

# Lightning Network Analysis and Recursive Virtual Channels

Orfeas Stefanos Thyfronitis Litos  
University of Edinburgh  
8/2/2021

**VISA**

20,000 tx/s

 **bitcoin**

7 tx/s

# Problem

All txs validated by all wallets

# Solution

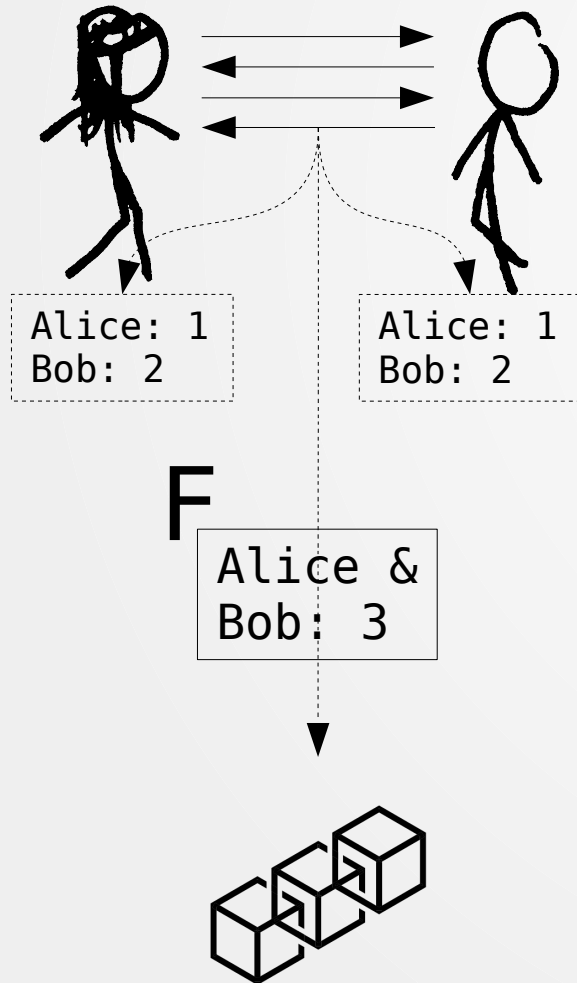
- Move most txs off-chain
- Resolve disputes on-chain

Part 1

A Composable Security  
Treatment of the  
Lightning Network  
[CSF 2020]

