

SpaceMint

Overcoming Bitcoin's waste of energy

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joint work with

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- Digital currency
- Decentralized (no bank issuing coins)
- Pseudonymous
- Controlled Inflation

Overview

1 Bitcoin

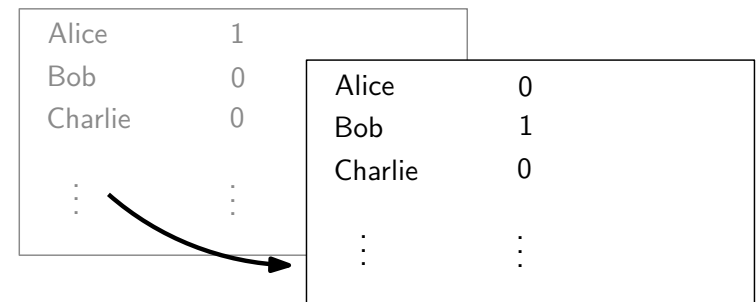
- Transactions
- Blockchain
- Proof of work
- Problems with PoW

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- Proofs of space
- Issues with PoSp
- New blockchain format

Ledger

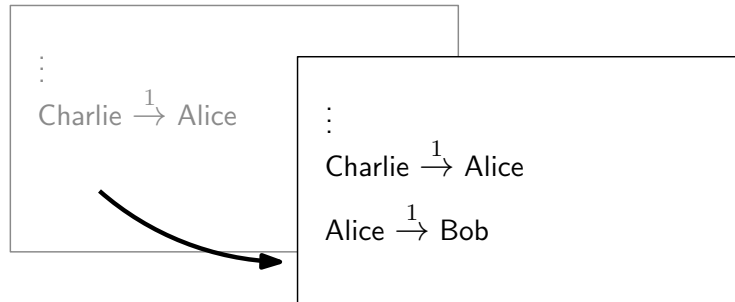
Public ledger



Alice: transfer 1 → Bob

Ledger

Public ledger (records all transactions)



how to identify?

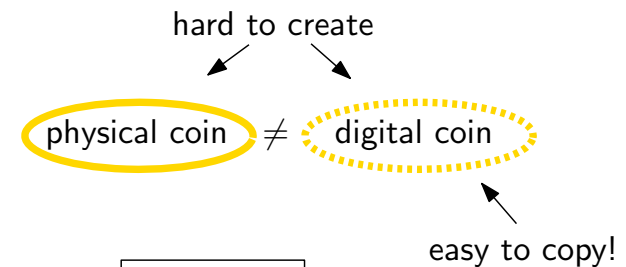
Transactions

- Alice owns pk_A i.e. it's in the ledger
- Bob creates pk_B
- Alice signs $pk_A \rightarrow pk_B$ and adds to ledger

Digital signatures

- Alice can create a **key pair**
 - **private key** used to sign messages
 - **public key** lets anyone verify signatures
- **Unforgeability**: no one can forge signature w/o knowing secret key
- Public key \leftrightarrow coin
- Private key: enables spending of coin

Double-spending



- Alice signs $pk_A \rightarrow pk_B$
- Alice signs $pk_A \rightarrow pk_C$

Ledger only accepts if

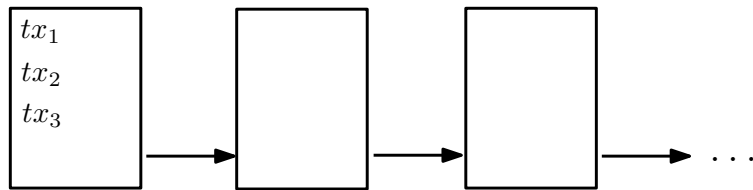
- exists transaction $* \rightarrow pk_A$!
- no transaction ~~$pk_A \rightarrow *$~~

