

Circuit Bootstrapping: Faster and Smaller

Ruida Wang, Yundi Wen, Zhihao Li, Xianhui Lu, Benqiang Wei, Kun Liu and Kunpeng Wang

1. State Key Laboratory of Information Security, Institute of Information Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.
2. School of Cyber Security, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.
3. Academy of Mathematics and Systems Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China.



Outline

□ Background

- Fully Homomorphic Encryption
- FHEW/TFHE Scheme
- FHEW/TFHE Bootstrapping

□ LHE Evaluation Mode

□ Improved Circuit Bootstrapping

□ Performance

□ Discussion

□ Q&A

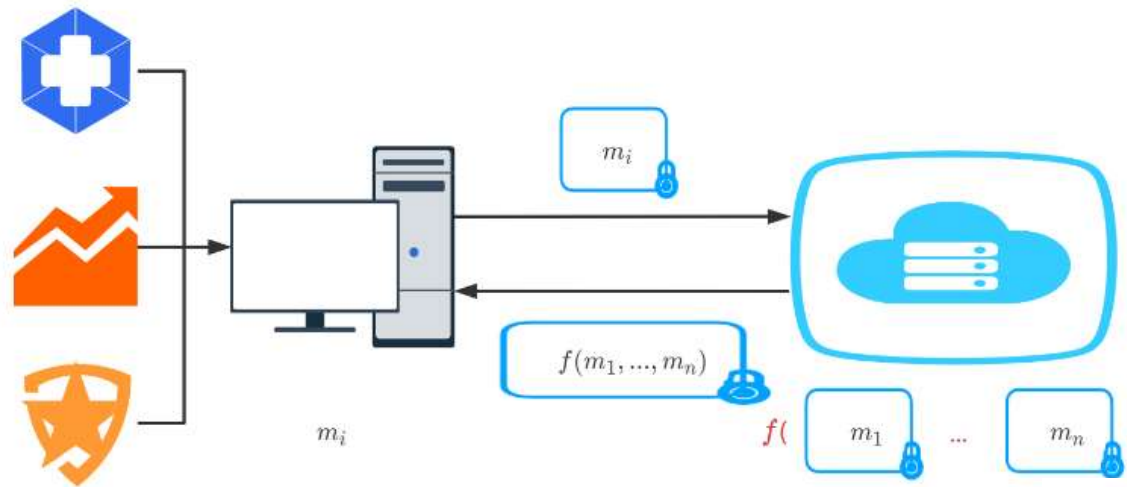


Fully Homomorphic Encryption

- FHE: Allows computations on encrypted data without decryption.

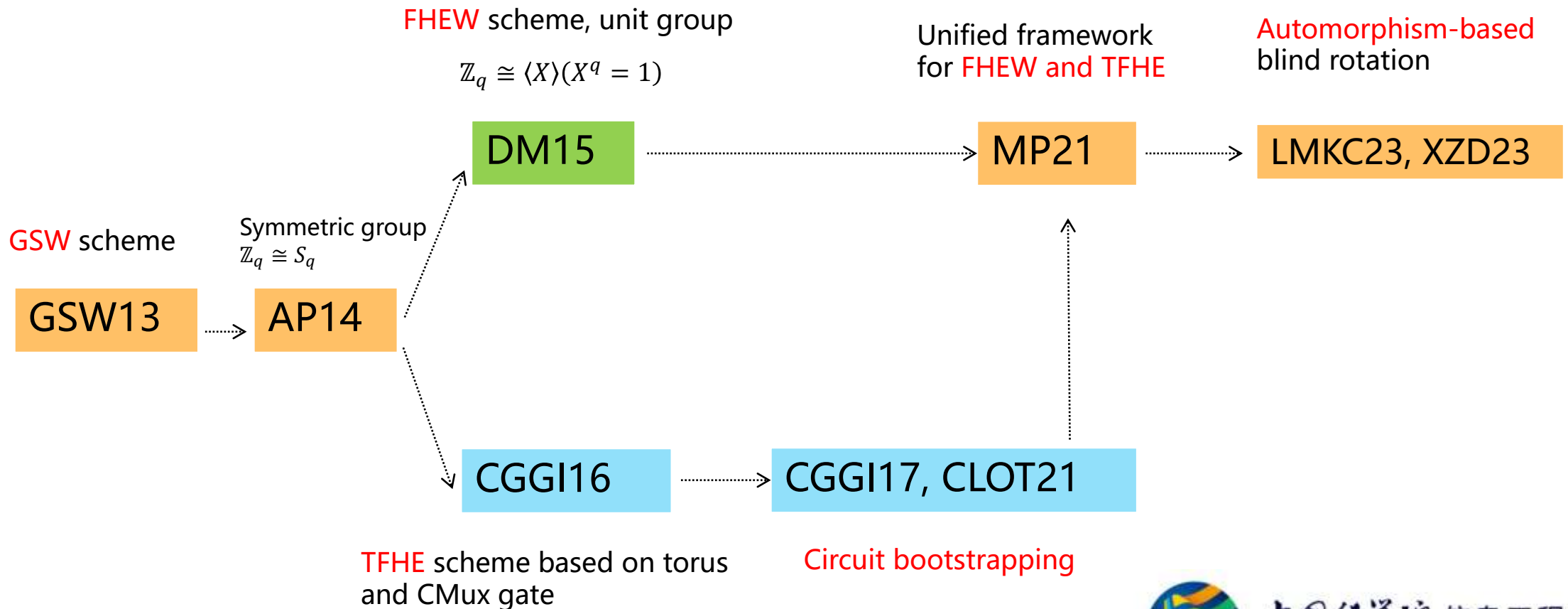
$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{x} + \boxed{y} &= \boxed{x+y} \\ \boxed{x} \times \boxed{y} &= \boxed{x \times y} \end{aligned}$$

- Applications: Secure cloud computing, Privacy-Preserving ML, ...



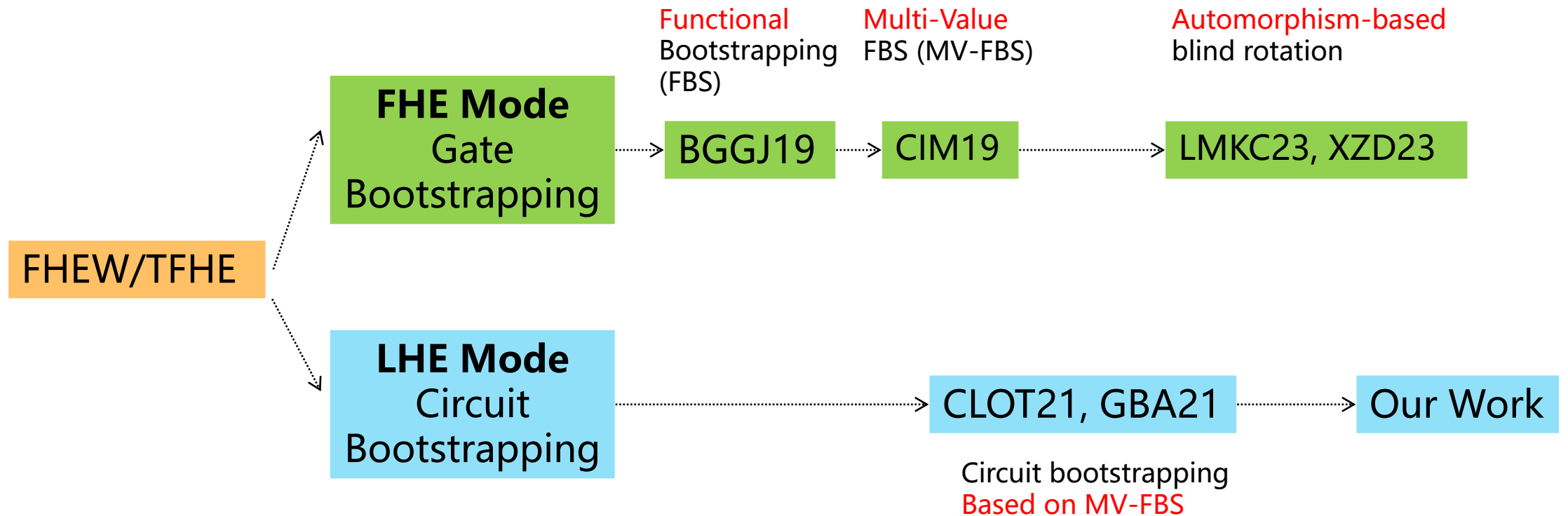
FHEW/TFHE Scheme

- FHEW/TFHE: Similar to, unified framework in [MP21].
- Known for bootstrapping efficiency.



FHEW/TFHE Bootstrapping

- Bootstrapping gate-by-gate: **Fully homomorphic evaluation mode**.
- “Sleepy Field” : **Leveled homomorphic evaluation mode**.



