

Privacy-Preserving Data Sharing on Blockchain via TEE

- A case study on Tencent Cloud Blockchain



Midas (Tencent Billing Platform)

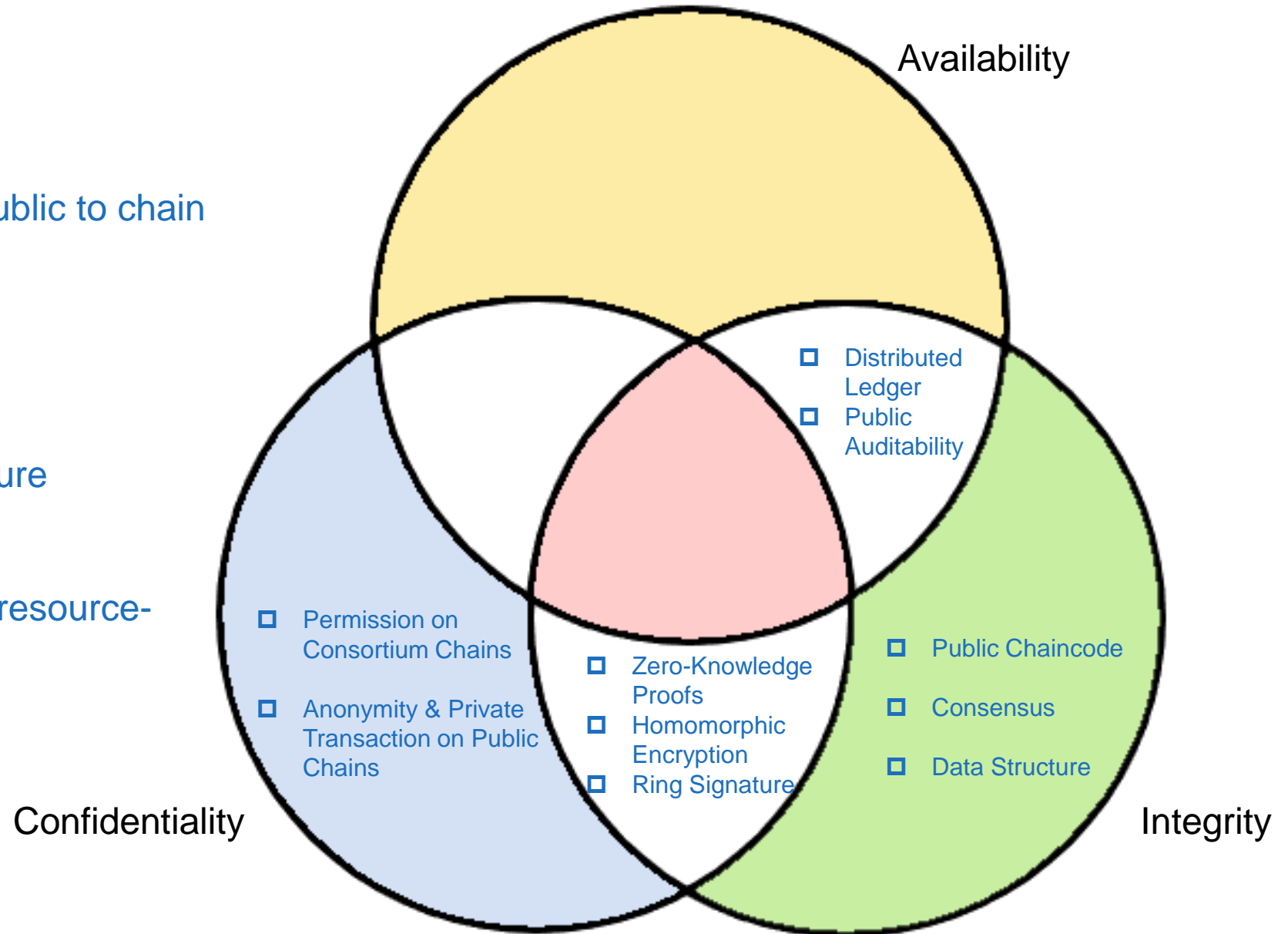


Tencent Cloud Blockchain

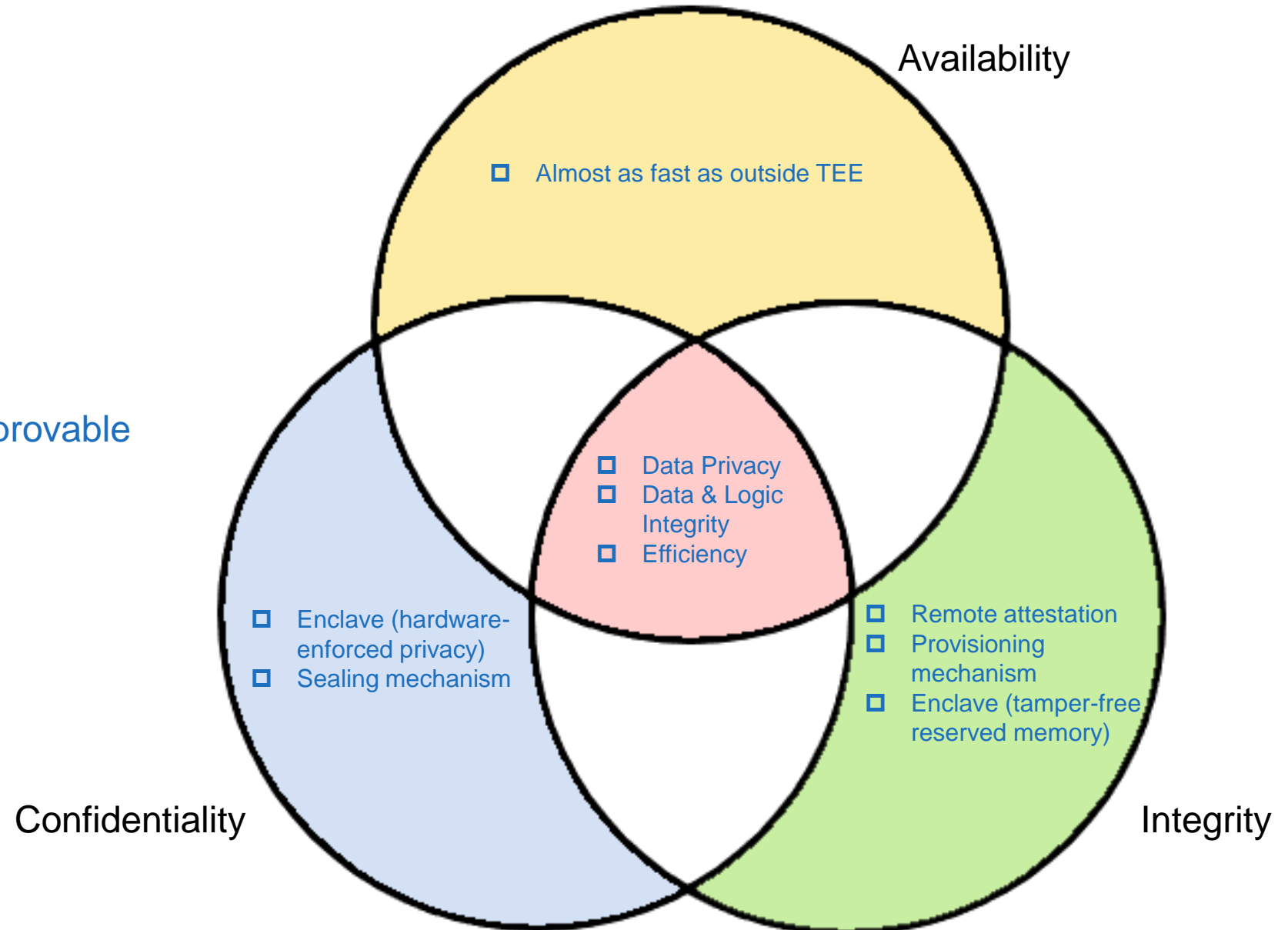
- ❑ Blockchain & its privacy issues
- ❑ Trusted execution environment (TEE)
- ❑ TEE-enhanced Blockchain
 - Design of Shuliantong, a TEE-enhanced blockchain platform provided by Tencent Cloud
- ❑ Application Scenarios for Shuliantong

ITU-T SG17 passed “Security Requirements for Smart Contract Management”, X.srsbcm-dlt

- Minimum Data Privacy
 - Data on the chain is public to chain participants
- Data & Logic Integrity
 - Chaincodes are public
 - Consensus
 - Blockchain data structure
- Efficiency
 - Crypto algorithms are resource-consuming



