

# Strongly Authenticated Key Exchange Protocol from Bilinear Groups without Random Oracles

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## Abstract

Malicious insider security of authenticated key exchange (AKE) protocol addresses the situation that an AKE protocol is secure even with existing dishonest parties established by adversary in corresponding security experiment. In the eCK model, the `EstablishParty` query is used to model the malicious insider setting. However such strong query is not clearly formalized so far. We show that the proof of possession assumptions for registering public keys are of prime importance to malicious insider security. In contrast to previous schemes, we present an eCK secure protocol in the standard model, without assuming impractical, strong, concurrent zero-knowledge proofs of knowledge of secret keys done to the CA at key registration. The security proof of our scheme is based on standard pairing assumption, collision resistant hash functions, bilinear decision Diffie-Hellman (BDDH) and decision linear Diffie-Hellman (DLIN) assumptions, and pseudo-random functions with pairwise independent random source  $\pi$ PRF [15].

**Keywords:** one-round authenticated key exchange, pairing, insider security

## 1 Introduction

Many critical applications rely on the existence of a confidential channel established by authenticated Key Exchange (AKE) protocols over open networks. In contrast to the most prominent key exchange protocol is the Diffie-Hellman protocol [9] which is vulnerable to the existence of an active adversary (i.e. man-in-the-middle attacks), a secure AKE should be secure against an active adversaries. Over the last decade, the security of AKE against active attacks has been developed increasingly in stronger models. In this paper, we consider PKI-based two party AKE protocol in presence of adversary with strong capabilities. LaMacchia, Lauter and Mityagin [11] recently presented strong security definitions for two-pass key exchange protocol, which is referred as eCK security model. Since the introducing of eCK model, many protocols (e.g. [15, 21, 13, 14]) have been proposed to provide eCK security. But most of those protocols are proven under random oracle model.

**PUBLIC KEY REGISTRATION AND ESTABLISHPARTY QUERY.** In the original eCK model [11], the public key registration was considered from three situations: (i) honest key registration, (ii) proof of knowledge (POK) key registration, and (iii) arbitrary key registration. In the security experiment,

the above cases are simulated differently by the challenger. As for the honest key registration, all public keys are generated honestly by challenger, and for the other two cases the public keys might be chosen by adversary. In the latter literatures, the `EstablishParty` query was introduced to model such chosen public key attacks, that might relate to attacks like unknown key share (UKS) attacks [6], etc. In the security experiment, each registered corrupted party by `EstablishParty` query is controlled by the adversary, which can be used to interact with honest parties in sessions.

We notice that the `EstablishParty` query has not been clearly formalized so far, where no POK assumption for key registration is addressed by this query. In particular, different POK assumptions would result in different type of adversaries in the security experiment, that would impact the proof simulation, in particular for the proof without random oracles. General speaking, there are two major POK assumptions: knowledge of secret key (KOSK) assumption and plain public key (PPK) assumption. The KOSK assumption (e.g. used in [12]), that requires each party provides the certification authority (CA) with a proof of knowledge of its secret key before the CA certifies the corresponding public key. While implementing the (KOSK) assumption, it is assumed that there exists either efficient knowledge extractor (satisfying requirement in [1]), or the adversary simply hands the challenger corresponding secret keys. The another assumption is the plain public key (PPK) assumption (following the real-world standards PKCS#10 [16]) that nothing more is required than in any usage of public-key cryptography, where the proof of possession might be implemented by having the user send the CA a signature (under the public key it is attempting to get certified) of some message that includes the public key and the user identity. On the contrary, the private keys, of dishonest parties registered under PPK assumption, might be only known by adversary, nor by the challenger. As pointed out by Mihir Bellare and Gregory Neven in [2], the KOSK assumption can't be implemented by the proof based on plain public key (PPK) assumption, and the PPK assumption is much cheaper and more realistic than KOSK assumption.

While designing and analysing eCK protocol against chosen public key attacks, corresponding POK assumption should be explicitly modeled by `EstablishParty` query. Recently Moriyama and Okamoto (MO) presented an eCK-secure key exchange protocol [14] in the standard model. However, as a negative example, an appropriate POK assumption is never clearly made in the proof of MO protocol. In particular, the MO protocol can't be proven secure without KOSK assumption. Since under PPK assumption, if the long-term keys of test oracle (e.g. owned by party  $\hat{A}$ ) are not corrupted and set in terms of a DDH challenge instance, then the challenger is unable to simulate the session key of other oracles of  $\hat{A}$  which have dishonest peer (e.g. party  $\hat{C}$ ) established by adversary. Because computing the long-term shared key involving parties  $\hat{A}$  and  $\hat{C}$  is a CDH hard problem for the challenger. Also, it still left out the task of formally justifying a claim on how to implement the abstract KOSK assumption for MO protocol. Therefore we are motivated to clearly formalize the `EstablishParty` query and strive to seek eCK secure protocol against chosen public key attacks without KOSK assumption and NAXOS tricks in the standard model.

POTENTIAL THREAT ON LEAKAGE OF SECRET EXPONENT. Besides the leakage of long-term and ephemeral private keys modeled by eCK model, a 'well' designed protocol should resist with the compromise of other session key related secret information, even though such compromise is not normally expected. A noteworthy instance is the leakage of ephemeral intermediate exponent (e.g., the  $a_1 + a_3\alpha$  in MO protocol), due to the up-to-date side-channel attacks. Such kind of leakage has been studied by Sarr et al. [18, 17] based on HMQV protocol. In particular, as pointed by Yoneyama et al. [23], the leakage of intermediate exponent of Okamoto protocol [15] and MO protocol (in two different sessions) would result in exposure of long-term keys. Therefore one should take care

of those intermediate exponents while designing protocols, even though it is hard to prove the security on resilience of such leakage (as claimed in [23]). Moreover, the ephemeral secrets that can be revealed in the eCK model, should be clearly specified by each protocol based on appropriate implementation scenario. Note that if the protocol is executed in a computer infected with malware, then all secret session states (including those intermediate exponents mentioned above) might be exposed.

## 1.1 Contribution

In this paper, we clarify the `EstablishParty` query in terms of different type of POK assumptions. We present an eCK secure AKE protocol in the standard model, that is able to resist with chosen public key attacks based on only plain public key registration assumption and without NAXOS trick. The security of proposed protocol is based on standard pairing assumption, collision resistant hash functions, bilinear decision Diffie-Hellman (BDDH) and decision linear Diffie-Hellman (DLIN) assumptions, and pseudo-random functions with pairwise independent random source  $\pi$ PRF [15]. Not surprisingly, one must pay a small price for added security with one pairing operation. However our protocol can be implemented in a group where DDH problem is easy.

We show that the internal computation algorithm really matters for the security of a protocol. From our construction approach, we illustrate an example on how to mitigate the threat due to leakage of intermediate exponents, for which exponents involve only long-term secrets. In order to relieve the consequences of such leakage, we adapt a generic strategy: first blind those intermediate exponents using uniform random value (e.g. the ephemeral private keys) and next remove the random value after completing corresponding exponential operation.<sup>1</sup> Our approach can also be applied to improve the MO protocol [14] or Okamoto protocol [15] in a similar way.

## 1.2 Related Work

In the first eCK security model introduced by LaMacchia, Lauter and Mityagin [11], they model the insider security by allowing adversary to register arbitrary public keys without proving knowledge of the corresponding secret key, which was formalized by `EstablishParty` query in later literatures.

Since then many eCK secure protocols, e.g. [11, 15, 13, 18, 17], have been correctly proven under the malicious insider setting. But most of them are only provable secure with the help of random oracles. Although the protocol [15] by Okamoto is eCK secure in the standard model without KOSK assumption, this protocol heavily relies on the NAXOS trick. Even though the NAXOS trick hides the exponent of the ephemeral public key, it might be leaked because of the up-to-date side-channel attacks. Therefore, a lot of works [14, 21] are motivated to propose eCK-secure key exchange protocols without the NAXOS tricks.

Sarr et al. [18], recently described some potential threats on HMQV due to the leakage of secret intermediate exponent (i.e. the  $x + aD$ , where  $D = H(\hat{A}, \hat{B}, X)$ ). Namely, if such intermediate exponents in different sessions are identical, the adversary can obtain the secret signature in the target session. In the later, Sarr et al. [17] strengthened the eCK model by allowing the adversary to learn certain intermediate results while computing the session key, under specific implementation environment wherein a tamper-proof device is involved to store long-term keys while session keys are used on an untrusted host machine. The seCK model was further studied by Yoneyama et al., in recent work [23]. They pointed out errors in the security proofs of SMQV and FHMV [17]

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<sup>1</sup>This would mitigate the attacks described in [17, 23], when the secret intermediate exponent is exposed somehow.

on leakage of intermediate computations. Unfortunately, their results also showed that there is no scheme has been provably secure in the seCK model.

