

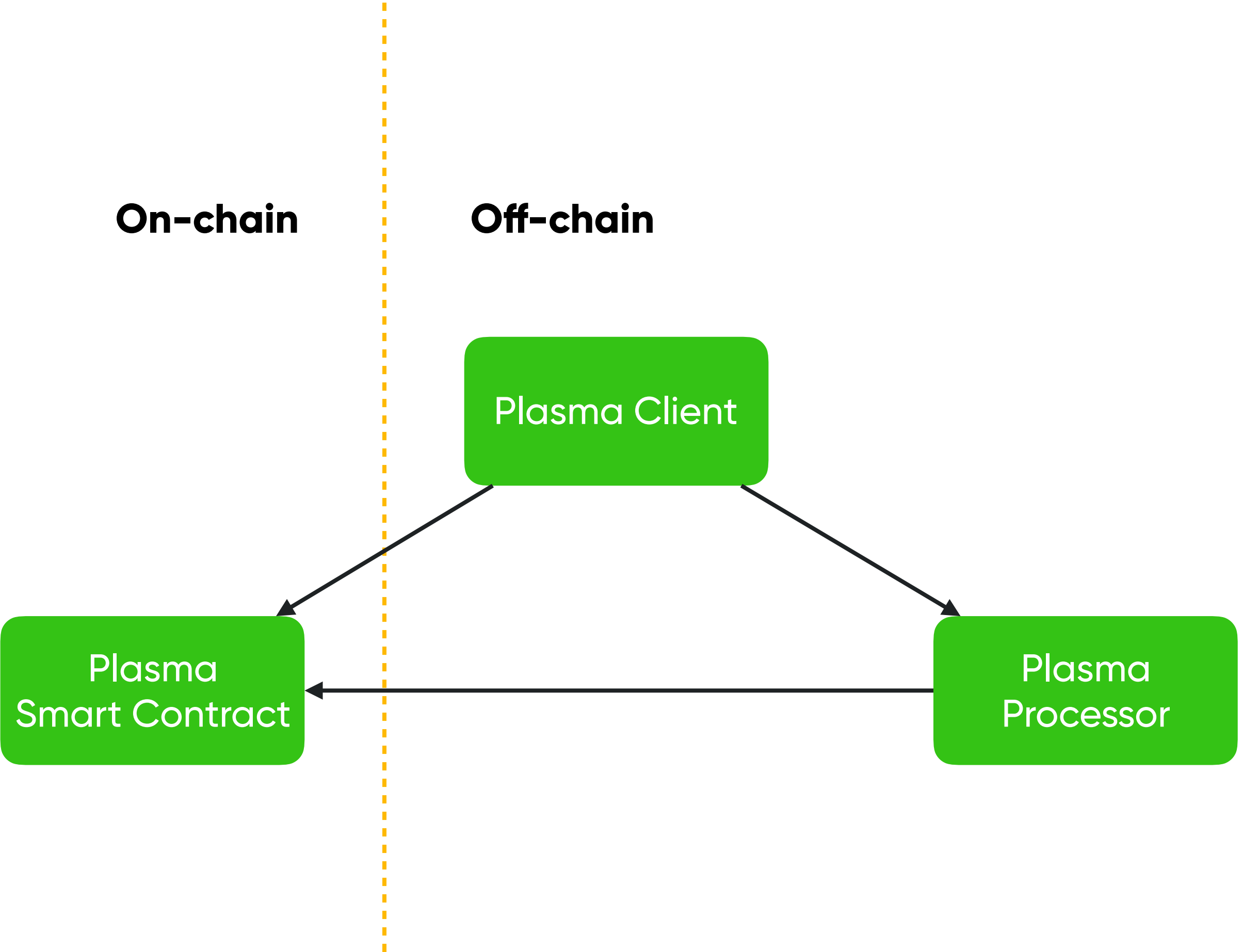
# Plasma

**25 TPS**

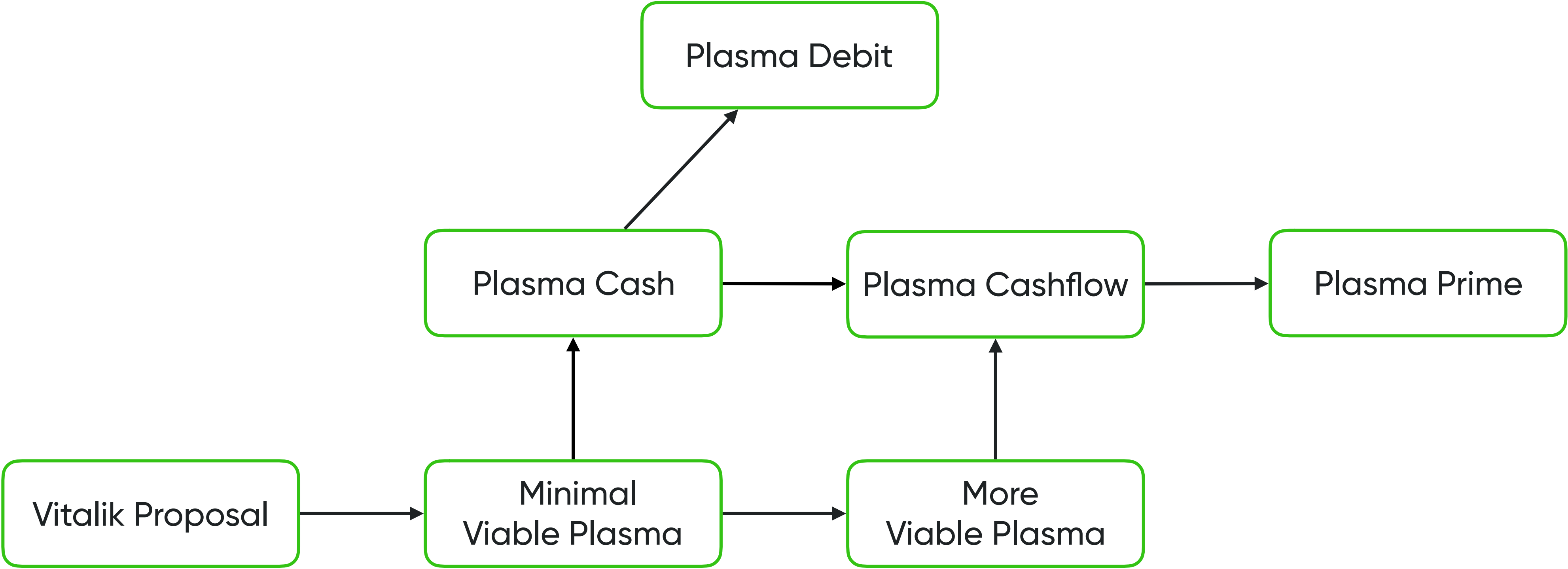
# Plasma

Off-chain protocol proposed by Vitalik Buterin

# Plasma



# Plasma



# Deposit

1. Any Ethereum Call a smart contract with Sum
2. SC will make a special block
3. Plasma Operator will put this block to the chain



