



CashFusion

FLEXIBLE ARBITRARY-INPUT CONSOLIDATION COINJOINS**

Fyookball and Lundeborg (2019)

CashFusion

Authors: Jonald Fyookball, Mark B. Lundeborg

Introduction

THE PROBLEM:

CashShuffle is a powerful tool for obfuscating the origin of a coin. However, after shuffling a wallet, a user will inevitably wish to consolidate several coins, and for this another tool is needed. We need a method to coordinate coinjoin transactions with multiple inputs per user. This is inherently challenging because we want to hide input linkages while simultaneously attempting to blame/ban users who don't sign all their inputs.

<https://github.com/cashshuffle/spec/blob/master/CASHFUSION.md>

Wasabi Research Club

- ▶ January 6th, 2020 – Knapsack CoinJoin
- ▶ January 13th, 2020 – SNICKER
- ▶ January 20th, 2020 – CoinShuffle
- ▶ January 27th, 2020 – Dining Cryptographer Networks
- ▶ February 3rd, 2020 – CoinShuffle ++ (Part 1)
- ▶ February 10th, 2020 – CoinShuffle ++ (Part 2, w/ Tim Ruffing)
- ▶ February 17th, 2020 – CashFusion
- ▶ February 24th, 2020 – TBD

<https://github.com/zkSNACKs/WasabiResearchClub>

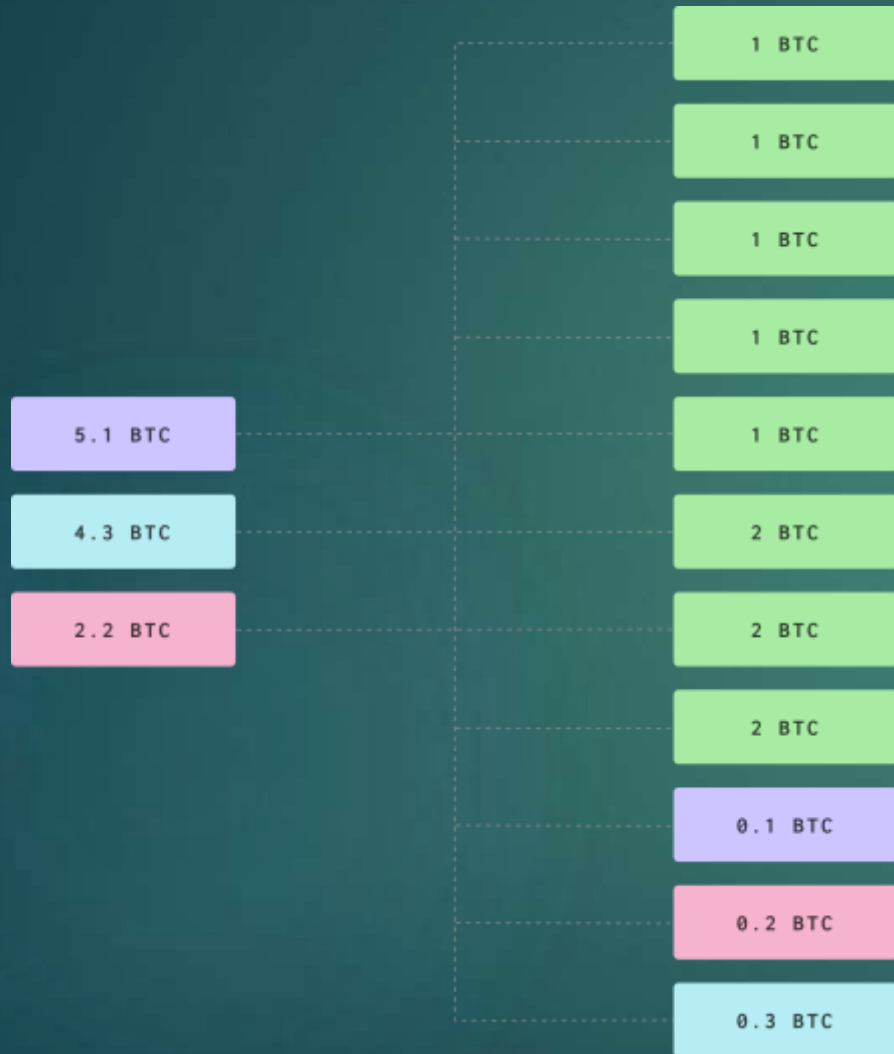
The last three weeks- CoinShuffle(++)

- ▶ One issue with CoinJoin implementations is the reliance on a central coordinator. **Removing the coordinator** would require a secure method of participants declaring their anonymous addresses
- ▶ We can replace the coordinator with a *CoinShuffle*, where each participant **onion-encrypts their address** with the public keys of the latter participants. They then **decrypt and shuffle** all encrypted addresses they have received with their own address, and proceed to hand off the encrypted addresses to the next participant.
- ▶ **Scales poorly** with many participants, ElectronCash(5)
- ▶ *CoinShuffle++* adds to the protocol by introducing a DC-nets protocol that can handle collisions and disruptions in just **$4+2f$** rounds, given **f** peers.

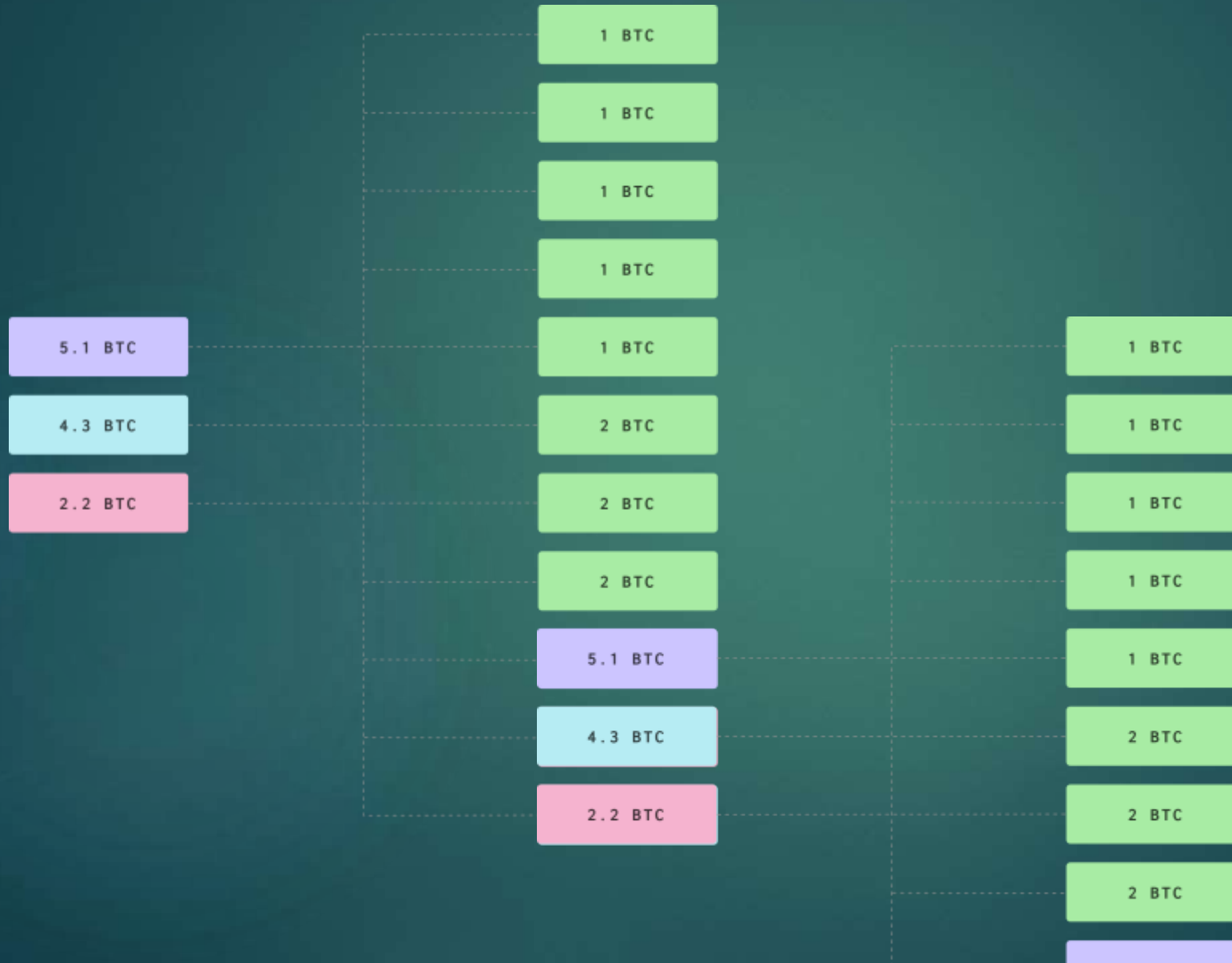
The problem(s)

