LAYER TWO AMSTERDAM

DEVCONNECT AMS

L2BEAT

Ye Zhang

An overview of zkEVM

Design & Challenges

STARKWARE / ARBITRUM / OPTIMISM / BOBA NETWORK / METIS / FUEL LABS / NERVOS / ZKSYNC

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What is Scroll?

We are building a native zkEVM solution

Our vision

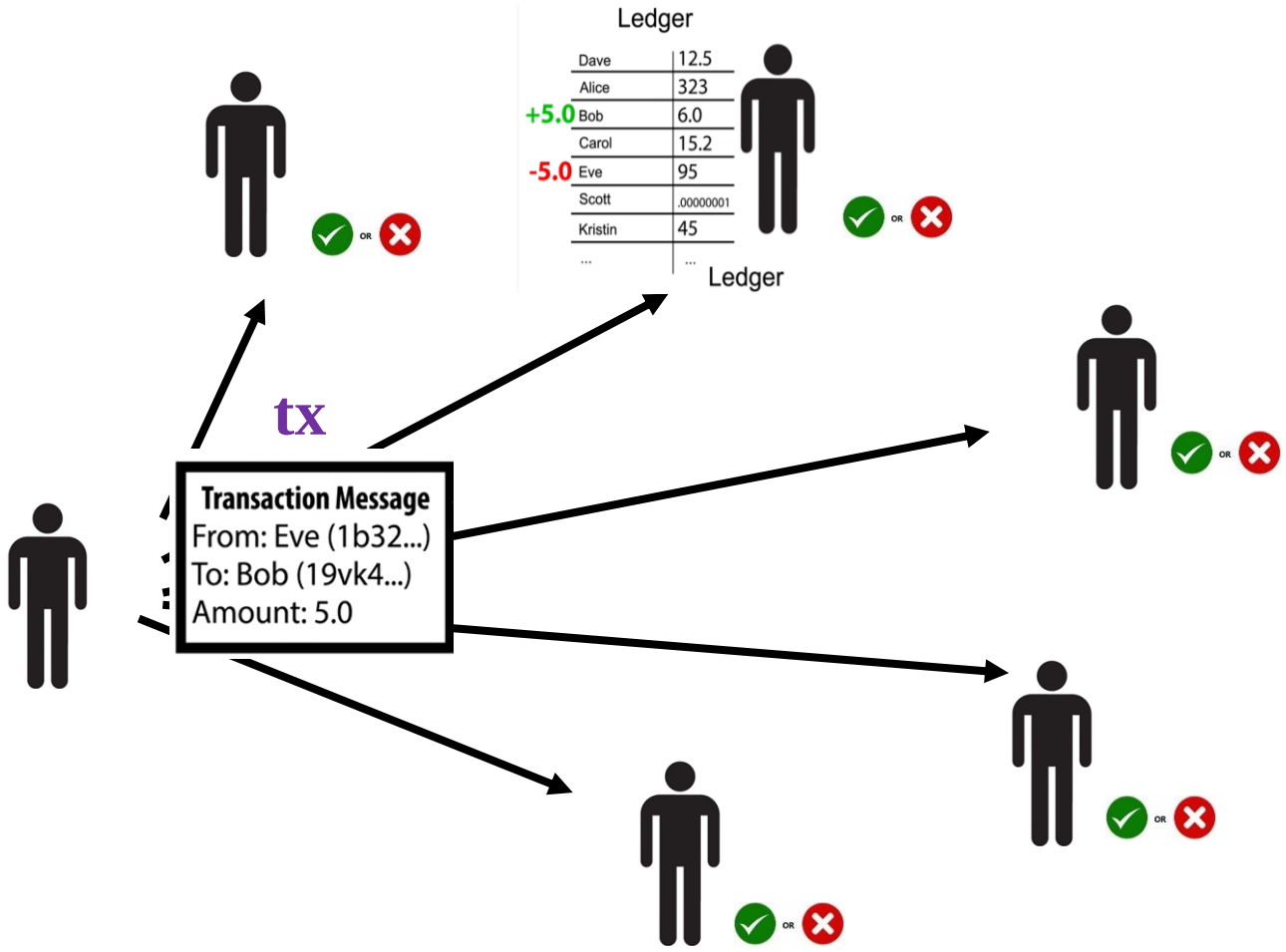
Scroll

- EVM-equivalent zk-Rollup → Best user and developer experience
- Decentralization → Decentralized proving network
- Align with Ethereum → Open-source, co-build with community

The motivation

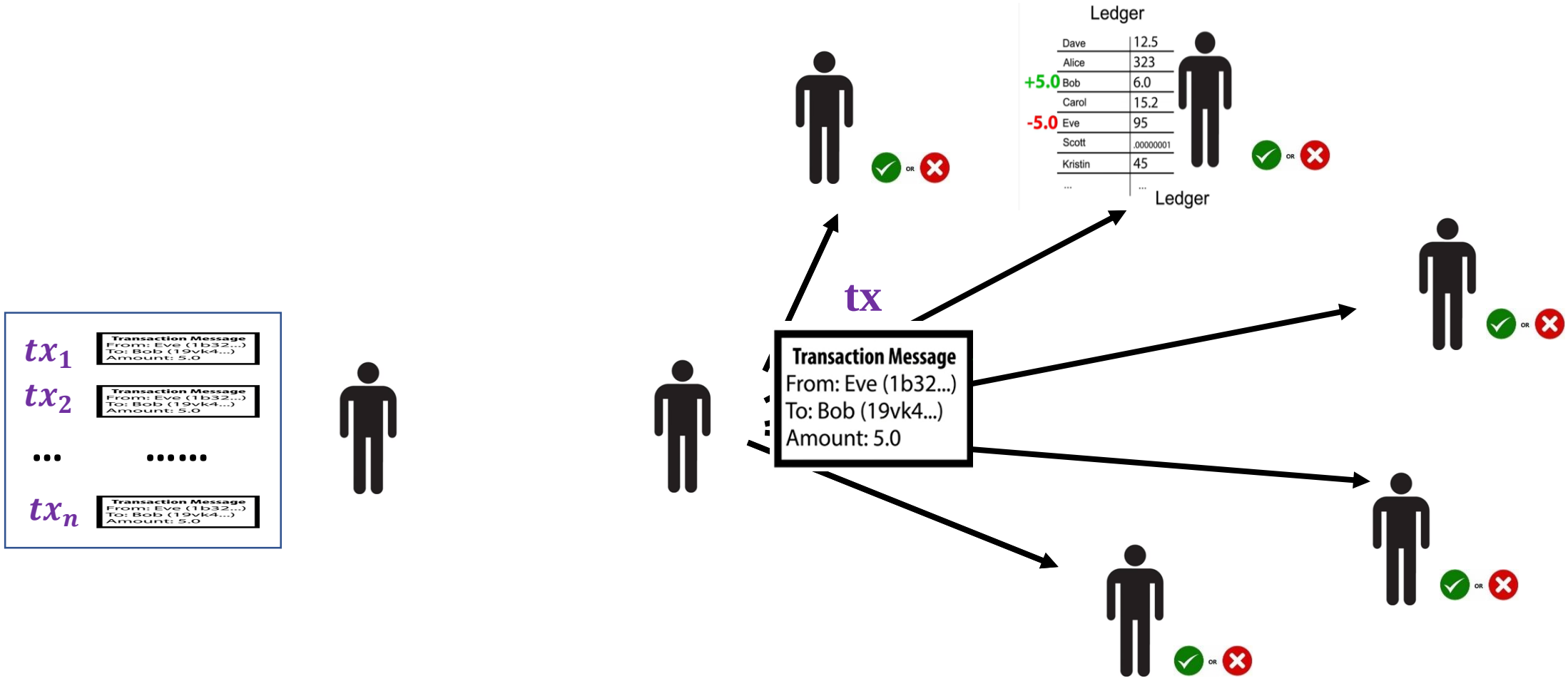
The problem of Layer 1

Scroll



The idea behind zk-Rollup

Scroll



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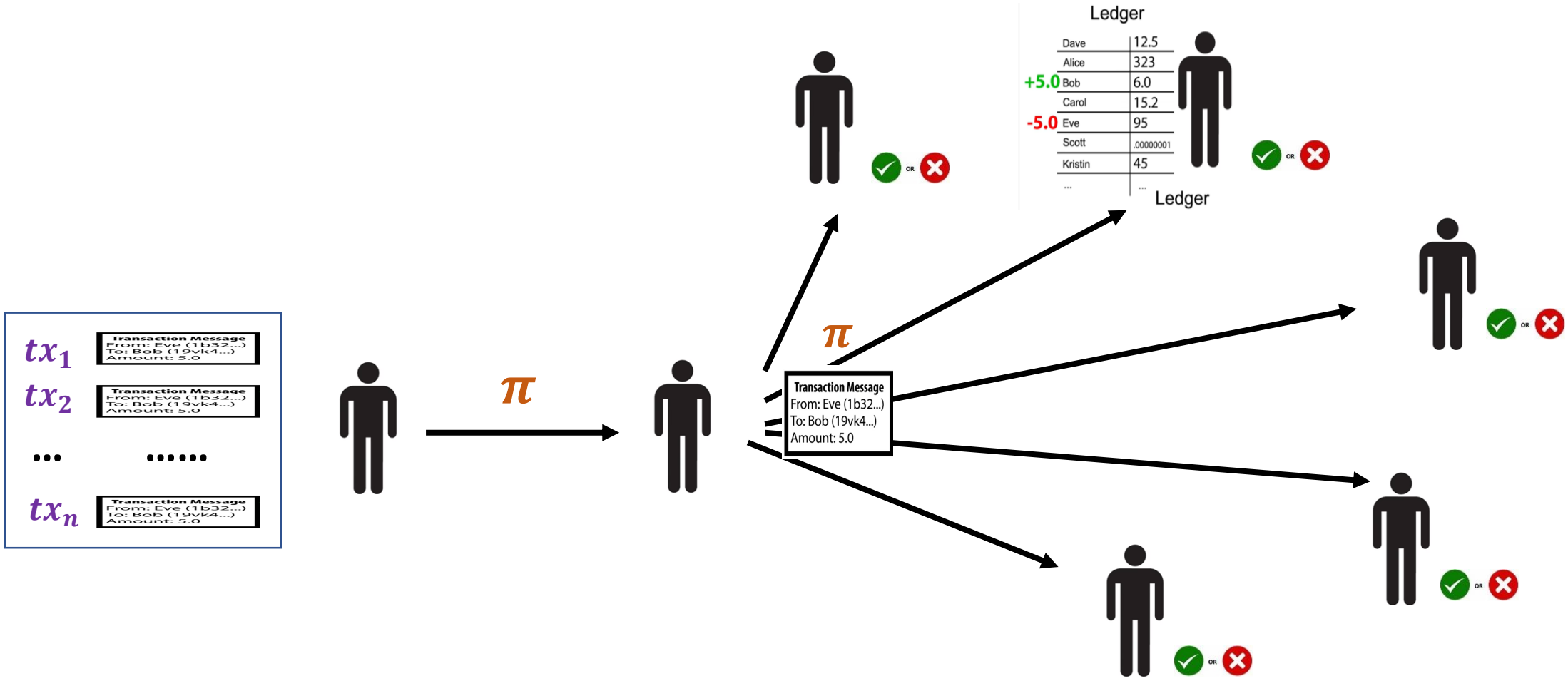