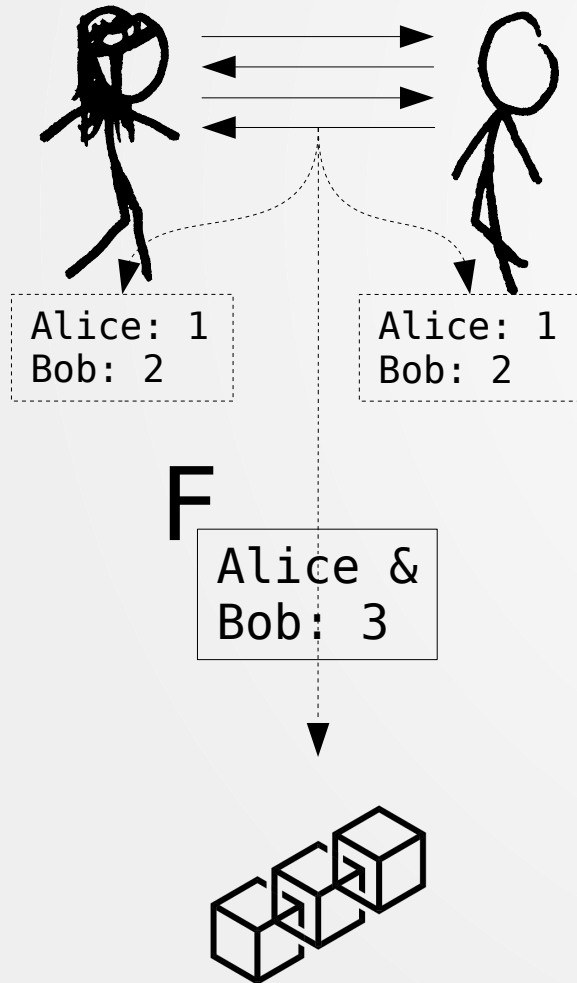
# Lightning Channels

Open

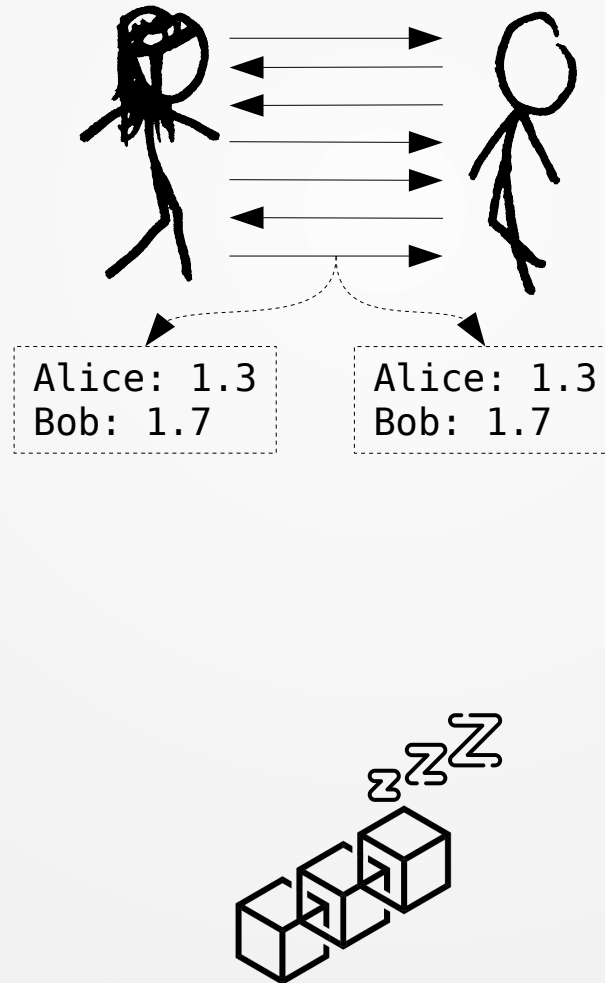


# Lightning Channels

## Open

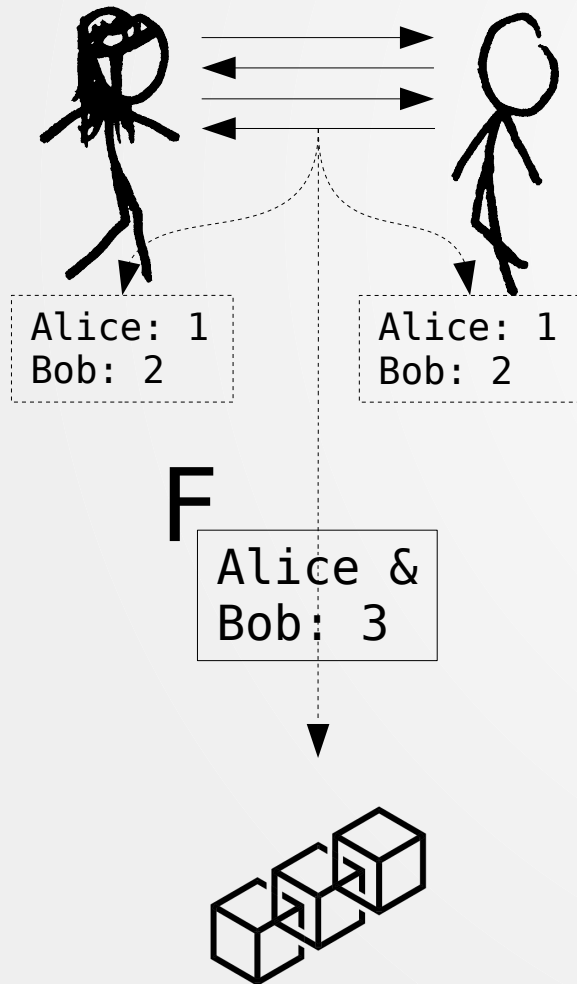


## Pay

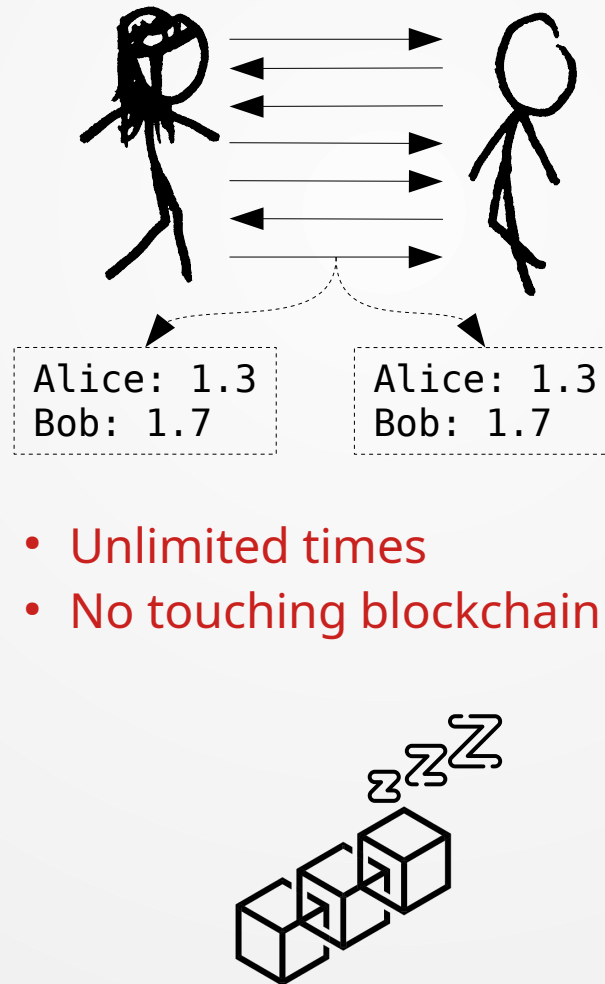


# Lightning Channels

## Open

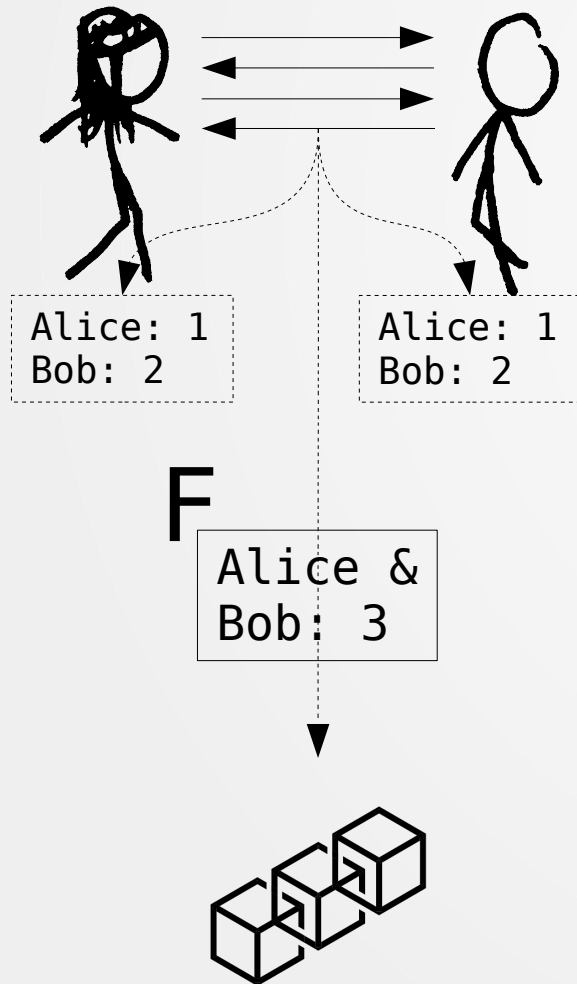


## Pay

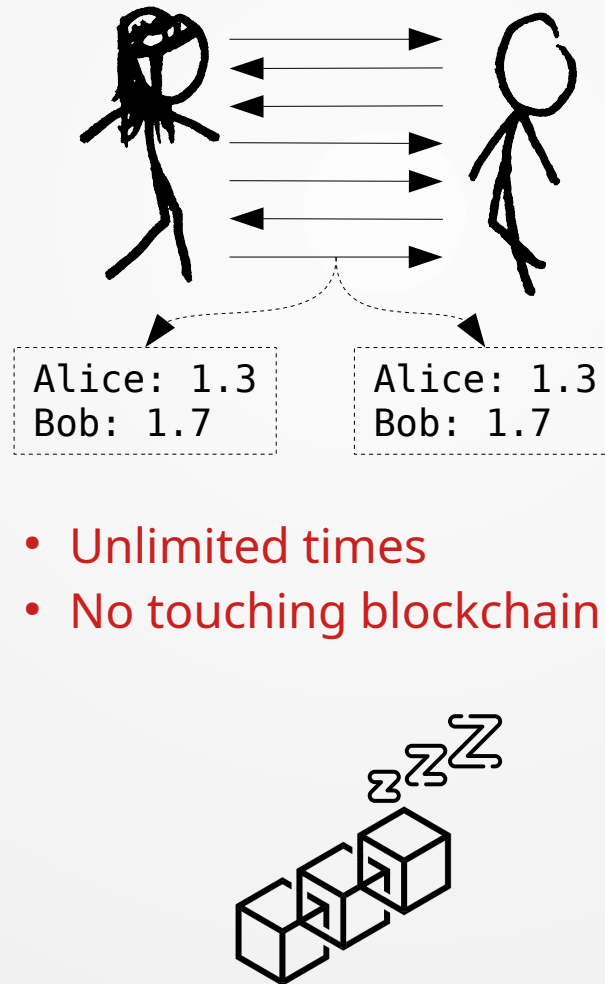


# Lightning Channels

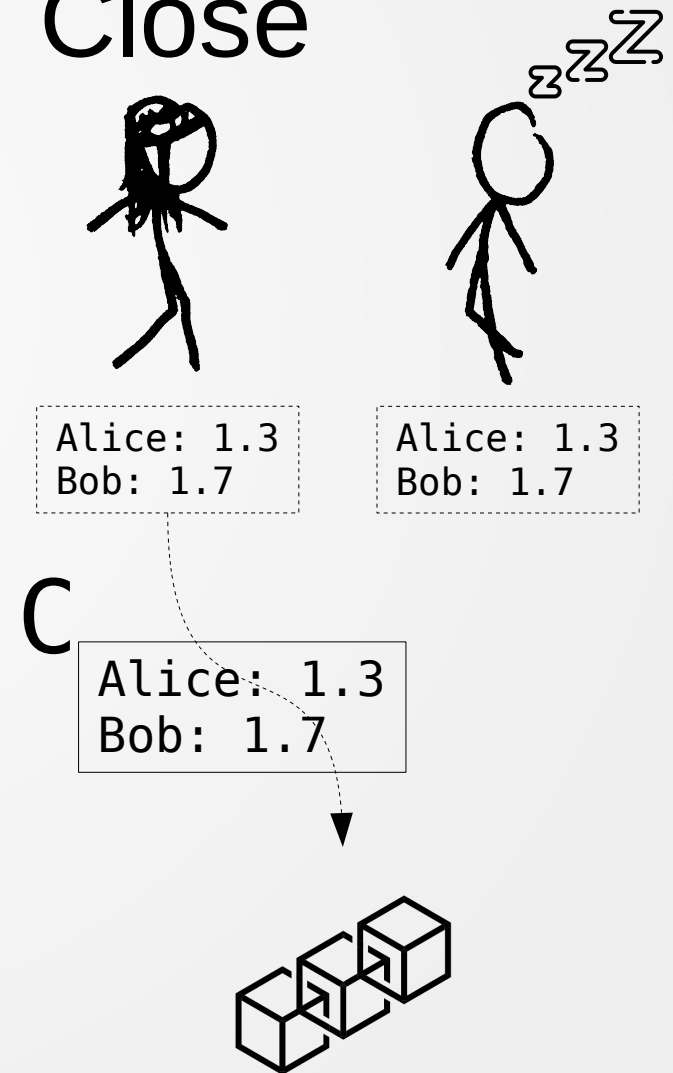
