SEYFERT NETWORK

Defi 2.0 - the next generation of decentralized financial infrastructure

CATALOG

PROLOGUE

The universe is formed by the expansion of a dense hot singularity after a big explosion 13.7 billion years ago. At the beginning of the explosion, matter can only exist in the form of basic particles such as neutrons, protons, electrons, photons and neutrinos. The constant expansion after the explosion caused the temperature and density to drop quickly. As the temperature decreases and cools, atoms, nuclei, molecules are gradually formed and combined into the usual gas. The gas gradually condenses into a nebula-like system, which further forms a variety of stars and galaxies, eventually forming the universe we see today.

Seyfert galaxies (Seyfert galaxy) formed 300000 years after the big bang, Seyfert galaxies are a class of active galaxies with strong and wide emission lines, often with spiral arm structures. In addition, their nuclei are unusually bright. It has long been the supermassive black hole in the center of the galaxy that is engulfing matter. Seyfert galaxies are in the middle of the evolution of the universe, the continuous accretion of their internal black holes accumulates and evolves energy. When Seyfert galaxies continue to shrink under the black hole's gravity, the internal hydrogen converges into helium, and the huge energy expands their shells.

01 Origin of Seyfert network

Seyfert galaxies are a multidimensional melody.
One-dimensional straight line to two-dimensional expansion, and form a plane;

Two-dimensional plane to three-dimensional expansion, and the formation of three-dimensional;

A three-dimensional extension to four dimensions, extending along the direction of surface entities, crystals, molecules, atoms, nuclei and electrons, basic particles, to form entities of different materials; and to the macroscopic extension of stardust, rings, and nuclei until the formation of Seyfert nebulae.

Seyfert appearance of galaxies is the main melody of the nature of the universe, and exploring the mathematical formula of its essence is the key to the development of human science and technology.
SEYFERT NETWORK the first human universe simulator established by Seyfert galaxy and block chain technology, using block chain without access characteristics, combined with human beings around the world to build the universe of block chain world, triggered the next round of change.

1.1 The view of Seyfert

A black hole exists in the core of Seyfert galaxy, causing matter such as gas to fall into the black hole. In the visible light band, humans can observe bright light from inside the black hole, which breaks the horizon, connects the black hole inside and outside the black hole, and makes the black hole have a way to communicate inside and outside.

At present, the block chain is a deterministic and closed system environment. At present, the block chain can only obtain the data in the chain, but not the real world data outside the chain. The relationship between the block chain and the real world is as fragmented as Seyfert galaxy black hole horizon.

SEYFERT NETWORK break the block chain horizon. SEYFERT NETWORK uses the prophecy ecology to link the block chain world with the real world to realize the perfect mapping of the real world data to the block chain world.

1.2 Sefert order

Seyfert the galaxy's historical process is essentially an extension of the cosmic order, from the stardust to the ring, the ring evolved into a planet, the planet collapse triggered a new universe, the whole process is rigorous and efficient, as if there is computer code to control everything.

In the block chain world, the intelligent contract composed of computer code controls the normal operation of the block chain world. The operation organization based on intelligent contract uses its unique governance mode to control the good evolution of the block chain world. SEYFERT NETWORK get inspiration from the Seyfert galaxy, develop DAO block chain governance architecture, use computer code to automate the operation of the project, reshape the block chain governance ecology, and play a great value in technology development, user governance automatic execution.

1.3 Seyfert supernova

The continuous accretion of black holes in Seyfert galaxies causes the next supernova evolution, and when Seyfert galaxies continue to shrink under the black hole gravity, they evolve into supernovas, thus triggering the next round of ecological creation.

Seyfert galaxy's supernova evolution can not be separated from its planetary rings, stardust, star-core cooperation. In the blockchain world, an ecological incubation is also inseparable from the cooperation of various applications, the phase between applications
Interaction is like a supernova that can revolutionize the industry.

SUPERNOVA EVOLUTION OF SEYFERT GALAXY
— Star dust, star ring and star nucleus polymerization
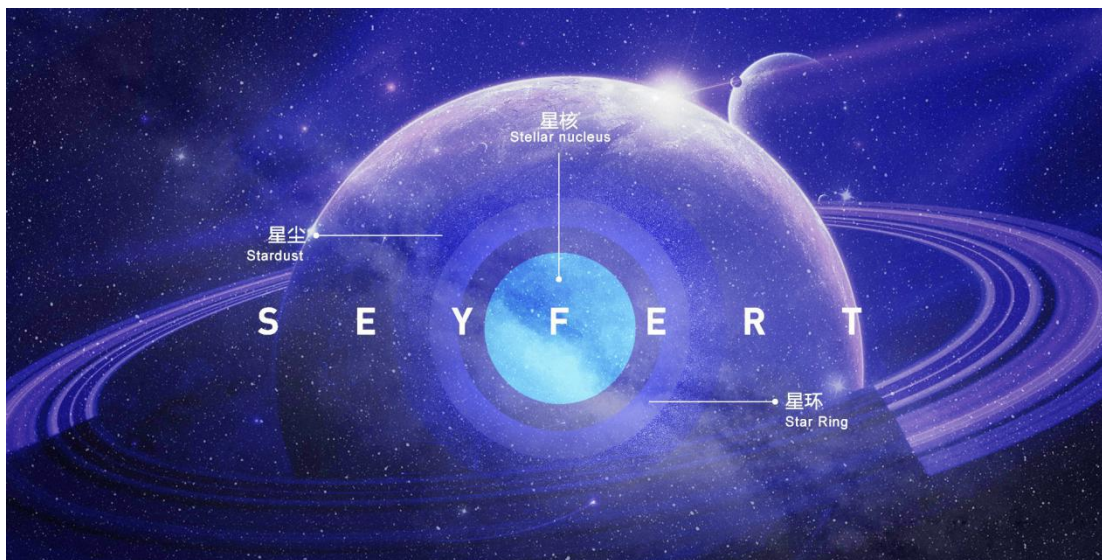
SEYFERT NETWORK to cause the burst of block chain supernova, through the DAO、 of prophecy, cross-chain architecture, algorithm to stabilize the currency and other Seyfert ecology to incubate the next generation of block chain network, to achieve the final DeFi2.0 ecology.

02 Status quo of blockchain Technology

2.1 Value island on Chain

Since the development of block chain, countless token, different token are essentially a kind of accounting symbol, a symbol of value. This symbol can be a "currency" symbol (such as Bitcoin) as a value scale, or a virtualized symbol of some "intrinsic value ". Leaving aside the monetary token, the "intrinsic value" based on block chain token is similar to the traditional financial meaning. The important characteristic of modern finance is the value of real assets. Real assets are characterized by financial virtual assets (such as stocks, financial derivatives, etc.) measured by money. The accumulation of social real assets is also manifested in the accumulation of virtual assets. Block chain provides a more convenient, transparent and fair way of keeping accounts for some "intrinsic value ", and the token on the block chain can make a wider range of" intrinsic value "be reflected.

