

Learning Goals

- Lecture 10 (Blockchain, Bitcoin)
 - Basic concepts (UTXO, mining, chain)
 - Advantages / disadvantages



Introduction

- Bitcoin is an <u>experimental</u> digital currency
 - Bitcoin is fully peer-2-peer (no central entity)
 - 1st Bitcoin issued on January 3, 2009
 - Smallest unit: 0.00000001 BTC (1 satoshi)
- Key characteristics
 - Maximum of ~21 million BTC
 - Every transaction broadcast to all peers
 - Every peers knows all transactions (~400 GByte as of today)
 - Validation by proof-of-work (partial hash collision)
 - Difficult to fake proof-of-work
 - No double-spending
- The initiator is unknown so far





Who is Satoshi Nakamoto?

- The New Yorker believes that Satoshi Nakamoto was Michael Clear.
 - Analyzed texts from Nakamoto and searching for linguistic clues
 - 2nd possible candidate Vili Lehdonvirta
- Fast Company argues its either Neal King, Vladimir Oksman, or Charles Bry.
- Other names suggested: Martii Malmi (involved in Bitcoins since the beginning), Jed McCaleb (founder of Ripple), Donal O'Mahony, Michael Peirce, Hitesh Tewari (authors of Electronic Payment Systems for E-Commerce 2nd edition), Shinichi Mochizuki (Math Prof. Kyoto University), Hal Finney, Michael Weber, Wei Dai, Nick Szabo, Craig Wright (wired article),
- Dorian S Nakamoto (a guy with the same name)
- Satoshi is probably rich, first miner, may have ~1mio BTC
- Craig Wright, May 2016: «I'm Satoshi Nakamoto», fails to deliver proof

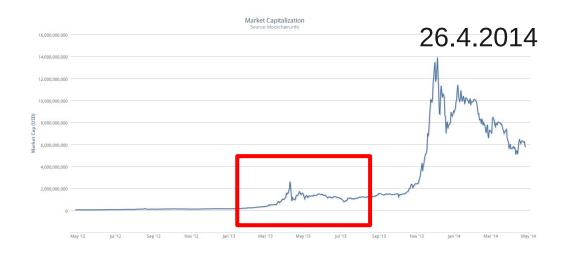


Bitcoin's Market Capitalization in USD

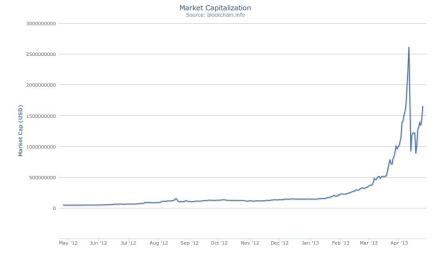
• Bitcoin boom, started in 2013 – current price