## Open



## Pay



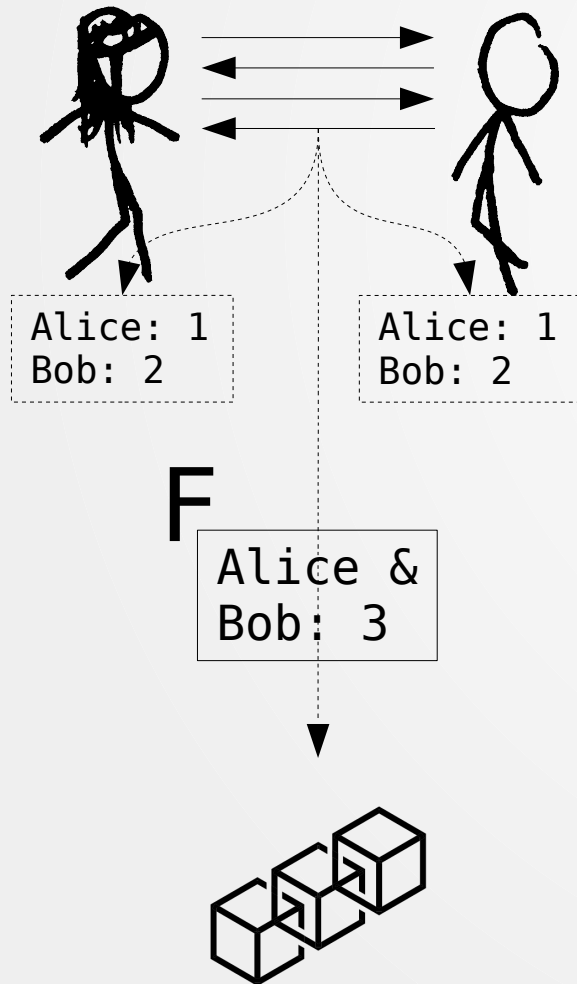
## Close



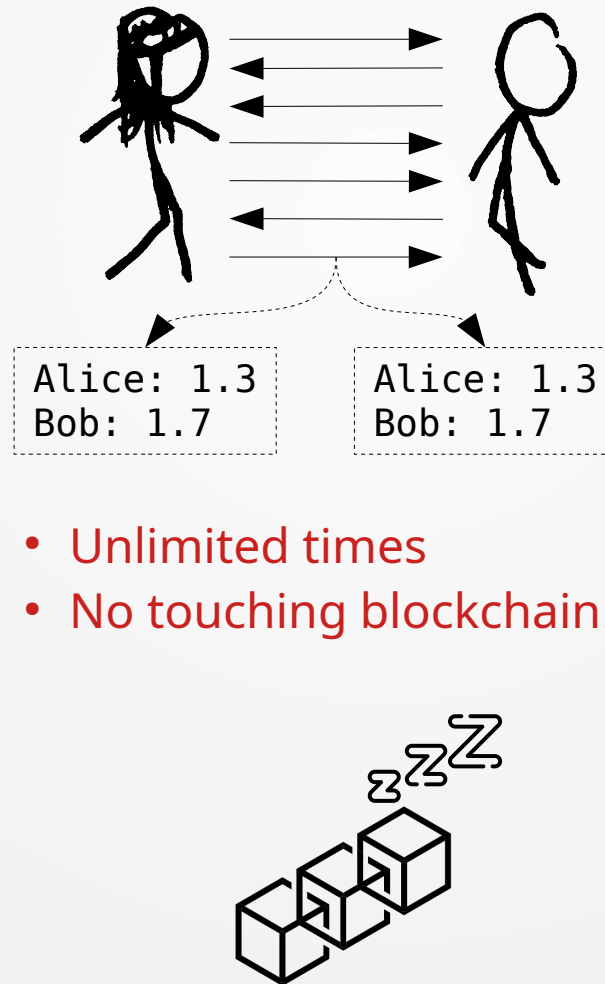


# Lightning Channels

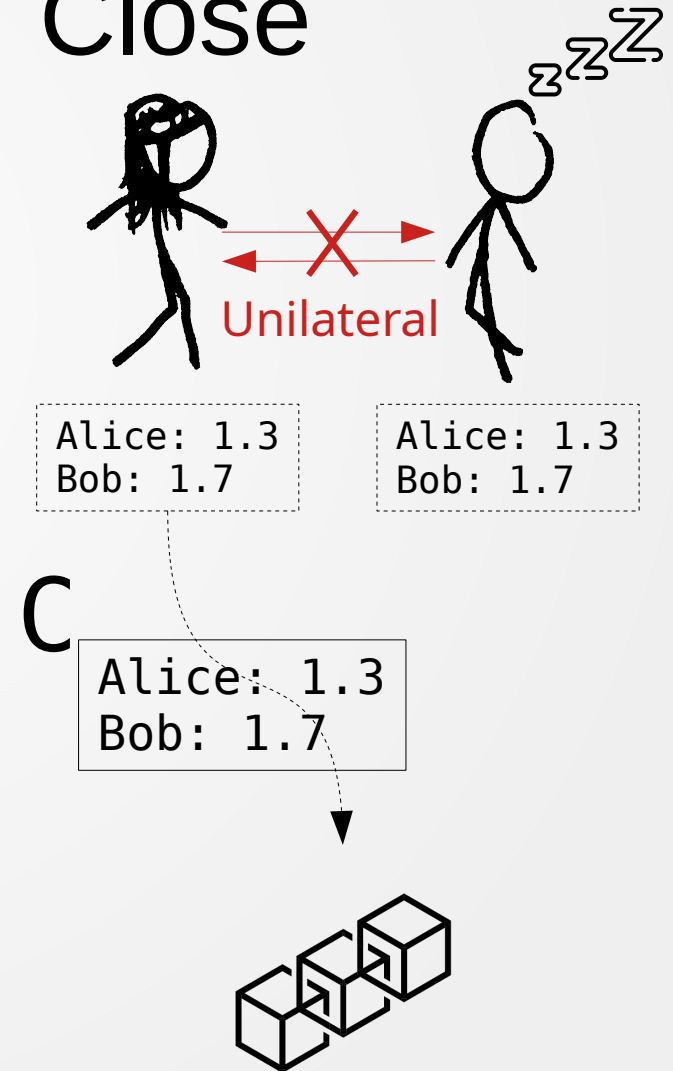
## Open



## Pay



## Close



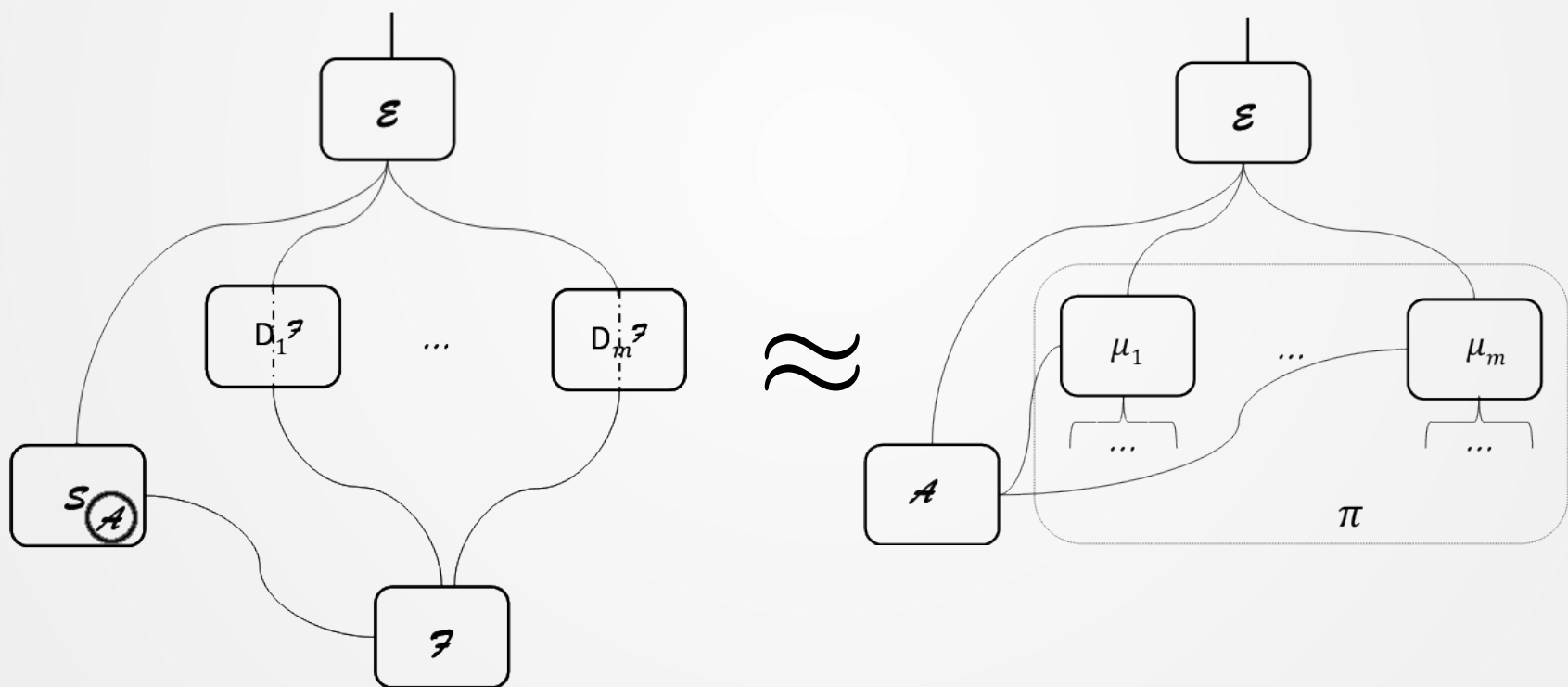
# Multi-hop payments



From channels  
to network!

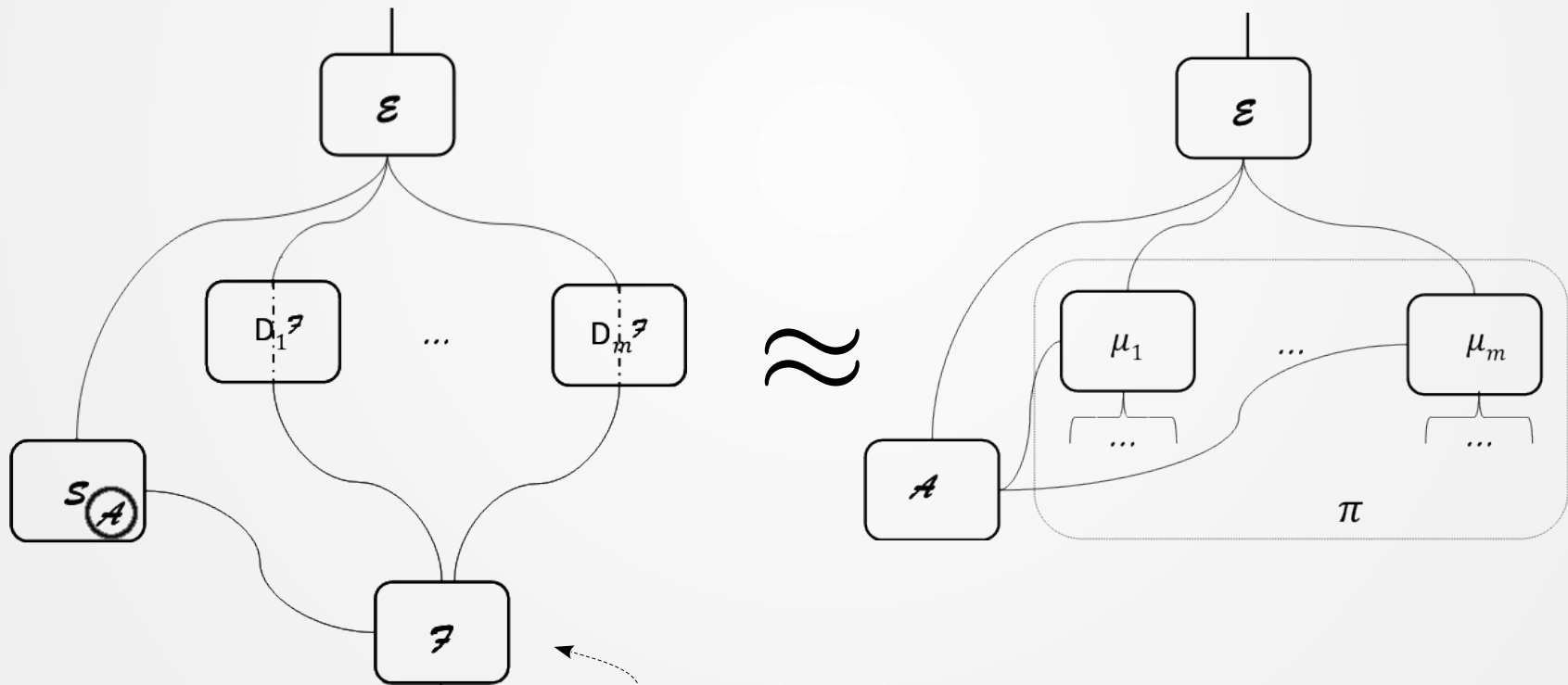
# Simulation-based Security

$$\forall \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A} \exists \mathcal{S} :$$



