



University of Stuttgart
Germany

**Marc
Rivinius**

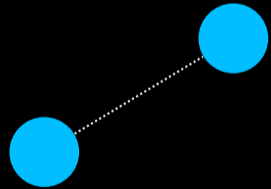
MPC with Publicly Identifiable Abort from Pseudorandomness and Homomorphic Encryption



Multiparty Computation

- Multiple parties want to compute a function

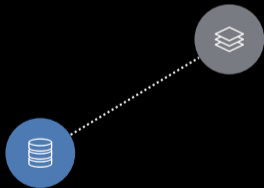
$f(\quad)$



Multiparty Computation

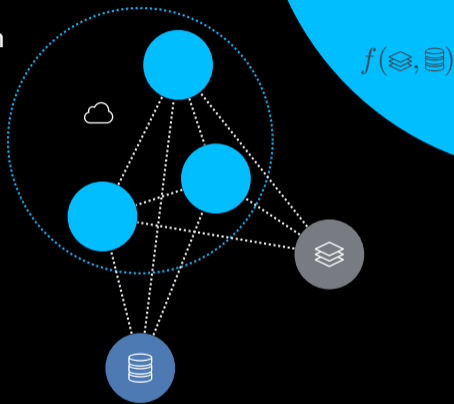
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$$f(\text{⌘}, \text{⌘})$$



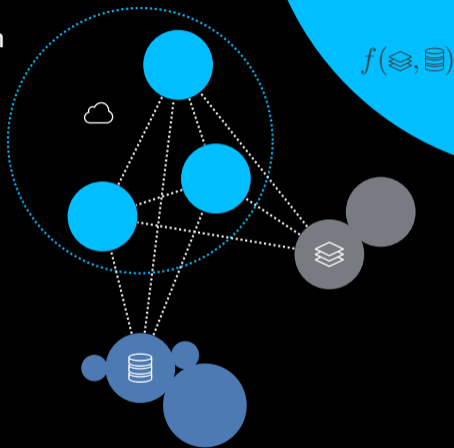
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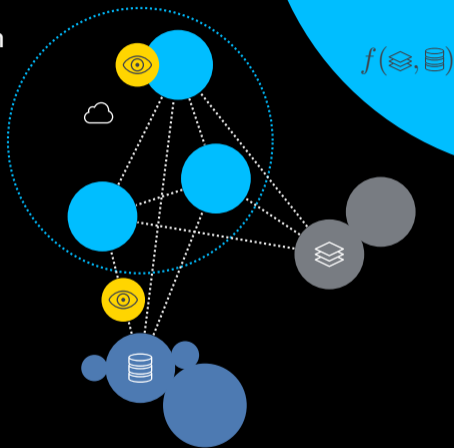
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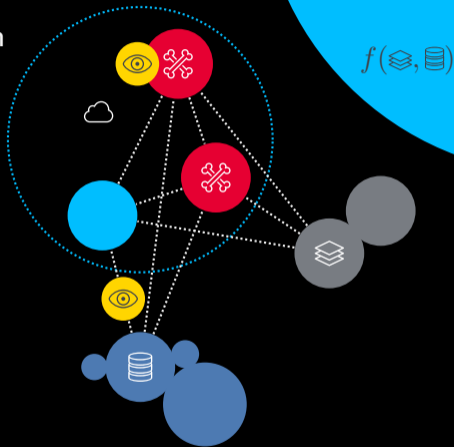
Multiparty Computation

- Multiple parties want to compute a function
- Adversaries
 - semi-honest



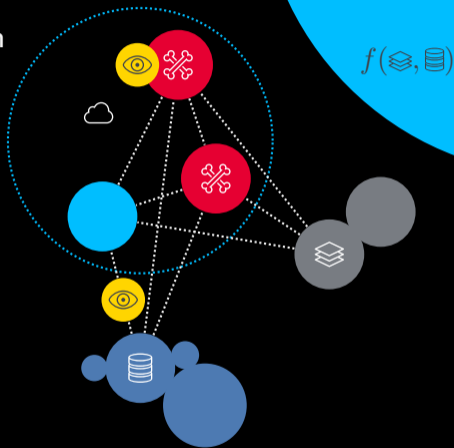
Multiparty Computation

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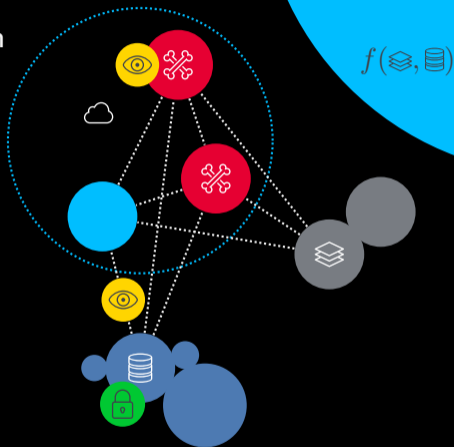
Multiparty Computation

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- Adversaries
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- Security



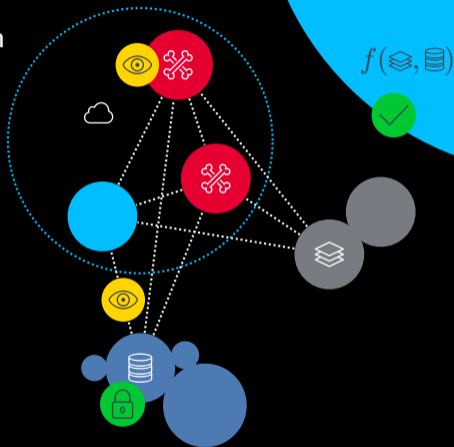
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 - keep inputs secret



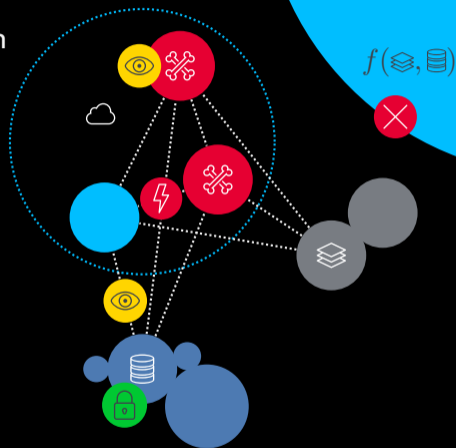
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 - correct result (or abort)



