



Local Self
-Organization
with Strong
Privacy
Protection

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Local Self -Organization with Strong Privacy Protection

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Tianjin, China



Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANET)

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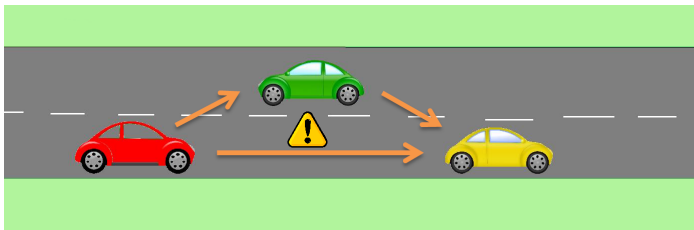
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Applications

- Virtual brake lights
- Traffic information systems
- Virtual traffic lights
- and many more...



Authentication in VANET

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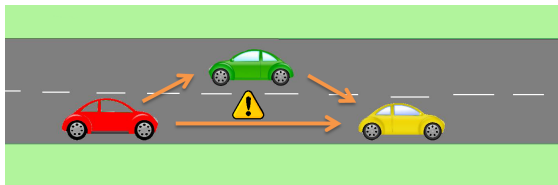
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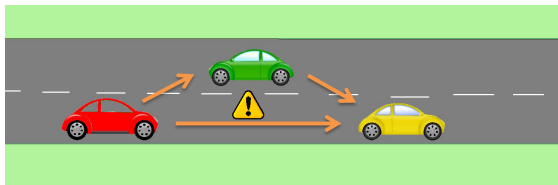
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Threats for Authentication to VANET

- Seclusiveness - sending fraudulent signals or forging on-board Units (Virtual Vehicle). Only a legal manufacturer can issue new On-Board Units.

Authentication in VANET



Threats for Authentication to VANET

- Seclusiveness - sending fraudulent signals or forging on-board Units (Virtual Vehicle). Only a legal manufacturer can issue new On-Board Units.
- Unforgeability - impersonating another vehicle.

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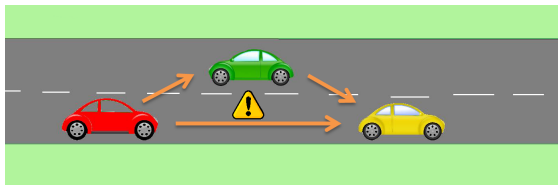
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- Privacy/Pseudonymity - vehicles appear under different pseudonyms at each location/time.

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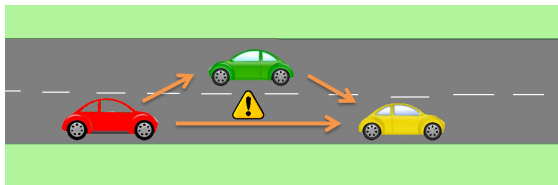
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Authentication in VANET



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- Unforgeability - impersonating another vehicle.
- Privacy/Pseudonymity - vehicles appear under different pseudonyms at each location/time.
- Accountability - Deanonimization in case of misbehaviour and undeniability of ones actions.

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Local Self -Organization (Virtual Traffic Lights)

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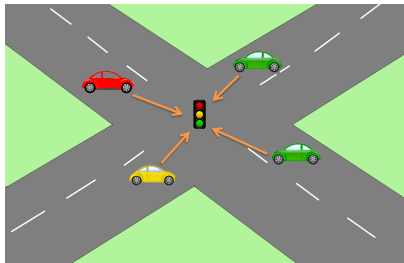
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Goal: Establish an ordering of vehicles.

- Participants should not have any advantage above others.
- Clone detection.

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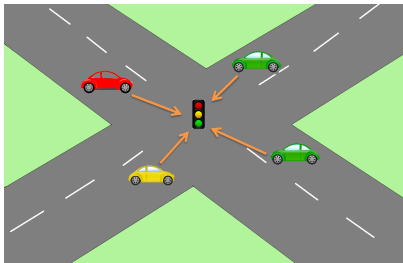
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Goal: Establish an ordering of vehicles.

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Existing solutions (Leader election)

Run a leader election protocol → The leader decides the ordering → requires Honest Majority.



2-D Traceable Domain Signature - Concept

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Consider n participating vehicles on a crossroad at location
location at time time.



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Consider n participating vehicles on a crossroad at location `location` at time `time`.

- Each vehicle has a private key `sk` and a certificate `cert` on it.

