

Low-Variance Mining with Bobtail

– or –

Why Variance is the Root of All Evil

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and

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College of Information & Computer Sciences

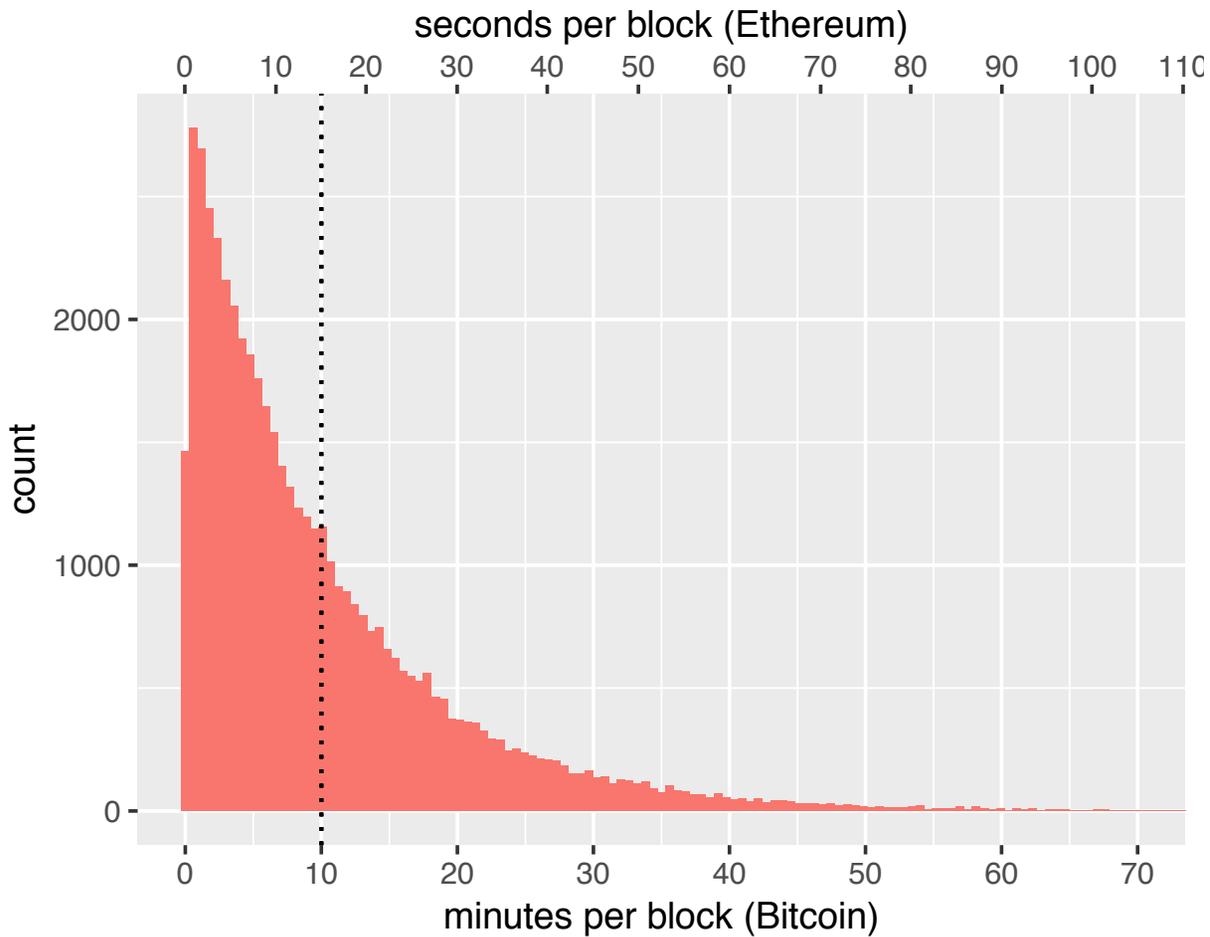
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Overview

- The variance of Bitcoin's inter-block delay is more than an annoyance.
- It's at the root of double-spend, selfish mining, and eclipse attacks.
- We propose a simple method of low-variance mining
- We evaluate its performance and show how it increases security
- We talk about consequences of deployment



Problem Definition

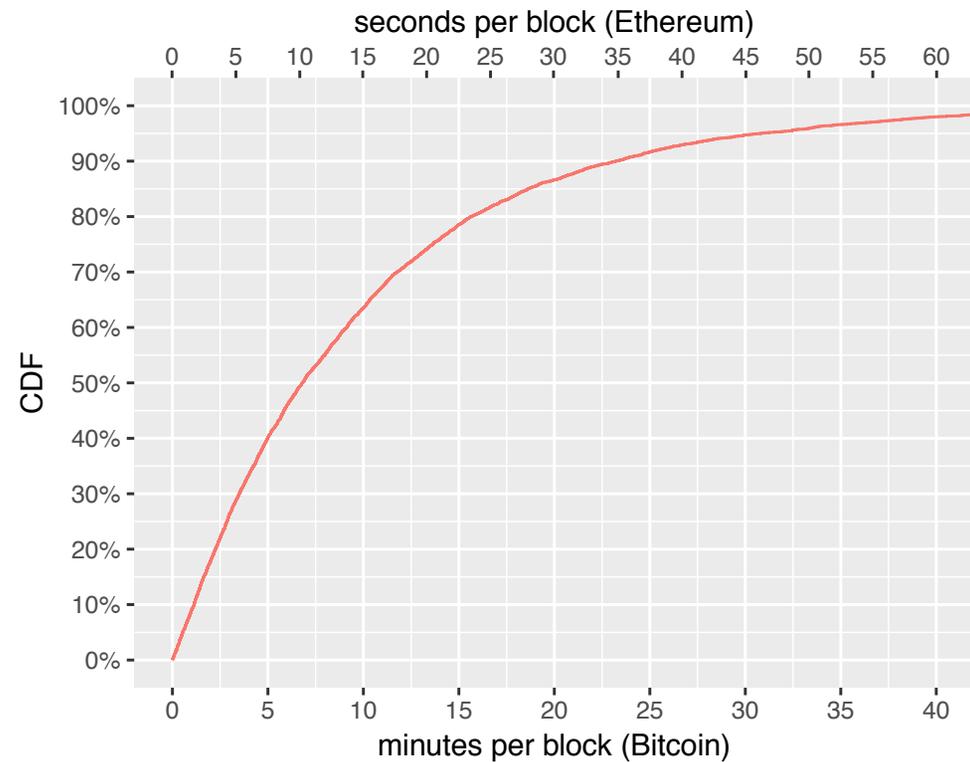
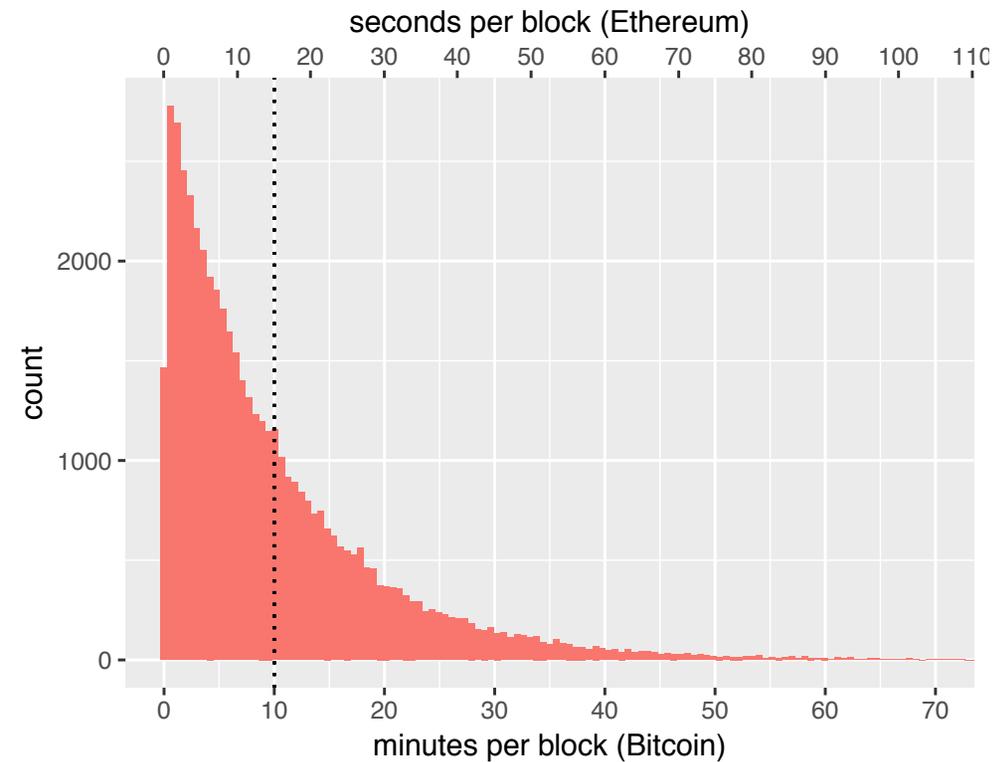


5% of blocks take at least 30 minutes

80% of blocks are between 1–21 minutes

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.08750>

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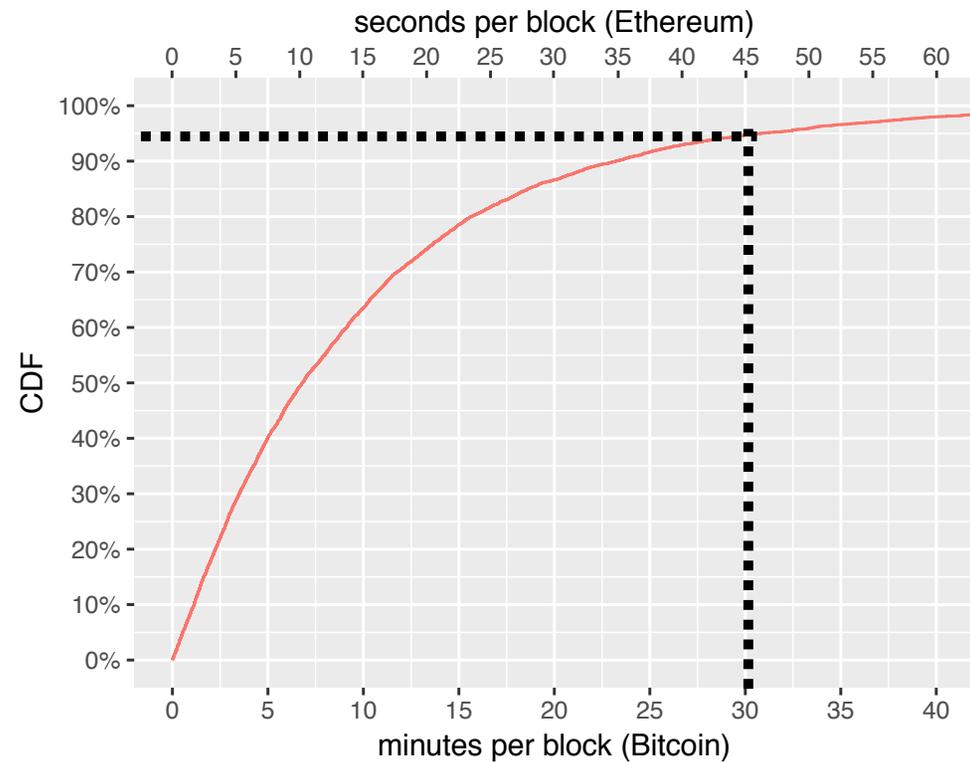
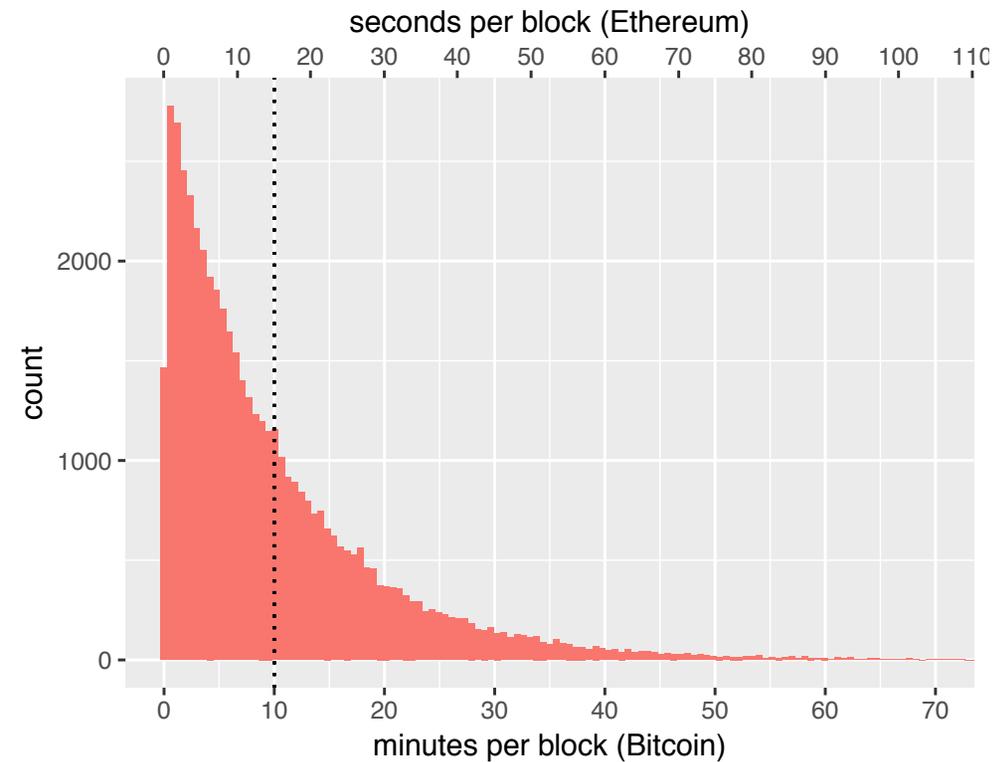


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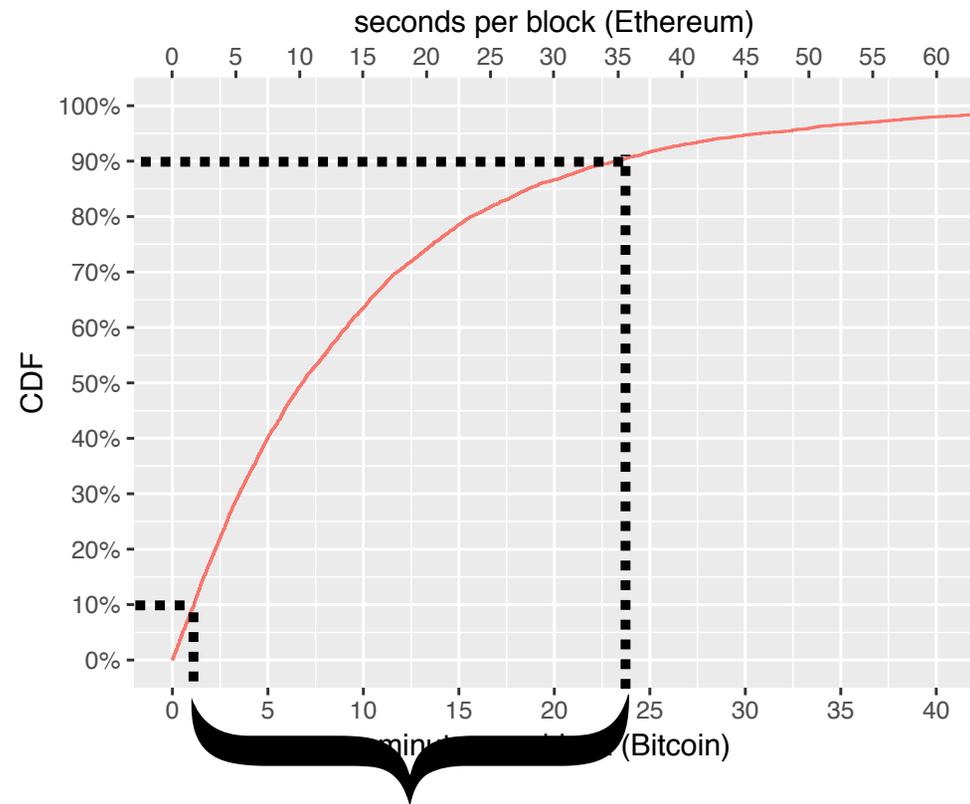
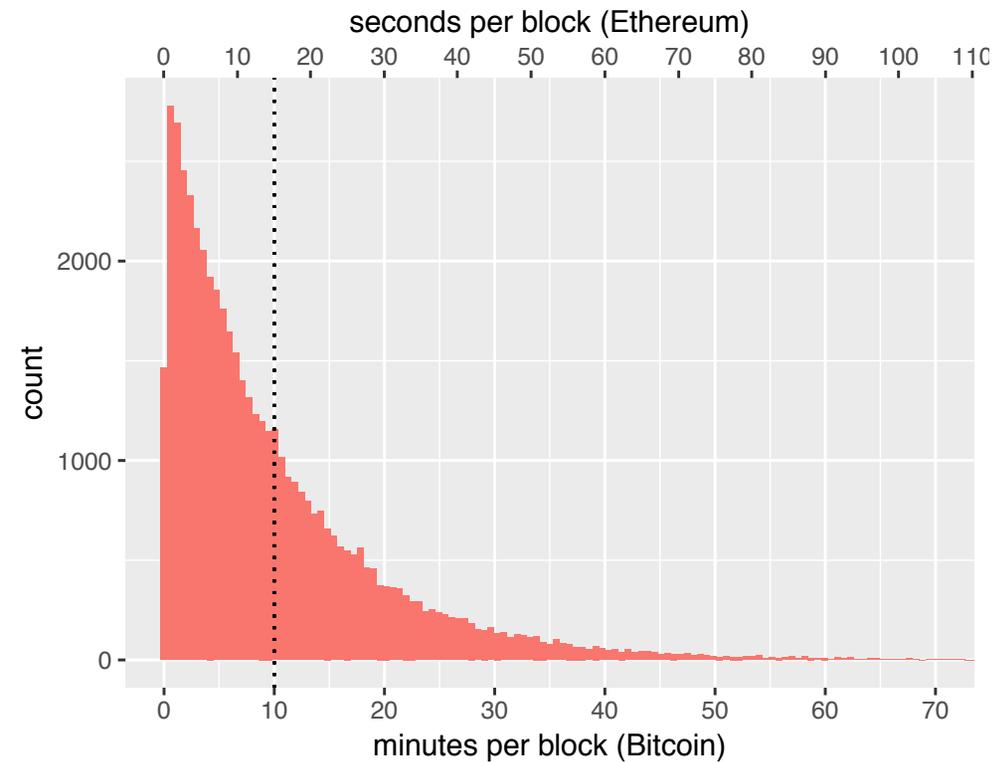