## 2 Preliminaries

*Notations.* We let  $\kappa$  denote the security parameter and  $1^\kappa$  the string that consists of  $\kappa$  ones. Each party has a long-term authentication key which is used to prove the identity of the party in an AKE protocol. We let a ‘hat’ on top of a capital letter denotes an identifier of a participant, without the hat the letter denotes the public key of that party, and the same letter in lower case denotes a private key. For example, a party  $\hat{A}$  is supposed to register its public key  $A = g^a$  at certificate authority (CA) and keeps corresponding long-term secret key  $sk_A = a$  privately. Let  $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\} \subset \mathbb{N}$  be the set of integers between 1 and  $n$ . If  $S$  is a set, then  $a \in_R S$  denotes the action of sampling a uniformly random element from  $S$ .

### 2.1 Collision-Resistant Hashing

**Definition 1** (Collision-resistant Hash Function). Let  $\mathcal{H}_k$  for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  be a collection of functions of the form  $h : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^k$ . Let  $\mathcal{H} = \{\mathcal{H}_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ .  $\mathcal{H}$  is called  $(t_h, \epsilon_h)$ -collision resistant if for all  $t_h$ -time adversaries  $\mathcal{A}$  it holds that

$$\Pr [h \in_R \mathcal{H}_k, (m, m') \leftarrow \mathcal{A}(h), m \neq m', m, m' \in \{0, 1\}^*, h(m) = h(m')] \leq \epsilon_h = \epsilon_h(\kappa),$$

where the probability is over the random bits of  $\mathcal{A}$ .

### 2.2 Pseudo-Random Functions

A *pseudo-random function* is an algorithm PRF. This algorithm implements a deterministic function  $z = \text{PRF}(k, x)$ , taking as input a key  $k \in \mathcal{K}_{\text{PRF}}$  and some bit string  $x$ , and returning a string  $z \in \{0, 1\}^\kappa$ . Consider the following security experiment played between a challenger  $\mathcal{C}$  and an adversary  $\mathcal{A}$ .

1. The challenger samples  $k \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{K}_{\text{PRF}}$  uniformly random.
2. The adversary may query arbitrary values  $x_i$  to the challenger. The challenger replies to each query with  $z_i = \text{PRF}(k, x_i)$ . Here  $i$  is an index, ranging between  $1 \leq i \leq q$  for some  $q \in \mathbb{N}$ . Queries can be made adaptively.
3. Eventually, the adversary outputs value  $x$  and a special symbol  $\top$ . The challenger sets  $z_0 = \text{PRF}(k, x)$  and samples  $z_1 \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^\kappa$  uniformly random. Then it tosses a coin  $b \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}$ , and returns  $z_b$  to the adversary.
4. Finally, the adversary outputs a guess  $b' \in \{0, 1\}$ .

**Definition 2.** We say that PRF is a  $(t, \epsilon_{\text{PRF}})$ -secure pseudo-random function, if an adversary running in time  $t$  has at most an advantage of  $\epsilon_{\text{PRF}}$  to distinguish the PRF from a truly random function, i.e.

$$|\Pr [b = b'] - 1/2| \leq \epsilon_{\text{PRF}}.$$

Again the number of allowed queries  $q$  is upper bounded by  $t$ .

### 2.3 Pseudo-Random Functions with Pairwise Independent Random Sources ( $\pi$ PRF)

This is a specific class of PRF introduced by Okamoto [15]. The  $\pi$ PRF states that if a specific variable  $\sigma_{i_0}$  (associated with ‘seed’) is pairwise independent from other variable, then the output of the function with  $\sigma_{i_0}$  is indistinguishable from random.

Suppose that  $f_\Sigma : I_\Sigma \rightarrow X_\Sigma$  is a deterministic polynomial-time algorithm, where  $X_\Sigma$  is a set of random variables and  $I_\Sigma$  is a set of indices regarding  $\Sigma$ , then this algorithm outputs  $\sigma_i \in X_\Sigma$  from  $i \in I_\Sigma$ . Let  $(\sigma_{i_0}, \sigma_{i_1}, \dots, \sigma_{i_{t(\kappa)}})$  ( $i_j \in I_\Sigma$ ) be pairwise independent random variables indexed by  $(I_\Sigma, f_\Sigma)$ , and each variable be uniformly distributed over  $\Sigma$ . That is, for any pair of  $(\sigma_{i_0}, \sigma_{i_j})$  ( $j = 1, \dots, t(\kappa)$ ), for any  $(x, y) \in \Sigma^2$ , we have  $\Pr[\sigma_{i_0} \rightarrow x \wedge \sigma_{i_j} \rightarrow y] = 1/|\Sigma|^2$ . Consider a PPT algorithm  $\mathcal{A}^{F, I_\Sigma}$  that can issue oracle queries. When  $\mathcal{A}$  sends  $q_j \in D$  and  $i_j \in I_\Sigma$  to the query, the oracle replies with  $F_{\sigma_j}^{\kappa, \Sigma, D, R}(q_j)$  for each  $j = 0, 1, \dots, t(\kappa)$ , where  $(\sigma_{i_0}, \sigma_{i_1}, \dots, \sigma_{i_{t(\kappa)}}) \in_R (\sigma_{i_0}, \sigma_{i_1}, \dots, \sigma_{i_{t(\kappa)}})$ .  $\mathcal{A}^{RF, I_\Sigma}$  is the same as  $\mathcal{A}^{F, I_\Sigma}$  except for  $F_{\sigma_0}^{\kappa, \Sigma, D, R}(q_0)$  is replaced by a truly random function  $RF(q_0)$ .

**Definition 3.** We say that  $F$  is secure  $\pi$ PRF family if for any PPT adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  running in time  $t$  has at most an advantage of  $\epsilon_{\pi\text{PRF}}$  to distinguish the  $\pi$ PRF from a truly random function, i.e.

$$|\Pr[\mathcal{A}^{F, I_\Sigma}(1^\kappa, D, R) = 1] - \Pr[\mathcal{A}^{RF, I_\Sigma}(1^\kappa, D, R) = 1]| \leq \epsilon_{\pi\text{PRF}}.$$

### 2.4 Bilinear Groups

In the following, we briefly recall some of the basic properties of bilinear groups. Our AKE solution mainly consist of elements from a single group  $\mathbb{G}$ . We therefore concentrate on symmetric bilinear map (pairing).

**Definition 4** (Symmetric Bilinear groups). Let two cyclic groups  $\mathbb{G}$  and  $\mathbb{G}_T$  of prime order  $p$ . Let  $g$  be a generator of  $\mathbb{G}$ . The function

$$e : \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

is an (admissible) bilinear map if it holds that:

1. **Bilinear:** for all  $a, b \in \mathbb{G}$  and  $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ , we have  $e(a^x, b^y) = e(a, b)^{xy}$ .
2. **Non-degenerate:**  $e(g, g) \neq 1_{\mathbb{G}_T}$ , is a generator of group  $\mathbb{G}_T$ .
3. **Efficiency:**  $e$  is efficiently computable for all  $a, b \in \mathbb{G}$ .

We call  $(\mathbb{G}, g, \mathbb{G}_T, p, e)$  a symmetric bilinear groups.

### 2.5 The Decision Linear Diffie-Hellman Assumption

Let  $\mathbb{G}$  be a group of prime order  $p$ . Let  $g$  be a generator of  $\mathbb{G}$ , and along with arbitrary generators  $g_1$  and  $g_2$  of  $\mathbb{G}$ . Given,  $(g, g_1, g_2, g_1^a, g_2^b, g^c)$  for  $(a, b, c) \in_R Z_p^*$  the Decision linear Diffie-Hellman assumption says that it is hard to decide whether  $c = a + b \pmod p$ .

**Definition 5.** We say that the DLIN assumption holds if

$$\left| \Pr \left[ \mathcal{A}(g, g_1, g_2, g_1^a, g_2^b, g^{a+b}) = 1 \right] - \Pr \left[ \mathcal{A}(g, g_1, g_2, g_1^a, g_2^b, g^c) = 1 \right] \right| \leq \epsilon,$$

where  $(a, b, c) \in_R Z_p^*$ , for all probabilistic polynomial-time adversaries  $\mathcal{A}$ , where  $\epsilon = \epsilon(\kappa)$  is some negligible function in the security parameter.

