Bitcoin Mechanics

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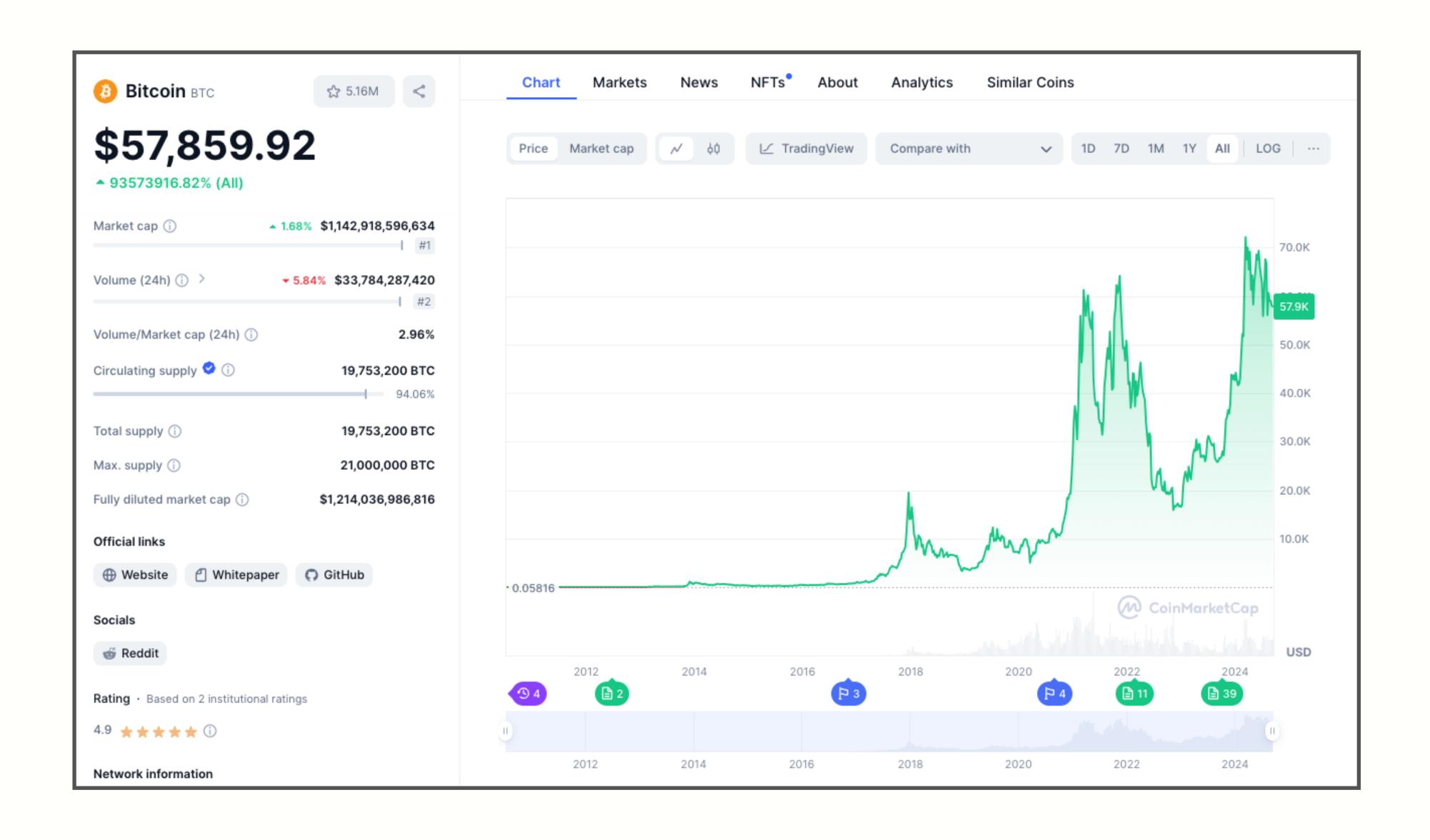
Course website: https://verigu.github.io/6998Fall2025/

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

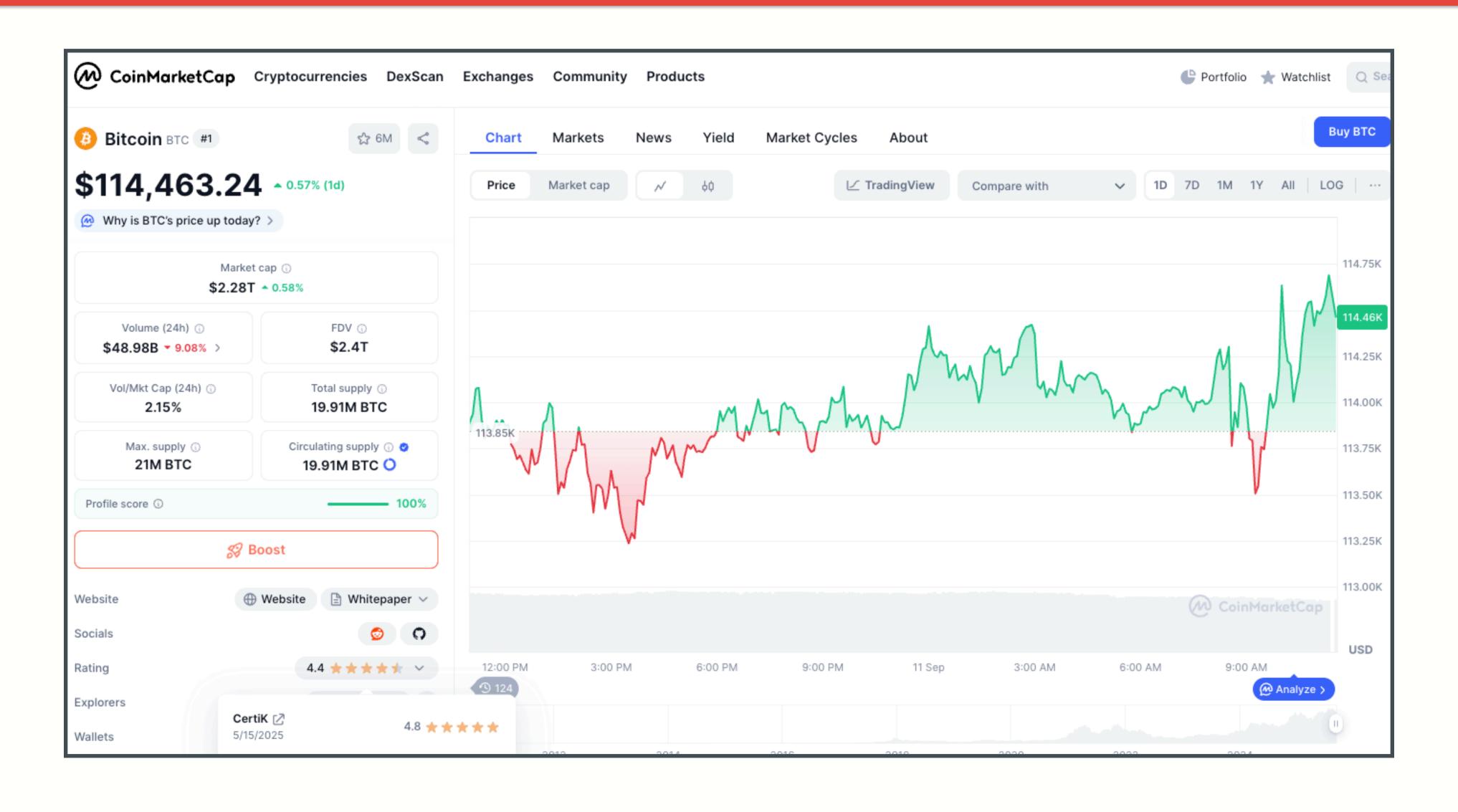
Satoshi Nakamoto satoshin@gmx.com www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest

Bitcoin MarketCap (2024.Sept)



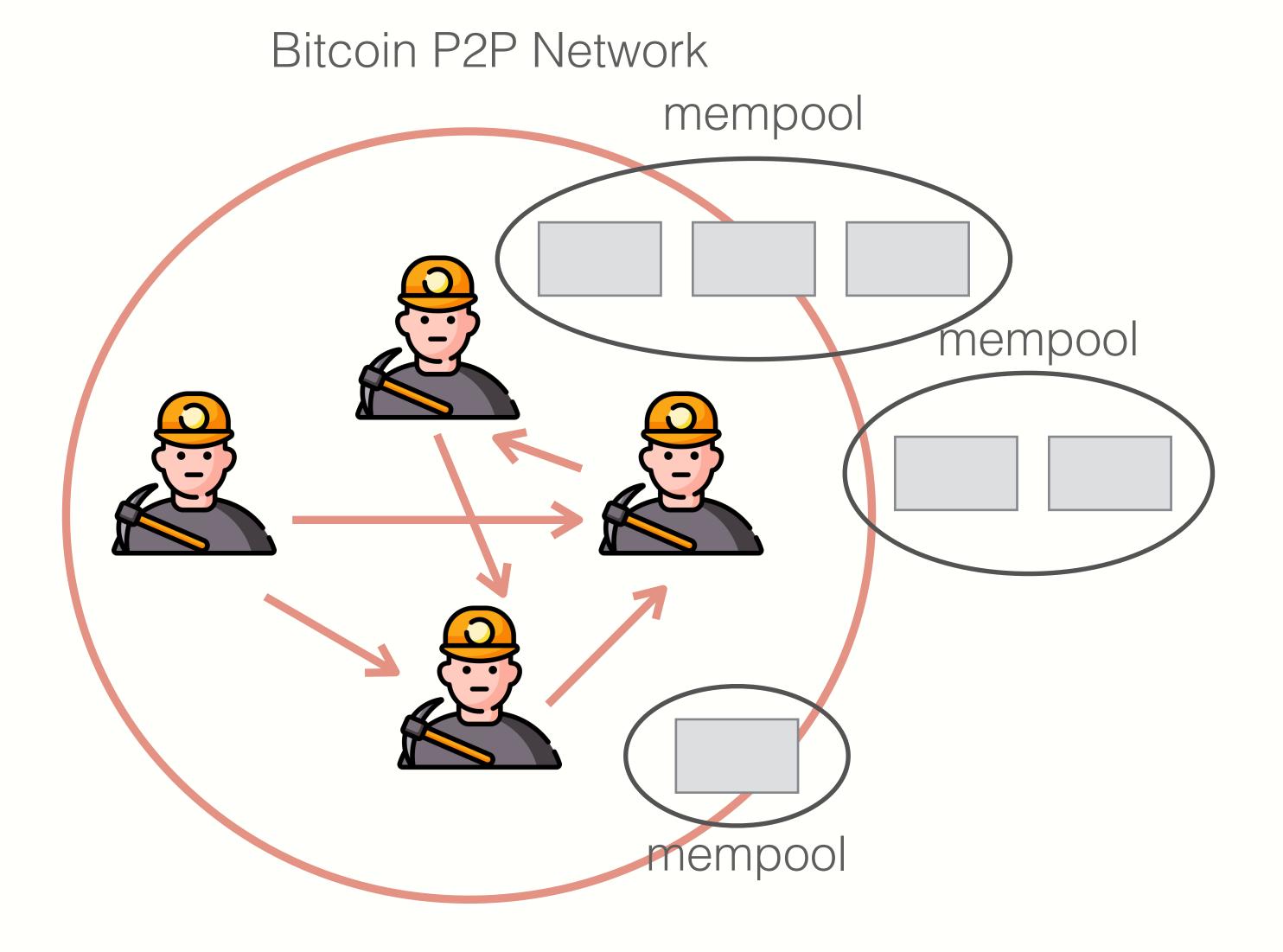
Bitcoin MarketCap (2025.Sept)



