



The First Modular Blockchain Network



twitter: **@evansforbes (zkFART)**

github: **@evan-forbes**

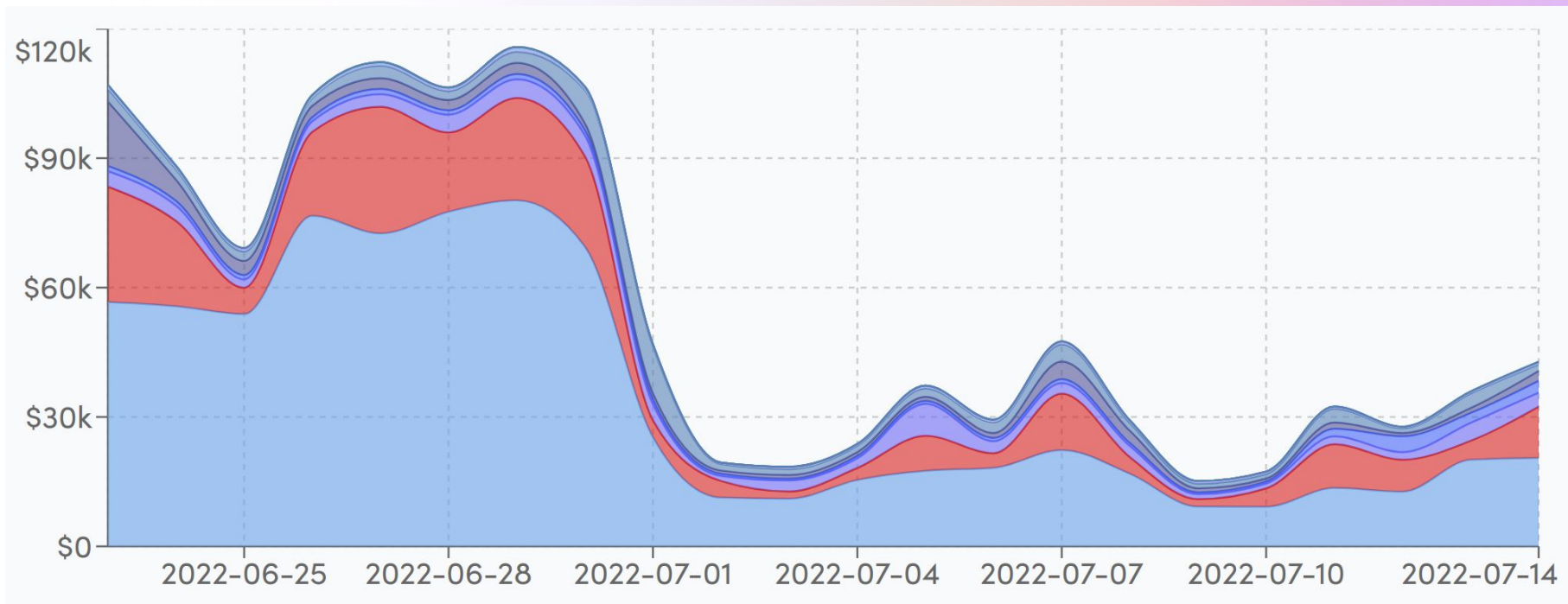


Celestiums: Scaling Ethereum L2s by using Celestia for Data Availability



The problem

Rollup transactions and security can be expensive.





Why is calldata so expensive?

- All full nodes have to download calldata to maintain full security
- Competing for gas against million dollar arbitrages, NFT mints, etc

