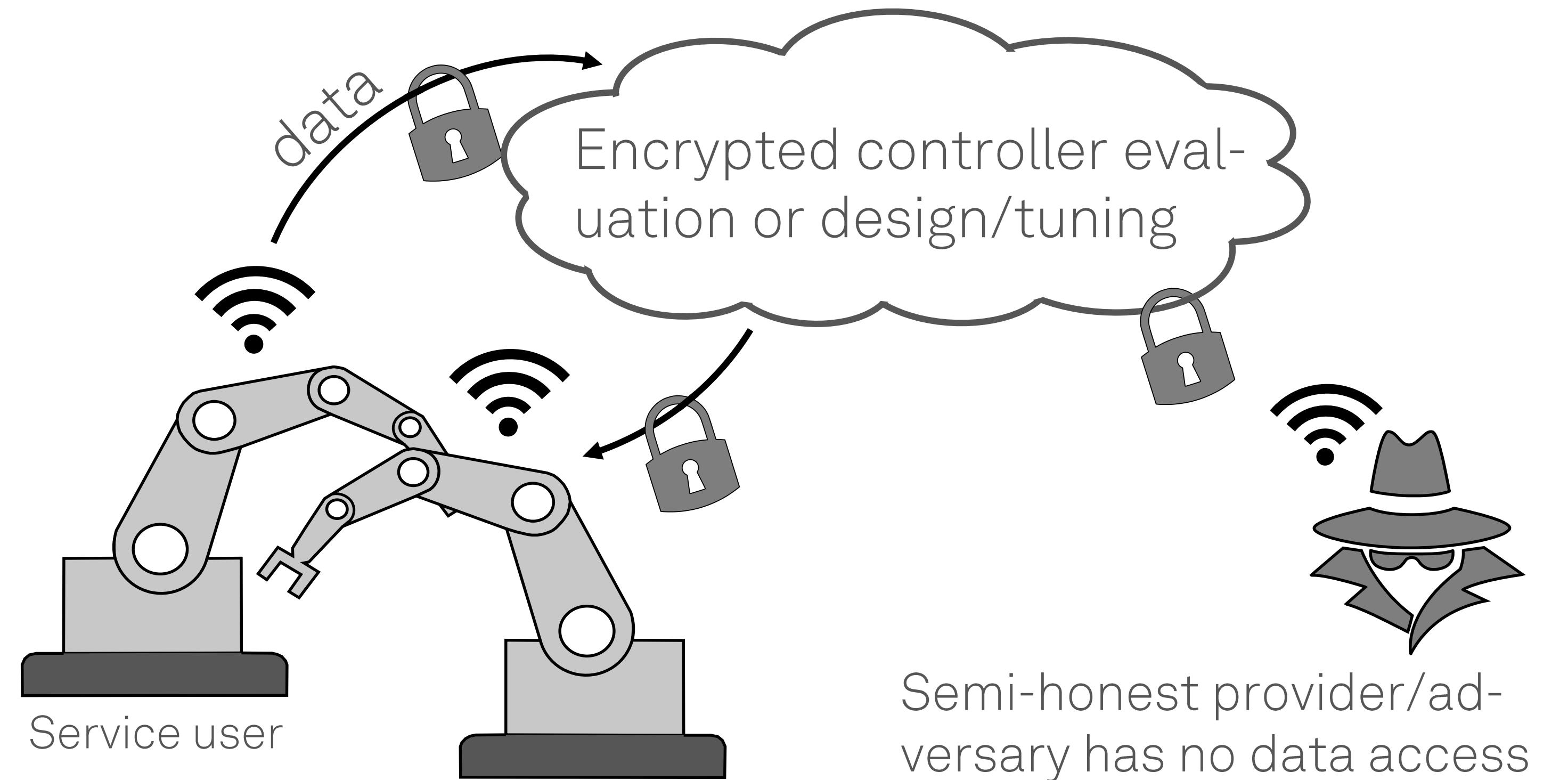


Secure MPC via Multi-Party Computation

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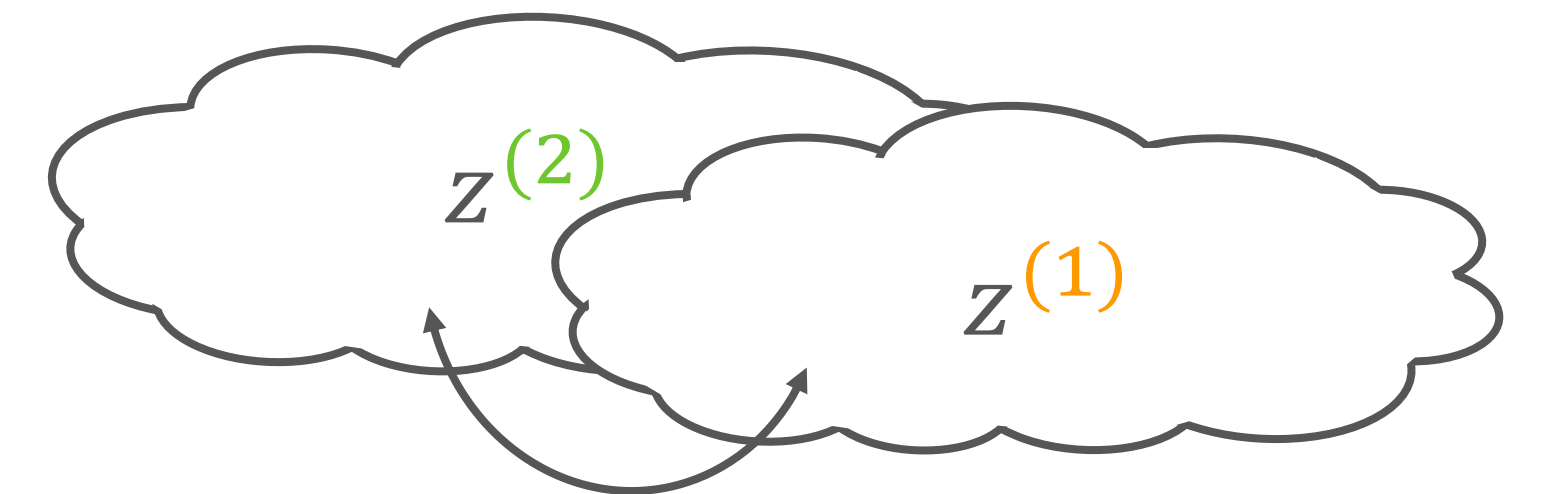
Motivation

- Control services and distributed systems require computations on external platforms
- Privacy during data transmission and computations is required



Cryptosystems with Homomorphisms for Secure Computations

- Multiple parties are enabled to perform computations jointly
- Parties must be non-colluding



Additive (2,2) Secret Sharing

- Secrets $z \in \mathbb{Z}_q := [-\frac{q}{2}, \frac{q}{2}) \cap \mathbb{Z}$ with large q can be used in secret sharing
- Choose $z^{(1)} \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$ and set $z^{(2)}$ such that $z = z^{(1)} + z^{(2)} \pmod q$
- Efficient protocols for add and mult exist
- Boolean functions are inefficient due to high communication effort

Garbled Circuits

- Enable Boolean functions
- Require (relatively) heavy cryptography and communication
- Cannot be reused

v	w	$y = \text{AND}(v, w)$	v	w	y	Garbled Circuit
0	0	0	ℓ_0^v	ℓ_0^w	ℓ_0^y	$\text{Enc}_{\{\ell_1^v, \ell_0^w\}}(\ell_1^y)$
1	0	0	ℓ_1^v	ℓ_0^w	ℓ_0^y	$\text{Enc}_{\{\ell_0^v, \ell_0^w\}}(\ell_0^y)$
0	1	0	ℓ_0^v	ℓ_1^w	ℓ_0^y	$\text{Enc}_{\{\ell_1^v, \ell_0^w\}}(\ell_0^y)$
1	1	1	ℓ_1^v	ℓ_1^w	ℓ_1^y	$\text{Enc}_{\{\ell_1^v, \ell_1^w\}}(\ell_1^y)$

