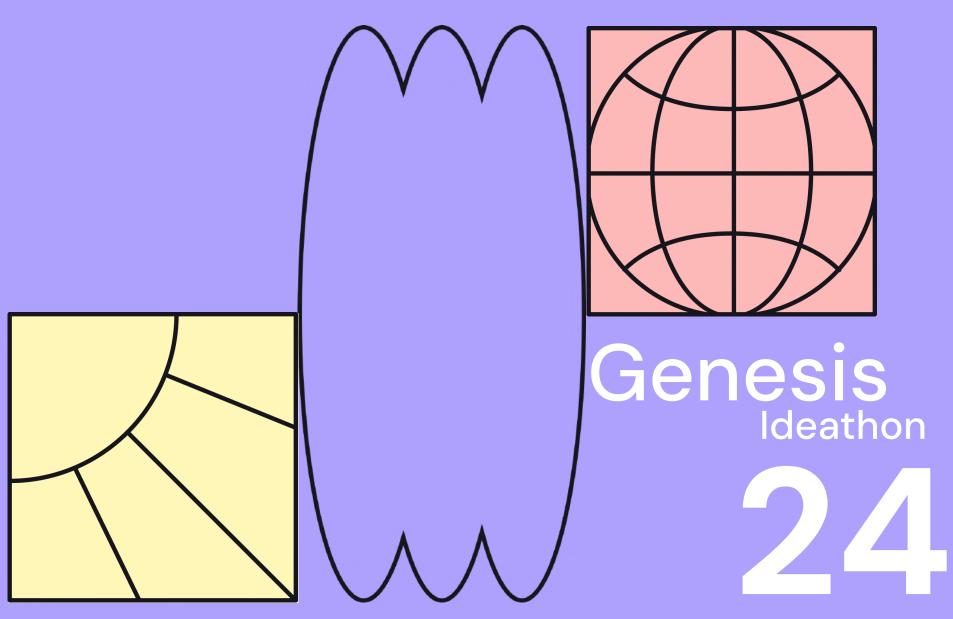
# PRIVYCHAIN SOLUTIONS





## HOW DOES FINANCIAL PRIVACY IMPACT MODERN BUSINESSES?

#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

Users need to customize their own blockchain to make transactions more secured and private



#### **Target Corporation**

Theft of transaction information because of vulnerability of the network infrastructure → compromised the confidential information of partners and 40 million customers

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# LAYER I SOLUTION PERMISSIONED CHAINS + ROLLUPS CUSTOMIZED PRIVATE BLOCKCHAIN

#### SOLUTION

permissioned chains

+

Rollups



PRIVATE CHAINS
BASED ON THE
PUBLIC CHAIN

#### Pirvate Addresses Defintion

- □ Seed Generation:
  - Generates a random 256-bit seed.
- □ Master Keys Generation:
  - Uses HMAC-SHA512 with the seed to generate a master private key and chain code.
- Derivation Path:
  - Defines the BIP-44 path for Ethereum: m / 44' / 60' / account' / change / address\_index.
- □ Child Key Derivation:
  - Derives child keys from the master keys using the specified path.
- □ Ethereum Address Generation:
  - Converts the derived private key to an Ethereum address by computing the public key and then hashing it with Keccak-

#### SOLUTION

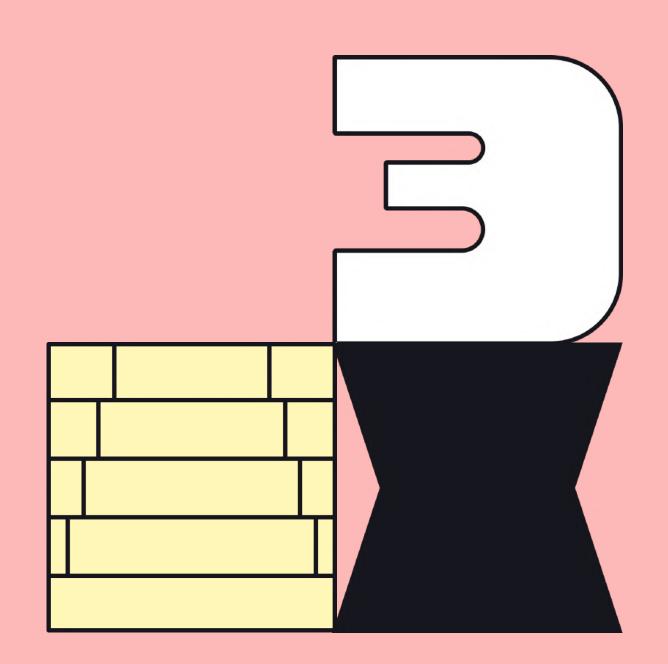
Hierarchical Deterministic (HD) Wallets based on Ethereum-specific BIP-44 standard.

