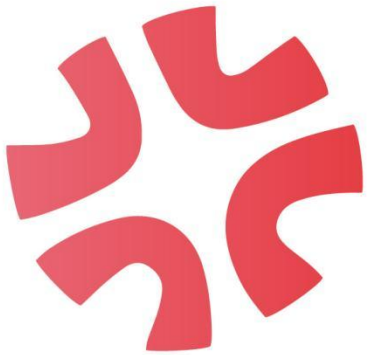


# Whitepaper 1.0

Tabr

# Content

# 1. Motivation and Goals

## 1.1 Introduction

We live in an attention economy – where the overload of information and choices, fueled by the convenience of the Internet, social media, and even the new opportunities brought about by Web3 itself has resulted in a world with infinite content but scarcity in attention.

This has been exacerbated by the rise of AI whereby AIGC is accessible to all and can produce infinite new content, all fighting to tailor and personalize according to our preferences, as well as the rise of crypto whereby hyper-financialization and speculation have penetrated our lives to such an extent that pump.fun and memecoins might now be the first crypto consumer app for many Web2 users.

Attention is now the scarcest resource available, and real human attention that can actually drive decisions and consumer behavior has become the most valuable commodity of all.

Advertising has traditionally been the main business model and framework to grapple with this new reality, but it is proving inefficient, costly, and simply unable to effectively coordinate the economics around it. Web3 and Crypto will instead naturally become the next iteration of this - coordinating between various economic actors and aligning incentives, while helping to bootstrap networks and consumer products in mutually beneficial ways.

Tabi is a next generation consumer L1 chain built with these principles in mind, as owning and controlling the flow of attention, is the only viable path to building a vibrant and successful ecosystem of crypto consumer applications that can really onboard the masses into Web3.

## 1.2 Challenges with consumer crypto

The current Web3 consumer landscape faces 3 major problems that hinder consumer crypto from achieving its full potential.

### 1.2.1 Lack of strong product-market fit

With the exception of certain categories such as DeFi and speculation-adjacent products, crypto consumer apps have found it challenging to achieve wider mainstream adoption simply due to the fact that there is no strong differentiator compared to their Web2 counterparts. Crypto consumer apps have yet to tangibly show how they can fulfil a consumer’s needs and

wants in ways better than Web2 consumer apps, that use crypto meaningfully.

While figuring out what crypto consumer apps do actually have that product-market fit is an ongoing work in process, we believe that they should always either leverage crypto's unique inherent properties or uniquely leverage crypto culture in distribution and go-to-market.

### 1.2.2 Poor distribution

For any consumer app, distribution is always the biggest challenge, and this is the same in Web3 as well. Bootstrapping an app's users and community from 0 to 1, and the cost of that user acquisition is difficult, especially considering the wealth of other opportunities in Web3 and the cost of fighting for that attention.

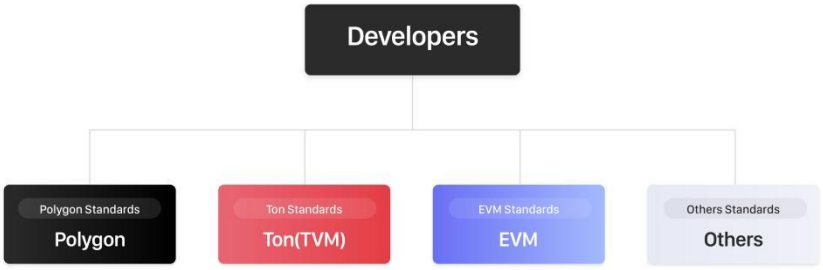
Token incentives and implementing points systems are one way to solve for this, but are often poorly designed, resulting in mercenary user liquidity who do not actually care for or are unable to meaningfully contribute to the app itself.

Even in cases where a Web3 consumer app is able to find decent product-market fit and gather a good community of users, the challenge after is scaling users and revenue to the next scale of magnitude, which can only be achieved by bringing in Web2 mainstream users. This is almost impossible however due to the steep curve in learning adoption and inaccessibility of these apps.

