

---

# Blind Digital Signatures, Group Digital Signatures and Revocable Anonymity

---

Vijay Gabale  
Ashutosh Dhekne  
Sagar Bijwe  
Nishant Burte  
MTech 1<sup>st</sup> Year, CSE Dept.,  
IIT Bombay

Network Security Project Presentation,  
CSE Department, IIT Bombay

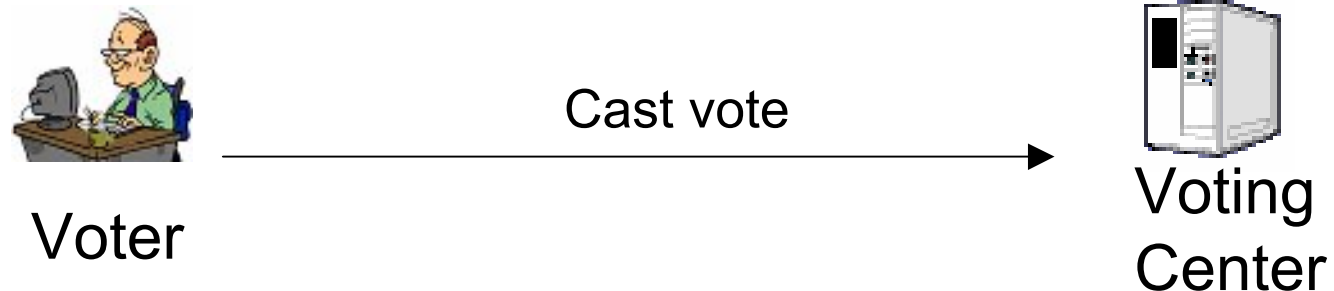
---

# Blind Signatures

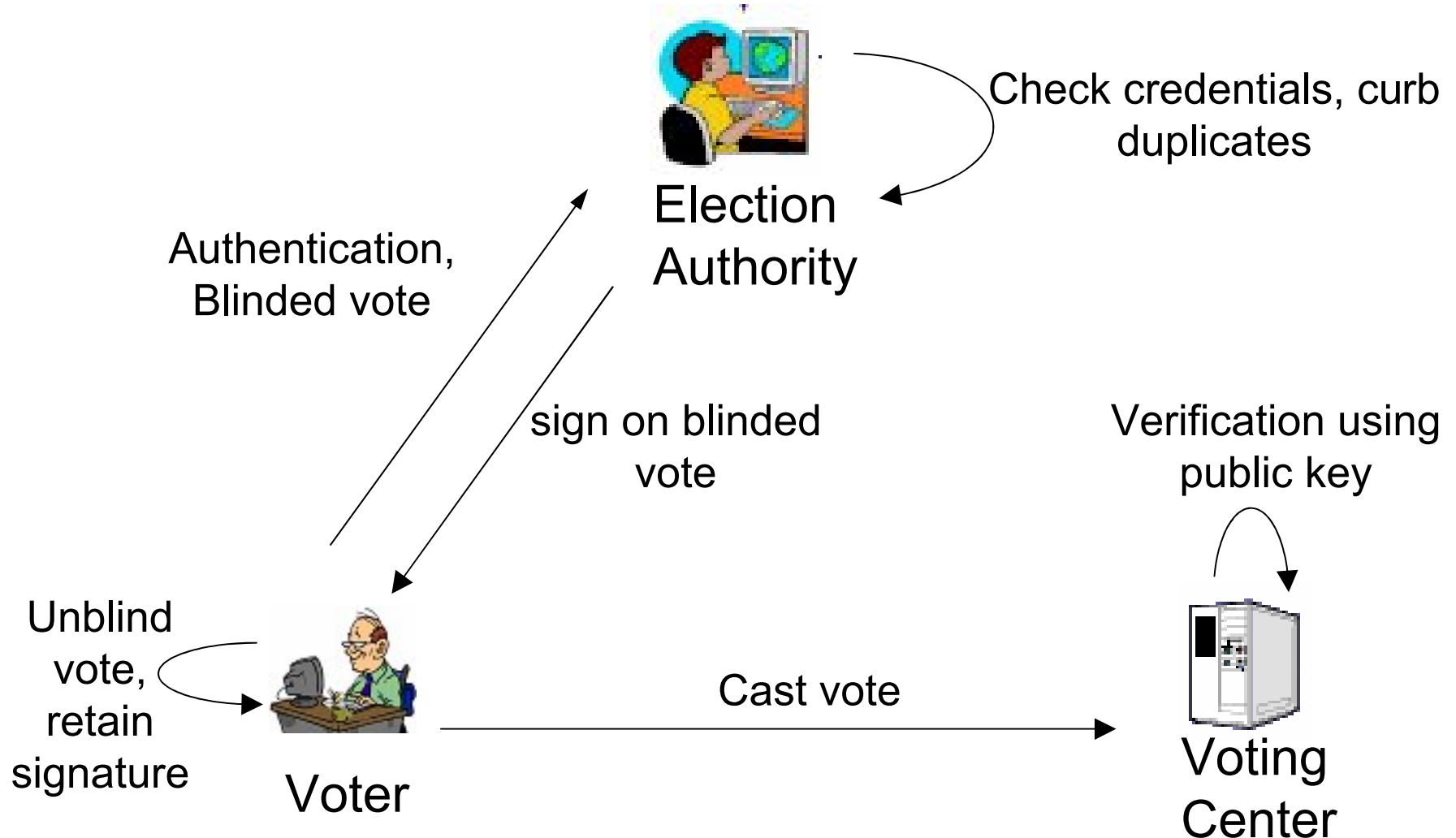
## What are blind digital signatures?