Outline

□ Background

□ LHE Evaluation Mode

- Look-Up-Table Via CMUX Gate
- Circuit Bootstrapping (CGGI17, CLOT21)

□ Improved Circuit Bootstrapping

□ Performance

□ Discussion

□ Q&A

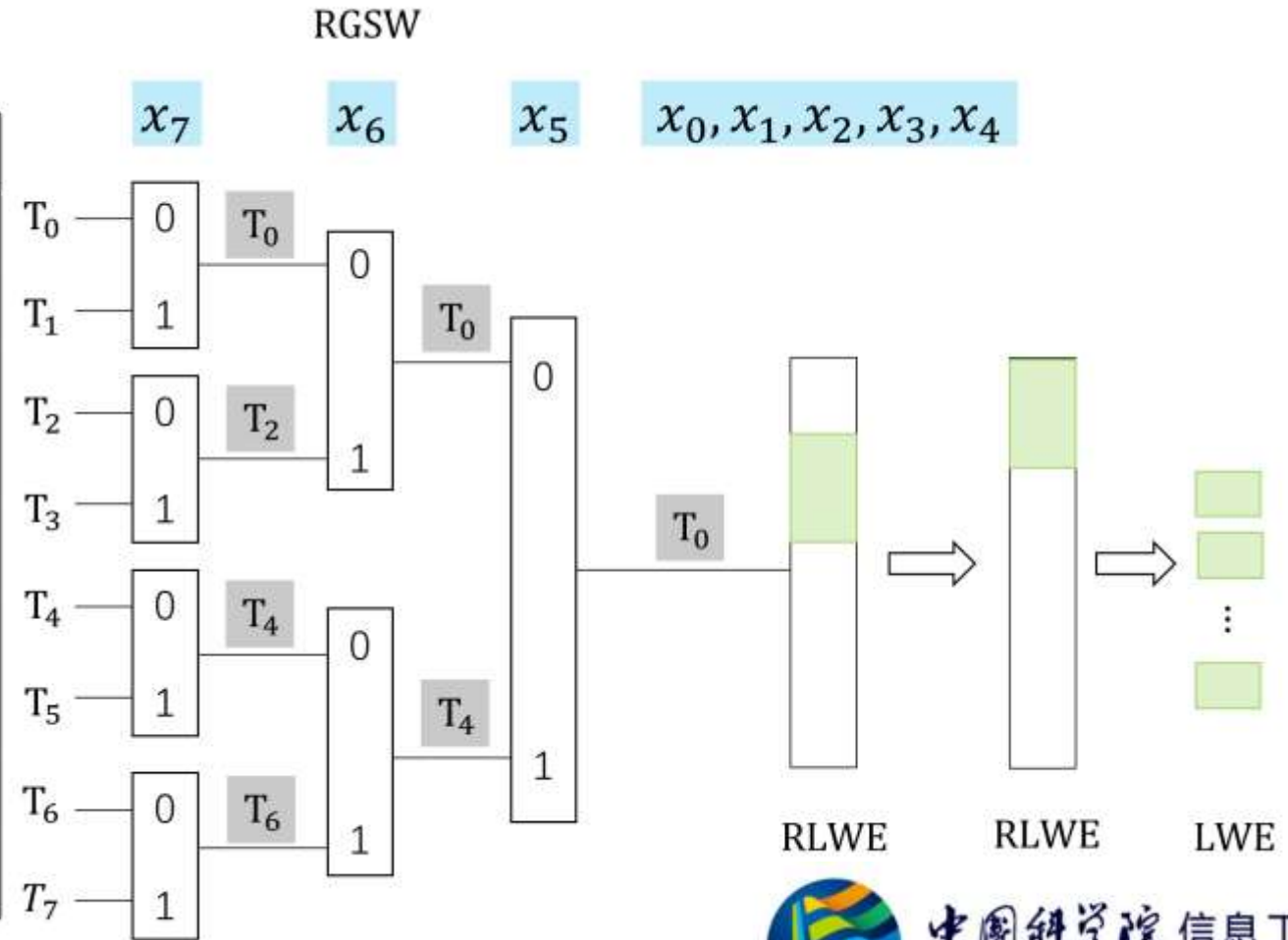


LUT Via CMUX Gate

- Input: RGSW
- Output: LWE

$$\text{CMUX: } \text{RGSW}(x_7) \square (\text{RLWE}(T_1) - \text{RLWE}(T_0)) + \text{RLWE}(T_0)$$

x_0	...	x_7	f_0	...	f_{31}
0	...	0	$\sigma_{0,0}$	...	$\sigma_{0,31}$
1	...	0	$\sigma_{1,0}$	...	$\sigma_{1,31}$
0	...	0	$\sigma_{2,0}$	...	$\sigma_{2,31}$
1	...	0	$\sigma_{3,0}$	...	$\sigma_{3,31}$
⋮	...	⋮	⋮	...	⋮
0	...	1	$\sigma_{252,0}$	...	$\sigma_{252,31}$
1	...	1	$\sigma_{253,0}$	...	$\sigma_{253,31}$
0	...	1	$\sigma_{254,0}$	...	$\sigma_{254,31}$
1	...	1	$\sigma_{255,0}$	...	$\sigma_{255,31}$

