

Multi-Party Schnorr Signatures

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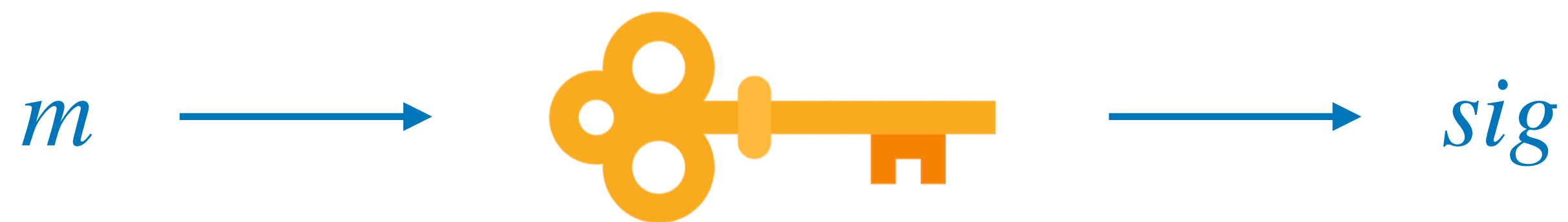
What is a Cryptographic Signature?

- used to verify that a message comes from a particular person
 - signer holds secret signing key
- main security property: unforgeability

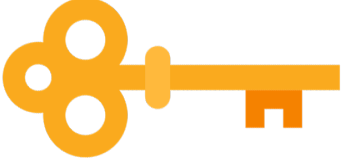


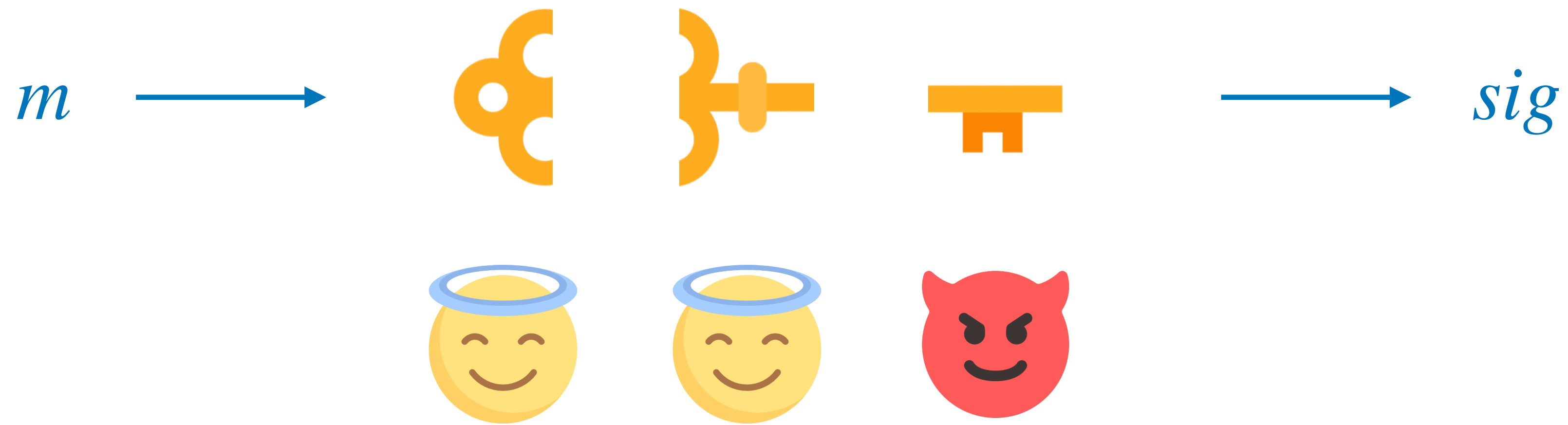
Threshold Cryptography

- introduced by Desmedt & Frankel [D87, DF89]
- secret key enables signatures, decryption, etc.
 - single point of failure
- idea: distribute the secret key among several parties
 - some fraction may be corrupt

