

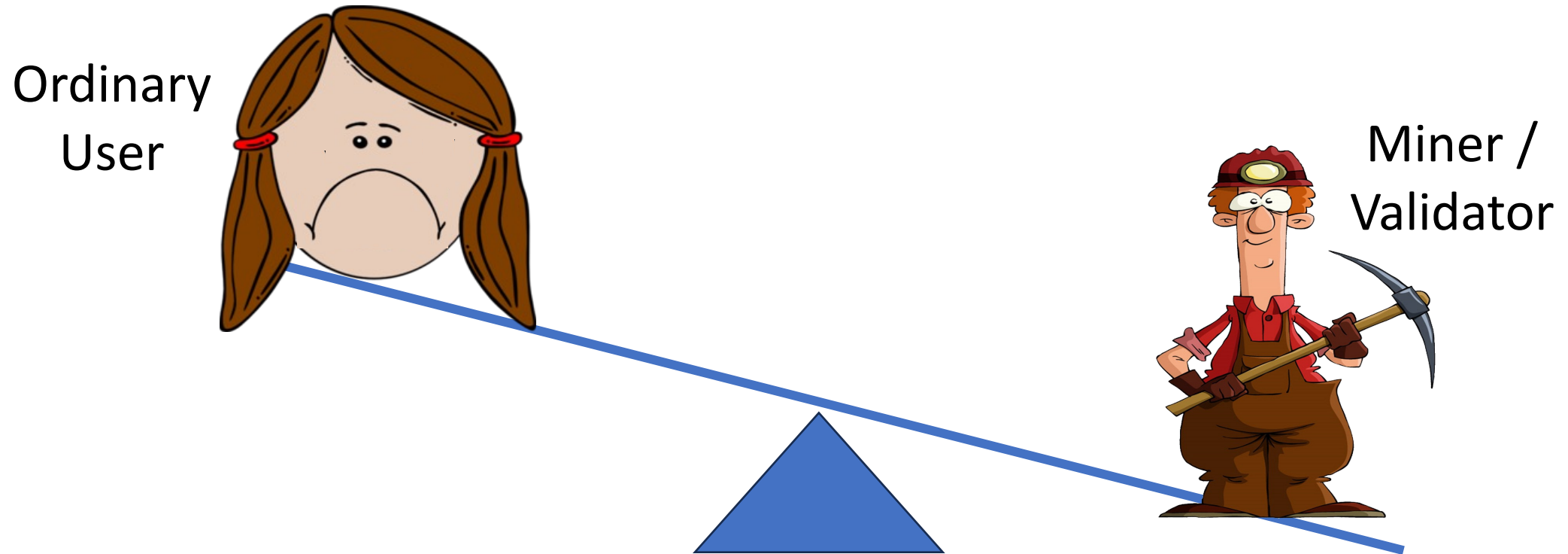
A gravel path splits into two directions through a forest. The path is made of light-colored gravel and is surrounded by lush green grass and various trees. The trees are tall and thin, with some having white bark. The lighting is warm, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. The text "How has the community dealt with MEV?" is overlaid in white on the path.

How has the community dealt with
MEV?

Systematization of Value Extraction

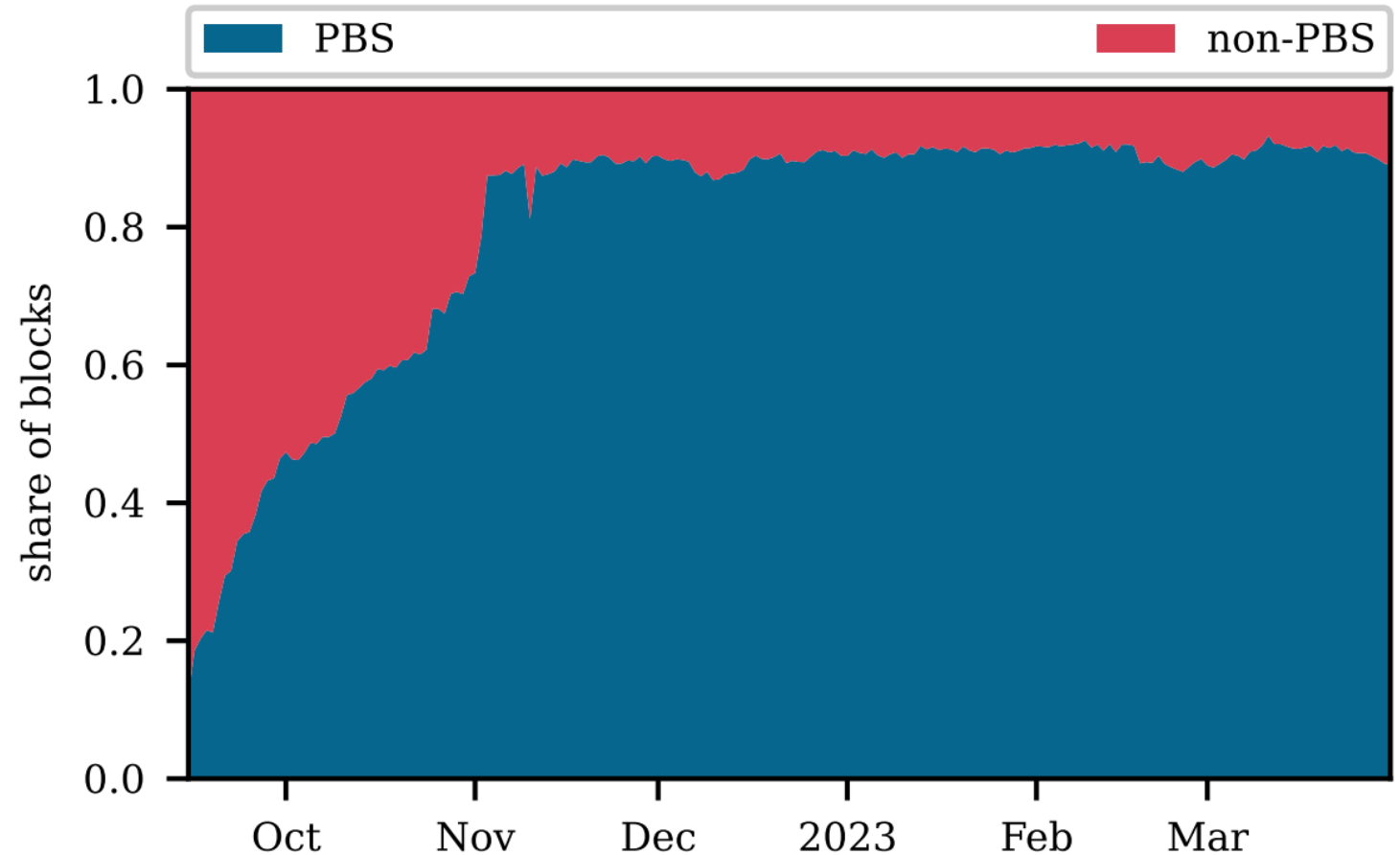
- Assume that extraction is inevitable as validators are rational agents
- But some validators have more capability than others
- Systematically give every validator access to the most profitable block *possible*
- Proposer Builder Separation (PBS)
- **Often the profits to validators come at the expense of ordinary users, leaving ordinary users vulnerable to systematic extraction**

Systematization of Value Extraction



Systematization of Value Extraction

- Widespread in industry
- Validation of the rational model

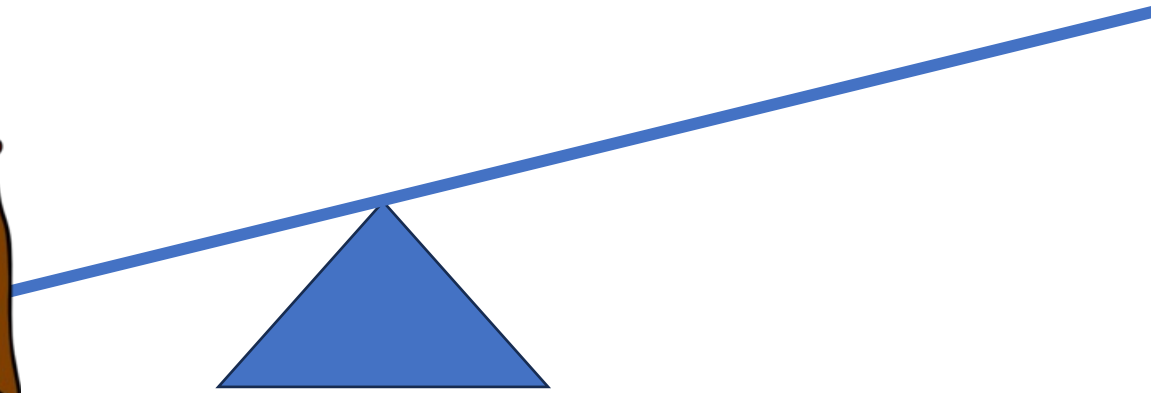
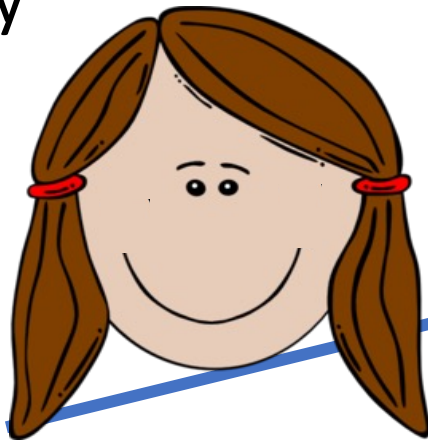