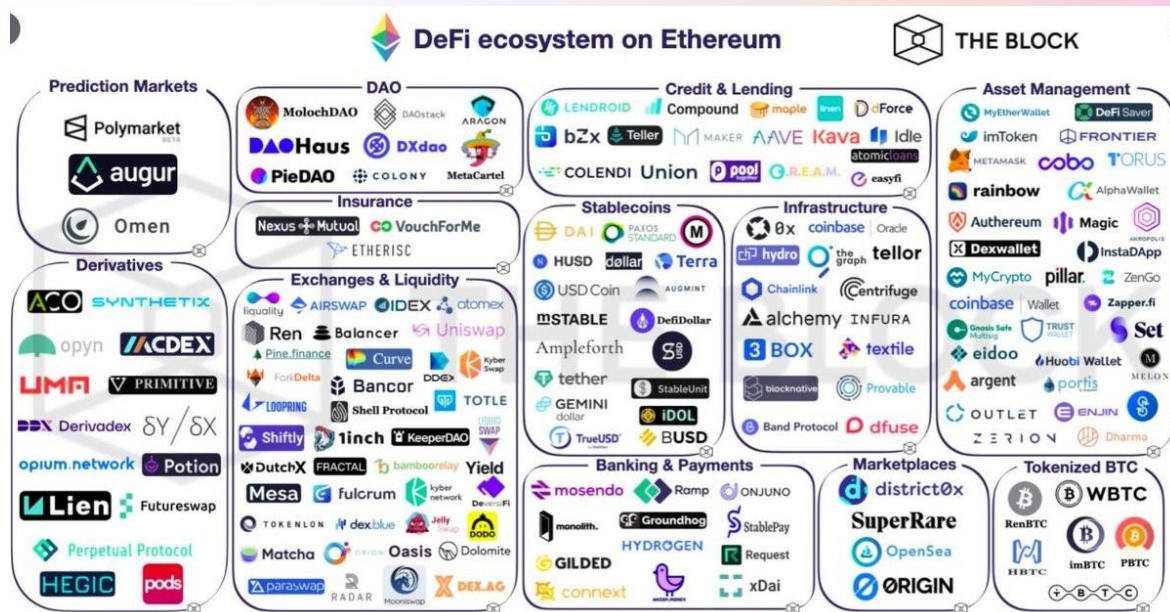


Image credit: The Block



Celestiums: the problem

What do you do if your project can't afford these costs?



Trade Offs: Rollups vs DACs

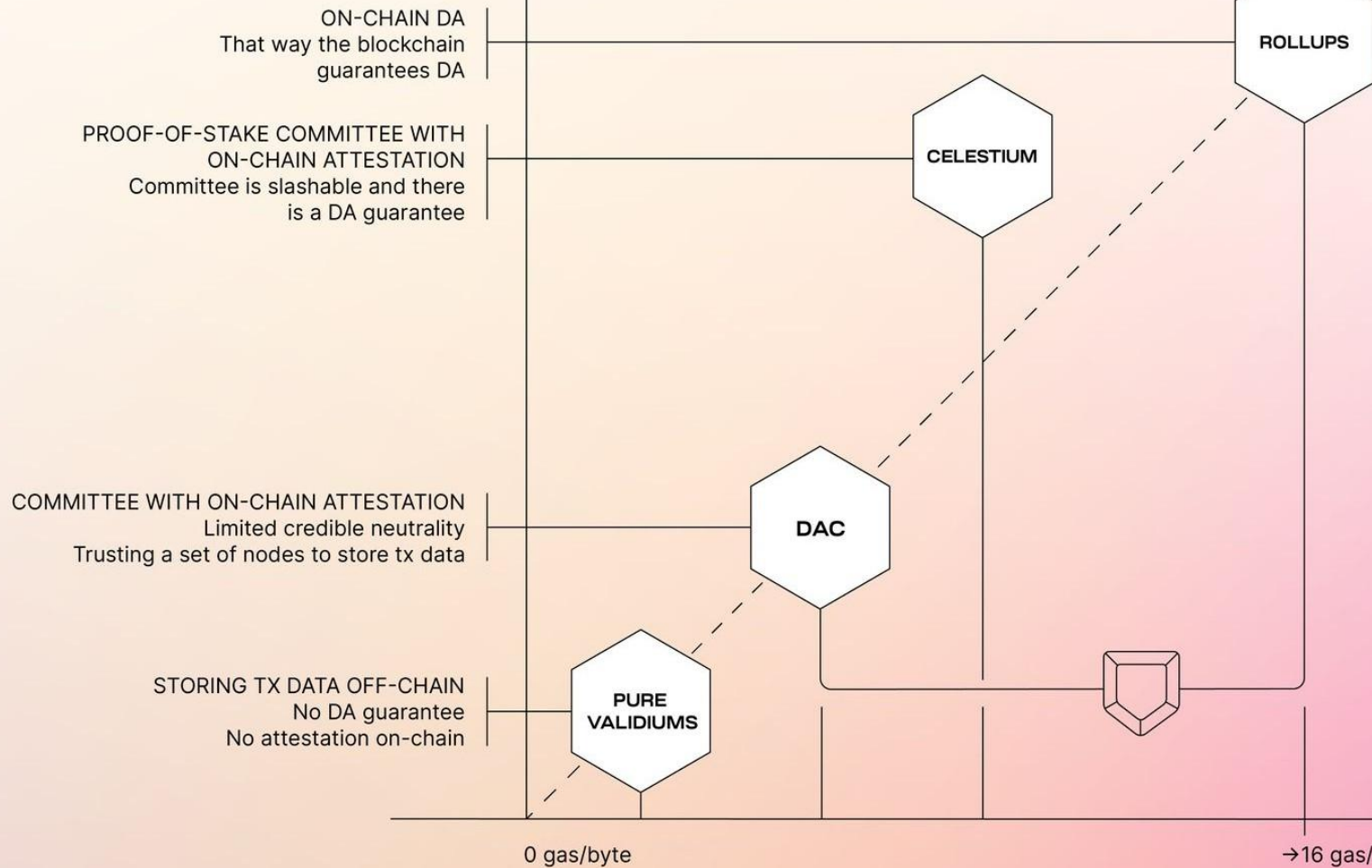
- **Rollups: Posting L2 data directly on Ethereum**
 - Secure
 - Can be expensive
 - Seamless “out of the box” integration
- **DACs: Using a data availability committee**
 - Insecure
 - Cheaper and more predictable price
 - Have to build yourself