- Signer signs the document without actually looking at its contents

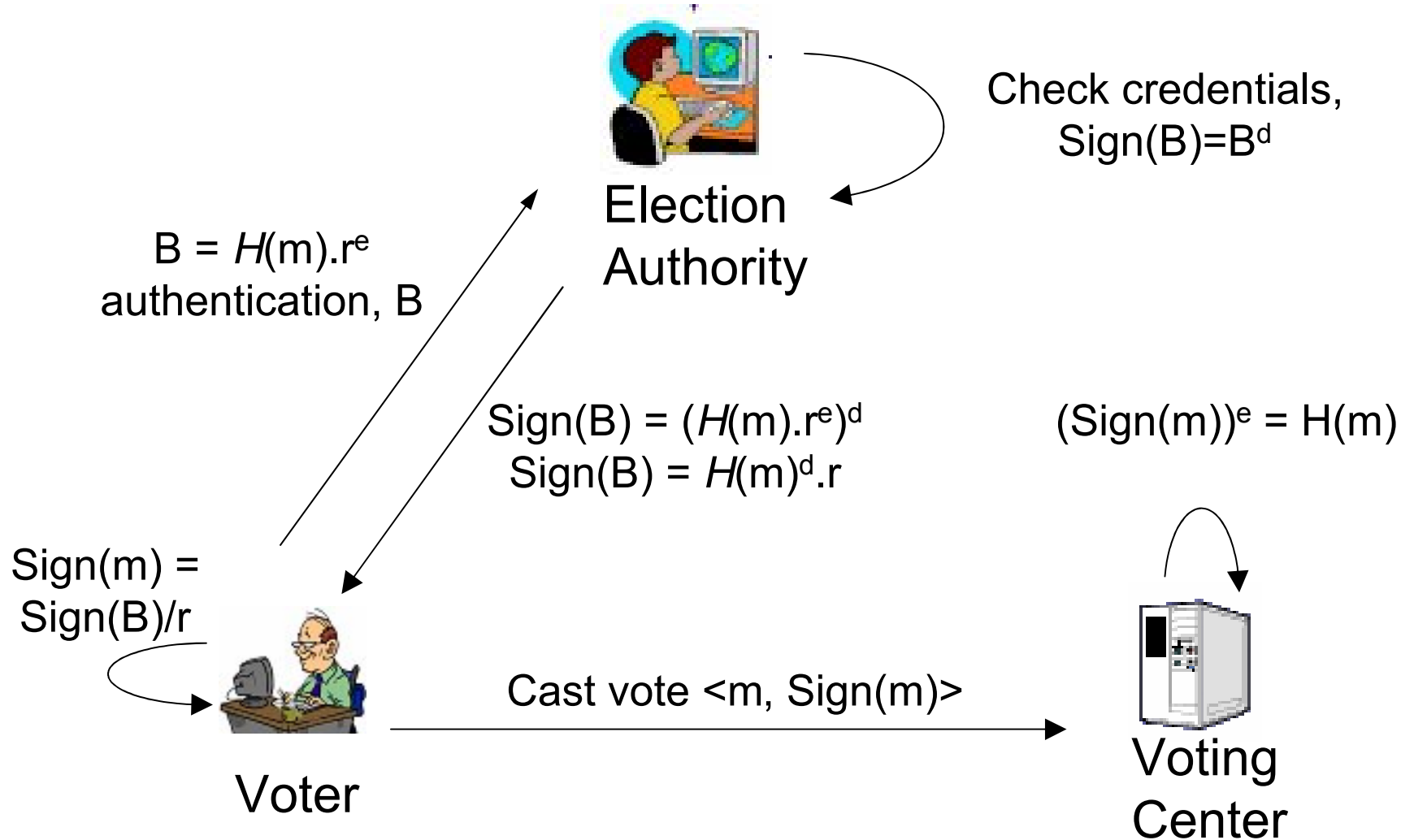
## The need for blind signatures



# Voting Scheme

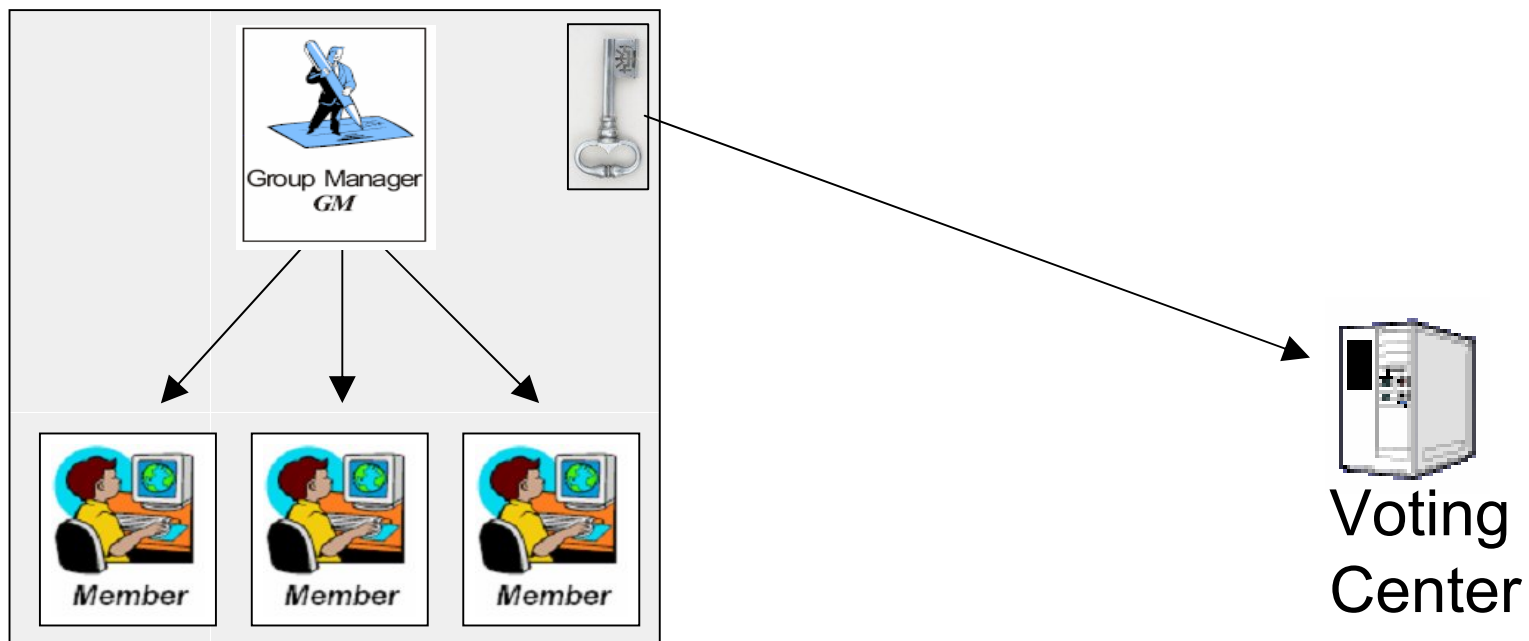


# Blinding Using RSA

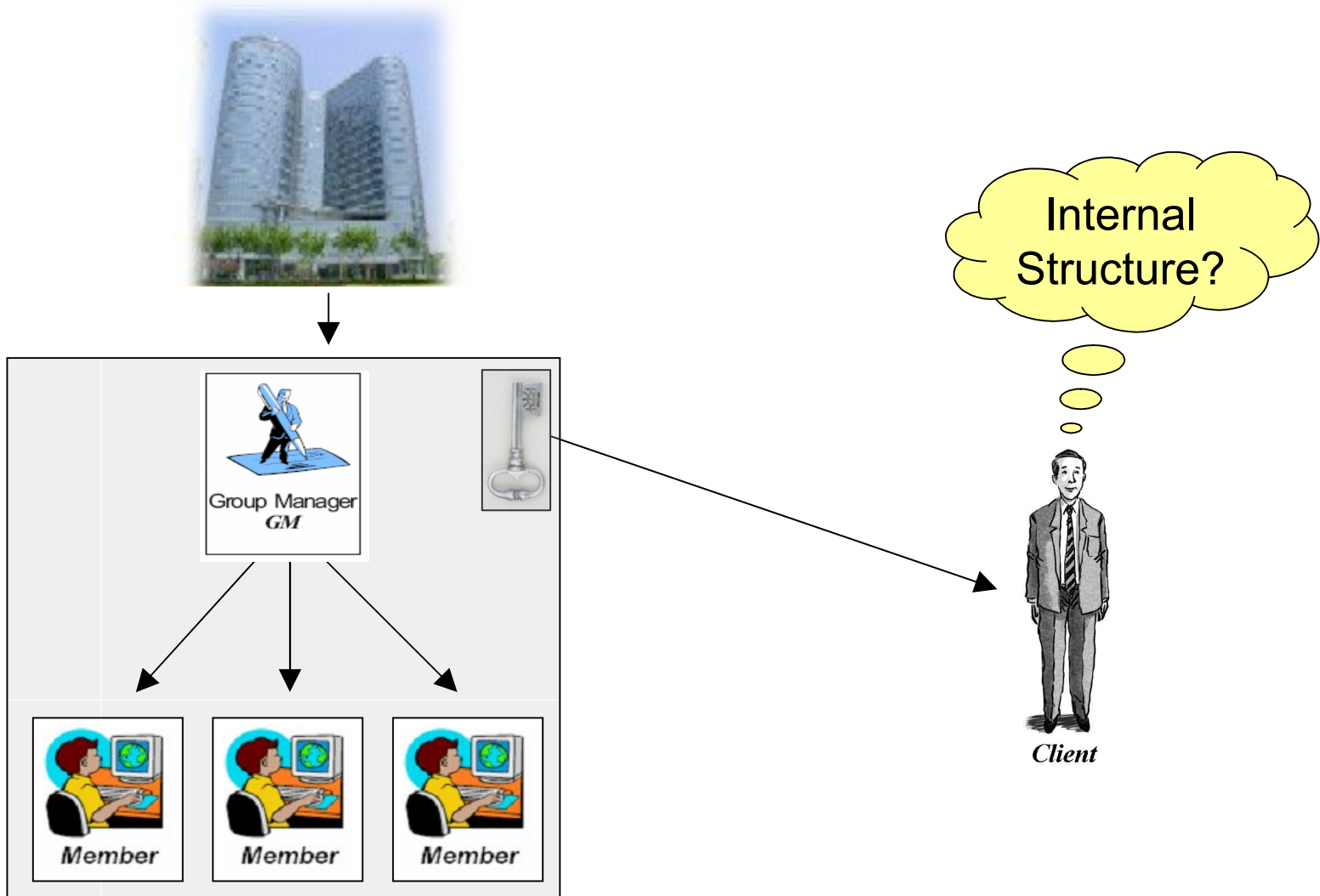


# Need for grouping

- Multiple election authorities
- One public key for the voting center to verify



# Group Digital Signature



---

# Security Wishlist

- **Unforgeability**
    - No one other than group members should be able to produce a valid signature
  - **Conditional Signer Anonymity**
    - No one but the Group Manager should be able to determine which member issued the signature
  - **Undeniable Signer Identity**
    - Identity when revoked should be provable to an external law enforcement authority
-