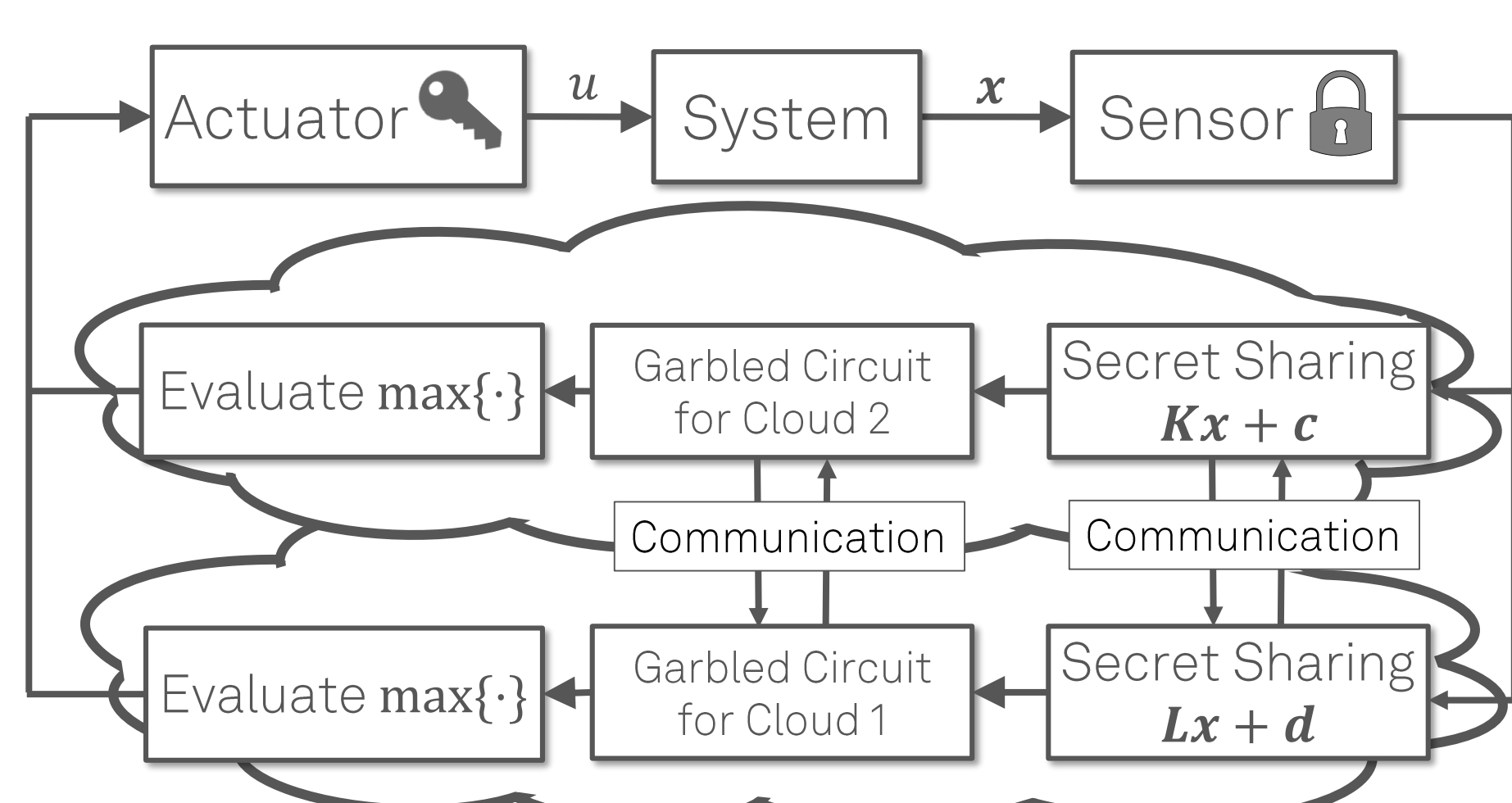
Random labels Encryption Permutation

Convex Decomposition

- Smooth control laws, e.g., explicit MPC can be decomposed into

$$u(x) := \max\{Kx + c\} - \max\{Lx + d\}$$

Architecture



Confidential Implementation

- In the convex decomposition we use
 - Secret sharing for $(+, \times)$
 - Garbled circuits for $\max\{\cdot\}$
- Advantages:
 - Each technique used where most efficient
 - No rebuilding of garbled circuits necessary during evaluation of control action

p	MSE	l	t_{avg}
8	$18.57 \cdot 10^{-6}$	16	79 ms
		32	167 ms
16	$1.99 \cdot 10^{-6}$	16	170 ms
		32	348 ms