Celestiums!

- **Celestiums: Posting L2 data on a more scalable data availability layer**
 - Great security
 - Significantly cheaper price
 - It's built for you

SECURITY/DECENTRALIZATION

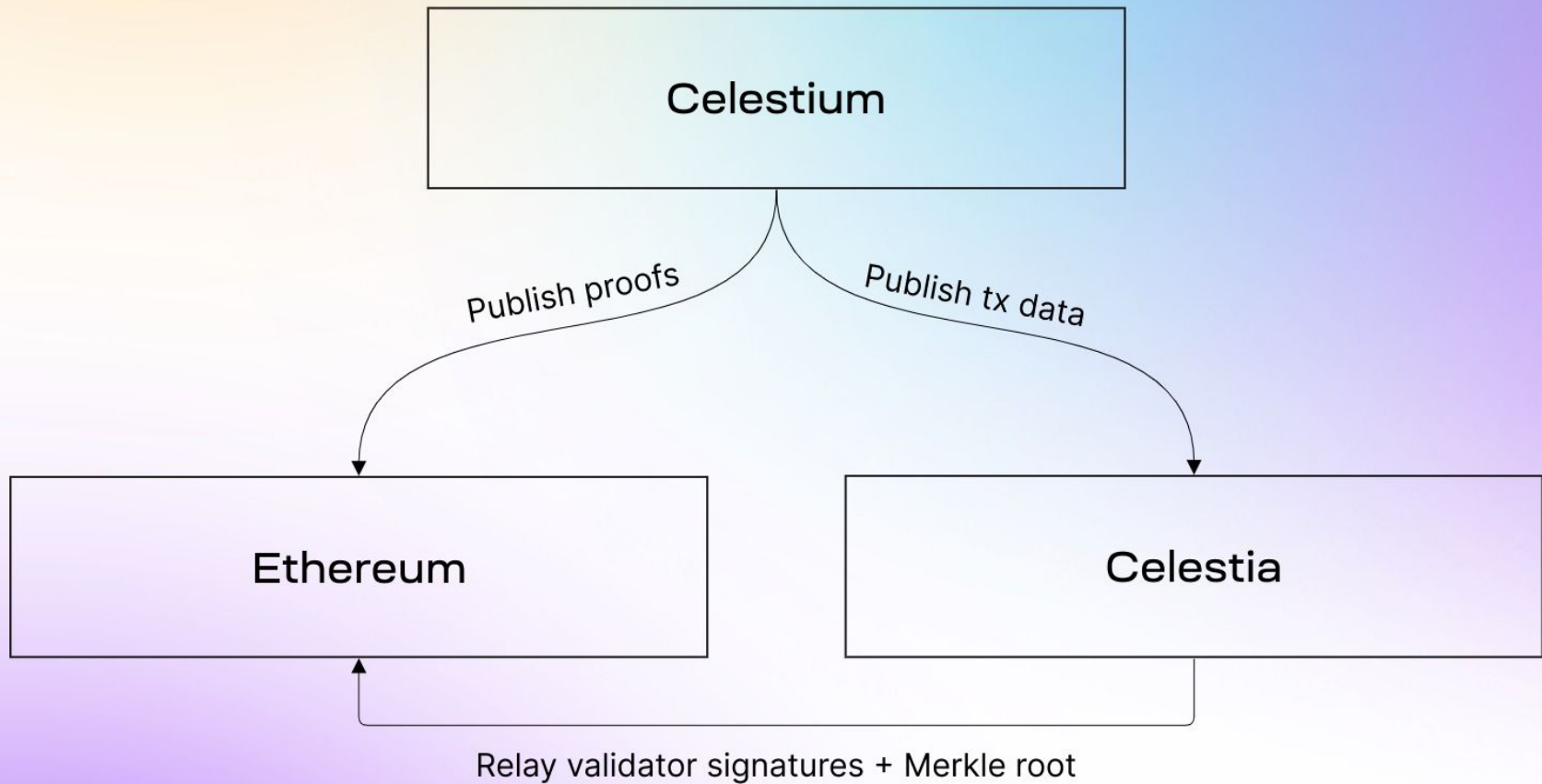




More in depth cost analysis info at our blog

<https://blog.celestia.org/ethereum-off-chain-data-availability-landscape/>

Shout out Aditi and John





Why use Celestia for Data Availability?



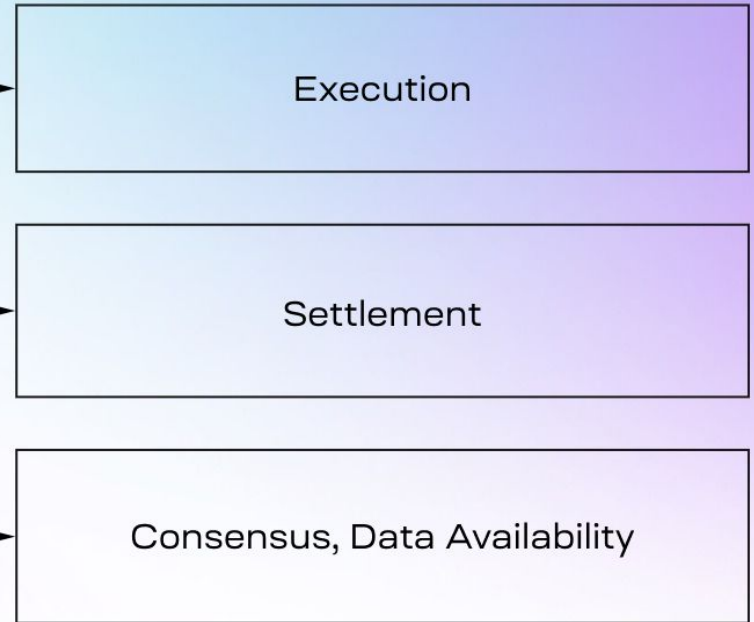
Intro to Celestia: Scalability

No execution environment!

Monolithic



Modular





Intro to Celestia: Scalability

No execution environment!

**Spend money on bandwidth, not running a
giant state db**



Intro to Celestia: Scalability

No execution environment!