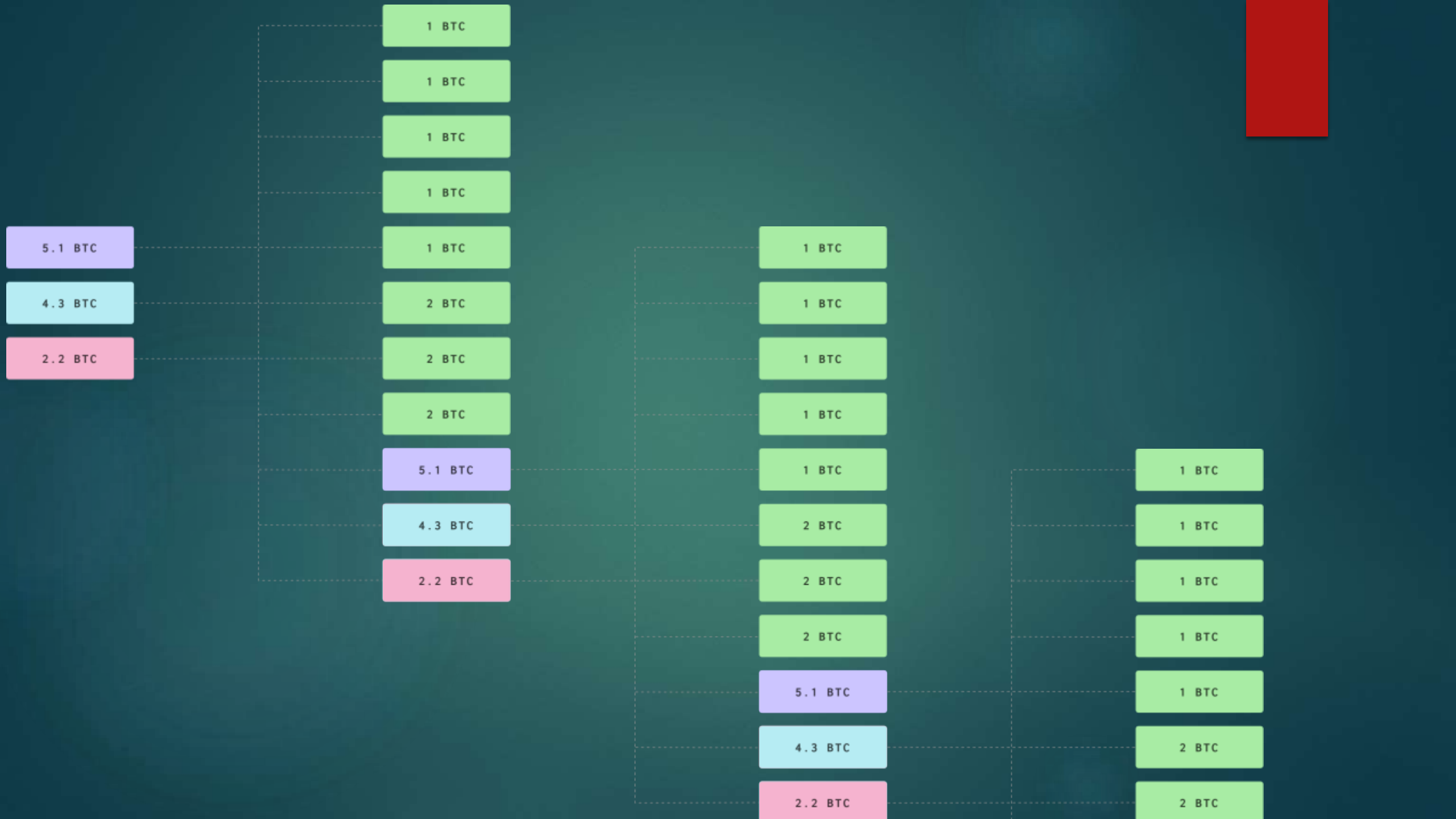
- ▶ When users CoinJoin with CashShuffle (or any protocol for that matter) they typically get many coins of equal denominations.
- ▶ We need a **private way** for users to **consolidate arbitrary number of coins** without revealing input ownership.
- ▶ The protocol should not rely on a central coordinator.
- ▶ The protocol should allow **for arbitrary outputs of arbitrary amounts**.

