

# A Fistful of Bitcoins: Characterizing Payments Among Men with No Names

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# Introduction

- > Online virtual currency
- > Cryptographic protection and P2P protocol
- > Anonymity, Scalable, irrevocable
- > Law-enforcement w.r.t. bitcoin

## In This Paper

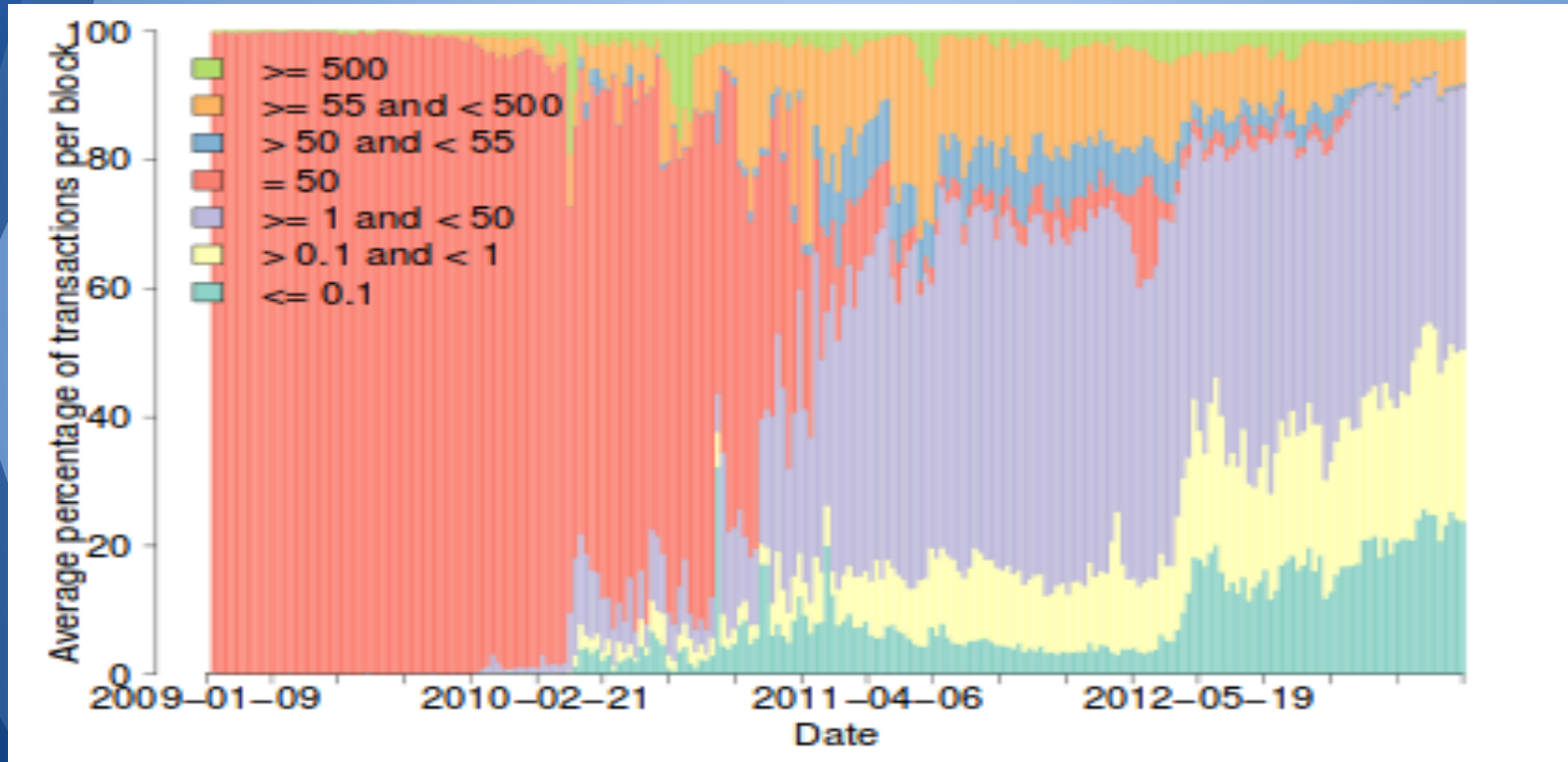
- > Flow of bitcoin, Use of bitcoin, Extent of Traceability
- > Based on Availability Bitcoin block chain
- > Labeling and clustering public keys

