



# ECDAAs for Anonymous Genuine Checks and Signatures (Elliptic Curve Anonymous Attestation)

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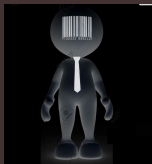
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# The Fight for Privacy

## Stakes

- Threat 1 : value your privacy or you're the product



- Threat 2 : Legislator surveillance



# The Fight for Privacy

## Examples

- Correlate Ledger Live logs (our DB): links the accounts
- identification of the Device public key at genuine check: what about metadata

# Summary

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# Signatures schemes



(Classical) Signatures

ECDSA



Multi-Signatures

Musig2



Threshold Signatures

FROST

Starknet meetup presentation

# Anonymous Signatures schemes



## Additional properties

- group anonymity : The required anonymity property is that it is impossible for the verifier to identify from which member of the group the signature was issued.
- linkability: enables an entity to identify if two signatures of the same message have been issued by the same user, without knowing the identity of that user.

# Anonymous Signatures schemes

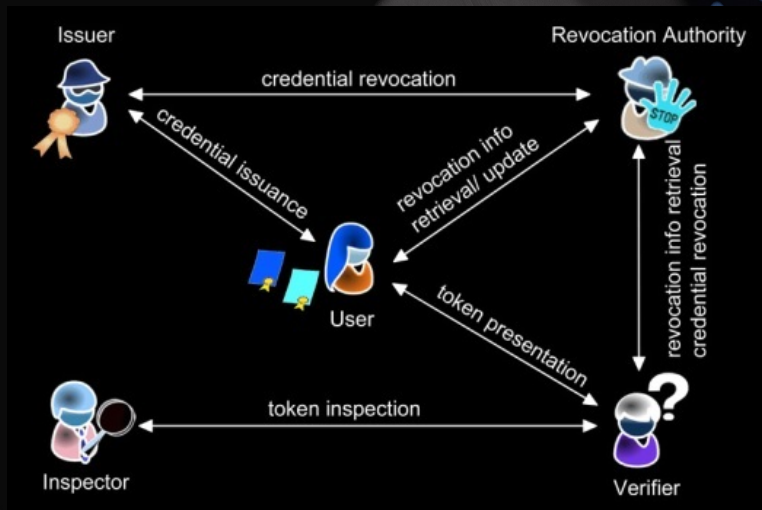


## Schemes

- Decentralized : [Ring Signatures](#), [Linkable Ring Signatures](#) (blog post).
- Centralized : Anonymous Attestations

In Decentralized schemes, user select the Ring, in centralized there is an additional entity: the issuer.

# Anonymous Credentials





# ECDA

ECDA is anonymous, linkable and centralized.  
FIDO 2 draft



TCG (Trusted Computing Group)



It uses advanced cryptographic mechanisms: pairing over elliptic curves.



## CREDENTIALS GENERATION

```
input (sk_x, sk_y): issuer secret key
m, B, Q, c1, s1, n credential received from user
def Issuer_Gen_Credentials(sk_x, sk_y, m, B, Q, c1, s1, n): return A,B,C,Q;
```

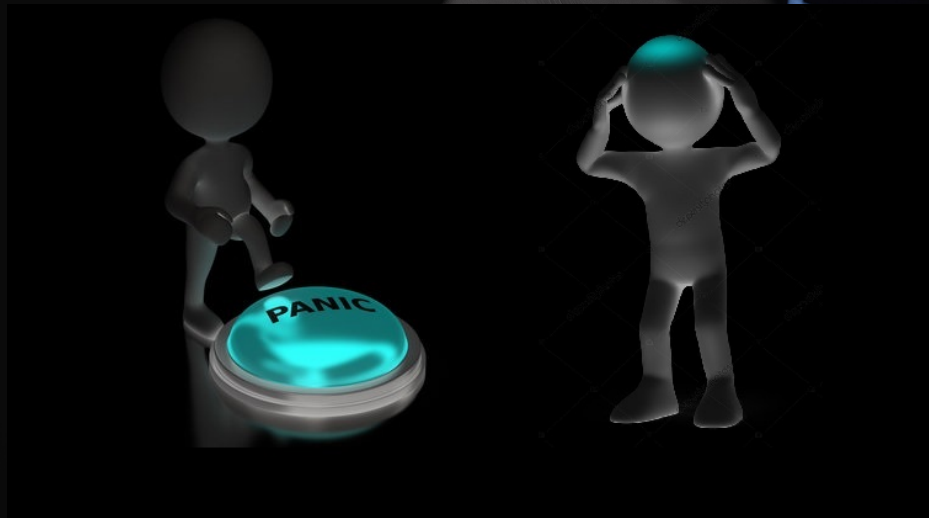
## SIGNATURE

```
Input:
sk=user secret key
A,B,C,D: credentials
Data: some additional data of bytesize Data_s8
h_KRD : hash of KRD (message) of bytesize Data_s8
def ECDAA_Sign(sk, A, B, C, D, Data, Data_s8, h_KRD, h_s8):
return i_c,s,R,S,T,W,n
```

## VERIFICATION

```
Input:
X,Y: issuer public key
Data, Data_s8, h_KRD, h_s8: additional data and message
i_c,s,R,S,T,W,n : signature
def ECDAA_Verify(X,Y, Data, Data_s8, h_KRD, h_s8, i_c,s,R,S,T,W,n):
```

# Disclaimer



# Pairing Based Cryptography

Pairing stands for the bilinear map property of Pairing-friendly curves:

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

$$e(P, Q + R) = e(P, Q).e(P, R)$$

In classical ECC, the space of exponent is linear and enables a wild lot of things (ECDSA, ECDH). The secret function applied to build the protocol is linear. Very roughly, the secret function in PBC is quadratic. Composing linear function, leads to degree 1, composing bilinear you can do anything !

