SNARKPack

Practical SNARK Aggregation

Joint work with
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Protocol Labs

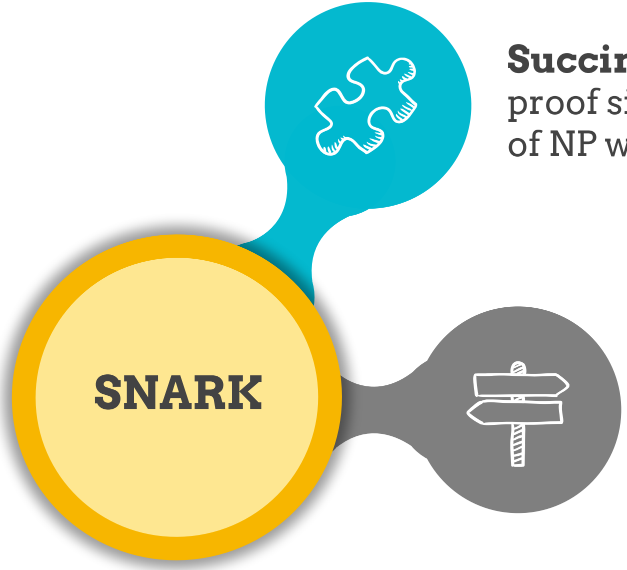
In Brief

SNARK

SNARK

Succinctness
proof size independent of NP witness size

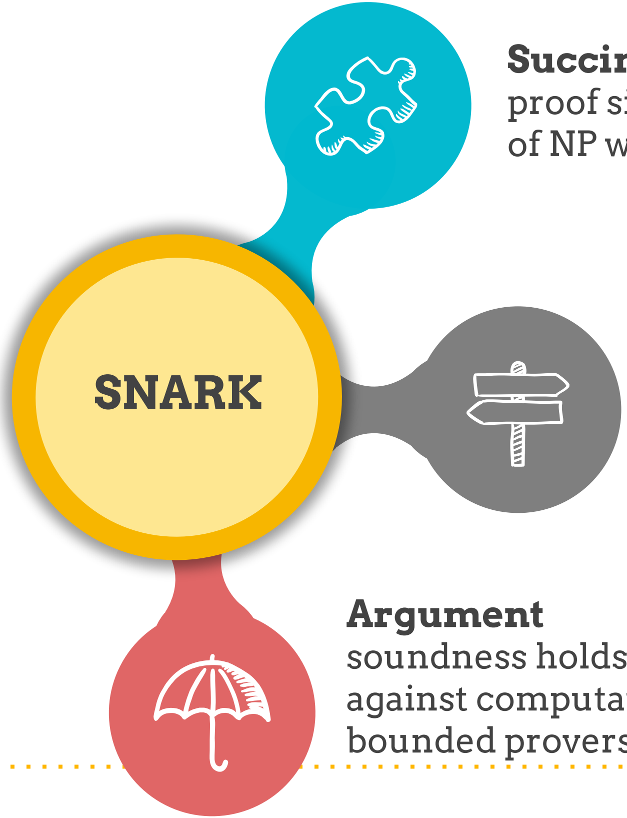
SNARK



Succinctness
proof size independent of NP witness size

Non-Interactivity
no exchange between prover and verifier

SNARK



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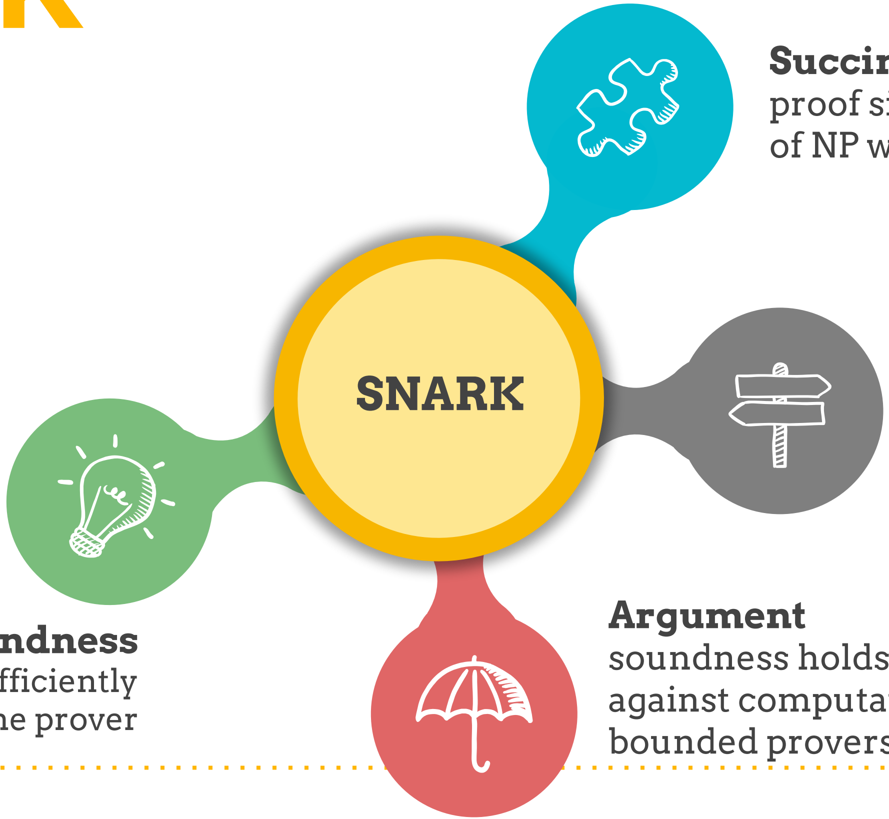
proof size independent of NP witness size

Non-Interactivity
no exchange between prover and verifier

Argument
soundness holds only against computationally bounded provers

SNARK



Succinctness
proof size independent of NP witness size

Non-Interactivity
no exchange between prover and verifier

Argument
soundness holds only against computationally bounded provers

Knowledge Soundness
a witness can be efficiently extracted from the prover

zk-SNARK

Zero-Knowledge
does not leak anything about the witness

Succinctness
proof size independent of NP witness size

Non-Interactivity
no exchange between prover and verifier

Knowledge Soundness
a witness can be efficiently extracted from the prover

Argument
soundness holds only against computationally bounded provers

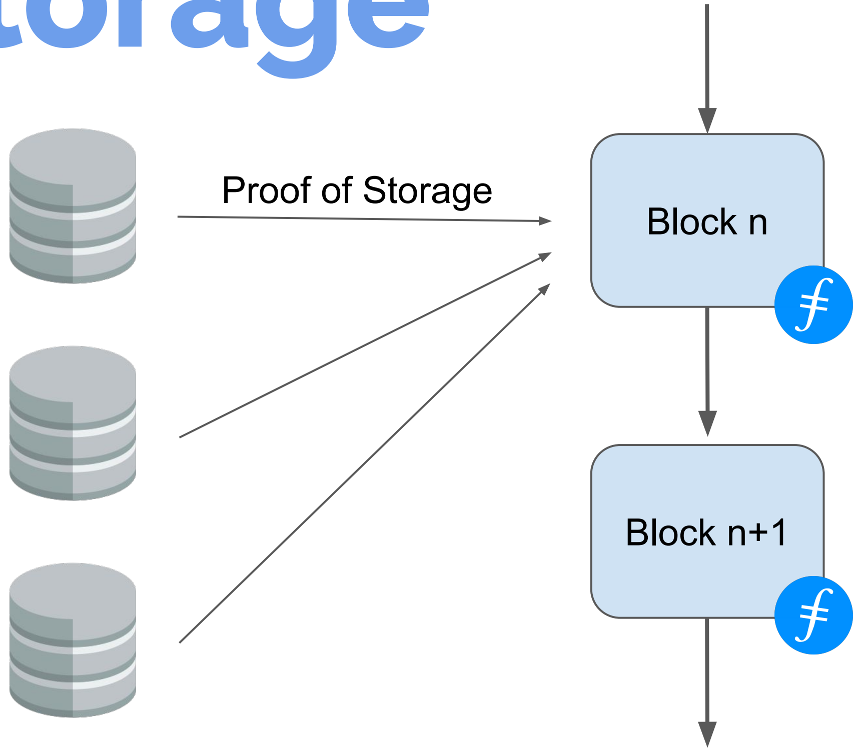
Proof of storage

Storage Providers
- onboard storage capacity
- earn block rewards
- regularly prove the storage

