



# Micropayments Interoperability with Blockchain and Linked Data to Improve Transaction Throughputs

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# Agenda

## 1. Background (revisit)

## 2. Initial Situation

- ❖ Current State
- ❖ Transition State
- ❖ Observations

## 3. Research Methodology

- ❖ Multivocal Literature Review
- ❖ Research Model
- ❖ Contribution

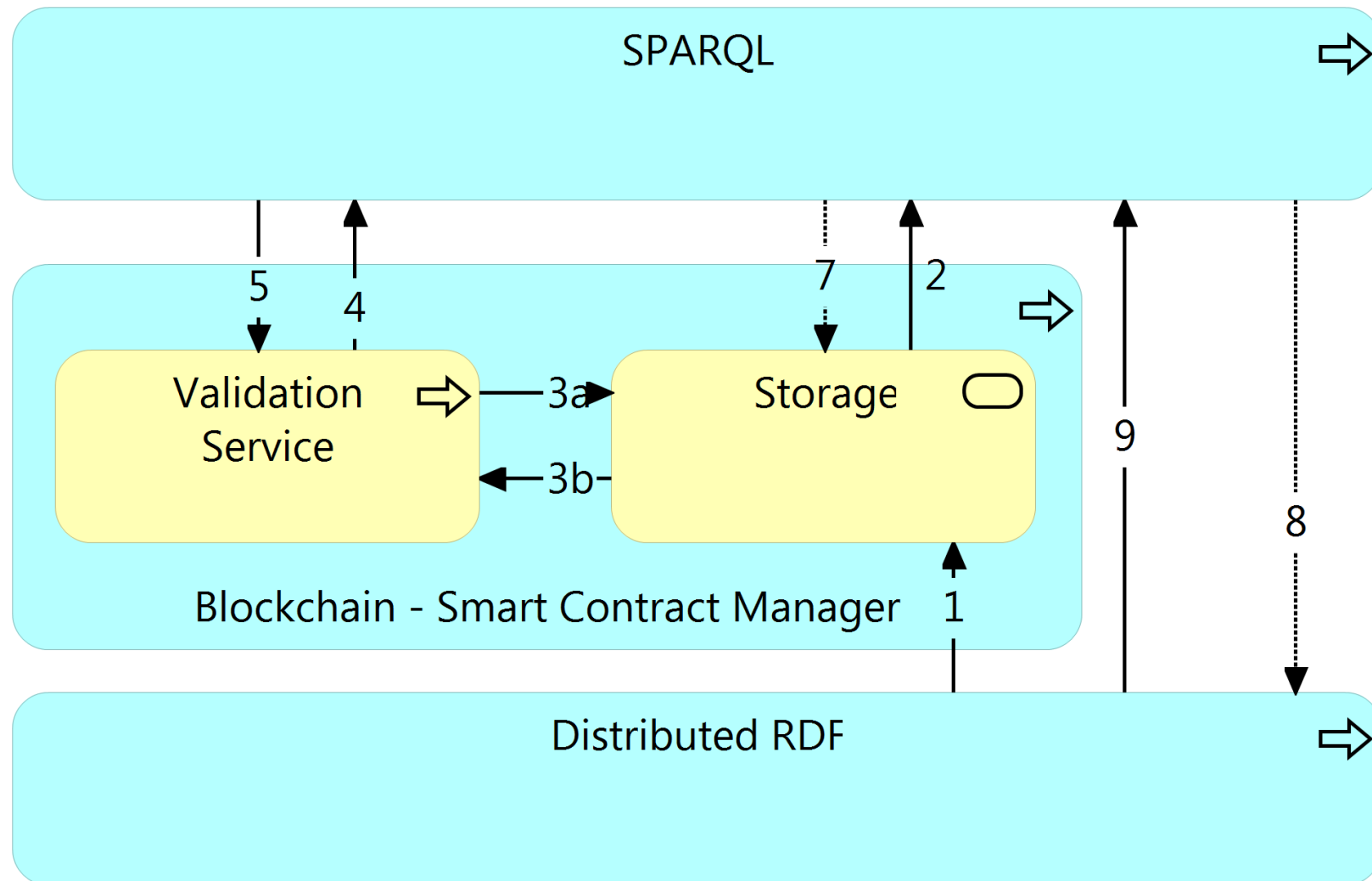
## 4. System Architecture

- ❖ Baseline Architecture
- ❖ System Design

## 5. Proof of Concept

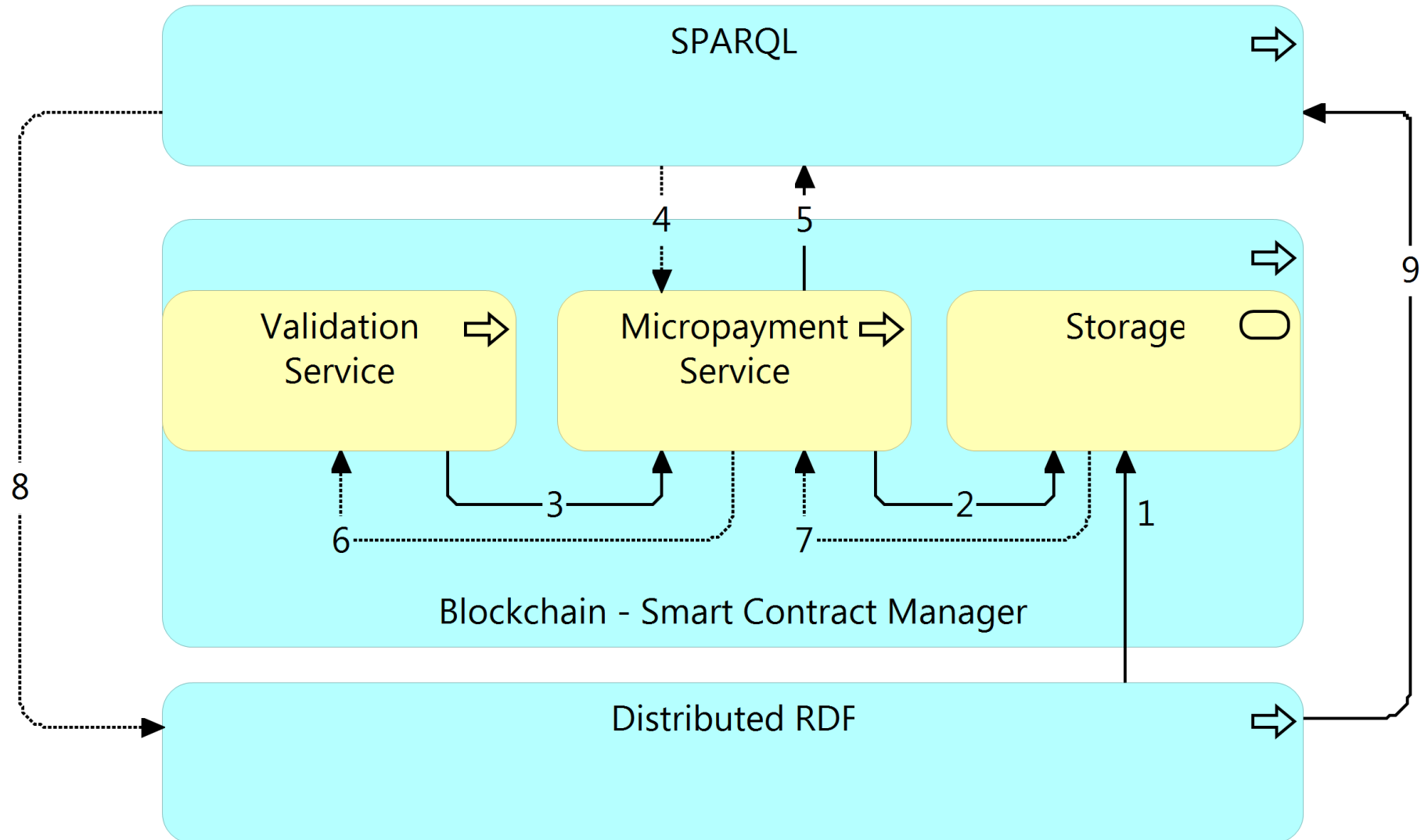
- ❖ Channel lifecycle
- ❖ Simple payment transfer (off-chain)
- ❖ Simple payment transfer (on-chain)