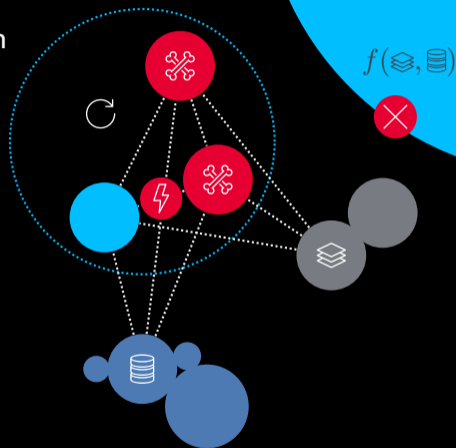
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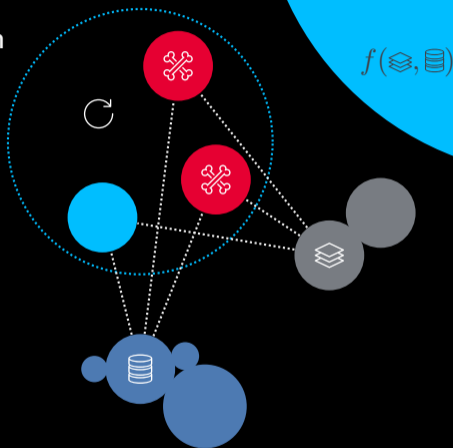
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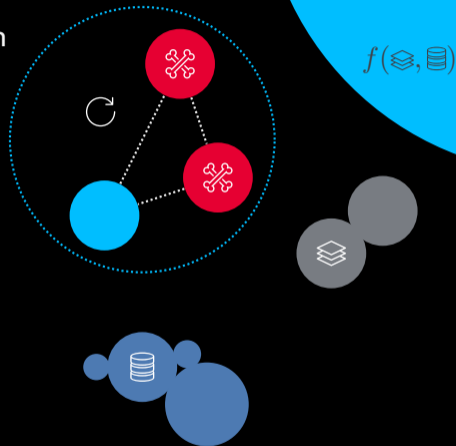
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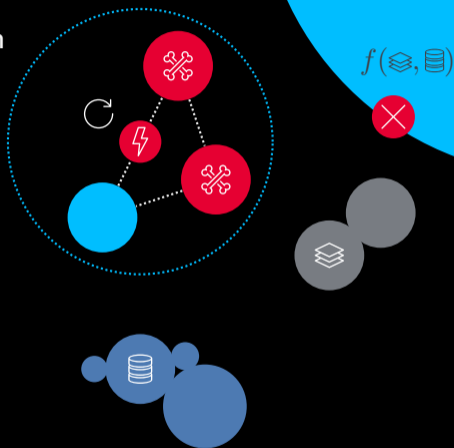
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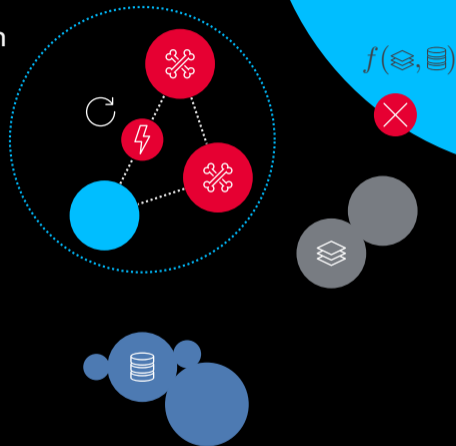
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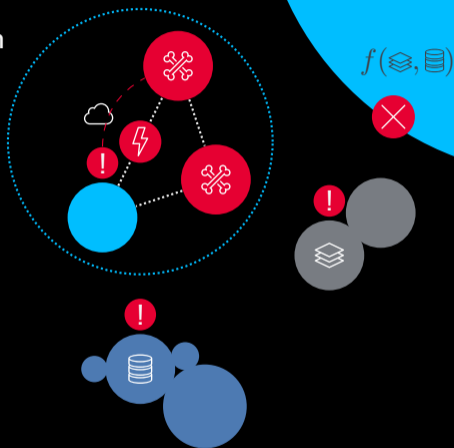
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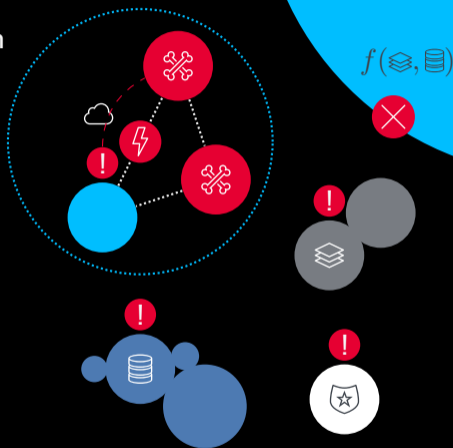
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 - **identifiable abort**
 - **publicly identifiable abort**
- everyone agrees on audit
- {: ok, : !, : ok}



Multiparty Computation: SPDZ [DPSZ12]

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$$[x + y]_i = [x]_i + [y]_i$$

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 - random multiplication triples $([a]_i, [b]_i, [c]_i)$ with $c = a \cdot b$
 - faster computation of the function in the **online phase**

Identifiable Abort MPC

- Make values verifiable, e.g., with MACs [DPSZ12]

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} [x]_i = x \mapsto \begin{cases} \text{ok} \\ ! \end{cases}$$

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 - inputs, outputs, multiplications, ...

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Identifiable Abort Techniques

MAC-based [BOS16; CDKS24; BMRS24]

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 - unclear: client-server setting
- our work: global (non-pairwise) MACs
- combines advantages of both methods

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Publicly Identifiable Authenticated Secret-Sharing

$$\text{MAC}(\alpha, \text{fk}, [x]_i, \text{ctx}) := \alpha \cdot [x]_i + \text{PRF}(\text{fk}, \text{ctx})$$

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share

PRF key

context, e.g.,
counter++

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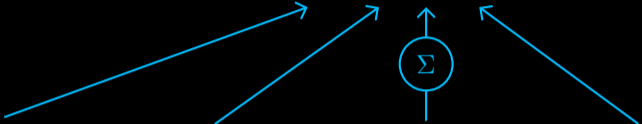
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→ equivalent to the MAC of [CF13] and similar to what is used in [BMRS24]

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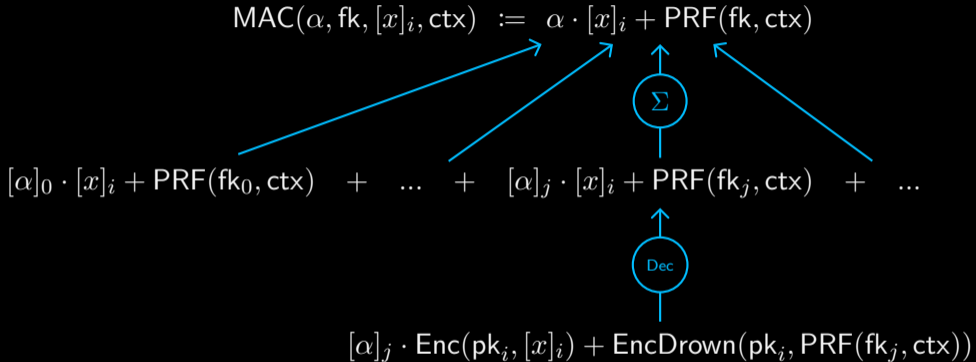
$$\text{MAC}(\alpha, \text{fk}, [x]_i, \text{ctx}) := \alpha \cdot [x]_i + \text{PRF}(\text{fk}, \text{ctx})$$

$$[\alpha]_0 \cdot [x]_i + \text{PRF}(\text{fk}_0, \text{ctx}) + \dots + [\alpha]_j \cdot [x]_i + \text{PRF}(\text{fk}_j, \text{ctx}) + \dots$$