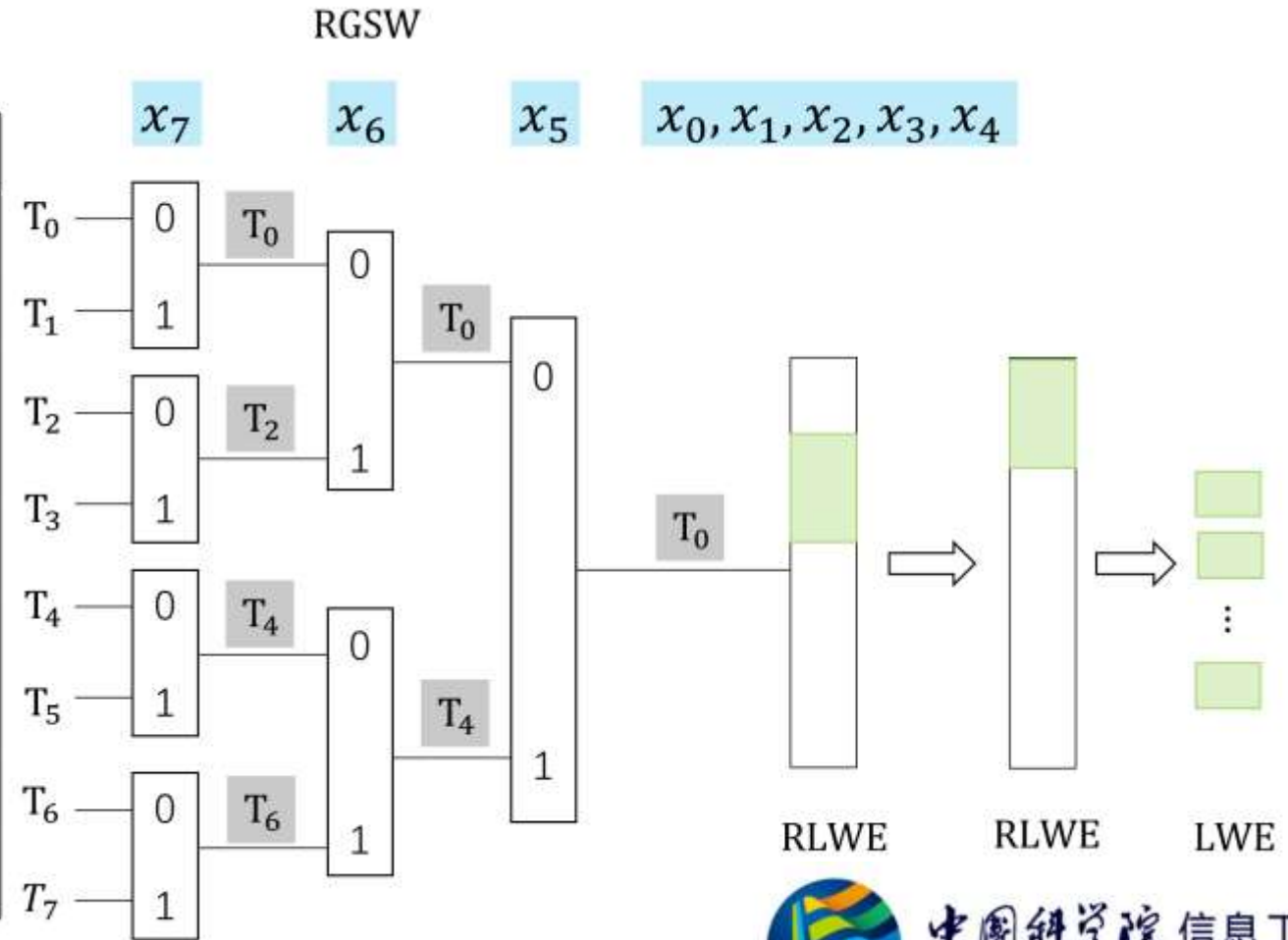


LUT Via CMUX Gate

- Input: RGSW
- Output: LWE

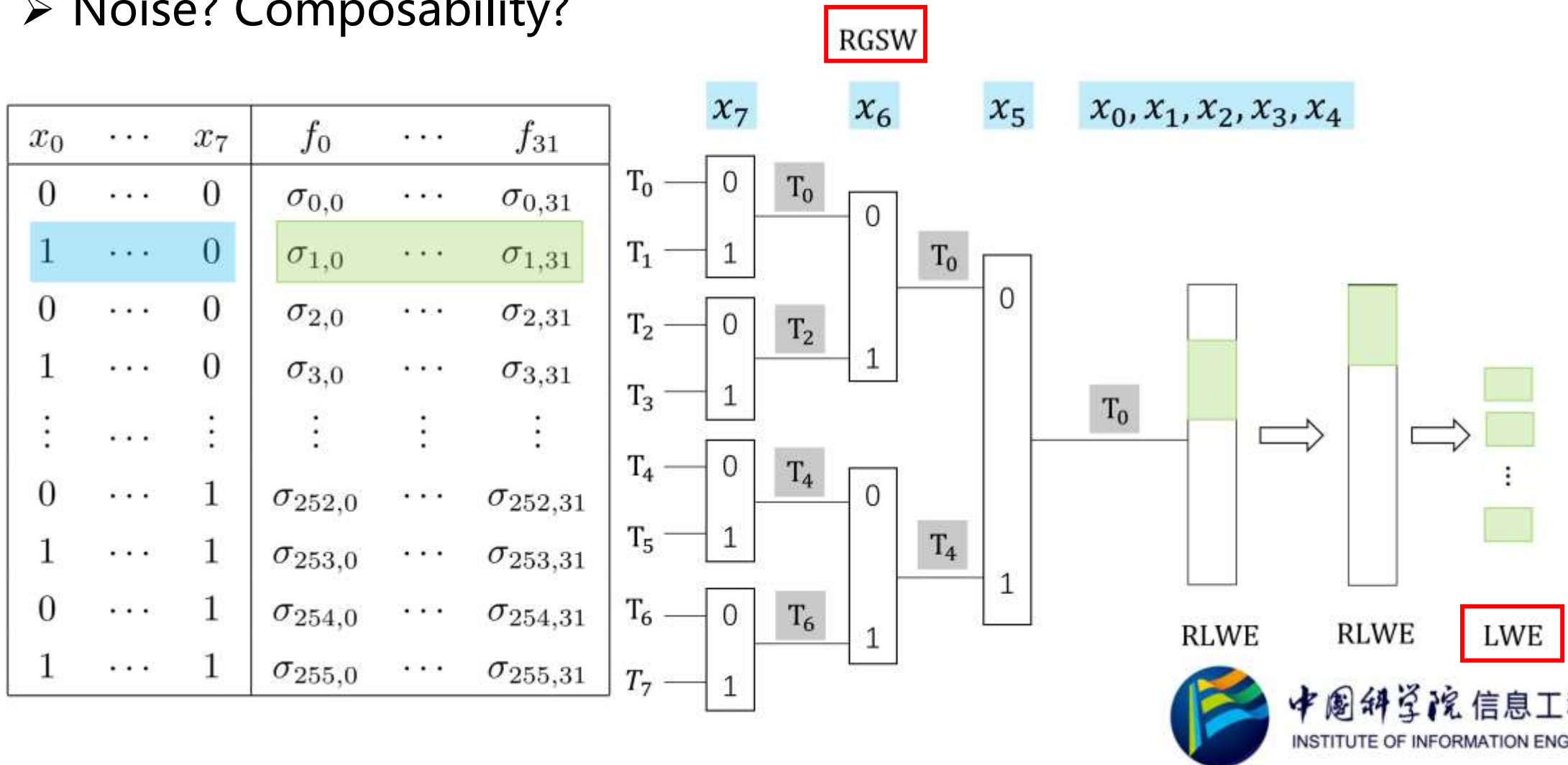
$$\text{CMUX: } \text{RGSW}(x_7) \square (\text{RLWE}(T_1) - \text{RLWE}(T_0)) + \text{RLWE}(T_0)$$

x_0	...	x_7	f_0	...	f_{31}
0	...	0	$\sigma_{0,0}$	...	$\sigma_{0,31}$
1	...	0	$\sigma_{1,0}$	...	$\sigma_{1,31}$
0	...	0	$\sigma_{2,0}$	...	$\sigma_{2,31}$
1	...	0	$\sigma_{3,0}$	...	$\sigma_{3,31}$
⋮	...	⋮	⋮	...	⋮
0	...	1	$\sigma_{252,0}$	...	$\sigma_{252,31}$
1	...	1	$\sigma_{253,0}$	...	$\sigma_{253,31}$
0	...	1	$\sigma_{254,0}$	...	$\sigma_{254,31}$
1	...	1	$\sigma_{255,0}$	...	$\sigma_{255,31}$



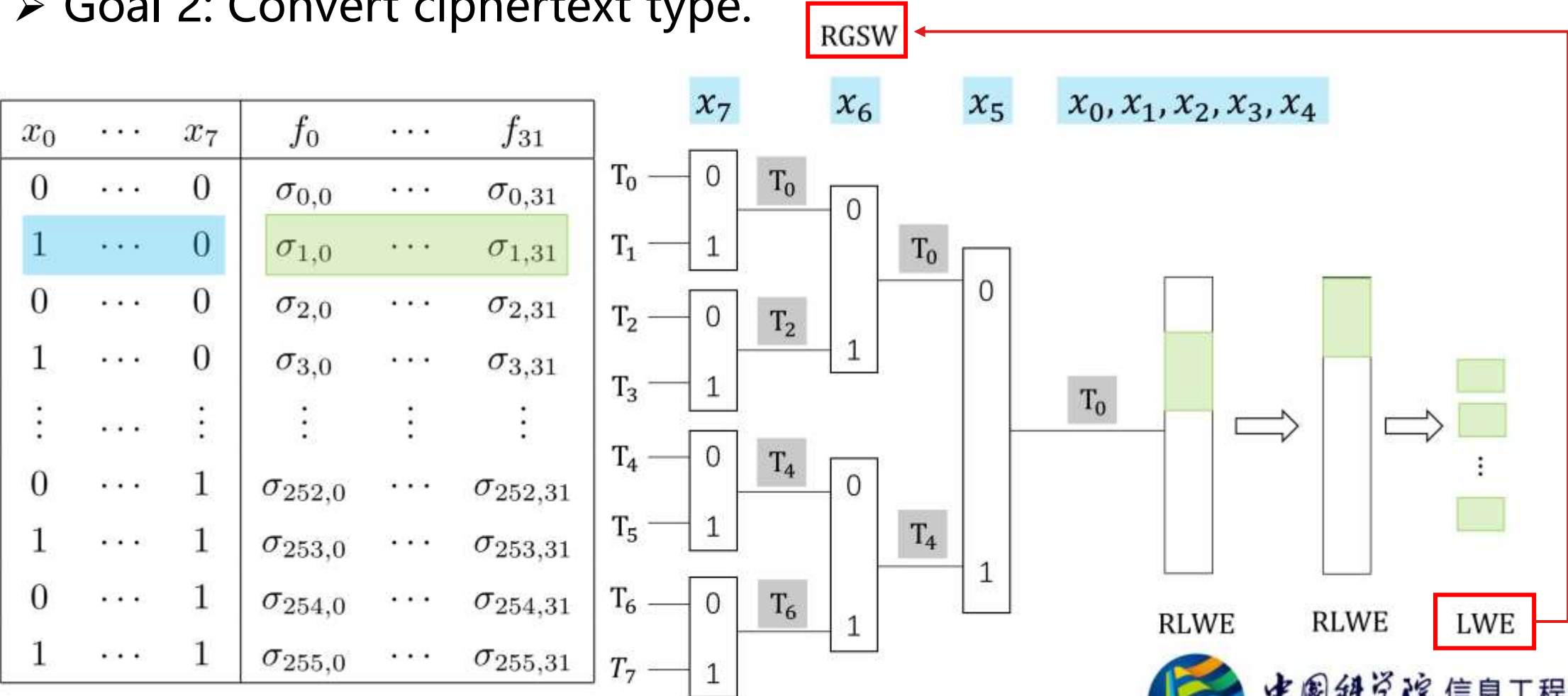
LUT Via CMUX Gate

- Low-noise RGSW → high-noise LWE.
- Noise? Composability?



Circuit Bootstrapping

- Goal 1: Refresh noise.
- Goal 2: Convert ciphertext type.



RGSW Construction

- An RGSW ciphertext consists of two decomposed RLWE ciphertexts.
- Circuit Bootstrapping: From **LWE** to refreshed **Gadget RLWEs**.

$$\text{RGSW}(m) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{RLWE}'(sk \cdot m) \\ \text{RLWE}'(m) \end{array} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} a_0(x) & b_0(x) \\ a_1(x) & b_1(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{l-1}(x) & b_{l-1}(x) \\ a_l(x) & b_l(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{2l-1}(x) & b_{2l-1}(x) \end{pmatrix} + m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} v_0 & 0 \\ v_1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ v_{l-1} & 0 \\ 0 & v_0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & v_{l-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

Gadget Vector: (v_0, \dots, v_l)

Gadget RLWE: $\text{RLWE}'(m) = (\text{RLWE}(v_0 \cdot m), \dots, \text{RLWE}(v_{l-1} \cdot m))$