## 2.6 The Bilinear Decisional Diffie-Hellman Assumption

Let  $\mathbb{G}$  and  $\mathbb{G}_T$  be groups of prime order  $p$ . Let  $e : \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$  be a bilinear map as definition 4. The Bilinear Decisional DH problem is stated as follows: given the tuple  $(g, g^a, g^b, g^c) \in \mathbb{G}^{*4}$  as input to distinguish the  $e(g, g)^{abc}$  from a random value.

**Definition 6.** We say that the  $(t, \epsilon)$ -BDDH assumption holds if

$$\left| \Pr \left[ \mathcal{A}(g, g^a, g^b, g^c, e(g, g)^{abc}) = 1 \right] - \Pr \left[ \mathcal{A}(g, g^a, g^b, g^c, \gamma) = 1 \right] \right| \leq \epsilon,$$

where  $(a, b, c, \gamma) \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^4$ , for all probabilistic  $t$ -time adversaries  $\mathcal{A}$ , where  $\epsilon = \epsilon(\kappa)$  is some negligible function in the security parameter.

## 3 AKE Security

In this section we present the formal security model for two party PKI-based authenticated key-exchange (AKE) protocol. While modeling the active adversaries, we provide with an 'execution environment' following an important line of research [5, 7, 11, 20] dates back to Bellare and Rogaway [3]. We will use the framework as in [20] with slight modification.

**Execution Environment.** Assume there exist a fixed number of parties  $\{P_1, \dots, P_\ell\}$  for  $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ , where each party  $P_i \in \{P_1, \dots, P_\ell\}$  is a potential protocol participant and each party has a long-term key pair  $(pk_i, sk_i) \in (\mathcal{PK}, \mathcal{SK})$  corresponds to its identity  $i$ , where  $\{\mathcal{PK}, \mathcal{SK}\}$  are keyspaces of long-term keys. To model several sequential and parallel executions of the protocol, each party  $P_i$  is modeled by a collection of oracles  $\pi_i^1, \dots, \pi_i^d$  for  $d \in \mathbb{N}$ . Each oracle  $\pi_i^s$  represents one single process that executes an instance of the protocol. All oracles  $\pi_i^1, \dots, \pi_i^d$  representing party  $P_i$  have access to the same long-term key pair  $(pk_i, sk_i)$  of  $P_i$  and to all public keys  $pk_1, \dots, pk_\ell$ . Moreover, each oracle  $\pi_i^s$  maintains a separate internal state

- a variable  $\Phi$  storing the identity  $j$  of an intended communication partner  $P_j$ ,
- a variable  $\Psi \in \{\text{accept}, \text{reject}\}$ ,
- a variable  $K \in \mathcal{K}$  storing the session key used for symmetric encryption between  $\pi_i^s$  and party  $P_\Phi$ , where  $\mathcal{K}$  is the keyspace of the protocol.
- and some additional temporary state variable  $st$  (which may, for instance, be used to store ephemeral Diffie-Hellman exponents or other intermediate values).

The internal state of each oracle is initialized to  $(\Phi, \Psi, K, st) = (\emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset)$ . At some point during the protocol execution each party would generate the session key according to the key exchange protocol specification when turning to state  $(\Psi, K) = (\text{accept}, K)$  for some  $K$ , and at some point with internal state  $(\Psi, K) = (\text{reject}, \emptyset)$  where  $\emptyset$  denotes the empty string. We will always assume (for simplicity) that  $K \neq \emptyset$  if an oracle has reached **accept** state.

An adversary may interact with these oracles by issuing the following queries.

- **Send** $(\pi_i^s, m)$ : The adversary can use this query to send any message  $m$  of his own choice to oracle  $\pi_i^s$ . The oracle will respond according to the protocol specification, depending on its

internal state. If the first message  $m = (\top, \tilde{j})$  consists of a special symbol  $\top$  and a value  $\tilde{j}$  which is either  $\emptyset$  or identity  $j$ , then  $\pi_i^s$  will set  $\Phi = \tilde{j}$  and respond with the first protocol message. If  $\tilde{j} = \emptyset$  then  $\Phi$  will be set as identity  $j$  at some point according to protocol specification.<sup>2</sup>

- **RevealKey**( $\pi_i^s$ ): Oracle  $\pi_i^s$  responds to a **RevealKey**-query with the contents of variable  $K$ .
- **StateReveal**( $\pi_i^s$ ): Oracle  $\pi_i^s$  responds the contents secret state stored in variable  $st$ .
- **EstablishParty**( $pk_m, sk_m, P_m$ ) This query registers an identity  $m$  ( $\ell < m < \mathbb{N}$ ) and a static public/private key pair  $(pk_m, sk_m)$  on behalf of a party  $P_m$ , if one of the following conditions is held: (i)  $sk_m = \emptyset$  and  $pk_m \in \mathcal{PK}$ , (ii)  $sk_m \in \mathcal{SK}$  and  $sk_m$  is the correct private key for public key  $pk_m$ ; otherwise a failure symbol  $\perp$  is returned. Parties established by this query are called corrupted or adversary controlled.
- **Corrupt**( $P_i$ ): Oracle  $\pi_i^1$  responds with the long-term secret key  $sk_i$  of party  $P_i$ . After this query, oracles  $\pi_i^s$  can still be asked queries using the compromised key  $sk_i$ .
- **Test**( $\pi_i^s$ ): This query may only be asked once throughout the game. Oracle  $\pi_i^s$  handles this query as follows: If the oracle has state  $\Psi = \text{reject}$  or  $K = \emptyset$ , then it returns some failure symbol  $\perp$ . Otherwise it flips a fair coin  $b$ , samples a random element  $K_0 \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{K}$ , sets  $K_1 = K$  to the 'real' session key, and returns  $K_b$ .

We note that the exact meaning of the **StateReveal** must be defined for each protocol separately, namely the content stored in the variable  $st$  during protocol execution. In **EstablishParty** query, the private key  $sk_m$  corresponds to the proof of knowledge assumptions for public key registration, which should be specified in the security proof of each protocol. If  $sk_m = \emptyset$  then the plain public key or arbitrary key registration assumption is modeled, otherwise the knowledge of secret key assumption is modeled.

**Secure AKE Protocols.** We first define the partnering of two oracles via *matching conversations* that was first introduced by Bellare and Rogaway [3] in order to define correctness and security of an AKE protocol precisely, and refined latter in [20]. In the following let  $T_i^s$  denote the transcript of messages sent and received by oracle  $\pi_i^s$ . We assume that messages in a transcript  $T_i^s$  are represented as binary strings. Let  $|T_i^s|$  denote the number of its messages. Assume there are two transcripts  $T_i^s$  and  $T_j^t$ , where  $m := |T_i^s|$  and  $n := |T_j^t|$ . We say that  $T_i^s$  is a prefix of  $T_j^t$  if  $0 < m \leq n$  and the first  $m$  messages in transcripts  $T_i^s$  and  $T_j^t$  are pairwise equivalent as binary strings.

**Definition 7.** We say that a processes  $\pi_i^s$  has a *matching conversation* to oracle  $\pi_j^t$ , if

- $\pi_i^s$  has sent the last message(s) and  $T_j^t$  is a prefix of  $T_i^s$ , or
- $\pi_j^t$  has sent the last message(s) and  $T_i^s$  is a prefix of  $T_j^t$ .

We say that two oracles  $\pi_i^s$  and  $\pi_j^t$  have *matching conversations* if  $\pi_i^s$  has a *matching conversation* to process  $\pi_j^t$ , and vice versa.

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<sup>2</sup>A protocol might be run in either pre- or post-specified peer model here [8].

**Definition 8** (Freshness). Let  $\pi_i^s$  be a completed oracle held by an honest party  $P_i$  with honest peer  $P_j$ , and both parties  $P_i$  and  $P_j$  are not registered by **EstablishParty** query. Let  $\pi_j^t$  be a completed oracle, if it exists, such that  $\pi_i^s$  and  $\pi_j^t$  have matching conversations. Then the oracle  $\pi_i^s$  is said to be fresh (unexposed) if none of the following conditions holds:

1. The adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  either issued **RevealKey**( $\pi_i^s$ ), or **RevealKey**( $\pi_j^t$ ) (if such  $\pi_j^t$  exists).
2. If  $\pi_j^t$  exists,  $\mathcal{A}$  either issued:
  - (a) Both **Corrupt**( $P_i$ ) and **StateReveal**( $\pi_i^s$ ), or.
  - (b) Both **Corrupt**( $P_j$ ) and **StateReveal**( $\pi_j^t$ ).
3. If  $\pi_j^t$  does not exist,  $\mathcal{A}$  either issued:
  - (a) Both **Corrupt**( $P_i$ ) and **StateReveal**( $\pi_i^s$ ), or
  - (b) **Corrupt**( $P_j$ ).

