



PrivateEx: Privacy Preserving Exchange of Crypto-assets on Blockchain

Lei Xu, Lin Chen, Zhimin Gao,
Keshav Kasichainula, Miguel
Fernandez, Bogdan Carbunar, Weidong
Shi

The University of Texas
Rio Grande Valley



Agenda



BACKGROUND AND
MOTIVATION



CHALLENGES AND
PROBLEM STATEMENT



DESIGN OF PRIVATEEX



DISCUSSIONS AND
FUTURE WORK



Background and Motivation: Blockchain and cryptocurrency

Bitcoin is the first cryptocurrency that is widely accepted

Bitcoin utilizes the blockchain to get rid of dependency on a third party

Blockchain is a data structure maintained by multiple participants

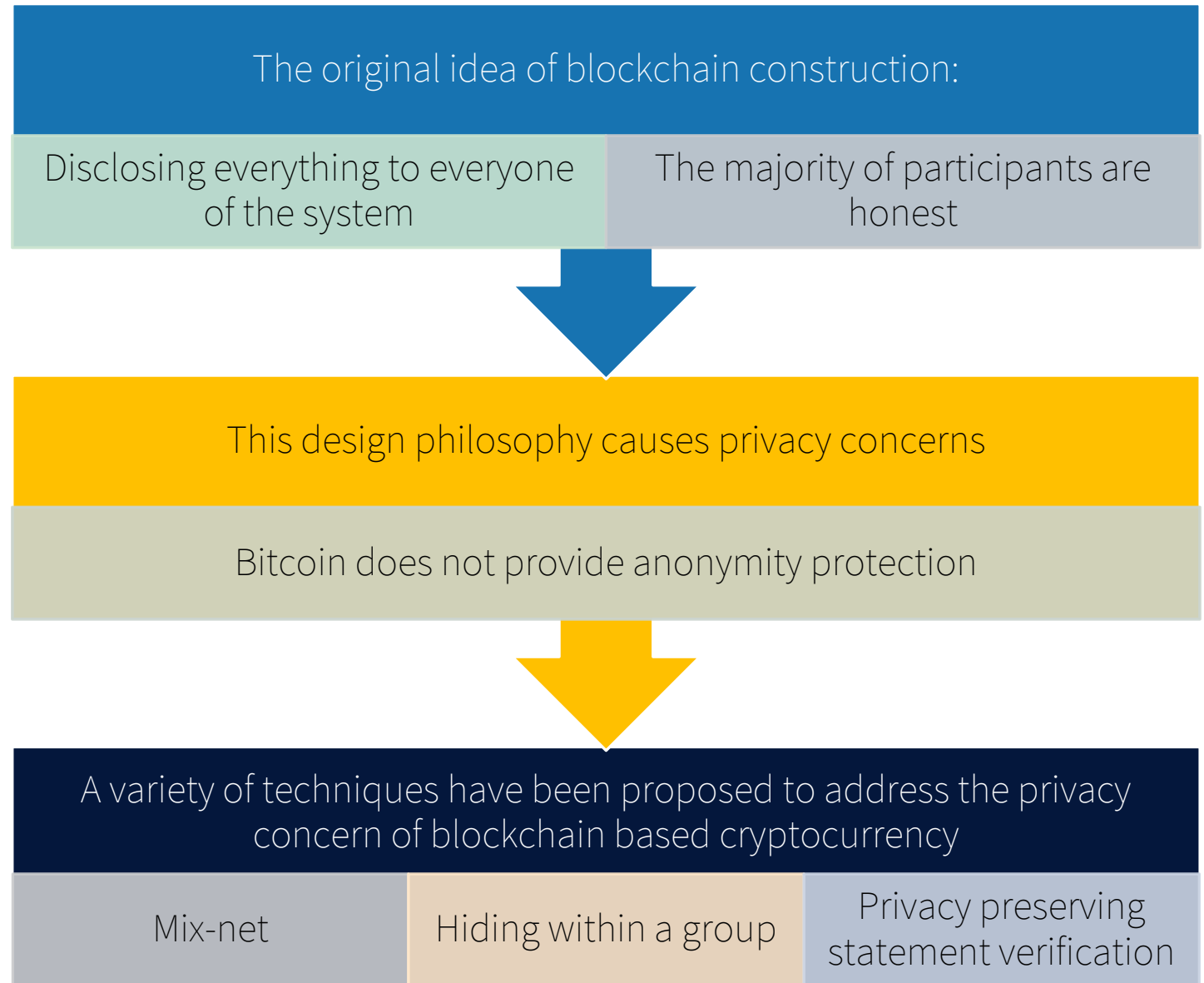


The concept of cryptocurrency is then extended to crypto asset

In theory anything can be converted to crypto asset and then the ownership can be changed in the cyber world



