

Boosting the Security of Blind Signature Schemes

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*Work done while at the University of Maryland, College Park

**Supported by the National Defense Science and Engineering Graduate (NDSEG) fellowship

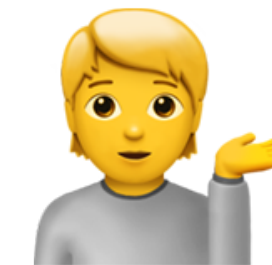
Blind Signatures

Digital signatures where the signer learns nothing



Signer

(sk, pk)



User

(pk, m)



output σ

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Blindness The signer can't link any msg-sig pair to a particular execution



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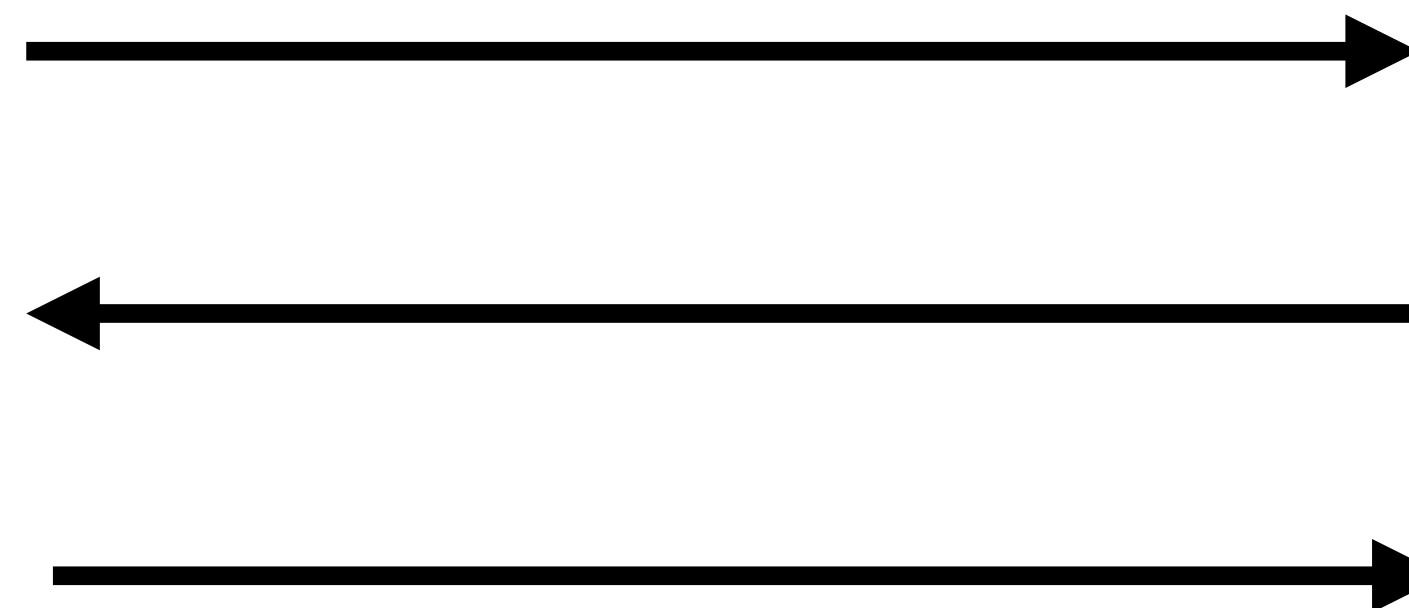
One-more-unforgeability (OMUF) Given ℓ msg-sig pairs, cannot produce $\ell+1$ distinct pairs



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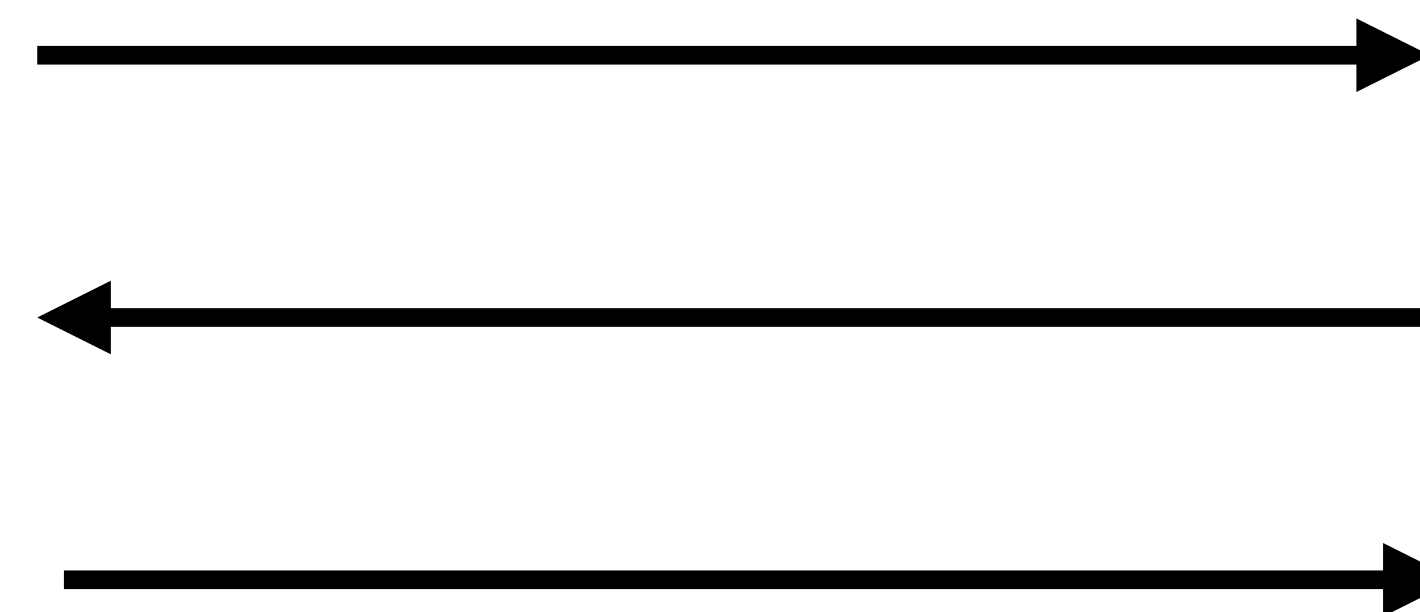
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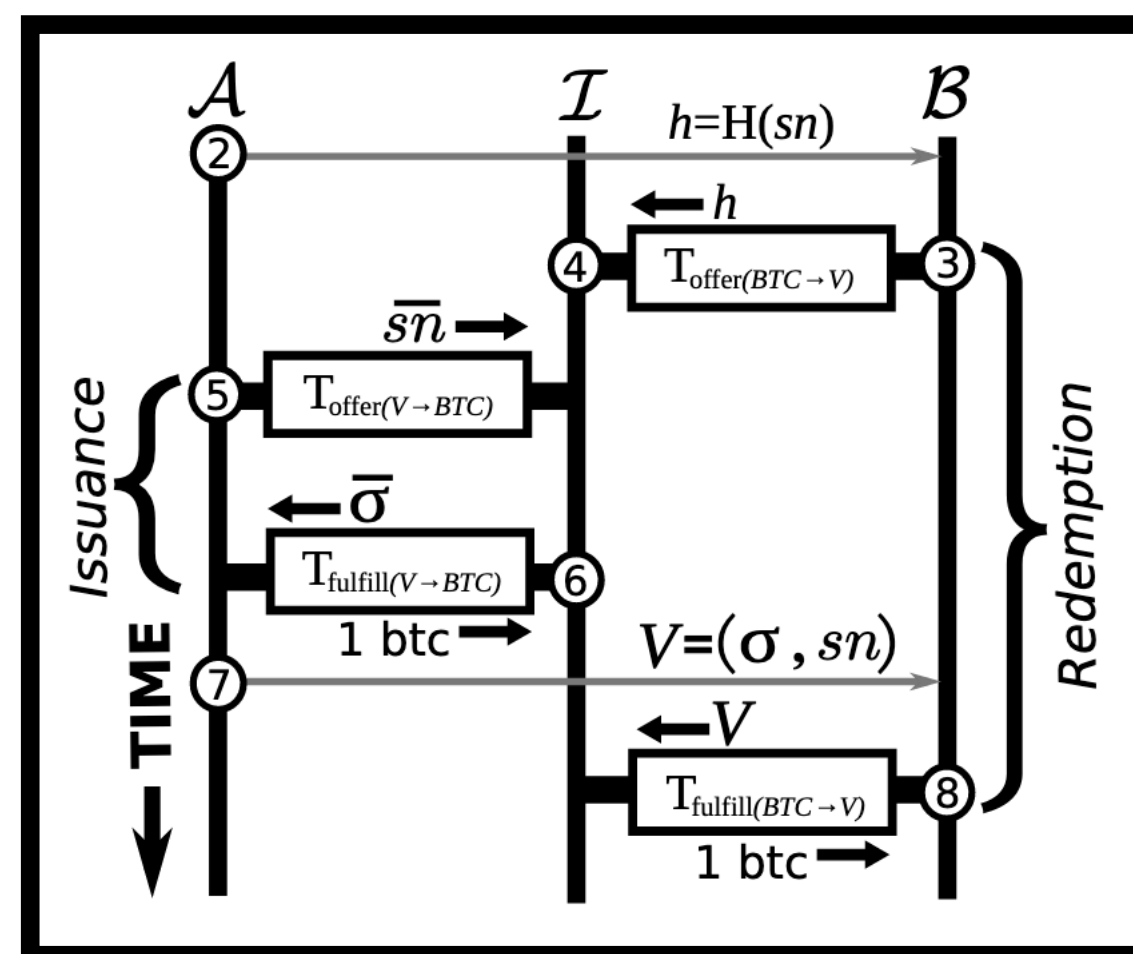


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Bitcoin Tumbling [HBG16]

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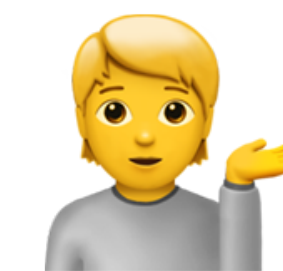
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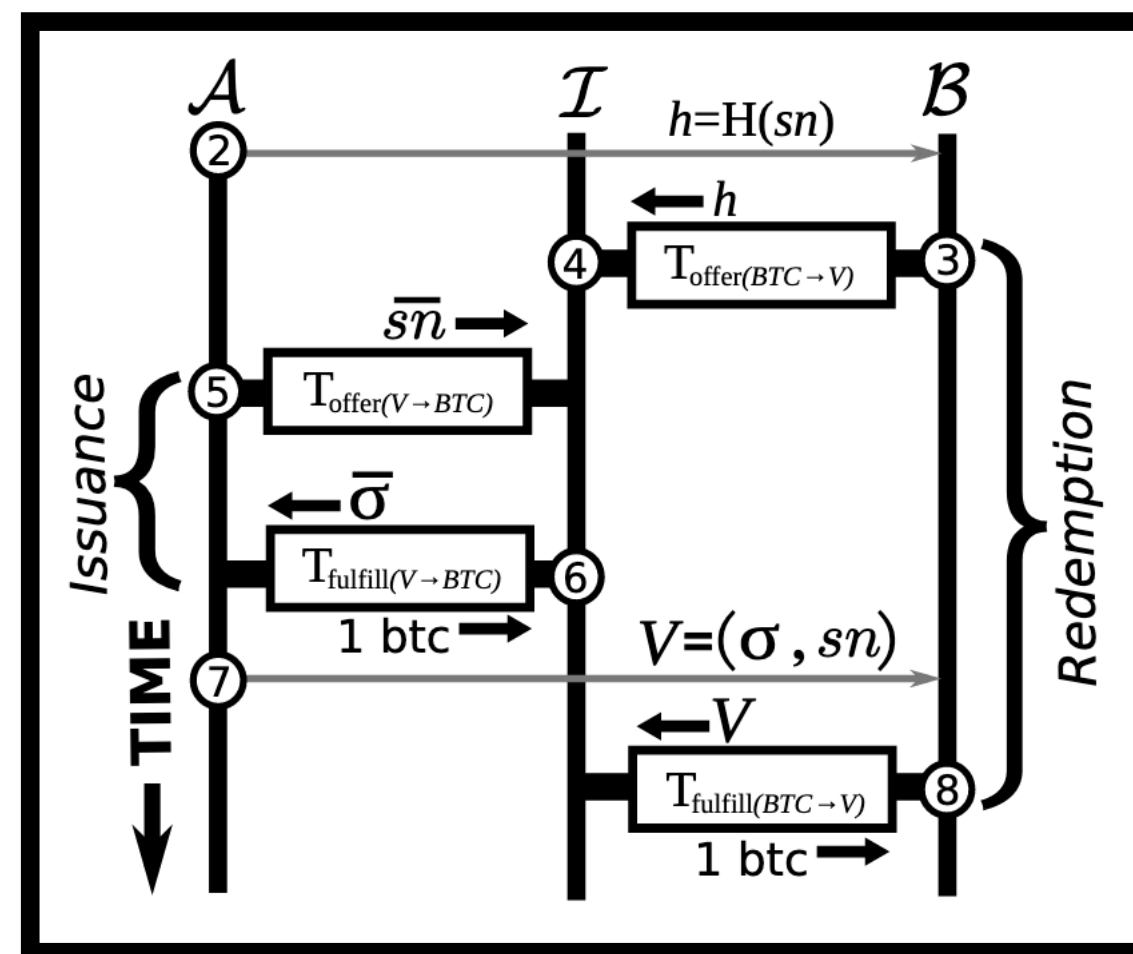
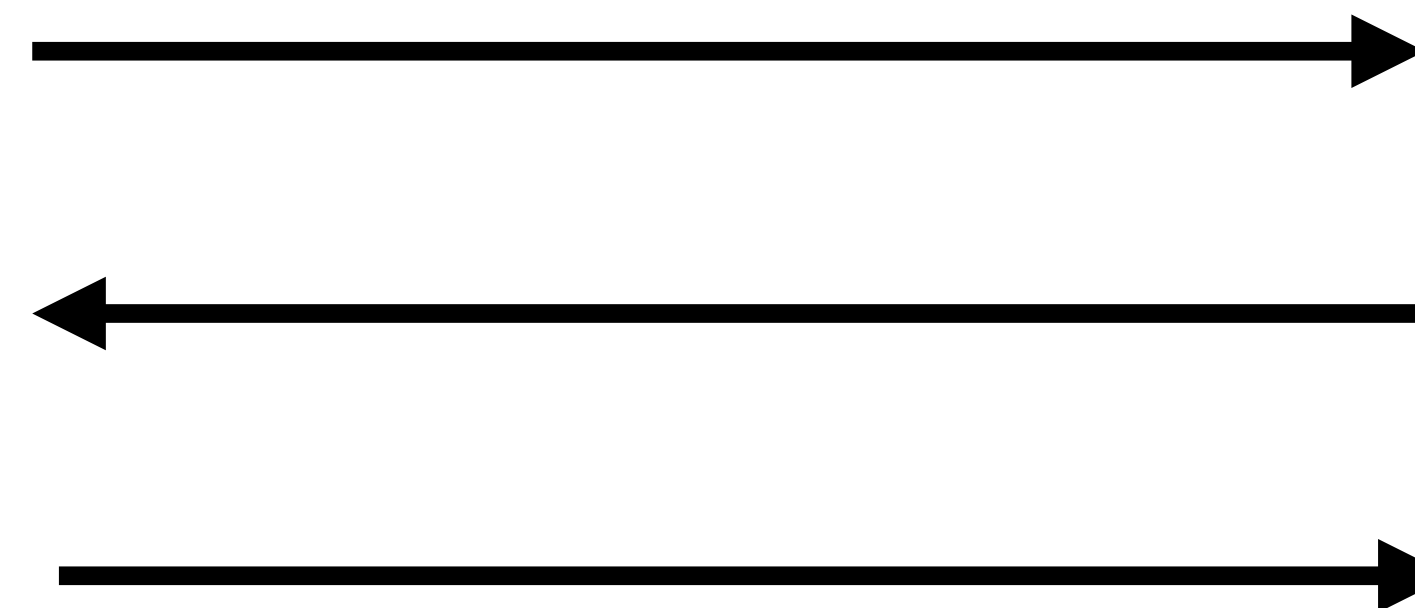
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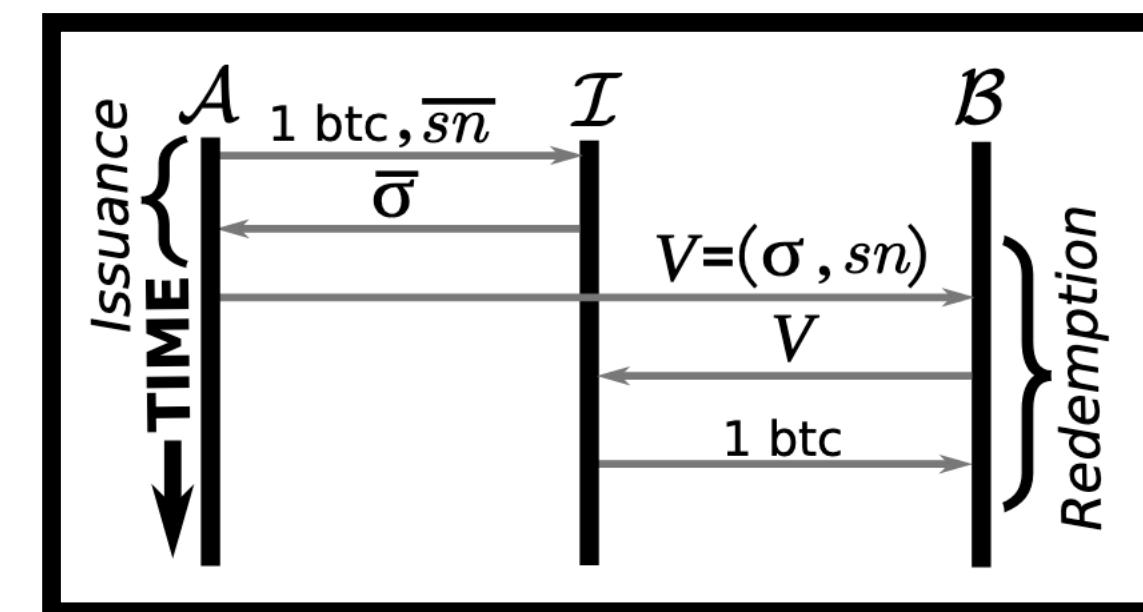
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Ecash [Chaum83]

Overview of Existing Efficient Blind Signature Schemes

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- **No concurrency** [BL12, JLO97, KLX20]

Goal

Construct a blind signature scheme in the **ROM**, using **standard number-theoretic assumptions**, that is provably secure after:

1. Poly-many signatures
2. With arbitrary concurrency

Our Contribution

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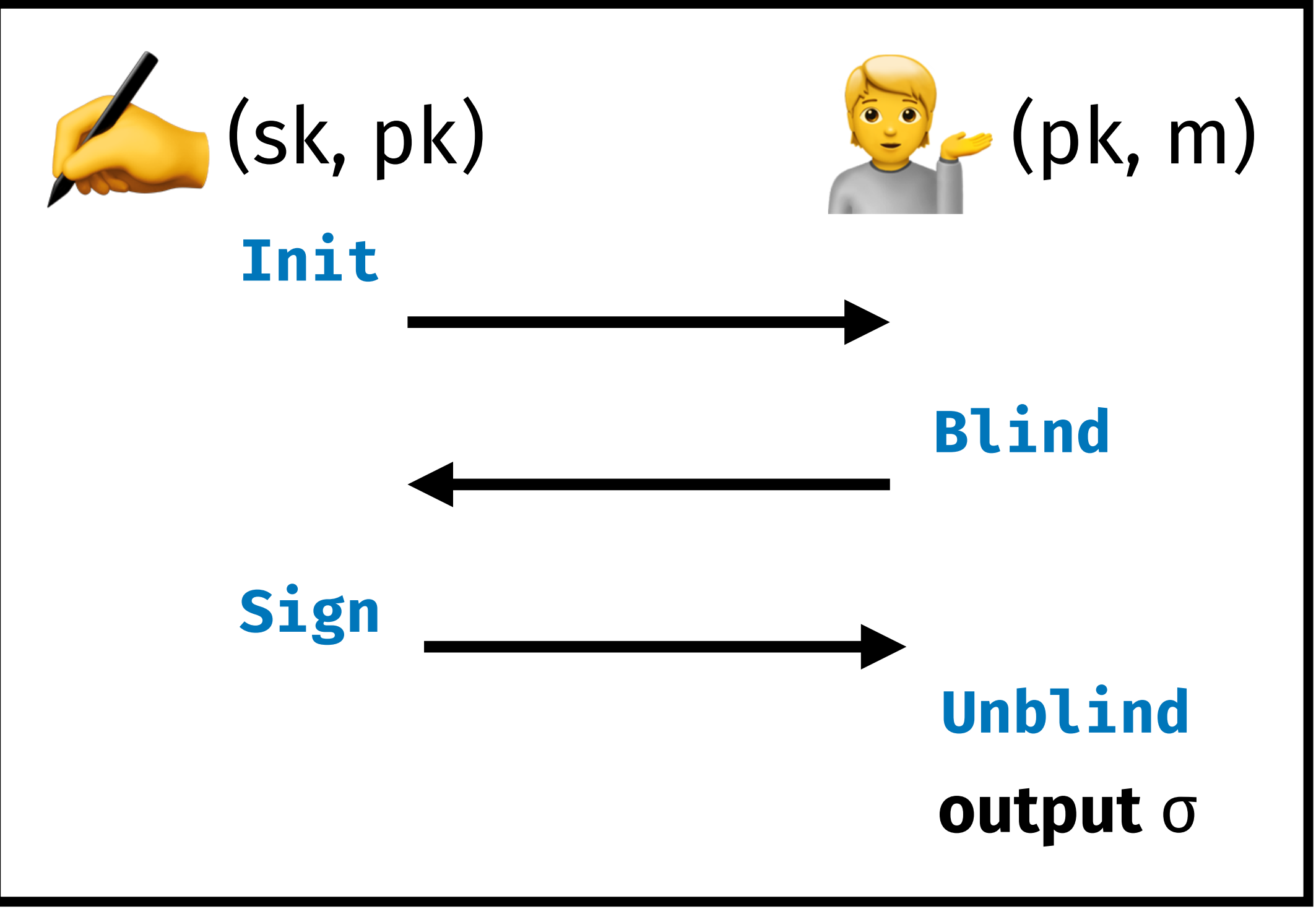
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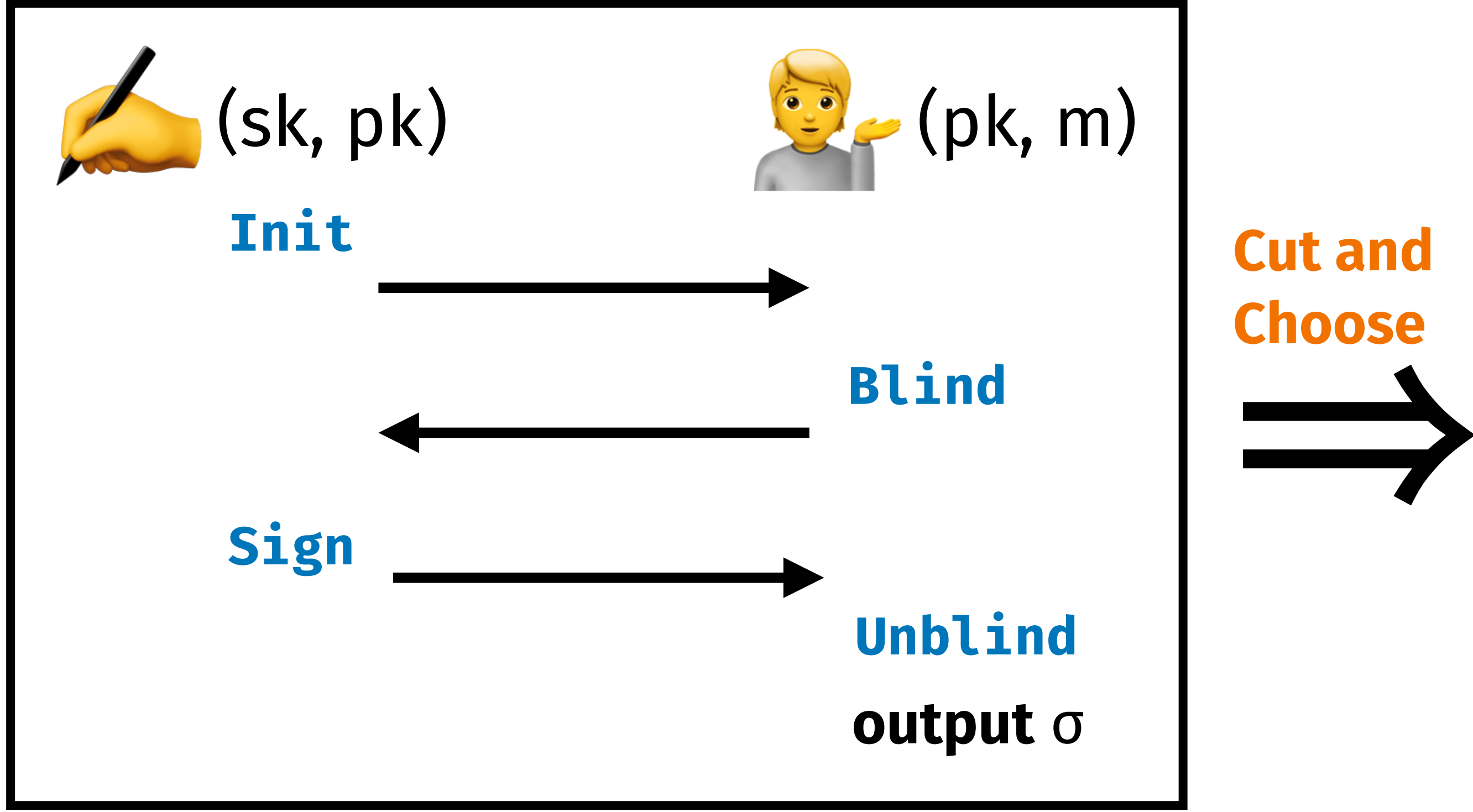
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- ~5000 bit groups

Beginning: Pointcheval's Transform



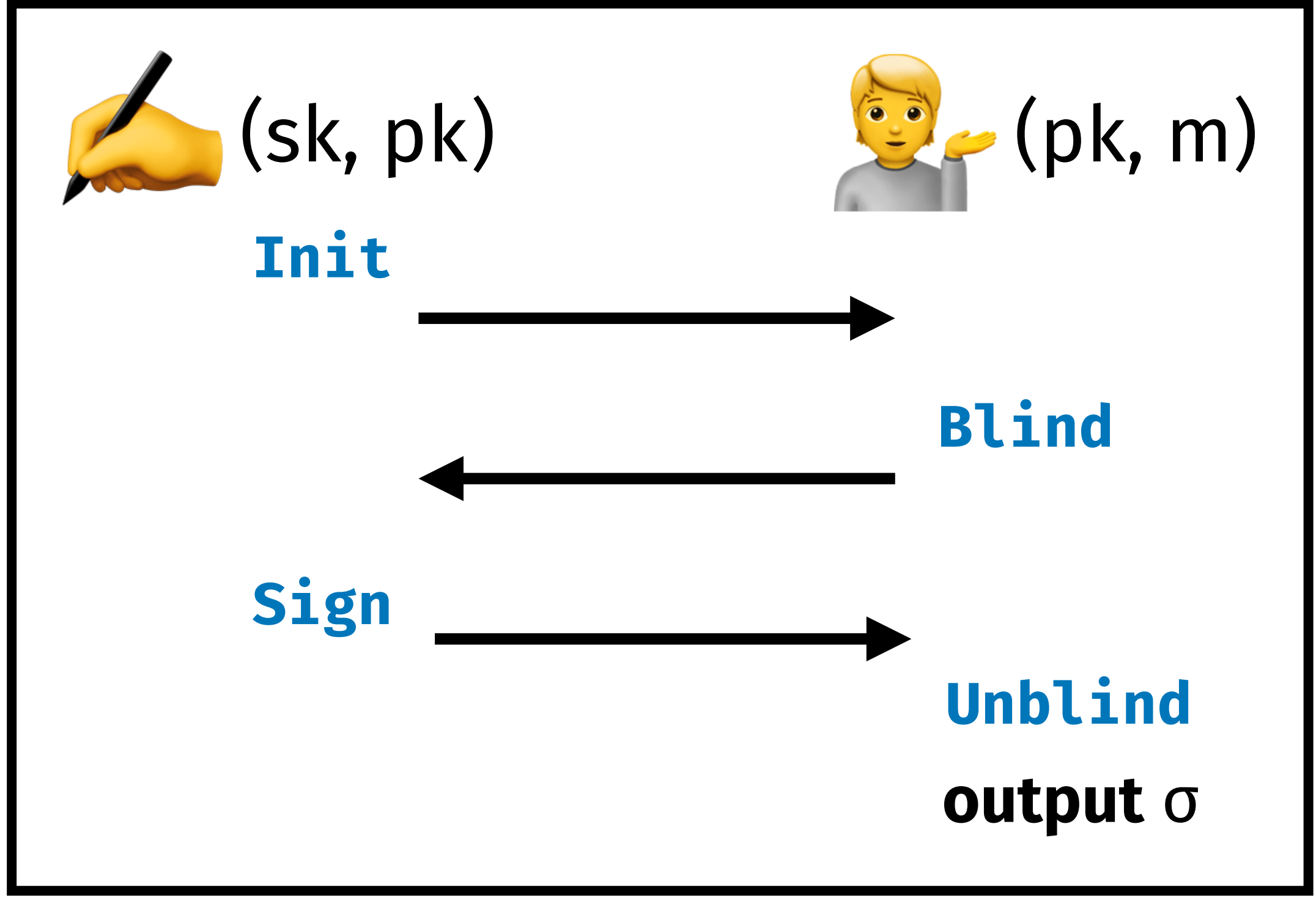
Blind Okamoto-Schnorr. $O(\log(\kappa))$ -OMUF

