THE BITCOINTRANSACTION NETWORK

BITCOIN IN A NUTSHELL

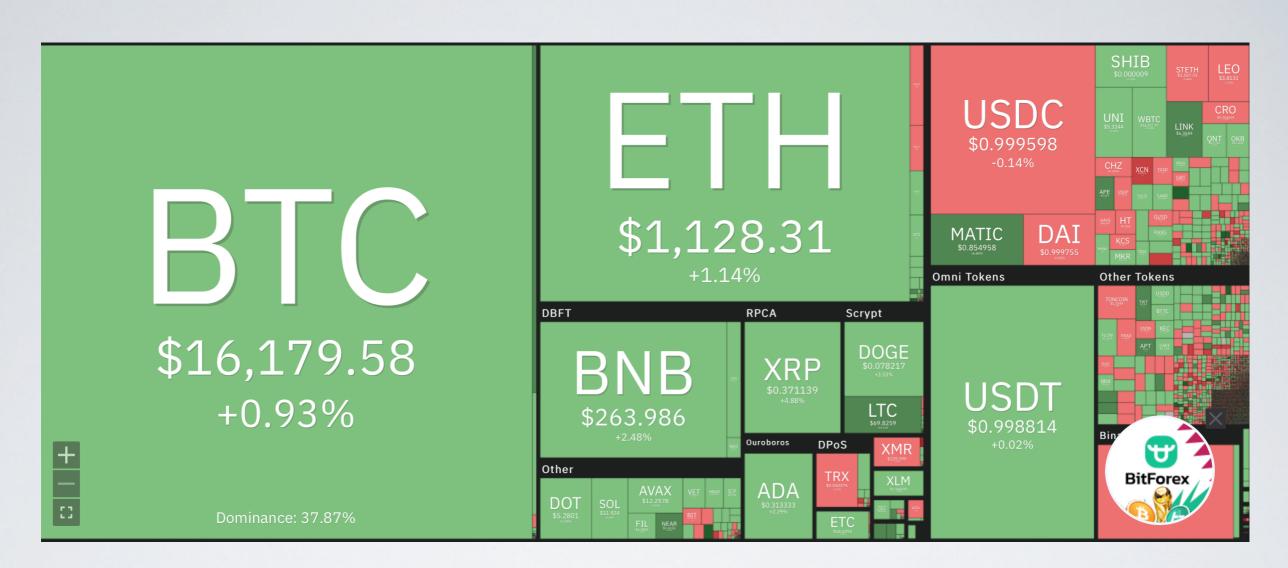
HISTORY

- 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
 - Dbjectives: 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.



https://coin360.com (November 2022)



Is this the end of crypto?

The collapse of FTX has dealt a catastrophic blow to crypto's reputation and aspirations



Nov 17th 2022













SOME NUMBERS (2022)

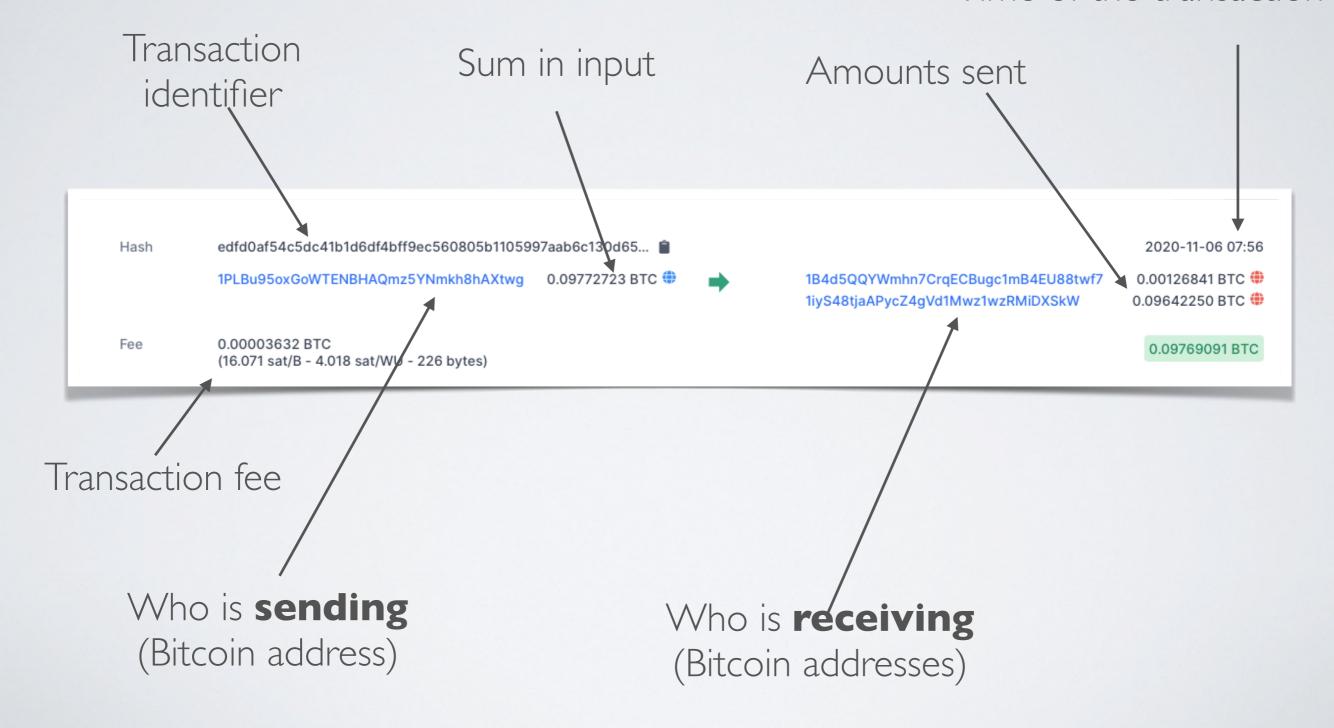
- Bitcoins in existence(market cap) > \$300 Billions
 - > Samsung, intel, mastercard, visa, LVMH
- Transactions per day > 300,000 (+L2, lightning etc.)
 - VISA: 150 million.
- Median transaction fee = \$0,7
- Total value sent per day(without change) > \$5 Billion
- Trading volume per day > Between \$0.5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



