

# Depermissioning Web3: a Permissionless Accountable RPC Protocol for Blockchain Networks

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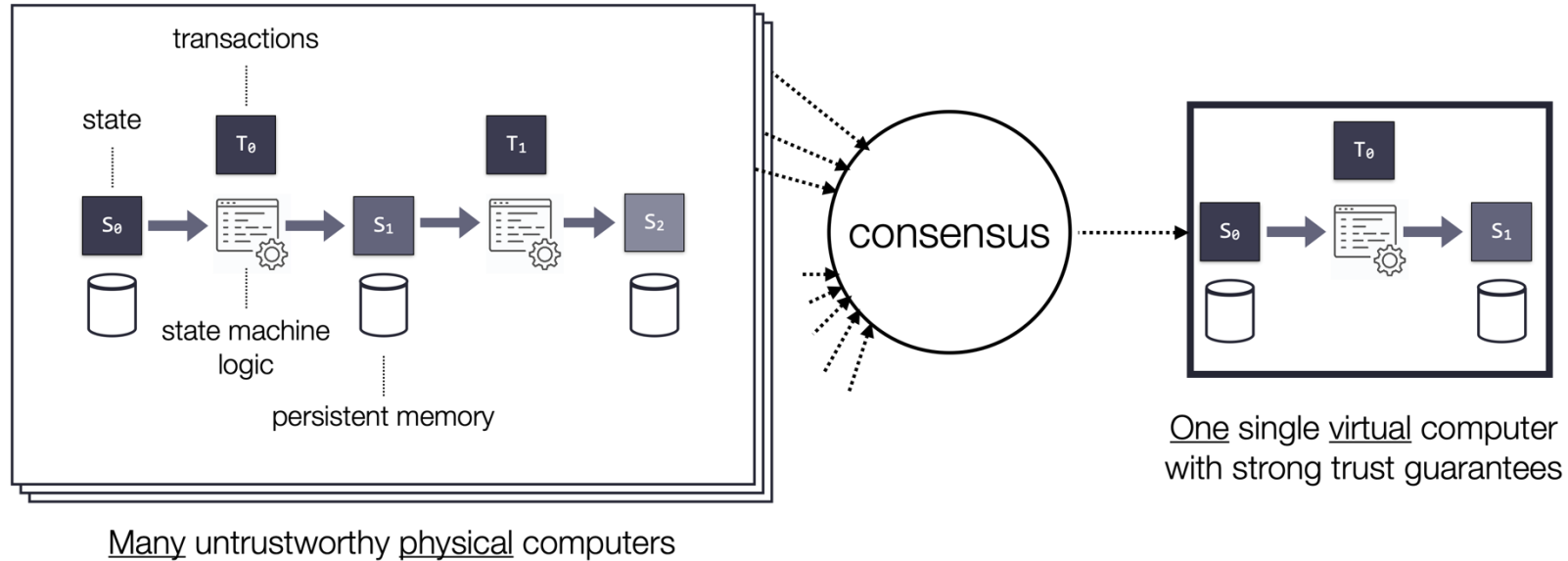


# Context

- › **Trust in computing:** ensure correct results while avoiding or minimizing reliance on trusted third parties
- › Many solutions:
  - › Trust in hardware (e.g. Trusted Execution Environments)
  - › Trust in math (e.g. Secure Multi-Party Computation or Zero-Knowledge proofs)
  - › **Trust in social consensus** (e.g. replicate app execution across many organizations, app updates synchronized using a **blockchain**)