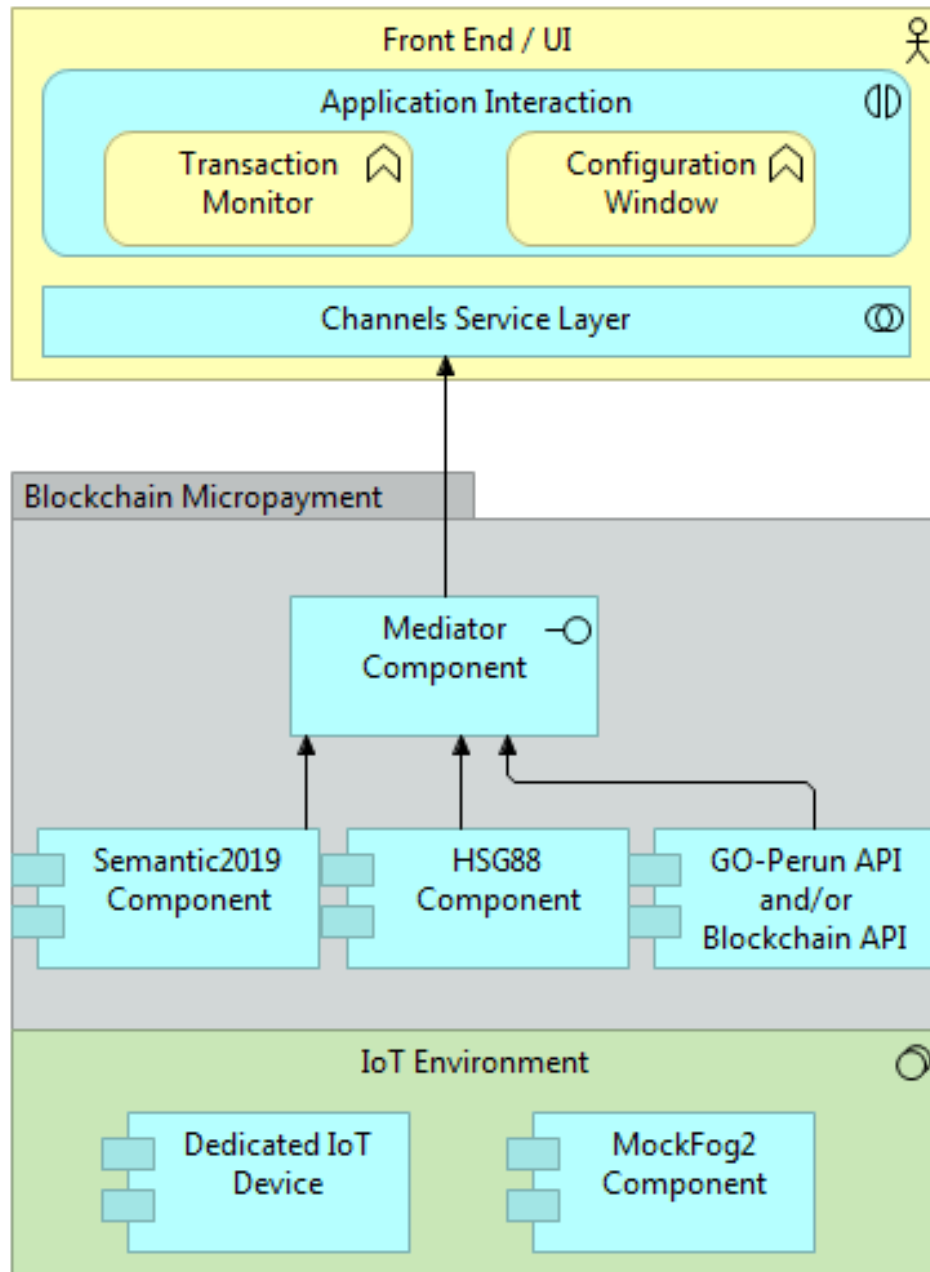
Refer to "Incorporating Blockchain into RDF Store" [20]



# Transition State

Refer to "Incorporating Blockchain into RDF Store" [27] and Enhancement HSG88 [17].





## 1. Front End

## 2. Channel Service Layer

Channels are only a delivery layer, containing those functions necessary to manage delivery, while providing an appropriate client experience,

All processing components should be available as services from underlying systems.

