2. Helping the Network Scale with Secret HEAPS

Secret HEAPS

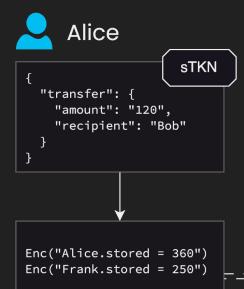
H.E.A.P.S. - (Fully) Homomorphically-Encrypted & Authenticated Private Storage

An L2 storage mechanism for Secret contracts that is:

- private capable of storing sensitive user data
- unidirectional contracts write, clients read
- **authenticated** impossible for HEAPS nodes to deceive clients
- oblivious free of storage access patterns

HEAPS provides an alternative source from which clients can retrieve private data that is associated with their account, instead of using SGX nodes to query the contract.

Secret HEAPS



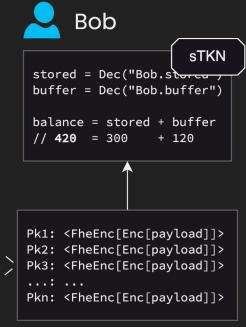
Enc("Bob.buffered = 120")

Without accessing Bob's storage area, the contract emits an instruction **updating** Bob's balance in the HEAPS nodes.

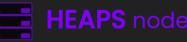
Bob simply fetches the entry associated with his unique client-contract public key and decrypts its ciphertext to get its value

```
key: "wasm.HEAPS:Yj6Xq1A89d" - - - \
value: "YuOWRkMFDkMzm[...]dim" - - - \
```

Event Log Attribute







Secret HEAPS

FHE simply guarantees **no storage access patterns**. Each instruction only changes a single entry's "plaintext" value, but affects all ciphertexts.

Data **integrity** is preserved w/ ChaCha20-Poly1305, ensuring that HEAPS nodes **cannot** possibly deceive clients, e.g., by running false circuits, replaying instructions, etc.

Storage retrieval is **quick**; simple key lookup followed by decryption.

HEAPS schema example for buffered private balances

PK.0	FheEnc(AEAD(stored) AEAD(buffered) , recipientid)
PK.1	FheEnc(AEAD(stored) AEAD(buffered) , recipientid)
PK.n	FheEnc(AEAD(stored) AEAD(buffered) , recipientId)

The FHE layer prevents storage access patterns.

The inner AEAD layer protects the private data.



Bob

Recipient is only party able to decrypt their data. Client cryptographically verifies that the contract stated the given balance and buffer at the given block height and transaction hash.



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