

Simulation-Based Bi-Selective Opening Security for Public Key Encryption

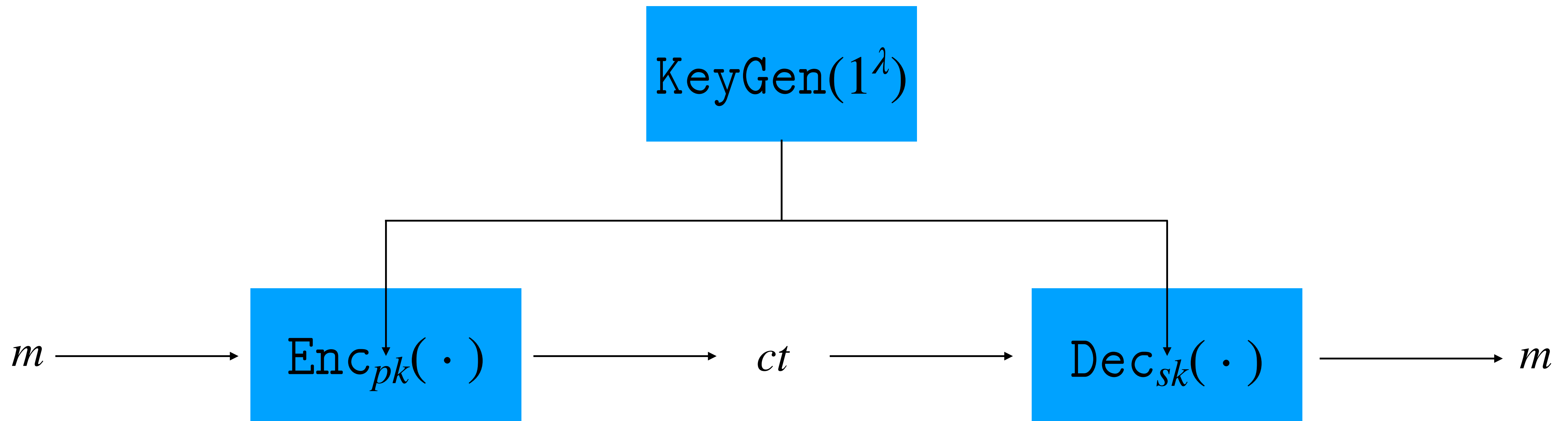
Junzuo Lai
Jinan University

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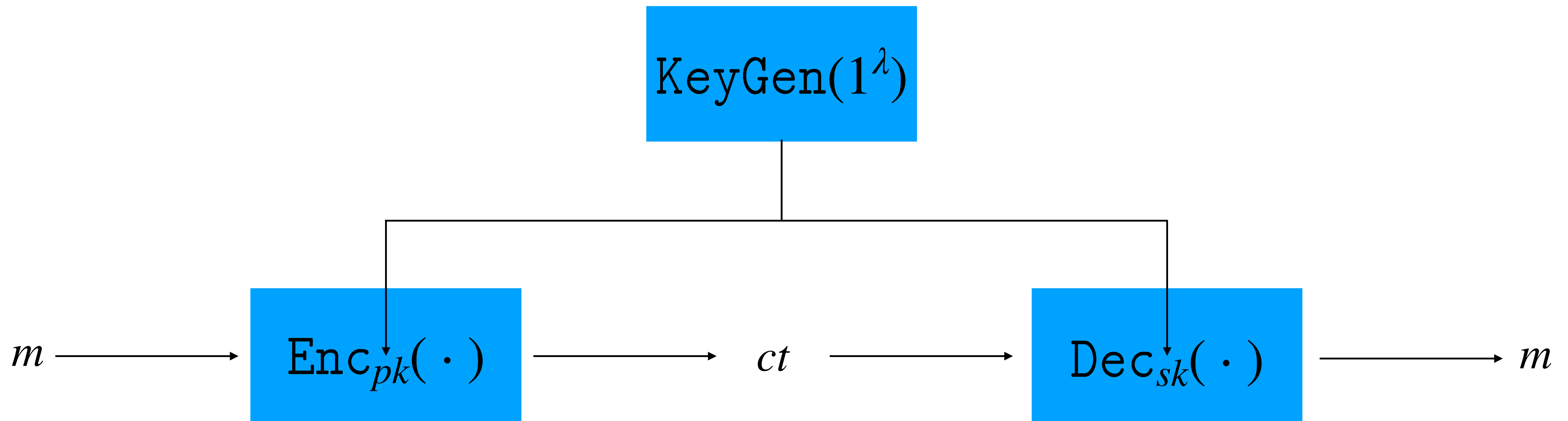
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Jinan University

PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security



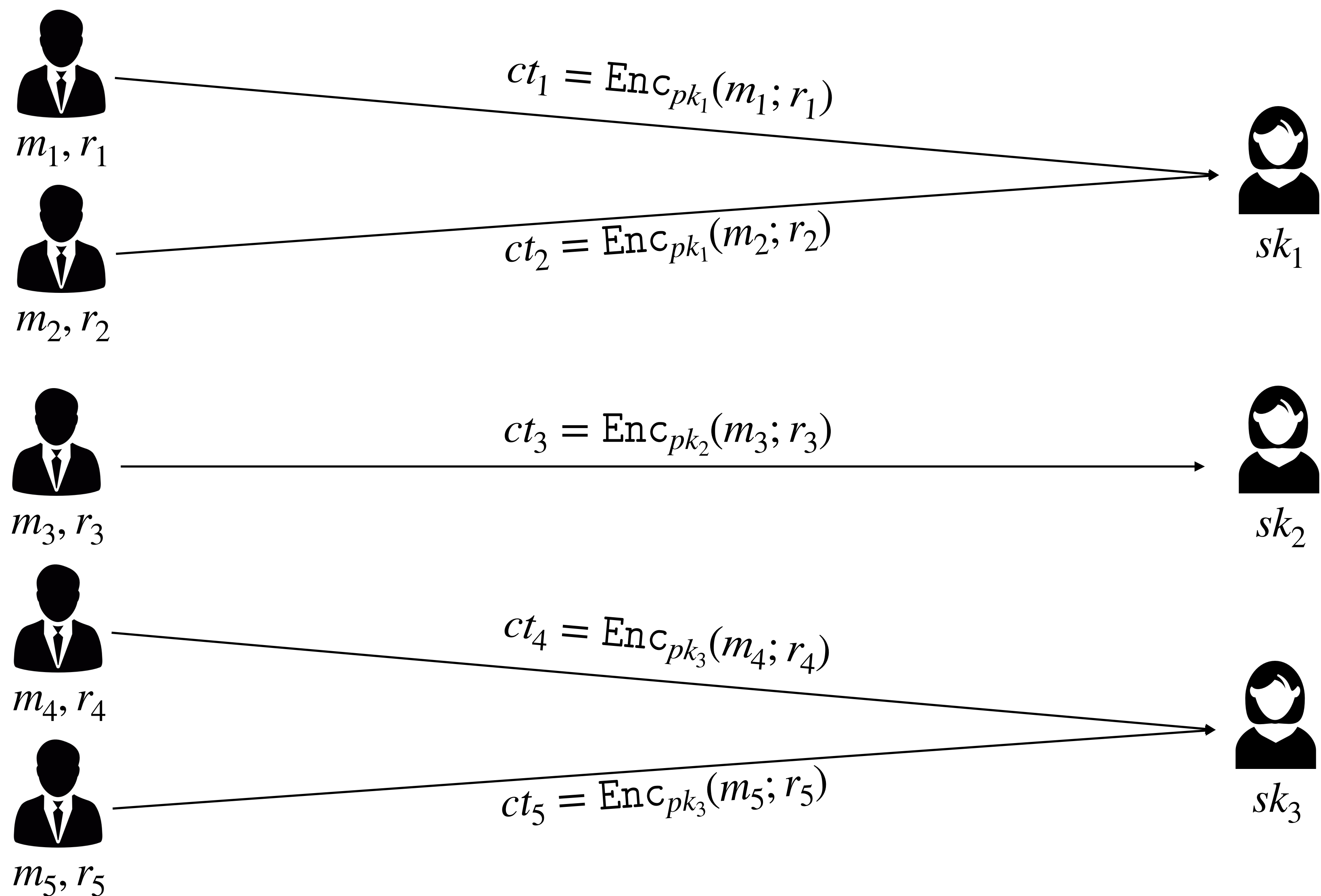
PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security



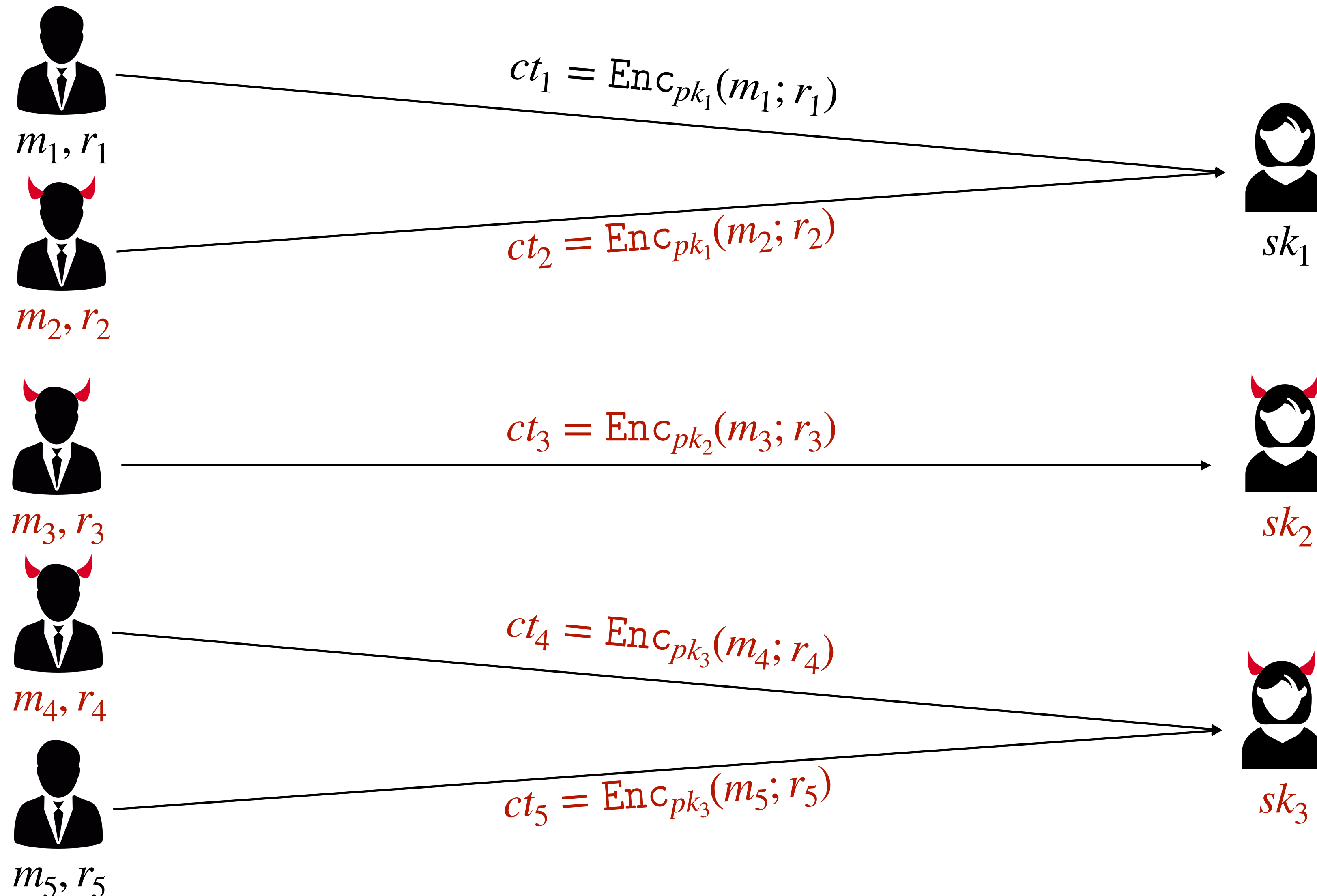
Correctness: $\text{Dec}_{sk}(\text{Enc}_{pk}(m)) = m$

Semantic Security: $\mathcal{A}(pk, ct) \approx \mathcal{S}(1^\lambda)$

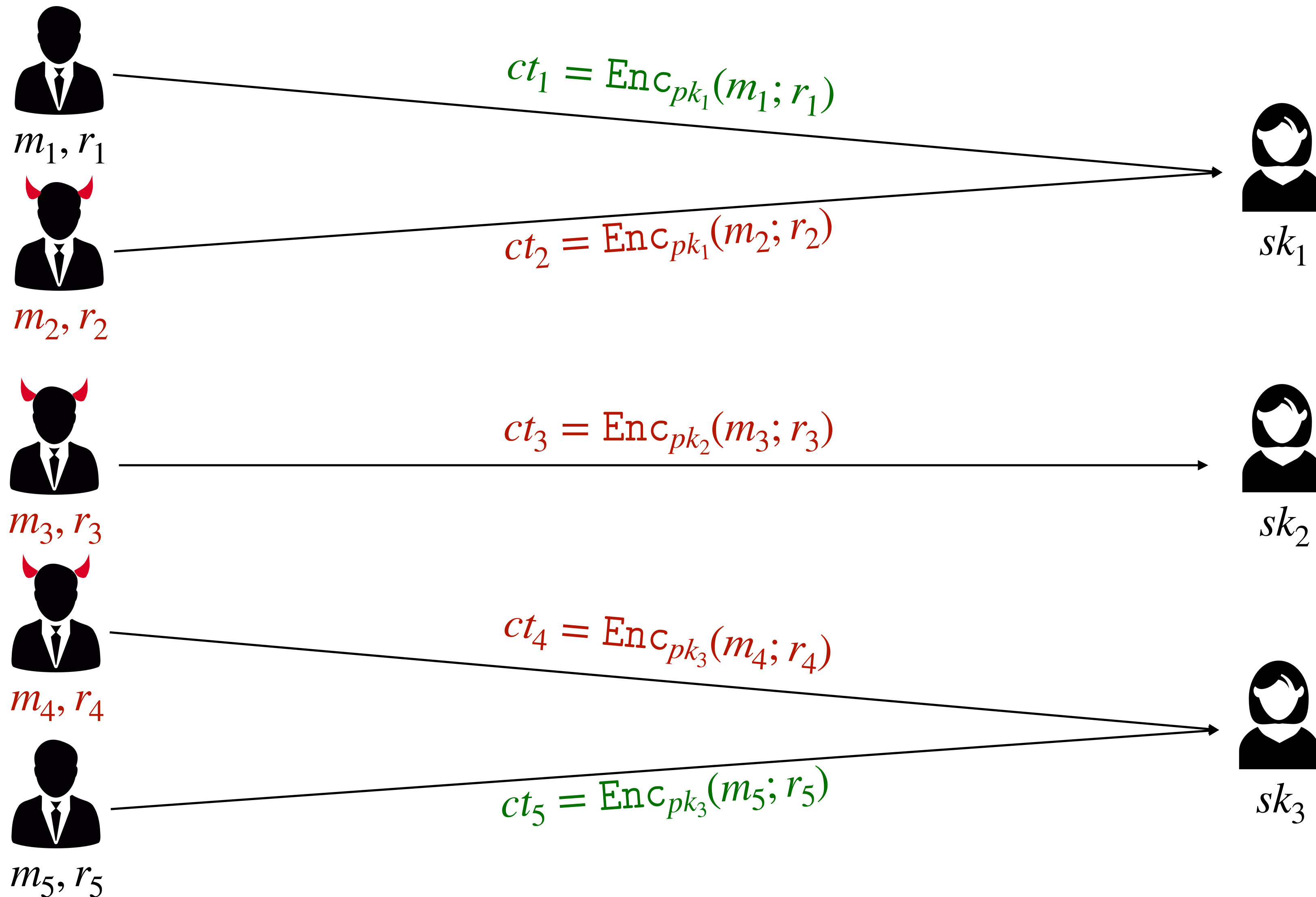
PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security



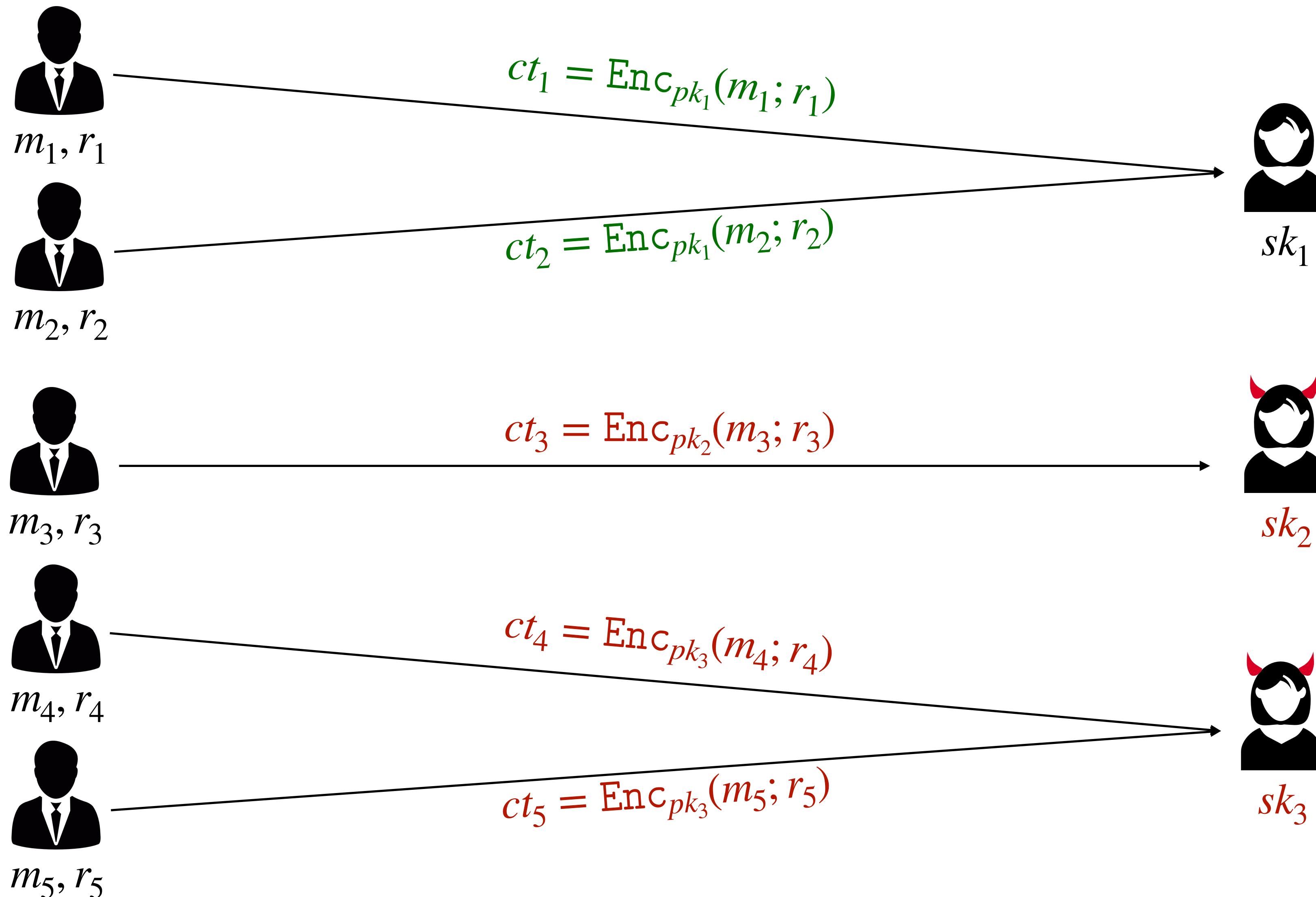
PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security



