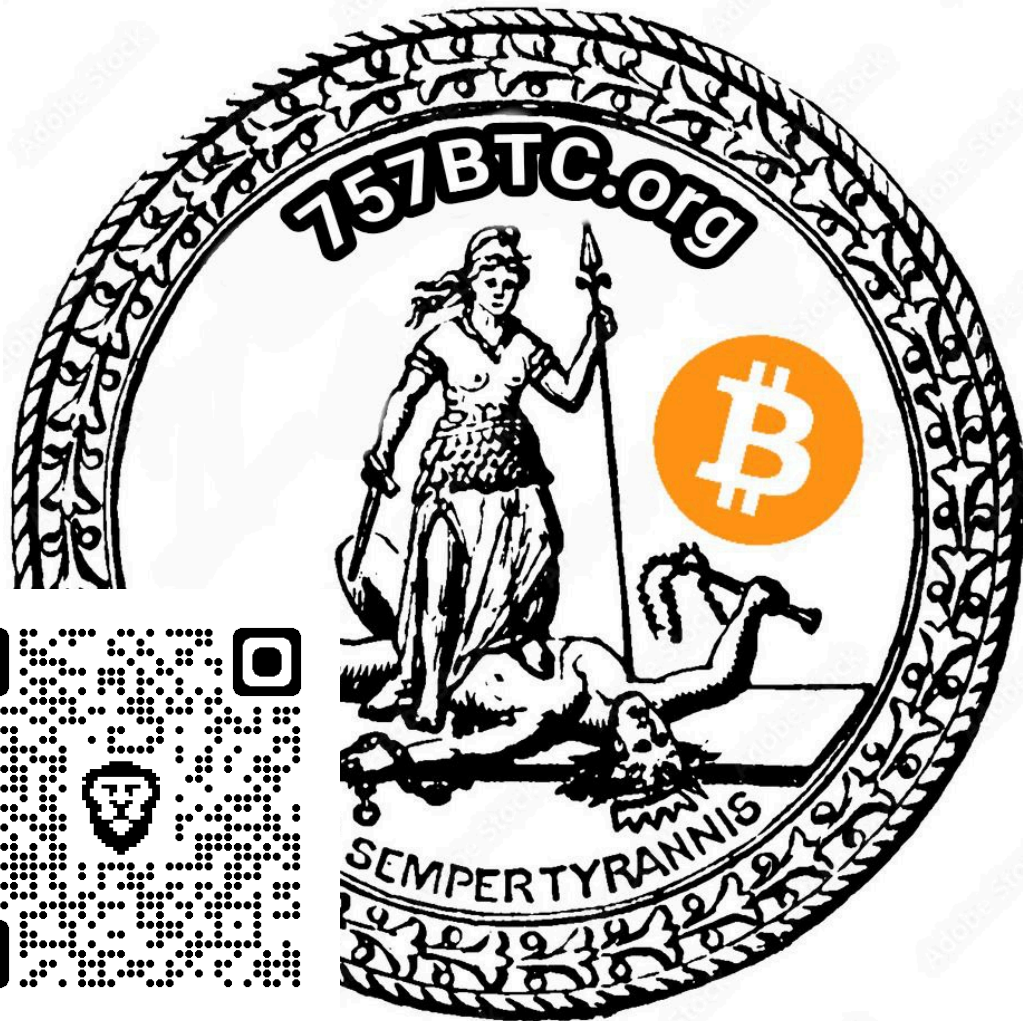
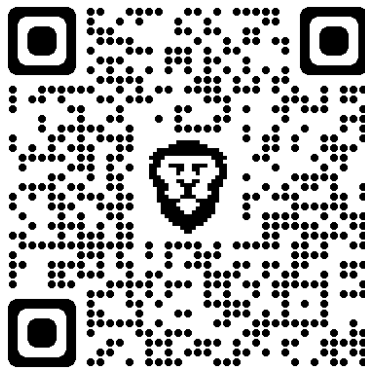


# Bitcoin Layers

757BTC

<https://www.757btc.org/>



# Topics

- Typical tech stack, why layers
- Bitcoin Layer 1 (Onchain)
- Bitcoin Layer 2 (Liquid and Lightning)
- Bitcoin Layer 3 (Cashu and Fedimint)
- How to choose



