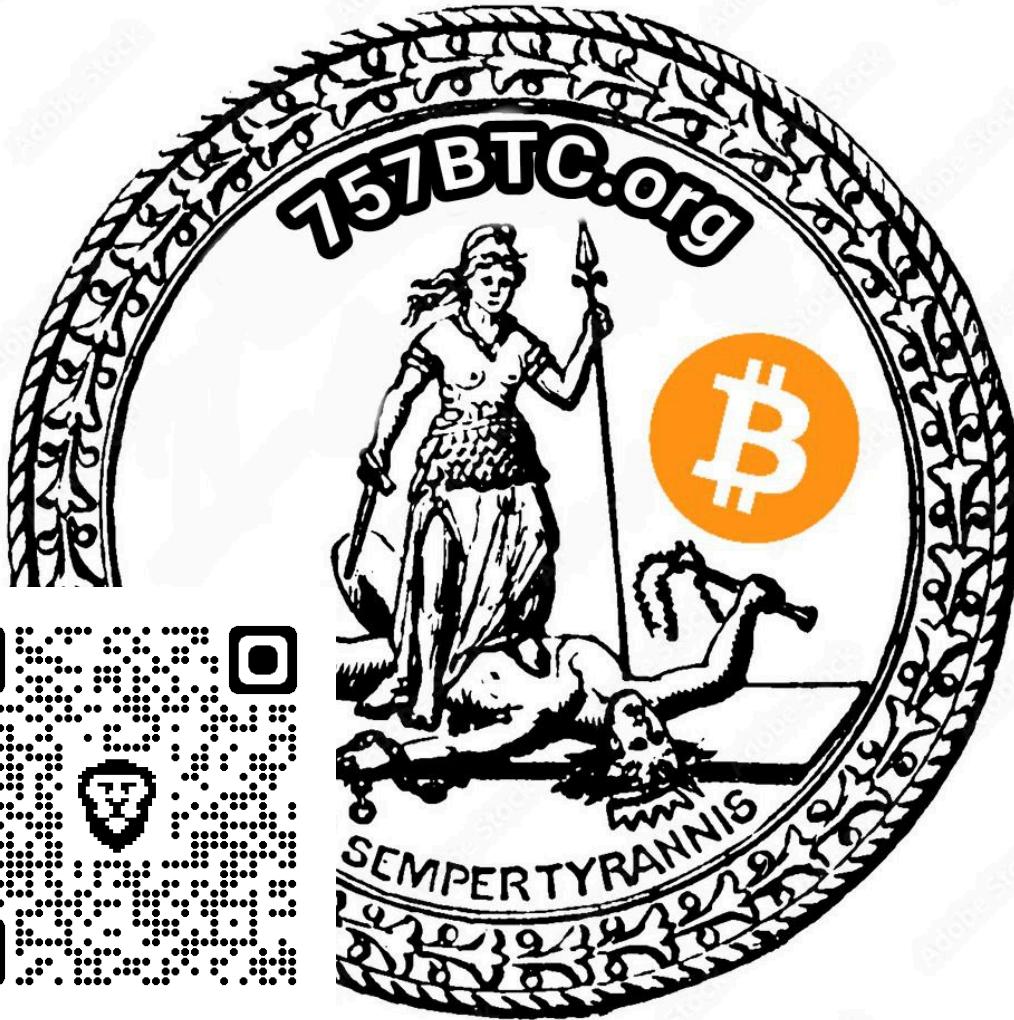
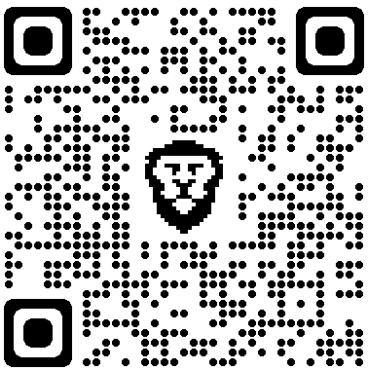


