

Introduction to

Cryptium Labs –

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alternative to Proof-of-Work

I. Proof-of-Stake will be an

II. There will be many

chains, and one ecosystem

Cryptium Labs

Validation

Development Community Research

Cryptium Labs

Infrastructure operator for Proof-of-Stake (PoS) public blockchains

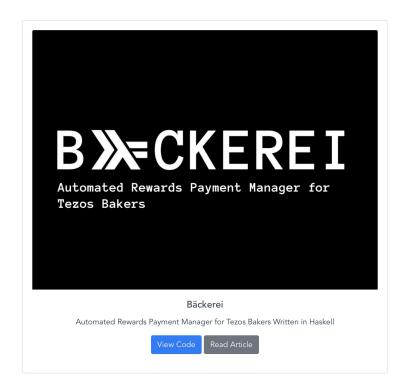
Supported Networks

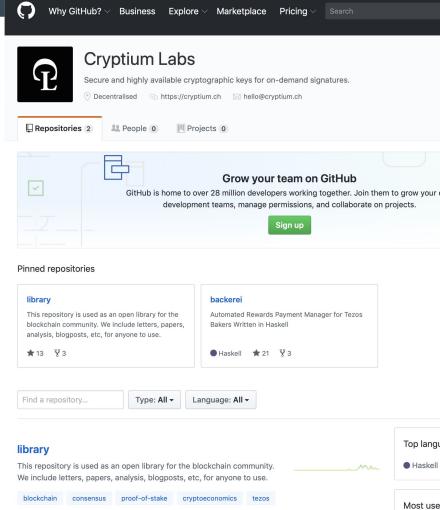


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Projects

Cryptium Labs' open-source projects





proof-of











ESPAÑOL CHINESE

OFFICIAL WEBSITE



Latest



Half-Baked is **Always Better than** Double-Baked — ...

Many of you have seen on Reddit or Totales at high a Dallan and Tanana had haven



Introduction to

Proof-of-Stake

Algorithms

Consensus Algorithm ≠ Proof-of-X

Consensus Alg.

Mechanisms that enable peers to agree on a specific state of values

Proof-of-X

consensus

Mechanisms that determine what peers are eligible to participate in

Nakamoto Consensus

largest pool of electricity or heaviest is the canonical one

The chain with the

Byzantine-Fault Tolerant Consensus

Latest block with more than 2/3 of the validator set's

signatures

Proof-of-Work

Compete with other nodes to solve the computational puzzle or find the nonce for the next block

Proof-of-Stake

Allocate the required amount of value as a collateral, which can be lost when deviating from the protocol

The Nothing-At-Stake Problem

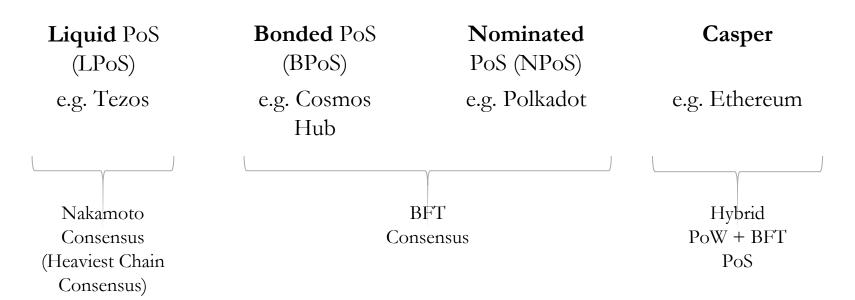
- Deviating from the protocol, by
 e.g. causing and maintaining
 multiple forks, at no cost
- Present in PoS variants from commercial and academic projects

- One of the most commercialised projects:
 - Delegated Proof-of-Stake
 - Used in e.g. Bitshares, EOS
- Assumes that if one of the active block producers (top 21 by votes) deviates, it will not get voted again

Variants of **Proof-of-Stake**

Liquid PoS	Bonded PoS	Nominated	Casper
(LPoS)	(BPoS)	PoS (NPoS)	
e.g. Tezos	e.g. Cosmos	e.g. Polkadot	e.g. Ethereum
	Hub		

Variants of **Proof-of-Stake**





Liquid

Proof-of-Stake

 $\overline{\text{(LPoS)}}$

Bakers

Tezos token holders who operate a validating node and participate in consensus

Delegators

Tezos token holders
who participate
indirectly in consensus
by delegating their
baking rights to bakers

Bakers: What are they?