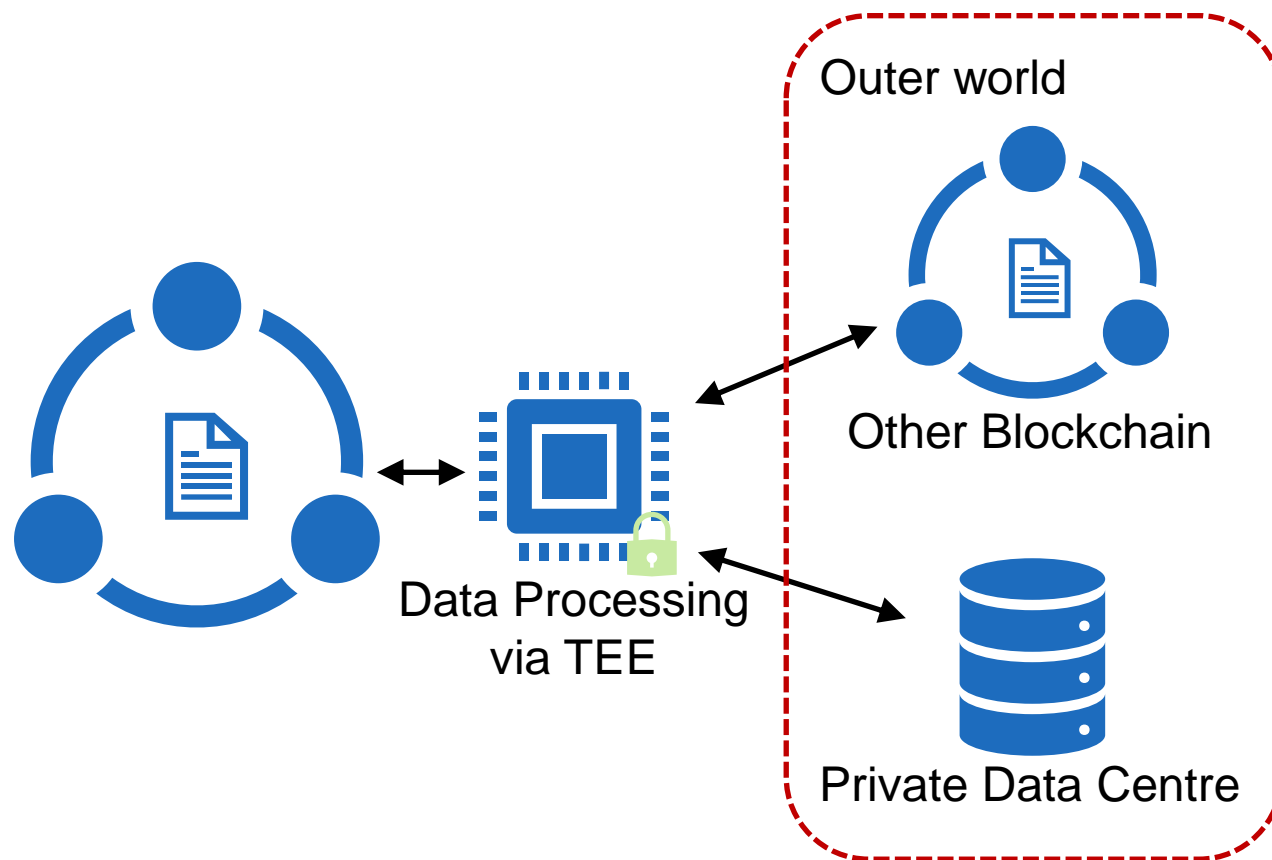
- Data Privacy
- Data & Logic Integrity
- Efficiency
- Hardware-enforced & Not provable

