THE BITCOIN TRANSACTION NETWORK

BITCOIN IN A NUTSHELL

HISTORY

- Invented by Satoshi Nakamoto (person or group of person), started in 2009
- The protocol is still evolving, the official bitcoin core is a GitHub repository, controlled by 5-10 individuals, on which anyone can propose contributions
 - Objectives: More efficient, faster, more secure, more anonymous,...

https://github.com/bitcoin/bitcoin

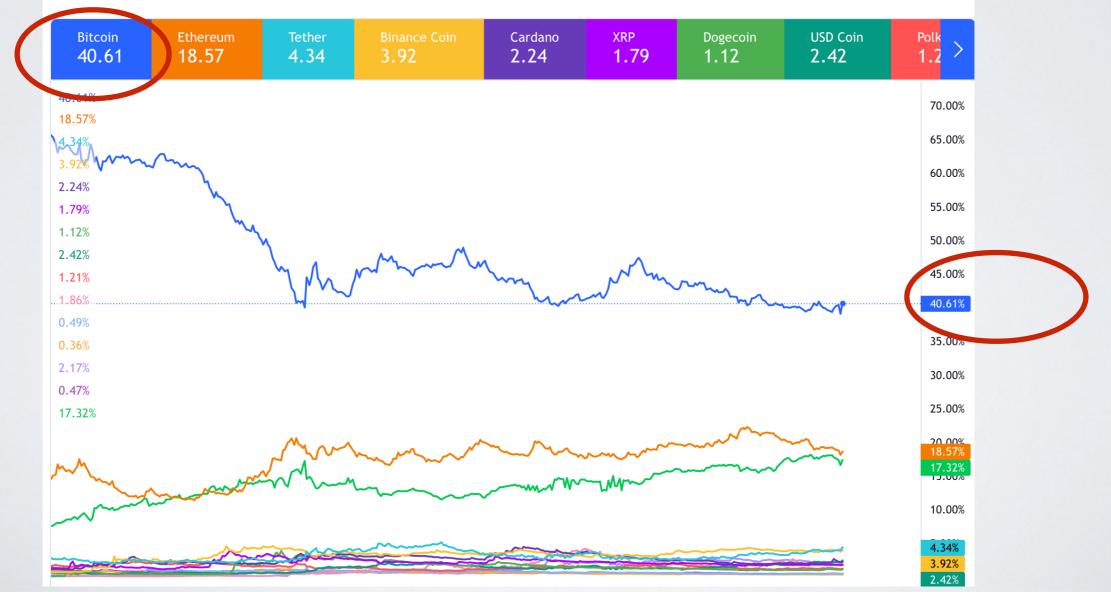
WHAT IS IT?

- A cryptocurrency
- A decentralized digital currency
 - No central authority (no central bank or state issue or guarantee the currency)
 - Cryptographic methods guarantee that no-one is cheating:
 - Issuing their own coins
 - Stealing coins
 - Etc.

IMPORTANCE

Bitcoin was the first cryptocurrency and is still has by far the highest Market capitalization. (Value of all existing coins)

Total Market Capitalization Dominance, %%



SOME NUMBERS (2022)

- Bitcoins in existence(market cap) > \$700 Billions
 - Samsung, intel, mastercard, visa, LVMH
- Transactions per day > 300,000 (+L2, lightning etc.)
 VISA: 150 million.
- Median transaction fee = \$0,7
- Total value sent per day(without change) > \$5 Billion
- Trading volume per day > Between \$0.5 5 Billion
- Median transaction value = \$600

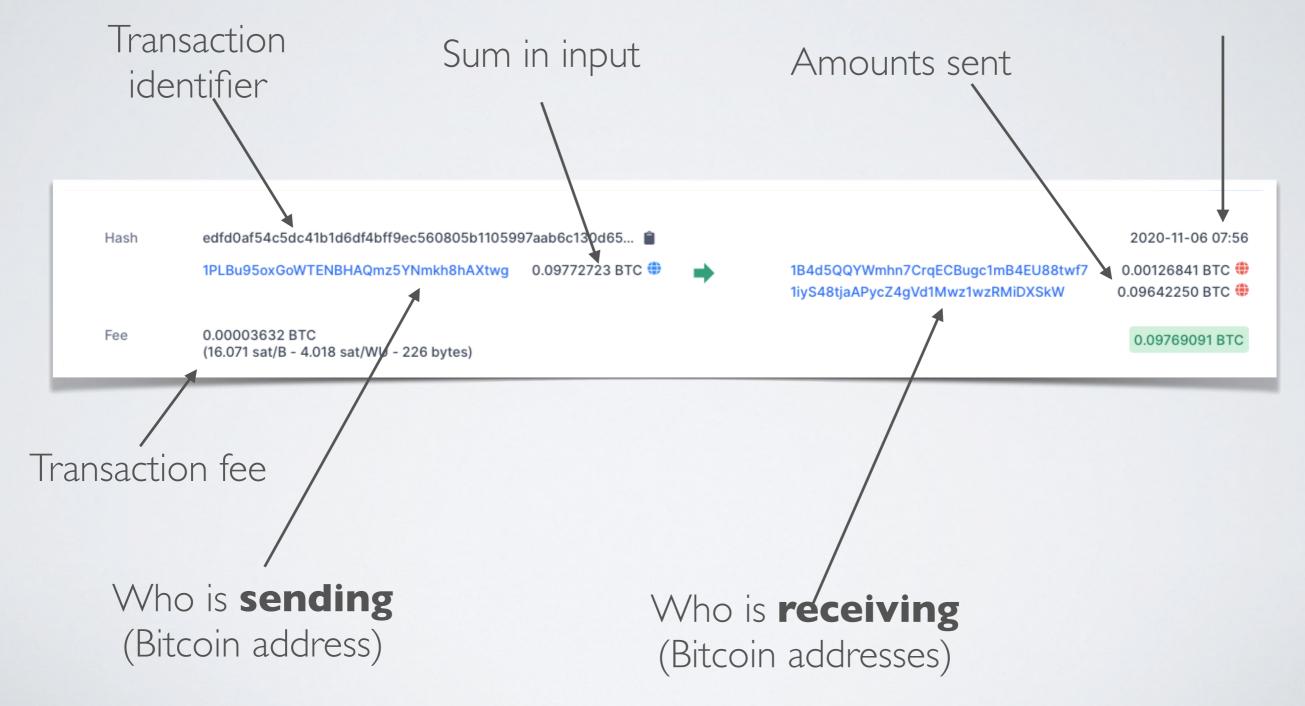
DIGITAL LEDGER

Bitcoin is based on a blockchain

- Every transaction is stored in a sequential database (chain), a digital ledger.
 - Each new transaction is added at the end of the chain (in blocks)
 - Anyone can read everything in this chain
 - No-one can modify the older blocks in the chain
 - Adding a new element to the chain requires to solve a cryptographic problem

TYPICAL RECORD

Time of the transaction



BITCOIN ANONYMITY

- Anyone can see all transactions=>We can study in details aggregated statistics
 - Evolution of numbers, amount of transactions, fees, etc.
- So can we track user's activity?
 - Pseudonimity=>no way to link bitcoin address to identity
 - Users can create multiple addresses easily
 - Multiple addresses of a same person can sometimes be associated
 - In practice:
 - Large actors (companies, ...) are not anonymous
 - Individual users can hide what they are doing

BITCOIN MARKETS

- Bitcoin value in \$ is fixed based on exchange markets
 - Trading, much as any other currency
 - Trade operations are usually not written in the blockchain, the bank virtually exchange between counts of its customers
- Transaction fees are decided based on another market
 - Miners use computation power to solve cryptographic problems to include transactions in the blockchain
 - They are paid by I)newly created coins 2)transaction fee
 - Anyone is free to propose any transaction fee
 - Miners choose in priority transactions with higher fees

BITCOIN MARKETS

- What are bitcoin transactions?
 - Mining
 - Exchange between users?
 - Users buying services/products?
 - Trading?
 - No, not directly. Trading is done on exchange platforms and mostly handled internally
 - Gambling?
 - Exchange between "banks", i.e., wallet managers?
 - Money laundering?
 - L2 transactions ? (Tether, Ligthning, NFT, etc.)
- Detail is not known(yet)