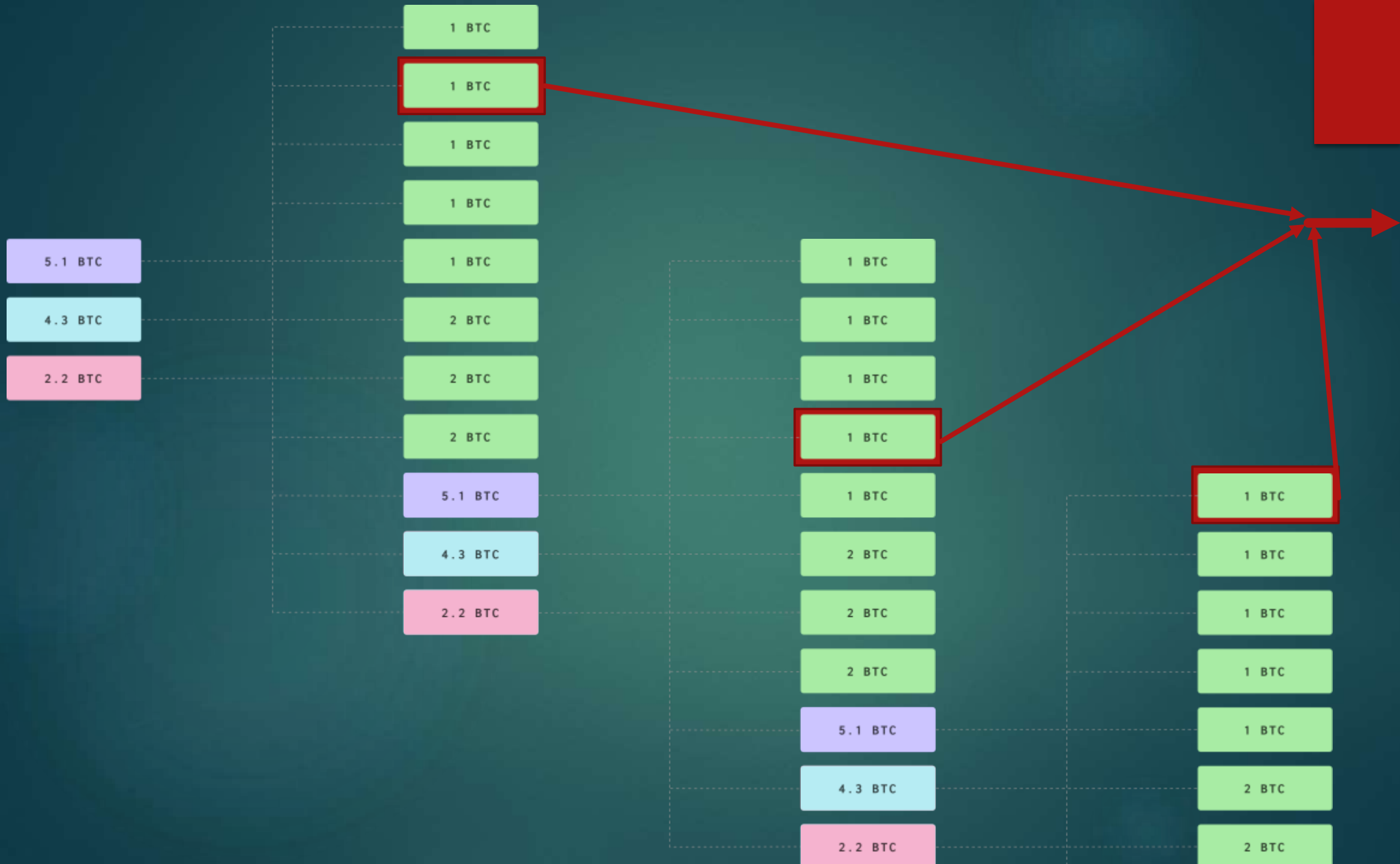
The problem(s)



The problem(s)







The problem(s)

