

Scaling blockchains zkRollup



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Technical Lead

Rollup limits (In ETH 1.0)

Current Eth: 32 Tx/s

Before Istanbul: 682 Tx/s

After Istanbul: **2.048 Tx/s**

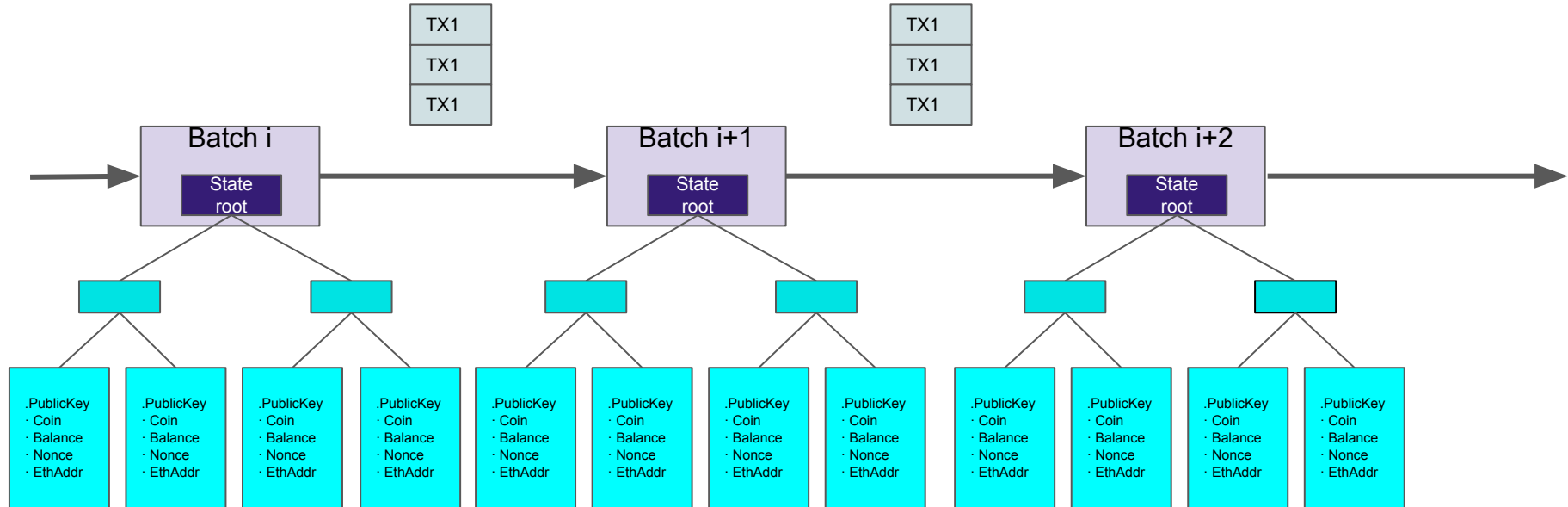
VISA network estimates

Average use: 2.000 Tx/s

Daily Peak: 4.000 Tx/s

Max. Capacity: 54.000 Tx/s

Rollup scalability general idea



Succinct Verification

- Constant verification time
- Small size
- Fast proving time
- Secure
- Quantum resistant
- No trusted setup

