Constant-Size zk-SNARKs in ROM from Falsifiable Assumptions

Helger Lipmaa, University of Tartu Roberto Parisella, Simula UiB Janno Siim, Simula UiB





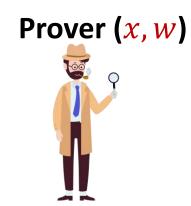
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□Relation $R = \{(x, w)\} \subseteq \{0, 1\}^*$ • x is public

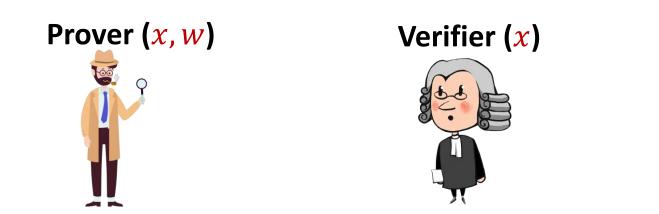
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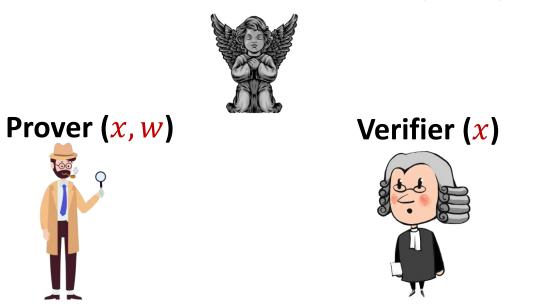
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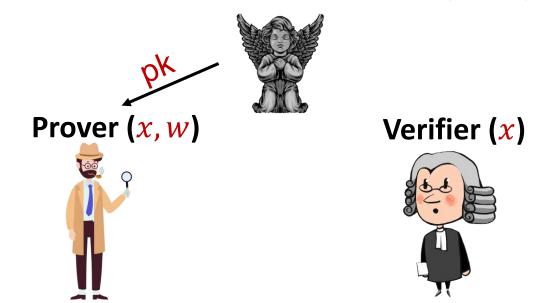
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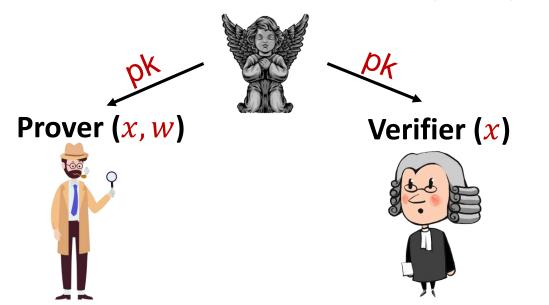
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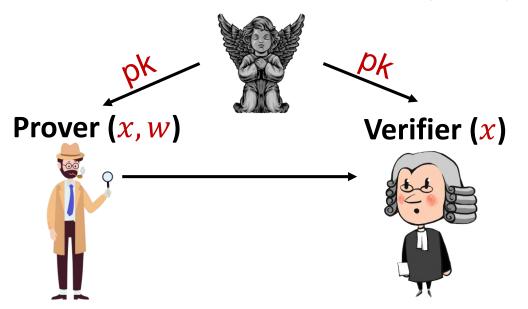
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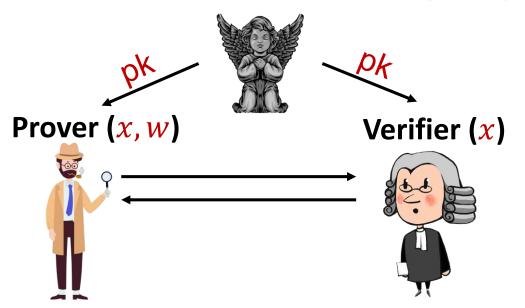
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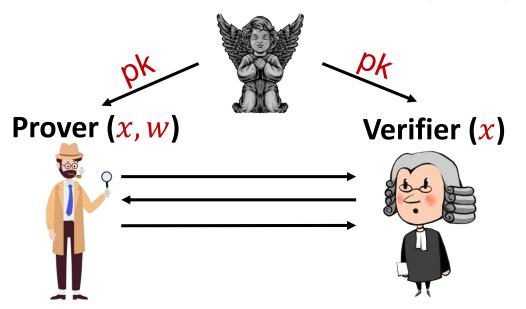
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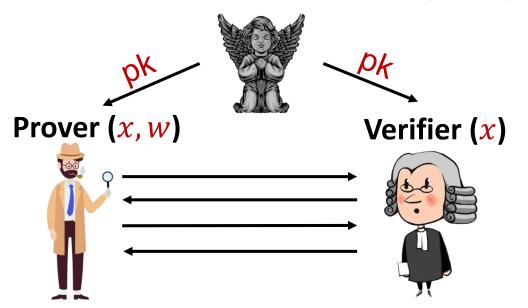
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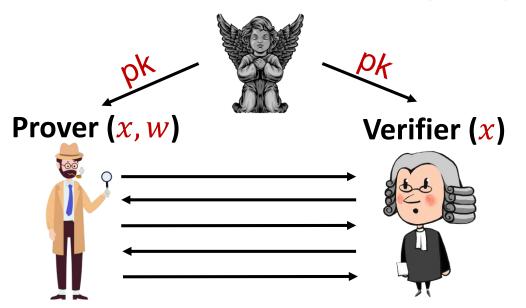
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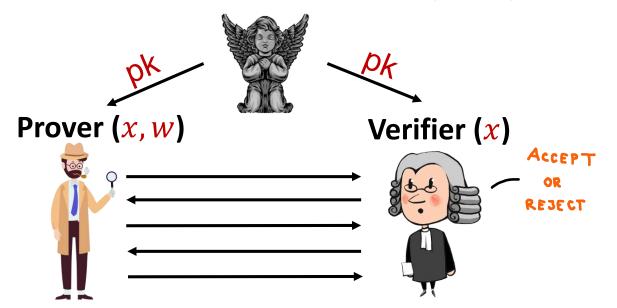
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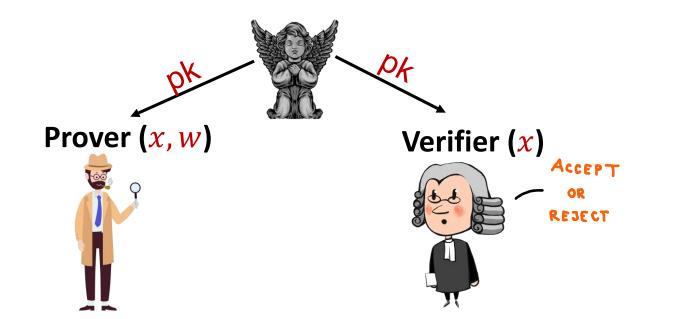


□Succinct Non-interactive Argument of Knowledge

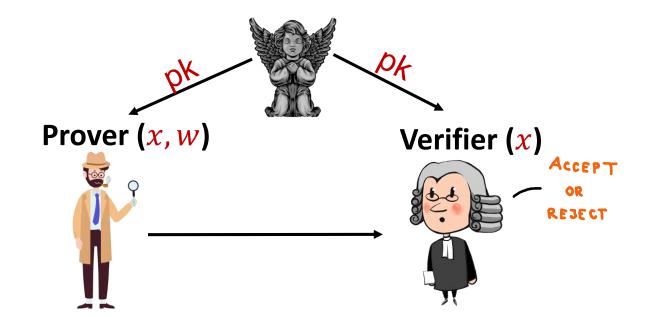
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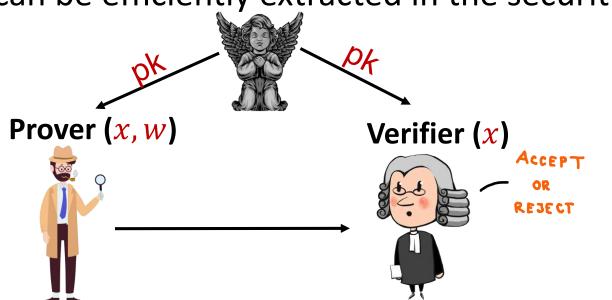
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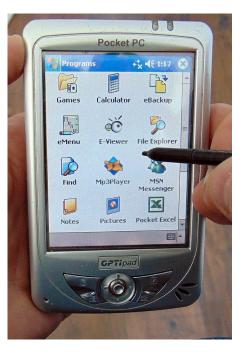


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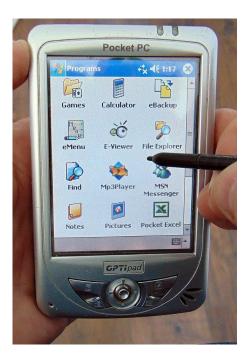


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- Argument of Knowledge: prover knows w if verifier accepts (formally: w can be efficiently extracted in the security proof)

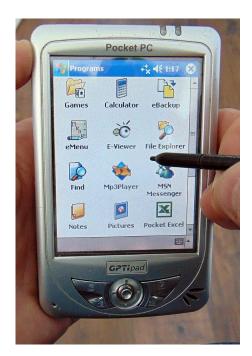




□Verifiable outsourced computation



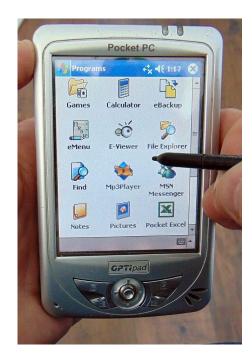
Verifiable outsourced computationBlockchain scalability (ZK rollups)