**Definition 9** (Security Experiment). In the experiment, the following steps are performed:

1. The challenger implements the collection of oracles  $\{\pi_i^s : i \in [\ell], s \in [d]\}$ . At the beginning of the experiment, the challenger generates  $\ell$  long-term key pairs  $(pk_i, sk_i)$  for all  $i \in [\ell]$ , and gives the adversary  $\mathcal{A}$  all public keys  $pk_1, \dots, pk_\ell$  as input.
2.  $\mathcal{A}$  may issue polynomial number (in the security parameter  $\kappa$ ) of queries as described above in the execution environment, namely  $\mathcal{A}$  makes queries: **Send**, **StateReveal**, **EstablishParty**, **Corrupt** and **RevealKey**.
3. At some point,  $\mathcal{A}$  issues a **Test**( $\pi_i^s$ ) query on a fresh oracle  $\pi_i^s$  during the experiment with only once.
4. At the end of the experiment, the  $\mathcal{A}$  terminates with outputting a bit  $b'$  as its guess for bit  $b$  of **Test** query.

Security of AKE protocols is now defined by requiring that the protocol is a secure AKE protocol, thus an adversary cannot distinguish the session key  $K$  of a fresh oracle from a random key.

**Definition 10** (Secure Authenticated Key Exchange Protocol). We say an AKE protocol is secure in the security experiment as Definition 9, if for all probabilistic polynomial-time (PPT) adversaries  $\mathcal{A}$  and for some negligible probability  $\epsilon = \epsilon(\kappa)$  in the security parameter hold that:

- If two fresh oracles  $\pi_i^s$  and  $\pi_j^t$  accept with matching conversations, then both oracles hold the same session key  $K$ .
- When  $\mathcal{A}$  returns  $b'$  such that
  - $\mathcal{A}$  has issued a **Test** query on an oracle  $\pi_i^s$  without failure, and
  - $\pi_i^s$  has internal state  $\Phi = j$ , and
  - $\pi_i^s$  is fresh throughout the security experiment.

Then the probability that  $b'$  equals the bit  $b$  sampled by the **Test**-query is bounded by

$$|\Pr[b = b'] - 1/2| \leq \epsilon.$$



## 4 A Strong AKE Protocol Without Random Oracles

In this section we present a pairing-based strong AKE protocol without random oracles and under malicious insider setting, which is informally depicted in Figure 1.

### 4.1 Protocol Description

The AKE protocol takes as input the following building blocks:

- Symmetric bilinear groups  $(\mathbb{G}, g, \mathbb{G}_T, p, e)$ , where the generator of group  $\mathbb{G}_T$  is  $e(g, g)$  and along with another random generators  $g_1, g_2$  and  $h$  of  $\mathbb{G}$ .
- A collision resistant hash function  $H : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ ,
- A pairwise independent pseudo-random function ( $\pi$ PRF)  $F$ , with index  $\{I_{\mathbb{G}_T}, f_{\mathbb{G}_T}\}$  where  $I_{\mathbb{G}_T} := \{(U, V, \alpha) | (U, V, \alpha) \in \mathbb{G}_T^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_p\}$  and  $f_{\mathbb{G}_T} := (U, V, \alpha) \rightarrow U^{r_1 + \alpha r_2} V$  with  $(r_1, r_2) \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^2$ .

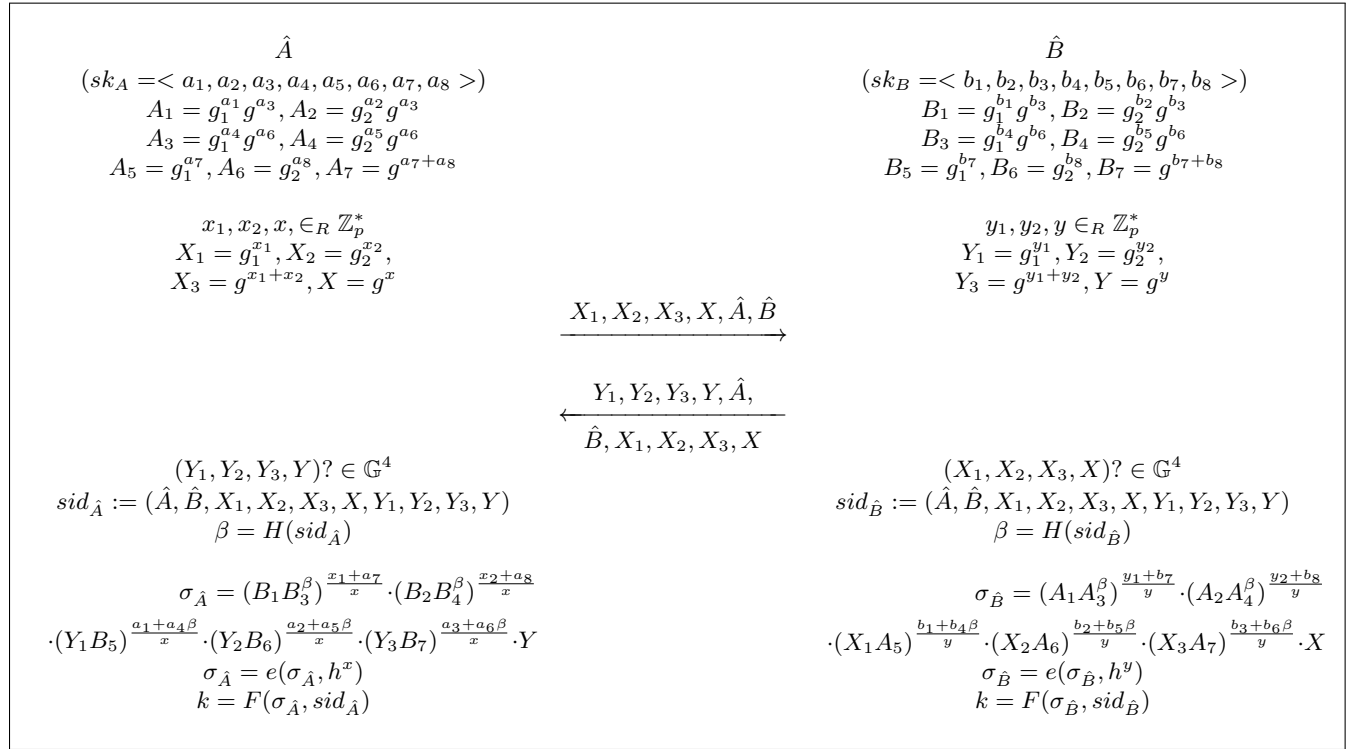


Figure 1: The AKE Protocol without Random Oracles.

**Long-term Key Generation:** on input the security parameter  $\kappa$ , the long-term keys of each party  $\hat{A}$  is generated as following:

- $\hat{A}$  selects long-term private keys :  $(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7, a_8) \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^8$ , and compute the long-term public keys:  $(A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6, A_7) := (g_1^{a_1} g^{a_3}, g_2^{a_2} g^{a_3}, g_1^{a_4} g^{a_6}, g_2^{a_5} g^{a_6}, g_1^{a_7}, g_2^{a_8}, g^{a_7 + a_8})$ .