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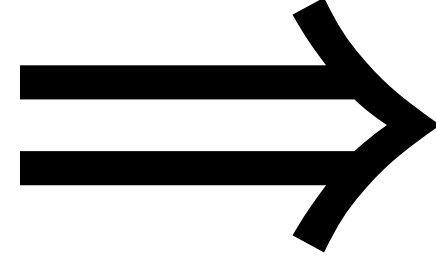
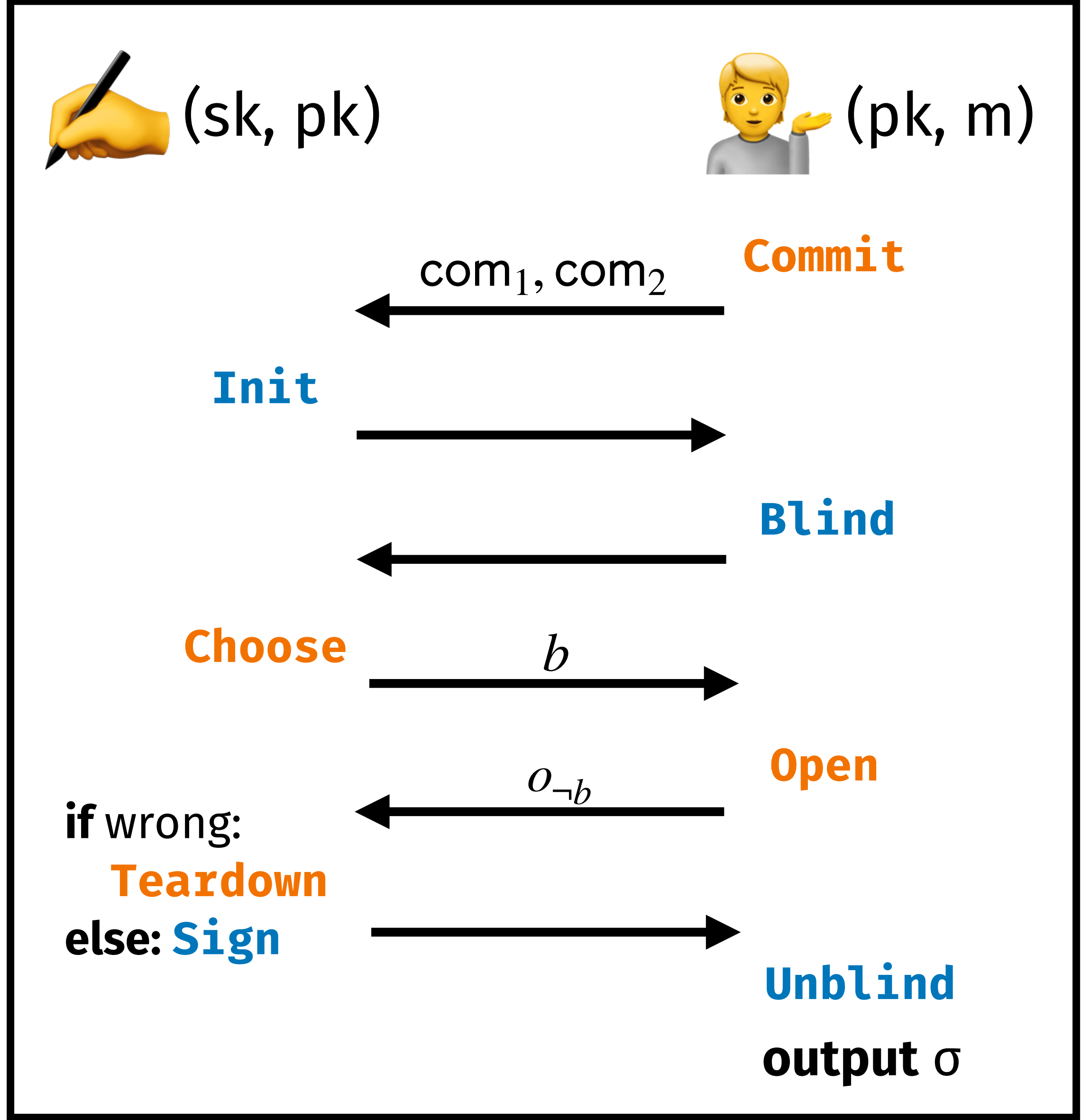
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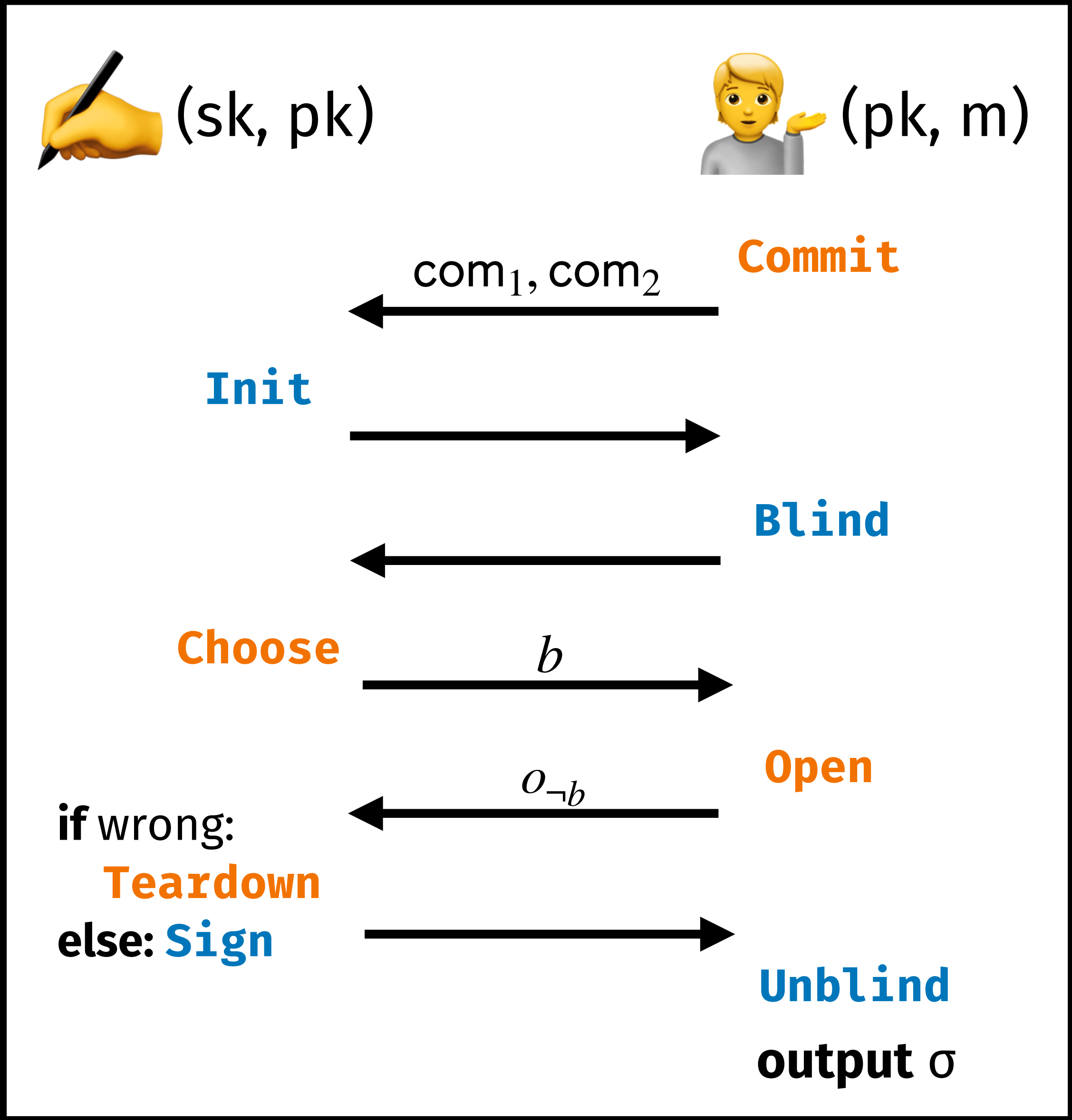
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Cut and Choose

Transformed scheme via [Pointcheval98]. $poly(\kappa)$ -OMUF

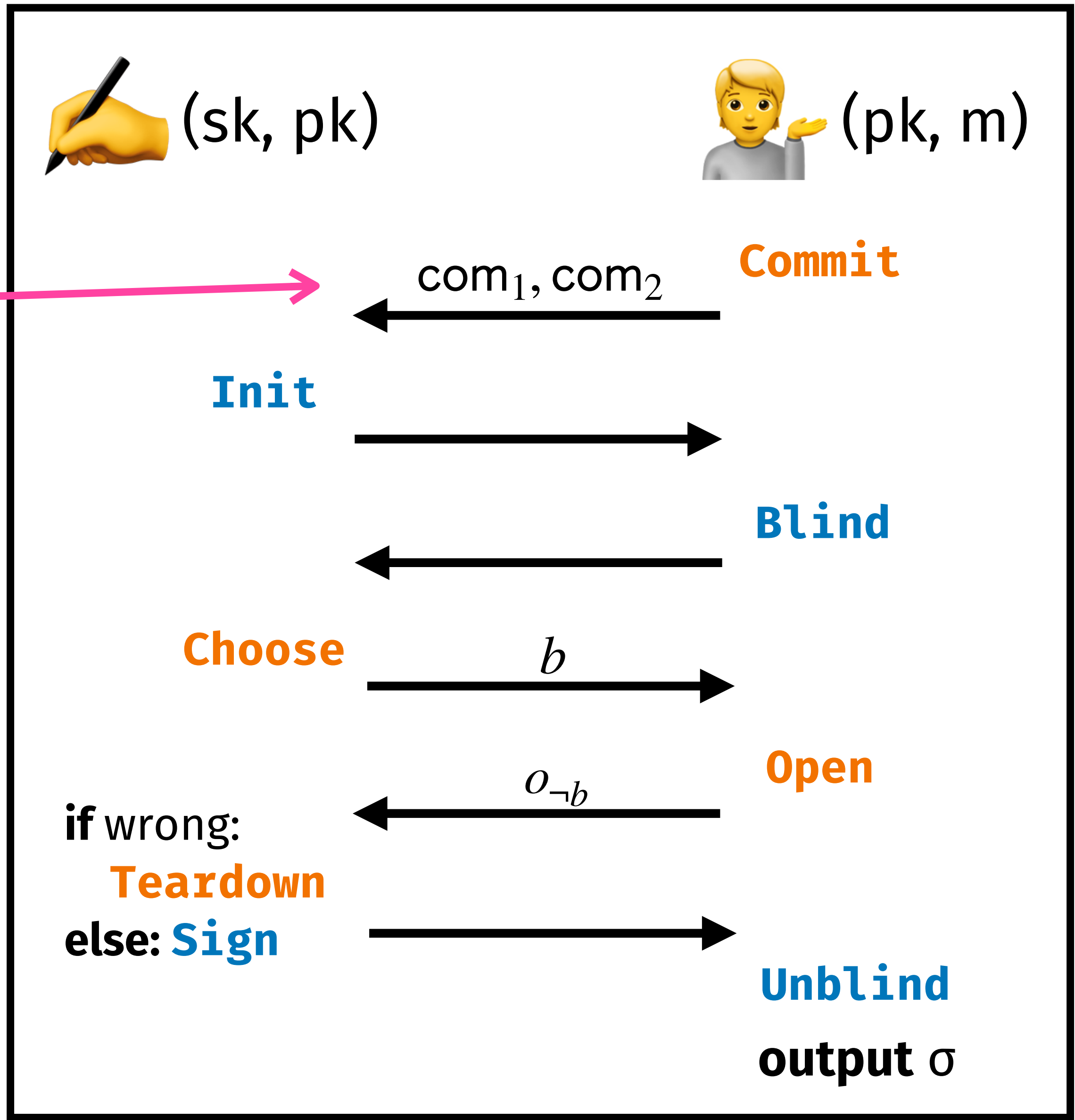
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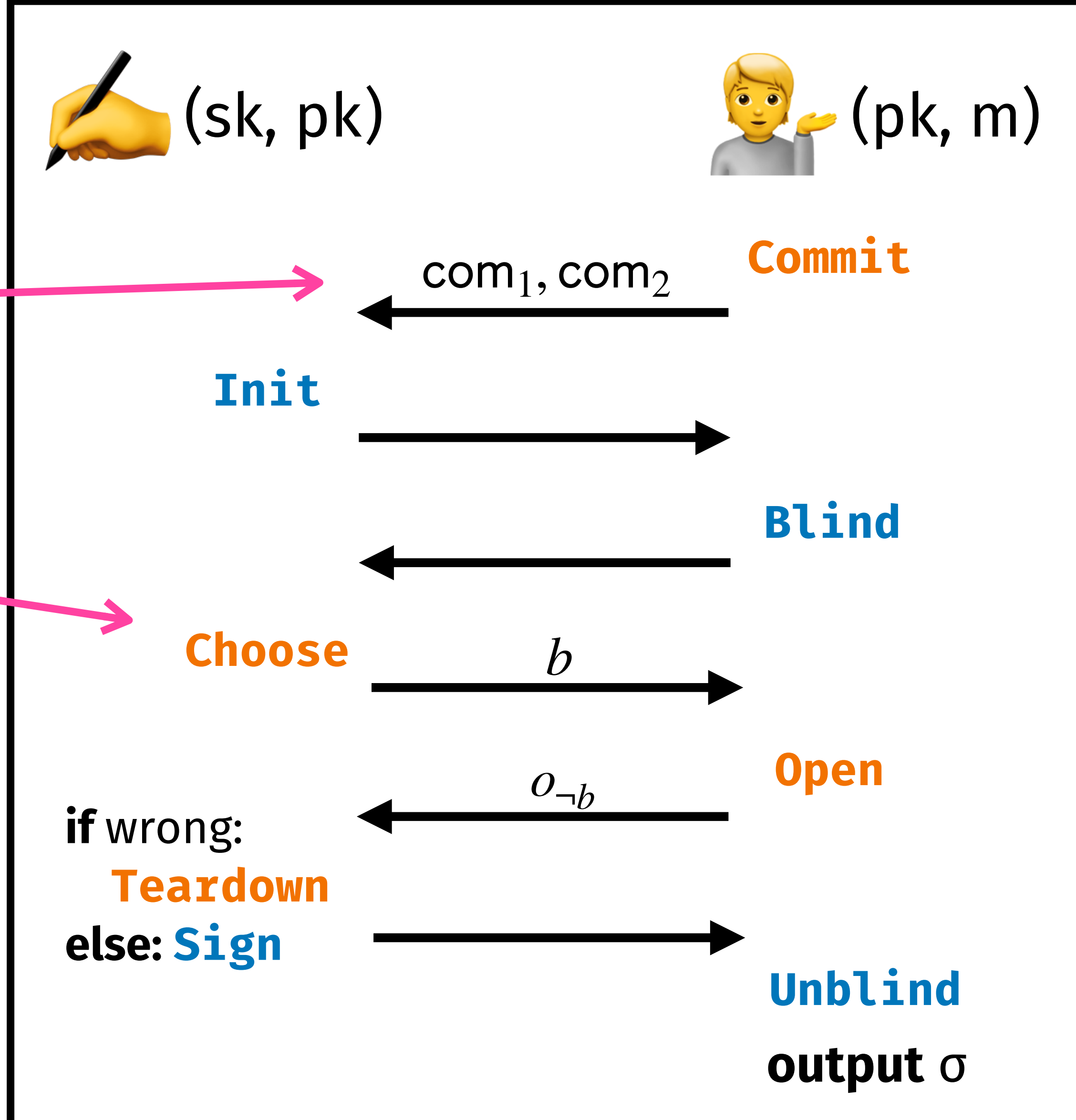
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User commits to 2 sets of random coins



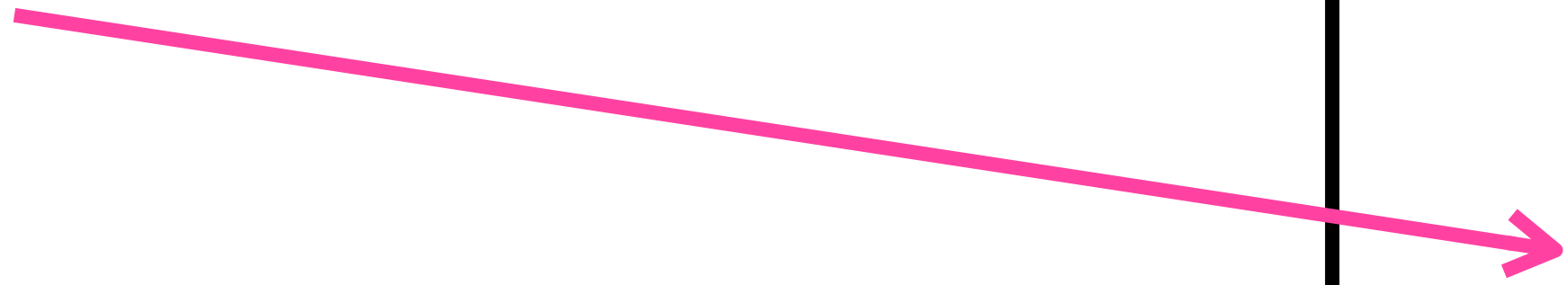
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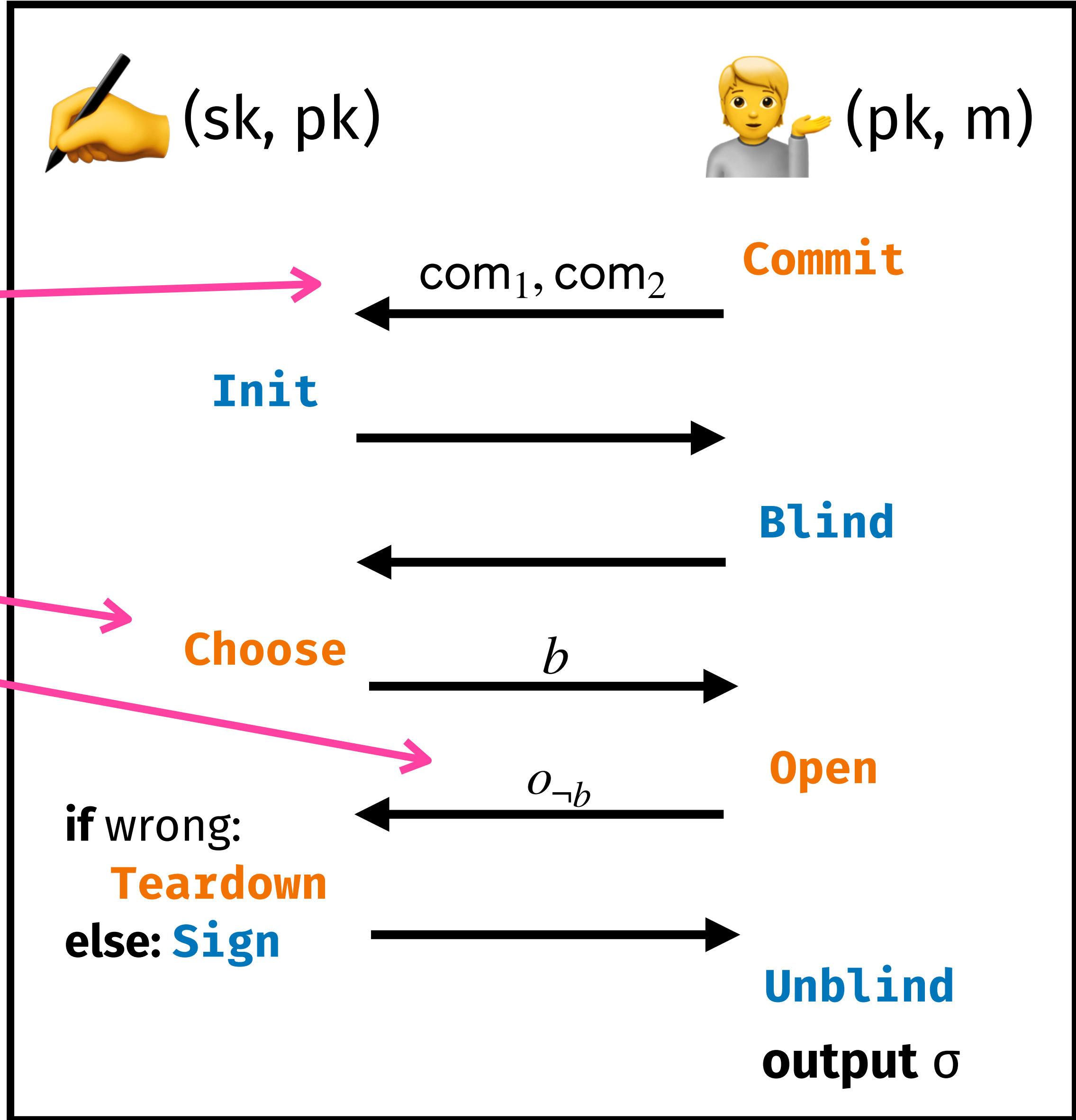
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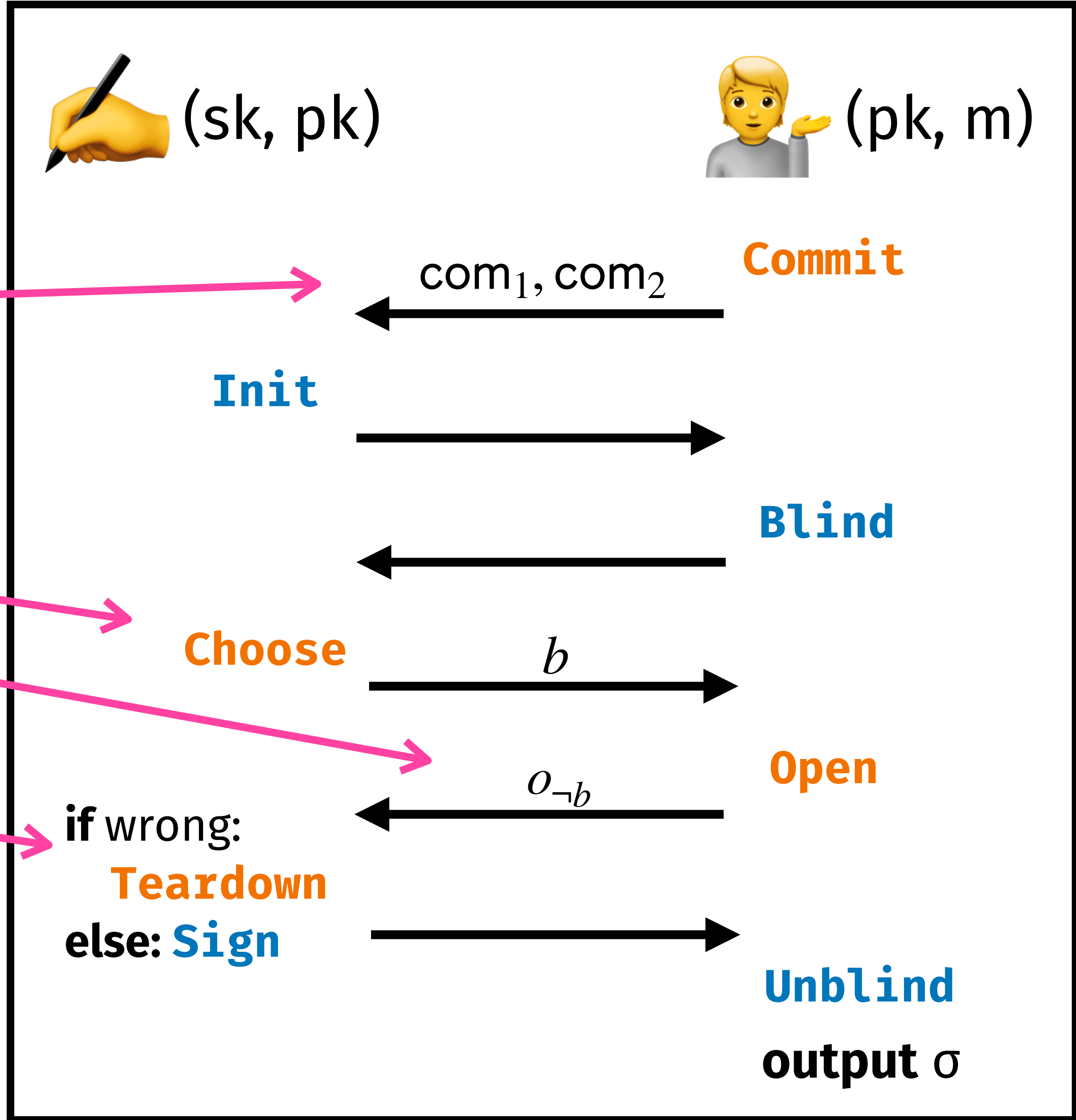
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Signer checks the opening

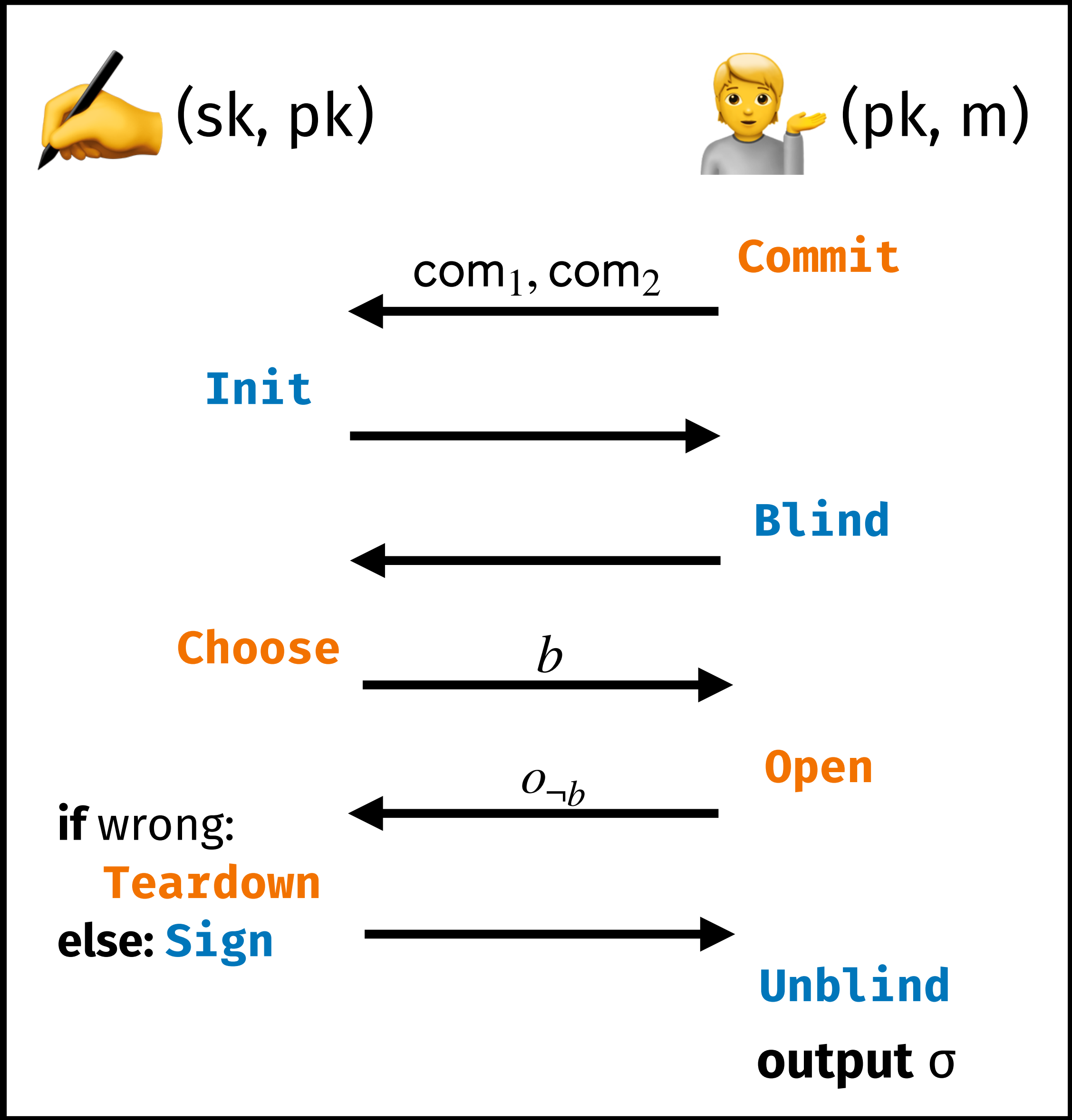
Success: sign

Failure: abort and **refuse to sign anything in the future**

Transformed scheme via [Pointcheval98]. $\text{poly}(\kappa)$ -OMUF

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Intuition

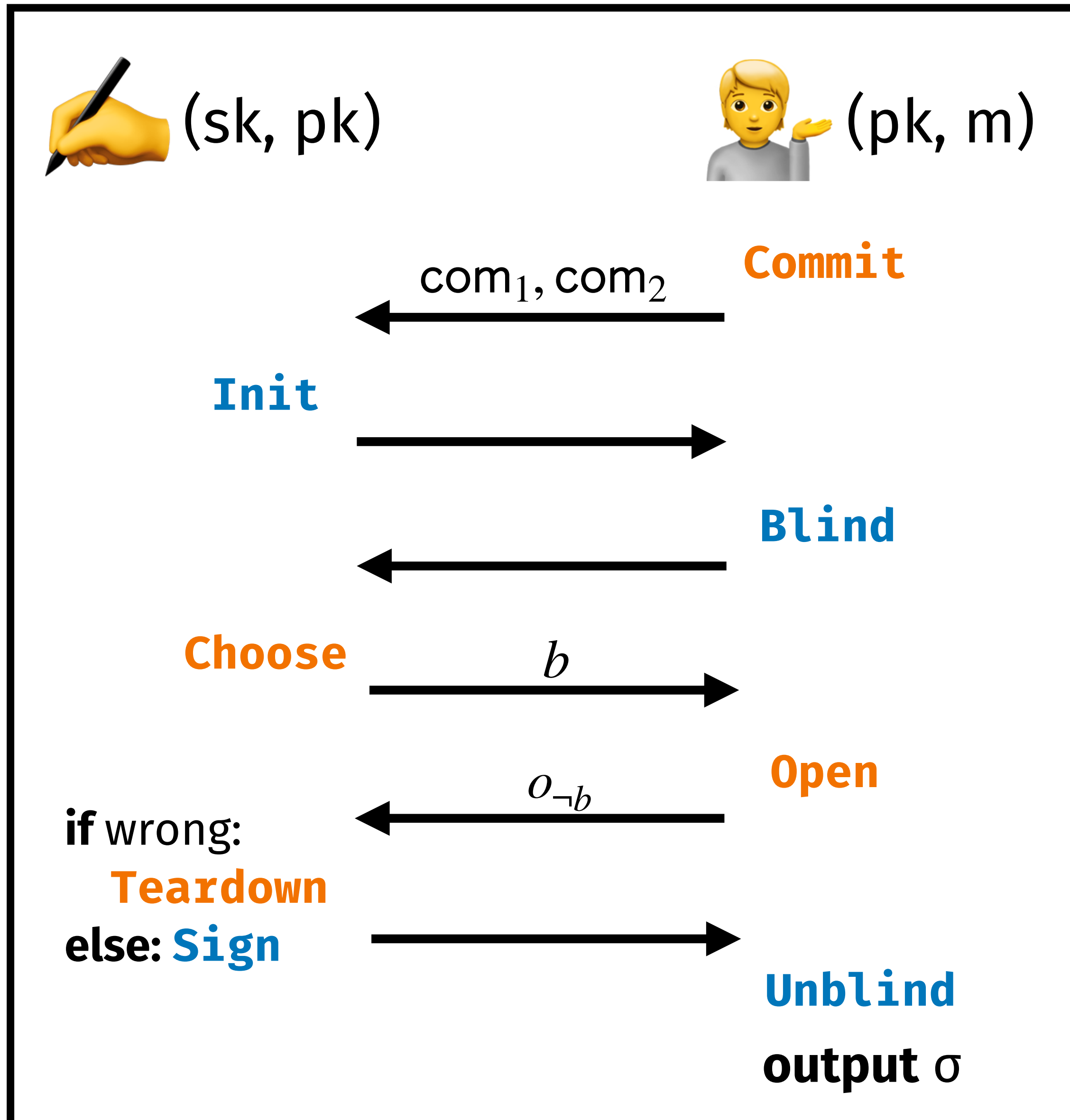


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Proof strategy: show that poly-one-more-forgery \rightarrow log-one-more-forgery in the underlying scheme



