

Sender-Anamorphic Encryption Reformulated: Achieving Robust and Generic Constructions

Yi Wang

✧National University of Defense Technology, China

joint work with

Rongmao Chen✧, Xinyi Huang#, Moti Yung*

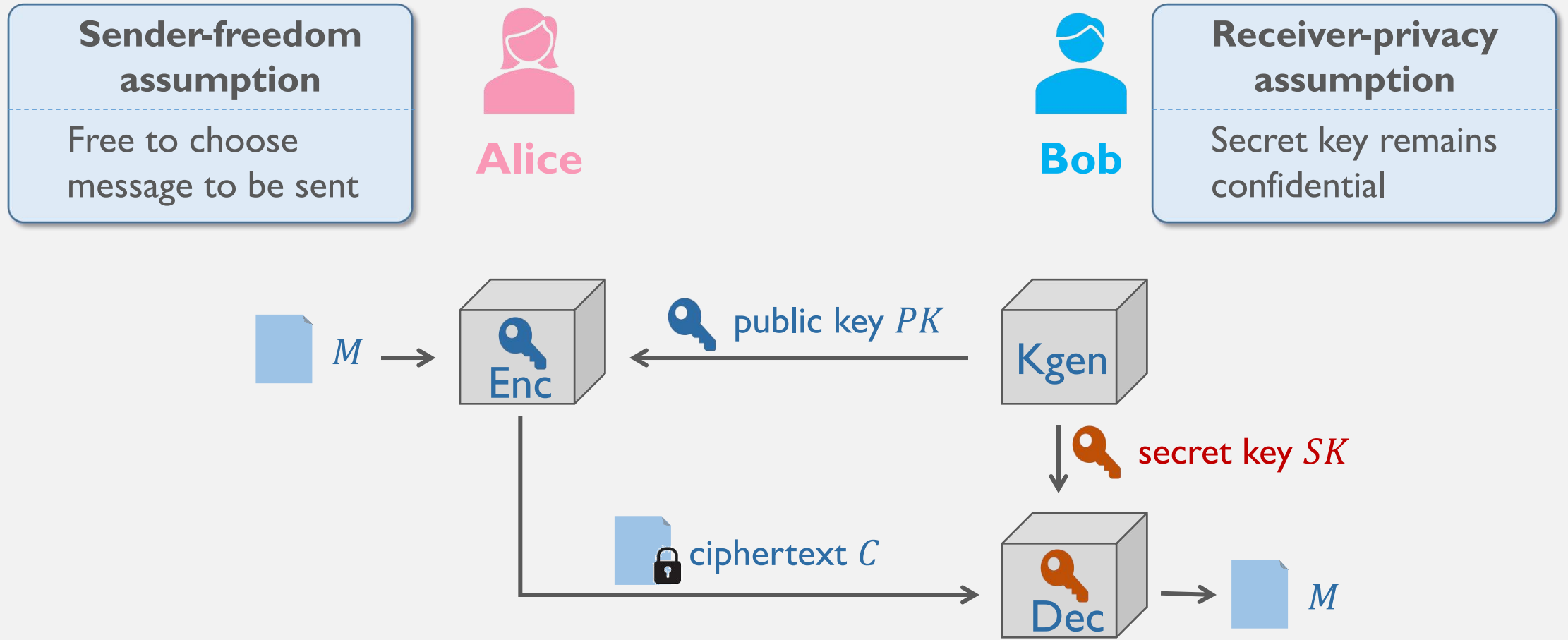
#The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou), China,

*Columbia University & Google LLC, USA

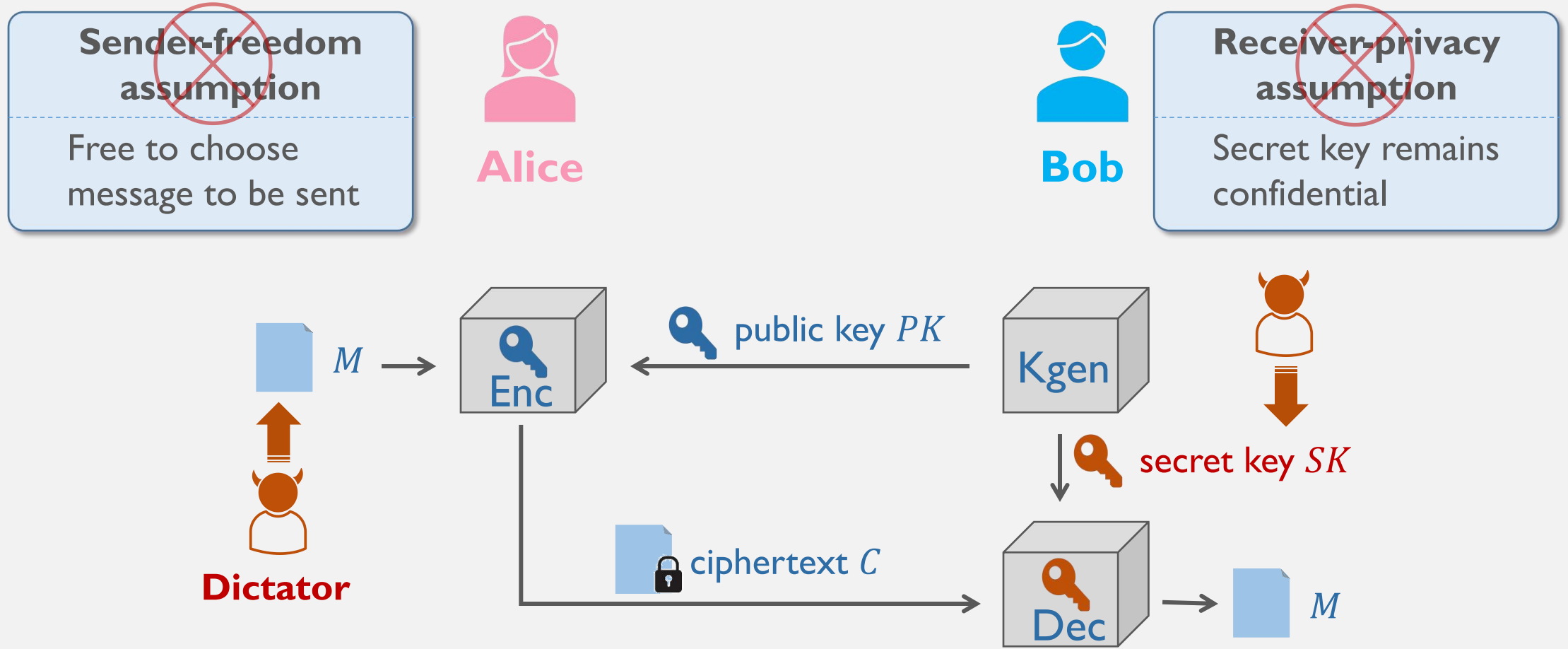
ASIACRYPT 2023

Background

Message Transmission



Message Transmission



Message Transmission

~~Sender-freedom~~
ass

Free to
messa

~~Receiver-privacy~~

ns

Anamorphic Encryption (AME) [PPY22]

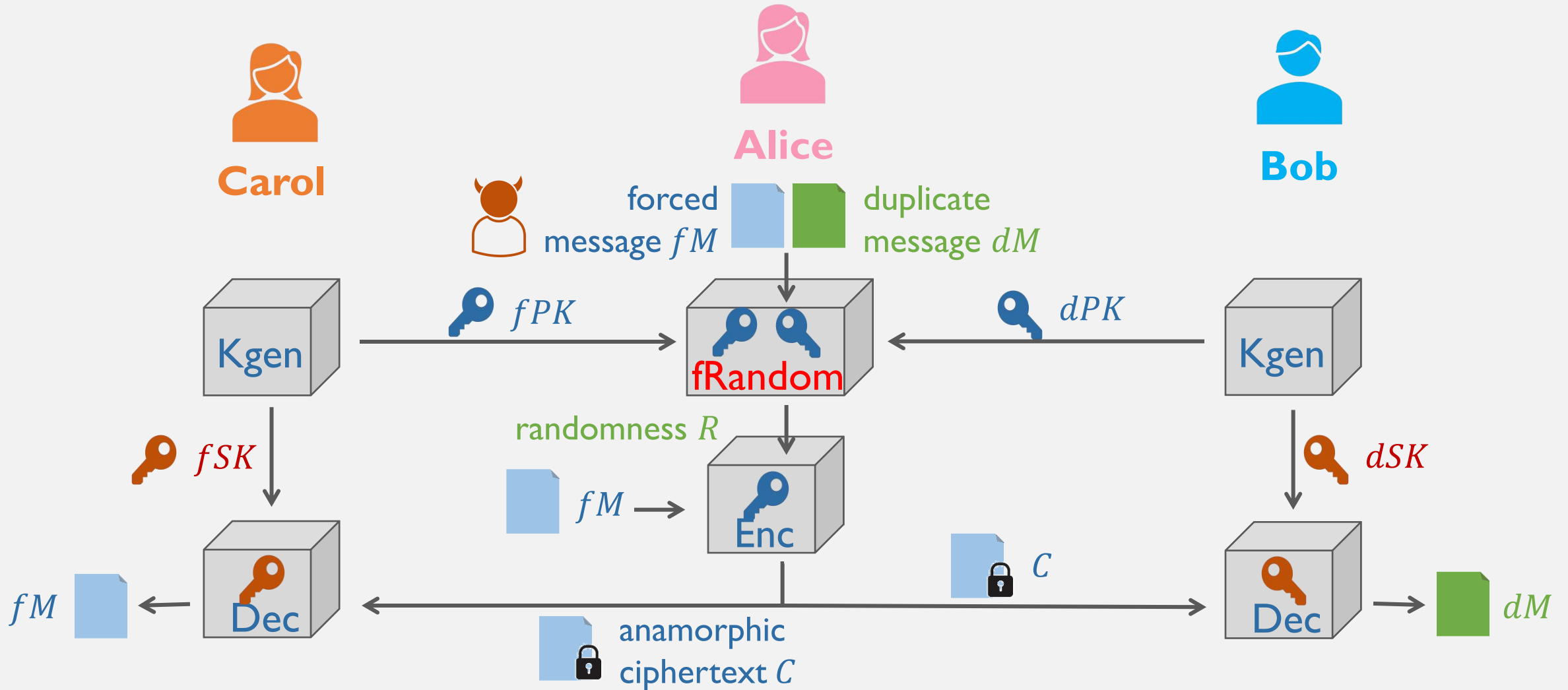
Receiver-anamorphic
Sender-anamorphic encryption

for the violation of

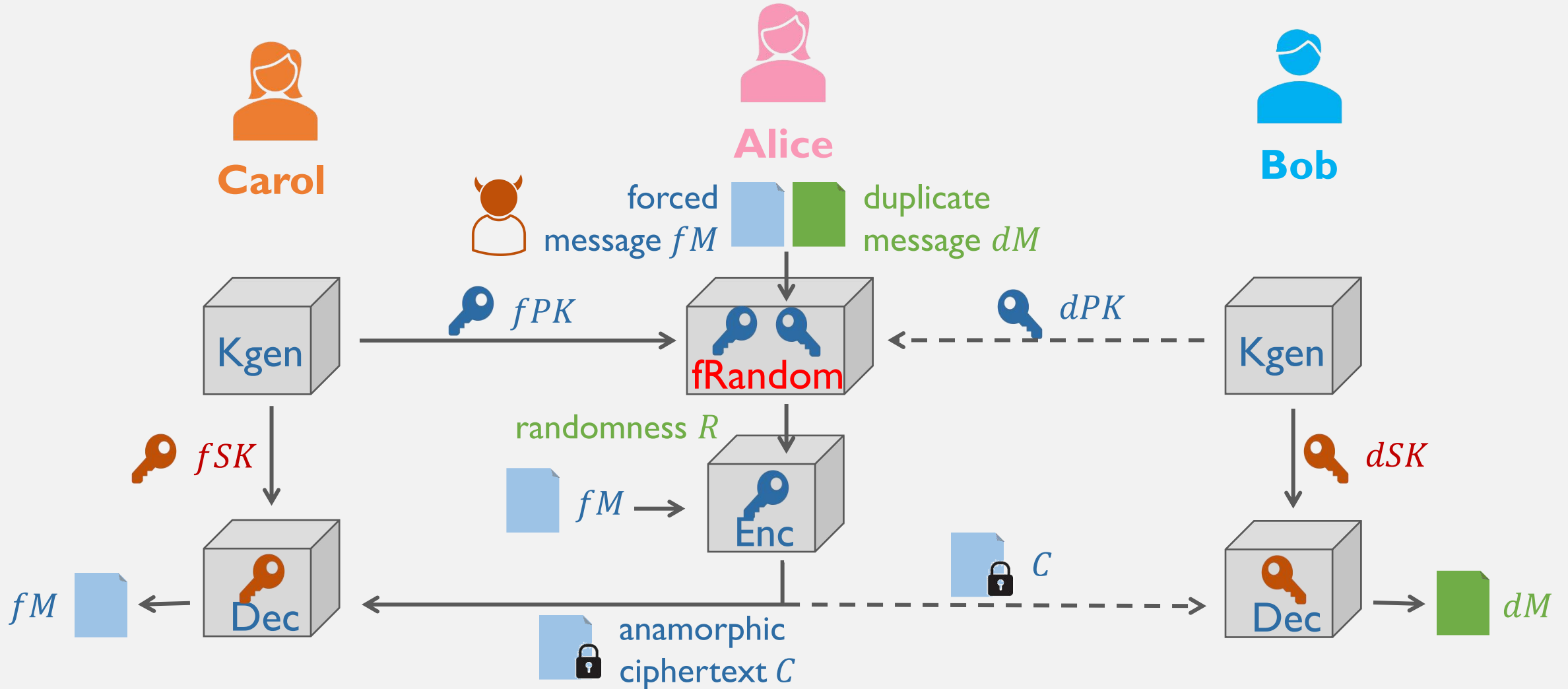
Receiver-privacy
Sender-freedom assumption

Dec

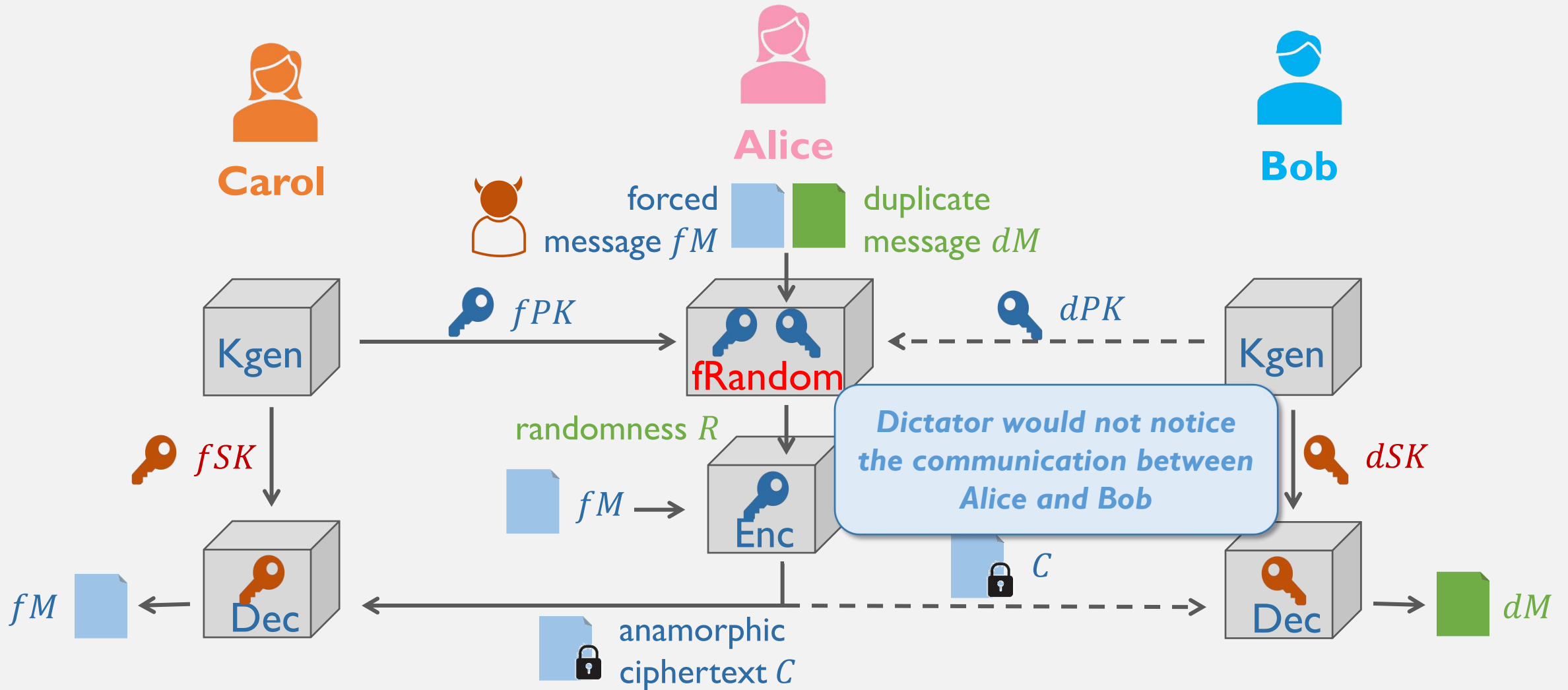
Sender-Anamorphic Encryption [PPY22]



Sender-Anamorphic Encryption [PPY22]



Sender-Anamorphic Encryption [PPY22]



Sufficient Conditions for 1-bit Sender-AME [PPY22]

➤ Common Randomness

- $C \leftarrow \text{Enc}(PK_0, M_0; R) \Rightarrow C \leftarrow \text{Enc}(PK_1, M_1; R)$

