## Parameter set

Matrix equation sizes  $2 \times 4$  and  $4 \times 1$  (n=2, m=4, k=1); bound B=4; plaintext modulus q=8191;  $Z_p$  prime p is the one used for scalar operations in SECP256k1 ( $2^{256}-2^{32}-977$ ); modulus size 1024.

# Measurements, SECP256k1

# Network transfer

Transfer	size	size (compressed points)
Shared randomness (to verifier)	19.9 Mb	6.13 Mb
Random challenge (to prover)	3.05 Mb	3.05 Mb
Folding info (to verifier)	$208 \text{ b} \times 17$	$64 \text{ b} \times 17$
Folding info (to prover)	$32 \text{ b} \times 17$	$32 \text{ b} \times 17$
Inner product info (to verifier)	208 b	64 b
Inner product info (to prover)	32 b	32 b
Inner product info (to verifier)	96 b	96 b

## Single thread, 6-Core Intel Core i7 @ $2.6~\mathrm{GHz}$

main	inner product	folding	time	main	inner product	folding	time
P1			702ms				
				V1			$2.09 \mathrm{ms}$
P2			25.9s	V2			25.6s
					V1		$86.0 \mu s$
	P1		7.17ms		V2		$7.99 \mathrm{ms}$
		P1	21.5s				
						V1	31.5µs
		P2	16.6s			V2	16.6s
	P2		519µs				
					V3		$2.29 \mu s$
	P3		118µs				
					V4 (check happens here)		$759 \mu s$
	Prover time		$\sim 64\mathrm{s}$		Verifier time	,	$\sim 47\mathrm{s}$

#### 6 threads, 6-Core Intel Core i7 @ 2.6 GHz

main	inner product	folding	time	main	inner product	folding	time
P1			807ms				
				V1			2.09ms
P2			5.36s	V2			5.38s
					V1		109µs
	P1		$32.7 \mathrm{ms}$		V2		20.1ms
		P1	5.15s				
						V1	31.8µs
		P2	4.36s	V2 4		4.30s	
	P2		611µs				
					V3		$2.95 \mu s$
	P3		133µs				
				V4 (check happens here)		906μs	
	Prover time		$\sim 14.9\mathrm{s}$	s Verifier time $\sim 9.7$		$\sim 9.7\mathrm{s}$	

## Totals

	i7 @ 2.6 GHz, 1 thread	i7 @ 2.6 GHz, 6 threads		
Prover time	70s	14.9s		
Verifier time	47s	9.7s		
Encryption time	1.18ms	=		
Decryption time	607µs	=		
Initial proof generation	16.0s	3.23s		
Prover transfers	20 Mb (non-compressed) / 6 Mb (compressed)			
Verifier transfers	3 Mb			

# Measurements, Curve25519

Note: not all optimized batch multiplications algorithms are in use here. The numbers can be improved.

#### Network transfer

Transfer	size
Shared randomness (to verifier)	30.6 Mb
Random challenge (to prover)	3.05 Mb
Folding info (to verifier)	$320 \text{ b} \times 17$
Folding info (to prover)	$32 \text{ b} \times 17$
Inner product info (to verifier)	320 b
Inner product info (to prover)	32 b
Inner product info (to verifier)	96 b

# Single thread, 6-Core Intel Core i7 @ 2.6 GHz

main	inner product	folding	time	main	inner product	folding	time
P1			$535 \mathrm{ms}$				
				V1			$5.25 \mathrm{ms}$
P2			9.14s	V2			8.90s
					V1		20.0μs
	P1		$50.9 \mathrm{ms}$		V2		$76.1 \mathrm{ms}$
		P1	9.70s				
						V1	29.0µs
		P2	15.2s			V2	14.8s
	P2		234µs				
					V3		$2.42 \mu s$
	P3		31.2µs				
					V4 (check happens here)		$309 \mu s$
	Prover time	•	$\sim 34.6\mathrm{s}$	6 s Verifier time		$\sim 23.7\mathrm{s}$	