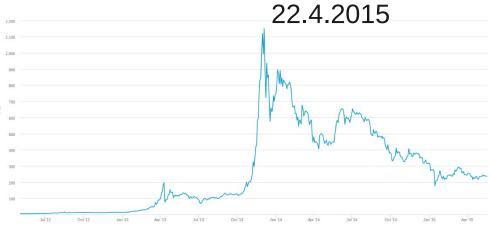






24.4.2013



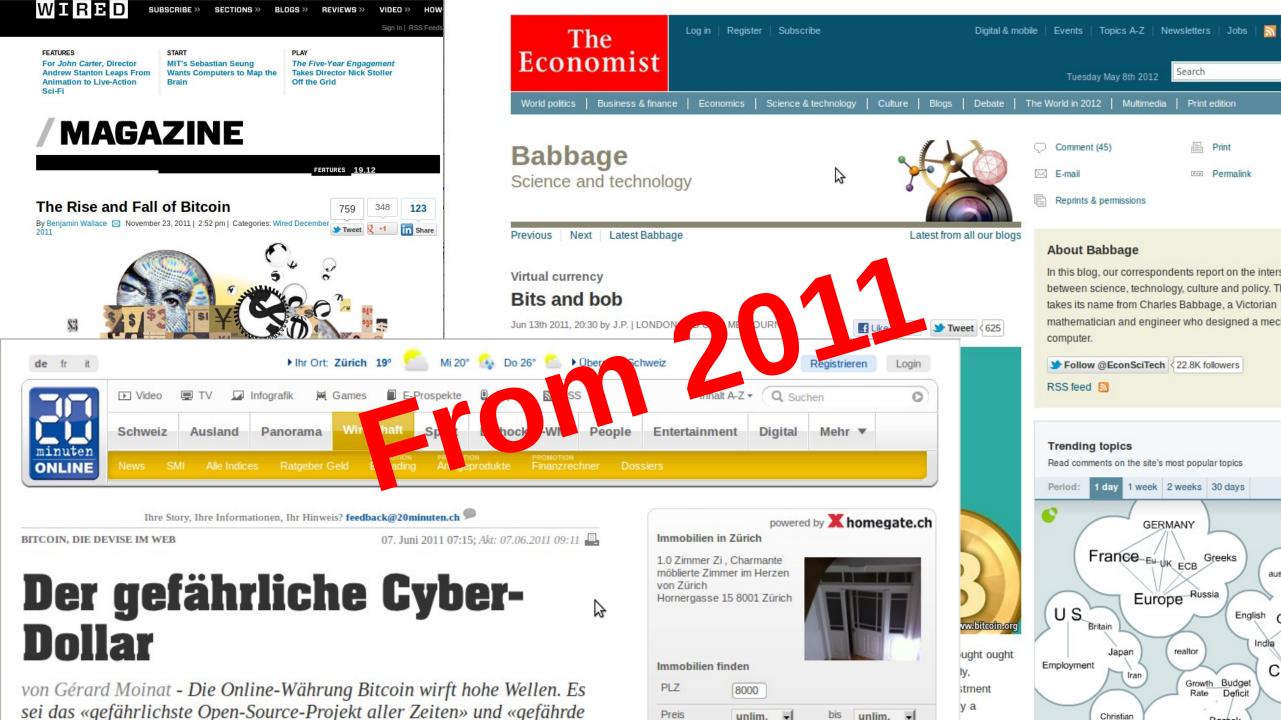




Bitcoin's Price USD 2022







Bitcoins in the News

- As of 2022 er" [link]
- 02.05.2022, Analytics Insight "Nobody wants Bitcoin Now! The Golden Days of BTC are Over" [link]
- 02.05.2022, Cointelegraph
 "Buffett back bashing Bitcoin, claims it 'doesn't produce anything'" [link]
- 27.04.2022, BBC
 "Bitcoin becomes official currency in Central African Republic" [link]
- 01.05.2022, Bitcoin.com
 "Solana Co-Founder Believes Bitcoin Needs to Change to Proof-of-Stake Consensus to Remain Relevant" [link]



Bitcoin - Introduction

- Not relying on trust, but on strong cryptography
- Weak anonymity (pseudonimity)
 - All peers know all transactions
 - Clustering: e.g. if a transaction has multiple input addresses, assume those addresses belong to the same wallet. (example)
- Not controlled by a single entity
 - Development community, no central bank forks Bitcoin Cash, SV
- BIP: Bitcoin Improvement Proposals
- Bitcoins can be exchange for real currencies
 - Several companies allow to exchange BTC for Dollar, Euro, ...
- US, CH considered Bitcoin friendly, China (energy), Turkey not that much



Bitcoin in Numbers / Fake Volume

- Spread, e.g. ETH
- High spread, should be around 0.01USD

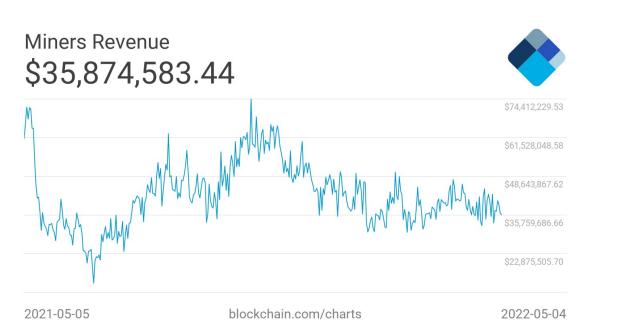
- 1 BTC ≈ 36930 US\$ (05.05.2022)
- Total of 19 Million BTC mined
 - Market capitalization of <u>0.7 Trillion US</u>\$
 - <u>Volume fake?</u> E.g., <u>CoinBene</u>, RightBTC

