

Why does bitcoin consume 'insane' energy?

May 13 2021, by Ali Bekhtaoui



Tesla boss Elon Musk's skepticism of bitcoin comes amid mounting concern over its energy intensive mining process.

Cryptocurrency fans have counted Tesla boss Elon Musk as among their champions, but this week he rocked their world by questioning the future of the digital assets and singling out carbon emissions from

bitcoin mining for particular criticism.

"Energy usage trend over past few months is insane," Musk tweeted on Thursday, sharing a chart from the Cambridge Bitcoin Electricity Consumption Index (CBECI), his latest missive in a salvo that's caused bitcoin's price to drop.

Obtaining bitcoin is an energy intensive endeavor, and the chart showed the evolution of its power usage, rising constantly from 2016 and accelerating sharply in 2020 on an annualized basis to hit its current level of 149 terawatt-hours (TWh), an all-time high.

That's compared to Google's entire energy usage of 12.2 TWh, and the approximately 200 TWh used by all data centers in the world except those that mine bitcoin, according to George Kamiya, an analyst at the International Energy Agency (IEA).

"If Bitcoin was a country, it would use around the same amount of electricity a year to mine as Switzerland does in total," Deutsche Bank analysts said in a note.

Indeed, the CBECI predicts the situation could worsen: if miners used the most energy intensive equipment, their consumption could rise to 500 TWh.

Citing its energy consumption particularly by miners who use coal, Musk on Wednesday said Tesla would no longer accept bitcoin as a means of payment for its electric cars.

The announcement sent the cryptocurrency's value down 15 percent to a two-and-a-half month low, a reversal from late March, when Tesla announced it would accept the digital currency as payment after announcing a \$1.5 billion investment in bitcoin.

Big reward

The promise of a juicy reward has fueled the rise in giant data centers dedicated to bitcoin, which reached a \$1 trillion market capitalization earlier this year, before falling back.

The cryptocurrency is earned by participants in the network called "miners," who solve deliberately complicated equations using brute force processing power under the so-called "proof of work" protocol.

"Proof of work" was one of the founding principles of the best-known cryptocurrency, created in 2008 by an anonymous person or group that wanted a decentralized digital currency.

The system is designed so that around every 10 minutes, the network awards some bitcoin to those who have successfully cracked the puzzle.

But as the price of bitcoin has risen, interest in obtaining it has followed, along with electricity consumption.

Last month, scientific journal *Nature* published a study saying that emissions from mining in China, which powers nearly 80 percent of the global cryptocurrency trade, could compromise the country's climate goals.

That country relies on a particularly polluting type of coal, lignite, to power some of its mining.

Bloomberg predicts that it will take until 2060 before China can meet its cryptocurrency industry's needs through renewable energy.

'Wake-up call'

One way to reduce energy consumption would be to move away from the processor-intensive "proof of work" model, similar to changes being considered for the Ethereum cryptocurrency.

But it's hard to imagine bitcoin making such a change, which could make its network less secure and decentralized.

"Tesla's move might serve as a wake-up call to businesses and consumers using Bitcoin, who hadn't hitherto considered its carbon footprint," said Laith Khalaf, a financial analyst at AJ Bell.

"This highlights that the long-term adoption of cryptocurrencies by businesses, consumers and investors is still highly uncertain."

© 2021 AFP

Citation: Why does bitcoin consume 'insane' energy? (2021, May 13) retrieved 16 April 2024 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2021-05-bitcoin-consume-insane-energy.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.