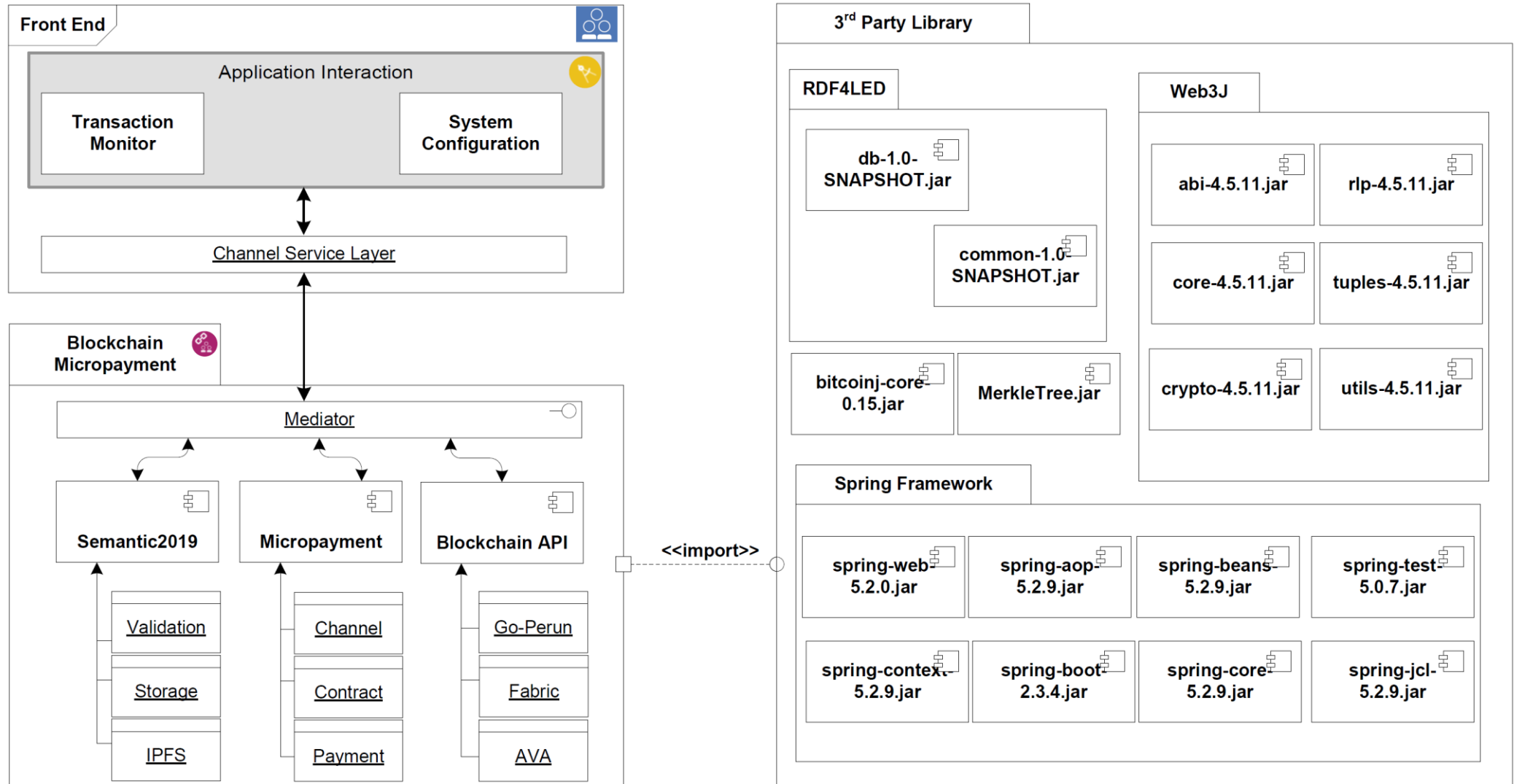
## 3. Mediator Component

Expose 2 core Services as APIs allowing multiple Front End to consume the same set of business services that covers enquiries, configuration and transaction services for Semantic and HSG88.

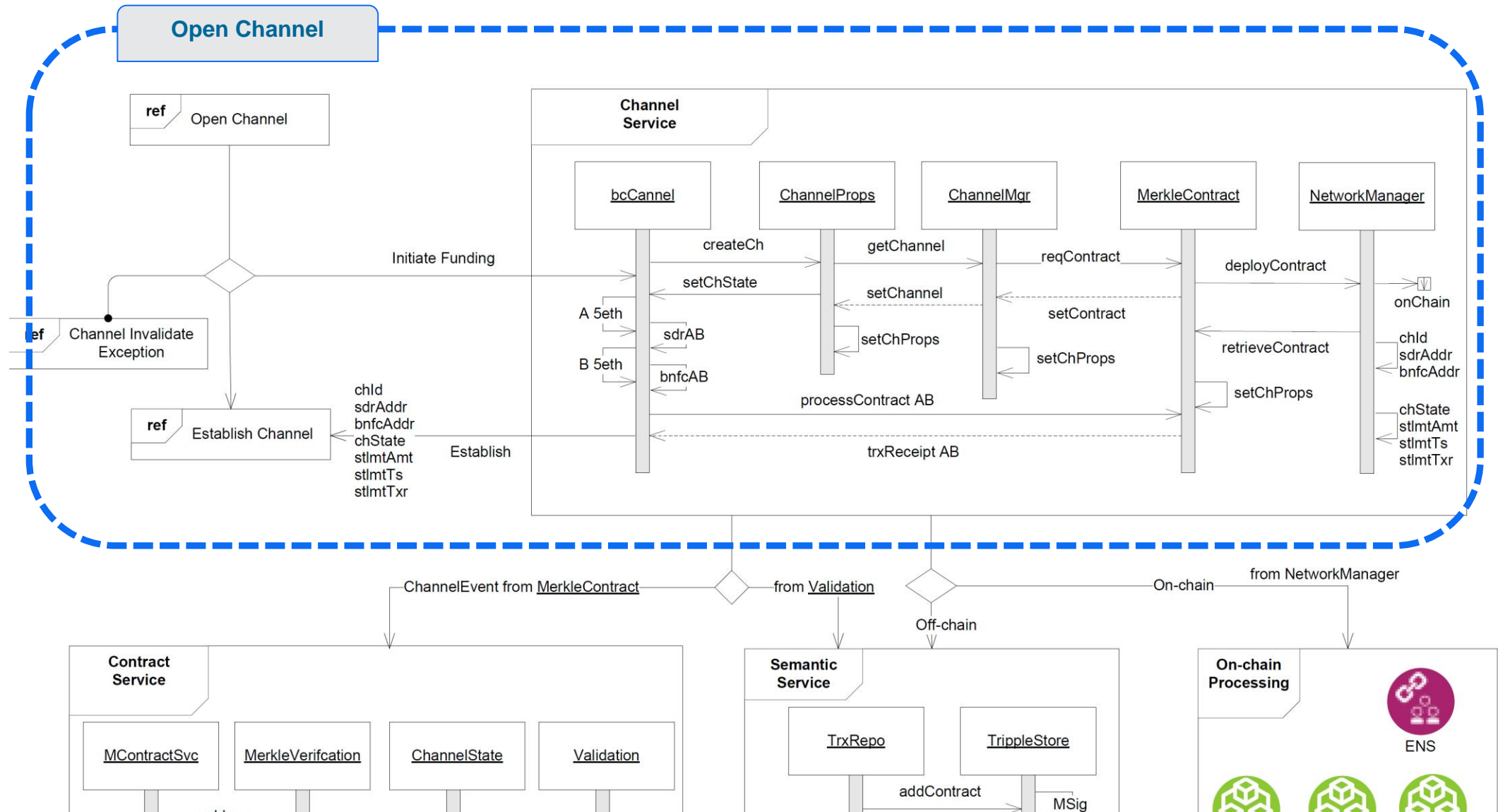
## 4. Semantic2019 (without Blockchain)