However…

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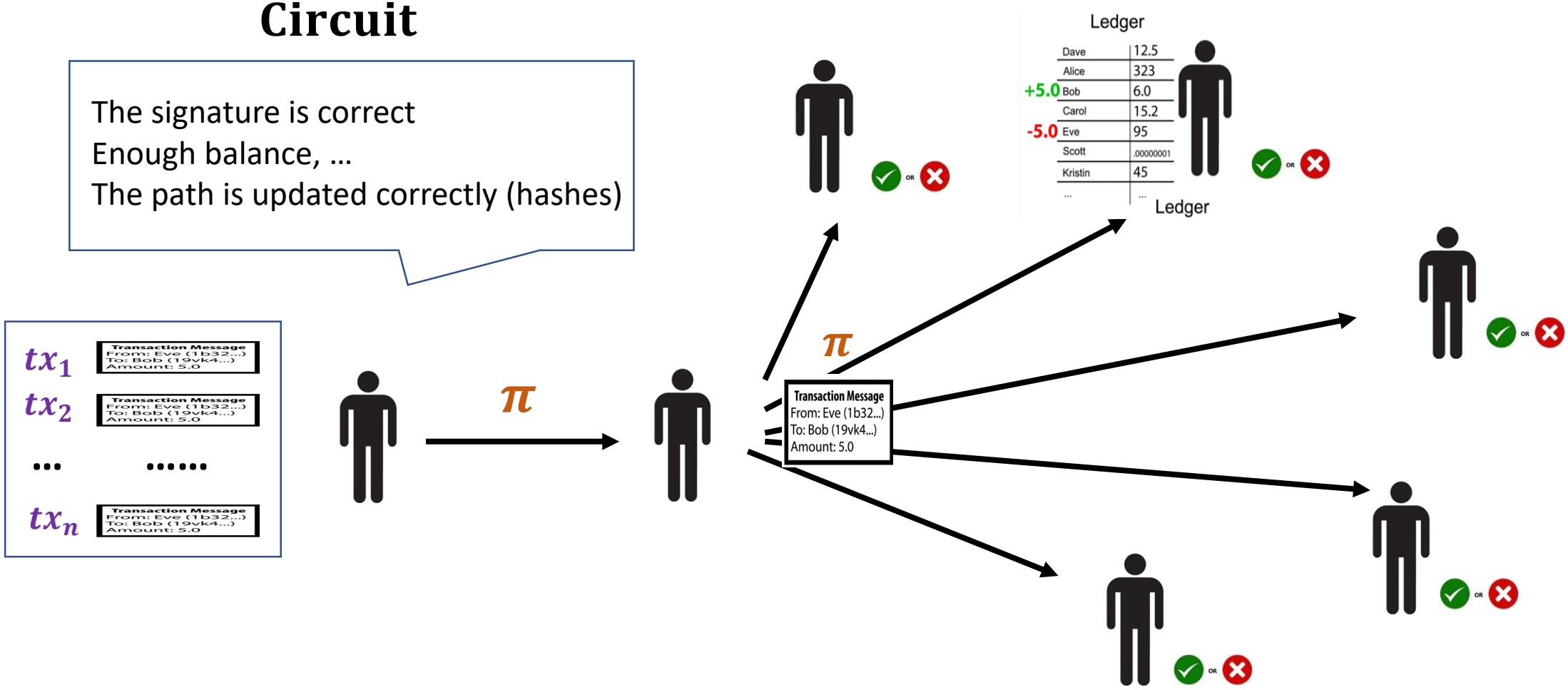
Circuit

The signature is correct
Enough balance, …
The path is updated correctly (hashes)



Application specific zk-Rollups

Scroll

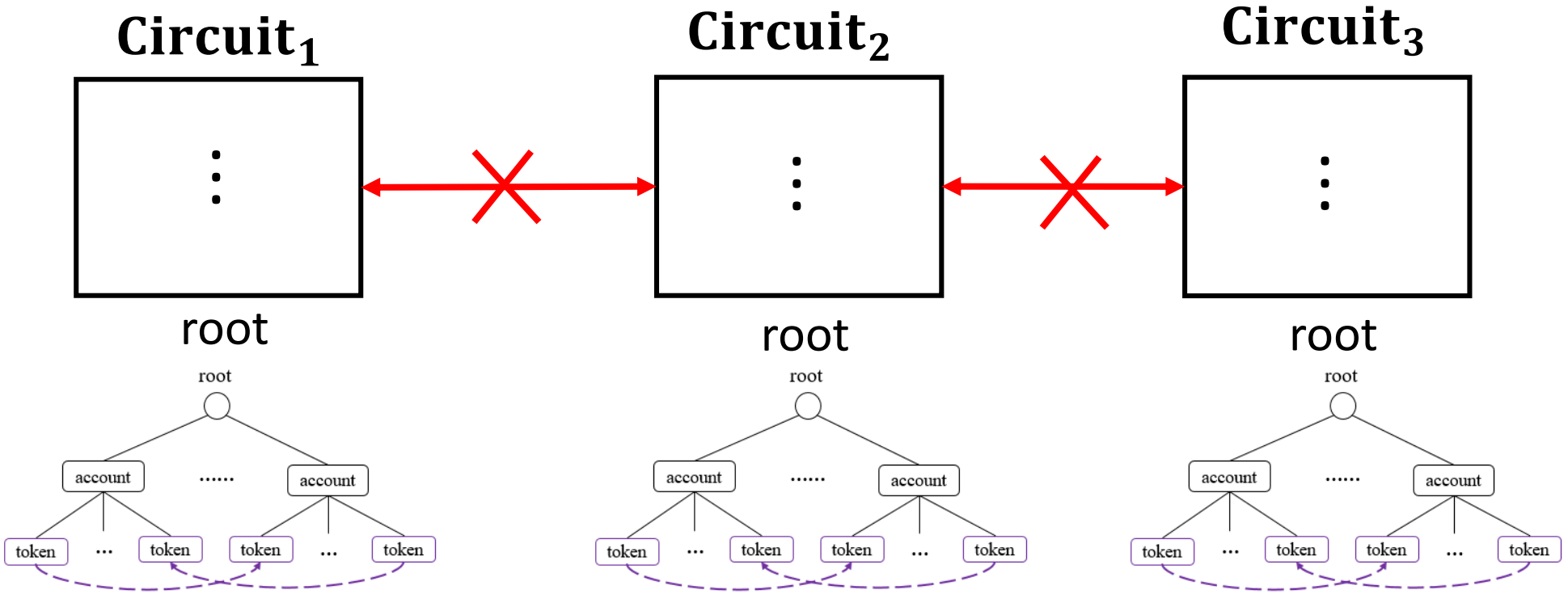
Smart contract
root vk

Smart contract
root vk

Smart contract
root vk

Layer 1

Layer 2

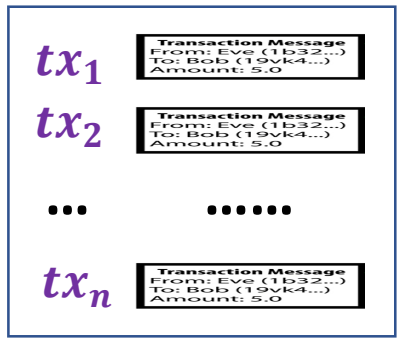


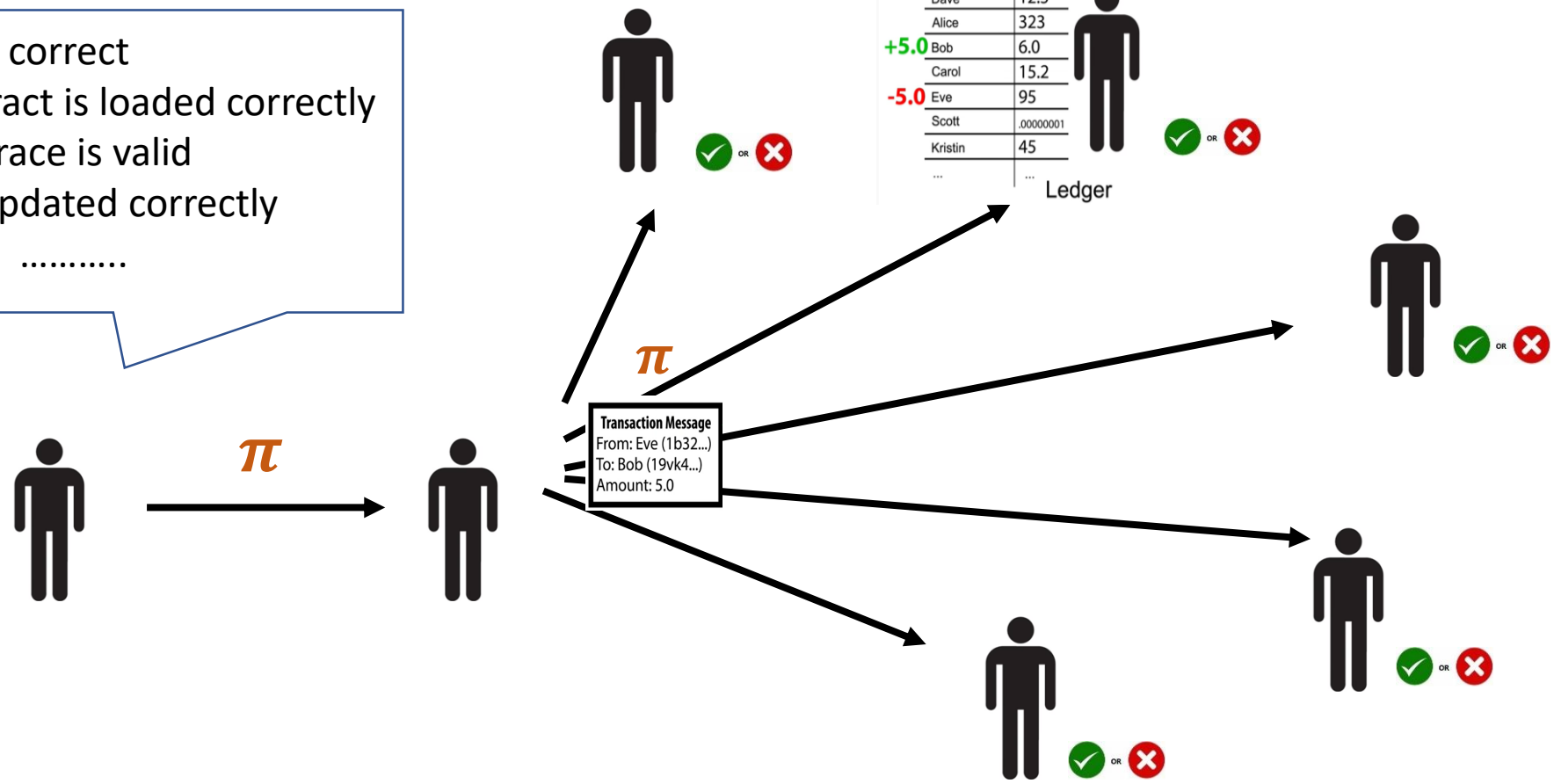
We simulate EVM in circuit

Scroll

zkEVM Circuit

The signature is correct
The smart contract is loaded correctly
The execution trace is valid
The storage is updated correctly
……





