Privacy in Cryptocurrency

Mixing and more advanced technologies

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Project take-away

Block delay

- Exponential distribution:
  - 5x - 10x the avg. happens *long block delay*
  - often far below the average *favours forks*

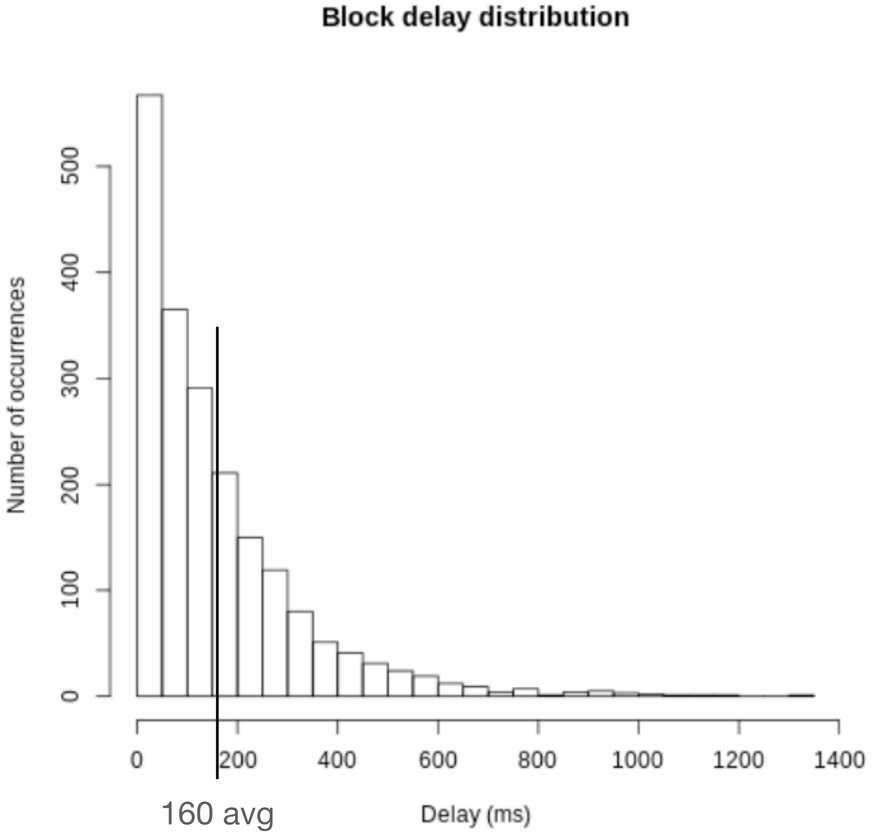


Figure 2.2: Distribution of the block delays shown in Figure 2.1.

Project take-away

Networked mining

“I was only able to mine 1000 blocks when the target bits were set to as high as 20.“

- High difficulty can make problems rare. (Reduce forks).

“We can see that both miners are very close throughout the experiment, which is to be expected when they have the same mining power (number of threads available).“
“The ratio of blocks received is similar to the mining power gains from increasing the number of threads.”

- Fair distribution of winnings.

Project take-away
Writing

*In this project we **will** explore how hardware, software and network design impacts computational power.*

- Use future (will) only when talking about future work.

Table 3 lists the different computers that were used

- Use past (were) only when talking about early versions.

Project take-away

Writing

3 Networked Mining

This section describes networked mining with the blockchain application. This includes the necessary additions in order to enable networked mining, the networking API, how we run experiments and the experiment results.

3.1 Networking Implementation

VS

2 Network Mining

2.1 Implementation

2.1.1 Communication

Project take-away

Writing

3 Networked Mining

This section describes networked mining with the blockchain application. This includes the necessary additions in order to enable networked mining, the networking API, how we run experiments and the experiment results.

3.1 Networking Implementation

Every heading should have 2 sentences: What is in this section.

Privacy

Anonymity

Definition

Anonymity requires two properties:

- *Pseudonymity*
  You can interact without revealing your identify.

- *Unlinkability*
  An attacker is unable to connect transactions from the same user.

Creating *user profiles* will eventually allow to de-anonymize users.

Anonymity

Why

- Cryptocurrency is used for many illegitimate activities.
- Anonymity focused cryptocurrencies are associated with crime.

But:

- Tainted coins pose a problem (1$ is not 1$?)
- Deanonymization creates targets for criminal activity

Anonymity
Bitcoin

- Bitcoin uses Pseudonyms (addresses)
- UTXO favors unlikability:
  - Can use new address for every received coin (without extra cost)

More anonymous solutions usually build on UTXO.