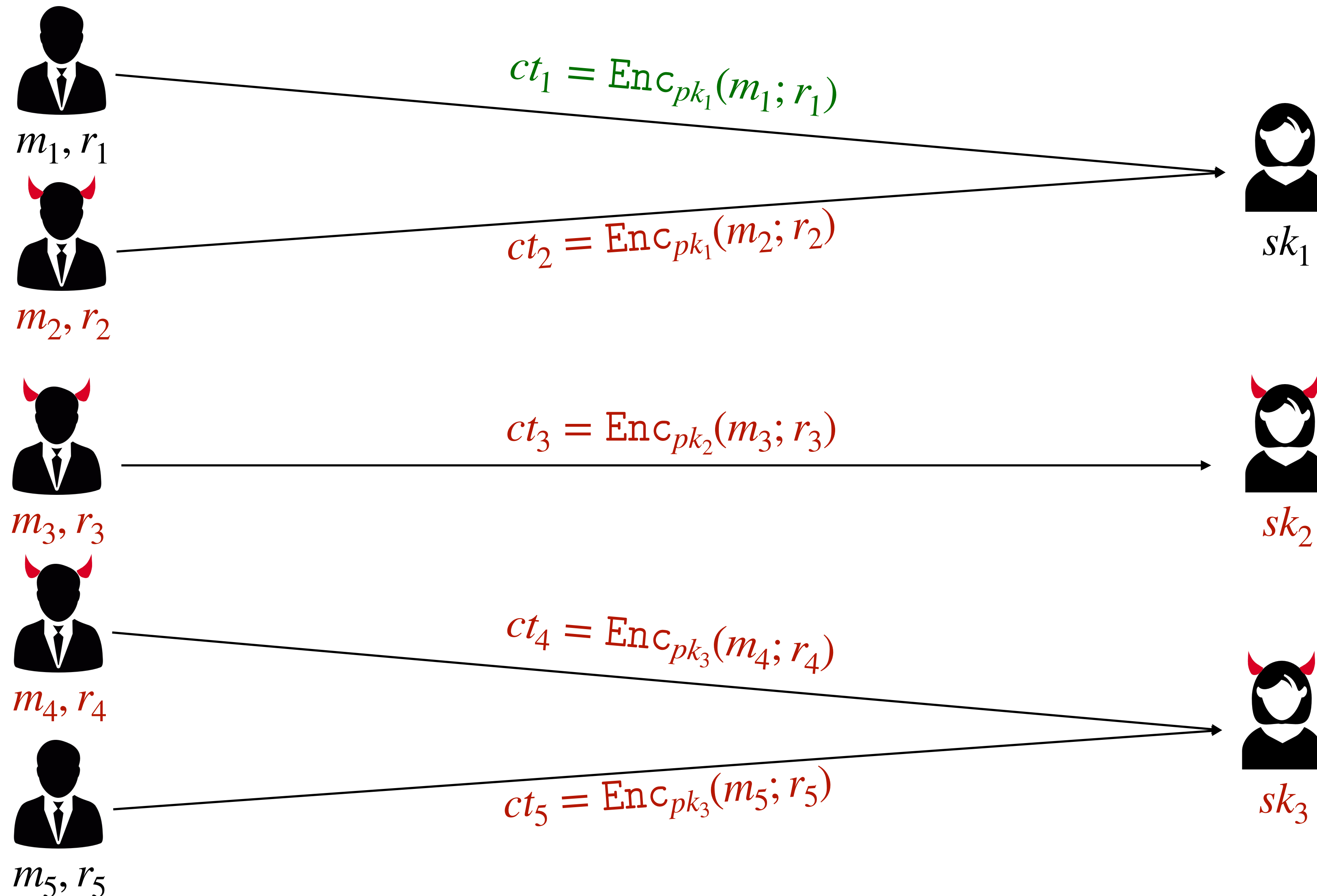
PKE with Sender-Selective Opening Security



PKE with Receiver-Selective Opening Security



PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security



Our Results

- Define Bi-Selective Opening Security for PKE Schemes
- Define Weak Bi-Selective Opening Security for PKE Schemes
- Construct PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security in the Random Oracle Model
- Construct PKE with Weak Bi-Selective Opening Security in the Plain Model

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Definition: Bi-Selective Opening Security

$\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(pk_1, \dots, pk_n)$

$(m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]} \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$

For $i \in [n], j \in [k]$:

$ct_{i,j} \leftarrow \text{Enc}_{pk_i}(m_{i,j}; r_{i,j})$

$(I_S, I_R) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(ct_{1,1}, \dots, ct_{n,k})$

Open = $\emptyset$

For $(i,j) \in I_S$:

 Open = Open $\cup \{(m_{i,j}, r_{i,j})\}$

For $i \in I_R$:

 Open = Open $\cup \{((m_{i,j})_{j \in [k]}, sk_i)\}$

$out \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\text{Open})$

$(\mathcal{M}, I_S, I_R, out, (m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]})$

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$\approx$

$\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{S}(1^\lambda)$

$(m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]} \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$

$(I_S, I_R) \leftarrow \mathcal{S}(1^\lambda)$

$out \leftarrow \mathcal{S}((m_{i,j})_{i \in I_R, j \in [k]}, (m_{i,j})_{(i,j) \in I_S})$

$(\mathcal{M}, I_S, I_R, out, (m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]})$

Definition: Bi-Selective Opening CCA Security

$\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{Dec}}(pk_1, \dots, pk_n)$
 $(m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]} \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$
For $i \in [n], j \in [k]$:
 $ct_{i,j} \leftarrow \text{Enc}_{pk_i}(m_{i,j}; r_{i,j})$
 $(I_S, I_R) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{Dec}}(ct_{1,1}, \dots, ct_{n,k})$
 $\text{Open} = \emptyset$
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 $\text{Open} = \text{Open} \cup \{((m_{i,j})_{j \in [k]}, sk_i)\}$
 $out \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{Dec}}(\text{Open})$
 $(\mathcal{M}, I_S, I_R, out, (m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]})$

$\text{Dec}(i, ct) :$
If $(i > n) \vee \exists j \in [k] ct_{i,j} = ct$: **Return** $\perp$
Return $\text{Dec}(sk_i, ct)$

$\mathcal{M} \leftarrow \mathcal{S}(1^\lambda)$
 $(m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]} \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$
 $(I_S, I_R) \leftarrow \mathcal{S}(1^\lambda)$
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- Construct PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security in the Random Oracle Model
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Construction: Bi-Selective Opening Secure PKE

$\text{KEM} = (\text{KEM}.\text{KeyGen}, \text{KEM}.\text{Enc}, \text{KEM}.\text{Dec})$
is a secure key encapsulation mechanism.

H is a hash function modelled as a random oracle

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$\text{Enc}(PK = pk, m) :$

$r \leftarrow \mathcal{R}$

$(k, c_1) \leftarrow \text{KEM}.\text{Enc}(pk; r)$

$K = H(k)$

$c_2 = K \oplus m$

$CT = (c_1, c_2)$

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$\text{Dec}(SK = sk, CT = (c_1, c_2)) :$

$\bar{k} \leftarrow \text{KEM}.\text{Dec}(sk, c_1)$

$\bar{K} = H(\bar{k})$

$m = \bar{K} \oplus c_2$

Security of the Construction

$\xrightarrow{PK_1, \dots, PK_n}$

$\xleftarrow{\mathcal{M}}$

$\xrightarrow{(CT_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]}}$

$\xleftarrow{I_S, I_R}$

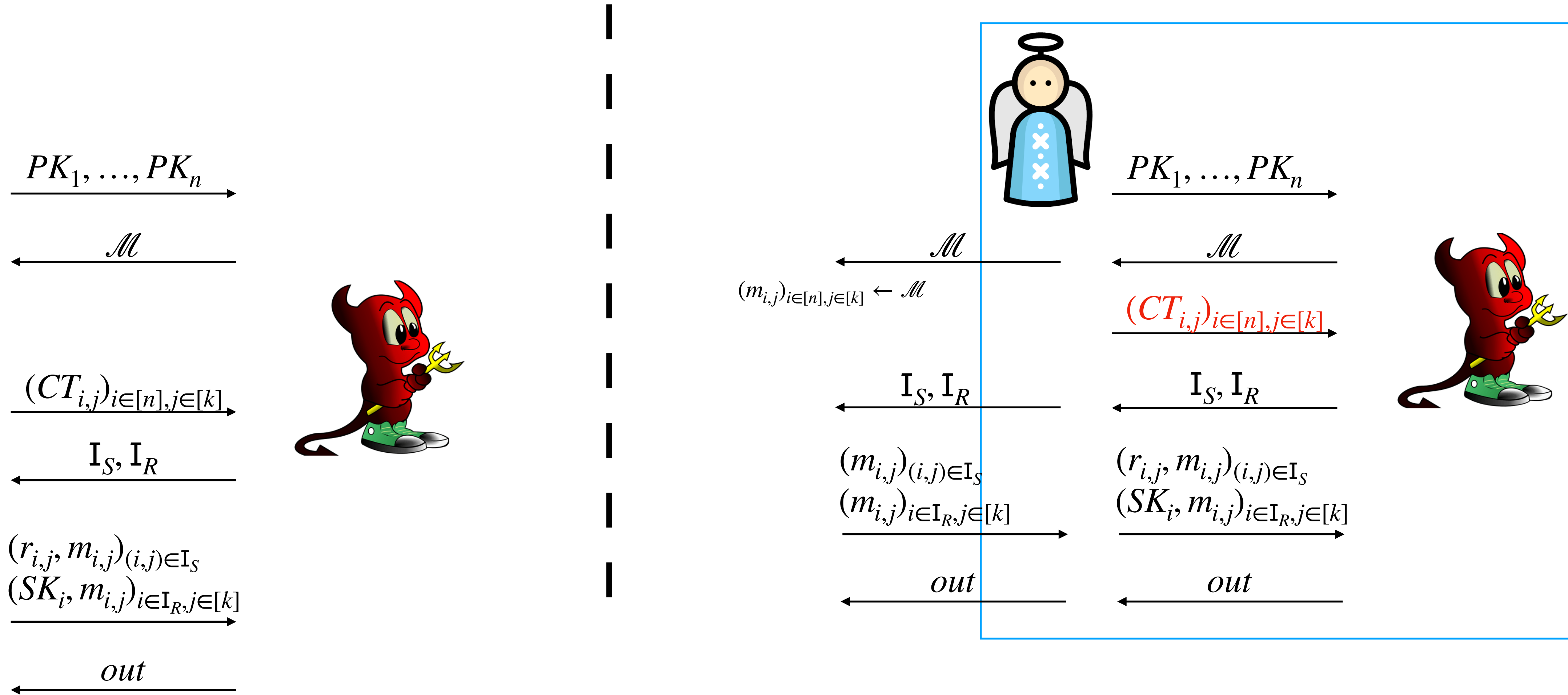
$\xrightarrow{(r_{i,j}, m_{i,j})_{(i,j) \in I_S}}$

$\xrightarrow{(SK_i, m_{i,j})_{i \in I_R, j \in [k]}}$

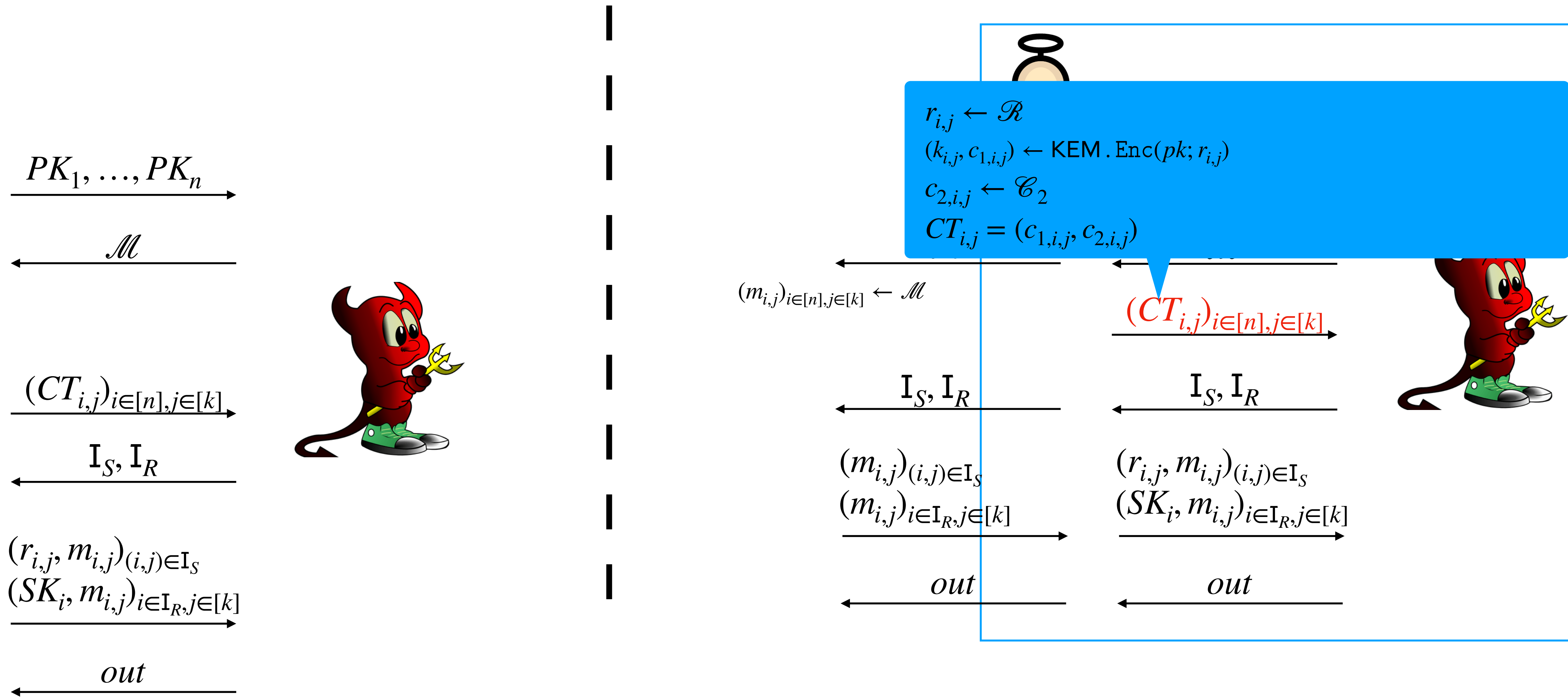
$\xleftarrow{out}$



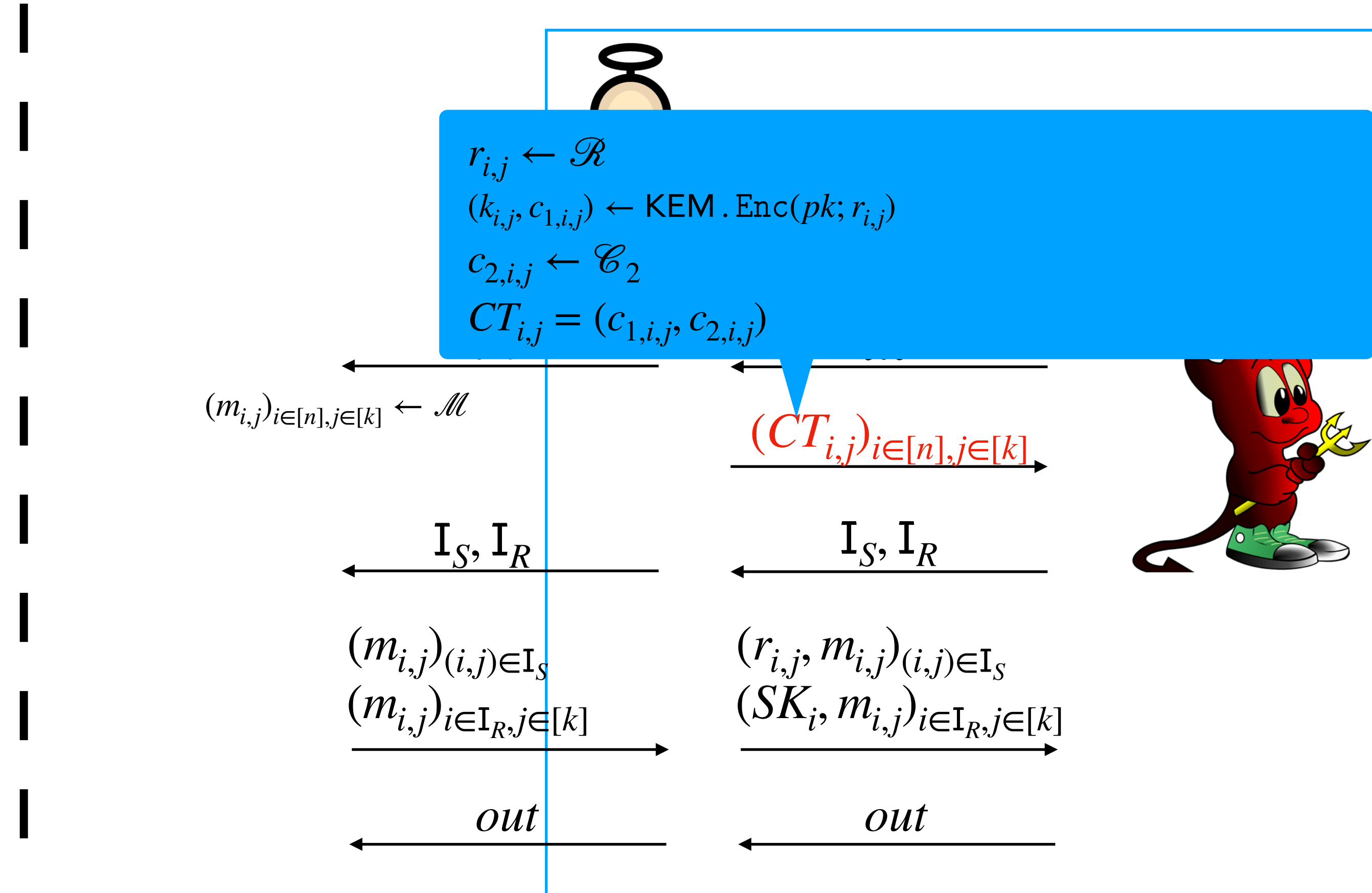
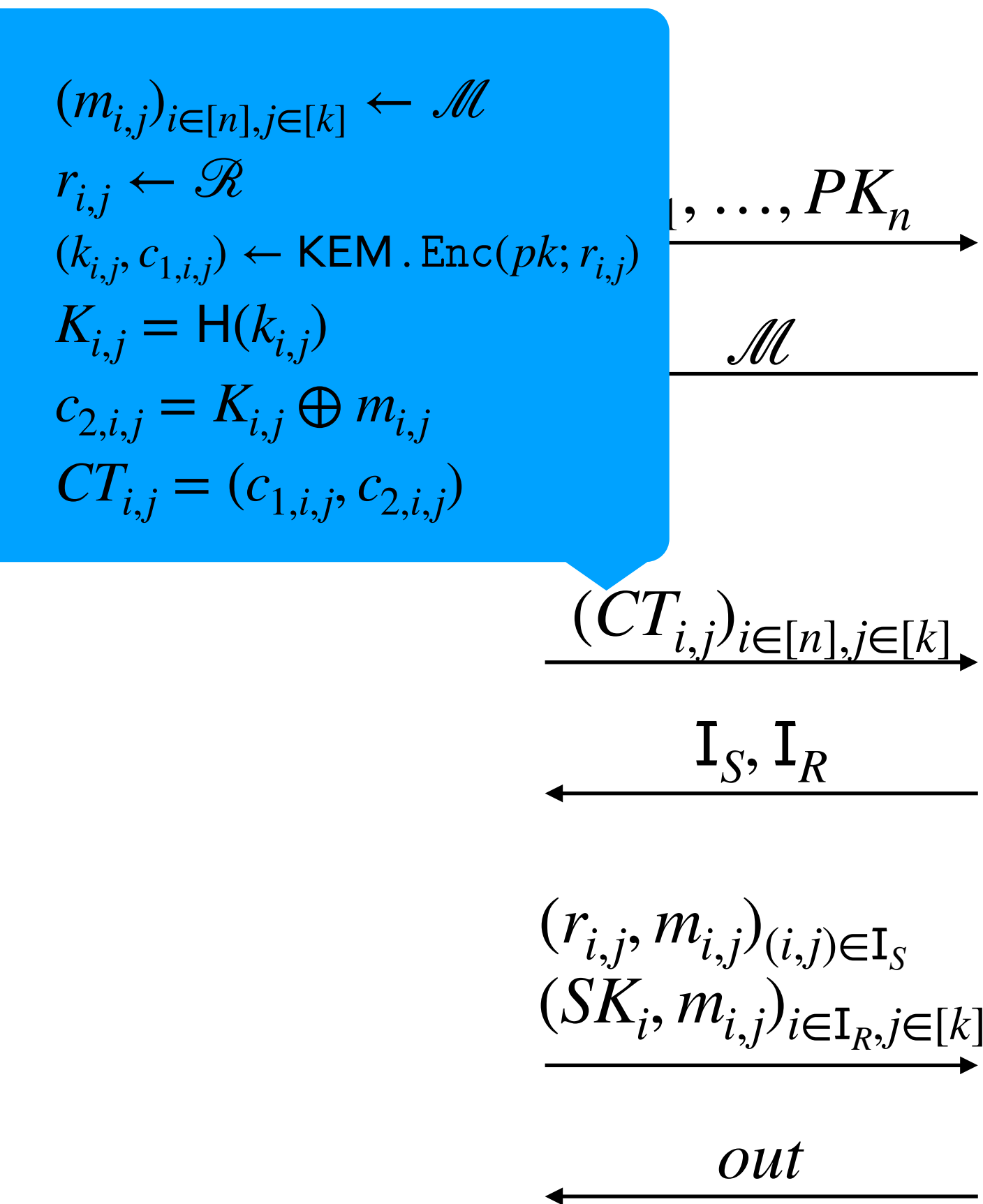
Security of the Construction