Publicly Identifiable Authenticated Secret-Sharing

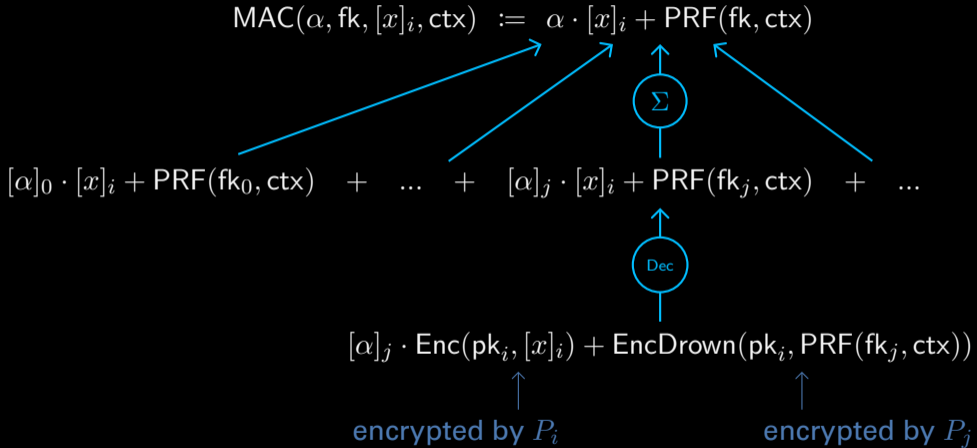
$$\text{MAC}(\alpha, \text{fk}, [x]_i, \text{ctx}) := \alpha \cdot [x]_i + \text{PRF}(\text{fk}, \text{ctx})$$

The diagram illustrates the aggregation of MACs from multiple parties into a single MAC value. At the bottom, two terms are shown: $[\alpha]_0 \cdot [x]_i + \text{PRF}(\text{fk}_0, \text{ctx})$ and $[\alpha]_j \cdot [x]_i + \text{PRF}(\text{fk}_j, \text{ctx})$, separated by ellipses and plus signs. Below the first term is the text "computed by P_0 " with an upward arrow. Below the second term is the text "computed by P_j " with an upward arrow. These two terms are summed at a central node labeled Σ (a circle with the Greek letter sigma). From this node, two arrows point upwards to the $\alpha \cdot [x]_i$ and $\text{PRF}(\text{fk}, \text{ctx})$ components of the MAC definition at the top.

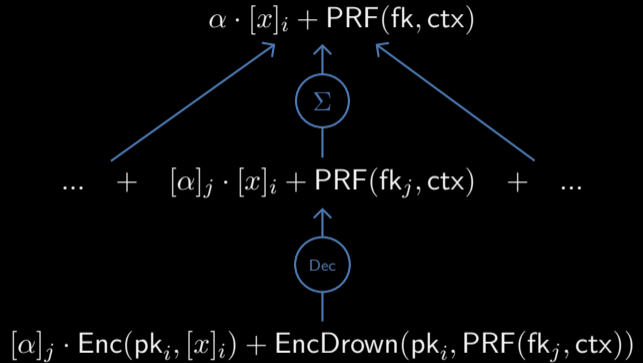
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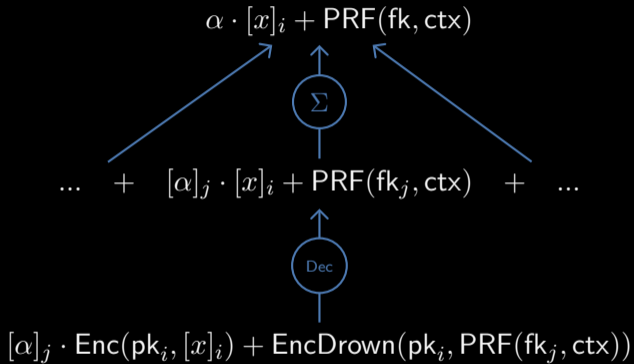


Verification



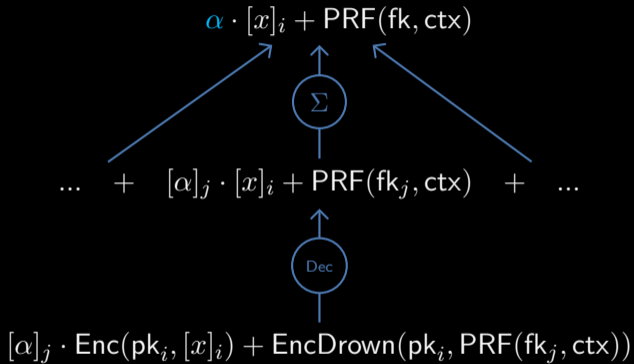
Verification

- MAC check only requires



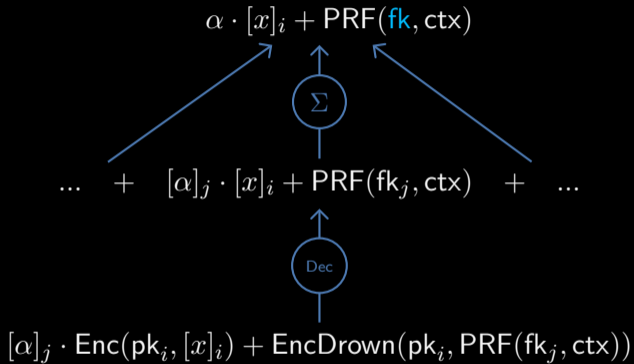
Verification

- MAC check only requires
 - MAC key α



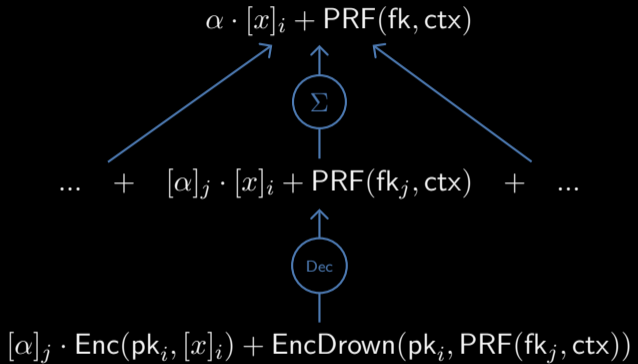
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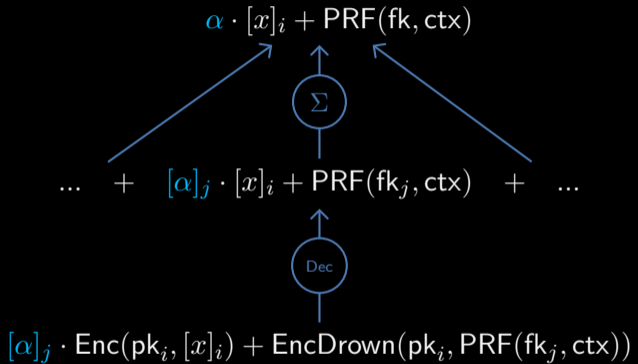
Verification

- MAC check only requires
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- MAC tag generation requires



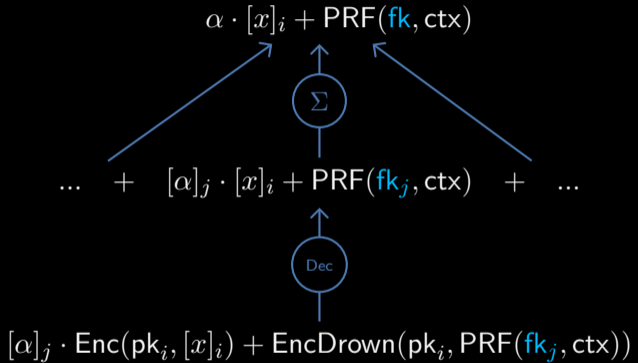
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- MAC tag generation requires
 - MAC key share $[\alpha]_j$