Bitcoin Network Overview

Bitcoin P2P Network signed tx broadcast end users

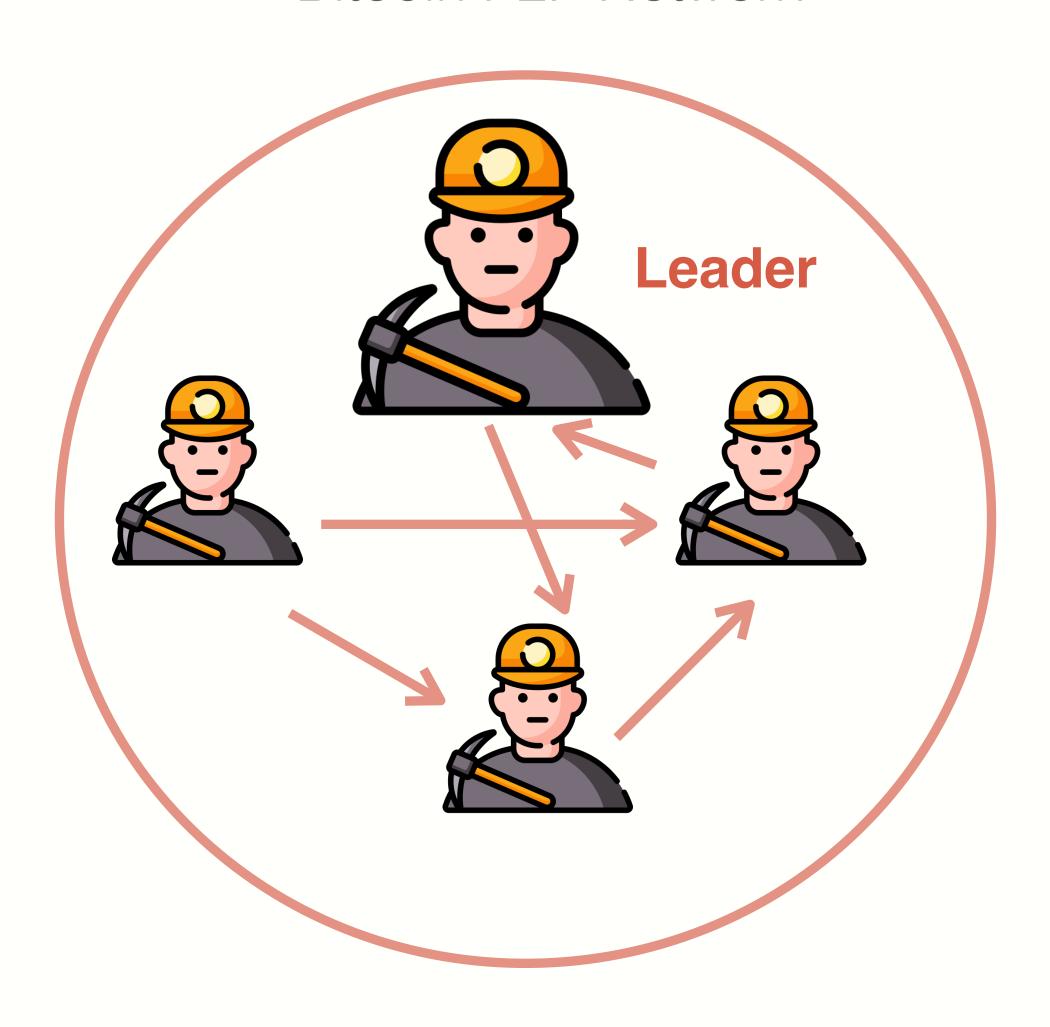
- Miners broadcast received Tx
- Every miner
 - Validates Tx
 - Stores them in its mempool



Every 10 minutes:

- Miners create candidate blocks from Tx in its mempool
- A miner is selected (how?) and broadcasts it to P2P network
- All minters validate new block

Bitcoin P2P Network

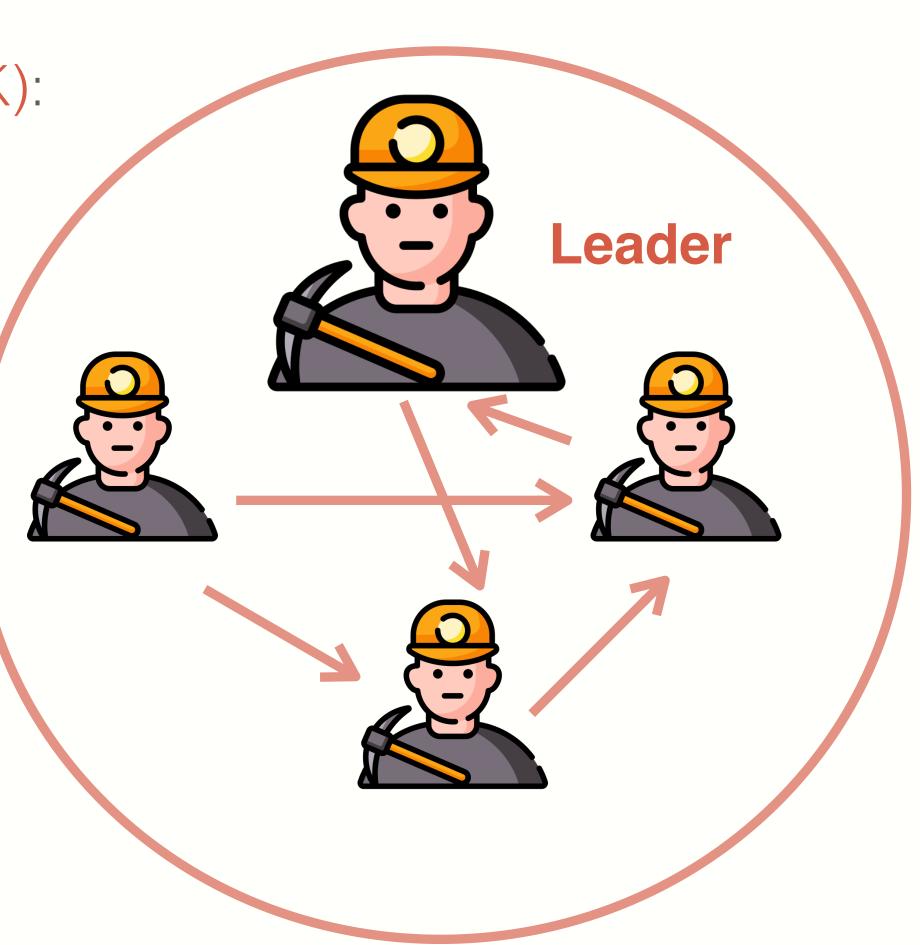


Bitcoin P2P Network

Selected leader is paid 3.125 BTC (\$178K):

In coinbase Tx (first Tx in the block)

- Only way new BTC is created
- Block reward halves every 4 years
 - Now: 3.125 BTC
 - Initially: 50 BTC (\$3M)
 - Max: 21M BTC (now 19.75M BTC)

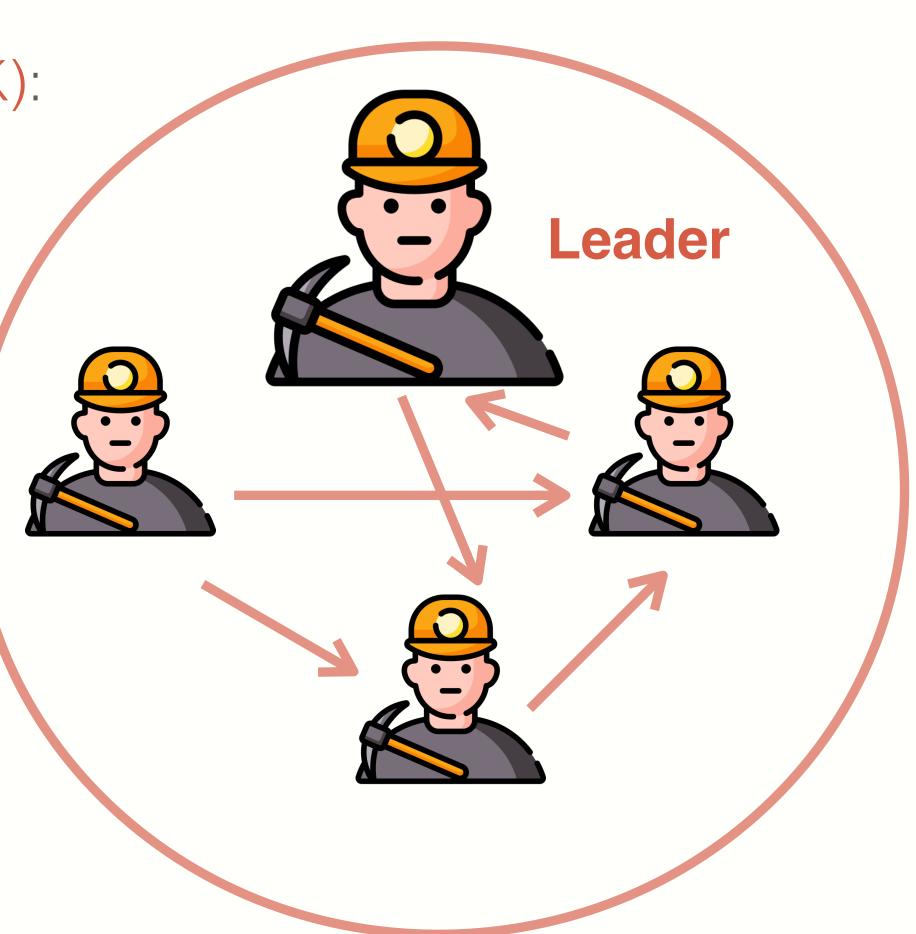


Bitcoin P2P Network

Selected leader is paid 3.125 BTC (\$356K):