# Transaction

1. Plasma Client creates a transaction, signs it and sends to operator
2. Plasma operator checks it and puts to block
3. Plasma operator push a block root hash to smart contract





# Exit

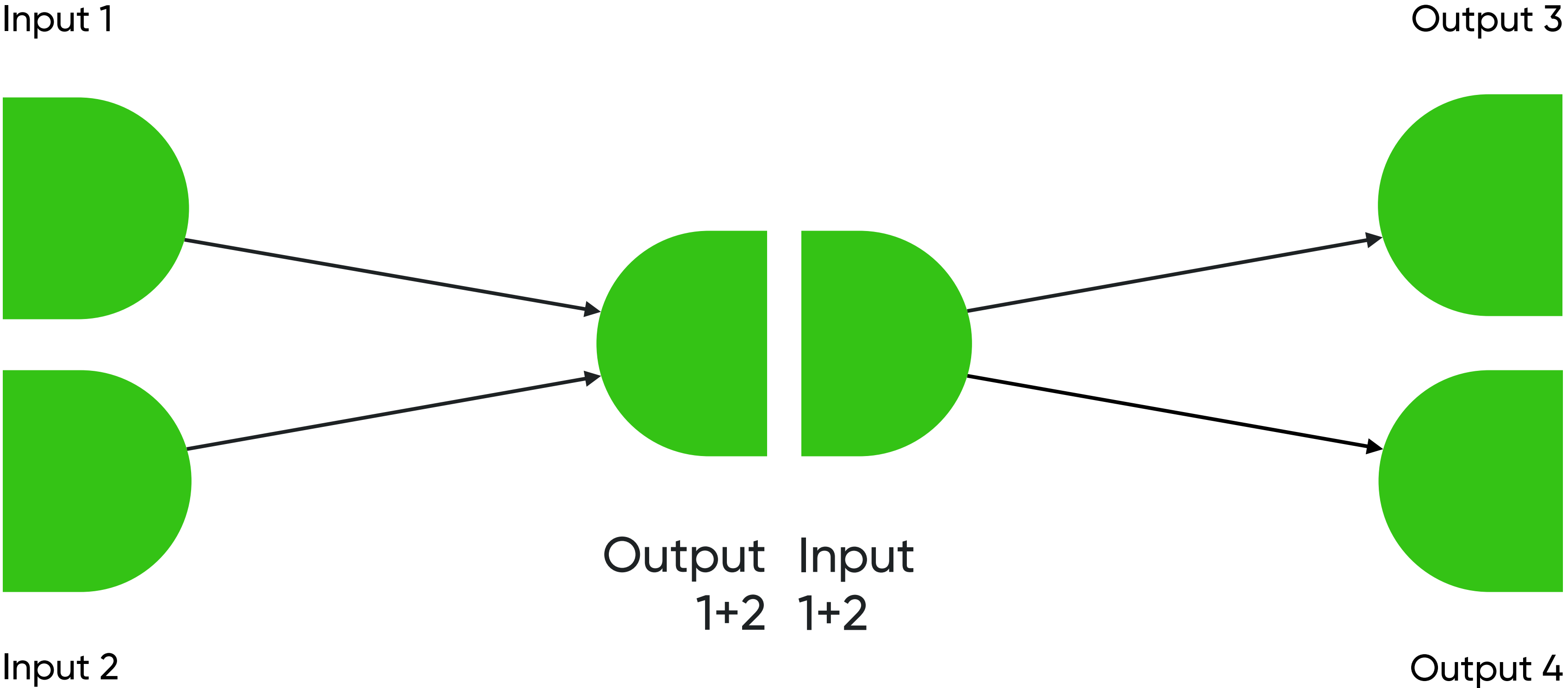
1. Plasma client call an exit method on SC
2. SC needs time to challenge this exit
3. If exit is not challenged – success





