

That's AmorE ♡ Amortized Efficiency for Pairing Delegation

ia.cr/2025/542



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P. Keilty*



*Diego
F. Aranha*



*Elena
Pagnin*



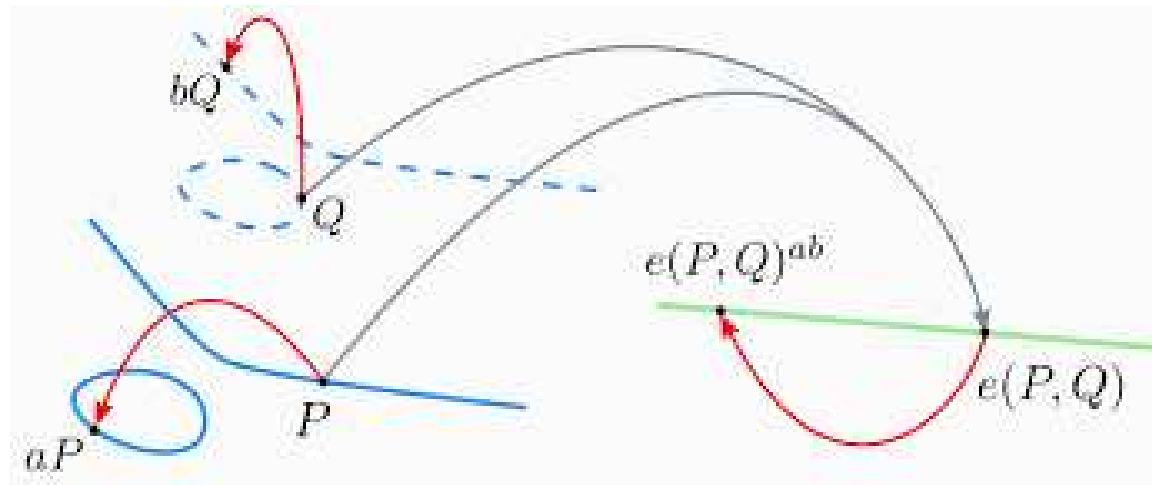
*Francisco
Rodríguez
Henríquez*

Affiliations: AarhusU (DK), ChalmersU (SE), GöteborgU (SE), TII (UAE)

What are "Pairings"?

bilinear maps on ***groups***

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

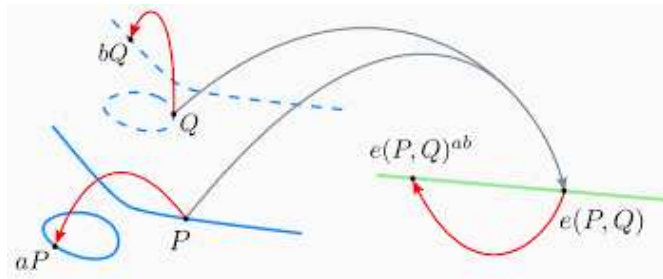


$$e(aP, bQ) = e(P, Q)^{ab}$$

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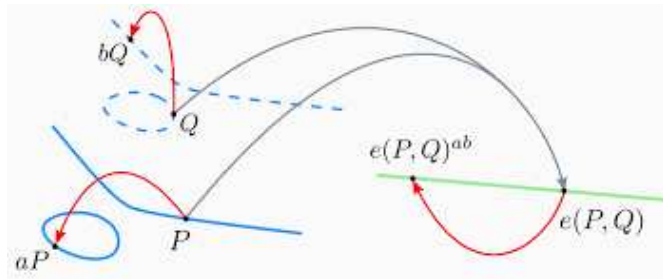


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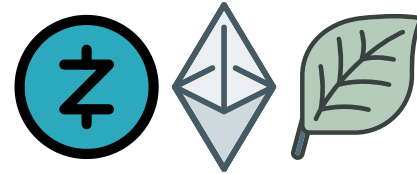


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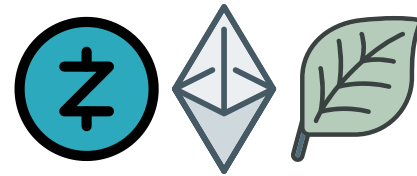
- very abridged reference list
- Joux: A **one round** protocol for **tripartite** Diffie-Hellman (2000)
 - Boneh, Lynn, Shacham: **Short Signatures** from the Weil Pairing (2004)
 - Sahai, Waters: **Fuzzy identity-based encryption** (2005)
 - Kate, Zaverucha, Goldberg: **Constant-size commitments to polynomials** [...] (2010)
 - Groth: **Short** pairing-based **non-interactive** zero-knowledge **arguments** (2010)
 - Boneh, Drijvers, Neven: **Compact multi-signatures** for smaller blockchains (2018)
 - Gailly, Maller, Nitulescu, : **SnarkPack**: Practical SNARK aggregation (2022)
 - Garg, Jain, Mukherjee+: **hints**: Threshold signatures with silent setup (2024)

So, What's the Catch?



costs in 10^3 clock cycles on BLS12-381

So, What's the Catch?

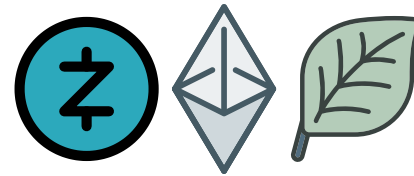


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373

aP in \mathbb{G}_1

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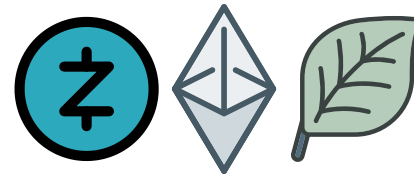
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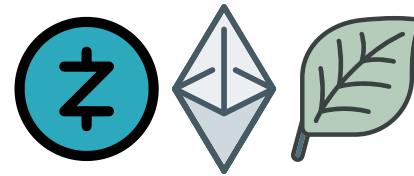
718

bQ in \mathbb{G}_2

1074

γ^r in \mathbb{G}_T

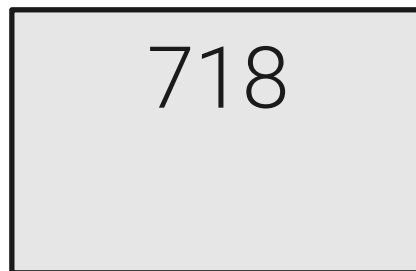
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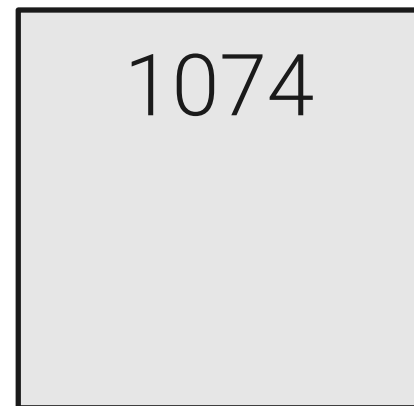
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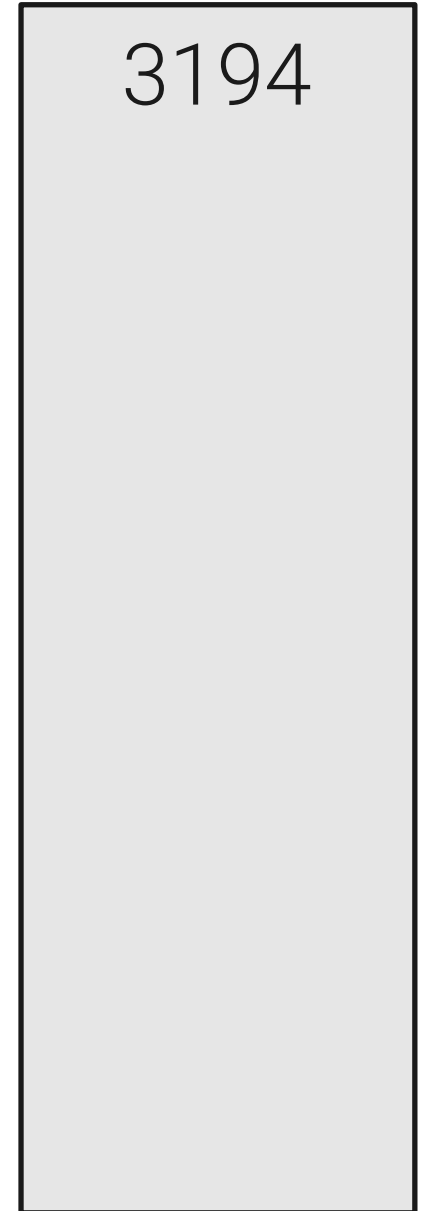
aP in \mathbb{G}_1



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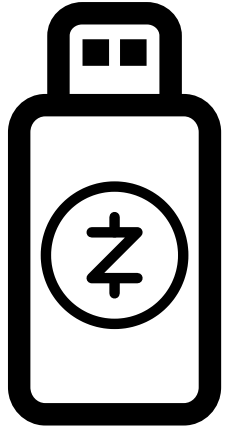


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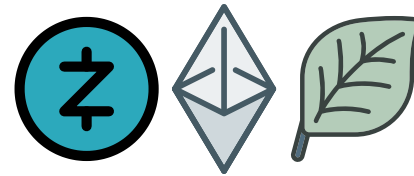


