

MMATH THESIS DEFENCE

# Inside the Crypto Laundering Machine

A taxonomic study of crypto money laundering schemes and countermeasures

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**👤 Mallory has just stolen  
1,000 ETH.**

**Every move 🐼 makes from now on is public. Forever. To anyone with a browser.**

 **will still get away with it.**

This thesis is a map of how.



public · forever · anyone with a browser



visible, and still gone

## Three stages, in any economy

### Placement

get the money in

spin cycle.



**fiat into crypto  
at a lax exchange**

### Layering

bury the trail



**obfuscation strategies,  
carried out by many tools**

### Integration

spend it as if it were yours



**off-ramp into assets  
with a clean story**



# Why it is a better washing machine



## Pseudonymous

Addresses, not names. The ledger shows who paid whom, never who they are.



## Permissionless

No account opening, no questions asked. Anyone can use any protocol.



## Borderless

One network, two hundred jurisdictions, and rules that do not match.



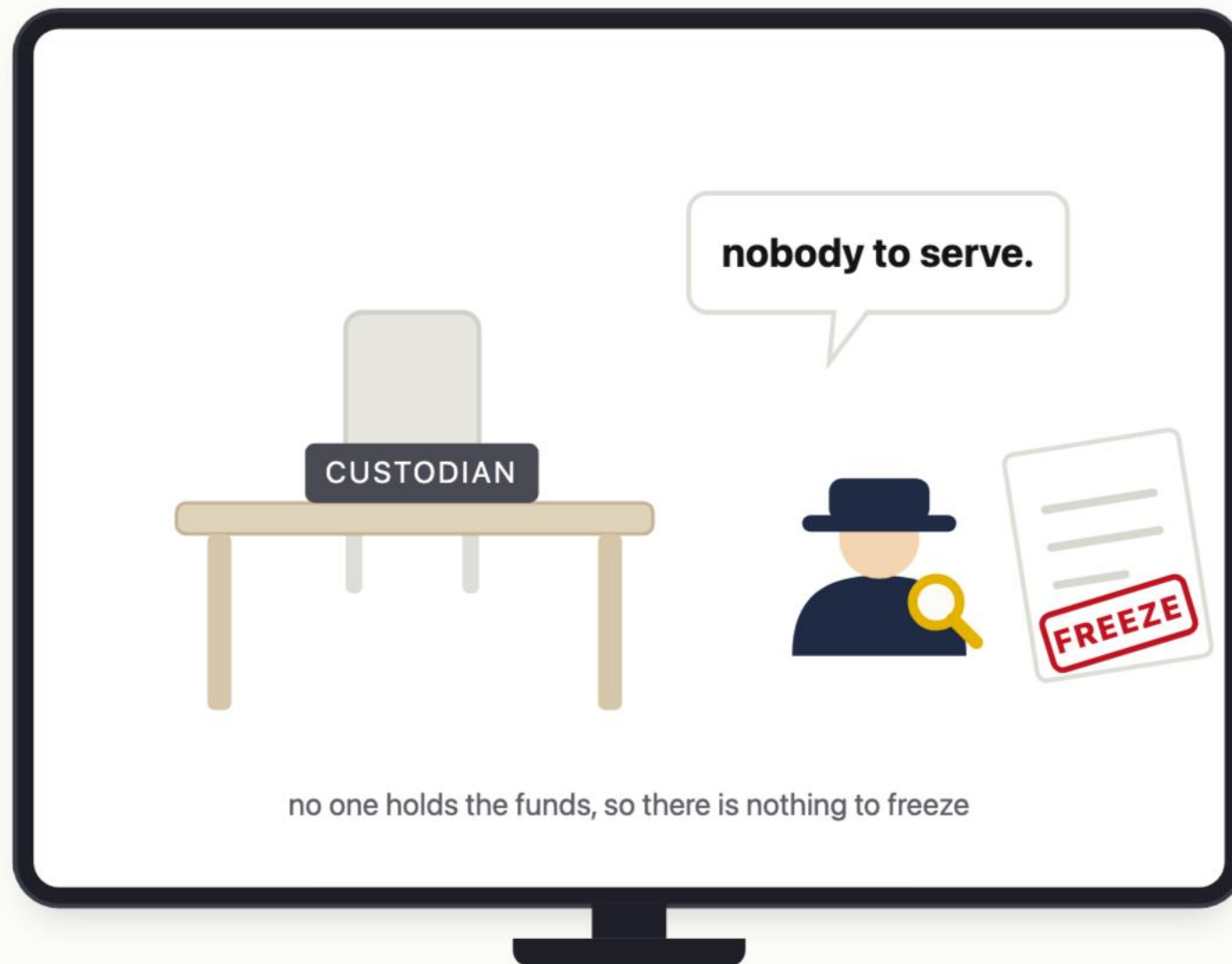
## No custodian

No one holds the funds, so there is no one to subpoena, and nothing to freeze.

**Every property that makes DeFi open also makes it easy to abuse.**



No name, no bank, no border, no boss. Where do I sign?



# Prior work covers pieces, not the machine

|                        | TFO | Commingling | DFF | Chain-hop | Valuation | Reg. gaps | PETs | Exchanges | Bridges | DeFi | NFTs | ATMs | Cards | Gambling | ICOs | Consensus | PCNs |
|------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|---------|------|------|------|-------|----------|------|-----------|------|
| Kolachala et al. 2021  |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Lin et al. 2023        |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Shojaeinasab 2024      |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Sneck 2024             |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Almeida et al. 2023    |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Comolli & Korver 2021  |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Möser et al. 2013      |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Mooij 2024             |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| Gabbiadini et al. 2024 |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |
| This thesis            |     |             |     |           |           |           |      |           |         |      |      |      |       |          |      |           |      |

**Our contribution:** a taxonomy that separates *what* 🐼 wants from *how* 🐼 gets it.



## METHOD

# A systematic review, in five lines

### Identify

Google Scholar keyword searches, university library, and grey literature from regulators and industry

**50+**

academic papers and preprints from keyword searches

**200+**

records after snowballing, screened by title, abstract, then full text

**2013 to  
mid-2025**

from the first mixer studies to the current state of DeFi

### Taxonomy

built iteratively, PRISMA-informed, checked against prior surveys



# Four rungs of anonymity



## 4. Confidential transactions \*

the amount is gone too

Monero RingCT

## 3. Full anonymity

the path itself is gone

Zcash shielded pool

## 2. Set anonymity

hide in a crowd

Monero ring signatures

## 1. Pseudonymity

addresses, not names

Bitcoin, Ethereum

TRANSACTION 0x7c41...9ab

public ledger

NAME

not recorded

never on chain

SENDER

hidden

PATH

hidden

AMOUNT

hidden

PROOF OK

WHAT THE INVESTIGATOR CAN STILL SEE

and the amount is gone too.

\* Confidential transactions hide the amount, not the trail. Some sources treat this as a property of its own, others as a layer that sits on top of full anonymity.