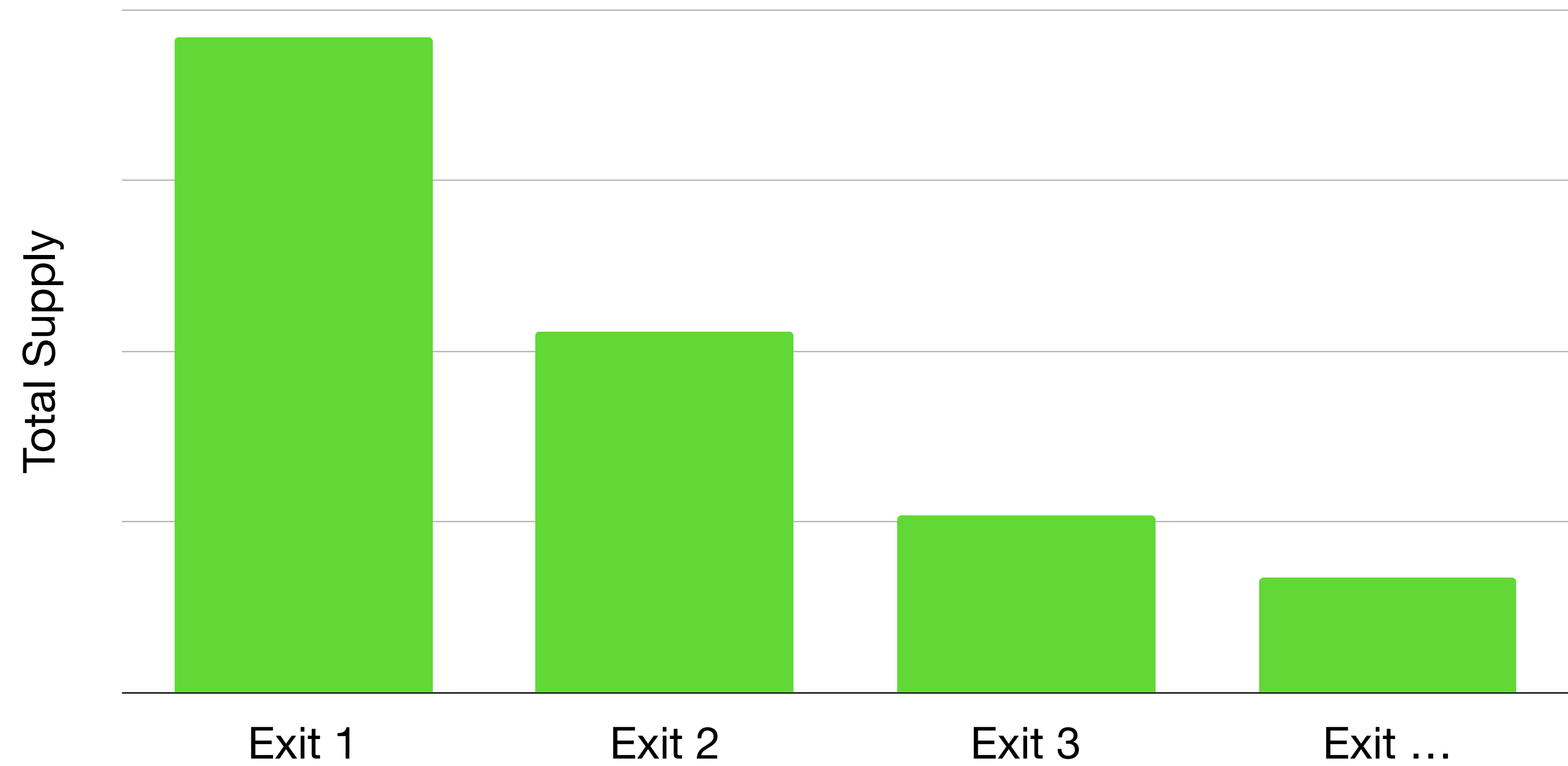
# Minimal Viable Plasma

UTXO



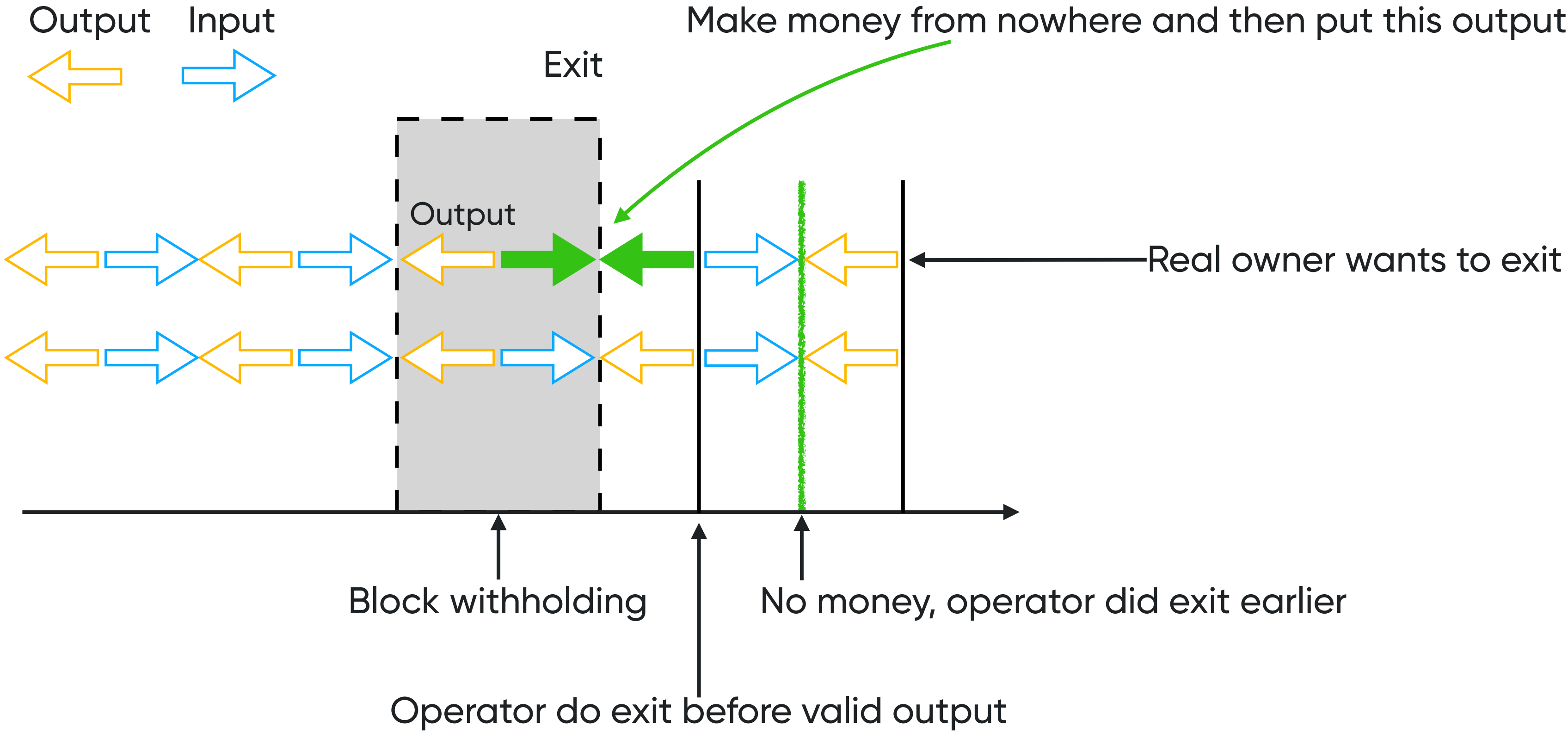
# Minimal Viable Plasma

EXIT ORDER



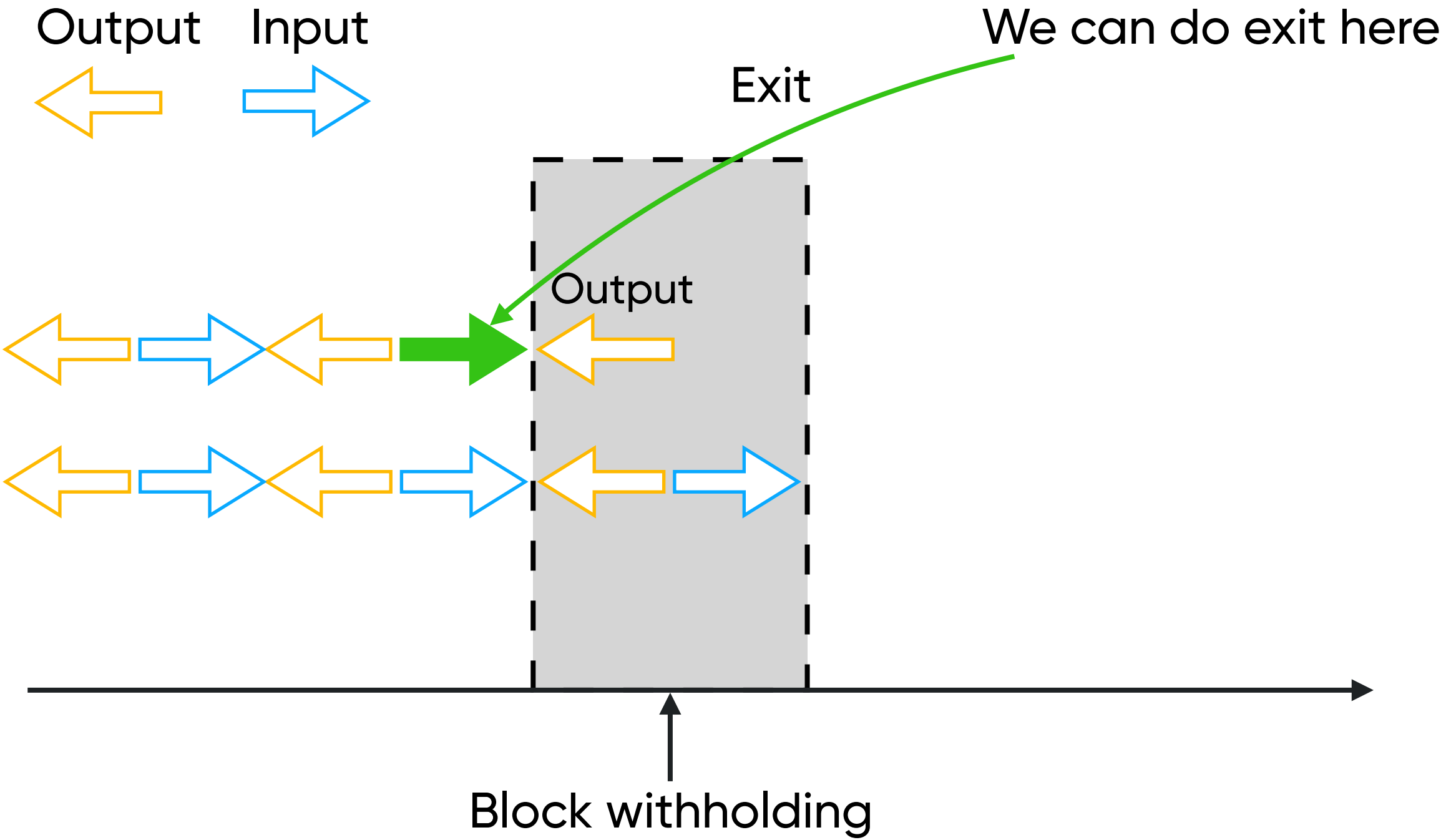
# Minimal Viable Plasma

## EXIT ORDER PROBLEM



# Minimal Viable Plasma

"YOUNGEST-INPUT" PRIORITY



# Minimal Viable Plasma

$$\textit{competitors}(t) = \{t_i : i \in (0, n], I(t_i) \cap I(t) \neq \emptyset\}$$

$$\textit{first}(T) = t \in T : \forall t' \in T, t \neq t', \min(O(t)) < \min(O(t'))$$