$\mathfrak{p} \ e(A, B)$
2/12

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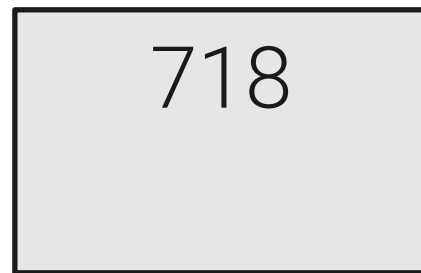
pairings are ***prohibitive***
on weaker IoT devices
(incl. hardware wallets)



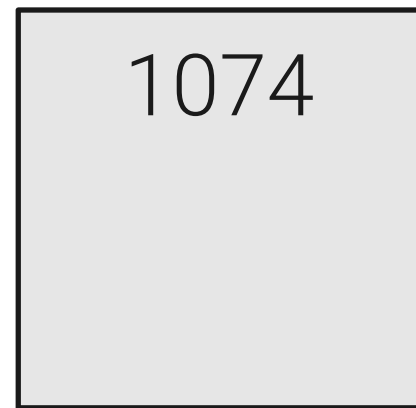
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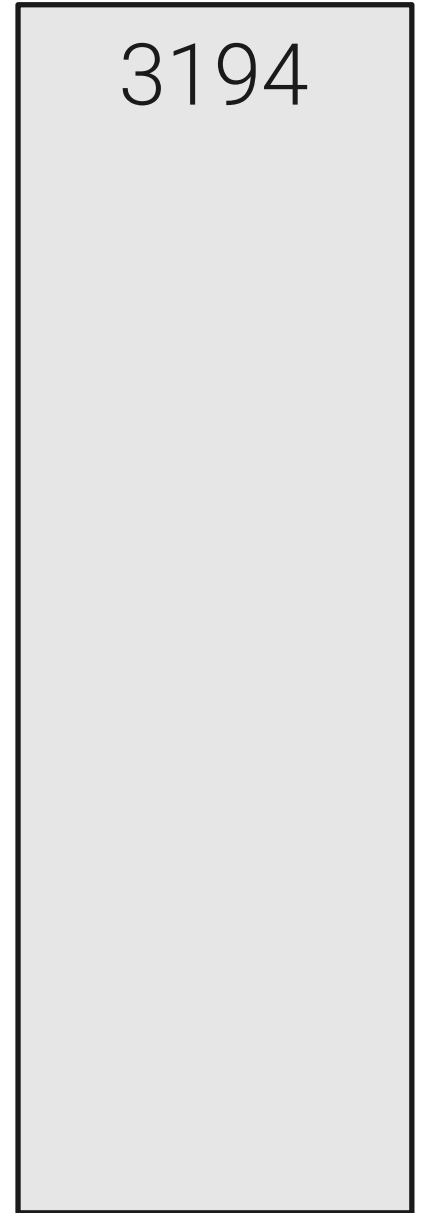
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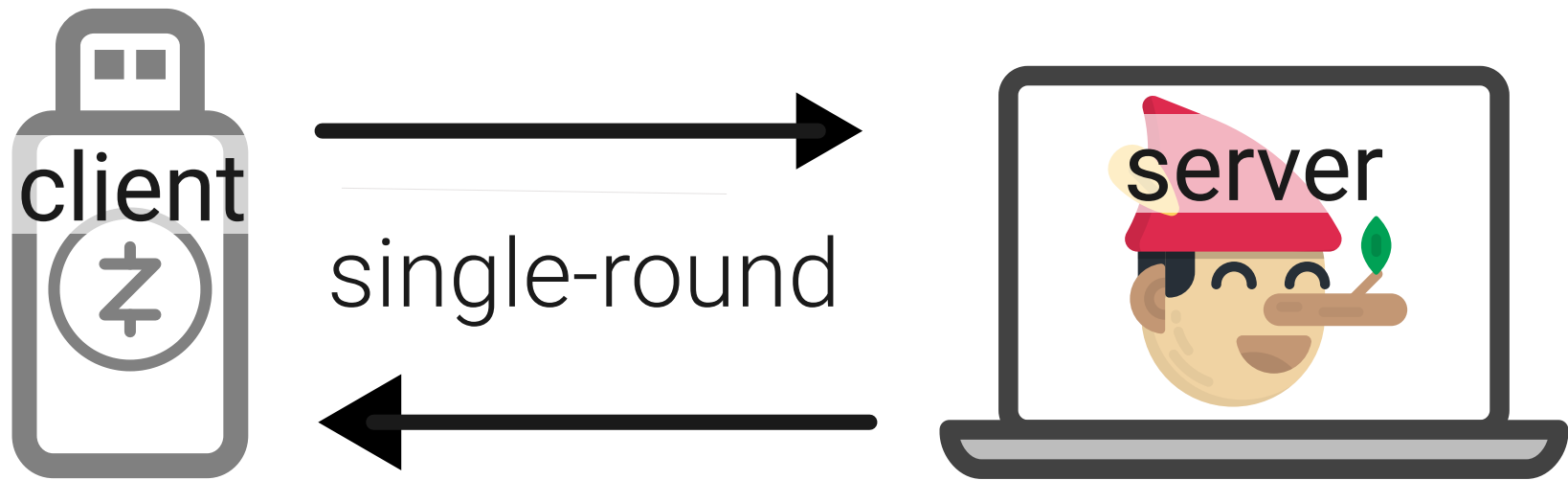
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Pairing Delegation Protocols

