

# Optimal Communication Unbalanced Private Set Union

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In collaboration with:

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# Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction: Security of whistleblowers
- 2 Preliminaries: Fast homomorphic algorithms on polynomials
  - Fast linearly homomorphic multi-point evaluation
  - Fast fully homomorphic euclidean remainder
- 3 Unbalanced private set union (UPSU) protocol & state of the art
- 4 Optimal communication UPSU protocol
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- No division, no inversion.
- No ciphertext multiplication.

# Linearly homomorphic multi-point evaluation

## Construction

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \times_L \begin{pmatrix} \widehat{b}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \widehat{b}_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \times_L \widehat{b}_1 +_L \cdots +_L a_{1m} \times_L \widehat{b}_m \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} \times_L \widehat{b}_1 +_L \cdots +_L a_{nm} \times_L \widehat{b}_m \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\widehat{B} \longmapsto A \times_L \widehat{B} ; \quad \widehat{C} \longmapsto A \times_L^t \widehat{C}$$

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## Lemma

There is an algorithm computing  $MEv_L$  in  $\mathcal{M}_L(m) \log m + \tilde{O}(m)$  such that:

$$L.D_{sk}(MEv_L(L.E_{pk}(A), \{y_1, \dots, y_m\})) = \{A(y_1), \dots, A(y_m)\}$$

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Notation:  $\tilde{m} \leftarrow F.E_{pk}(m)$ .

## Constraints

- No test.
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- Ciphertext multiplication ✓ (but ⚡ circuit depth).

# Fully homomorphic euclidean remainder

## Construction

$$1. A(Z) = B(Z)Q(Z) + R(Z)$$

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2. Newton method:  $U_l = \overleftarrow{B}^{-1} \pmod{Z^{2^l}}$

$$(U) = \begin{cases} U_0 &= 1 \\ U_{k+1} &= U_k \left( 2 - U_k \overleftarrow{B} \right) \pmod{Z^{2^{k+1}}} \end{cases}$$

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$$2. \text{Homomorphic Newton method: } \tilde{U}_l = \overleftarrow{\tilde{B}}^{-1} \pmod{Z^{2^l}}$$

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## Lemma

There is an algorithm computing  $\%_F$  in  $\frac{9}{2}\mathcal{M}_F(n-m) + O(n)$  such that:

$$F.D_{sk}(F.E_{pk}(A)\%_F F.E_{pk}(B)) = R$$

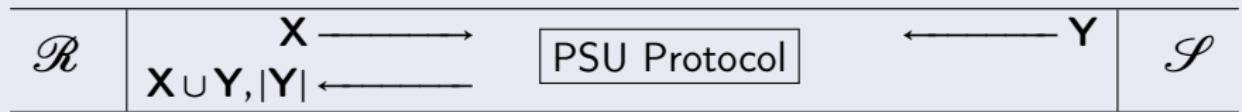
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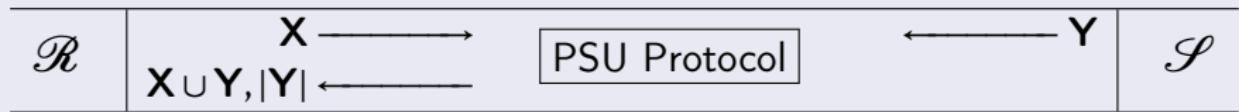
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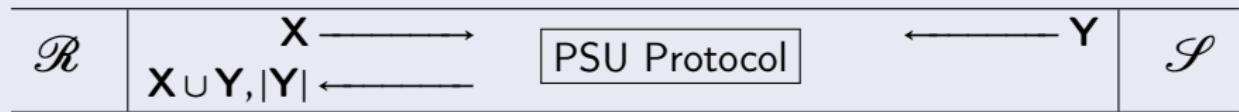


## Security

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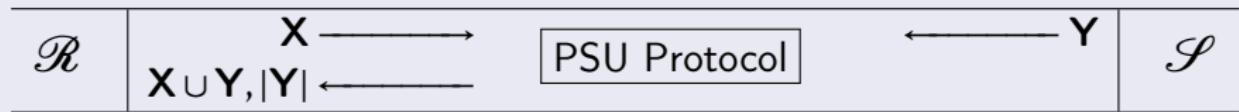
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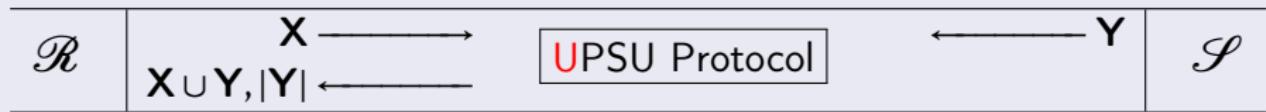
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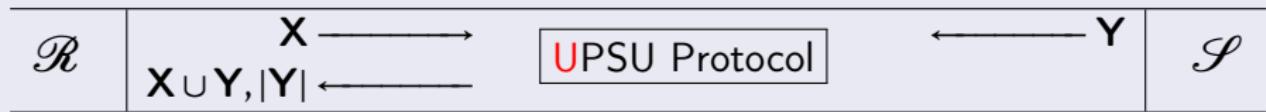
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$|X| = n, |Y| = m, n \geq m$  (possibly  $n \gg m$ )

