

Routing attacks on Cryptocurrency Mining Pools



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May 22 2024

ETH zürich



United we stand,
divided we fall.

- Aesop

Apostolaki et al. [S&P 2017]

Tran et al. [S&P 2020]

Saad et al. [S&P 2023]

...

United **cryptocurrencies** stand,
divided **cryptocurrencies** fall.

This work

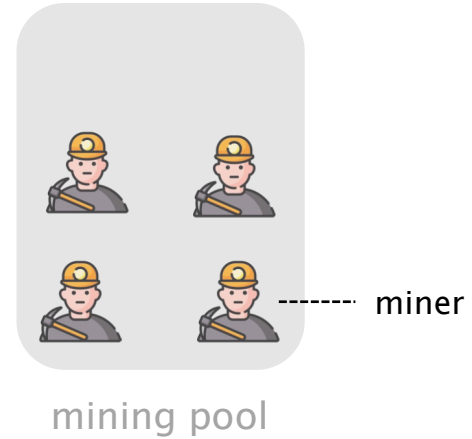
United cryptocurrencies also fall.

This work

Uncovering...

mining pools as a new attack target

A mining pool is a group of miners



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dedicated hardware



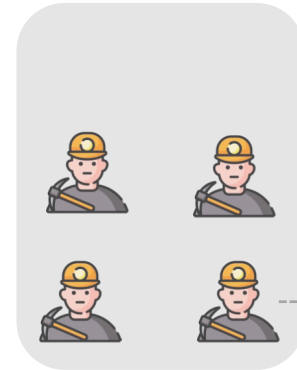
mining rig



ASIC miner



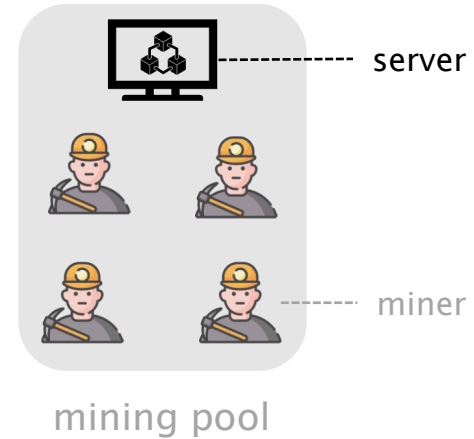
mining facility



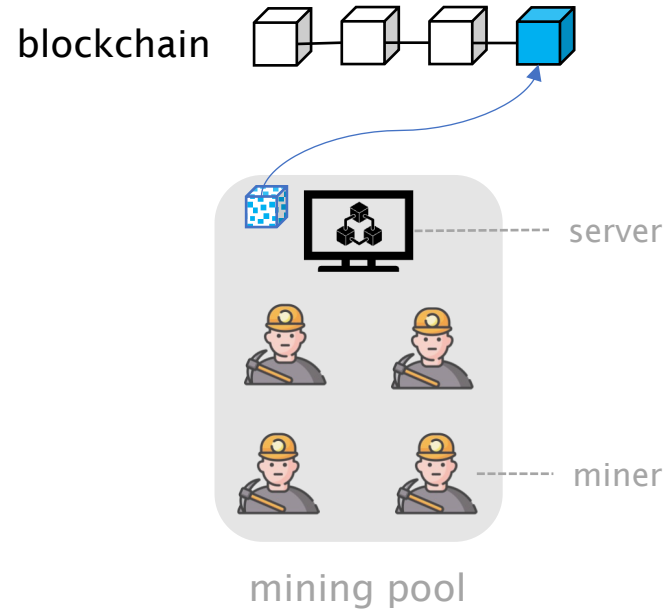
miner

mining pool

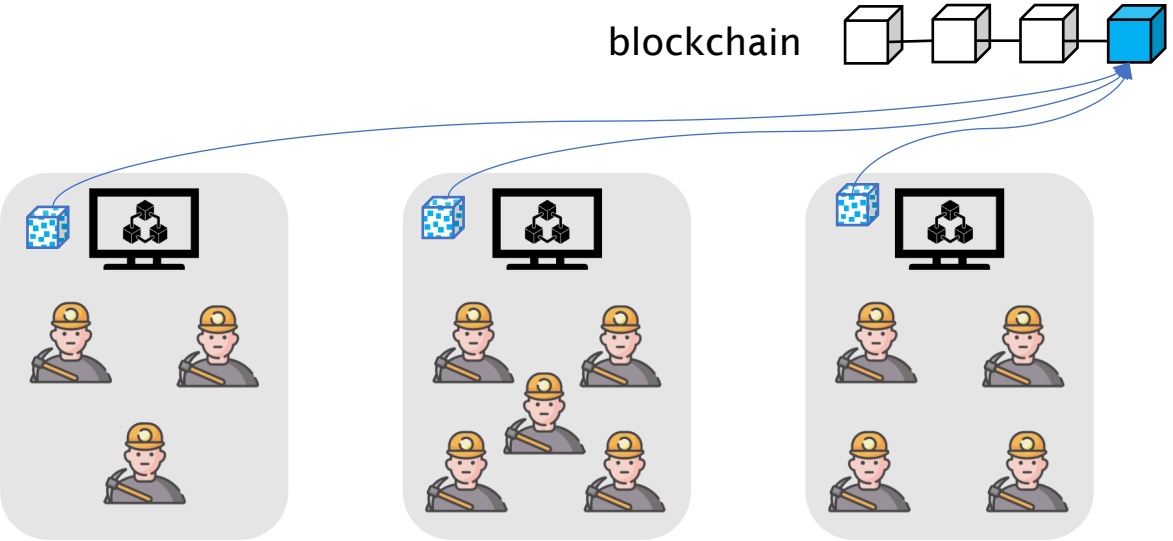
A mining pool is a group of miners coordinated by a server



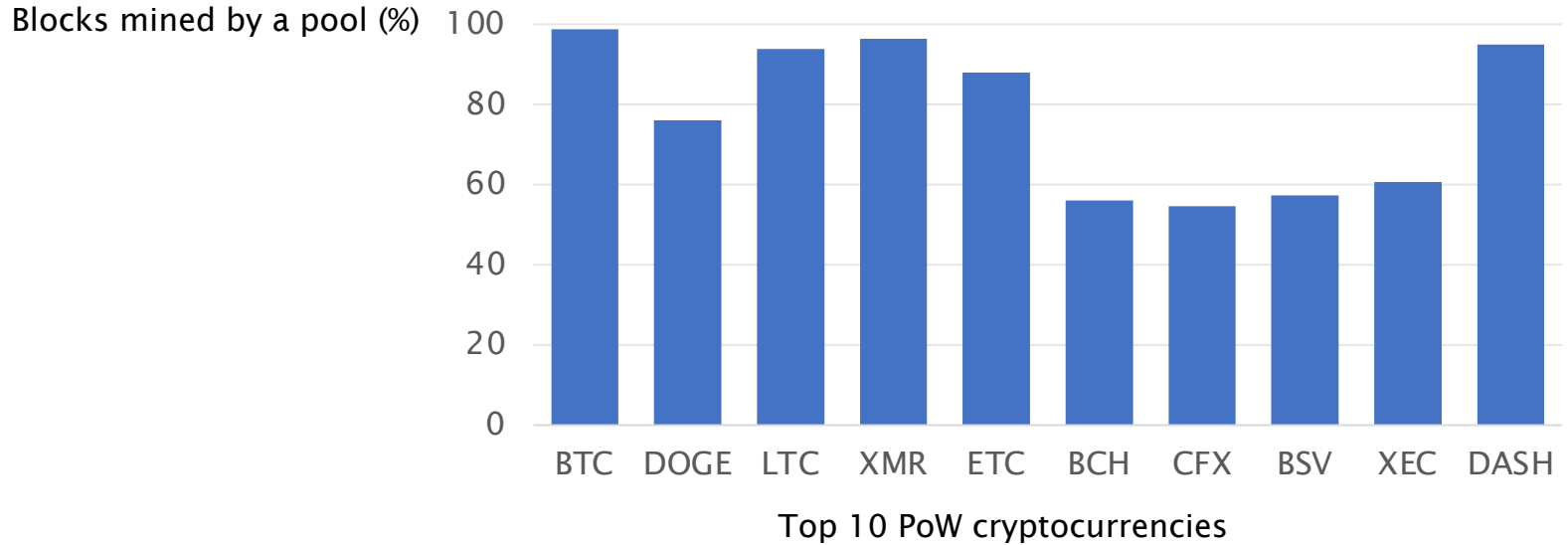
A mining pool is a group of miners coordinated by a server to find new blocks



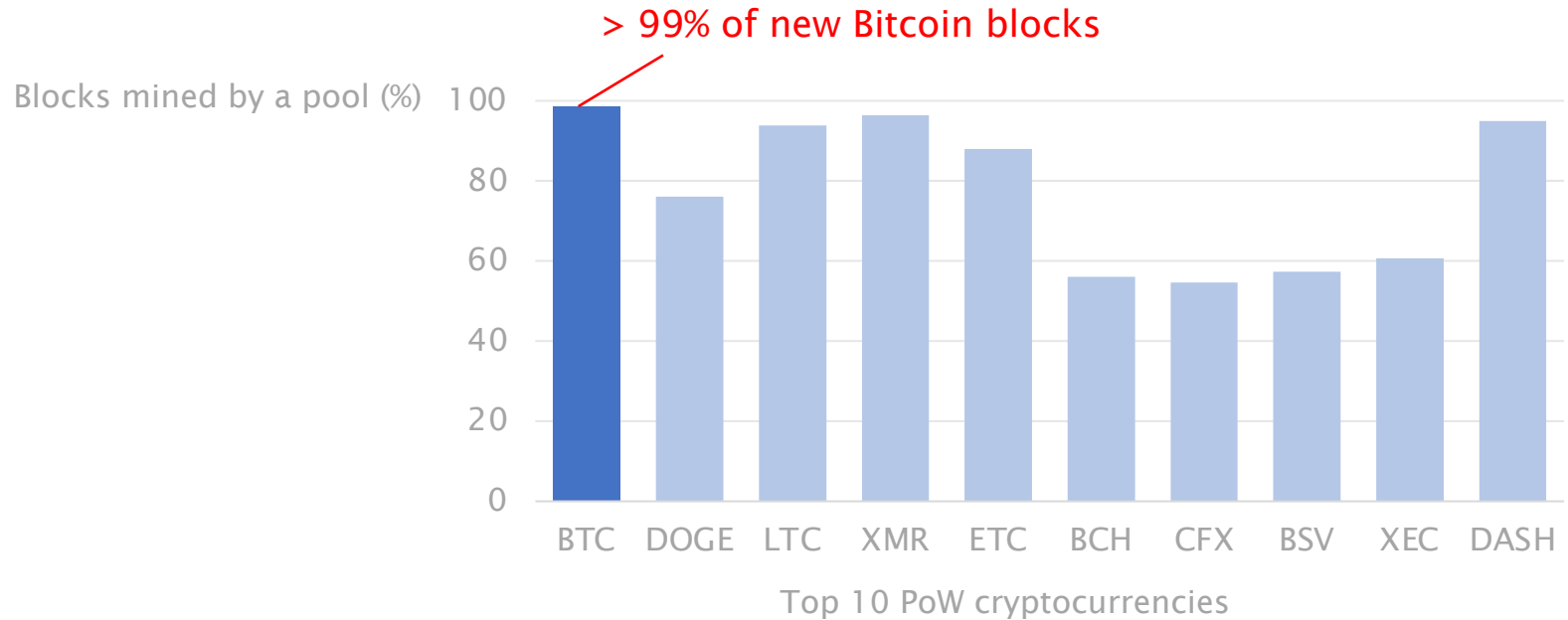
Mining pools competing to create new blocks for rewards in return



