# Faster Bootstrapping with Polynomial Error 

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

- FHE lets you do this:


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?


## Bootstrapping with Polynomial Error [BrakerskiVaikuntanathan'14]

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

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\text { Error in } \mathbf{C}:=\mathbf{C}_{1} \backsim \mathbf{C}_{2} \text { is } \mathbf{e}:=\mathbf{e}_{1} \cdot \operatorname{poly}(\lambda)+\mu_{1} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{2} .
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- Barrington's Theorem


$$
\begin{equation*}
\left(P_{0,1}\right) \tag{15,1}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\left(P_{1,1}\right)
$$

$$
\left(P_{14,1}\right)
$$

$$
\left(P_{0,0}\right) \quad\left(P_{1,0}\right)
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length $4^{d}$

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depth $d \approx 3 \log \lambda$ length $4^{d} \approx \lambda^{6}$
$x$ Problem: Barrington's transformation is very inefficient.


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| $\left[\mathrm{BV}^{\prime} 14\right]$ | $\tilde{O}\left(\lambda^{6}\right)$ | $\operatorname{large} \operatorname{poly}(\lambda)$ |
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* Enjoys full re-randomization of error as a natural side effect Cf. [BV'14]: partial re-randomization, using extra key material


## Simpler GSW Variant

- "Gadget" $\mathbb{Z}_{q}$-matrix $\mathbf{G}$ [MP'12]: for any $\mathbb{Z}_{q}$-matrix $\mathbf{A}$,

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\mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}) \text { is short } \quad \text { and } \quad \mathbf{G} \cdot \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{A})=\mathbf{A}(\bmod q) .
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- Old method [GSW'13]: $\mathbf{G}^{-1}$ is deterministic bit decomposition.
- New: $\mathbf{G}^{-1}$ samples a (random) subgaussian preimage.
$\Rightarrow$ Tight $O(\sqrt{n})$ error growth, full rerandomization of error


## Overview of Our Bootstrapping Algorithm

- Decryption in LWE-based schemes can be expressed as

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- Remains to implement $\square$ and Equals for plaintext space $\mathbb{Z}_{q}$.

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$\star$ Recall: Right-associative multiplication yields polynomial error growth.


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


## Embedding $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{q},+\right)$ into Smaller Symmetric Groups

- Let $q=p_{1} \cdots p_{t}=\tilde{O}(\lambda)$ for distinct prime $p_{i}$.
$\star$ Prime Number Theorem allows $p_{i}, t=O(\log \lambda)$.


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- New embedding:

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\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{Z}_{q} & \rightarrow S_{p_{1}} \times \cdots \times S_{p_{t}} \\
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- Let $q=p_{1} \cdots p_{t}=\tilde{O}(\lambda)$ for distinct prime $p_{i}$.
$\star$ Prime Number Theorem allows $p_{i}, t=O(\log \lambda)$.
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- Bottom line: $\tilde{O}(\lambda)$ homomorphic operations to bootstrap.


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## Thanks!

