

LeanIMT: An optimized Incremental Merkle Tree

Privacy & Scaling Explorations

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1 Abstract

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2 Introduction

2.1 Motivation

3 Merkle Tree

3.1 Incremental Merkle Tree

An Incremental Merkle Tree (IMT) is a Merkle Tree (MT) designed to be updated efficiently.

3.2 Binary Tree

A Binary Tree is a tree data structure in which each node has at most two children, referred to as the left child and the right child.

TODO: Explain what is a Merkle tree and an Incremental Merkle Tree.



4 LeanIMT

4.1 Definition

The **LeanIMT** (Lean Incremental Merkle Tree) is a Binary IMT.

The LeanIMT has two properties:

1. Every node with two children is the hash of its two child nodes.
2. Every node with one child has the same value as its child node.

The tree is always built from the leaves to the root.

The tree will always be balanced by construction.

In a LeanIMT a node is either a leaf or a parent.

Example of a LeanIMT

T - Tree

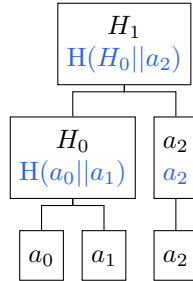
V - Vertices (Nodes)

E - Edges (Lines connecting Nodes)

$T = (V, E)$

$V = \{a_0, a_1, a_2, H_0, H_1, H_2\}$

$E = \{(a_0, H_0), (a_1, H_0), (a_2, a_2), (H_0, H_1), (a_2, H_1)\}$



4.2 Insertion

There are two cases:

1. When the new node is a left node.
2. When the new node is a right node.

We will always see one of these cases in each level when we are inserting a node. It is like, when you insert a node, if that node is left node, the parent node which is in the next level, will be the same node. If it is a right node the parent node, will be the hash of this node with the node in its left. This

algorithm will be the same in each level, not only in level 0.

Case 1: The new node is a left node

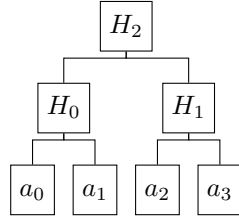
It will not be hashed, it's value will be sent to the next level.

If we add a_4 .

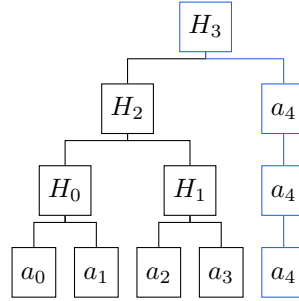
$$T = (V, E)$$

$$V = \{a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, H_0, H_1, H_2\}$$

$$E = \{(a_0, H_0), (a_1, H_0), (a_2, H_1), (a_3, H_1), (H_0, H_2), (H_1, H_2)\}$$



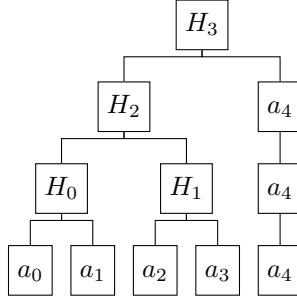
Before inserting a_4



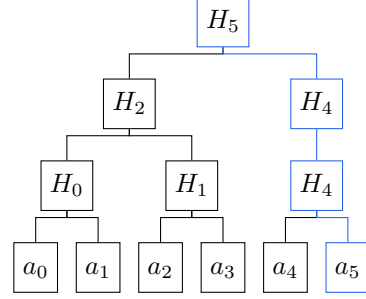
After inserting a_4

Case 2: The new node is a right node

If we add a_5 .



Before inserting a_5



After inserting a_5

4.2.1 Pseudocode

Algorithm 1 LeanIMT Insert algorithm

```

1: procedure INSERT(leaf)
2:   if depth < newDepth then    ▷ newDepth is the new depth of the tree
    after inserting the new node
3:     add a new empty array to nodes    ▷ Add a new tree level
4:   end if
5:   node ← leaf
6:   index ← size    ▷ The index of the new leaf equals the number of leaves
    in the tree.
7:   for level from 0 to depth - 1 do
8:     nodes[level][index] ← node
9:     if index is odd then    ▷ It's a right node
10:      sibling ← nodes[level][index - 1]
11:      node ← hash(sibling, node)
12:    end if
13:    index ← ⌊index/2⌋    ▷ Divides the index by 2 and discards the
    remainder.
14:  end for
15:  nodes[depth] ← [node]    ▷ Store the new root at the top level
16: end procedure

```

4.2.2 Correctness

The idea is to prove that after inserting a new node to the LeanIMT, the tree keeps all the properties.

The Mathematical Induction method will be used to prove the correctness of the algorithm.

n : Number of leaves

T : LeanIMT Tree

$n = 0$

If the tree is empty, the Insert function returns a new node with the value of the leaf. This satisfies the LeanIMT rproperties because the node does not have children. (Trivial case)

$n \Rightarrow n + 1$

Let's assume that with n nodes, the tree T is a correct LeanIMT and prove that with $n + 10$ nodes, T is still a correct LeanIMT. (Inductive step)

The new node is always added at the end of the list of nodes.