At present, due to the existence of communication barriers between different chains, the value network of blockchain is fragmented. As the infrastructure part of the value network, blockchain should not be limited to and stop at "value islands", nor can it confine the value in small ecology.

2.2 Off chain data acquisition is difficult

Block chain has high security and reliability because of its special design concept. The block chain only uses the data stored on the chain to reach a consensus on very simple problems, and the data can be verified. Besides, the block chain also uses decentralization mode, and all nodes in the network repeatedly verify the same data. Ensure that no one or a small group of nodes can change the rules of consensus algorithms (PoW、 PoS, etc.) or launch witch attacks on the network (i.e .51% computational power). This mechanism can be very large To ensure

certainty, especially a decentralized network with the ability to resist witch attacks.However, once subjective problems are involved, or external data needs to be accessed, the block chain is powerless nodes in the block chain network can not access the data under the chain. For example ," what is the market price of bitcoin ?" Or "how's the weather in New York ?" Different data sources may produce completely different answers. Then the question becomes: what is the right answer?

— 2.2.1 Poor quality of data

Importing external data into the blockchain infrastructure raises a range of security, reliability, and governance issues, like Pandora's box, which becomes unmanageable once opened. These problems threaten the core value proposition of block chain, that is, fair and objective calculation of transactions.

The main problem is, because nodes may access different data sources, how to ensure data quality? Even the simplest data requests, such as getting bitcoin prices, can face great challenges, because price data on a website or exchange may not guarantee the same accuracy and reliability as paid API data. Because paid API are connected to professional data aggregators who not only serve high quality, have decades of experience, but also have wide market coverage. Anyone can run quasi-anonymous nodes and submit data through them, but not everyone is willing to spend money on leasing offline data interfaces, and it is difficult to stipulate that all nodes do so. Therefore, it is almost impossible to manage the quality of data under the chain.

— 2.2.2 Poor scalability

Whenever a new data source is added to the network, or the existing data ggregation is adjusted, it is necessary Want a lot of community governance and coordination work, let all nodes in the network reach consensus.

Governance costs Rising causes friction to increase, slowing the development of other core functions of the block chain (such as PoS and slicing), and limiting the speed of Prophet innovation. In fact, the higher the complexity of the block chain base layer, the greater the attack surface and risk of the block chain application. Even applications that do not use prophecy machines or do not make data requests are implicated because problems with prophecy machines may cause the entire block chain to fail.

Therefore, the prophecy machine is not integrated into the base layer of the block chain, but runs as a separate network. This can reduce the attack surface of the block chain and guarantee extremely high certainty, because the block chain only needs to focus on reaching a consensus on the chain. The prophecy machine has high flexibility and can achieve high certainty based on complex subjective data under the chain. There is no dependence or restriction and no risk to the whole block chain.

2.3 Ecological governance

Historically, the concept of organization has always been centered on a strict ownership structure. In the past few years, blockchain projects have begun to introduce open, flat organizational structures that allow more people in the organization to express their voices. Ultimately, however, it is usually the responsibility of one or a few people to make decisions for the entire organization.

When we look at numerous block chains, clear hierarchies seem to be governance standards. Ethereum and Libra, after all, have CEO、CTO and CMO, as well as directors, managers and corresponding subordinates. Early start-up block chains and industry head projects have clearly defined ownership and leadership structures. Although it is possible to own equity in a block chain organization and can theoretically own a part of the organization, its influence is actually too concentrated, contrary to the original intention of block chain decentralization governance. Thus, the dilemma of determining ownership, hierarchy, and rules poses major obstacles to block chain development.

03   SEYFERT NETWORK Introduction

SEYFERT NETWORK is an extensible DeFi 2.0 ecology governed by DAO. It mainly provides decentralized data and computing prophecy services for mainstream block chains at the Layer 2 level. It connects the intelligent contract on the chain with the Internet data under the chain, and provides unlimited verifiable cross-chain capability for the block chain, enabling more block chain subdivision areas, and then triggering the whole industry change. Block chain provides a more convenient, transparent and fair way of keeping accounts for some "intrinsic value ", and the token on the block chain can make a wider range of" intrinsic value "be reflected.

SEYFERT NETWORK is cross-chain compatible, which means it can issue any assets on any existing smart contract platform; it adopts DAO model design, which means the whole network is democratic governance, completely decentralized; it is decentralized, which means it has no single point failure, no single company or special hardware centralization trust, trust only exists in mathematics and code; it is horizontally extensible, which means that as more nodes run SEYFERT client software, the whole network will provide more powerful processing and computing power for the supported block chain.

Brand Logo Significance

Logo whole is an abstract Seyfert galaxy, an extremely active galaxy with a huge mass of celestial bodies at its center. Seyfert through cross-chain technology to accurately and efficiently link the ecological assets card, break the technical barriers of block chain isolated island, hatch a new financial ecology to the center. The stars around Seyfert galaxy represent the active prosperity of SEYFERT NETWORK ecological applications.

04 SEYFERT Certification system

SEYFERT NETWORK rely on a series of economic circulation to achieve a wider range of applications; for the SEYFERT DAO、SyNode、SEYFERT cross-chain framework, formulate the corresponding card issuance plan; prophecy machine, DAO governance, cross-chain ecology three-dimensional integration, to achieve the DeFi 2.0 autonomy of the asset cycle.

4.1 SEYFERT Stardust - SFT

SFT is the SEYFERT network architecture Unicom ring, at the same time is the SEYFERT NETWORK cross-chain architecture native token. SEYFERT NETWORK have adopted a new charging system for the operation and maintenance of cross-chain blockchain nodes (full-node, light-node, or remote full-node services such as infura), which is is decided by the SEYFERT DAO organization for consideration of their own capacity and economic interests. SEYFERT NETWORK team will be in the mainstream public chain release issue SFT, initially located on the TRX chain.

Allocation details：

Through the total	100W
Lock up dropped	5W
Activate the reward	45W
Curve of the auction	50W

Reward：

1. Obtain 30 lock SFT for the first 5000 activations, and release one SFT per day
2. After activating 5000, acquire 20 SFT locks and release one SFT per day
3. The inviter can enjoy an additional 5% unlocked token as an inviter's activation reward
4. The second level inviter can enjoy an additional 3% of the inviter's unlocked token when activated

Curve of the auction：

1. Token auction: each activated account only has 500U quota, unit price: from 0.8U/ piece

2. The part not subscribed on the auction day will be destroyed completely, and the part which is awarded for receiving will be destroyed completely

3. The auction is divided into ten rounds, with a total of 50,000 pieces in each round, and the unit price rises by 0.05U ladder section

rounds	The unit price
0~5W	0.8 USDT
5~10W	0.85 USDT
10~15W	0.9 USDT
15~20W	0.95 USDT
20~25W	1 USDT
......	......
45~50W	1.2 USDT

4.2 SEYFERT nuclei - SST

SST is the core of SEYFERT governance. To SEYFERT and the whole project of good governance, SEYFERT will be all-round governance by the DAO. Governance will be completely decentralized and open, meaning that all equity holders will be able to participate directly in project governance. This will be achieved through SST tokens, SST used in SEYFERT NETWORK specification customization, decentralized voting contracts only recognize SST tokens.