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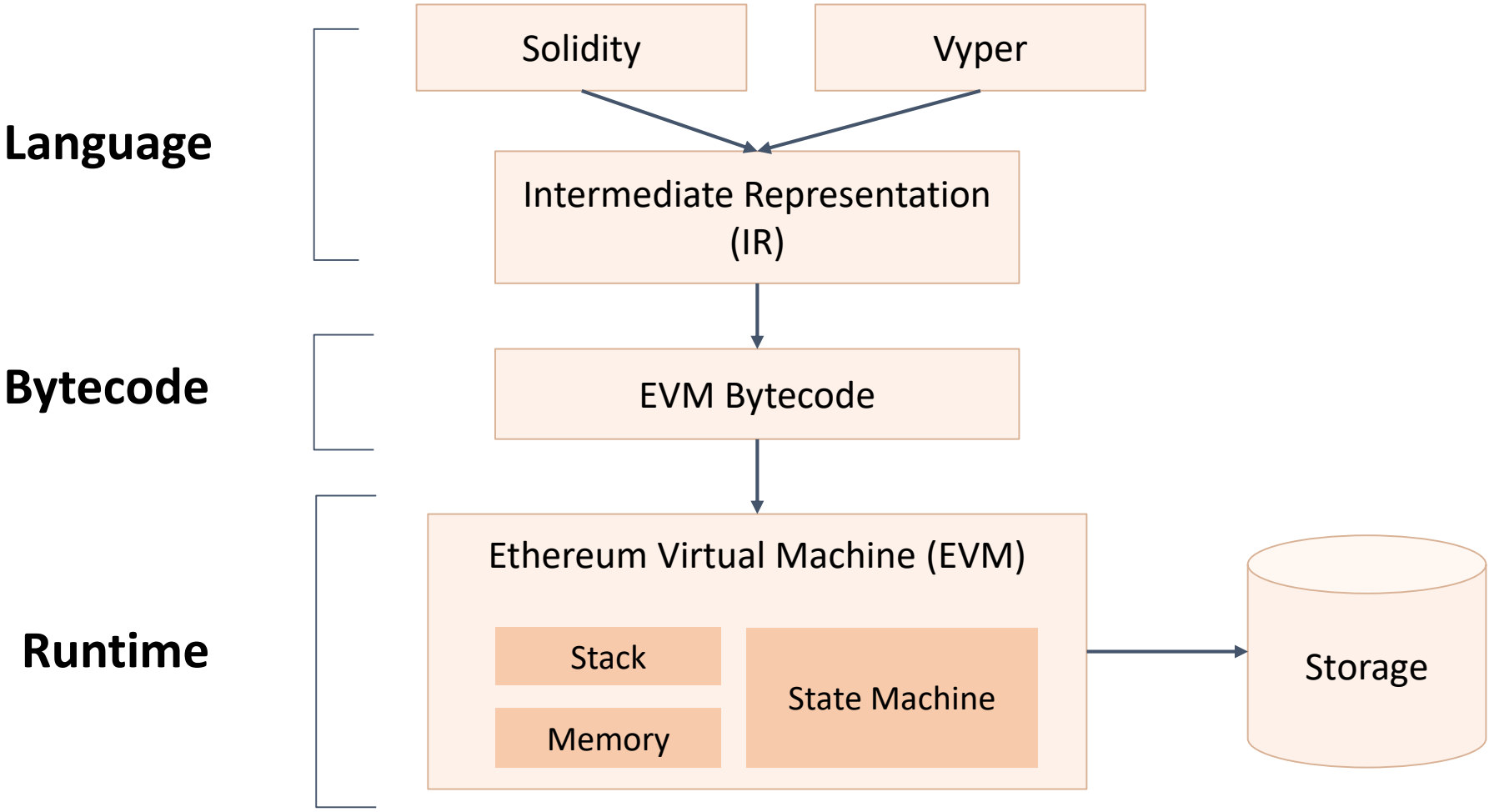
The Comparison

How is a smart contract compiled and executed?

Scroll



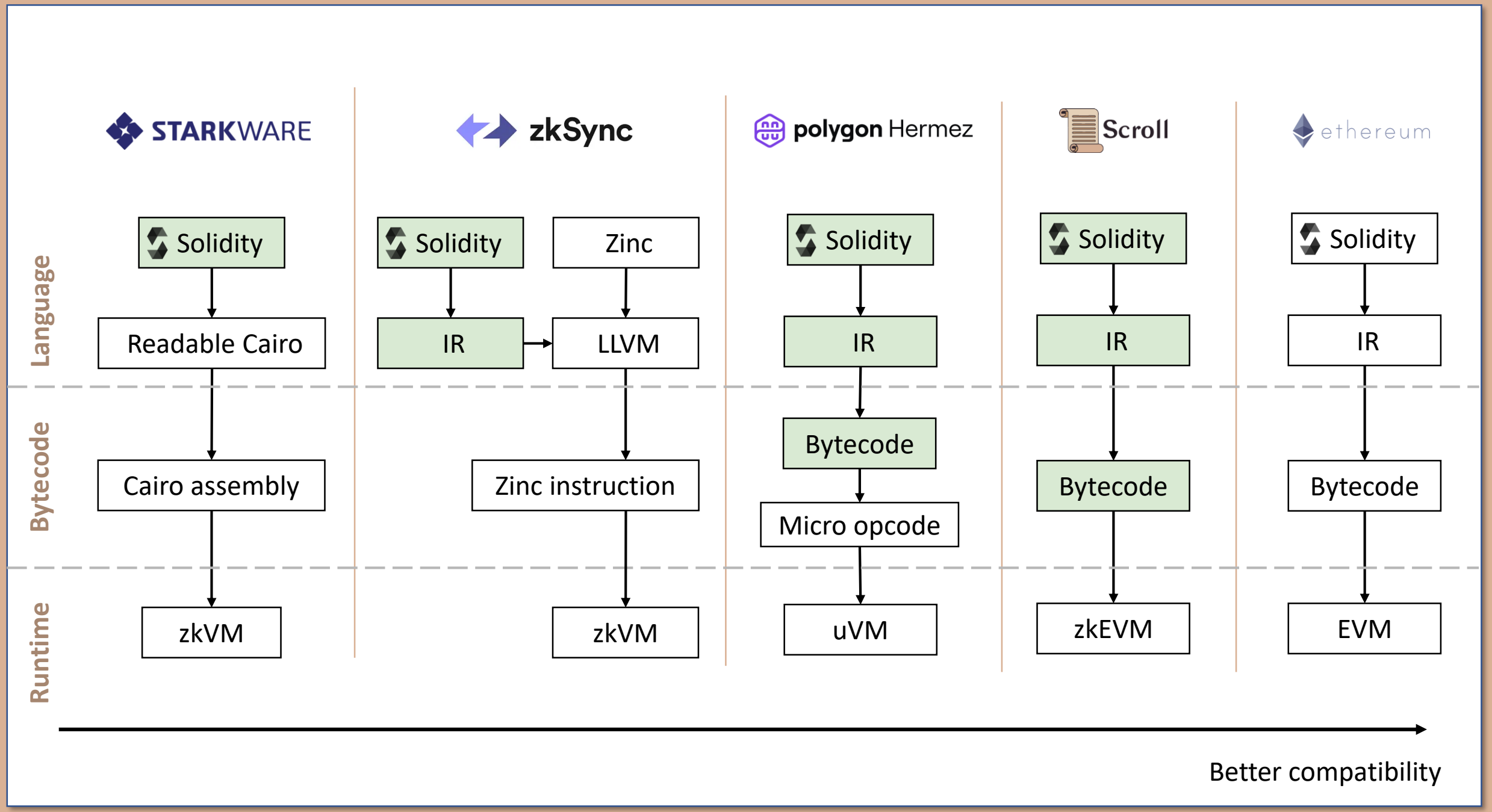
What is zkEVM? (according to Justin Drake)

Three flavours of zkEVM:

- **language-level**:
  Transpile an EVM-friendly language (Solidity or Yul) to a SNARK-friendly VM which may be different from the EVM. This is the approach of Matter Labs and Starkware.

- **bytecode-level**:
  Interpret EVM bytecode directly, though potentially producing different state roots than the EVM, e.g. if certain implementation-level data structures are replaced with SNARK-friendly alternatives. This is the approach taken by Scroll, Hermez, and the Consensys-led effort.

- **consensus-level**:
  Target full equivalence with EVM as used by Ethereum L1 consensus. That is, it proves validity of L1 Ethereum state roots. This is part of the "zk-SNARK everything" roadmap for Ethereum.


STARKWARE
zkSync
polygon Hermez
Scroll
ethereum
Language
Bytecode
Runtime
Solidity
Readable Cairo
Cairo assembly
zkVM
Solidity
Zinc
IR
LLVM
Zinc instruction
zkVM
Solidity
IR
Bytecode
Micro opcode
uVM
Solidity
IR
Bytecode
zkEVM
Solidity
IR
Bytecode
EVM
Better compatibility

Why are we walking along this path?