TRADING VS BLOCKCHAIN

- False intuition: transactions in the blockchain mainly correspond to trading activities
- Changing BTC<->\$/€ => Exchange platforms
 - Nothing written in the Blockchain
- Volumes exchanged
 - Blockchain (day) > \$5 Billions
 - ► Estimated trading : About \$0.5 5 Billions

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?
 - Pseudonymity=>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

ARE CRYPTO GOOD OR BAD?

- Libertarian ideal? Or simply more freedom?
- Money laundering, illegal activities ?
- Escape authoritarian states?
- Unbridled speculation ?
- Get free from \$/Wester imperialism? (El Salvador, Central African Republic..., embargos Cuba/Iran, SWIFT...)
- Facilitate international money transfer? (Wester Union...)
- International currency ? (Fragile national economies...)
- Avoid neoliberal "governance"? (Sustaining "economic growth", control of inflation, money creation on stock markets...)

CRYPTOCURRENCY OR CRYPTO-ASSET?

- What is a currency?
 - A priori definition: created by Central Bank, guaranteed by state, monetary policy... =>Boring no
 - Definition based on functions:
 - 1) Medium of exchange, 2) unit of account, 3) Store of value =>?
- But how to evaluate?
 - What fraction of actual exange?
 - What fraction of trading?

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, Lightning, NFT, etc.)
- Detail is not known(yet)

ROLE PLAYED BY EXCHANGE PLATFORMS

- Exchange behave as (centralized) banks
 - Exchange \$/€=>BTC
 - Gestion of "public accounts"
 - Transfer from/to accounts, internals and externals
 - => Payments
- 3 levels of usage of Bitcoin
 - Manual hand-made transactions (full control)
 - Using a Wallet application (trusting the wallet)
 - Account in an Exchange/centralized walled (full trust, centralized)
- Natural evolution of usage?
 - Fear of errors, theft, loss (of secret codes...), insurance, ...?

BITCOINTRANSACTION 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



Bitcoins in circulation

The total number of bitcoins that have already been mined.



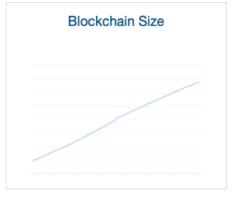
Average USD market price across major bitcoin exchanges.



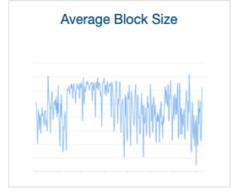
The total USD value of bitcoin supply in circulation.



The total USD value of trading volume on major bitcoin exchanges.



The total size of all block headers and transactions.



The average block size in MB.



The average number of transactions per block.



The median time for a transaction to be accepted into a mined block.

Unique Addresses

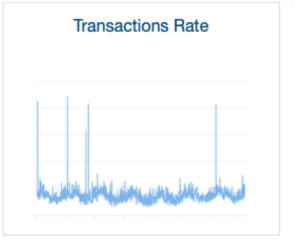
The total number of unique addresses used on the Bitcoin blockchain.



The number of daily confirmed Bitcoin transactions.



Total number of transactions.



The number of Bitcoin transactions added to the mempool per second.

BITCOIN - MACRO LEVEL

- This type of aggregated data is mostly identical to data you are used to in finance/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

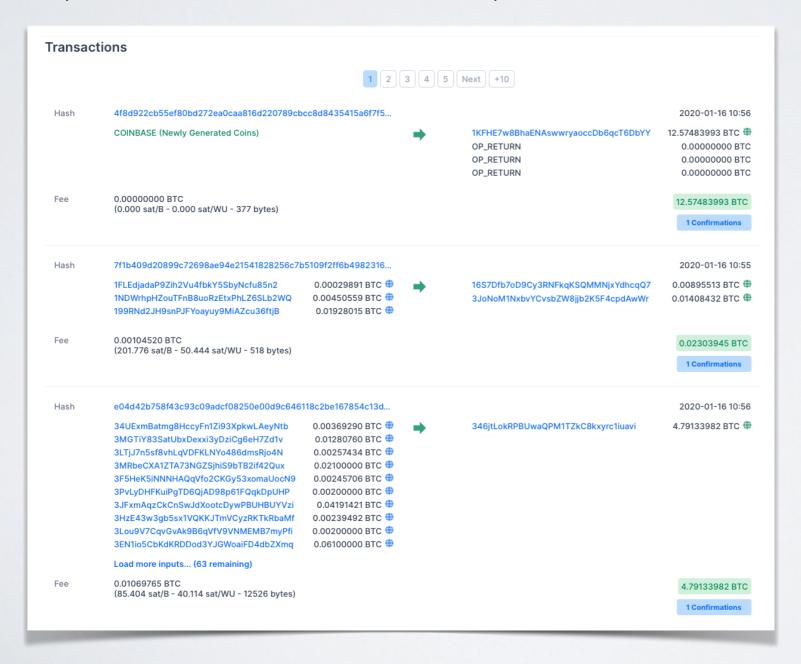
- The data we use: Content of the bitcoin blockchain
 - Seen as a simple list of transactions

