

LayerZero: Trustless inter-chain transactions

Ryan Zarick

Bryan Pellegrino

Caleb Banister

Abstract

The proliferation of blockchains has given developers a variety of platforms on which to run their smart contracts based on application features and requirements for throughput, security, and cost. However, a consequence of this freedom is severe fragmentation; Each chain is isolated, forcing users to silo their liquidity and limiting options to move liquidity and state between walled ecosystems.

This paper presents LayerZero, the first *trustless* inter-chain communication protocol, which provides a powerful, low level communication primitive upon which a diverse set of cross-chain applications can be built. Using this new primitive, developers can implement seamless inter-chain applications like a cross-chain DEX or multi-chain yield aggregator without having to rely on a trusted custodian or intermediate transactions. Simply put, LayerZero is the first system to trustlessly enable direct transactions across two chains. Allowing transactions to flow freely between chains provides opportunities for users to consolidate fragmented pockets of liquidity while also making full use of applications on separate chains. With LayerZero, we provide the network fabric underlying the fully-connected multi-chain ecosystem of the future.

1 Introduction

At the core of the blockchain concept are the three pillars of decentralization, transparency, and immutability. No single entity controls the blockchain, and actions on the blockchain are verifiable and irreversible. These pillars create a foundation upon which an entity can act without trusting any other entity. This trust guarantee is one reason why, for example, cryptocurrencies are enticing compared to fiat currency.

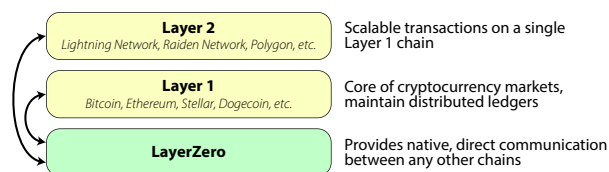


Figure 1: LayerZero enables cross-chain transactions.

If all users and all applications coexisted in one unified blockchain, then this paper would conclude here. However, the utility of the blockchain has led to a proliferation of diverse applications, with unique intricacies and requirements. The demand for a diverse set of functionalities spurred the growth of specialized chains. Each of these chains has fostered immense growth in applications within its own ecosystem, but the *isolation* between these ecosystems has emerged as a key limit to adoption. Users and developers are forced to split time, resources, and liquidity between separate chains. A natural consequence of the sheer number of so-called Layer 1 blockchains (as many as 109 at the time of writing [1]) is the need to extend the above-mentioned three pillars to envelope interactions across multiple chains simultaneously. One example of an in-demand interaction between chains is the transfer of tokens, which we discuss later in this section.

In blockchain parlance, the unit of work is a transaction, immutable and irrevocable. Transactions, collated into blocks, form the basis of security in a blockchain system. However, transactions have always been a single-chain concept; as described below, interacting across chains has traditionally required a third-party mechanism outside of the normal blockchain cryptosystem. In contrast, this paper describes the first messaging protocol upon which native cross-chain transactions are possible: LayerZero.

To illustrate the powerful communication primitive LayerZero provides, we look at the example of trans-

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ferring tokens from one chain to another. Currently, to convert between tokens of two chains, a user must leverage either a centralized exchange or a cross-chain decentralized exchange (DEX) (also known as a cross-chain bridge), both of which require a compromise. In the case of a centralized exchange, e.g., Binance.com [3], the user must trust the exchange that is tracking deposits and funding withdrawals. This trust relationship is contrary to the fundamental trustlessness of blockchain consensus and lacks the security of an on-chain automated system. Using a DEX, such as AnySwap [2] or THORChain [23], alleviates the trust problem by conducting the transfer on-chain, but existing DEX implementations involve converting the user token into a protocol-specific token that transits their intermediate consensus layer to achieve transaction consensus. This intermediate consensus layer, though usually implemented in a secure manner, does require the user to trust a side chain to facilitate the token transfer. As we show in this paper, this additional overhead is unnecessary. Despite heavy user demand, no solution has emerged that is both efficient, direct, while still preserving the core reason for using blockchains in the first place: trustlessness. Taking a step back, LayerZero’s direct cross-chain transactions gives developers the tools to build just that.

It is important to note that LayerZero and the exchanges described above operate at two different levels of the implementation stack. LayerZero is a communication primitive that enables diverse cross-chain applications, whereas an exchange is one example of an application that would benefit from re-implementation on top of LayerZero. Section 2 outlines the blockchain technology landscape and explores the exchange example further.

