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BETTER.

SESSION ID: BAC-R03

Raiding Lost BTC and Other Cryptocurrencies

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#RSAC

Is Bitcoin dead?

Opinion: Bitcoin is close to becoming worthless

By Atulya Sarin

Published: Dec 4, 2018 5:05 p.m. ET



Bitcoin is now entering a death spiral



Just one year has passed since bitcoin enthusiasts forecasted that the cryptocurrency would hit a price of \$1 million.



Is Bitcoin Dead?

Dec. 8, 2018 2:35 PM ET | 5 Likes | Includes: BTC-USD



Katusa Research [✉](#)

Commodities, energy, dividend growth investing, gold & precious metals

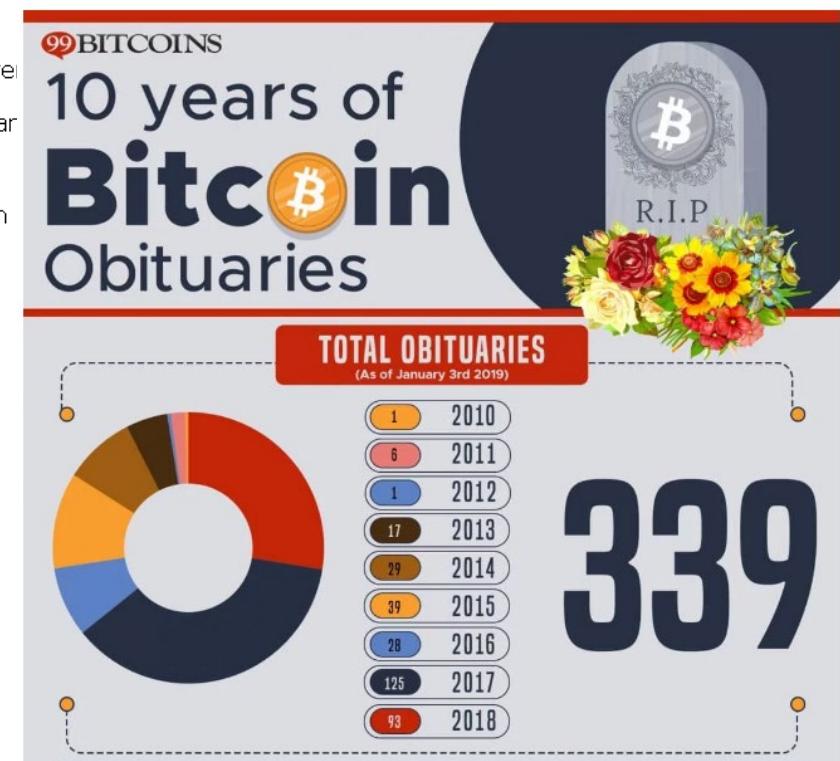
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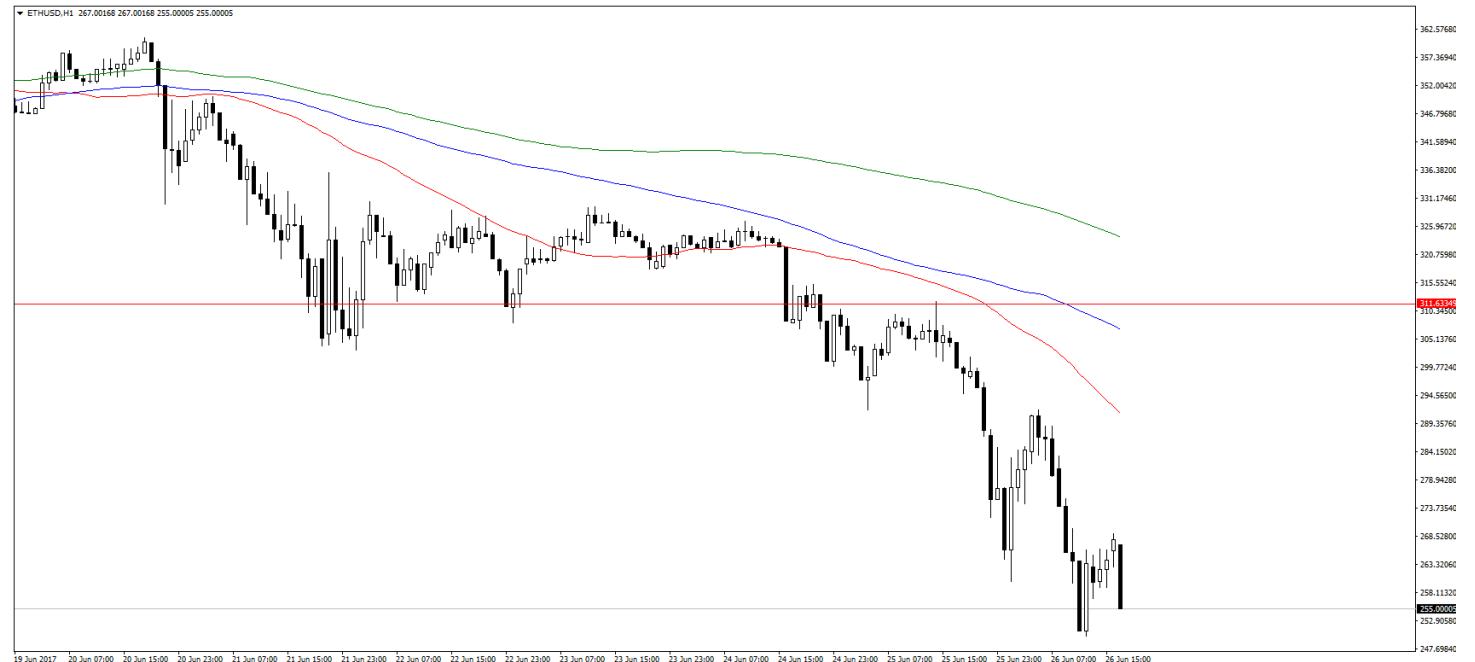
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Summary