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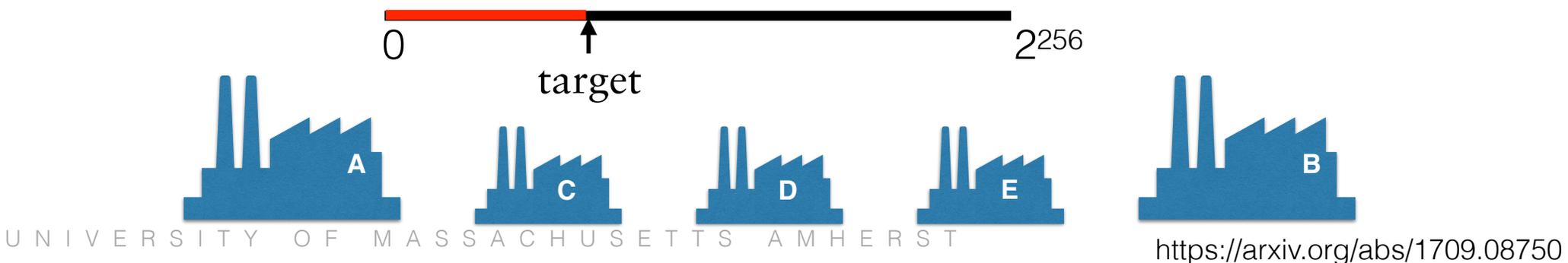
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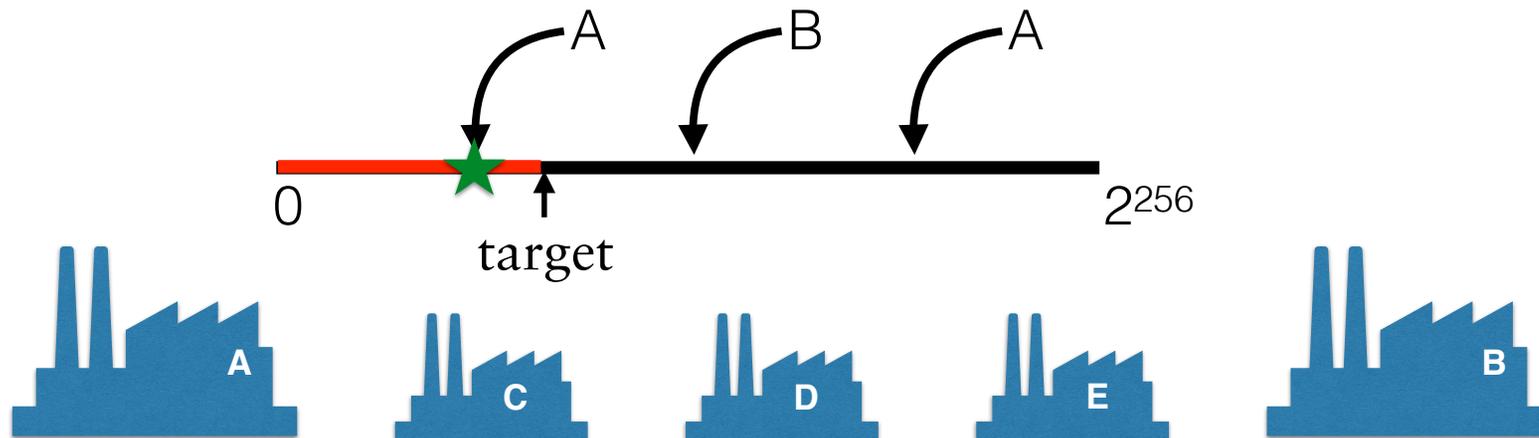
Variance in PoW Mining

- Inter-block time variance is due to Proof of Work mining.
- Each miner samples from a uniform distribution
- The first miner to find 1 sample below a target wins.
- Until they pick a number that meets the target.
- When the network of miners get lucky, blocks come early.
- When the network of miners get very unlucky, blocks come late.



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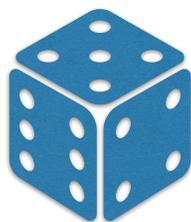


Variance is the root of all evil

- With low variance between blocks, blockchains would perform more consistently.
 - Fast blocktimes are what some competitors have over Bitcoin.
 - Waiting 6 blocks to overcome fear of double-spend is a drag.
 - Wouldn't it be better if blocks almost always arrived within 7–12 minutes?
 - And if we were confident about waiting just 1 block?
 - But variance is not just an inconvenience:
- **High variance mining is the cause of low security in blockchains.**

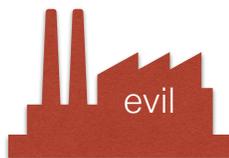
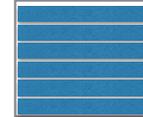
Variance is the root of all evil

- When you enter a casino, the house has the advantage.
 - In expectation the house will win.
 - Your goal is to keep betting until you are ahead, and then exit.
 - This strategy is possible because you are taking advantage of variance
 - The house occasionally loses, possibly a few times in a row.



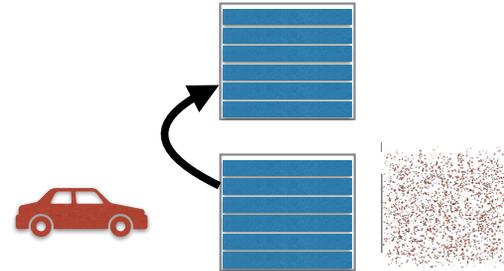
Doublespend Attacks

- **Doublespend attacks** are a race between honest and attacking miners.
- Just like in the casino, there is a non-zero chance she'll win.
- She's waiting for either:
 - the honest miners to hit a sequence of unlucky block discovery times
 - for herself to hit a sequence of lucky block discovery times.



