

Zcash Protocol Specification

Version 2.0-draft-3

Sean Bowe — Daira Hopwood — Taylor Hornby — Nathan Wilcox

March 9, 2016

Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Caution	3
3	Conventions	3
3.1	Integers, Bit Sequences, and Endianness	3
3.2	Cryptographic Functions	4
4	Concepts	4
4.1	Payment Addresses, Viewing Keys , and Spending Keys	4
4.2	Coins	5
4.2.1	Coin Commitments	6
4.2.2	Serial numbers	6
4.2.3	Coin plaintexts and memo fields	6
4.3	Coin Commitment Tree	7
4.4	Spent Serials Map	7
4.5	The Blockchain	7
5	Pour Transfers and Descriptions	8
5.1	Pour Circuit and Proofs	9
6	In-band secret distribution	10
6.1	Encryption	10
6.2	Decryption by a Recipient	11
6.3	Decryption by a Viewing Key Holder	12
6.4	Commentary	12
7	Encoding Addresses and Keys	13

7.1	Transparent Payment Addresses	13
7.2	Transparent Private Keys	13
7.3	Private Payment Addresses	13
7.4	Spending Keys	14
7.5	Viewing Keys	14
8	Differences from the Zerocash paper	14
8.1	Unification of Mints and Pours	14
8.2	Faerie Gold attack and fix	14
8.3	Internal hash collision attack and fix	15
8.4	Viewing keys	15
8.5	Changes to PRF inputs and truncation	15
8.6	In-band secret distribution	15
8.7	Miscellaneous	15
9	Acknowledgements	15
10	References	16

1 Introduction

Zcash is an implementation of the *Decentralized Anonymous Payment* scheme **Zerocash** [2] with some adjustments to terminology, functionality and performance. It bridges the existing *transparent* payment scheme used by **Bitcoin** with a *confidential* payment scheme protected by zero-knowledge succinct non-interactive arguments of knowledge (zk-SNARKs).

Changes from the original **Zerocash** are highlighted in magenta, or in the case of changes for viewing keys, orange.

2 Caution

Zcash security depends on consensus. Should your program diverge from consensus, its security is weakened or destroyed. The cause of the divergence doesn't matter: it could be a bug in your program, it could be an error in this documentation which you implemented as described, or it could be you do everything right but other software on the network behaves unexpectedly. The specific cause will not matter to the users of your software whose wealth is lost.

Having said that, a specification of *intended* behaviour is essential for security analysis, understanding of the protocol, and maintenance of Zcash Core and related software. If you find any mistake in this specification, please contact <security@z.cash>. While the production **Zcash** network has yet to be launched, please feel free to do so in public even if you believe the mistake may indicate a security weakness.

3 Conventions

3.1 Integers, Bit Sequences, and Endianness

All integers in *Zcash-specific* encodings are unsigned, have a fixed bit length, and are encoded as big-endian. The definition of the encryption scheme based on AEAD.CHACHA20.POLY1305 [7] in § 6 'In-band secret distribution' on p.10 uses length fields encoded as little-endian. Also, Curve25519 public and private keys are defined as byte sequences, which are converted from integers using little-endian encoding.

The notation **0x** followed by a string of **boldface** hexadecimal digits represents the corresponding integer converted from hexadecimal.

In bit layout diagrams, each box of the diagram represents a sequence of bits. The bit length is given explicitly in each box, except for the case of a single bit, or for the notation $[0]^n$ which represents the sequence of n zero bits. If the content of the box is a byte sequence, it is implicitly converted to a sequence of bits using big-endian order. The bit sequences are then concatenated in the order shown from left to right, and the result is converted to a sequence of bytes, again using big-endian order.

For example, the diagram



represents the byte sequence **[0x4A, 0xBC, 0xD1, 0x23]**.

$\text{Trailing}_k(x)$, where k is an integer, converts the input x to a bit sequence using big-endian order, and returns the trailing (final) k bits of that bit sequence.

The notation $1..N$, used as a subscript, means the sequence of values with indices 1 through N inclusive. For example, $a_{pk,1..N}^{\text{new}}$ means the sequence $[a_{pk,1}^{\text{new}}, a_{pk,2}^{\text{new}}, \dots, a_{pk,N}^{\text{new}}]$.

The symbol \perp is used to indicate unavailable information or a failed decryption.

3.2 Cryptographic Functions

CRH is a collision-resistant hash function. In **Zcash**, the *SHA-256 compression* function is used which takes a 512-bit block and produces a 256-bit hash. This is different from the *SHA-256* function, which hashes arbitrary-length sequences. [8]

PRF_x is a pseudo-random function seeded by x . Four/Five independent PRF_x are needed in our scheme: $\text{PRF}_x^{\text{addr}}$, PRF_x^{sn} , PRF_x^{pk} , PRF_x^{p} , and PRF_x^{dk} .

It is required that PRF_x^{sn} and PRF_x^{p} be collision-resistant across all x — i.e. it should not be feasible to find $(x, y) \neq (x', y')$ such that $\text{PRF}_x^{\text{sn}}(y) = \text{PRF}_{x'}^{\text{sn}}(y')$, and similarly for PRF_x^{p} .