# Blockchains are computers that can make “credible commitments”

## Blockchains as next-gen **trusted application platforms**



# The Web3 Vision: Verifiable and Decentralized

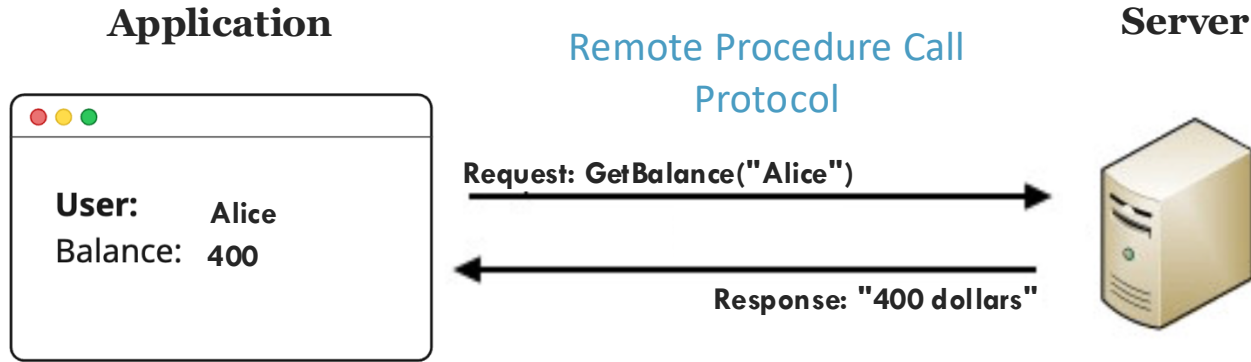


read-write-trust

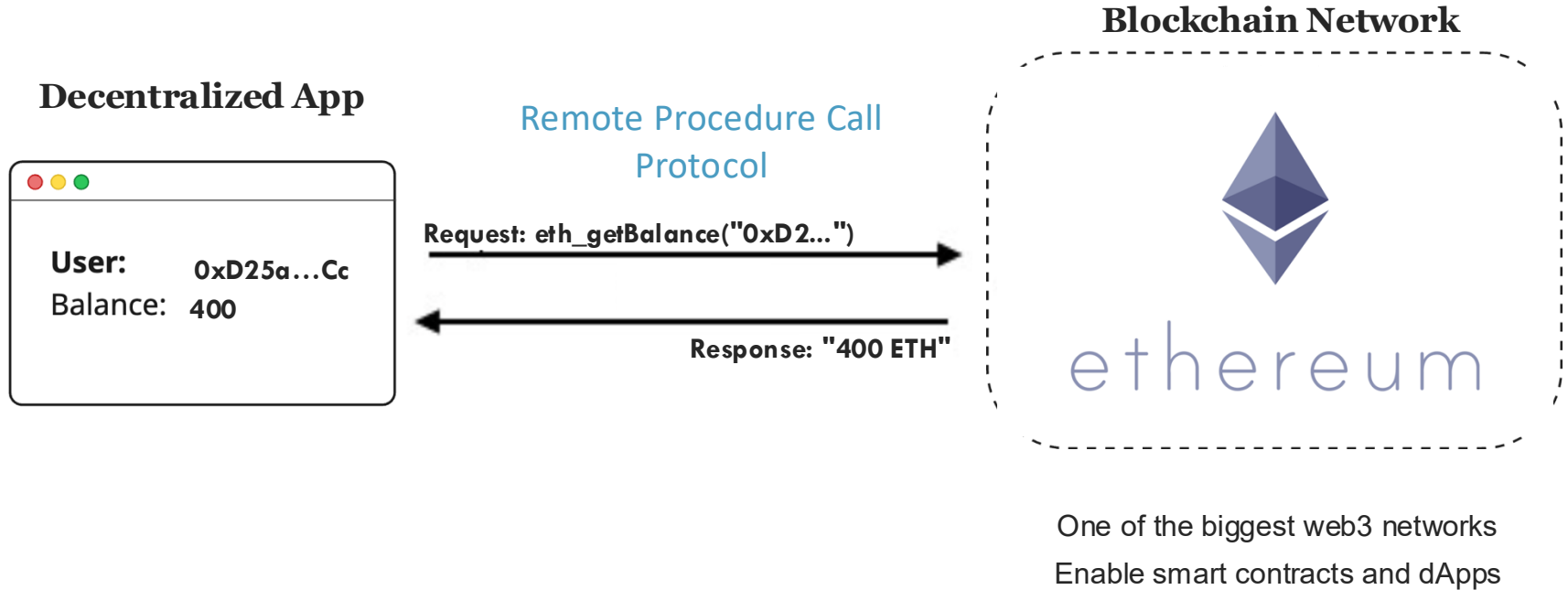
verifiable

middleman-free

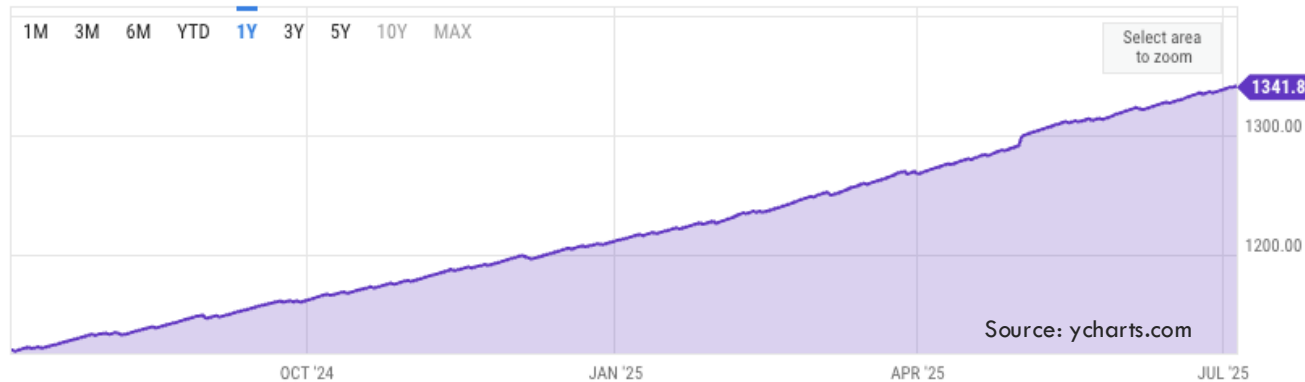
# Web2: Your server owns the state



# Web3: Your node mirrors the state of the chain



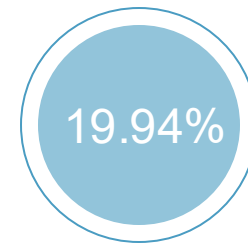
# Running an Ethereum full node costs a lot!



Ethereum Chain Full Sync Data Size



for 5 July 2025



increase from one year ago

# Many use Ethereum, but few run nodes



ethereum

**12,244**

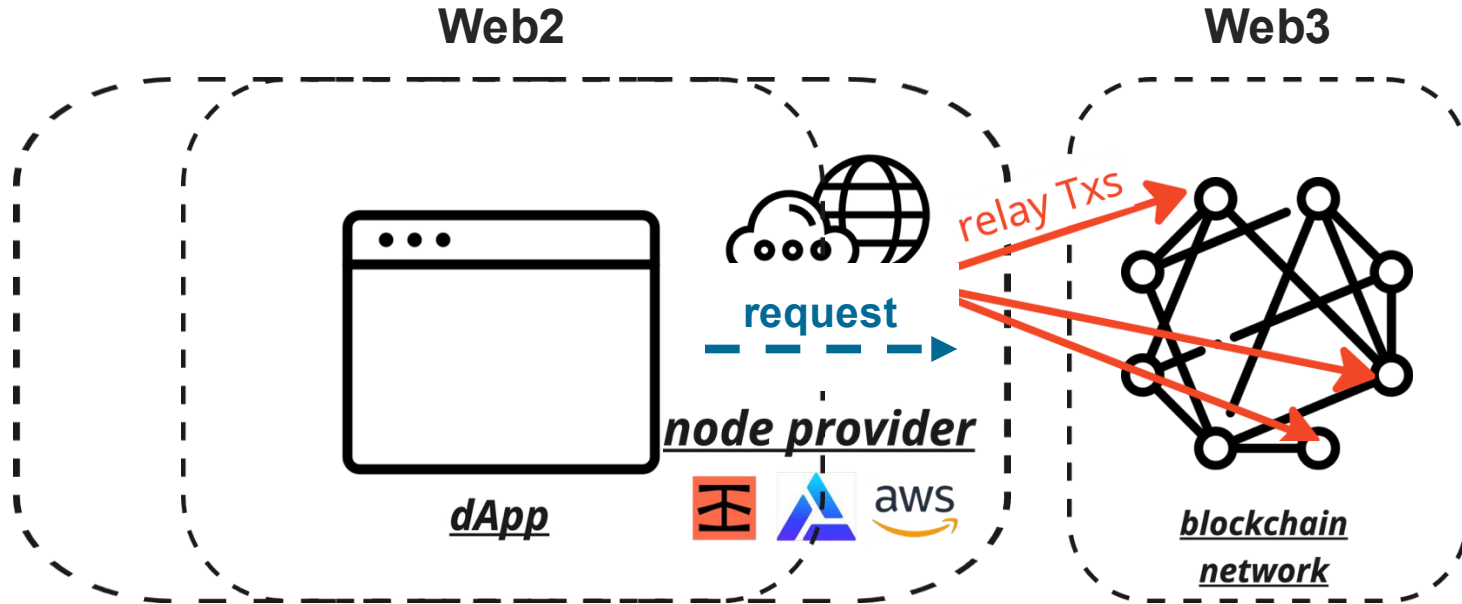
Number of Ethereum Mainnet Nodes <sup>1</sup>

- › Ethereum Daily Active Addresses is at a current level of **400,000**.