The goal is then to help consumer apps with bootstrapping and distribution in crypto-native ways, even to a larger Web2 audience, while ensuring that these users are also contributing productively as actual consumers of the product.

### 1.2.3 Web2 developer onboarding

An obvious way to accelerate the search for the “killer crypto consumer app” is to encourage more Web2 developers who are already experienced and successful in building successful consumer apps at scale to attempt to do so in Web3.
However when Web2 developers want to onboard into Web3, they face the challenge of multiple technical standards, due to the presence of many different blockchains. Even sophisticated Web3 developers may struggle with handling too many kinds of blockchain technical details, and the complexity that comes with multi-chain interactions, let alone someone new to Web3.




The ideal solution is thus for a universal technical standard for Web2 developers to serve as a convenient entry to manipulate various types of blockchains, without requiring to learn multiple Web3 languages from scratch.

## 1.3 Vision

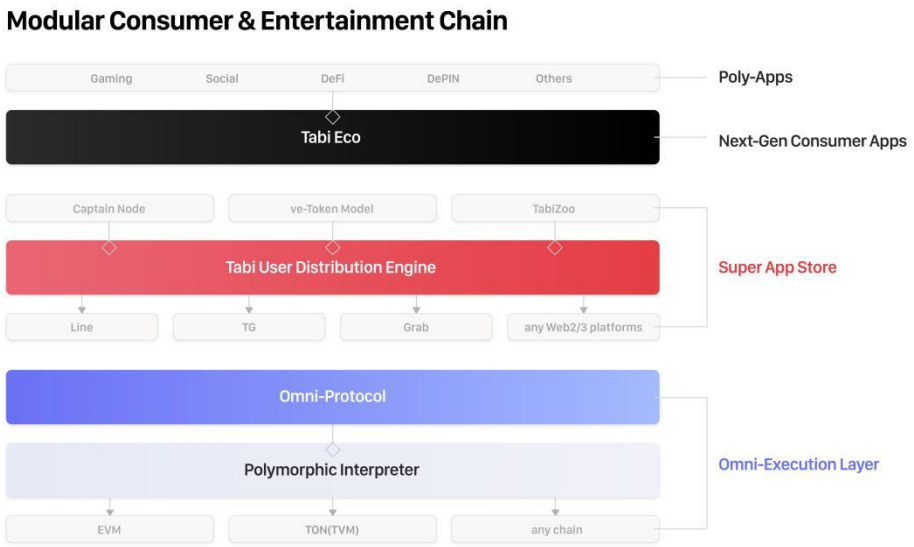
Tabi’s vision is to become the leading Web3 consumer chain, built on underlying architecture that lowers the barriers of entry for developers and users alike, supporting consumer crypto apps in all becoming the killer app of Web3, and bringing about true mass adoption of crypto.

To do so, Tabi will be hyper-focused on onboarding Web2 users into the space and on solving the distribution problem that Web3 consumer apps face. Tabi will become both a thriving ecosystem for apps and users alike, and also the Web3 coordinating mechanism in our attention economy, by directing users’ attention productively to uniquely crypto consumer apps.

# 2. Solution

## 2.1 Poly-Apps

Tabi proposes the concept of Poly-Apps, which are dApps built on Tabi's Polymorphic VM (PVM) tech that can sit on top of existing Web2 social platforms, be developed using familiar Web2 languages and frameworks, while being seamlessly compatible and interoperable with multiple blockchains.



