



zkEVM Vs EVM

Full Equivalence?



polygon zkEVM

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What is this talk about?

- What is a ZK-EVM?
- Polygon's zkEVM
- Differences
 - Storage - SMT
 - Memory
 - Zk-counters
 - Selfdestruct
 - Precompileds
- Other differences





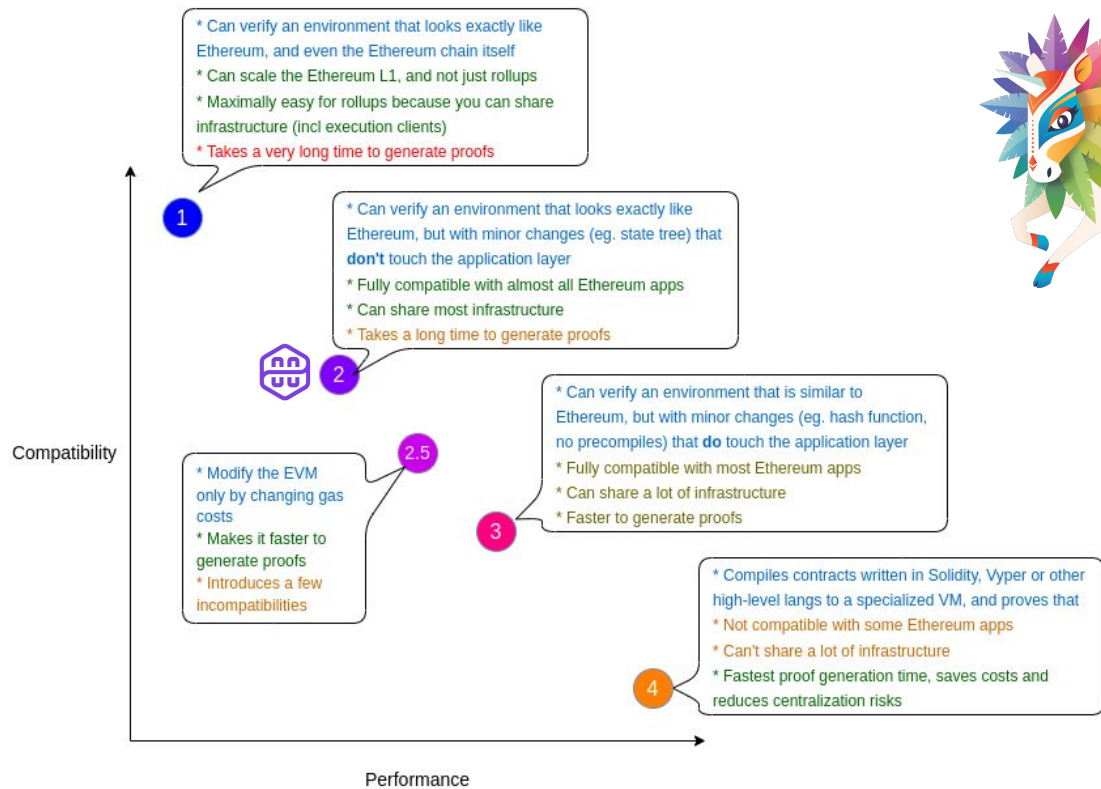
Whats is a zk-EVM?



A ZK-EVM

- Definition: a virtual machine that executes smart contracts in a way that is compatible with **zero-knowledge-proof** computation
- Purpose: Scale Ethereum
- How? use **ZK-SNARK** technology to make cryptographic proofs of execution of Ethereum-like transactions.

