

Ethical identity, ring VRFs, and zero-knowledge continuations

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<https://eprint.iacr.org/2022/002>

<https://github.com/w3f/ring-vrf/>

Zero-knowledge in substrate?

Yes WASM works, but 10x slower for some optimized code.

EIP-2537 (BLS12-381) adds 9 precompiles (hostcalls). 🗨️

Extra complexity means fewer curves

- Addition & hash-to-curve appear unnecessary.

Inflexibility yields worse performance

- Groth16 needs 4 pairings

- Batch verifiers

- Large parameters like KZG trusted setups

<https://github.com/paritytech/arkworks-extensions>

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Add hostcalls for the "slow parts" but use WASM elsewhere 👍

Bandersnatch, etc. — single & multi-scalar multiplication

BLS12-381, BLS12-377, BW6-761, BW6-767, BN254 —

Same, plus multi-miller loop & final exponentiation

<https://github.com/paritytech/arkworks-extensions>

Arkworks & others mostly descend from Zcash.

Adapt crates directly, without reimplementing.

```
#[cfg(not(feature = "substrate-curves"))]
```

```
mod curves {
```

```
    pub use ark_ed_on_bls12_381_bandersnatch as bandersnatch;
```

```
    pub use ark_bls12_381 as bls12_381;
```

```
}
```

```
#[cfg(feature = "substrate-curves")]
```

```
mod curves {
```

```
    pub use sp_ark_ed_on_bls12_381_bandersnatch as bandersnatch;
```

```
    pub use sp_ark_bls12_381 as bls12_381;
```

```
}
```

```
pub use curves::*;
```

<https://github.com/paritytech/arkworks-extensions>

Ring signatures prove the actual signer exists in some publicly specified list, known as the ring.

Examples: Some “deniable” key exchanges, Monero, ZCash, etc.

Ring can be a fancy set commitment like ZCash, but membership proofs are always very expensive.

EC VRF

A verifiable random function (VRF) proves evaluation of a pseudo-random function (PRF) determined by a signing key.

$\text{ECVRF.Verify}(\text{msg}, \text{aux}, \text{pk}, (\text{out}, R, R_{\text{msg}}, s))$

$\text{inbase} := H_G(\text{msg})$

$c := H(\text{msg}, \text{aux}, \text{pk}, \text{out}, R, R_{\text{msg}})$

$s \text{ inbase} == c \text{ out} + R_{\text{msg}}$

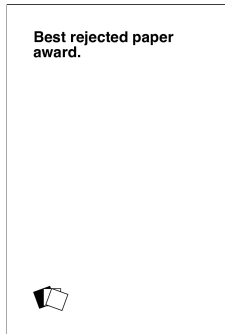
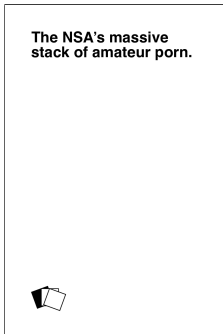
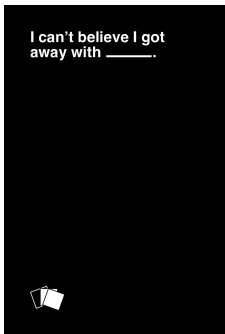
$s G == c \text{ pk} + R$

return $H(\text{out}, \text{msg})$

Ring VRF is a ring signature that's also a VRF.

A ring verifiable random function (ring VRF) is a ring signature that proves evaluation of a pseudo-random function (PRF) determined by the actual key pair.

For what do you use a ring VRF?



Pedersen VRF

We set $\text{compk} := \text{sk } G + bK$ to be a Pedersen commitment to sk .

$\text{PedersenVRF.Verify}(\text{msg}, \text{aux}, \text{compk}, (\text{out}, R, R_{\text{msg}}, s, t))$

$\text{inbase} := H_G(\text{msg})$

$c := H(\text{msg}, \text{aux}, \text{compk}, \text{out}, R, R_{\text{msg}})$

$s \text{ inbase} == c \text{ out} + R_{\text{msg}}$

$tK + sG == c \text{ compk} + R$

return $H(\text{out}, \text{msg})$

Just EC VRF except for t, b and pk being compk .

Zero-knowledge continuations..

Q: What are the fastest/cheapest SNARK proofs?

A: Ones we reuse without reproofing.

Groth16.Verify($X, (A, B, C)$)

$$e(A, B) = e([\alpha]_1, [\beta]_2) \cdot e(X, [\gamma]_2) \cdot e(C, [\delta]_2)$$

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$$X = \text{sk } G + \text{comring } L$$

$$\text{Groth16} \left\{ \text{sk, comring} \left| \begin{array}{l} \exists d \text{ s.t. } \text{pk} \leftarrow \text{Posideon}(\text{sk}, d) \\ \exists o \text{ s.t. } \text{pk} \in_o \text{comring} \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

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Special(ized) G(roth16) means inner Groth16 leaks secrets, but..

