

Non-Interactive Plaintext (In-)Equality Proofs and Group Signatures with Verifiable Controllable Linkability

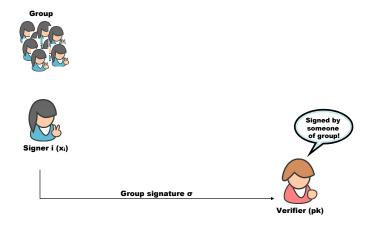
Olivier Blazy¹, David Derler², Daniel Slamanig², Raphael Spreitzer²

¹ Université de Limoges, XLim, France

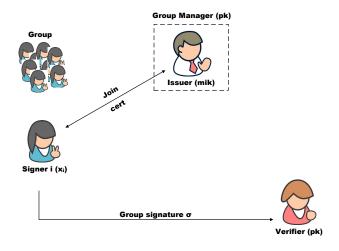
² IAIK, Graz University of Technology, Austria

CT-RSA 2016, San Francisco, 2nd March 2016

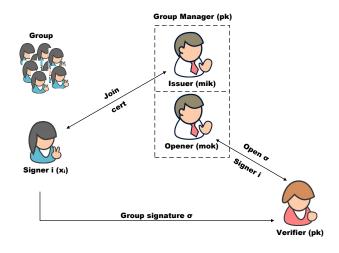
Group Signature Schemes [CVH91]



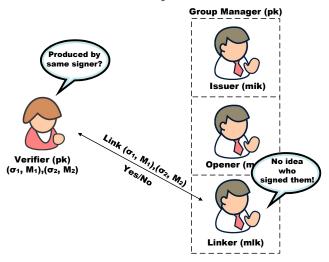
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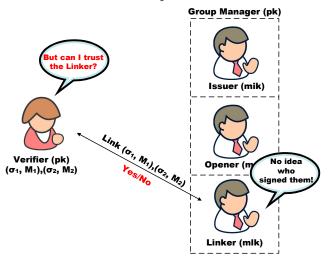
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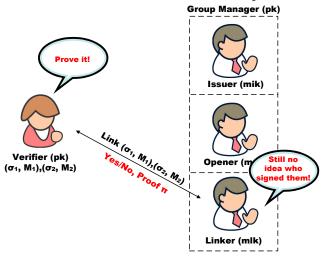
Controllable Linkability [HLhC+11, SSU14]



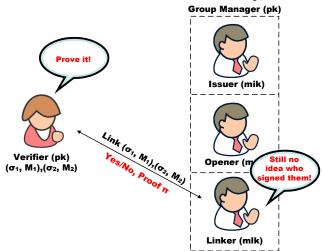
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Verifiable Controllable Linkability



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Primitive to prove plaintext (in-)equality

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- 4. Extend GSs with verifiable controllable linkability (VCL)

Basic building blocks

• $\mathcal{DS} = (KG_s, Sign, Verify)$

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Join

- User's secret: x_i
- Issuer computes: $cert \leftarrow Sign(gmik, f(x_i))$

Sign

■ $T \leftarrow \text{Enc}(pk_e, cert)$

Sign

- T ← Enc(pk_e, cert)
- $\pi \leftarrow SoK\{(x_i, cert) : cert = Sign(sk_s, f(x_i)) \land T = Enc(pk_e, cert))\}(m)$

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Verify

• "verification of π "

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Verify

• "verification of π "

Open

• $cert \leftarrow Dec(sk_e, T)$

Public key encryption with equality tests [Tan12, SSU14]

Conventional public key encryption scheme

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- + Com algorithm for equality tests using trapdoor

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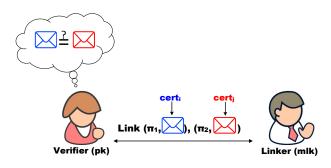
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- ⇒ ZK proof of knowledge of trapdoor for VCL

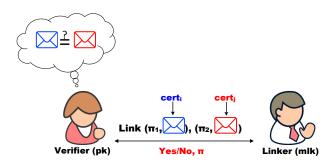


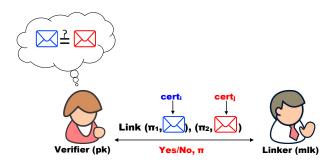












Non-interactive plaintext (in-)equality proofs

Given any PKEQ and ciphertexts T and T' under pk

Proof system ⊓

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1. Prove knowledge of trapdoor tk

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- 2. Com = 1 (membership) or Com = 0 (non-membership)

