



# Peppercorn Micropayments via better "Lottery Tickets"

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(See Proceedings RSA 2002)

# Outline

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(English law says a *peppercorn* is smallest amount that can be paid in a contract)

## ◆ Talk

- Improve lottery tix with two ideas:
  - » Non-interactivity via recipient signatures
  - » User-fairness via serial numbers

## ◆ Demo

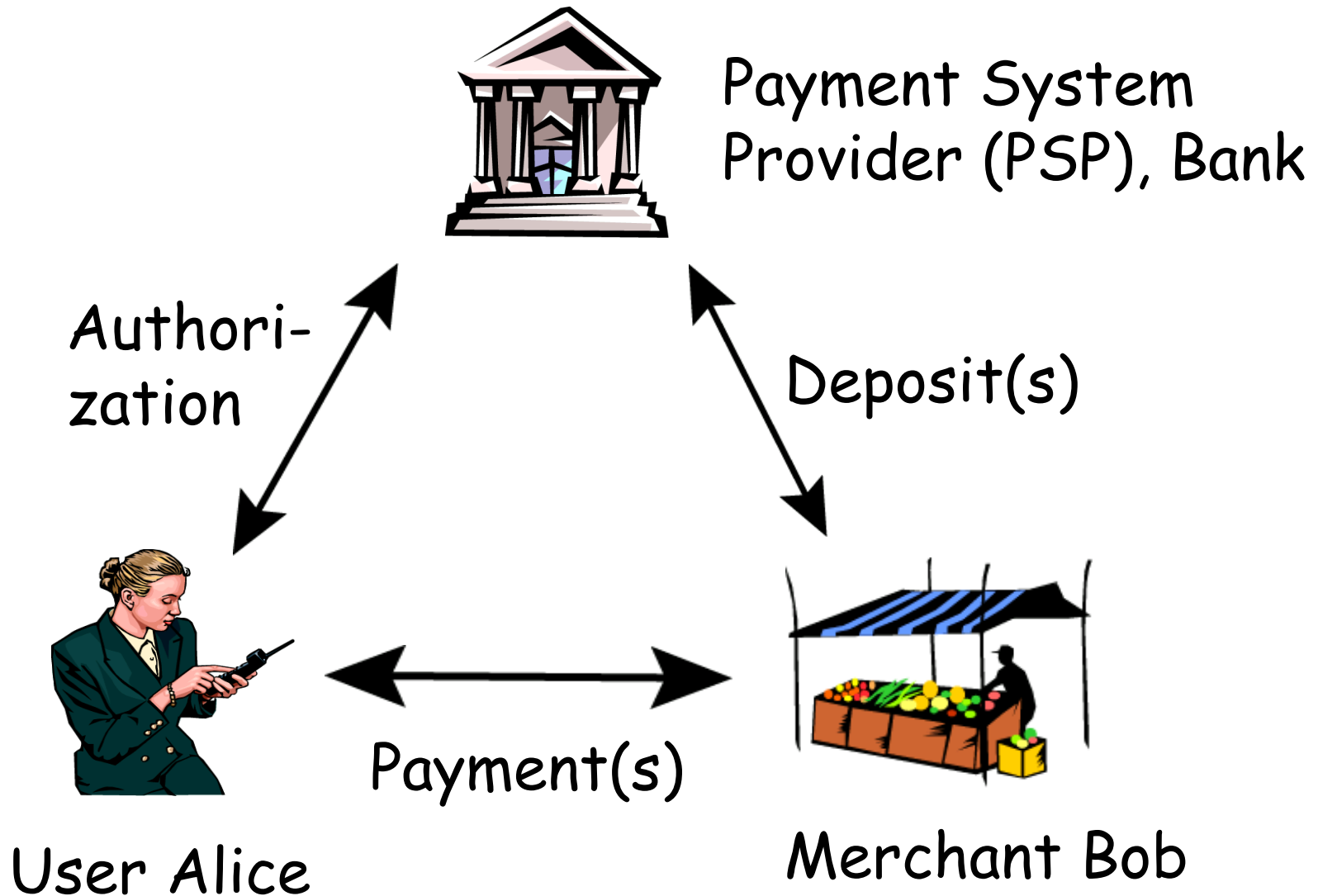
# The need for small payments

- ◆ "Pay-per-click" purchases on Web:
  - Music, video, information
- ◆ Mobile commerce (\$20G by 2005)
  - Location-based info services, gaming, sodas, parking
- ◆ Infrastructure accounting:
  - bandwidth



