

OBLIVIOUS LWE SAMPLING IN QUANTUM POLYNOMIAL TIME

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Sampling hard instances of lattices

Short Integer Solution (SIS) [Ajtai 96]:

$$\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_q^{m \times n})$$

Given \mathbf{A} , find a short vector \mathbf{x} such that $\mathbf{A}^T \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \pmod{q}$

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Learning With Errors (LWE) [Regev 05]:

$$\mathbf{A} \sim \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_q^{m \times n}) \quad \mathbf{s} \sim \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{Z}_q^n) \quad \mathbf{e} \sim \chi_\sigma^{\otimes m}$$

Given \mathbf{A} , $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{e} \pmod{q}$, find (\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{e})

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What is an aware/oblivious sampler?

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Don't know the secret



Witness-Obliviousness

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Planting the secret



Witness-Awareness

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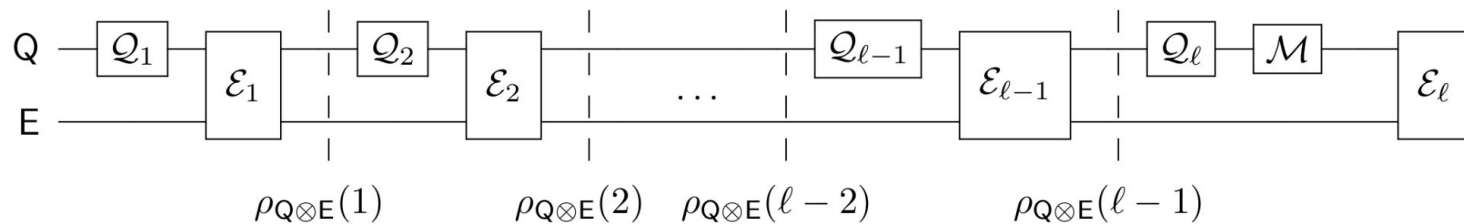
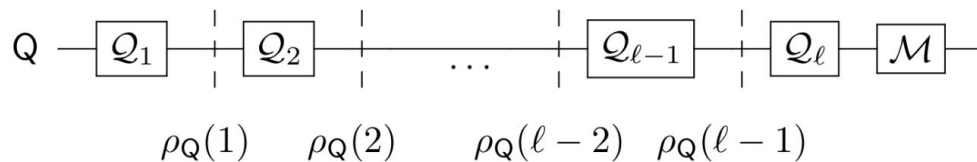
Lattice Knowledge Assumption: if \mathcal{A} is an LWE sampler, it is witness-aware.

Our contribution: A quantum witness-oblivious LWE sampler

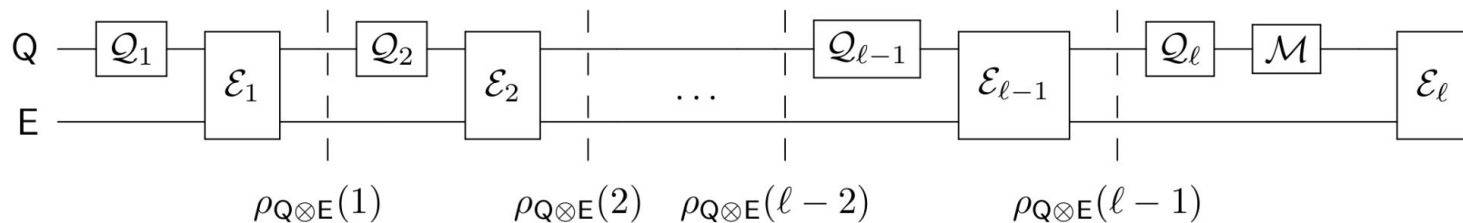
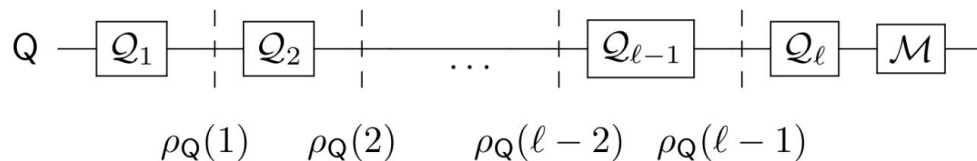
Several cryptographic protocols are built based on the lattice knowledge assumption [LMS11,GMNO18,ISW21].

OBLIVIOUSNESS

What is an aware/oblivious sampler?



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For all steps it must hold that: $\text{Tr}_E(\rho_{Q \otimes E}(i)) = \rho_Q(i)$

THE OBLIVIOUS SAMPLER

LWE state [Regev 05, SSTX 09]

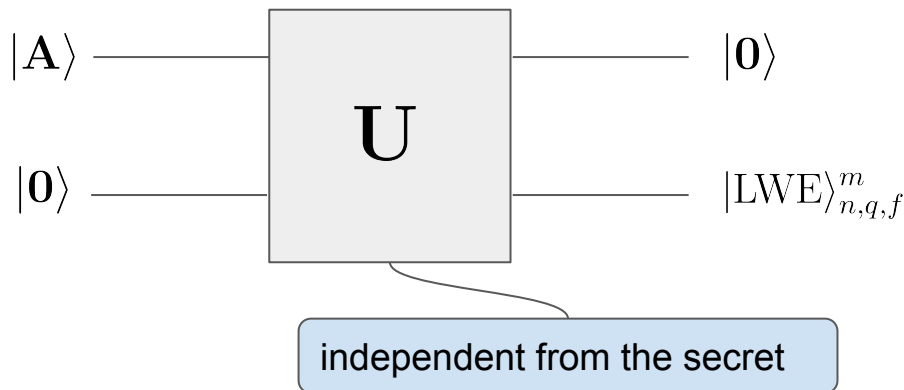
Idea: build uniform superposition of LWE samples, then measure

$$|\text{LWE}\rangle_{n,q,f}^m \propto \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n} \sum_{\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^m} f(\mathbf{e}) |\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{e}\rangle \quad \text{with} \quad |f|^2 := (\chi_\sigma)^{\otimes m}$$