 Are in charge of maintaining the Tezos network active by producing blocks and

endorsements

Must have a minimum of 10,000XTZ in self-bond

- Solo-bakers & Public BakingServices
- Are incentivised to operatesecure validating nodes
- Have voting power for protocol upgrades

Bakers: What are the Rewards?

- 64 XTZ / baked block
- 1 or 2 XTZ / endorsed block
- Transaction fees
- Every 10,000 XTZ = 1 Roll
- More rolls → Higher chance to receive baking and endorsement slots

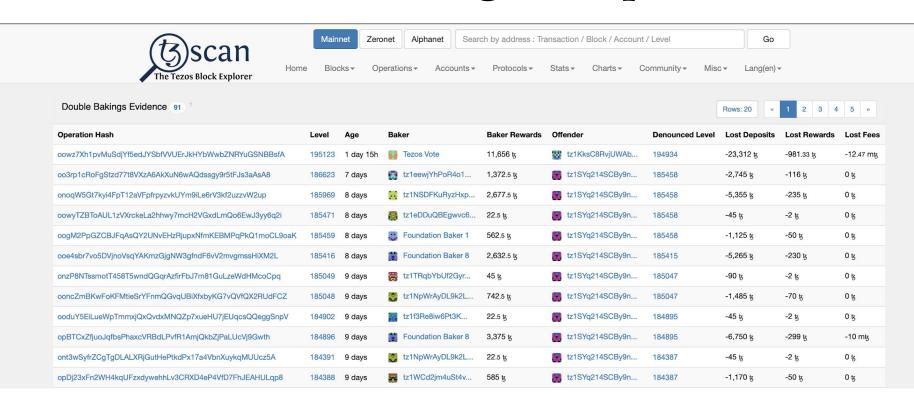


Bakers: What are the Risks?

- Safety-Faults:
 - Double-baked block: -512 XTZ/block
 - Double-endorsed block: -64 XTZ
 - rewards and fees locked in the security deposits
- Liveness: Missing rewards
- Overdelegation: How to increase the self-bond?



Bakers: Double-Baking Examples



Delegators: Who are they?

- They own XTZ
- They do not want to operate a baker
- They are incentivised to at least delegate to bakers, so they can receive rewards

- They must trust the baker they choose to delegate to
- They can change bakers anytime
- They generate delegation smart contracts (and maintain custody)

Delegators: Risks and Rewards

- Delegations are not at stake but they must **trust** that their bakers will pay the rewards correctly and on time
- Opportunity cost when not switching quick enough when a baker closes

- Receive a portion of the rewards generated by the baker
- Normally pay a % in service fees to the baker

Solo-baking vs Public Baker vs Delegating

Average Rewards for 1 Cycle	10,000 XTZ	100,000 XTZ	1,000,000 XTZ
Solo-Baking	7.9778	79.7780	797.7796
Public Baker *	16.71	168.52	1683.76
Delegating *	6.89	68.89	688.85

Find the detailed numbers and calculations here: https://medium.com/cryptium

^{* 10%} fee

^{** 50%} revenue share



The Role of Tezos (XTZ) Token

Holders

The Role of Token Holders

- Hodling is economically discouraged
- PoS Networks introduce two new stakeholders into the ecosystem:
 - Validators: participate directly in consensus
 - **Delegators**: participate indirectly

- On-Chain Governance
 - In some networks only validators will have voting power proportional to their total stake
 - In others, delegators have the power to overwrite the vote of the validators

The security & decentralisation of these networks rely on the decisions of token holders, be it by validating or delegating

- Letter to Current & Future Delegators (Link)

How to Reach Out

- Slides will be available github.com/cryptiumlabs/library
- **Blog:** medium.com/cryptium
- Website: cryptium.ch | tezos.cryptium.ch
- Twitter: @CryptiumLabs | @awasunyin
- Email: hello@cryptium.ch