### **Adaptively Secure 5 Round Threshold Signatures from MLWE / MSIS and DL with Rewinding**

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sk<sub>4</sub> sk<sub>3</sub>

### **(T-out-of-N) Threshold Signatures Protocol**



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- signers
- Selective: corrupted signers are initially fixed
- Adaptive: signers are corrupted adaptively

#### • It is hard to find a non-trivial forgery, even in presence of at most T-1 corrupted



#### Unforgeability:











- Many efficient protocols (Threshold Raccoon, Threshold Schnorr, …)
- 

### **State-of-the-Art Fiat-Shamir based Threshold Signatures**

Selective Security:

#### - Often relies on ROM and standard assumptions (MLWE / MSIS, DLOG, …)

- Many efficient protocols (Threshold Raccoon, Threshold Schnorr, …)
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### **State-of-the-Art Fiat-Shamir based Threshold Signatures**

#### Selective Security:

### - Often relies on ROM and standard assumptions (MLWE / MSIS, DLOG, …)

#### Adaptive Security:

- [CKM23]: Adaptive security under AGM, ROM and AOMDL for Schnorr
- [BLTWZ24]: Adaptive security under ROM and DDH for Schnorr-variant



#### Results:

• **Main Result:** Techniques for adaptive security under minimal assumptions in the ROM

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- **Main Result:** Techniques for adaptive security under minimal assumptions in the ROM
	- **Schnorr:** 5 round protocol under DL
	- **Raccoon:** 5 round protocol under MLWE / MSIS
- **• Others:**
	- State-free security proof for Threshold Raccoon
	- Techniques to proof stronger unforgeability notions for simulation-based signatures

# Threshold Raccoon **Masking-based Threshold Signature**

#### Key Material:

- $vk = As$
- $sk_i = s_i$
- Signature:
- $\sigma = (W, z)$
- 
- 

such that  $s = \sum_{i \in S} L_{S,i} \cdot s_i$ with  $A = [\bar{A} | I]$ 

such that (i)  $Az = c \cdot vk + w$  (iii) *z* is short (ii)  $c = H(\nu k, w, m)$ 

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Security:

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• EUF-CMA under MLWE / MSIS in the ROM

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#### Round 1:

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Round 2:

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#### Round 1:

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- *send i*
- *sample 0-share*  Δ*i*
- *send*  $z_i = c \cdot L_{S,i} \cdot s_i + r_i + \Delta_i$

Round 2:

• *send wi*

#### Round 3:

• *check*  $cmt_i = G(w_i)$ 

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,  $\mathsf{sid}) - \mathsf{PRF}(k_{j,i}, \mathsf{sid})$ 

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#### Round 3:

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- *sample 0-share*  Δ*i*
- *send zi* = *c* ⋅ *LS*,*<sup>i</sup>* ⋅ *si* + *r* <sup>Δ</sup>*<sup>i</sup>* <sup>=</sup> <sup>∑</sup>*j*∈*<sup>S</sup> <sup>i</sup>* + Δ*<sup>i</sup>* (*ki*,*<sup>j</sup>*

Selective Security:

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 $v_i$  is unknown

# **Threshold Raccoon [dKMMPS24]**

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- Rewind to extract MSIS solution s

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#### Scenario:

- $\mathscr A$  observes (w<sub>2</sub>, z<sub>2</sub>), (w<sub>3</sub>, z<sub>3</sub>), (w<sub>4,</sub> z<sub>4</sub>)
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 $r_i$  such that  $w_i = Ar_i$  is expected in  $st_i$ 

- The reduction has no space to embed a simulated wi



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#### Conclusion:

- The reduction has no space to embed a simulated wi
- The secret keys ski cannot be fixed in advance



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#### Conclusion:

# Our Solution

**More masking solves the problem**



#### Round 1:

- $r_i \leftarrow \chi$
- $w_i \leftarrow A \cdot r_i$
- *sample 0-share* Δ  $\boldsymbol{\widetilde{\Lambda}}$ *i*
- $\tilde{w}_i \leftarrow w_i + \Delta$  $\boldsymbol{\widetilde{\Lambda}}$ *i*
- $cmt_i = G(\tilde{w})$ *i* )
- *send i*

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0-shares are sampled via RO  $\Delta_i = \sum_{j \in S} F(k_{i,j}, \text{sid}) - F(k_{j,i}, \text{sid})$ 

Note: Requires non-repeating *sid* which requires state-keeping

This *sid* can be established in additional round

#### Round 1:

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Round 2:

$$
)-F(k_{j,i}, \text{sid})
$$

- $r_i \leftarrow \chi$ • *sign view* • *check*
- $w_i \leftarrow A \cdot r_i$
- *sample 0-share* Δ  $\boldsymbol{\widetilde{\Lambda}}$ *i*
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#### Round 1: Round 2: Round 3:

- *signature*
- *send w* ˜ *i*

- $r_i \leftarrow \chi$ • *sign view* • *check*
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- *sample 0-share* Δ  $\boldsymbol{\widetilde{\Lambda}}$ *i*
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- $cmt_i = G(\tilde{w})$ *i* )
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• *check* cmt<sub>i</sub> =  $G(\tilde{w})$ *i* )

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#### Round 1: Round 2: Round 3:

#### Round 4:

$$
\bullet \ \ W = \ \sum_{j \in S} \tilde{w}_i
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- *sample 0-share*  Δ*i*
- $z_i = c \cdot L_{S,i} \cdot s_i + r_i + \Delta_i$
- send *zi*

*signature*

• *send w* ˜ *i*

sessions: ˜  $_i$  and  $\Delta_i$ 

### **Simplified**

$$
s = \sum_{j \in S} L_{S,j} s_i
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-  $\tilde{w}_i = w_i + \tilde{\Delta}_i$   
-  $\tilde{z}_i = c \cdot L_{S,i} \cdot s_i + r_i + \Delta_i$ 

• The masking via 0-shares  $\Delta_i$  and  $\Delta_i$  minimize information learned from signing

$$
- w_i = [A | I] r_i
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$$
- 0 = \sum_{j \in S} \tilde{\Delta}_j = \sum_{j \in S} \Delta_j
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statistically hidden determined



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- Simulate one  $w_i$  via HVZK and the others honestly  $\alpha$  (allows to simulate signing)
- On corruption, sample  $s_i$  at random and choose one honest  $w_i$  per session
- Program RO for 0-shares for consistency

# **Security Proof Simplified**

The protocol message are uniform conditioned on the final signature verifying



#### Results:

- Proof technique for adaptive security in the ROM
- State-free security proof for Threshold Raccoon
- Techniques to prove stronger unforgeability notions

# **Summary**