Fair Ordering

- Temporal Fair Ordering
 - (Receive Order Fairness) “If sufficiently many (at least γ -fraction) nodes receive a transaction $tx1$ before another transaction $tx2$, then all honest nodes must output $tx1$ before $tx2$ ” [KZGJ20]
- Blind Ordering
 - Ordering policy does not consider transaction contents (except transaction fees). Can be enforced through threshold encryption, Trusted Execution Environments (TEEs)
- A large body of *academic* literature
- **Protection for users**
- **Why would a **rational** validator opt in, unless protocol is revamped?**

Fair Ordering

Ordinary
User



Why opt
in??



Miner /
Validator

Externality: Latency racing for the top of the block

A practical question

Can users get protection against the most pernicious forms of MEV while accounting for rational validators?



A photograph of a dirt path in a forest during autumn. The path is covered with fallen leaves in shades of yellow, orange, and brown. The trees on either side have green and yellowing foliage. A white, hand-drawn rectangular border with slightly wavy edges frames the central text. Below the text, there is a white horizontal line.

PROF: Protected Order Flow
in a Profit-Seeking World

PROF Mechanism

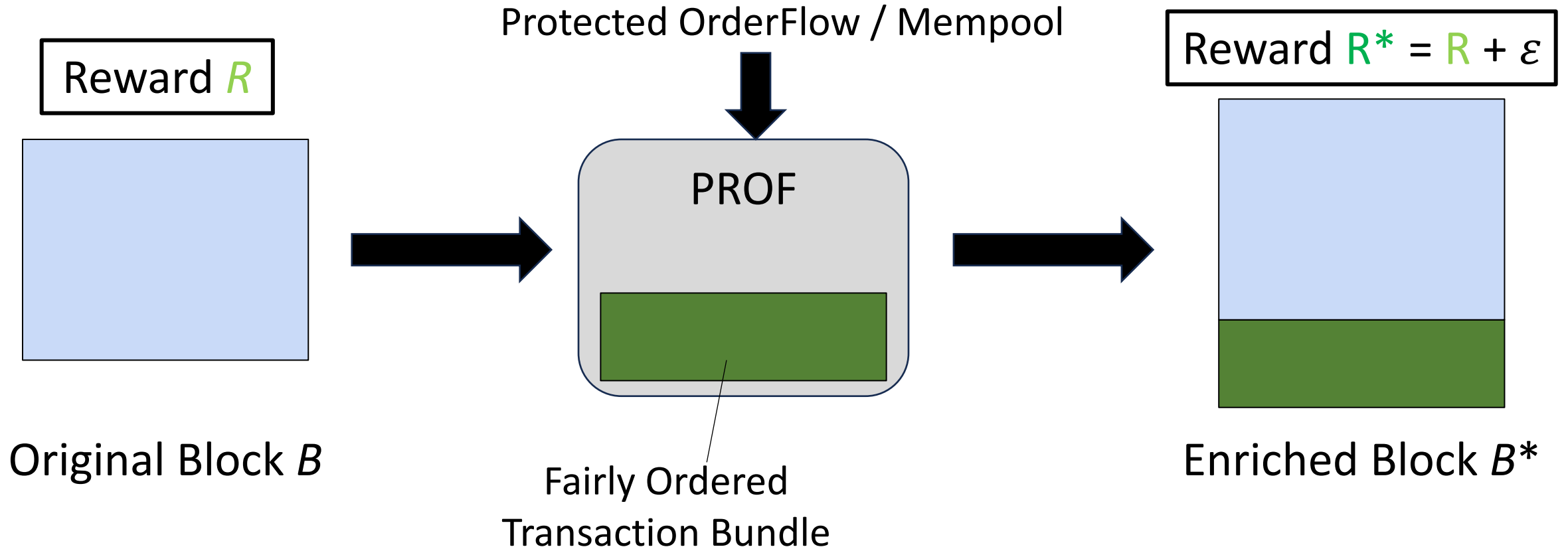
Simple

Backward Compatible

Protects Users without service
degradation

Accounts for Rational Validators

PROF Design Summary



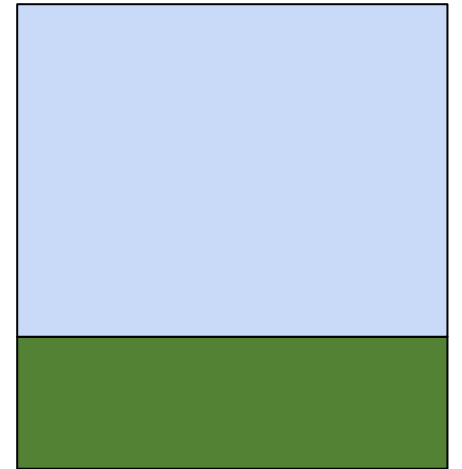
Validator's perspective



Which block does the validator choose?