In coinbase Tx (first Tx in the block)

- Only way new BTC is created
- Block reward halves every 4 years
 - Now: 3.125 BTC
 - Initially: 50 BTC (\$7M)
 - Max: 21M BTC (now 19.91M BTC)



Properties

Persistence

• To remove a block, need to convince 51% of mining power

Liveness

 To block a Tx from being posted, need to convince 51% of mining power

Bitcoin Blockchain

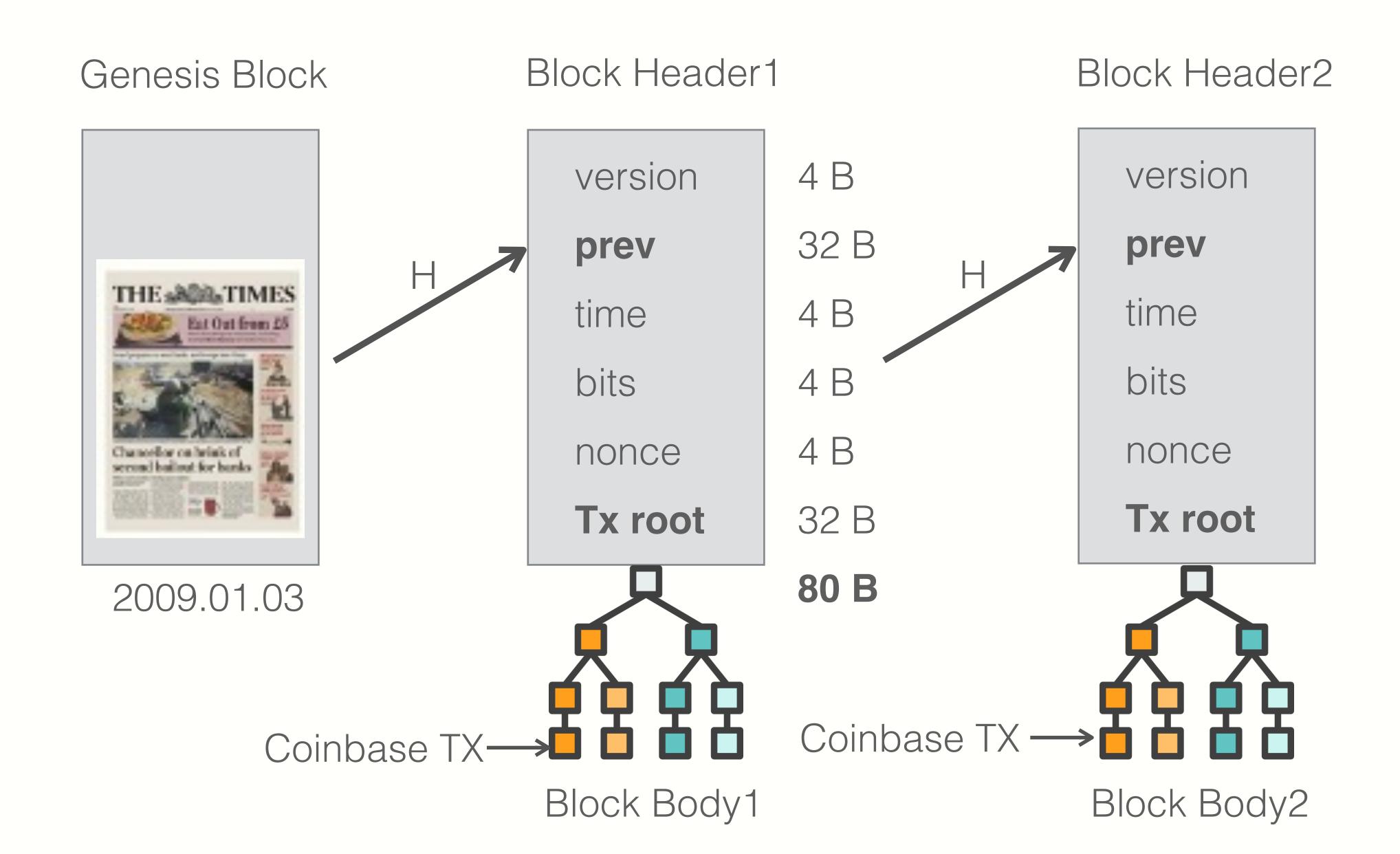
Genesis Block



2009.01.03

The Times 03/Jan/2009 Chancellor on brink of second bailout for banks.