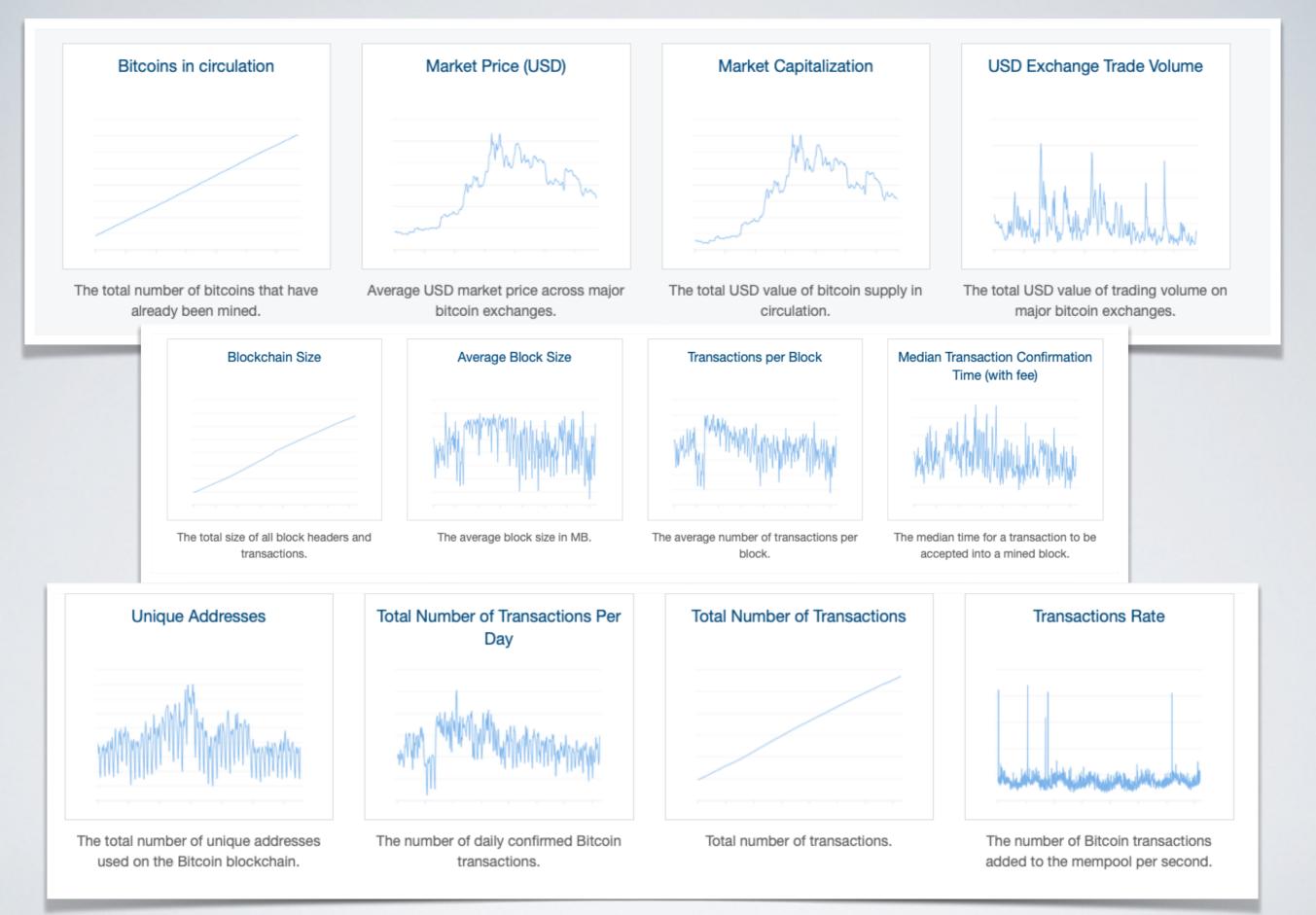
BITCOIN TRANSACTION NETWORK ANALYSIS

BITCOIN

- In this class, we are **not** interested in:
 - Cryptographic aspects
 - How the blockchain works
 - Governance of cryptocurrencies
 - Smart contracts
 - ► ICO
- What we are interested in:
 - Observing and understanding what is happening at the micro-level in one cryptocurrency (for this class, the largest one, Bitcoin) => Look under the hood !
 - How what is happening at the micro-level can be connected to what we observe at the macro-level (crisis, price fluctuation, macro-indicators...)

BITCOIN - MACRO LEVEL





https://www.blockchain.com/en/charts

BITCOIN - MACRO LEVEL

- This type of aggregated data is mostly identical to data you are used to in economy
- Can be studied with time series analysis (ARIMA, ...)
- What is unique about Bitcoin:
 - We have all data about all transactions done using a given currency
 - We can use this information in relation with macro-level statistics
 - We can use it for new types of analysis

BITCOIN - DATA

- The data we use: Content of the bitcoin blockchain
 - Seen as a simple list of transactions

Transaction	From	То	Value
tO		@2	5
t		@3	2

• Bitcoin transactions are a little bit more complicated than that

BITCOIN - DATA

You can explore it using tools such as a blockchain explorer
 E.g.: <u>https://www.blockchain.com/explorer</u>

Transactions									
1 2 3 4 5 Next +10									
Hash	4f8d922cb55ef80bd272ea0caa816d220789cbcc	2020-01-16 10:56							
	COINBASE (Newly Generated Coins)		+	1KFHE7w8BhaENAswwryaoccDb6qcT6DbYY OP_RETURN OP_RETURN OP_RETURN	12.57483993 BTC 0.00000000 BTC 0.00000000 BTC 0.00000000 BTC				
Fee	0.00000000 BTC (0.000 sat/B - 0.000 sat/WU - 377 bytes)				12.57483993 BTC				
					1 Confirmations				
Hash	Hash 7f1b409d20899c72698ae94e21541828256c7b5109f2ff6b4982316				2020-01-16 10:55				
	1FLEdjadaP9Zih2Vu4fbkY5SbyNcfu85n2 1NDWrhpHZouTFnB8uoRzEtxPhLZ6SLb2WQ 199RNd2JH9snPJFYoayuy9MiAZcu36ftjB	0.00029891 BTC 0.00450559 BTC 0.01928015 BTC	+	16S7Dfb7oD9Cy3RNFkqKSQMMNjxYdhcqQ7 3JoNoM1NxbvYCvsbZW8jjb2K5F4cpdAwWr	0.00895513 BTC 🏶 0.01408432 BTC 🏶				
Fee	0.00104520 BTC (201.776 sat/B - 50.444 sat/WU - 518 bytes)				0.02303945 BTC 1 Confirmations				
Hash	e04d42b758f43c93c09adcf08250e00d9c646118c2be167854c13d 2020-01-16 10:56								
	3EN1io5CbKdKRDDod3YJGWoaiFD4dbZXmq	0.00369290 BTC 0.01280760 BTC 0.00257434 BTC 0.02100000 BTC 0.00245706 BTC 0.00200000 BTC 0.04191421 BTC 0.00239492 BTC 0.00200000 BTC 0.002100000 BTC 0.06100000 BTC	+	346jtLokRPBUwaQPM1TZkC8kxyrc1iuavi	4.79133982 BTC 🏶				
Fee	Load more inputs (63 remaining) 0.01069765 BTC				1 70100000 770				
1 66	(85.404 sat/B - 40.114 sat/WU - 12526 bytes)				4.79133982 BTC 1 Confirmations				

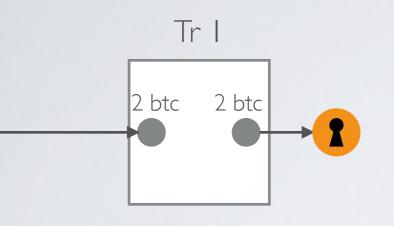
Hash	7f1b409d20899c72698ae94e21541828256c7b5109f2ff6b4982316 2020-01-16 10:55					
	1FLEdjadaP9Zih2Vu4fbkY5SbyNcfu85n2 1NDWrhpHZouTFnB8uoRzEtxPhLZ6SLb2WQ 199RNd2JH9snPJFYoayuy9MiAZcu36ftjB	0.00029891 BTC () 0.00450559 BTC () 0.01928015 BTC ()	•	16S7Dfb7oD9Cy3RNFkqKSQMMNjxYdhcqQ7 3JoNoM1NxbvYCvsbZW8jjb2K5F4cpdAwWr	0.00895513 BTC 🏶 0.01408432 BTC 🏶	
Fee	0.00104520 BTC (201.776 sat/B - 50.444 sat/WU - 518 bytes)				0.02303945 BTC 1 Confirmations	
Hash	e04d42b758f43c93c09adcf08250e00d9c646118c2be167854c13d			2020-01-16 10:56		
	34UExmBatmg8HccyFn1Zi93XpkwLAeyNtb 3MGTiY83SatUbxDexxi3yDziCg6eH7Zd1v 3LTjJ7n5sf8vhLqVDFKLNYo486dmsRjo4N 3MRbeCXA1ZTA73NGZSjhiS9bTB2if42Qux 3F5HeK5iNNNHAQqVfo2CKGy53xomaUocN9 3PvLyDHFKuiPgTD6QjAD98p61FQqkDpUHP 3JFxmAqzCkCnSwJdXootcDywPBUHBUYVzi 3HzE43w3gb5sx1VQKKJTmVCyzRKTkRbaMf 3Lou9V7CqvGvAk9B6qVfV9VNMEMB7myPfi 3EN1io5CbKdKRDDod3YJGWoaiFD4dbZXmq Load more inputs (63 remaining)	0.00369290 BTC (*) 0.01280760 BTC (*) 0.00257434 BTC (*) 0.02100000 BTC (*) 0.00245706 BTC (*) 0.00200000 BTC (*) 0.00239492 BTC (*) 0.00239492 BTC (*) 0.00200000 BTC (*)	•	346jtLokRPBUwaQPM1TZkC8kxyrc1iuavi	4.79133982 BTC	
Fee	0.01069765 BTC (85.404 sat/B - 40.114 sat/WU - 12526 bytes)				4.79133982 BTC	