**Protocol Execution :**

1. Upon activation a session  $(\hat{A}, \hat{B})^3$ , the initiator party  $\hat{A}$  performs the steps:
  - (a) Choose three ephemeral private keys  $x_1, x_2, x, \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^3$ .
  - (b) Compute  $X_1 := g^{x_1}, X_2 := g^{x_2}, X_3 := g^{x_1+x_2}$  and  $X = g^x$ .
  - (c) Create an active session with identifier  $s_{\hat{A}} := (\hat{A}, \hat{B}, X_1, X_2, X_3, X)$ .
  - (d) Send  $(X_1, X_2, X_3, X, \hat{A}, \hat{B})$  to  $\hat{B}$ .
2. Upon receiving  $(X_1, X_2, X_3, X, \hat{A}, \hat{B})$ , the responder party  $\hat{B}$  does the following:
  - (a) Verify that  $(X_1, X_2, X_3, X) \in \mathbb{G}^4$ .
  - (b) Choose three ephemeral private keys  $y_1, y_2, y \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^3$ .
  - (c) Compute  $Y_1 := g^{y_1}, Y_2 := g^{y_2}, Y_3 := g^{y_1+y_2}$  and  $Y = g^y$ .
  - (d) Create an active session with identifier  $s_{\hat{B}} := (\hat{A}, \hat{B}, X_1, X_2, X_3, X, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y)$  and compute  $\beta := H(s_{\hat{B}})$ .
  - (e) Compute  $\sigma_{\hat{B}} = (A_1 A_3^\beta)^{\frac{y_1+b_7}{y}} \cdot (A_2 A_4^\beta)^{\frac{y_2+b_8}{y}} \cdot (X_1 A_5)^{\frac{b_1+b_4\beta}{y}} \cdot (X_2 A_6)^{\frac{b_2+b_5\beta}{y}} \cdot (X_3 A_7)^{\frac{b_3+b_6\beta}{y}} \cdot X$  and  $\sigma_{\hat{B}} = e(\sigma_{\hat{B}}, h^y)$ .
  - (f) Compute session key  $k = F(\sigma_{\hat{B}}, s_{\hat{B}})$  and erase all intermediate values and  $y_1, y_2, y$ .
  - (g) Send  $(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y, \hat{A}, \hat{B}, X_1, X_2, X_3, X)$  to  $\hat{A}$ .
3. Upon receiving  $(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y, \hat{A}, \hat{B}, X_1, X_2, X_3, X)$  does the following:
  - (a) Verify that exist a session identified by  $(\hat{A}, \hat{B}, X_1, X_2, X_3, X)$  and  $(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y) \in \mathbb{G}^4$ .
  - (b) Update session identifier  $s_{\hat{A}} := (\hat{A}, \hat{B}, X_1, X_2, X_3, X, Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y)$ , and compute  $\beta := H(s_{\hat{A}})$ .
  - (c) Compute  $\sigma_{\hat{A}} = (B_1 B_3^\beta)^{\frac{x_1+a_7}{x}} \cdot (B_2 B_4^\beta)^{\frac{x_2+a_8}{x}} \cdot (Y_1 B_5)^{\frac{a_1+a_4\beta}{x}} \cdot (Y_2 B_6)^{\frac{a_2+a_5\beta}{x}} \cdot (Y_3 B_7)^{\frac{a_3+a_6\beta}{x}} \cdot Y$  and  $\sigma_{\hat{A}} = e(\sigma_{\hat{A}}, h^x)$ .
  - (d) Compute session key as  $k = F(\sigma_{\hat{A}}, s_{\hat{A}})$  and erase all intermediate values and  $y_1, y_2, y$ .

We assume, only the ephemeral private keys, i.e.  $(x_1, x_2, x)$  and  $(y_1, y_2, y)$  would be stored as secret in the state variable  $st$ .<sup>4</sup>

## 4.2 Security Analysis

**Theorem 1.** *Suppose that the  $(t, q, \epsilon_{\text{BDDH}})$ -Bilinear DDH assumption and  $(t, q, \epsilon_{\text{DLIN}})$ -Decision linear assumption hold in bilinear groups  $(\mathbb{G}, g, \mathbb{G}_T, p, e)$ , the hash function  $H$  is  $(t, \epsilon_{\text{CR}})$ -secure, and a  $(t, \epsilon_{\pi\text{PRF}})$ -secure  $\pi\text{PRF}$  family with index  $\{I_{\mathbb{G}_T}, f_{\mathbb{G}_T}\}$  where  $I_{\mathbb{G}_T} := \{(U, V, \alpha) \mid (U, V, \alpha) \in \mathbb{G}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_p\}$  and  $f_{\mathbb{G}_T} := (U, V, \alpha) \rightarrow U^{r_1+\alpha r_2} V$  with  $(r_1, r_2) \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^2$ , with respect to the definitions in Section 2. Then the proposed protocol is a  $(t', \epsilon')$ -eCK secure AKE in the sense of Definition 10.*

<sup>3</sup>We stress that the identifier  $\hat{A}$  and  $\hat{B}$  are required to be distinct

<sup>4</sup>This can be achieved by performing the computation in steps 2e and 2f (resp. steps 3c and 2f) on a smart card, where the long-term keys are stored. In this case, the intermediate values would not be exposed due to e.g. malware attacks on the PC, which we model with StateReveal query.

**Proof of Theorem 1.** We now verify that no polynomially bounded adversary can distinguish the real session key of a fresh oracle from a random key. In the security experiment, the adversary is allowed to query  $\text{EstablishParty}(pk_m, sk_m, P_m)$  with  $sk_m = \emptyset$  while registering a public key  $pk_m$  for dishonest party  $P_m$ . Namely, we allow arbitrary public key registration.

We first introduce the notations might be used in the proof. When describing the communication between oracle  $\pi_{\hat{A}}^s$  and party  $\hat{C}^{(s)}$  ( $s \in [\ell - 1]$ ), we use the following notations:

- $(x_1^{(s)}, x_2^{(s)}, x^{(s)})$ : the ephemeral private keys of oracle  $\pi_{\hat{A}}^s$ .
- $(X_1^{(s)}, X_2^{(s)}, X_3^{(s)}, X^{(s)}) := (g_1^{x_1^{(s)}}, g_2^{x_2^{(s)}}, g^{x_1^{(s)}+x_2^{(s)}}, g^{x^{(s)}})$ : the ephemeral public keys of oracle  $\pi_{\hat{A}}^s$ .
- $(C_1^{(s)}, C_2^{(s)}, C_3^{(s)}, C_4^{(s)}, C_5^{(s)}, C_6^{(s)}, C_7^{(s)}) := (g_1^{c_1^{(s)}} g^{C_3^{(s)}}, g_2^{c_2^{(s)}} g^{C_3^{(s)}}, g_1^{c_4^{(s)}} g^{c_6^{(s)}}, g_2^{c_5^{(s)}} g^{c_6^{(s)}}, g_1^{c_7^{(s)}}, g_2^{c_8^{(s)}}, g^{b_7+b_8})$ : the public keys of party  $\hat{C}^{(s)}$ .
- $(W_1^{(s)}, W_2^{(s)}, W_3^{(s)}, W^{(s)}) := (g_1^{w_1^{(s)}}, g_2^{w_2^{(s)}}, g^{w_1^{(s)}+w_2^{(s)}}, g^{w^{(s)}})$ : the ephemeral public keys received by oracle  $\pi_{\hat{A}}^s$ .
- $sid_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} := (\hat{A}, \hat{C}^{(s)}, X_1^{(s)}, X_2^{(s)}, X_3^{(s)}, X^{(s)}, W_1^{(s)}, W_2^{(s)}, W_3^{(s)}, W^{(s)})$ .
- $\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} = H(sid_{\hat{A}}^{(s)})$ .
- $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} = (C_1^{(s)} C_3^{(s)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} x_1^{(s)+a_7} \cdot (C_2^{(s)} C_4^{(s)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} x_2^{(s)+a_8} \cdot (W_1^{(s)} C_5^{(s)})^{a_1+a_4\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} \cdot (W_2^{(s)} C_6^{(s)})^{a_2+a_5\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} \cdot (W_3^{(s)} C_7^{(s)})^{a_3+a_6\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} \cdot W^{(s)x^{(s)}}$ .
- $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} = e((\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}), g_1^{x^{(s)}})$ .
- $k_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} := F(\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}, sid_{\hat{A}}^{(s)})$ .

We describe the communication between oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^t$  and party  $\hat{D}^{(t)}$  ( $t \in [\ell - 1]$ ), using the following notations:

- $(y_1^{(t)}, y_2^{(t)}, y^{(t)})$ : the ephemeral private keys of oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^t$ .
- $(Y_1^{(t)}, Y_2^{(t)}, Y_3^{(t)}, Y^{(t)}) := (g_1^{y_1^{(t)}}, g_2^{y_2^{(t)}}, g^{y_1^{(t)}+y_2^{(t)}}, g^{y^{(t)}})$ : the ephemeral public keys of oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^t$ .
- $(D_1^{(t)}, D_2^{(t)}, D_3^{(t)}, D_4^{(t)}, D_5^{(t)}, D_6^{(t)}, D_7^{(t)}) := (g_1^{d_1^{(t)}} g^{D_3^{(t)}}, g_2^{d_2^{(t)}} g^{D_3^{(t)}}, g_1^{d_4^{(t)}} g^{d_6^{(t)}}, g_2^{d_5^{(t)}} g^{d_6^{(t)}}, g_1^{d_7^{(t)}}, g_2^{d_8^{(t)}}, g^{b_7+b_8})$ : the public keys of party  $\hat{C}^{(s)}$ .
- $(N_1^{(t)}, N_2^{(t)}, N_3^{(t)}, N^{(t)}) := (g_1^{n_1^{(t)}}, g_2^{n_2^{(t)}}, g^{n_1^{(t)}+n_2^{(t)}}, g^{n^{(t)}})$ : the ephemeral public keys received by oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^t$ .
- $sid_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} := (\hat{A}, \hat{C}^{(s)}, Y_1^{(t)}, Y_2^{(t)}, Y_3^{(t)}, Y^{(t)}, N_1^{(t)}, N_2^{(t)}, N_3^{(t)}, N^{(t)})$ .
- $\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} = H(sid_{\hat{A}}^{(s)})$ .