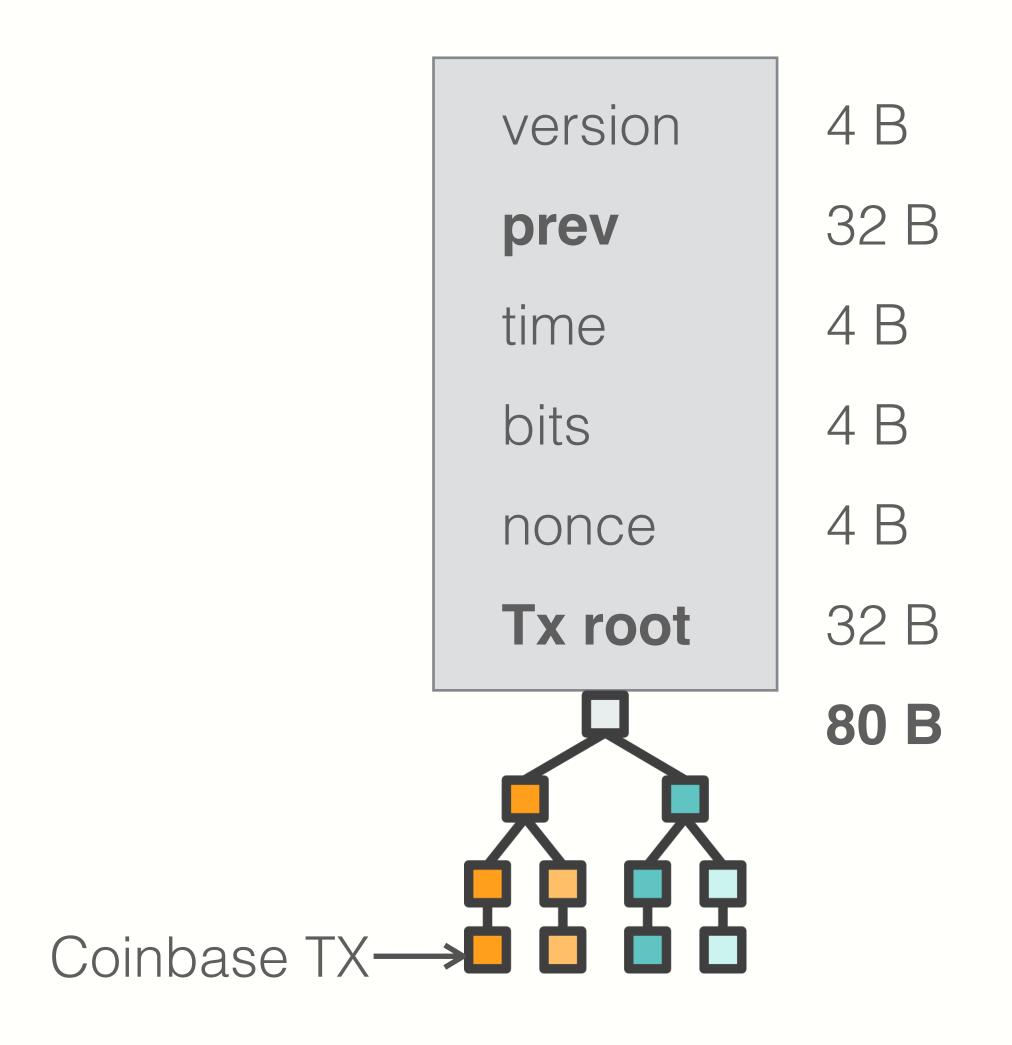
— The Bitcoin Genesis Block



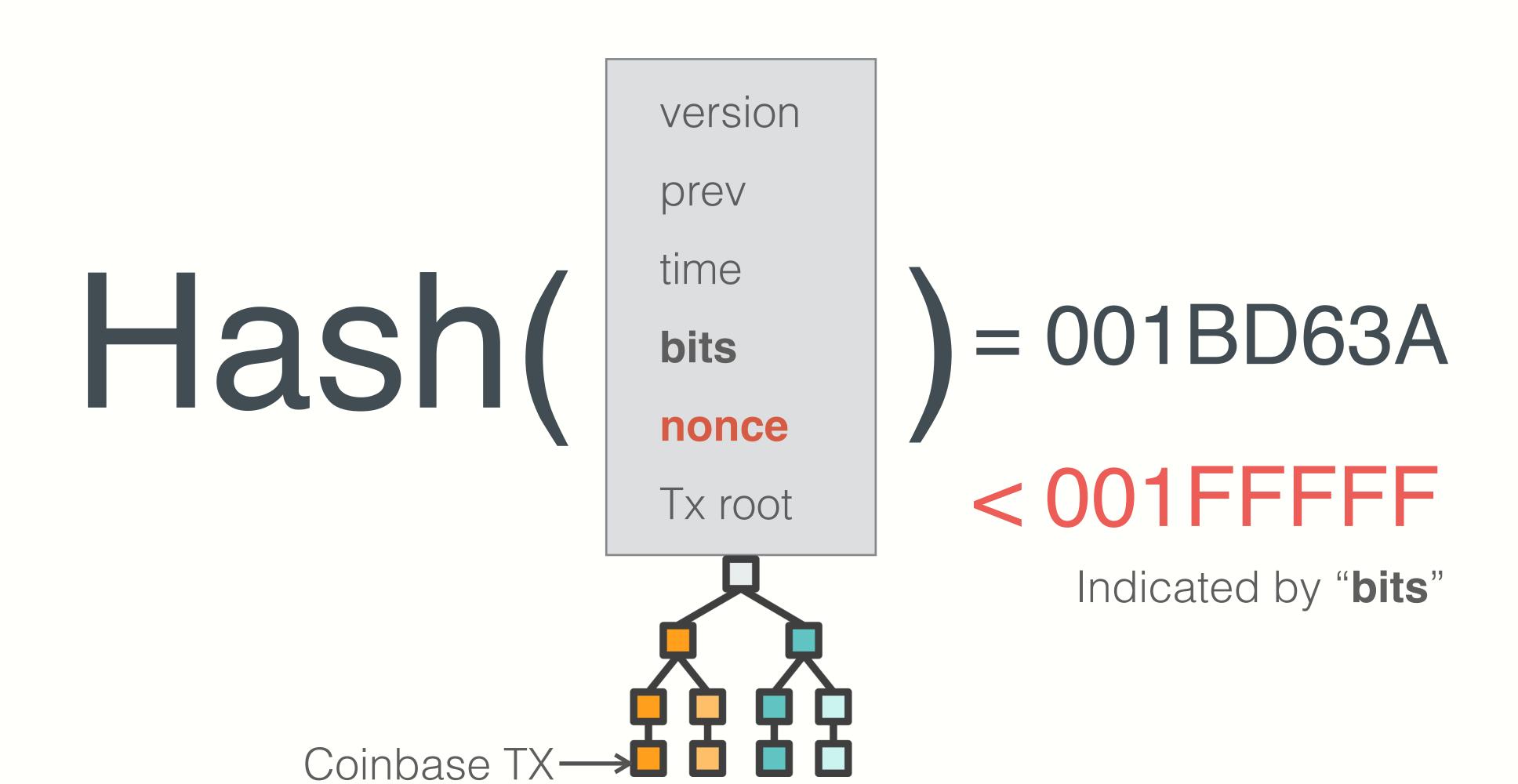
• **time**: time miner assembled the block. Self reported. (block rejected if too far in past or future)

bits: proof of work difficulty
 nonce: proof of work solution

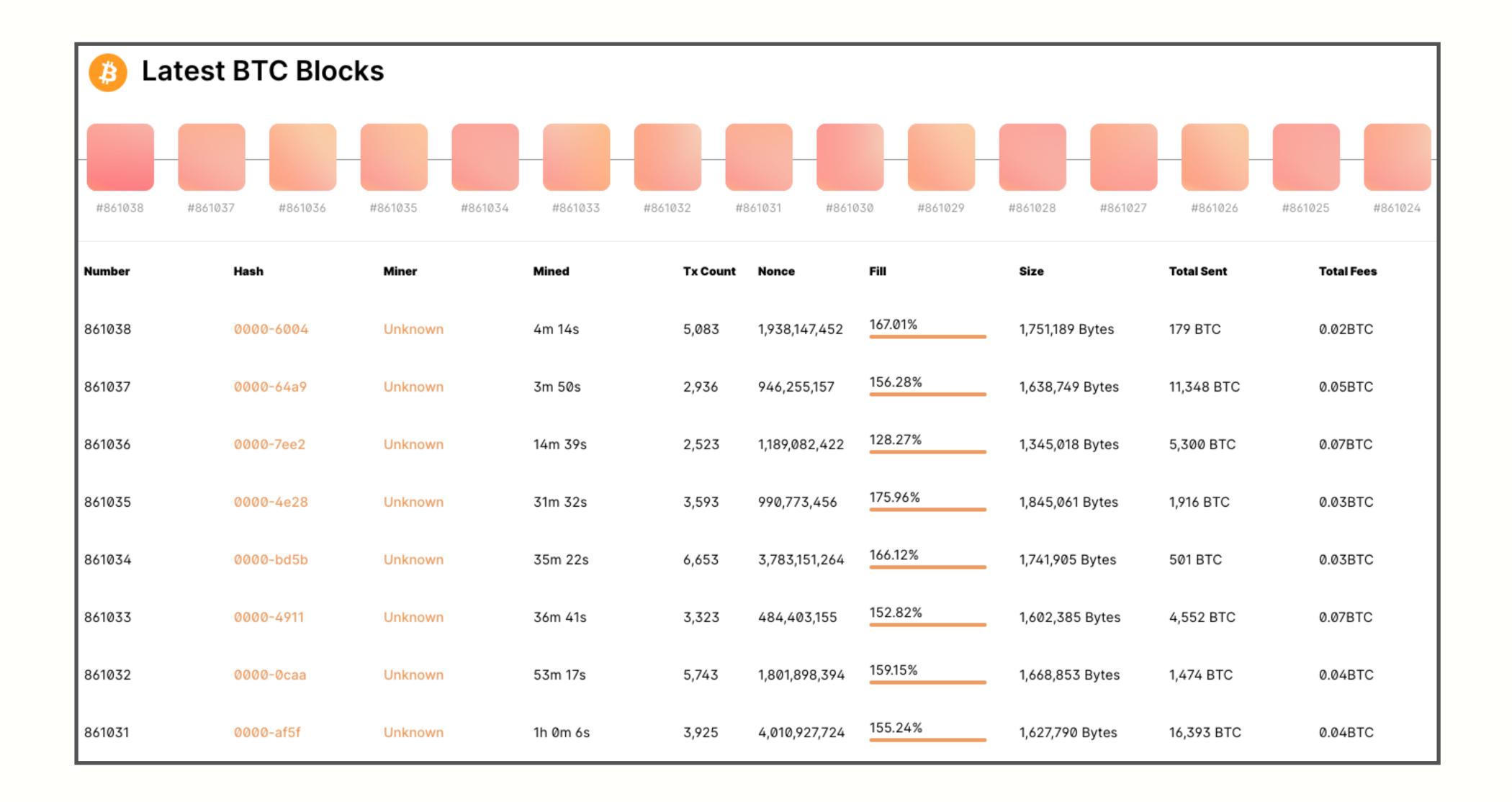
• Merkle tree: payer can give a short proof that Tx is in the block



