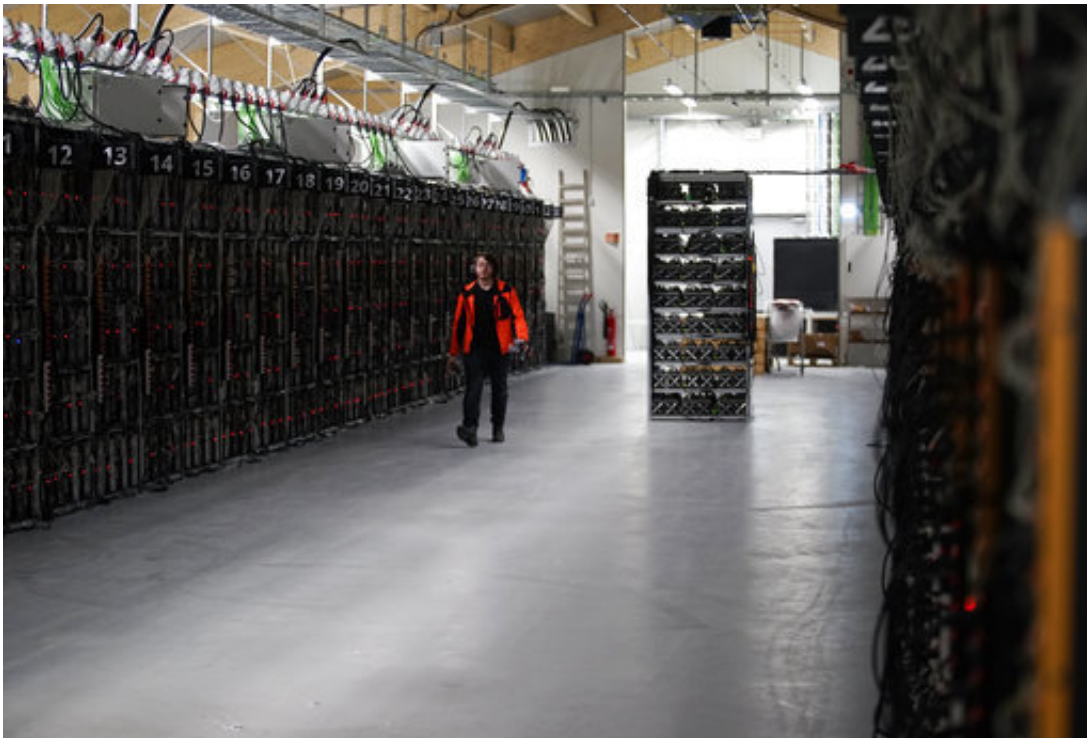


# Q&A: How is the growth of bitcoin affecting the environment?

February 11 2018, by Patrick Whittle

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In this photo taken on Jan. 17, 2018, a worker walks along a row of computer rigs that run around the clock 'mining' bitcoin inside the Genesis Mining cryptocurrency mine in Keflavik, Iceland. Hand in hand with the rise of bitcoin is a soaring cost of "mining" the cryptocurrency. The energy demand has developed because of the soaring cost of producing the cryptocurrency, which requires computers solving math formulas to mine the 4.2 million coins still available. (AP Photos/Egill Bjarnason)

The growth of bitcoin is fueling speculation and debate about the environmental impact of the energy needed to power the virtual currency in the era of climate change. Some questions and answers about the issue:

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## WHAT IS BITCOIN?

Bitcoin is the most popular virtual currency in the world, and it has fluctuated significantly in value over the past year. It was created in 2009 as a new way of paying for things that would not be subject to central banks that are capable of devaluing currency. The sustainability concerns about bitcoin, voiced by economists and environmentalists, stem from the process of "mining" that is central to its existence.

The "miners" use computers to make complex calculations that verify transactions in bitcoins. This uses a tremendous amount of [energy](#) via computers and server farms all over the world, which has given rise to concerns about the amount of fossil fuel-dependent electricity used to power the computers. Some estimates say bitcoin's energy impact is more than that of a small country.

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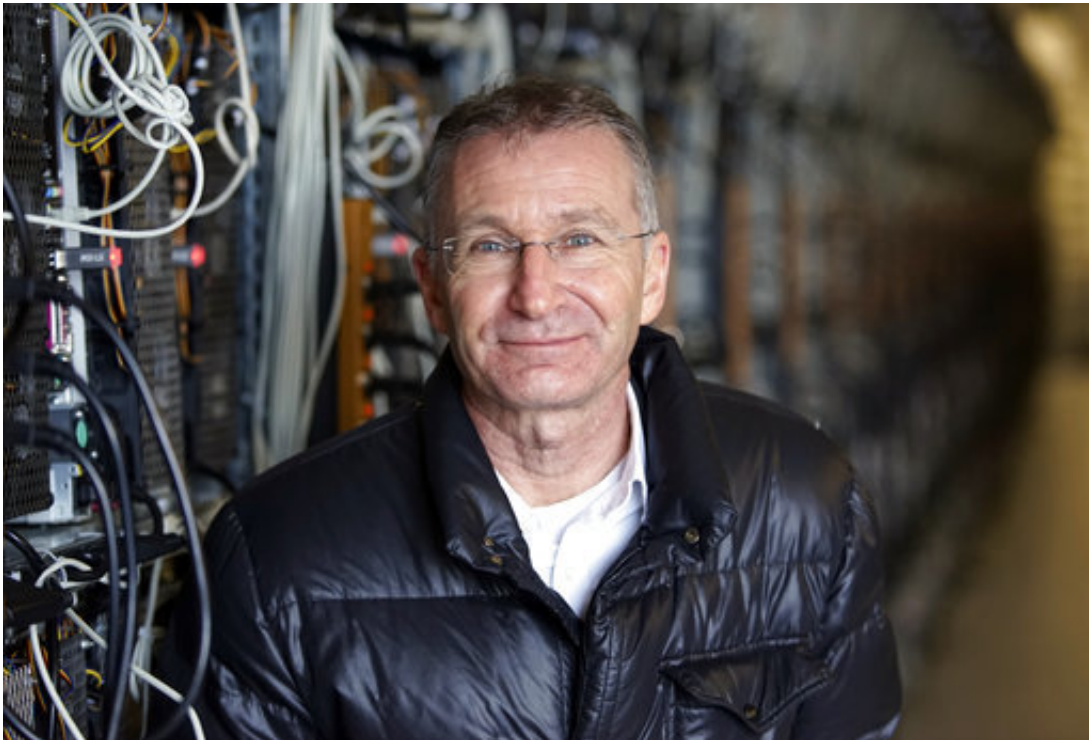
## WHY IS BITCOIN ATTRACTIVE?