In **Zcash**, the *SHA-256 compression* function is used to construct all of these functions.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PRF}_x^{\text{addr}}(t) &:= \text{CRH} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 252 \text{ bit } x \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline [0]^{253} \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \text{ bit } t \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \\
 \text{sn} = \text{PRF}_{a_{\text{sk}}}^{\text{sn}}(\rho) &:= \text{CRH} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 252 \text{ bit } a_{\text{sk}} \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 256 \text{ bit } \rho \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \\
 h_i = \text{PRF}_{a_{\text{sk}}}^{\text{pk}}(i, h_{\text{Sig}}) &:= \text{CRH} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & i-1 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 252 \text{ bit } a_{\text{sk}} \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 256 \text{ bit } h_{\text{Sig}} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \\
 \rho_i^{\text{new}} = \text{PRF}_{\varphi}^{\text{p}}(i, h_{\text{Sig}}) &:= \text{CRH} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & i-1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 252 \text{ bit } \varphi \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 256 \text{ bit } h_{\text{Sig}} \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \\
 K_i^{\text{disclose}} = \text{PRF}_{a_{\text{vk}}}^{\text{dk}}(i, h_{\text{Sig}}) &:= \text{CRH} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & i-1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 252 \text{ bit } a_{\text{vk}} \\ \hline \end{array} \parallel \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 256 \text{ bit } h_{\text{Sig}} \\ \hline \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

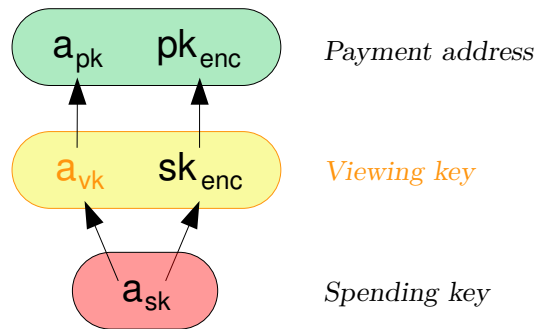
Note: The most significant four bits of the first byte are used to distinguish different uses of CRH, ensuring that the functions are independent. In addition to the inputs shown here, the first four bits 1100 (i.e. a first byte of **0xC**) are used to distinguish uses of the full *SHA-256* hash function – see § 4.2.1 ‘Coin Commitments’ on p.6 and § 5 ‘Computation of h_{Sig} ’ on p.9.

4 Concepts

4.1 Payment Addresses, Viewing Keys, and Spending Keys

A key tuple $(\text{addr}_{\text{sk}}, \text{addr}_{\text{vk}}, \text{addr}_{\text{pk}})$ is generated by users who wish to receive payments under this scheme. The viewing key addr_{vk} is derived from the spending key addr_{sk} , and the payment address addr_{pk} is derived from the viewing key.

The following diagram depicts the relations between key components. Arrows point from a component to any other component(s) that can be derived from it.



Note that a *spending key* holder can derive the other components, and a *viewing key* holder can derive (a_{pk}, pk_{enc}) , even though these components are not formally part of the respective keys. Implementations MAY cache these derived components, provided that they are deleted if the corresponding source component is deleted.

The composition of *payment addresses*, *viewing keys*, and *spending keys* is a cryptographic protocol detail that should not normally be exposed to users. However, user-visible operations should be provided to:

- obtain a *payment address* from a *viewing key*; and
- obtain a *payment address* or *viewing key* from a *spending key*.

a_{sk} and a_{vk} are each 252 bits. a_{pk} , sk_{enc} , and pk_{enc} , are each 256 bits.

a_{vk} , a_{pk} , sk_{enc} , and pk_{enc} are derived as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{vk} &:= \text{Trailing}_{252}(\text{PRF}_{a_{sk}}^{\text{addr}}(0)) \\ a_{pk} &:= \begin{cases} \text{PRF}_{a_{vk}}^{\text{addr}}(1) & \text{with viewing keys} \\ \text{PRF}_{a_{sk}}^{\text{addr}}(3) & \text{without viewing keys} \end{cases} \\ sk_{enc} &:= \text{clamp}_{\text{Curve25519}}(\text{PRF}_{a_{sk}}^{\text{addr}}(2)) \\ pk_{enc} &:= \text{Curve25519}(sk_{enc}, \underline{9}) \end{aligned}$$

where

- $\text{Curve25519}(\underline{n}, \underline{q})$ performs point multiplication of the Curve25519 public key represented by the byte sequence \underline{q} by the Curve25519 secret key represented by the byte sequence \underline{n} , as defined in section 2 of [3];
- $\underline{9}$ is the public byte sequence representing the Curve25519 base point;
- $\text{clamp}_{\text{Curve25519}}(\underline{x})$ takes a 32-byte sequence \underline{x} as input and returns a byte sequence representing a Curve25519 private key, with bits “clamped” as described in section 3 of [3]: “clear bits 0, 1, 2 of the first byte, clear bit 7 of the last byte, and set bit 6 of the last byte.” Here the bits of a byte are numbered such that bit b has numeric weight 2^b .

Users can accept payment from multiple parties with a single addr_{pk} and the fact that these payments are destined to the same payee is not revealed on the blockchain, even to the paying parties. *However* if two parties collude to compare a addr_{pk} they can trivially determine they are the same. In the case that a payee wishes to prevent this they should create a distinct *payment address* for each payer.

4.2 Coins

A *coin* (denoted \mathbf{c}) is a tuple (a_{pk}, v, ρ, r) which represents that a value v is spendable by the recipient who holds the *spending key* a_{sk} corresponding to a_{pk} , as described in the previous section.