Outline

□ Background

□ LHE Evaluation Mode

□ **Improved Circuit Bootstrapping**

➤ Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

➤ Improved Automorphism-Based Blind Rotation

□ Performance

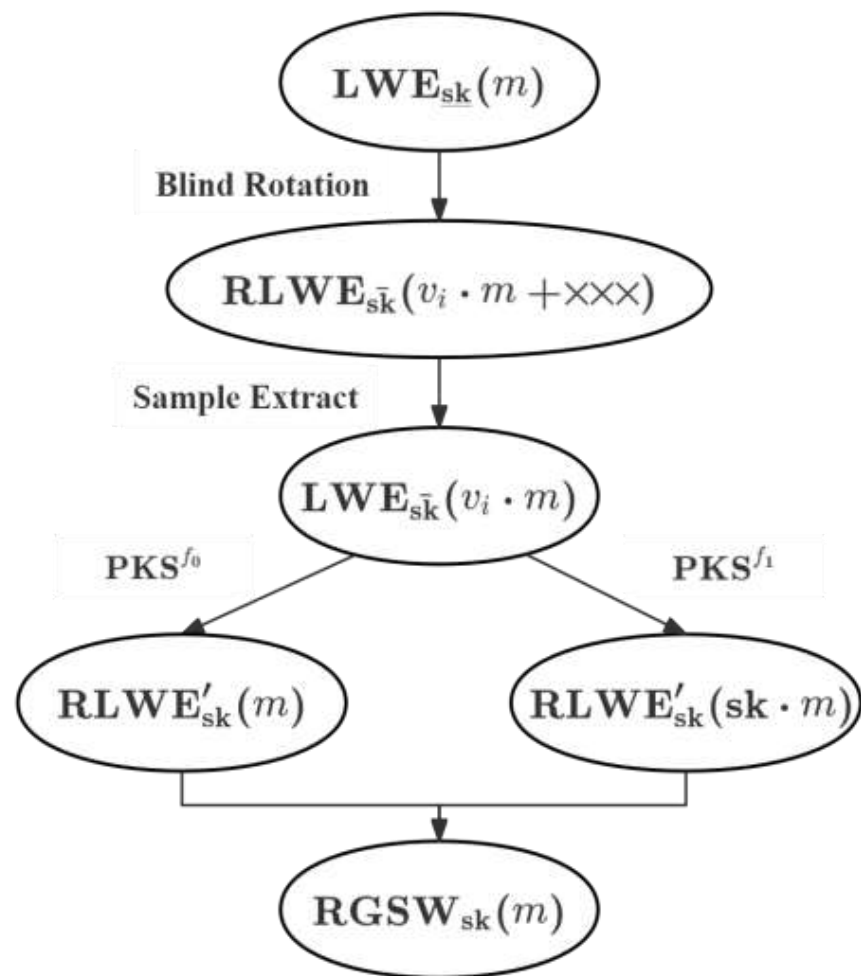
□ Discussion

□ Q&A



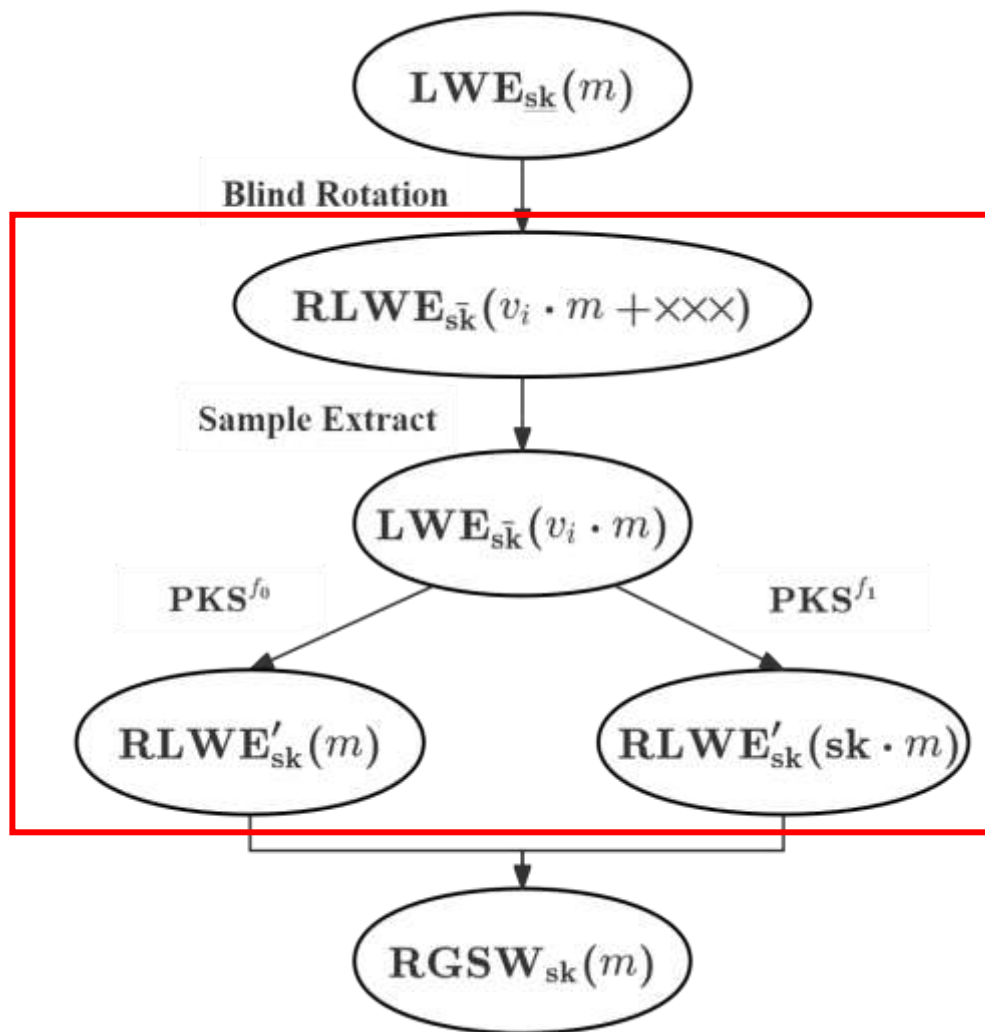
Original Idea

- Using (MV) functional bootstrapping to refresh the noise.
- Using **private key switching** to convert from LWE to RLWE' .



Original Idea

- Conversion step accounts for more than 70% CBS time.



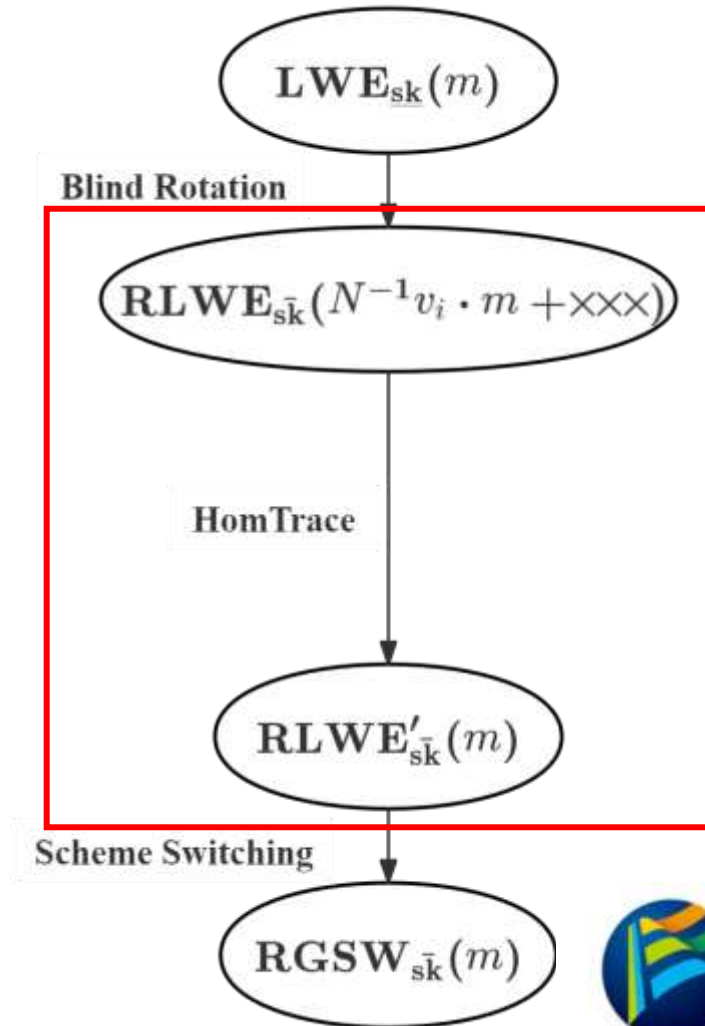
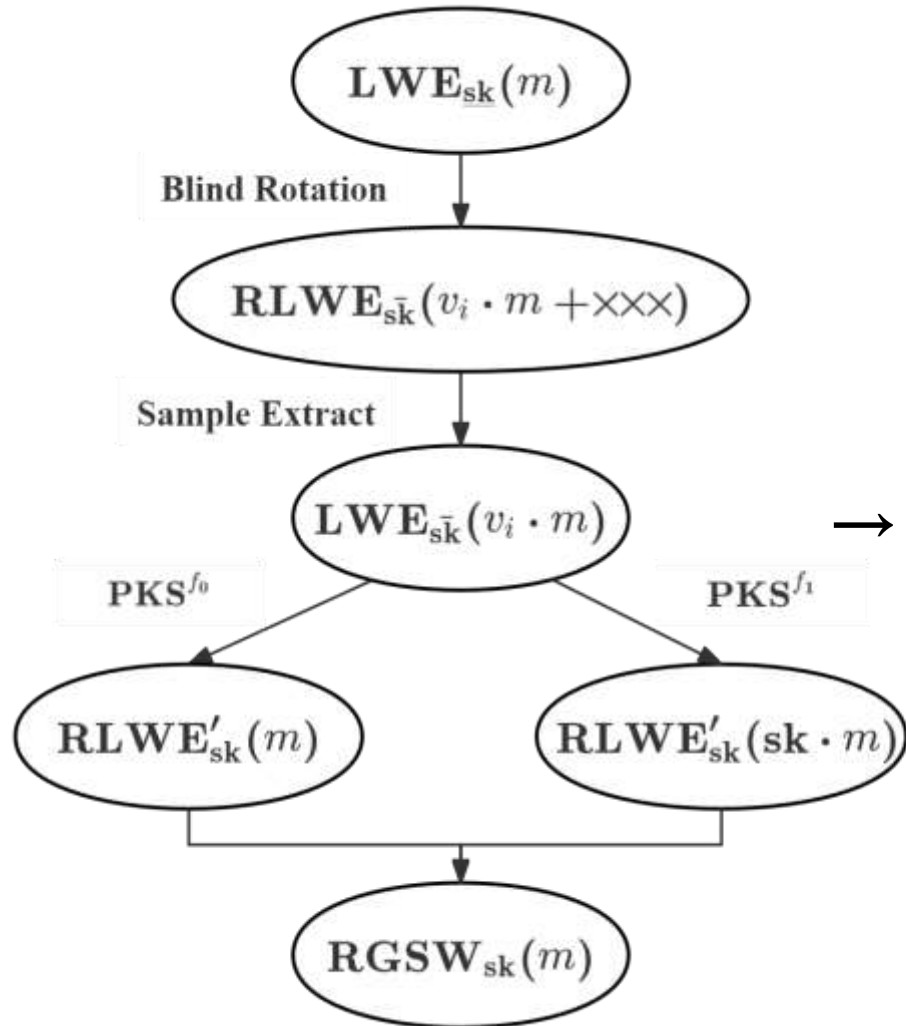
RLWE → LWE → RLWE

