

# Whitepaper

## The Yield Layer of DeFi

Real Yield. Verified Onchain. Allocated with Rigour.

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AlphaYields discovers, verifies, and allocates capital to the best onchain yield opportunities across chains, protocols, and strategy types. Every yield source is verifiable onchain. Every allocation decision carries human sign-off. Every performance figure is computed from share price.

*Yield is variable. Past performance does not guarantee future results.*

*This document is for informational purposes only and does not constitute investment advice.*



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

The most powerful innovations emerge in response to structural inefficiencies. DeFi has grown to a \$100B+ market – but that growth has brought fragmentation. Liquidity, staking rewards, lending opportunities, and arbitrage routes are scattered across hundreds of protocols, chains, and interfaces. Users navigate this complexity manually, **missing yields or overexposing themselves to risk they cannot fully measure.**

The deeper problem is not the complexity – it is the absence of verification. An allocator today cannot reliably answer: which yield is real, which is a temporary incentive subsidy, and which is genuinely risk-adjusted? Third-party aggregators report materially incorrect figures. Protocols publish APY claims that include token emissions which will disappear. The result is a market that works well for yield generators and marketing teams – and poorly for serious capital.

AlphaYields launched its first live strategy on the Flow blockchain – a proof of concept for the yield engine and execution architecture that delivered positive risk-adjusted returns, verified from on-chain share price data. ***That live record is the foundation on which this protocol is built.***

## The problems AlphaYields solves:

- Fragmented liquidity and yield opportunities across chains and protocols;
- Unverifiable APY figures that cannot be traced to on-chain activity;
- Yield dependent on incentive emissions rather than real economic activity;
- No standardised risk framework for DeFi allocation decisions.



## 2. THE PROTOCOL

AlphaYields is the yield layer of DeFi – the structure that helps capital discover, verify, measure, and allocate to onchain yield opportunities across any asset class. The protocol operates across four disciplines in sequence:

### DISCOVER - VERIFY - ALLOCATE - REPORT

#### 2.1 THE AYTOKEN MODEL

An ayTOKEN is a yield-bearing liquid asset – an ERC-20 token representing a depositor's share of an actively managed yield strategy. When you deposit into ayUSD or ayFLOW, you receive the corresponding ayTOKEN at the current share price. As yield accrues, the share price rises.

There is no rebasing, no emissions, and no token inflation. Yield is expressed entirely through share price appreciation. Each ayTOKEN is backed by a specific strategy mandate defining the universe of permitted strategies, risk parameters, and reporting cadence. Future ayTOKENs – including ayETH and ayBTC – will carry their own mandates built around the same verified methodology.

#### 2.2 WHAT ALPHAYIELDS IS NOT

**Not just an AI yield platform** – The yield engine uses quantitative methods and automation extensively – but AlphaYields is positioned on verification, transparency, and track record. The technology serves the methodology; it does not replace it.

**Not a yield aggregator** – Aggregators route capital to the highest APY with minimal filtering. AlphaYields filters first on verifiability and risk, then on yield. The result is a smaller opportunity set and a more defensible one.

**Not a custodian** – Depositors interact directly with audited smart contracts. AlphaYields holds no custody. The protocol cannot unilaterally withdraw depositor funds.

**Not an emissions vehicle** – All yield is verifiable onchain DeFi activity: lending spreads, trading fees, options premiums, and funding rate differentials. No token emissions. No points.



## 3. THE YIELD ENGINE

The yield engine is AlphaYields' core methodology and primary differentiator. Rather than allocating to a fixed strategy or routing to the highest available APY, **the engine continuously discovers, evaluates, and verifies yield opportunities** – allocating only to those that meet a defined standard of verifiability, sustainability, and risk adjustment.

