

Emicoind project



The gateway to
Polygon

www.ocraware.com/team-members

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Our purposes

This whitepaper is meant to be different.
We don't want to write cascade of words to pull the
wool over someone's eyes.

Our intent is to be clear on the project we want to
develop.

We cannot guarantee that we will make money right
away, because we don't want to scam people.

The only thing we can write is that we will work hard
to gratify those who choose to believe in us.

For this reason, the first thing to do is to explain, in
the most understandable way possible, the basic
concepts of the blockchain and web 3.0 world, up to
the most used, but often less clear, concepts of
cryptocurrency, exchange and wallet.

After providing the basic knowledge to those who
don't already have it, we will be able to make our
Polygon blockchain-based project and some service
shortages in this growing blockchain / cryptocurrency
ecosystem understood.

The blockchain

Just like the name suggests, a blockchain consists of multiple blocks that are strung together.

The main difference with a database, is that each computer in the blockchain network will have its own copy of the blockchain.

Everyone can setup a node and store a copy of a blockchain on a computer so there may be thousands or even millions of copies of the same blockchain. This is a blockchain network.

For this reason the blockchain is associated with the word "decentralized", as opposed to the traditional concept of web, where data and application are stored on servers controlled by someone, defined as "centralized".

Blocks in the chain are made up of digital information and they store information such as amount, time, date, and who participated in the transactions.

When a block stores new data, it can be added it to the chain, and as consequence to the network, after a validation process.

The consensus mechanism

The process of validating transactions across many nodes of a blockchain network is called “consensus mechanism”. Consensus mechanisms are necessary for blocks to maintain the accuracy and validity of their blockchains.

There are currently two main types of mechanisms used to verify transactions on the network: Proof-of-Work (PoW) and Proof-of-Stake (PoS).

PoW was implemented in 2009 by Satoshi Nakamoto as the consensus mechanism for Bitcoin, the original cryptocurrency network.

The same mechanism was then adopted from other blockchains, one above all is Ethereum.

In PoW consensus mechanism blocks are created through a process called “mining.”

Miners setup computers (or even farms of dedicated machines) to compete to solve a cryptographic puzzle, using processing power.

Once the first miner solves the problem, a block of verified transactions is added to the chain.

Of course this process requires a significant amount of electricity.

While PoW builds on the work done by miners to create the longest blockchain, the later born PoS involves network participants "staking" or blocking their crypto assets, in exchange for becoming blockchain validators.

Validators are randomly selected by the network to verify the blockchain.

To ensure the reliability of the validators PoS uses a "slashing" process.

If a validator proposes or validates bad blocks, or is inactive on the network and doesn't sign transactions, they can have their stake "slashed."

Processing in the case of PoS does not use much energy and long computational works so this transactions are faster and relatively inexpensive.

In both cases the validators are rewarded, depending on the resources made available for the adopted consensus mechanism, with the blockchain native asset: the cryptocurrency.

These are the main reasons that make transaction fees, so different among the blockchains and variable depending on the congestion of the single system.

Ethereum

Ethereum has been a great innovation in blockchain technology, so much so that it has been defined as blockchain 2.0.

The main difference with Bitcoin is the possibility of programming applications on it.

These applications, called dapps, can perform the most varied functions: decentralized exchanges, wallets and so on.

Ethereum started as a POW consensus mechanism and the transaction fees became very high.

Because these fees provide the energy, or power, to run applications on Ethereum, these fees was also called “gas”.

In September 2022 Ethereum made an historic switch to the PoS consensus mechanism, but up to now the gas fees are still high.

Layer 2 solutions

Ethereum Mainnet was known to have expensive gas fees and moreover to have slow transaction times.

For this reason Layer 2 projects were built on the Ethereum blockchain, keeping transactions fast, scalable, and low gas fees.

With this advantages these blockchains still maintain the same security measures and decentralization as the Etherum mainnet.

Polygon blockchain

One of the layer-2 solutions Ethereum-based is the Polygon blockchain.

They have low gas fees, fast transactions and a lot of developers involved in the project.

Important companies are investing resources on it. It's enough to follow Opensea, leader in NFTs market, dedicating a low cost channel on Polygon blockchain.

On the top of this blockchain, as in Ethereum, among of the most interesting Dapps there are the Decentralized Exchanges (DEXs) as opposed to their classic web counterparts: the Centralized Exchanges (CEXs).

The centralized exchanges

The Centralized exchanges (CEXs) are essentially traditional web platforms in which, after a document registration process, it is possible to exchange traditional currency (fiat) with cryptocurrency they own.

If you do not intend to stay on the platform for simple trading and you need to move assets in decentralized networks, the CEX does not offer maximum convenience.

The process can be long as it requires several steps: registration with verification of documents (KYC), bank transfers, blockchain transactions.

Other than that, the traditional and gas costs for each movement must also be considered.

Decentralized Exchanges

All transactions in DEXs have no centralized authority, so anonymity is a differentiation between DEXs and centralized exchanges.

As explained, centralized exchanges require their users to fill out KYC (know your client) application forms before they start trading on their platforms.

But the key difference with centralized exchanges is that DEXs do not own any money and they can't exchange FIAT currency.

They must therefore use tools called "liquidity pools" to allow users to buy and sell cryptocurrencies.

Liquidity pools are crypto assets locked in user contracts so that others can use them for exchange. They are a key concept of decentralized finance (DeFi). When pools linked to a cryptocurrency are highly liquid, traders will not experience much slippage and the asset will acquire stable value.

In DEXs to start trading the only need is to have a wallet

The crypto wallet

Many users confuse CEXs platforms or their exchange apps with a crypto wallet.