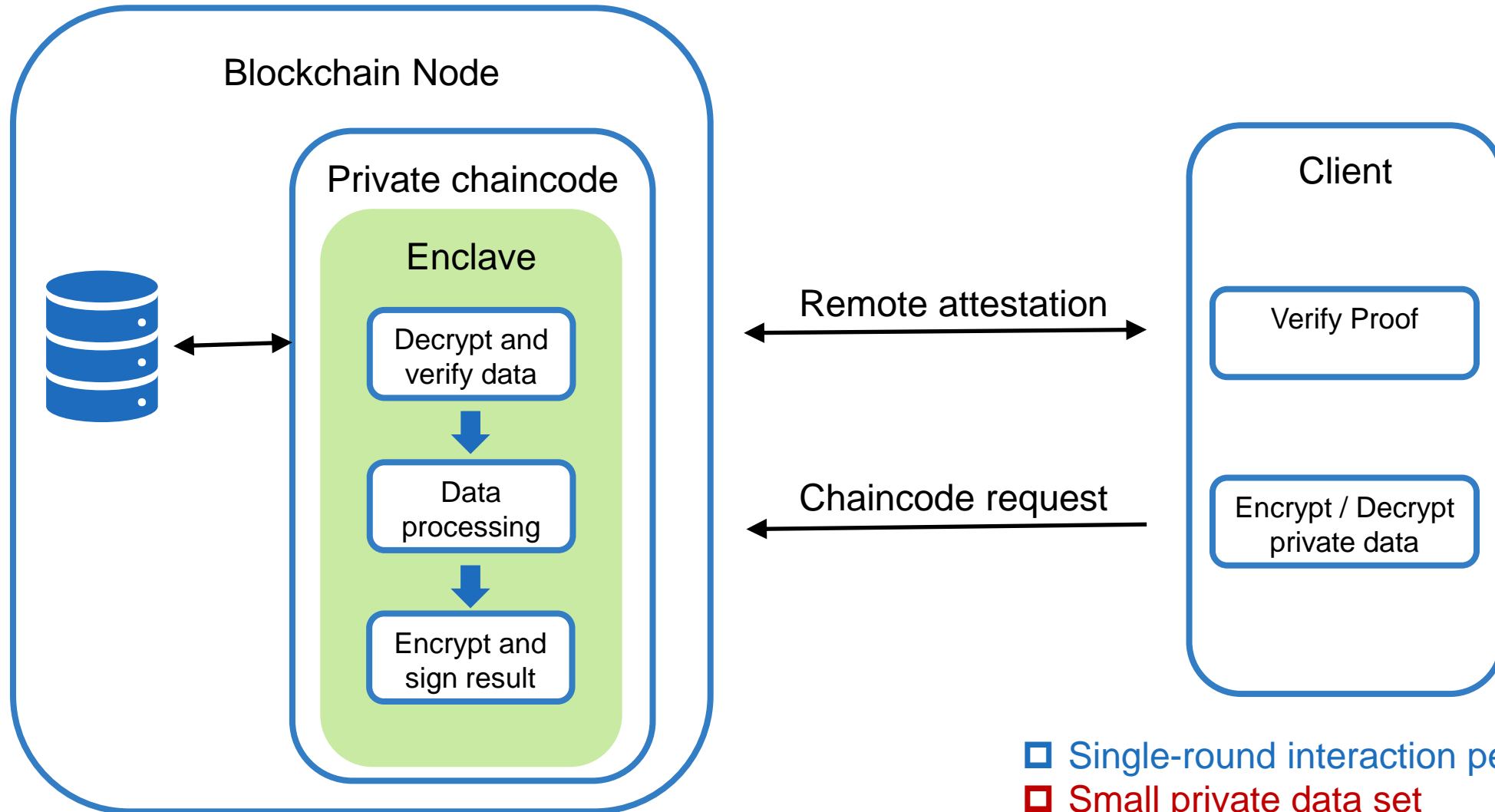


- Execute chaincode with TEE
 - Data is confidential
 - Processing procedure is publicly auditable

