A Protocol for Online Mobile Payment

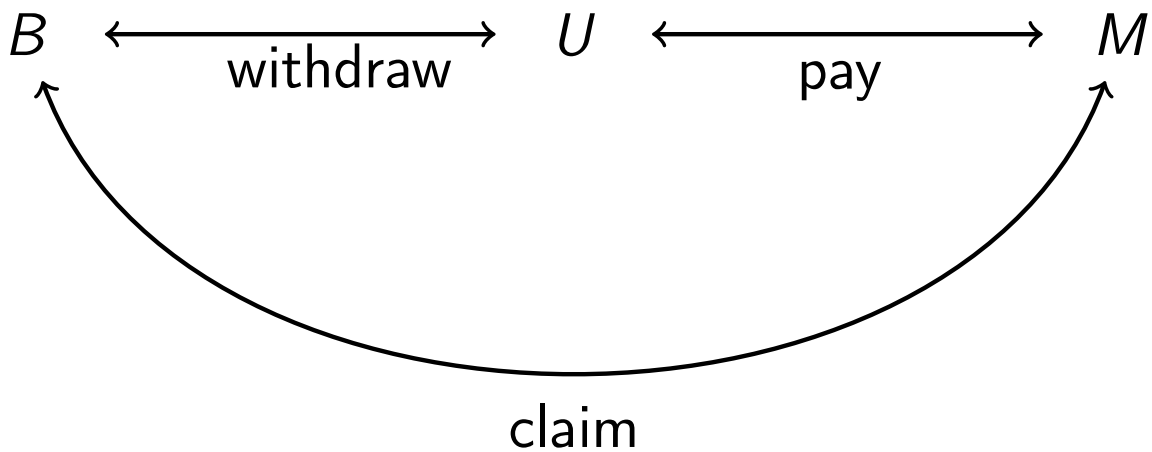
Asgeir Steine

Plan:

- Mobile Online Payment
- Properties
- Blind Signatures
- Near Field Channel U <-> M
- Anonymous Online Channel B <-> U
- Protocol