UNDERSTANDING BITCOIN TRANSACTIONS

- Transactions are between *m* "inputs" and *n* "outputs"
- Each input (resp. output) is a pair (value, bitcoin address)
- inputs are necessarily outputs of previous transactions
 - Unlocked by the private key of the payer

UNDERSTANDING BITCOIN TRANSACTIONS

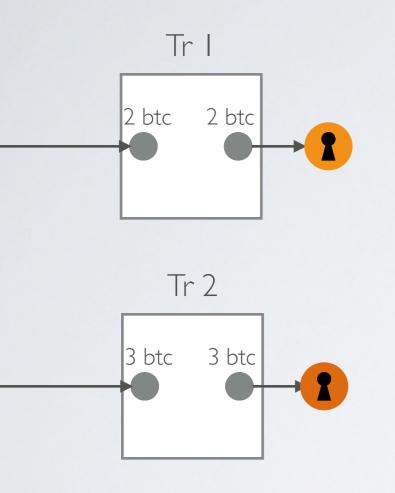
- A user possess one (or several) private keys
- A user can generate **public keys** (bitcoin adresses) corresponding to these private keys
 - Instantaneously
 - At no cost
 - As often as wanted
- Public key ≈ lock that can be opened only by an associated private key



Public keys of user U1 :



IBusVkYQvbbGbSDZNo5DfhrFeQdgKIYIVY

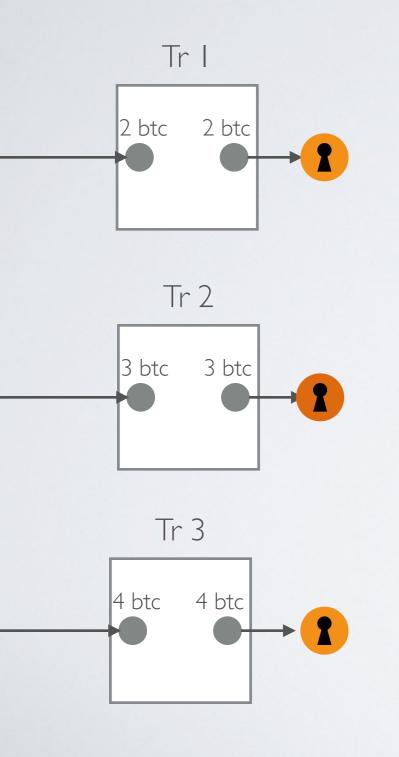


Public keys of user UI :



IBusVkYQvbbGbSDZNo5DfhrFeQdgKIYIVY

IQFdbGkhiCDFF45mBHgzWUdiqv55NJbd4u



Public keys of user U1 :

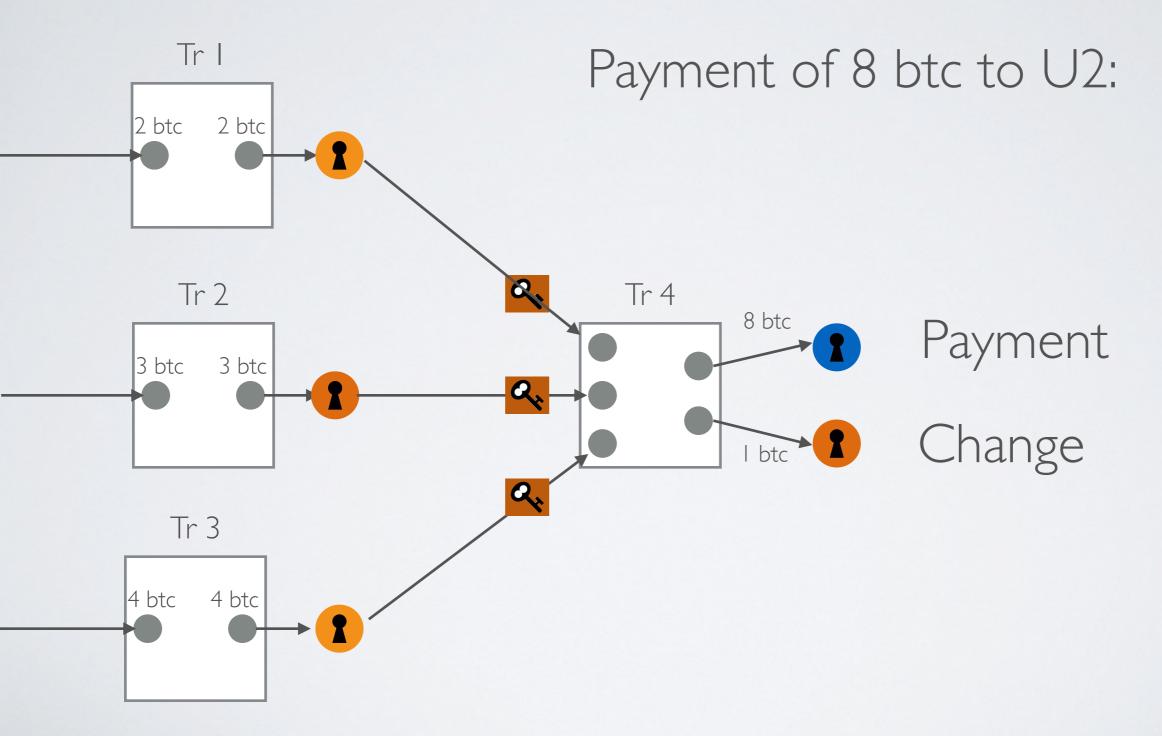


IBusVkYQvbbGbSDZNo5DfhrFeQdgKIYIVY

I QFdbGkhiCDFF45mBHgzWUdiqv55NJbd4u

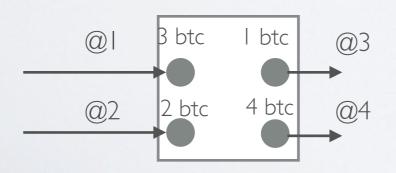
"Wallet" of UI:

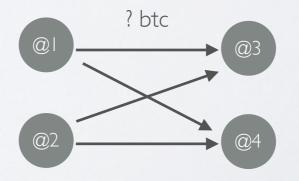
- 9 btc
- Divided in 3 "output"
- Locked by 2 different public keys



ADDRESS NETWORK

- First network, node=Address
 - Naive approach
 - One address \neq one user!
- Node: bitcoin address (public key)
- Edge: input addresses to output addresses.
- Problem: most transactions have several inputs, several outputs
 Values ?

