In-EVM Mina State Verification Circuit Description

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1 Introduction

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High level description according to RfP¹

- 1. Computing several hash values from the data of the proof. This involves using the Poseidon hash function with 63 full rounds both over \mathbb{F}_p and \mathbb{F}_q with round constants and MDS matrix specified for \mathbb{F}_p^2 and for \mathbb{F}_q^3 .
- 2. Checking arithmetic equations.
- 3. Performing one multi-scalar multiplication (MSM) of size $2n_2 + 4 + (2 + 25) = 63$, for which some of the bases are fixed and some are variable.
- 4. For each $i \in \{1, 2\}$, performing a multi-scalar multiplication over \mathbb{G}_i of size 2^{n_i} with a fixed array of bases, and with scalars that can be very efficiently computed from the proof.

Note that for MSM in Step 4:

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=0}^{2^{n_k}-1} s_i \cdot G_i &= H \\ s_i &\coloneqq \prod_{\substack{0 \leq j \leq n_k \\ \text{bits}(i)[j]=1}} \phi(c_j), \end{split}$$

where:

- $\phi: \{0,1\}^{128} \to \mathbb{F}$ is defined as to_field in the implementation⁴.
- Given an integer $i < 2^{n_k}$, bits(i) is defined as the little-endian bit array of length n representing the binary expansion of i.
- $G_0, ..., G_{2^{n_k-1}} \in \mathbb{G}_k$ is a fixed sequence of group elements⁵.
- $c_0, ..., c_{n_k-1} \in \{0,1\}^{128}$ is a sequence of challenges.

We use the same 15-wires PLONK circuits that are designed for Mina.⁶

2 Preliminaries

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¹https://hackmd.io/u_2Ygx8XS5Ss1aObgOFjkA

²https://github.com/o1-labs/proof-systems/blob/master/oracle/src/pasta/fp.rs

³https://github.com/o1-labs/proof-systems/blob/master/oracle/src/pasta/fq.rs

 $^{^4 \}text{https://github.com/ol-labs/proof-systems/blob/49f81edc9c86e5907d26ea791fa083640ad0ef3e/oracle/src/sponge.rs\#L33}$

⁵https://github.com/o1-labs/proof-systems/blob/master/dlog/commitment/src/srs.rs#L70

 $^{^6\}mathrm{https://o1-labs.github.io/mina-book/specs/15_wires/15_wires.html}$

2.1 Pasta Curves

Let $n_1 = 17$, $n_2 = 16$. Pasta curves parameters:

- $p = 2^254 + 45560315531419706090280762371685220353$
- $q = 2^254 + 45560315531506369815346746415080538113$
- Pallas:

$$\mathbb{G}_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_p | y^2 = x^3 + 5\}$$
$$|\mathbb{G}_1| = q$$

• Vesta:

$$\mathbb{G}_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_q | y^2 = x^3 + 5\}$$

 $|\mathbb{G}_2| = p$

2.2 Verification Algorithm

Proof state (here \mathbb{F}_r is a scalar field for \mathbb{G}):

- DLog Commitments:
 - $-l_{comm}, r_{comm}, o_{comm}, z_{comm} \in \mathbb{G}$ // could each commit contains multiple points?
 - $t_{comm} = (t_{comm,1}, t_{comm,2}) \in (\mathbb{G}^5 \times \mathbb{G})$
- Openings:
 - $-(L_i, R_i) \in \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G}$ for $0 \le i < \text{lr_rounds}$ // vector of rounds of L and R commitments
 - $-\delta$, $SG \in \mathbb{G}$
 - $-z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{F}_r$
- Polynomial Evaluations a, b, for $i = \{1, 2\}$:
 - $-l_i, r_i, o_i, z_i, f_i \in \mathbb{F}_r$ // could each eval contains multiple points irl?
 - $-t_i \in \mathbb{F}$
 - $-\sigma_{1_i}, \sigma_{2_i} \in \mathbb{F}_r$
- $w \in \mathbb{F}_r^{s_w}$ witness
- previous challenges:

$$-(c_i, p_i) \in (\mathbb{F}_r \times \mathbb{G}) \text{ for } 0 \leq i < \text{prev}$$

Let g_r , g_q are generators of \mathbb{F}_r and \mathbb{F}_q accordingly. Verification algorithm:

