



Timechain

A Time Synchronization Protocol
based on Distributed Network

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Time. Why it matters?



- ▶ TLS Certificates
 - ▶ 6.75% Chrome users have error >24 hours
- ▶ Authentication
- ▶ Bitcoin

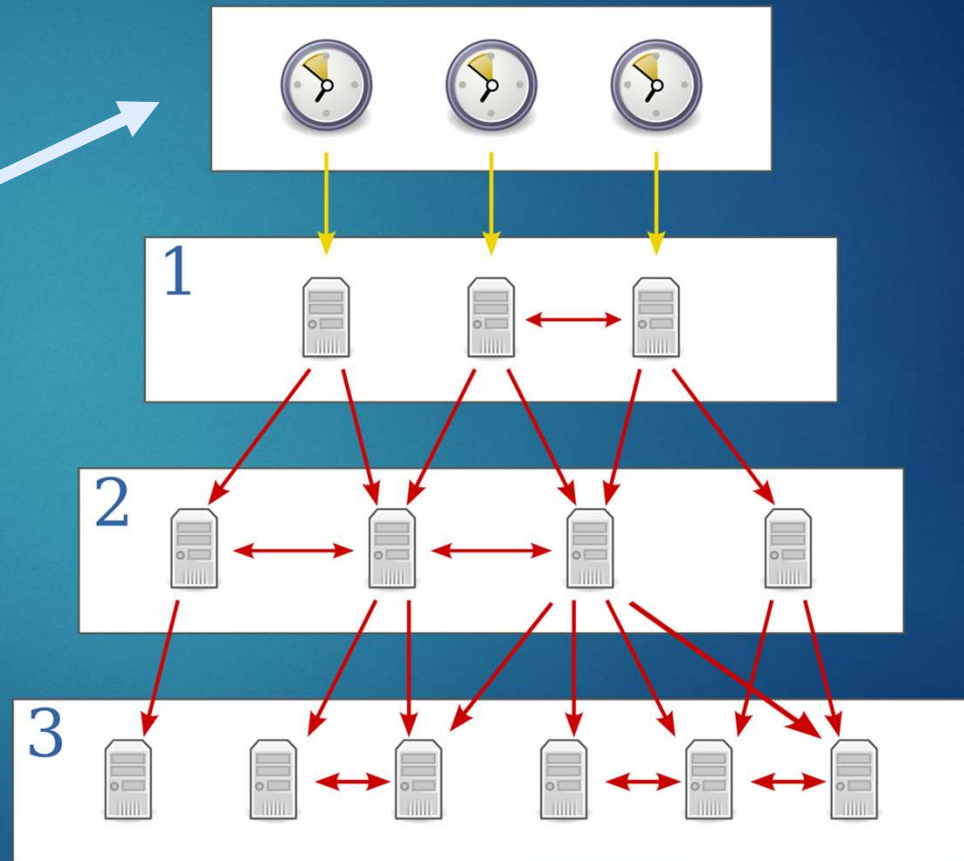
Network Time Protocol



- ▶ Developed in 1980s
- ▶ NTPv4
- ▶ UDP Port 123
- ▶ Maintained by Network Time Foundation

How NTP works?

Stratum 0 High-precision devices



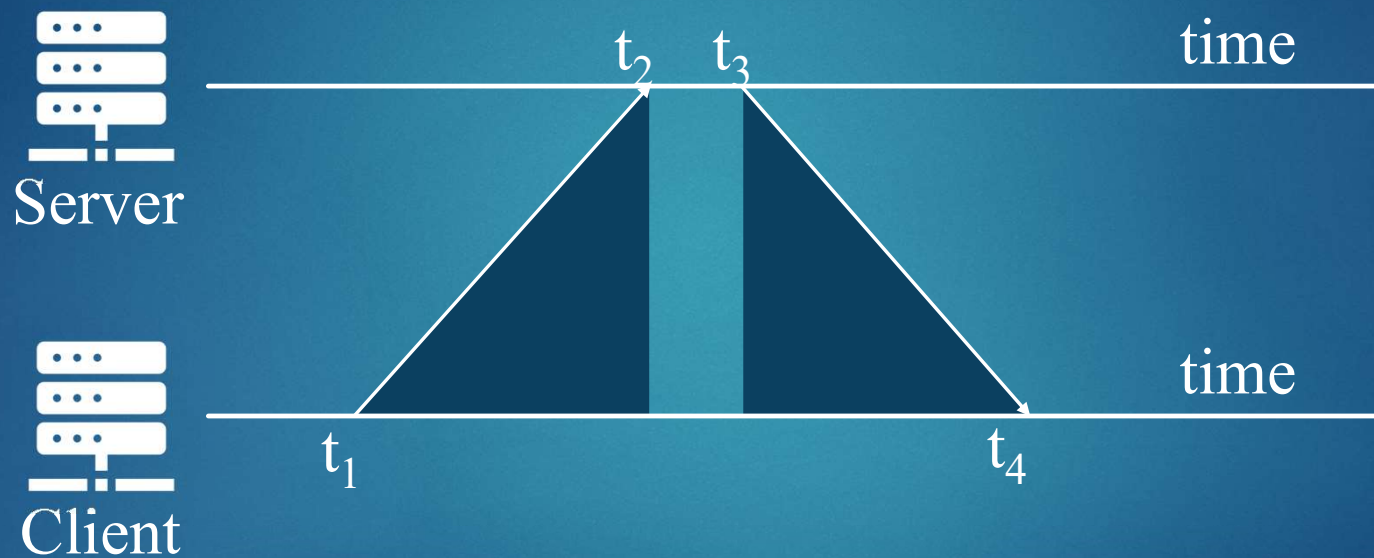
Benjamin D. Esham [Public domain],
via Wikimedia Commons

How NTP works?

0	1	4	7	15	23	31
LI	VN	Mode	Stratum		Poll	Precision
Root Delay						
Root Dispersion						
Reference Identifier						
Reference Timestamp (64)						
Origin Timestamp (64)						
Receive Timestamp (64)						
Transmit Timestamp (64)						

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/about/press/internet-protocol-journal/back-issues/table-contents-58/154-ntp.html>

How NTP works?

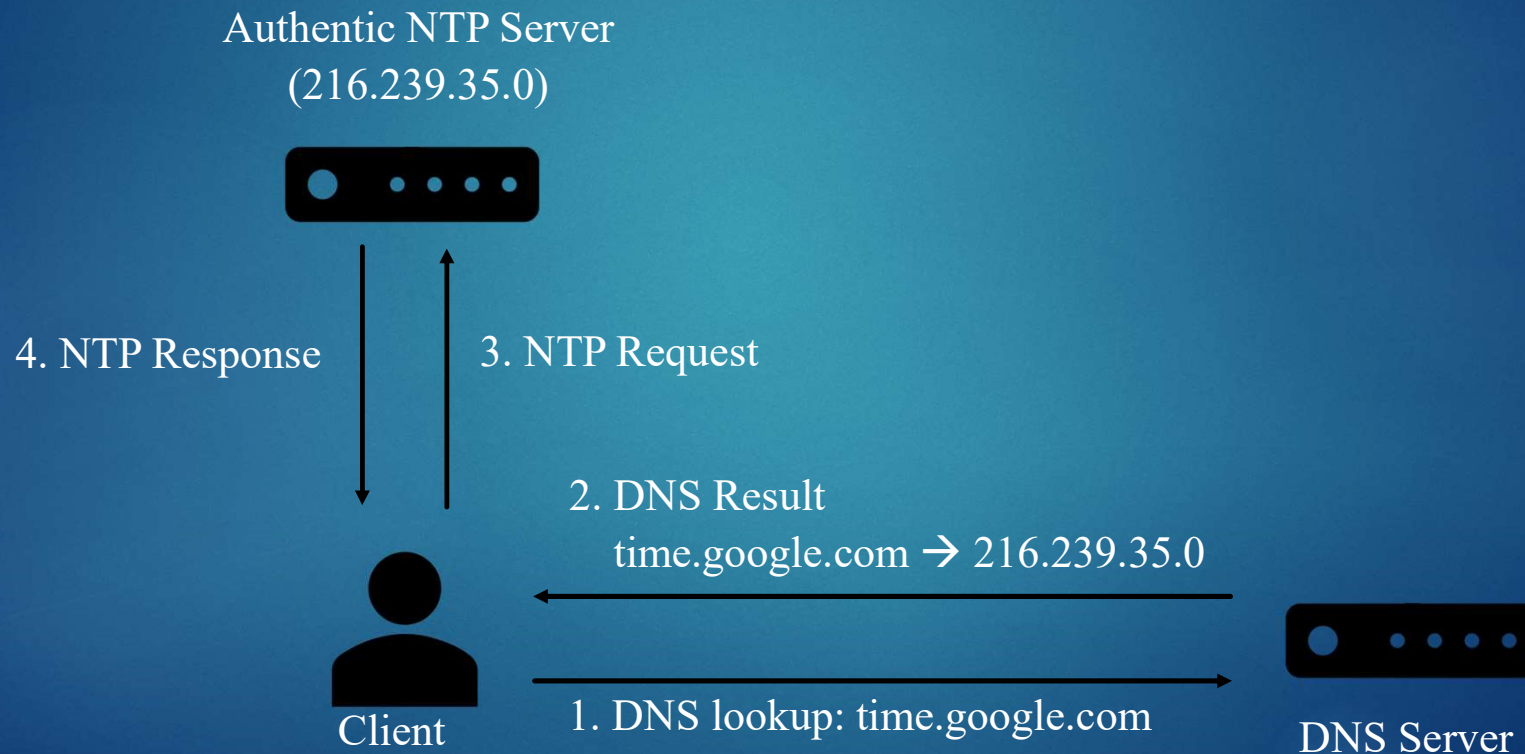


$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} [(t_2 - t_1) + (t_3 - t_4)]$$