Mobile Online Payment

Mobile Online Payment



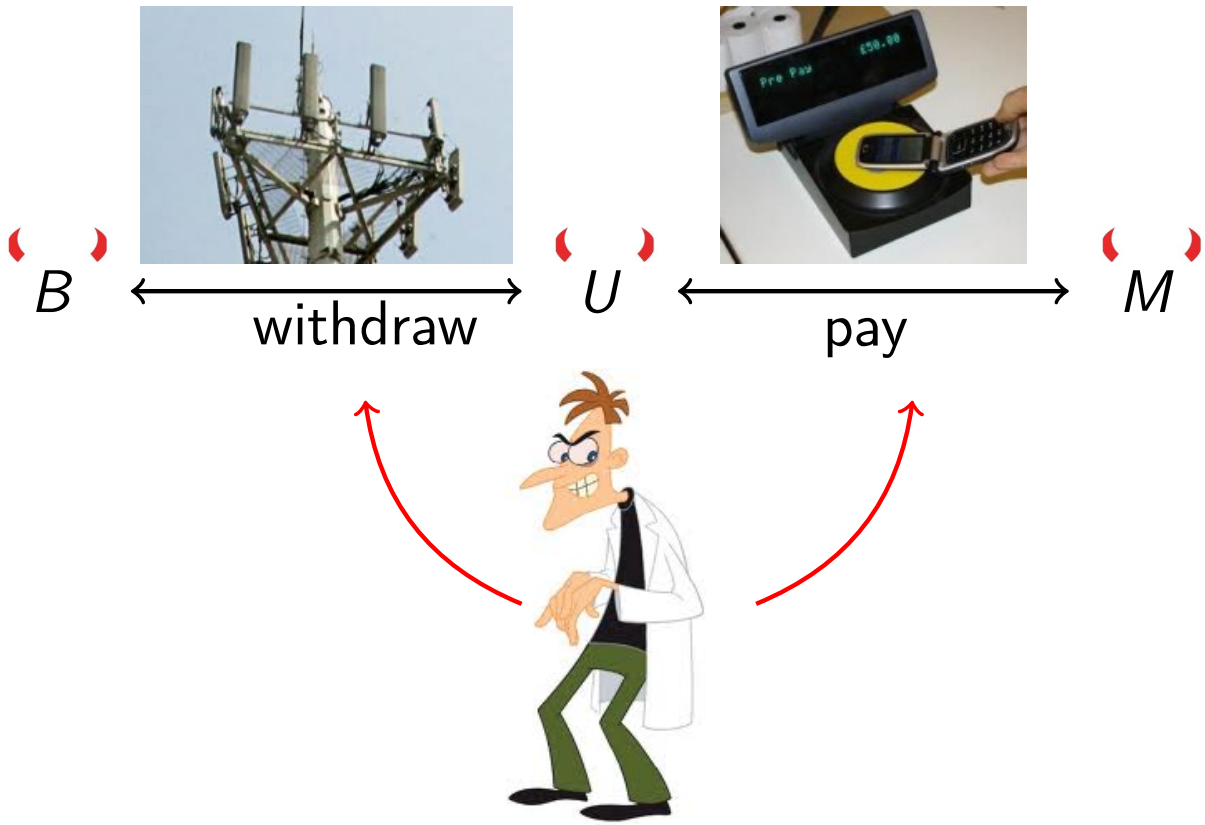
Mobile Online Payment

$B \xleftrightarrow{\text{withdraw}} U \xleftrightarrow{\text{pay}} M$

Mobile Online Payment

B ⟷ withdraw U ⟷ pay M

Mobile Online Payment



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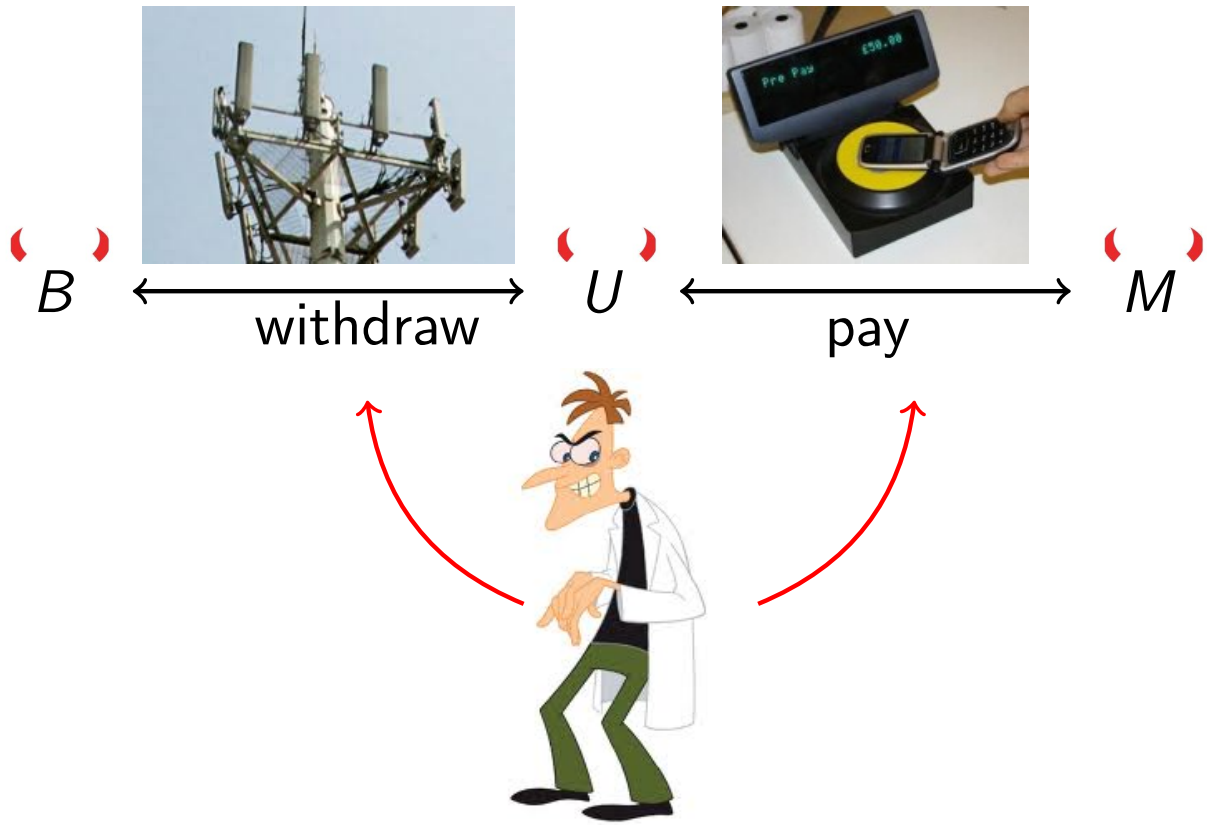
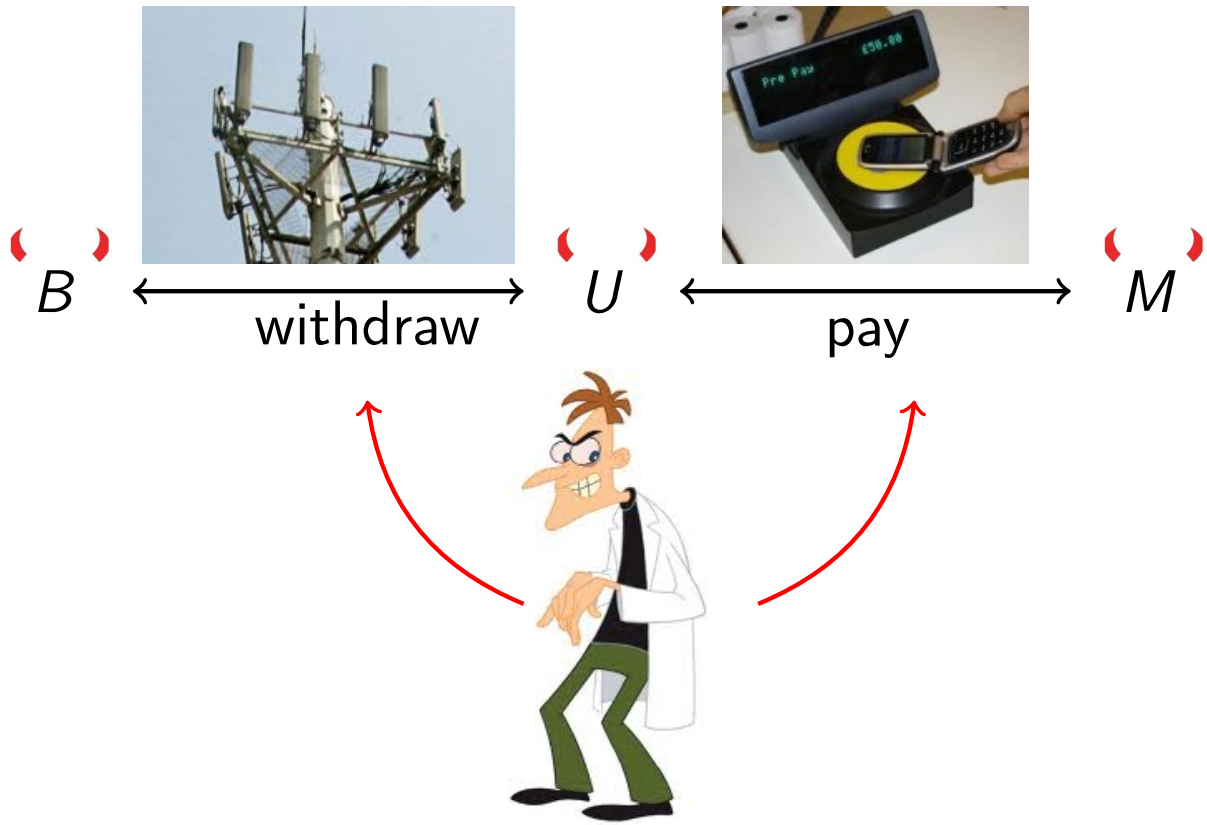


- Many potential threats.

Mobile Online Payment



- Many potential threats.
- Hidden players: Network operator N, Mobile Service Provider S.

Properties

Transaction security:

- Bank security (withdraw $\geq$ claim).
- Merchant security (claim $\geq$ pay).
- User security (pay $\geq$ withdraw).

Privacy:

- Bank should learn who you are, but not where (same with N).
- Merchant should learn where you are, but not who (same with S).

