gate

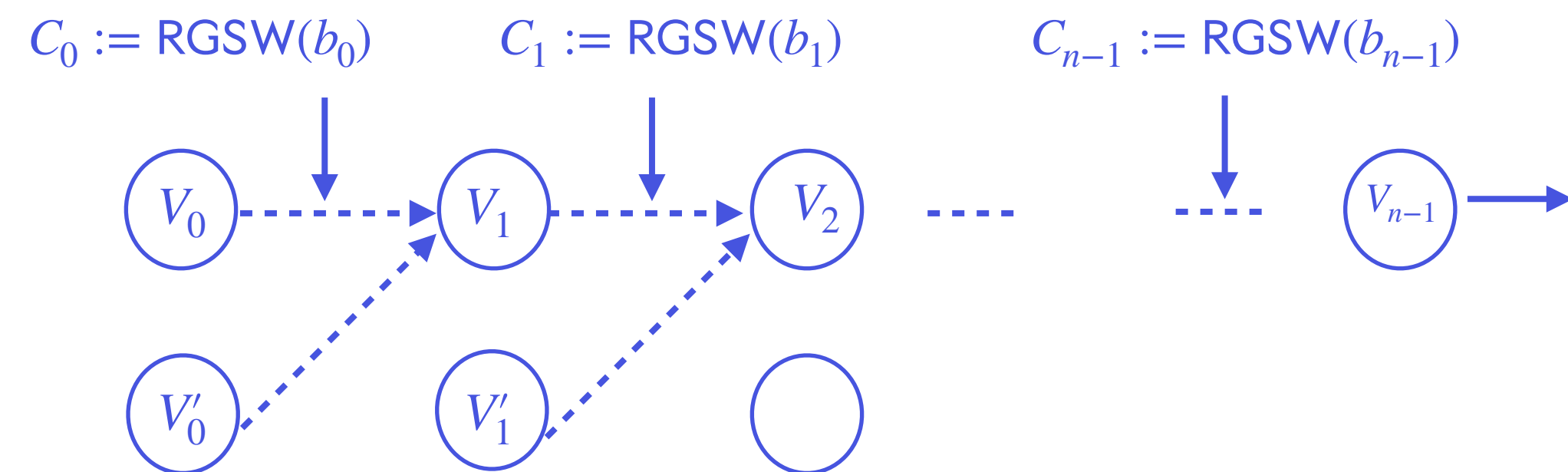


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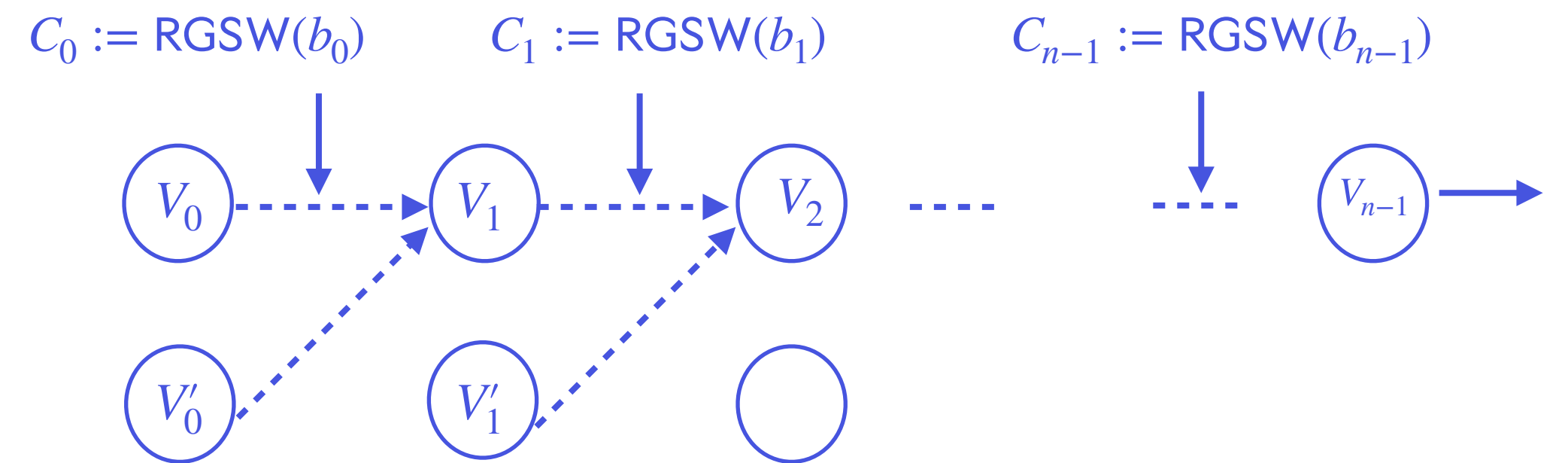
Circuit-private BP-like evaluation, [BdMW16]

$$\text{MUX}(b, v_1, v_0) = v_0 + b_0(v_1 - v_0), \quad b \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$V_1 = V'_0 + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0$$

Using [BdMW16], V_1 is now:

$$V_1 = V'_0 + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + (\mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{y})$$



Circuit-private BP-like evaluation, [BdMW16]

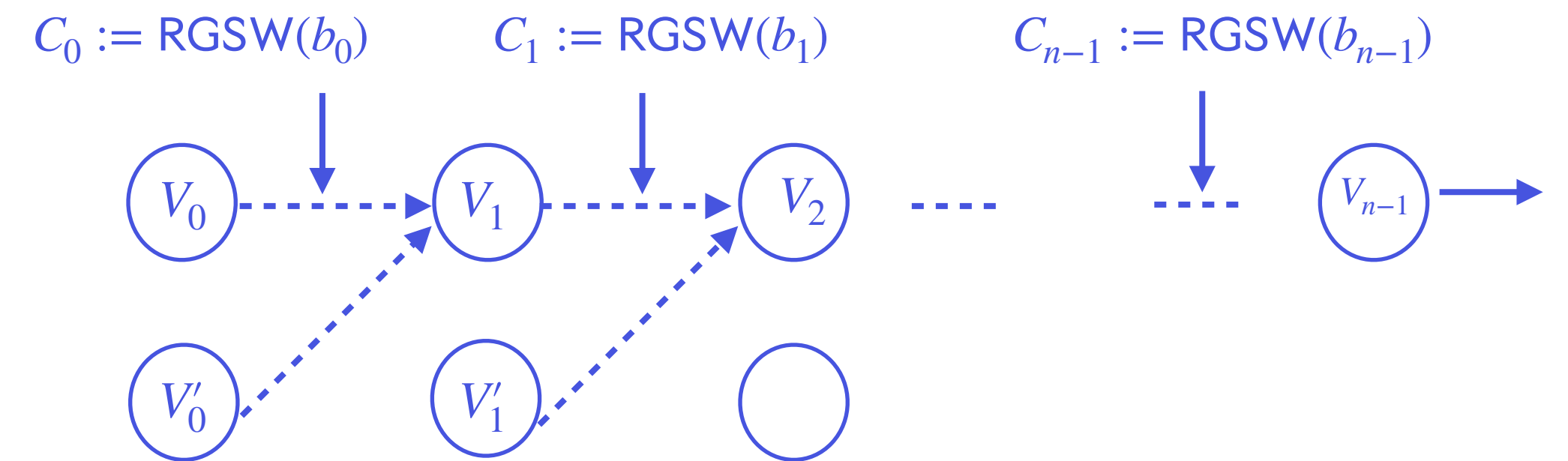
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Using [BdMW16], V_1 is now:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= V'_0 + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + (\mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{y}) \\ &= V_{b_0} + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V_1) \cdot \text{RGSW}(0) + (\mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{y}) \end{aligned}$$

fresh encryption of 0



Circuit-private BP-like evaluation, [BdMW16]

