

Guaranteed Output in $O(\sqrt{n})$ Rounds for Round-Robin Sampling Protocols

Ran Cohen



Jack Doerner



Yashvanth Kondi



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The Powers of Tau

$$\{\tau^i \cdot G\}_{i \in [d]} : \tau \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$$

where $(\mathbb{G}, G, q, +)$ is an EC group

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Structured Reference String for Polynomial Commitments,
introduced by [Kate-Zaverucha-Goldberg '10]
Related to Strong Diffie-Hellman [Boneh-Boyen '08]

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Related SRSeS used in:

“Phase 1” of [Gro16]
[GKM+18]

“Sonic” [MBKM19]

“Plonk” [GWC19]

“AuroraLight” [Gab19]

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Currently deployed by:

[FileCoin](#)
[Ethereum \(Semaphore\)](#)
[ZCash](#)
Probably others...

SRS Sampling Problem

τ must remain secret AND No public-coin sampling
(for SNARK soundness) (computing $\tau^2 G$ given τG is hard)

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Common Solution: Sample SRS via MPC

[Ben-Sasson-Chiesa-Green-Tromer-Virza '15]

[Bowe-Gabizon-Miers '17]

[Bowe-Gabizon-Green '18]

[Groth-Kohlweiss-Maller-Meiklejohn-Miers '18]

[Kohlweiss-Maller-Siim-Volkhov '21]

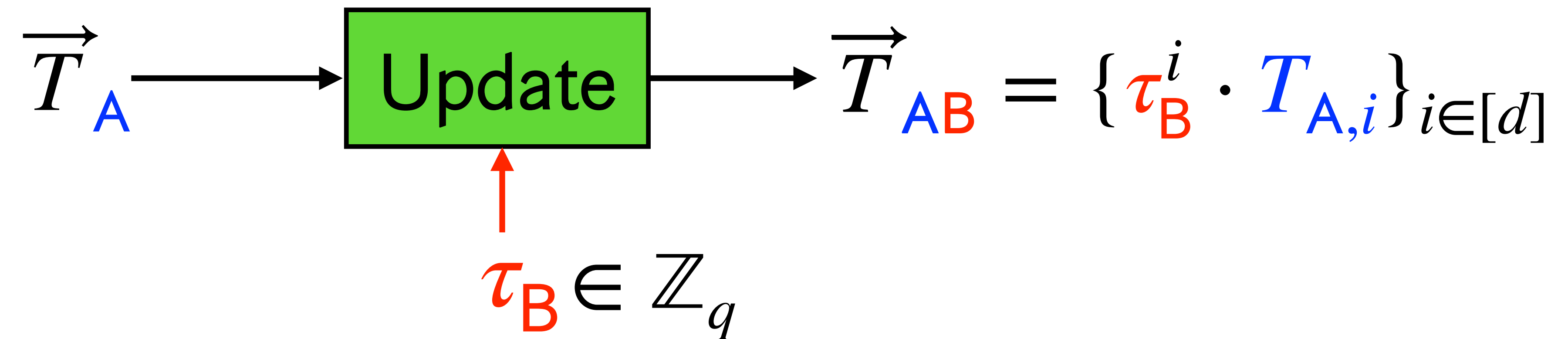
What do we want from this MPC?

- **Security against all-but-one active corruptions:**
Trust (almost) nobody!
- **Scalability:**
Support for hundreds/thousands of parties to contribute
- **Guaranteed Output Delivery:**
The SRS does ultimately need to be available

Canonical Powers of Tau Sampling

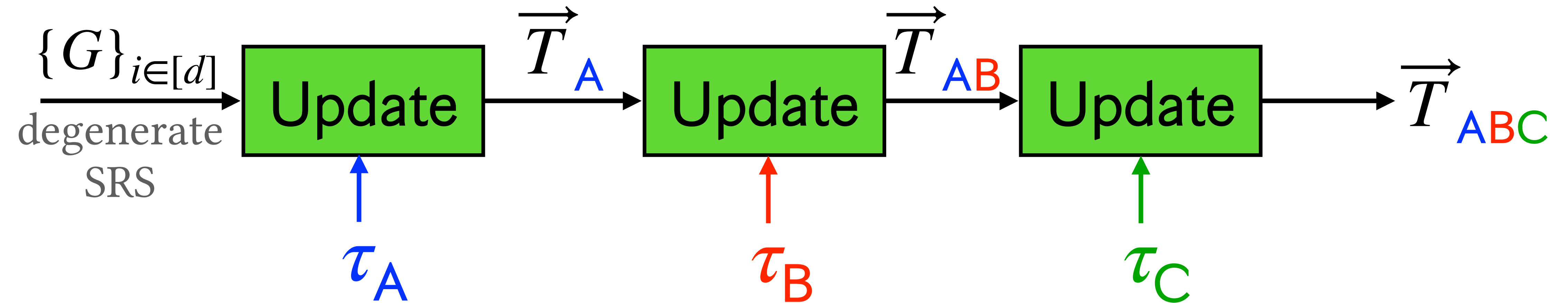
Building Block:

Given $\vec{T}_A = \{T_{A,i} \in \mathbb{G}\}_{i \in [d]}$, define function

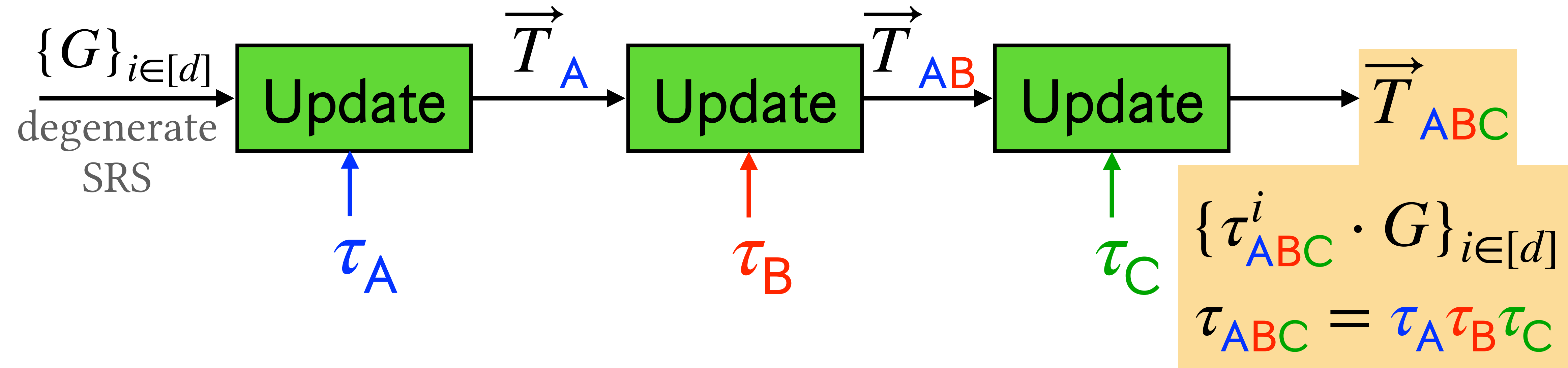


Observe: If \vec{T}_A is a Powers-of-Tau SRS, then so is \vec{T}_{AB}

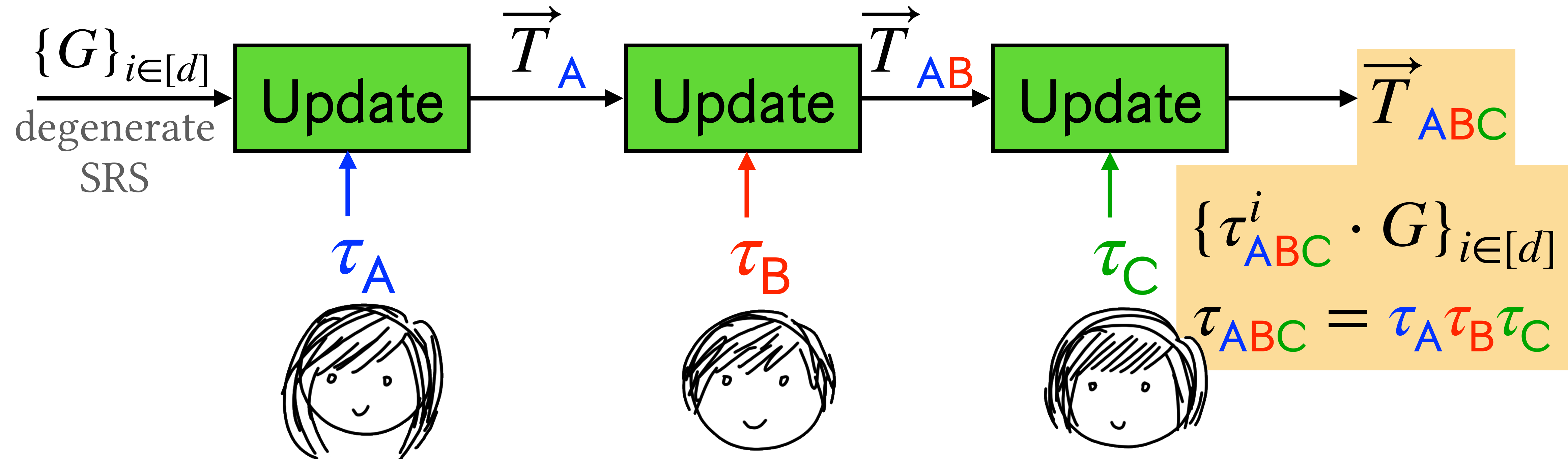
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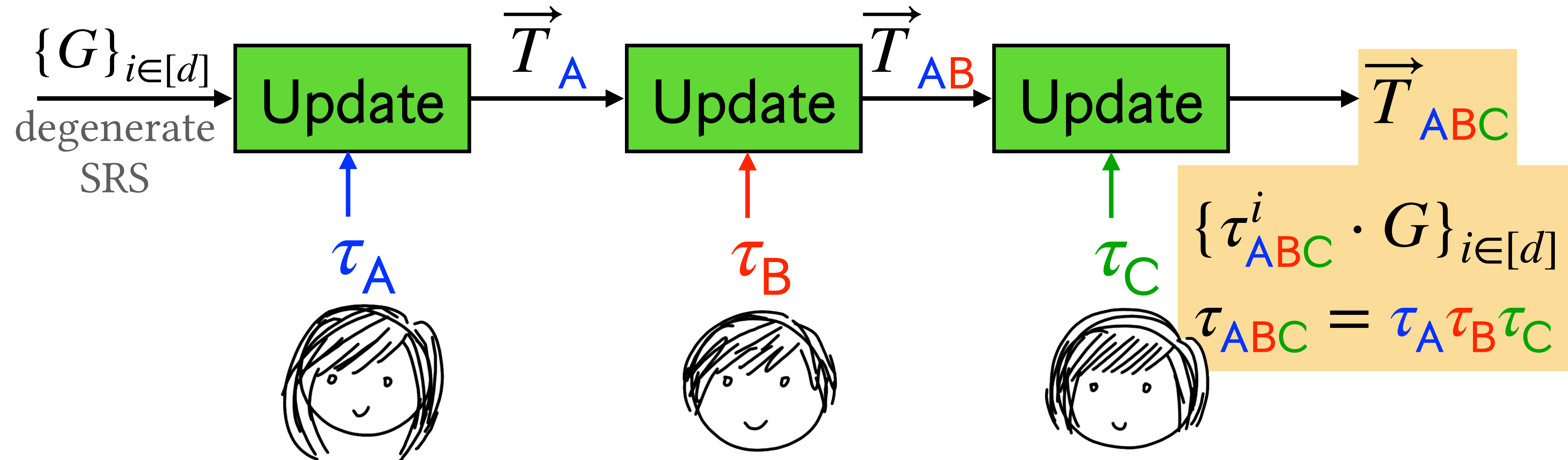
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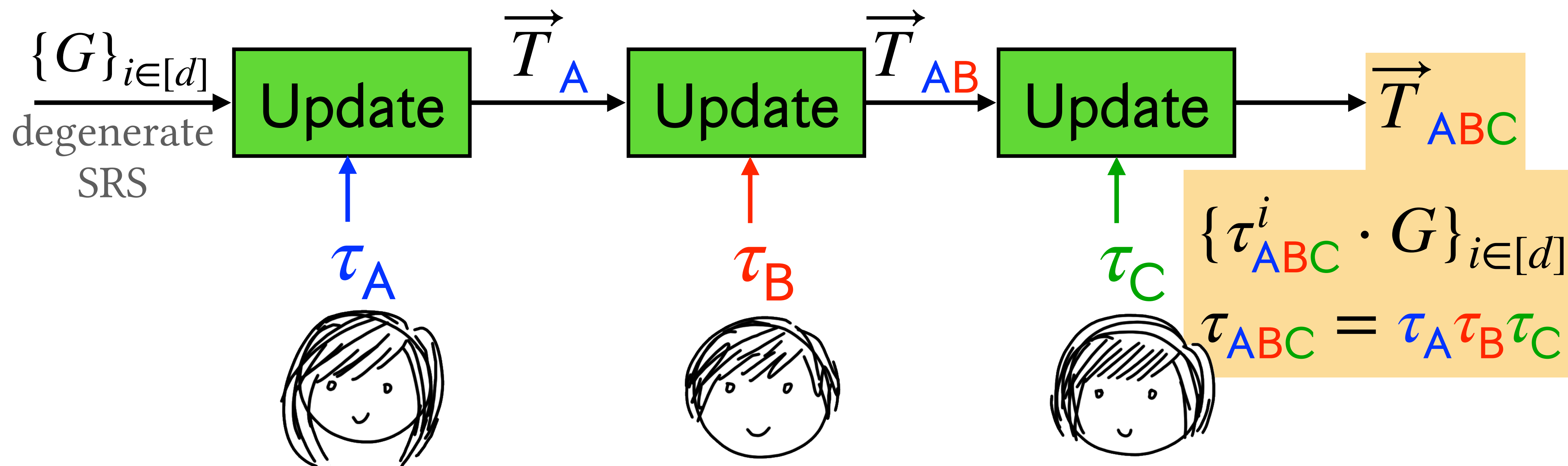
Canonical Powers of Tau Sampling