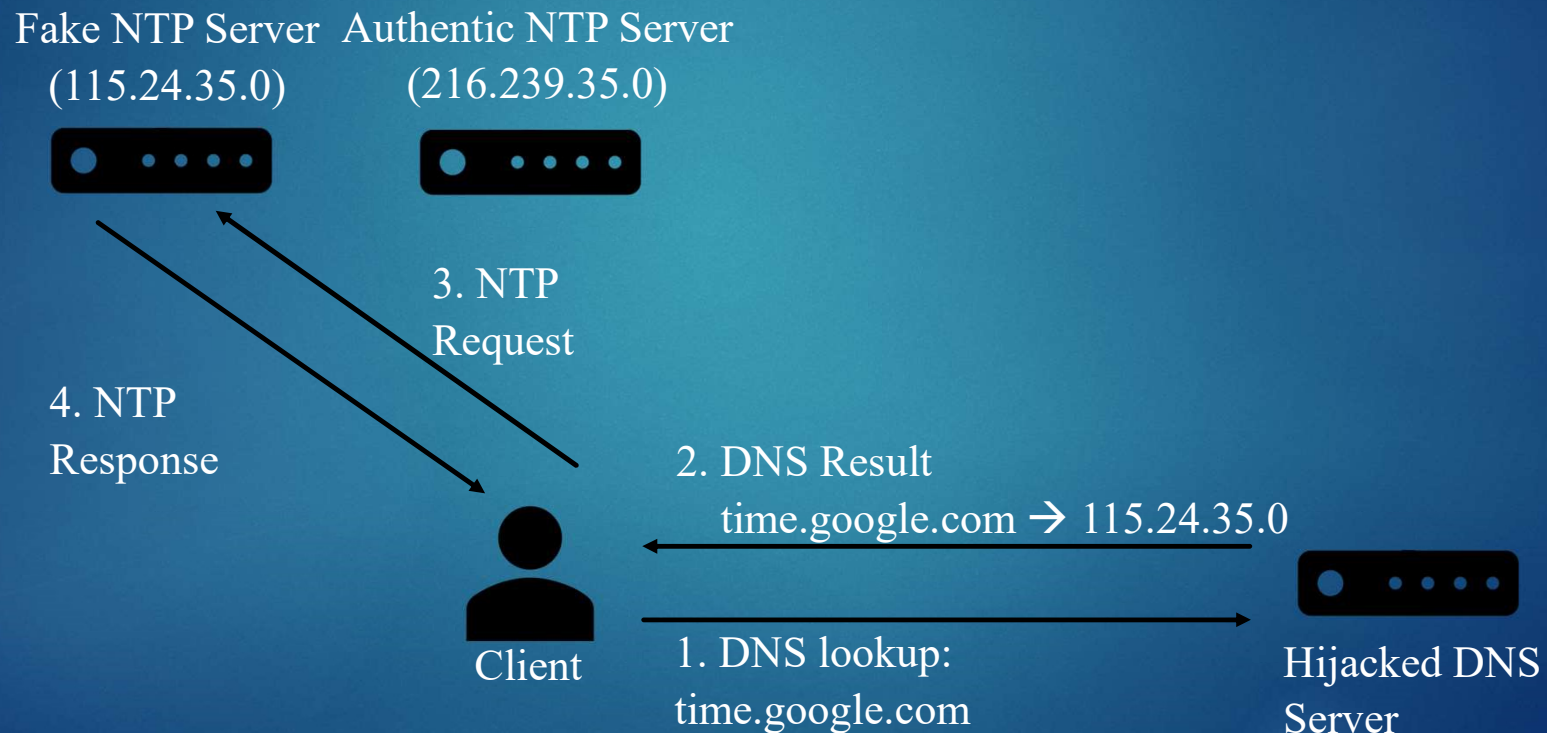
Man-in-the-middle Attacks

- ▶ Support symmetric and asymmetric authentication
- ▶ Asymmetric authentication
 - ▶ Autokey protocol: NTPv4
- ▶ On-path Attacks

Man-in-the-middle Attacks



Man-in-the-middle Attacks



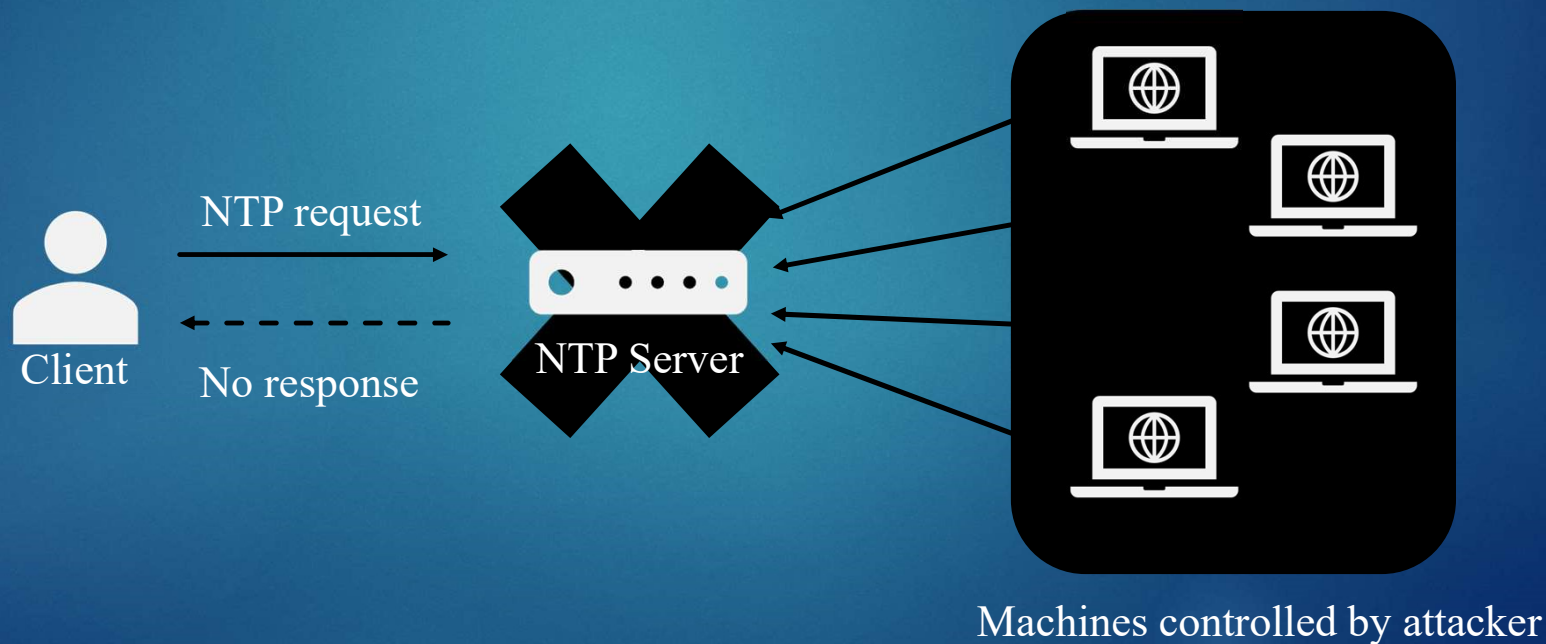
Guarding against wrong time

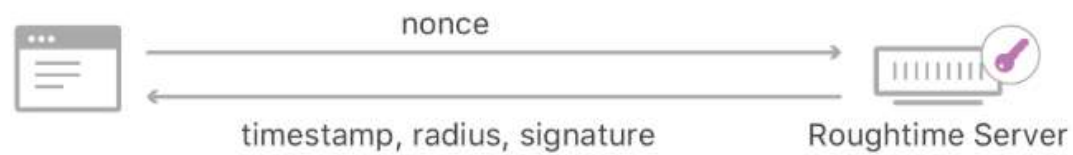
- ▶ 125 ms

- ▶ 1000 seconds


Single point of failure

► Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack



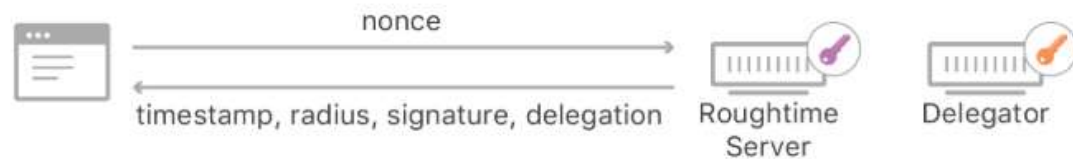


signature = Sign (nonce, timestamp, radius)