Although even on centralized exchanges is possible to manage your digital assets, a cryptographic wallet is a very different tool.

It's an application (hot wallet) or a hardware tool (cold wallet) that allows users to interact and trade directly with blockchain networks.

The main feature it knows how to keep in mind is the presence of a unique public address on and from which it is possible to receive or send assets on the supported blockchains.

CEXs (Coinbase, Crypto.com, Gemini ...) usually develop their own cryptowallet software which, as already mentioned, are different from their exchange platforms.

Otherwise it is possible to use others more focused on Ethereum and Layer 2 networks such as Polygon. One above all is Matamask.

A lot of people is using it to buy NFTs and to exchange crypto currencies on Polygon blockchain.

Fiat to crypto in wallet

Nowadays, processing cryptocurrency fiat money on the wallet is not a very quick and cheap process.

There are steps to take, not always so intuitive, plus they require fees and transaction times.

If the user wants to obtain cryptocurrency on a layer 2 network, it may also be necessary to perform a "bridging" process from the supported blockchain.

There are a few ways to perform a fiat to cryptocurrency conversion directly in a wallet.

All of these methods have their pros as well as their downsides.

Fiat to crypto in wallet - CEX

In this way the first thing to do is go through the registration process, providing all the personal data requested.

This is because CEXs are required by law to go through this process to create an account.

Once this first step has been completed, if the CEX does not accept different payment methods, the account holder will have to send fiat money by bank transfer, often paying a commission to the bank.

In this way, after some time, funds will be added to the CEX portal and it will be possible to buy cryptocurrencies.

At the end of this process, the last step will be to send the digital asset to the desired wallet on the Polygon blockchain, if supported by the CEX, obviously paying the usual gas tax.

The entire process is time consuming and costly, especially for those looking to exchange a small amount of fiat money.

Fiat to crypto in wallet – Fiat Wallet

The fiat wallet solution is a bank account service with the ability to exchange fiat into cryptocurrency.

Also, depending on your account options, it may be difficult to source some cryptocurrencies on Layer 2 networks.

To obtain a fiat wallet you will need to go through the same registration process required by a CEX.

In addition, what we will have obtained will not be access to a platform.

In many cases, we will have a real bank account.

With all the burdens of the situation.

For anyone who wants to get a small, one-time amount of crypto this solution presents the same problem as the Centralized exchange registration solution.

Fiat to crypto in wallet – web services

Another way to go is to use the web services to buy and receive cryptocurrencies on a wallet in a single step.

Some of these do not give the chance to do it directly on the Polygon blockchain, so the only thing to do is to “bridge” the tokens from the supported blockchain to Polygon.

Obviously, a gas fee is due in this operation. This expense becomes a significant percentage of the transaction if the intent is to make a small trade.

In addition to the cost of bridging, we need to consider the volatility of the blockchain ecosystem. For this reason, it is difficult, perhaps impossible, to accurately predict gas transaction costs in this bridging process.

Therefore, the bridging operation always ends with the “sacrifice” of some native token, abandoned in the starting blockchain.

But the most important disadvantage is that all these solutions are created to sell cryptocurrencies, so they have to earn money on this business.

The Emicoin Project

We don't want to be an Exchange but a quick and low-cost alternative to it.

Our philosophy is not to sell cryptocurrencies and earn commissions, but to enhance our project.

So it is our interest to give everyone our token directly in the crypto wallet without charging any fees.

In one step, quickly, on the Polygon network.

Then, it will be up to the owner to decide how to use it.

It may be traded against other cryptocurrencies in DEXs.

It may be stacked in liquidity pools.

Or, as we'll explain later, it could be used to pay for our services.

Based on this philosophy, we have structured our business model.

We created our own Erc-20 token called "EmiCoin".

The prefix of this name, "Emi", comes from the Latin verb "emere" which means "to obtain".

It is the first person singular perfect tense, so the English translation is "I got".

As our Latin word says, the purpose of our project is to give the possibility of having EMI directly on Polygon wallets, without registrations, bridging and giving the possibility of obtaining small amounts of money.

Emicoin project startup

We have invested our money in liquidity pools of USDC/EMI and USDT/EMI on DEX (starting with Uniswap and Quickswap) to give a base price to our token.

In this way we will have a daily exchange rate from fiat USD to EMI, calculated on the basis of the most important stable coins USD 1:1.

We have developed a USD-EMI exchange webpage where we show a chart and explain how we estimate the rate on our "EMI calculator".

We accept project contributions and can guarantee that all money raised, minus transaction fees, will be staked in pools.

As a thank you to contributors, we will send them Emicoin based on the USD paid, as calculated by the USD-EMI calculator.

Thus, all contributors will be able to exchange their EMI token for stable USD tokens or others in the DEX whenever they wish.

Obviously we encourage all the investors to put their EMI in pools too, to give consistency and liquidity to the token in all the DEXs.

In addition, we will use a portion of the funds in other pools to diversify investments and grow the value of the cryptocurrency faster by countering market volatility.

Also, at this stage we will need an aggressive marketing strategy and social network activity to entice people to exchange their cryptocurrencies for EMI, thus increasing the value of the cryptocurrency faster.

All of this job will be done with our own unpaid work and personal investments.

Emicoin project future

We are currently developing NFTs and will begin accepting EMI for all of our services.

We also plan to develop our own web 3 interfaces.

But, working for free and not being able to predict all market movements, we will have to wait at least a year to better understand what to do in the future phase.

So this White Paper will be updated after this period has passed, sure to bring the best news to all who trust us.

For any questions please contact us at:
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