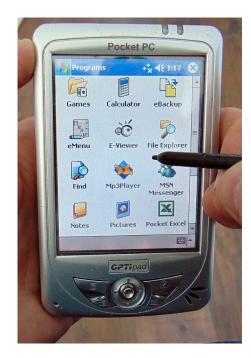
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Ingredient 1: Polynomial Interactive Oracle Proof (PIOP)



Prover (x, w)





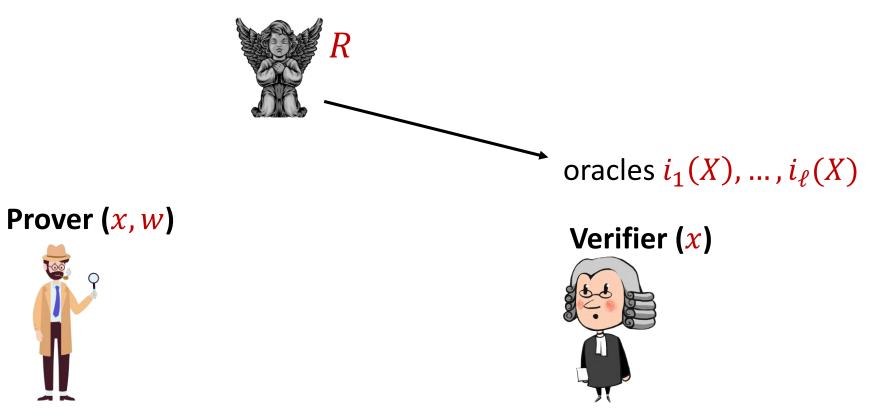
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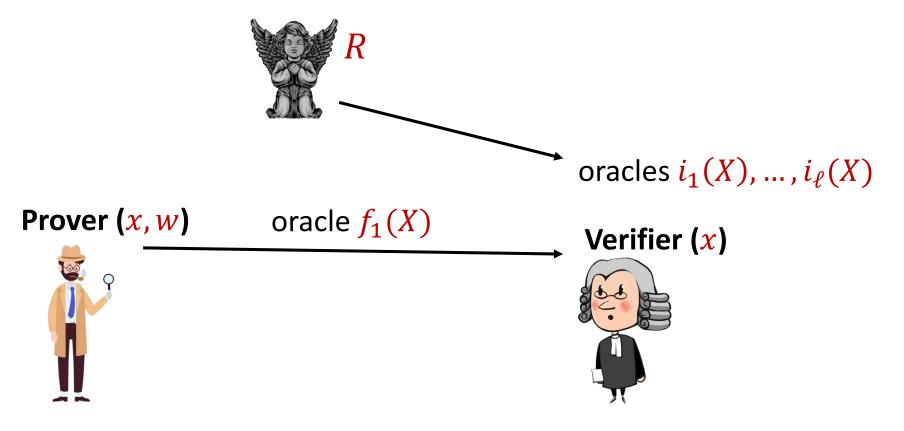


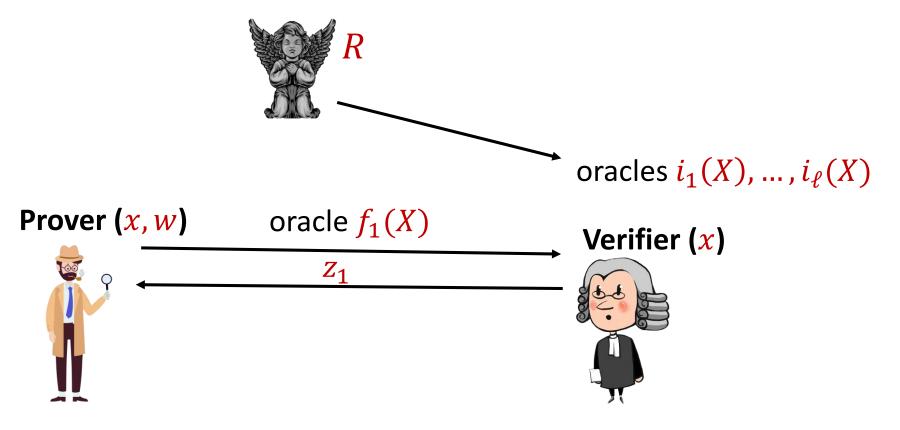
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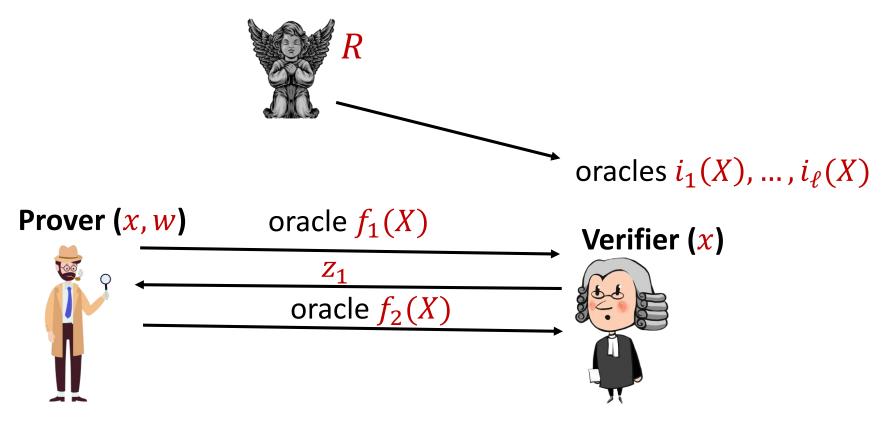


