zkUSD Feasibility Study

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AGENDA

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INTRODUCTION

Overview

The feasibility study addressed whether an exogenous algorithmic stablecoin and its essential components could be effectively implemented within Mina's unique blockchain architecture. Mina's lightweight, zero-knowledge-based design presented both opportunities and challenges, requiring innovative solutions. By overcoming these challenges and delivering a system that incorporates critical features necessary for a production-ready application, the study set the stage for advancing zkUSD into a robust and impactful tool for the Mina ecosystem.

INTRODUCTION

Objective & Scope

Primary Goal

Develop a local Minimum Viable Product (MVP) for zkUSD that demonstrates core functionality with full test coverage

Architecture Analysis

Conduct a comprehensive analysis of the systems architectural landscape to identify optimal system design for interoperability with Mina L1

Validate Assumptions

- Computational Feasibility

feed

- Concurrent use
- Decentralised price

Protocol economics

Planning Next Phase

Lay the groundwork for continued development of zkUSD to begin to move towards production.

INTRODUCTION

Key Requirements

Collateralized Debt Positions (CDPs)	Users can create debt positions by depositing collateral, enabling them to mint zkUSD against these positions.	Liquidation Mechanism	Positions that fall below collateralization requirements can be liquidated by any user, who can burn zkUSD to claim locked collateral.
Peg Stability	To maintain its peg to the US Dollar, zkUSD requires a minimum collateralization ratio of 150% for all debt positions.	L1 Interoperability	To provide maximum value to the Mina ecosystem, zkUSD must have the highest degrees of interoperability, and therefore must be built on L1.
Position Ownership	Only position owners can mint zkUSD, burn zkUSD, or adjust collateral, ensuring secure management of their assets.	Accurate Price Feeds	The health factor relies on accurate external price feeds, which are essential for reliable collateral valuation and system integrity.

ARCHITECTURE

Analysis

Vanilla zkApp	Concurrency issues with precondition violation mean this can't work
Protokit (L2 App-chain)	 Solves concurrency problems Enables management through single orchestrator contract Hinders L1 interoperability
_2 Chain (Zeko)	Isolated from L1, meaning that zkUSD would only be able to be used within Zeko
Action/Reducer (Batch)	 Account updates and state transitions need to occur atomically, which means we can't separate them to make use of this model As a single interaction can incur up to eight account updates, this is unfeasible.
Offchain State	Same issue with the Action/Reducer and the need to handle account updates and state transitions atomically

ARCHITECTURE

Solution - Individual zkUSD Vaults

Independent zkApps

Each user deploys their own vault to manage their CDP. These vaults hold their own state, interacting with centralised token, oracle and protocol vault contracts.

Access Control

Actions on each vault—such as depositing and redeeming collateral, as well as minting and burning zkUSD—are secured by the vault owner's unique secret, ensuring exclusive access. In contrast, liquidation is an open process that can be initiated by any participant if a vault becomes undercollateralized. This mechanism safeguards protocol stability by incentivizing timely corrective actions.

Concurrency Management

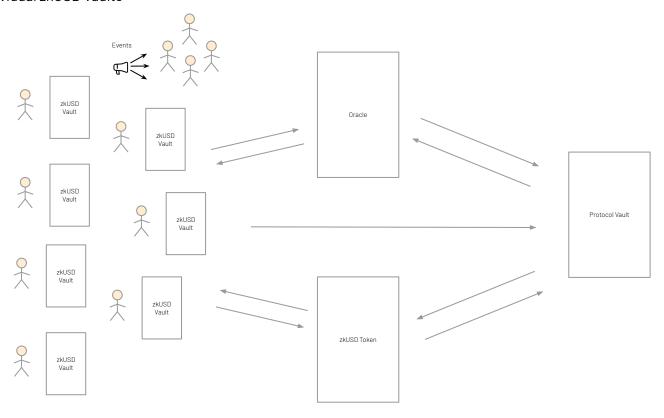
As each vault is its own zkApp, updates happen within vaults, not interfering with other positions and preconditions, solving concurrency issues. Each transaction can effectively manage account updates and state transitions, solving atomicity issues.