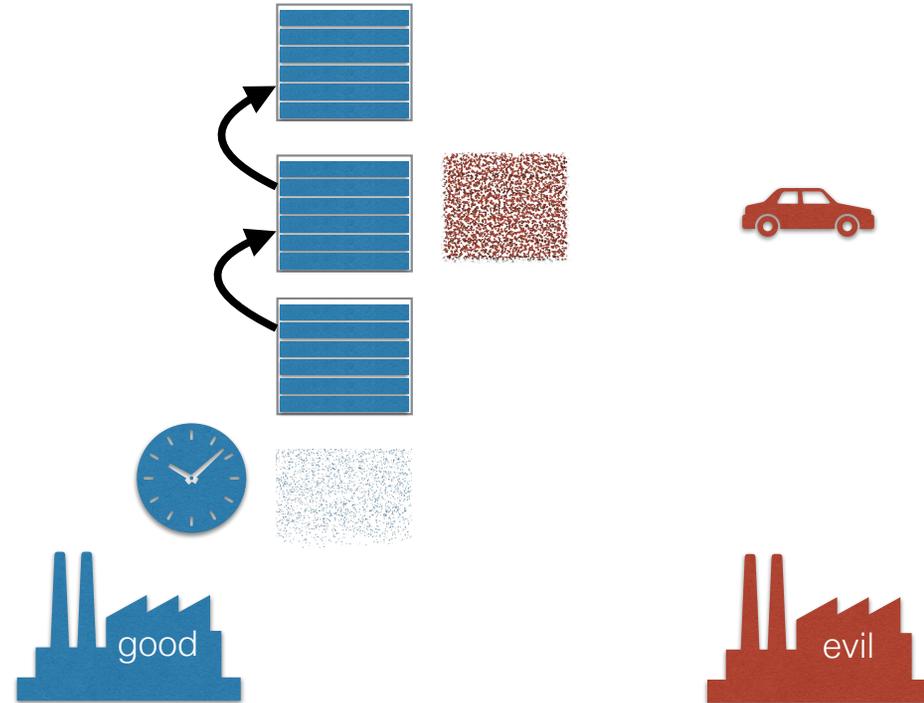
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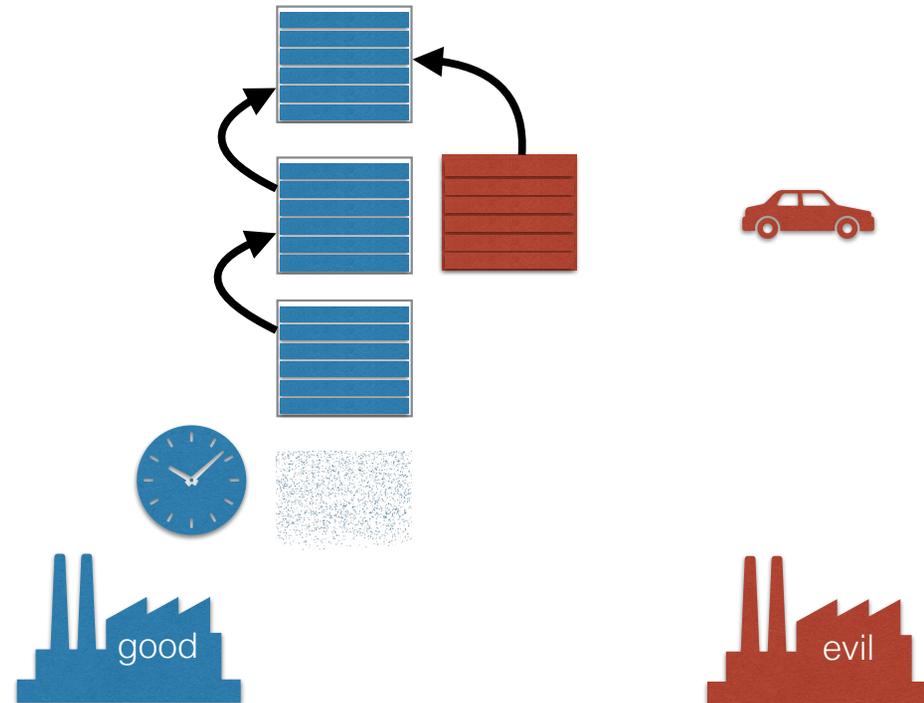
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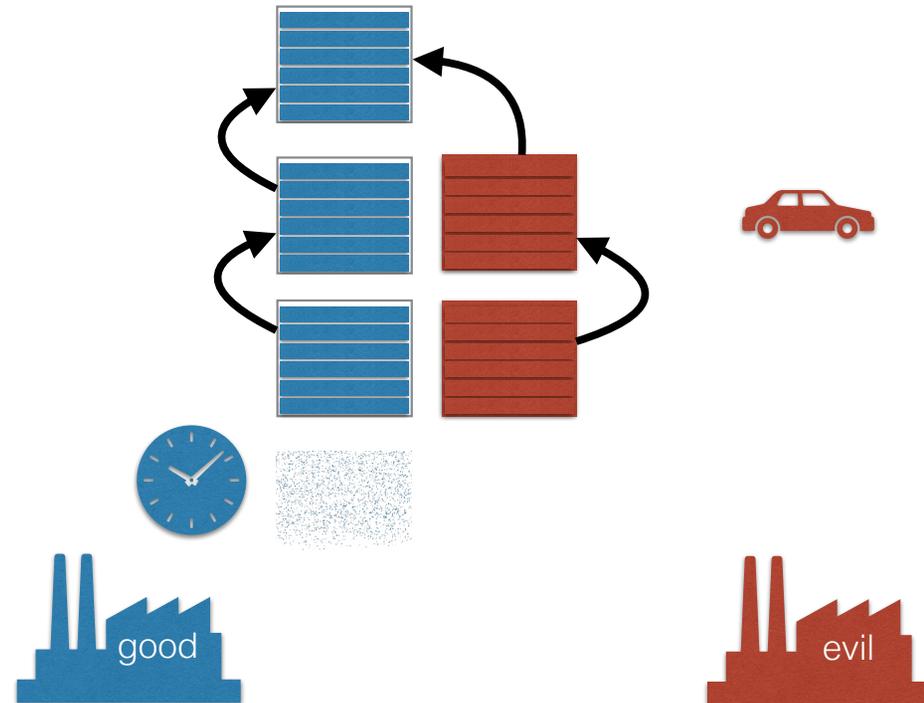
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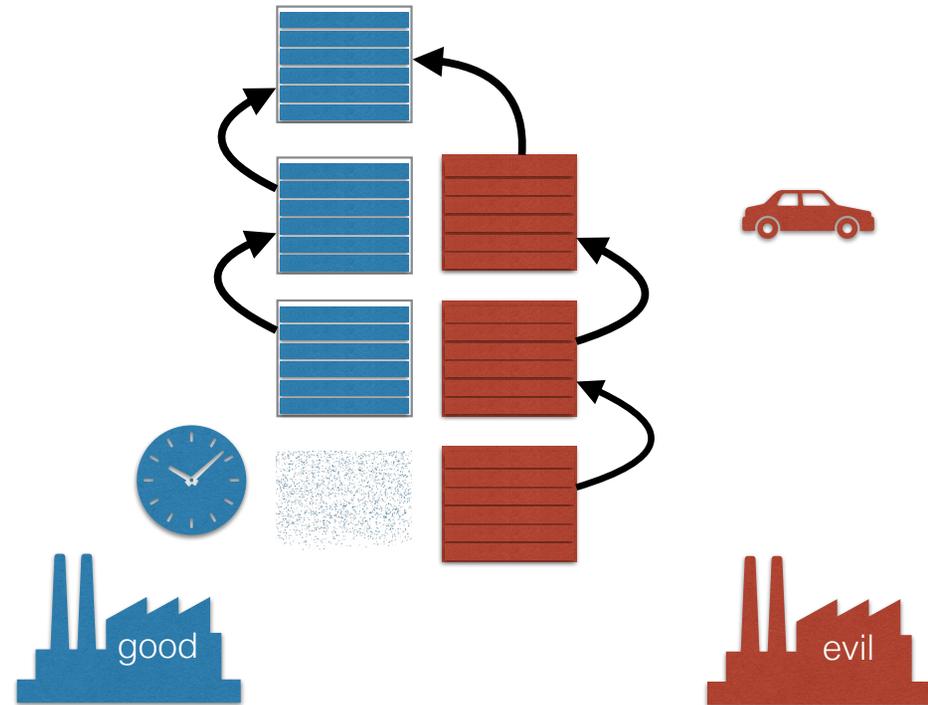
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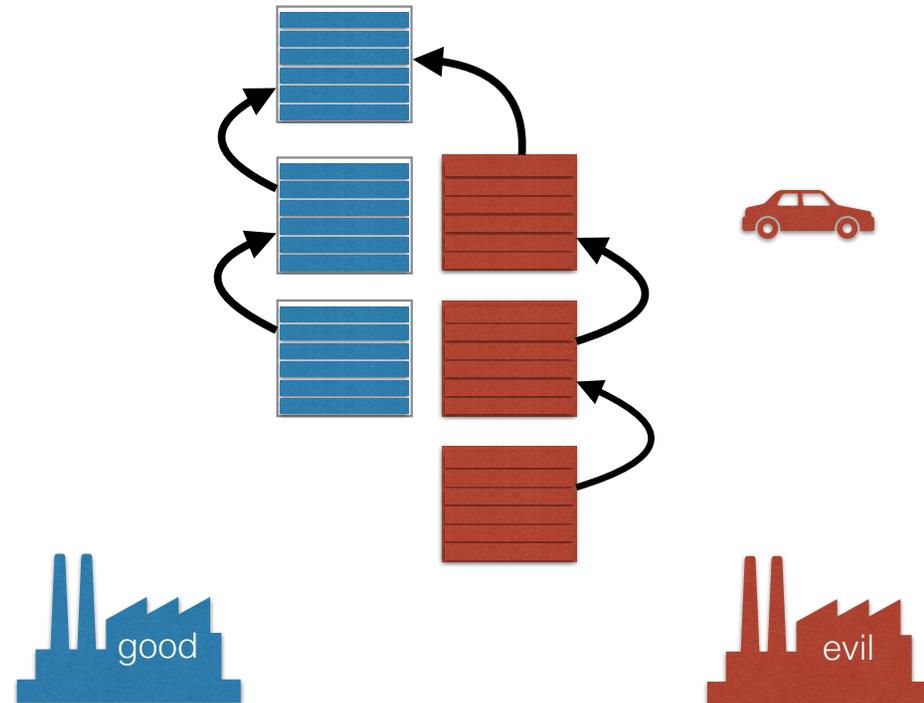
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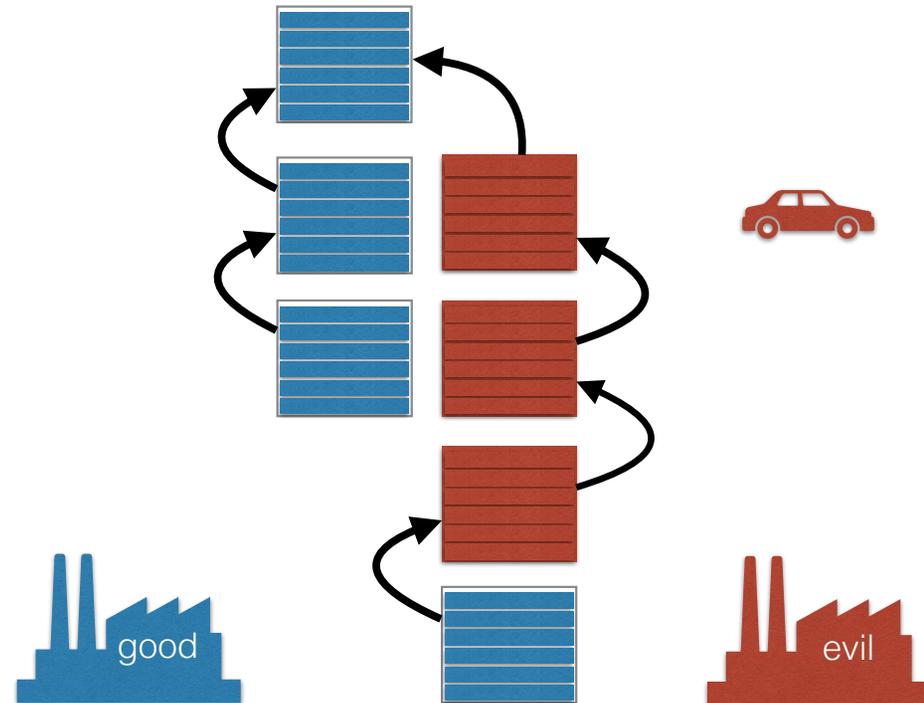
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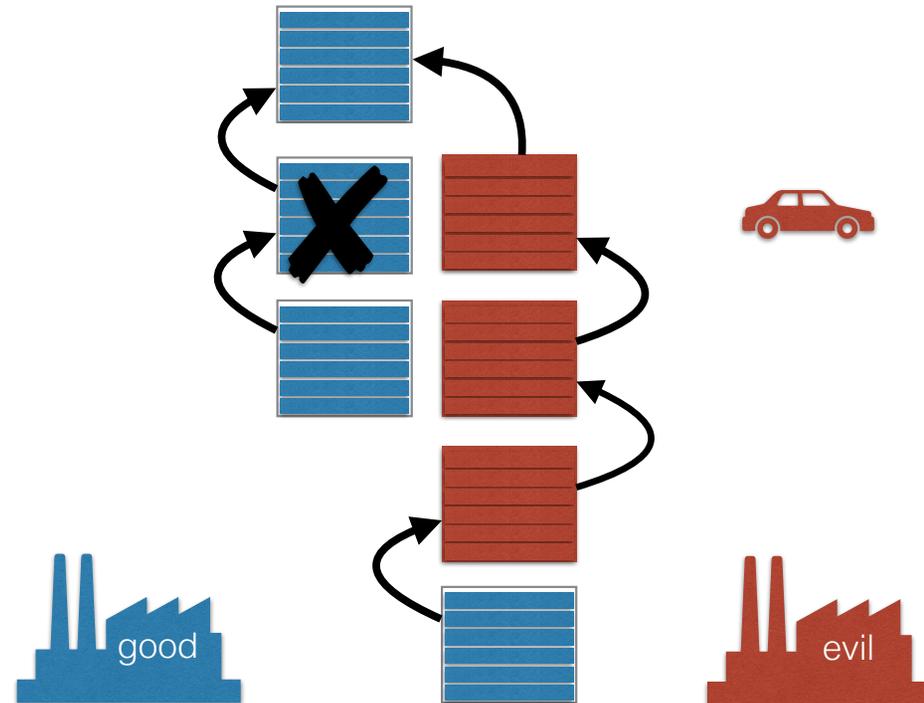
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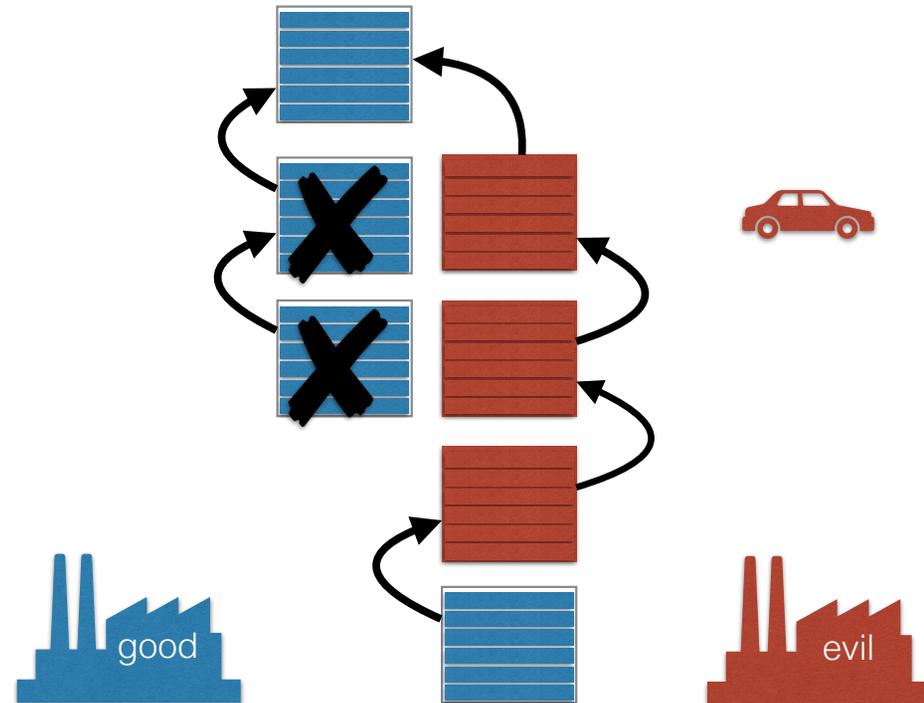
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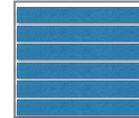
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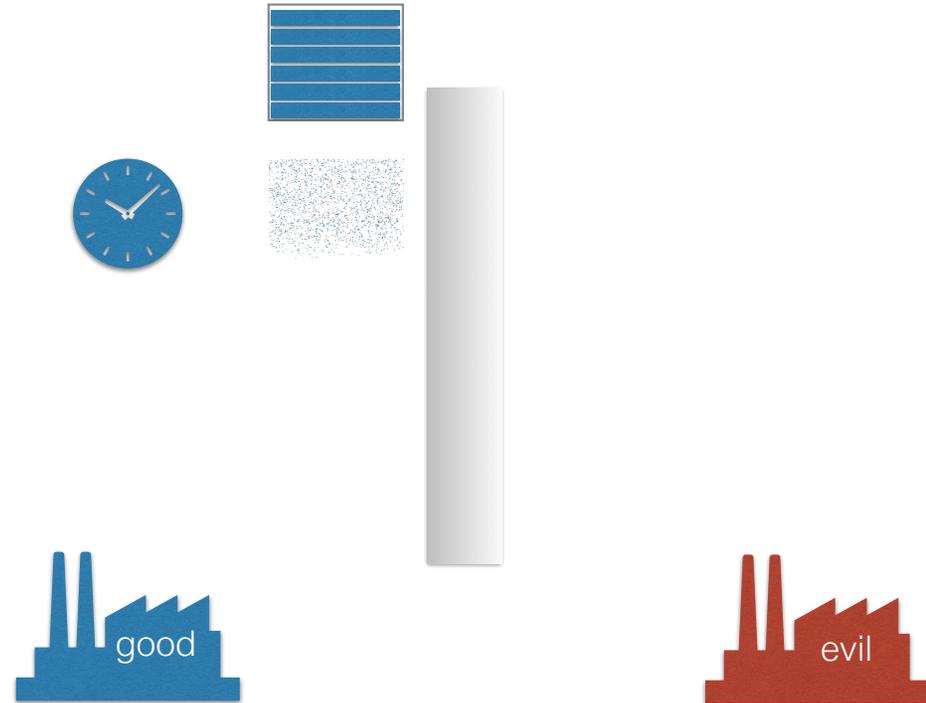
Selfish Mining Attacks

- **Selfish mining attacks** have the same story.
- Several countries are considering launching blockchains
 - Some countries are starting to not like them.
- What is the current defense against Nation/state-based SM attacks on a currency?