Bitcoin Layers

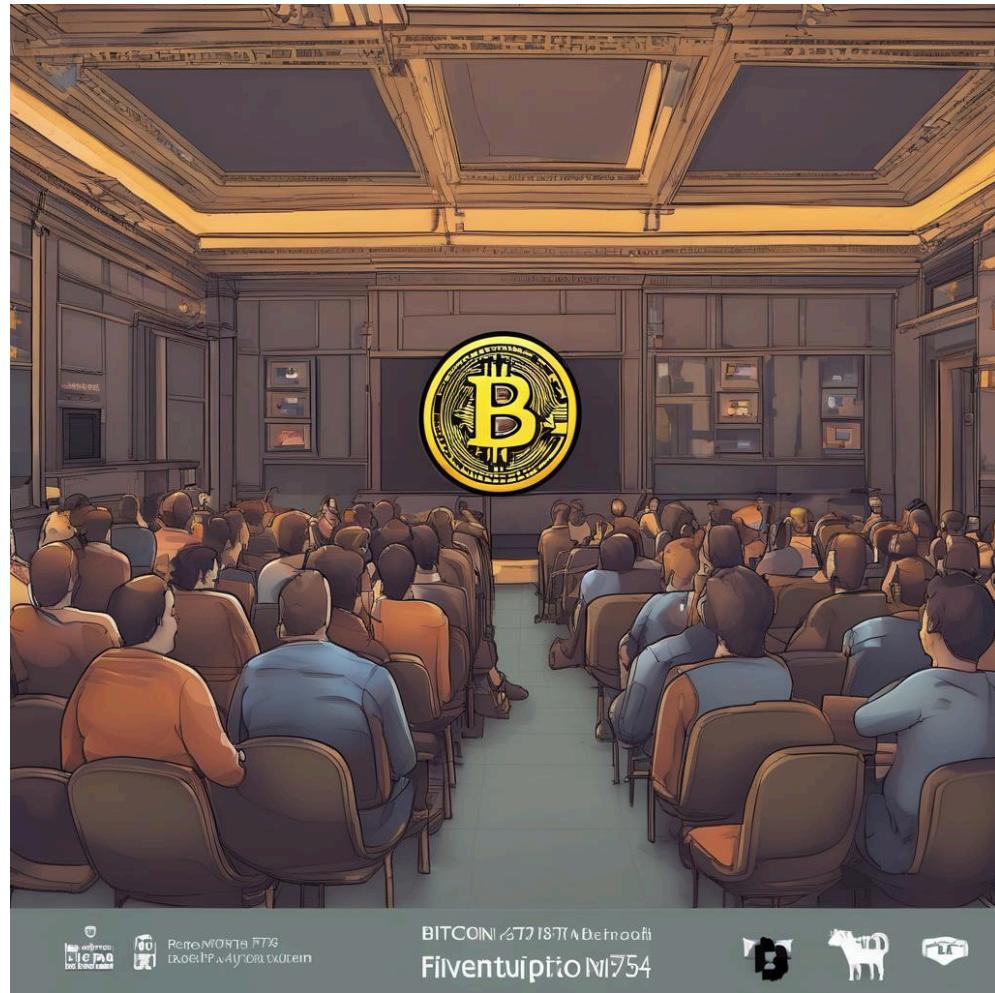
757BTC

<https://www.757btc.org/>



Topics

- Typical tech stack, why layers
- Bitcoin Layer 1 (Onchain)
- Bitcoin Layer 2 (Liquid and Lighting)
- Bitcoin Layer 3 (Cashu and Fedimint)
- How to choose



