

# A New Short Signature Scheme with Random Oracle from Bilinear Pairings

Sedat Akleylek<sup>a,b</sup>, Barış Bülent Kırklar<sup>a,c</sup>, Ömer Sever<sup>a</sup>, and Zaliha Yüce<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Applied Mathematics, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey

<sup>b</sup> Department of Computer Engineering, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey

<sup>c</sup> Department of Mathematics, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

**Abstract**—In this paper, we propose a new and efficient short signature scheme from the bilinear pairings. Our scheme is constructed by bilinear inverse-square Diffie-Hellman problem (BISDHP) and does not require any special hash function. The exact security proofs are also explained in the random Oracle model. We give the implementation and comparison results of our proposed signature scheme with the signature scheme proposed by Boneh, Lynn, Shacham (BLS) and Zhang, Safavi, Susilo (ZSS). Furthermore, we use this signature scheme to construct a ring signature scheme.

**Keywords**—bilinear Diffie-Hellman problem, bilinear pairings, ring signature, short signature.

## 1. Introduction

Digital signatures are one of the most important cryptographic primitive for the daily life. Short signatures are needed in environments with space and bandwidth constraints. Up to pairing-based cryptography, the best known shortest signature was obtained by using the digital signature algorithm (DSA) [1] over a finite field  $\mathbb{F}_q$ . The length of the signature is approximately  $2\log q$ . On the other hand, when the pairing-based cryptographic protocol is used the length of the signature is about  $\rho \log r$ , where  $\rho = \log q / \log r$  and  $r$  is the largest prime divisor of the number of the points in the elliptic curve. For example, if one uses RSA signature 1024 bit modulus, the output of elliptic curve digital signature algorithm (ECDSA) is 320 bit long for the same security level. However, short signature provides the same security level only for 160 bits for the best choice.

In 2001 Boneh, Lynn and Shacham [2] proposed the idea of short signature scheme by using bilinear pairings. This scheme is based on Weil pairing and needs a special hash function [2], [3], [4]. Over the last years, there are various applications of bilinear pairings in short signature schemes to construct new efficient schemes [5], [6], [7]. The main improvement in short signature schemes is the use of cryptographic hash function such as MD5, SHA-1 [7] instead of special hash function called MapToPoint hash operation. It is known that short signature scheme with cryptographic hash function is more efficient than others since MapToPoint hash operation is still probabilistic.

In this study, we describe a new short signature scheme in a similar setting in ZSS scheme [7]. Our system is based on bilinear inverse-square Diffie-Hellman problem a combina-

tion of bilinear inverse Diffie-Hellman problem (BIDHP) and bilinear square Diffie-Hellman problem (BSDHP). The main advantage of our scheme is that it can be used with any cryptographic hash function such as MD5, SHA-1. To give the exact security proofs, we define a new problem called inverse square problem with  $k$  traitors ( $k$ -ISP). Then, the exact security proofs of proposed scheme are also explained in the random Oracle model. We give the comparison of our scheme with the BLS scheme and ZSS scheme. According to the comparison results, our scheme is more efficient than BLS scheme.

Furthermore, based on new proposed signature scheme, we construct a ring signature scheme.

This paper is organized as follows: Some preliminaries about bilinear pairings and some related problems to pairings are given in Section 2. Proposed short signature scheme and its security analysis are explained in Section 3. A construction of ring signature scheme is given in Section 4. We conclude in Section 5.

## 2. Pairing-Based Cryptography

In this section, we give some facts about bilinear pairings and define some new problems. The proposed short signature scheme uses bilinearity like others.

### 2.1. Bilinear Pairings

**Definition 1:** Let  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  be additive cyclic groups of order  $n$ . Let  $G_3$  be a multiplicative cyclic group of order  $n$ . A bilinear pairing is an efficiently computable map  $e : G_1 \times G_2 \rightarrow G_3$  which satisfies the following additional properties:

1. (bilinearity) For all  $P, R \in G_1$  and all  $Q, S \in G_2$ , we have  $e(P+R, Q) = e(P, Q)e(R, Q)$  and  $e(P, Q+S) = e(P, Q)e(P, S)$ .
2. (non-degeneracy) For all  $P \in G_1$ , with  $P \neq Id_{G_1}$ , there is some  $Q \in G_2$  such that  $e(P, Q) \neq Id_{G_3}$ . For all  $Q \in G_2$ , with  $Q \neq Id_{G_2}$ , there is some  $P \in G_1$  such that  $e(P, Q) \neq Id_{G_3}$ . When  $G_1 = G_2$  and  $n$  is prime,  $e(P, P)$  is a generator of  $G_3$  for all  $P \neq Id_{G_1}$ .