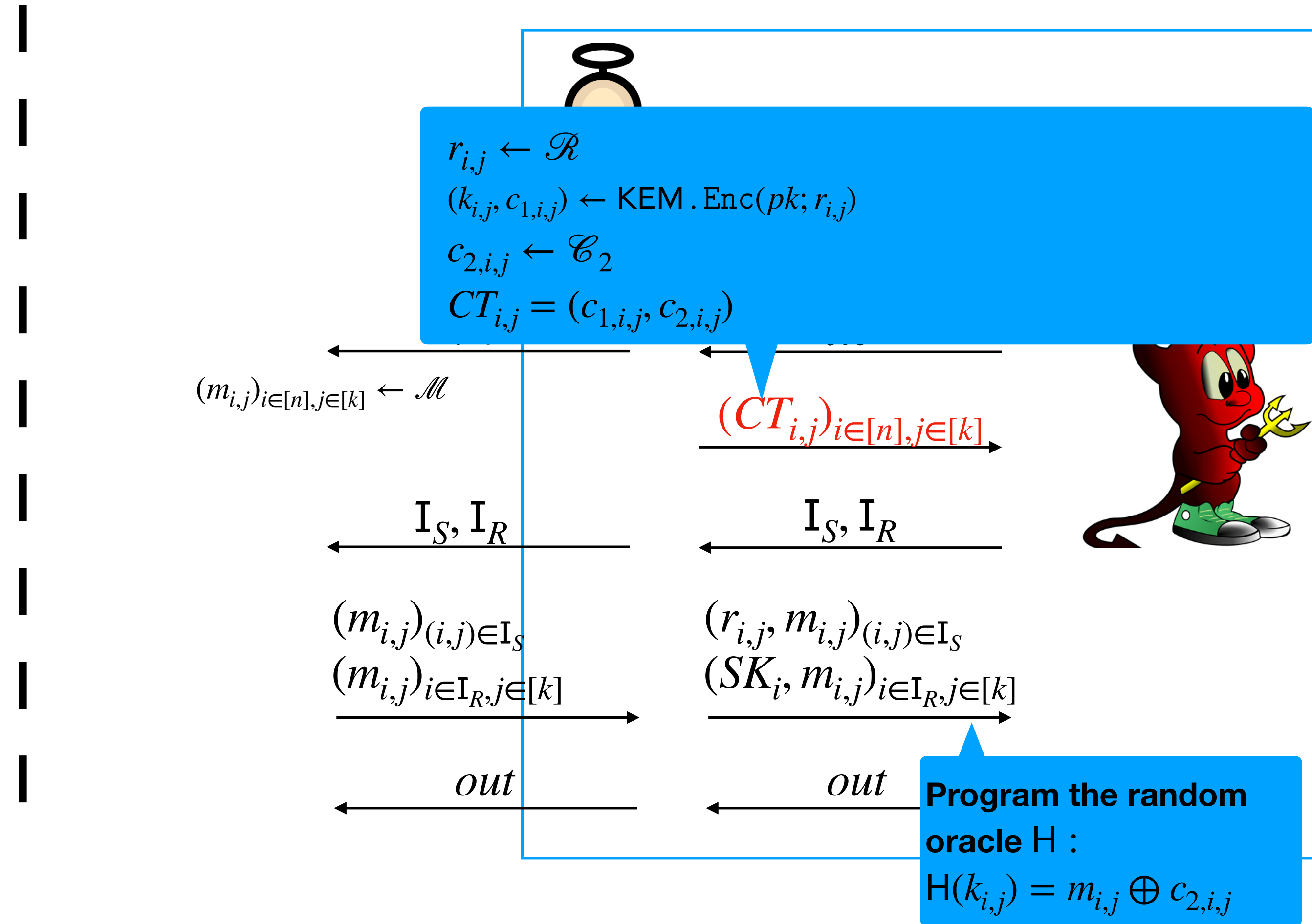
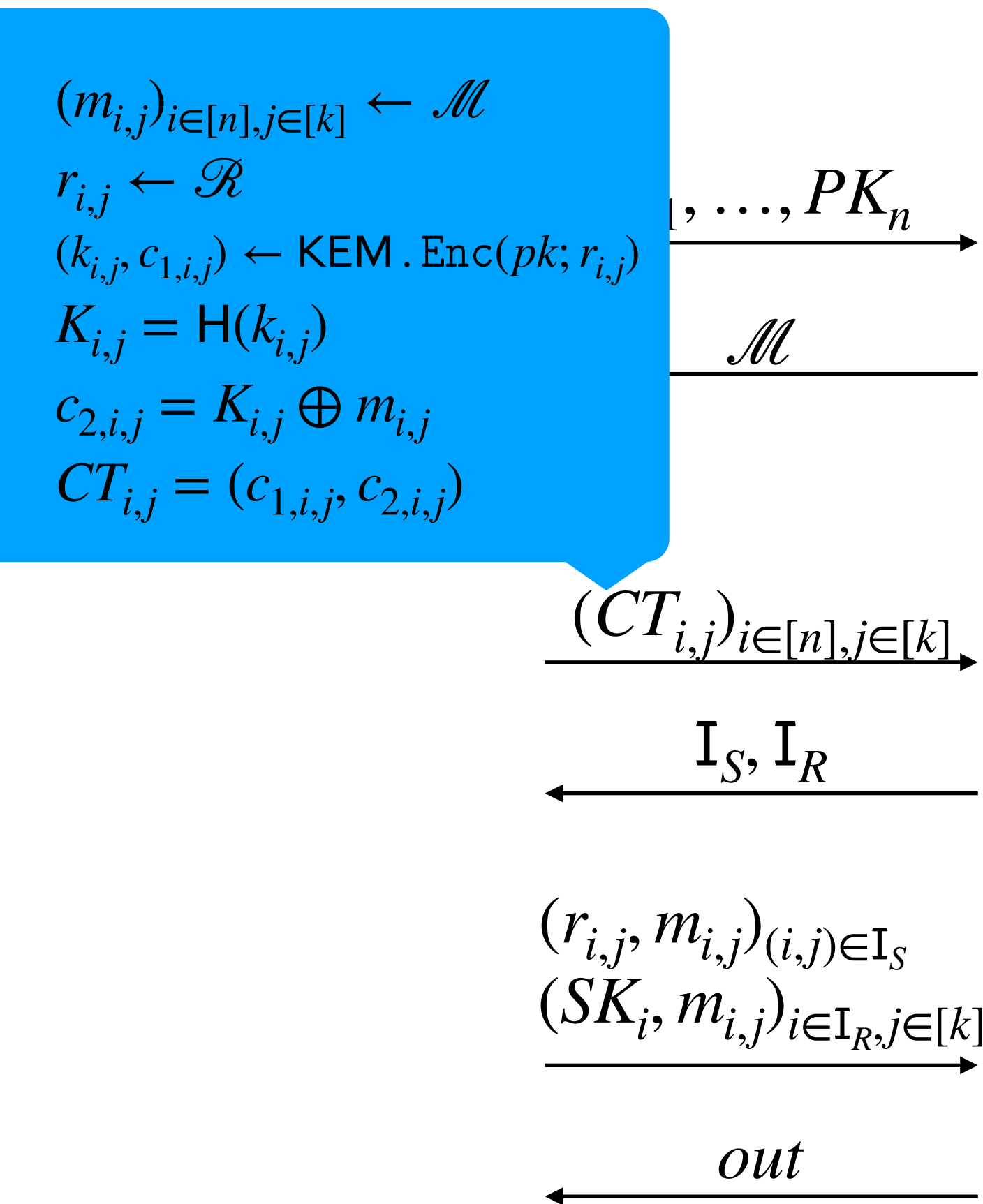
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Definition: Weak Bi-Selective Opening Security

$(\mathcal{M}, \beta) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(pk_1, \dots, pk_n)$

$(m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]} \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$

For $i \in [n], j \in [k]$:

$ct_{i,j} \leftarrow \text{Enc}_{pk_i}(m_{i,j}; r_{i,j})$

$(I_S, I_R) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(ct_{1,1}, \dots, ct_{n,k})$

$\text{Open} = \emptyset$

For $(i,j) \in I_S$:

$\text{Open} = \text{Open} \cup \{(m_{i,j}, r_{i,j})\}$

For $i \in I_R$:

$\text{Open} = \text{Open} \cup \{((m_{i,j})_{j \in [k]}, sk_i)\}$

$out \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(\text{Open})$

$(\mathcal{M}, I_S, I_R, out, (m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]})$

If $\beta = \text{"Sender"}$: $I_R = \emptyset$

If $\beta = \text{"Receiver"}$: $I_S = \emptyset$

Definition: Weak Bi-Selective Opening Security

$(\mathcal{M}, \beta) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(pk_1, \dots, pk_n)$

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$(\mathcal{M}, \beta) \leftarrow \mathcal{S}(1^\lambda)$

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$(I_S, I_R) \leftarrow \mathcal{S}(\beta)$

$out \leftarrow \mathcal{S}((m_{i,j})_{i \in I_R, j \in [k]}, (m_{i,j})_{(i,j) \in I_S})$

$(\mathcal{M}, I_S, I_R, out, (m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]})$

$\approx$

Definition: Weak Bi-Selective Opening CCA Security

$(\mathcal{M}, \beta) \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{Dec}}(pk_1, \dots, pk_n)$

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$out \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{Dec}}(\text{Open})$

$(\mathcal{M}, I_S, I_R, out, (m_{i,j})_{i \in [n], j \in [k]})$

$\text{Dec}(i, ct) :$

If $(i > n) \vee \exists j \in [k] ct_{i,j} = ct$: **Return** $\perp$

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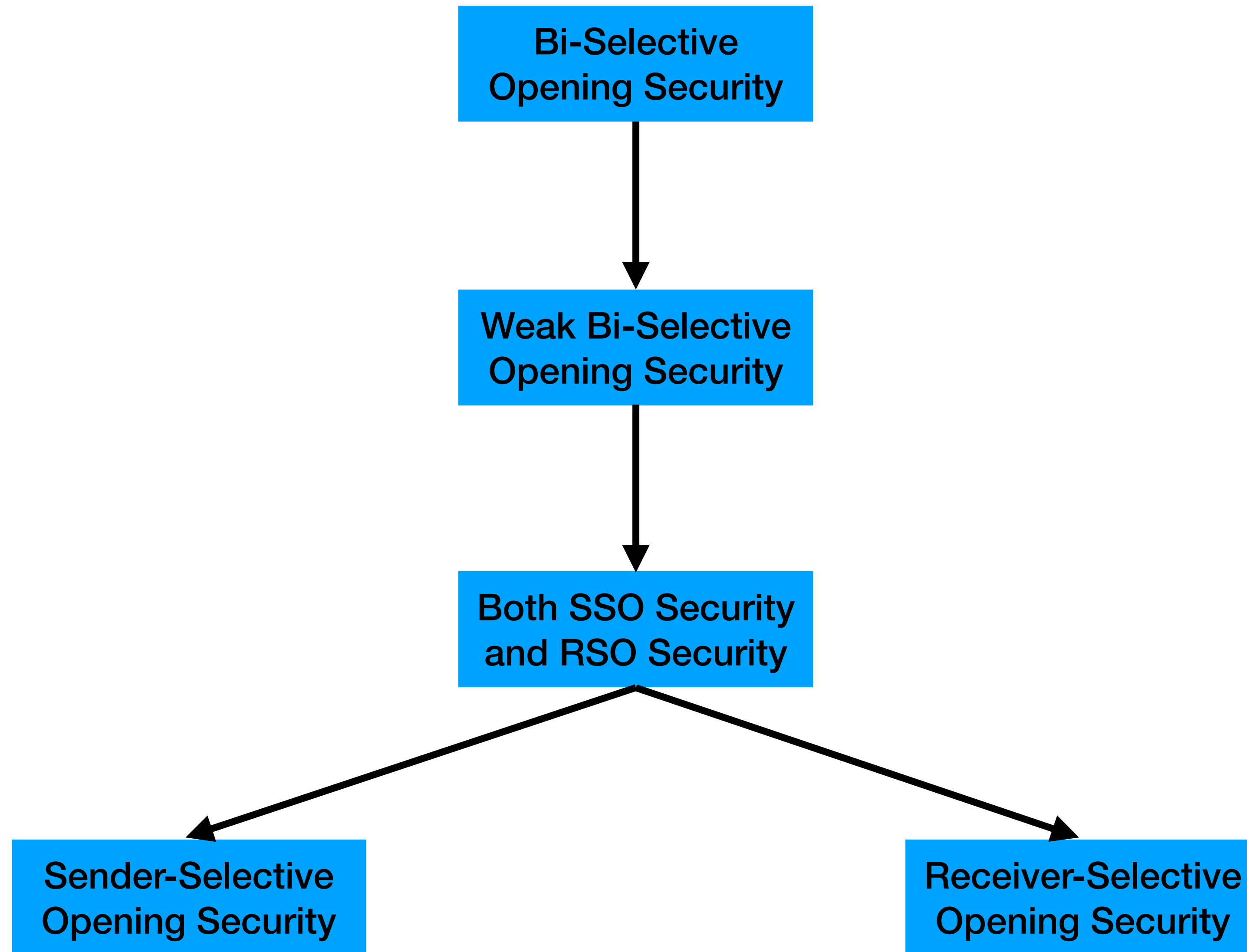
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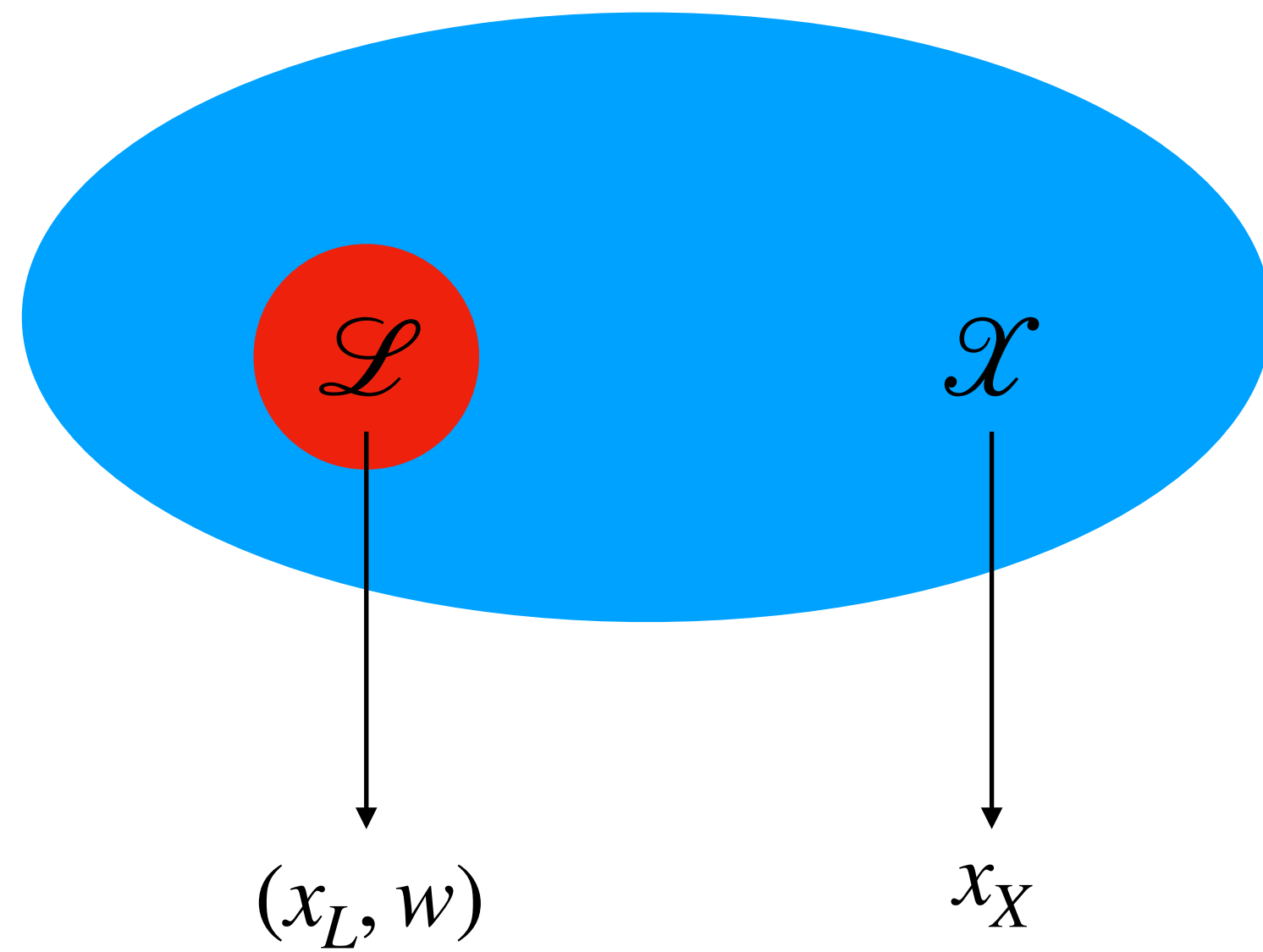
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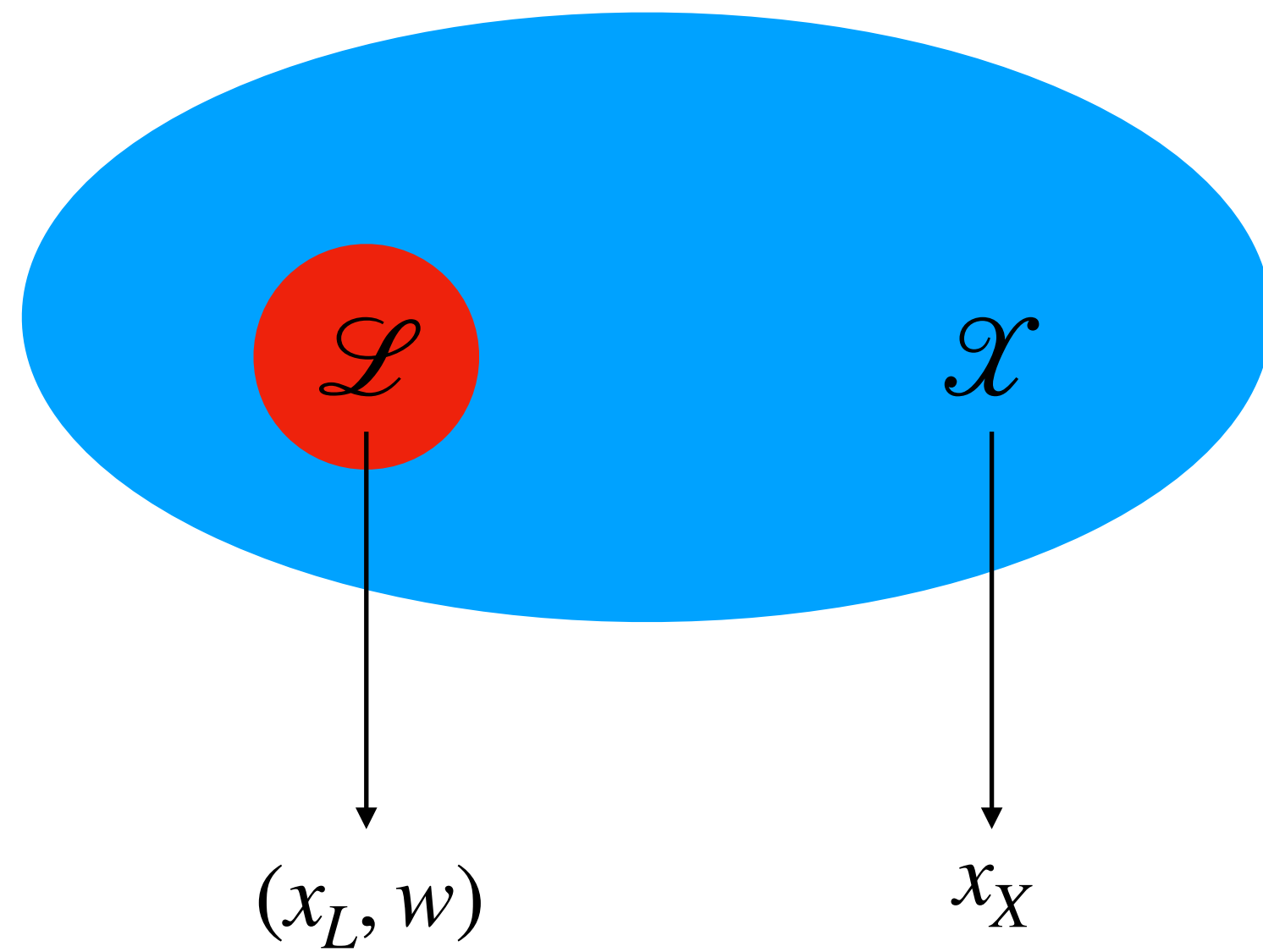
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Key-Equivocable Hash Proof System