Transaction	From	То	Value
tO	@	@2	5
tl	@	@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.: https://www.blockchain.com/explorer

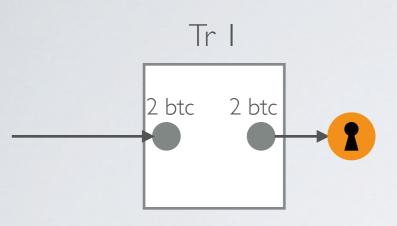


UNDERSTANDING BITCOIN TRANSACTIONS

- 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

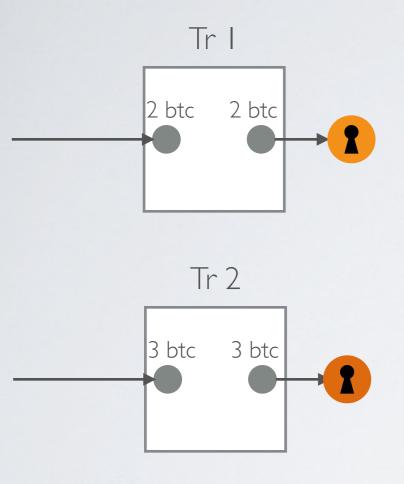
UNDERSTANDING BITCOIN TRANSACTIONS

- · A user possess one (or several) private keys
- A user has a public key (bitcoin adresses) corresponding to each of 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:





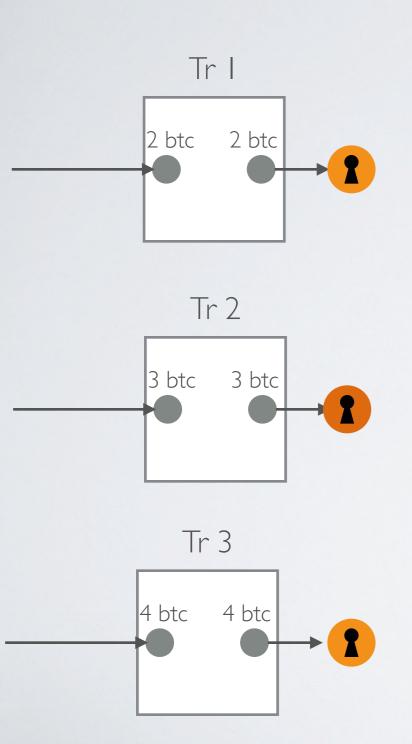
Public keys of user U1:



|BusVkYQvbbGbSDZNo5DfhrFeQdgK|Y|VY



I QFdbGkhiCDFF45mBHgzWUdiqv55NJbd4u

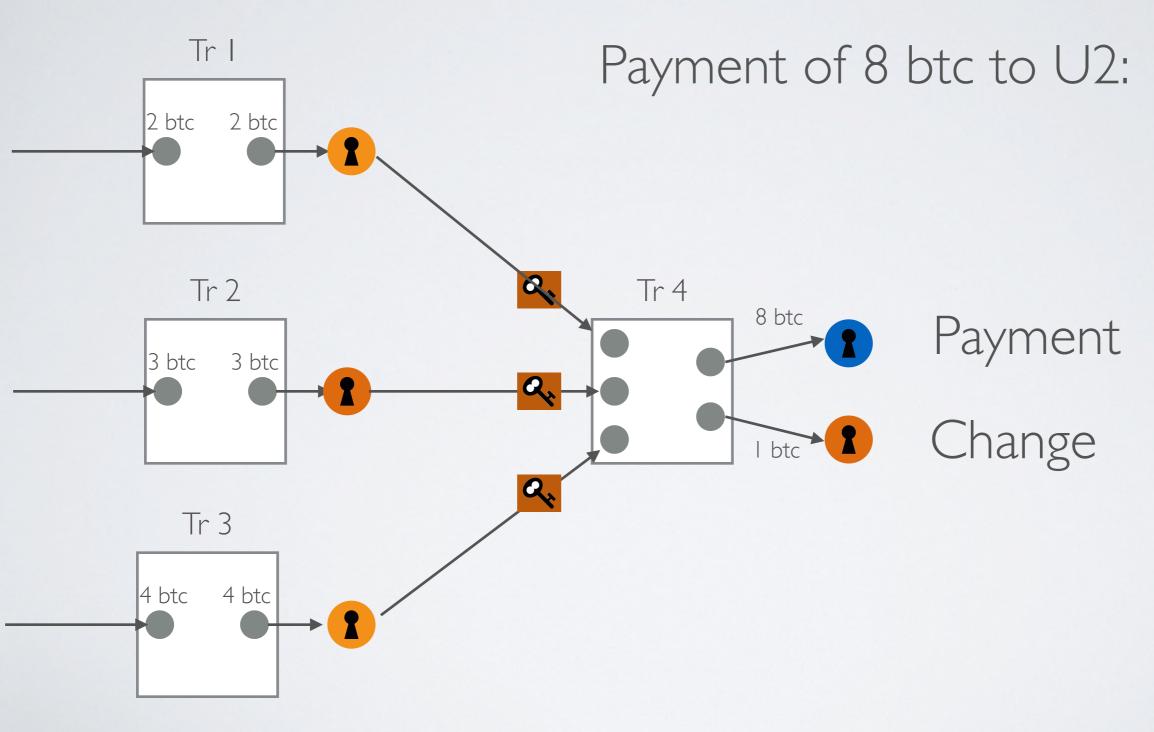


Public keys of user U1:

- I BusVkYQvbbGbSDZNo5DfhrFeQdgKIYIVY
- I QFdbGkhiCDFF45mBHgzWUdiqv55NJbd4u

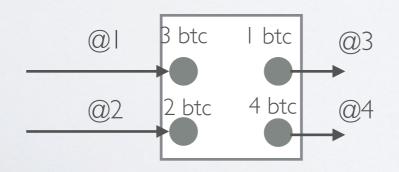
"Wallet" of UI:

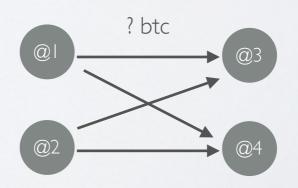
- 9 btc
- Divided in 3 "output"
- Locked by 2 different public keys



ADDRESS NETWORK

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





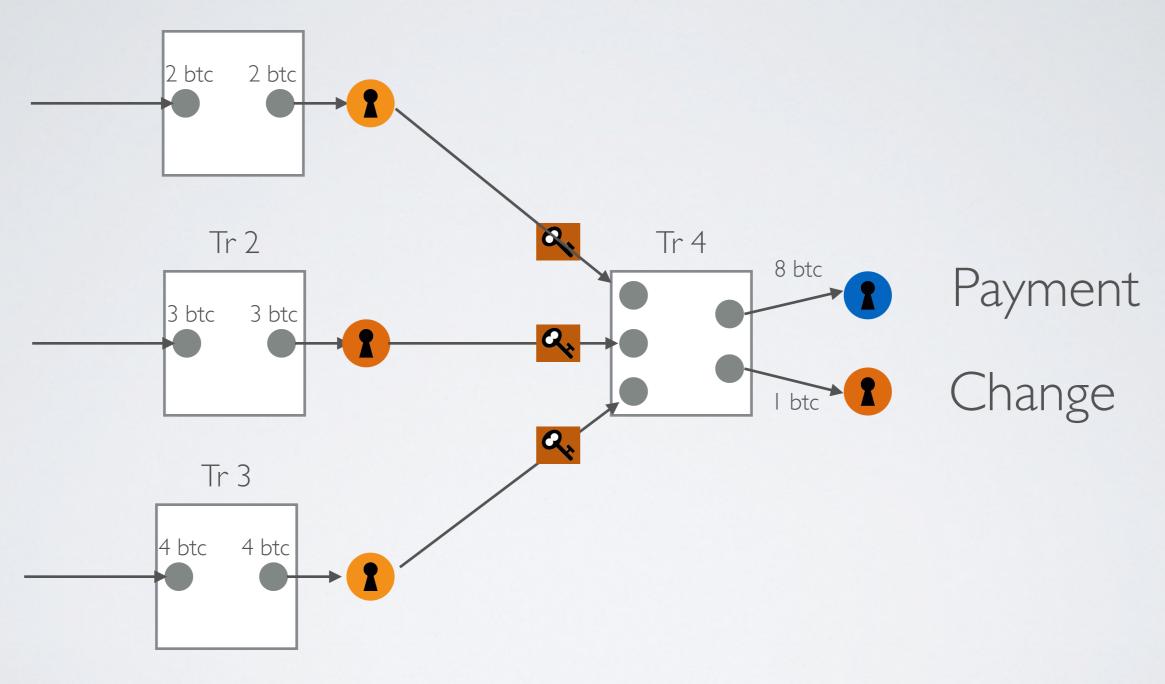
ADDRESS NETWORK

- Example: 2 days (August 2&3 2016)
 - # Transactions: 490 44 I
 - # 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

ENTITIES NETWORK

- Transactions between "entities" 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 entity can have many public keys/addresses
- How to retrieve addresses belonging to the same entity?

