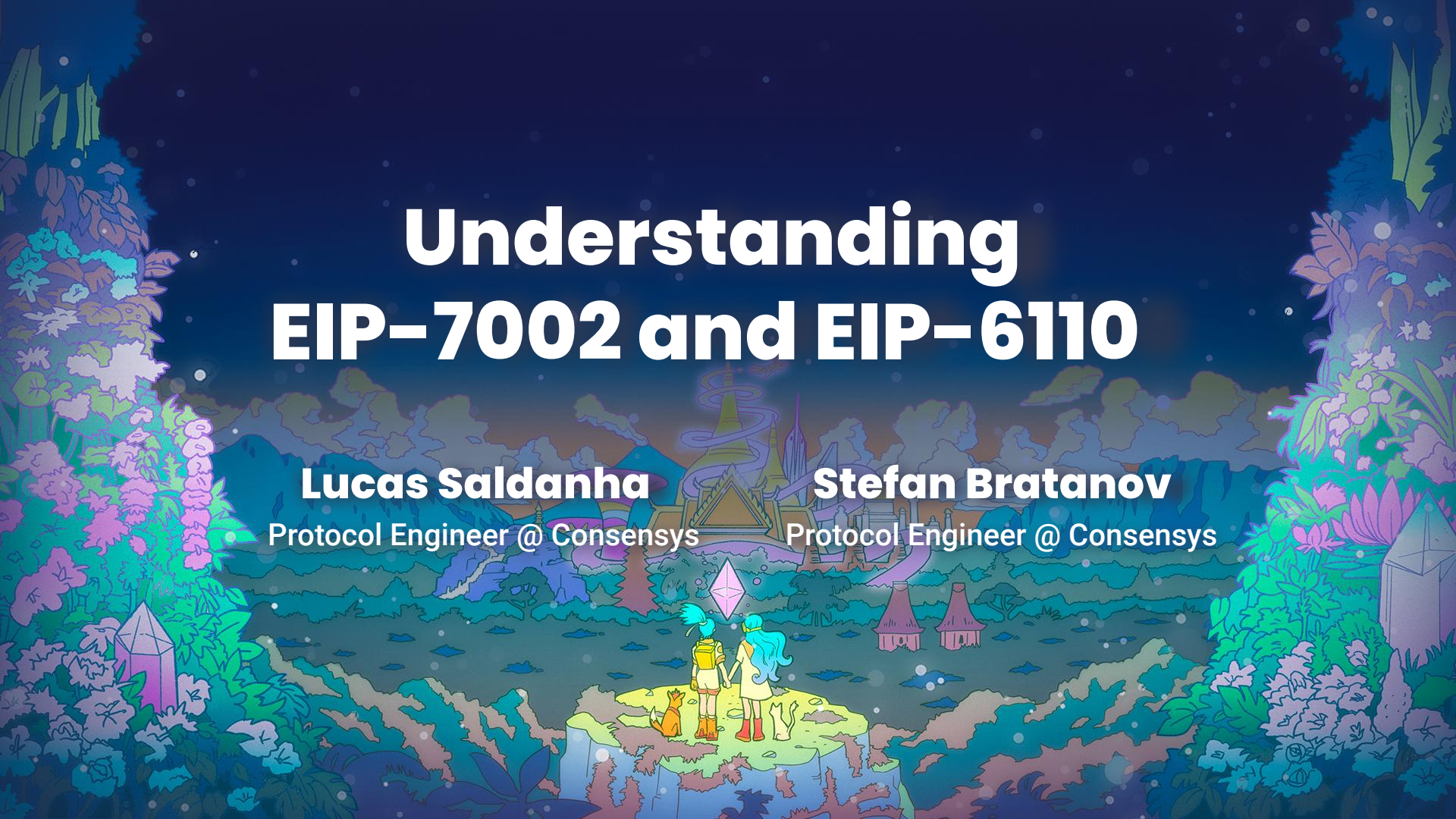
Understanding EIP-7002 and EIP-6110

Lucas Saldanha
Protocol Engineer @ Consensys

Stefan Bratanov
Protocol Engineer @ Consensys



EIP-7002
Execution Layer
Triggerable Withdrawals

A little bit of context

- Ethereum Validators
  - Attest and propose blocks on the network
  - Stake Ether to join (32 Ether minimum)