Sign means sign with 



Simplified Roughtime (without delegation)



signature = Sign (nonce, timestamp, radius)

delegation = Sign (public key, max, min)

Sign means sign with 

Sign means sign with 



Roughtime with delegation

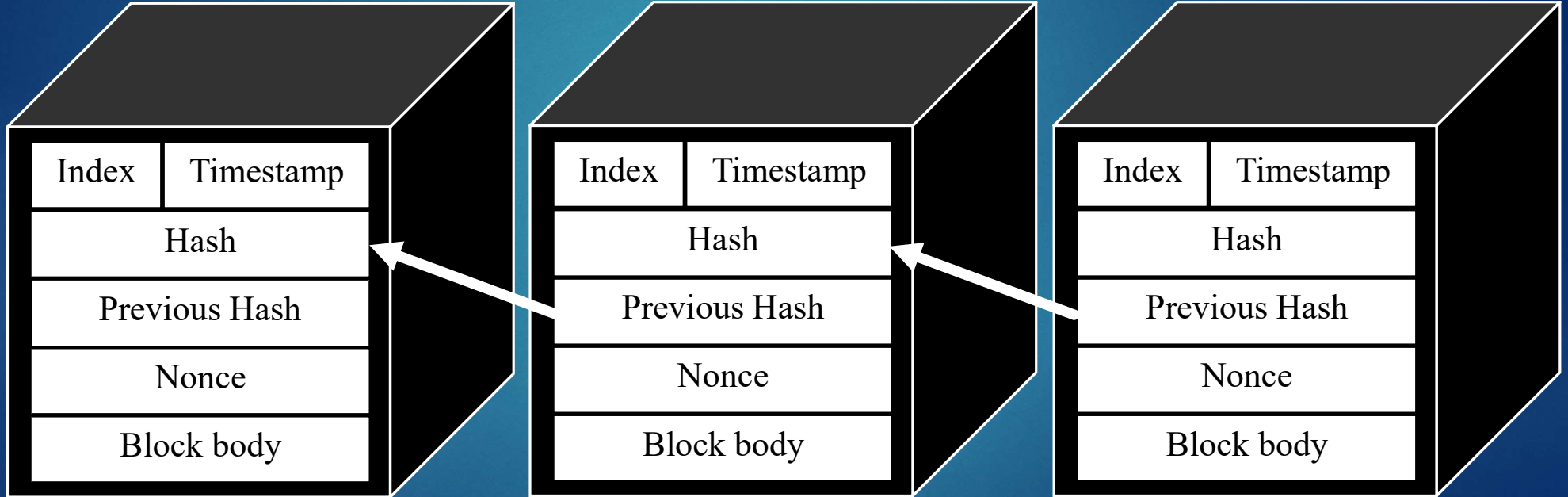
<https://blog.cloudflare.com/roughtime/>

Blockchain



- ▶ Decentralized, distributed public ledger
- ▶ Appending data
- ▶ Verifying data
- ▶ Each block are built on top of other blocks

A block



Consensus Algorithm

► Proof of Work (PoW)

	Nonce	Hash
Block content	0001	888B19A43B151683C87895F6211D9F8640F97BDC8EF.....
	0002	4FAC6DBE26E823ED6EDF999C63FAB3507119CF3CB.....
	0003	446E21F212AB200933C4C9A0802E1FF0C410BBD75F.....
	
	1234	03AC674216F3E15C761EE1A5E255F067953623C8B38.....

How it works

- ▶ Each node prepare its own block
- ▶ Each node works on PoW
- ▶ The node broadcast the block to all nodes reachable
- ▶ Nodes that receives a block verify the PoW result and its data (if necessary)
- ▶ Block accepted: appends to its chain

Timechain

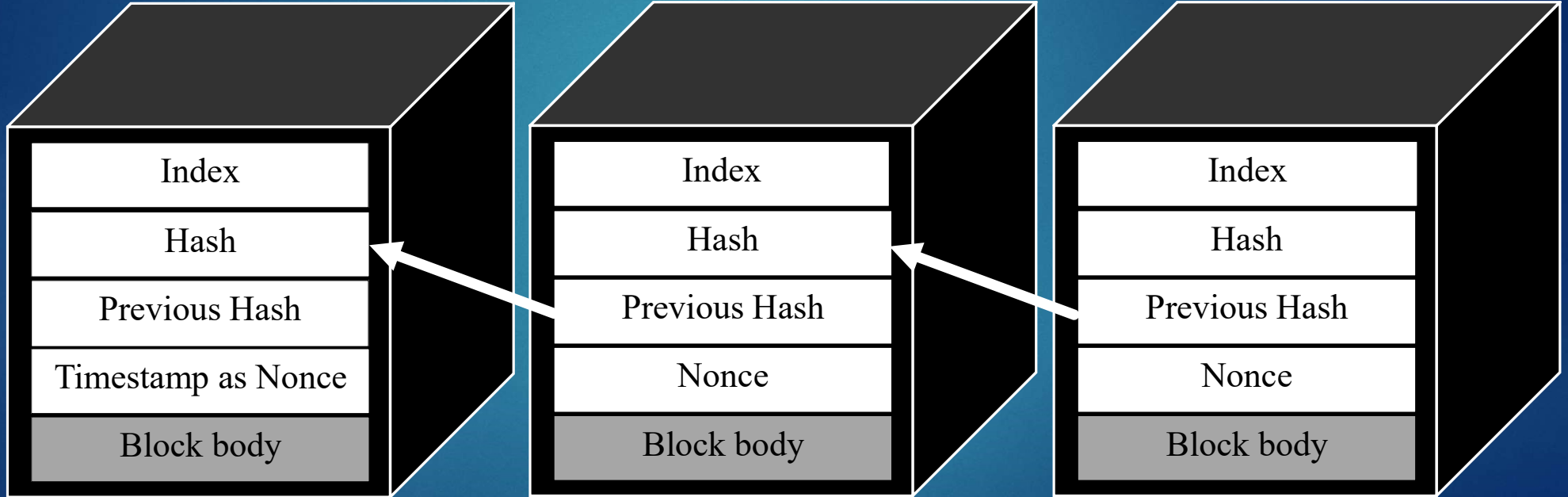
- ▶ Chain is immutable
- ▶ Distributed manner

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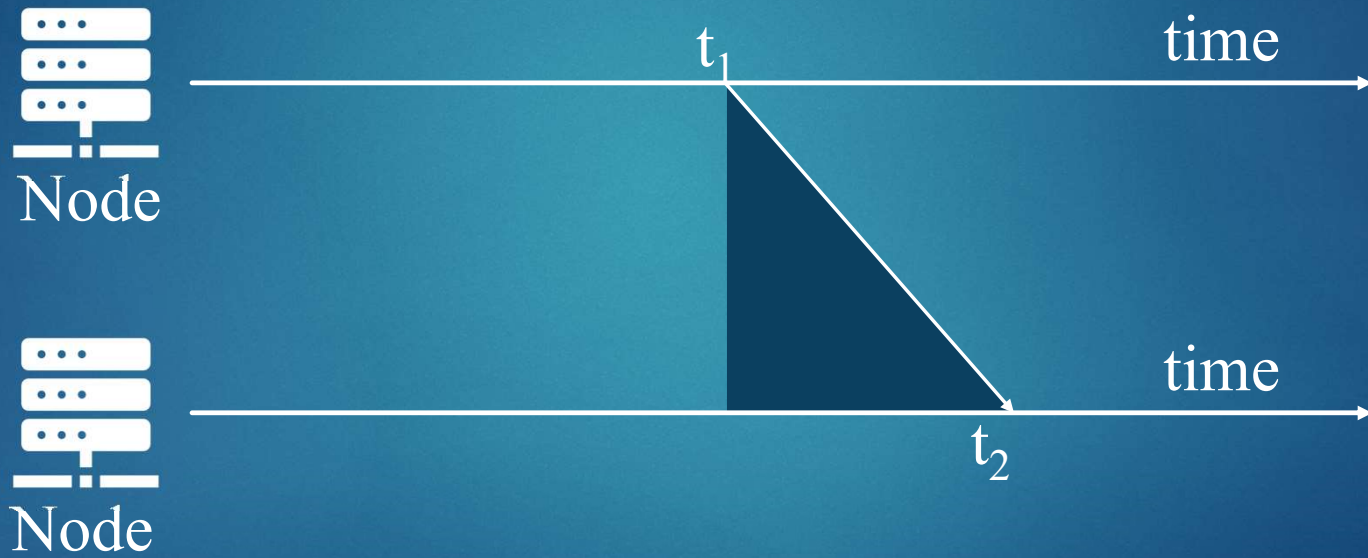
Timechain block