4.3 SEYFERT Planet - SWT

SFT is the only information channel in the SEYFERT network. SEYFERT use the prophetic machine's API mode, in which users, institutions, decentralized applications participate in requests, API will respond as soon as possible, SWT is the only payment token in the process of requesting service provision.

Allocation details

- All mineral deposits shall be extracted by pledging SFT or pledging

  SFT/USDT LP liquidity certificates

- Mining revenue rules: $\dfrac{\text{Personal mobility}}{\text{Network - wide mobility}}$ ✖ Ore pool distribution ✖ The

  difficulty factor ✖ maturity

- The difficulty factor：1- (target price - actual price)/Target price

- maturity：(10- Incubation block day) /10

Pay attention to the point:

1. 1. Hold at least 1 SST governance token (the first 20,000 active stardust mining users will have 1 SST air-dropped)

2. The difficulty factor will take effect only if the target price is greater than the actual price; Conversely, the difficulty factor fails

3. The immature portion will be extracted and destroyed by the galactic black hole

4. The immature SWT will be deducted in proportion (10-hatching block day) /10, and this part of SWT will be destroyed permanently into the starry black hole. In simple terms, it takes ten days for mining to hatch, and the incubation rate is increased by 10% every day. That is to say, if the mining product only hatches for one day, only 10% of the mining output can be extracted, and the remaining 90% will be destroyed

4.4 SEYFERT rings - RST

RST acts as a star ring in the SEYFERT network as a stable circulation. RST is the decentralization algorithm in the SEYFERT NETWORK to stabilize the coin. SEYFERT network has a lot of high-quality assets. But most assets are too volatile to be used as daily money.

RST issued by a decentralized smart contract in the SEYFERT NETWORK, anyone can issue RST. through mortgage When the RST is released, the price of the RST is stabilized at 1： with the dollar through an automated feedback mechanism. Thus free circulation as any other digital asset. RST stable currency is a digital currency supported by mortgage assets, and its price and dollar remain stable. We believe. RST will become a necessity in SEYFERT DeFi ecology.
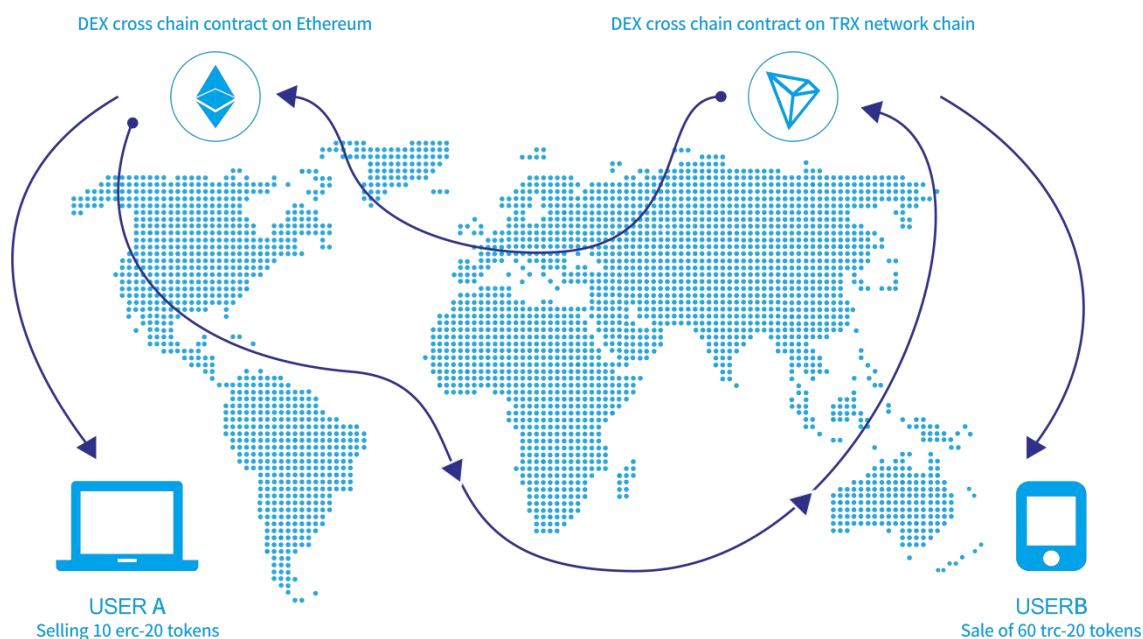
05 SEYFERT Cross-chain Architecture

SEYFERT network opens a door for cross-chain interaction between heterogeneous block chains. SEYFERT the network provides data prophecy services to the etheric block chain and the bitcoin block chain, in theory, the intelligent contract on the etheric workshop can call the intelligent contract on other chains by routing the P2P network under the SEYFERT chain. Trigger cross-chain state changes. As a result, the SEYFERT network can act as a connector or bridge between heterogeneous block chains.
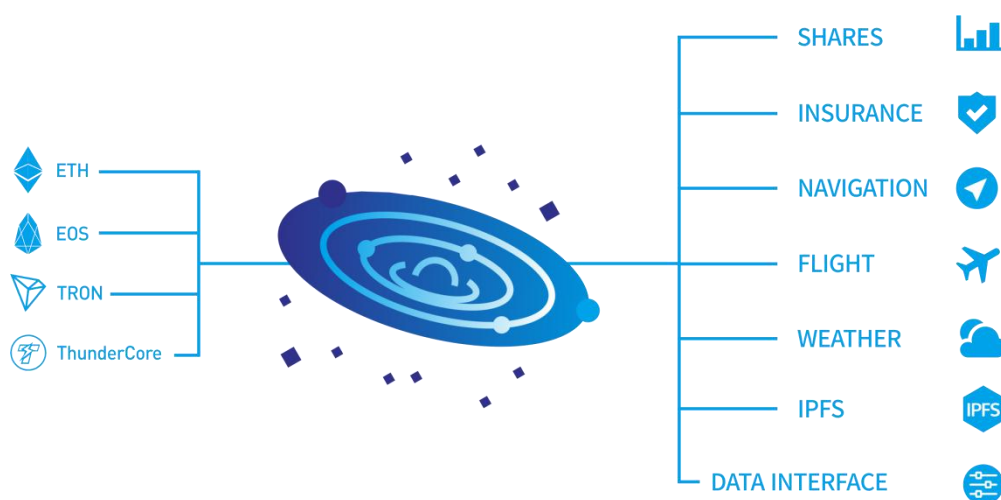
5.1 DEX Cross chain

Now decentralized exchanges can only trade assets in the same block chain, such as EtherDelta on Ethernet Square and decentralized exchanges based on 0 x relay, which can not trade assets on EOS block chain. With the help of SEYFERT networks, however, this requirement can be realized by deploying two DEX contracts on Ethernet Square and EOS Block chain ： defining the collaboration functions on the two chains respectively. The functions in the DEX contract call the functions in the EOS chain contract through the SEYFERT network as a bridge to update the status changes of cross-chain orders and account balances.

