

HEIR mgmt Dialect and Passes

Hongren Zheng

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- mgmt Dialect: scheme-agnostic operations
- mgmt Passes
 - Level Management: `secret-insert-mgmt-<scheme>`
 - Scale Management: `populate-scale-<scheme>`

Subsection 1

mgmt Dialect

- `mgmt` stands for *Management*
- FHE RLWE Schemes have management operations
 - User: arithmetic IR
 - Backend: scheme IR
 - Compiler's duty to insert them
- Home for them in a scheme-agnostic way
 - `mgmt.modreduce`: Rescaling or Modulus Switching
 - `mgmt.relinearize`: Relinearization
 - `mgmt.bootstrap`: Bootstrapping

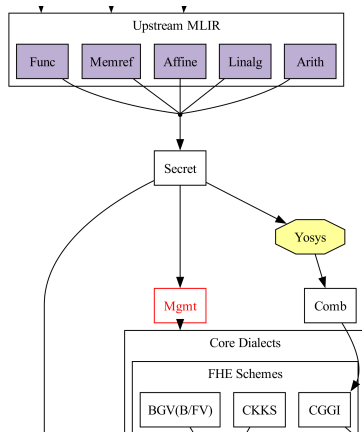
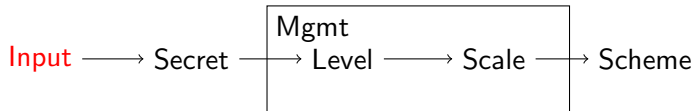
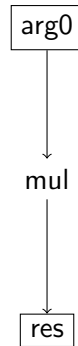


Figure: Diagram from `heir.dev`

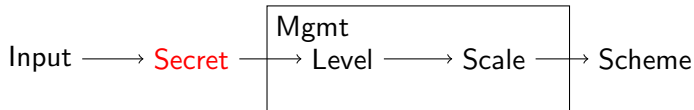
Example: User Input



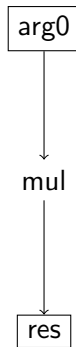
```
func @main(%arg0 : f32) {  
    %res = arith.mulf %arg0, %arg0  
    return %res  
}
```



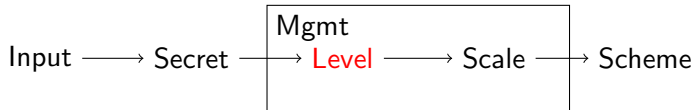
Example: Secret-Arithmetic IR



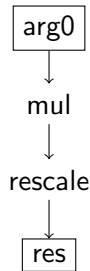
```
func @main(%arg0 : !secret<f32>) {  
  secret.generic {  
    %res = arith.mulf %arg0, %arg0  
    return %res  
  }  
}
```



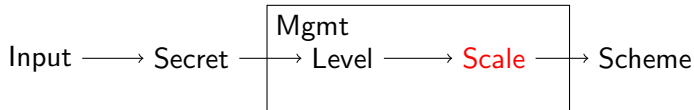
Example: Level Management



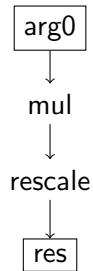
```
func @main(%arg0 {level = 1}) {  
  secret.generic {  
    %mul {level = 1} = arith.mulf %arg0, %arg0  
    %res {level = 0} = mgmt.modreduce %mul  
    return %res  
  }  
}
```



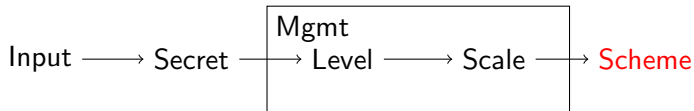
Example: Scale Management



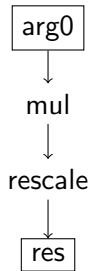
```
func @main(%arg0 {scale = 45}) {  
  secret.generic {  
    %mul {scale = 90} = arith.mulf %arg0, %arg0  
    %res {scale = 45} = mgmt.modreduce %mul  
    return %res  
  }  
}
```



Example: Scheme



```
func @main(%arg0: !lwe.ct) {  
    %mul = ckks.mul %arg0, %arg0  
    %res = ckks.rescale %mul  
    return %res  
}
```



Subsection 2

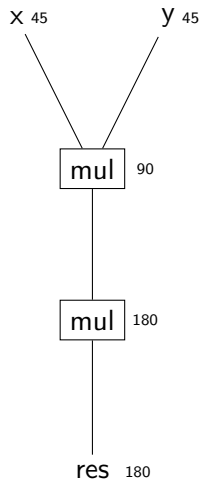
mgmt passes

Level Management: `secret-insert-mgmt`

- `OpenFHE SetMultiplicativeDepth`: User specifying level
- `secret-insert-mgmt-<scheme>`
 - Compiler can compute it!
 - Insert level management ops
 - Annotate level
 - Get max level for parameter generation
- `<scheme>`: Different schemes have different policy
 - e.g. B/FV has no level management
- This pass also does other management like `relinearize`
- Big TODO: Bootstrapping placement
 - We do have the op `mgmt.bootstrap`
 - We do not have a good placement policy implemented

