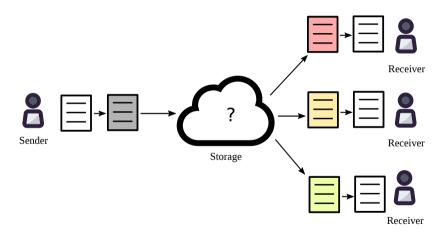


<fname Iname>

<event>, <dd mmm yyyy>

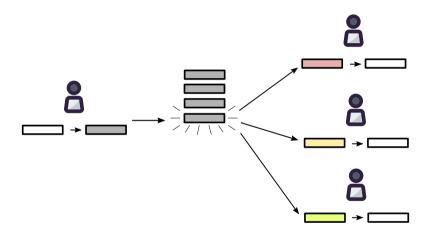
Why

Encrypted file sharing



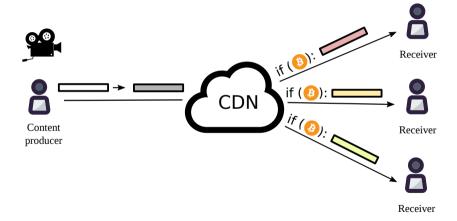
Why

Encrypted multi-user chats



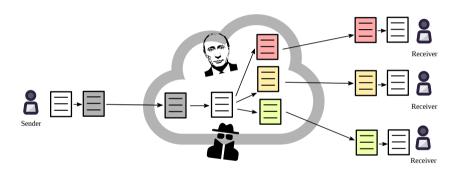
Why

Decentralized Netflix



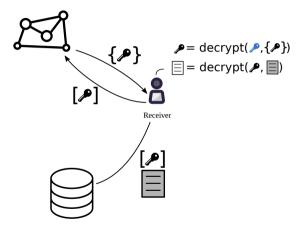
Central server + TLS

Data vulnerable to hackers, state actors etc

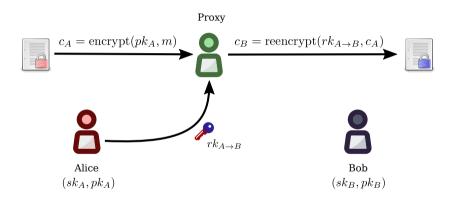


Solution

Proxy re-encryption + decentralization

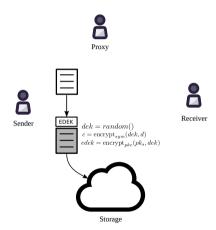


What is proxy re-encryption (PRE)



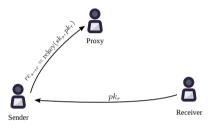
Centralized KMS using PRE

Encryption



Centralized KMS using PRE

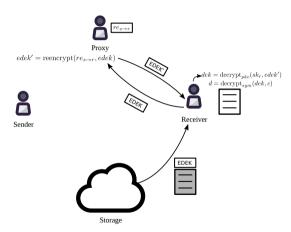
Access delegation





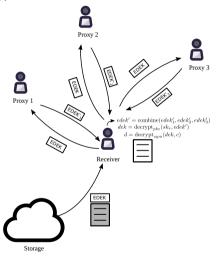
Centralized KMS using PRE

Decryption



Decentralized key management

Using threshold split-key re-encryption (Umbral)



https://github.com/nucypher/nucypher-kms/

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Umbral: threshold proxy re-encryption

- "Umbral" is Spanish for "threshold"
- PRE properties: Unidirectional, single-hop, non-interactive
- It follows a KEM/DEM approach:
 - UmbralKEM provides the threshold re-encryption capability
 - Uses ECIES for key encapsulation with zero knowledge proofs of correctness for verifiability on prime order curves (such as secp256k1)
 - ► The DEM can be any authenticated encryption (currently ChaCha2O-Poly13O5)
- IND-PRE-CCA security
- Verification of re-encryption correctness through Non-Interactive ZK Proofs
- Reference implementation: https://github.com/nucypher/pyUmbral/
- Documentation (WIP): https://github.com/nucypher/umbral-doc

PRE demo



Demo network: https://github.com/nucypher/mock-net/

Purpose

- Splitting trust between re-encryption nodes (more tokens = more trust and more work);
- Proof of Stake for minting new coins according to the mining schedule;
- Security deposit to be at stake against malicious behavior of nodes

Mining

Mining reward:

$$\kappa = \left(0.5 + 0.5 \frac{\min(\mathsf{T_i}, \mathsf{T_1})}{\mathsf{T_1}}\right) \tag{1}$$

$$T_{i,initial} \geq T_{\min},$$
 (2)

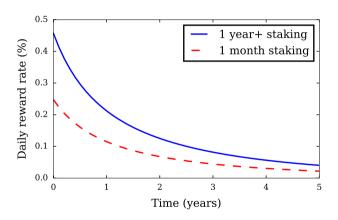
$$\delta \mathbf{s}_{\mathbf{i},\mathbf{t}} = \kappa \frac{\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{i}}}{\sum \mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{j}}} \frac{\ln 2}{\mathbf{T}_{1/2}} \left(\mathbf{S}_{\max} - \mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{t}-1} \right). \tag{3}$$

(4)

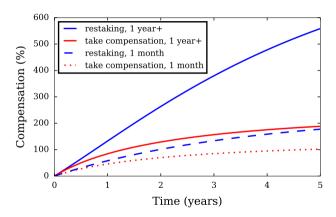
Results into:

$$\text{reward} \propto 2^{\frac{\mathsf{t}}{\mathsf{T}_{1/2}}}$$

Graph of daily mining compensation



Relocking mining rewards



Usage examples

Decentralized marketplaces:

- Datum;
- Origin protocol;
- The Seam;
- SwipeCrypto.

Decentralized databases:

- Bluzelle;
- Fluence;
- Wolk.

Medical data sharing

- Medibloc:
- IRYO;

- Medixain;
- Wholesome;
- Medcredits;
- HealthCombix / PointNurse;
- Genobank;
- iku.network.

IoT

- Spherity (together with BigchainDB);
- Carblock.io;
- XAIN.

Cryptocurrency keys

Coval Emblem Vault.

Types of policies

- Time-based:
- On payment ("grant access once paid, continue granting while paying");
- Smart contract (public) method.

Open question

Is it possible to "grant to whoever pays", without knowing public key, using non-interactive zero-knowledge proofs? (Performance of granting access is not required)

Useful links



Website: https://nucypher.com

Github: https://github.com/nucypher/

PyUmbral: https://github.com/nucypher/pyUmbral/
GoUmbral: https://github.com/nucypher/goUmbral/

Mocknet: https://github.com/nucypher/mock-net/

Discord: https://discord.gg/7rmXa3S

Whitepaper: https://www.nucypher.com/whitepapers/english.pdf

E-mail: <name>@nucypher.com E-mail: hello@nucypher.com