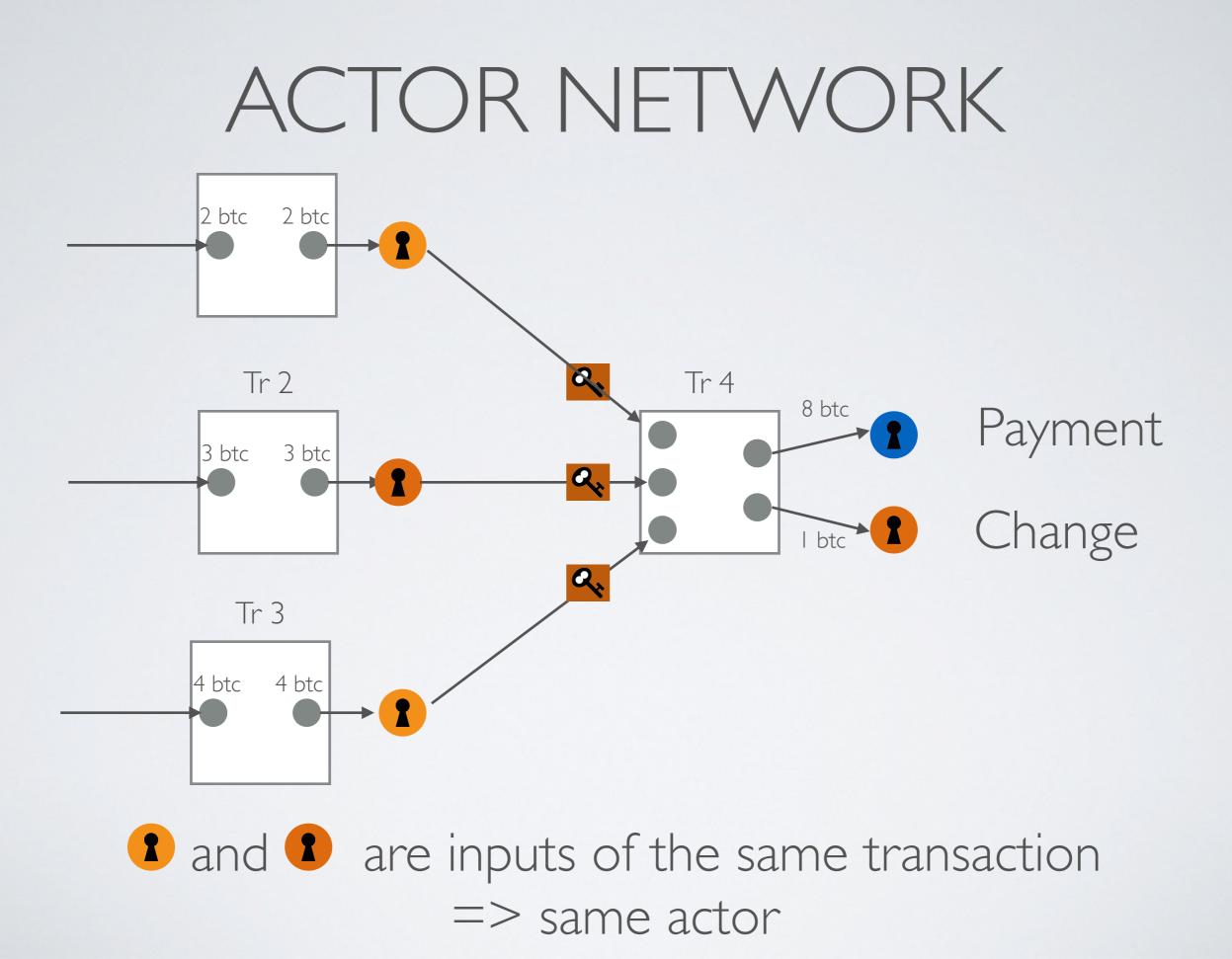




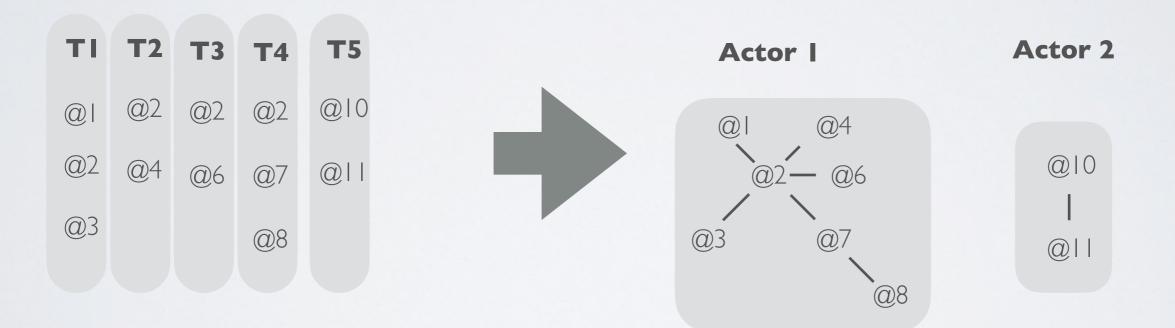
ADDRESS NETWORK

- Example: 2 days (August 2&3 2016)
 - # Transactions: 490 441
 - # Transaction outputs: | 210 004 (avg. 2,46)
 - # Transaction inputs | 2|| 790 (avg. 2.47)
 - # Addresses: 933 645
 - # @->@ Edges: 3 014 350
- Very large, hard to interpret

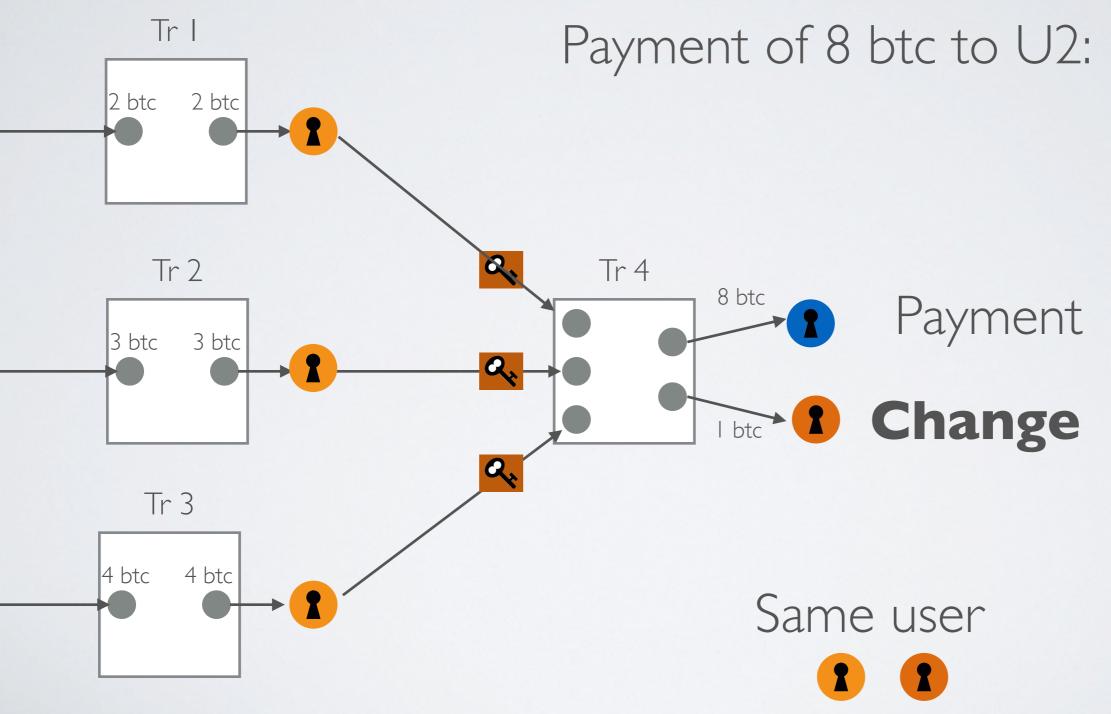
- Transactions between "actors" of the bitcoin ecosystem
 - Individuals with their own private key(s) (e.g., using BRD, Atomic Wallet, etc.)
 - Companies/organisations with their own private key(s)
 - Exchanges (e.g., Binance, CoinBase, etc.)
 - Mining Pool
 - etc.
- An actor can have **many** public keys/addresses
- How to retrieve addresses belonging to the same actor?



- Actor identification: find all addresses of a same user
 - Currently a research question...
- Heuristics (input):
 - All addresses in input of a same transaction belongs to the same person



- Actor identification: find all addresses of a same user
 - Currently a research question...
- Heuristics (input):
 - All addresses in input of a same transaction belongs to the same person
- Heuristics (output):
 - One of the addresses in output is probably a change address, thus an address of the same user as the one in input
 - But which one ?



- Heuristics (output):
 - One of the addresses in output is probably a **change address**, thus an address of the same user as the one in input
 - But which one ?
 - Lower value ?
 - Value with the same decimal as input?
 - Learn which one using machine learning and examples ?

- ...

• Examples of methods:

- Cazabet, R., Baccour, R., & Latapy, M. (2017, November). Tracking bitcoin users activity using community detection on a network of weak signals. In The 6th International Conference on Complex Networks and Their Applications.
- Towards a better identification of Bitcoin users by Supervised Machine Learning
- Möser, M., & Narayanan, A. (2021). Resurrecting Address Clustering in Bitcoin

• Describe each output using features:

- Value in satoshi
- Value in \$
- Value of input
- Number of decimals in Bitcoin
- Date
- Fees
- Number of inputs/outputs
- Number of reuse
- ٠...