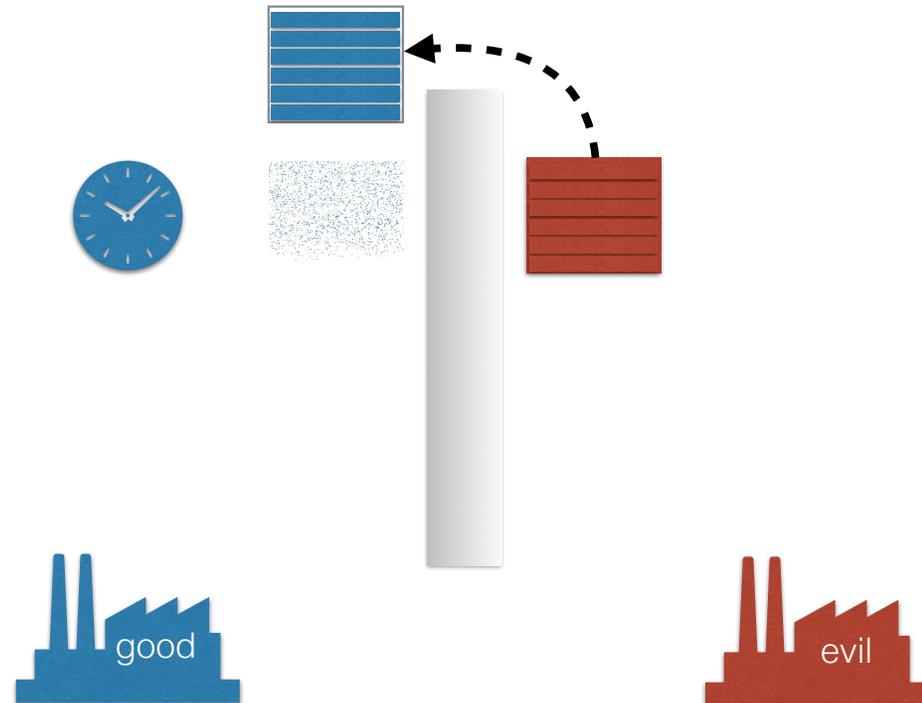
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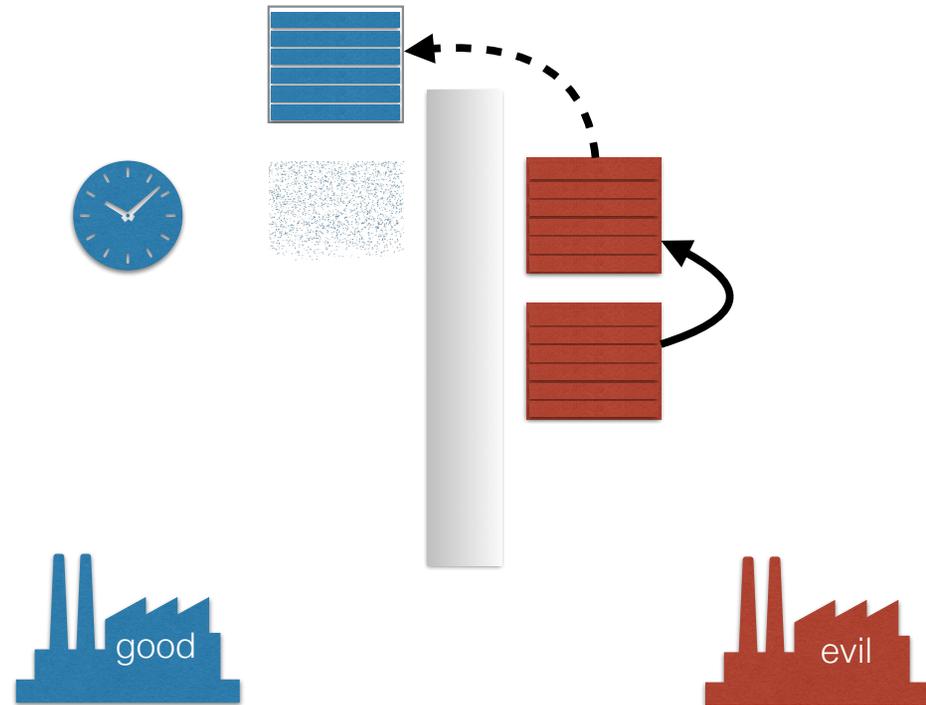
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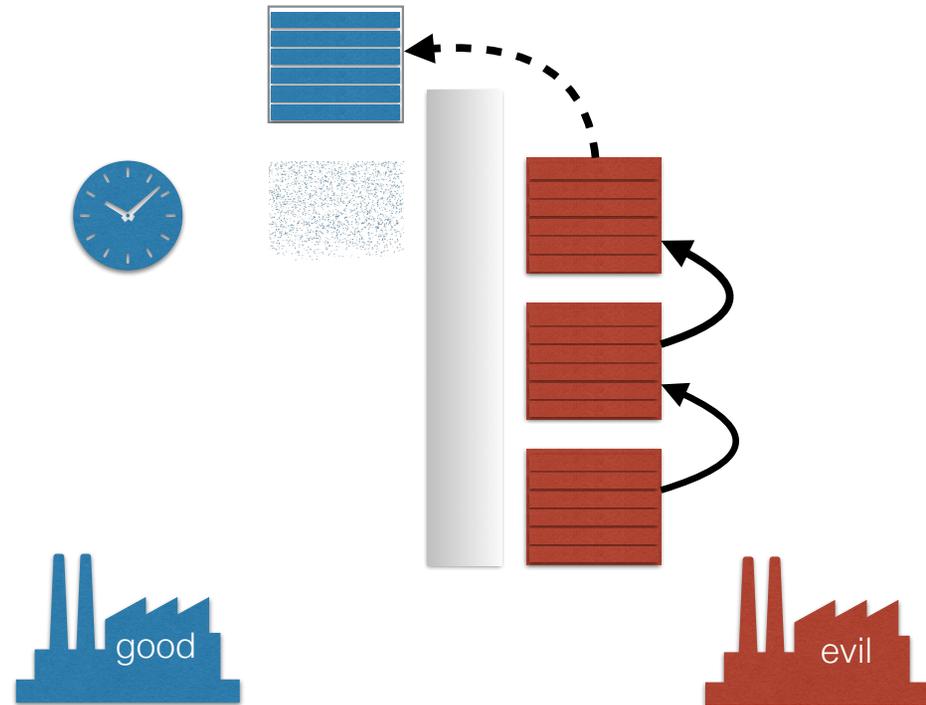
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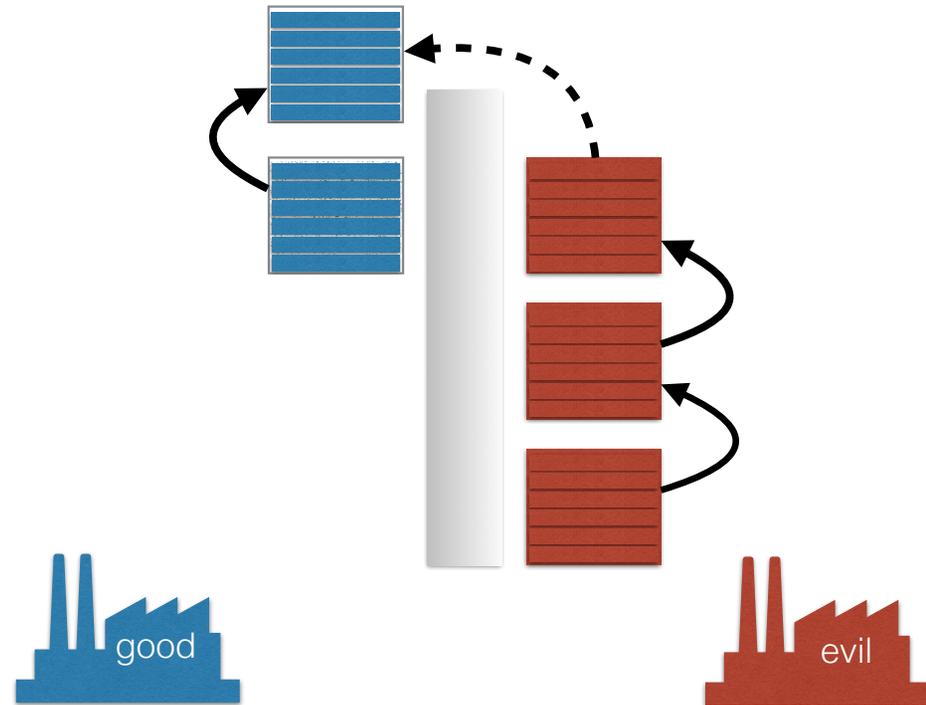
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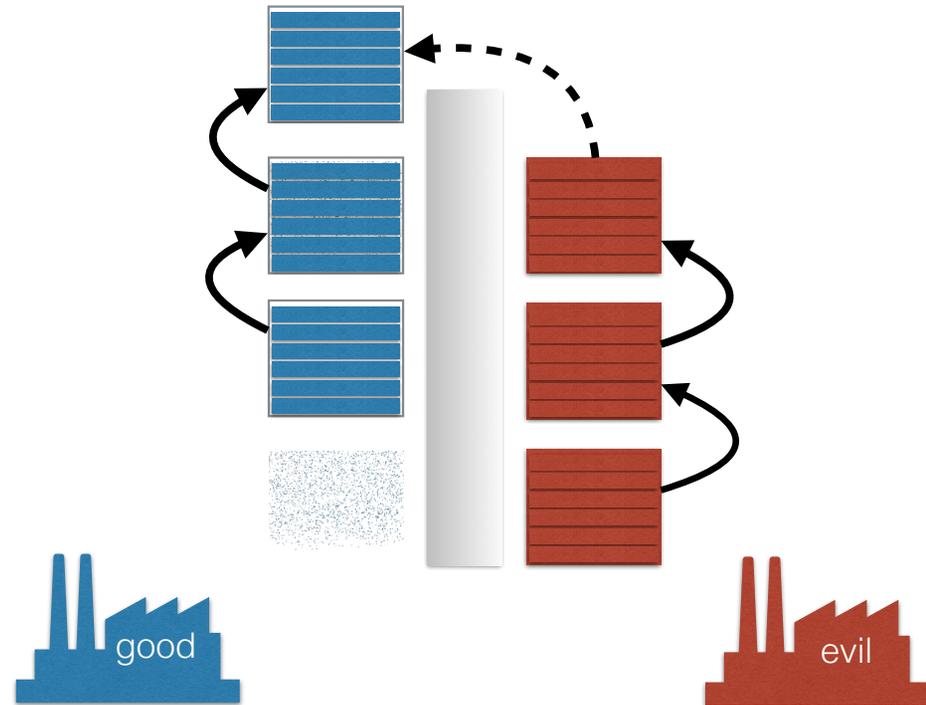
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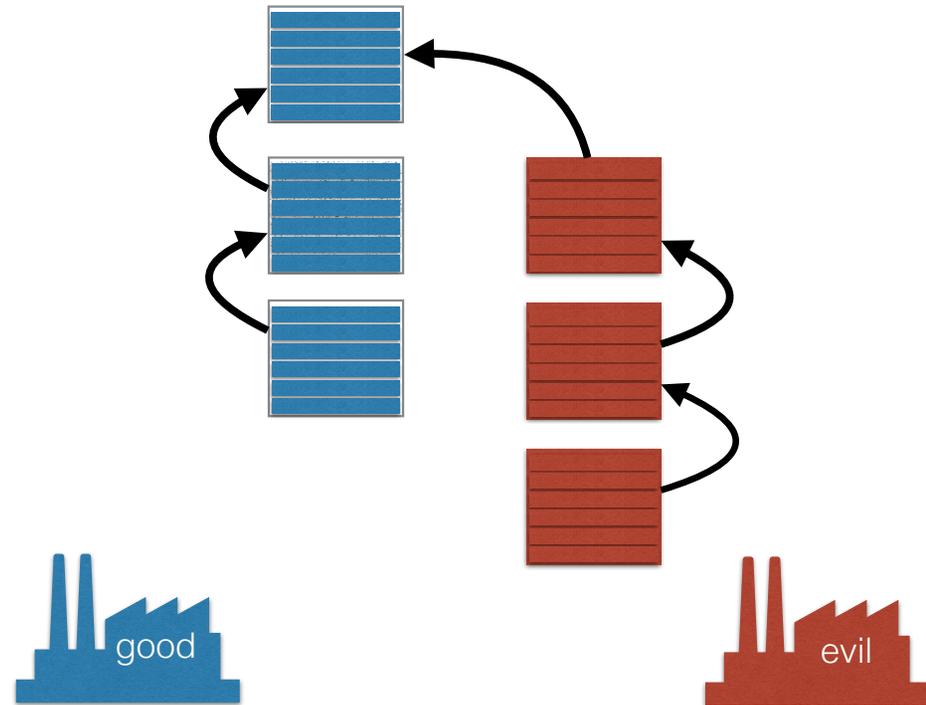
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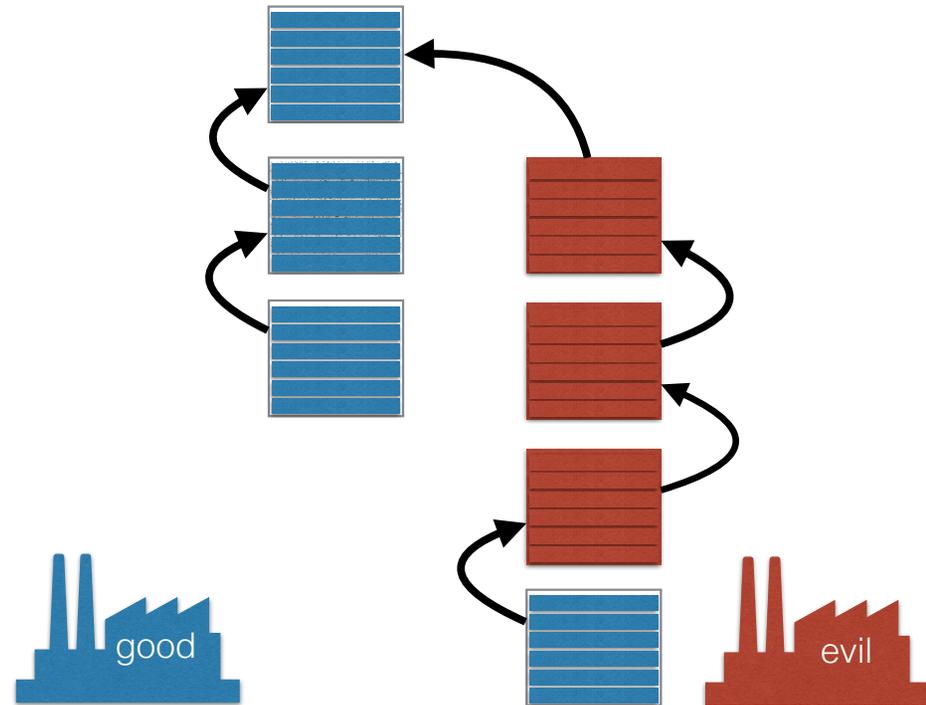
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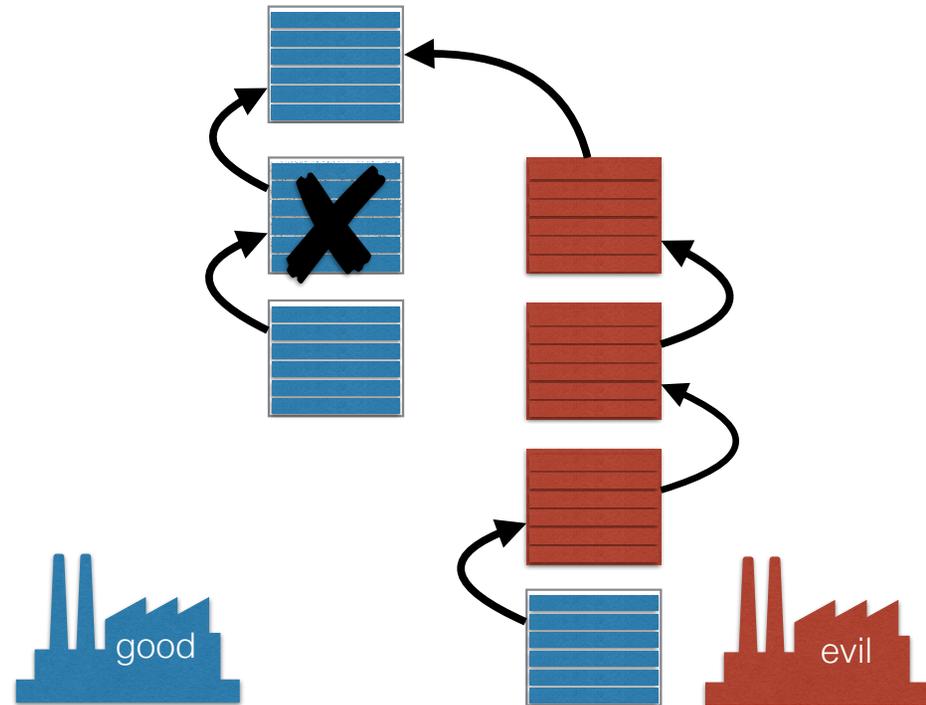
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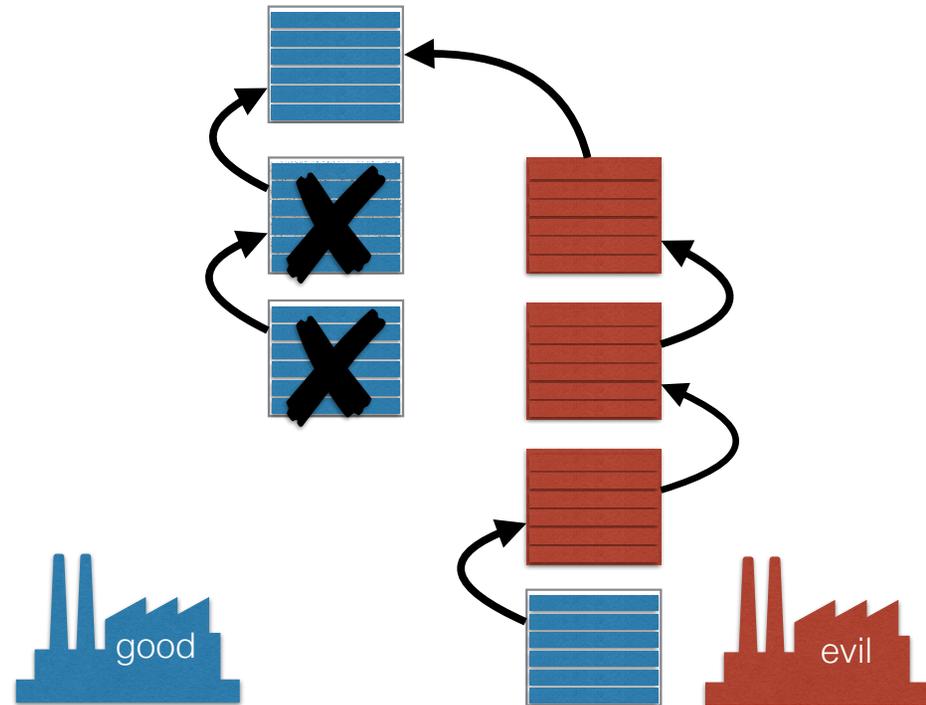
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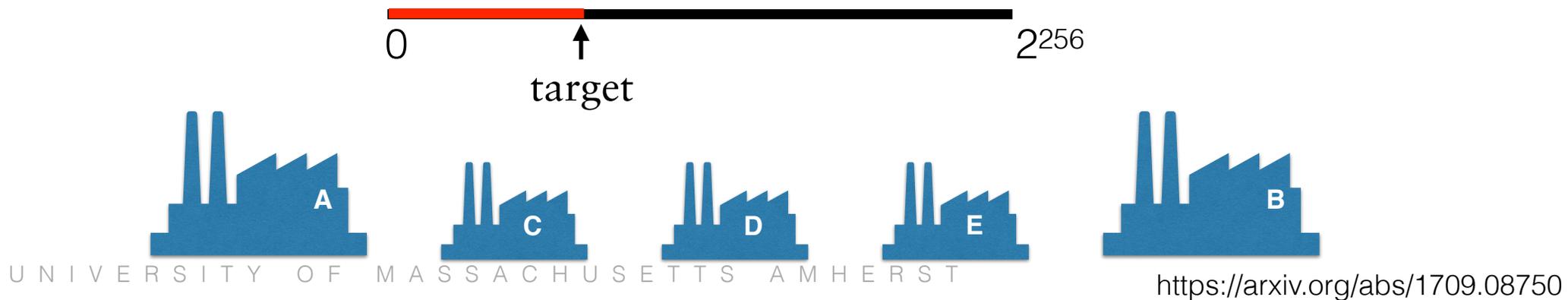
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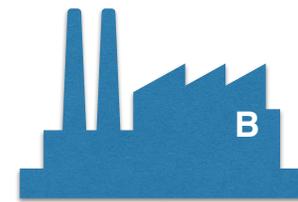
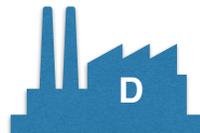
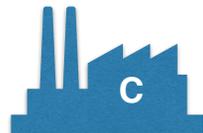
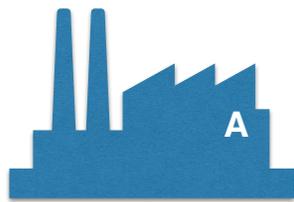
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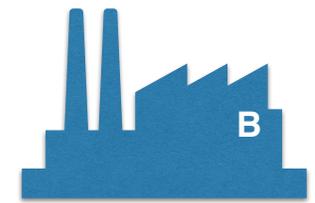
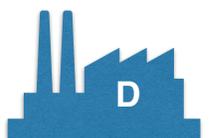
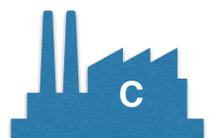
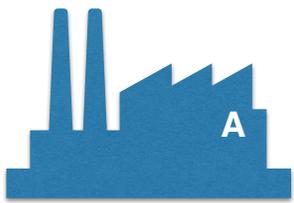
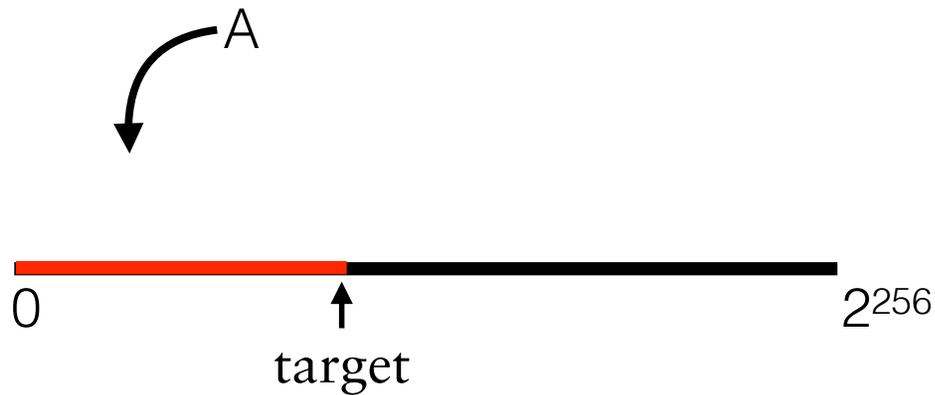
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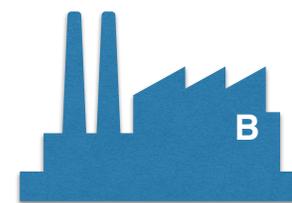
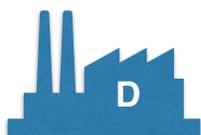
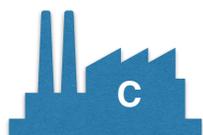
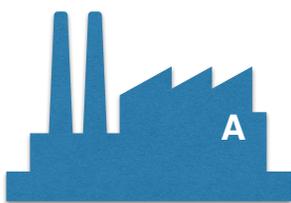
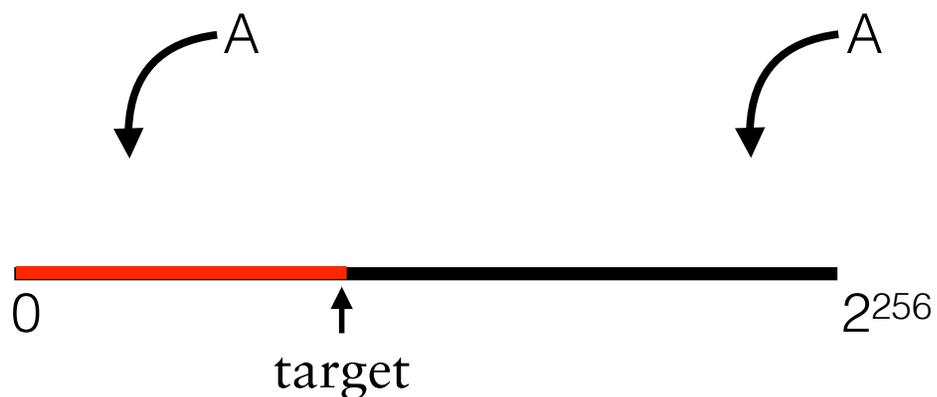
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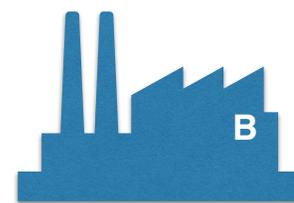
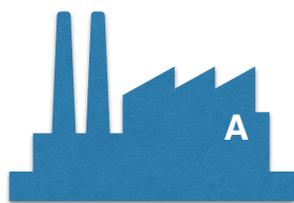
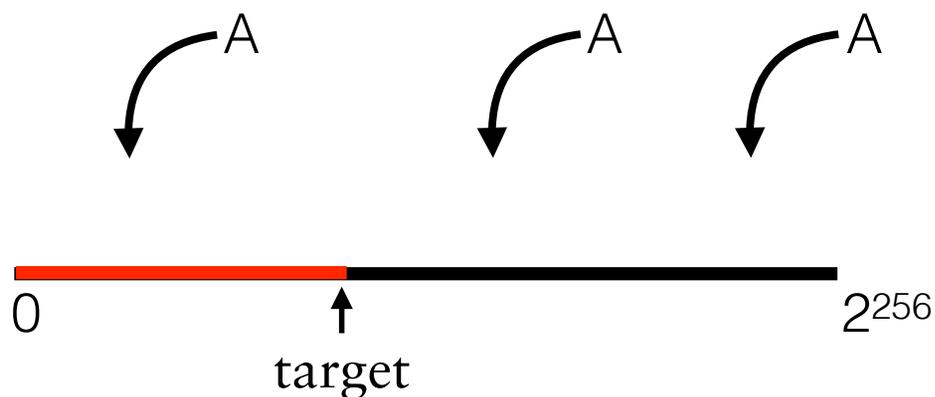
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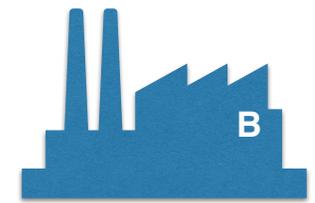
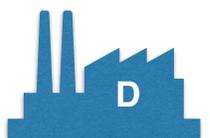
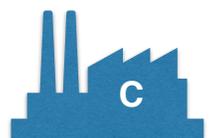
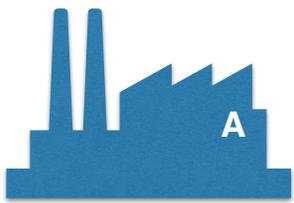
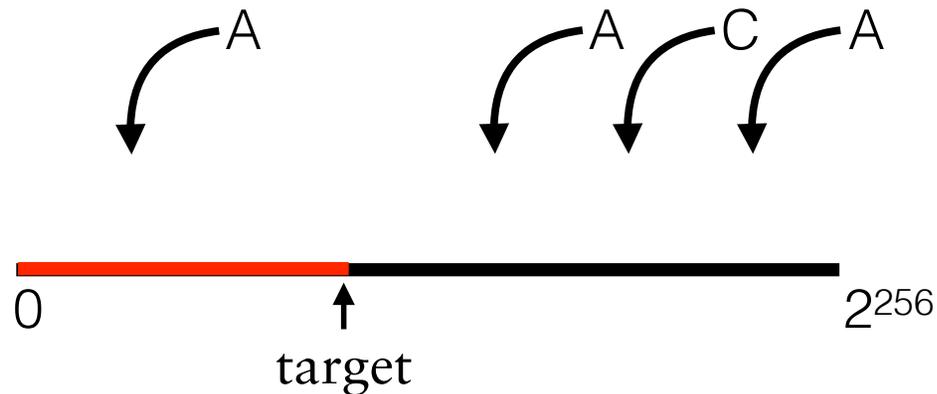
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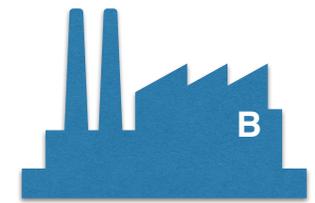
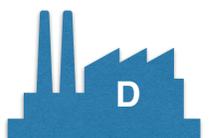
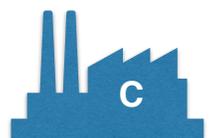
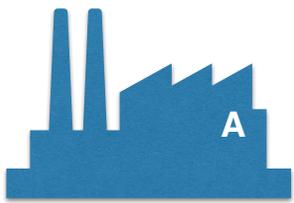
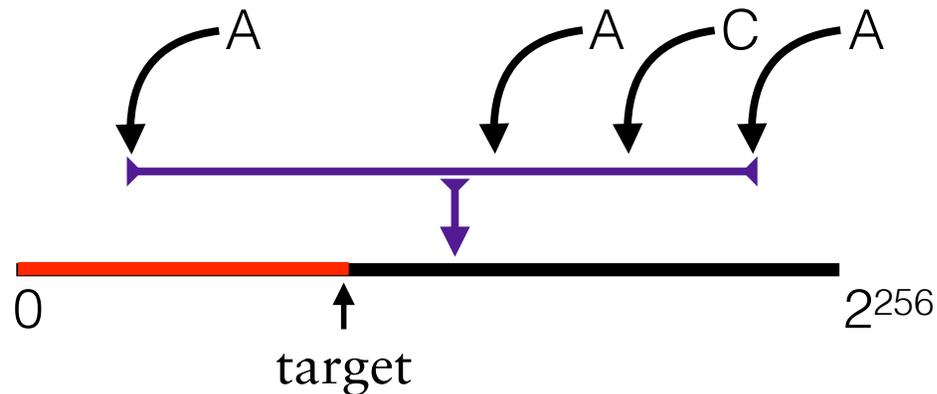
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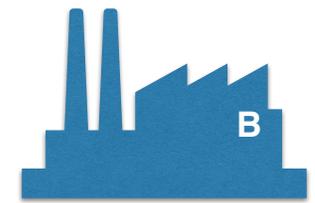
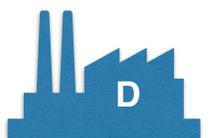
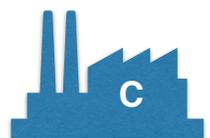
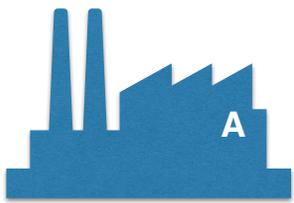
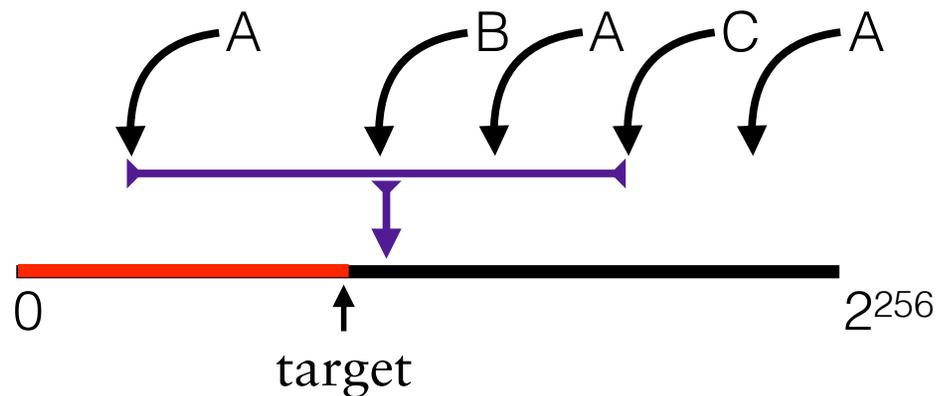
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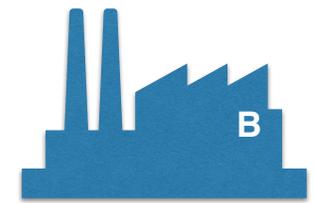
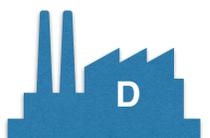
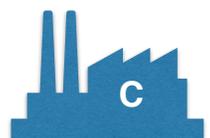
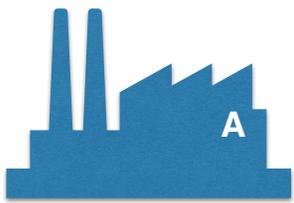
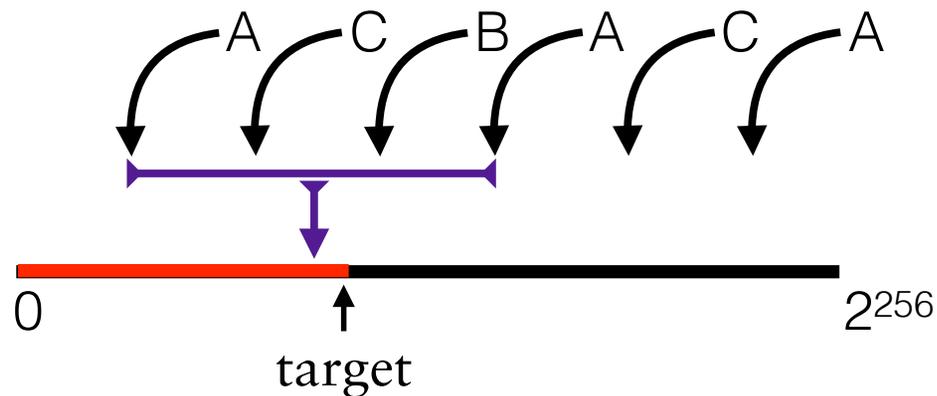
$k = 4$