To properly explain the capabilities of LayerZero and its role in the blockchain ecosystem, we first present a formalization of the fundamental communication primitive required to enable inter-chain transactions, which we term *valid delivery* (Section 3). We then describe how LayerZero provides this primitive in a trustless manner, thus preserving the security promise of blockchain. LayerZero is the first trustless inter-chain communication layer, and supports messaging directly between both Layer 1 and Layer 2 chains (Figure 1).

A cross-chain transaction between chains A and B consists of a transaction t_A on A , a communication protocol between A and B , and a message m . Valid delivery states that m is delivered if and only if t_A is committed and valid. The key idea underpinning LayerZero is that if two *independent* entities corroborate the validity of a transaction (in this case, t_A) then chain B can be sure that t_A is valid. Figure 2 illustrates this at a high level. Given two entities that do not collude, if (1) one entity can produce a block header for the block containing t_A on chain A , (2) the other entity can *independently* produce the proof for

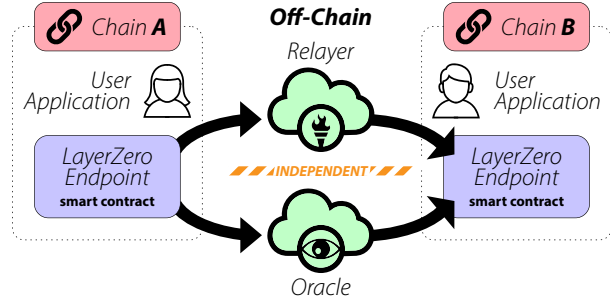


Figure 2: LayerZero ensures the validity of cross-chain communication by requiring that two independent entities, the Oracle and Relay, corroborate the transaction.

t_A on that block (transaction proof), and (3) the header and transaction proof in fact agree, then the communication protocol can deliver m to the client on chain B with the guarantee that t_A is stably committed on chain A . The LayerZero communication protocol, described in Section 4, guarantees that the transaction on the recipient chain will be paired with a valid, committed transaction on the sender chain without involving any intermediary chains. We achieve this by combining two independent entities: an Oracle [7] that provides the block header, and a *Relayer* that provides the proof associated with the aforementioned transaction.

The interface to LayerZero is a lightweight on-chain client, which we call the LayerZero Endpoint. One LayerZero Endpoint exists on each (supported) chain, and any chain with a LayerZero Endpoint can conduct cross-chain transactions involving any other chain with a LayerZero Endpoint. In essence, this creates a fully-connected network where every node has a direct connection to every other node. With minor boilerplate code, any blockchain is supported. Section 5 demonstrates this process through a case study in implementing LayerZero on the Ethereum blockchain.

The ability to perform cross-chain transactions directly with any other chain on the network opens the opportunity for a class of large-scale applications that were previously infeasible, such as cross-chain decentralized exchanges, multi-chain yield aggregators, and cross-chain lending. Section 6 examines several such applications in detail. Through LayerZero, users can freely move liquidity between chains, allowing for a single pool of liquidity to take part in multiple decentralized finance (DeFi) applications across different chains and ecosystems without having to go through third party systems or intermediate tokens.

2 Background

To lay the groundwork for LayerZero, we review relevant existing systems to illustrate why they fall short of meeting the demands of emerging applications. The discussion culminates in an in-depth explanation of the advantages in building a cross-chain exchange atop LayerZero.

2.1 Related work

This section builds an understanding of the important players in the cross-chain interaction space, why they fall short of the ideals of trustless valid delivery, and how LayerZero closes that gap.

Ethereum [8] is the most popular platform for decentralized finance applications built via smart contracts. Ethereum extends its underlying blockchain with a Turing-complete programming language that enables a library of decentralized applications to leverage the powerful security properties of the underlying chain through a developer-friendly abstraction. However, the low transaction rate of the underlying blockchain, approximately 15–45 transactions per second [9], has proven to be a serious scalability bottleneck that limits the popularity of the applications built to run directly on the Ethereum blockchain. Because of its programming model and popularity, many inter-chain communication techniques revolve around interfacing third-party chains with Ethereum. LayerZero provides the ability to directly transfer state to and from Ethereum without a middleman, allowing users and applications to leverage the stability and trustworthiness of the Ethereum chain without the cost and bottlenecks of the solutions described below.

Ethereum 2.0 [22] is a set of proposed upgrades to address the scalability, security, and sustainability shortcomings in Ethereum. Ethereum 2.0 introduces shard chains that distribute load instead of concentrating all transactions on the overloaded Ethereum main chain. Transitioning from proof-of-work to proof-of-stake both eliminates the possibility of a 51% attack and reduces the energy per transaction. These advancements are largely orthogonal to LayerZero except that they are sure to boost the popularity of Ethereum, creating even more demand for convenient and cheap inter-chain communication.