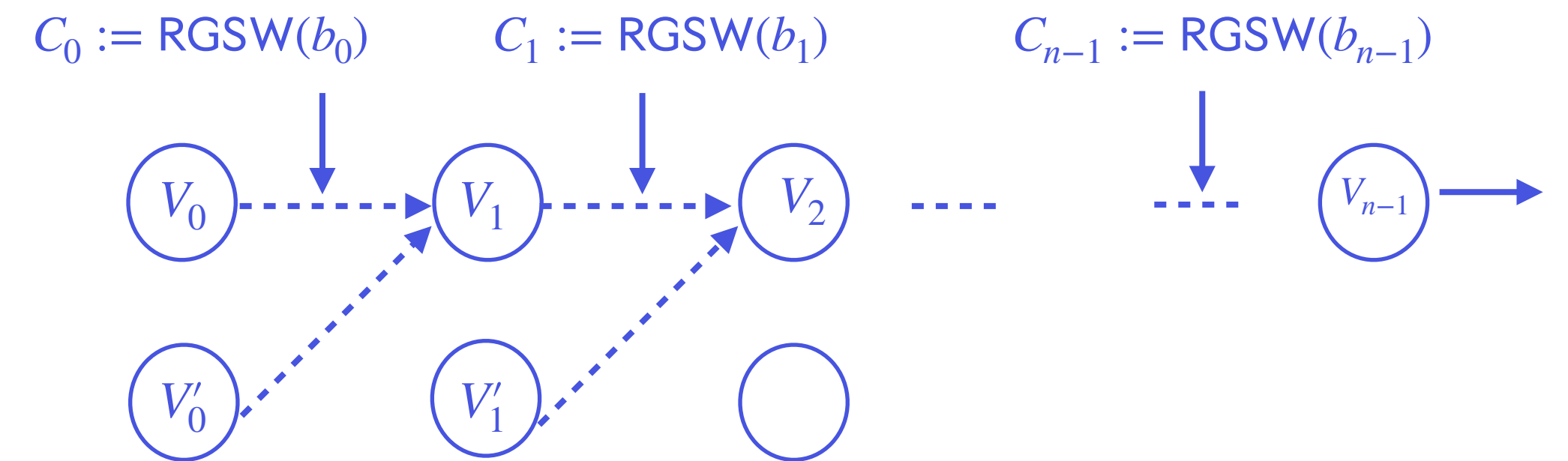
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Using [BdMW16], V_1 is now:

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= V'_0 + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + (\mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{y}) \\ &= V_{b_0} + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V_1) \cdot \text{RGSW}(0) + (\mathbf{0} \mid \mathbf{y}) \\ &\approx_s V_{b_0} + C \end{aligned}$$

fresh encryption of 0



TFHE bootstrapping building blocks

TFHE building blocks

Extraction

RLWE \rightarrow LWE

$$\text{RLWE}(s(X), m_0 + m_1X + \cdots + m_{N-1}X^{N-1}) \rightarrow \text{LWE}(s, m_i)$$

TFHE building blocks

Extraction

RLWE \rightarrow LWE

$$\text{RLWE}(s(X), m_0 + m_1X + \dots + m_{N-1}X^{N-1}) \rightarrow \text{LWE}(s, m_i)$$

Blind rotation

RGSW \times RLWE \rightarrow RLWE

$$\text{RGSW}(s(X), X^i) \odot \text{RLWE}(s(X), m(X)) \longrightarrow \text{RLWE}(s(X), m(X) \cdot X^i)$$



TFHE building blocks

Extraction

RLWE \rightarrow LWE

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Keyswitching

LWE \times LWE \rightarrow LWE

$$\text{KeySwitch}\left(\text{KSK}_{s \rightarrow s'}, \text{LWE}_s(m)\right) \longrightarrow \text{LWE}_{s'}(m)$$

$$\text{Also, } \text{LWE}_s(m) \longrightarrow \text{LWE}_{s'}(f(m))$$

bound on the noise induced by f :

$$\exists k \text{ s.t. } \forall x, y : |f(x) - f(y)| < k|x - y|$$

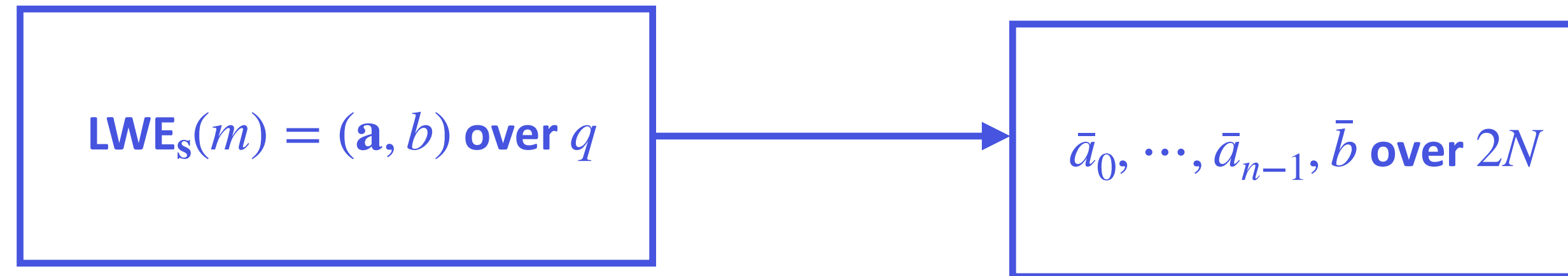
TFHE bootstrapping

input: an LWE ciphertext $LWE_s(m) = (\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}), b)$, $BK = \text{RGSW}(s'(X), s_i)$, $KSK_{s' \rightarrow s}$

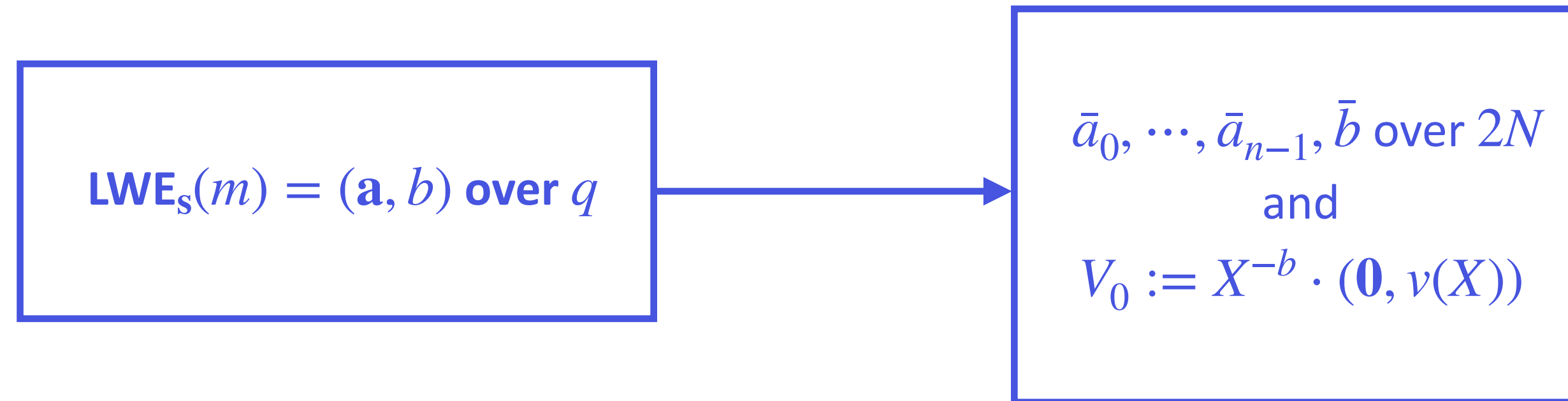
output: an LWE ciphertext with controlled noise (independent of the input noise)