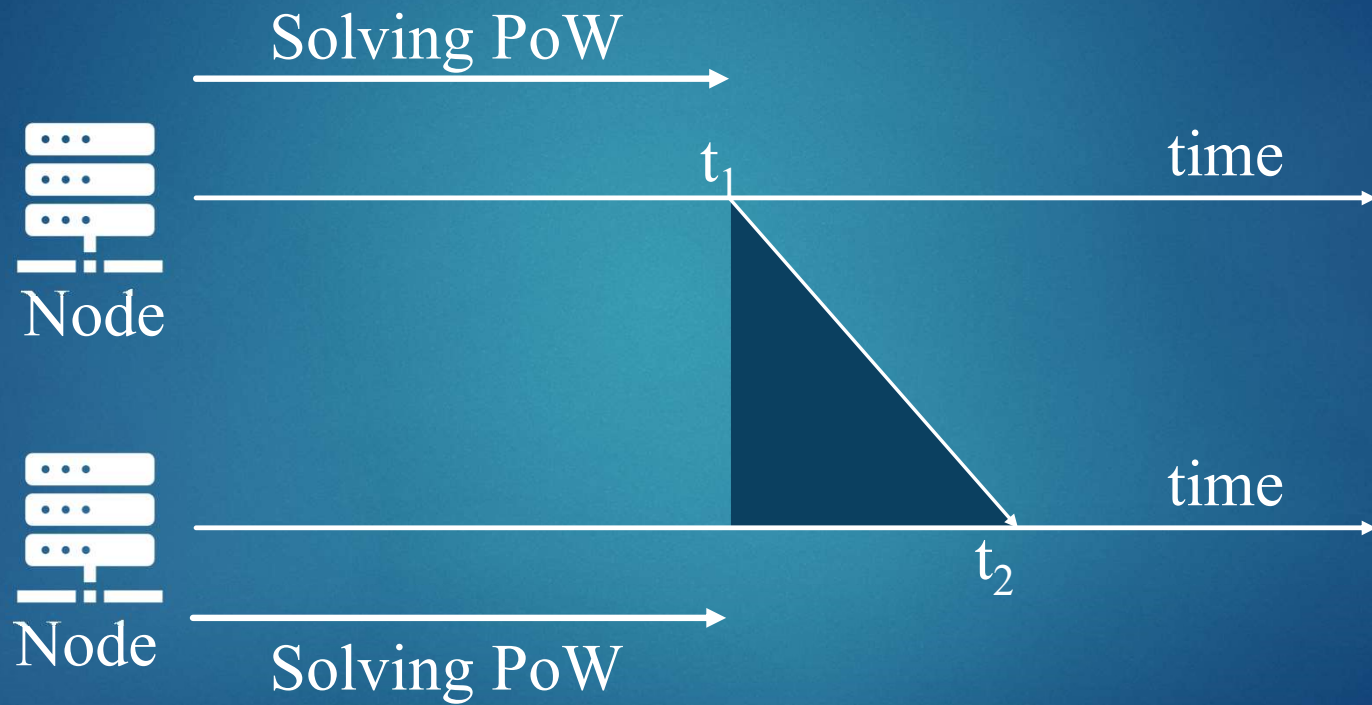
Timechain block

	Timestamp	Hash
Block content	13:24:01.89392 24/12/2018	888B19A43B151683C87895F6211D.....
	13:24:01.89393 24/12/2018	4FAC6DBE26E823ED6EDF999C63.....
	13:24:01.89394 24/12/2018	446E21F212AB200933C4C9A0802.....
	
	13:24:05.29348 24/12/2018	03AC674216F3E15C761EE1A5E25.....

