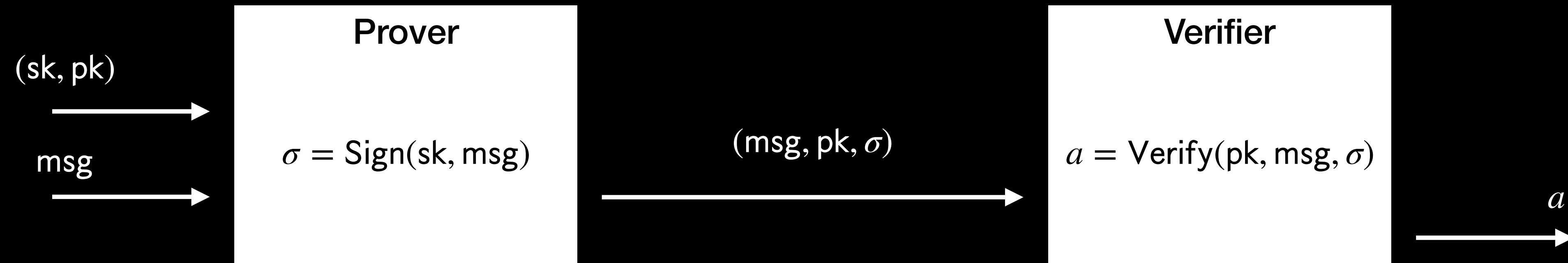


# Key Blinding for Signature Schemes

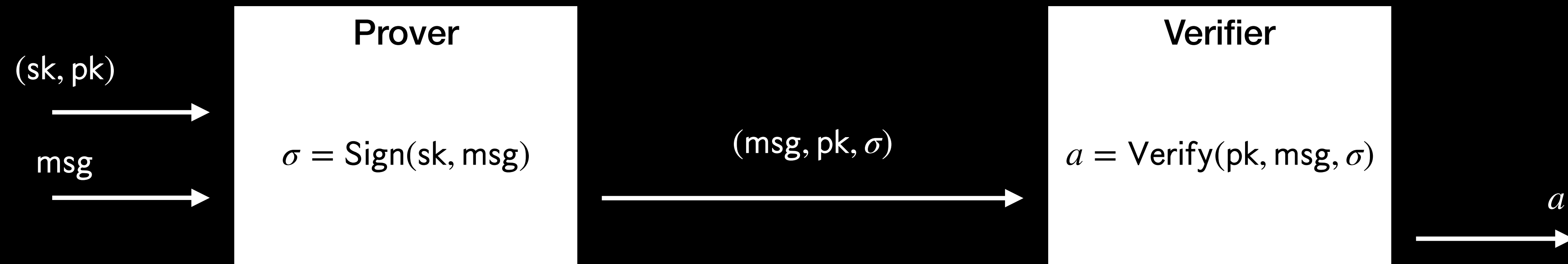
`draft-dew-cfrg-signature-key-blinding`

# Setting: Single Prover



Unforgeability: Given  $(\text{msg}, \text{pk}, \sigma)$ , will the Verifier conclude that the owner of  $\text{sk}$  produced  $\sigma$  with overwhelming probability? ✓