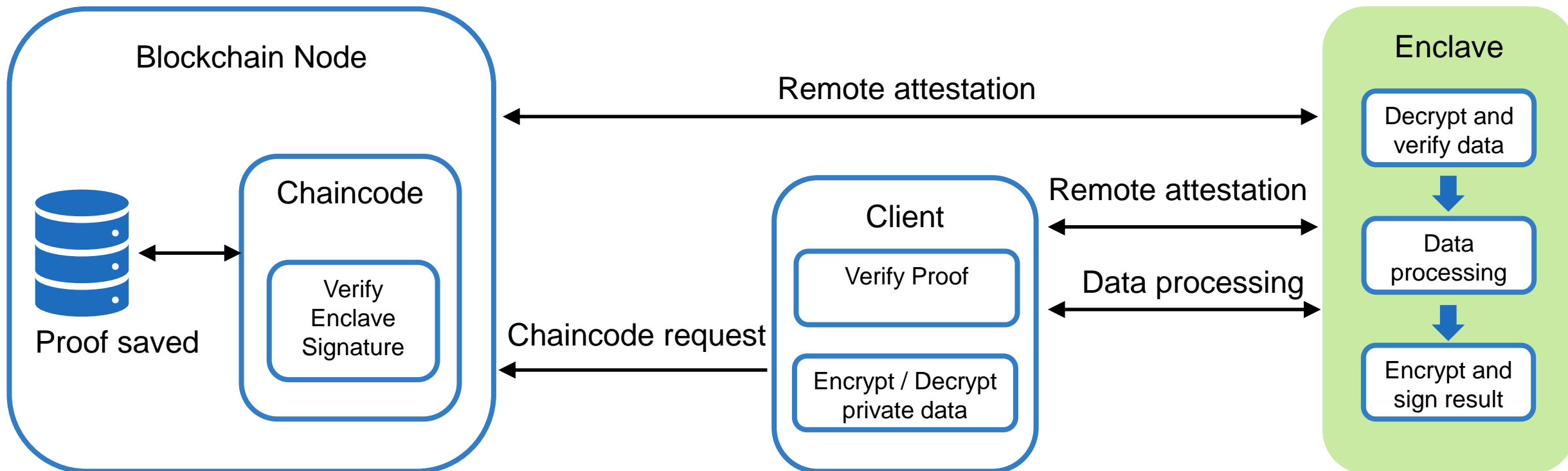


- Process private data from outer world

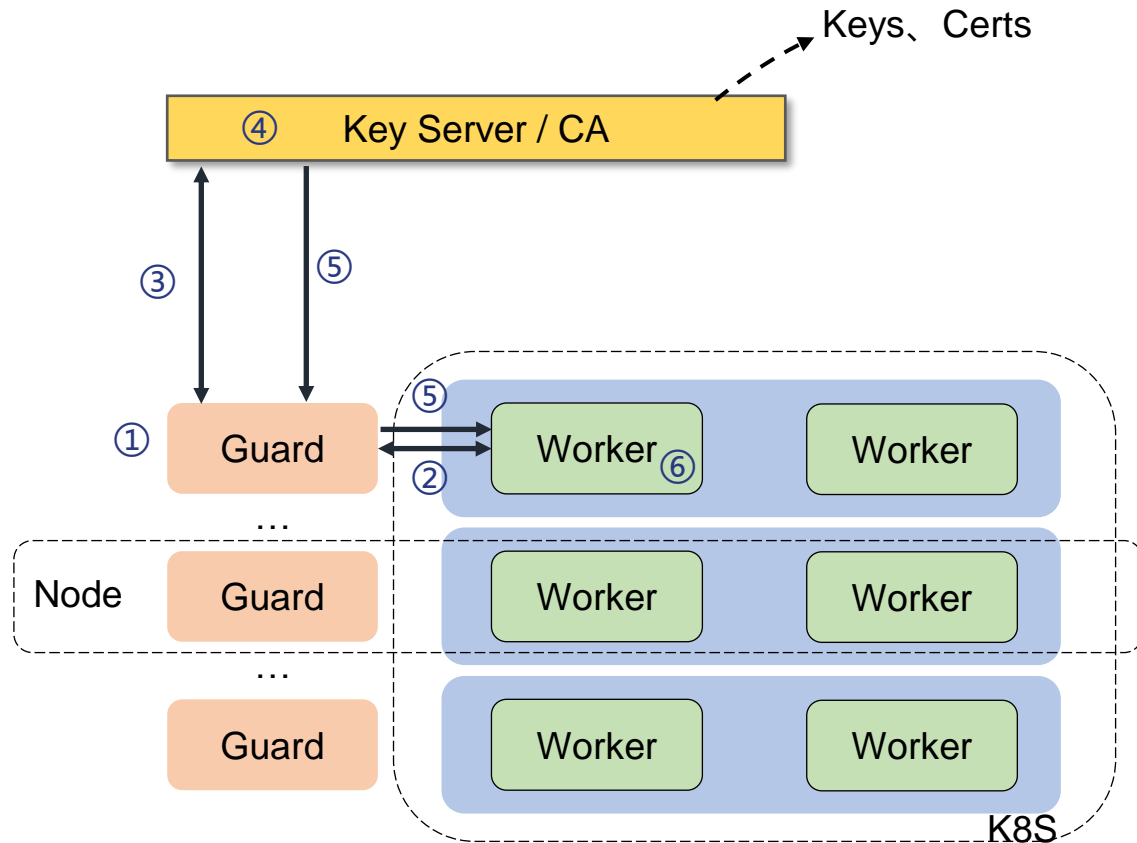




- Single-round interaction per task
- Small private data set