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  - This model has stood the test of time (i.e. gas)

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  - Re-use Geth as our node for execution

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  - Doesn’t rely on external compiler

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  - Hardware acceleration (i.e. ASIC/FPGA/GPU)

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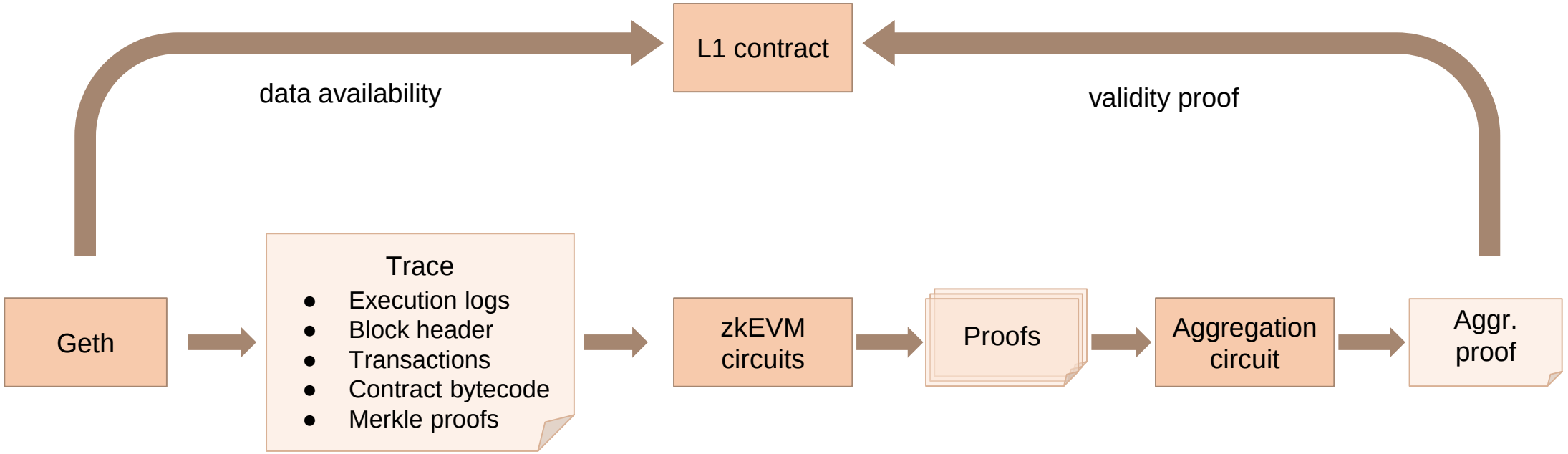
  - Hardware acceleration (i.e. ASIC/FPGA/GPU)
- **Align with Ethereum**
  - A lot of credit goes to the community (EF appliedZKP team)
  - Push forward the end-goal of "zk-SNARK" everything

The tech stack

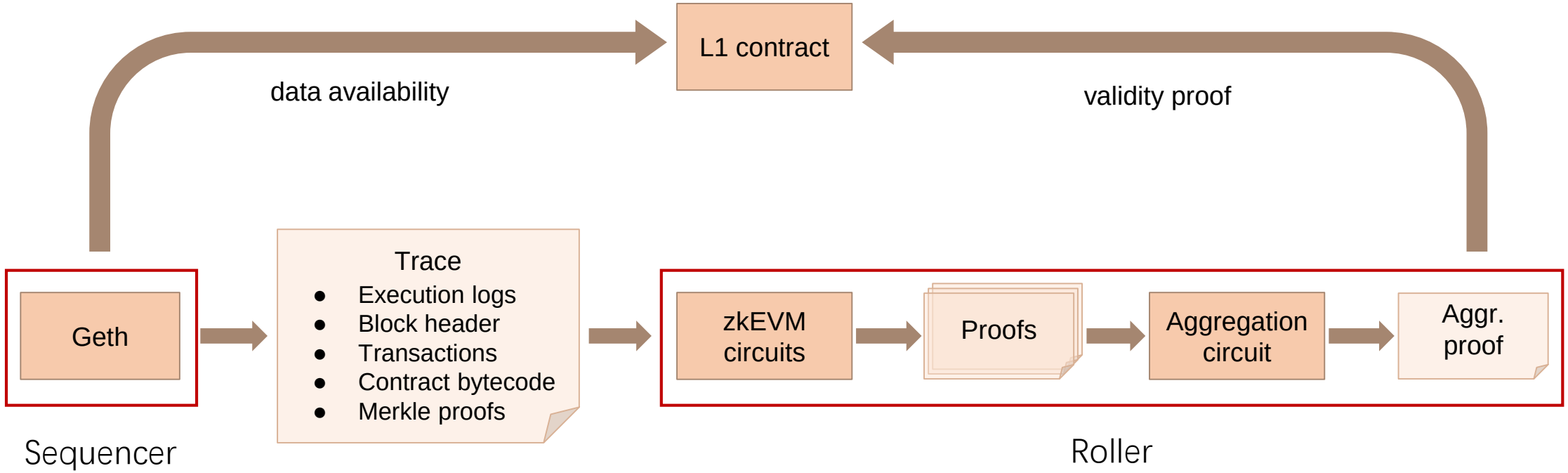
The workflow of zkEVM

Scroll



The workflow of zkEVM

Scroll



The workflow of zkEVM

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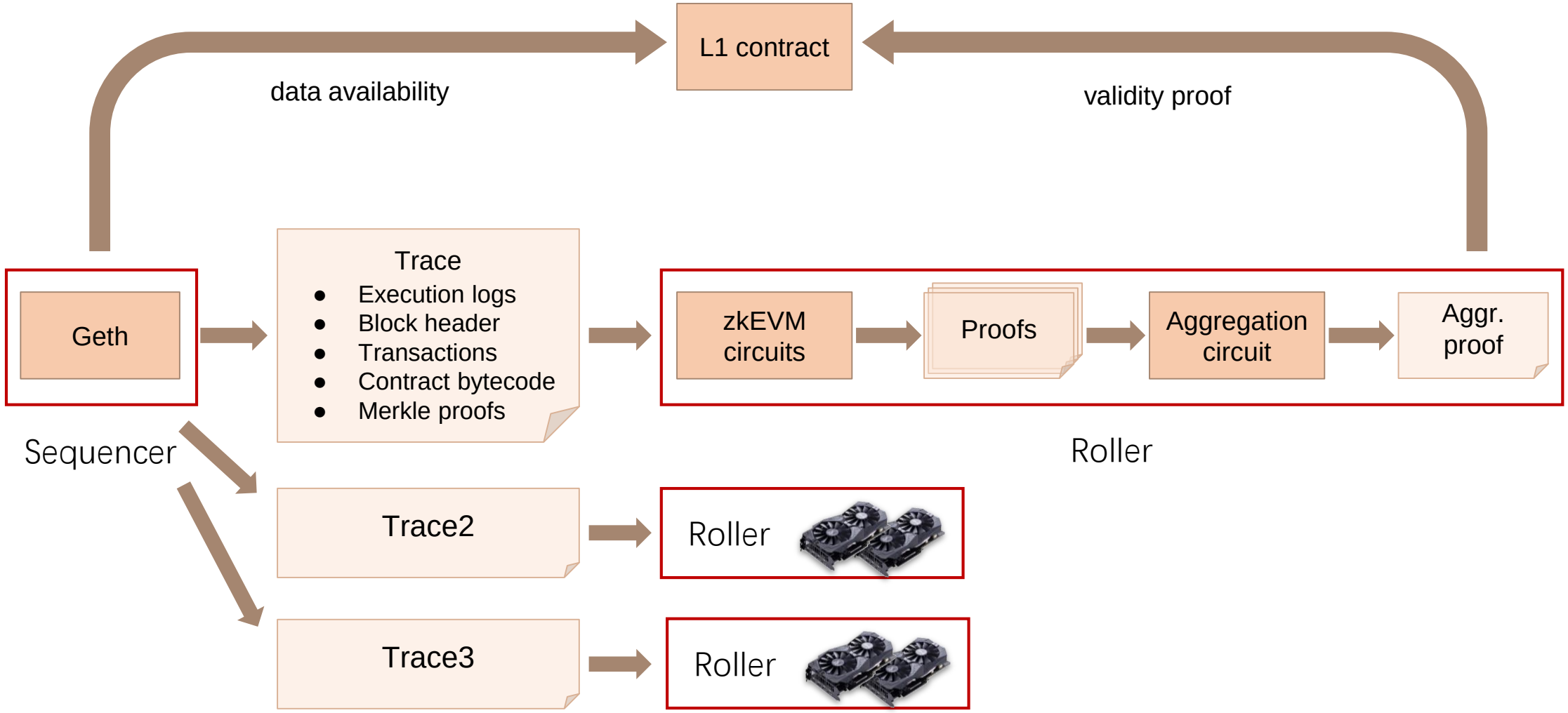
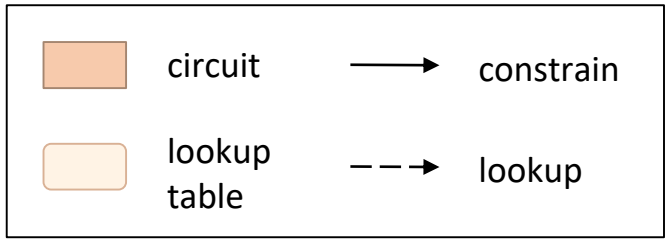