Expensive!



Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

- Our idea: Avoid switching between LWE and RLWE.

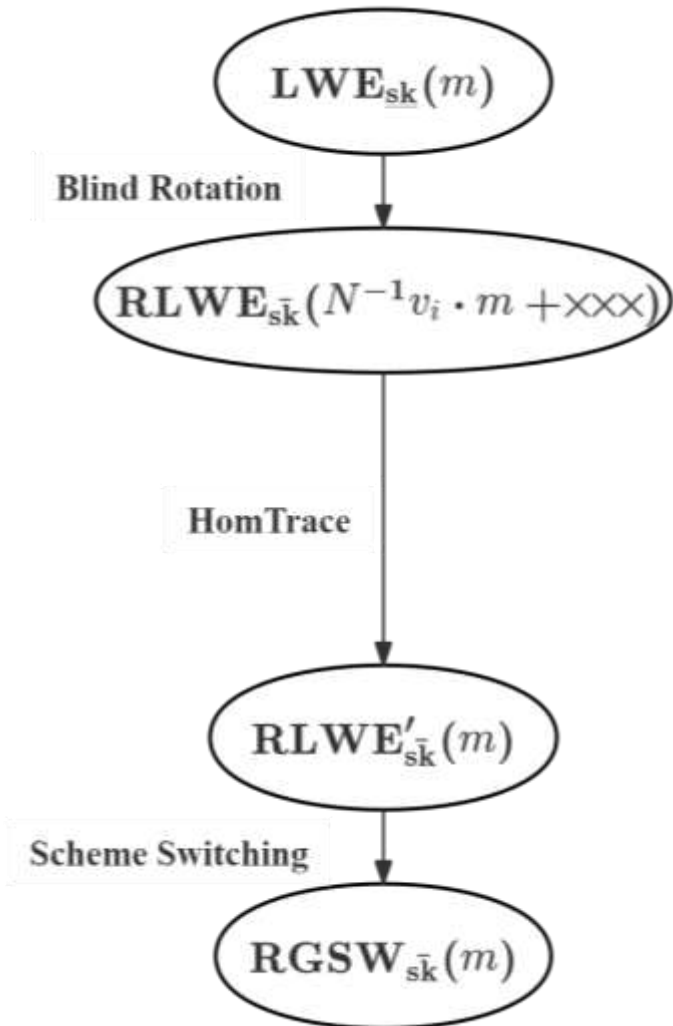


Ring Structure



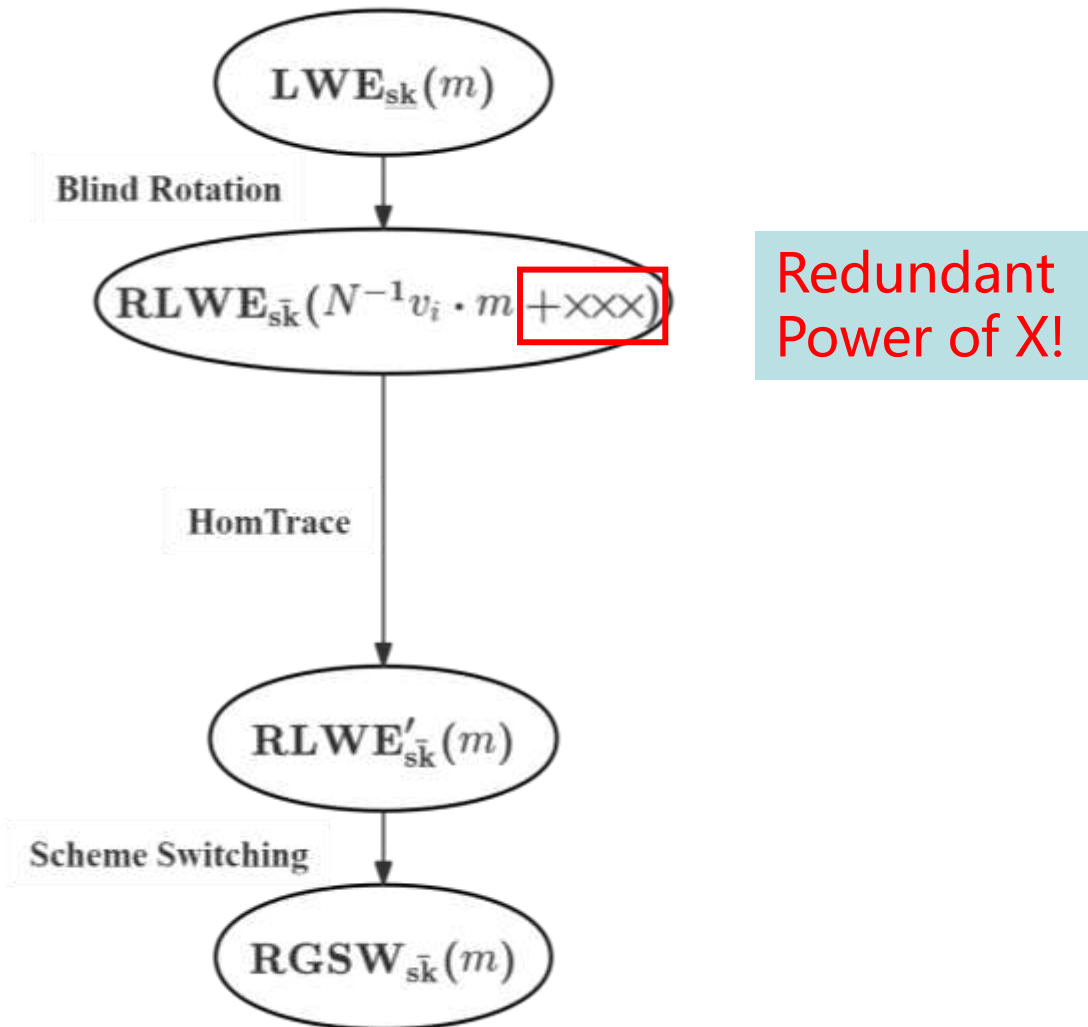
Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

- Key problem: there are some redundant terms after blind rotation.



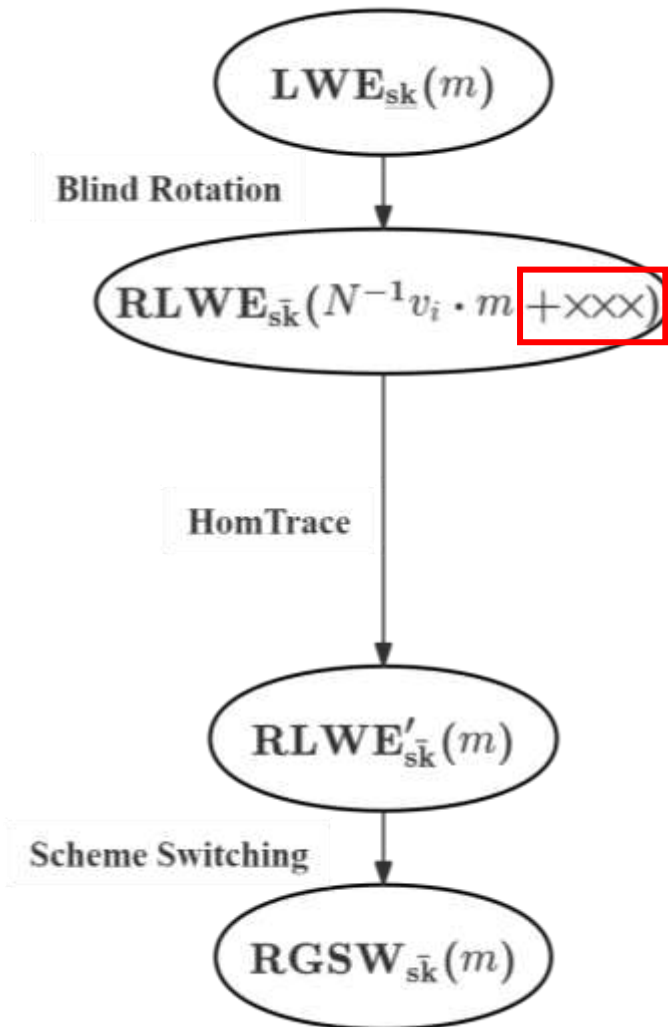
Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

- Key problem: there are some **redundant terms** after blind rotation.



Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

- Solution: use **HomTrace** to turn them to 0.



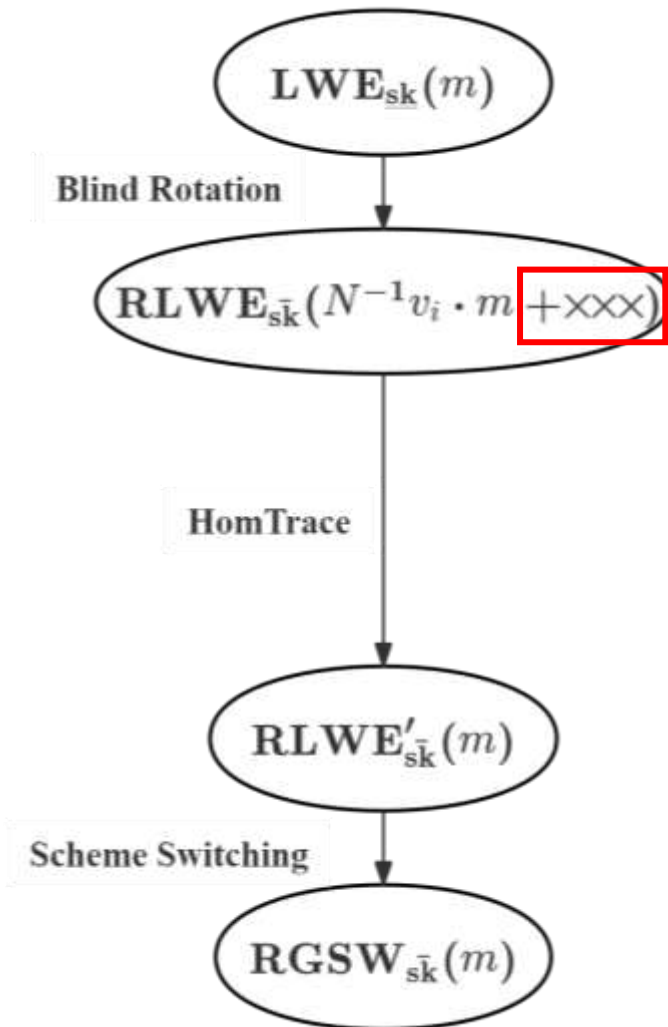
Trace Property:

$$\prod_{t=\log \bar{N}-1}^0 \phi_t(\bar{N}^{-1}v_i \cdot m + y_1X + \dots + y_{\bar{N}-1}X^{\bar{N}-1}) = v_i \cdot m.$$



Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

- Solution: use **HomTrace** to turn them to 0.



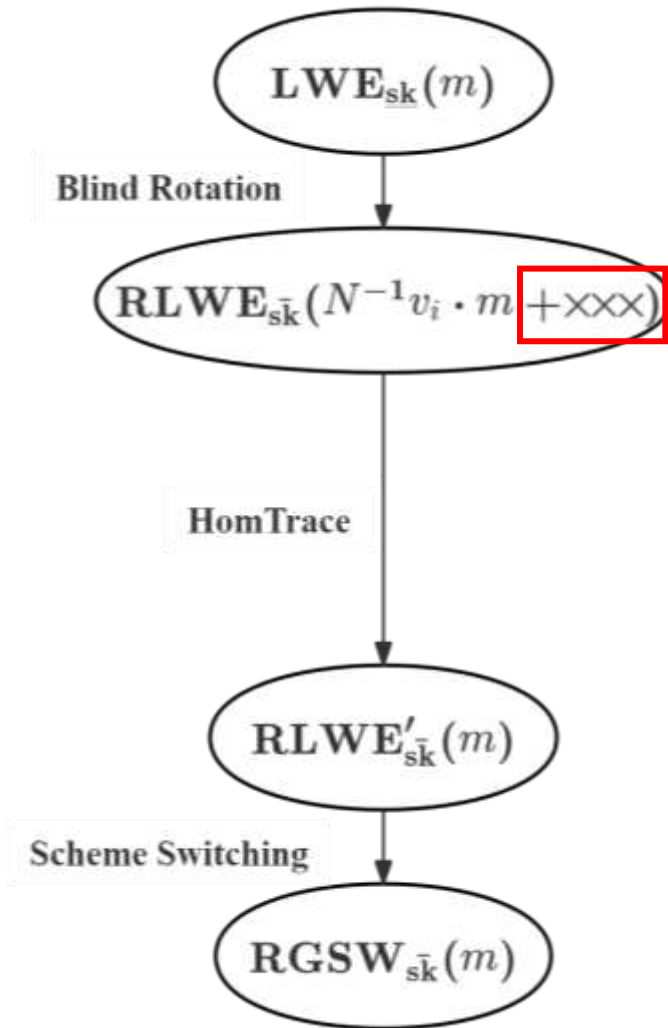
Trace Property:

$$\prod_{t=\log \bar{N}-1}^0 \phi_t(\bar{N}^{-1}v_i \cdot m + y_1X + \dots + y_{\bar{N}-1}X^{\bar{N}-1}) = v_i \cdot m.$$



Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

- Solution: decompose HomTrace to $\log N$ HomAuto.



Trace Property:

$$\prod_{t=\log \bar{N}-1}^0 \phi_t(\bar{N}^{-1}v_i \cdot m + y_1X + \dots + y_{\bar{N}-1}X^{\bar{N}-1}) = v_i \cdot m.$$

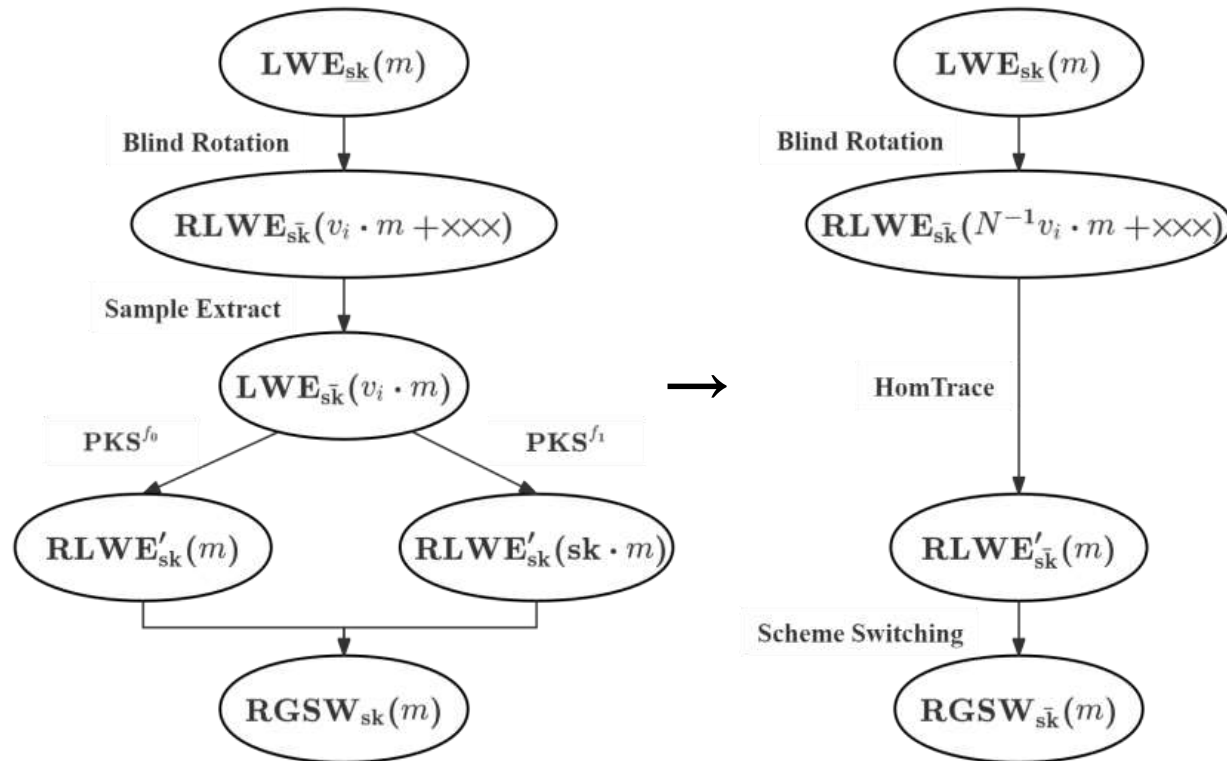
Tower Case Decomposition:

$$\prod_{t=j}^0 \phi_t(X^i) = \phi_j \circ \dots \circ \phi_0(X^i) = \begin{cases} 0, & k \leq j \leq \log \bar{N}, \\ 2^{j+1}, & 0 \leq j < k. \end{cases}$$



Conversion over the Polynomial Ring

➤ Faster and Smaller.