since 2005



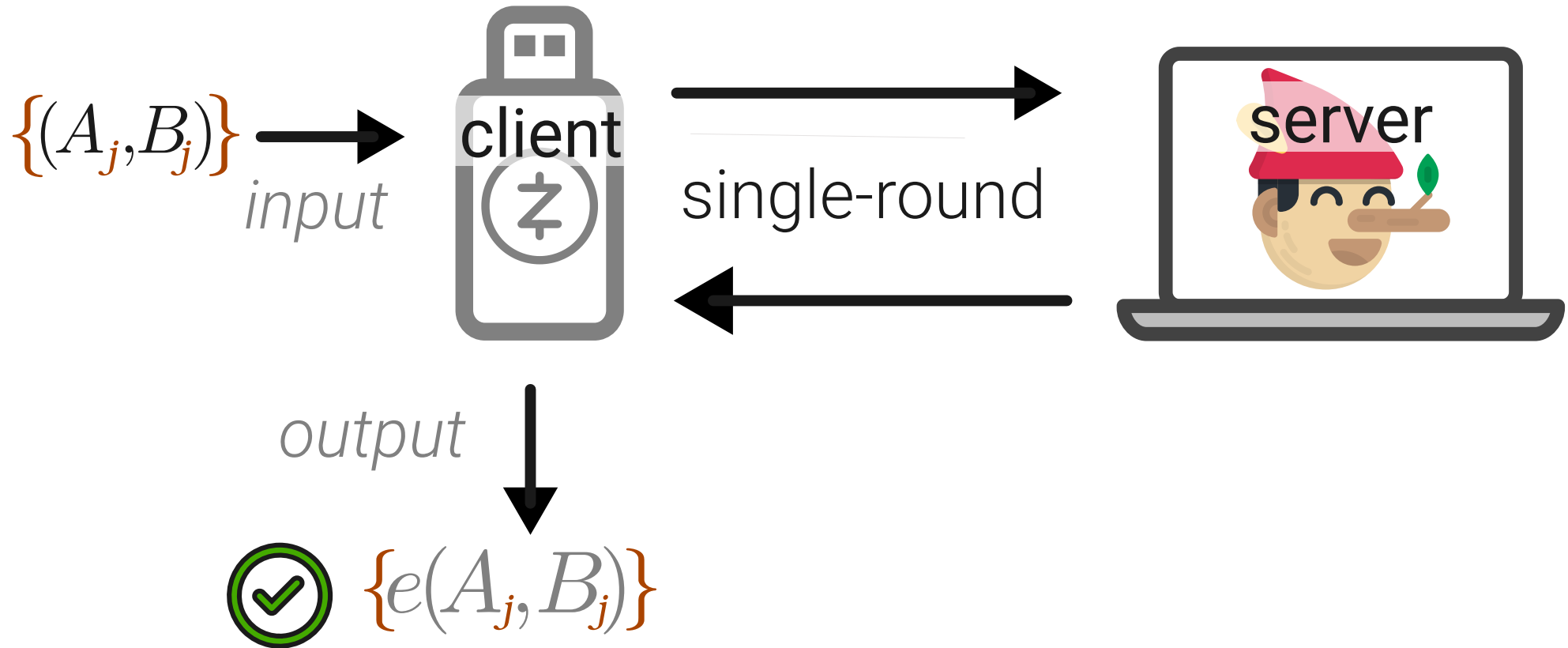
Pairing Delegation Protocols

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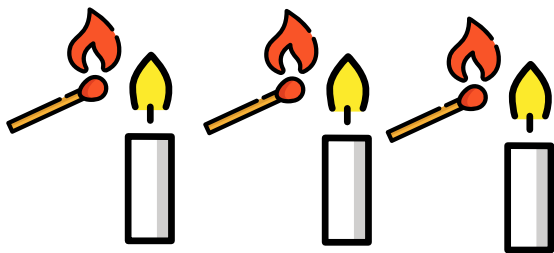
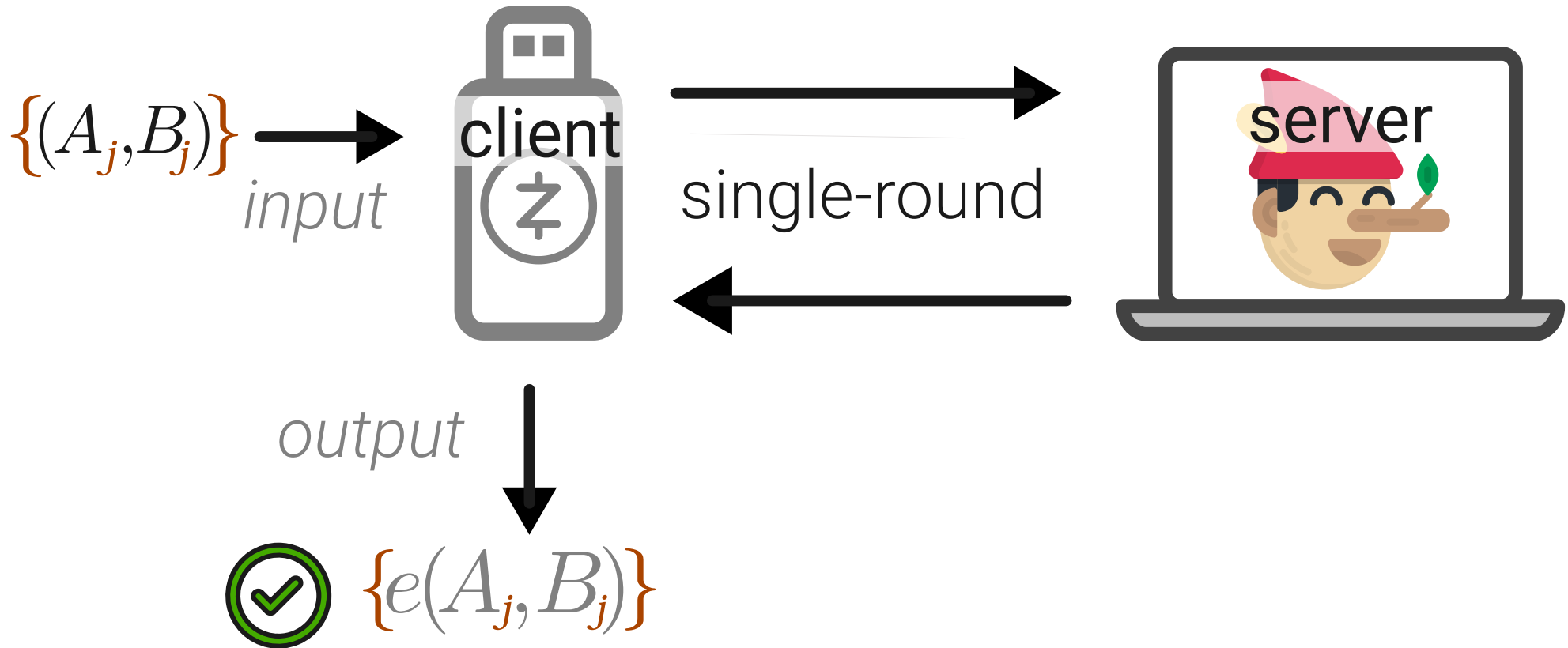
Pairing Delegation Protocols

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The one-shot framework

*Client
PreComp*

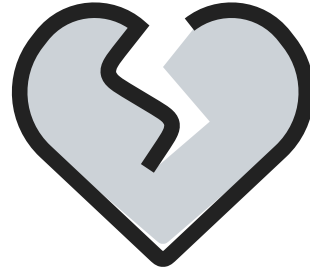
+

*One
Delegation*

State of the Art

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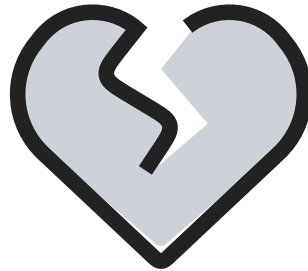
Category 1



2 recent protocols
broken by *our work*

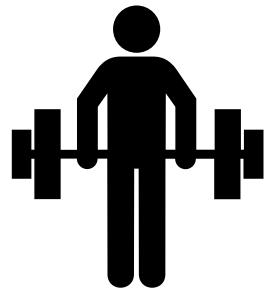
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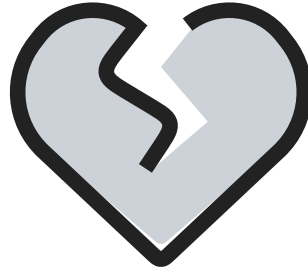
Category 2



unconditional security
one-shot framework

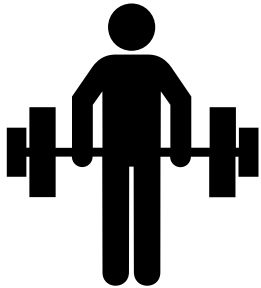
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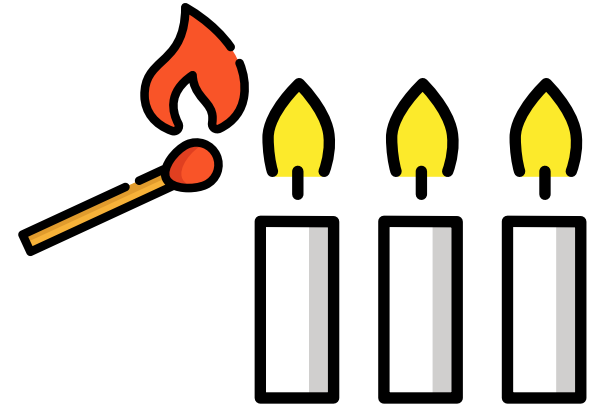


unconditional security
one-shot framework

WANTED: a pairing delegation protocol that is
reasonably *secure* **and** *efficient*

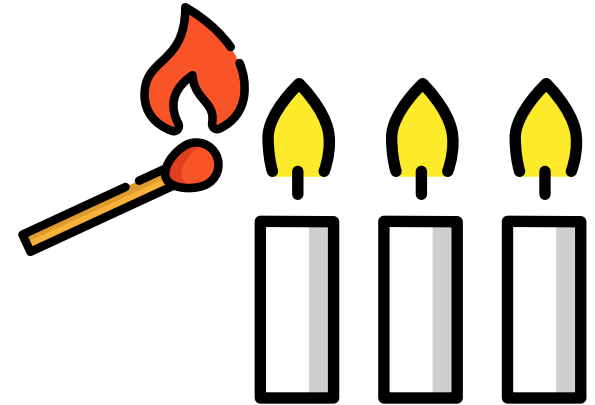
Our Approach

1. ~~one shot~~ **Sequential Framework**

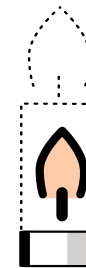


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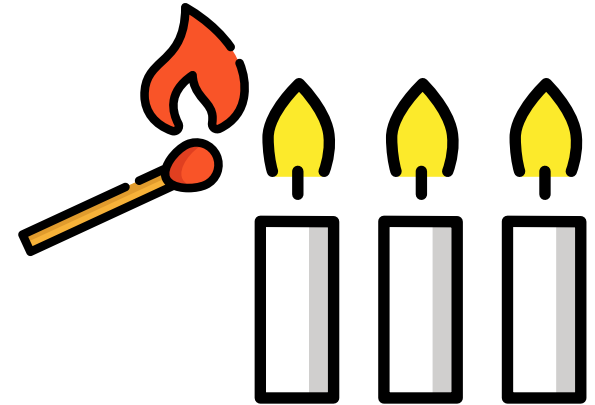


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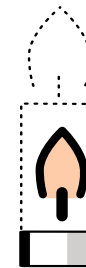


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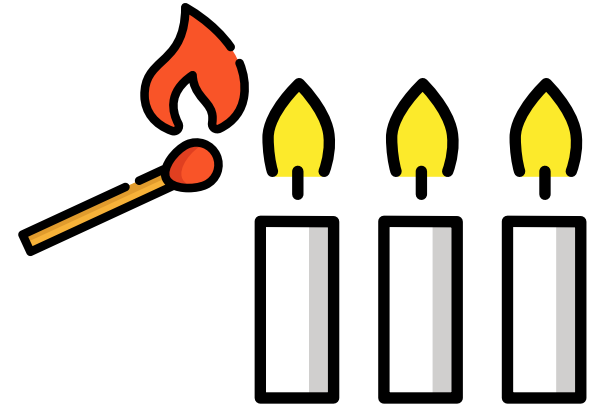
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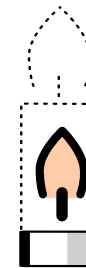
3. ~~oddly powerful~~ **Realistic Adversaries**

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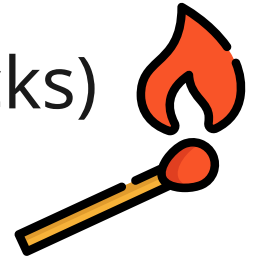
4. **New Security Assumption**

Our Contribution

1. **Impossibility result** (inspired by our new attacks)



client PreComp needs to be expensive



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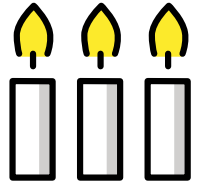
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2. A **Framework** for **Sequential** Pairing Delegation



$\text{cost}(\text{PreCom})$ is amortized over several delegations



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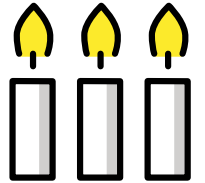
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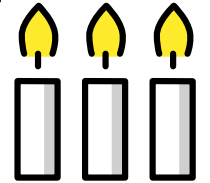
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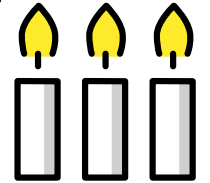
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and Efficient Short Scalar Sampling