Decentralization

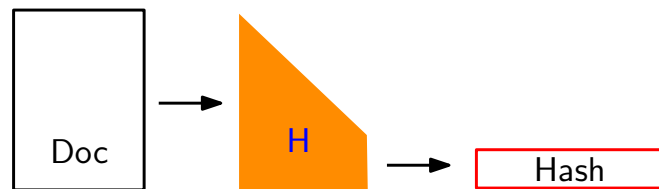
How to eliminate authority that

- checks validity of tx's
- publishes new tx's in ledger

The Blockchain

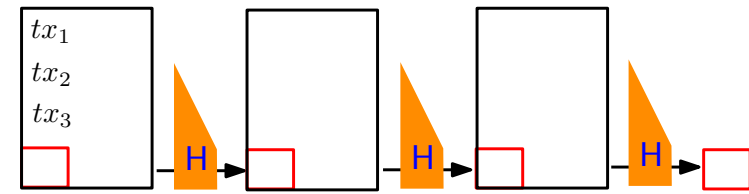


Cryptographic hash functions



- outputs look random
 - ⇒ small modifs result in huge changes
 - ⇒ hard to find preimage
 - ⇒ **best way to find input with hash from some subset is randomly trying**

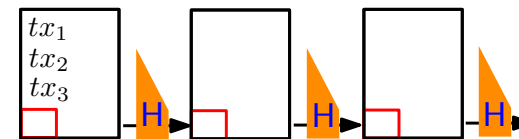
The Blockchain



- blocks linked by including hash of previous block
⇒ **cannot modify block w/o changing everything after**

acts as fingerprint
for whole chain

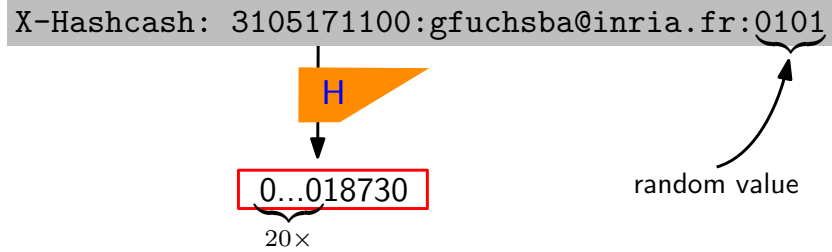
The Blockchain



- transactions collected into block
- new block added & published every 10min
⇒ who adds block?
- assume mechanism chooses random user
⇒ user could be malicious
⇒ Sybil attacks? ⇒ **Proof of work**

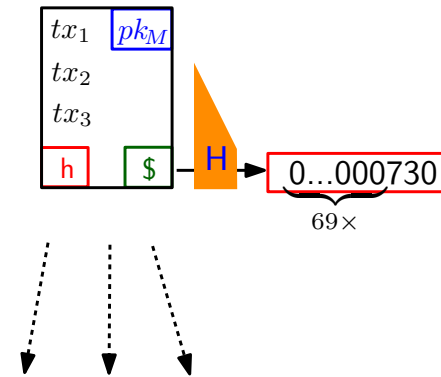
Proof of work

- prove that you've performed work
- e.g. prevent spam: [Hashcash](#)



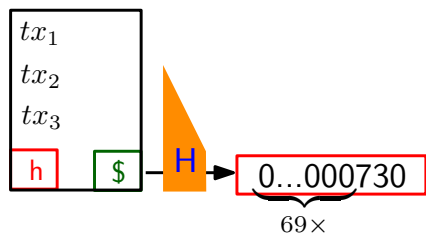
- try out $\approx 2^{20}$ values ($\sim 1s$)
- easy to verify ($\sim 1\mu s$)

Mining



- Incentive?
⇒ reward bitcoins!
- (all bitcoins created this way)