DEX cross chain contract on Ethereum

DEX cross chain contract on TRX network chain

USER A
Selling 10 erc-20 tokens

USERB
Sale of 60 trc-20 tokens

5.2 Contract transfer

the operation and maintenance of blockchain nodes (full-node, light-node, or utilizing remote full-node services such as infura) of the new support chain all depend on the consideration of their own capacity and economic benefits by SEYFERT prophet node operators; the SEYFERT team is responsible for system contract porting and deploying to the newly supported chain and publishing off-chain core client software, including protocol updates and adaptation support for the new chain.

To start SEYFERT Prop service for the newly supported chain, we need to go through the new development process of the registration system contract in the new chain, mainly the registration of the group at initialization time and the non-interactive DKG process generation group key fragments. note that for different chains supported, the system parameters on each chain, such as working group size M and number of node registration groups, may vary; random numbers generated and published on different chains are often also different.

5.3 Cross-chain communication

SEYFERT NETWORK most critical part is cross-chain communication. Since there can be information channels built by SEYFERT between different chains, we say that SEYFERT NETWORK is a trans-chain prophecy system, and the transmission of data is SEYFERT its greatest advantage. The communication process in the SEYFERT NETWORK is when the transaction is executed ： a parallel chain (according to the logic of the chain), and a transaction can be forwarded to the second parallel chain or relay chain. At present, the external transactions of block chain in the production environment can only be completely asynchronous, and they do not give its source the native ability to return any information.

In order to ensure the minimum implementation complexity, minimum risk and minimum parallel chain architecture constraints, these cross-chain transactions are not different from the current standard external transactions. These fairs have a source field that identifies parallel chains and addresses that can be of any length. The handling fee for cross-chain transactions, unlike the current Bitcoin or Ethernet Square system, must be managed through the negotiation logic of the source parallel chain and the destination parallel chain.
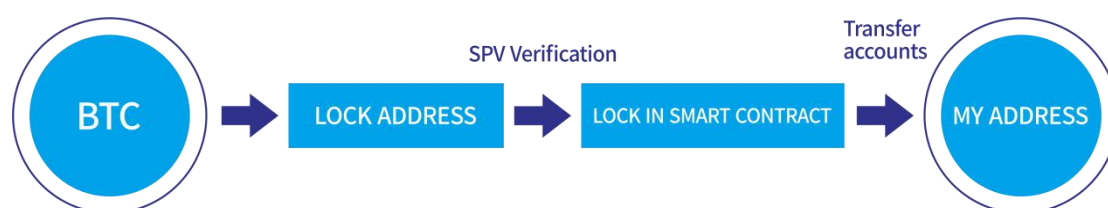
06 SEYFERT Certification system

6.1 Chain architecture

Seyfert node returns a response to a data request or query made by a user contract or a user contract, which we call a request contract and is represented by a SRC-SC. The Seyfert chain interface request contract itself is a chain contract, we use Seyfert-SC to express.

BLOCKCHAIN
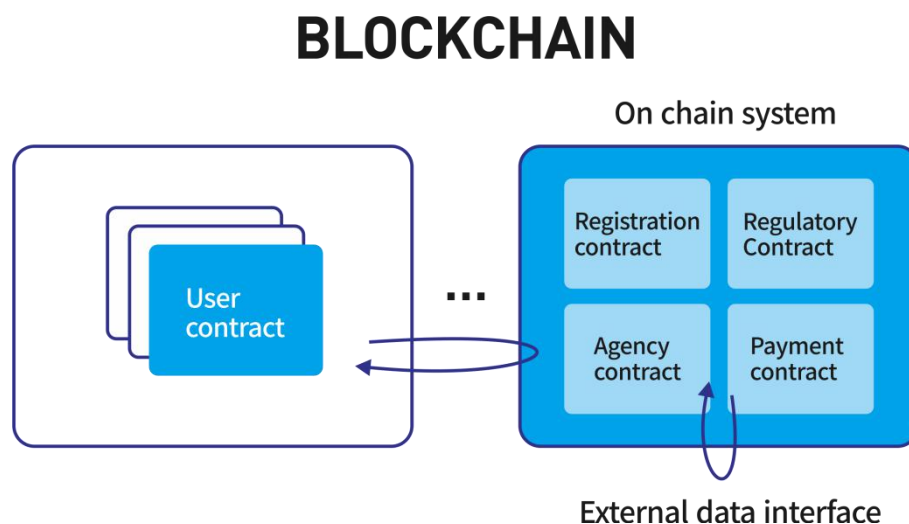
behind the Seyfert-SC, Seyfert have on-chain components consisting of three major contracts: the monitoring system, the registration system, and the payment system. Monitor components to track performance metrics for prophecy service providers. Order matching smart contracts take recommended service level contracts, record SLA(service level agreements) parameters, and collect tenders from prophecy suppliers. After that, it uses the registration system to screen bids and end SLA. prophecy machine Seyfert contracts are designed in a modular manner, allowing users to configure or replace as needed. The workflow on the chain has three steps: prophecy screening, data reporting, and summary of results.

— 6.1.1 Monitoring system

The monitoring system is used to record the QoS(service quality) index and network statistics of the SEYFERT nodes under the chain, including the ： of the chain

> •**The random number generated by the latest selection of the off chain group can be used as a new type of on chain random source**
>
> •**The size of the group, the number of registered groups, the number of times each registered group has been selected, and the normal running timeAnd the dissolution time to prevent the group from shifting**
>
> •**Payment, weight percentage, callback delay statistics, and unprocessed query requests**
>
> •**The quality of service score of registered off chain Seyfert nodes, including accuracy and response rate of reporting results——Nodes with poor quality scores will be excluded from the off chain consensus agreement and payment process**

Based on these rich on-chain indicators, an application can be built to monitor the real-time state of the network.

— 6.1.2 Registration System

SEYFERT the nodes under the chain to join the network, they need to mortgage and lock in some SEYFERT token as a margin to register their margin address and payment address in the registered contract. They are registered in at least one threshold group and may overlap. The margin enables the system to resist witch attacks and improve the security of the system. At the same time, margin can also be seen as a promise that nodes

are willing to contribute bandwidth and computing power to make SEYFERT networks stronger, and they will receive "mining" awards and earn fees. The locking period helps to stabilize the network and avoid excessive registration and cancellation. Any overtime is also fined and part of the deposit is confiscated. Groups that do not respond within a certain time limit will be removed from the registration system.