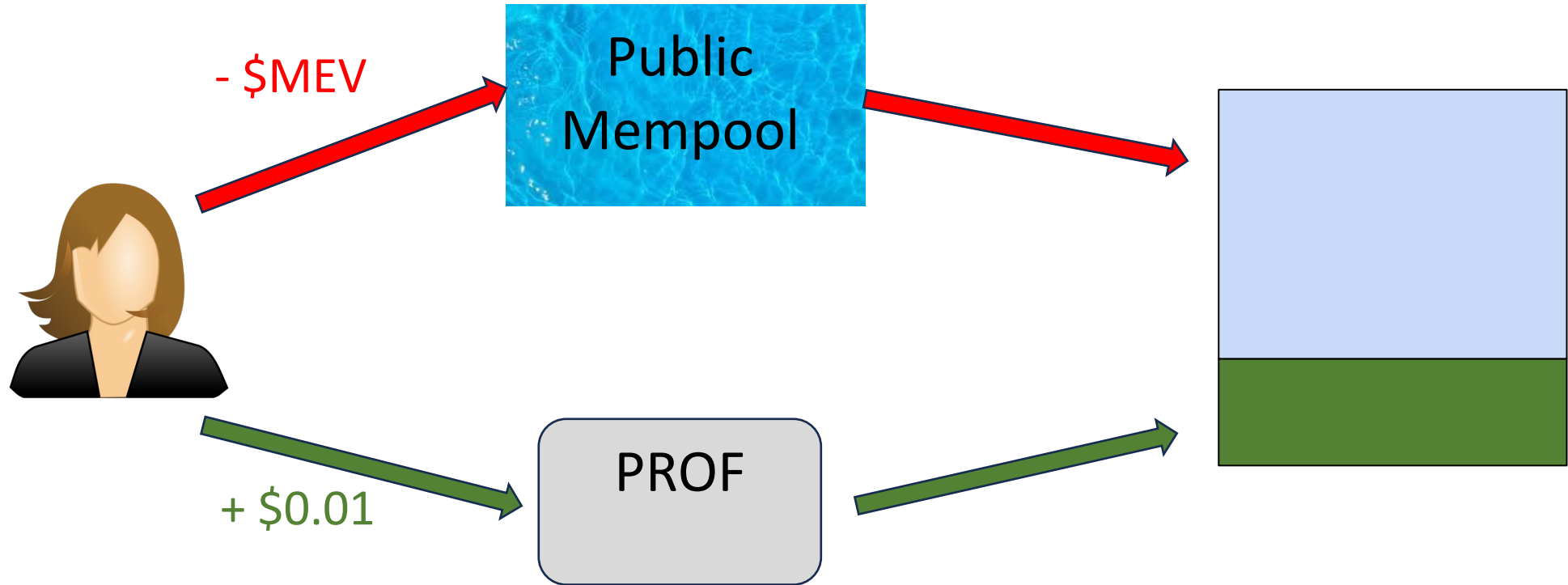


Block B
Reward R



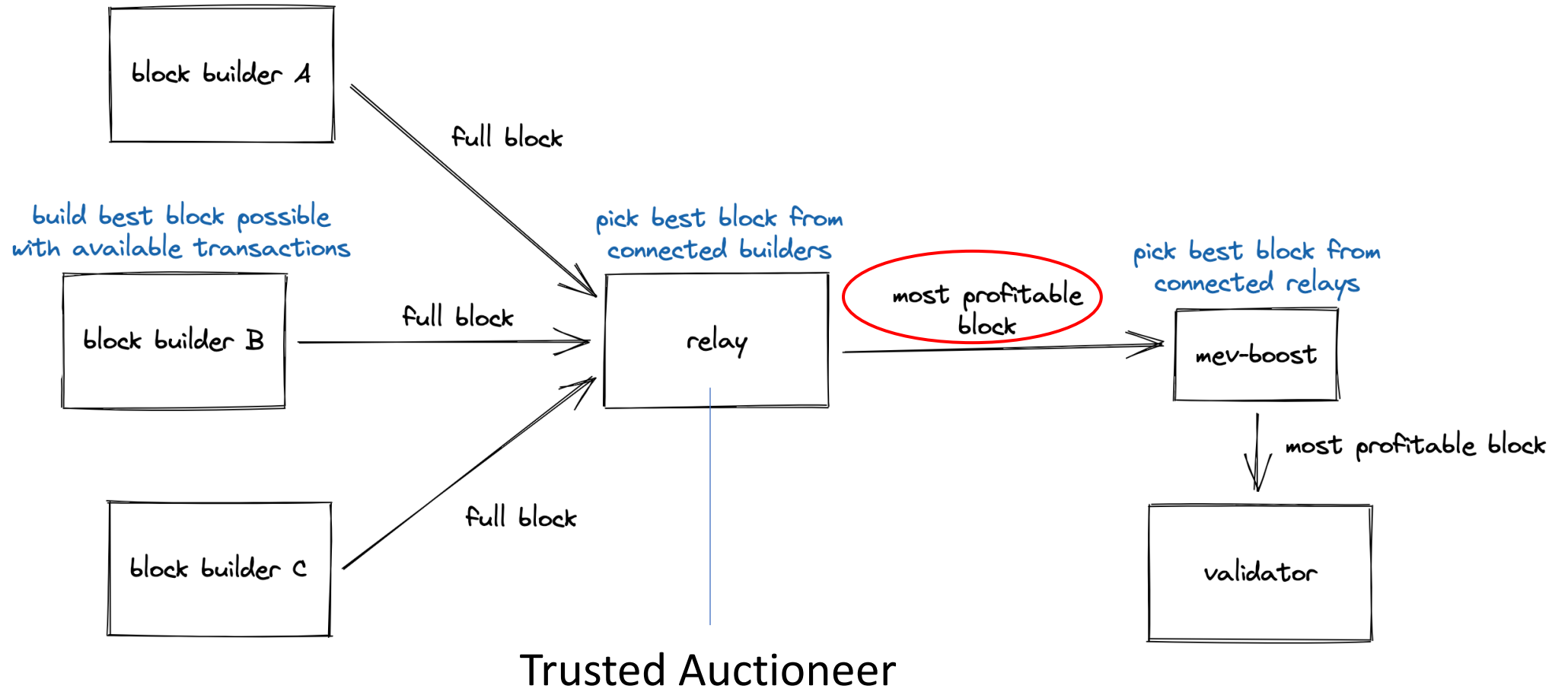
Block B^*
Reward $R^* = R + \epsilon$

User's perspective

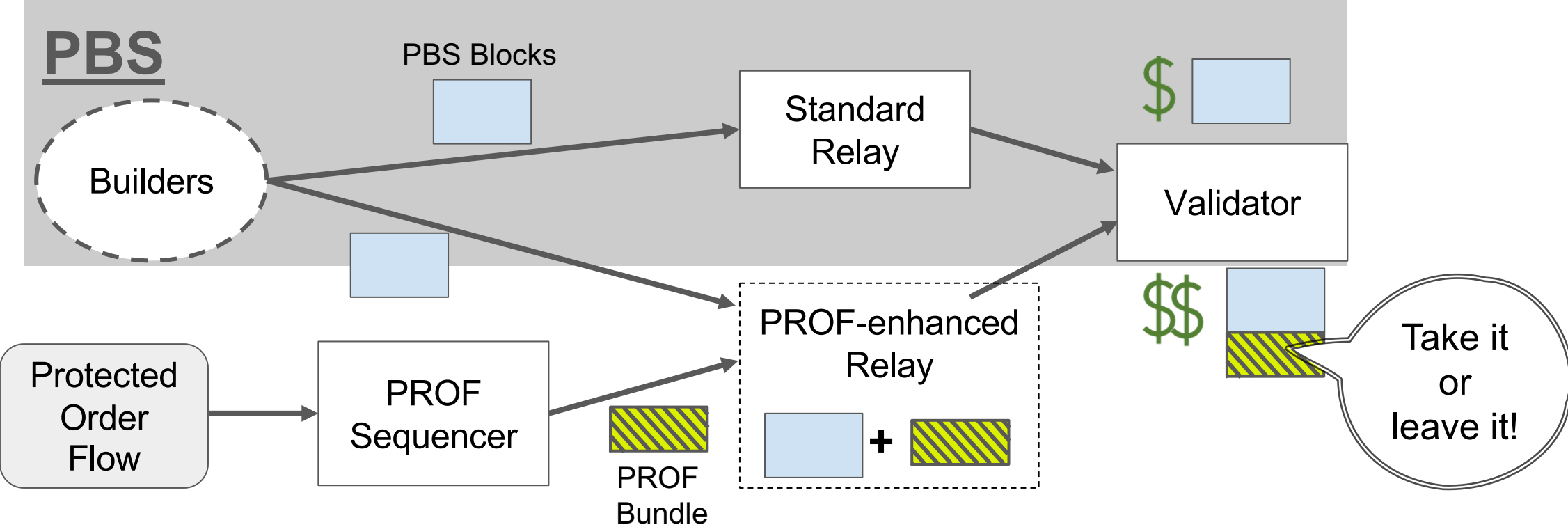


Which path does the user choose?

Proposer Builder Separation (PBS)