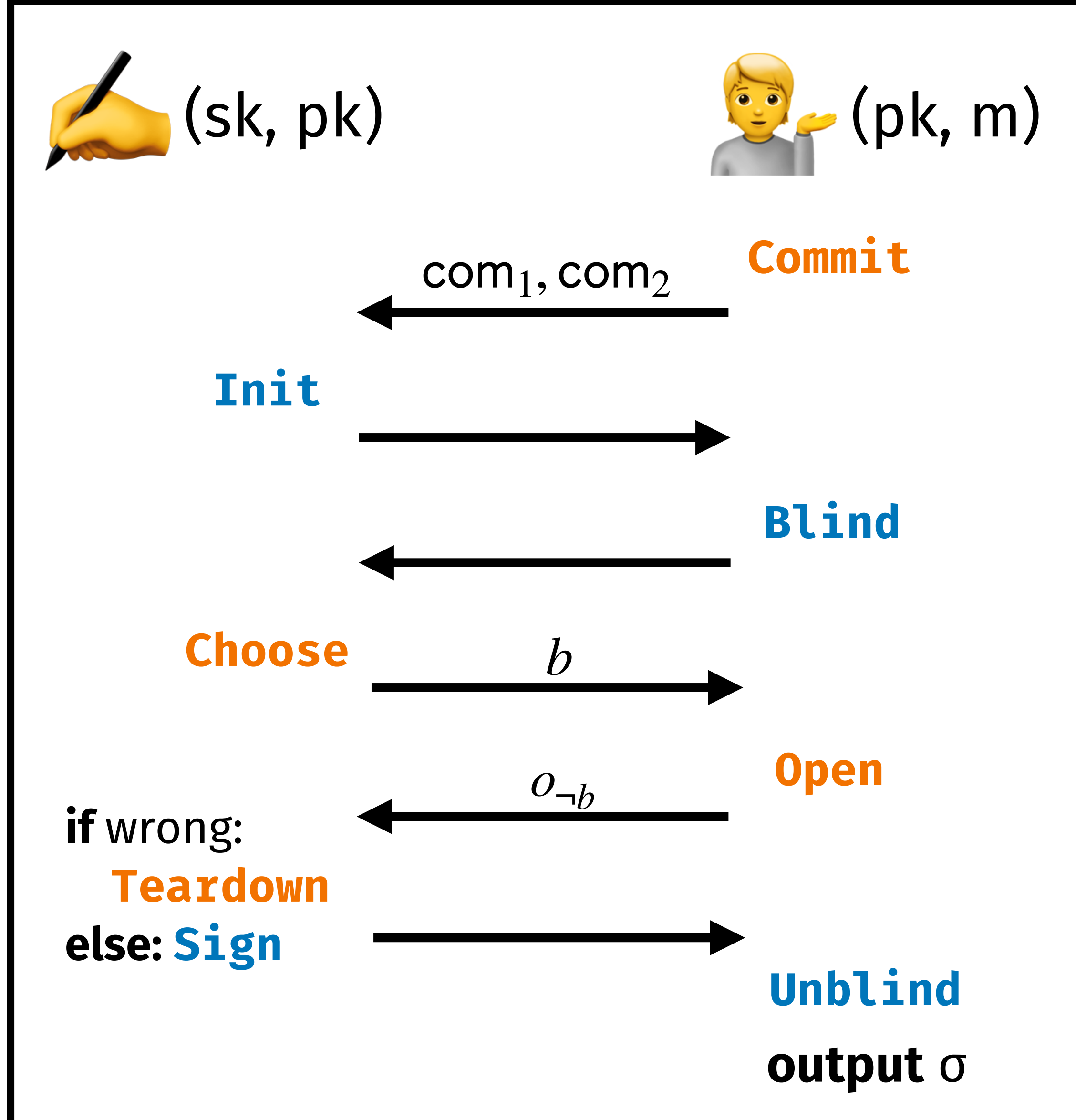
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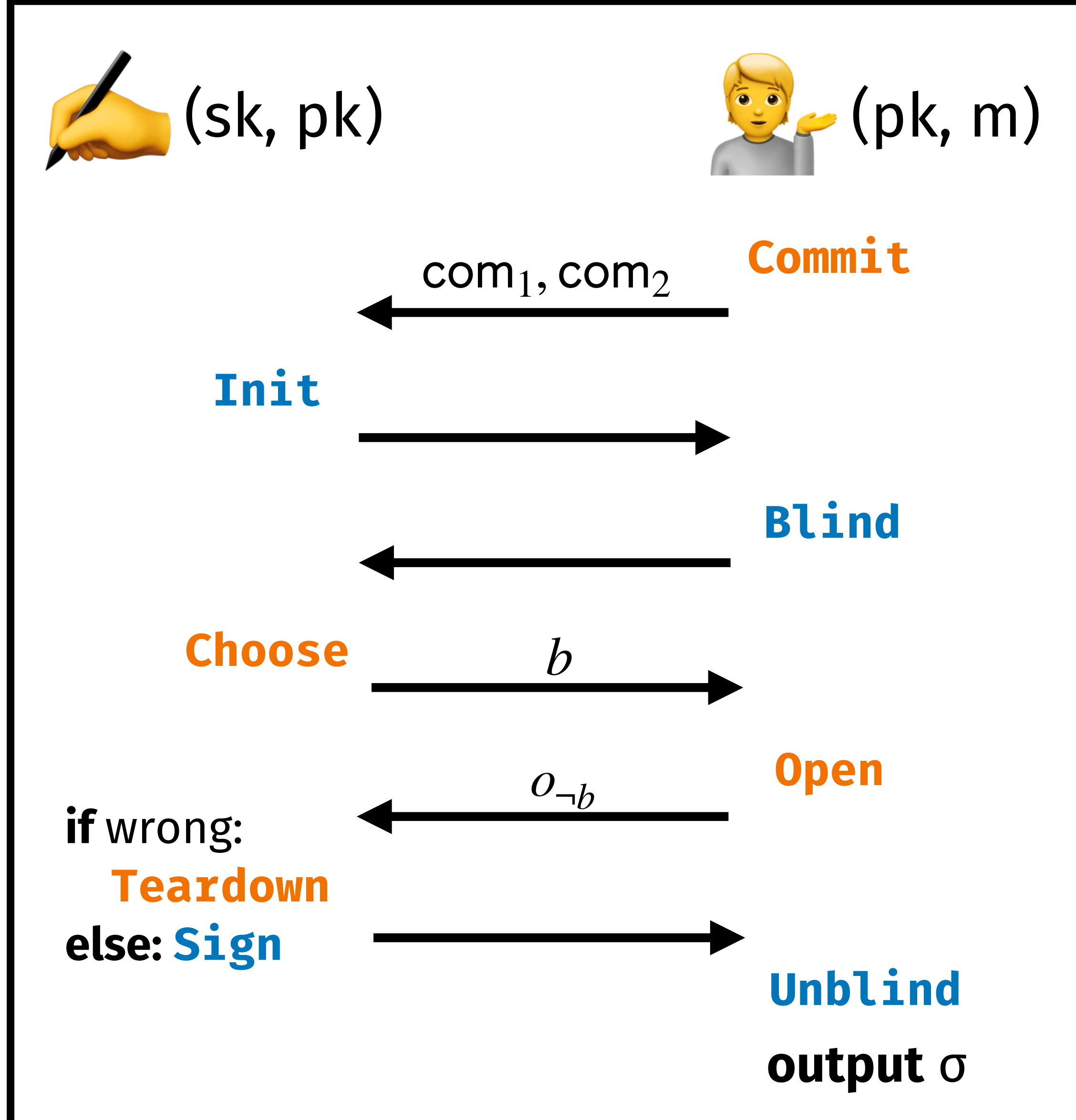
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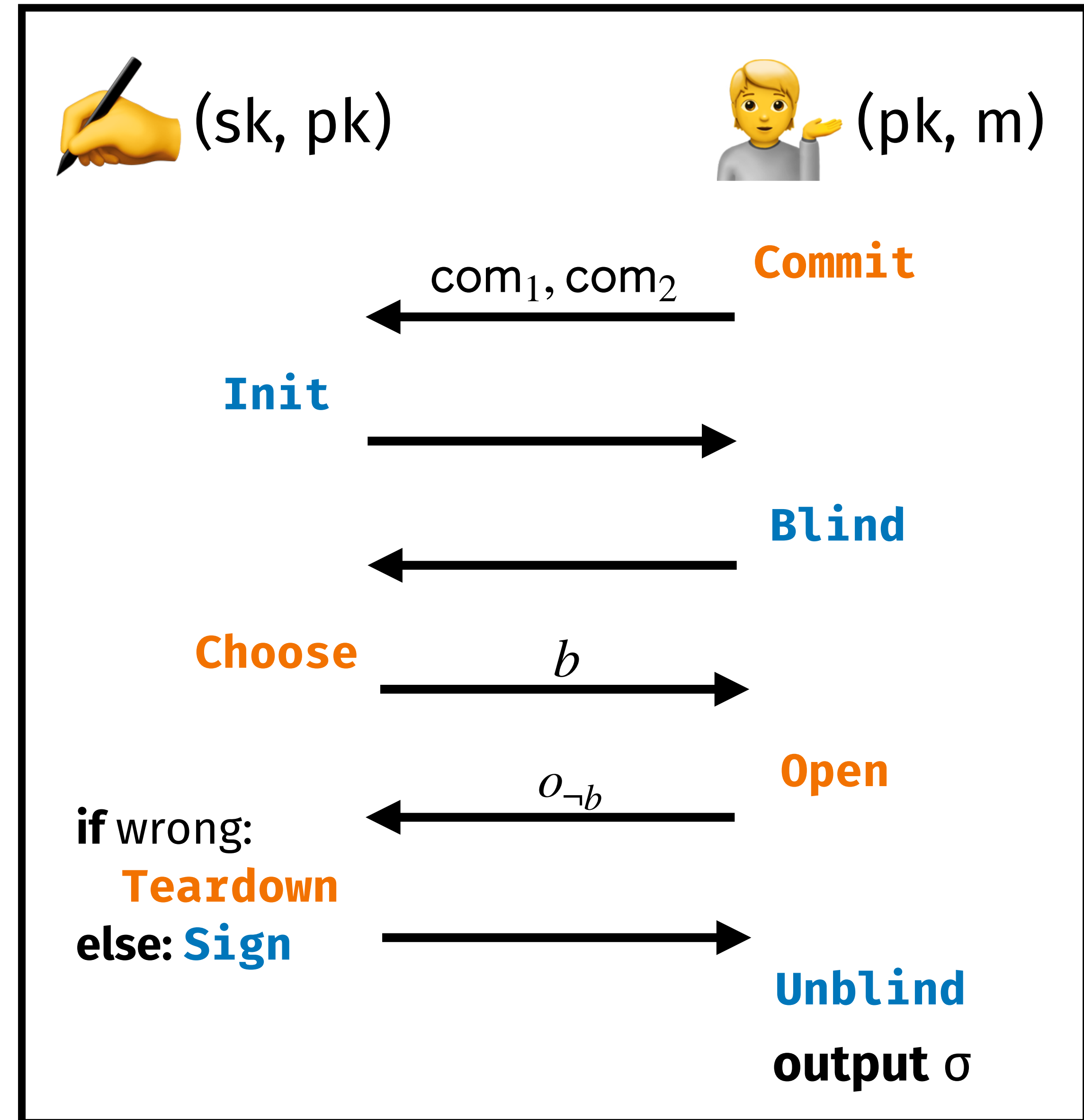
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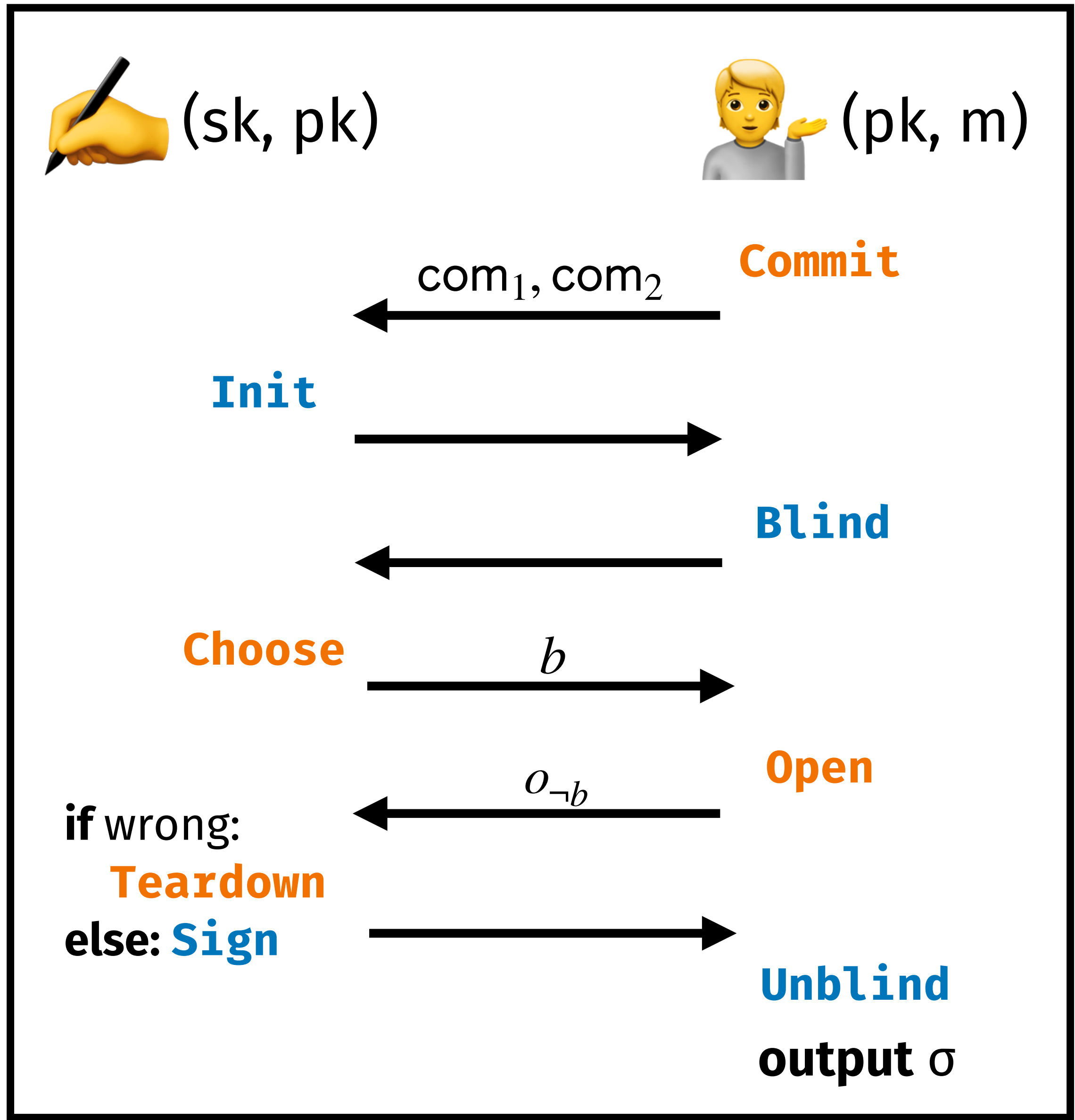
Cut and choose: make two commitments, and later open one at random: $\Pr[\text{cheat}] = 1/2$