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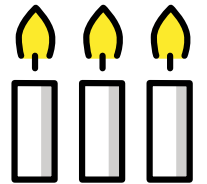
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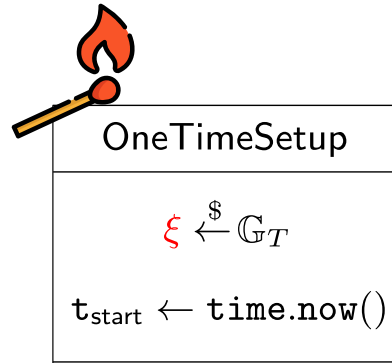
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AmorE in a Nutshell



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OneTimeSetup

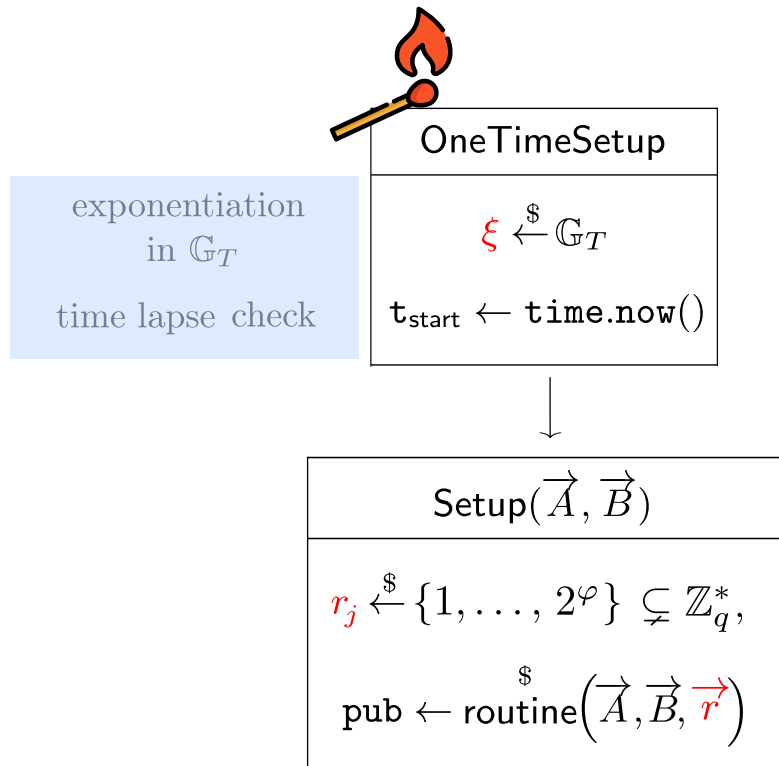
exponentiation
in \mathbb{G}_T
time lapse check

$$\xi \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{G}_T$$

$t_{\text{start}} \leftarrow \text{time.now}()$

AmorE in a Nutshell

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Setup(\vec{A}, \vec{B})

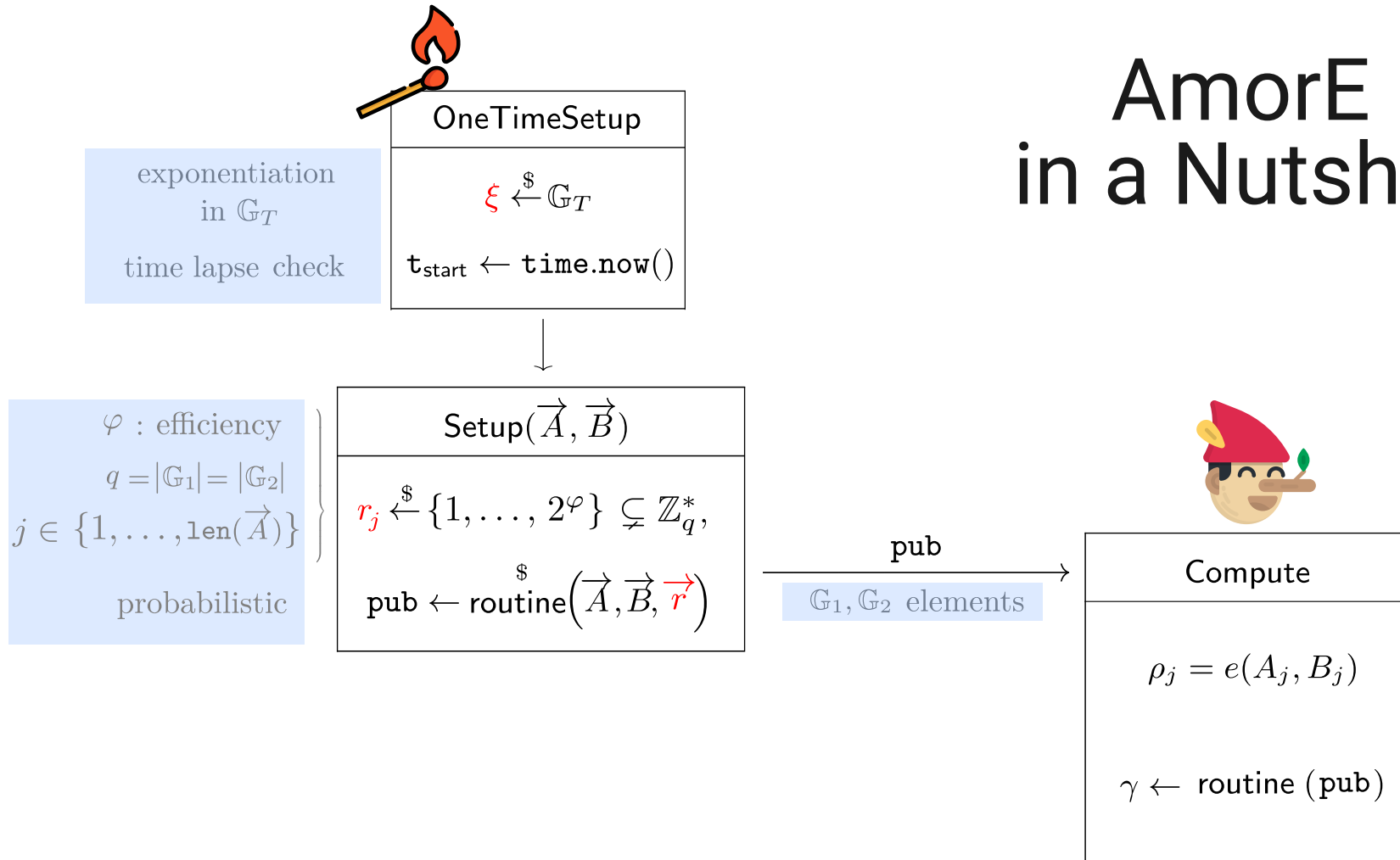
φ : efficiency
 $q = |\mathbb{G}_1| = |\mathbb{G}_2|$
 $j \in \{1, \dots, \text{len}(\vec{A})\}$
probabilistic

$$r_j \xleftarrow{\$} \{1, \dots, 2^\varphi\} \subsetneq \mathbb{Z}_q^*,$$

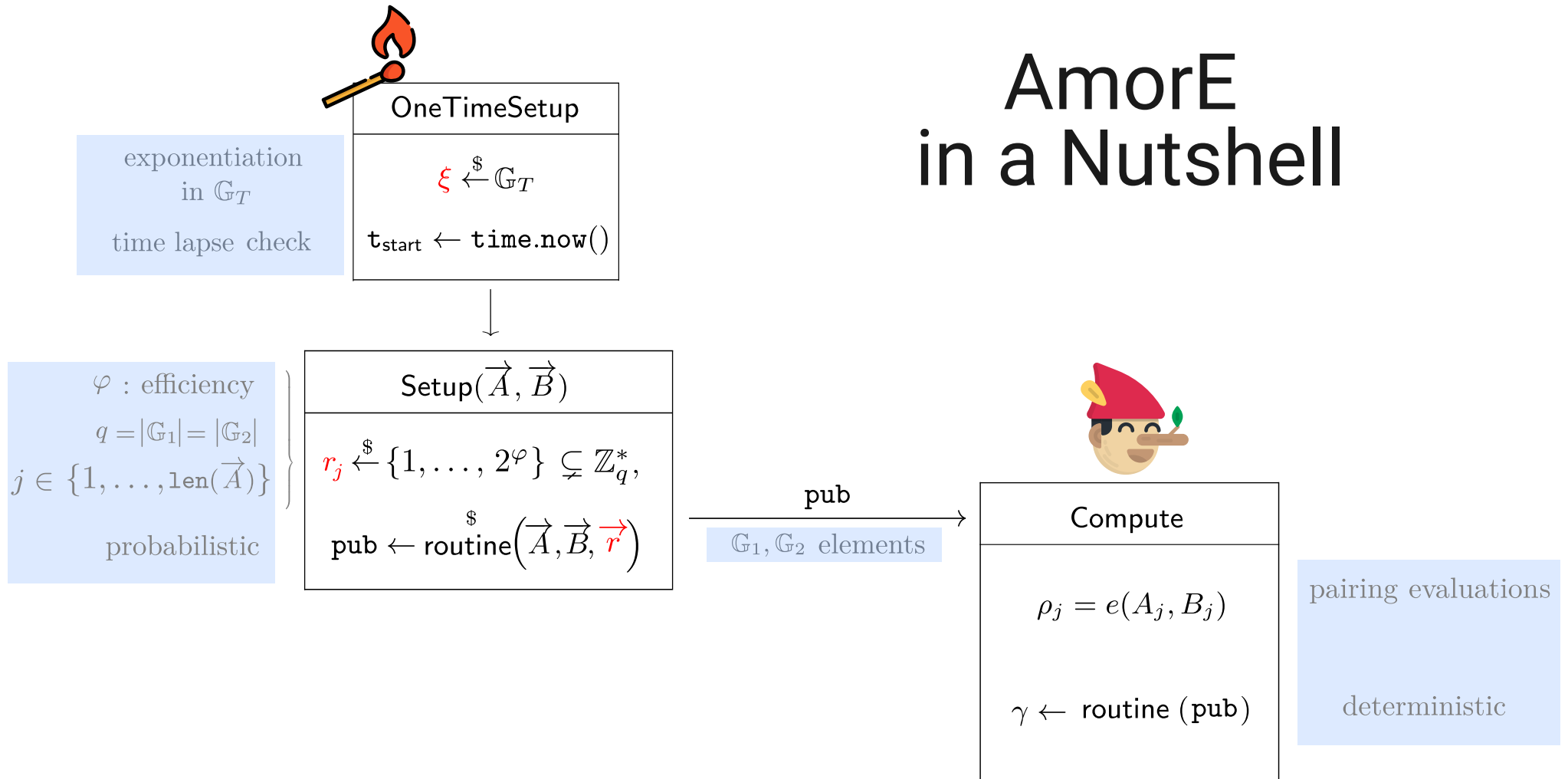
$$\text{pub} \leftarrow \text{routine}(\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{r})$$