Polygon [17], formerly Matic Network, is a Layer 2 network that addresses the throughput and sovereignty challenges of Ethereum. Despite being the most popular platform for blockchain development, Ethereum is plagued by low throughput [10], making it unsuitable for certain applications. Polygon provides application-specific, Ethereum-compatible sidechains that combine the scalability and independence of separate chains with

the community and security of Ethereum. Specialized or throughput-intensive applications run on the sidechains and periodically consolidate back to the main Ethereum chain. In contrast, LayerZero is a lower-level platform that enables direct inter-chain communication and can be used to facilitate transfers back to the Ethereum chain without the complexities of the Polygon protocol.

Polkadot [26] is an early example of the potential of an open cross-chain ecosystem. In Polkadot, many domain-specific, parallel chains (“parachains”) connect via a common relay chain that enables tokens and data to flow between them. However, inter-chain communication always crosses this relay chain, thus incurring additional costs. LayerZero provides the same low-level communication platform of Polkadot, without involving the extra transactions necessitated by the on-chain middleman.

THORChain [23] is a DEX that uses pairwise liquidity pools to transfer tokens between third-party chains. Each liquidity pool binds a specific third-party currency to a THORChain native token called RUNE, which acts as a common interchange medium. Without this common medium, all pairs of currencies would need a liquidity pool, meaning that the number of pools would scale as the square of the number of currencies. Unfortunately, while RUNE solves this scalability problem, it is a cumbersome overhead in the transaction process that makes a simple operation quite complicated. This is evident in the complexities of the THORChain transaction algorithm. LayerZero provides direct inter-chain communication without THORChain’s inherent scalability bottleneck, cumbersome intermediate currency, or heavy-weight protocol.

AnySwap [2] is a DEX geared towards easy pairwise token exchanges, similar to THORChain. AnySwap relies on an intermediate token, ANY, based on Fusion distributed control rights management [6]. Like with THORChain, the use of the ANY intermediate token introduces undesirable overhead, delay, and additional transfer fees.

Cosmos [5] is a blockchain network technology that allows arbitrary messages to be sent between supported chains. Cosmos includes an Inter-Blockchain Communication (IBC [14]) protocol build on Tendermint BFT [21] to facilitate messaging between chains built on Cosmos Hub. Cosmos differs from LayerZero in two key ways: (1) IBC is not trustless, and (2) IBC only provides direct communication between fast-finality [24] chains. These limitations of IBC, combined with its use of an intermediate chain to facilitate consensus, make it similar to Anyswap, THORChain, or Polkadot, rather than a general communication layer like LayerZero. Cosmos also provides a DEX with similar properties to Anyswap or THORChain, called the Gravity Bridge [12]. In con-

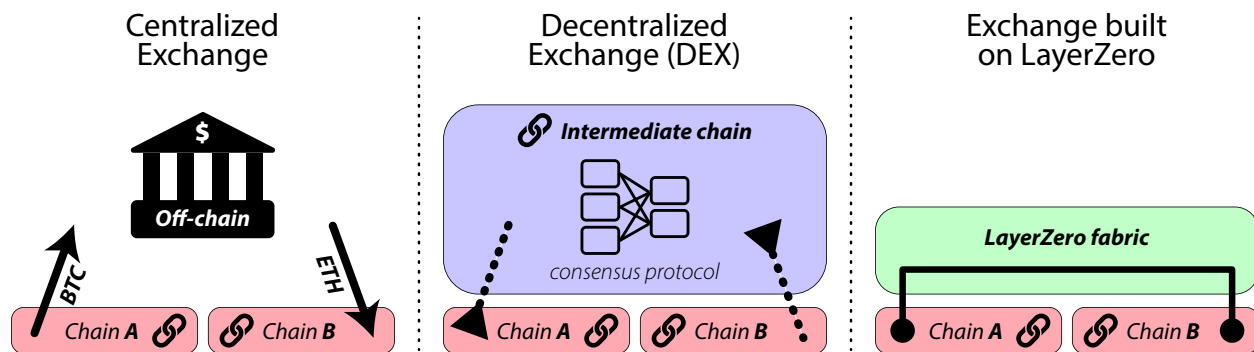


Figure 3: LayerZero is a building block for cross-chain applications. This figure visualizes the architectural differences between a centralized exchange, a decentralized exchange, and a cross-chain bridge built using LayerZero as its underlying communication primitive.

trast to Cosmos and IBC, LayerZero provides *trustless* inter-chain messaging, and can be extended to run on any chain, including those which provide probabilistic-finality, such as Ethereum and Bitcoin.