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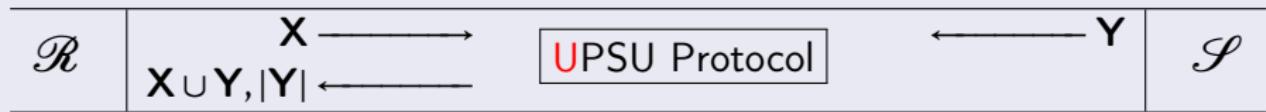
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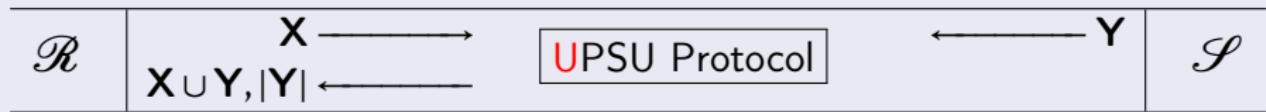
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- Communication volume proportional to  $m$ .
- Arithmetic cost for  $\mathcal{S}$  independant from  $n$ .
- Arithmetic cost for  $\mathcal{R}$  reasonable.

## Notations

- $\mathcal{R}$  owns  $\mathbf{X} \subset \mathbb{F}$ ,  $|\mathbf{X}| = n$ .
- $\mathcal{S}$  owns  $\mathbf{Y} \subset \mathbb{F}$ ,  $|\mathbf{Y}| = m$ .
- $n \gg m$ .
- Comm. Vol. : "number of field element sent".
- Arith. Cost : "number of field operations".

	Comm. Vol.	Arith. Cost $\mathcal{S}$	Arith. Cost $\mathcal{R}$

# State of the art

## Main ideas in different protocols

- [Frikken, 2007]: Polynomial set representation and LHE evaluation.

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	Comm. Vol.	Arith. Cost $\mathcal{S}$	Arith. Cost $\mathcal{R}$
Frikken	$O(n)$	$O(nm)$	$O(n^{1+\epsilon})$

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- [Frikken, 2007]: Polynomial set representation and LHE evaluation.
- [Davidson and Cid, 2017]: Bloom filter set representation and LHE sum.

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# Construction of our protocol

## Notations

- $\mathcal{R}$  owns  $\mathbf{X} \subset \mathbb{F}$ ,  $\mathcal{S}$  owns  $\mathbf{Y} \subset \mathbb{F}$ .
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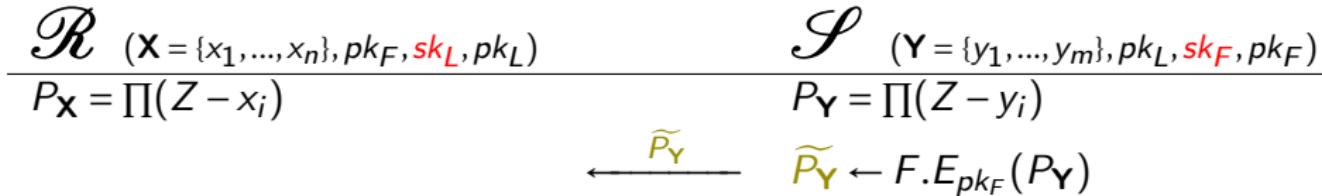
$$\widehat{R}(y) = \widehat{0} \Leftrightarrow y \in \mathbf{X};$$

# Optimal communication UPSU protocol

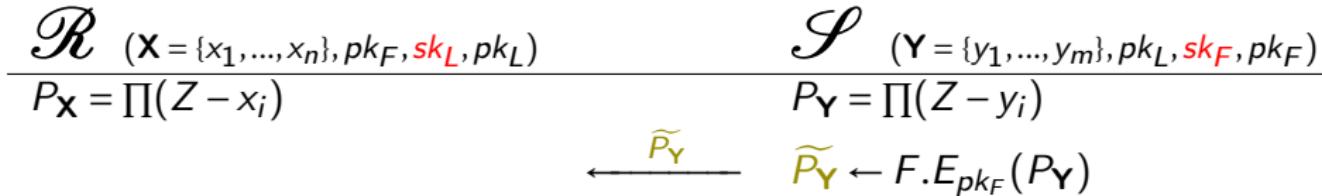
$$\mathcal{R}_{(X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}, pk_F, sk_L, pk_L)} \\ P_X = \prod(Z - x_i)$$

$$\mathcal{S}_{(Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_m\}, pk_L, sk_F, pk_F)} \\ P_Y = \prod(Z - y_i)$$

# Optimal communication UPSU protocol



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$$\widetilde{R} \leftarrow \widetilde{P}_{\mathbf{X}} \%_F \widetilde{P}_{\mathbf{Y}}$$

# Optimal communication UPSU protocol

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$M$  random mask

$\xleftarrow{\widetilde{P}_{\mathbf{Y}}}$

$\widetilde{P}_{\mathbf{Y}} \leftarrow F.E_{pk_F}(P_{\mathbf{Y}})$

$\widehat{M} \leftarrow L.E_{pk_L}(M)$

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$\begin{cases} r_i = 0 & \Rightarrow \perp \\ r_i \neq 0 & \Rightarrow y_i = p_i r_i^{-1} \end{cases}$

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# Comparison to the state of the art

## Our protocol Asymptotic

- Communication volume :  $O(m)$ .
- Arithmetic cost for  $\mathcal{S}$  :  $\mathcal{M}_L(m) \log m + \tilde{O}(m) \in O(m^{1+\epsilon})$ .
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Ours	$O(m)$	$O(m^{1+\epsilon})$	$O(n^{1+\epsilon})$	✓

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