PROF Key Insight

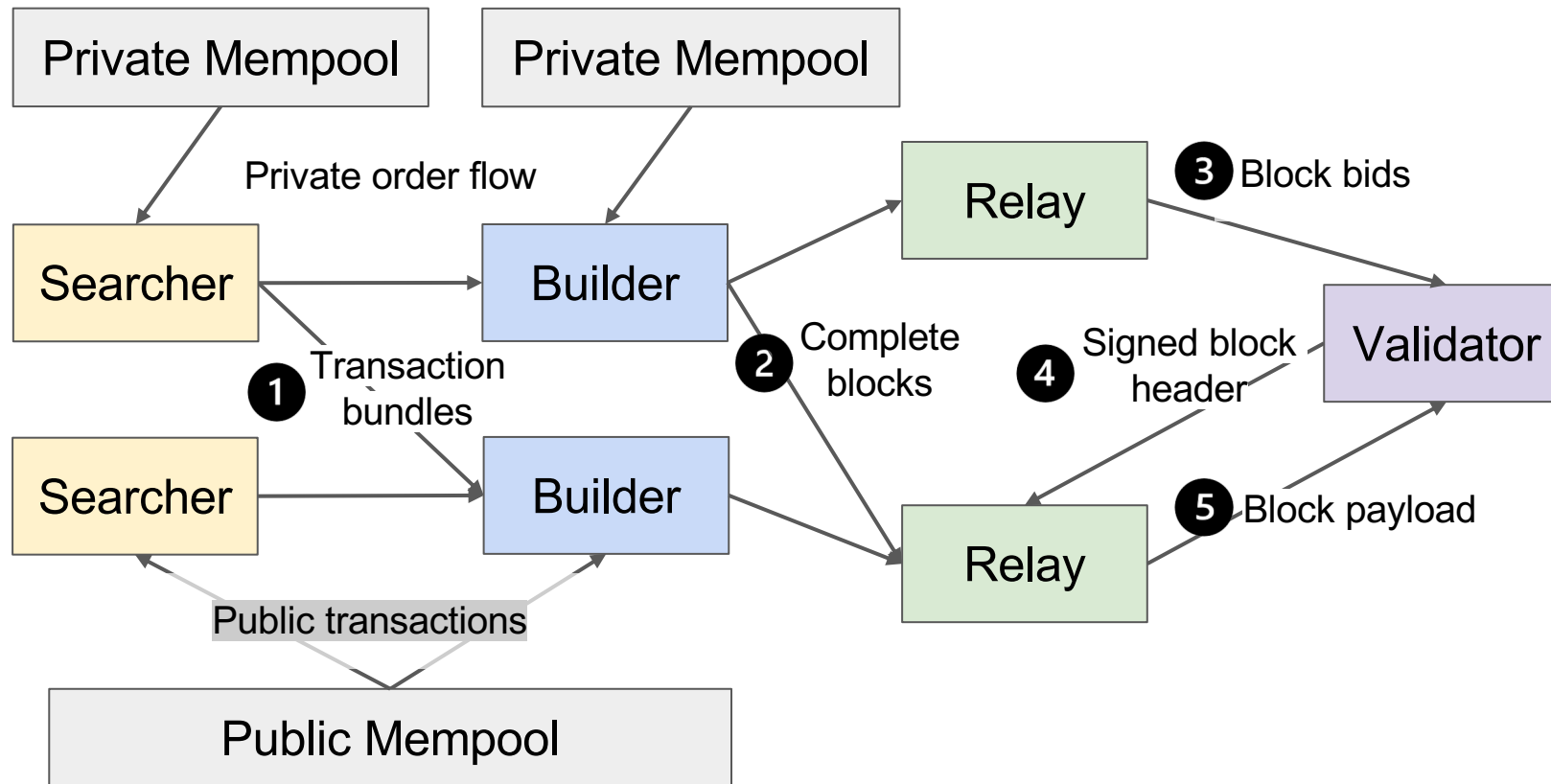


Learn practically nothing about PROF transactions if you *leave-it*

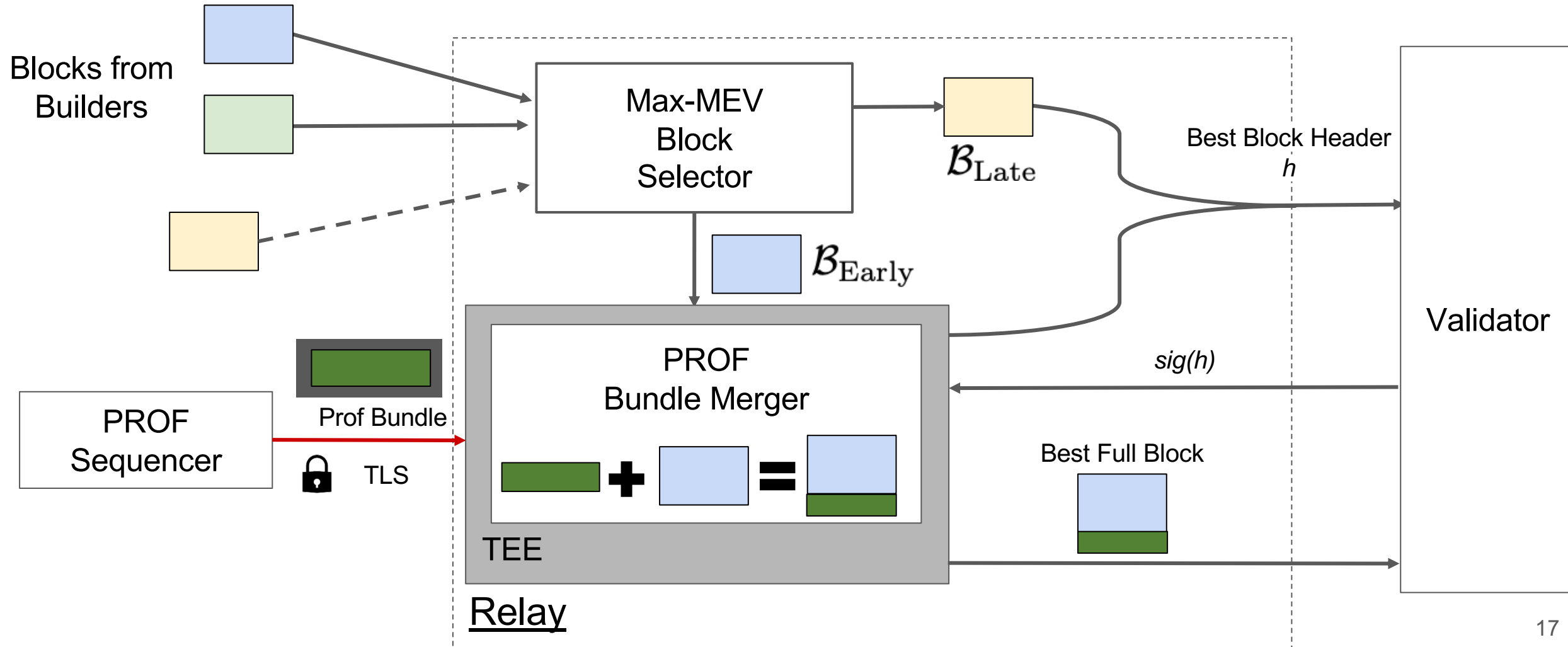
Why should relays adopt PROF?

- Relays compete to have their blocks accepted
- All else equal, a PROF-enhanced relay is more competitive than a regular relay
- Workflow for builders remains unchanged

