The Evolution of Blockchain: From Public to Private Mempools

Agostino Capponi, Ruizhe Jia, Ye Wang

Discussion by Chaojun Wang The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

> CBER Conference May, 2022

Question: Why does fee increase?

First unintended consequence:

- Introducing a private pool increase the average fee.
- Reason: more users are attracted, arbitrage is not eliminated
- The total number of validators doesn't matter for the determination of fee, because a validator is randomly chosen
- ▶ More general issue: Making a blockchain more attractive to users increase the fee?

Is there a fix?

- Can we let validators compete to lower the gas fee?
- ▶ Need a way to make it difficult for a validator to be selected more than 51% of the time.

Summary/Suggestion 1: Time Line

Time line:

- ▶ t = 1: Validators choose {adopt private pool, not adopt}
- ▶ t = 2: Users choose {Private, Public, None} and fee f_i
- ▶ t = 3: Arbitrageurs choose {Private, Public, Both} and fees f_{Dj} and f_{Lj}

Summary/Suggestion 1: Time Line

Time line:

- ▶ t = 1: Validators choose {adopt private pool, not adopt}
- ▶ t = 2: Users choose {Private, Public, None} and fee f_i
- ▶ t = 3: Arbitrageurs choose {Private, Public, Both} and fees f_{Dj} and f_{Lj}
 - (i) Arbitrageurs choose {Public, Not} and fee f_{Lj}
 - (ii) Observing (i), arbitrageurs choose {Private, Not} and fee f_{Dj}

Summary/Suggestion 1: Time Line

Time line:

- ▶ t = 1: Validators choose {adopt private pool, not adopt}
- ▶ t = 2: Users choose {Private, Public, None} and fee f_i
- ▶ t = 3: Arbitrageurs choose {Private, Public, Both} and fees f_{Dj} and f_{Lj}
 - (i) Arbitrageurs choose {Public, Not} and fee f_{Lj}
 - (ii) Observing (i), arbitrageurs choose {Private, Not} and fee f_{Dj}

Main Tradeoffs:

- ► Users: execution risk (private pool) v.s. front-running risk (public pool)
- Arbitrageurs: execution risk (private pool) v.s. more competition from the other arbitrageur (public pool)
- Validators: see more transactions (adopt private pool) v.s. keep front-running and extract MEV (doesn't adopt)

Suggestion 2: Partial adoption versus Full adoption

The other main result:

- ▶ Version #1: Partial adoption is an equilibrium
- ▶ Version #2: Full adoption is not an equilibrium?
- ▶ Proposition 5 establishes Version #1.
- ▶ It looks like Version #2 doesn't hold: $r_{Dark}(\alpha) \ge r_{Lit}(\alpha)$ for any α
- Validators receive a lower payoff in the full adoption equilibrium than in the partial adoption equilibrium
- The full adoption equilibrium is socially efficient

Suggestion 3: Simplify Stage 3?

- Arbitrageurs act at t = 3.
- In the equilibrium where Arbitrageur #1 chooses Both, Arbitrageur #2 chooses Private, is Arbitrageur #1 strictly better off deviating to Private only?
- Simplify Stage 3 by limiting arbitrageurs choice to {Public} and f_j ?

Conclusion

- Innovative, elegant model unveiling novel tradeoffs in the adoption and usage of private pools
- Though-provoking predictions
- Suggestions: draw a time line, simplify Stage 3, distinguish partial adoption versus no full adoption
- Question: let validators compete to lower the gas fee?