- a_{pk} is a 32-byte *authorization* public key of the recipient.
- v is a 64-bit unsigned integer representing the value of the *coin* in *zatoshi* (1 **ZEC** = 10^8 *zatoshi*).
- ρ is a 32-byte $\text{PRF}_{a_{sk}}^{\text{sn}}$ preimage.
- r is a 24-byte *COMM trapdoor*.

r is randomly generated by the sender. ρ is generated from a random seed φ using $\text{PRF}_{\varphi}^{\rho}$. Only a commitment to these values is disclosed publicly, which allows the tokens r and ρ to blind the value and recipient *except* to those who possess these tokens.

4.2.1 Coin Commitments

The underlying v and a_{pk} are blinded with ρ and r using the collision-resistant hash function **SHA256**. The resulting hash $cm = \text{CoinCommitment}(c)$.

$$cm := \text{SHA256} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 8 \text{ bit } \mathbf{0xC0} & 256 \text{ bit } a_{pk} & 64 \text{ bit } v & 256 \text{ bit } \rho & 192 \text{ bit } r \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

4.2.2 Serial numbers

A *serial number* (denoted sn) equals $\text{PRF}_{a_{sk}}^{sn}(\rho)$. A *coin* is spent by proving knowledge of ρ and a_{sk} in zero knowledge while disclosing sn , allowing sn to be used to prevent double-spending.

4.2.3 Coin plaintexts and memo fields

Transmitted coins are stored on the blockchain in encrypted form, together with a *coin commitment* cm .

The *coin plaintexts* associated with a *Pour description* are encrypted to the respective *transmission keys* $pk_{enc,1..N}^{new}$, and the result forms part of a *transmitted coins ciphertext* (see § 6 ‘*In-band secret distribution*’ on p. 10 for further details).

Each *coin plaintext* (denoted cp) consists of $(a_{pk}, v, \rho, r, \text{memo})$.

The first **four** of these fields are as defined earlier. **memo** is a 64-byte *memo field* associated with this *coin*.

The usage of the *memo field* is by agreement between the sender and recipient of the *coin*. It should be encoded as a UTF-8 human-readable string [4], padded with zero bytes. Wallet software is expected to strip any trailing zero bytes and then display the resulting UTF-8 string to the recipient user, where applicable. Incorrect UTF-8-encoded byte sequences should be displayed as replacement characters (U+FFFD). This does not preclude uses of the *memo field* by automated software, but specification of such usage is not in the scope of this document.

The encoding of a *coin plaintext* consists of, in order:

a_{pk} (32 bytes)	v (8 bytes)	ρ (32 bytes)	r (24 bytes)	memo (64 bytes)
---------------------	---------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------------

- 32 bytes specifying a_{pk} .
- 8 bytes specifying a big-endian encoding of v .
- 32 bytes specifying ρ .
- 24 bytes specifying r .
- 64 bytes specifying **memo**.

4.3 Coin Commitment Tree



The *coin commitment tree* is an *incremental merkle tree* of depth d used to store *coin commitments* that *Pour transfers* produce. Just as the *unspent transaction output set* (UTXO) used in Bitcoin, it is used to express the existence of value and the capability to spend it. However, unlike the UTXO, it is *not* the job of this tree to protect against double-spending, as it is append-only.

Blocks in the blockchain are associated (by all nodes) with the root of this tree after all of its constituent *Pour descriptions*' *coin commitments* have been entered into the tree associated with the previous block.

4.4 Spent Serials Map

Transactions insert *serial numbers* into a *spent serial numbers map* which is maintained alongside the UTXO by all nodes.

Eli: a tx is just a string, so it doesn't insert anything. Rather, nodes process tx's and the "good" ones lead to the addition of serials to the spent serials map.

Transactions that attempt to insert a *serial number* into this map that already exists within it are invalid as they are attempting to double-spend.

Eli: After defining *transaction*, one should define what a *legal tx* is (this definition depends on a particular blockchain [view]) and only then can one talk about "attempts" of transactions, and insertions of serial numbers into the spent serials map.

4.5 The Blockchain

At a given point in time, the *blockchain view* of each *full node* consists of a sequence of one or more valid *blocks*. Each *block* consists of a sequence of one or more *transactions*. In a given node's *blockchain view*, *treestates* are chained in an obvious way:

- The input *treestate* of the first *block* is the empty *treestate*.
- The input *treestate* of the first *transaction* of a *block* is the final *treestate* of the immediately preceding *block*.
- The input *treestate* of each subsequent *transaction* in a *block* is the output *treestate* of the immediately preceding *transaction*.
- The final *treestate* of a *block* is the output *treestate* of its last *transaction*.

An *anchor* is a Merkle tree root of a *treestate*, and uniquely identifies that *treestate* given the assumed security properties of the Merkle tree's hash function.

Each *transaction* is associated with a **sequence of Pour descriptions**. TODO: They also have a transparent value flow that interacts with the Pour $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{old}}$ and $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{new}}$. Inputs and outputs are associated with a value.

The total value of the outputs must not exceed the total value of the inputs.

The *anchor* of the **first Pour description** in a *transaction* must refer to some earlier *block*'s final *treestate*.

The *anchor* of each subsequent *Pour description* may refer either to some earlier *block*'s final *treestate*, or to the output *treestate* of the immediately preceding *Pour description*.

These conditions act as constraints on the blocks that a *full node* will accept into its *blockchain view*.

We rely on Bitcoin-style consensus for *full nodes* to eventually converge on their views of valid *blocks*, and therefore of the sequence of *treestates* in those *blocks*.

Value pool Transaction inputs insert value into a *value pool*, and transaction outputs remove value from this pool. The remaining value in the pool is available to miners as a fee.