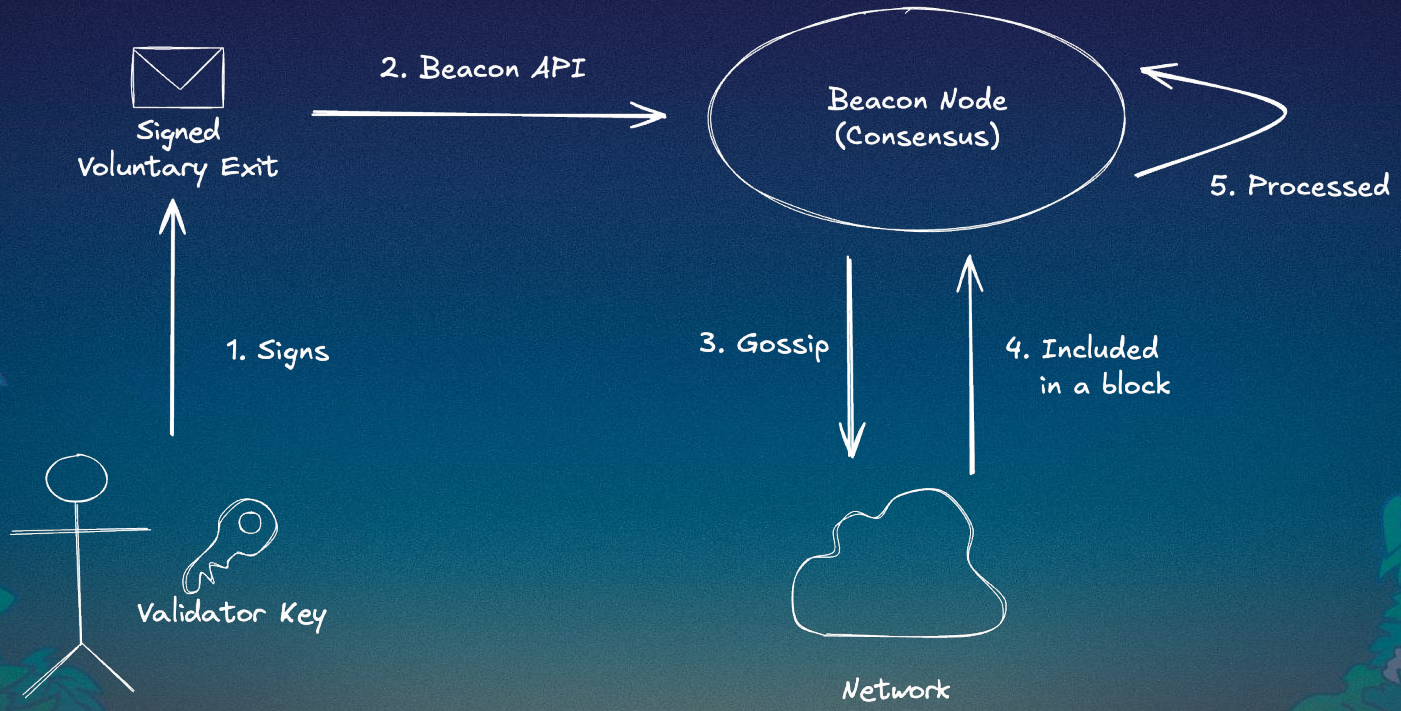
A little bit of context

- Ethereum Validators
  - Attest and propose blocks on the network
  - Stake Ether to join (32 Ether minimum)
- Validator Credentials
  - Validator Key: used to perform validator duties
  - Withdrawal Key: owner of staked amount

A little bit of context

- Ethereum Validators
  - Attest and propose blocks on the network
  - Stake Ether to join (32 Ether minimum)
- Validator Credentials
  - Validator Key: used to perform validator duties
  - Withdrawal Key: owner of staked amount
- Solo Staking vs Delegated Staking
  - Different kinds of arrangement: custodial, non-custodial, etc.