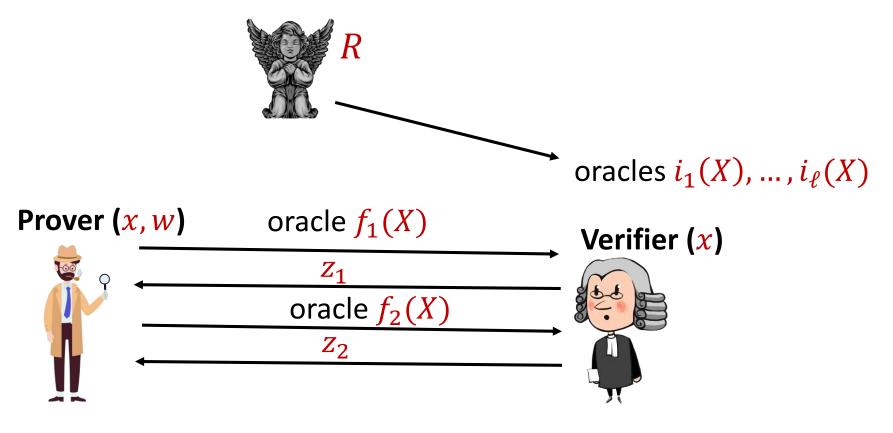


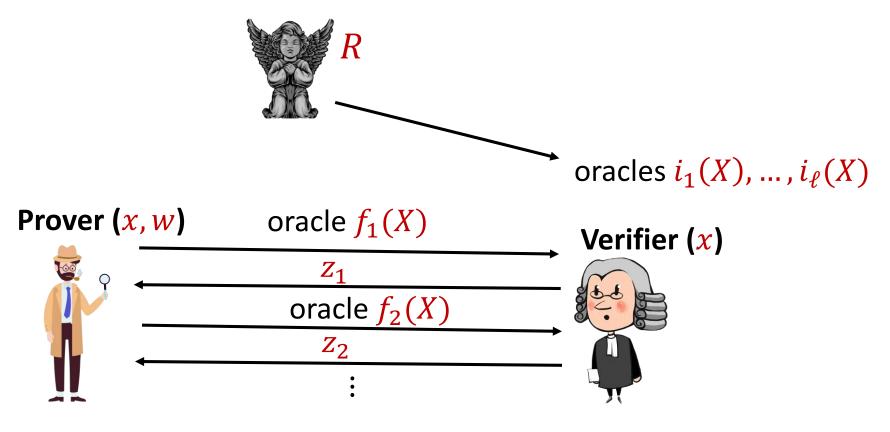


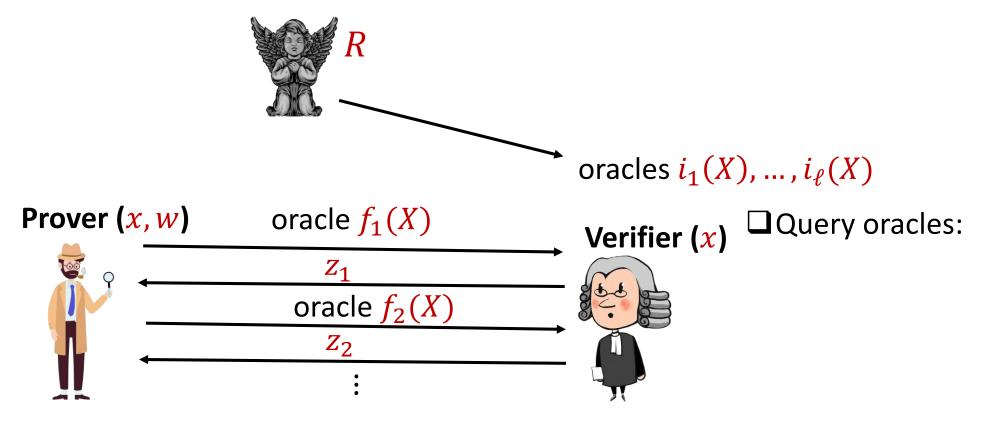


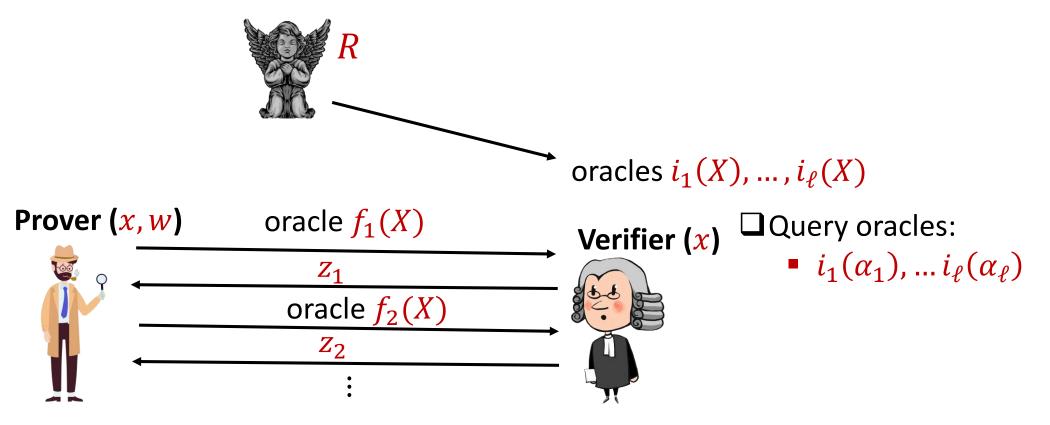


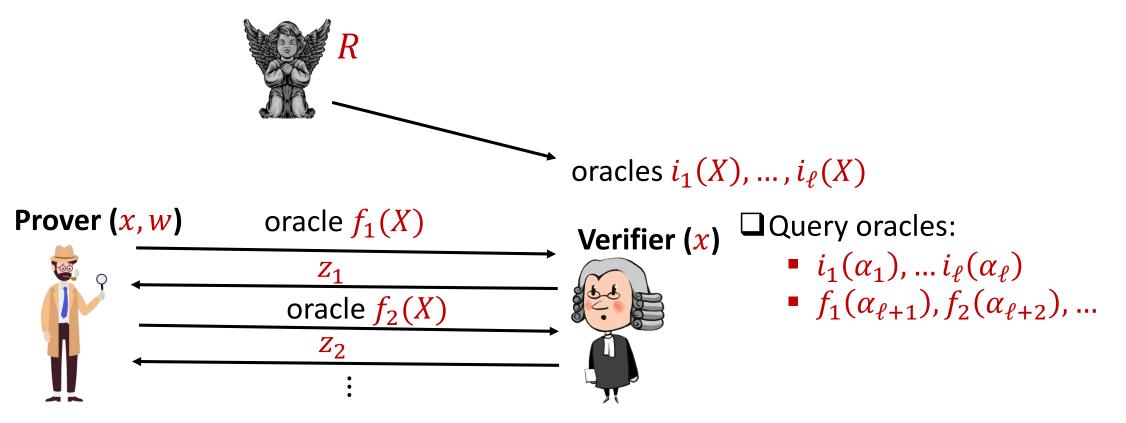


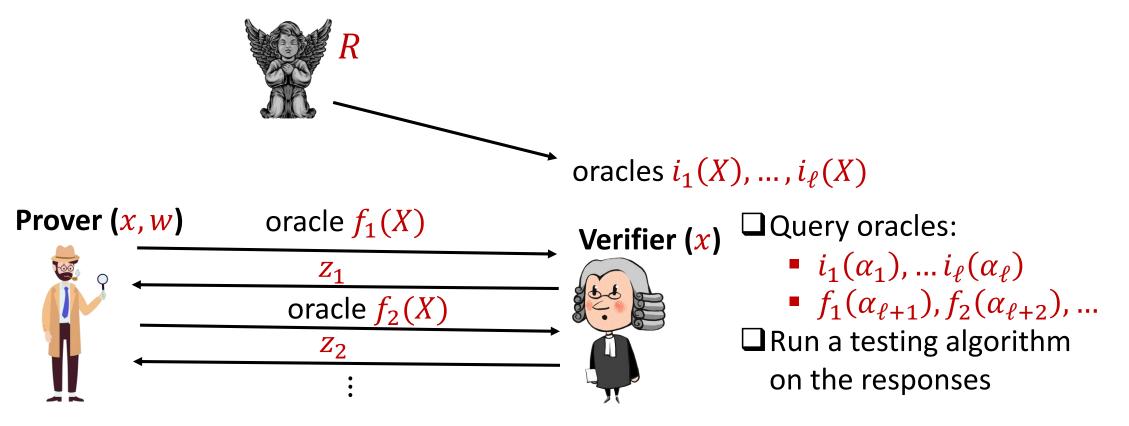












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Polynomials have high degree

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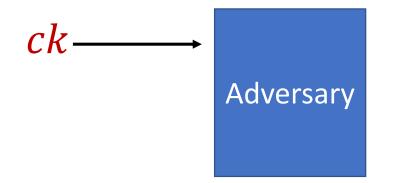
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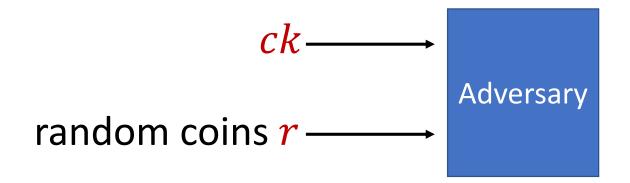
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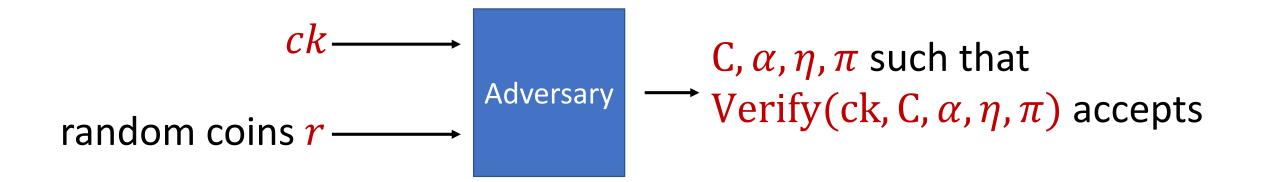
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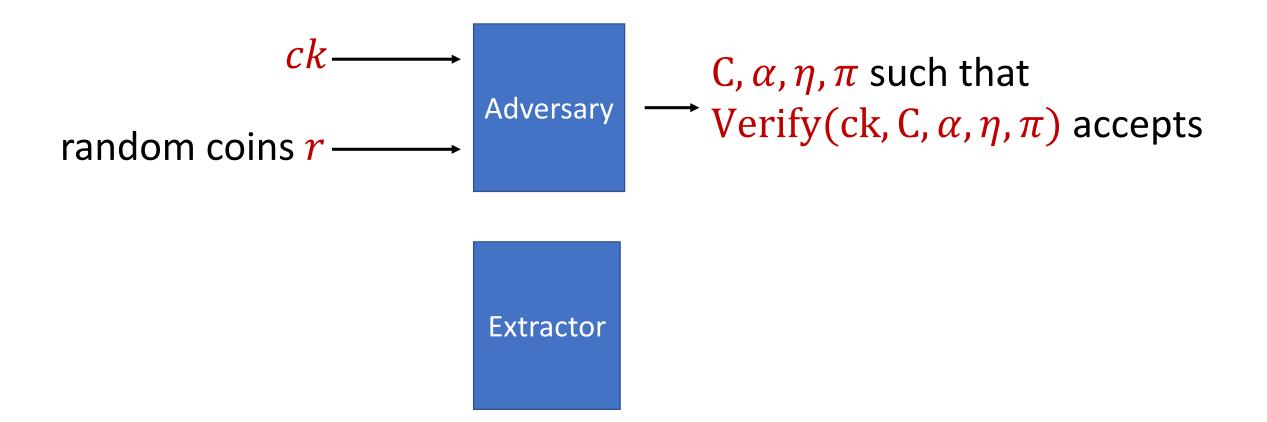
Succinctness: Size of C and π is sublinear in n