## 5. HSG88 (enhance component)

# System Design - Component Diagram

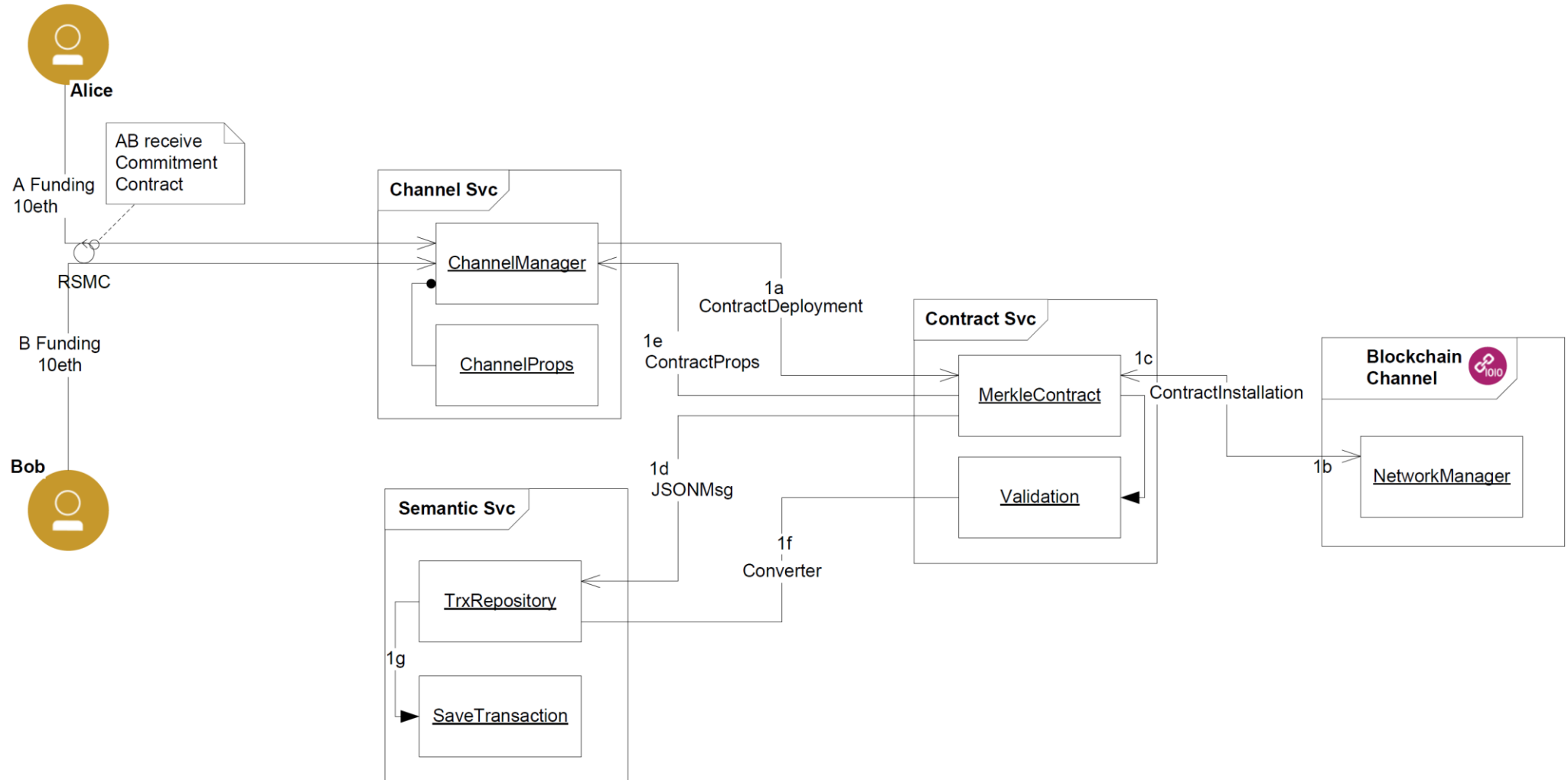


# System Design - Interaction Diagram



# System Design – Information Flow

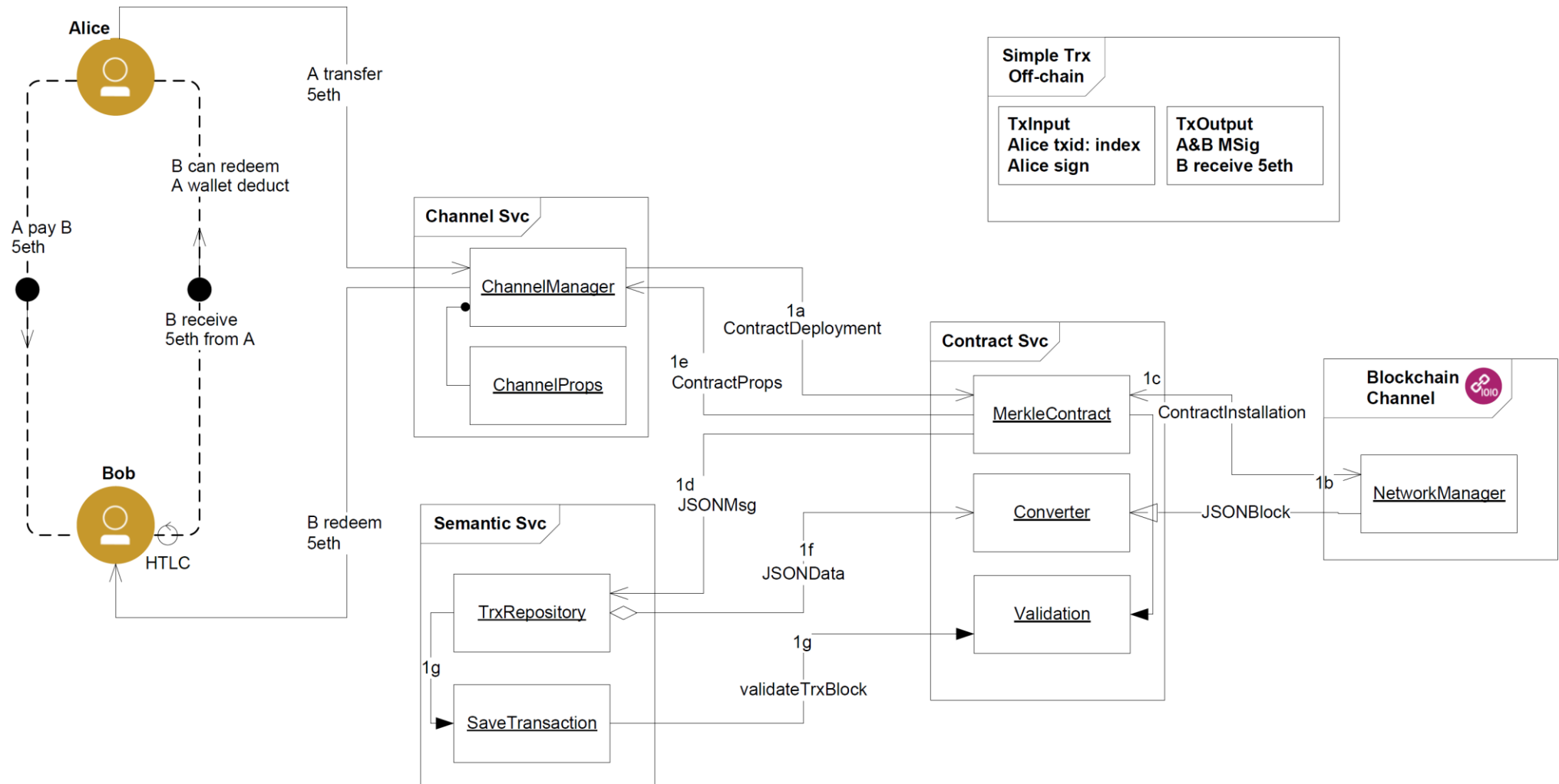