### 3.1 STRATEGY PIPELINE

Four stages operate continuously in parallel:

#### 01.

Component  
Development

The engineering and quantitative teams maintain a **dynamic component database**: analytical models, pattern recognition approaches, on-chain data pipelines, and quantitative frameworks that compose into full strategies. Components include on-chain share price time series analysis, lending market utilisation models, correlated asset looping mathematics, funding rate differential monitoring, options premium modelling, triangular arbitrage routing logic, and concentrated liquidity range optimisation. **Components are not strategies** – they are tools that become deployable only after combination, historical testing, and forward validation.

#### 02.

Strategy  
Mining  
& Validation

Each candidate **strategy passes four validation layers**: backtesting against historical on-chain data across multiple market regimes (trending, lateral, and draw-down periods); stress testing under specific adverse scenarios including liquidity crises, utilisation spikes, rapid price movements, and oracle failures; forward testing in a live-data simulated-execution environment before any capital is deployed; and correlation filtering to ensure candidates improve portfolio diversification rather than duplicating existing exposure. **Only strategies passing all four layers advance.**



# 03.

Deployment via ayTOKENs

Validated strategies are deployed through the relevant ayTOKEN mandate. Each new deployment requires a documented specification – yield source, risk parameters, drawdown threshold, exit conditions, and audit references – **reviewed and approved by the strategy team before execution.**

Initial position sizes are conservative and scaled only after live performance is consistent with the validated profile.

# 04.

Continuous Optimisation

Active strategies are **monitored on 7-day, 30-day, and 90-day APY windows.** When a strategy's live performance diverges materially from its validated profile, it is flagged for review. When a better-verified alternative emerges at the same or lower risk, the position is evaluated for replacement. **Strategies that consistently underperform or whose risk characteristics change are deprecated and archived.**

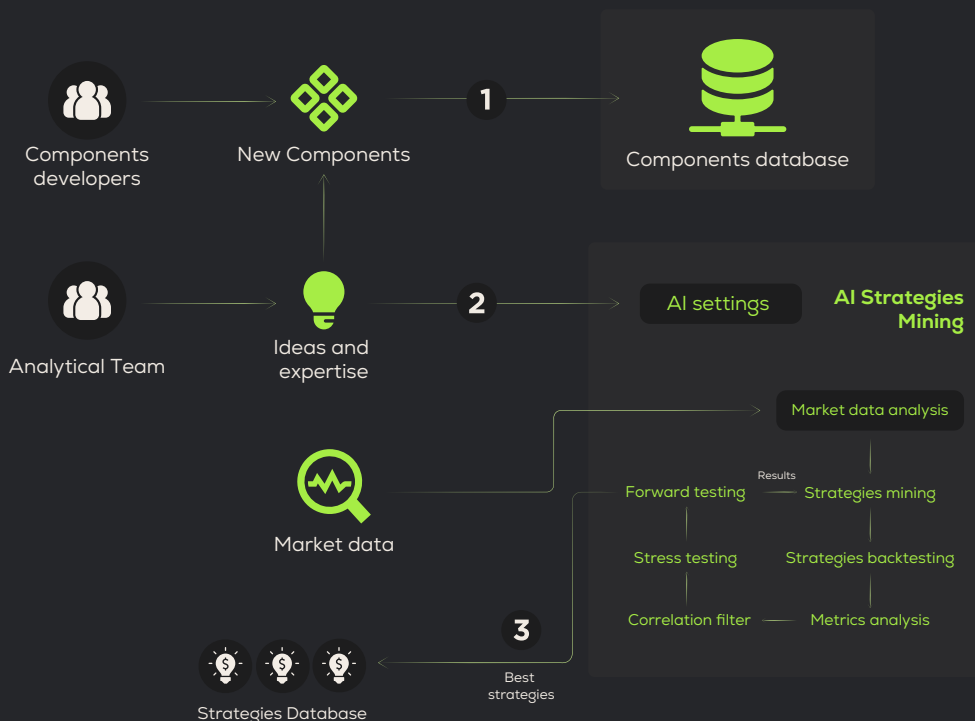


Figure 1 – Strategy mining pipeline: components, AI-driven validation, and strategies database



## 3.2 DISCOVERY & VERIFICATION

Every yield figure used by AlphaYields is computed from on-chain share price across a defined rolling window – not from third-party aggregators, which frequently report materially incorrect figures by including emissions, annualising incorrectly, and applying no risk adjustment.