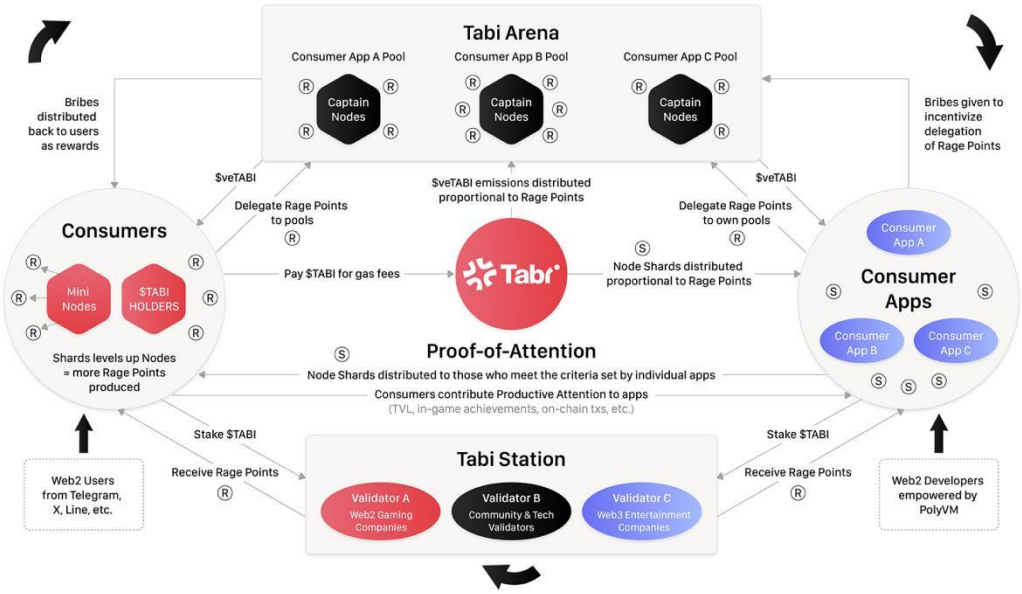

This is reminiscent of Super-Apps in Web2 such as WeChat and Grab that offer a range of other products together, including payments and financial services, but without the limitations of centralization and siloed ecosystems. Developers can build dApps in open ecosystems with multi-chain interoperability and composability between different dApps, with user identity and reputation aggregated on-chain too.

By leveraging Web2 social platforms as a gateway, consumer apps can also solve for the distribution problem that Web3 dApps often face, being able to now distribute directly to Web2 mainstream audiences as well.

## 2.2 Proof-of-Attention Token Economy

Tabi introduces a Proof-of-Attention token economy model, whereby $TABI serves as the main governance and utility token within the Tabi ecosystem and can also effectively become the universal token for attention.

$TABI will be used as a coordinating mechanism to direct users' attention to various consumer apps, activating communities to collectively focus their attention on productive goals that can actually drive value to the consumer apps they use and like, thus creating symbiotic relationships as opposed to purely mercenary user liquidity.




## 2.3 User Distribution Engine

A user distribution engine is also built in with the objective of helping developers and consumer apps be able to search for their target profile of users based on their offchain and onchain data.

For dApps, this effectively serves as another way of acquiring users across platforms and blockchains in a more cost-effective and targeted yet flexible way too. Developers can build dApps that are richer and more personalized in nature, whereas users can also be recommended dApps that they would most be interested in or be most suitable for, based on their identity profile and activities, thus achieving a smoother consumer experience too.

## 2.4 Polymorphic Virtual Machine (PVM)

The PVM provides a universal blockchain FACADE, which can help developers to ignore the difference between blockchains. The only thing that needs to be done by developers is studying PVM-SDKs and PVM Omni Protocol.