# Our paper

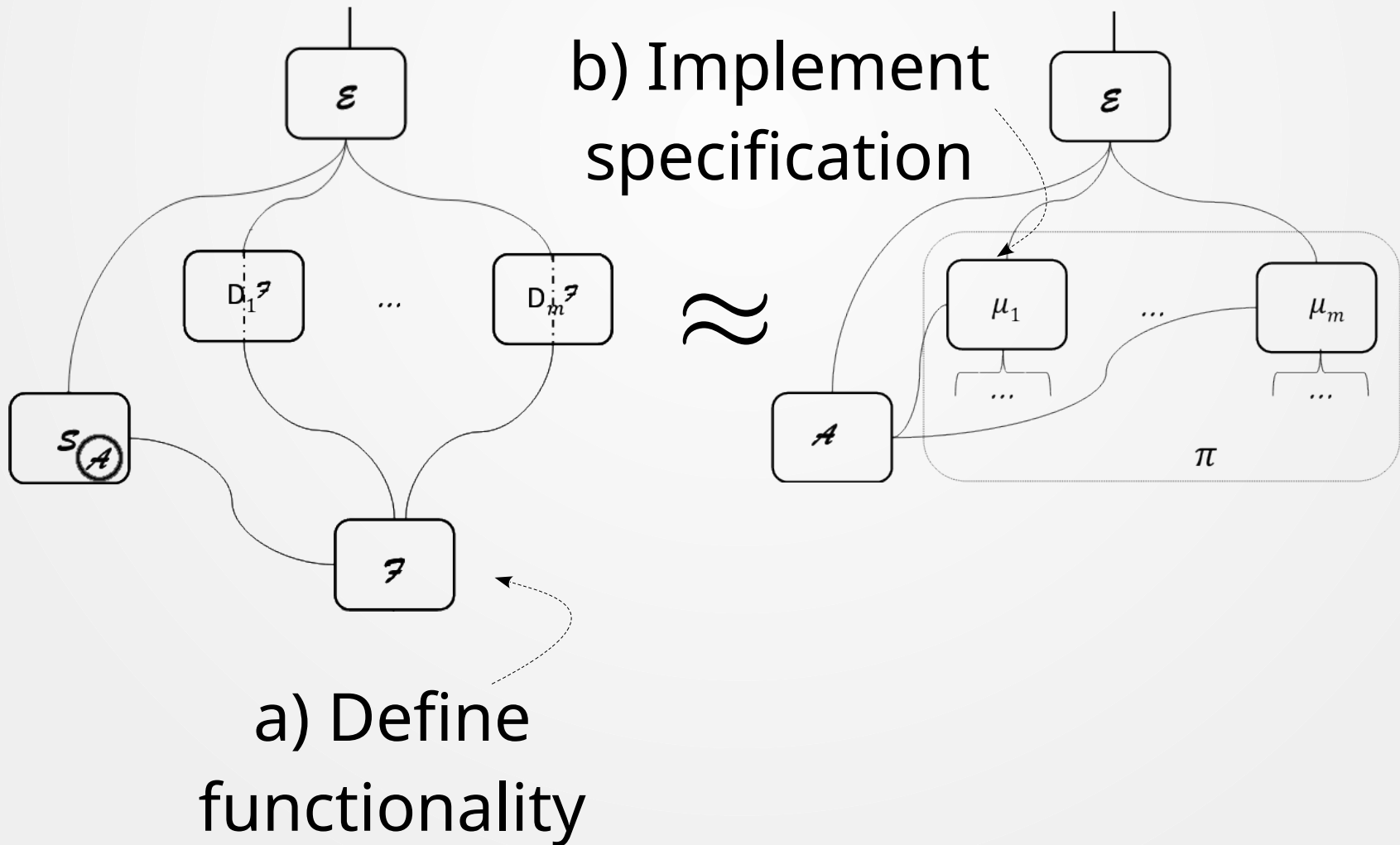
$$\forall \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A} \exists \mathcal{S} :$$



a) Define  
functionality

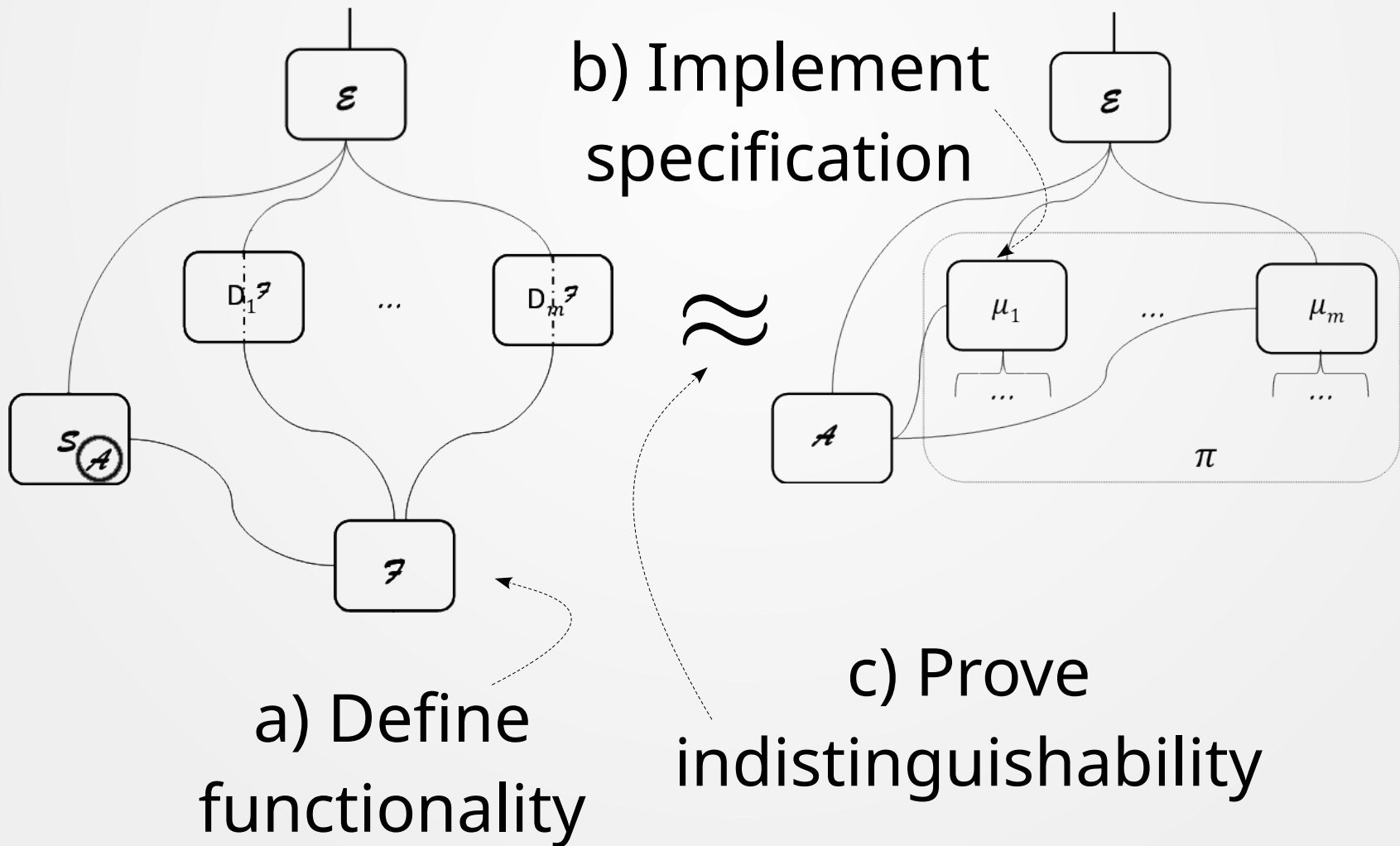
# Our paper

$$\forall \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A} \exists \mathcal{S} :$$



# Our paper

$$\forall \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A} \exists \mathcal{S} :$$



# Blockchain Functionality

$\mathcal{G}_{\text{ledger}}$  [BMTZ'17, BGKRZ'18]

# Functionality

## Functionality $\mathcal{F}_{\text{PayNet}}$ – interface

- from  $\mathcal{E}$ :
  - (REGISTER, delay, relayDelay)
  - (TOPPEDUP)
  - (OPENCHANNEL, *Alice*, *Bob*, *x*, *tid*)
  - (CHECKFORNEW, *Alice*, *Bob*, *tid*)
  - (PAY, *Bob*, *x*,  $\overrightarrow{\text{path}}$ , receipt)
  - (CLOSECHANNEL, receipt, *pchid*)
  - (FORCECLOSECHANNEL, receipt, *pchid*)
  - (POLL)
  - (PUSHFULFILL, *pchid*)
  - (PUSHADD, *pchid*)
  - (COMMIT, *pchid*)
  - (FULFILLONCHAIN)
  - (GETNEWS)
- to  $\mathcal{E}$ :
  - (REGISTER, *Alice*, delay(*Alice*), relayDelay(*Alice*), pubKey)
  - (REGISTERED)
  - (NEWS, newChannels, closedChannels, updatesToReport)
- from  $\mathcal{S}$ :
  - (REGISTERDONE, *Alice*, pubKey)
  - (CORRUPTED, *Alice*)
  - (CHANNELANNOUNCED, *Alice*,  $p_{\text{Alice},F}$ ,  $p_{\text{Bob},F}$ , *fchid*, *pchid*, *tid*)
  - (UPDATE, receipt, *Alice*)
  - (CLOSEDCHANNEL, channel, *Alice*)
  - (RESOLVEPAYS, *payid*, charged)
- to  $\mathcal{S}$ :
  - (REGISTER, *Alice*, delay, relayDelay)
  - (OPENCHANNEL, *Alice*, *Bob*, *x*, *fchid*, *tid*)
  - (CHANNELOPENED, *Alice*, *fchid*)
  - (PAY, *Alice*, *Bob*, *x*,  $\overrightarrow{\text{path}}$ , receipt, *payid*)
  - (CONTINUE)
  - (CLOSECHANNEL, *fchid*, *Alice*)
  - (FORCECLOSECHANNEL, *fchid*, *Alice*)
  - (POLL,  $\Sigma_{\text{Alice}}$ , *Alice*)
  - (PUSHFULFILL, *pchid*, *Alice*)
  - (PUSHADD, *pchid*, *Alice*)
  - (COMMIT, *pchid*, *Alice*)
  - (FULFILLONCHAIN, *t*, *Alice*)



# How often online?

- No in-flight payments
  - sync at least every `to_self_delay` blocks
- In-flight HTLC – intermediary
  - $a$  = “max new blocks from tx bcast till settled”
  - Sync during `[out_cltv_exp, in_cltv_exp - 2a]`
  - try to publish HTLC-timeout
  - Sync again after  $a$
  - If HTLC-success found, update or fulfill on-chain
- In-flight HTLC – payee
  - Fulfill on-chain until `min_final_cltv_expiry - a`

# Our contributions

- Use a realistic ledger functionality
  - Prove naive ledger unrealizable
- Prove Lightning Network security in UC framework
- Derive exact time bounds for how often parties need to check the chain

# Part 2

## Recursive Virtual Payment Channels for Bitcoin

# Features

- Enables long-lived “virtual” channels w/o an on-chain funding TX
- Virtual channels built on top of a path of preexisting “base” channels – left endpoint funds the channel
- Base channels may themselves be virtual!
- Virtual channels can leverage a path of many base channels