# Pairing Based Cryptography

This extra degree of freedom enables powerful features:

- short digital signatures that are efficiently aggregatable
- identity-based cryptography
- single-round multi-party key exchange
- KZG commitments.
- Snarks
- Ring, linkable, anonymous signatures

# Pairing Based Cryptography

Pairing are more complex to implement:

- G2 : requires quadratic extension field (it is like using complex numbers over FF)
- GT: requires dodecaic field (imagine complex numbers, but in dimension 12)

G1 Generator

G1x

0x17F1D3A73197D7942695638C4FA9AC0FC3688C4F9774B905A14E3A3F171BAC58

G1y

0x08B3F481E3AAA0F1A09E30ED741D8AE4FCF5E095D5D00AF600DB18CB2C04B3ED

G2 Generator

G2x




11559732032986387107991004021392285783925812861821192530917403151452391805634\*i +  
10857046999023057135944570762232829481370756359578518086990519993285655852781

G2y

4082367875863433681332203403145435568316851327593401208105741076214120093531\*i +  
8495653923123431417604973247489272438418190587263600148770280649306958101930

# Pairing Based and EVMs

Available in solidity as precompiled over the curve altbn128 (bn254 ethereum):

 0x06	ecAdd	150 ⓘ	<input type="text" value="x1"/> <input type="text" value="y1"/> <input type="text" value="x2"/> <input type="text" value="y2"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/> <input type="text" value="y"/>	Point addition (ADD) on the elliptic curve 'alt_bn128'
 0x07	ecMul	6000 ⓘ	<input type="text" value="x1"/> <input type="text" value="y1"/> <input type="text" value="s"/>	<input type="text" value="x"/> <input type="text" value="y"/>	Scalar multiplication (MUL) on the elliptic curve 'alt_bn128'
 0x08	ecPairing	45000 ⓘ	<input type="text" value="x1"/> <input type="text" value="y1"/> <input type="text" value="x2"/> <input type="text" value="y2"/> <input type="text" value="..."/> <input type="text" value="xk"/> <input type="text" value="yk"/>	<input type="text" value="success"/>	Bilinear function on groups on the elliptic curve 'alt_bn128'

Available in Cairo through Nethermind and Garaga.

Notice that the cost of a pairing is x15 compared to a ecRecover (ECDSA).  
Not available in Nano.

# Use cases





# ZKProof-of-Ledger :Genuine Check



Each time a Nano authenticates, use ECDA, LL doesn't learn anything other than genuinity.

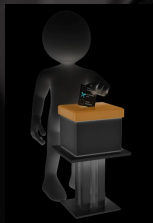
No linkability required.

The credentials could be deterministically generated for anti replay.

# Safe and Private Infinity Pass: Airdrop

Each Pass is associated to a set of credentials. Then a drop is linkable (anonymous but only once).

# Voting system



Each vote is a linkable signature of a given message.

Tag='election', Message='Nico President', ECDAAs(credentials, Tag, Message).



- Fresh Genuine Check (deployer): (wallet, current development over Argent) over verifier (Cairo) or signer (C)
  - Nano Signer (rust)
  - Device ID
  - Write an EIP/RFC like doc
  - Some EVM (Polygon) chain for a secure privacy-preserving NFT Pass
- Adapt ECDA to blockchain constraint (curves, hashing).



ECDAAs are currently specified by TPM2.0 and [Fido2](#) (draft) over specific BN curves.

Instantiation:

- use the ASM/TPM architecture with Nano=ASM (authenticator), Phone/Desktop = host
- issuer : backend
- verifier : backend for genuine Check, Smartcontract in solidity/cairo for airdrops/fresh endorsement.



ECDAAs are currently specified by TPM2.0 and [Fido2](#) (draft) over specific BN curves.

Necessary modifications:

- use a pairing friendly curve compatible with EVM, Cairo and Nano : BLS12 and BN254 (PoC on EVM)
- use the ASM/TPM architecture with Nano=ASM (authenticator), Phone/Desktop = host
- hash to curve: introduce co-factor clearing to make specification consistent (hash to curve incompatible with BLS)

# Status

Current status:

Target	Completion	Comment
Simulation (HLS)	95%	Add more testing
Cairo	5%	working on synchronization of hash over curve
Solidity	10%	All building blocks synchronized Perfect Guild Training !
Nano	0%	Need Dev NanoX Grom, let's rust it !
Back end	0%	use of HLS for PoC



# Questions ?



C Library



**SCAN ME**

R. Dubois (LIT)

Slides



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ECDAAs for Anonymous Genuine Checks and

Cairo&Sage



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