- Deterministic algorithm in TEE (Consensus-compatibility)



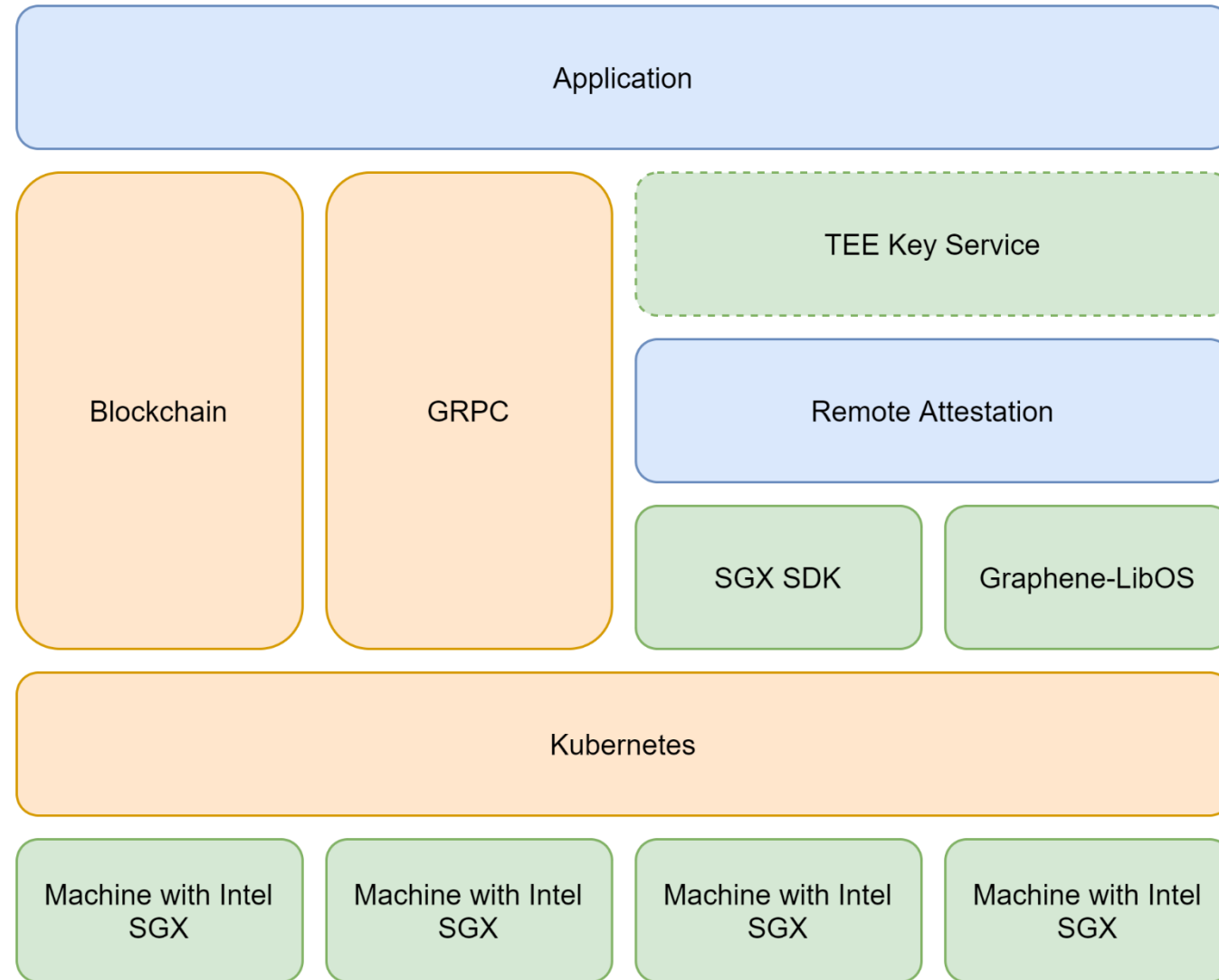
- ❑ Large private data set
- ❑ Randomized algorithm in TEE
- ❑ Multiple-round interactions per task