Mining pools account for most of new blocks



Mining pools account for most of new blocks



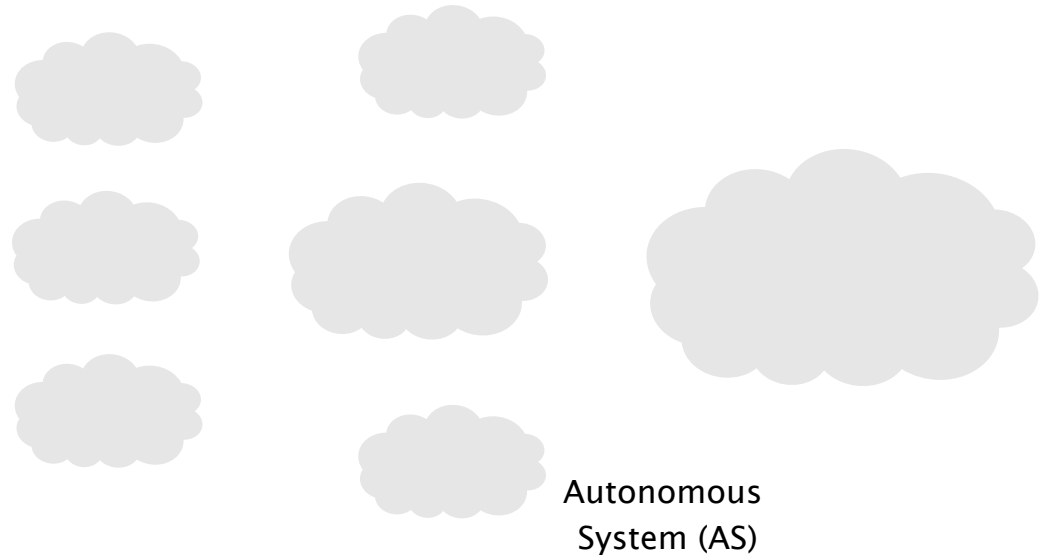
Introducing the Erosion attacks

- 1 how to disrupt mining pools with routing attacks
- 2 how to create stealthier attacks with a new vulnerability
- 3 how to mitigate the attacks

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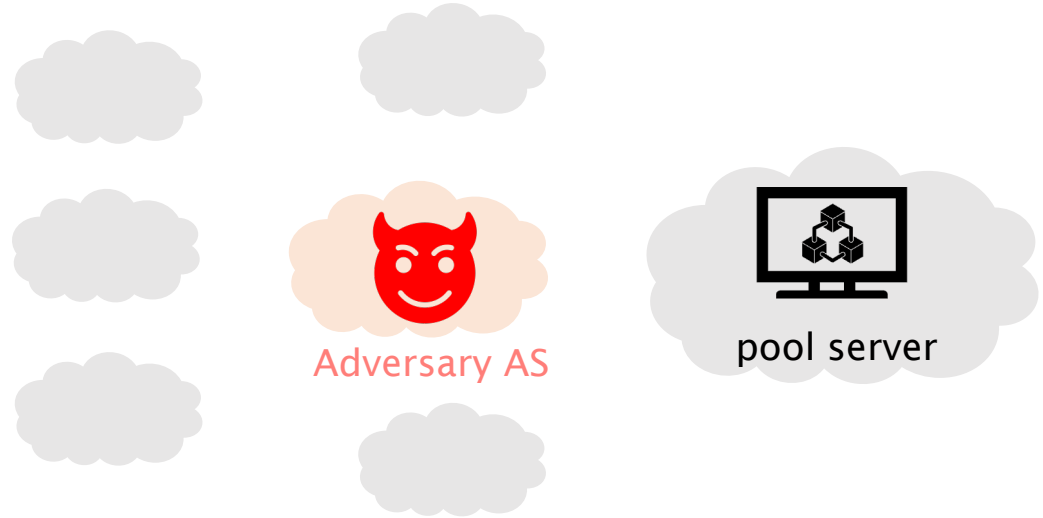
Threat model: the adversary controls a malicious AS



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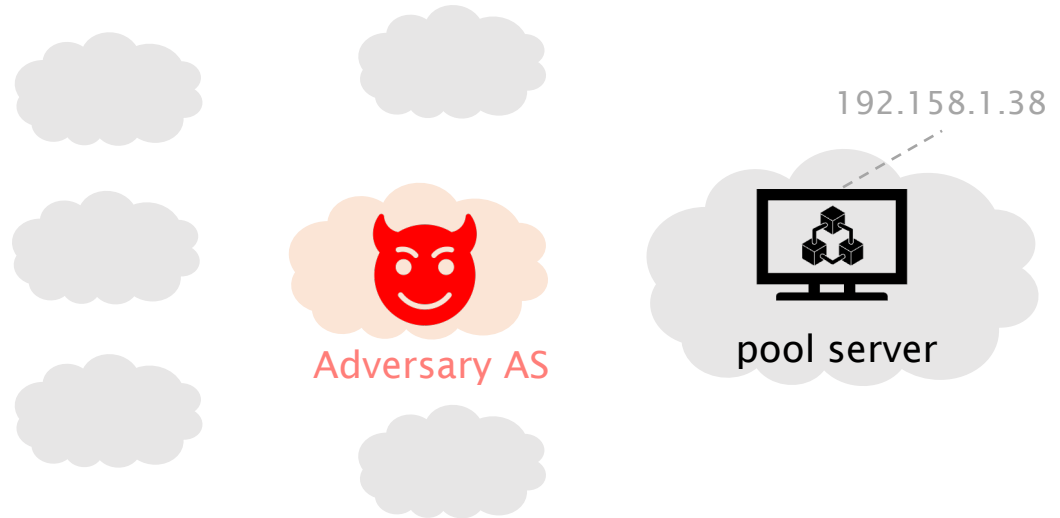


The adversary first identifies targeted pools



The adversary first identifies targeted pools

having accessible servers



55 active mining pools

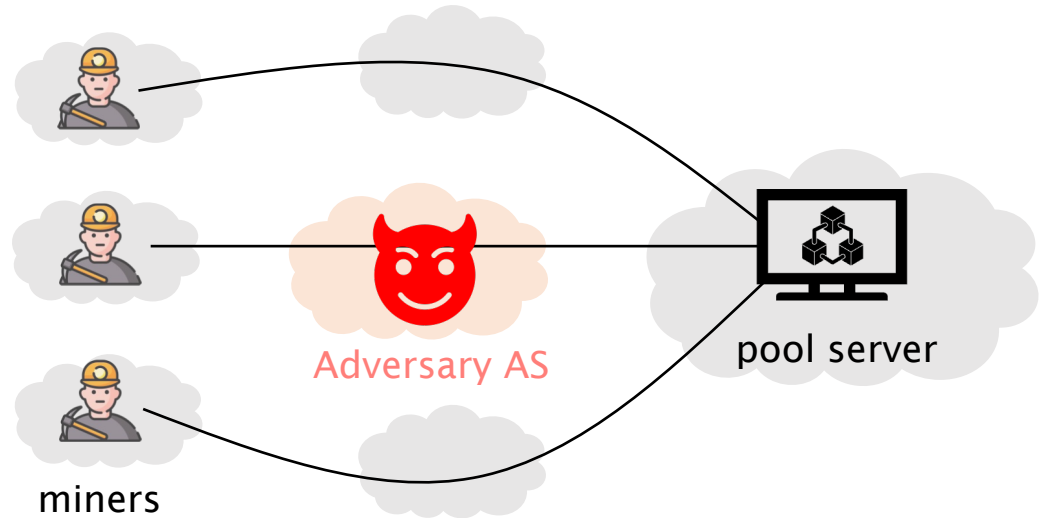
10 top PoW cryptocurrencies

2Miners	666pool	Antpool	Binance Pool	Brains Pool
BTC.com Pool	C3Pool	CrazyPool	DxPool	EMCD
Ethermine	Ezil	F2Pool	Flexpool	Foundry USA Pool
GNTL Monero Pool	GorillaPool	HashVault	HeroMiners	Hiveon Pool
K1Pool	Kryptex Pool	KuCoin Pool	LitecoinPool	Luxor Mining Pool
Mining-Dutch	Mining Pool Hub	MoneroHash	MoneroOcean	Nanopool
NiceHash	PEGA Pool	POOL-MOSCOW	Poolflare	Poolin
Prohashing	SBICrypto Pool	Sigmapool	Skypool	solomining.io
SoloPool	SupportXMR	Toomim	Ultimus Pool	ViaBTC
Volt mine	WoolyPooly	XMRPool	Zergpool	ZULUPool
HyperDonkey	MaraPool	p2p-spb	P2Pool	TAAL

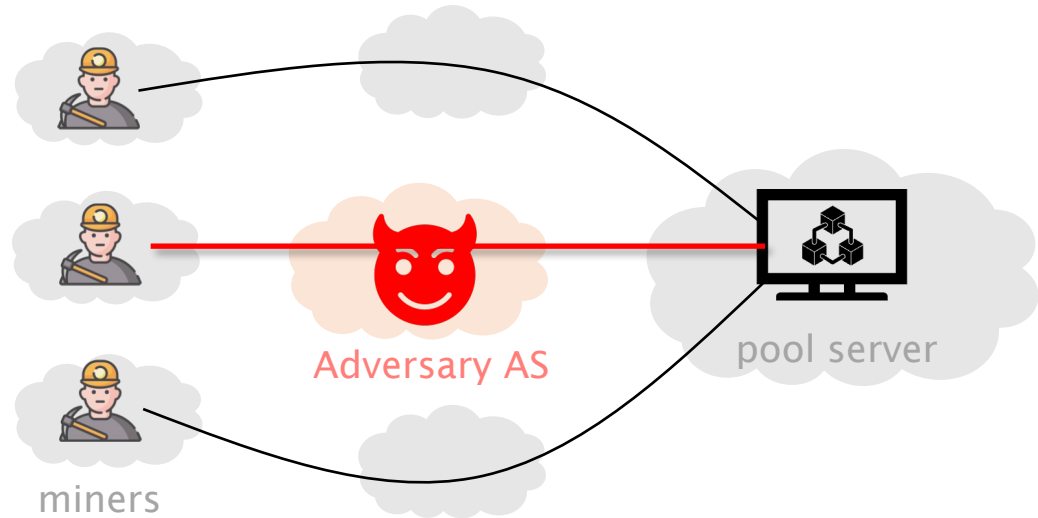
91% mining pools can be targeted for attacks

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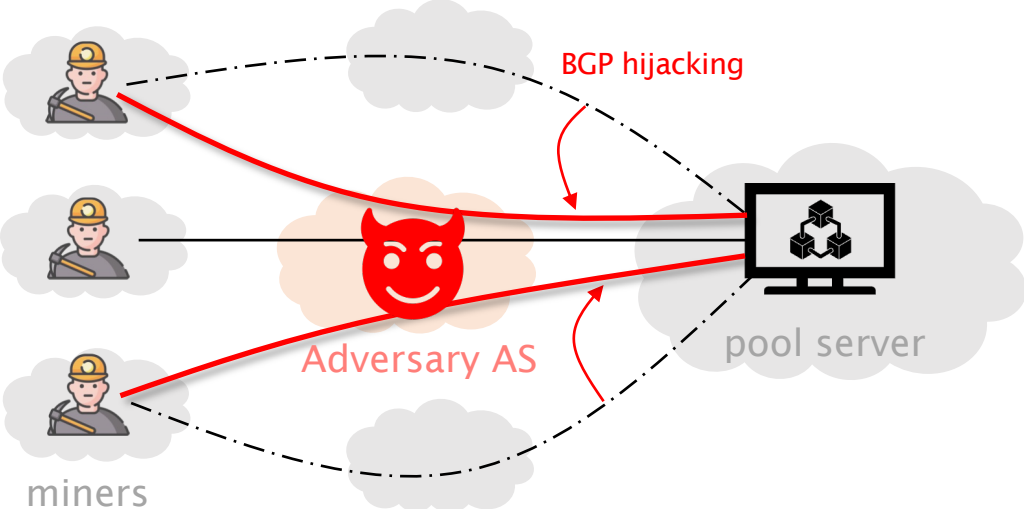
The adversary intercepts pool-miner connections