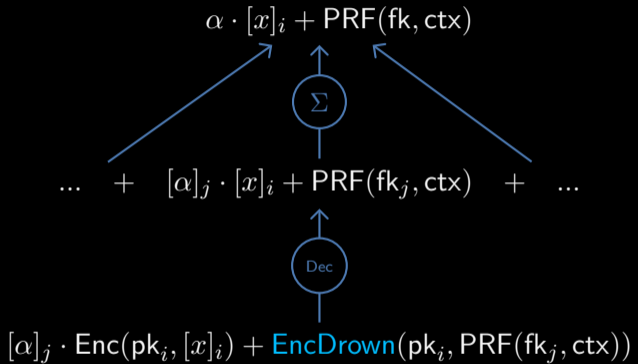
Verification

- MAC check only requires
 - MAC key α
 - PRF key fk
- MAC tag generation requires
 - MAC key share $[\alpha]_j$
 - partial PRF key fk_j



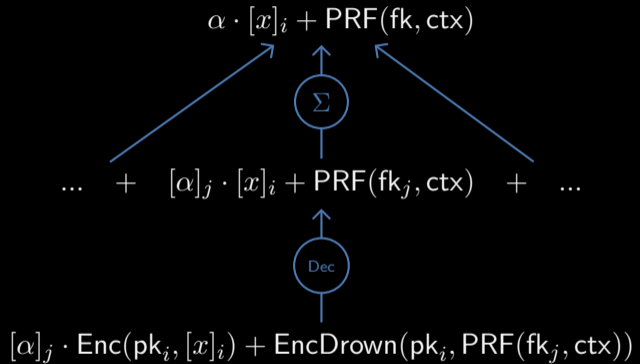
Verification

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 - **encryption randomness** that hides $[\alpha]_j$ and fk_j



Verification

- MAC check only requires
 - MAC key α
 - PRF key fk
 - MAC tag generation requires
 - MAC key share $[\alpha]_j$
 - partial PRF key fk_j
 - encryption randomness that hides $[\alpha]_j$ and fk_j
- Verification only requires **3 field elements*** per party for any number of tags