<sup>1</sup> Source of statistics: [etherscan.io](https://etherscan.io), collected on 6 July 2025



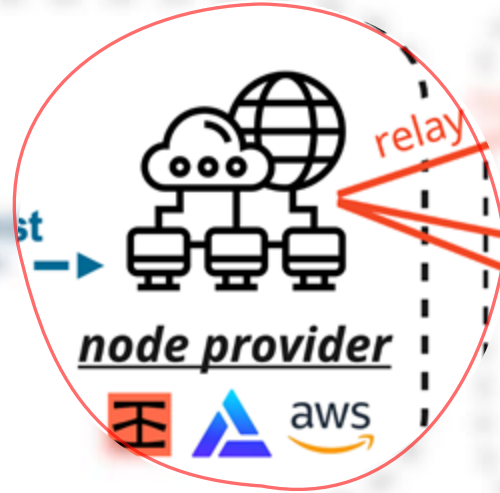
# Web3 serving layer depends on trusted intermediaries



# Web3 serving layer depends on trusted intermediaries

## Node Provider

- › Host a full node and answer requests
- › Node-as-A-Service
- › Registration required



# Confidential information involved when registering

- › Registration process from **5 node providers** (Infura has over 400,000 users.)
- › Without registration: **1 / 5** (But only 300 requests/min)
- › To sign-up (Mandatory fields)
  - ›› Email address: **4 / 5**
  - ›› Full name: **4 / 5**
  - ›› Organization name: **2 / 5**
- › Payment: **3 / 5** only supports credit cards

## Node providers list

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Infura  
Alchemy  
Ankr  
Quicknode  
Chainstack

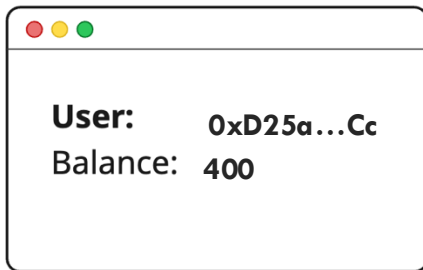
# Web3 access still starts with Web2 sign-ups

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PaSsW0Rd



<https://mainnet.infura.io/v3/<API-KEY>>

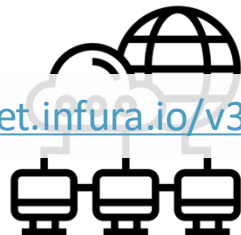
## Decentralized App



Request: eth\_getBalance("0xD2...")

Response: "400 ETH"

<https://mainnet.infura.io/v3/<API-KEY>>



**node provider**

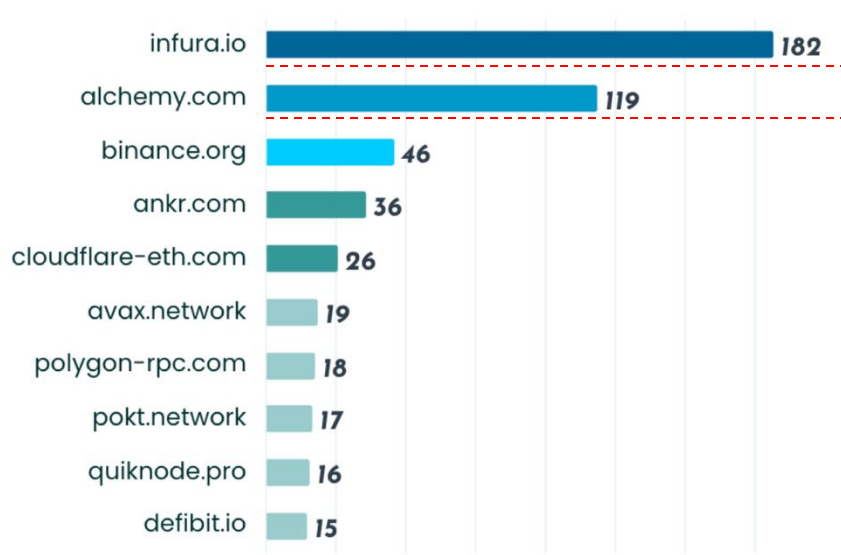


Requests in total: 400,000

2 USD



# A few node providers see most Web3 traffic



Number of DApps Using Each Node Provider

Note: a single Dapp may send traffic to multiple node providers.

47.52%

31.07%

- › Dataset: Web traffic from 1572 dApps\*
- › We focused on **383** dApps that send JSON-RPC calls from the front-end.

\*Christof Ferreira Torres, Fiona Willi, and Shweta Shinde. 2023. Is your wallet snitching on you? an analysis on the privacy implications of web3. (Usenix Security '23)

# Node Providers can see, block, or break access



Cointelegraph

<https://cointelegraph.com/news/infura-is-to-blame-f...>

## Infura is to blame for MetaMask's violation of the crypto spirit

13 Feb 2023 — ConsenSys announced in November that Infura, MetaMask's API provider, was collecting wallet and IP addresses from MetaMask's users.



Cointelegraph

## Alchemy and Infura block access to Tornado Cash as Vitalik Buterin weighs in on debate

According to Twitter user @0xdev0, on Monday, Web3 development platform Alchemy and Infura.io blocked remote procedure call (RPC) requests...

09 Aug 2022



Decrypt

<https://decrypt.co/metamask-ethereum-apps-down-inf...>

## MetaMask, Ethereum Apps Down as Infura Suffers Outage

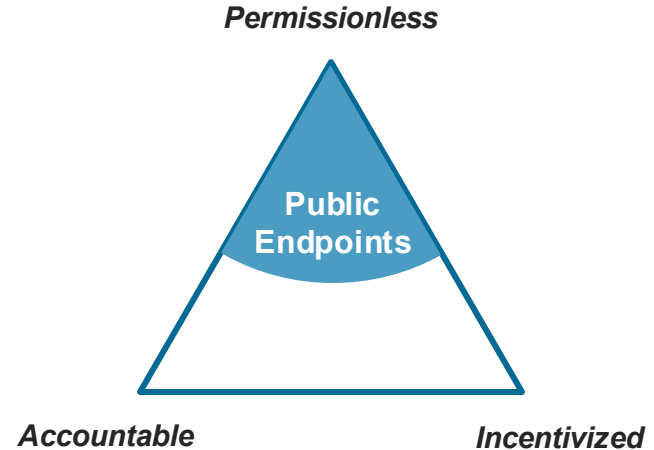
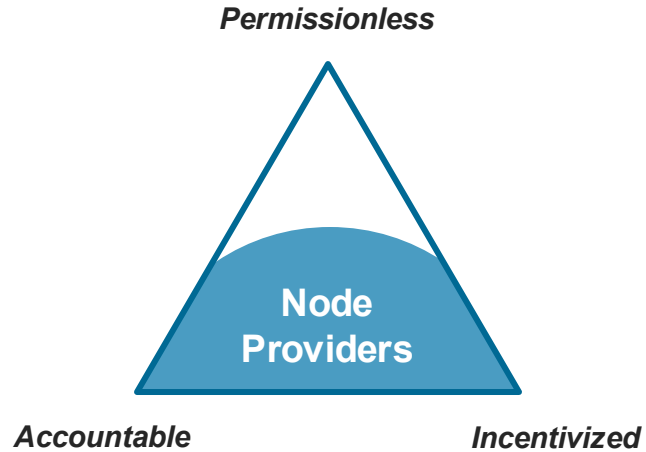
22 Apr 2022 — That's because the widely used infrastructure service Infura is suffering an outage, which is impacting an array of apps and services built on ...