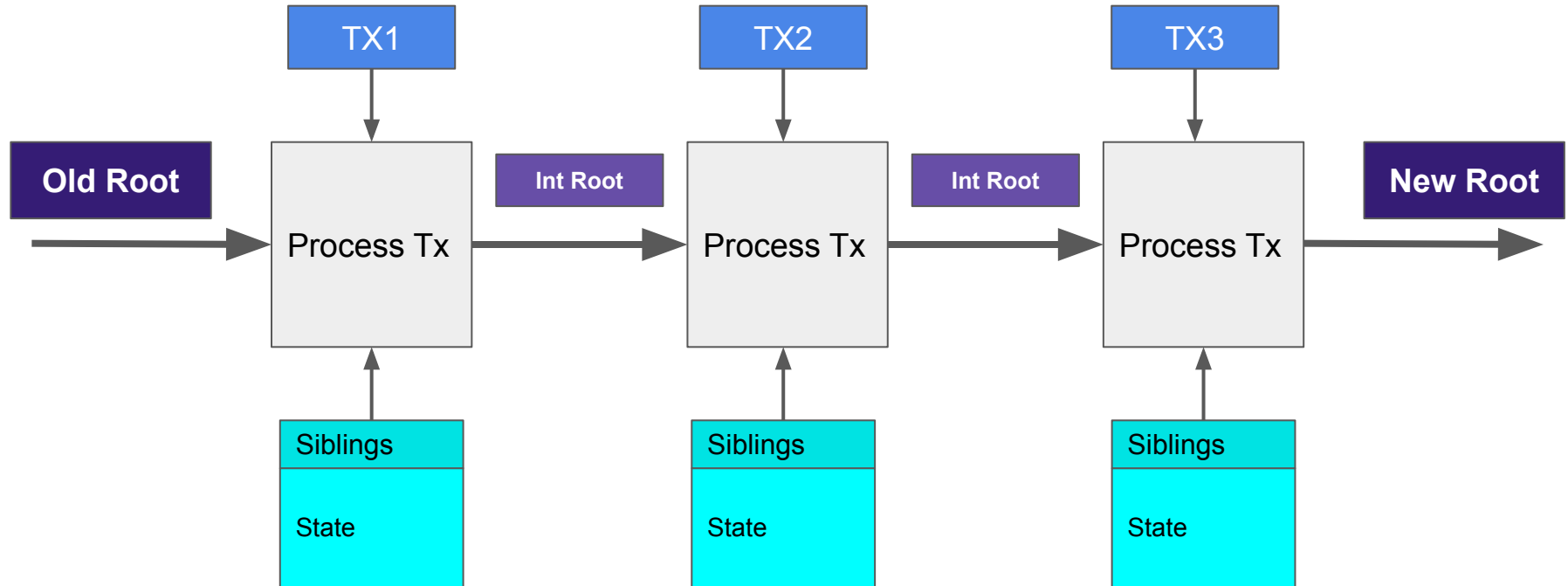
zk-Snarks

Data availability

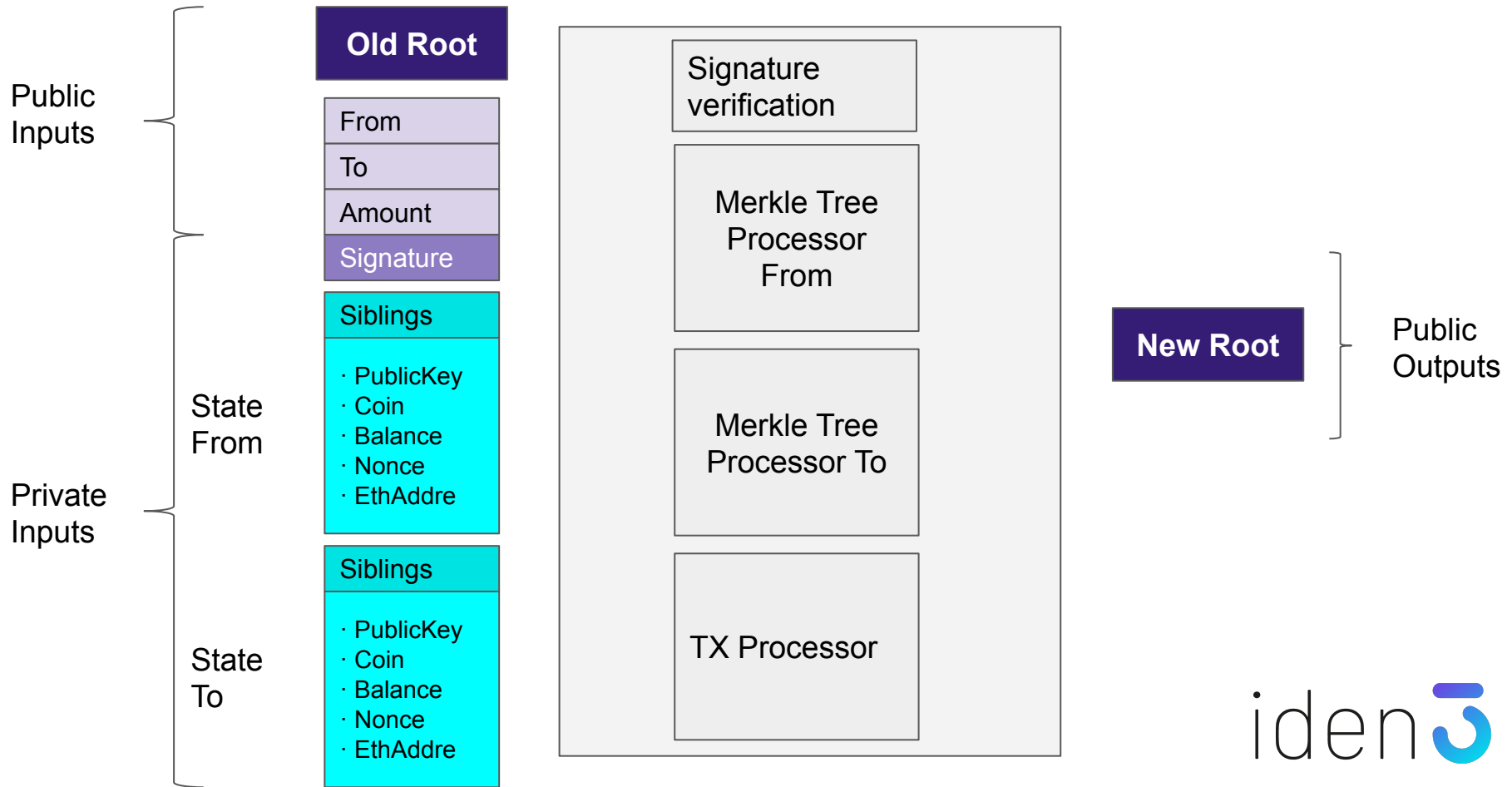
- On Chain ←- ROLLUP
- Other chains (BCH ?)
- Ethereum 2.0
- Filecoin
- A federation of servers.
- ...

We don't need consensus. We just need the data to be available.

Rollup main circuit

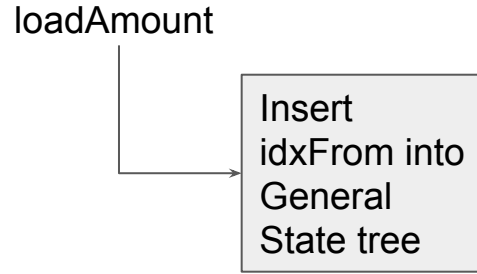


Circuit that process a TX.

