

Foundations of Coin Mixing Services

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BACKGROUND

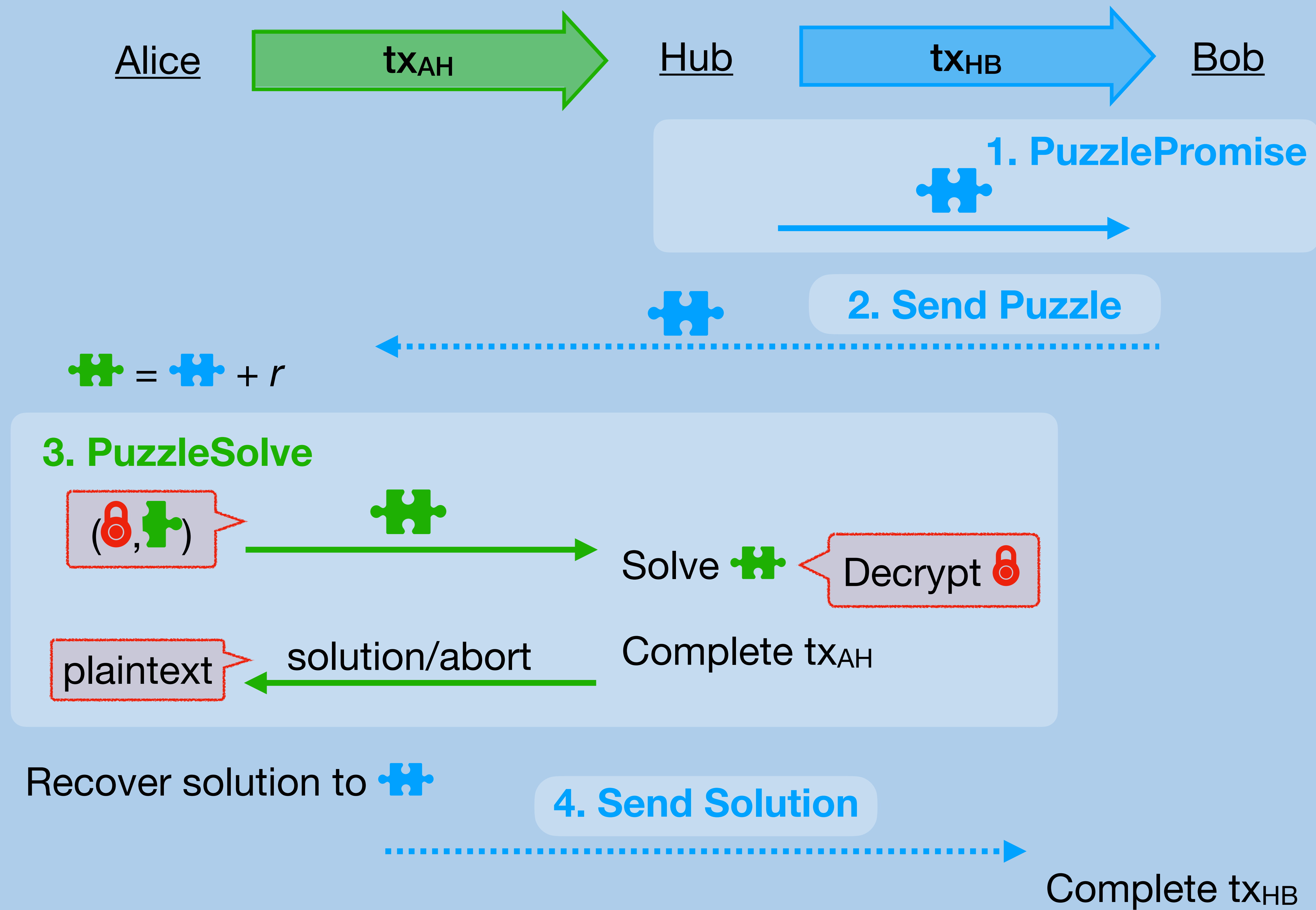
- Blockchains have a **scalability problem** (time per transaction & transactions per second).
- For scalability, two users can use a *payment channel* to pay each other off-chain. Many payment channels are usually **connected via central hubs**.
- A²L [S&P'21]: protocol for **atomic** and **private** payment hubs with formal security guarantees.

RESULTS

- A²L's security model flawed, as shown by **2 counterexamples**:
 - Key Recovery**: Learn full decryption key → unlimited free money!
 - One-more Signature**: Steal 1 coin for every q successful payments
- New framework: **blind conditional signatures (BCS)** with precise security definitions, can be used to analyse payment hubs in *all* cryptocurrencies
- We give a fixed version of A²L called **A²L+** which is **provably secure** and requires only **minimal overhead**

The coin mixing protocol A²L is not provably secure. We fixed it.

In A²L, the payer Alice sends a ciphertext to the hub and receives a decryption or abort based on the plaintext. This “**decryption oracle**” is **unaccounted for** in A²L's security proof.



$\Pi_{BCS} := (\text{Setup}, \text{PPromise}, \text{PSolve}, \text{Open})$

Game-based security for A²L+

- Blindness** (vs. H): Hub can't link its session with Alice to its session with Bob
- Unlockability** (vs. H): hard for Hub to complete a payment from Alice that doesn't result in a payment to Bob
- Unforgeability** (vs. A+B): Alice and Bob can't get $q+1$ payments from Hub while only completing q payments

Protocol	Signature	Exp (CL)	Op (CL)	Inv (CL)	DLog (CL)
A ² L (insecure)	Schnorr	18	12	1	1
	ECDSA	18	12	1	1
A ² L+	Schnorr	28	20	2	2
	ECDSA	28	20	2	2
A ² L vs. A ² L+	Schnorr	+10	+8	+1	+1
	ECDSA	+10	+8	+1	+1

Exp (G)	Op (G)	$\times \text{ mod } q$	$+$ mod q	#H	WAN (s)	LAN (s)
13	8	4	9	6	2.292	0.580
27	8	17	10	11	2.327	0.483
14	9	5	9	6	~3.438	~0.87
32	10	21	12	11	~3.491	~0.725
+1	+1	+1	+0	+0	+1.146	+0.290
+5	+2	+4	+2	+0	+1.164	+0.242

Key Recovery

- Linearly hom. $dk \rightarrow 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0$
 - Circular sec. for bit encr. $dk' \rightarrow 1 \ 0 \ \dots$
 - Bit encr. of dk
 - A* opens a new session with hub for each bit (cryptocurrency layer has one-time keys)
- $\text{lock} \leftarrow \text{Enc}(ek, x) + \text{lock}$
Compute piece for x
- Oracle aborts iff lock encrypts 1