Weak Blind Signatures

- Blind signatures allow users to request signatures from someone without disclosing the message to be signed.
- A blind signature scheme consist of five algorithms:
  Key generation (Gen),
  Request (Req),
  Issue (Issue),
  Unblind (UnBlind), and
  Verify (Ver).

- Completeness:
  $(sk, vk) \leftarrow \mathsf{Gen}$
  $(\rho, s) \leftarrow \mathsf{Req}(vk, m)$
  $\tilde{\sigma} \leftarrow \mathsf{Issue}(sk, \rho)$
  $\sigma \leftarrow \mathsf{UnBlind}(s, \tilde{\sigma})$
  $\Rightarrow \mathsf{Ver}(vk, \sigma, m) = \mathit{true}$

Weak Blind Signatures

- Weak Unforgeability:
  No efficient adversary (given a honestly generated vk) can sign more messages than he has received issue tokens $\tilde{\sigma}$.
- Weak Blindness:
  A bit technical, but essentially no efficient adversary (given honestly generated keys (sk, vk) can distinguish $\rho \leftarrow \mathrm{Req}(vk, m)$ from $\rho' \leftarrow \mathrm{Req}(vk, m')$ for any m, m'.

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  (Even after seeing the corresponding signatures.)

Near Field Channel

$U \longleftrightarrow M$

- Attacker can delay/stop messages and eavesdrop, but not modify (unless U or M are corrupted).
- User identity does not leak.
- User location leaks if M is corrupt or adversary is eavsdropping.

Anonymous Online Channel

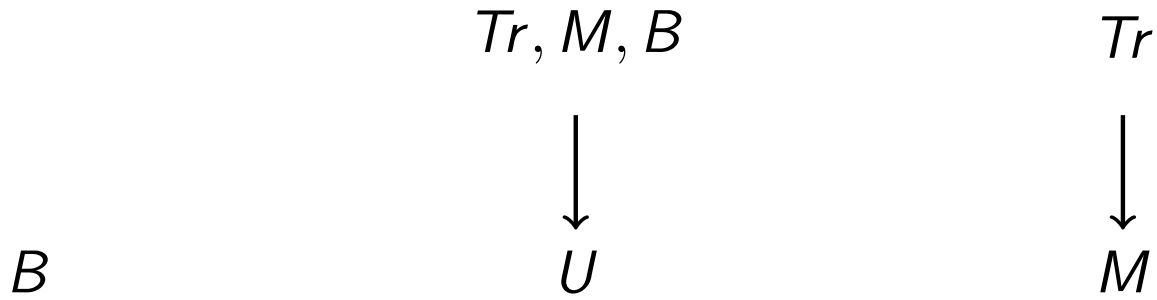
$B \longleftrightarrow U$

- A bit technical functionality (previous work).
- Adversary has full control of the network in corrupted locations.
- U's identity leaks only if service provider S is corrupted.
- However N can trace U through corrupted locations by denial of service attack.

Protocol

B U M

Protocol



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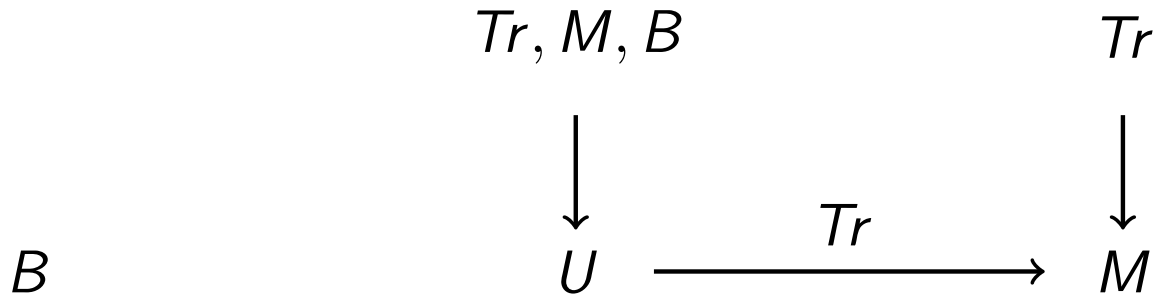

