



# Zero Bridge: Make Permissioned Blockchains Interoperable

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AGILE BY CHAIN

## DLT WorkShop 2025



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# Zero Bridge Objectives



Project motivations:

- **Gap in literature:** In the literature we have found a lack of interoperability protocols between private and permissioned blockchains.
- **Practical needs:** Blockchain adoption in enterprise contexts can benefit from efficient and privacy-friendly interoperability protocols.

Project proposal:

**ZeroBridge:** *Designing and implementing a permissioned blockchain **interoperability protocol** that is inherently **secure**, highly **efficient**, broadly **applicable**, and **privacy-preserving** by design.*

In interoperability protocols between private and permissioned blockchains, special attention must be paid to access control mechanisms and privacy that:

- Ensure inability of off-chain processes to **access writing to communicating blockchains**;
- Avoid **disclosing confidential information** to third parties;
- Allow **access only** to the portion of **data** that is the **subject of interchain transactions**;
- Allow the exchange of information **without resorting** to complex cryptographic primitives such as **Zero Knowledge Proof**.



# Challenges: Efficiency & Security

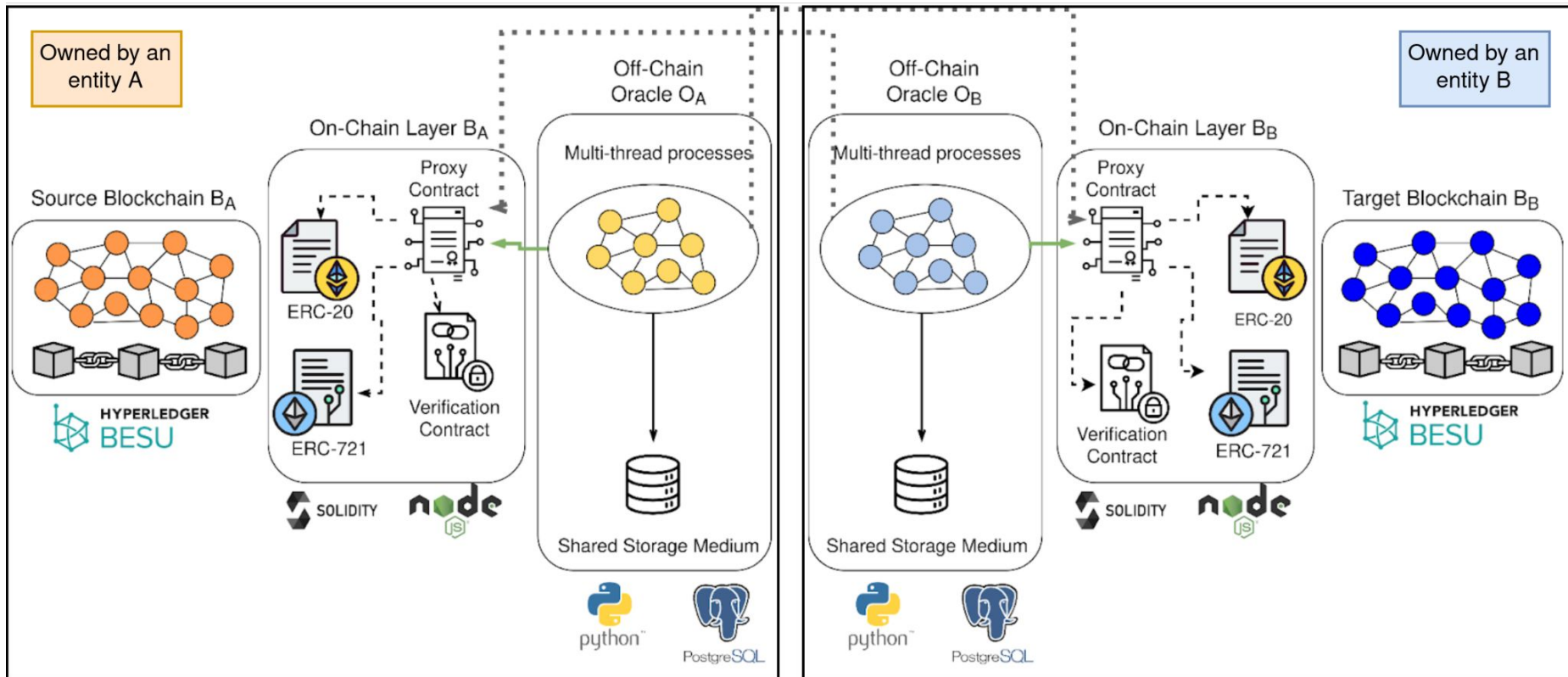


Private and permissioned blockchains can have shorter block production times than public ones and transaction costs can be lowered to zero. The off-chain component for managing interchain transactions must be efficient, secure and have little or no cost:

- Design off-chain processes that are decentralised, are not connected with each other, and **avoid consensus algorithms**;
- Keep interchain transaction **costs constant or low**;
- Allow an interchain transaction to be finalised **using only two transactions** (one on the source blockchain and one on the destination blockchain).
- Implement **off-chain & on-chain verification** mechanisms for validating inter-chain transactions;