# What the investigator can see



## LENS ONE

## On-chain

Everything the ledger records, public and permanent.

- addresses and amounts
- timestamps and fees
- contract events and token moves

## LENS TWO

## Off-chain

What custodians and platforms know, reachable by legal process.

- identity records from exchanges
- IP addresses and device logs
- chats, forums, dark web listings

## LENS THREE

## THE GAP

## Cross-chain

The traces left when value crosses from one chain to another.

- bridge lock, mint, and burn logs
- swap contracts and timelocks
- often partial, sometimes missing

Three lenses. Nobody indexes them together.



# The taxonomy, in two halves

**Crypto money laundering schemes**



# The taxonomy, in two halves

## Crypto money laundering schemes

### Strategies

what strategy 🧑🏻 has

### Intermediary mechanisms

Which tools help 🧑🏻 achieve it

### Privacy-enhancing technologies

built to protect privacy

### Exploited infrastructure

built for something else



# Mallory's playbook, six moves

**1 Transaction flow obfuscation***Many hops, one trail buried.*

L

**2 Commingling** 's coins, everyone's coins.

L

**3 Disconnected fund flow***No link left on the chain.*

P L I

**4 Chain-hopping***New chain, fresh start.*

L

**5 Exploit subjective valuation***The price is whatever we say.*

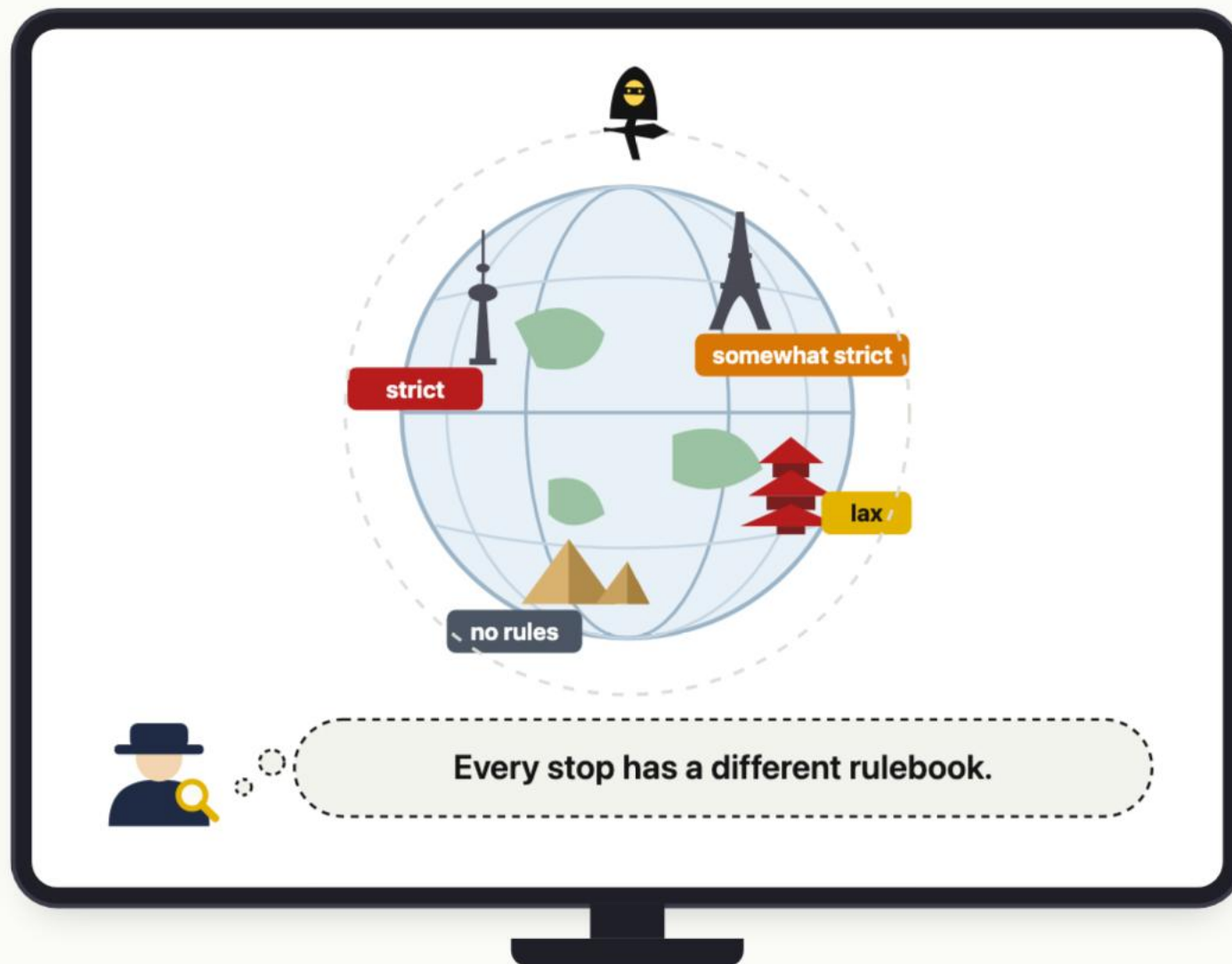
L

**6 Exploit regulatory gaps***Where no sheriff rides.*

P L I

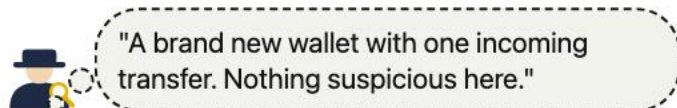
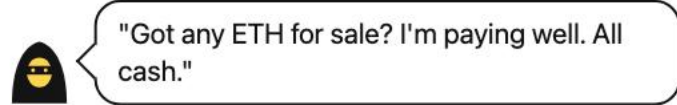


Six moves. I never use just one.

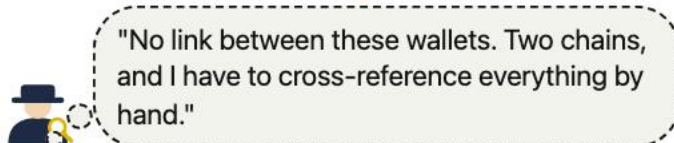
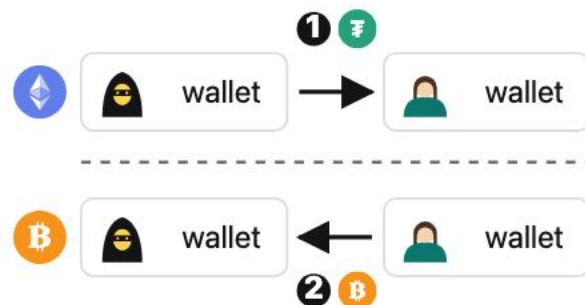
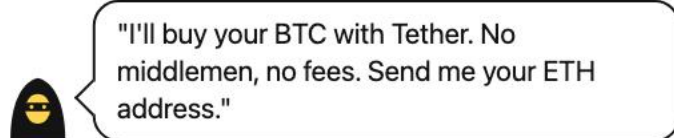