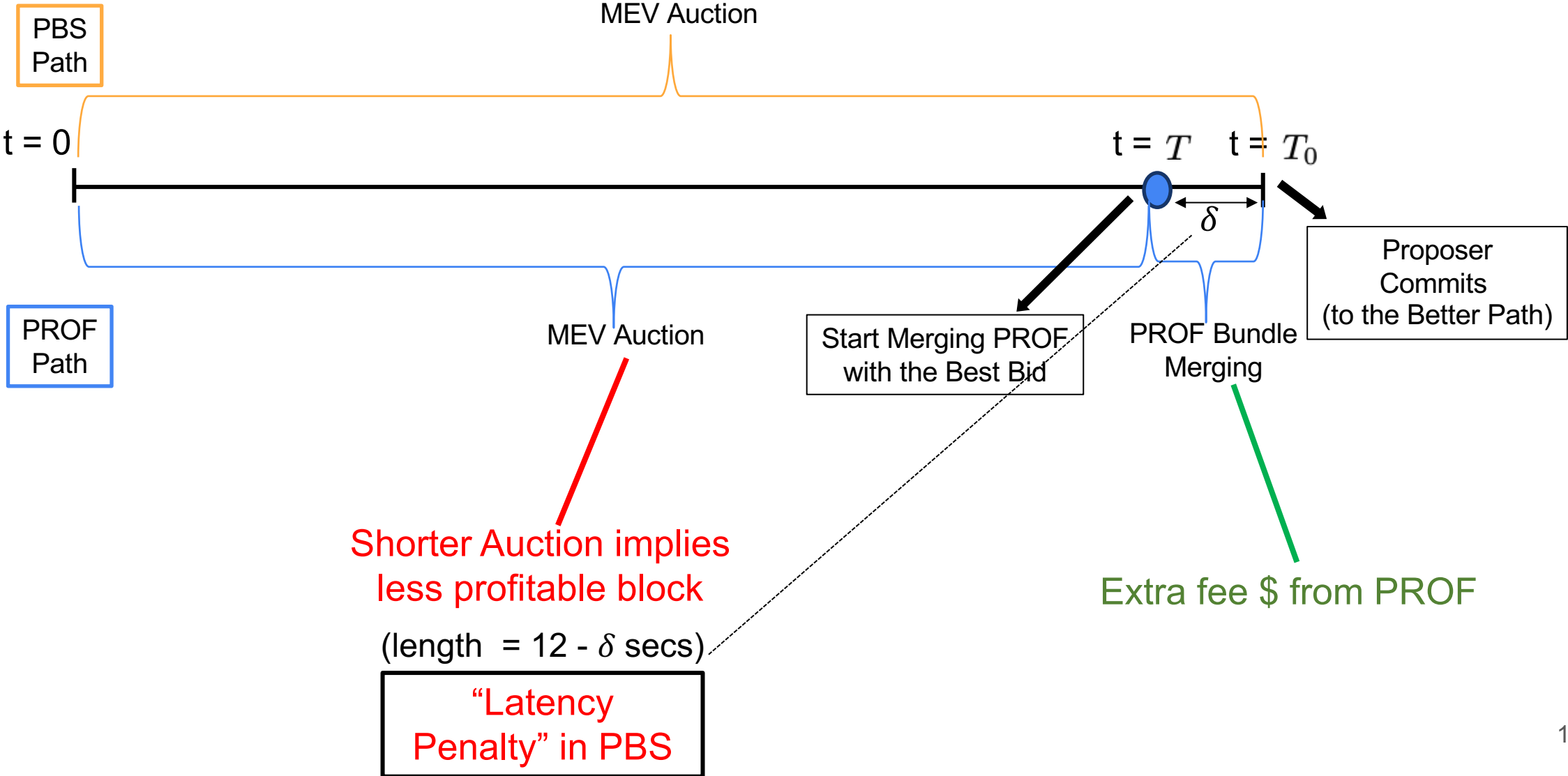
PBS Workflow



PROF Design Details

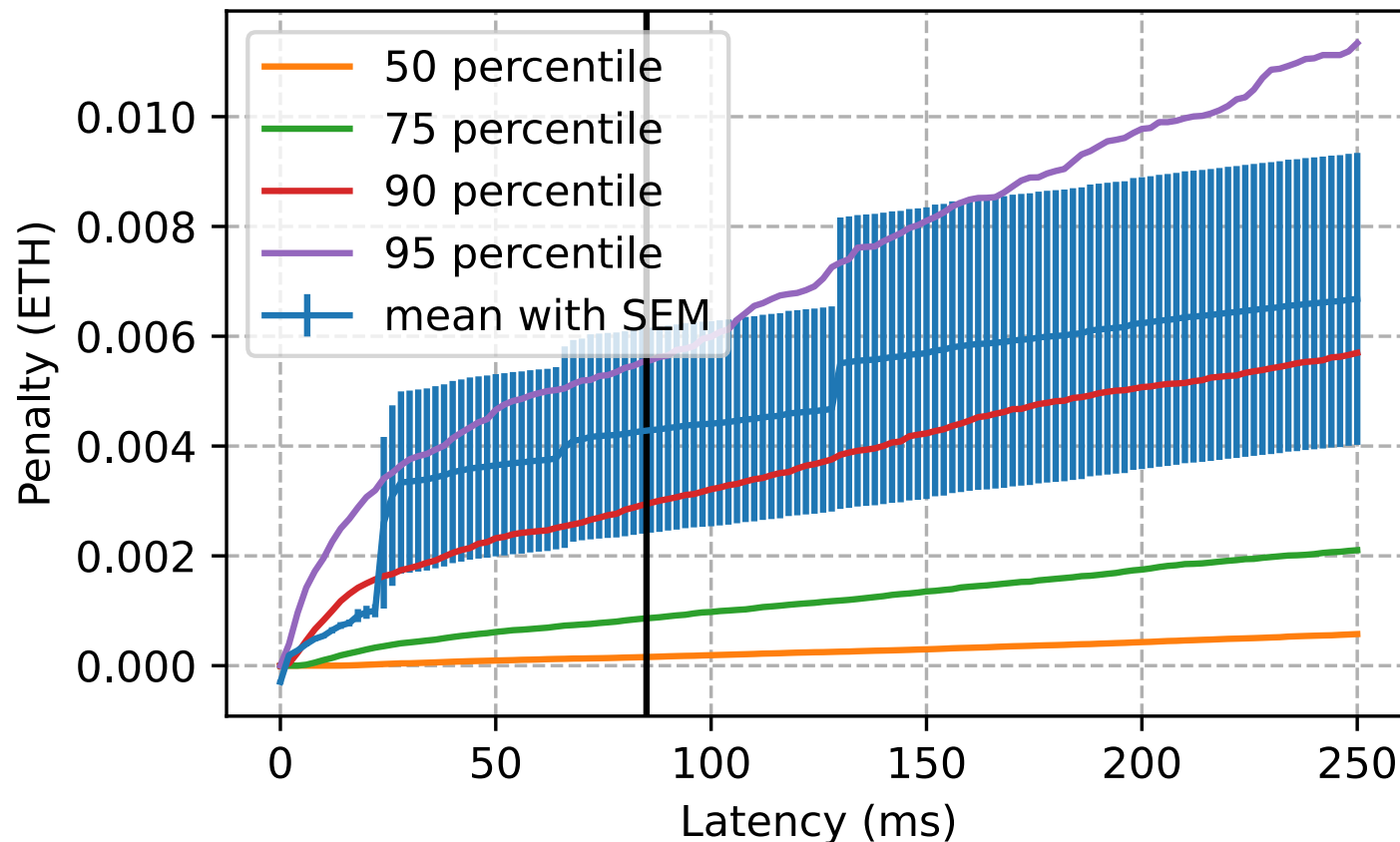


PROF Timeline



Latency Penalty in PBS Auction

10,000 randomly selected historical auction slots
(between 1/3/24 and 4/11/24)



Percentiles of slots
for a particular
latency and penalty

Example: If auction
were ended 85ms
earlier, 90% of slots
would give ~0.003
ETH less

Inclusion Likelihood

$$\alpha = \Pr[\text{Fees}(\theta_{\text{PROF}}) > \underbrace{\max(\text{Bids}(T_0)) - \max(\text{Bids}(T_0 - \delta))}_{\text{Latency Penalty}(\delta)}].$$