The following lemma which is related to the properties of bilinear pairings can be easily verified.

*Lemma 1:* Let  $e : G_1 \times G_2 \rightarrow G_3$  be a bilinear pairing. Let  $P \in G_1$  and  $Q \in G_2$ . Then

1.  $e(P, Id_{G_2}) = e(Id_{G_1}, Q) = Id_{G_3}$
2.  $e(-P, Q) = e(P, -Q) = e(P, Q)^{-1}$
3.  $e(kP, Q) = e(P, kQ) = e(P, Q)^k$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
4.  $e(kP, lP) = e(P, P)^{kl}$  for all  $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

## 2.2. Some Problems

We consider the following problems in the additive group  $(G, +)$  of order  $n$ .

- **Discrete logarithm problem (DLP):** For  $P, Q \in G$ , find  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$  such that  $Q = kP$  whenever such  $k$  exists.
- **Decisional Diffie-Hellman Problem (DDHP):** For  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ , given  $P, aP, bP, cP$  decide whether  $c \equiv ab \pmod{n}$ .
- **Computational Diffie-Hellman problem (CDHP):** For  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ , given  $P, aP, bP$  compute  $abP$ .

There are two variations of CDHP:

- **Inverse computational Diffie-Hellman problem (ICDHP):** For  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ , given  $P, aP$ , compute  $a^{-1}P$ .
- **Square computational Diffie-Hellman problem (SCDHP):** For  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ , given  $P, aP$ , compute  $a^2P$ .

The following theorem shows the relation of these problems that the proof can be found in [8].

*Theorem 1:* CDHP, ICDHP and SCDHP are polynomial time equivalent.

The security of some applications of bilinear pairings in cryptography relies on the difficulty of bilinear Diffie-Hellman problem (BDHP) which was first stated in [4].

*Definition 2:* Let  $G$  be a finite additive cyclic group of order  $n$  with a generator  $P$ , let  $e$  be a bilinear pairing on  $G$ , and let  $a, b, c$  be integers. The BDHP is to compute the value of the bilinear pairing  $e(abcP, P)$ , whenever  $aP$ ,  $bP$  and  $cP$  are given.

The well known pairing-based protocols are three-party key exchange in one round protocol proposed by Joux in [9], identity-based encryption scheme by Boneh-Franklin in [4] and short signature scheme by Boneh-Lynn-Shacham in [2] that the security of them depends on the BDHP. There are variants of BDHP:

- **Bilinear inverse Diffie-Hellman problem (BIDHP):** For  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ , given  $P, aP, bP$  to compute  $e(P, P)^{a^{-1}b}$ .
- **Bilinear square Diffie-Hellman problem (BSDHP):** For  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ , given  $P, aP, bP$  to compute  $e(P, P)^{a^2b}$ .

It is not hard to obtain bilinear inverse-square Diffie-Hellman Problem as a combination of BIDHP and BSDHP:

- **Bilinear inverse-square Diffie-Hellman problem (BISDHP):** For  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ , given  $P, aP, bP$  to compute  $e(P, P)^{a^{-2}b}$ .

*Theorem 2:* BDHP, BIDHP, BSDHP and BISDHP are polynomial time equivalent.

*Proof:*

BDHP  $\Rightarrow$  BIDHP is trivial.