ChainLink [7, 4] introduces the basic design of a decentralized oracle network (DON). While smart contracts are tamperproof, their on-chain nature prevents the basic connectivity crucial to their wide adoption: a smart contract cannot fetch off-chain data that is necessary to the execution of the contract, such as stock prices, IoT device measurements, and world news. A DON extends the smart contracts’ tamperproof property to the data sources that a smart contract depends on, without placing trust in any central entity. In a DON, a user’s smart contract makes an on-chain request to a ChainLink interface smart contract, which posts an event to many separate oracle nodes. Each oracle node queries multiple data sources for the requested information and aggregates it to filter erroneous or malicious sources. The oracle nodes respond to the ChainLink interface contract, which performs a second level of aggregation to filter erroneous or malicious oracles. This dual-layer filtering guarantees trust in the final data without requiring trust in any individual oracle or data source. ChainLink provides a robust information-retrieval service that has become widely used across the industry. However, by itself ChainLink is limited to data retrieval. The LayerZero protocol leverages the ChainLink DON model as a component to provide the more powerful abstraction of trustless valid delivery of messages between chains.

2.2 LayerZero in practice

Developers can use LayerZero to build complex cross-chain applications without sacrificing trustlessness or introducing complex intermediate chains/smart contracts. Figure 3 illustrates the functionality of LayerZero in the context of building an exchange.

A centralized exchange, shown on the left, requires users to deposit their tokens with a central trusted authority, which then keeps track of that deposit off-chain and grants coins on other chains as the user requests them. Placing trust in this authority defeats the purpose of using blockchain to begin with, which has resulted in the emergence of distributed exchanges.

The center diagram shows, on a high level, how a typical decentralized exchange works—by using a smart contract-governed consensus protocol to facilitate the automatic minting of coins on chain B, DEXs are able to overcome the necessity for a centralized, trusted off-chain middleman. However, one key limitation is that DEXs involve an intermediate token and intermediate chain, and only mints an intermediary or wrapped token on chain B as opposed to the actual token the user wants. The user must then exchange the intermediary token (e.g. RUNE) or wrapped token (e.g. ANY) for the desired token in an additional transaction. This intermediary/wrapped token, second transaction, as well as the intermediate chain are all unnecessary overheads to what should ideally be a single seamless transaction. The right side of Figure 3 shows what an exchange built on LayerZero would look like, with chain A able to initiate a single cross-chain transaction that facilitates the local transaction on chain A and notifies the application on chain B that they can safely grant a token to the user. In this application, LayerZero enables a clean and minimal single-transaction swap that does not include any intermediate tokens. The actual exchange protocol is handled by smart contracts on either side of the cross-chain transaction, with LayerZero delivering messages between the two. This provides a great deal of flexibility, and follows the end-to-end principle [18] with the majority of the high level exchange logic handled by smart contracts on the source and the destination chains.

3 Valid Delivery

In this section, we describe the fundamental properties of trustless inter-chain communication. To formally characterize the problem of validating a transaction on a different chain, we define the idea of *valid delivery*. Valid delivery is a communication primitive that enables cross-chain token transfer by providing the following guarantees:

1. Every message m sent over the network is coupled with a transaction t on the sender-side chain.
2. A message m is delivered to the receiver if and only if the associated transaction t is valid and has been committed on the sender-side chain.

Centralized exchanges guarantee valid delivery, in that the agreement between the client and the exchange is that the client will transfer their token from one chain to the exchange, and the exchange will, upon receipt of that token, issue some balance (non-cryptocurrency). This non-cryptocurrency balance can then be withdrawn from any available chain, a convenience which is made possible by broad pools of liquidity maintained by the exchange on each of the supported chains. The exchange acts as the middleman in this transaction and the user must trust them to uphold their end of the bargain. However, a malicious or compromised exchange could take tokens from the client, issue balance, and then refuse to allow withdrawal of that balance from another chain, effectively stealing tokens from the user. Even if the user is willing to trust the exchange, recent years have seen many successful attempts to hack or compromise cryptocurrency exchanges [15], so users are better served with a solution that does not require any trusted middleman. At a higher level, one of the core tenants of cryptocurrencies is their independence from centralized entities like banks, so relying on a centralized exchange defeats their purpose.