# Disjoint reciprocal transfers

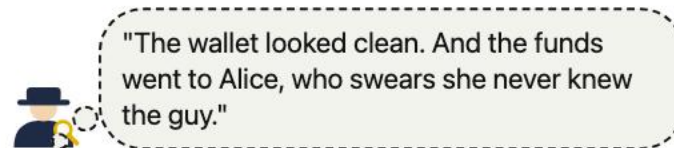
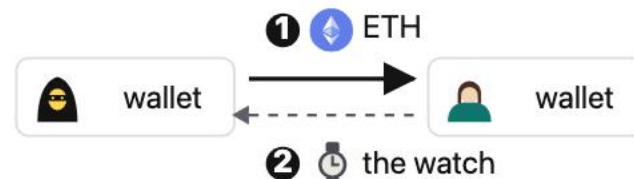
## Placement



## Layering



## Integration



A solid arrow is a transfer written to a ledger. A dashed arrow never touches one.

**Reciprocal, because each payment pays for the other. Disjoint, because no ledger shows the pair.**

# Stop saying "mixer"

Zcash's shielded pool and Tornado Cash are the **same construction**. One is called a privacy coin, the other a mixer.

## "Mixer"

one word, three different things

- CUST** an operator that holds and shuffles deposits
- COORD** a coordinator that only arranges a joint CoinJoin
- APP** a smart contract with a shielded pool

## "Privacy coin"

one word, four places to live

- L1** a dedicated chain, such as Monero or Zcash
- EXT** an extension block on a transparent chain
- L2** a privacy rollup that settles to a base chain
- APP** a confidential token contract

### Axis one: blueprints

the cryptographic parts a tool is built from

+

### Axis two: deployment form

the one place every tool runs

# Thirteen blueprints, coloured by the strategy they serve

Serves transaction flow obfuscation

**TUMBLE**

Random delays, fees, and split outputs. Adds noise so timing and amounts stop matching.

Serves commingling

**POOL CJ**

A shared reserve, or many payments merged into one transaction. Ownership becomes a matter of odds.

Serves disconnected fund flow

**RING STEALTH ZKP SHUFFLE MW BLIND SWAP**

The linkage breakers. Hide the sender, hide the receiver, or remove the path between them altogether.

Serves no laundering strategy

**CT FHE TEE**

Confidentiality only. They hide an amount or a contract's state, but who paid whom stays fully visible.

**Lego pieces, not a menu.** A tool that combines several blueprints inherits the strategies of all of them.

# Six deployment forms, every tool in exactly one



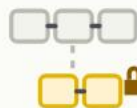
**(CUST) Custodial services**  
an operator holds the coins and pays back different ones

Bitcoin Fog **(POOL TUMBLE)** Helix **(POOL TUMBLE)** ChipMixer **(POOL)** Blindcoin **(POOL BLIND)**



**(L1) Layer-1**  
privacy built into the chain itself

Monero **(RING STEALTH CT)** Zcash **(POOL ZKP)** Grin **(MW CT CJ)** Namada **(POOL ZKP CT STEALTH)**  
Incognito **(RING STEALTH CT ZKP)** Secret **(TEE)**



**(EXT) Chain extensions**  
an opt-in private ledger beside a transparent one

Litecoin MWEB **(MW CT CJ)** Zerocoin **(POOL ZKP)**



**(L2) Layer-2 rollups**  
private execution off-chain, proofs on-chain

Aztec **(POOL ZKP)** Zkopru **(POOL ZKP)** Phenix **(FHE)**



**(APP) Application layer**  
an ordinary smart contract on a transparent chain

Tornado Cash **(POOL ZKP)** Möbius **(RING STEALTH)** MixEth **(SHUFFLE POOL)** Umbra **(STEALTH)** Zama **(FHE)**



**(COORD) Off-chain coordinator**  
users co-sign one joint transaction, nobody holds funds

Wasabi **(CJ ZKP)** CoinShuffle **(CJ SHUFFLE)** TumbleBit **(BLIND SWAP)** Obscuro **(CJ TEE)** CoinSwap **(SWAP)**  
Statechains **(SWAP BLIND)**

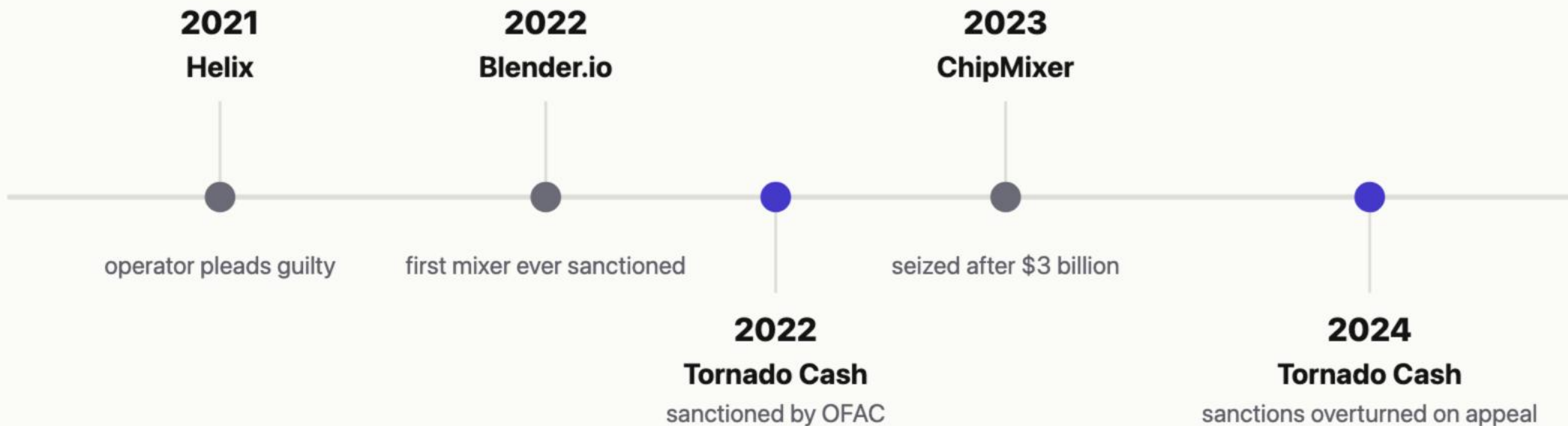


Custodial? No thanks. I have read the court records.



