

Zinc

Succinct Arguments with Small Arithmetization
Overheads from IOPs of Proximity to the Integers

Albert Garreta, Hendrik Waldner, Katerina Hristova, Luca Dall'ava

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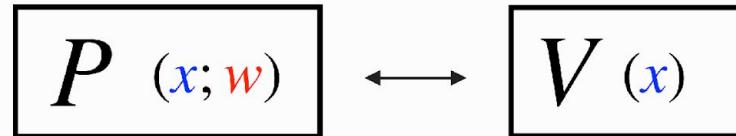
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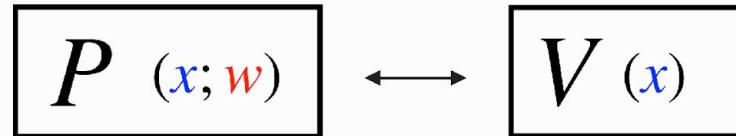


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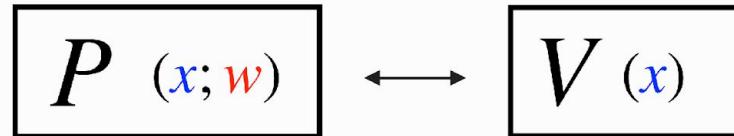
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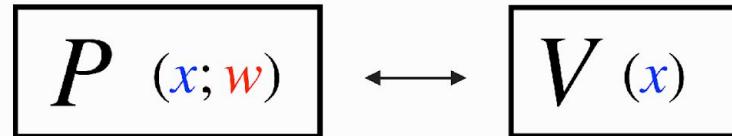
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Then P can use Π to prove it knows a witness for the transformed instance.

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We believe that reducing this overhead is key to improving SNARK efficiency.

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Our ideas can be extended to other rings ([WIP](#))

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Initial timid attempts

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$$R_{\text{R1CS}, \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}} = \left\{ (\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}) \mid \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}^m, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}^k \\ A\mathbf{z} \circ B\mathbf{z} = C\mathbf{z} \text{ over } \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}, \quad \mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, 1) \end{array} \right\}$$

Observe: $x = y$ over $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if $x = y + v \cdot n$ over \mathbb{Z} , for some $v \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$A\mathbf{z} \circ B\mathbf{z} = C\mathbf{z} \text{ over } \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

There exists $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{Z}^{m+k+1}$ such that
 $A\mathbf{z} \circ B\mathbf{z} = C\mathbf{z} + u \cdot n$ as integers

So, let's try to build a proof system for:

$$R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B} = \left\{ (\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{u}) \mid \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}_B^m, \mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{Z}_B^k, \mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{Z}_B^{m+k+1} \\ \cancel{A\mathbf{z} \circ B\mathbf{z} = C\mathbf{z} + u \cdot n} \text{ over } \mathbb{Z}, \quad \mathbf{z} = (\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, 1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$A\mathbf{z} \circ B\mathbf{z} = C\mathbf{z} + u \circ d \quad \leftarrow d \in \mathbb{Z}^{m+k+1} \text{ different moduli per constraint}$$

\mathbb{Z}_B is the set of integers with bit-size less than B .

Naïve attempt: A succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

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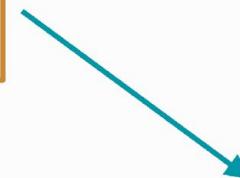
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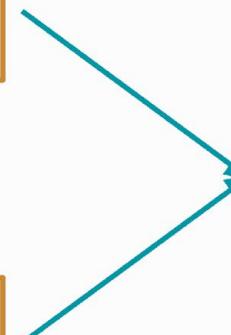
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Compile into succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

Issues:

- (1) requires operating with integers of thousands of bits.
- (2) is a very strong primitive.

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Let's modify our naïve attempt so as to address these issues.

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They call the resulting PIOP a *mod-PIOP* (or *mod-AHP*).

Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

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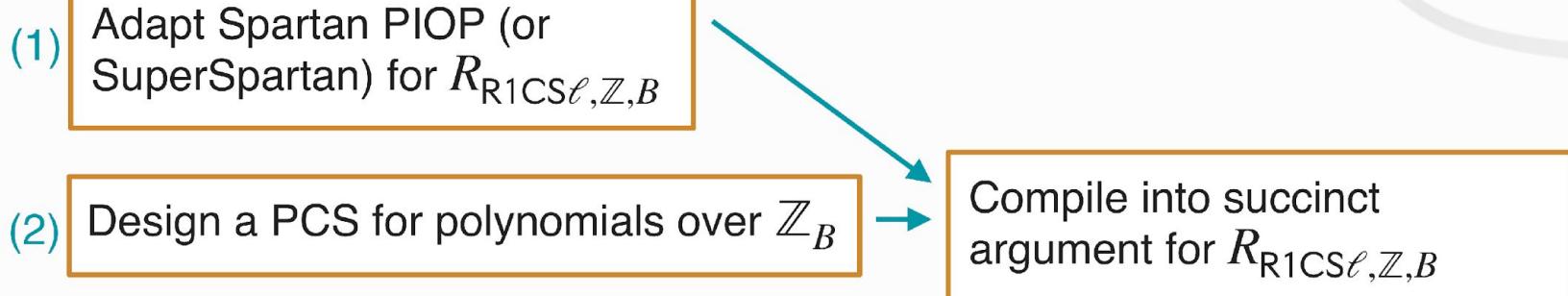
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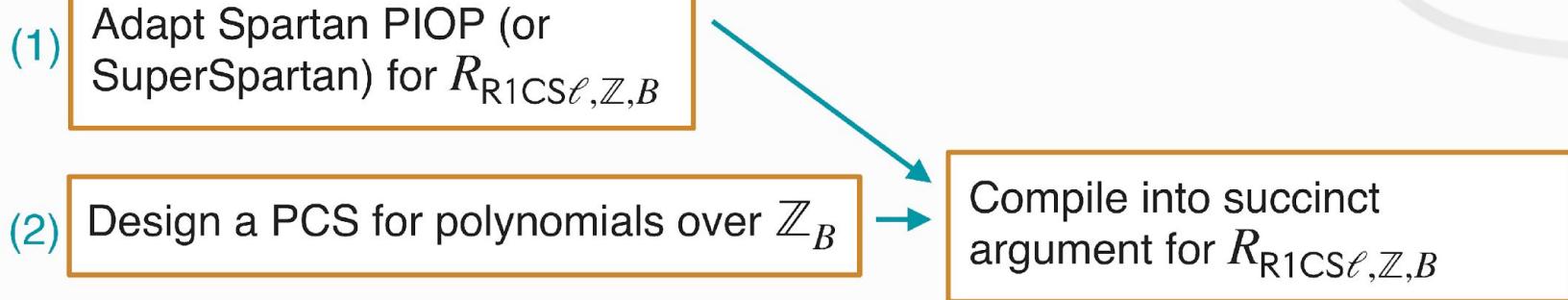
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[CH2024] compile mod-PIOPs with (2) into a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