2-D Traceable Domain Signature - Concept

Consider n participating vehicles on a crossroad at location
`location` at time `time`.

- Each vehicle has a private key sk and a certificate $cert$ on it.
- A vehicle broadcasts his pseudonym
 $nym \leftarrow (H(\text{location}) \cdot H(\text{time}))^{sk}$ - privacy.

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 - It is infeasible to link the pseudonyms with a particular user.

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- A vehicle signs the location, time and additional data -
accountability.

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The signature proves that:

- the signer knows the secret key - unforgeability

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The signature proves that:

- the signer knows the secret key - unforgeability
- the secret key has a valid certificate - seclusiveness

Determining the ordering

Example

- 1 Sort the pseudonyms lexicographically and hash:
 $seed \leftarrow H(nym_0 || nym_1 || \dots || nym_{n-1} || location || time).$

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Greedy Parties

The pseudonyms are deterministic - a user cannot derive a different pseudonym at a given time and location

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Unlinkability of pseudonyms - Decisional Diffie-Hellman

$$(H(location-1) \cdot H(time))^{sk} = (h_1 \cdot H(time))^{sk} \text{ and}$$
$$(H(location-2) \cdot H(time))^{sk} = (h_2 \cdot H(time))^{sk}$$



Adding Deanonymisation and Tracing Capabilities

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Deanonymization/Opening

- The signature contains also an encryption of the users identity: $ID \leftarrow \hat{h}^{sk}$.



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- An Opening Authority can decrypt the identity of a misbehaving vehicle.



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Tracing - Protection Against Cloning

The signature contains another encryption of a “partial identity” $ID_p \leftarrow H(\text{time})^{sk}$.



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The signature contains another encryption of a “partial identity” $ID_p \leftarrow H(\text{time})^{sk}$.

- The Tracing Authority can decrypt ID_p from a signature.



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Tracing - Protection Against Cloning

The signature contains another encryption of a “partial identity” $ID_p \leftarrow H(\text{time})^{sk}$.

- The Tracing Authority can decrypt ID_p from a signature.
- The Tracing Authority will know if a vehicle appears in different locations at the same time.



Construction Background - Pointcheval-Sanders Signatures

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- **Setup(1^λ):** Generate bilinear groups $BG = (q, \mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T, e)$, where q is the group order and $e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$ is a type-3 pairing.



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Output the signature $\sigma \leftarrow (A, B)$.



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- **Sign**(pk, sk, M): $A \leftarrow \mathbb{G}_1$ and compute $B \leftarrow A^{x+y \cdot M}$.
Output the signature $\sigma \leftarrow (A, B)$.
- **Verify**(pk, σ, M): Check that $e(A, \tilde{X} \cdot \tilde{Y}^m) = e(B, \tilde{g})$.



Signatures of Knowledge

We use so called Signatures of Knowledge.
Example:

$$\text{SoK}\{(\alpha, \beta) : X = g^\alpha \wedge Y = g^\beta \cdot h^\alpha\}(M)$$

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Schnorr signature

Public key $X \in \mathbb{G}$ and secret key $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ st. $X = g^x$.

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$$\text{Sok}\{(\alpha) : X = g^\alpha\}(M)$$

- Sign: Choose $t \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$, compute $T \leftarrow g^t$, compute $c \leftarrow H(T||M)$, compute $s \leftarrow t + c \cdot x$. The signature on is (c, s) .

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- Verify: Compute $\tilde{T} \leftarrow g^s \cdot X^{-c}$, check whether $c = H(\tilde{T}||M)$

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Putting Things Together

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■ Setup

1 Run $BG = (q, \mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T, e) \leftarrow \text{Setup}_{RS}$,

¹For example Cramer-Shoup or ElGamal cryptosystem



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- 4 $(sk_{CS}^{trace}, pk_{CS}^{trace}) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}_{Enc}(BG)^1$.

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■ Issue:

- The user obtains $usk = (u, \sigma) = (u, (\sigma_1, \sigma_1^{x+y \cdot u}))$.

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■ Issue:

- The user obtains $usk = (u, \sigma) = (u, (\sigma_1, \sigma_1^{x+y \cdot u}))$.
- The issuer obtains $ID = \hat{h}^u$.

