i3D Protocol Tokenomic Details

1. **Token Standard and Ecosystem:**

   - Standard: BEP-20, compatible with the Binance Smart Chain (BSC) network.
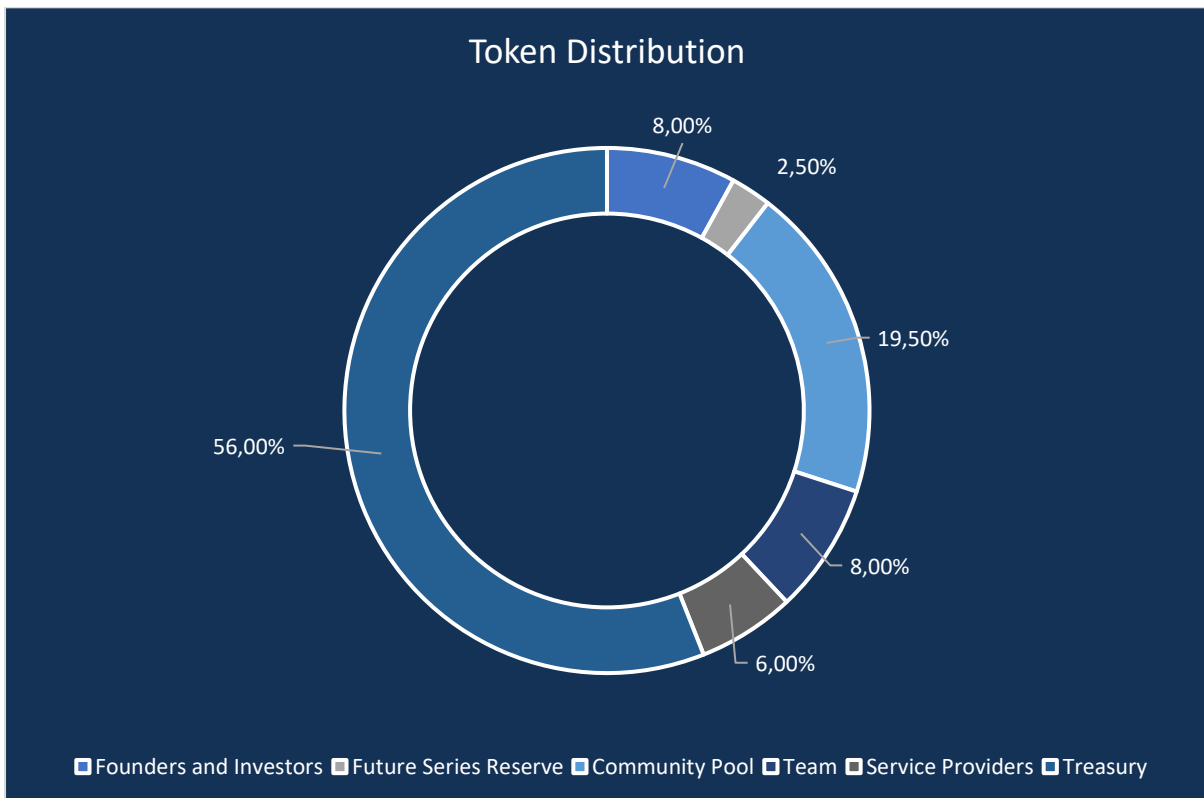
2. **Token Name and Symbol:**

   - Name: i3D Protocol

   - Symbol: i3D$

3. **Total Token Supply:**

   - Fixed at 2.3 billion i3D$ tokens.

4. **Token Distribution:**

Token Distribution

- Team: 8% (minting and vesting as work is completed).

- ICO & VC Investors: 8% (minted and vested 10% upon listing, 2% per month thereafter).

- Future Series A: 7.5% (potentially minted for future funding).

- Community Pool: 14.5%: to pay analysts and initial rewards

- Service Providers: 6% (minted upon completion of services).

- Treasury: 56% (controlled minting and buyback from the open market).

5. Token Utility:

- Mainly used as a payment mechanism for network scoring projects within the i3D Protocol.

6. Token Functionality:

- Facilitates payments within the network, involving purchase, locking, work completion, and distribution of tokens.

7. Token Economics:

- Based on supply and demand for services.

- Schelling point methodology used for determining tokens issued to analysts.

8. Inflation/Deflation Mechanism:

- Initial controlled minting for specific purposes.

- Implementation of deflationary tokenomics until all Treasury tokens are burned.