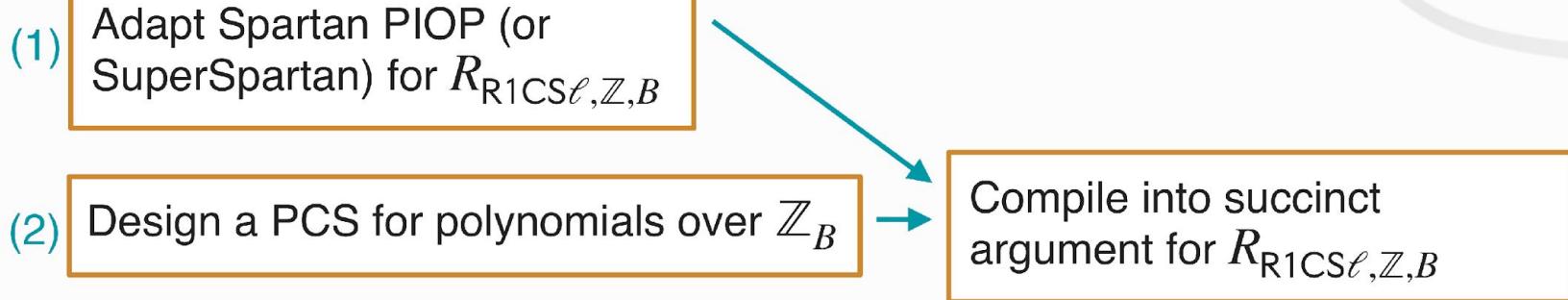


Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$



(2) is a very strong primitive.

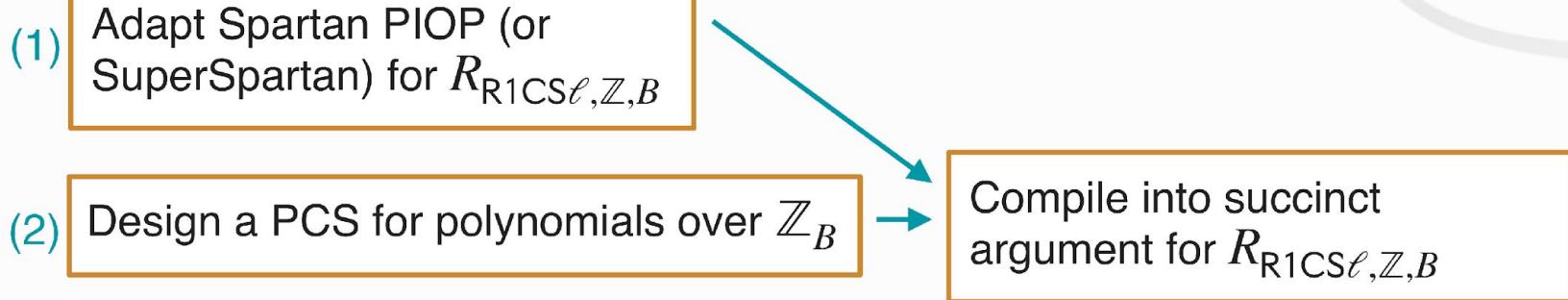
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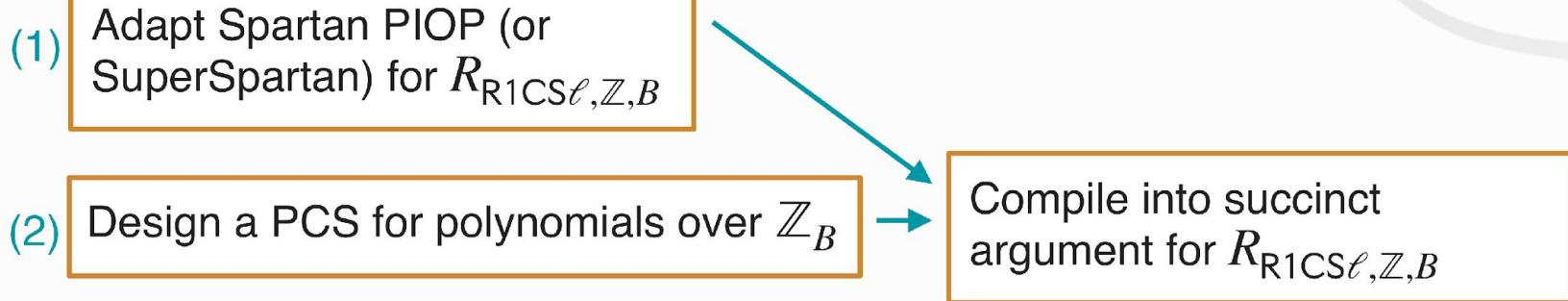


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Difficult to do better because extraction procedures often yield a rational polynomial.

Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$



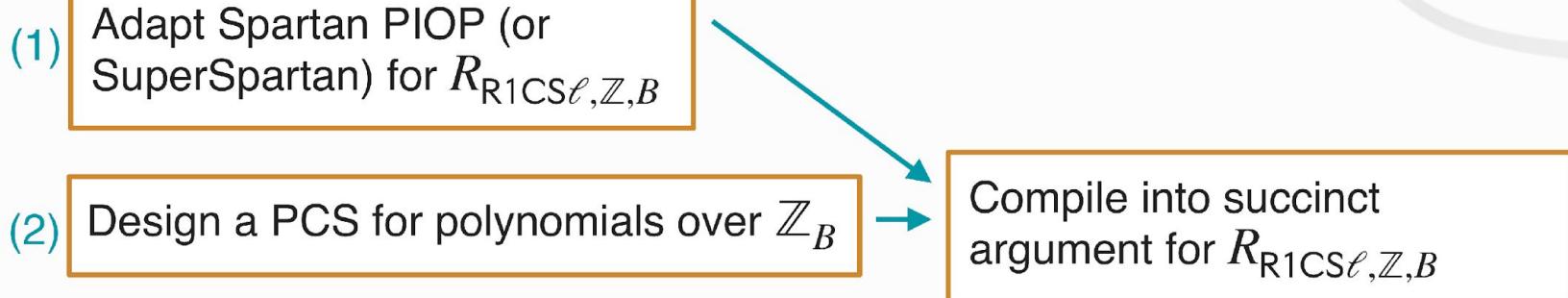
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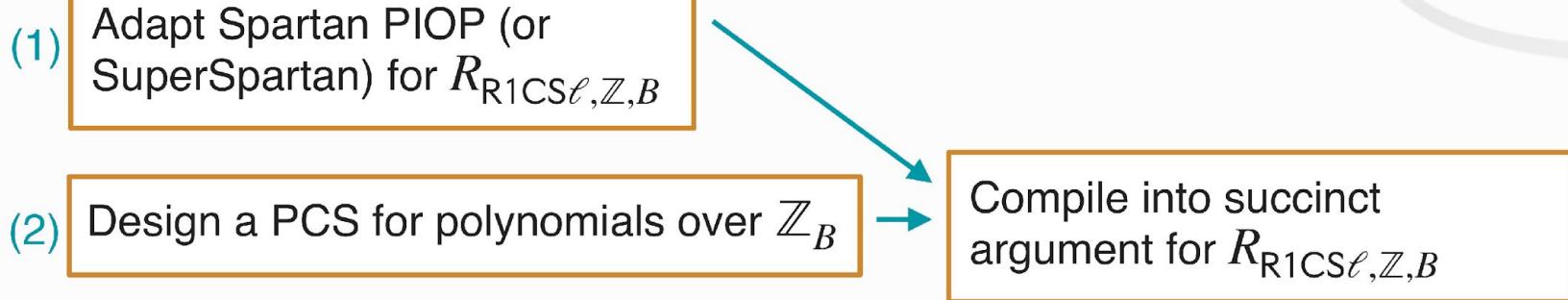
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(Coming from solving systems of equations over \mathbb{Z})

Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

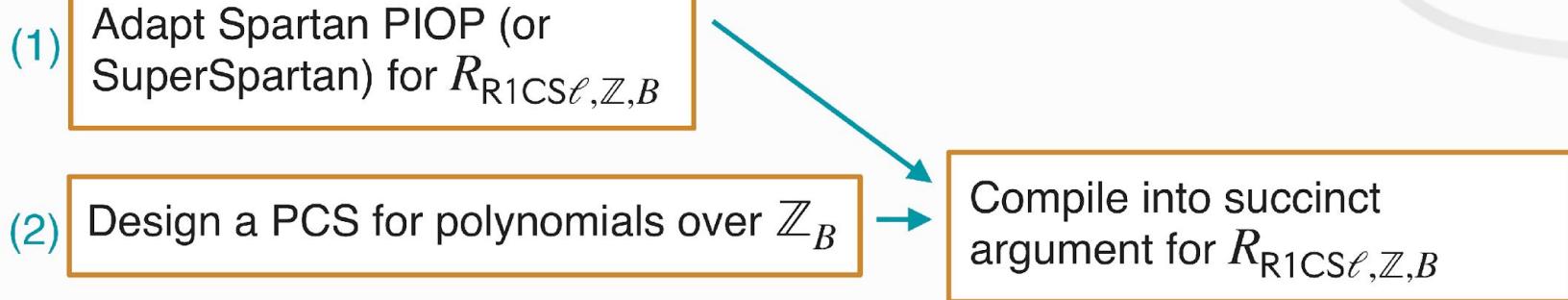


Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$



We make the following **key design choice**:

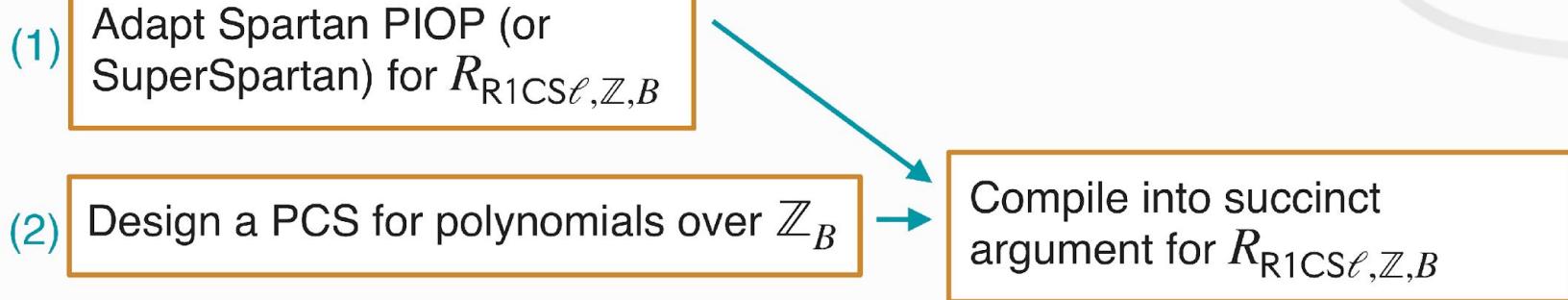
Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$



We make the following **key design choice**:

We work over \mathbb{Q}_B instead of \mathbb{Z}_B .

Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

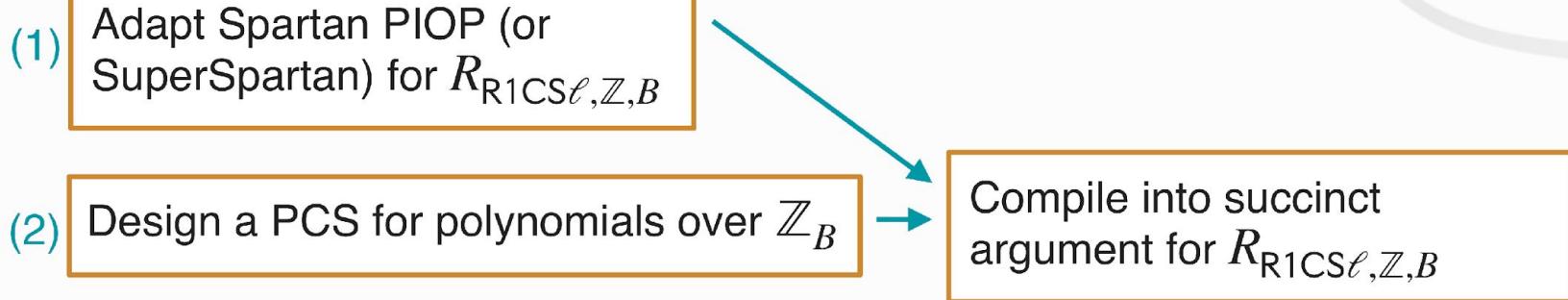


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Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$