Voluntary Exit (Phase 0) - Recap



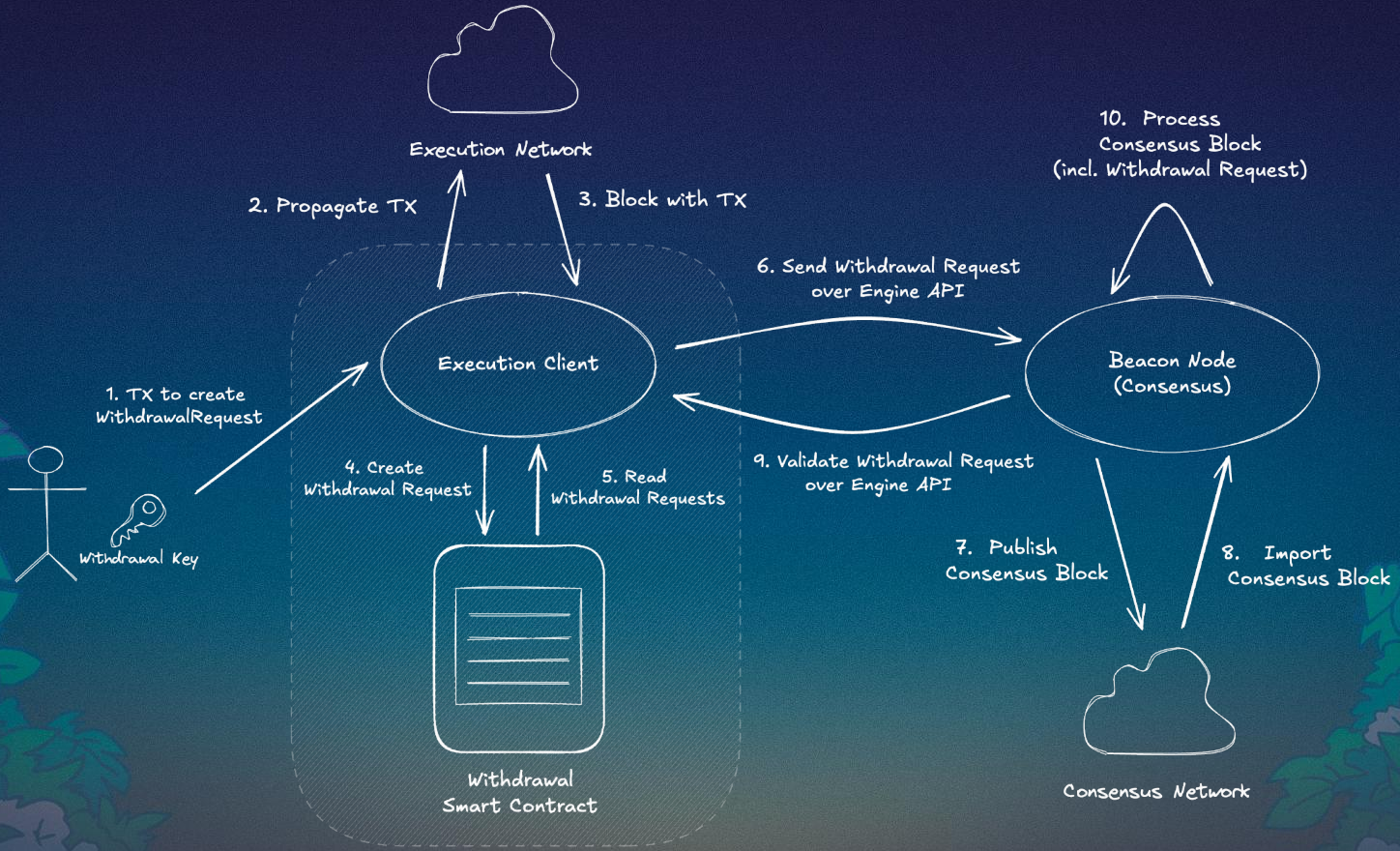
Problem:
Only the Validator Key can be used to exit a validator

Solution:
Allow both Validator Key and Withdrawal Key to exit a validator

EIP-7002: Execution Layer Triggerable Withdrawals

- Execution Layer and Consensus Layer have different world views
- Design a mechanism to create a message on the Execution side and send it to the Consensus side to be processed
  - Authentication happens on EL side (msg.caller)
  - Authorization happens on CL side (processing request)
- Withdrawal Request (source_address, validator_pubkey, amount)
  - Full Withdrawal (amount = 0) ⟶ add validator to exit queue
  - Partial Withdrawals (amount > 0) ⟶ create a pending withdrawal for the amount