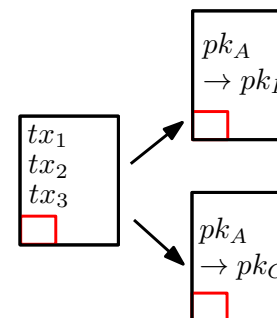
Mining



- collect transactions
- find value \$ yielding small hash
- broadcast block

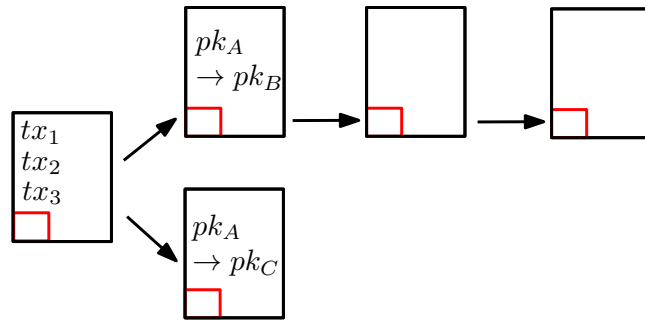
- if
- tx's are valid
 - hash is small enough
- ⇒ add block to local copy of blockchain

Forks



- Double-spending!

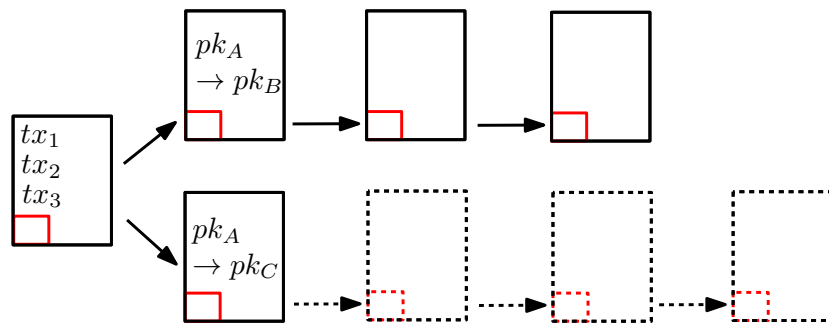
Forks



“Always mine on the longest chain”

Secure if majority of miners is honest
 ⇒ wait for 6 blocks before accepting payment

Forks



The “51%-attack”

Why does it work?

- Miners incentivized by rewards
- Probability of mining block \sim computing power
 ⇒ no Sybil attacks!
- Rational to mine on longest chain
 ⇒ quick consensus

Problems

- specialized hardware + cheap electricity
 ⇒ *mining oligarchy*

⇒ **Can proof of work be replaced by something else?**

Bitcoin consumes electricity like town of 100k population
 ⇒ *polluting*

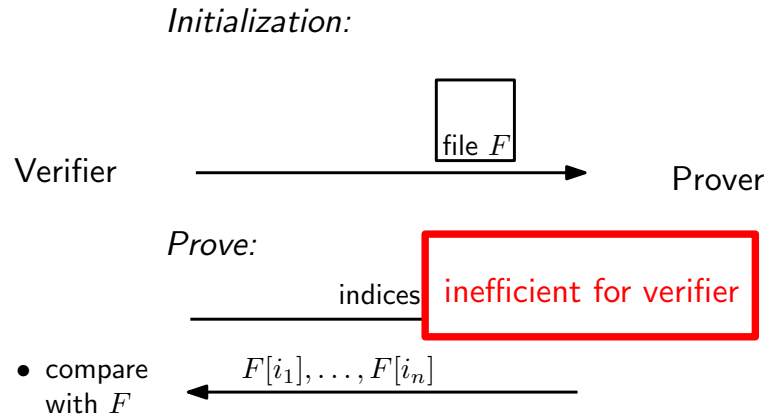
Proof of stake

- prob. of mining \sim number of coins owned
- **Problems:**
 - *Nothing-at-stake problems*
 - *Participation: miners = holders*