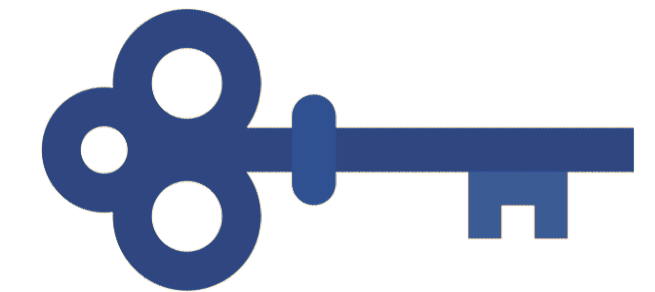
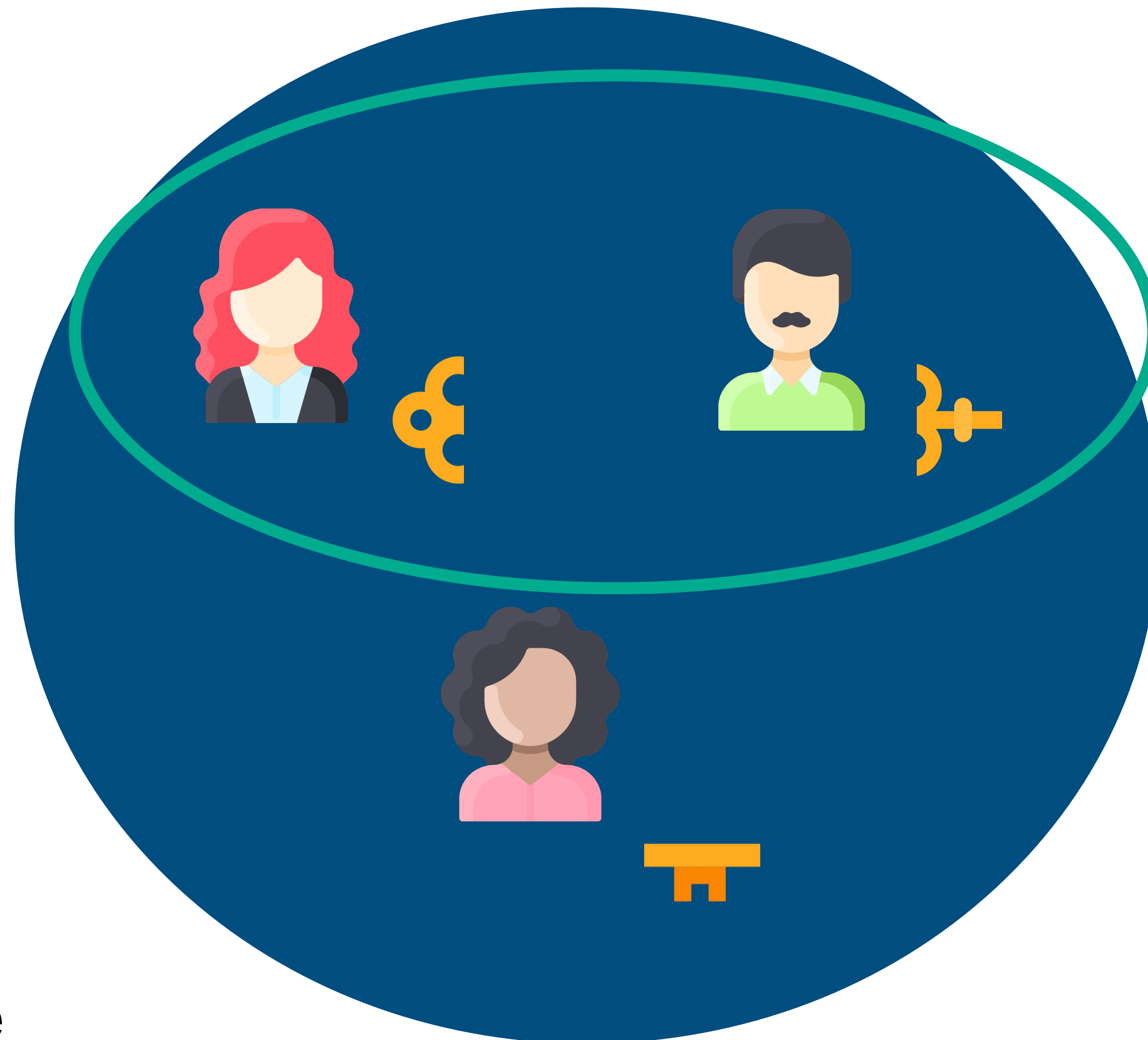


Threshold Cryptography

- distribute the secret key  via:
 - trusted key generation *algorithm* (Shamir secret sharing [Sha79])
 - distributed key generation *protocol* (DKG)



What are Threshold Signatures?