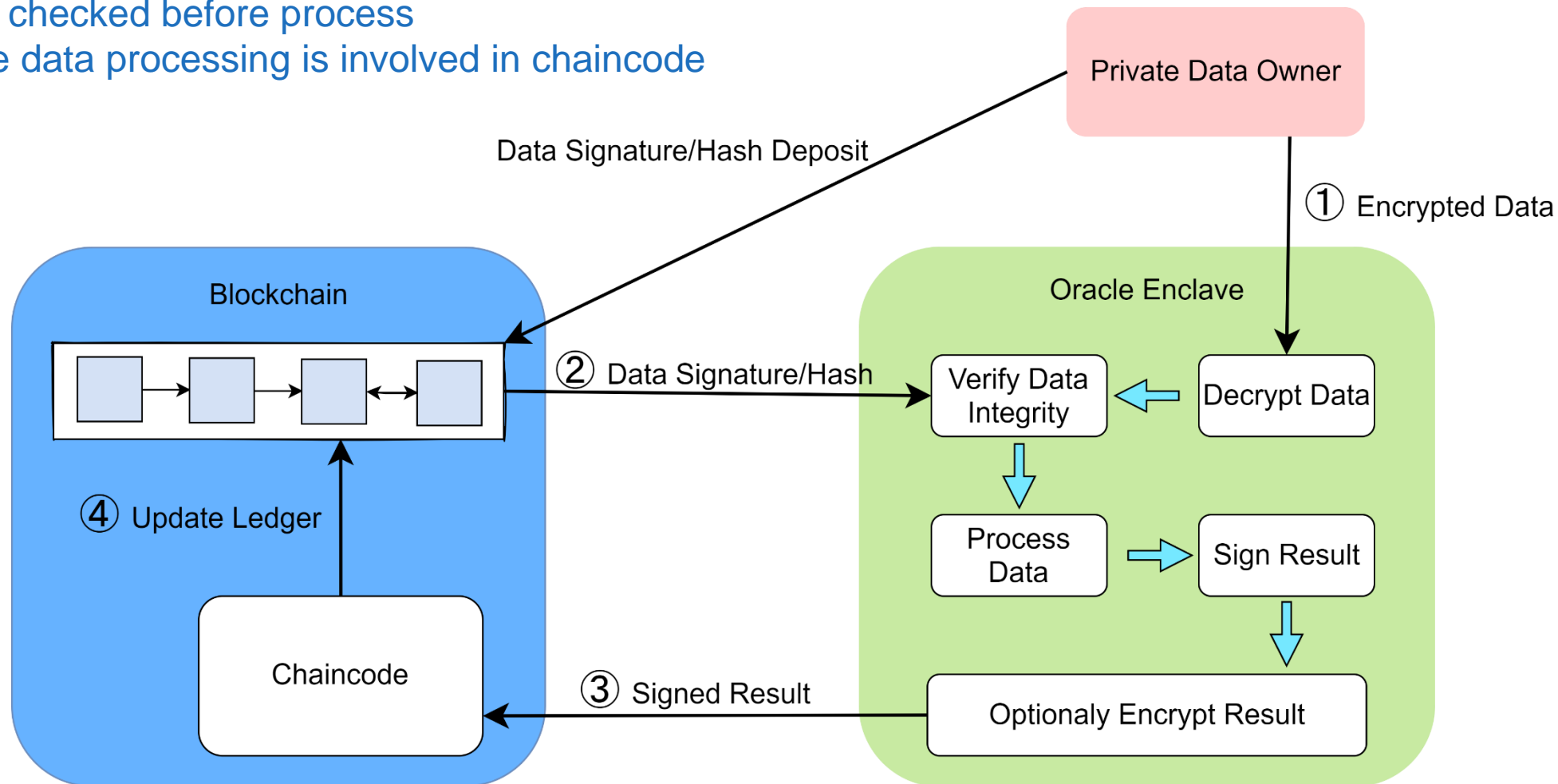
P.S. Key Server, Guards, and Workers are all SGX Enclaves

