

RFC-008: Shamir Secret Sharing

Status: Implemented **Date:** January 2026 **Author:** Derrell
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(shamir-split, shamir-reconstruct)

Abstract

This RFC specifies Shamir's Secret Sharing implementation for the Library of Cyberspace, enabling K-of-N threshold splitting and reconstruction of cryptographic keys and other secrets.

Motivation

Private keys are single points of failure:

- **Key loss:** Funds locked forever
- **Key theft:** Complete compromise
- **Key escrow:** Trust a third party?

Shamir's Secret Sharing provides:

1. **Threshold recovery:** Any K of N shares reconstruct
2. **Information-theoretic security:** K-1 shares reveal nothing
3. **Distributed custody:** No single holder
4. **Backup flexibility:** Geographic distribution

From Adi Shamir's 1979 paper "How to Share a Secret":

Split a secret into N pieces such that any K pieces suffice to reconstruct, but K-1 pieces reveal absolutely nothing.

Specification

Share Record

```
(define-record-type <shamir-share>
  (make-shamir-share id threshold x y)
  shamir-share?
  (id share-id) ; Symbol: share-1, share-2, etc.
```

```
(threshold share-threshold) ; K value
(x share-x) ; X-coordinate (1 to N)
(y share-y)) ; Y-coordinate (blob, same size as secret)
```

Splitting a Secret

```
(shamir-split secret #!key (threshold 3) (total 5))
```

Parameters: - secret - Blob to split (any size, typically 32 or 64 bytes) - threshold - Minimum shares to reconstruct (K) - total - Total shares to create (N)

Returns: List of N shamir-share records

Algorithm: 1. For each byte of secret: - Generate K-1 random coefficients - Coefficient[0] = secret byte - Polynomial: $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_{K-1}x^{K-1}$ 2. Evaluate polynomial at $x = 1, 2, \dots, N$ 3. Package (x, f(x)) pairs as shares

Reconstructing a Secret

```
(shamir-reconstruct shares)
```

Parameters: - shares - List of at least K shamir-share records

Returns: Reconstructed secret blob

Algorithm: 1. Take first K shares 2. For each byte position: - Use Lagrange interpolation - Compute $f(0)$ = secret byte 3. Assemble reconstructed secret

Galois Field Arithmetic

Operations performed in $GF(2^8)$ with irreducible polynomial $x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$:

```
(define gf256-primitive #x11b) ;  $x^8 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$ 

(define (gf256-mul a b)
  "Multiply in GF(2^8)"
  ...)

(define (gf256-inv a)
  "Multiplicative inverse in GF(2^8)"
  ...)
```

```
(define (gf256-poly-eval coeffs x)
  "Evaluate polynomial at x using Horner's method"
  ...)
```

GF(2⁸) ensures: – All operations stay within byte range
 – No overflow issues – Proper field properties (every non-zero element has inverse)

Usage Examples

Basic Secret Splitting

```
(import crypto-ffi)

(sodium-init)

;; Create a 32-byte secret
(define secret (make-blob 32))
;; ... fill with secret data ...

;; Split into 5 shares, threshold 3
(define shares (shamir-split secret threshold: 3 total: 5))

;; Distribute shares to custodians
(print "Created " (length shares) " shares")
(print "Threshold: " (share-threshold (car shares)))
```

Reconstruction from K Shares

```
;; Collect any 3 shares
(define collected (list share-1 share-3 share-5))

;; Reconstruct
(define reconstructed (shamir-reconstruct collected))

;; Verify
(if (equal? (blob->hex secret) (blob->hex reconstructed))
    (print " Reconstruction successful!")
    (print " Reconstruction failed"))
```

Ed25519 Key Backup

```
;; Generate keypair
(define keypair (ed25519-keypair))
(define public-key (car keypair))
(define private-key (cadr keypair))

;; Split private key (5-of-7 for production)
(define key-shares (shamir-split private-key threshold: 5 total: 7))

;; Later: reconstruct and verify
(define recovered-key (shamir-reconstruct (take key-shares 5)))

;; Test: sign with recovered key
(define message "Test message")
(define signature (ed25519-sign recovered-key message))
(define valid? (ed25519-verify public-key message signature))

(if valid?
    (print " Recovered key produces valid signatures!")
    (print " Key recovery failed"))
```

Security Properties

Information-Theoretic Security

With $K-1$ shares: – **No information** about secret is revealed
– **Not computationally hard** – literally impossible – Even infinite compute power cannot break

This is because $K-1$ points determine infinitely many degree- $(K-1)$ polynomials.