# 3. Tokenomics

## 3.1 Tabi & DPoS

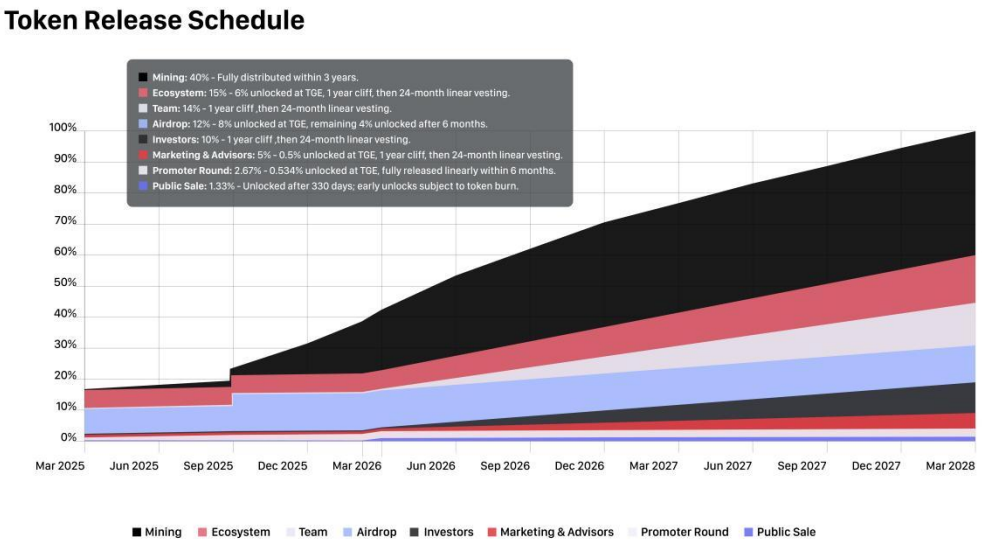
1. Inflation

The DPoS consensus is inherited from Cosmos, and the inflation rate fluctuates dynamically between 3% - 5%. When the staked rate is less than 66.7% of total supply, the inflation rate gradually approaches 5%, otherwise, the inflation rate gradually approaches 3%.

2. Validators

There are up to 21 validators, which are selected by TABI holders through delegation.

## 3.2 Proof-of-Attention




The total supply of $TABI tokens is 10,000,000,000. And the main utilities are as follows:

1. **Governance & Staking:** Users can stake $TABI with validators to participate in network consensus and contribute to network security, while also being able to vote on governance proposals to influence the decisions and directions going forward, both on and off-chain.

2. **Proof-of-Attention Token Economy:** $TABI is used as ecosystem rewards (distributed in $veTABI form) to reward active participants across 3 main roles for their attention:

   a. **Active Community Members**: Active community members are able to attain Rage Points which can be used to vote on the various consumer dApp projects within the Tabi ecosystem. The more Rage Points that a particular project (and its pool) receives, the more $veTABI is rewarded to that pool, which is then distributed back to their voters.

      i. Rage Points can be acquired by staking $TABI with validators, and the number of Rage Points a user can obtain is a function of their staked amount and staking time.

ii. Rage Points can also be attained via Tabi Mini Nodes, which lowers barriers for participation and gives users who are engaged in the ecosystem the chance to earn rewards in exchange for voting on dApps, which essentially helps to curate and direct attention to our various ecosystem dApps.

iii. Rage Points will also be distributed to Tabi's Captain Nodes owners, who are higher value users that have shown significant commitment to our ecosystem.

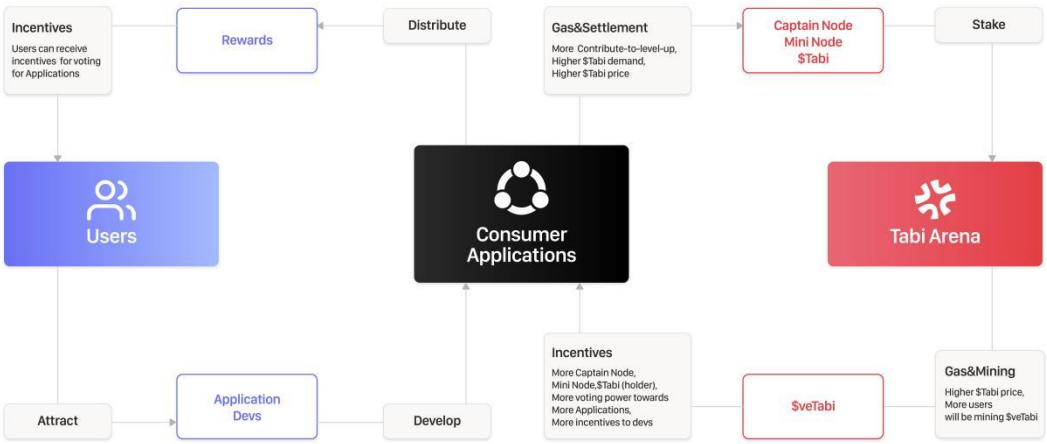
b. **Active Consumer App Users**: Tabi believes in rewarding Productive Attention, and introduces a Contribute-to-Earn mechanism whereby Tabi's Captain and Mini Node owners are able to level up the Mining Power of their nodes by actually contributing in productive ways to the ecosystem dApps that they delegate their Rage Points to.