# Construction

Intermediary  $i$  has 3 classes of TXs:

- “Initiator” TX
  - Spends left & right funding outputs
  - Has virtual output with interval  $[i]$

# Construction

Intermediary  $i$  has 3 classes of TXs:

- “Initiator” TX
  - Spends left & right funding outputs
  - Has virtual output with interval  $[i]$
- “Extend-interval” TXs
  - Spends 1 funding output and 1 virtual output with interval  $[j, \dots, i-1]$  or  $[i+1, \dots, j]$
  - Has virtual output w/ interval  $[j, \dots, i]$  or  $[i, \dots, j]$

# Construction

Intermediary  $i$  has 3 classes of TXs:

- “Initiator” TX
  - Spends left & right funding outputs
  - Has virtual output with interval  $[i]$
- “Extend-interval” TXs
  - Spends 1 funding output and 1 virtual output with interval  $[j, \dots, i-1]$  or  $[i+1, \dots, j]$
  - Has virtual output w/ interval  $[j, \dots, i]$  or  $[i, \dots, j]$
- “Merge-intervals” TXs
  - Spends 2 virtual outputs with intervals  $[j, \dots, i-1]$  and  $[i+1, \dots, k]$
  - Has virtual output with interval  $[j, \dots, k]$

# Example 1

## Fundee wants to close



$t=0$

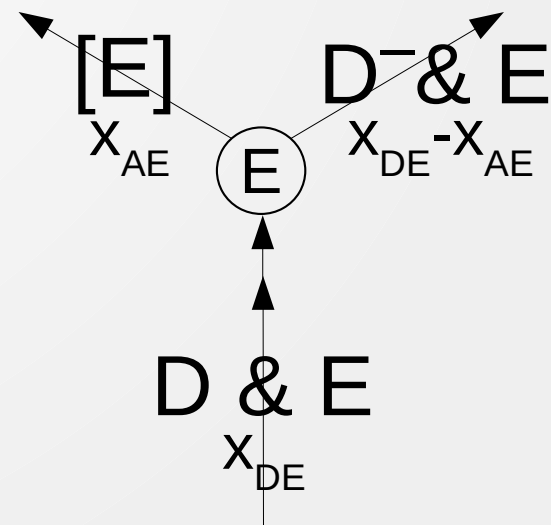
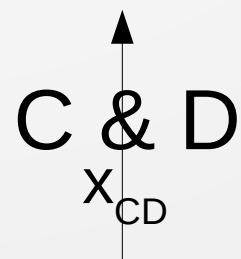
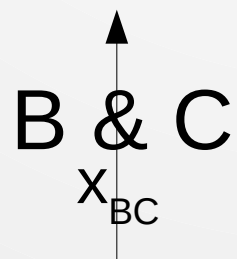
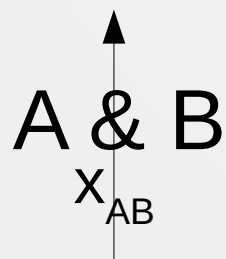
A & B  
 $x_{AB}$

B & C  
 $x_{BC}$

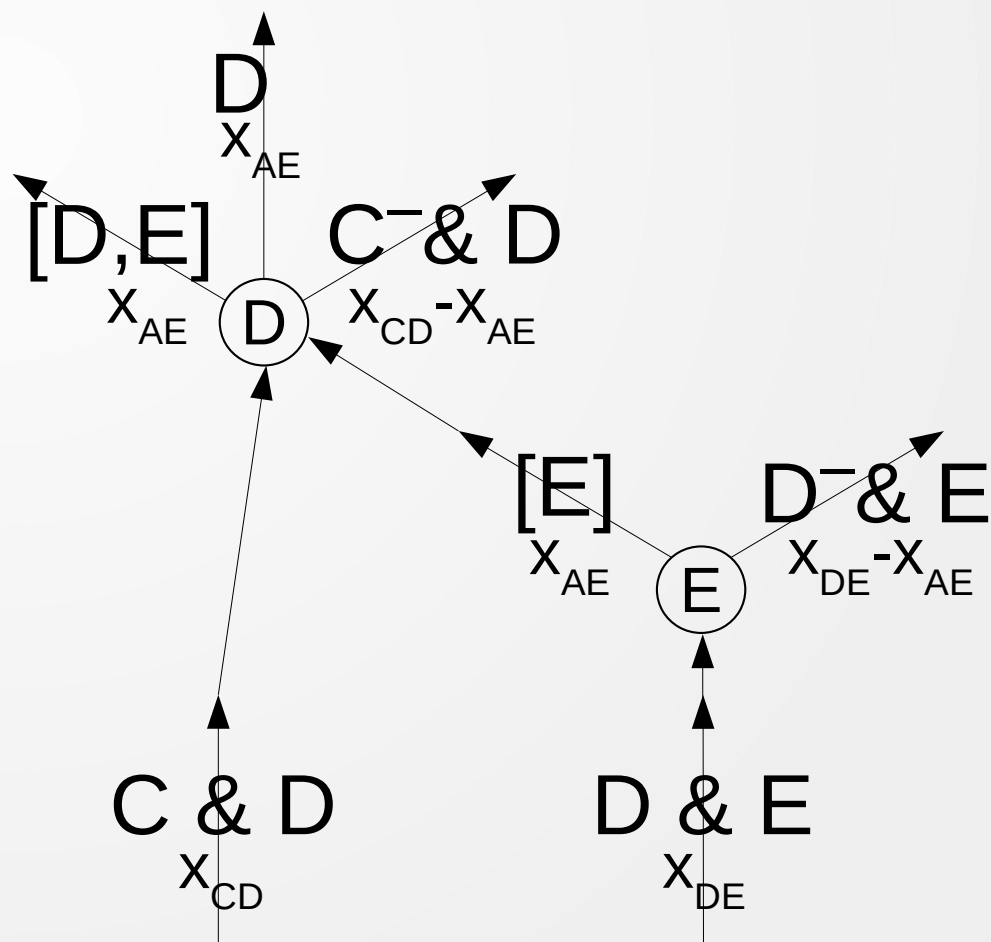
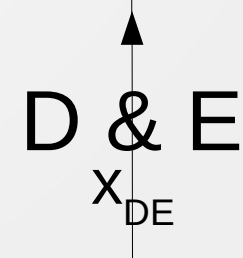
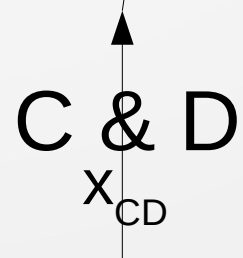
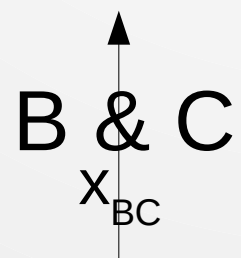
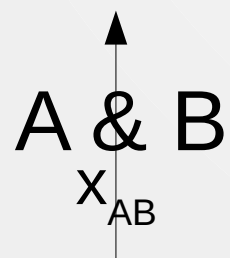
C & D  
 $x_{CD}$