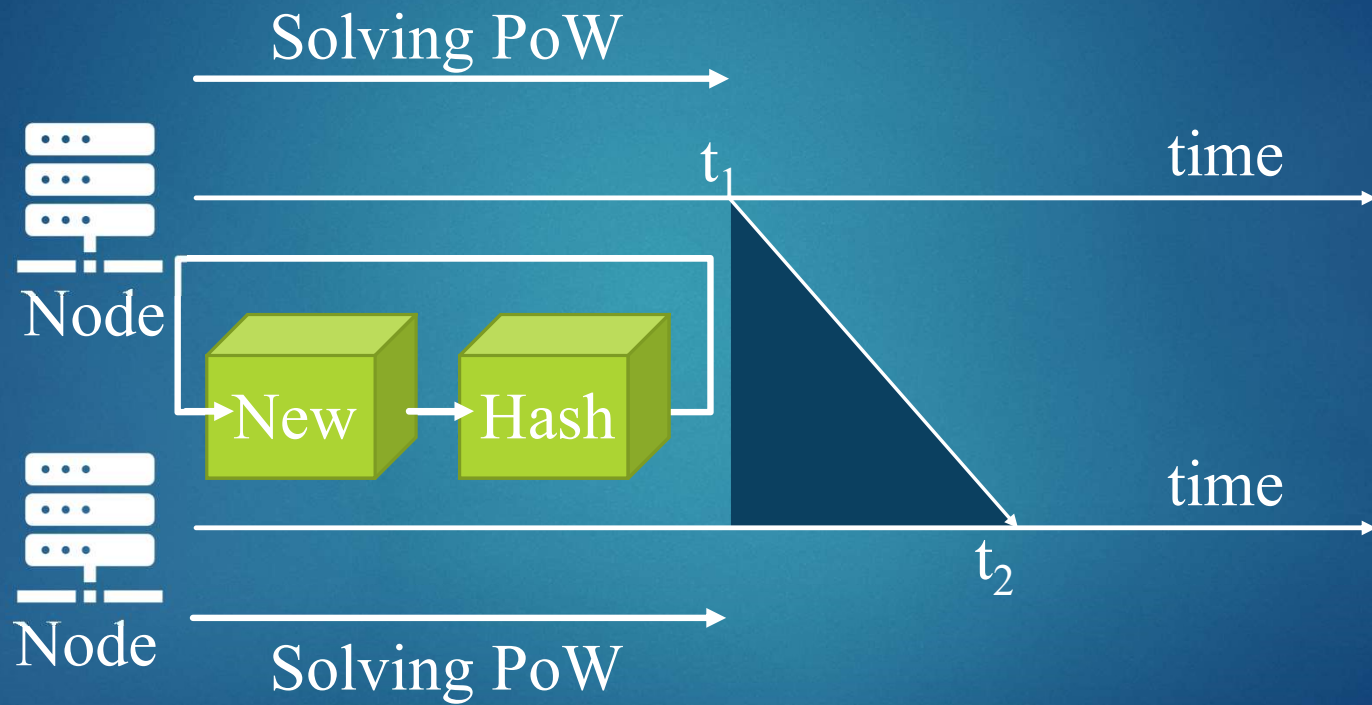
Consensus



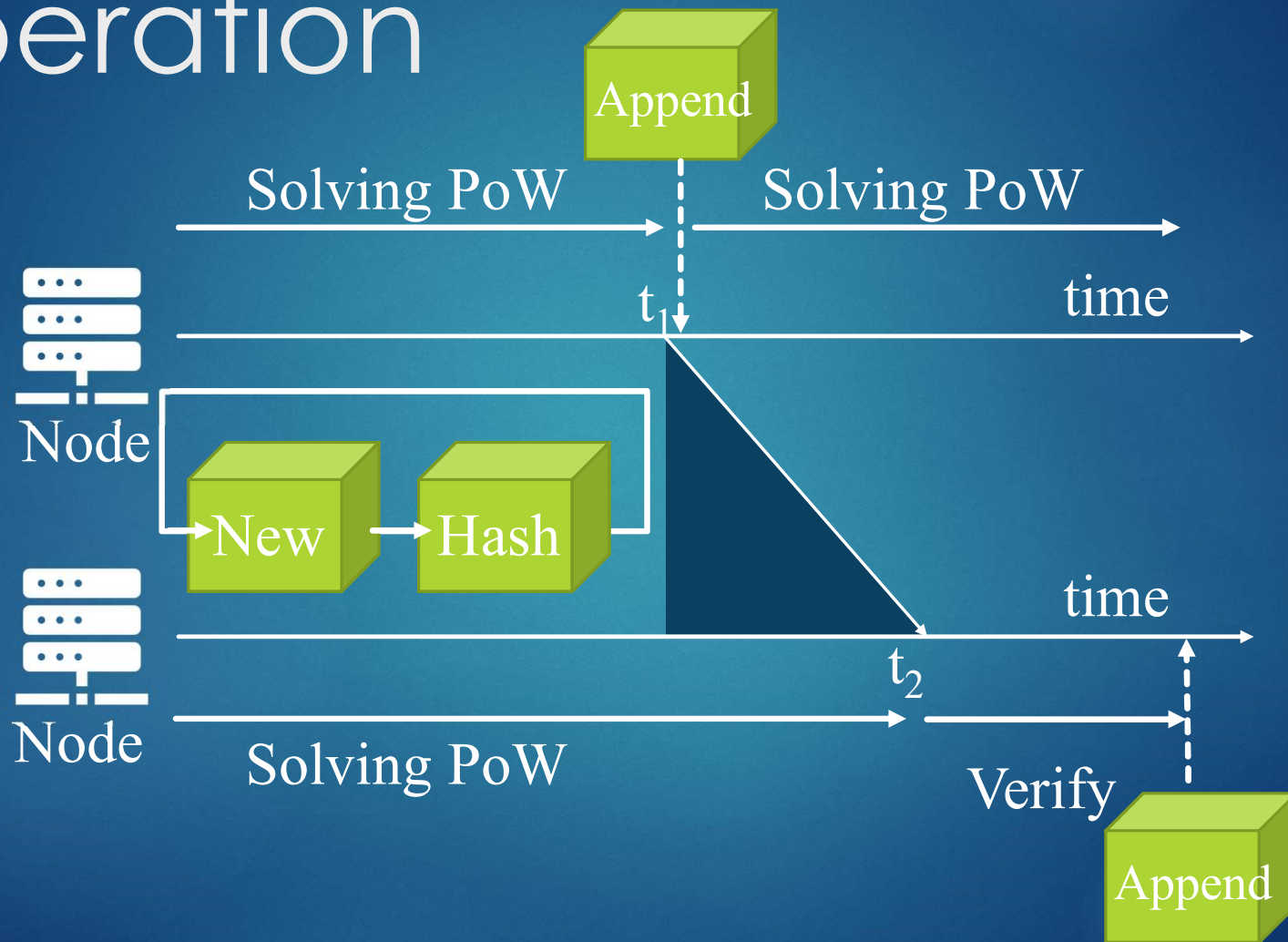
Operation



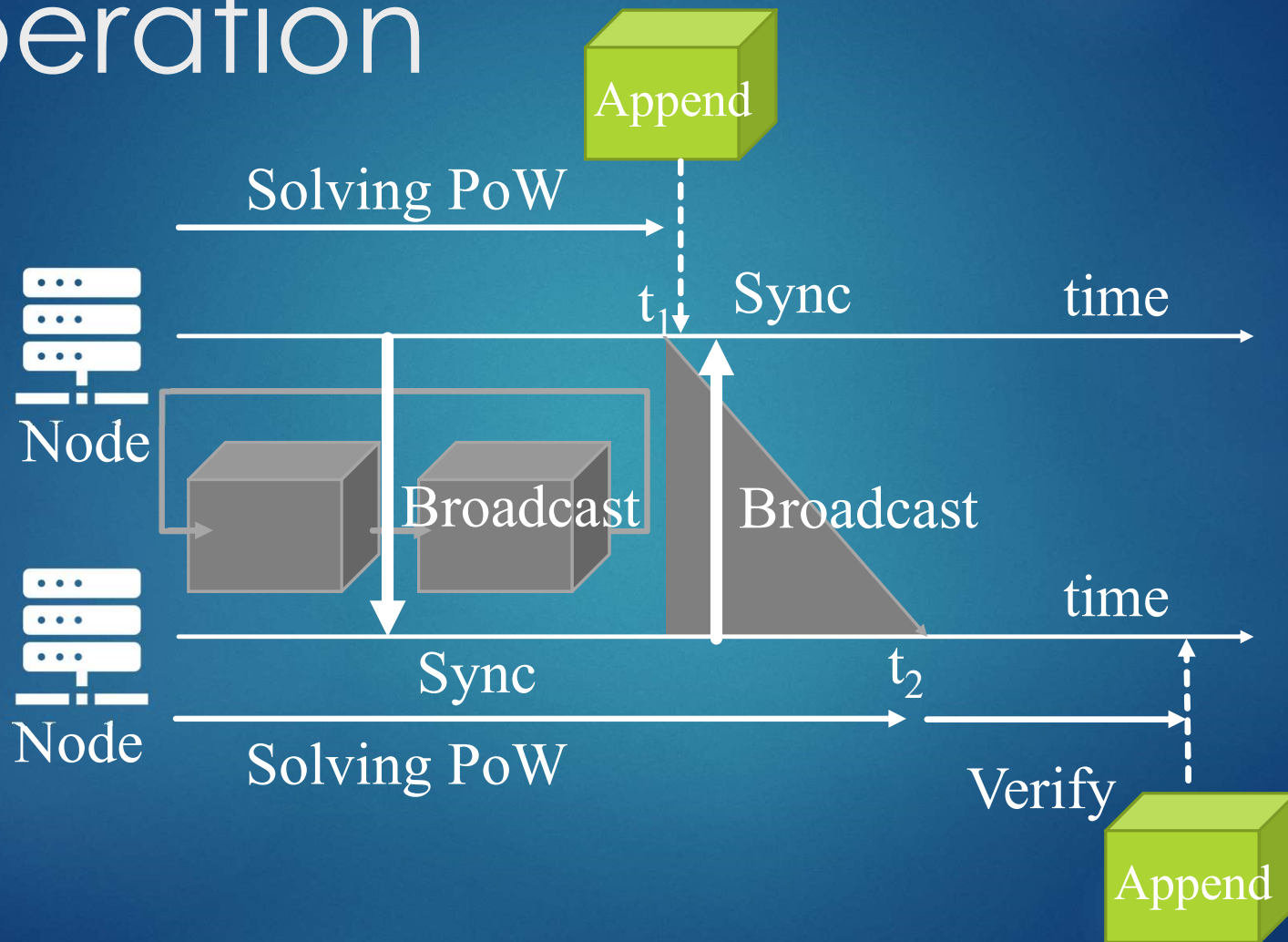
Operation