Security:

τ_{ABC} hidden unless all corrupt

Canonical Powers of Tau Sampling



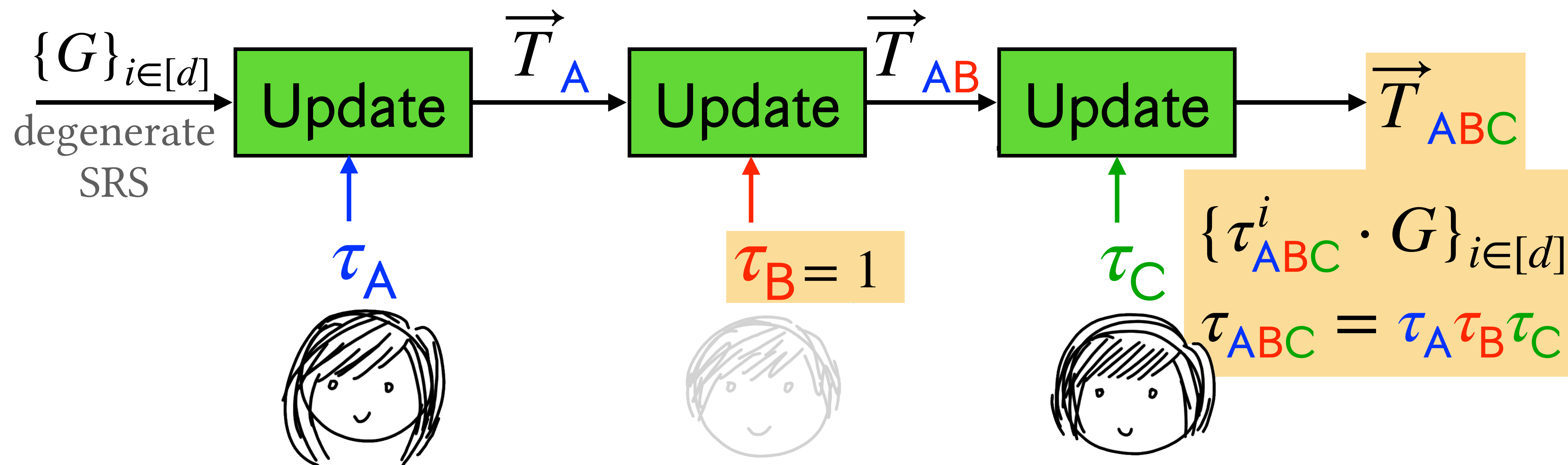
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GOD:

Skip non-responsive parties

Canonical Powers of Tau Sampling



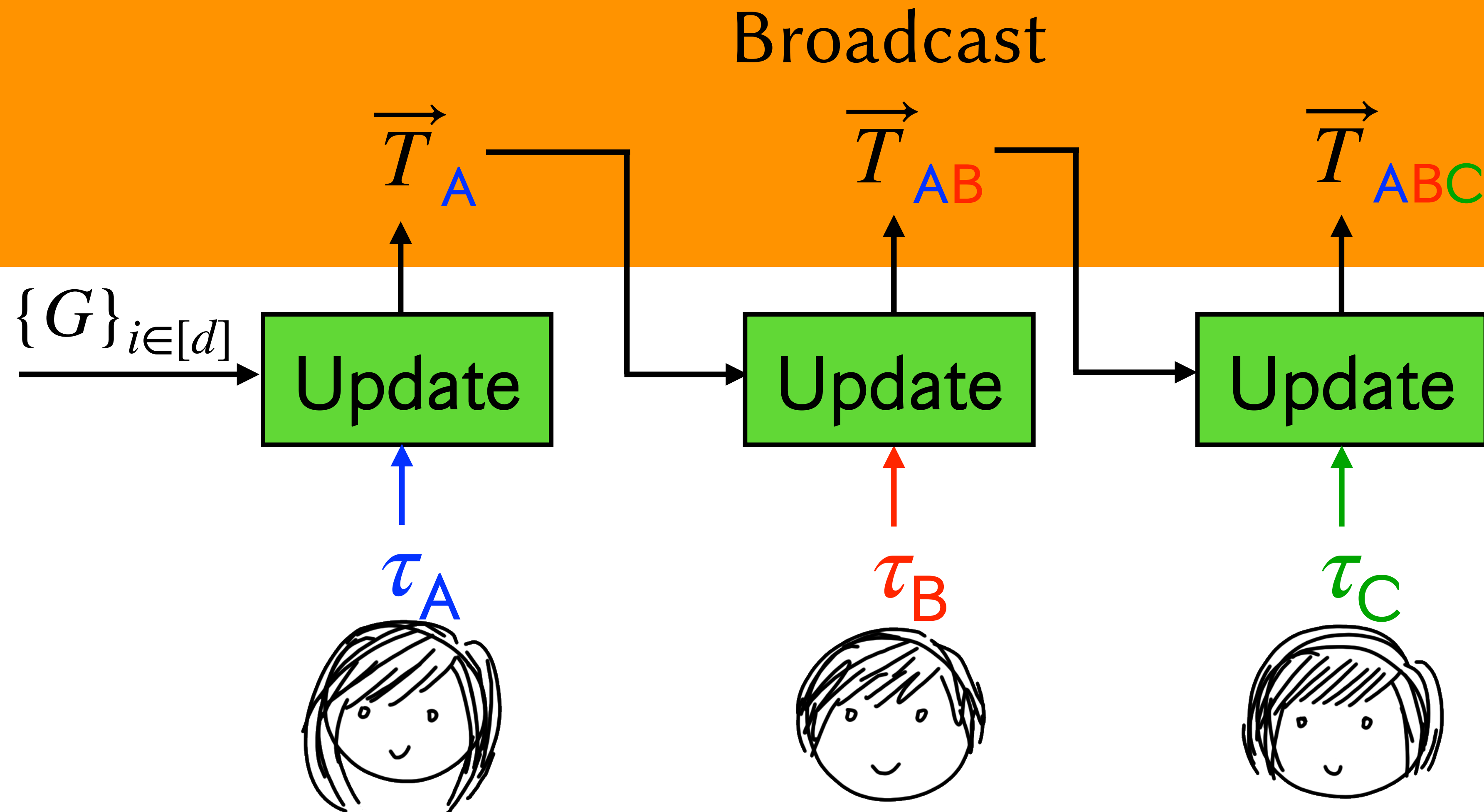
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Canonical Powers of Tau Sampling



Properties of the Protocol

1. Random Inputs
2. *Round Robin* Structure
 \Rightarrow n Broadcast Rounds
3. Guaranteed Output Delivery
against $n - 1$ corruptions

Parties

Strongly Player Replaceable Round Robin Protocol

1. Random Inputs
2. *Round Robin* Structure
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Parties

SPR³ Protocol

1. Random Inputs
2. *Round Robin* Structure
 $\implies n$ Broadcast Rounds
3. Guaranteed Output Delivery
against $n - 1$ corruptions

Parties

Our Main Result

A Protocol Compiler

Input: **SPR³** Protocol with GOD

Output:

1. $O(\sqrt{n})$ Broadcast Rounds
2. Guaranteed Output Delivery
against $n - 1$ corruptions

A Corollary

Q: What other SPR^3 protocols exist?

A: Verifiable Mixnets

We give the first robust mixnet
in sublinear broadcast rounds

This Talk:

1. Powers of Tau/SPR³ Protocols
2. A Brief History of GOD
3. Our Compiler
4. Bias
5. Future Directions

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2. *A Brief History of GOD*
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In the beginning...

[Cleve '86]: In the dishonest majority setting, some functionalities cannot be computed with GOD.

Any coin-tossing protocol with r rounds and a common output must have bias in $\Omega(1/r)$

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Not a problem for:

- KZG10 Polynomial Commitments [This work]
- SNARKs (in the AGM) [GKM+18]

The Player Elimination Framework [GMW87]

1. Compute function via MPC with security against dishonest majority
2. Prove honest behavior via ZK over a broadcast channel
3. If anyone cheats, eliminate them and start over

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$\implies \Omega(n)$ rounds in dishonest majority setting
 \implies the adversary can reject $\Omega(n)$ candidate outputs

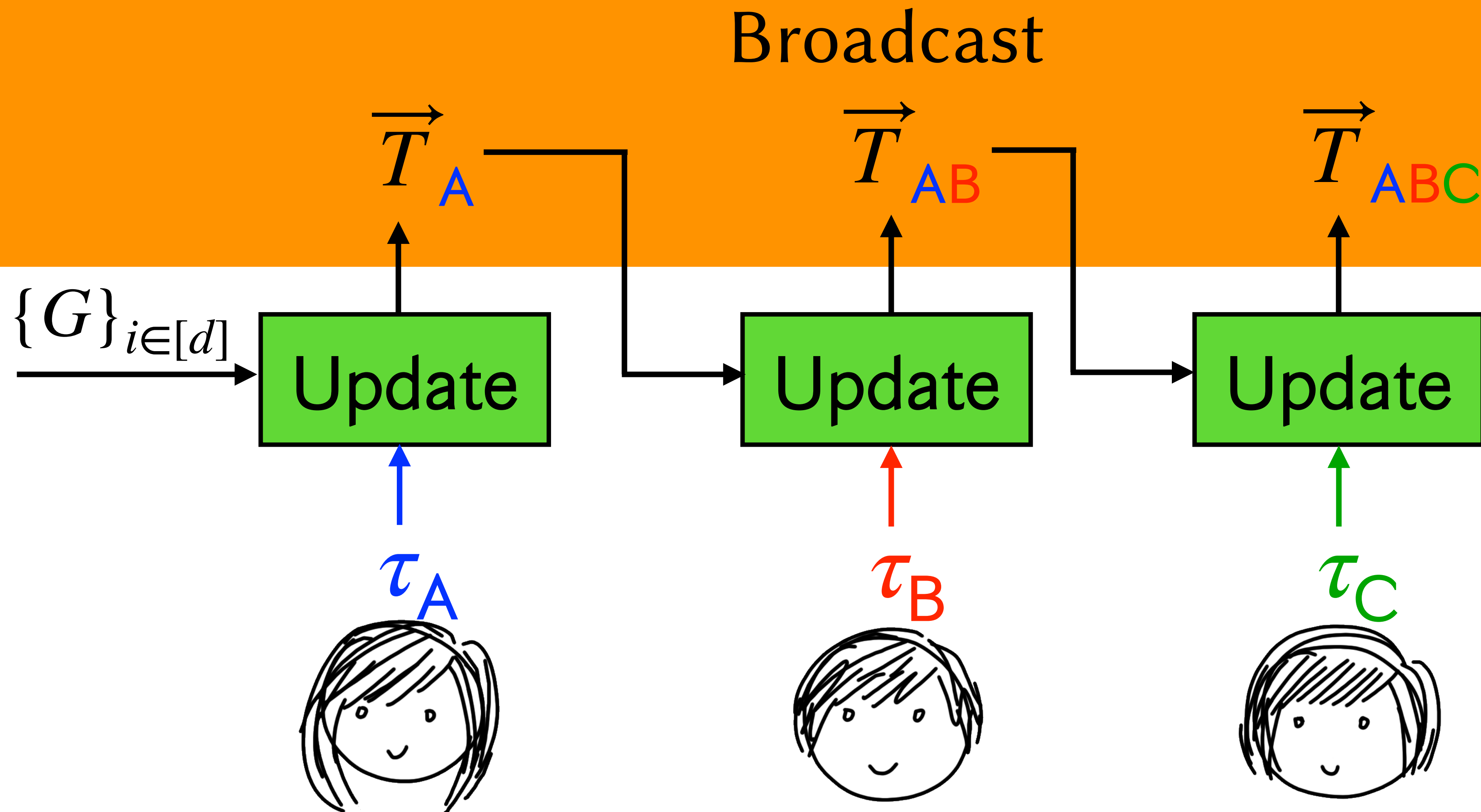
For most tasks, SotA
for GOD is player elimination
and $\Omega(n)$ broadcasts

We identify a class of
distributions that can be sampled
with GOD in $O(\sqrt{n})$ broadcast rounds