## 6 threads, 6-Core Intel Core i7 @ 2.6 GHz

main	inner product	folding	time	main	inner product	folding	time
P1			$564 \mathrm{ms}$				
				V1			$5.34 \mathrm{ms}$
P2			2.09s	V2			2.10s
					V1		20.6μs
	P1		$25.7 \mathrm{ms}$		V2		33.4ms
		P1	2.37s				
						V1	30.0µs
		P2	3.15s			V2	3.08s
	P2		273µs				
					V3		3.70µs
	P3		$37.2 \mu s$				
					V4 (check happens here)		329µs
	Prover time		$\sim 8.2\mathrm{s}$	2 s Verifier time		$\sim 5.2\mathrm{s}$	

#### Totals

	i7 @ 2.6 GHz, 1 thread	i7 @ 2.6 GHz, 6 threads			
Prover time	34.6s	8.2s			
Verifier time	23.7s	5.2s			
Encryption time	1.36ms	=			
Initial proof generation	2.15s	434ms			
Prover transfers	30.6 Mb				
Verifier transfers	3 Mb				

#### Notes

- The initial transfers consist mostly of random numbers. Their size can be reduced significantly (to the order of several bytes) if one can just transfer a random seed and trust the other party to generate the randoms.
- There are many consecutive transfers during folding stages. It may be possible to pack them into a single transfer from each size (the verifier prepares an array of randoms c, the prover calculates  $t_1$ ,  $t_{-1}$  for each stage and sends them to the verifier), if it that does not compromise security.
- There is a large amount of identical calculations that both prover and verifier perform on the same data. If only one party can be trusted to perform them, performance can be significantly improved.

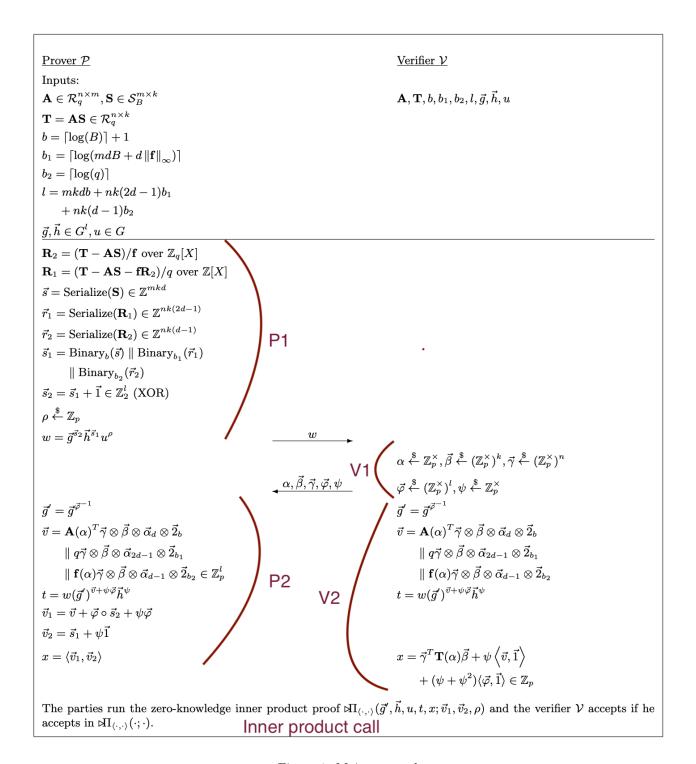


Figure 1: Main protocol

# $\begin{array}{ll} \underline{\text{Prover }\mathcal{P}} & \underline{\text{Verifier }\mathcal{V}} \\ \\ \text{Inputs:} \\ \vec{g}, \vec{h} \in G^l; u \in G & \vec{g}, \vec{h}, u, t, x \\ \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_p^l; \rho \in \mathbb{Z}_p \\ \\ t = \vec{g}^{\vec{v}_1} \vec{h}^{\vec{v}_2} u^{\rho} \\ \\ x = \langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle \end{array}$

$$t' = ta^x$$
 P1 
$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{cases} a \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} G \\ t' = ta^x \end{cases}$$