The ZK-EVM “dilemma”



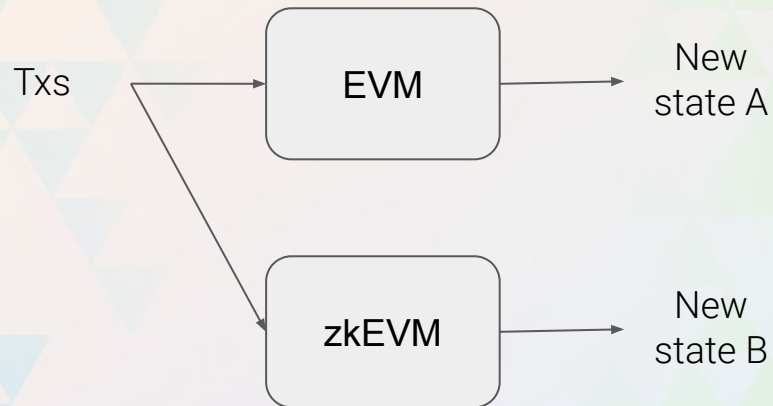
Source: <https://vitalik.eth.limo/general/2022/08/04/zkevm.html>



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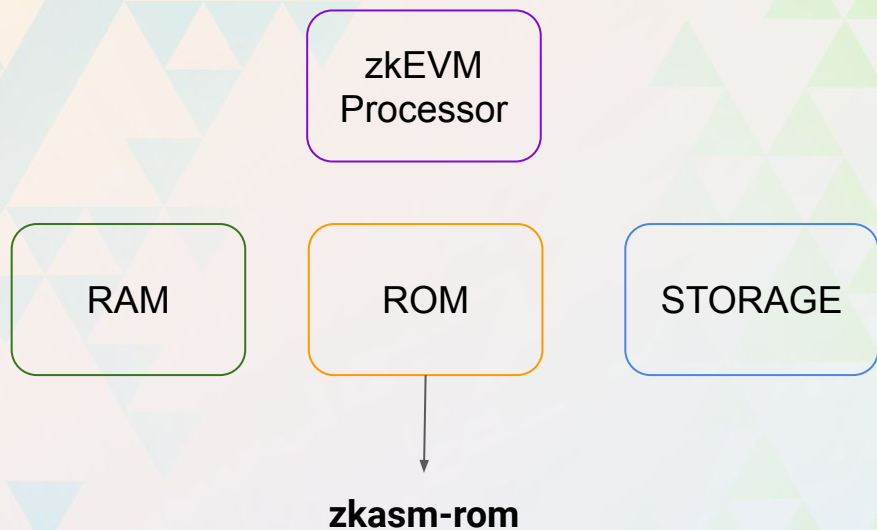