➤ Message Recovery from Randomness

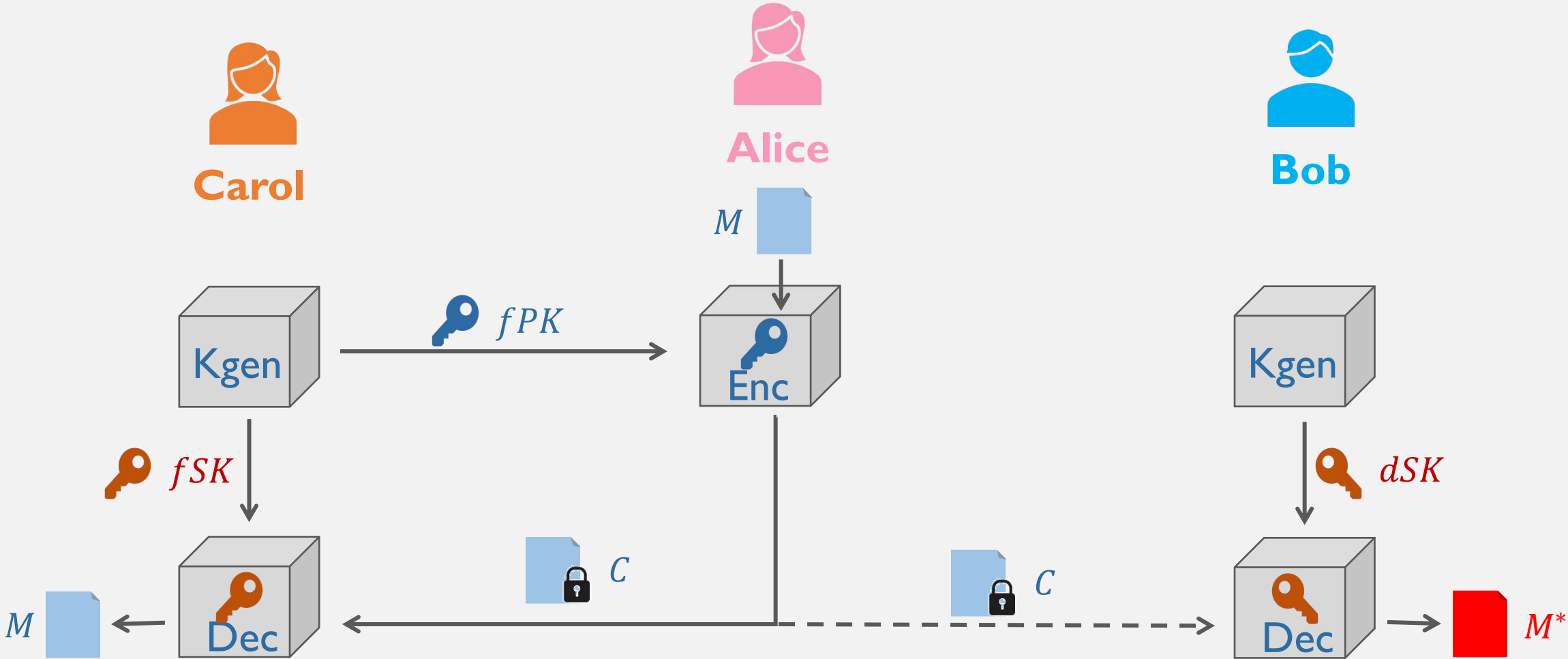
- $M \leftarrow \text{Rec}(C, PK, R)$

➤ Equal Distribution of Plaintext

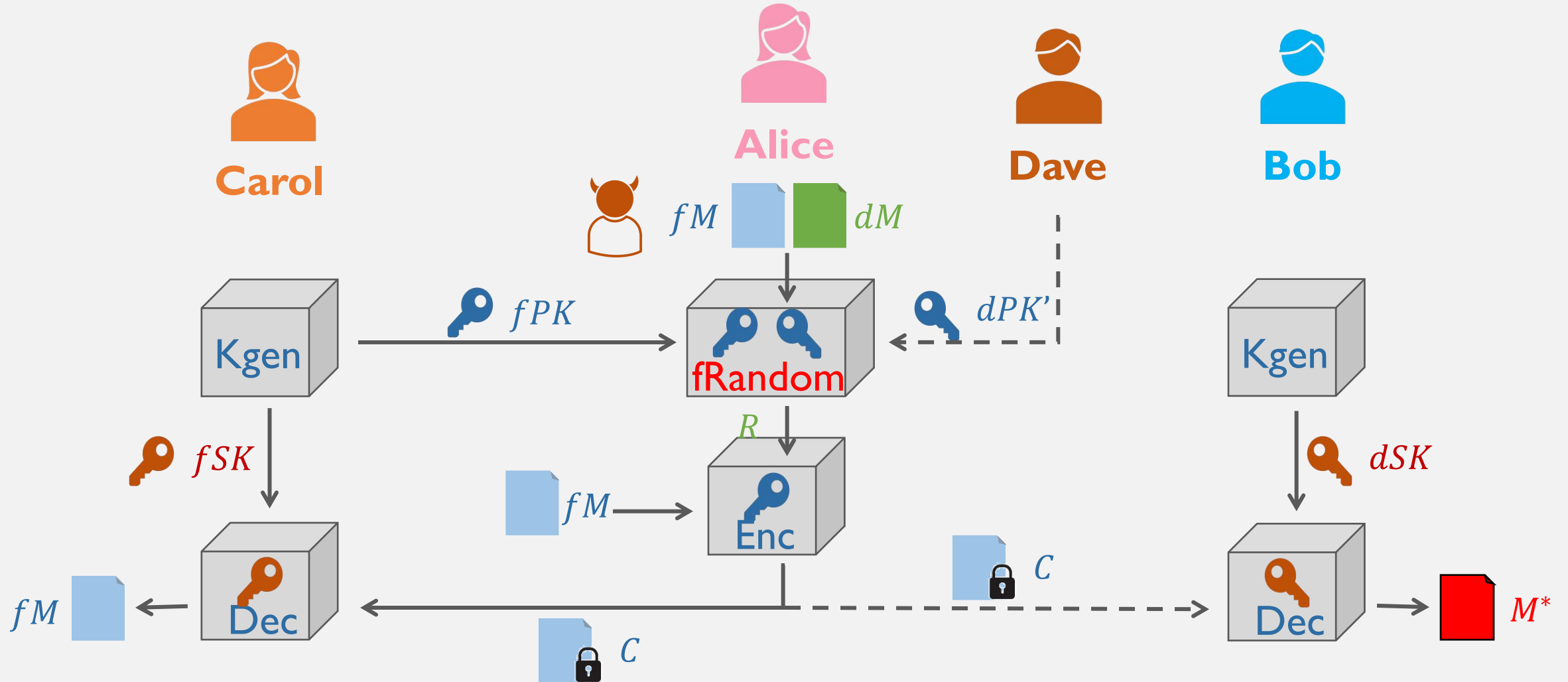
- $C \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{C}, (PK, SK) \leftarrow_{\$} \text{Kgen}(1^n) \Rightarrow \Pr[\text{Dec}(SK, C) = 0] = 1/2$

*The only known sender-AMEs are the **LWE** and the **Dual LWE** cryptosystems.*

Misreading of Normal Ciphertext



Misreading of Anamorphic Ciphertext



Sender-AME with Robustness

➤ Robustness

- Decrypting **normal ciphertext in anamorphic way** or **anamorphic ciphertext with wrong duplicate secret key** should produce an **explicit abort signal**.

➤ Contradiction

- An anamorphic ciphertext is a normal ciphertext with proper randomness.
- Decryption algorithm always returns a bit for normal ciphertext.

Sender-AME with Robustness

➤ Robustness

- Decrypting **normal ciphertext in anamorphic way** or **anamorphic ciphertext with wrong duplicate secret key** should produce an **explicit abort signal**.

➤ Contradiction

- An anamorphic ciphertext is a normal ciphertext with proper randomness.
- Decryption algorithm always returns a bit for normal ciphertext.

***It seems impossible to construct
“robust” sender-AME.***

Our Work

- New Formalization
- Generic Constructions
- Relation Exploration

Our Work

- **New Formalization**
- Generic Constructions
- Relation Exploration

Reformulate Sender-AME

➤ Observation

- User usually sends more than one ciphertext to the others

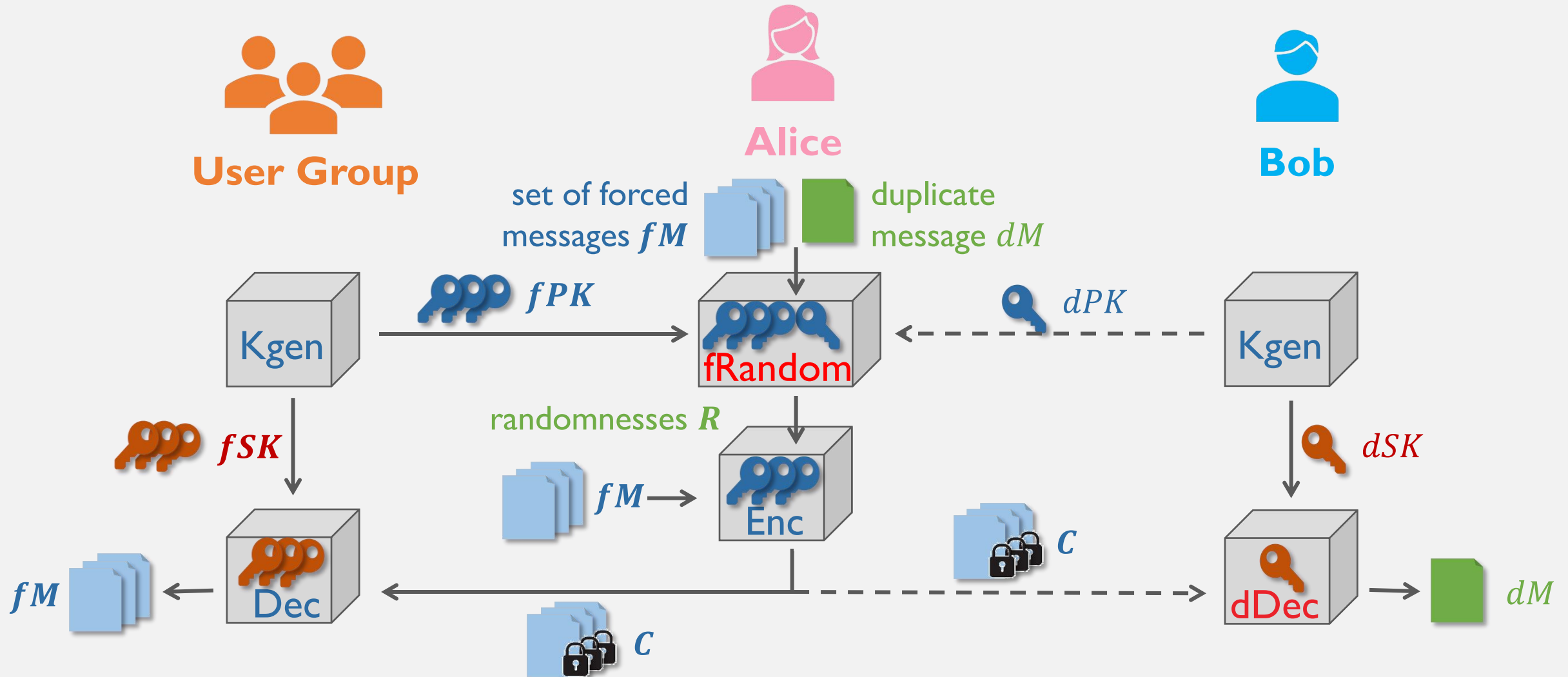
➤ Relaxation

- Encoding both forced and duplicate messages into **one** anamorphic ciphertext
- Encoding duplicate message across **multiple** anamorphic ciphertexts

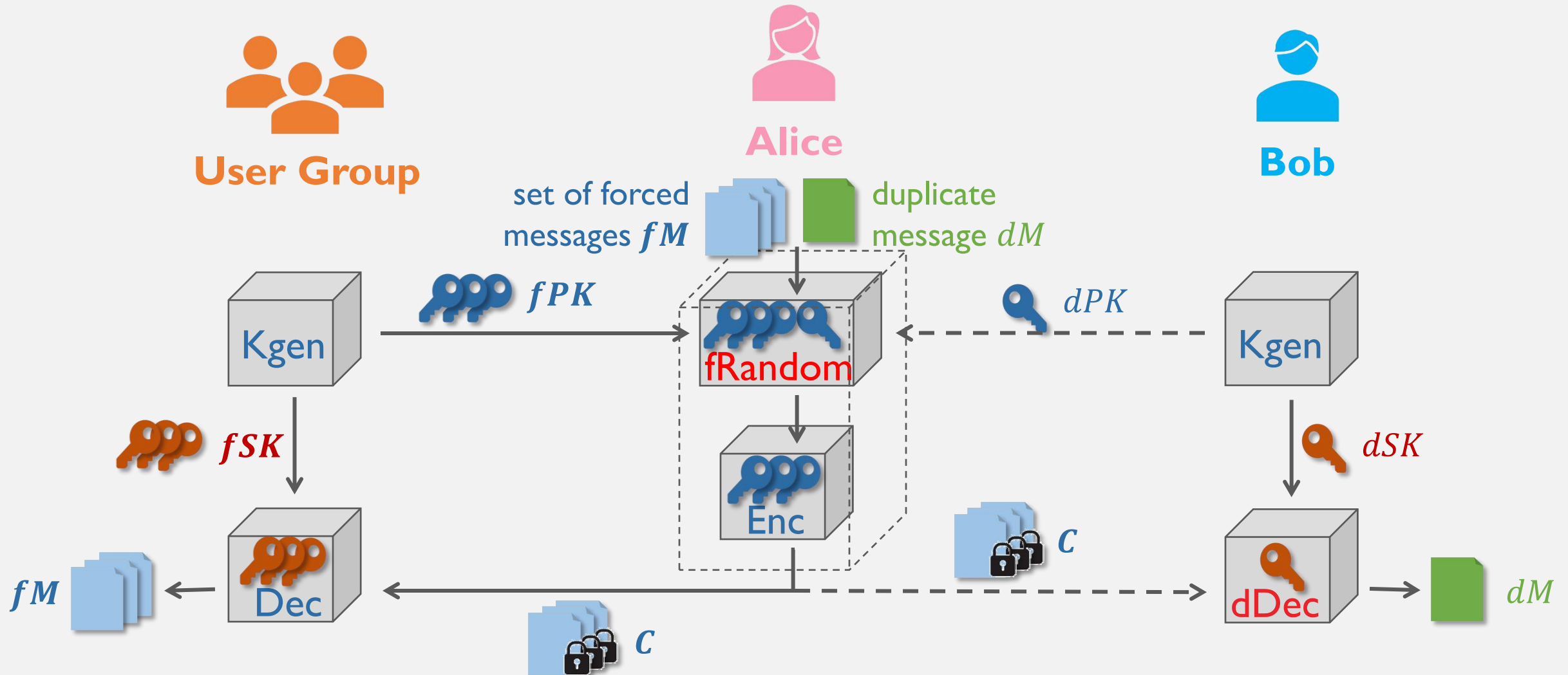
➤ Modification

- Coin-toss faking algorithm takes as input **multiple** forced message and public key pairs
- **Alternative decryption algorithm** extracts duplicate message from multiple anamorphic ciphertexts