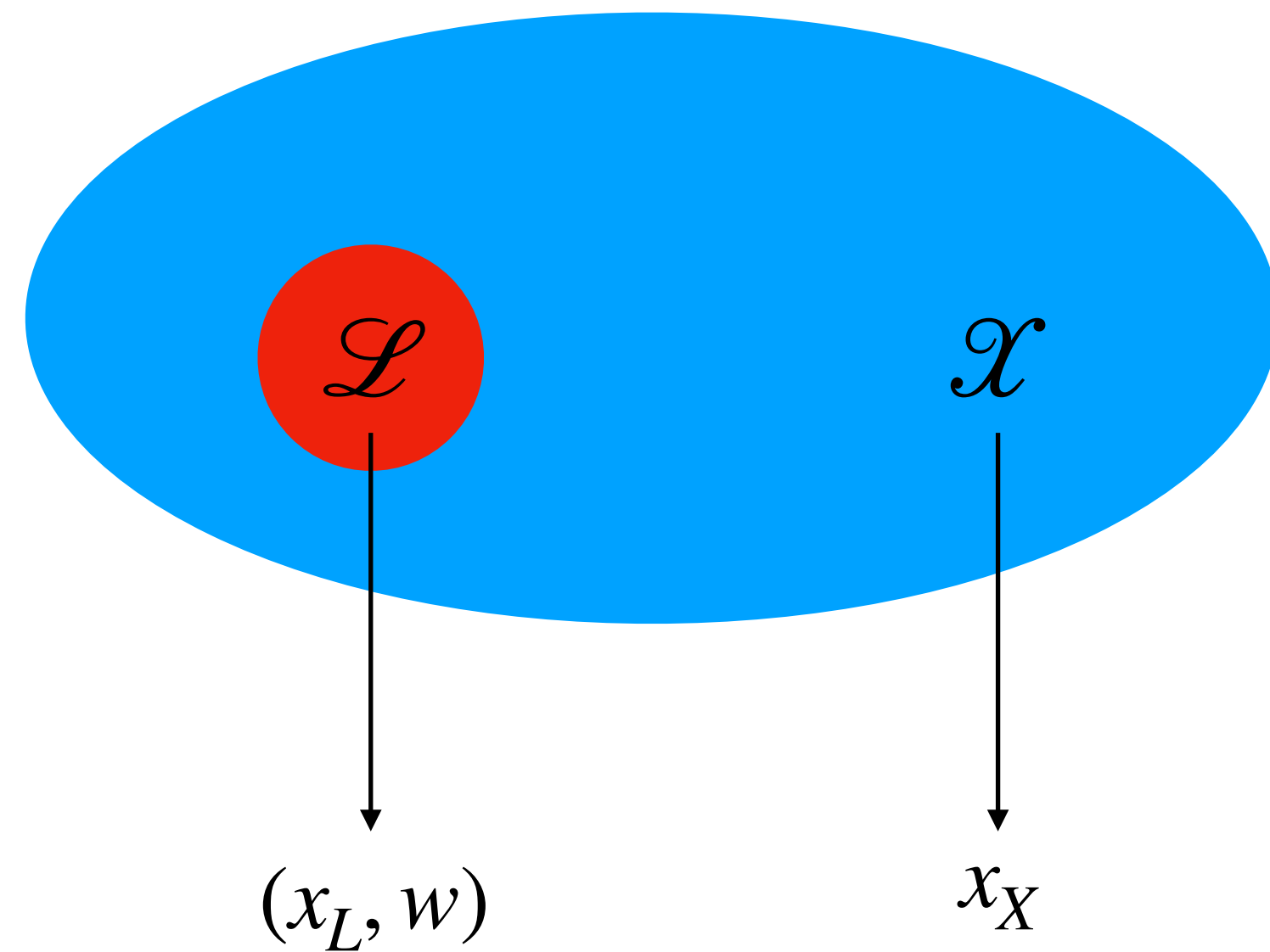


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Hardness: $x_L \approx_c x_X$

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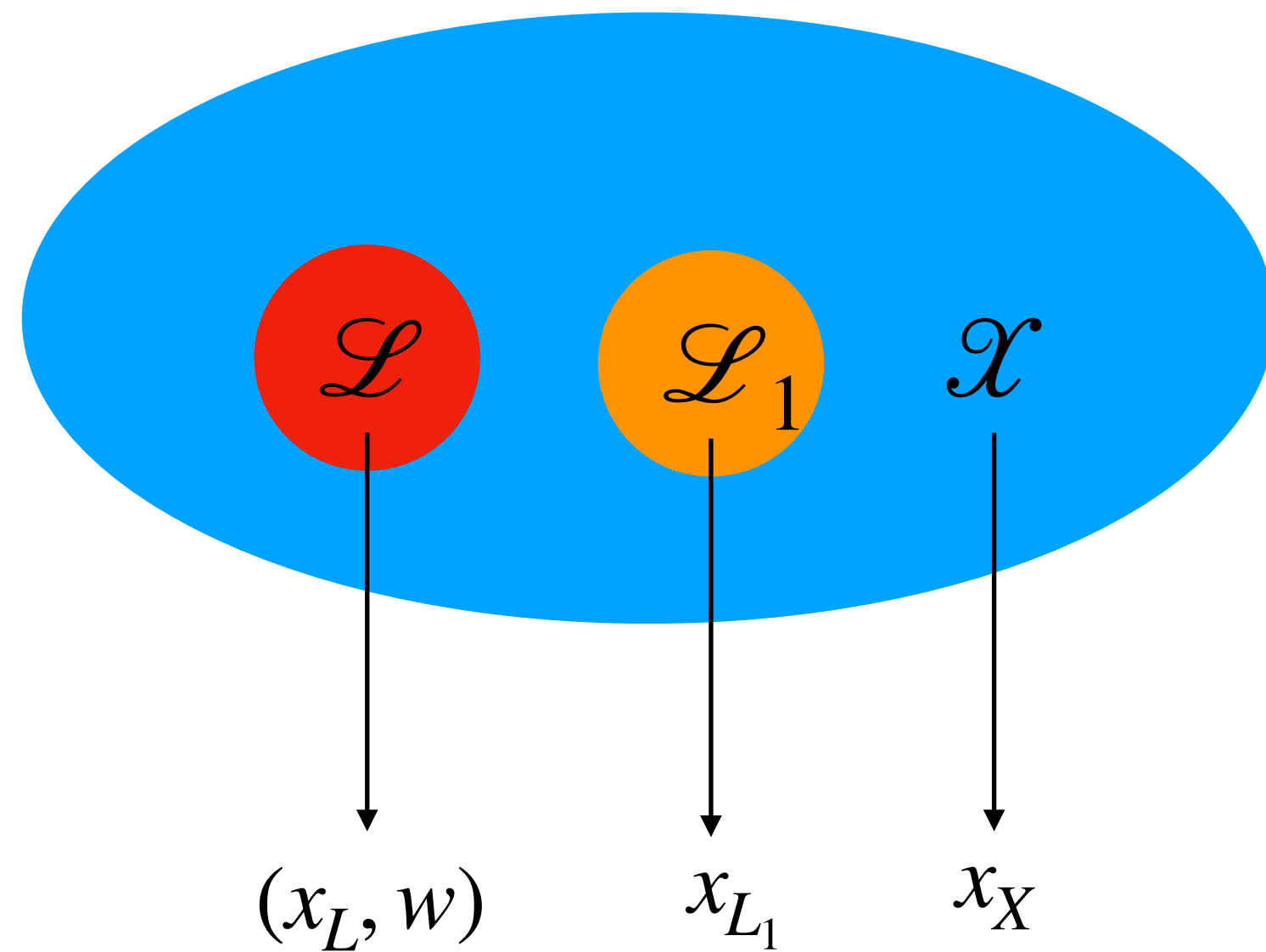
$$\text{SecEv}(hsk, x) \rightarrow k$$

$$\text{PubEv}(hpk, x, w) \rightarrow k$$

Projectivity: For any $(x, w) \leftarrow \mathcal{L}$,
 $\text{SecEv}(hsk, x) = \text{PubEv}(hpk, x, w)$

Universality: $(hsk, hpk) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$, $k \leftarrow \mathcal{K}$
for any $x \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \mathcal{L}$, $(hpk, \text{SecEv}(hsk, x)) \approx_p (hpk, k)$

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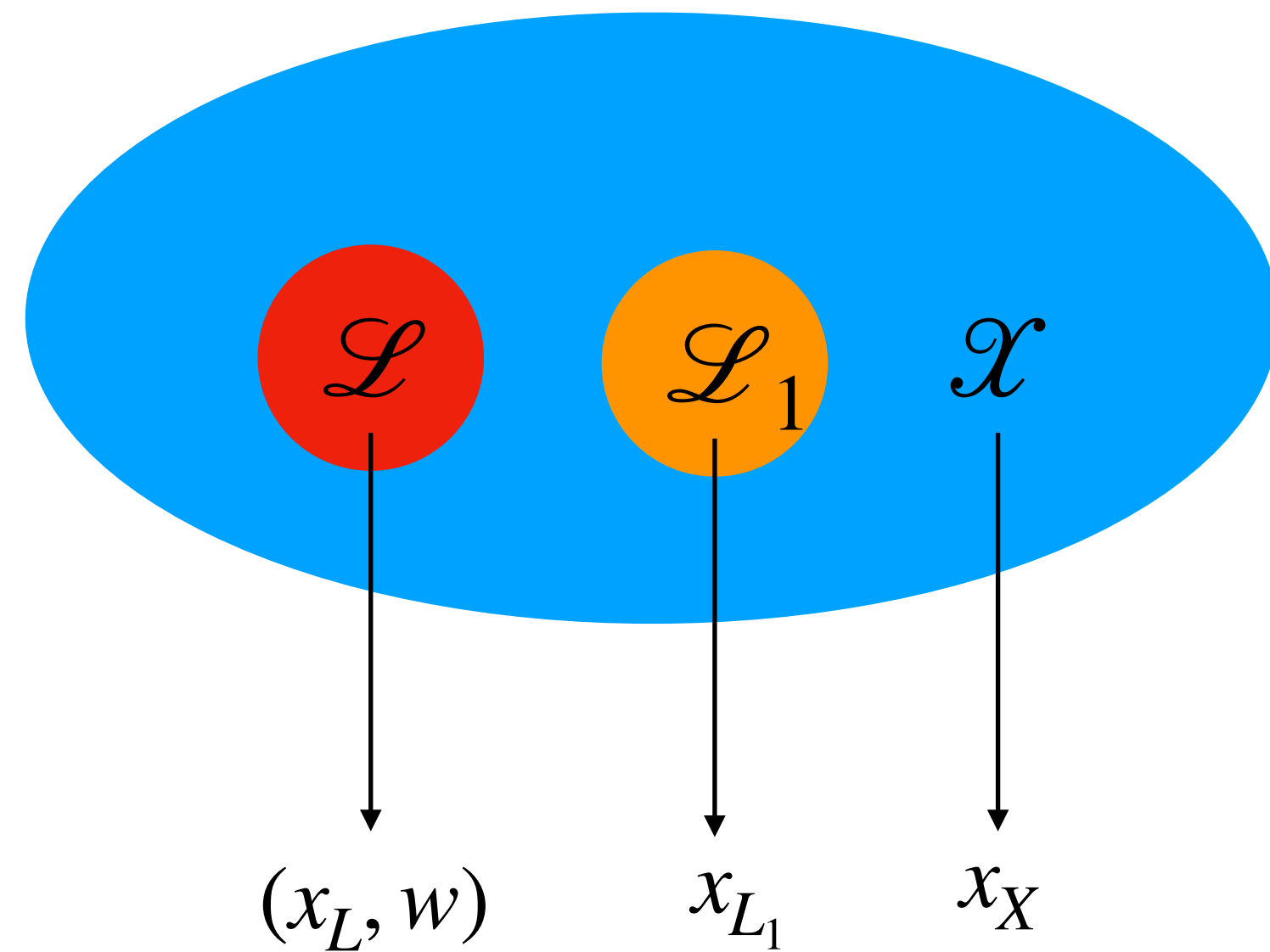
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Key-Equivocable Hash Proof System



Hardness: $x_L \approx_c x_X$, $x_{L_1} \approx_c x_X$, $x_{L_1} \approx_c x_L$

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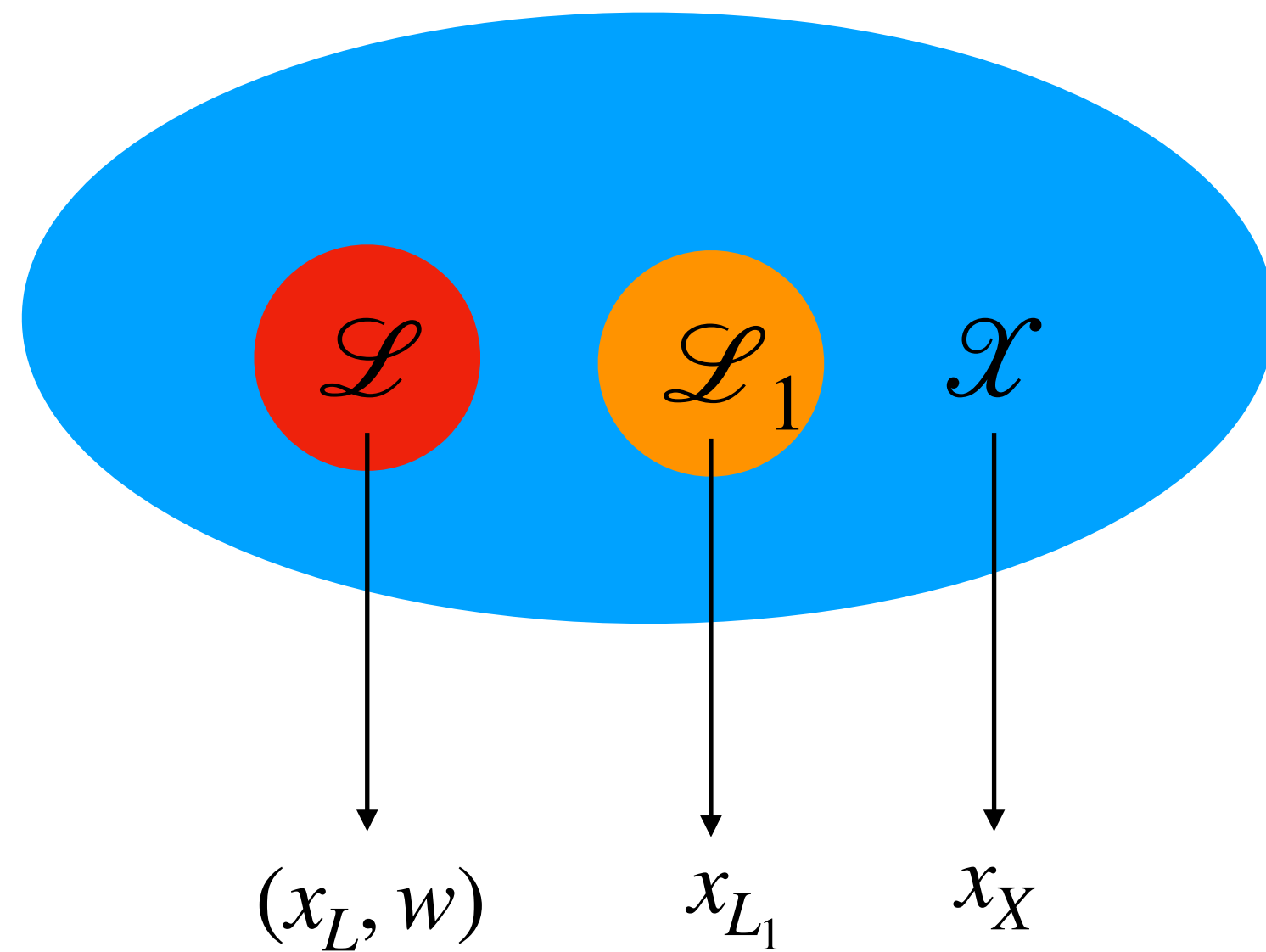
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$$\text{SampHsk}(hsk, x) \rightarrow hsk'$$

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Key Equivocability: For any $x \in \mathcal{L}_1$

$$(hsk, hpk) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$$

$$k = \text{SecEv}(hsk, x)$$

$$hsk' \leftarrow \text{SampHsk}(hsk, x)$$

$$(hsk', hpk, k)$$

$$(hsk, hpk) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$$

$$k \leftarrow \mathcal{K}$$

$$(hsk, hpk, k)$$

$\approx$

Construction: Weak Bi-Selective Opening Secure PKE

$\text{HPS} = (\text{HPS} . \text{KeyGen}, \text{HPS} . \text{SecEv}, \text{HPS} . \text{PubEv})$
is a key-equivocable hash proof system.