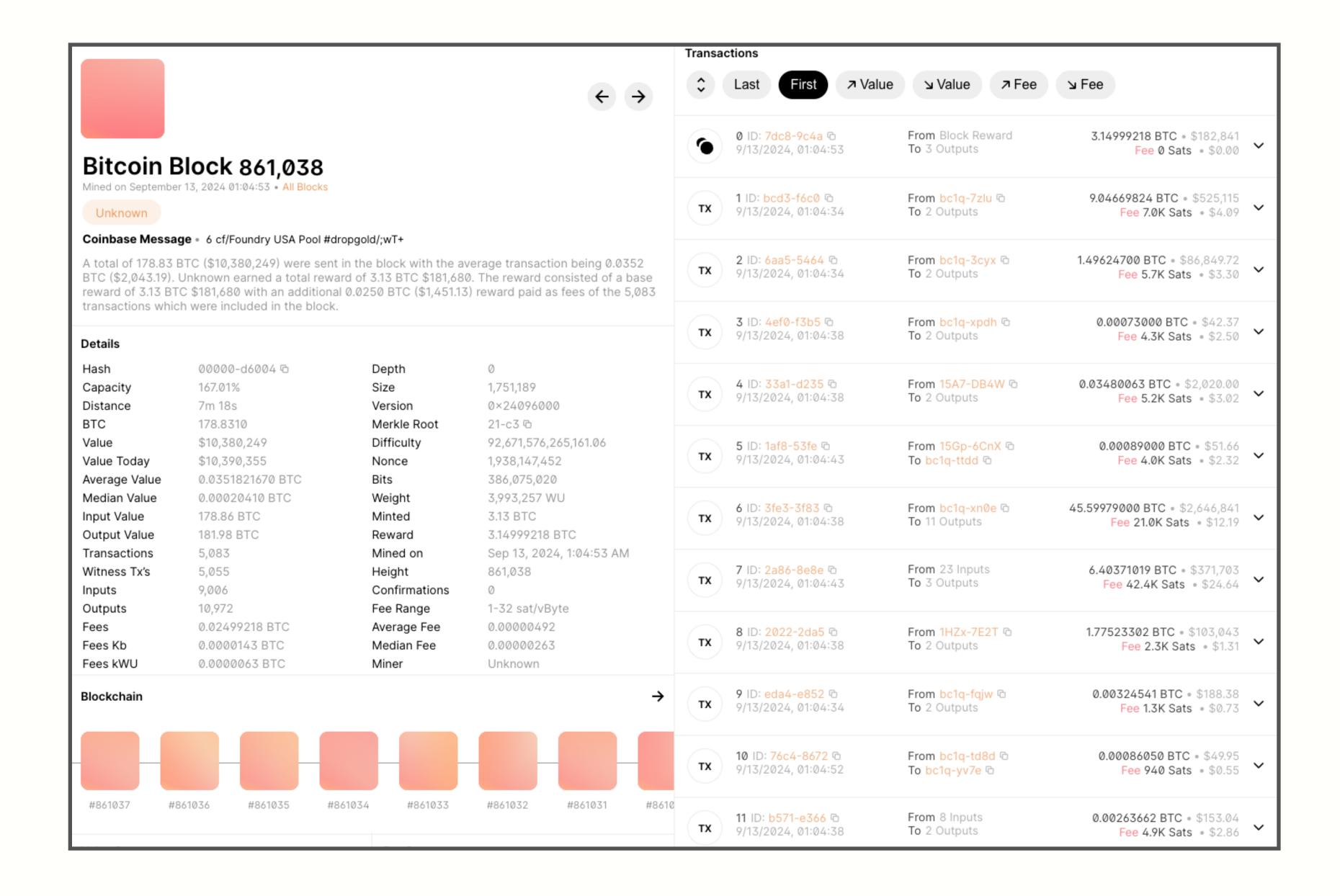
BH1



An example



An example

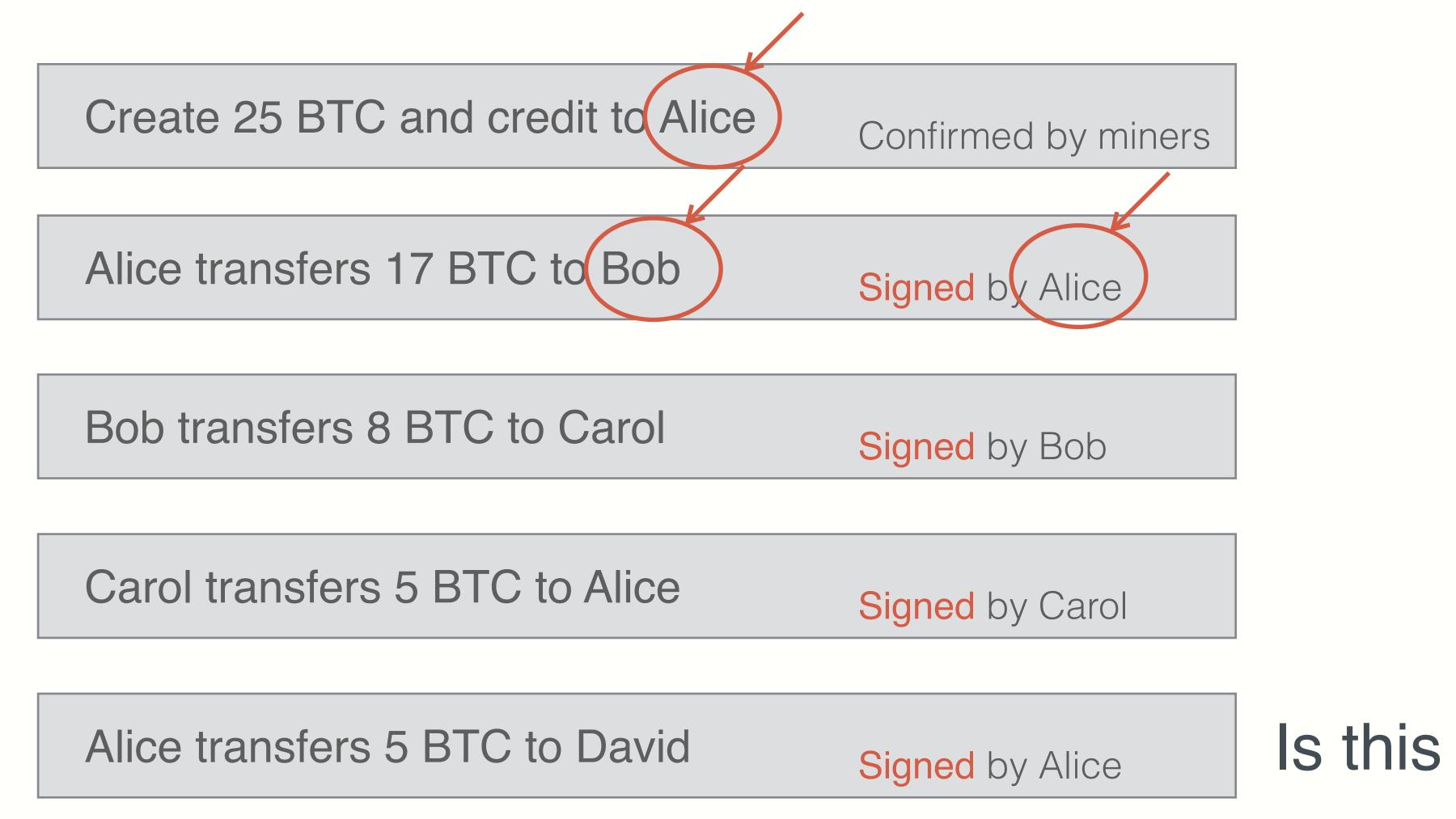


Bitcoin Transactions

We define a bitcoin as a chain of digital signatures.

Each owner transfers bitcoin to the next by digitally signing a hash of the previous transaction and the public key of the next owner and adding these to the end of the coin. A payee can verify the signatures to verify the chain of ownership.

— Satoshi Nakamoto

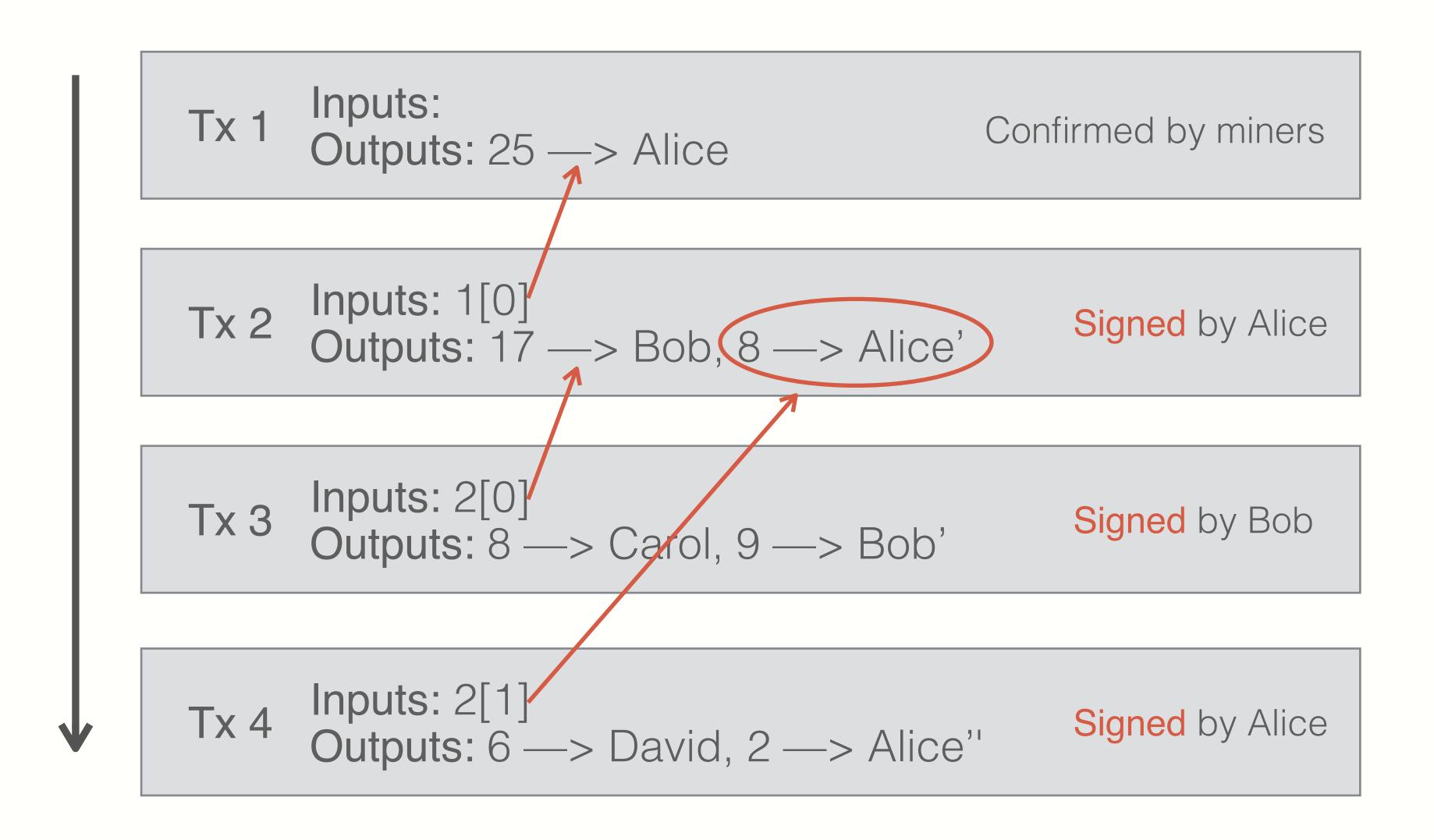


Is this valid?

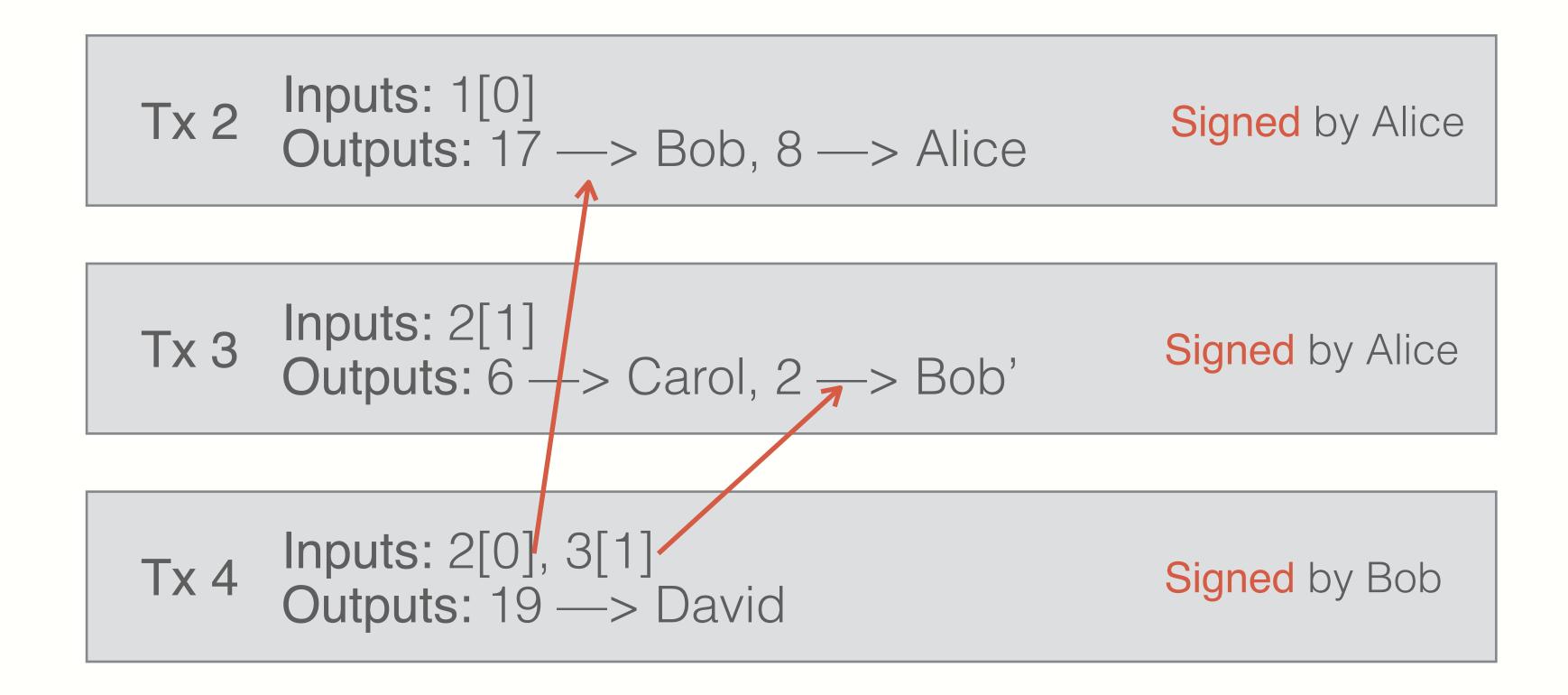
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— Satoshi Nakamoto

