RGB: Private and scalable smart contracts for Bitcoin and Lightning Network



Smart contract is

- A pre-arranged agreement
- of trade (i.e. mutual voluntary exchange of goods)
- automatically executed under certain conditions, where "automatic" means
 - * anonymous: no KYC is done
 - * trustless: no need to do KYC to protect from the failure to execute contract

Smart contract components

- Agreement: the code
- Goods: digital assets
- Conditions: contract parties or external actors able to call some code

Ownership & access: core properties

- Ownership: digital assets must be owned by a well-defined party
- Access: only well-defined parties should be able to call the contract execution

Pure blockchain/layer 1 approach is wrong:

- Mixing code, ownership and access rights into a single layer ("blockchain")
- which is inherently *unscalable* and well-trackable (*anti-privacy*) since VERIFICATION is needed by the whole world
- With Turing-complete code operating at the same level,
 compromising security
- Running non-censorship-resistant consensus algorithms (PoS, PoW forks with small hashing power)

Challenges with digital assets today

Low scalability

- limited by blockchains, which are inherently unscalable
- no layer 2 assets

Poor privacy

- Everyone in the world sees the transactions
- Zero-knowledge is nearly absent for the assets even if it is present in blockchain (Monero, Grin, Beam, ...)

Challenges with digital assets today

• Inefficient smart contracts

- Asset ownership is mixed with contract business logic
- Pseudo-decentralized (governance problem)
- Not formally verified languages (security problem)

RGB was created to solve these issues

RGB history

- Originally proposed by Giacomo Zucco & Peter Todd in 2016
- Engineered and developed by Dr. Maxim Orlovsky
- Supported by Tether Inc/Bitfinex, Pandora Core AG & other sponsors in early 2019
- Pandora Core AG is the leading technological force behind the development
- Governed by non-profit LNP/BP Standards Association, Switzerland

What is RGB?

Client-validated state and smart contract system working at Layer 2/3 in Bitcoin and Lightning Network.

- Works with Lightning Network
- No on-chain usage nor trackable footprint: client-validated paradigm
- Scales independently from blockchain
- Zero-knowledge & privacy built on best research-based products
 - Mimblewhimble: Bulletproofs by Andrew Poelstra
 - Liquid: Confidential Assets by Blockstream

Problem 1: Blockchain does not scale

Problem 2: Blockchain is transparent

Solution: client-side validation

- Let's not put data into blockchain!
 - Solves scalability problems of Ethereum, EOS and other systems...
 - Now the whole world does not see our transactions
- Use blockchain as a cryptographically commitment layer
 - Commit to some extra-blockchain data with elliptic curve homomorphic properties
- Data/history is maintained by asset owner
- Proposed by Peter Todd

Basic principles of client-side validation in RGB

1. There always must be an owner

- Smart contract state is not a "public good" (Ethereum/ "blockchain" approach); it must always have a well-defined ownership (private, multisig etc).
- RGB defines ownership by binding/assigning state to Bitcoin transaction outputs: whoever controls the output owns the associated state
- I.e. RGB leverages Bitcoin script security model and all its technologies (Schnorr/Taproot etc).

2. State ownership != state validation

- Ownership defines WHO can change the state
- Validation rules (client-side validation) define HOW it may change

2. State ownership != state validation

- Ownership controlled by Bitcoin script, at Bitcoin blockchain level (non-Turing complete)
- Validation rules controlled by RGB Schema with Simplicity script (Turing-complete)

This allows to avoid mistake done by "blockchain smart contracts" (Ethereum/EOS/Polkadot etc): mixing of layers & Turing completeness into non-scalable blockchain layer

Also it makes possible for smart contracts to operate on top of Layer 2 solutions (Lightning Network)

Smart contract language: Simplicity

- Proposed and developed by Russel O'Conner, Blockstream
- Planned to be included into Elements and Liquid
- Formal semantics
- Formally-verified language with proofs on execution
- Succinct (complete Schnorr signatures are just few kB)

Main components of RGB

- 1. Commitments in transactions, proving unique history
 - private
 - zero storage cost
 - work both with blockchain (layer 1) and Lightning Network (layer 2)
 - meaning extreme scalability
- 2. Off-chain data & code held by asset/contract owner
 - zero blockchain storage cost
 - assets are linked to transaction outputs, which define their ownership & prevent double-spending (single-use seals)
 - off-chain smart contract code defines asset evolution

RGB is:

- "Sharding made right"
- "DAG made right"
- "Digital assets made right"
- "Smart contracts made right"
- "Confidentiality made right"

What is possible to do with RGB?

- Fungible assets & securities
 - Centrally or federation-issued
 - Issued anonymously or publicly
 - With possible secondary issuance, demurrage, inflation,
- Different forms of bearer rights
- Non-fungible assets (collectibles, game skins, art tokenization)
- Decentralized digital identity & roaming profiles
- Complex accounting systems & utility tokens

And it's all:

- Scalable
- Confidential
- Working over Lighting Network
- With DEX functionality
- Operating as a bearer instrument

RGB vs existing alternatives

RGB compared to Liquid Confidential Assets:

- Works with Lightning Network
- Replaces Large Borromean signatures range proofs with modern Bulletproofs
- No blockchain space consumption!
- Universal smart contract system
- Works on Bitcoin mainnet, does not require federation

RGB compared to OMNI/Colored coins/ Counterparty:

- No blockchain consumption
- Much higher privacy
- Works with LN without its modifications

RGB compared to Ethereum/EOS/other "corporate blockchains":

- RGB is NOT a blockchain!
- Works on and with Bitcoin: the only censorship-resistant unconfiscatable hard money

Omni BOLT compared to RGB LN:

- Breaks BOLT message compatibility
- Breaks BOLT tx structure compatibility
- No backports from LND
- No TLV extensions
- Requires separate nodes for OMNI Bolt and Bitcoin LN
- Requires Omni Core backend, can't work with just Bitcoin Core

RGB & other Bitcoin tech

- Interoperable with Liquid
- Does not require changes to LN layer
- Leverages Taproot & Schnorr on the base layer
- Unified invoicing for RGB, Bitcoin and LN
- Can work with existing node implementations, but also has Rust-implementations (BP Node, LNP Node, RGB Node)