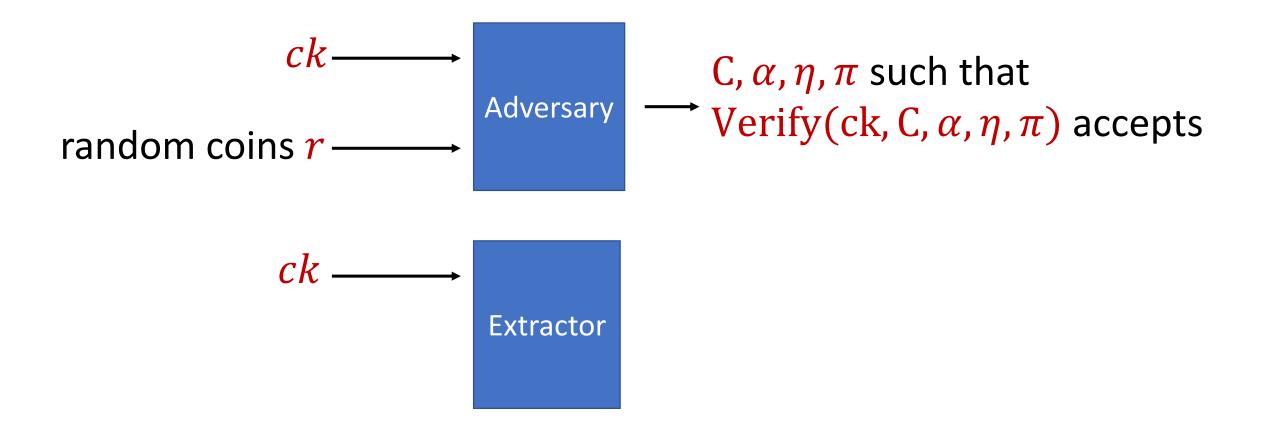


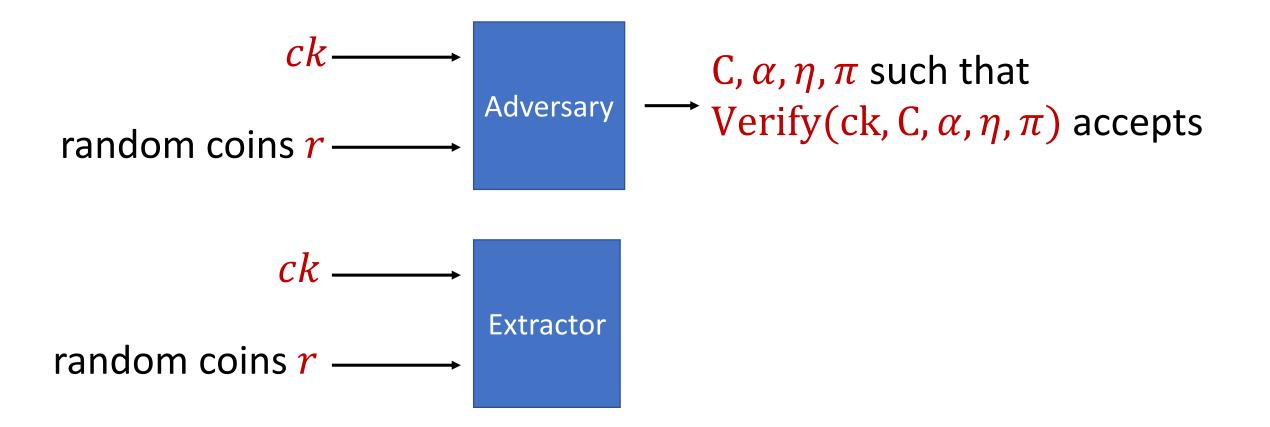


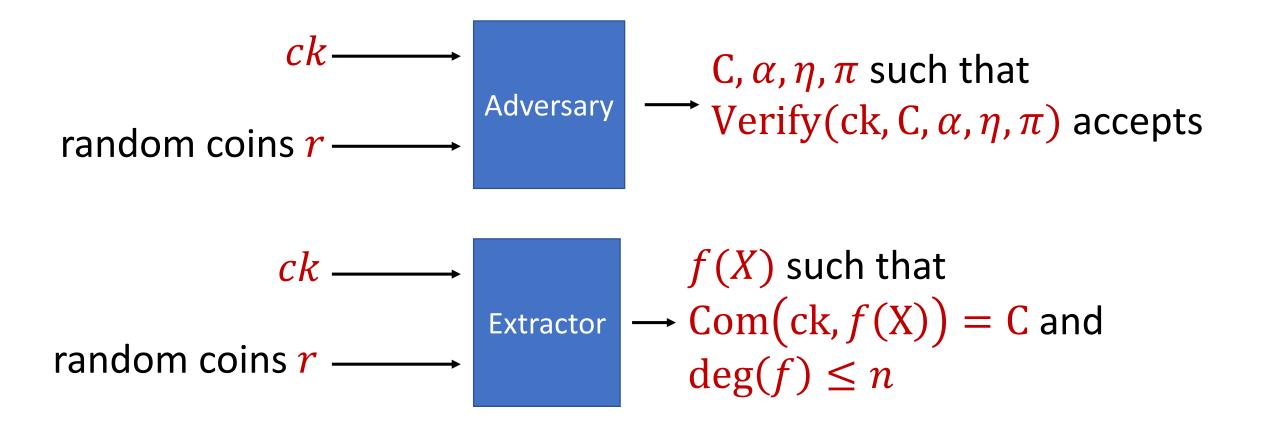












Mix PIOP and Poly-Com

R



Prover (x, w)





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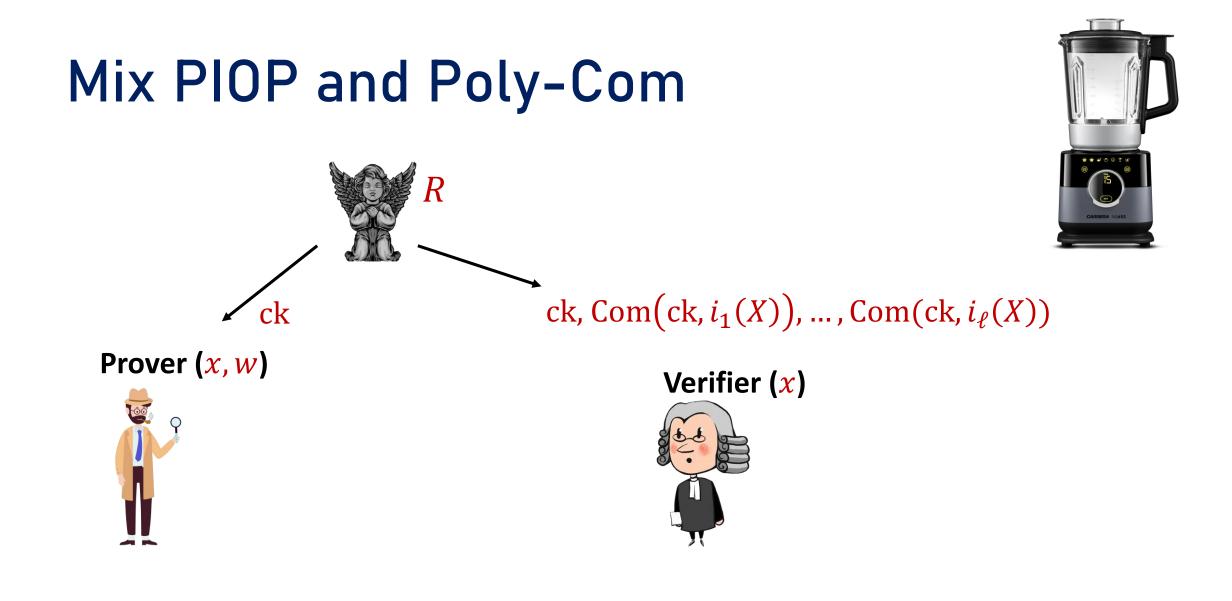
ck, Com(ck, $i_1(X)$), ..., Com(ck, $i_\ell(X)$)

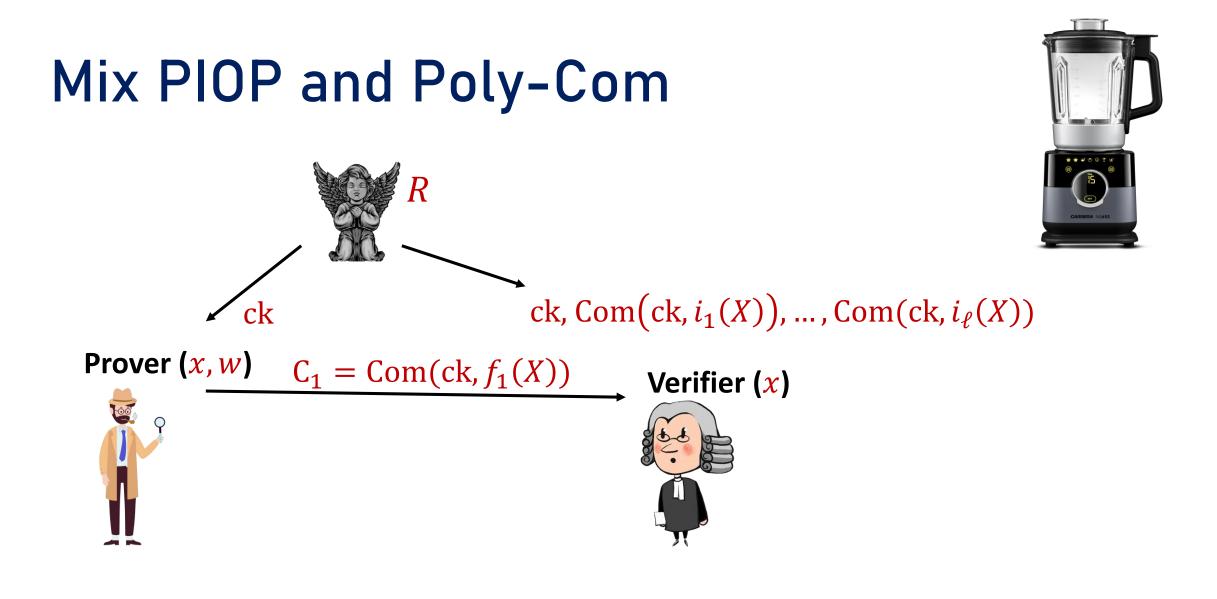
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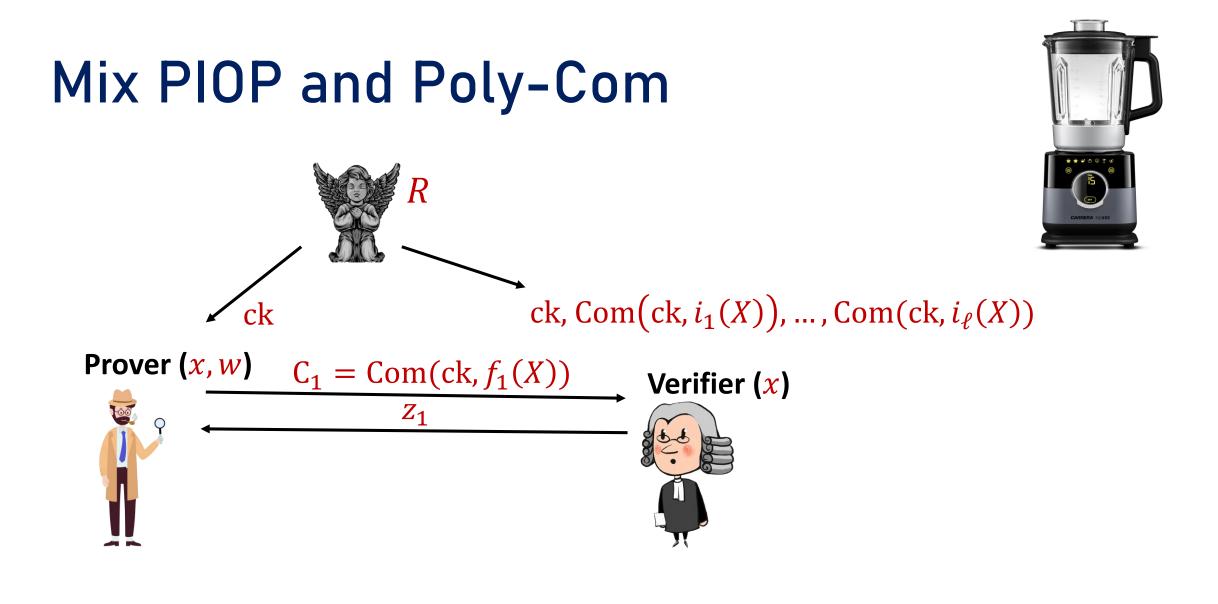