# Background

## Bitcoin Protocol

- > Owners are identified by a public key(eg  $PK_a$  ,  $PK_b$ )
- > Sign  $SHA256[ \text{(received bitcoins transaction, } PK_b) ]$  using  $SK_a$
- > blocks and block chain (double spending)

# Transaction Trend with respect to amount (value)





# Data Collection

## Own Transactions

- > 344 transactions with different services  
Mining, Wallets, Exchanges(Mt Gox), Vendors, Gambling(Satoshi Dice), etc.

## Other Transaction Sources

- > [blockchain.info/tags](https://blockchain.info/tags)
- > Collected 5000 tags

# Account Clustering Heuristics

- > Address control and account ownership
- > Transaction graph and public key graph
- > Heuristic-1 and Heuristic-2
- > The Impact of change address
- > Refining Heuristic-2

# Transaction Graph - $G: (V, E)$

V: set of transaction  $\{t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots, t_n\}$

E: set of directed edges  $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$

$e_x = (t_1, t_2) \Rightarrow$  output of  $t_1$  is used in input of  $t_2$

In degree:  $d_{tx}^+(t)$ : the number of inputs for the transaction

Out degree:  $d_{tx}^-(t)$ : the number of outputs for the transaction



# Public key Graph - $G: (V,E)$

V: set of public keys  $\{pk_1, pk_2, pk_3, \dots, pk_n\}$

E: set of directed edges  $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m\}$

$e_x = (pk_1, pk_2) \Rightarrow$  flow of money from  $pk_1$  to  $pk_2$

In count:  $d_{addr}^+(pk)$ : # pk has been output in a transaction

Out count:  $d_{addr}^-(pk)$ : # pk has been input in a transaction

# Heuristic-1

If two(or more) addresses are inputs to the same transaction, they are controlled by the same user.

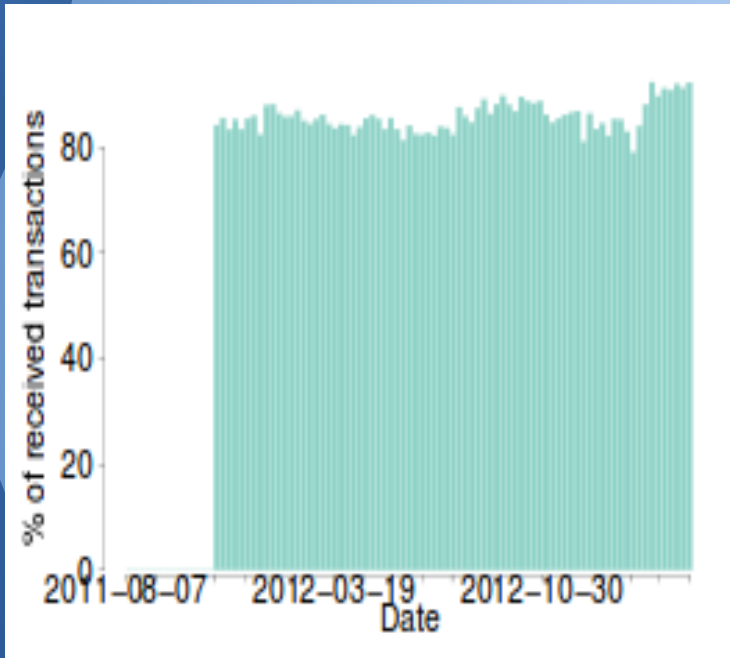
# Heuristic-2

The one time change address is controlled by the same user as the input addresses.