To insert a new node, there are two possible cases:

1. When the new node is a left node
2. When the new node is a right node

Case 1

If the new node is a left node, it means that there were an even number of nodes.

Then, since it's a left node, the parent has only one child and the parent has the same value as the child which is the new node. Then all the ancestors will be constructed following the two properties of the LeanIMT.

Since T was a correct LeanIMT with n nodes and inserting a new node that is a left node follows the properties of the LeanIMT \Rightarrow the entire tree T is still a correct LeanIMT.

Case 2

If the new node is a right node, it means that there were an odd number of nodes.

Since it is a right node, the value of the parent will be the hash of the left child with the right child which is the new node. Then all the ancestors will be constructed following the two properties of the LeanIMT.

Since T was a correct LeanIMT with n nodes and inserting a new node that is a right node follows the properties of the LeanIMT \Rightarrow the entire tree T is still a correct LeanIMT.

Then for the two cases 1 and 2 the Insert algorithm follows the LeanIMT properties \Rightarrow the Insert algorithm is correct.

4.2.3 Time complexity

n : Number of leaves in the tree.

d : Tree depth.

Every time a new node is added, it is necessary to update or add the ancestors up to the root of the tree.

Number of operations when adding a leaf: $\lceil d \rceil$

$$\begin{aligned} \lceil d \rceil &\leq d + 1 \\ &\leq O(\log n) + 1 \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{O(\log n)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d = \lceil \log(n) \rceil &\leq \log(n) + 1 \\ &\Rightarrow O(\log n) \end{aligned}$$

The time complexity of the *Insert* function is $O(\log n)$.

4.3 Batch Insertion

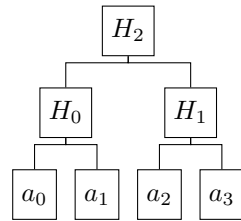
Performing the insertion in bulk rather than individually using a loop can lead to significant performance improvements because the number of hashing operations is reduced.

When inserting n members, all levels will be updated n times if the batch insertion function is not being used.

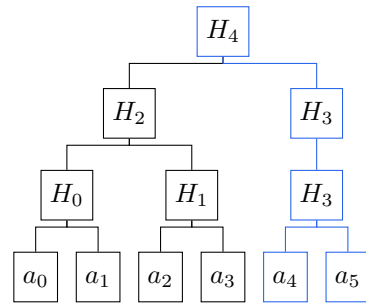
The core idea behind the batch insertion algorithm is to update each level only once even if there are many members to be inserted.

The algorithm will go through the nodes that are necessary to update the next level of the tree. The other nodes in the tree will not change.

Insert a_4 and a_5 .



Before inserting a_4 and a_5



After inserting a_4 and a_5

4.3.1 Pseudocode

Algorithm 2 LeanIMT InsertMany algorithm

```

1: procedure INSERTMANY(leaves: List of nodes)
2:   startIndex  $\leftarrow \lfloor \text{size}/2 \rfloor$   $\triangleright$  Divides the size of the tree by 2 and discards
   the remainder.
3:   Add leaves to the tree leaves
4:   for level from 0 to depth - 1 do
5:     numberOfNodes  $\leftarrow \lceil \text{nodes}[\text{level}].\text{length}/2 \rceil$   $\triangleright$  Calculate
     the number of nodes of the next level. numberOfNodes will be the smallest
     integer which is greater than or equal to the result of dividing the number
     of nodes of the level by 2.
6:     for index from startIndex to numberOfNodes - 1 do
7:       rightNode  $\leftarrow \text{nodes}[\text{level}][\text{index} * 2 + 1]$   $\triangleright$  Get the right node if
       exists.
8:       leftNode  $\leftarrow \text{nodes}[\text{level}][\text{index} * 2]$   $\triangleright$  Get the left node if exists.
9:       if rightNode exists then
10:        parentNode  $\leftarrow \text{hash}(\text{leftNode}, \text{rightNode})$ 
11:      else
12:        parentNode  $\leftarrow \text{leftNode}$ 
13:      end if
14:      nodes[level + 1][index]  $\leftarrow \text{parentNode}$   $\triangleright$  Add the parent node to
      the tree.
15:    end for
16:    startIndex  $\leftarrow \lfloor \text{startIndex}/2 \rfloor$   $\triangleright$  Divide startIndex by 2 and discards
    the remainder.
17:  end for
18: end procedure

```

4.3.2 Correctness

4.3.3 Time complexity

n : Number of leaves in the tree.

d : Tree depth.

m : Number of leaves to insert.