Fully EVM-equivalent



New state A = New state B

Polygon zkEVM



- **zkasm**: defines the steps
- **PIL**: verifies the correctness of the steps

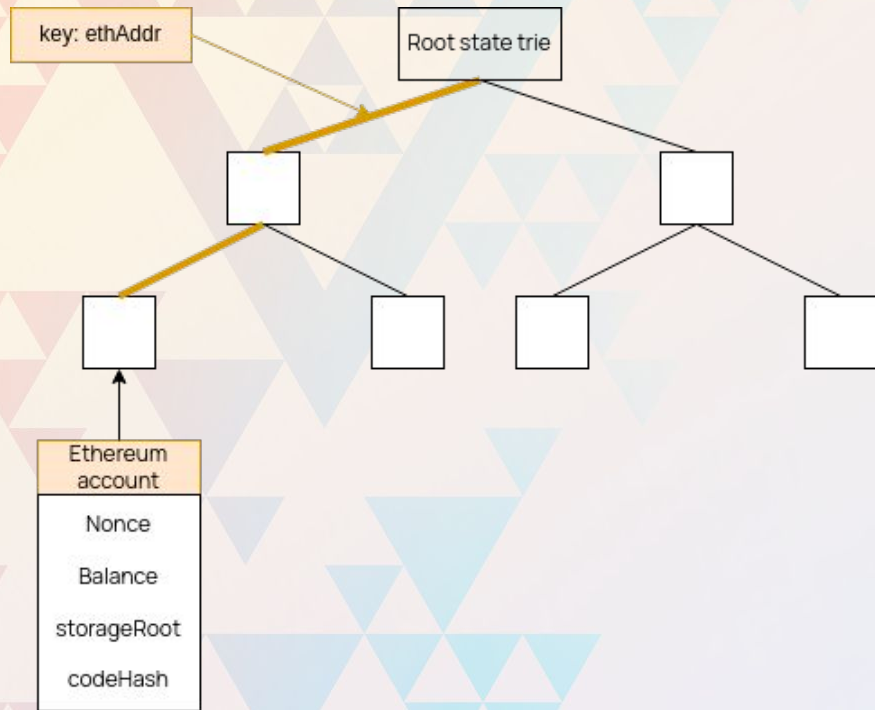


zkEVM vs EVM

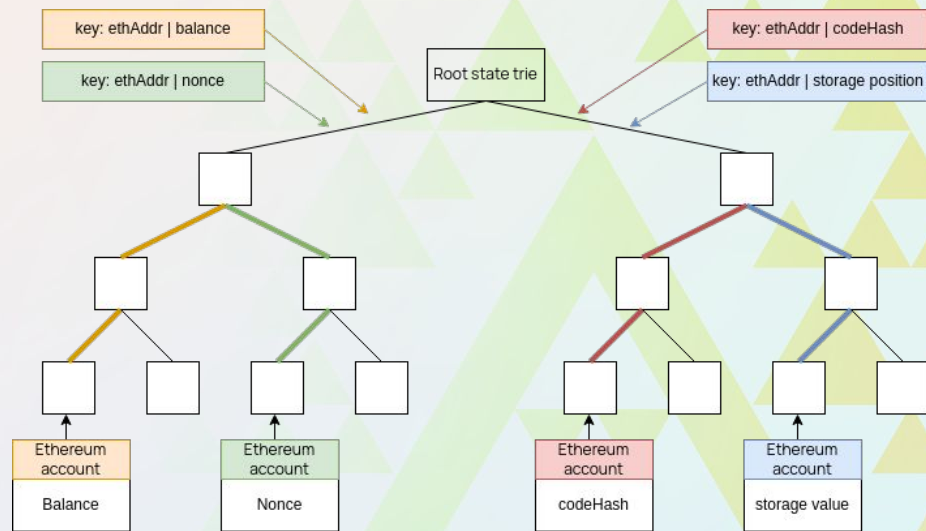


Storage

EVM



zkEVM



Memory

EVM

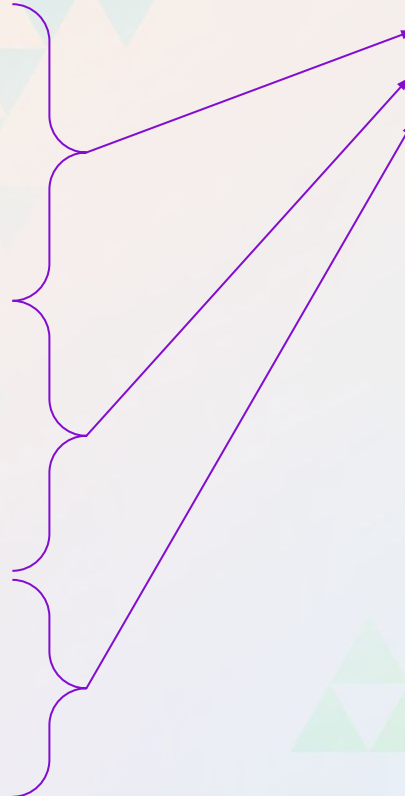
8 bits

0x20
0x21
0x22
⋮
0x3f
0x40
0x41
⋮
0x5f
0x60
0x61
⋮

zkEVM

256 bits

0x20
0x21
0x22
⋮
⋮
⋮



Example MLOAD

- The easiest case: MLOAD 32 bytes && offset%32 == 0

offset = 0x20

memory[0x20] = [0x20, 0x21, 0x22, 0x23, ... , 0x3e, 0x3f]

- MLOAD 32 bytes && offset%32 != 0

offset = 0x23 → memory[0x23, 0x43]

memory[0x20] = [0x20, 0x21, 0x22, 0x23, ... , 0x3e, 0x3f]

memory[0x21] = [0x40, 0x41, 0x42, 0x43, ... , 0x5e, 0x5f]