— 6.1.3 Payment system

Payments for data requests are sent to the selected "threshold group" for processing requests and distributed to honest members. These payments will first be stored in payment contracts because node operators do not need to accept them in real time. Active withdrawal mode is a better choice, node operators can check and extract their income, through front-end UI operation or direct interaction with payment contracts.

SEYFERT token have two uses ： payment token and mortgage token. built into the system nevertheless, for blockchains with widely accepted stable coins (e.g. Ethereum), stable coins are a better payment token, node operators will not be exposed to risk due to price fluctuations; pricing models for fees will also be easier to formulate. We will first support SEYFERT as payment token, In the long run, node operators and token holders will have the right to vote on which stable coins (DAl/USDC/TUSD/, etc.) to accept as additional payment token.

We will also support a variety of payment schemes ： Per-payment will be widely used, suitable for individual developers and decentralized applications with low frequency of prophetic machines, and preferential leasing models will be more conducive to applications highly dependent on prophetic machines. Such as stable coins and other decentralized open financial platforms.

The chain system will adopt modular design mode, and all chain contracts

scalable. Because it is an open distributed network environment and different groups have different economic demands, there is no simple perfect model for all. In the future, more governance experiments and economic models will be studied and explored.

6.2 Chain Architecture

the Seyfert network is initially composed of a prophetic node network connected to the TRX network in environment, and we want it to support all contract networks. These nodes independently acquire pair chains
 Reply to the request. As we explain, their individual responses are clustered into global responses via one of several possible consensus mechanisms, which are returned to the SRC-SC. of the request.

Seyfert nodes are powered by the standard open source core implementation, which is executed to handle standard blockchain interactions, scheduling, and connections to public external resources. Node operators can choose to add software extensions, called external adapters, allowing operators to provide additional specialized under-chain API services. Link nodes have been deployed simultaneously along the public block chain and private network in enterprise settings; making nodes run in a distributed manner is the starting point of Seyfert.

— 6.2.1 Node under chain

Node software is responsible for dealing with blockchain, scheduling and balancing its various external services. The work done by the Seyfert node is formatted as a task grouping (assignments). Each task grouping is a small set of specified jobs, called subtasks, that are processed as pipes. Each child performs its specific operation before passing its result to the next child and finally reaches the final result. Seyfert node software comes with a number of built-in sub-tasks, including HTTP requests, JSON resolution, and various

block chain format conversions.

— 6.2.2 External adapters

In addition to the built-in sub-task types, custom sub-tasks can be defined by creating external adapters. The adapter is an external service with minimal API resources, usually run by a data provider, and only provides simple JSON data. By modeling adapters in a service-oriented manner, programs in any program language can simply add small intermediate API to the program. similarly, complex multistep API interactions can be simplified as individual sub-tasks for specific parameters.

6.3 Prophet data

— 6.2.2 External adapters

Participants in the SEYFERT-Protocol are defined as : below
Quotation: the participants in the agreement who provide the quotation, including the miners who quote the mining and the verifier of the transaction and quotation.

A Miners: offer quotations and pay commissions to get SEYFERT Token), the collection of miners is recorded as O, anyone can become a miner.

B verifier: if a quotation deviates from the market price, the verifier can trade with the quoted asset at that price at that price. At the same time, the verifier needs to force the quotation, which does not pay commission or participate in mining. A set of validators is A, anyone can become a validator.

Price caller: the contract or account that invokes the quotation provided by the SEYFERT and pays is called the price caller, and the collection of the price caller is recorded as C, any contract or account can become a price caller, generally a DeFi agreement.

— 6.3.2 Price verification

For example, ERC20-USDT, One miner A intends to quote USDT,1 ETH=100 The ETH and USDT of the quoted assets are transferred to the quoted contract, Size :1 xETH and 100 xUSDT, The commission paid is β(internal parameter)* ETH, To participate in mining on a commission scale, SEYFERT TOKEN. Access The whole process was completely open, Anyone can be a miner, And the price and scale are set independently.

The miner A submit the assets and price to the quotation contract, and any validator a think that the price has arbitrage space, and can close the ETH or USDT. according to the A quotation of 1 ETH=100
  This mechanism ensures that the quotation is either fair price in the market or approved by the bidderEffective price (i.e. in A view, 1ETH and 1 00 USDT are equivalent, So no matter what kind of assets the certifier deals, there is no difference), This process is the verification period of the price. Essentially, The quoted miner provides a two-way option for a call put during the validation period, The execution price is the quotation, If the validator finds an arbitrage opportunity, execute the option. Therefore, Miners have to minimize their own costs, You need to quote the most unlikely transaction price during the validation period, This means that miners quote for future prices have a certain prediction and discovery function. For the verifier, Whether arbitrage (executive option) depends on the deviation between the quotation and the market equilibrium price, We call the minimum deviation of the actions of the verifier the minimum arbitrage space, This value depends on the length of the validation cycle and transaction costs. The process of quotation mining is expressed in the following formula ： the bidder A the P, of quotation ETH=P USDT,1 XETH, asset size =X*P, USDT quantity Commission involved in mining is w=β*X, The certifier may a p the transaction X*ETH or the USDT. of the transaction at a price.

— 6.3.3 Anti-attack algorithm

There may be an attacker if the DeFi assets calling the SEYFERT price are large. The attacker tampered with a normal offer P0, changed it to P1, or the attacker maliciously traded it in order to expect that the price would not be updated (because the price could not be accepted and updated once it was sold). The attacker is willing to sacrifice the price difference between P1 and P0 in exchange for greater returns, so that the price mechanism will fail. How do SEYFERT guard against such attacks?

By raising the cost of an attacker ： first, The price chain itself is an anti-attack mechanism, That is, the attacker must leave a price and the assets corresponding to the price after attacking the price. This means that after the attacker attacks, Or leave the right price, Or leave an arbitrage space, There must be validators in the market to arbitrage and revise the quotation. Second, To amplify the attacker's cost, The size of the offer for all validators is arranged as follows ： x, is the size of the deal for the validator At the same time, the scale of the quotation $X_2=\beta x_1$, Among them $\beta>1$, That is, the verifier must quote at more than twice the size. For example ,β =2, The initial offer is x=10 ETH, In all cases, X1=20, X2=40, X3=80... And so on. Attackers either expose the market to huge arbitrage opportunities, This attack is almost ineffective (see article), Either you keep using very large assets for self-transaction based on market prices, To delay the chance of price adoption.There are currently up to 20 quotations per block in the ETH and distributed random entry. If you assume that each block has one offer ,10 ETH,T0=5 minutes, then by attacking, the SEYFERT will have no price update within an hour. The size of assets to be used will be close to $2^{12}/25/10=1$ million ETH.. Table 2 When $\beta=3$, the data approach the quantitative limit of the ETH, an attack that no centralized exchange can do.