i. The higher the mining power of the nodes, the more Rage Points they will be able to attain (relative to other node owners) which will in turn increase their potential to earn $veTABI rewards.

ii. Nodes can be levelled up in mining power over time based on the user's active contribution and participation in a particular consumer dApp. The standard and criteria for which is set by the dApp itself, for instance a DeFi dApp that wants to obtain higher TVL would set liquidity provision as the main criteria for it, whereas a game may set certain in-game achievements to achieve, etc.

iii. The levelling up mechanism is tied to the number of Rage Points an ecosystem dApp receives, whereby the more Rage Points they are able to gather in their pool, the more "Shards" they will be allocated by Tabi. These Shards can then be distributed to their users based on the criteria they set, and the Shards are used to level up the mining power of the nodes.

**Twin Flywheels**




c. **Ecosystem Apps:** Dapps are eligible to obtain 10% of the $veTABI tokens that are distributed to their pool.

i. Tabi ecosystem dApps are essentially able to earn $veTABI based on the amount of attention or Rage Points that they can attract, which also serves as a

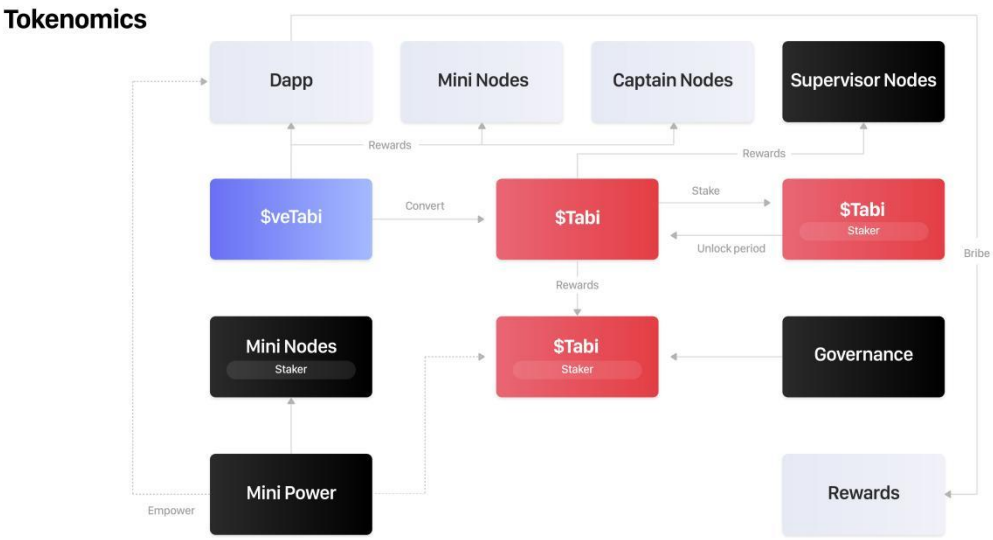
more effective means of decentralized grants. dApps will be more aligned in the long-term since their ongoing rewards received are in ve-form, while they actually receive ongoing productive attention i.e. actual consumer app users at the same time.

ii. "Bribery" elements will also be introduced whereby ecosystem dApps can contribute rewards to their pool, be it on-chain or off-chain in-app rewards, to be distributed back to their users, in order to incentivize users to vote for them with their Rage Points. If a consumer app's priority is growth, they can also choose to allocate their $veTABI rewards back to the pool to reward their community members.