Create 25 BTC and credit to Alice	Confirmed by miners
Alice transfers 17 BTC to Bob	Signed by Alice
Bob transfers 8 BTC to Carol	Signed by Bob
Carol transfers 5 BTC to Alice	Signed by Carol
Alice transfers 5 BTC to David	Signed by Alice



Merging Value



Joint Payment

Tx 2 Inputs: 1[0]
Outputs: 17 —> Bob, 8 —> Alice

Signed by Alice

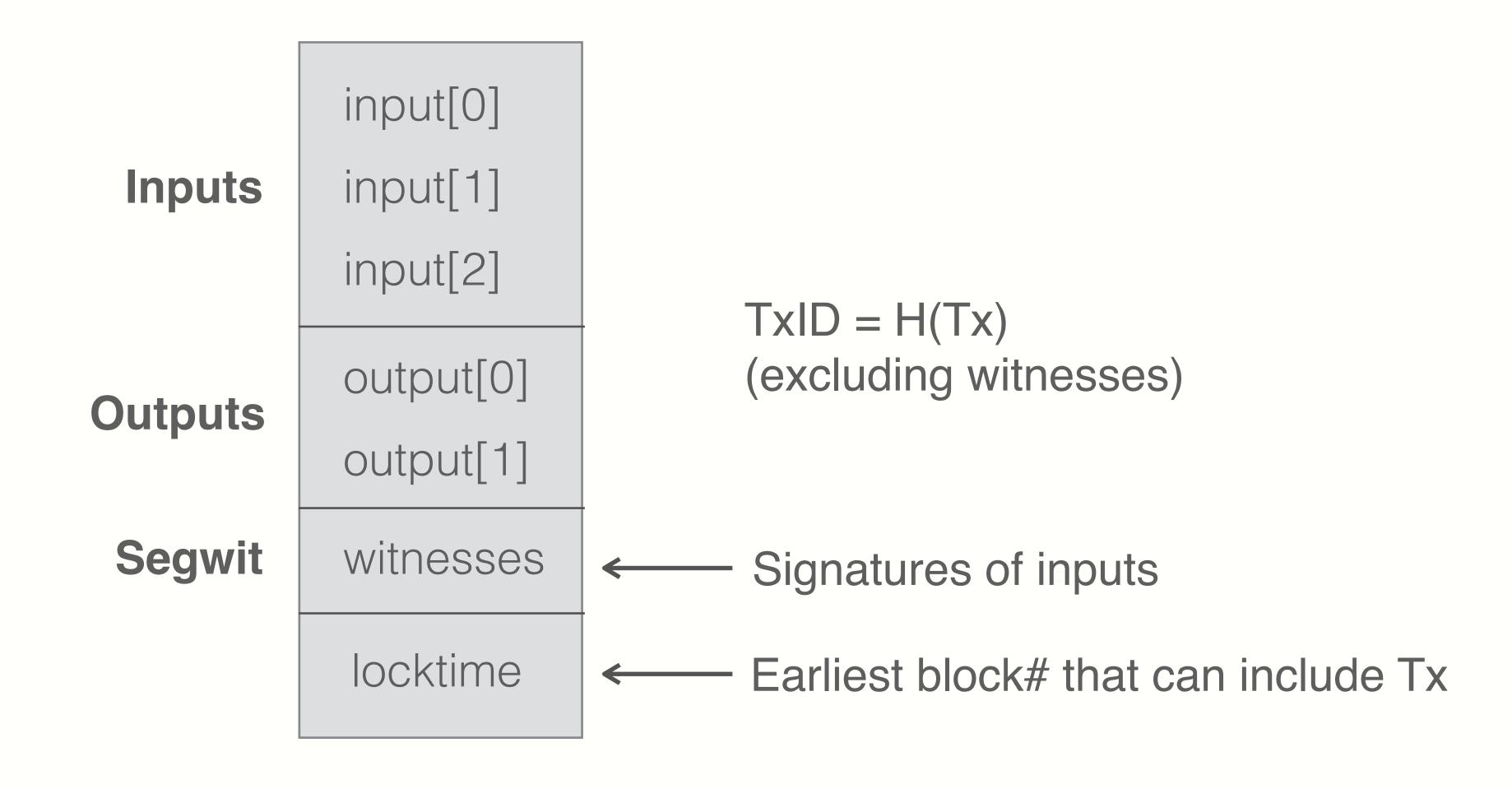
Tx 3 Inputs: 2[1]
Outputs: 6 —> Carol, 2 —> Bob'