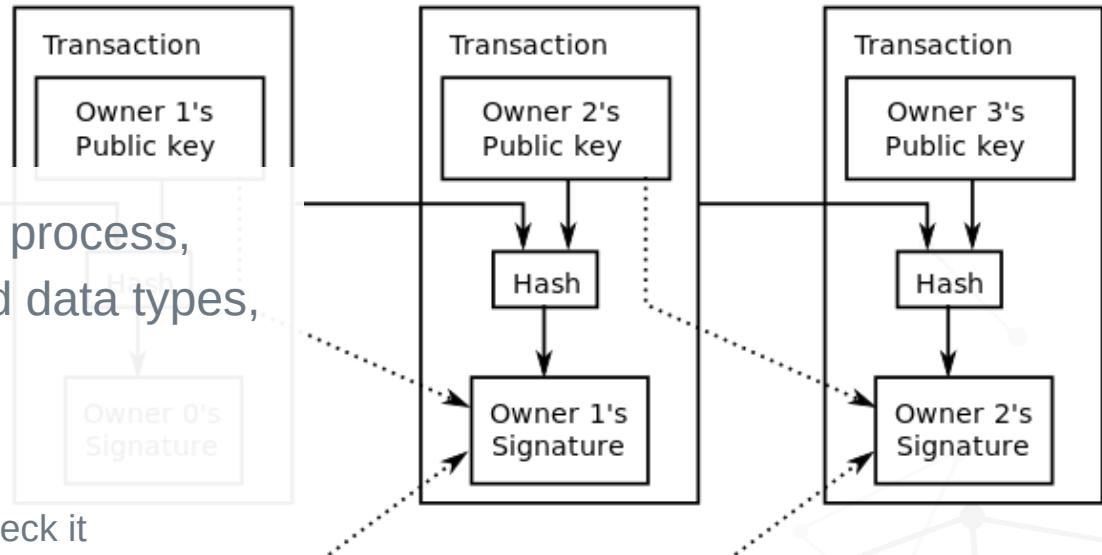
Bitcoin Layers

- Layers enable segregation of application
 - Allows for multiple teams of developers working on each layer
 - Allows for debugging and system resilience
 - Allows for more tools to be built
- Examples
 - Networking layers
 - Computing system layers



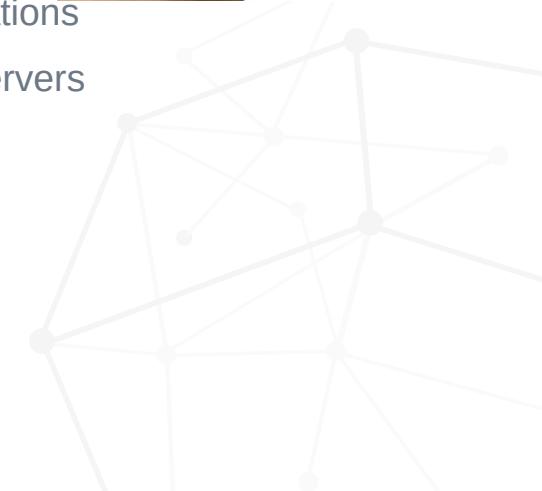
Bitcoin the protocol

- Set of rules that describe the process, how to interact, message and data types, variables, and incentives
- Open sourced
 - anyone can view the code and check it
 - anyone can build on it
- Built in a way that any application can easily interact with it as long as the specification is met

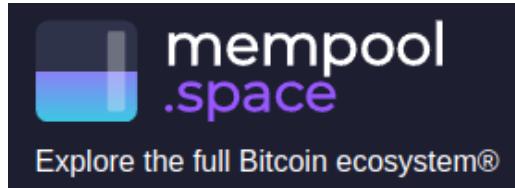


Bitcoin Layer 1 (Base Layer, On-chain)

- The most secure, decentralized, and self interacting layer
- Base Layer because this should be the anchor of all other layers
- On-chain because this layer is the bitcoin blockchain
 - You can send and receive bitcoin to the blockchain using wallet applications
 - Transactions are broadcasted and blocks are verified with Full Node servers
 - Transactions are stored and managed in Full Nodes' Mempool
 - Bitcoin blocks are created with Miner servers



Onchain Fee Market



Block < 823736 >

Hash	000000...3c7dd5e	View	Fee span	370 - 6,655 sat/vB
Timestamp	2023-12-31 10:39:31	(11 weeks ago)	Median fee	~400 sat/vB \$23.80
Size	1.74 MB		Total fees	4.299 BTC \$182,689
Weight	3.99 MWU		Subsidy + fees	10.549 BTC \$448,295
Health	100%		Miner	AntPool