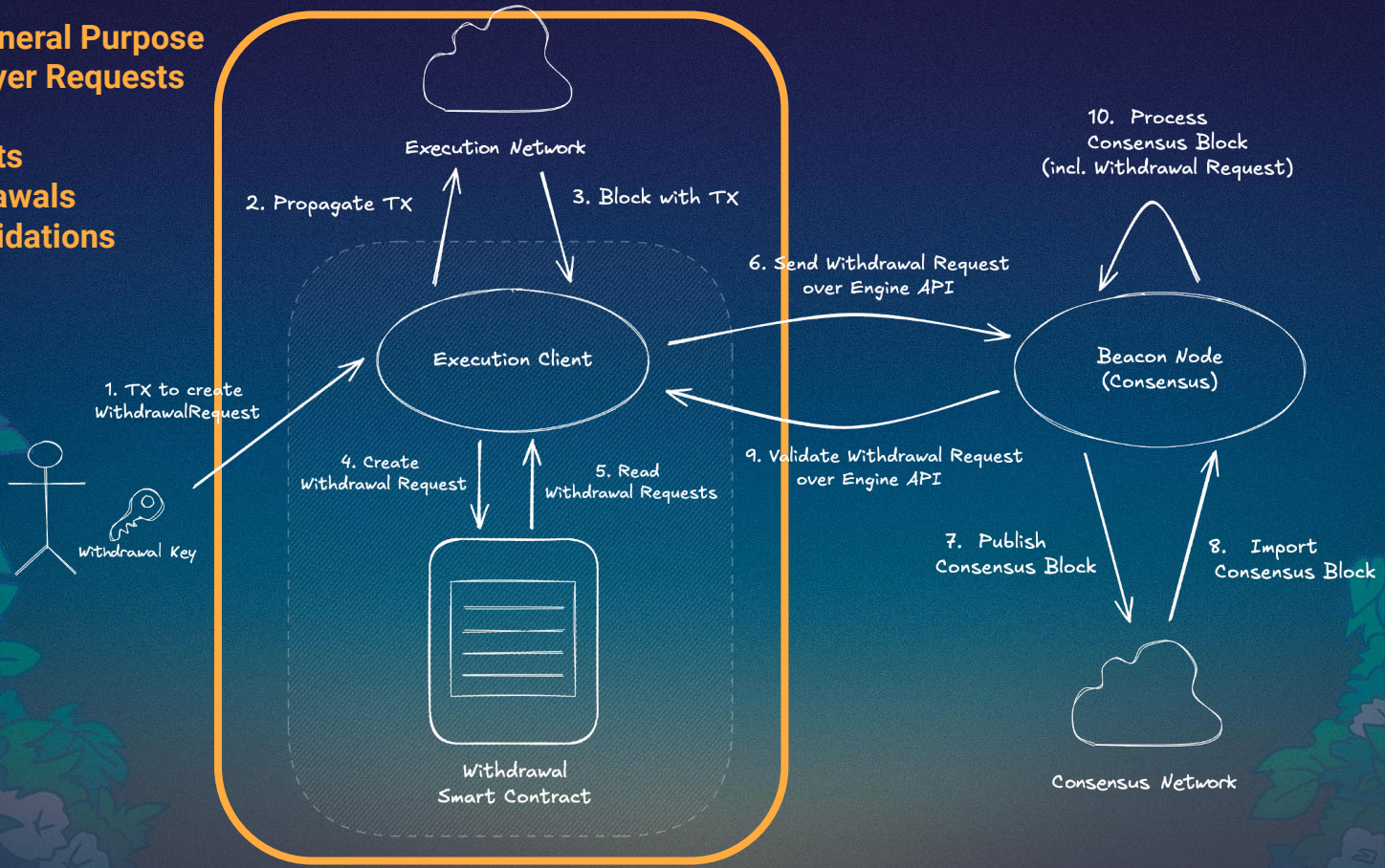
Withdrawal Requests Creation/Processing (EIP-7002)



Withdrawal Requests Creation/Processing (EIP-7002)