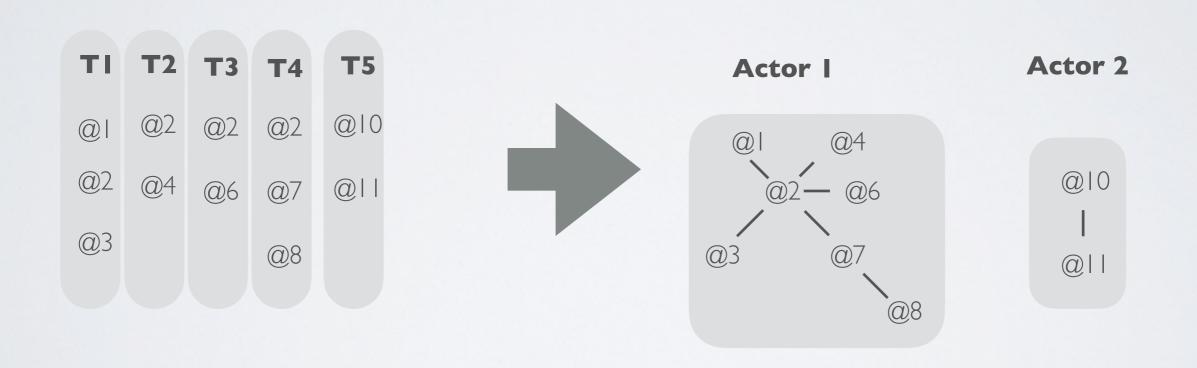
ENTITY NETWORK



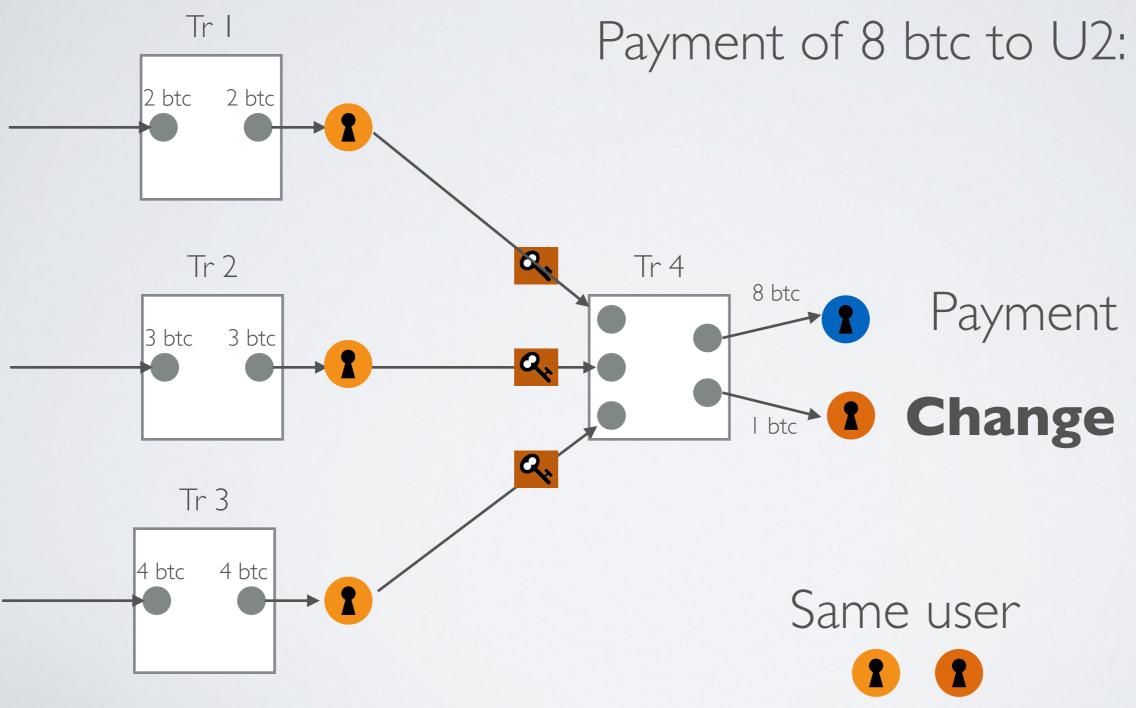
and are inputs of the same transaction => same actor

ENTITY NETWORK

- Entity 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



- · Entity 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.
- Tubino, R. R., Robardet, C., & Cazabet, R. (2022). Towards a better identification of Bitcoin actors by supervised learning. Data & Knowledge Engineering, 142, 102094.
- 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
 - · ...
- Train a machine learning algorithm to recognize change transactions

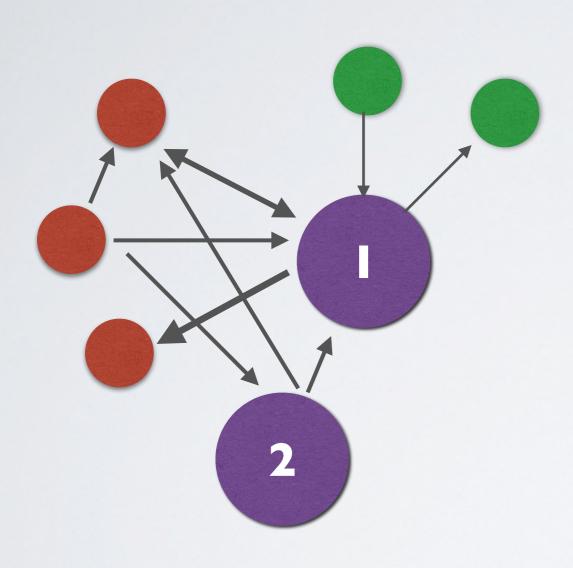
- Group of addresses => Anonymous Entity
 - Can we know who is this Entity?
 - It is sufficient to identify one address
 - One transaction with a person/company => we know one of its addresses
 - On the internet, many company/individuals provide their addresses.
 - For some entities, we might infer their 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 entities, ...
 - etc.

List of actors addresses, for instance: https://www.walletexplorer.com

Top wallets

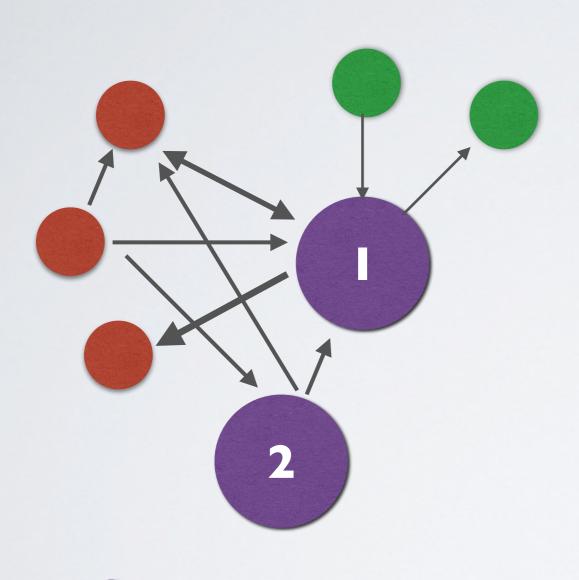
Exchanges:	Pools:	Services/others:	Gambling:	Old/historic:
Huobi.com (2)	BTCCPool	CoinPayments.net	SatoshiDice.com (original)	AgoraMarket
Bittrex.com	SlushPool.com (old) (old2)	Xapo.com	LuckyB.it (chatbot)	BetcoinDice.tm
Poloniex.com	GHash.io	Cubits.com	BitZillions.com	SilkRoadMarketplace
Luno.com	AntPool.com (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) (old-
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