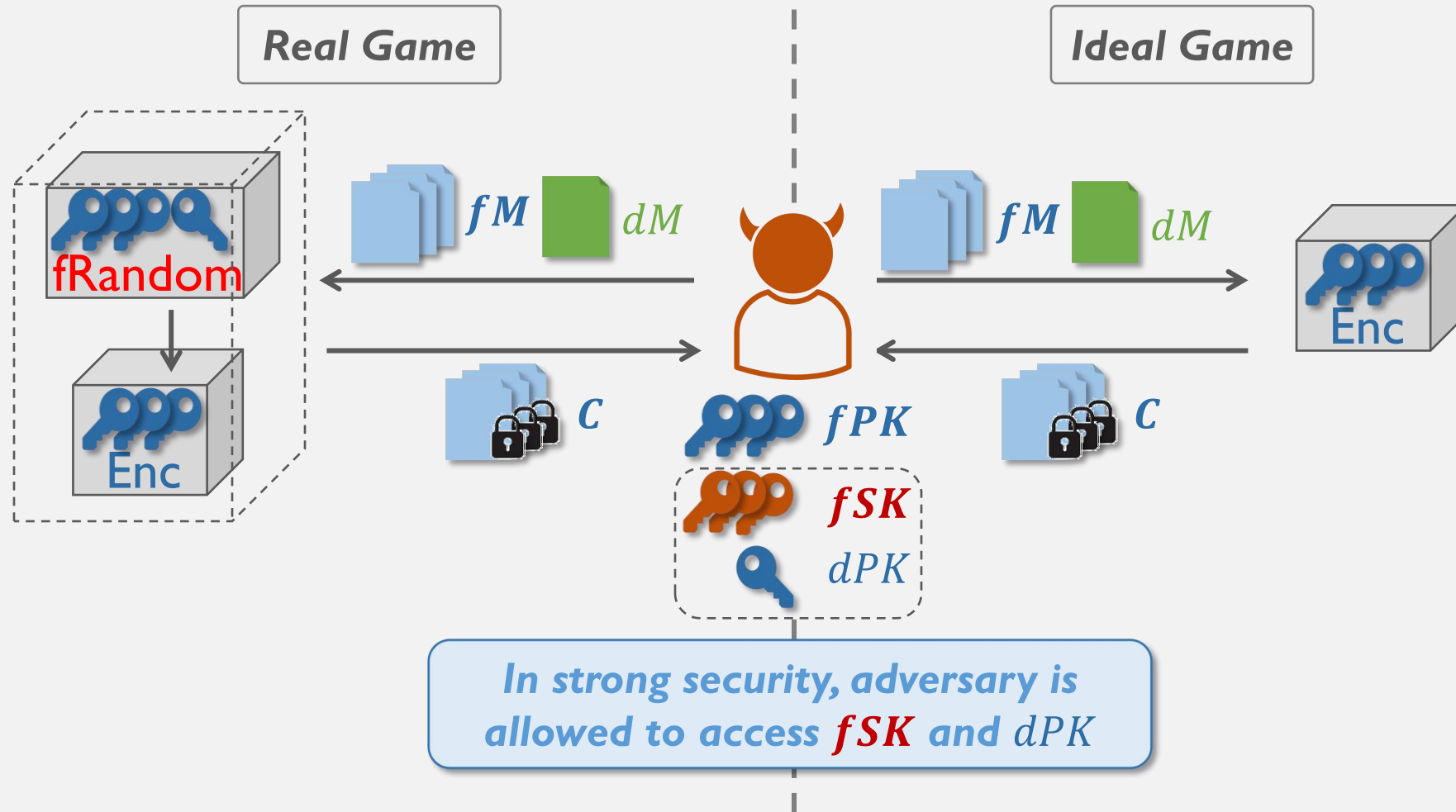
ℓ -Sender-Anamorphic Encryption



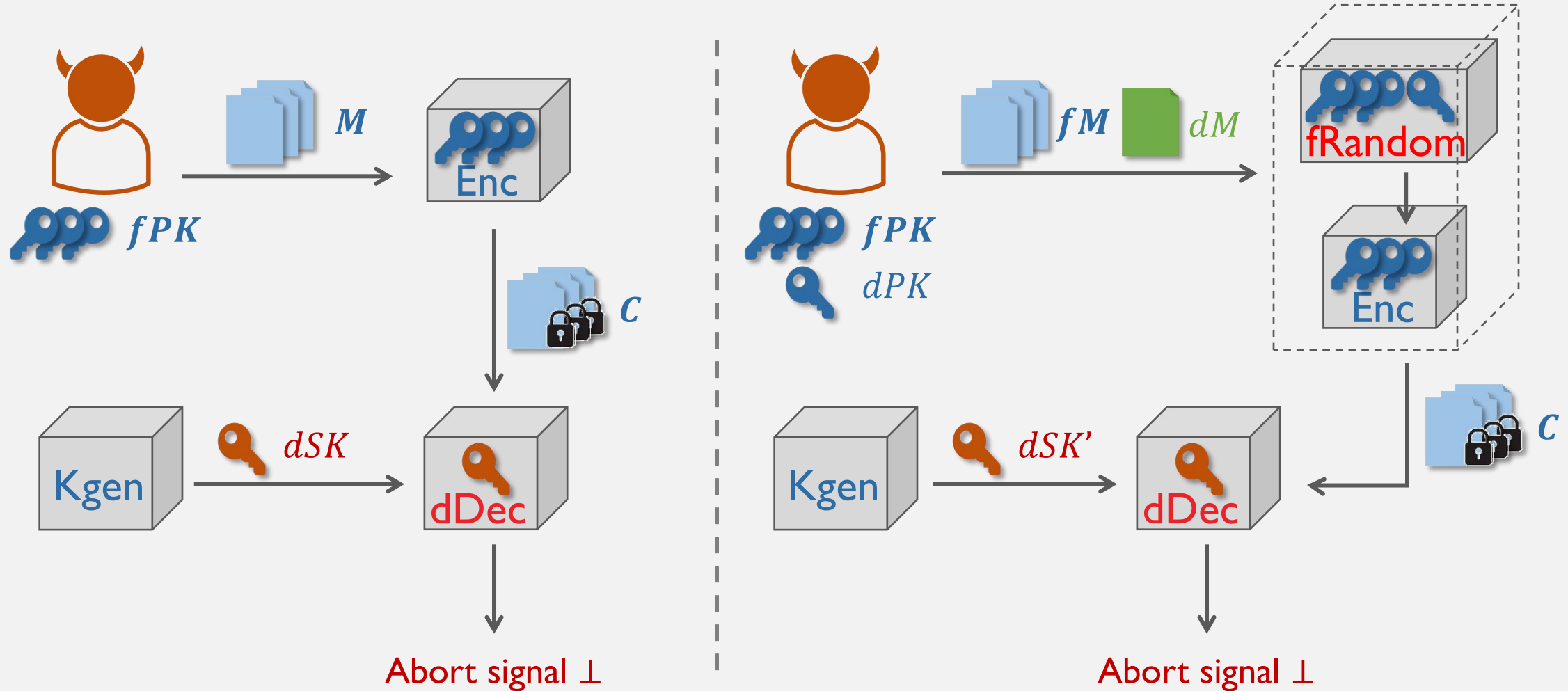
ℓ -Sender-Anamorphic Encryption



ℓ -Sender-AME : Security



ℓ -Sender-AME : Robustness



Our Work

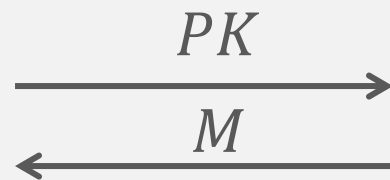
- New Formalization
- **Generic Constructions**
- Relation Exploration

Construction I : Pseudorandom and Robust PKE

➤ Pseudorandomness [vAH04]



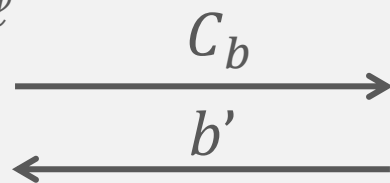
Challenger



Adversary

$$C_0 \leftarrow_{\$} \text{Enc}(PK, M)$$

$$C_1 \leftarrow_{\$} \{0,1\}^{\ell}$$

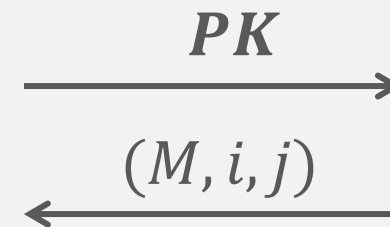


$$|\Pr[b' = b] - 1/2| \leq \text{negl}(n)$$

➤ Robustness [ABN10]



Challenger



Adversary

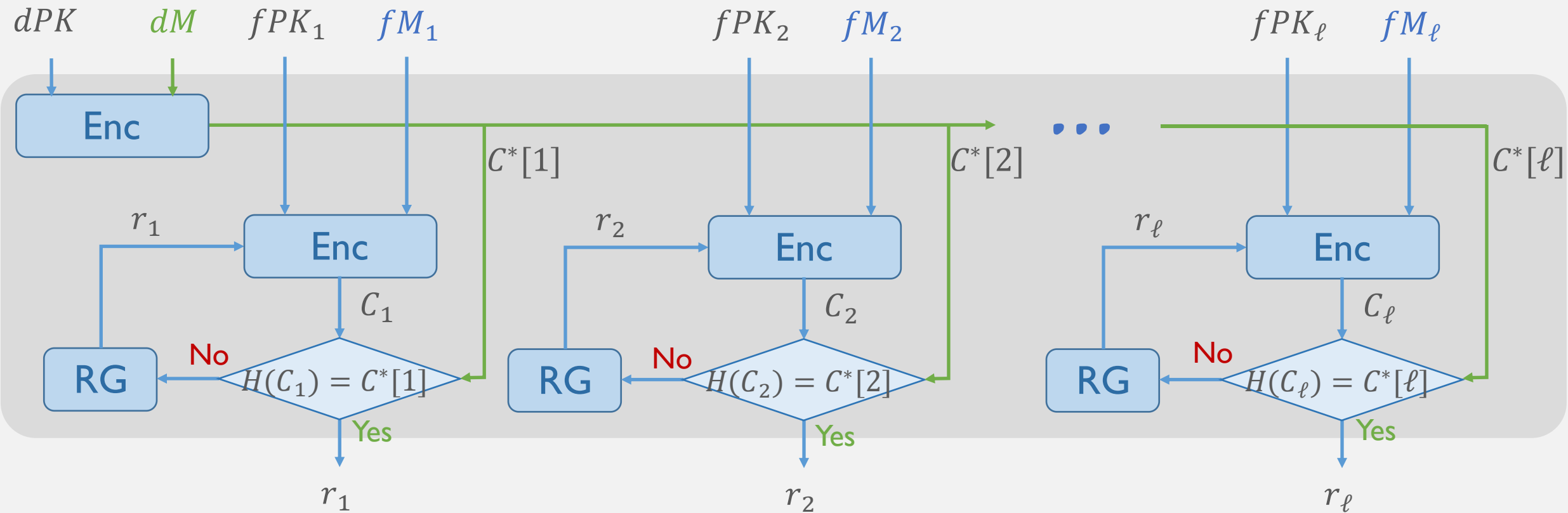
$$C \leftarrow_{\$} \text{Enc}(PK_i, M)$$

$$M' \leftarrow \text{Dec}(SK_j, C)$$

$$\Pr[(M \neq \perp) \wedge (M' \neq \perp)] \leq \text{negl}(n)$$

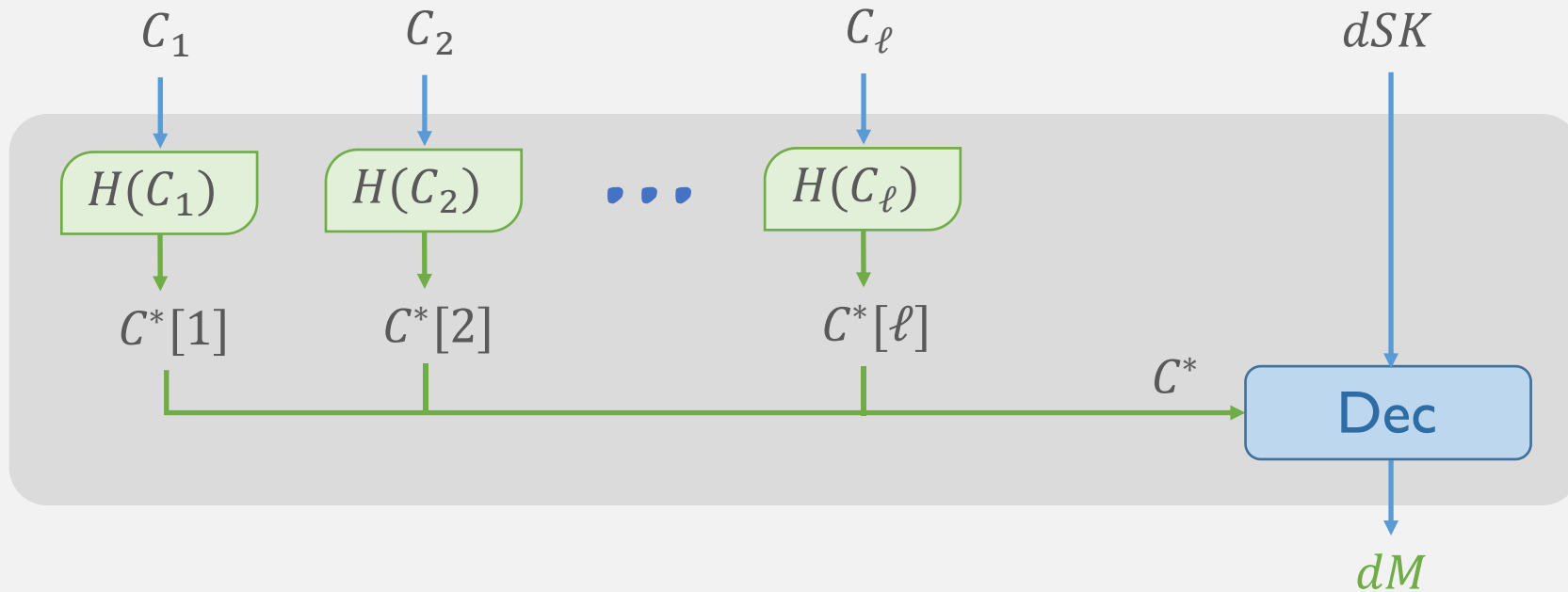
Construction I : Pseudorandom and Robust PKE