D & E  
 $x_{DE}$

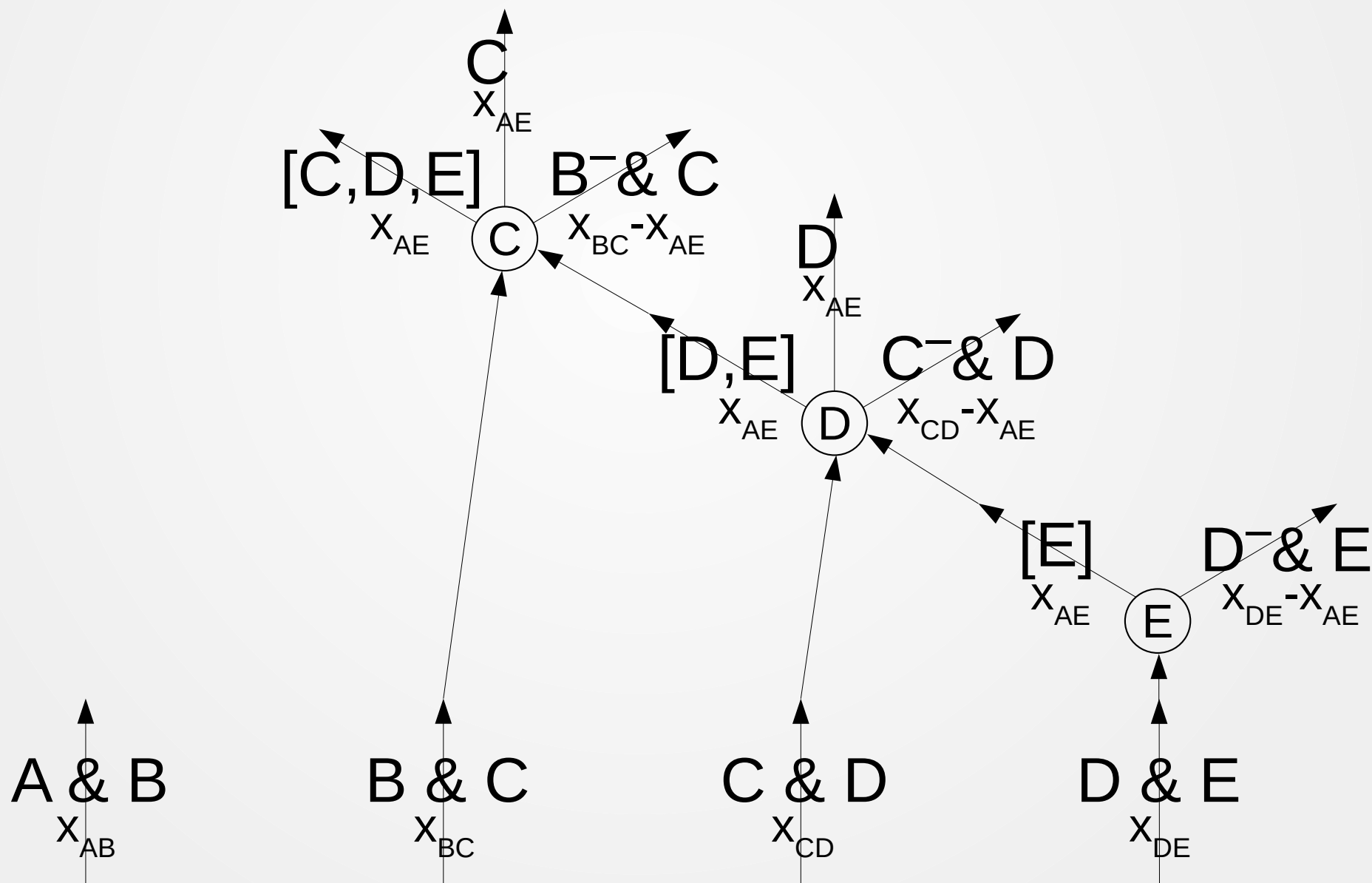
t=1



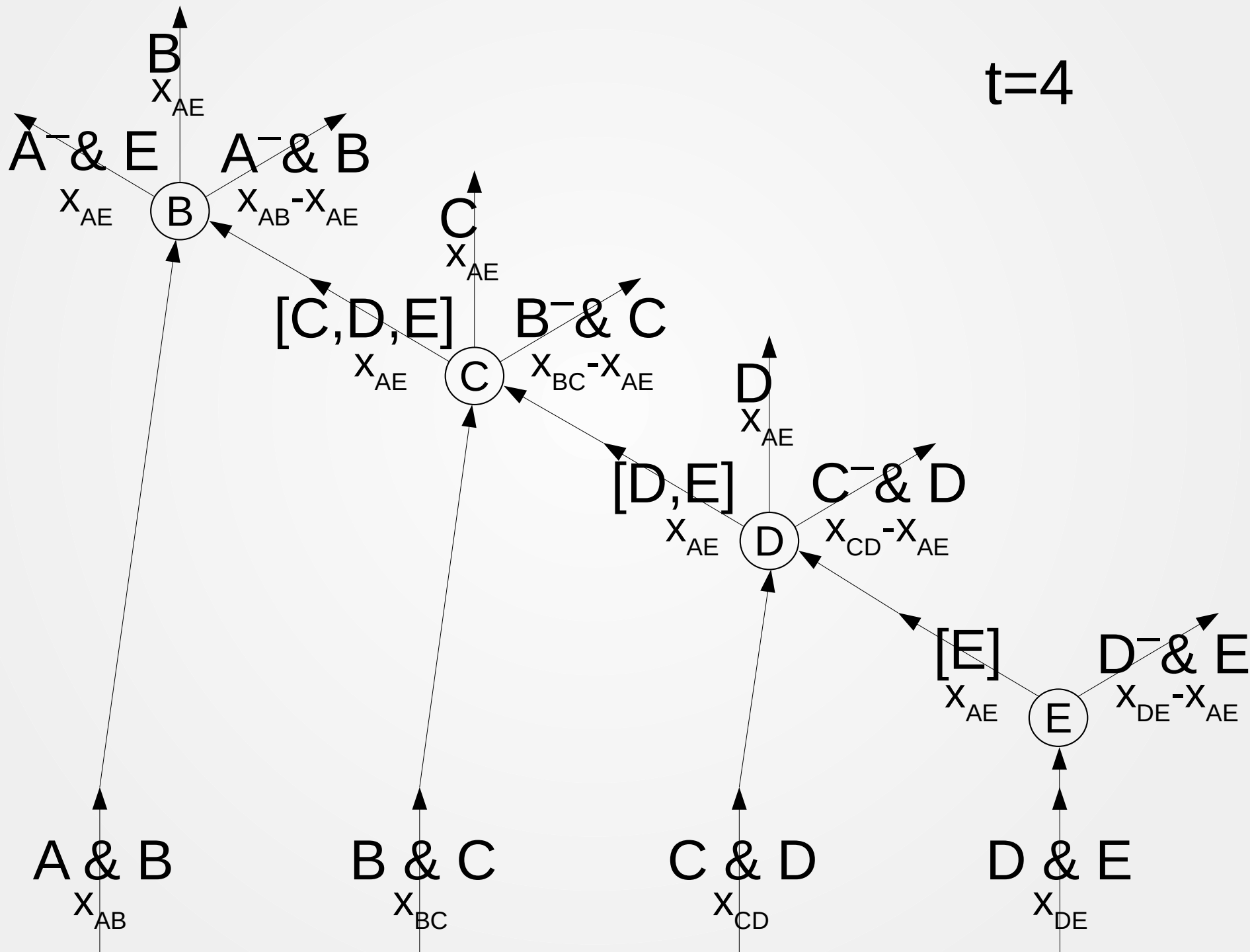
t=2



t=3



t=4



# Example 2

## Simultaneous initiators

t=0

A & B  
x<sub>AB</sub>

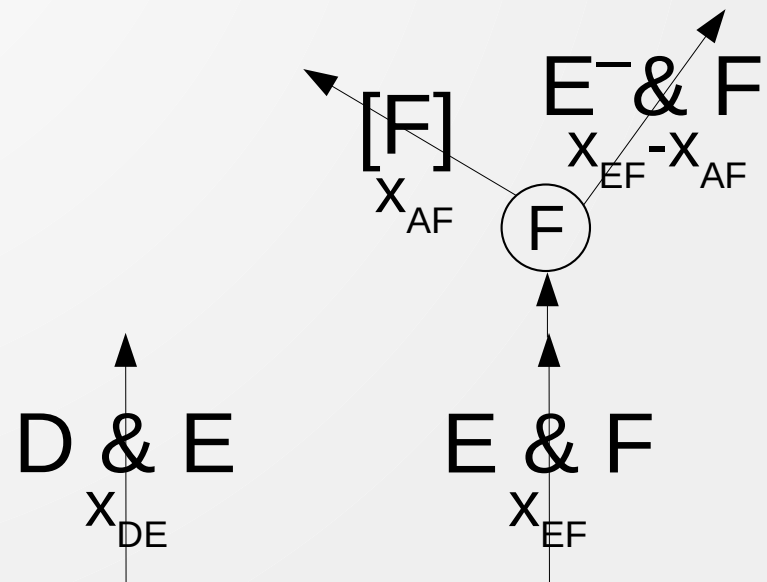
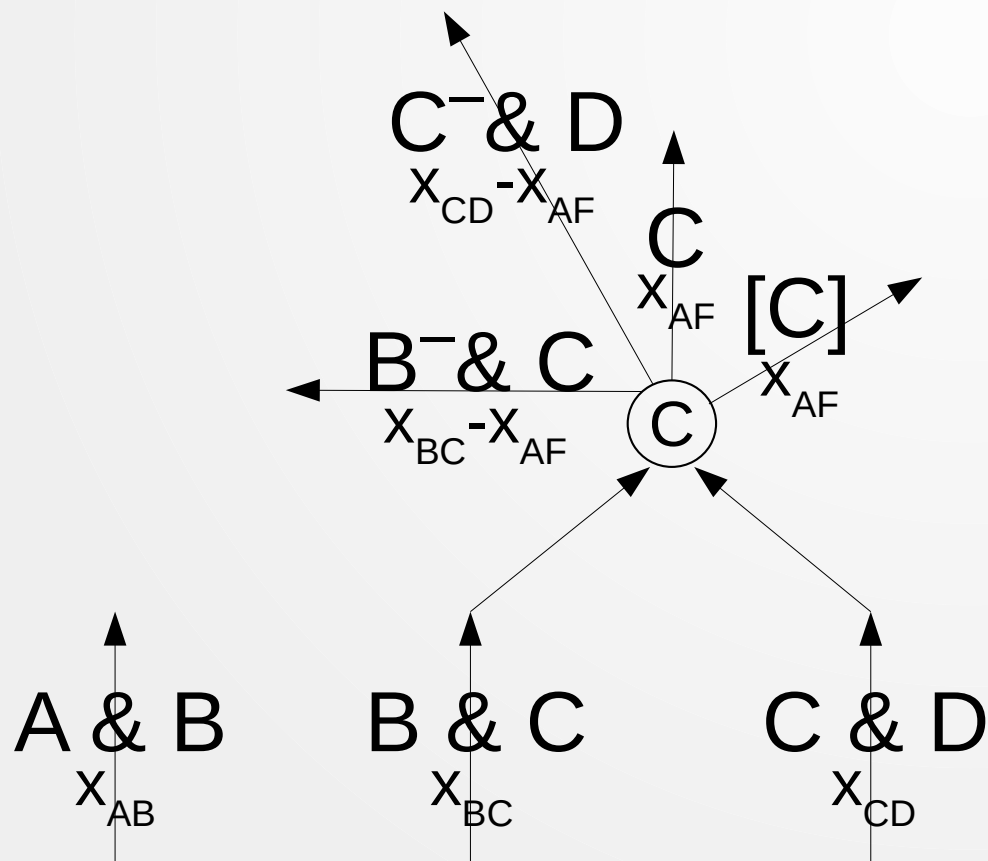
B & C  
x<sub>BC</sub>