**Every candidate vault must satisfy all of the following before allocation:**

Criterion	Requirement
Audit coverage	Completed, published audit from a recognised security firm. No exceptions.
Yield verifiability	APY must be independently computable from on-chain share price. If the engine cannot reproduce the headline figure from chain data, the vault is excluded.
Incentive independence	Yield that disappears when emissions end is not yield. Vaults materially dependent on token emissions are excluded or conservatively re-rated.
Withdrawal mechanics	Timelocks, redemption queues, and admin controls reviewed. Vaults where capital can be locked by a privileged actor without depositor consent are excluded.
Platform trust	Admin key configuration, multisig structure, upgrade policies, and timelocks reviewed for each underlying platform.
Drawdown history	Historical share price reviewed for unexplained gaps. Any platform with an open, unresolved incident is excluded.

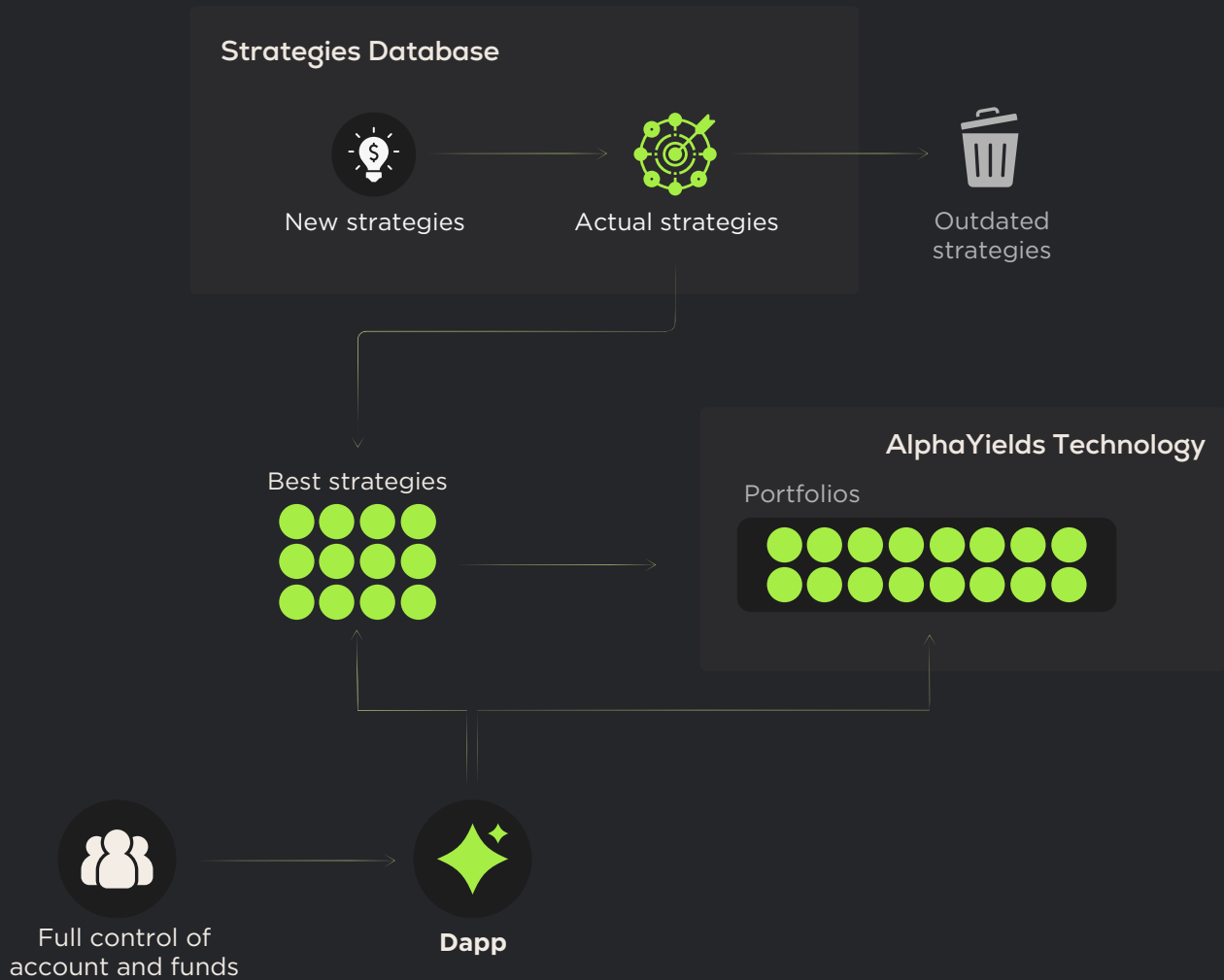


Figure 2 – Strategy database lifecycle: new strategies, active deployment via Dapp, and portfolio construction



### 3.3 HUMAN OVERSIGHT

Operational execution is automated – monitoring, alerting, and position management run continuously without manual intervention. **Strategy and portfolio decisions are not automated**, and the boundary between the two is explicit and permanent.

**What automation handles:** real-time position monitoring, health factor tracking, drawdown alerts, oracle staleness checks, and rebalancing execution once a decision is approved.