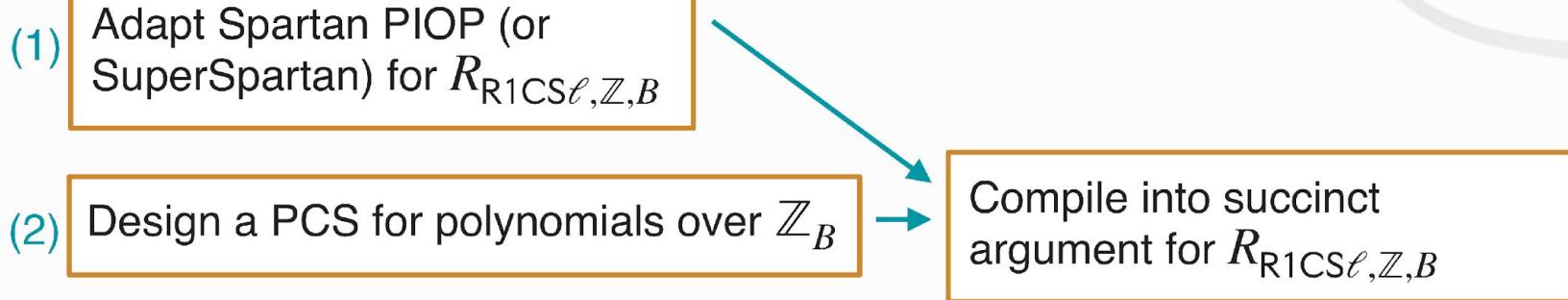
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PIOP for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Q}, B}$

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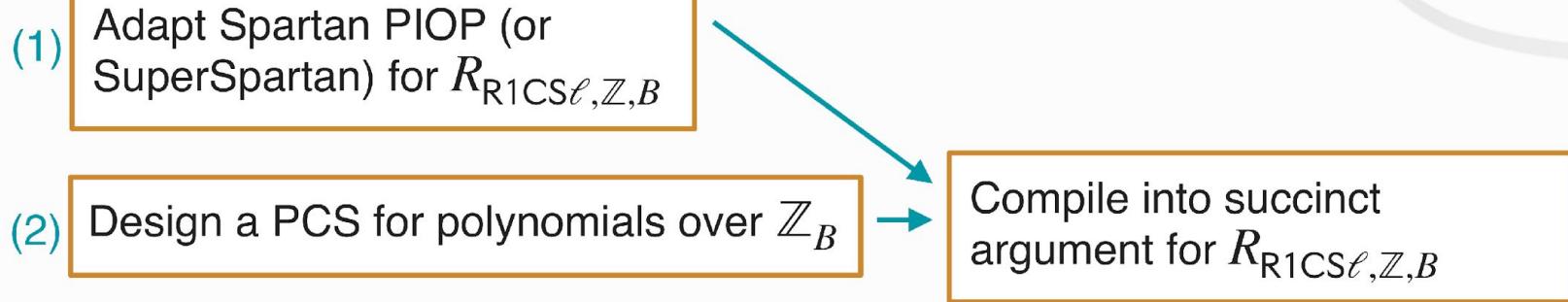
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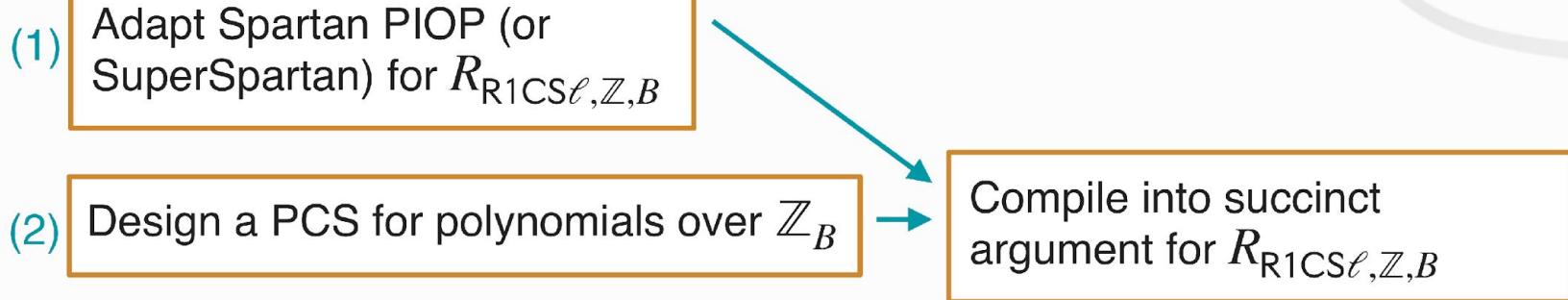
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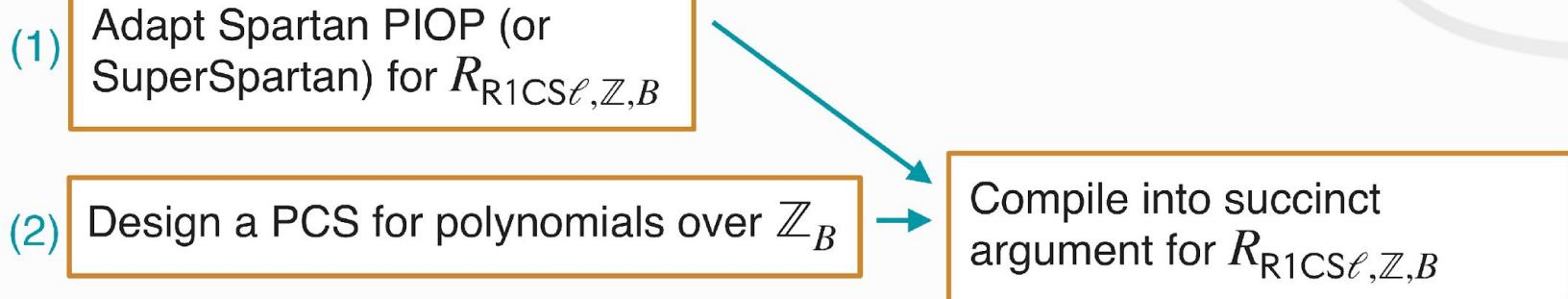
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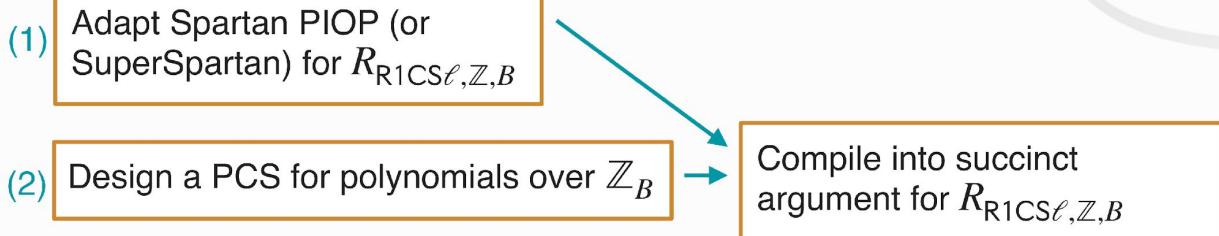
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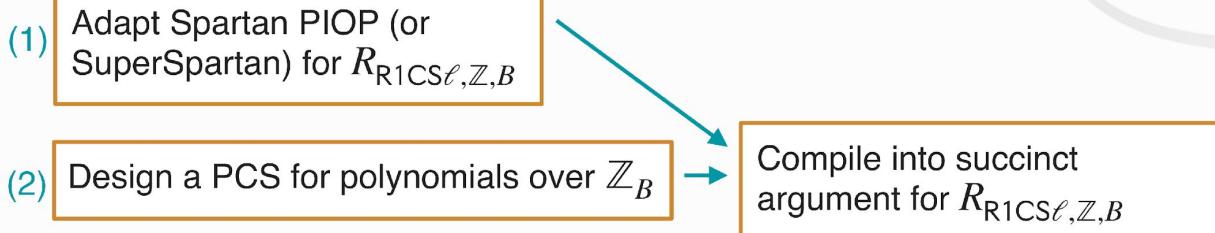
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Compile into succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Q}, B}$

Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

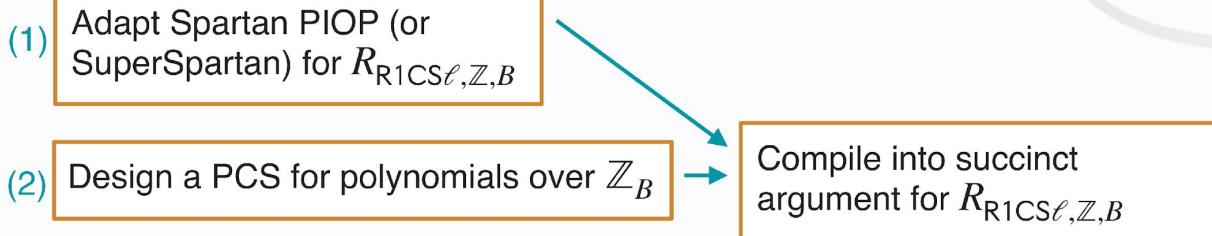


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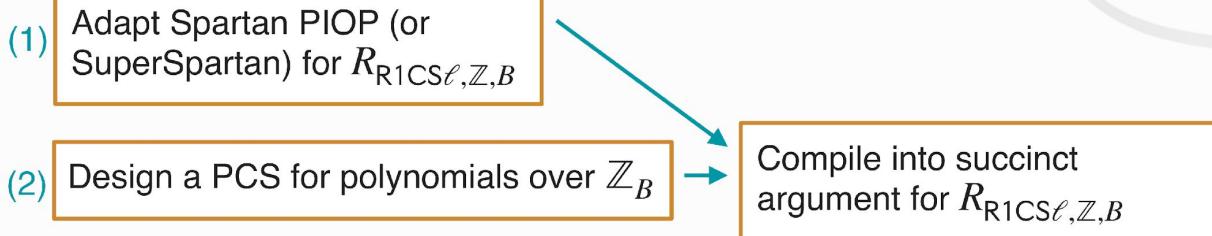
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-
- ```
graph TD; A["(1) Adapt Spartan PIOP (or
SuperSpartan) for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$ "]; B["(2) Design a PCS for polynomials over \mathbb{Z}_B "]; C["Compile into succinct
argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$ "]; A --> B; A --> C; B --> C;
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- (1) Adapt Spartan PIOP (or SuperSpartan) for  $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$
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  - Compile into succinct argument for  $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$

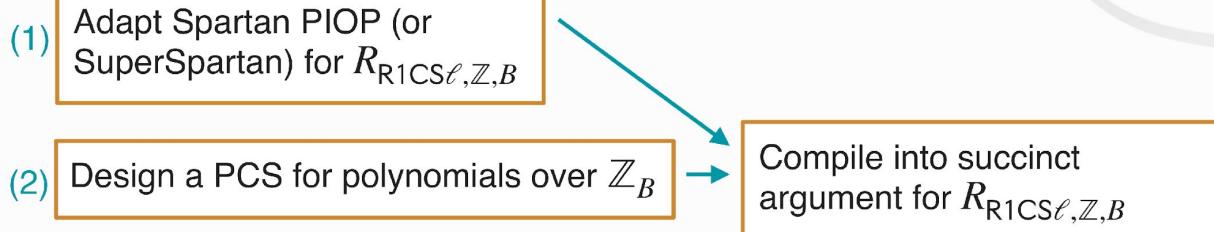
We make the following **key design choice**:

New program:

We work over  $\mathbb{Q}_B$  instead of  $\mathbb{Z}_B$ .

PIOP for  $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Q}, B}$