Computational Complexity:

$$O(N^2) \rightarrow O(N \log^2 N),$$

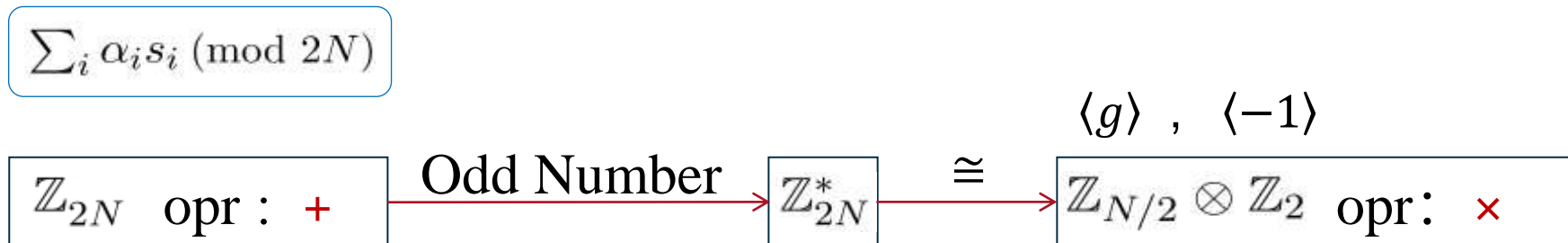
Key Size:

$$O(N^2 \log Q) \rightarrow O(N \log N \log Q).$$



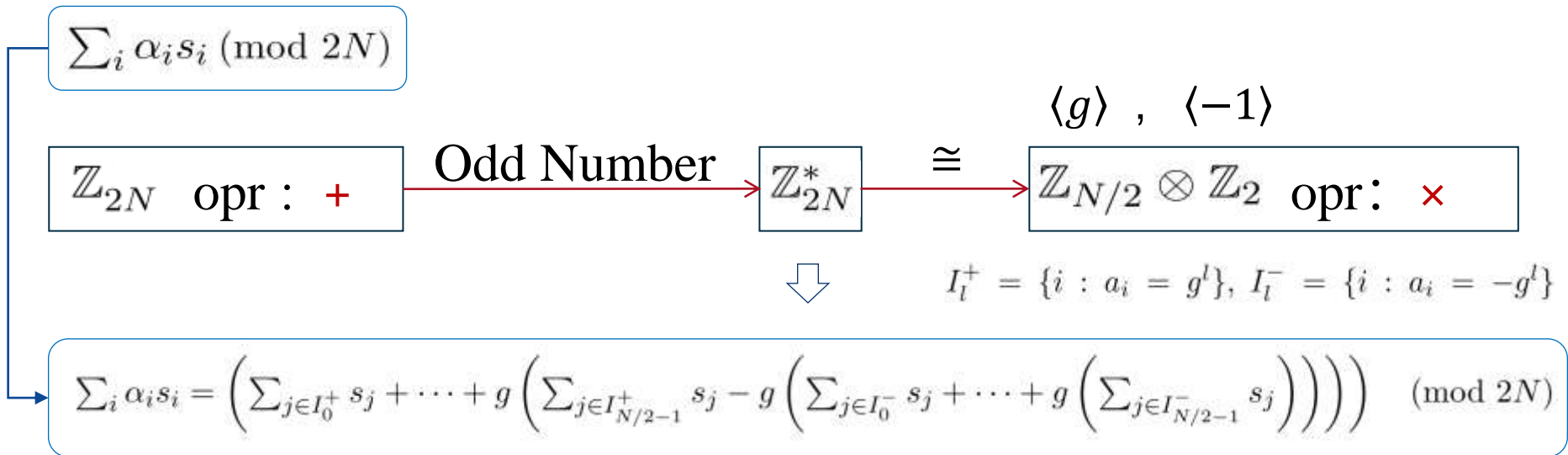
Automorphism-Based Blind Rotation

- LMKC23: choose odd numbers.
- Convert operations from an additive group to a multiplicative group.



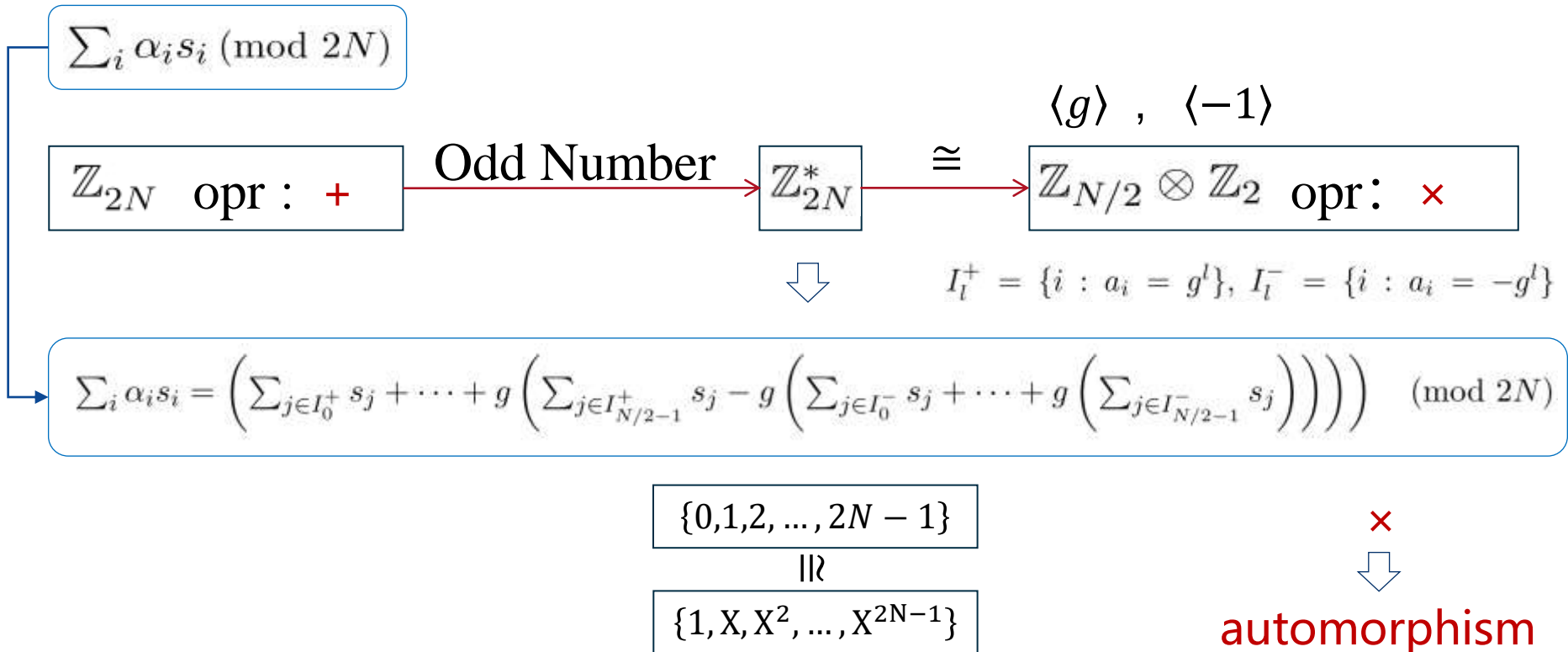
Automorphism-Based Blind Rotation

- LMKC23: choose odd numbers.
- Convert operations from an additive group to a multiplicative group.



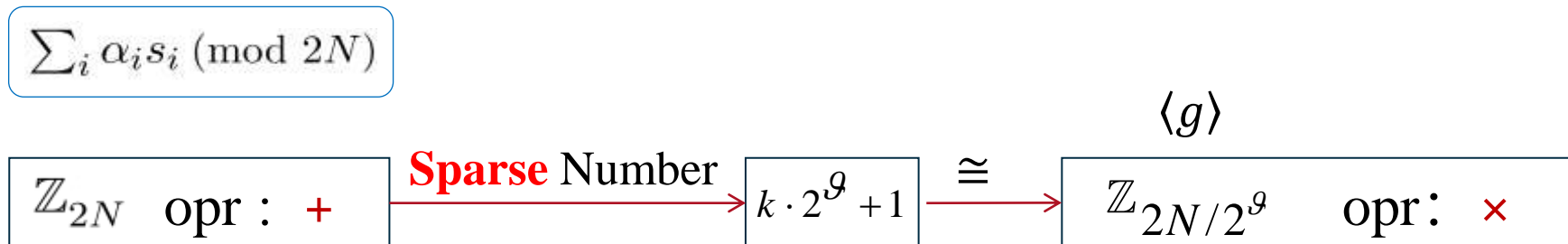
Automorphism-Based Blind Rotation

- Map these elements to the powers of X.
- Then the multiplications are computed through automorphisms.