**What humans decide:** entering a new position, exiting an existing one, changing portfolio weights, and any allocation requiring judgment about risk versus opportunity. Every such decision requires strategy team sign-off before execution – without exception.

This is not a transitional state pending further automation. Automated systems are well-suited to operational execution at speed and scale. They are not well-suited to judgment: weighing risk against opportunity, interpreting ambiguous signals, or making allocation calls that require accountability. Those decisions remain with the strategy team permanently.



## 4. DEFI STRATEGIES

**AlphaYields deploys across five core strategy types.** Each is systematically discovered, validated through the pipeline, and allocated to the relevant ayTOKEN mandate. Strategies are selected for verifiability, sustainability, and portfolio-level diversification – not for headline APY alone

### 4.1 CORRELATED LOOPING

Correlated looping supplies a yield-bearing asset as collateral and borrows a correlated but non-yielding asset. Because the supplied asset accrues staking or lending yield while the borrowed asset does not, the position earns net-positive APR amplified across the leveraged collateral base.

**The correlation between assets keeps liquidation risk well below typical leveraged strategies.**

Variable	Formula
Effective Supplied	$S_{eff} = S \times (1 - L^{(n+1)}) / (1 - L)$
Effective Borrowed	$B_{eff} = S \times L \times (1 - L^n) / (1 - L)$
Net APR	$APR_{net} = (r_s \times S_{eff} - r_b \times B_{eff}) / S$

AlphaYields only loops vetted assets on highly liquid markets using liquid staking tokens as collateral.

Health factor monitoring and automated deleveraging are active at all times.