Reducing Variance in PoW Mining

- Bobtail: the mean of the **k -lowest samples** must be below the target.
- The samples come from all miners.

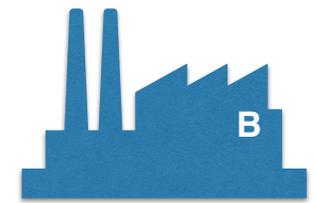
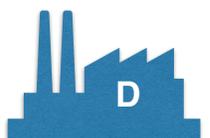
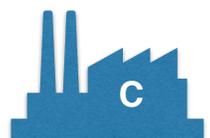
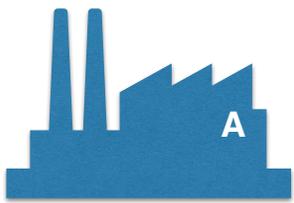
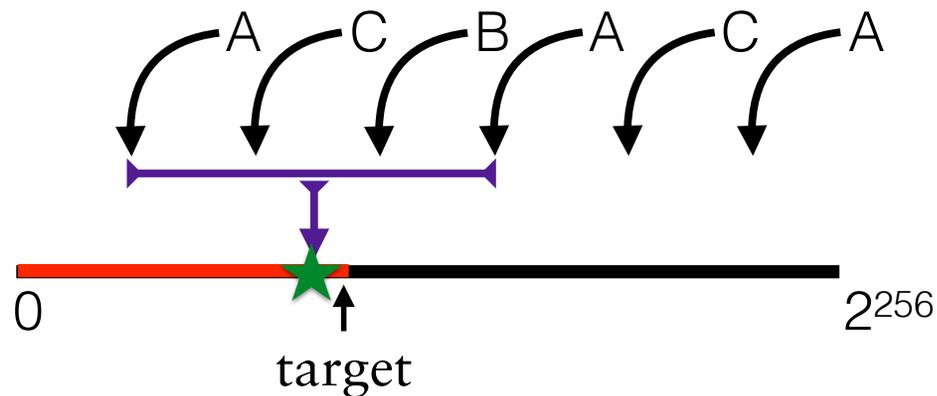
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Reducing Variance in PoW Mining

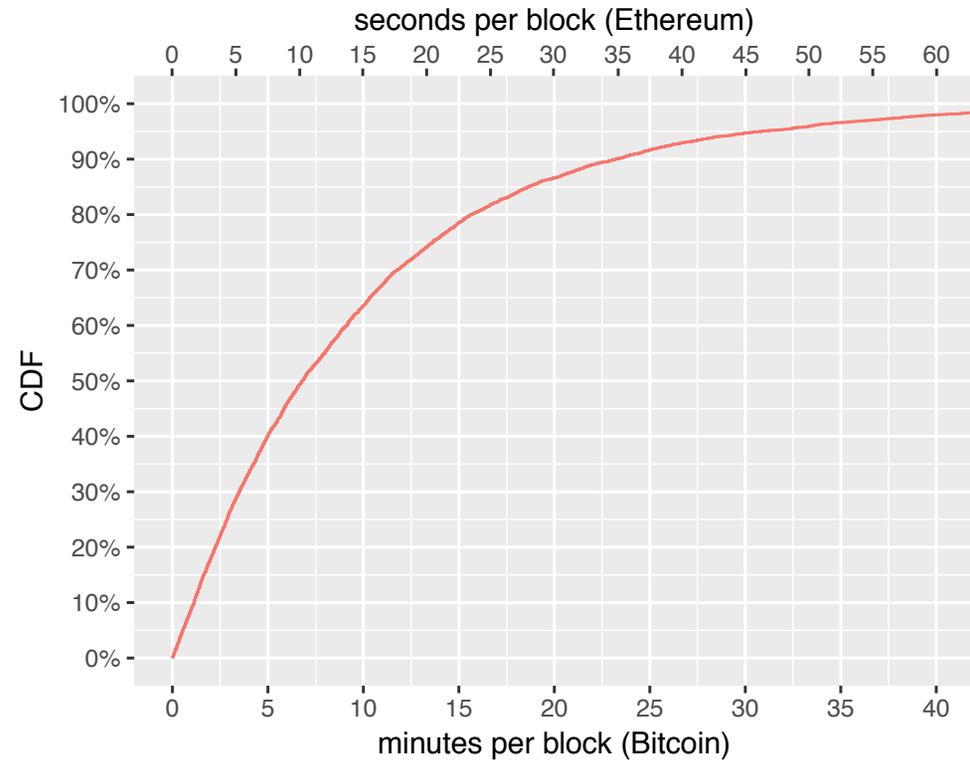
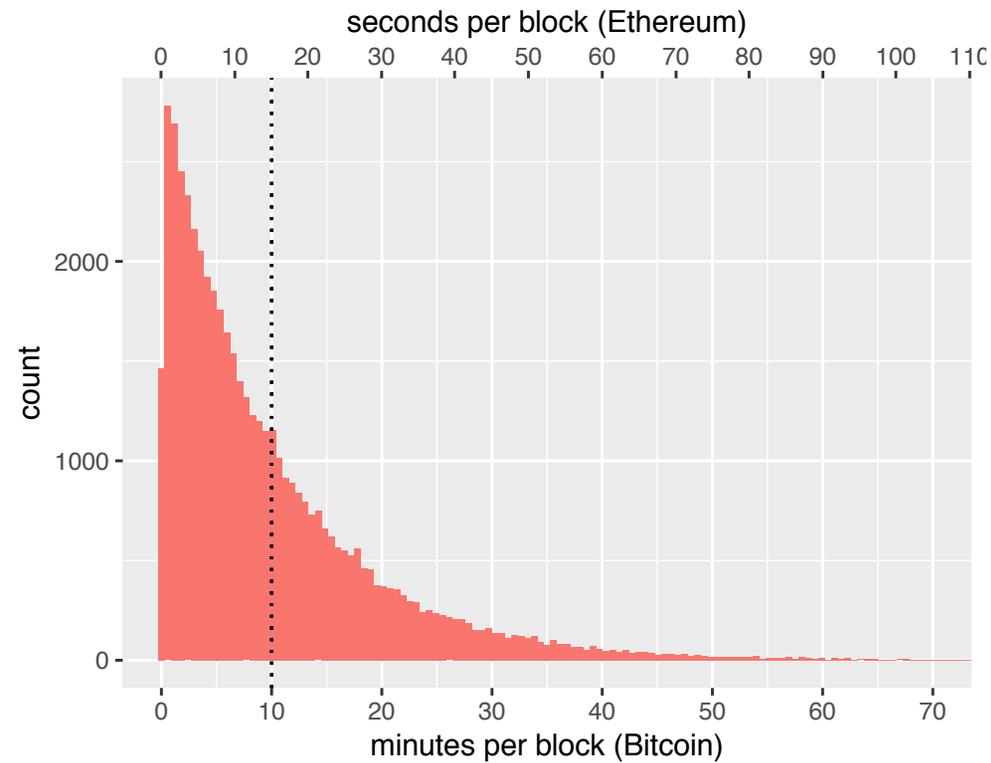
- Target is adjusted so there is no change in the expected number of samples.

