

Revisiting the Security of Approximate FHE with Noise-Flooding Countermeasures

PKC'25

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Introduction

What is (Fully) Homomorphic Encryption?

$(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$
 $ct \leftarrow \text{Enc}(m, pk)$

$ct' \leftarrow f(ct) = \text{Enc}(f(m), pk)$



(ct, f, pk)

ct'



$f(m) \leftarrow \text{Dec}(ct', sk)$

- FHE **approximate** scheme introduced in 2017 [CKKS17]

Homomorphic Encryption for Arithmetic of Approximate Numbers, Jung Hee Cheon, Andrey Kim, Miran Kim and Yongsoo Song, Asiacrypt'17

On the Security of Homomorphic Encryption on Approximate Numbers, Baiyu Li and Daniele Micciancio, Eurocrypt 2021

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- Authors capture this in a new security model, IND-CPA-D

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Countermeasure: noise flooding

- In a follow-up work, Li et al. [LMSS22] analyse the effectiveness of **noise flooding** as a **countermeasure** to the attack presented in [LM21]

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 - The resulting modified CKKS loses **message precision** bits

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Our work

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 - **Concrete security** of the scheme after a number of decryptions have been observed

LWE with side information

- A framework for cryptanalysis of lattice-based schemes when side information (**hints**) about the secret and/ or noise is available [DDGR20]

LWE with Side Information: Attacks and Concrete Security Estimation, Dana Dachman-Soled, Léo Ducas, Huijing Gong and Mélissa Rossi, Crypto'20

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 - **Short vector hints** : $v \in \Lambda$

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 - Decryption of a (fresh) CKKS ciphertext:

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for some noise terms e and E

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- Then run all those attacks for the parameters suggested by homomorphicencryption.org

On the precision loss in approximate homomorphic encryption, Anamaria Costache, Benjamin R. Curtis, Erin Hales, Sean Murphy, Tabitha Ogilvie and Rachel Player, SAC'22

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¹SH stands for Semi-Honest

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 - Whenever releasing the randomness does not lead to a trivial distinguishing attack

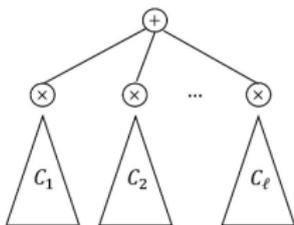
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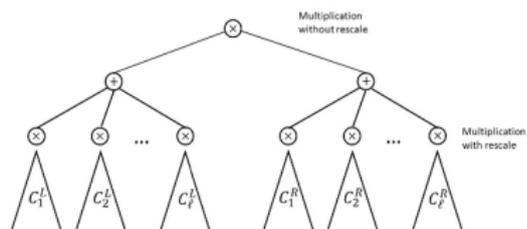
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Classes of circuits

We consider **identity circuits**, together with Class 1 and 2 circuits.



(a) First Class of Circuits



(b) Second Class of Circuits

Fig. 1: A pictorial representation of the two classes of circuits we consider.

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- These can in turn be used to bound the success probability of the guessing attack

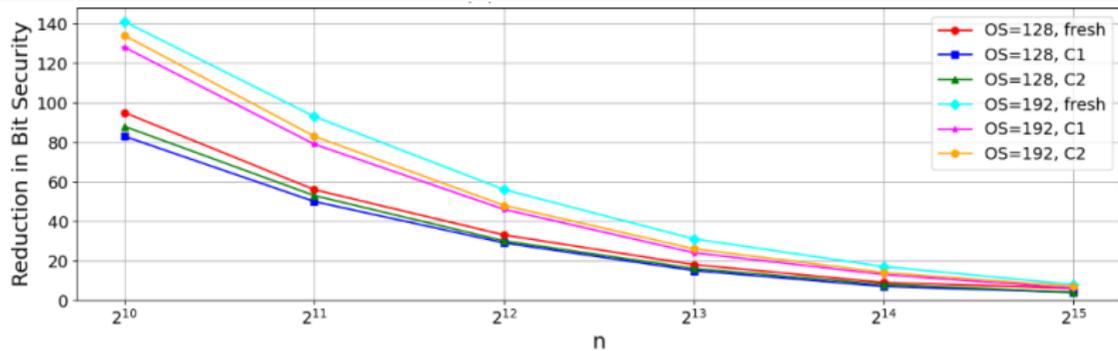
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- Attacker integrates the g guesses as **perfect hints**

Results

Hybrid attack trends



(c) Hybrid Attack

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- Guessing attacks perform significantly better for **C1/2** circuits versus identity circuits
- As the value of n increases, the security level drop decreases

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 - Perhaps for some higher dimensions, a security loss of a few bits is acceptable?
- The techniques and results of this work can be used to establish **key refreshing policies**

Thank you!

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<https://eprint.iacr.org/2024/424>