BIDHP  $\Rightarrow$  BSDHP:

Given  $P, aP, bP$ , set the input of BIDHP as

$$Q = aP, Q_1 = P = a^{-1}Q, Q_2 = bP = ba^{-1}Q,$$

then BIDHP outputs

$$e(Q_1, Q_2) = e(Q, Q)^{(a^{-1})^{-1}ba^{-1}} = e(aP, aP)^b = e(P, P)^{a^2b}$$

BSDHP  $\Rightarrow$  BISDHP:

Given  $P, a^2P, bP$ , set the input of BSDHP as

$$Q = a^2P, Q_1 = a^{-2}Q = P, Q_2 = a^{-2}bQ = bP,$$

then BSDHP outputs

$$e(Q_1, Q_2) = e(Q, Q)^{(a^{-2})^2ba^{-2}} = e(P, P)^{a^{-2}b}$$

BISDHP  $\Rightarrow$  BDHP:

Given  $P, aP, bP, cP$ , set the input of BSDHP as the triples

$$(P, aP, cP), (P, bP, cP), (P, aP + bP, cP),$$

then we have  $e(P, P)^{a^{-2}c}$ ,  $e(P, P)^{b^{-2}c}$  and  $e(P, P)^{(a+b)^{-2}c}$ , respectively. Therefore, we obtain

$$e(P, P)^{abc} = \left( \frac{e(P, P)^{a^{-2}c} \cdot e(P, P)^{b^{-2}c}}{e(P, P)^{(a+b)^{-2}c}} \right)^{1/2}.$$

■

## 3. New Short Signature Scheme From Bilinear Pairings

In this section, we propose our signature scheme, and then explain its security. Moreover, we compare our scheme with BLS and ZSS schemes from the implementation point of view.

### 3.1. Signature Scheme

A signature scheme consists of four steps: a parameter generation algorithm ParamGen, a key generation algorithm KeyGen, a signature generation algorithm Sign and a signature verification algorithm Verify.

We describe the new signature scheme as follows:

Let  $(G_1, +)$  and  $(G_2, \cdot)$  be cyclic groups of prime order  $n$ ,  $P \in G_1$ ,  $G_1 = \langle P \rangle$  and  $e : G_1 \times G_1 \rightarrow G_2$  be a bilinear map. Let  $H : Z_2^\infty \rightarrow Z_2^\lambda$ , where  $160 \leq \lambda \leq \log(n)$  be a cryptographic hash function such as SHA1 or MD5. Suppose that  $A$  wants to send a signed message to  $B$ .

- **ParamGen:**  $\{G_1, G_2, e, n, P, H\}$
- **KeyGen:**  $\mathcal{A}$  randomly selects  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  and computes  $P_{pub1} = x^2P$  and  $P_{pub2} = 2xP$ . In this structure,  $P$ ,  $P_{pub1}$  and  $P_{pub2}$  are the public keys,  $x$  is the secret key.
- **Sign:** Given a secret key  $x$  and a message  $m$ ,  $\mathcal{A}$  computes the signature,  $s = (H(m) + x)^{-2}P$ .
- **Verify:** Given the public keys  $P$ ,  $P_{pub1}$  and  $P_{pub2}$ , a message  $m$  and a signature  $s$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  verifies the signature if

$$e(H(m)^2P + P_{pub1} + P_{pub2}H(m), s) = e(P, P) \text{ holds.}$$

The verification is done by using bilinearity in the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} e((H(m) + x)^2P, (H(m) + x)^{-2}P) = \\ e(P, P)^{(H(m)+x)^2(H(m)+x)^{-2}} = e(P, P). \end{aligned}$$

### 3.2. Signature Security

The well-known attacks against signature schemes are without message attack and chosen-message attack. The strongest version of these attacks is an adaptive chosen-message attack. In this scenario, the attacker can ask the signer to sign any message that he/she chooses. He also knows the public key of the signer. Then, he can customize his queries according to the previous message and chosen signature pairs.

The strongest notion of security for signature schemes that is existentially unforgeable under adaptive chosen-message attack was defined by Goldwasser, Micali and Rivest [10]. Here, we use the definition of exact secure signature schemes by Bellare and Rogaway [11] stated as follows:

**Definition 3:** A signature scheme  $S$ , defined by  $S = \langle \text{ParamGen}, \text{KeyGen}, \text{Sign}, \text{Verify} \rangle$ , is  $(t, q_H, q_S, \epsilon)$ -existentially unforgeable under adaptive chosen-message attack if for every probabilistic polynomial time forger algorithm  $\mathcal{F}$  running in  $t$  processing time, at most  $q_H$  queries to the hash oracle and  $q_S$  signatures queries, there does not exist a non-negligible probability  $\epsilon$ .