- 1. for each \mathcal{P} :
 - 1.1 $p_{comm} = \text{MSM}(\text{lgr_comm}, \text{proof.public}) \in \mathbb{G}$ // public input verification
 - 1.2 $ORACLES \rightarrow \{ digest, (\beta, \gamma, \alpha', \alpha, \zeta, v, u, \zeta', v', u'), \}$

 $\alpha_2, (pub_1, pub_2), \text{evlp}, \text{polys}, \zeta_1, \text{combined inner product}\}$:

- 1.2.1 $H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.absorb(p_{comm}||l_{comm}||r_{comm}||o_{comm})$
- 1.2.2 $\beta = H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.squeeze()$
- 1.2.3 $\gamma = H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.squeeze()$
- 1.2.4 $H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.absorb(z_{comm})$
- 1.2.5 $\alpha' = H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.squeeze()$
- 1.2.6 $\alpha = \phi(\alpha', endo_r)$
- 1.2.7 $H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.absorb(t_{comm,1}||\infty||...||\infty||t_{comm,2})$ // input size?
- 1.2.8 $\zeta' = H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.squeeze()$
- 1.2.9 $\zeta = \phi(\zeta', endo_r)$
- 1.2.10 digest = $H_{\mathbb{F}_q}.digest()$
- 1.2.11 $\zeta_1 = \zeta^n$
- 1.2.12 $\zeta_{\omega} = \zeta * g_r$
- 1.2.13 $\alpha_2 = [\alpha^2, ..., \alpha^1 9]$
- 1.2.14 compute Lagrange base evaluation denominators

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1.2.15 evaluate public input polynomials (return pub_1, pub_2)
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1.2.16
$$H_{\mathbb{F}_r}.absorb(pub_1||pub_2)$$

1.2.17
$$v' = H_{\mathbb{F}_r}.squeeze()$$

1.2.18
$$v = \phi(v', endo_r)$$

1.2.19
$$u' = H_{\mathbb{F}_r}.squeeze()$$

1.2.20
$$u = \phi(u', endo_r)$$

1.2.21 elvp =
$$\zeta^{\text{mpl}}$$
, $\zeta_{\omega}^{\text{mpl}}$

$$1.2.22$$
 prev chal evals

1.2.23 inner product calculations

1.3 arithmetic operations:

- 1.3.1 polynomial evaluation over a, b (proof evaluations)
- 1.3.2 polynomial evaluation over zkpm at ζ
- 1.3.3 perm_scalars

1.4
$$f_{comm} = MSM(p, s)$$

1.5 linearization polynomial evaluation consistency:

2. srs.verify:

- 2.1 ...
- 2.2 MSM:

$$\sum_{i} r^{i} (c_{i}Q_{i} + delta_{i} - (z_{1,i}(G_{i} + b_{i}U_{i}) + z_{2,i}H))$$

3 Elliptic Curve Arithmetic

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3.1 Addition

Row 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
$$i$$
 x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2 x_3 y_3 r \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots

Constraints:

•
$$(x_2-x_1)\cdot(y_3+y_1)-(y_1-y_2)\cdot(x_1-x_3)$$

•
$$(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) \cdot (x_1 - x_3) \cdot (x_1 - x_3) - (y_3 + y_1) \cdot (y_3 + y_1)$$

$$\bullet \quad (x_2 - x_1) \cdot r = 1$$

3.2 Doubling and Tripling

Row 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
$$i$$
 x_1 y_1 x_2 y_2 x_3 y_3 r_1 r_2 \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots

Constraints:

• Double:

$$-4 \cdot y_1^2 \cdot (x_2 + 2 \cdot x_1) = 9 \cdot x_1^4$$

$$-2 \cdot y_1 \cdot (y_2 + y_1) = (3 \cdot x_1^2) \cdot (x_1 \check{\ } x_2)$$

$$-y_1 \cdot r_1 = 1$$

• Addition (for tripling):

$$-(x_2-x_1)\cdot(y_3+y_1)-(y_1-y_2)\cdot(x_1-x_3) -(x_1+x_2+x_3)\cdot(x_1-x_3)\cdot(x_1-x_3)-(y_3+y_1)\cdot(y_3+y_1) -(x_2-x_1)\cdot r_2=1$$

3.3 Variable Base Scalar Multiplication

For S = [r]T, where $r = 2^n + k$ and $k = [k_n...k_0], k_i \in \{0, 1\}$:

- 1. S = [2]T
- 2. for i from n-1 to 0:
 - $2.1 \ Q = k_{i+1} ? T : -T$
 - 2.2 R = S + Q
 - $2.3 \ S = R + S$
- 3. $S = k_0 ? S T : S$

Constraints:

- $b_1 \cdot (b_1 1) = 0$
- $b_2 \cdot (b_2 1) = 0$
- $(x_P x_T) \cdot s_1 = y_P (2b_1 1) \cdot y_T$
- $s_1^2 s_2^2 = x_T x_R$
- $(2 \cdot x_P + x_T s_1^2) \cdot (s_1 + s_2) = 2y_P$
- $\bullet \quad (x_P x_R) \cdot s_2 = y_R + y_P$
- $(x_R x_T) \cdot s_3 = y_R (2b_2 1) \cdot y_T$
- $s_3^2 s_4^2 = x_T x_S$
- $(2 \cdot x_R + x_T s_3^2) \cdot (s_3 + s_4) = 2 \cdot y_R$
- $\bullet \quad (x_R x_S) \cdot s_4 = y_S + y_R$
- $n = 32 \cdot \text{next}(n) + 16 \cdot b_1 + 8 \cdot b_2 + 4 \cdot \text{next}(b_1) + 2 \cdot \text{next}(b_2) + \text{next}(b_3)$

3.4 Variable Base Endo-Scalar Multiplication

For S = [r]T, where $r = [r_n...r_0]$ and $r_i \in \{0, 1\}$:

- 1. $S = [2](\phi(T) + T)$
- 2. for i from $\frac{n}{2} 1$ to 0:

2.1
$$Q = r_{2i+1} ? \phi([2r_{2i} - 1]T) : [2r_{2i} - 1]T$$

- 2.2 R = S + Q
- $2.3 \ S = R + S$

⁷Using the results of https://arxiv.org/pdf/math/0208038.pdf

Constraints:

- $b_1 \cdot (b_1 1) = 0$
- $b_2 \cdot (b_2 1) = 0$
- $b_3 \cdot (b_3 1) = 0$
- $b_4 \cdot (b_4 1) = 0$
- $((1 + (\text{endo} 1) \cdot b_2) \cdot x_T x_P) \cdot s_1 = (2 \cdot b_1 1) \cdot y_T y_P$
- $(2 \cdot x_P \, \tilde{s}_1^2 + (1 + (\text{endo} 1) \cdot b_2) \cdot x_T) \cdot ((x_P \, \tilde{x}_R) \cdot s_1 + y_R + y_P) = (x_P \, \tilde{x}_R) \cdot 2 \cdot y_P$
- $(y_R + y_P)^2 = (x_P x_R)^2 \cdot (s_1^2 (1 + (\text{endo} 1) \cdot b_2) \cdot x_T + x_R)$
- $((1+(\mathtt{endo}-1)\cdot b_2)\cdot x_T-x_R)\cdot s_3=(2\cdot b_3-1)\cdot y_T-y_R$
- $\bullet \ \ (2 \cdot x_R \ \ \ s_3^2 + (1 + (\texttt{endo} 1) \cdot b_4) \cdot x_T) \cdot ((x_R \ \ \ \ x_S) \cdot s_3 + y_S + y_R) = (x_R \ \ \ \ x_S) \cdot 2 \cdot y_R + y_$
- $(y_S + y_R)^2 = (x_R \dot{x}_S)^2 \cdot (s_3^2 \dot{x}_S)$
- $n = 16 \cdot \text{next}(n) + 8 \cdot b_1 + 4 \cdot b_2 + 2 \cdot b_3 + b_4$

4 Multi-Scalar Multiplication Circuit

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Input: $G_0,...,G_{n-1} \in \mathbb{G}, s_0,...,s_{n-1} \in \mathbb{F}_r$, where \mathbb{F}_r is scalar field of \mathbb{G} .

Output: $S = \sum_{i=0}^{n} s_i \cdot G_i$

Options:

- Straightforward Sum: rows $\approx n \cdot (k+2)$, where k is the number of rows in a scalar multiplication circuit.
- Pippenger's Algorithm: ??

5 Poseidon Circuit

WIP

- 5.1 \mathbb{F}_p
- 5.2 \mathbb{F}_q

6 Other Circuits

WIP

7 Bringing it all together

WIP

References