

Pseudorandom Functions and Lattices

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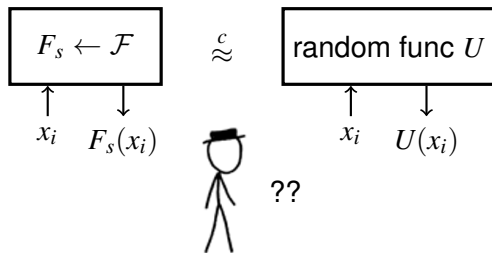
¹Georgia Tech

²IDC Herzliya

Symbolic Computations and Post-Quantum Crypto
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Pseudorandom Functions [GGM'84]

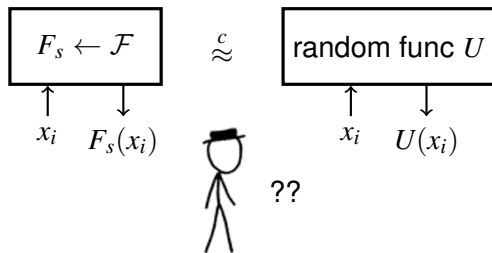
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- ▶ **Countless applications** in symmetric cryptography: (efficient) encryption, identification, authentication, ...

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① Heuristically: AES, Blowfish.

✓ Fast!

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- ✓ **Low-depth**: NC^2 , NC^1 or even TC^0 [$O(1)$ depth w/ threshold gates]

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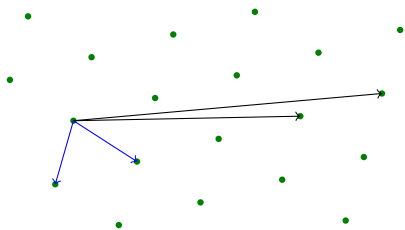
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- ✗ **Huge circuits** that need much preprocessing
- ✗ No “**post-quantum**” construction under standard assumptions

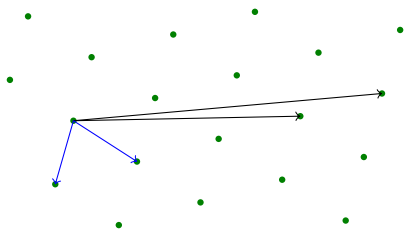
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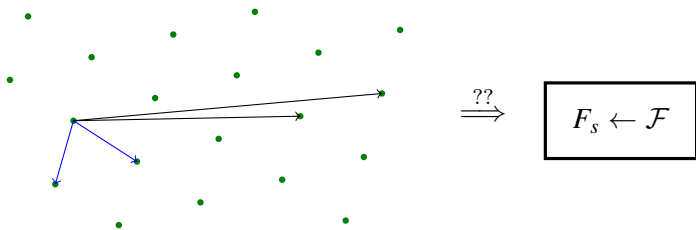
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- ▶ Resist **quantum** attacks (so far)
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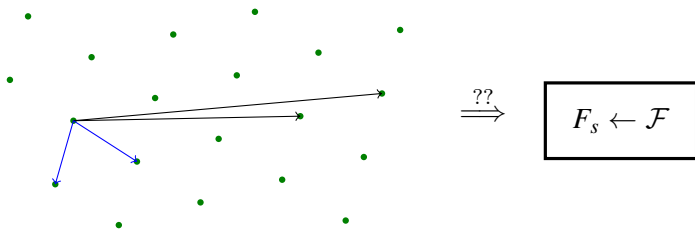
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- ✗✗ We don't even have **practical PRGs** from lattices: **biased errors**

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- 1 **Low-depth**, relatively **small-circuit** PRFs from lattices / (ring-)LWE

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 - ★ **Synthesizer-based** PRF in $TC^1 \subseteq NC^2$ *a la* [NR'95]
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- 2 Main technique: “derandomization” of LWE: deterministic errors
Also gives more **practical** PRGs, GGM-type PRFs, encryption, . . .

Synthesizers and PRFs [NaorReingold'95]

Synthesizer

- ▶ A deterministic function $S: D \times D \rightarrow D$ s.t. for any $m = \text{poly}$:
for $a_1, \dots, a_m, b_1, \dots, b_m \leftarrow D$,

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- ▶ Alternative view: an (almost) **length-squaring** PRG with **locality**:
maps $D^{2m} \rightarrow D^{m^2}$, and each output depends on only 2 inputs.