Given any PKEQ and ciphertexts T and T' under pk

Proof system ⊓

- 1. Prove knowledge of trapdoor tk
- 2. Com = 1 (membership) or Com = 0 (non-membership)
- 3. Without revealing trapdoor tk

- Witnessed by trapdoor tk
- Standard techniques [GS08]

Com = 1 defines *L* for membership $((x, w) \in L_R)$

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- Idea [BCV15]
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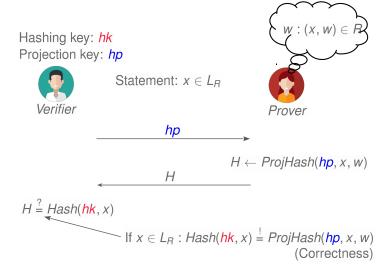
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- Efficient instantiations (GS and SPHFs)

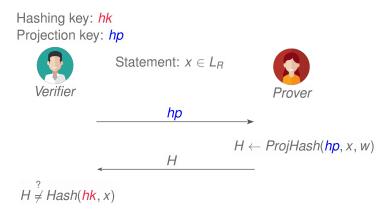
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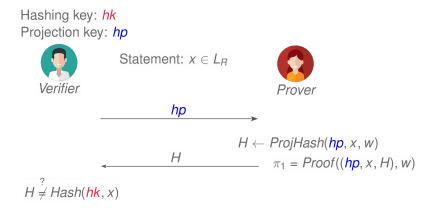
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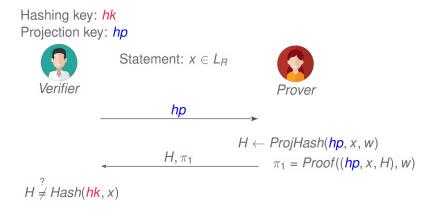
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- Efficient instantiations (GS and SPHFs)
- Technicalities: m, r must be known [BCV15]

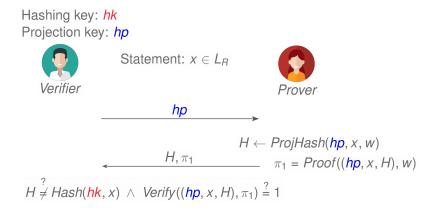
Smooth Projective Hash Functions (SPHFs)

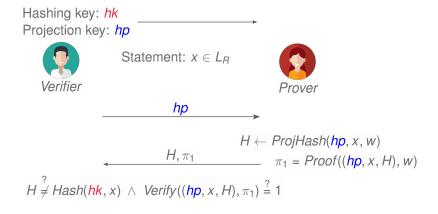


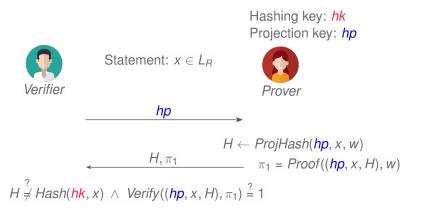






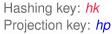








Statement: $x \in L_R$

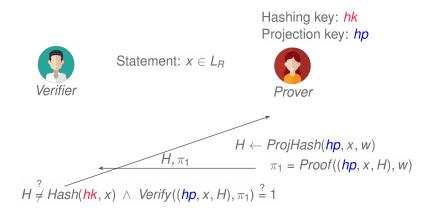




$$H \leftarrow ProjHash(hp, x, w)$$

$$\pi_1 = Proof((hp, x, H), w)$$

$$H \neq Hash(hk, x) \land Verify((hp, x, H), \pi_1) \stackrel{?}{=} 1$$





Statement: $x \in L_R$

Hashing key: *hk*Projection key: *hp*



Prover $H' \leftarrow Hash(hk, x)$

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Statement: $x \in L_R$

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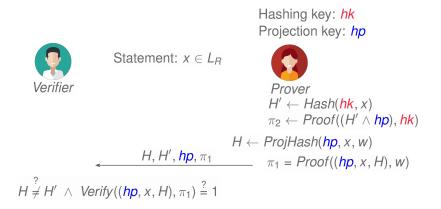


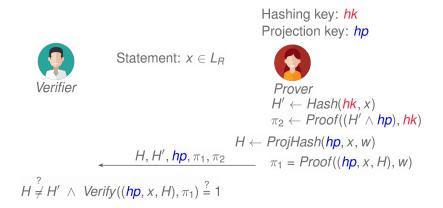
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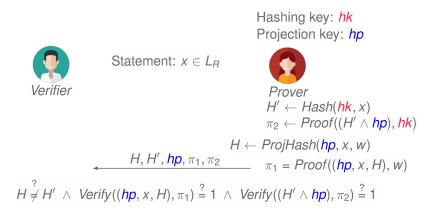
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$$H, H', hp, \pi_1 \qquad \qquad \pi_1 = Proof((hp, x, H), w)$$