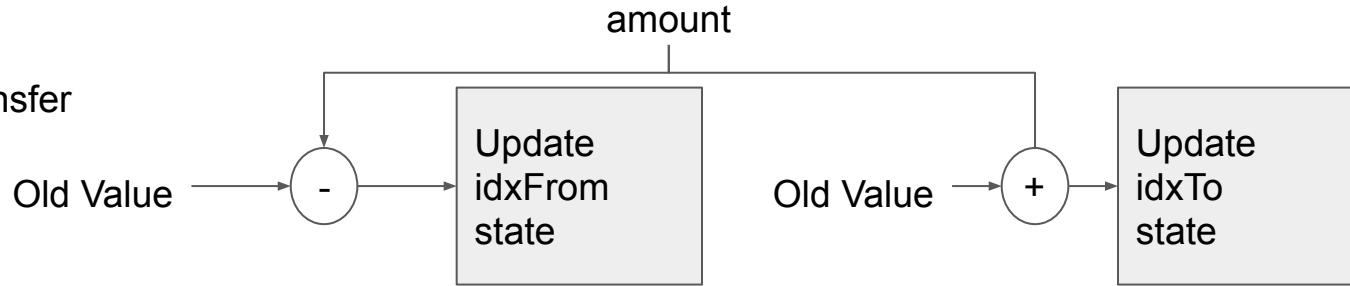


Types of TXs

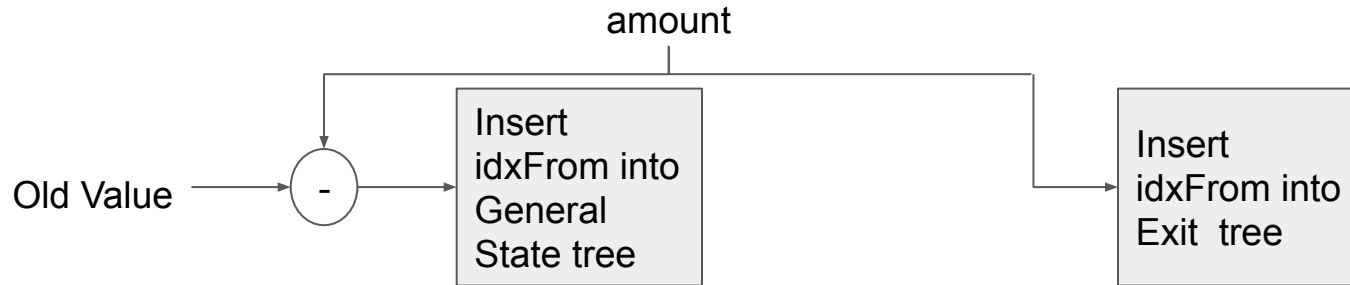
OnChain Deposit



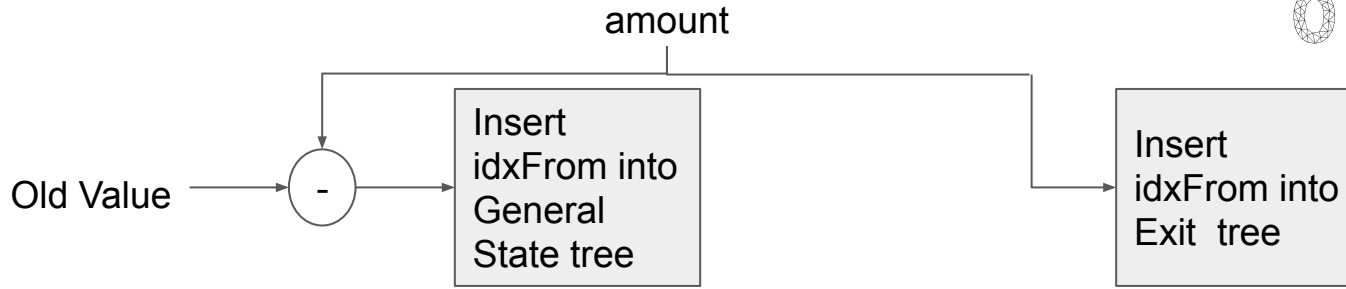
OffChain transfer



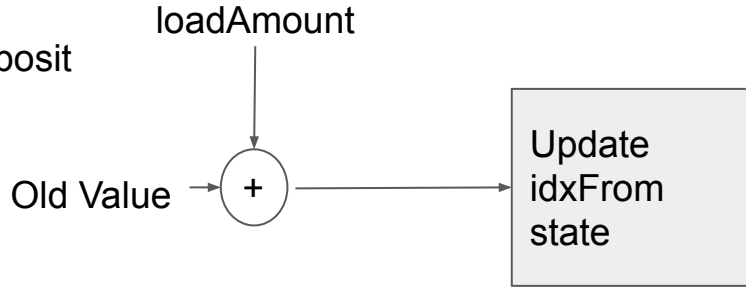
OffChain Exit



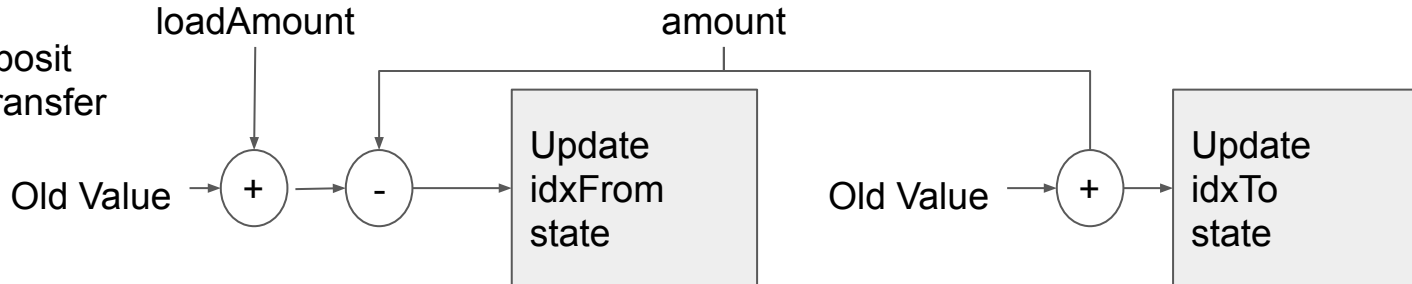
OnChain Exit
(forceExit)