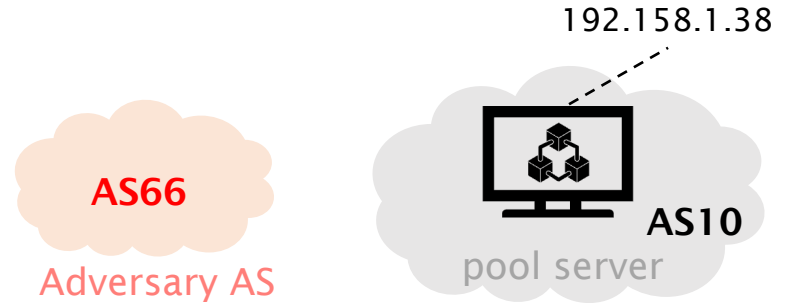
The adversary intercepts pool-miner connections naturally



The adversary intercepts pool-miner connections naturally or using BGP hijacking



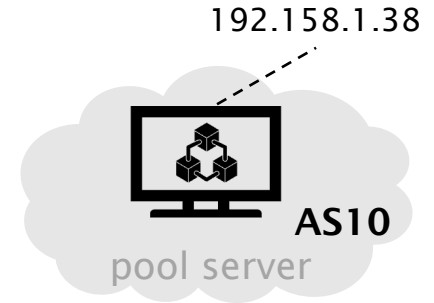
To hijack traffic, the adversary advertises bogus BGP messages



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origin hijacking

192.158.1.0/24 66



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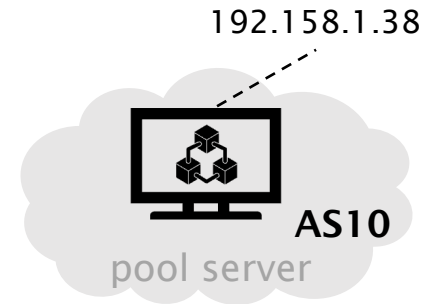
origin hijacking