An alternative to using a centralized exchange is a decentralized exchange such as THORChain [23] or AnySwap [2]. All existing DEX use an intermediary token, such as RUNE in the case of THORChain or ANY in the case of AnySwap, as the transaction t . Because these intermediary tokens are governed by the respective protocols of each DEX, the DEX is able to guarantee valid delivery, as it is impossible for a malicious user to fake the intermediary token. Existing DEX solutions are not ideal because they involve two intermediate transactions—one to convert the sender’s token to an intermediary token and one to convert the intermediary token to the desired “real” token on the recipient chain. In addition to this, it is necessary for the user to fully trust the intermediate consensus layer that confirms the transaction on the source chain and conveys intent to mint the

token to the destination chain. While existing exchanges do enable cross-chain token transfer, they do so at the cost of unnecessary complexity and cost. The downsides of this are evident in that cross-chain applications have not seen broad adoption. The ideal solution to the inter-chain transaction problem is one that uses a single one-swap transaction between chains without involving any trusted middle entity—in other words *trustless* valid delivery. In our work, we implement a *generic messaging protocol* that provides trustless valid delivery of arbitrary user data, not just tokens. Distributed exchanges or other DeFi applications would be implemented using our messaging primitive to provide cross-chain transactions, and the degree of flexibility provided by a low-level messaging protocol enables higher-level applications to implement a wide range of previously-impossible functionality.

4 Design

The core of LayerZero is a communication protocol that provides trustless valid delivery. Our protocol is built on a series of components introduced in Section 4.1. We discuss the communication flow of the transfer protocol in Section 4.2, describe how LayerZero is able to achieve valid delivery without involving trusted intermediary services in Section 4.3, and present our novel design for a low-cost smart contract-based light client endpoint in Section 4.4.

4.1 LayerZero components

LayerZero Endpoints are the user-facing interface to LayerZero. Each chain in the LayerZero network has one LayerZero Endpoint implemented as a series of on-chain smart contracts. An Endpoint’s purpose is to allow the user to send a message using the LayerZero protocol backend, guaranteeing for valid delivery.

A LayerZero Endpoint is split into four modules: Communicator, Validator, Network, and Libraries. The Communicator, Validator, and Network modules comprise the core functionality of the Endpoint (Figure 4), while each new chain supported by LayerZero is added as an additional Library. This design allows us to add support for new chains without modifying the three core modules. We explain the functions of each module in Section 4.4.

The **Oracle** is a third party service that provides a mechanism to, independently of the other LayerZero components, read a block header from one chain and send it to another chain. In theory, this Oracle can be any third party service that provides this mechanism, but in practice we expect to use ChainLink [7, 4], which is

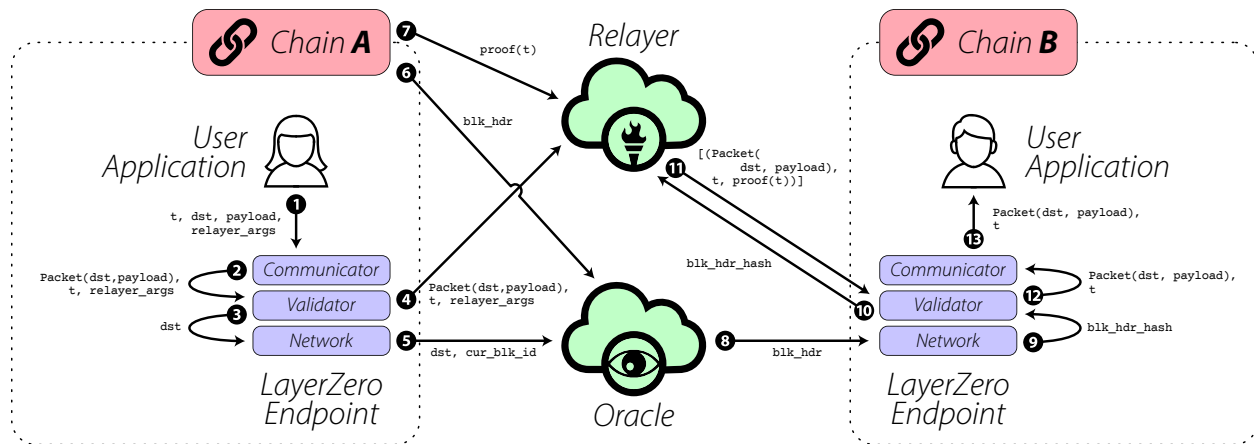


Figure 4: The communication flow in a single LayerZero cross-chain transaction.

the current industry leader for decentralized oracle networks.

The **Relayer** is an off-chain service that is similar in function to an Oracle, but instead of fetching block headers it fetches the proof for a specified transaction.