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$PK = \text{hpk}$

$\text{Enc}(PK = \text{hpk}, m \in \{0,1\}) :$

If $m = 0 :$

$x \leftarrow \mathcal{X}$

$k \leftarrow \mathcal{K}$ ($\mathcal{K}$ is the output space of PubEv and SecEv)

If $m = 1 :$

$(x, w) \leftarrow \mathcal{L}$

$k = \text{PubEv}(\text{hpk}, x, w)$

$CT = (x, k)$

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 $(x, w) \leftarrow \mathcal{L}$
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$\text{Dec}(SK = \text{hsk}, CT = (x, k)) :$
 $\bar{k} \leftarrow \text{HPS} . \text{SecEv}(\text{hsk}, x)$
If $k = \bar{k} : m = 1$
Otherwise : $m = 0$

Security of the Construction

$\xrightarrow{PK_1, \dots, PK_n}$

$\xleftarrow{(\mathcal{M}, \beta)}$

$\xrightarrow{(CT_i)_{i \in [n]}}$

$\xleftarrow{I_S, I_R}$

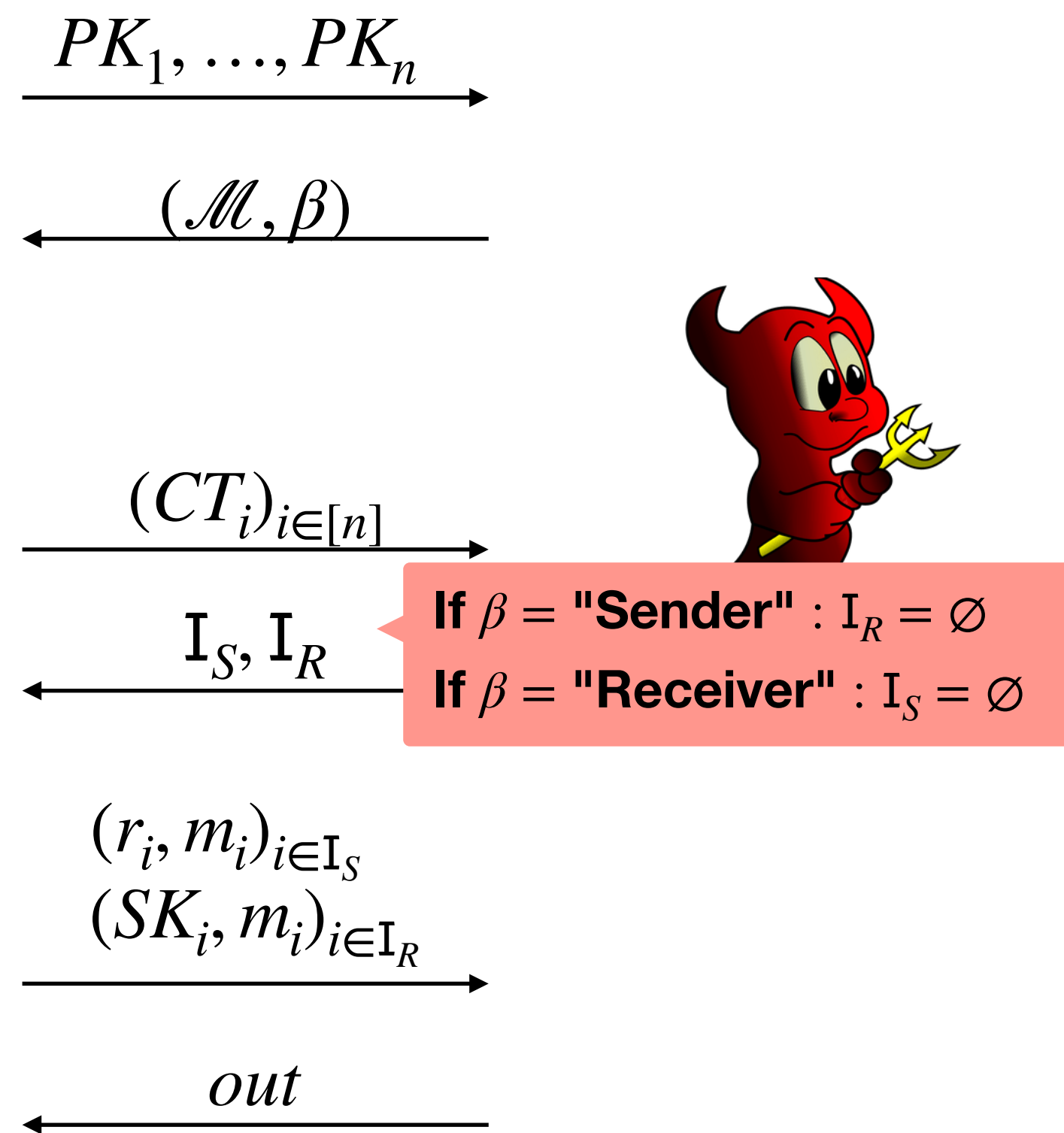
$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} (r_i, m_i)_{i \in I_S} \\ (SK_i, m_i)_{i \in I_R} \end{array}}$

$\xleftarrow{out}$

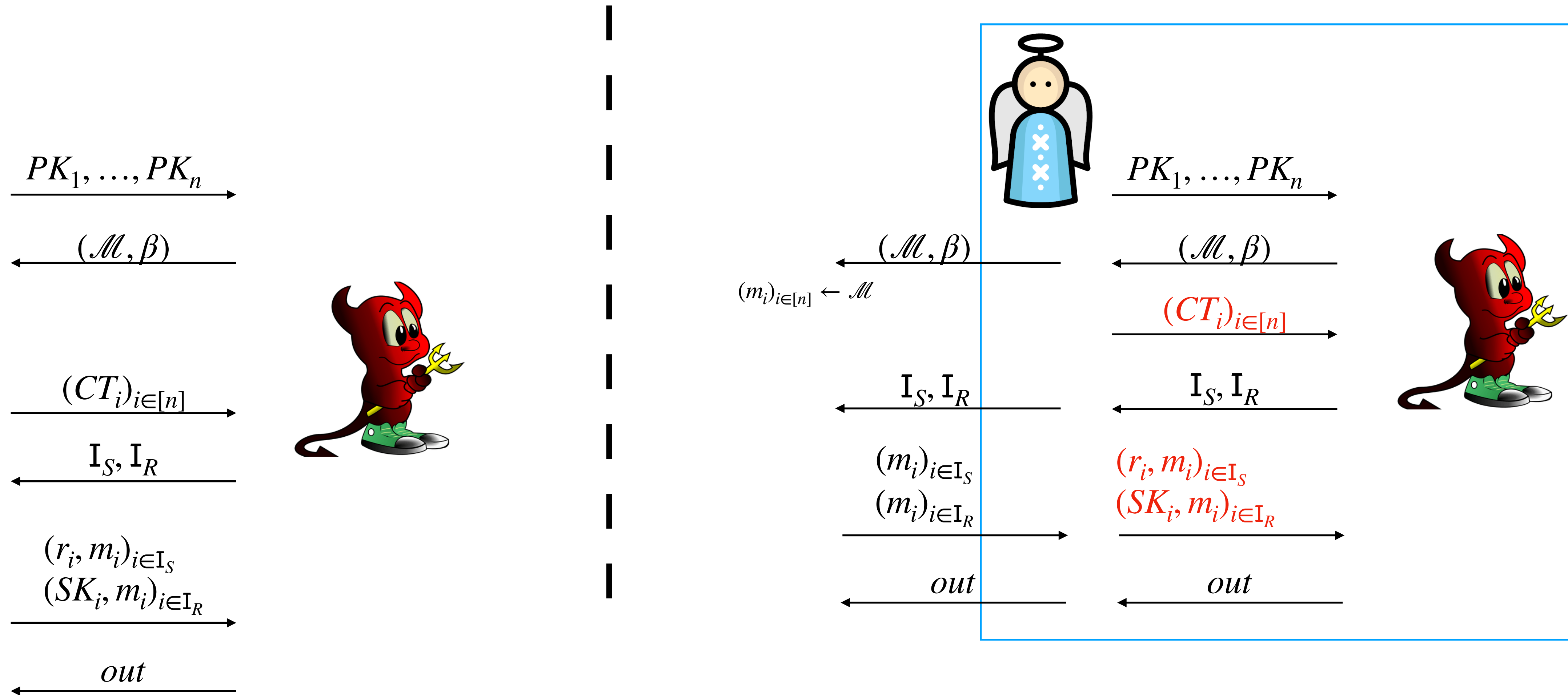


We consider the case that each public key is used for only once.

