

Improving Lightning node security



Bitcoin Lightning Network

Efficient Scaling: Lightning Network boosts Bitcoin's capacity and speed

Microtransactions: Enables small, low-fee transactions

Fast Payments: Delivers near-instant Bitcoin transactions



Bitcoin Lightning Network



On-chain multisig contracts between two channel peers, both need to stay online

Transactions between channel participants occur off-chain

If no direct route, payment routed via interconnected channels

Custody Challenges

As Bitcoin Lightning Network grows, so do security concerns

Most Lightning Nodes running on cloud hosting providers

Most Lightning users are using custodial apps



Security Challenges



Non-custodial LN LN node

If LN node is comp user funds

Blind signers do not validate transactions, reducing security

Non-custodial LN users store private keys on their

If LN node is compromised, an attacker can steal

Enter VLS

Increases security by separating a user's private keys from their Lightning node, to hardened signing device

No other solutions provide same level of security

Open-source Rust library & reference implementation



System Diagram



How VLS Works

Separates private keys in hardened signing devices

Node substitutes internal signing with calls to signer

Flexible policies to control payment flow

- Velocity control
- Approval settings
- React to events



Lightning Storage Server



Node and channel state can be stored in the cloud using LSS or VSS (coming in later release)

Disaster recovery using only a seed phrase

Cryptographically verified payment history and storage

Bitcoin UTX0 Oracle

Signer must be aware of on-chain state (chain tip & UTXO set at the tip) to prevent the loss of funds

UTXO Oracle tracks on-chain Bitcoin transactions to prevent fund loss

Signer can get UTXO data from multiple sources



VLS Config

VLS can be used in several configurations:

- CLN: Socket
- <u>CLN: Serial</u>
- LDK: Socket

Signing device can be hardened as needed for the specific use case



Use Cases

Home user running VLS on their mobile device

Small merchant using a inexpensive consumer device (e.g. ESP32 / STM32)





Lightning Node

Validating Signer

Large enterprise running VLS on an HSM or hardened server

Lightning Service Providers

VLS users control their private keys, even if their node is hosted by an LSP

Users can unilaterally close their channels and recover coins without involvement from LSP





Integrated VLS for wifi-connected hardware signer (ESP32)

Sphinx app stores seed phrase backup, controls VLS policies remotely

VLS enables Sphinx users to have **self-custody** of their funds, even while using hosted Sphinx nodes





Demo



VLS Beta Release



Works with CLN and LDK



Disaster recovery from signer and node $\overline{\langle \cdot \rangle}$ failure

Complete set of layer-2 <u>validation rules</u>







Optional validation rules (e.g. velocity, approval)





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Heartbeat generation



A complete set of layer-1 validation rules (on-chain channel state tracking)

Allowlist for approved destinations

UTXO set oracle guarantees safe on-chain

Roadmap



Multisig Lightning

Taproot (Schnorr signatures) has enabled new, more flexible multisig

FROST (Fast Round-Optimized Schnorr Signature Thresholds)

- $|\circ$ No limit to size of quorum
- Signatories can change on the fly



Take VLS for a Spin

Matrix Chat

matrix

Ask us anything on Matrix





See VLS in action on a sample CLN Node



Feature Request

Submit a feature request on GitLab



See VLS in action on a sample LDK node

Thank you!

vls.tech

@vlsproject

sphinx.chat

@sphinx_chat

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