Number of operations when inserting elements in batch:

$$\lceil m \rceil + \lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil + \lceil \frac{m}{4} \rceil + \dots + \lceil \frac{m}{2^d} \rceil$$

That is the same as $\sum_{k=0}^d \lceil \frac{m}{2^k} \rceil$

$$\lceil m \rceil \leq m + 1 \text{ then } \lceil \frac{m}{2^k} \rceil \leq \frac{m}{2^k} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^d \lceil \frac{m}{2^k} \rceil &\leq \sum_{k=0}^d (\frac{m}{2^k} + 1) \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^d \frac{m}{2^k} + \sum_{k=0}^d 1 \\ &\leq 2m + O(\log(n + m)) \\ &\leq O(m) + O(\log(n + m)) \\ &\Rightarrow \boxed{O(m)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^d \frac{m}{2^k} = m \sum_{k=0}^d \frac{1}{2^k} \approx m * 2 \Rightarrow 2m$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^d \frac{1}{2^k} \text{ (Geometric series)}$$

$$|r| < 1; r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a * r^k &= \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^d 1 &= \frac{a}{1-r} = d + 1 \\ &= O(\log(n + m)) + 1 \\ &\Rightarrow O(\log(n + m)) \\ d = \lceil \log(n + m) \rceil &\leq \log(n + m) + 1 \\ &\Rightarrow O(\log(n + m)) \end{aligned}$$

Then the time complexity of the *InsertMany* function is **$O(m)$** .

Loop Insertion vs Batch Insertion

The time complexity of the Insertion function using a loop is $O(\log(n + m))$.

Going to the root to update or add nodes requires $\log(n + m)$ number of operations.

If we go to the root to update or add nodes m times (one time per leaf to add) then we will have:

$$m * \log(n + m) \Rightarrow \boxed{O(m \log(n + m))}$$

\Rightarrow Time complexity Loop Insertion is superlinear: $O(m \log(n + m))$

\Rightarrow Time complexity Batch Insertion (*InsertMany* function) is linear: $O(m)$ (linear)

\Rightarrow In terms of time complexity, it is more efficient to use the *InsertMany* function than the *Insert* function in a loop.

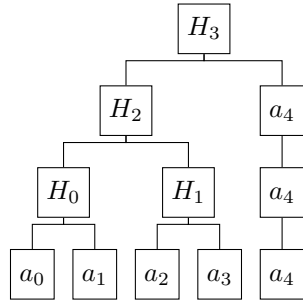
4.4 Update

There are two cases:

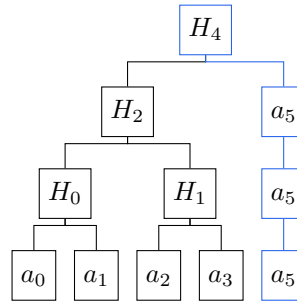
1. When there is no right sibling.
2. When there is right sibling.

Case 1: There is no right sibling

Update a_4 to a_5



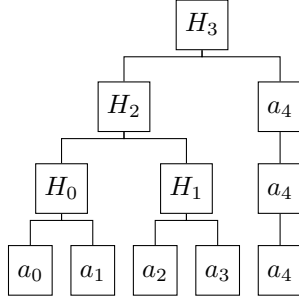
Before updating a_4



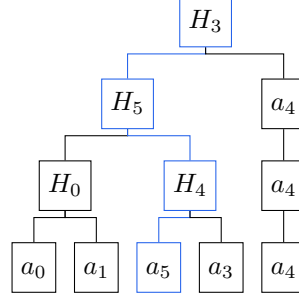
After updating a_4

Case 2: There is right sibling

Update a_2 to a_5



Before updating a_2 for a_5



After updating a_2 for a_5

4.4.1 Pseudocode

Algorithm 3 LeanIMT Update algorithm

```

1: procedure UPDATE( $index$ ,  $newLeaf$ )
2:    $node \leftarrow newLeaf$ 
3:   for level from 0 to depth - 1 do
4:      $nodes[level][index] \leftarrow node$ 
5:     if index is odd then                                      $\triangleright$  It's a right node
6:        $sibling \leftarrow nodes[level][index - 1]$ 
7:        $node \leftarrow \text{hash}(sibling, node)$ 
8:     else                                                        $\triangleright$  It's a left node
9:        $sibling \leftarrow nodes[level][index + 1]$ 
10:      if sibling exists then                                      $\triangleright$  It's a left node with a right sibling
11:         $node \leftarrow \text{hash}(node, sibling)$ 
12:      end if
13:    end if
14:     $index \leftarrow \lfloor index/2 \rfloor$                                 $\triangleright$  Divides the index by 2 and discards the
                                                                    remainder.
15:  end for
16:   $nodes[depth] \leftarrow [node]$                                 $\triangleright$  Store the new root at the top level
17: end procedure

```

4.4.2 Correctness

4.4.3 Time complexity

n : Number of leaves in the tree.

d : Tree depth.

Every time a leaf is updated, it is necessary to update all the ancestors up to the root of the tree.