Background and Motivation: Privacy concerns



Challenges and Problem Statement

Exchanging of different assets

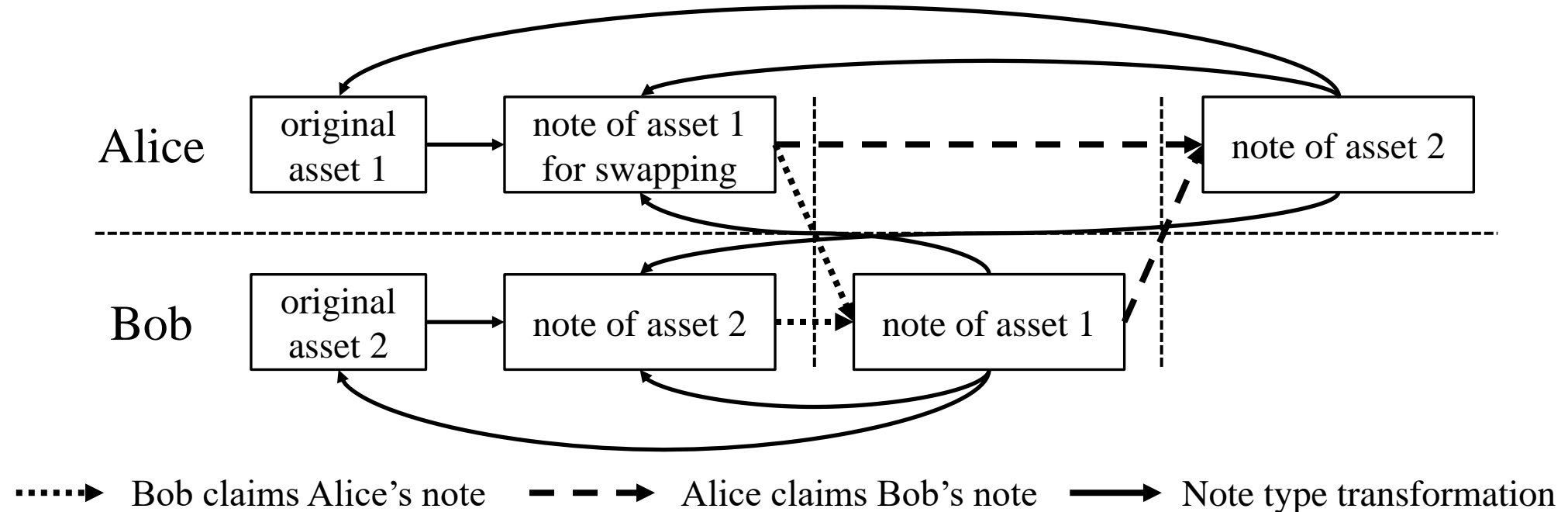
- Most of existing works focus on improving the privacy of transactions of a single type of crypto asset
- The problem becomes more interesting when we have more than types of crypto assets
 - Besides one-way transferring, the system needs to support exchange
 - Two users with different types and amounts of crypto assets can exchange their own assets
- Current approaches of supporting crypto assets exchange
 - Centralized exchange platform
 - Blockchain using smart contract
- How can we design a blockchain based privacy preserving exchange platform?



Design of PrivateEx

The overall idea

- Assume Alice and Bob want to exchange their assets



Design of PrivateEx

Key requirements of PrivateEx

- Correctness
 - The user can only exchange using his/her own asset
 - The user cannot create new asset from scratch
 - The user cannot alter the promised asset in the exchange
- Fairness
 - If the exchange succeeds, both parties get the other's asset
 - If the exchange fails, both parties get their assets back
 - There is no third possibility
- Privacy
 - One can only learn information of exchanges that he/she is involved



Design of PrivateEx Correctness

- The correctness feature is guaranteed by the blockchain
 - A unique tag is attached to a note
 - The blockchain only allows the creation of new note from an old one
 - This is similar to the way how Bitcoin prevents double-spending



Design of PrivateEx Fairness

- PrivateEx exchange protocol leverages the blockchain to guarantee fairness
 - Alice creates a new note for exchange which has embedded information of the asset she wants to get
 - If Bob also has a new note for exchange that matches with Alice's demand, they can conduct the exchange
- Either Alice or Bob can initialize the exchange, and the initialization will :
 - Destroy his/her own note
 - Enable the demand part of the other party's note
 - Create a new note for the desired asset
- One can always change his/her mind before the initialization, which will
 - Stop further exchange initialization operation
 - Destroy his/her own note for exchange
 - Create a new note for his/her own



Design of PrivateEx Privacy

- PrivateEx utilizes the ZK-SNARK to hide contents of transactions while allowing everyone to verify their correctness
- The most challenge part is to allow Alice and Bob to finish the exchange in a sequential and non-revocable manner
 - Two tags are embedded in a note for exchange
 - One tag is used for the counter party to continue the exchange, and one tag is used to finish the exchange
 - Proof of knowing a tag without disclosing it is done in a similar way like Zcash with ZK-SNARK
- ZK-SNARK is also used to verify other features
 - The two exchanged notes are compatible,



Potential Future Researches

- Porting crypto assets to different blockchains
- More efficient zero-knowledge proof system for exchange
- Supporting multiparty exchange



STAY ENGAGED.
STAY SAFE.

Visit

Questions can be sent to xuleimath@gmail.com