Private Smart Contracts Using Homomorphic Encryption

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Summary:

- Encrypted blockchain state and transaction inputs
- · Smart contracts compute on encrypted data
- Programmatic privacy via smart contract functions
- Contract composition and data sharing straight forward
- · Private decryption key kept secret by threshold MPC
- Smart contracts expressed in e.g. unmodified Solidity

Programmatic Privacy:

Smart contracts decide what users can decrypt using normal functions, with full flexibility to implement custom access control.

Misuse is prevented since contracts can only approve de-cryption of ciphertexts they obtained honestly:

- Given as input from user along with PoK
- Received from another contract
- Computed using TFHE-rs



Validators: $\begin{array}{c} \stackrel{enc(x)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(x)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(x)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(y)}{\longleftarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(y)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \begin{array}{c} \stackrel{enc(x), enc(y)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{TFHE-rs}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \begin{array}{c} \stackrel{enc(x)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(y)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow} \\ \stackrel{enc(z)}{\longrightarrow$

ZAMA

RESOURCES

zama.ai/blog github.com/zama-ai/tfhe-rs

Why TFHE?

- Exact operations \rightarrow exact results
- Deterministic operations \rightarrow support consensus
- Programmable bootstrapping → apply any function
- Fast bootstrapping \rightarrow unlimited computation

ERC20 Tokens With Encrypted Balance:

unction _transfer(address from,

- address to, FHEUInt amount
- internal {
- // Make sure the sender has enough tokens.
 Common.requireCt(FHEOps.lte(amount, balances[from]));

// Add to the balance of `to` and subract from the balance of `from`.
balances[to] = FHEOps.add(balances[to], amount);
balances[from] = FHEOps.sub(balances[from], amount);

nction mint(bytes calldata encryptedAmount) public onlyContractOwner {
 FHEUInt amount = Ciphertext.verify(encryptedAmount);
 balances[contractOwner] = amount;
 totalSupply = FHEOps.add(totalSupply, amount);

Blind Auctions:

<pre>function bid(bytes calldata encryptedValue) public {</pre>
<pre>require(!auctionStopped);</pre>
<pre>FHEUInt value = Ciphertext.verify(encryptedValue);</pre>
<pre>FHEUInt existingBid = bids[msg.sender];</pre>
<pre>if (FHEUInt.unwrap(existingBid) != 0) {</pre>
<pre>FHEUInt isHigher = FHEOps.lt(existingBid, value);</pre>
<pre>bids[msg.sender] = FHEOps.cmux(isHigher, value, existingBid);</pre>
<pre>tokenContract.transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), FHEOps.mul(isHigher, value));</pre>
} else {
<pre>bids[msg.sender] = value;</pre>
<pre>tokenContract.transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), value);</pre>
}
<pre>FHEUInt currentBid = bids[msg.sender];</pre>
<pre>if (FHEUInt.unwrap(highestBid) == 0) {</pre>
highestBid = currentBid;
} else {
<pre>highestBid = FHEOps.cmux(FHEOps.lt(highestBid, currentBid), currentBid, highestBid);</pre>
}

Threshold Oracle:

Threshold MPC protocols optimized for TFHE:

- Key generation
- Decryption
- Re-encryption