$$CJ_0, CJ_1 \quad CJ_2, CJ_3, \dots, CJ_{n-2} CJ_{n-1}, CJ_n$$

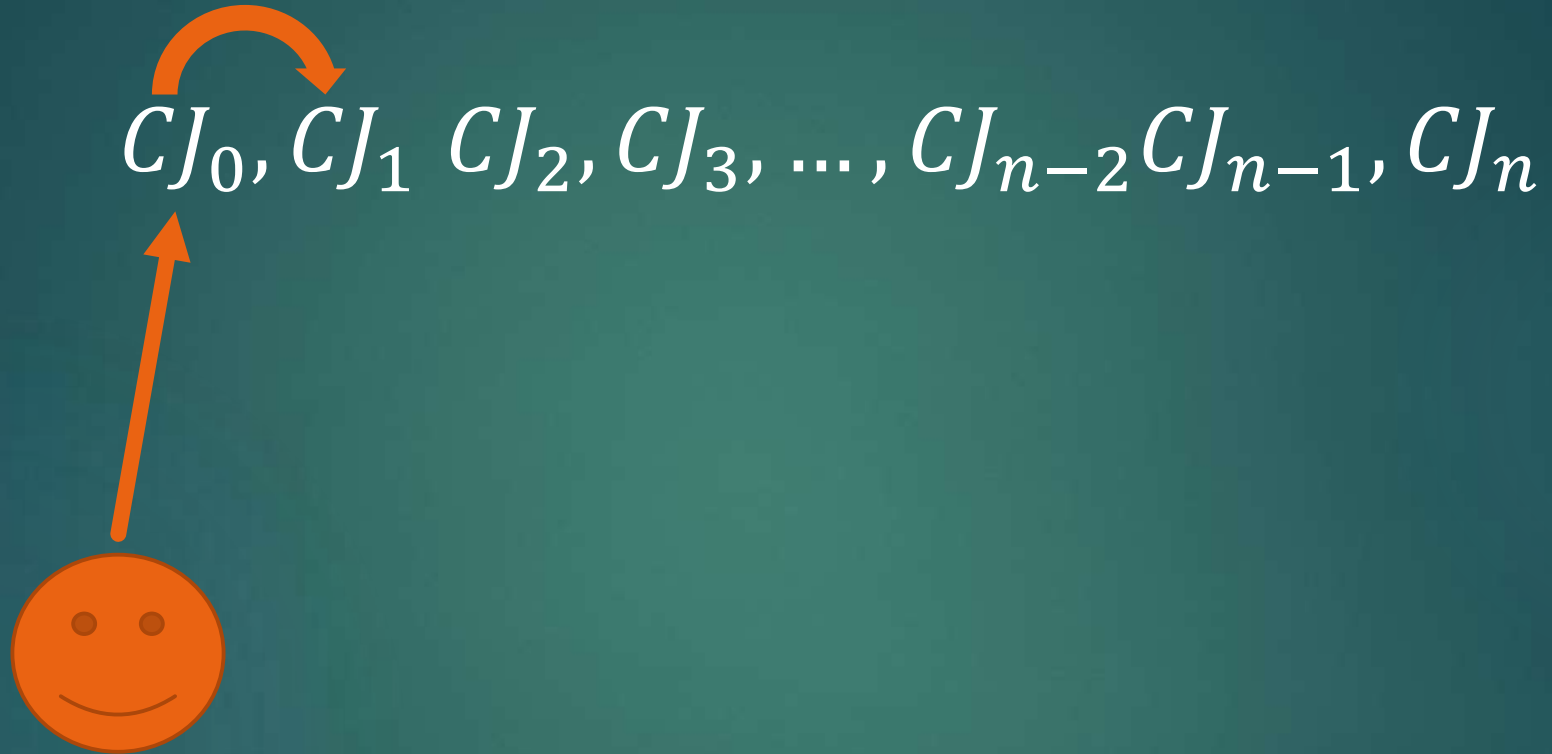


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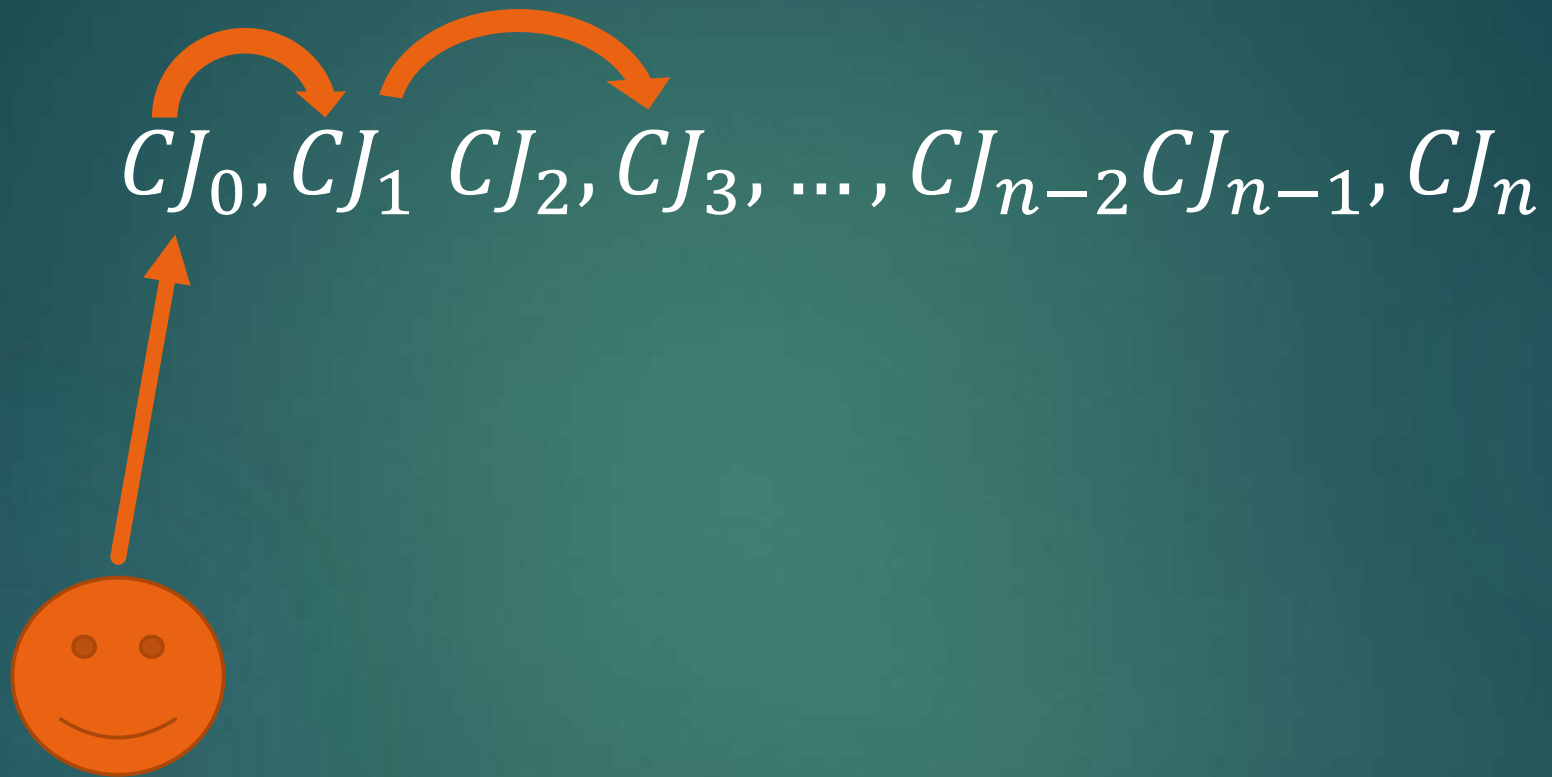
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