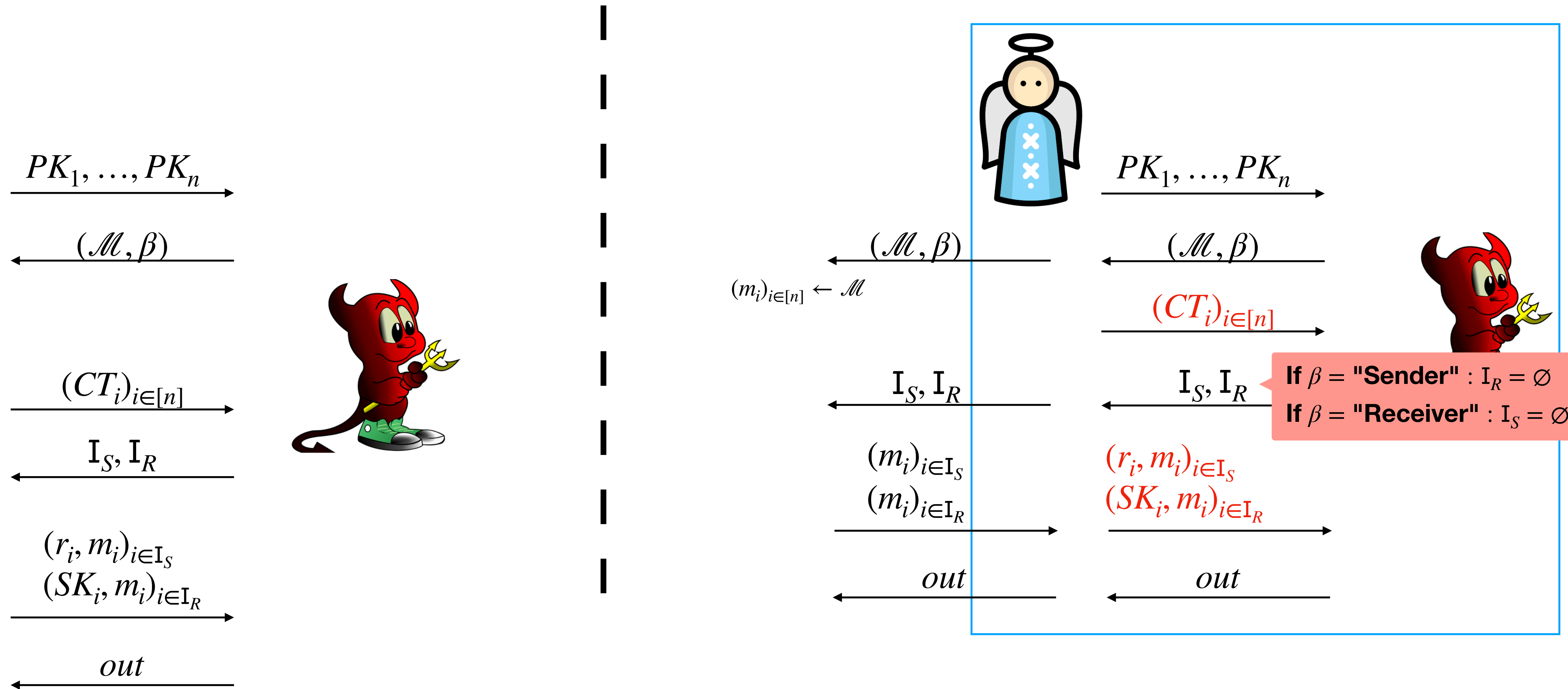
Security of the Construction



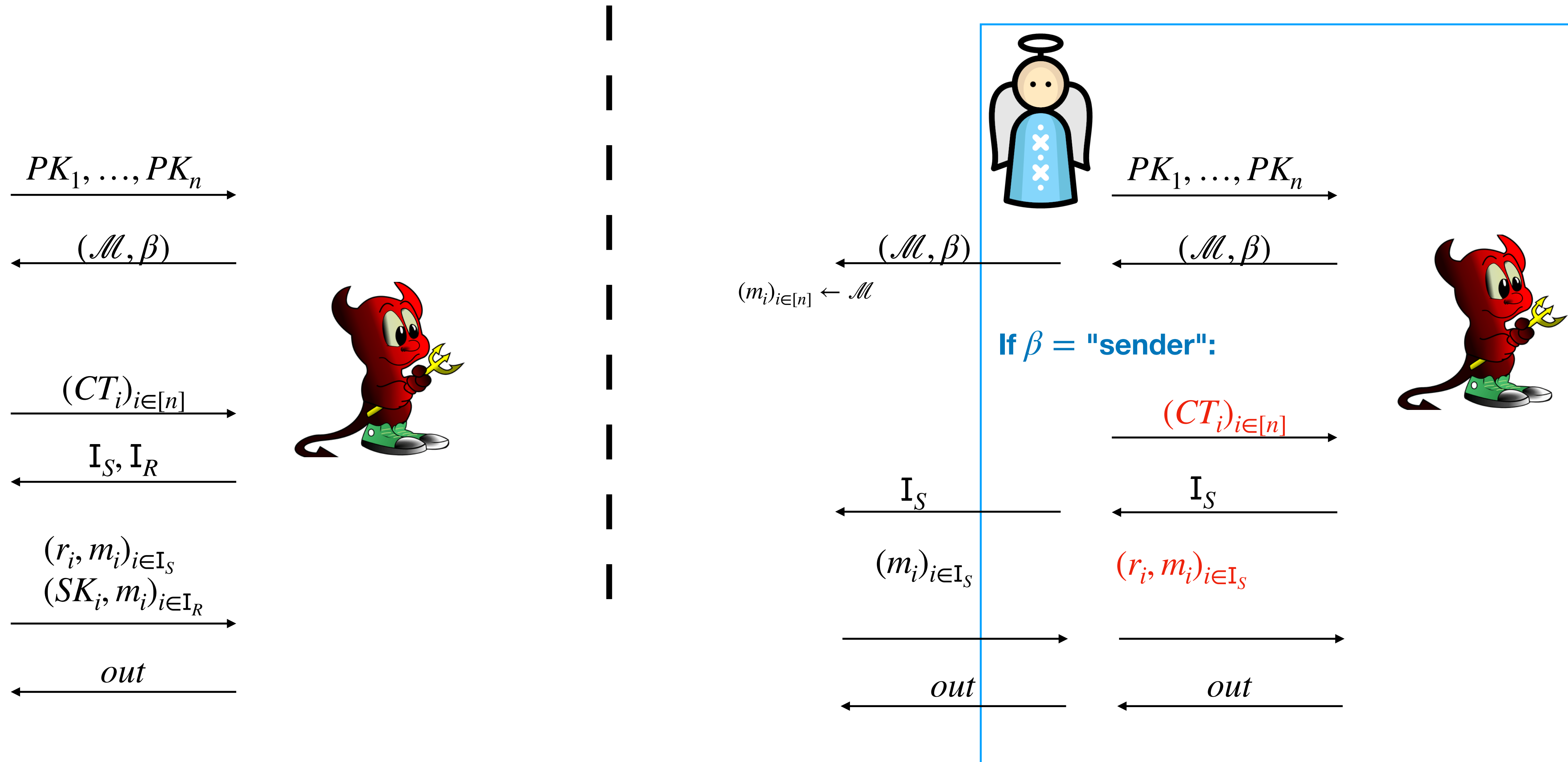
Security of the Construction



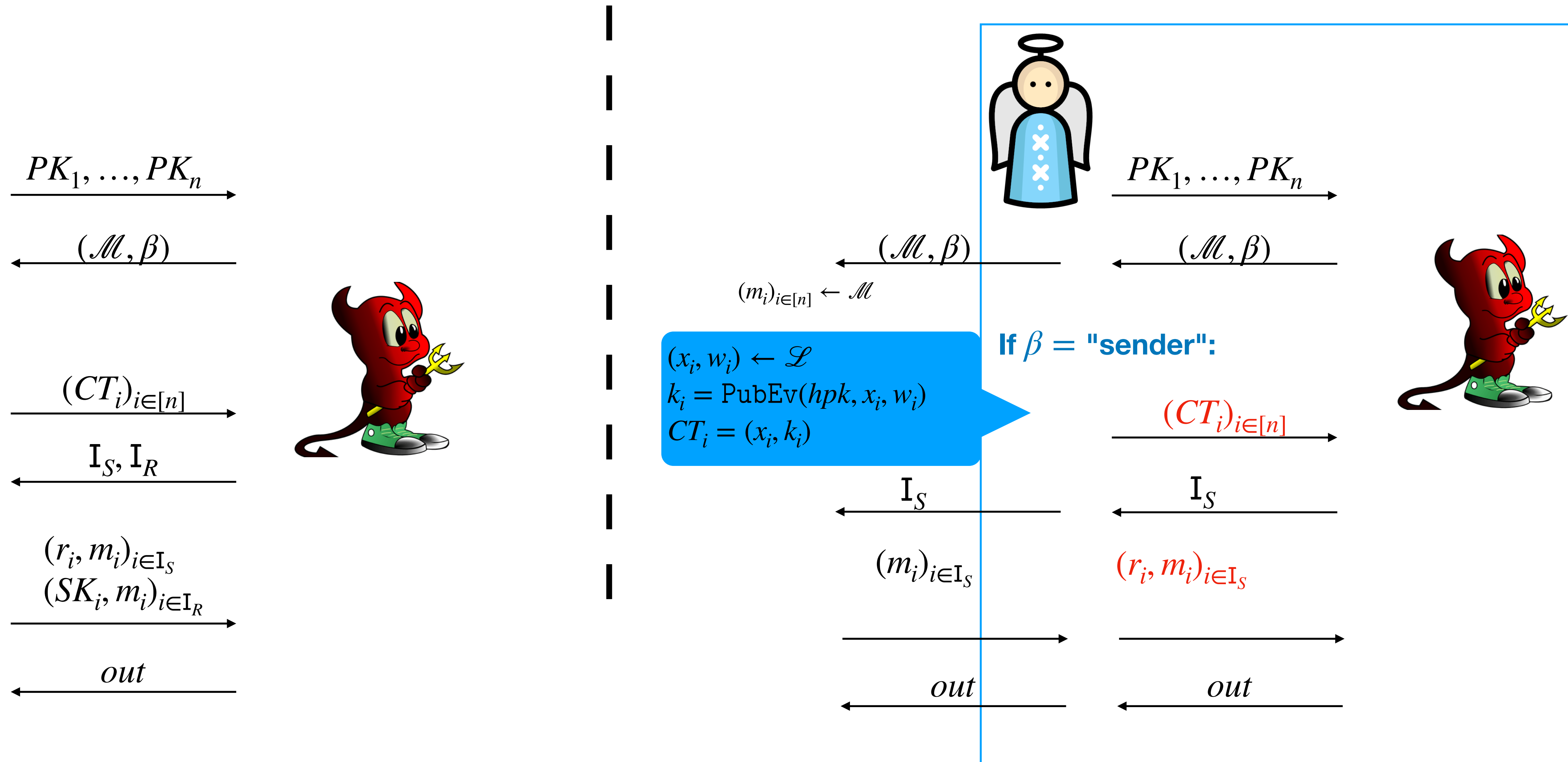
Security of the Construction



Security of the Construction

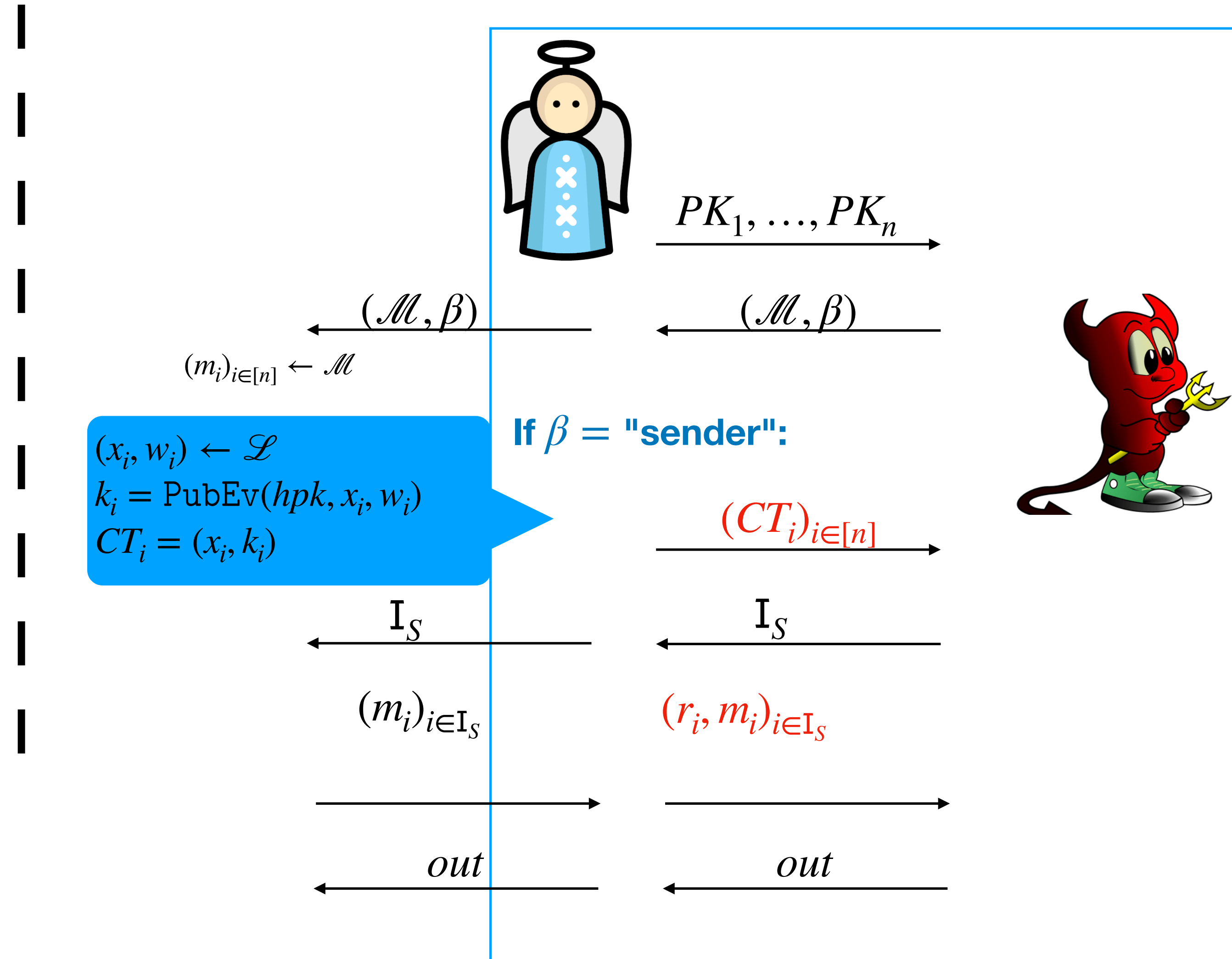
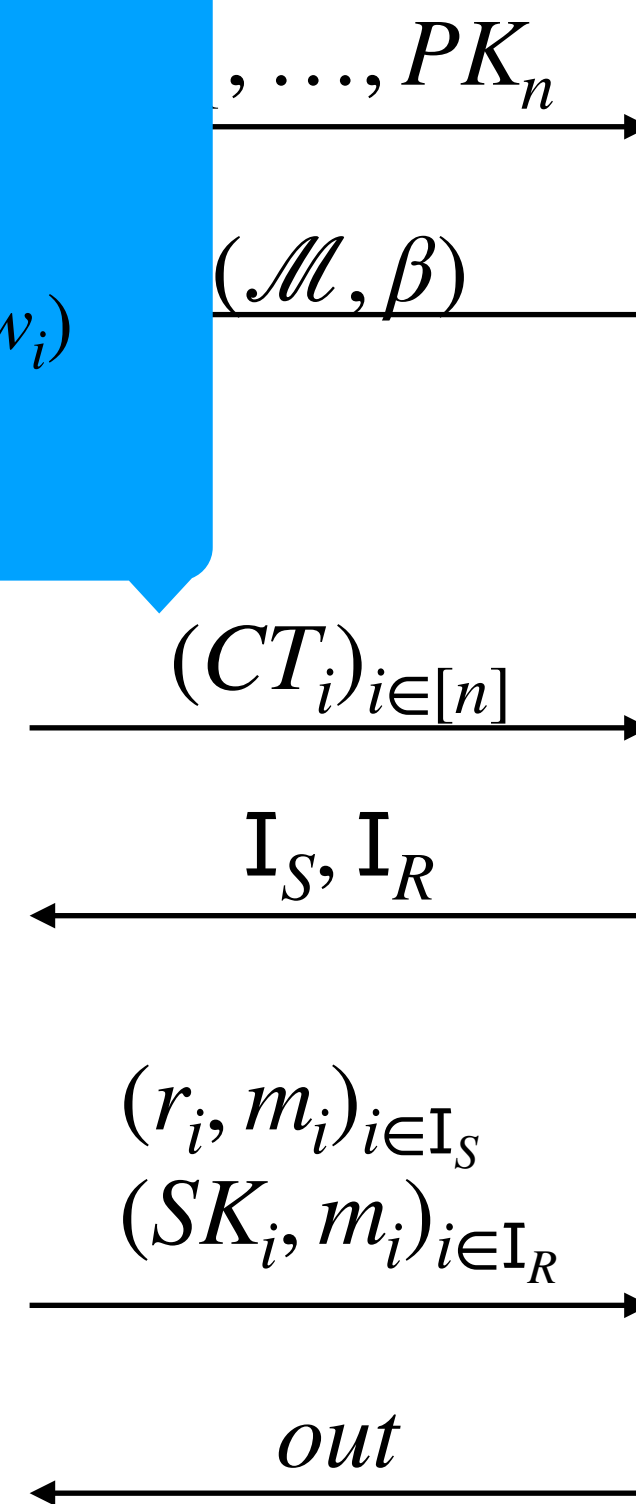


Security of the Construction



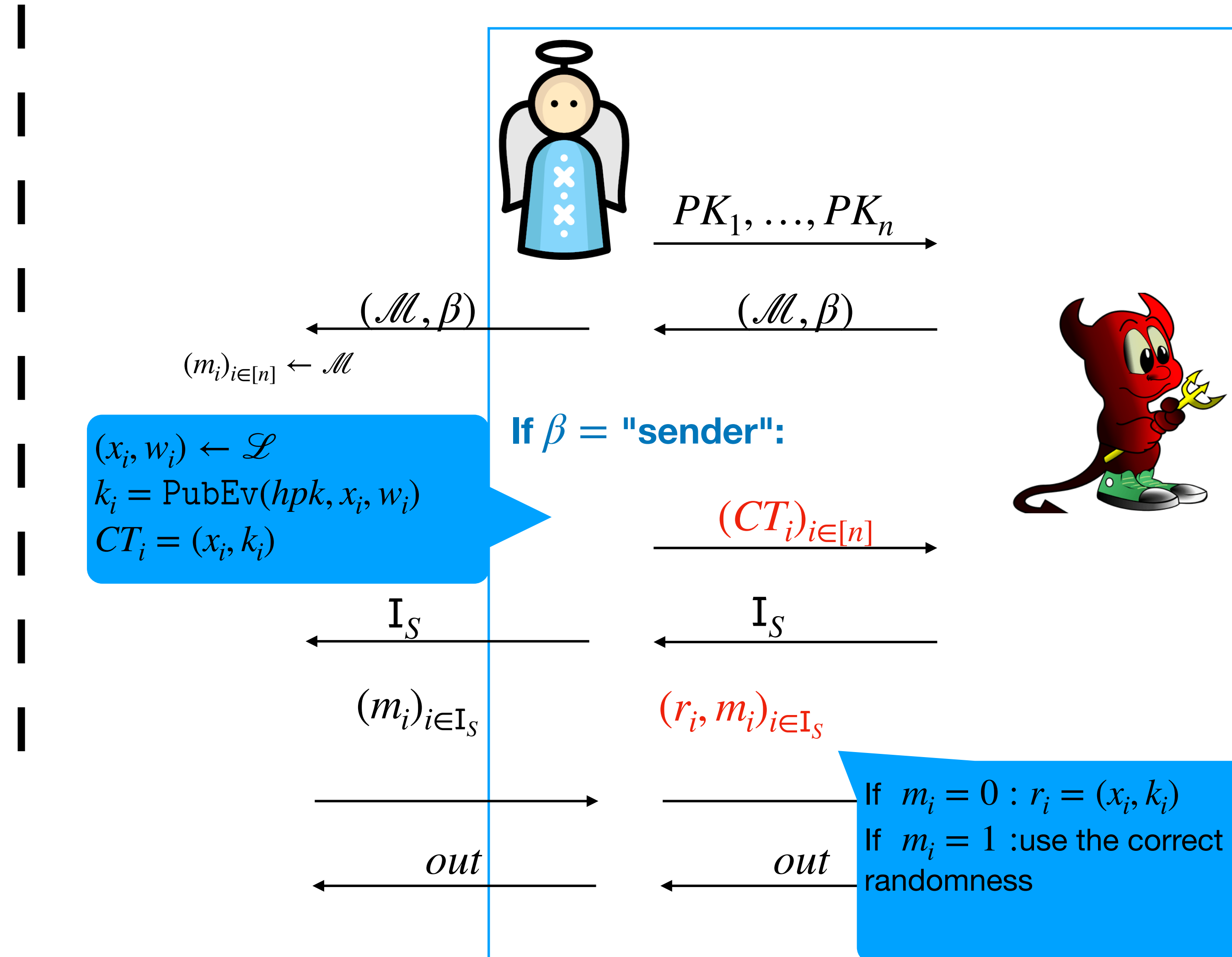
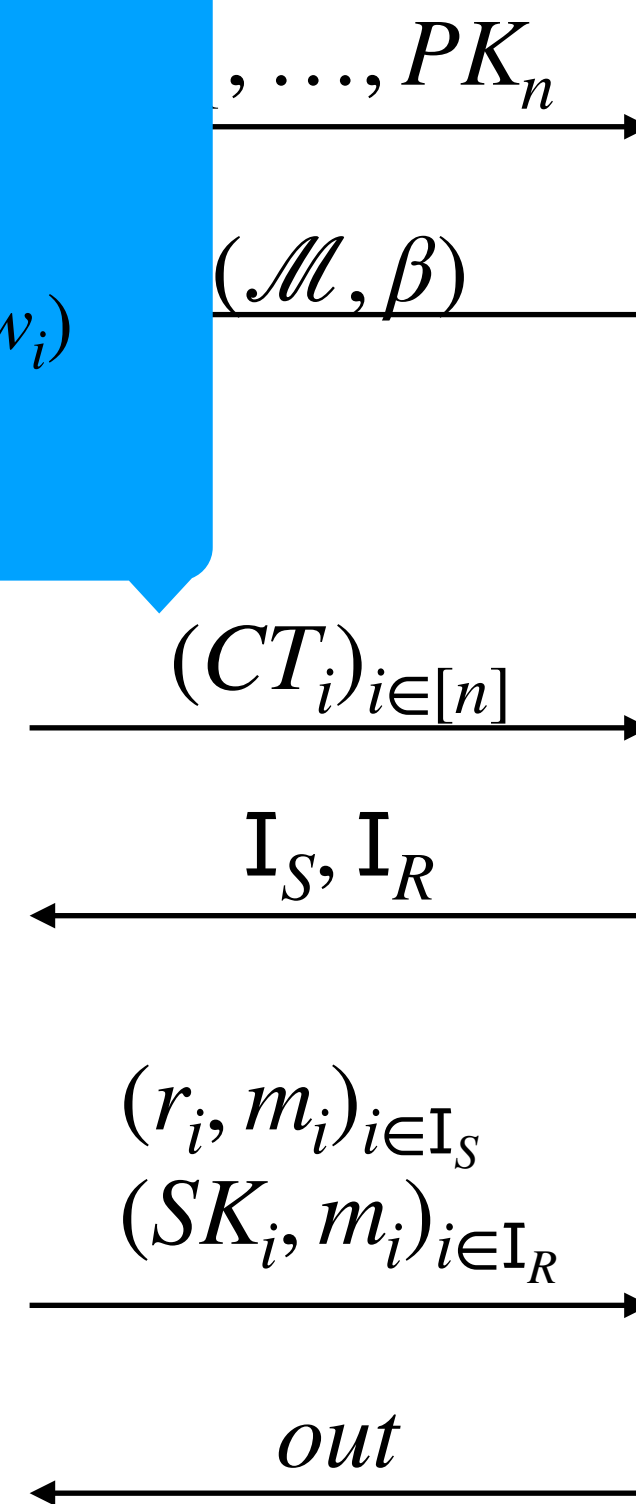
Security of the Construction

$(m_i)_{i \in [n]} \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$
 If $m_i = 0$:
 $x_i \leftarrow \mathcal{X}$
 $k_i \leftarrow \mathcal{K}$
 If $m_i = 1$:
 $(x_i, w_i) \leftarrow \mathcal{L}$
 $k_i = \text{PubEv}(hp_k, x_i, w_i)$
 $CT_i = (x_i, k_i)$