EIP-7685: General Purpose Execution Layer Requests

- **Deposits**
- **Withdrawals**
- **Consolidations**



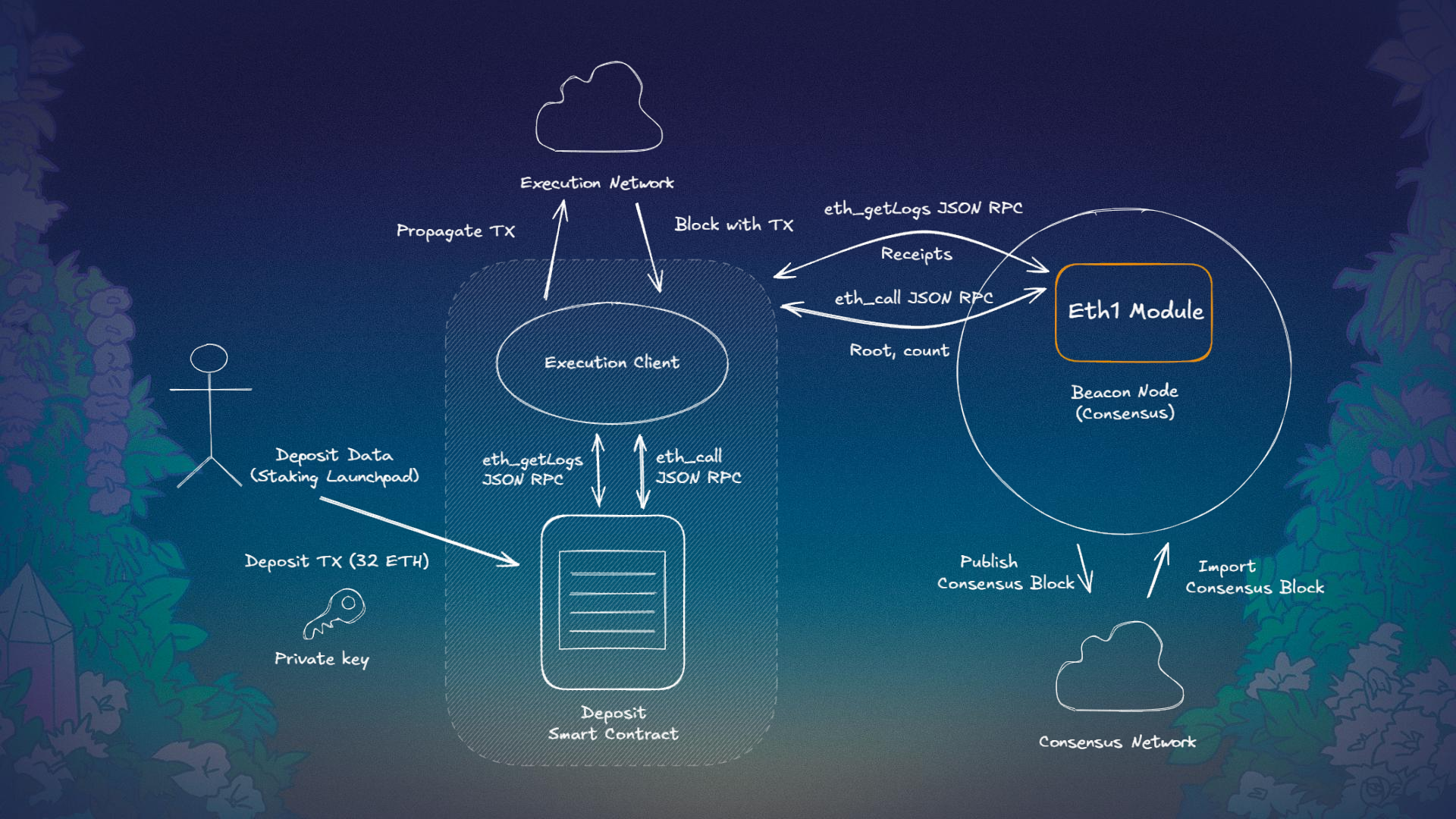
EIP-7002: Execution layer triggerable withdrawals (Cont.)