---

# Security Wishlist Continued...

- Unlinkability
    - Determining if two different signatures were issued by the same member is infeasible
  - Security against Framing Attacks
    - A group member not be able to produce signatures which give someone else's identity
  - Coalition Resistant
    - Members colluding to produce irrevocable keys should be infeasible
-

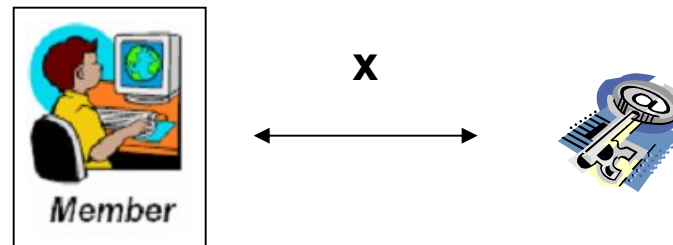
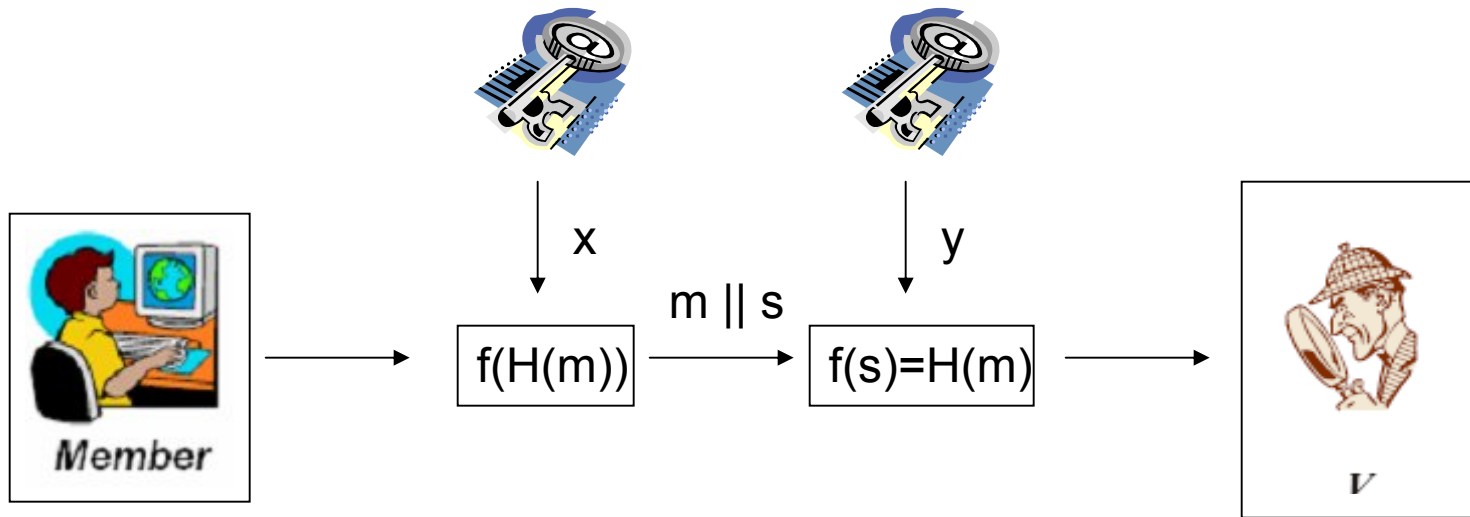


---

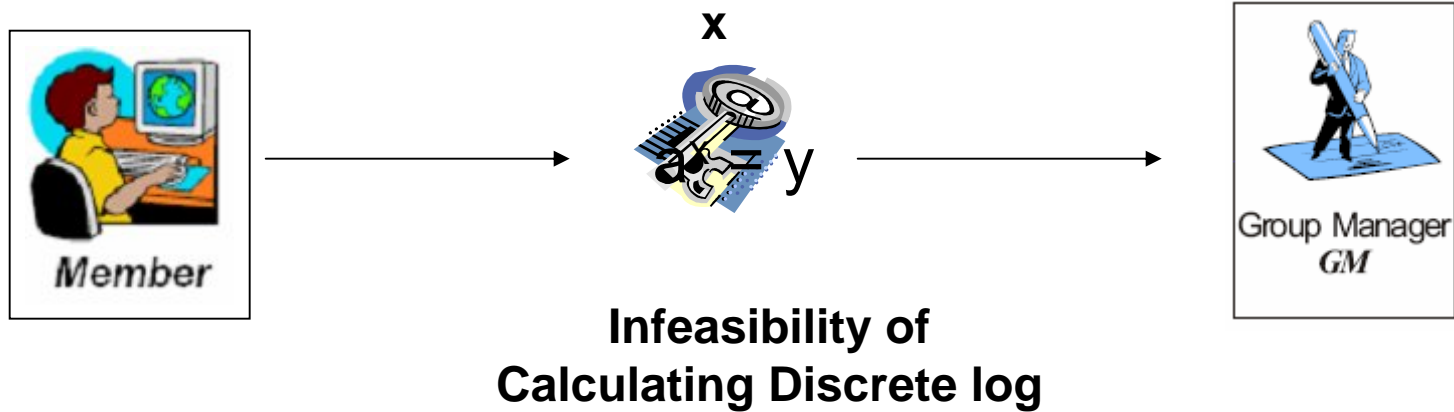
# Setup Phase

- Two large prime numbers  $p$  &  $q$
  - RSA public key  $(n, e)$ , private key  $(n, d)$
  - Group  $G$  :
    - $|G|=n$
    - Cyclic subgroup of  $Z_{p^2}^*$  such that  $n$  divides  $p^2-1$
    - Primitive root :  $g^{(p^2-1)/p_i} \neq 1 \pmod{p^2}$
  - Group Public key :  $Y = (n, e, G, g, a, \lambda, \mu)$
-