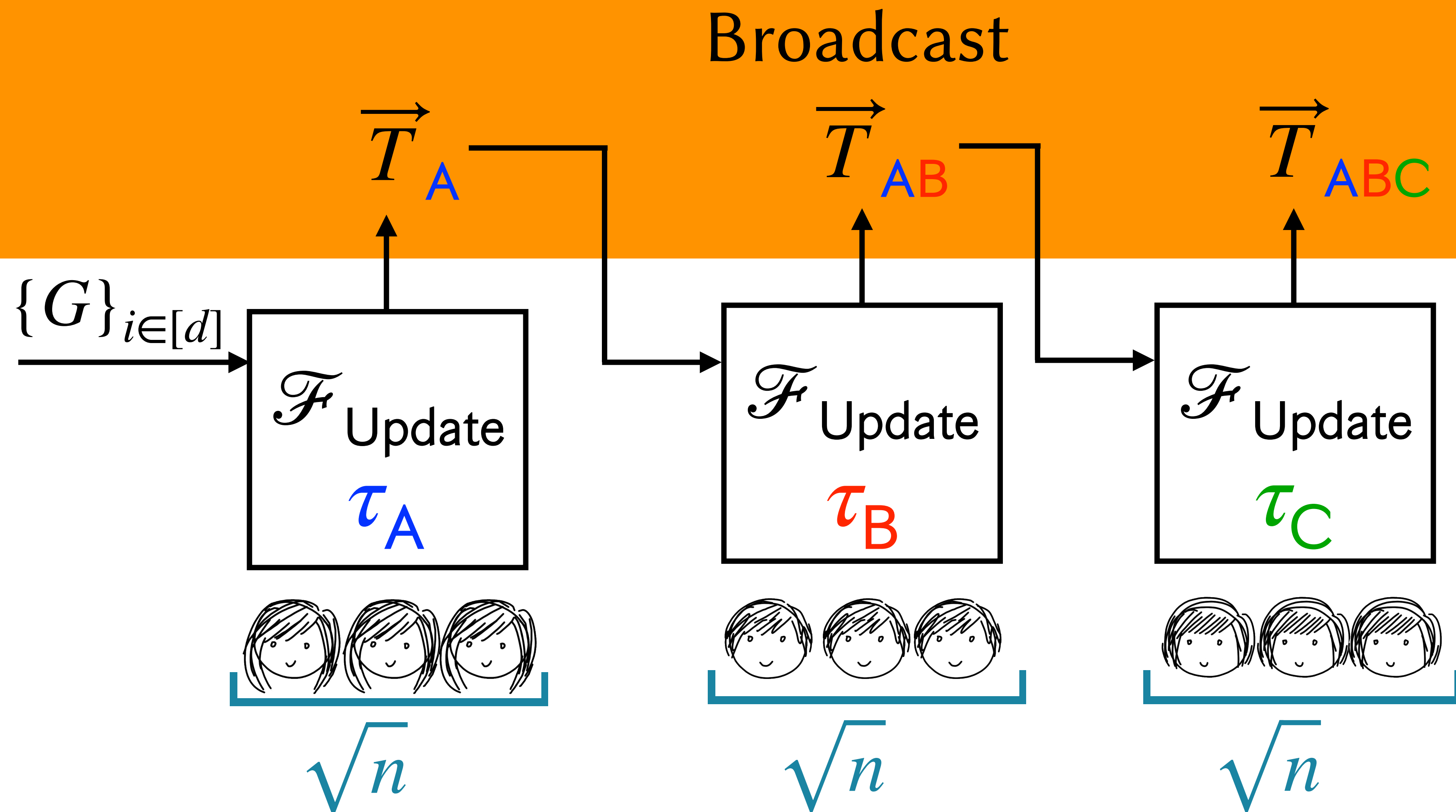
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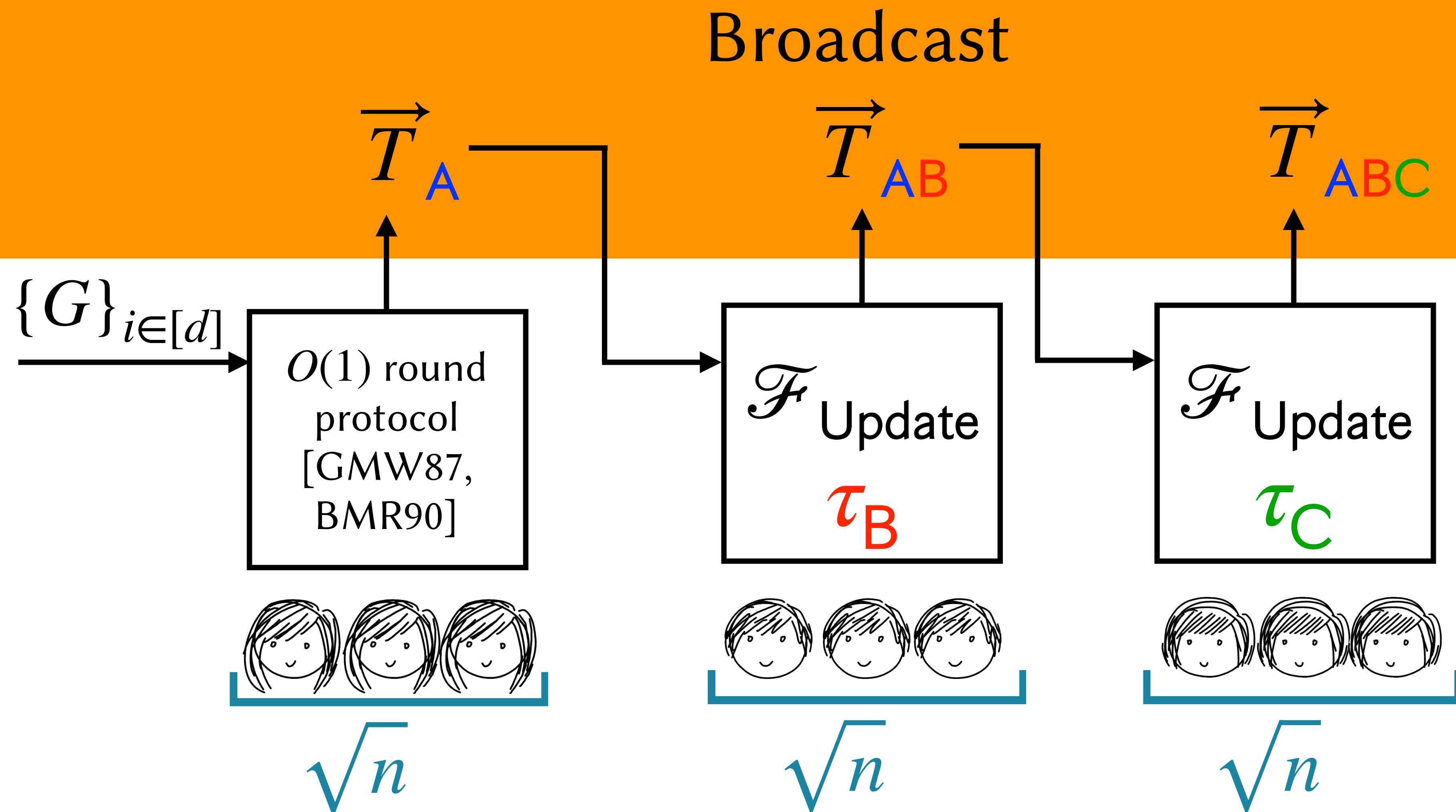
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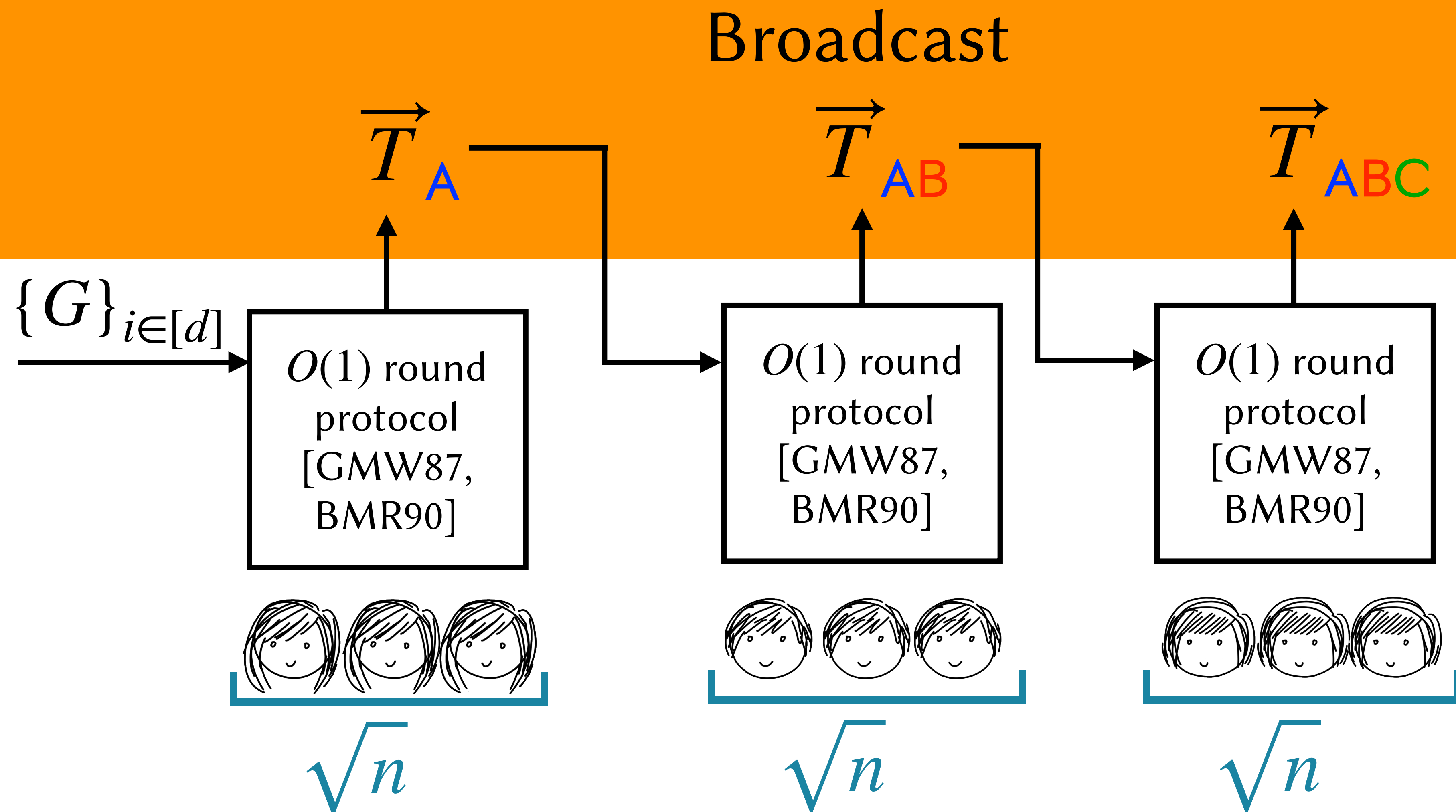
Powers of Tau Sampling++?



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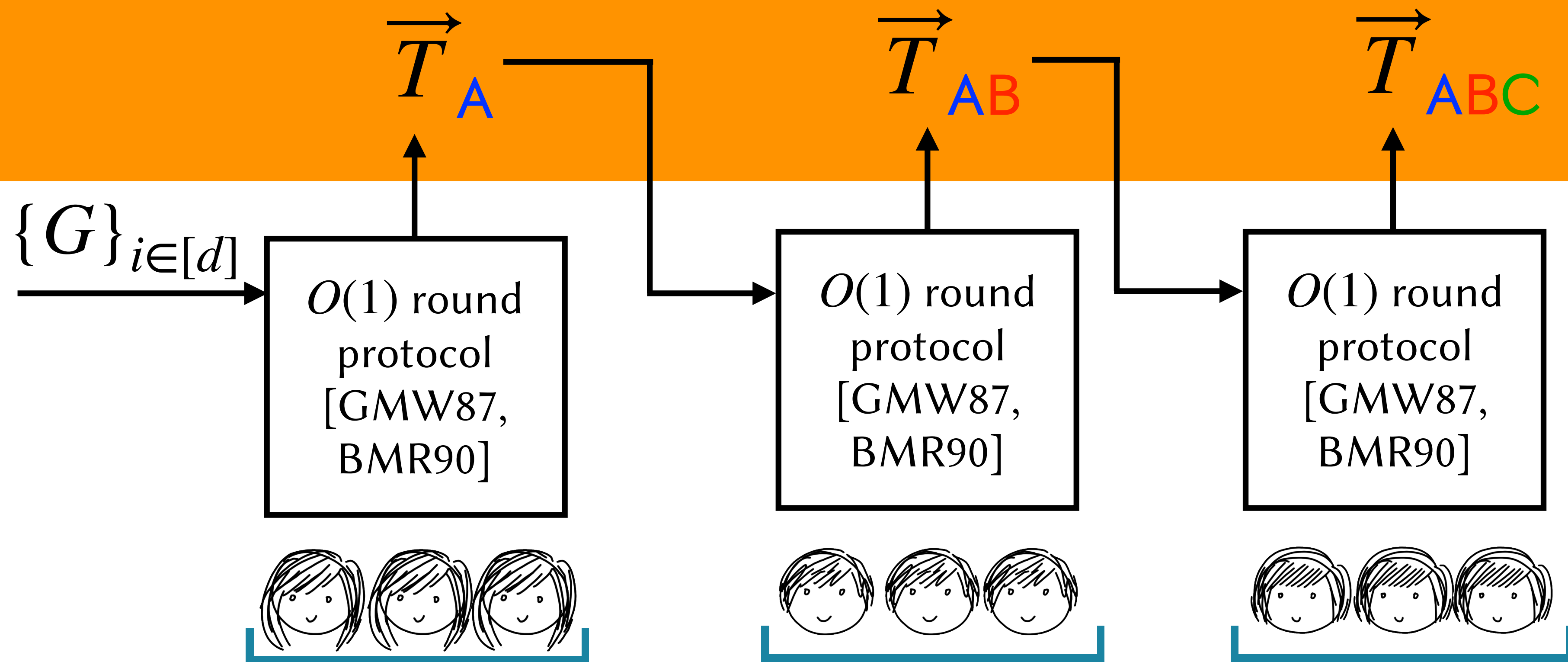