Anonymity

Bitcoin - Regulations

- Due to regulations all exchanges for cryptocurrencies require identification and keep logs.
- Same counts for law-compliant services.

Even if we get anonymity on chain,
exchange into and out of cryptocurrency are subject to regulations.

Anonymity

Linking Bitcoin transactions

- Link multiple addresses used for inputs into one transaction.
- Link address used for input and address used for change in transaction.
  - **Problem: Identify which output is change.**
- Identify regular money flows between users.
- Identify time of day
- Use network analysis to identify users IP or Location

Anonymity

Anonymity set

The *anonymity set* is the a set of users or transactions, such that an attacker is unable to identify which item in the set if yours.

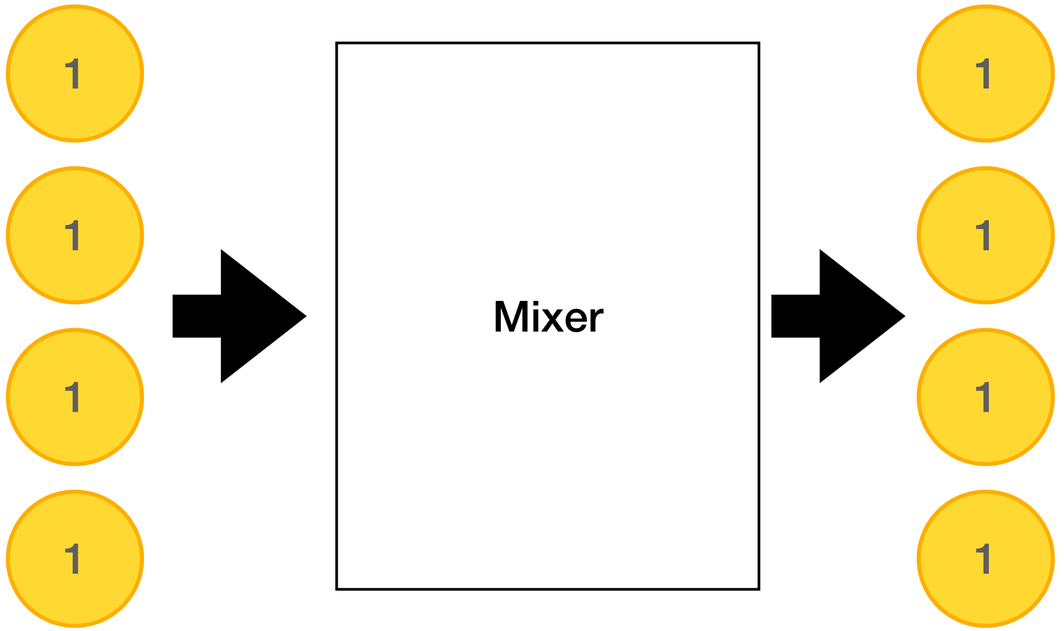
- Anonymity set is limitted to users/transactions using a certain feature/system.
- Large anonymity set is preferrable.

Mixing services

Anonymity

Mixing

- Mixing is an external service.
- Can send bitcoin to the service.
- Service shuffles coins.
- User recieves back a coin.



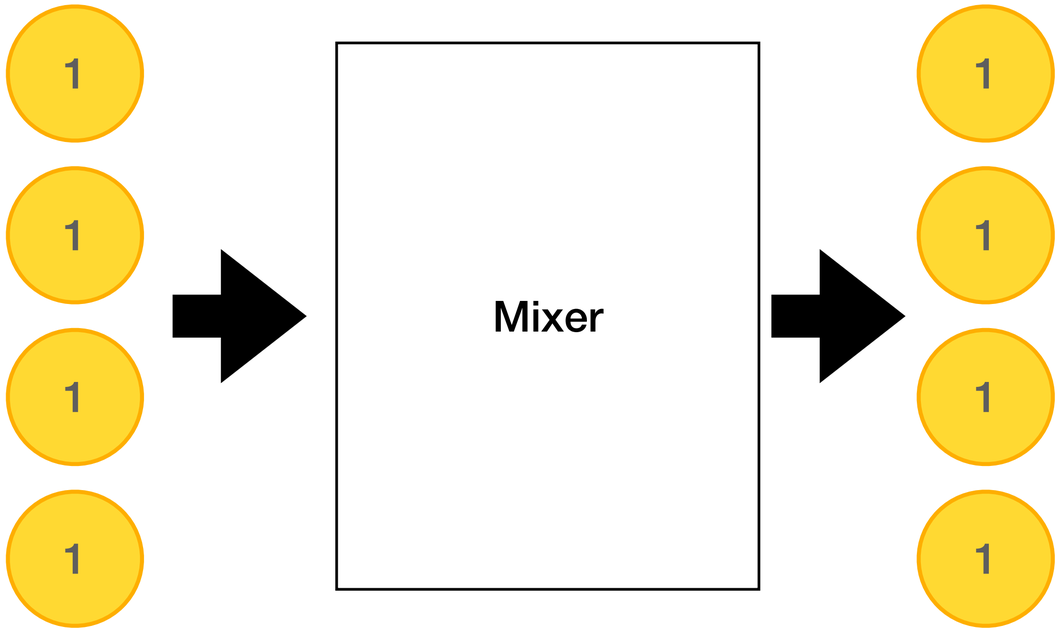
- Attacker cannot link outputs to specific inputs.