3. **Discretionary Developer Rewards:** While the Proof-of-Attention tokenomics will be the main mechanism through which grants are distributed, in a more decentralized way, there may be discretionary rewards outside of it to outstanding developers and apps that can contribute strongly to Tabi's ecosystem development.

4. **On-chain Gas Fees:** $TABI is used to pay for transaction fees and computational costs incurred on Tabichain network.

5. **Multi-chain Fee Aggregation:** As Tabi can also help developers initiate and execute transactions on other supported blockchains, via its Polymorphic VM Omni-Protocol, a fee aggregation pool is necessary to lower the on-chain cost and abstract away the gas processing complexities on different chains. Users of apps that interact with other blockchains can simply pay in $TABI instead of requiring tokens on multiple chains for gas.




Through this tokenomics model, Tabi hopes to create positive flywheel effects for consumer dApps within the ecosystem, supporting them in bootstrapping their communities in the early stages, while also helping to maintain their growth sustainably in the later ones, as users are incentivized to contribute meaningfully to the projects too, and are aligned in their success.

# 3.3 veTABI Mechanism

## 3.3.1 Mining-Based Issuance

### Captain Node Mining

**Mechanism**:

Captain Nodes form the backbone of TabiChain's incentive model.
$veTABI can be mined by Captain Nodes based on their **Node Mining Power**, which is determined by:

- **Base Node Power**.
- **Personal Stake Rate** (staked $TABI impact via Booster Coefficient).
- **Individual Operation Rate** (up-time and node activity).

**Rewards Distribution**:

Mining rewards are distributed daily and adjusted dynamically based on global operational metrics, such as:

- **Global Mining Power**.
- **Staking and operational participation rates**.

## 3.3.2 Mini Node

### Empowering DApps via Mini Nodes

**Mechanism**:

Mini Node holders can stake their Mini Nodes with dApps within the Tabi Arena ecosystem.
DApps gain **Rage Points** (battle power) through this staking, enabling them to unlock larger $veTABI rewards.

**Issuance Impact**:

The more Mini Nodes staked, the higher the $veTABI rewards distributed to the participating DApps and their supporters.
$veTABI incentives are proportional to:

- The total Rage Points contributed by a DApp.
- The individual contributions of Mini Node holders.

## 3.3.3 Core Benefits of the $veTABI Issuance Mechanism

1. **Equitable Distribution**: Rewards both miners (via Captain Nodes) and DApp participants (via Mini Nodes).

2. **Inflation Control**: Dynamically adjusts issuance and incentivizes long-term staking behaviors.

3. **Ecosystem Growth**: Encourages DApp development and active user participation through a self-sustaining reward structure.

# 3.4 Token Conversion

Conversion Module: Seamlessly Transition $veTABI to $TABI

The **Conversion Module** in Tabi Station provides users with a simple and flexible way to transition $veTABI into $TABI. This module offers three distinct options, each tailored to different time preferences and conversion efficiency:

1. **Instant Conversion**

Burn 75% of the $veTABI immediately and convert the remaining 25% into $TABI.

Ideal for users seeking immediate liquidity with a trade-off in conversion efficiency.

2. **90-Day Conversion**

After 90 days, 50% of $veTABI will be burned, and the remaining 50% will be converted into $TABI.

3. **180 Days Full Conversion**

After 180 days, 100% of the $veTABI will be converted into $TABI, with no burning involved.

This flexible design allows users to choose the conversion path that best suits their needs, ensuring seamless integration of $veTABI and $TABI within the Tabichain ecosystem.

# 4. Technical Architecture

## 4.1 EVM compatibility

Smart contracts and dApps developed for an EVM-compatible chain (like Ethereum/BSC) can be easily migrated to TabiChain without too much code modification.