*plus other information to decommit commitments

Protocol Overview



Setup

Protocol Overview



Setup



Offline
phase

Protocol Overview

Generate
tags
with α



Setup



Offline
phase

Protocol Overview

Generate
tags
with α



Setup

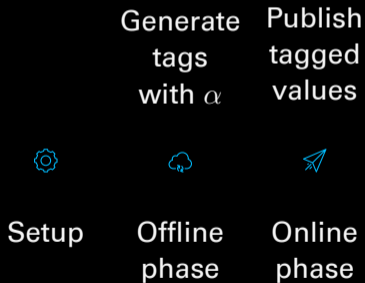


Offline
phase

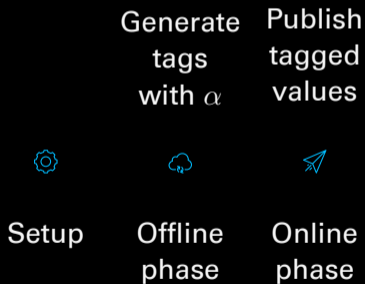


Online
phase

Protocol Overview



Protocol Overview

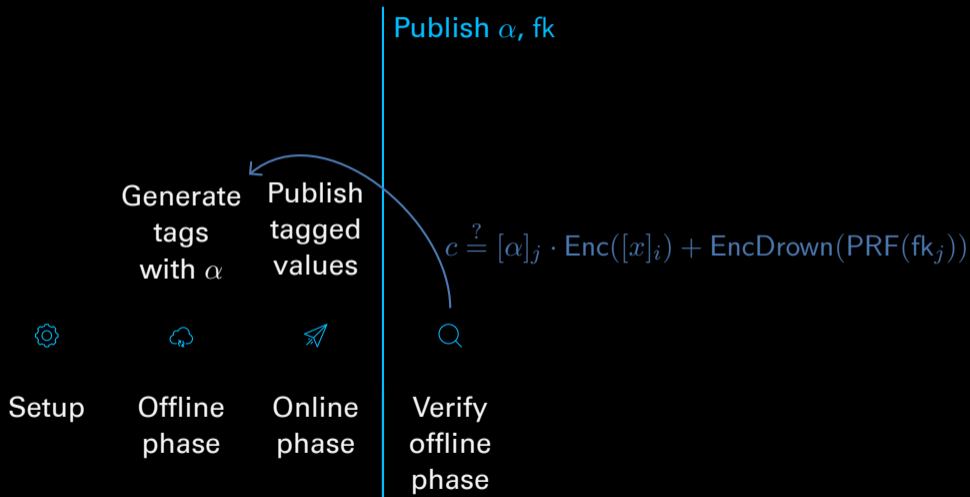


Publish α, fk

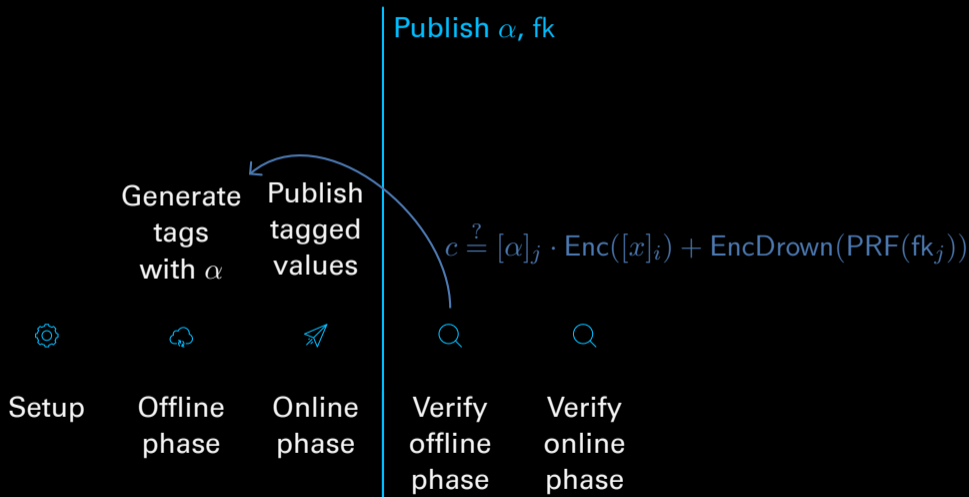
Protocol Overview



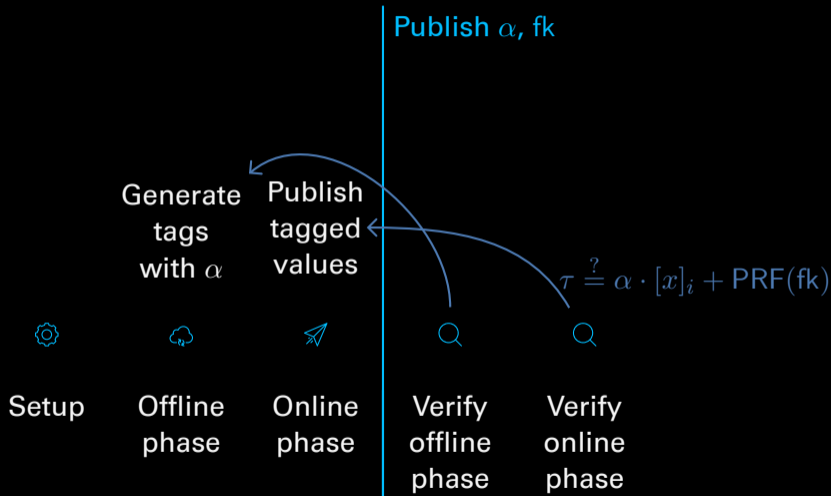
Protocol Overview



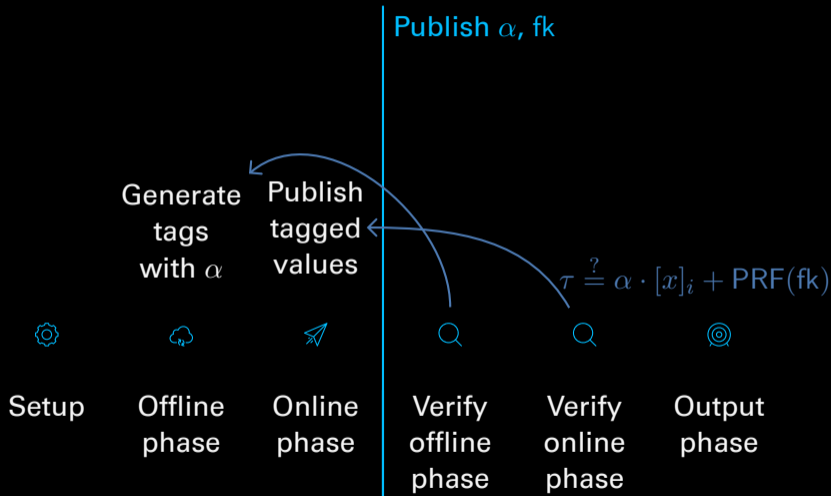
Protocol Overview



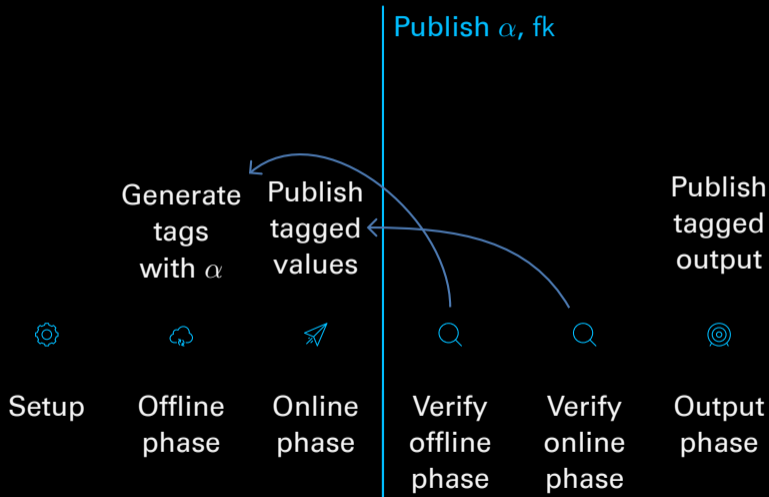
Protocol Overview



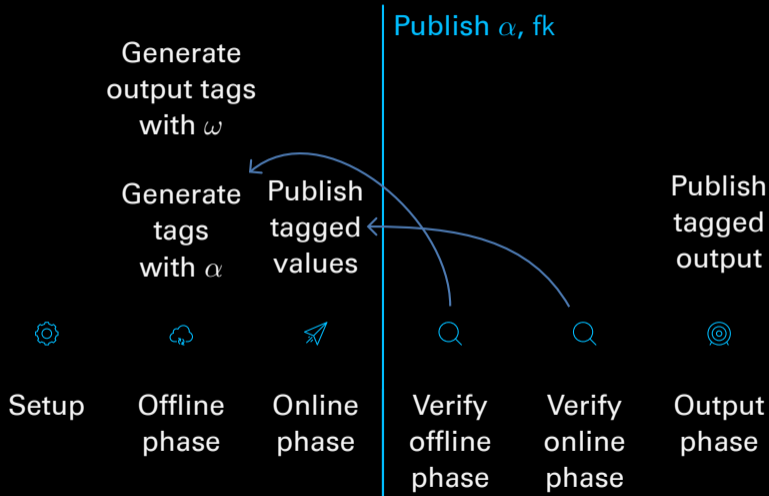
Protocol Overview



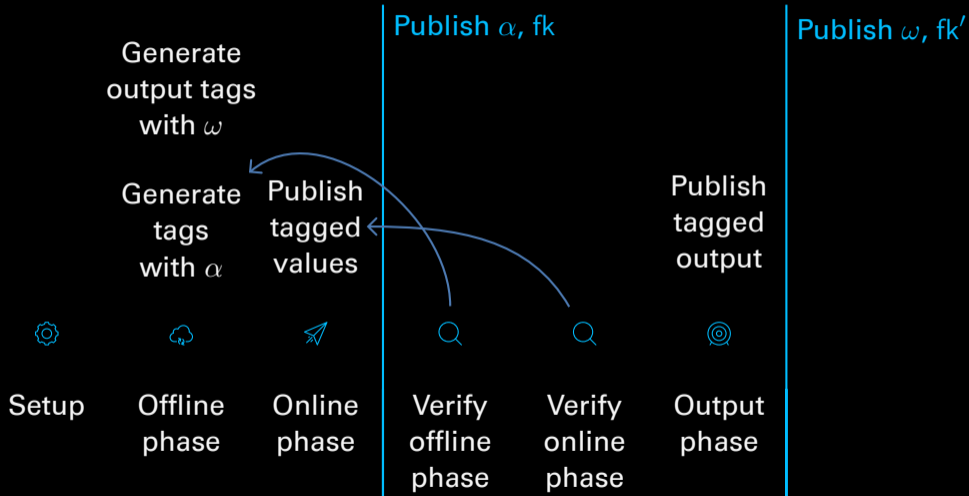
