

# A Modest (Tokenomics) Proposal, Version 2

250315

## 1 Goals

- HYPR provides genuine utility to users
- HYPR has long-term incentives to keep demand in long-term
- HYPR allows user to participate in useful DAO governance

## 2 Registration Power

Registration power depends on two parameters:  $n_i$ , the number of HYPR tokens registered at name-key  $i$ , and  $t_i$ , the remaining period tokens are registered for (in weeks) to name-key  $i$ .<sup>1</sup> Token supply is denoted  $S$  (it is  $10^9$ ). Max registration time is denoted  $T$  and is equal to four years (208 weeks). The registration power of a wallet for a given name-key is denoted  $R(n_i, t_i)$ .

$$R(n_i, t_i) = (an_i - bn_i^2) \cdot (ct_i - dt_i^2) \quad (1)$$

The parameters  $a, b, c, d$ , all greater than or equal to 0, are chosen such that voting power is a strictly monotonically-increasing function of  $n_i$  and  $t_i$  (i.e. it only ever increases as  $n_i$  and  $t_i$  increase). This leads to the following requirements for the parameters:

$$a > 2b \cdot n_m \quad (2)$$

$$c > 2d \cdot T \quad (3)$$

where  $n_m$  is the maximum number of tokens that a single wallet can register.  $n_m$  can reasonably be set to  $S$ .

If  $n_i$  or  $t_i$  is 0,  $R$  is 0. The role of the parameters  $b$  and  $d$  is to make the voting power sub-linear in  $n_i$  and  $t_i$ , respectively. This means that:

---

<sup>1</sup>Recall that the Hypermap has two types of keys, name-keys and data-keys. Data-keys hold data, whereas name-keys provide hierarchical structure and can be nested. Name-keys can have tokens registered to them to indicate value. The registration values found on the Hypermap can be used in arbitrarily programmable ways, with current plans to use them for search and filtering. More discussion can be found in the Hyperware Whitepaper.

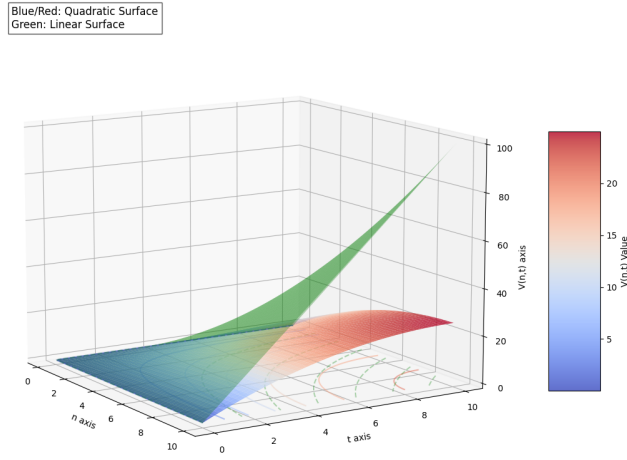


Figure 1: An example of  $R(n_i, t_i)$  with  $a = c = 1$  and  $b = d = 0.05$  compared with the “linear surface”  $ab \cdot n_i t_i$ .

- A whale who registers a large amount of tokens does not dominate registration on the Hypermap to the same degree as they would in the linear case (e.g. if one user owns 51% of the tokens, registering them all will result in less than 51% of the possible registration power).
- Registering for the maximum period gets less than double registering for half the maximum period.
- The sublinearity can be tuned by changing the value of  $b$  and  $d$ . As  $b$  or  $d$  tends to 0, the registration power tends to linear in  $n_i$  or  $t_i$  respectively.

Registration power decreases as time passes. Say initial registration is for 100 HYPR for 52 weeks. Initial registration power is then

$$R(n_i = 100, t_i = 52) = (a \cdot 100 - b \cdot 100^2) \cdot (c \cdot 52 - d \cdot 52^2) \quad (4)$$

After one week has past,  $t_i$  declines to 51. Each subsequent week, registration power of the locked tokens decreases, until it eventually reaches 0. This means that registrations that are not actively updated will naturally decay in relevance, so the Hypermap will be naturally biased towards:

1. High value registrations,
2. Actively updated, long-term registrations.

A registered token position can be modified in three ways:

1. Token registration can be extended. For example, say 100 tokens were registered for 52 weeks and 20 have passed, leaving 32 weeks remaining in the registration. The user can extend the registration to 52 weeks once again, extending the registration period by an additional 20 weeks, and bringing registration power up to its original value.

2. Tokens may be added. For example, say 100 tokens we registered for 52 weeks and 20 have passed, leaving 32 weeks remaining in the registration. 10 additional tokens might be added, leading to a registered set of 110 tokens for 32 weeks.

Note that registered tokens are illiquid (cannot be transferred, or interacted with in any way aside from extending registration or adding tokens) until the registration time has passed!

There is a single exception to the rules above. Because some users may wish to participate in governance but do not have a specific name-key to register to, users may register at the root name-key. This contributes to their voting power as normal (see discussion below in Section 3). However, it also allows them to change where these tokens are registered to. E.g., say a user registers 100 HYPR to the root name-key for 208 weeks. Some time later, the user publishes an application in the App Store. The user can do a one-time change of tokens registered at the root name-key to their application name-key, so that the registration is now upon the application name-key.

