## BitML $^{x}$

## Cross-chain Smart Contracts for Bitcoin-style Cryptocurrencies

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { FCS } 2023 \\
& \text { July } 9,2023
\end{aligned}
$$

## Introduction

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- Smart contracts: programs running on blockchains, moving cryptocurrencies.
- Not all blockchains have built-in support for smart contracts.
- Bitcoin-style cryptocurrencies have limited scripting capabilities.
- BitML: high-level language for contracts on Bitcoin.
- BitML ${ }^{x}$ : cross-blockchain, synchronous, BitML.


## Alice and Bob want to swap coins



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$\{B:!1 / \mathbb{D} \mid B:$ secret $b\} S_{\text {wap }}$

## BitML example




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Swap ${ }^{\text {B }}=$ Exchange $^{\text {B }}+$ Refund $^{\text {B }}$

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\text { Swap }{ }^{\underline{B}}=\text { Exchange }^{\text {B }}+\text { Refund }^{\text {B }}
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\text { Exchange }{ }^{B}=\text { reveal } a \cdot \text { withdraw } B
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Exchange ${ }^{\text {B }}=$ reveal $a$. withdraw $B$

Refund ${ }^{\stackrel{B}{B}}=$ after $t:$ withdraw $A$

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\text { Refund }{ }^{\stackrel{B}{3}}=\text { after } t: \text { withdraw } A
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$$
\text { Swap }{ }^{" M}=\text { reveal } b \cdot \text { withdraw } A
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+ \text { after } t: \text { withdraw } B
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## Syntax trees

## Alice

## Bob



## Syntax trees

Alice

- Here is $a$.



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- Thanks!




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## Example in BitML ${ }^{x}$

Read the bibliography on sound cryptographic protocol designs.

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& \{A:!(1 \ddot{B}, 0 \ddot{N}) \mid B:!(0 \text { B }, 1 \mathbb{Z})\} \text { Swap }^{x} \\
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& (0 \mathrm{~B}, 1 \mathrm{~B}) \rightarrow A \text {, }
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Exchange ${ }^{x}=$ withdraw $($
$(0 \mathrm{~B}, 1 \mathrm{~B}) \rightarrow A$,
$(1 \ddot{B}, 0$ D̈ $) \rightarrow B$
)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Refund }{ }^{\times}=\text {withdraw( } \\
& (1 \mathrm{~B}, ~ 0 \text { D }) \rightarrow A \text {, } \\
& (0 \text { B }, 1 \text { D }) \rightarrow B \\
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& \text { Swap }{ }^{B M} \xrightarrow{\text { BitML compiler }} \overrightarrow{T_{\mathrm{B}}} \\
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- Synchronicity: every time a choice is taken on one side, it's replicated on the other.


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- Synchronicity is hard on the general case:

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- Fairness: malicious users cannot harm honest users.


## Example compilation

$\{A:!1$ 苟
$\mid A:$ secret $a$
$\mid B:$ secret $b$
$\} S_{w a p_{B}^{x}}^{x}$
\{ $B:!1$ "
| A: secret a
| $B$ : secret $b$
\} Swap ${ }_{\text {D }}^{x}$

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\{ $B:!10$
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## Collaterals

- How can we "punish" asynchronous behavior?


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- How can we "punish" asynchronous behavior?
- Make them pay! But, how much?
- Everyone locks in an extra collateral deposit c:

$$
c=b \times(n-2)
$$

where $b$ is the contract balance, an $n$ is the number of participants.

## Correctness

## Theorem (Compiler correctness, informal)

Each strategy of an honest user $A$ on a BitML ${ }^{x}$ contract $C$ translates into a strategy on the concurrently executing compiled BitML contracts $C_{B}^{B} \mid C_{D}$ that allows $A$ to extract at least as many assets from $C_{B}^{B} \mid C_{D}$ as from C" with the original strategy.

## Thanks!

- BitML ${ }^{x}$ allows you to model cross-blockchain smart contracts.
- It's compiled to concurrently executing BitML contracts.
- Security by mechanisms of timed commitments and punishments
- Work in Progress:
- Proving BitML ${ }^{x}$ correctness.
- Implementing compiler in

Download short paper, slides and (soon) compiler: Haskell.

## Bonus: standard atomic swaps