Protocol Overview



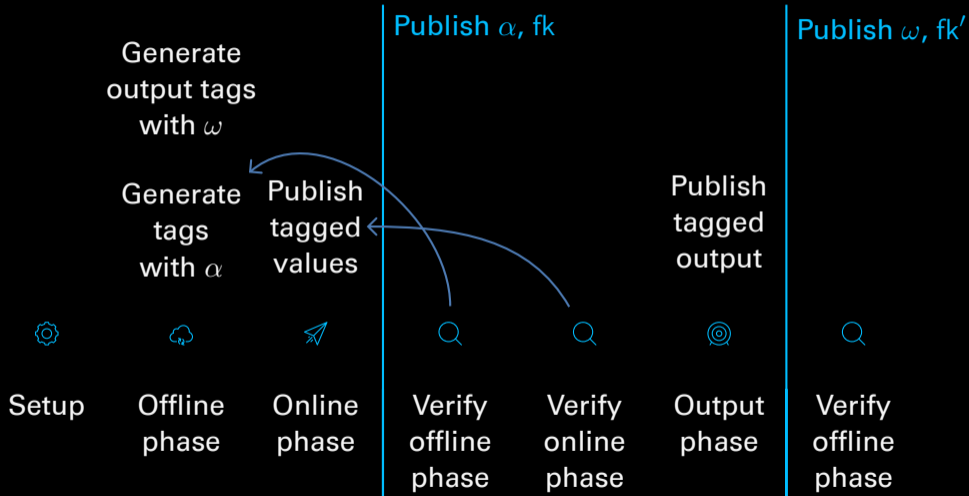
Protocol Overview



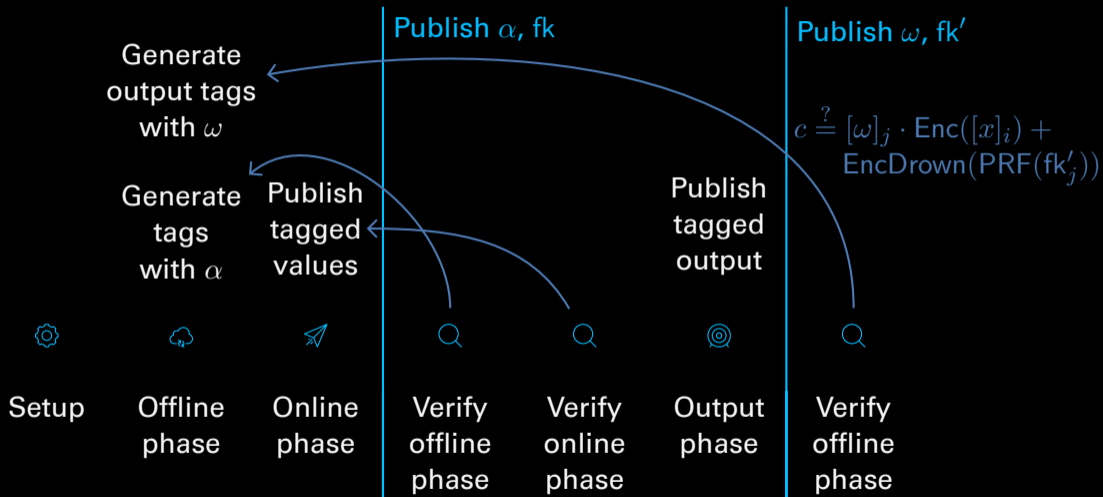
Protocol Overview



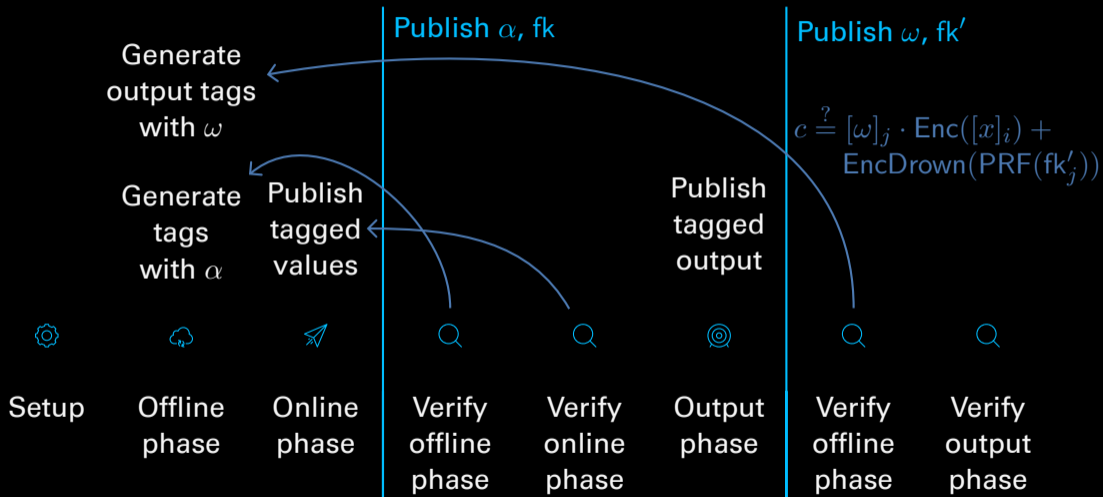
Protocol Overview



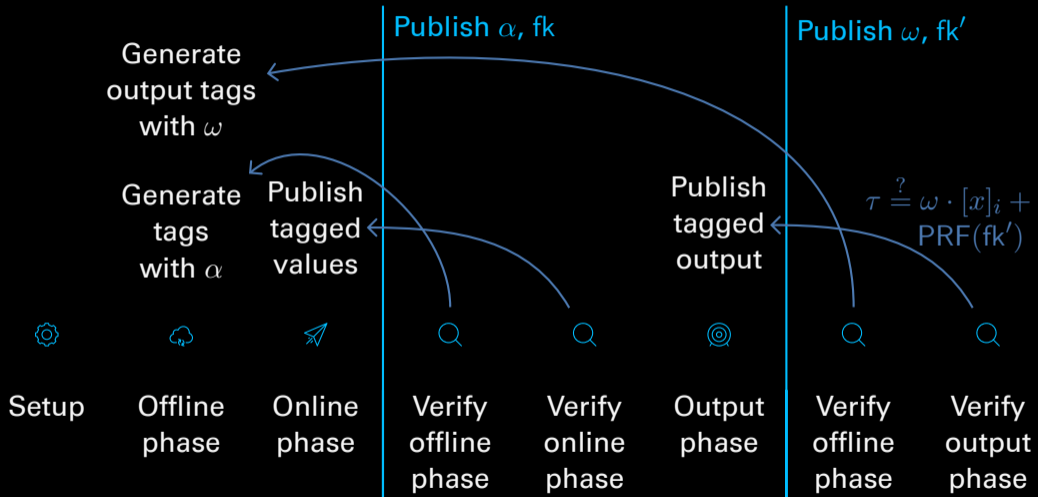
Protocol Overview



Protocol Overview



Protocol Overview



Evaluation: Homomorphic Encryption Verification



 Laptop  HPC node  GPU (Titan RTX)  GPU (A100)

Evaluation: MAC Verification

 20.83 ns


 1.05 ns

 0.44 ns

 0.19 ns

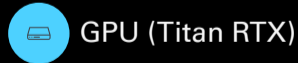
 Laptop

 HPC node

 GPU (Titan RTX)

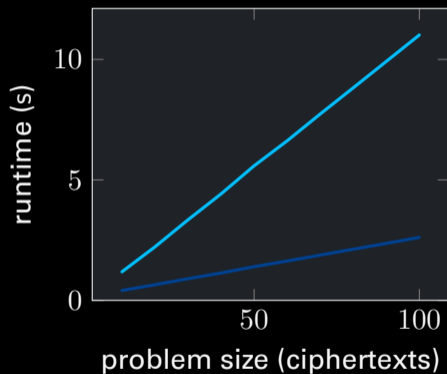
 GPU (A100)

Evaluation: MAC Verification

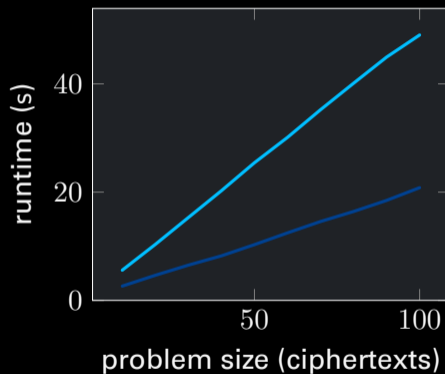


Evaluation: Multiplication (Online)

LAN runtime



WAN runtime



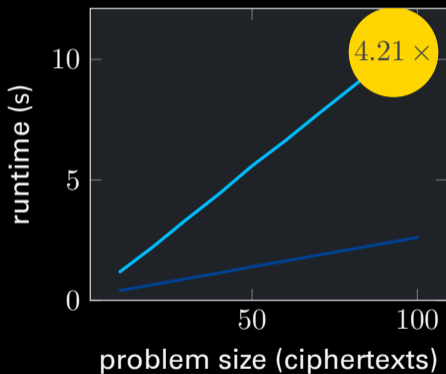
SPDZ (server)