$$t_k = \frac{t_1(k+1)}{2}$$

- k can be raised or lowered from one block to the next without issues.
- This is basic applied statistics:
 - if you want a better estimate, take more samples.
 - Compared to Bitcoin, variance of inter-block time is reduced:

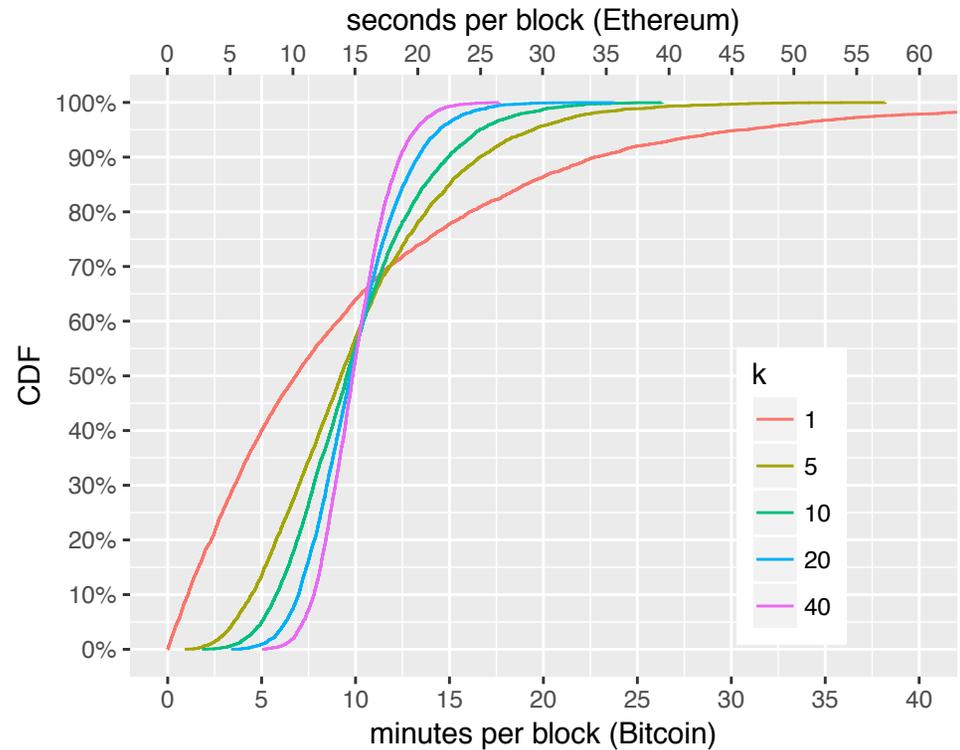
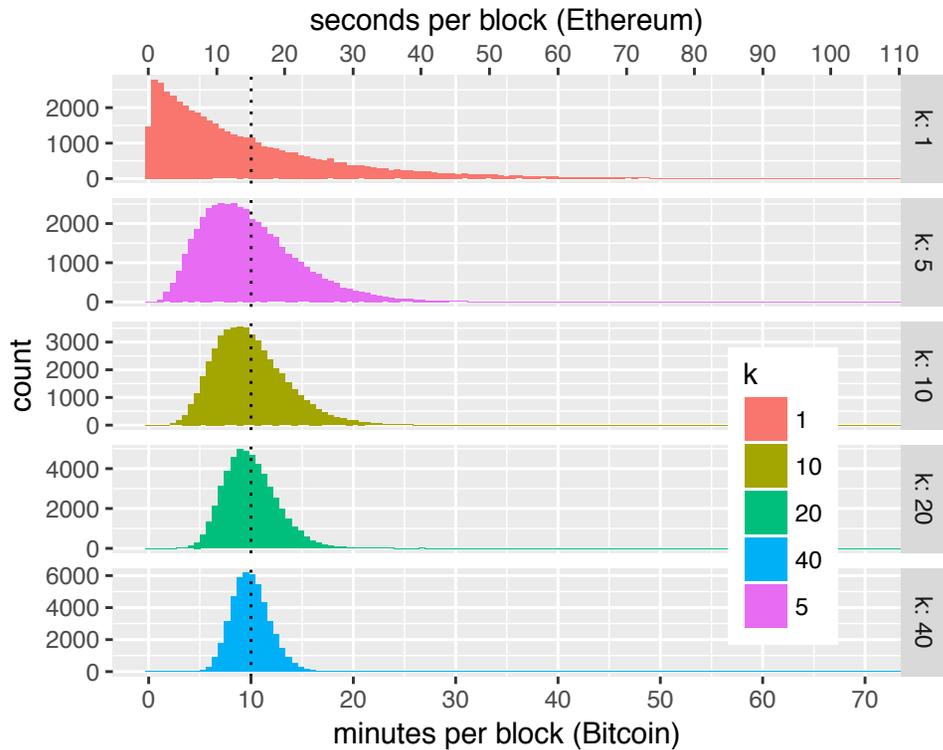
Reduction in variance: $\frac{8k+4}{6(k^2+k)} = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$

Problem Definition



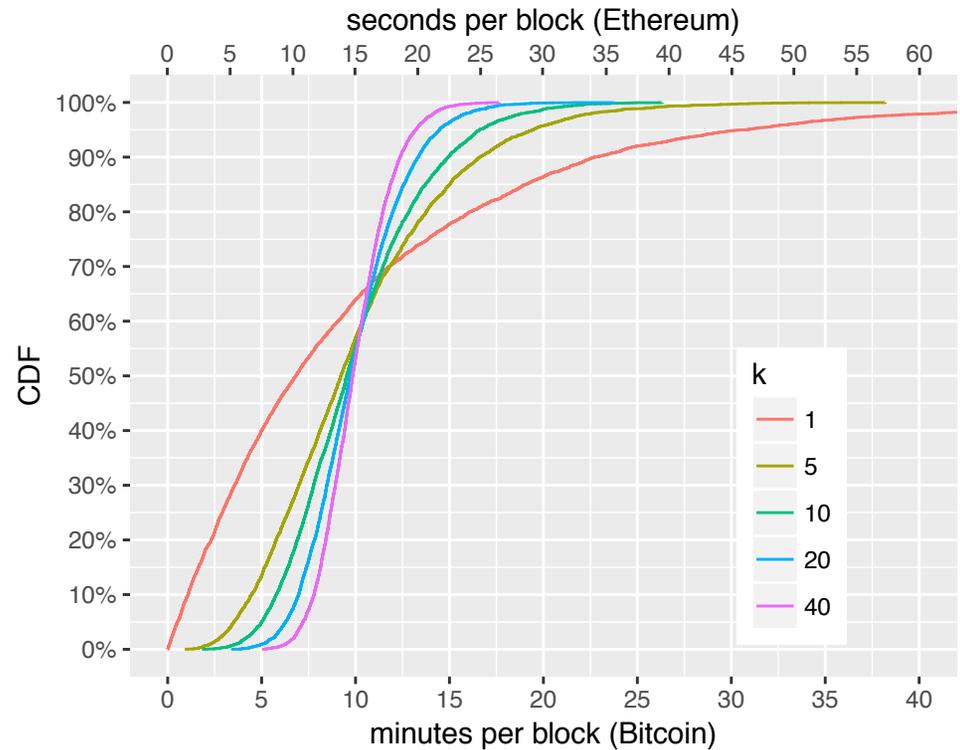
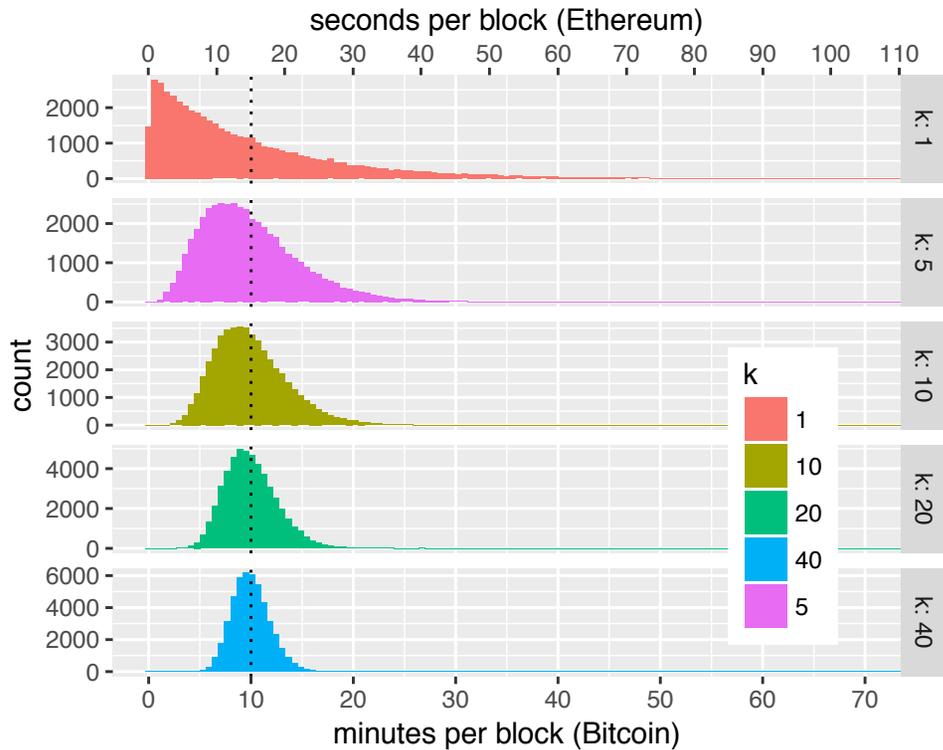
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80% of blocks are between 1–24 minutes

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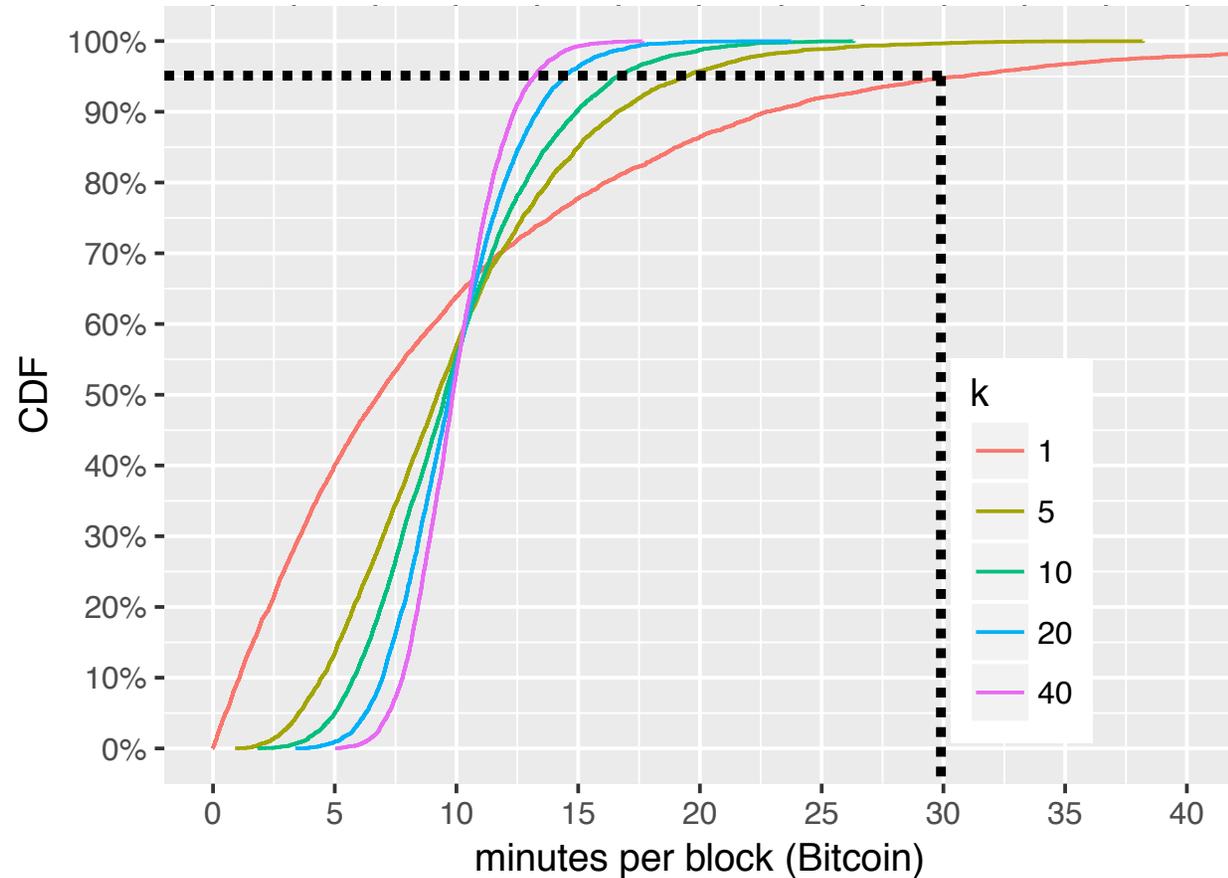


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80% of blocks are between 1–24 minutes

Problem Definition

For Bitcoin now ($k=1$):

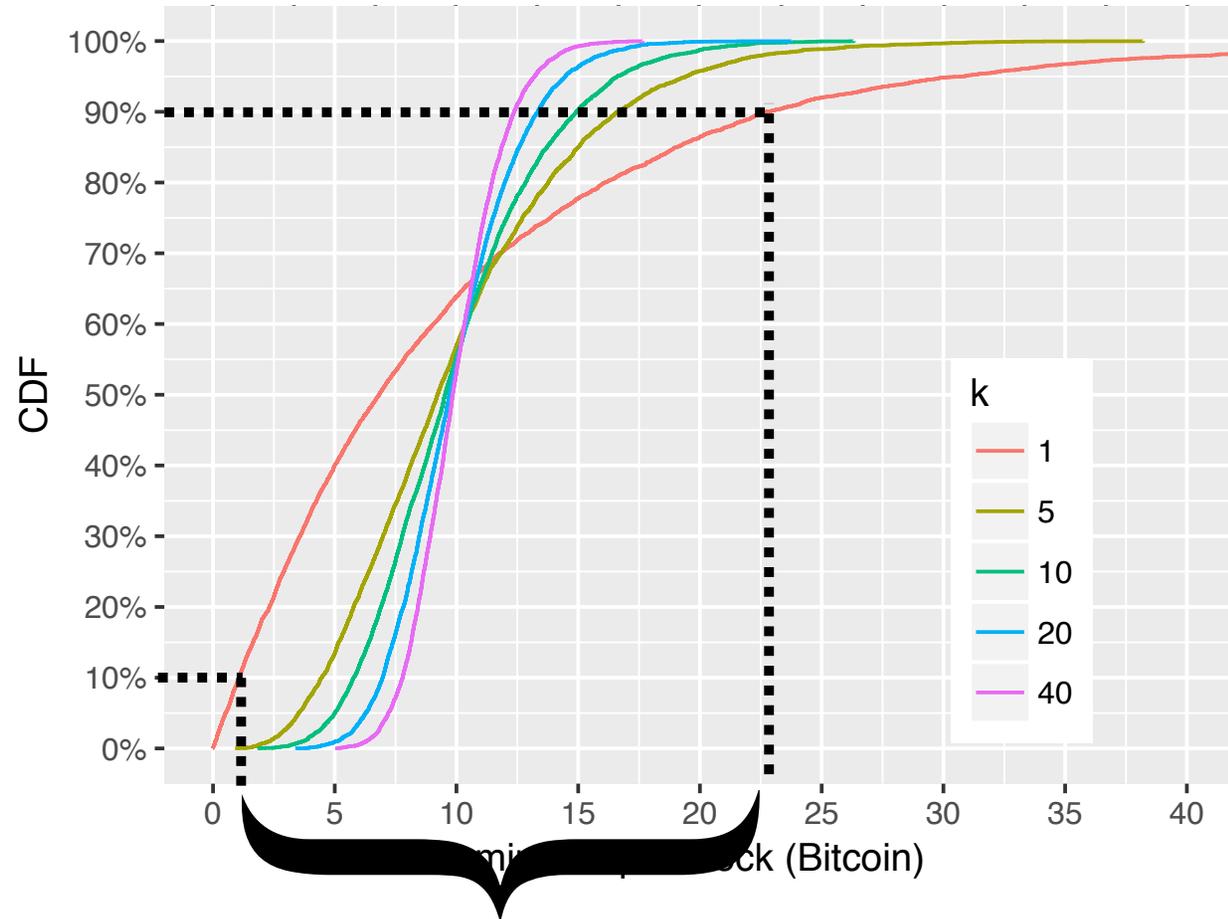
- Worst 5% of blocks take 30–70 minutes.