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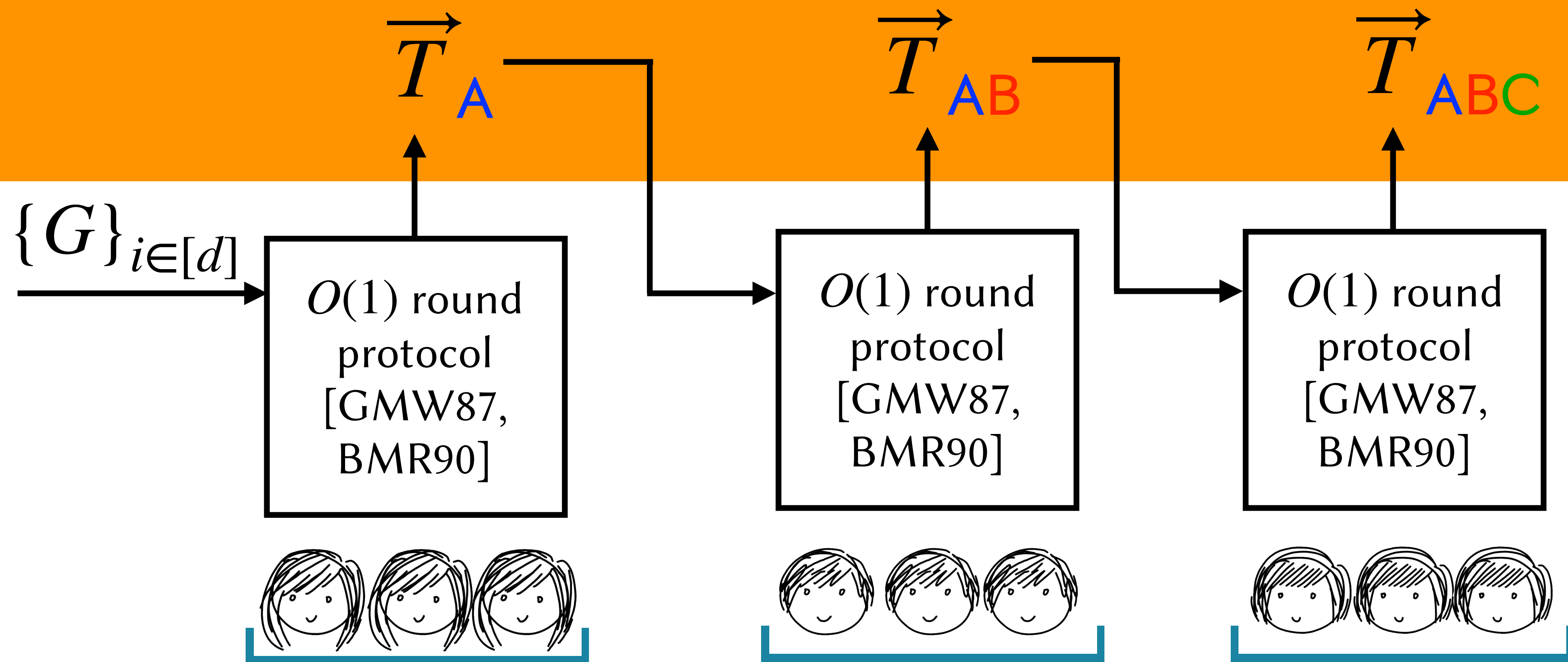
Broadcast



Rounds: $O(1)$ + $O(1)$ + $O(1)$ = $O(\sqrt{n})$

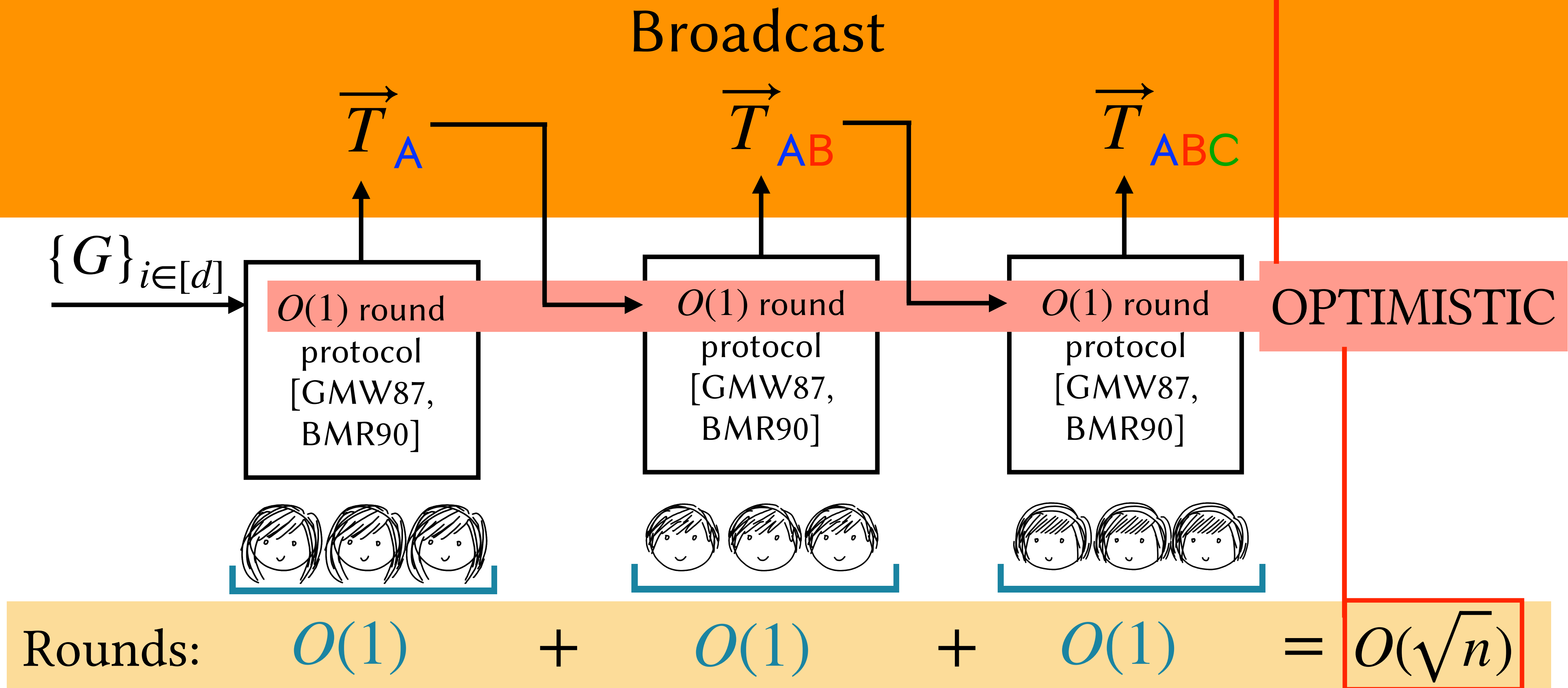
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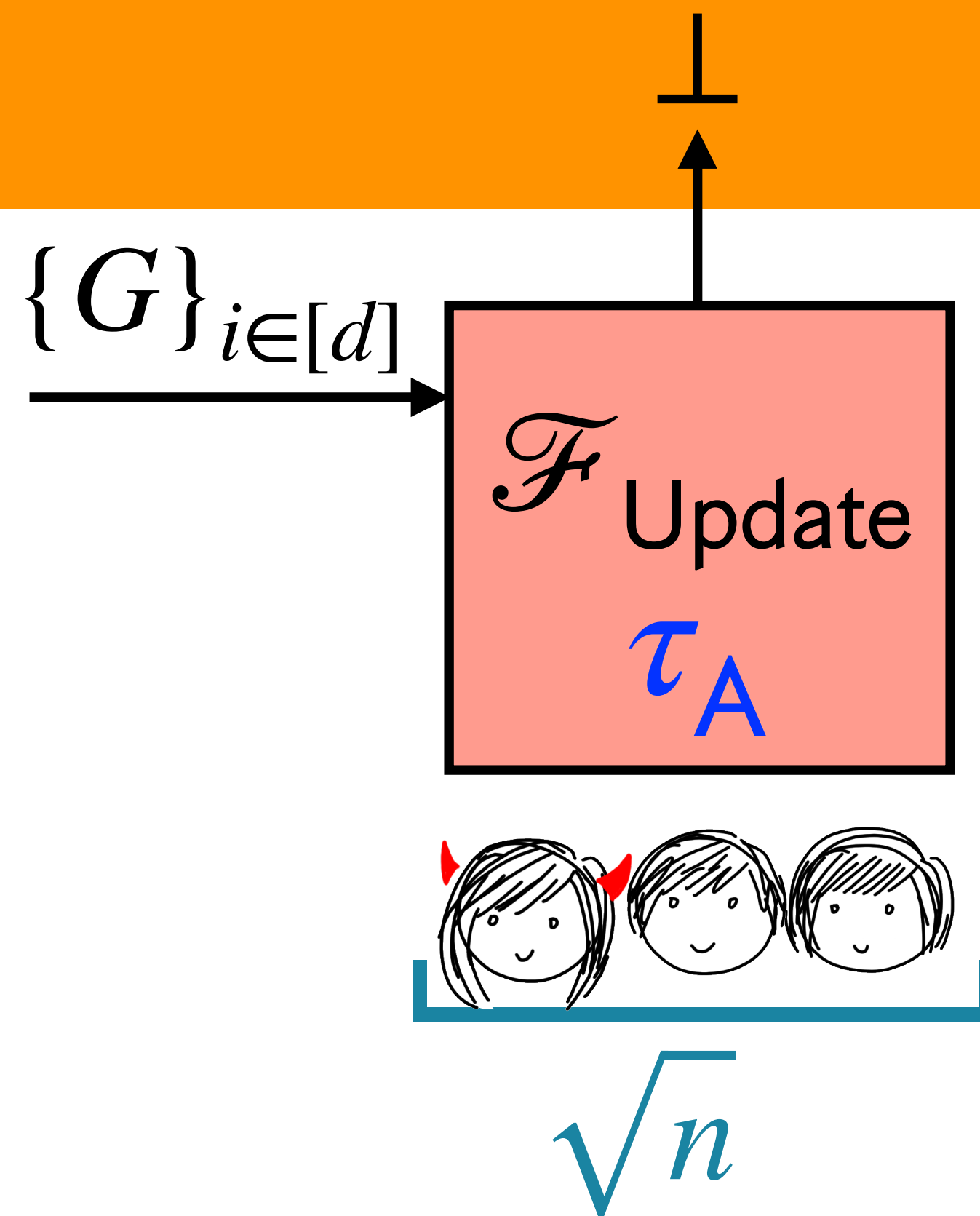
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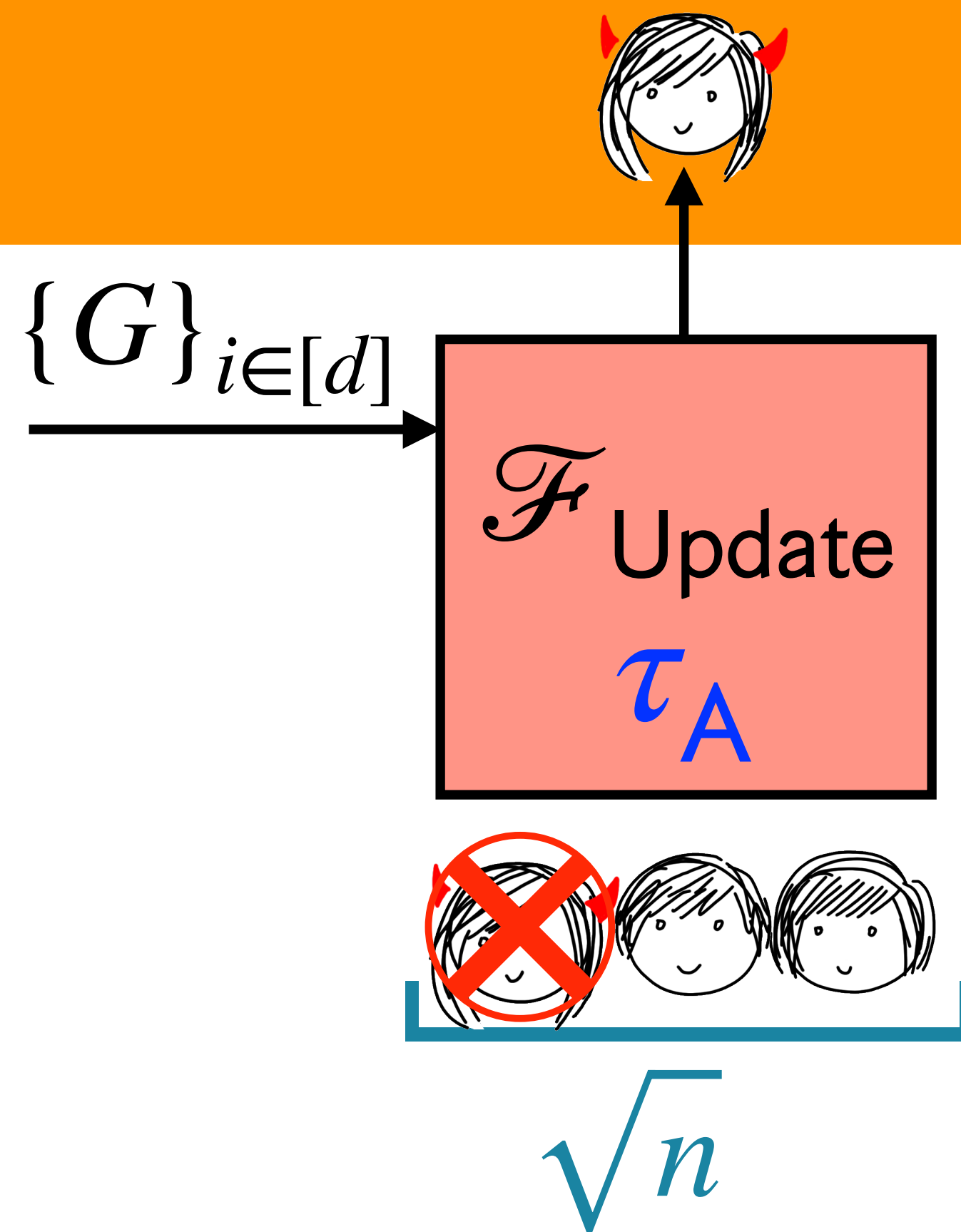
Deflating Optimism