➤ fRandom algorithm

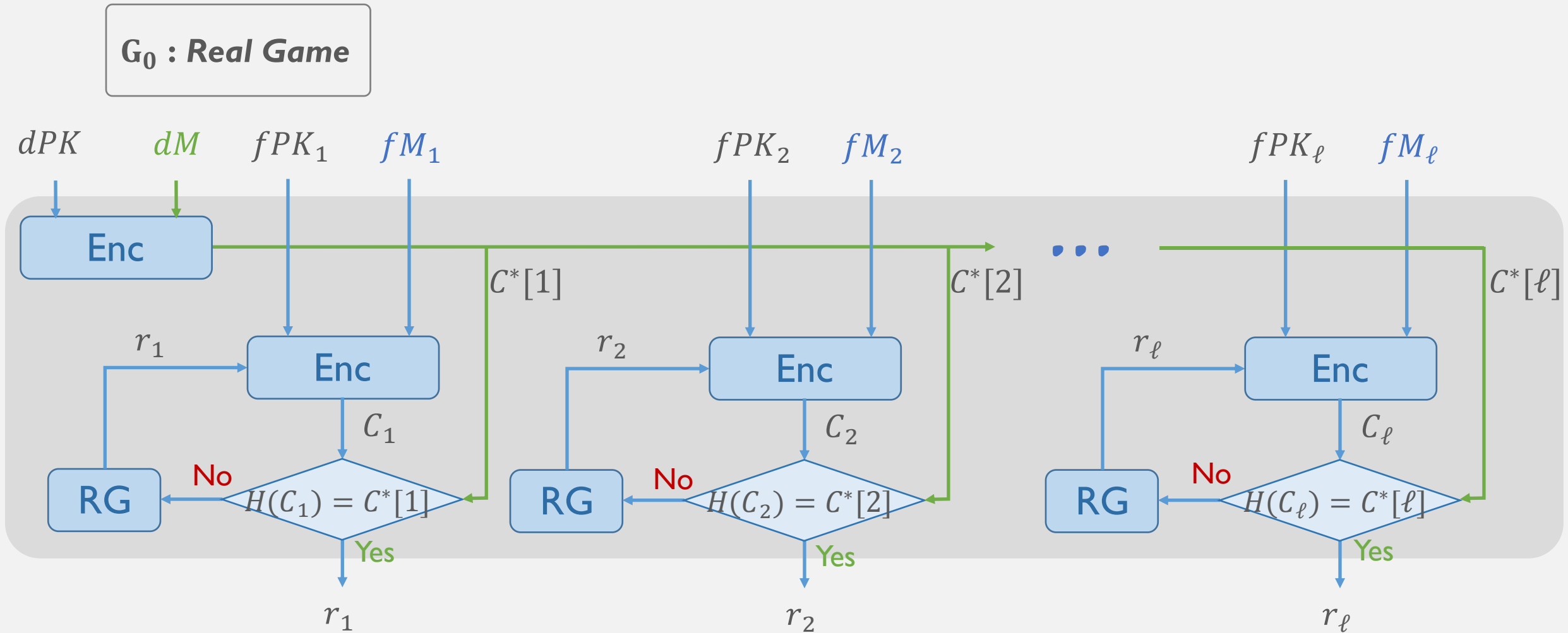


Construction I : Pseudorandom and Robust PKE

➤ **dDec** algorithm



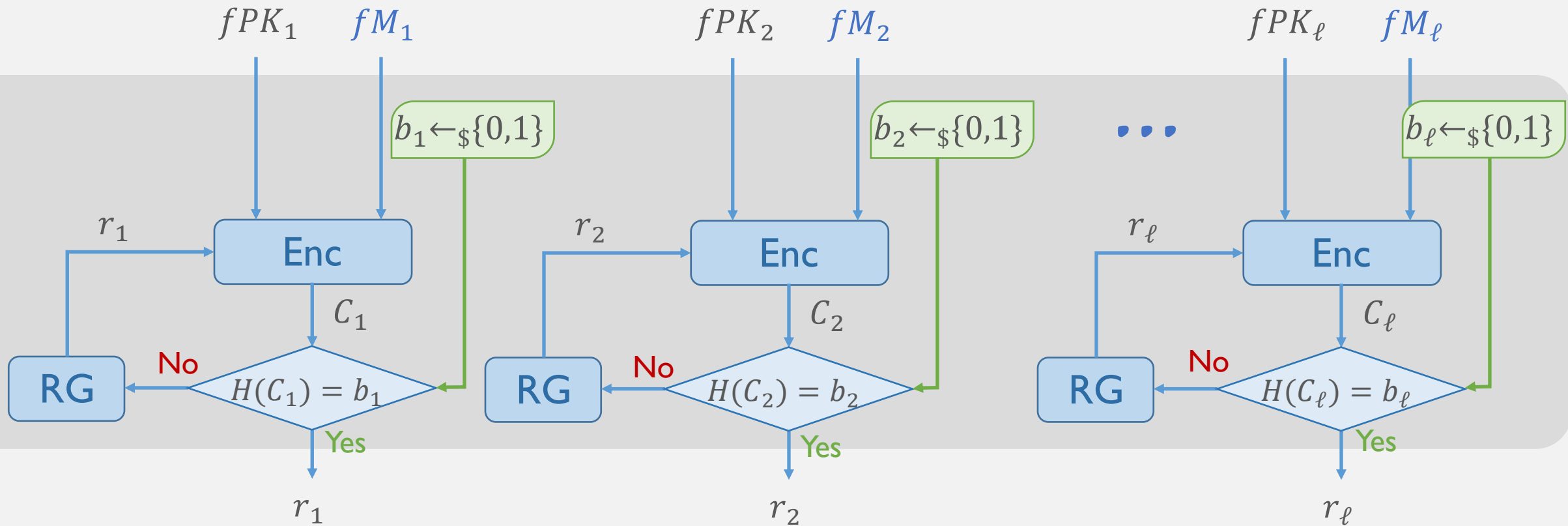
Construction I : Security



Construction I : Security

G_1 : Replace C^* with random string

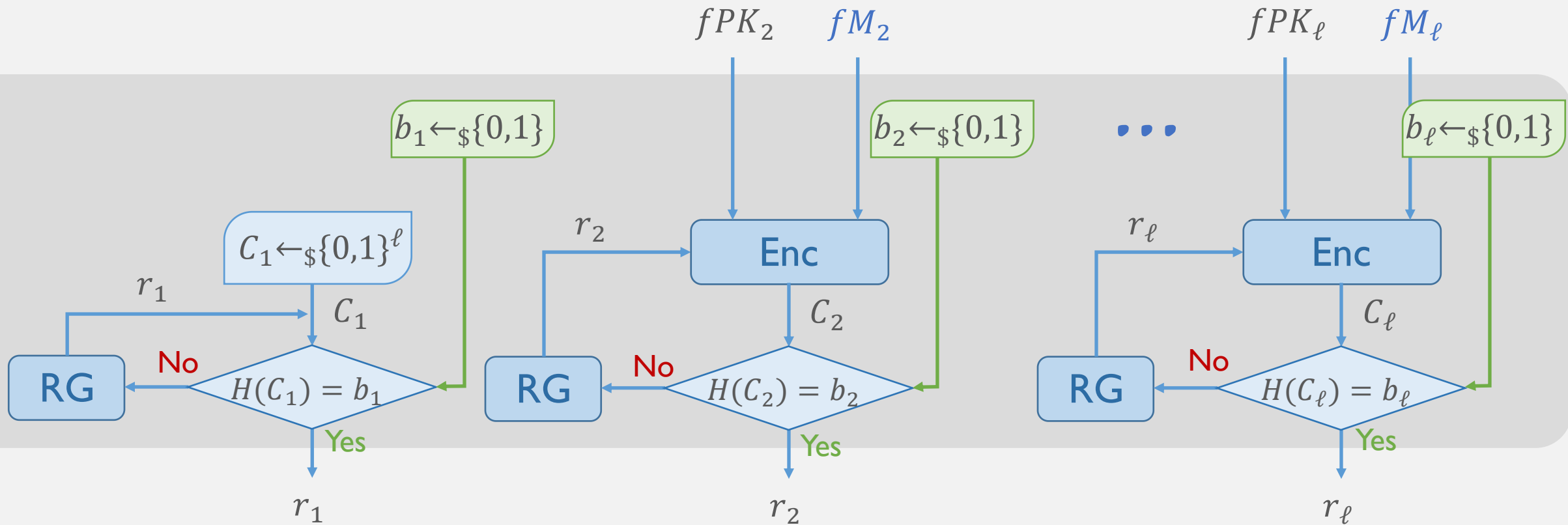
Pseudorandomness of PKE



Construction I : Security

G_2 : Replace C_1 with random string

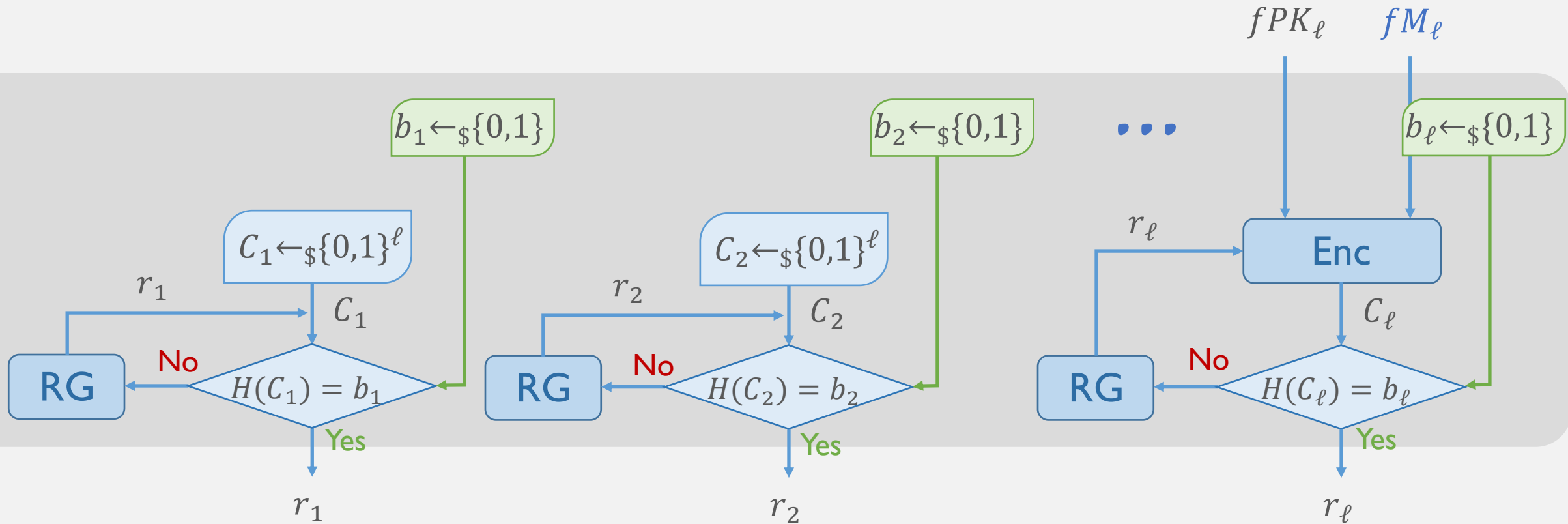
Pseudorandomness of PKE



Construction I : Security

G_3 : Replace C_2 with random string

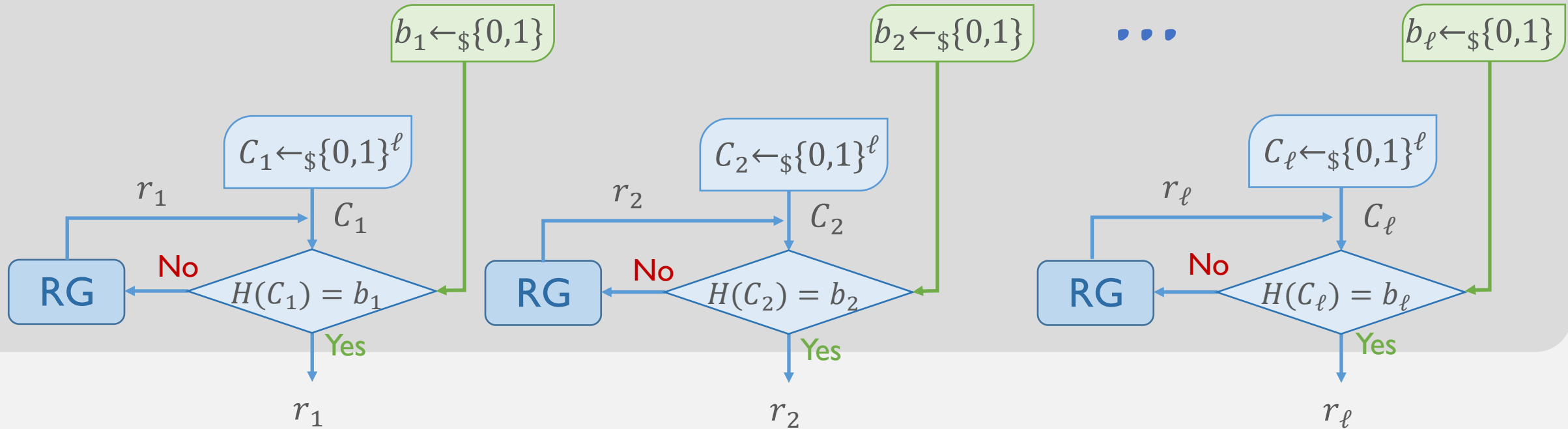
Pseudorandomness of PKE



Construction I : Security

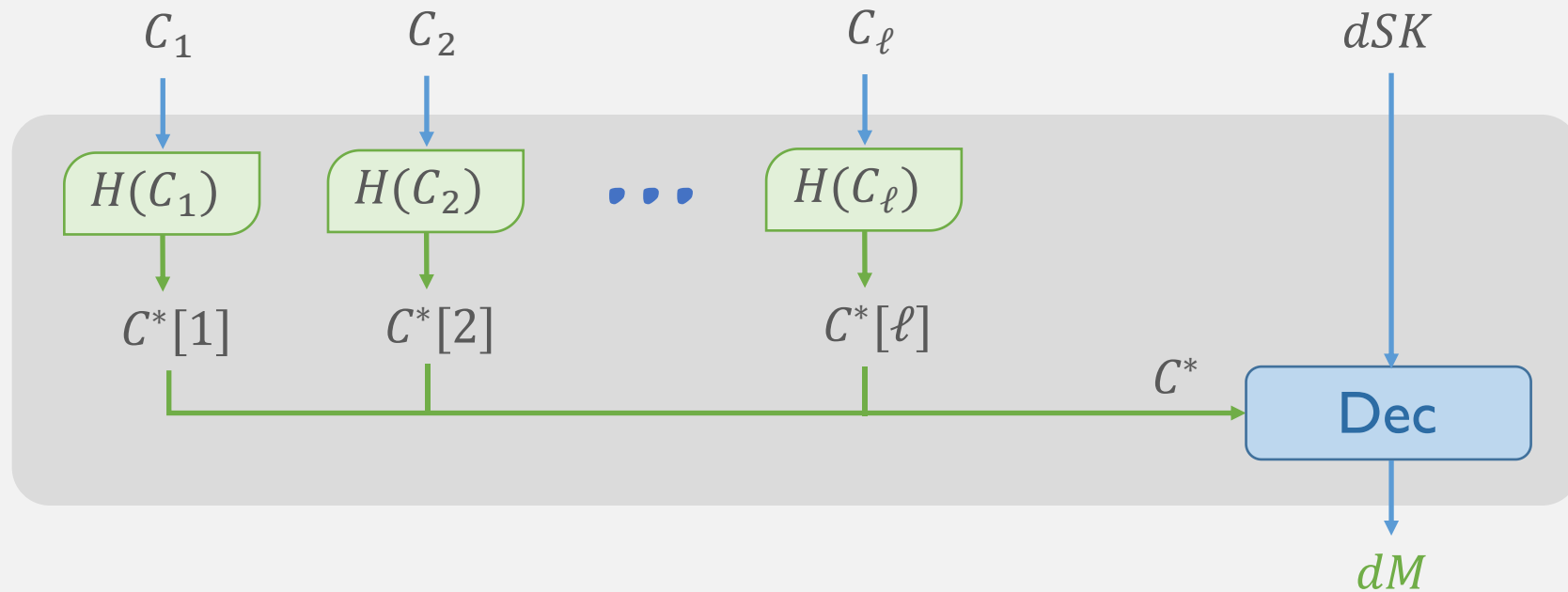
$G_{\ell+1}$: Replace C_ℓ with random string (Ideal Game)

Pseudorandomness of PKE



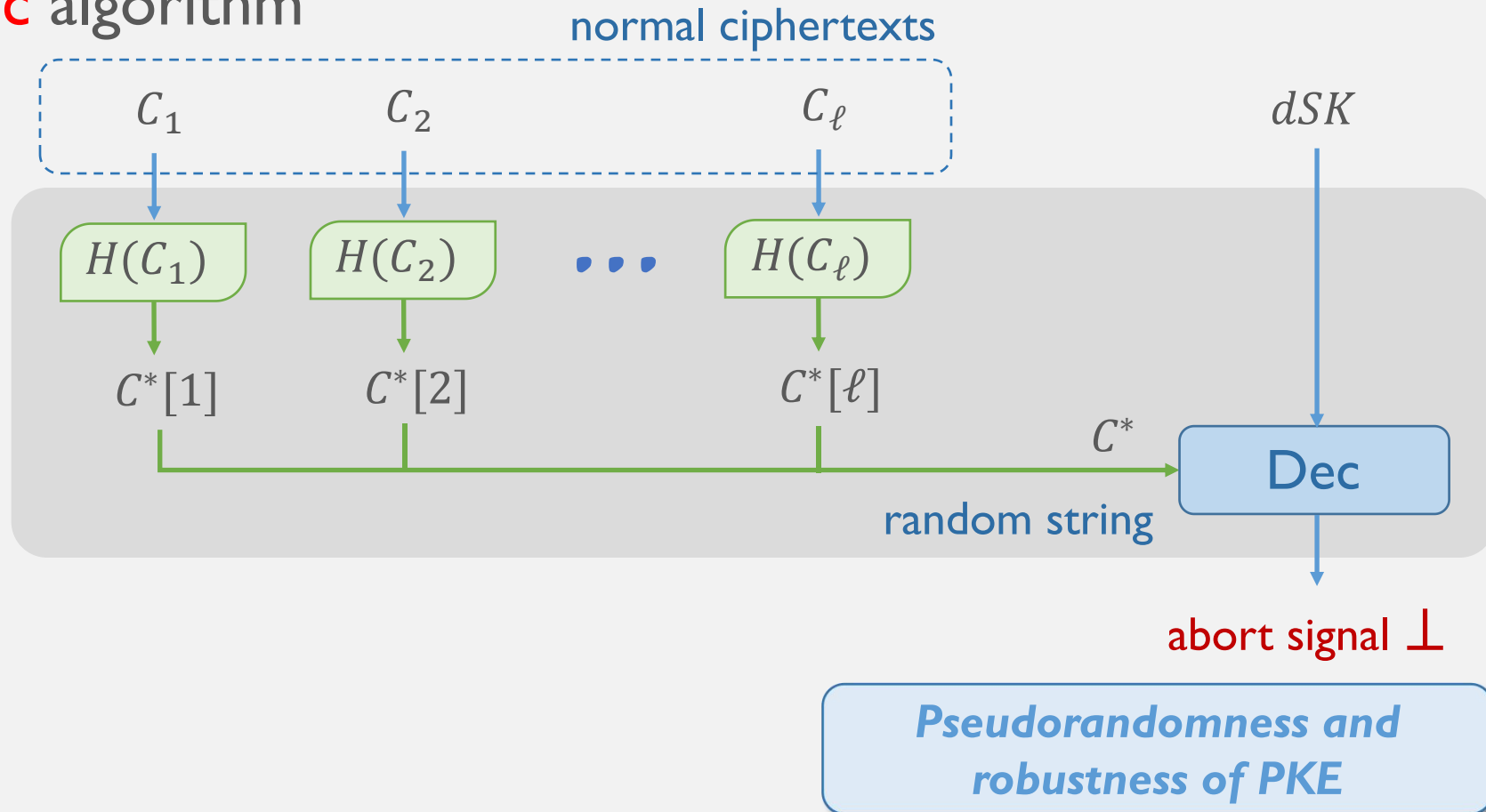
Construction I : Robustness

➤ **dDec** algorithm



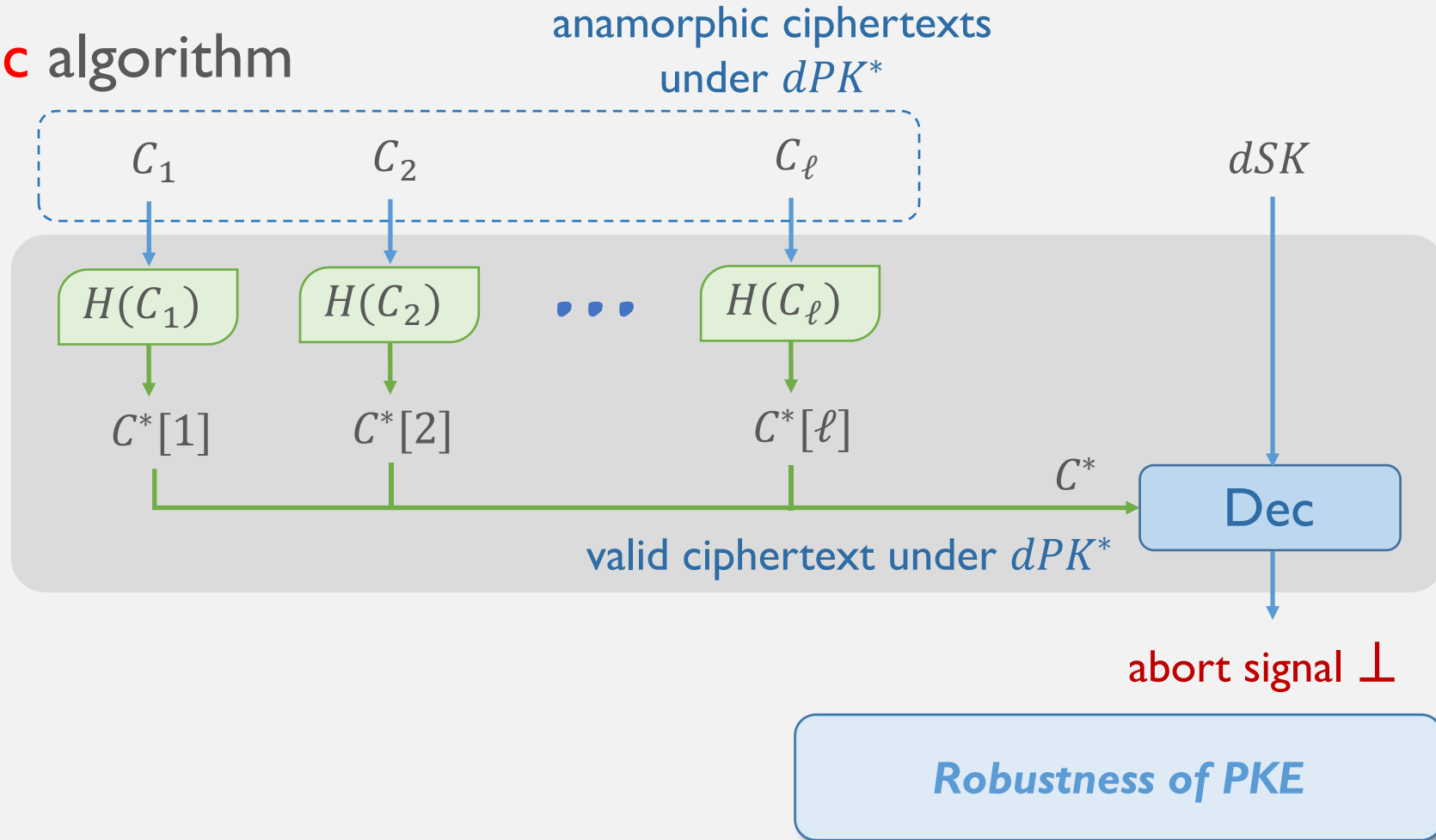
Construction I : Robustness

➤ dDec algorithm



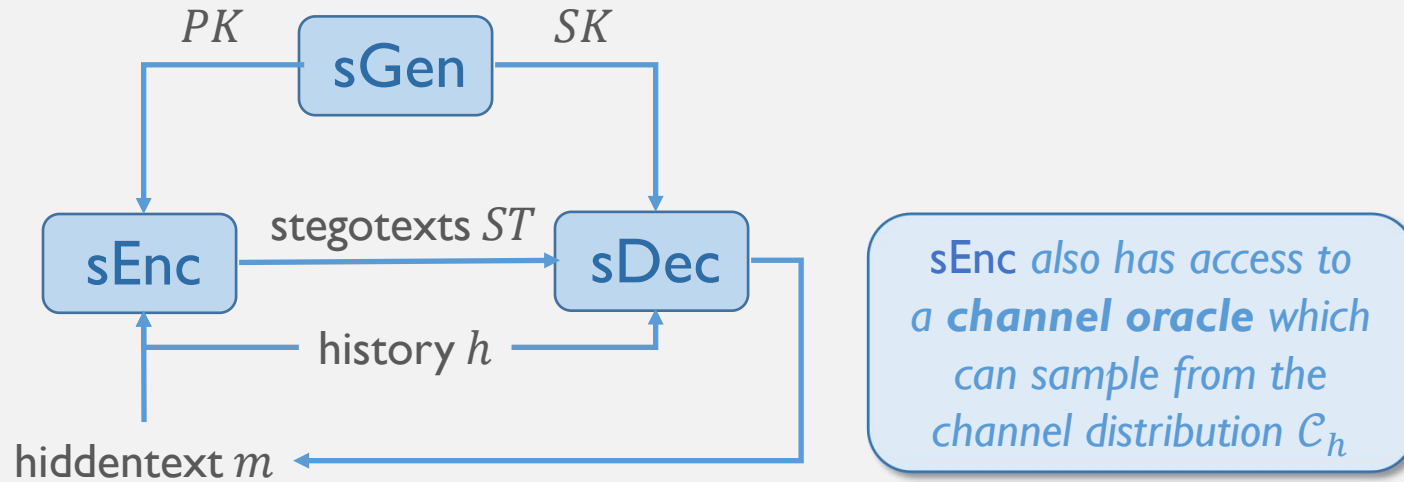
Construction I : Robustness

➤ **dDec** algorithm



Construction I : Conclusion

➤ Public-Key Stegosystem (PKS)

