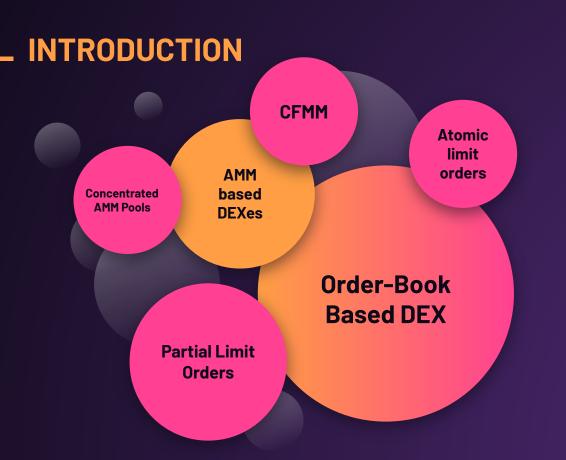
_ ErgoDex.io





This presentation provides a description of the proposed

Automated

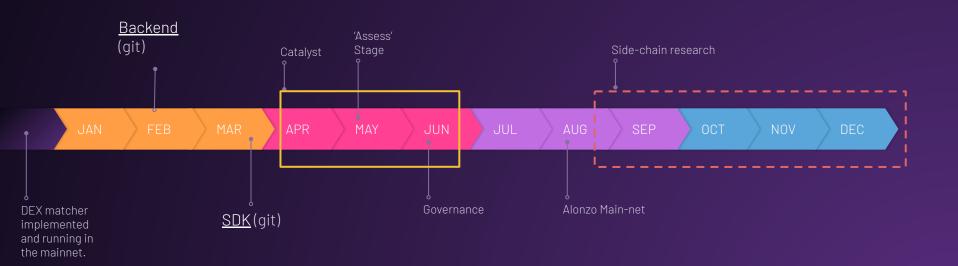
Decentralized

Exchange protocol on top of Ergo and

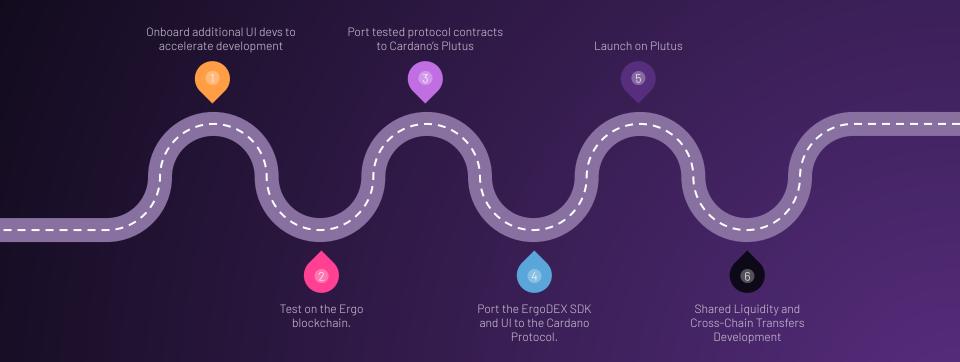
Cardano.

"It's one of the most revolutionary cryptocurrencies ever built. Got so many crazy ideas like sigma protocols and pruning the blockchain and roller chains. All this crazy stuff. Even has a proof of no premine. So really a technological marvel in many respects, and it reflects about 8 years of knowledge that Alex has amassed as both a researcher and a developer. Super concise code and it blows my mind that the market cap is where it's at. It should be a top 10 coin or top 15 coin." - Charles Hoskinson

__ TIMELINE



ROADMAP



BUSINESS MODEL CANVAS

Key Partners

×

Ergo partnered with Emurgo,

The commercial arm of Cardano to Promoting Interoperability. In their joint venture Ergo and Emurgo have released the following on the Ergo Blockchain.

- 1. Oracle Pools
- 2. The AgeUSD stablecoin protocol
- 3. Yoroi web
- 4. Yoroi dApp connector

Additionally, The draft AgeUSD Plutus contracts are available on the AgeUSD GitHub.