Number of operations when updating a leaf: $\lceil d \rceil$

This proof is the same as the [proof of the time complexity of the Insert function](#).

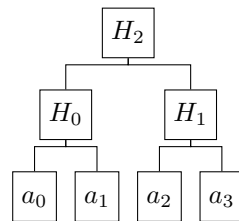
The time complexity of the *Update* function is $O(\log n)$.

4.5 Remove

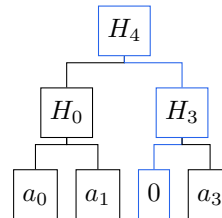
The *remove* function is the same as the *update* function but the value used to update is 0.

You can use a value other than 0, the idea is to use a value that is not a possible value for a correct member in the list.

Remove a_2



Before removing a_2



After removing a_2

4.5.1 Pseudocode

Algorithm 4 LeanIMT Remove algorithm

```
1: procedure REMOVE(index)  
2:   update(index, 0)  
3: end procedure
```

4.5.2 Correctness

4.5.3 Time complexity

4.6 Generate Merkle Proof

There are two cases:

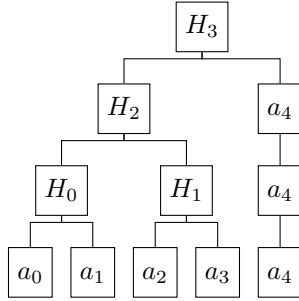
1. When the leaf is the last leaf and a left node.
2. Other cases

d : Depth of the tree

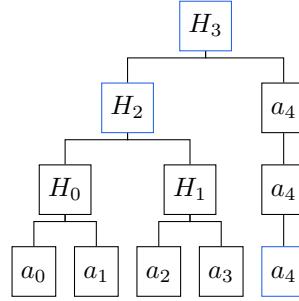
We will always see one of these two cases. When you want to generate the proof for the case 1, there will always be one node in the siblings list, for the case 2 there will always be $\lceil d \rceil$ number of nodes.

Case 1: The leaf is the last leaf and a left node

If we want to generate a proof for the node a_4 .



LeanIMT to generate a proof for a_4



Nodes used to generate a proof for a_4

path: [1]

Merkle Proof: {

root: H_3

leaf: a_4

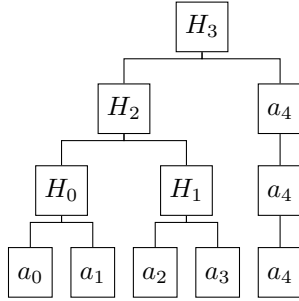
index: 1

siblings: [H_2]

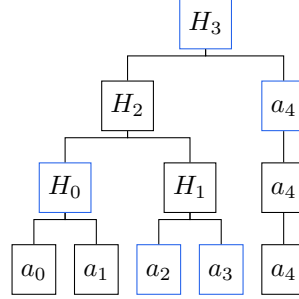
}

Case 2: Other cases

If we want to generate a proof for the node a_3 .



LeanIMT to generate a proof for a_3



Nodes used to generate a proof for a_3

path: [1, 1, 0]

Merkle Proof: {

root: H_3

leaf: a_3

index: 3

siblings: [a_2 , H_0 , a_2]

}

4.6.1 Pseudocode

Algorithm 5 LeanIMT generateProof algorithm

```

1: procedure GENERATEPROOF(index)
2:   siblings  $\leftarrow$  empty list  $\triangleright$  List to store the nodes necessary to rebuild the
   root.
3:   path  $\leftarrow$  empty list  $\triangleright$  List of 0s or 1s to help rebuild the root. 0 if the
   current node is a left node and the sibling is a right node and 1 otherwise.
4:   for level from 0 to depth - 1 do
5:     isRightNode  $\leftarrow$  index is odd
6:     if isRightNode is true then  $\triangleright$  It's a right node
7:       siblingIndex  $\leftarrow$  index - 1
8:     else  $\triangleright$  It's a left node
9:       siblingIndex  $\leftarrow$  index + 1
10:    end if
11:    sibling  $\leftarrow$  nodes[level][siblingIndex]
12:    if sibling exists then
13:      add isRightNode to path
14:      add sibling to siblings
15:    end if
16:    index  $\leftarrow$   $\lfloor \text{index}/2 \rfloor$   $\triangleright$  Divides the index by 2 and discards the
   remainder.
17:  end for
18:  leaf  $\leftarrow$  leaves[index]
19:  index  $\leftarrow$  reverse path and use the list as a binary number and get the
   decimal representation
20:  siblings  $\leftarrow$  leaves[index]
21:  proof  $\leftarrow$  {root, leaf, index, siblings}
22:  return proof
23: end procedure

```

4.6.2 Correctness

4.6.3 Time complexity

n: Number of leaves in the tree.

d: Tree depth.

To generate a Merkle Proof it is necessary to visit all the ancestors of the leaf up to the root of the tree.