Vault Monitoring

Vault monitoring is facilitated through events, enabling anyone to track the financial health of individual vaults. This ensures timely liquidations and helps maintain overall protocol stability.

ARCHITECTURE

Solution - Individual zkUSD Vaults



zkUSD Token

O1 Balancing
Interoperability
and User
Experience

The Mina Fungible Token (MFT) standard offers interoperability but at a high cost in account updates. For zkUSD, the required updates exceeded practical limits.

02 Prioritizing User Experience

User experience was prioritized over strict MFT compliance, ensuring efficient operations for users despite a minor reduction in interoperability.

O3 CustomizedToken Design

The token contract was tailored to internalize key administrative functions, allowing zkUSD tokens to be minted only through valid vault interactions, reducing account updates.

Price Feed

Decentralized and Robust Price Feed

The zkUSD protocol adopts a decentralized, incentive-driven approach for a secure and reliable price feed mechanism.

Trusted Oracle Whitelist

The protocol maintains a curated whitelist of trusted oracles. Oracles are incentive to submit prices on-chain by earning a oracle fee

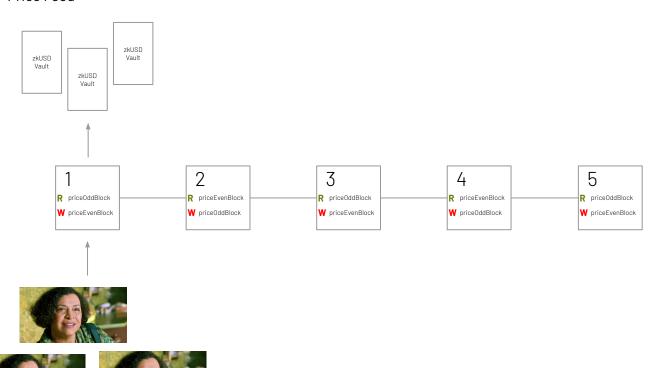
Median Price Calculation

Submitted prices are dispatched as actions and reduced to calculate the median price from all submissions. This ensures accuracy, presents outliers and maintains robust price integrity

Dual-State Mechanism

The oracle maintains two price states, evenPriceState and oddPriceState. Vaults read from the opposite price that is updated ensuring preconditions remain valid during updates

Price Feed



Protocol Vault

Overview

The Protocol Vault is a core component of zkUSD, responsible for managing funds and administrative tasks to ensure smooth and secure protocol operation

Funds Management

The Protocol Vault collects fees generated from staking rewards on delegated collateral held in user vaults. It manages these funds to support the protocol's ongoing operations.

Oracle Funding

It funds the Oracle Contract by paying the oracle fee for submitting price updates, ensuring a robust and accurate price feed mechanism.

Administrative Tasks

The vault manages administrative tasks such as access control, setting the protocol fees, and managing the oracle whitelist



General Info

Alice Creates A zkUSD Vault

- Access to liquidity 6000 Alice without selling
- Leverage trading
- Use in DeFI (Yield Farming etc.)





General Info

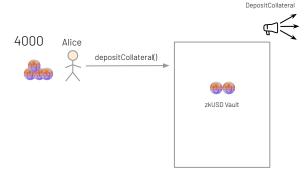
Mina Price	\$1
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Collateral 🐠	0
Debt	0
Health Factor	∞

Alice Deposits Collateral

+ +

 First step to be able to mint zkUSD



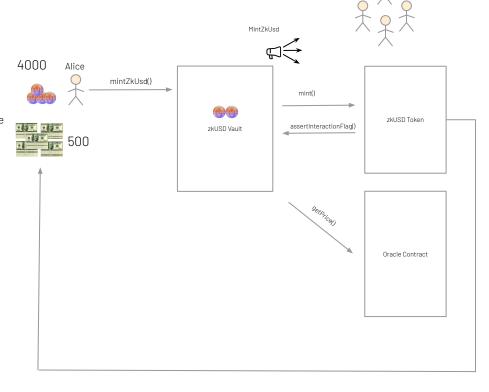
General Info

Mina Price	\$1
Mina Price	\$1

Collateral 🐠	2000
Debt	0
Health Factor	∞

Alice Mints zkUSD

- Token minting managed through interaction flag
- Health factor calculated with oracle price