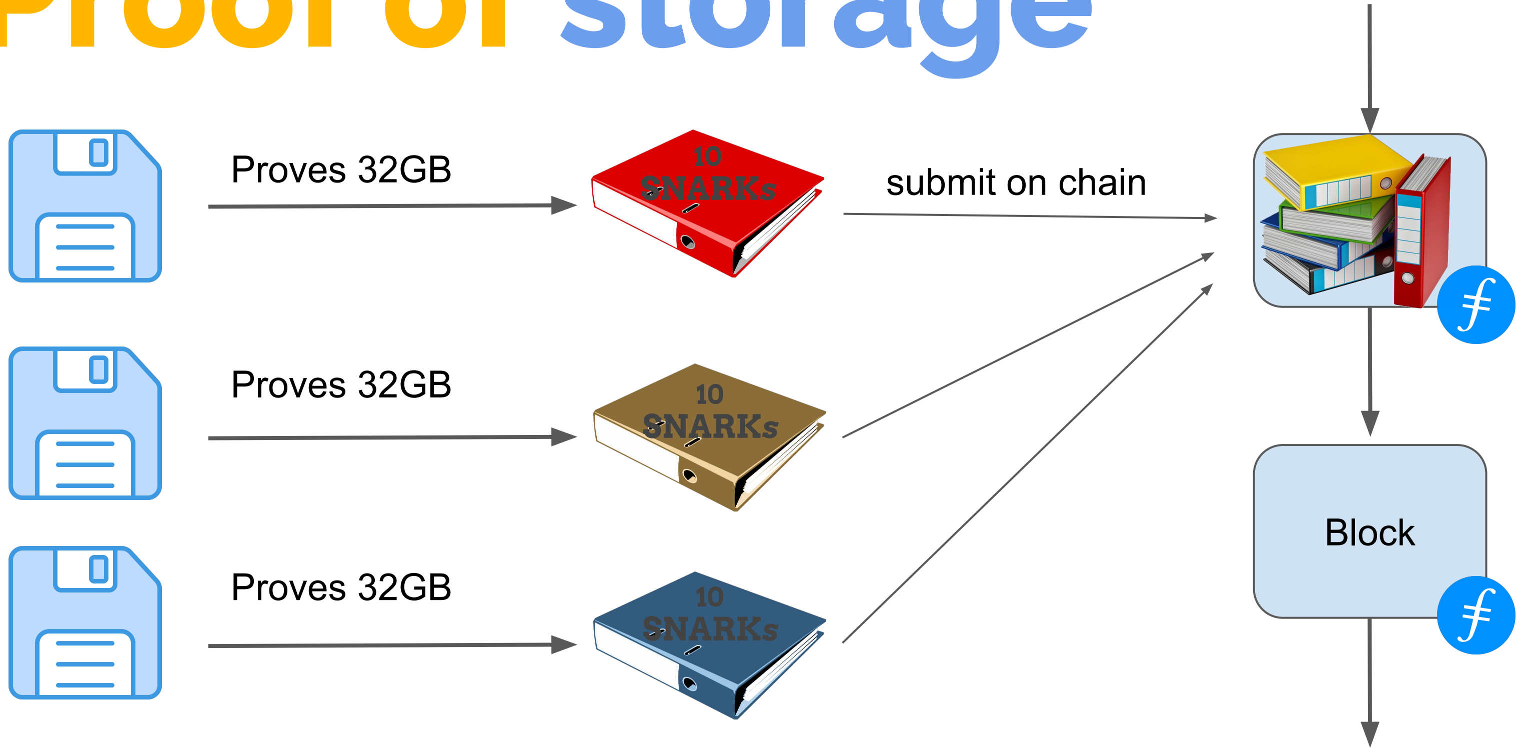
= **Provers**

Nodes in network
- ensure data is being stored, maintained, and secured
- need to check proofs of space

= **Verifiers**



Proof of storage

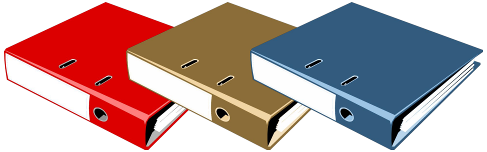


40PiB per day collective storage onboarding limit

Verify many SNARKs

Batch Verification

Proof Size

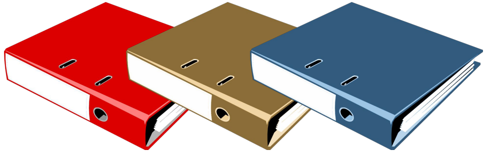


Verification Time

Verify many SNARKs

Batch Verification

Proof Size



Verification Time

 Aggregation

Proof Size

Verification Time

Groth16

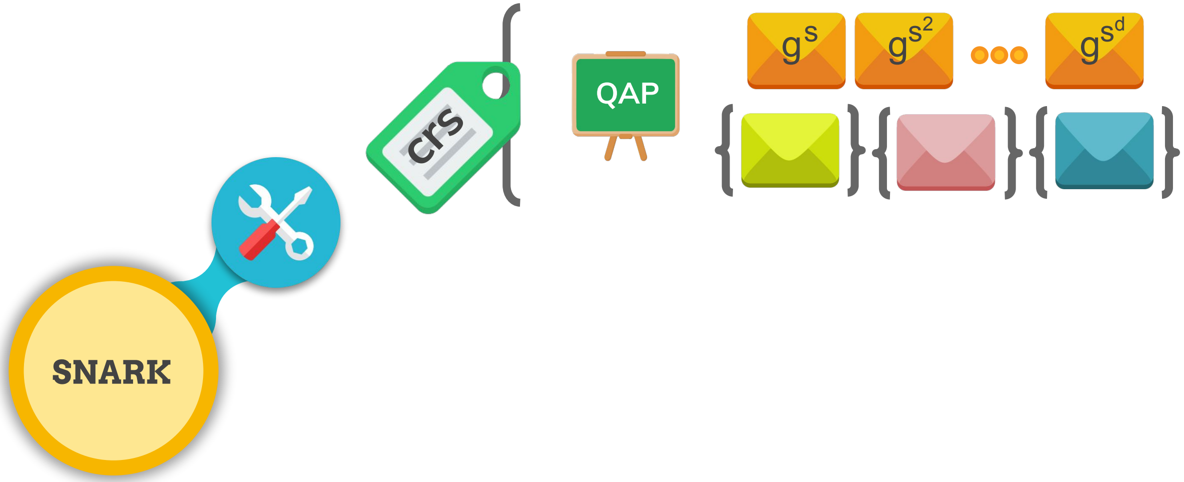
Bilinear Groups

$$\langle g \rangle = \mathbb{G}_1, \ \langle h \rangle = \mathbb{G}_2$$

$$e : \mathbb{G}_1 \times \mathbb{G}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$$

$$e(g^a, h^b) = e(g, h)^{ab}$$

Groth16



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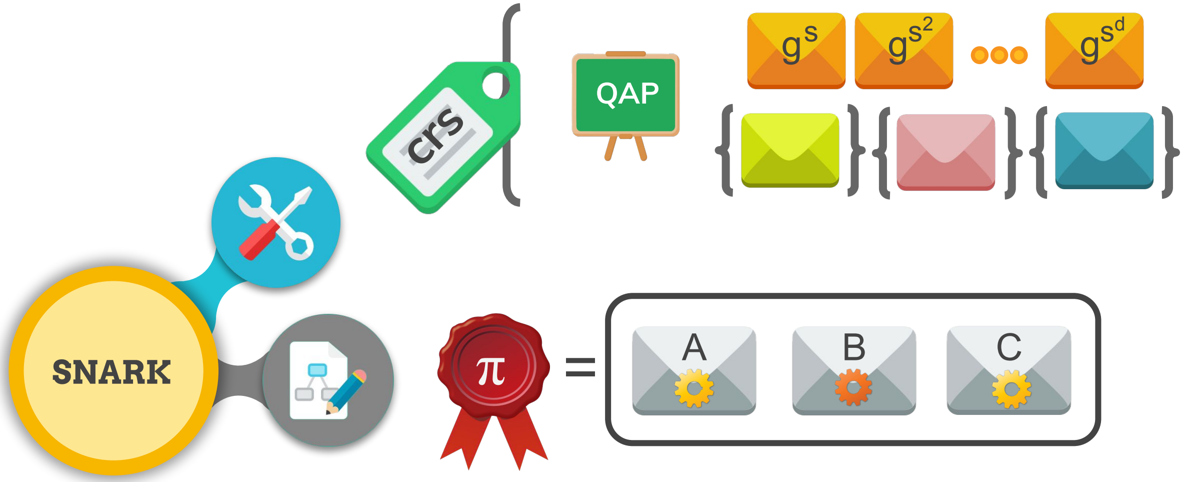