Inclusion Likelihood

$$\alpha = \Pr[g\gamma f > \text{Latency Penalty}(\delta)].$$

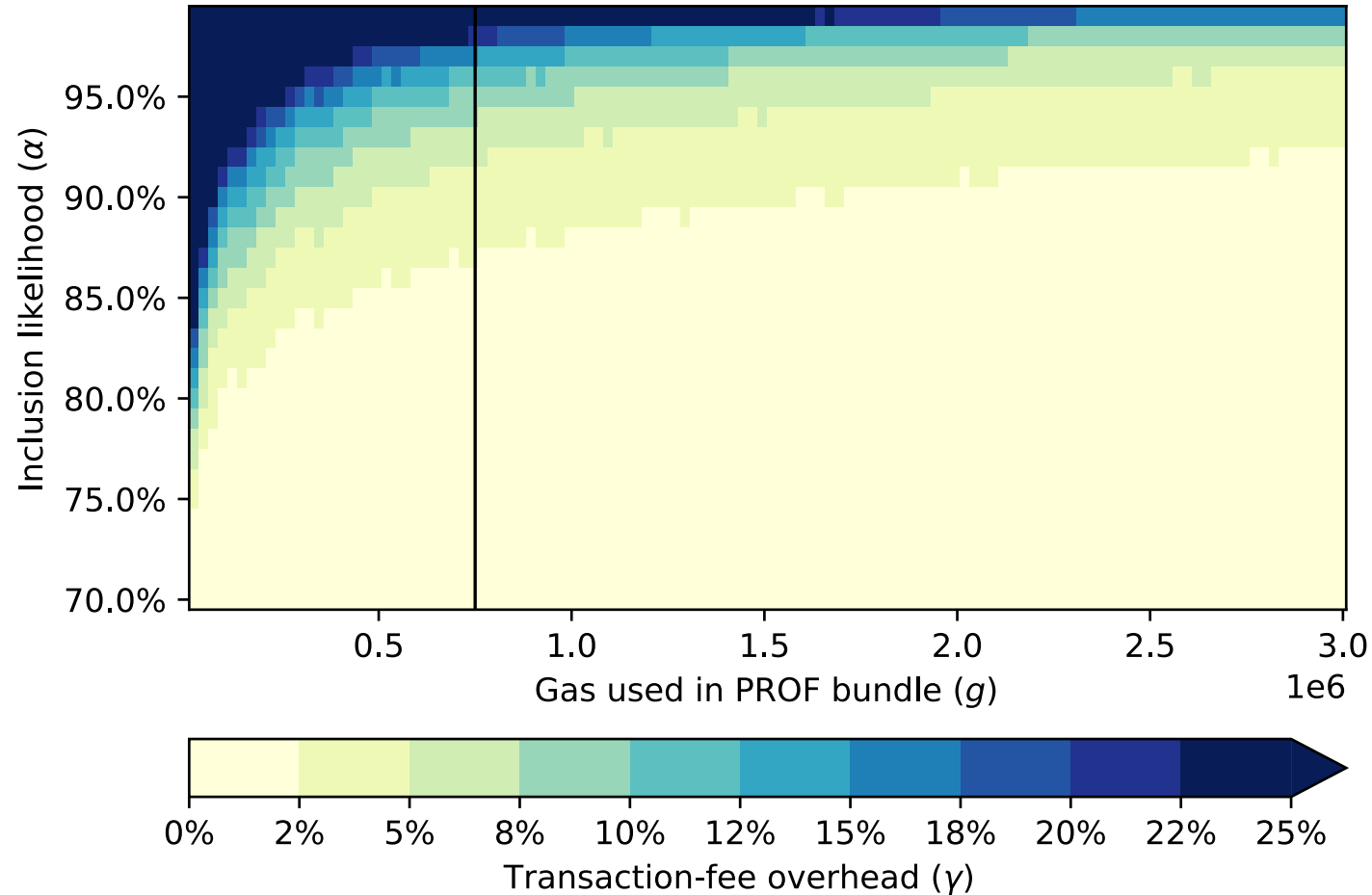
Gas used in PROF bundle

Overhead as a multiple of "base fee" f

Depends on gas used g

Relationship between α, g, γ

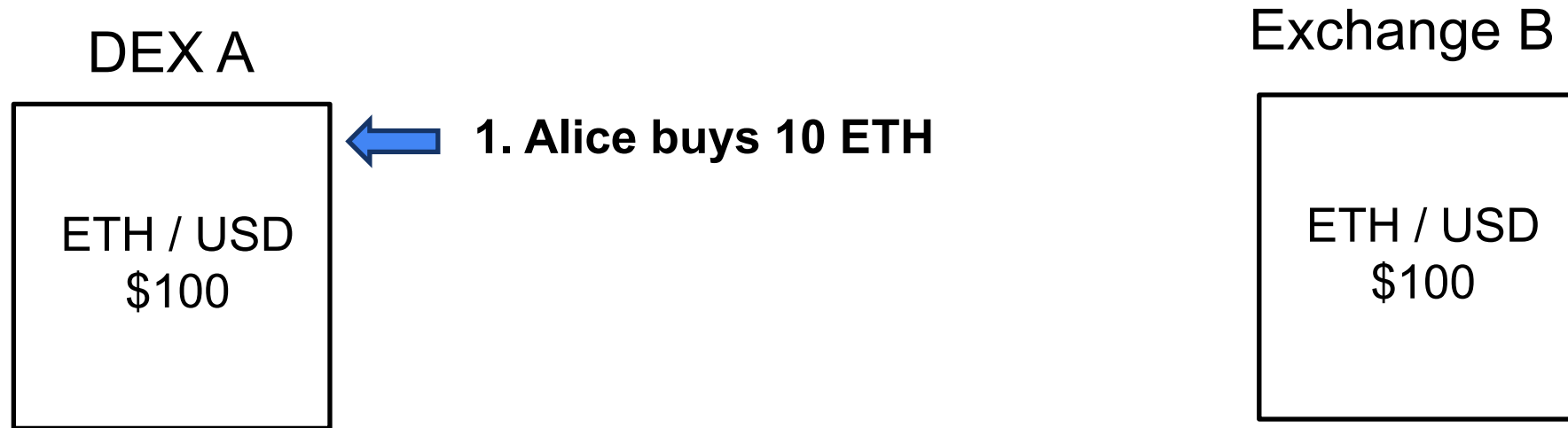
Inclusion Likelihood



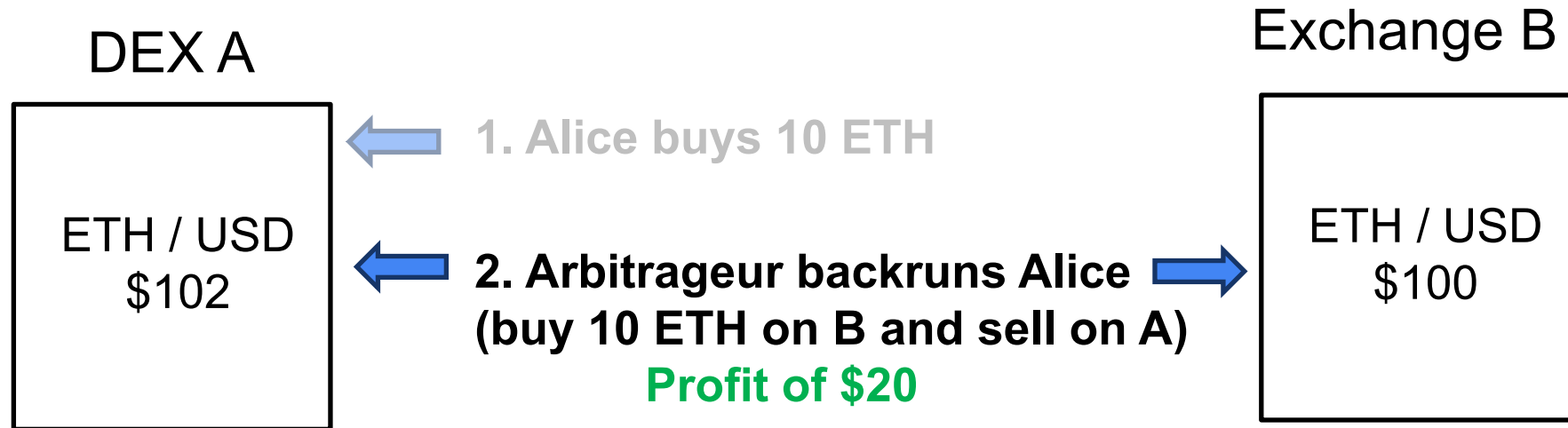
Takeaway:

High Inclusion Likelihood of PROF for minimal fee

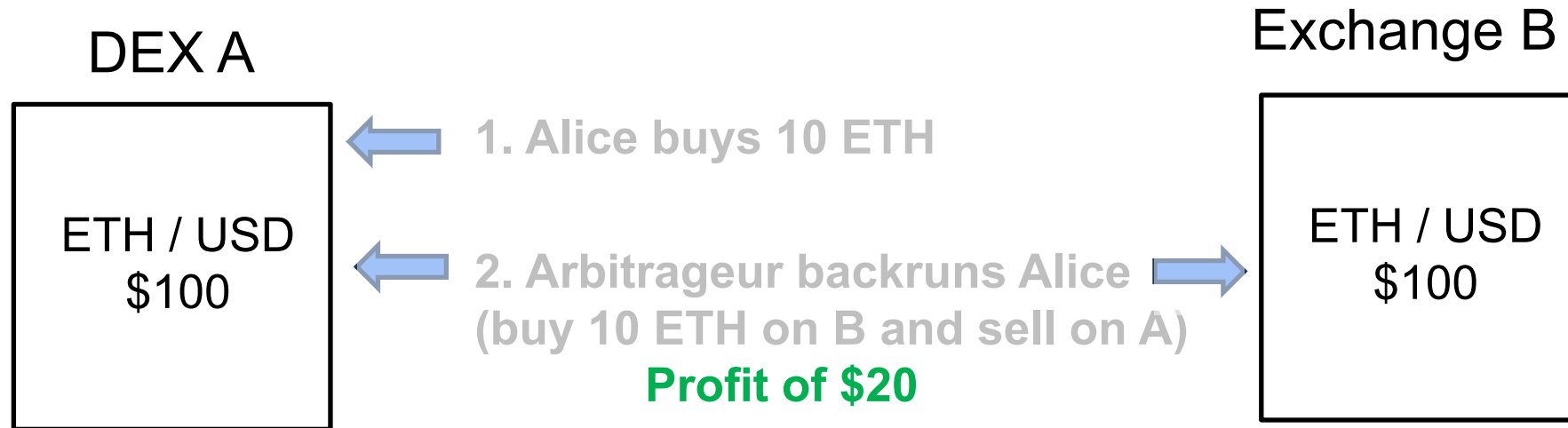
A Step Further: Redistribution of MEV to Users



