



# Privacy and Scaling Explorations

Explore new use cases for zero-knowledge proofs and other cryptographic primitives through research and proof-of-concept

# Semaphore



## Prove that you belong to a group without revealing identity

- You also get a “hash” of your {identity || metadata} (nullifier)
- Designed to be simple and generic privacy layer for Ethereum DApps
- Basically is a SNARK that proves a proof-of-inclusion of a Merkle tree
- Implemented in CIRCOM/JS and HALO2/Rust

**Secure voting system where you can replace your vote any time.**

- Trusted coordinator
  - Can know the final vote
  - Is not able to censor, forge a vote or impersonate a voter
  - Is not able to produce false tally of votes
- Supports quadratic voting
- No identity system, uses ethereum addresses
- Basically is a SNARK that proves inclusion in MT, vote counting and the last valid user “voting public key”
- Implemented using CIRCOM/JS

## Limit anonymous identities spam in a decentralized environment

- Anonymous identities should belong to a known set
- Basically each time a message is generated an  $n/M$  share of a ephemeral secret key is disclosed
- Implemented using CIRCOM/JS and HALO2/RUST

# BLS Wallet

## Using aggregatable BLS signatures in ethereum

- Batch transactions in L1 to reduce gas costs
- Aggregate signatures offline to do social recovery
- JS (Aggregation service, web wallet) + SC's

# TLSNotary

## Generate a proof that a web server generated a file

- Gets cryptographic information from the TLS connection.
- The notary service does not know about the content downloaded.
- Browser extension + Developer utilities
- JS + Rust

