RAPID CHAIN

WHITE PAPER

VERSION 1.0

The first user-oriented blockchain.

PROBLEMS

In existing EVM-derived chain networks, speed and resource scalability are inefficient. Too many servers and energy resources are consumed. Also ordinary users; It is under the hegemony of developers. The investor, who started the game from behind, was left at the mercy of the project owners.

SOLUTIONS

RapidChain; It provides sustainable scaling by consuming very few resources. Up to 12% of the server requirements consumed by chain networks with ordinary EVM forks is sufficient. High-level security measures have been taken, such as the inability to listen to MemPool and the prevention of trading bots on DEX platforms.

Words from Founder

RapidChain is a smart blockchain technology aimed at simplifying and enhancing the usability of the web3 ecosystem. This innovative network project aims to solve the problems of usage complexity, speed issues, and hacking threats that are encountered in existing blockchains.

The foundation of Rapidchain is based on core network structures we developed ourselves, such as DiPoS and RapidVM. Rapidchain addresses the scalability problems in PoS Ethereum and the speed issues in L1 ecosystems.

During the development phase, we focused on the principles of simplicity and decentralization for our network. We needed our network to function like the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) for users, but with less resource requirements and with more validators compared to EVM. To meet these requirements, we developed our RapidVM technology.

If we look at it from an investor's perspective, we are rapidly launching the main coin, RAPID, and executing an aggressive marketing strategy. Our goal is for RapidChain to be known and usable by everyone interested in blockchain worldwide within one year.

Transactions
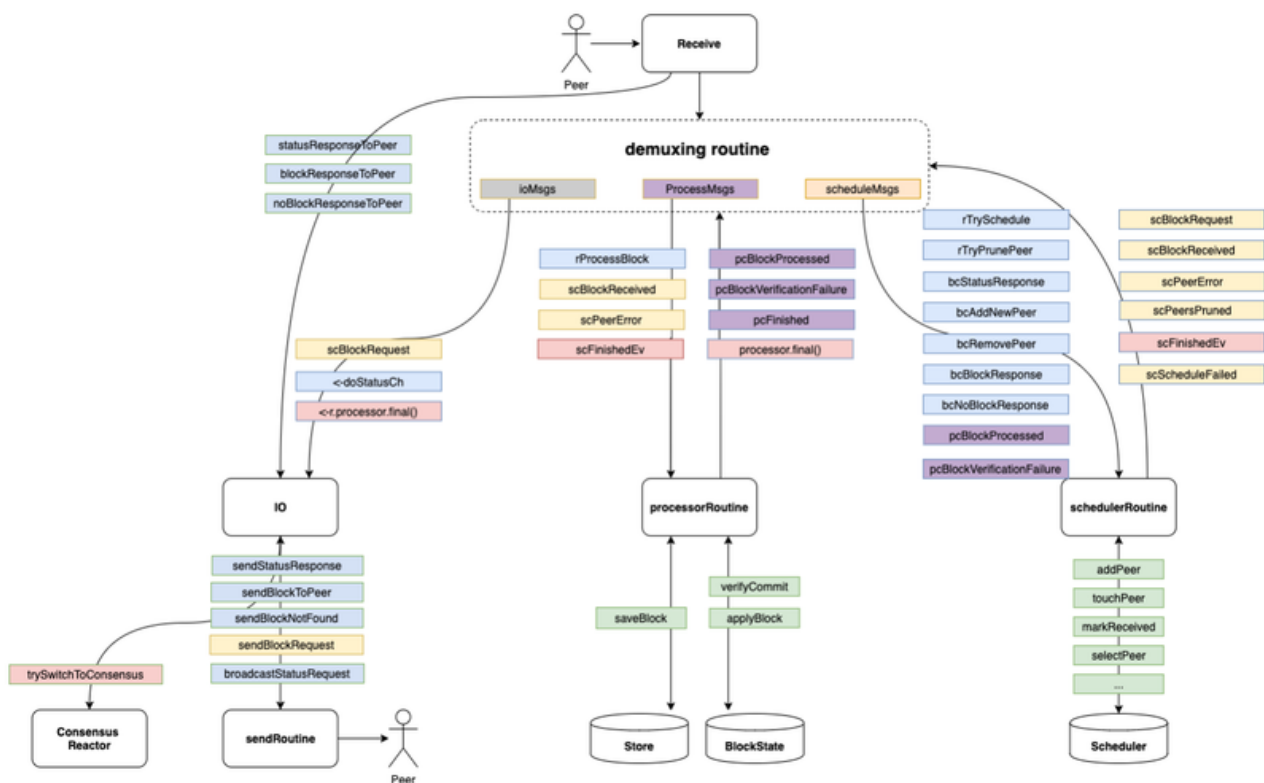
Architecture

In the latest implementation of the RapidVM protocol, the V2 design decouples the protocol logic from IO by utilizing three concurrent threads of execution: a scheduler, a processor, and a demuxer. Concurrent threads are represented by rounded-corner rectangles, which exchange events depicted by rectangles on the edges between threads.