# Digital Signatures



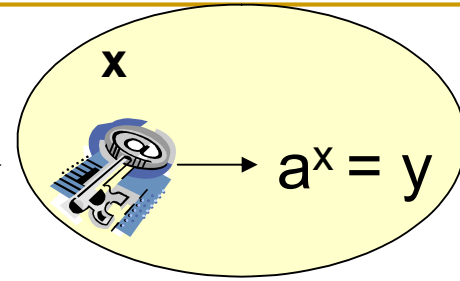
# Requirements : Anonymity, Revocation



Digital Signatures	<b>A New Scheme</b>
PR key $x$	PR key $x$
PB key $y$	?? ??? ?

Signature of Knowledge

# Signature of Knowledge



Digital Signature
Hash
Sign

$m \parallel \text{sign}$



$r_{i(1 \text{ to } |c|)} \rightarrow P_i = a^{r_i}$

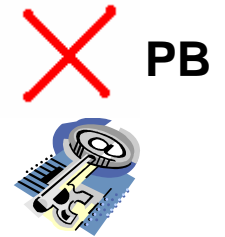
$$C = H(m, y, P_i)$$

$$S_i = r_i \quad \text{if } c[i] = 0$$

$$S_i = r_i - x \quad \text{if } c[i] = 1$$



$m \parallel (c, s, y)$



# Verification

$$C = H(m, y, P_i) \longrightarrow (C, S, y) \quad P_i = a^{r_i}$$

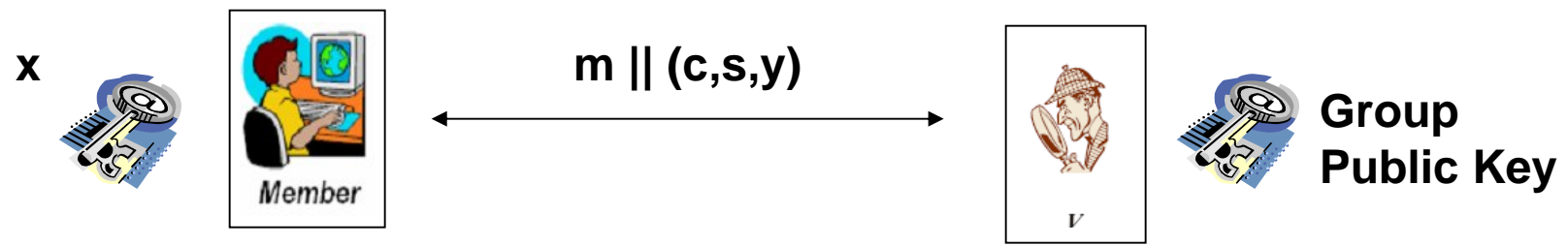
Group Public Key

$$P_i = a^{S_i} \quad \text{if } c[i] = 0$$

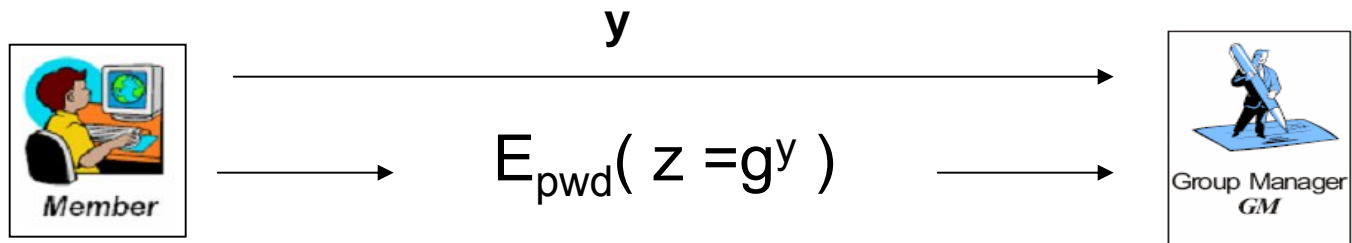
$$P_i = a^{S_i y} \quad \text{if } c[i] = 1$$

