

# Labeled PSI from Homomorphic Encryption with Reduced Computation and Communication

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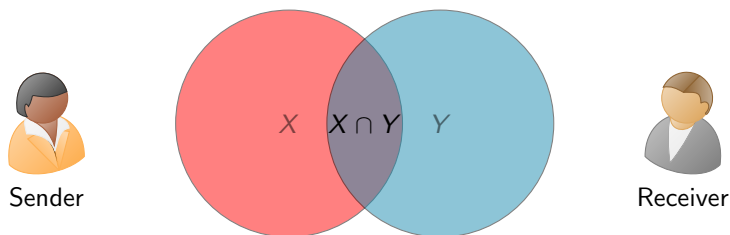
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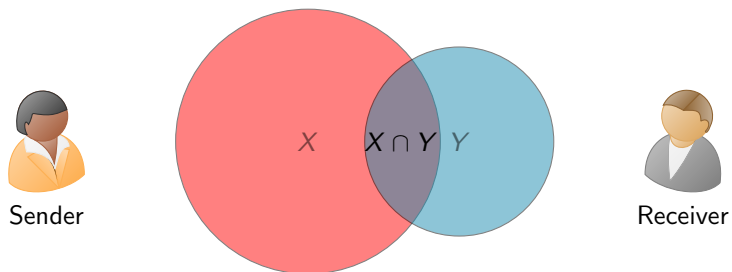
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# Private Set Intersection



- Receiver learns  $X \cap Y$ .
- $X$  and  $Y$  remain private.

# Unbalanced PSI

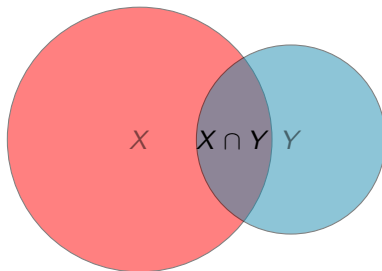


- Unbalanced PSI - assume  $|X| \gg |Y|$ .

# Private Contact Discovery Application



Server



Phone

- $X$ : registered phone numbers
- $Y$ : contacts on the phone

# Unbalanced PSI: Related Work

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**Based on OPRF**  
**Kales et al. USENIX'19**

- Sender distributes cuckoo filter created from  $X$
- Communication is  $\mathcal{O}(|X|)$
- Very efficient online phase

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## Based on HE

Chen et al. CCS'18

- Intersection is computed by the sender
- Communication is  $\mathcal{O}(|Y| \log |X|)$
- Computation is  $\mathcal{O}(|X|)$
- Starting point of our work

# (Somewhat) Homomorphic Encryption

## Functionality of HE

- $f(\text{Ctxt}(Y)) = \text{Ctxt}(f'(Y))$
- $f'$  is any arithmetic circuit of bounded depth, e.g.,  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\cdot$ ,  $\text{Aut}$
- e.g.,  $f'(Y) = X \cap Y$ , where  $X$  is hardwired



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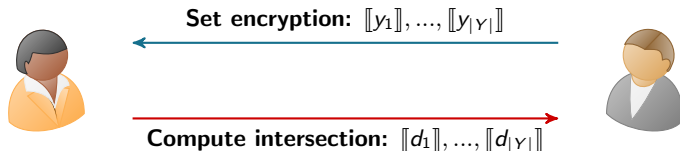
## Cost of HE

- Multiplication is the most expensive
- Need to minimize multiplicative width and depth
- Operations can be parallelized (more on this later)

# Basic PSI Protocol Using HE

**Inputs:** Sender inputs set  $X$ , receiver inputs set  $Y$ ,  $|X| \gg |Y|$

**Setup:** Receiver generates a key pair for the HE scheme.



$$\llbracket d_i \rrbracket = r_i \prod_{x \in X} (\llbracket y_i \rrbracket - x)$$

**Reply extraction:** Receiver decrypts the ciphertexts and outputs

$$X \cap Y = \{y_i : \text{HE.Decrypt}(\llbracket d_i \rrbracket) = 0\}$$

# Basic PSI Protocol Using HE

- Intersection polynomial

$$r \prod_{x \in X} (\llbracket y \rrbracket - x) = r \llbracket y \rrbracket^{|X|} + ra_{|X|} \llbracket y \rrbracket^{|X|-1} + \dots + ra_0$$

- Multiplicative depth is  $\mathcal{O}(\log |X|)$  from square and multiply
- Communication cost is  $\mathcal{O}(|Y|)$  HE ciphertexts
- Computation cost is  $\mathcal{O}(|X| \cdot |Y|)$  homomorphic operations

# Previous Work

## Windowing

- Instead of sending a single  $\llbracket y \rrbracket$
- Send powers of  $\llbracket y \rrbracket$ , e.g.,  $\llbracket y^{2^0} \rrbracket, \llbracket y^{2^1} \rrbracket, \dots, \llbracket y^{2^{\log |X|}} \rrbracket$
- New multiplicative depth  $\mathcal{O}(\log \log |X|)$
- Communication increased by a factor of  $\mathcal{O}(\log |X|)$