On Chain Deposit
On Top



On Chain Deposit
On Top and transfer

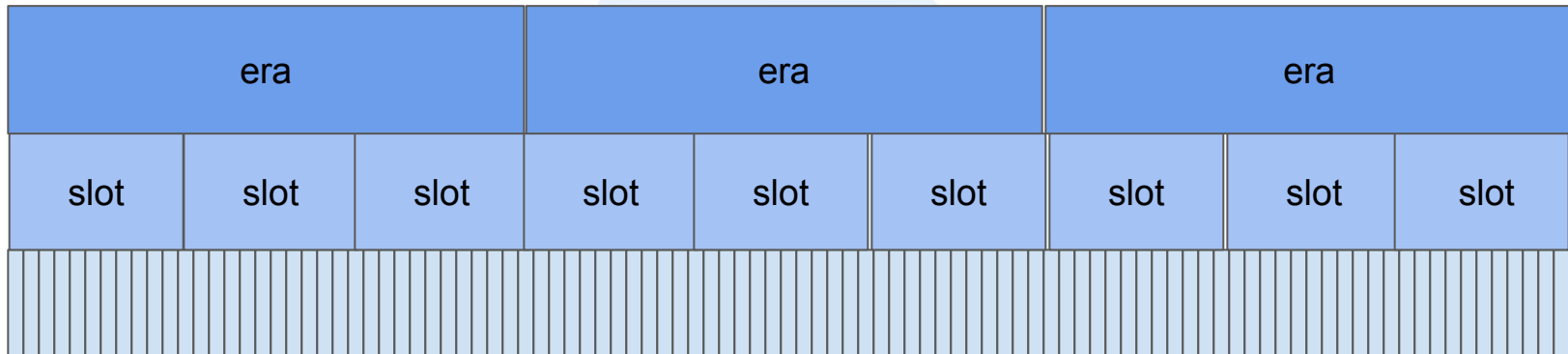


Exit Mechanism

- Sends to 0 TX which are considered exits.
- In each batch there is an Exit tree.
- To withdraw, users have to prove they are in the exit tree.
- You can force an exit by sending an onchain transaction.

Decentralized operator

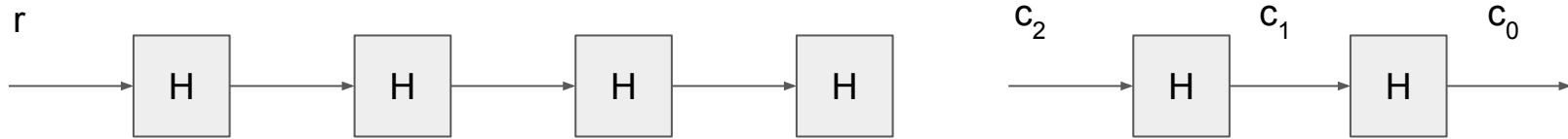
- Fixed # blocks per slot. Fixed # slots per era.
- Registration / deregistration happens in era+2



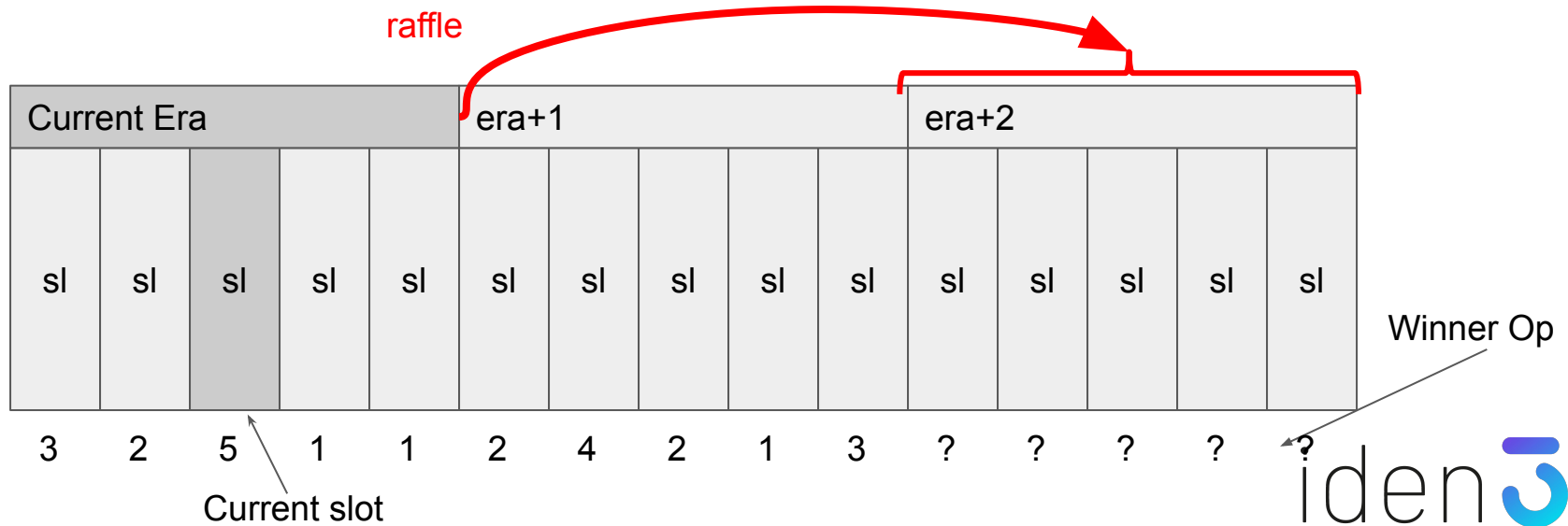
blocks

The raffle

The operators reveals a precommitted random number in the first batch of each slot.