192.158.1.0/24 66



RPKI

192.158.1.0/24 10



To hijack traffic, the adversary advertises bogus BGP messages

origin hijacking

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forged-origin hijacking

192.158.1.0/24 66 10



RPKI

192.158.1.0/24 10

AS66

Adversary AS

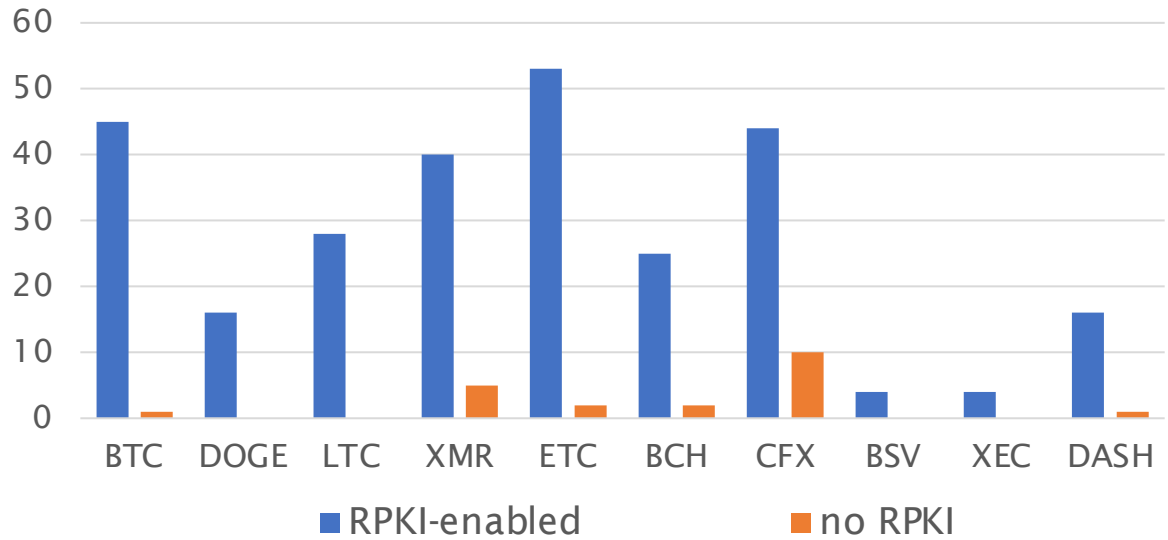
192.158.1.38



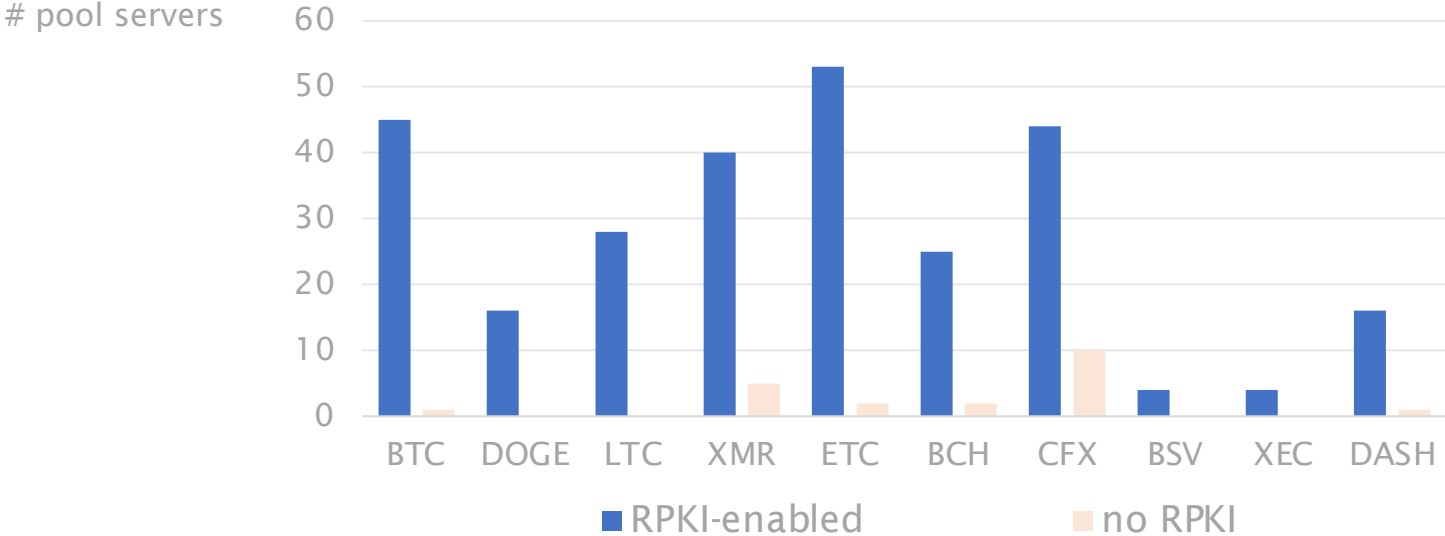
AS10

pool server

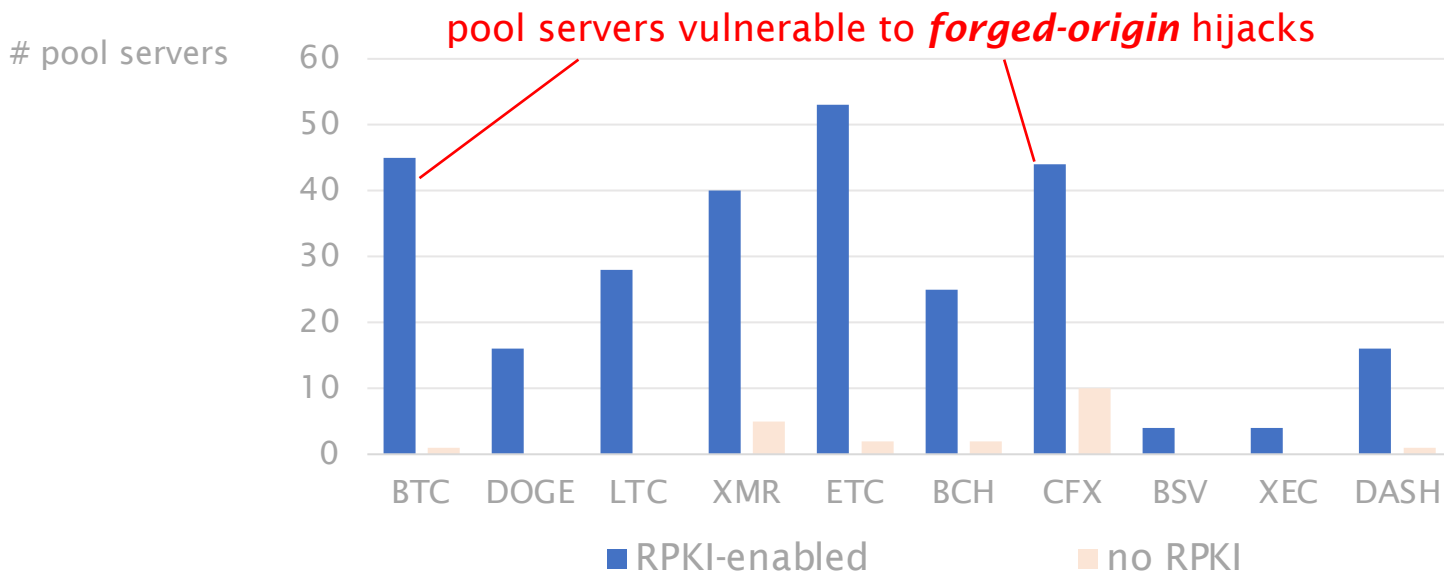
pool servers



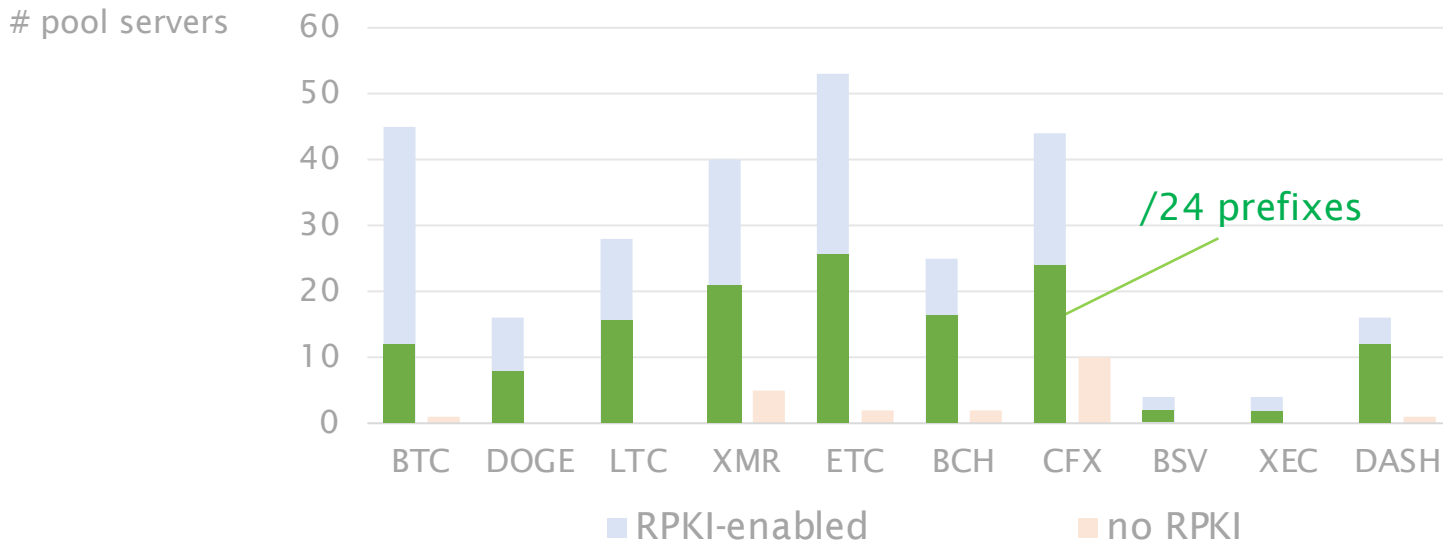
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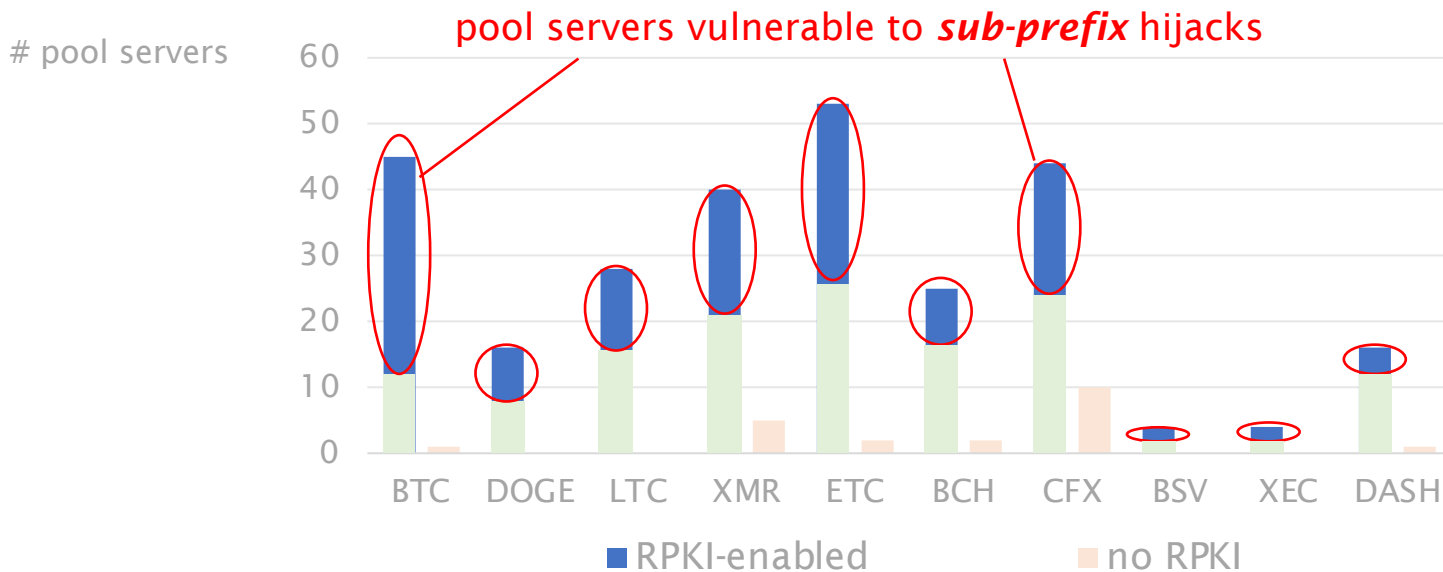
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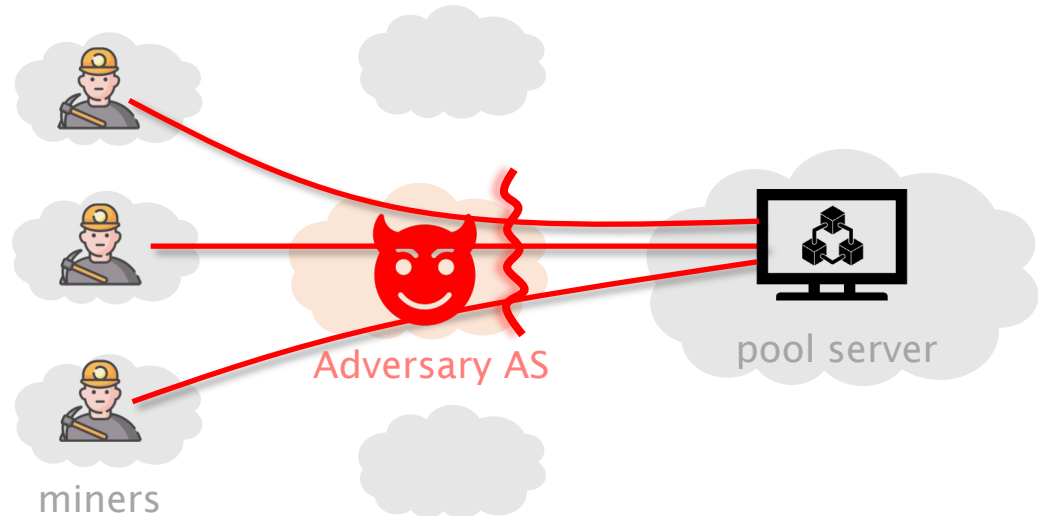
52% pool servers are protected by max-length prefixes



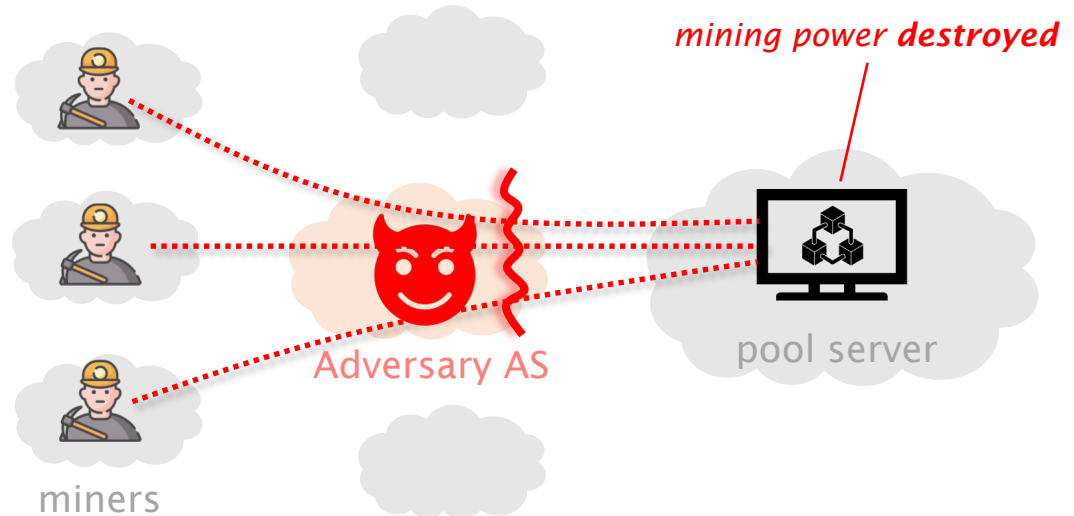
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The adversary then drops
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Introducing the Erosion attacks

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- 2 how to create stealthier attacks with a new vulnerability
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Hijacking and dropping mining pool traffic
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impactful attacks last from minutes to hours

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We discover a mining protocol's **vulnerability** that enables **stealthier** attacks

Long-term BGP hijacks cause attention
impactful attacks last from minutes to hours

Only *short-lived* BGP hijacks needed

Dropping packets alerts victims
> 1% packet loss rate is not normal

Only *minimal packet tampering* needed

Stratum V1 has been the dominant mining protocol



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Goal: a block having N leading zeros in its hash

Pool server

Miner



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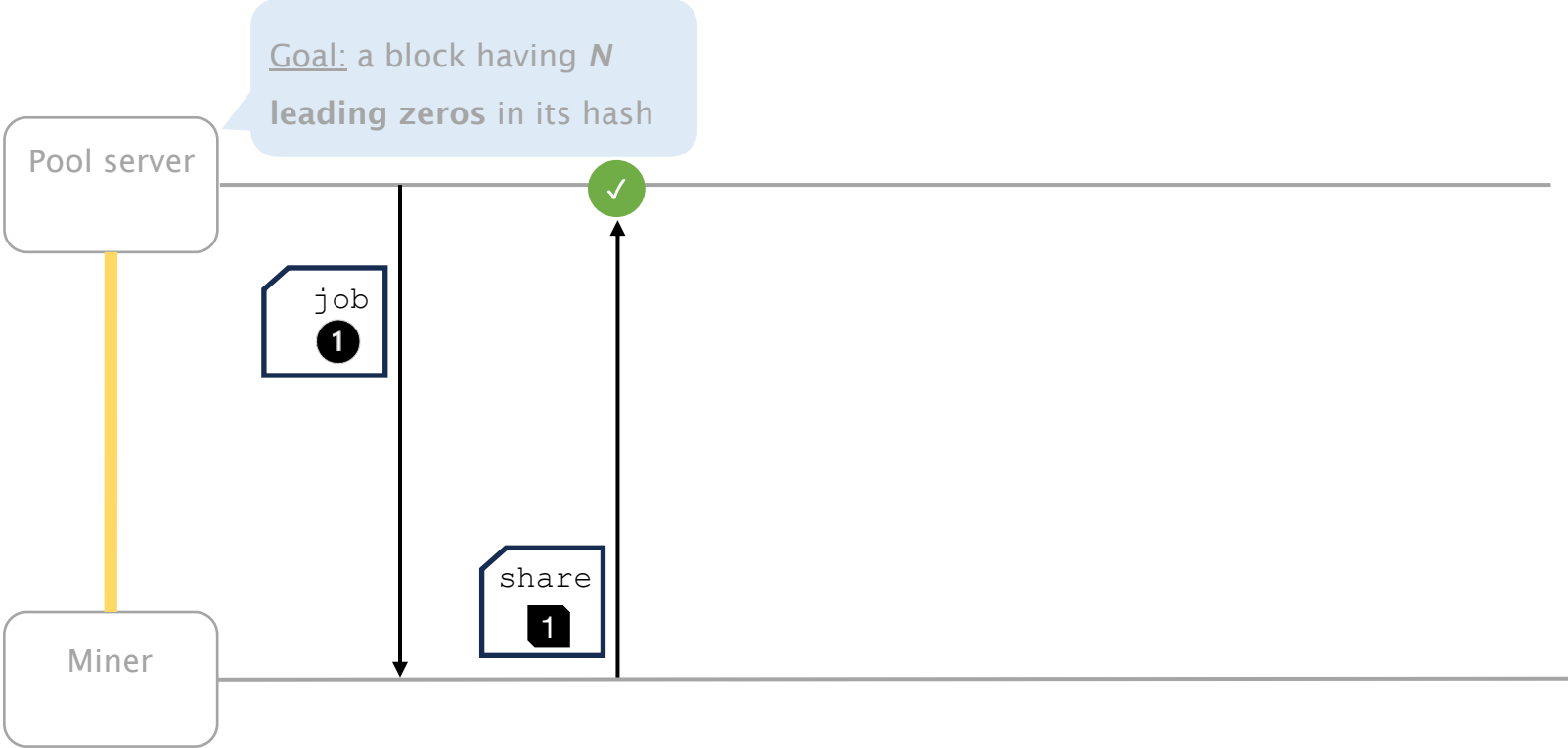


input a block **template** of transactions
output a block having n ($\ll N$) **leading zeros** in its hash