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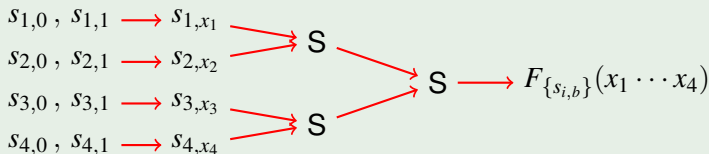
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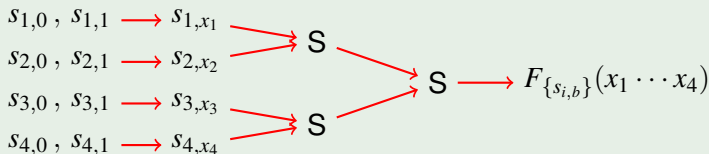


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- ▶ **Security**: the queries $F_\ell(x_\ell)$ and $F_r(x_r)$ define (pseudo)random inputs $a_1, a_2, \dots \in D$ and $b_1, b_2, \dots \in D$ for synthesizer S .

(Ring) Learning With Errors (RLWE) [Regev'05,LPR'10]

- ▶ For (e.g.) n a power of 2, define “cyclotomic” polynomial rings

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- ▶ By **hybrid argument**, for $s_1, s_2, \dots \leftarrow R_q$ can't distinguish m tuples $(a_i, a_i \cdot s_1 + e_{i,1}, a_i \cdot s_2 + e_{i,2}, \dots)$ from uniform.

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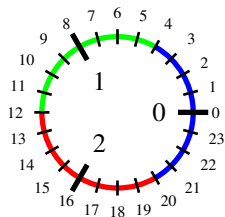
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✗ Where do $e_{i,j}$ come from?
Synthesizer must be **deterministic**...

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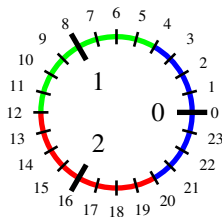


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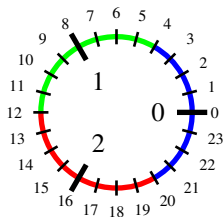


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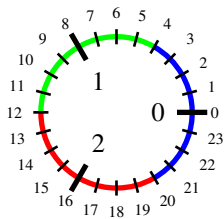
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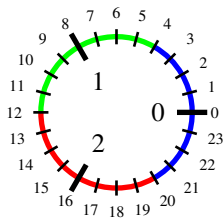
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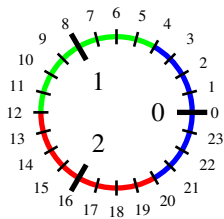
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$$\text{Main idea: w.h.p. } (a, \lfloor a \cdot s + e \rfloor_p) = (a, \lfloor a \cdot s \rfloor_p)$$

$$\text{and } (a, \lfloor \text{Unif}(\mathbb{Z}_q) \rfloor_p) = (a, \text{Unif}(\mathbb{Z}_p))$$

LWR-Based Synthesizer & PRF

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- ▶ Public moduli $q_d > q_{d-1} > \dots > q_0$.
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- ▶ Depth $d = \lg k$ tree of LWR synthesizers:

$$F_{\{s_{i,b}\}}(x_1 \cdots x_8) = \left[\left[\left[\lfloor s_{1,x_1} \cdot s_{2,x_2} \rfloor_{q_2} \cdot \lfloor s_{3,x_3} \cdot s_{4,x_4} \rfloor_{q_2} \right]_{q_1} \cdot \left[\lfloor s_{5,x_5} \cdot s_{6,x_6} \rfloor_{q_2} \cdot \lfloor s_{7,x_7} \cdot s_{8,x_8} \rfloor_{q_2} \right]_{q_1} \right]_{q_0}$$

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Has **small(ish)** TC^0 circuit, via CRT and reduction to subset-sum.

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- ▶ Repeat for s_2, s_3, \dots until $F''''''(x) = \lfloor a_x \rfloor_p = \text{Uniform func. } \square$

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Thanks!

Full paper: ePrint report #2011/401