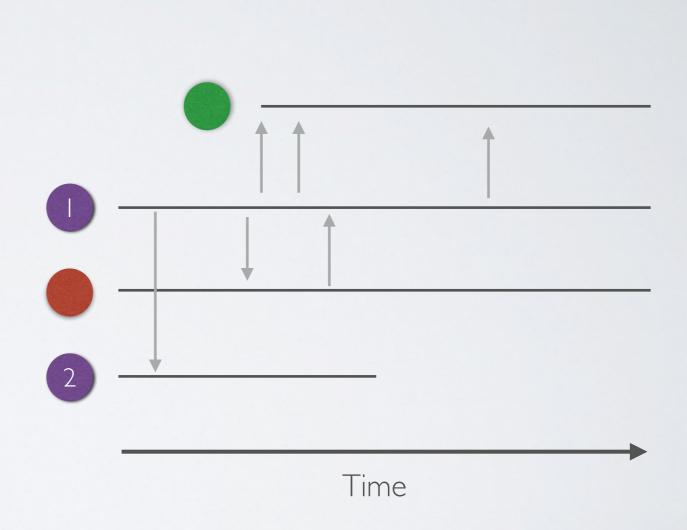
- Identified nodes
- Category I
- Category 2

OBTAINED NETWORK





- Category I
- Category 2



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

BITCOIN BLOCKCHAIN ACTIVITY TRACKING EXAMPLE

Transfer (€) Traditional Bank





2 Initial Bitcoin purchase (trading)

 Ought
 0.05423052 btc
 for solution of the solution of

(3)

"Trading"

• 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



- How it works (probably)
 - 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

o bought

	timestamp	sender	receiver	value	date	value_btc
619503540	1495929670	-192947146	Paymium.com	4276511	2017-05-28 00:01:10	0.042765
61962220	1495940615	35172026	Paymium.com	21408870	2017-05-28 03:03:35	0.214089
6196279	1495940615	36676998	Paymium.com	1278580	2017-05-28 03:03:35	0.012786
619641058	1495941084	320110	Paymium.com	2889754	2017-05-28 03:11:2	0.028898
619678470	1495946218	234	Paymium.com	50000000	2017-05-28 04:36:58	0.500000
619720731	1495953357	21	Paymium.com	500000000	2017-05-28 06:35:57	5.000000
619724954	1495954071	Poloniex.com	Paymium.com	90000000	2017-05-28 06:47:51	0.900000
619734802	1495953492	15195288	Paymium.com	563100	2017-05-28 06:38 12	0.005631
6197 2071	1495956403	32328334	Paymium.com	300000000	2017-05-28 07:26 43	3.000000
6197 9598	1495956760	Bit tamp.net	Paymium.com	500000000	2017-05-28 07:32 40	5.000000
619773769	1495962103	Poloniex.com	Paymium.com	5990000	2017-05-28 09:01 43	0.059900
6198 :3537	1495968880	Poloniex.com	Paymium.com	299990000	2017-05-28 10:54 40	2.999900
6198 4805	1495969178	-193097249	Paymium.com	5000000	2017-05-28 10:59 38	0.050000
61983 6324	1495969665	-193098289	Paymium.com	501097	2017-05-28 11:07.45	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 11:36:47	0.041139
619874781	1495972455	5224442	Paymium.com	1373550	2017-05-28 11:54:15	0.013735
619877 24	1495973819	-193121122	Paymium.com	365283	2017-05-28 12:16:5	0.003653
6198804 1	1495972455	-193122823	Paymium.com	59539	2017-05-28 11:54:15	0.000595
61988048	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	495973327	Paymium.com	222	6800000	2017-05-28 12:09:47	0.068000

Paymium on-chain activity on 2017-05-28

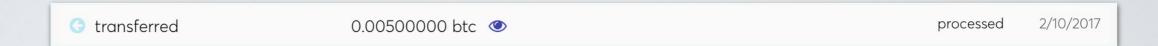
Hard to say what it corresponds too... But my exact transaction is not there

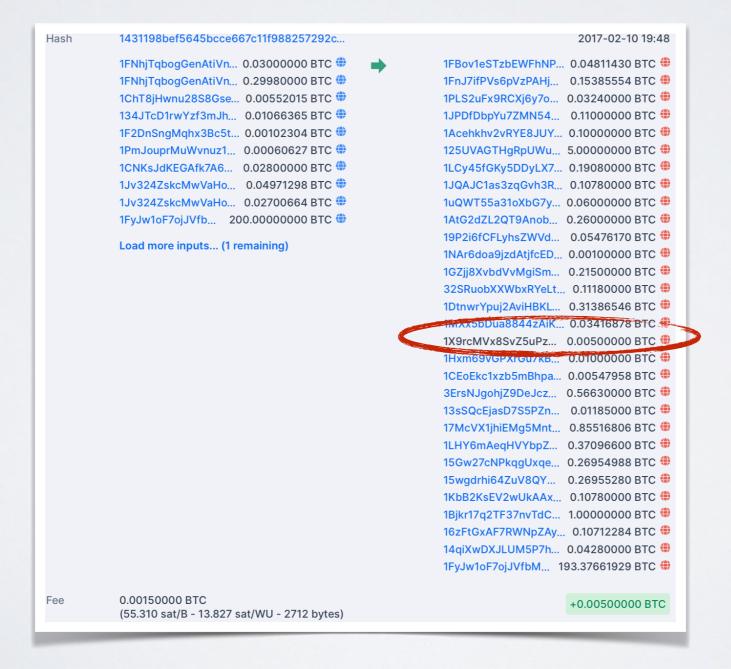
... (153 total)