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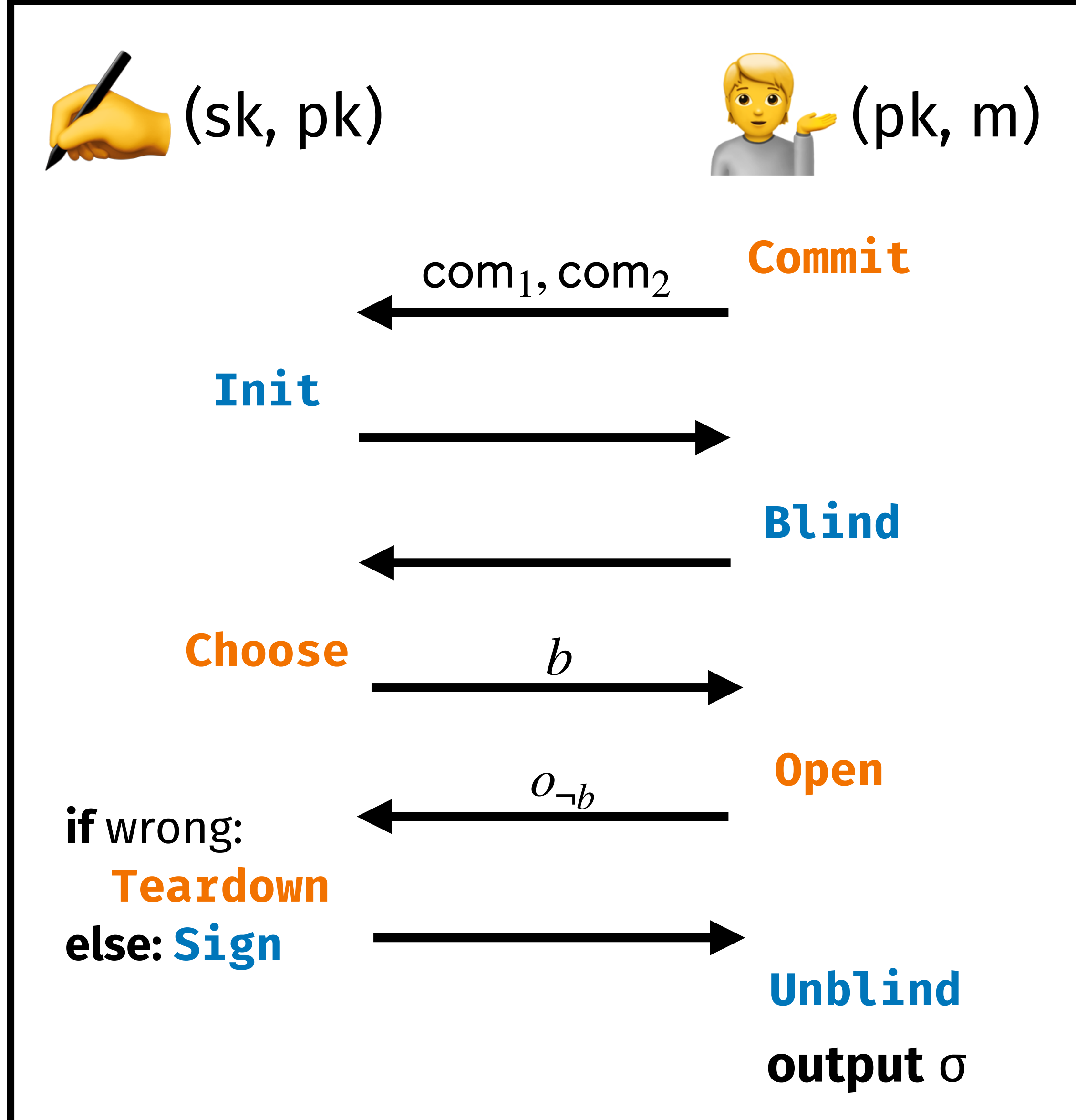
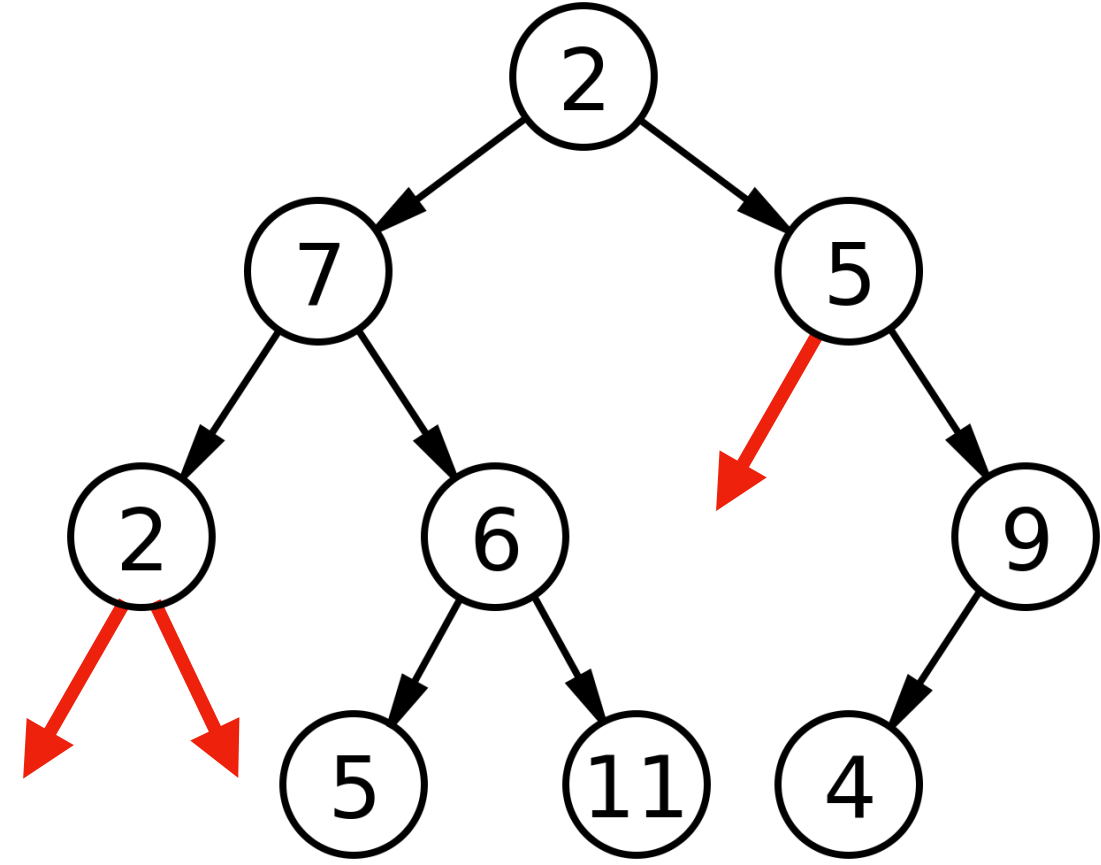
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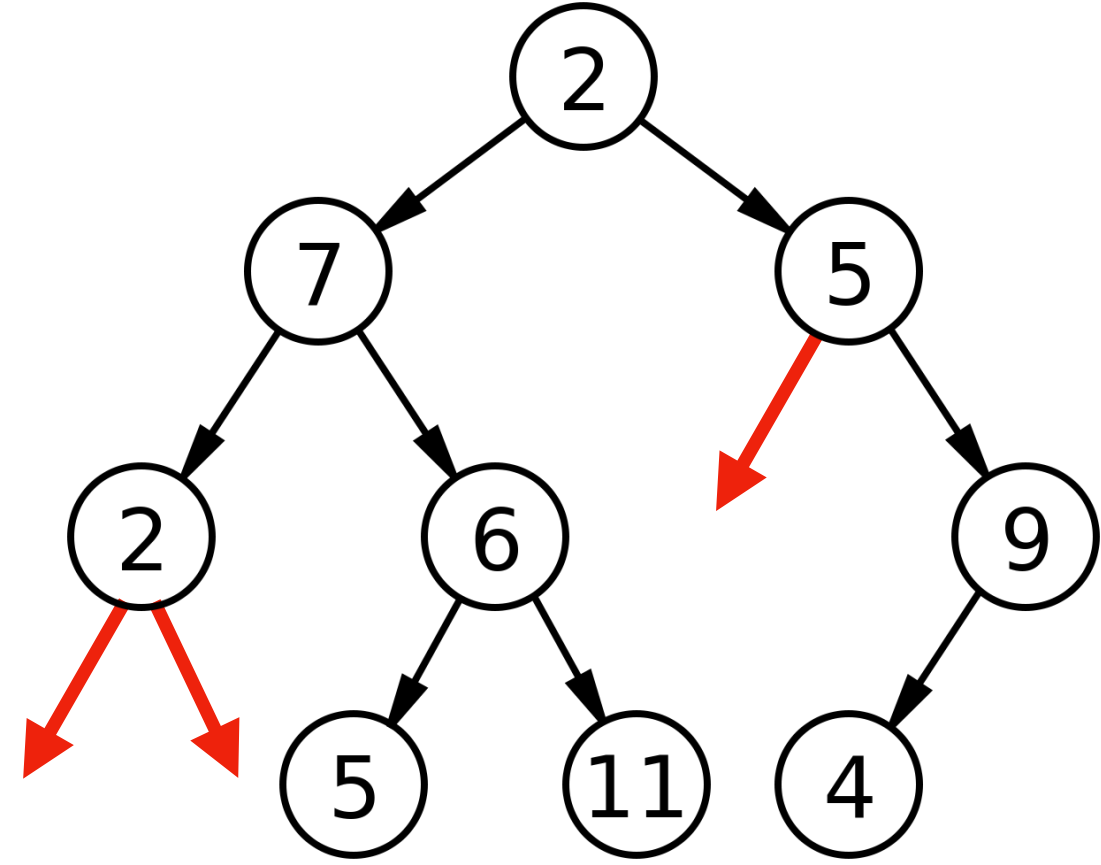
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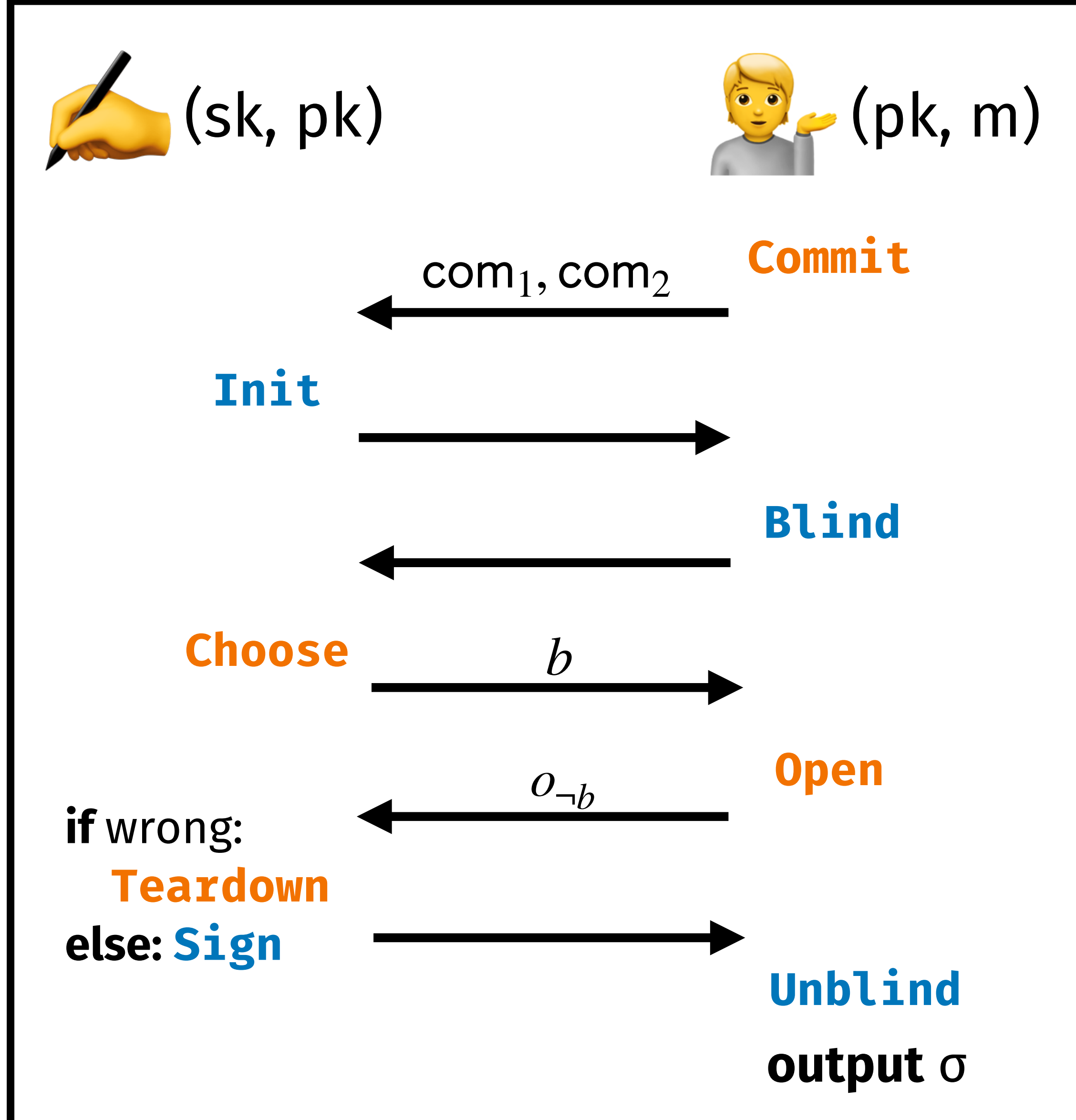
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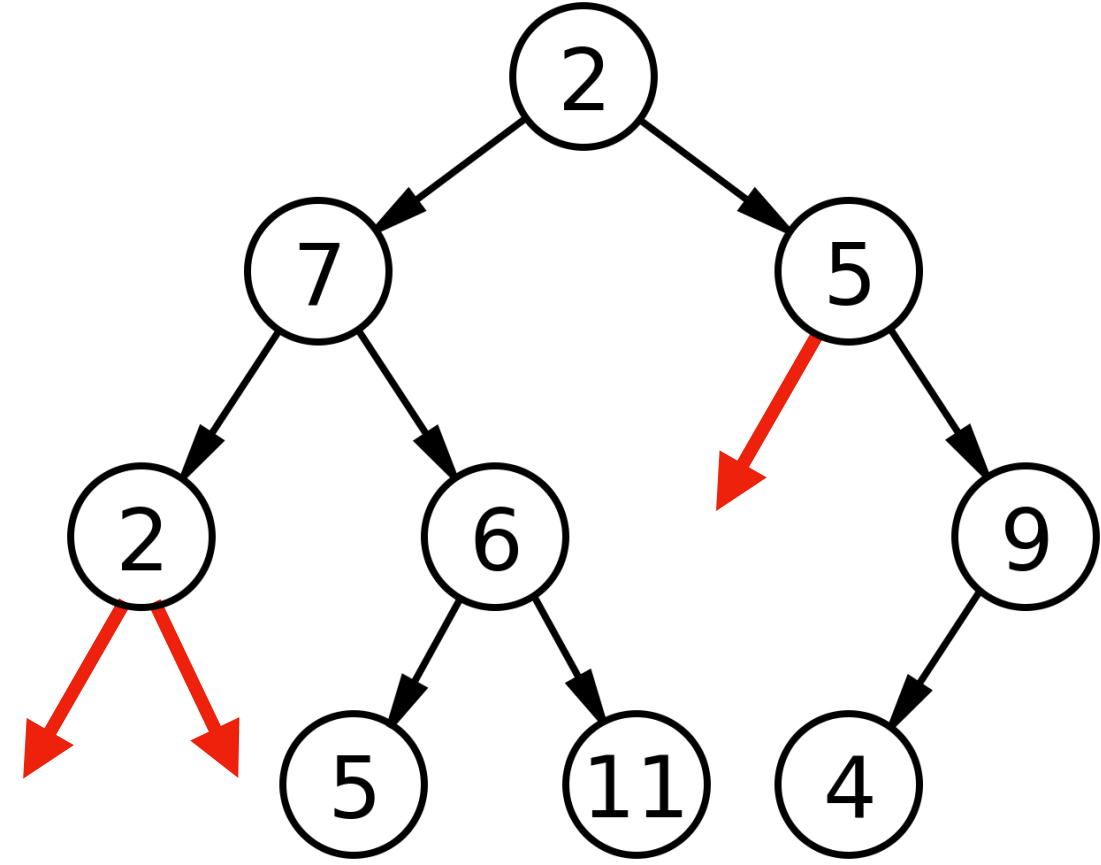
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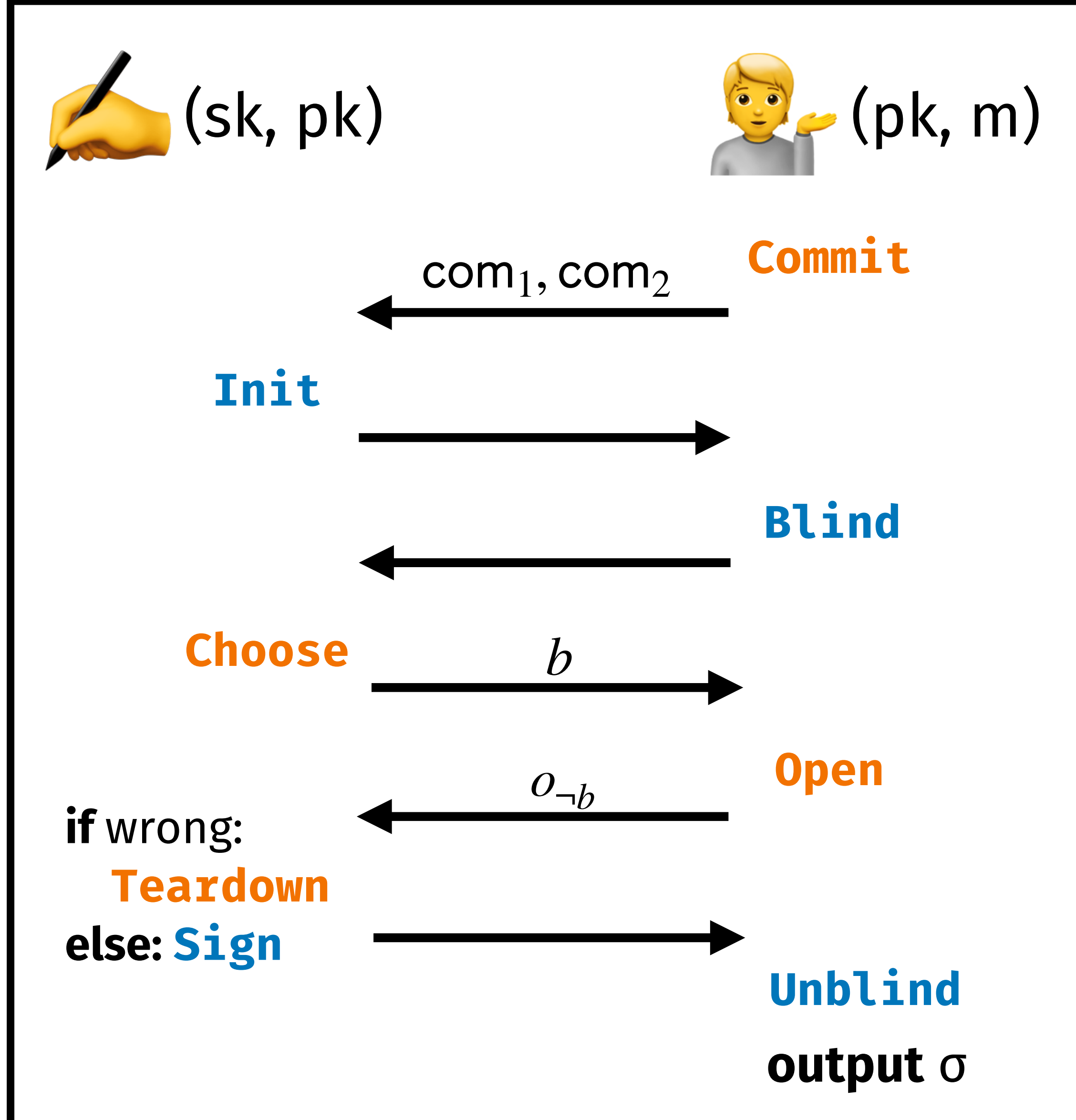
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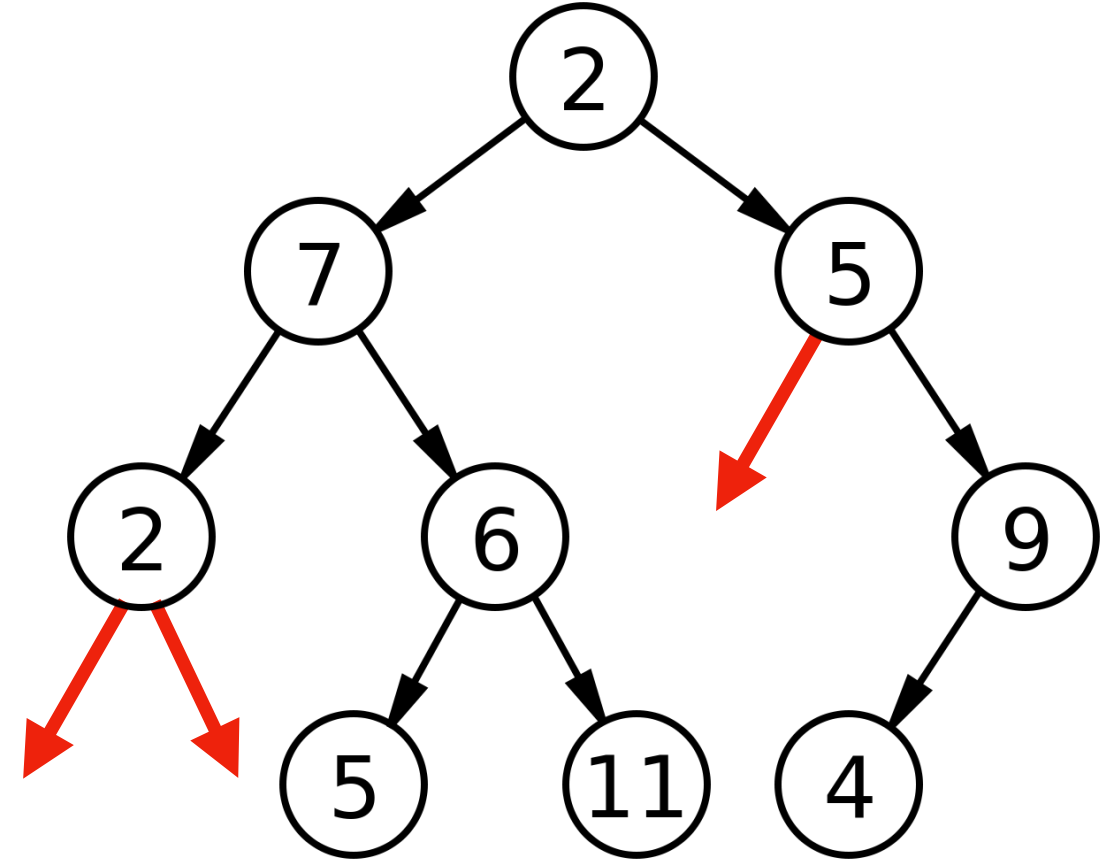
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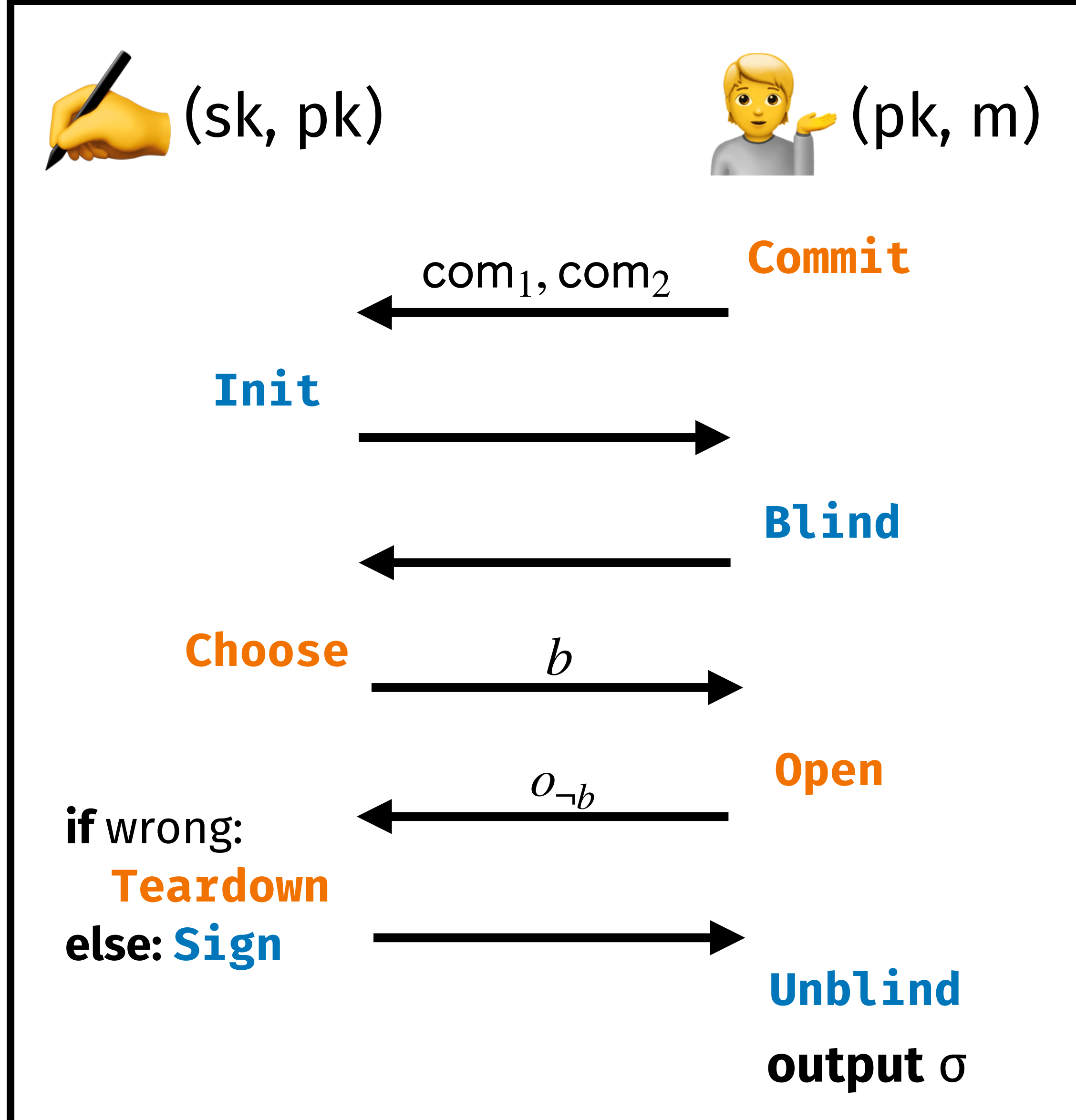
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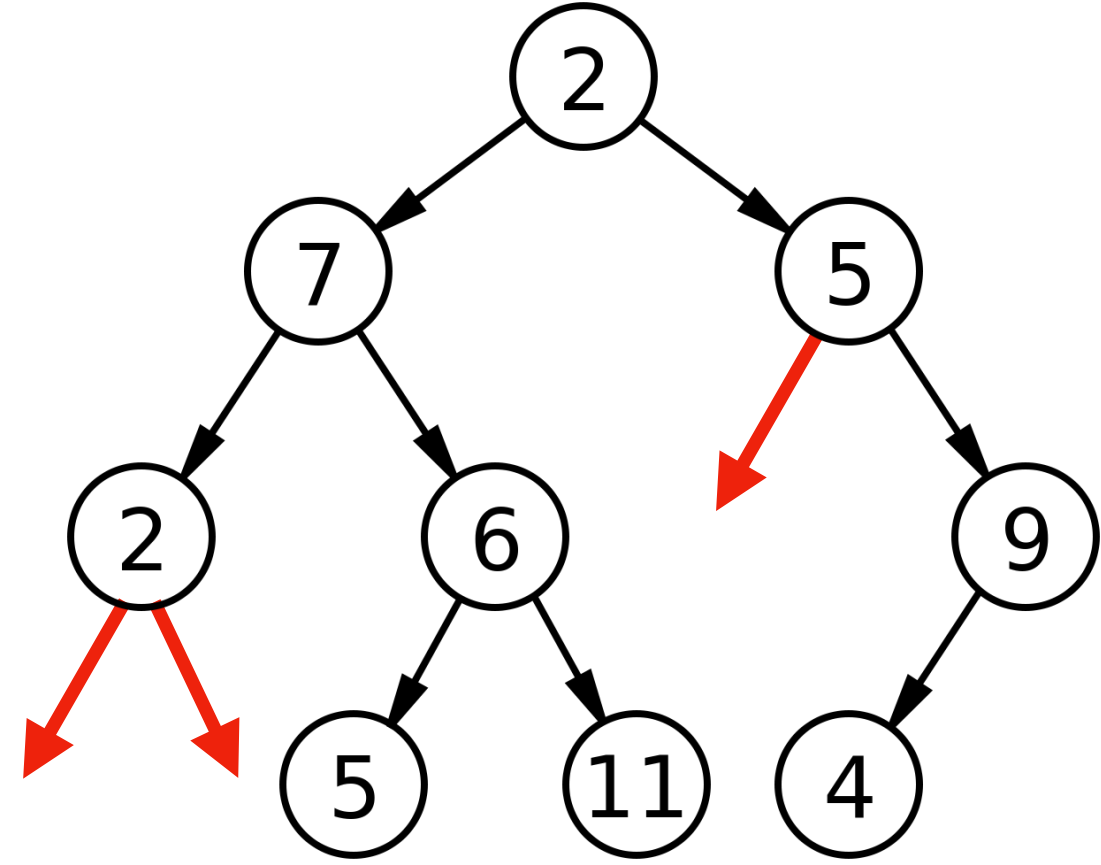
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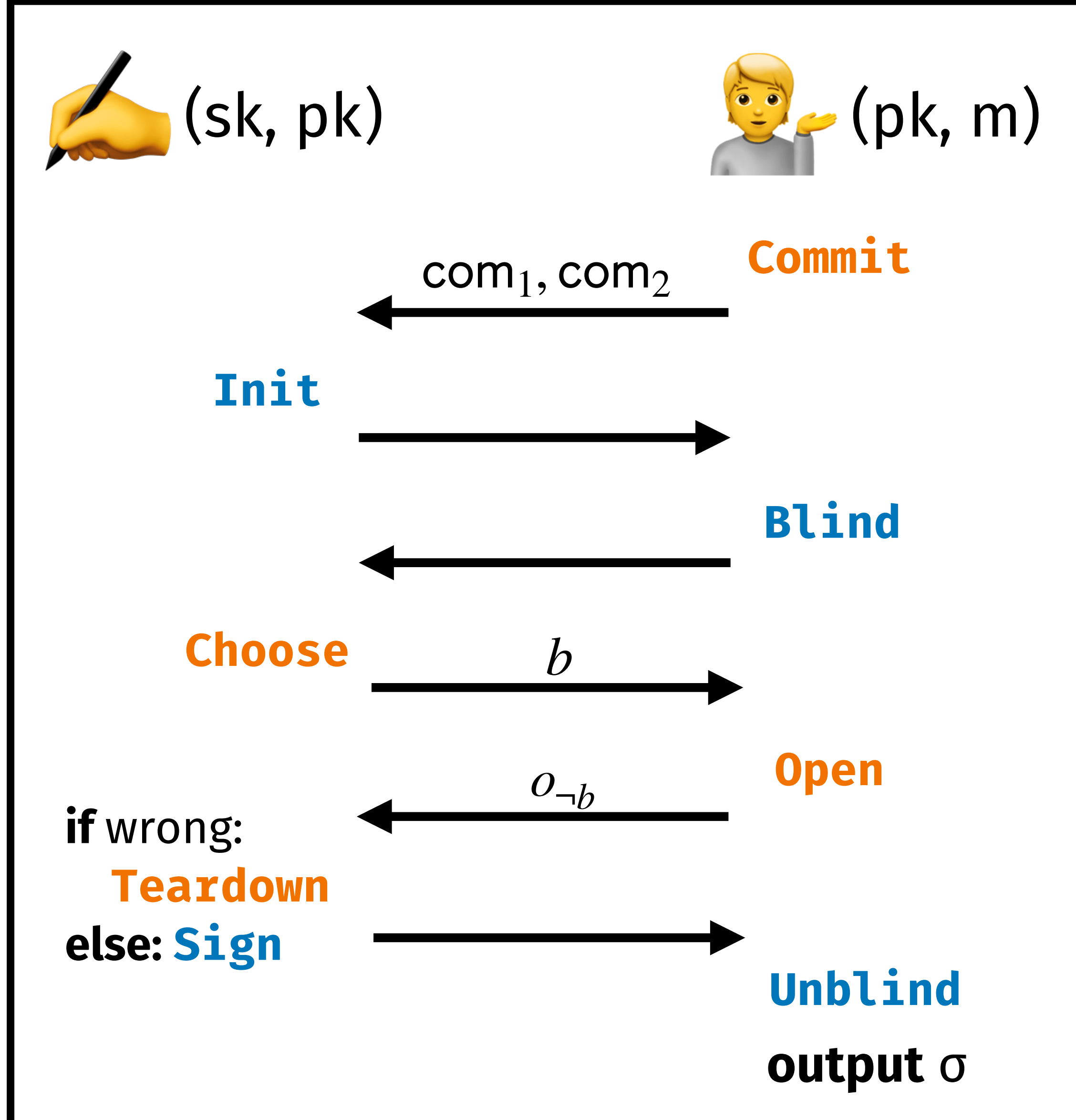
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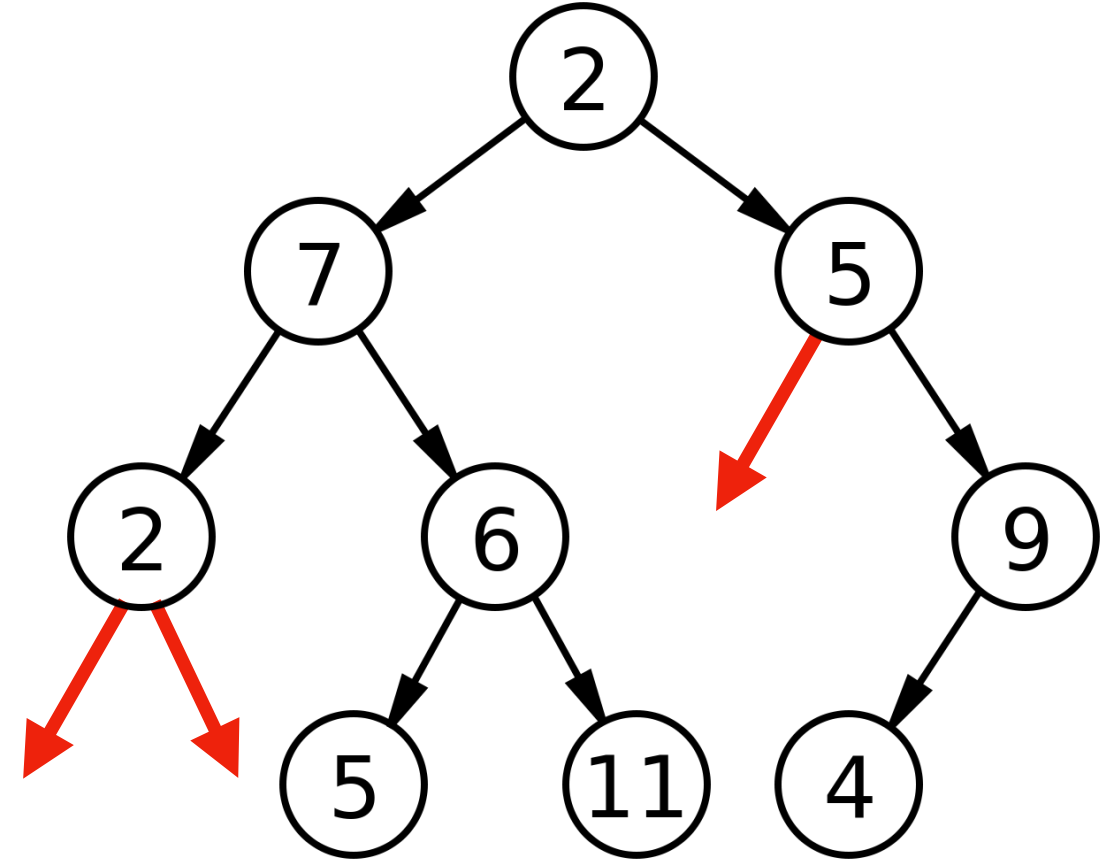
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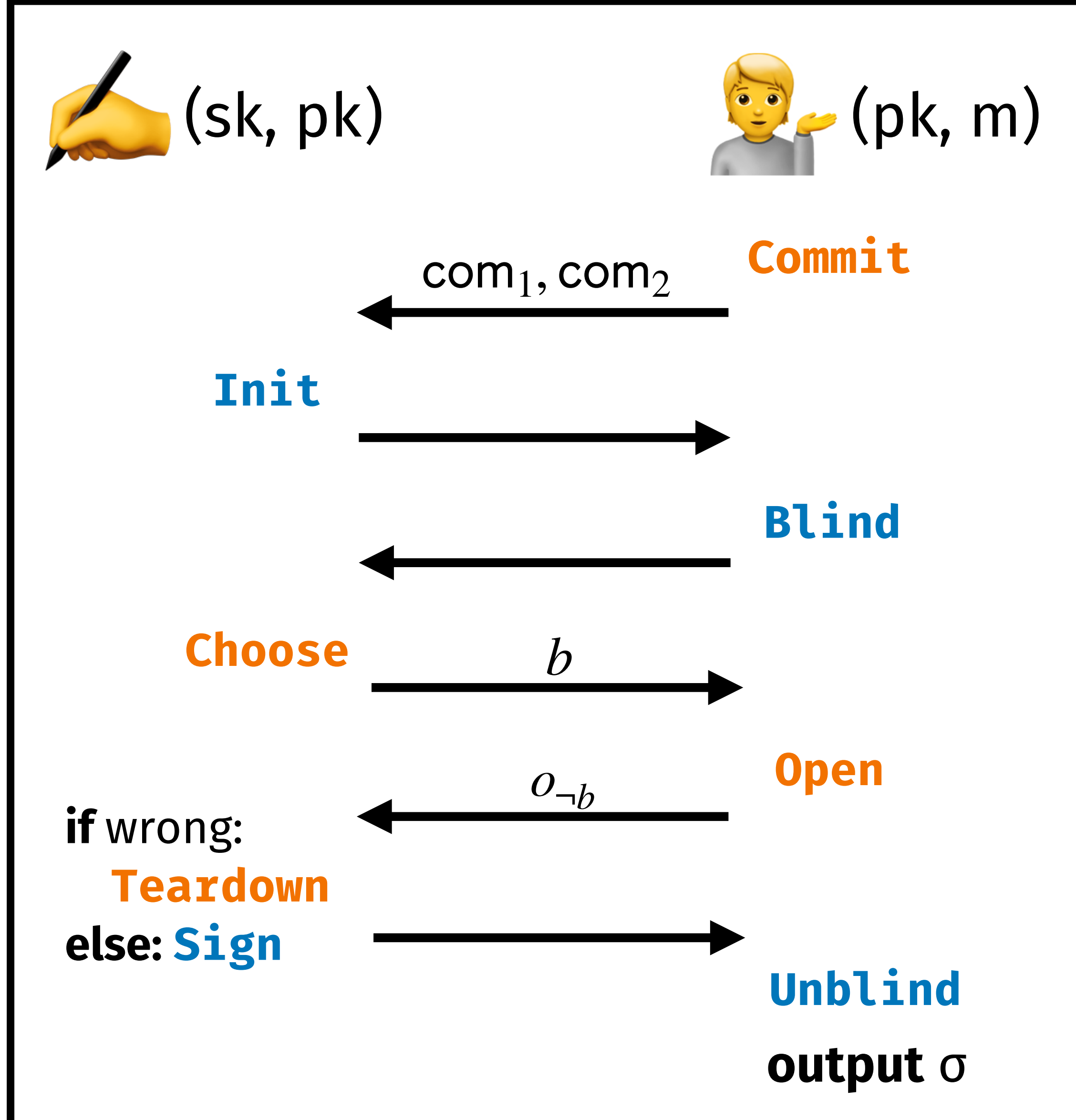
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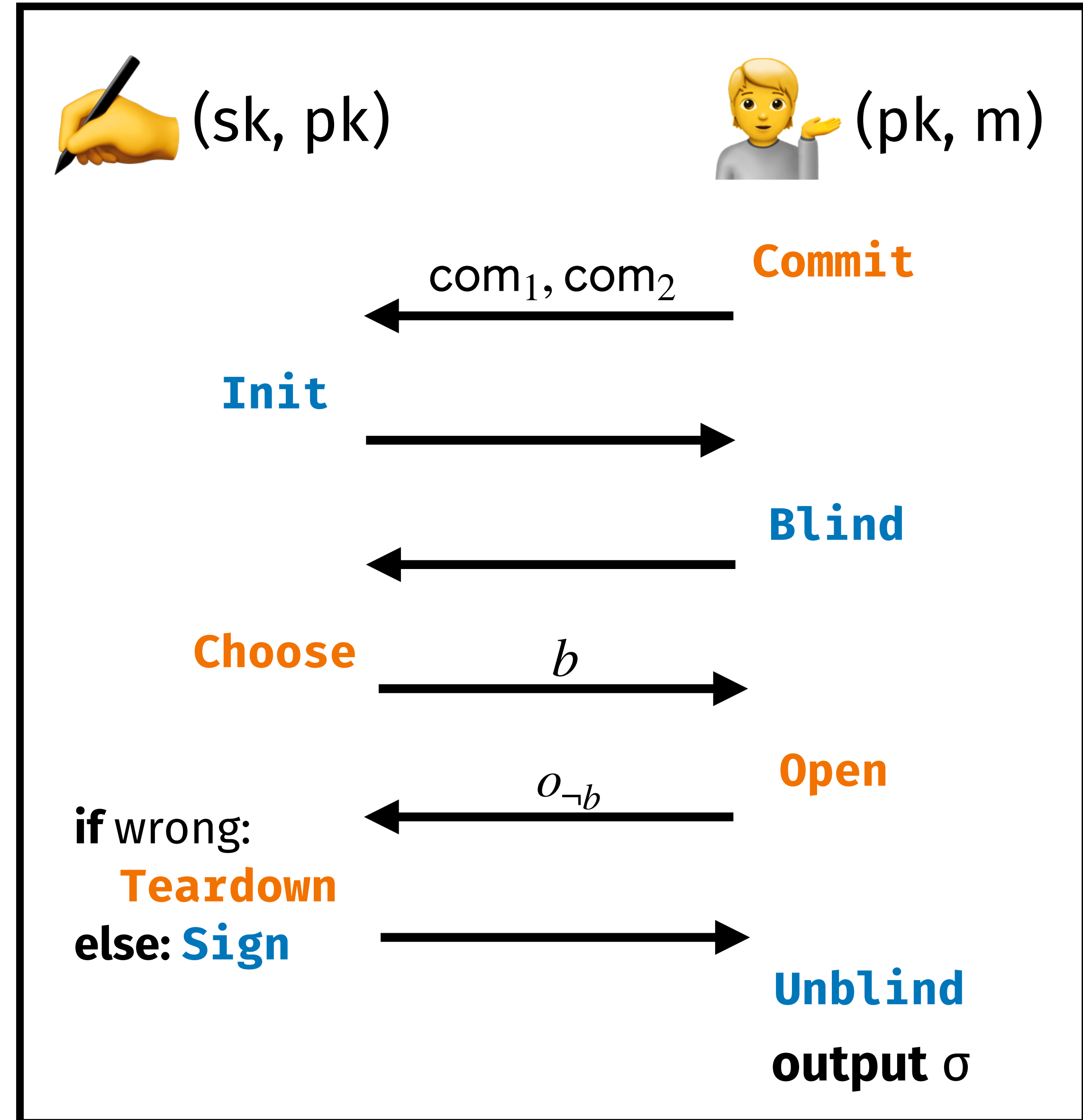
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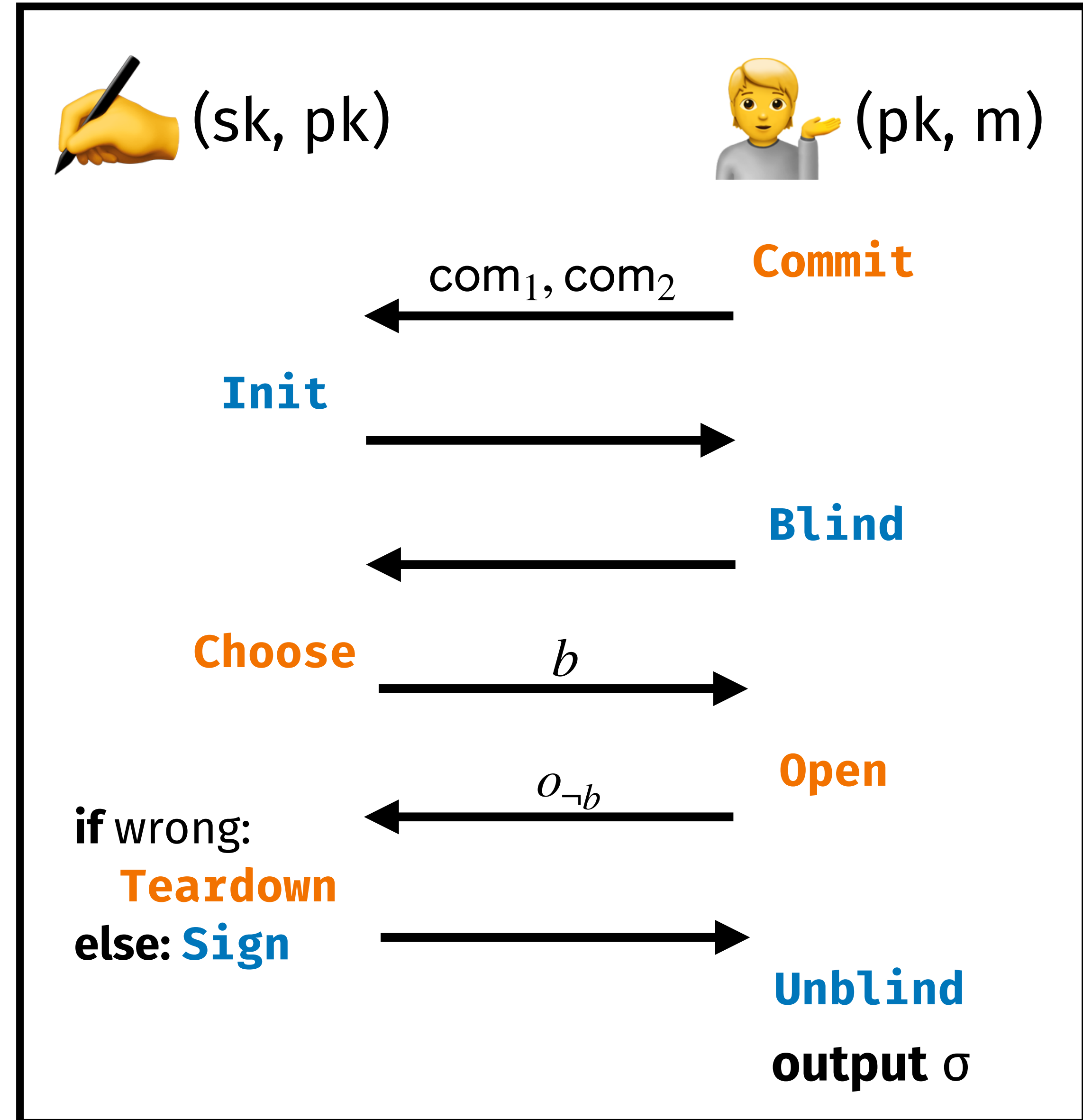
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Our Transform

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Protocol depends on how many sessions have begun