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Example of Efficient Instantiation

ElGamal with equality tests (as in [SSU14])

$$(sk, pk) \leftarrow (x, g^x) \in \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{G}_1$$

$$(\hat{r},\hat{r}^{\mathsf{x}})\in\mathbb{G}_2 imes\mathbb{G}_2$$

$$(g^{\mathbf{r}}, m \cdot g^{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{r}}) \in \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_1$$

Example of Efficient Instantiation

ElGamal with equality tests (as in [SSU14])

• Keypair:
$$(sk, pk) \leftarrow (x, g^x) \in \mathbb{Z}_p \times \mathbb{G}_1$$

■ Trapdoor:
$$(\hat{r},\hat{r}^{\mathsf{x}}) \in \mathbb{G}_2 \times \mathbb{G}_2$$

■ Encryption of
$$m$$
: $(g^r, m \cdot g^{x \cdot r}) \in \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_1$

Pairing based equality test:

• Ciphertexts:
$$(g^r, m \cdot g^{x \cdot r}), (g^{r'}, m' \cdot g^{x \cdot r'})$$

$$m = m' \iff \frac{e(m \cdot g^{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{r}}, \hat{r})}{e(g^{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{r}^{\mathbf{x}})} = \frac{e(m' \cdot g^{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{r}'}, \hat{r})}{e(g^{\mathbf{r}'}, \hat{r}^{\mathbf{x}})}$$

Instantiation of Π_{ϵ}

Com = 1: plaintext equality proof

$$\begin{split} ((g^{r},m\cdot g^{\textbf{x}\cdot r}),(g^{r'},m'\cdot g^{\textbf{x}\cdot r'}),g^{\textbf{x}}) \in L_{\in} \iff \\ \frac{e(m\cdot g^{\textbf{x}\cdot r},\hat{r})}{e(g^{r},\hat{r}^{\textbf{x}})} &= \frac{e(m'\cdot g^{\textbf{x}\cdot r'},\hat{r})}{e(g^{r'},\hat{r}^{\textbf{x}})} \; \land \\ e(g,\hat{r}^{\textbf{x}}) &= e(g^{\textbf{x}},\hat{r}) \end{split}$$

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$$\prod_{i=1}^{2} e(A_{i}, \underline{\hat{Y}_{i}}) = \frac{e(m \cdot g^{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{r}} \cdot (m' \cdot g^{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{r}'})^{-1}, \hat{r})}{e(g^{\mathbf{r}} \cdot g^{-\mathbf{r}'}, \hat{r}^{\mathbf{x}})} = 1_{\mathbb{G}_{\tau}}$$

Instantiation of Π_{\notin}

Com = 0: plaintext inequality proof

$$\begin{split} ((g^r, m \cdot g^{\textbf{x} \cdot r}), (g^{r'}, m' \cdot g^{\textbf{x} \cdot r'}), g^{\textbf{x}}) \in L_{\notin} \iff \\ \frac{e(m \cdot g^{\textbf{x} \cdot r}, \hat{r})}{e(g^r, \hat{r}^{\textbf{x}})} \neq \frac{e(m' \cdot g^{\textbf{x} \cdot r'}, \hat{r})}{e(g^{r'}, \hat{r}^{\textbf{x}})} \; \land \\ e(g, \hat{r}^{\textbf{x}}) = e(g^{\textbf{x}}, \hat{r}) \end{split}$$

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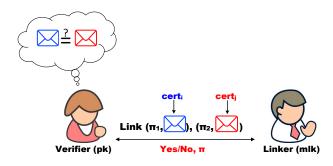
→ Our construction for non-membership proofs

NIPEI Proof System

Proof system $\Pi = (\Pi_{\in}, \Pi_{\notin})$

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GSSs with Verifiable Controllable Linkability

Extended security model for VCL-GS

- Algorithms: Link and Link_{Judge}
- Property: linking soundness

GSSs with Verifiable Controllable Linkability

Extended security model for VCL-GS

Algorithms: Link and Link_{Judge}

Property: linking soundness

Instantiation based on NIPEI

Link: Π.Proof

■ Link_{Judge}: Π.Verify

Proposed generic approach for (in-)equality proof

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- Also works for DLIN and CCA-secure ElGamal variants
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- Novel application
 - GSSs with verifiable controllable linkability



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Olivier Blazy, Céline Chevalier, and Damien Vergnaud. Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of