The architecture of zkEVM circuits

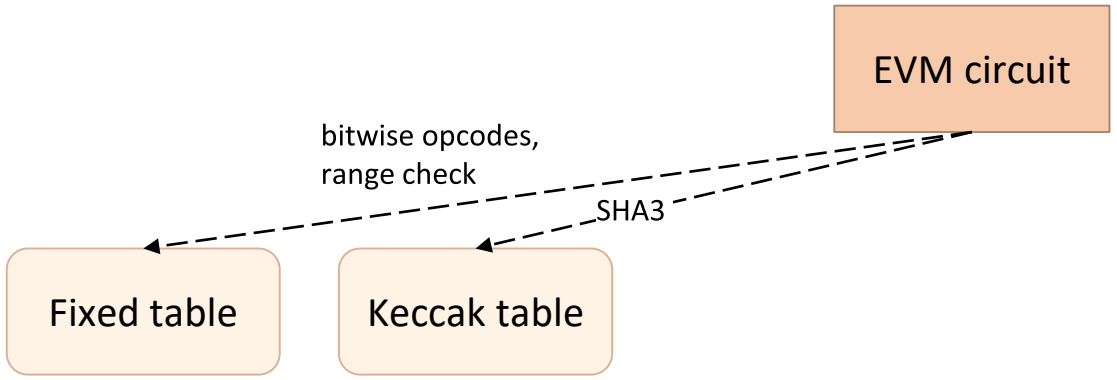
Scroll

EVM circuit

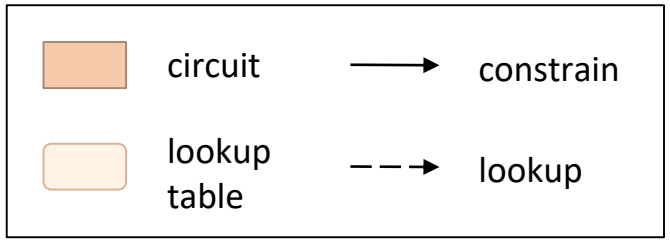
Constrains the state machine



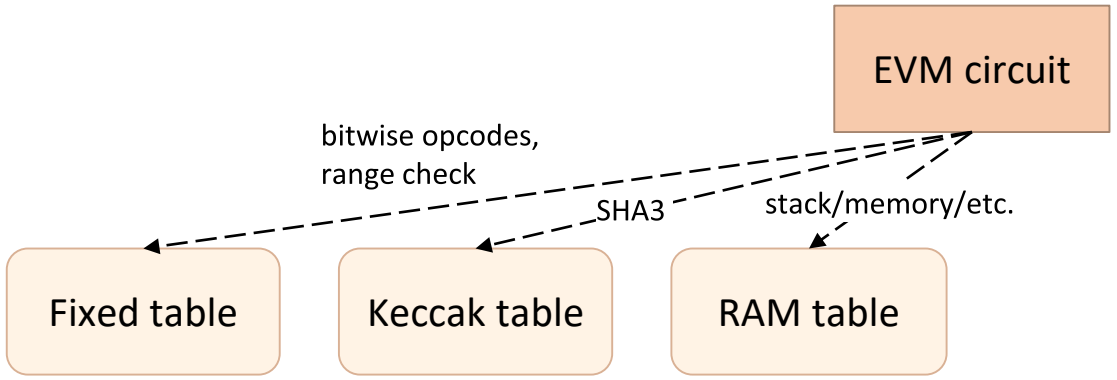
The architecture of zkEVM circuits



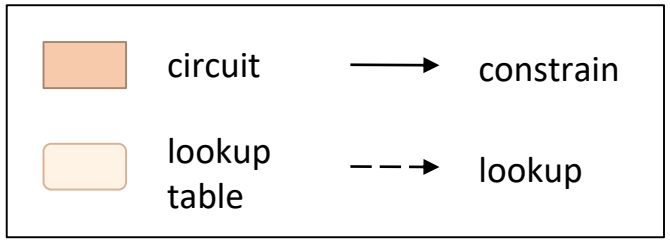
Challenge 1: zk-unfriendly opcodes



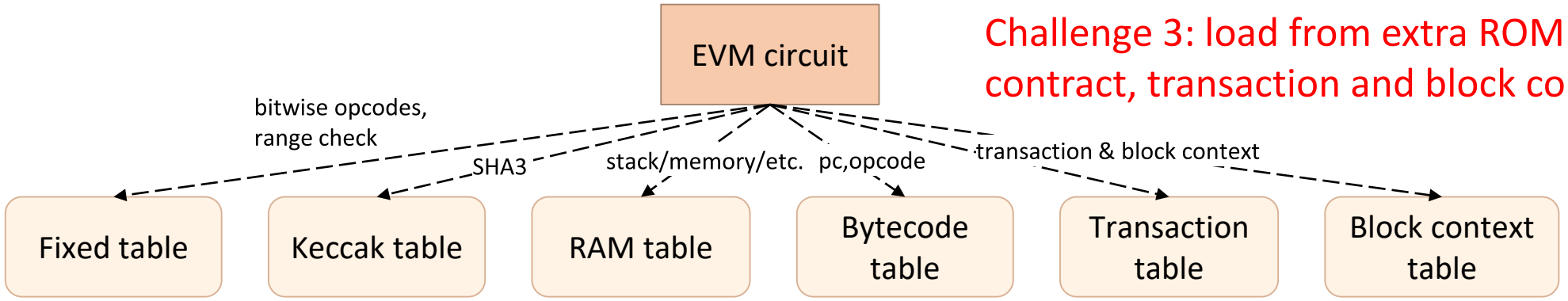
The architecture of zkEVM circuits



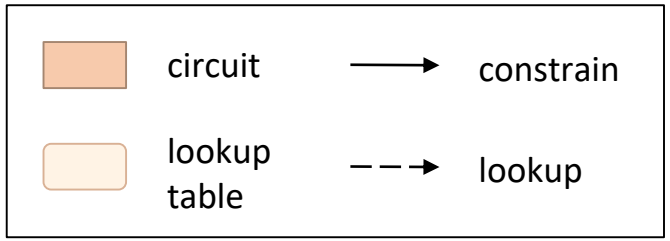
Challenge 2: verify stack/memory/storage operations



The architecture of zkEVM circuits



Challenge 3: load from extra ROM for contract, transaction and block contexts



The architecture of zkEVM circuits

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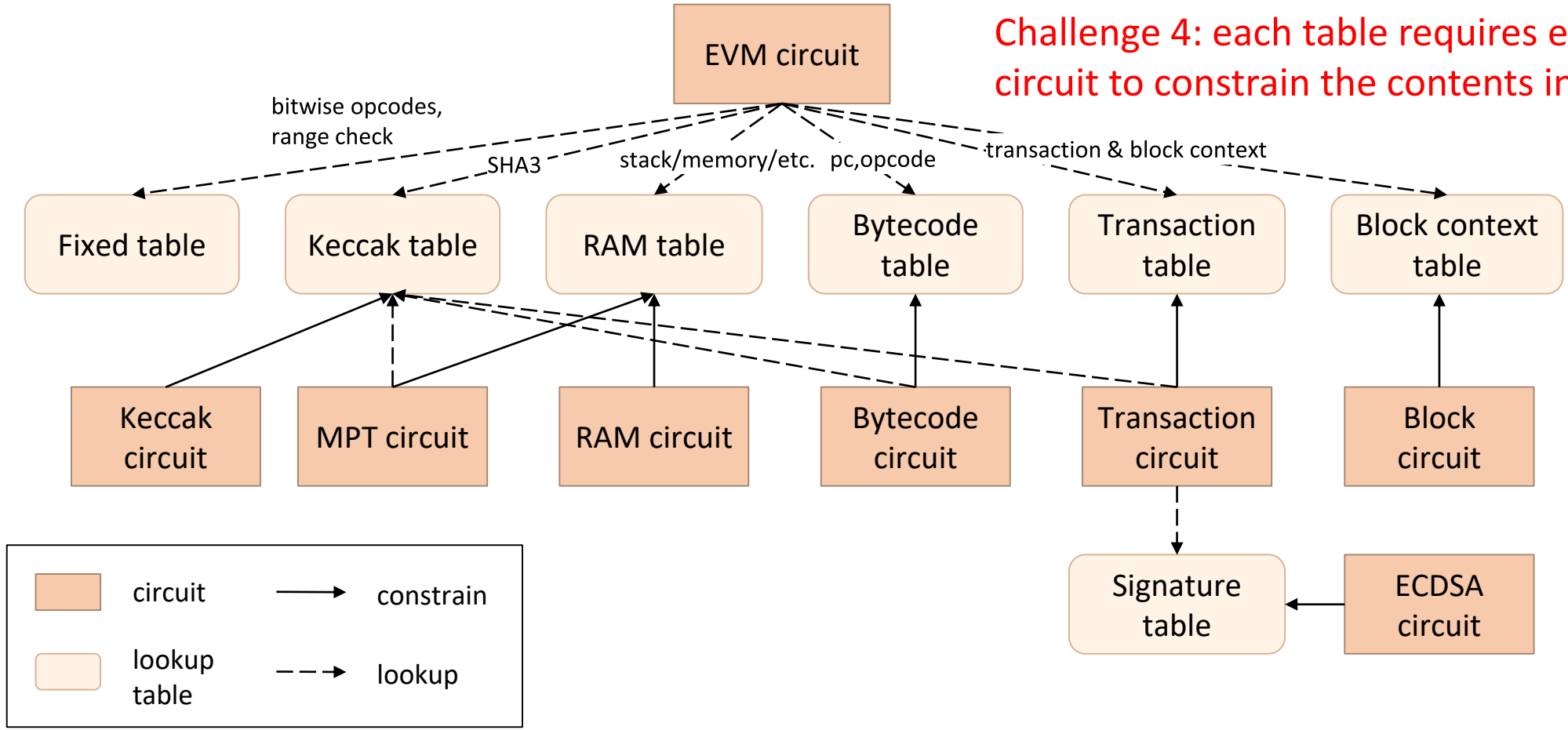

Challenge 4: each table requires extra circuit to constrain the contents in tables