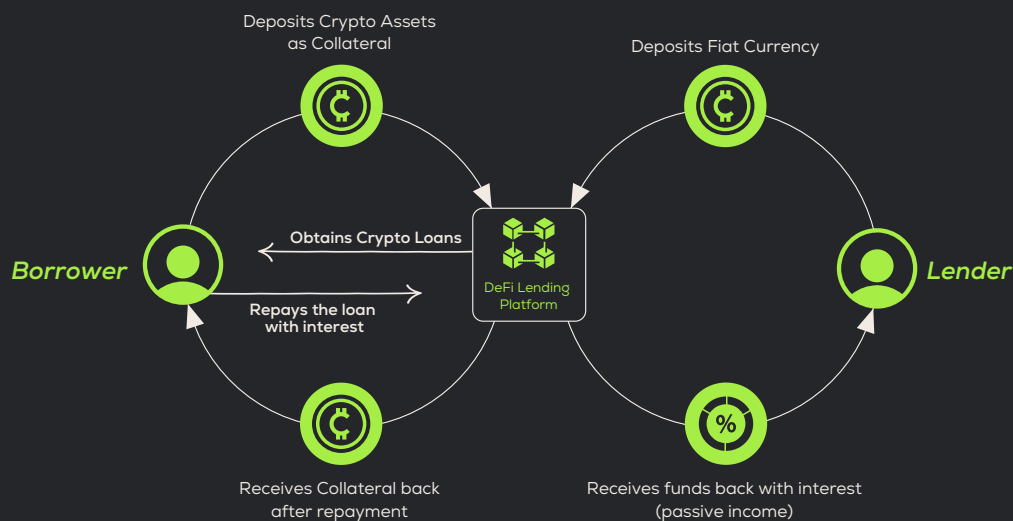


Figure 3 – DeFi lending mechanics underlying correlated looping: collateral supply, borrow, and yield flow



## 4.2 TRIANGULAR ARBITRAGE

Triangular arbitrage exploits pricing inefficiencies between three related assets in a closed loop. When the implied cross-rate between asset A B C A deviates from parity, **the engine executes all three legs simultaneously** – capturing the spread and returning to the origin asset with a net profit. Because the trade is circular and self-closing, there is no net directional exposure: the position is opened and closed atomically within a single transaction.

**The engine continuously scans liquidity pools across supported DEXs** – including Uniswap, Curve, Balancer, and chain-native AMMs – for triangular opportunities that exceed the cost of gas and slippage. Execution is fully automated at the operational level; strategy parameters (minimum profit threshold, maximum position size, pool whitelist) are **set and reviewed by the team**.

$$\text{Profit} = (C_{\text{out}} / A_{\text{in}}) - 1, \text{ net of gas and slippage}$$

## 4.3 DELTA-NEUTRAL FUNDING RATE ARBITRAGE

In perpetual futures markets, a funding rate mechanism periodically transfers payments between long and short positions based on the deviation of the perpetual price from the spot price. When funding rates are persistently positive – longs paying shorts – a delta-neutral position that holds the underlying asset long on-chain while maintaining an equivalent short perpetual position earns the funding rate as pure yield with no directional market exposure.

AlphaYields monitors funding rate differentials across decentralised perpetuals venues including Hyperliquid and SMARDEX. When rates exceed a defined threshold net of hedging costs, the engine opens the delta-neutral pair: long spot, short perp. **The position earns funding continuously and is closed when rates compress below the minimum viable threshold.**

$$\text{Net Yield} = \text{Funding Rate} - \text{Hedging Cost}$$



## 4.4 CONCENTRATED LIQUIDITY PROVISION

Concentrated liquidity AMMs (such as Uniswap V3 and its derivatives) allow liquidity providers to deploy capital within a defined price range rather than across the full curve. Capital deployed within the active range earns fees proportionally to its share of the pool at that price – delivering materially higher fee income per unit of capital than traditional constant-product AMMs, at the cost of requiring active range management.

AlphaYields' engine manages concentrated liquidity positions actively: monitoring the current price relative to the deployed range, rebalancing when the price approaches range boundaries, and optimising range width to balance fee income against rebalancing costs and impermanent loss exposure. **Only pools with sufficient depth, verified fee structures, and stable token pairs are eligible.** The engine targets correlated or stable pairs – for example, stablecoin pairs or LST/native token pairs – **where impermanent loss risk is structurally lower.**

## 4.5 CROSS-MARKET ARBITRAGE

Price discrepancies between the same asset across different DEXs, chains, and L2 ecosystems emerge continuously. The engine scans pools across chains and aggregators, evaluates net profitability after gas and slippage, routes capital automatically, and adjusts routes dynamically based on market volatility and liquidity depth. Arbitrage also serves a structural role: **maintaining healthy secondary market pricing for ayTOKENs across all venues.**



## 5. PRODUCTS

AlphaYields currently offers two live products: **ayUSD and ayFLOW**. **ayETH and ayBTC are in development**. The ayTOKEN model applies to any asset class where verifiable, risk-adjusted yield can be sourced onchain.