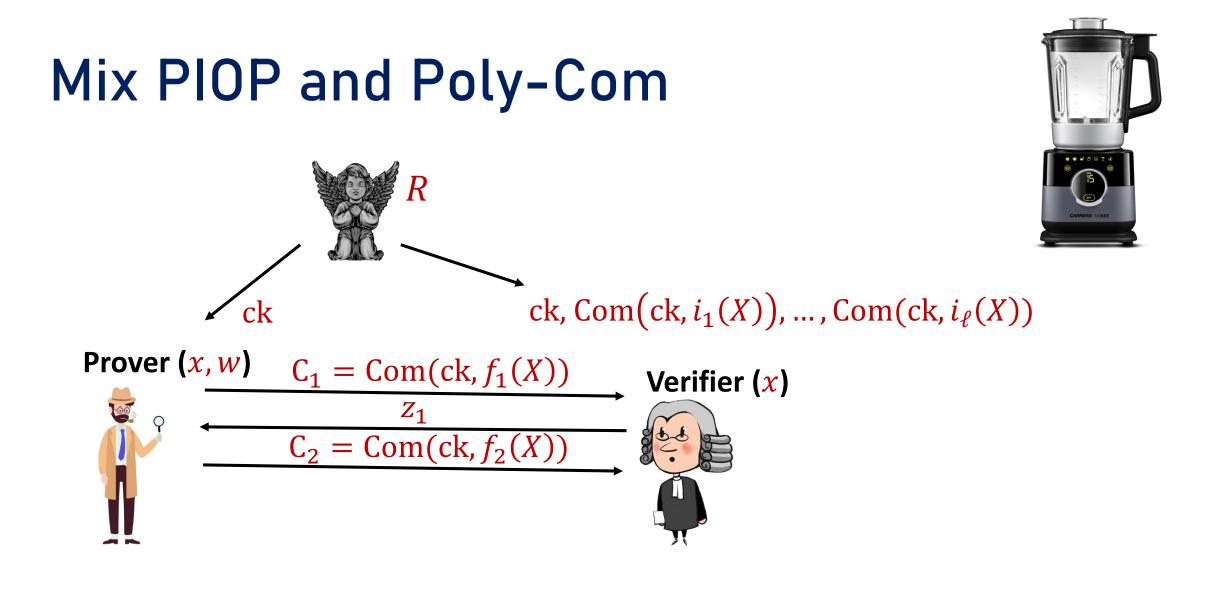
Verifier (*x*)