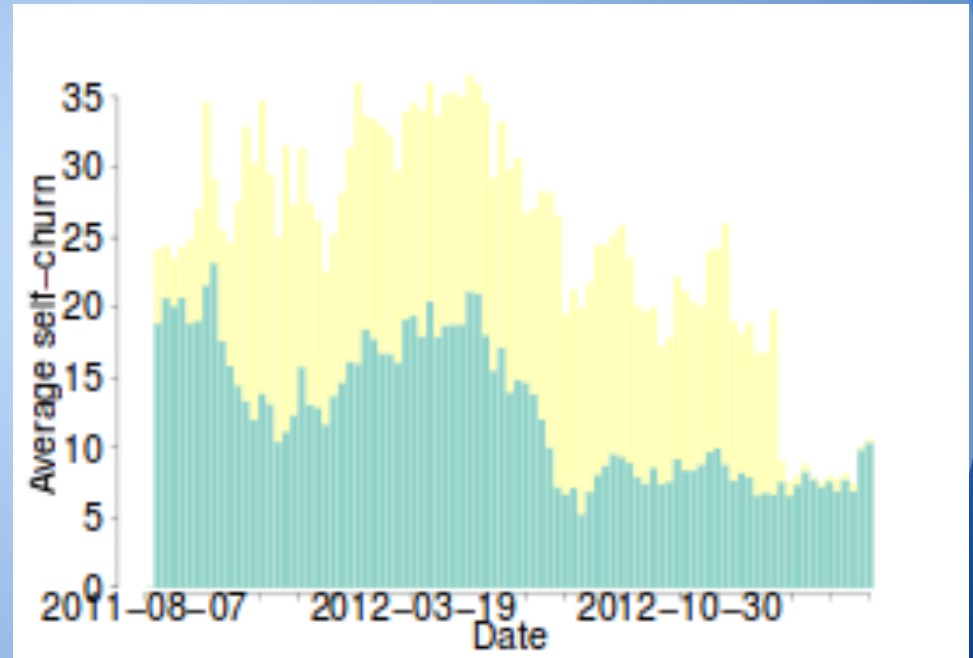
what is change address?

what is one time change address?