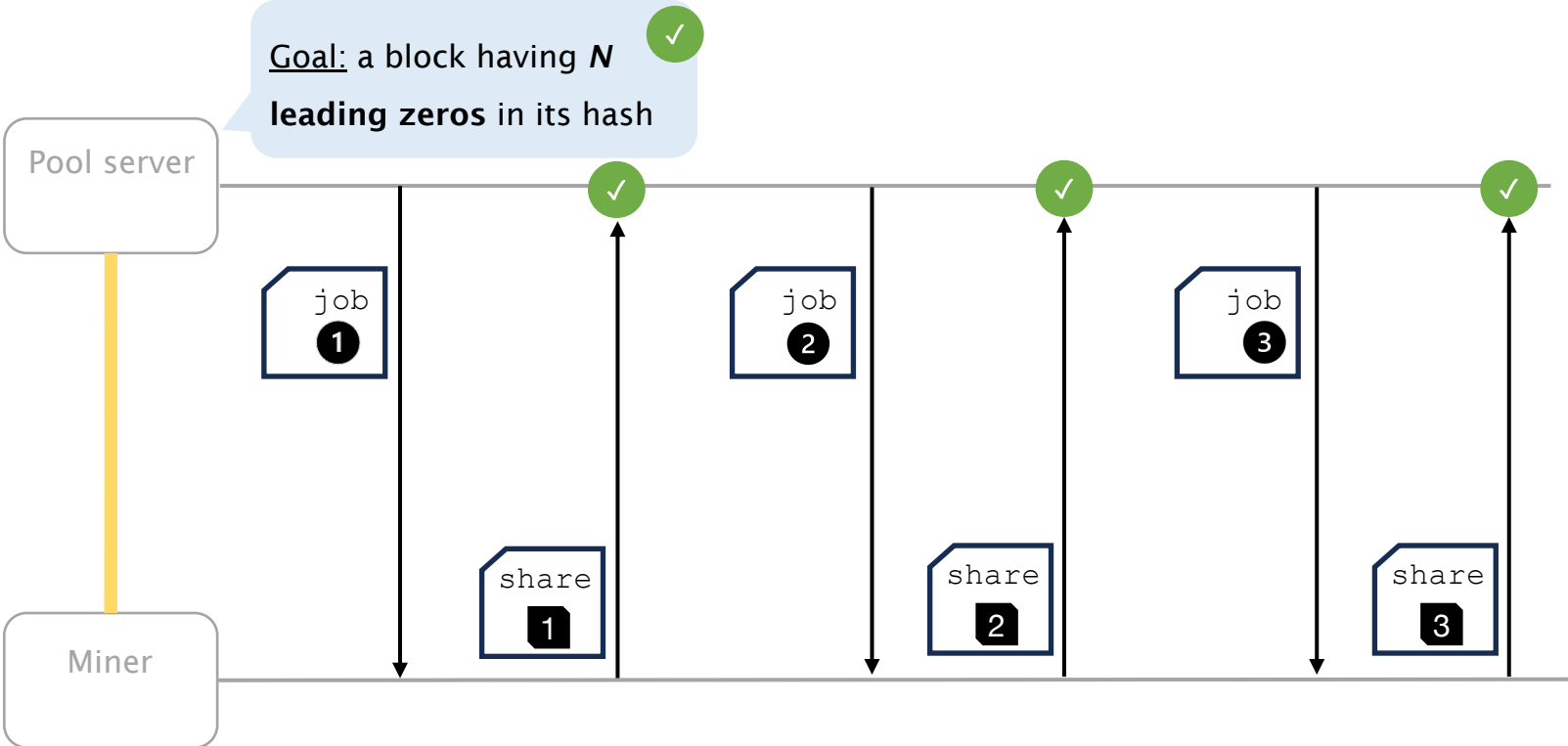
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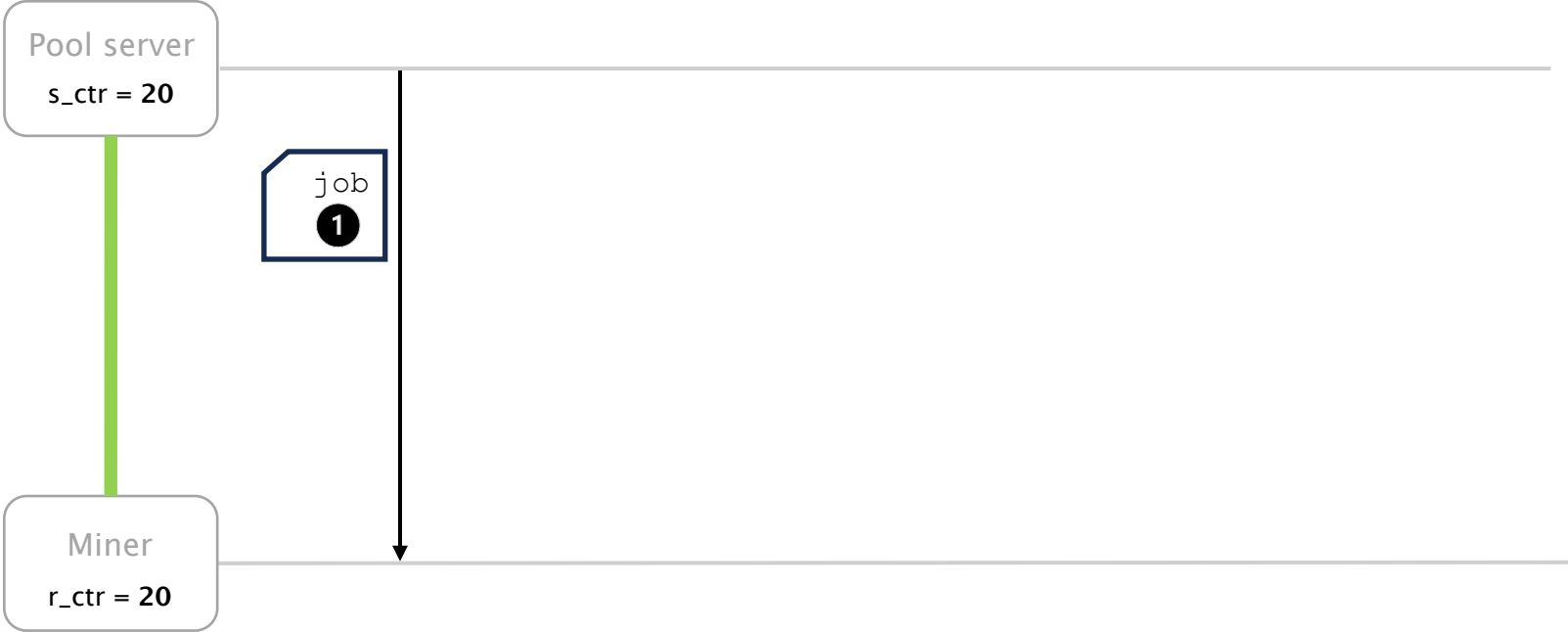
Stratum V2 supports encryption and will become the standard mining protocol