# Key Properties for a Decentralized Serving Layer

- 1 No prior trust or sign-up
- 2 Fraudulent behavior can be caught
- 3 Fair monetary compensation



## Existing Solutions Highlight the Access Dilemma





# Consensus is Solved

Proof of Work / Stake



Verifiable consensus



Strong incentives



For miners and validators

# — Access isn't



No standard protocol



Trust-based access

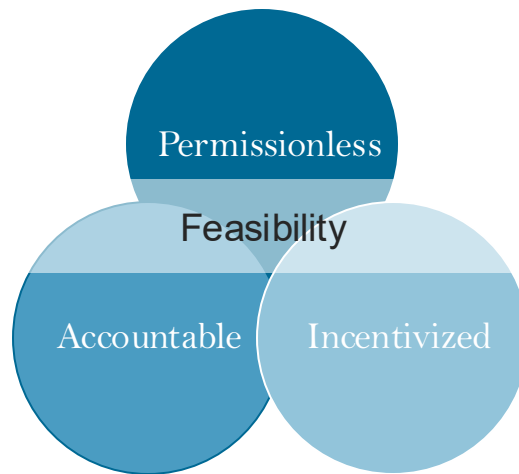


No network-level incentives

For nodes that serve data

# Contribution – A Permissionless Accountable RPC Protocol

- 1 No prior trust or sign-up
- 2 Fraudulent behavior can be caught
- 3 Fair monetary compensation
- 4 Implementation and evaluation in Ethereum



What are the challenges for PARP?

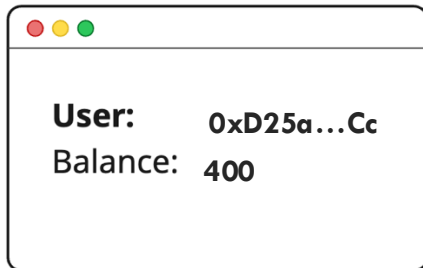
# Main problems with the current node provider

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PaSsW0Rd



<https://mainnet.infura.io/v3/<API-KEY>>

## Decentralized App



Request: `eth_getBalance("0xD2...")`

Response: "400 ETH"

Request: `eth_sendTransaction("xxxx")`

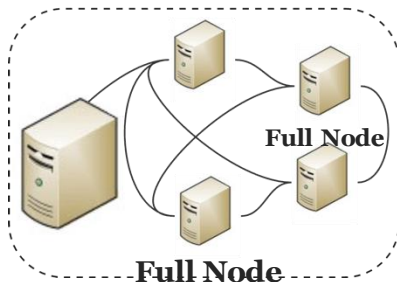
Response: Tx Receipt



*node provider*



## Blockchain Network



Requests in total: 400,000

2 USD



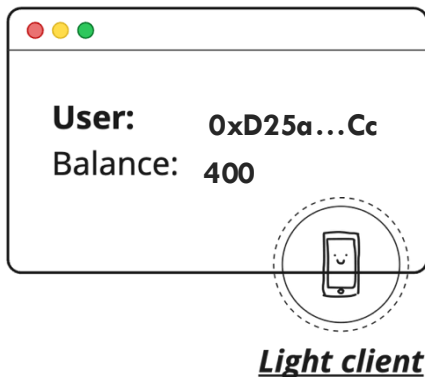
# PARP – Main Challenges

0x8a7a2f6a079c20ba1e  
891834c7b965f



<https://157h8467f234-b888/API-KEY>

## Decentralized App



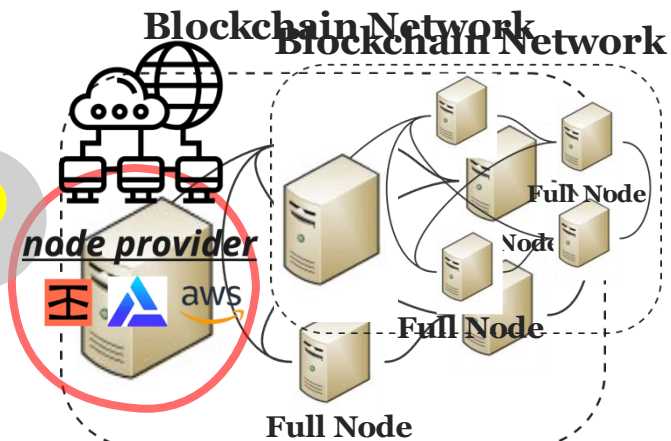
Request: eth\_getBalance("0xD2...")

Response: "400 ETH"

Request: eth\_sendTransaction("xxxx")