C & D  
x<sub>CD</sub>

D & E  
x<sub>DE</sub>

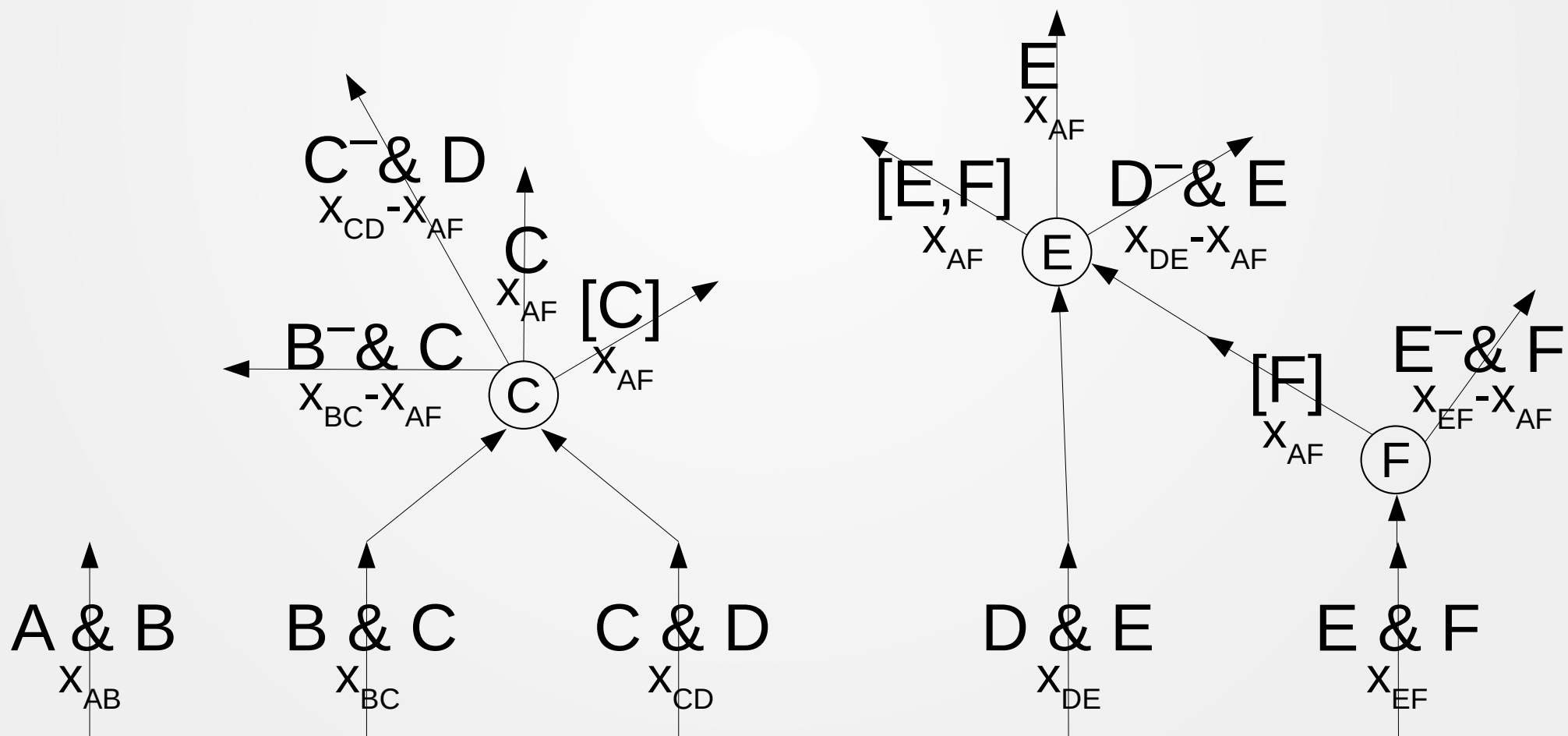
E & F  
x<sub>EF</sub>

t=1

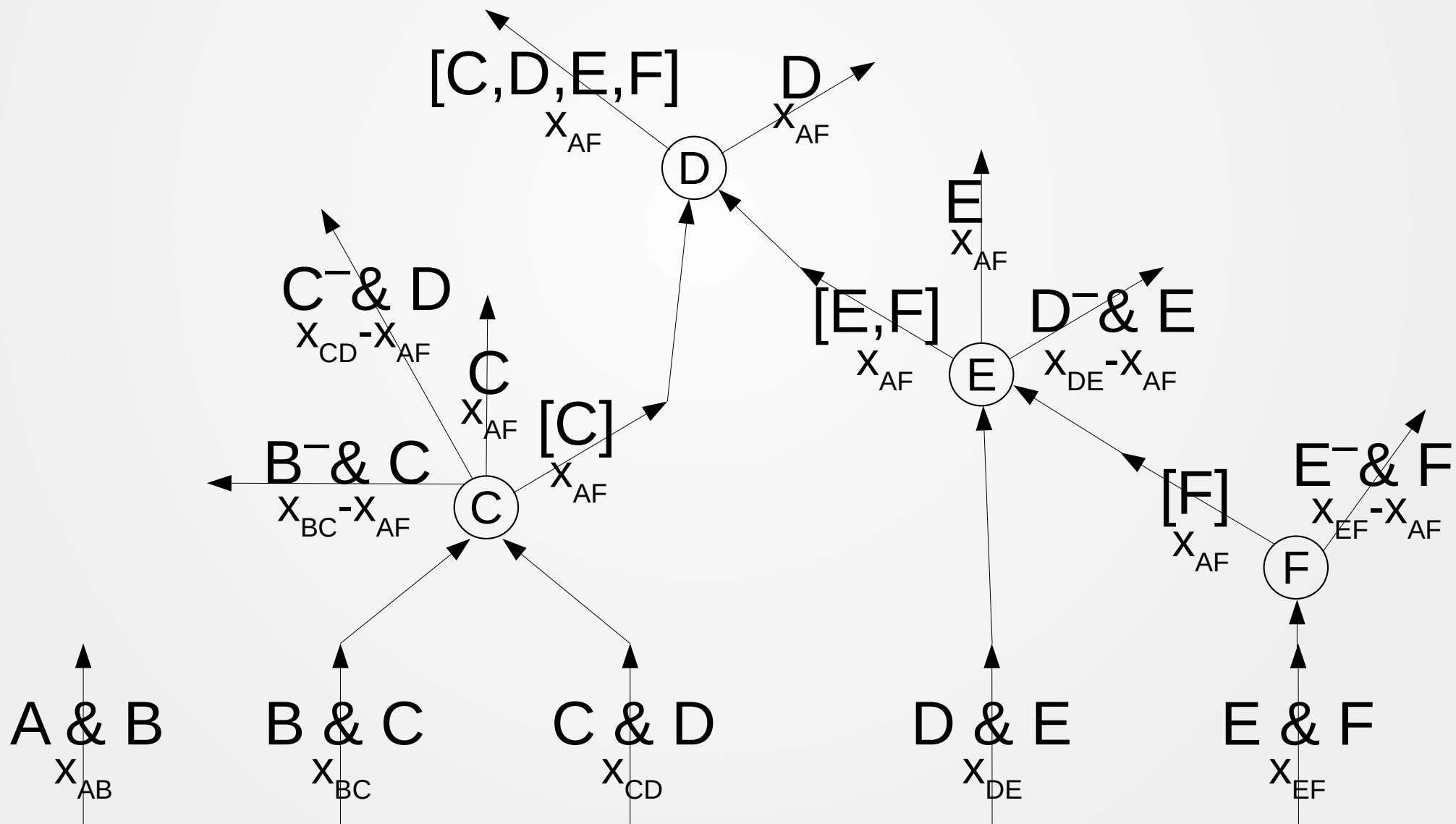




t=2



t=3



# Example 3

## Virtual base channel

t=0

A & C  
 $x_{AC}$

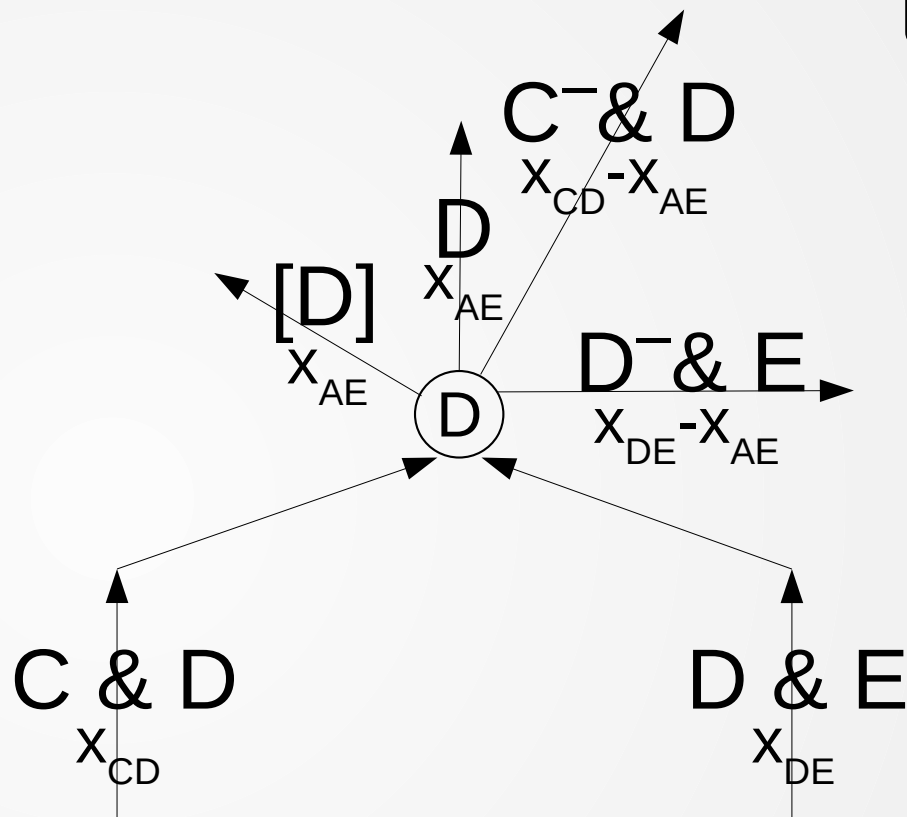
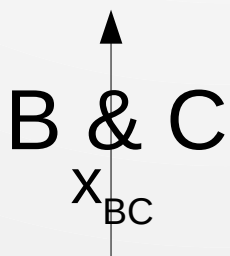
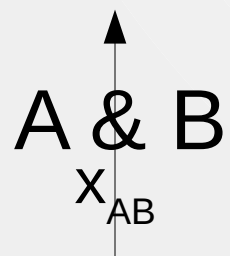
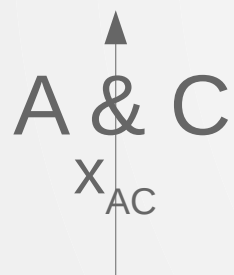
C & D  
 $x_{CD}$