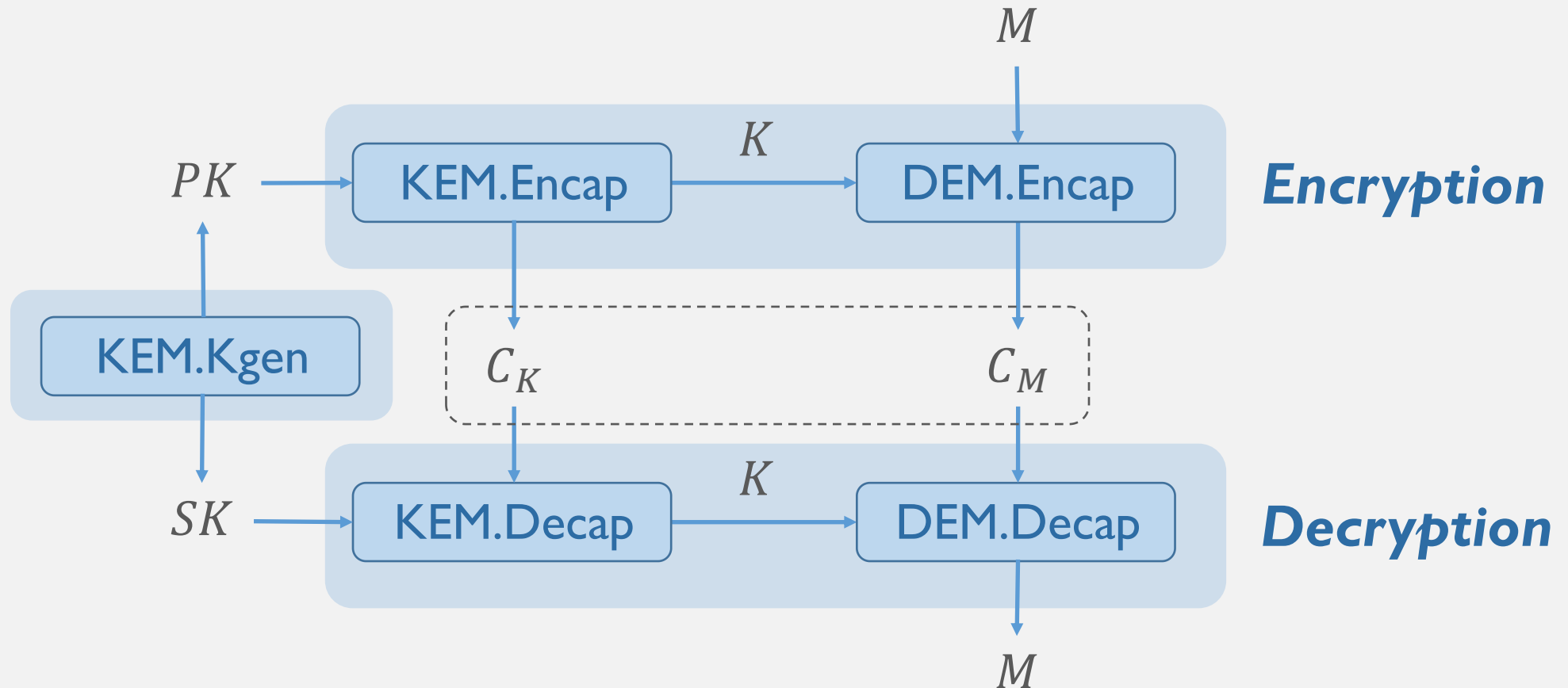


➤ Relation between ℓ -Sender-AME and PKS

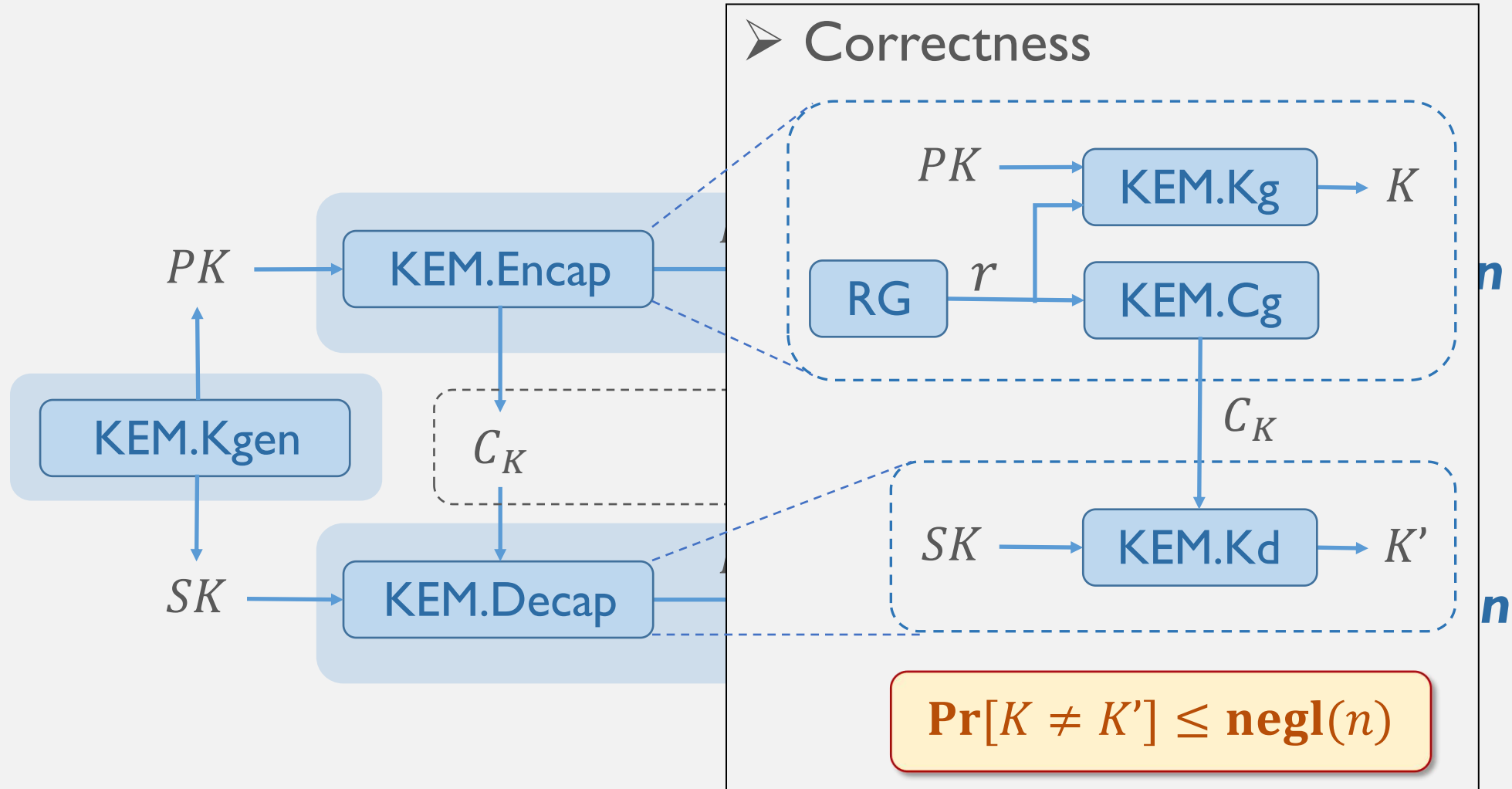
- ℓ -Sender-AME \Rightarrow PKS (Theorem 7.1)
- PKS $\not\Rightarrow$ ℓ -Sender-AME

Construction II : Hybrid PKE with Special KEM

- Hybrid PKE : **KEM** + **DEM** (Key / Data Encapsulation Mechanism)



Construction II : Hybrid PKE with Special KEM



Construction II : Hybrid PKE with Special KEM

➤ Key Pseudorandomness



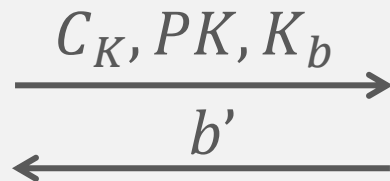
Challenger

$r \leftarrow_{\$} \text{RG}$

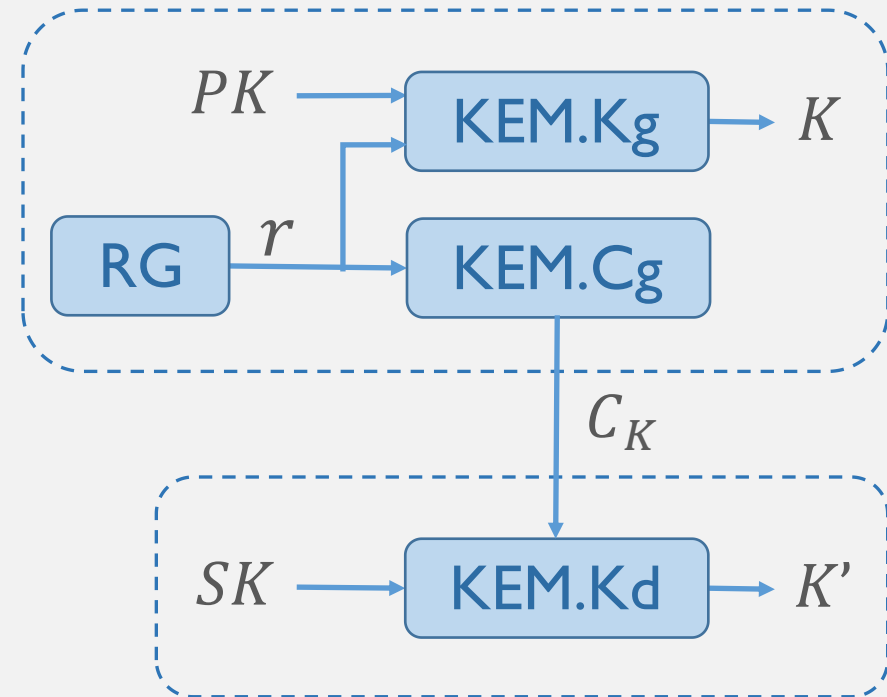
$C_K \leftarrow \text{KEM.Cg}(r)$

$K_0 \leftarrow \text{KEM.Kg}(PK, r)$

$K_1 \leftarrow_{\$} \mathcal{K}$

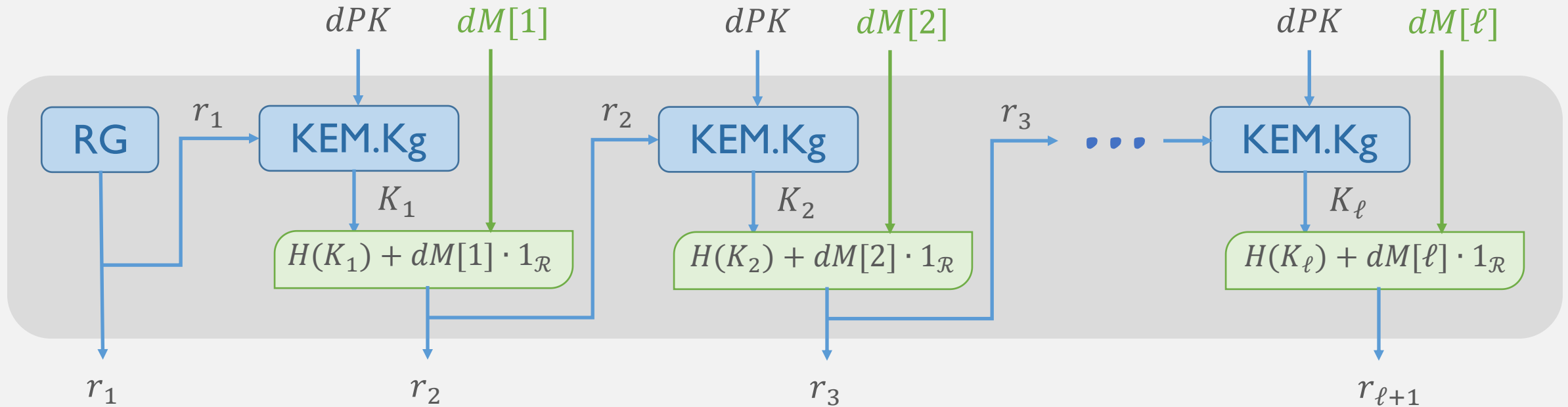


$$|\Pr[b' = b] - 1/2| \leq \text{negl}(n)$$



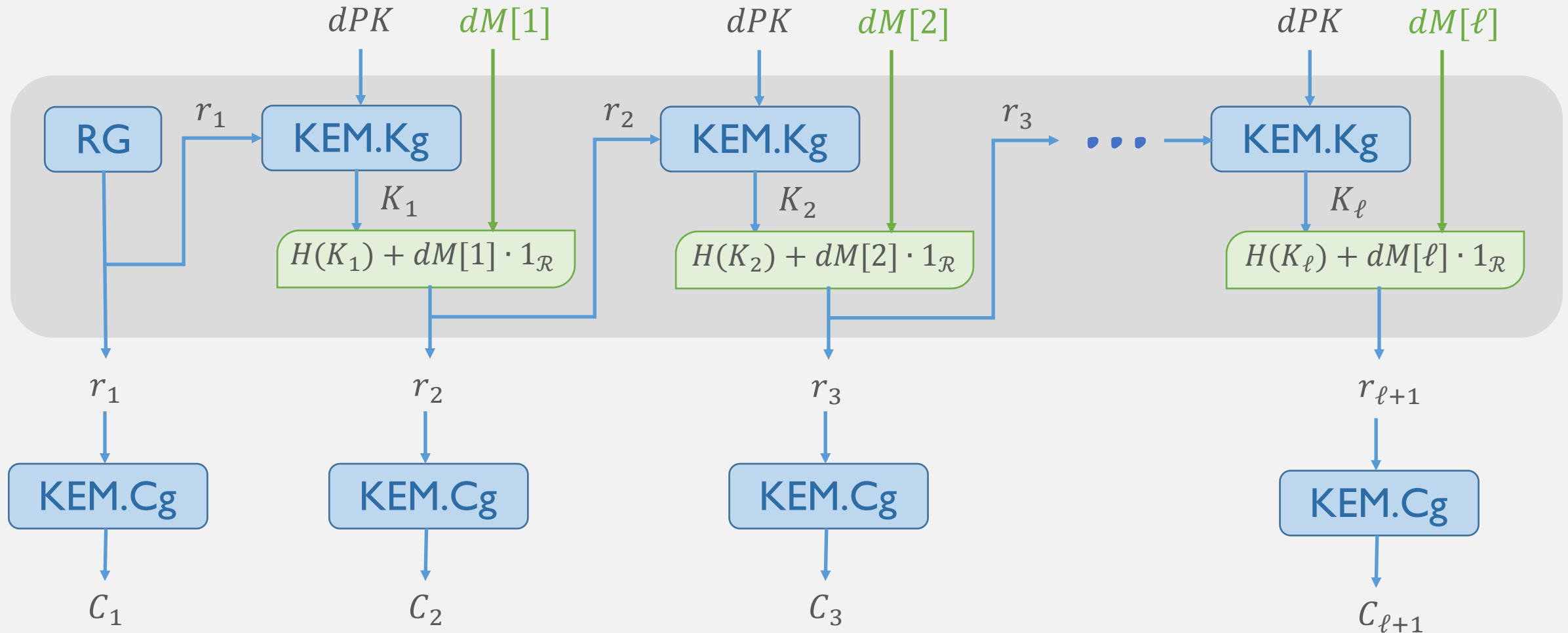
Construction II : Hybrid PKE with Special KEM

➤ **fRandom** algorithm



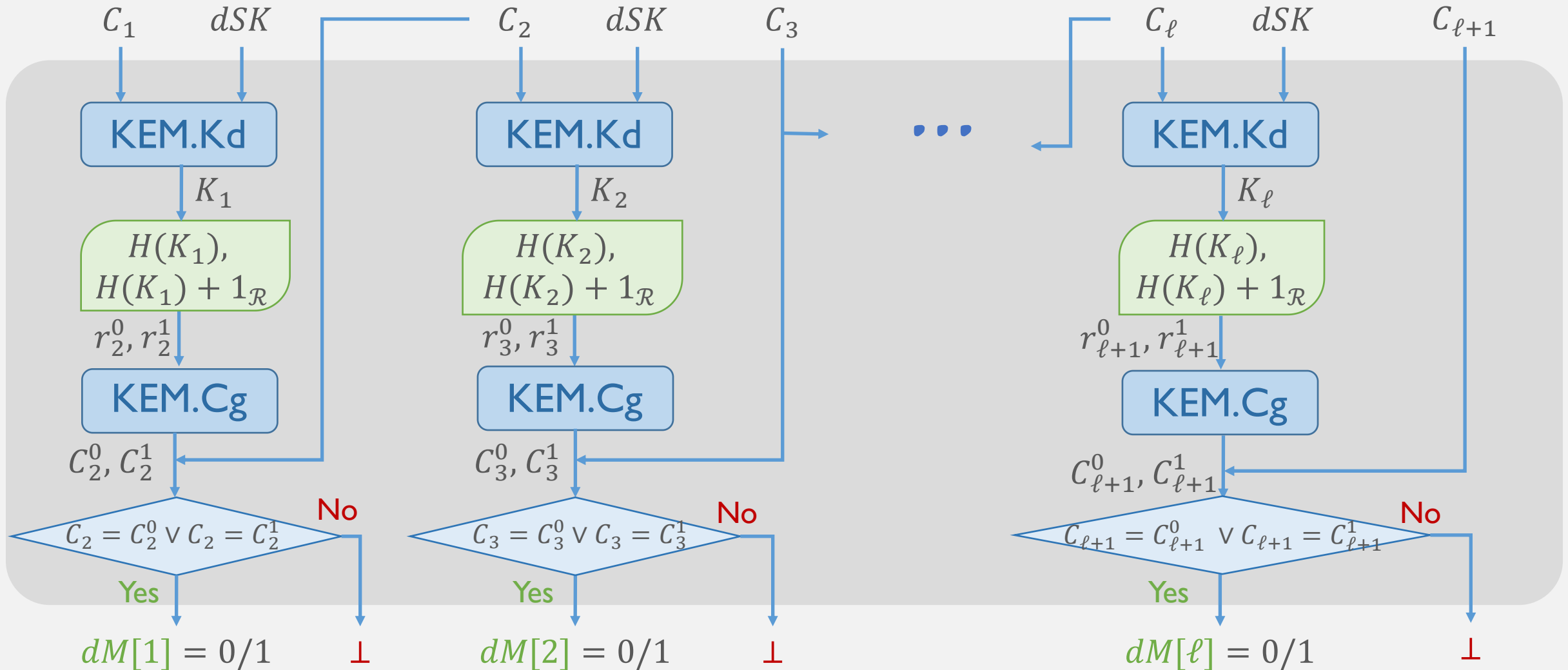
Construction II : Hybrid PKE with Special KEM