- When demand is high, onchain fees can be high (fees based on block space)
- Unspent Transactions (UTXO) or Bitcoin address with sats needs to hold large amounts of sats (roughly at least 20,000 sats)

Transaction Example



Transaction [7ac57bb43cbd950bbad0edf0dff8e0b387f6ab35bacdebce4265cbe70610cad9](#)

11867 confirmations

Timestamp	2023-12-31 10:39 (3 months ago)	Fee	57,750 sat \$24.54
Features	SegWit Taproot RBF	Fee rate	375 sat/vB
Mining	AntPool Expected in Block	Effective fee rate	380 sat/vB Optimal
			CPFP ⓘ

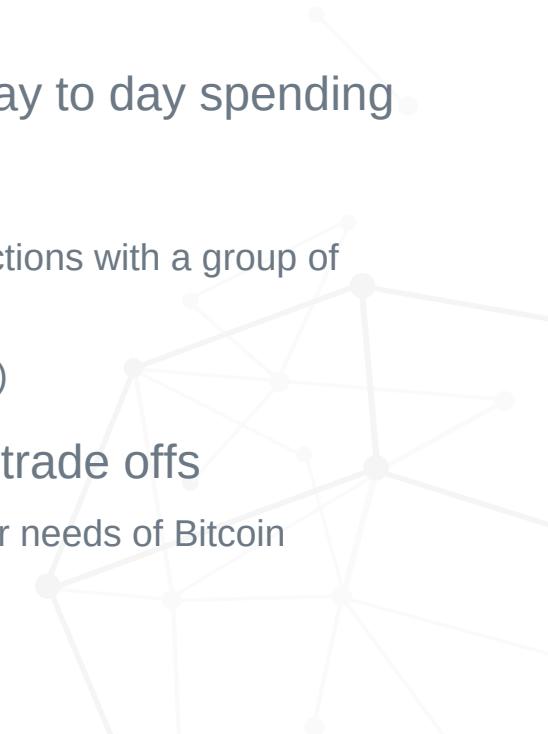
Flow

[Hide diagram](#)

The flow diagram illustrates the complex nature of this transaction, showing how multiple inputs are combined and split into various outputs, some of which are highlighted in blue and purple.