Example MLOAD

- MLOAD X bytes (X < 32 bytes) && offset%32 == 0

offset = 0x20, length = 4
memory[0x20] = [0x20, 0x21, 0x22, 0x23, ... , 0x3e, 0x3f]

- MLOAD X bytes && offset%32 != 0 && offset%32+length < 32

offset = 0x23, length = 4 → [0x23, 0x26]
memory[0x20] = [0x20, ... , 0x23, 0x24, 0x25, 0x26, ... , 0x3f]

- MLOAD X bytes && offset%32 != 0 && offset%32+length > 32

offset = 0x3e, length = 4 → [0x3e, 0x41]
memory[0x20] = [0x20, 0x21, 0x22, 0x23, ... , 0x3e, 0x3f]
memory[0x21] = [0x40, 0x41, 0x42, 0x43, ... , 0x4e, 0x4f]

zk-counters

- Counters are a way to control that the total number of steps do not exceed the maximum polynomial size.
- If we go out of counters, then, there is an error in the processing of the batch (it is not an error of the user).

Binary

Arithmetic

Memory Align

Keccak

Padding

Poseidon

Steps

zk-counters example

opEQ:

```
%MAX_CNT_BINARY - CNT_BINARY - 1 :JMPN(outOfCountersBinary)
%MAX_CNT_STEPS - STEP - 120 :JMPN(outOfCountersStep)
```

```
SP - 2 :JMPN(stackUnderflow)
```

```
SP - 1 ⇒ SP
```

```
$ ⇒ A :MLOAD(SP--)
```

```
$ ⇒ B :MLOAD(SP)
```

```
GAS-3 ⇒ GAS :JMPN(outOfGas)
```

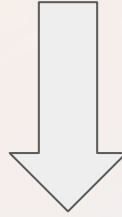
```
$ :EQ,MSTORE(SP++)
```

```
1024 - SP :JMPN(stackOverflow)
```

```
:JMP(readCode)
```

laisolizq, 8 months ago • First opcodes

SELFDESTRUCT



SENDALL

- **EIP-4758:** Deactivate SELFDESTRUCT
- This EIP renames the SELFDESTRUCT opcode to SENDALL, and replaces its functionality. The new functionality is there to only send all Ether in the account to the caller.

Precompileds

Address	Name	Supported
0x01	ecRecover	Yes
0x02	SHA-256	Ongoing
0x03	RIPEMD-160	Ongoing
0x04	identity	Yes
0x05	modexp	Yes
0x06	ecAdd	Ongoing
0x07	ecMul	Ongoing
0x08	ecPairing	Ongoing
0x08	blake2f	Ongoing



Section 4

Other differences

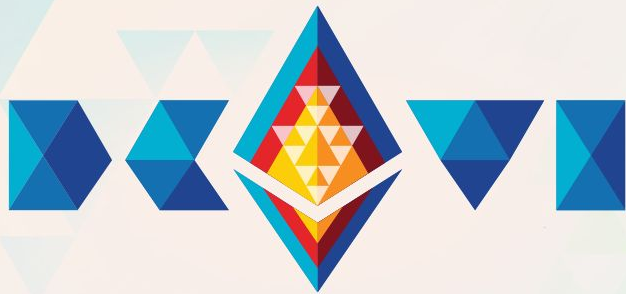
Other differences

- **EXTCODEHASH:** returns hashContract from zkEVM tree, hashed with Poseidon
- **BLOCKHASH:** returns all previous block hashes (not just the last 256 blocks)
- **Memory limits:** 0x20000, which require 8.5 million GAS of memory expansion.
- **Pre EIP-155 and EIP-2718 TXS:** not supported yet, is our current priority

We are passing
97% of the Ethereum Test Suite

Final Remarks

- We are full-EVM equivalent
- Differences are addressed aiming at performance and equivalence
- **We are on public Testnet!**
public.zkevm-test.net



Thank you!

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Appendix

Some assets.