07 Ecologically stable assets

The first generation of stable currency tests was to tokenize French coins, such as USD tokens, giving birth to a series of dollar stable coins such as USDT. The first generation of stable currency is an important bridge between French currency and encrypted currency.

USDT and USDC are USD token maps that need to mortgage dollars and centralize trust trusts, which are stable, but not decentralized.

The second generation of stable currency tests was intended to build a decentralized stable currency, DAI the current overall market value of more than $1.1 billion, is the most close to decentralization of more than $1 billion of stable currencies. But its collateral contains central assets (USDC and WBTC, etc.), which make it unable to meet the ultimate vision of encryption.

With the evolution of the MakerDAO, DAI and SUSD need to generate excess mortgages, to ensure the compensability of their collateral, and the volatility of early ETH collateral is too large, which may lead to liquidation once the market is at risk of volatility. Liquidation causes prices to continue to fall, while price falls further lead to more liquidation, resulting in a chain effect.

A third-generation stable currency test is an encrypted native stable currency, the SEYFERT RST elastic stable currency test. These stable coins do not need to use collateral, mainly through algorithms and mechanisms to regulate.

Stable currency is an encrypted currency with stable legal value, which reduces volatility and makes it more attractive as a medium of value storage and exchange in many ways. Therefore, they are regarded as the Holy Grail of data currency. We are not referring to white bars issued by centralised

companies, such as "Tether" or" digix",, but more to decentralized and algorithmically controlled encrypted currencies, such as stable currencies backed by mortgages such as bitUSD and Dai, and seigniorage-based stocks, such as Basecoin and KUSD..(Agencies All stable coins need the help of prophecy systems such as SEYFERT networks to obtain external data on the exchange rate between stable coins and the assets they rely on.

RST use a new elastic adjustment mechanism, called rebase (readjustment of supply). When the token price is higher than the target price, the token is issued and automatically distributed to the token holder to push the token price down through inflation, while when the token price is lower than the target price, the token is reduced and the token becomes scarce. Thus increasing the token price to the target price. RST readjust the supply every once in a while. Through this elastic mechanism, the price approaches to the target price.

08 Ecological Governance Architecture

8.1 SEYFERT DAO Governance

SEYFERT DAO are not just combinations of of intelligent contracts, they are the performance of intelligent contracts of social organization power, they are entities composed of individuals gathered for a common purpose. This means that the intelligent contract combination that defines SEYFERT DAO is not a complete representation of SEYFERT ecology; the same code, used by different groups, may lead to huge organizational differences. Groups involved in governance can choose to follow or not to follow the rules, and they can collectively decide to change the way the organization behaves by modifying SEYFERT rules.

8.2 SEYFERT DAO Bank

SEYFERT will be governed by DAO for SEYFERT and the governance of the whole project. Governance will be completely decentralized and open, meaning that all equity holders will be able to participate directly in project governance. this will be achieved by SEYFERT tokens, which will grant voting rights in the SEYFERT DAO through the mechanism described below.
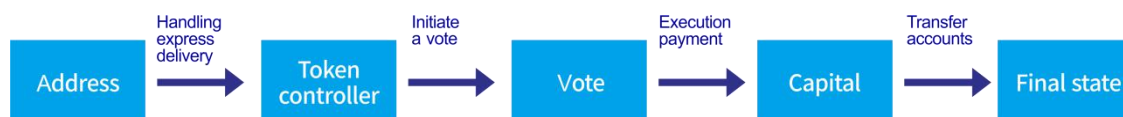
DAO will vote on advanced parameters involving mechanisms such as incentives and mortgages. Moreover, DAO will provide grants from DAO Bank to determine the overall direction of the project. More detailed tasks will be performed through a hierarchical team structure to achieve extensible governance.

An expected workflow is to enable people to form out-of-chain teams and apply for grants to perform one-time projects or ongoing operations, which will benefit the SEYFERT.. Figure 2 Teams use multiple tags with team members assigned to usersName (e.g. SEYFERT Safe) to apply for an allocation, and if the allocation proposal is accepted, the DAO grants the funds to multiple signatures. furthermore, DAO can authorize the team to multiple signatures to make specific transactions according to the assigned tasks. For example, SyNode rental fees are set for each user. Please note that team members may have to disclose the true identity of the project for which they assume key responsibilities and a large budget to verify their credentials and avoid potential witch attacks.

Examples of technical grant subjects are as follows

- **Technology development of synode, synode contract and Seyfert Dao contract**

- **Front end development of Seyfert (mortgage, insurance, etc.)**

- **Development of Seyfert ecosystem project**

- **Integration of new API, synode users and smart contract platform**

- **Statistical and qualitative risk assessment for specific API and synode**

- **Manage synode**

- **Expand developers through articles, tutorials and videos**

- **Technical and safety audit**

- **Set up loophole reward plan, hacker marathon, etc**

A large number of non-technical tasks can also be carried out through grants

- **Business development to find new API providers, synode users**

- **Subscription and insurance pricing for specific synode users**

- **Operations and financial audit**

- **Delivery process**

- **UI / UX design**

- **Marketing**

- **Legal adviser**

Team-based governance can be expanded in terms of GAS costs because it requires fewer proposals to vote at the DAO level. In fact, it is much more extensible because it does not require all governance parties to keep an eye on the details. Furthermore, it allows for the rapid implementation of key operations such as SyNode management based on expert advice. With the expansion of SEYFERT operations, this governance hierarchy may require additional layers, which means multiple DAO governance procedures are required.

DAO must follow two principles in order for the programme to enter into force. First, in order to limit the possible damage caused by malicious or incompetent teams, the authority of the team must be limited to a minimum, which is also called the "minimum privilege principle ". SyNode management teams, for example, can never completely reorganize the SyNode, in use and can only switch individual prophetic machines in and out for long enough cooldown to ensure that their permissions are not largely abused. Similarly, milestones and deliverables should be used only to provide the team with the funds needed to perform the specific

responsibilities it assumed at that time. The second principle is transparency. To enable DAO to evaluate their performance, the team must report to DAO in detail. These reports will have the added benefit of providing accountability and will enable SyNode users and the public to keep SEYFERT running.

8.3 SEYFERT Monetization and SEYFERT provider Compensation

API rental fees are usually paid monthly or annually, as this scheme applies to API providers and their customers. SEYFERT will strive to follow the same scheme for SyNode. For access to the SyNode, the user will pay a regular lease fee, which can be fixed or customized for the user according to the specific usage. These prices will be determined by their respective teams and will include insurance premiums if the user wishes to receive insurance services. Payment will be made in any encrypted currency, DAO will be received SEYFERT token form through decentralized transactions based on liquidity pools.