$\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2$ elements

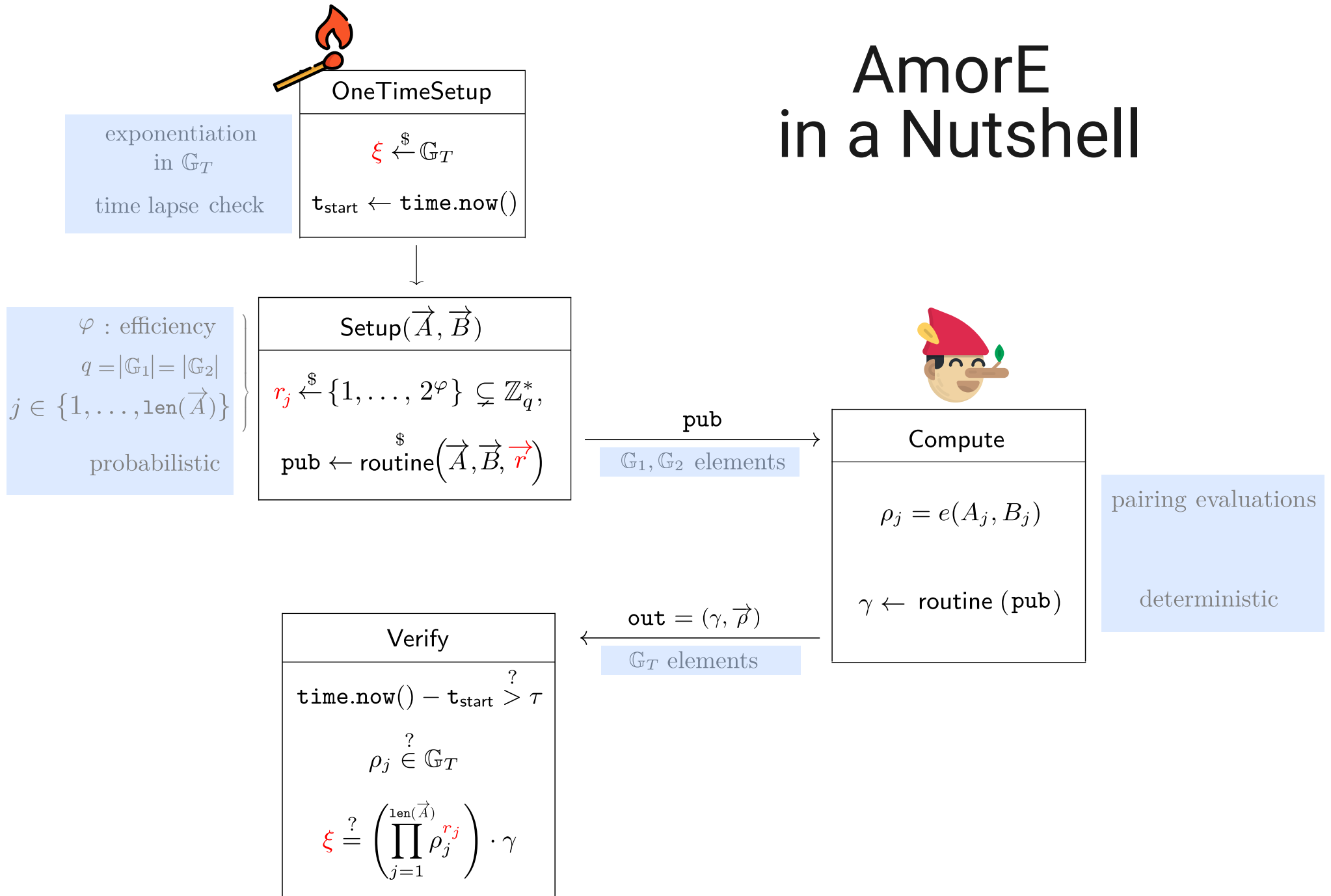
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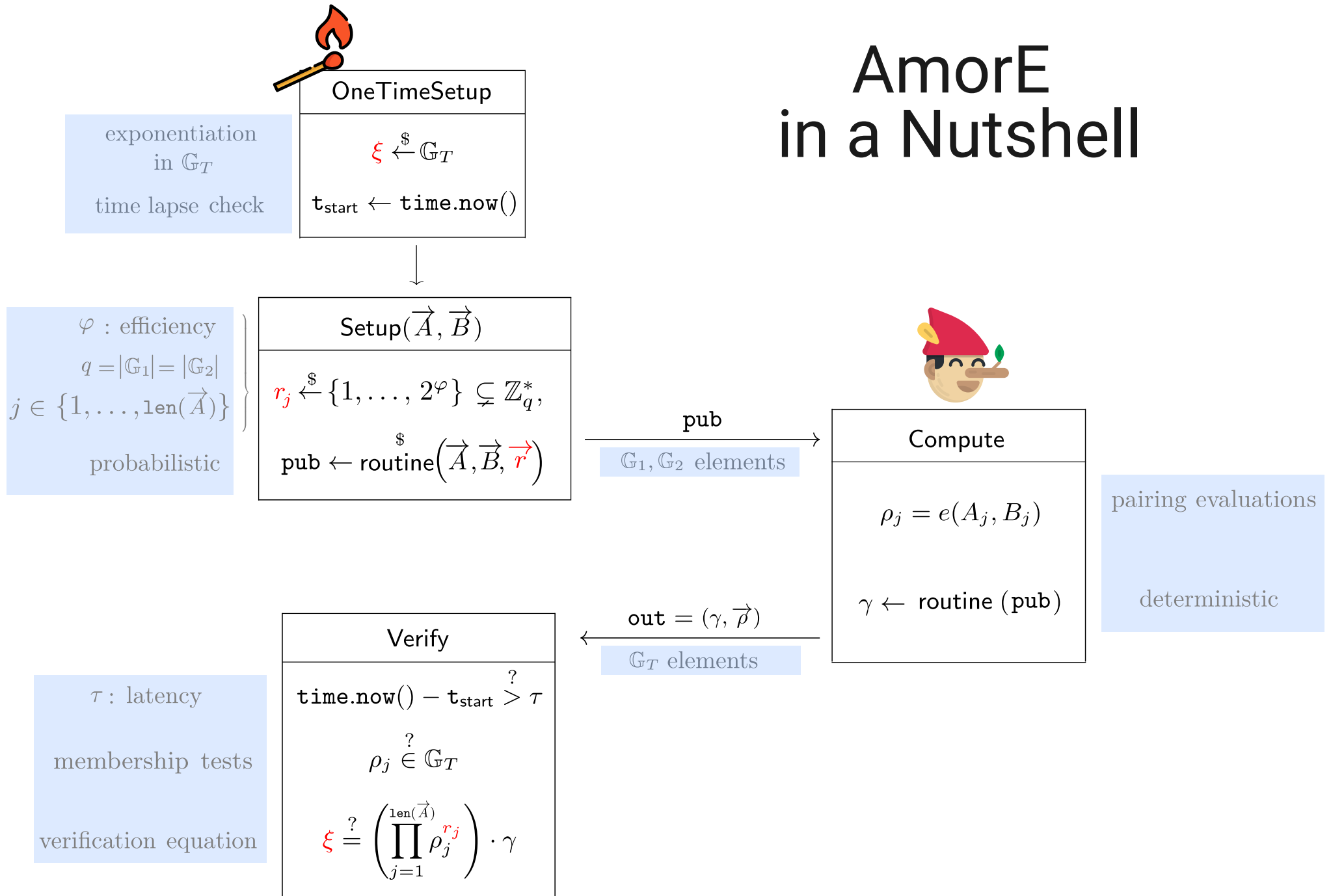
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