Goal : evaluate $[b - \mathbf{a}s]$ homomorphically

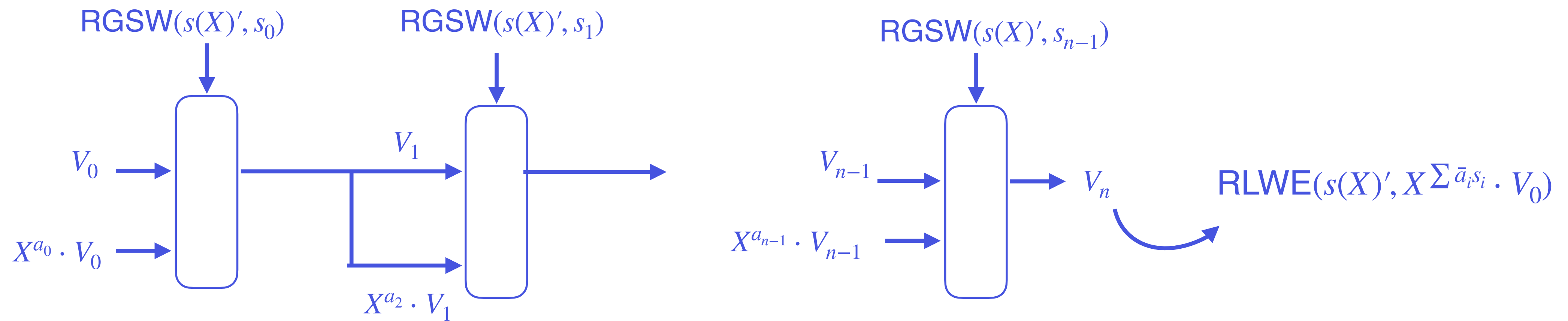
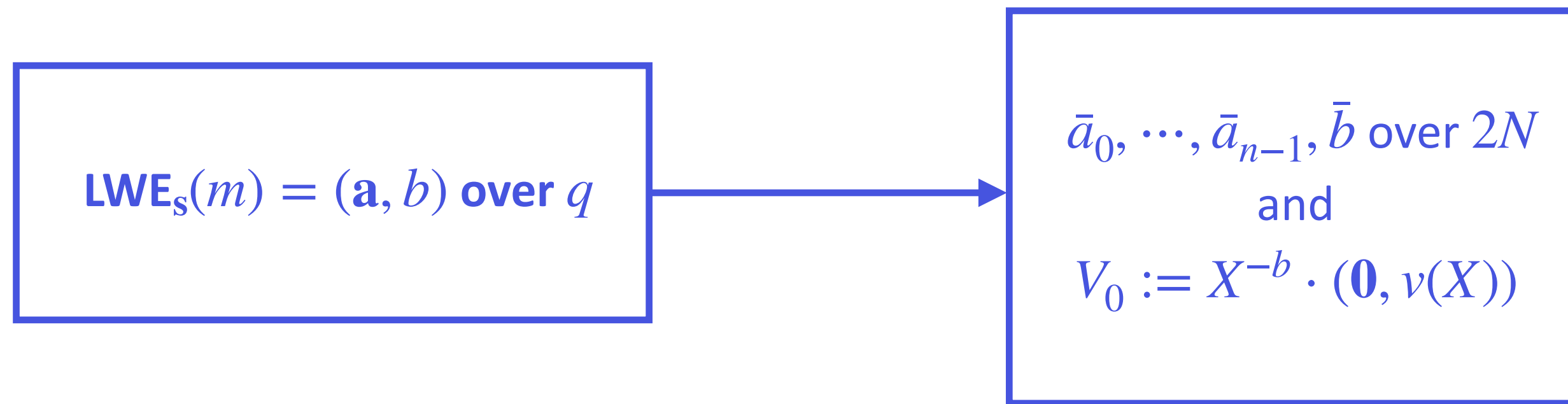
TFHE bootstrapping



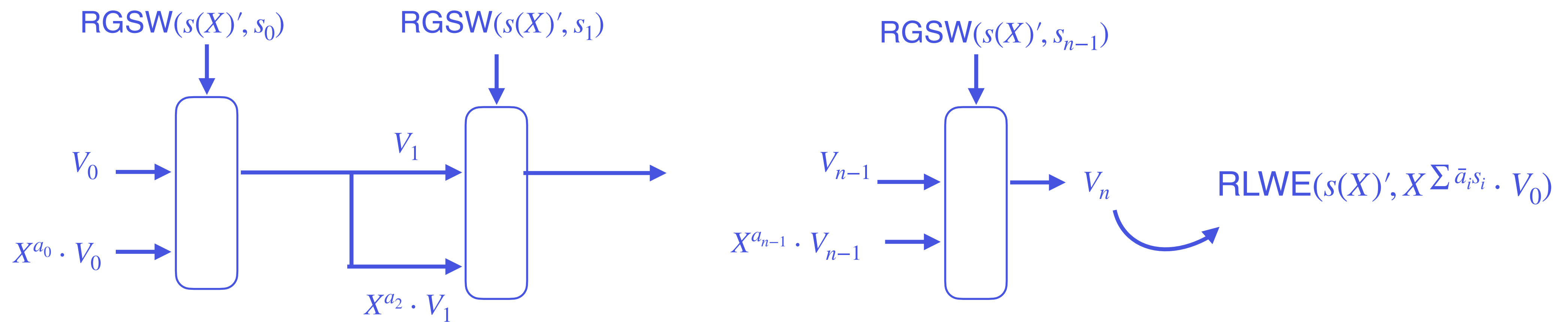
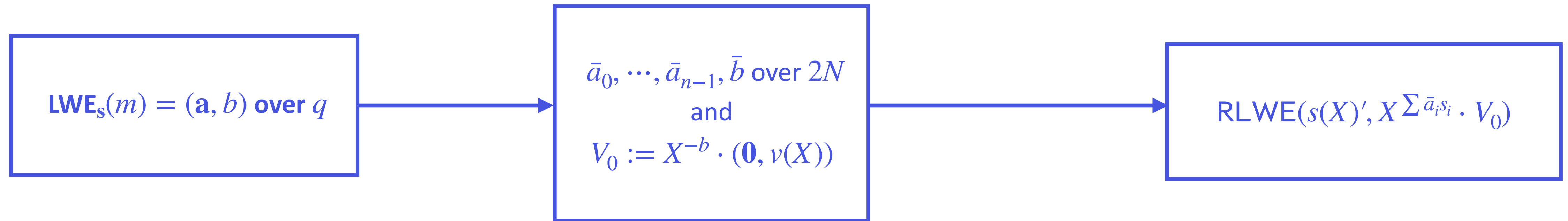
TFHE bootstrapping



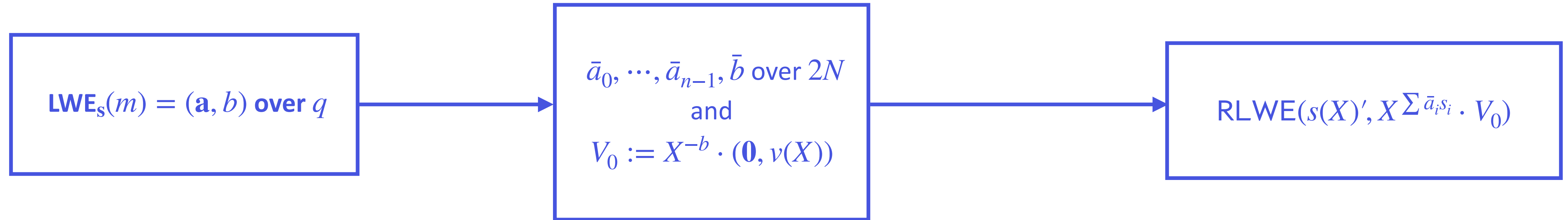
TFHE bootstrapping



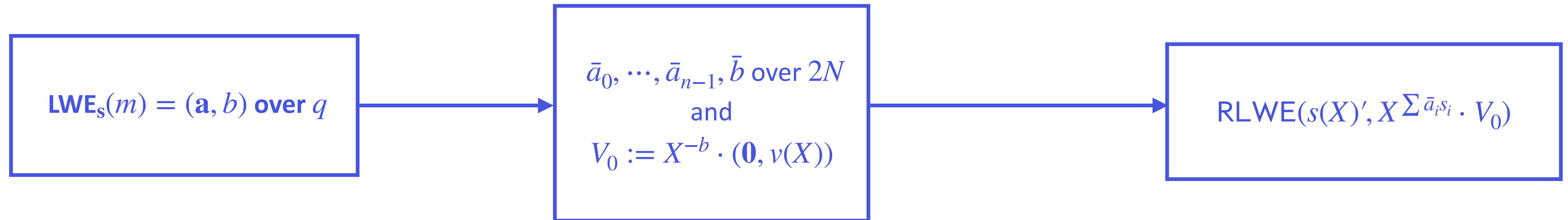
TFHE bootstrapping



TFHE bootstrapping

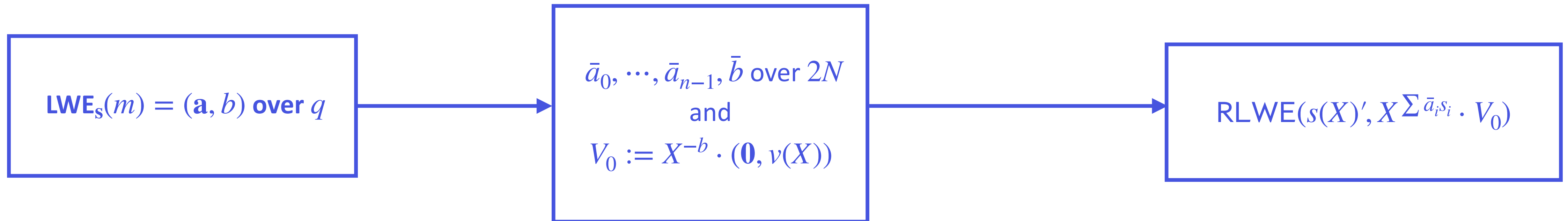


TFHE bootstrapping



$$X^{-j} \cdot v(X) = \begin{cases} v_j + \dots & \text{if } 0 \leq j \leq N \\ -v_j + \dots & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