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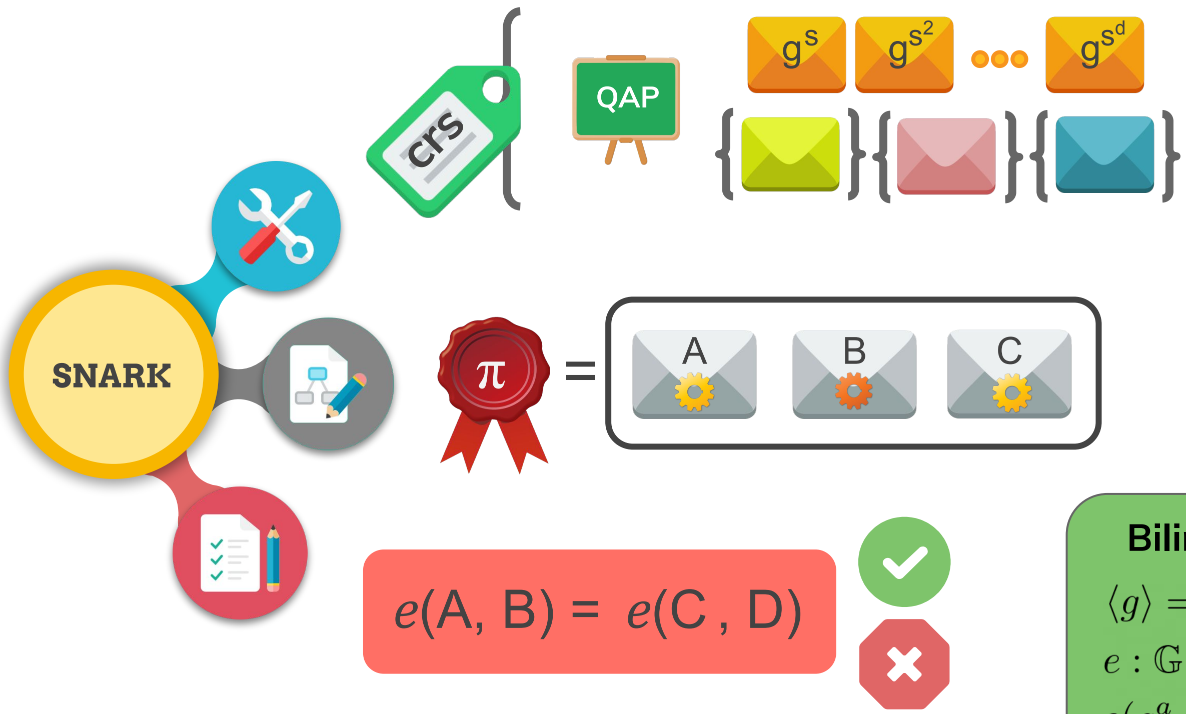

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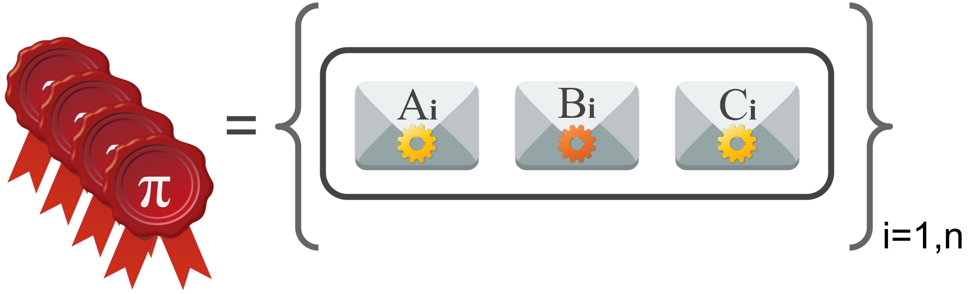
Many SNARKs

Proofs

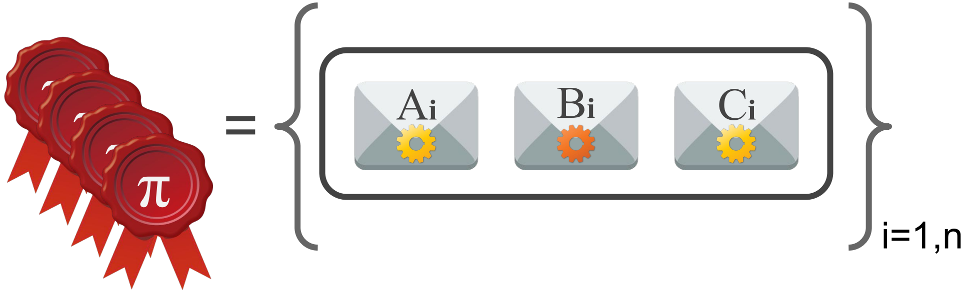


Verification ($D = g^d$)

$e(A_i, B_i) = e(C_i, D)$

Many SNARKs

Proofs



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$e(A_1, B_1) = e(C_1, D)$

$e(A_2, B_2) = e(C_2, D)$

…

$e(A_n, B_n) = e(C_n, D)$

SNARK Batching

Verification

$e(A_1, B_1) = e(C_1, D)$

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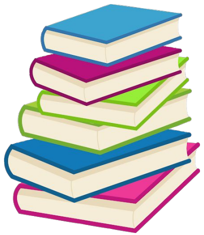
SNARK Batching



Verification

$e(A_1, B_1) = e(C_1, D)$

$e(A_2, B_2) = e(C_2, D)$

$\cdots$

$e(A_n, B_n) = e(C_n, D)$

$\mathbf{r} \leftarrow \$$

$\rightarrow$

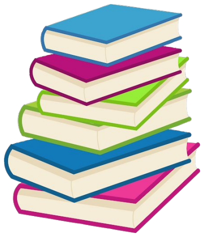
$r \times e(A_1, B_1) = e(C_1, D)$

$r^2 \times e(A_2, B_2) = e(C_2, D)$

$\cdots$

$r^n \times e(A_n, B_n) = e(C_n, D)$

SNARK Batching



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...

$e(A_n, B_n) = e(C_n, D)$

$r \leftarrow \$$

Batch Verification

$$\prod e(A_i, B_i)^{r_i} = \prod e(C_i, D)^{r_i}$$

SNARK Aggregation

Batch Verification

$$\prod e(A_i, B_i)^{r^i} = \prod e(C_i, D)^{r^i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\prod e(A_i, B_i^{r^i}) = e(\prod C_i^{r^i}, D)$$

Bilinear Groups

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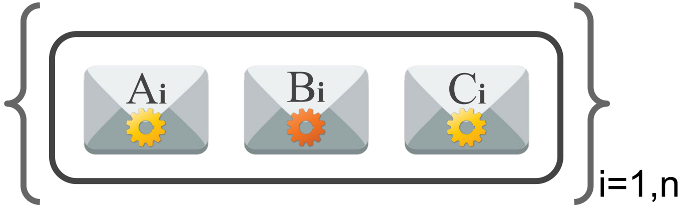
Aggregation



SNARK Aggregation

Batch Verification

$$\prod e(A_i, B_i)^{r^i} = \prod e(C_i, D)^{r^i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$\prod e(A_i, B_i^{r^i}) = e\left(\prod C_i^{r^i}, D\right)$$