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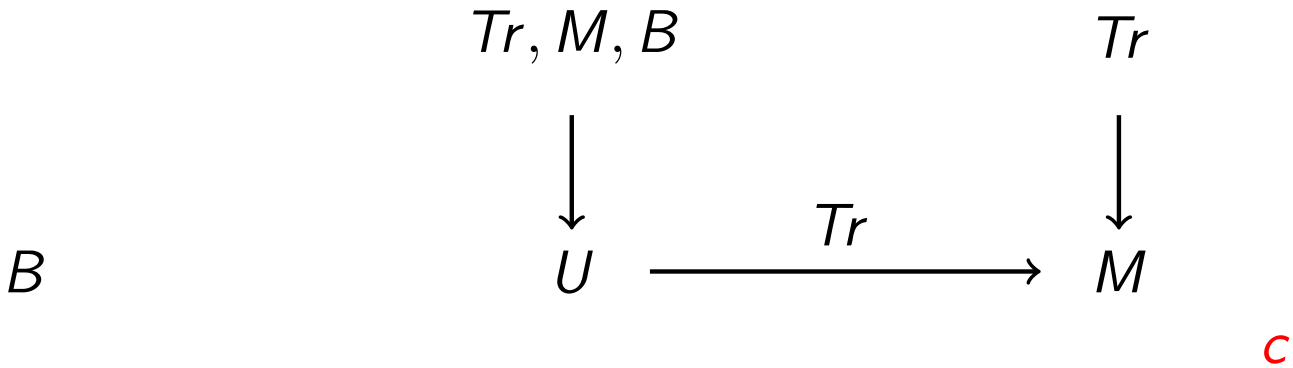

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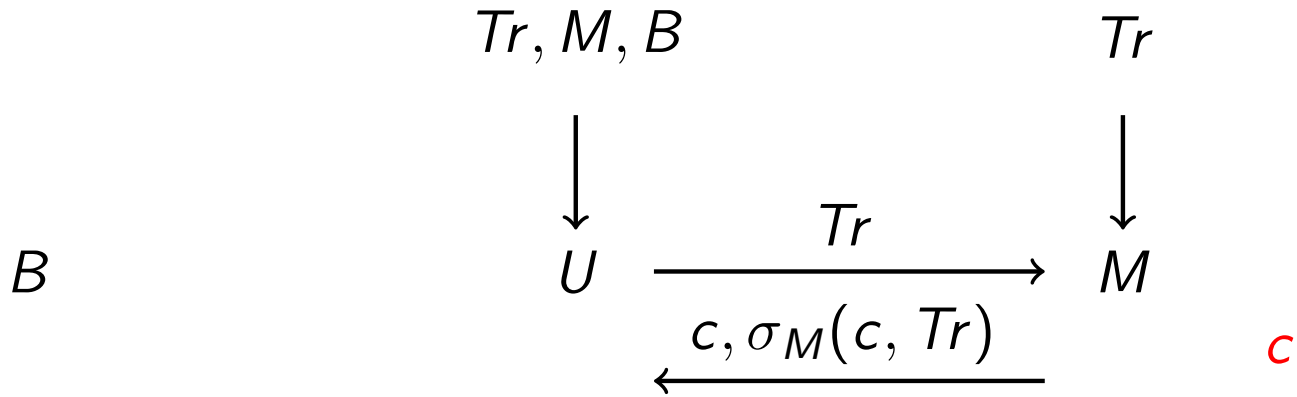