$$S_i = r_i \text{ if } c[i] = 0$$

$$S_i = r_i - x \text{ if } c[i] = 1$$



# Revocation



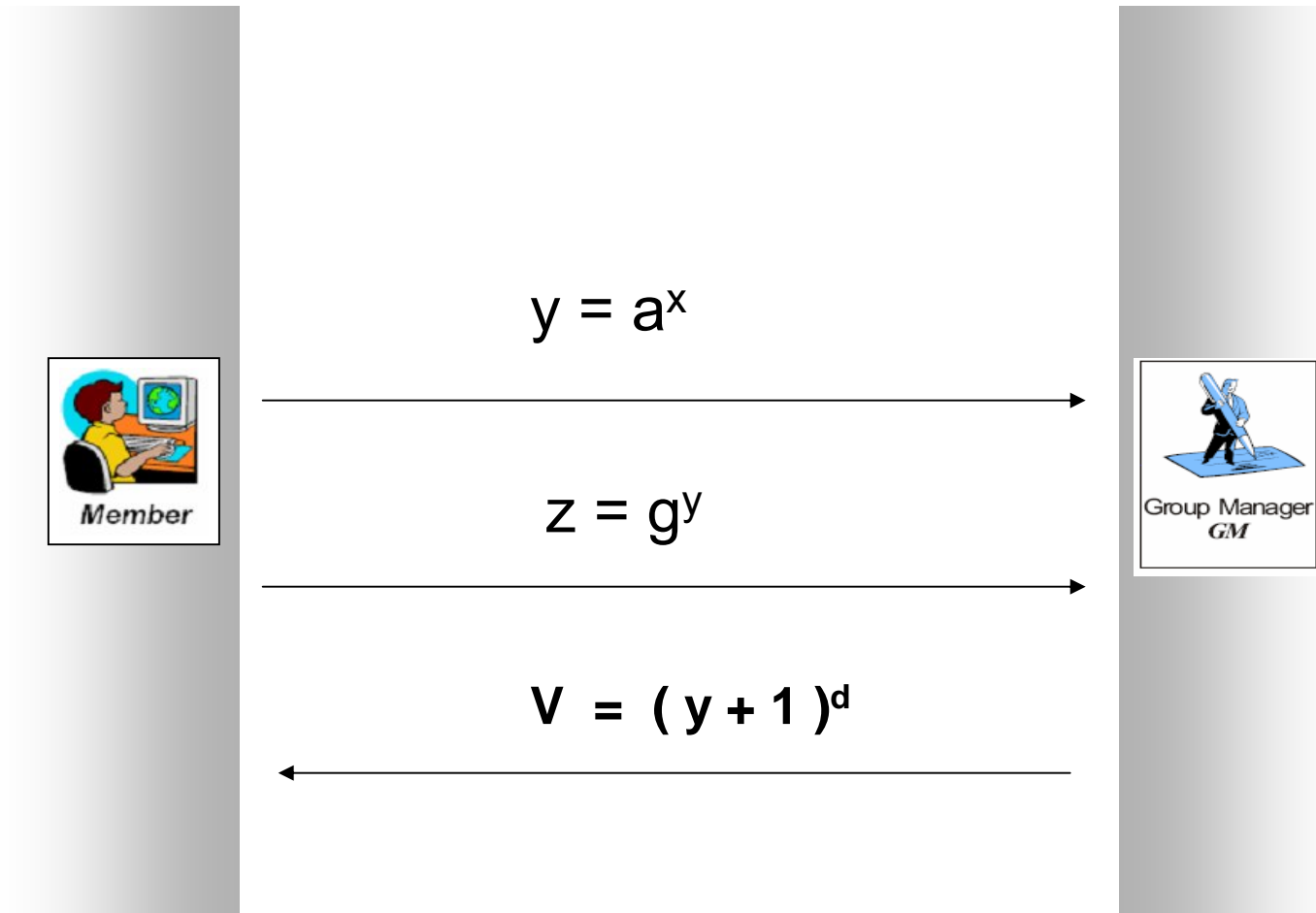
Signature :  $(g^{\sim}, z^{\sim}, C, S)$

Is  $g^{\sim y'} = z^{\sim}$  ?