- What will happen to Bitcoin and cryptocurrency
- The Bitcoin aftermath - will there be new stars emerge from crypto ashes?
- Here's where the Blockchain 2.0 Revolution



It's still a lot of money, folks...



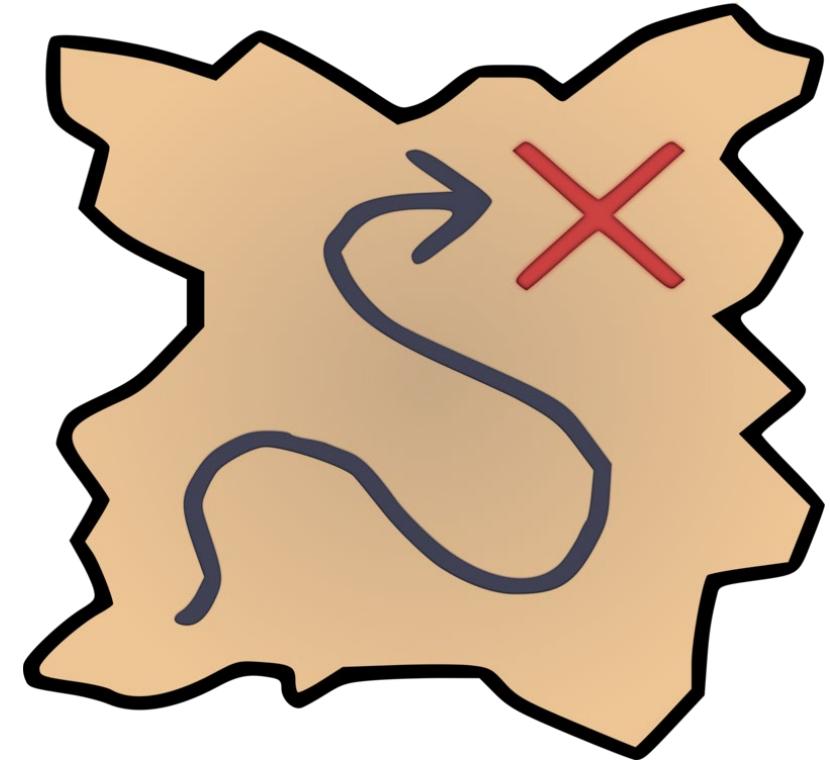
- 4 million BTC
- Only 21 million can be mined by 2140
- Almost 20%, plus other crypto