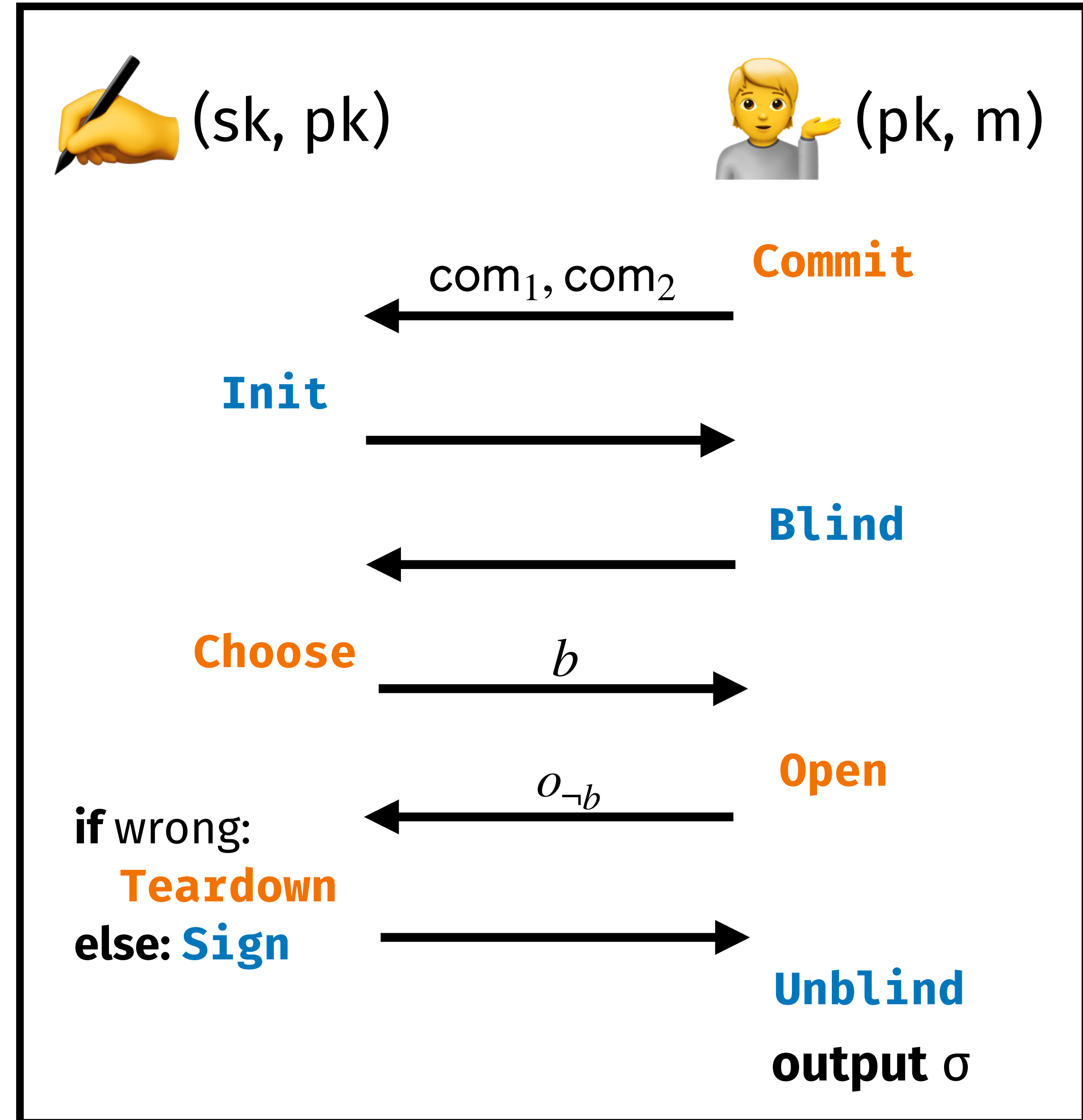


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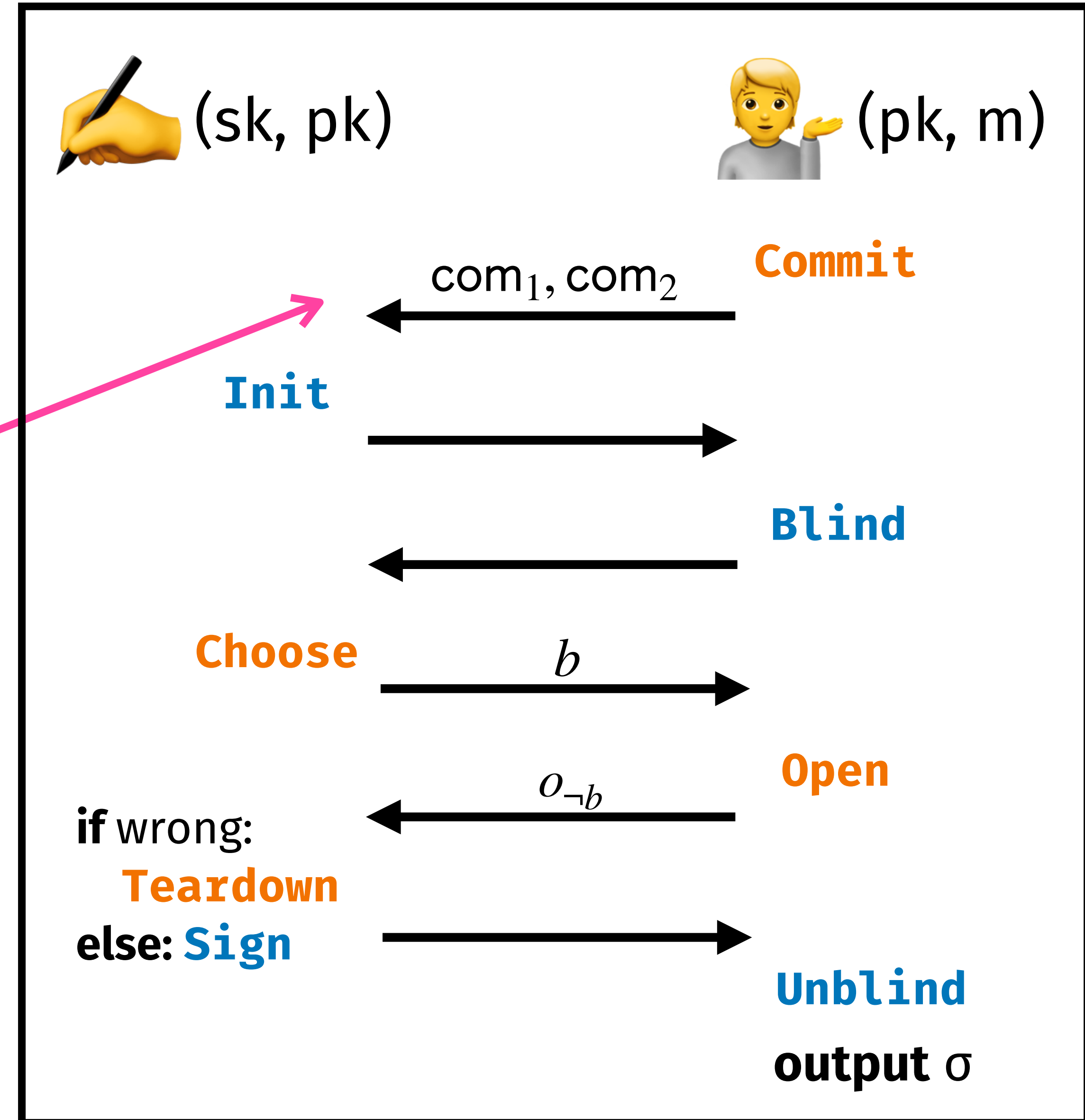
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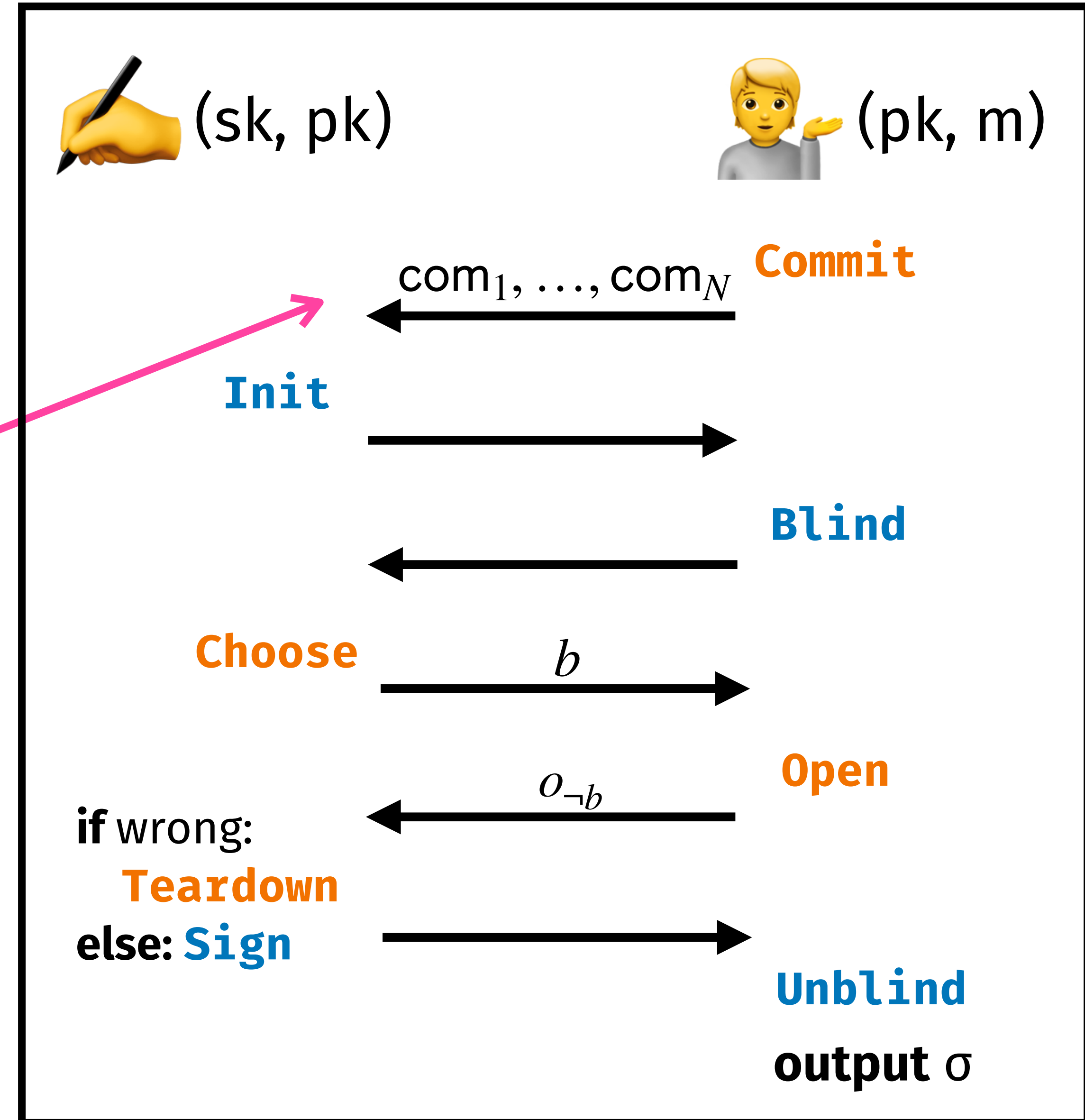
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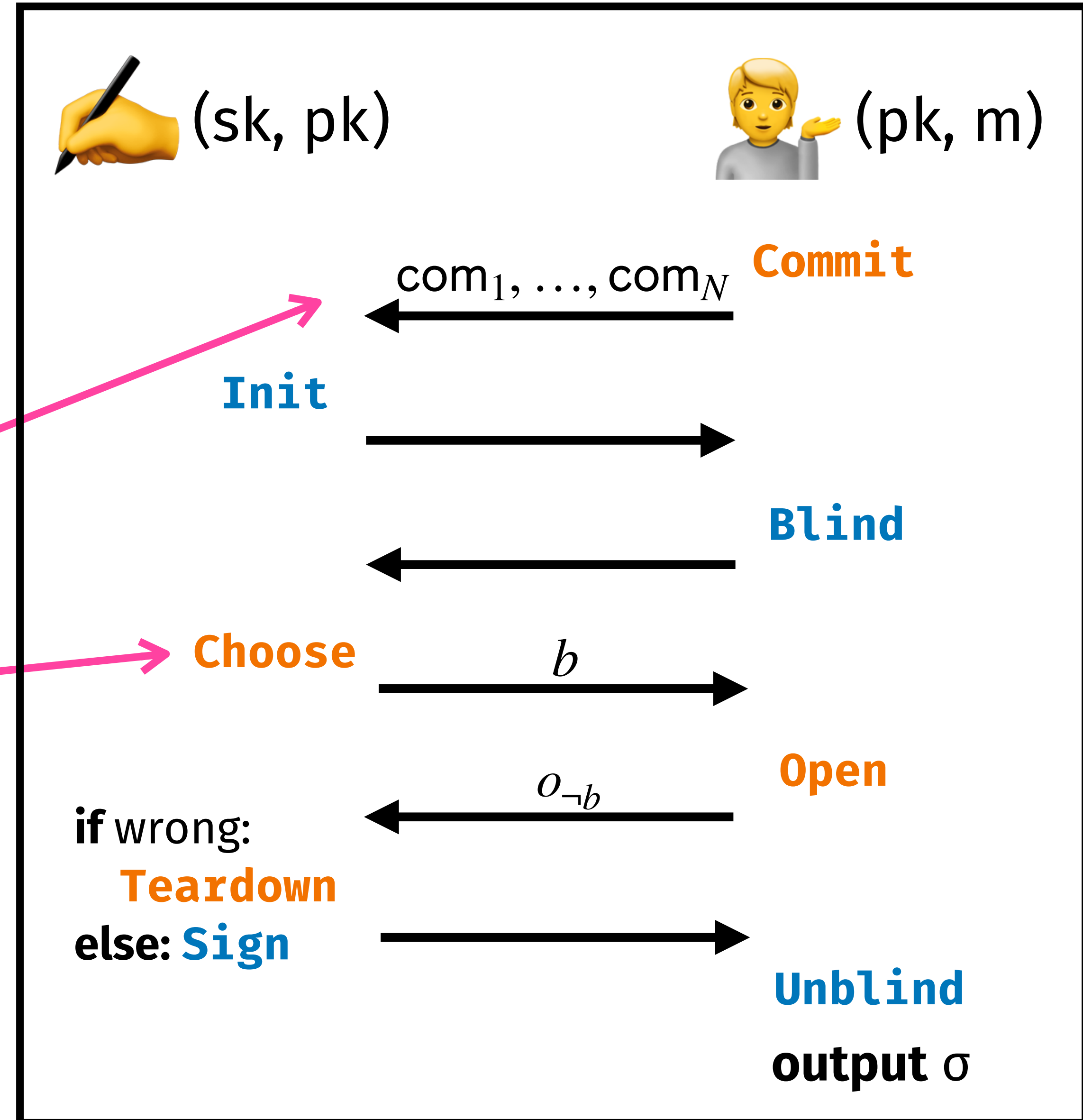
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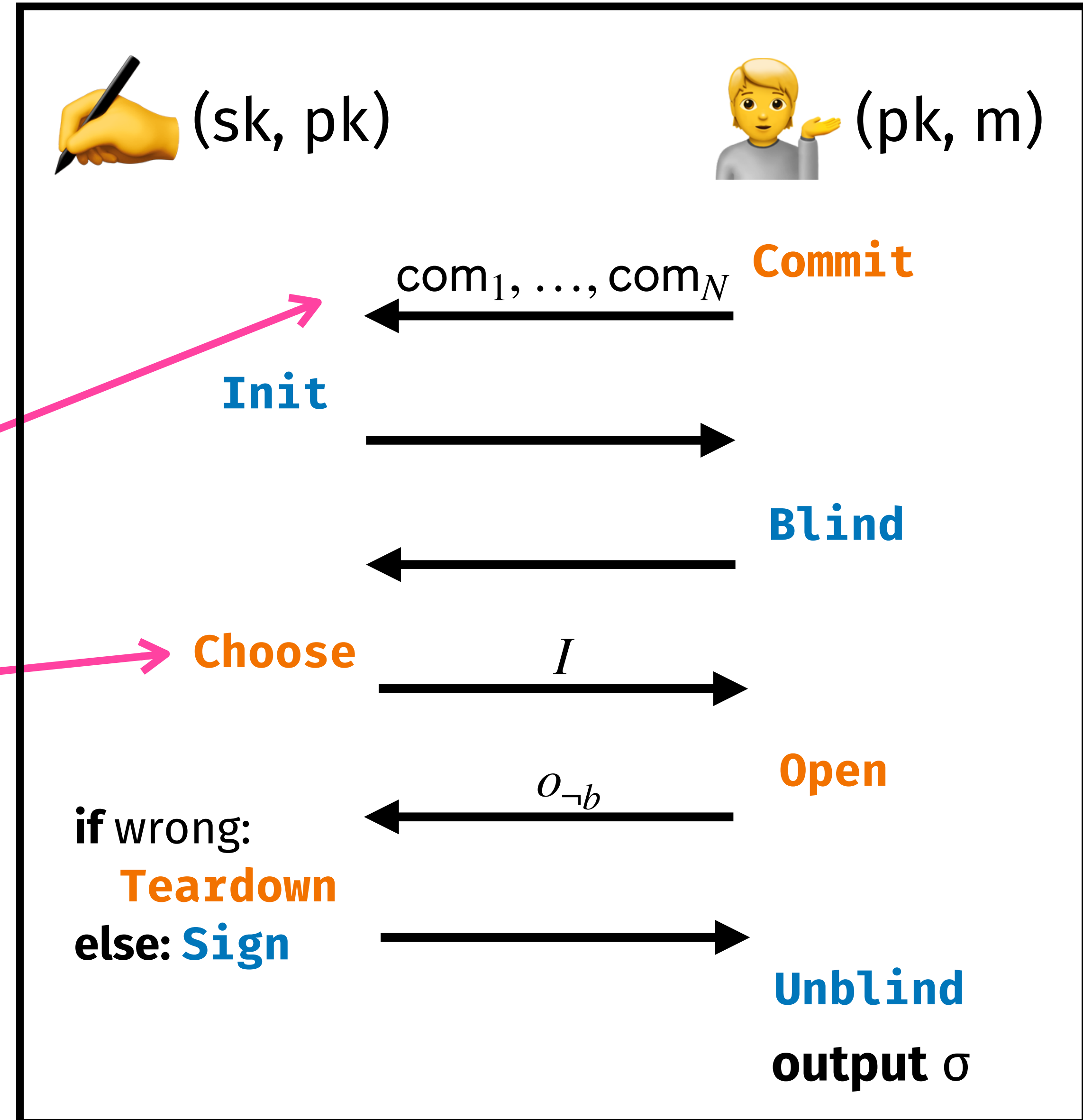
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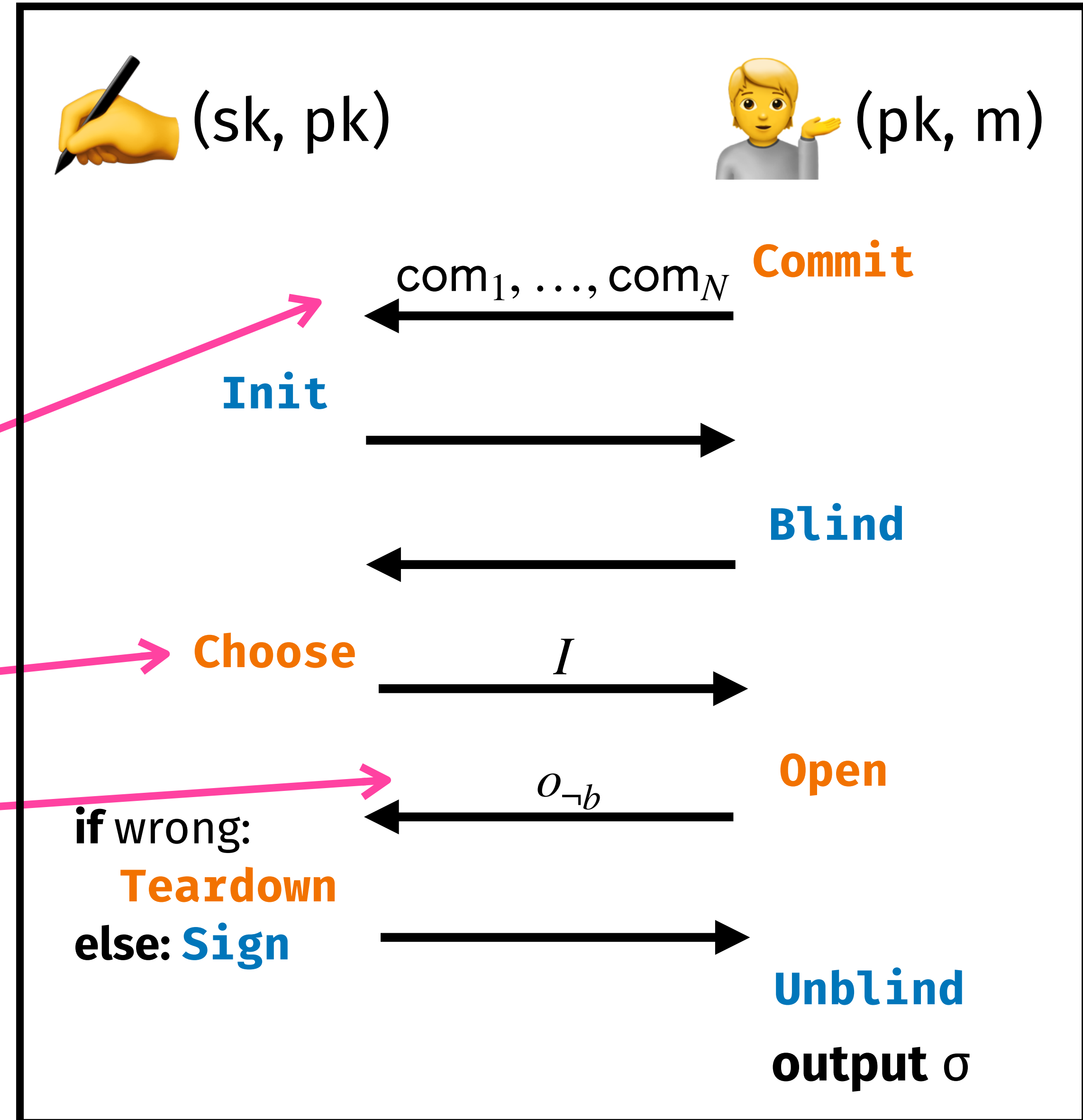
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User opens all but the I -th com



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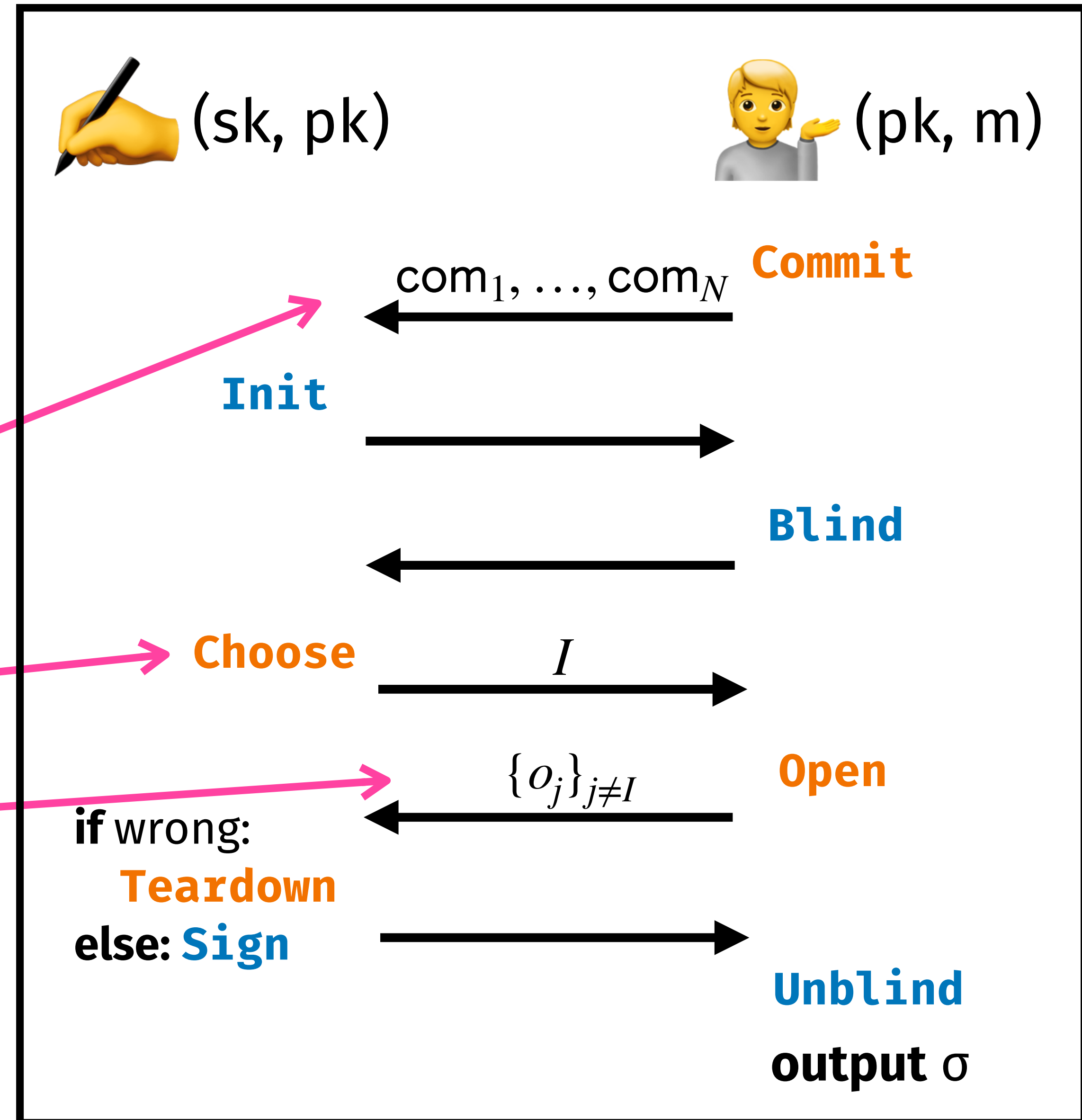
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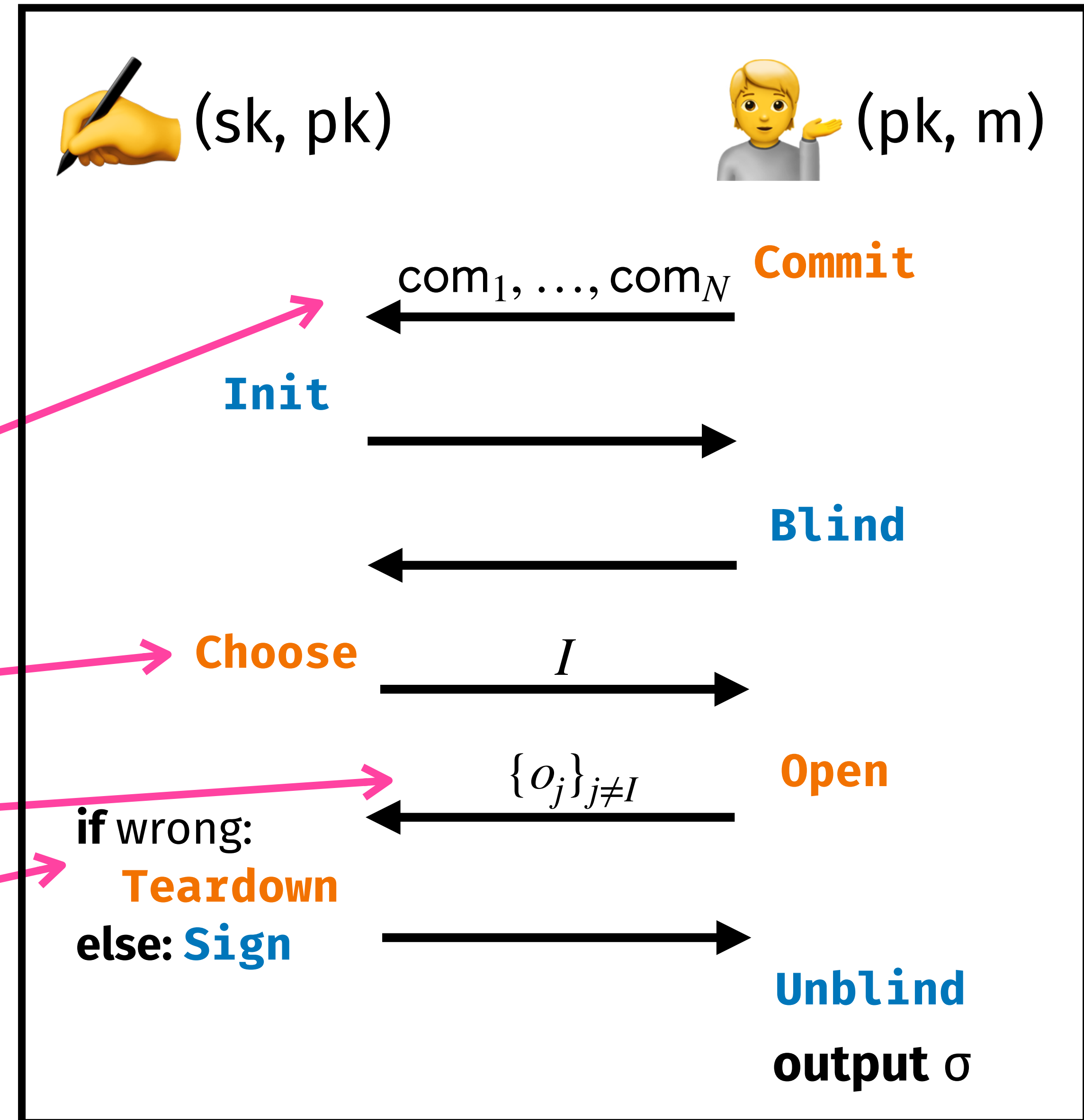
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Signer checks the opening

Success: sign

Failure: abort



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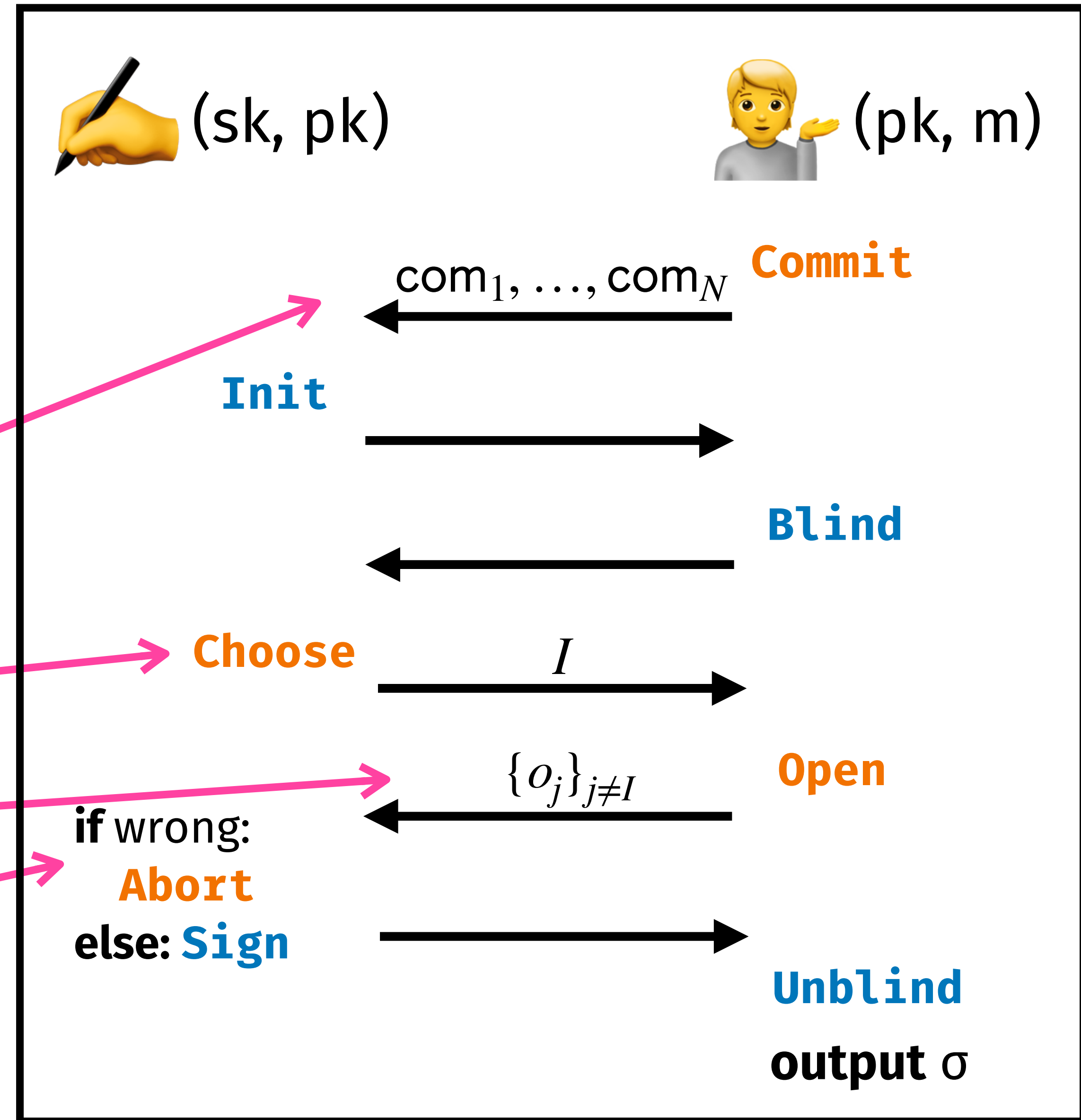
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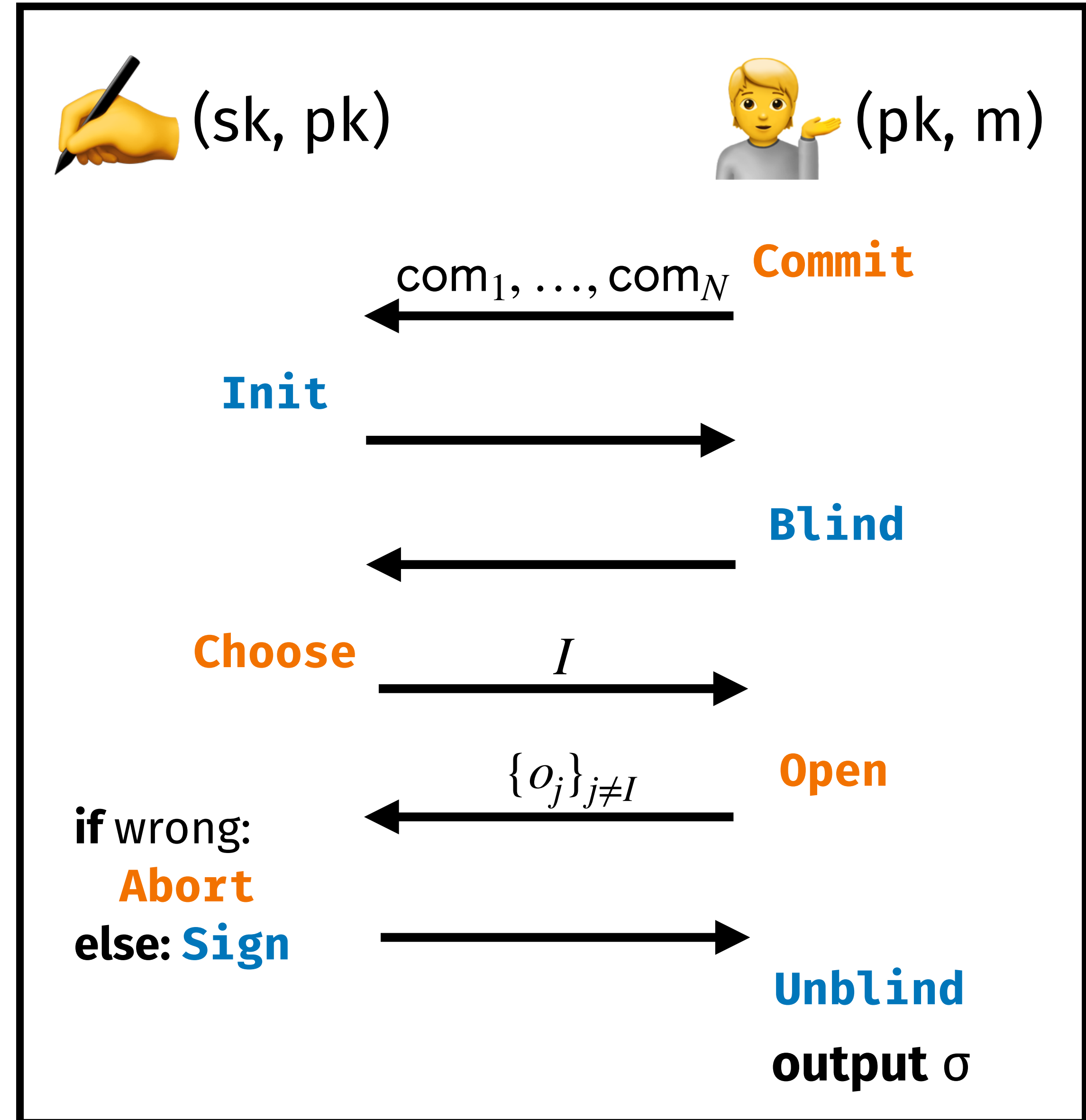
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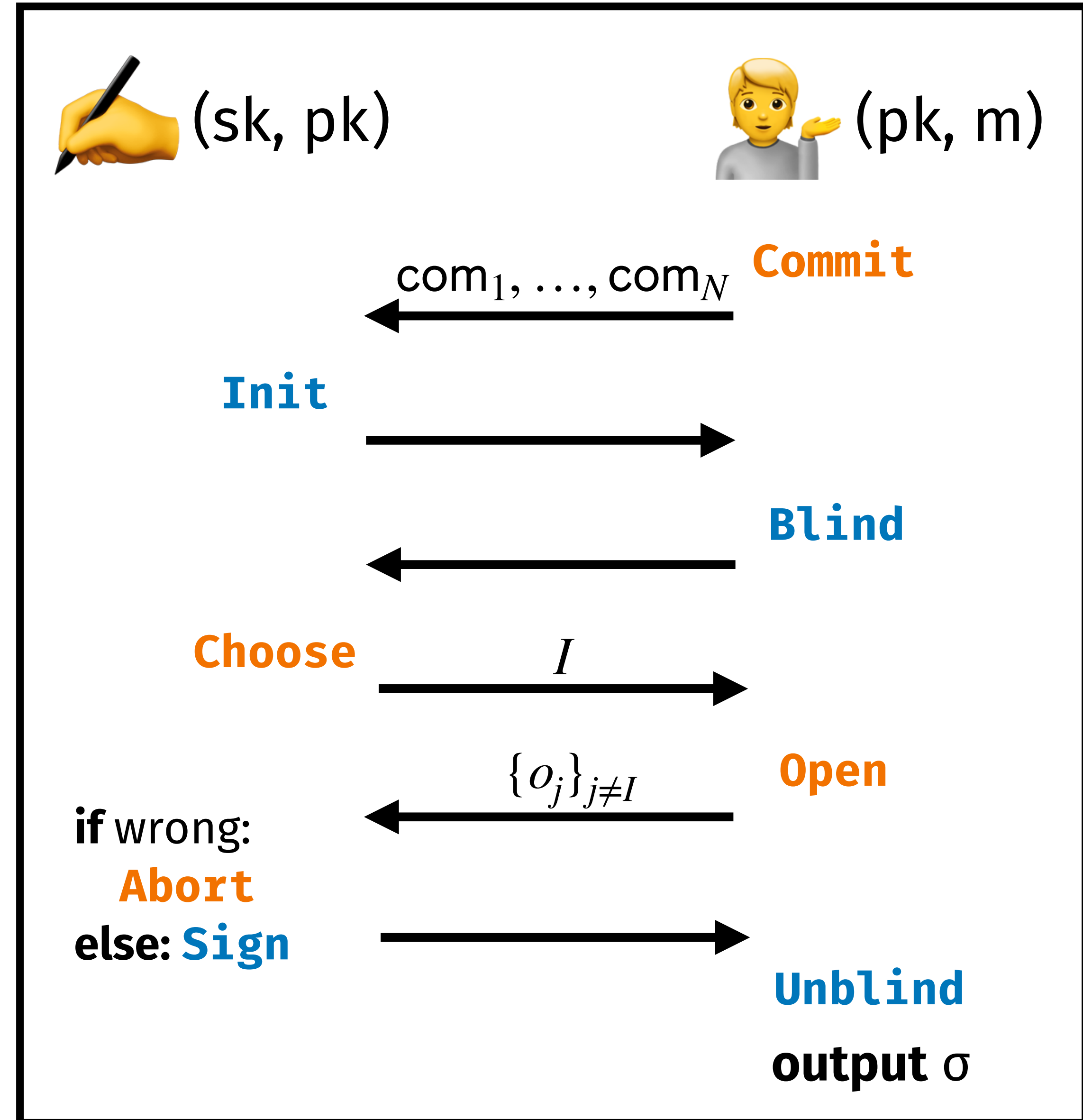
Analysis - OMUF