API providers will receive fixed remuneration on a regular basis, which will suit their existing pricing models. This will be done Stable currency may be used to complete, and some API providers explicitly refuse to treat encrypted currency as payment. Under such circumstances, DAO will provide a grant in return for evidence that the API provider is compensated by the grantee in a statutory form.
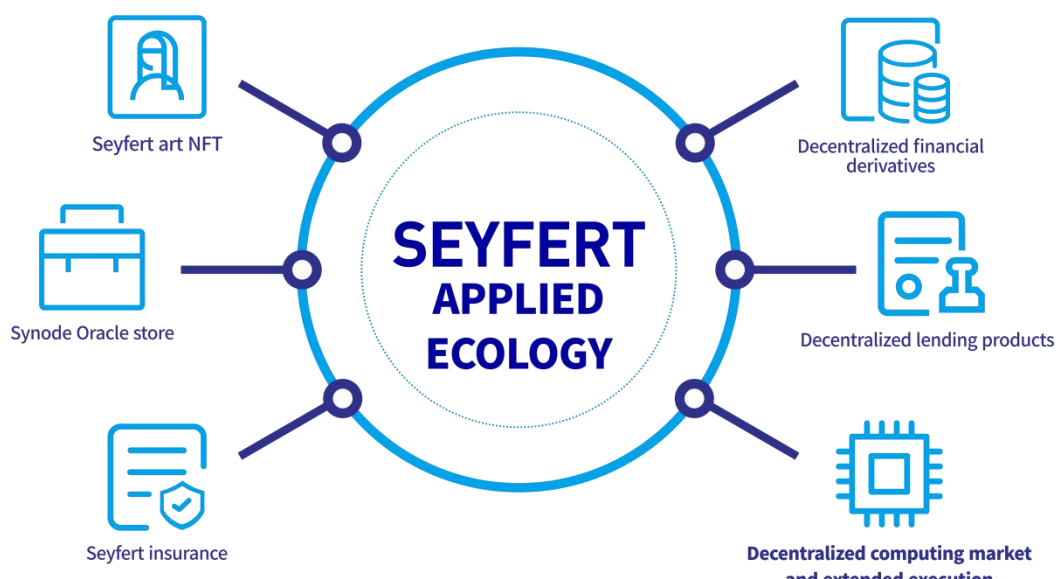
8.4 Cross-platform SEYFERT

SEYFERT NETWORK as a second-tier cross-chain extension solution, cross-platform work will be a common part of its operations. The same workflow that will be developed to connect SEYFERT and Ethernet Square will be used to connect to other smart contract platforms, allowing SEYFERT

to serve the main chains that support smart contracts. These cross-platform integration will be implemented and maintained through grants, and the funds will be distributed to teams that are part of the ecosystem of their respective smart contract platforms.

Regarding the cross-platform SyNode rental fee, we need to compensate SEYFERT DAO the cross-intelligent contract platform, which is a similar problem. hence, we will use the similar same solution, i.e. the authorized person will pay the SEYFERT DAO in exchange for the authorized person to receive the payment on behalf of another smart contract platform. for example, if 100 SEYFERT tokens need to be paid to the DAO as rental fees, then the grantee will pay 90 SEYFERT tokens to the DAO, which will result in the authorized person being authorized to receive payment of 100 SEYFERT tokens worth on another chain. The process will be cured as needed.

Through the implementation of data bridges and payment channels, SEYFERT will be able to serve other smart contract platforms without having to interact with or process SEYFERT tokens. Note that Ethernet Square will be used as a dispute resolution layer for insurance services before cross-platform alternatives arise.

09 SEYFERT Application of ecology

Seyfert art NFT

Synode Oracle store

Seyfert insurance

SEYFERT APPLIED ECOLOGY

Decentralized financial derivatives

Decentralized lending products

Decentralized computing market and extended execution

9.1 Seyfert Art - NFT

NFT is a proven scarce digital asset, like a mapping from the real world to the blockchain world, so users can permanently guarantee their provenance and ownership in SEYFERT networks. This new native certification standard allows creators (whether artists, developers, or others) to authorize in a variety of ways that were previously impossible, such as automatic revenue from into digital assets.

NFT are interchangeable, such as a five-dollar paper note that can be fully interchangeable with any other five-dollar NFT, provided that the owner is authorized. Similarly, digital assets such as NFT and NFT are interchangeable. NFT is like a digital collection or proof of ownership. And it's valuable because they' re just one or only limited-edition assets that are liquid and useful on SEYFERT networks.

9.2 SyNode Prophet Shop

And we think that the Prophet node should be designed to be a good leasing platform for API services and smart contracts Link, rather than being used as a technology for a few projects. Based on this concept, the SyNode realizes the transparent and frictionless prophetic machine rental platform available to anyone under the premise of following the data interface related specifications.

SyNode Prophet Store is a completely serverless set of Prophet nodes dedicated to user leasing or selling. It does not require any specific expertise and does not require any routine maintenance, such as updating the operating system or monitoring the normal running time of the node. It is also designed to be stateless, which makes it impossible for anyone to stop service, and no one needs to worry about the service being stopped.

The other way to look at the SyNode Prophet store is to use it as a SEYFERT client lightweight package that allows it to lease on a smart contract platform without the hassle of professional development. Our goal, in fact, is to make SyNode prophecy stores as ubiquitous as SEYFERT use ecology.

9.3 SEYFERT insurance

We compare a security event in which Google data sources are incorrectly reported to Microsoft.. The data source is The losses caused by the Microsoft on the date of the incident were less than $40,000, while those caused by the Google on the day following the incident were approximately $36,000. Moreover, the Microsoft subsequently announced that Google had submitted compensation for the loss and that they had subsequently accepted the claim. This incident shows that:

- Insurance to pay damages is a natural and obvious solution to data source failure

- It is generally believed that the management entity is responsible for data source failures

- The data source failure, the cause of the failure, and the resulting damage can be determined in a matter of days

On the surface, the incident was fairly solved smoothly. This is predictable, as the amount in question is insignificant relative to the parties. However, since both projects are centrally managed, neither the public nor the rights holders can determine the exact terms of the settlement. This leads us to ask: what happens if the amount of compensation for loss is several orders of magnitude?

How should a completely decentralized project deal with such events?

Research shows that insurance use is not only related to macroeconomic growth, but also one of its reasons. However, the use of insurance in the block chain area is very low. One of the main reasons for this is that insurance naturally requires third parties to resolve insurance disputes, while using trusted third parties to resolve insurance disputes violates the spirit of decentralization. However, the emergence of dispute resolution protocol Kleros on the general chain allows the construction of trust-free insurance products.

SEYFERT will work with Kleros to develop a chain-of-insurance service that will provide quantifiable and trusted security guarantees for SyNode users. This insurance service will protect SyNode users from damage caused by certain SyNode failures up to the maximum indemnity limit. note that even if we do not provide this service, SyNode users may have already obtained the on-chain insurance service using a third-party solution. such solutions tend to charge high premiums because they do not have the information and expertise to accurately assess SyNode risks.