Why so many BTC and other coins are lost

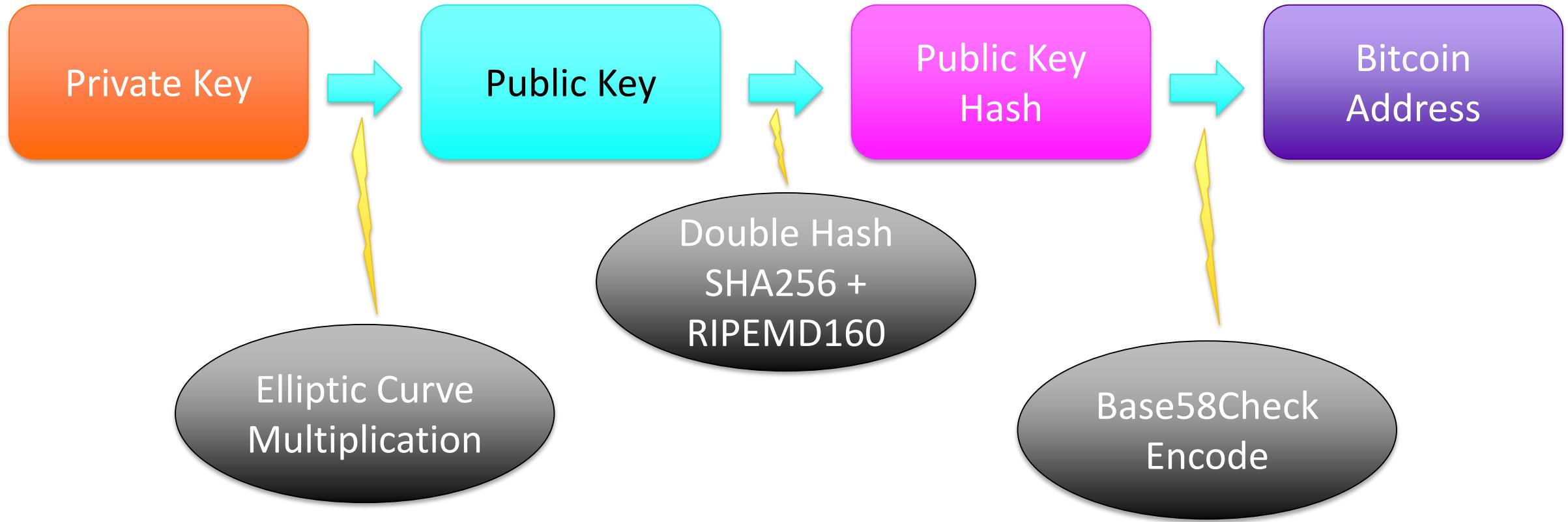


- Failed hard drives
- Forgotten passphrases
- “Suicidal” hacks (Parity)
- Death

A word before we proceed



How Bitcoin private keys work



Finding the right strings

Bitcoin Address



Public Key

1M3RLrXve5wcT2ZcJu8WXoXjdh4WXcWQA9

Private Key (Wallet Import Format)



Private key

5K8BwE76VsatQiRa5wJpGng7758FAz4vLkMxAry8QnyZTdQJxPn

"The Legend of Satoshi Nakamoto" art puzzle



Passphrases and other insecure ways to generate keys

- “These are not the droids you’re looking for”
- Block hashes
- Merkle root
- Repeated SHA256
- SHA256 of another public address (over 100 found)

```
1G2rM4DVncEPJZwz1ubkX6hMzg5dQYxw7b  
Sha256(1PoHkMExsXDDBxpAwWhzkrM8fabmcPt6f4)  
1Kap8hRf8G71kmnE9WKSBy5cJehvTEMVvD  
Sha256(1LdgEzw8WhkvBxDBQHdvNtbbvdVYbBB2F1)  
1LsFFH9yPMgzSzar23Z1XM2ETHyVDGoqd5  
Sha256(1FDWY63R3M87KkW2CBWrdDa4h8cZCiov9p)  
13eYNM5EpJS7EeuDefQZmqaokw21re4Ci  
Sha256(1E7kRki9kJUMYGaNjpvP7FvCmTcQSih7ii)  
1CcSiLzGxXopBeXpoNSchagheK9XR61Daz  
Sha256(191XapdsjZJjReJUbQiWAH3ZVyLcxtcc1Y)  
1J9Gtk5i6xHM5XZxQsBn9qdpgznNDhqQD  
Sha256(16fawJbgd3hgn1vbCb66o8Hx4rn8fwzFfG)
```



Not a way to go

SHA256 Hash Generator

This online tool allows you to generate the SHA256 hash of any string. SHA256 is designed by NSA, it's more reliable than SHA1.