Group Member

$y$	ID
$y_1$	ID1

# Join Protocol - Revisited

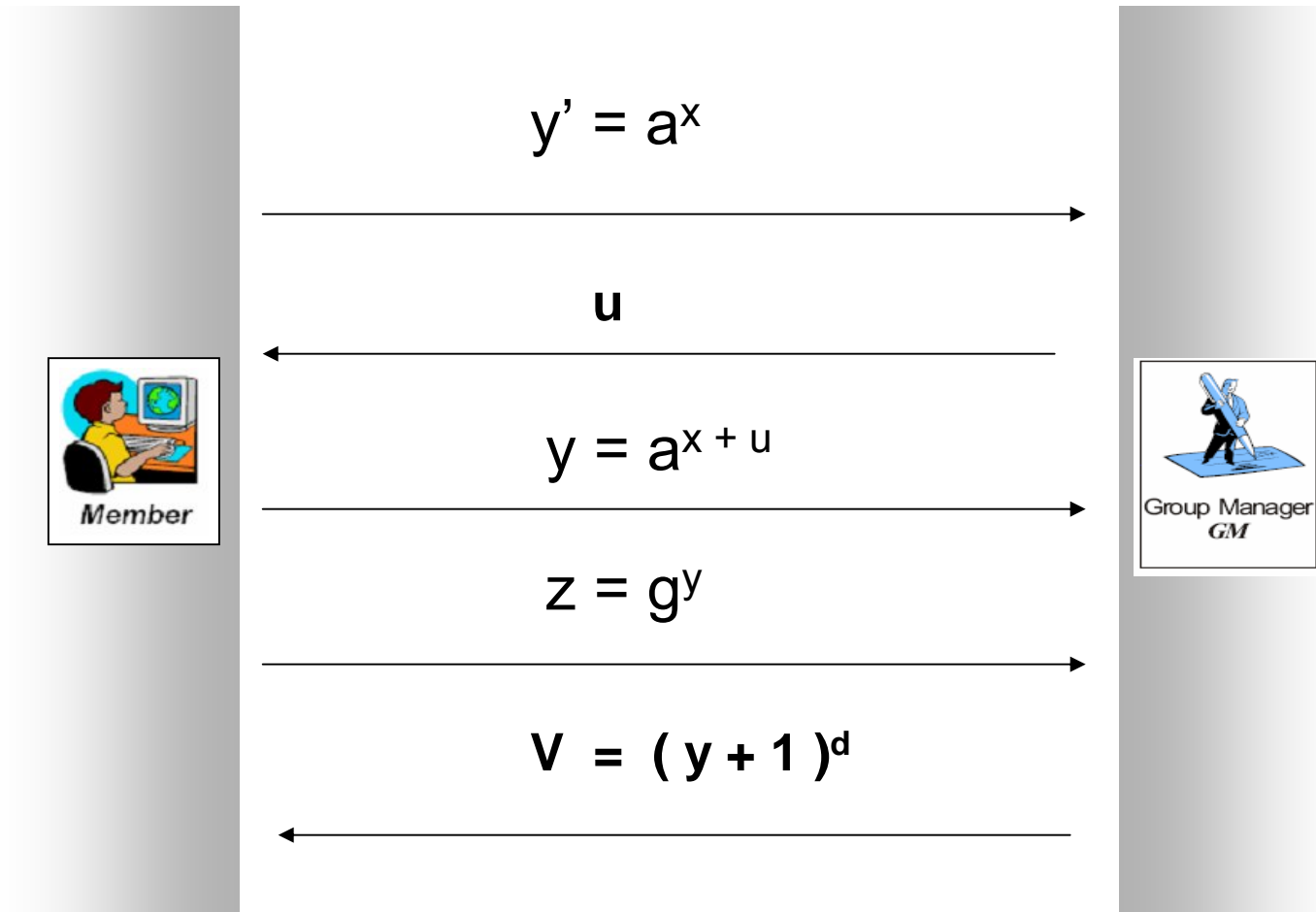


# Quasi-Coalition Attack

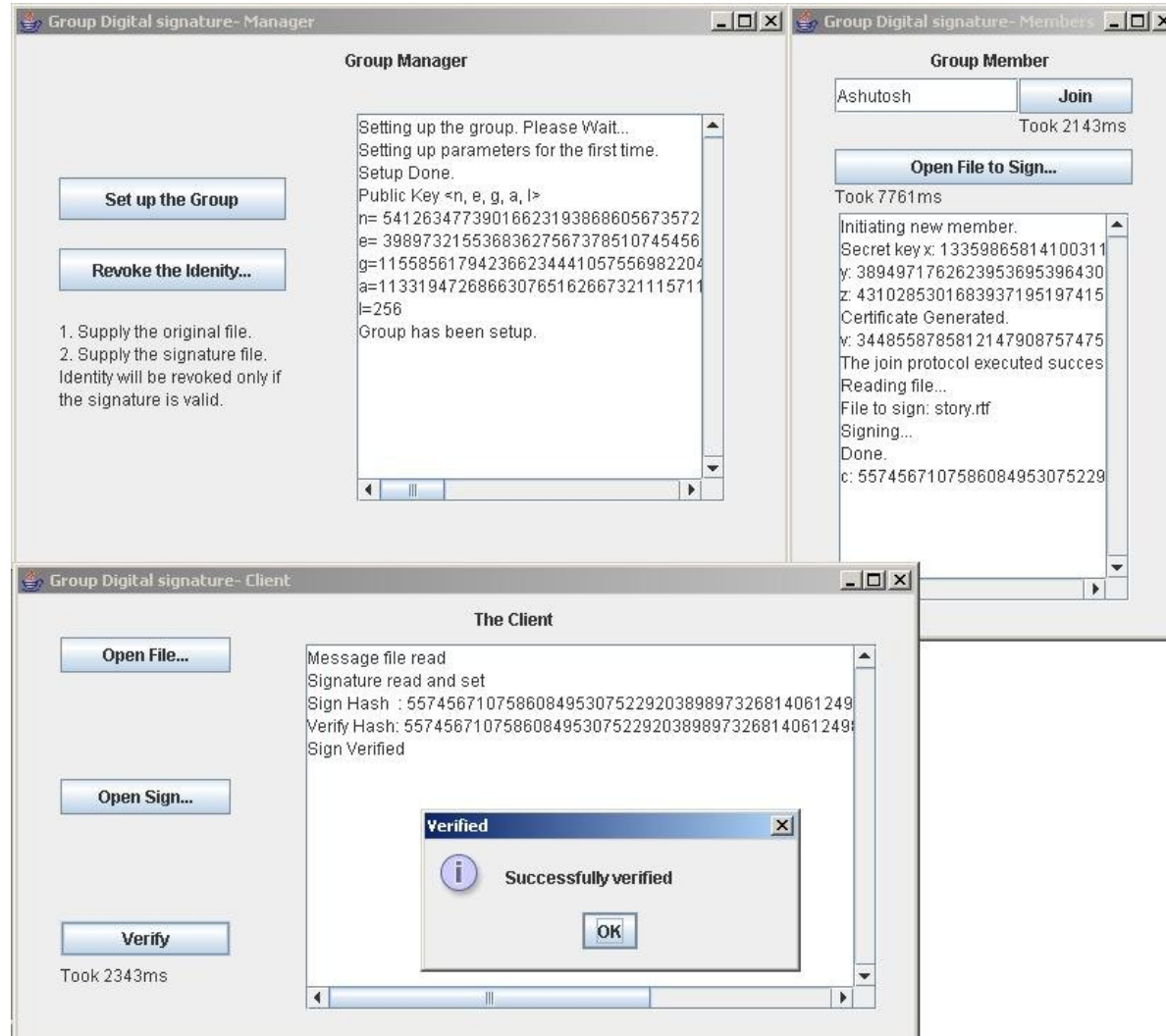
Private Key	Certificate
$x$	$A=(a^x + 1)^d$ $=a^{xd}(1 + a^{-x})^d$
$-x$	$B=(a^{-x} + 1)^d$
$rx$	$C=(a^{rx} + 1)^d$
$-rx$	$C ( A B^{-1} )^{-r}$