# Impact of change addresses

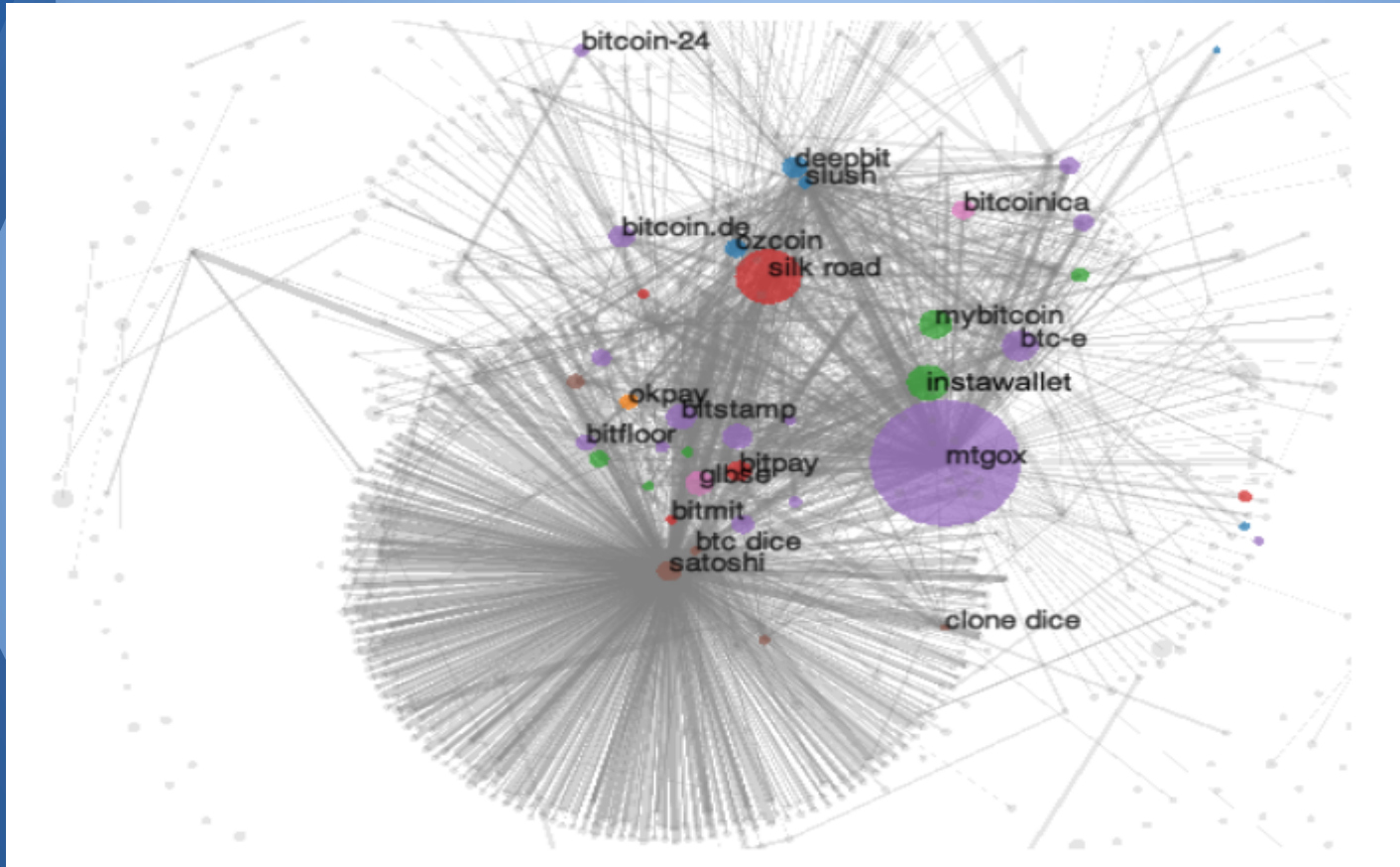


Deepbit

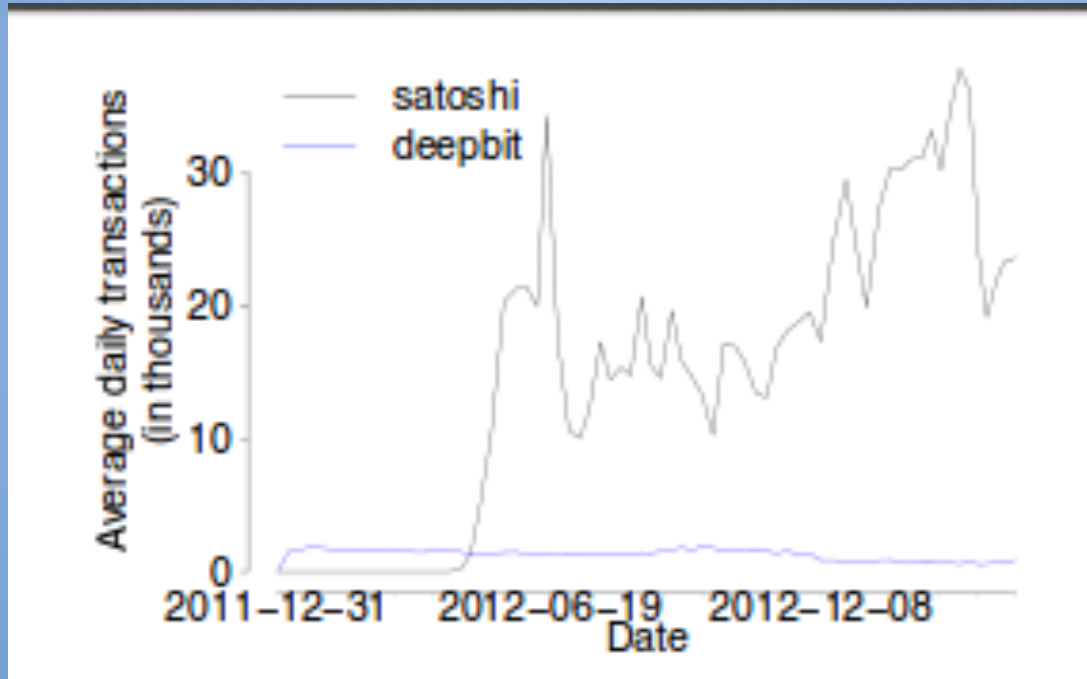


Mt Gox