## Open Channel – initial commitment





# System Design – Information Flow

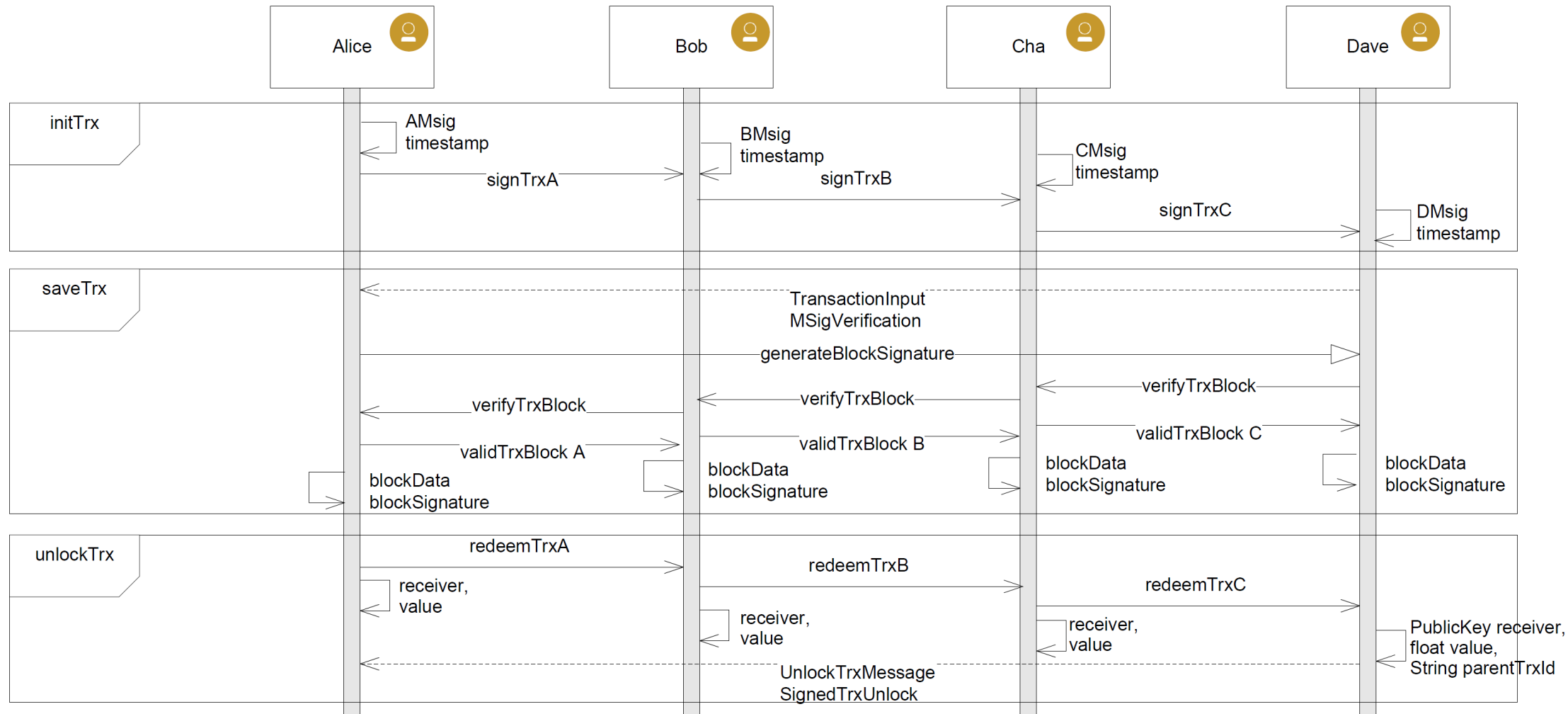
## Transaction Flow: simple transaction – happy path (off-chain)