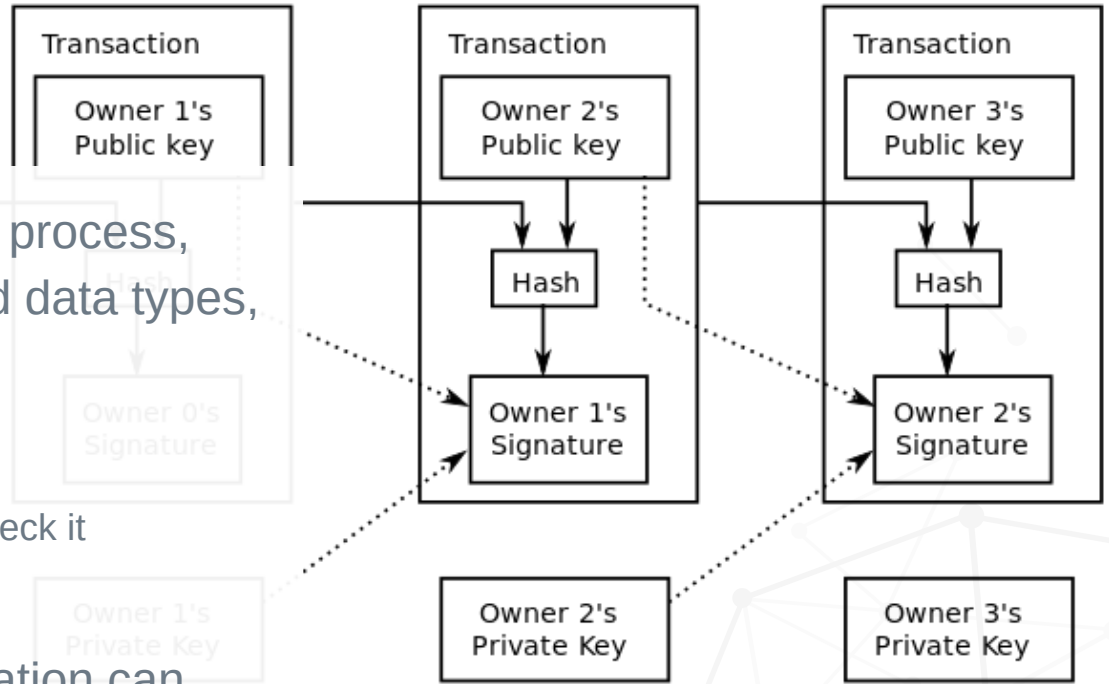
# Bitcoin Layers

- Layers enable segregation of application
  - Allows for multiple teams of developers working on each layer
  - Allows for debugging and system resilience
  - Allows for more tools to be built
- Examples
  - Networking layers
  - Computing system layers



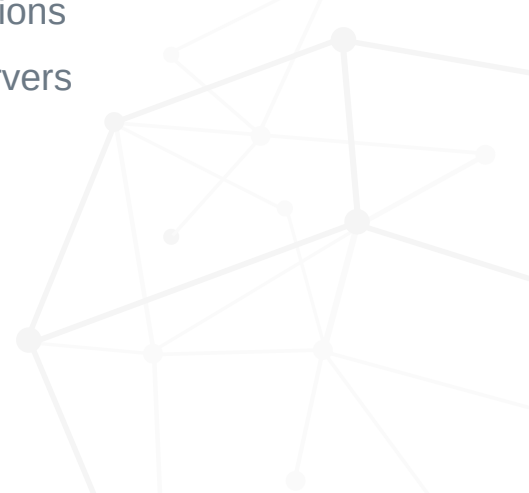
# Bitcoin the protocol

- Set of rules that describe the process, how to interact, message and data types, variables, and incentives
- Open sourced
  - anyone can view the code and check it
  - anyone can build on it
- Built in a way that any application can easily interact with it as long as the specification is met

