Faster Bootstrapping with Polynomial Error

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Fully Homomorphic Encryption [RAD'78,Gentry'09]

FHE lets you do this:

$$\mu \longrightarrow \mathsf{Eval}(f) \longrightarrow f(\mu)$$

A cryptographic "holy grail" with countless applications.

First solved in [Gentry'09], followed by

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Thus far, "bootstrapping" is required to achieve unbounded FHE.

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- Can we do better?

Error growth for multiplication in [GSW'13] is asymmetric:

Error in $\mathbf{C} := \mathbf{C}_1 \boxdot \mathbf{C}_2$ is $\mathbf{e} := \mathbf{e}_1 \cdot \mathsf{poly}(\lambda) + \mu_1 \cdot \mathbf{e}_2$.

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Make multiplication right-associative:

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depth $d \approx 3 \log \lambda$ let

X Problem: Barrington's transformation is very inefficient.

length $4^d \approx \lambda^6$

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- 2 Variant of [GSW'13] encryption scheme
 - ★ Very simple description and error analysis
 - Enjoys full re-randomization of error as a natural side effect
 Cf. [BV'14]: partial re-randomization, using extra key material

• "Gadget" \mathbb{Z}_q -matrix **G** [MP'12]: for any \mathbb{Z}_q -matrix **A**,

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- ▶ Old method [GSW'13]: \mathbf{G}^{-1} is deterministic bit decomposition.
- New: G⁻¹ samples a (random) subgaussian preimage.
 ⇒ Tight O(√n) error growth, full rerandomization of error

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Remains to implement \boxplus and Equals for plaintext space \mathbb{Z}_q .







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• Bottom line: $\tilde{O}(\lambda^3)$ homomorphic operations to bootstrap.

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