5 Pour Transfers and Descriptions

A *Pour description* is data included in a *block* that describes a *Pour transfer*, i.e. a confidential value transfer. This kind of value transfer is the primary **Zerocash**-specific operation performed by transactions; it uses, but should not be confused with, the *POUR circuit* used for the zk-SNARK proof and verification.

A *Pour transfer* spends N^{old} coins $c_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}$ and creates N^{new} coins $c_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}$. **Zcash** transactions have an additional field *vpour*, which is a **sequence of Pour descriptions**.

Each *Pour description* consists of:

vpub_old which is a value $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{old}}$ that the *Pour transfer* removes from the value pool.

vpub_new which is a value $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{new}}$ that the *Pour transfer* inserts into the value pool.

anchor which is a merkle root *rt* of the *coin commitment tree* at some block height in the past, or the merkle root produced by a previous pour in this transaction. [Sean: We need to be more specific here.](#)

scriptPubKey which is a *script* that creates conditions for acceptance of a *Pour description* in a transaction.

scriptSig which is a *script* used to satisfy the conditions of the **scriptPubKey**.

serials which is an N^{old} size sequence of serials $sn_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}$.

commitments which is a N^{new} size sequence of *coin commitments* $cm_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}$.

ephemeralKey which is a Curve25519 public key *epk*.

encCiphertexts which is a N^{new} size sequence of ciphertext components, $C_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{enc}}$.

discloseCiphertexts which is a N^{old} size sequence of ciphertext components, $C_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{disclose}}$.

(The preceding fields starting from **ephemeralKey** together form the *transmitted coins ciphertext*.)

randomSeed which is a random 256-bit seed *randomSeed*.

vmacs which is a N^{old} size sequence of message authentication tags $h_{1..N^{\text{old}}}$ that bind h_{sig} to each a_{sk} of the *Pour description*.

zkproof which is the zero-knowledge proof π_{POUR} .

TODO: Describe case where there are fewer than N^{old} real input coins.

Computation of h_{Sig} Given a *Pour description*, we define:

$$h_{\text{Sig}} := \text{SHA256} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 8 \text{ bit } \mathbf{0xC1} & 256 \text{ bit } \text{sn}_1^{\text{old}} \dots & 256 \text{ bit } \text{sn}_{N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}} & \text{randomSeed} & \text{scriptPubKey} \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

Merkle root validity A *Pour description* is valid if rt is a *coin commitment tree* root found in either the blockchain or a merkle root produced by inserting the *coin commitments* of a previous *Pour description* in the transaction to the *coin commitment tree* identified by that previous *Pour description*'s anchor.

Non-malleability A *Pour description* is valid if the script formed by appending scriptPubKey to scriptSig returns *true*. The scriptSig is cryptographically bound to π_{POUR} .

Balance A *Pour transfer* can be seen, from the perspective of the transaction, as an input and an output simultaneously. $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{old}}$ takes value from the value pool and $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{new}}$ adds value to the value pool. As a result, $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{old}}$ is treated like an *output value*, whereas $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{new}}$ is treated like an *input value*.

Note that unlike original **Zerocash** [2], **Zcash** does not have a distinction between Mint and Pour transfers. The addition of $v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{old}}$ to a *Pour description* subsumes the functionality of Mint. Also, *Pour descriptions* are indistinguishable regardless of the number of real input coins.

Commitments and Serials A transaction that contains one or more *Pour descriptions*, when entered into the blockchain, appends to the *coin commitment tree* with all constituent *coin commitments*. All of the constituent serial numbers are also entered into the *spent serial numbers map* of the *blockchain view and mempool*. A transaction is not valid if it attempts to add a serial number to the *spent serial numbers map* that already exists in the map.

5.1 Pour Circuit and Proofs

In **Zcash**, N^{old} and N^{new} are both 2.

A valid instance of π_{POUR} assures that given a *primary input*:

$$(\text{rt}, \text{sn}_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}, \text{cm}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}, v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{old}}, v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{new}}, h_{\text{Sig}}, h_{1..N^{\text{old}}}, \mathbf{C}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{enc}}, \mathbf{C}_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{disclose}}),$$

there exists a witness of *auxiliary input*:

$$(\text{path}_{1..N^{\text{old}}}, \mathbf{c}_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}, \mathbf{a}_{\text{sk}, 1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}, \mathbf{cp}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}, \varphi, \mathbf{a}_{\text{vk}, 1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}, \mathbf{K}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{enc}}, \mathbf{K}_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{disclose}}, \mathbf{pk}_{\text{enc}, 1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}, \text{esk})$$

where:

$$\text{for each } i \in \{1..N^{\text{old}}\}: \mathbf{c}_i^{\text{old}} = (\mathbf{a}_{\text{pk}, i}^{\text{old}}, v_i^{\text{old}}, \rho_i^{\text{old}}, r_i^{\text{old}});$$

$$\text{for each } i \in \{1..N^{\text{new}}\}: \begin{cases} \mathbf{cp}_i^{\text{new}} = (\mathbf{a}_{\text{pk}, i}^{\text{new}}, v_i^{\text{new}}, \rho_i^{\text{new}}, r_i^{\text{new}}, \text{memo}_i) \\ \mathbf{P}_i^{\text{enc}} \text{ is an encoding of } \mathbf{cp}_i^{\text{new}} \text{ per § 4.2.3 'Coin plaintexts and memo fields' on p. 6;} \end{cases}$$

such that the following conditions hold:

Merkle path validity for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{old}}\} \mid v_i^{\text{old}} \neq 0$: path_i must be a valid path of depth d from $\text{CoinCommitment}(\mathbf{c}_i^{\text{old}})$ to *coin commitment tree* root rt .

$$\text{Balance } v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{old}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N^{\text{old}}} v_i^{\text{old}} = v_{\text{pub}}^{\text{new}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N^{\text{new}}} v_i^{\text{new}}.$$

Serial integrity for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{new}}\}$: $\text{sn}_i^{\text{old}} = \text{PRF}_{\text{sk},i}^{\text{sn}}(\rho_i^{\text{old}})$.