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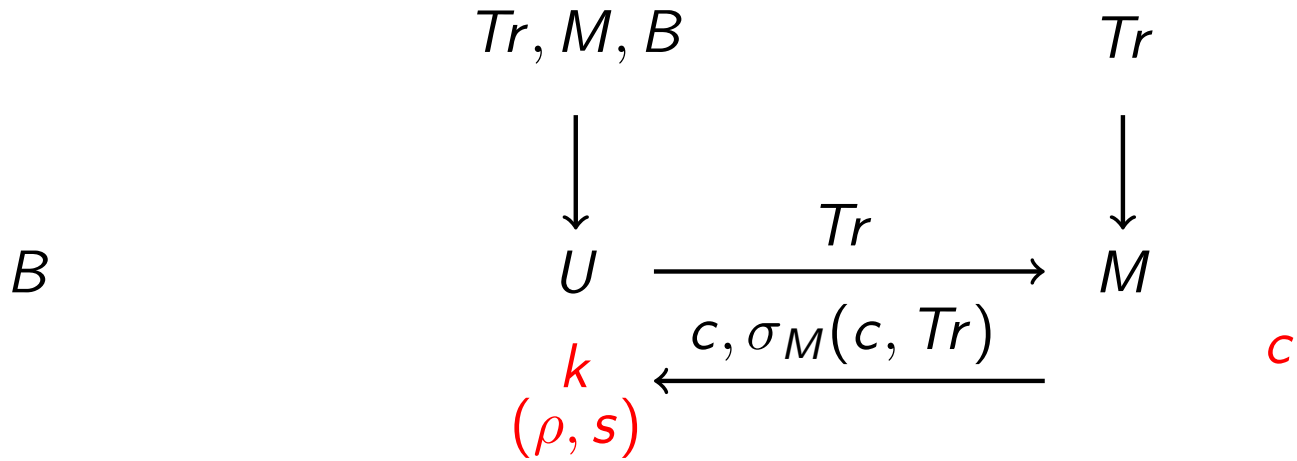

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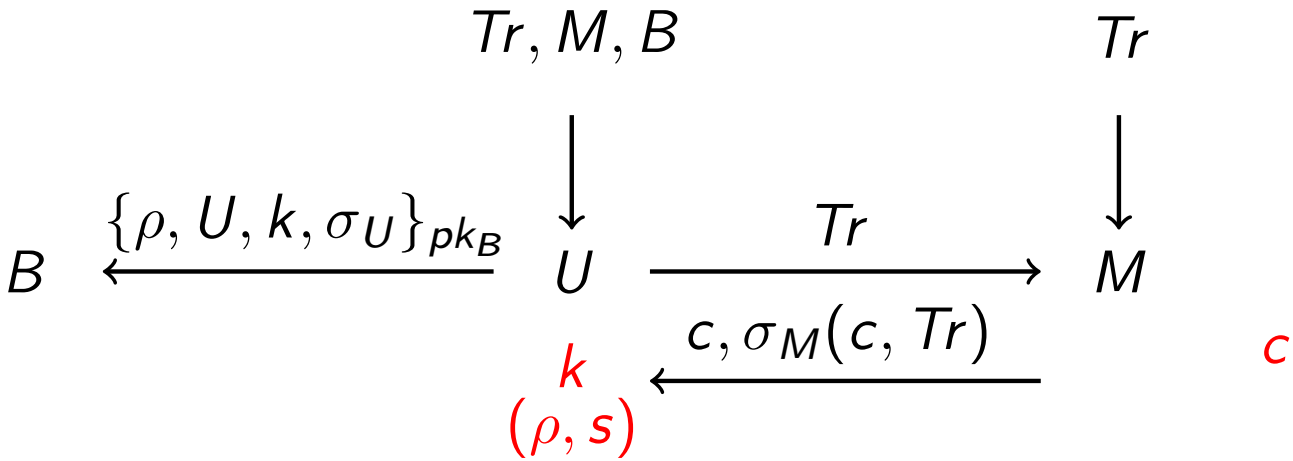

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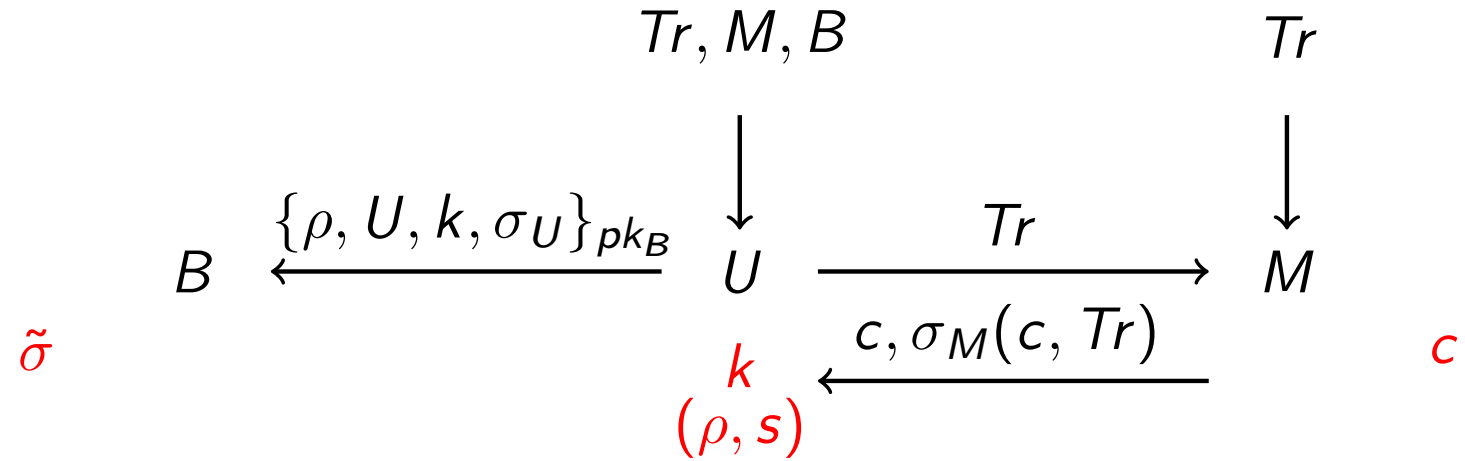