• Train a machine learning algorithm to recognise change transactions

ACTOR NETWORK

Group of addresses => Anonymous actor

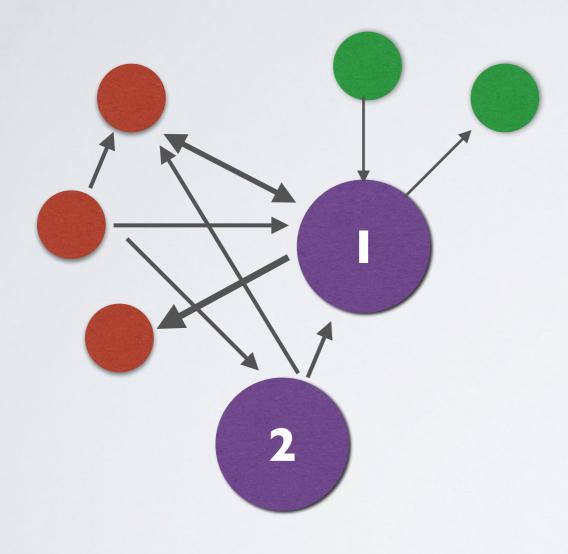
- Can we know who is this actor?
- It is sufficient to identify one address
- One transaction with a person/company => we know one of its addresses
- On the internet, many company/individuals provide their addresses.
- For some actors, we might infer their category
 - => Miners
 - => Large transactions profiles VS low transaction profiles
 - Has made transactions to identified money laundering services => suspicious
 - Machine learning => Automatically recognize profiles, identify similar actors, ...
 - etc.

ACTOR NETWORK List of actors addresses, for instance: <u>https://</u> <u>www.walletexplorer.com</u>

Top wallets

Exchanges:	Pools:	Services/others:	Gambling:	Old/historic:
Huobi.com (2)	BTCCPool	CoinPayments.net	SatoshiDice.com (original)	AgoraMarket
Bittrex.com	SlushPool.com (old) (old2)	Xapo.com	LuckyB.it (chatbot)	BetcoinDice.tm
Poloniex.com	GHash.io	Cubits.com	BitZillions.com	SilkRoadMarketplace
Luno.com	AntPool.com (old) (old2)	Cryptonator.com (old)	999Dice.com	DeepBit.net
BTC-e.com (output) (old)	BitMinter.com	BitPay.com (old) (old2) (old3)	CoinGaming.io	SilkRoad2Market
Kraken.com (old)	EclipseMC.com (old) (old2)	BitoEX.com	PrimeDice.com (old) (old2) (old3)	EvolutionMarket
LocalBitcoins.com (old)	(old3)	HaoBTC.com	(old4)	Instawallet.org
Bitstamp.net (old)	KnCMiner.com	Cryptopay.me (old)	CloudBet.com	UpDown.BT
MercadoBitcoin.com.br	Bitfury.org	AlphaBayMarket (old)	SatoshiMines.com	AbraxasMarket
BitZlato.com	BW.com	NucleusMarket	NitrogenSports.eu	MintPal.com
Cryptsy.com (old)	Eligius.st	BitcoinFog	SecondsTrade.com	SealsWithClubs.eu
Bitcoin.de (old)	Kano.is (old)	CoinJar.com	PocketDice.io	PandoraOpenMarket
Cex.io	Telco214	BitcoinWallet.com	FortuneJack.com	MiddleEarthMarketplace
Binance.com (old)		HolyTransaction.com	Rollin.io	BtcDice.com
BtcTrade.com		HelixMixer (old) (old2) (old3) (old4)	BitZino.com	McxNOW.com
YoBit.net		(old5) (old6) (old7) (old8) (old9) (old10)	BitcoinVideoCasino.com (old) (old2)	SheepMarketplace
OKCoin.com (2)		(old11) (old12) (old13) (old14) (old15)	Betcoin.ag (old)	DiceOnCrack.com
BTCC.com (old) (old2)		(old16) (old17) (old18) (old19) (old20)	YABTCL.com	BlackBankMarket
BX.in.th		(old21) (old22) (old23) (old24) (old25) (old26) (old27) (old28) (old29) (old30)	SatoshiBet.com	BTCGuild.com
HitBtc.com (old)		(old31) (old32) (old33) (old34)	SafeDice.com	Coin-Swap.net
MaiCoin.com		BTCJam.com	Coinroll.com	BlueSkyMarketplace
Bter.com (old) (old2) (old3) (cold)		VIP72.com	Crypto-Games.net	Justcoin.com
CoinSpot.com.au		MoonBit.co.in	Betcoin.tm	PinballCoin.com
Hashnest.com		CoinKite.com	SwCPoker.eu	Inputs.io
AnxPro.com		FaucetBOX.com	SatoshiRoulette.com	BitAces.me (old)
BitBay.net		OkLink.com	BTCOracle.com	AllCoin.com
Bleutrade.com		Purse.io	Peerbet.org	Bitcoin-24.com (old) (ol
Bitfinex.com (old) (old2)		ePay.info	AnoniBet.com	hotwallet)
Matbea.com		Loanbase.com	Satoshi-Karoshi.com (old)	Betcoins.net
Bit-x.com		GermanPlazaMarket	777Coin.com	CrimeNetwork.biz
VirWoX.com		Paymium.com	BitStarz.com	Bitcoin-Roulette.com
Paxful.com		Bitbond.com	SatoshiCircle.com	Bitmit.net
BitBargain.co.uk		CrimeNetwork.co (old)	Coinichiwa.com	Cryptorush.in

OBTAINED NETWORK

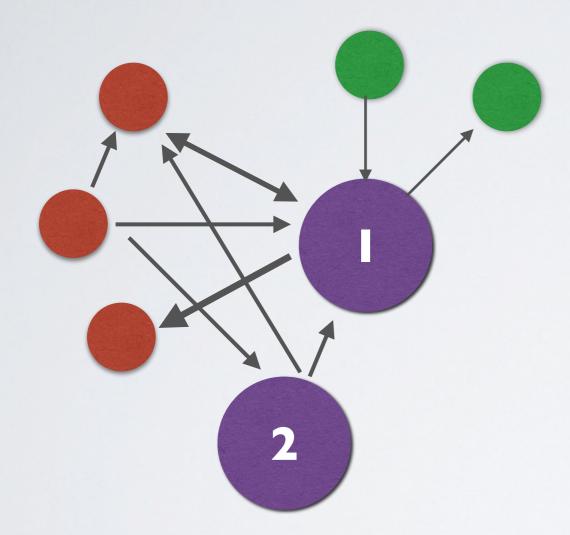


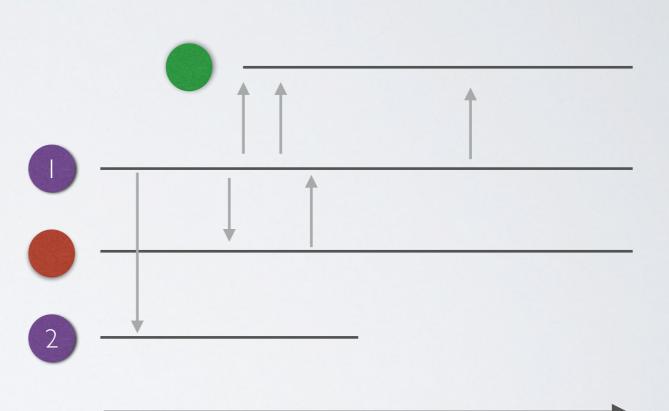
Identified nodes



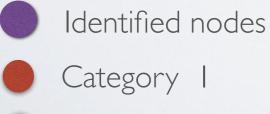
Category 2

OBTAINED NETWORK





Time



Category 2

ACTOR NETWORK

- Example: 2 days (August 2&3 2016)
- Address network
 - # Transactions: 490 44 |
 - # Transaction outputs: | 210 004 (avg. 2,46)
 - # Transaction inputs | 2|| 790 (avg. 2.47)
 - # Addresses: 933 645
 - # @->@ Edges: 3 014 350
- Actor network
 - # Clusters: 456 012
 - Largest clusters sizes: 20 023, 19 381, 17 244
 - # Edges (Actor -> Actor) : 956 347

BITCOIN BLOCKCHAIN ACTIVITY TRACKING EXAMPLE

Transfer (€)

Traditional Bank

3



	deposited	75.00 €	processed 2/10/2017	
	Operations			
	Account	Name	Amount	Date
	available	operation	+75.00 €	2/10/2017 - 3:28 PM
l				

2) Initial Bitcoin purchase (trading)

💿 bought	0.05423052 btc for	921.99 € average	filled	2/10/2017

"	"]	Frad	ing'	,	
---	----	------	------	---	--

🔮 sold	0.07130000 btc	for	1,059.00€	average	filled	2/22/2017
📀 bought	0.07136414 btc	for	1,008.91€	average	filled	2/18/2017
🔮 sold	0.07400000 btc	for	980.17 €	average	filled	2/18/2017
📀 bought	0.05076142 btc	for	985.00€	average	filled	2/17/2017
🔮 sold	0.02600000 btc	for	975.01€	average	filled	2/16/2017

Offchain

• How it works (probably)