The demuxer acts as an internal bridge, responsible for translating between internal events and network IO messages, as well as routing events between components. Both the scheduler and processor are structured as finite state machines with input and output events.

Input events are received on an unbounded priority queue, where error events have higher priority. Output events are emitted on a blocking, bounded channel. Network IO is handled by the Tendermint p2p subsystem, ensuring non-blocking message transmission.

+85%
More Efficient

Smart Blockchain

The Rapidchain network incorporates an inflation management mechanism within itself. This mechanism enables the supply of tokens to decrease over time. The inflation management mechanism is fundamentally based on a balanced relationship between the network's 'base reward', 'block reward', and 'fee reward'. When the 'FeeReward' falls below 8%, the 'base reward' increases to compensate for the loss generated by 'FeeReward'. Conversely, as the number of transactions in the network increases, the 'base reward' starts to decrease for balancing purposes, and during this process, Rapid tokens are burnt. This suppresses the amount of tokens generated and, at the same time, allows for the token inflation to decrease depending on the number of transactions within the network.
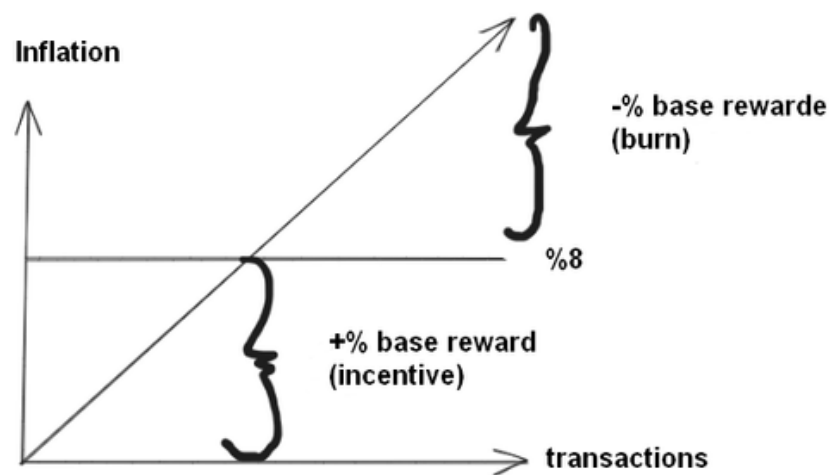
Ecosystem

The ecosystem is the most critical structure for the sustainability of a blockchain. Although Rapidchain is a new ecosystem, it supports the general blockchain culture. This means it provides support for WSS and HTTPS providers in traditional EVM networks, and at the same time, it facilitates smart contract development with Solidity and CosmoWasm. This ensures that developers from the two existing major ecosystems can best adapt to Rapidchain.

We have an incentive fund called 'Rapid Grants' to accelerate the formation of the ecosystem. Those who develop applications on the ecosystem will continuously receive incentives from the foundation fund. This is because RapidVM fundamentally performs better under high transaction load and initiates the burning of Rapid tokens.
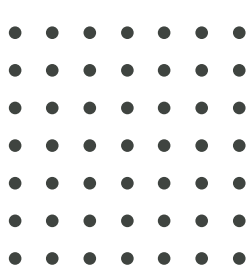
Dipos

"DiPoS", or "Delegated Proof of Stake", is a consensus mechanism used in blockchain networks. This mechanism allows certain users of the network (typically token holders) to select specific representatives (or delegates) to oversee the operation of the network. These delegates carry out crucial tasks such as protecting the network, validating transactions, and generating new blocks.
The purpose of the DiPoS system is to support a faster and more energy-efficient network operation compared to Proof of Work (PoW) or Proof of Stake (PoS) mechanisms.

Additionally, the DiPoS system allows for a more democratic distribution of the computational power needed to control the network, as all network users can potentially contribute to the selection of a delegate. Specifically, the reason for Rapidchain to utilize a system like DiPoS is to enhance the scalability and speed of the network and to manage the transaction load within the network. This supports more validators with fewer resource requirements and enables transactions to be processed faster. Therefore, blockchains like Rapidchain can handle high volumes of transactions more efficiently.