Anonymity

Mixing

Centralized mixer:

- Need to trust mixing service
- Service might get hacked
- Fees
- Few people are using it, and most do not have good intentions

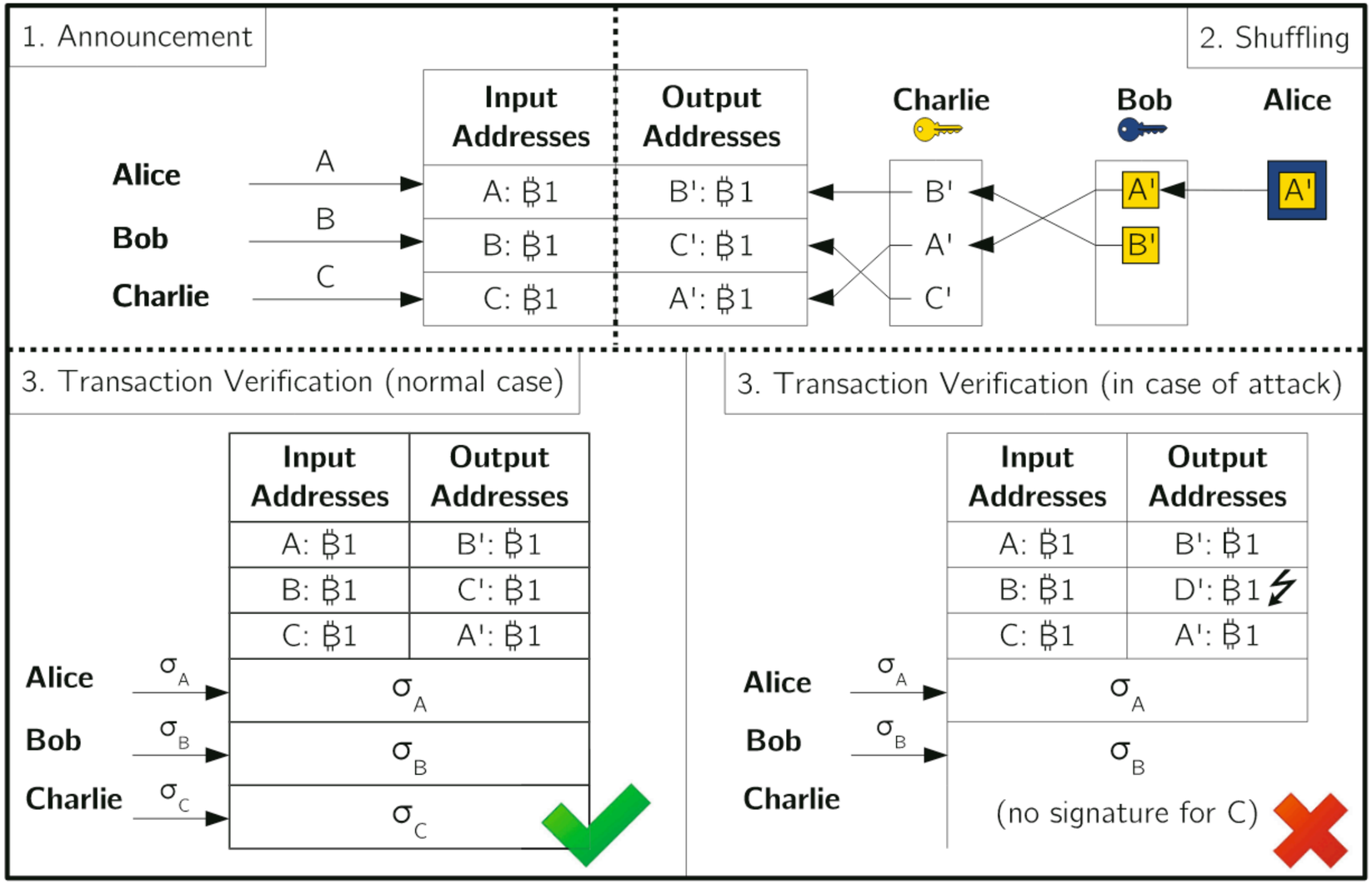


Anonymity

Dezentralized mixer (Coinshuffle)

Participants create mixing transaction through offchain interaction.

- No central service.
- But still limitted to few users.
- How to find users?



Altcoins

Altcoins

ZeroCoin

- Can change coin from Base currency to mixed currency (deposit) and back (withdraw).
- Cannot be tracked, i.e. impossible to identify which deposit is withdrawn.
- Anonymity set is: All deposits every made (with the same value).

Altcoins
ZeroCoin

Deposit:

- Create sequence number *Sn* and secret *x.*
- Publish *Commit(Sn,x)* while burning 1 coin.

Withdraw:

- Publish *Sn* and *Zero-knowledger* proof of:
  - *I know x, such that Commit(Sn,x) is one of the commitments published on the chain.*

Altcoins
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- *Sn* is published to prevent double spending.
- *x* is kept secret, to prevent linking.
