

# Dexy - A Stablecoin With Algorithmic Central Bank

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## Abstract

In this paper, we consider a new stablecoin protocol design called Dexy. The protocol has two mandatory components, reference market (in form of liquidity pool where anyone can trade base currency against stable coins), and an algorithmic central bank, which is responsible for new stablecoins issuance, and also for stabilizing stablecoin price in the reference market.

## 1 Introduction

Algorithmic stablecoins is a natural extension of cryptocurrencies, trying to solve problems with volatility of their prices by pegging stablecoin price to an asset which price is considered to be more or less stable with time (e.g. gold).

Having an asset with a stable value could be useful for:

- securing fundraising; a project can be sure that funds collected during fundraising will have stable value in the mid- and long-term.
- doing business with predictable results. For example, a shop can be sure that funds collected from sales will be about the same when the shop is ordering goods from warehouses (otherwise, the shop may go bankrupt if margin is not that big).
- shorting; when cryptocurrency prices are high, it is desirable for investors to rebalance their portfolio by increasing exposure to fiat currencies (or traditional commodities). However, as fiat currencies and centralized exchanges impose significant risks, it would be better to buy fiat and commodity substitutes in form of stablecoins on decentralized exchanges.
- lending and other decentralized finance applications. Stability of collateral value is critical for many applications.

Algorithmic stablecoins are different from centralized stablecoins, such as USDT and USDC, for which there is a trusted party doing conversions to a pegged asset. In case of an algorithmic stablecoin, the pegging is done via

rebasement of total supply (as in Ampleforth), or via imitating the trusted party, which holds reserves and doing market interventions when it is needed for getting exchange rate back to the peg. Imitating the trusted party is usually done by allowing anyone on the blockchain creating over-collateralized financial instruments, such as collateralized debt positions (as in DAI) or zero-coupon bonds (as in the Yield protocol).

Alex notes : add links to the paragraph above

In this work we present Dexy, a stablecoin protocol where the bank presented explicitly as a contract with few predefined rules. The bank is trying to stabilize stablecoin value on the markets, using a liquidity pool as a reference market, by providing stablecoin liquidity, when stablecoin is over the peg, or injecting base currency from its reserves, when the stablecoin is under the peg. In extreme case, when bank reserves are depleted and stablecoin is still under the peg, its value is restored by burning stablecoin in the liquidity pool. In some aspects Dexy could resemble Fei or Gyroscope. Alex notes : make comparison subsection

## 2 Dexy Design in General

Unlike popular algorithmic stablecoins based on two tokens, Dexy is based on one token but two protocols. In the first place, there is reference market (done as on-chain protocol), where trading of Dexy vs the base currency (ERG) happens. In the second place, if market price is way too different from target price (as reported by a trusted oracle), there is an algorithmic central bank which is doing interventions in order to readjust the market price (so make it closer to the oracle's one). The central bank can also mint new Dexy tokens, selling them for ERG. The bank is using reserves in ERG it is buying for interventions then.

As a simple solution for the *reference market*, we are using constant-product Automated Market Maker (CP-AMM) liquidity pool, similar to ErgoDEX and UniSwap. The pool has ERG on one side and Dexy on another. For CP-AMM pool, multiplication of ERG and Dexy amounts before and after a trade should be preserved, so  $e * u = e' * u'$ , where  $e$  and  $u$  are amounts of ERG and Dexy in the pool before the trade, and  $e'$  and  $u'$  are amounts of ERG and Dexy in the pool after the trade, correspondingly. As for any CP-AMM pool, it is possible to put liquidity into the pool, and remove liquidity from it, however, there are some limitations here for Dexy reference market we're going to uncover further.

The bank has two basic operations. It can mint new stablecoin tokens per request, using trusted oracle's price, by accepting ERG in its reserves. It also can intervene into markets by providing ERG from reserves when needed (namely, when price in the pool  $\frac{u}{e}$  is significantly different from price on external markets  $p$  which reported by oracle).

Now we are going to consider how to put restrictions and design rules for the system to ensure stable pricing for stablecoin tokens.

