

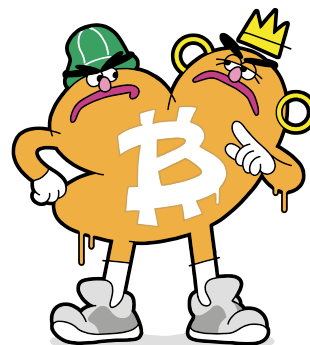
Thanks for reading!

Satsie's Pocket Guide  
to

Want to learn more?

→ check out the complete list of BIPs:  
[github.com/bitcoin/bips](https://github.com/bitcoin/bips)

→ start following the **bitcoin** dev mailing list.  
You'll be among the first to hear about new BIPs  
and updates to ones in progress



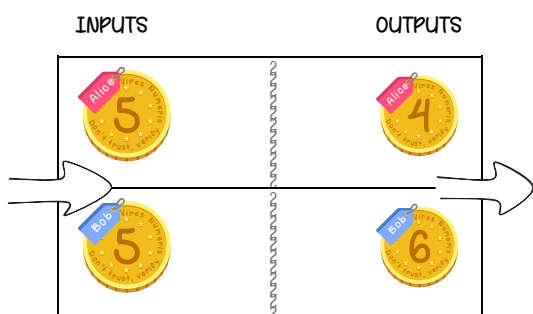
## PAYJOIN

A short zine about payjoin:  
what it is, why it's cool and how it  
works

@satsie ☆ <https://satsie.dev/zines>  
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With payjoin, the receiver also contributes an  
input. Let's say Bob already has 5 BTC in his wallet  
and he wants to use that in a payjoin tx. It would  
look like this:



So why is this good? The first benefit is scalability.  
By definition, payjoin does some tx batching. In  
both scenarios, Bob ends up with a total of 6 BTC,  
but there's a slight difference in how it's  
represented. In the 1st example, he has 1 BTC  
from Alice and the 5 BTC he already had. With  
payjoin, he has a single 6 BTC.

Payjoin is a technique for batching  
**bitcoin** transactions while preserving  
privacy and blockspace.

Recall that:

1. **bitcoin** uses the UTXO model, and
2. coins (transaction inputs and outputs) can be of any value

Pretend Alice has 5 BTC in her wallet and she sends 1 BTC to Bob. The  
transaction (tx) looks like this:

