HOW IS THE VALUE OF $WUSD FORMED? HOW DOES THE USER GET THEM?

Step 1. The user sends a request to the backend (Oracle*).
Oracle collects data on the value of all collateral assets for 90 days and monitors and records each price change. These actions help us forming the average value of collateral assets ($USDT, $USDC, $ETH, $BNB, $WQT);

Definition of “average” price:

1. First, we determine the arithmetic average price of the token for a period of 90 days.
Arithmetic mean price = (asset price during all price fluctuations/number of asset price changes).

2. After that, we determine the percentage ratio of the price of each price fluctuation relative to the arithmetic average price:
Percent ratio = price of the token at the time / (arithmetic average price / 100)

3. Determine all price percentage ratios below 100% and calculate the average arithmetic percentage below 100%:

- Arithmetic mean percentage below 100% = sum of all percentages below 100 / number of all values below 100%
- Determine all percentage ratios above 100% and calculate the average arithmetic percentage above 100%:
- Arithmetic mean percentage above 100% = sum of all percentages above 100 / number of values above 100%
  We calculate these values to remove the peak values.

4. Now only those values that include in this range are used and using them, and we determine the “Average” price of the token:
Average price = All percentage ratios within the range (X>100% and X<100%) / number of these values.

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Step 2. The backend sends a notification containing the current price of the collateral token (the information has a verified signature confirming its validity) and also makes a record information in the database (DataBase*);

Step 3. The user with signed data with information about the collateral token's current price sends a request to the contract. The smart-contract calculates how much $WUSD the user can receive (including collateral);

Step 4. Collateral tokens ($USDT, $USDC, $ETH, $BNB, $WQT) are sent to the smart contract (Router);

Step 4.1. Funds sending to the collateral smart-contract;

Step 4.2. The $WUSD storage smart contract receives a request with the number of tokens to send to the user;

Step 4.3. A position with information about the purchase of tokens is forme on the storage smart-contract (how much collateral the user provided, how much $WUSD received, token value index, and record index ID);

Step 4.4. The liquidator smart-contract keeps a record of the user's transaction data;

Step 5. $WUSD is sent to the user's wallet.