**I owe you 50 tokens in total**

Response: Tx Receipt



Requests in total: 400,000

2 USD



# PARP – Overview



**Light client**

< 1GB

Only store block header info



**Full Node**

~ 1TB

Assumption: Light clients have free access to block headers

**Compact**

**Not client-specific**

**Root of trust**

# PARP Main Components

On-chain

Off-chain

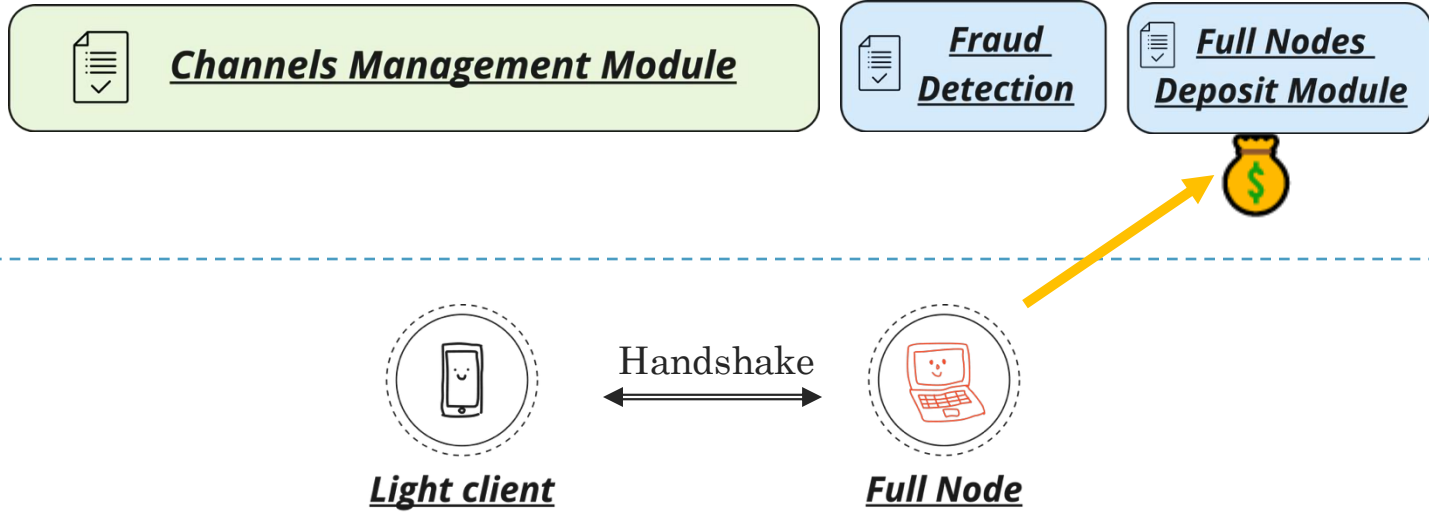


**Light client**



**Full Node**

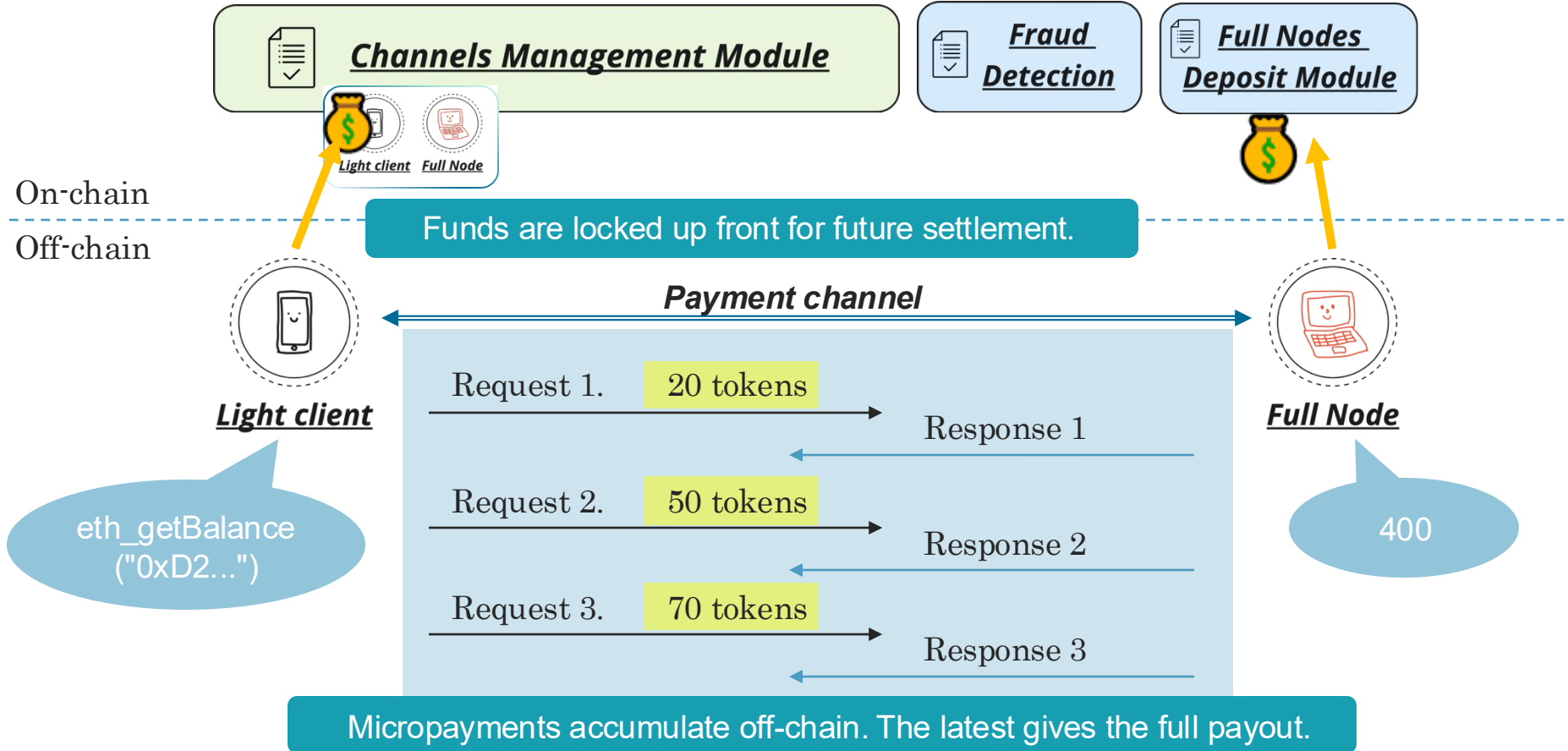
# PARP Main Components



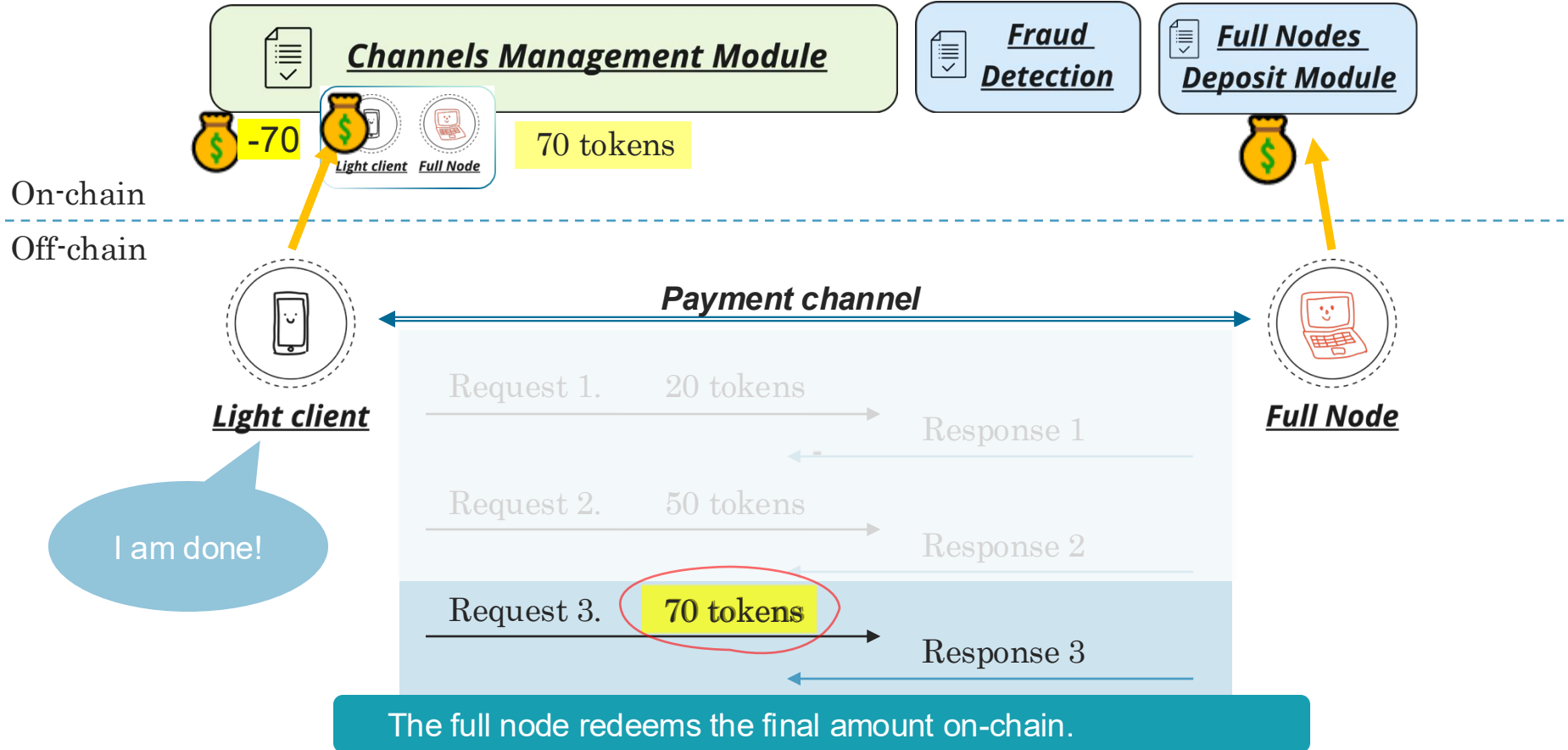
Full Nodes deposit first, then can accept connections.