Broadcast



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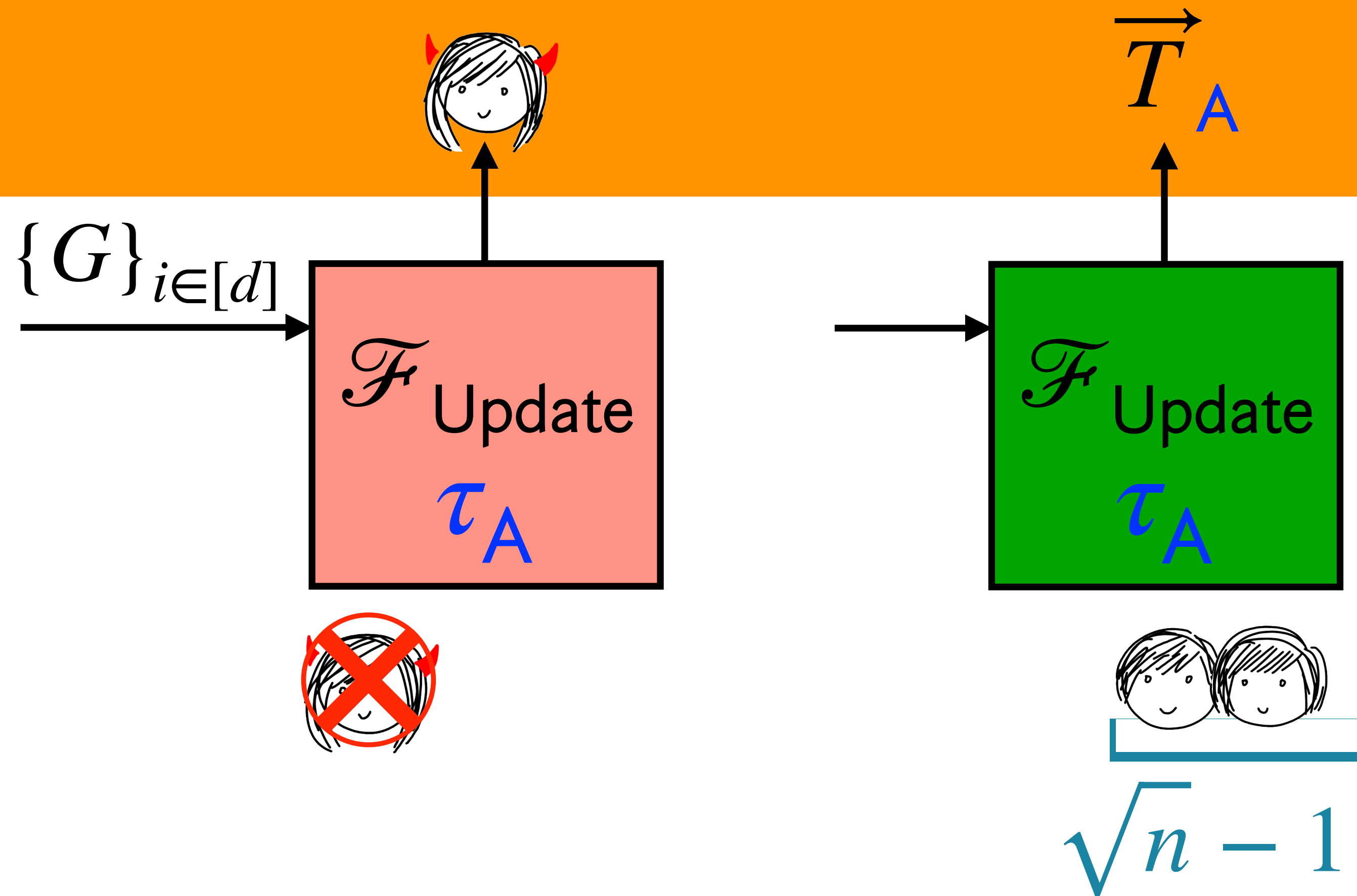


Tool:

Publicly Verifiable
Identifiable Abort
[GMW87, BMR90]