**Don't compete with Million Dollar arbs on
the L1**



Basically Celestia's entire proprietary state machine 🙄👉

```
func (k Keeper) PayForData(goCtx context.Context, msg *types.MsgPayForData) (*types.MsgPayForDataResponse, error) {
    ctx := sdk.UnwrapSDKContext(goCtx)

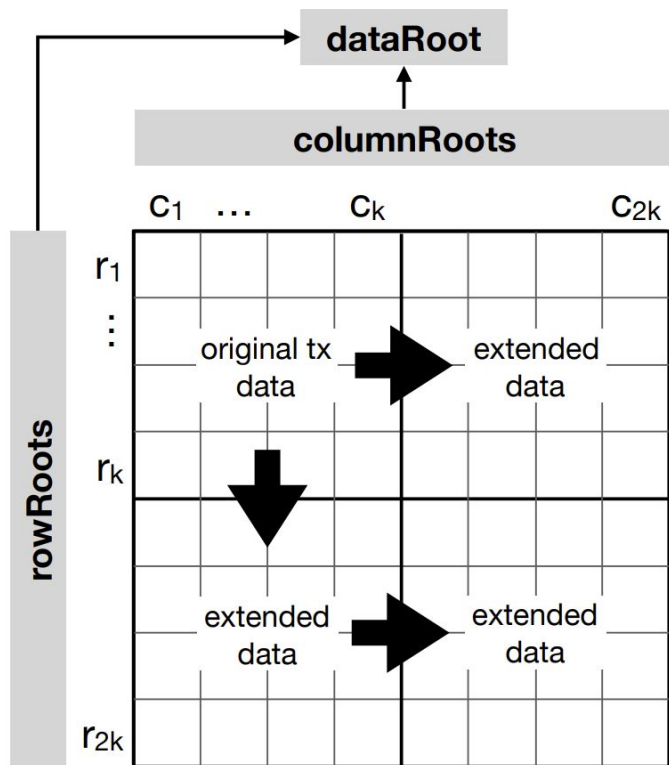
    ctx.GasMeter().ConsumeGas(msg.MessageSize, payForDataGasDescriptor)

    ctx.EventManager().EmitEvent(
        types.NewPayForDataEvent(sdk.AccAddress(msg.Signer).String(), msg.GetMessageSize()),
    )

    return &types.MsgPayForDataResponse{}, nil
}
```



Intro to Celestia: Trust Minimized Light Clients



- LCs convince themselves that data is available
- LCs listen for fraud proofs
- Essentially the same security as a full node!
- Contribute security to the network

Image credit:

Mustafa Al-Bassam, Alberto Sonnino, and Vitalik Buterin. Fraud and Data Availability Proofs
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1809.09044.pdf>