# Setting: Single Prover

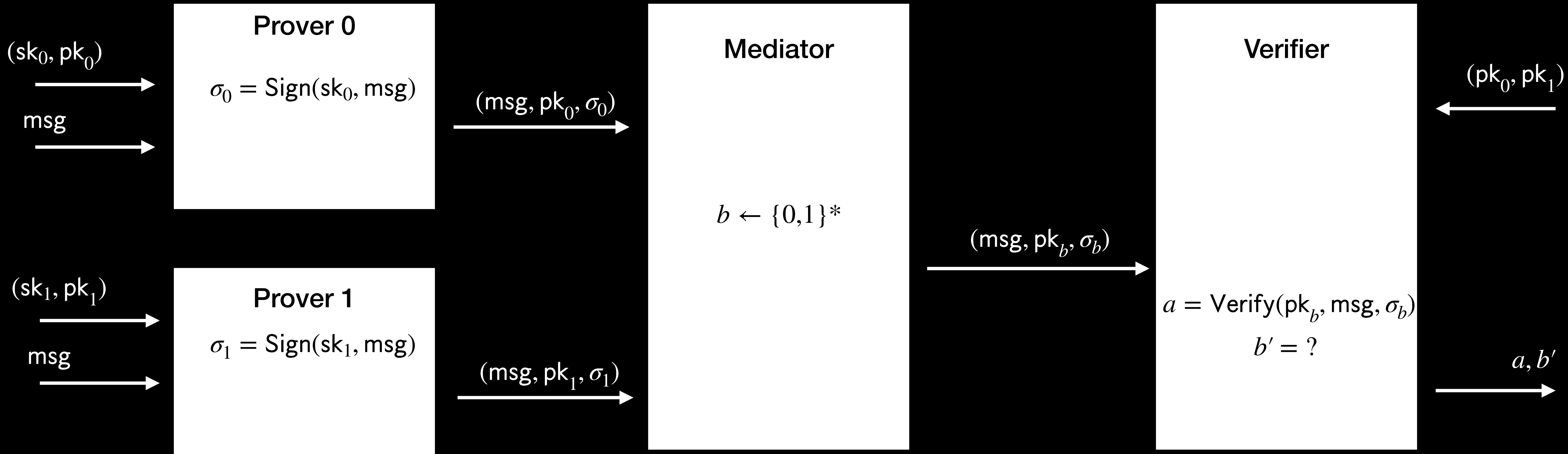


Unforgeability: Given  $(msg, pk, \sigma)$ , will the Verifier conclude that the owner of  $sk$  produced  $\sigma$  with overwhelming probability? ✓

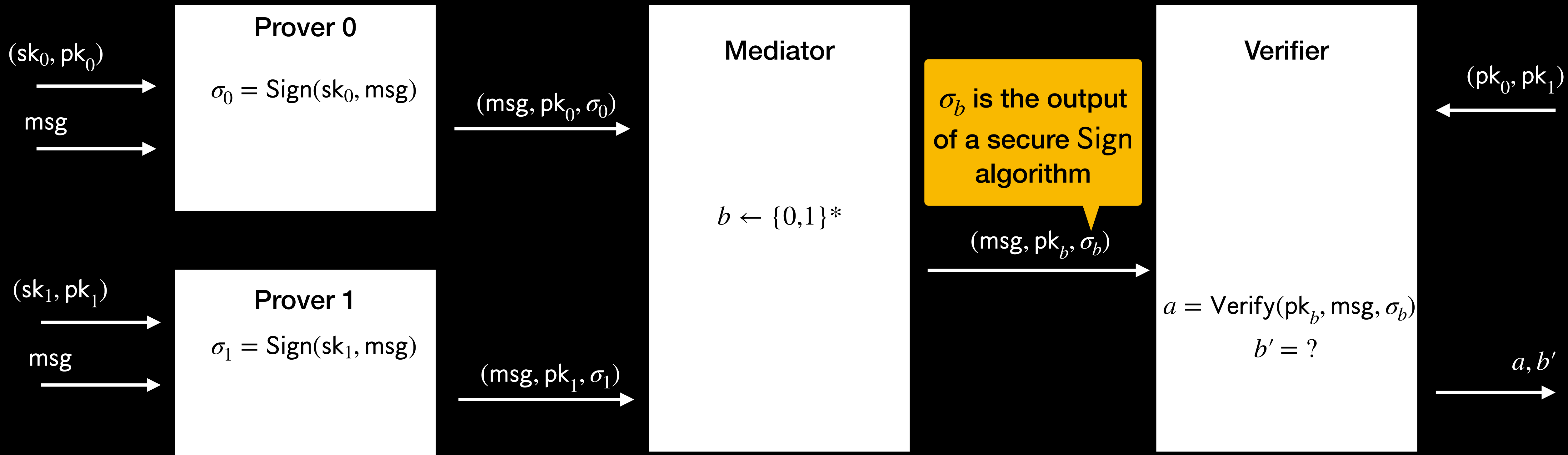
... but what if one wanted the signature or public key to reveal nothing about the Prover?

- Tor hidden service identity blinding protocol: Signing hidden service descriptor
- Privacy Pass rate limiting: Signing Privacy Pass token requests
- Cryptocurrency private airdrop: Computing public airdrop tokens
- BIP32 wallets

