Why VRRB?

Better Monetary Policy

Vrrbcoin is designed to mimic the supply growth of a precious metal. While bitcoin, ethereum and other blockchain/cryptocurrency platforms have significant benefits, one of the issues that they face is that the coin supply growth is so predictable and so predictably slow that the upward price volatility makes it unrealistic for either to ever develop a true cash use, i.e. as a universal medium of exchange. While other platforms have faster supply growth, they again are more akin to fiat growth, i.e. at a human’s discretion in some way shape or form, whether being hardcoded into the protocol itself, or being intentionally increased or decreased by some centralized entity.

Vrrbcoin, as the name suggests, takes a very different approach. Every block has a reward, however, the reward fits into one of 5 categories:

1. Flakes
2. Grains
3. Nuggets
4. Veins
5. Motherlodes

Every reward category except for flakes has a finite supply, however, the finite supply is “discovered” pseudo-randomly with an annual decay factor. For example, only 10,000 motherlodes exist, and the final motherlode will be discovered in 2100. Every year fewer and fewer motherlodes are available for discovery. Further, as described above, the precise amount of the reward under each reward category is pseudorandom, on a hexadecimal magnitude scale, while and so on and so forth, up to

Unlike in a modern central bank driven, fiat currency monetary policy, a blockchain platform’s monetary policy serves more than one purpose. While one of the purposes is to maintain a stable price of the coin, another purpose, perhaps as important, is to incentivize nodes to maintain the blockchain, (mining, staking, etc.). One of the ways this incentive occurs is through transaction fees, however, without block rewards transaction fees grow larger and larger. With set and predictable block rewards, the system can be “gamed”, i.e. nodes go on and offline when the block rewards and/or transaction fees decline or when maintaining a node becomes unprofitable given the other factors. This is primarily true of the proof of work consensus algorithm (mining) which is energy intensive. While the proof of stake consensus algorithm is touted by ethereum (and other platforms that have adopted it) as a solution to this problem, and while it is in one sense, it comes with a significant number of other problems which will be discussed in the next section.

VRRB’s pseudo-random variable rewards (both categories and within categories) combined with its superior consensus algorithm, block maintenance will never be an issue, high transaction fees will never be an issue, and while the higher supply than a bitcoin or ethereum may slow the price growth of the Vrrbcoin when quoted in fiat or in other cryptos (with a less inflationary monetary policy) the supply growth will replicate precious metals, i.e. Gold in a very real way, such that by 2300 the supply of Vrrbcoin will look very similar to the supply of grams of gold. For reference, the price of a gram of gold in Bitcoin is 0.0011, in Ether it is 0.023 and in USD it is 57.43. By 2100, if price trends continue, a gram of gold at current supply (assuming no asteroids have been mined by Elon) could easily be worth over 1,000 USD.

The Vrrbcoin monetary policy, in conclusion, serves two purposes, to provide a stable store of value and medium of exchange, such that regular savers see the value of their coins increase over time, relative to a basket of commodities, and such that the VRRB platform is maintained and grows overtime, offering a truly decentralized alternative to the current financial system.

Better Consensus Algorithm

Issues with Proof of Work

Proof of Work algorithms has some very well-known issues, namely they are energy intensive. This is not the only issue though. Proof of Work also suffers from