- $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s)} = (D_1^{(t)} D_3^{(t)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}}) y_1^{(t)+a_7} \cdot (D_2^{(t)} D_4^{(t)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}}) y_2^{(t)+a_8} \cdot (N_1^{(t)} D_5^{(t)})^{a_1+a_4\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} \cdot (N_2^{(t)} D_6^{(t)})^{a_2+a_5\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} \cdot (N_3^{(t)} D_7^{(t)})^{a_3+a_6\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}} \cdot N^{(t)} y^{(t)}$ .
- $\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} = e((\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}), g_1^{y^{(t)}})$ .
- $k_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} := F(\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}, \text{sid}_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})$ .

We examine the probability of adversary in breaking the indistinguishability of session key of the test oracle, according to the following complementary events and all freshness related cases as Definition 8:

- **Event 1:** There is a oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^{t^*}$  held by  $\hat{B}$ , such that  $\pi_{\hat{A}}^{s^*}$  and  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^{t^*}$  have matching conversations, and we have the following disjoint cases:
  - Case 1 ( $C1$ ): The adversary doesn't issue  $\text{Corrupt}(\hat{A})$  and  $\text{Corrupt}(\hat{B})$ .
  - Case 2 ( $C2$ ): The adversary doesn't issue  $\text{StateReveal}(\pi_{\hat{A}}^{s^*})$  and  $\text{StateReveal}(\pi_{\hat{B}}^{t^*})$ .
  - Case 3 ( $C3$ ): The adversary doesn't issue  $\text{StateReveal}(\pi_{\hat{A}}^{s^*})$  and  $\text{Corrupt}(\hat{B})$ .
  - Case 4 ( $C4$ ): The adversary doesn't issue  $\text{Corrupt}(\hat{A})$  and  $\text{StateReveal}(\pi_{\hat{B}}^{t^*})$ .
- **Event 2:** There is no oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^{t^*}$  held by  $\hat{B}$ , such that  $\pi_{\hat{A}}^{s^*}$  and  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^{t^*}$  have matching conversations, and we have the following disjoint events:
  - Case 5 ( $C5$ ): The adversary doesn't issue  $\text{Corrupt}(\hat{A})$  and  $\text{Corrupt}(\hat{B})$ .
  - Case 6 ( $C6$ ): The adversary doesn't issue  $\text{StateReveal}(\pi_{\hat{A}}^{s^*})$  and  $\text{Corrupt}(\hat{B})$ .

In order to complete the proof of Theorem 1, we must provide the security proofs for above six cases. However, due to the Propositions 1 and 2 from [14], the security proofs for Cases  $C1, C2, C3$  and  $C6$  can be reduced to the security proof for Case  $C5$ . Therefore, we prove the advantage of the adversary is negligible in security parameter  $\kappa$ , for cases  $C4$  and  $C5$  respectively .

### Proof of Case $C4$ :

The proof proceeds in a sequence of games, following [4, 19]. The first game is the real security experiment, as assumed that there exists an *AKE-adversary*  $\mathcal{A}_1$  that breaks the security of the proposed protocol. We then describe several intermediate games that step-wisely modify the original game. Finally we prove that (under the stated security assumptions) no adversary can distinguish any of these games ( $G_{i+1}^1$  from its predecessor  $G_i^1$ ), namely the adversary has only negligible advantage in breaking the indistinguishability security property of the protocol in the security parameter  $\kappa$ . Let  $S_i^1$  be the event that the adversary wins the security experiment under the Game  $G_i^1$ .

**Game  $G_0^1$ .** This is the original eCK game with adversary in Case  $C4$ .

**Game  $G_1^1$ .** This game proceeds exactly as Game  $G_0^1$ , but the simulator aborts the game if it does not correctly guess the test oracle and its partner. Since the challenger activates  $d$  oracles for each

$\ell$  parties. Then the probability that the challenger guesses correctly the test oracle and its partner is at least  $1/(\ell^2 d^2)$ . Thus we have that

$$\Pr[S_0^1] \leq \ell^2 d^2 \cdot \Pr[S_1^1]. \quad (1)$$

**Game  $G_2^1$ .** This game proceeds exactly like the previous game, except that we replace the value  $e(Y^{(s^*)x^{(s^*)}}, h)$  of test oracle with a random one.

If there exists adversary  $\mathcal{A}_1$  can distinguish Game  $G_2^1$  from Game  $G_1^1$ , then we can use it to construct an efficient algorithm  $\mathcal{B}$  to solve the BDDH problem. Give a BDDH instance  $(\bar{g}, u, v, w, c)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  sets  $g = \bar{g}$ , and  $h = w$ , and simulates the execution environment as Game  $G_1^1$  except for the ephemeral keys  $X^{(s^*)}$  and  $Y^{(s^*)}$ .  $\mathcal{B}$  sets  $X^{(s^*)} = u$  and  $Y^{(s^*)} = v$  as the ephemeral public key for the test oracle and its partner respectively. Moreover,  $\mathcal{B}$  sets  $g_1 = g^{\mu_1}$  and  $g_2 = g^{\mu_2}$ , where  $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in_R \mathcal{Z}_p^2$ . To compute the session key of test oracle,  $\mathcal{B}$  does following

1. Compute secret exponent  $\gamma = \mu_1(x_1^{(s^*)} + a_7)(b_1 + b_4\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + \mu_2(x_2^{(s^*)} + a_8)(b_2 + b_5\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + (x_1^{(s^*)} + x_2^{(s^*)} + a_7 + a_8)(b_3 + b_6\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + \mu_1(y_1^{(s^*)} + b_7)(a_1 + a_4\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + \mu_2(y_2^{(s^*)} + b_8)(a_2 + b_5\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + ((y_1^{(s^*)} + y_2^{(s^*)})\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} + b_7 + b_8)(a_3 + a_6\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)})$ , such that  $g^\gamma = (B_1 B_3^{\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}})^{x_1^{(s^*)} + a_7} \cdot (B_2 B_4^{\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}})^{x_2^{(s^*)} + a_8} \cdot (Y_1^{(s^*)} B_5)^{a_1 + a_4\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \cdot (Y_2^{(s^*)} B_6)^{a_2 + a_5\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \cdot (Y_3^{(s^*)} B_7)^{a_3 + a_6\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}}$ .
2. Compute secret key material as  $\sigma^{(s^*)} = e(h, g)^\gamma \cdot c = e(\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}, h)$ .<sup>5</sup>
3. Compute  $k^{(s^*)} = F(\sigma^{(s^*)}, sid_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)})$ .

Note that if  $c = e(h, X^{(s^*)}y^{(s^*)})$ , then the simulation is equivalent to Game  $G_1^1$ . Otherwise the simulation is equivalent to Game  $G_2^1$ . Now when the algorithm  $\mathcal{A}_1$  which is able to distinguish game  $G_2^1$  from  $G_1^1$  outputs 1 (meaning this game proceeds like Game  $G_2^1$ ),  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs 1 as answer to the BDDH challenge (meaning  $c$  is chosen at random), otherwise  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs 0. Therefore, we obtain that

$$|\Pr[S_1^1] - \Pr[S_2^1]| \leq \epsilon_{\text{BDDH}}. \quad (2)$$

**Game  $G_3^1$ .** We modify Game  $G_2^1$  to  $G_3^1$  by changing pseudo-random function  $F$  to a truly random function  $RF$  for test oracle.