# Payment Framework:

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# Dimensions to consider:

- ◆ Aggregation (*global*)
- ◆ PSP on-line or off-line ? (*off-line*)
- ◆ Interactive vs. non-interactive (*non*)
- ◆ Computation Cost (*cheap*)
- ◆ User-fairness (*fair*)
- ◆ ... (many other issues, too)

# Aggregation

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- ◆ To reduce cost, micropayments should be aggregated into fewer macropayments.
- ◆ Possible levels of aggregation:
  - None: PSP sees every payment
  - Session-level: aggregate all payments in one user/merchant session
  - Global: Payments aggregated across users and merchants
- ◆ Can be deterministic or statistical.

# On-line vs. Off-line

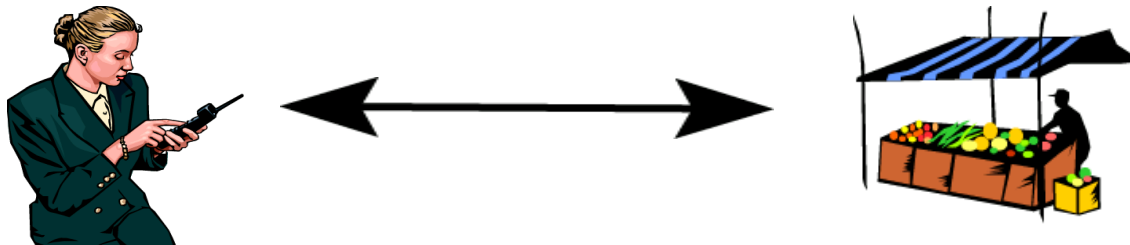
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- ◆ On-line PSP authorizes each payment or session.
- ◆ Off-line PSP not needed to initiate session or make payment (e.g. pay taxi)

# Interactive vs. Non-interactive

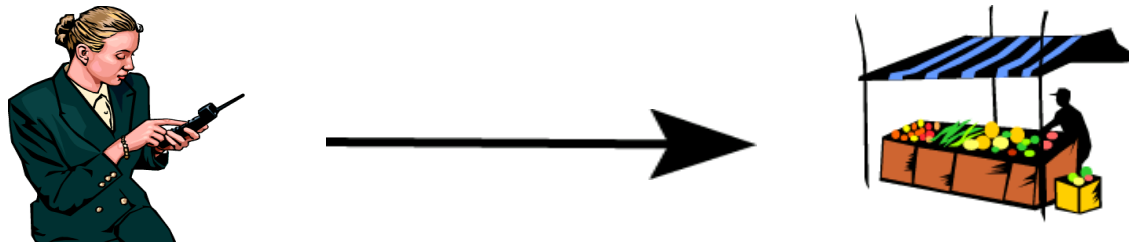
- ◆ Interactive:

Payment protocol is *two-way*:



- ◆ Non-interactive:

Payment protocol is *one-way*  
(e.g. anti-spam payment in email):





# Computation Cost

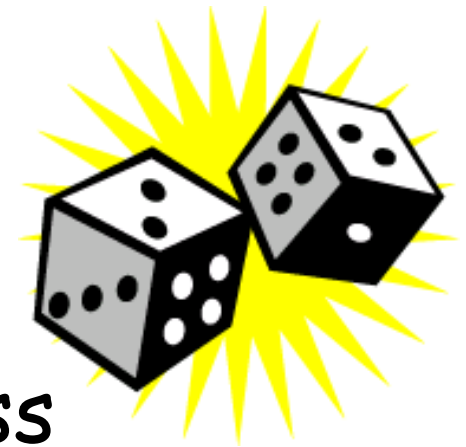
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- ◆ Digital signatures are still relatively "expensive" --- but much cheaper than they used to be!
- ◆ It now seems reasonable to base micropayments on digital signatures. (E.g. Java card in cell phone)
- ◆ User and merchant are anyways involved with each transaction; digital signatures add only a few milliseconds.
- ◆ On-line/Off-line signature can also help.