Spend authority for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{old}}\}$: $\text{a}_{\text{vk},i}^{\text{old}} = \text{Trailing}_{252}(\text{PRF}_{\text{a}_{\text{sk},i}^{\text{old}}}^{\text{addr}}(0))$

$$\text{a}_{\text{pk},i}^{\text{old}} = \begin{cases} \text{PRF}_{\text{a}_{\text{vk},i}^{\text{old}}}^{\text{addr}}(1) & \text{with viewing keys} \\ \text{PRF}_{\text{a}_{\text{sk},i}^{\text{old}}}^{\text{addr}}(3) & \text{without viewing keys.} \end{cases}$$

Non-malleability for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{old}}\}$: $\text{h}_i = \text{PRF}_{\text{a}_{\text{sk},i}^{\text{old}}}^{\text{pk}}(i, \text{h}_{\text{Sig}})$.

Uniqueness of ρ_i^{new} for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{new}}\}$: $\rho_i^{\text{new}} = \text{PRF}_{\varphi}^{\rho}(i, \text{h}_{\text{Sig}})$.

Commitment integrity for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{new}}\}$: $\text{cm}_i^{\text{new}} = \text{CoinCommitment}(\text{c}_i^{\text{new}})$.

\mathbf{C}^{enc} integrity for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{new}}\}$: $\mathbf{C}_i^{\text{enc}} = \text{SymEncrypt}_{\text{K}_i^{\text{enc}}}(\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{enc}})$.

$\mathbf{C}^{\text{disclose}}$ integrity for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{old}}\}$: $\mathbf{C}_i^{\text{disclose}} = \text{SymEncrypt}_{\text{K}_i^{\text{disclose}}}(\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{disclose}})$ and $\text{K}_i^{\text{disclose}} = \text{PRF}_{\text{a}_{\text{vk},i}^{\text{old}}}^{\text{dk}}(i, \text{h}_{\text{Sig}})$

where $\mathbf{P}_1^{\text{disclose}} :=$

256 bit K_1^{enc}	...	256 bit $\text{K}_{N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{enc}}$	64 bit v_1^{old} ...	64 bit $\text{v}_{N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}$
256 bit $\text{pk}_{\text{enc},1}^{\text{new}}$...	256 bit $\text{pk}_{\text{enc},N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}$	256 bit esk	

$\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{disclose}} :=$

256 bit $\text{K}_1^{\text{disclose}}$
--

 for $i \in \{2..N^{\text{old}}\}$.

Note: $\text{pk}_{\text{enc},1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}$, esk , and $\text{memo}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}$ are intentionally not constrained. This implies that for the \mathbf{C}^{enc} and $\mathbf{C}^{\text{disclose}}$ integrity constraints, the circuit need not compute ChaCha20 blocks that are only used to encrypt those fields (although the Poly1305 authenticator must be computed over the whole of each ciphertext).

6 In-band secret distribution

In order to transmit the secret v , ρ , and r (necessary for the recipient to later spend) and also a *memo field* to the recipient *without* requiring an out-of-band communication channel, the *transmission* public key pk_{enc} is used to encrypt these secrets. The recipient's possession of the associated $(\text{addr}_{\text{pk}}, \text{addr}_{\text{sk}})$ (which contains both a_{pk} and sk_{enc}) is used to reconstruct the original *coin* and *memo field*.

Several more encryptions are used to also reveal these values to a holder of a *viewing key* for any of the input *coins*, and also to permit them to check whether the other encryptions are valid.

All of the resulting ciphertexts are combined to form a *transmitted coins ciphertext*.

6.1 Encryption

Let $\text{SymEncrypt}_{\text{K}}(\mathbf{P})$ be authenticated encryption using a variation of AEAD_CHACHA20_POLY1305 [7] encryption of plaintext \mathbf{P} , with empty “associated data”, all-zero nonce $[0]^{96}$, and 256-bit key K . The variation is that the ChaCha20 keystream is used to encrypt the plaintext starting immediately after the 32 bytes of the Poly1305 key, without discarding 32 bytes as in [7].

Similarly, let $\text{SymDecrypt}_K(\mathbf{C})$ be decryption using the same AEAD_CHACHA20_POLY1305 variation of ciphertext \mathbf{C} , with empty “associated data”, all-zero nonce $[0]^{96}$, and 256-bit key K . The result is either the plaintext byte sequence, or \perp indicating failure to decrypt.

Define $\text{KDF}(\text{dhsecret}_i, \text{epk}, \text{pk}_{\text{enc},i}^{\text{new}}, i) :=$

$$\text{SHA256} \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 8 \text{ bit } \mathbf{0xC2} & 256 \text{ bit } \text{dhsecret}_i & 256 \text{ bit } \text{epk} & 256 \text{ bit } \text{pk}_{\text{enc},i}^{\text{new}} & 8 \text{ bit } i - 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right).$$

Let $\text{pk}_{\text{enc},1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}$ be the **Curve25519** public keys for the intended recipient addresses of each new *coin*, let $\mathbf{a}_{\text{vk},1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}$ be the *disclosure key* for each of the addresses from which the old *coins* are sent, and let $\mathbf{cp}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}$ be the *coin plaintexts*.