In Game  $G_3^1$  we make use of the fact that the seed  $\sigma^{(s^*)} = e((\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)})^{x^{(s^*)}}, h)$  of  $F$  is chosen uniformly random, and independent of any message sent. If the adversary  $\mathcal{A}_1$  distinguishes Game  $G_3^1$  from Game  $G_2^1$  with non-negligible probability, we can use it to construct algorithm  $\mathcal{B}$  that breaks the security of PRF function  $F$ . Specifically, the  $\mathcal{B}$  is given access to an PRF oracle, which access either  $F$  or a truly random function  $RF$ .  $\mathcal{B}$  simulates the execution environment for  $\mathcal{A}_1$  as Game  $G_2^1$  except for the test oracle. When  $\mathcal{A}_1$  issue test query,  $\mathcal{B}$  send  $(\sigma^{(s^*)}, sid_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)})$  to the PRF oracle. If the oracle is  $F$ , the simulation is equivalent to that in Game  $G_2^1$ , otherwise the simulation is equivalent to Game  $G_3^1$ . Then the algorithm  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs 1 when  $\mathcal{A}_1$  outputs 1 meaning this game proceeds like Game  $G_3^1$ . Thus, we have that

$$|\Pr[S_2^1] - \Pr[S_3^1]| \leq \epsilon_{\text{PRF}}. \quad (3)$$

<sup>5</sup>Please note that we omit the value  $U$  (e.g., set  $U = 1$ ) when generating the seed of  $\pi$ PRF, since plain PRF is enough here.

Collect the advantages from Game  $G_0^1$  to Game  $G_3^1$ , we have that

$$\epsilon' \leq \ell^2 d^2 \cdot (\epsilon_{\text{BDDH}} + \epsilon_{\text{PRF}}). \quad (4)$$

**Proof of Case C5:**

Similarly, we proceed in Games  $G_i^2$  with adversary  $\mathcal{A}_2$  for Case C5 as follows. Let  $S_i^2$  be the event that the adversary wins the security experiment in Game  $G_i^2$  respectively.

**Game  $G_0^2$ .** This is the original eCK game with adversary in Case C5.

**Game  $G_1^2$ .** This game proceeds as the previous game, except that the simulator aborts if the adversary completes an oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^t$  such that  $H(\text{sid}_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) = H(s_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})$  and  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^t$  has no matching conversation to test oracle. Hence we have for any  $\text{sid}_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} \neq \text{sid}_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}$  ( $t \in [d]$ ). Then, if the collision event does not occur, the simulation is equivalent to Game  $G_0^2$ . When the event does occur, we can easily construct algorithm that breaks the collision-resistant hash function  $H$  by outputting  $(\text{sid}_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}, \text{sid}_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})$ . Hence we have that

$$|\Pr[S_0^2] - \Pr[S_1^2]| \leq \epsilon_{\text{CR}}. \quad (5)$$

Please note that, the rejection rule is possible, since we assume that the simulator would catches all session id  $s$  for each oracle. Such rejection event introduced by this game would happen at any point after issuing the test query.

**Game  $G_2^2$ .** The challenger proceeds as Game  $G_1^2$  but aborts the game if it does not correctly guess the test oracle and its peer. Then the probability that the challenger guesses correctly is at least  $1/d\ell^2$ .

**Game  $G_3^2$ .** We modify game  $G_2^2$  to game  $G_3^2$  by changing the value of

$$e((C_1^{(s)} C_3^{(s)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}})^{x_1^{(s)} + a_7} \cdot (C_2^{(s)} C_4^{(s)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}})^{x_2^{(s)} + a_8}, h)$$

in computation of secret material  $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}$  for oracles  $\pi_{\hat{A}}^s$  to

$$(e(X_1^{(s)} A_5, C_1^{(s)} C_4^{(s)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}}) \cdot e(X_2^{(s)} A_6, C_2^{(s)} C_5^{(s)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}}) \cdot e(X_3^{(s)} A_7, C_3^{(s)} C_6^{(s)\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s)}}))^r,$$

where  $r$  is uniform random exponent of  $h = g^r$  which is chosen by simulator.

This change is purely conceptual, since our long-term private/public keys are all determined when simulator initiates the execution environment of this game. Therefore, we have that

$$\Pr[S_2^2] = \Pr[S_3^2]. \quad (6)$$

**Game  $G_4^2$ .** This game proceeds as the previous game, except that we change the DH tuple  $(g, g_1, g_2, A_5, A_6, A_7)$  to a random tuple. First note that the probability that the chosen tuple  $(g, g_1, g_2, A_5, A_6, A_7)$ , such that  $g \neq 1_G, g_1 \neq 1_G, g_2 \neq 1_G, g_1 \neq g_2 \neq g$  and  $\log_{g_1} A_5 + \log_{g_2} A_6 \neq \log_g A_7$ , is at least  $1 - 6/p$ . Since the elements in DH tuple  $(g, g_1, g_2, A_5, A_6, A_7)$  are uniformly selected at random. If there exists adversary  $\mathcal{A}_2$  can distinguish game  $G_4^2$  from game  $G_3^2$ , then we can use it to construct an efficient algorithm  $\mathcal{B}$  to solve the DLIN problem. Give a DLIN instance  $(u, u_1, u_2, v, w, c)$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  sets  $g = u, g_1 = u_1$  and  $g_2 = u_2$ , and simulates the execution environment as

Game  $G_3^2$  except for the long-term public keys of  $\hat{A}$ :  $A_5, A_6$  and  $A_7$ .  $\mathcal{B}$  sets  $A_5 = v, A_6 = w$  and  $A_7 = c$ . Note that if  $c = g^{a_7 + a_8}$ , then the simulation is equivalent to Game  $G_3^2$ . Otherwise the simulation is equivalent to game  $G_4^2$ . Now when the algorithm  $\mathcal{A}_2$  which is able to distinguish game  $G_4^2$  from  $G_3^2$  outputs 1 (meaning this game proceeds like game  $G_4^2$ ),  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs 1 as answer to the DLIN challenge (meaning  $c$  is chosen at random), otherwise  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs 0. Therefore, we obtain that

$$|\Pr[S_3^2] - \Pr[S_4^2]| \leq \epsilon_{\text{DLIN}} + 6/p. \quad (7)$$

**Game  $G_5^2$ .** We modify Game  $G_5^2$  to  $G_6^2$  by changing  $\pi$ PRF function  $F$  to a truly random function  $RF$  for test oracle. Due to the modifications of Game  $G_3^2$  and  $G_4^2$ , we first show that key secret  $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}$  and each the key secret  $\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}$  of oracle  $\pi_{\hat{B}}^t$  are pairwise independent. The tuple  $(B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4, \sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}, \sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})$  (before evaluating pairing) is denoted by the following equations:

$$\log_g B_1 \equiv \mu_1 b_1 + b_3 \quad (8)$$

$$\log_g B_2 \equiv \mu_2 b_2 + b_3 \quad (9)$$

$$\log_g B_3 \equiv \mu_1 b_4 + b_6 \quad (10)$$

$$\log_g B_4 \equiv \mu_2 b_5 + b_6 \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_g \sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} &= m u_1 (x_1^{(s^*)} + a_7) (b_1 + b_4 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + \mu_2 (x_2^{(s^*)} + a_8) (b_2 + b_5 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + \\ &\quad (x_1^{(s^*)} + x_2^{(s^*)} + a_0) (b_3 + b_6 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}) + \delta^{(s^*)} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_g \sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} &= m u_1 (n_1^{(t)} + d_7^{(t)}) (b_1 + b_4 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}) + \mu_2 (n_2^{(t)} + d_8^{(t)}) (b_2 + b_5 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}) + \\ &\quad (n_1^{(t)} + n_2^{(t)} + d_0^{(t)}) (b_3 + b_6 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}) + \delta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Where  $g_1 = g^{\mu_1}, g_2 = g^{\mu_2}, a_0 = a_7 + a_8 + \Delta_a$  ( where  $\Delta_a \neq 0$ ),  $d_0^{(t)} = d_7^{(t)} + d_8^{(t)} + \Delta_d^{(t)}$ ,

$$g^{\delta^{(s^*)}} = (X_1^{(s^*)} A_5)^{b_1 + b_4 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \cdot (X_2^{(s^*)} A_6)^{b_2 + b_5 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \cdot (X_3^{(s^*)} A_7)^{b_3 + b_6 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \cdot Y^{(s^*) x^{(s^*)}}$$

, and

$$g^{\delta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}} = (N_1^{(t)} D_5^{(t)})^{b_1 + b_4 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}} \cdot (N_2^{(t)} D_6^{(t)})^{b_2 + b_5 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}} \cdot (N_3^{(t)} D_7^{(t)})^{b_3 + b_6 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}} \cdot N^{(t) y^{(t)}}.$$