Root re-registration allows users who only want to participate in governance an easy way to do so. It also allows users who have previously registered in such a way to later register to a meaningful name-key in the Hypermap.

Table 1: Summary of important known and unknown parameters

Parameter	Value	Description
$S$	$10^9$	Total token supply
$n_m$	likely $S$	Max token parameter in $R$
$T$	4 years = 208 weeks	Max registration time
$a$	$> 2b \cdot n_m$	Constraints on $R$ 's $n$ -dependent parameters
$c$	$> 2d \cdot T$	Constraints on $R$ 's $t$ -dependent parameters
$L_t$	?	Vesting lockup duration for team members
$C_t$	?	Vesting cliff duration for team members
$L_i$	?	Vesting lockup duration for investors
$C_i$	?	Vesting cliff duration for investors

### 3 Voting Power

Voting power is the sum of all registration powers:

$$V(r_i, t_i : i \in [0, N]) = \sum_i^N R(n_i, t_i) \tag{5}$$

$$= \sum_i^N (an_i - bn_i^2) \cdot (ct_i - dt_i^2) \tag{6}$$

## 4 Voting in DAO Governance

A proposal has a closing time associated with it. Voters cast votes. Voting power of voters is calculated at closing time, and the proposal passes or fails. Voters and their voting power, as well as the result of the vote, is recorded.

## 5 Governance Participation Rewards

Governance participation incentives are distributed quarterly: 2% of the incentive treasury per quarter. For each proposal,  $k$ , a user  $j$  that participates in that vote gets an award  $A_j^k$  that is a fraction of the incentives dedicated to that vote equal to

$$A_j^k = \frac{V_j^k}{\sum_j V_j^k} \quad (7)$$

where  $V_j^k$  denotes the voting power contributed by user  $j$  in the  $k$ th vote in a quarter.

If no votes occur in a quarter, no incentives are distributed. If multiple votes occur in a quarter, the incentives are split amongst them based on the total voting power that participated in each vote. Then the fraction of quarterly incentives allocated to a specific vote  $k$ ,  $F^k$  is

$$F^k = \frac{\sum_j V_j^k}{\sum_k \sum_j V_j^k} \quad (8)$$

and so the total award of a user in a multi-vote quarter becomes

$$A_j = \sum_k [F^k \cdot A_j^k] \quad (9)$$

Users can delegate their voting power to a third-party. The delegate's voting power becomes the sum of their own voting power and all voting powers delegated to them

$$V_i^{(D)} = V_i + \sum_j V_j \quad (10)$$

Incentive rewards are distributed to the owners of the voting powers, not the delegate. If the delegate does not cast a vote, the voting power delegated to them earns no rewards from that vote.

## 6 Vesting

Vesting tokens cannot do anything except be have the vested fraction claimed, depending on the percentage of the vesting time that has passed. Thus, they cannot participate in registration or governance. They cannot be transferred.

There are two reasons that vesting tokens cannot participate in registration or governance:

1. Simplicity. Vesting tokens will only exist for the start of the network. There should not be logic for them that lives forever in locking, governance, registration contracts.
2. Giving community members a headstart on governance and incentive rewards. Investors and team members will only be able to access a fraction of their tokens – the ones that have already vested – and thus will not be able to control governance due to their outsized ownership in early days. This also gives community members a chance to acquire a larger fraction of the governance rewards, improving the distribution of tokens to the community. Investors and team members have been of fundamental importance to the project and will continue to be so, but establishing an involved and aligned community is of the utmost importance for Hyperware to succeed.

## 7 Open Questions

- Token supply,  $S$ , is fixed at  $10^9$  at launch. Will more tokens ever be minted?

I would recommend: no.

- Should the vesting token contract allow an admin (i.e. a Hyperware-held multisig) transfer existing vesting tokens? The reason to allow this is in case a vesting token holder loses an account or wants to move funds between, e.g., a hot and cold wallet. The reason to disallow this is it gives Hyperware multisig holders the power to arbitrarily change vesting distribution. In addition, even in legitimate cases where a user wants to transfer their funds, it puts a hugeonus on the admin to confirm the legitimacy of the request.

I would recommend: no.

- “If no votes occur in a quarter, no incentives are distributed”: see Section 5. Does this lead to bad incentives in either stage of governance? E.g., in the initial stage, proposals will be generated by Hyperware, not the DAO (since the DAO will not exist yet). Since Hyperware team members will be locked in vesting tokens, the incentive will be for Hyperware to avoid creating proposals in order to delay distribution of incentives until vested.

After the DAO is in charge of proposing, will quarters in which no useful proposals are put forward incentivize a “no action” proposal to force distribution of funds for that quarter?

One way to avoid this is to simply make a “no-vote quarter” distribute funds according to voting power at end of quarter (as if all voting power had participated in a vote). Another possibility is to accumulate the incentive rewards for that “no-vote quarter” and distribute them in the next “voting quarter”. E.g., if three quarters pass without a vote, and

in the fourth quarter a vote occurs, that vote will pay out the incentive rewards for all four of those quarters.