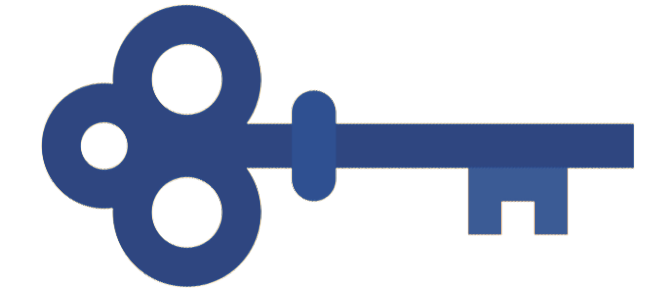


Public Key *PK*

- *t*-out-of-*n*
- trusted key generation or DKG to produce *PK*

(2,3) Example

What are Multi-Signatures?

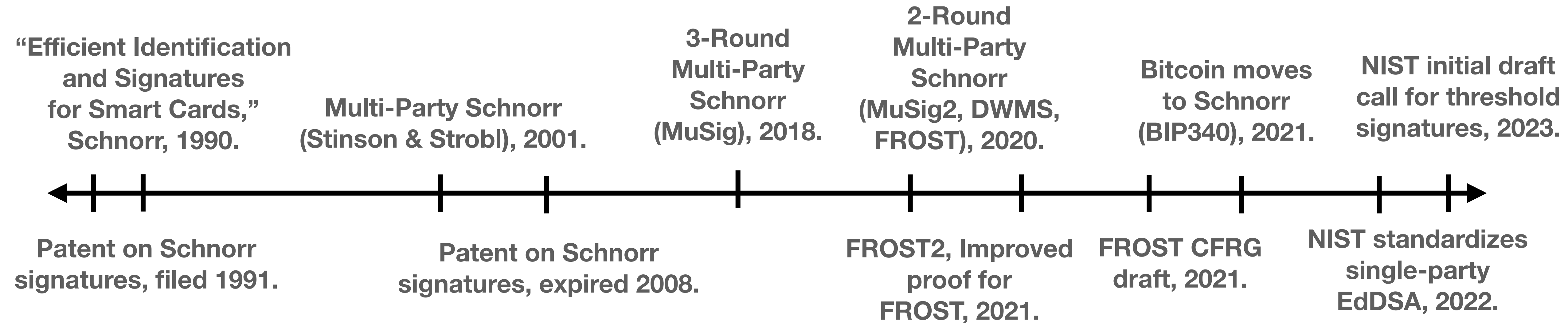


Public Key *PK*

- *n*-out-of-*n*
- key aggregation to produce *PK*
- set of signers can be spontaneous

(3,3) Example

Why Multi-Party Schnorr Signatures? Why Now?



(Single-Party) Schnorr Signature Scheme [Sch91]



To generate a key pair:

$$sk \leftarrow \mathbb{F}; PK \leftarrow g^{sk}$$

To sign a message m :

$$\begin{aligned} r &\leftarrow \mathbb{F}; R \leftarrow g^r \\ c &\leftarrow H(PK, m, R) \\ z &\leftarrow r + c \cdot sk \end{aligned}$$

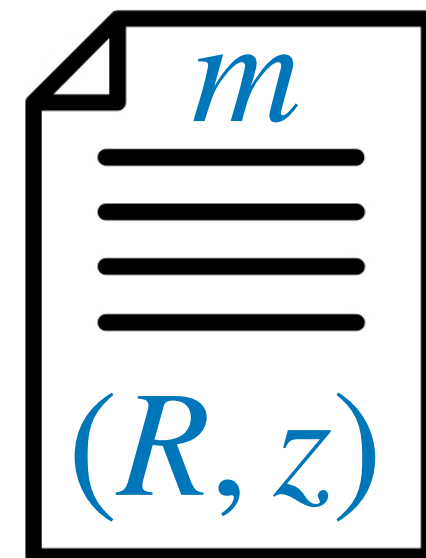
(R, z)



Verify:

$$\begin{aligned} c &\leftarrow H(PK, m, R) \\ R \cdot PK^c &= g^z \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

(sk, r)