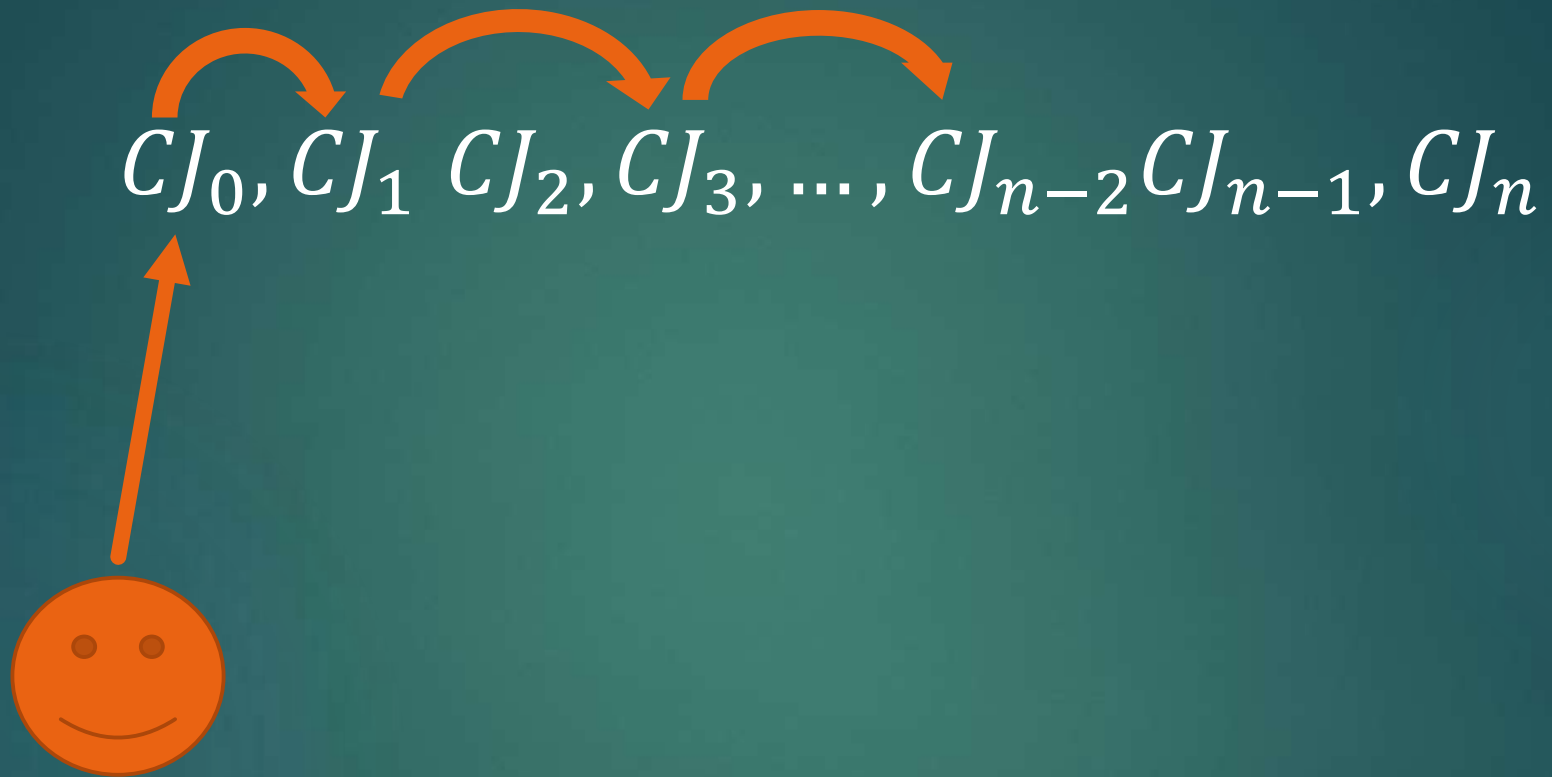
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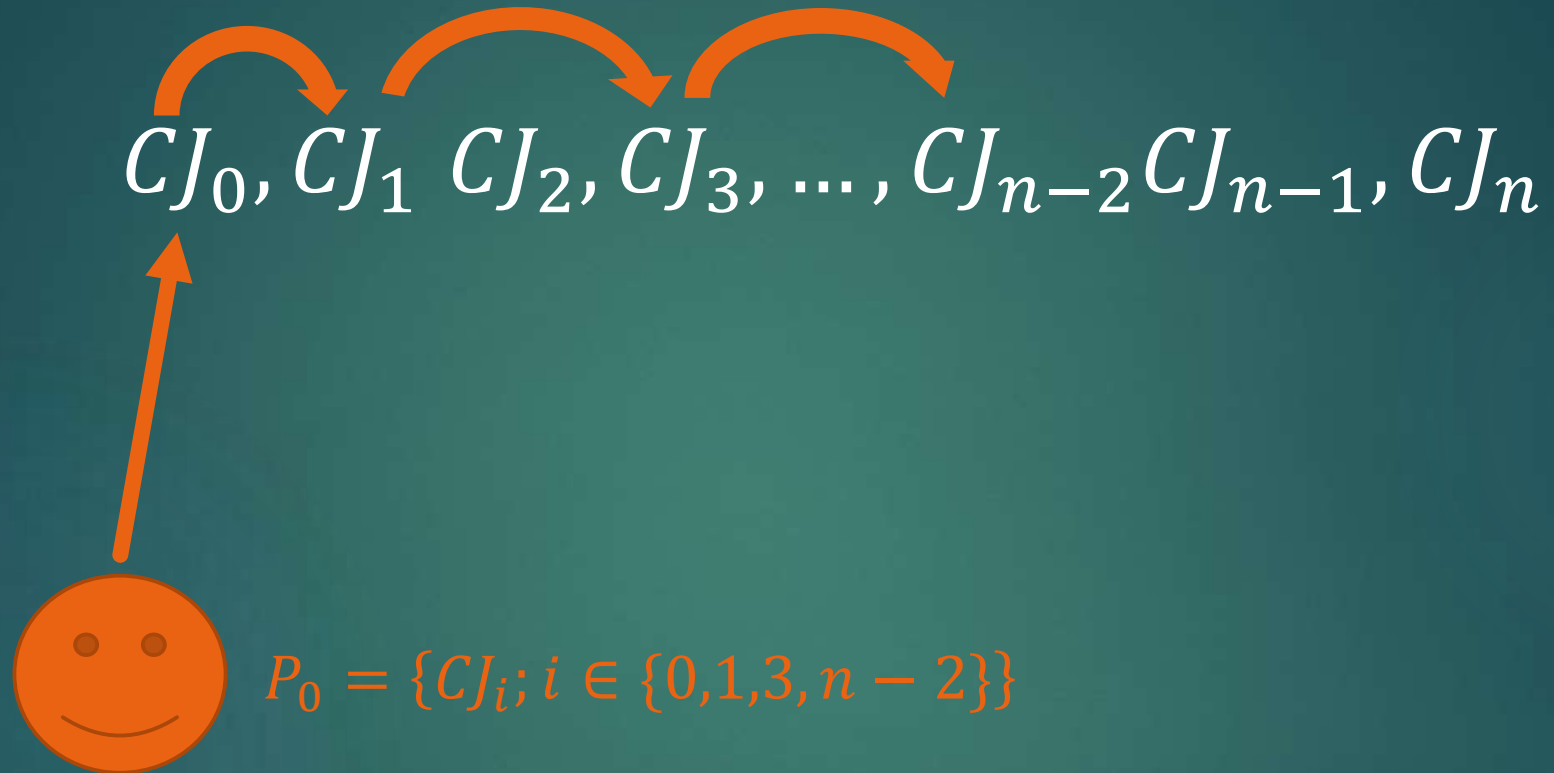
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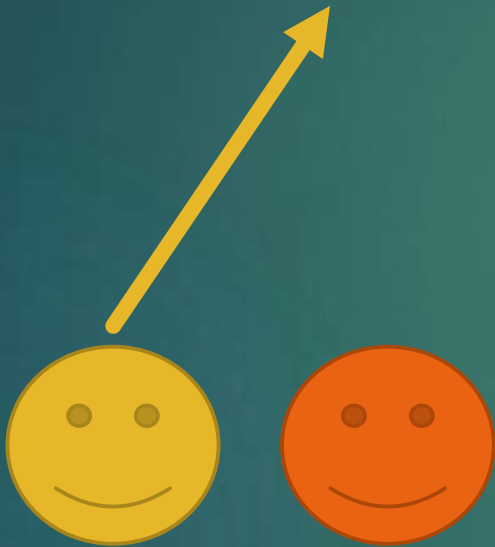