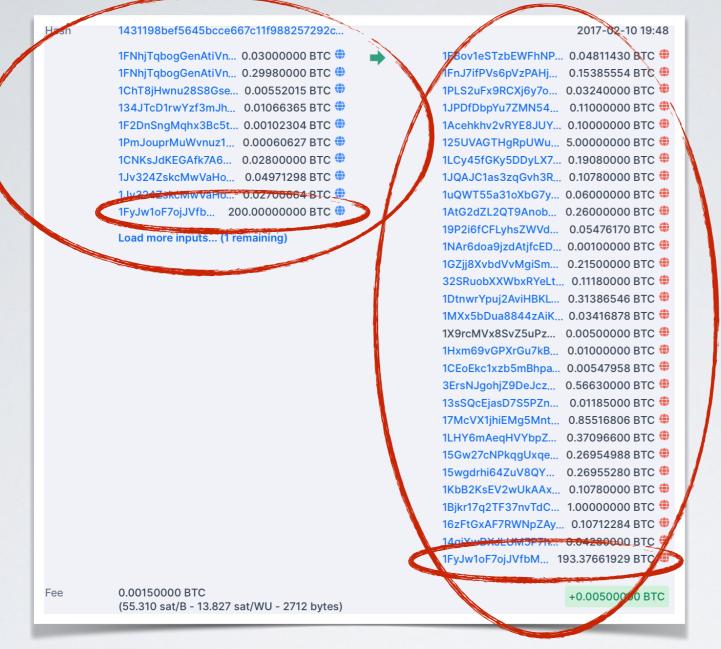


Sending 0.005 btc from Paymium exchange to my personal wallet









The exchange do not write on-chain transaction for each custom activity, but instead factorize them.

It reduces individual transaction fees.

Same for inputs.

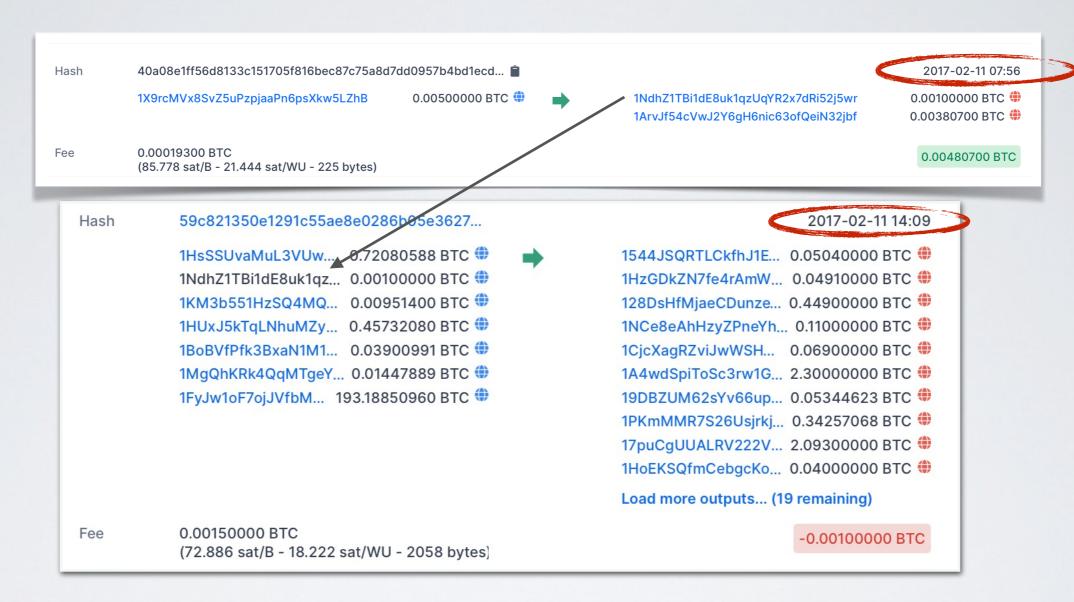
Note the <u>change address</u> with a large amount