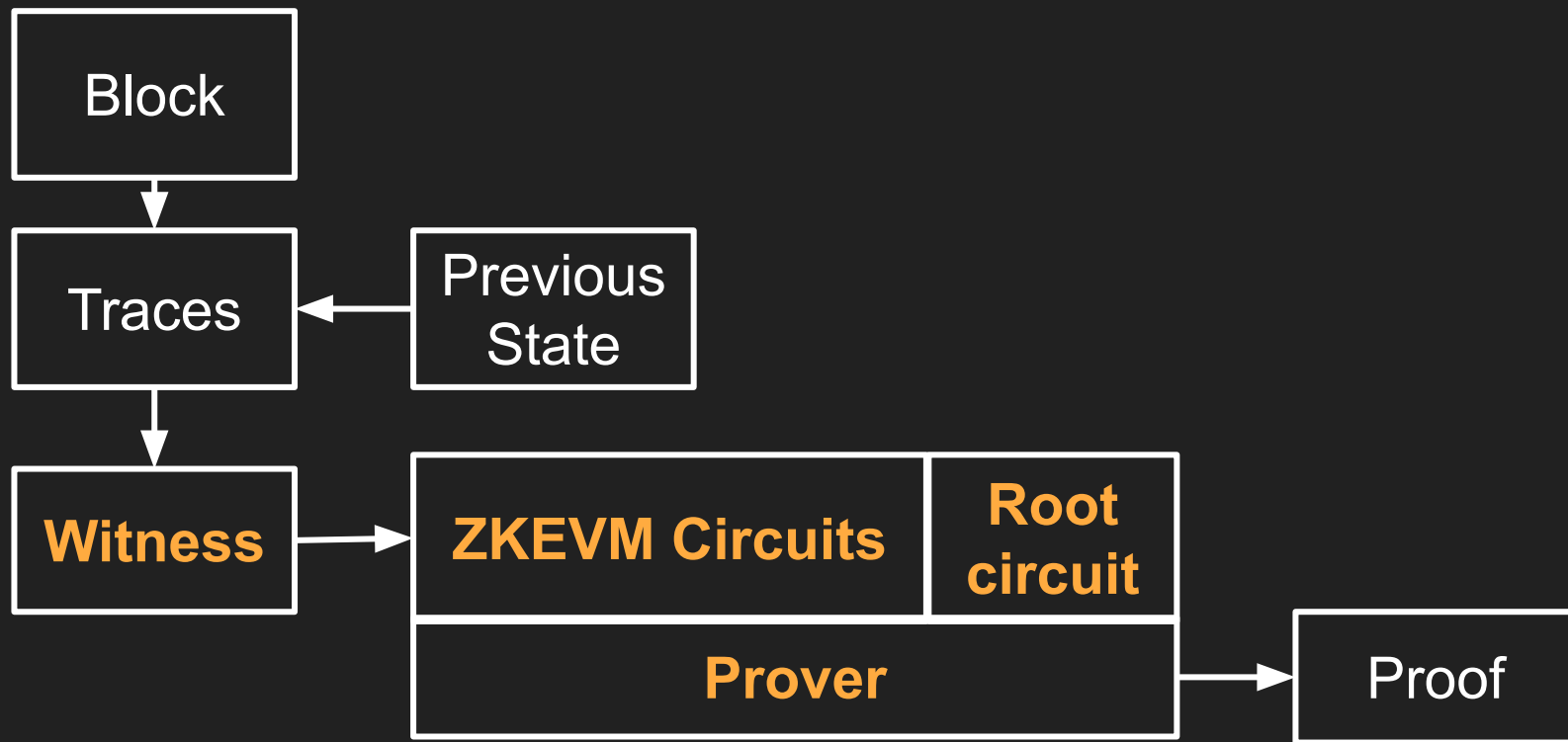
# ZKEVM



**Generate a easy-to-verify proof that a block is correct**

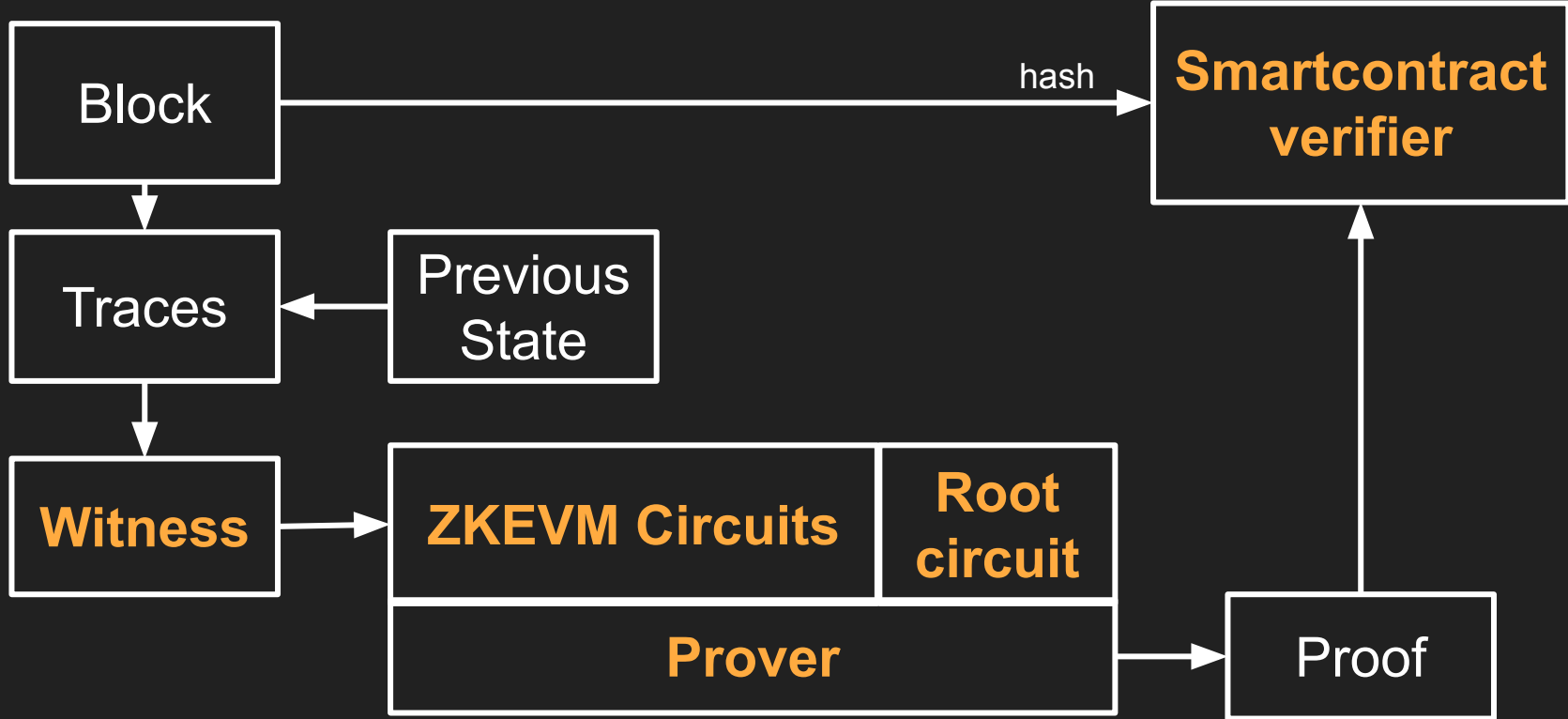
- Is NOT zero knowledge
- Obvious use cases are light clients & validity rollups
- PSE goal is to be able to verify all mainnet blocks
- Two big contributors:
  - Taiko (Type1 rollup)
  - Scrolltech (Type2 rollup)
- **Let's drive a little into**

# ZKEVM





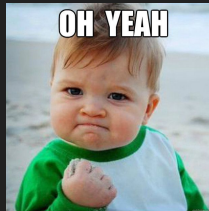
# ZKEVM



# ZKEVM - circuits

Circuits, we use HALO2 arithmetization, that means

- We have to write a block verification only using 3 primitives
- A polynomial of a fixed degree is equal to zero
- A variable belongs to a set of another variables
- A variable is equal to another
- And, in excel-style