Proof of space

- prove that you've allocated disk space

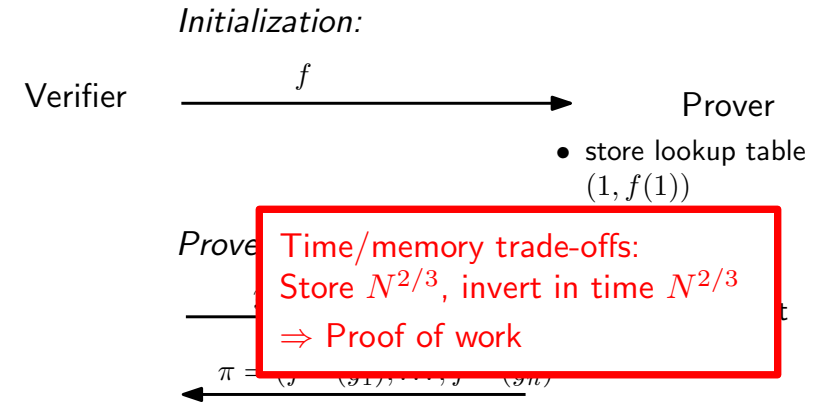
Trivial solution



Proof of space

- prove that you've allocated disk space

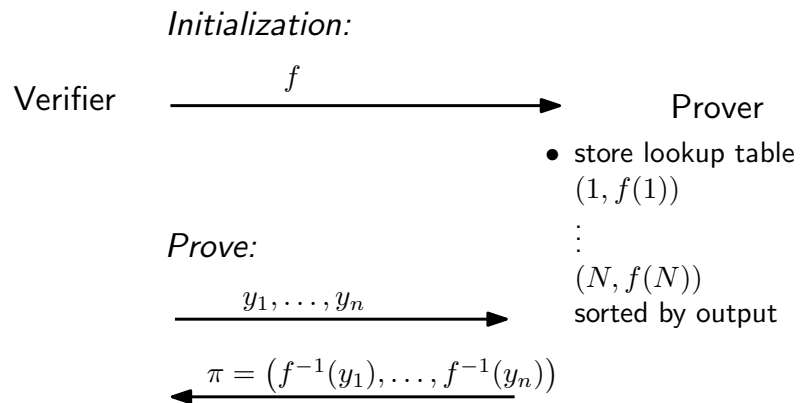
A better solution



Proof of space

- prove that you've allocated disk space

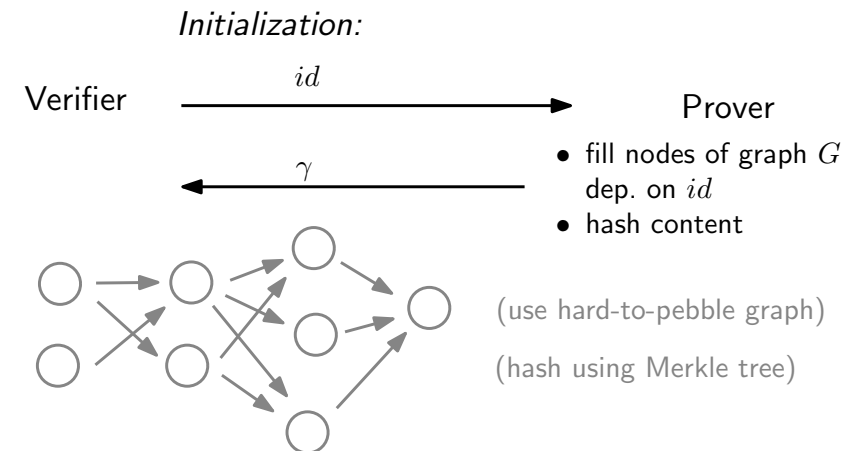
A better solution



Proof of space

- prove that you've allocated disk space

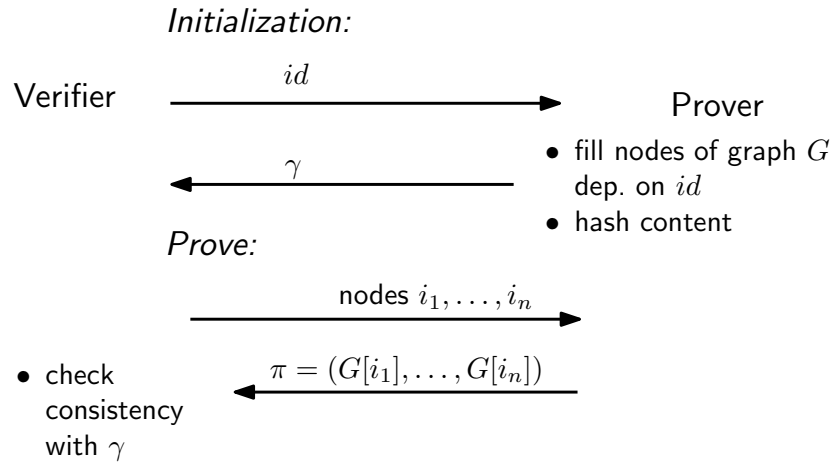
[DFKP'15]



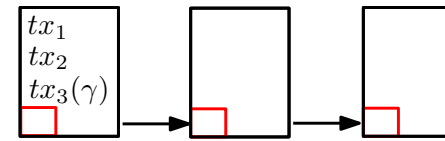
Proof of space

- prove that you've allocated disk space

[DFKP'15]



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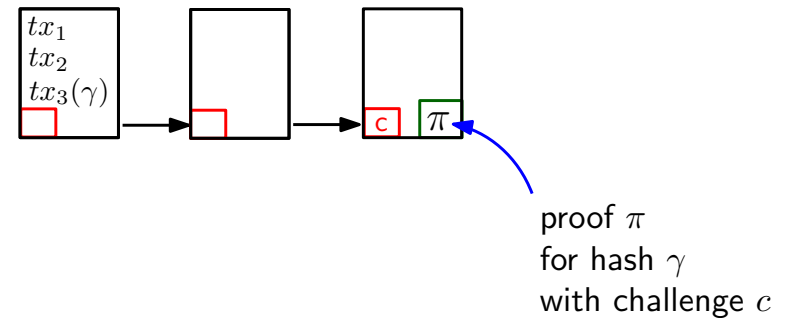


- Miner initializes space with $id = pk$
- broadcasts γ
- γ gets added to chain

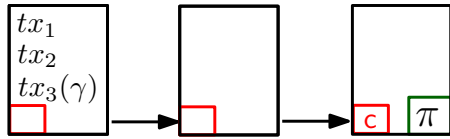