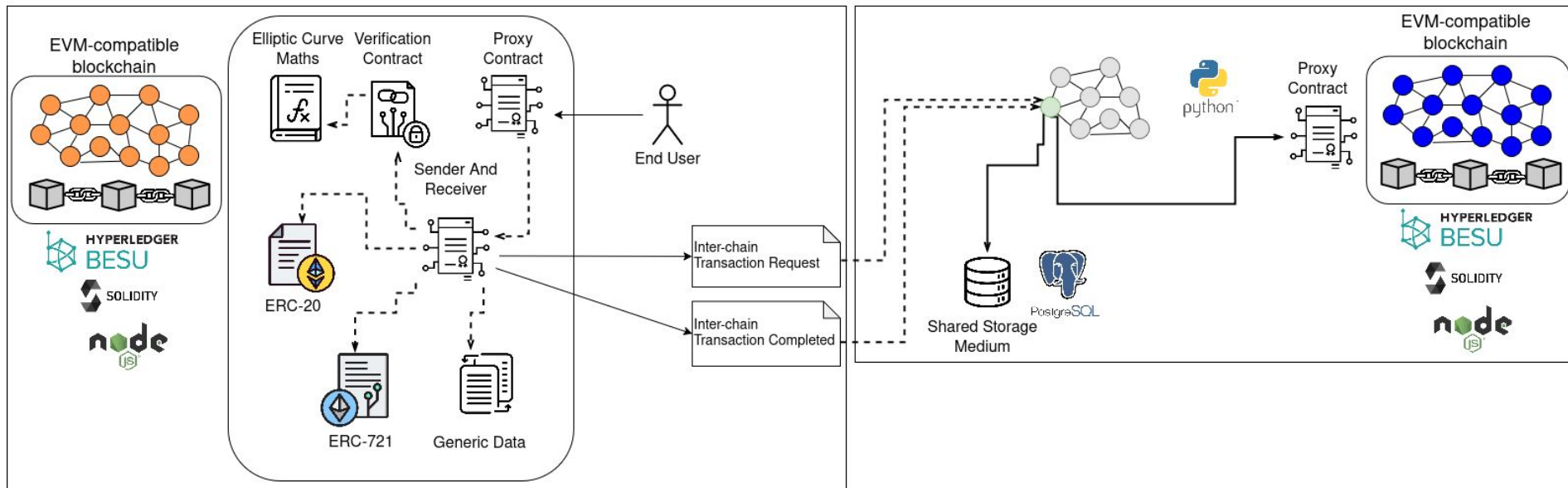
In business contexts, blockchains can be used to implement logic and maintain data of different and arbitrary nature. In particular, in an interoperability scenario they:

- **Abstract** from the **blockchain architecture** (cryptographic primitives, consensus algorithms, smart contract languages, etc...);
- Allow for **numerous use cases** such as: token transfer, data copying or synchronisation, or arbitrary invocation of smart contracts residing on different blockchains;



On-Chain Component on the source blockchain

Off-Chain Component on the target blockchain



The events that drive off-chain processes contain JSON-formatted messages that enable a variety of use cases:

```
"header": {  
  "source_chain": <chain id>,  
  "timestamp": <current timestamp>,  
  "sender": <address from source chain>  
},
```

```
"body": {  
  "instructions": {  
    "service": <service name>,  
    "function": <function name>  
    "roll_back": <bool [True, False]>  
  },  
  "content": {  
    "key_1": value_1,  
    ... ..  
    "key_n": value_n,  
  }  
}
```





# Scalability and Security



Using a threshold signature in interchain transactions allows for more scalable off-chain processes and verifying signatures on-chain reduces the possibility of validating fraudulent transactions:

- The off-chain component implements a **distributed key generation algorithm** following Pedersen's Commitments, Verifiable Secret Sharing (VSS) and Feldman's commitments for an **ECDSA-based threshold signature**.
- The signature generation follows the **Schnorr scheme** (FROST 2020), with the difference that the proposed approach is a fully on-line leader-based two-round variant.
- The **signature ( $R, s$ ) is verified on-chain** on a dedicated smart contract implementing a highly optimised library written in YUL and assembly.



# Supported Standards



The proposed solution supports and requires compatibility with the following standards:

- **ERC-20, ERC-721, ERC-1151.** The protocol supports well-known standards for token representation.
- **ERC-1822, ERC-1967.** The protocol implements the Universal Upgradeable Proxy Standard;
- **ERC-173.** The protocol implements the Contract Ownership Standard;
- **ERC-2771.** Depending on the use case, the protocol requires compatibility with Secure Protocol for Native Meta Transactions.

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2. A. Bigiotti, L. Mostarda, A. Navarra, P. Shah and R. Trestian, "Threshold Signature in Off-Chain Components to Manage Inter-chain Transactions," 2024 6th Conference on Blockchain Research & Applications for Innovative Networks and Services (BRAINS), Berlin, Germany, 2024, pp. 1-4, doi: [10.1109/BRAINS63024.2024.10732513](https://doi.org/10.1109/BRAINS63024.2024.10732513)
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