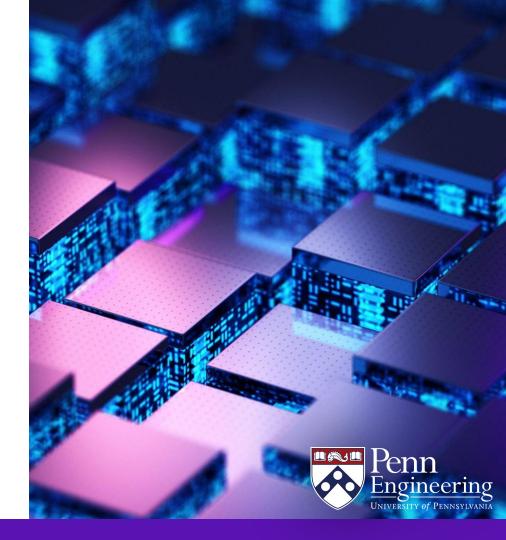
**EAS 5830: BLOCKCHAINS** 

# Committee-based consensus

Dr. Brett Hemenway Falk



#### Committee-based consensus

- o Select a "committee"Committee produces blocks
- o Committee "certifies" blocks by running a classical consensus mechanism

#### How does committee reach consensus?

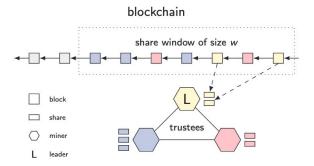
- o <u>PBFT</u>
- o <u>Tendermint</u>
  - CometBFT
- o <u>Clique</u>
- o <u>Aura</u>
- o <u>Hotstuff</u>



Selecting a committee

### Byzcoin

- Committee-based consensus with PoW
  - ByzCoin
- o Committee is selected based on hash power
- o Committee runs PBFT to "certify" blocks



#### How do you select a committee?

- Sybil Resistance (identifying voters)
  - Proof-of-Stake
  - o <u>Proof-of-work</u>
- Voting mechanism
  - Single-vote
    - Most Cosmos Chains
    - BNB
    - Tron
  - Approval voting
    - EOS
    - TELOS
  - Lottery
    - Algorand
    - Espresso

## Blockchains using committee-based consensus

- o Cosmos
  - Crypto.org
  - Secret
  - Osmosis
  - Terra
  - And More
- o BNB
- o <u>Polygon PoS</u>
- o <u>Algorand</u>
- o <u>Tron</u>
- o <u>EOS</u>
  - TELOS





















# Pros of Committee-Based Consensus

## Specialization

- o Professional block producers can have high-capacity hardware
- o Leads to
  - Better uptime
  - Higher throughput

#### **Instant Finality**

- Nakamoto Consensus has "eventual finality"
  - Consensus based on the "longest-chain rule"
  - This causes forks:
    - <u>Ethereum had about 300 "uncles" per day</u> (pre-merge)
    - <u>Bitcoin has fewer than 1 "uncle" per month</u>
- Committee-based consensus can achieve "instant finality"
  - Instant finality means that once a block is finalized, it is finalized forever
    - All existing blockchains using committee-based consensus achieve instant finality
    - Instant finality means no forks
  - Finality comes from the safety of the permissioned consensus algorithm run by the committee

#### Committee can perform functions beyond consensus

- Secret mempool
  - Secret Network (SGX)
  - Osmosis (Distributed Key Generation)



- Long-term secrets
  - Can a public-blockchain keep a secret?



- Price oracles
  - Block producers can provide price feeds



- Flections
  - Block producers can control another chain \$\ointileg{\pi}\$



- Manage cross-chain liquidity
  - Thorchain, Axelar, Zetachain









# Cons of Committee-Based Consensus

#### The committee must be small

- o <u>Binance Chain uses 11</u> Block Producers
- o <u>BNB chain uses 21</u> Block Producers
- o <u>EOS uses 21</u> Block Producers
- o <u>Tron uses 27</u> Block Producers
- o Oasis uses 110 Block Producers
- o <u>Cosmos uses 180</u> Block Producers
- o <u>Algorand uses 20-6000</u> Committee Members

#### The committee may become static

- o <u>First 89 million blocks of EOS produced by only 63 producers</u>
- o First 9 million blocks on Cosmos Hub produced by 215 producers
  - First 55,000 Bitcoin blocks had payouts to more than 275,000 addresses
  - <u>First 8 million blocks of Ethereum mined by more than 5,000 distinct</u> <u>addresses</u>