# Previous Work: Lottery Tickets

- ◆ "Electronic Lottery Tickets as Micropayments" - Rivest FC '97 (similar to "Transactions using Bets" proposal by Wheeler '96)
- ◆ Payments are *probabilistic*
- ◆ First schemes to provide global aggregation: payments aggregated across all user/merchant pairs.



# "Lottery Tickets" Explained

- ◆ Assume all payments are for one cent.
- ◆ Merchant gives user  $y = \text{hash}(x)$
- ◆ User writes check: "Pay Merchant \$1 if two low-order digits of  $\text{hash}^{-1}(y)$  are 75." (Signed by user, with cert from PSP.)
- ◆ Merchant "wins" \$1 with probability 1/100. Expected value of payment is 1 cent.
- ◆ Bank sees only 1 out of every 100 payments. (A plus for user privacy!)



# Our "Peppercorn" Proposal

- ◆ Peppercorn improves lottery ticket scheme, making it:
  - Non-interactive  
(by using merchant signatures)
  - Fair to user:  
user never "overcharged"  
(by using serial numbers)

# Non-interactive

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- ◆ Revised check:  
"Pay Merchant \$1 if  
two low-order digits of  
*the hash of Merchant's digital  
signature on this check are 75.*"
- ◆ Merchant's deterministic signature  
scheme unpredictable to user.
- ◆ Merchant can convince PSP to pay.

# Optimization for less Signing

- ◆ "Pay Merchant \$1 if the two low-order digits of the hash of Merchant's digital signature on *the date of* this check are 75."
- ◆ Merchant only signs once a day.

# User Fairness: No "Overcharging"

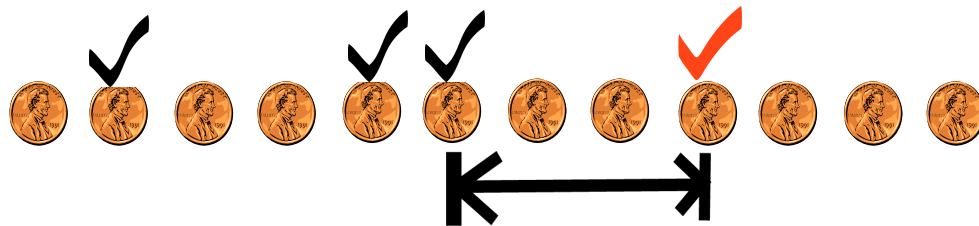
- ◆ Concern: unlucky user might pay \$1 for his first one-cent payment!
- ◆ A payment scheme is *user-fair* if user never pays more than he would if all payments were deterministic one-cent checks.



# Achieving User-Fairness

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- ◆ User must sequence number his payments: 1, 2, ...
- ◆ When merchant turns in winner with sequence number  $N$ , user charged  $N - (\text{last } N \text{ seen})$  cents



User charged three cents for ✓



# User-Fairness (continued)

- ◆ Merchant is still paid \$1 for each winning payment.
- ◆ Users severely penalized for using duplicate sequence numbers.

# Conclusion

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- ◆ Peppercorn micropayment scheme
  - Is *highly scalable* : bank supports *trillions* of micropayments by processing only *billions* of transactions
  - Provides *global* aggregation
  - Supports *off-line non-interactive* payments
  - Is *user-fair* and quite *private*
  - Uses digital signatures, but lightly.

(DEMO)

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(The End)

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