Deflating Optimism

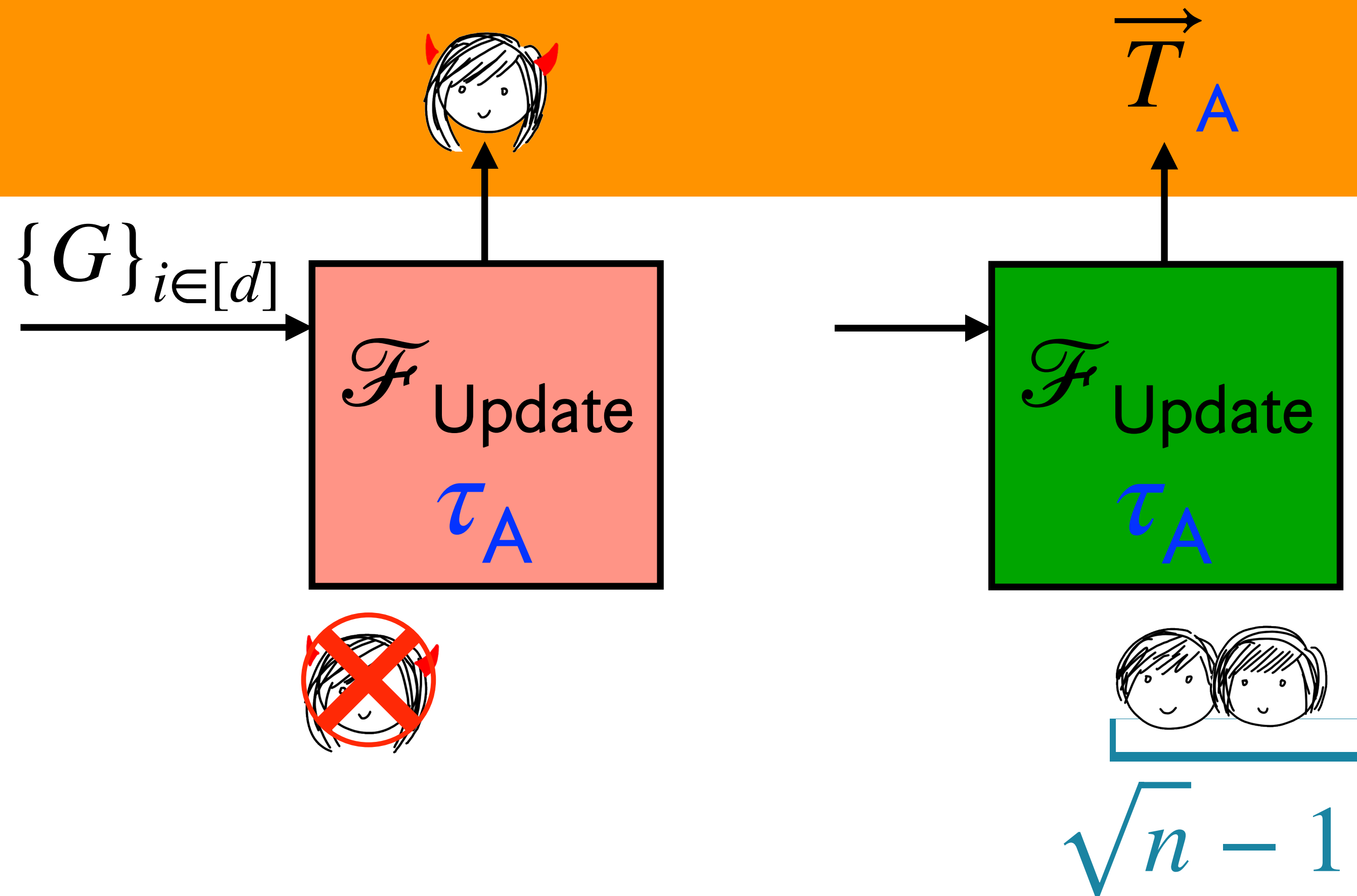
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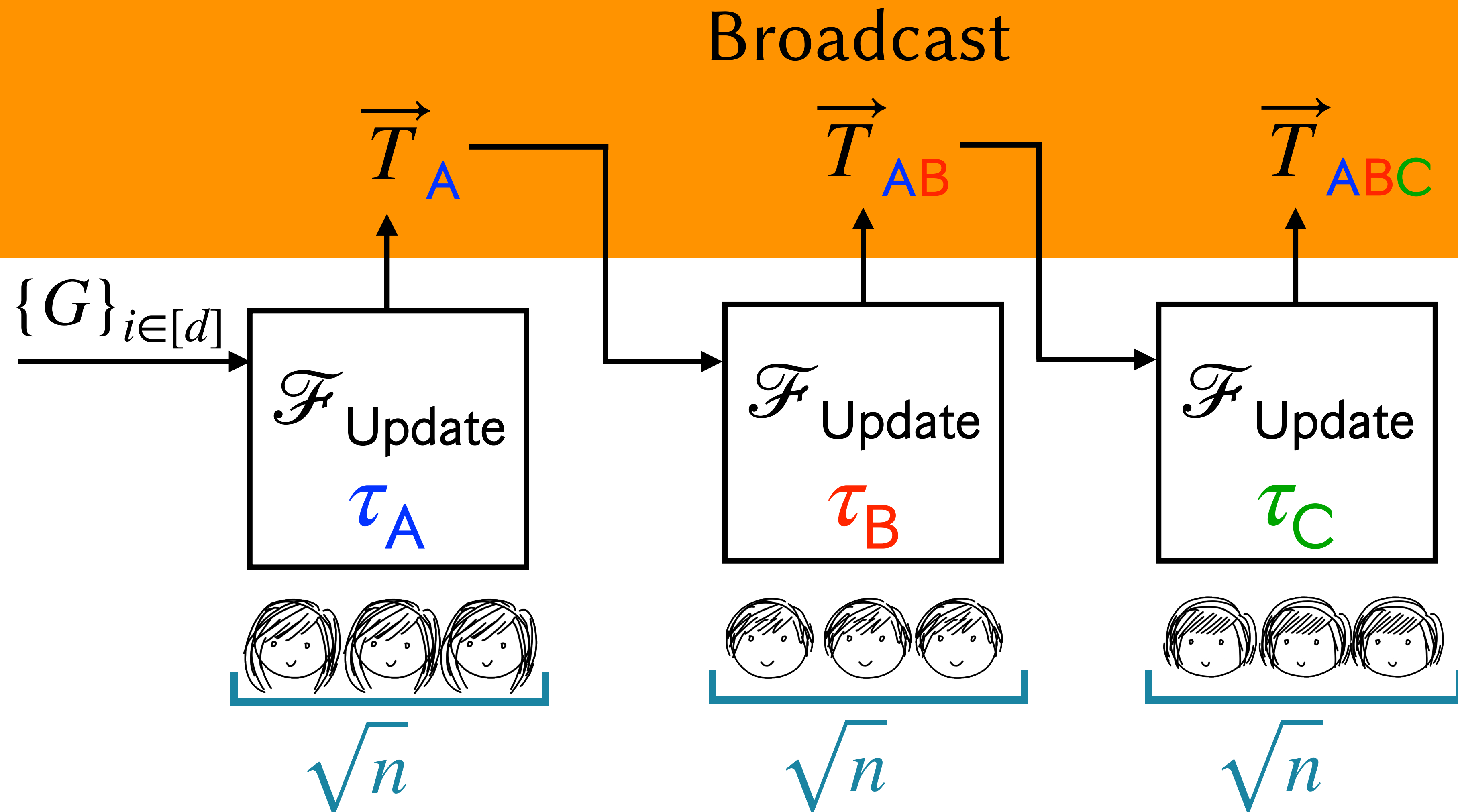
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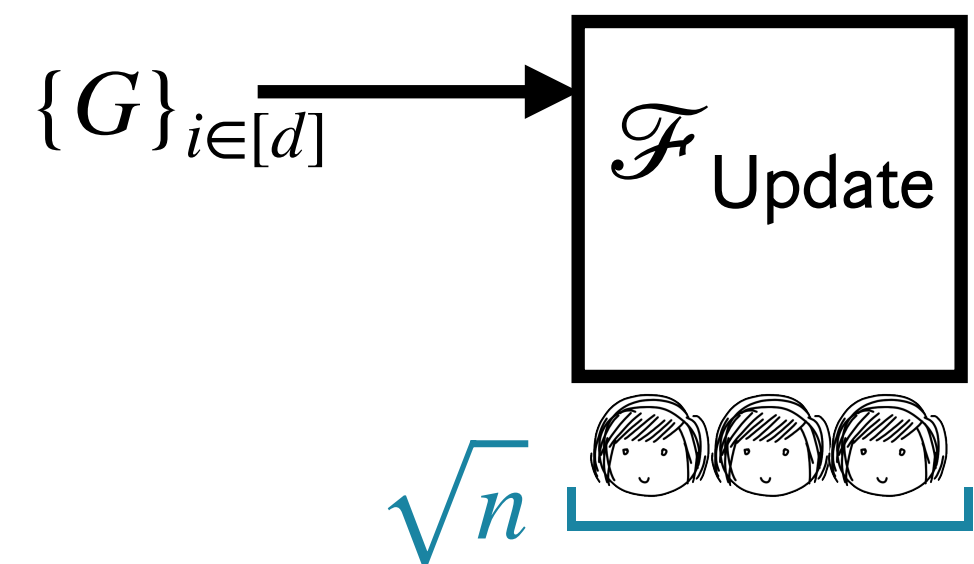
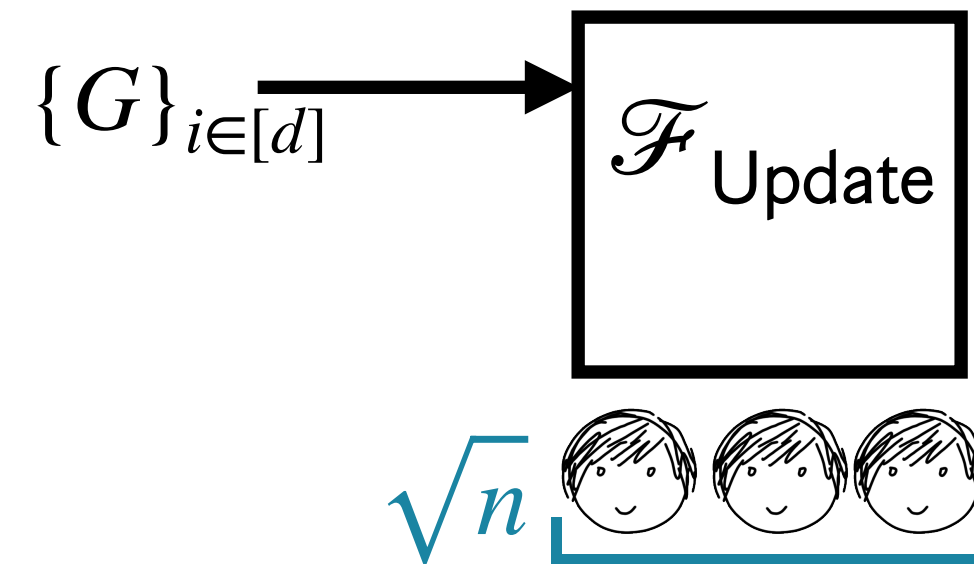
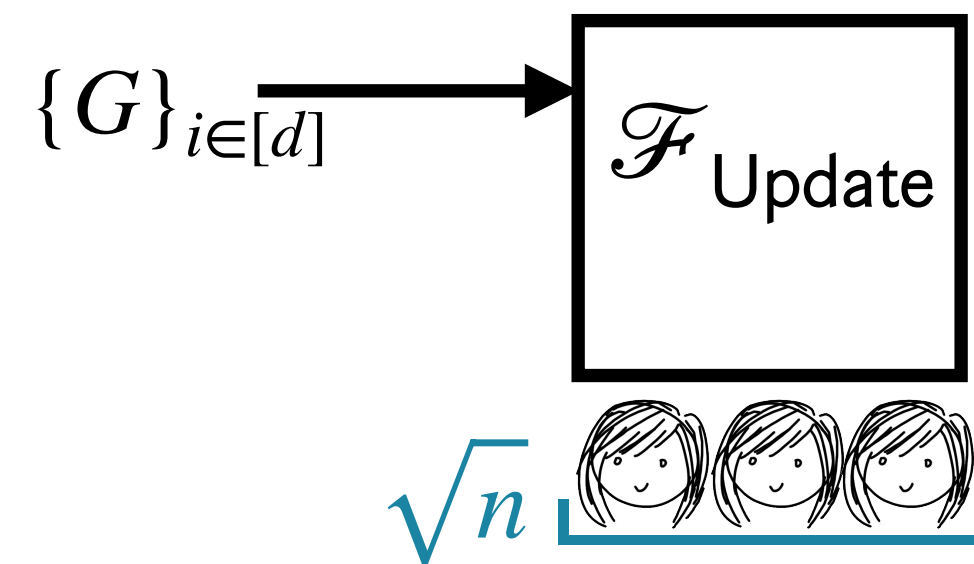
Worst case:
Each committee needs
 \sqrt{n} restarts
 \times
 \sqrt{n} committees
 $= O(n)$ rounds
Achieved nothing (yet)

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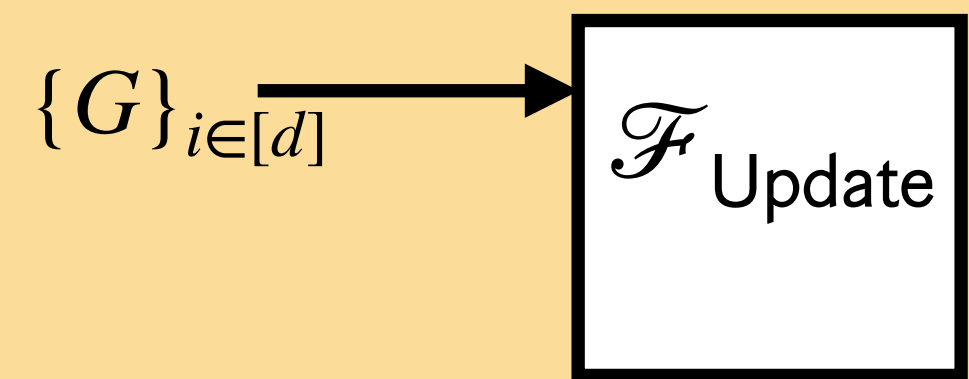
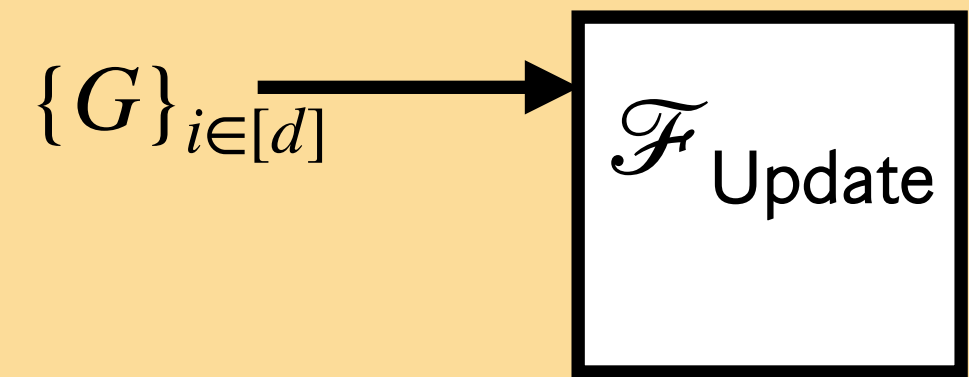
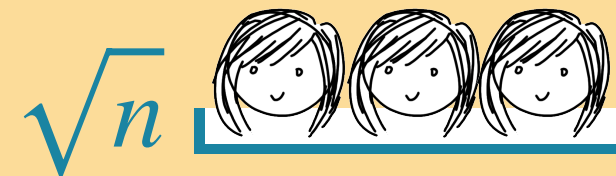
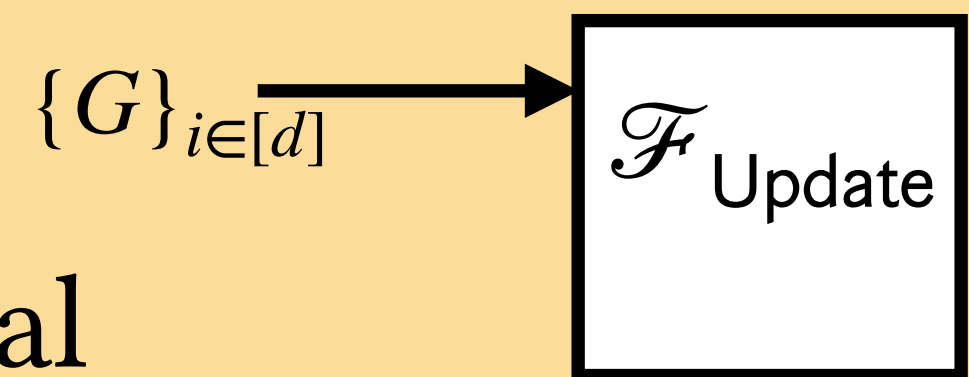
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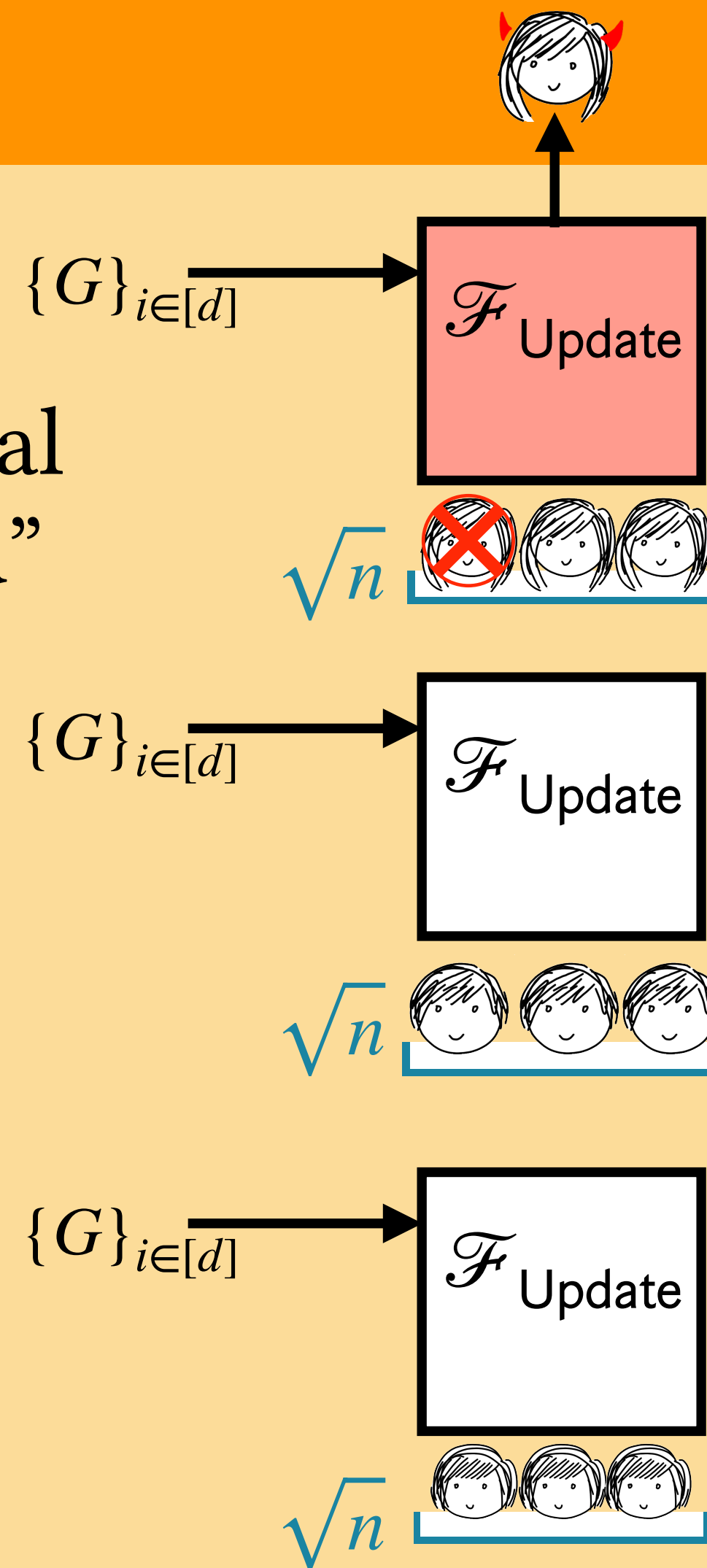
“Virtual
round”



