BitDust White Paper

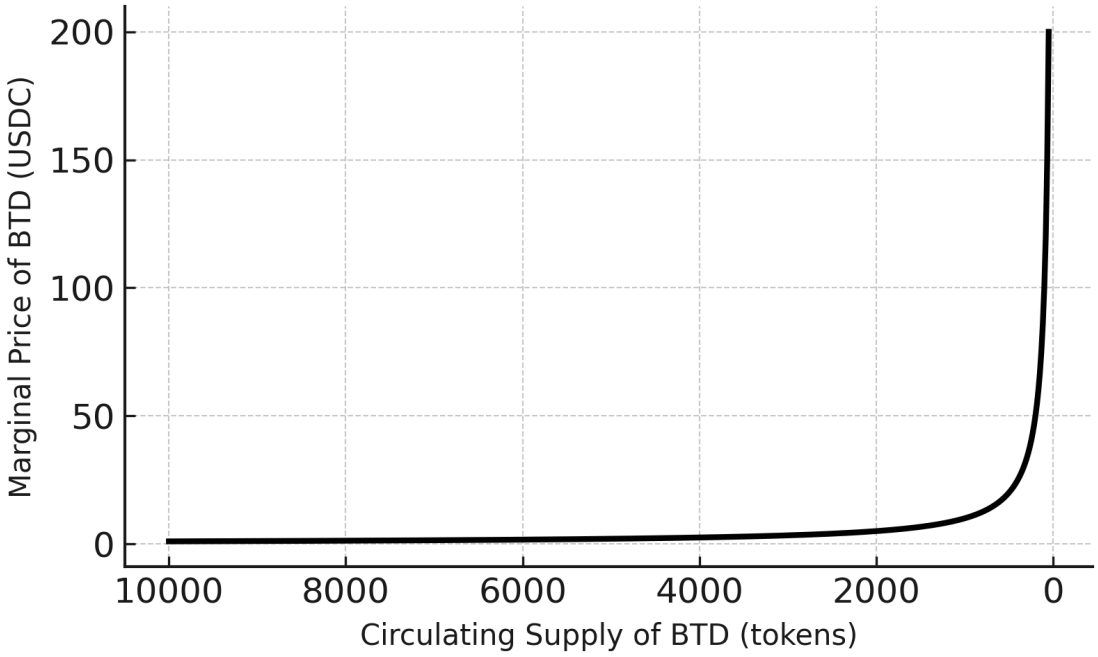
“Only 10,000 exist. Scarcity is the new standard.”

Mission Statement. BitDust is a deliberately minimalist monetary system: a permanently fixed supply of 10,000 tokens, no minting, no emissions, and price discovery mediated exclusively by an automated market maker (AMM). The project removes the principal vectors of dilution and discretionary intervention, allowing scarcity economics to operate transparently and without exception.

2. Scarcity Model. Total Supply: 10,000 tokens. Public Allocation: 100% of supply was minted and made available to the market. Developer Holdings: the developer owns only what has been purchased in the open market. No Minting, No Inflation: the supply is immutable. Liquidity: trading is governed by AMMs, where price is determined solely by supply–demand ratios.

3. Automated Market Maker (AMM) Mechanics. BitDust trades through the constant■product formula $x \cdot y = k$. Each purchase reduces the token reserve and raises the marginal price, generating a convex price path as circulating supply diminishes. The figure below visualizes the asymptotic price behavior as the pool approaches exhaustion.

Figure 1. Convexity of AMM Price Escalation as Supply Diminishes



4. Exhaustion and Concentration Scenarios. When few tokens remain in the pool, the cost of acquiring additional units rises sharply; complete depletion is mathematically prevented by the AMM invariant. If one investor holds a large fraction of supply, attempts to dispose of that position will lower price rapidly, reducing the seller’s own proceeds. Scarcity remains visible in market pricing under both conditions.

5. Absence of a Value Cap. With a permanently fixed supply, valuation is determined solely by demand through the AMM. As supply contracts, the marginal price increases without bound; there is no programmatic ceiling on price.

6. The 'Buy One Token' Scenario. In BitDust, each unit represents 0.01% of total supply, so even single■token purchases produce measurable upward adjustments along the AMM curve.

7. Comparative Supply Analysis. In the broader context of cryptocurrency, BitDust is an outlier of scarcity: Bitcoin (21 million), Ethereum (inflationary and exceeding one billion including derivatives), meme tokens (often trillions), versus BitDust (10,000 fixed units).

8. Community Trust

Liquidity Pool Integrity.
BitDust, as a decentralized asset, is anchored within an Automated Market Maker (AMM)–based liquidity pool. This mechanism ensures that every trade occurs against a pool of paired assets (in this case, BTD and USDC), governed by the invariant constant-product formula ($x \cdot y = k$). The liquidity pool, therefore, does not merely serve as a passive reserve but rather as the structural guarantee of continuous market operation, enabling price discovery and transactional finality without reliance on centralized intermediaries.

In decentralized finance, the principal vector of failure historically has been the removal of liquidity by the originating developers — a phenomenon colloquially termed a *rug pull*. In such instances, the developer withdraws the entirety of the paired assets from the pool, leaving subsequent buyers with non-redeemable tokens and thereby collapsing the market to zero utility. This catastrophic failure mode is not a theoretical curiosity but has occurred in multiple high-profile cases across various chains, leading to a loss of billions in aggregate.

In the case of BitDust, this existential risk has been precluded. The project's liquidity tokens — which constitute direct ownership of the underlying pool — have been irrevocably sequestered within the UNCX Smart Locker contract until the year 2281. This act is not symbolic: it is mathematically and cryptographically binding. The developer, having surrendered both personal supply and the liquidity tokens, holds no unilateral capacity to disturb or diminish the pool. The standard failure vector of decentralized projects is thus eliminated by design.

Proof of Lock: UNCX Certificate | Solscan Transaction

Indexing and Accessibility.
At present, it should be noted that the BitDust project website (bitdustcoin.io) may not yet resolve within the Google Search index. This is a matter of indexing latency rather than infrastructural deficiency. New domains and sites are subject to Google's algorithmic crawl schedules, which typically range from several days to several weeks before full propagation across the search index.

Crucially, however, the site is fully functional and universally accessible through any standard web browser. By directly entering the uniform resource locator (URL) into the browser's address field, users can access the white paper, proof of liquidity lock, and other project resources without impediment. Thus, while temporary discoverability constraints may exist within a single search engine's indexation process, BitDust's digital presence is entirely intact and operational within the broader architecture of the World Wide Web.

Conclusion. BitDust is scarcity made absolute: 10,000 tokens, immutable supply, permanent liquidity constraints, and market■determined valuation. The system is intentionally narrow in scope and maximal in transparency, allowing the economic consequences of true digital scarcity to be observed without confounding variables.