$$\textit{canonical} : TX \rightarrow \textit{bool}$$

$$\textit{canonical}(t) = (\textit{first}(\textit{competitors}(t)) \stackrel{?}{=} t)$$

# Minimal Viable Plasma

$$txo(t) = O(t) \cup I(t)$$

$$TXO(T_n) = \bigcup_{i=1}^n txo(t_i)$$

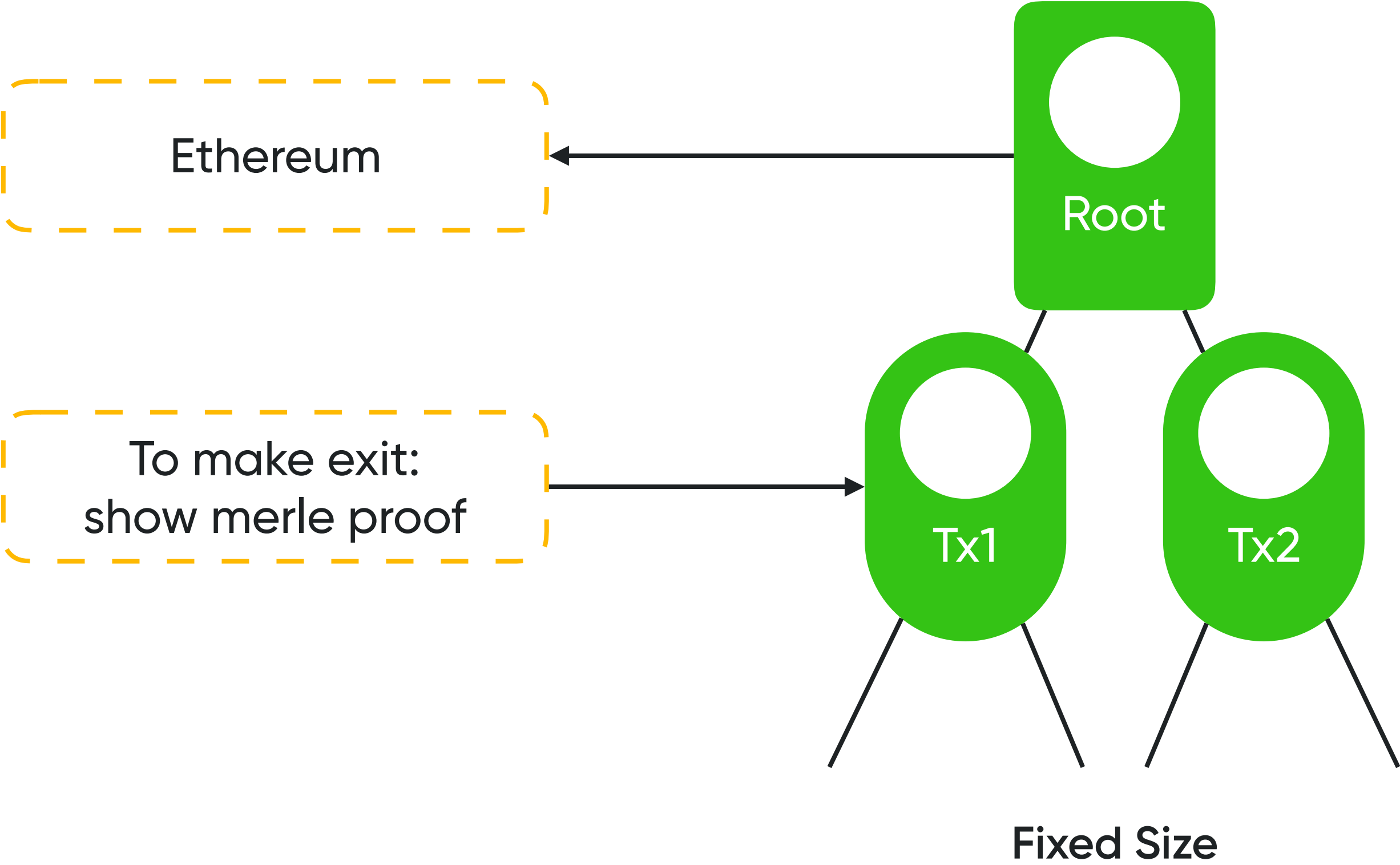
$$unspent(T) = \{o \in TXO(T) : \forall t \in T, o \notin I(t)\}$$

$$double\_spent(T) = \{o \in TXO(T) : \exists t, t' \in T, t \neq t', o \in I(t) \wedge o \in I(t')\}$$