To ensure valid delivery, the only requirement is that for any given message sent using the LayerZero protocol, the Oracle and Relayer must be independent of each other. The protocol itself does not require any specific implementation of a Relayer, and in theory the users of LayerZero could even implement their own Relayer service. This design allows users to be sure that the Relayer cannot collude with the Oracle, and this independence is what allows us to implement trustless validated delivery, as shown in Section 4.3. In practice, LayerZero provides the Relayer service while the Oracle is handled by ChainLink’s decentralized oracle network and associated consensus mechanisms.

4.2 LayerZero protocol

Figure 4 illustrates the steps involved in the valid delivery of a single LayerZero message. Each encircled number in the figure represents a step of the protocol and corresponds to a paragraph in this section. This section walks through the example of a user application on Chain A sending a single message to a user application on Chain B via LayerZero. In Section 5, we describe how the various components and protocol steps are implemented in the case of sending messages between two Ethereum Virtual Machines.

Step 1: The user application on chain A (App A) executes some series of actions as part of transaction T . We uniquely identify transaction T by the transaction identifier t —the format of this identifier may vary depending on the type of chain A. A step included in transaction T is the transmission of a message over LayerZero with valid

delivery conditioned on T . For illustration purposes, and without loss of generality, we assume that in this scenario App A is using our reference Relayer. App A sends a request to the LayerZero Communicator containing the following information:

- t : The unique transaction identifier for T .
- dst : A global identifier pointing to a smart contract on chain B .
- $payload$: Any data that App A wishes to send to App B.
- $relayer_args$: Arguments describing payment information in the event that App A wishes to use the reference Relayer.

Step 2: The Communicator constructs a LayerZero packet containing dst and $payload$, referred to as $Packet(dst, payload)$, and sends it, along with t and $relayer_args$, to the Validator.

Step 3: The Validator sends t and dst to Network. This step notifies Network that the block header for the current block on chain A needs to be sent to chain B.

Step 4: Validator forwards $Packet(dst, payload)$, t , and $relayer_args$ to the Relayer, notifying the Relayer that the transaction proof for T needs to be prefetched and eventually sent to chain B. This happens concurrently with **Step 3**.

Step 5: Network sends dst and the block ID of the current transaction (cur_blk_id) to the Oracle. This notifies the Oracle to fetch the block header for the current block on chain A and send it to chain B. In the event that multiple LayerZero transactions occurred in the same block, **Step 5** is only executed once.

Step 6: Oracle reads the block header (blk_hdr) from chain A.

Step 7: The Relayer reads the transaction proof associated with transaction T ($\text{proof}(t)$) from chain A , and stores it off-chain. **Steps 6 and 7** occur asynchronously to each other.

Step 8: The Oracle confirms that the block corresponding to `blk_hdr` is stably committed on chain A and then sends `blk_hdr` to Network on chain B . The mechanism for determining when this happens varies per chain, but will typically involve waiting for some number of block confirmations.

Step 9: Network sends the block hash, specified as `blk_hdr_hash`, to the Validator.

Step 10: The Validator forwards `blk_hdr_hash` to the Relayer.

Step 11: After receiving `blk_hdr_hash`, the Relayer sends a list of any `Packet(dst, payload), t, proof(t)` tuples that match the current block. In the event that multiple users simultaneously send messages between the same endpoints, there may be multiple packets and associated transaction proofs within the same block.

Step 12: The Validator uses the received transaction proofs in conjunction with the block headers stored by Network to validate whether the associated transaction T is valid and committed. If the block header and transaction proof do not match, then the message is discarded. If they do match, then `Packet(dst, payload)` is sent to the Communicator.

Step 13: The Communicator emits `Packet(dst, payload)` to App B .

4.3 Achieving trustless valid delivery

Trustlessness: At the crux of LayerZero’s design is the idea that the user need not trust the components of LayerZero. Instead of requiring trust, which is a strong condition, we only require the weaker condition of *independence* between the Oracle and Relayer. This requirement of independence instead of trust is one aspect of what allows LayerZero to be efficient and lightweight. As long as there is no malicious collusion between the Oracle and Relayer, then LayerZero guarantees valid delivery.

Valid delivery: By the LayerZero protocol shown in Section 4.2, a message m is delivered by the Communicator to the user application if and only if the transaction proof for the transaction t associated with m can be validated in **Step 12**. This validation step will succeed if and only if the block header and the transaction proof match, which will only occur in the following two scenarios:

1. The block header provided by the Oracle and the transaction proof provided by the Relayer are both valid.

2. The block header provided by the Oracle and the transaction proof provided by the Relayer are both invalid, but still match.