- Caveats
  - Successful request creation does not mean successful withdrawal
  - Validator withdrawal credentials using contract addresses
  - Withdrawal credentials cannot be changed (for now)
- Does not replace Voluntary Exits
- Withdrawal Requests != Withdrawals (Capella)

EIP-6110
Supply Validator Deposits on Chain

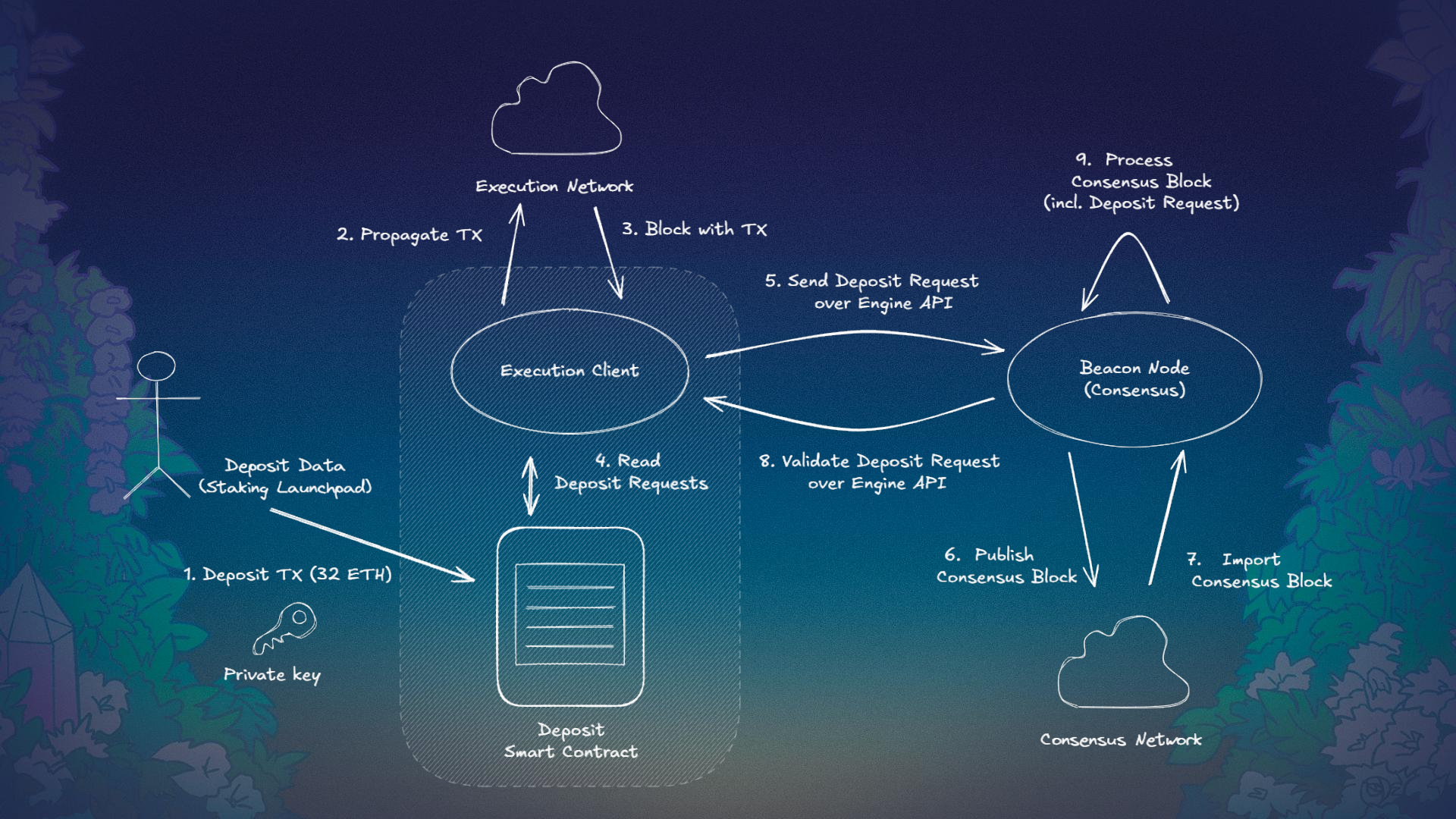
Current Deposit Processing

- A user submits a transaction (32 ETH) containing deposit data to the deposit contract. (e.g. via Staking Launchpad)
- The consensus layer considers the state of the deposit contract after an ~8 hour delay (2048 PoW blocks).
- The voting (64 epochs) is an off-protocol consensus mechanism designed before the Merge to ensure validators agree on the same view of the deposit contract.
- When voting is finished (half number of votes are the same), proposers include deposits alongside inclusion proofs in blocks that all nodes can verify.
- A (valid) deposit will either create a new validator on the consensus layer, or top up the balance of an existing validator.