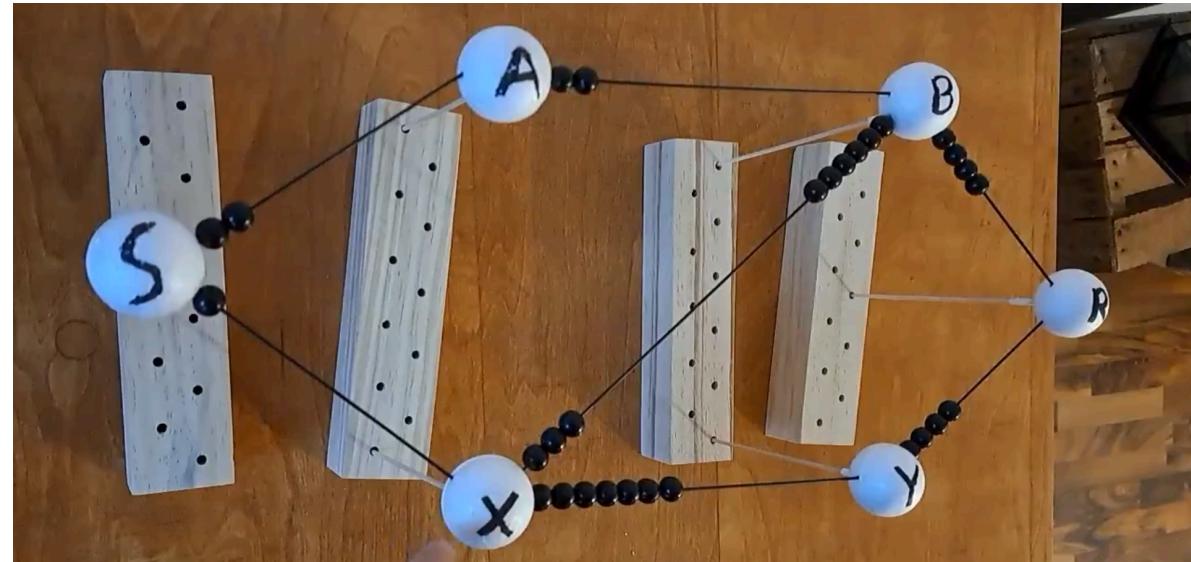
Bitcoin Layer 2

- Base layer is too slow and too expensive
- On-chain is great for wealth storage but not so great for day to day spending
- Shared UTXO concept
 - How can we more efficiently utilize a single UTXO of bitcoin for transactions with a group of people?
 - How can we maintain control to each user (unilateral exit to base layer)
- You don't get speed and cheap fees for free, there will be trade offs
 - Everyone must choose what risk/reward is best for them based on their needs of Bitcoin
 - Understanding the risks is difficult



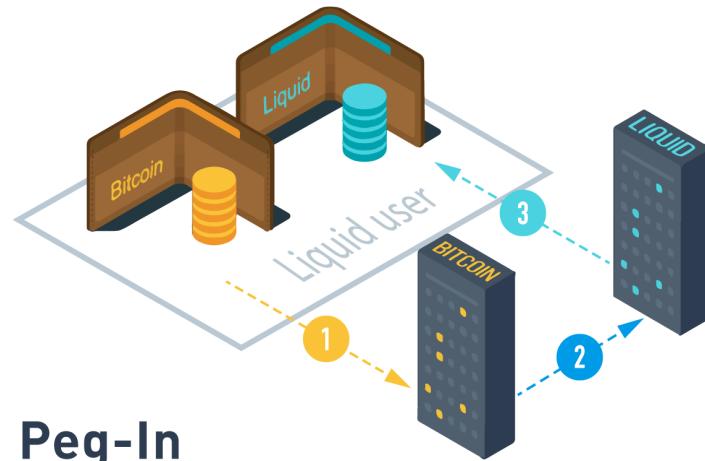
Lightning Layer 2

- Peer to Peer Channel
- Liquidity (in/outbound)
- Multisig shared UTXO
- Both peers (lightning node server) sign transaction
- every time a transaction occurs both peers update the closing channel transaction (signed and everything) but don't broadcast it until one of the peers wants to close
- closing transaction sends portion of utxo back to each peer based on latest state



Liquid Layer 2

- Federated system
- Liquid requires blocks be signed by at least 2/3's of all block signers
- Round Robin signing, the rest of signers verify the transaction
- 1 minute block times, Larger block size
- Confidential transactions (not even the signers can see)
- Unilateral exit to on-chain (17 minutes roughly)