# System Design – Interaction Flow

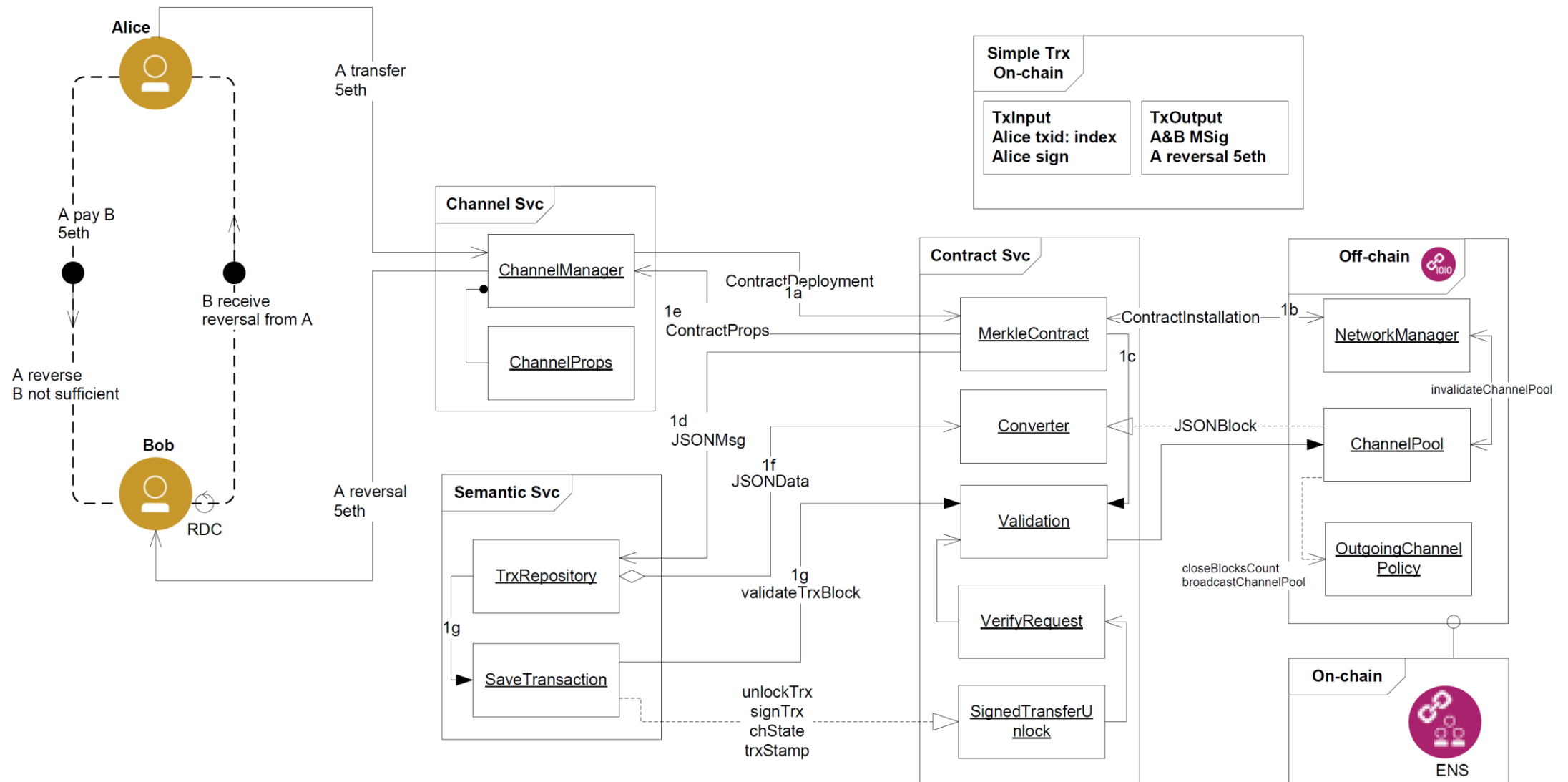


## Sequence interaction: simple transaction – happy path (off-chain)



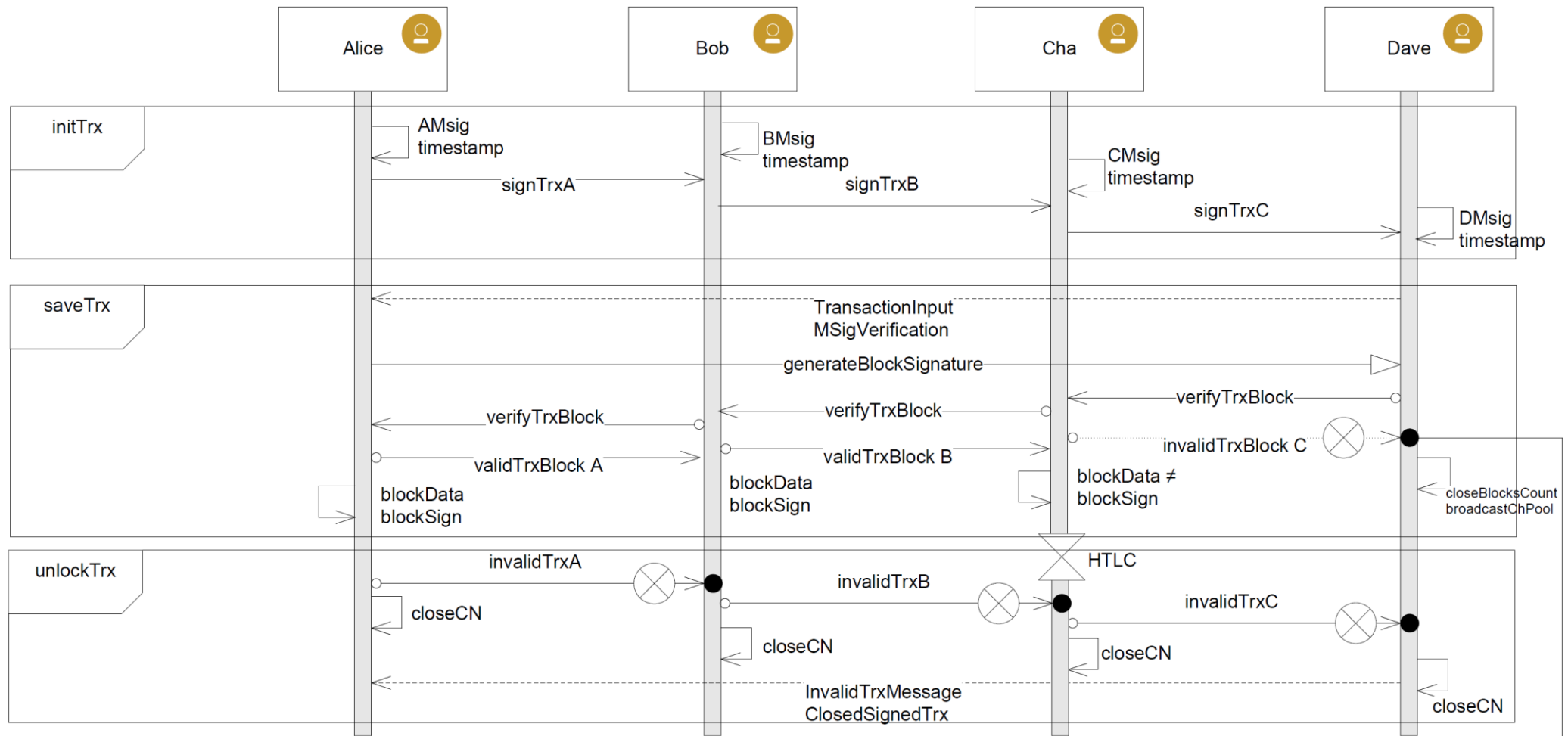
# System Design – Information Flow

## Creating a new commitment and reversal (on-chain)



# System Design – Interaction Flow

## Sequence interaction: new commitment and reversal (on-chain)

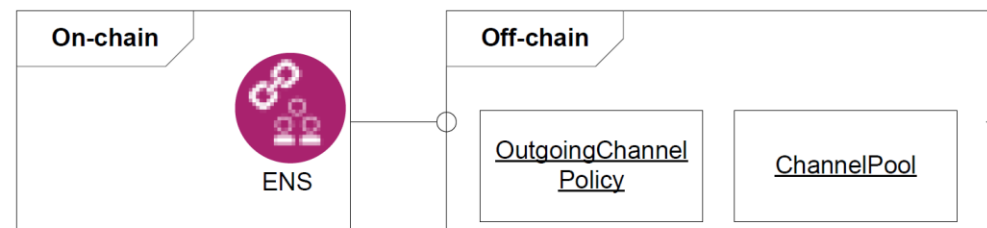


### Simple Trx On-chain

Alice initiate transfer to Dave  
In routing channel Cha failed to provide  
blockData that validate the minim amount and  
blockSign to validate valid signature with time-lock

**TxInput**  
Alice txid: index  
Alice sign

**TxOutput**  
A&B&D MSig  
D reversal 5eth  
Timestamp



# System Design – Data Structures

Raw message are used to convert existing field into persistence approach.

From On-chain Transaction → Converter → TrxRepository object

```
event ChannelOpened(
    uint256 indexed channel_identifier,
    address indexed participant1,
    address indexed participant2,
    uint256 settle_timeout
);
```

```
event ChannelNewDeposit(
    uint256 indexed channel_identifier,
    address indexed participant,
    uint256 total_deposit
);
```

```
function getChannelInfo(
    uint256 channel_identifier,
    address participant1,
    address participant2
)
    view
    external
    returns (uint256 settle_block_number, ChannelState st
```

```
{
    "chain_id": "337",
    "channel_identifier": "1338",
    "initiator": "0x540b51edc5900b8012091cc7c83caf2cb243aa86",
    "lock": {