# Designing a succinct argument for $R_{\text{R1CS}\ell, \mathbb{Z}, B}$



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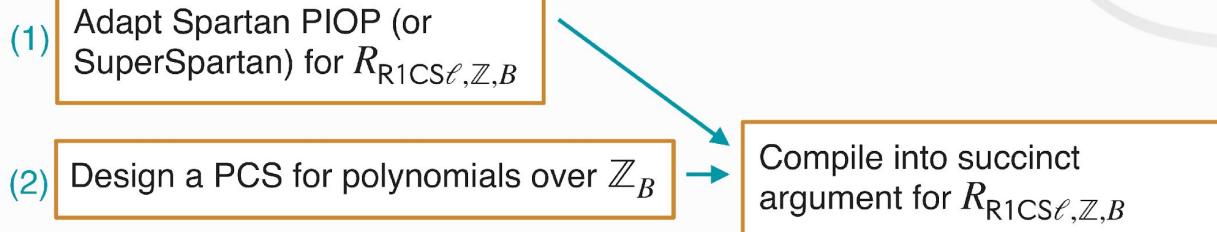
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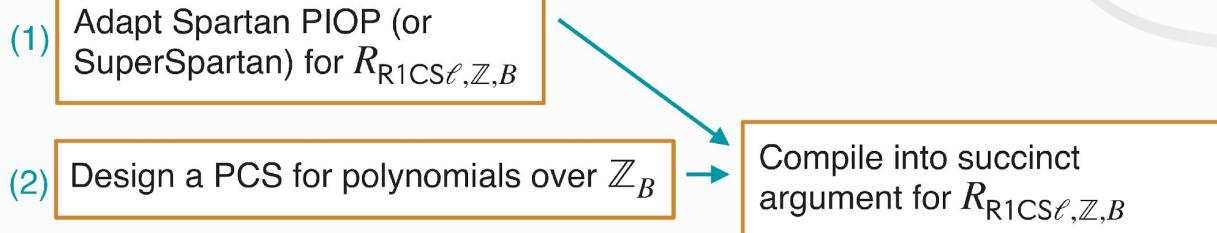
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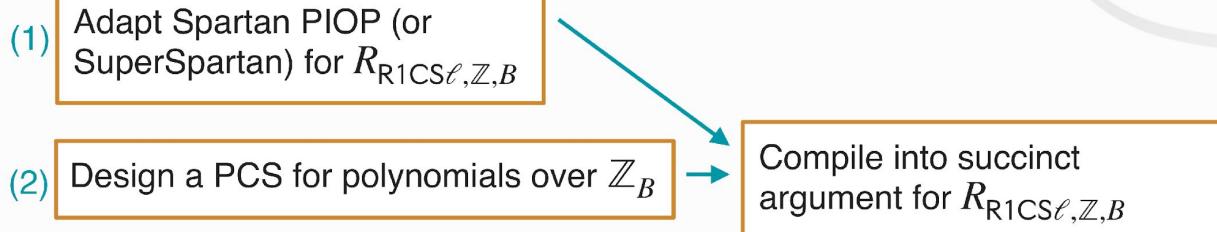
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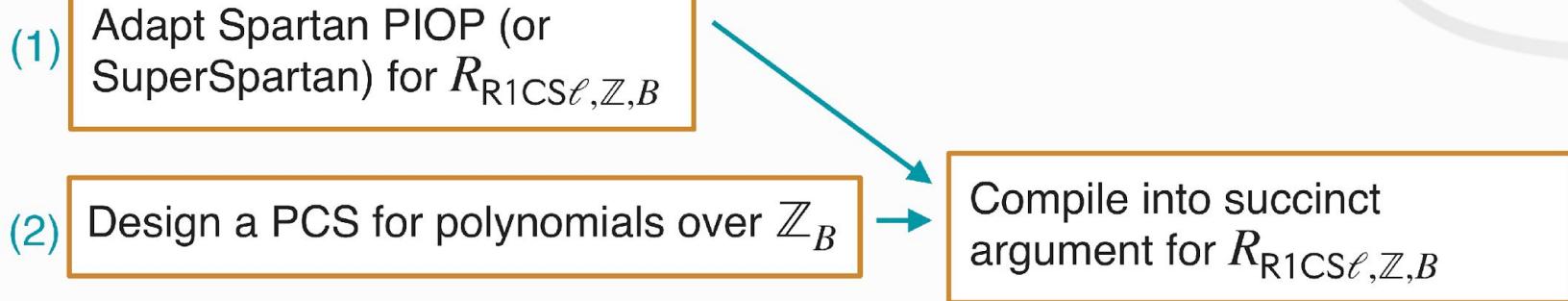
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Add a lookup argument  $\mathbb{Q}_B$  to ensure witnesses are in  $\mathbb{Z}_B$

# The mod-PIOP technique over the rationals

# The mod-PIOP technique over the rationals

Step 1 of our program:

PIOP for  $R_{R1CSt, \mathbb{Q}, B}$

# The mod-PIOP technique over the rationals

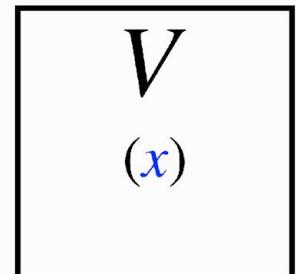
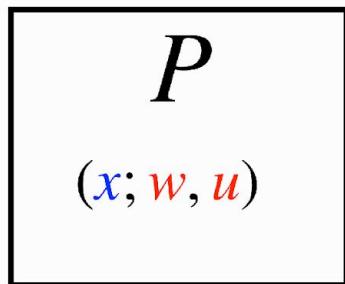
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We want to use the mod-PIOP idea from Campanelli and Hall-Andersen  
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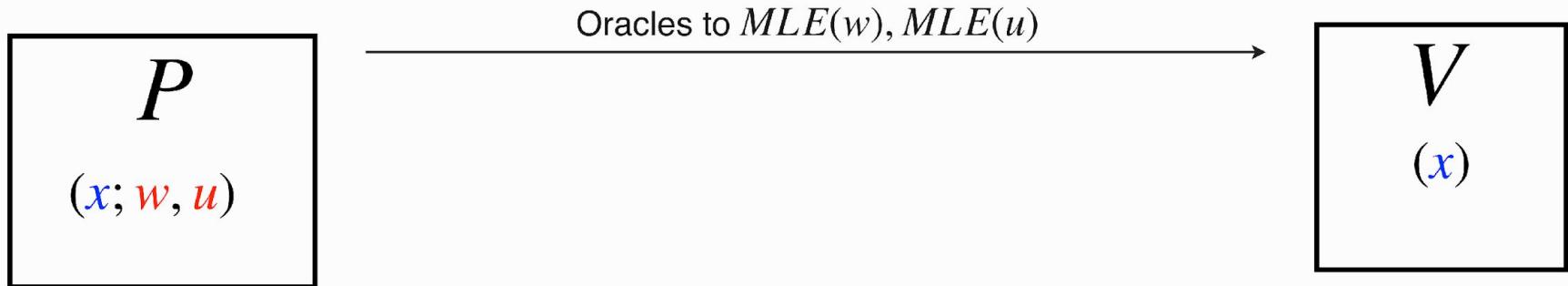