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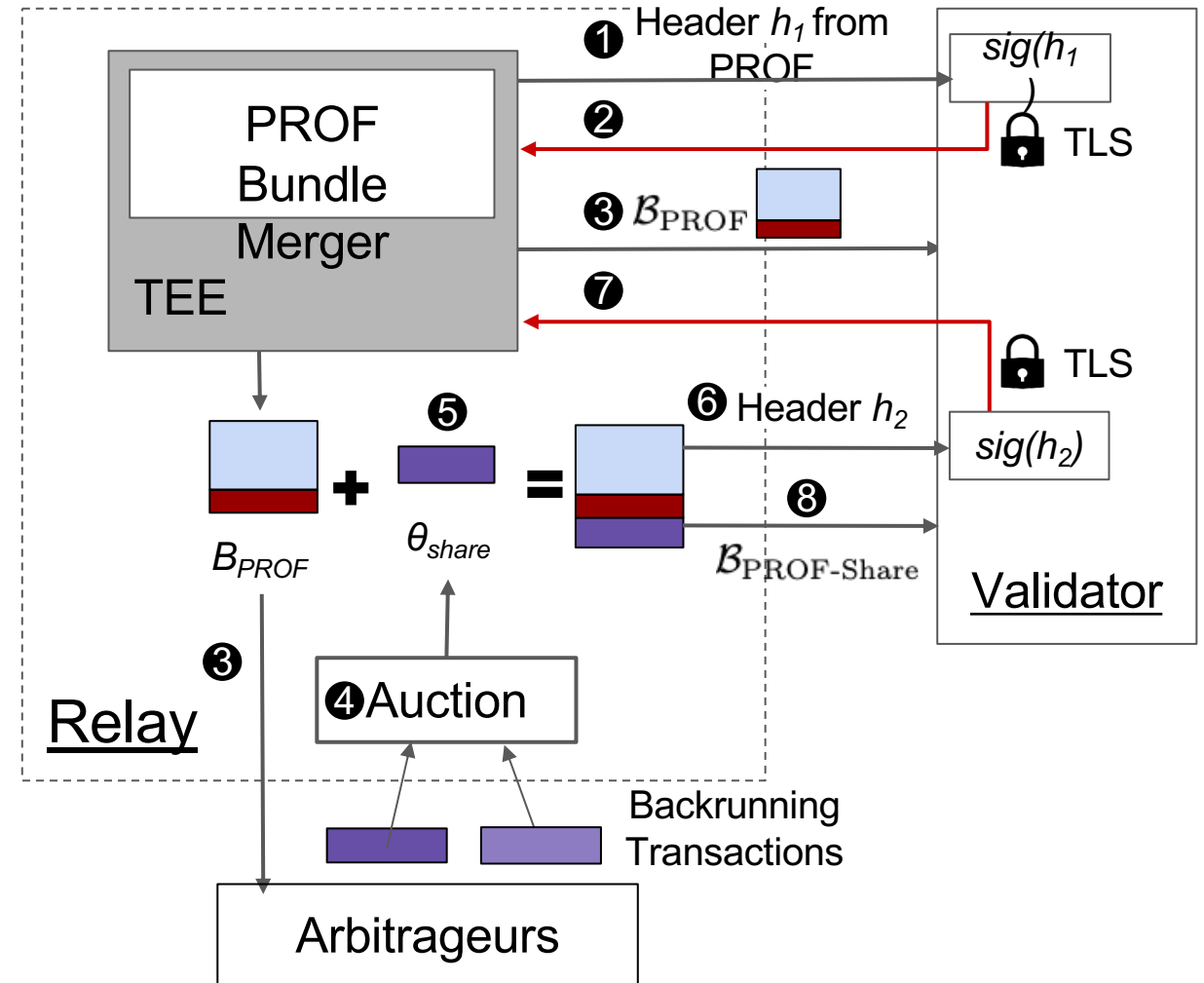
A Step Further: Redistribution of MEV to Users



Share $\$X$ with Alice, $\$20-X$ divided up between validator and arbitrageur

PROF-Share : A Step Further

- Redistribute any MEV opportunity created by PROF users back to them
- For instance, arbitrage from backrunning of DEX trades



Related Redistribution Mechanisms

- MEV-Share and MEV-Blocker
- Attempts to prevent frontrunning through a trusted intermediary
- Yet, needs to leak hints about transaction contents for attracting and facilitating backrunning and redistribution
- Widespread in industry : Revenue to the validator from MEV-Share and MEV-Blocker is pivotal in deciding the winner of a majority of auctions!

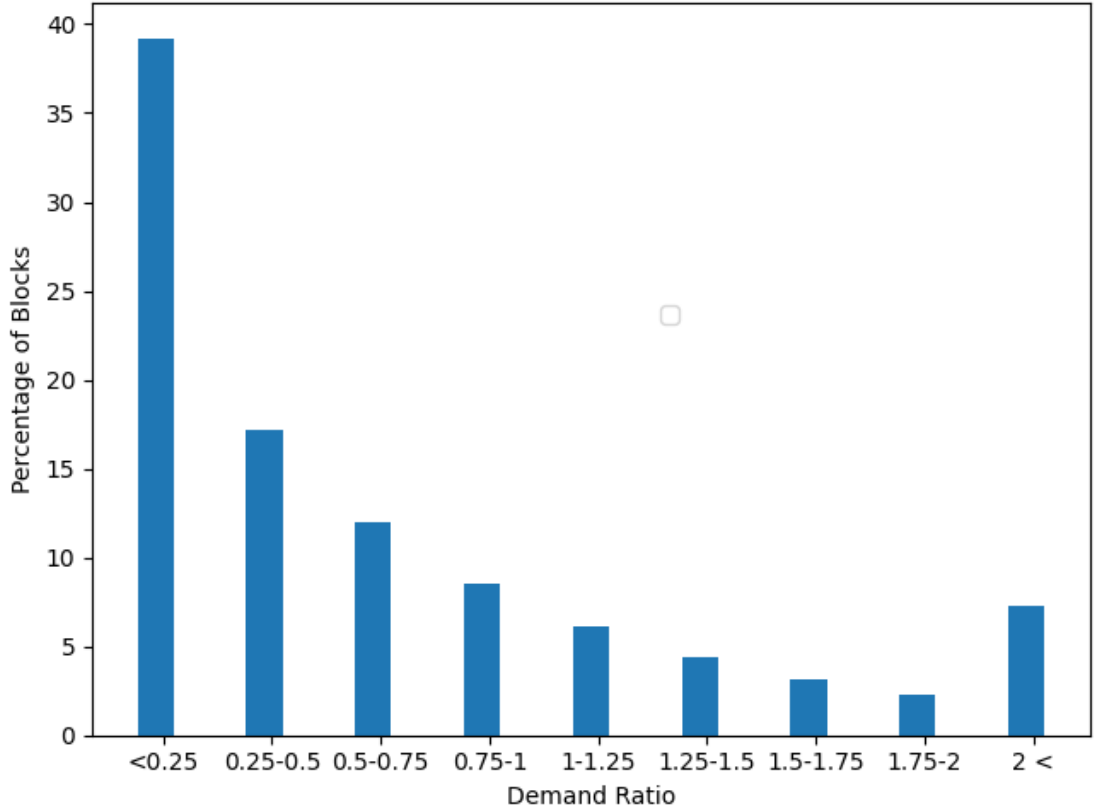
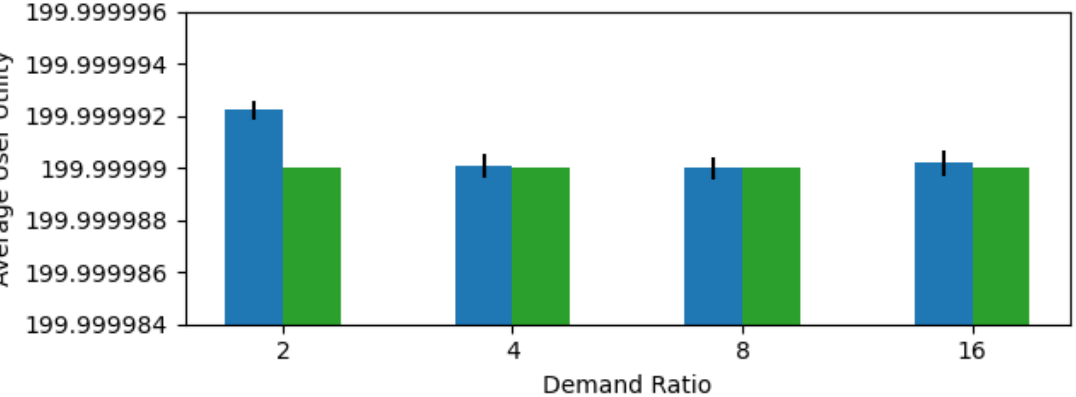
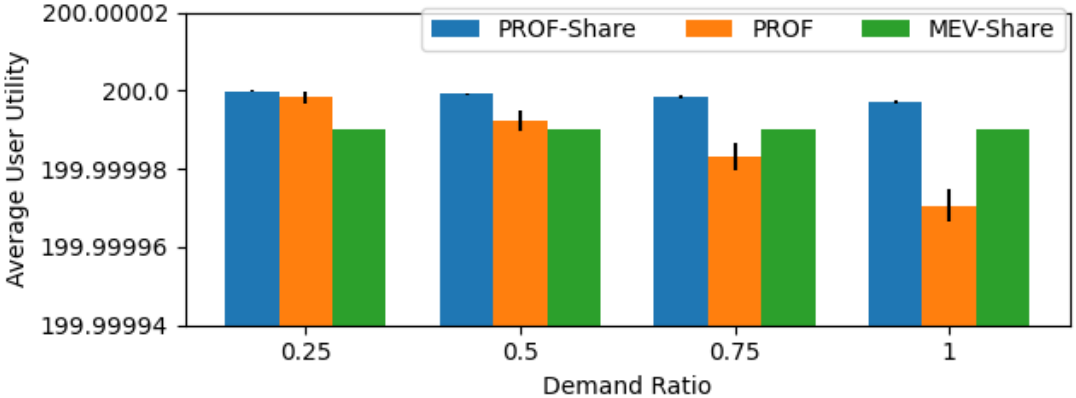
Other benefits of PROF-Share