5

Sending back **0.00 I** from Wallet to Paymium Exchange

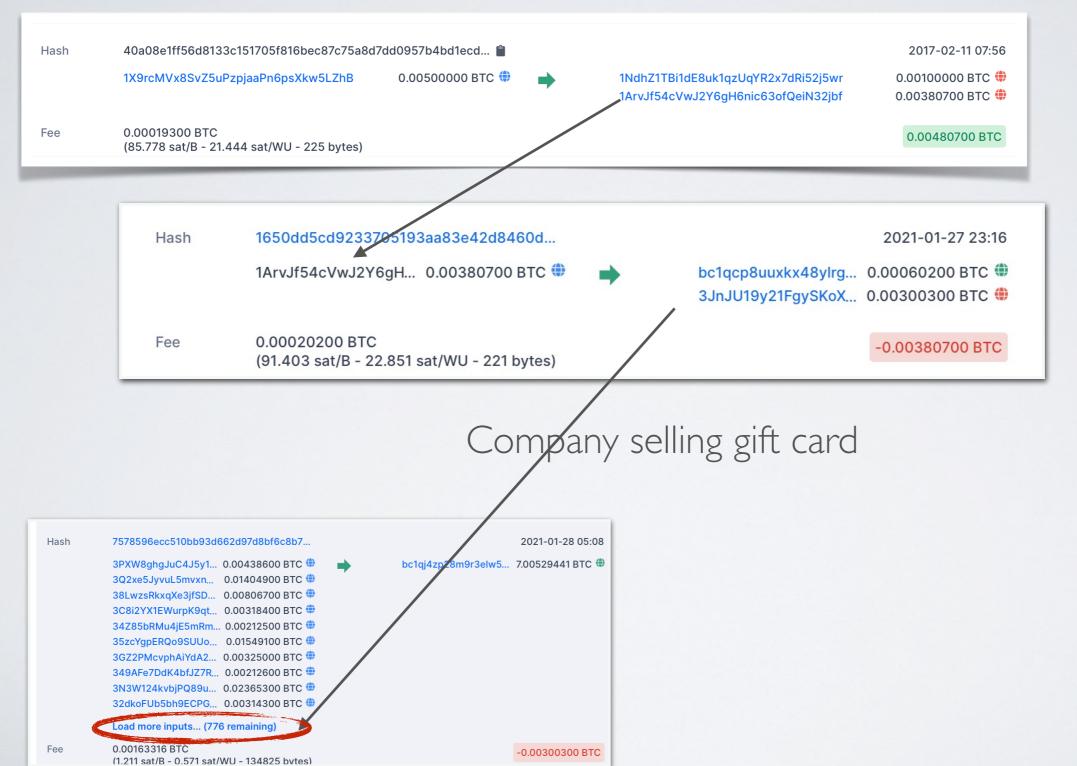


What happens with coins sent at this address?



"My" coins have been spent the same day, and not by me! => I Ndh... 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. 6

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



SOME ADDITIONAL TOPICS...

BLOCKCHAIN OR BULLSHIT?

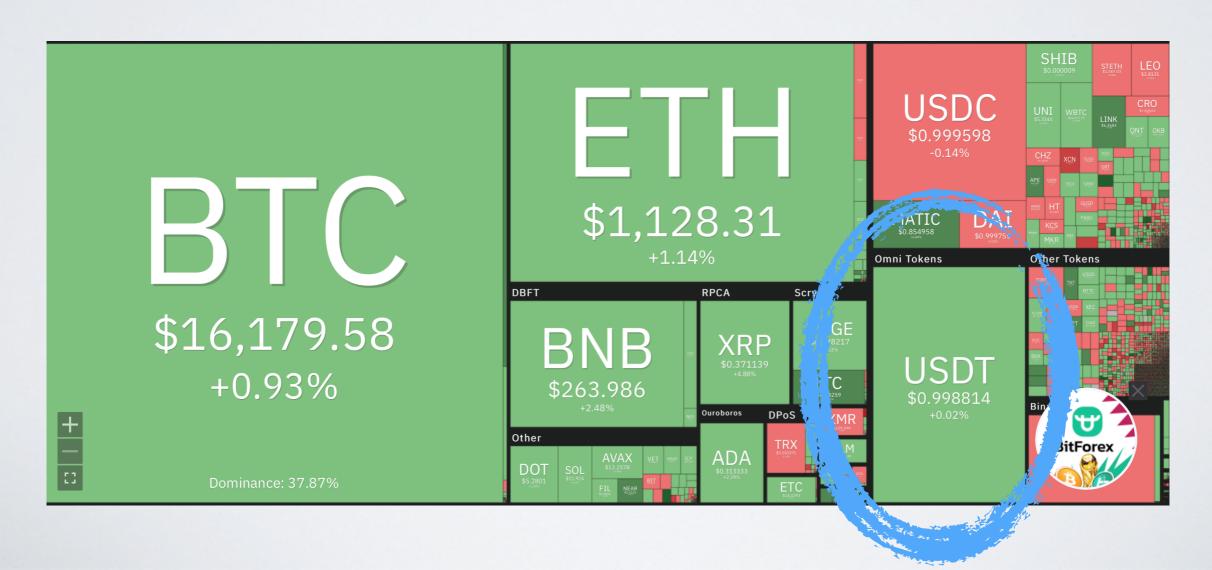
- Many new trends have emerged on using blockchains for many different things.
 - In some cases, blockchain is essential for the system to exist
 - In others, a centralized solution works and blockchain is only a buzzword
- What do you think?
 - NFT ?
 - Smart Contracts?
 - De-Fi?
 - CBDC
 - Private Blockchains? (Binance BNB)...

LAYER 2

- Cryptocurrencies allow to transmit a "script", coding the transaction itself, but not only (stored forever...)
 - The script can be as simple as a text message
 - Several love letters stored in the blockchain...
 - A dataset
 - Some Wikileaks data stored on the blockchain
 - A source code
 - The code to read the Wikileaks data for instance...
 - A picture
 - And what if it is some illegal e.g., child pornography?
 - Executable code

LAYER 2

- These scripts can be used to build "Level 2" applications
 - Typical Example: Tether.



LAYER 2:TOKENS

- Tether (stablecoin) is a token, a currency existing in the layer 2 of a blockchain
- · Blockchain Bitcoin: Omni-layer allows to create L2 tokens
 - ▶ But a "hack" of the original system. Bitcoin not thought for that.
- Blockchain Ethereum: ERC-20 Tokens
 - Standardization of a solution though from the start
 - "Smart contracts"
 - =>Any code than can be executed on the Blockchain.

L2 TRANSACTION

- Tether exists both
 - As OMNI token (born that way)
 - As ERC-20 token (now dominant)
- Move possible only through Bitfinex (burn/mint)

WRAPPED BITCOIN

- There is an ERC-20... corresponding to Bitcoin.
- · A stable coin with parity fixed to Bitcoin.
- Same mechanism as Tether
 - But possible to check in the Bitcoin Blockchain that the backing reserve exist.
- Allows to exchange Bitcoin against other ERC20 inside ether (DeFi...)
 - Bitcoin supposed to play the role of gold in the digital economy, being the most stable, reliable as a currency...