Tx 4 Inputs: 3[0], 3[1]
Outputs: 3 —> David, 5 —> Eve

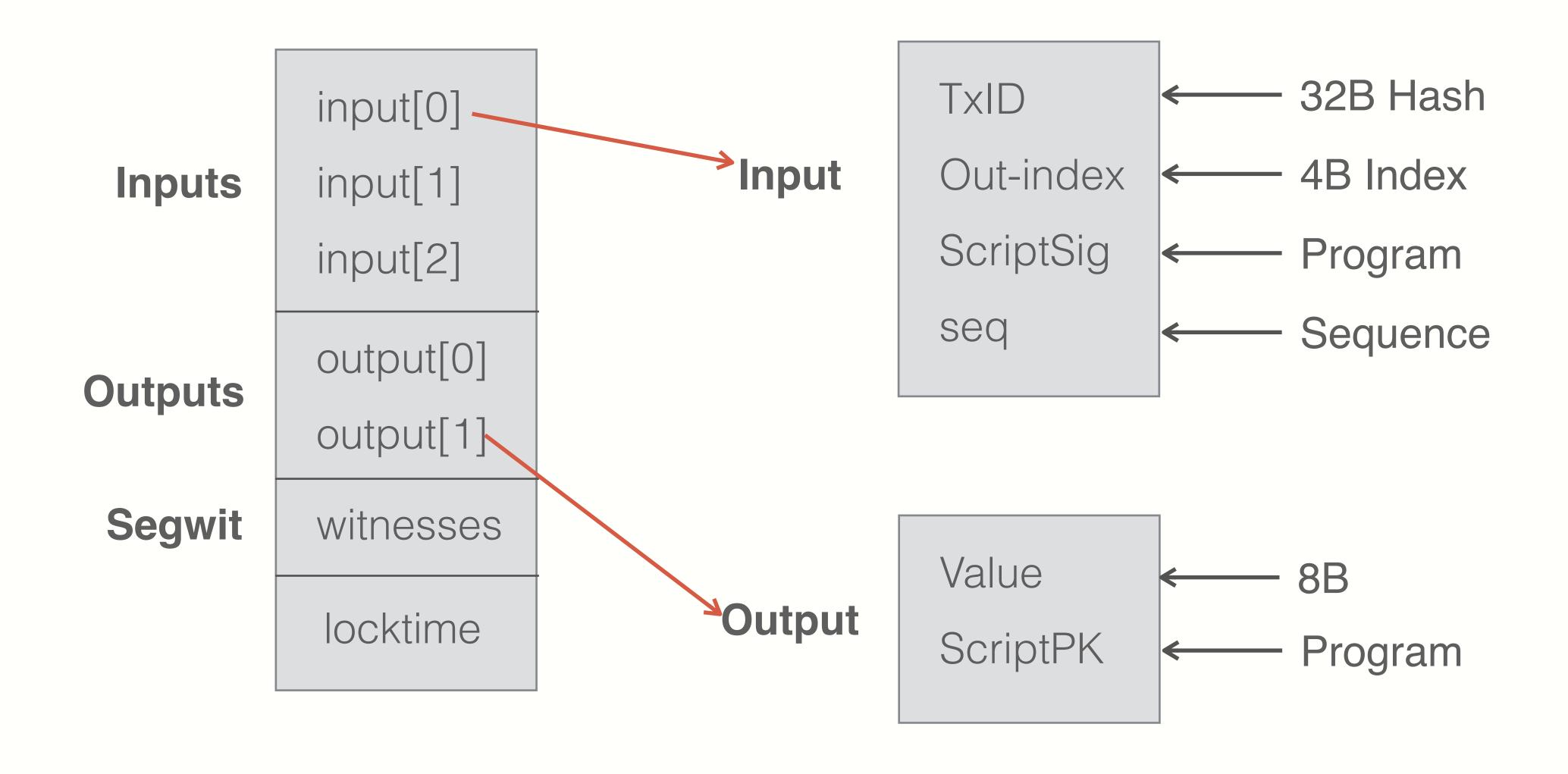
Signed by Alice

Signed by Alice

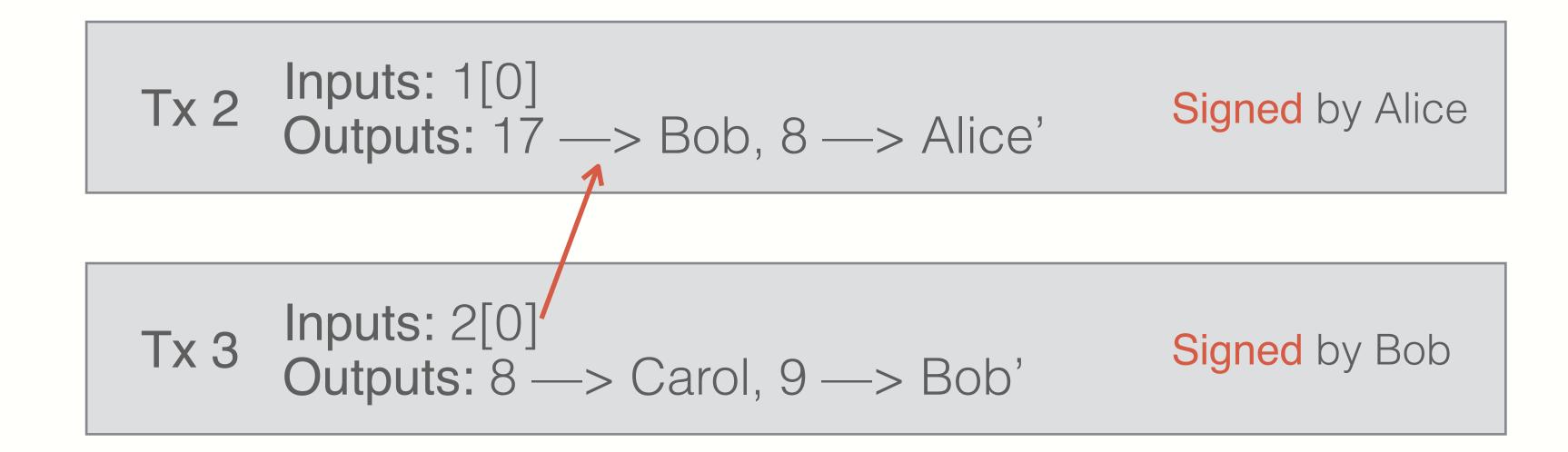
Transaction Structure



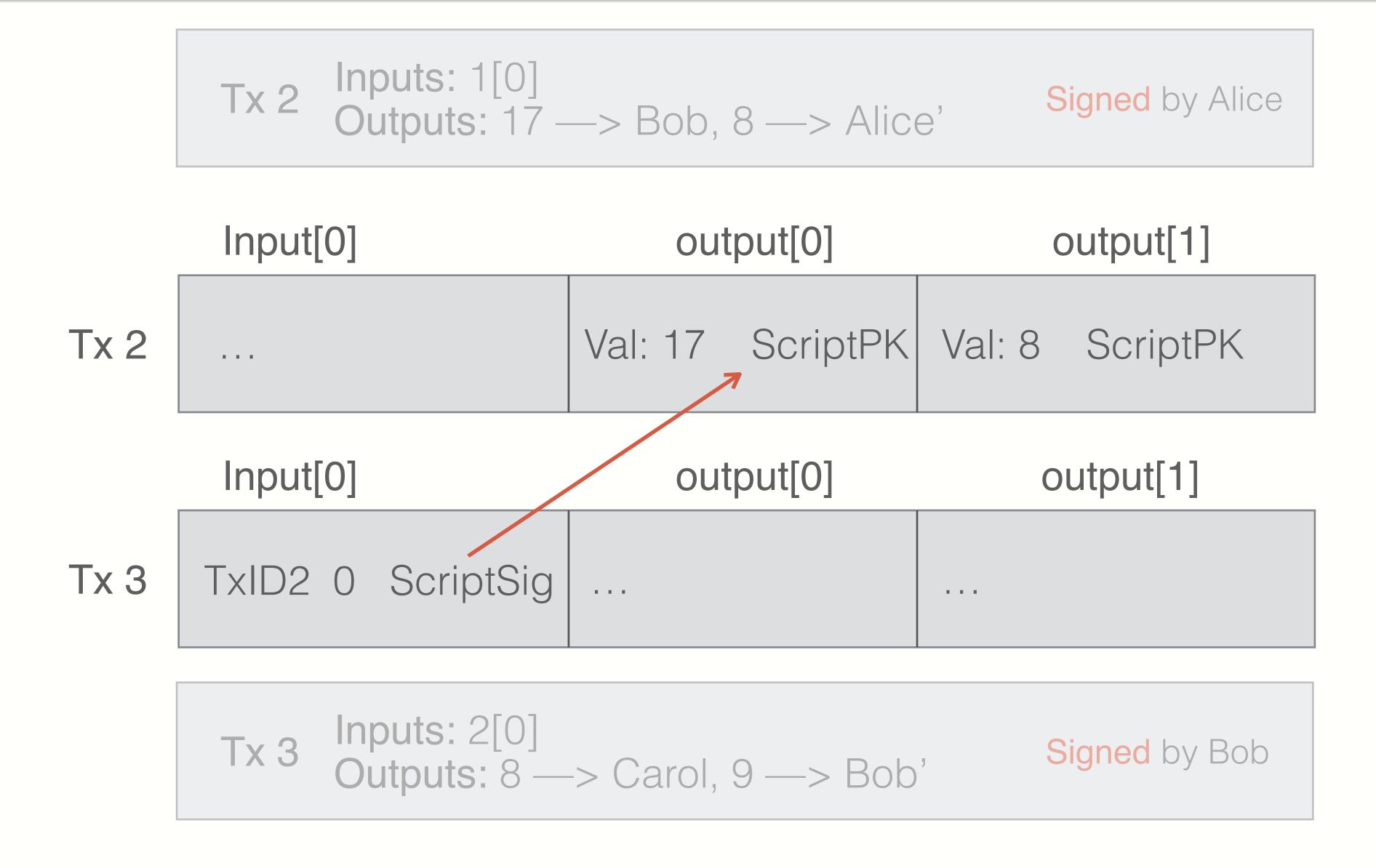
Transaction Structure



Example



Example

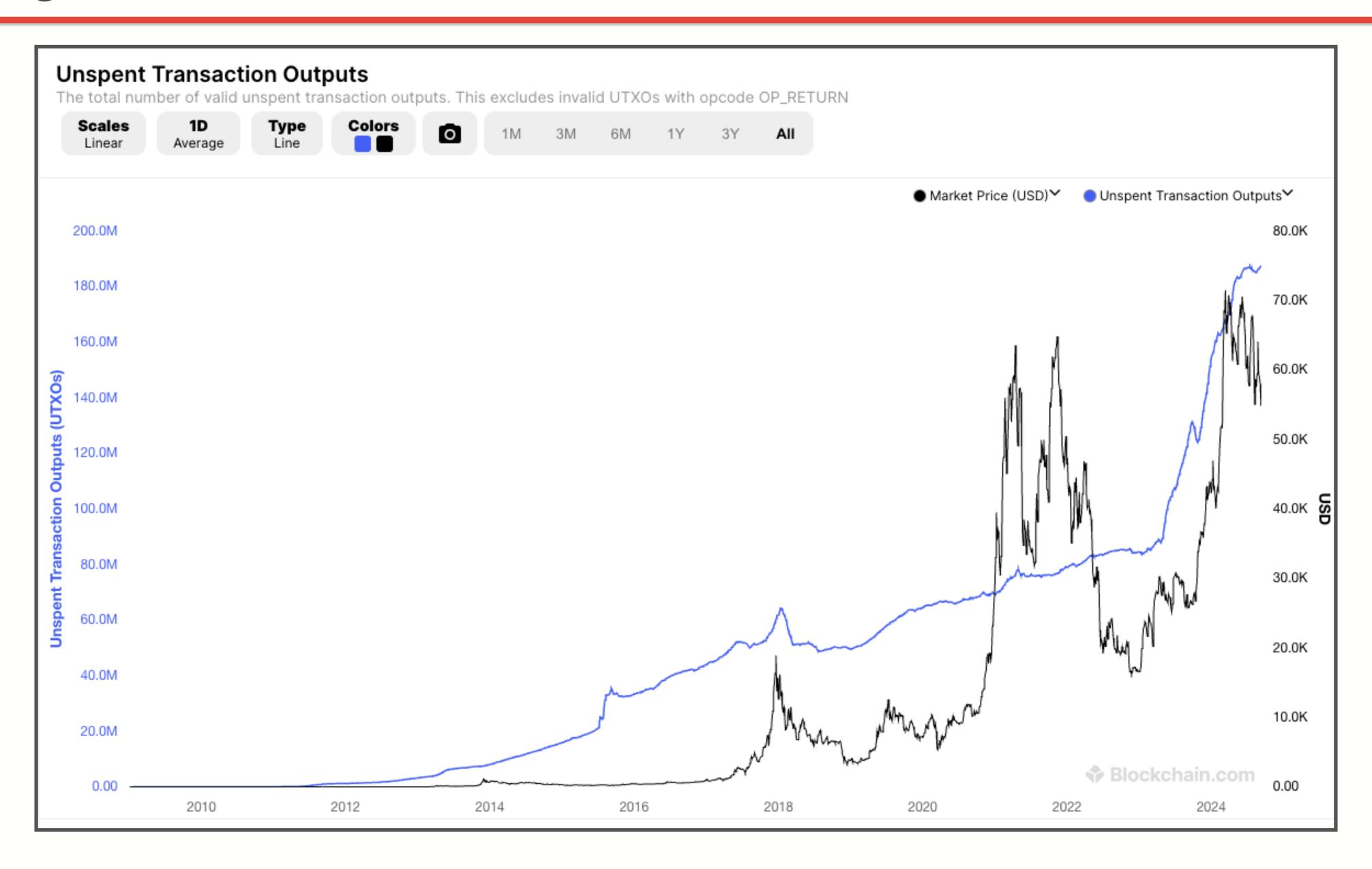


Validating Transactions

Miners check (for each input):

- The program ScriptSig | ScriptPK returns true
- Txld Index is in the current UTXO (unspent TX output) set
- Sum input values >= sum output values

Validating Transactions



Bitcoin Script

Example

Value	0.05000000 BTC
Pkscript	OP_DUP
	OP_HASH160
	45b21c8a0cb687d563342b6c729d31dab58e3a4e
	OP_EQUALVERIFY
	OP_CHECKSIG
Sigscript	304402205846cace0d73de82dfbdeba4d65b9856d7c1b1730eb401cf4906b2401a69b dc90220589d36d36be64e774c8796b96c011f29768191abeb7f56ba20ffb0351280860 c01
	03557c228b080703d52d72ead1bd93fc72f45c4ddb4c2b7a20c458e2d069c8dd9e

Bitcoin Script

A stack machine (and a stack-based scripting language).