$\leftarrow$

Aggregation

$$\left\{ A_i \quad B_i \quad C_i \right\}_{i=1,n}$$

$$Z_{AB} = \prod e(A_i, B_i^{r^i})$$

$$Z_C = \prod C_i^{r^i}$$

SNARK Aggregation

Batch Verification

$$\prod e(A_i, B_i)^{r^i} = \prod e(C_i, D)^{r^i}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$

$$Z_{AB} = e(Z_C, D)$$

$$\leftarrow$$

Aggregation

$$\{A_i, B_i, C_i\}_{i=1,n}$$

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SNARK Aggregation

Batch Verification

$$\prod e(A_i, B_i)^{r_i} = \prod e(C_i, D)^{r_i}$$

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←

Construction

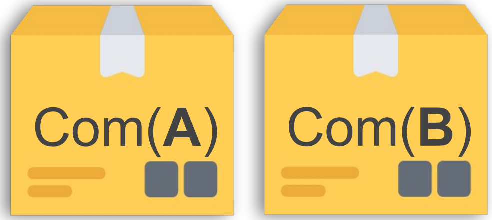
Tools: MIPP & TIPP

Proofs for Inner Pairing Products and Applications - Bünz, Maller, Mishra, Tyagi, Vesely

$\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{b} \rangle = \prod A_i^{b_i}$

$\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \rangle = \prod e(A_i, B_i)$

$A_i \in \mathbb{G}_1,\ B_i \in \mathbb{G}_2,\ b_i \in \mathbb{Z}_q$



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Aggregation

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Aggregation

MIPP & TIPP Strategy

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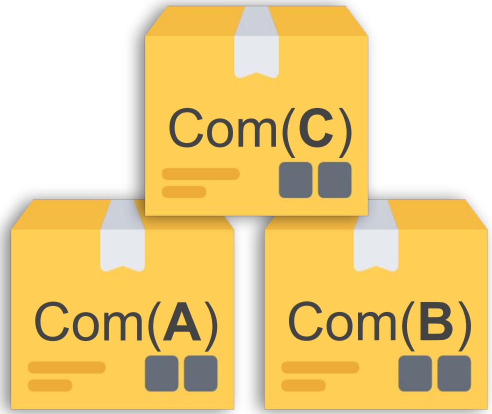

$Z_C = \langle C, r \rangle$

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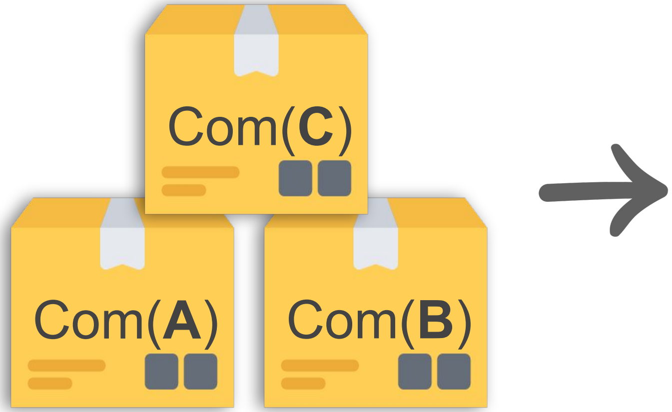
Problem: Trusted Setup



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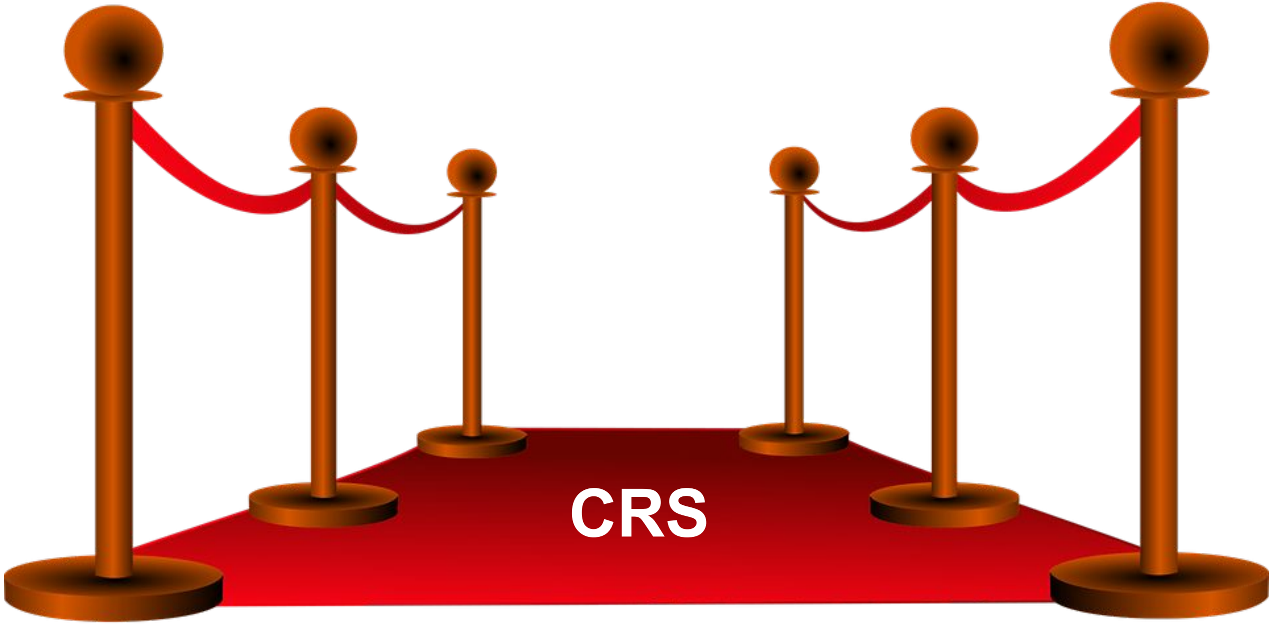
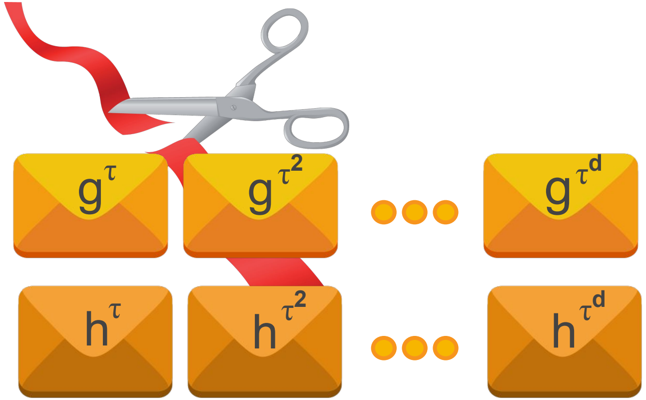
Trusted Setup



Aggregation from existing CRS

Trusted Setup



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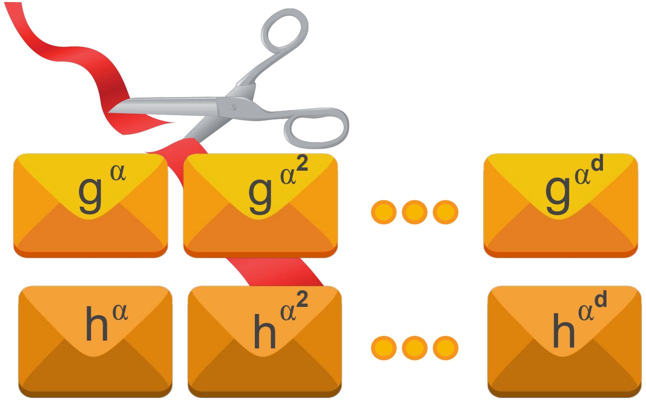
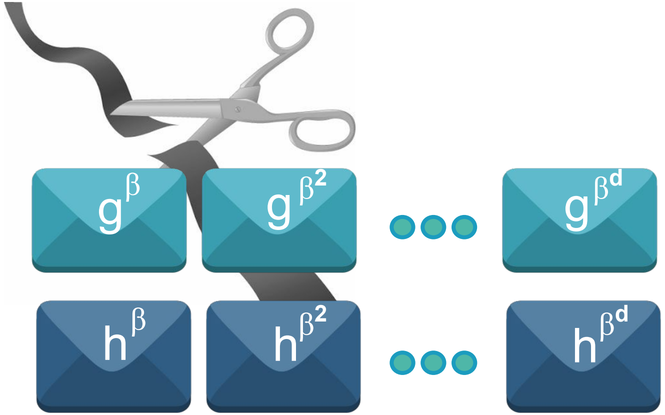
Groth16: Monomials/ Powers of tau