#### 1. Seed Generation:

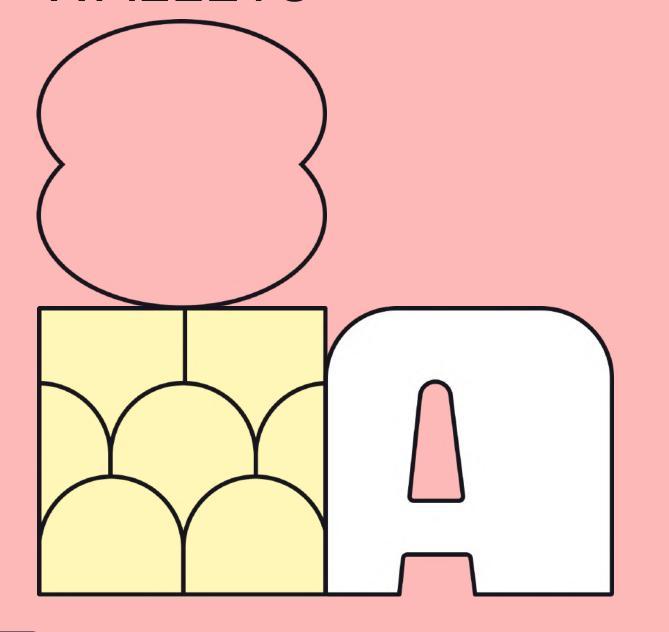
Start with a high-entropy seed, usually 128 to
 256 bits. This seed is the master private key.

#### 2. Master Keys Generation:

 Generate a master private key and a master chain code from the seed using HMAC-SHA512.



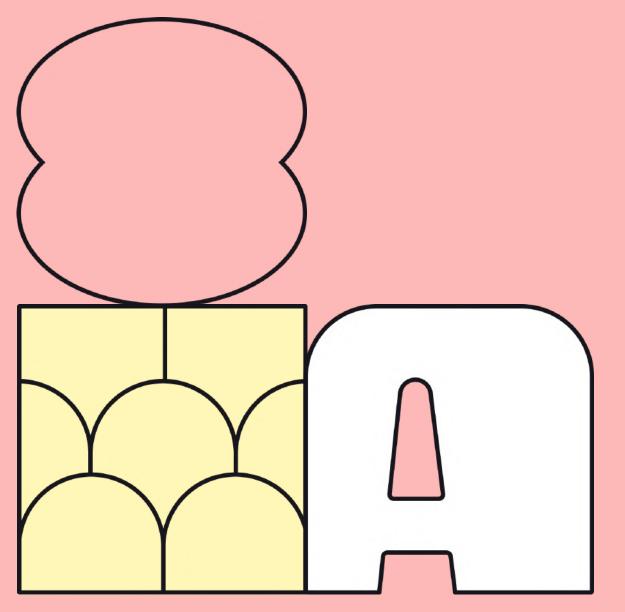
# HIERARCHICAL DETERMINISTIC (HD) WALLETS



#### 3. Derivation Path for Ethereum:

- Use the BIP-44 derivation path for Ethereum: m / 44' / 60'
   / account' / change / address\_index.
  - m refers to the master node.
  - 44' is a constant indicating BIP-44.
  - 60' is the coin type for Ethereum.
  - account allows for multiple user accounts.
  - change is 0 for external addresses and 1 for internal/change addresses.
  - address\_index is an incrementing index to generate multiple addresses.

# HIERARCHICAL DETERMINISTIC (HD) WALLETS



#### 4. Child Key Derivation:

 Derive child private keys and chain codes from the master private key and chain code.

#### 5. Generate Ethereum Addresses:

Convert the derived private keys to Ethereum addresses.

#### SOLUTION

#### ROLLUPS TO PUBLICH CHIAN

### Collaboration and kindness took center stage.

#### 1. Transaction Aggregation:

• Multiple transactions that occur within the private addresses are collected over a period of time. These transactions are typically stored and managed off-chain.