# ZKEVM - programming model

$\text{fib}(3)^2 = 25$

A	B	C	D	E	A[n]= A[n-1]+1	D[n]= B[n]+C[n]	B[n]=C[n-1] C[n]=D[n-1]	X	X^2
1	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	1
2	1	2	3	9	1	1	1	2	4
3	2	3	5	25	1	1	1	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	5	25

# ZKEVM - programming model

fib(3)^2 = 25

A	B	C	D	E	$A[n]=A[n-1]+1$	$D[n]=B[n]+C[n]$	$B[n]=C[n-1]$ $C[n]=D[n-1]$	X	$X^2$
1	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	1
2	1	2	3	9	1	1	1	2	4
<u>3</u>	2	3	5	<u>25</u>	1	1	1	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	5	25

# ZKEVM - programming model

$\text{fib}(3)^2 = 25$

A	B	C	D	E	$A[n] = A[n-1] + 1$	$D[n] = B[n] + C[n]$	$B[n] = C[n-1]$ $C[n] = D[n-1]$	X	$X^2$
<u>1</u>	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	1
<u>2</u>	1	2	3	9	<u>1</u>	1	1	2	4
3	2	3	5	25	1	1	1	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	5	25

# ZKEVM - programming model

fib(3)^2 =25

A	B	C	D	E	$A[n]=A[n-1]+1$	$D[n]=B[n]+C[n]$	$B[n]=C[n-1]$ $C[n]=D[n-1]$	X	$X^2$
1	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	4	0	<u>1</u>	0	1	1
2	1	2	3	9	1	1	1	2	4
3	2	3	5	25	1	1	1	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	5	25

# ZKEVM - programming model

fib(3)^2 =25

A	B	C	D	E	$A[n]=A[n-1]+1$	$\underline{D[n]=B[n]+C[n]}$	$\underline{B[n]=C[n-1]}$ $\underline{C[n]=D[n-1]}$	X	X^2
1	1	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	4	0	1	0	1	1
2	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	3	9	1	1	<u>1</u>	2	4
3	2	3	5	25	1	1	1	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	5	25

# ZKEVM - programming model

fib(3)^2 =25

A	B	C	D	E	$A[n]=A[n-1]+1$	$D[n]=B[n]+C[n]$	$B[n]=C[n-1]$ $C[n]=D[n-1]$	<u>X</u>	<u>X^2</u>
1	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	1
2	1	2	3	9	1	1	1	2	4
3	2	3	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>	1	1	1	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	<u>5</u>	<u>25</u>



# ZKEVM - programming model

fib(3)^2 = 25

A	B	C	D	E	$A[n]=A[n-1]+1$	$D[n]=B[n]+C[n]$	$B[n]=C[n-1]$ $C[n]=D[n-1]$	X	$X^2$
1	1	1	2	4	0	1	0	1	1
2	1	2	3	9	1	1	1	2	4
<u>3</u>	2	3	5	<u>25</u>	1	1	1	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	5	25

# ZKEVM - circuits

## Current Pros/cons

- ↑ Code has no “unknown” side effects
- ↓ A lot of code, hard to audit, witness/constrain split

## To explore

- Use a simple DSL
- Use micro opcodes strategy
- Use formal verification

# ZKEVM - proving system

## Modified HALO2

- Use ZKG instead IPA
- Do lookups on dynamic columns
- Generate internal randomness in circuits

Everything in one big circuit (super circuit)

# ZKEVM - proving system

## Pros/cons

- ↑ It works, and gained attraction from other teams to build projects
- ↓ Takes a lot of memory (TB) and proving time

## To explore

- Use HW acceleration
- Use small field size
- Use hyperplonk / bigg lookup tables
- Massive use of recursion

# ZKEVM - current state


## Status

- Tests: 16% (bumps into 98% when two opcodes implemented)
- Opcodes: 90%
- Errors: 20%
- Pre-compiles: 0%
- Blocks, transactions, keccak, MPT: 80%
- Proving system: ?

## ZKEVM - final thoughts

- Insane amount of tricky engineering, but we need MORE, please do a PhD in Engineering+Math if you have some spare time.
  - Ethereum fractal scaling + cross L3 bridges + light clients
  - Allows ZK proofs of everything that happens in any L1, L2, L3 chain easily
  - Not having an unified way to use validity proofs could break a little the EVM ecosystem
- 
- Fully homomorphic crypto enabled on well-defined EVM (kEVM? Consensus?) on formalized zkWASM compiler, 2s proofs on browser allowing ZK on personal chains (SSB, Holochain)

***thanks!***

 `adria0`

