
Scheme Schnorr

The Schnorr signature scheme [Sch91], parametrized by an elliptic curve $E(\mathbb{G}, q, G, I)$ with identity I , and a hash function H . Following a prior **KeyGen**, the signer holds a private key $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*$ and a public key $Q = x \cdot G$

Inputs: m , a message to sign

Sign($m, x \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*, Q \in \mathbb{G}$) $\dashrightarrow \sigma$

- 1: Sample $k \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_{q^*}$ *(Nonce generation)*
 - 2: $R \leftarrow k \cdot G$ *(Commitment)*
 - 3: $e \leftarrow H(R \parallel Q \parallel m)$ *(Challenge)*
 - 4: $s \leftarrow (x \cdot e) + k$ *(Signature composition)*
- return** $\sigma = \{e, s\}$ as the signature

Verify($m, Q \in \mathbb{G}, \sigma = \{e \in \mathbb{Z}_{q^*}, s \in \mathbb{Z}_{q^*}\}$) $\dashrightarrow \text{valid}$

- 1: $R \leftarrow s \cdot G + (-e) \cdot Q$
 - 2: $e' \leftarrow H(R \parallel Q \parallel m)$
 - 3: Check if $e' \stackrel{?}{=} e$, otherwise **ABORT**.
- return** *valid*
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References

- [Sch91] C. P. Schnorr. Efficient signature generation by smart cards. In *Journal of Cryptology*, 1991.