Ethereum and EVM compatible blockchains have been building a thriving ecosystem for many years, meaning that TABI has access to 100M+ users, 10K+ developers and 30+ wallets (such as MetaMask).

## 4.2 Polymorphic Virtual Machine

### Universal development platform

PVM is a development platform, which helps Web2 developers move to blockchain, ignoring the technical details.

PVM follows the FACADE design pattern, which makes the difference between blockchains transparent by providing a set of universal APIs. If developers want to switch from a blockchain to another blockchain, the only thing they need to do is change the dialect in config file.

PVM provides Go/Java/JavaScript SDKs to manipulate different blockchains.

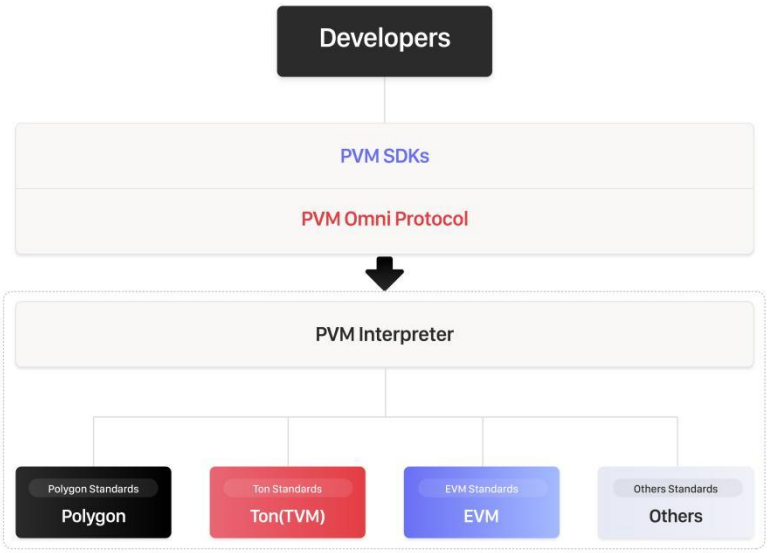
### Fee agregation

Fee aggregation is a multi-chain fee solution to simplify the gas processing procedure and to lower on-chain costs. The technologies behind fee aggregation include fee pools, transaction aggregation, state indexer, cross-chain bridge, and oracle.

### PVM Protocol

PVM protocol is a set of universal, human-readable, well structured, extendable protocols, which can be manipulated by SDKs.

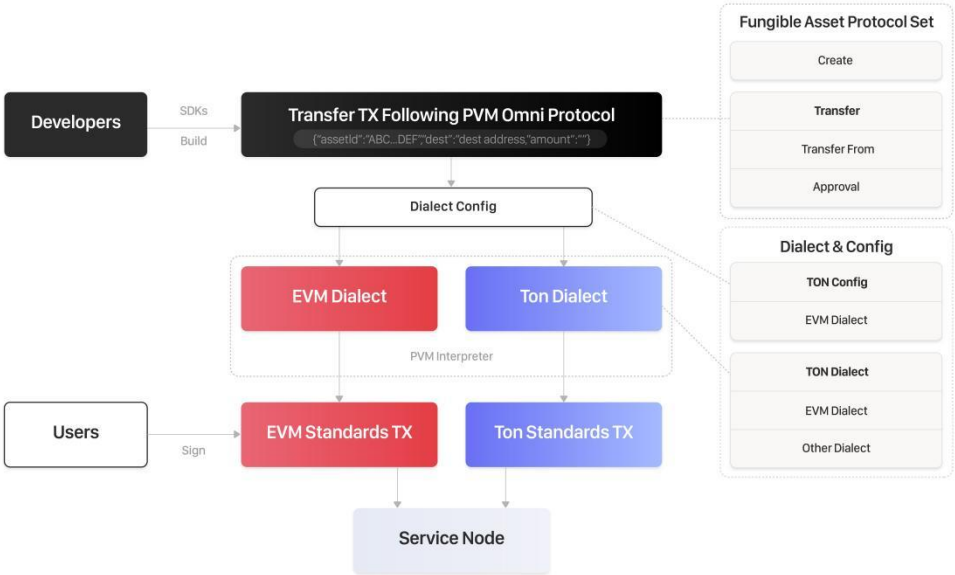
PVM protocols are based on popular smart contract use cases, such as fungible assets and non-fungible assets. For a certain smart contract use case, the corresponding protocol covers all the operations. Take a fungible asset as an example. The protocol contains Create, Transfer, Approval, TransferFrom， TotalSupply, BalanceOf, Allowance.