1.  $canonical(t)$
2.  $o \in unspent(T_n)$
3.  $o \notin double\_spent(T_n)$

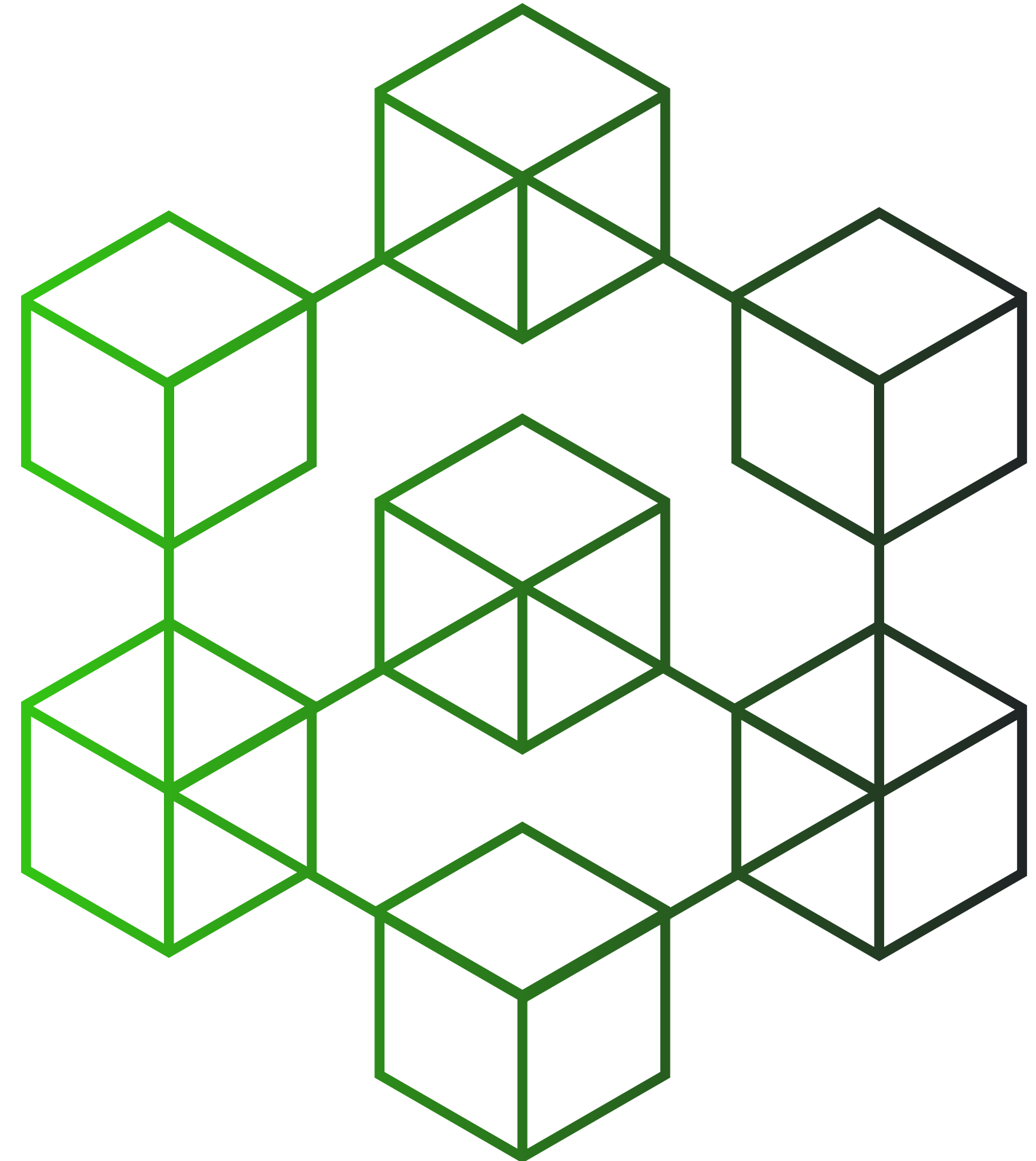


# Plasma Cash

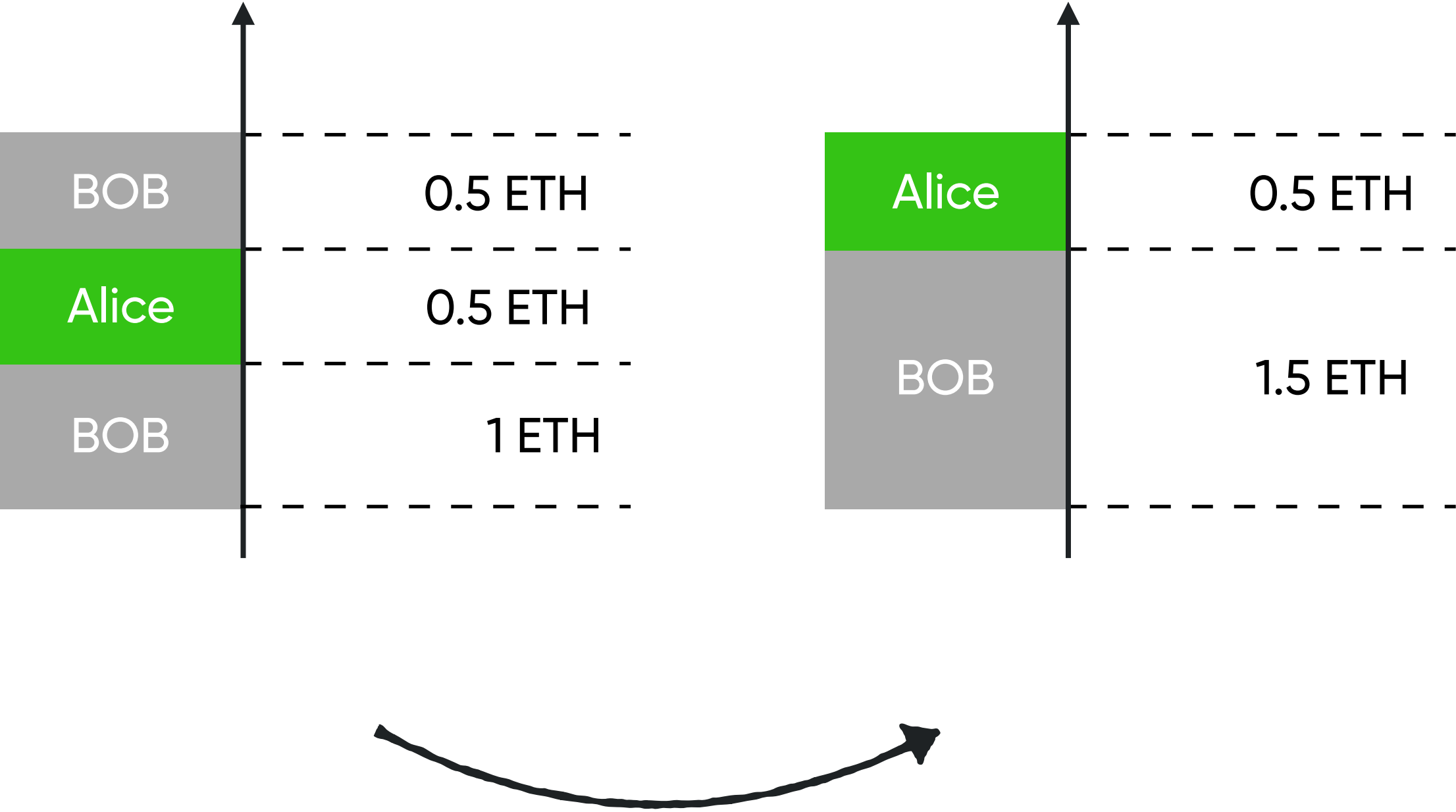


# Plasma Cash

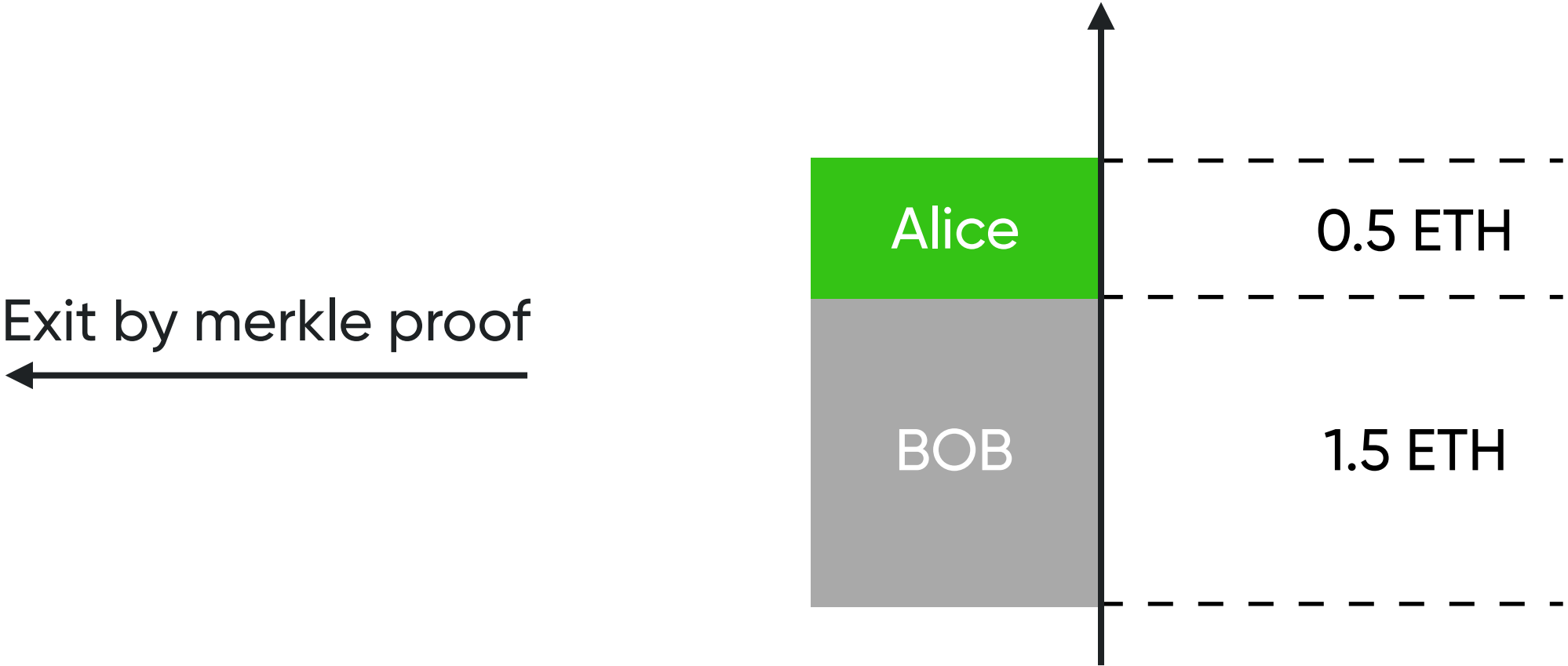