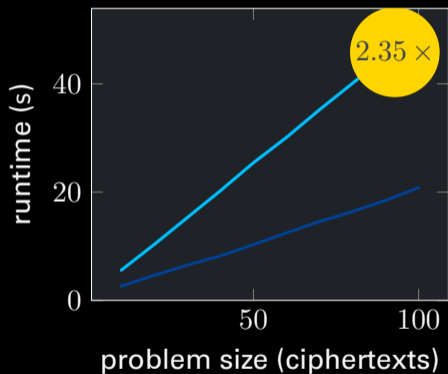
Ours (server)

Evaluation: Multiplication (Online)

LAN runtime



WAN runtime



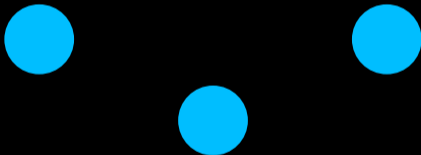
SPDZ (server)



Ours (server)

Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

- Parties want to **train** an ML model



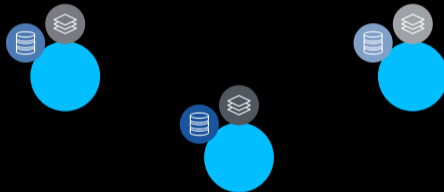
Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

- Parties want to **train** an ML model
 - on private data
 - sharing the same model



Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

- Parties want to **train** an ML model
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- Parties train model with local data



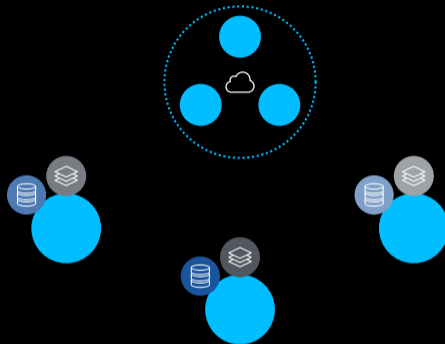
Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

- Parties want to **train** an ML model
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- Parties train model with local data
- Aggregate model (gradients) securely



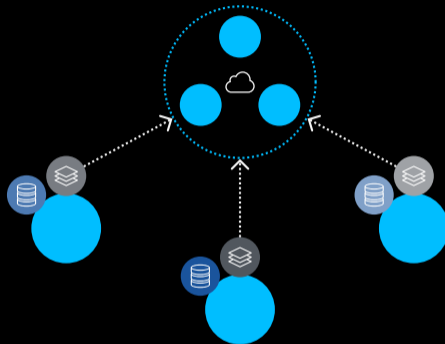
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 - e.g., via MPC servers



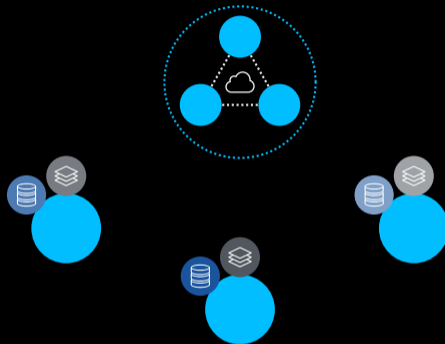
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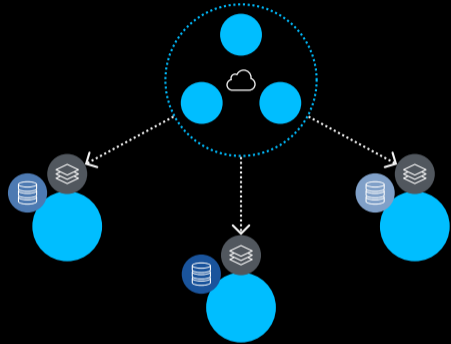
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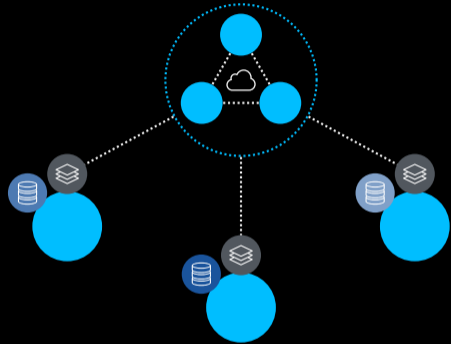
Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

- Parties want to **train** an ML model
 - on private data
 - sharing the same model
- Parties train model with local data
- Aggregate model (gradients) securely
 - e.g., via MPC servers
- Obtain updated model



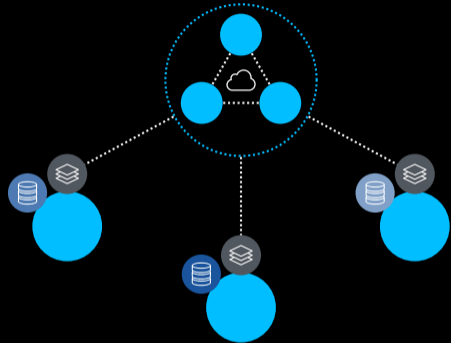
Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

- Parties want to **train** an ML model
 - on private data
 - sharing the same model
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 - e.g., via MPC servers
- Obtain updated model
- Repeat



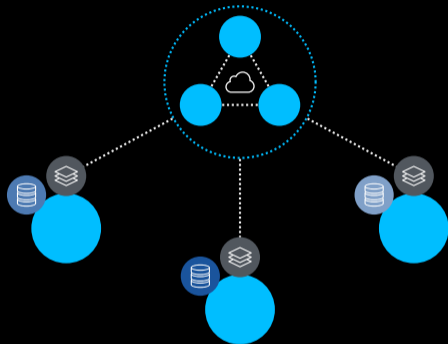
Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

- Parties want to **train** an ML model
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- Aggregate model (gradients) securely
 - e.g., via MPC servers
- Obtain updated model
- ↻ Repeat
- **publicly identifiable abort** for clients

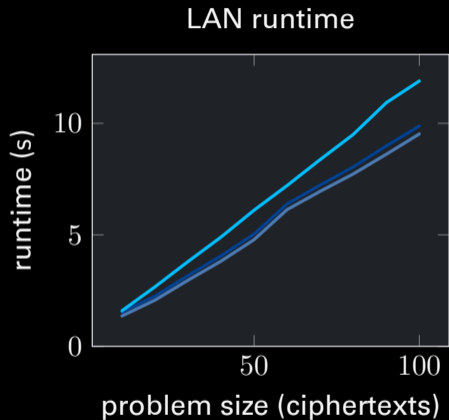


Use-Case: Federated Learning with Secure Aggregation

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- Parties train model with local data
- Aggregate model (gradients) securely
 - e.g., via MPC servers
- Obtain updated model
- ↻ Repeat
- **publicly identifiable abort** for clients
- **more efficient client I/O** protocols



Evaluation: Secure Aggregation (Online)



SPDZ (server)

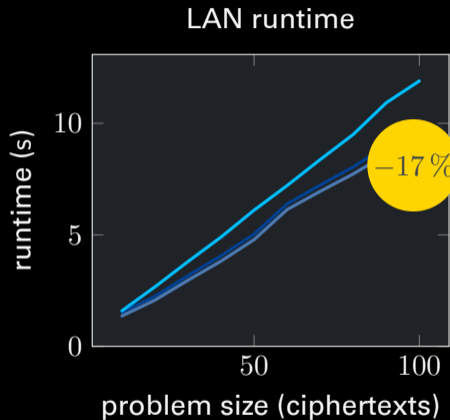


SPDZ (client)