Number of operations to generate a Merkle Proof: $\lceil d \rceil$

This proof is the same as the [proof of the time complexity of the Insert function](#).

The time complexity of the *generateProof* function is $O(\log n)$.

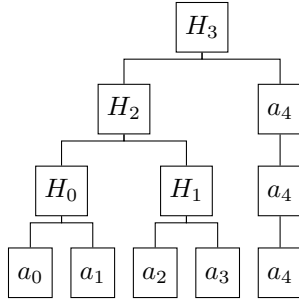
4.7 Verify Merkle Proof

There are two cases:

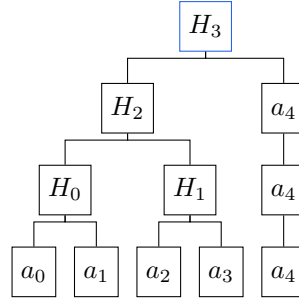
1. When the leaf is the last leaf and a left node.
2. Other cases

Case 1: The leaf is the last leaf and a left node

If we want to verify a proof for the node a_4 .



LeanIMT to verify a proof for a_4



Nodes rebuilt to verify a proof for a_4

path: [1]

Merkle Proof: {

root: H_3

leaf: a_4

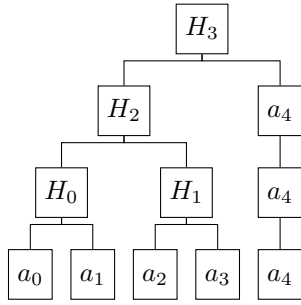
index: 1

siblings: $[H_2]$

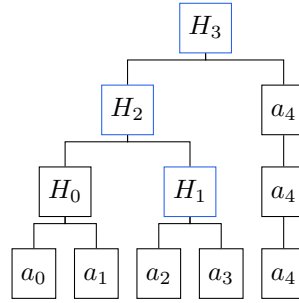
}

Case 2: Other cases

If we want to verify a proof for the node a_3 .



LeanIMT to verify a proof for a_3



Nodes rebuilt to verify a proof for a_3

path: $[1, 1, 0]$

Merkle Proof: {

root: H_3

leaf: a_3

index: 3

siblings: $[a_2, H_0, a_2]$

}

4.7.1 Pseudocode

Algorithm 6 LeanIMT verifyProof algorithm

```
1: procedure VERIFYPROOF(index)
2:   { root, leaf, siblings, index }  $\leftarrow$  proof            $\triangleright$  Deconstruct the proof
3:   node  $\leftarrow$  leaf
4:   for i from 0 to siblings.length - 1 do
5:     isOdd  $\leftarrow$  devide index by 2 i times and check if the result is odd
6:     if isOdd is true then                                 $\triangleright$  node is a right child
7:       node  $\leftarrow$  hash(siblings[i], node)
8:     else                                                   $\triangleright$  It's a left node
9:       node  $\leftarrow$  hash(node, siblings[i])
10:    end if
11:  end for
12:  if root is equal node then
13:    return true
14:  else
15:    return false
16:  end if
17: end procedure
```

4.7.2 Correctness

4.7.3 Time complexity

n: Number of leaves in the tree.

d: Tree depth.

To verify a Merkle Proof it is necessary to visit (rebuild) all the ancestors of the leaf up to the root of the tree.

Number of operations to verify a Merkle Proof: $\lceil d \rceil$

This proof is the same as the [proof of the time complexity of the Insert function](#).

The time complexity of the *verifyProof* function is $O(\log n)$.

5 Implementations

TODO: Explain TypeScript and Solidity implementations.

5.1 TypeScript/JavaScript

5.2 Solidity

6 Benchmarks

6.1 TypeScript/JavaScript

6.1.1 Node.js

Table 1: All Functions (100 iterations)

Function	ops/sec	Average Time (ms)	Relative to IMT
IMT - Insert	1287	0.77687	
LeanIMT - Insert	2358	0.42391	1.83 x faster
IMT - InsertMany	12	77.98467	
LeanIMT - InsertMany	144	6.94025	11.24 x faster
IMT - Update	1283	0.77933	
LeanIMT - Update	1223	0.81708	1.05 x slower
IMT - Remove	1306	0.76554	
LeanIMT - Remove	1301	0.76838	1.00 x slower
IMT - GenerateProof	300868	0.00332	
LeanIMT - GenerateProof	321586	0.00311	1.07 x faster
IMT - VerifyProof	1331	0.75121	
LeanIMT - VerifyProof	1336	0.74810	1.00 x faster