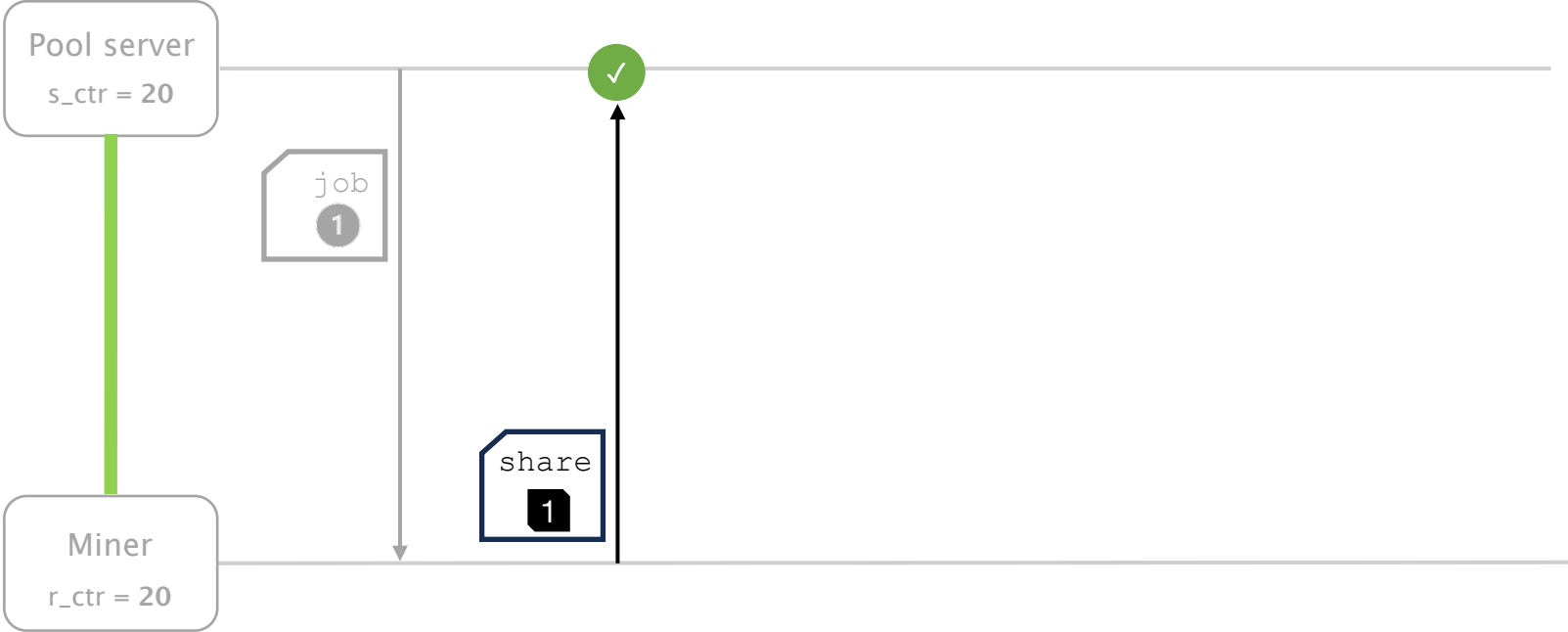
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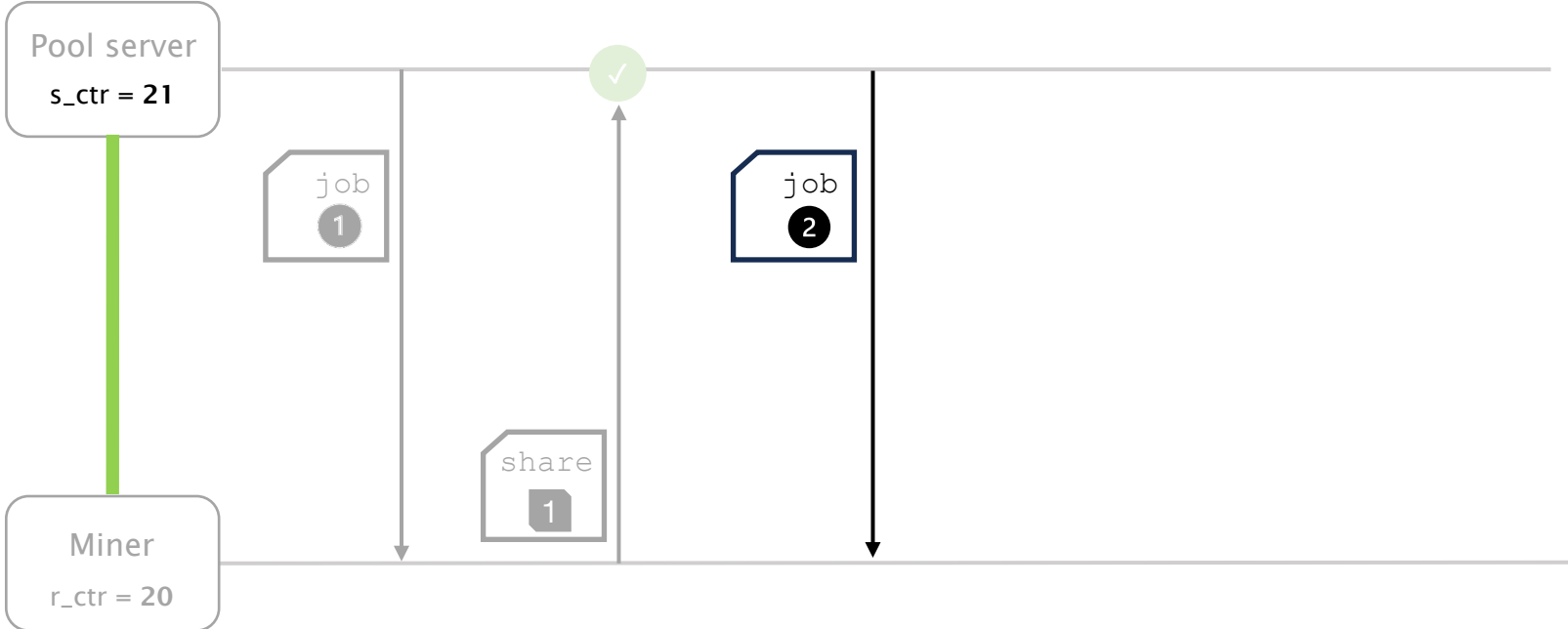
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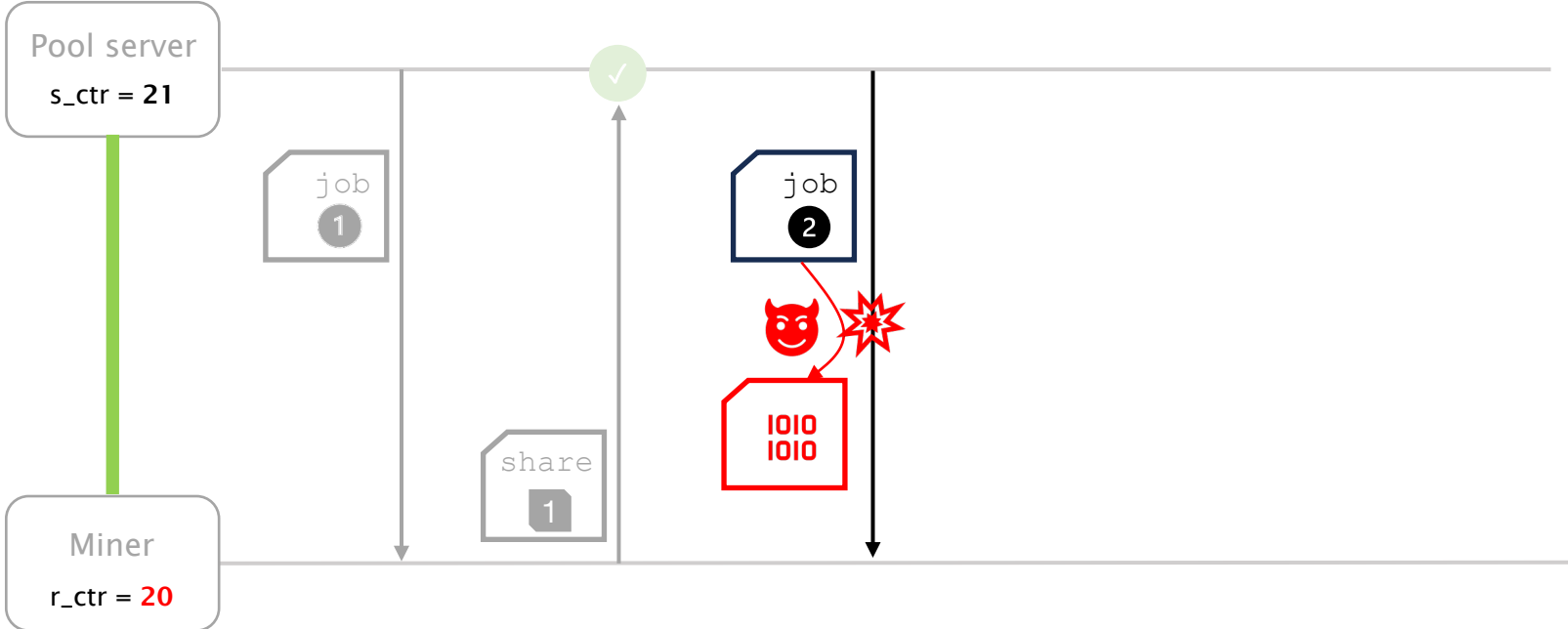
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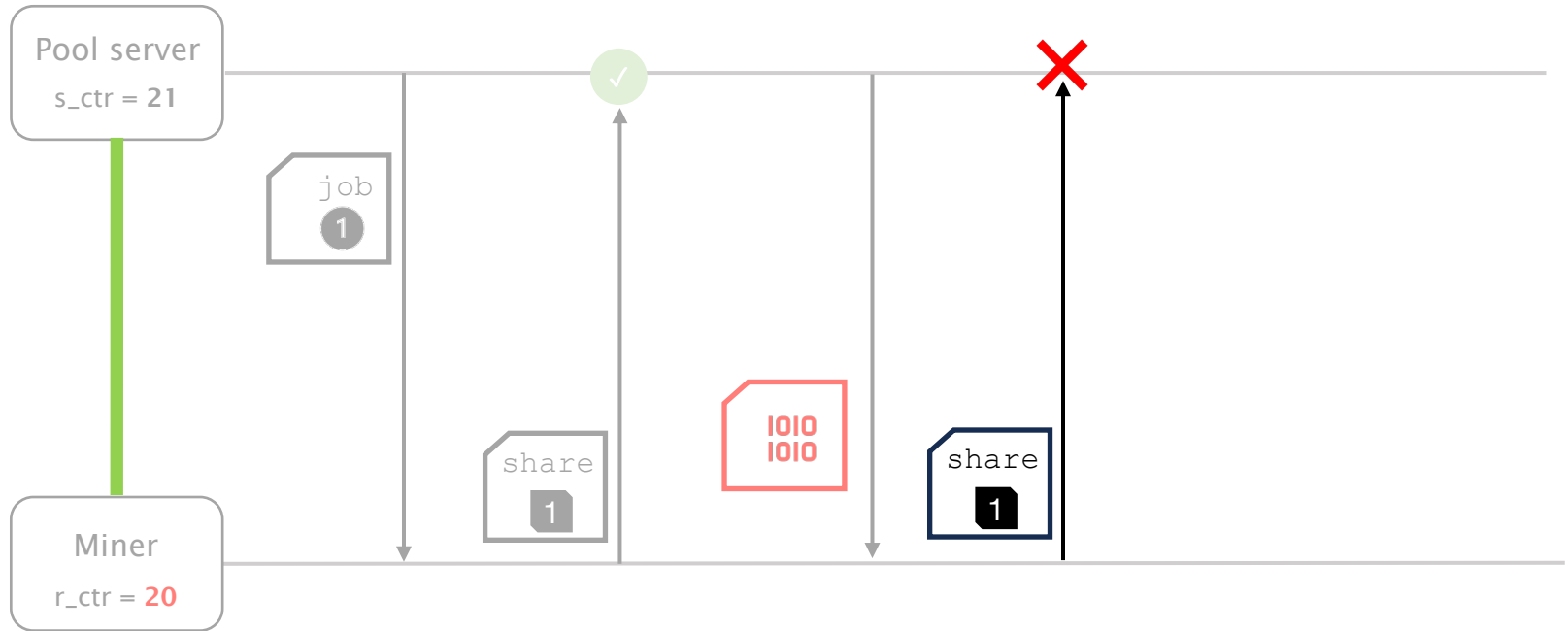
Stratum V2 has a vulnerability in handling decryption errors



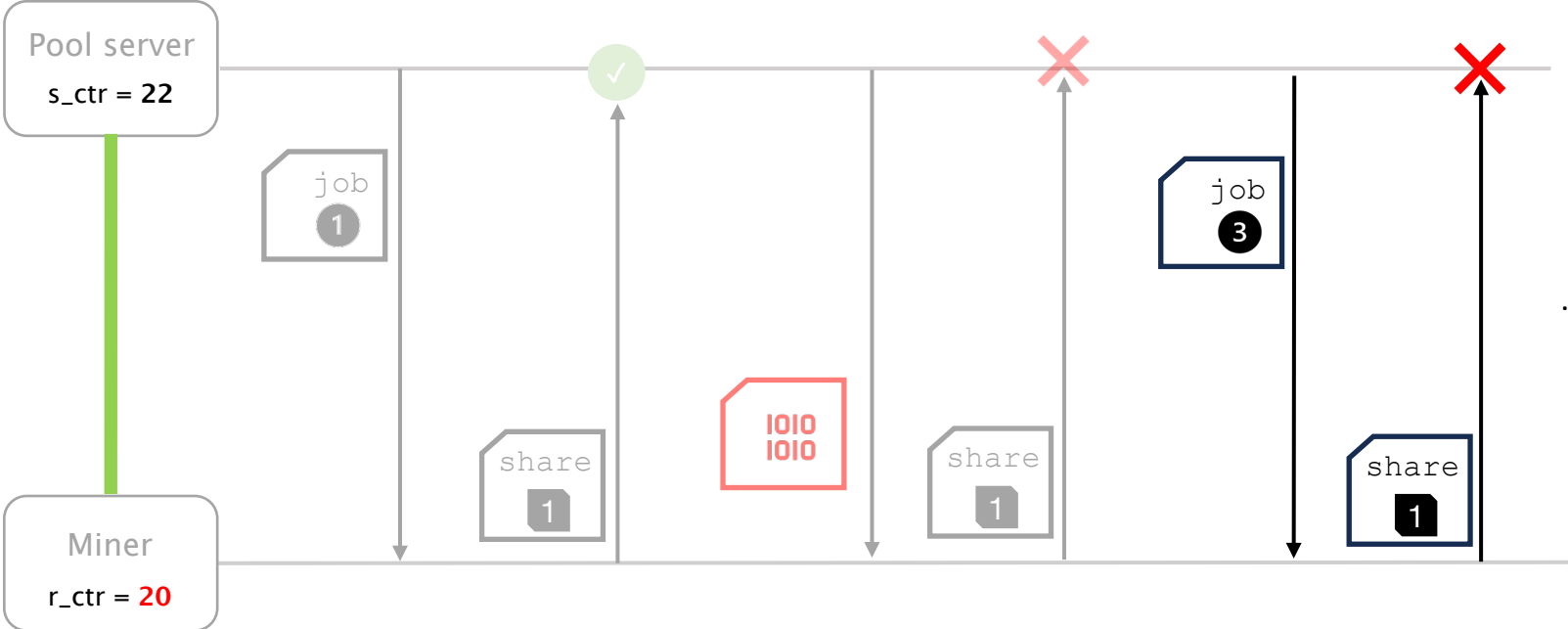
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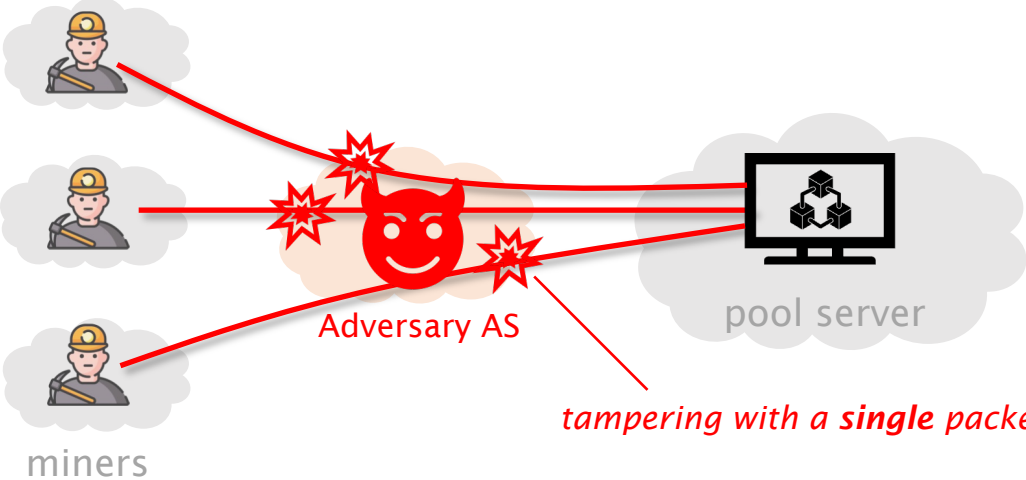
The vulnerability leads to rejected shares