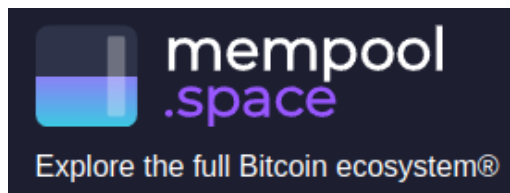


# Bitcoin Layer 1 (Base Layer, On-chain)

- The most secure, decentralized, and self interacting layer
- Base Layer because this should be the anchor of all other layers
- On-chain because this layer is the bitcoin blockchain
  - You can send and receive bitcoin to the blockchain using wallet applications
  - Transactions are broadcasted and blocks are verified with Full Node servers
  - Transactions are stored and managed in Full Nodes' Mempool
  - Bitcoin blocks are created with Miner servers



# Onchain Fee Market



## Block < 823736 >

Hash [000000...3c7dd5e](#)

Timestamp 2023-12-31 10:39:31 (11 weeks ago)

Size 1.74 MB

Weight 3.99 MWU

Health 100%

Fee span 370 - 6,655 sat/vB

Median fee ~400 sat/vB \$23.80

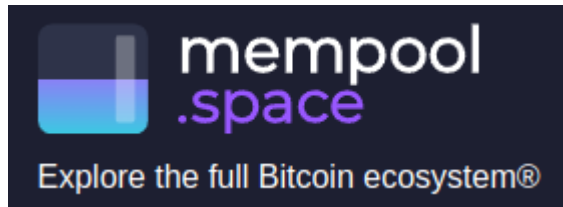
Total fees 4.299 BTC \$182,689

Subsidy + fees 10.549 BTC \$448,295

Miner [AntPool](#)

- When demand is high, onchain fees can be high (fees based on block space)
- Unspent Transactions (UTXO) or Bitcoin address with sats needs to hold large amounts of sats (roughly at least 20,000 sats)

# Transaction Example



## Transaction

7ac57bb43cbd950bbad0edf0dff8e0b387f6ab35bacdebce4265cbe70610cad9

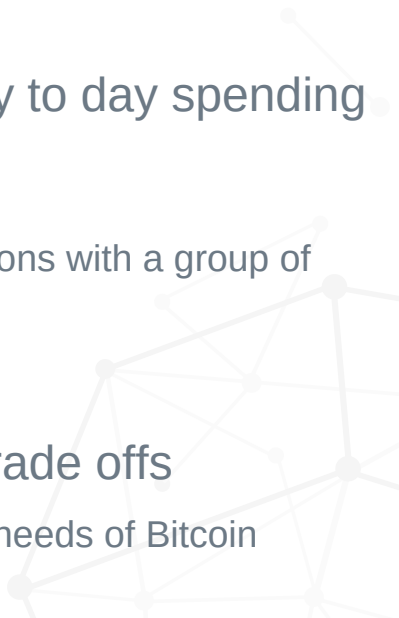
11867 confirmations

Timestamp	2023-12-31 10:39 <i>(3 months ago)</i>	Fee	57,750 sat <b>\$24.54</b>
Features	<b>SegWit</b> <b>Taproot</b> <b>RBF</b>	Fee rate	375 sat/vB
Mining	<b>AntPool</b> <b>Expected in Block</b>	Effective fee rate	380 sat/vB <b>Optimal</b> <a href="#">CPFP ⓘ</a>

## Flow

[Hide diagram](#)