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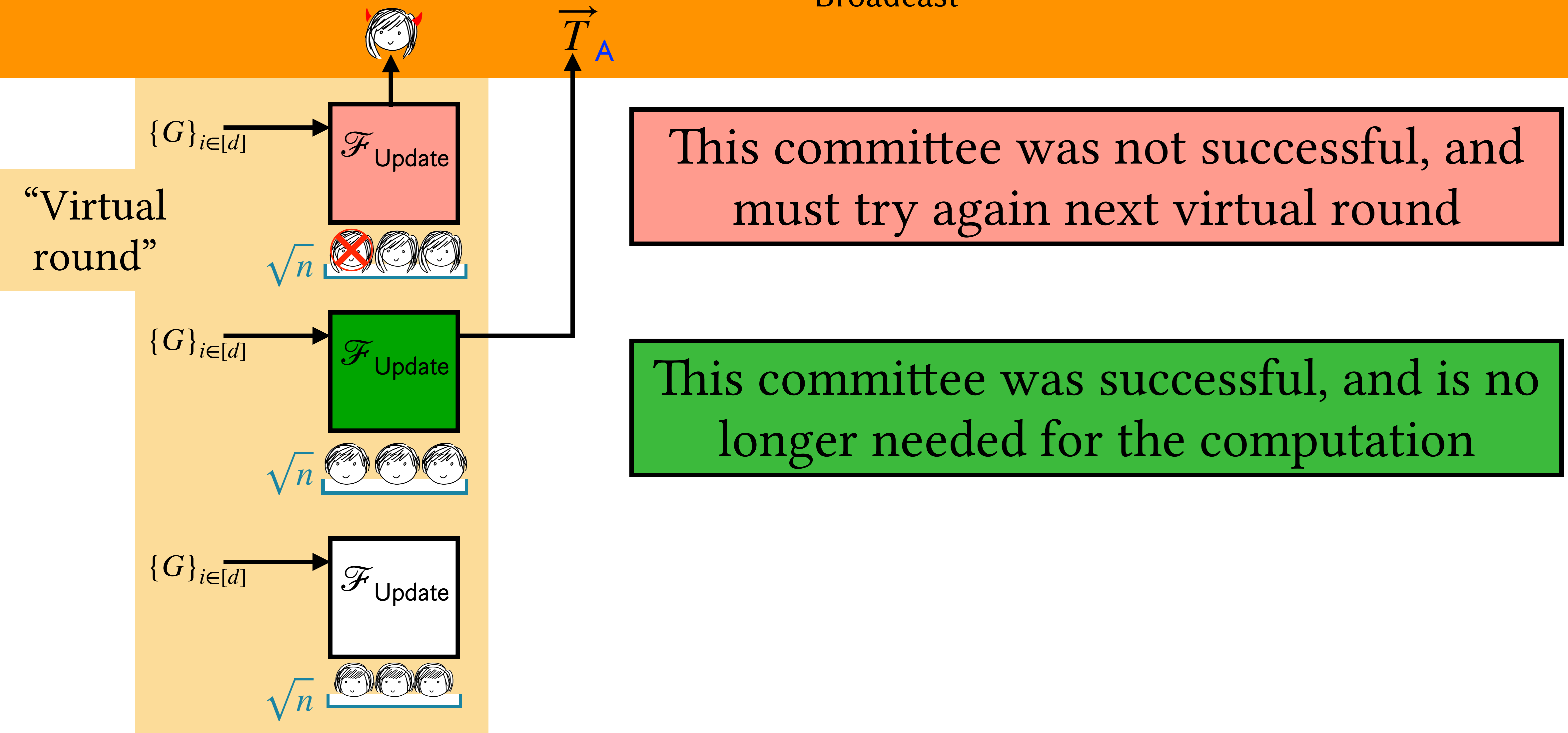
“Virtual
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This committee was not successful, and
must try again next virtual round

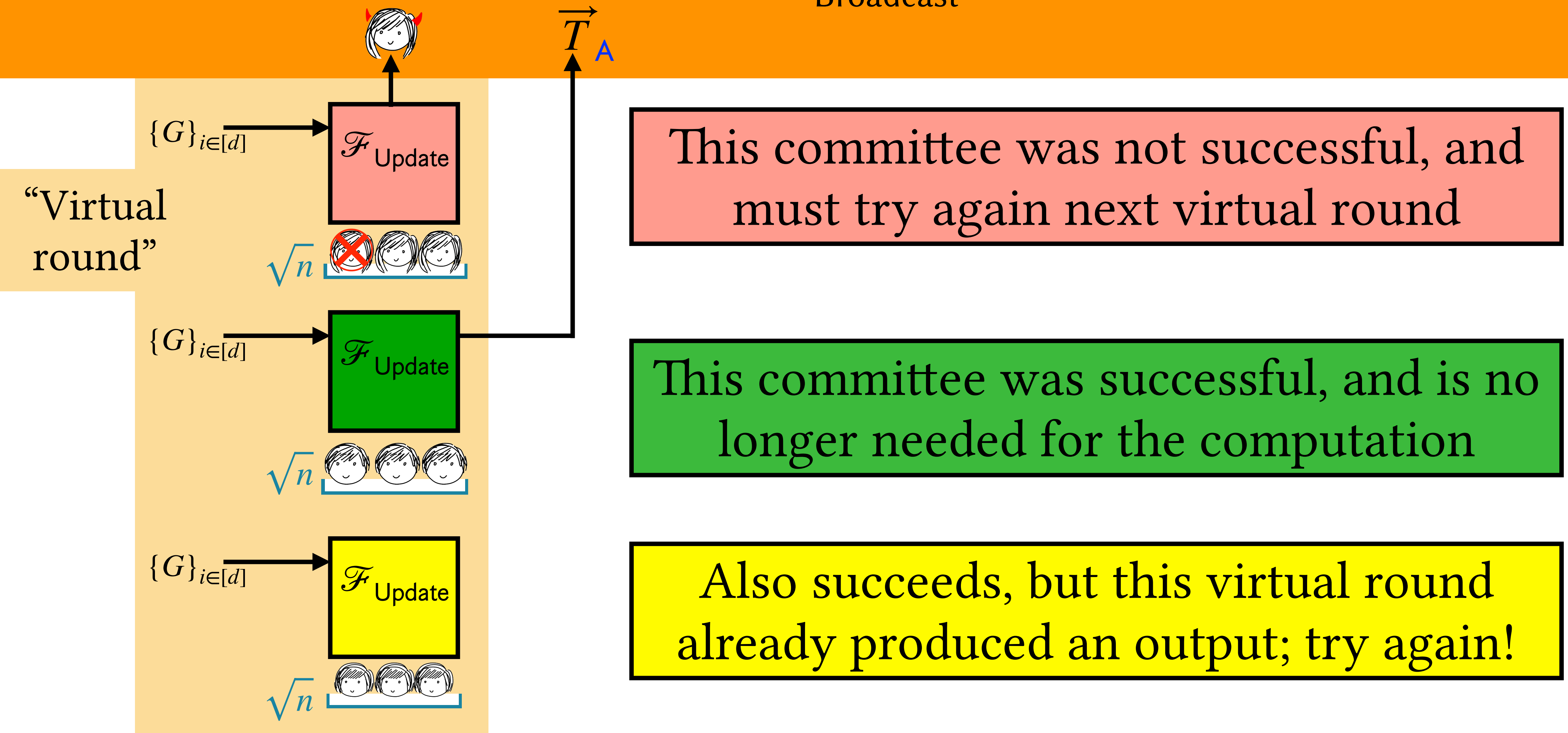
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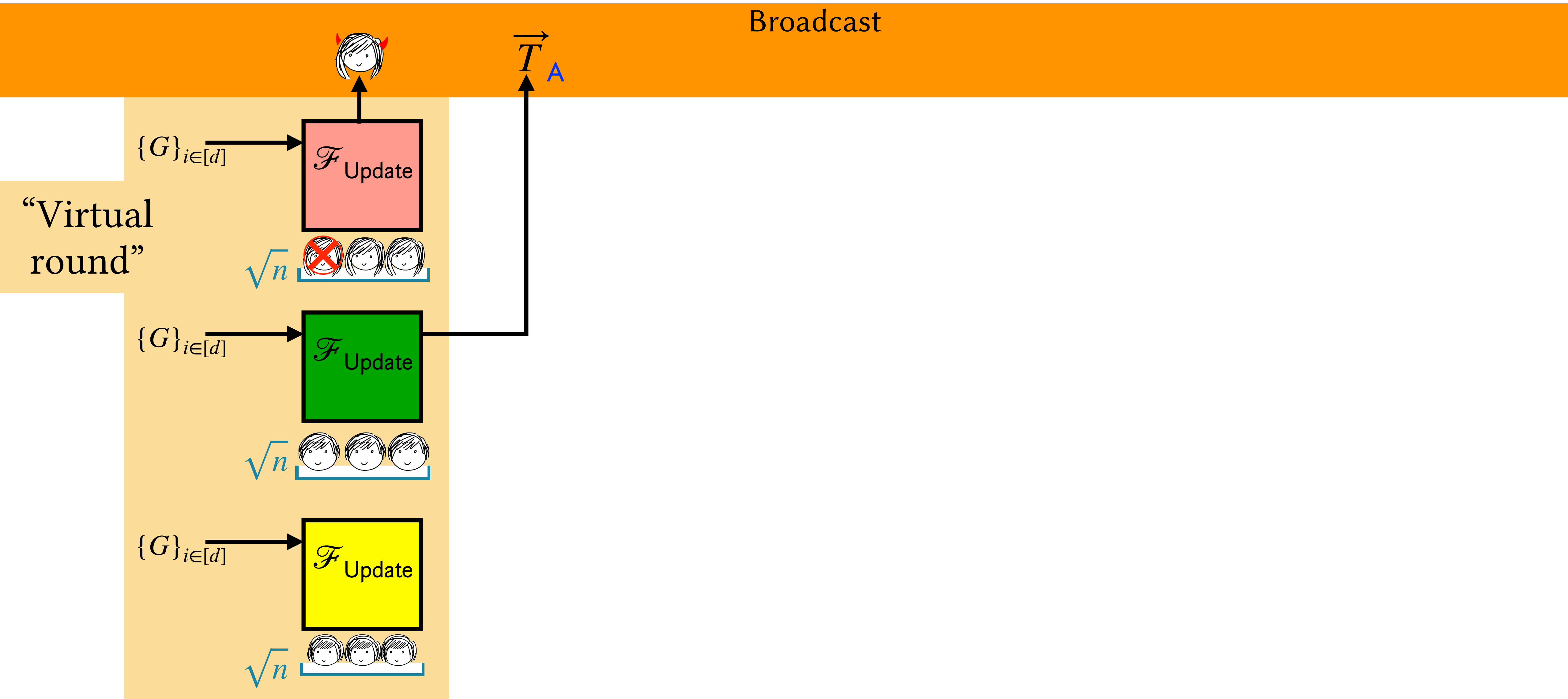