A signature scheme  $S$  is  $(t, q_H, q_S, \epsilon)$ -secure if there is no forger who  $(t, q_H, q_S, \epsilon)$  breaks the scheme.

We introduce a new problem that was called **k-ISP** (inverse square problem with  $k$  traitors) to give the security proof of the new signature scheme. This problem is similar to **k-CAA** (collusion attack algorithm with  $k$  traitors) that was proposed by Mitsunari, Sakai and Kasahara in [12].

**Definition 4: (k-ISP)** For an integer  $k$ , and  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ ,  $P \in G_1$ , given

$$\{P, xP, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k, (H_1 + x)^{-2}P, (H_2 + x)^{-2}P, \dots, (H_k + x)^{-2}P\},$$

compute  $(H + x)^{-2}P$  for some  $H \notin \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$ .

**k-ISP** is  $(t, \epsilon)$ -hard if for any  $t$ -time adversaries  $\mathcal{A}$ , we have

$$Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{A}(P, xP, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k, (H_1 + x)^{-2}P, (H_2 + x)^{-2}P, \dots, \\ (H_k + x)^{-2}P) | x \in \mathbb{Z}_n, P \in G_1, H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k \in \mathbb{Z}_n \\ = (H + x)^{-2}P, H \notin \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\} \end{array} \right] < \epsilon$$

where  $\epsilon$  is negligible.

The following theorem shows that proposed signature scheme is secure against the adaptive chosen-message attack.

**Theorem 3:** If there exists a  $(t, q_H, q_S, \epsilon)$ -forger  $\mathcal{F}$  using an adaptive chosen message attack for the signature scheme proposed in Section 3.1, then there exists a  $(t', \epsilon')$ -algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$  solving  $q_S - \text{ISP}$ , where  $t' = t$  and  $\epsilon' \geq (\frac{q_S}{q_H})^{q_S} \cdot \epsilon$ .

**Proof:** Assume that the output of the hash function is uniformly distributed and the hash oracle will give a correct response for any hash query.

Suppose that a forger  $\mathcal{F}$   $(t, q_H, q_S, \epsilon)$ -break the signature scheme using an adaptive chosen message attack. One needs an algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$  to solve  $q_S - \text{ISP}$ . In this structure, the challenge is to compute  $(H + x)^{-2}P$  for some  $H \notin \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_k\}$  for given  $P \in G_1$ ,  $P_{pub1} = x^2P$ ,  $P_{pub2} = 2xP$ ,  $H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{q_S} \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  and  $(H_1 + x)^{-2}P$ ,  $(H_2 + x)^{-2}P, \dots, (H_{q_S} + x)^{-2}P$

$\mathcal{A}$  is the signer and answers hash and signing queries by itself. Algorithm is as follows:

**Step 1:**  $\{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{q_H}\}$  are the responses of the hash oracle queries for the corresponding messages  $\{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{q_H}\}$ .

**Step 2:**  $\mathcal{F}$  makes a signature oracle query for each  $H_i$  for  $1 \leq i \leq q_H$ . If the hash oracle answers truly,  $\mathcal{A}$  returns  $(H_i + x)^{-2}P$  to  $\mathcal{F}$  as the response. Otherwise, the process stops.

**Step 3:**  $\mathcal{F}$  outputs a message-signature pair  $(m, S)$ . The hash value of  $m$  is some  $H$  and  $H \notin \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{q_H}\}$ . It satisfies:

$$e(x^2P + 2xP + H^2P, S) = e(P, P)$$

So,  $S = (H + x)^{-2}P$ .  $\mathcal{A}$  outputs  $(H, S)$  as a solution of challenge.