- Revenue allocation includes buying and burning tokens and purchasing tokens from the open market.

9. Revenue Allocation:

- 25% to buy & burn tokens from the Treasury.

- 45% to buy tokens from the open market.

- 15% for i3D Protocol operations.

- 15% for establishing the Upsilon VC Fund.

10. Detail on the process of revenue allocation and token management for the i3D Protocol during the ICO pre and after listing on the open market:

- **Token Listing and Market Transactions**: Once the i3D$ token is listed on the open market, investors and network members can buy tokens. This activity potentially increases the token's market value and liquidity.
- "Locked liquidity" in the context of tokenomics, particularly for the i3D Protocol, refers to the practice of securing a portion of the token supply or revenue in a way that it cannot be immediately accessed or traded. This is often done to ensure stability and trust in the token's ecosystem. Let's break down the key components of this concept as applied in the i3D Protocol:
- **Revenue Allocation from Token Sales Pre-listing**

  a. 25% for Treasury Burn: A quarter of the revenue generated from pre-listing token sales is used to purchase i3D$ tokens from the treasury and burn them. The funds allocated for this purpose are placed in a locked liquidity pool.

Locked Liquidity Pool: This is a reserve where funds are stored and cannot be accessed for trading or other immediate uses. The lock-up period or conditions for releasing these funds are predefined and typically aim to prevent sudden market fluctuations or the dumping of tokens, which can lead to loss of value.

Reduction in Total Token Supply: Burning tokens reduces the total supply, which can create a deflationary pressure, potentially increasing the token's value over time.

Stability in Token Value: By locking a portion of the revenue and using it strategically (for example, for buy and burn), the protocol ensures a controlled release of funds into the market, thereby helping maintain the token's value.

Long-term Investment Confidence: Investors often view locked liquidity as a sign of the project's commitment to the token's long-term value, as it prevents the immediate selling off large amounts of tokens.

b. 55% for Community Pool

Allocation and Use: This portion of the revenue is also locked initially and then used to buy i3D$ tokens from the open market after listing. These tokens have been minted by analysts working in the protocol. These tokens are then added to the Community Pool.

Community Pool Purpose: The pool is used for various initiatives, such as user earning rewards, community projects, and maintaining an operational token supply.

c. 20% for Operational Expenses

Usage and Market Impact: These tokens are allocated for the running of the i3D Protocol, including development, marketing, and administrative costs. Selling these tokens on the open market generates revenue for operational expenses but is done strategically to minimize negative impact on the token's market value.

- **Token Burning from the Treasury:** The process of token burning involves the protocol purchasing its own tokens from the treasury and then permanently removing them from circulation. This action is typically executed through a smart contract function designed to burn tokens.
- **Adding Tokens to the Community Pool:** Tokens bought from the open market are added to the Community Pool. The protocol might use these tokens to incentivize user participation, reward contributors, or support community-driven projects.
- **Operational Expense Funding:** The tokens set aside for operational expenses are sold in the open market to raise funds. This sale needs to be strategically timed and executed to prevent negative impacts on the token's market price.
- **Monitoring and Adjusting the Strategy**: The i3D Protocol team will need to continuously monitor the market conditions, token price, and the effectiveness of the buy & burn strategy. Adjustments may be necessary based on market trends, token performance, and the overall financial health of the protocol.
- This revenue allocation and token management process is designed to create a balanced ecosystem where the interests of the protocol, its users, and investors align. By carefully managing the token supply and ensuring a steady flow of funds for operations, the i3D Protocol aims to establish a sustainable and thriving ecosystem.

11. Post-Treasury Burn Process:

- Once all Treasury tokens are burned, the buy & burn process ceases.

- Revenues previously used for buy & burn are redirected to buy tokens from the open market and added to the Community Pool.

12. User Incentives and Activation:

- New user signup rewards start at 1,000 i3D$ from the Community Pool, decreasing weekly over a year to zero.

- After the reward phase, new users must purchase 100 i3D$ to activate their account.

- Revenue from new user purchases used to buy back tokens from the open market for the Community Pool.

13. Staking and Locking:

- Analysts required to stake tokens during work.

- Vesting schedule for team and VC.

This comprehensive plan for the i3D$ token outlines a clear strategy for token distribution, utility, economic principles, and incentivizing user engagement. The project integrates deflationary tokenomics, strategic revenue allocation for token buyback and operational support, and evolving user reward mechanisms. These elements are designed to foster long-term engagement and sustainable growth within the i3D Protocol ecosystem.