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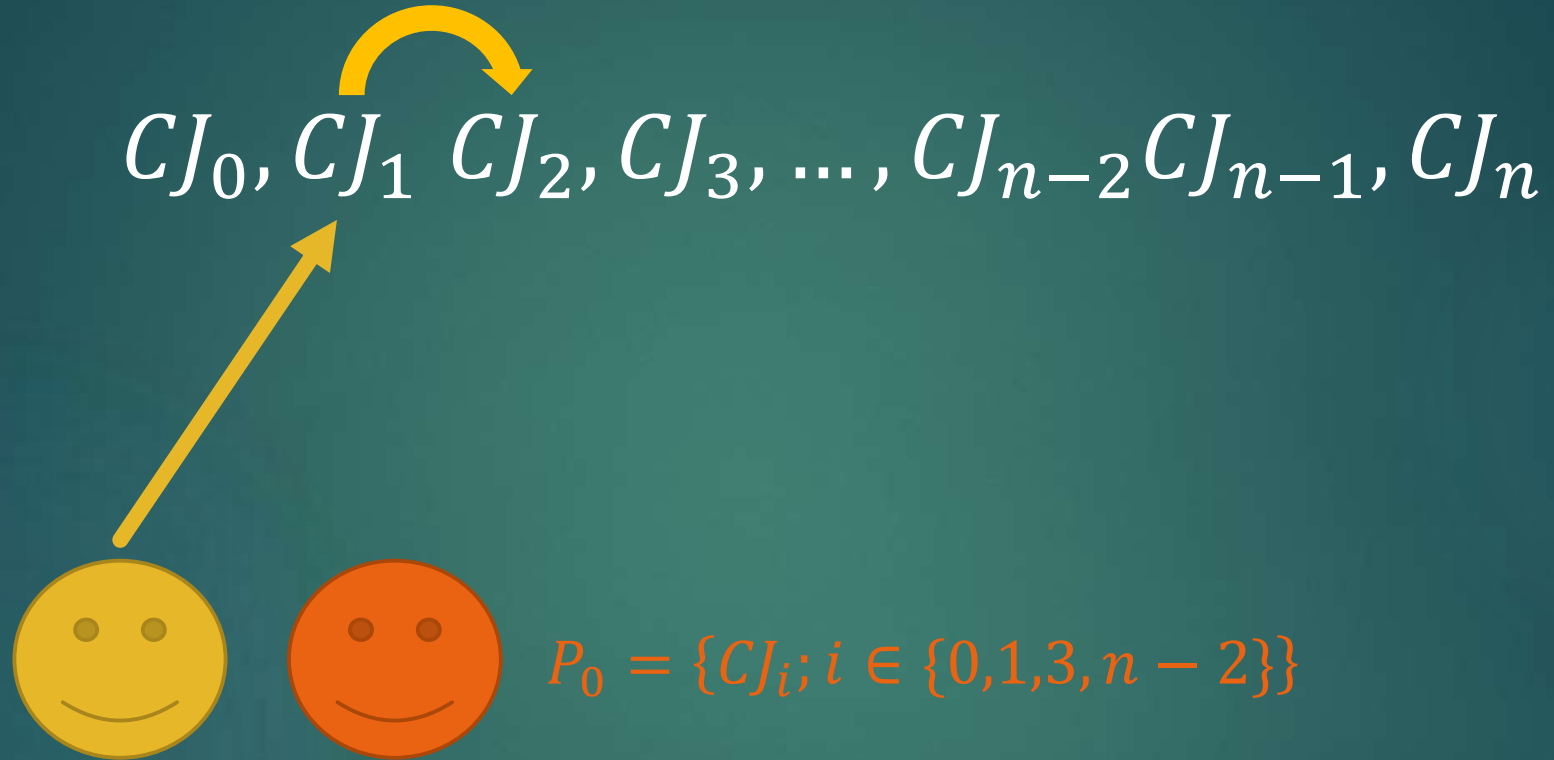
The problem(s)