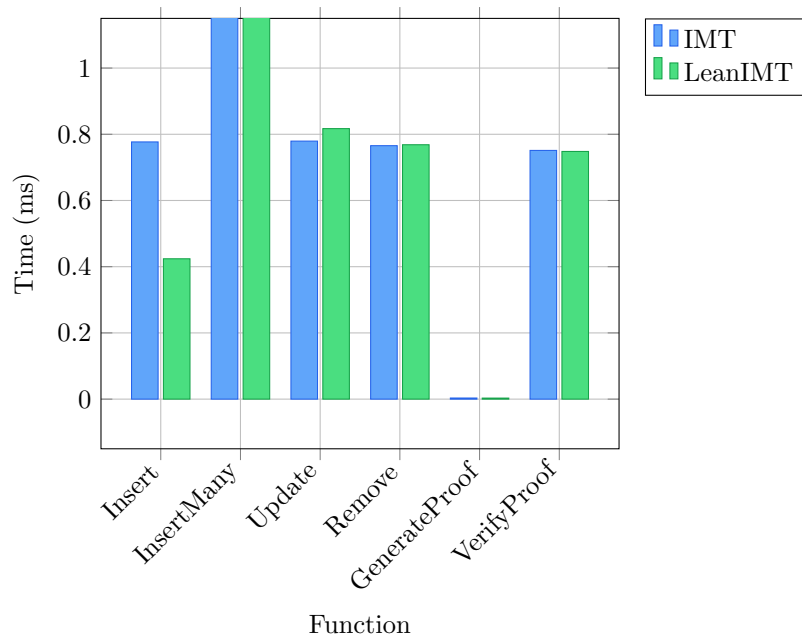


Figure 1: Functions IMT vs LeanIMT (100 iterations)

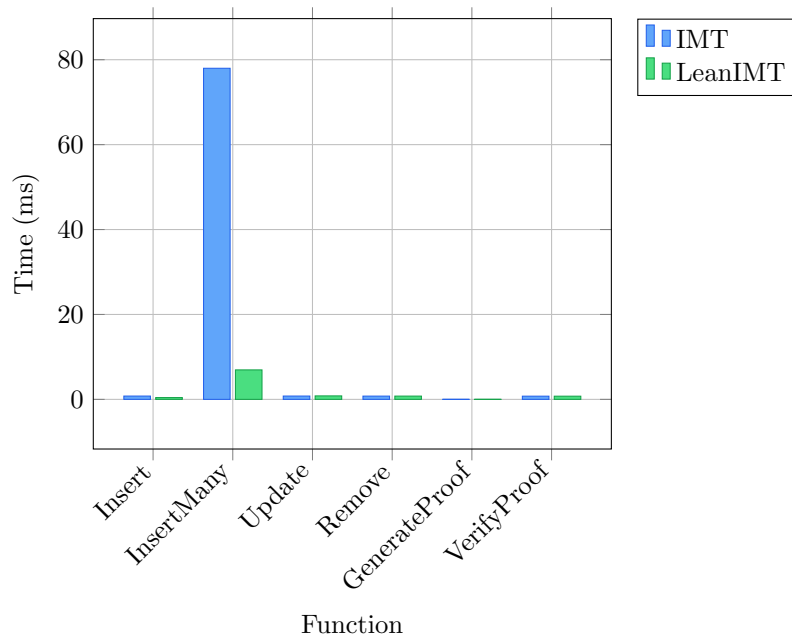


Figure 2: Functions IMT vs LeanIMT (100 iterations)

6.1.2 Browser

6.1.3 Node.js vs Browser

6.1.4 Insert Function: IMT vs LeanIMT

Table 2: Insert Function (1000 iterations)

Function	ops/sec	Average Time (ms)	Relative to IMT
IMT	814	1.22803	
LeanIMT	1453	0.68790	1.79 x faster

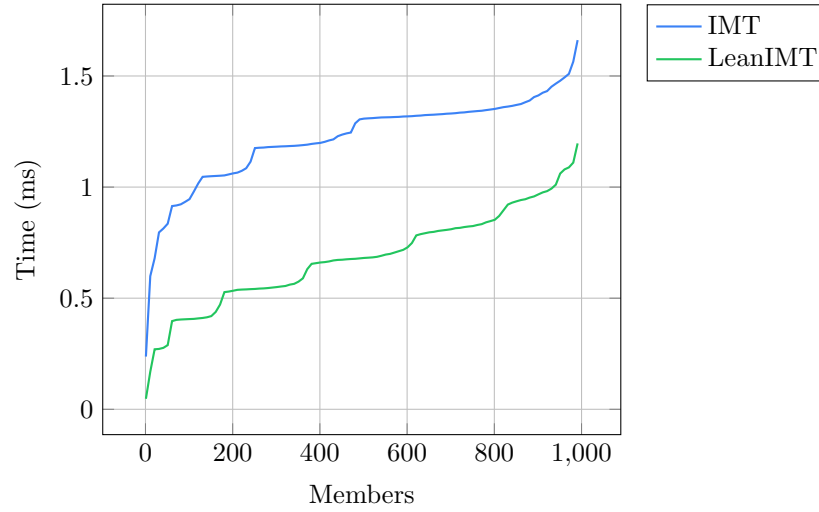


Figure 3: Insert function IMT vs LeanIMT (1000 iterations)