SNARK Aggregation

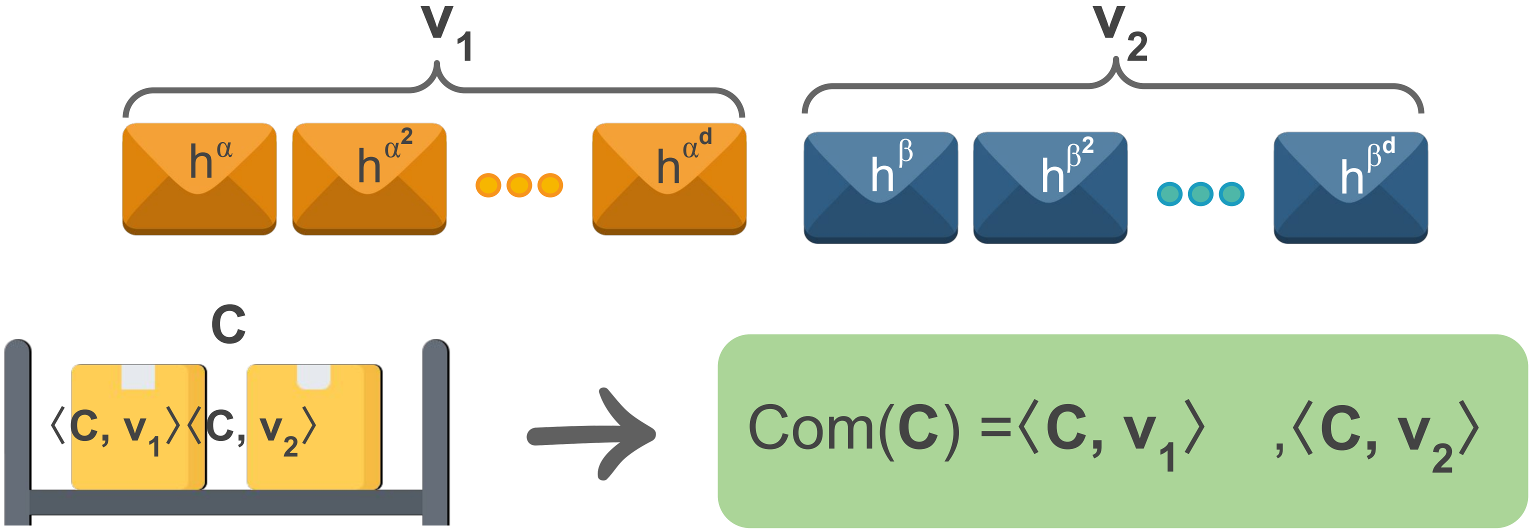


Filecoin: Powers of Tau

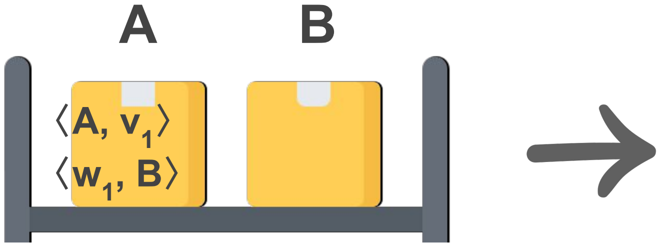


Zcash: Powers of Tau

Commitments

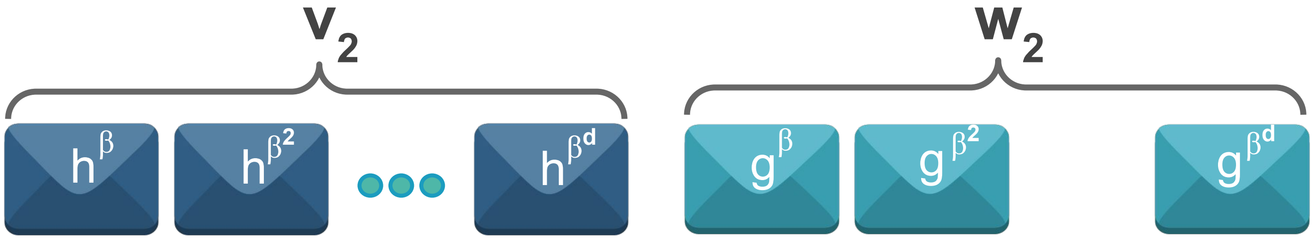


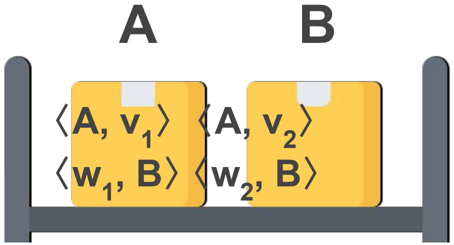
Commitments



$$\mathrm{Com}(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) = \langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{v}_1 \rangle \langle \mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{B} \rangle$$

Commitments

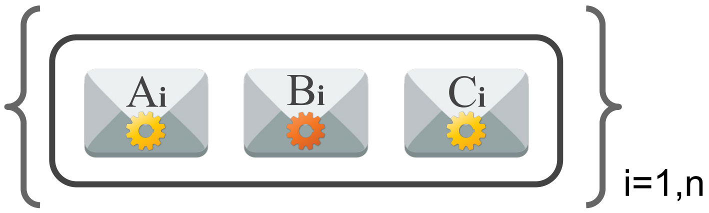




$$\mathrm{Com}(A, B) = \begin{matrix} \langle A, v_1 \rangle \langle w_1, B \rangle, \\ \langle A, v_2 \rangle \langle w_2, B \rangle \end{matrix}$$

SNARK Aggregation

Aggregation



SNARK Aggregation

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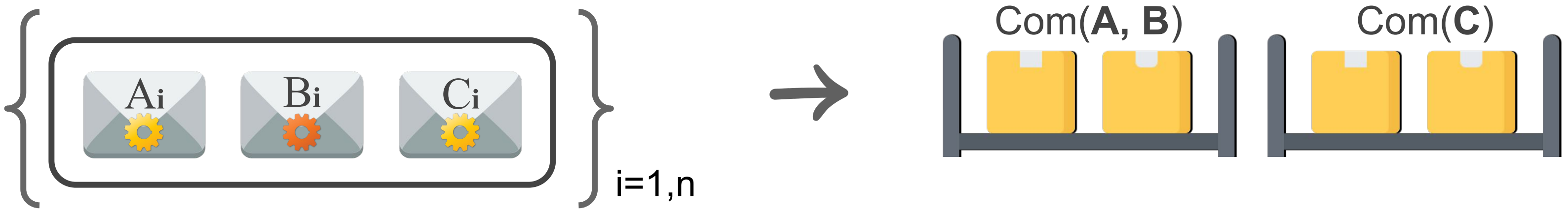

SNARK Aggregation

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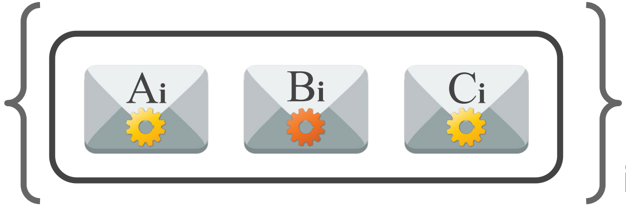
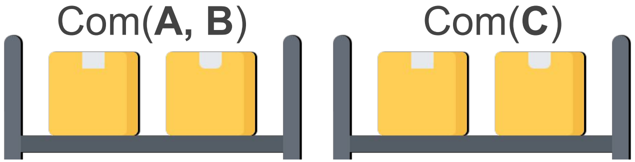


