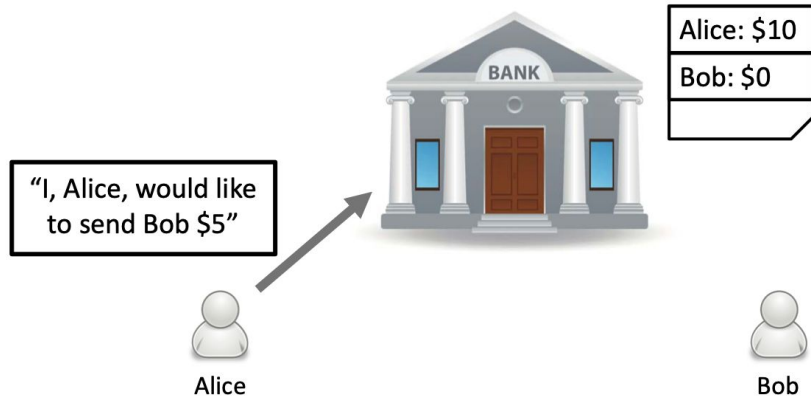


BitcoinF: Achieving Fairness for Bitcoin in Transaction-Fee-Only Model

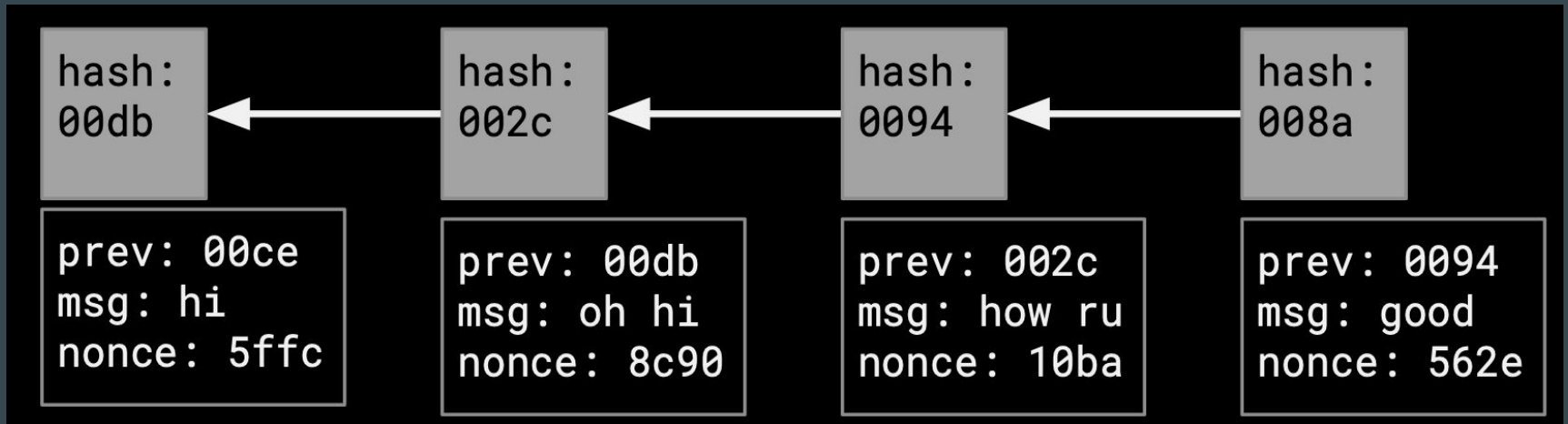
Bitcoin?