Since the operations are the same for  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{F}$ , the running time of  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{F}$  is equal,  $t = t'$ . The success probability of  $\mathcal{A}$  is  $\frac{q_S}{q_H}$  is Step 2.  $\mathcal{A}$  will not fail with probability  $p \geq (\frac{q_S}{q_H})^{q_S}$ . Then, the success probability of the algorithm,  $\mathcal{A}$  for all steps is  $\epsilon' \geq (\frac{q_S}{q_H})^{q_S} \cdot \epsilon$ . This completes the proof. ■

Note that, one can obtain a good bound if  $q_S$  and  $q_H$  are very closed.

We now recall  $k$ -weak computational Diffie-Hellman problem (**k-wCDHP**) proposed by Mitsunari *et. al* [12].

**Definition 5: (k-wCDHP)** For an integer  $k$ , and  $x, H \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ ,  $P \in G_1$ , given  $k + 1$  values

$$\{P, (H + x)P, (H + x)^2P, \dots, (H + x)^kP\},$$

compute  $(H + x)^{-1}P$ .

We define a new problem that is called  $k + 1$  inverse exponent problem (**k+1-IEP**) to give a specific evaluation of the security of our proposed signature scheme.

**Definition 6: (k+1-IEP)** For an integer  $k$ , and  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ ,  $P \in G_1$ , given  $k+1$  values

$$\{P, aP, a^{-2}P, \dots, a^{-k}P\},$$

compute  $a^{-(k+1)}P$ .

**Theorem 4: k-wCDHP and k+1-IEP** are polynomial time equivalent.

*Proof:*

**k-wCDHP**  $\Rightarrow$  **k+1-IEP**:

Given  $k+1$  values  $P, (H+x)^{-1}P, (H+x)^{-2}P, \dots, (H+x)^{-k}P$ , let  $Q = (H+x)^{-k}P$ ,  $tQ = (H+x)^{-(k-1)}P$ , and so  $t = (H+x)$ .

Set the input of **k-wCDHP** to be

$$\begin{aligned} (H+x)^{-k}P &= Q, (H+x)^{-(k-1)}P = tQ, \\ (H+x)^{-(k-2)}P &= t^2Q, \dots, \\ (H+x)^{-1}P &= t^{k-1}Q, P = t^kQ. \end{aligned}$$

Then, **k-wCDHP** outputs

$$t^{-1}Q = (H+x)^{-1}(H+x)^{-k}P = (H+x)^{-(k+1)}.$$

**k+1-IEP**  $\Rightarrow$  **k-wCDHP**:

Given  $k+1$  values  $P, (H+x)P, (H+x)^2P, \dots, (H+x)^kP$ , let  $Q = (H+x)^kP$ ,  $t^{-1}Q = (H+x)^{(k-1)}P$ , and so  $t = (H+x)$ .

Set the input of **k+1-IEP** to be

$$\begin{aligned} (H+x)^kP &= Q, (H+x)^{(k-1)}P = t^{-1}Q, \\ (H+x)^{(k-2)}P &= t^{-2}Q, \dots, \\ (H+x)P &= t^{-(k-1)}Q, P = t^{-k}Q. \end{aligned}$$

Then, **k+1-IEP** outputs

$$t^{-(k+1)}Q = (H+x)^{-1}P. \quad \blacksquare$$

We note that **k+1-IEP** and **k-wCDHP** are no harder than the CDHP. There is a special case that **k+1-IEP** or **k-wCDHP** can be easily solved :

Given

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= P, P_1 = (H+x)^{-1}P, P_2 = (H+x)^{-2}P, \dots, \\ P_{(k-1)} &= (H+x)^{-(k-1)}P, P_k = (H+x)^{-k}P, \end{aligned}$$

if  $P_i = P_j$  for  $i \neq j$ , this means that  $(H+x)^{-i}P \equiv (H+x)^{-j}P \pmod{q}$ , so the order of  $(H+x)$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_q$  is  $j-i$ . Then,

$$(H+x)^{-1}P = P_{j-i-1} \text{ or } (H+x)^{k+1}P = P_{k+1} \pmod{(j-i)}.$$

This case gives an attack on our proposed signature scheme. However, because of considering  $(H+x)$  as a random element in  $\mathbb{Z}_q^*$ , we can show that the success probability of this attack is negligible.