→



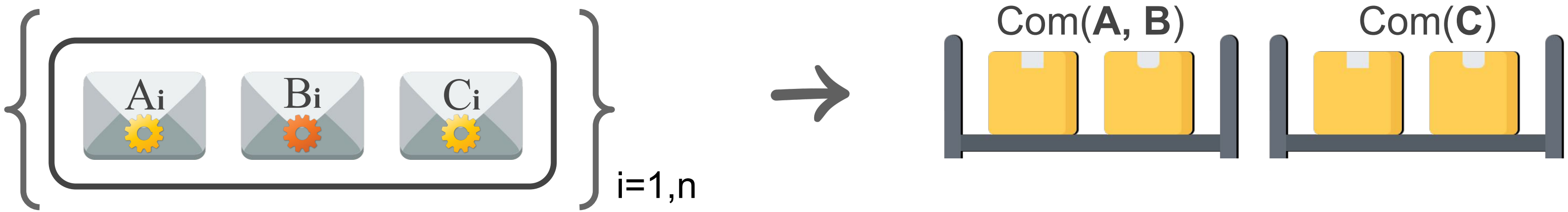
MIPP: $\langle \mathbf{C},\mathbf{r} \rangle = \prod C_i^{r_i}$

TIPP: $\langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{r}} \rangle = \prod e(A_i, B_i^{r_i})$

→ log n

SNARK Aggregation

Aggregation



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log n

$Z_C = \langle \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{r} \rangle$

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SNARK Aggregation

Aggregation

{ 

} i=1,n

$Z_C = \langle \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{r} \rangle$

$Z_{AB} = \langle \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}^{\mathbf{r}} \rangle$

Verification

MIPP + TIPP

$Z_{AB} = e(Z_C, D)$

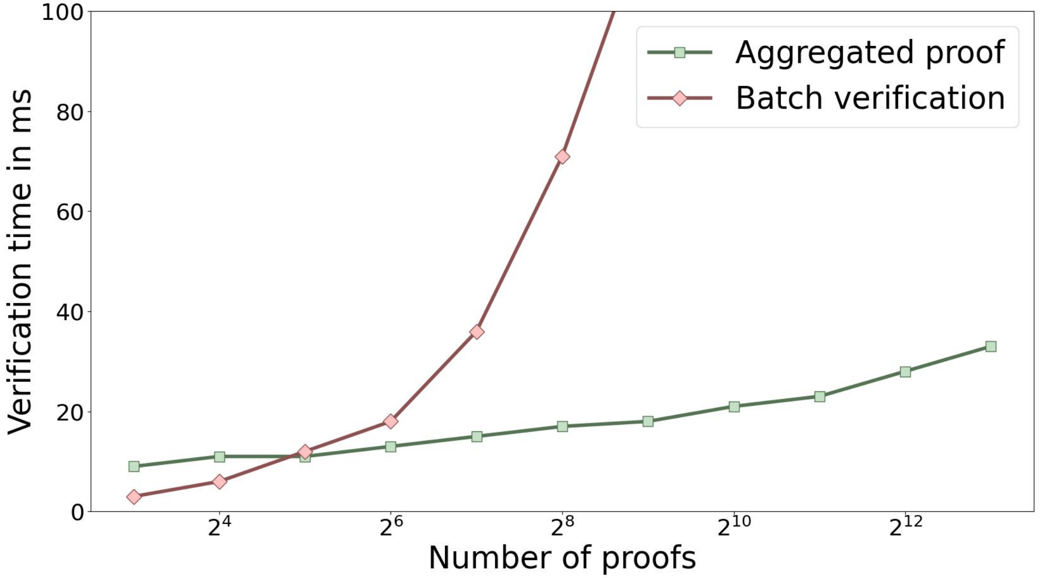
Implementation

Library

- Coded in **Rust,** available at https://github.com/filecoin-project/bellperson branch feat-ipp2
- Initial code from the **arkworks library** https://github.com/arkworks-rs/ripp/
- Ported & optimized in the **bellman** framework (bellperson fork)
- Using **BLS12-381 curves** from the **blst library** https://github.com/supranational/blst
- **SRS** combined from Filecoin & Zcash power of taus
  - Code at https://github.com/nikkolasg/taupipp
  - Up to 2^19

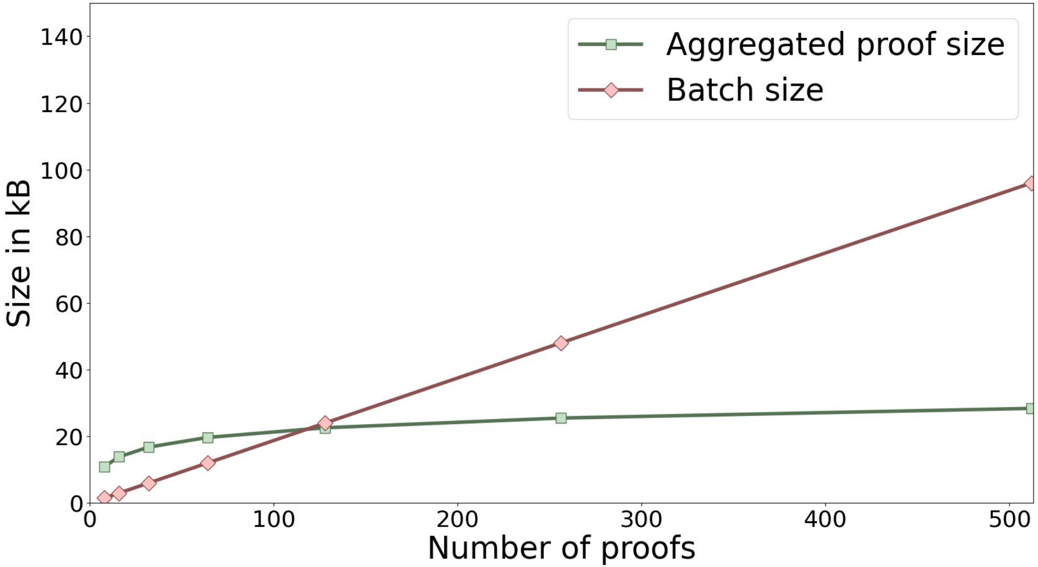
- Benchmark performed on 32c/64t **AMD Raizen Threadripper**
- **Audited** by NCC and by Matteo Campanelli

Verifier Time



- Verifying aggregate proofs becomes **faster** from **32 proofs**
- **8192 proofs** in **33ms**
  - "ratio" of 0.004 ms per proof
- Including **unserialization**
- Optimizations:
  - Relies heavily on parallelism
  - MIPP/TIPP combined
  - Batching for pairing checks

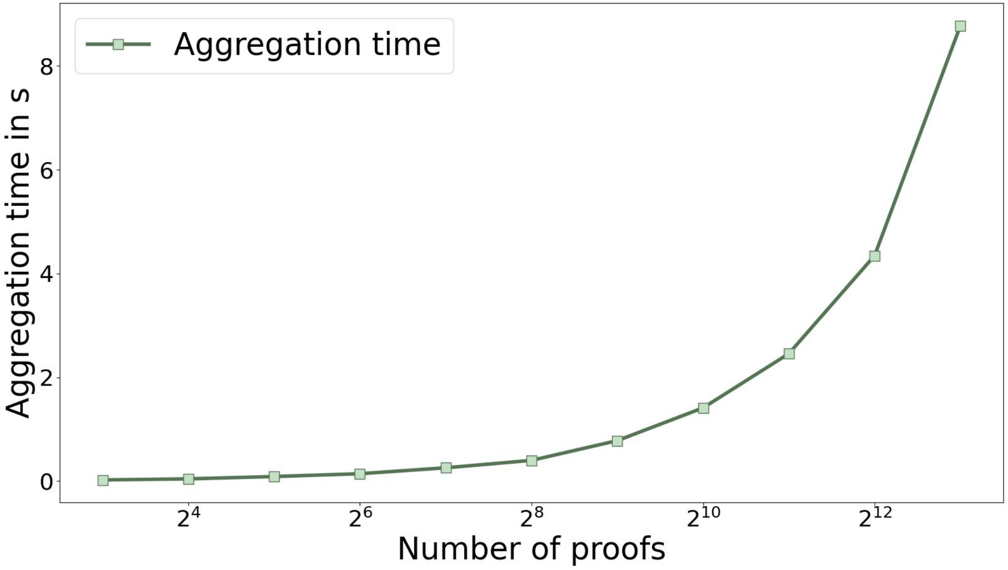
Proof size



*

- Use **compression** of target group points
  - based on Torus compression
  - credits - RELIC library implementation
- Turnover at 128 proofs
  - 23kB for aggregated
  - 24kB for “all proofs”