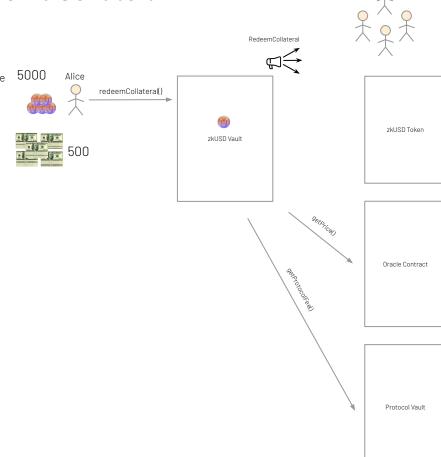
General Info

Mina Price	\$1
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Collateral 🐠	2000
Debt	500
Health Factor	266

Alice Redeems Collateral

- Health Factor must be above 100
- Protocol Fee deducted from staking rewards at redemption



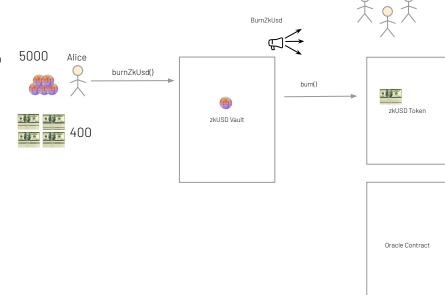
General Info

Mina Price \$1	
Mina Price \$1	

Collateral 🐠	1000
Debt	500
Health Factor	133

Alice Pays Back Some Debt

 Alice reduces debt in her vault by burning some zkUSD



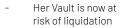
Protocol Vault

General Info

Collateral 🐠	1000
Debt	400
Health Factor	166

Alice Goes On Vacation -**Market Drops**

Series of drops in price brings Alice below 100 Health Factor















General Info

Collateral 🐠	1000
Debt	400
Health Factor	83







Alice's vault is liquidated

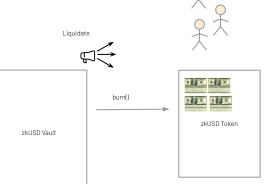
Bob

liquidate()

- Alice's keeps her zkUSD but her vault in liquidated - Bob receives the

locked Mina from the contract

 Liquidation penalty is steep (can be tweaked)



Oracle Contract



General Info

Mina Price	\$0.50
	· .

Collateral 🚳	0
Debt	0
Health Factor	∞



ECONOMICS & GOVERNANCE

Protocol economics

01	Delegated Staking Rewards	The zkUSD protocol utilizes Mina's delegated staking to build a self-sustaining economic model, enhancing rewards for both users and the platform.
02	Protocol Fee Structure	A percentage fee from staking rewards is applied, allowing users to earn while contributing to protocol sustainability.
03	Funding Allocation	Protocol fees fund decentralized oracle price feeds, development initiatives, and maintain solvency for platform stability.
04	User Benefits	This model allows for negative interest loans, where staking rewards effectively pay off user debt.

ECONOMICS & GOVERNANCE

Progressive Decentralisation

Current Governance Model

The Protocol Vault is currently governed by a single Administrator Key, allowing for rapid development and oversight during the early stages of the protocol.

Future Plans for Governance

Thorough research will be conducted on the most suitable governance models for Mina's architecture, including multi-signature setups and community-driven structures such as DAOs.

End Goal

The ultimate objective is to achieve maximum decentralization, ensuring security, transparency, and resilience aligned with Mina's ethos.

NEXT STEPS

Complete Next Stages of Development

- Integration Testing (Lightnet/Devnet)
- Oracle software development
- User Interface
- Infrastructure (PoS node)

Protocol governance

- Seek legal & regulatory advice
- Set up necessary governing structures
- Define roadmap for progressive decentralisation

Smart Contract Audit

 Engage reputable firm to perform an extensive protocol audit ahead of production deployment

Exchange Partnerships

 Initiate discussions with exchanges to list zkUSD post-launch and explore partnerships to increase adoption and liquidity.

THANK YOU