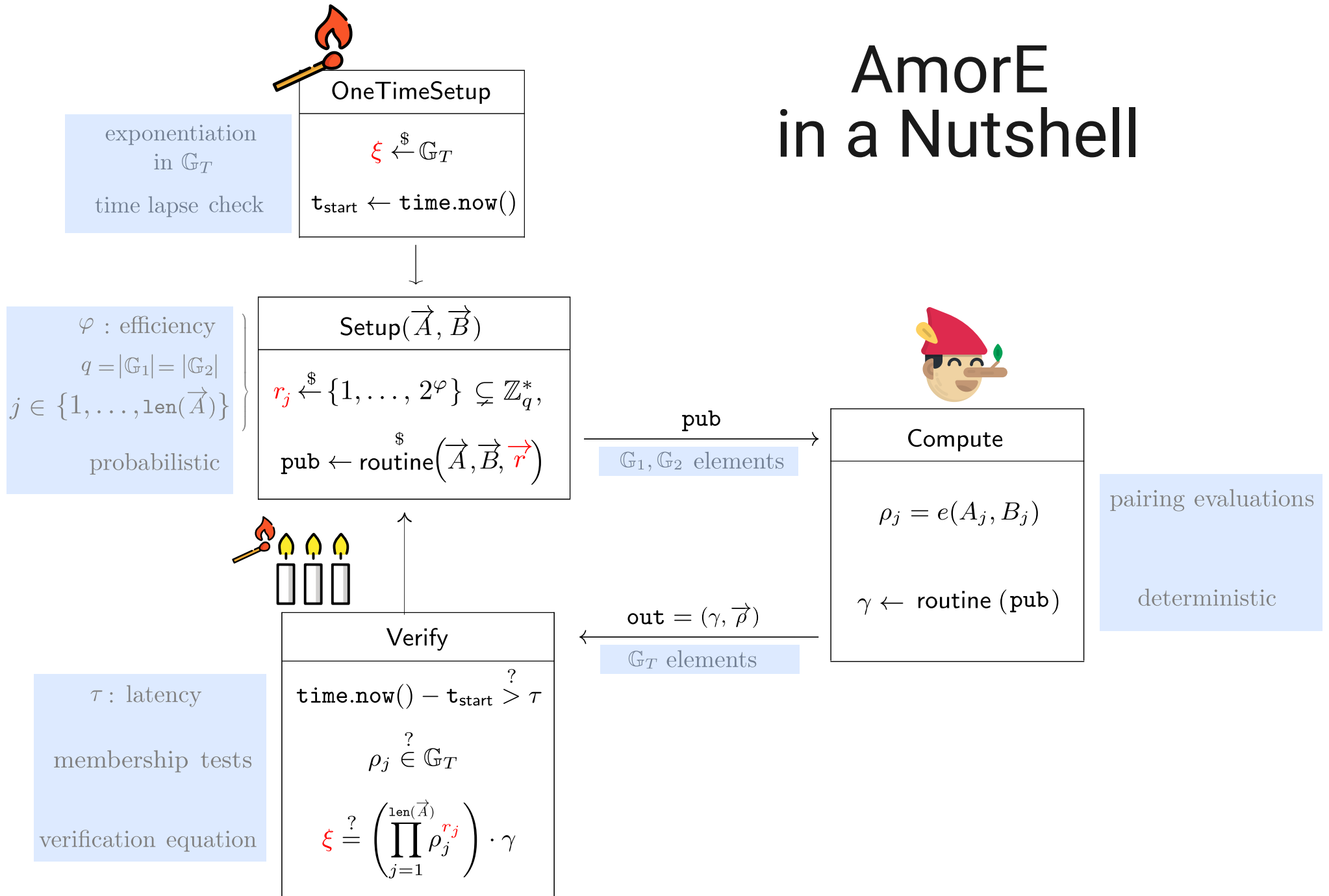
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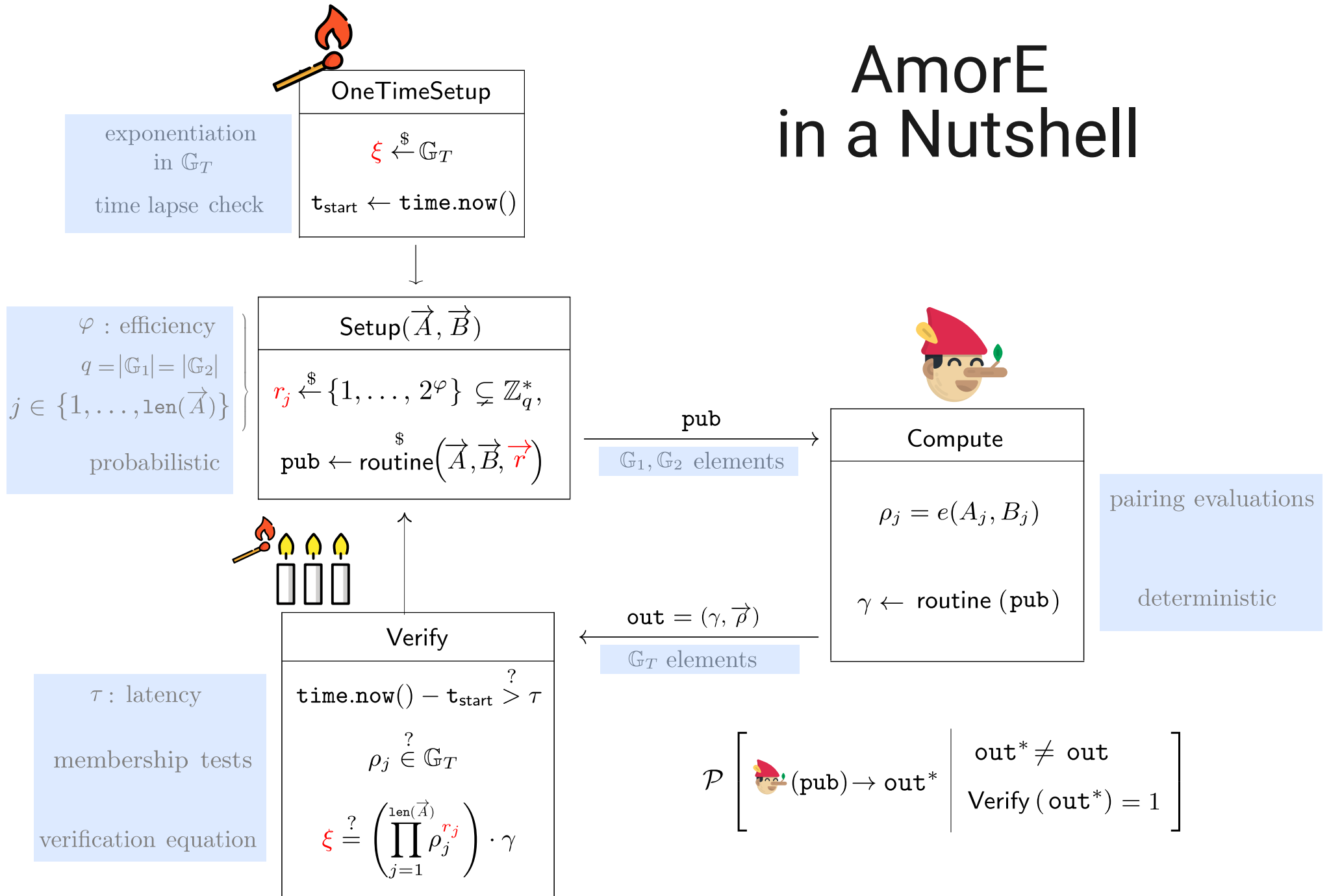
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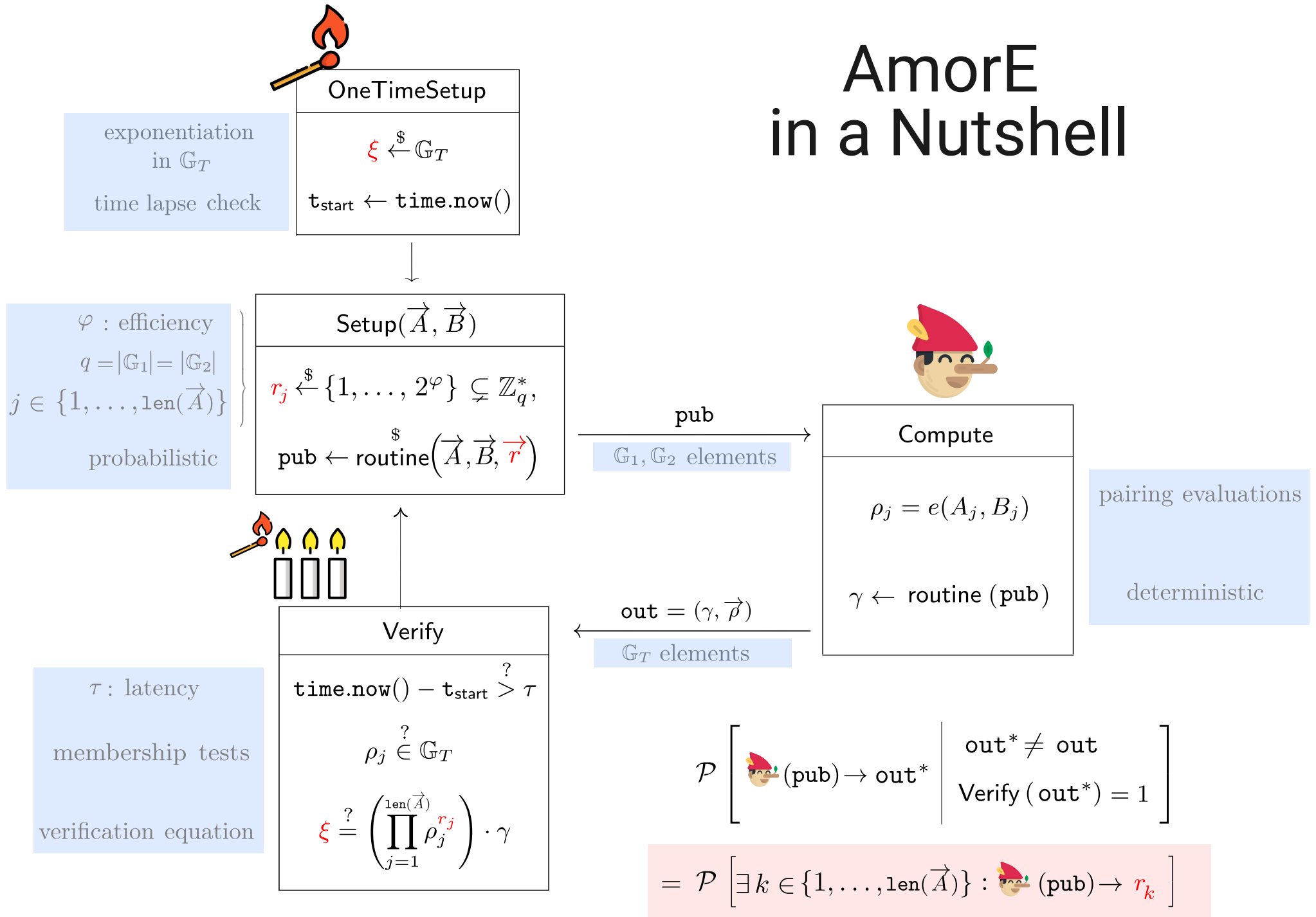
AmorE in a Nutshell