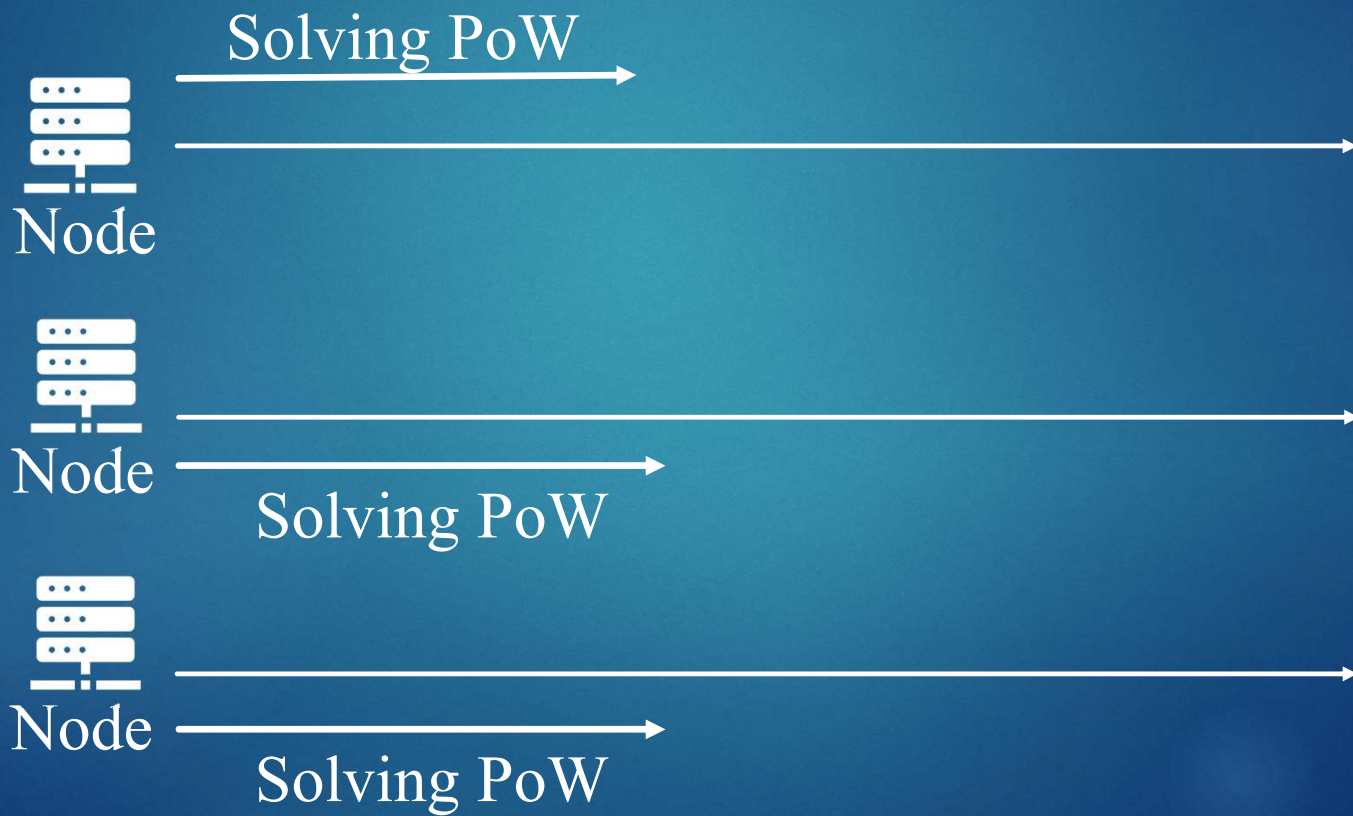
Operation



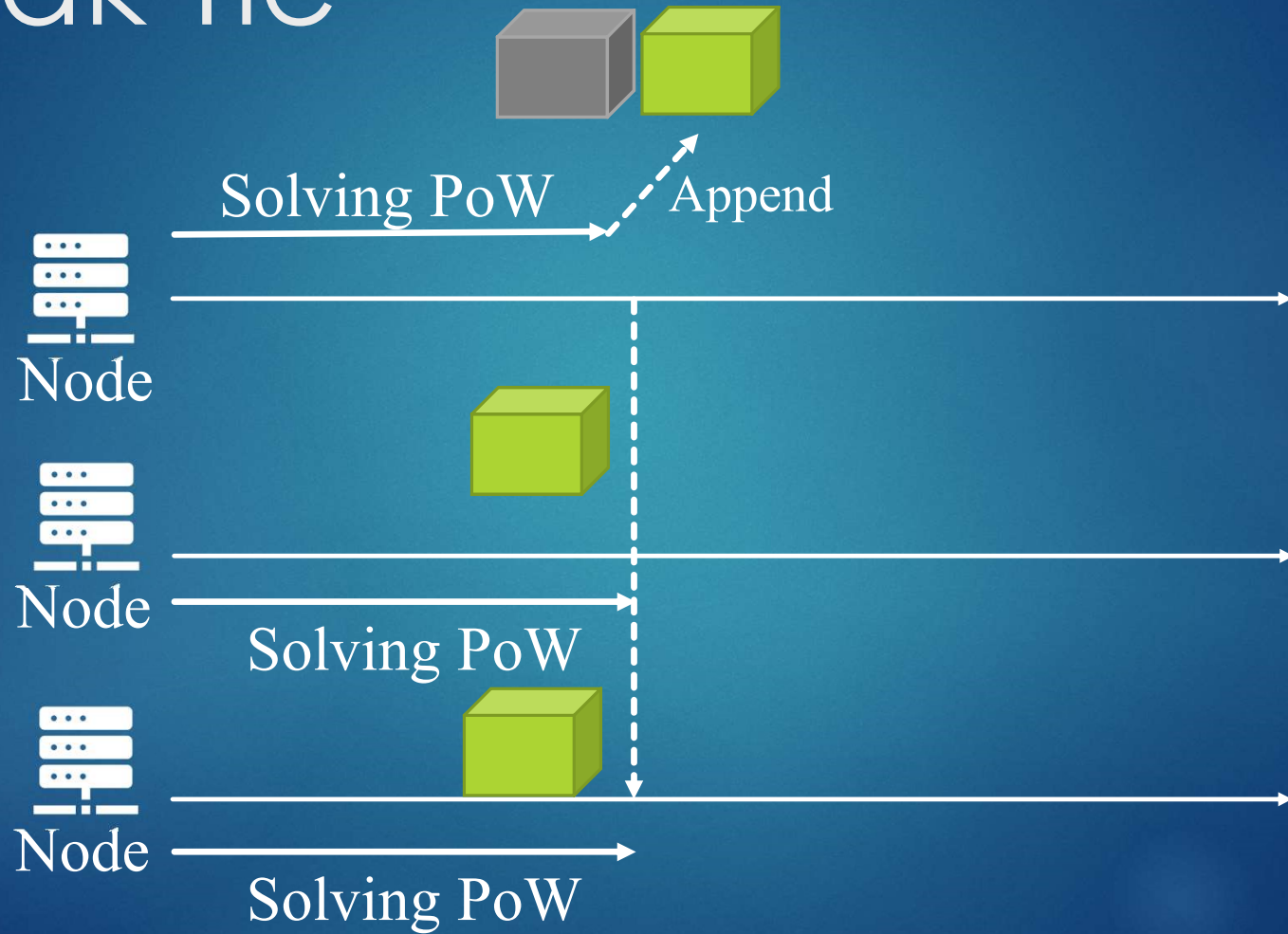
Operation



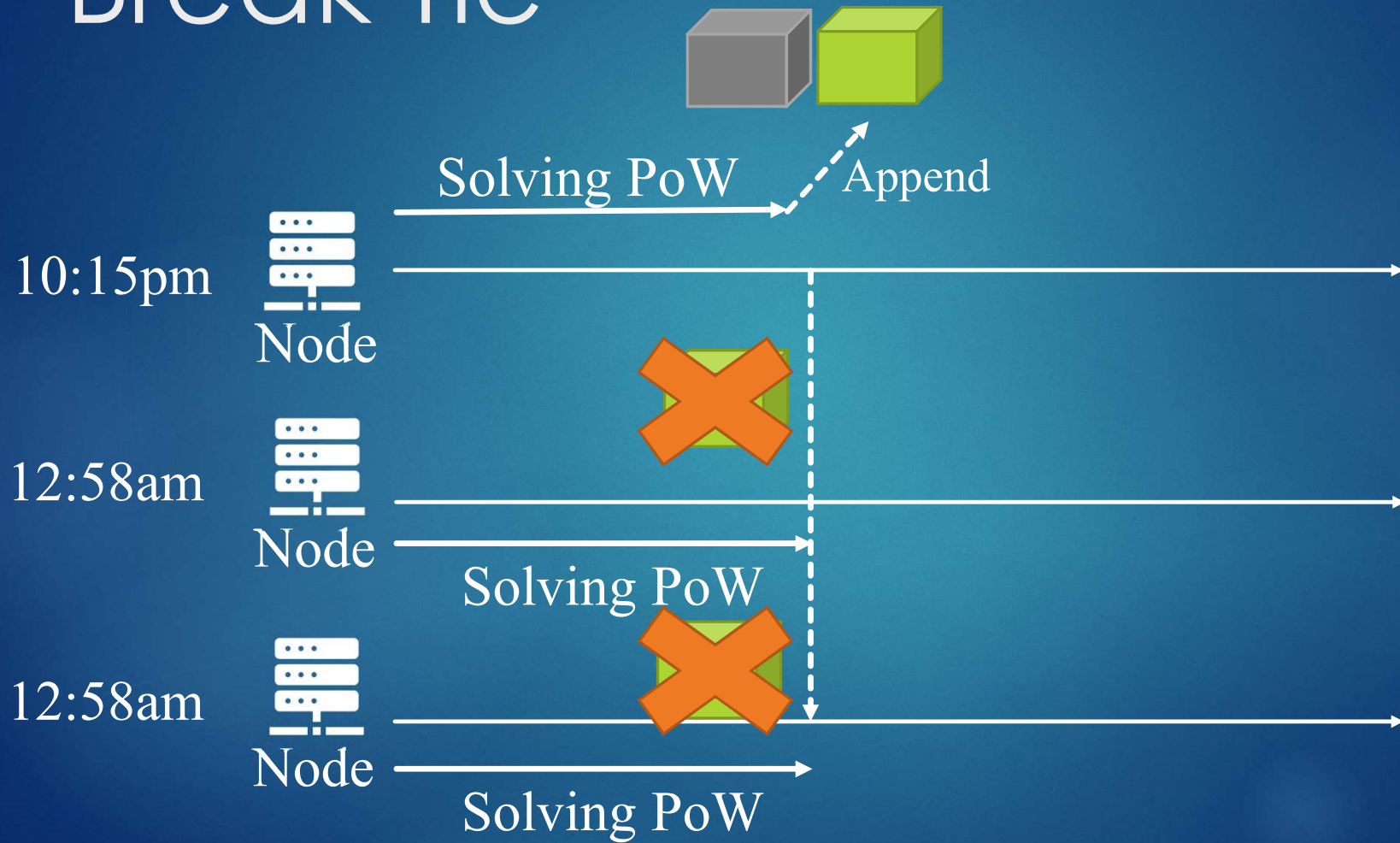
Break Tie



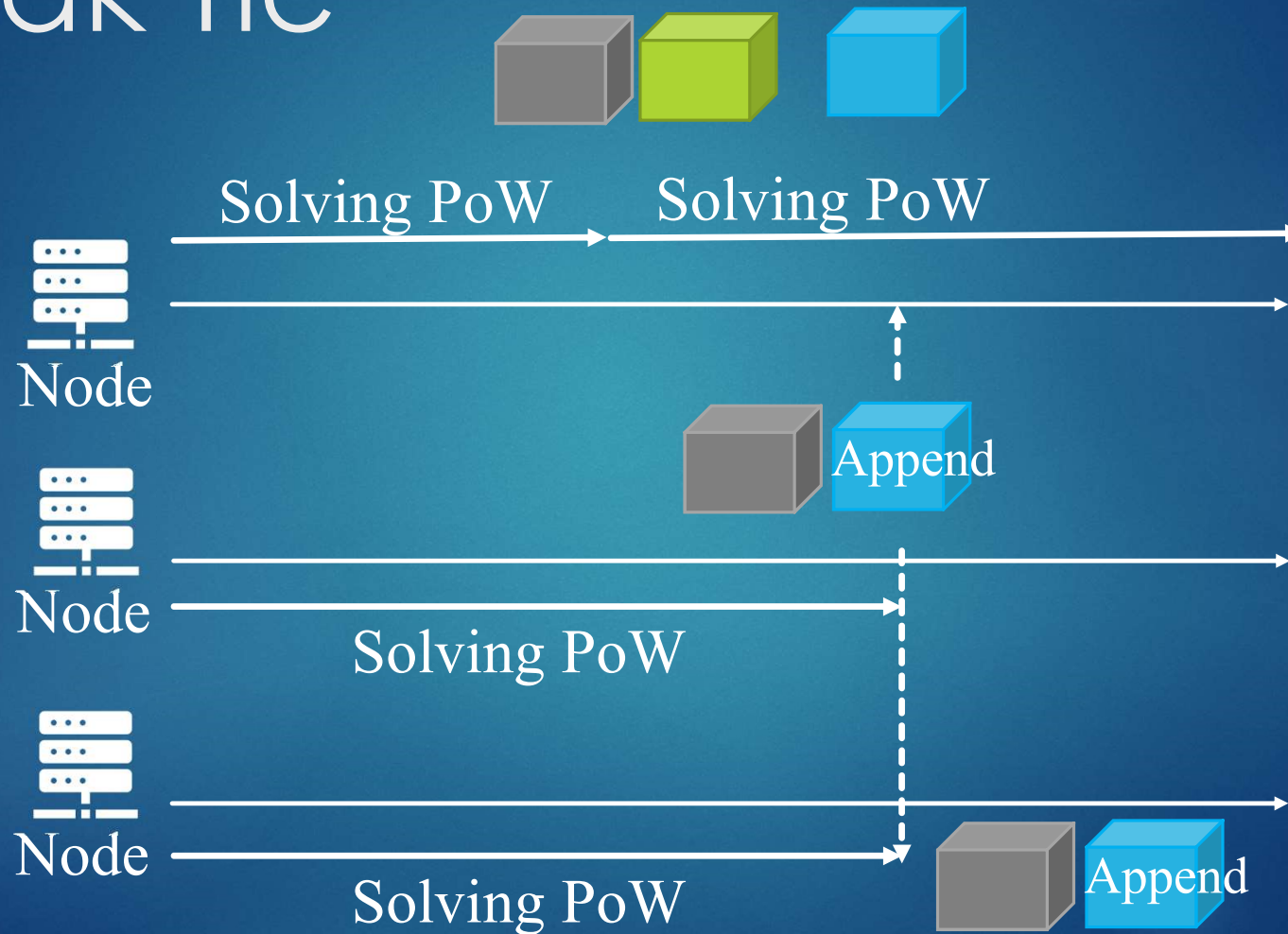