- Exit proofs become really big because you need to provide full tx history
- Token amount is not a small one



# Plasma Cashflow



# Plasma Cashflow

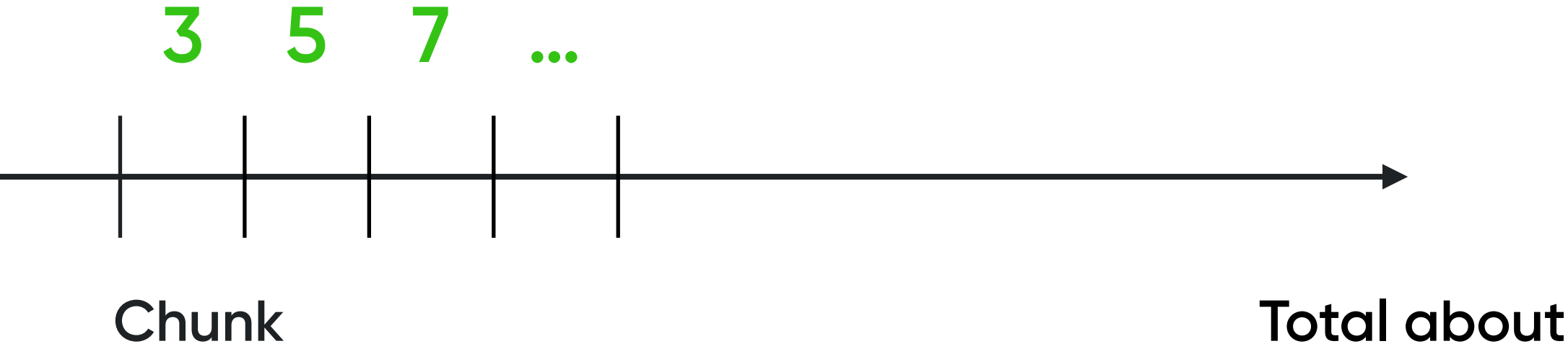


We sign a FULL transaction, so if plasma operator will try to exit, you can challenge it by earliest unused output