Intro to Celestia: Scalability

**Data downloaded by LCs increases
 $O(\text{squareroot}(n))$ with block size**

**More light clients means larger blocks are
still safe**



Intro to Celestia: Trust Minimization

Sample the data yourself. 💪

or

Download the only data you want directly

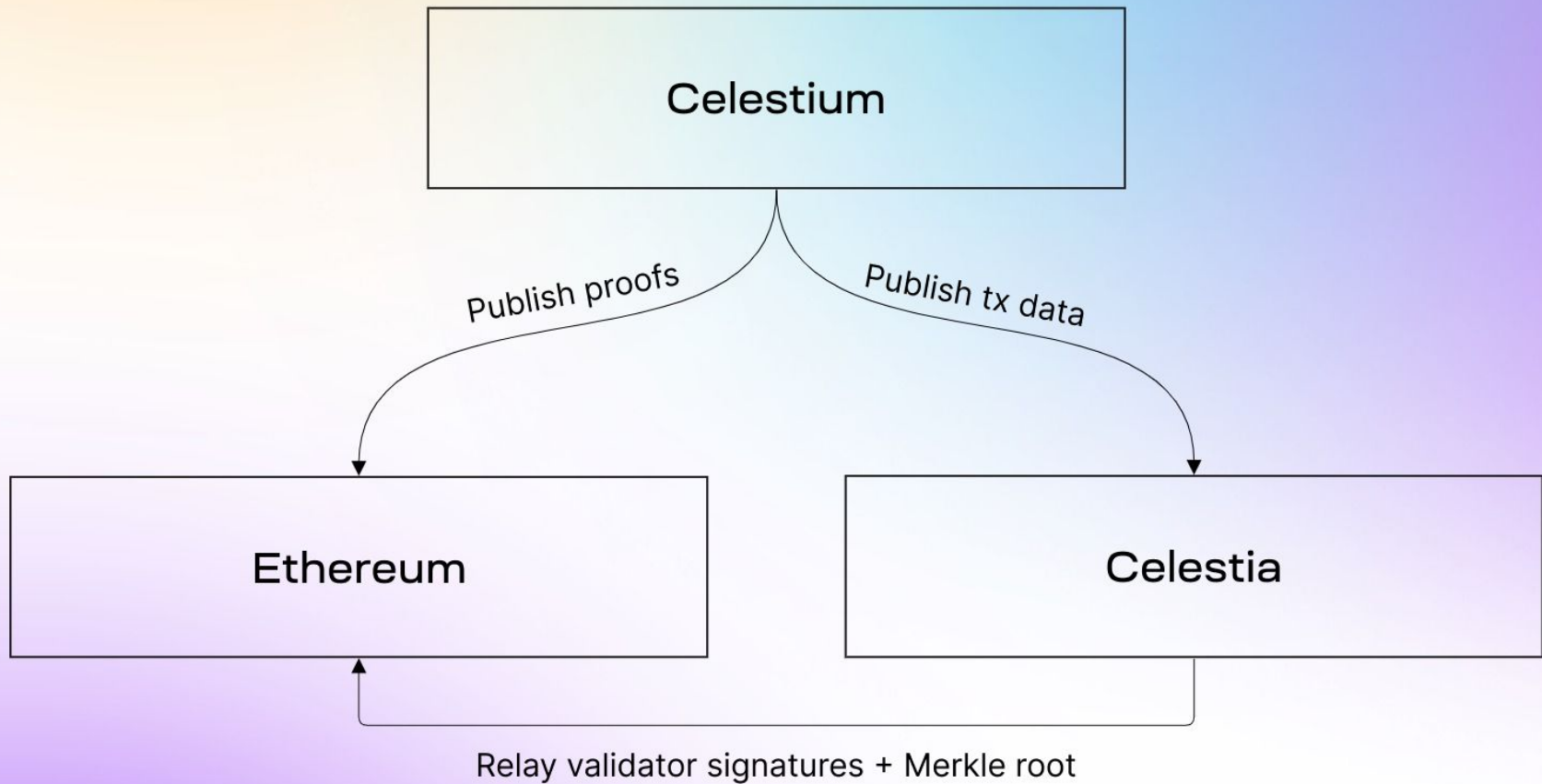


Celestia: other cool things

- First modular blockchain
- Sovereign Rollups
 - Scalability and trust assumptions of rollup & the sovereignty of a cosmos chain
- No need to spin up a validator set, just use an API
- Mustafa Al-Bassam



**How can we prove that some data was
posted to Celestia via the EVM?**





THE QUANTUM GRAVITY BRIDGE



QGB: Light Client Relay

Trusts the validator set

Doesn't verify state

Does verify the commit







Quantum Gravity Bridge

QGB: Data availability committee
IBC: Multisig bridge







Comparing IBC: Multisig Bridge

IBC  	Multisig Bridge  
Light client based	Completely trusting a few private keys
Crypto-economically secure	LOL (mostly reputation)
Permissionless	Permissioned
Same security as the trusted chain	The weakest link between two chains
Safely and securely transfers billions (\$USD) of value	Loses billions per year in “hacks”



Comparing QGB vs DAC

QGB  	DAC  
Light client based	Completely trusting a few private keys
Crypto-economically secure	LOL (mostly reputation)
Permissionless	Permissioned
Same security as the trusted chain	The weakest link between two chains
TBD	TBD



QGB Optimizations

- **Batching**
 - **Data Commitments**
 - **Validator set updates**