Let  $q$  be a prime. Then, for any  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*$ , the order of  $a$ ,  $\text{ord}(a)$ , is a divisor of  $q-1$ . Given  $k > 1$ , assume that the number of element  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*$  such that  $\text{ord}(a) \leq k$  is given by  $N$ . Since  $\mathbb{Z}_q$  is a field,  $N < k^2$  for  $k > 1$ . Let  $\rho$  be

the probability that a randomly chosen element in  $\mathbb{Z}_q^*$  has order less than  $k$ , then

$$\rho = \frac{N}{q} < \frac{k^2}{q}.$$

This gives us an opportunity to give a bound on  $k$ , such as, if  $q \approx 2^{256}$ , we limit  $k \leq 2^{64}$ , which means that the attacker has at most  $2^{64}$  message-signature pairs. Therefore, using the above attack, the success probability is

$$\frac{(2^{64})^2}{2^{256}} = 2^{-128} \cdot 0.29387 \cdot 10^{-38}.$$

As a result, we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 1:** Assume that there is no polynomial time algorithm to solve the problem **k+1-IEP** with non-negligible probability, then the proposed signature scheme is secure under the random Oracle model.

### 3.3. Efficiency

We compare our signature scheme with the BLS scheme and ZSS scheme from the implementation point of view.  $PO$ ,  $SM$ ,  $PA$ ,  $Squ$ ,  $Inv$ ,  $MTP$  and  $H$  denote the pairing operation, scalar multiplication in  $G_1$ , point addition in  $G_1$ , squaring in  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ , inversion in  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ , MapToPoint hash operation and hash operation in  $\mathbb{Z}_n$ , respectively. In the light of above, Table 1 summarizes the result.

Table 1  
Comparison of our scheme with the BLS scheme and ZSS scheme

Scheme	BLS	ZSS	Proposed
Key generation	1 $SM$	1 $SM$	2 $SM$
Signing	1 $MTP$ 1 $SM$	1 $H$ 1 $Inv$ 1 $SM$	1 $H$ 1 $Inv$ 1 $SM$ 1 $Squ$
Verification	1 $MTP$ 2 $PO$	1 $H$ 1 $SM$ 1 $PO$	1 $H$ 1 $SM$ 1 $PO$ 2 $PA$ 1 $Squ$

We implemented proposed signature scheme by using Pairing-Based Cryptography (PBC) Library [13] and The GNU Multiple Precision Arithmetic Library (GMP) [14]. Both libraries are installed as default installation. We run Cygwin as Linux simulator for GMP. The performance of signature schemas was measured on an Intel Core Duo

Table 2  
Time comparison of our scheme with the BLS scheme and ZSS scheme

Scheme	BLS	ZSS	Proposed
All time including: key generation, signing, verification [s]	0.171000	0.098000	0.101000

1.6 GHz with 2 GB RAM, running Windows XP SP2. We have used standard functions of GMP 4.2.1/PBC 0.4.18 and compiled by GNU C Compiler. It should be noted that computation of pairing is the most time-consuming part in short signature schemes. According to the implementation result given in Table 2, our new scheme is more efficient than BLS scheme since it requires less pairing operation.

### 4. A Ring Signature Scheme

Ring signature schemes were proposed in [15]. Main purpose of a ring signature is to provide anonymity for the signer, by making it impossible to determine who among the possible signers is the actual one. By this way, the signature provides anonymity for the signer. Ring signature schemes satisfy signer ambiguity and security against an adaptive chosen message attack. A ring signature scheme is defined by:

- **ring signing**  $(m, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_r, x_i)$  produces a ring signature  $\sigma$  for the message  $m$  and a ring with  $r$  members, given the public keys  $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_r$  together with secret key of the signer  $x_i$ .
- **ring verifying** a signature pair  $(m, \sigma)$  includes the public keys of all the ring members i.e. possible signers.

The system parameters are  $\{G_1, G_2, e, n, r, P, H\}$  which are defined in Section 3.1.