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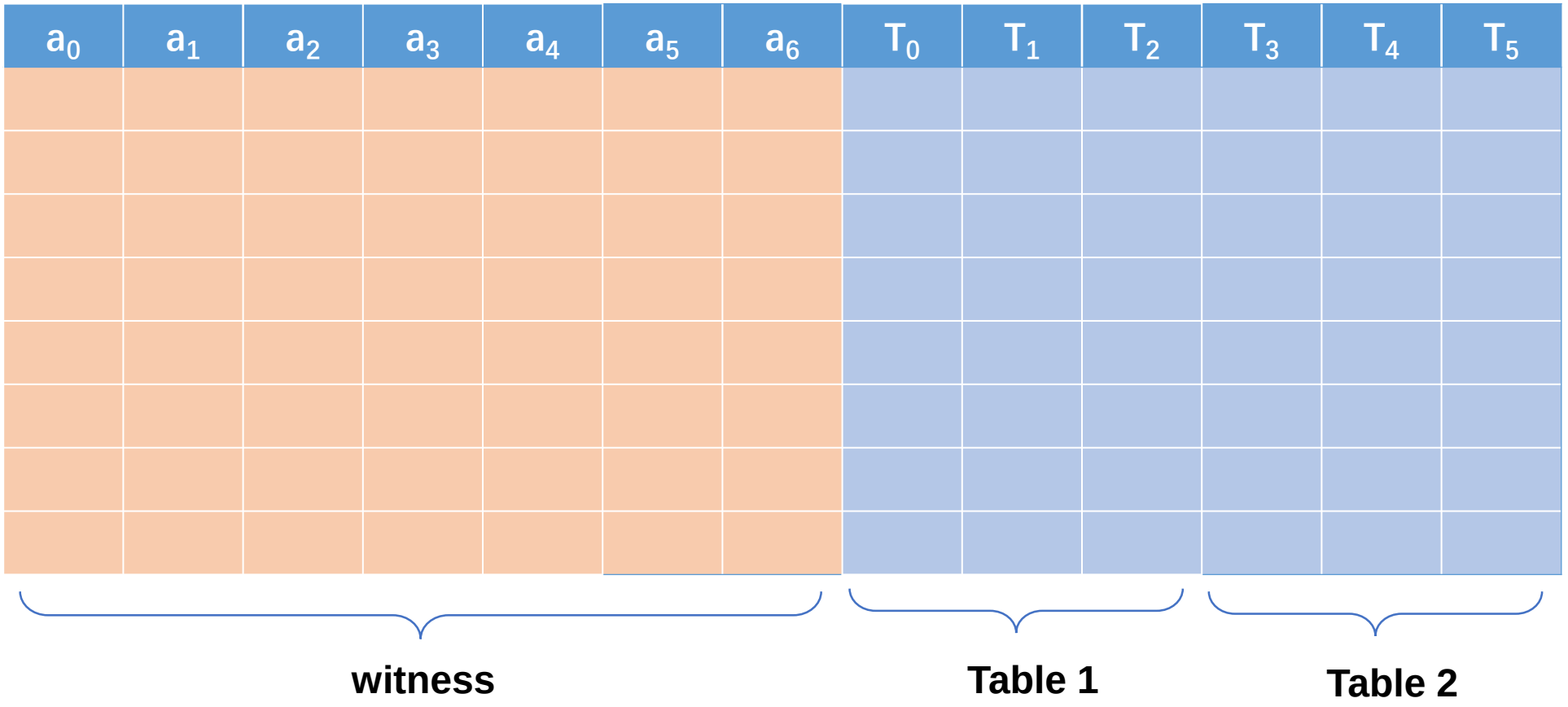
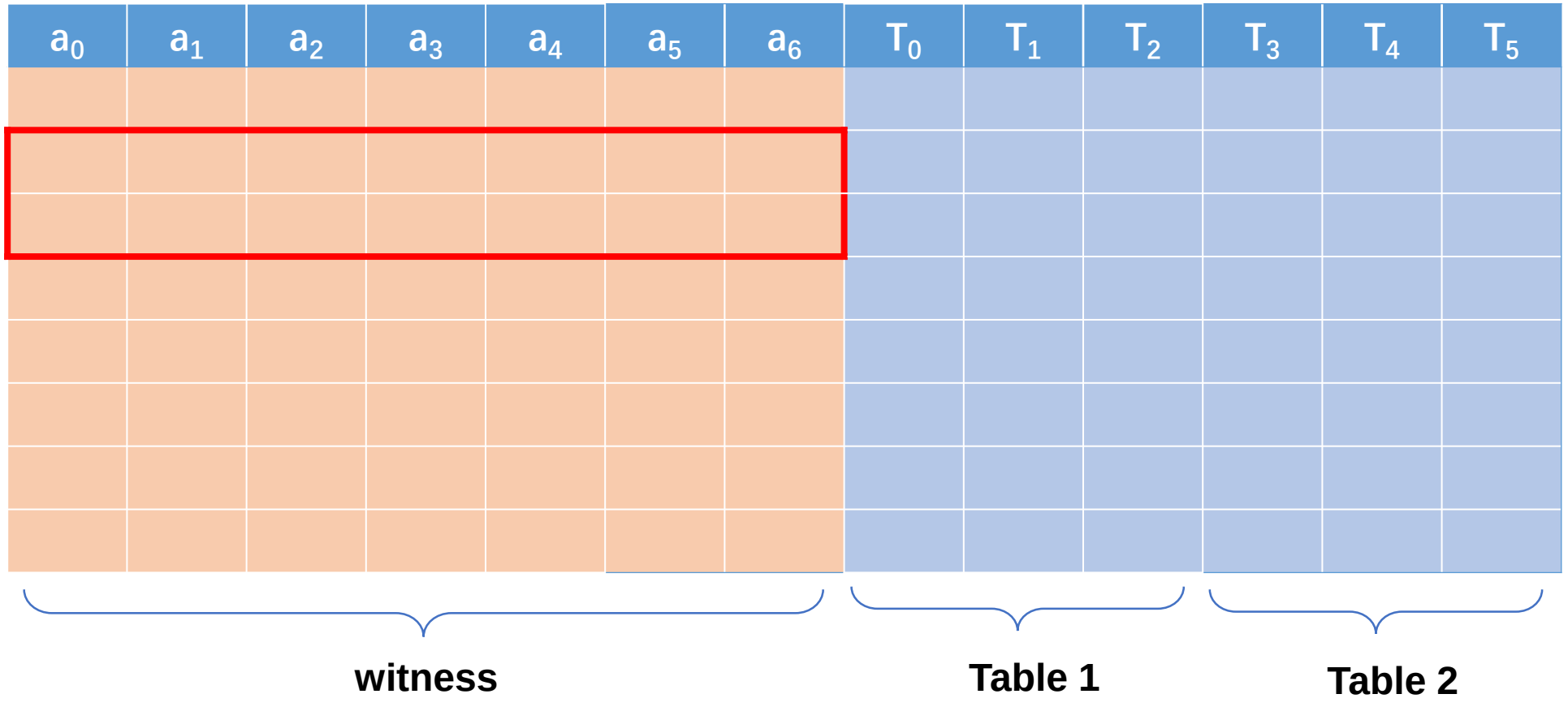
More tech details

Plonkish Arithmetization



Plonkish Arithmetization



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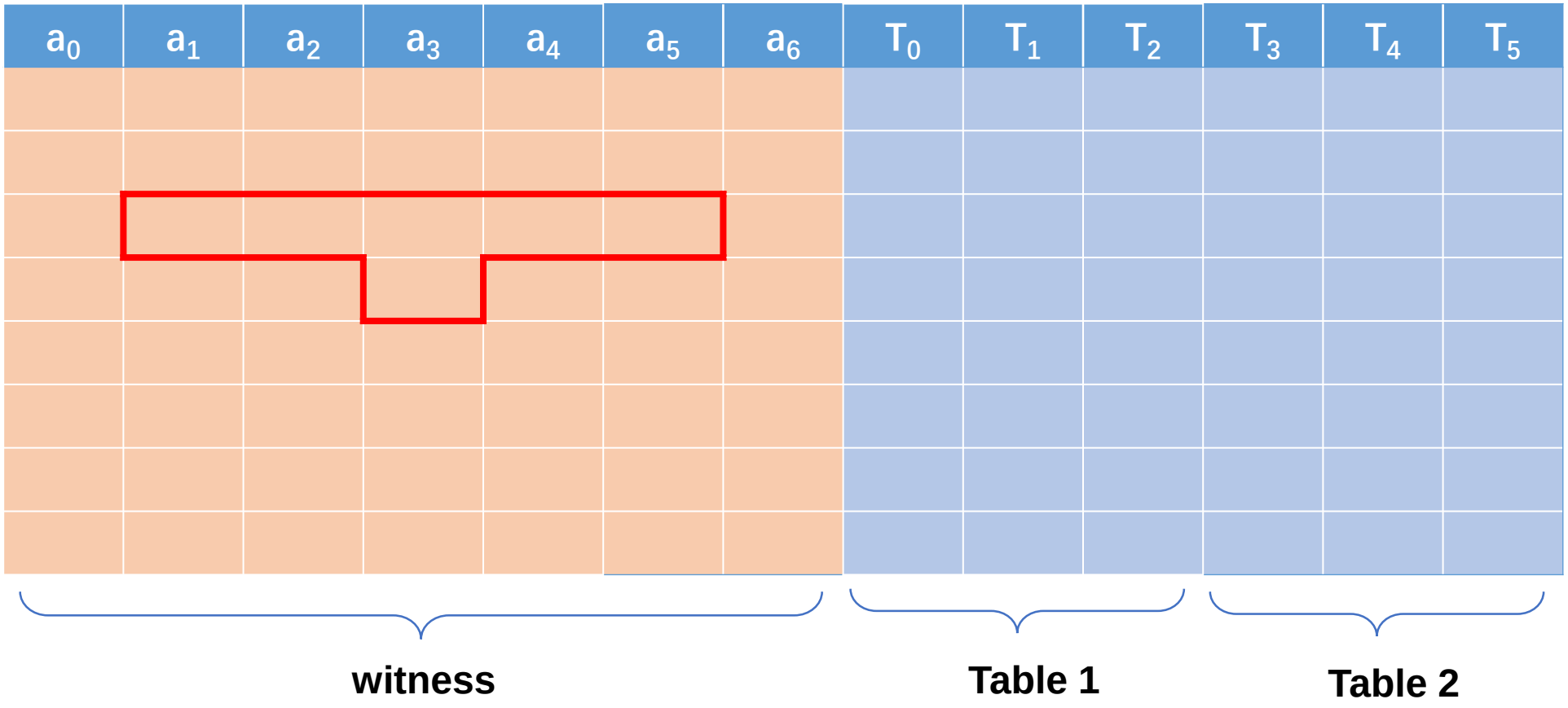

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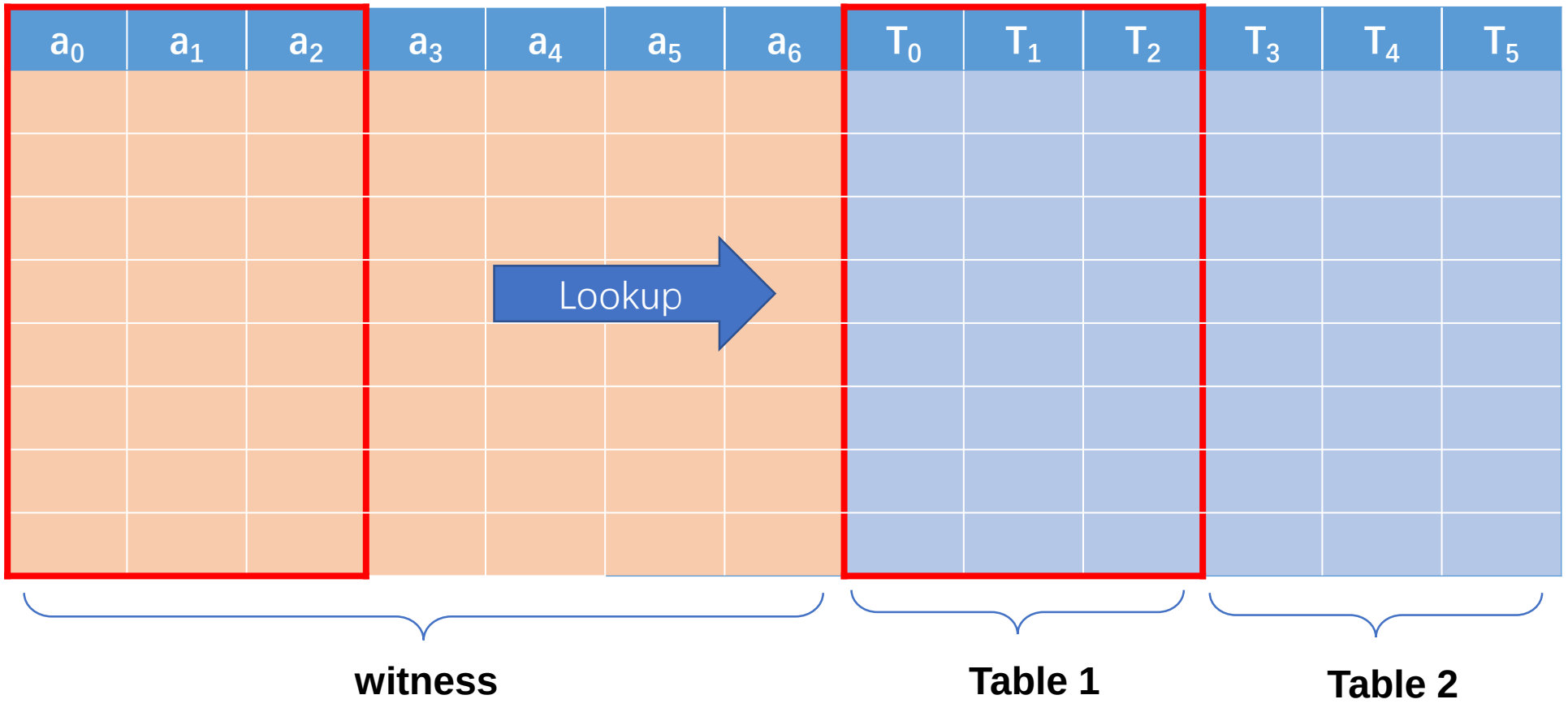