➤ **fRandom** algorithm



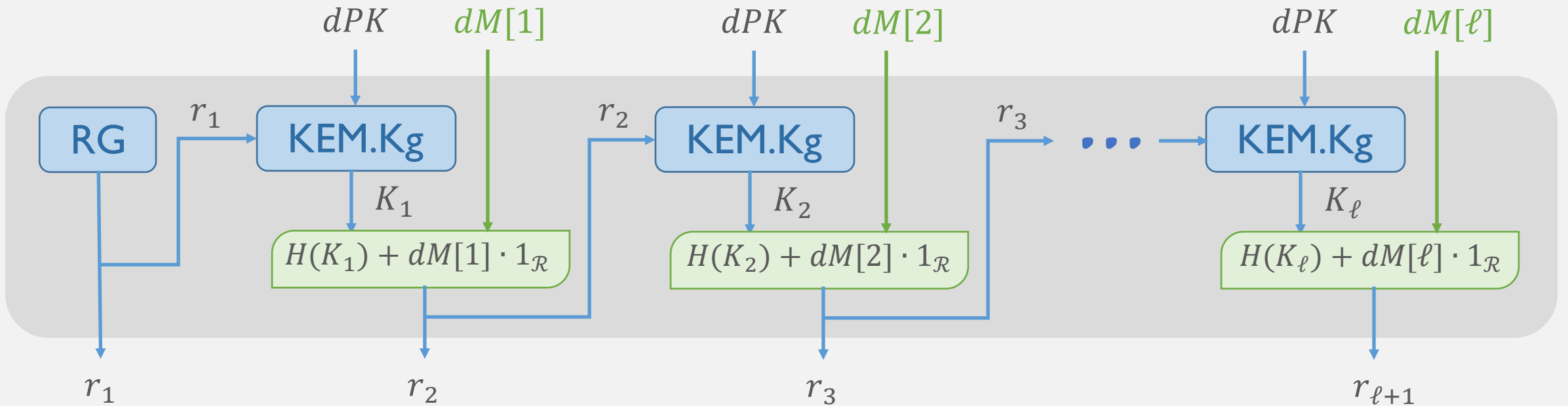
Construction II : Robustness

➤ dDec algorithm



Construction II : Security

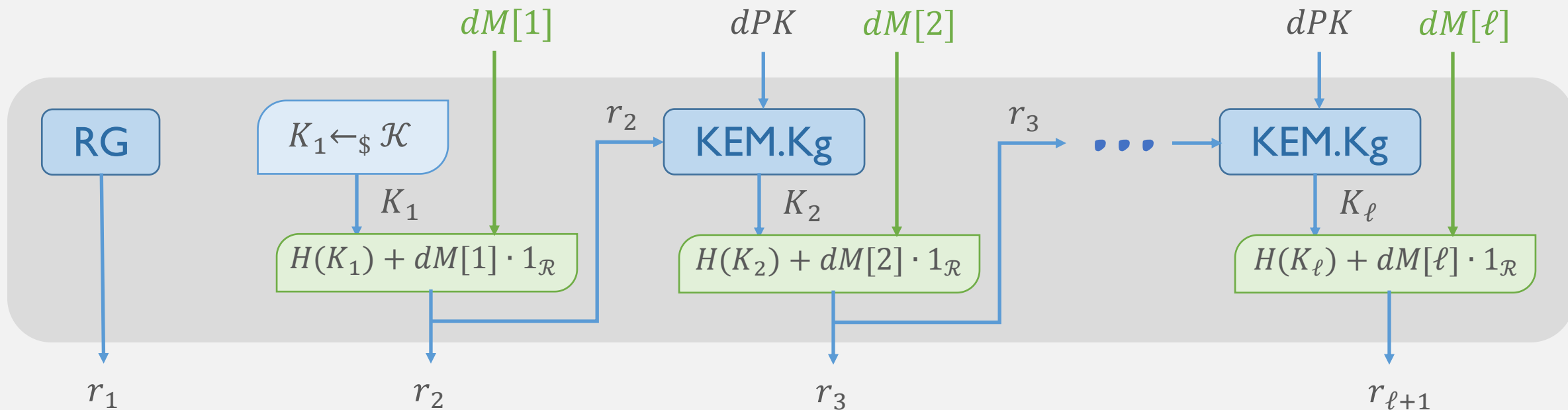
G_0 : Real Game



Construction II : Security

G_1 : Replace K_1 with random key

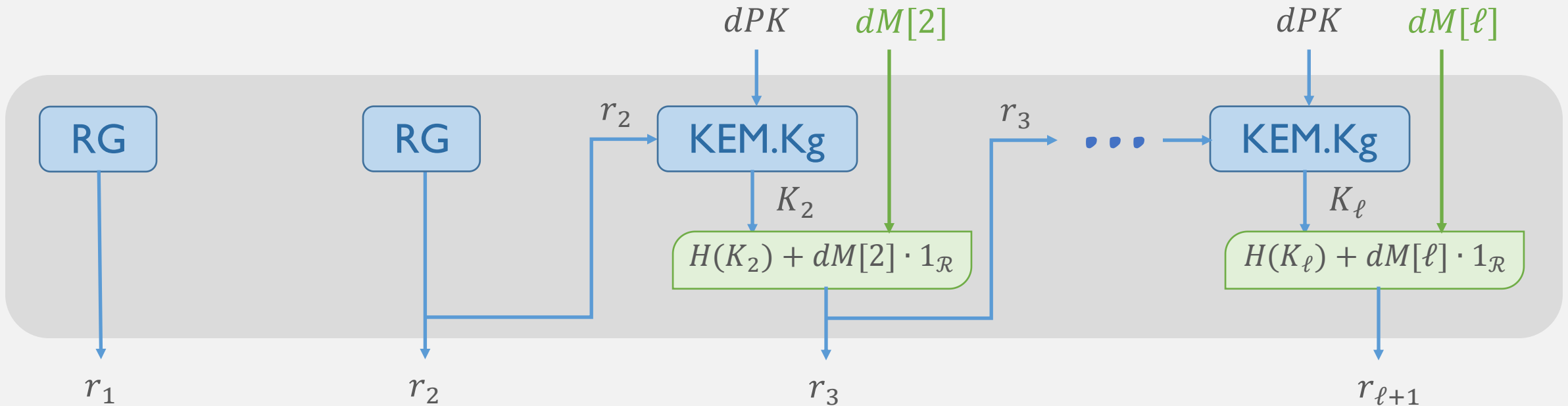
Key Pseudorandomness of KEM



Construction II : Security

G_2 : Generate r_2 using RG

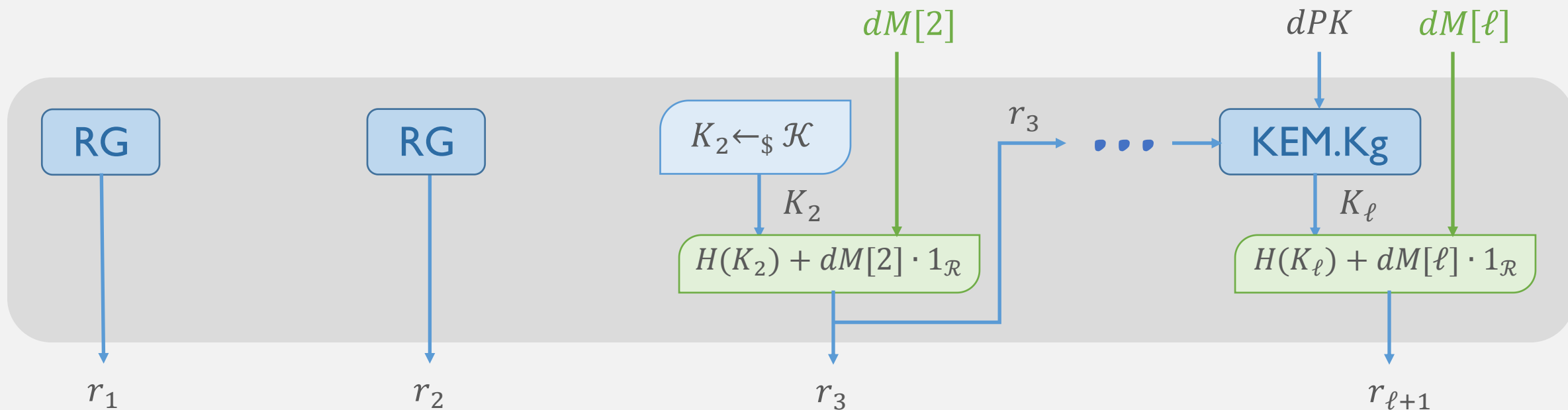
Entropy Smoothness of Hash Function Family



Construction II : Security

G_3 : Replace K_2 with random key

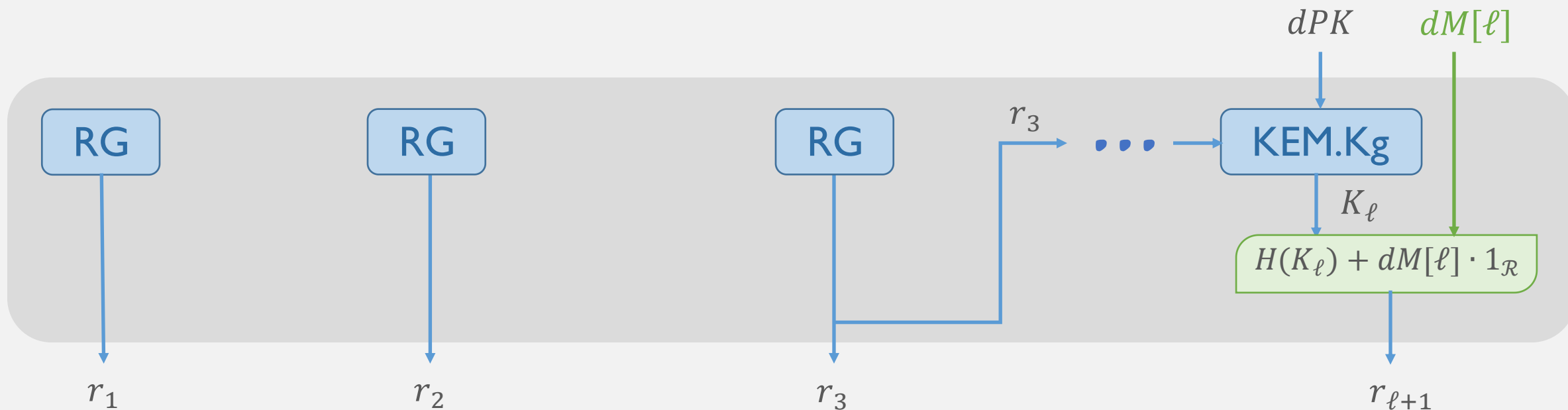
Key Pseudorandomness of KEM



Construction II : Security

G_4 : Generate r_3 using RG

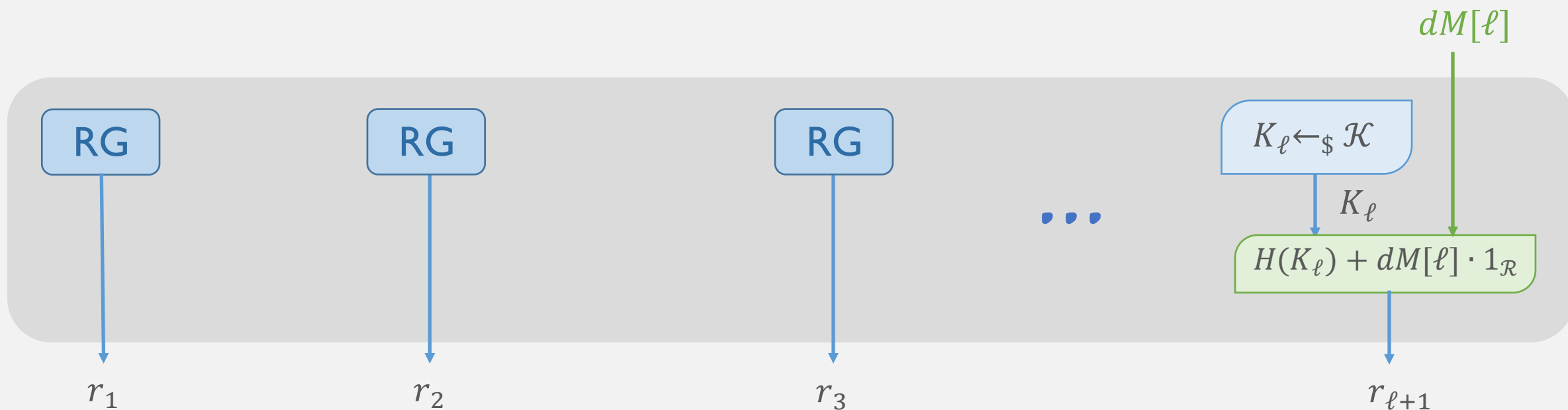
Entropy Smoothness of Hash Function Family



Construction II : Security

$G_{2^{\ell-1}}$: Replace K_ℓ with random key

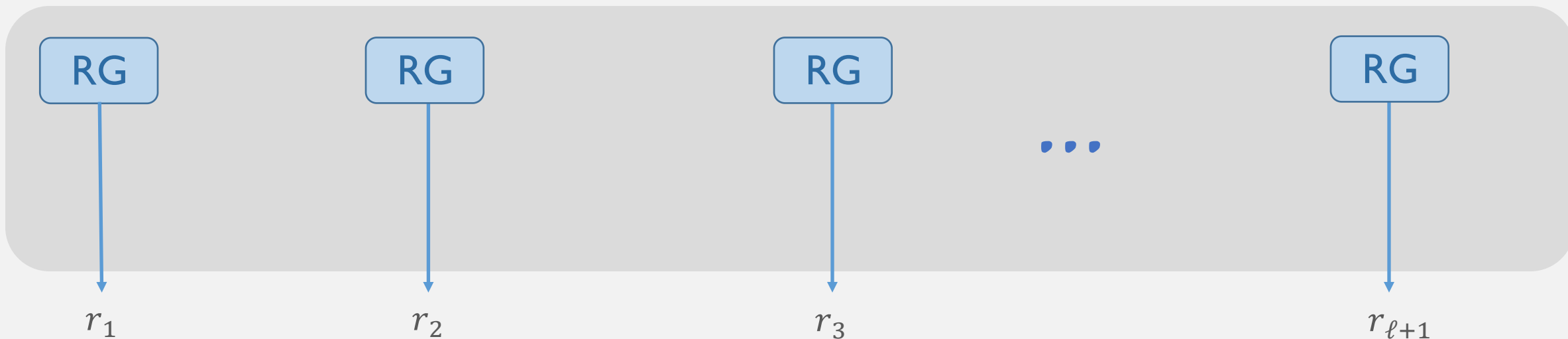
Key Pseudorandomness of KEM



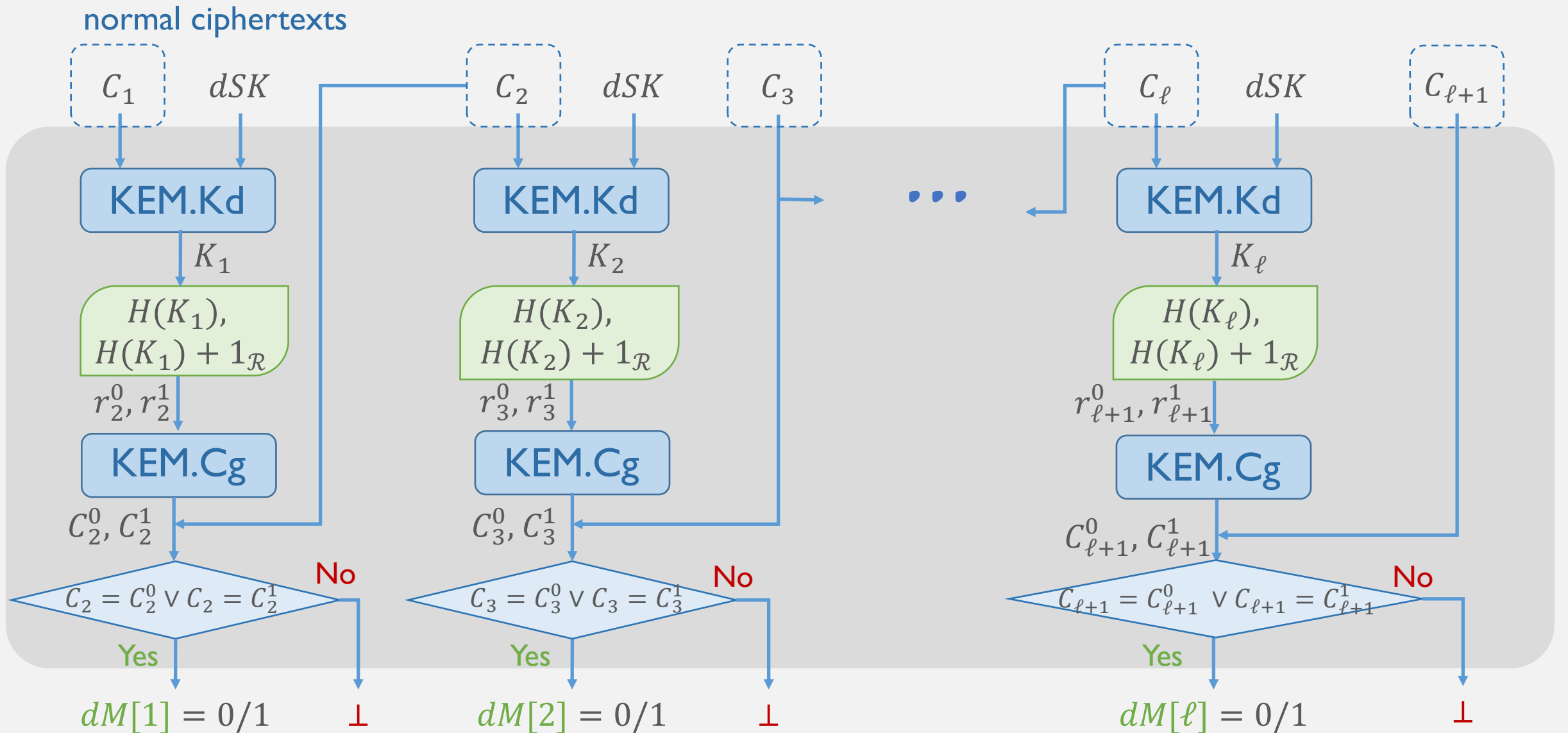
Construction II : Security

$G_{2\ell}$: Generate $r_{\ell+1}$ using RG (Ideal Game)