Multi-Party Schnorr Signature Scheme

Key Generation: PK



sk_1

sk_2

$$R_1 \leftarrow g^{r_1}$$

$$R_2 \leftarrow g^{r_2}$$

$$R = R_1 R_2$$

$$c \leftarrow H(PK, m, R)$$

$$z_1 \leftarrow r_1 + c \cdot sk_1 \quad z_2 \leftarrow r_2 + c \cdot sk_2$$

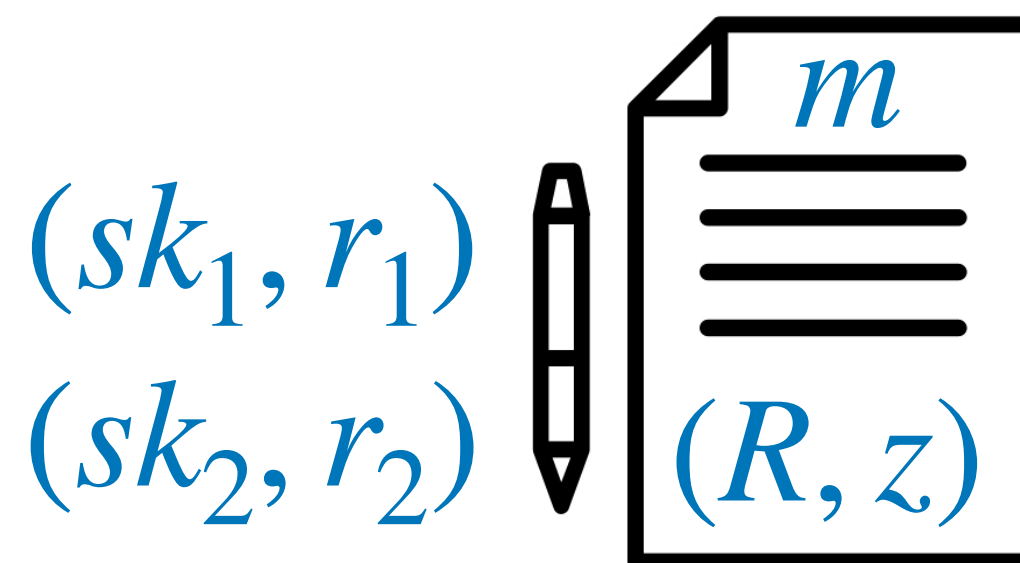
Round 1:

R_1, R_2



Round 2:

z_1, z_2



Combine / Verify:

$$z \leftarrow z_1 + z_2$$

$$c \leftarrow H(PK, m, R)$$

$$R \cdot PK^c = g^z \quad \checkmark$$

NOT concurrently secure 

	Scheme	Secure Under	Signing Rounds
Multi-Signatures	MuSig [MPSW18, BDN18] SimpleMuSig [BDN18, CKM21]	DL+ROM	3
	MuSig2 [NRS21] DWMS [AB21] SpeedyMuSig [CKM21]	OMDL+ROM	2
	Lindell22 Sparkle [CKM23] FROST [KG20, BCKMTZ22] FROST2 [CKM21]	Schnorr DL+ROM OMDL+ROM	3 2

Multi-Signatures

Threshold Signatures

All are concurrently secure ✓

One-More Discrete Logarithm (OMDL):

- stronger assumption
- + essentially non-interactive signing

MuSig2: Simple Two-Round Schnorr Multi-Signatures

Jonas Nick¹, Tim Ruffing¹, and Yannick Seurin²

FROST: Flexible Round-Optimized Schnorr Threshold Signatures



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How to Prove Schnorr Assuming Schnorr: Security of Multi- and Threshold Signatures

Elizabeth Crites¹, Chelsea Komlo², and Mary Maller³

Better than Advertised Security for Non-interactive Threshold Signatures

Mihir Bellare¹ , Elizabeth Crites², Chelsea Komlo³, Mary Maller⁴,
Stefano Tessaro⁵, and Chenzhi Zhu⁵ 

Fully Adaptive Schnorr Threshold Signatures

Elizabeth Crites¹, Chelsea Komlo², and Mary Maller³

Deployment and Standardization

Multi-Party Schnorr Signatures in Practice

FROST

MuSig2

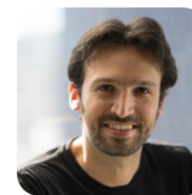


serai-dex/serai



9 Contributors
2 Used by
94 Stars
18 Forks

jesseposner/
FROST-BIP340



BIP340 compatible implementation of Flexible Round-Optimized Schnorr Threshold Signatures (FROST). This work is made possible with the support of Brink.

2 Contributors
2 Issues
20 Stars
3 Forks



BlockstreamResearch / secp256k1-zkp

LLFourn / secp256kfun



bitcoin/bips
#1372 Add BIP MuSig2

BlockstreamResearch/secp256k1-zkp
#223 musig: Update to BIP v1.0.0-rc.4 (Check pubnonce in NonceGe...)

0 comments
3 reviews
3 files
+15 -7

real-or-random • March 3, 2023 • 1 commit

input-output-hk / musig2



NISTIR 8214C (Draft)

NIST First Call for Multi-Party Threshold Schemes

Date Published: January 25, 2023

Comments Due: April 10, 2023

Email Comments to: nistir-8214C-comments@nist.gov

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<https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/nistir/8214c/draft>

Thank you!

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