# Previous Work

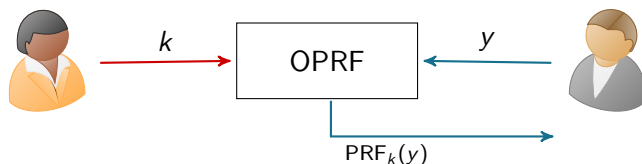
## Parallel computation

slot 3	$x_2^{(0)}$	$x_3^{(1)}$	$x_4^{(0)}$	$P_3(x) = (x - x_2^{(0)})(x - x_3^{(1)})(x - x_4^{(0)})$	$y_1$
slot 2	$x_0^{(1)}$	$x_3^{(0)}$		$P_2(x) = (x - x_0^{(1)})(x - x_3^{(0)})$	$y_0$
slot 1	$x_1^{(0)}$	$x_2^{(1)}$		$P_1(x) = (x - x_1^{(0)})(x - x_2^{(1)})$	$y_2$
slot 0	$x_0^{(0)}$	$x_1^{(1)}$	$x_4^{(1)}$	$P_0(x) = (x - x_0^{(0)})(x - x_1^{(1)})(x - x_4^{(1)})$	
	pt <sub>0</sub>	pt <sub>1</sub>	pt <sub>2</sub>		ct <sub>0</sub>

- Use cuckoo hashing for  $Y$
- Same for  $X$  but without eviction, hash  $x_i$  into  $x_i^{(0)}$  and  $x_i^{(1)}$
- Polynomials are evaluated in parallel!

# Previous Work

## OPRF preprocessing



- No need padding or randomizing the intersection polynomial
- Security against malicious receiver

# Our Improvements

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## General optimizations

- Fast OPRF from FourQ (Costello and Longa 2015).
- Polynomial evaluation with Paterson-Stockmeyer algorithm.



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## General optimizations

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- Polynomial evaluation with Paterson-Stockmeyer algorithm.

## Improved computation and communication

- Operations over prime fields.
- Extremal postage stamp bases.
- Implemented with SEAL.

## Optimizing for communication complexity

- Operations over extension fields.
- Depth-free homomorphic Frobenius automorphisms.
- Implemented with HELib.

# General optimizations

## Paterson-Stockmeyer algorithm

Compute the degree  $D$  intersection polynomial in  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{D})$  ciphertext-ciphertext multiplications.

The sender computes two sets of powers:

- **Low powers**  $\llbracket y \rrbracket^2, \llbracket y \rrbracket^3, \dots, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{L-1}$
- **High powers:**  $\llbracket y \rrbracket^L, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{2L}, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{3L}, \dots, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{(H-1) \cdot L}$

with  $L, H \approx \sqrt{D}$ .

# General optimizations

## Paterson-Stockmeyer algorithm

Then, rewrite the intersection polynomial:

$$\sum_{i=0}^D a_i \cdot \llbracket y \rrbracket^i$$




$$\sum_{i=0}^{H-1} \llbracket y \rrbracket^{iL} \left( \sum_{j=0}^{L-1} (a_{iL+j} \cdot \llbracket y \rrbracket^j) \right)$$

# General optimizations

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- **Non-scalar multiplicative complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{D})$

# Improved computation and communication

## Extremal postage stamp bases

How to minimize the number of powers sent without exceeding the target depth?

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### Global postage-stamp problem

Given positive integers  $h$  and  $k$ , determine a set of  $k$  positive integers  $A_k = \{a_1 = 1 < a_2 < \dots < a_k\}$  such that all integers  $1, 2, \dots, n$  can be written as a sum of  $h$  or fewer of the  $a_j$ , and  $n$  is as large as possible.

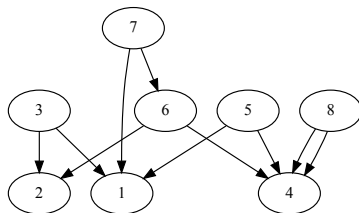
The set  $A_k$  is called an extremal postage-stamp basis.

# Improved computation and communication

## Extremal postage stamp bases

Computing powers of the query...

- when using windowing

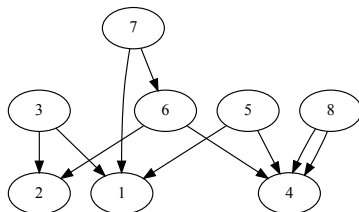


# Improved computation and communication

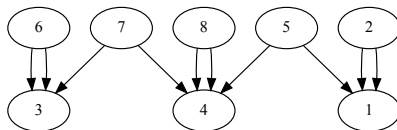
## Extremal postage stamp bases

Computing powers of the query...