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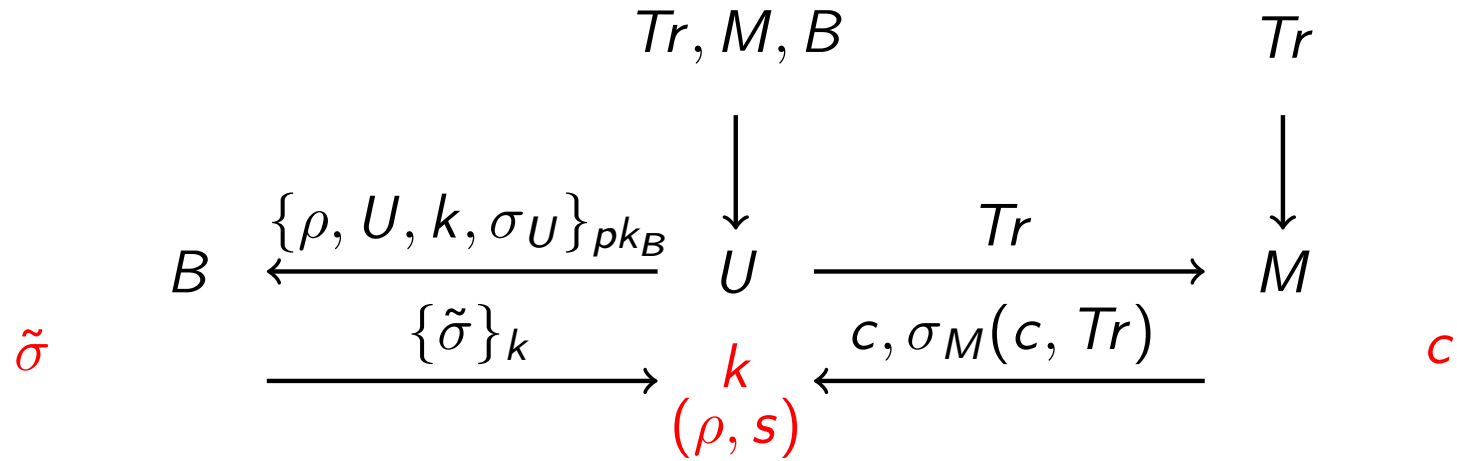