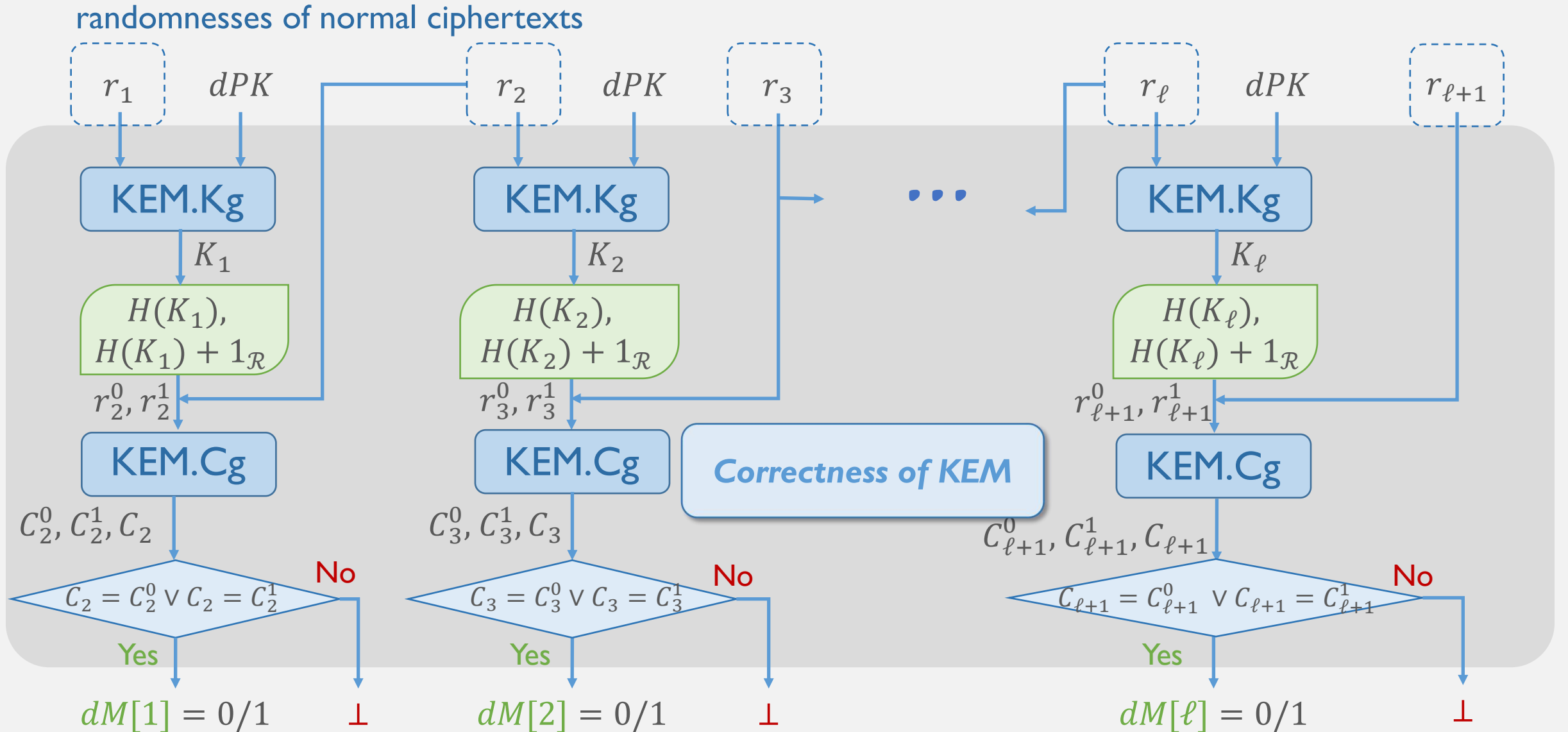
Entropy Smoothness of
Hash Function Family