Enter your text below:

```
Scripting common passphrases is trivial
```

GenerateClear AllMD5SHA1SHA512Password Generator

Treat each line as a separate string

SHA256 Hash of your string:

322406D4CA79E11B420233B6D76B68B5F2BE555A1ACEA709BB4C7620F9D46F40



Large Bitcoin Collider



Pool Trophies

Result of Hard FWork.

Below you will find events of significance (newest first) when the pool actually found something.

2017-11-15 01:25:58 UTC

The pool found a private key to `cb66763cf7fde659869ae7f06884d9a0f879a092` ([1KYUv7nSvXx4642TKeuC2SNdTk326uUpFy](#)) as `0x236fb6d5ad1f43`. At the time of the find, there were **0.54 BTC** on that address. This is #54 of the [puzzle transaction](#).

2017-09-04 16:54:48 UTC

The pool found a private key to `2f4870ef54fa4b048c1365d42594cc7d3d269551` ([15K1YKJMiJ4fpesTVUcByoz334rHmknxmT](#)) as `0x180788e47e326c`. At the time of the find, there were **0.53 BTC** on that address. This is #53 of the [puzzle transaction](#).

2017-04-21 12:50:55 UTC

The pool found a private key to `36af659edbe94453f6344e920d143f1778653ae7` ([15z9c9sVpu6fwNiK7dMAFgMYSK4GqsGZim](#)) as `0xefae164cb9e3c`. At the time of the find, there were **0.052 BTC** on that address. This is #52 of the [puzzle transaction](#).



Finding keys by address collision



- Given a bitcoin address from a random(unknown) private key of numeric value between 2^{160} and 2^{256} , find another private key in the interval between 0 and 2^{159} which will evaluate to the same bitcoin address.
- Too much for one machine

Using forensics on abandoned hard drives



Maybe use a live Linux distro and risk it?



Forensic search terms

- Wallet.dat
- debug.log
- Db.log
- peers.dat
- Blocks
- Chainstate
- database



Tools

- Open Source like CAINE
- Passware Kit Forensic (\$1000, bruteforces wallet passwords)
- Magnet Internet Evidence Finder
- Forensic Toolkit (FTK)
- EnCase



Corrupt wallet recovery

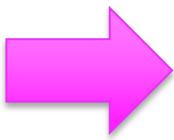


- pywallet
 - python pywallet.py -dumpwallet > wallet.txt
- bitcoinj and mvn
 - wallet-tool dump -dump-privkeys -wallet=~/wallet-decrypt.dat > wallet.txt
- Hex editor search for 0201010420

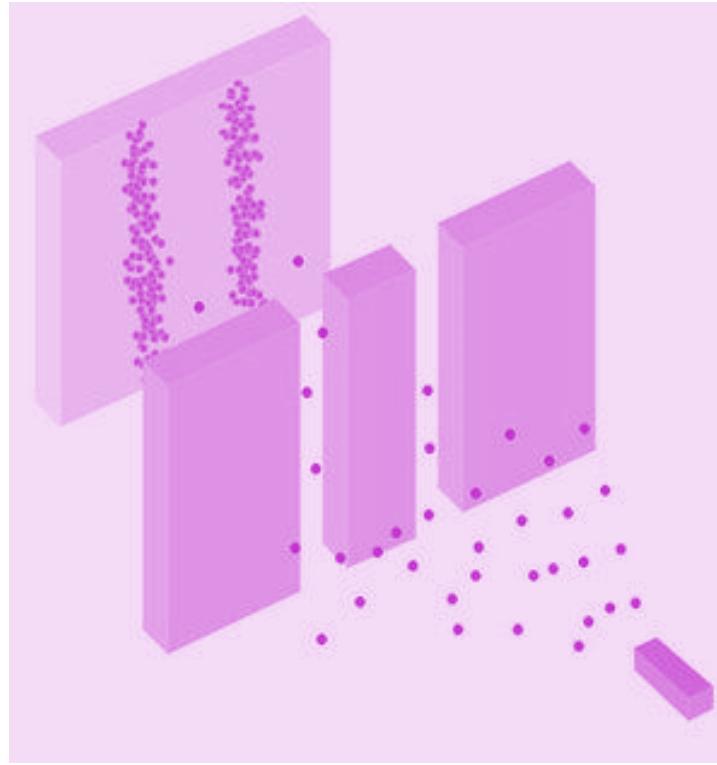
Key backups exposed online

```
0xDUDE@DESKTOP-101F032:~$  
0xDUDE@DESKTOP-101F032:~$ grep wallet.dat AWS-S3-bucket-scan-15-01-2018  
<Public> http://s3.amazonaws.com/ [REDACTED] /btc/3012/wallet.dat  
<Public> http://s3.amazonaws.com/ [REDACTED] /btc/4314/wallet.dat  
<Public> http://s3.amazonaws.com/ [REDACTED] /btc/4783/wallet.dat  
<Public> http://s3.amazonaws.com/ [REDACTED] /btc/4811/wallet.dat  
<Public> http://s3.amazonaws.com/ [REDACTED] /btc/4839/wallet.dat  
0xDUDE@DESKTOP-101F032:~$  
0xDUDE@DESKTOP-101F032:~$
```