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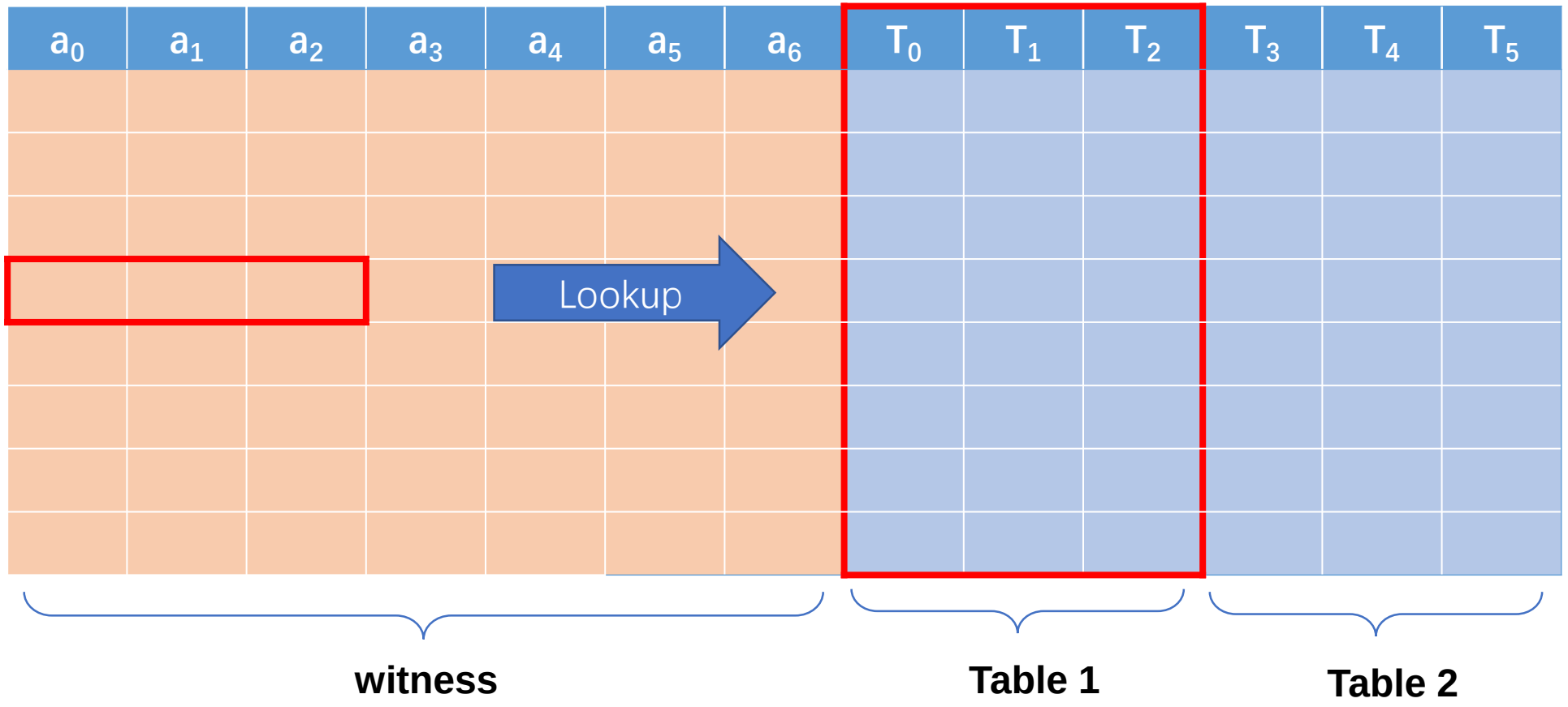
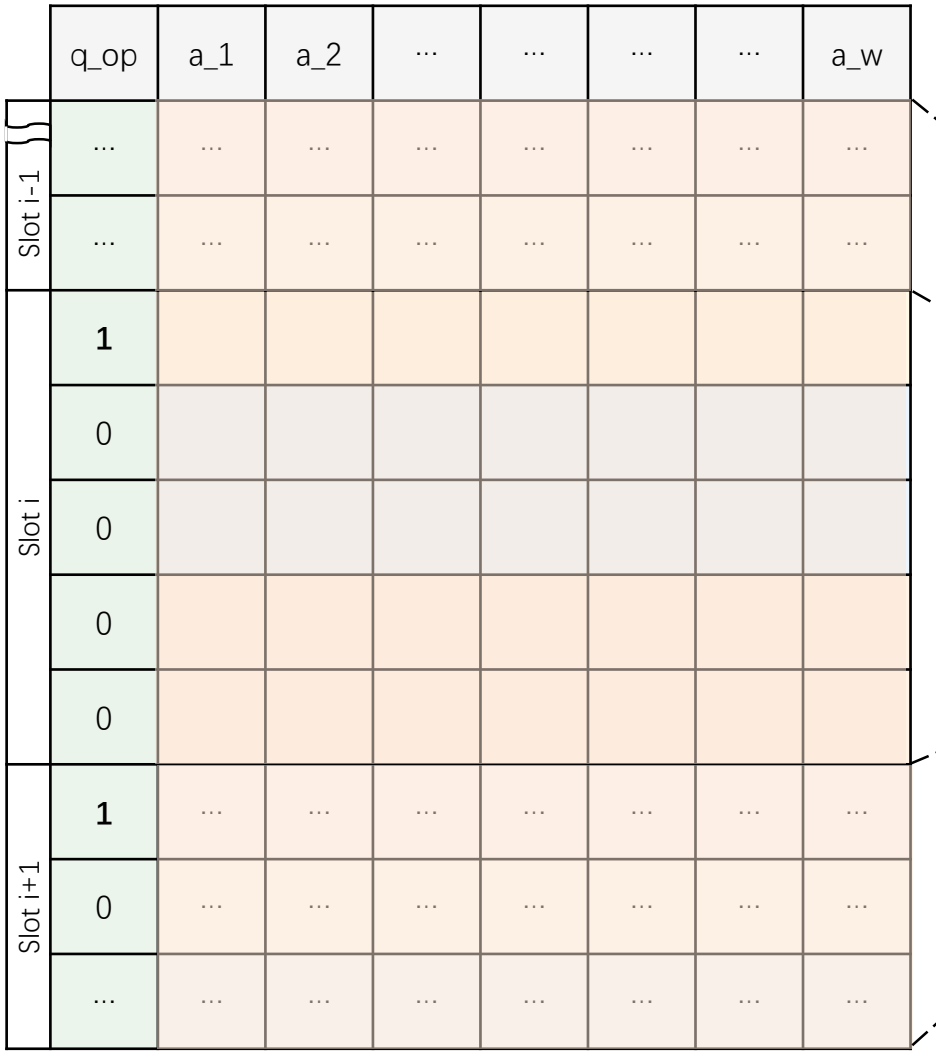


EVM Circuit



Each opcode in the trace is assigned to a slot in the EVM circuit

Trace

...	...
i-1:	PUSH
i :	ADD
i+1:	MUL
...	...

EVM Circuit

Scroll

	q_op	a_1	a_2	...	...	...	...	a_w
Slot i-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slot i	1	pc	sp	gas	...	...	...	...
	0	ADD	MUL	SHR	...	...	...	...
	0	err1	err2	...	...	...	...	...
	0	v_0	v_1	...	...	...	...	...
	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	v_n
Slot i+1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Split a slot to context, case switch, and operating values