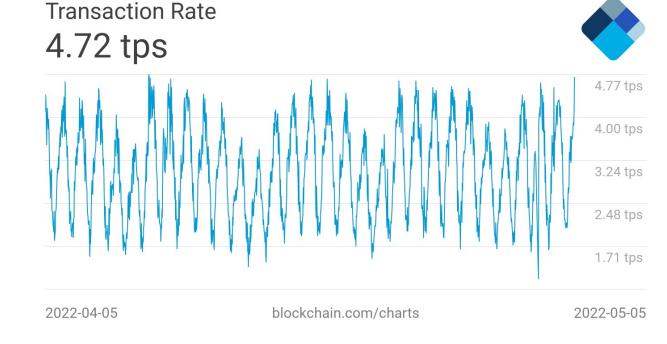
9	Bitfinex	ETH/USD	\$2,405.70	\$22,429,625	\$8,879,712	\$149,025,250	0.47%	High	645	Recently
10	B Bitstamp	ETH/USD	\$2,409.14	\$2,117,937	\$2,415,352	\$120,185,425	0.38%	High	396	Recently
11	Binance	ETH/EUR	\$2,423.08	\$731,224	\$1,017,017	\$114,211,638	0.36%	High	727	Recently



Bitcoin Transactions

- 450,000 transactions per day (highest)
 - ~2-5 transactions per second
- Transaction fees per day ~ <u>5-130 BTC</u>







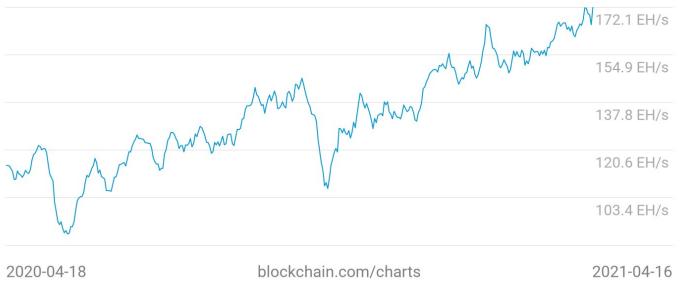
Bitcoin Numbers

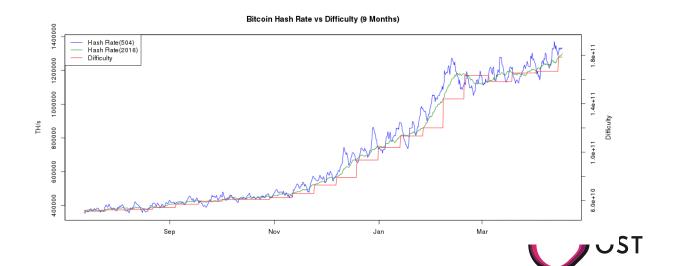
- Network Hashrate
 - ~3 YottaFLOPS in 2022
 - ~2.1 YottaFLOPS in 2021
 - ~1.4 YottaFLOPS in 2020
 - ~635 ZettaFLOPS in 2019
 - ~4 ZettaFLOPS in 2015
 - ~714 ExaFLOPS in 2014
 - ~900 PetaFLOPS in 2013
 - ~155 PetaFLOPS in 2012
- Adjust time: ~14 days
- Fastest supercomputer (top500.org) Summit
 148 PetaFLOPS (max), all
 500 ~6 ExaFLOPS
- Fugaku with 442 PetaFLOPS
 - · exascale-level processing

Hash Rate

172.1 EH/s





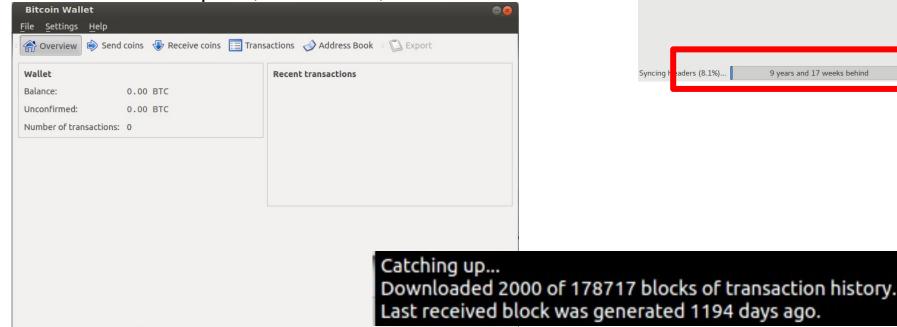


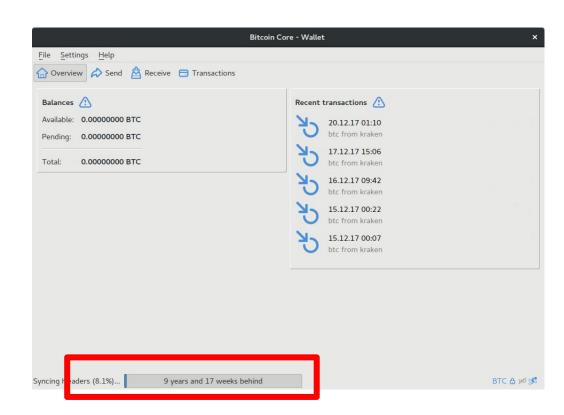
Bitcoin Example

- Bitcoin is also the name of the software
 - 2012: ~2 hours and 1.8G less disk space later...
 - 2013: 8G disk space
 - 2014: 19G disk space

Synchronizing with network...