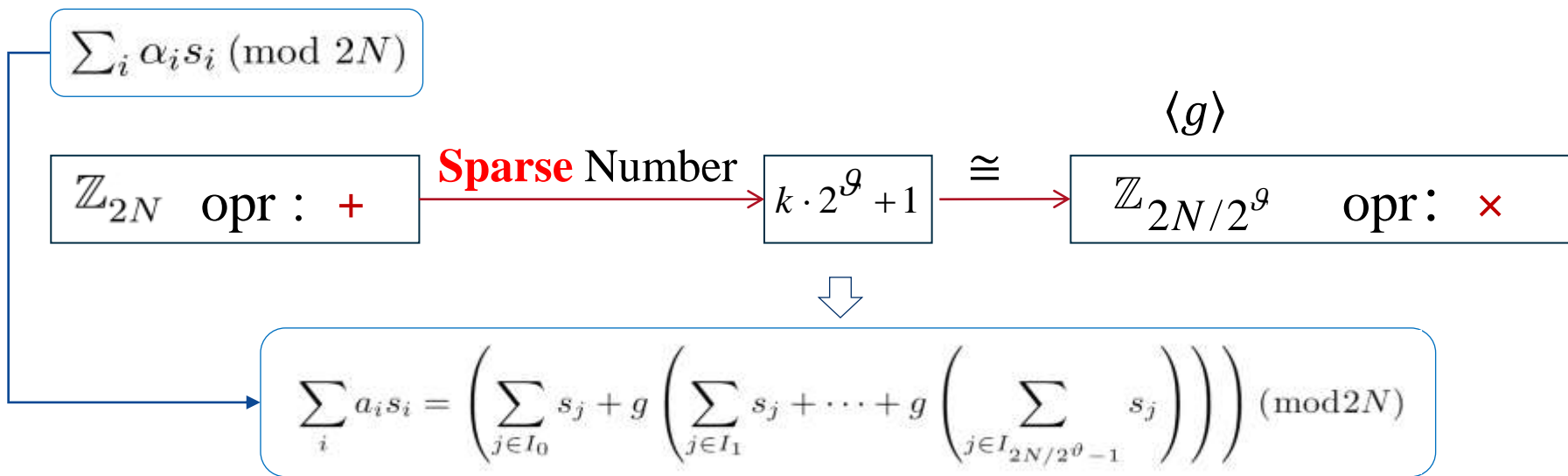
Automorphism-Based Blind Rotation

- Our improved method: choose more sparse numbers.
- Convert operations to a new multiplicative group.



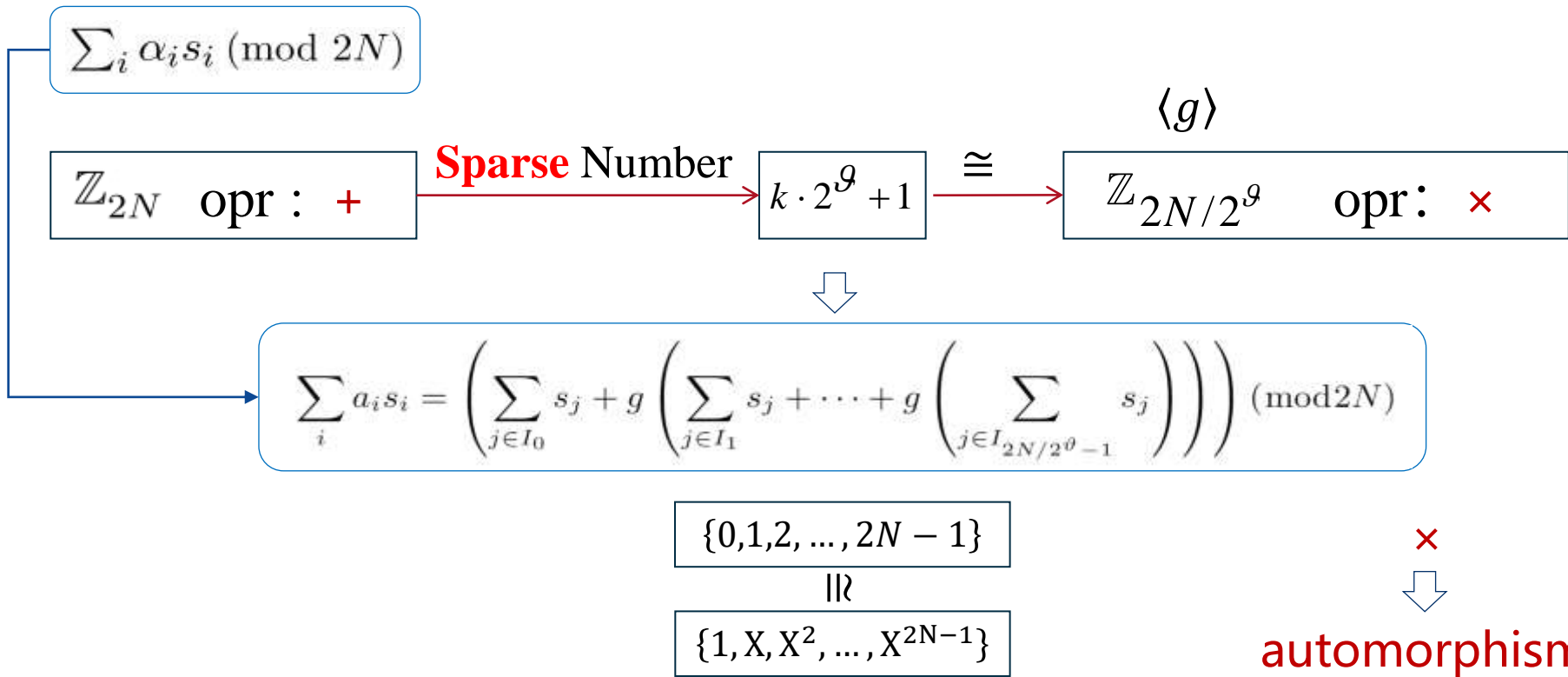
Automorphism-Based Blind Rotation

- Our improved method: choose more sparse numbers.
- Convert operations to a new multiplicative group.



Automorphism-Based Blind Rotation

- Advantages: less automorphisms.
- Sparse blind rotation implies **Muti-Value** FBS for circuit bootstrapping.



Outline

- Background
- LHE Evaluation Mode
- Improved Circuit Bootstrapping
- **Performance**
- Discussion
- Q&A



Performance

- **Implementation:** <https://github.com/LightFHE/CircuitBootstrap>
- **Based Library:** OpenFHE
- **Environment:** 11th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-11500 @ 2.70GHz, 32 GB RAM

Parameter for Security						
λ	Q	N	q	n	σ_{fresh}	$Prob$
128 bit	54 bit	2048	1024	571	3.2	2^{-32}

Performance (with adjusted parameters)					
Sets	$Base_{ep}$	$Base_{trace}$	$Base_{ss}$	Run Time	Key Size
I	17 bit	17 bit	28 bit	98 ms	60 MB
II	13 bit	17 bit	28 bit	126 ms	90 MB
III	10 bit	13 bit	28 bit	158 ms	121 MB



Performance

- **Implementation:** <https://github.com/LightFHE/CircuitBootstrap>
- **Based Library:** OpenFHE
- **Environment:** 11th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-11500 @ 2.70GHz, 32 GB RAM

Parameter for Security						
λ	Q	N	q	n	σ_{fresh}	$Prob$
128 bit	54 bit	2048	1024	571	3.2	2^{-32}

Comparison					
	Original			Ours	
Method	Run Time	Key Size	Sets	Run Time	Key Size
TFHE	877 ms	479 MB	II	126 ms (7×)	90 MB (5×)
TFHE _{pre}	484 ms	2720 MB	III	158 ms (3×)	121 MB (25×)



Outline

- Background
- LHE Evaluation Mode
- Improved Circuit Bootstrapping
- Performance
- Discussion
- Q&A



Discussion

- Compare with TFHE-lib, TFHEpp, MOSFHET.
 - AVX-512
 - NTT vs FFT
- Wake up the “Sleepy Field” .
 - Batching , LUT through “batching RGSW” ?
 - Transciphering [WWLL+23, WLWL+24]
 - TT-network, spiking network ...

[WWLL+23] Benqiang Wei, Ruida Wang, Zhihao Li, Qinju Liu, Xianhui Lu. Fregata: Faster Homomorphic Evaluation of AES via TFHE. Information Security Conference, 2023:392-412.

[WLWL+24] Benqiang Wei, Xianhui Lu , Ruida Wang, Kun Liu, Zhihao Li, Kunpeng Wang. Thunderbird: Efficient Homomorphic Evaluation of Symmetric Ciphers in 3GPP by combining two modes of TFHE. IACR Trans. Cryptogr. Hardw. Embed. Syst. 2024(3).



Outline

□ Background

- Fully Homomorphic Encryption
- FHEW/TFHE Scheme
- FHEW/TFHE Bootstrapping

□ LHE Evaluation Mode

- Look-Up-Table Via CMUX Gate
- Circuit Bootstrapping
(CGGI17, CLOT21)

□ Improved Circuit Bootstrapping

- Conversion over the Polynomial

Ring

- Improved Automorphism-Based
Blind Rotation

□ Performance

□ Discussion

□ Q&A



Thank you for listening!

Contact: wangruida@iie.ac.cn