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AmorE in a Nutshell



Security and Efficiency Trade-Off

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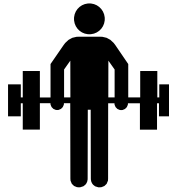
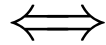


Unconditional

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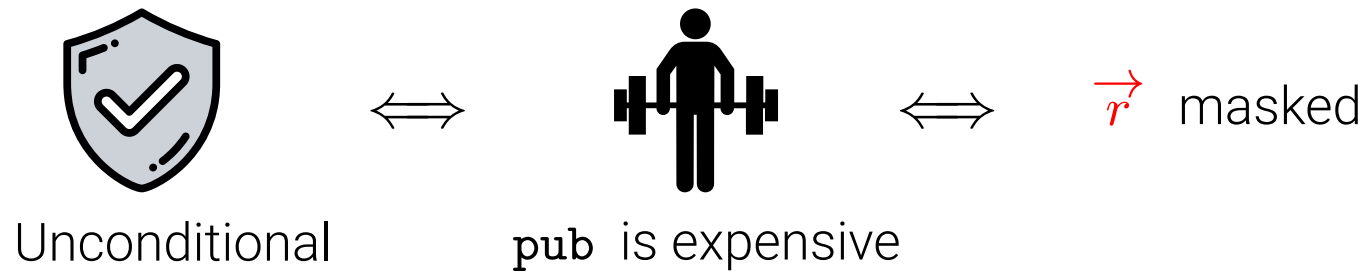


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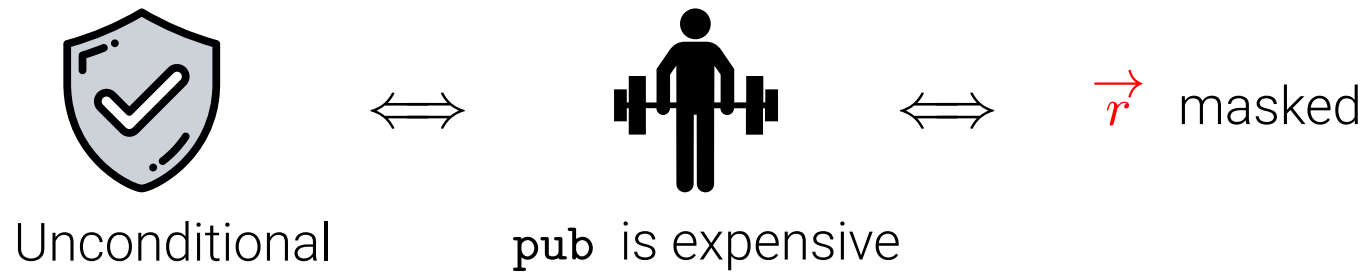


pub is expensive

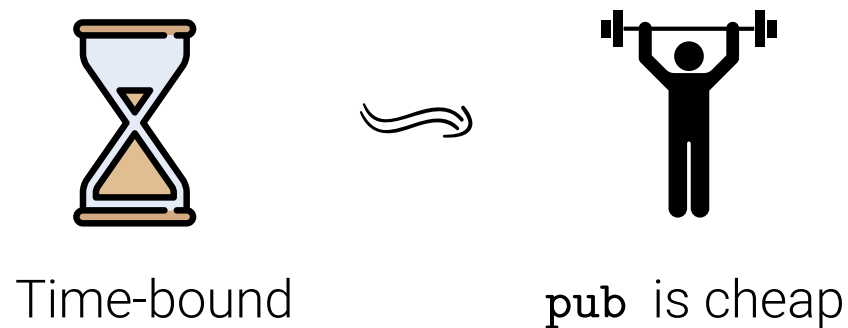
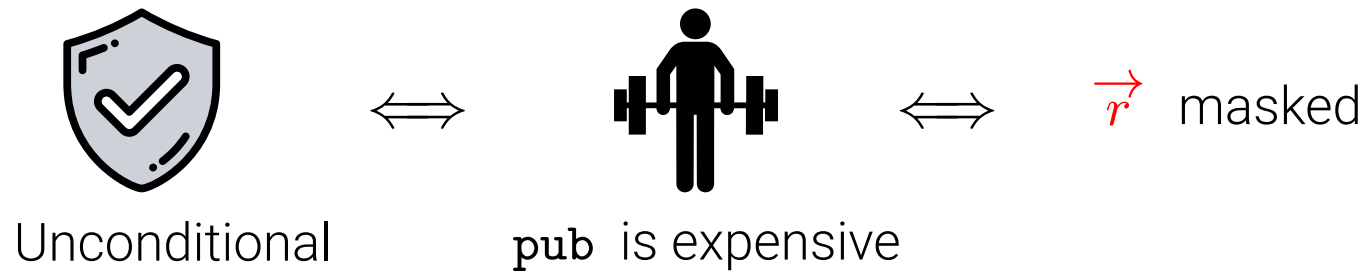
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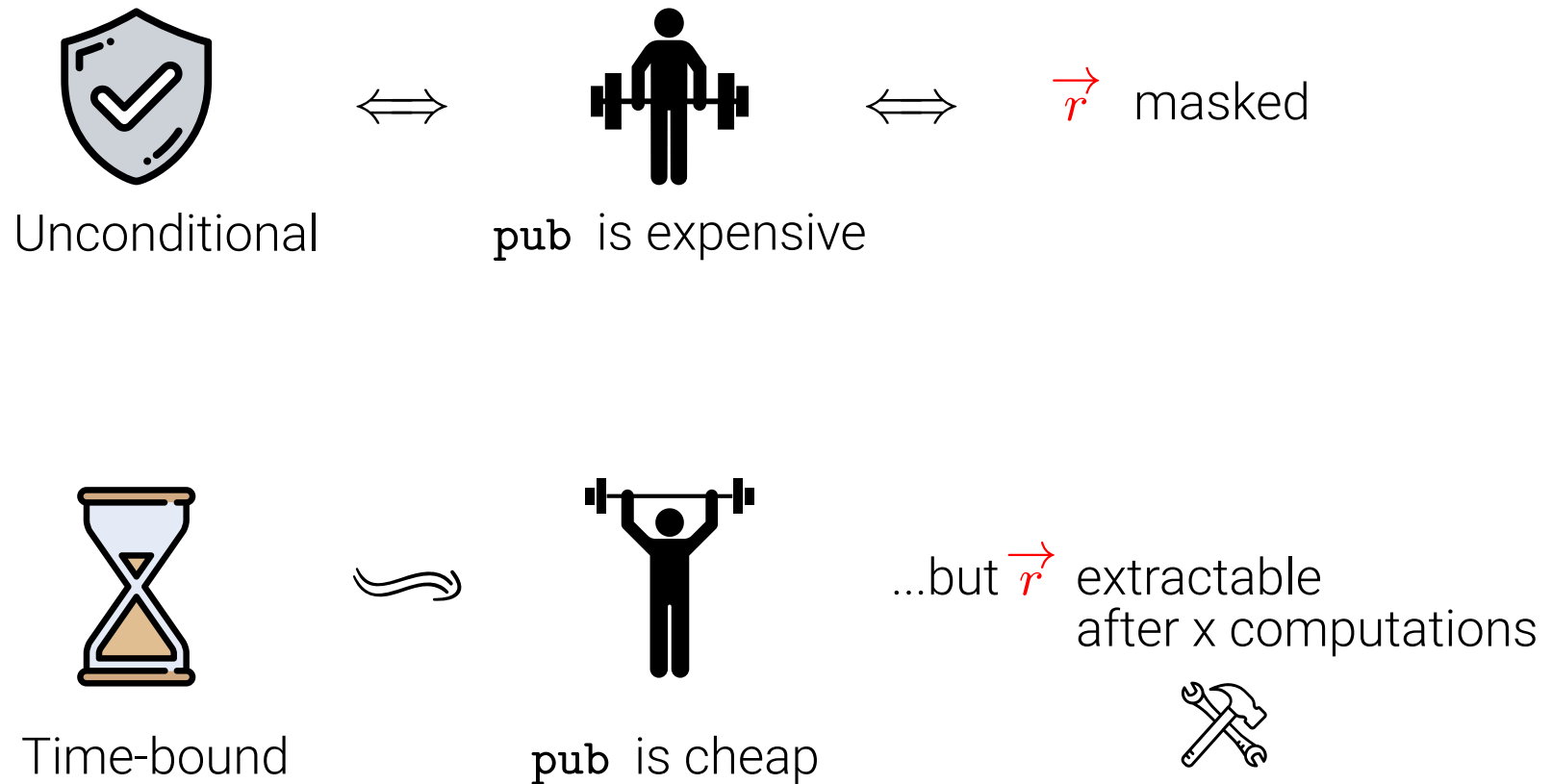
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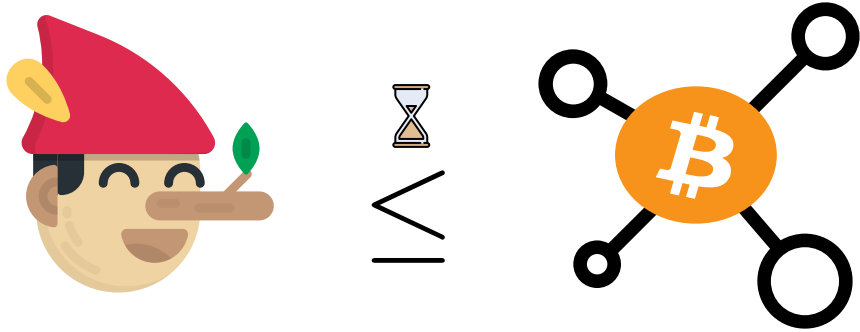