3

- The exchange company owns a stock of Bitcoin
- It maintains a list of customer accounts, and how much each customer owns at time t
- When customer c1 buys BTC to a customer c2, change in the internal database of the company (scripture)
 - Goal: no transaction fees, easier to manage
- The company itself certainly buys and sell on the market to ensure liquidity
 - Success=more customers who want to buy=>need to provide fresh coins
 - Need of buying/selling on the blockchain
- The company needs enough reserve since customers can order bitcoin transactions from their (*virtual*) account to a *real bitcoin wallet*

1,974.99 € average

						\bigcap
	timestamp	sender	receiver	value	date	alue_btc
619503540	1495929670	-192947146	Paymium.com	4276511	2017-05-28 00:01:10	0.042765
619622208	1495940615	35172026	Paymium.com	21408870	2017-05-28 03:03:35	0.214089
619627952	1495940615	36676998	Paymium.com	1278580	2017-05-28 03:03:35	0.012786
619641058	1495941084	320110	Paymium.com	2889754	2017-05-28 03:11:24	0.028898
619678 <mark>4</mark> 70	1495946218	234	Paymium.com	5000000	2017-05-28 04:36:58	0.500000
61972 <mark>0</mark> 731	1495953357	21	Paymium.com	50000000	2017-05-28 06:35:57	5.000000
61972 <mark>4</mark> 954	1495954071	Poloniex.com	Paymium.com	90000000	2017-05-28 06:47:51	0.900000
6197; 4802	1495953492	15195288	Paymium.com	563100	2017-05-28 06:38:12	0.005631
6197 <mark>4</mark> 2071	1495956403	32328334	Paymium.com	30000000	2017-05-28 07:26 43	3.000000
6197 <mark>9</mark> 598	1495956760	Bit tamp.net	Paymium.com	50000000	2017-05-28 07:32 40	5.000000
6197 <mark>7</mark> 3769	1495962103	Poloniex.com	Paymium.com	5990000	2017-05-28 09:01,43	0.059900
6198 <mark>.</mark> 3537	1495968880	Poloniex.com	Paymium.com	299990000	2017-05-28 10:54 40	2.999900
6198 <mark>:</mark> 4805	1495969178	-193097249	Paymium.com	5000000	2017-05-28 10:59 <mark>3</mark> 8	0.050000
6198 <mark>:</mark> 6324	1495969665	-193098289	Paymium.com	501097	2017-05-28 11:07. <mark>4</mark> 5	0.005011
619859643	1495972870	Eittrex.com	Paymium.com	99900000	2017-05-28 12:01:10	0.999000
61987 536	1495971407	- 93116479	Paymium.com	4113900	2017-05-28 11:36: 7	0.041139
619874781	1495972455	5224442	Paymium.com	1373550	2017-05-28 11:54:15	0.013735
619877 <mark>.</mark> 24	1495973819	-193121122	Paymium.com	365283	2017-05-28 12:16:5	0.003653
619880471	1495972455	-193122823	Paymium.com	59539	2017-05-28 11:54:15	0.000595
619880482	1495972455	-193122827	Paymium.com	58606	2017-05-28 11:54:15	0.000586
619882043	1495973387	Paymium.com	16096	620000	2017-05-28 12:09:47	0.006200
619882044	495973397	Paymium.com	222	6800000	2017-05-28 12:09:47	0.068000
		(53 to	otal)		V

0.05417748 btc

Paymium on-chain activity on 2017-05-28

5/28/2017

filled

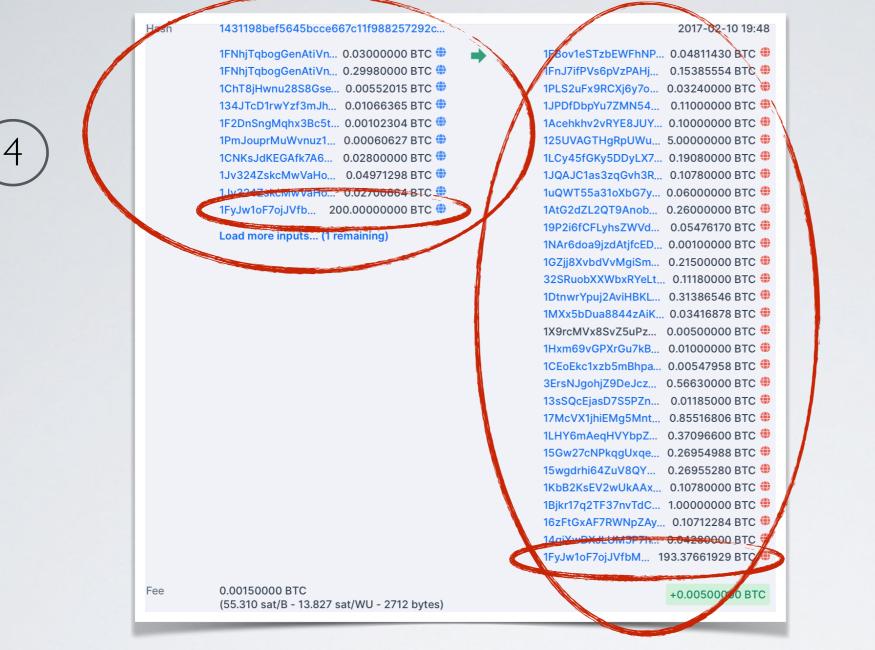
9:23GMT+1

Hard to say what it corresponds too... But my exact transaction is not there

Sending 0.005 btc from Paymium exchange to my personal wallet

4

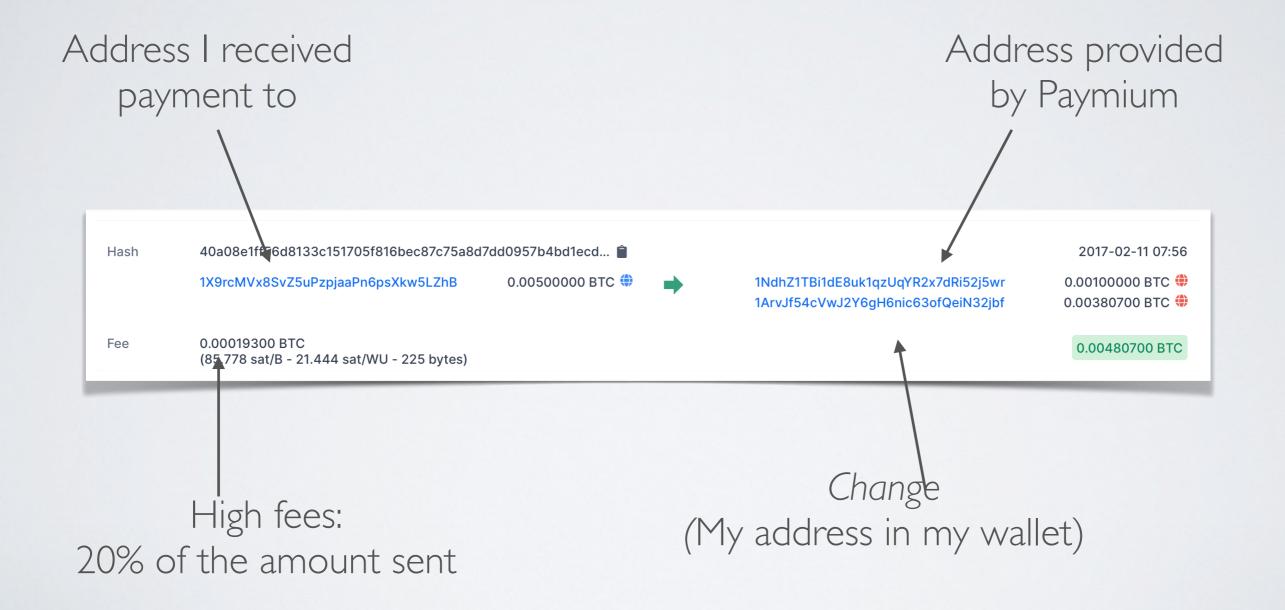
paymium	G transferred	0.00500000 btc	۲	processed	2/10/20
	Hash	1431198bef5645bcce667c11f988257292c	2017-02-10 19:48		
		IFNhjTqbogGenAtiVn 0.0300000 BTC ♣ IFNhjTqbogGenAtiVn 0.29980000 BTC ♣ IChT8jHwnu28S8Gse 0.00552015 BTC ♣ I34JTcD1rwYzf3mJh 0.01066365 BTC ♣ IF2DnSngMqhx3Bc5t 0.00102304 BTC ♣ IPmJouprMuWvnuz1 0.00060627 BTC ♣ ICNKsJdKEGAfk7A6 0.02800000 BTC ♣ IJv324ZskcMwVaHo 0.04971298 BTC ♣ IJv324ZskcMwVaHo 0.02700664 BTC ♣ IFyJw10F7ojJVfb 200.0000000 BTC ♣ Load more inputs (1 remaining)	1FBov1eSTzbEWFhNP 0.04811430 BTC 1FnJ7ifPVs6pVzPAHj 0.15385554 BTC 1PLS2uFx9RCXj6y7o 0.03240000 BTC 1JPDfDbpYu7ZMN54 0.11000000 BTC 1Acehkhv2vRYE8JUY 0.1000000 BTC 1Acehkhv2vRYE8JUY 0.1000000 BTC 1LCy45fGKy5DDyLX7 0.19080000 BTC 1JQAJC1as3zqGvh3R 0.10780000 BTC 1JQAJC1as3zqGvh3R 0.10780000 BTC 1AtG2dZL2QT9Anob 0.26000000 BTC 19P2i6fCFLyhsZWVd 0.05476170 BTC 1NAr6doa9jzdAtjfcED 0.00100000 BTC 1GZjj8XvbdVvMgiSm 0.21500000 BTC 1DtnwrYpuj2AviHBKL 0.31386546 BTC 1Mxx65DUa8844zAIK 0.03416878 BTC 1Mxm69VGPXrG07KB 0.0050000 BTC 1Hxm69VGPXrG07KB 0.0050000 BTC 1CEoEkc1xzb5mBhpa 0.00547958 BTC 3ErsNJgohjZ9DeJcz 0.56630000 BTC		
	Fee	0.00150000 BTC (55.310 sat/B - 13.827 sat/WU - 2712 bytes)	3EISN3g01j25DE022 0.30030000 BTC III 13sSQcEjasD7S5PZn 0.01185000 BTC III 17McVX1jhiEMg5Mnt 0.85516806 BTC IIII 1LHY6mAeqHVYbpZ 0.37096600 BTC IIIII 15Gw27cNPkqgUxqe 0.26954988 BTC IIIII 15wgdrhi64ZuV8QY 0.26955280 BTC IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII		