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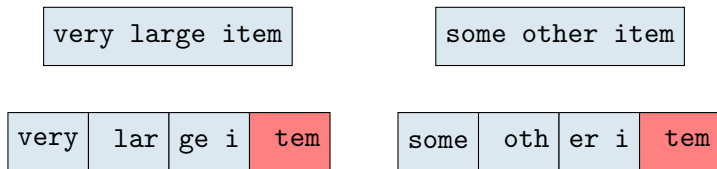
- when using extremal postage stamp bases





# Improved computation and communication

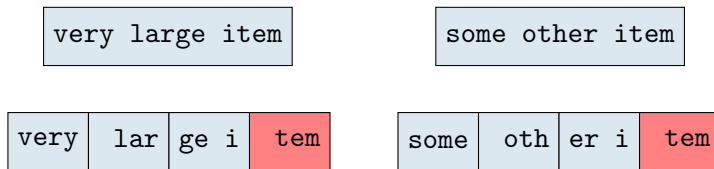
## Dealing with large items



- Split items into multiple parts.

# Improved computation and communication

## Dealing with large items



- Split items into multiple parts.
- Perform OPRF before splitting the items to protect from partial item leakage.

# Improved computation and communication

## Results

$ X $	$ Y $	Protocol	Sender offline (s)	Sender online (s)
$2^{28}$	1024	This work (T=24)	3,680	7.80
		Chen et al. (T=32)	4,628	12.1
		LowMC-GC-PSI	1,869	0.93
		ECC-NR-PSI	52,332	1.34
$2^{20}$	5535	This work	28	3.23
		Chen et al.	43	4.23
		LowMC-GC-PSI	7.3	5.63
		ECC-NR-PSI	242	5.93

# Improved computation and communication

## Results

$ X $	$ Y $	Protocol	Offline comm. and receiver storage (MB)	Comm. (MB)
$2^{28}$	1024	This work (T=24)	0	6.08
		Chen et al. (T=32)	0	18.57
		LowMC-GC-PSI	1,072	24.01
		ECC-NR-PSI	1,072	6.06
$2^{20}$	5535	This work	0	5.39
		Chen et al.	0	11.50
		LowMC-GC-PSI	4.2	129.73
		ECC-NR-PSI	4.2	32.71

# Optimizing for communication complexity

## Frobenius automorphism

- The Frobenius automorphism maps any  $y \in \mathbb{F}_{t^d}$  to  $\text{Frob}(y, r) = y^{t^r}$ .
- This operation introduces much less noise than homomorphic multiplication.
- We can get depth  $\mathcal{O}(\log \log D)$  sending only  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  pre-computed powers instead of  $\mathcal{O}(\log D)$ .

# Optimizing for communication complexity

## Frobenius automorphism

### Example

Take a plaintext modulus  $t = 2$ ; the Frobenius operation can compute  $\llbracket x \rrbracket \mapsto \llbracket x^{2^i} \rrbracket$ .

Suppose the sender has 255 values in its set.

To use Paterson-Stockmeyer, the sender needs:

- **Low powers**  $\llbracket y \rrbracket^2, \llbracket y \rrbracket^3, \dots, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{15}$
- **High powers:**  $\llbracket y \rrbracket^{16}, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{32}, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{48}, \dots, \llbracket y \rrbracket^{240}$

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The receiver sends only  $\llbracket y \rrbracket$ . The sender calculates:

- $\llbracket y \rrbracket, \llbracket y^2 \rrbracket, \llbracket y^4 \rrbracket, \llbracket y^8 \rrbracket$  with depth 0.

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 $\llbracket y^9 \rrbracket = \llbracket y \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^8 \rrbracket,$



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- $\llbracket y^{11} \rrbracket = \llbracket y \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^2 \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^8 \rrbracket, \llbracket y^{13} \rrbracket = \llbracket y \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^4 \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^8 \rrbracket,$   
 $\llbracket y^{15} \rrbracket = \llbracket y \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^2 \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^4 \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket y^8 \rrbracket$

# Optimizing for communication complexity

## Results

$ Y $	Online communication (MB)			
	$ X  = 2^{20}$	$2^{22}$	$2^{24}$	$2^{26}$
1245	2.09	2.28	2.28	2.28
1024 (Chen et al.)	6.45	-	9.02	-
558	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.36
512 (Chen et al.)	5.01	-	10.64	-
341	1.10	1.32	1.32	1.32
256 (Chen et al.)	4.73	-	13.58	-
210	0.72	0.76	0.76	0.76
128 (Chen et al.)	4.69	-	18.32	-
126	0.63	0.63	0.66	-

# Optimizing for communication complexity

## Results

$ X $	$ Y $	Offline (s) $T = 24$	Online (s) $T = 24$
$2^{26}$	1245	296	889
	210	1450	1640
$2^{24}$	1245	64.7	338
	210	305	354
$2^{22}$	1245	14.1	140
	210	65.2	105
$2^{20}$	1245	2.88	43.4
	210	14.0	38.7

# Conclusion

When intersecting  $2^{28}$  and 2048 item sets:

- Reduced computation by 71%, communication by 63%.

When intersecting  $2^{24}$  and 4096 item sets:

- Reduced computation by 27%, communication by 63%.

PSI with **nearly constant communication** in the larger set size.

➤ Optimizations also apply in the **labeled mode**.

Implementation available at:

<https://github.com/microsoft/APSI/>