# Plasma Prime



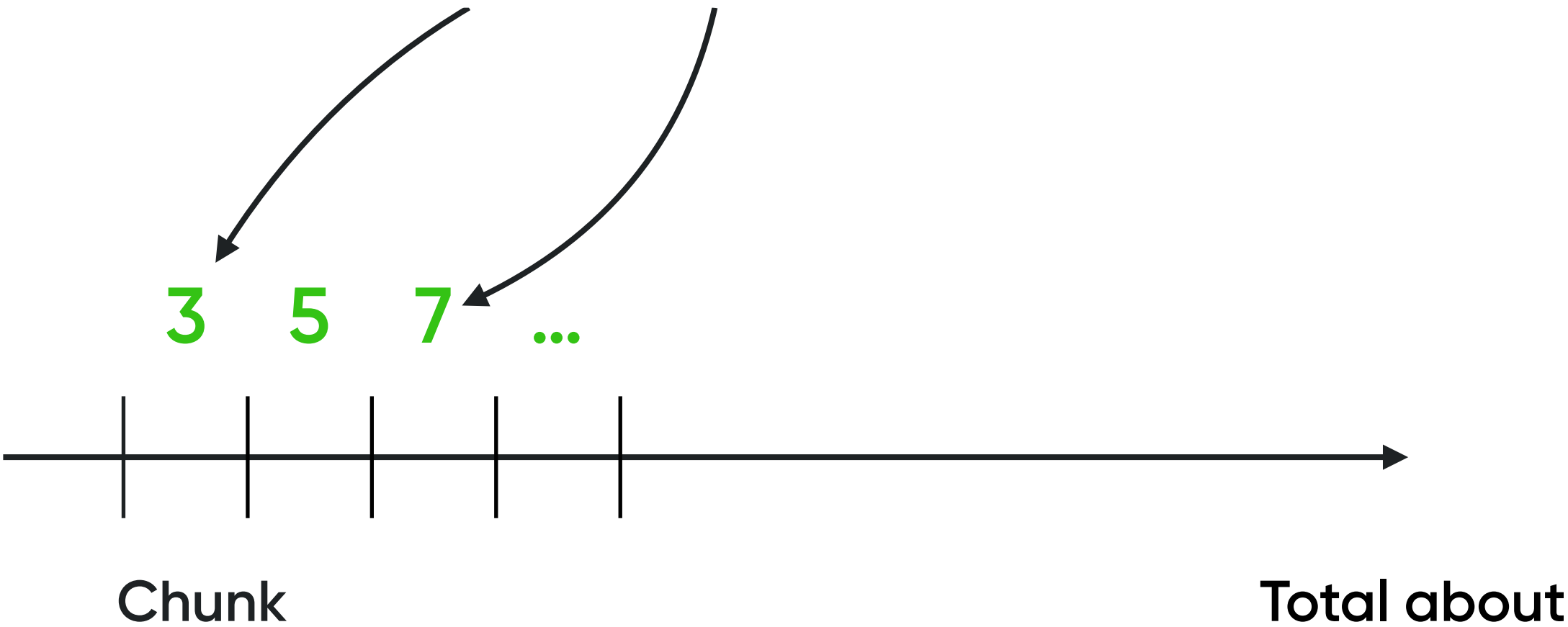
# Plasma Prime





# Plasma Prime

When we are making transactions we are using chunks



# RSA Accumulator

Allows to proof that chunk wasn't used before

Block 1	Block 2	Block 3
$A1$	$A2$	$A3$

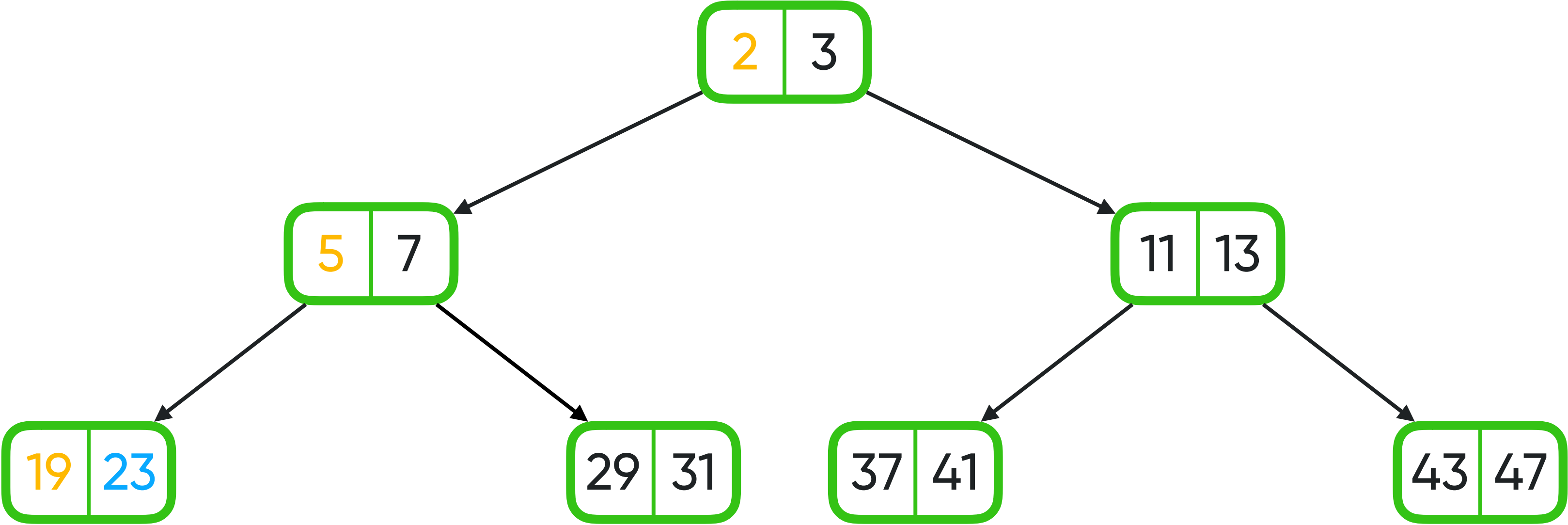
$A_{n+1} = A_n ^$  (special prime numbers associated with used chunks)