Let  $z_1^{(s^*)} = x_1^{(s^*)} + a_7, z_2^{(s^*)} = x_2^{(s^*)} + a_8, z_3^{(s^*)} = x_1^{(s^*)} + x_2^{(s^*)} + a_0, z_1^{(t)} = n_1^{(t)} + d_7^{(t)}, z_2^{(t)} = n_2^{(t)} + d_8^{(t)}$ , and  $z_3^{(t)} = n_1^{(t)} + n_2^{(t)} + d_0^{(t)}$ . We now can obtain a  $6 \times 6$  matrix denoted by  $M$  from the above equations as following:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \log_g B_1 \\ \log_g B_2 \\ \log_g B_3 \\ \log_g B_4 \\ \log_g \sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} - \delta^{(s^*)} \\ \log_g \sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} - \delta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mu_2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu_1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu_2 & 1 \\ \mu_1 z_1^{(s^*)} & \mu_2 z_2^{(s^*)} & z_3^{(s^*)} & m u_1 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} z_1^{(s^*)} & \mu_2 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} z_2^{(s^*)} & \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} z_3^{(s^*)} \\ \mu_1 z_1^{(t)} & \mu_2 z_2^{(t)} & z_3^{(t)} & \mu_1 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} z_1^{(t)} & \mu_2 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} z_2^{(t)} & \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} z_3^{(t)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ b_5 \\ b_6 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{p}$$

One the one hand, If  $(g, g_1g_2, g_3, g^{z_1^{(t)}}, g^{z_2^{(t)}}, g^{z_3^{(t)}})$  is a Linear tuple, then corresponding  $\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}$  is independent from  $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}$ , since

$$\log_g \sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} - \delta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} = \mu_1 z_1^{(t)} (b_1 + b_4 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}) + \mu_2 z_2^{(t)} (b_2 + b_5 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}) + z_3^{(t)} (b_3 + b_6 \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})$$

is linearly dependent on  $\log_g B_1, \log_g B_2, \log_g B_3$  and  $\log_g B_4$ , while  $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}$  is linearly independent from  $\log_g B_1, \log_g B_2, \log_g B_3$  and  $\log_g B_4$  with overwhelming probability (at least  $1 - 6/p$ ). On the other hand, consider that  $(g, g_1g_2, g_3, g^{z_1^{(t)}}, g^{z_2^{(t)}}, g^{z_3^{(t)}})$  is not a linear tuple. We observe that

$$\text{Det}M := \mu_1^2 \mu_2^2 (\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} - \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}) (z_3^{(s^*)} - z_1^{(s^*)} - z_2^{(s^*)}) (z_3^{(t)} - z_1^{(t)} - z_2^{(t)}) \neq 0,$$

since  $\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} - \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} \neq 0$  (by the rejection rule in game  $G_1^2$ ),  $(z_3^{(s^*)} - z_1^{(s^*)} - z_2^{(s^*)}) = \Delta_a \neq 0$  and  $z_3^{(t)} - z_1^{(t)} - z_2^{(t)} = \Delta_z = \Delta_n^{(t)} \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} + \Delta_d^{(t)} \neq 0$ . Hence, the  $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}$  is independent to  $\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}$ , as well as  $e(\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}, \sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)})$  and  $e(\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}, \sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})$ . Now if there exist adversary  $\mathcal{A}_2$  that is able to distinguish game  $G_5^2$  from game  $G_5^2$  with non-negligible probability (i.e.  $b = b'$ ). Then we can use it to construct an efficient algorithm  $\mathcal{B}$  to break the  $\pi$ PRF function with index  $\{I_{\mathbb{G}_T}, f_{\mathbb{G}_T}\}$  where  $I_{\mathbb{G}_T} := \{(U, V, \alpha) | (U, V, \alpha) \in \mathbb{G}_T^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_p\}$  and  $f_{\mathbb{G}_T} := (U, V, \alpha) \rightarrow U^{r_1 + \alpha r_2} V$  with  $(r_1, r_2) \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^2$ . Algorithm  $\mathcal{B}$  simulates the execution environment for  $\mathcal{A}_2$  as the challenger in Game  $G_4^2$ . In particularly,  $\mathcal{B}$  uniformly chooses  $(\mu_1, \mu_2) \in_R \mathbb{Z}_p^2$ , and sets

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_1 &:= \mu_1 b_1 + b_3, \eta_2 := \mu_2 b_2 + b_3, \\ \eta_3 &:= \mu_1 b_4 + b_6, \eta_4 := \mu_2 b_5 + b_6, \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} := e(A_7 / (A_5^{\mu_1^{-1}} A_6^{\mu_2^{-1}}), h), U_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} := e(N_3^{(t)} D_7^{(t)} / ((N_1^{(t)} A_5)^{\mu_1^{-1}} (N_2^{(t)} A_6)^{\mu_2^{-1}}), h),$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} &= e((B_1 B_3^{\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}})^{x_1^{(s^*)} + a_7} \cdot (B_2 B_4^{\beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}})^{x_2^{(s^*)} + a_8} \cdot (W_1^{(s^*)} \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} B_5)^{a_1 + a_4 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \cdot (W_2^{(s^*)} B_6)^{a_2 + a_5 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \\ &\quad \cdot (W_3^{(s^*)} B_7)^{a_3 + a_6 \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}} \cdot (g^{x_1} g^{a_7})^{\eta_1 + \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} \eta_3} \cdot (g^{x_2} g^{a_8})^{\eta_2 + \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)} \eta_4} \cdot W^{(s^*) x^{(s^*)}}, h), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V^{(t)} &:= e((D_1^{(t)} D_3^{(t) \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}})^{y_1 + b_7} \cdot (D_2^{(t)} D_4^{(t) \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}})^{y_2 + b_8} \cdot (N_1^{(t)} g^{a_7})^{\eta_1 + \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} \eta_3} \\ &\quad \cdot (N_2^{(t)} g^{a_7})^{\eta_2 + \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)} \eta_4} \cdot N^{(t) y^{(t)}}, h), \end{aligned}$$

and  $(r_1, r_2) := (b_3, b_6)$ . Then the indexes  $\sigma_{(U^{(s^*)}, V^{(s^*)}, \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)})}^{(s^*)} = e(\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}, h)$ , and  $\sigma_{(U^{(t)}, V^{(t)}, \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})}^{(t)} = e(\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}, h)$  for  $t \in [d]$ , where the  $\sigma_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)}$  and  $\sigma_{\hat{B}}^{(t)}$  ( $t \in [d]$ ) are the secret key materials of corresponding oracles as in game  $G_5^2$ . Thereafter,  $\mathcal{B}$  simulates game  $G_5^2$  with adversary  $\mathcal{A}_2$  except the computation of  $k^{(s^*)}$  and  $k^{(t)}$  ( $t \in [d]$ ), where  $\mathcal{B}$  gives index  $(U^{(s^*)}, V^{(s^*)}, \beta_{\hat{A}}^{(s^*)})$  and  $(U^{(t)}, V^{(t)}, \beta_{\hat{B}}^{(t)})$  ( $t \in [d]$ ) to the oracle  $(F, I_{\mathbb{G}_T})$  in the experiment of the  $\pi$ PRF security Definition 3 and sets the values returned from the oracle as session keys  $k_e^{(s^*)}$  and  $k_e^{(t)}$  ( $t \in [d]$ ) respectively. When  $\mathcal{A}_2$  output 1 (meaning the simulated game is  $G_5^2$ ), then  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs 1 (meaning the oracle is  $(F, I_{\mathbb{G}_T})$ ). Otherwise  $\mathcal{B}$  outputs 0. Since if the oracle is  $(F, I_{\mathbb{G}_T})$ , the simulated game is equivalent to Game  $G_4^2$ , otherwise the simulated game is equivalent to Game  $G_5^2$ . Therefore, we obtain that

$$|\Pr[S_4^2] - \Pr[S_5^2]| \leq \epsilon_{\pi\text{PRF}}. \quad (14)$$



Note that, in game  $G_5^2$  the bit  $b$  is never use in test query, so that the  $\Pr[S_5^2] = 1/2$ . Collect the advantages from Game  $G_0^2$  to Game  $G_5^2$ , we have that

$$\epsilon' \leq \epsilon_{\text{CR}} + \ell^2 d \cdot (\epsilon_{\text{DLIN}} + \epsilon_{\pi\text{PRF}} + 6/p) \quad (15)$$

## 5 Conclusions

We have presented an efficient eCK-secure key exchange protocols without random oracles (and without NAXOS trick), that the security against chosen public key attacks based on the plain public key assumption (i.e. without KOSK assumption). An open question here is how to construct an eCK secure protocol without  $\pi\text{PRF}$ , we leave out this for future work.

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