Traditional payments



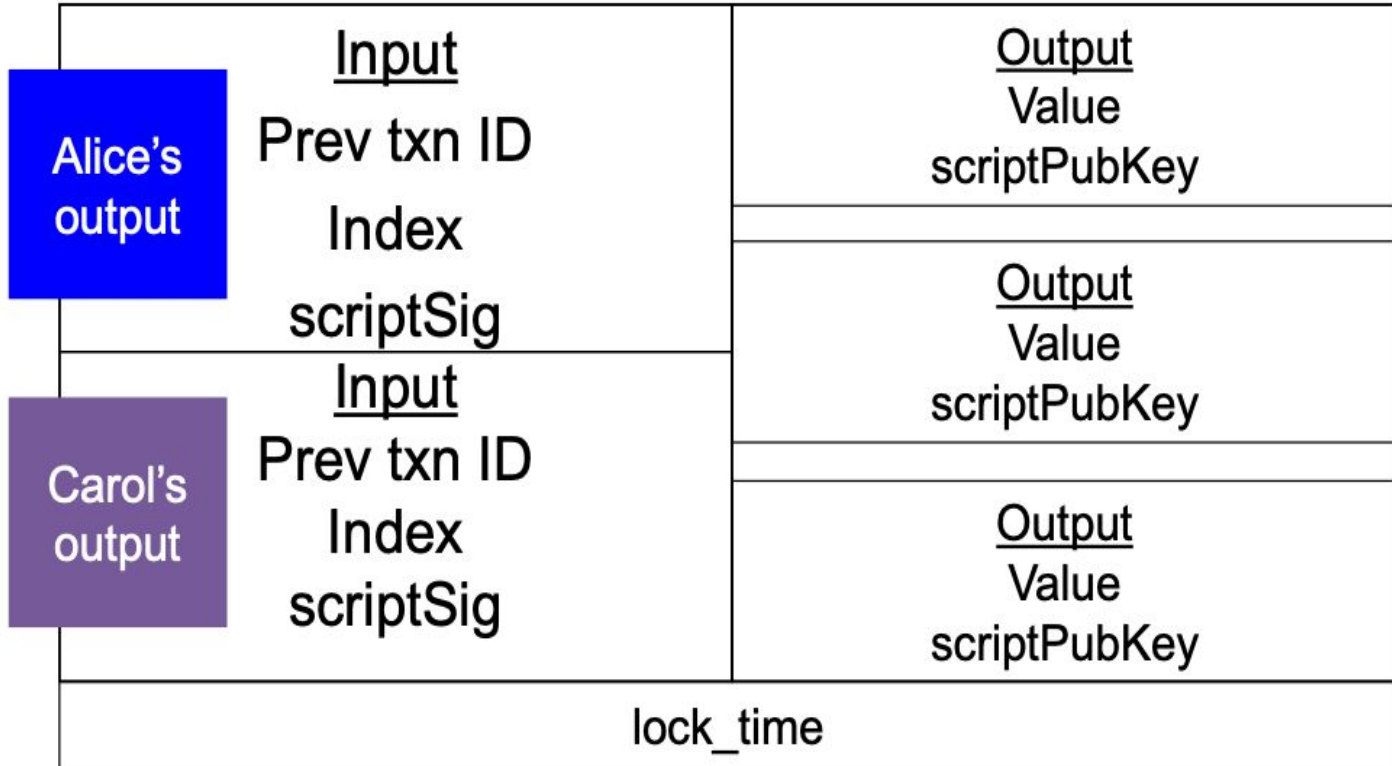
- A lot of things can go wrong
- Yes Bank?
- 2007-08 crisis?

- Also Privacy!



- **Users** broadcast their transactions
- **Miners** pick transactions from the network into a block and then start mining
 - Mining literally means to find a nonce that solves a cryptographic problem
- For example miners try to find nonce such that
 - $\text{hash}(\text{content of the block} + \text{nonce})$ has k leading zeros

Transactions: How to spend a Bitcoin?



Verifying a transaction

<sig>
<pubkey>

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
<H(pubkey)>
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

29

OP_DUP
OP_HASH160
<H(pubkey)>
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