If

$$\frac{A_{n+k}}{A_n} = 1$$

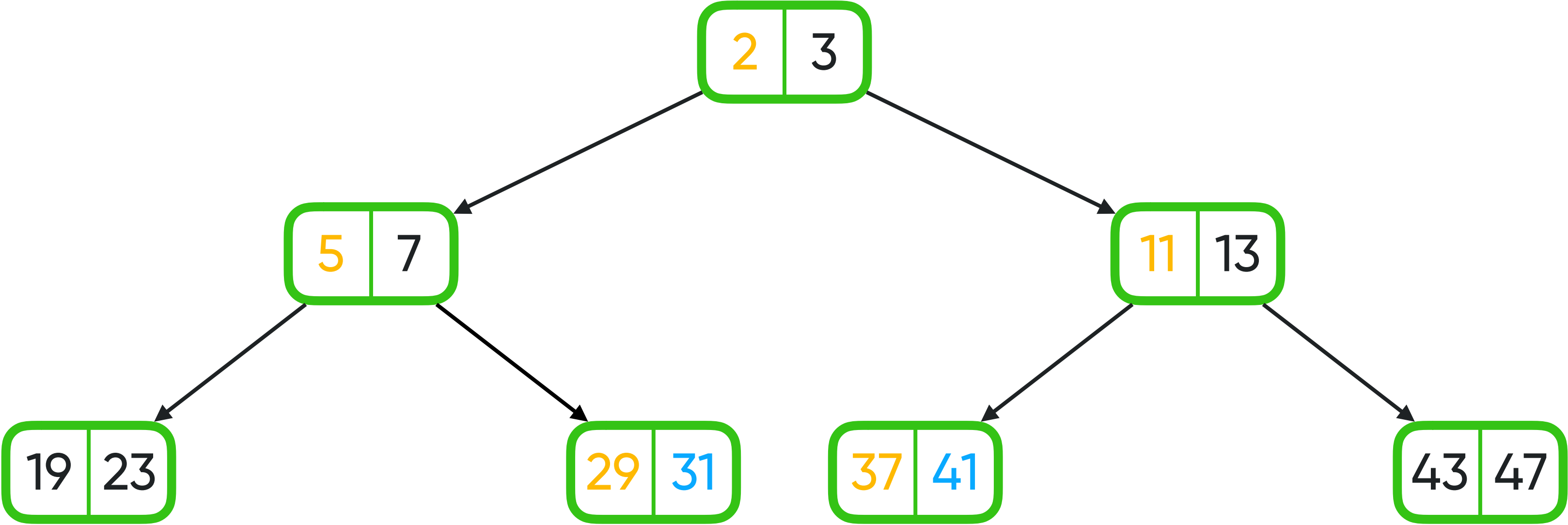
We can proof that chunks wasn't used during  $k$  blocks

# Plasma Prime



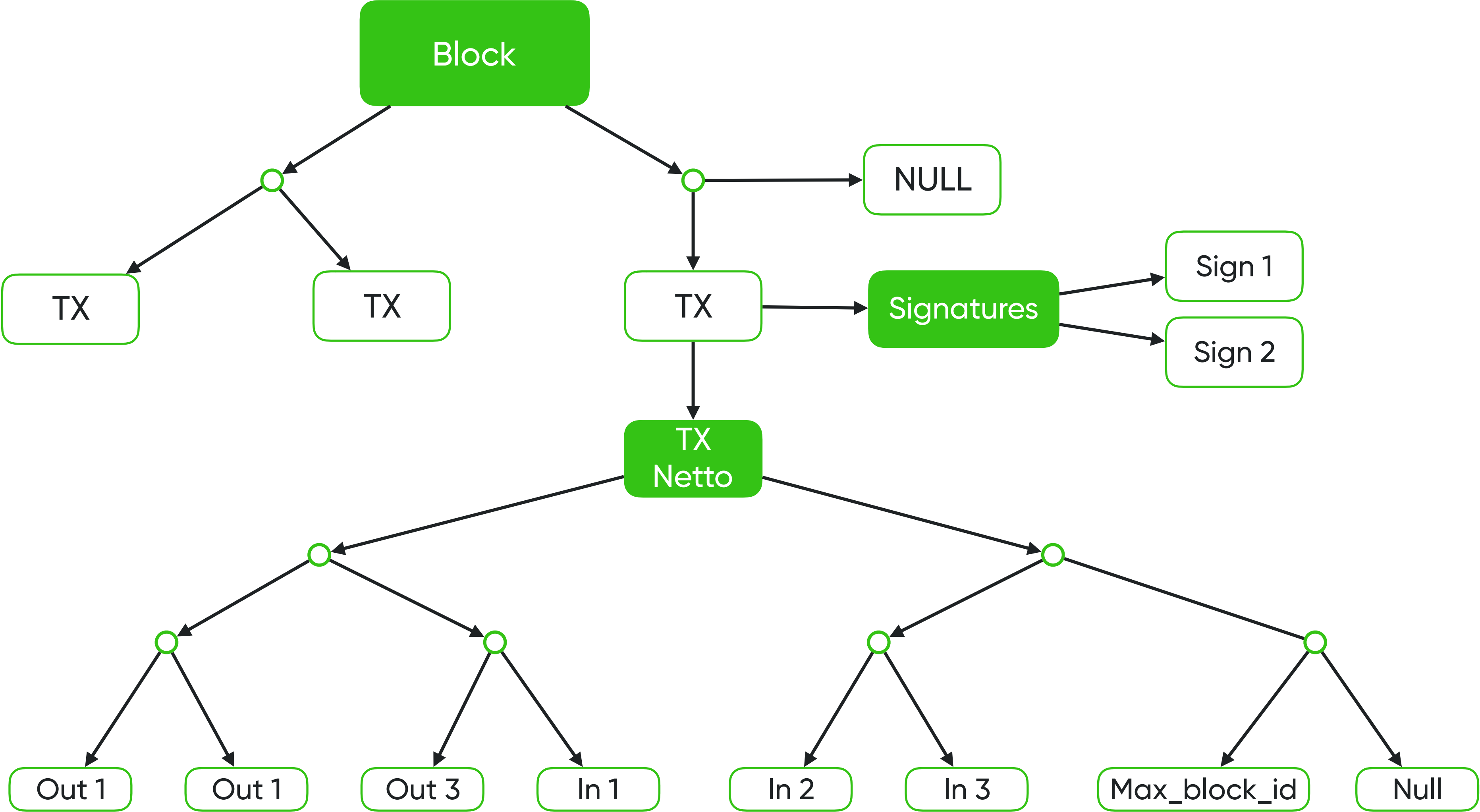
$$A' = A^{19 \cdot 23 \cdot 2}$$

# Plasma Prime



$$A' = A^{29*31*37*41*5*11*2}$$

# Plasma Prime



# Plasma based on zk-SNARKS

$$f(x0, w0) = y$$

$w0$  – secret  
 $x0$  – public

## Prover

1. Do  $f(x0, w0) = y$  and get a ProoverKey
2. Send ProoverKey to Verifier

## Prover

1. Get a VerificationKey that was created during setup
2. Get a ProoverKey
3. Check that operations are correct



# Plasma based on zk-SNARKS

$\mathbf{i} = (i_1, i_2)$ :

$i_1$  is Merkle root hash of all valid, spendable utxo of our plasma chain,  
 $i_2$  is the list of new deposits into the plasma chain and exits from it.

$\mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2)$ :

$w_1$  is the list of valid spendable utxo,  
 $w_2$  is the list of transactions of a plasma block.

$\mathbf{o} = (o_1, o_2)$ :

$o_1$  is the Merkle hash of the new valid, spendable utxo after processing the block's transactions,  
 $o_2$  is the Merkle hash of the  $w_2$ .

# Plasma based on STARKS

- ✓ Doesn't depends on input or output data
- ✓ Don't need a trusted setup
- ✓ Faster proofs
- Have a big proof size – cannot be hosted at one ethereum block