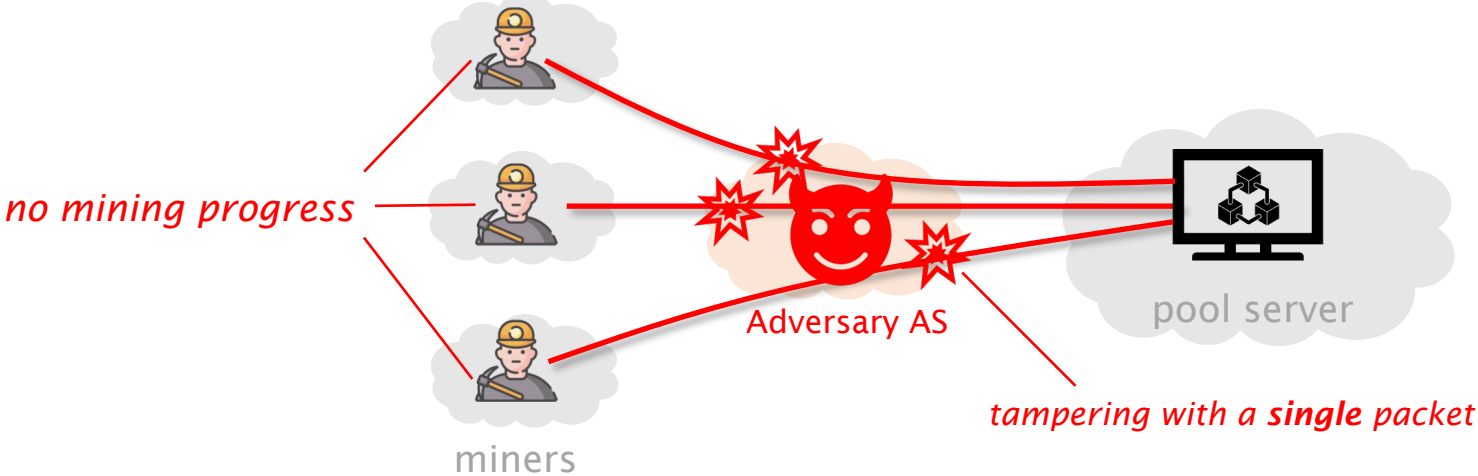
The vulnerability leads to rejected shares and persistent decryption failures



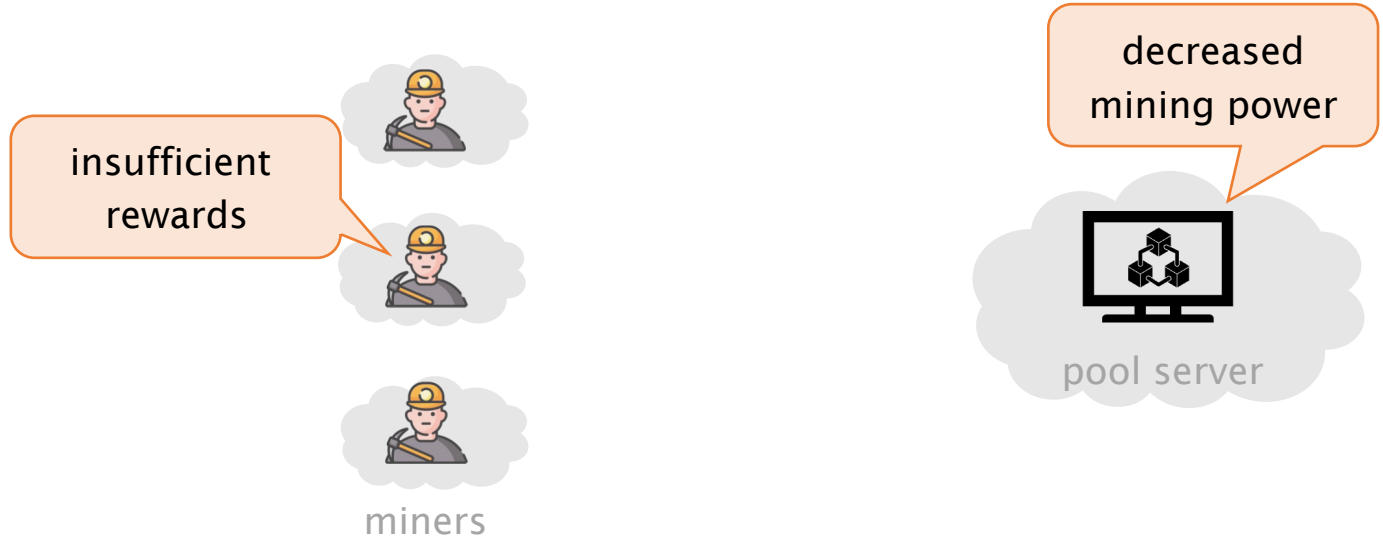
Thus, the adversary can **persistently disrupt** mining pools by tampering with (a few) packets



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Pools and miners may observe attack effects



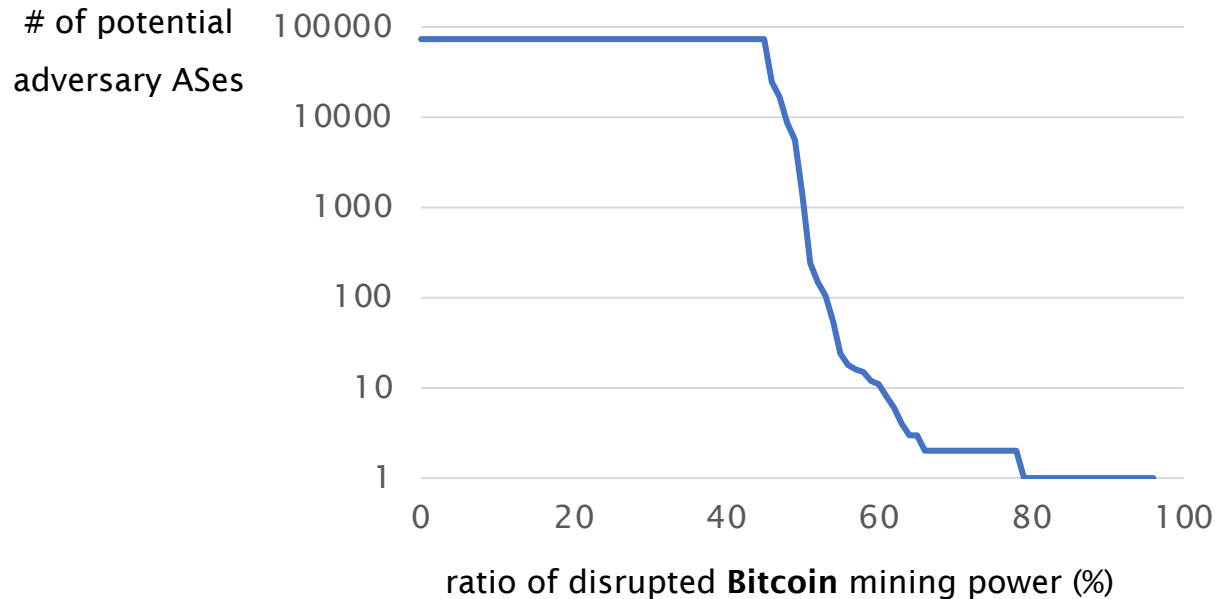
Pools and miners may observe attack effects, but often blame each other due to the lack of trust



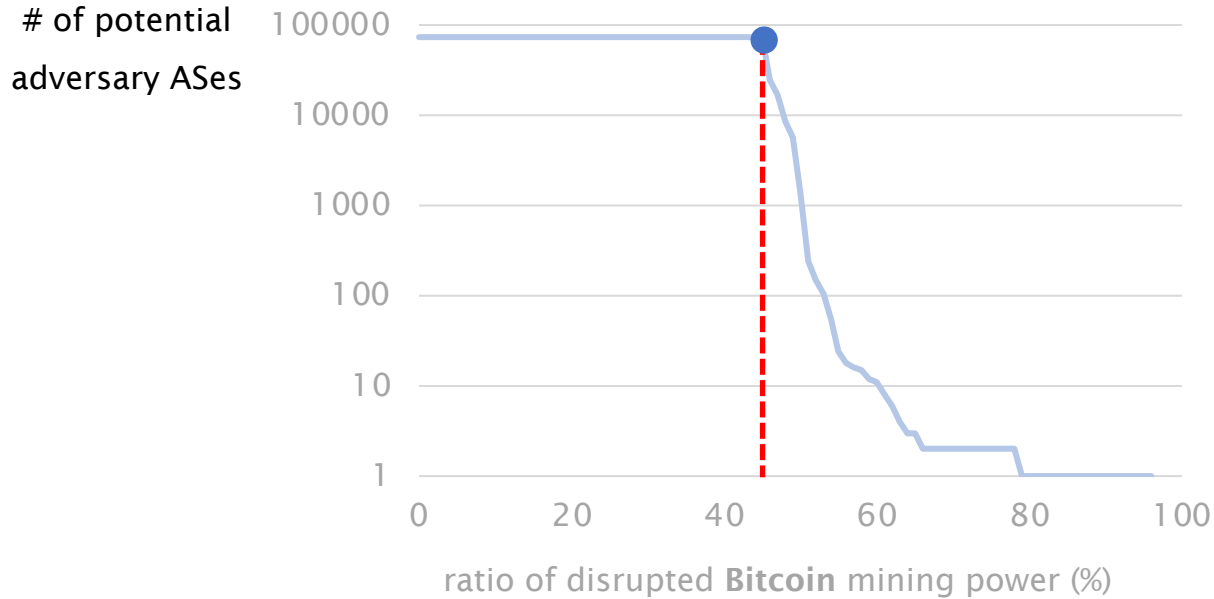
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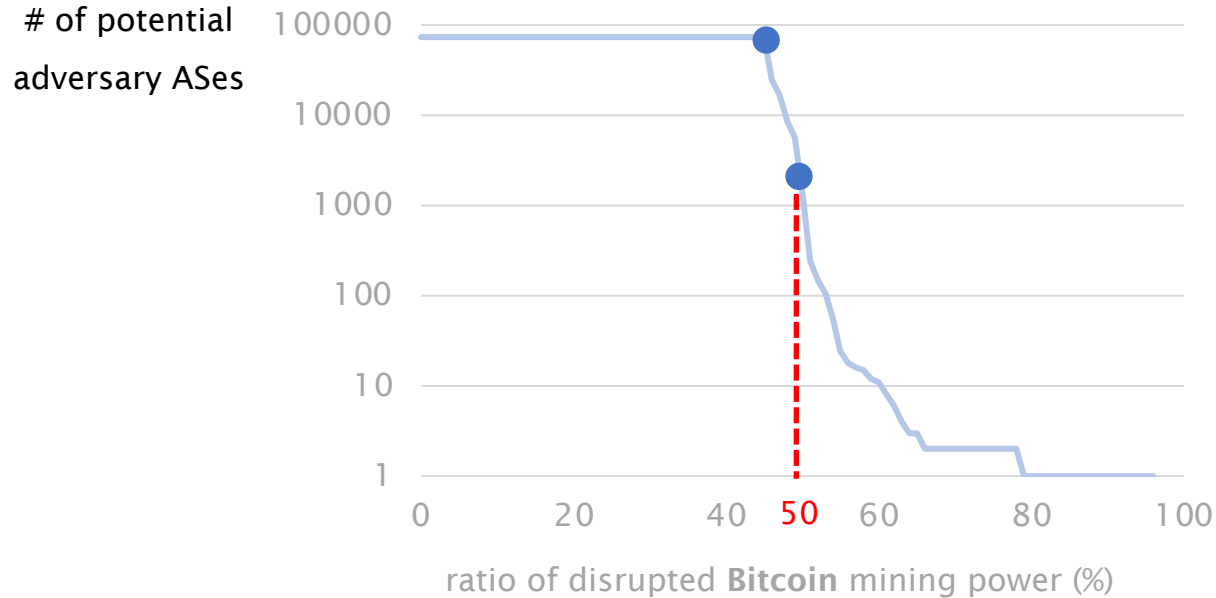
The adversary can create large-scale attacks against multiple mining pools