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Recall: Underlying scheme is only secure when #cheats
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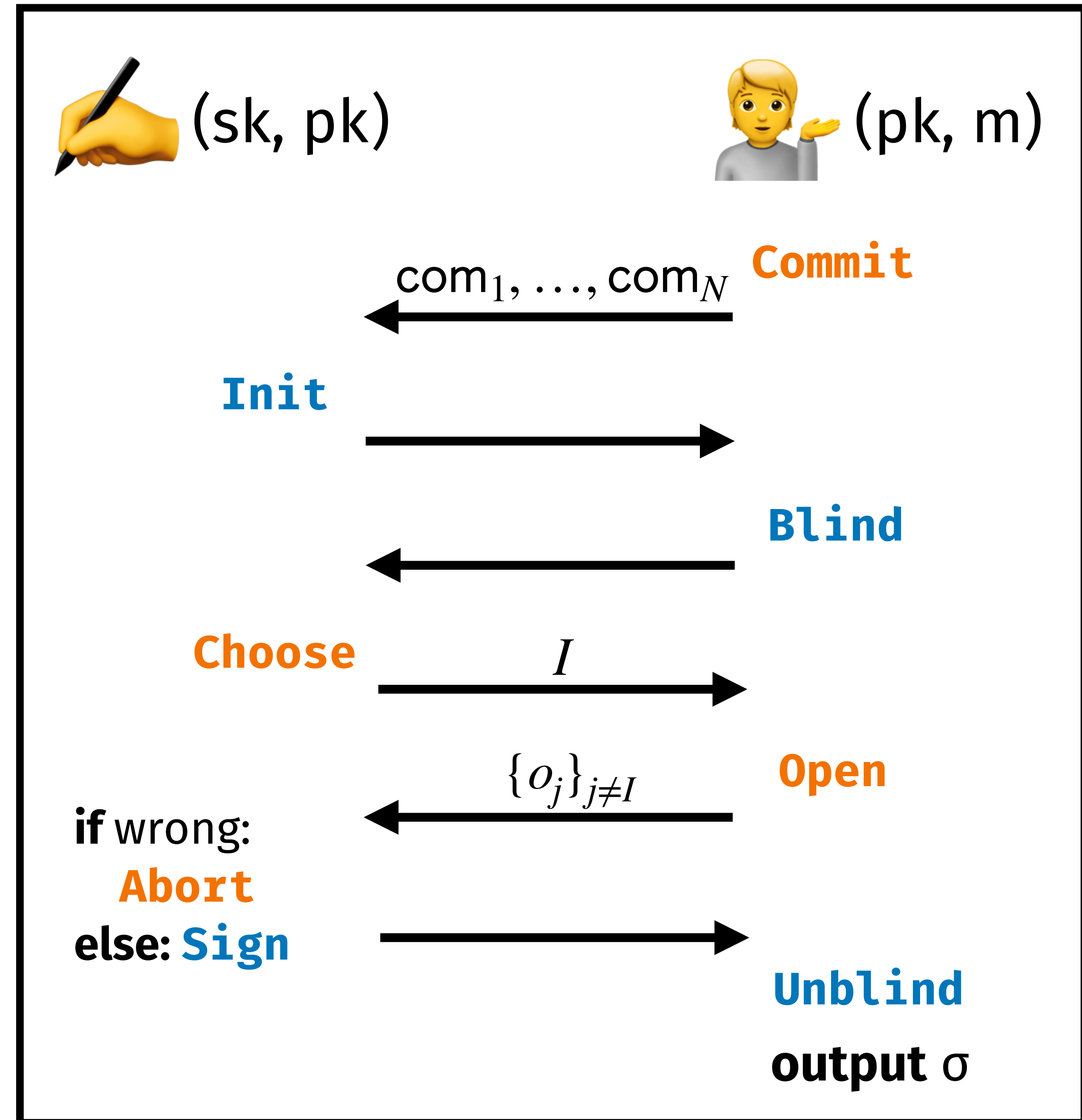


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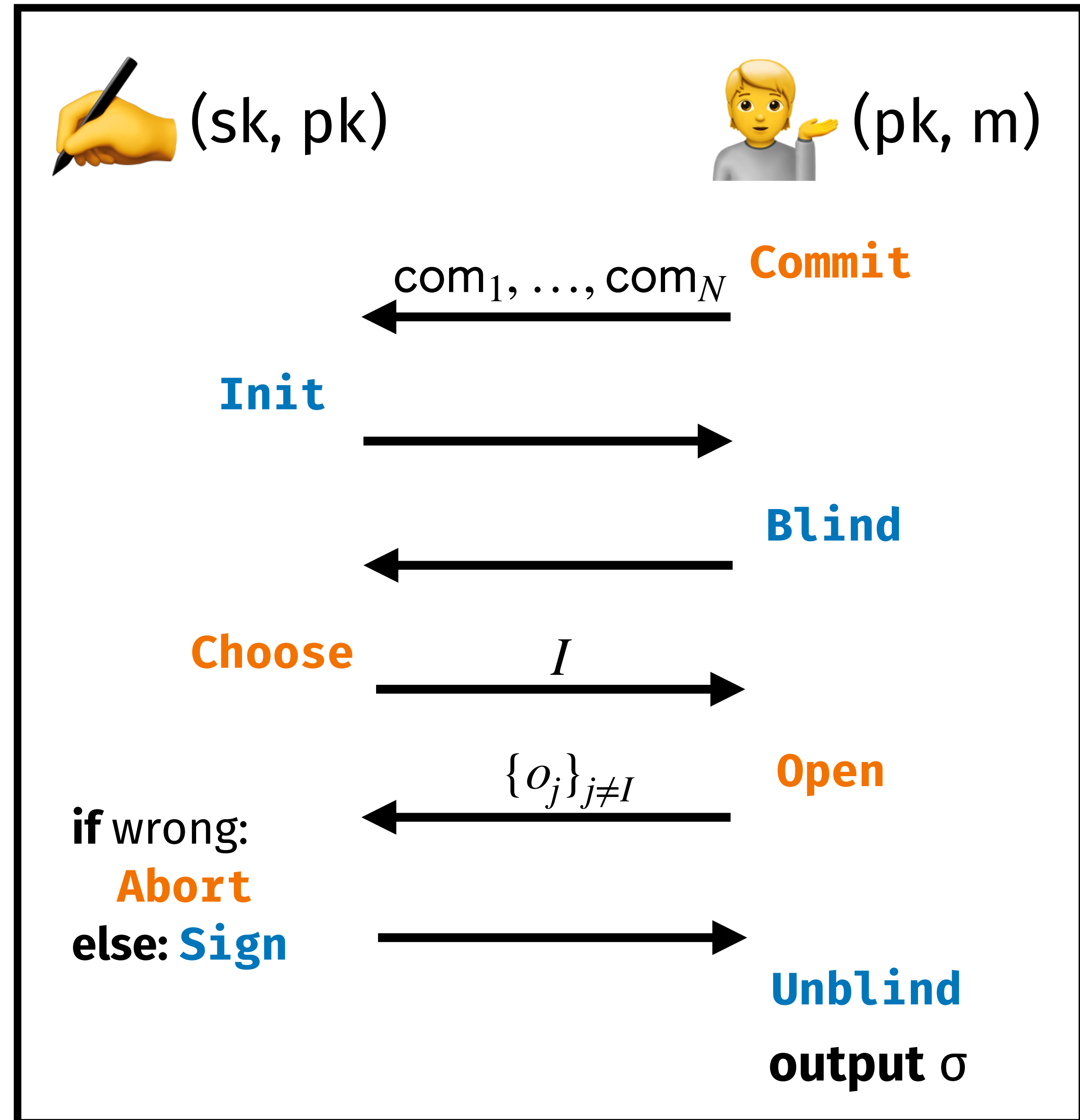
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$\Pr[\text{cheat}] = 1/2$ each session



Our Transform

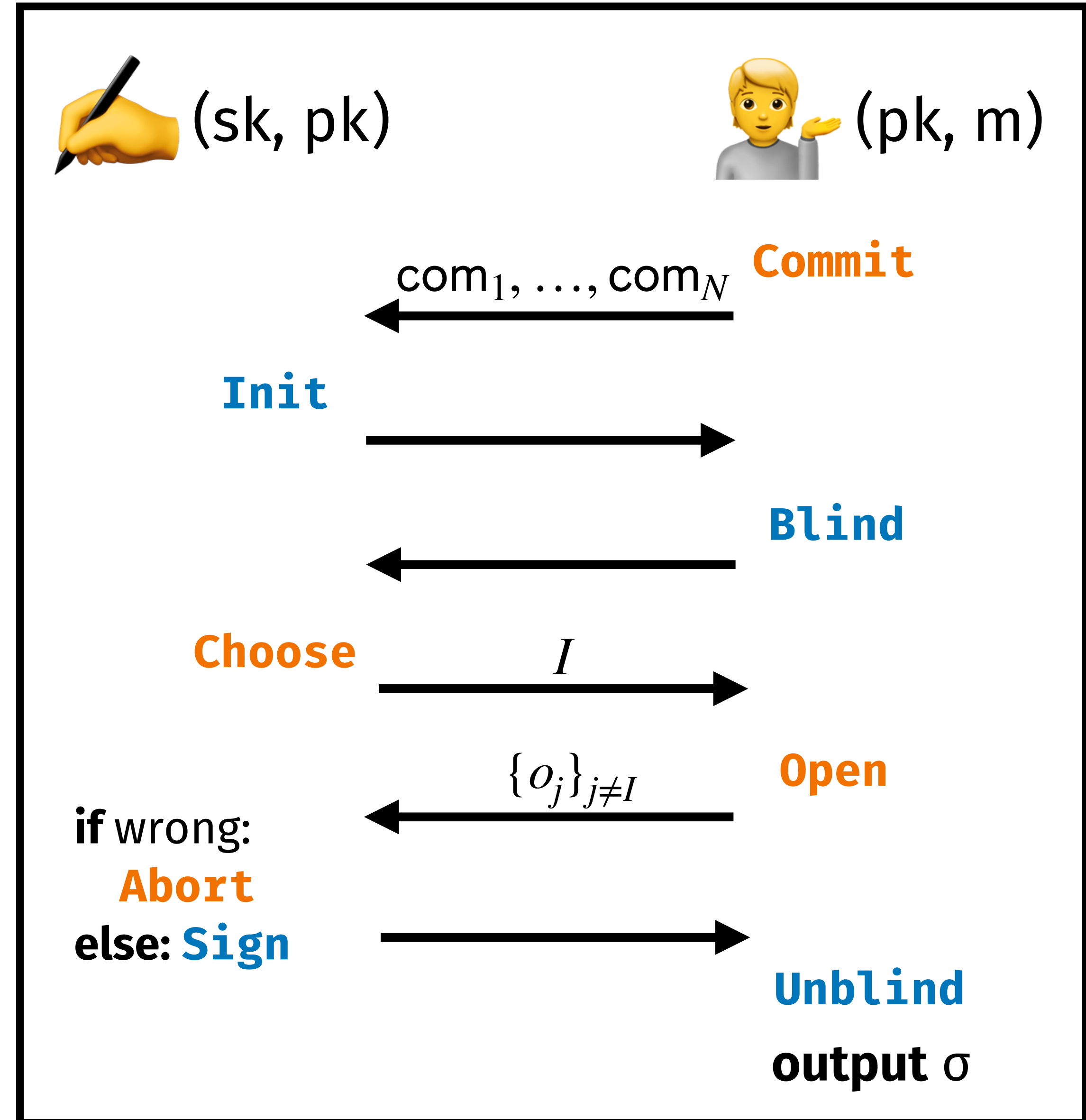
Analysis - OMUF

Recall: Underlying scheme is only secure when #cheats = $O(\log(\kappa))$

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Without teardown, after s sessions $\mathbb{E}[\text{\#cheats}] = s/2$



Our Transform

Analysis - OMUF

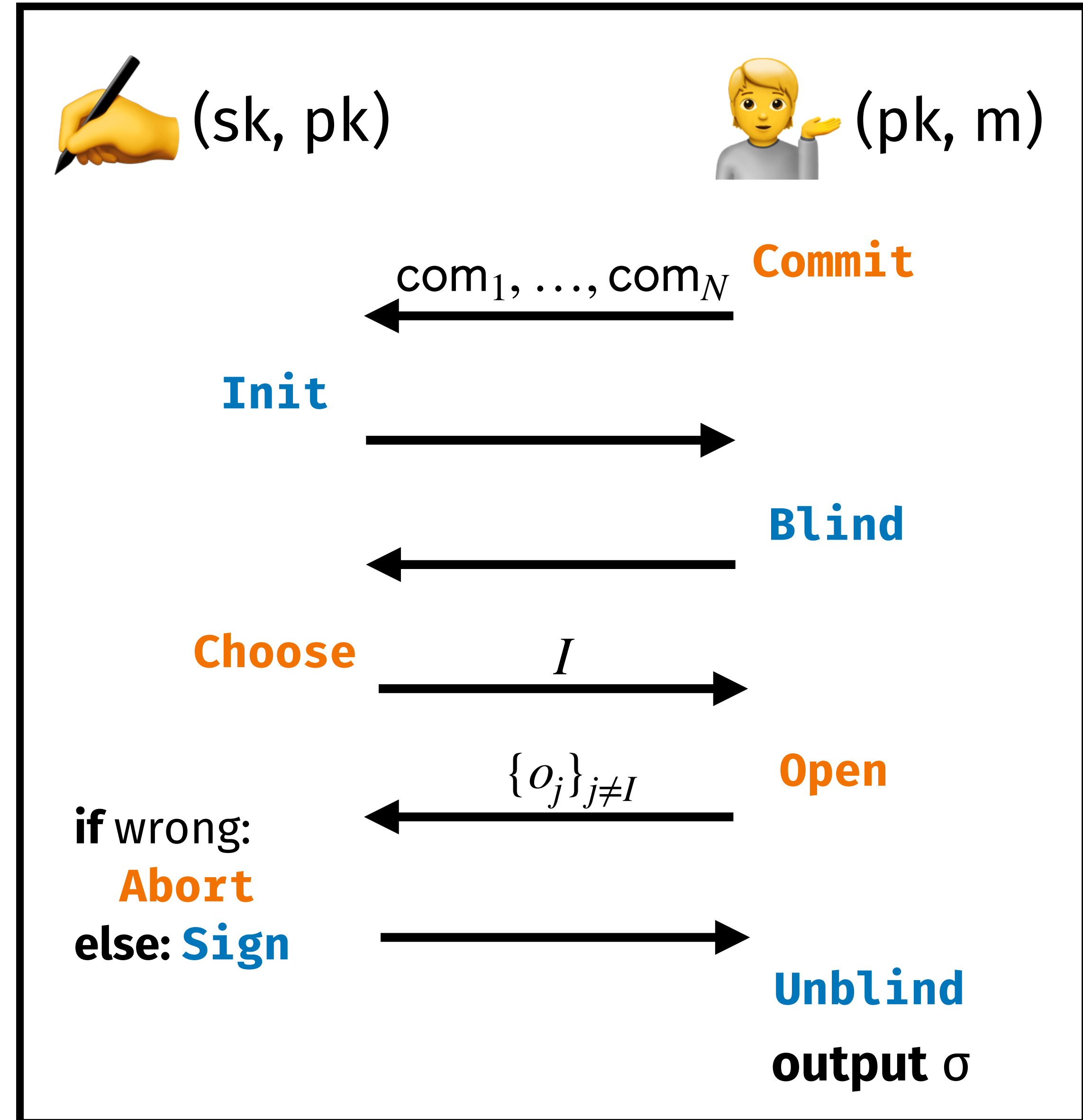
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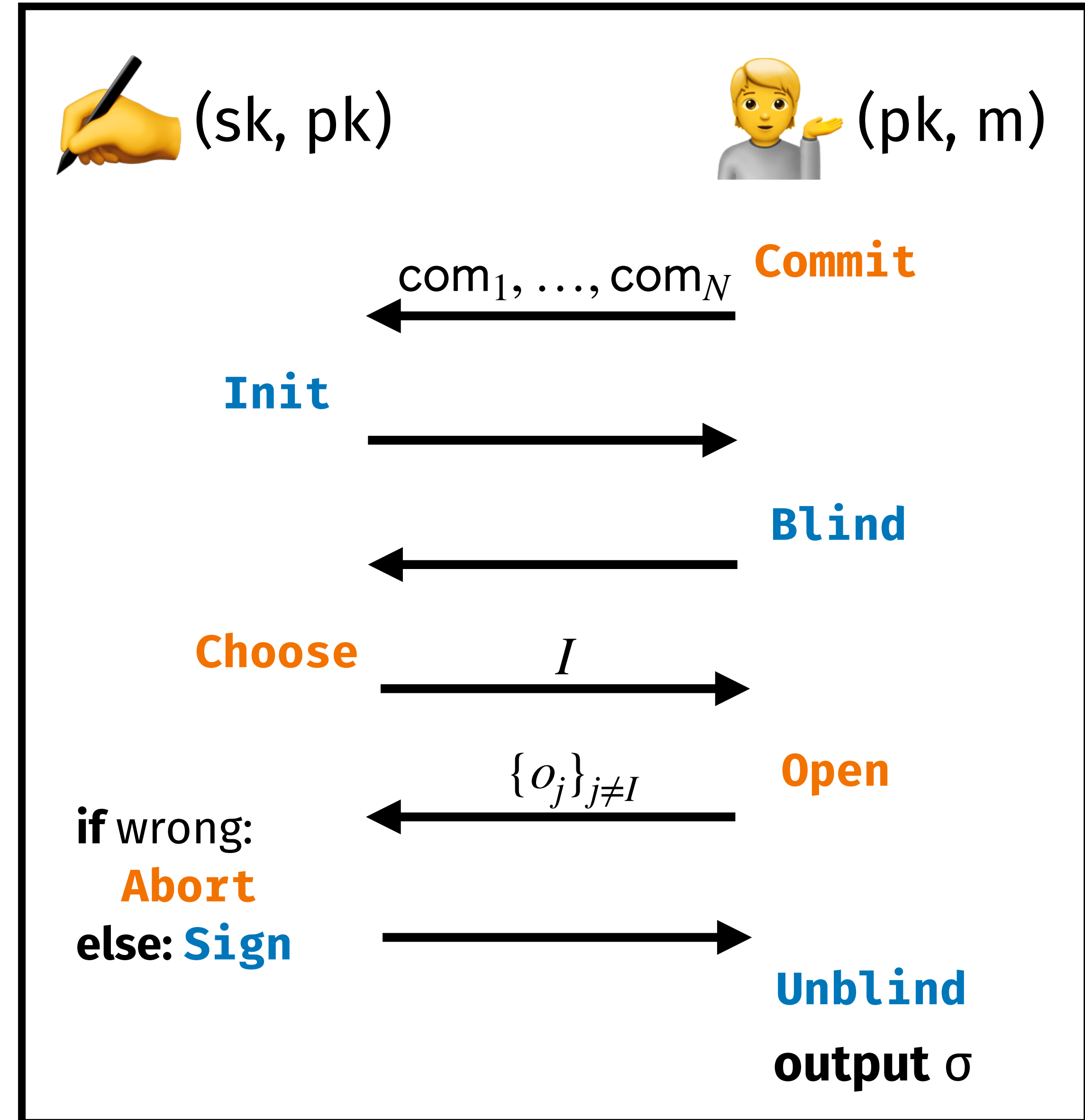
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Our Transform

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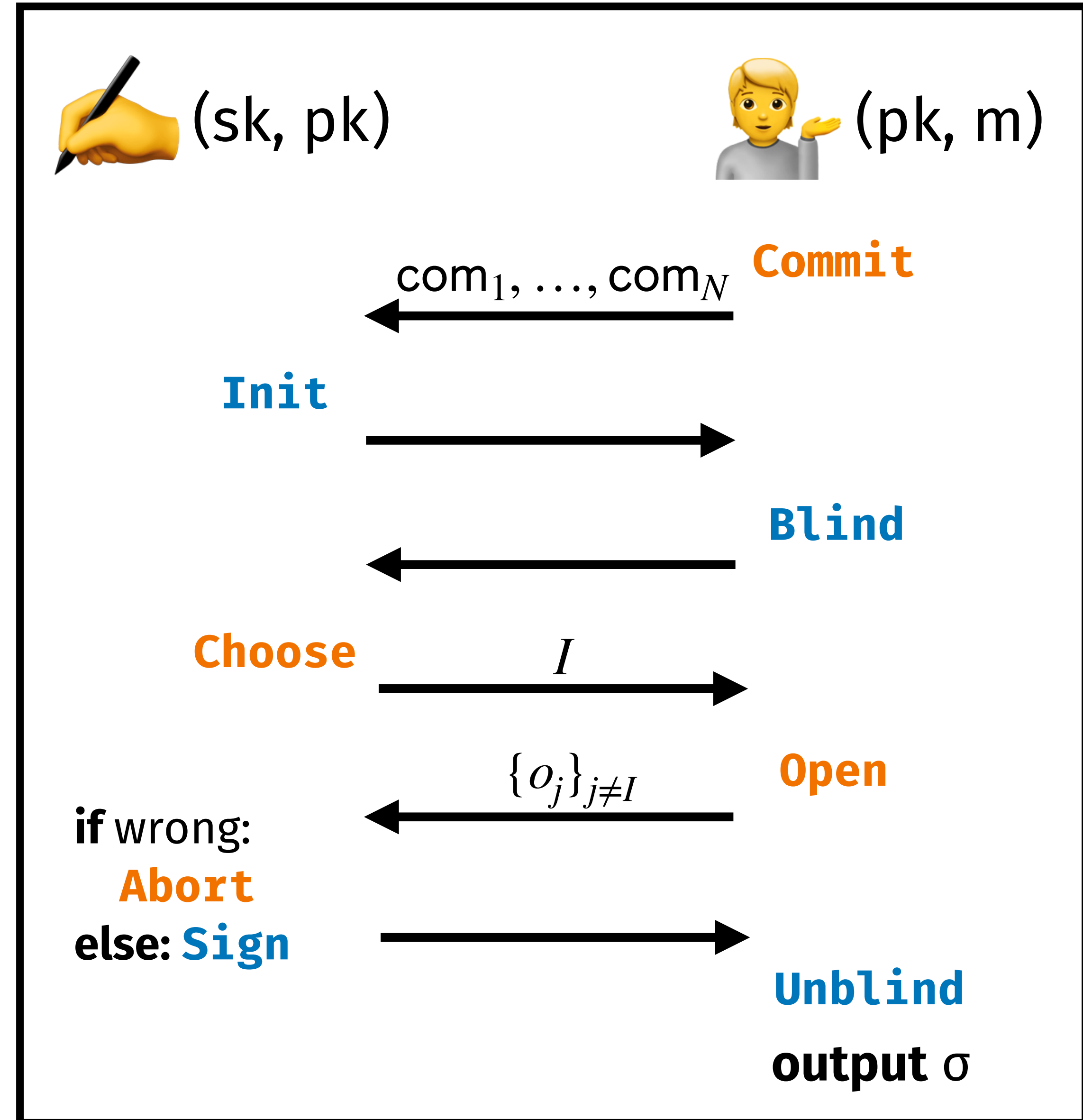
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Our Transform

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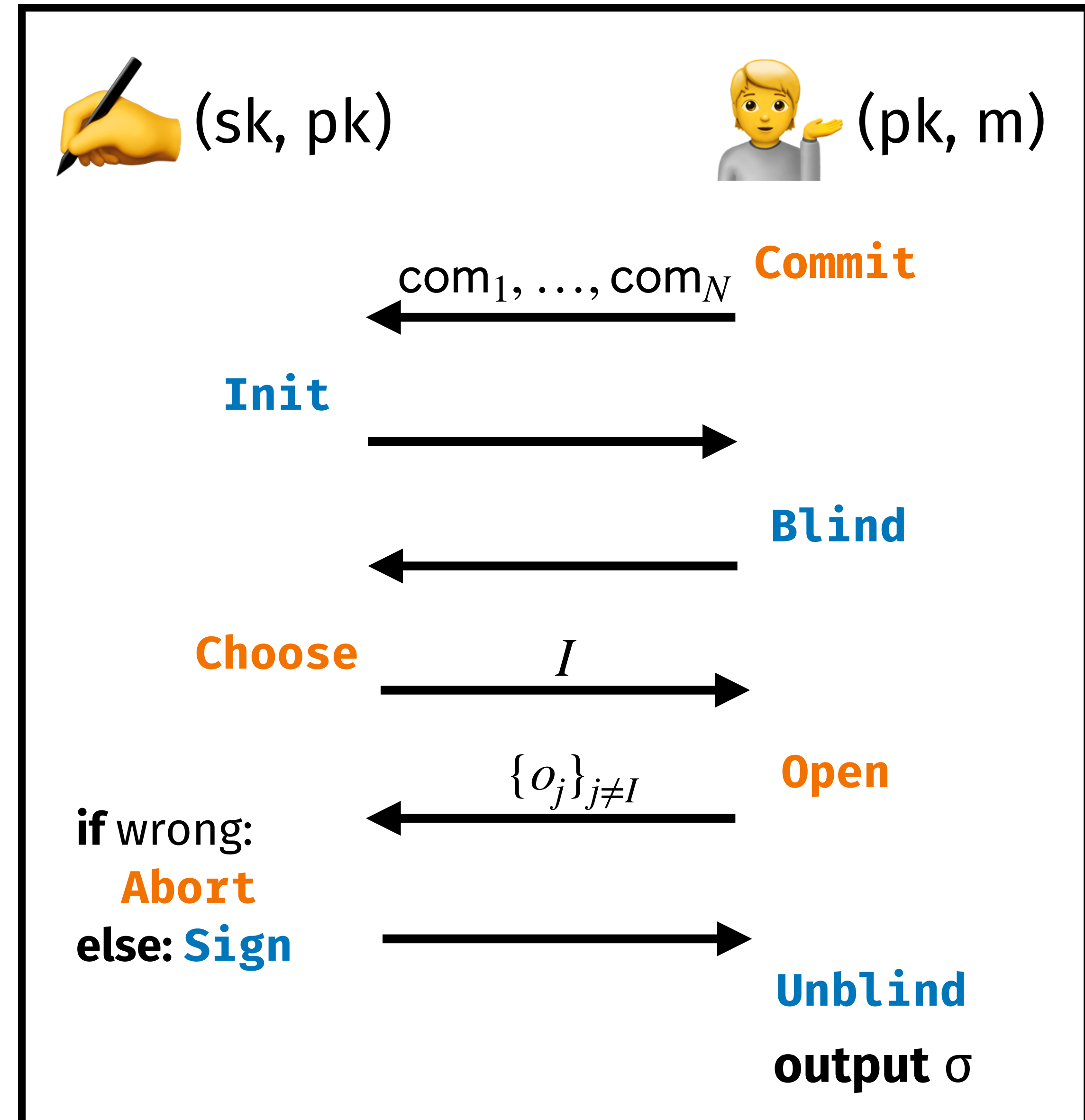
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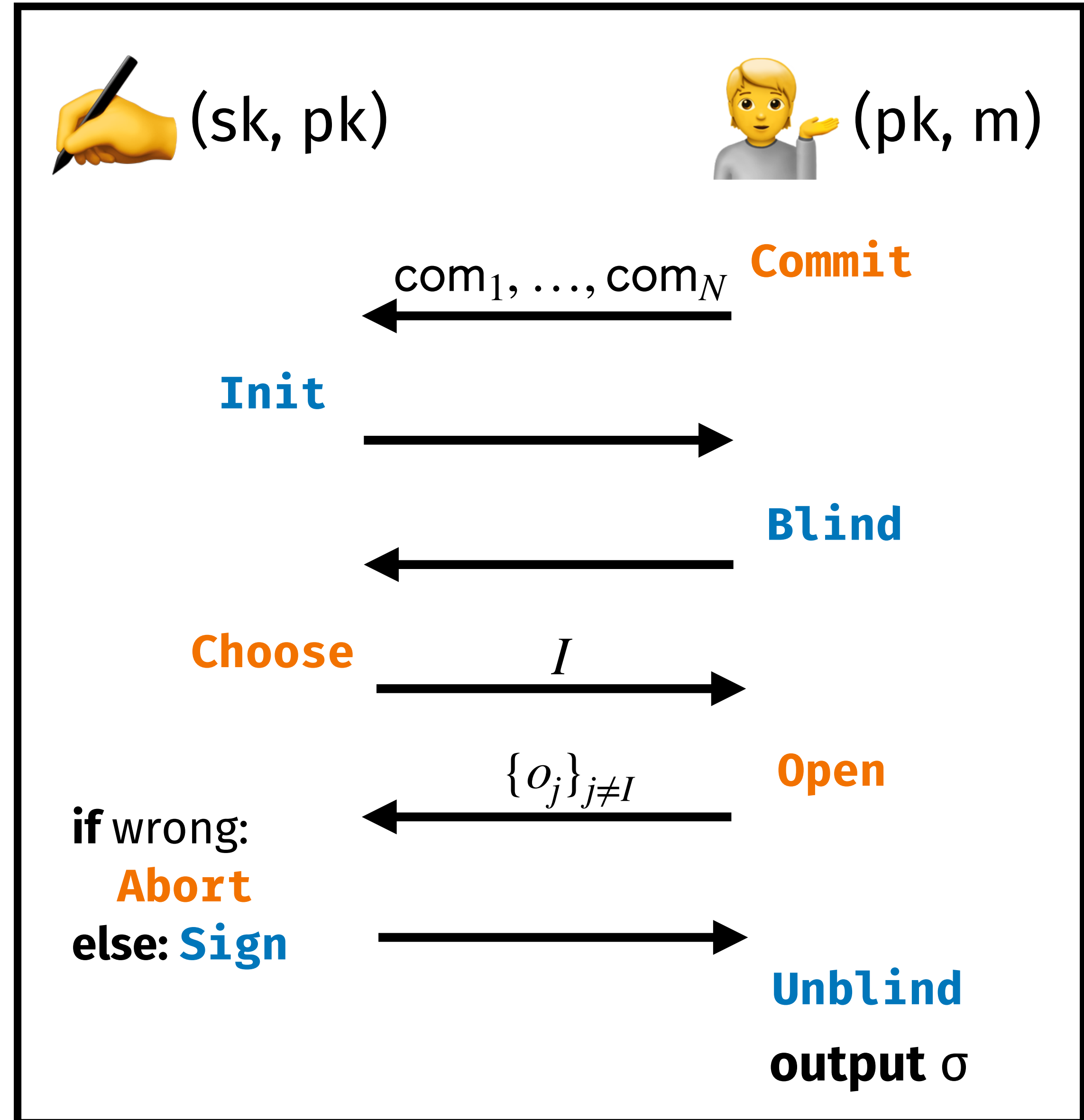
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$\Pr[\text{cheat}] = 1/N$ in session N