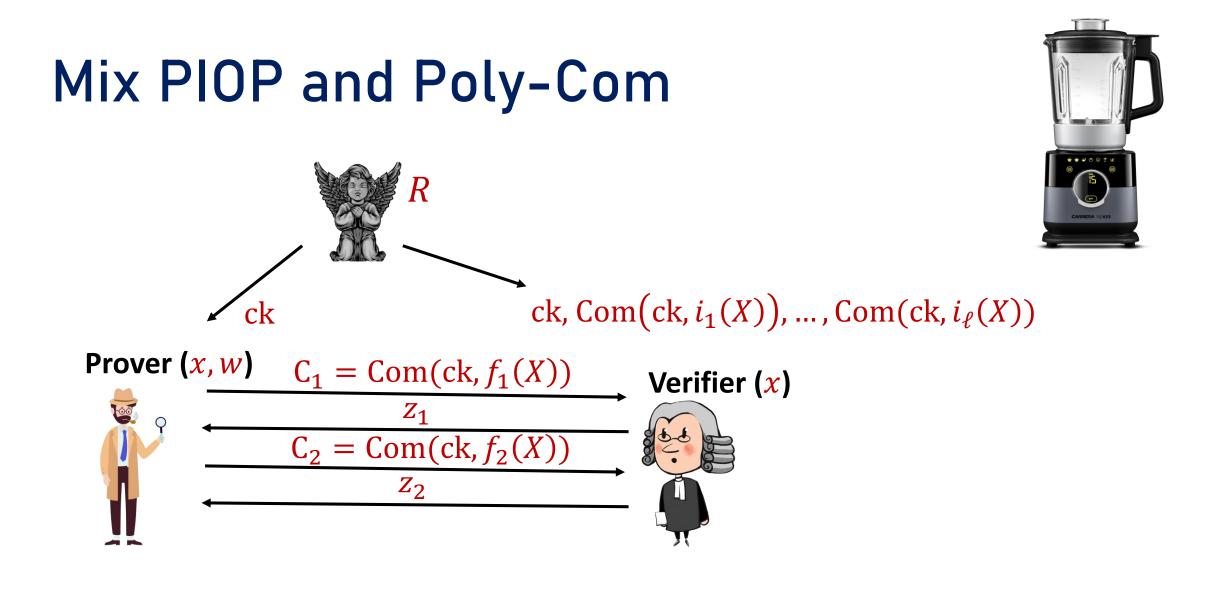


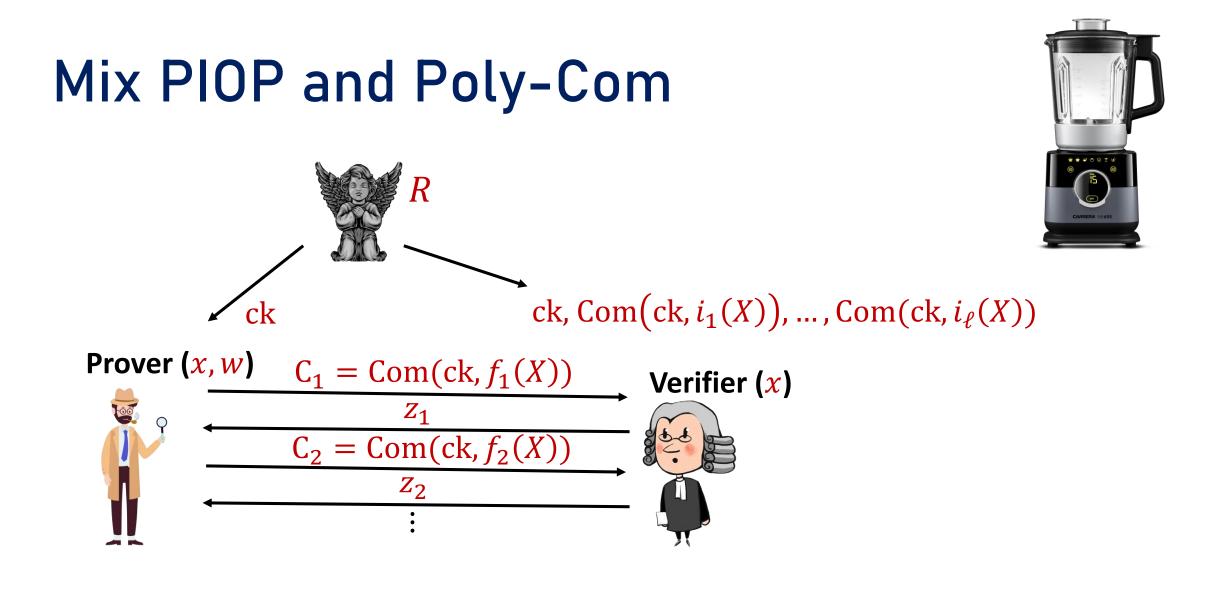


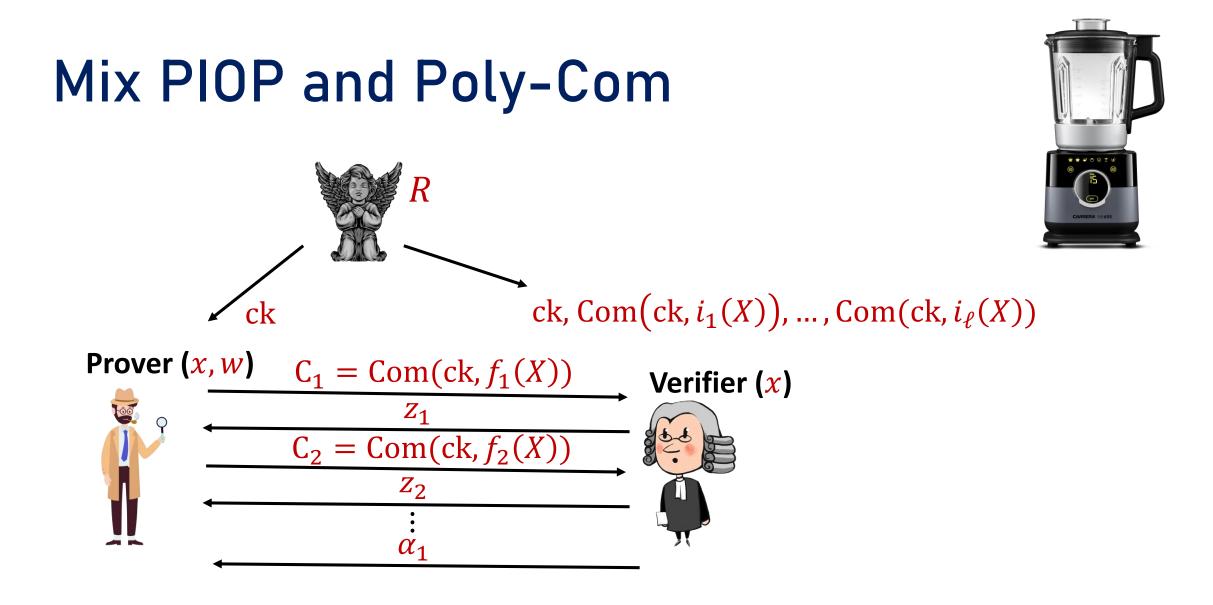


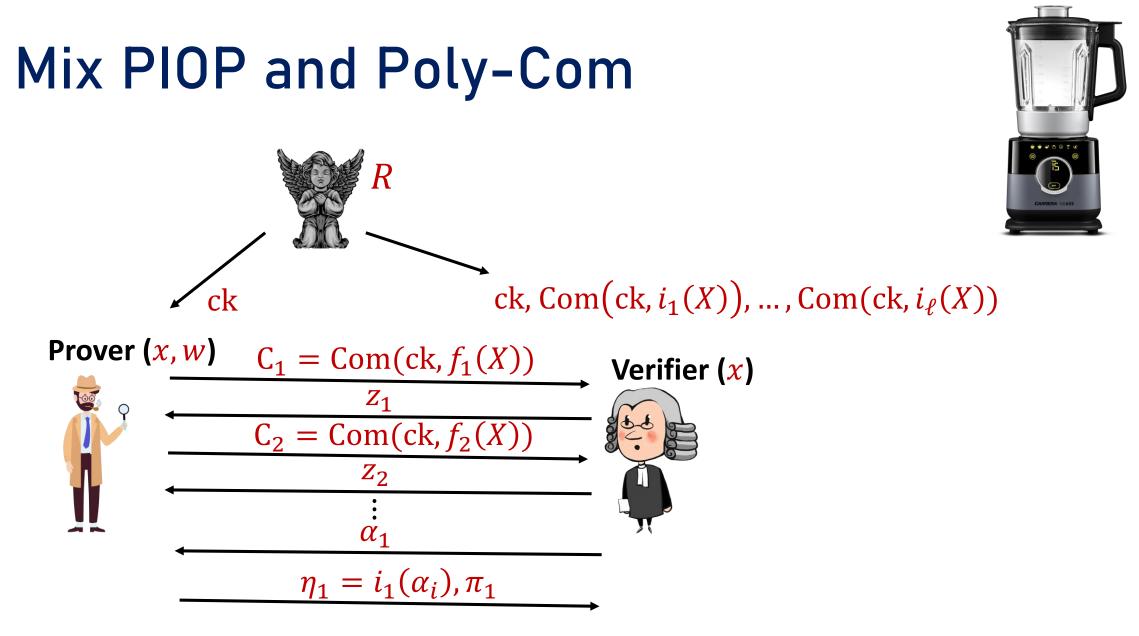


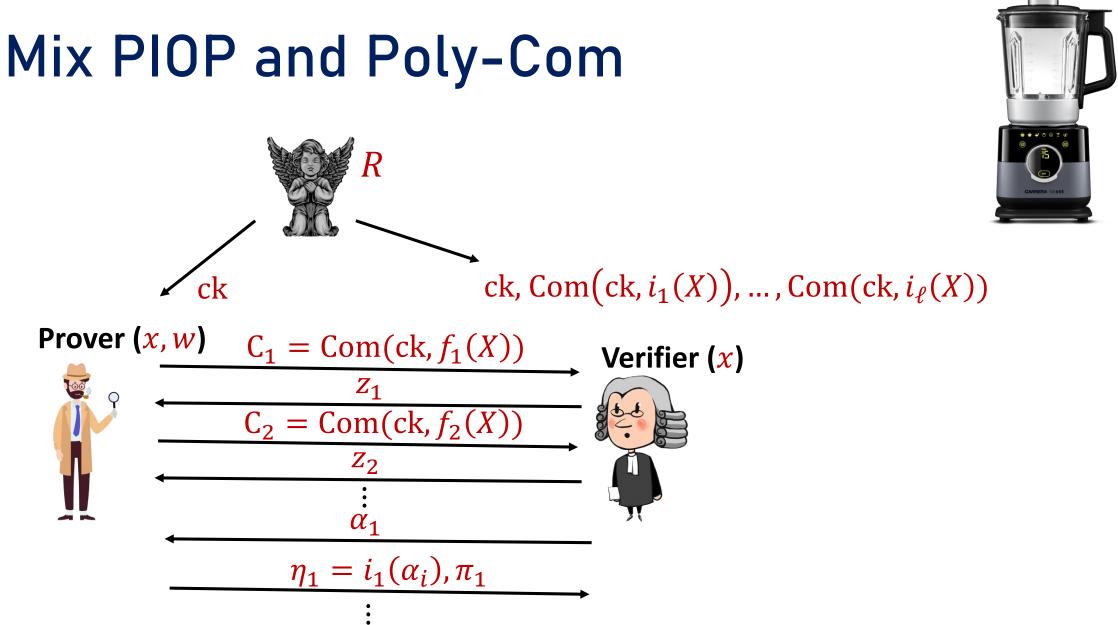


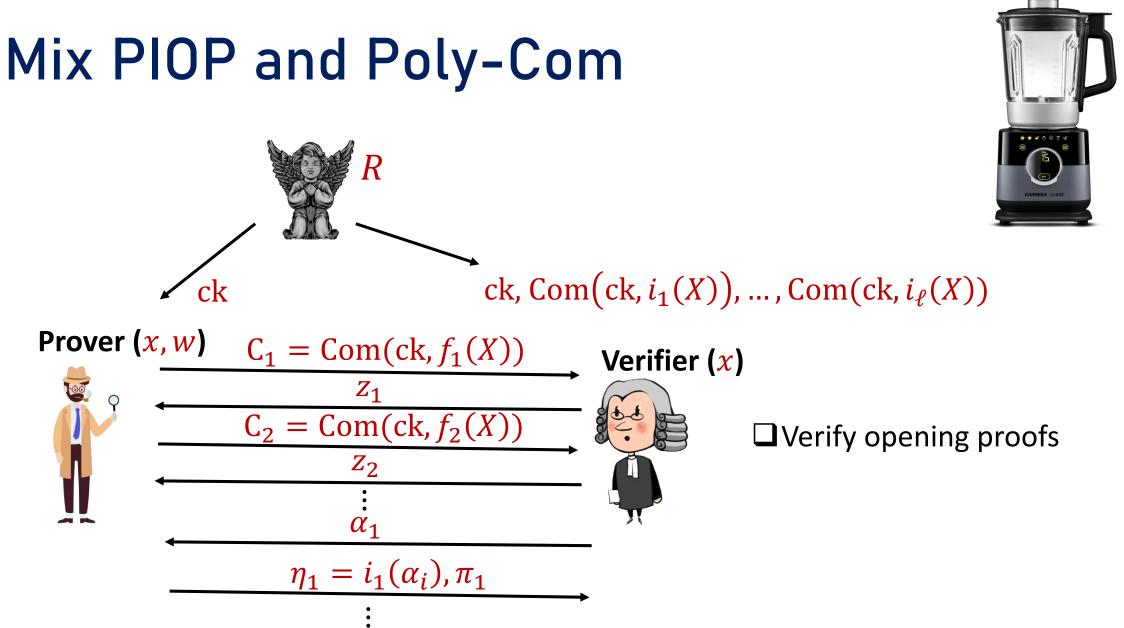


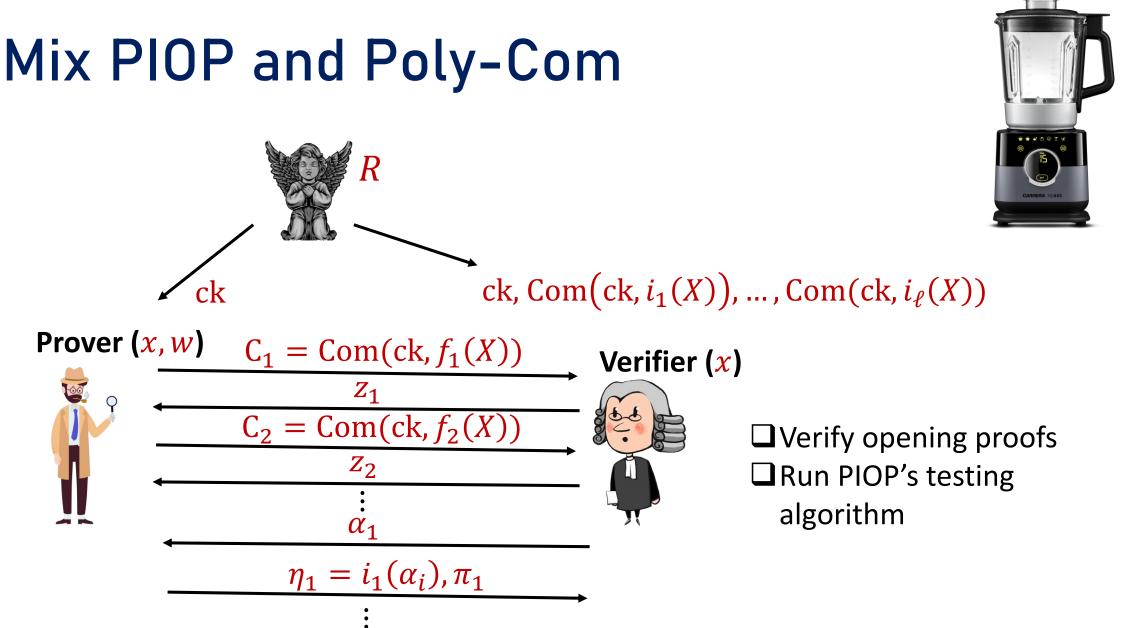












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 Non-black-box extractability to extract polynomials from commitments

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Ingredient 3: Fiat-Shamir for non-interactivity



Efficient PIOPs exist



Efficient PIOPs existWhat about poly-com?