Construction II : Robustness

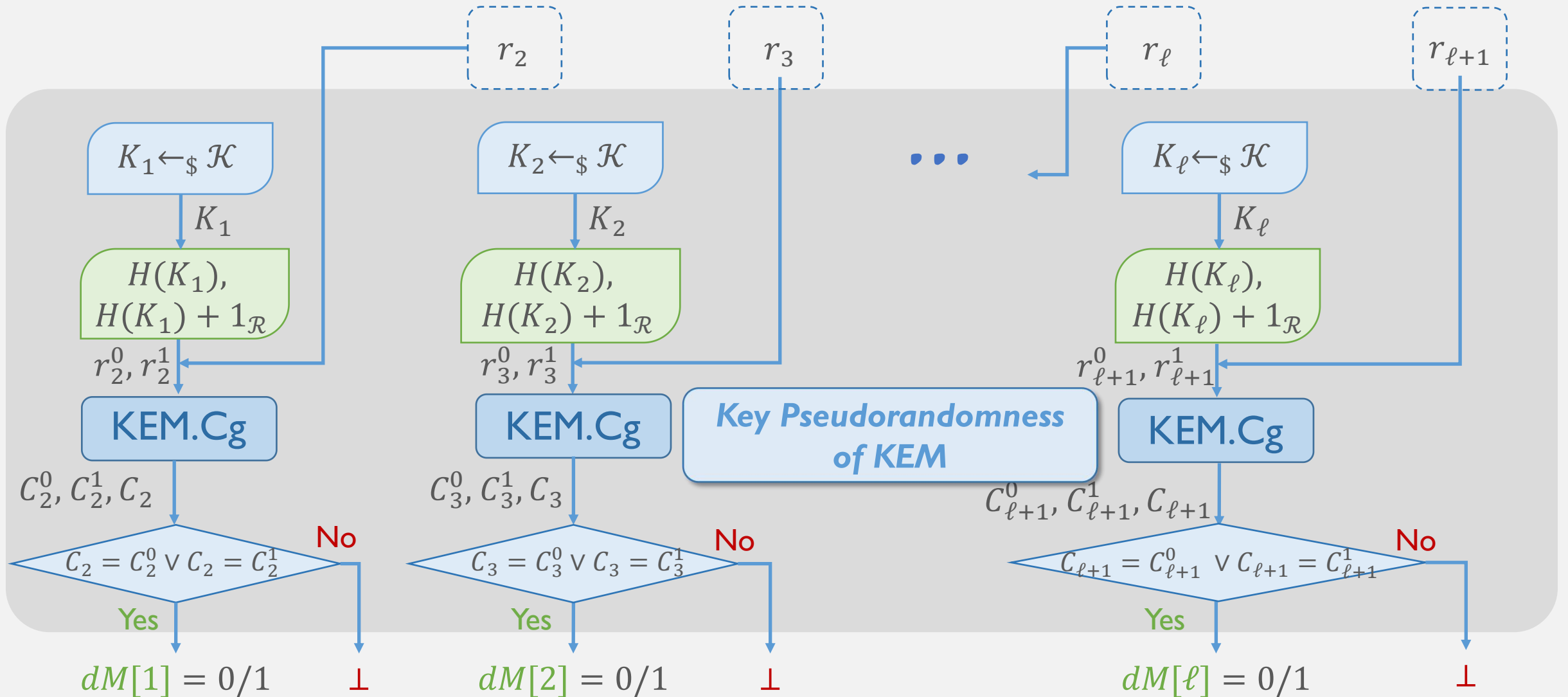


Construction II : Robustness



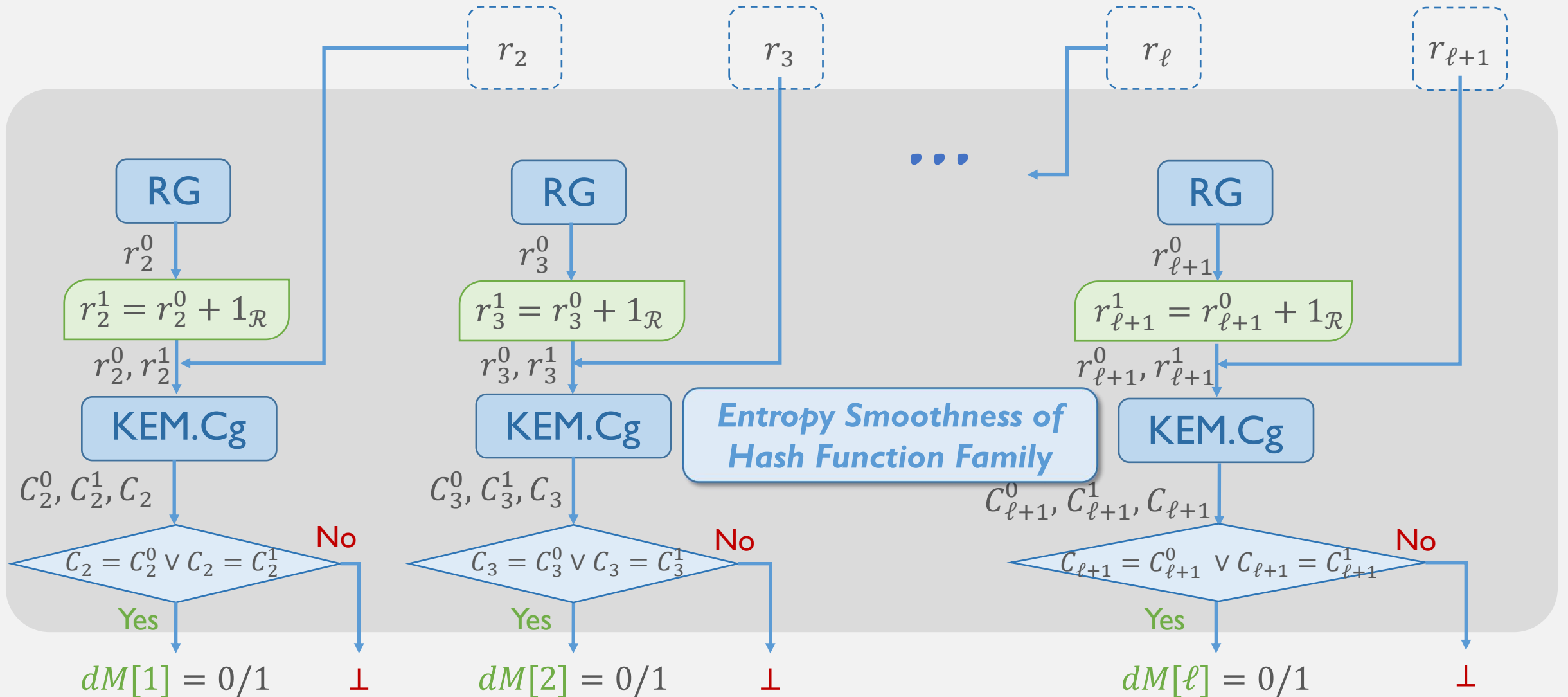
Construction II : Robustness

randomnesses of normal ciphertexts



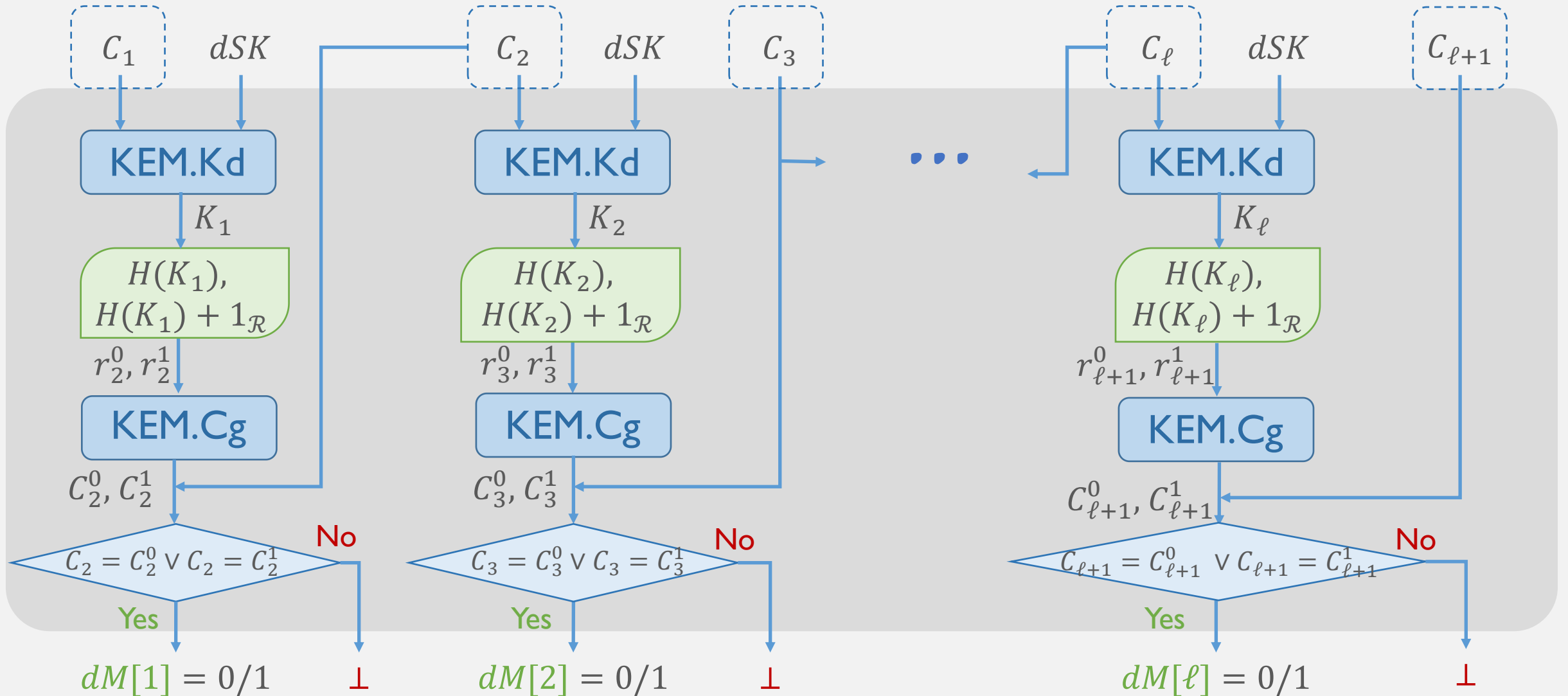
Construction II : Robustness

randomnesses of normal ciphertexts



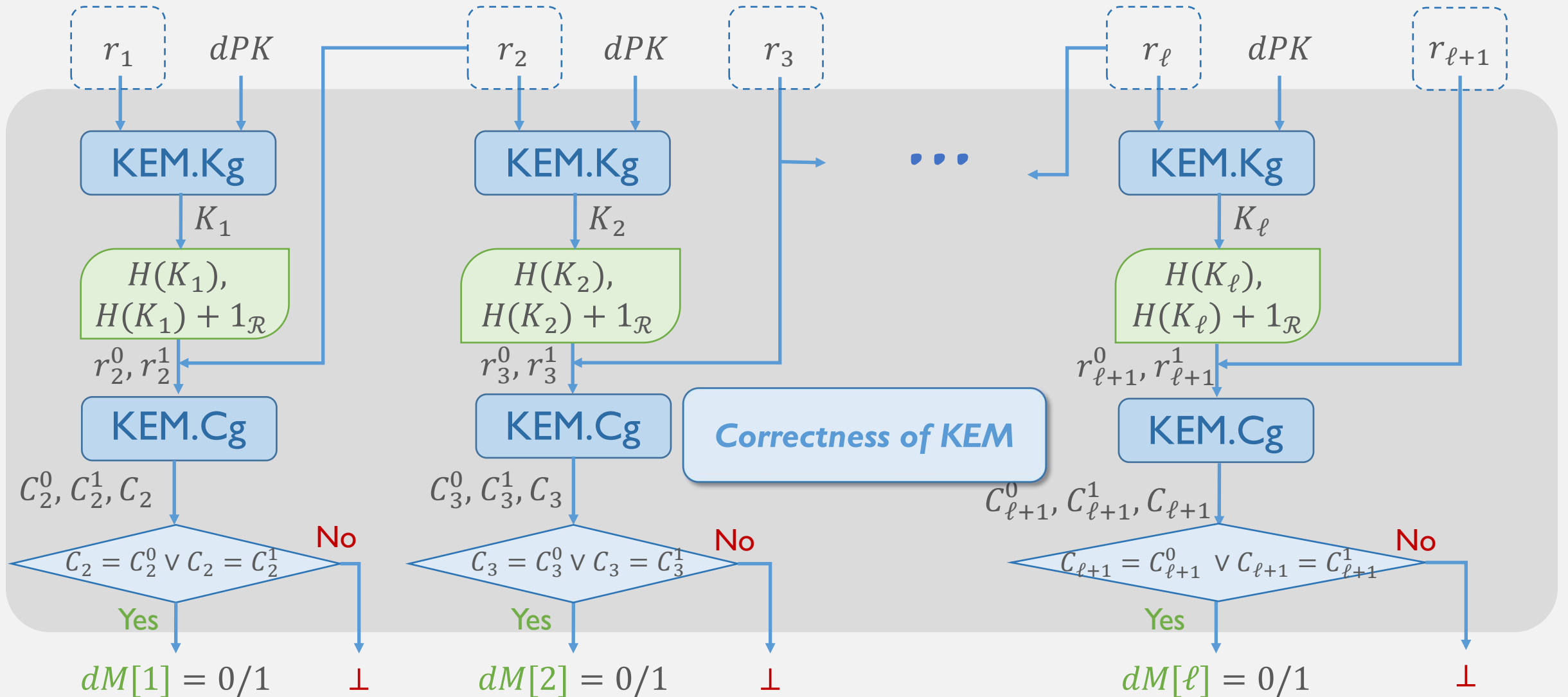
Construction II : Robustness

anamorphic ciphertexts under dPK^*



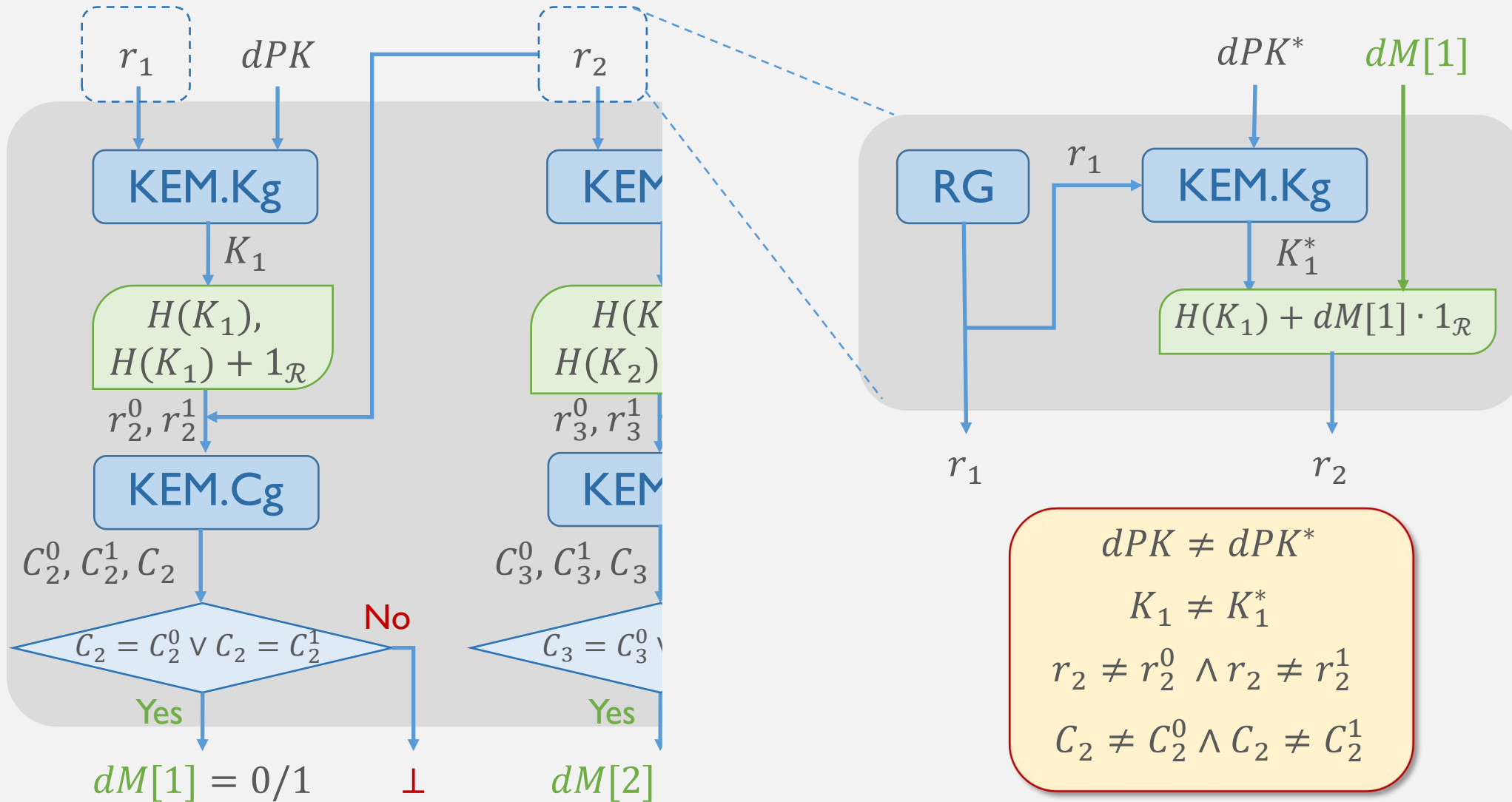
Construction II : Robustness

randomnesses of anamorphic ciphertexts under dPK^*



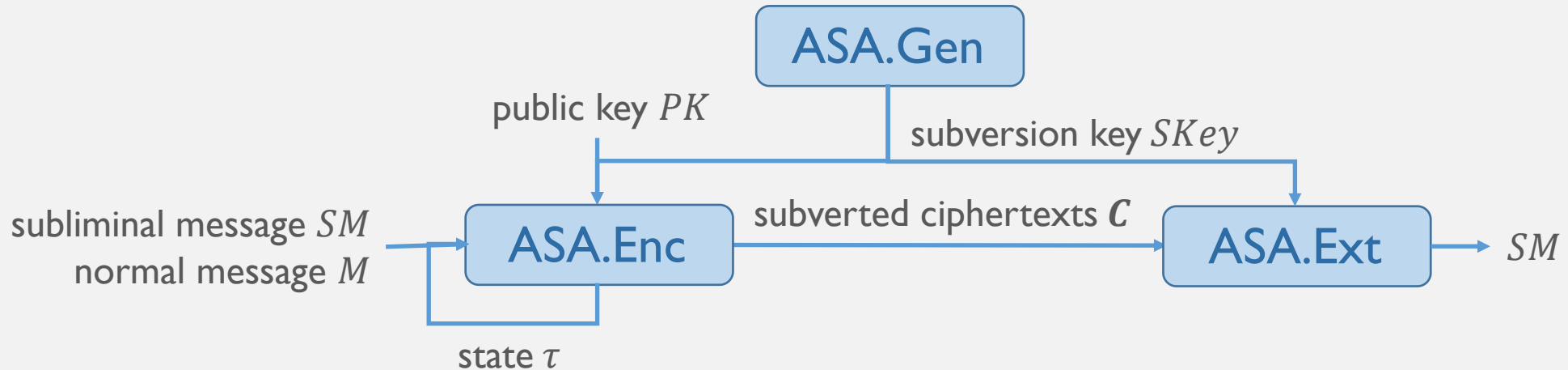
Construction II : Robustness

randomnesses of anamorphic ciphertexts under dPK^*



Construction II : Conclusion

➤ Generalized Algorithm-Substitution Attack (ASA) on PKE



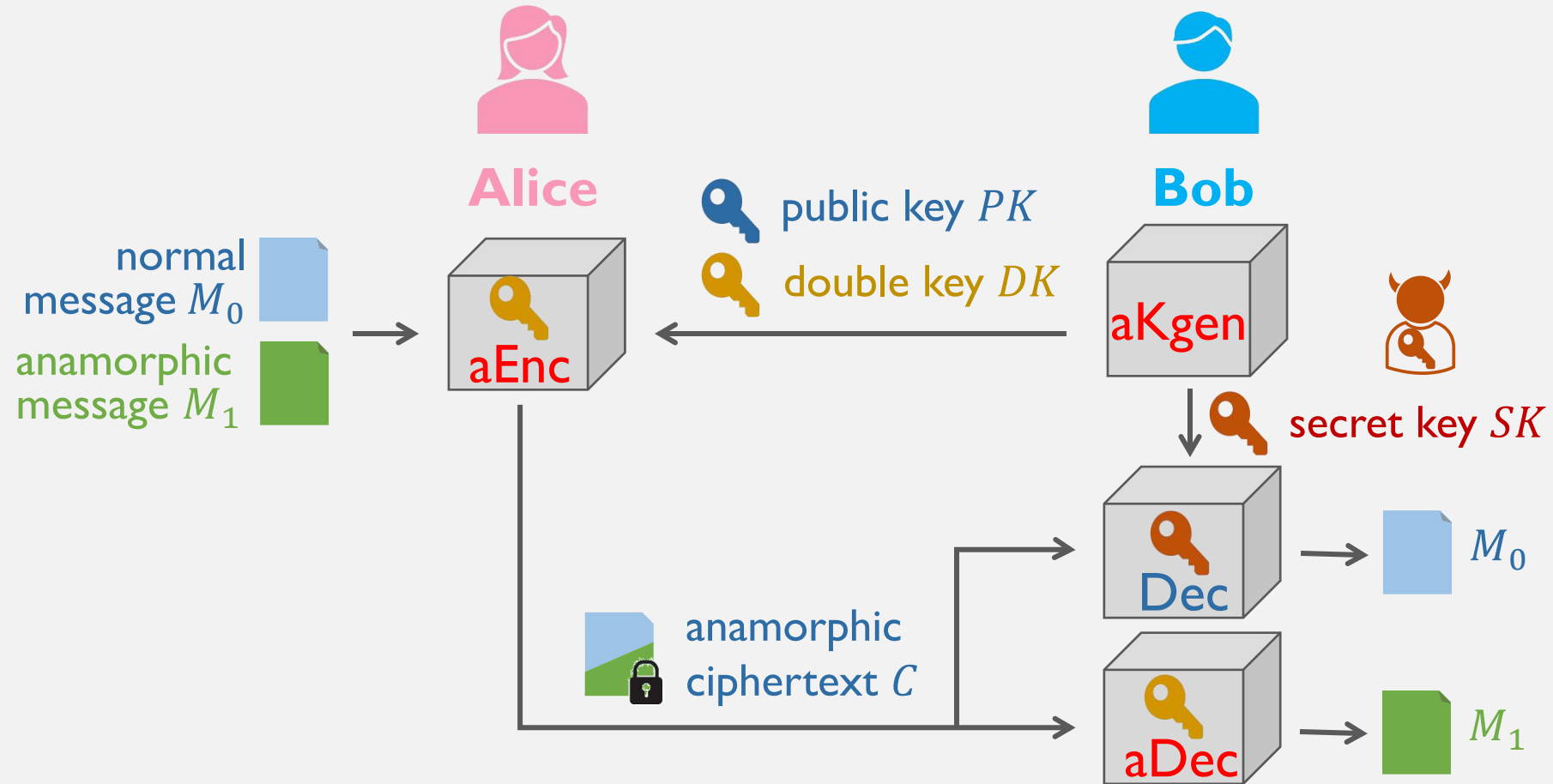
➤ Relation between ℓ -Sender-AME and generalized ASA on PKE

- ℓ -Sender-AME \Rightarrow generalized ASA on PKE (Theorem 8.2)
- generalized ASA on PKE $\not\Rightarrow$ ℓ -Sender-AME

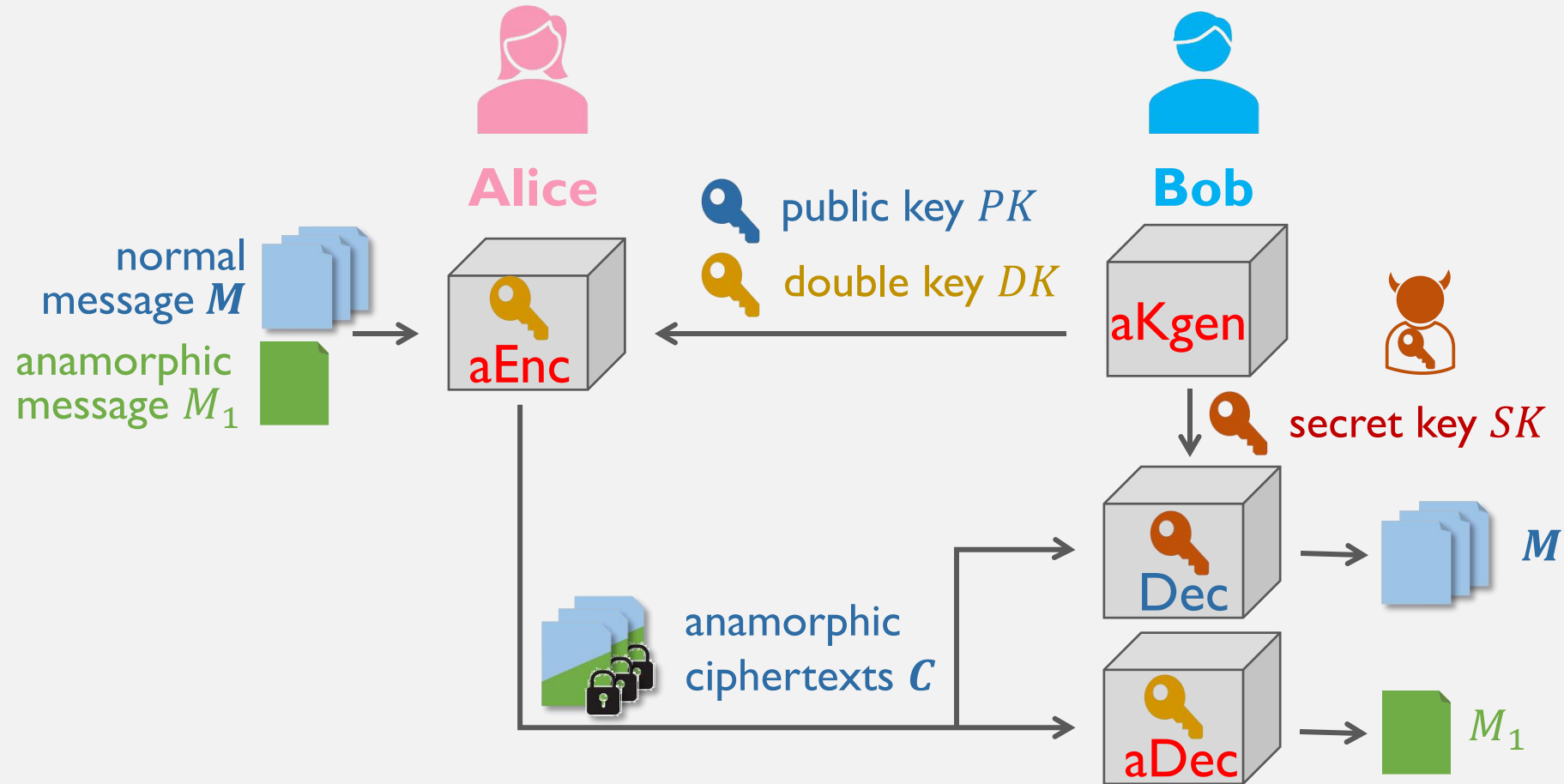
Our Work

- New Formalization
- Generic Constructions
- Relation Exploration

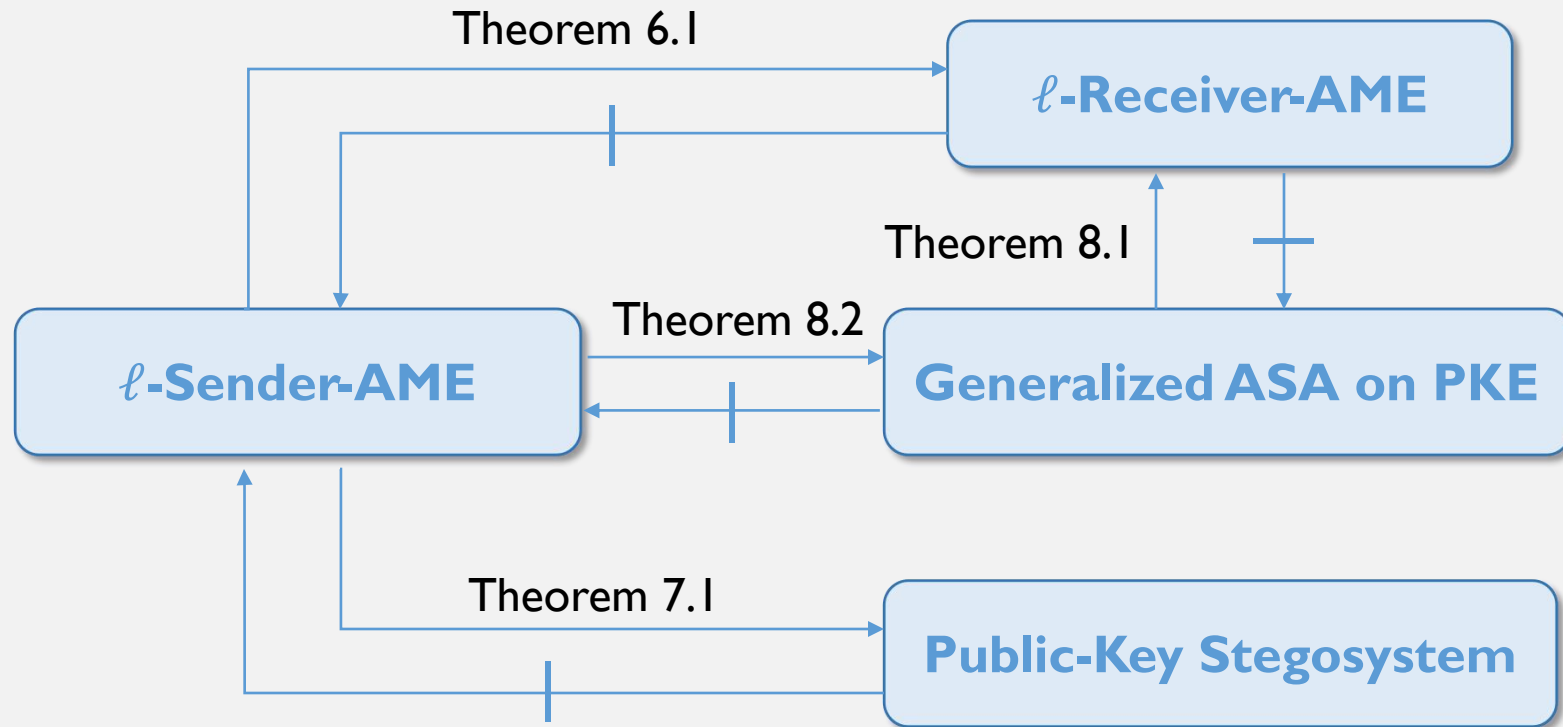
Receiver-Anamorphic Encryption [PPY22]



ℓ -Receiver-Anamorphic Encryption



Relations



Thanks!

 wangyi14@nudt.edu.cn