Without teardown, after s sessions,

$$\mathbb{E}[\#\text{cheats}] = \sum_{N=2}^{s+1} \frac{1}{N} \leq \ln(s + 1)$$



Our Transform

Analysis - OMUF

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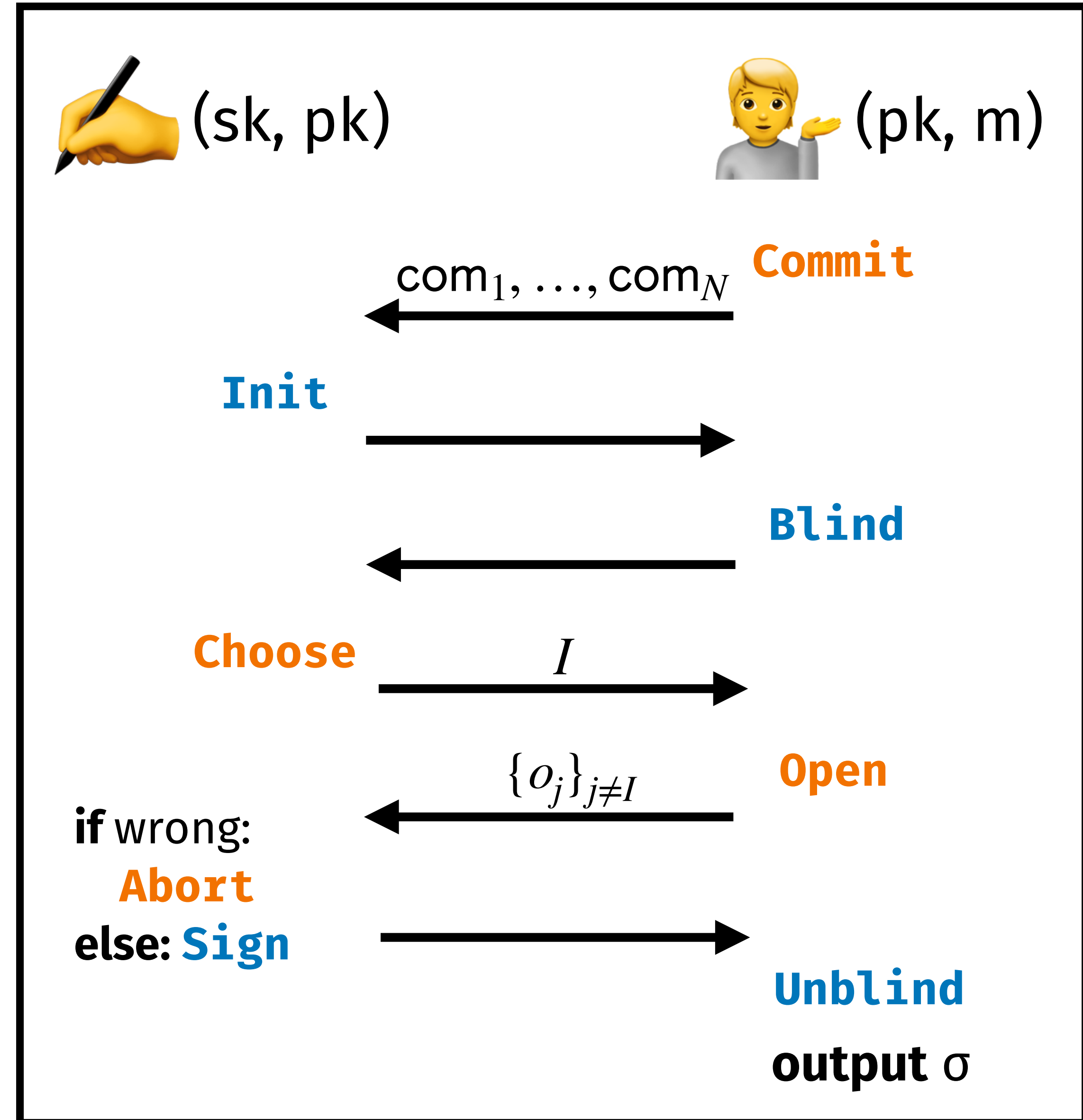
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Tail bound: within $O(\log(\kappa))$ w.h.p



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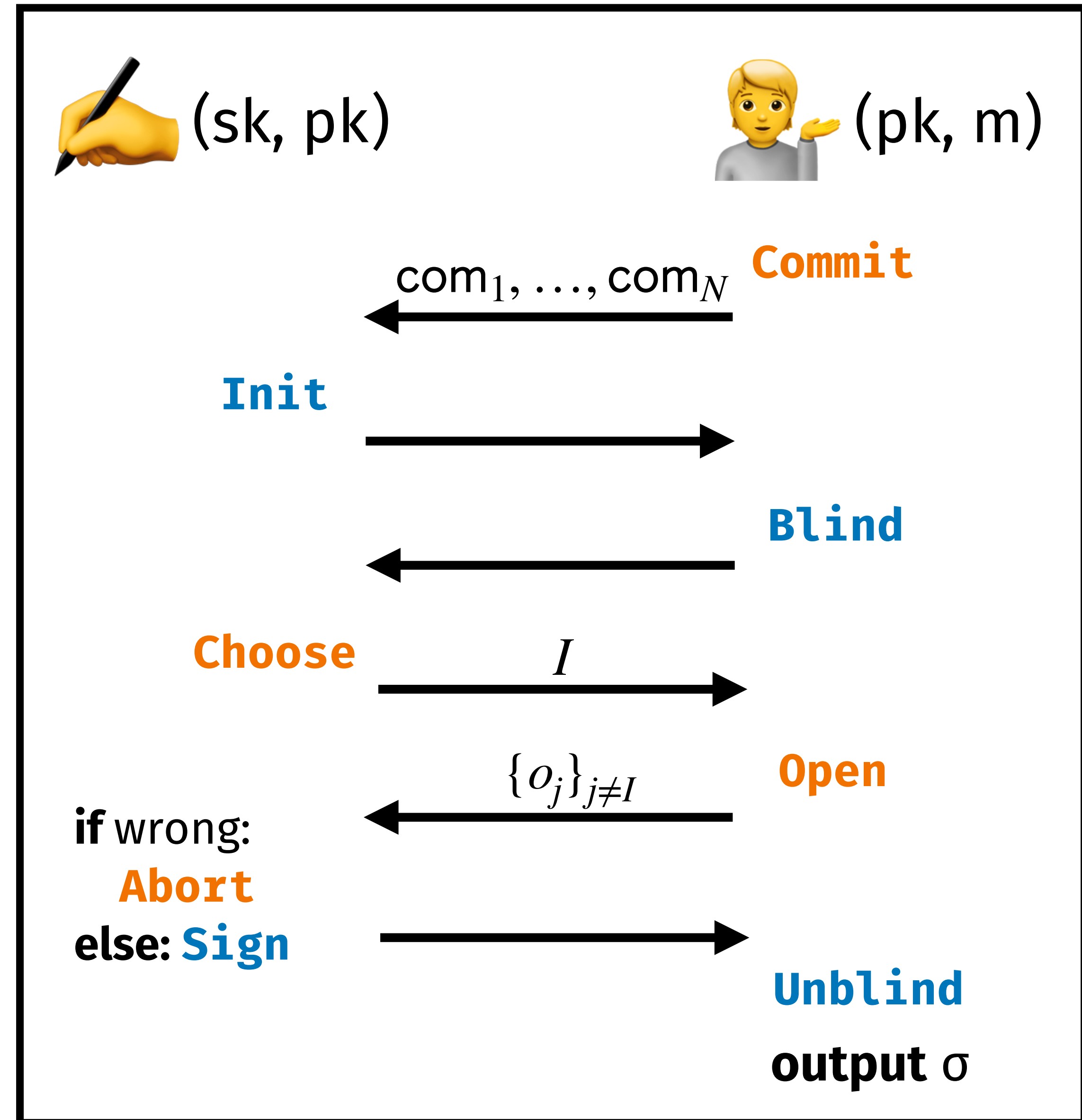
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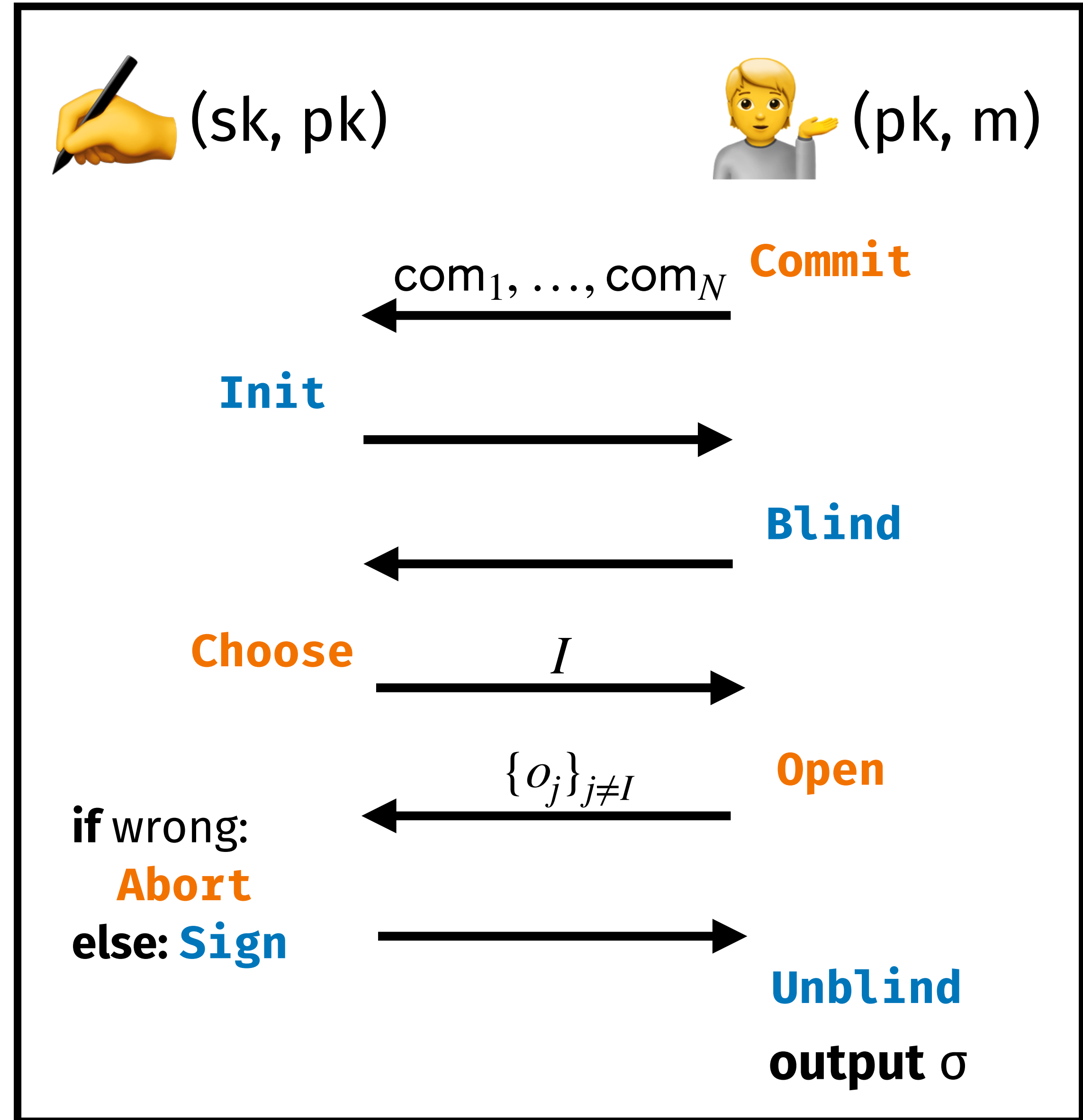
Tail bound: within $O(\log(\kappa))$ w.h.p

Thus, our scheme is $\text{poly}(\kappa)$ -OMUF without teardowns



Our Transform

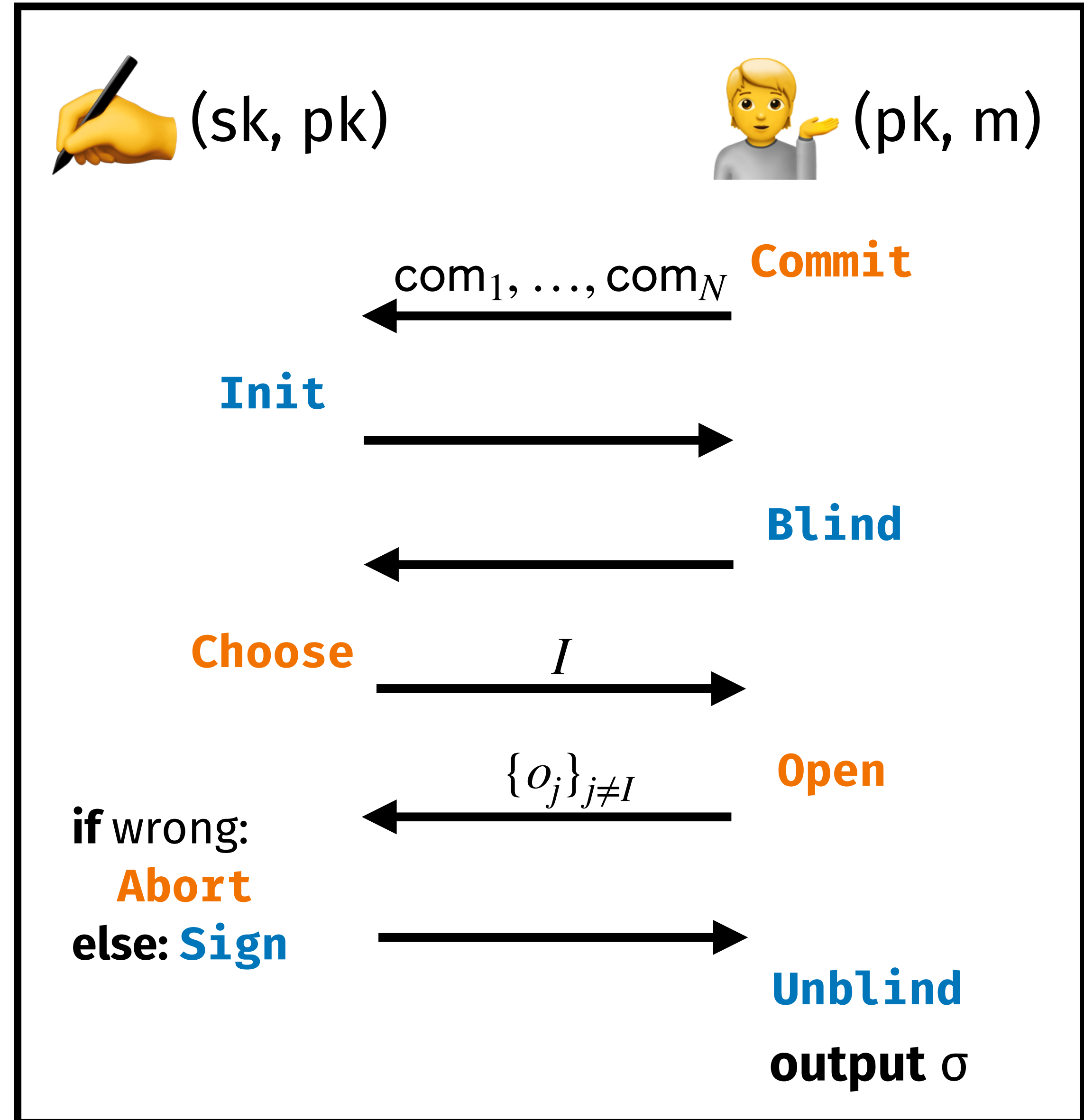
Analysis - Concurrency



Our Transform

Analysis - Concurrency

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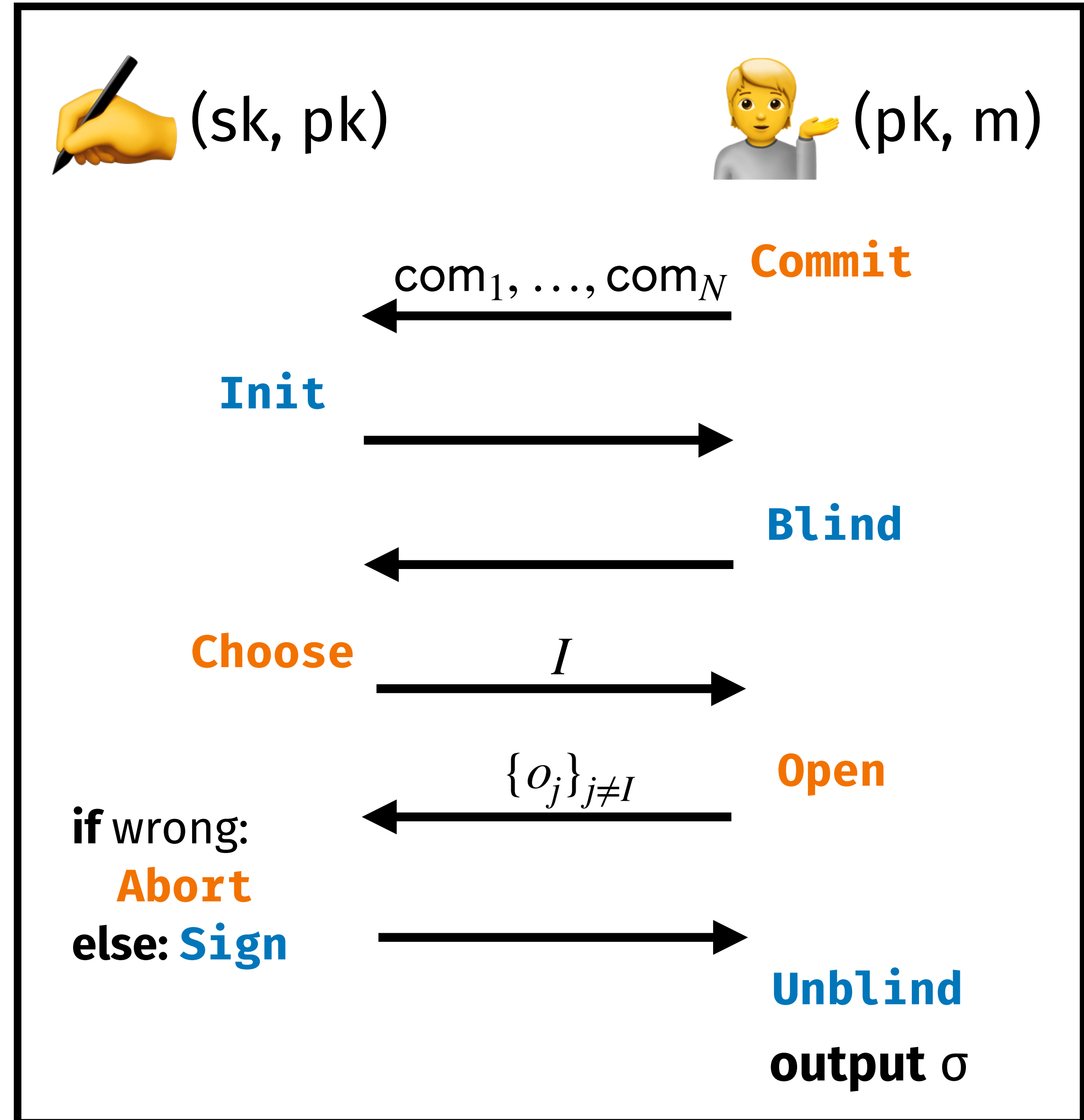


Our Transform

Analysis - Concurrency

Previously

Supported **parallel sessions**: a session cannot advance faster than its predecessors



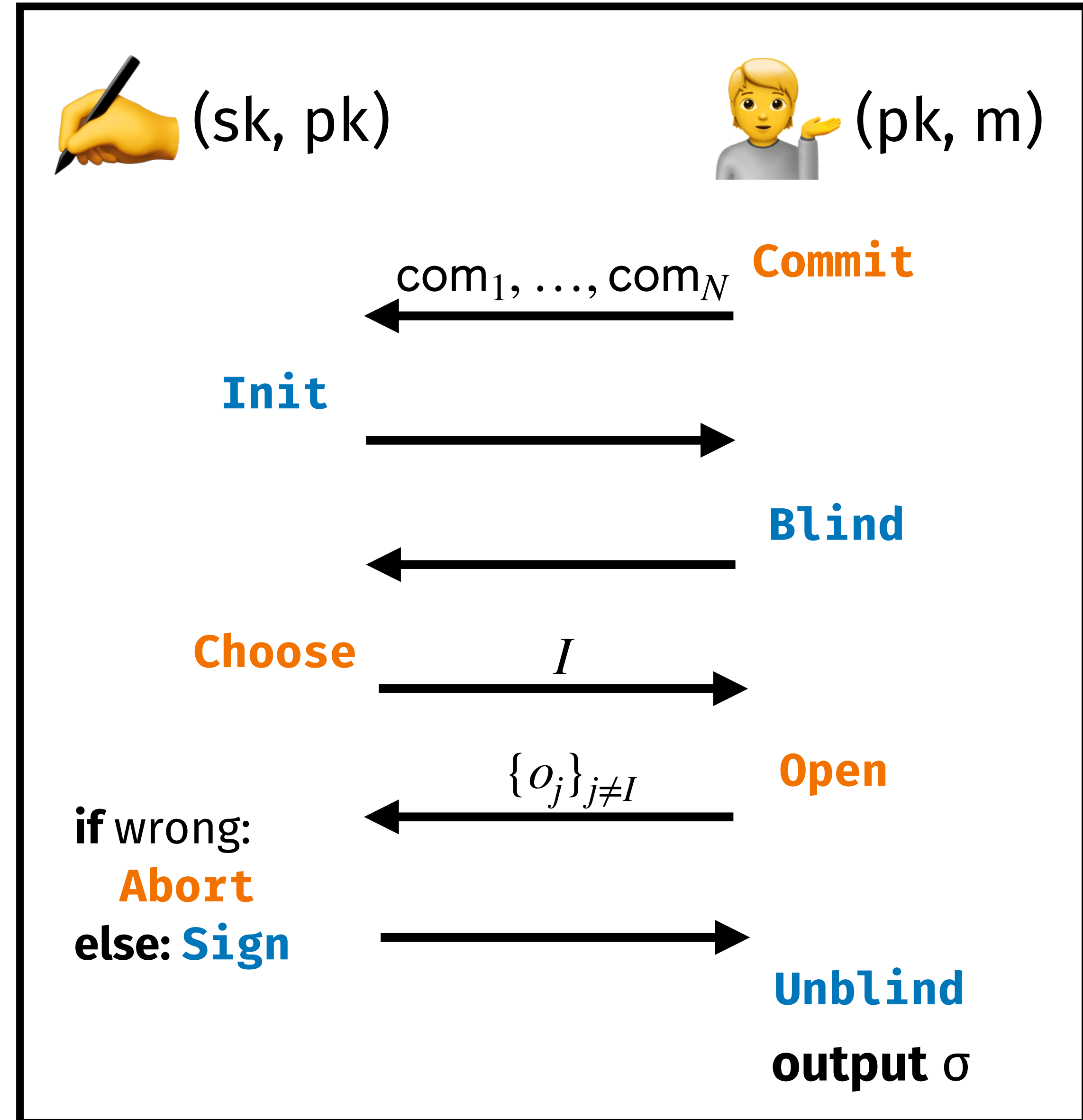
Our Transform

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Our Transform

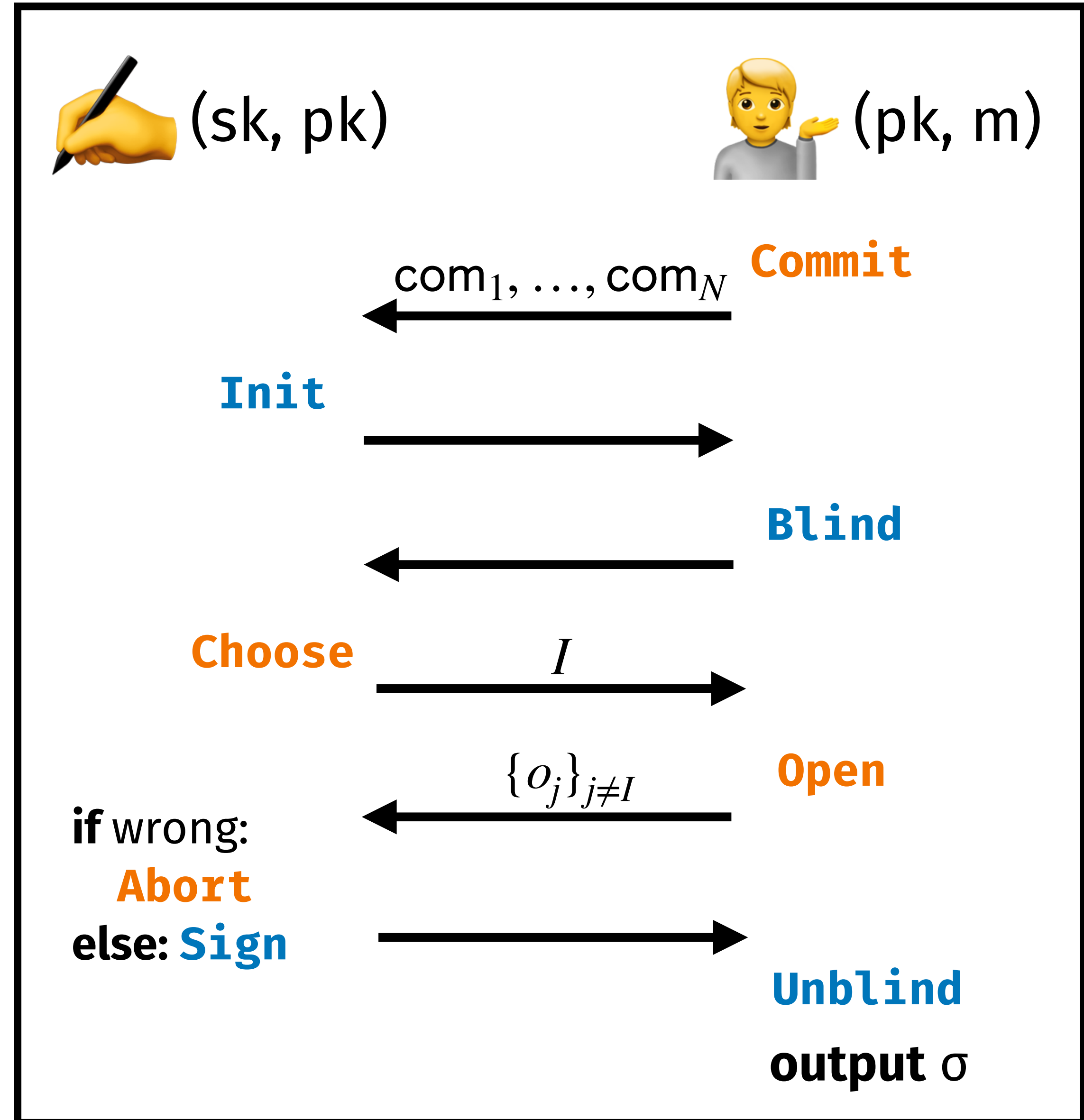
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If N is incremented atomically every session, **we get arbitrary concurrency**



Our Transform

Analysis - Concurrency

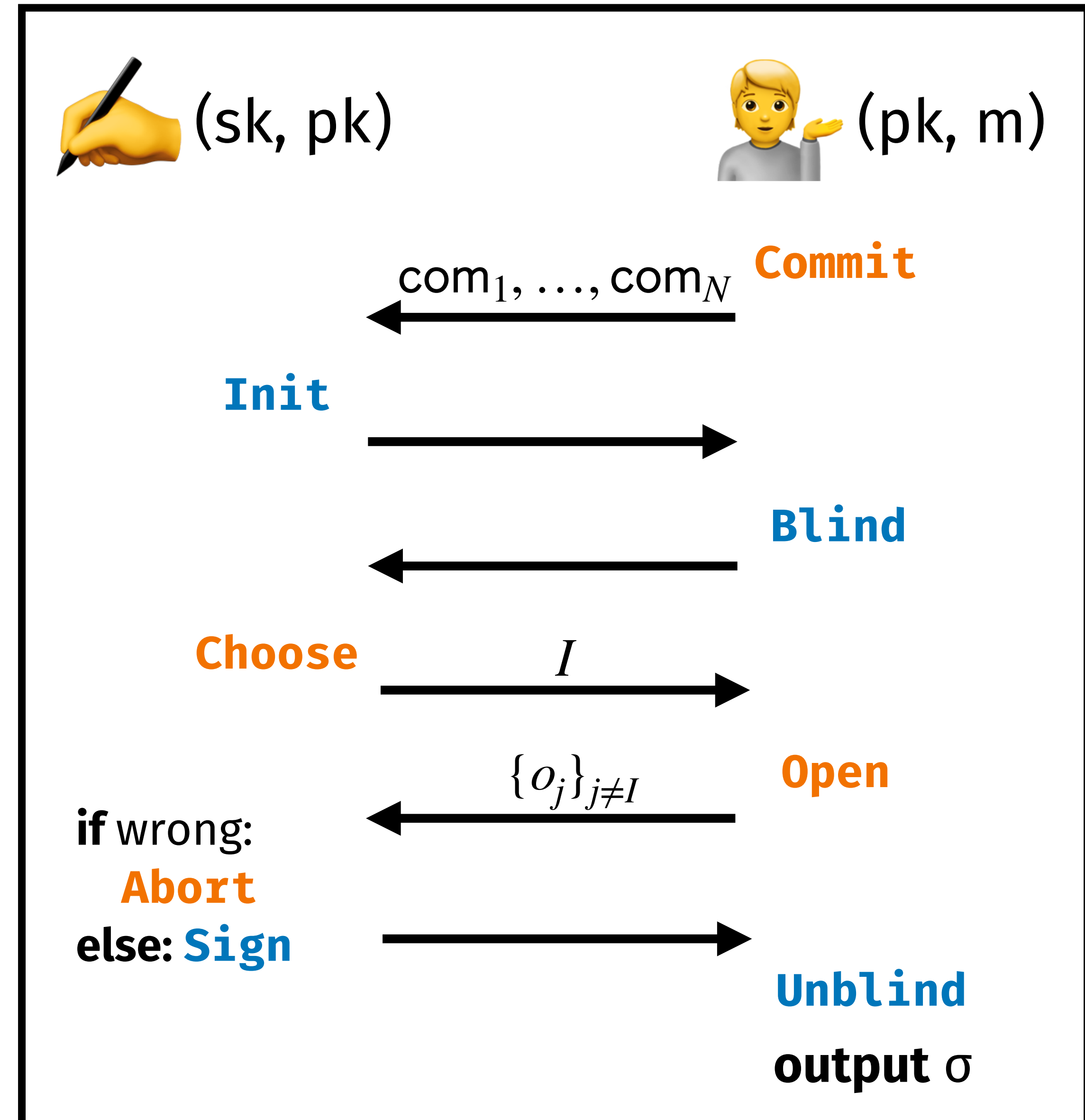
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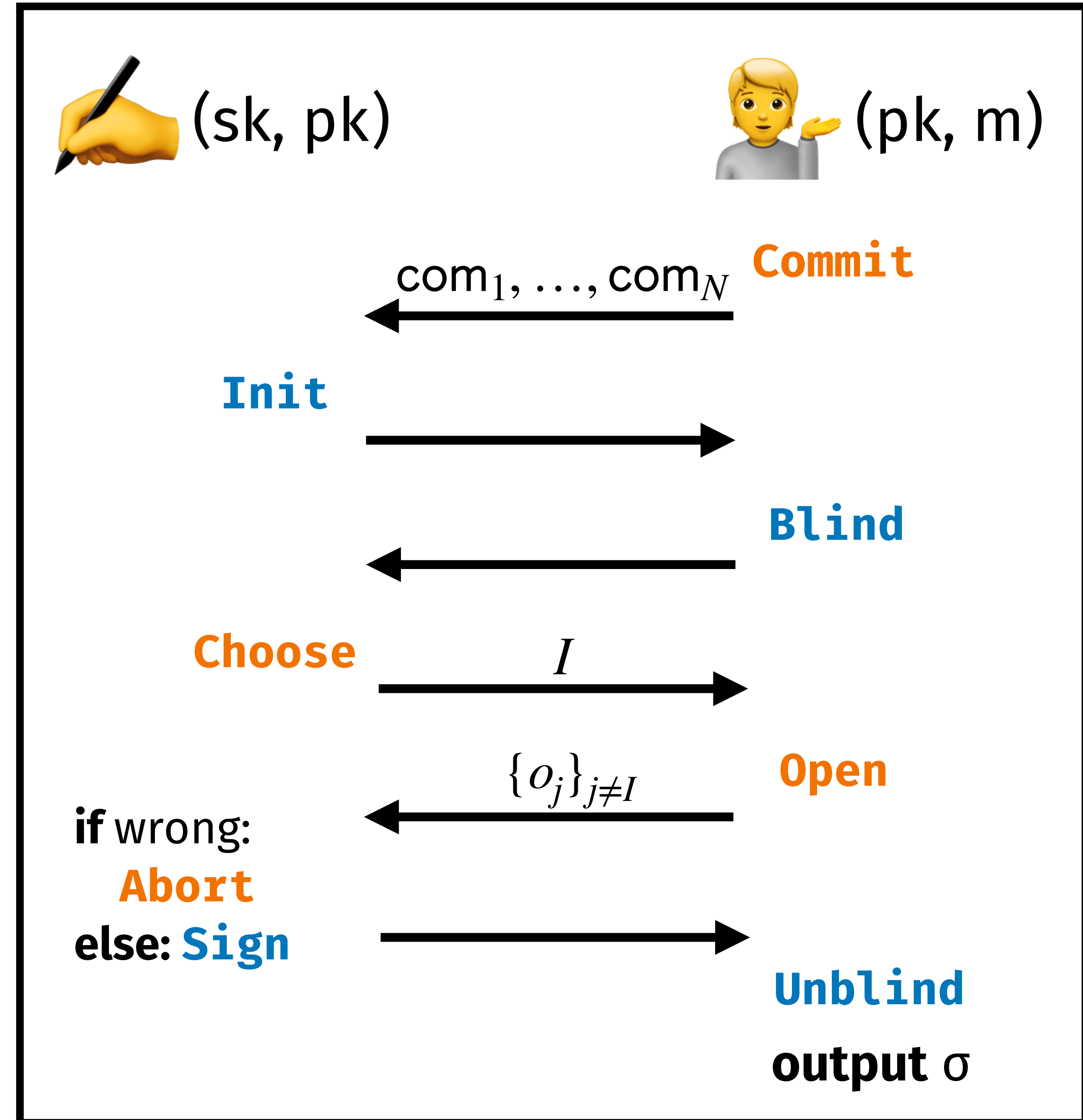
If N is incremented atomically every session, **we get arbitrary concurrency**