Ours (client / server)

Evaluation: Secure Aggregation (Online)



SPDZ (server)



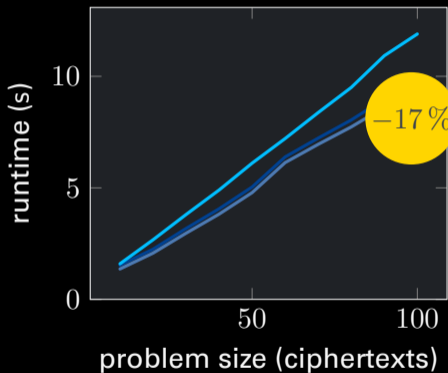
SPDZ (client)



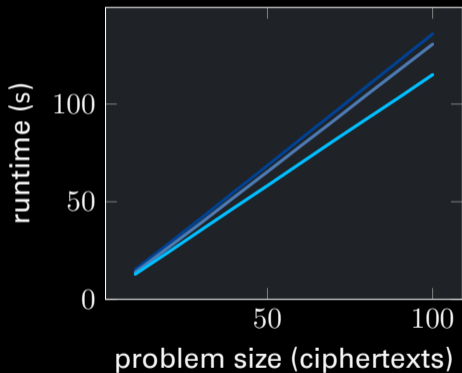
Ours (client / server)

Evaluation: Secure Aggregation (Online)

LAN runtime



WAN runtime



SPDZ (server)



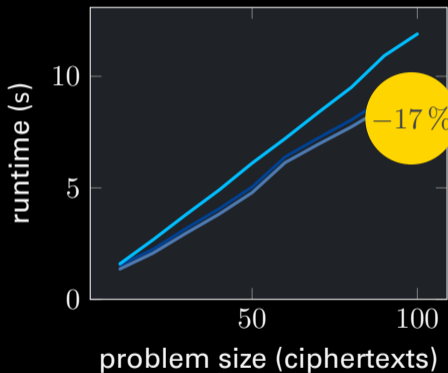
SPDZ (client)



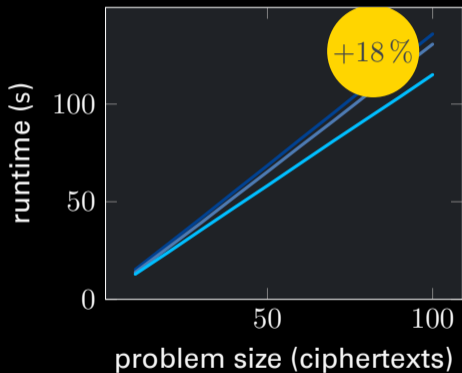
Ours (client / server)

Evaluation: Secure Aggregation (Online)

LAN runtime



WAN runtime



SPDZ (server)



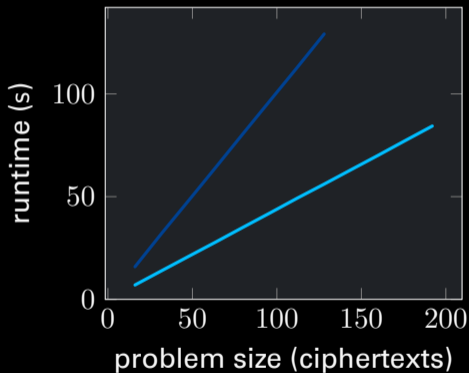
SPDZ (client)



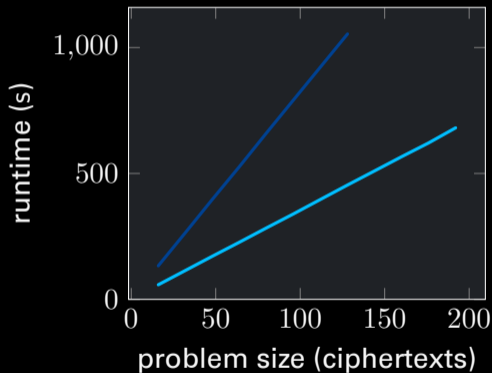
Ours (client / server)

Evaluation: Secure Aggregation (Offline)

LAN runtime



WAN runtime



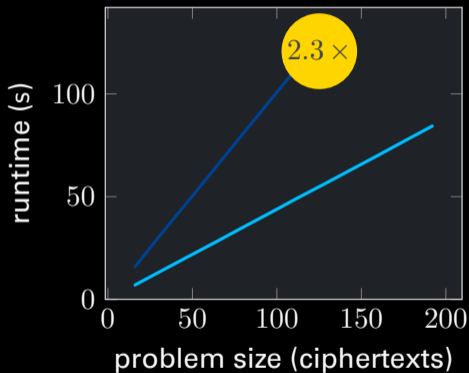
SPDZ (server)



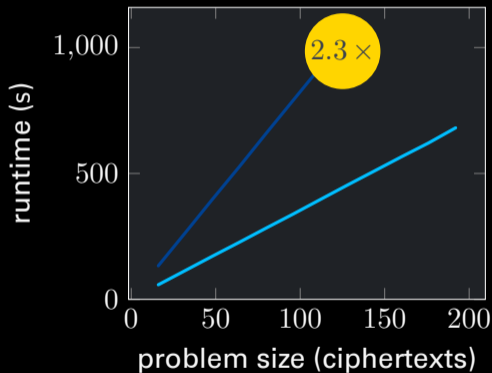
Ours (server)

Evaluation: Secure Aggregation (Offline)

LAN runtime



WAN runtime



SPDZ (server)



Ours (server)

Conclusion

- First MPC protocol using global MACs for individual shares

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 - **publicly identifiable abort**

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Conclusion

- First MPC protocol using global MACs for individual shares
 - **publicly identifiable abort**
 - **client-server** computations
- **Same complexity** as HE-based SPDZ
- **Low concrete overhead** compared to SPDZ
- Efficient input/output for **outsourced computation**

References

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Thank you!

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Paper eprint.iacr.org/2025/258

Code github.com/sec-stuttgart/pia-mpc

Appendix: Online Phase

- Linear operations: directly on shares and tags
- Multiplication of x and y using triple (a, b, c)
 - Open $\llbracket u \rrbracket = \llbracket x - a \rrbracket$ and $\llbracket v \rrbracket = \llbracket y - b \rrbracket$
 - Use $\llbracket x \cdot y \rrbracket = \llbracket c \rrbracket + \llbracket a \rrbracket \cdot v + u \cdot \llbracket b \rrbracket + u \cdot v \cdot \delta_i$
- Open
 - Broadcast $\llbracket x \rrbracket$ and symmetric encryption to tag of $\llbracket x \rrbracket$
 - Use $x = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \llbracket x \rrbracket_i$

Appendix: Input/Output

- Input
 - Servers use random $\llbracket r \rrbracket$ from the offline phase
 - Servers open $\llbracket r \rrbracket$ to input party
 - Input party broadcasts $u = x - r$ for input x
 - Servers use $\llbracket x \rrbracket = \llbracket r \rrbracket + \delta_i \cdot u$
- Output
 - Servers use double authenticated random $\llbracket r \rrbracket$ from offline phase
 - Servers open $\llbracket u \rrbracket = \llbracket x - r \rrbracket$ for output x under α
 - Verification using α
 - Servers open $\llbracket r \rrbracket$ under ω
 - Verification using ω