Then to encrypt:

- Generate a new **Curve25519** (public, private) key pair (epk, esk) .
- For $i \in \{1..N^{\text{new}}\}$,
 - Let $\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{enc}}$ be the raw encoding of \mathbf{cp}_i .
 - Let $\text{dhsecret}_i := \text{Curve25519}(\text{esk}, \text{pk}_{\text{enc},i}^{\text{new}})$.
 - Let $K_i^{\text{enc}} := \text{KDF}(\text{dhsecret}_i, \text{epk}, \text{pk}_{\text{enc},i}^{\text{new}}, i)$.
 - Let $\mathbf{C}_i^{\text{enc}} := \text{SymEncrypt}_{K_i^{\text{enc}}}(\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{enc}})$.

- For $i \in \{1..N^{\text{old}}\}$, let $K_i^{\text{disclose}} := \text{PRF}_{\mathbf{a}_{\text{vk},i}^{\text{old}}}^{\text{dk}}(i, \text{hSig})$.

- Let $\mathbf{P}_1^{\text{disclose}} :=$

256 bit K_1^{enc}	...	256 bit $K_{N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{enc}}$	64 bit $\mathbf{v}_1^{\text{old}}$...	64 bit $\mathbf{v}_{N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{old}}$
256 bit $\text{pk}_{\text{enc},1}^{\text{new}}$...	256 bit $\text{pk}_{\text{enc},N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}$	256 bit esk	

$$\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{disclose}} := \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 256 \text{ bit } K_1^{\text{disclose}} \\ \hline \end{array} \text{ for } i \in \{2..N^{\text{old}}\}.$$

- For $i \in \{1..N^{\text{old}}\}$, let $\mathbf{C}_i^{\text{disclose}} := \text{SymEncrypt}_{K_i^{\text{disclose}}}(\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{disclose}})$.

The resulting *transmitted coins ciphertext* is $(\text{epk}, \mathbf{C}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{enc}}, \mathbf{C}_{1..N^{\text{old}}}^{\text{disclose}})$.

6.2 Decryption by a Recipient

Let $(\text{pk}_{\text{enc}}, \text{sk}_{\text{enc}})$ be the recipient’s **Curve25519** (public, private) key pair, and let $\text{cm}_{1..N^{\text{new}}}^{\text{new}}$ be the coin commitments of each output coin. Then for each $i \in \{1..N^{\text{new}}\}$, the recipient will attempt to decrypt that ciphertext component as follows:

- Let $\text{dhsecret}_i := \text{Curve25519}(\text{sk}_{\text{enc}}, \text{epk})$.
- Let $K_i^{\text{enc}} := \text{KDF}(\text{dhsecret}_i, \text{epk}, \text{pk}_{\text{enc},i}^{\text{new}}, i)$.
- Return $\text{DecryptCoin}(K_i^{\text{enc}}, \mathbf{C}_i^{\text{enc}}, \text{cm}_i^{\text{new}})$.

$\text{DecryptCoin}(K_i^{\text{enc}}, \mathbf{C}_i^{\text{enc}}, \text{cm}_i^{\text{new}})$ is defined as follows:

- Let $\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{enc}} := \text{SymDecrypt}_{K_i^{\text{enc}}}(\mathbf{C}_i^{\text{enc}})$.
- If $\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{enc}} = \perp$, return \perp .
- Extract $\mathbf{cp}_i = (\mathbf{a}_{\text{pk},i}^{\text{new}}, \mathbf{v}_i^{\text{new}}, \rho_i^{\text{new}}, r_i^{\text{new}}, \text{memo}_i)$ from $\mathbf{P}_i^{\text{enc}}$.
- If $\text{CoinCommitment}((\mathbf{a}_{\text{pk},i}^{\text{new}}, \mathbf{v}_i^{\text{new}}, \rho_i^{\text{new}}, r_i^{\text{new}})) \neq \text{cm}_i^{\text{new}}$, return \perp , else return \mathbf{cp}_i .

Note that this corresponds to step 3 (b) i. and ii. (first bullet point) of the Receive algorithm shown in Figure 2 of [2].

To test whether a *coin* is unspent in a particular *blockchain* view also requires the *authorization* private key a_{sk} ; the coin is unspent if and only if $sn = \text{PRF}_{a_{sk}}^{sn}(\rho)$ is not in the *spent serial number set* for that *blockchain* view.

Note that a coin may change from being unspent to spent on a given *blockchain* view, as transactions are added to that view. Also, blockchain reorganisations may cause the transaction in which a coin was output to no longer be on the consensus blockchain.

6.3 Decryption by a Viewing Key Holder

A *viewing key* holder also acts as a recipient using its sk_{enc} key component. How to decrypt transactions using this key component is described in the preceding section. The following applies to decryption using the a_{vk} component of the *viewing key*.