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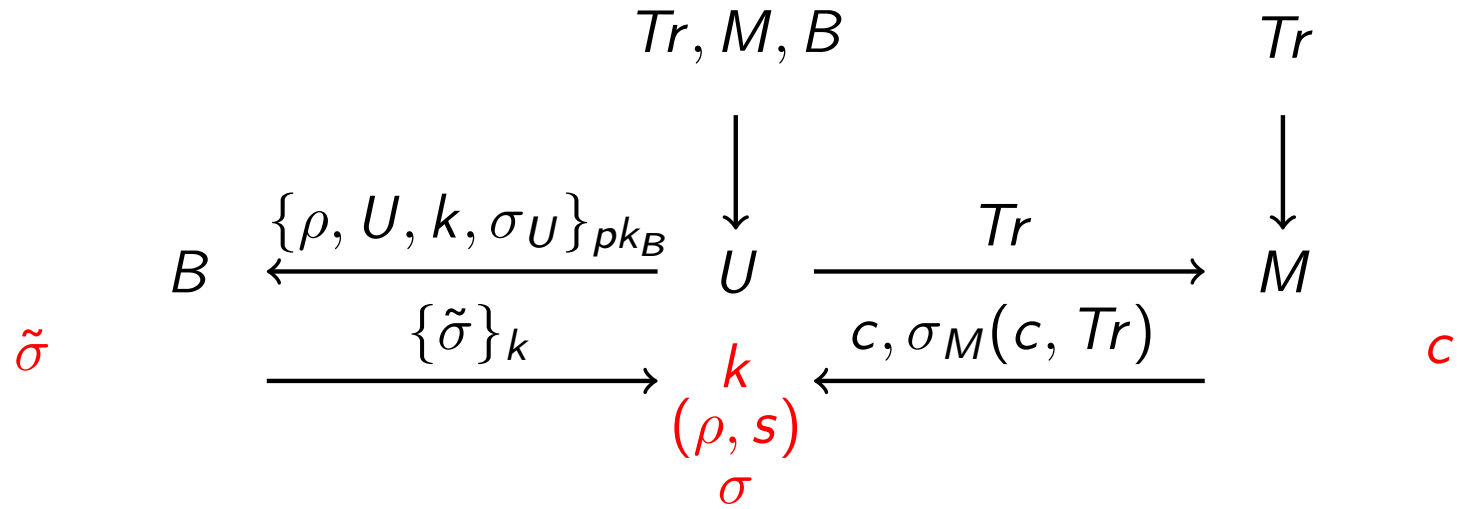

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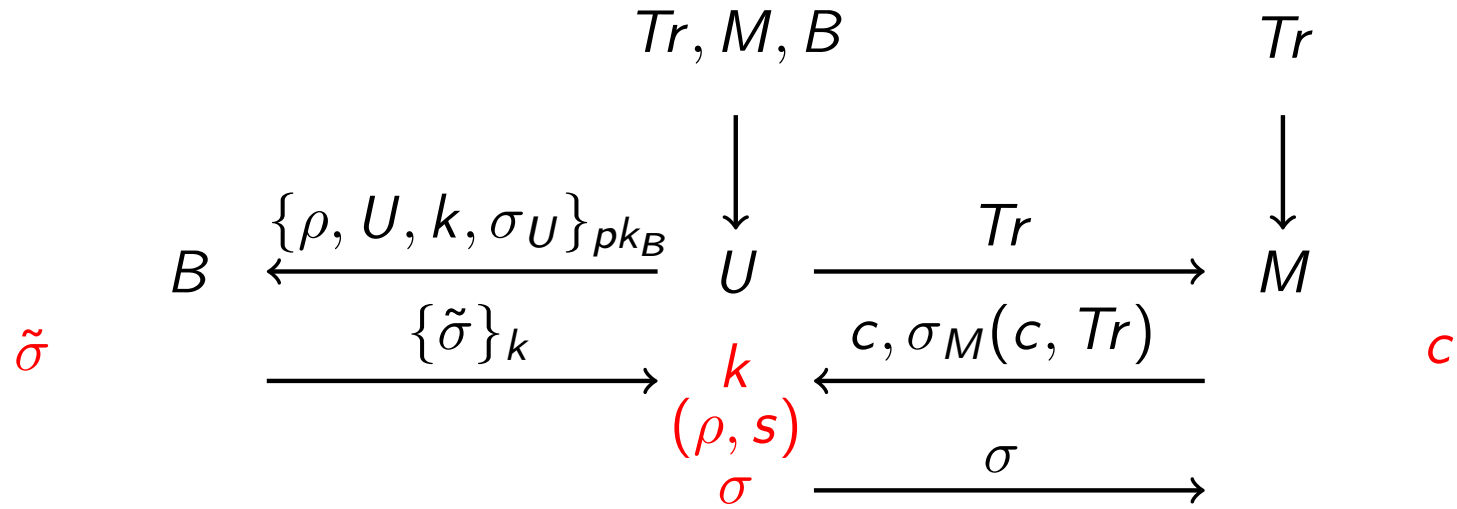

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Thank You.