        "amount": "10",
        "expiration": "1",
        "secrethash": "0x59cad5948673622c1d64e2322488bf01619f7ff45789741b15a9f782ce9290a8"
    },
    "locked_amount": "10",
    "locksroot": "0x607e890c54e5ba67cd483bedae3ba9da9bf2ef2fbf237b9fb39a723b2296077b",
    "message_identifier": "123456",
    "metadata": {
        "routes": [
            {
                "route": [
                    "0x2a915fda69746f515b46c520ed511401d5ccd5e2",
                    "0x811957b07304d335b271feebf46754696694b09e"
                ]
            }
        ]
    },
    "nonce": "1",
    "payment_identifier": "1",
    "recipient": "0x2a915fda69746f515b46c520ed511401d5ccd5e2",
    "signature": "0xa4beeb47c2067e196de4cd9d5643d1c7af37caf4ac87de346e10ac27351505d405272f3d6896032",
    "target": "0x811957b07304d335b271feebf46754696694b09e",
    "token": "0xc778417e063141139fce010982780140aa0cd5ab",
    "token_network_address": "0xe82ae5475589b828d3644e1b56546f93cd27d1a4",
    "transferred_amount": "0",
    "type": "LockedTransfer"
}
```

# PoC – Technical Demo

## I. System Requirement

1. Oracle JDK or IBM JDK
2. Ethereum Test Network (e.g., AVA, Go-Perun, K-Channel, Raiden)
3. Minimum effort Ganache local setup
4. Redis
5. IPFS

## II. PoC Scenario

### 1. Channel lifecycle

- ❖ open, establish, closed cooperatively

### 2. Simple payment transfer (off-chain)

- ❖ Data transaction with local data store and Semantic2019

### 3. Simple payment transfer (on-chain)

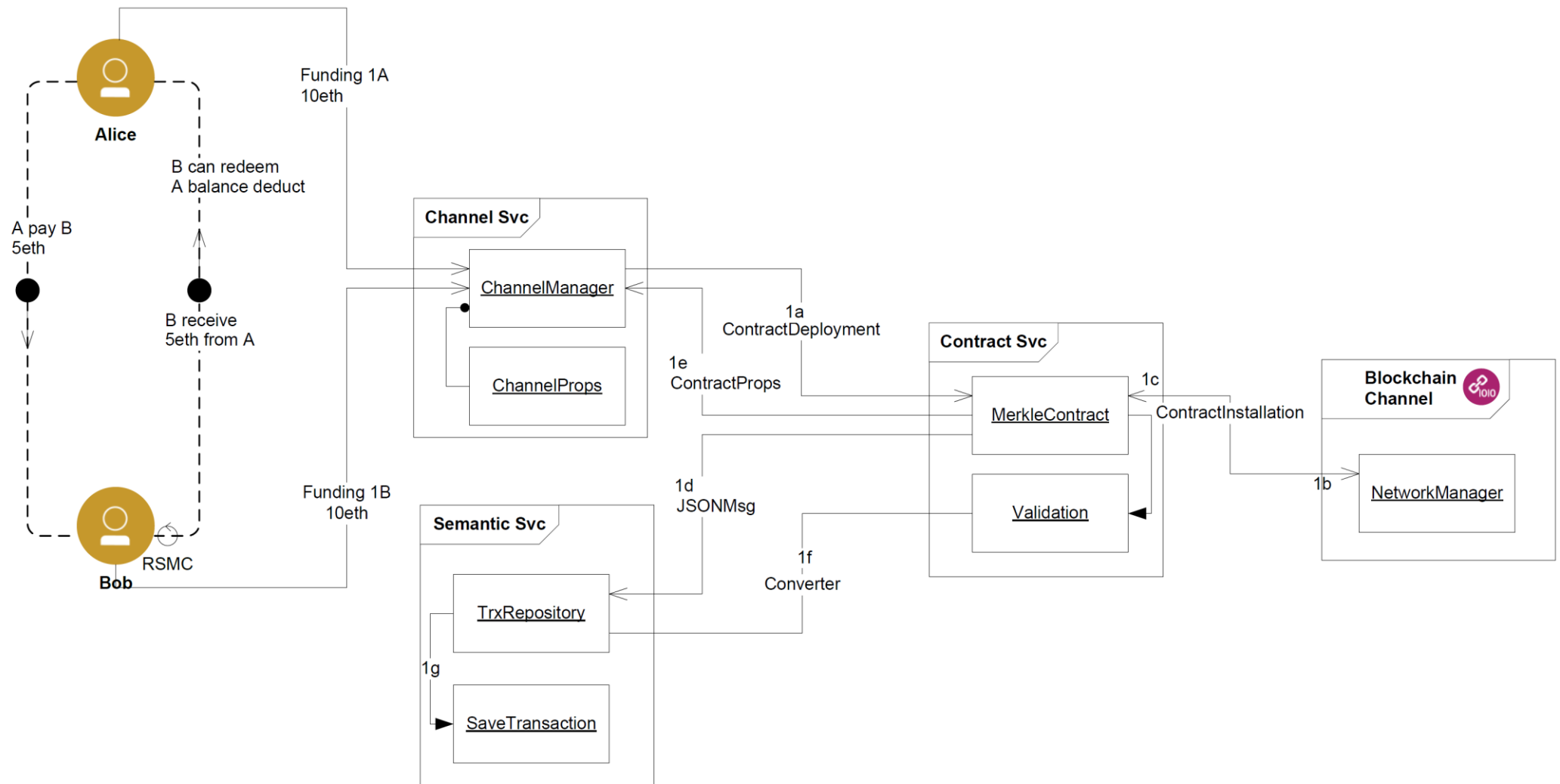
- ❖ Data transaction connected to Ethereum network test

