

Light Clients for Building UTxO Ledger Transactions

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Abstract. The abstract should briefly summarize the contents of the paper in 150–250 words.

Keywords: First keyword · Second keyword · Another keyword.

1 Introduction

What sets us apart?

- Atomicity of payment+service
- Model for (trustless) 2-party transaction construction rather than proving things about chain/ledger state
- Do not require establishing a relationship with SP or any other set-up

We use blind signatures [1]

2 Threat Model

- Client finds out too much from SP answer and can submit tx without payment to SP (that's why the inputs must be hidden)
- SP lies to client about the UTxOs being spent by the tx, and tricks them into doing something they didn't want to do (that's why 0-knowledge proof that outputs were correctly specified)

3 Light Client Specification

What are the capabilities of a light client?

Does it remember all addresses it has been paid at (tx history)?

Is light client allowed to maintain state, and what state can they maintain if so? Secret key is the minimum state.

How can we formalize the intent of a light client without revealing secret key?

Can we have viewing keys?

4 Intent Specification

Intent (DSL or predicate to describe intent of the client, ie what they want to do to the ledger state)

5 Protocol

6 Analysis

7 Related Work

Compare our approach with :

- "Free" websites monitoring the chain
- Bridges (trustless and trusted)
- Payment channels
- LCs that operate on single-prover model (eg. with an established relationship via deposit)
- LCs that operate on multi-prover model

8 Conclusion

Acknowledgments. A bold run-in heading in small font size at the end of the paper is used for general acknowledgments, for example: This study was funded by X (grant number Y).

Disclosure of Interests. It is now necessary to declare any competing interests or to specifically state that the authors have no competing interests. Please place the statement with a bold run-in heading in small font size beneath the (optional) acknowledgments¹, for example: The authors have no competing interests to declare that are relevant to the content of this article. Or: Author A has received research grants from Company W. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of committee Z.

References

1. Fuchsbauer, G., Wolf, M.: Concurrently secure blind schnorr signatures. In: Joye, M., Leander, G. (eds.) Advances in Cryptology – EUROCRYPT 2024. pp. 124–160. Springer Nature Switzerland, Cham (2024)

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