<pubkey>
<sig>

31

OP_HASH160
<H(pubkey)>
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

<pubkey>
<pubkey>
<sig>

32

<H(pubkey)>
OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

H(<pubkey>)
<pubkey>
<sig>

33

OP_EQUALVERIFY
OP_CHECKSIG

<H(pubkey)>
H(<pubkey>)
<pubkey>
<sig>

34

OP_CHECKSIG

<pubkey>
<sig>

36

true

37

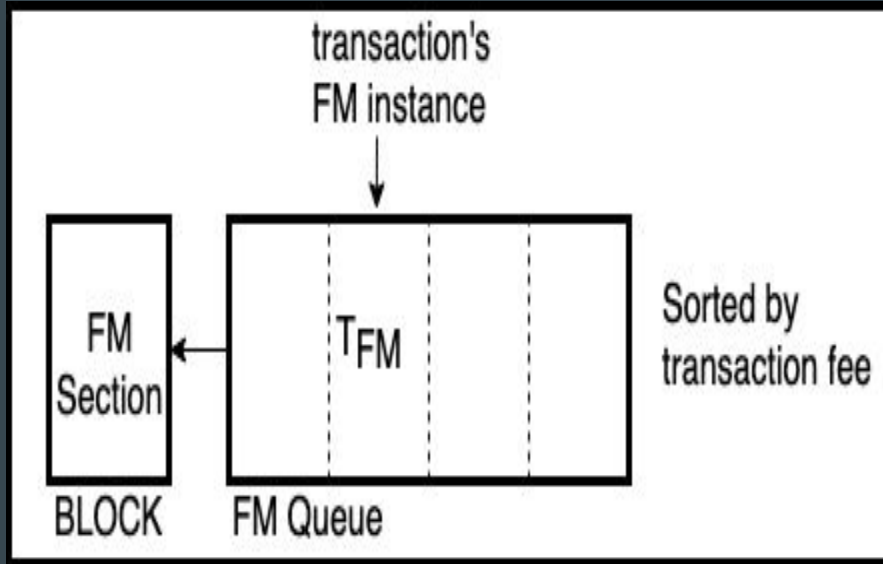
Block Reward and Transaction Fee

- Miners are rewarded a fixed amount of bitcoins for every block mined called Block Reward
- This acts as an incentive for the miners to mine in the first place
- In order to counter inflation bitcoin is designed to halve Block Reward for every 210,000th blocks
- So essentially there can exist at most 21 Million Bitcoins
- Miners can also earn by charging the transactions a certain fee to include them in their minted block
 - But the miner can't enforce certain amount of fee onto a transaction instead user will generate a transaction such that $(value\ of\ input) > (value\ of\ output)$
 - And fee earned by the miner is $(value\ of\ input) - (value\ of\ output)$

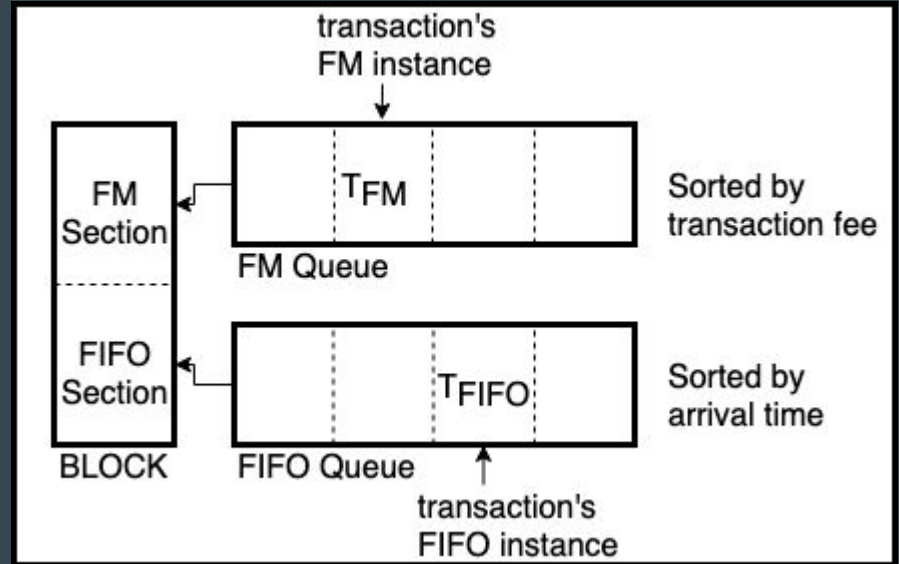
Transaction Fee Only Model

- What happens when Block Reward becomes negligible?
 - Transaction fees become the main source of revenue for miners
 - Depending on the popularity of Bitcoin transaction fees may vary
- Miners may only accept transactions with high fees into their blocks, leaving out transactions that pay low fees to suffer high waiting times (confirmation)
- Users may stop using Bitcoin altogether (since the fees have increased dramatically or there may be a better alternative) in which case the miners will suffer due to low revenue that makes it hard to sustain Bitcoin as a whole.
- Hence in both scenarios Bitcoin is unfair to either the users or the miners