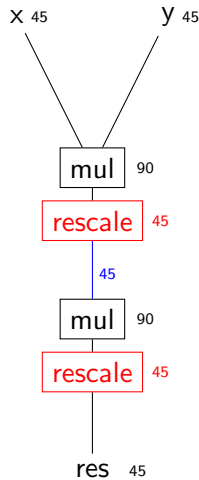
Three styles of rescaling

- Example: $(xy)^2$
- Problem: Scale blow up
- Need rescaling!
- Three styles of rescaling placement
 - After mul
 - Before mul
 - Before mul including the first mul



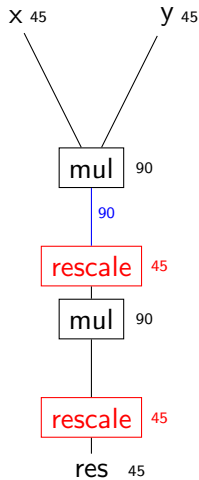
Rescaling: After Mul

- “Textbook way”: CKKS paper
 - After multiplication, insert **rescale**
 - to control the scale
 - (or noise for BGV)
- Between two multiplications
 - The scale is small (**45**)



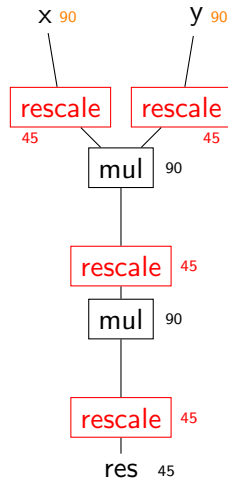
Rescaling: Before Mul

- OpenFHE: FLEXIBLEAUTO
- Look like the same? No
- Between two multiplications
 - Scale is big (90)
- Benefit: smaller noise growth
 - If we have operations in blue region
 - e.g. rotation, addition
 - Their noise could be *hided*
 - By the rescale below
- HEIR defaults to this



Rescaling: Before Mul including the first mul

- OpenFHE: FLEXIBLEAUTOEXT
- One step further
- Benefit: Even smaller noise
 - Encryption noise reduced
- Penalty
 - One more level: 3 levels
 - Encrypt at double degree (90)

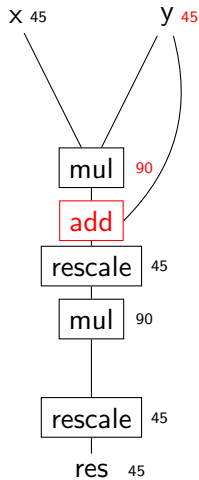


Scale Management: populate-scale

- Why this is a standalone pass:
- *secret-insert-mgmt* only inserts mgmt operations
- We do not have concrete scale value at that time
- Only after *generate-param* pass
 - Ask user for default scale
 - Relies on *secret-insert-mgmt*
- The scale is known now: populate to all ciphertext
- Also handles cross-level operations

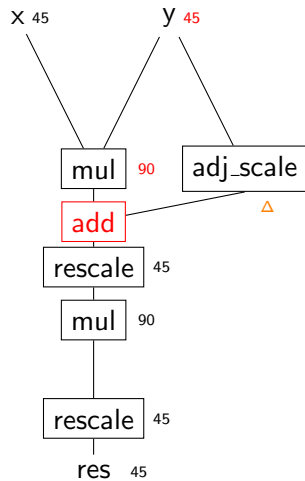
Example: cross-level add

- Example: $(xy + y)^2$
- Addition: scale mismatch
 - xy : scale 90
 - y : scale 45



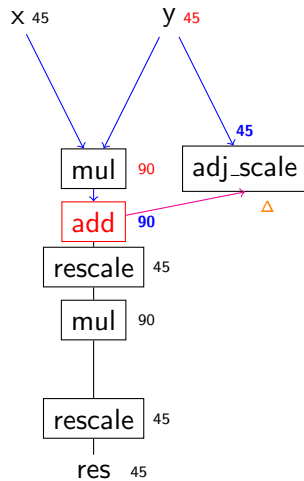
Adjust scale Op

- Example: $(xy + y)^2$
- Addition: scale mismatch
 - xy : scale 90
 - y : scale 45
- Solution: Insert `mgmt.adjust_scale`
 - With *unknown* delta scale Δ



Scale Analysis

- Example: $(xy + y)^2$
- Addition: scale mismatch
 - xy : scale 90
 - y : scale 45
- Solution: Insert `mgmt.adjust_scale`
 - With *unknown* delta scale Δ
- Use ScaleAnalysis to determine Δ
 - Forward
 - Add Scale: 90
 - y Scale: 45
 - Backward
 - $\Delta = 90 - 45$



Lowering of adjust scale

- Example: $(xy + y)^2$
- Addition: scale mismatch
 - xy : scale 90
 - y : scale 45
- Solution: Insert `mgmt.adjust_scale`
 - With delta scale $\Delta = 45$
- Lower to `mul(y, 1)`
 - 1 is scaled by $\Delta = 45$
 - Does not change message, change scale