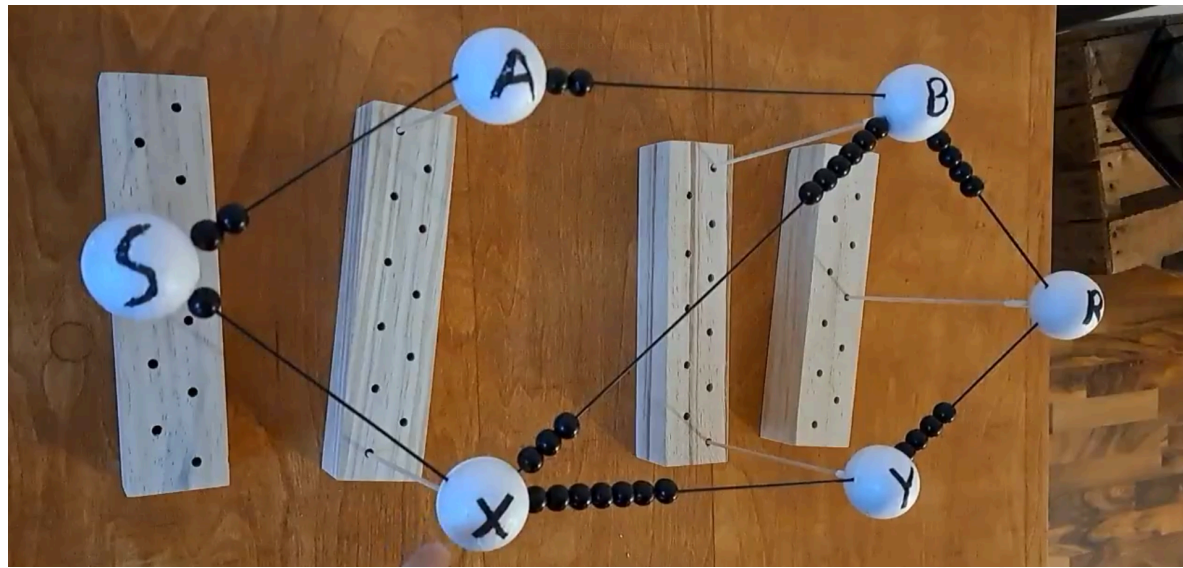
# Bitcoin Layer 2

- Base layer is too slow and too expensive
  - On-chain is great for wealth storage but not so great for day to day spending
  - Shared UTXO concept
    - How can we more efficiently utilize a single UTXO of bitcoin for transactions with a group of people?
    - How can we maintain control to each user (unilateral exit to base layer)
  - You don't get speed and cheap fees for free, there will be trade offs
    - Everyone must choose what risk/reward is best for them based on their needs of Bitcoin
    - Understanding the risks is difficult
- 



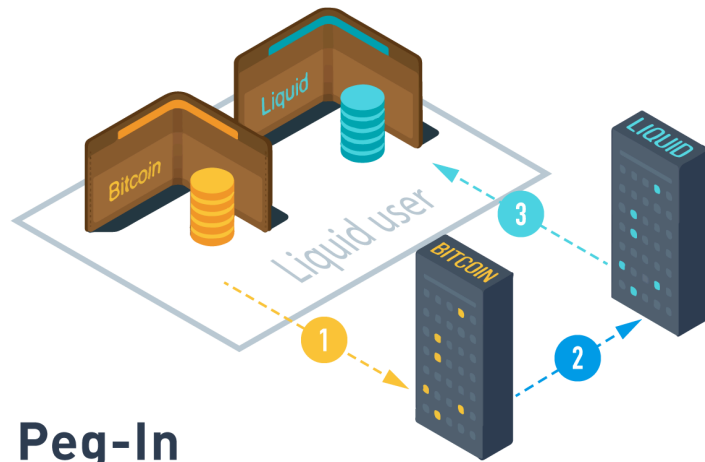
## Lightning Layer 2

- Peer to Peer Channel
- Liquidity (in/outbound)
- Multisig shared UTXO
- Both peers (lightning node server) sign transaction
- every time a transaction occurs both peers update the closing channel transaction (signed and everything) but don't broadcast it until one of the peers wants to close
- closing transaction sends portion of utxo back to each peer based on latest state



# Liquid Layer 2

- Federated system
- Liquid requires blocks be signed by at least 2/3's of all block signers
- Round Robin signing, the rest of signers verify the transaction
- 1 minute block times, Larger block size
- Confidential transactions (not even the signers can see)
- Unilateral exit to on-chain (17 minutes roughly)