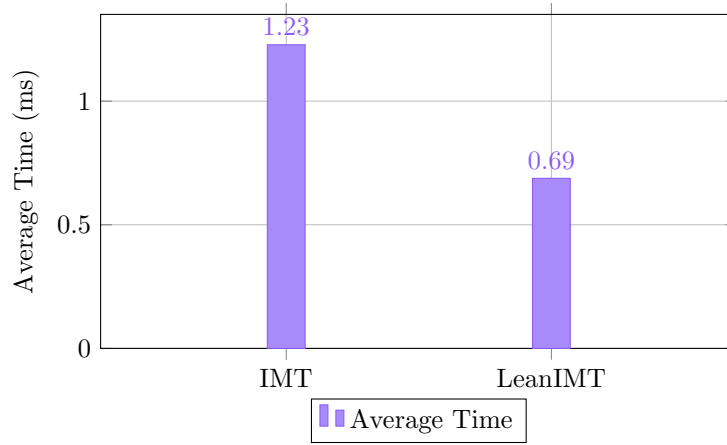


Figure 4: Insert function IMT vs LeanIMT (1000 iterations)

6.1.5 LeanIMT: Insert Loop vs Batch Insertion

Table 3: Insert Function (1000 iterations)

Function	ops/sec	Average Time (ms)	Relative to Insert
Insert in Loop	47	20.97820	
InsertMany	136	7.31698	2.87 x faster

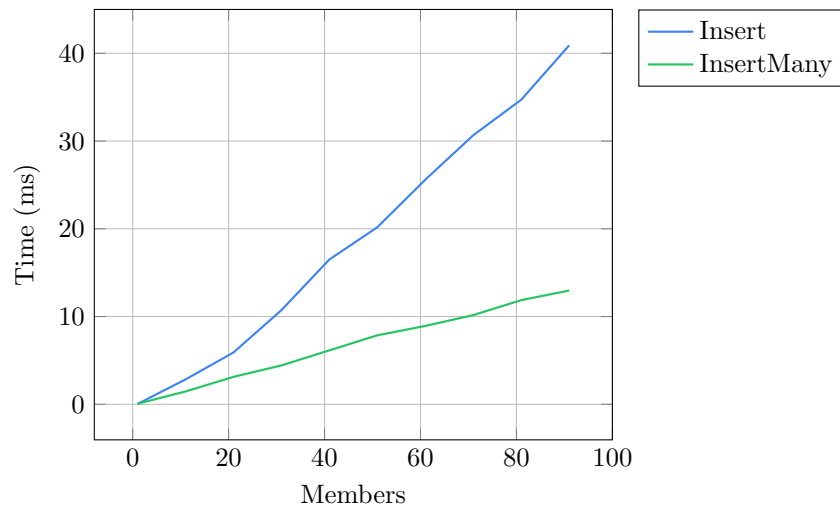


Figure 5: Insert function IMT vs LeanIMT (1000 iterations)

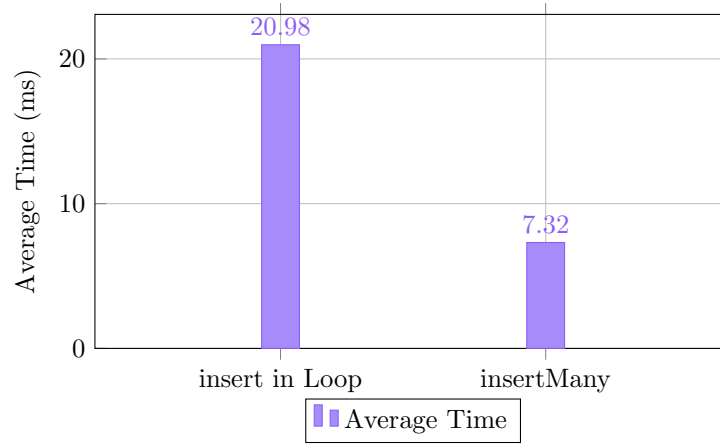


Figure 6: Batch Insertion IMT vs LeanIMT (1000 iterations)

6.2 Solidity

Solidity and Network Configuration					
Solidity: 0.8.23	Optim: true	Runs: 200	viaIR: false	Block: 30,000,000 gas	
Methods					
Contracts / Methods	Min	Max	Avg	# calls	usd (avg)
BinaryIMTTest					
init	105,471	374,307	357,505	16	–
initWithDefaultZeroes	91,272	91,870	91,471	3	–
insert	98,112	2,501,619	560,351	31	–
remove	471,034	473,216	472,710	7	–
update	–	–	474,000	1	–
Deployments				% of limit	
BinaryIMT	1,237,933	1,238,005	1,237,998	4.1 %	–
BinaryIMTTest	378,277	378,337	378,329	1.3 %	–
PoseidonT3	–	–	3,693,362	12.3 %	–
Key					
○ Execution gas for this method does not include intrinsic gas overhead					
△ Cost was non-zero but below the precision setting for the currency display (see options)					
Toolchain: hardhat					