### 3 Notation

We start with introducing notation:

- $T$  - period before intervention starts. After one intervention the bank can start another one after  $T$ .
- $p$  - price reported by the oracle at the moment (for example, 20 USD per ERG)
- $s$  - price which the bank should stand in case of price crash. For example, we can assume that  $s = \frac{p}{4}$  (so if  $p$  is 20 USD per ERG, then  $s$  is 5 USD per ERG, means the bank needs to have enough reserves to save the markets when the price is suddenly crashing from 20 to 5 USD per ERG)
- $R$  - ratio between  $p$  and  $s$ ,  $R = \frac{p}{s}$
- $r$  - ratio between  $p$ , and price in the pool, which is  $\frac{u}{e}$ , thus  $r = \frac{p}{\frac{u}{e}} = \frac{p \cdot e}{u}$
- $e$  - amount of ERG in the liquidity pool
- $u$  - amount of stablecoin in the liquidity pool
- $O$  - amount of stablecoin outside the liquidity pool. The distribution in  $O$  is not known for the Dexy protocol, but the bank can easily store how many stablecoin tokens were minted and then get  $O$  by deducting  $u$  from it.
- $E$  - amount of ERG in the bank.

### 4 Worst Scenario and Bank Reserves

The bank is doing interventions when the situation is far from normal in the markets, and enough time passed for markets to stabilize themselves with no interventions. In our case, the bank is doing interventions based on stablecoin price in the liquidity pool in comparison with oracle provided price. The bank's intervention then is about injecting its ERG reserves into the pool.

First of all, let's assume that the oracle price crashed from  $p$  to  $s$  sharply and stands there, and before the crash there were  $e$  of ERG and  $u$  of stablecoin in the liquidity pool, with pool's price being  $p$ . The worst case is when no liquidity put into the pool during the period  $T$ . With large enough  $T$  and large enough  $R$  this assumption is not very realistic probably: some traders will buy ERGs with their stablecoins anyway, price is falling with swings where traders will mint stablecoins by while increasing ERG bank reserves, etc. However, it would be reasonable to consider worst-case scenario, then in the real world Dexy will be even more durable than in theory.

In this case, the bank must intervene after  $T$  units of time, as the price differs significantly, and restore the price in the pool, so set it to  $s$ . We denote

amounts of ERG and stablecoin in the pool after the intervention as  $e'$  and  $u'$ , respectively. Then:

- $e * u = e' * u'$
- as the bank injects  $E_1$  ergs into the pool,  $e' = e + E_1$
- $\frac{u'}{e'} = s$ , thus  $u' = s * (e + E_1)$
- from above,  $E_1 = \sqrt{\frac{e * u}{s}} - e$

So by injecting  $E_1$  ERG, the bank recovers the price. However, this is not enough, as now there are  $O$  stablecoin units which can be injected into the pool from outside. Again, in the real life it is not realistic to assume that all the  $O$  stablecoin would be injected, as some of them are simply lost, some would be kept to buy cheap ERG at the bottom (we remind that stablecoin often used as a bet for ERG price decline), etc. However, we need to assume worst-case scenario again. We also unrealistically assume that all the  $O$  tokens are being sold in very small batches not significantly affecting price in the pool, and after each batch seller of a new batch is waiting for a bank intervention to happen (so for  $T$  units of time), and sells only after the intervention. In this case all the  $O$  tokens are being sold at price close to  $s$ , so the bank should have about  $E_2 = \frac{O}{s}$  ERGs in reserve to buy the tokens back.

Summing up  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ , we got ERG reserves the bank should have to be ready for worst-case scenario:  $E_w = E_1 + E_2 = \sqrt{\frac{e * u}{s}} - e + \frac{O}{s}$ .

It is simple to see why this scenario is worst-case for the bank. In this scenario, the bank (and only the bank) is buying all the  $O$  of external *stablecoin* at the worst possible price  $s$ , and get to this price by burning its own reserves only.

## 5 Bank and Pool Rules

Based on needed reserves for worst-case scenario estimation, we can consider minting rules accordingly. Similarly to SigUSD (a Djed instantiation), we can, for example, target for security in case of 4x price drop, so to consider  $R = \frac{p}{s} = 4$ , and allow to mint stablecoin while there are enough, so not less than  $E_w$ , ERG in reserves. However, in this case most of time stablecoin would be non-mintable, and only during moments of ERG price going up significantly it will be possible to mint (there are simulations showing that which can be found in the Dexy repository). As worst-case scenario is based on unrealistic assumptions, unlikely a realistic protocol can be built on top of it.