Execution Network
Propagate TX
Block with TX
eth_getLogs JSON RPC
Receipts
eth_call JSON RPC
Root, count
Eth1 Module
Beacon Node
(Consensus)
Execution Client
Deposit Data
(Staking Launchpad)
eth_getLogs
JSON RPC
eth_call
JSON RPC
Deposit TX (32 ETH)
Private key
Deposit
Smart Contract
Publish
Consensus Block
Import
Consensus Block
Consensus Network

EIP-6110 Deposit Processing

- A user submits a transaction (32 ETH) containing deposit data to the deposit contract. (same as before)
- Deposits come directly from the EL via the Engine API, are included in blocks and processed on finalization of the chain (~13 minutes)
- A (valid) deposit will either create a new validator on the consensus layer, or top up the balance of an existing validator. (same as before)

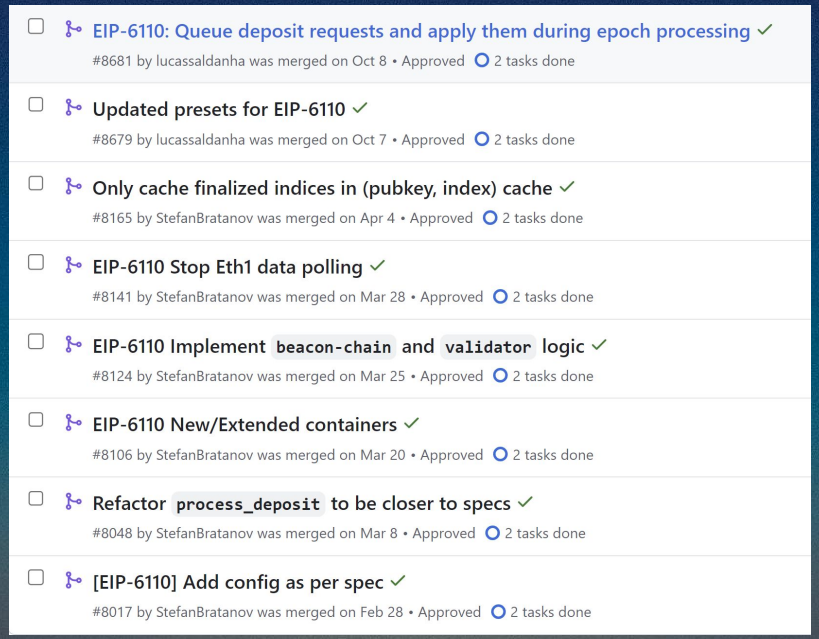

Execution Network
2. Propagate TX
3. Block with TX
9. Process
Consensus Block
(incl. Deposit Request)
5. Send Deposit Request
over Engine API
Execution Client
Beacon Node
(Consensus)
Deposit Data
(Staking Launchpad)
4. Read
Deposit Requests
8. Validate Deposit Request
over Engine API
1. Deposit TX (32 ETH)
6. Publish
Consensus Block
7. Import
Consensus Block
Private key
Deposit
Smart Contract
Consensus Network

Advantages of EIP-6110

- Delay of around ~11.4 hours (follow distance ~ 8h + voting ~ 3.4 h) reduced to around 2 epochs (~13 minutes)
- Increased security by inheriting the security of the chain rather than depending on off-protocol mechanism
- Eliminate requirement to maintain and distribute deposit contract snapshots (EIP-4881)
- No dependency on the JSON-RPC API (only the Engine API)
- Deprecate legacy and brittle part of the CL clients` code