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Building LWE state with [Regev 05, SSTX 09]

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Using an LWE solver

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Not doable in polynomial time

TWO INGREDIENTS

First ingredient: decomposing

$$\sum_{\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n} |\mathbf{s}\rangle \otimes \sum_{\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^m} f(\mathbf{e}) |\mathbf{e}\rangle \quad |f|^2 := (\chi_\sigma)^{\otimes m}$$

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$$|\psi_j\rangle := \sum_{e \in \mathbb{Z}_q} f(e) |j + e\rangle$$

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Unambiguous Quantum State Discrimination:

Given $|\psi_j\rangle$ for unknown j

Find j **without error** or return \perp in the case of failure

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$$|\psi_j\rangle := \sum_{e \in \mathbb{Z}_q} f(e) |j + e\rangle \quad \xrightarrow[\text{[CB98]}]{\text{Optimal POVM}} \quad p_{\text{succ}} = q \cdot \min_y |\hat{f}(y)|^2$$

First ingredient: Gaussian elimination

$$\sum_{\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n} |\mathbf{s}\rangle \otimes |\psi_{\mathbf{a}_1^T \mathbf{s}}\rangle \otimes |\psi_{\mathbf{a}_2^T \mathbf{s}}\rangle \otimes \cdots \otimes |\psi_{\mathbf{a}_{m-1}^T \mathbf{s}}\rangle \otimes |\psi_{\mathbf{a}_m^T \mathbf{s}}\rangle$$

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↓
⊥

↓
 $\mathbf{a}_2^T \mathbf{s}$

↓
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↓
⊥

Apply Gaussian Elimination to recover \mathbf{S}

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\downarrow
 \perp

\downarrow
 $\mathbf{a}_2^T \mathbf{s}$

\downarrow
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\downarrow
 \perp

Apply Gaussian Elimination to recover \mathbf{S}

Require $m \gtrsim \frac{n}{p_{\text{succ}}} = \frac{n}{q} \cdot \frac{1}{\min_y |\hat{f}(y)|^2}$

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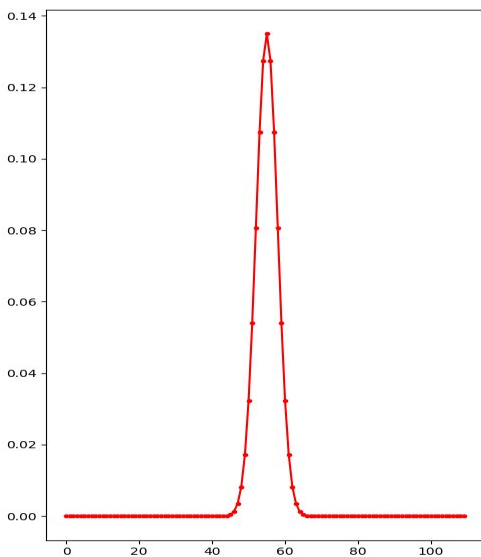
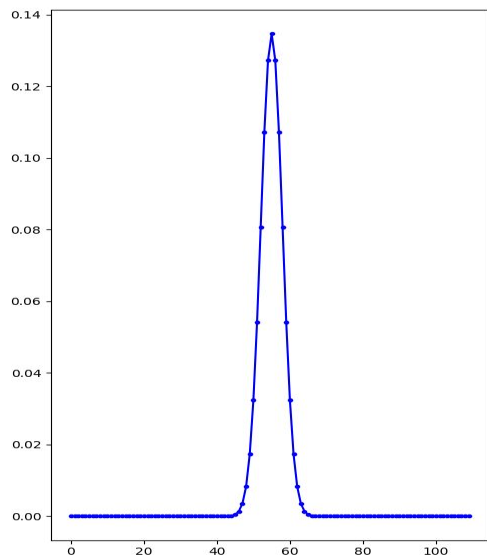
What we actually do: Naimark's dilation.

Summary of the first ingredient

LWE state conditioned on: $m \gtrsim \frac{n}{q} \cdot \frac{1}{\min_y |\hat{f}(y)|^2}$ where $|f|^2 := \chi_\sigma$ (Gaussian)

Second ingredient: the issue of Gaussian

LWE state conditioned on: $m \gtrsim n \cdot \mathcal{O}(e^{(q/\sigma)^2})$



Modulus q : 110

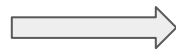
Standard deviation σ : 10.5

Blue: $|f|^2$

Red: $|\hat{f}|^2$

Second ingredient: adding phases

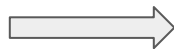
idea: add minus one phases



$$\sum_{\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n} \sum_{\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^m} (-1)^{\theta(\mathbf{e})} f(\mathbf{e}) |\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{e}\rangle$$

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New condition: $m \gtrsim n \cdot \sigma$

Wrapping up

Theorem: We construct a quantum witness-oblivious LWE sampler when the standard deviation is polynomially large.

Conclusion

- Obviously sampling instances of LWE
 - New techniques and definitions: robust definition of obliviousness, (-1) phases
 - Maybe a new example of quantum vs classical gap.
- Breaking the security of several proof systems

Thank you!