Bitcoin is a kind of digital money that isn't tied to a bank or a government, and its value rose swiftly in the second half of 2017 before falling early this year. It's volatile. The value of one bitcoin was about \$16,500 in late December 2017, compared with about \$1,000 in March 2017, and then it dipped to about \$7,700 in the first week of February this year. A bitcoin itself is essentially a line of computer code. It's

signed digitally when it goes from one owner to another.

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## WHY ARE CRITICS CONCERNED ABOUT BITCOIN ENERGY USE?



In this photo taken on Jan. 17, 2018, Helmut Rauth, the director of Genesis Mining poses for a portrait next to a row of computer rigs that run around the clock 'mining' bitcoin in Keflavik, Iceland. Hand in hand with the rise of bitcoin is a soaring cost of "mining" the cryptocurrency. The energy demand has developed because of the soaring cost of producing the cryptocurrency, which requires computers solving math formulas to mine the 4.2 million coins still available. (AP Photos/Egill Bjarnason)

Bitcoin can't exist without computers, which can't exist without a source

of electricity. And the number of computers and the energy needed to power them is rising.

The growing value of bitcoin is directly tied to the amount of energy it uses. The miners unlock bitcoins by solving complex, unique puzzles. As the value of bitcoin goes up, the puzzles become increasingly more difficult, and it requires more computer power to solve them.

Some estimates say more than 60 percent of the processing power used to mine bitcoin is in China, where it relies heavily on the burning of coal. The Chinese government revealed plans in January to shut down bitcoin mining, partly because of concerns about energy consumption.

Coal and other fossil fuels are also the largest generator of electricity for the rest of the world, and coal is a significant contributor to manmade [climate change](#). Burning it produces carbon dioxide, a gas that is a primary contributor to global warming.

This reliance on [fossil fuels](#) has given rise to speculation that bitcoin's [energy consumption](#) will continue to rise as it grows in popularity.

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## HOW MUCH DOES BITCOIN REALLY AFFECT ENERGY CONSUMPTION?

Estimates vary, and a true figure could be impossible to come by because of the intentionally anonymous nature of bitcoin use. But Dutch bitcoin analyst Alex de Vries, who operates a Bitcoin Energy Consumption Index on the website Digiconomist, has produced estimates he believes are alarming.

If bitcoin miners are using the most efficient machines possible, the

lowest amount of electricity they could possibly be using is 13 terawatt hours, de Vries said in an interview. That's about as much as the entire country of Slovenia. De Vries said less conservative estimates make it entirely possible that bitcoin is using as much energy as Ireland, which consumes about twice as much as Slovenia, or about 0.7 percent of the U.S. total.

The problem is getting worse, said de Vries, who estimated the annual amount of energy consumed by bitcoin rose by a fifth in the final weeks of 2017.



In this photo taken on Jan. 18, 2018, large clouds of steam rise into the sky from the Svartsengi geothermal power station in Grindavík, Iceland. With massive amounts of energy needed to obtain bitcoins, large cryptocurrency mining companies have established a base in Iceland, a cold North Atlantic island with an abundance of renewable energy from geothermal and hydroelectric power plants. (AP Photos/Egill Bjarnason)

On the other hand, Oscar Lafarga, co-founder of a Fort Lauderdale, Florida, technology company that consults on cryptocurrency, said bitcoin's growth could spur interest in green energy.

"In a way, it could be the driving force for breakthroughs on renewable energy," he said.

In Iceland, an abundance of renewable energy from geothermal and hydroelectric plants has helped spawn [bitcoin mining](#).

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## WHO IS RIGHT IN THE BITCOIN DEBATE?

The extent of bitcoin's impact on the environment, and how much that should matter to people who use it, is a source of debate.

While de Vries says bitcoin is consuming an "insane amount of energy," both on its own and relative to older payment systems such as credit cards, others think the situation is not so dire.

Bitcoin investor Marc Bevand, of St. Louis, has written that bitcoin likely uses close to four or five terawatt hours, less than the annual electricity consumption for Christmas lights in the U.S. He said that he believes bitcoin's benefits, such as making payments more efficient and helping people escape inflation, outweigh the environmental toll.

However, he added: "We don't have exact data to say how much we are benefiting from [bitcoin](#)."

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