# Custody is what gets seized

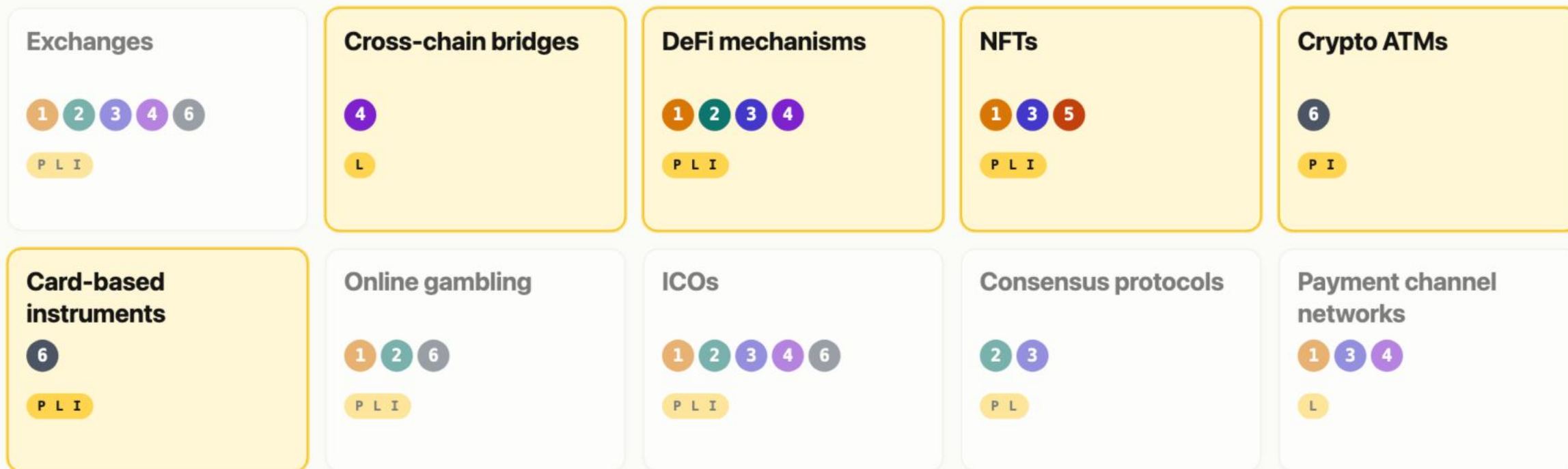
Code cannot be seized.



I cannot subpoena a smart contract.



# Built for something else. Works for laundering.

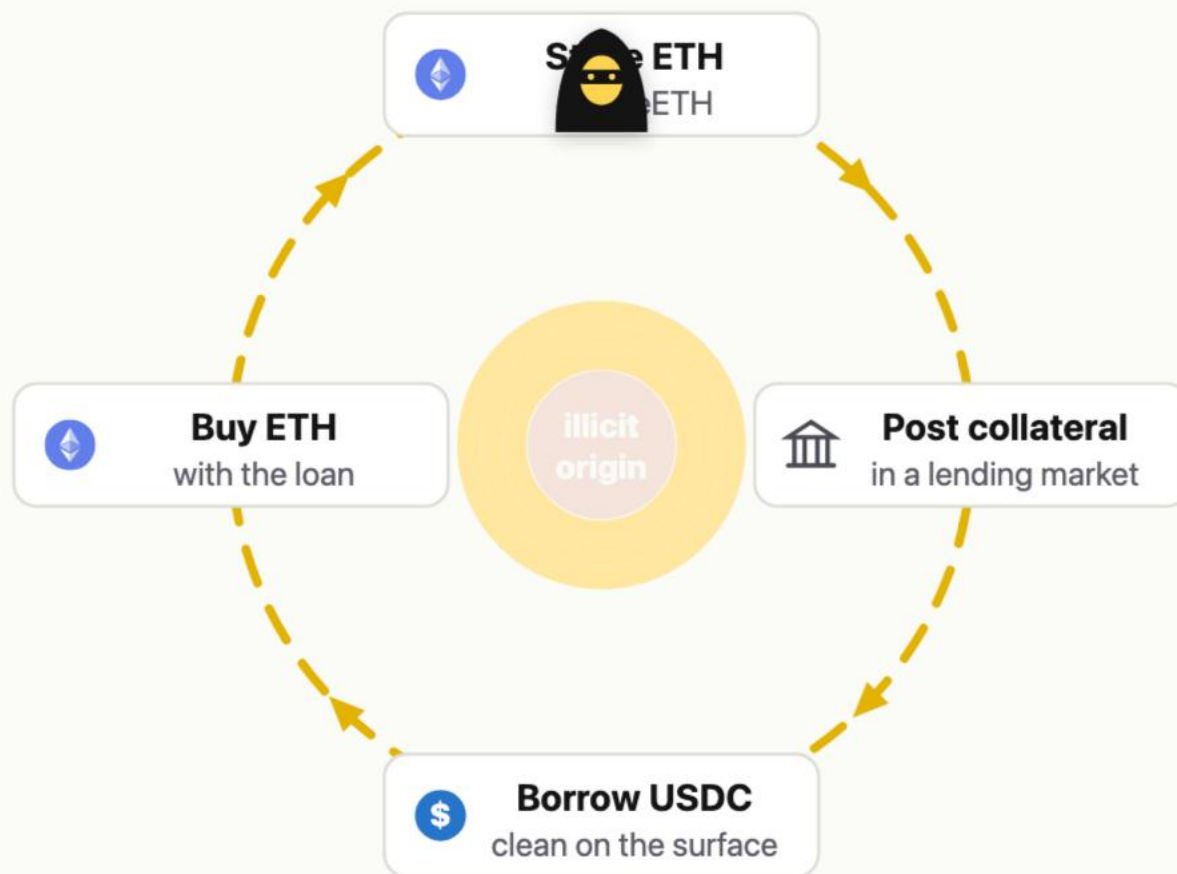


1 flow obfuscation 2 commingling 3 disconnected flow 4 chain-hopping 5 subjective valuation 6 regulatory gaps PLI stages served



None of these were built for 🧑‍🕵️. All of them work for 🧑‍🕵️.

