

## PoW Alternatives and scaling PoW

PoW problem?

- Wastes LOTS of energy!
- ASICs dominate mining from single manufacturer.

A better PoW

• ASICs resistance:

- ASIC processor optimised for sha256.

• Idea: Use more complex function.

- e.g. complex computation, similar to CPU workload.
- e.g. I/O (memory) bound function

promising

• Useful PoW:

- use computation to do something useful eg.
  - find prime number

• protein folding

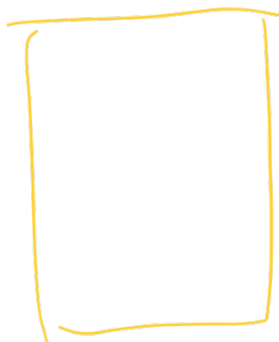
Problem?

Properties a PoW must have

- Adjustable difficulty
- Fast verification
- Progress freedom
  - Not possible to make progress towards solution.  
i.e. random trials

Exp.:

Fast, big machine



small, slow machine



↑ should solve PoW faster some times

PoW alternatives

Problem i Distribute "voting" power in an

anonymous system with sybils.

PolW: Voting power based on computing power.

Satoshi: "one CPU one vote"

Proof of Storage

Voting power based on storage capacity

one disc one vote

Proof: Similar to merkle proof for randomly chosen segment.

Problem: What to store?

- same data on every disc
  - how to distinguish discs?
  - avoid on demand download
- different data
  - management overhead.

What is useful Proof of Storage!

Less energy?

Proof of stake (proof of investment)

Use cryptocurrency as scarce resource  
one dollar one vote

~> separate lecture

Scaling throughput

( $2^{th} \approx 86000/sec$ )

vista / nastrocard: several  $\times 10000$  tx/sec

bitcoin  $\approx 7$  tx/sec

Scaling trend parametrization

Parameters

- Block size
- Block delay

Small delay  $\leadsto$  larger  $p$   
 $\leadsto$  more forks

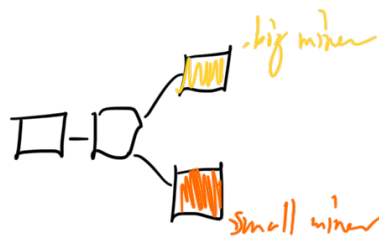
$$P[\text{Fork}] = 1 - (1-p)^\delta$$

Big size  $\leadsto$  slow sending  $\leadsto$  larger  $\delta$   
 $\leadsto$  more forks

Increasing throughput gives more forks.

a) bad for security

b) bad for small miners (unfair)

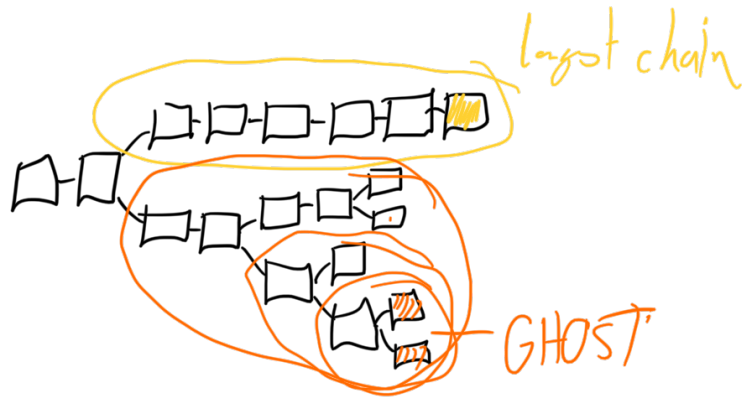


GHOST

Greedy heaviest-observed subtree

Avoid a) by changing longest chain rule.

GHQST rule: select heaviest subtree  
(most blocks)

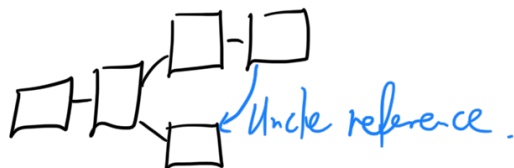
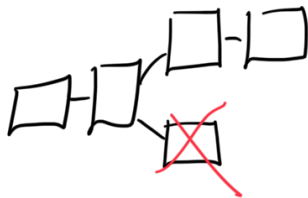


→ used in ethereum

Inclusive blockchain

Uncle blocks

Avoid **b)** by giving some reward to lost  
blocks

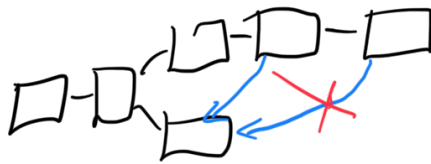


Uncles nodes can reference uncles.

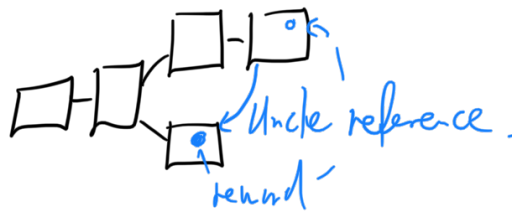
- Uncle has smaller height.



- Uncle is new



Uncle gets fraction of block reward,  
including miner (nephew) gets a small reward



Uncle rewards create more money.

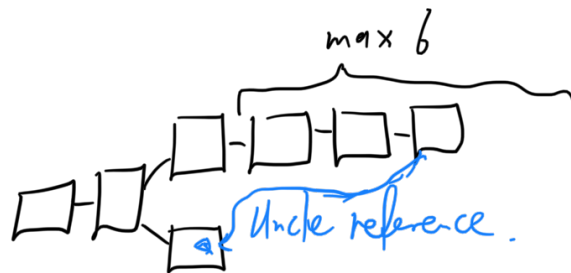
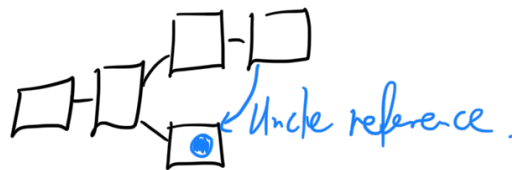
→ Need to adjust difficulty.

Uncle rewards may reduce risk in selfish mining.

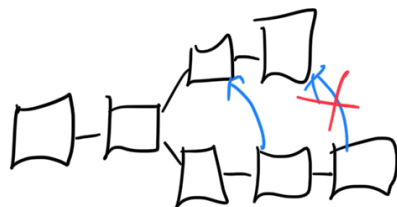


## Ethereum nodes

- Smaller reward if nephew is far away



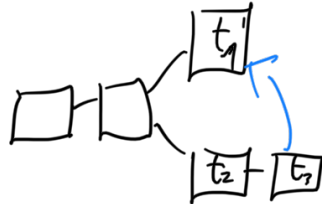
## Only children of ancestors





## Uncles for throughput

- Can execute transactions included only in uncles.  
(If not conflicting)



Execution order  $t_2$   $t_1$   $t_3$

Not done in Ethereum.

DAG