9.4 Decentralized financial derivatives

Derivatives are financial contracts between two or more parties whose value is based on the underlying asset. Derivatives allow people to put forward different views on underlying assets (long-term or short-term) and promote financial stability in essence. The public intelligence contract platform makes it possible to create and trade financial derivatives (including blockchain-based assets); for example, both "Market Protocol"、 "LedgerX" and" DyDx Protocol" are trying to push such applications forward. SEYFERT networks can play an important role in decentralized derivatives by providing prices, settlement values and contract expiration times to determine participants' gains and losses.
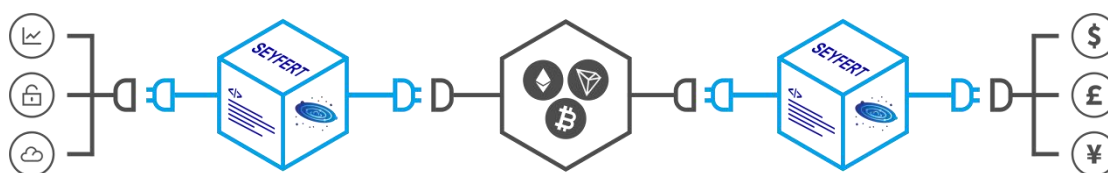

9.5 Decentralized lending products

Decentralized point-to-point loan platforms, such as SALT Lending and ETHLend, allow anonymous users to guarantee encrypted assets on block chains in exchange for French currency or encrypted loans. SEYFERT

37

network can be used to introduce market interest rate in the process of loan creation and monitor the ratio of encrypted guarantee to loan amount.

9.6 Decentralized computing markets and extended execution

SEYFERT network bypasses block Gas constraints and expensive chain computing costs to jumbled thirdparty computing power and business computing-intensive tasks (e.g. machine learning model training ,3 D rendering, DNA); andSequencing and other scientific calculations) connected. a SEYFERT-based computational prophecy will also support privacy for computing tasks with private input in our long-term development roadmap. In addition, for the current blockchain scalability problem, it will bring unlimited execution scalability to the supported chain. Similar to this: that is, SEYFERT NETWORK can calculate learning model training ,3 D mapping, DNA sequencing, prediction training, face recognition, weather simulation)
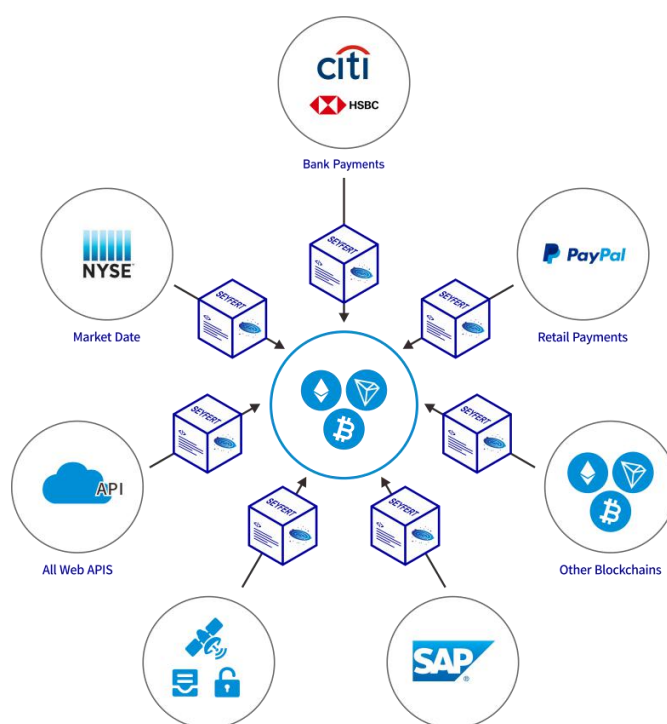
10 Extended Solutions

High value use cases, such as DeFi, become popular, leading to Ethernet congestion, which increases transaction costs and thus affects data source operating costs. Ability to deliver SyNode services at reasonable cost using extended solutions becomes critical.

The existing decentralized prophecy solution recommends the use of a chain extension solution. However, these solutions have vague security risks that users can not accurately evaluate. First, extended solutions usually have looser security guarantees, and it is unreasonable to expect users to have a full understanding of the consequences. In addition, there are other operational risks, such as the implementation of custom encryption, the implementation of the second layer solution denial of service and other security problems. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect users to be worried about using data sources that rely on extended solutions.

SEYFERT become unexpected solutions due to its flexibility. The extended solution can be used by the corresponding SyNode if SEYFERT DAO determines that the extended solution is reasonably credible for a given use case, and its insurance will cover the potential loss caused by the extended solution. entire insurance claims process works exactly the same, as the ultimate importance is whether the service is delivered correctly to SyNode users.

TIMELINE & DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2017

- 03 Month   Establishment of the Development Group

- 09 Month   Product Logic Establishment

2018

- 04 Month   Establishment of the underlying framework programme

- 08 Month   Cross-chain programme establishment

- 12 Month   DAO programme adopted

2019

- 03 Month   Development of the underlying framework

- 06 Month   SyNode development completed

- 12 Month   Organization of the Council

2020

- 03 Month   Completion of economic model design

- 06 Month   Integration of economic models

- 09 Month   Completion of related certification design

2021

- 09 Month   Cross-chain DEX development completed

2022

- 04 Month   Cross-chain communication APP

development completed

SEYFERT Risk assessment

Like all financial products or services, Seyfert can not be without risks. Here is a simple description of the quoted risks of Seyfert. Of course, there may be other risks that are not described or recognized:

1. Due to the existence of minimum arbitrage space, there may be some risks in the use of Seyfert for financial services which require very high precision of price spread, and some compensation should be made in the design. A kind of

2. The depth of market arbitrage mechanism is not enough, that is, arbitrage is not enough, and there is a huge opportunity, but no one pays attention to it. This is the need for market acceptance and recognition, is the deepening of the development of the industry.

3. Although it is impossible to attack the price, we can indirectly attack the price mechanism by attacking Seyfert, for example, Seiffert, which accounts for more than 51%, and then modify the important parameters to make the quotation mechanism invalid. This problem can be prevented by limiting the key parameters, and at the same time, the market scale of Seyfert can be improved, making the 51% attack difficult to achieve. A kind of

4. The risk of code loopholes or significant external changes. If there are loopholes in Ethereum underlying code and Seyfert system code, or the external environment changes greatly, the price callers will be affected. This can be corrected through on Chain Governance and contract bifurcation. A kind of

5. The white paper is only used to convey information. The above information analysis does not constitute an investment decision. This document does not constitute any investment proposal.

6. Understand that there is no return or refund behavior after the purchase of Seyfert token.

7. We do not make any representation or warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements, opinions and other matters described herein, or as to the information otherwise conveyed.

8. You must take all necessary professional advice, including tax and accounting matters. We hope that Seyfert will succeed in the end, but we can't guarantee it, and the risk coefficient of digital asset investment is high. Please be sure to assess the risk and ability to accept it.