Adversary Bound


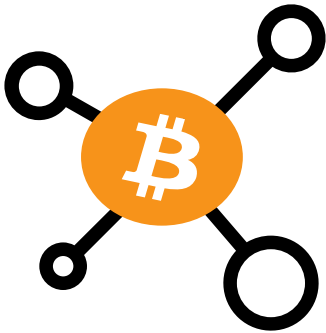
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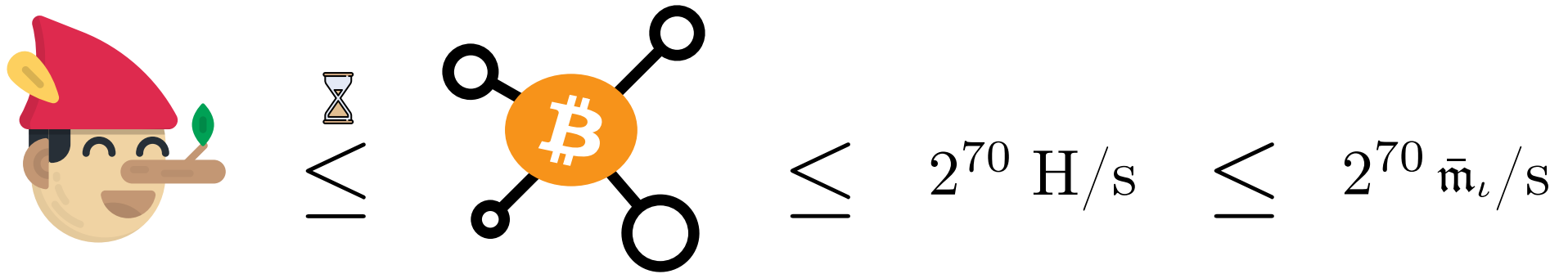
Adversary Bound



Adversary Bound

 \leq  $\leq 2^{70} \text{ H/s}$

Adversary Bound



The diagram shows a sequence of elements: a cartoon character with a red hat and a green leaf on its nose, followed by a less-than-or-equal-to symbol with a small hourglass icon above it, then a Bitcoin network icon (an orange circle with a white 'B' and four black lines connecting to smaller circles), followed by another less-than-or-equal-to symbol, then the expression 2^{70} H/s , followed by a third less-than-or-equal-to symbol, and finally the expression $2^{70} \bar{m}_t / \text{s}$.

$$\leq 2^{70} \text{ H/s} \leq 2^{70} \bar{m}_t / \text{s}$$

(Fair) assumption:

$\text{cost}(\text{block header hash}) < \text{cost}(\text{short scalar multiplication in } \mathbb{G}_1)$

Security Analysis Intuition

Let $(\mathbb{G} = \langle P \rangle, +)$ be a cyclic group of prime order q
and $\varepsilon \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_q^*$, $\xi = [\varepsilon]P$.

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$$\text{pub} = \begin{cases} C = [r_1]\xi + X \\ D = [r_2]\xi + Y \end{cases}$$

where $X, Y \in \mathbb{G}$ are public
and $X \neq C, Y \neq D$

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\nRightarrow

$q - 1$ equiprobable
 secret tuples (r_1, r_2, ε)

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unconditionally
secure

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 secret tuples (r_1, r_2, ε)



set $\{[r^{-1}](C - X) : r \in \llbracket 2^\varphi \rrbracket\}$

$\xi \in$



set $\{[r^{-1}](D - Y) : r \in \llbracket 2^\varphi \rrbracket\}$

Security Analysis Intuition

Let $(\mathbb{G} = \langle P \rangle, +)$ be a cyclic group of prime order q
 and $\varepsilon \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_q^*$, $\xi = [\varepsilon]P$.

• $r_1, r_2 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_q^*$

• $r_1, r_2 \xleftarrow{\$} \llbracket 2^\varphi \rrbracket = \{1, \dots, 2^\varphi\} \subsetneq \mathbb{Z}_q^*$

unconditionally
secure

$$\text{pub} = \begin{cases} C = [r_1]\xi + X \\ D = [r_2]\xi + Y \end{cases}$$


where $X, Y \in \mathbb{G}$ are public
 and $X \neq C, Y \neq D$

broken after
up to $2^{\varphi+1}$ scalar
computations in \mathbb{G}


$q - 1$ equiprobable
secret tuples (r_1, r_2, ε)

$\xi \in$
 \bigcap
 set $\{[r^{-1}](C - X) : r \in \llbracket 2^\varphi \rrbracket\}$
 set $\{[r^{-1}](D - Y) : r \in \llbracket 2^\varphi \rrbracket\}$

Adversary Winning Probability


Time-bound:  computes no more than 2^κ short scalar multiplications in τ seconds.

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Best strategy: choose $S_1, S_2 \subset \llbracket 2^\varphi \rrbracket$: $|S_1| + |S_2| \leq 2^\kappa$ and intersect the generated sets.


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$$\mathcal{P} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{elf}(\text{pub}) \rightarrow \text{out}^* \\ \text{out}^* \neq \text{out} \\ \text{Verify}(\text{out}^*) = 1 \end{array} \right]$$


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 & \leq \mathcal{P} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{set } \{ [r^{-1}](C - X) : r \in S_1 \} \\ \text{elf} \in \quad \cap \\ \text{set } \{ [r^{-1}](D - Y) : r \in S_2 \} \end{array} \right] \\
 & = \mathcal{P} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{event } \{ r_1 \in S_1 \} \\ \wedge \\ \text{event } \{ r_2 \in S_2 \} \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$


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 & \quad \quad \quad \hookrightarrow \text{if } \varphi = \left\lceil \frac{\sigma - 1}{2} + \kappa \right\rceil
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In this work:

$\tau = 1$	latency
$\kappa = 70$	computational
$\sigma = 40$	statistical
$\varphi = 90$	efficiency

$$\begin{aligned} & = \mathcal{P} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{event} \{ r_1 \in S_1 \} \\ \wedge \\ \text{event} \{ r_2 \in S_2 \} \end{array} \right] \leq 2^{-\sigma} \\ & \quad \hookrightarrow \text{if } \varphi = \left\lceil \frac{\sigma - 1}{2} + \kappa \right\rceil \end{aligned}$$








Result Overview

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Curve	Protocol	Client cost	Security
BLS12-381	CDS14	1.41 p	
	CKKS20	2.01 p	
	LOVE	1.90 p	
	AmorE	0.68 p	

$$\text{len}(\vec{A}) = 1$$

Result Overview

Curve	Protocol	Client cost	Security
BLS12-381	CDS14	1.41 p	
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	LOVE	1.90 p	
	AmorE	0.68 p	
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	CKC23	1.65 p	
	AmorE	0.45 p	

Result Overview








Curve	Protocol	Client cost	Security
BLS12-381	CDS14	1.41 p	
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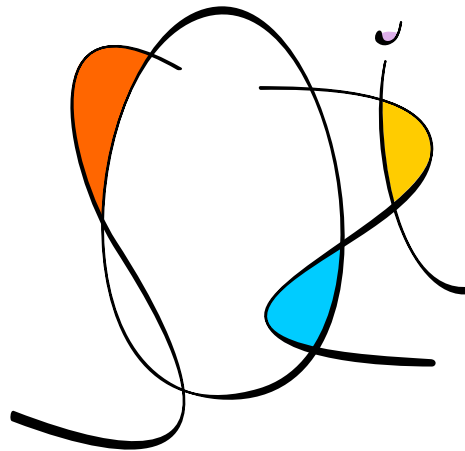
Table: Amortized Efficiency obtained over $N = 10$ delegations and 40 bits of statistical security (RELIC implementations).

Thank you for your attention :)

Open-source tools used for our presentation:



Inkscape



Sozi



SVG repo