# The staking loop



## what now sits in between

↔ swaps



🏠 loans



🔗 new tokens

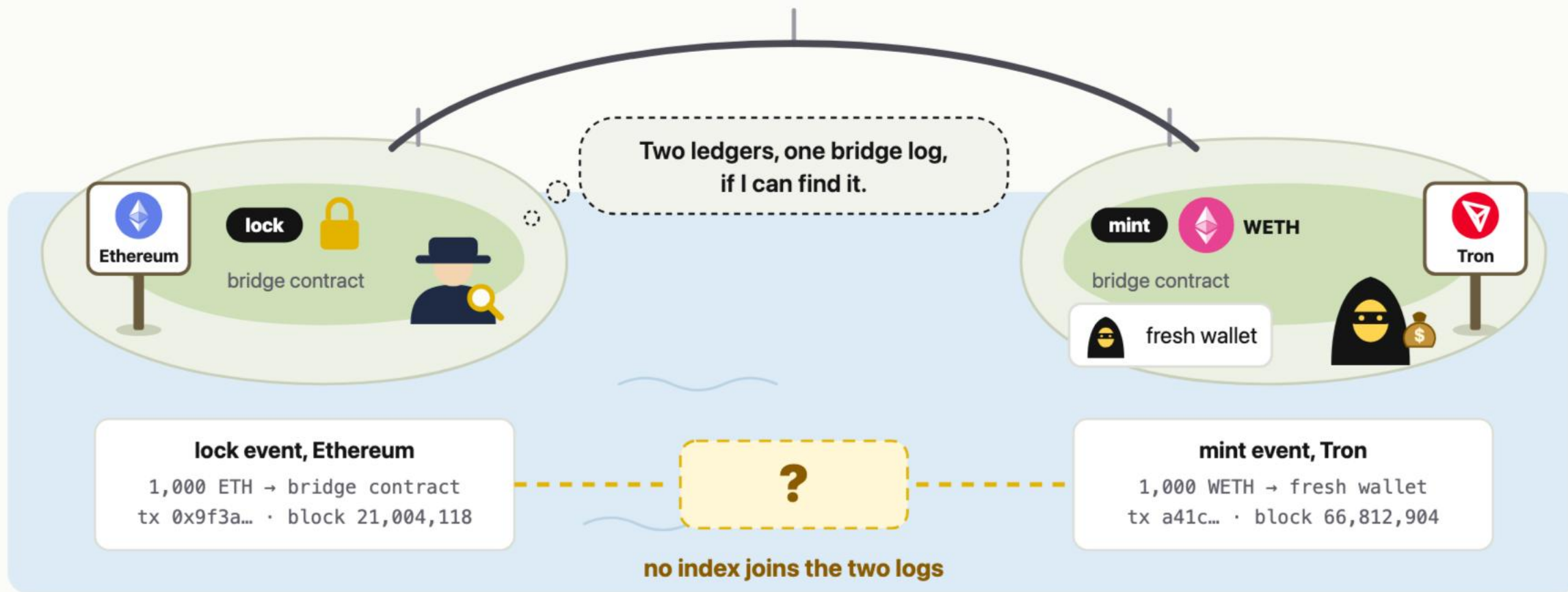


each lap buries the origin  
under one more layer of  
ordinary protocol activity



Wrap, pledge, borrow, stake. Repeat until clean.

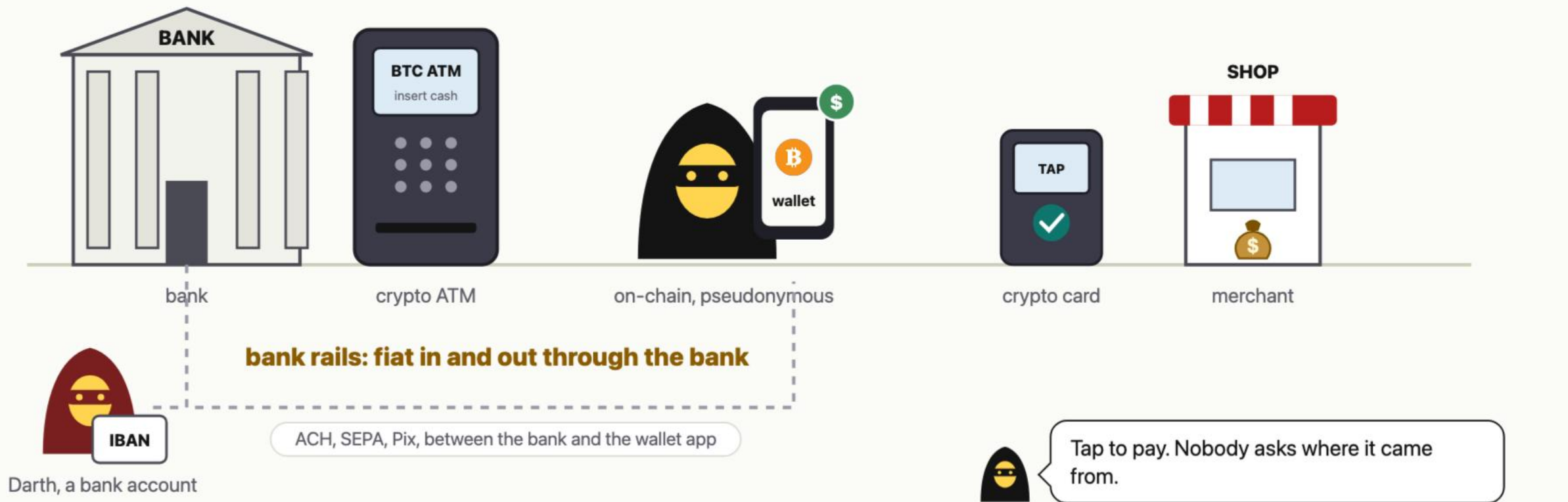
# Bridges make chain-hopping effortless



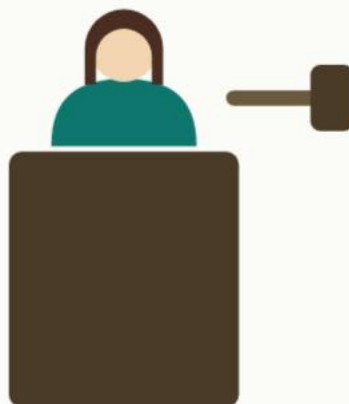
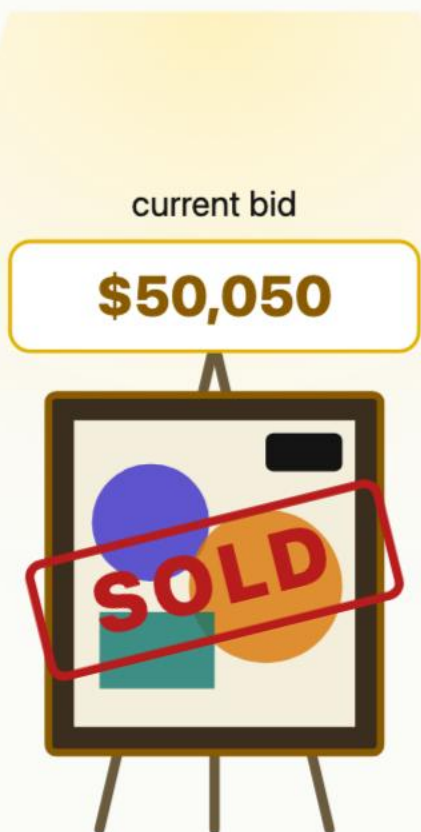
# Where the chain meets the bank

**placement: cash in, coins out**

**integration: coins in, purchases out**



# NFTs: the auction room



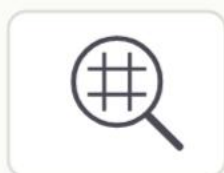
**\$50,050 in sale proceeds**  
booked as a capital gain



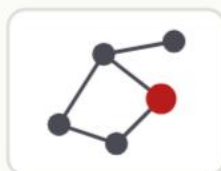
Art is worth whatever the last bid says.