2015: 36G disk space, 2016: 71G, 2019: 220 GB







Bitcoin Example

- Not easy to buy BTC...
 - Especially with credit cards / paypal / okpay

- Decided to transfer via bank
 - SWIFT (financial messaging network) fee 25CHF, send 20USD
 - Exchange rate 0.94000 → fee of 1,000 Yen → ~7.2USD

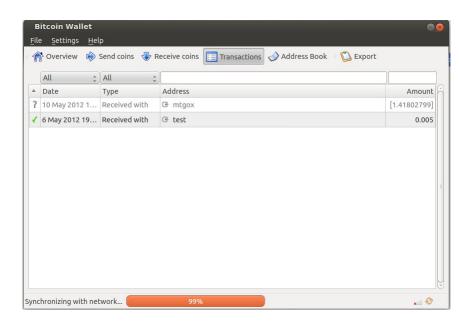
Spend 43.80 CHF for ~1.42 lousy BTC (2012) on Mt.Gox

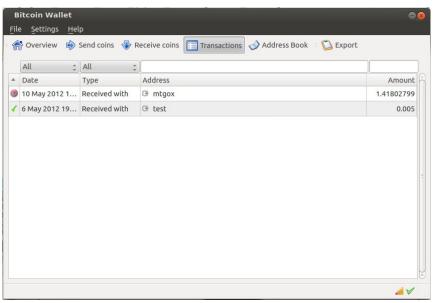
• Now, transfer with bitstamp, kraken: register, proof of residency, SEPA bank transfer → easier



Bitcoin Client

- 2012: Not easy to buy BTC... (credit cards / paypal)
- 2016: more market places
 - http://bitstamp.net, https://www.kraken.com/
 - Not operating: http://mtgox.com, http://bitcoin-24.com, http://bitcoin-central.net
- 2021: it's getting better
 - SBB
 - Exchanges: KYC, delays
- Good idea: don't leave coins in an online wallet







Mechanism

- A wallet has public-private keys (wallet.dat)
 - Public key, ECDSA 256 bit → Bitcoin address (can receive bitcoins)
 - Simple address ~ base58(RIPEM160(Sha256(ecdsa public key)))
 - E.g. 1GCeaKuhDYnNLNR6LGmBtKhPqEJD4KeEtF
 - Private key used for signing transactions

Transaction

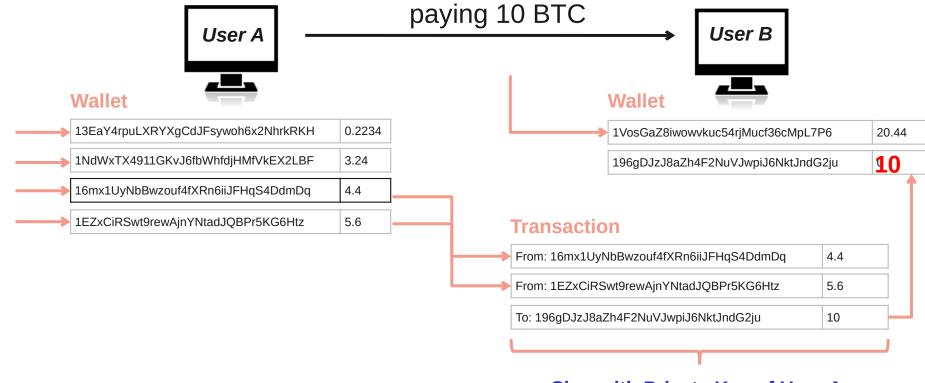
- Peer A wants to send BTC to peer B → creates transaction message
- Transaction contains input / output
 - where the BTC came from and where it goes
- Peer A broadcasts the transaction to all the peers in the network
- Transaction stored in blocks → block is created / verified ~10min





Key Bitcoin Operations

- Private key authorizes the transaction ("access")
 - If keys are stolen, thief may use "your" coins
 - If keys are lost, coins are lost
 - In UTXO (unspent transaction output) systems, complete output is spent