Let a_{vk} be a *viewing key* holder's *disclosure key*. Then for each *Pour* description in its *blockchain* view, the *viewing key* holder will attempt to decrypt the corresponding *transmitted coins ciphertext* as follows:

1. For $i \in \{1..N^{old}\}$,
 - Let $K_i^{disclose} := \text{PRF}_{a_{vk}}^{dk}(i, h_{sig})$.
 - Let $P_i^{disclose} := \text{SymDecrypt}_{K_i^{disclose}}(C_i^{disclose})$.
2. Let k be the index of the first non- \perp value in $P_{1..N^{old}}^{disclose}$, or \perp if there is no such value.
3. Let $P^{shared} := \begin{cases} \perp, & \text{if } k = \perp \\ P_1^{disclose}, & \text{if } k = 1 \\ \text{SymDecrypt}_{P_k^{disclose}}(C_1^{disclose}), & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
4. If $P^{shared} = \perp$ then set $v_i^{old} = \perp$ for $i \in \{1..N^{old}\}$ and $cp_i = \perp$ for $i \in \{1..N^{new}\}$, and return $(v_{1..N^{old}}^{old}, cp_{1..N^{new}})$.
5. Extract $K_{1..N^{new}}^{enc}$, $v_{1..N^{old}}^{old}$, $pk_{enc, 1..N^{new}}^{new}$, and esk from P^{shared} .
6. For $i \in \{1..N^{new}\}$,
 - Let $cp_i := \text{DecryptCoin}(K_i^{enc}, C_i^{enc}, cm_i^{new})$.
 - Let $esk_{clamped} := \text{clamp}_{\text{Curve25519}}(esk)$.
 - Let $epk^* := \text{Curve25519}(esk_{clamped}, 9)$.
 - Let $dhsecret_i^* := \text{Curve25519}(esk_{clamped}, pk_{enc, i}^{new})$.
 - Let $K_i^* := \text{KDF}(dhsecret_i^*, epk^*, pk_{enc, i}^{new}, i)$.
 - If $cp_i \neq \perp$ and either $(K_i^* \neq K_i^{enc}$ or $epk^* \neq epk)$, then set the *memo field* of cp_i to be \perp (indicating that, although this is a valid coin, the recipient cannot be proven to be able to decrypt it, and that the *memo field* cannot be verified).
7. Return $(v_{1..N^{old}}^{old}, cp_{1..N^{new}})$.

Note: The above algorithm is not constant-time. An equivalent but constant-time algorithm should be used whenever it is desirable to avoid leakage of which ciphertext components were decryptable.

If a party holds more than one *viewing key*, it may optimize the above procedure by performing the loop in step 1 for the a_{vk} of each *viewing key*, and assuming that only one key could correctly decrypt each $C^{disclose}$.

6.4 Commentary

The public key encryption used in this part of the protocol is based loosely on other encryption schemes based on Diffie-Hellman over an elliptic curve, such as ECIES or the `crypto_box_seal` algorithm defined in `libsodium` [6]. Note that:

- The same ephemeral key is used for all encryptions to the recipient keys in a given *Pour description*.
- In addition to the Diffie-Hellman secret, the KDF takes as input the public keys of both parties, and the index i .
- The nonce parameter to AEAD_CHACHA20_POLY1305 is not used.
- The ephemeral secret esk is included together with the *transmission* public keys of the recipients, symmetrically encrypted to the *disclosure key*. This allows a *viewing key* holder to check whether the indicated recipients would be able to decrypt a given component, and if so to decrypt the memo field. (We do not rely on this to ensure that a *viewing key* holder can decrypt the other components of the output coins; instead, those are symmetrically encrypted to the *viewing key* and the correctness of this encryption is checked by the *POUR circuit*.)

7 Encoding Addresses and Keys

This section describes how **Zcash** encodes *payment addresses*, *spending keys*, and *viewing keys*.

Addresses and keys can be encoded as a byte sequence; this is called the *raw encoding*. This byte sequence can then be further encoded using Base58Check. The Base58Check layer is the same as for upstream **Bitcoin** addresses [1].

SHA-256 compression function outputs are always represented as sequences of 32 bytes.

The language consisting of the following encoding possibilities is prefix-free.

7.1 Transparent Payment Addresses

These are encoded in the same way as in **Bitcoin** [1].

7.2 Transparent Private Keys

These are encoded in the same way as in **Bitcoin** [1].

7.3 Private Payment Addresses

A *payment address* consists of a_{pk} and pk_{enc} . a_{pk} is a SHA-256 compression function output. pk_{enc} is a **Curve25519** public key, for use with the encryption scheme defined in § 6 ‘*In-band secret distribution*’ on p. 10.

The raw encoding of a *payment address* consists of:

8 bit 0x92	256 bit a_{pk}	256 bit pk_{enc}
-------------------	------------------	--------------------

- A byte, **0x92**, indicating this version of the raw encoding of a **Zcash** public address.
- 256 bits specifying a_{pk} .
- 256 bits specifying pk_{enc} , using the normal encoding of a **Curve25519** public key [3].

Daira: check that this lead byte is distinct from other Bitcoin stuff, and produces ‘z’ as the Base58Check leading character.

Nathan: what about the network version byte?

7.4 Spending Keys

A *spending key* consists of a_{sk} .

The raw encoding of a *spending key* consists of, in order:



- A byte **0x??** indicating this version of the raw encoding of a **Zcash** *spending key*.
- 4 zero padding bits.
- 252 bits specifying a_{sk} .

Note that, consistent with big-endian encoding, the zero padding occupies the high-order 4 bits of the second byte.

Daira: check that this lead byte is distinct from other Bitcoin stuff, and produces a suitable Base58Check leading character.

Nathan: what about the network version byte?

7.5 Viewing Keys

A *viewing key* consists of a *disclosure key* a_{vk} , and a *transmission* private key sk_{enc} .