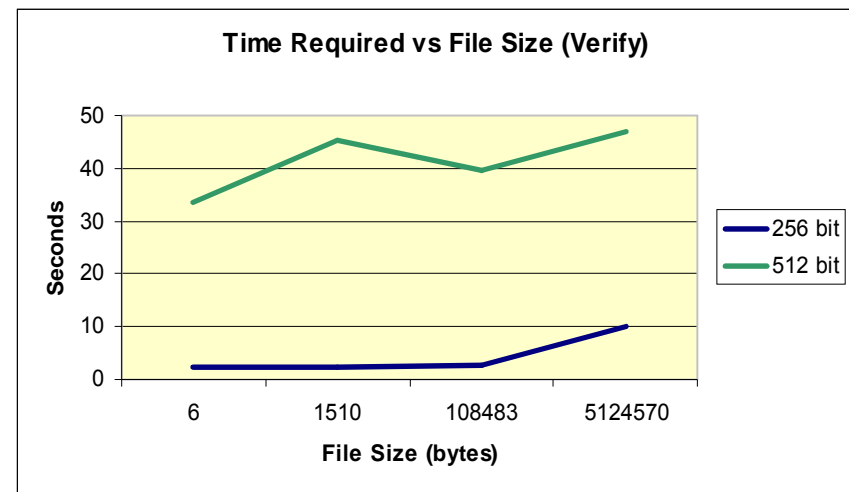
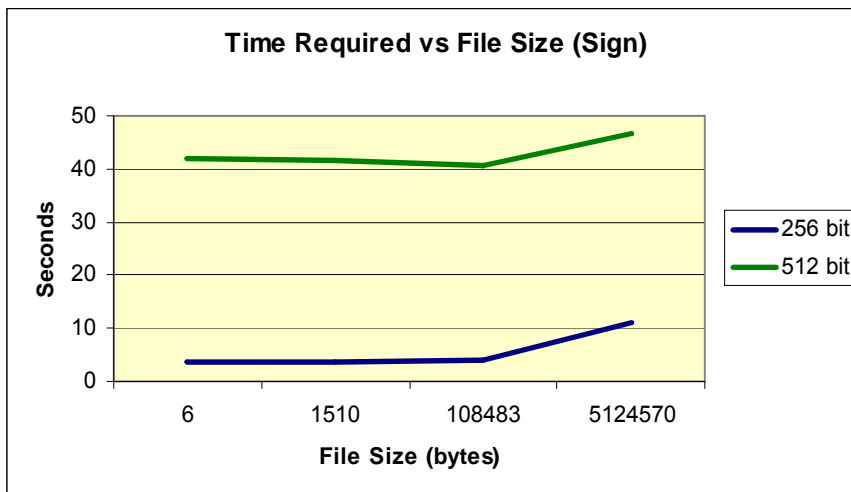
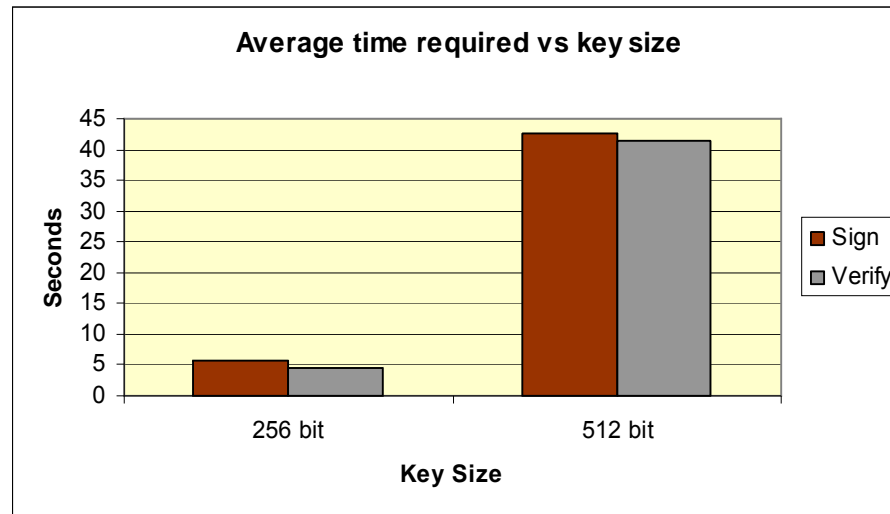
# Modified Join Protocol



# Demo



# Timing Analysis



---

# Additional Applications

- Applying for Patents (Blind Signatures)
  - Insurance Company (Group Digital Signatures)
  - e-Banking (Group Blind Digital Signatures)
-

---

# Conclusion

- Anonymity & revocation features of Group Signatures are suitable in current scenarios like organization hierarchy
  - Added advantage of reducing the burden off PKI & CA employing a single Group Public key for verification
-

---

# References

- Z.A. Ramzan, Group Blind Digital Signatures: Theory and Applications, Master of Science, MIT, 1999.  
<http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu/ramzan99group.html>
  - David Chaum, Blind signatures for untraceable payments. In *Proc. CRYPTO 82*, pages 199-203, New York, 1983. Plenum Press.
  - Jan Camenisch and Markus Stadler, Efficient group signatures for large groups. In *Proc. CRYPTO 97*, pages 410-424. Springer-Verlag, 1997. Lecture Notes in Computer Science No. 1294.
  - S. Kopsell, R. Wendolsky, H. Federrath, Revocable Anonymity. In *Proc. ETRICS 2006*, pages 206-220, LNCS 3995, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg 2006
-

---

# Questions

---

Network Security Project Presentation,  
CSE Department, IIT Bombay

---

# Thank you

---

Network Security Project Presentation,  
CSE Department, IIT Bombay