The parties run  $(g,h,t'';v_1,v_2,\rho')=\text{FOLDING}(\vec{g},\vec{h},a,u,t';\vec{v}_1,\vec{v}_2,\rho)$  where the secrets  $v_1,v_2,\rho'\in\mathbb{Z}_p$  are such that  $t''=g^{v_1}h^{v_2}a^{v_1v_2}u^{\rho'}$ . Folding call

$$\begin{array}{c} y_{1},y_{2},\sigma,\sigma' \overset{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{Z}_{p} \\ w = g^{y_{1}}h^{y_{2}}a^{y_{1}v_{2}+y_{2}v_{1}}u^{\sigma} \\ w' = a^{y_{1}y_{2}}u^{\sigma'} \\ z_{1} = y_{1} + cv_{1} \\ z_{2} = y_{2} + cv_{2} \\ \tau = c\rho' + \sigma + c^{-1}\sigma' \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} w,w' \\ \hline \\ P3 \\ \hline \\ z_{1},z_{2},\tau \\ \hline \\ V4 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} (t'')^{c}w(w')^{c^{-1}} \overset{?}{=} g^{z_{1}}h^{z_{2}}a^{c^{-1}z_{1}z_{2}}u^{\tau} \end{array}$$

Figure 2: Inner product protocol

 $\underline{\text{Prover }\mathcal{P}}$ 

Inputs:

$$ec{g}, ec{h} \in G^l; a, u \in G$$
 
$$ec{v}_1, ec{v}_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_p^l; 
ho \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$

$$t = \vec{g}^{\vec{v}_1} \vec{h}^{\vec{v}_2} a^{\langle \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rangle} u^{\rho}$$

Outputs:

$$g,h \in G$$
 
$$y_1,v_2,
ho' \in \mathbb{Z}_p$$
 
$$t'=g^{v_1}h^{v_2}a^{v_1v_2}u^{
ho'}$$

If l > 1, define  $l' = \frac{l}{2}$  and write  $\vec{g} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{g}_t \\ \vec{g}_b \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{h} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{h}_t \\ \vec{h}_b \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{v}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{v}_{i,t} \\ \vec{v}_{i,b} \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $\vec{g}_j$ ,  $\vec{h}_j$ ,  $\vec{v}_{i,j} \in G^{l'}$  for i = 1, 2, j = t, b. Then,

and both parties compute  $\vec{g}' = \vec{g}_t \circ \vec{g}_b^c$ ,  $\vec{h}' = \vec{h}_t \circ \vec{h}_b^{c^{-1}}$  and  $t'' = t_{-1}^{c^{-1}} t t_1^c$ . They recursively run  $(g, h, t'; v_1, v_2, \rho') = \text{FOLDING}(\vec{g}', \vec{h}', a, u, t''; \vec{v}_1', \vec{v}_2', \rho'')$  where  $\mathcal{P}$  knows  $\vec{v}_1'$ ,  $\vec{v}_2'$ ,  $\rho''$  such that  $t'' = (\vec{g}')^{\vec{v}_1'} (\vec{h}')^{\vec{v}_2'} a^{\langle \vec{v}_1', \vec{v}_2' \rangle} u^{\rho''}$ . fold\_commitment()

Else  $g=\vec{g}, h=\vec{h}\in G$ , and  $\mathcal{P}$  knows  $v_1=\vec{v}_1, v_2=\vec{v}_2, \rho'=\rho\in\mathbb{Z}_p$ , such that  $t'=t=g^{v_1}h^{v_2}a^{v_1v_2}u^{\rho'}$ .

Figure 3: Folding protocol