Break Tie



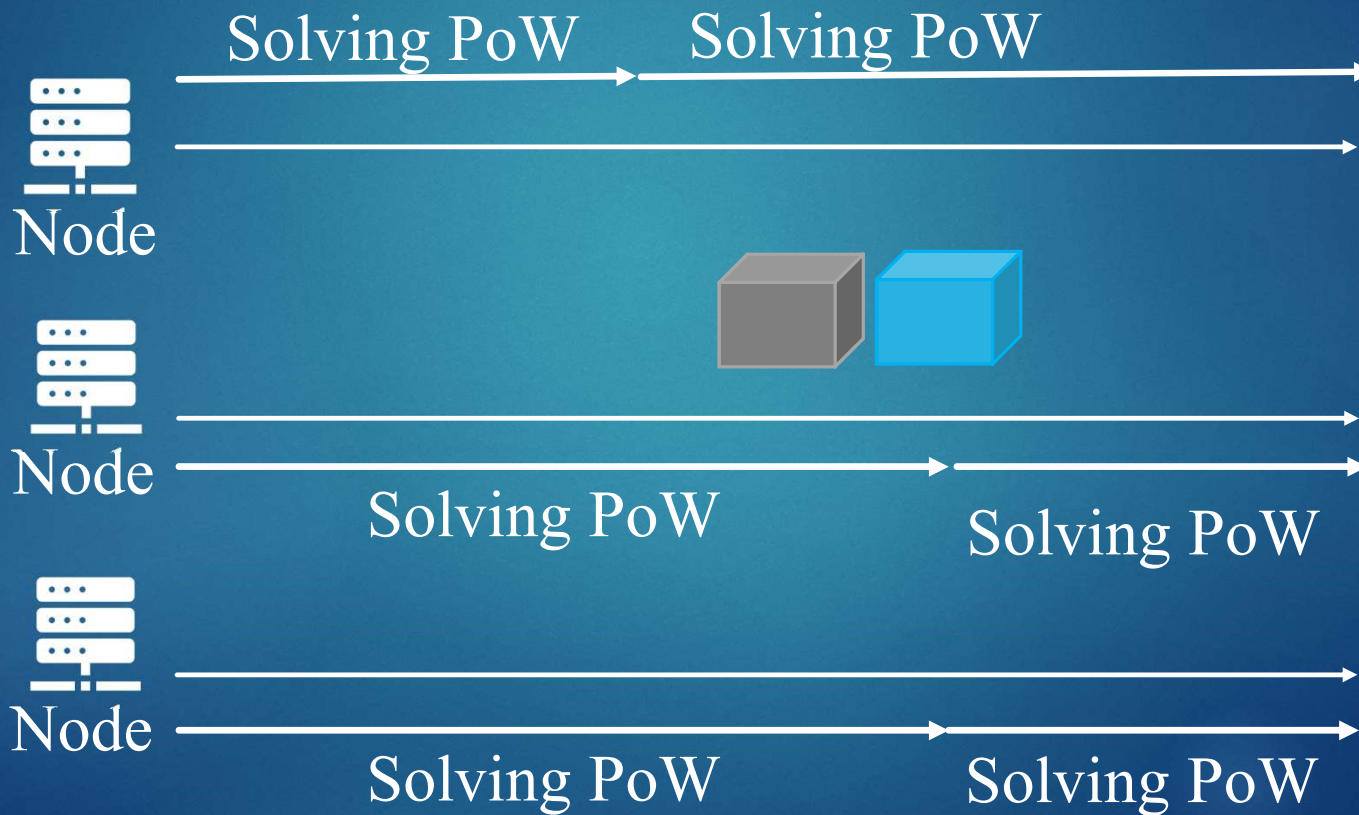
Break Tie



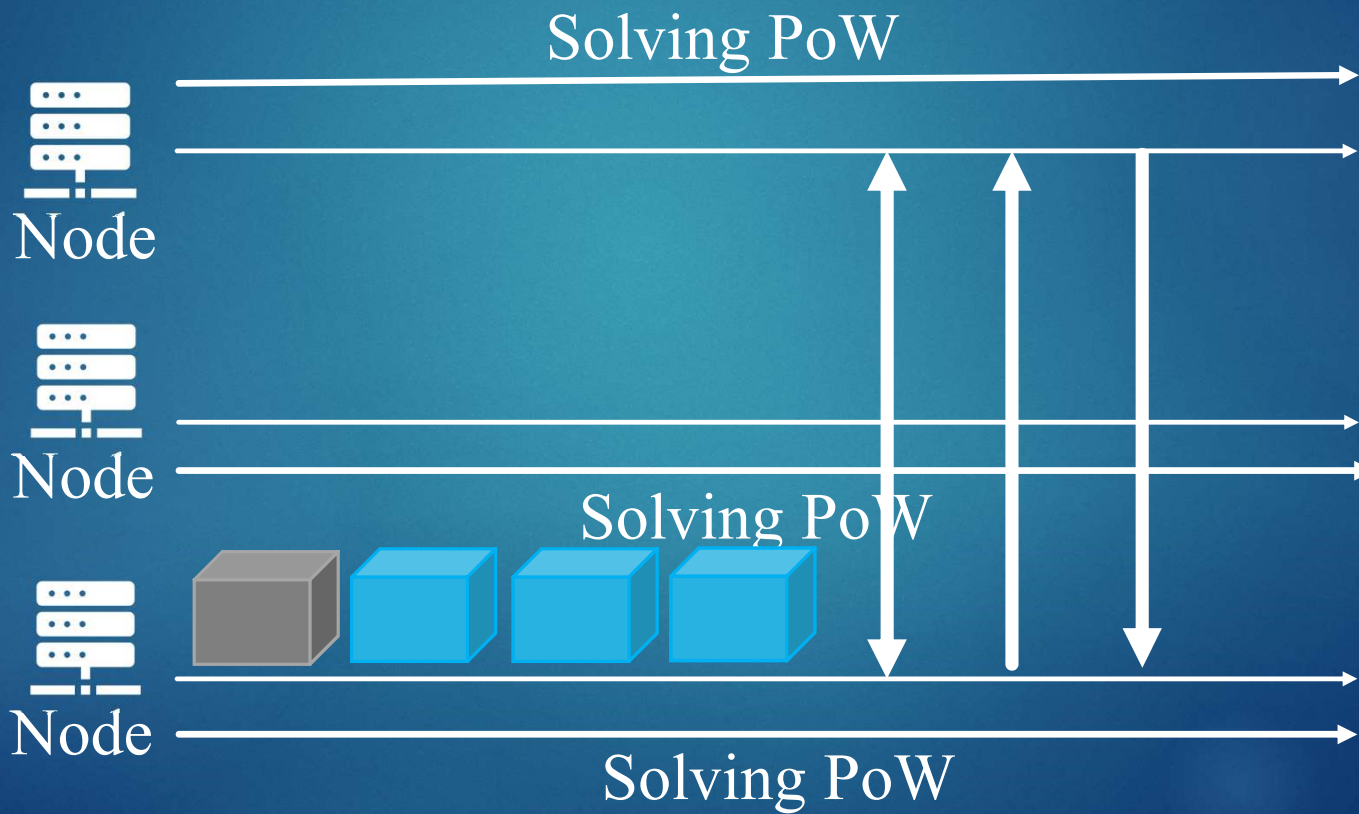
Break Tie



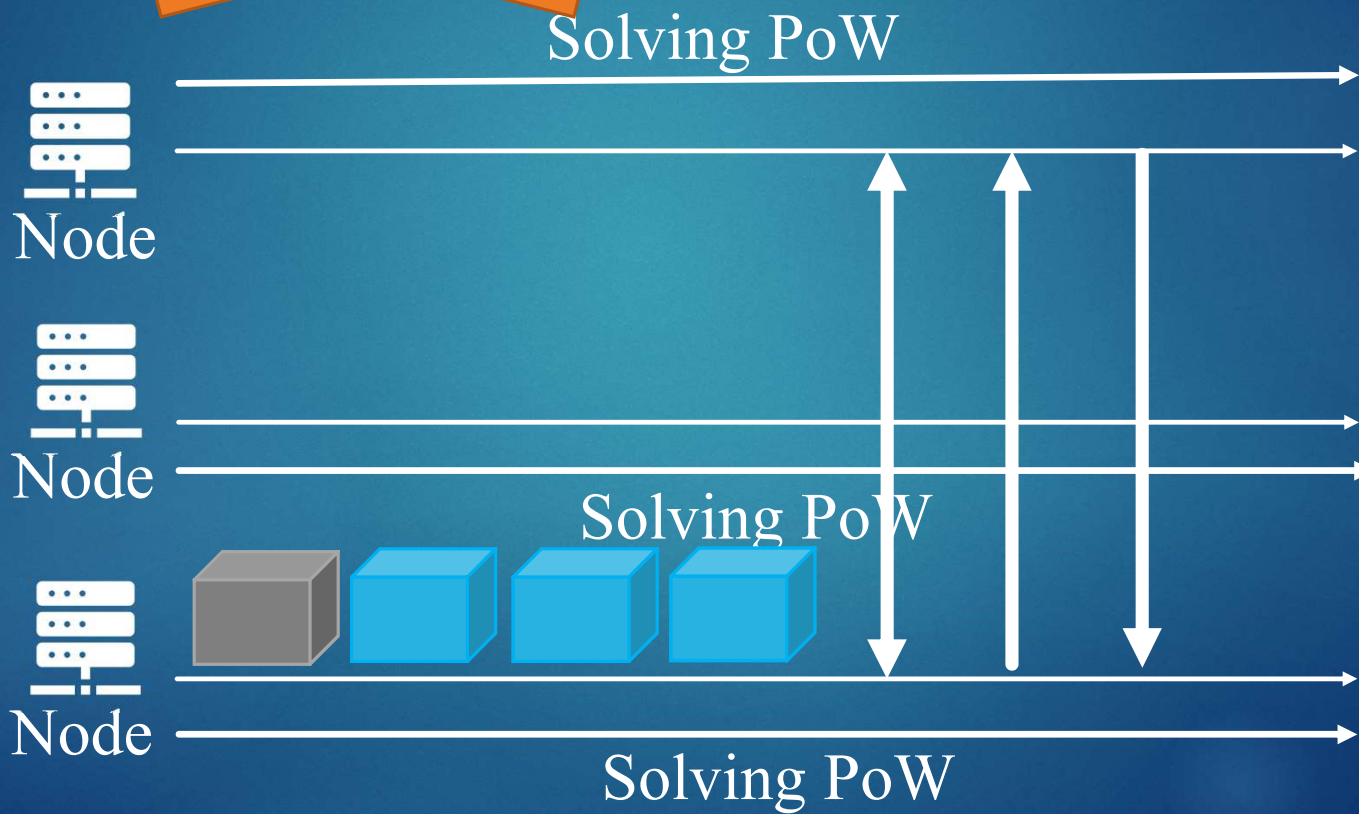
Break Tie