Quantum threats—from room size to tabletop

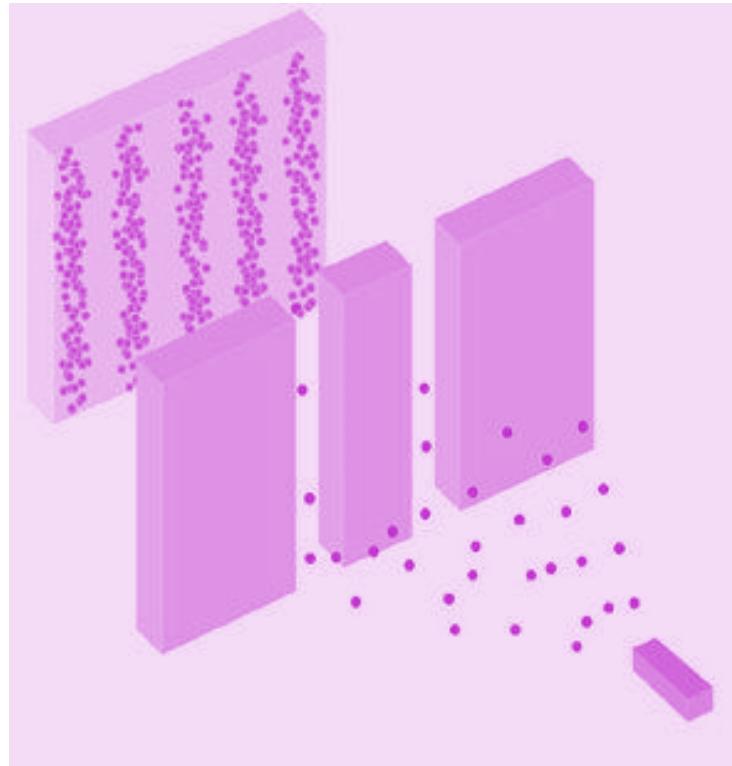


Quantum primer on particle-wave duality



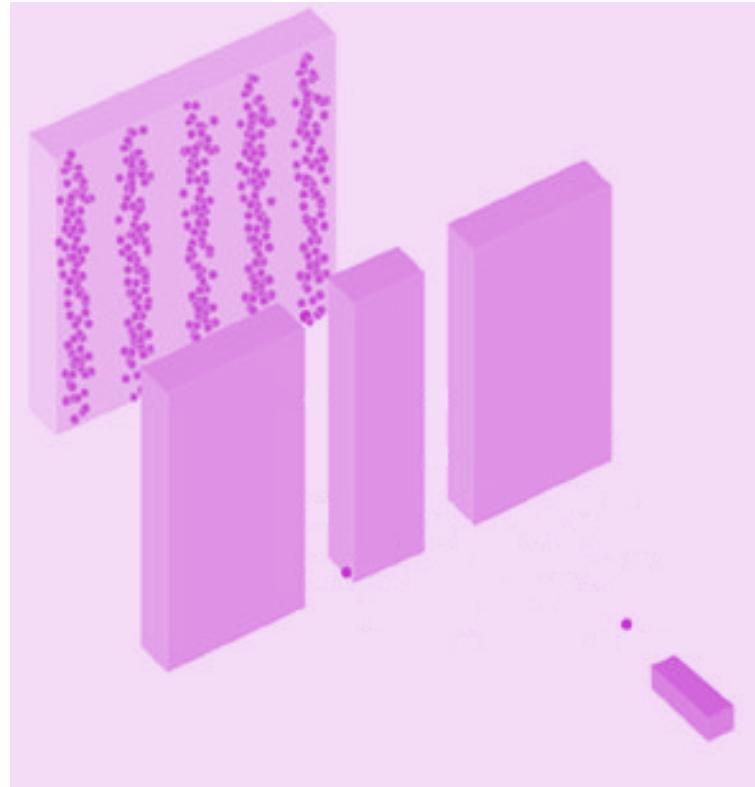