Scenario 2 can only happen if the Oracle and the Relayer collude, as it is statistically impossible to send a transaction proof that can be validated against a block header without knowledge of that specific block header, and vice versa. However, LayerZero’s design eliminates the possibility of collusion, as outlined in Section 1. Thus, if a message is delivered to the user application on the receiver side, it is guaranteed to meet the properties of valid delivery.

As outlined in Section 3, a communication protocol which can guarantee *trustless* valid delivery, namely valid delivery without placing trust in intermediary entities or tokens, is the ideal solution to enable cross-chain transactions. LayerZero is the first and only system to prove this property. This fact will drive user adoption of LayerZero as the preferred method of cross-chain messaging.

4.4 LayerZero Endpoint

A LayerZero Endpoint is currently implemented as a series of smart contracts on each chain included in the LayerZero network. The core functionality of a LayerZero Endpoint is encapsulated in three modules: the Communication, Validation, and Network. These modules act in a manner similar to a network stack, with messages sent down the stack on the sender side—Communicator to Validator to Network—then up the stack on the recipient side.

In addition to the core modules, LayerZero Endpoint can be extended via Libraries, which are auxiliary smart contracts that define how communication for a specific chain should be handled. Each chain in the LayerZero network has an associated Library, and each Endpoint includes a copy of every Library. This modular design allows the LayerZero network to be quickly and easily extended to include new chains on demand. In addition, communication between two chains only requires that their respective libraries be present on both ends, making LayerZero a fully-connected network with the ability to orchestrate transactions between any pair of nodes.

4.5 LayerZero Endpoint cost scalability

As many readers will likely point out, running smart contracts on Layer 1 chains can be cost prohibitive, especially as the amount of stored data increases. To make the LayerZero Endpoint practical, it was necessary for us to design the most lightweight client possible. Previous work on trustless cross-chain validation through cross-chain state machine replication (SMR), such as Golden

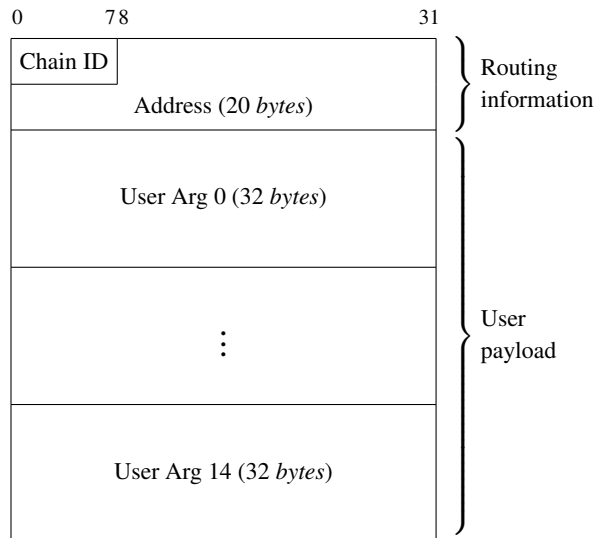


Figure 5: LayerZero packet layout for EVM endpoints.

Gate [11], could cost millions of dollars per day to run on popular Layer 1 chains like Ethereum.

To solve this problem, we set out to design the most lightweight client possible. Our key observation is that replicating and storing block headers within the client is not necessary. Rather, we delegate the task of fetching the necessary cross-chain headers and transaction proofs to off-chain entities: the Oracle and Relayer. This results in LayerZero Endpoints being incredibly lightweight, making them cost-effective even on notoriously expensive [20] chains like Ethereum.

5 Case Study: LayerZero on EVM

In this section, we briefly describe the details of how we implemented support for running LayerZero on Ethereum Virtual Machines (EVMs) [13]. For the sake of brevity, we focus on the aspects of the system whose implementation is likely to vary by chain and highlight how our implementation handles the specific requirements of the Ethereum chain. As mentioned in Section 4.1, the current version of LayerZero relies on ChainLink to provide the Oracle service, and expects users to use the Relayer service that we provide.

LayerZero packet: The format of the LayerZero packet will vary depending on the source and destination chains. We illustrate the precise layout of the LayerZero packet for EVM endpoints [19] in Figure 5. Each field functions as follows:

<i>Field</i>	<i>Description</i>
Chain ID	A unique identifier for each chain on the LayerZero network.
Address	The address of the recipient smart contract on the destination chain.
User Arg 0 – 14	The payload sent by the user application—in EVM this can contain up to 15 32-byte args.