Problem Definition

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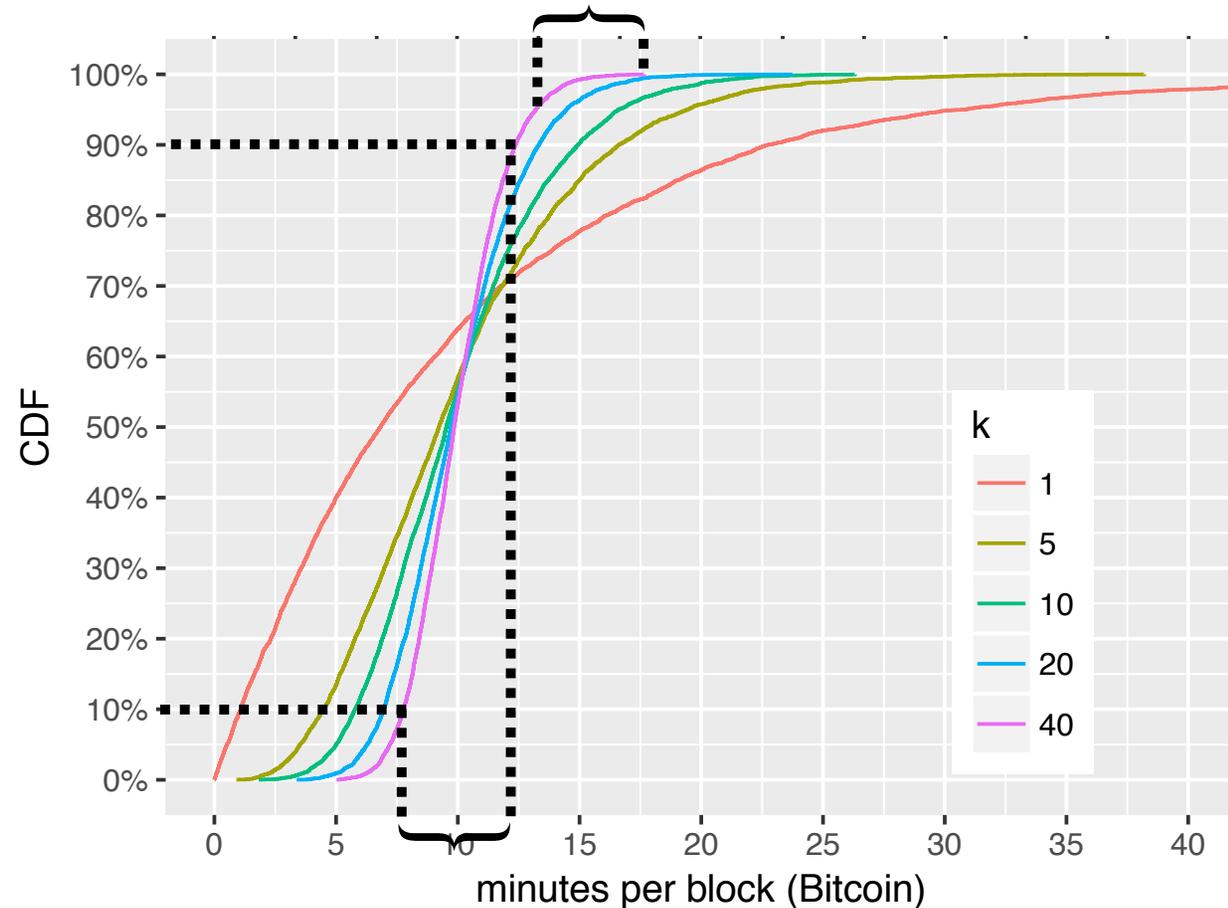
- Worst 5% of blocks take 30–70 minutes.
- Middle 80% of blocks take 1–24 minutes.



Problem Definition

For $k=40$:

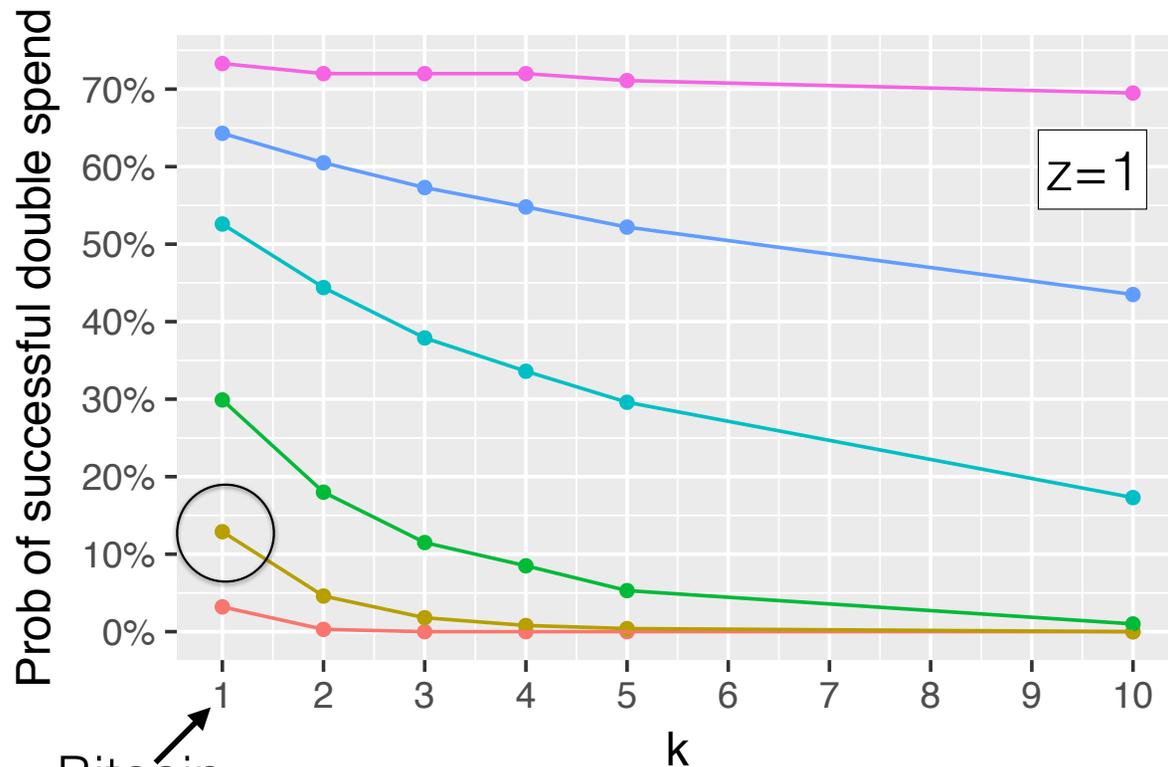
- Worst 5% of blocks take 13–18 minutes.
- eclipse attacks are trivial to detect.
- Middle 80% of blocks take 7–12 minutes.



Increased Security: Doublespend

attacker mining power

0.1	0.3	0.45
0.2	0.4	0.49

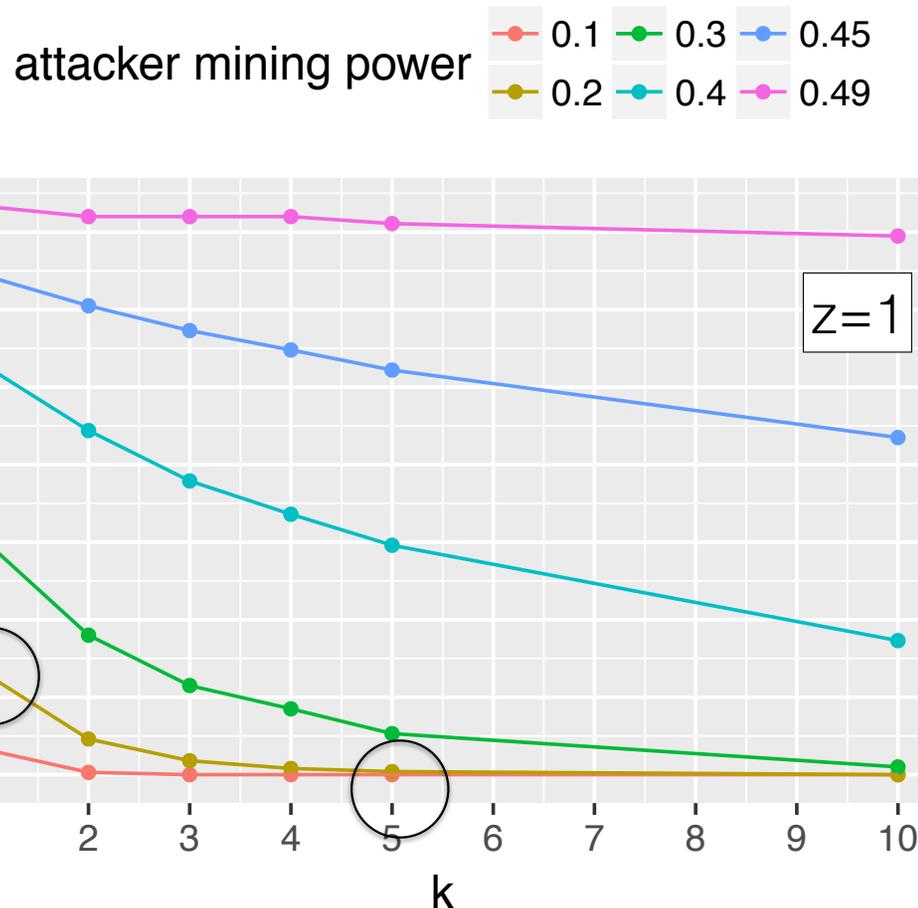


For Bitcoin now ($k=1$):

- A 20% miner has a 13% chance of doublespend at $z=1$ blocks.
- And 1% chance at $z=6$ blocks.

When $k=5$, the 20% miner at $z=1$ block is 1%.

Increased Security: Doublespend

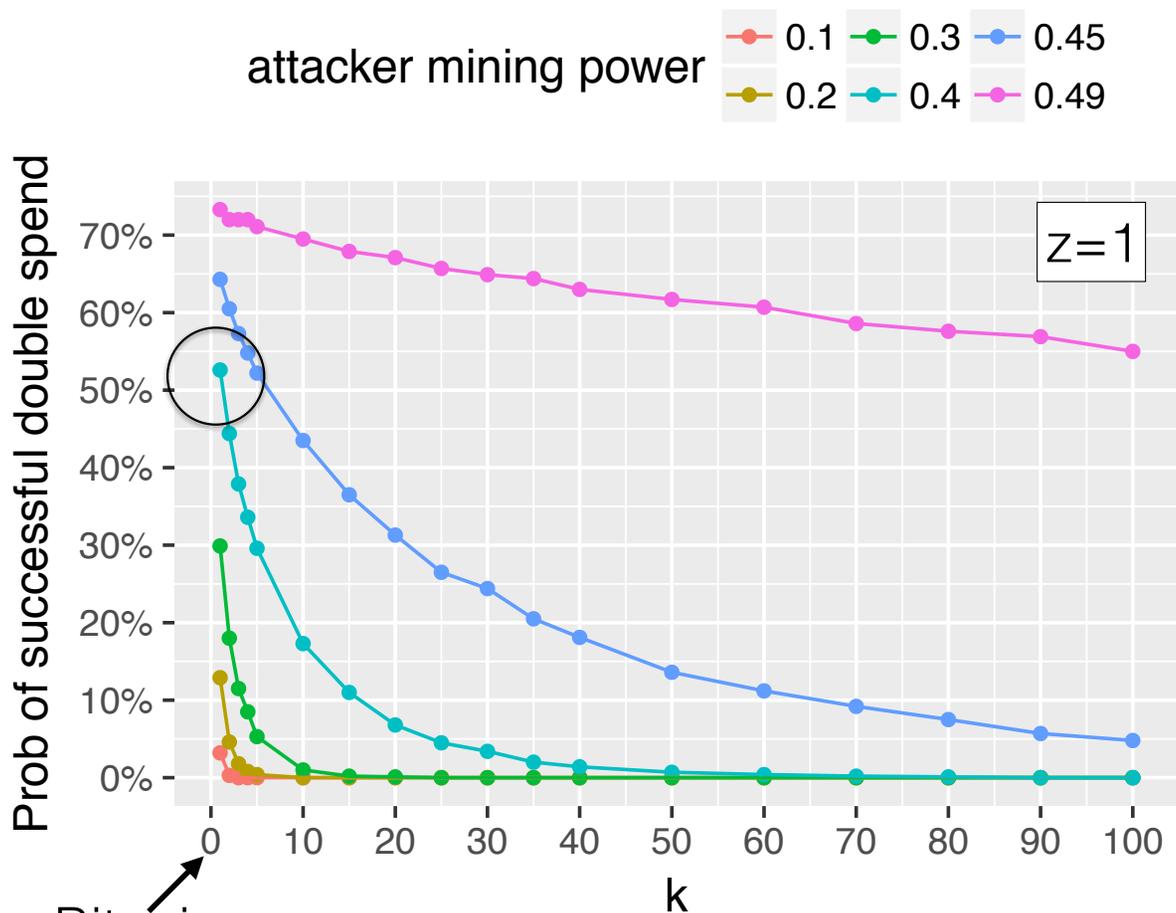


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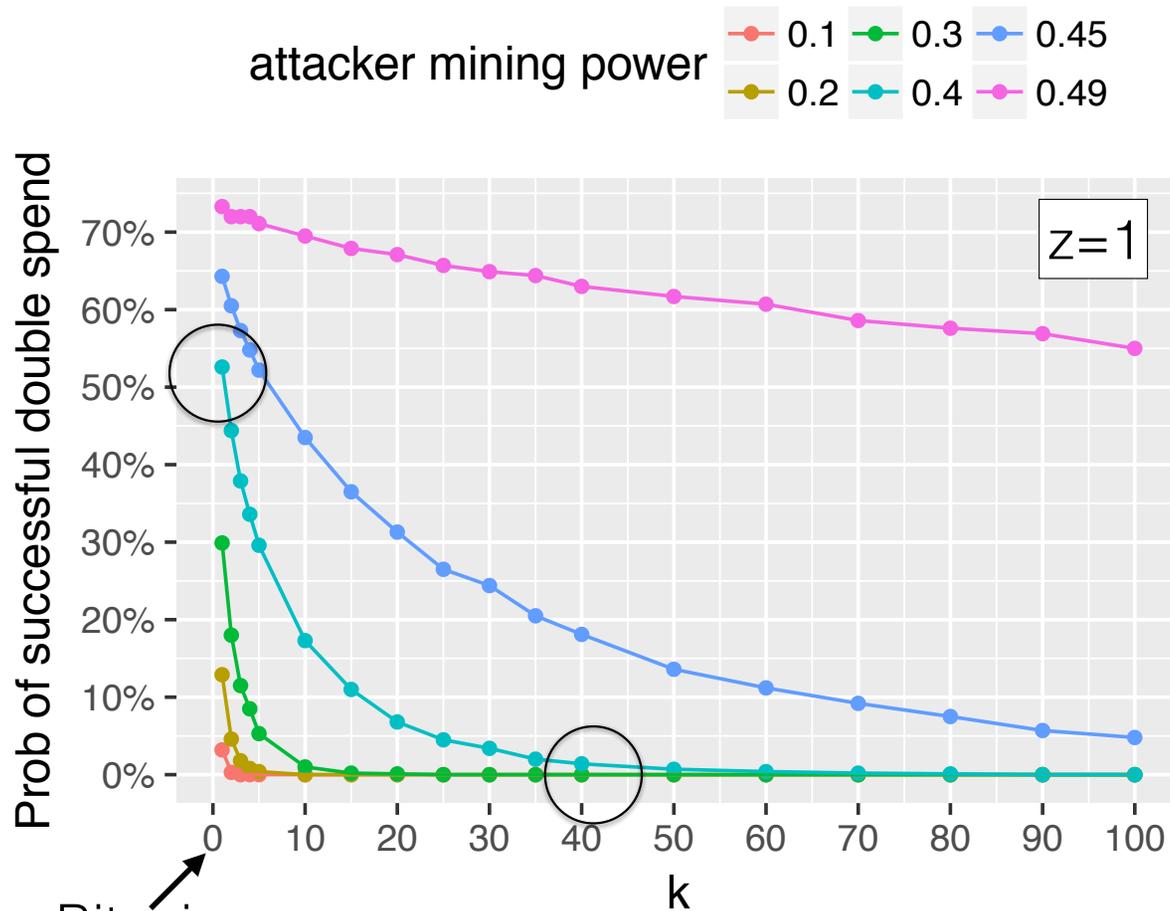
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Doublespend for $z=1$ block



- When $k=40$, Bitcoin double spending after $z=1$ blocks requires $\sim 40\%$ of the mining power to get above 1% chance of success.
- 50x improvement.