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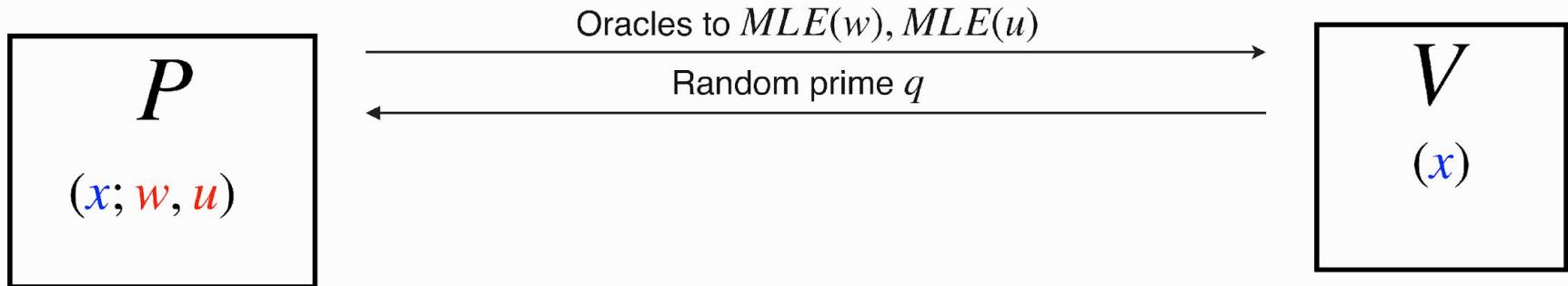
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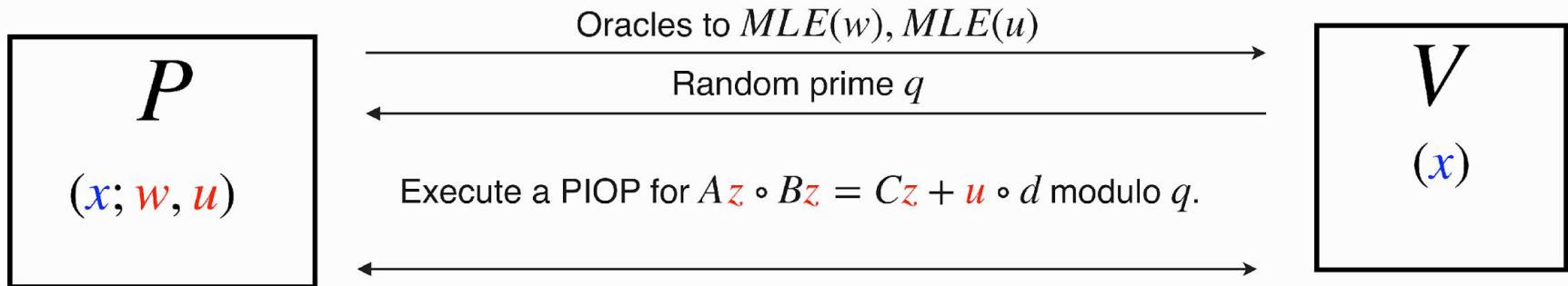
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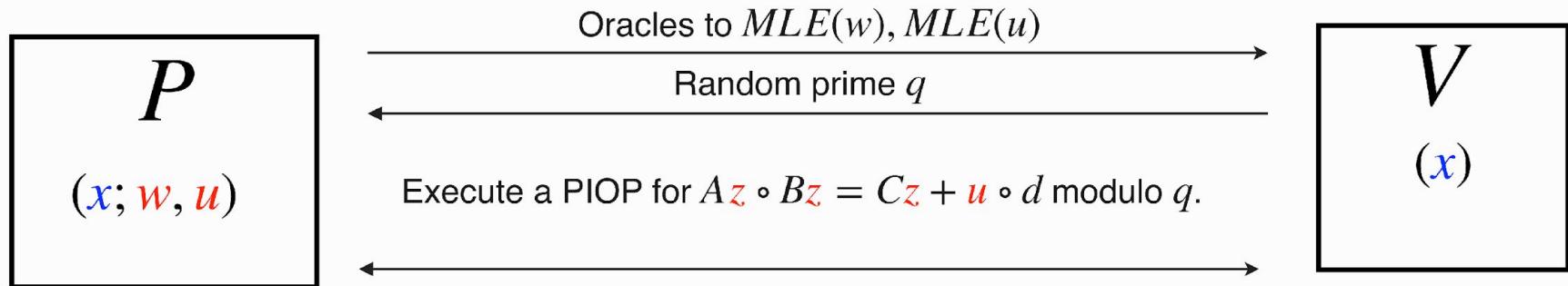
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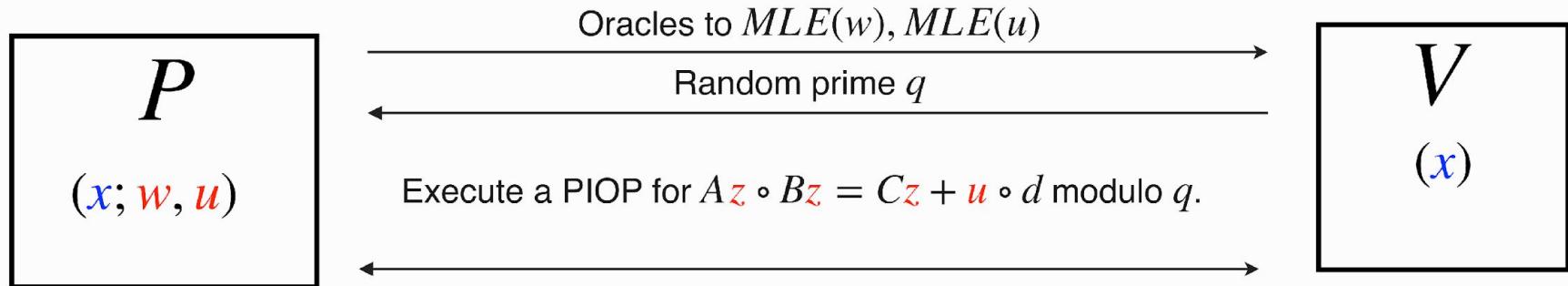


**Issue:** reduction modulo  $q$  is not well-defined in  $\mathbb{Q}$

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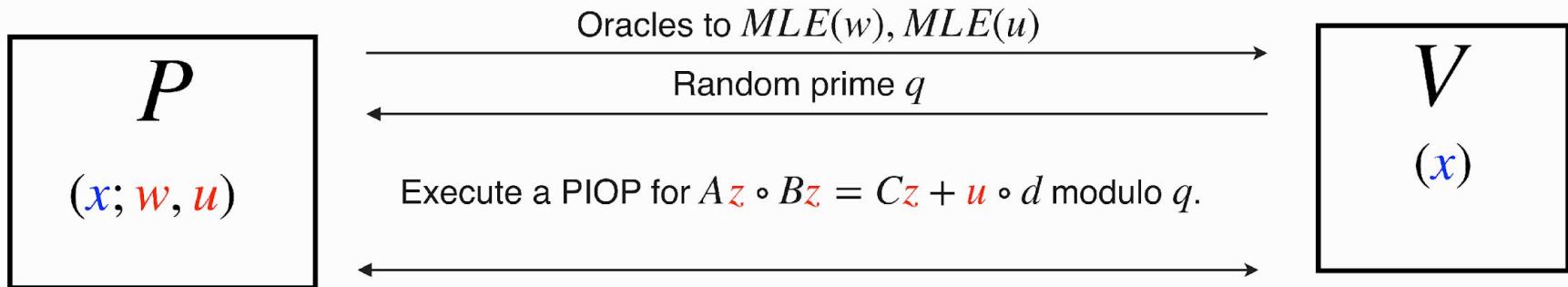
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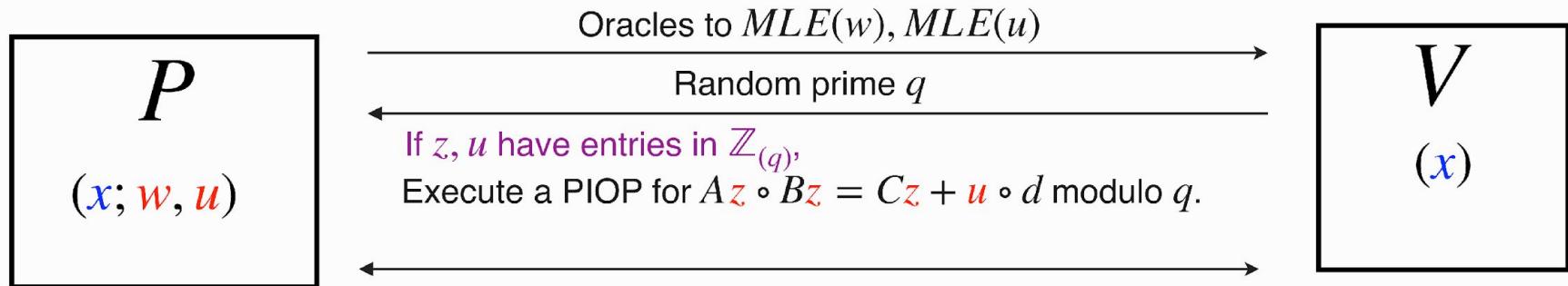
There is a ring homomorphism:  $\phi_q : \mathbb{Z}_{(q)} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_q, \quad a/b \mapsto a \cdot b^{-1} \pmod{q}$

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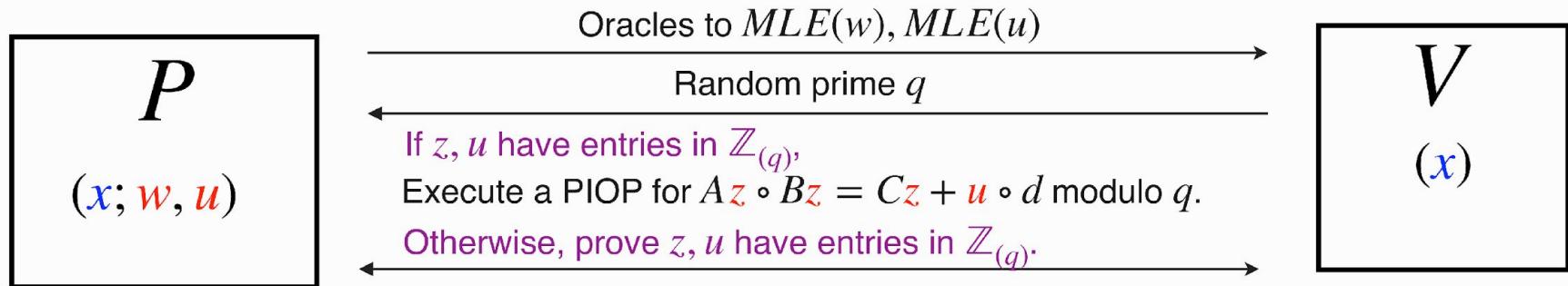
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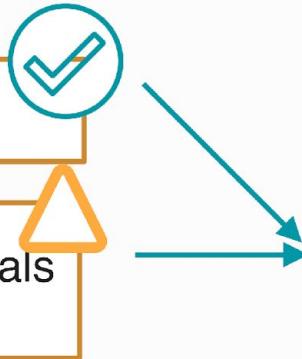
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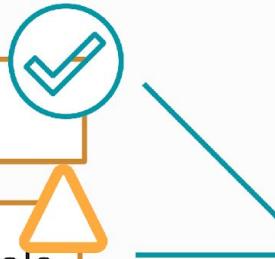