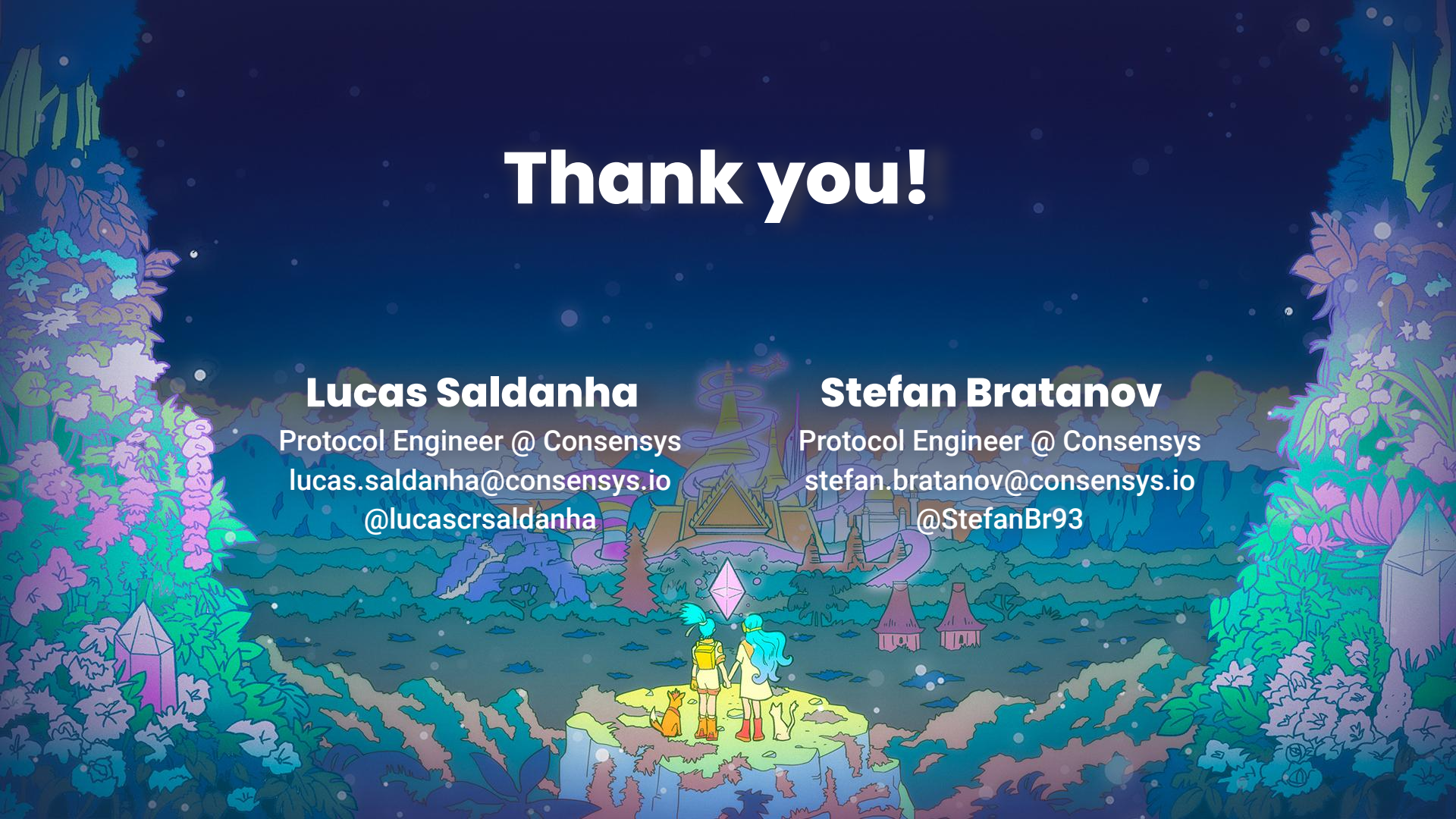
Teku Implementation

https://github.com/Consensys/teku/pulls?q=EIP-6110



Questions?

Thank you!



Lucas Saldanha
Protocol Engineer @ Consensys
lucas.saldanha@consensys.io
@lucascrsaldanha

Stefan Bratanov
Protocol Engineer @ Consensys
stefan.bratanov@consensys.io
@StefanBr93

References

- https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-7002
- https://kb.beaconcha.in/ethereum-staking/ethereum-2-keys
- https://ethereum2077.substack.com/p/eip-7002-execution-layer-exits
- https://dune.com/hildobby/eth2-staking
  https://university.cex.io/custodial-and-non-custodial-staking-explained
- https://eth2book.info/capella/part2/deposits-withdrawals/deposit-processing/
- https://eips.ethereum.org/EIPS/eip-6110