Key Activities



2020: Contract research and development started

Apr 2021:

DEX team is formed and serious development begins.

Ergo-dex-jdk is released

Base AMM UI development started.

Key Resources



- ErgoScript contracts a already complete and available on GitHub
- ErgoDex Backer
- Ergo-Dex-JDK
- EIP14

Value Propositions



- 1. AMM DEX
- 2. AMM+Order Book DEX
- 3. Plutus port
- 4. Robust tokenomics
- 5. Shared liquidity between Ergo and Cardano*
 - Inter-chain swap protocol*

*Researched after working DEX is deployed to Plutus. Funded with remaining funds from this + DEX fee.

Key Point



Ergo is one of very few coins which has **fairness built-in**.

It had no;

Pre-mine, VC Funding or ICO. Supply is hard capped to 97.7 Millions ERGs

Channels



- Upcoming Hackerthon
- Discord active with community developers.

Ergo



eUTx0-based blockchain Advanced DeFi

- ErgoScript (scala-like) for guard scripts
- Functional Programming
- Secondary Assets (NFTs, tokens)

Scalability

- Storage Rent
- Light-clients with full-node security
- NiPoPows

Smart Contracts for the People

Cost Structure



- ErgoDEX UI design: \$10k Core development (Port of contracts, SDK and backend update)
- 2 devs full time, 2 month: \$30k
- Any remaining funds will be dedicated to a research of inter-chain Ergo-Cardano liquidity transfer.



Revenue Streams



There are three types of economic agents in the ErgoDex ecosystem, each is incentivised to fulfil their role as completely as possible. See the Tokenomics section for more information.

Protocol Architecture

Thanks to the eUTXO model, liquidity pool contracts for AMM-based DEXes can be combined with order contracts.

This gives unique possibility to have shared liquidity among different types of exchanges on top of the Ergo and Cardano blockchains.

PROTOCOL ARCHITECTURE: ORDER-BOOK DEX

Traders benefit from DEX services they use

Orders are waiting for another orders to be matched, or for a cancellation.

There're the following three types of orders —

- 1. "buy" (i.e. buy tokens for native asset).
- "sell" (i.e. sell tokens for native asset).
- "swap" (buy tokens for other tokens) orders

An Order-book DEX has the advantage of working best for those pairs with high liquidity.

Atomic limit orders

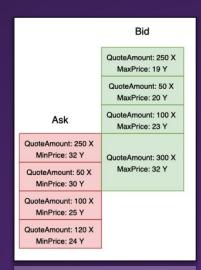
Atomic orders can only be executed completely and are otherwise refunded.

Such orders can either be aggregated by the ErgoDEX client so that users can choose from them or matched in an order-book with partial orders which will be defined next.

Partial limit orders

Partial orders are something more familiar to those who've ever used *classical* centralised exchanges. (CEXs)

These orders can be partially executed, meaning the best way to work with them is an order-book, where they can be aggregated, matched and executed by ErgoDEX bots.



MinPrice: 25 Y

QuoteAmount: 120 X

MinPrice: 24 Y

PROTOCOL ARCHITECTURE: AMM DEX

Unlike a DEX which relies on an 'Order-Book' to represent liquidity and determine prices, AMM DEXes use an automated market maker mechanism to provide instant feedback on rates and slippage. AMM DEX best suits pairs with low liquidity. Each AMM liquidity pool is a trading venue for a pair of assets.

To facilitate trade, a liquidity pool accepts deposits of underlying assets proportional to their price rates.

Whenever a deposit happens, a proportional amount of unique tokens known as liquidity tokens are minted. Minted liquidity tokens are distributed among liquidity providers proportionate to their deposits. Liquidity providers can later exchange their liquidity tokens share for a proportional amount of underlying reserves.