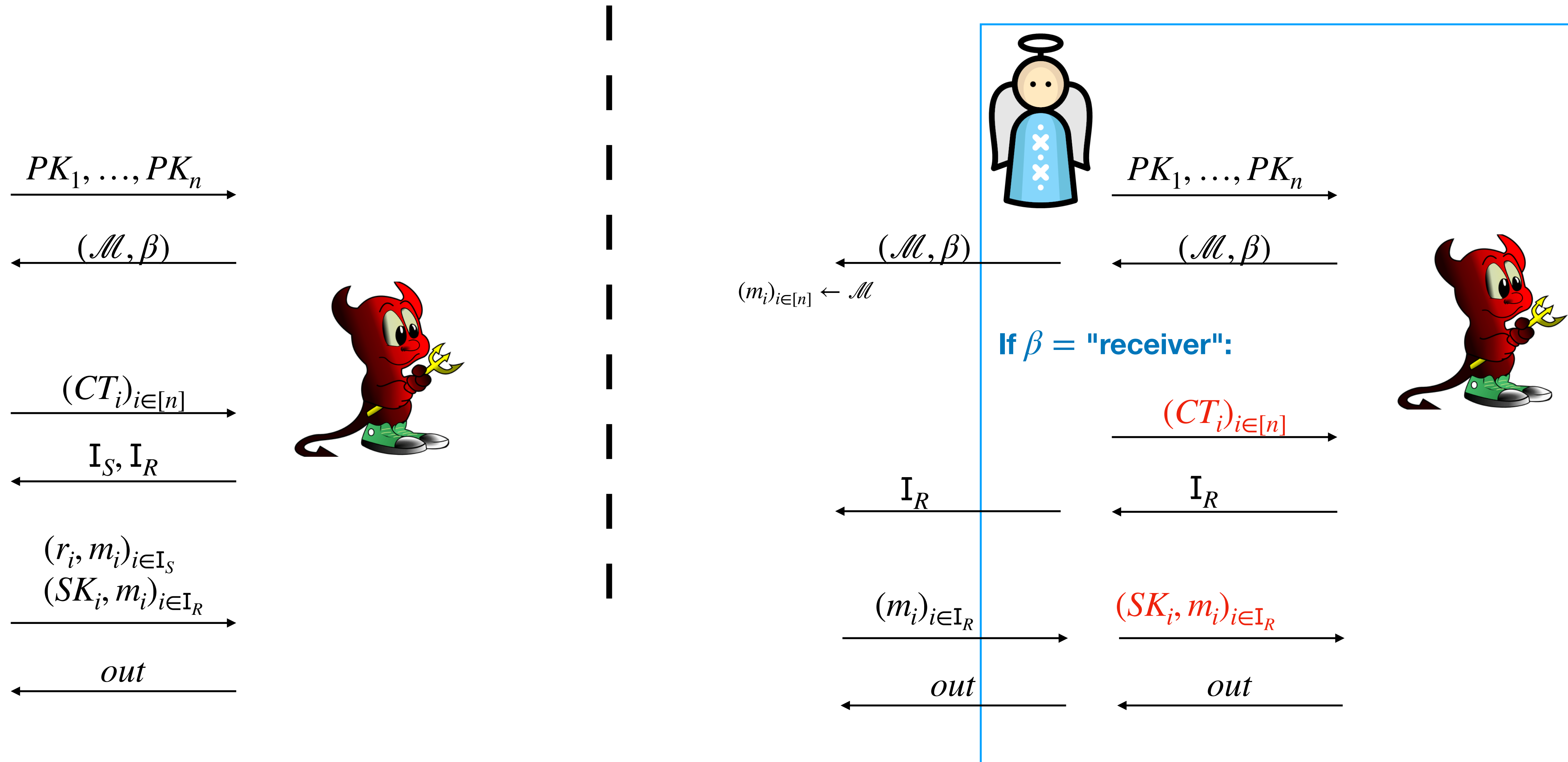


Security of the Construction

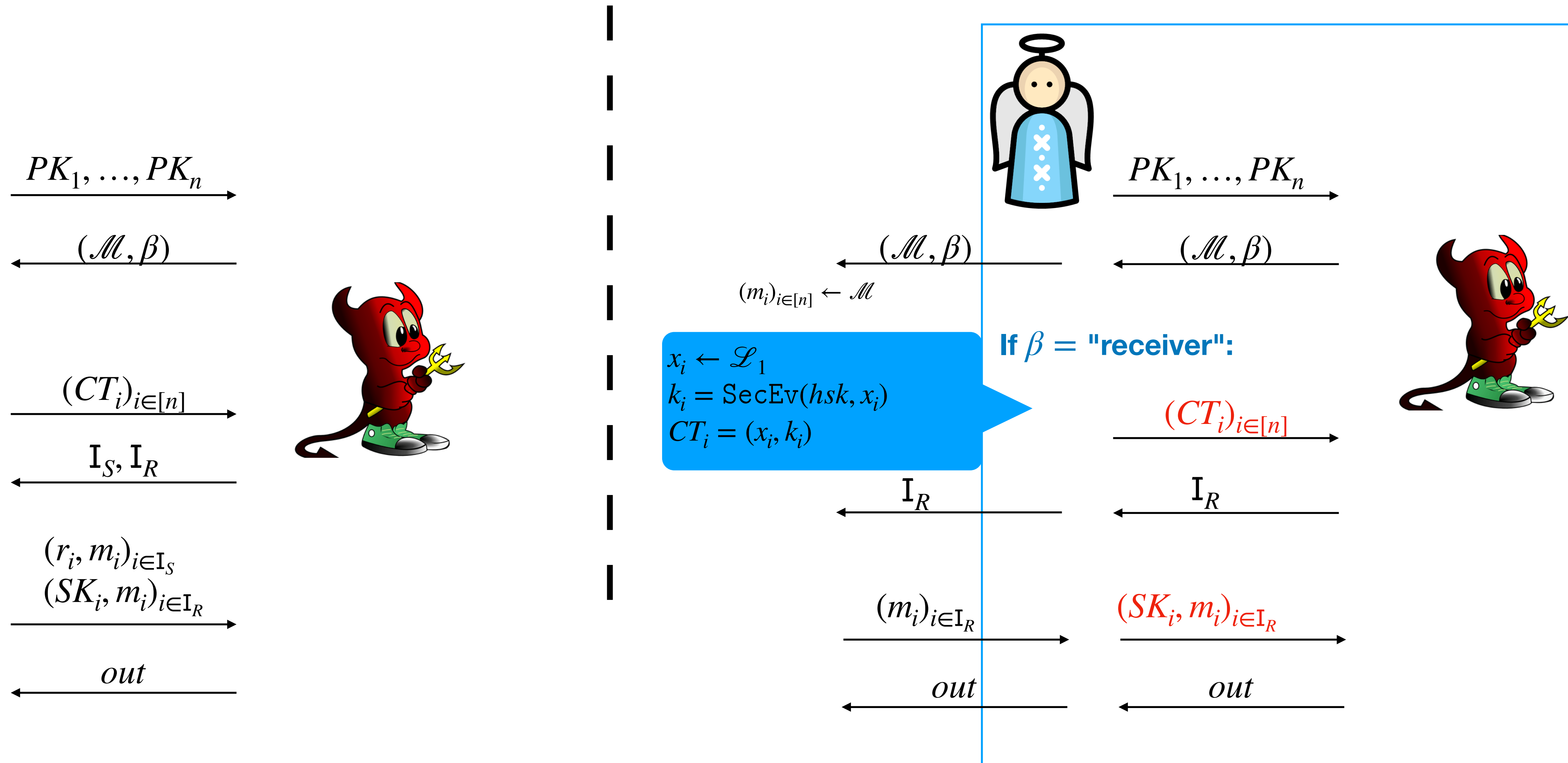
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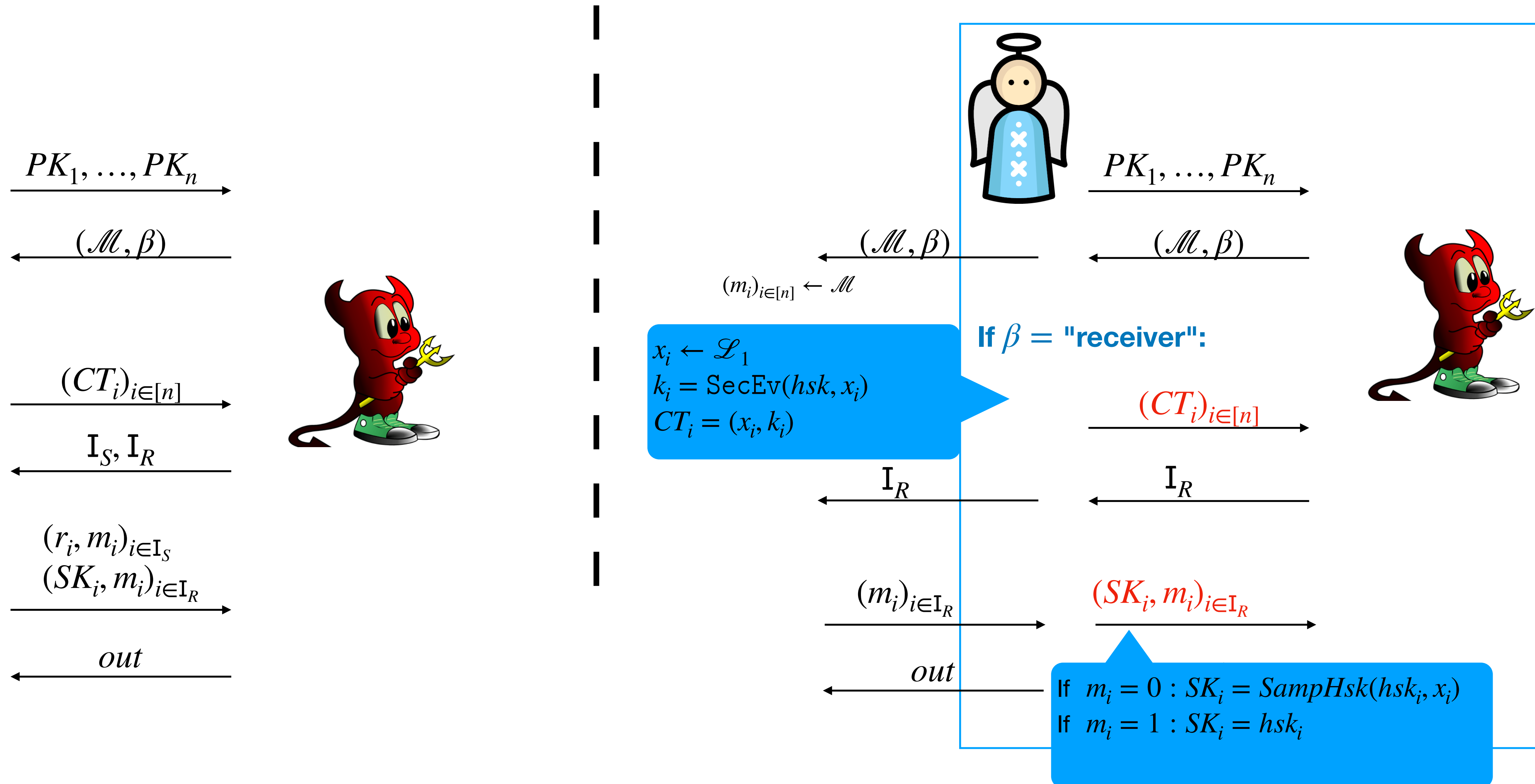
Security of the Construction



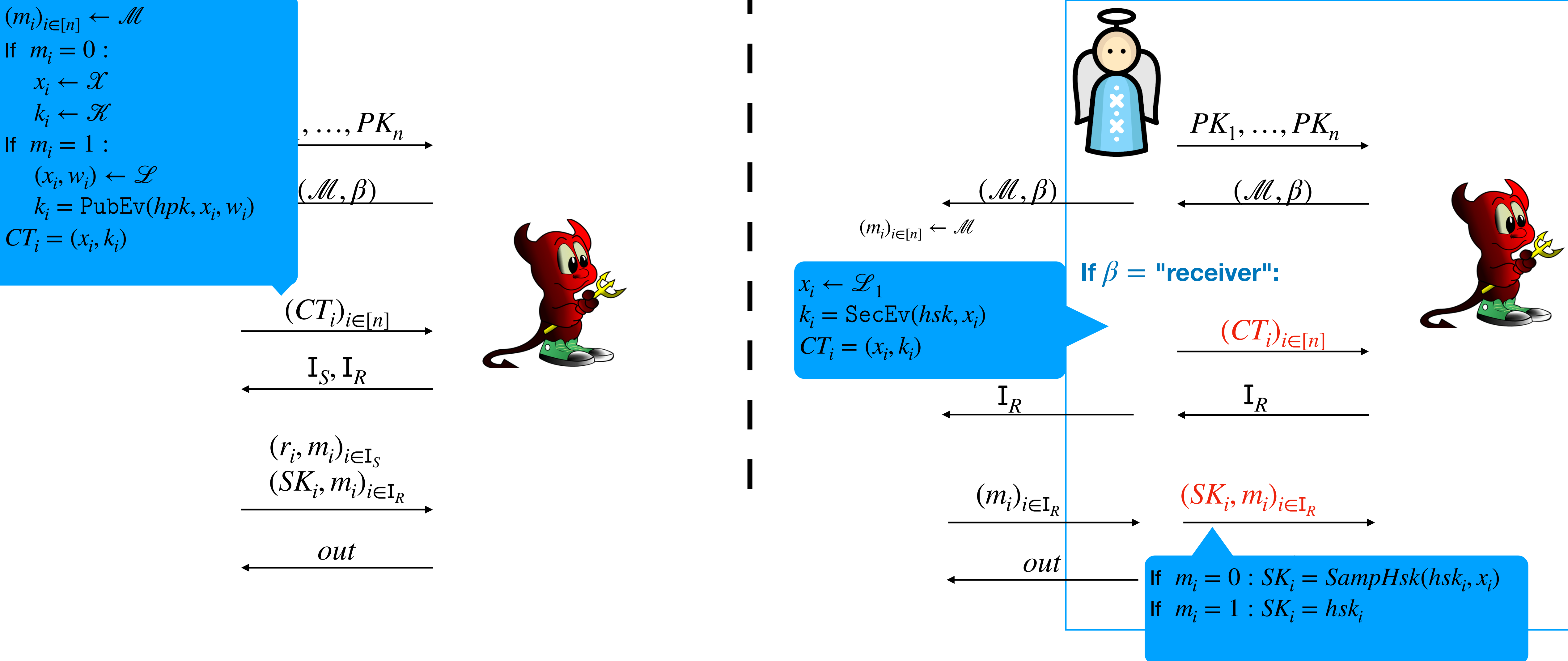
Security of the Construction



Security of the Construction



Security of the Construction



Construction: Weak Bi-Selective Opening Secure PKE

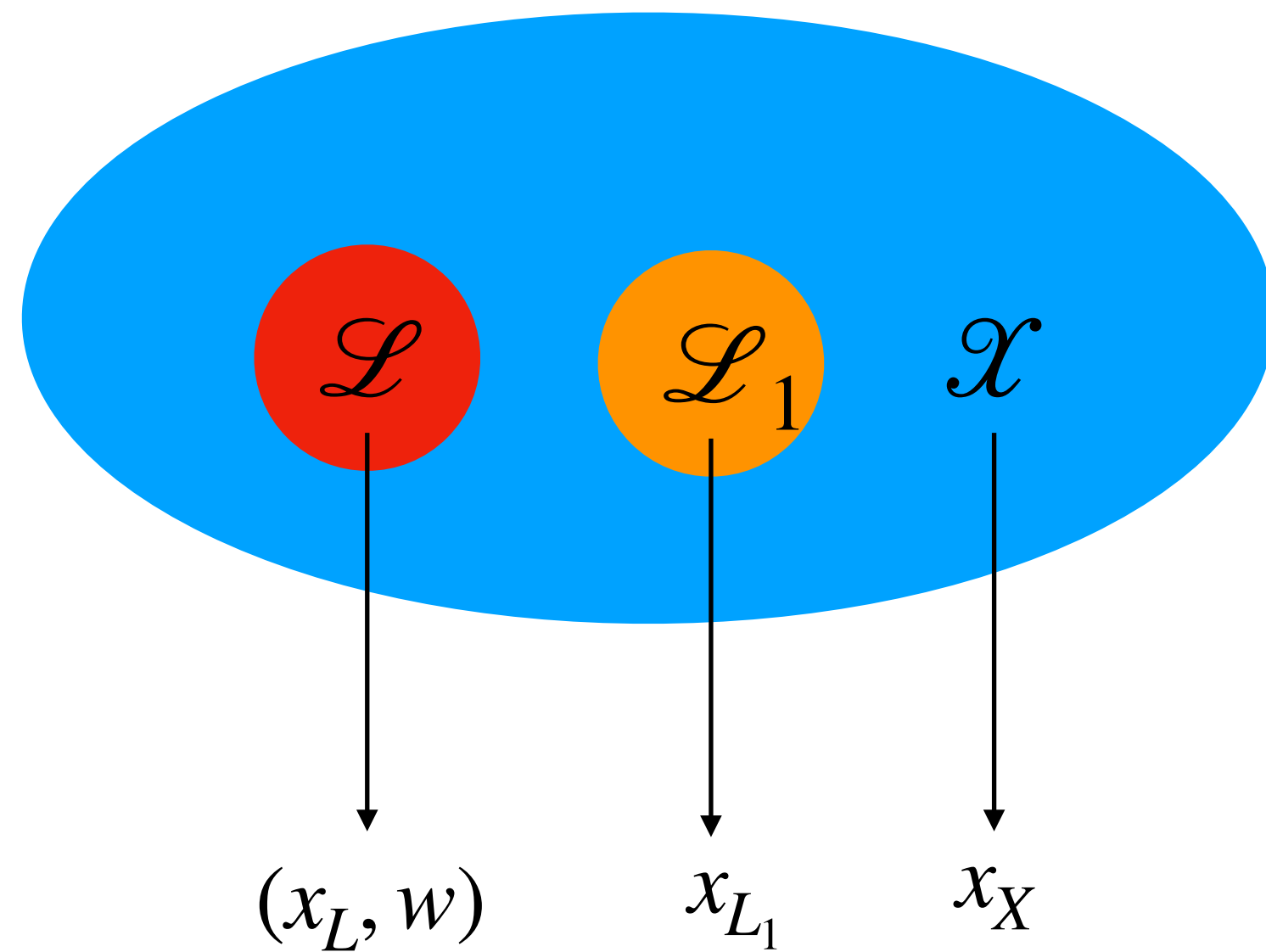
$\text{HPS} = (\text{HPS} . \text{KeyGen}, \text{HPS} . \text{SecEv}, \text{HPS} . \text{PubEv})$
is a key-equivocable hash proof system.

$\text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda) :$
 $(\text{hpk}, \text{hsk}) \leftarrow \text{HPS} . \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda)$
 $SK = \text{hsk}$
 $PK = \text{hpk}$

$\text{Enc}(PK = \text{hpk}, m \in \{0,1\}) :$
If $m = 0 :$
 $x \leftarrow \mathcal{X}$
 $k \leftarrow \mathcal{K}$
If $m = 1 :$
 $(x, w) \leftarrow \mathcal{L}$
 $k = \text{PubEv}(\text{hpk}, x, w)$
 $CT = (x, k)$

$\text{Dec}(SK = \text{hsk}, CT = (x, k)) :$
 $\bar{k} \leftarrow \text{HPS} . \text{SecEv}(\text{hsk}, x)$
If $k = \bar{k} : m = 1$
Otherwise : $m = 0$

Key-Equivocal Hash Proof System from DDH



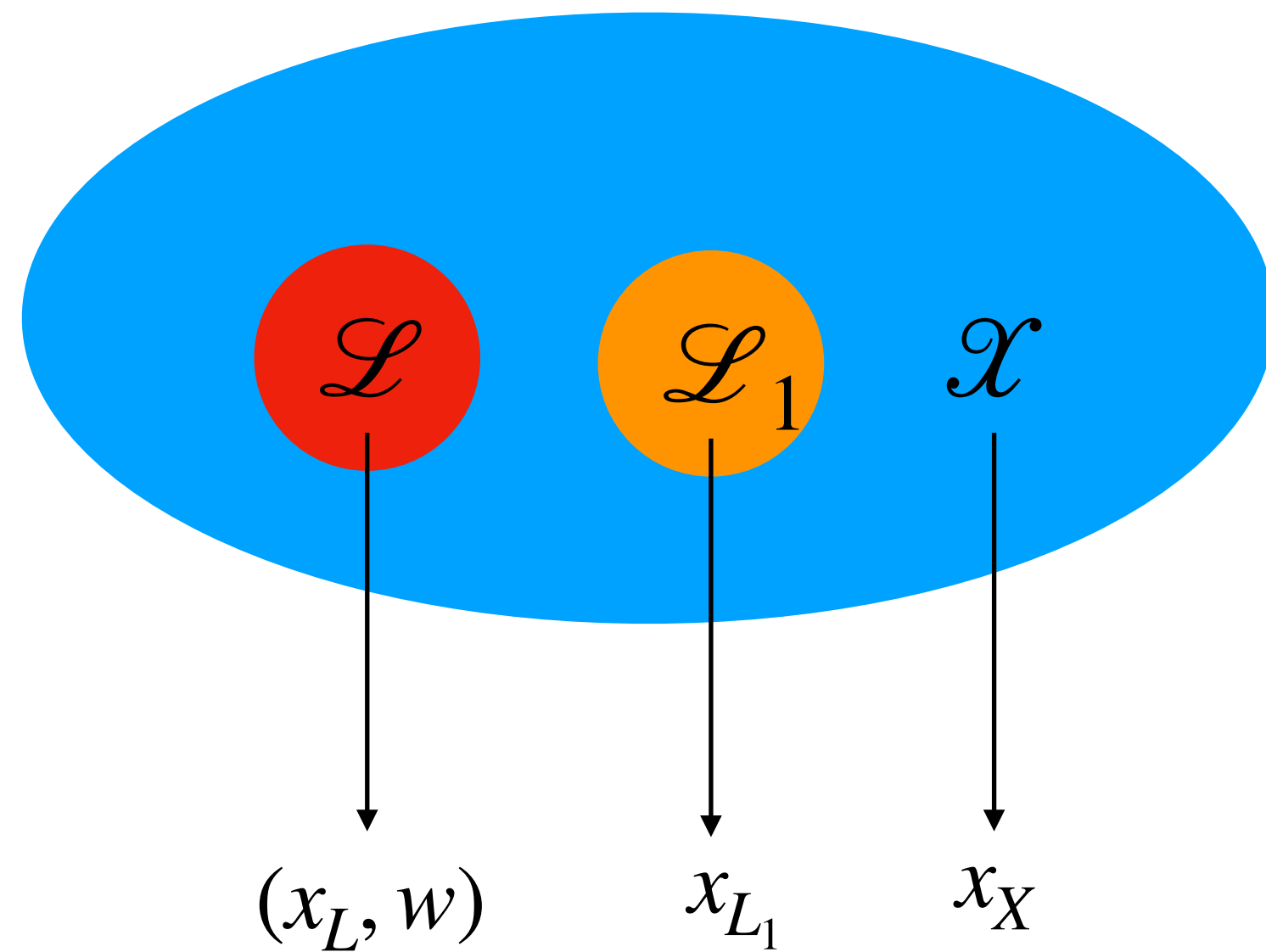
$$g \in \mathbb{G}, g_1 = g^{a_1}, g_2 = g^{a_2}, g_3 = g^{a_3}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(g_1^w, g_2^w, g_3^w)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \{(g_1^w, g_2^{w'}, g_3^w) : w \neq w'\}$$