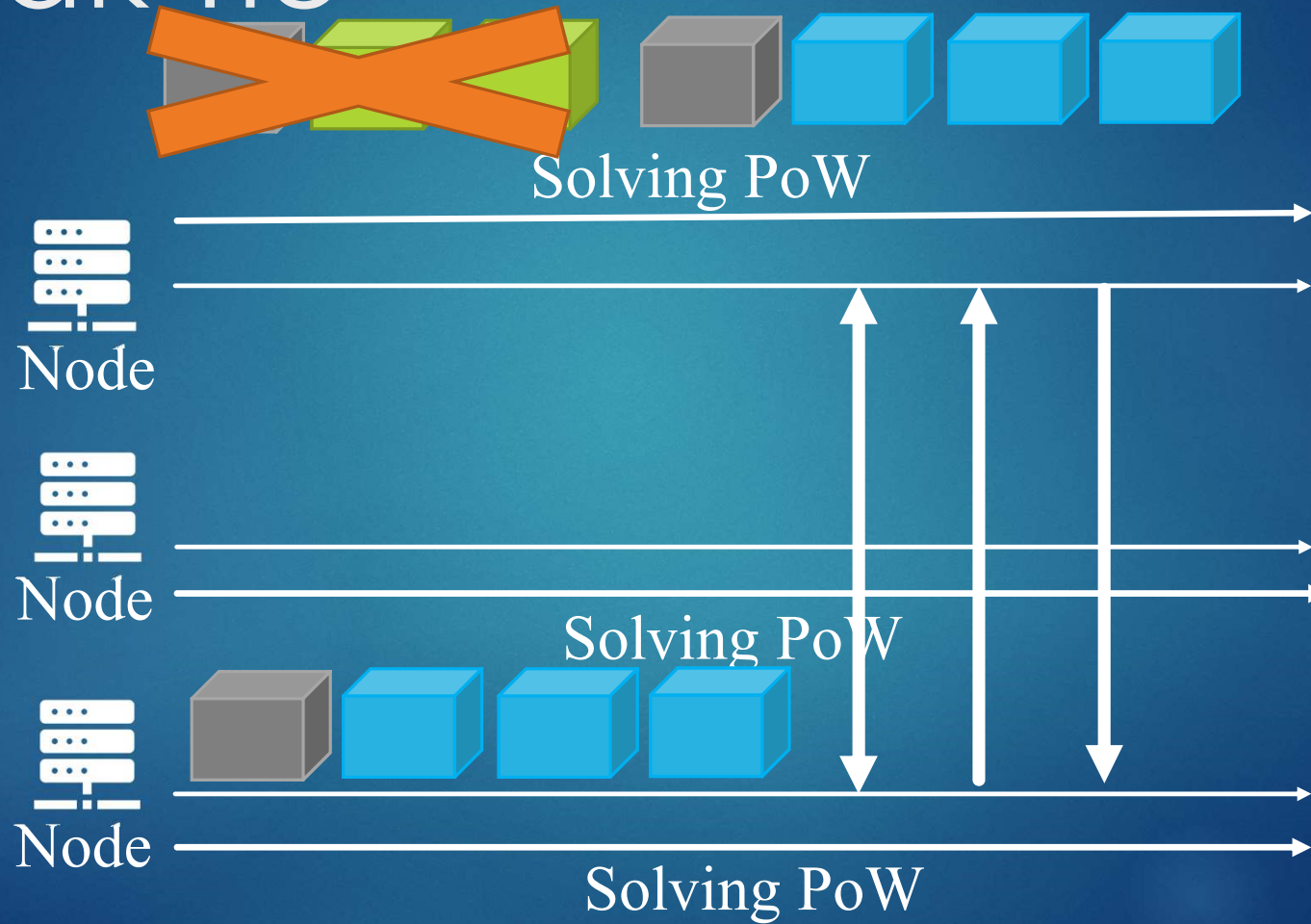
Break Tie



Break Tie



Break Tie



Deploy

- ▶ In GoLang
- ▶ Creating blockings, chaining up, hashing
- ▶ Broadcast blocks, updating chains