- ① Each node has a Guard enclave deployed.
- ② Guard and local Workers conduct local attestation. Worker sends its CSR to Guard.
- ③ Guard signs CSR, **conducts bidirectional remote attestation with Key Server**, and sends the signed CSR to Key Server.
- ④ Key Server verifies Guard's signature, and issues a certificate on CSR.
- ⑤ Key Server returns **certificate and encryption / decryption key** to Guard. Guard forwards these to Worker
- ⑥ Worker can manage application data with the key received from Key Server, and use its own Seal Key to manage this key.

Structure Diagram of Shuliantong

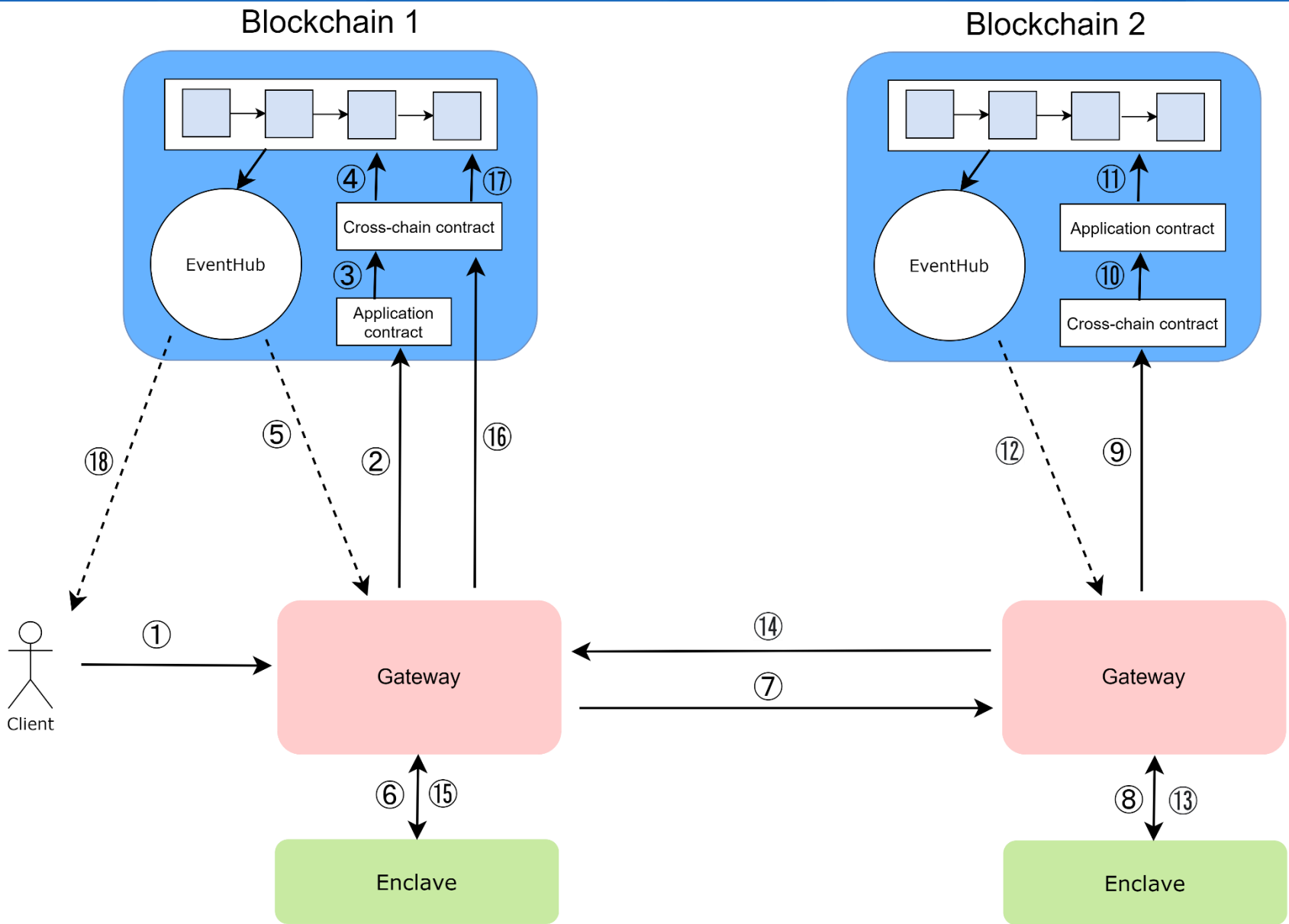


- ❑ Store sensitive data off-chain privately
- ❑ Deposit data signature/hash into the ledger when data is generated or updated
- ❑ Data integrity is checked before process
- ❑ Result of private data processing is involved in chaincode