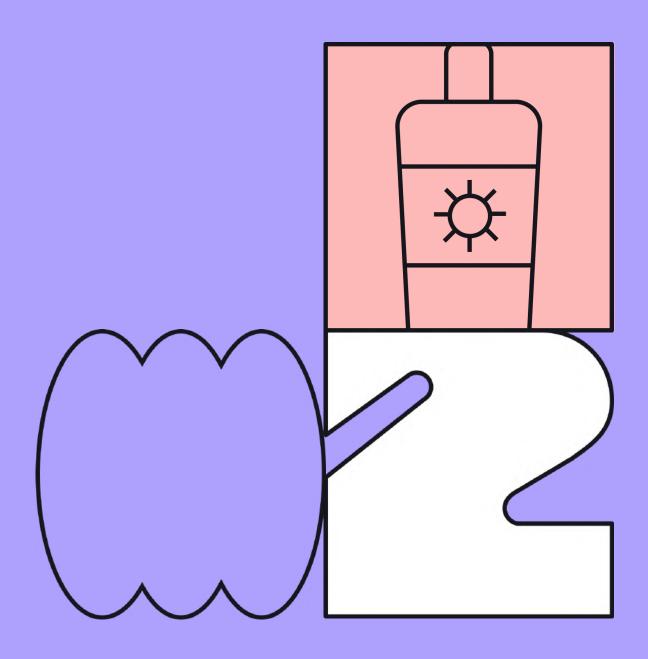
#### 2. State Transition and Proof Generation:

 Compute the new state resulting from all the aggregated transactions. This includes updating balances, smart contract states, etc.

#### 3. Submission to the Public Blockchain:

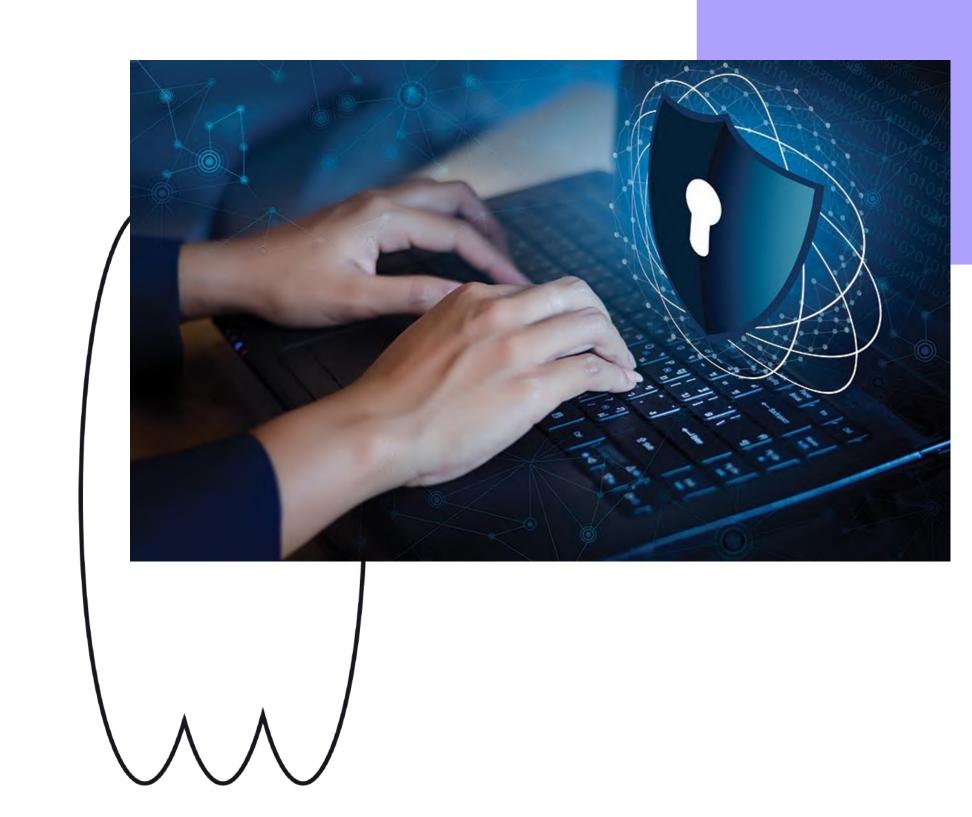
• Submit the aggregated transactions and the proof (for zk-rollups) or state root (for optimistic rollups) to the public blockchain. This usually involves a smart contract on the public chain that verifies the proof or handles disputes.