The hash of all revealed randoms, determine the seed for the raffle of the era+2



Effective Stake: Compensation for risk concentration

$$f(2x) = (1 + p)2f(x)$$

$$f(x) = x^{1+\log_2(p)}$$

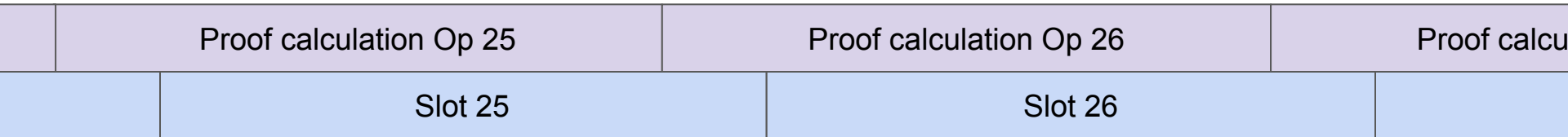
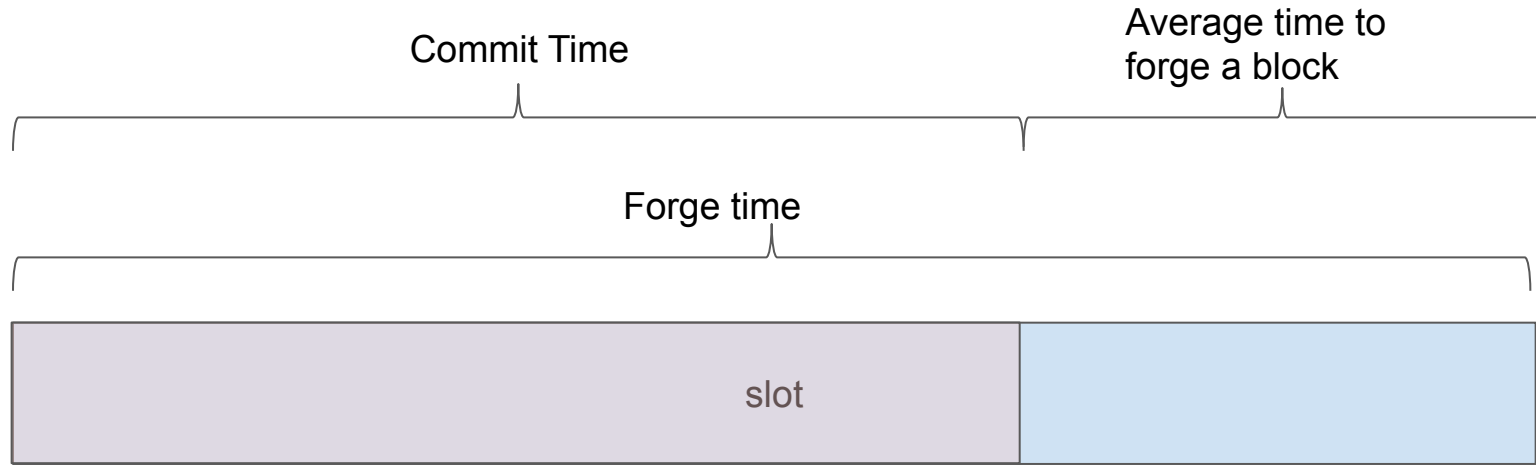
$$10\% \Rightarrow x^{1.13}$$

$$20\% \Rightarrow x^{1.26}$$

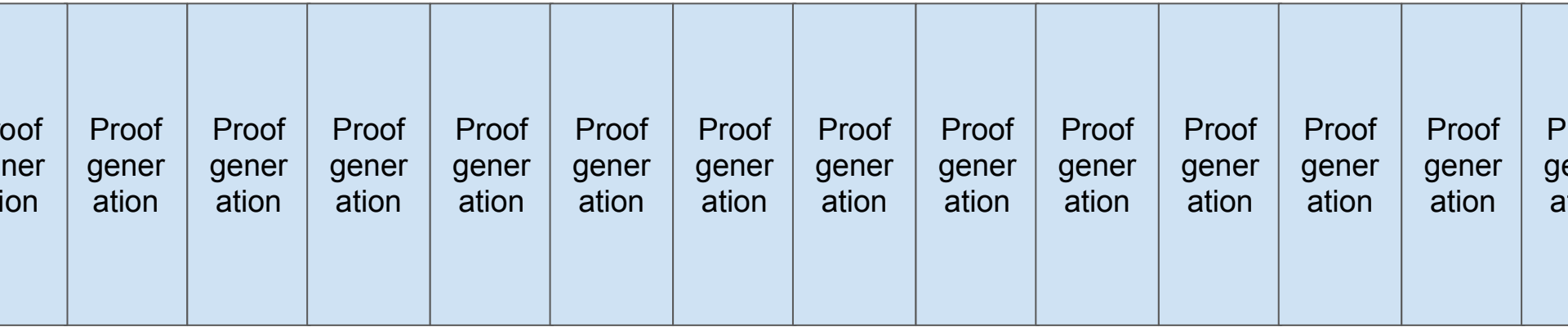
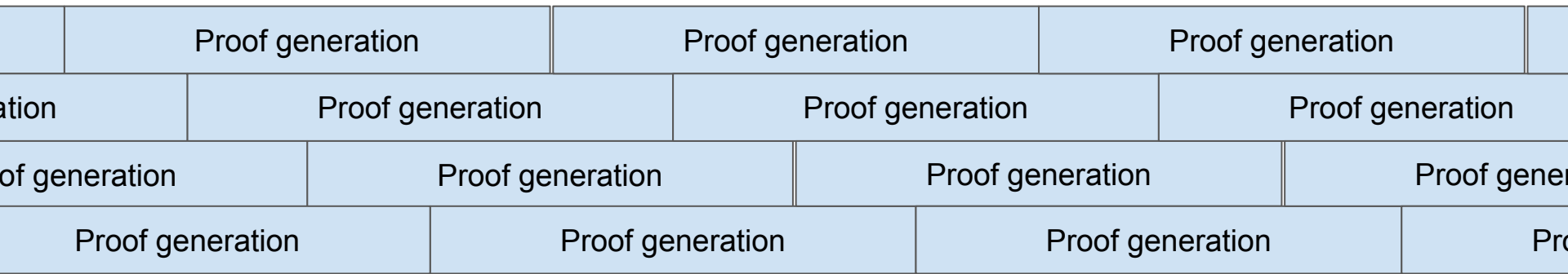
$$50\% \Rightarrow x^{1.58}$$