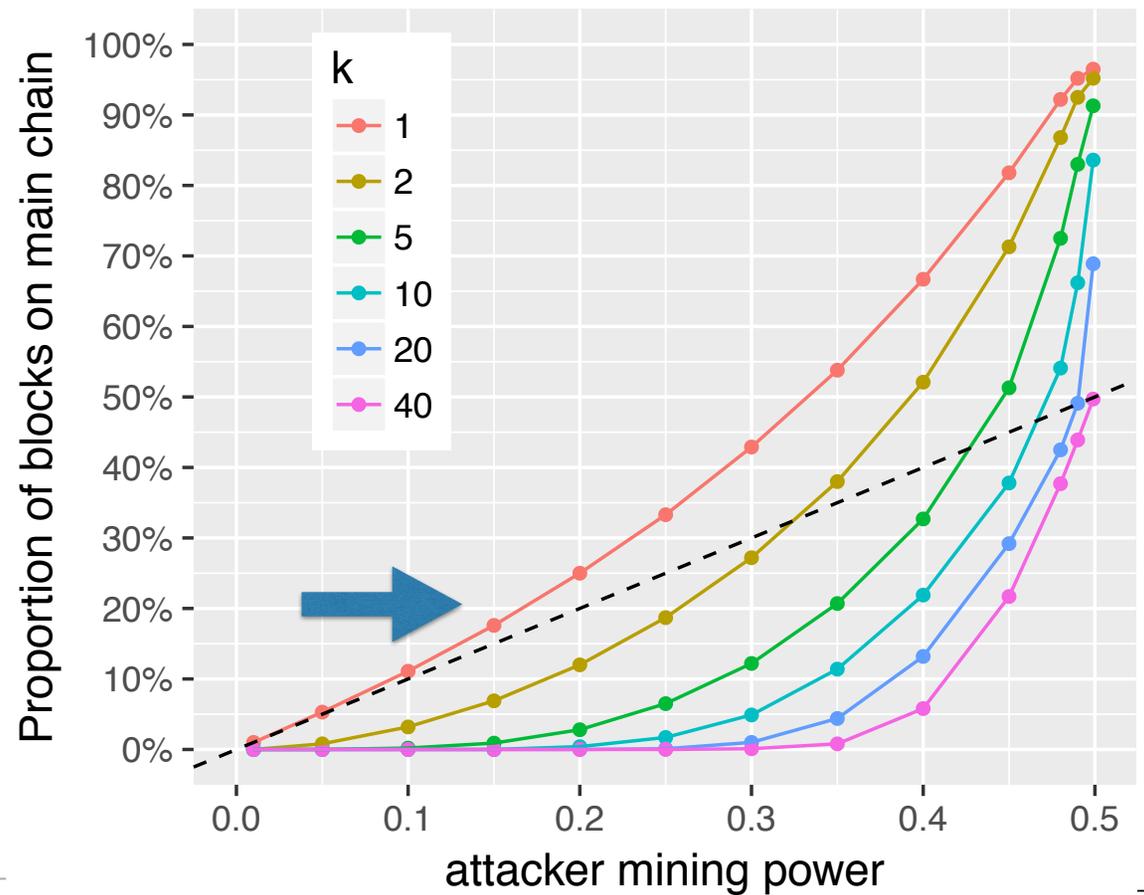
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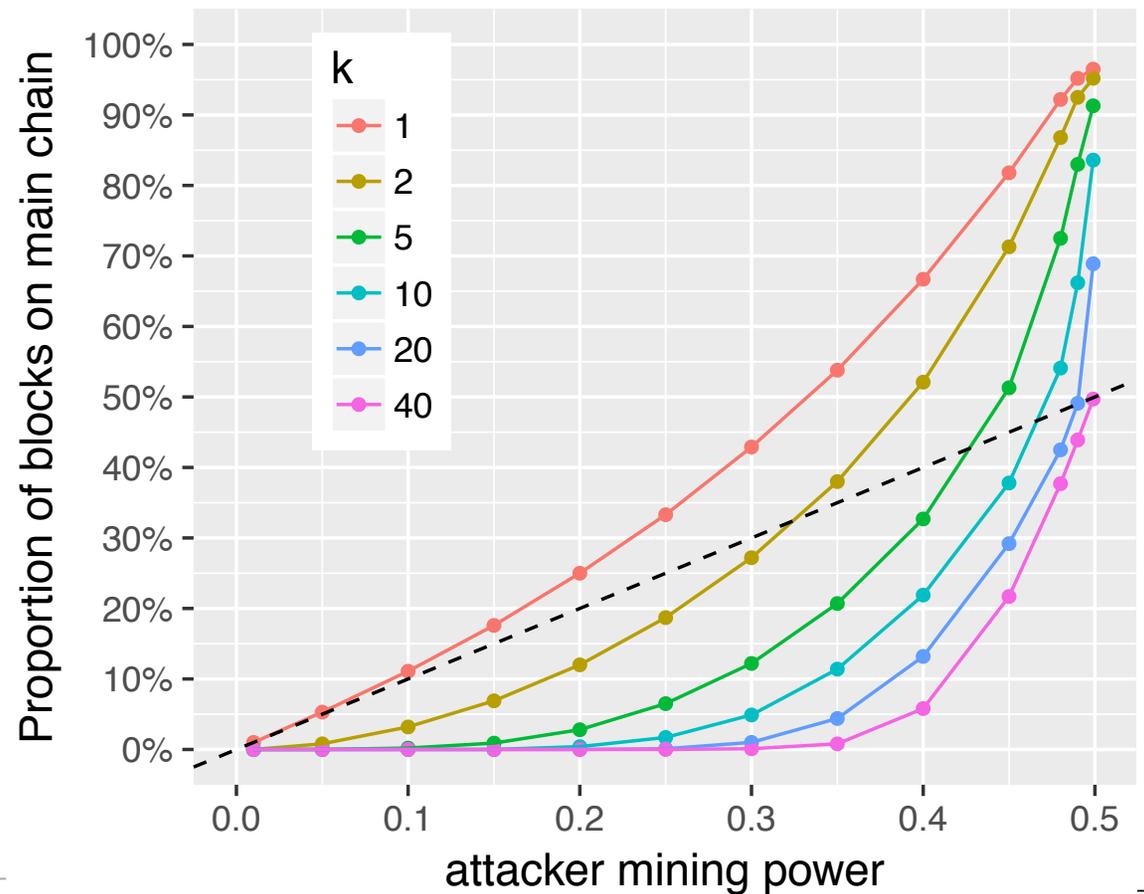
Selfish Mining can be eliminated

- With Bitcoin, any amount of mining power enables the attack.



Selfish Mining can be eliminated

- With Bitcoin, any amount of mining power enables the attack.
- When $k \geq 5$, attackers need 43% of the mining power to selfish mine.
- When $k \geq 20$, attackers need 49% of the mining power to selfish mine.
- No other defense against DoS attacks are available.
 - k can be adjusted on the fly.



Version 1 Deployment (Naive)

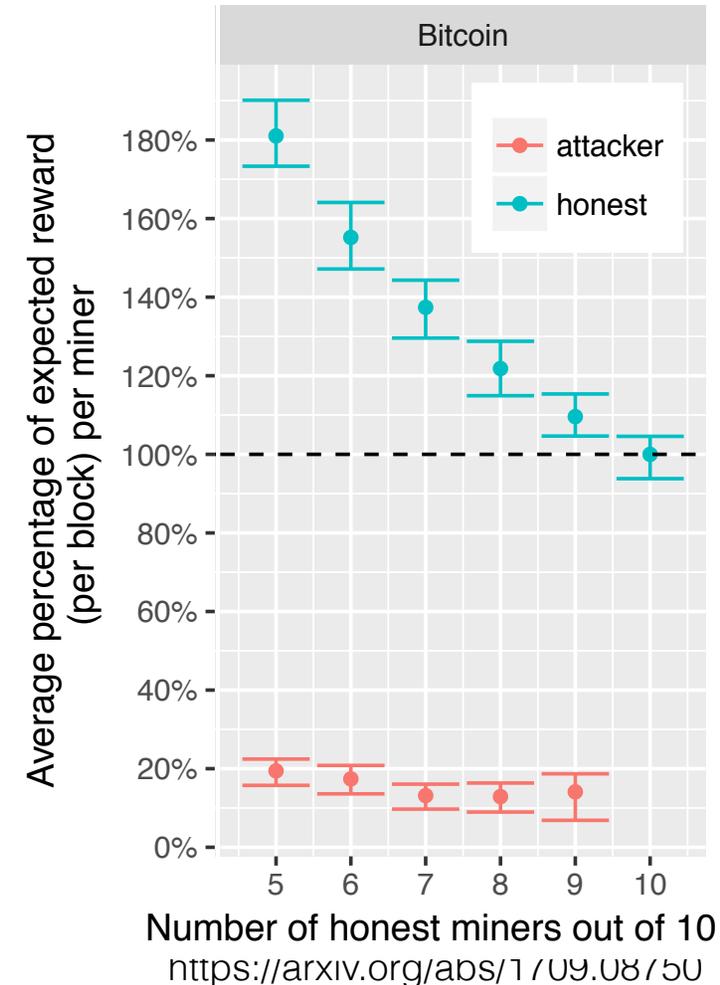
- Naive version: miners simply announce block headers as they find them.
- Each new block on the chain is a collection of k full headers.
 - Instead of an 80-byte header, headers would be $k*80$ bytes.
 - That's 800B for $k=10$, and 3KB for $k=40$
- A lot of traffic as values are found.
 - But values greater than **$k*target$** will never be part of the block.
- Since headers can be stolen, no incentive for miners to share.

Version 2 Deployment (no stealing)

- Reward all miners who helped find the k values
- Miners collect transactions and create standard header, h .
- let $v = \text{Hash}(\overset{8\text{Bytes of}}{\text{Hash}(h)}, \overset{8\text{Bytes of}}{\text{prior}}, \text{Address})$
 - If $v < kt$, then miners announce the pre-image of 36 bytes
 - Recipients check if hash of pre-image is less than kt .
- Values cannot be stolen as **Address** is a part of the hash pre-image.
- Values cannot be reused since **prior** is part of the hash pre-image.
- Still: When a block is found, there are $k-1$ values that can be reused!

Version 3 (no reuse of values)

- To prevent this problem, we add another field to the hash.
- Miners keep track of the Least Order Stat they've seen to date
- **$v = \text{Hash}(\text{Hash}(h), \text{Address}, \text{Prior}, \text{LOS})$**
- **$8+20+8+8 = 44$ bytes per k**
- No values can be included in the LOS is lower than the lowest OS.
- Coinbase reward is via a ranking by LOS; ties are broken by v .
- Reduces the rewards for miners that attempt it.
 - This drastically reduces the opportunities for reuse.
 - This also thwarts hoarding among a collusion of miners.



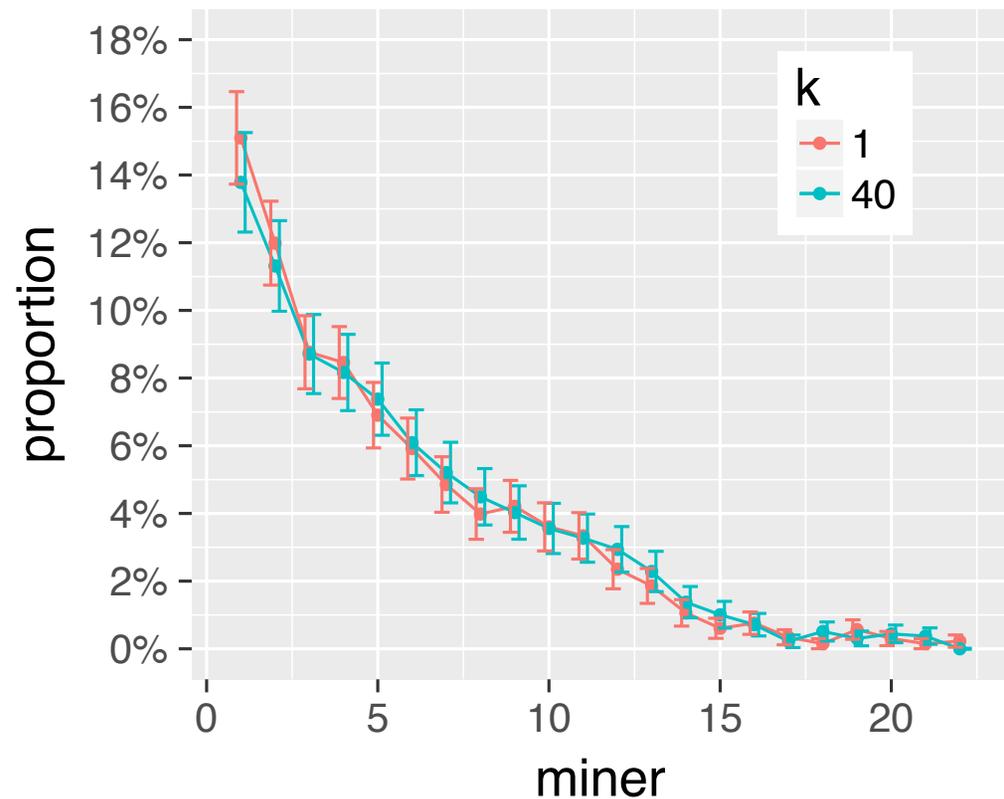
Rewards

k	L.O.S.	Proof	Reward (BTC)
1	-	358325	11.9882020
2	358325	1217458	0.2827381
3	358325	1721868	0.1339286
4	358325	1777139	0.0632440
6	358325	1995396	0.0139509
8	358325	3621245	0.0030227
12	358325	4582015	0.0001308
14	358325	4781376	0.0000254
17	358325	7277279	0.0000018

k	L.O.S.	Proof	Reward (BTC)
9	1826037	3761724	0.0012788
11	1826037	4420661	0.0002906
15	1826037	6302668	0.0000109
18	1826037	7514262	0.0000007
19	1826037	7601030	0.0000002
5	3521660	1826037	0.0111607
13	3521660	4707122	0.0000363
7	3927808	3521660	0.0018601
20	3927808	7881560	0.0000001
10	6374495	3927808	0.0001163
16	9175814	6374495	0.0000009

Proportional Rewards

- Simulations show that rewards are proportion to mining power
- Results are same as Bitcoin today.



Frequently Asked Questions

- Doesn't this slow down the block announcements?
 - Seen my Graphene presentation?
 - Each k value has an INV.
 - And can be stuffed into Bloom Filter and IBLT.
- Don't the rich get richer?
 - No, that would be the case if we took the k-lowest values from **each** miner.
- What about existing ASICS?
 - Yes, I think maybe they can be used for this (possibly).

Using existing ASICs

- version (4) → • version (4)
- prior (32) → • address (20), and LOS (12)
- merkle (32) → • Hash(h)>> 24 (8), Prior>>24 (8),
pad with 16 bytes of zeros
- time (4) → • nonce (4)
- nBits (4) → • kt bound 64 bits of nonce to play with
- nonce (4) → • nonce (4)

Header would be $56(k-1)+80$ bytes

Summary

k	header (bytes)	coinbase (bytes)	equivalent to #TXNs	90% delay (minutes)	mining power needed for selfish mining	mining power needed to double spend (2 blocks)
1	80	205	0	1/2 – 40	0%	10%
5	256	345	1	3 1/2 – 19	42%	20%
10	476	520	3	5 – 16 1/2	46%	25%
20	916	870	7	6 1/2 – 14 1/2	49%	35%
40	1796	1570	14	7 1/2 – 13	49.5%	40%

Conclusion

- Bobtail reduces inter-block time variance in PoW blockchains
 - by generalizing target criterion to k values.
- Significantly increases difficulty of double spend
- Effectively eliminates selfish mining
- Reward rate and orphan rate do not change.
- Secure against attacks
- Cost is very small in terms of bytes.
- Adjustable and incrementally deployable



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<https://arxiv.org/abs/1709.08750>

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