Thus we leave worst-case scenario for UI, so dapps working with the Dexy may show e.g. collateralization for the worst-case scenario. Having on-chain data analysis, more precise estimations of reserve quality can be made (by considering stablecoins locked in DeFi protocols, likely forgotten, etc).

We allow for cautious minting. That is, we whether allow minting when oracle price is above pool's price (thus providing liquidity for arbitrage), or we allow

to mint a little bit (per some time period) when liquidity pool is in good shape. In details, we have two following minting operations, with minting price being the oracle's price  $p$ :

- **Arbitrage mint:** if price reported by the oracle is higher than in the pool, i.e.  $p > \frac{u}{e}$ , we allow to print enough stablecoin tokens to bring the price to  $p$ . That is, the bank allows to mint up to  $\delta_u = \sqrt{p * e * u} - u$  stablecoin by accepting up to  $\delta_e = \frac{\delta_u}{p}$  ERGs into reserves.

*To instantiate the rule, we can allow for arbitrage minting if the price  $p$  is more than  $\frac{u}{e}$  by at least 1% for time period  $T_{arb}$  (e.g. 1 hour), also, the bank is charging 0.5% fee for the operation.*

- **Free mint:** we allow to mint up to  $\frac{u}{100}$  stablecoins within time period  $T_{free}$ . To instantiate the rule, we propose to have bank fee of 1%, and allow for free mint if  $0.98 < r < 1.02$ . Minting fee in this case is 0.5%. We propose to set  $T_{free}$  to 1 day, then bank reserves can grow by 1% of LP volume per day when the price is flat..

In addition to minting actions, which increase bank reserves, we define following two actions which decrease them:

- **Intervention:** if price reported by the oracle is lower than one in the pool by significantly enough margin, i.e.  $\frac{p * e}{u} < r$ , where  $r$  is some constant which is hard-wired into the protocol, then the bank is providing ERGs. to restore the price. *To instantiate the rule, we propose to allow the bank to intervene if  $r \leq 0.98$  for time period  $T_{int} = 1$  day.*
- **Payout:** if bank has too much reserves, so  $E > E_w$ , we can allow for paying excess reserves out. There could be different ways to do this. For example, extra reserves can be paid to holders of liquidity pool's LP tokens via staking (then LP participant has potential source of additional revenue).

We also state following rules for the liquidity pool (which, otherwise, acts as ordinary CP-AMM liquidity pool):

- **Stopping withdrawals:** if  $r$  is below some threshold, withdrawals are stopped, so only trades are possible. *To instantiate the rule, we propose to stop withdrawals immediately if  $r \leq 0.98$ .*
- **Second stabilization mechanism:** what if the bank is out of reserves, but stablecoin is still below the peg? In this case we restore price in the pool by removing liquidity, and there are two possible options here:

1. **Burn:** if the bank is empty, and  $r$  is below some threshold, it is allowed to burn stablecoins in the pool. To instantiate the rule, we propose to burn stablecoin if  $r \leq 0.95$  for time period  $T_{burn}$ .  $T_{burn}$  must be quite big, e.g. 1 week.

2. Extract for the future: if the bank is empty and  $r$  is below some threshold, it is allowed to extract stablecoins from the pool and lock by a contract which is releasing stablecoins in the future when stablecoin price is above the peg. *To instantiate the rule, we propose to extract stablecoin if  $r \leq 0.95$  for time period  $T_{burn}$  (so the same as in burn). To prioritize extracted funds over arbitrage mint, we do not have delay in releasing contract*

## 6 Stability

With burning in place, the price in the reference market will be eventually stabilized. However, for liquidity holders burning is painful, thus Dexy protocol is trying to avoid it (unlike other protocols, such as Gyroscope or Fei, where redemption rate fails below 1 immediately as collateralization falls under 100%), by giving markets time to self-stabilize and then doing interventions. This could mean slower stabilization, in comparison with other protocols.

Dexy is also cautious about minting new stablecoins, which could mean slow growth of number of tokens issued. This could be inconvenient, especially for big players, but the protocol is focused on stability in the first place.

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## 7 Implementation

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## 8 Simulations

We made simulations, you can find them in Dexy repository. Alex notes : finish

## Acknowledgments

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