# **Bilinear Pairings**

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#### Introduction

Pairing-Based Cryptography (PBC):

- Initially destructive
- Allows innovative protocols
- Flexibilizes curve-based cryptography

## Bilinear pairings

Let  $\mathbb{G}_1 = \langle P \rangle$  and  $\mathbb{G}_2 = \langle Q \rangle$  be additive groups and  $\mathbb{G}_T$  be a multiplicative group such that  $|\mathbb{G}_1| = |\mathbb{G}_2| = |\mathbb{G}_T| = \text{prime } n$ .

An efficiently-computable map  $e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \to \mathbb{G}_T$  is an **admissible bilinear map** if the following properties are satisfied:

- 1 Bilinearity: given  $(V, W) \in \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2$  and  $(a, b) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*$ :  $e(aV, bW) = e(V, W)^{ab} = e(abV, W) = e(V, abW).$
- 2 Non-degeneracy:  $e(P, Q) \neq 1_{\mathbb{G}_T}$ , where  $1_{\mathbb{G}_T}$  is the identity of the group  $\mathbb{G}_T$ .

## Bilinear pairings



[Picture: Avanzi, Cesena 2009]

## **Bilinear pairings**



If  $\mathbb{G}_1 = \mathbb{G}_2$ , the pairing is symmetric.

# Example of protocol

Joux's tripartite Diffie-Hellman:

- 1 Define an elliptic curve E with generator G and order n
- 2 Parties A, B, C generate short-lived secrets a, b, c from  $\mathbb{Z}_n^*$  respectively
- 3 Parties *A*, *B*, *C* broadcast *aG*, *bG*, *cG* to the other parties, respectively
- 4 A computes  $K_A = e(bG, cG)^a$
- 5 B computes  $K_B = e(aG, cG)^b$
- 6 C computes  $K_C = e(bG, cG)^c$
- 7 Shared key is  $K = K_A = K_B = K_C = e(G, G)^{abc}$ .

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#### Bilinear Diffie Hellman Problem (BDHP)

Compute  $e(P, Q)^{abc}$  from  $\langle P, aP, bP, cP, Q, aQ, bQ, cQ \rangle$ .