TFHE bootstrapping

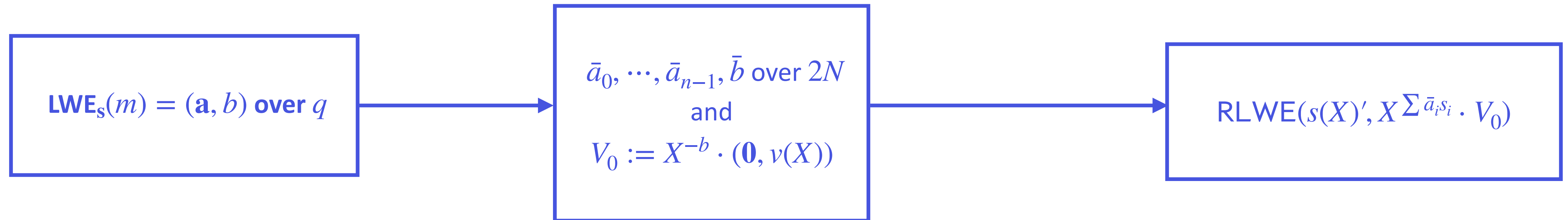


$$X^{-j} \cdot v(X) = \begin{cases} v_j + \dots & \text{if } 0 \leq j \leq N \\ -v_j + \dots & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

If $v_j \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ is defined as the rounding of noisy messages $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{2N}$

i.e. $v_j := \frac{\lfloor \frac{pj}{2N} \rceil \bmod p}{p}$ and taking $j = \bar{b} - \bar{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \mathbf{s}$:

TFHE bootstrapping



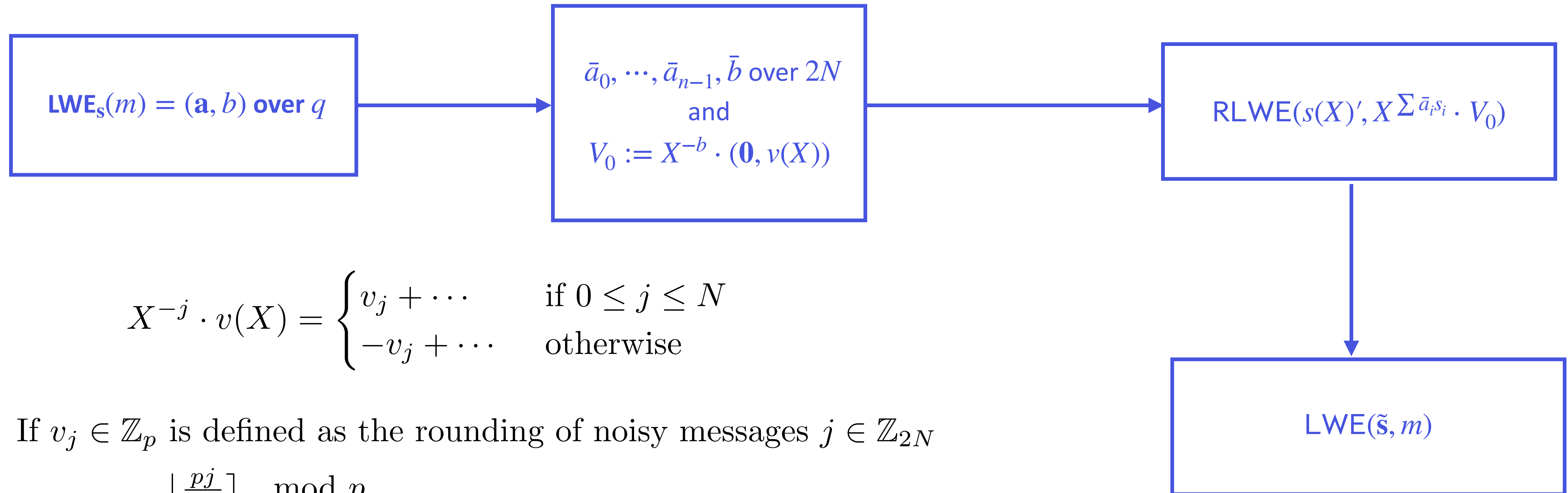
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$$\text{coeff}_0(X^{-j} \cdot (v_{N-1}X^{N-1} + \dots + v_1X + v_0)) = v_j = m$$

TFHE bootstrapping



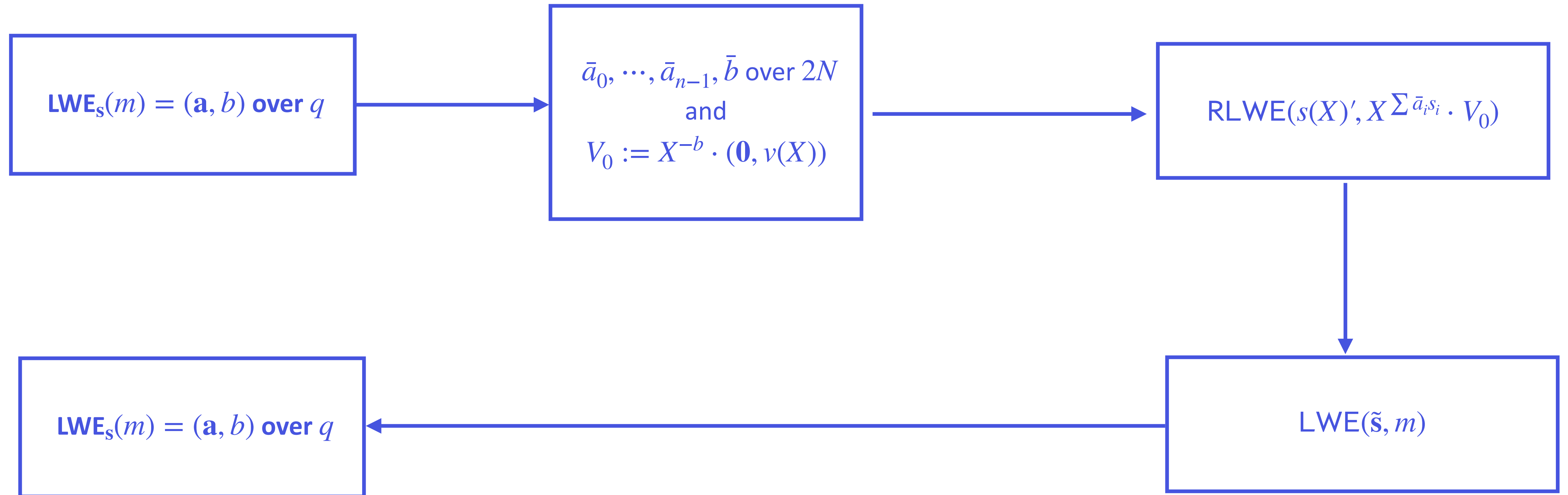
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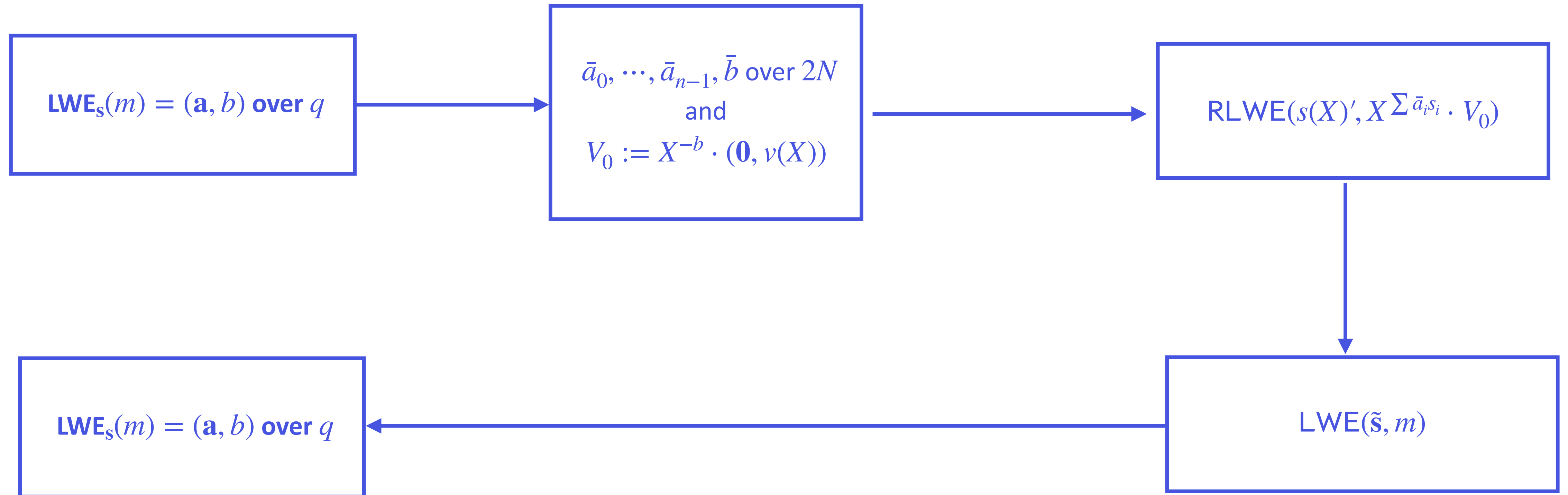
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TFHE bootstrapping



