

Introducing The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains

The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains consist of three types of smart contract that interact with one another via means of a process called value mining. The synthetic Blockchains are designed so that developers can build their own project tokens into digital note applications that have value-enhanced features such as being able to calculate financial returns forecasts based on discounted cashflow future net present value forecasts and ascribe synthetic income premiums to such assets (similar to how stocks and REITs are valued) without the requirement for having to input needless dividend-enhancements into their utility tokens which may securitise such issuances or make them somehow less convincing payment utility vehicles.

In other words, DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains utilise smart Blockchain technology to organically recreate a financial markets continuum on what is a technological protocol designed to create digital cash products. The DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains also allow a developer to add an additional dimension of value and an additional dimension of utility to their own Blockchain token builds via effecting a mutual swap between the DMH&CO Proxy Digital Notes and the underlying token feeding the value of such notes.

There are currently 2 of such Blockchains in existence: one is on the Ethereum network and the other, with only Futereum smart contracts so far developed, is on the Quantum network. The three smart contract types that make up the DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchains are:

Futereum Smart Contracts FUTR, FUTX, (QUTR, QUTX)

These digital notes allow for the synthetic mining of ETH (and QTUM) via a regressed Fibonacci algorithm that manifests as a gross increase in minimum base value of the proxy in the smart contract every time the synthetic mining algorithm moves into a new synthetic mining cycle. Over time, the Futereum smart contracts fill up will a greater amount of ETH (or QTUM) per proxy than the unit of digital currency they represent in the smart contracts. Futereum digital notes come in pairs: the first of the pairs is a long cycle Futereum note, designed predominantly for purchasers of the MNY digital note, while the second of the pairs is a short cycle digital note designed specifically for the developers to purchase discounted Coeval digital notes.

Monkey Smart Contracts MNY

MNY digital notes allow for the synthetic mining of Futereum digital notes via an algorithm representing the first decade of Bitcoin's trading price history multiplied by the number of Bitcoins mined via external mining hardware represented in block sizes broken down via a unique equation prepared to unscramble the specific amount of coins mined. MNY yield roughly 80 FUTR/X per MNY at the end of the Monkey Smart Contract cycle if filled up solely with Futereum digital notes, although the product is specifically designed so that other developers can build their own Futereum digital notes which can then be elected to become "feeder" notes for MNY via a process in which MNY is sent to the Coeval smart contract.

Coeval Smart Contracts

COE & PRE

COE digital notes are predominantly “developer’s notes”. These are zero-fee digital notes purchased at discounts by developers who can purchase them via synthetically mining them with short-cycle Futereum digital notes. Essentially then, COE has two prices: the first price is a wholesale price which the developer pays, and the second is a retail price which the consumer pays. The COE digital note is also the way in which a DMH&CO Synthetic Blockchain is introduced to a specific Blockchain protocol. First, a swaps token known as a Premine (PRE) is issued on the Blockchain, either via ICO or simply via decentralised exchange-traded introduction. At a fixed point in the future, the PRE is swapped in to a wallet and a share of the COE notes is ascribed to the swaps. Thereafter, PRE swappers will receive COE notes in the form of “fees” they action themselves that are made available every synthetic mining cycle upon purchase of new COE notes by either developers (with payment being made in short cycle Futereum notes) or consumers (in MNY).

Process By Which DMH&CO Blockchains Are Installed On A Network

PRE token is sold and swapped in 2. COE distributions are set 3. Futers are sold for period of 3-6 months 4. MNY is created to absorb the Futereum notes 5. Coeval Notes are created to absorb short cycle Futereum notes and MNY for consumer retail purchases