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- replace proof of **work** by proof of **space**
- **Advantages:**
 - *green*: low electricity; reusable hardware
 - *decentralized*
- **Challenges:**
 - PoS is *interactive*
 - *Nothing-at-stake problems*
 - * Mining multiple chains
 - * Grinding blocks

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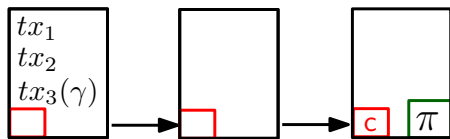
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Who gets to add the block?

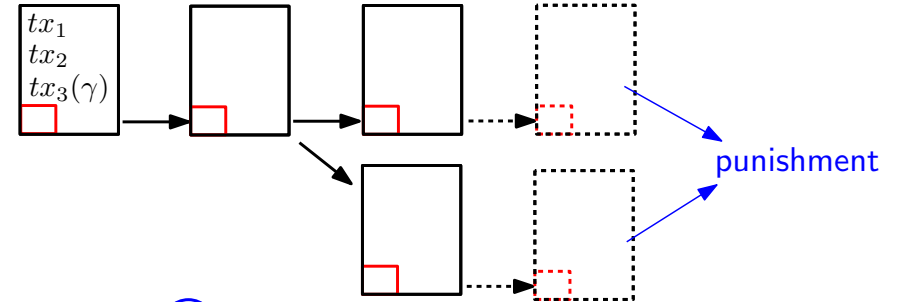
- **Quality** of proof?
 - ⇒ define fct. of proof π : quality \sim space allocated
 - ⇒ block with *best* proof gets added to chain
- Blocks define **quality of chain**
 - ⇒ always mine on *best* chain

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Does this work?