- **Requires only a single relayer to be live**
- **All block data on Celestia is committed to!**
- **Improved relayer gas usage**
 - **Doesn't increase when the Celestia block size increases**
- **One to many design**



QGB Slashing

Types:

- **Liveness**
- **Incorrect signatures**
- **Equivocation**



How to use the QGB: Proving inclusion

```
/// @dev see "./IDAOracle.sol"
function verifyAttestation(
    uint256 _tupleRootNonce,
    DataRootTuple memory _tuple,
    BinaryMerkleProof memory _proof
) external view override returns (bool) {
    // Tuple must have been committed before.
    if (_tupleRootNonce > state_eventNonce) {
        return false;
    }

    // Load the tuple root at the given index from storage.
    bytes32 root = state_dataRootTupleRoots[_tupleRootNonce];

    // Verify the proof.
    bool isValid = BinaryMerkleTree.verify(root, _proof, abi.encode(_tuple));

    return isValid;
}
```



How to use the QGB: Posting Data

```
/// @dev see "./IDAOracle.sol"
function verifyAttestation(
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}
```




Conclusion

Celestia is a *really* scalable, trust minimized, and modular data availability layer 🧱

Now we can use Celestia for Data availability on Ethereum in a secure, cheap, and easy way 😄

We finally have a new data availability solution for L2s other than DACs 🙌



Coming to a testnet near you!!



We're hiring!

- **Cosmos-sdk engineers**
- **Golang engineers**
- **Database engineers**
- **Devops engineers**

Q/A



<https://blog.celestia.org>