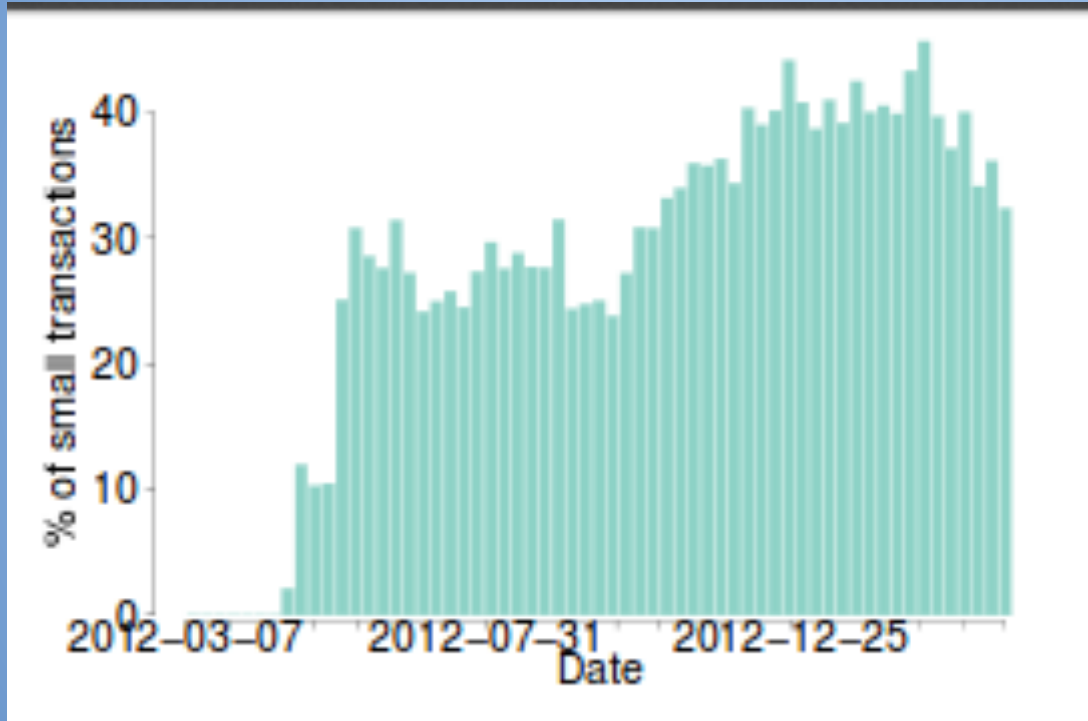
# User Network visualization



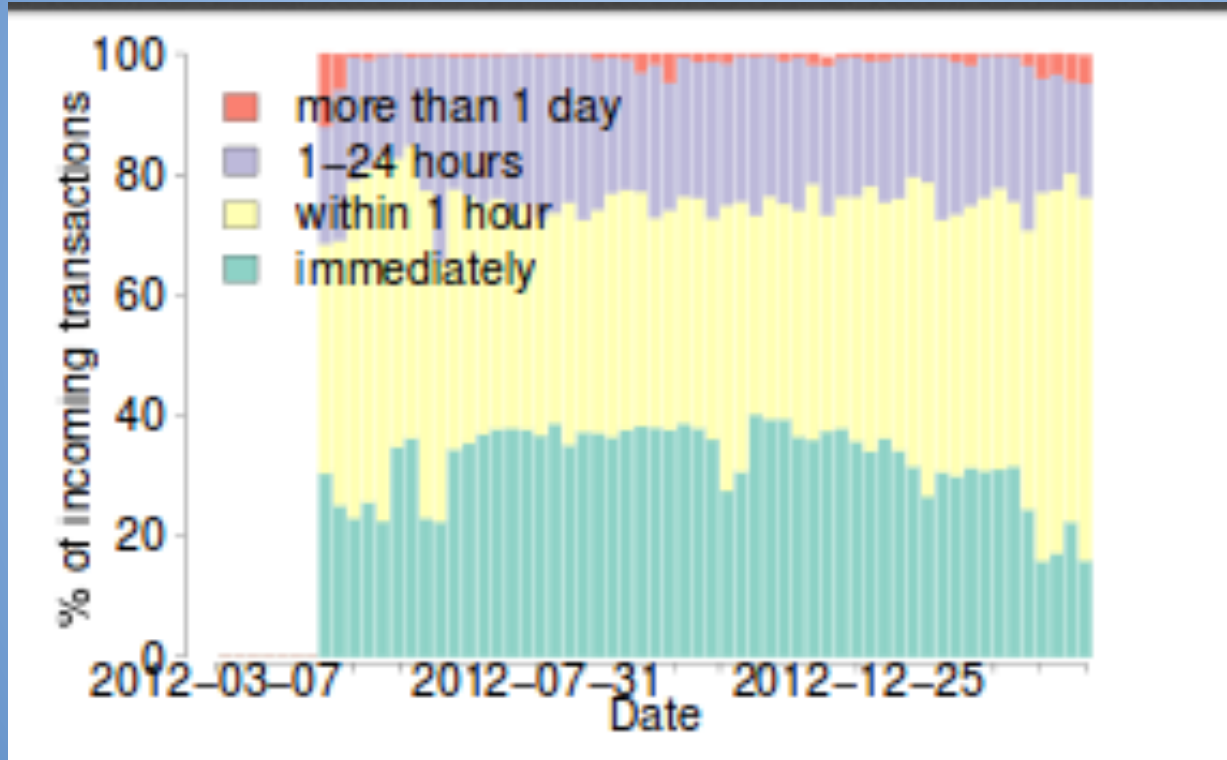
# Effect of popular services (Satoshi Dice)