Expected particle behavior (“pooling”)

Quantum primer on particle-wave duality



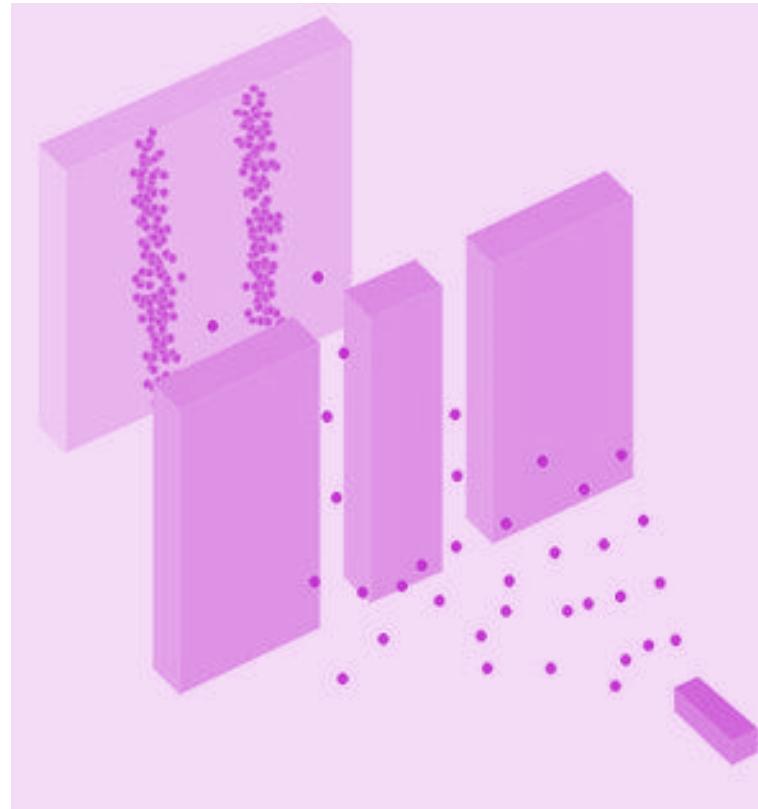
Wave pattern without observation of
which slit particle goes through