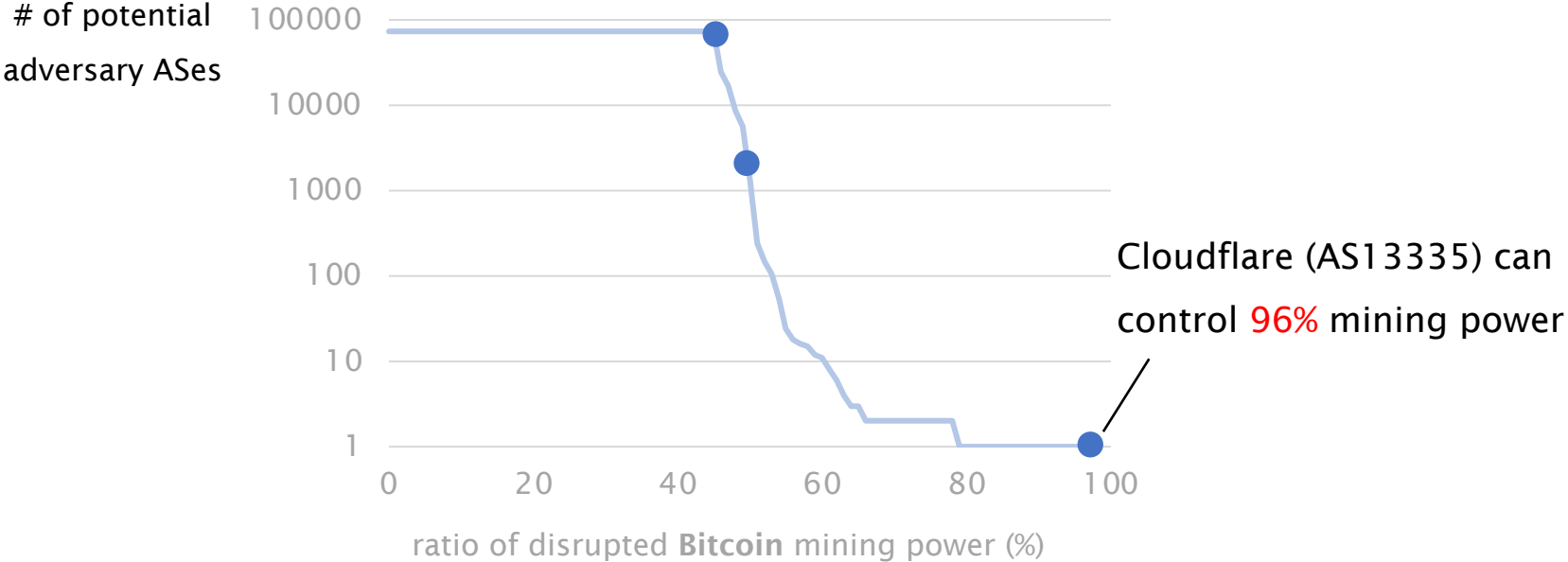
Most ASes can destroy 45% Bitcoin mining power



> 1300 ASes can destroy the majority of power



One AS can destroy almost all mining power



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Patching the vulnerability:

Resetting the connection upon decryption failures

Date 05 February 2024

Subject Re: Disclosing a new vulnerability in Stratum V2 protocol

Body Yes, the bug is *fixed* and the fix has been *merged* in main
[...]

Short-term countermeasure:
more decentralization and secure routing

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hosting on multiple ASes

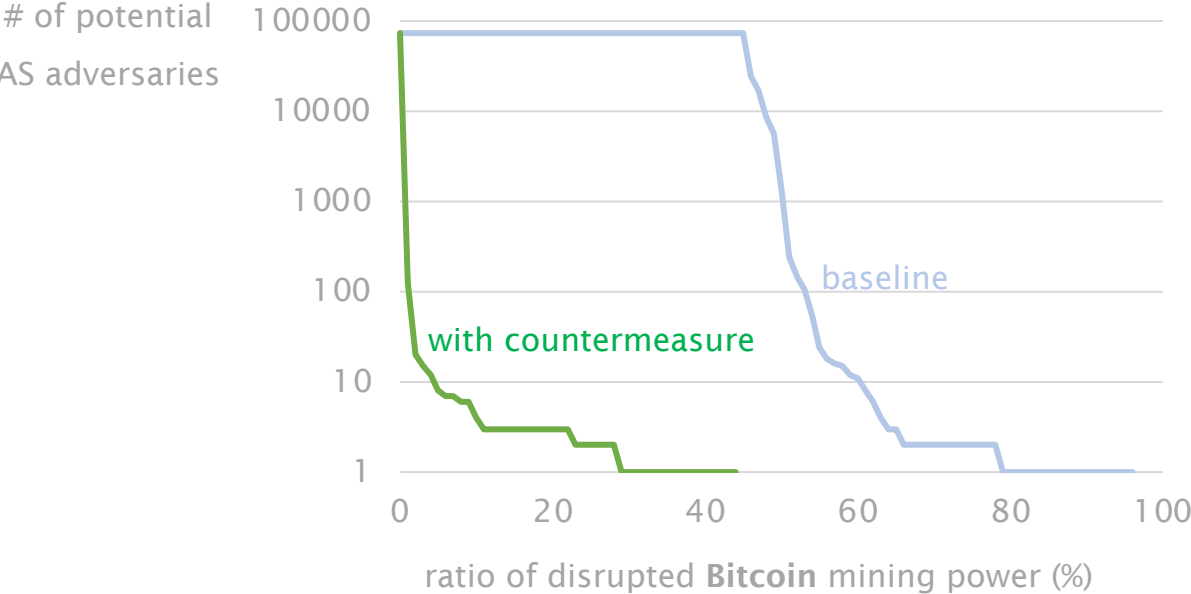
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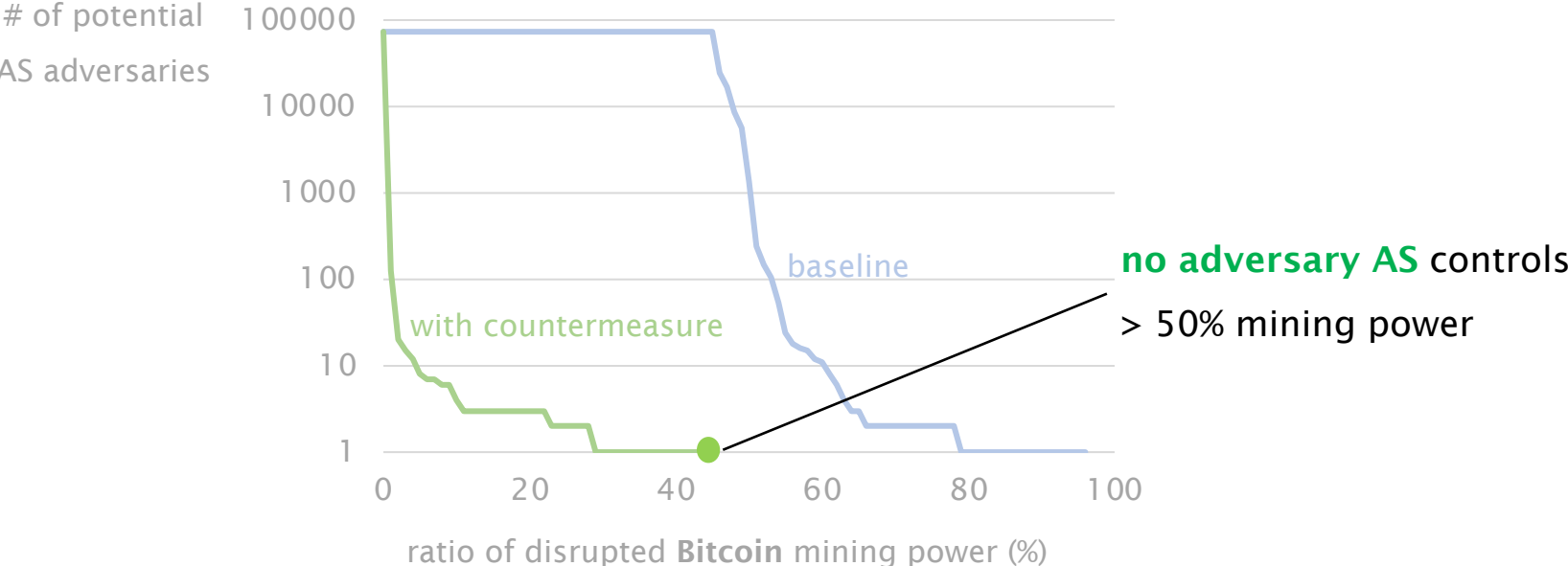
hosting on multiple ASes

hosting on RPKI-enabled, max-length prefixes

Short-term countermeasure: more decentralization and secure routing



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Long-term countermeasure:
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Decentralized mining protocols

e.g., P2Pool, SmartPool,...

HyperDonkey

MaraPool

p2p-spb

P2Pool

TAAL

Long-term countermeasure: even more decentralization and secure routing

Decentralized mining protocols

e.g., P2Pool, SmartPool, ...

Routing-aware mining

e.g., routing-awareness in pool-miner connections

Summary

Cryptocurrency mining pools are extremely **vulnerable** to routing attacks

We discover a protocol **vulnerability** that enables **stealthy** attacks against mining pools

Critical cryptocurrency services should embrace **decentralized architectures**

Routing attacks on Cryptocurrency Mining Pools



Stratum's erosion

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May 22 2024

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