Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies Lecture 9: Bitcoin Scaling 1/2

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Transaction Throughput

- Block every 10 minutes (600 seconds).
- Every block 1-1.5 Mb.
- Average transaction size 500 bytes.
- Throughput

$$T = \frac{1.5 * 1024 * 1024}{500 * 600} \approx 5 \text{tx/sec}$$

Visa throughput is approx. 1700 tx/second.

Throughput Scaling Proposals

- Increase block size more centralization; current chain size growth rate is 80 Gb/year.
- Increase block frequency more centralization, less network stability.
- Optimize transaction structure limited possibilities.
- Second-layer solutions the only viable approach?

Transaction Structure Optimization

- Segregated Witness (SegWit).
- Schnorr signatures.
- Merkelized Abstract Syntax Trees (MAST).
- Taproot (both Schnorr and MAST).

SegWit 1/4

- Protocol upgrade that was activated in 2017 and solved the following problems:
 - transaction malleability for a non-SegWit transaction it is possible to change the transaction in a way that changes the transaction ID (hash) while the signature remains valid;
 - block space optimization no need to store the usually large unlock script in the block - it is moved into a Witness structure;
 - future upgrades SegWit introduced a clean way for upgrading the protocol via softforks.

SegWit 2/4

- SegWit followed the idea of P2SH (BIP-0016) additional script validation rules based on the pattern in the script.
- Main transaction components are now inputs, outputs and witnesses (one witness per input).
- For every transaction input, if lock-script being executed is a witness program
 - take the **witness** structure,
 - verify that the witness program matches the hash of the witness structure.
 - interpret witness structure as an unlock-script.

SegWit 3/4

P2WPKH - pay-to-witness-public-key-hash

Lock: 0 <20-byte-key-hash>;

Unlock:

Witness: <signature> <pubkey>

P2WSH - pay-to-witness-script-hash

Lock: 0 <32-byte-key-hash>;

Unlock:

Witness: 0 <signature1> 1 <pubkey1> <pubkey2> 2 CHECKMULTISIG>

P2SH-P2WPKH - P2WPKH nested in BIP16 P2SH

Lock: HASH160 <20-byte-script-hash> EQUAL;

Unlock: <0 <20-byte-key-hash>>;

Witness: <signature> <pubkey>

P2SH-P2WSH - P2WSH nested in BIP16 P2SH

Lock: HASH160 <20-byte-hash> EQUAL;

Unlock: <0 <32-byte-key-hash>>;

Witness: 0 <signature1> 1 <publey1> <publey2> 2 CHECKMULTISIG>

SegWit 4/4

- Witness structures are included in the block chain via the witness root hash, which is recorded in a lock-script of the coinbase transaction.
- Witness root hash is the merkle root of the merkle tree of the wtxids:

```
txid. [nVersion] [txins] [txouts] [nLockTime]
wtxid. [nVersion] [marker] [flag] [txins] [txouts] [witness] [nLockTime]
```

- Block size restriction (1,000,000) is changed as follows:
 - BlockWeight is defined as BaseSize * 3 + TotalSize;
 - BaseSize is the block size in bytes with the original transaction serialization without any witness-related data;
 - TotalSize is the block size in bytes with transactions serialized as described in BIP144, including base data and witness data;
 - − The new rule is $BlockWeight \le 4,000,000$.

Schnorr Signatures

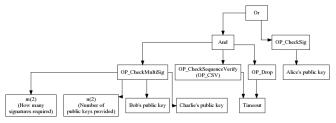
 Schnorr signature is an alternative cryptographic signature scheme that provides certain properties that are desirable for the Bitcoin system, e.g. linearity that allows for key/signature aggregation:

$$key_x = key_1 + key_2 + ... + key_n$$

 $sig_x = sig_1 + sig_2 + ... + sig_n$

MAST and Taproot

 Merkelized Abstract Syntax Trees (MAST) is an way to support large complex scripts in Bitcoin by building a merkle tree from it and only revealing the tree path used for unlocking, enhansing privacy.



 Both Schnorr signatures and a variation of MAST are part of the Taproot soft-fork that activated on the mainnet on November 14, 2021.

Recommended Resources

- Bitcoin: A Work in Progress
 - book by Sjors Provoost, Bitcoin Core contributor
 - https://btcwip.com

The End

Thank you!