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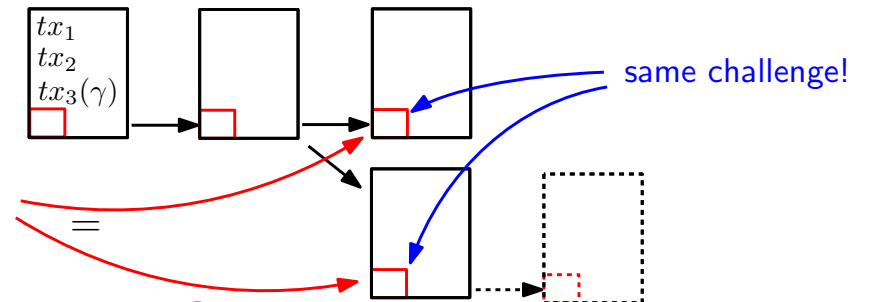


≠ Bitcoin: ①

- easy to generate proofs!
 - ⇒ **miners try to extend every chain**
 - ⇒ no consensus!

Forbid extending 2 chains

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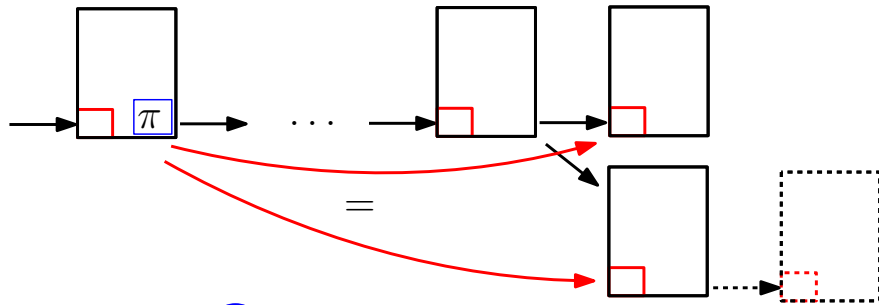


≠ Bitcoin: ②

- easy to check if good solution!
 - ⇒ **miners might not extend best chain**
 - ⇒ no consensus!

Take challenge from past

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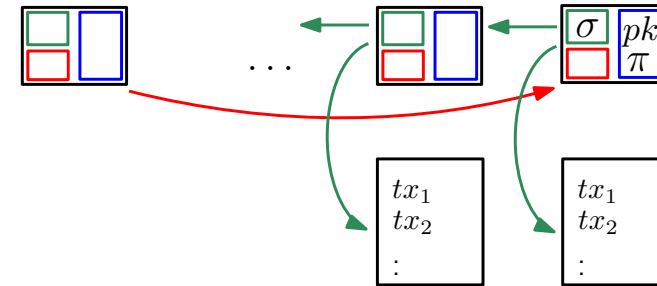
≠ Bitcoin: ③

⇒ miners might grind blocks leading to good challenge in future

⇒ proof of work

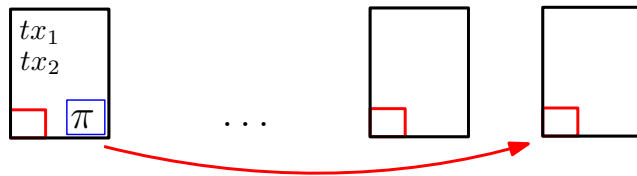
Make challenge hash of π only

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Use **signatures** (tied to proof) to link blocks

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• Transactions not hashed
⇒ not consolidated in chain!

• Blocks not linked to previous block
⇒ consensus??

New blockchain structure

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More ecological?

- no ongoing cost
- resources recyclable
- unused disk space ⇒ decentralized