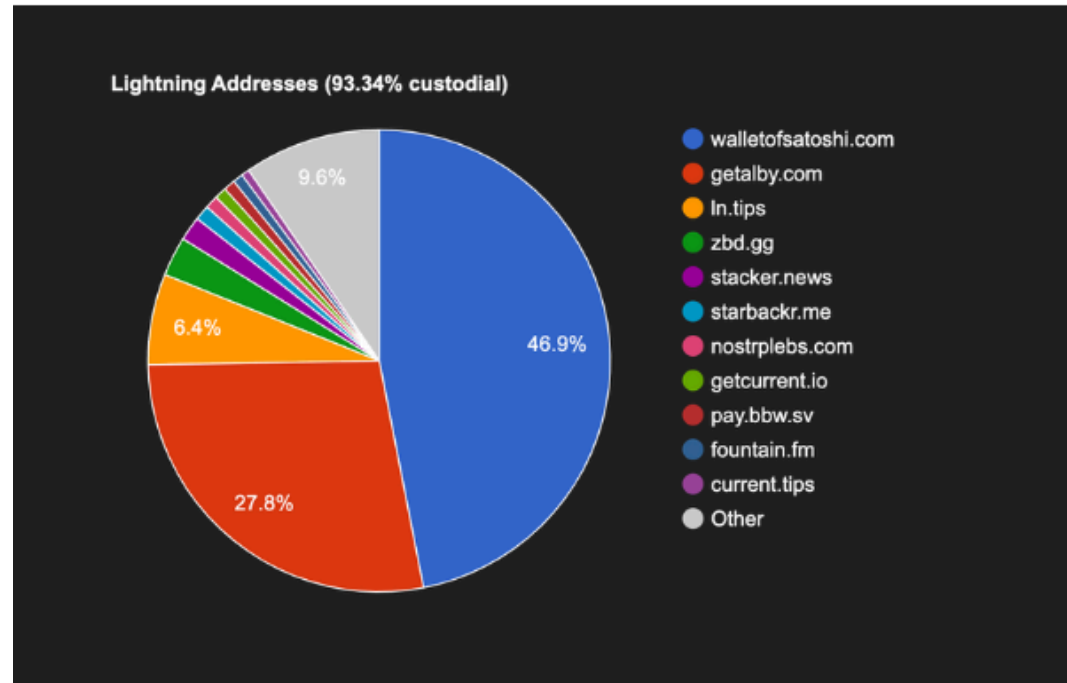


## Peg-In

- 1 Liquid user sends BTC over the Bitcoin Network to peg-in address.
- 2 Liquid user waits for 102 confirmations. Functionaries in Liquid Network now accept this freezing of BTC and allow access to L-BTC.
- 3 Liquid user claims L-BTC and it appears in their Liquid wallet.

# Layer 2 Utilization

- Lightning most utilized
- Podcast 2.0
- Nostr
- P2P payments
- Online Payments
- Rewards and small transactions
- 93.4% custodial....
- Privacy Sucks...

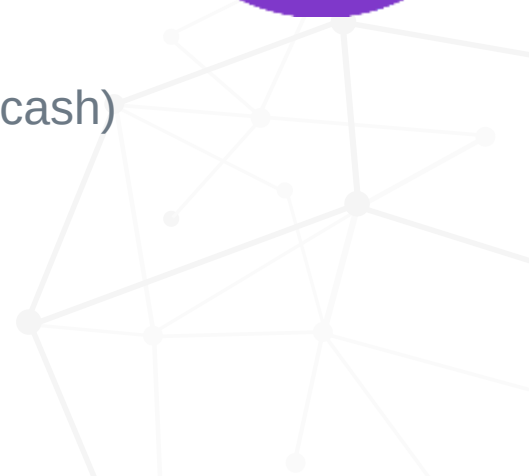


## Layer 3 (Chaumian Ecash)



# Fedimint

- Can users get the custodial experience but with privacy?
- David Chaum created Ecash cryptography in the 80's
- Using the Blinded Signature
- Mints can mint ecash from pegged sats
- Creates digital lightning giftcards that can be subdivided (ecash)
- ecash can be redeemed whenever you want
- ecash can be traded between users anonymously offline



# Cost/Benefit of Bitcoin Custody

- Custodial vs non-Custodial
- KYC and AML
- Privacy Ramifications
- Forward Privacy
- Tips and Tools



# Resources

## Custody wallets Layer 1/2 (centralized)

- Cashapp - <https://cash.app/>
- Strike - <https://strike.me/>

## Layer 1 wallet (self custody)

- Blue wallet (general purpose hot) - <https://bluwallet.io/features/>
- Samurai (privacy focused) - <https://samouraiwallet.com/>

## Layer 2 wallet (self custody)

- Phoenix - <https://phoenix.acinq.co/>
- Breez - <https://breez.technology/>
- Zeus - <https://zeusln.com/>

## Ecash Wallets (private gift cards)

- Enuts - <https://www.enuts.cash/>
- Minibits - <https://www.minibits.cash/>