TFHE bootstrapping



TFHE bootstrapping

Setup

BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch

\bar{a}_i, \bar{b} ← rescaling of a_i, b

TFHE bootstrapping

Goal : from $X^{-(\bar{b}-\bar{a}s)}$, enable to retrieve $\text{decode}(\bar{b} - \bar{a}s)$

Setup

BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch

\bar{a}_i, \bar{b} ← rescaling of a_i, b

Assume we have $X^{-\bar{\mu}^*} = X^{-(\bar{b}-s\bar{a})}$, $\text{coeff}_0(X^{-\bar{\mu}^*} \cdot (v_{N-1}X^{N-1} + \dots + v_1X + v_0)) = v_{\bar{\mu}^*}$

TFHE bootstrapping

Goal : from $X^{-(\bar{b}-\bar{a}s)}$, enable to retrieve $\text{decode}(\bar{b} - \bar{a}s)$

Setup

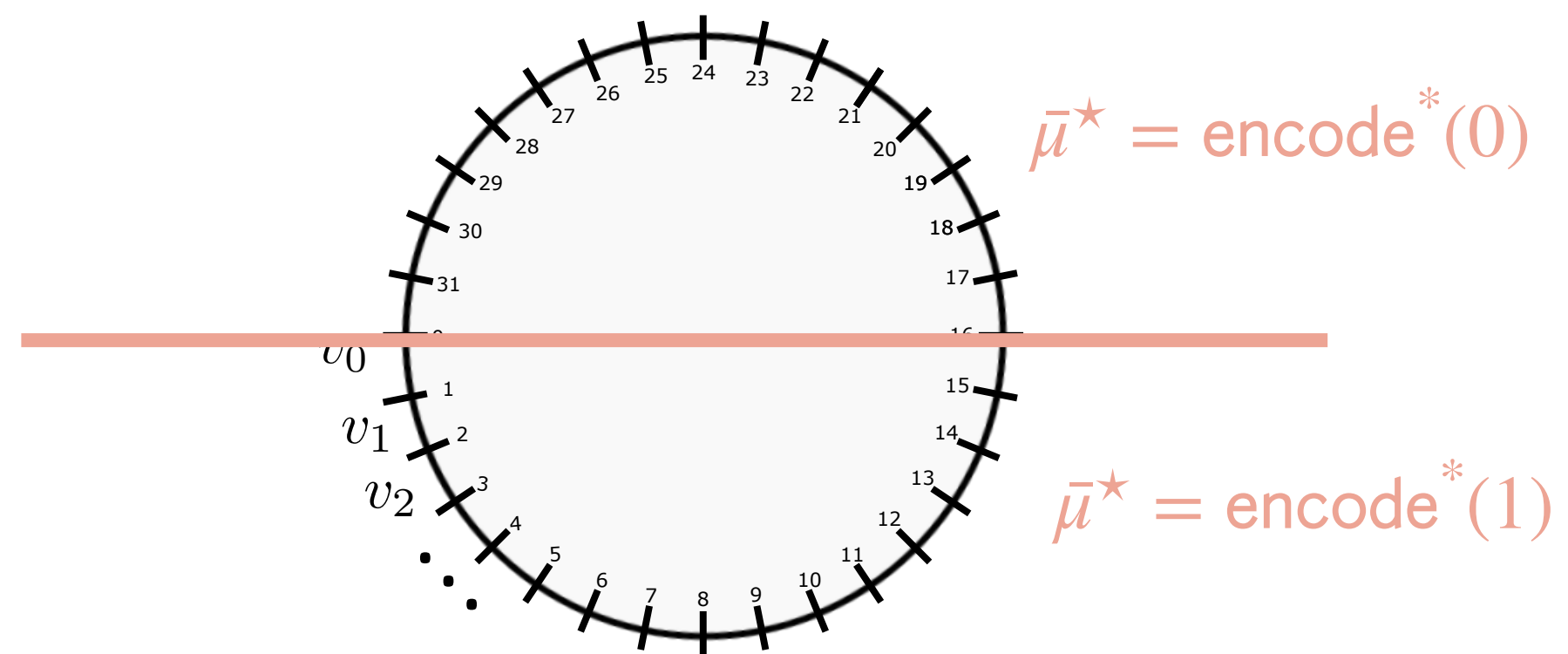
BlindRotate

Extraction

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Assume we have $X^{-\bar{\mu}^*} = X^{-(\bar{b}-s\bar{a})}$, $\text{coeff}_0(X^{-\bar{\mu}^*} \cdot (v_{N-1}X^{N-1} + \dots + v_1X + v_0)) = v_{\bar{\mu}^*}$



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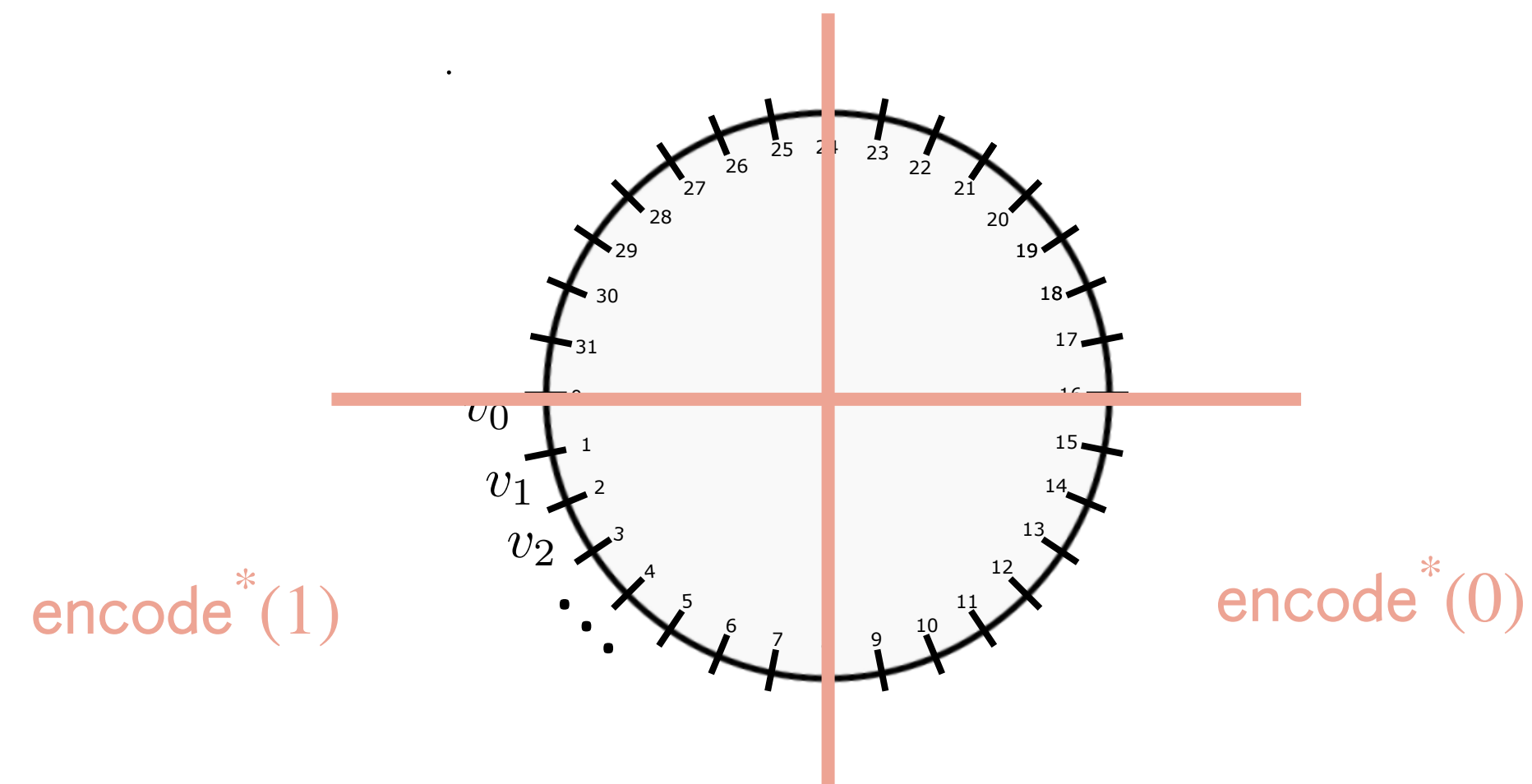
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TFHE bootstrapping