Aggregation Time



- 8.7s for 8 192 proofs
- Relies heavily on parallelism

- 2^{17} proofs in ~2mn

Application: Filecoin

Proof of storage

Allows for **1000 X** more proofs of storage on chain

Sector 32 GB
(10 SNARKs)

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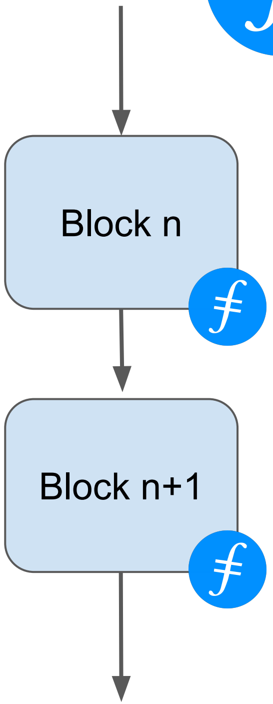

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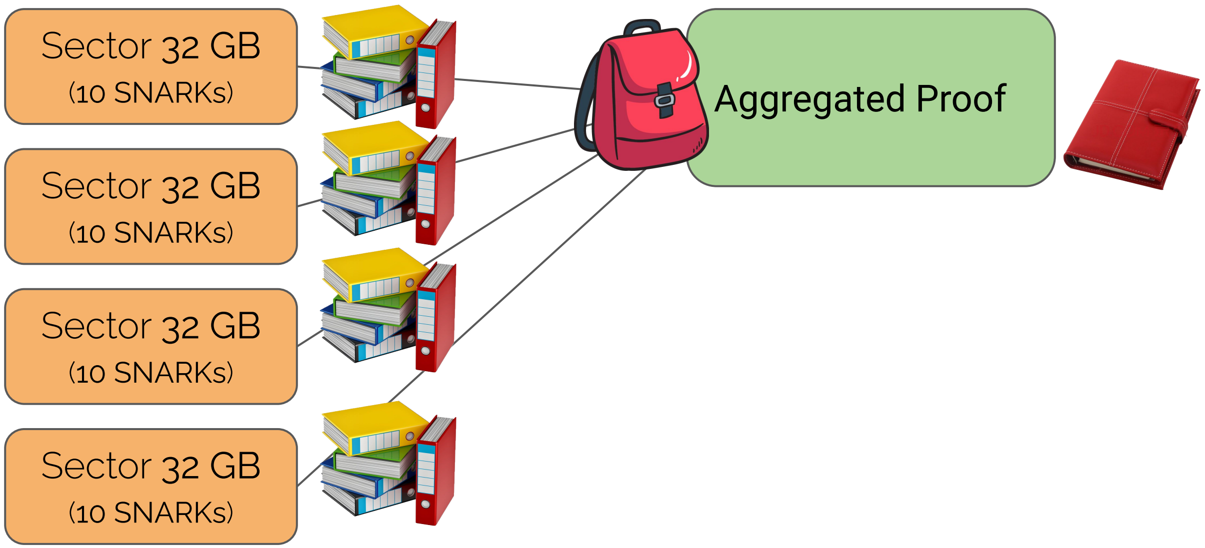

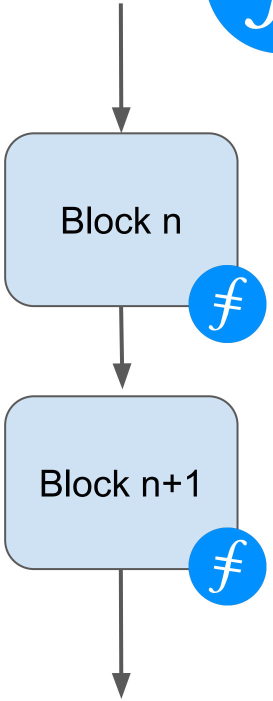

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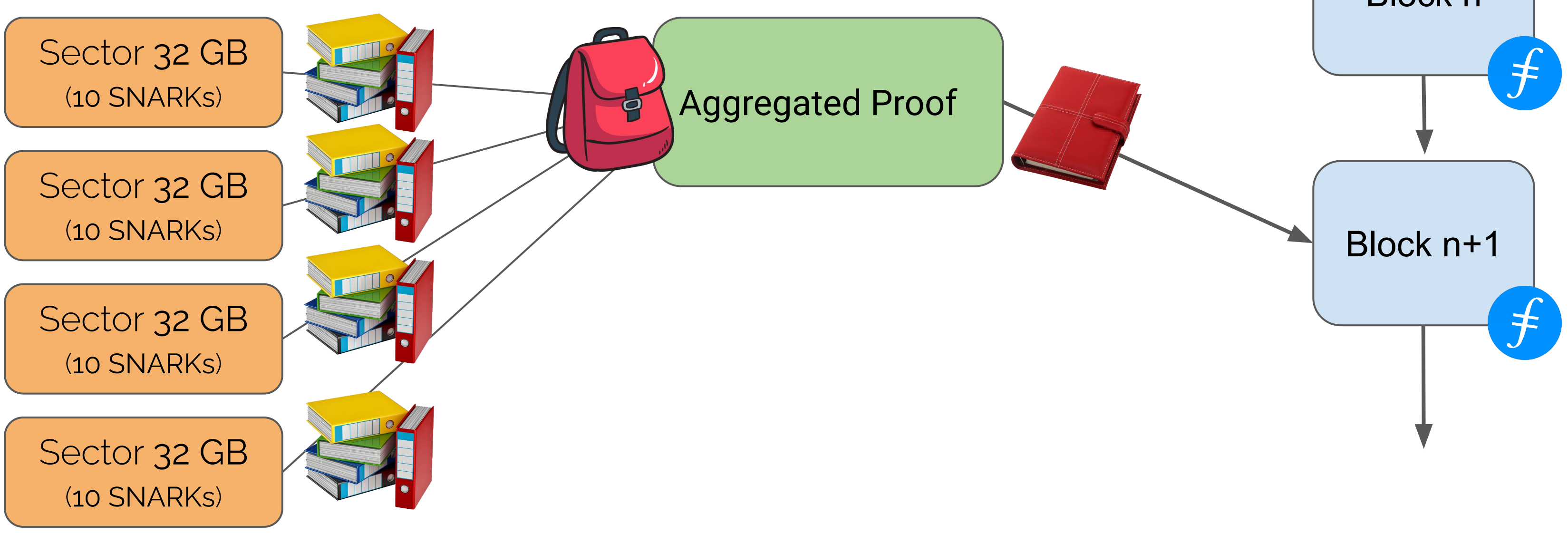