Sender-side chain transaction stability: To ensure that the message transaction is stable on the source chain, we rely on the inherent properties of decentralized oracle networks—the Oracle will only notify the destination chain of a particular block header after it hears some number of block confirmations, which in the case of Ethereum is 15. Precisely speaking, **Step 8** of the LayerZero protocol (Section 4.2) will only execute after the Oracle hears 15 block confirmations on chain A.

LayerZero Endpoint: We implement the LayerZero Endpoint as a series of smart contracts, composed of the four main modules we describe in Section 4.4. For most existing blockchains, including the Ethereum blockchain, we are able to implement the Communicator, Validator, and Network each as separate smart contracts. However, this design does not preclude the implementation of LayerZero Endpoint on (future) chains with different requirements.

The Library component of the LayerZero Endpoint is the key to providing support for the Ethereum blockchain in this case study. We implement a Library to handle the construction of the EVM-specific LayerZero packet shown in Figure 5 and handle the encoding and decoding of EVM smart contract address information.

An additional responsibility of the Library is to handle the actual computation involved in validating the transaction proof. Our EVM Library handles Merkle-Patricia Tree validation [16] for transactions on an EVM block, which we base on an open-source implementation by Golden Gate [11].

6 Applications on LayerZero

Cross-chain decentralized exchange: As briefly described in Section 2.2, LayerZero enables a cross-chain DEX (cross-chain bridge) that deals exclusively in native assets. Contrary to existing DEX designs that issue wrapped tokens or go through intermediary sidechains, a DEX built using LayerZero to send messages between chains can be built such that liquidity pools exist on both chains, and users can simply deposit their native assets in one pool and withdraw native assets from another. LayerZero’s messaging primitive is powerful enough to enable direct bridges (1:1 pricing), automated market making ($ab = k$ pricing), and any other derivation (such as

one similar to Curve DAO pricing [25]). The guarantee of valid delivery that LayerZero provides enables a wide range of decentralized exchange applications.

Multi-chain yield aggregator: Current yield aggregators typically operate within the confines of single chain ecosystems, with projects such as Yearn Finance [27] enabling yield aggregation using single chain strategies. One key weakness of these single chain yield aggregation systems is that they cannot take advantage of any yield opportunities outside of their current ecosystem, potentially missing out on many of the best yields. A yield aggregator that uses LayerZero for cross-chain transactions would allow for strategies that tap into the best opportunities across all ecosystems, increasing access to high yield opportunities and enabling users to take advantage of market inefficiency. A multi-chain yield aggregator would be strictly better than a single-chain yield aggregator, as in the worst case the strategy would degrade to taking advantages of opportunities on only one chain, and in the best case it would have exponentially more opportunities to choose from.

Multi-chain lending: Today, users have no easy way to take advantage of opportunities on chains where they do not hold assets. For example, suppose that a user with assets consolidated in ETH wants to take advantage of an opportunity on Polygon [17]. Their choices are to either (1) move their entire asset base to another chain and convert it to the desired currency, or (2) lend their assets on Ethereum, borrow the desired asset, and then bridge that asset to the destination chain. LayerZero enables a lending protocol that would allow the user to keep their entire asset base in-place on Ethereum, lend it out, then borrow directly in MATIC on Polygon. This eliminates intermediary costs such as bridge and swap fees.

These three examples represent but a tiny fraction of the many possibilities that LayerZero enables. By leveraging LayerZero, developers will be able to write their applications without worrying about differing semantics between inter- and intra-chain transactions, and users will be able to freely move liquidity across chains. We look forward to the creative new applications that the community will develop given the power of trustless cross-chain transactions.

7 Conclusion

This paper introduced the design and implementation of LayerZero, the first trustless cross-chain communication platform that does not involve any intermediate transactions. We showed that by leveraging two independent, untrusted off-chain entities, the Oracle and Relayer, LayerZero is able to achieve valid delivery without requiring costly cross-chain state machine replication or intermediary tokens. Our protocol is designed in a way that does

not preclude the use of arbitrary relayer services, which ensures that there is no collusion between the Relayer and Oracle. The LayerZero protocol enables native transactions between supported chains, while the novel LayerZero Endpoint design can be easily extended to support any chain. In addition to this, our Endpoint design is lightweight enough to run on expensive Layer 1 chains such as Ethereum without incurring prohibitive costs. We presented a case study of how to implement support for EVM-based chains in LayerZero, using a reference Relayer implementation in conjunction with ChainLink’s decentralized oracle network to enable cross-chain transactions through LayerZero.

LayerZero is the backbone that will connect the various disjoint blockchain ecosystems and allow frictionless movement of liquidity, data, and ideas between chains and communities.

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