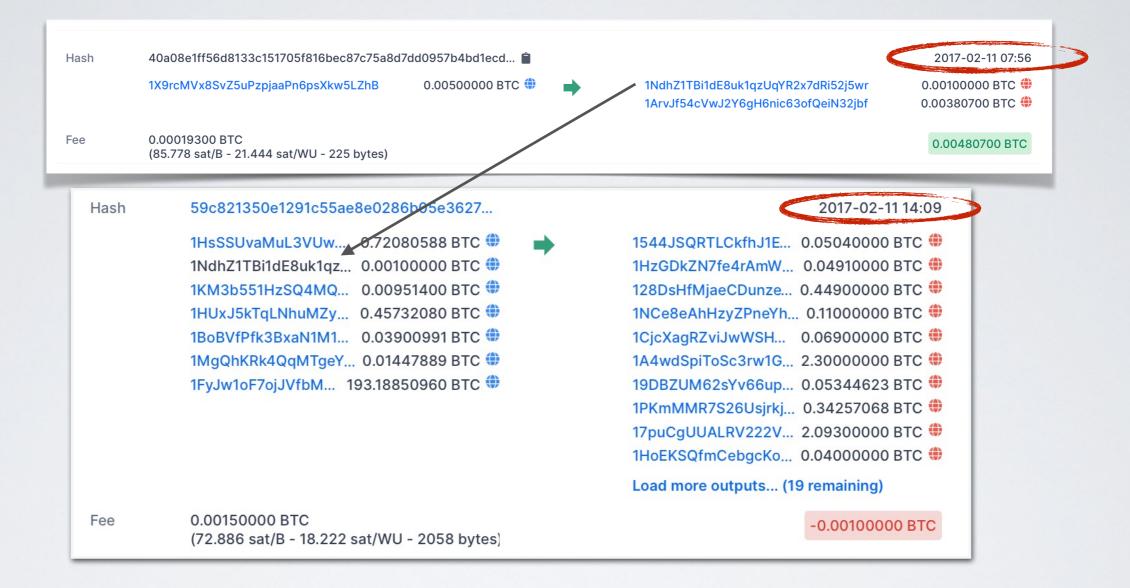
The exchange do not write on-chain transaction for each custom activity, but instead factorize them. It reduces individual transaction fees. Same for inputs. Note the <u>change address</u> with a large amount

Sending back **0.001** from Wallet to Paymium Exchange

5



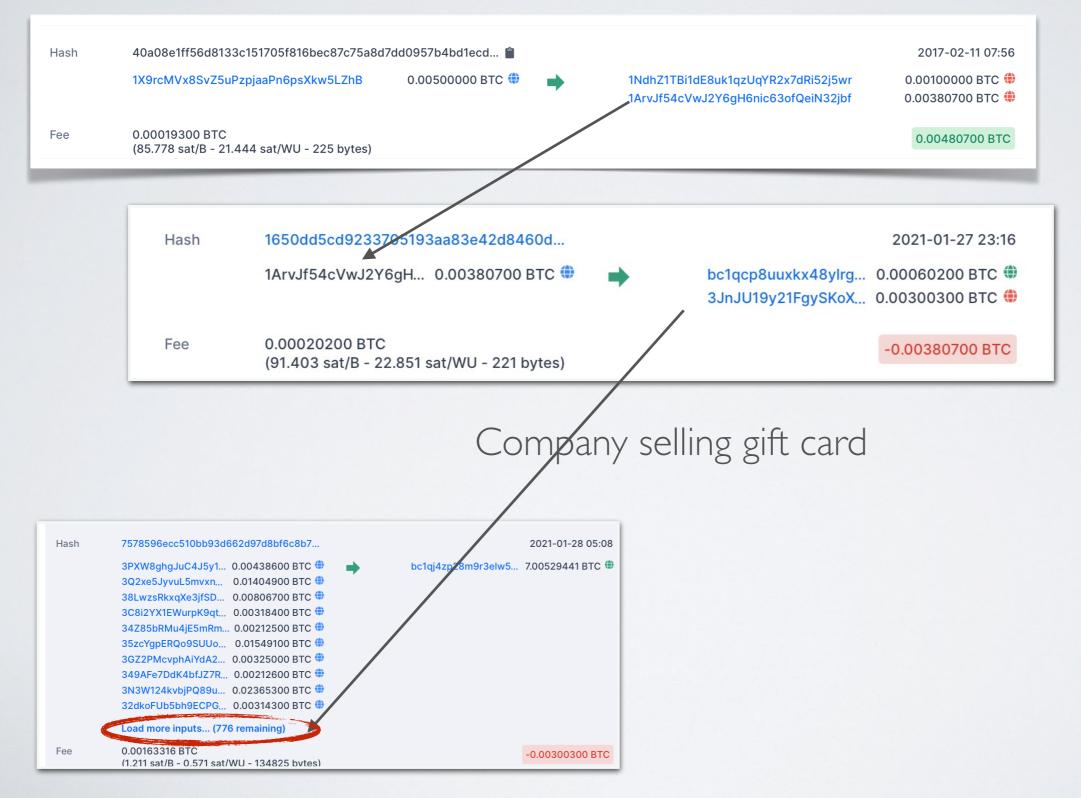
What happens with coins sent at this address?



"My" coins have been spent the same day, and not by me! =>INdh... Is not "my" address, it's paymium's address. It's just that when coins are sent to this address, Paymium *credit* my customer account of the same amount.

Using my wallet coins to buy some real things (Amazon gift card)

6

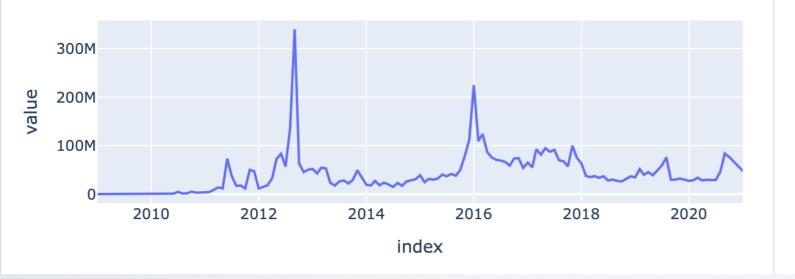


ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

http://bitunam.sci-web.net







Number of transactions

A first property we can look at is the evolution of the number of Bitcoin transactions present in the Blockchain by month. The total number of transactions at the end of the dataset is 609,437,067.