# Setting: Multiple Provers

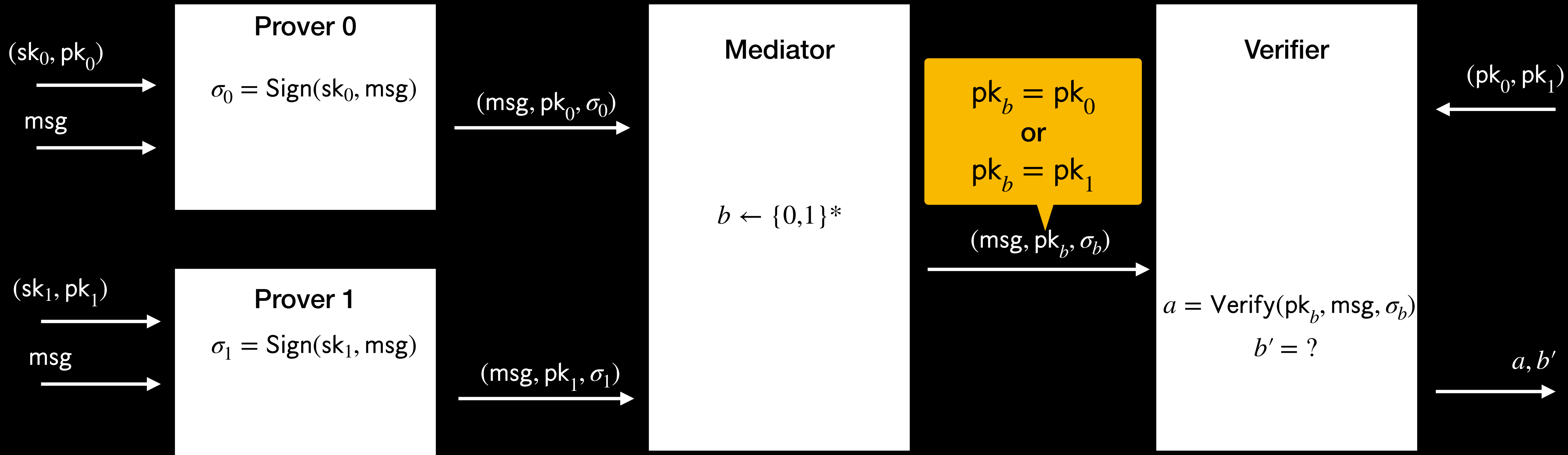


# Setting: Multiple Provers



1. Unforgeability: Given  $(msg, pk_b, \sigma_b)$ , will the Verifier conclude that the owner of  $sk_b$  produced  $\sigma_b$  with overwhelming probability? ✓
2. Unlinkability: Given  $(msg, pk_b, \sigma_b)$ , can the Verifier determine  $b$  with probability not negligibly better than  $1/2$ ?

# Setting: Multiple Provers



1. Unforgeability: Given  $(msg, pk_b, \sigma_b)$ , will the Verifier conclude that the owner of  $sk_b$  produced  $\sigma_b$  with overwhelming probability?
2. Unlinkability: Given  $(msg, pk_b, \sigma_b)$ , can the Verifier determine  $b$  with probability not negligibly better than  $1/2$ ? **X**

# Functional Requirements

Unforgeable signature scheme with the following additional properties:

1. Per-message public keys are independently distributed from long-term public keys
2. Per-message signatures do not leak any information about the long-term signing keys

**Proposed solution:** signature schemes with key blinding

# Signature Scheme with Key Blinding

Extend digital signature schemes with two functionalities

1. **BlindPublicKey** and **UnblindPublicKey**: Given public key and blinding key, produce *blinded public key* that is independent from input public key

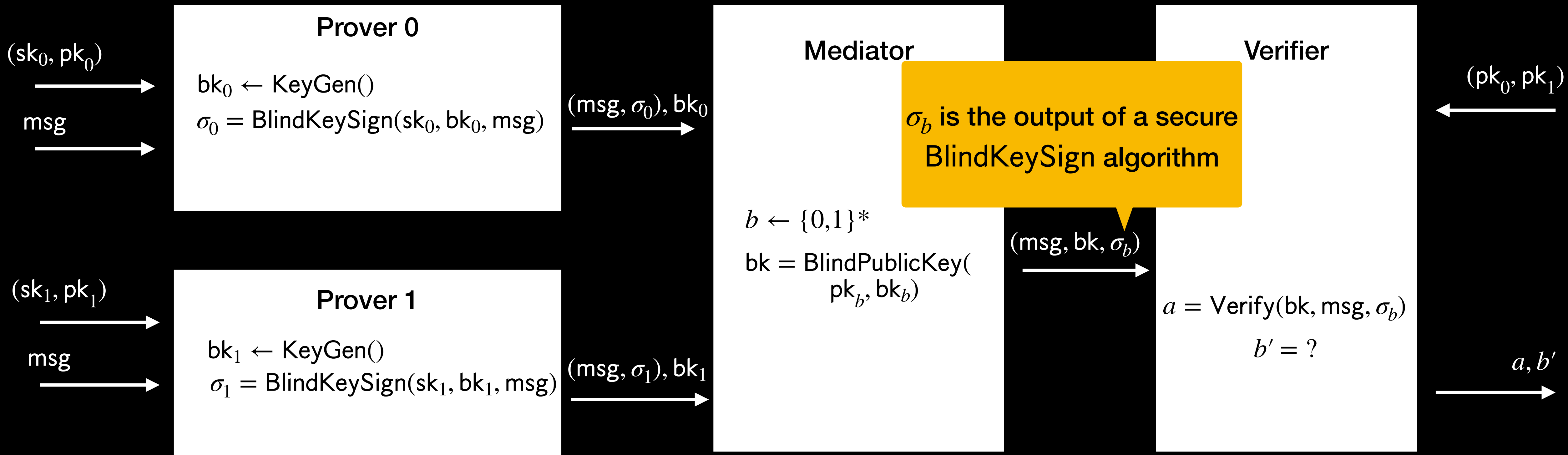
$$\text{UnblindPublicKey}(\text{BlindPublicKey}(pk_S, bk), bk) = pk_S$$