#### 4. Verification and State Update

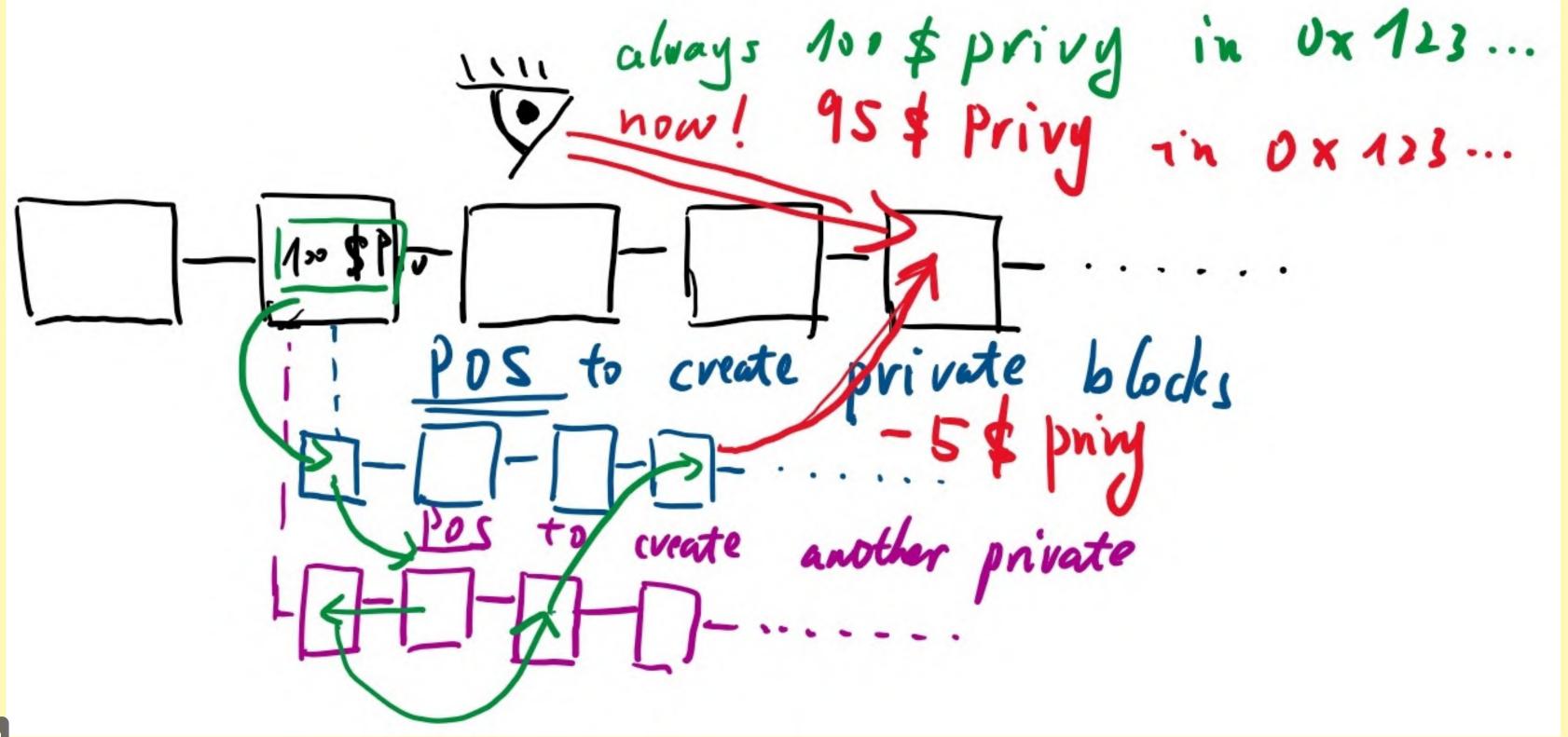


#### **IMPACT**

- <sup>1.</sup> Enhanced Privacy
- <sup>2.</sup> Security
- 3. Competitive
  Advantage
- 4. Flexibility



### FEASIBILITY



### THANK YOU

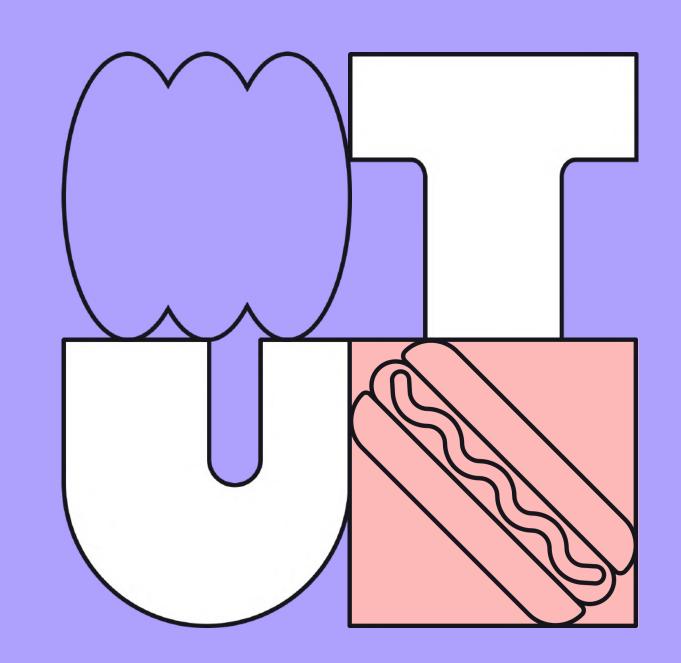
**TEAM PRIVYCHAIN** 

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