Inputs/Outputs

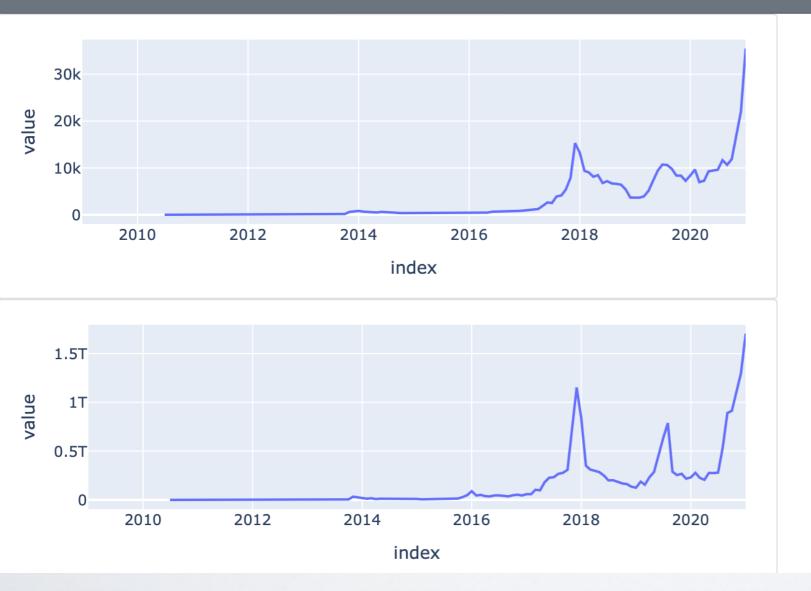
Bitcoin transactions have between zero (mining) to several inputs and 1 or several outputs (more on that later). This is the evolution of th average number of inputs and outputs by transaction.

Red=output

BTC sent by month

Let's now observe the evolution of the total of bitcoin sent by month (sum of the values in output).

Bitcoin Exchange rate



Bitcoin Price

The value in Dollars of the Bitcoin varies greatly along time. Here is the average Bitcoin value for each month. We can clearly observe some bubbles. It is often interesting to observe correlations between those prices and other properties.

USD sent by month

The price of Bitcoin varies greatly along time. To get a better sense of how much value is exchanged, we can plot the total value exchanged in USD, at the time of the transaction. We can observe that it is much more correlated to the change in bitcoin prices rather than change in bitcoin exchanged.



Number of transactions

A first property we can look at is the evolution of the number of Bitcoin transactions present in the Blockchain by month. The total number of transactions at the end of the dataset is 609,437,067.

Mining







Number of Mining

The number of mining transactions. It stays mostly constant along time because the mining task is controled automatically by the Bitcoin protocol. Since each successful *mining* operation appends a *block* to the block-chain, i.e., validates a set of transaction request, the objective is to have such validations every about 10 minutes.

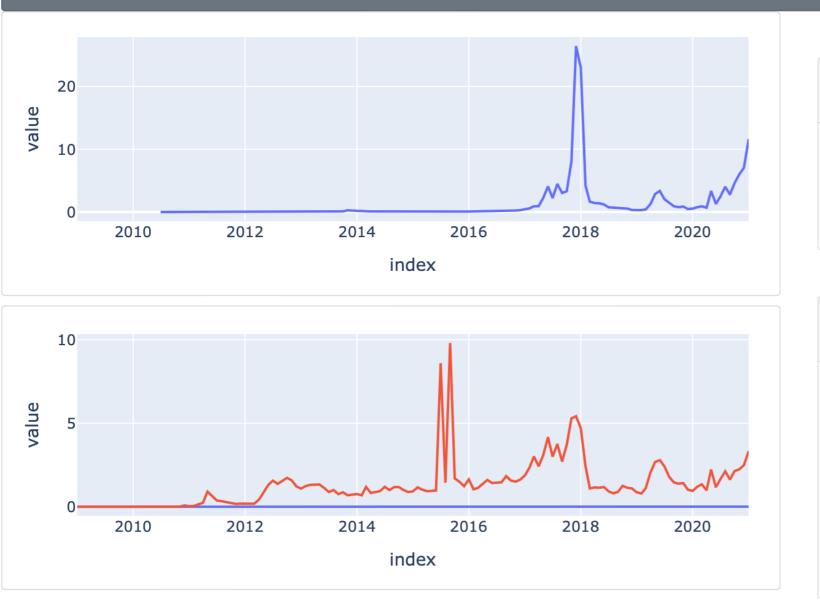
Individual mining reward: BTC

When a miner *mines* a block, it receives a reward, which is composed of 1) Newly minted coins (blue), and 2) Fees paid by customer who send bitcoins(red). The reward is controled by the Bitcoin protocol and we can clearly see effect of successive halvings, programed to progressively reduce the amount of newly created bitcoins. Fees are regulated as a **market**, not by the Bitcoin Protocol: if more customers want to make transactions, fees tend to increase, since each block can only contains a fixed amount of transactions. In 2021, the reward is fixed at 6.25btc, but we observe an average mining gain of 7btc, i.e., fees become increasingly important in the mining economy.

Total mining reward: USD

A well-know problem of Bitcoin is its huge waste of electric power, often compared with medium-sized country. This electic power is the consequence of miners competing with ever-more powerful hardware to have chances to win mining rewards. Again, this is a market: If all miners combined receive 1 Billion USD over this month, then the sum of what they collectively spend in electricity+hardware investment has to be around 50%/90% of this value, to remain profitable. If Bitcoin price were to remain stable, Bitcoin energy waste would naturally decrease until the

Fees



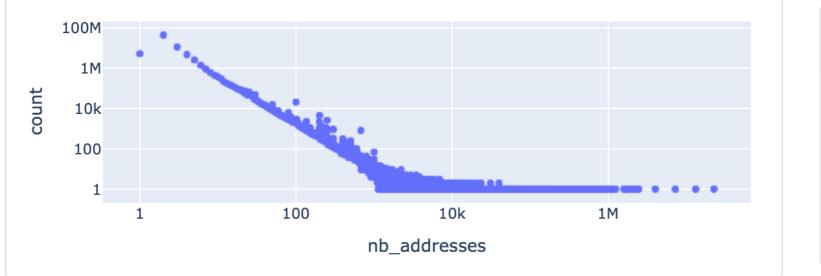
Fees by transaction - USD

Each transaction must pay transaction fees to miners. The everage transaction fee en dollars varies greatly over time. Beware, this value might be misleading, since fees vary according to some transaction properties (its weight in bits, which depends on various factors).

% of transactions paid as fee

Another way to understand fee is to compute the average % of transactions paid as fee. For comparison, the average credit card fee is 2% of each transaction (hidden to you). We compute two variants of the percentage of each transaction value that is paid as fee: 1) Red: the average of the fee fraction per transaction, 2)Blue: The fraction of all amounts spent sent as fees for each month. Fees are mostly independent from values sent, so low amount transactions pay expensive fees (about 2%), while large transactions pay negligeable fees (less tahn 0.01%).

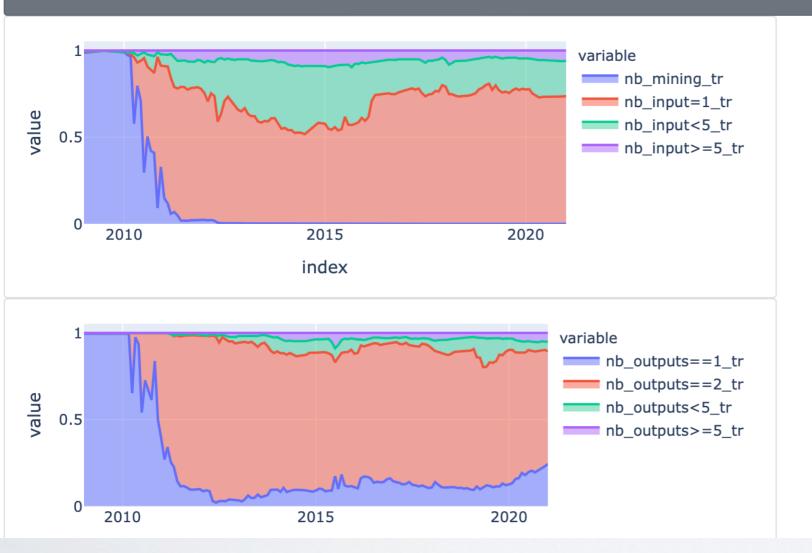
Actors



Addresses by actors

The distribution of the number of adresses by actors follows a line on a log-log plot, which is typical of a *power law* distribution: There is no "typical scale": Most actors (tens of millions) have less than 3 adresses, while a few actors have tens of millions of adresses. Note that the number of adresses by must be understood as a bottom-line: we know that an identify actors has at least those adresses, but they could have much more thatn we could not identify.

Transactions inputs/ouputs



Distribution of input addresses

We observe that most transactions have a single address in input. It means that these transactions do not allow to create clusters of Addresses Note however that those singleton addresses might be reused, and thus might be re-identified somewhere. It is for instance common for companies to use a "peeling" strategy, i.e., make many successive paiments from one address, sending the change to the same address.

Distribution of output addresses

As expected, most transactions have 2 output addresses, probably corresponding to the payment and the "change address". This information confirms the importance of change address identification for tracking bitcoin users.