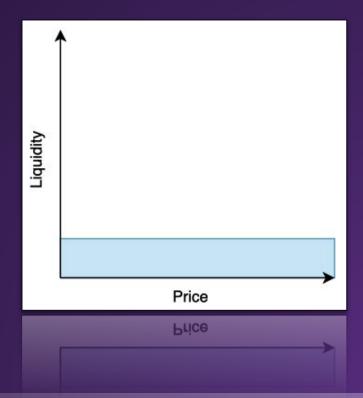
PROTOCOL ARCHITECTURE: AMM DEX

Constant Function Market Makers

(CFMM, classical AMM pools)

Classical AMM pools are based on Constant Product formula which is $\mathbf{x}^*\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{c}$, where \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} are deposits on tokens \mathbf{X} and \mathbf{Y} respectively and \mathbf{c} is their product which has to remain constant after swap operations.

<u>CFMMs</u> provide liquidity across the entire price range.



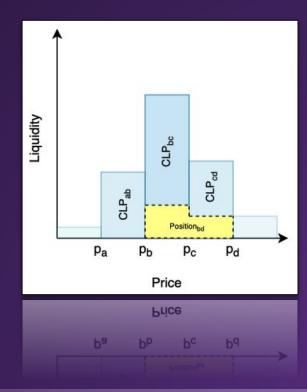
PROTOCOL ARCHITECTURE: AMM DEX

Concentrated AMM pools

While in CFMMs, liquidity is uniformly distributed along the reserve curve, this is slightly inefficient as much of the reserves held in a pool are never used. **Concentrated AMMs allow LPs to provide liquidity to smaller price ranges.** Each pair is composed of smaller pools, each corresponding to some price range.

We call such pool a Concentrated Liquidity Pool (CLP).

A CLP only needs to maintain enough reserves to support trading within its range, and therefore can act like a constant product pool with larger reserves (we call these the virtual reserves) within that range. At the same time LPs are not bound to some particular CLP and price range and can provide liquidity to multiple adjacent CLPs therefore forming something what we call a position. While price of an asset is within a position's price range the position is earning protocol fees. When the price escapes the position's price range it's liquidity no longer earns fees as it's not active anymore.



TOKENOMICS

We incentivize each actor to fulfill their role as best as possible.

TOKENOMICS

There are
three types
of economic
agents in
the ErgoDEX
ecosystem.

1. DEXes

Parties which run DEX bots and UI need to be incentivized in order to provide best services. **DEXes earn fees from both OrderBook and AMM services**

In AMM:

- 1. Fees are charged for every operation on a liquidity pool
- 2. An amount of native tokens defined by a user for deposit|redeem operations
- 3. An amount of native tokens defined by a user for each unit of guote asset exchanged

In OrderBook:

Fees are charged in native tokens for each unit of quote asset exchanged

2. Traders

Traders benefit from DEX services they use

3. Liquidity Providers

LPs benefit from protocol fees paid in tokens and accumulated in liquidity pools

TEAM

Team has a solid background in core and ecosystem development with projects including Ergo and Scorex.



Ilya Oskin Ergo Core Developer Lead Developer at Mail.ru Group.



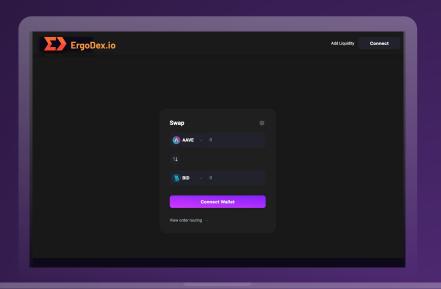
Dmitry Usov
Ergo Developer
ex. Frontend Team Lead
at Citymobil, Javascript
developer at Chatfuel.



AMM APP

Step 1.

Minimal Viable
Product
implemented on
the Ergo
Blockchain



More advanced DEX to follow, similar to other Order-Book style centralised exchanges (Binance, CoinEx, etc)

FIND OUT MORE

Please vote for us Ideascale!

r/ergonauts

<u>ergoplatform</u>

- <u>Technical protocol description</u>
- Non-tech protocol overview
- ErgoDEX SDK
- Trustless matcher bots