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There are many



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Popular option: KZG commitment



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Proposed By Kate, Zaverucha, and Goldberg in [Asiacrypt 2010]



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We show extractability with <u>rewinding</u> under a relatively standard <u>falsifiable assumption</u>

□Bilinear groups: \mathbb{G}_1 , \mathbb{G}_2 , \mathbb{G}_T of prime size p with generators \mathcal{P}_1 , \mathcal{P}_2 , \mathcal{P}_T

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DBilinear map: $[a]_1 \cdot [b]_2 = [ab]_T$.

 \Box Com(ck, f):

 \Box Open(ck, C, α , f):

 \Box Verify(ck, C, α , η , π):

 \Box KGen(n):

$$\sigma \leftarrow_r \mathbb{Z}_p, ck = ([1, \sigma, \sigma^2, \dots, \sigma^n]_1, [1, \sigma]_2)$$

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KZG Polynomial Commitment

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□ Verify(ck, C, α , η , π): $([f(\sigma)]_1 - \eta[1]_1) \cdot [1]_2 = [h(\sigma)]_1 \cdot ([\sigma]_2 - \alpha[1]_2)$

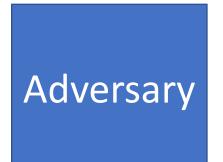
• New notion for polynomial commitments

- □ New notion for polynomial commitments
 - well-known for proof systems

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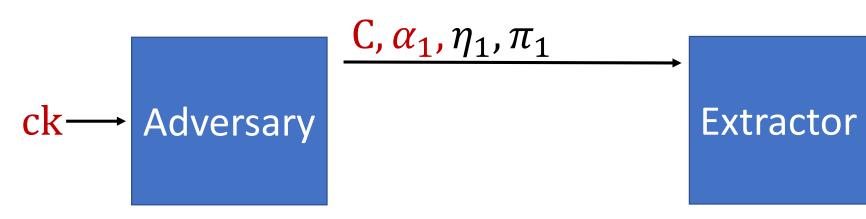
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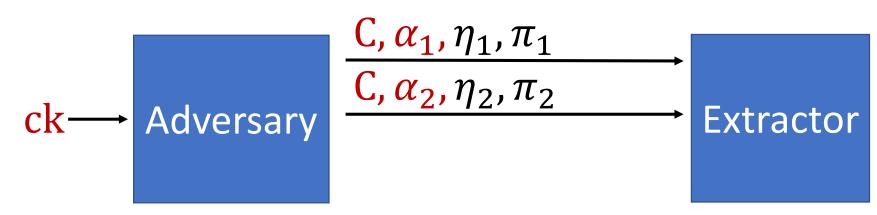
ck→ Adversary



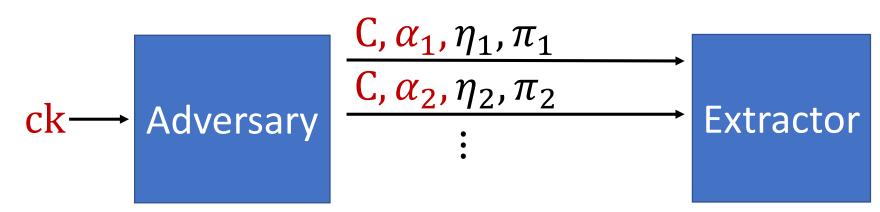
New notion for polynomial commitments



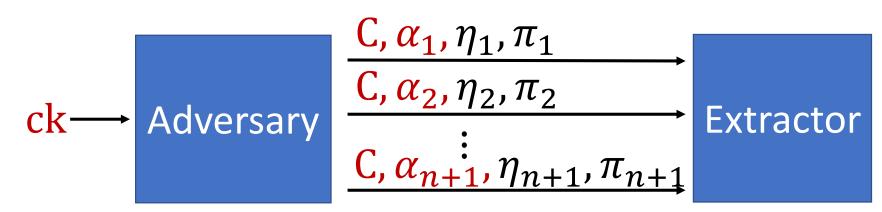
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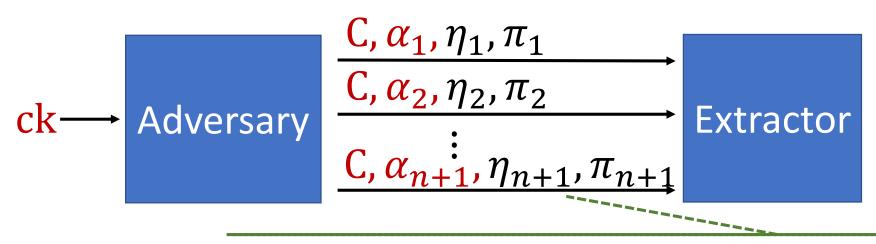
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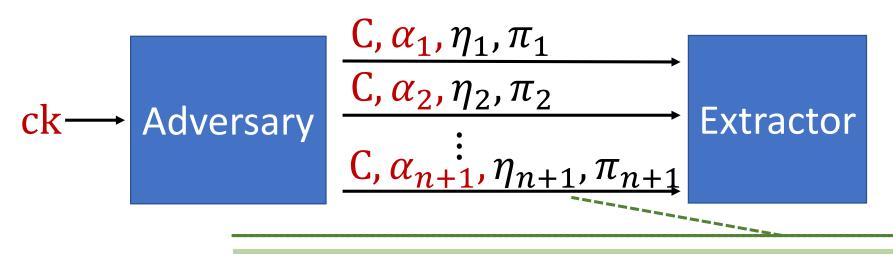
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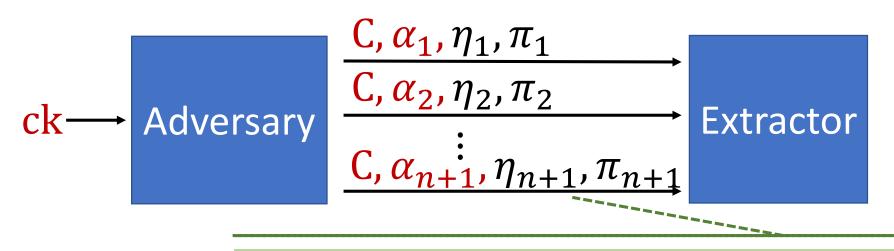
well-known for proof systems



1. Verify(ck, C, α_i , η_i , π_i) accepts $\forall i$

New notion for polynomial commitments

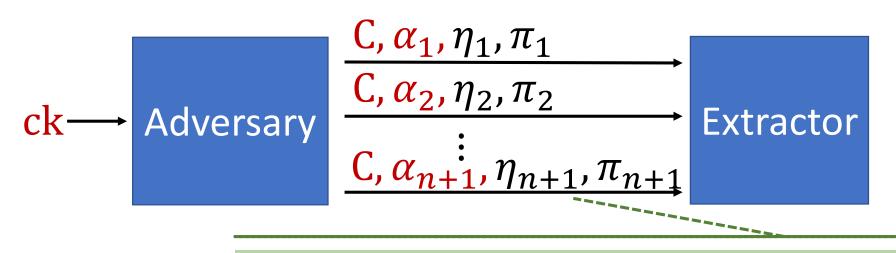
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1. Verify(ck, C, α_i , η_i , π_i) accepts $\forall i$ 2. Same commitment C

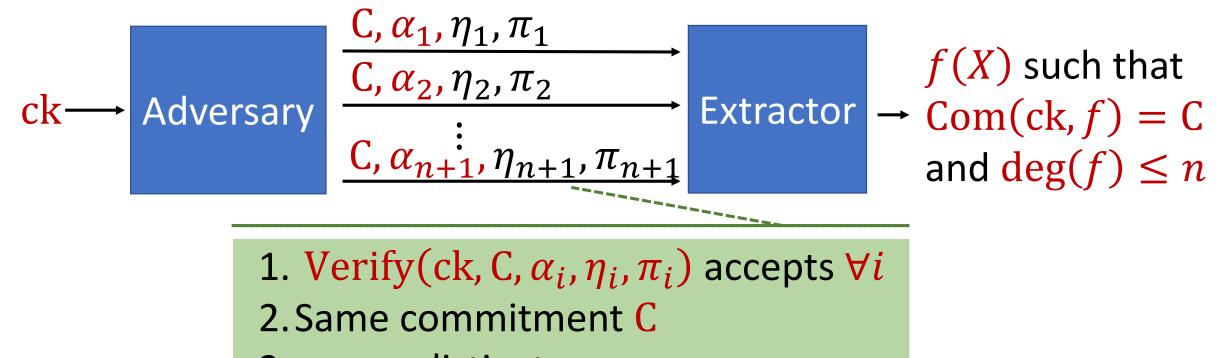
New notion for polynomial commitments

well-known for proof systems



Verify(ck, C, α_i, η_i, π_i) accepts ∀i
 Same commitment C
 α_i are distinct

New notion for polynomial commitments



□ Adversary provides: $\{(\alpha_0, \eta_0), ..., (\alpha_n, \eta_n)\}$

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, $[1, \sigma]_2$, $[c]_1$, { $\alpha_i, \eta_i, [\pi_i]_1$ } $_{i=0}^n$)
1. Interpolate $f(X)$;
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Ext_{SS}([1,
$$\sigma$$
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If yes then return $f(X)$