# Two ways to fight back

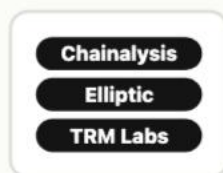
## Detection · after the fact



rule-based



data-driven



commercial platforms

## Prevention · before it happens

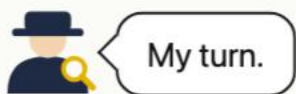


provider rules

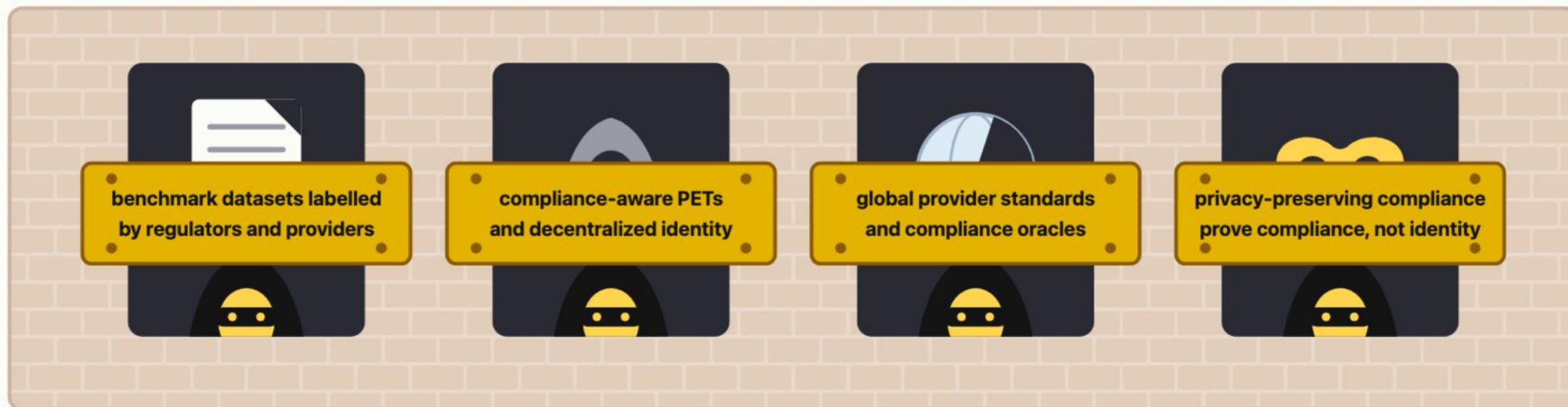
blocklists

prosecution

awareness



## Four problems, one direction each



### Data accessibility

few labels, walled-off data

### Pseudonymity, no custodian

nothing to freeze, code you cannot sanction

### Regulatory arbitrage

one network, many rulebooks

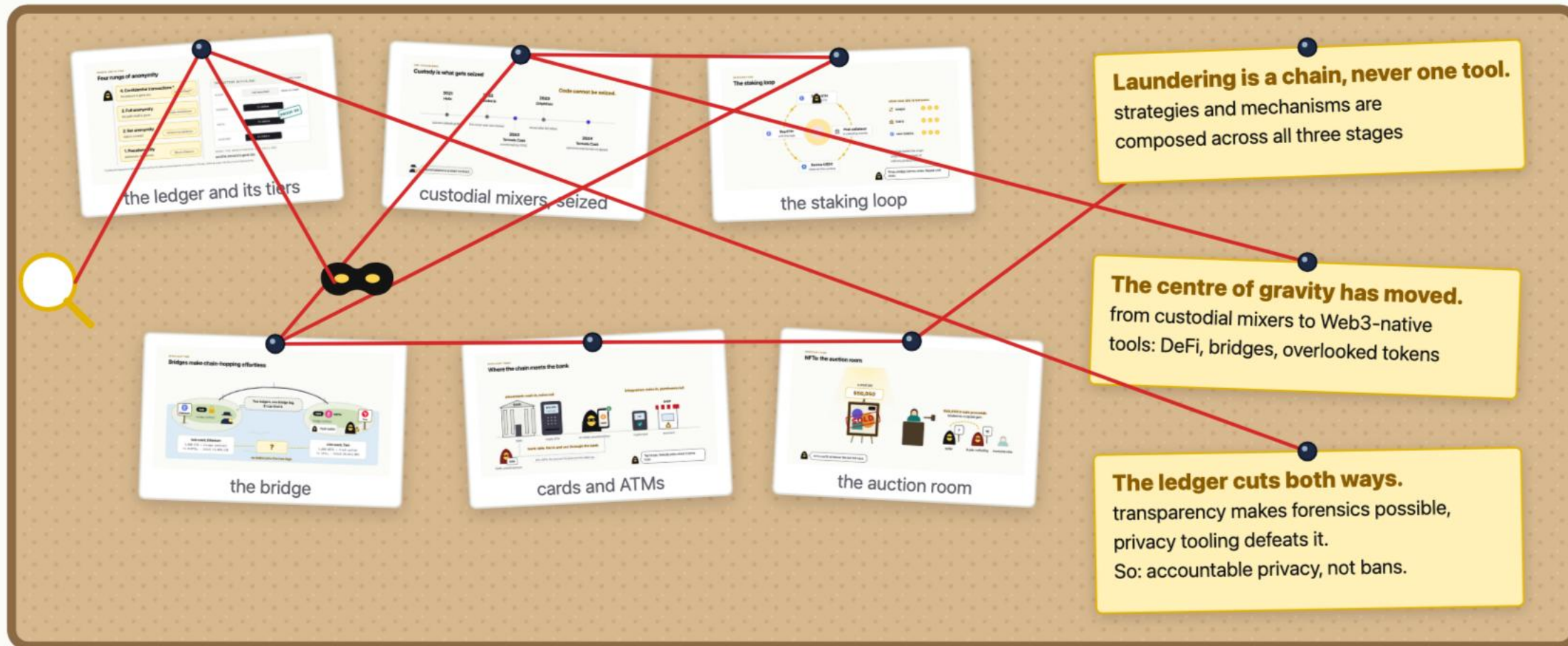
### Legitimate privacy

the same tools protect dissidents

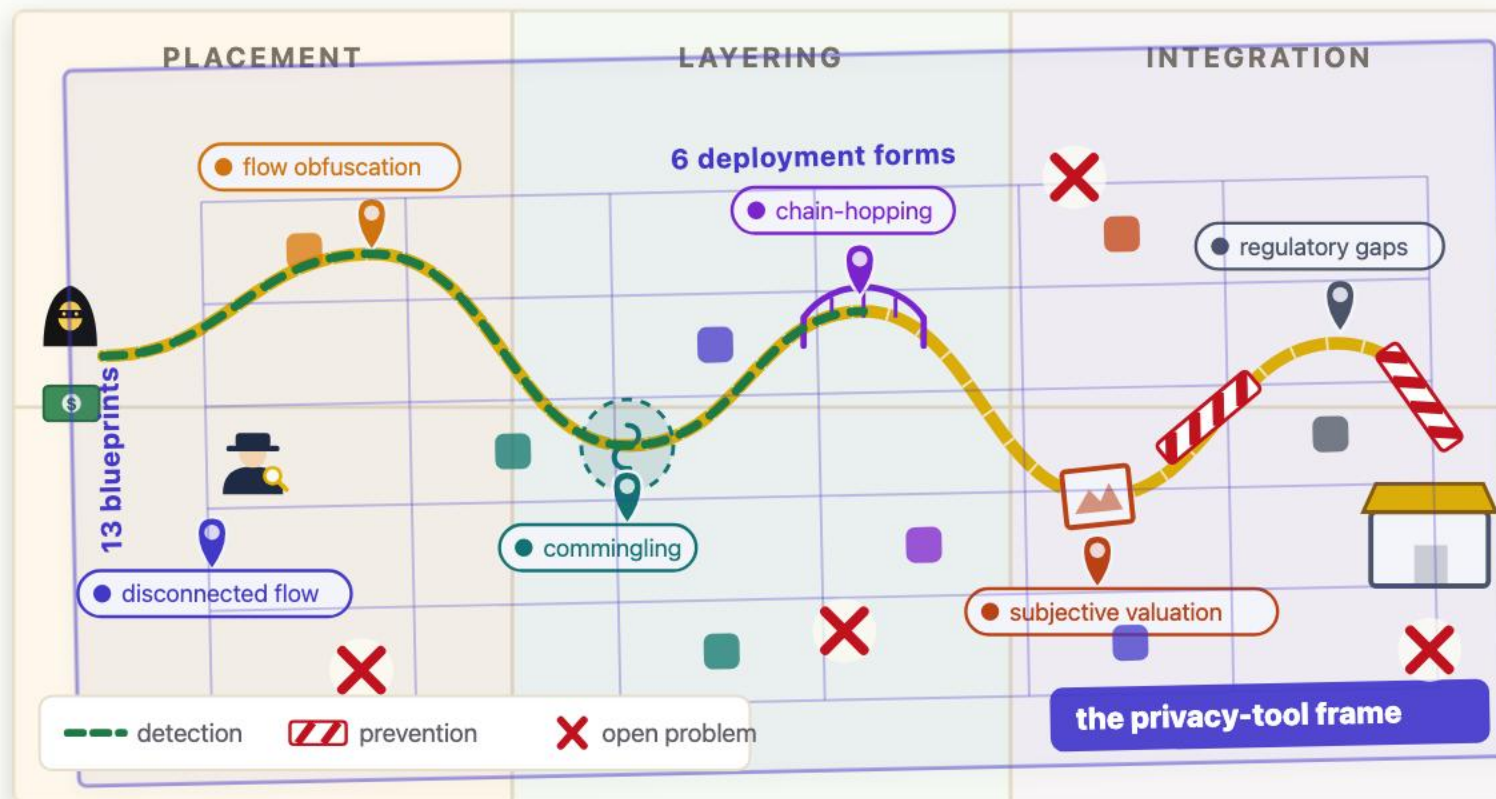
the defences have four holes; one plank each