- **Sign:** Assume that the  $i$ th member of the ring sign the message. Let the public keys of the ring members be  $P_{pub1j}$  and  $P_{pub2j}$ , the secret key of the signer be  $x_i$ . Then,

$$S_i = (H(m) + x_i)^{-2}P + (H(m) \sum_{j=1, i \neq j}^{r-1} 2x_jP + \sum_{j=1, i \neq j}^{r-1} (x_j^2P + H(m)^2P))$$

- **Verify:**

$$\prod_{j=1}^r e((H(m) + x_j)^2P, S_i) = e(P, P).$$

*Proof:*

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{j=1}^r e((H(m) + x_j)^2P, S_i) \\ &= e(\sum_{j=1}^r (H(m) + x_j^2)P, S_i) \\ &= e(\sum_{j=1}^r (H(m) + x_j^2)P, (H(m) + x_i)^{-2}P \\ &+ (H(m) \sum_{j=1, i \neq j}^{r-1} 2x_jP + \sum_{j=1, i \neq j}^{r-1} (x_j^2P + H(m)^2P))) \\ &= e(P, P). \end{aligned}$$

■

The security of the proposed ring signature scheme is similar as given in Section 3.2 since it is based on the signature scheme described in Section 3.1.

### 5. Conclusion

In this paper, we propose a new short signature scheme not requiring any special hash function. The security of this signature scheme depends on a new problem called bilinear inverse-square Diffie-Hellman problem (BISDHP). It is shown that this problem and BDHP are polynomial time equivalent. We also propose a new complexity assumption called the  $k + 1$  inverse exponent problem. The exact security proofs are also explained in the random Oracle model. We give the implementation and comparison results of our proposed signature scheme with the BLS and ZSS schemes. According to the implementation results, our new scheme is more efficient than BLS scheme since it requires less pairing operation. Finally, we construct a ring signature scheme based on our proposed scheme.

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**Sedat Akleyek** received the B.Sc. degree in mathematics from Ege University, in Turkey, in 2004, the M.Sc. degree and the Ph.D. degree in cryptography both from Middle East Technical University (METU), in Turkey in 2008 and 2010, respectively. He has been with Institute of Applied Mathematics, METU and Department of

Computer Engineering, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey since 2005. His research interest are in the areas of cryptography, algorithms and architectures for computations in Galois fields, computer algebra and e-learning.

e-mail: [akleyek@metu.edu.tr](mailto:akleyek@metu.edu.tr)

Institute of Applied Mathematics  
Middle East Technical University  
06531 Ankara, Turkey

Department of Computer Engineering  
Ondokuz Mayıs University  
55139 Samsun, Turkey



**Barış Bülent Kırlar** received his Ph.D. in cryptography in 2010 from the Institute of Applied Mathematics (IAM), Middle East Technical University (METU), Turkey. Since 2004 he has been with IAM, METU and Department of Mathematics, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey where he is a re-

search assistant. His research interests are number theory, finite fields and cryptography, with emphasis on elliptic curve cryptography.

e-mail: [kirlar@metu.edu.tr](mailto:kirlar@metu.edu.tr)

Institute of Applied Mathematics  
Middle East Technical University  
06531 Ankara, Turkey

Department of Mathematics  
Süleyman Demirel University  
32260 Isparta, Turkey



**Ömer Sever** received the B.S. degree in computer engineering in Middle East Technical University (METU), Turkey, and the M.Sc. degree in cryptography in METU, Turkey, in 2002 and 2007, respectively. Since 2002, he has been working in Turkish Navy as engineer officer. He is continuing Ph.D. in Cryptography in METU. His re-

search interests are in the areas of computer security, cryptography and algorithms.

e-mail: [severomer@yahoo.com](mailto:severomer@yahoo.com)

Institute of Applied Mathematics  
Middle East Technical University  
06531 Ankara, Turkey



**Zaliha Yüce** received the B.S. degree in computer engineering and the M.Sc. degree in cryptography in Middle East Technical University (METU), Turkey, in 2004 and 2007, respectively. Since 2008, she is working in STM A.Ş and still Ph.D. student in Cryptography Department of METU. Her research interests are software implementations of

pairing-based cryptography protocols.

e-mail: [zyuce@stm.com.tr](mailto:zyuce@stm.com.tr)

Institute of Applied Mathematics  
Middle East Technical University  
06531 Ankara, Turkey

Software engineer  
STM A.Ş, 06800 Ankara, Turkey