Proof-of-Personhood: Redemocratizing Permissionless Cryptocurrencies

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EPFL

Talk overview

- Problem
- Proof of personhood (PoP)
- PoPCoin
- Conclusions

Problem

Control in current permissionless blockchain-based cryptocurrencies systems lies in hands of a small number of entities

Re-centralization

Permissionless cryptocurrencies

- Enable open participation
- Provide pseudonymity
- Avoid double spending attacks
- Extend the blockchain in a secure manner

Proof-of-Work

- Special purpose hardware
- Massive consumption of electricity
- Only entities with the resources are able to mine
- Re-centralization!

Proof-of-Stake

- Participants use their assets to create new assets
- Rich participants have an advantage, more assets implies faster creation of new assets
- Shareholder corporation that favors the rich

Goal

Create a **sybil attack resistant** cryptocurrency that ensures **fair** and **accessible** wealth creation process

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Proof-of-Personhood (PoP)

Objective: Verify people, rather than identify them

How: Organizing a party and generate tokens



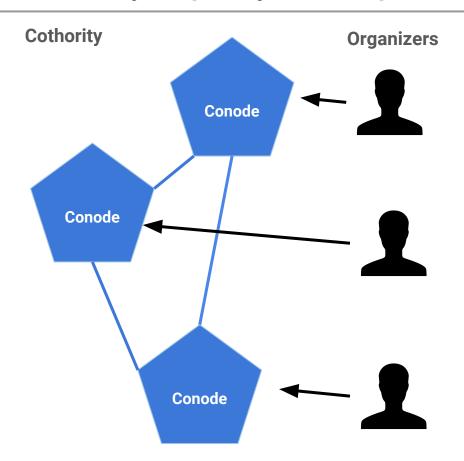
Proof-of-Personhood (PoP)

CoSi - Scalable collective signing

Cothority - Collective Authority

Linkable ring signatures - Anonymity and accountability in the same context

Pseudonym party - Setup







Configuration-file:

- Start, End
- Location, Use
- Expiration
- Organizers' public keys

Pseudonym party - Setup



Configuration-file:

- Start, End
- Location, Use
- Expiration
- Organizers' public keys

Attendees E Public keys Private keys











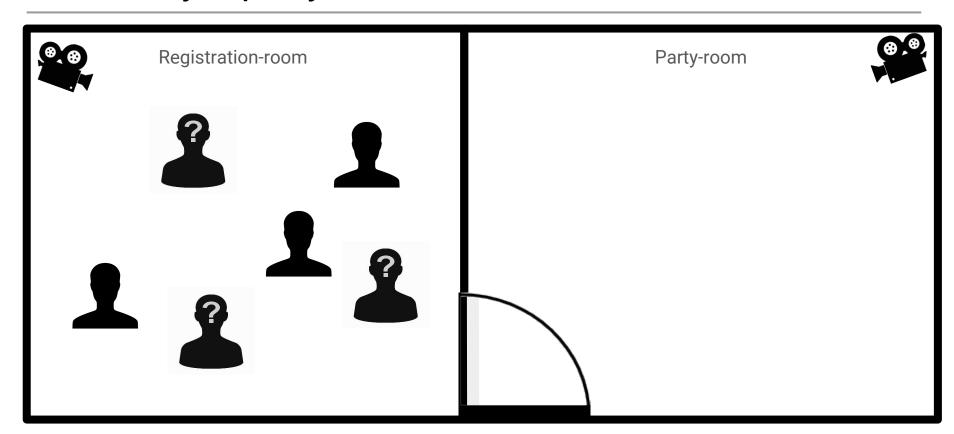




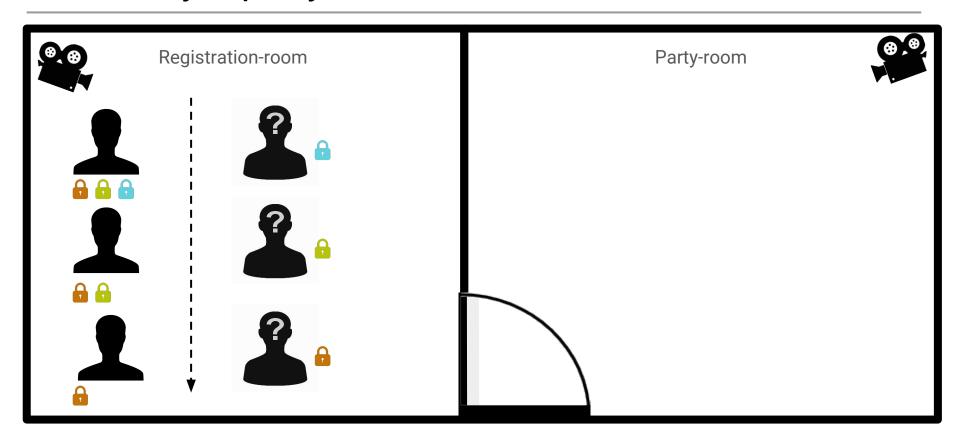




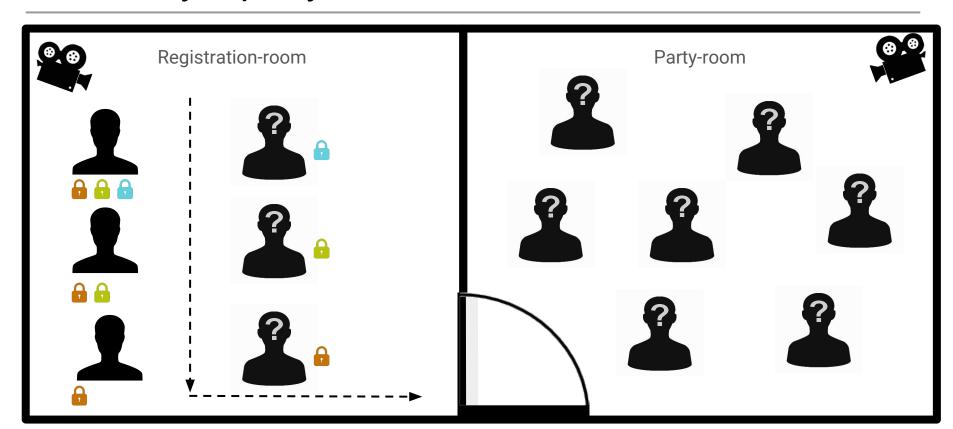
Pseudonym party



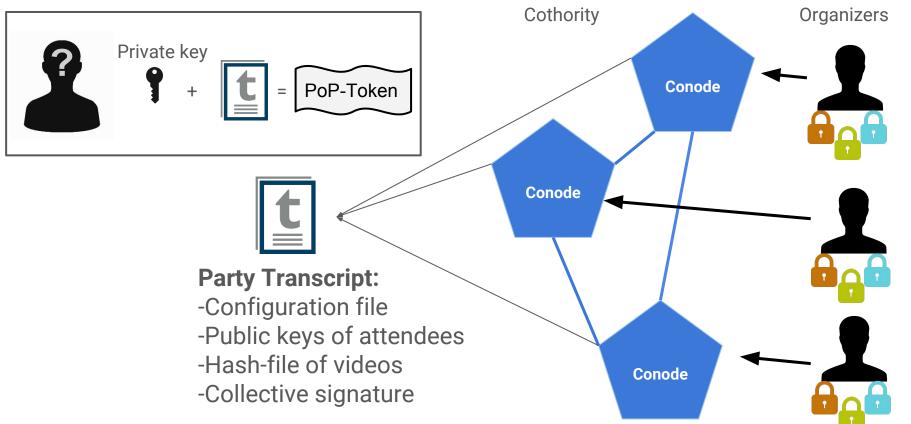
Pseudonym party - Barrier Point



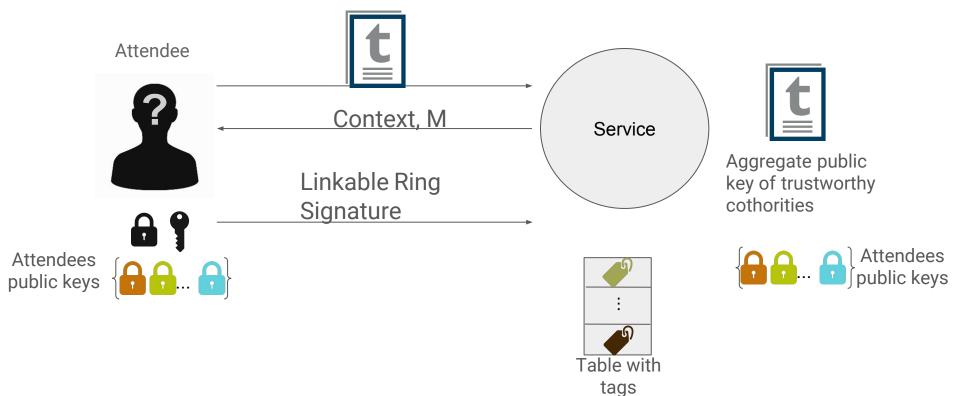
Pseudonym party



Pseudonym party - Termination / Finalization



Usage of PoP-Tokens



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PoPCoin

• Open membership: Proof-of-Personhood

• Fairness: Randhound

• Consensus: Byzcoin

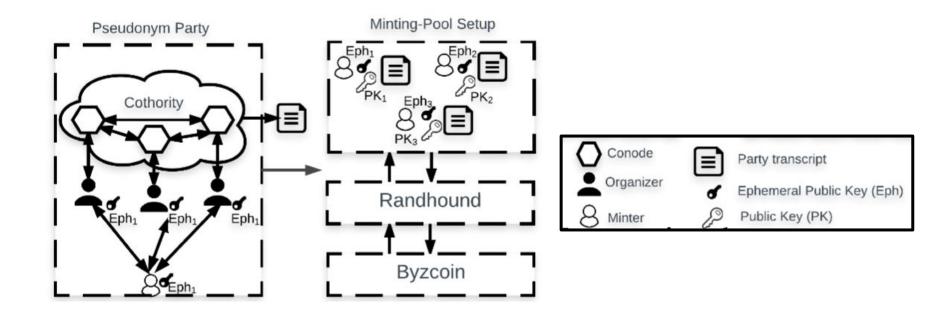
PoPCoin - Implementation - Setup

- 1. Set of organizers throw a pseudonym party to create PoP-tokens
- 2. Attendees authenticate their PoP-tokens
- 3. If successfully authenticated attendee deposits a public key, to identify as a minter
- 4. The set of public keys form a minting-pool

PoPCoin - Implementation - Minting

- 1. Minters part of the minting-pool are eligible to create new blocks
- 2. Last N miners run RandHound, to select the next minter allowed to create next block
- 3. The process repeats every M minutes, if minter fails a new one is selected

PoPCoin - Overview



PoPCoin - Deployment

Local cryptocurrency

Challenges

We propose a cryptocurrency that builds on:

- Proof-of-Personhood
- Randhound
- Byzcoin

Related Work

We propose a cryptocurrency that builds on:

- Proof-of-Personhood
- Randhound
- Byzcoin

Thank you!

Questions?