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else break a new assumption

RSDH proposed by González and Ràfols [Asiacrypt, 2019]

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 Falsifiable assumption

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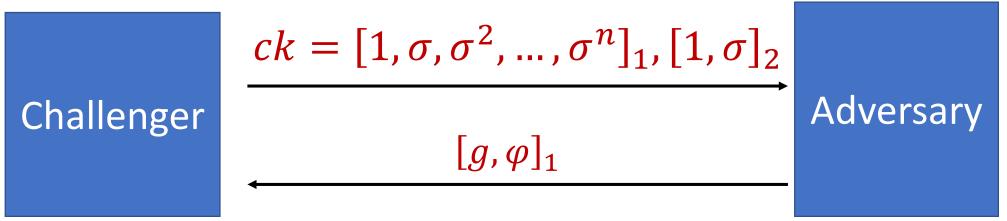
Challenger

Adversary

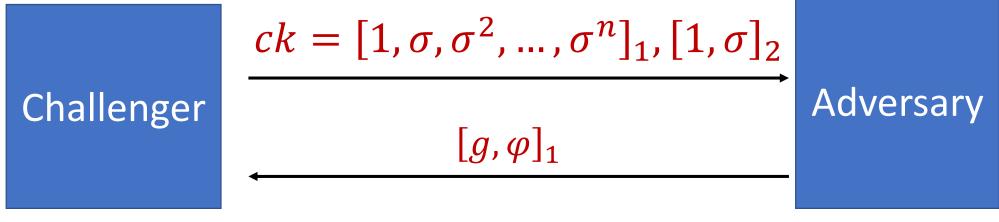
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$$ck = [1, \sigma, \sigma^2, ..., \sigma^n]_1, [1, \sigma]_2$$
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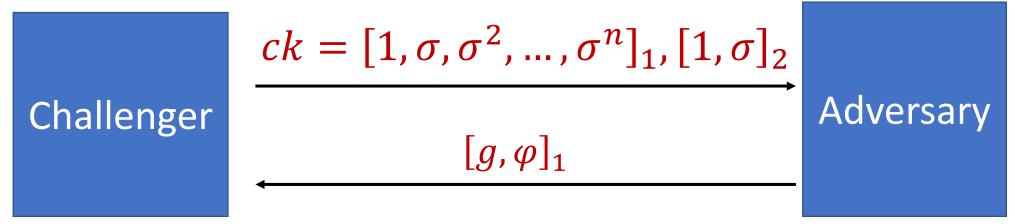


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Win if:

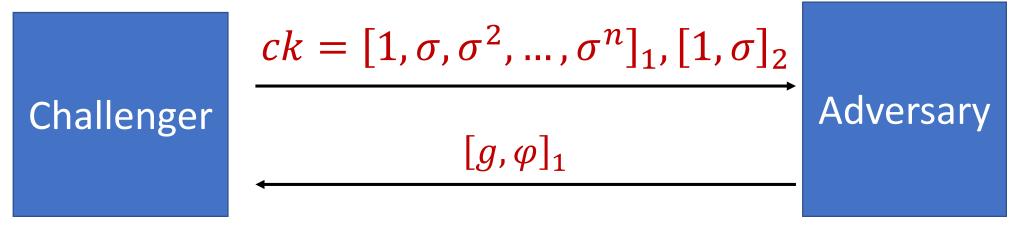
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Win if:

• $[g]_1 \neq [0]_1$

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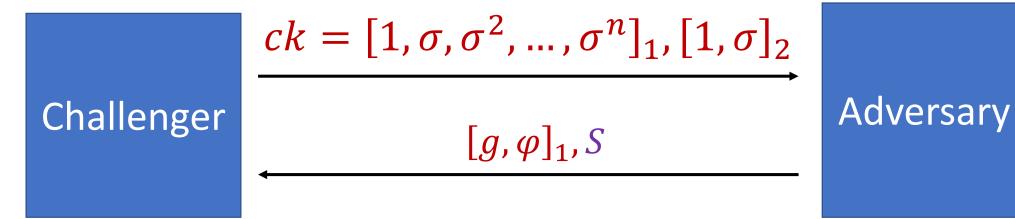
- $[g]_1 \neq [0]_1$
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Adaptive RSDH

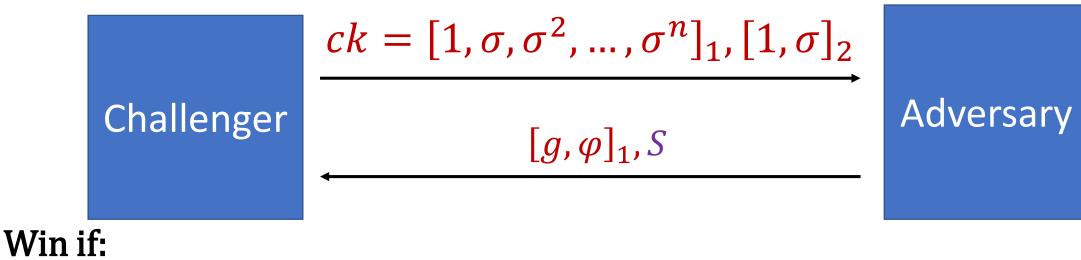
□ A new assumption ARSDH

A new assumption ARSDHFalsifiable assumption

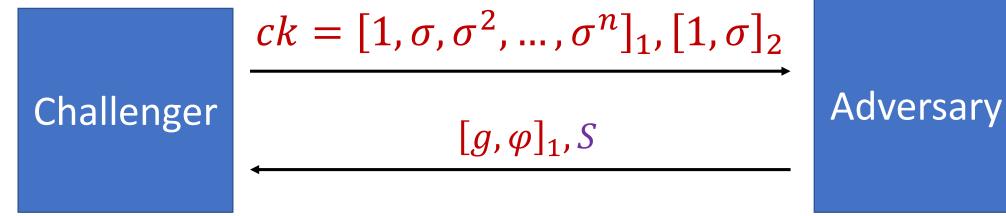
A new assumption ARSDH
 Falsifiable assumption



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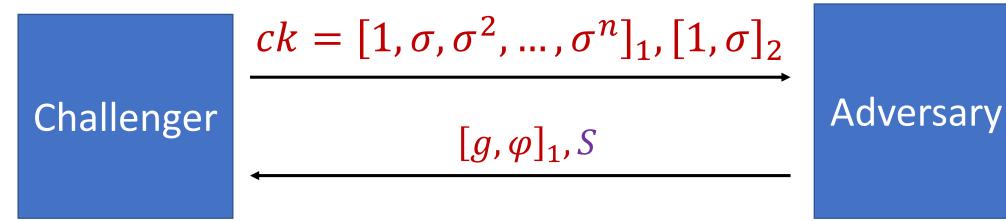
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Win if:

• $S \subset \mathbb{Z}_p \land |S| = n+1$

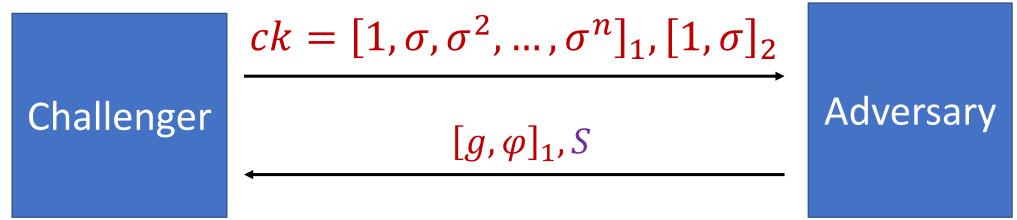
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□Special-soundness -> Black-box extractability

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Rewind the adversary and run with distinct challenges

Special-soundness -> Black-box extractability
 Rewind the adversary and run with distinct challenges
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 Compiler for interactive arguments:
 PIOP + black-box extractable polynomial commitment

□Special-soundness -> Black-box extractability

- Rewind the adversary and run with distinct challenges
- **Compiler for interactive arguments:**
 - PIOP + black-box extractable polynomial commitment
 - Similar to prior compilers

Consequences



GKZG is black-box extractable under <u>falsifiable assumption</u>



Given KZG is black-box extractable under <u>falsifiable assumption</u>

random evaluation point

Consequences

KZG is black-box extractable under <u>falsifiable assumption</u>
 random evaluation point

Constant-size interactive arguments <u>under falsifiable</u> <u>assumption</u>

Consequences

KZG is black-box extractable under <u>falsifiable assumption</u>
 random evaluation point

□<u>Constant-size</u> interactive arguments <u>under falsifiable</u> <u>assumption</u>

Constant-size SNARKs that are secure <u>under falsifiable</u> assumption and random oracle model

Thank you for attention Questions?