Groth16.Verify($X, (A, B, C)$)

$$e(A, B) = e([\alpha]_1, [\beta]_2) \cdot e(X, [\gamma]_2) \cdot e(C, [\delta]_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \text{sk } G + bK + \text{comring } L \\ &= \text{compk} + \text{comring } L \end{aligned}$$

Add $K_\delta := \frac{\gamma}{\delta} K$ to trusted setup

$$\begin{aligned} X' &:= X + bK & B' &:= r_1 B + r_1 r_2 [\delta]_2 \\ A' &:= \frac{1}{r_1} A & C' &:= C + r_2 A + bK_\delta \end{aligned}$$

Marginal signer cost of eight \mathcal{G}_1 mults plus two \mathcal{G}_2 mults 🎉

Are there other zero-knowledge continuations?

Avoid the Groth16 side channel and use CDH over Posideon..

$$X = sk G + b K + J_{pk \cdot x} L_x + J_{pk \cdot y} L_y$$

$$\text{Groth16} \{ sk_0 + sk_1 2^{128}, J_{pk} \mid \exists d \text{ s.t. } J_{pk} = sk_0 J_0 + sk_1 J_1 + d J_2 \}$$

Use with hidden KZG opening of J_{pk} like Caulk/Caulk+

Revocation could be done using a “cuckoo filter” in a KZG.

$$\text{Groth16} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sk, pk, } i_1, i_2, i_3, \text{comring} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \exists d \text{ s.t. } \text{pk} \leftarrow \text{Posideon}(\text{sk}, d) \\ \exists o \text{ s.t. } \text{pk} \in_o \text{comring} \\ (i_1, i_2, i_3) \leftarrow \text{Posideon}(\text{pk}) \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

Non-revocation proof: $\text{pk} \neq f(i_j)$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$ where f is a KZG
 Nolonger like Caulk/Caulk+.

Q: How can identity be safe for online use?

A: By revealing nothing except users' uniqueness.

No W3C attribute based bullshit!

Attribute credentials signed by authority.

User agent:

- Validates TLS cert of “site.com”
- Gets attribute request: name, age, nationality, employment status
- Asks user to approve sharing those attributes with “site.com”.
If approved, proves the attributes

Issues:

- Attributes are unnecessarily invasive.
- Attributes leak across domains. Users cannot change attributes.
- Users make mistakes and/or can be forced.

Attribute credentials signed by authority.

User agent:

- Validates TLS cert of “site.com”
- Gets attribute request: name, age, nationality, employment status
- **Validates DPA certificate for attributes at “site.com”**
- Asks user to approve sharing those attributes with “site.com”.
If approved, proves the attributes

Issues:

- Attributes are unnecessarily invasive.
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- Users make mistakes and/or can be forced.

Attribute requests need certificate infrastructure.

Ring consists of people, with one key per person,
maybe populated from government identity documents.

User agent:

1st) validates TLS cert of “site.com”, including CT logs.

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Do we have a “right to be forgotten” at “site.com”?

If so, use msg = “site.com” + month

Q: Can ring VRFs give us efficient anonymous payments?

A: Not really, but they can give anonymous rate limiting

“No civilization can possibly survive to an interstellar spacefaring phase unless it limits its numbers” (and its consumption)

— Carl Sagan

We're headed for $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$ by 2100, so uninhabitable tropics and world carrying capacity below 1 billion people (Steffan).

50% odds “of a synchronous crop failure [$> 10\%$] across all four [major maize producing] countries during 2040s” (Chatham House)

Anonymous rationing uses $\text{msg} = \text{"moutarde"} \# \text{week} \# \text{counter}$
And treats outputs as short lived nullifiers.

Also yields free-to-play games, promotional discounts, etc.

As fraudulent TLS and covid certificates are commonplace..

Q: How can ration cards be trusted?

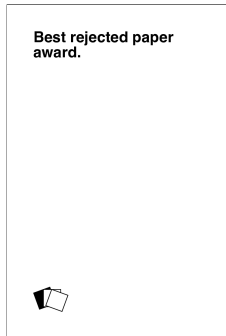
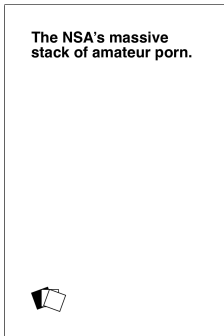
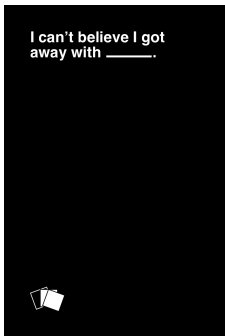
A: By asking users trust a public list of residents, not certificates.

Sassafras



Sassafras: Semi-anonymous sortition of staked assignees
for fixed-time rhythmic assignment of slots

It's a (semi) secret single leader election (semi-SSLE)
by cards against humanity.



Sassafras

Disadvantages:

- Network layer anonymity is weak, but we care little..

Advantages:

- Ouroboros Praos quality randomness
- Vastly more efficient than Boneh's shuffle SSLEs
- Block producers can prove their slot in advance
- Users send tx to upcoming slots via Tor-like .onion circuits.
- Avoids need for memepools, saving bandwidth and CPU.
- Better MEV defenses

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Smart contracts, the Ford Pinto of security.