The raw encoding of a *viewing key* consists of, in order:



- A byte **0x??** indicating this version of the raw encoding of a **Zcash** *viewing key*.
- 4 zero padding bits.
- 252 bits specifying a_{vk} .
- 256 bits specifying sk_{enc} .

Note that, consistent with big-endian encoding, the zero padding occupies the high-order 4 bits of the second byte.

Daira: check that this lead byte is distinct from other Bitcoin stuff, and produces a suitable Base58Check leading character.

Nathan: what about the network version byte?

8 Differences from the Zerocash paper

8.1 Unification of Mints and Pours

TODO:

8.2 Faerie Gold attack and fix

TODO:

(The name “Faerie Gold” refers to various Celtic legends in which faeries pay mortals in what appears to be gold, but which soon after reveals itself to be leaves, gorse blossoms, gingerbread cakes, or other less valuable things [5].)

8.3 Internal hash collision attack and fix

The **Zerocash** security proof requires that the composition of COMM_r and COMM_s is a computationally binding commitment to its inputs a_{pk} , v , and ρ . However, the instantiation of COMM_r and COMM_s in section 5.1 of the paper did not meet the definition of a binding commitment at a 128-bit security level. Specifically, the internal hash of a_{pk} and ρ is truncated to 128 bits (motivated by providing statistical hiding security). This allows an attacker, with a work factor on the order of 2^{64} , to find distinct values of ρ with colliding outputs of the truncated hash, and therefore the same *coin commitment*. This would have allowed such an attacker to break the balance property by double-spending coins, potentially creating arbitrary amounts of currency for themselves.

Zcash uses a simpler construction with a single **SHA256** evaluation for the commitment. The motivation for the nested construction in **Zerocash** was to allow Mint transactions to be publically verified without requiring a ZK proof (as described under step 3 in section 1.3 of [2]). Since **Zcash** combines “Mint” and “Pour” transactions into a generalized Pour which always uses a ZK proof, it does not require the nesting. A side benefit is that this reduces the number of **SHA256Compress** evaluations needed to compute each *coin commitment* from three to two, saving a total of four **SHA256Compress** evaluations in the *POUR circuit*.

Note that **Zcash** coin commitments are not statistically hiding, and so **Zcash** does not support the “everlasting anonymity” property described in section 8.1 of the **Zerocash** paper [2], even when used as described in that section. While it is possible to define a statistically hiding, computationally binding commitment scheme for this use at a 128-bit security level, the overhead of doing so within the circuit was not considered to justify the benefits.

8.4 Viewing keys

TODO:

8.5 Changes to PRF inputs and truncation

TODO:

8.6 In-band secret distribution

TODO:

8.7 Miscellaneous

- The paper defines a coin as a tuple $(a_{pk}, v, \rho, r, s, cm)$, whereas this specification defines it as (a_{pk}, v, ρ, r) . This is just a clarification, because the instantiation of COMM_s in section 5.1 of the paper did not use s (and neither does the new instantiation of **CoinCommitment**). cm can be computed from the other fields.

9 Acknowledgements

The inventors of **Zerocash** are Eli Ben-Sasson, Alessandro Chiesa, Christina Garman, Matthew Green, Ian Miers, Eran Tromer, and Madars Virza.

The authors would like to thank everyone with whom they have discussed the **Zerocash** protocol design; in addition to the inventors, this includes Mike Perry, Isis Lovecruft, Leif Ryge, Andrew Miller, Zooko Wilcox, Nathan Wilcox, Samantha Hulsey, and no doubt others.

Mike Perry, Zooko Wilcox, and Nathan Wilcox contributed to the design of selective transparency features, now called viewing keys.

The Faerie Gold attack was found by Zooko Wilcox. The internal hash collision attack was found by Taylor Hornby.

10 References

- [1] Base58Check encoding. https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Base58Check_encoding. Accessed: 2016-01-26.
- [2] Eli Ben-Sasson, Alessandro Chiesa, Christina Garman, Matthew Green, Ian Miers, Eran Tromer, and Madars Virza. Zerocash: Decentralized Anonymous Payments from Bitcoin. In *Proceedings of the IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (Oakland) 2014*, pages 459–474. IEEE, 2014.
- [3] Daniel Bernstein. Curve25519: new Diffie-Hellman speed records. In *Public Key Cryptography - PKC 2006. Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Theory and Practice in Public-Key Cryptography, New York, NY, USA, April 24-26*. Springer-Verlag, 2006. Document ID: 4230efdfa673480fc079449d90f322c0. Date: 2006-02-09. <http://cr.yp.to/papers.html#curve25519>.
- [4] The Unicode Consortium. *The Unicode Standard*. The Unicode Consortium, 2015. <http://www.unicode.org/versions/latest/>.
- [5] Eddie Lenihan and Carolyn Eve Green. *Meeting the Other Crowd: The Fairy Stories of Hidden Ireland*. 2004. Pages 109–110. ISBN: 1-58542-206-1.
- [6] libsodium documentation: Sealed boxes. https://download.libsodium.org/doc/public-key_cryptography/sealed_boxes.html. Accessed: 2016-02-01.
- [7] Yoav Nir and Adam Langley. Request for Comments 7539: ChaCha20 and Poly1305 for IETF Protocols. Internet Research Task Force (IRTF). <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7539>. As modified by verified errata at https://www.rfc-editor.org/errata_search.php?rfc=7539.
- [8] NIST. FIPS 180-4: Secure Hash Standard (SHS). <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/PubsFIPS.html#180-4>, August 2015. DOI: 10.6028/NIST.FIPS.180-4.