- PROF-Share transactions are completely private until the validator commits to including them, and then are completely released for backrunning
- As a result:
- More efficient backrunning compared to backrunning based on hints (gas savings as state is known offchain)
- PROF-Share users get to keep *almost all* of the backrunning profits rather than sharing it with validators (as in MEV-Share)
- Organic backrunning between transactions of a PROF bundle – one PROF user could be a “backrunner” of another user if they trade in opposite directions

Economic Utility Analysis

- Compare different protection mechanisms
- PROF v/s PROF-Share v/s MEV-Share
- Model:
 - DEX : A constant product AMM
 - An external infinite liquidity market for arbitragers (Centralized Exchanges)
 - constant price P
 - Start out with AMM price of P
 - Each user trades a unit quantity in randomly either direction
 - Demand Ratio (informally) : A maximum cap on how much volume of trades are in one direction compared to a baseline of net 0 buy and 0 sell

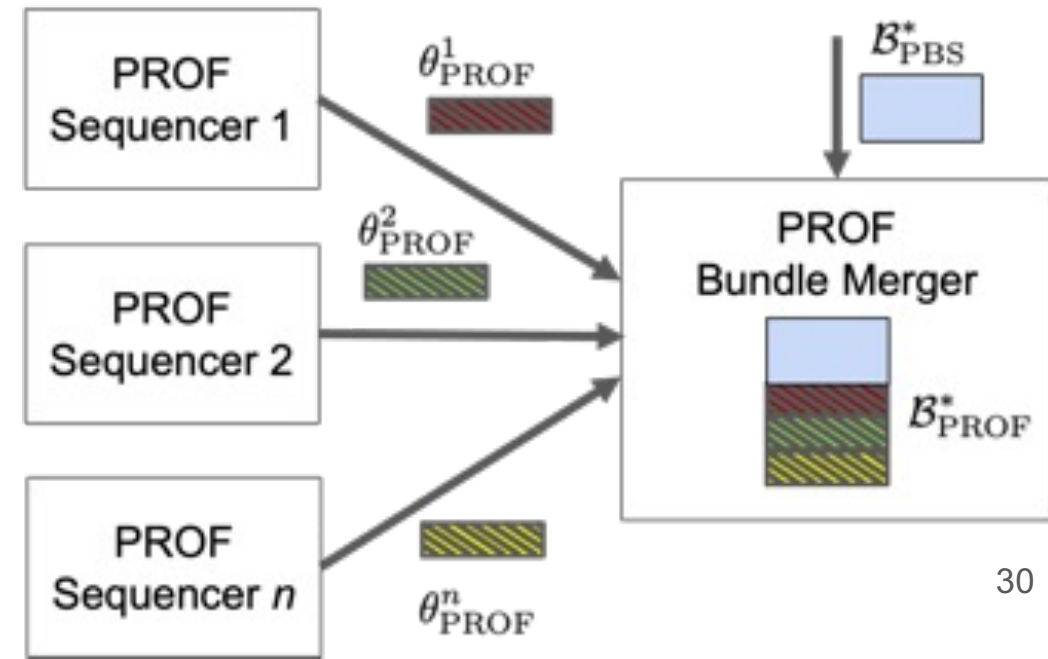
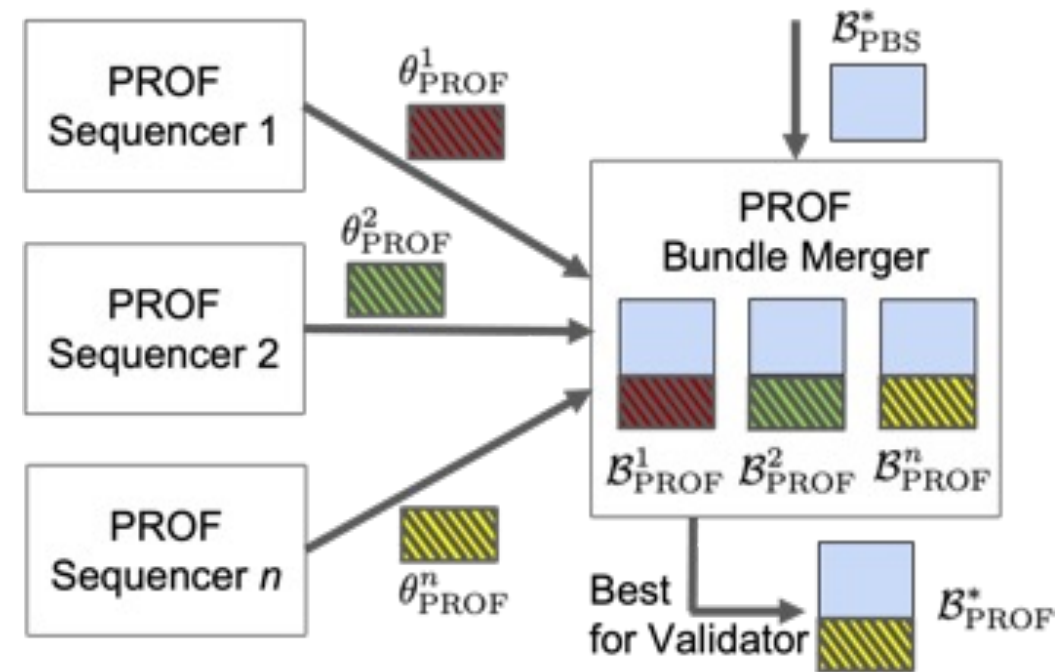
Economic Utility Analysis



- Takeaway1 : PROF-Share always delivers the highest value of users
- Takeaway2: In times of low net demand, PROF delivers higher value even without redistribution benefits (MEV-Share), thanks to organic backrunning

Flexibility in PROF

- Multiple Sequencers
- PROF Sequencer here is a black-box
 - Centralized / Decentralized
 - PROF supports any ordering policy




Conclusion

- **PROF:** A simple backward-compatible system designed for protecting users from harmful MEV extraction, while accounting for the profit-maximizing nature of validators
- **PROF Endgame Thesis:** Transactions that want top of the priority can go through the gauntlet of MEV auctions*. All other transactions should go through PROF to enjoy protection from MEV

*nullifies the externality of latency racing in fair and blind ordering



To Learn More

- Visit the website: prof-project.github.io (FAQs)
 - Watch the demo of PROF-enriched blocks landing at validators
- Uniswap RFP: \$50k for maturing PROF implementation
- Announcements @PROF_MEV 
- Contact: babel@cs.cornell.edu
- PROF paper just released!

PROF: Protected Orders Flow in a Profit-Seeking World

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<https://arxiv.org/abs/2408.02303>