- Problem: zero-knowledge proofs take space and are expensive to compute.

Altcoins

Zero knowledge proof of knowledge

Given a function *f(x),* we it is possible to create a proof machinery such that:

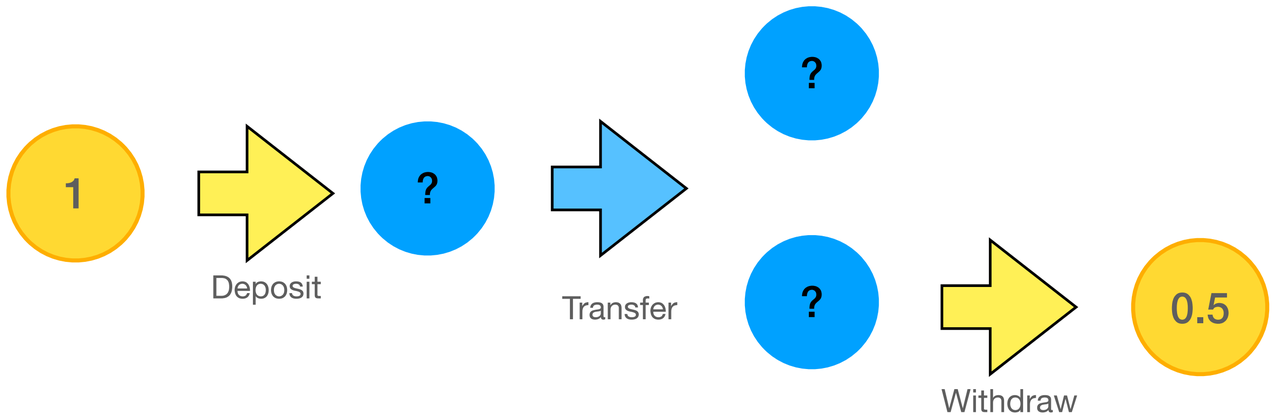
- Given a value x', and $y' = f(x')$ we can create a proof:
  (π, y') that shows, that:
  - I know x' such that $y' = f(x')$.
- This reveals nothing about x' , than what can be deduced from y'.
- f must be representable as a NP-circuit.

Altcoins
ZeroCash

Similar to ZeroCoin but can transfer deposited coins.

Transfer:
Similar to

- withdraw for used output,
- Deposit for new outputs
- Plus zk proof showing that
$$\sum input\ values = \sum output\ values$$



Problem:
Requires complex trusted setup.

Altcoins

Monero

Similar to bitcoin (PoW, UTXO). Privacy focused.

Outputs have encoded value.

Then issuing a transaction:

- Pick one of your outputs and 10 other ones.
- Create ring signature using your private key and public keys from all the inputs.
- Proof that outputs and input values are equal using novel zk-proofs.