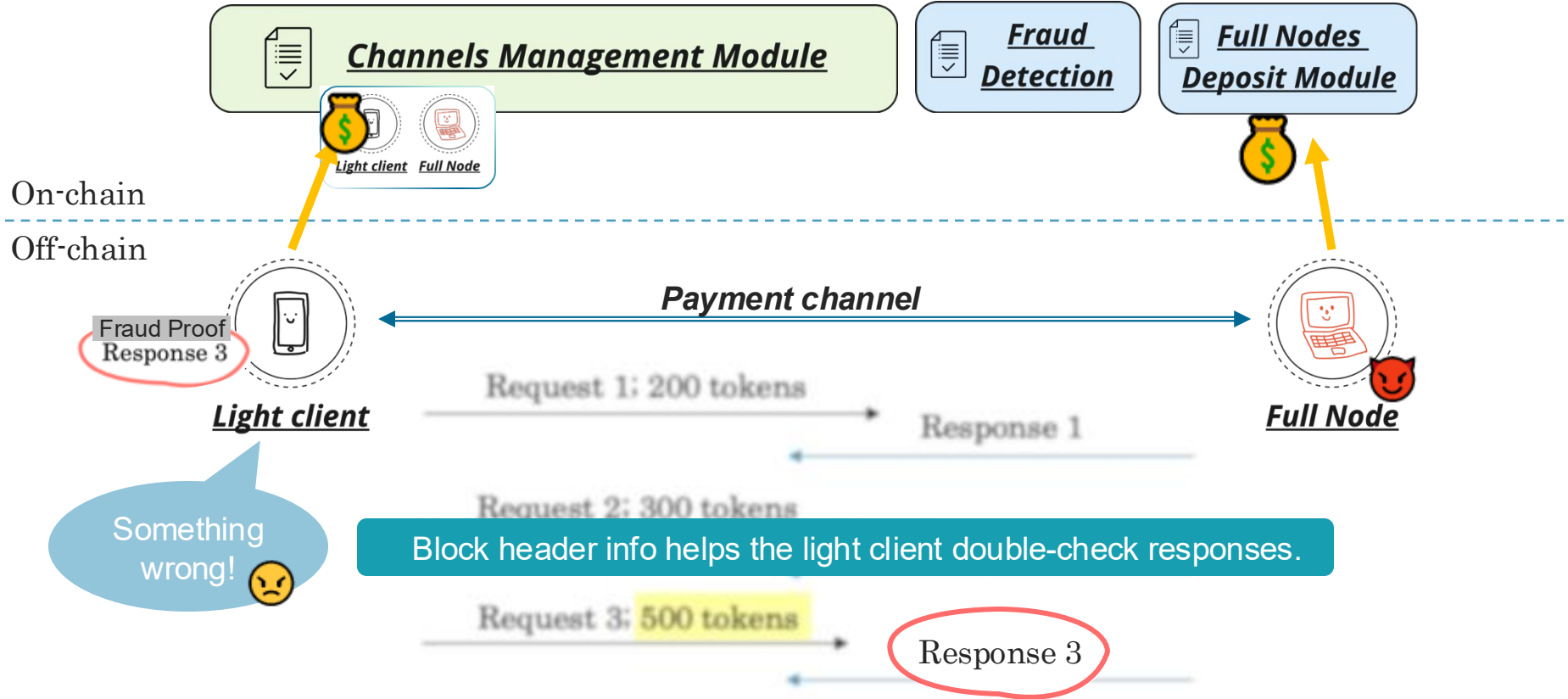
# PARP – Active Phase



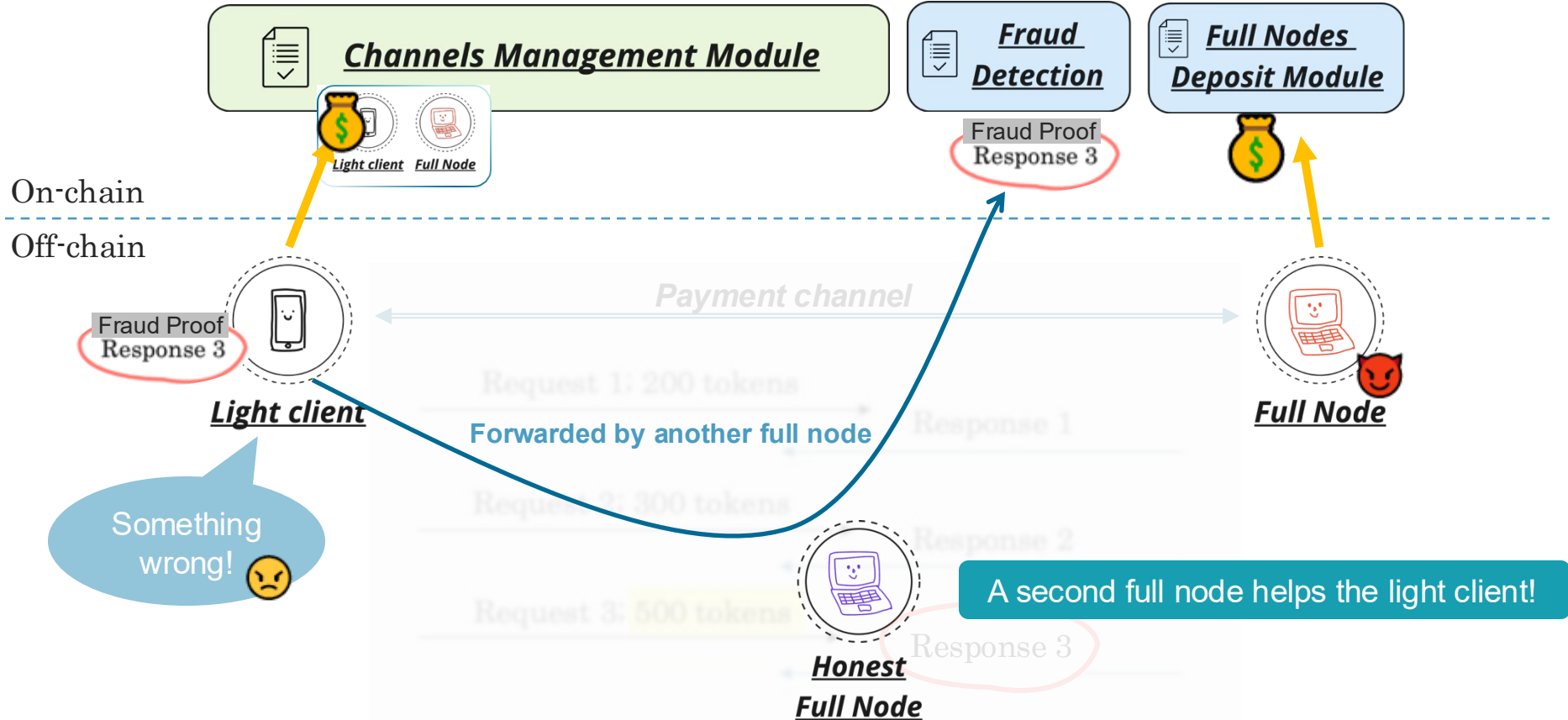
# PARP – Closing Phase



# PARP – Fraud Detected!

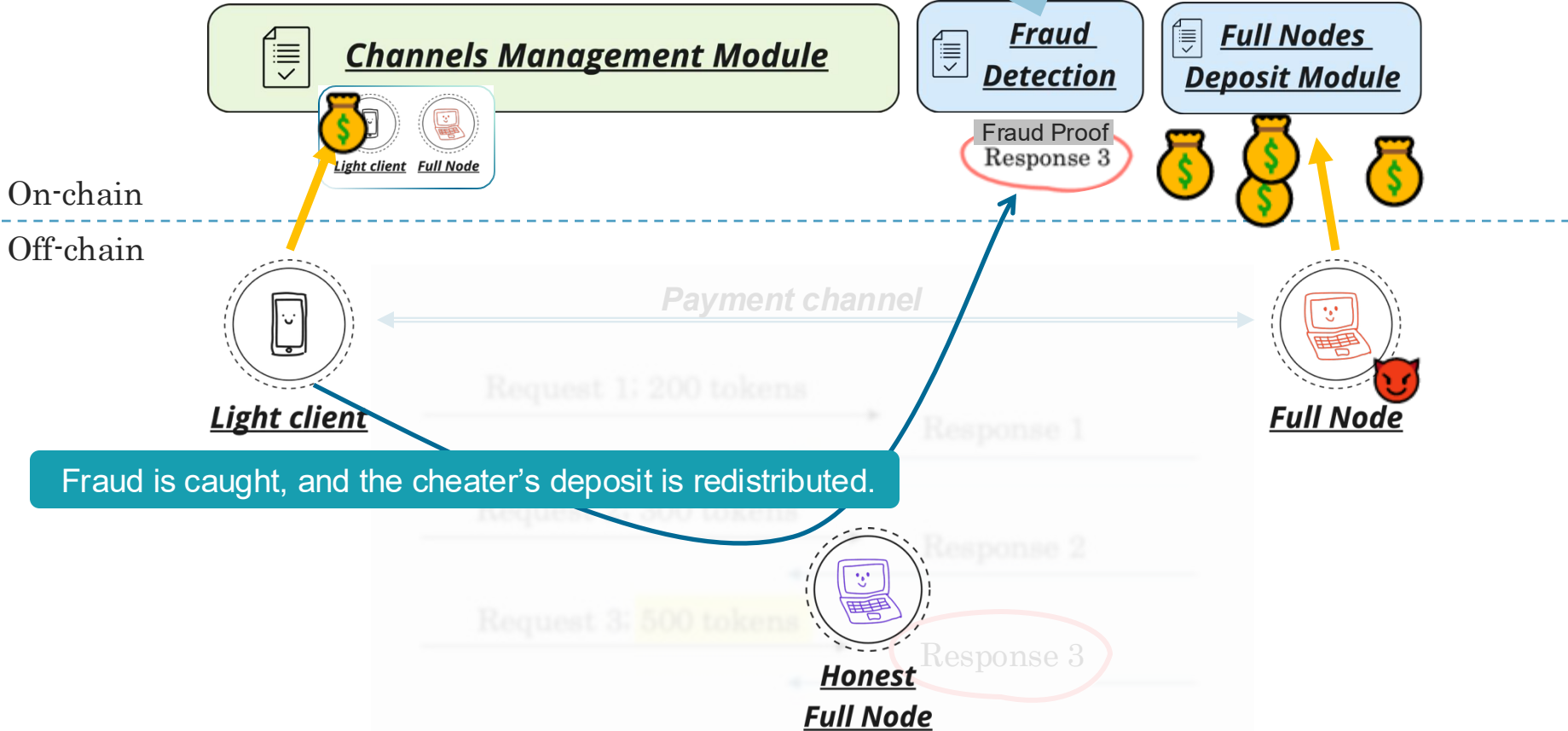


# PARP – Fraud Detected!



# PARP – Fraud Detected!

Network

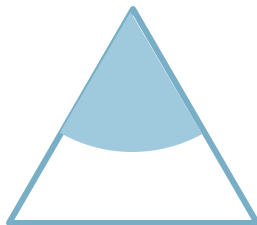


# PARP Bridges Permissionless Access, Accountability, and Incentives

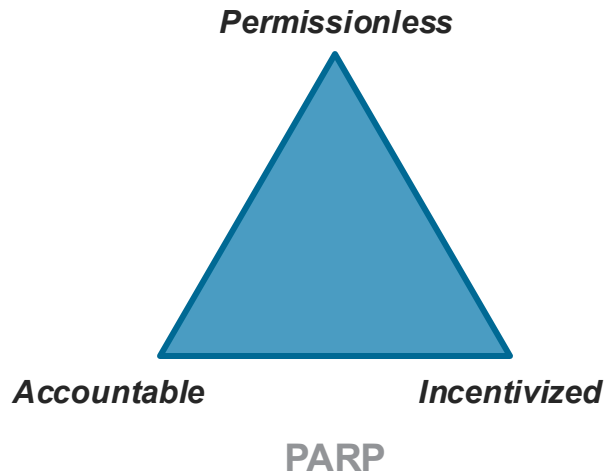
- › **Permissionless:** no signup or gatekeeping, standard protocol
- › **Accountable:** if a node lies, it can be caught and punished
- › **Incentivized:** clients pay, nodes earn



Node Providers

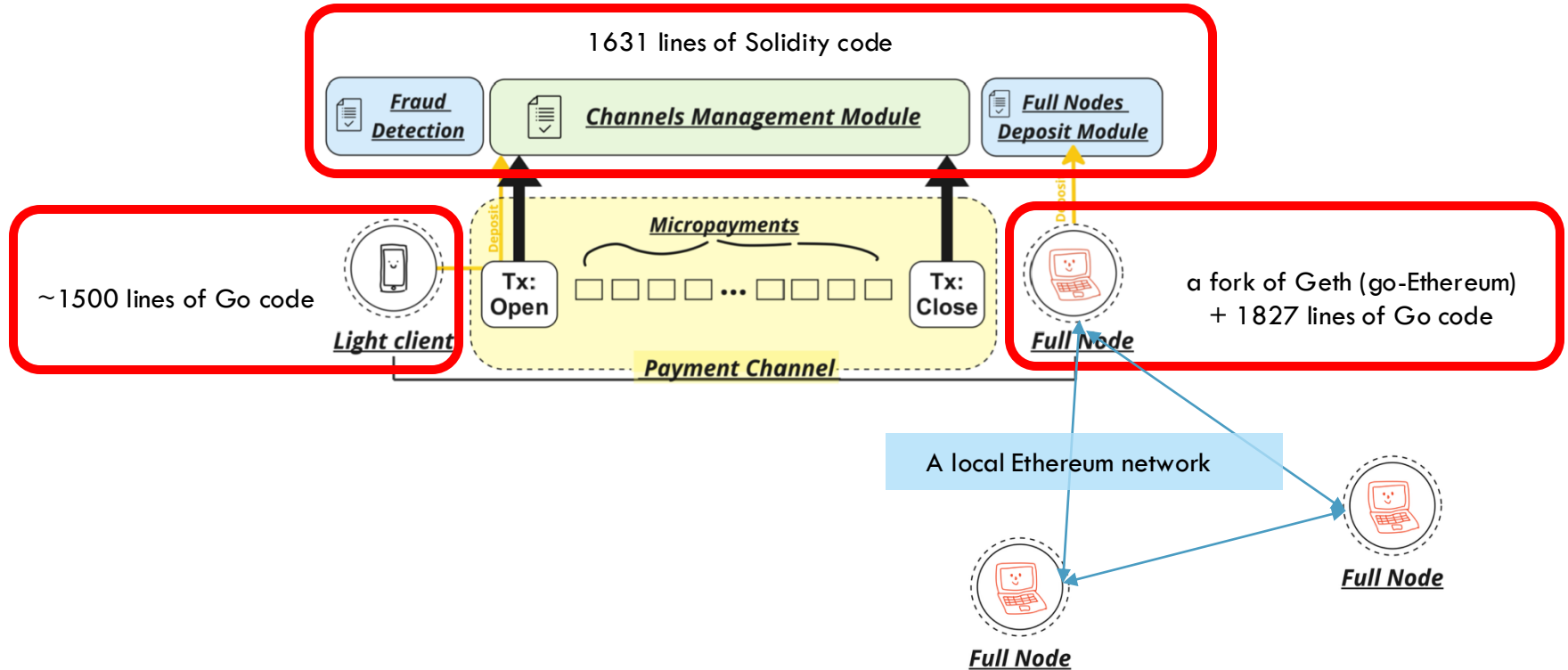


Public Endpoints