$$100\% \Rightarrow x^2$$

Pipeline batch forging



Parallelize Batch calculation



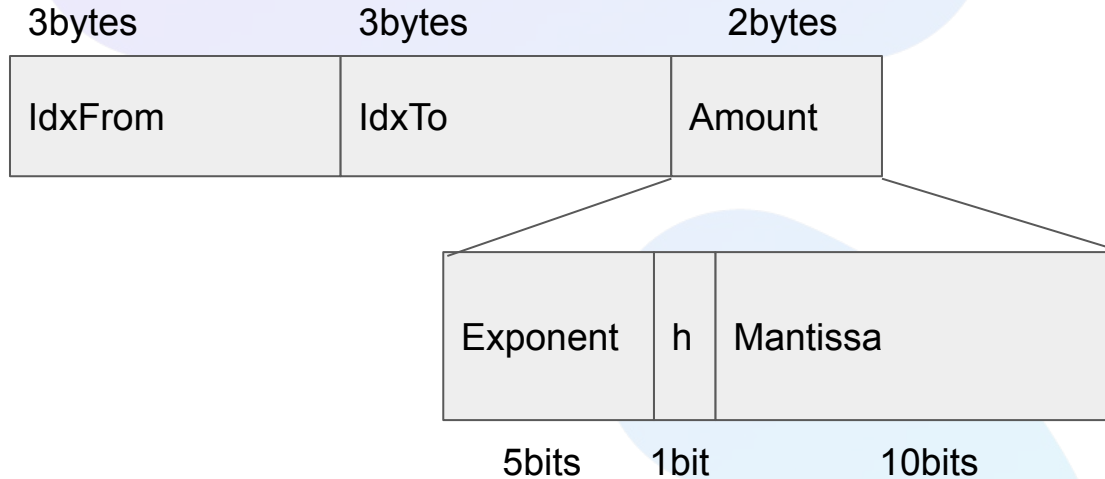
Slashing

Operators are slashed with the full stake if:

- They don't forge a single block in the assigned slot.
- They don't forge a committed block.

Instead of being burnt, the slashed stake is sent to a pot. This pot is used to reward developers who are able to break cryptographic primitives.