Goal : evaluate $X^{-(\bar{b}-\bar{a}s)}$ homomorphically

Setup

$$V_0 = X^{-b} \cdot (\mathbf{0}, v(X))$$

BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch

TFHE bootstrapping

Goal : evaluate $X^{-(\bar{b}-\bar{a}s)}$ homomorphically

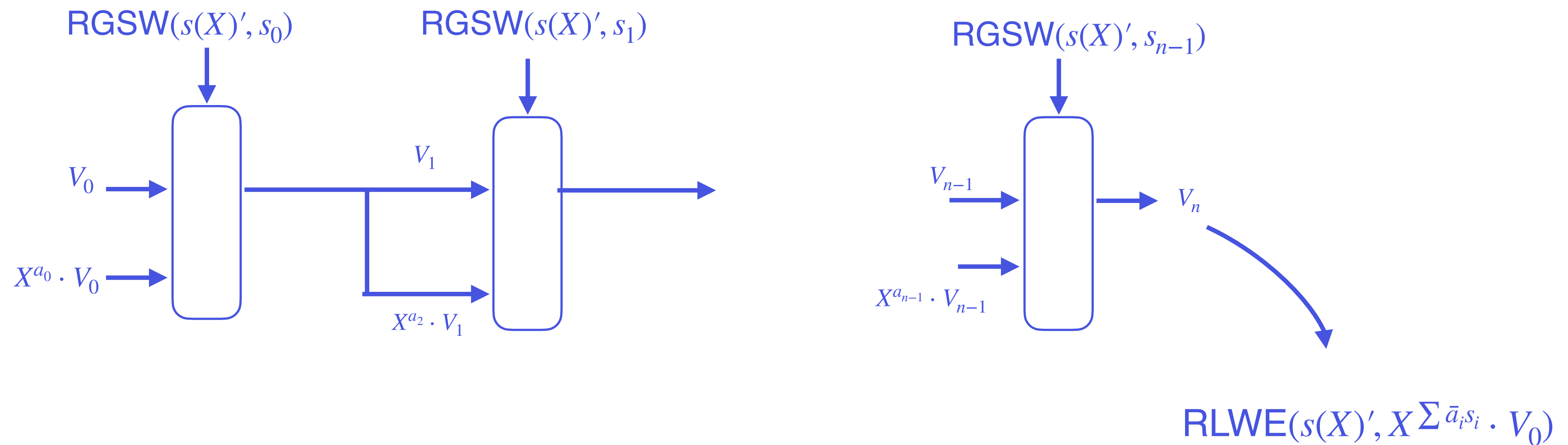
Setup

BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch

$$V_0 = X^{-\bar{b}} \cdot (\mathbf{0}, v(X))$$



TFHE bootstrapping

Setup

BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch

$$\text{RLWE}(s(X)', X^{-\sum \bar{a}_i s_i} \cdot V_0) \longrightarrow \text{LWE}_{s'}(m)$$

TFHE bootstrapping

Setup

BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch

$LWE_{s'}(m)$



$LWE_s(m)$

Circuit private BlindRotate

Setup

circuit private BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch

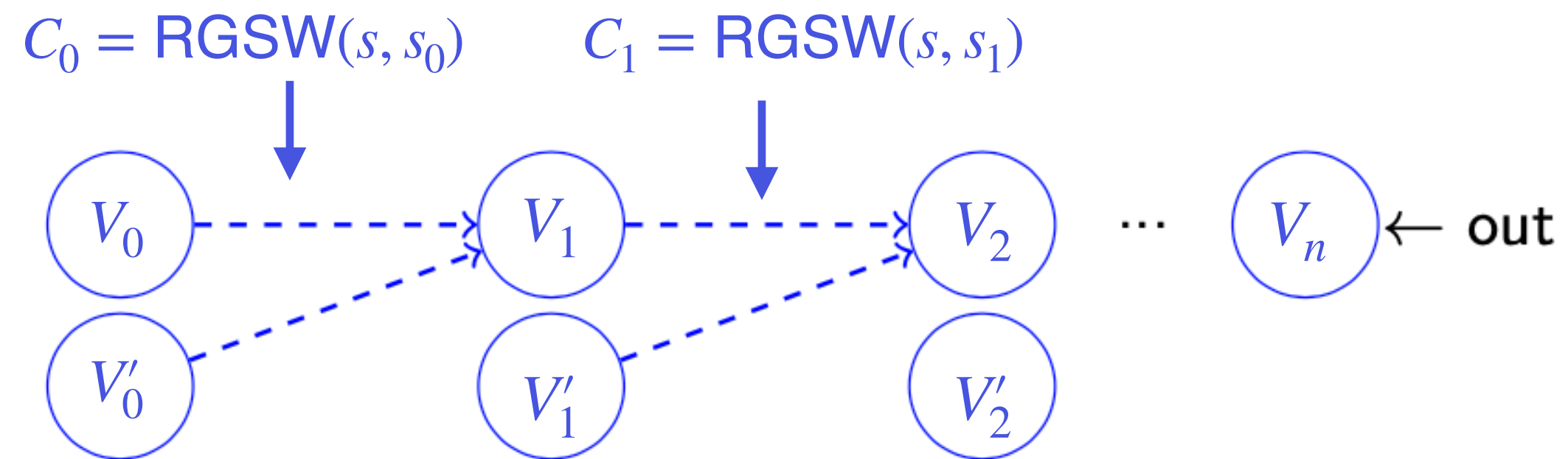
Circuit private BlindRotate

Setup

circuit private BlindRotate

Extraction

KeySwitch



$$\underbrace{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_t - V'_t)}_{=x} \cdot \tilde{C}_t + (\mathbf{0} \mid y) \approx_s C$$

fresh GSW encryption of 0

GSW encryption of 0 independent from V_t, V'_t

Uniformity over R_q , q power of 2

$$x \cdot \left(B \mid sB + e \right) + \left(\mathbf{0} \mid y \right) \approx_s C \quad \swarrow \text{RLWE encryption of 0}$$

Needs to show :

- uniformity of the left part $x \cdot B$
- noise is Gaussian of parameter independent of that of V_0, V'_0 $x \cdot (sB + e + y)$

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↖ RLWE encryption of 0

Needs to show :

• uniformity of the left part $x \cdot B$

• noise is Gaussian of parameter independent of that of V_0, V'_0 $x \cdot (sB + e + y)$

What happens over R_q ,
 q a power of 2 ?

Uniformity over R_q , q power of 2

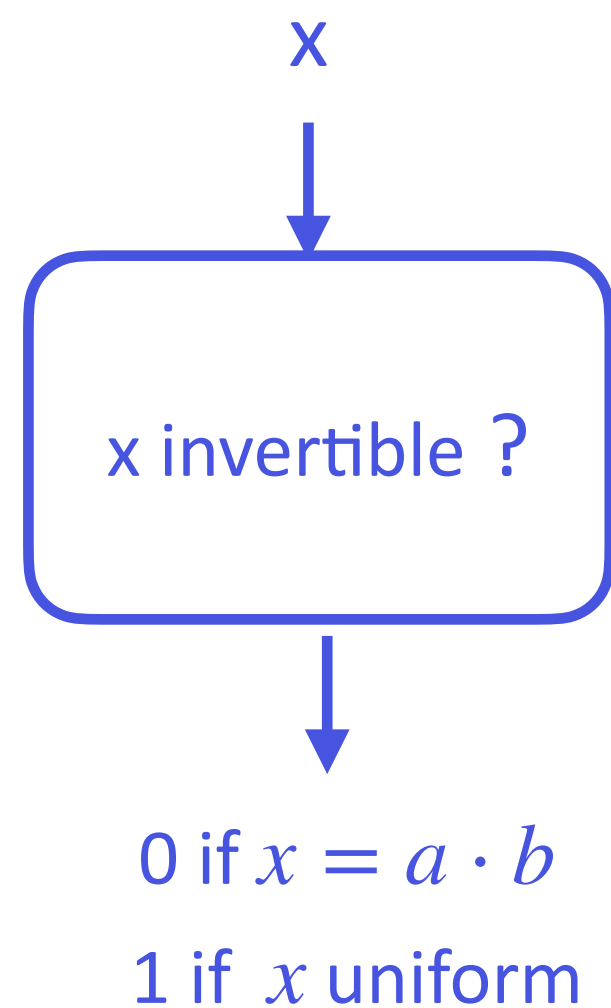
Take a and $b \in \mathbb{Z}_2$, is the product $a \cdot b$ uniform over \mathbb{Z}_2 ?