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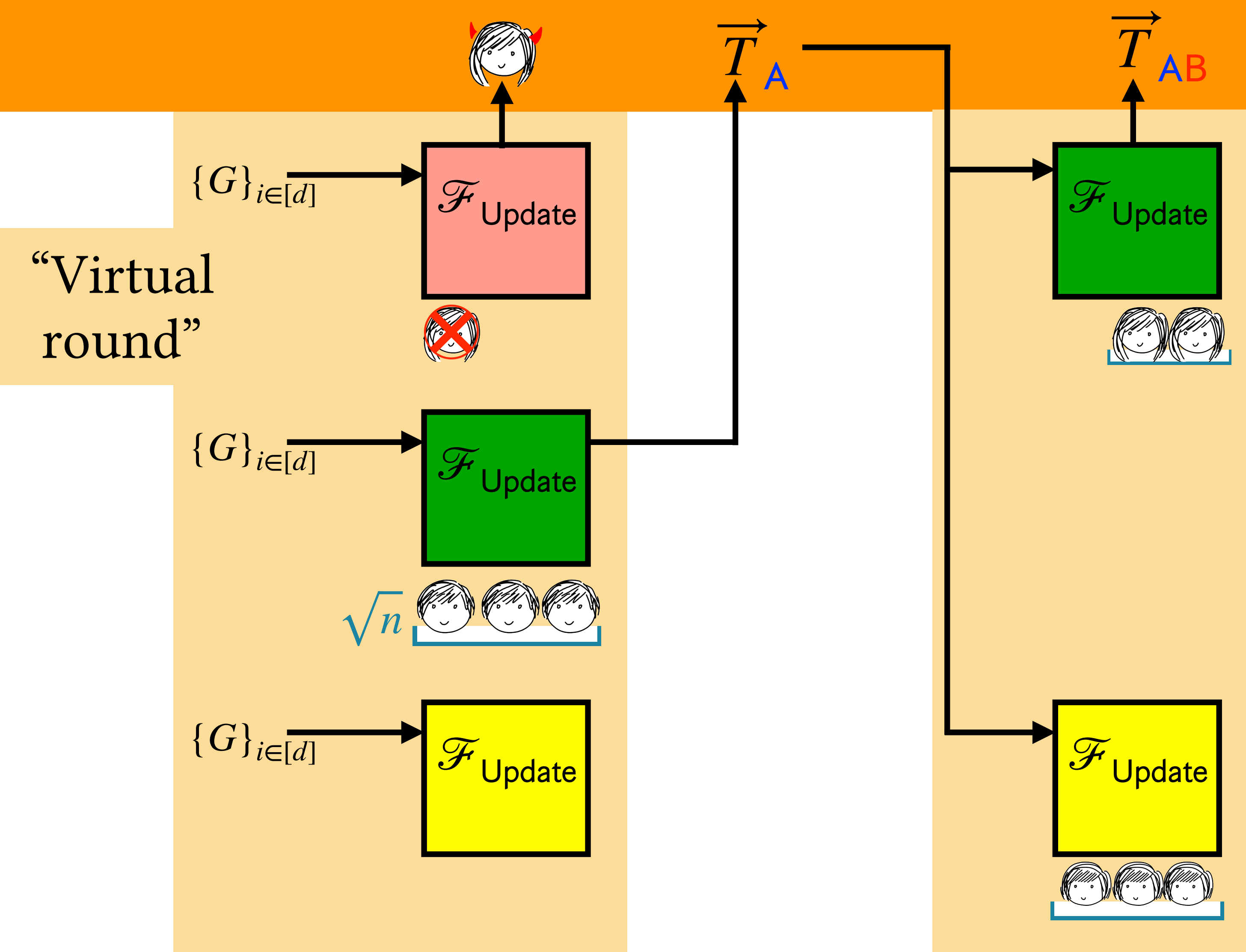
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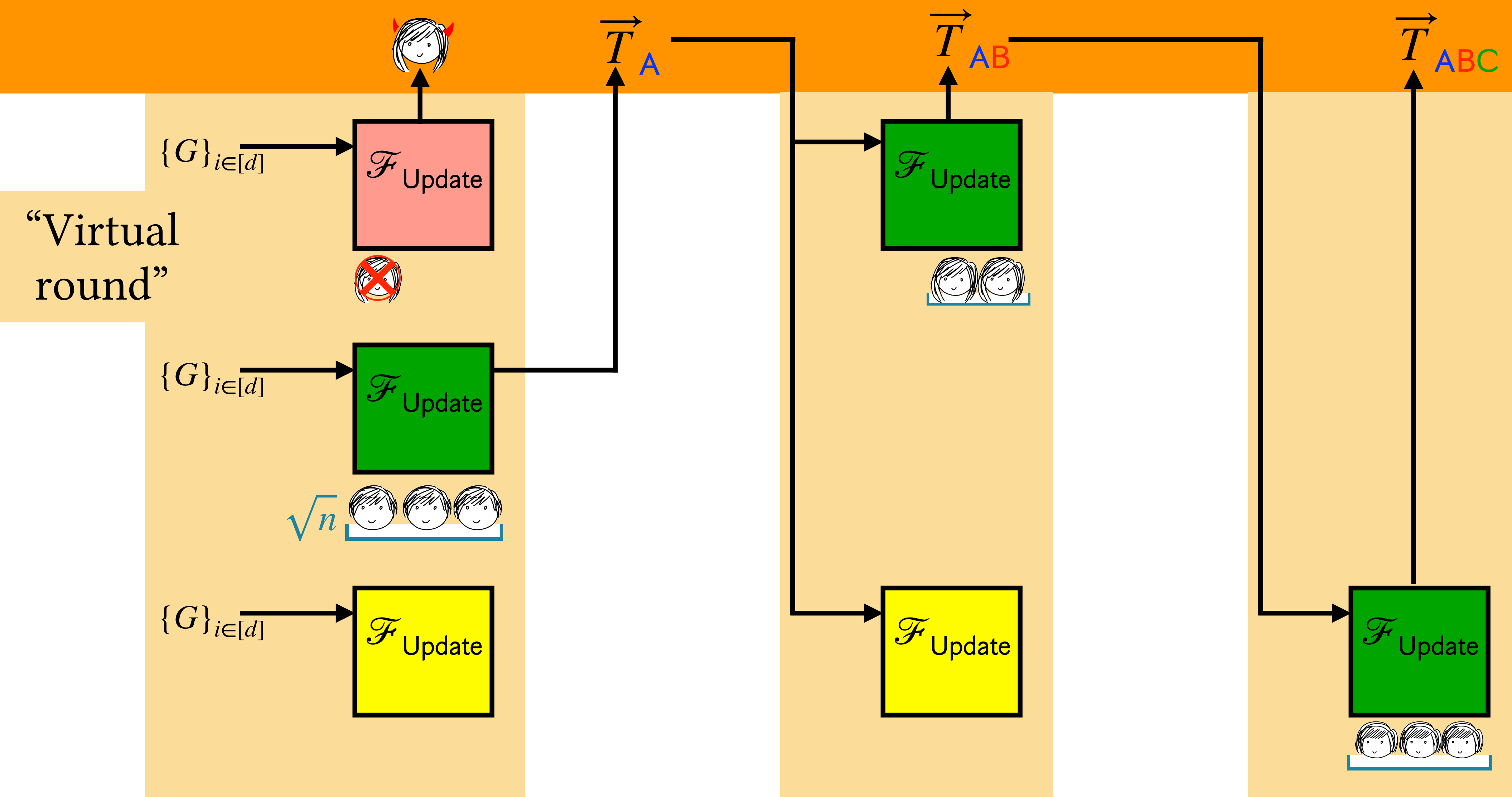
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Powers of Tau Sampling++?



Each Committee Can Be ...



$\mathcal{F}_{\text{Update}}$

... at most \sqrt{n} times:

Each time a party is eliminated,
and there are \sqrt{n} parties.

Each Committee Can Be ...



... at most once:

The whole committee retires after this event.

Each Committee Can Be ...



$\mathcal{F}_{\text{Update}}$

... at most $\sqrt{n} - 1$ times:
This only occurs if another
committee is green.

Thus, the maximal number virtual rounds is

$$\max(\boxed{\mathcal{F}_{\text{Update}}}) + \max(\boxed{\mathcal{F}_{\text{Update}}}) + \max(\boxed{\mathcal{F}_{\text{Update}}}) \\ \leq 2\sqrt{n}$$

Each virtual round corresponds to $O(1)$ “actual”
broadcast rounds [GMW87,BMR90]

$\implies O(\sqrt{n})$ real broadcast rounds

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1. Powers of Tau/SPR³ Protocols
2. A Brief History of GOD
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Does This Affect Output Distribution?

- Our ideal functionality **permits a rejection sampling interface** which was not available originally
- However for both of our applications (Powers of Tau and Mixnets) we prove unconditionally that **this extra interface is useless**
- Intuition: Output of the functionality is perfectly rerandomizable

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Future Directions

TPMPC 2022

14:00-15:15 Theory 4

Session chair: Sophia Yakubov

14:00-14:25: Guaranteed Output in $O(\sqrt{n})$ Rounds for Round-Robin Sampling Protocols

Ran Cohen, Jack Doerner, Yashvanth Kondi (Speaker) and ~~abhi~~shelat

Future Directions

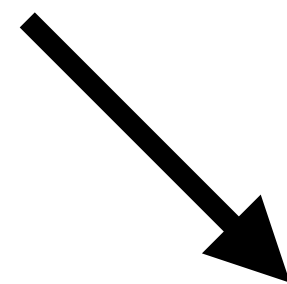
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TPMPC 2023

9:30-10:45: Applications & Implementations 3

Session chair: Peter Scholl

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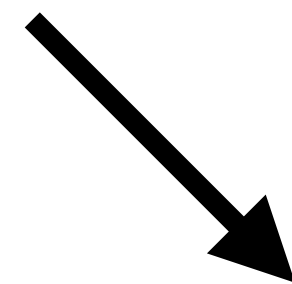
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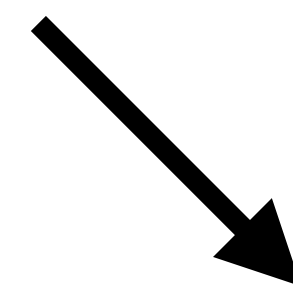
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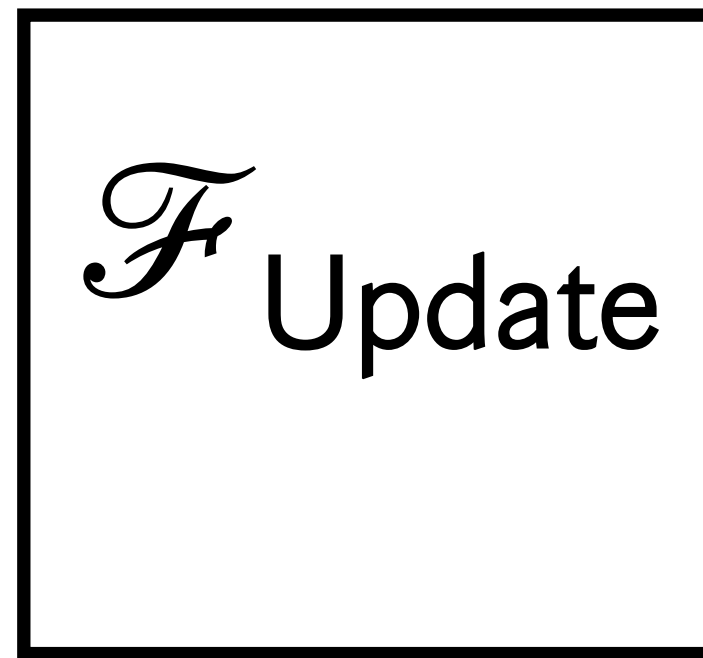


TPMPC 20??

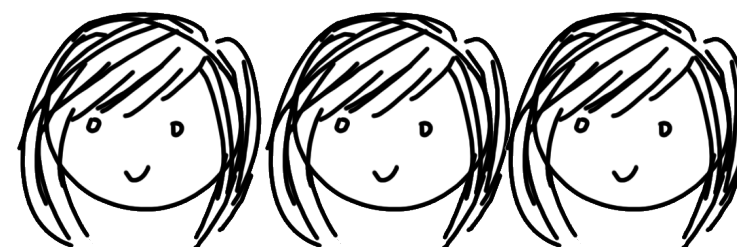
21:00-22:00 Dessert and Networking

The Bottleneck

How to instantiate



?



The Bottleneck

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Feasibility:

- Express Update as Boolean circuit
- $O(1)$ round MPC [BMR90]
- Prove everything in ZK

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Inefficient: \mathbb{Z}_q multiplications and scalar multiplications in \mathbb{G}

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Maybe an arithmetic MPC system will work better?

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- Arithmetic circuit + exponentiation gates
- $O(\log d)$ round MPC
- Tailored consistency checks

The Bottleneck

How to instantiate



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Maybe an arithmetic MPC system will work better?

Feasibility:

- Express Update as Boolean circuit
- $O(1)$ round MPC [DMDO0]
- Prove everything

Overall complexity
 $O(\sqrt{n} \log(d))$

- Arithmetic circuit + exponentiation gates
- $O(\log d)$ round MPC
- Tailored consistency checks

What's the Relevant Efficiency Metric?

- We have focused on reducing rounds in this talk
- Computation and bandwidth also plausibly the constraints in several settings
- In settings where bandwidth is not the bottleneck, we identify “*latency due to exponentiations*” as the relevant efficiency metric
- We show how our technique can be used to **outperform the canonical protocol** per this metric

“Fully Secure” MPC with PVIA is Unnecessary

- A relaxed instantiation of $\mathcal{F}_{\text{Update}}$ is sufficient
- Privacy of inputs is unnecessary when tracing who caused an abort—the output will be thrown away and inputs never reused
- **Work in progress:** instantiating $\mathcal{F}_{\text{Update}}$ within a small constant factor of standard (sec w. abort) arithmetic MPC for $\approx d$ gate

Thanks!

eprint.iacr.org/2022/257

Thanks to Eysa Lee for