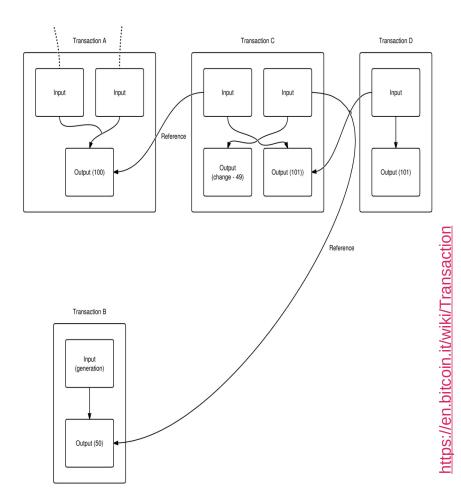




Mechanism

- Avoiding double spending
 - Transactions in blocks are confirmed.
 - guessing value that results in zero bits (0000000000001805ff174586 b6acf100f733aaf634e92f9580b4fac9272ed97)
 - Chained proofs of work
- Generation of coins
 - Mining / creating blocks → Miner get currently6.25 BTC per creation
 - adjustable difficulty 6 blocks / h
 - Sometime in 2024 reward will be 3.125, now (6.25)

- Transactions have one or more inputs
 - A sends 100 BTC to C, C generates 50 BTC. C sends 101 BTC to D, and send himself some change. D sends the 101 BTC to someone



Bitcoin - Protocol

• TX in details

version		01 00 00 00
input count		01
input	previous output hash (reversed)	48 4d 40 d4 5b 9e a0 d6 52 fc a8 25 8a b7 ca a4 25 41 eb 52 97 58 57 f9 6f b5 0c d7 32 c8 b4 81
	previous output index	00 00 00 00
	script length	8a
	scriptSig	47 30 44 02 20 2c b2 65 bf 10 70 7b f4 93 46 c3 51 5d d3 d1 6f c4 54 61 8c 58 ec 0a 0f f4 48 a6 76 c5 4f f7 13 02 20 6c 66 24 d7 62 a1 fc ef 46 18 28 4e ad 8f 08 67 8a c0 5b 13 c8 42 35 f1 65 4e 6a d1 68 23 3e 82 01 41 04 14 e3 01 b2 32 8f 17 44 2c 0b 83 10 d7 87 bf 3d 8a 40 4c fb d0 70 4f 13 5b 6a d4 b2 d3 ee 75 13 10 f9 81 92 6e 53 a6 e8 c3 9b d7 d3 fe fd 57 6c 54 3c ce 49 3c ba c0 63 88 f2 65 1d 1a ac bf cd
	sequence	ff ff ff
output count		01
output	value	62 64 01 00 00 00 00 00
	script length	19
	scriptPubKey	76 a9 14 c8 e9 09 96 c7 c6 08 0e e0 62 84 60 0c 68 4e d9 04 d1 4c 5c 88 ac
block lock time		00 00 00 00



Bitcoin Scripting Language

ScriptSig

PUSHDATA

signature data and SIGHASH_ALL

PUSHDATA

public key data

ScriptPubKey

OP DUP

OP_HASH160

PUSHDATA

Bitcoin address (public key hash)

OP_EQUALVERIFY

OP CHECKSIG

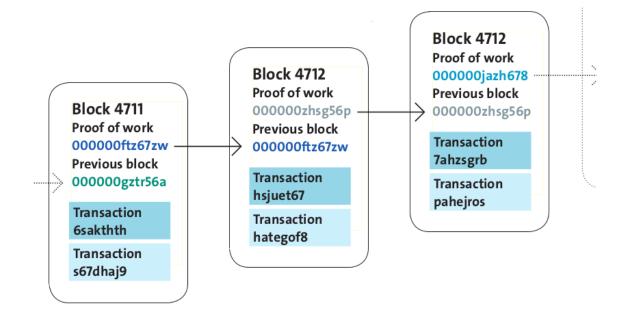
- Non-turing complete (e.g. No loops)
- With scripts
 - · Multisig, n-of-m, escrow and dispute mediation
 - · Micropayment channel, refund tx in future
- Opcodes <u>all codes</u>
 - Data operations
 - OP_PUSHDATA1, OP_PUSHDATA4,...
 - Flow control
 - OP_IF, OP_ELSE, ...
 - Stack
 - OP_DUP, OP_SWAP, ...
 - Arithmetic
 - OP_ADD, OP_ABS, ...
 - Crypto
 - OP_SHA256, OP_CHECKSIGVERIFY