$(q = 2, N = 2^0)$

Uniformity over R_q , q power of 2

Take a and $b \in \mathbb{Z}_2$, is the product $a \cdot b$ uniform over \mathbb{Z}_2 ?

($q = 2, N = 2^0$)



a	b	$x = a \wedge b$	x unif
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1

$$\Pr[x \text{ non invertible} \mid x \text{ uniform}] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Pr[x \text{ non invertible} \mid x = a \cdot b] = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_{a \text{ inv}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}_{a \text{ non inv}}$$

Needs to make this proba. small
Decrease with the number of components

Uniformity over R_q , q power of 2

$$x \cdot \underbrace{\left(B \mid sB + e \right)}_{\in R_q^{(d+1)\ell \times d} + (d+1)\ell \times d} + \left(\mathbf{0} \mid y \right) \approx_s C \quad \leftarrow \text{RLWE encryption of 0}$$


BUT, LHL needs large ℓ , in practice $\ell = 3$ or 4


Needs to show :

- uniformity of the left part $x \cdot B$
- noise is Gaussian of parameter independent of that of V_0, V'_0 $x \cdot (sB + e + y)$

Add fresh encryptions of 0

$$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}_s) + \underbrace{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0)}_{R^{1 \times (d+1)\ell}} \cdot \underbrace{C_0}_{\in R_q^{(d+1)\ell \times (d+1)}} + (\mathbf{0} \mid y) \approx_S C$$


 randomizer

- pk_s sanitization key = fresh encryptions of 0
- $\text{PK}_i = \text{Enc}(\text{pk}_s) =$ a large subset sum of encryption of 0 with $\{0,1\}$ coefficients

 (at least $N \log q$)

Add fresh encryptions of 0

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↑
randomizer

- pk_s sanitization key = fresh encryptions of 0
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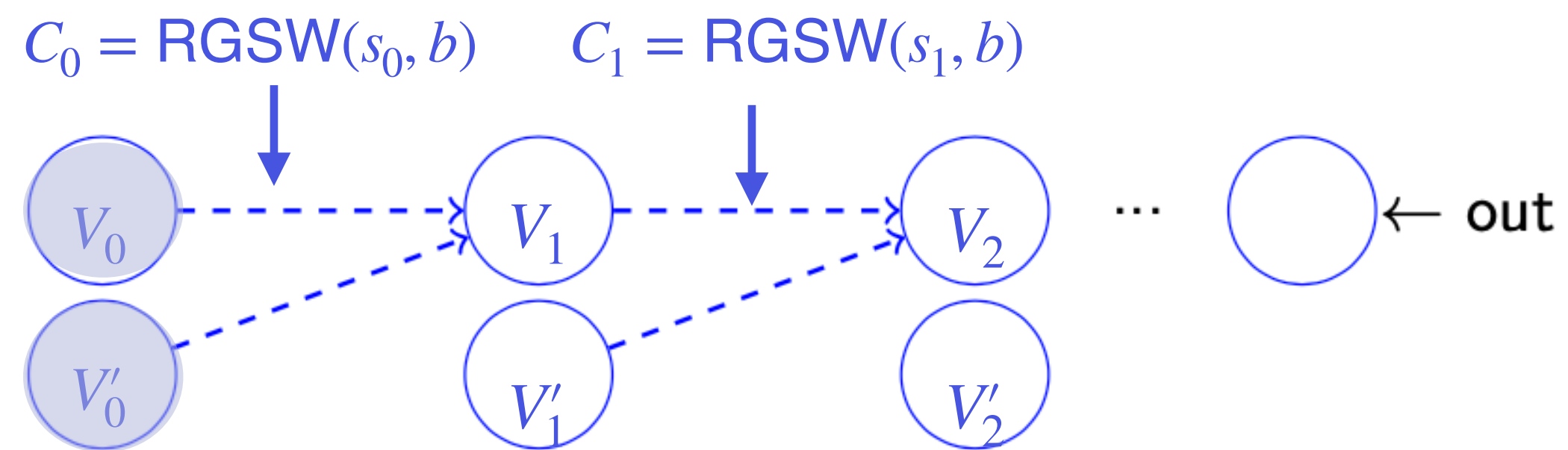
↑
(at least $N \log q$)

- Adaptation over rings (knowing the sk)
- $\Delta(X^u \cdot \text{PK}_i, \text{PK}_i) = 0$

Sanitized TFHE bootstrapping

Circuit-private BlindRotate

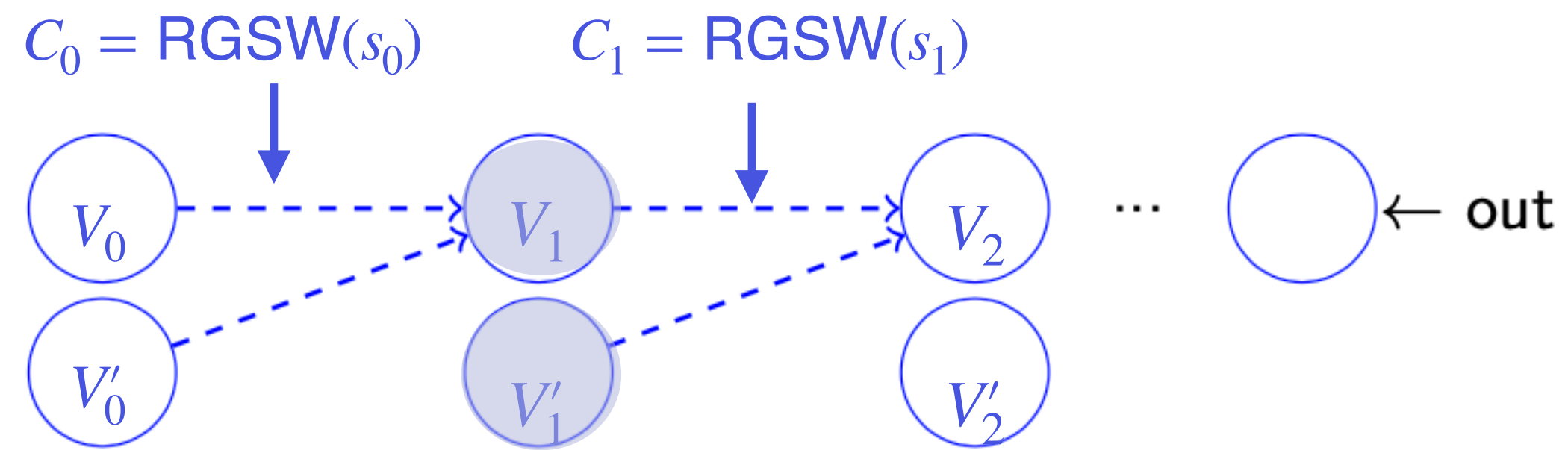
$$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}_s) + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + \left(\mathbf{0} \mid y \right) \approx_S C$$



By induction :

Circuit private BlindRotate

$$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}_s) + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + (\mathbf{0} \mid y) \approx_S C$$