Quantum primer on particle-wave duality



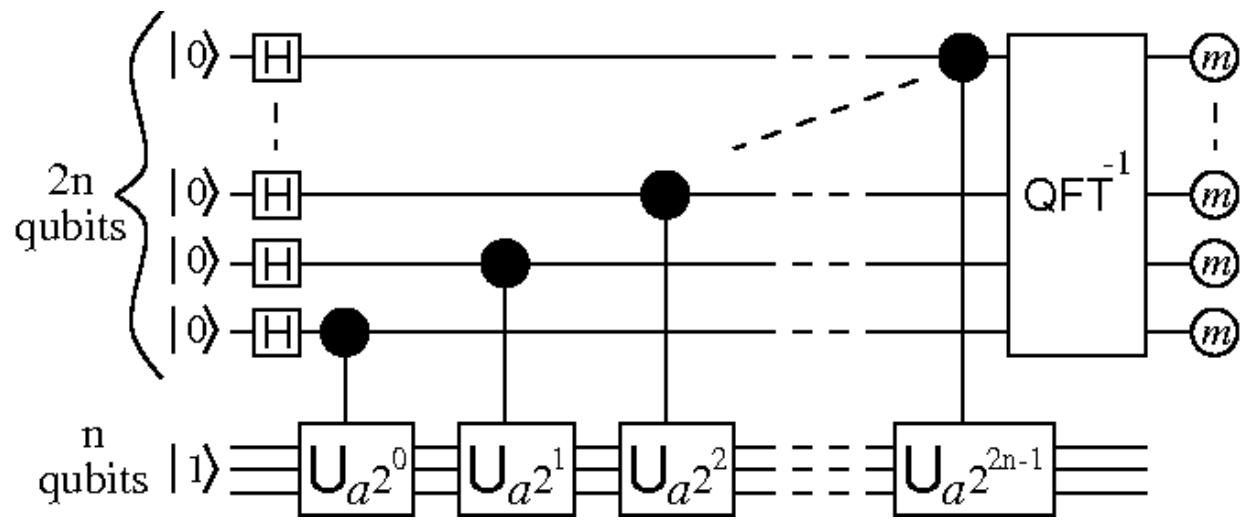
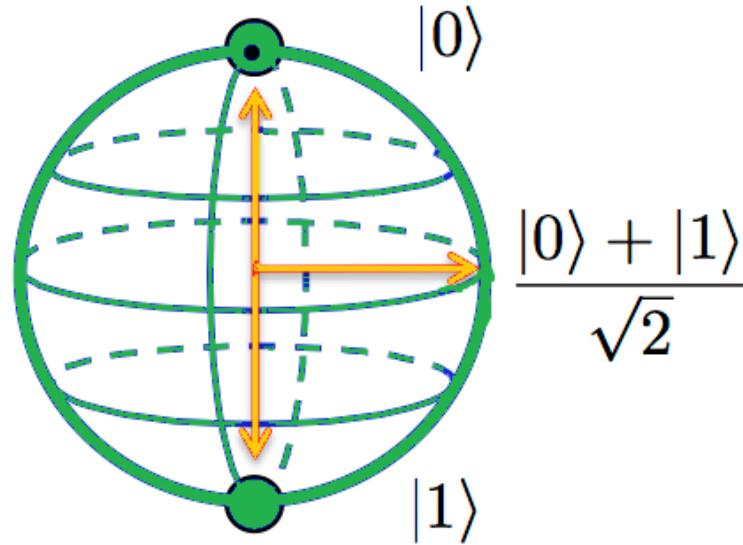
Even one particle at a time creates wave pattern