## WHAT THE MAP SHOWS

# Three things you only see with all of it in view



# What this thesis gives you



## 1 A taxonomy of the schemes

Six strategies and their mechanisms, mapped to stages and to the traces they leave. Including undocumented ones.

## 2 A two-axis privacy-tool frame

Thirteen blueprints by six deployment forms, replacing the blurred labels of mixer and privacy coin.

## 3 A map of the countermeasures

Detection and prevention across academia, regulation and industry, set against prior surveys, plus four open challenges.

For investigators, a route from a scheme to its likely traces. For tool builders, where coverage is thin. For regulators, where the gaps actually are.

UNIVERSITY OF  
**WATERLOO**



# Thank you

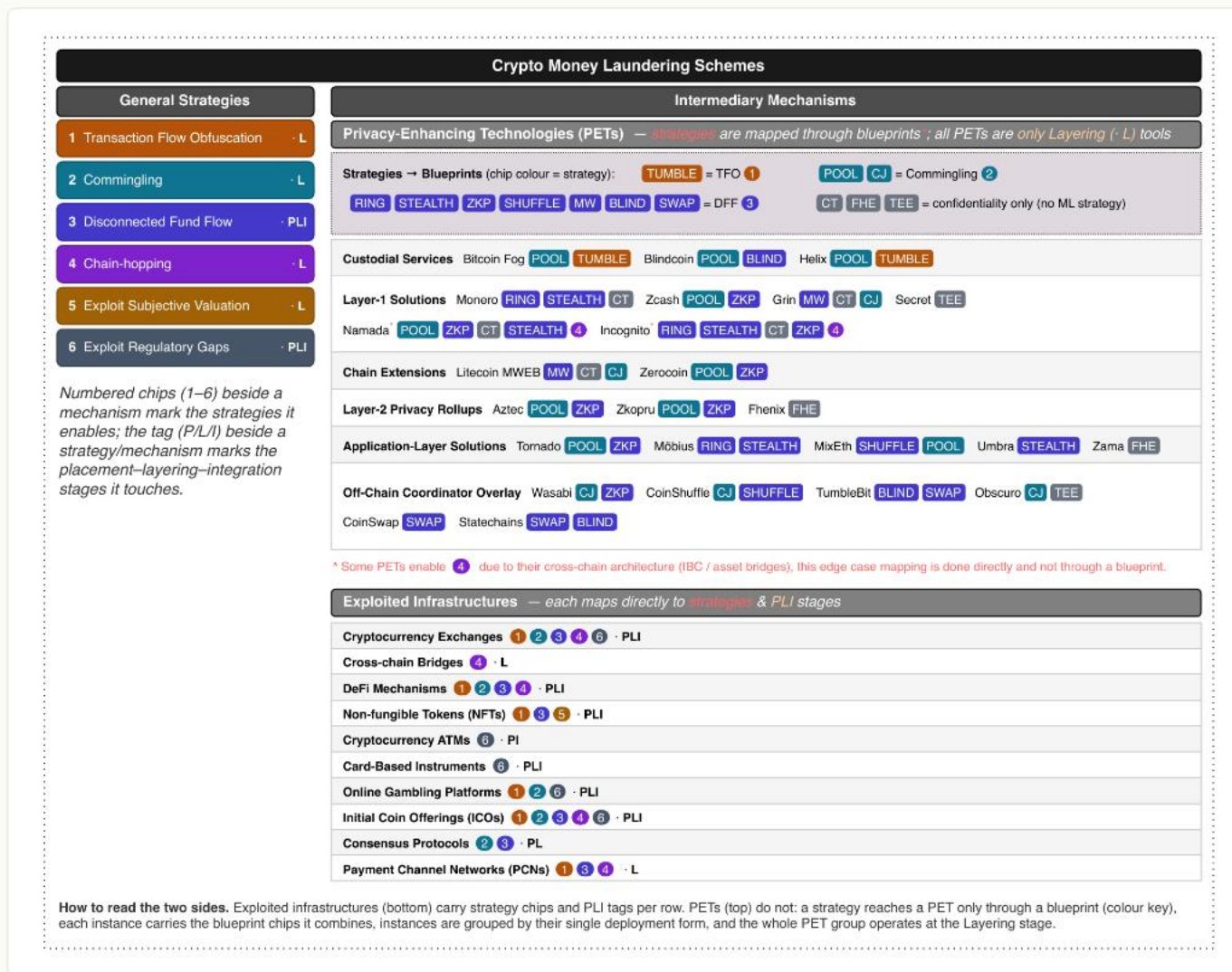
Questions?