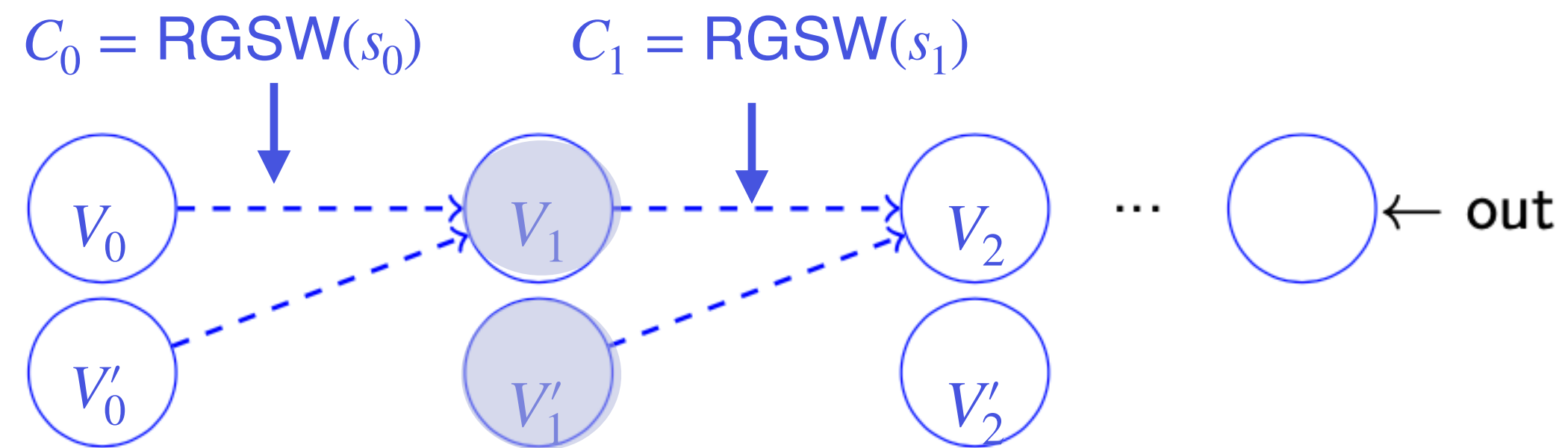


By induction :

$$\text{Noise}(V_1) = \text{Noise}(V_0) + \text{Noise}(\text{PK}_1) + \text{Noise}(y) + \underbrace{\text{Noise}(C_0 \odot (V_0 - V'_0))}_{=\text{param}_G \times \text{Noise}(C_0)}$$

Circuit private BlindRotate

$$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}_s) + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + (\mathbf{0} \mid y) \approx_S C$$

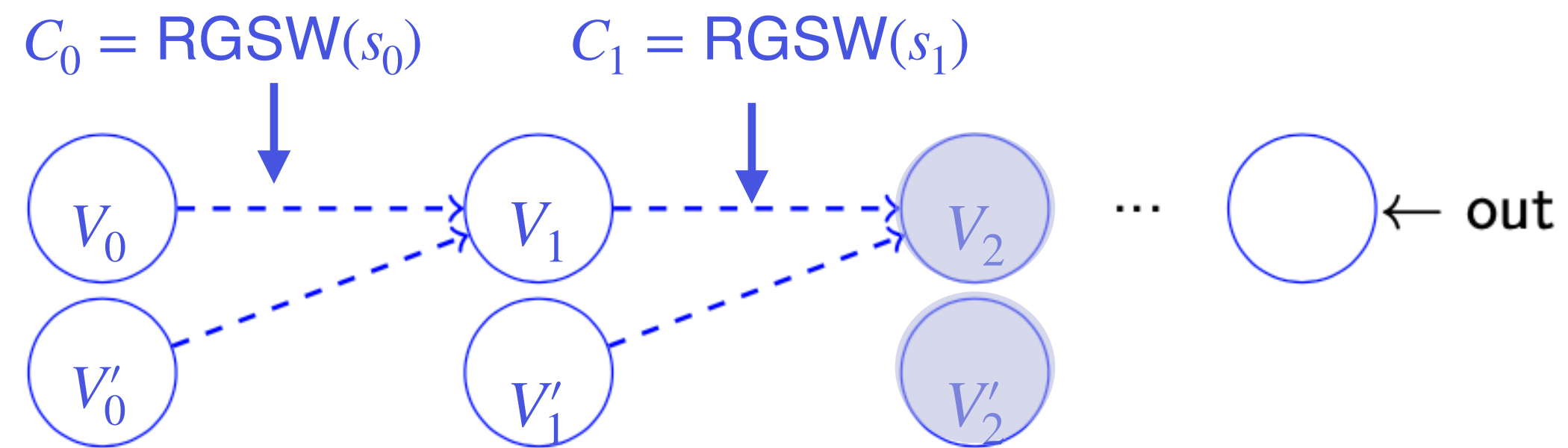


By induction :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Noise}(V_1) &= \text{Noise}(V_0) + \text{Noise}(\text{PK}_1) + \text{Noise}(y) + \underbrace{\text{Noise}(C_0 \odot (V_0 - V'_0))}_{=\text{param}_G \times \text{Noise}(C_0)} \\ &= \text{Noise}(V_0) + \underbrace{\text{Noise}(\text{PK}_1) + \text{Noise}(y) + \text{Noise}(C_0 \odot (V_0 - V'_0))}_{y_1} \end{aligned}$$

Circuit private BlindRotate

$$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}_s) + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + \left(\mathbf{0} \mid y \right) \approx_S C$$

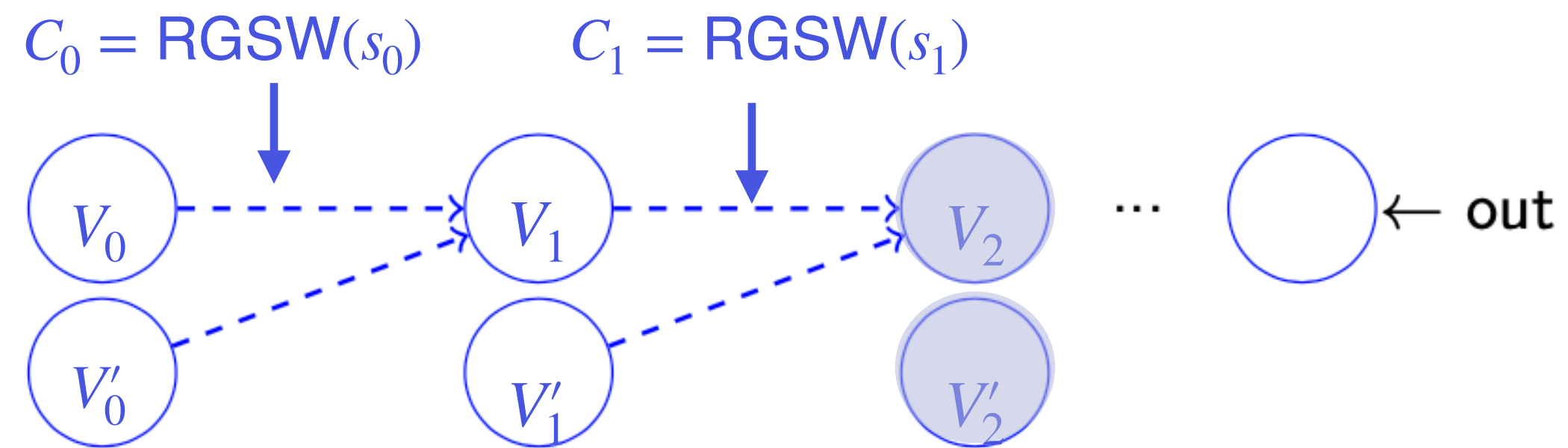


By induction :

$$\text{Noise}(V_2) = \text{Noise}(V_1) + \underbrace{\text{Noise}(\text{PK}_2) + \text{Noise}(y) + \text{param}_G \cdot \text{Noise}(C_1)}_{y_2}$$

Circuit private BlindRotate

$$\text{Enc}(\text{pk}_s) + \mathbf{G}^{-1}(V_0 - V'_0) \cdot C_0 + \left(\mathbf{0} \mid y \right) \approx_S C$$



By induction :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Noise}(V_2) &= \text{Noise}(V_1) + \underbrace{\text{Noise}(\text{PK}_2) + \text{Noise}(y) + \text{param}_G \cdot \text{Noise}(C_1)}_{y_2} \\ &= \text{Noise}(V_0) + y_1 + y_2 \end{aligned}$$

Simulator for the sanitized bootstrapping

Apply TFHE bootstrapping on input $(0,0)$

with circuit-private BlindRotation

and add the message

Conclusion

- Capture the conditions to reach sanitization in practice
- Not in this talk, but also a proof of concept implementation
- Follow up works :
 - Reduce the size of the randomiser
 - Trade-off bootstrapping key-sizes and BlindRotate computation

Thank you

Questions : malika.izabachene@cosmian.com