Transaction processing in Bitcoin

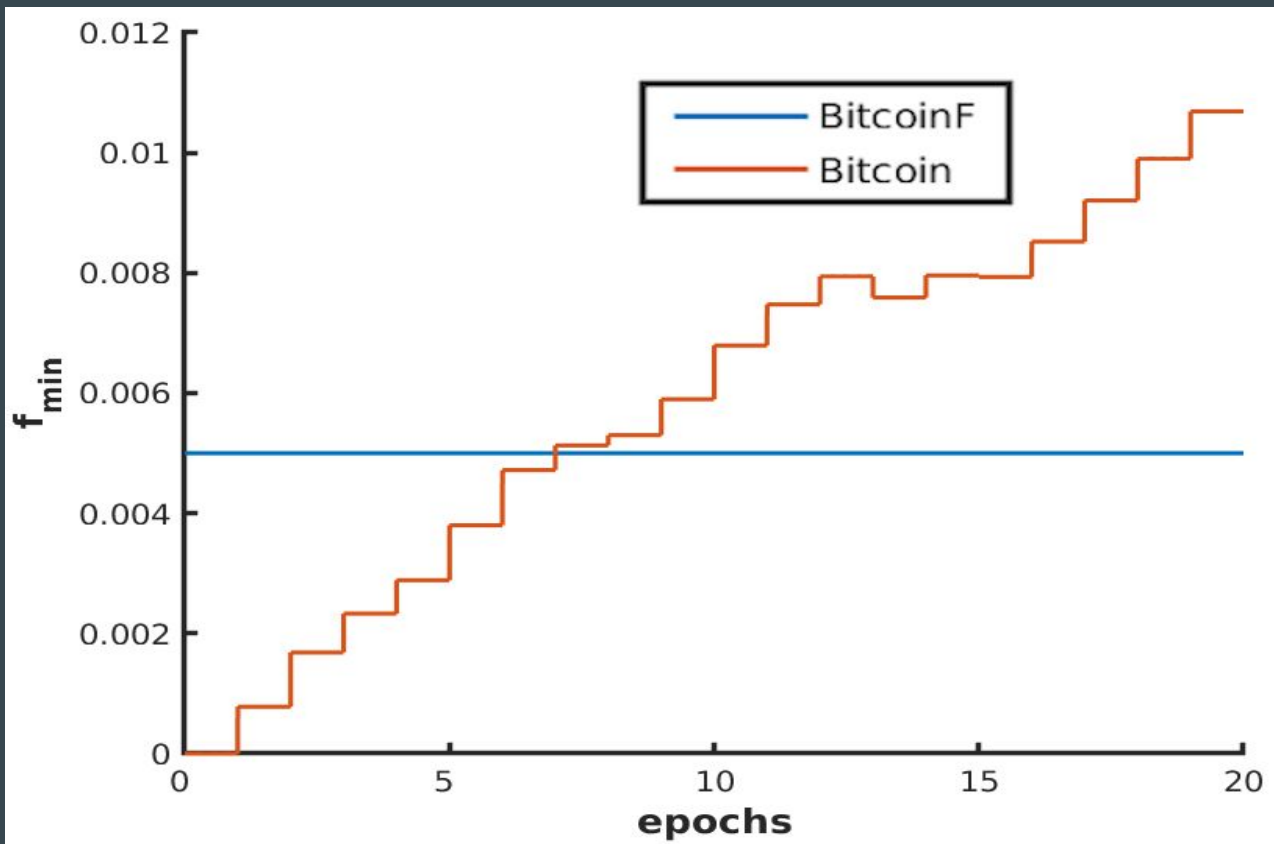


Transaction processing in BitcoinF

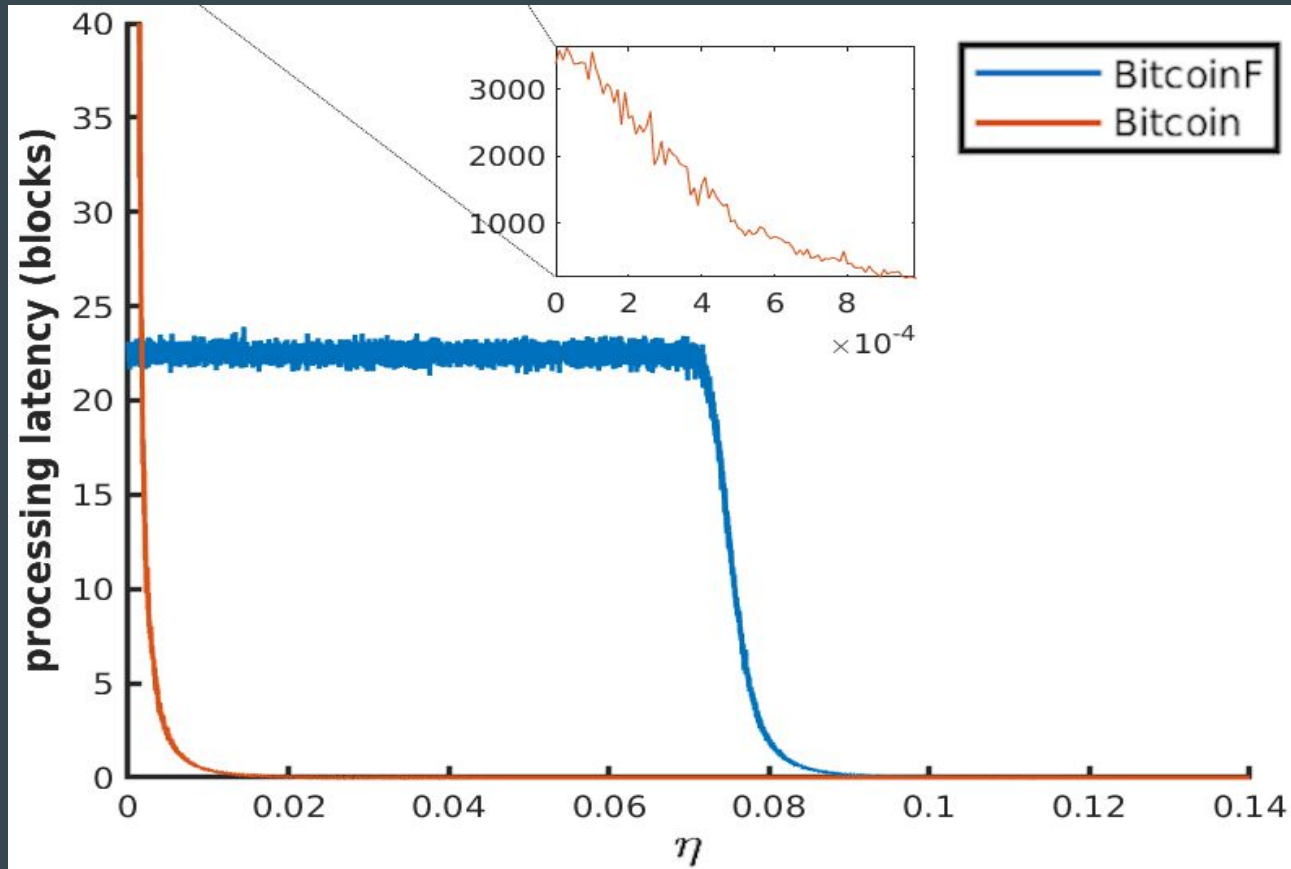


'μ' represents the FIFO section of the Block

f_{\min} Vs steps



Processing Latency Vs Aggression level in f_{extra}



Discussion

We suggest

- $\mu = 0.2$
- $f_{\min} = (\text{average cost of mining a block}) / (\text{blocksize}_{\max})$
 - Blocksize_{\max} is maximum allowed number of transactions in a block assuming all transactions are optimized to a constant size

Payment Channel Network?

Thank You !
GoBuyBTC