Figure 7: IMT Gas Report

Solidity and Network Configuration					
Solidity: 0.8.23	Optim: true	Runs: 200	viaIR: false	Block: 30,000,000 gas	
Methods					
Contracts / Methods	Min	Max	Avg	# calls	usd (avg)
LeanIMTTest					
insert	93,938	163,708	119,051	47	–
insertMany	95,891	715,164	322,619	7	–
remove	104,558	296,279	233,235	13	–
update	58,909	252,738	197,830	8	–
Deployments				% of limit	
LeanIMT	1,018,010	1,018,082	1,018,077	3.4 %	–
LeanIMTTest	455,827	455,911	455,908	1.5 %	–
PoseidonT3	–	–	3,693,362	12.3 %	–
Key					
○ Execution gas for this method does not include intrinsic gas overhead					
△ Cost was non-zero but below the precision setting for the currency display (see options)					
Toolchain: hardhat					

Figure 8: LeanIMT Gas Report

7 Conclusions

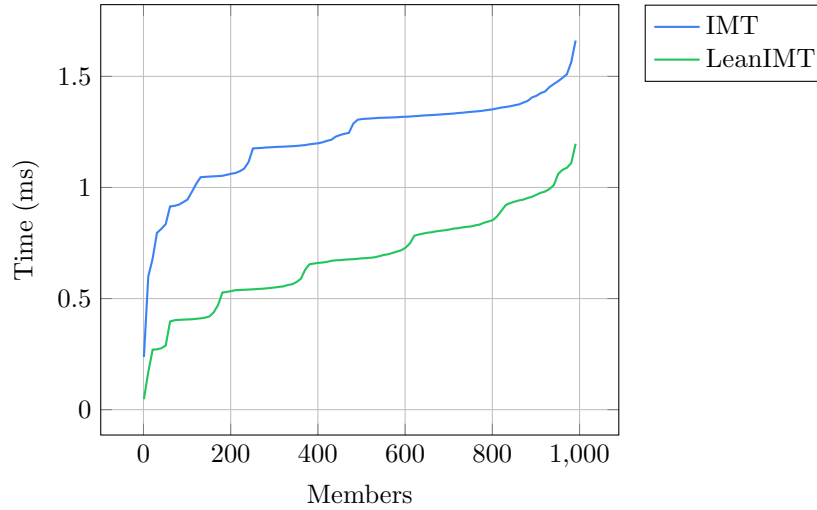


Figure 9: Insert function IMT vs LeanIMT

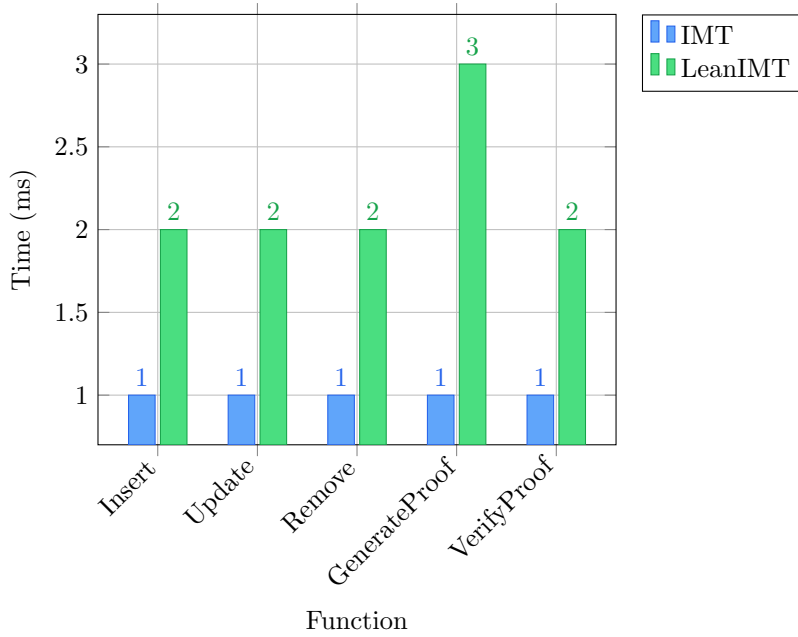


Figure 10: Insert function IMT vs LeanIMT

Table 4: Insert Function (1000 iterations)

Function	ops/sec	Average Time (ms)	Relative to IMT
IMT	814	1.22803	
LeanIMT	1453	0.68790	1.79 x faster

This document is based on the work of [1].

References

- [1] Barry Whitehat Kobi Gurkan Koh Wei Jie. “Semaphore: Zero-Knowledge Signaling on Ethereum”. In: (2020). URL: <https://semaphore.pse.dev/whitepaper-v1.pdf>.