Adds-on

# S2 – DEVELOPMENT IN PROGRESS

# System Design – Information Flow

## Transaction Flow: simple transaction – unhappy path (on-chain) New commitment transaction and reversal





## Creating a new commitment multi channel

Creating a new multi channel commitment with dishonest from one participants

# System Design – Data Structures

JSON Message are used to convert existing field into persistence approach.

Field Name	Field Type
signature_prefix	string
message_length	string
token_network_address	address
chain_id	uint256
message_type_id	uint256
channel_identifier	uint256
participant1_address	address
participant1_balance	uint256
participant2_address	address
participant2_balance	uint256
participant1_signature	bytes
participant2_signature	bytes

Field Name	Field Type
expiration	uint256
locked_amount	uint256
secrethash	bytes32

**Micropayment ERD**

```

    erDiagram
        ChannelPool ||--o{ ChannelManager : "channelLineID"
        ChannelManager ||--o{ ChannelData : "ID"
        JSON_Message ||--o{ Contract : "ID"
        Wallet ||--o{ Contract : "ID"
        Wallet ||--o{ CommitmentTrx : "rcvCode"
        Contract ||--o{ TransactionStamp : "ID"
        Contract ||--o{ Transaction : "CheckNum"

        ChannelPool {
            integer(10) ID PK
            varchar(255) ChannelIn
            varchar(255) ChannelOut
            varchar(100) ChannelStamp
        }

        ChannelManager {
            integer(10) channelCode PK
            integer(10) channelLineID PK
            varchar(255) channelName
            varchar(255) channelNetwork
            varchar(255) channelDesc
            integer(10) SettlementAmt
        }

        ChannelData {
            integer(10) ID PK
            integer(10) AddressID PK
            integer(10) ContractID PK
            integer(10) TrxAmount
            numeric(19, 0) SettleTimeout
            varchar(255) openID
            varchar(255) closingAddr
        }

        JSON_Message {
            string ID PK
        }

        Contract {
            integer(10) ID PK
            integer(10) index PK
            varchar(255) MultiSigName
            varchar(255) SignName1
            varchar(255) SigName2
            varchar(255) RandomKey
            timestamp HTLC1
            timestamp HTLC2
            varchar(255) RSMC
            varchar(255) HashAddress1
            varchar(255) HashAddress2
            varchar(255) Crypto
            varchar(1500) CipherText
            integer(10) Cipherparams
            varchar(255) SettlementDesc
            numeric(19, 0) Version
            varchar(1000) JSONData
        }

        Wallet {
            integer(10) ID PK
            integer(10) WalletCode PK
            integer(10) WalletTrx PK
            varchar(255) WalletName
        }

        CommitmentTrx {
            integer(10) rcvCode PK
            integer(10) trxValue
            integer(10) parentTrxd
            varchar(255) hashAddr1
            varchar(255) hashAddr2
        }

        TransactionStamp {
            integer(10) ID PK
            integer(10) sender_update PK
            date receiver_update
            integer(10) expired
            integer(10) amt_trsf
            varchar(255) hash
            integer(10) status
        }

        Transaction {
            varchar(255) CheckNum PK
            integer(10) CustomerID PK
            integer(10) senderID
            integer(10) rcvrID
            date PaymentDate
            numeric(19, 0) Amount
        }
    
```

The diagram illustrates the database structure for a micropayment system. It includes the following entities and their attributes:

- ChannelPool**: ID (PK), ChannelIn, ChannelOut, ChannelStamp.
- ChannelManager**: channelCode (PK), channelLineID (PK), channelName, channelNetwork, channelDesc, SettlementAmt.
- ChannelData**: ID (PK), AddressID (PK), ContractID (PK), TrxAmount, SettleTimeout, openID, closingAddr.
- JSON Message**: ID (PK).
- Contract**: ID (PK), index (PK), MultiSigName, SignName1, SigName2, RandomKey, HTLC1, HTLC2, RSMC, HashAddress1, HashAddress2, Crypto, CipherText, Cipherparams, SettlementDesc, Version, JSONData.
- Wallet**: ID (PK), WalletCode (PK), WalletTrx (PK), WalletName.
- CommitmentTrx**: rcvCode (PK), trxValue, parentTrxd, hashAddr1, hashAddr2.
- TransactionStamp**: ID (PK), sender\_update (PK), receiver\_update, expired, amt\_trsf, hash, status.
- Transaction**: CheckNum (PK), CustomerID (PK), senderID, rcvrID, PaymentDate, Amount.

Relationships are indicated by lines with crow's foot notation:

- ChannelPool to ChannelManager: 1 to many (channelLineID).
- ChannelManager to ChannelData: 1 to many (ID).
- JSON Message to Contract: 1 to many (ID).
- Wallet to Contract: 1 to many (ID).
- Wallet to CommitmentTrx: 1 to many (rcvCode).
- Contract to TransactionStamp: 1 to many (ID).
- Contract to Transaction: 1 to many (CheckNum).