D & E  
 $x_{DE}$

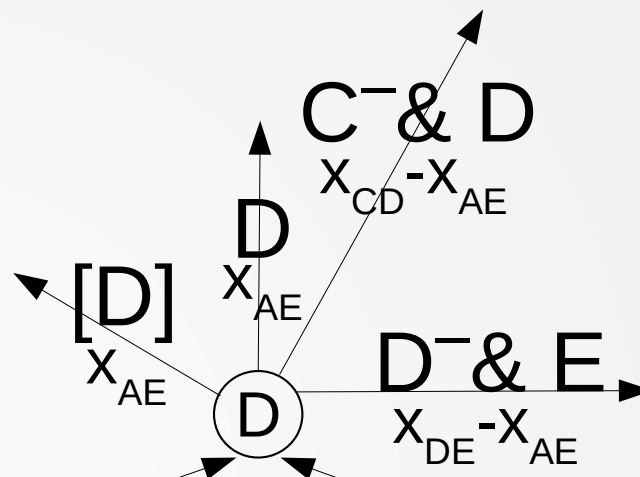
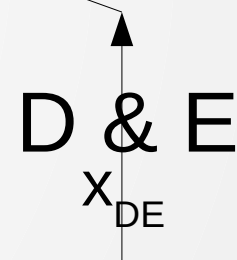
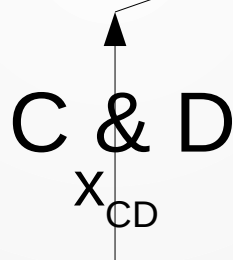
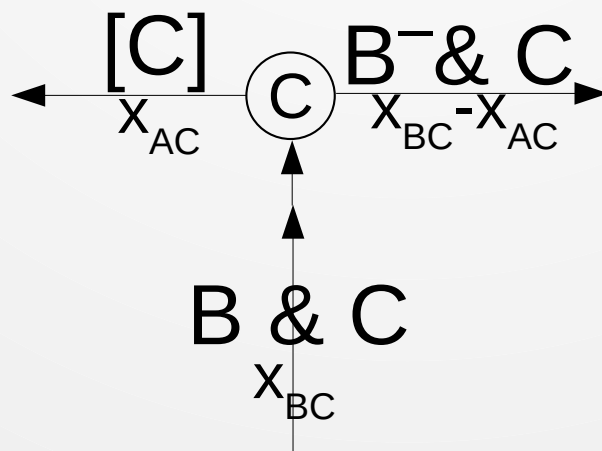
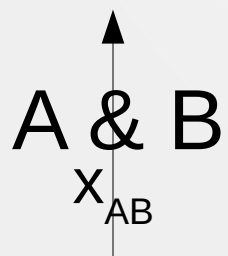
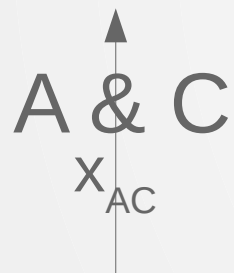
A & B  
 $x_{AB}$

B & C  
 $x_{BC}$

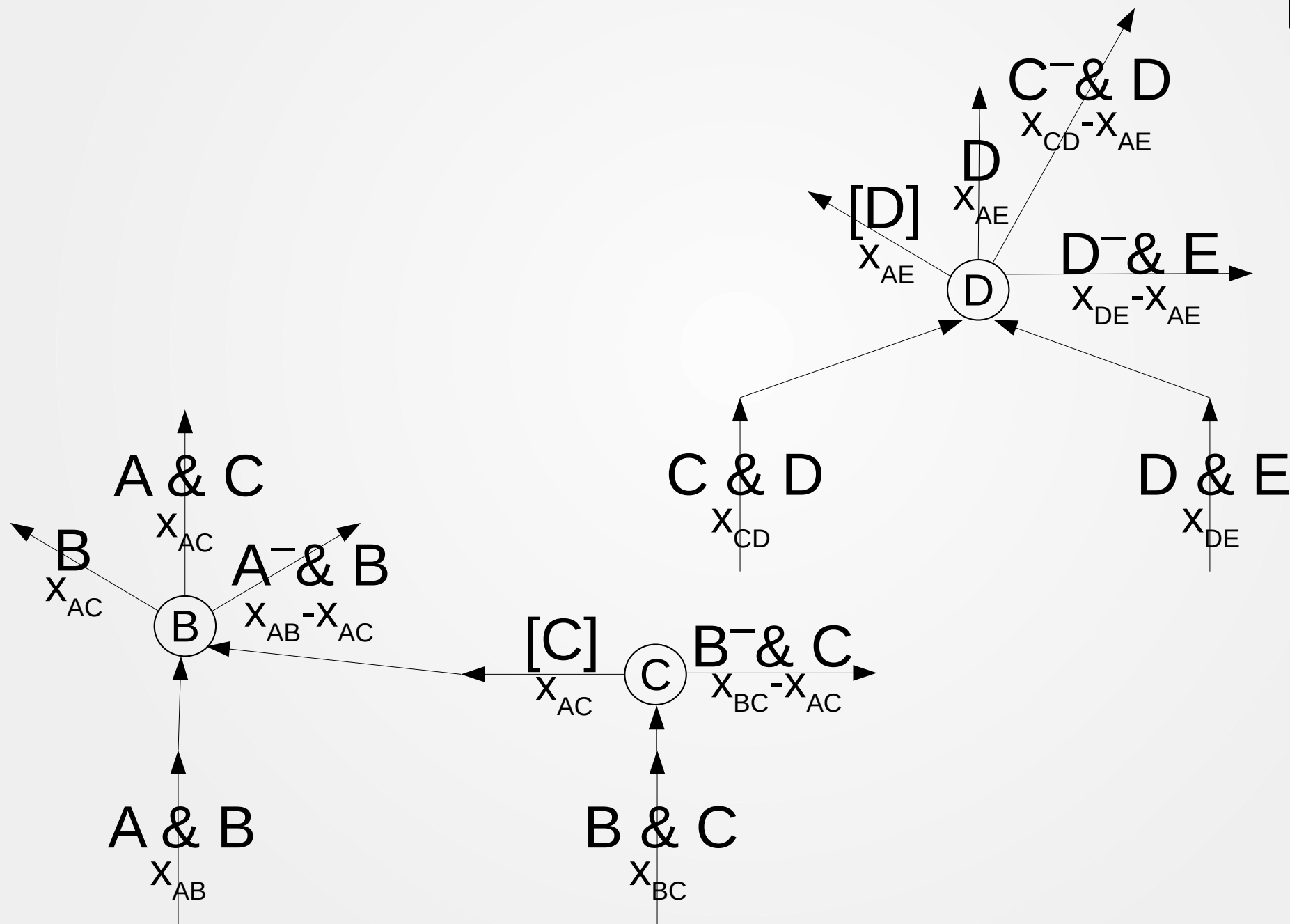
t=1



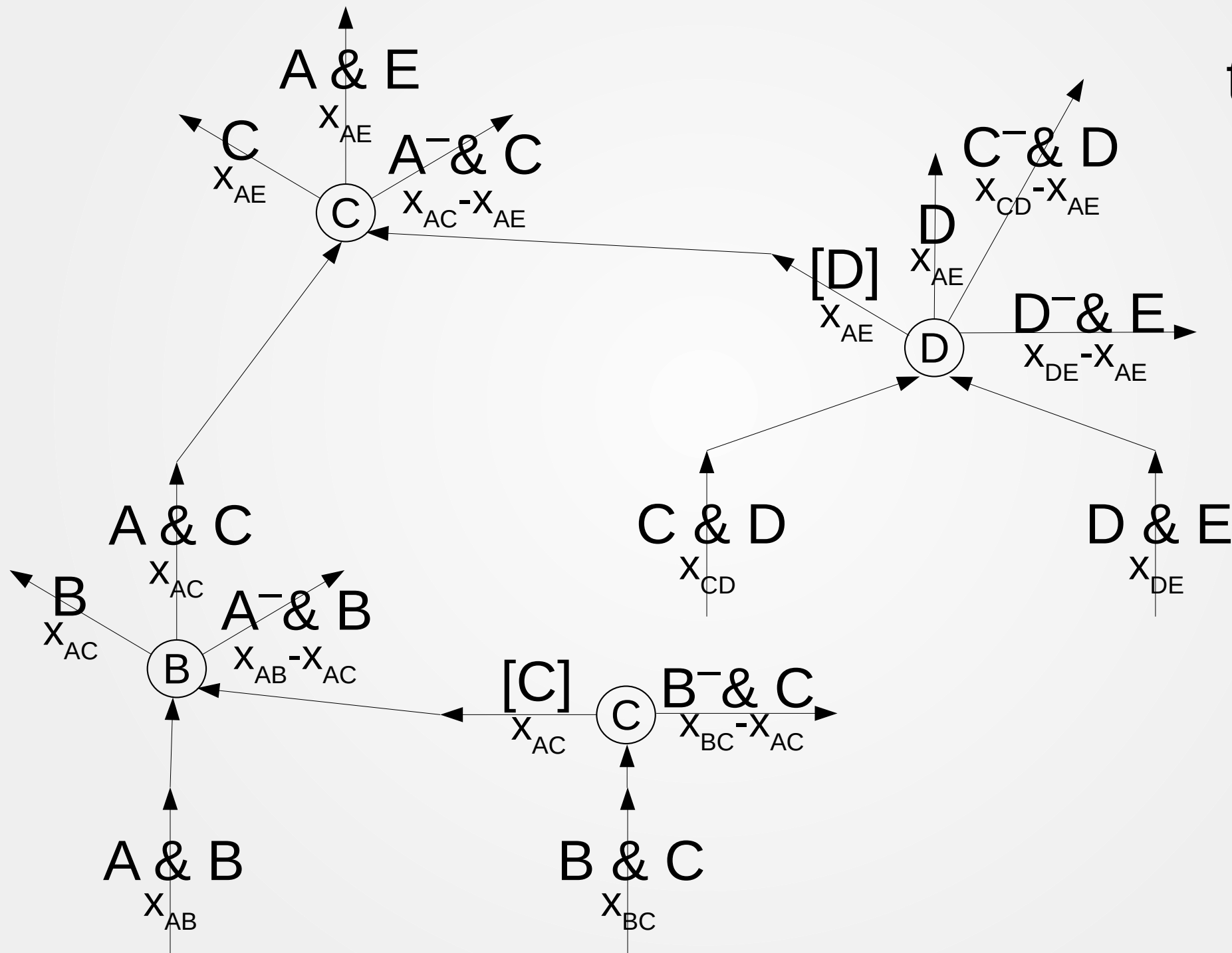
t=2



t=3



t=4





# Design decisions

- UC secure
- Intuitive functionality
- State machine
- Uses  $\mathcal{G}$ ledger

# Summary

- Composable analysis of the Lightning Network
- Construction and composable analysis of Recursive Virtual Channels for Bitcoin

*Thank you!*