context

Store the context of state machine

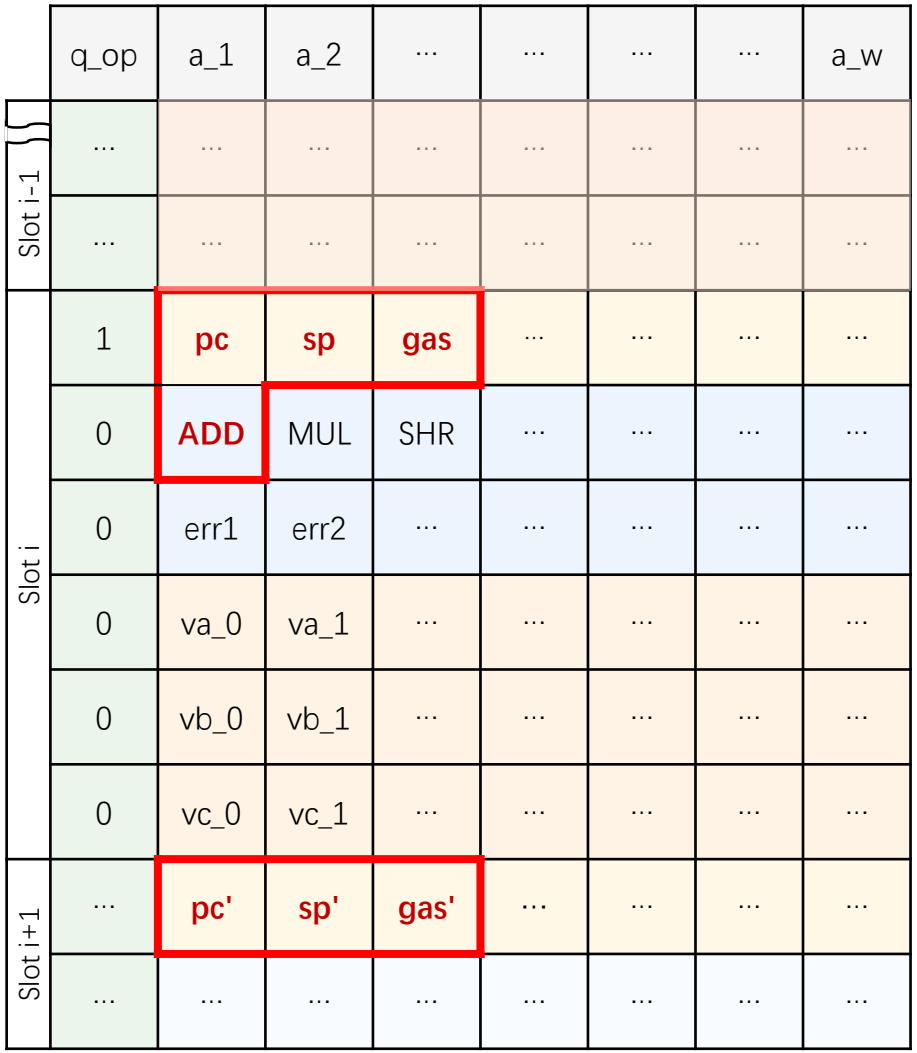
op and case switch

Switch the state between opcodes and error cases

Operating values

Operating values specific to each opcode

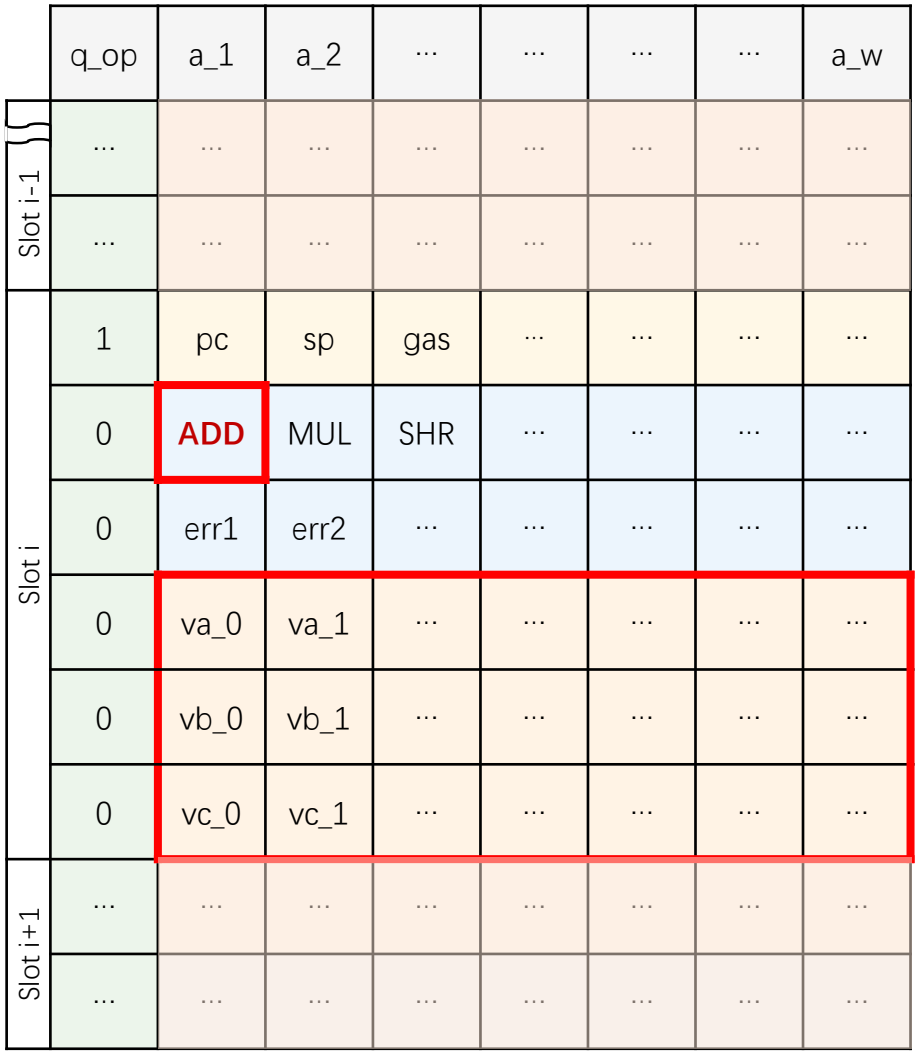
EVM Circuit



Constrain the context transition

```
if case == ADD:
  pc’ = pc + 1
  sp’ = sp – 1
  gas’= gas + 3
  ...
```

EVM Circuit



Write custom constraints for each opcode

```
if case == ADD:
  vc[0] + carry[0]*256 == va[0] + vb[0]
  vc[1] + carry[1]*256 == va[1] + vb[1] +
carry[0]
  ...
  vc[31] + carry[31]*256 == va[31] + vb[31] +
carry[30]
```

EVM Circuit

	q_op	a_1	a_2	...	...	...	...	a_w
Slot i-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slot i	1	pc	sp	gas	...	...	...	
	0	**ADD**	MUL	SHR	...	...	...	...
	0	err1	err2	...	...	...	...	...
	0	va_0	va_1	...	...	...	...	...
	0	vb_0	vb_1	...	...	...	...	...
	0	vc_0	vc_1	...	...	...	...	...
Slot i+1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lookup to RAM table for stack/memory/storage operations

Pop **va** from stack at 1023

RAM table

idx	tag	addr	R/W	value
1	STACK	1023	1	...
5	STACK	1023	0	va
6	STACK	1022	0	vb
7	STACK	1022	1	vc
...	STACK	...	...	...
...	MEMORY	0x40	1	...
...	MEMORY	0x40	0	...
...	MEMORY	...	...	...
...	STORAGE	...	...	...
...	STORAGE	...	...	...

Scroll

EVM Circuit

	q_op	a_1	a_2	...	...	...	...	a_w
Slot i-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slot i	1	pc	sp	gas	...	...	...	
	0	**ADD**	MUL	SHR	...	...	...	...
	0	err1	err2	...	...	...	...	...
	0	va_0	va_1	...	...	...	...	...
	0	vb_0	vb_1	...	...	...	...	...
	0	vc_0	vc_1	...	...	...	...	...
Slot i+1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lookup to RAM table for stack/memory/storage operations

Pop **va** from stack at 1023

Push **vc** to stack at 1022

RAM table

idx	tag	addr	R/W	value
1	STACK	1023	1	...
5	STACK	1023	0	va
6	STACK	1022	0	vb
7	STACK	1022	1	vc
...	STACK	...	...	...
...	MEMORY	0x40	1	...
...	MEMORY	0x40	0	...
...	MEMORY	...	...	...
...	STORAGE	...	...	...
...	STORAGE	...	...	...

Scroll

More features in zkEVM circuits

- Handle dynamic opcode (e.g., CALLDATACOPY, etc.)
- Handle error cases (e.g., out-of-gas error)
- Handle calls into other contracts
- Support EIPs such as warm storage access list, tx refund, etc.

Credit to all community members!

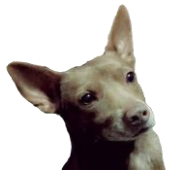
Scroll


CPerezz


Scroll-dev


Chih Cheng Liang


Eduard S.


Han


Brecht Devos

ying tong


Zhang Zhuo

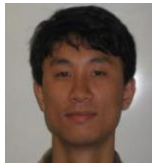

HAOYUatHZ


Rohit Narurkar


NoCtrlZ


icemelon

DreamWuGit


xgaozoyoe


BarryWhiteHat

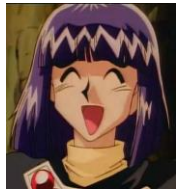

AronisAt79


z2trillion


kilic


Ho


genfengDog


silathdiir


Miha Stopar


Lawliet-Chan


pinkiebell


adria0


bchyl


spartucus


davidnevadoc


TrapdoorHeader


str4d

ying tong


ebfull


Daira Hopwood


Kris Nuttycombe

...

Roadmap

Scroll

PHASE1

zkEVM PoC

PHASE2

zkEVM testnet

PHASE3

Layer-2 proof outsourcing

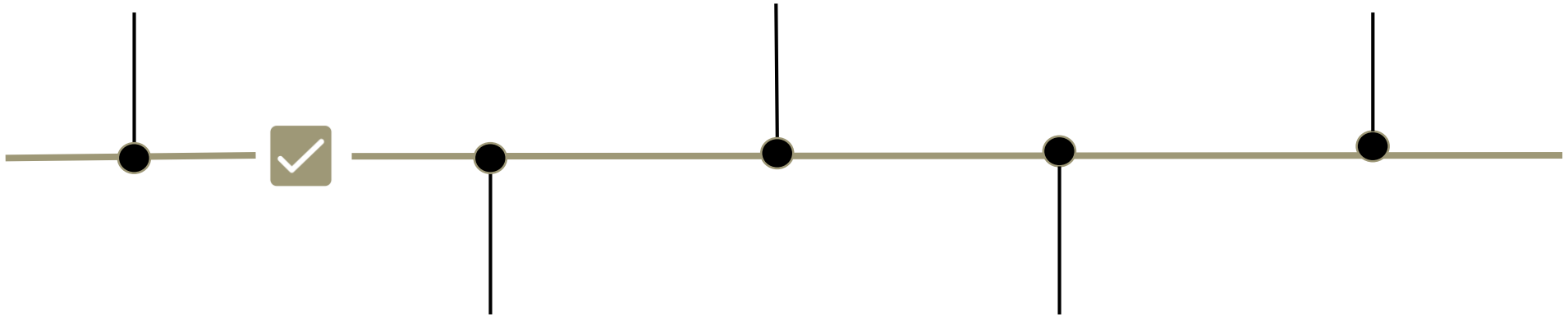
PHASE4

zkEVM mainnet

PHASE5

Decentralized sequencer

more efficient zkVM



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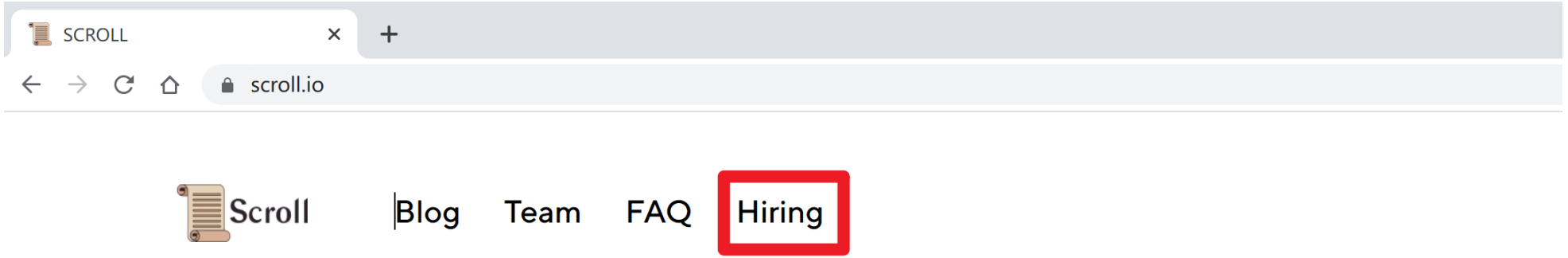

A native zkEVM Layer 2 Solution for Ethereum

Scaling Ethereum with cutting edge research and technology