Tx Format



$$m \cdot 10^{\text{exp}} + h \cdot (10^{\text{exp}}) / 2$$

3.5 Decimal Digits

Examples

8.34

15.35

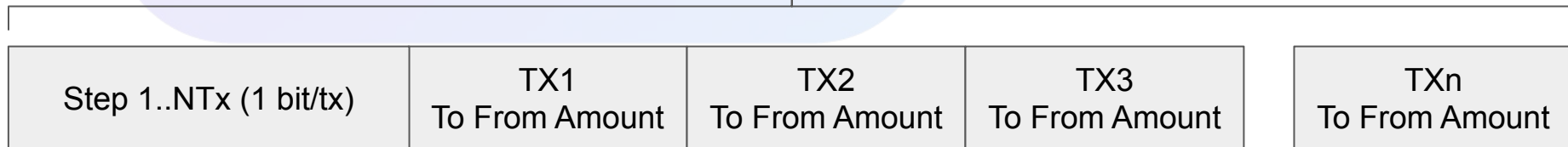
464.50

1830

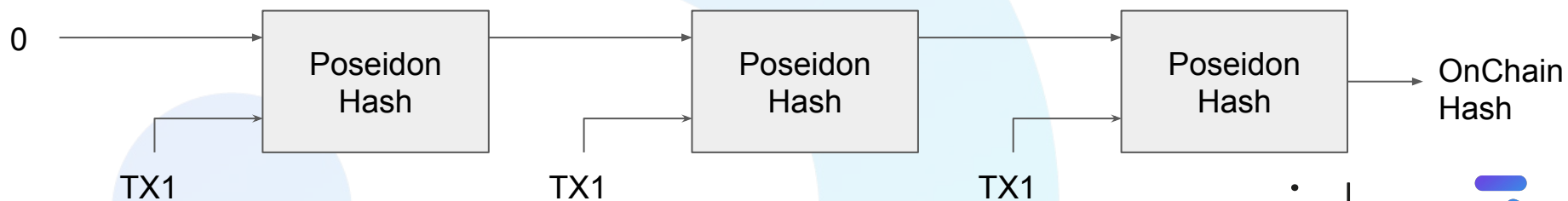
1835

OffChain Hash

SHA256



OnChain Hash

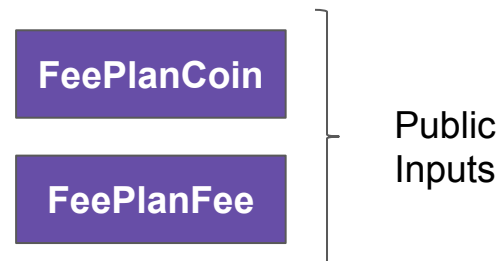


Fees

Fee Plan

CoinIdx1	Fee1
CoinIdx2	Fee2
...	
CoinIdx15	Fee15

CoinIdx15	CoinIdx2	CoinIdx1
Fee15	Fee2	Fee1



Signature verification

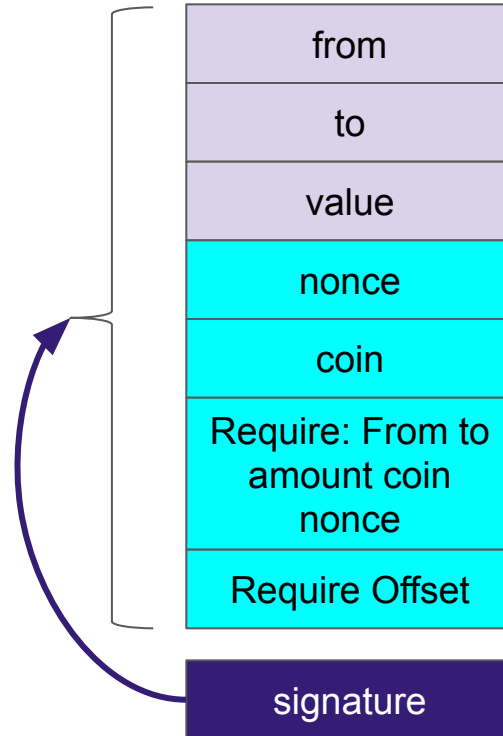
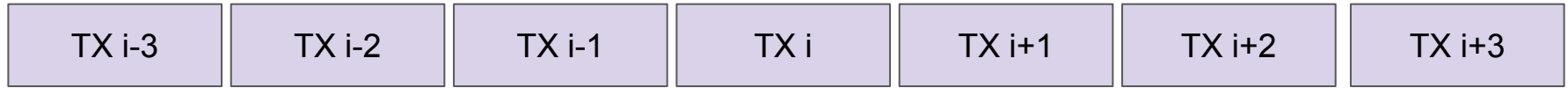
- EDDsa Using Baby Hub
- Poseidon hash function
- Batching ?? -> Requires Operations Module the order of the BabyJub Curve.

On chain transactions

- Force Exit
- Deposit New account / On top
- Force transfer (Works with smart contracts).

Operators are forced to include onchain TX in order for the batch to be valid.

Atomic Swaps

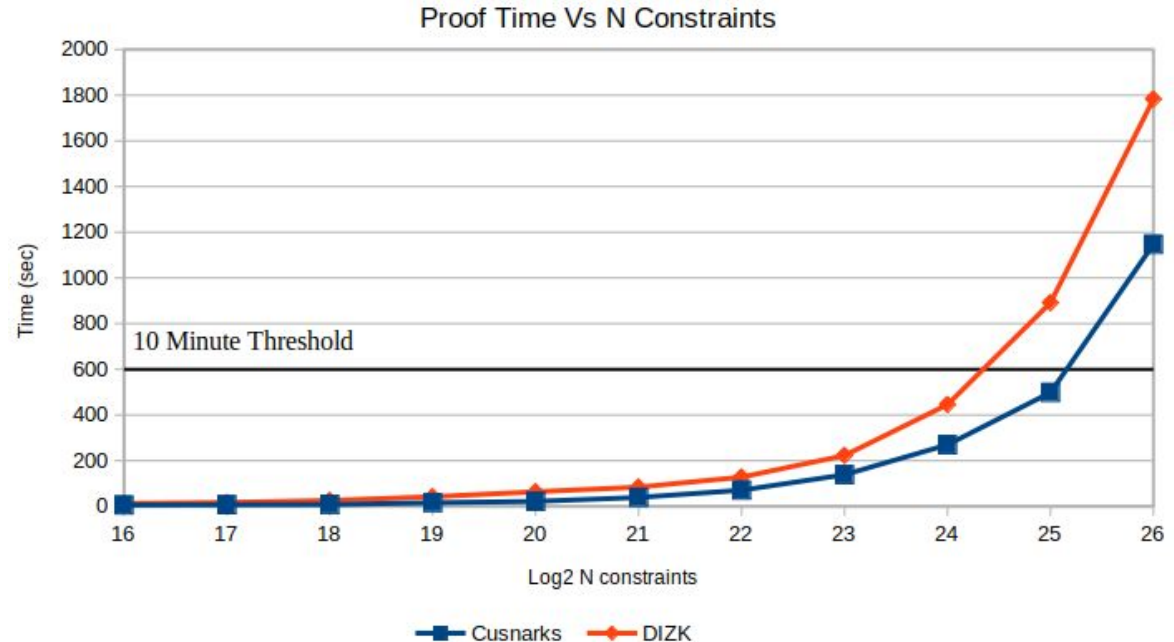


CuSnarks development

- Parallel implementation of Groth16 prover based on snarkjs over curve BN128.
- Written in CUDA and wrapped in Python.
- Works together with circom and snarkjs.
- Objective is speed.