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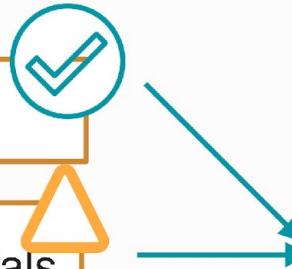
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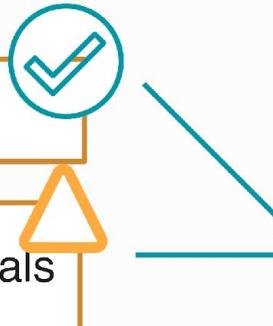
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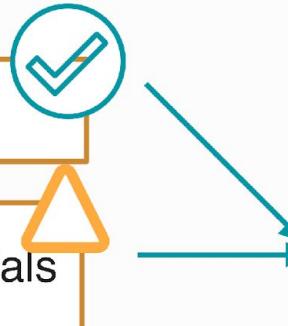
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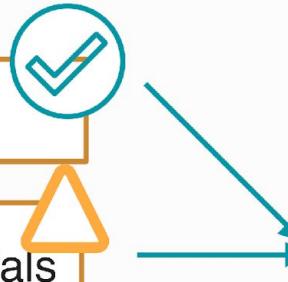
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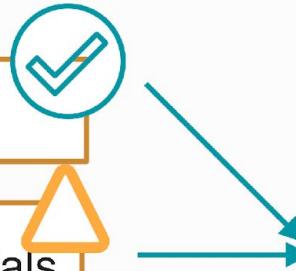
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Zip features both

- IOP of proximity to a linear code
- IOP of proximity to the integers

New!

17

# Zip

18

Zip

Soundness



# Zip Soundness

Guaranteed: P committed to

$$f \in \mathbb{Q}_B[X_1, \dots, X_\mu]$$

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In our use cases, honest  $P$  always uses integral polys.

# Zip

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(We can extend Zip to enable completeness for  $f \in \mathbb{Q}_{B'}[X_1, \dots, X_\mu]$ .)

# Zip as an IOP of proximity to $\mathbb{Z}$

## Soundness

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# Thanks