Share Independence

Each share is uniformly random: – Looks like random bytes –
No correlation between shares – Safe to store on untrusted media

Threshold Guarantee

Exactly K shares required: – K shares: reconstruction succeeds – $K-1$ shares: no information – $K+1$ shares: still works (overdetermined)

Threshold Selection Guidelines

Use Case	Threshold	Total	Rationale
Personal backup	2-of-3	Simple recovery	
Team key	3-of-5	Majority required	
Organization root	5-of-7	Supermajority	
Hardware ceremony	7-of-11	High assurance	
Paranoid	11-of-15	Maximum distribution	

Considerations

- **Availability:** Higher K = harder to recover
 - **Security:** Lower K = easier to collude
 - **Geography:** Consider time zones for ceremonies
 - **Succession:** What if custodians unavailable?
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Share Distribution

Physical Security

Share 1: Safe deposit box (Bank A)
Share 2: Home safe
Share 3: Attorney's vault
Share 4: Trusted family member
Share 5: Offshore location

Digital Storage

Share 1: Hardware security module
Share 2: Air-gapped laptop
Share 3: Encrypted USB (passphrase protected)
Share 4: Paper printout (secure location)
Share 5: Tattoo (not recommended)

Geographic Distribution

- Different jurisdictions
 - Different failure domains
 - Different time zones (for ceremonies)
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Verification Without Reconstruction

For periodic verification that shares are intact:

```
;; Each custodian verifies their share
(define (verify-share share expected-id expected-threshold)
  (and (eq? (share-id share) expected-id)
        (= (share-threshold share) expected-threshold)
        (= (blob-size (share-y share)) expected-length)))
```

Full reconstruction should be rare: – Key rotation ceremonies – Emergency recovery – Succession events

Integration with Threshold Signatures

Two complementary approaches:

Shamir for Key Backup (This RFC)

Private key → split → N shares

Recovery: K shares → reconstruct → use key

Multi-Signature for Governance (RFC-007)

N parties → N keys → N signatures

Verification: count valid K

Use Shamir when: – Backing up existing keys – Emergency recovery scenarios – Single key must be reconstructable

Use Multi-Sig when: – Ongoing governance decisions – Need audit trail of who signed – Asynchronous authorization

Security Considerations

Threats Mitigated

Threat	Mitigation
Key loss	Any K shares recover
Single compromise	Need K colluding
Insider attack	Distribute to independent parties
Coercion	Geographic/jurisdictional diversity

Threats Remaining

Threat	Notes
K colluding parties	Fundamental limitation
Poor share storage	Operational security
Side channels during reconstruction	Use secure environments
Weak random generation	Use libsodium

Operational Security

1. **Generation:** Air-gapped machine, secure random
 2. **Distribution:** Out-of-band verification
 3. **Storage:** Encrypted, physically secure
 4. **Reconstruction:** Secure room, witnesses
 5. **Destruction:** Secure wipe after use
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Implementation Notes

Dependencies

- `libsodium` – Secure random number generation
- `srfi-4` – `u8vectors` for byte manipulation

Performance

- Split: $O(N \times K \times \text{secret_length})$
- Reconstruct: $O(K^2 \times \text{secret_length})$
- $\text{GF}(2^8)$ operations: $O(1)$ per byte

Limitations

- Secret size: Arbitrary (but typically ≤ 64 bytes)
 - Share count: Practical limit ~ 255 (byte x-coordinates)
 - Threshold: $2 \leq K \leq N$
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References

1. Shamir, A. (1979). How to share a secret. Communications of the ACM.
2. Blakley, G. R. (1979). Safeguarding cryptographic keys.

3. Beimel, A. (2011). Secret-Sharing Schemes: A Survey.
 4. NIST SP 800-57. Recommendation for Key Management.
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Changelog

- **2026-01-06** – Initial specification
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Implementation Status: Complete **Test Status:** Passing
(test-shamir.scm) **Field Arithmetic:** $\text{GF}(2^8)$