$CJ_0, CJ_1, CJ_2, CJ_3, \dots, CJ_{n-2}, CJ_{n-1}, CJ_n$

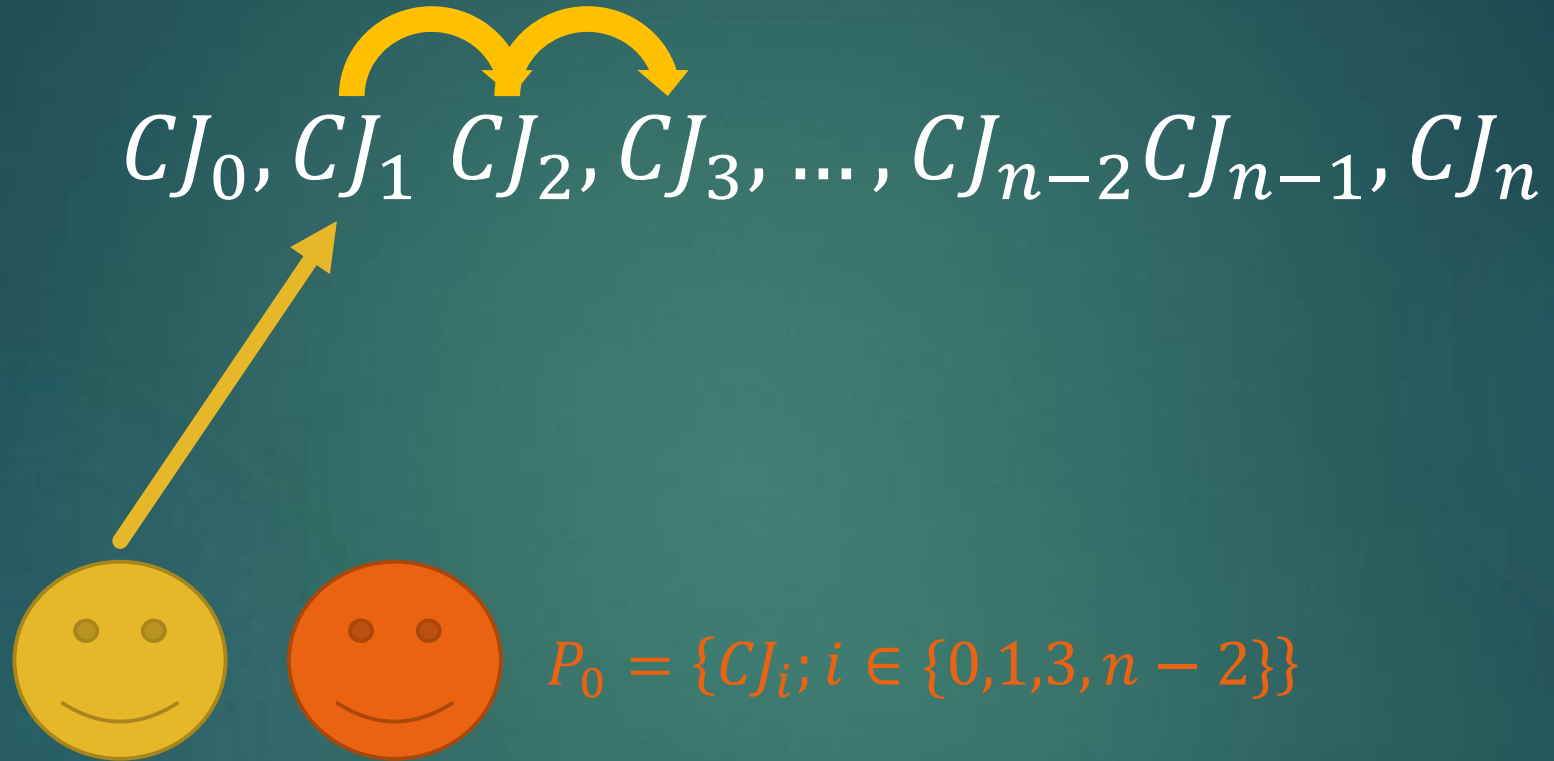


$$P_0 = \{CJ_i; i \in \{0, 1, 3, n-2\}\}$$

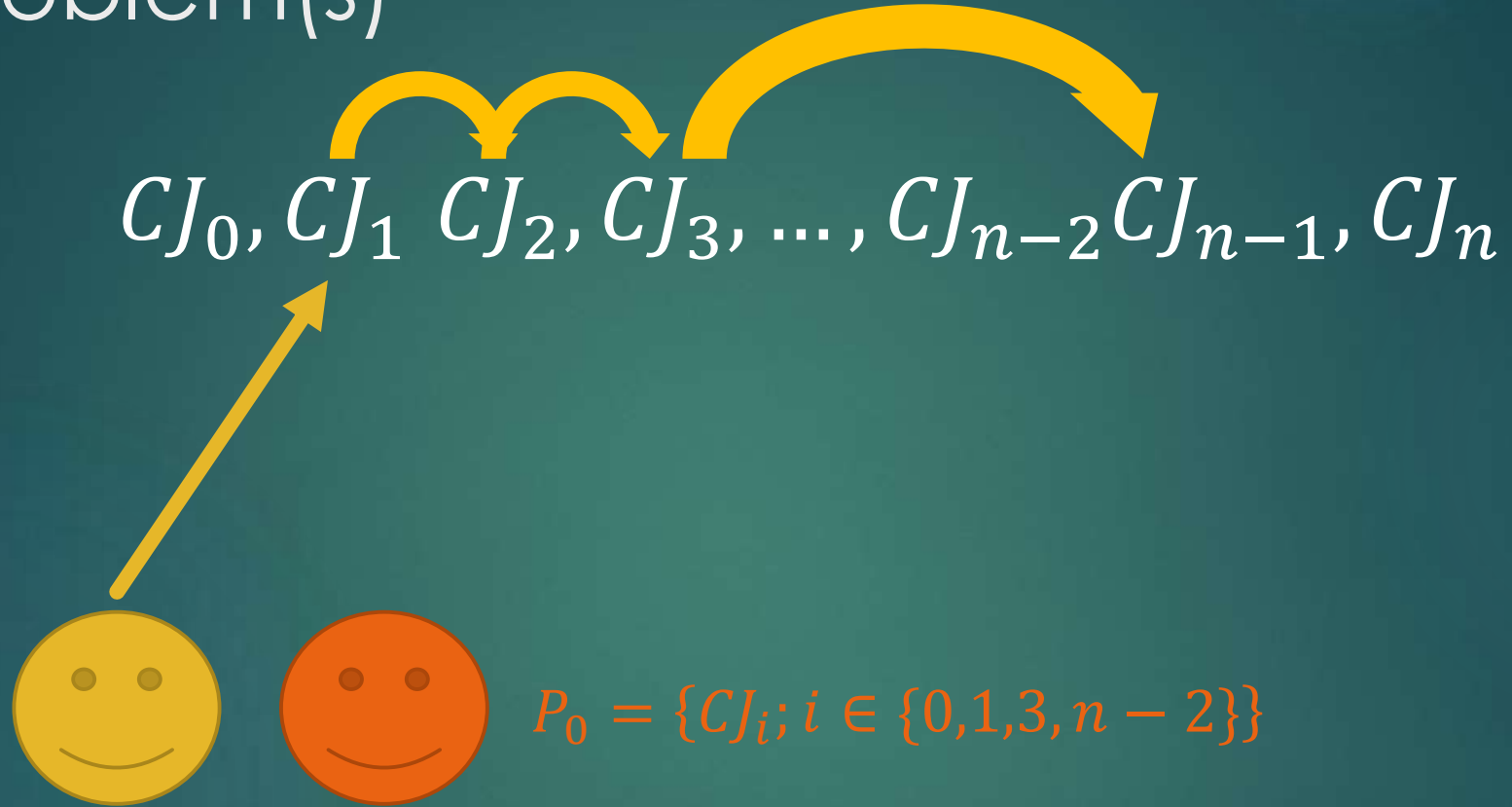
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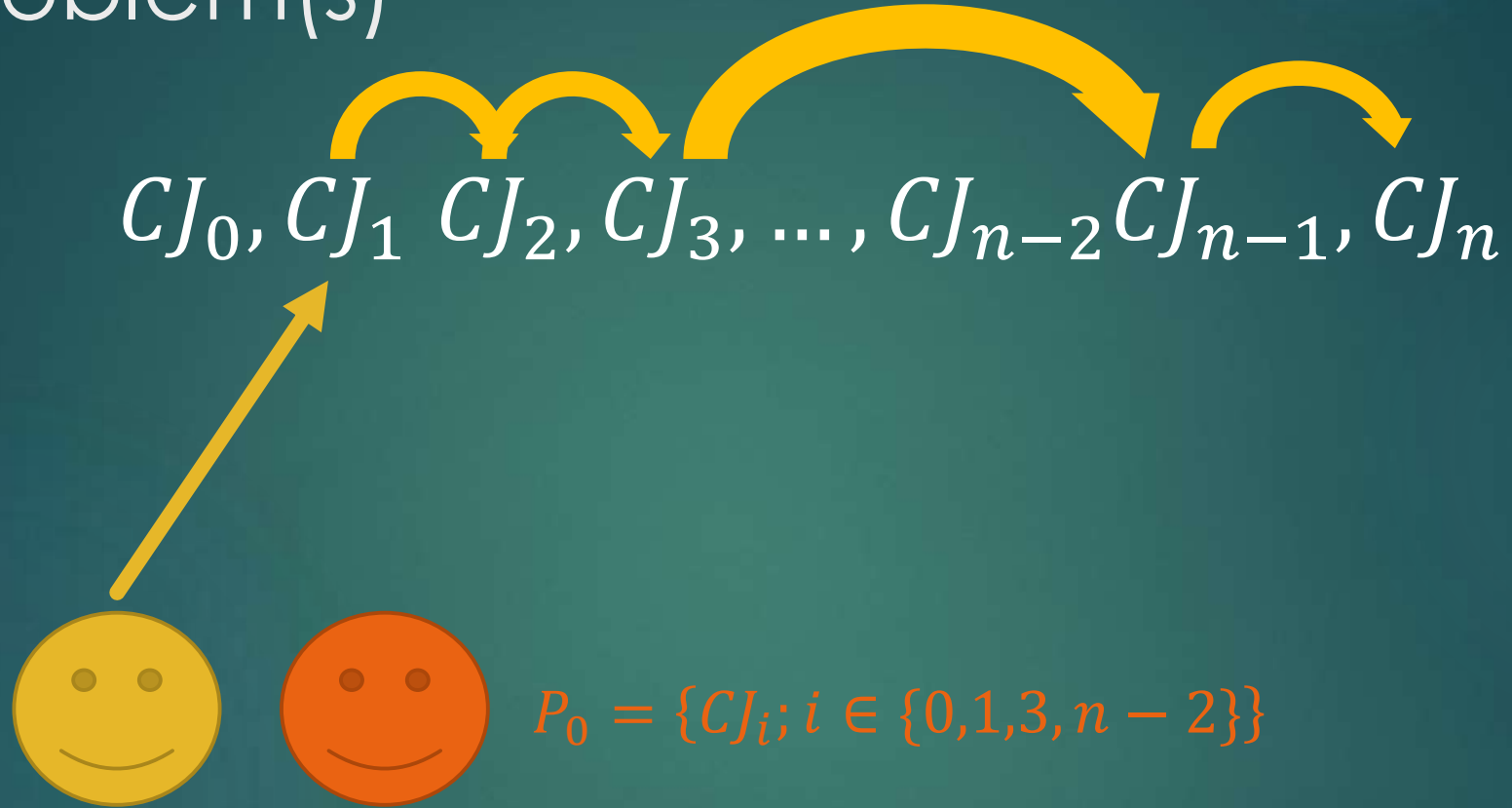
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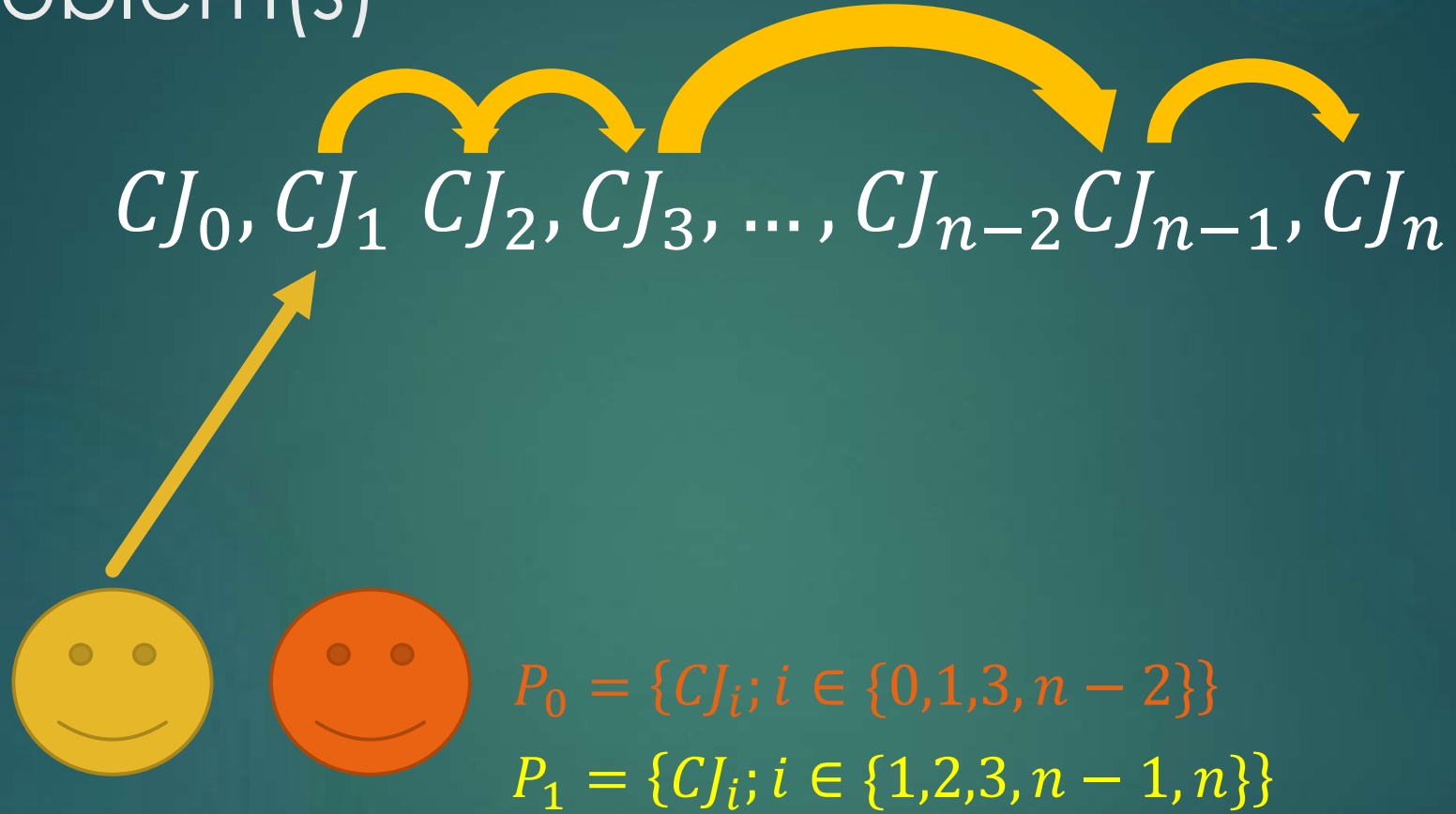
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The problem(s)