# Satoshi Dice

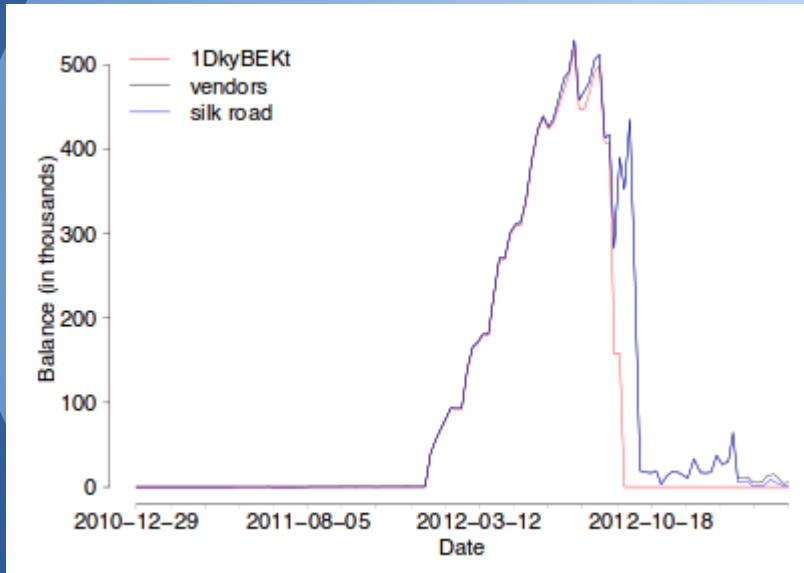


# Satoshi Dice





# Tracking id: 1DkyBEKt



Service	First		Second		Third	
	Peels	BTC	Peels	BTC	Peels	BTC
Bitcoin-24			1	2	3	124
Bitcoin Central					2	2
Bitcoin.de					1	4
Bitmarket					1	1
Bitstamp			5	97	1	1
BTC-e					1	250
CA VirtEx	1	3	1	10	3	22
Mercado Bitcoin					1	9
Mt. Gox	11	492	14	70	5	35
OKPay	2	151			1	125
Instawallet	7	39	5	135	2	43
WalletBit	1	1				
Bitzino					2	1
Seals with Clubs	1	8				
Coinabul			1	29		
Medsforbitcoin	3	10				
Silk Road	4	28			5	102

# Tracking Theft

A: Aggregations

S: Split

F: Folding

P: Pealing

Theft	BTC	Date	Movement	Exchanges?
MyBitcoin	4019	Jun 2011	A/P/S	Yes
Linode	46,648	Mar 2012	A/P/F	Yes
Betcoin	3171	Mar 2012	F/A/P	Yes
Bitcoinica	18,547	May 2012	P/A	Yes
Bitcoinica	40,000	Jul 2012	P/A/S	Yes
Bitfloor	24,078	Sep 2012	P/A/P	Yes
Trojan	3257	Oct 2012	F/A	No

# Conclusion

- > Developed clustering heuristics and  
Analysed the currency flow
- > Analysing the gap between actual and  
potential anonymity

**Thanks...**