Not Turing Complete: no loops

OP codes:

- OP_TRUE (OP_1), OP_2, ..., OP_16: push x onto stack
- OP_DUP: duplicate and push top of stack onto stack
- Control:
 - OP_IF <statements> OP_ELSE <statements> OP_ENDIF
 - **OP_VERIFY:** abort and fail if "top = false"
 - OP_RETURN: abort and fail
 - What is: "ScriptPK = [OP_RETURN, <data>]"

Bitcoin Script

- OP_EQVERIFY: pop two items, abort fail if not equal
- Arithmetic:
 - OP_ADD, OP_SUB, OP_AND, ...: pop two items, add, push
- Crypto:
 - OP_HASH256: pop, hash, push
 - OP_CHECKSIG: pop sig, pop pk, verify sig on Tx, push 0 or 1

Example: A Common Script

<sig> <pk> DUP HASH256 <pkhash> EQVERIFY CHECKSIG

Stack

```
    [ ] Init
    [ <sig> <pk> ] Push data
    [ <sig> <pk> <pk> ]
    [ <sig> <pk> <hash> ]
    [ <sig> <pk> <hash> ] Push data
    [ <sig> <pk> <hash> <pkhash> ]
    [ <sig> <pk> ]
    [ 1 ]
```

Alice want to pay Bob 5 BTC

- Step1: Bob generates key pair (pk_B, sk_B)
- Step2: Bob computes his BTC address as addr_B <— H(pk_B)
- Step3: Bob sends addr_b to Alice
- Step4: Alice broadcasts TX:

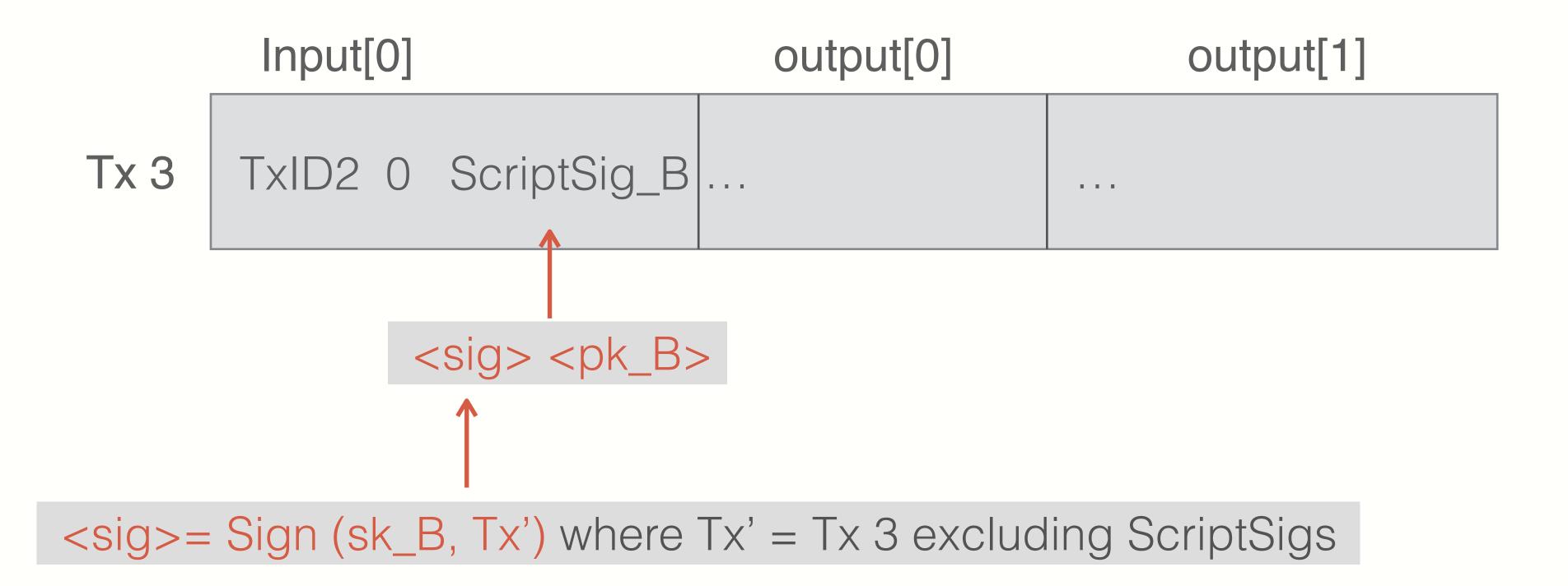
	Input[0]	output[0]	output[1]
Tx 2	TxID1 0 ScriptSig_A	Val: 5 ScriptPK_B	

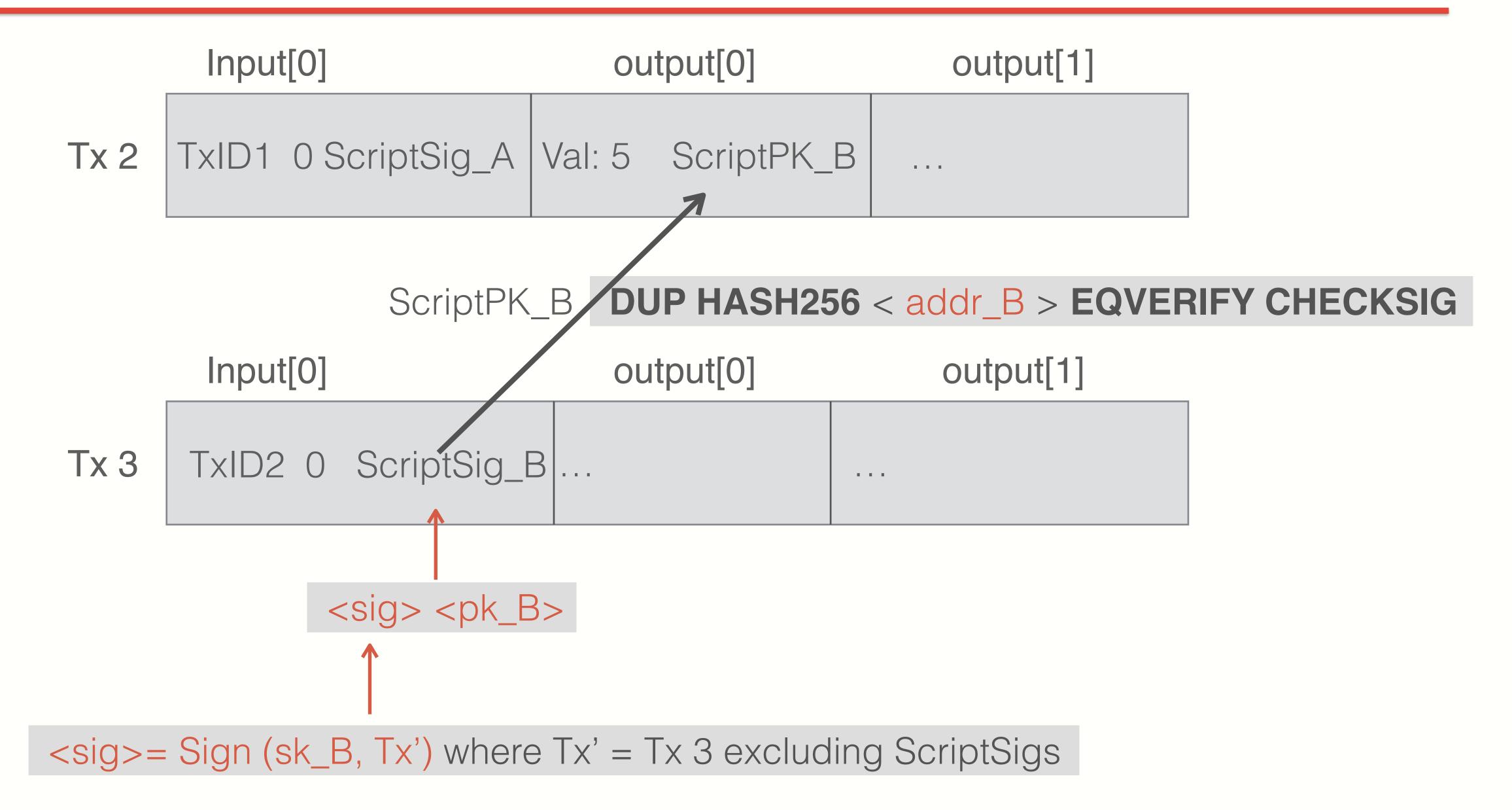
ScriptPK_B = **DUP HASH256** < addr_B > **EQVERIFY CHECKSIG**

Input contains ScriptSig_A, i.e., Alice's signature of **Tx 2**, such that information in outputs cannot be modified by miners.

	Input[0]	output[0]	output[1]
Tx 2	TxID1 0 ScriptSig_A	Val: 5 ScriptPK_B	

Later, when Bob wants to spend his UTXO, he creates Tx 3





<sig> <pk_B> DUP HASH256 <addr_B> EQVERIFY CHECKSIG

Stack

```
[ ] Init
[ <sig> <pk_B> ] Push values
[ <sig> <pk_B> <pk_B> ]

[ <sig> <pk_B> <addr_B> ]

[ <sig> <pk_B> <addr_B> ]

[ <sig> <pk_B> <addr_B> <addr_B> ]

[ <sig> <pk_B> <addr_B> <addr_B> ]

[ <sig> <pk_B> [ <addr_B> ]

[ <sig> <pk_B> ]

[ <sig> <pk_B > ]

[ <sig> <pk_B > ]

[ <sig> <pk_B > ]

[ <sig> <sig> = Sign (sk_B, Tx')
```

- Bob's Public Key is not revealed until UXTO is spent
 - Alice only specifies Bob's PK hash
- Miner Cannot change addr_B and steal funds
 - Invalidates Alice's signature

	Input[0]	output[0]	output[1]
Tx 2	TxID1 0 ScriptSig_A	Val: 5 ScriptPK	_B

5

Discussion Session

How to start a startup?