Can be improved: only increment N every time a user is caught cheating



Our Transform

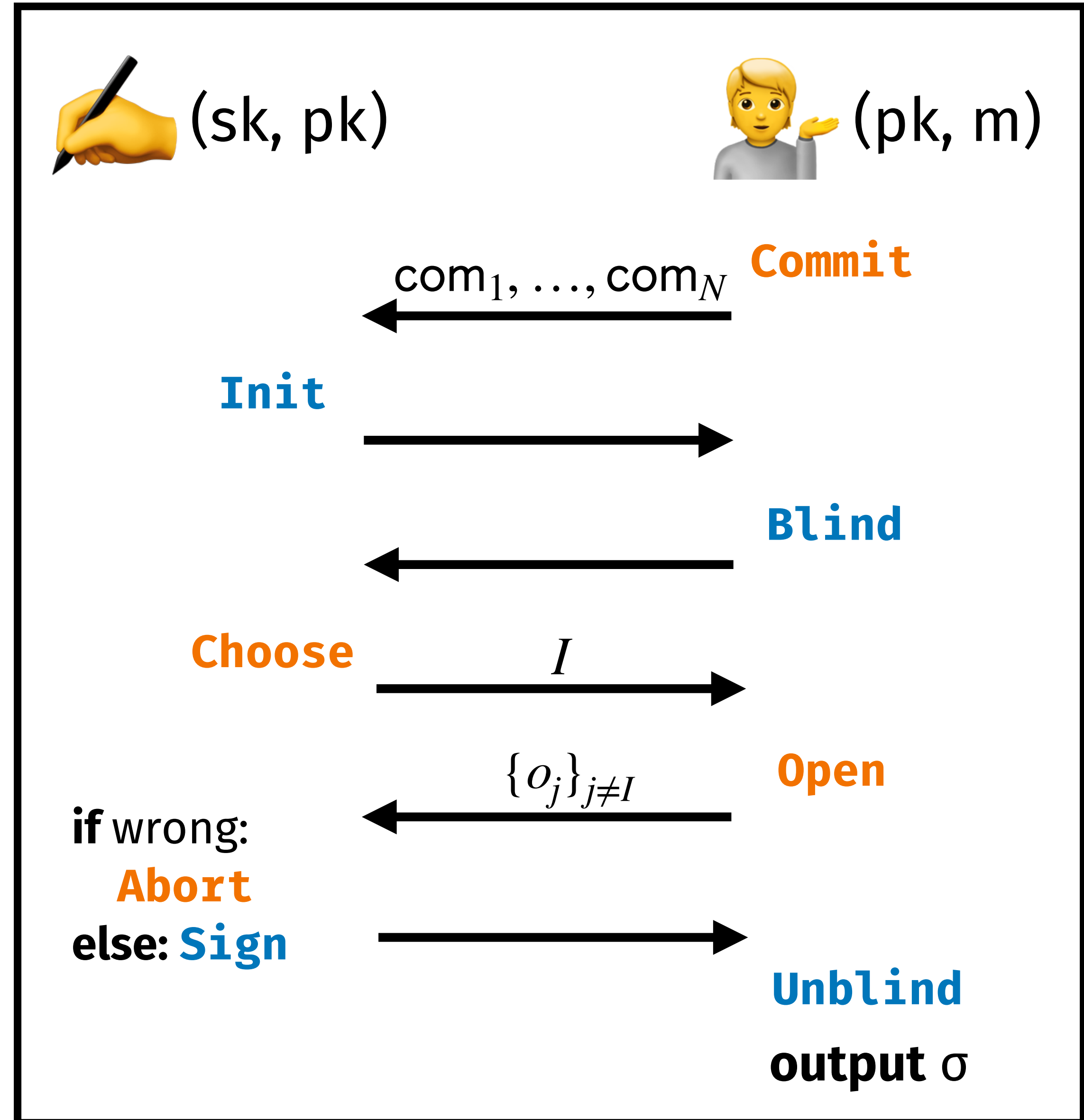
Analysis - Genericity



Our Transform

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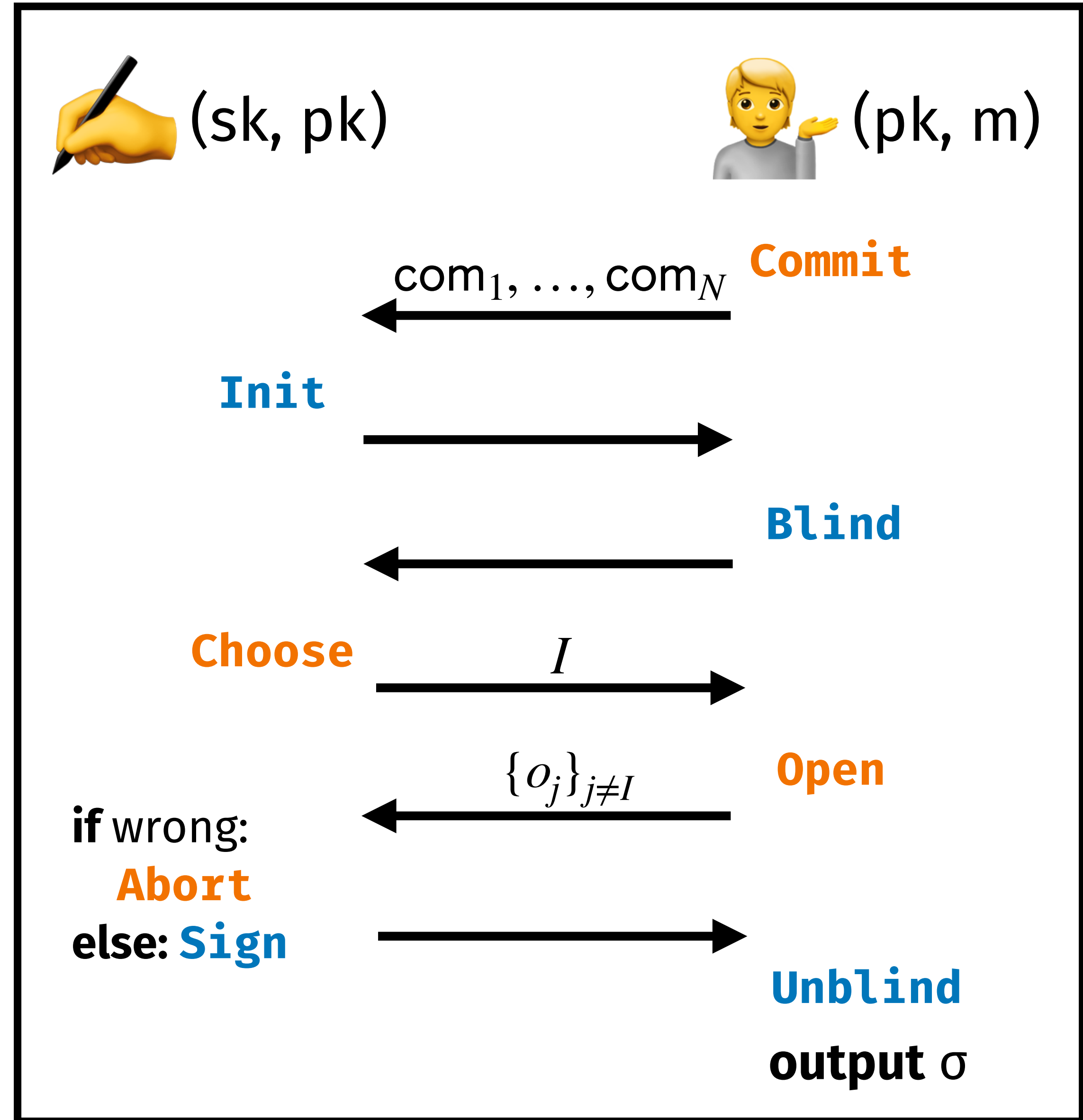


Our Transform

Analysis - Genericity

Previously

Not generic. Only defined for Okamoto-Schnorr



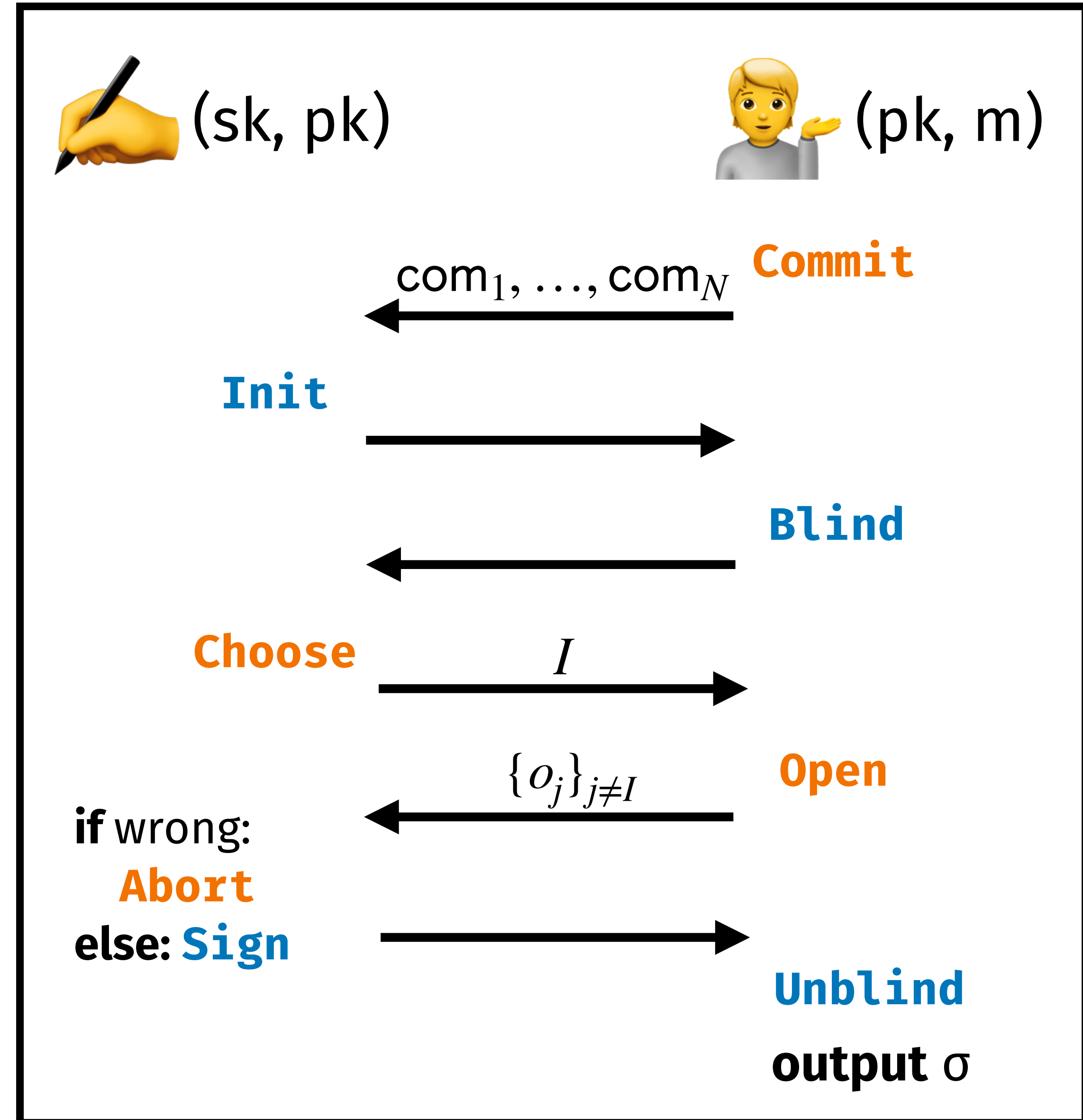
Our Transform

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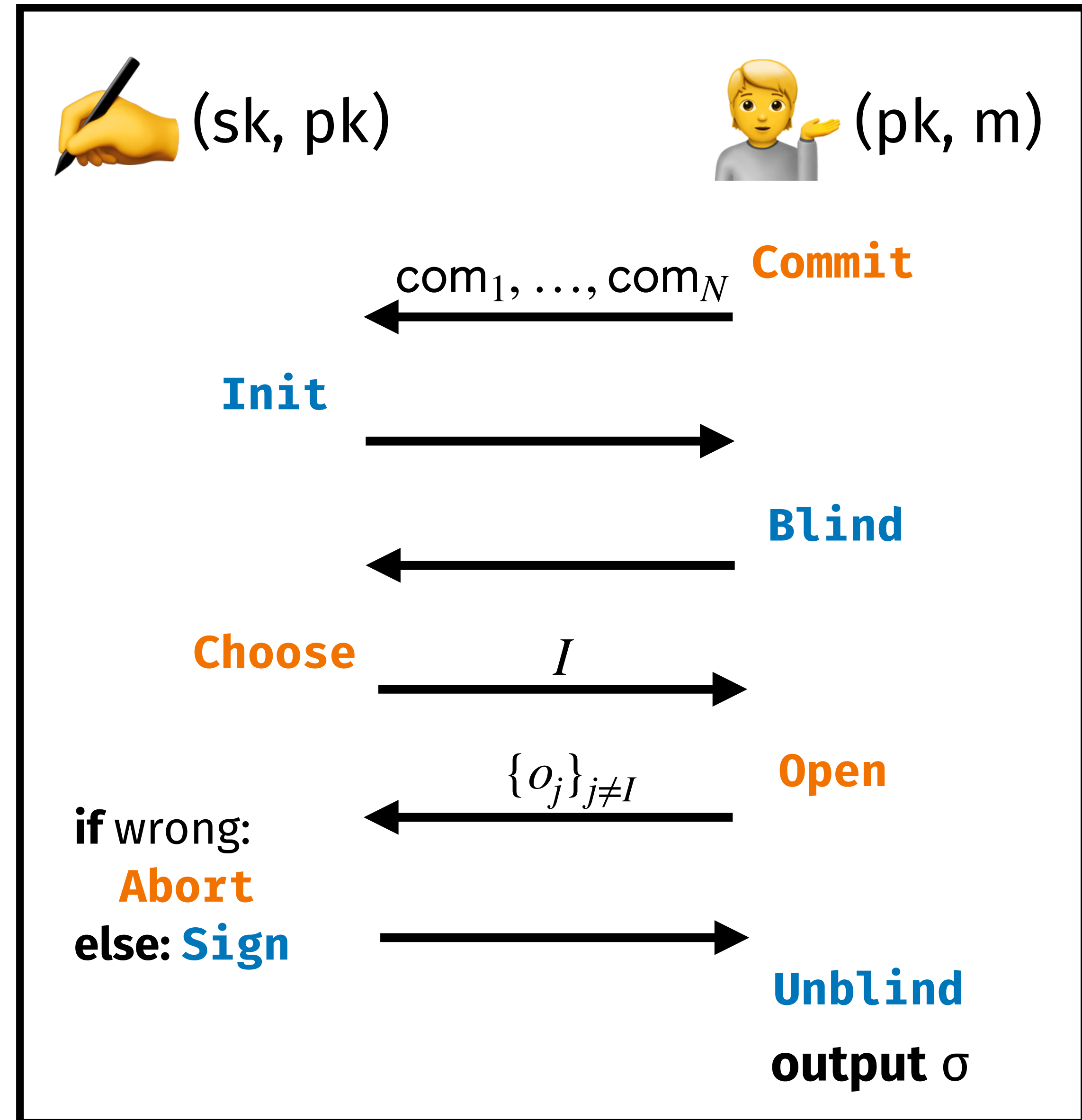
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Generic for any algebraic hash function with homomorphic properties



Our Transform

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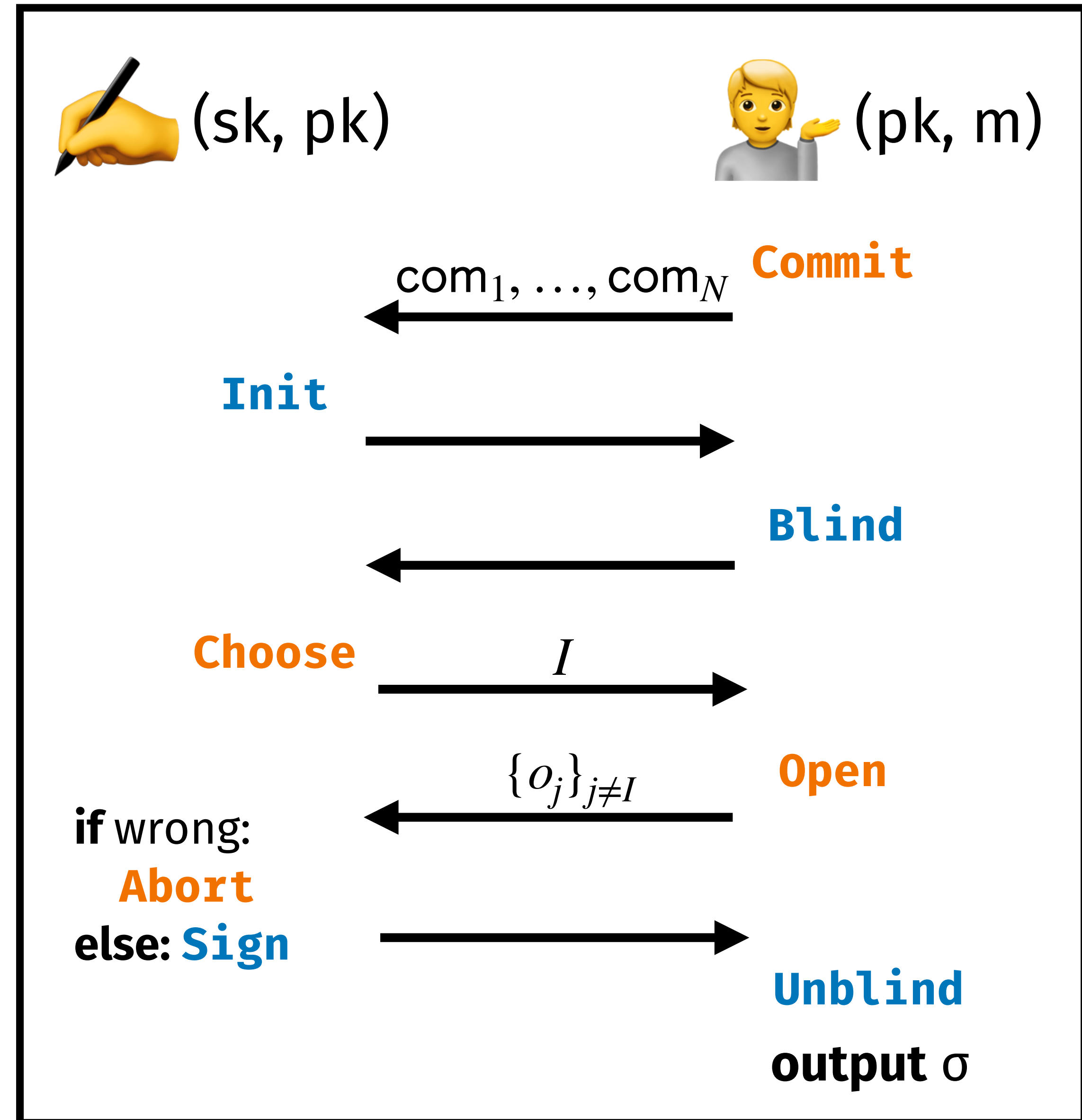
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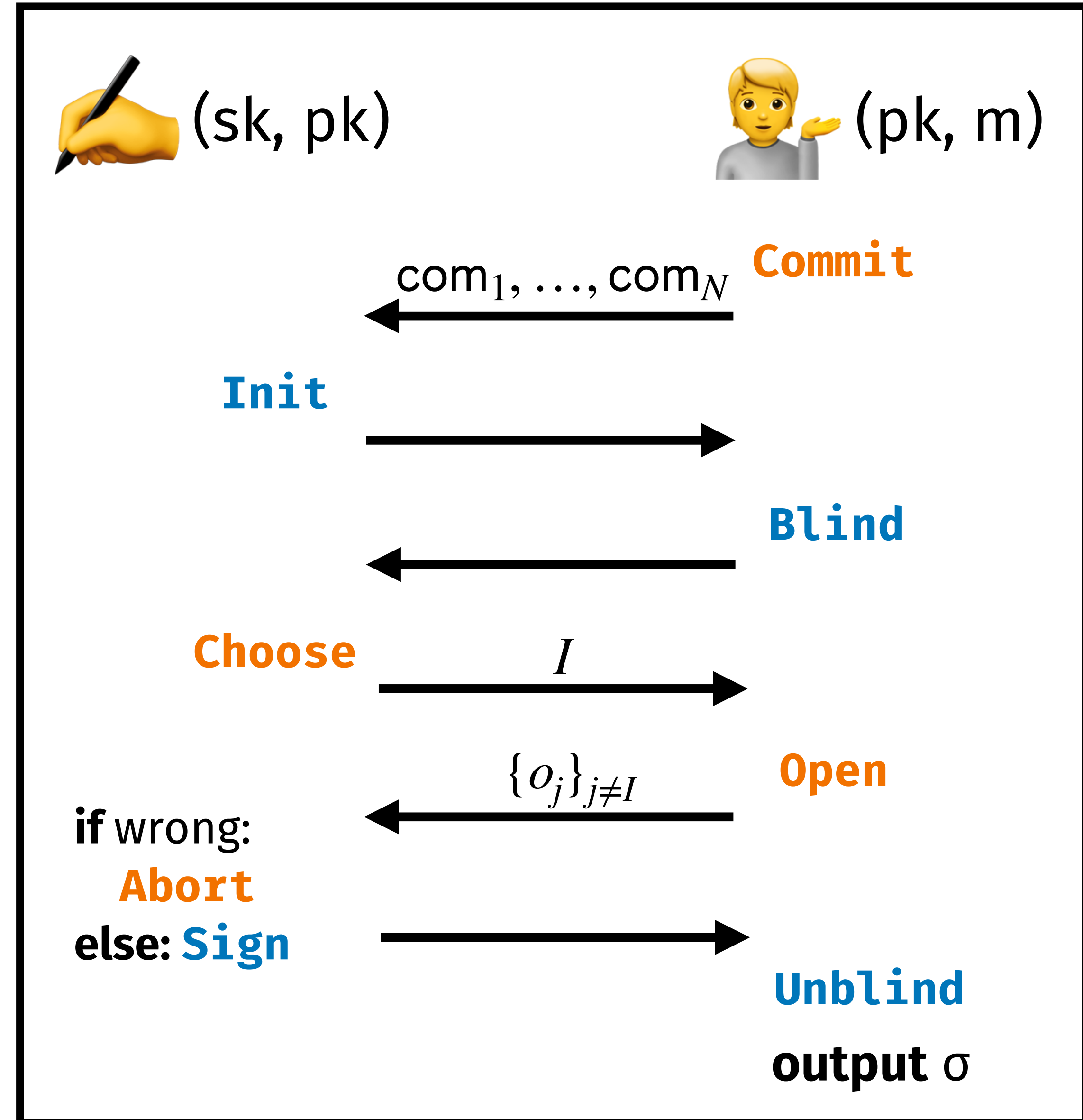
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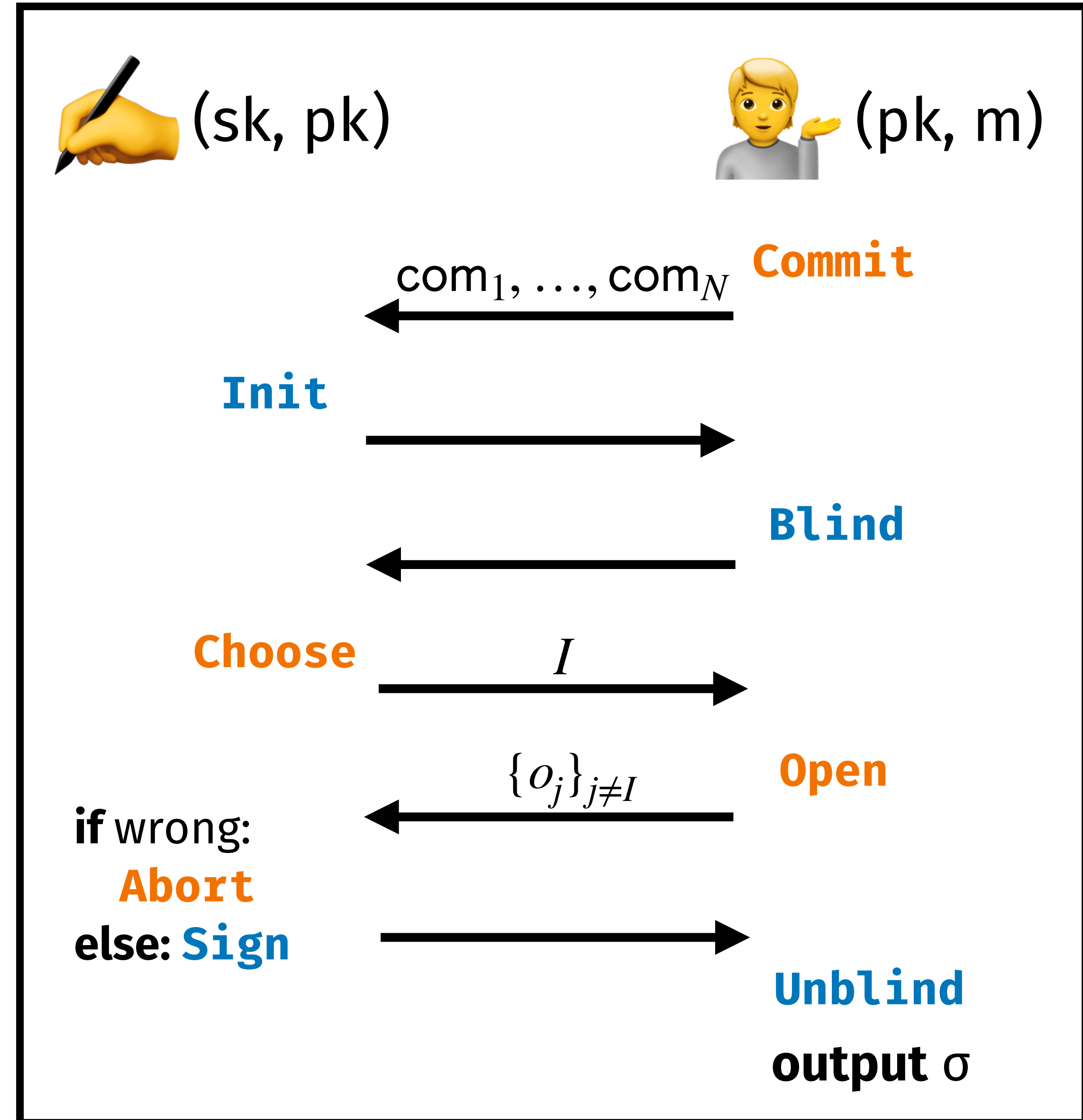
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- Okamoto-Schnorr
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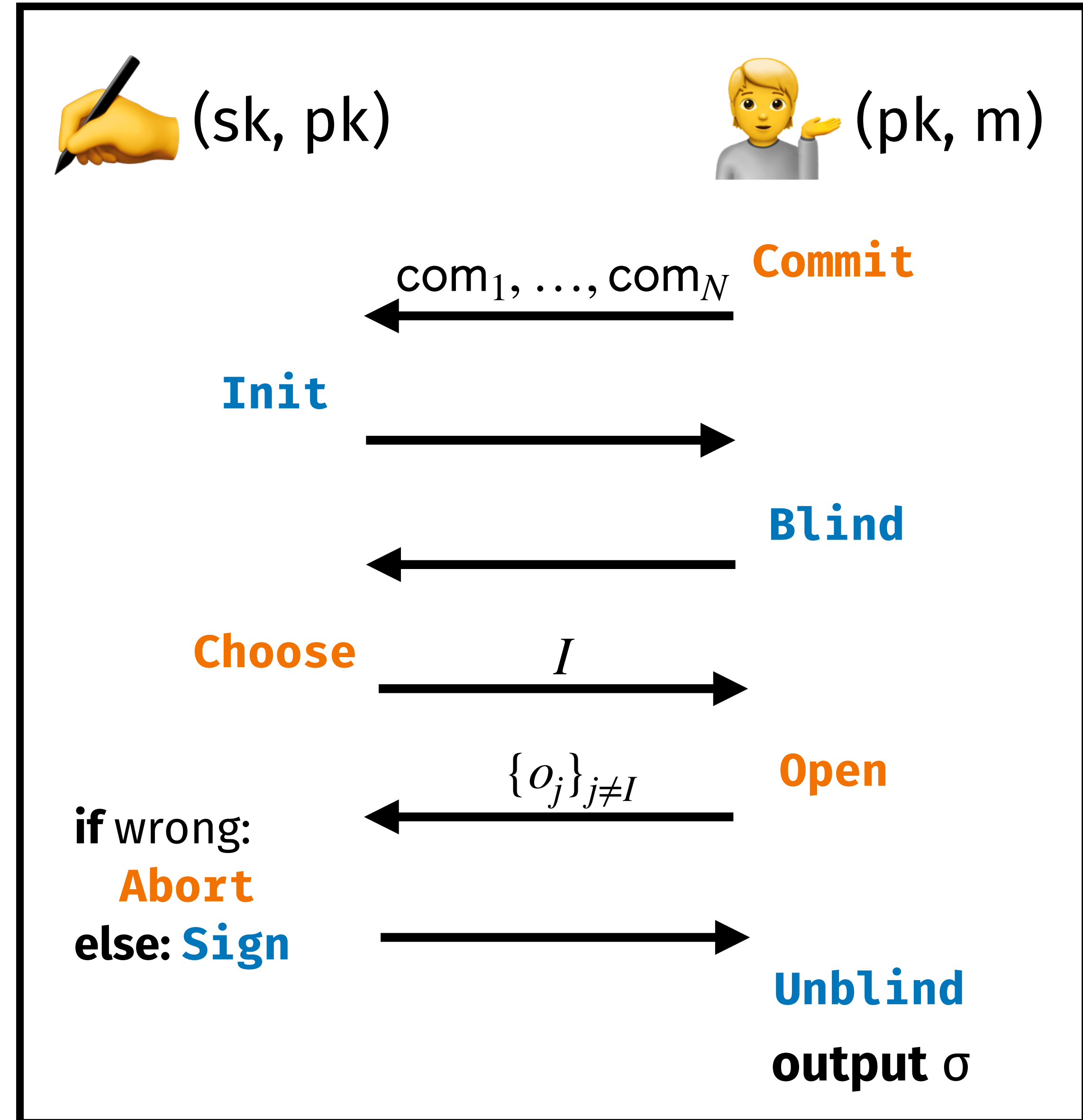
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- Okamoto-Guillou-Quisquater



References



Thank you!

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