¹For example Cramer-Shoup or ElGamal cryptosystem

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■ Setup

- 1 Run $BG = (q, \mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_T, e) \leftarrow \text{Setup}_{RS}$,
- 2 Choose $\hat{h} \leftarrow \mathbb{G}_1$.
- 3 $(sk_{RS}, pk_{RS}) = ((x, y), (\tilde{g}, \tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}_{RS}(BG)$.
- 4 $(sk_{CS}^{trace}, pk_{CS}^{trace}) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}_{Enc}(BG)^1$.
- 5 $(sk_{CS}^{open}, pk_{CS}^{open}) \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}_{Enc}(BG)^1$.

■ Issue:

- The user obtains $usk = (u, \sigma) = (u, (\sigma_1, \sigma_1^{x+y \cdot u}))$.
- The issuer obtains $ID = \hat{h}^u$.

The issue protocol does not reveal u , to the Issuer.

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$$usk = (u, \sigma) = (u, (\sigma_1, \sigma_1^{x+y \cdot u}))$$

- $\text{NymGen}(usk, \text{location}, \text{time})$:
 - 1 output $nym \leftarrow (H_1(\text{location}) \cdot H_2(\text{time}))^u$.

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$$usk = (u, \sigma) = (u, (\sigma_1, \sigma_1^{x+y \cdot u}))$$

- **NymGen**(usk , location, time):
 - 1 output $nym \leftarrow (H_1(\text{location}) \cdot H_2(\text{time}))^u$.
- **Sign**(usk , nym , M):
 - 1 $C_1 \leftarrow \text{Enc}_{CS}(pk_{CS}^{tsk}, H(\text{time} || \text{tracing})^u)$ and
 $C_2 \leftarrow \text{Enc}_{CS}(pk_{CS}^{osk}, \hat{h}^u)$.

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2 Compute the following Signature of Knowledge:

$$\pi \leftarrow \text{SoK}\{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) :$$

$$C_1 = \text{Enc}_{CS}(pk_{CS}^{tsk}, H_2(\text{time} || \text{tracing})^\alpha) \wedge$$

$$C_2 = \text{Enc}_{CS}(pk_{CS}^{osk}, \hat{h}^\alpha) \wedge$$

$$nym = (H_1(\text{location}) \cdot H_2(\text{time}))^\alpha \wedge$$

$$e(\beta, \tilde{X} \cdot \tilde{Y}^\alpha) = e(\gamma, \tilde{g})\}(M)$$

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■ Verify

1 Verify the signature of knowledge π .



Tracing and Opening

Tracing

Given signatures (C_1, C_2, nym, π) and (C'_1, C'_2, nym', π') :

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Tracing and Opening

Tracing

Given signatures (C_1, C_2, nym, π) and (C'_1, C'_2, nym', π') :

1 The tracer decrypts

$$H(\text{time} || \textit{tracing})^u \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk_{CS}^{tsk}, C_1) \text{ and}$$

$$H(\text{time} || \textit{tracing})^{u'} \leftarrow \text{Dec}(sk_{CS}^{tsk}, C'_1)$$

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- 2 Check whether

$$H(\text{time} || \textit{tracing})^u = H(\text{time} || \textit{tracing})^{u'}.$$



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Note that if `time` is different for both ciphertext the identifiers are unlinkable.



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Given signatures (C_1, C_2, nym, π) and (C'_1, C'_2, nym', π') :

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$$H(\text{time} || \text{tracing})^u \leftarrow Dec(sk_{CS}^{tsk}, C_1) \text{ and}$$

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- 2 Check whether

$$H(\text{time} || \text{tracing})^u = H(\text{time} || \text{tracing})^{u'}.$$

Note that if `time` is different for both ciphertext the identifiers are unlinkable.

Opening

Given a signature (C_1, C_2, nym, π) :

- 1 Decrypt the identity $ID = \hat{h}^u = Dec(sk_{CS}^{osk}, C_2)$



Conclusions

- We introduced 2D-Traceable Domain Signatures

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- We introduced 2D-Traceable Domain Signatures
- It is a solution for VANET authentication:
 - Privacy
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 - Seclusiveness
 - Clone detection

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- Pseudonyms are deterministic and a user cannot change his pseudonym at will.

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- Solution for Virtual Traffic Lights - honest majority is not required.



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- No need to build an expensive PKI infrastructure.



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 - Privacy
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- Pseudonyms are deterministic and a user cannot change his pseudonym at will.
- Solution for Virtual Traffic Lights - honest majority is not required.
- No need to build an expensive PKI infrastructure.
- A vehicle needs to store only single key to produce multiple pseudonyms.



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Questions?