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$$P_0 = \{CJ_i; i \in \{0, 1, 3, n-2\}\}$$

$$P_1 = \{CJ_i; i \in \{1, 2, 3, n-1, n\}\}$$

$$P_2 = \{CJ_i; i \in \{1, 3, n-2, n\}\}$$

The problem(s)

$$CJ_0, CJ_1 \quad CJ_2, CJ_3, \dots, CJ_{n-2} CJ_{n-1}, CJ_n$$

$$I = \{CJ_i; i \in \{2, 3, n-1\}\} \longrightarrow 0$$



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$$I = \{CJ_i; i \in \{2, 3, n-1\}\} \longrightarrow 0$$



$$P_0 = \{CJ_i; i \in \{0, 1, 3, n-2\}\} \quad \times$$

$$P_1 = \{CJ_i; i \in \{1, 2, 3, n-1, n\}\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$P_2 = \{CJ_i; i \in \{1, 3, n-2, n\}\} \quad \times$$

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Questions?



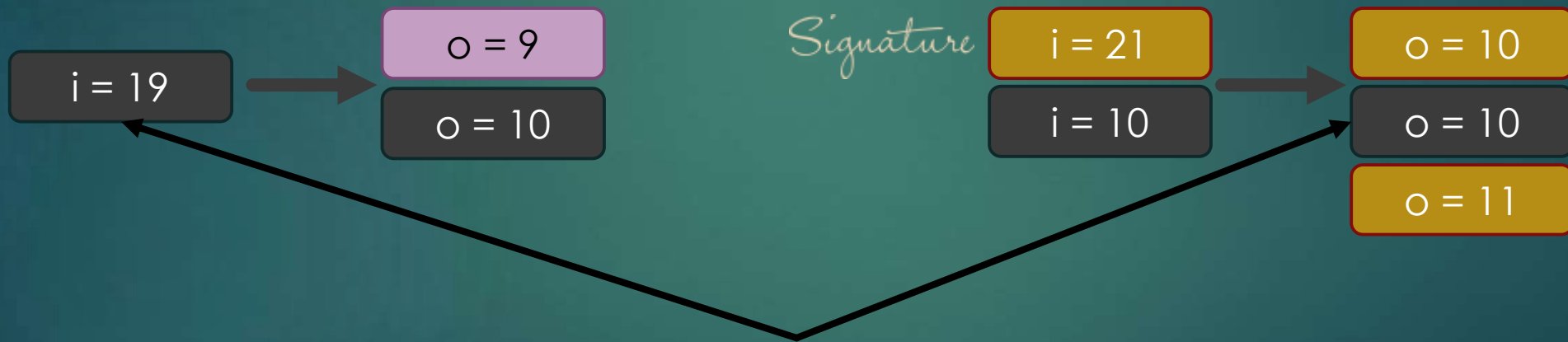
The problem(s)

$$CJ_0, CJ_1 \quad CJ_2, CJ_3, \dots, CJ_{n-2} CJ_{n-1}, CJ_n$$



The problem(s)

$W_0, W_1, W_2, W_3, \dots, W_{n-2}, W_{n-1}, W_n$



Use the public key from a
previous transaction