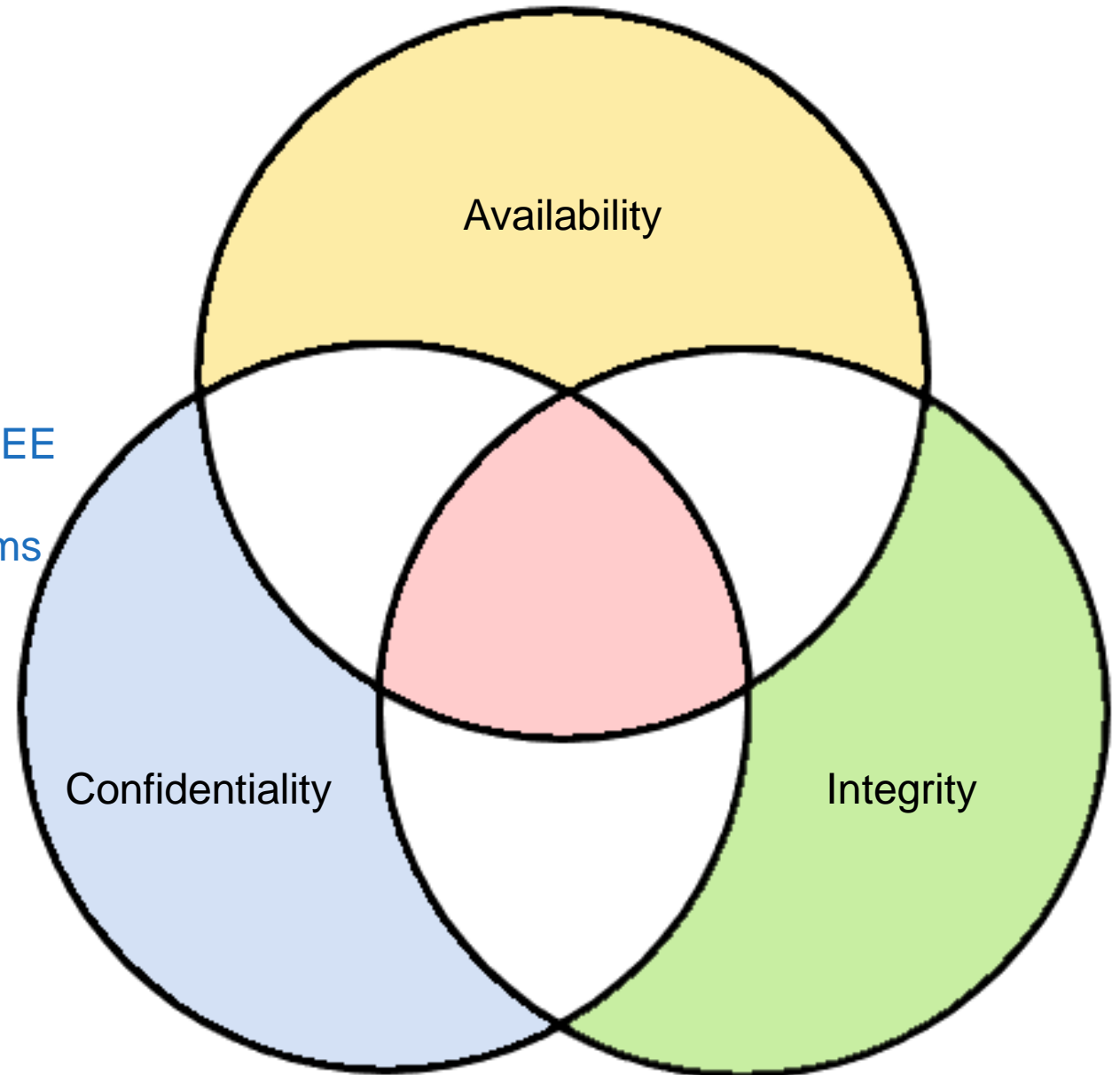


Cross-Chain Interoperation

1. Client send cross-chain request to Chain 1
- 2~4. Gateway send chaincode invocation request, subscribe events for this request
5. Gateway gets notification for completion of chaincode
- 6~8. Enclave verify the notification, and sends a corresponding request to Chain 2
- 9~11. Same as 2~4
- 12~15. Same as 6~8
- 16~18. Finalize the state of cross-chain operation, and notify Client



- Balanced
 - Confidentiality:
 - Reserved memory by TEE
 - Integrity:
 - Blockchain mechanism
 - Tamper-free environment by TEE
 - Availability:
 - Avoid complex crypto algorithms



Thank you!