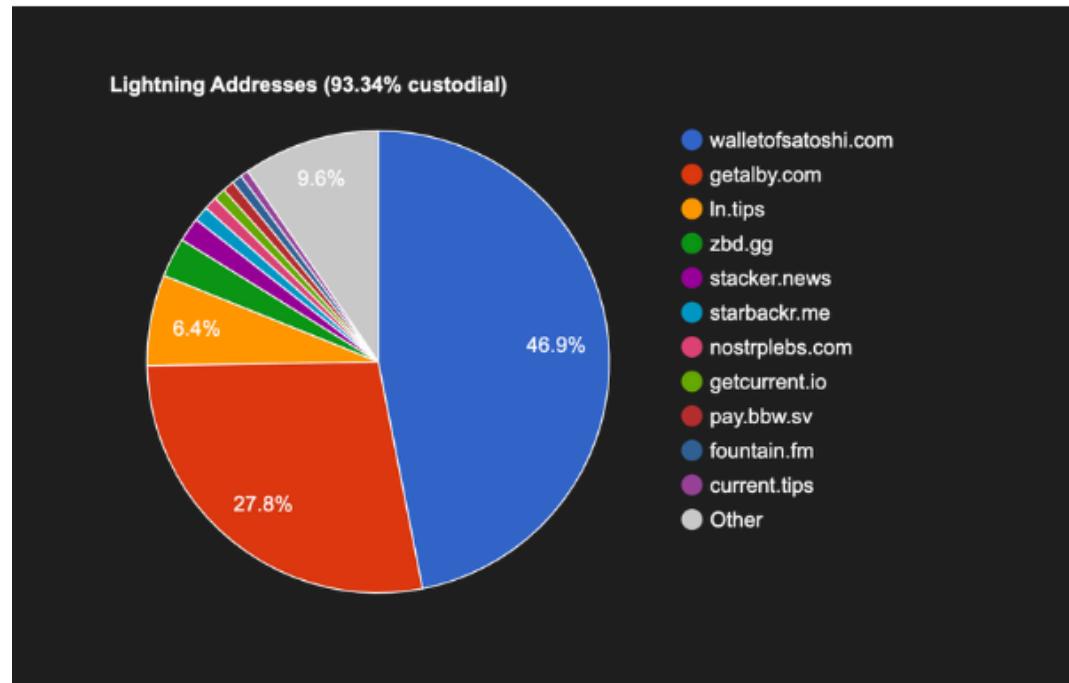


Peg-In

- 1 Liquid user sends BTC over the Bitcoin Network to peg-in address.
- 2 Liquid user waits for 102 confirmations. Functionaries in Liquid Network now accept this freezing of BTC and allow access to L-BTC.
- 3 Liquid user claims L-BTC and it appears in their Liquid wallet.

Layer 2 Utilization

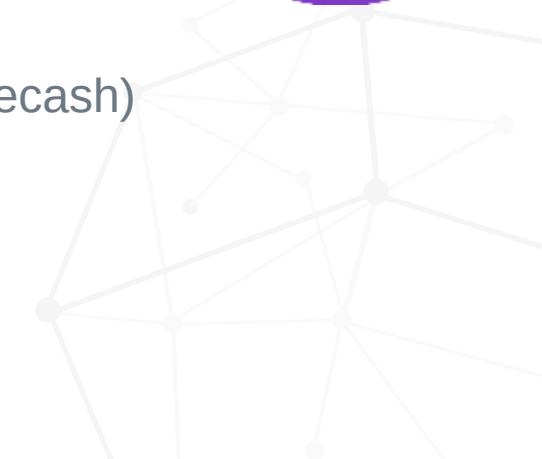
- Lightning most utilized
- Podcast 2.0
- Nostr
- P2P payments
- Online Payments
- Rewards and small transactions
- 93.4% custodial....
- Privacy Sucks...



Layer 3 (Chaumian Ecash)



- Can users get the custodial experience but with privacy?
- David Chaum created Ecash cryptography in the 80's
- Using the Blinded Signature
- Mints can mint ecash from pegged sats
- Creates digital lightning giftcards that can be subdivided (ecash)
- ecash can be redeemed whenever you want
- ecash can be traded between users anonymously offline



Cost/Benefit of Bitcoin Custody

- Custodial vs non-Custodial
- KYC and AML
- Privacy Ramifications
- Forward Privacy
- Tips and Tools



Resources

Custody wallets Layer 1/2 (centralized)

- Cashapp - <https://cash.app/>
- Strike - <https://strike.me/>

Layer 1 wallet (self custody)

- Blue wallet (general purpose hot) - <https://bluewallet.io/features/>
- Samourai (privacy focused) - <https://samouraiwallet.com/>

Layer 2 wallet (self custody)

- Phoenix - <https://phoenix.acinq.co/>
- Breez - <https://breez.technology/>
- Zeus - <https://zeusln.com/>
- Aqua - <https://aquawallet.io/>

Ecash Wallets (private gift cards)

- Enuts - <https://www.enuts.cash/>
- Minibits - <https://www.minibits.cash/>