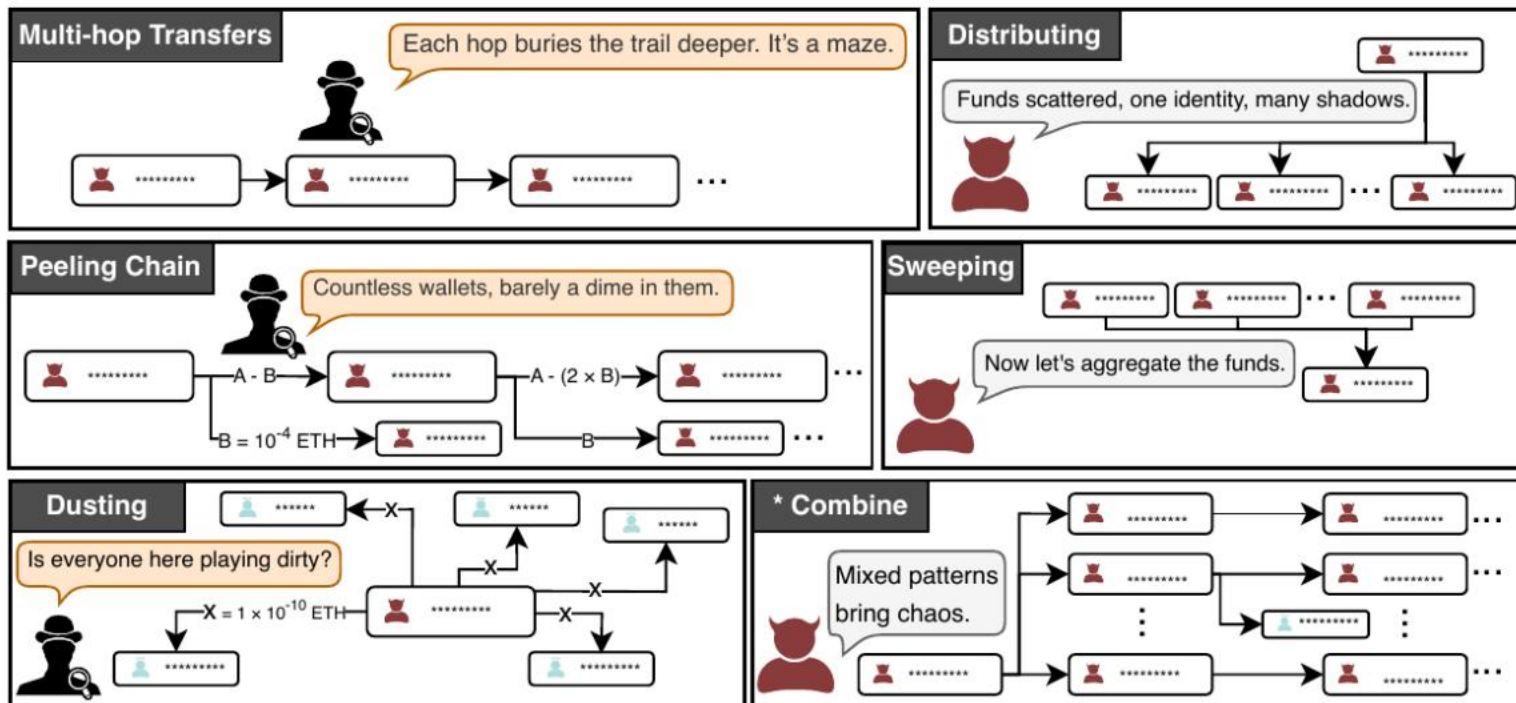
Hesam Sarkhosh · Inside the Crypto Laundering Machine · University of Waterloo, 2026



# The full taxonomy



# Transaction flow obfuscation patterns



[illegible]

# Blueprint definitions

**TUMBLE** **Tumbling.** Randomised delays, fees, and output splitting that break timing and amount correlations.

**POOL** **Pooling.** Funds commingled in a shared reserve or persistent pool; a shielded pool when paired with ZKP or TEE.

**CJ** **CoinJoin.** Many users' payments merged into one transaction so inputs and outputs cannot be paired.

**RING** **Ring signatures.** The true input hidden among decoy signers, so any member is an equally plausible source.

**STEALTH** **Stealth addresses.** A fresh one-time address per payment, so the receiver's published address never appears on-chain.

**ZKP** **Zero-knowledge proofs.** Prove ownership of an unspent note without revealing which one.

**SHUFFLE** **Shuffle / DC-net.** A participant-run permutation, built on multi-party computation, that breaks linkage.

**MW** **MimbleWimble.** No addresses; a block's transactions aggregated with cut-through so inputs and outputs cannot be paired.

**BLIND** **Blind signatures.** Chaumian tokens that let a coordinator authorise a withdrawal it cannot link to a deposit.

**SWAP** **Atomic swaps.** Equal-value coins exchanged through hash time-locked contracts, so no on-chain link is written.

**CT** **Confidential transactions.** Commitments and range proofs hide the amount, but not the parties.

**FHE** **Fully homomorphic encryption.** Computation on encrypted balances and state.

**TEE** **Trusted execution environments.** Contract state kept inside hardware enclaves that node operators cannot read.

# Review method

## Sources

- Google Scholar keyword searches: crypto money laundering, AML in Web3, DeFi money laundering, mixing services, and related terms
- Librarian-guided search of the finance literature through the university library
- Grey literature from regulators (FATF, FinCEN, OFAC, Europol) and industry (Chainalysis, TRM Labs, Elliptic)
- Snowballing from references, expanding the pool from 50+ papers to 200+ records

## Criteria

- **Included:** topically relevant to Web3-enabled laundering or AML; analytical or technical substance; written in English; 2013 to mid-2025
- **Excluded:** off-topic works such as price prediction; insufficient technical relevance; superseded or duplicate works
- Screened by title, then abstract and introduction, then full technical sections
- Taxonomy built iteratively and checked against prior surveys