RapidChain's Core DApps

Rapidchain offers core DApps that include the essential applications at the inception of its ecosystem. These applications consist of rapid swap, rapidDAO, rapidBridge, and RapidName among others. The primary aim of these applications is to fulfill users' fundamental needs for decentralized products within the Rapidchain ecosystem and to broaden the range of transactions that users can perform within the ecosystem.

The fees obtained from these products will be burned. As the community develops applications of the same quality that can compete with these fundamental products, these core applications will be phased out, and resources will be shared with the community. This approach will help maintain the decentralization of the network.
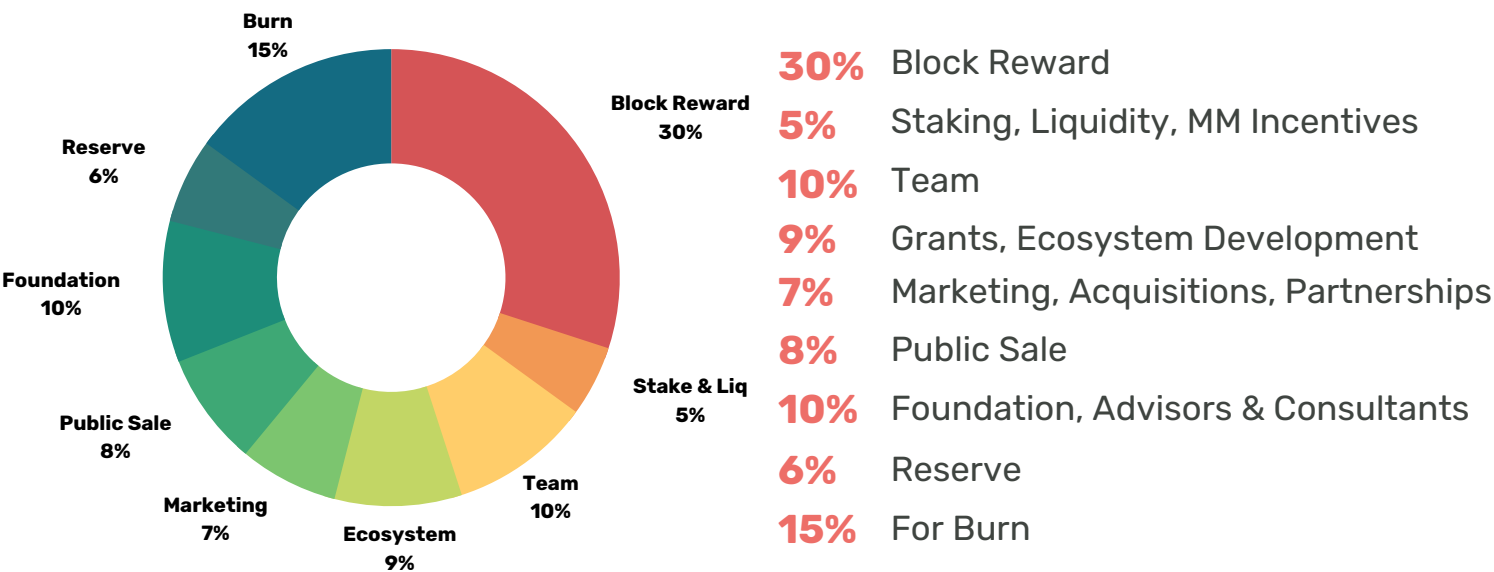
CosmWasm and eWasm (EVM)

Tokenomics Highlight

Token distribution

Burn 15%
Reserve 6%
Foundation 10%
Public Sale 8%
Marketing 7%
Ecosystem 9%
Team 10%
Stake & Liq 5%
Block Reward 30%

30%	Block Reward
5%	Staking, Liquidity, MM Incentives
10%	Team
9%	Grants, Ecosystem Development
7%	Marketing, Acquisitions, Partnerships
8%	Public Sale
10%	Foundation, Advisors & Consultants
6%	Reserve
15%	For Burn

Total Supply

100 M

Will be Burned

15 M

Descriptions

- The allocated 15 million coins for the burn will be gradually burned over a total of 7 years, with a quarterly burn schedule.
- The public sale includes only the pre-sale stages.
- Reserves, Team, and Foundation shares will be locked for an extended period.

Token Release Schedule

Current Supply   **Reward & Grants**   **Total Backers**   **Burn**