Key-Equivocal Hash Proof System from DDH



$$g \in \mathbb{G}, g_1 = g^{a_1}, g_2 = g^{a_2}, g_3 = g^{a_3}$$

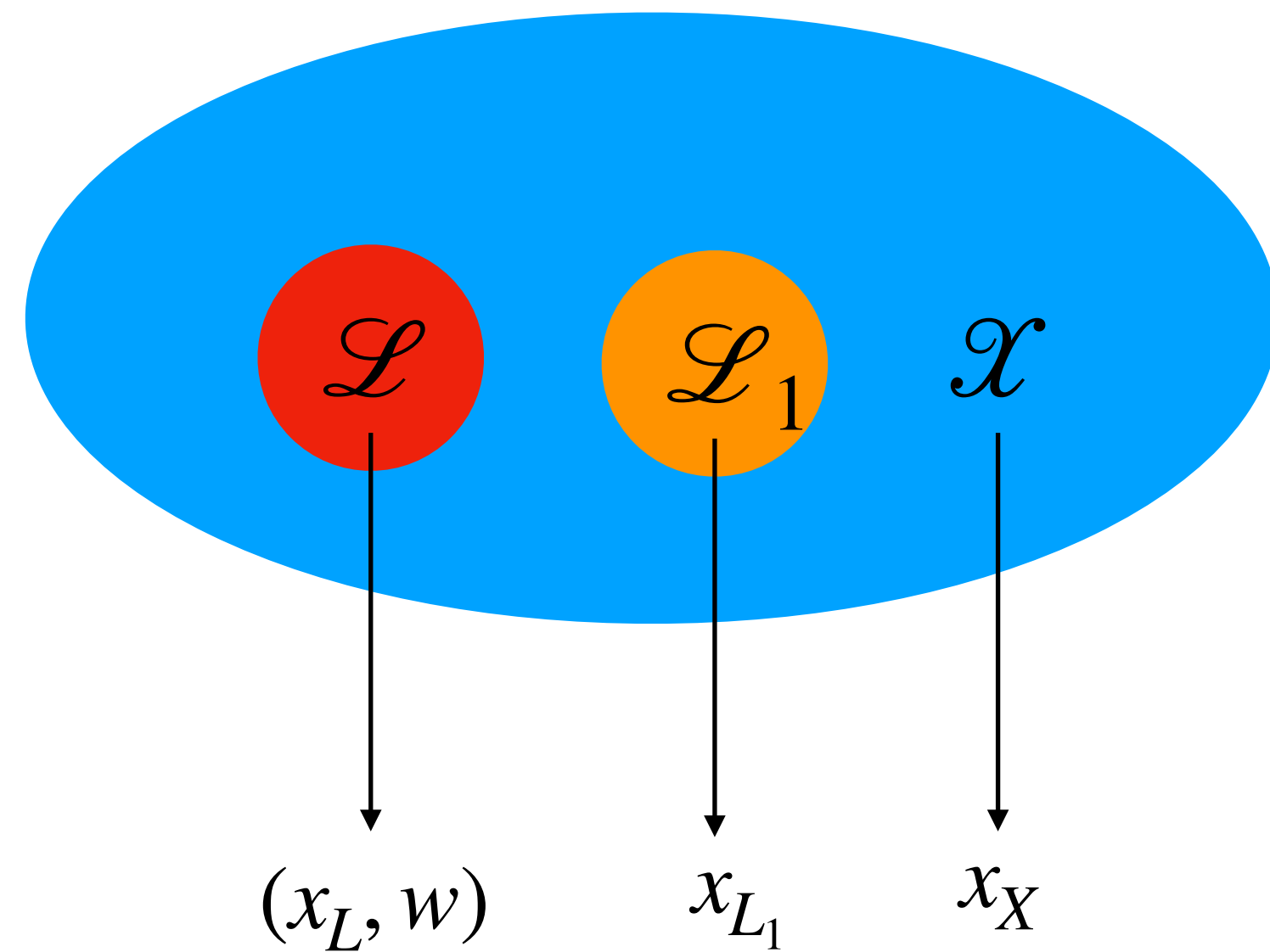
$$\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(g_1^w, g_2^w, g_3^w)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \{(g_1^w, g_2^{w'}, g_3^w) : w \neq w'\}$$

Hardness: $x_L \approx_c x_X, x_{L_1} \approx_c x_X, x_{L_1} \approx_c x_L$

Key-Equivocal Hash Proof System from DDH



$$\begin{aligned} \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda) : \\ hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3) &\leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^3 \\ hpk &= g_1^{s_1} g_2^{s_2} g_3^{s_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PubEv}(hpk, x, w) : \\ k &= hpk^w \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SecEv}(hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3), x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)) : \\ k &= x_1^{s_1} x_2^{s_2} x_3^{s_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SampHsk}(hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3), x) : \\ s'_1 &= s_1, s'_2 \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q \\ s'_3 &= a_3^{-1}(a_1 s_1 + a_2 s_2 + a_3 s_3 - a_1 s'_1 - a_2 s'_2) \end{aligned}$$

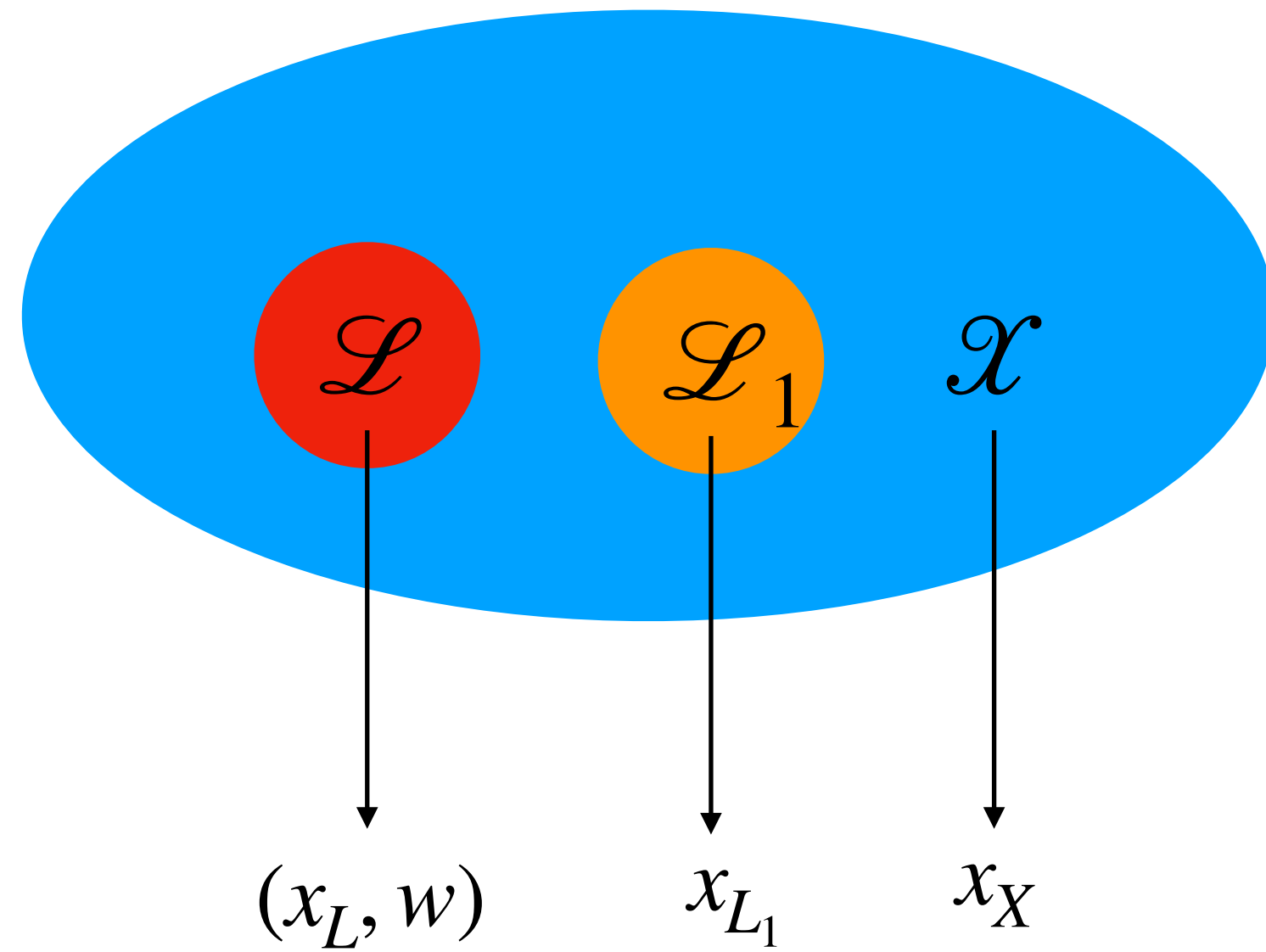
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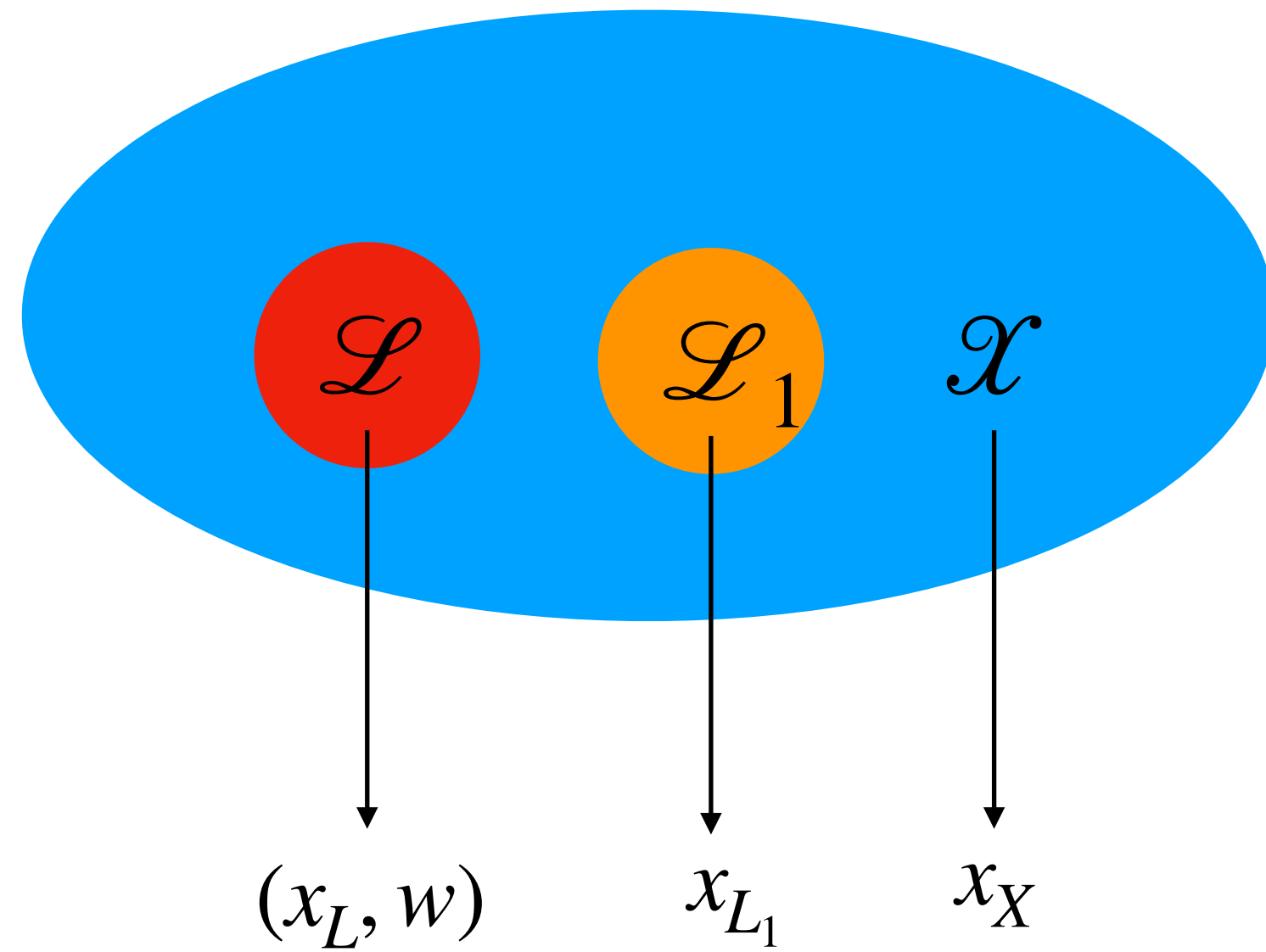
Projectivity: $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (g_1^w, g_2^w, g_3^w),$

$$\text{SecEv}(hsk, x) = x_1^{s_1} x_2^{s_2} x_3^{s_3} = g_1^{s_1 w} g_2^{s_2 w} g_3^{s_3 w} = hpk^w = \text{PubEv}(hsk, x, w)$$

Universality: $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (g_1^{w_1}, g_2^{w_2}, g_3^{w_3})$

$$\text{SecEv}(hsk, x) = x_1^{s_1} x_2^{s_2} x_3^{s_3} = g_1^{s_1 w_1} g_2^{s_2 w_2} g_3^{s_3 w_3} = hpk^{w_1} g_2^{s_2(w_2 - w_1)} g_3^{s_3(w_3 - w_1)}$$

Key-Equivocal Hash Proof System from DDH



$$g \in \mathbb{G}, g_1 = g^{a_1}, g_2 = g^{a_2}, g_3 = g^{a_3}$$

$$\mathcal{X} = \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda) : \\ hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3) &\leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^3 \\ hpk &= g_1^{s_1} g_2^{s_2} g_3^{s_3} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{SecEv}(hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3), x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)) : \\ k &= x_1^{s_1} x_2^{s_2} x_3^{s_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SampHsk}(hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3), x) : \\ s'_1 &= s_1, s'_2 \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q \\ s'_3 &= a_3^{-1}(a_1 s_1 + a_2 s_2 + a_3 s_3 - a_1 s'_1 - a_2 s'_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\textbf{Key Equivocability: } x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = (g_1^w, g_2^{w'}, g_3^w)$$

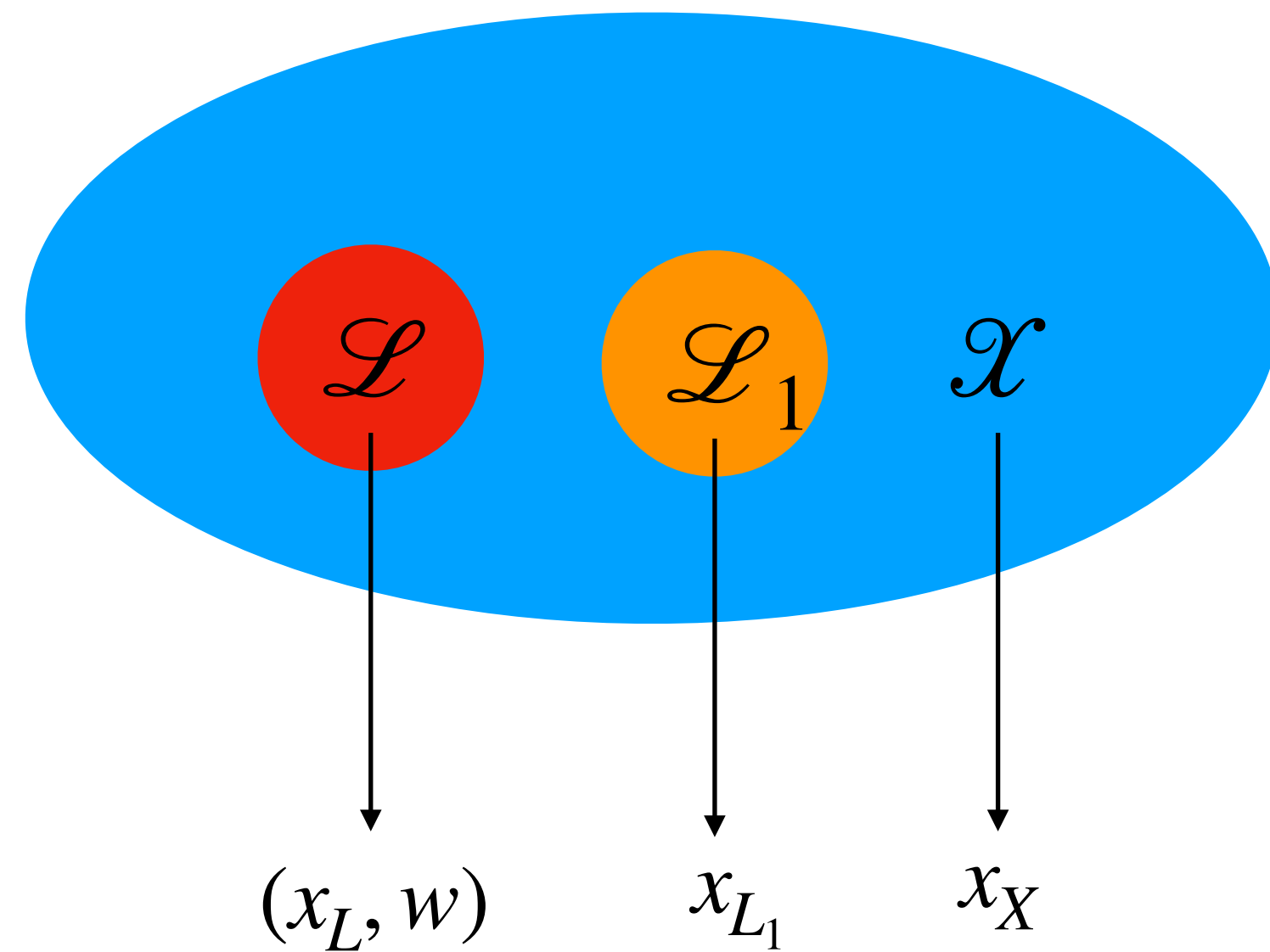
$$hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3)$$

$$hsk' = (s_1, s'_2, s'_3)$$

$$hpk = g_1^{s_1} g_2^{s_2} g_3^{s_3} = g_1^{s_1} g_2^{s'_2} g_3^{s'_3}$$

$$k = x_1^{s_1} x_2^{s_2} x_3^{s_3} = hpk^w g_2^{s_2(w'-w)}$$

Key-Equivocal Hash Proof System from DDH



$$\begin{aligned} \text{KeyGen}(1^\lambda) : \\ hsk = (s_1, s_2, s_3) &\leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^3 \\ hpk &= g_1^{s_1} g_2^{s_2} g_3^{s_3} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\mathcal{L} = \{(g_1^w, g_2^w, g_3^w)\}$$

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DCR-Based Instantiation

<https://eprint.iacr.org/2021/1268>

Our Results

- Define Bi-Selective Opening Security for PKE Schemes
- Construct PKE with Bi-Selective Opening Security in the Random Oracle Model
- Define Weak Bi-Selective Opening Security for PKE Schemes
- Construct PKE with Weak Bi-Selective Opening Security in the Plain Model

Thanks for your Attention!

<https://eprint.iacr.org/2021/1268>