Blockchain

- Transactions are collected in blocks
 - New block created approximately every 10 min
- Blocks contain solved crypto puzzles
 - In the form of partial <u>hash collisions</u> (SHA256)
- A block has a pointer to previous <u>block</u> → <u>Blockchain</u>

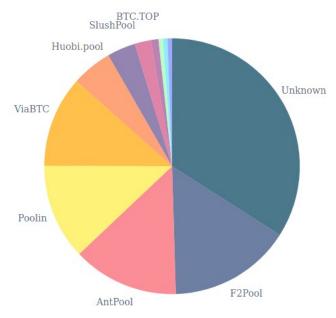
- Creation of blocks is called mining (reward)
 - Miners use highly specialized hardware!





Mechanism - Mining

- Couple of big miners
 - Miners specialized, AMD GPUs, FPGA,
 ASIC (application-specific integrated circuit) [1][2][
 3]



http://blockchain.info/pools

- Mining = creating valid blocks
- Blocks are linked to previous blocks
 - Longest block survive (most difficult)
- Different level of confirmations
 - 3-6 block conf. is considered secure
- Dangerous if someone has more than 50% computing power
 - Can exclude and modify the ordering of transactions



Mining Evolution – CPU



Source: https://99bitcoins.com/20-insane-bitcoin-mining-rigs/



Mining Evolution – GPU





Mining Evolution – FPGA





Mining Evolution – ASIC Farms

Big mining facilities

 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K8kua5B5K3I https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4qbkQ3cK8 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XWPifXIWPwE https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OLddN0y2cS8 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ekOcDG2D8E https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AJhJKSx_70 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f0HC1Udk6-E



Source: https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/news/knc-miner-to-build-second-facility-in-the-node-pole/



Mining: Evolution ASIC

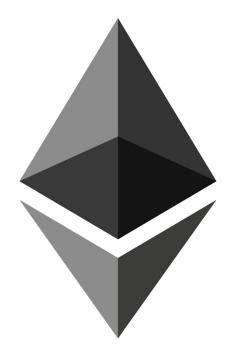
- Scenario: old ASIC miner
 - Example: Avalon Batch #2
 - 70GHash/s
- Generated ~0.005CHF per day in 2020
- Generates ~0.02CHF per day in 2021
- Uses 700W
 - 0.6KWh with 0.08 / 0.04CHF
 - Cost per day 2.59 CHF (Hochtarif, Mo-Sa 06:00-22:00)
 - Cost per day 1.30 CHF (Niedertarif, rest)





Many Coins – Similar Mechanism

- All electronic backed by scarce resource avoid: double spending
 - Bitcoin: SHA256 partial hash collision: time, ASIC, electricity
 - Ethereum: variant of Dagger-Hashimoto, time, GPU, memory, electricity, miner store dataset: 1GB, verification only needs 16MB
 - Ethereum: Opcodes in Bitcoin, smart contracts in Ethereum
 - Litecoin: scrypt partial hash collision: time, GPU, memory, electricity
 - Ripple XRP: Unique node list (trusted validators, 1000): web of trust
 - Tezos, next Ethereum: proof of stake:
 - Holding/staking 1% will generate e.g., 1% of coins
 - Energy efficient / proof of stake
 - Cardano/EOS/...many more





Discussion (1)

- Disadvantages
 - Power consumption
 - ~ as much as Netherlands
 - Not scalable
 - Bitcoin with 5 tps vs. VISA 57,000 tps (23.12) [tps: transactions per sec]



- Anonymity
 - Can be used for illegal activities

- Advantages
 - Low (fixed) tx fees
 - \sim 102 satoshi per byte / 14USD
 - Scalable
 - Hardware/storage gets faster

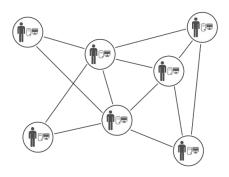


- Anonymity
 - No privacy concerns/ datamining difficult



Discussion (2)

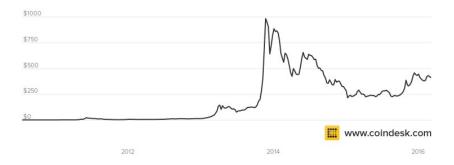
- Advantages
 - No major "crashes"
 - Mt.Gox was exchange site!
 - Decentralized
 - Open protocol
 - Forks



- Many other blockchain use cases
 - Smart contracts



- Disadvantages
 - Volatile exchange rate



- Central elemements
 - Core developers