## Implementation and Evaluation

# Prototype was implemented on a local Ethereum network





# Evaluation details can be found in the paper

	Size Overhead (in bytes)
<b>PARP request</b>	226 bytes
<b>PARP response</b>	187 bytes + Size of Merkle Proof

## Message size

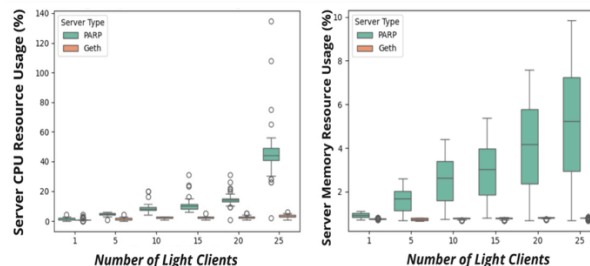
Light Client Process Steps	Write	Read
(A) Request Generation	10.91ms	4.82ms
(D) Response Verification (proof)	7.13ms	5.78ms
(D) Response Verification (in total)	8.109ms	1.01ms
Full Node Process Steps	Write	Read
(B) Request Verification	714.43 $\mu$ s	703.13 $\mu$ s
(C) Response Generation (proof)	3.08ms	477.12 $\mu$ s
(C) Response Generation (in total)	3.37ms	1.29ms

## Latency

## On-chain costs

Action	Gas Cost	MainNet (USD)	Arbitrum (USD)
<b>Full Node Deposit</b>			
Deposit funds	45238	2.171	0.018
<b>Channel Management</b>			
Open a channel	196183	9.417	0.078
Close a channel	110118	5.286	0.044
Confirm closure	87128	4.182	0.035
<b>Fraud Proof Detection</b>			
Submit a fraud proof	762508	36.6	0.305

## CPU & memory usage



# Future work

- › Minimizing the on-chain costs and scalability
- › Risks of single-node dependence
- › Privacy concerns in full node interactions
- › Formalization of cryptoeconomic incentives
- › Network-level rewards

## Depermissioning Web3: a Permissionless Accountable RPC Protocol for Blockchain Networks

Get yourself a **permissionless**  
and **accountable** connection  
to a decentralized world.

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- › [tom.vancutsem@kuleuven.be](mailto:tom.vancutsem@kuleuven.be)