2. **BlindKeySign**: Sign message with signing key and blinding key, producing a signature that is independent of the input signing key.

$$\text{Verify}(\text{BlindPublicKey}(pk_S, bk), msg, \text{BlindKeySign}(sk_S, bk, msg)) = 1$$



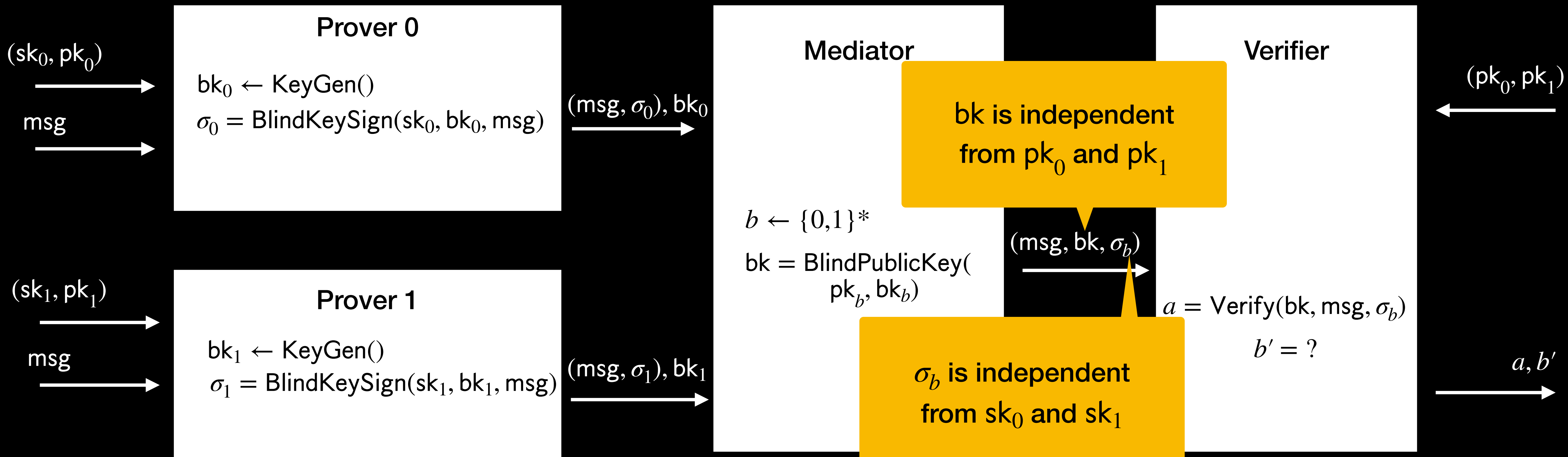
# Setting: Multiple Provers



1. Unforgeability: Given  $(msg, bk, \sigma_b)$ , will the Verifier conclude that the owner of  $sk_b$  produced  $\sigma_b$  with overwhelming probability? ✓

2. Unlinkability: Given  $(msg, bk, \sigma_b)$ , can the Verifier determine  $b$  with probability not negligibly better than  $1/2$ ?

# Setting: Multiple Provers



1. Unforgeability: Given  $(msg, bk, \sigma_b)$ , will the Verifier conclude that the owner of  $sk_b$  produced  $\sigma_b$  with overwhelming probability?
2. Unlinkability: Given  $(msg, bk, \sigma_b)$ , can the Verifier determine  $b$  with probability not negligibly better than  $1/2$ ? ✓

# Current Status

Implementation status:

- PureEdDSA (RFC8032) and ECDSA key blinding extension support and test vectors
- Several interoperable implementations exist

Unlinkability and unforgeability analysis for EdDSA and ECDSA variants is underway

**1) Interest in working on signature schemes with key blinding support?**

**2) Interest in adopting this document?**