Game theoretic security vulnerabilities in Chainlink

CSE3000 Research Project Security Analysis of Decentralized Finance (DeFi) Systems By Hans Dekker (4692357, j.l.dekker@student.tudelft.nl) Supervisor: Oğuzhan Ersoy Responsible professor: Zekeriya Erkin

1. Background

DeFi protocols need real world information Oracles provide this information How do we know data is valid?



Chainlink: Decentralized Oracle Network Network of oracle nodes Answers aggregated, correct answers rewarded Two tiers:

- Tier 1 nodes provide data.
- Tier 2 nodes resolve disputes



DeFi

Figure 1: Decentralized Oracle Network

2. Problem: lack of transparent incentives

Security relies on future revenue of Tier 2: not transparent to users Users can not verify game theoretic security



3. Research Question

How can we mitigate the game theoretic security vulnerabilities In Chainlink's Decentralized Oracle Networks?

4. Methodology

Literature & documentation study Comparing payoff matrices

5. Mitigation: explicit financial incentive

Require Tier 2 nodes to lock LINK tokens: st Honest stakeholders fork the system after an attack

In the forked network.

dishonest nodes lose their tokens Tokens in old network become worthless Results in cost of st for dishonest nodes



6. Results

Users can estimate whether $st \ge profit$ from dishonest behaviour Even though the expected value of future revenue is unclear Users can verify that profit gained by dishonest behaviour ≈ 0

Table 2: Expected profit of N2 given Tier 2 consensus and mitigation