How users interact with the i3D Protocol, considering the roles of analysts, startups, and the specific gaming protocols:

1. Analysts:

   - Signing Up: Analysts sign up to analyze startups and are paid in i3D$ tokens.

   - Token Locking and Unlocking: Their tokens are locked during the analysis process and are only unlocked once the network has completed its consensus process.

   - Performance-Based Rewards: The amount of i3D$ tokens they receive depends on how closely their analysis matches the final network score. The closer their analysis is to the final score, the more tokens they receive, up to a maximum of 100% of their tokens.

2. Startups:

   - Paying for Analysis: Startups pay for the services of analysts using i3D$ tokens. This payment is part of the process that facilitates the unlocking of tokens for analysts.

   - Marketing Services: Startups can also pay for services to market their projects to the network of users, potentially increasing their visibility and chances of success.

3. Gaming Protocols:

   - Efficiency Protocol: To enhance the efficiency of the i3D Protocol, once enough analysts have scored a project such that the final score would not change by more than 5% for each factor analyzed, that factor is frozen in the scoring process. This continues until all factors reach equilibrium consensus.

4. Algorithms for Equilibrium Consensus:

   - The specific algorithms for achieving this equilibrium consensus are not detailed in my current knowledge source. However, these algorithms would likely involve statistical methods to determine when the scores are within a certain threshold (5% in this case) and then lock in the factor scores. This approach ensures that the scoring process is both efficient and fair, minimizing the time and resources spent on over-analyzing projects.

5. Token Issuance:

   - From Treasury: Initially, tokens are issued from the Treasury as per the tokenomics strategy outlined earlier, including distributions for team, investors, community pool, etc.

   - Post-Treasury Burn: After the Treasury tokens are burned, the buy & burn process stops, and the revenue allocation changes. Additional tokens are then only issued from the Community Pool as per the revised revenue allocation strategy.

The interaction model for the i3D Protocol combines elements of decentralized finance, gaming mechanics, and community-driven analysis to create a dynamic and interactive platform. The tokenomics and user roles are designed to incentivize participation, ensure fairness, and align the interests of analysts, startups, and investors.

To incorporate a staking model into the i3D Protocol's tokenomic structure, here is a detailed approach:

Staking Model Overview

The staking model incentivizes users to lock their i3D$ tokens for varying periods, offering different rewards based on the duration of the lock-in. This model aims to reduce the number of tokens being sold by users, thus stabilizing the token's value, and encouraging long-term holding.

Staking Durations and Rewards

1. 1-Month Lock-in: Users who lock their tokens for one month receive a 5% reward. This short-term option provides flexibility while still offering a modest incentive.

2. 3-Month Lock-in: A more substantial reward of 25% is given for a three-month commitment. This mid-term option balances between offering a significant reward and requiring a longer holding period.

3. 9-Month Lock-in: The long-term staking option offers a substantial 100% reward for users willing to lock their tokens for nine months. This option is targeted at users who are committed to the long-term success of the platform.

Benefits to the Network

1. Reduced Market Volatility: By locking in tokens, the circulating supply is effectively reduced, which can help stabilize the token price and reduce volatility.

2. Increased Token Demand: The attractive staking rewards can increase the demand for i3D$ tokens, as users buy more tokens to take advantage of the staking benefits.

3. Long-term User Engagement: Long staking periods encourage users to stay engaged with the platform over an extended period, fostering a more committed and stable user base.

4. Encourages Platform Growth: As more tokens are staked and taken out of circulation, the scarcity can drive the token's value up, benefiting all stakeholders and attracting new users.

Implementation Considerations

- Smart Contract Functionality: The staking mechanism would require robust smart contract functionality to handle the lock-in periods, calculate rewards, and ensure secure and fair distribution of rewards.

- Tokenomics Adjustments: The introduction of a staking model may require adjustments to other aspects of the tokenomics to maintain balance, such as the rate of token issuance or buy-back strategies.

- User Interface: A user-friendly interface for staking i3D$ tokens will be crucial to ensure that users can easily participate in the staking program.

Conclusion

The proposed staking model adds an additional layer of utility and incentive for holding i3D$ tokens. It aligns the interests of individual token holders with the long-term health of the network, creating a more stable and engaged user community. This strategy not only benefits token holders with direct rewards but also contributes to the overall growth and stability of the i3D Protocol ecosystem.