Quantum primer on particle-wave duality

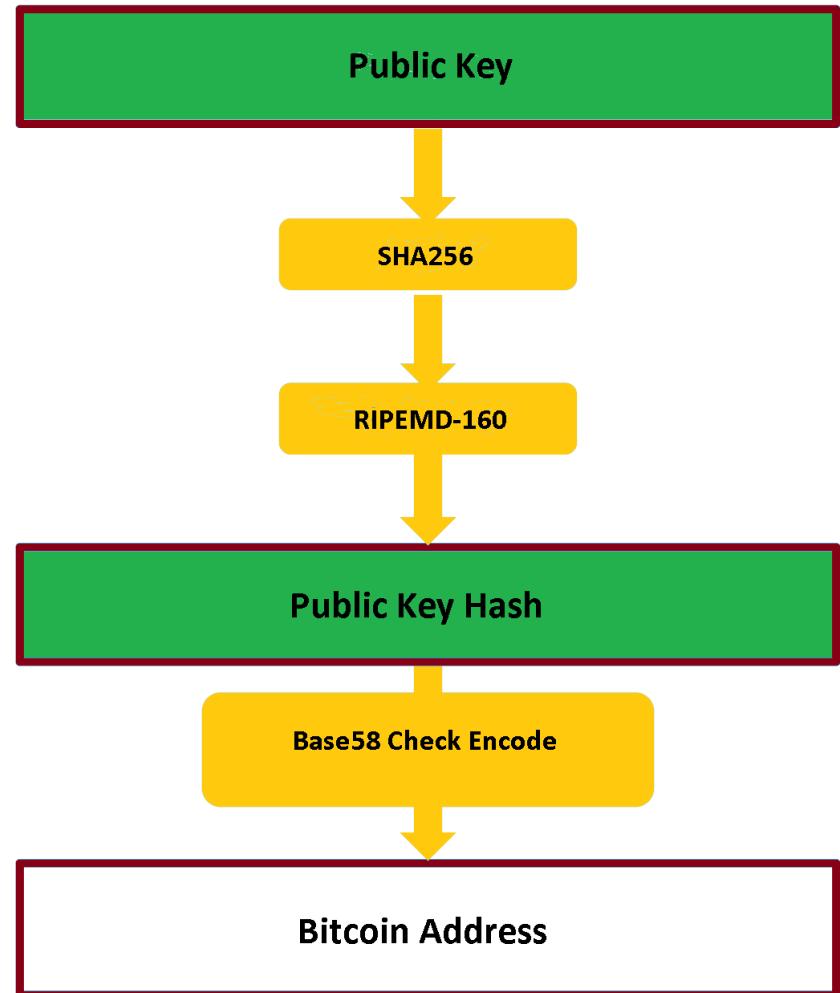
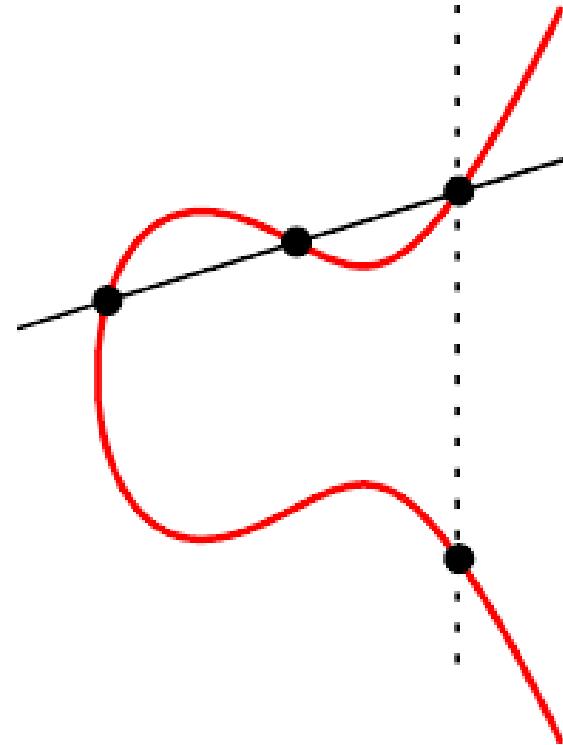


Use a detector on either slit, and
pooling appears: particle-wave duality

Qubits and quantum algorithms



Cracking ECC encryption



Mining with quantum algorithms?

```

1: procedure QUANTUM MINING STRATEGY
2:    $B \leftarrow$  the tip of the unique longest block-chain, and  $k \leftarrow$  the current target
3:   loop
4:     Propagate  $B$  to all neighbors
5:     Create a candidate template for a block  $B_{mine}$  without a nonce, with
       the parent  $B$ 
6:     Define  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } H(B_{mine}, x) \leq k \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$ 
7:     Sample  $Q$  according to some distribution
8:     for  $i = 1, \dots, Q$  do
9:       Apply 1 Grover iteration, with respect to the function  $f$ 
10:      if a new block  $B_{other}$ , which is the tip of the unique longest block-
        chain, is received then
11:        set  $B \leftarrow B_{other}$ 
12:        if agressive then
13:          goto line 19
14:        else if peaceful then
15:          goto line 4
16:        end if
17:      end if
18:    end for
19:    Terminate Grover's algorithm. If it terminated with a succesful output
        $x$  (i.e., an output  $x$  for which  $f(x) = 1$ , or alternatively,  $H(B_{mine}, x) \leq k$ 
       then set  $B \leftarrow (B_{mine}, x)$ 
20:  end loop
21: end procedure

```



Be safe ... and keep it legal!

- This is crypto research in both uses of the term. Up to you to use it legally.
- Protect your own cryptocurrencies from accidental loss or theft:
 - Keep wallets backed up and encrypted
 - Only keep as much crypto on your phone as you'd keep cash in your pocket.
Store majority in cold storage or a hardware wallet
 - Use password managers
 - Use two-factor auth on any accounts
 - Speak with estate lawyer about how to handle your crypto after...
- Keep an ear to the quantum grapevine. Not kidding.