CuSnarks benchmarking

- With the current system, and 2^{26} constraints, the proof takes 19 minutes
- Dell T640 server - 2xIntel Xeon Silver 4110@2.1GHz (32 cores total)/128GB memory / 2xGPU GTX 1080 (2560 cores@1607MHz/ 8GB GDDR5) - **\$10K**



DIZK : results taken from H.Wu, W. Zheng, A. Chiesa, R.A. Popa, and I. Stoica.

DIZK: A distributed zero knowledge proof system. Results obtained with a different circuit but same number of constraints. Results provided as a reference.

Rollup limits (In ETH 1.0)

Current Eth: 10M / 21K / 15 = **32 Tx/s**

Before Istanbul:

Data cost/batch: 1 block: $2048\text{tx} * 8.125\text{bytes/tx} * 68\text{gas/byte} = 1,131,520$

TX proof/batch = 800,000 (aprox)

Tx/s = 5 Batches/Block -> **682tx/s**

After Istanbul:

Data: 1 block: $2048\text{tx} * 8\text{bytes/tx} * 16\text{gas/byte} = 266,240$

TX proof = 350,000 (aprox)

Tx/s = 15 batches/Block -> **2,048tx/s**

Costs estimations

An investment of 20,000\$ Can mine 2048tx / 10min

Amortization cost: $20,000\$ / (2048 * 6 * 24 * 365 * 5) = 0.00003\$/tx$

Electricity cost: $(4Kw * 0,15 \$/KwH) / (2048 * 6) = 0,00006\$/tx$

Other operation costs: $10,000/year = 0.00009 \$/tx$

Gas TX Cost: $350,000 * 10Gwei = 0.0003 \$/tx$

So the cost of the TX = $0.00048\$ = \mathbf{0.048\text{¢}/tx}$

Current Ethereum TX cost = $\mathbf{4\text{¢}/tx}$

zkSnaiks Tools

- Circom
 - Building specs for version 1.0
 - <https://github.com/iden3/circom>
- Circomlib
 - Auditing
- Snarkjs
 - Should migrate to websnark
 - Will be kept for academic uses.
 - <https://github.com/iden3/snarkjs>
- Websnark
 - MNT Verification support. Completing other curves.
 - Possible development of PLONK
 - <https://github.com/iden3/websnark>
- CuSnaiks
 - Target is to forge a proof of 2^{27} constraints in less than 10 min
- Trusted setup with trusted hardware.
 - Working in a SGX compatible version.

Let's go scale!

Current limit at **2.048 tx/s** and increasing

Atomic transactions

Lower transaction cost

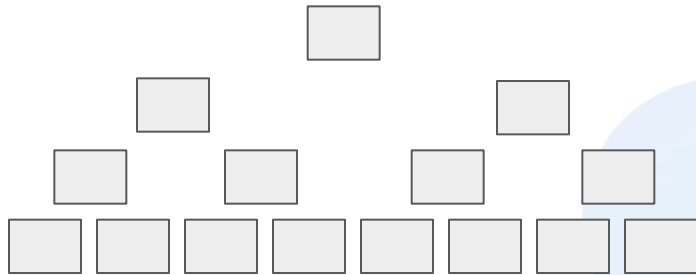
Current state: Preparing and auditing for test network



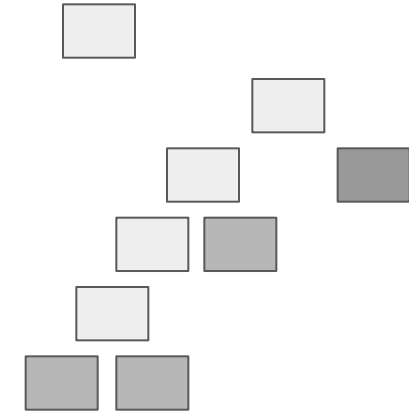
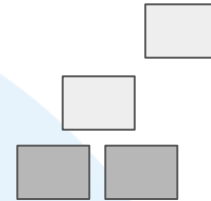
@jbaylina
@identthree

iden3

Normal Tree - Sparse Merkle tree - Other Accumulators

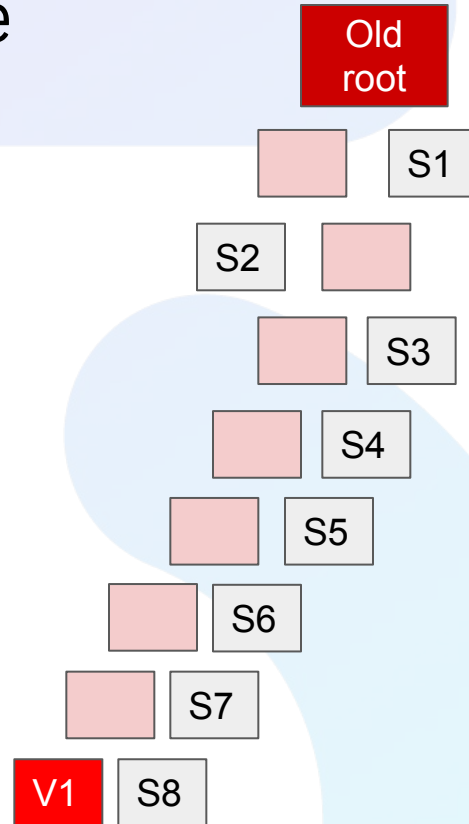


Normal tree



Sparse merkle

Verifying state



Updating State