The smart contract development process for the i3D Protocol involves several key steps:

1. Define the Contract Requirements

Token Standard: Use BEP-20 for compatibility with the Binance Smart Chain.

Token Details: Name (i3D Protocol), Symbol (i3D$), and a fixed total supply of 2.3 billion tokens.

Token Distribution: Define the percentages for the team, seed & VC investors, community pool, future series A, service providers, and treasury.

Token Utility and Functionality: Design the token to facilitate payments within the network and implement reward and staking mechanisms.

Inflation/Deflation Mechanism: Implement controlled minting and deflationary tokenomics, including buy & burn strategies.

Revenue Allocation: Specify the percentages for treasury buy & burn, market purchases, operations, and the Upsilon VC Fund.

2. Create Smart Contracts

Token Contract: Write a BEP-20 compliant smart contract for the i3D$ token. This contract should handle minting, transfer, and burning of tokens according to the defined tokenomics.

Staking Contract: Develop a separate contract for the staking mechanism, which allows users to lock tokens for specified periods (1, 3, 9 months) with corresponding rewards.

Utility Contracts: Create contracts for specific functionalities like user rewards, treasury management, and revenue allocation.

3. Integrate User Roles and Interactions

Analysts and Startups: Implement smart contract functions that handle the interaction between analysts and startups, including payment for services and token locking/unlocking based on performance.

4. Implement Gaming Protocols

Efficiency Protocols: Code algorithms that freeze scoring factors when enough consensus is reached. This requires statistical methods to determine the threshold for freezing factors.

5. Ensure Security and Compliance

Security Audits: Conduct thorough security audits of the smart contracts to identify and fix vulnerabilities.

Compliance Checks: Ensure the smart contracts comply with legal and regulatory requirements, especially considering the token's utility and revenue model.

6. Deploy and Test the Contracts

Deployment: Deploy the smart contracts to a testnet for initial testing.

Testing and Iteration: Perform extensive testing, including unit tests and simulated user interactions, to ensure that the contracts work as intended. Iterate based on feedback and test results.

7. Mainnet Launch

Final Deployment: After successful testing and auditing, deploy the contracts to the Binance Smart Chain mainnet.

Monitoring and Maintenance: Continuously monitor the smart contract performance and user interactions. Be prepared to update or modify the contracts in response to user feedback, market changes, or security concerns.

8. User Interface and Integration

User Interface Development: Develop a user-friendly interface for interacting with the smart contracts, including features for staking, token transfers, and viewing rewards.

Integration with Other Systems: Integrate the smart contracts with other parts of the i3D Protocol ecosystem, such as the platform for startups and analysts.

9. Documentation and Support

Documentation: Provide comprehensive documentation for users and developers, detailing how to interact with the smart contracts and the underlying tokenomics.

Support and Community Engagement: Establish channels for user support and community engagement to gather feedback and foster a strong user community.

This development process ensures that the smart contracts for the i3D Protocol are robust, secure, and aligned with the project's tokenomic and operational goals.

Creating smart contracts for the i3D Protocol involves a series of steps, from initial planning to deployment and testing. Here is a detailed process tailored to the i3D Protocol's requirements:

1. Initial Planning and Design

Define Contract Roles and Permissions: Establish roles such as analysts, startups, and administrators, and their permissions within the smart contract.

Tokenomics Integration: Ensure the smart contract aligns with the tokenomic model, including token distribution, staking, rewards, and buy-back mechanisms.

2. Smart Contract Development

Token Contract: Develop the BEP-20 token contract for i3D$, incorporating functionalities like minting, burning, and transfers.

Staking Contract: Implement a staking mechanism where users can lock tokens for specified periods, with varying rewards based on the duration.

Analyst Contract: Create a contract for analysts to stake tokens, submit analyses, and receive rewards based on the accuracy of their work.

Startup Contract: Develop a contract for startups to pay for services, participate in the ecosystem, and access marketing tools.

Treasury and Community Pool Management: Design contracts to manage the treasury, handle buy & burn mechanisms, and oversee the community pool.

3. Incorporate Gaming Protocols

Scoring Algorithm: Implement the scoring algorithm to evaluate analyst performance and determine rewards.

Equilibrium Consensus Algorithm: Code the algorithm to freeze factors in the scoring process once enough consensus is achieved.

4. Integration with User Interface

Connectivity with Web3 Providers: Ensure the contract can interact with web3 providers like MetaMask for user authentication and transaction signing.

Interface Functions: Create functions that allow for easy interaction with the smart contracts through a user-friendly web interface.