### PVM Interpreter

As we mentioned earlier, developers can initiate transactions that can be executed on various blockchains through the same protocol (PVM protocol). Because the tech details are different from one blockchain to another, we need a component to translate the same protocol into different on chain standards.

So it is reasonable to design a translator component called PVM-Interpreter.




Workflow:

1. Developer configs the dialect and chain info

2. Developer builds a transaction (take transfer of fungible asset as an example), which follows the PVM Omni Protocol.

3. The PVM interpreter will translate the transaction into ton executable on chain transaction.

4. The user signs the transaction.

5. Send the on-chain transaction to service node.

(Note: Here we do not care about details of service nodes)

# 4.3 User Distribution Engine

In order to help Web2 developers onboard onto Web3, another key point is how to help them to acquire users. We designed a User Distribution Engine to solve this problem, and the core of the User Distribution Engine is called Semantic engine.


### Semantic engine

A semantic engine in the context of Web3 and blockchain can refer to systems or technologies that understand and process the meaning, context, and relationships within data, using semantic web technologies. It involves the use of semantic web standards, ontologies, and knowledge graphs to enable more advanced data analysis, search, and interaction in decentralized environments.

A semantic engine is a system designed to interpret and process data in a way that understands the meaning (semantics) behind it, rather than just processing it as raw data. The main components of the semantic engine are Ontology, Knowledge Graph, Reasoning engine.

The features of the semantic engine are:

1. Semantic Queries

A semantic engine allows users to query not just data but the meaning behind the data. For instance, rather than querying "how many tokens are in a wallet," a semantic query could ask, "who are the top contributors to the governance of this DAO based on token holdings and voting activity?"

2. Blockchain Data Integration:

On-chain data from smart contracts, transactions, and tokens can be linked with off-chain data from platforms like social media, web traffic, or even external databases using the semantic engine's knowledge graph.

3. Contextualizing Smart Contract Interactions:

By understanding the relationships between various on-chain actions (e.g., a wallet interacting with multiple DeFi protocols or NFTs), a semantic engine can provide contextual data, such as "this wallet is a major liquidity provider in multiple DeFi protocols," or "this user is a frequent participant in DAO governance".

# 5. Roadmap

### 2024

Basic DApps development.

Captain Nodes pre-sale.

Testnet-v1, Testnet-v2 launch.

TabiLink Account Abstraction wallet.

TabiLink + TabiZoo event launch.

### 2025 Q1

Mainnet launch.

Captain node console launch.

TabiStation launch, supports staking and governance.

Ecosystem DApps launch.

Tabi MiniNode launch.

### 2025 Q2

Omni-Protocol for ERC20 and ERC721.

PVM POC, a playground for Java developers on TabiChain.

Fundamental DApps upgrade, including Captain Node console, TabiStation.

### 2025 Q3

Mainnet v2, to support Passkey related algorithm Secp256r1.

UX improvements to unify CEX/Fiat Onramp, Desktop/Mobile wallet user onboarding.

Omni-Protocol for most of the contract use-cases.

Go/Java/JS SDK for Polymorphic VM, and plugins for developing IDE.

Cross-chain data/assets polymerization.

### 2025 Q4

Fee aggregation system launch.

User Distribution Engine infrastructure development.

100+ DApps launch.

### 2026

Universal Omni-Protocol.

Polymorphic VM interpreter.

Polymorphic VM multi-chain execution layer.

500+ DApps launch.