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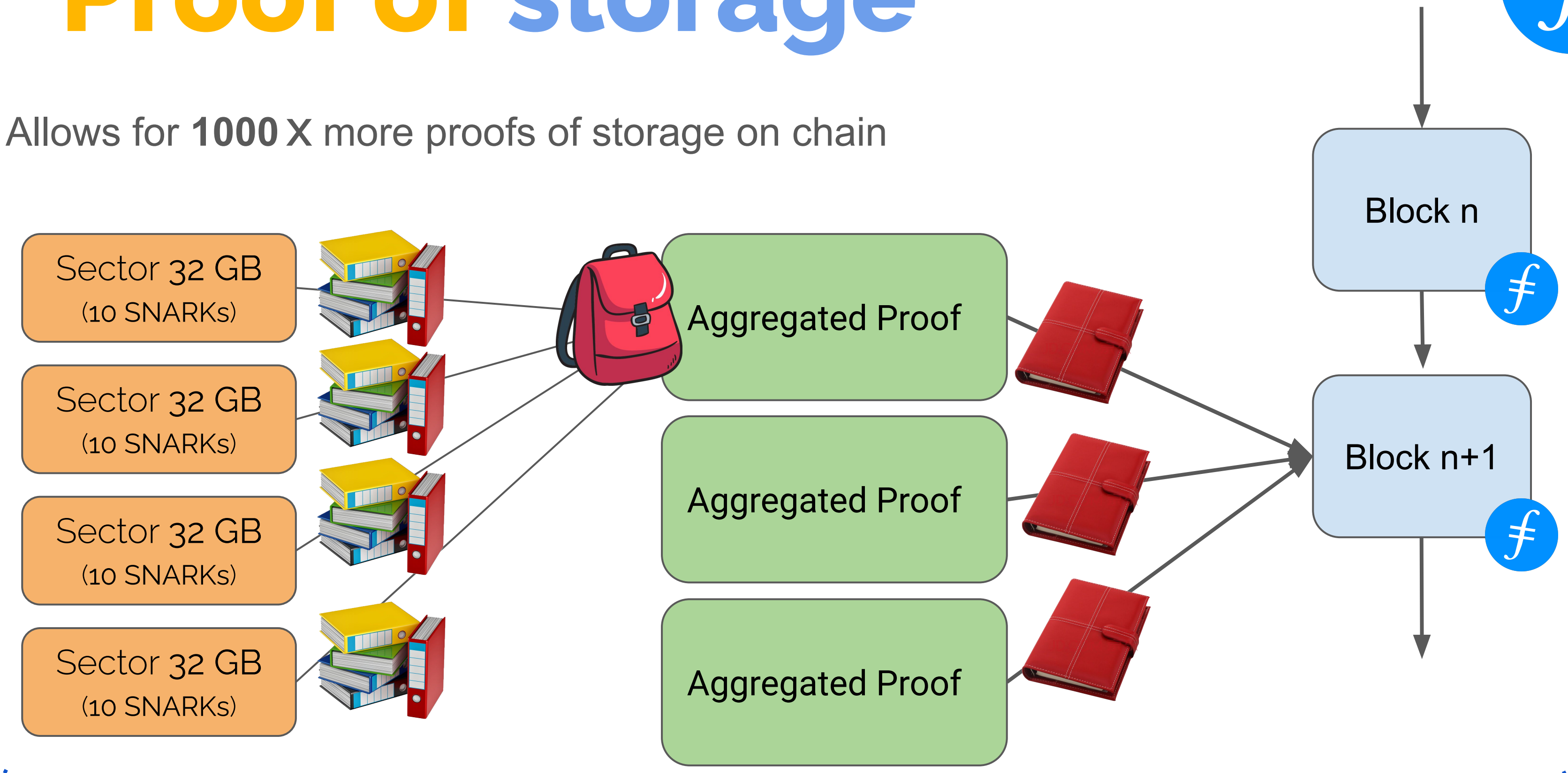
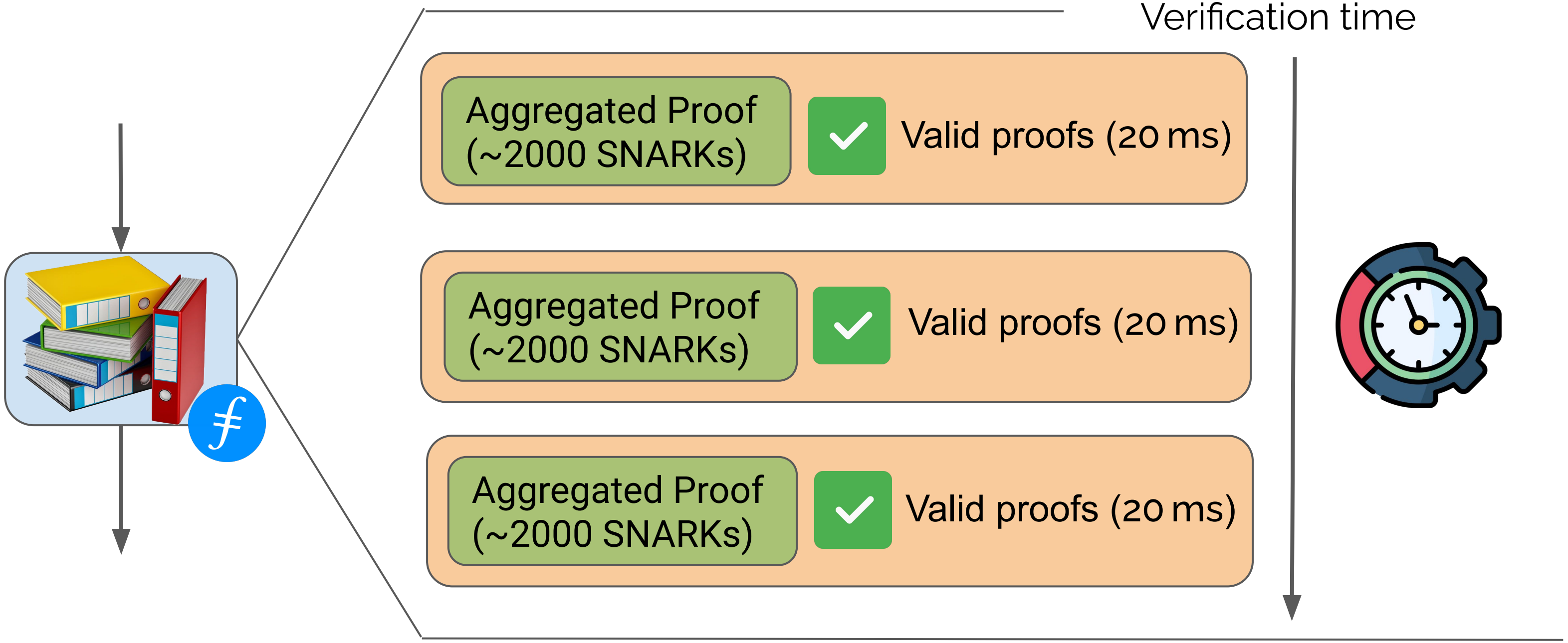


Verify aggregated **SNARKs**



In practice, up to **x 200** more Sectors on chain (~x **2000** SNARKs)

Conclusion & Questions

- **Trusted Setup:** Main feature is to rely on existing Groth16 CRS - at the cost of slightly more expensive commitment scheme
- **Transparent Aggregation:** What about Aggregating SNARKs without a trusted setup?
- **Optimisations:** Better Curves, Better Commitments, New Inner Pairing Proofs
- **Extension:** Could we extend this scheme to other pairing-based primitives ? Currently only supports Groth16

Thanks!

eprint.iacr.org/2021/529

Financial Crypto 2022

Credits

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Motivation. SNARKs are becoming very popular in real-world applications such as delegated computation or blockchain systems: An example of early practical use case, Zerocash showed how that we can deploy zk-SNARKs in distributed ledgers to achieve payment systems with strong privacy guarantees. More recent zk-SNARK use cases are in Ethereum smart contracts for boosting scalability and privacy. Another example of SNARK application is the Filecoin System that implements a decentralized storage solution for the internet. To date, the Filecoin Network is the largest SNARK system in production, producing and verifying over 5 million SNARKs on a daily basis.
Due to their rapid and massive adoption, the SNARKs schemes used today start facing new challenges: the generation of trusted setups requires complicated ceremonies, proving large statements has significant overhead, verifying multiple proofs is expensive even with batching, so many blockchain systems have therefore scalability issues.

Contribution. In this work, we look into reducing proof size and verifier time for SNARKs even further in order to meet these significant scalability requirements.
We design SnarkPack, an argument that allows to aggregate n Groth16 zk-SNARKs with a O(log n) proof size and verifier time. Our scheme is based on a trusted setup that can be constructed from two different ceremonies (e.g. the so-called ”powers of tau” for Zcash [zca18] and Filecoin [Fil20]). Being able to rely on the security of well-known trusted setups for which the ceremonies have been largely publicly advertised is a great advantage in practice and makes SnarkPack immediately useful in real-world applications and an easy update to systems already relying on such trusted setups.

We chose to focus on Groth16 proofs and tailor optimisations for this case, since it is the most popular scheme among practitioners. Therefore, SnarkPack is the first real-world aggregation system that can be used in blockchains applications to reduce the on-chain work by employing verifiable outsourcing to process a large number of proofs off-chain. This applies broadly to any system that needs to delegate batches of state updates to an untrusted server. SnarkPack is already deployed on the live Filecoin Network.

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