### 5.1 AYUSD – STABLECOIN YIELD

<b>Token type</b>	Yield-bearing liquid strategy token (ERC-20)
Deposit asset	USDC (cross-chain via LayerZero)
Target APY	Variable – see live dashboard
Fees	None at launch
Chains	Ethereum · Arbitrum · Base
Execution layer	MORE Vaults (fully on-chain, non-custodial)

ayUSD is a vault of vaults – **a meta-allocation layer that continuously evaluates and allocates across verified stablecoin yield strategies**. Lending spreads, options premiums, funding rate arbitrage, and curated lending vaults. **One token, diversified across multiple protocols, chains, and strategy types**. All yield data is fetched directly from on-chain data. Vaults with unverifiable or incentive-dependent behaviour are excluded. Returns compound as share price appreciation.



## Current vault universe

Strategy	Chain	Type	Risk	Notes
Curve LlamaLend	Arbitrum	Lending (supply-side)	Low	Supply-side lending on Curve's LLAMMA structure. Yield from borrower interest. Audited by MixBytes.
Morpho Vaults x2	Ethereum + Base	Curated lending	Med-Low	Curated lending on Morpho. Audited by Spearbit, ChainSecurity, Zelic, Cantina. Formal verification. Immutable contracts.
Lagoon DeltaUSD	Ethereum	Funding rate arb	Med-Low	Delta-neutral funding rate arbitrage. Lagoon audited by Nethermind (ERC-7540).
Veda / Derive	Ethereum	Options	Low	USD yield from ETH volatility via covered call writing. Veda powers ether.fi \$4.3B+ TVL ecosystem.

## 5.2 AYFLOW – FLOW LOOPING STRATEGY

<b>Deposit asset</b>	FLOW
<b>Strategy</b>	Leveraged sFLOW looping on More Markets (Flow EVM)
<b>Leverage target</b>	~5.2x
<b>LTV target</b>	~80% (conservative versus 97% E-Mode maximum)
<b>Live APY</b>	Variable – see dashboard
<b>Fees</b>	None at launch
<b>Chain</b>	Flow EVM

ayFLOW is the product with on-chain verified performance history – the foundation on which AlphaYields' track record was built. The strategy capitalises on the yield differential between sFLOW (yield-bearing) and FLOW (non-yielding), amplified through a structured recursive lending position on More Markets under E-Mode configuration.



At the target leverage, liquidation requires a significant adverse deviation in the sFLOW/FLOW price ratio – a move representing a substantial departure from the assets' historical correlation. **The health factor is monitored continuously;** an automated deleveraging protocol triggers if the health factor or price ratio breaches predefined thresholds.

### **5.3 UPCOMING – AYETH AND AYBTC**

**ayETH and ayBTC are next in development** – applying the same verified methodology to Ethereum and Bitcoin strategies across supported chains. Each will be announced when strategy composition, audit coverage, and risk frameworks are confirmed. Further **ayTOKENs will follow as the product family expands.**



## 6. EXECUTION LAYER

AlphaYields deploys capital through MORE Vaults – an **open-source, cross-chain vault standard built on the ERC-2535 Diamond Standard**. MORE Vaults provides the on-chain execution layer: non-custodial asset management, formally verified NAV accounting, modular strategy integration, and cross-chain capital movement via LayerZero.

### 6.1 ARCHITECTURE

<p><b>Separation of concerns</b></p>	<p>The asset-critical accounting core is separated from the strategy layer. Every share price calculation passes through the same invariant core code. Strategy facets are isolated – a compromised facet cannot corrupt the NAV or drain the vault.</p>
<p><b>Full on-chain accounting</b></p>	<p>Asset accounting follows ERC-4626 and lives entirely on-chain. Every <code>totalAssets()</code> call is computed from on-chain state. Depositors and auditors can verify the NAV at any block.</p>
<p><b>Trust-minimised</b></p>	<p>Deposits are non-custodial. Every privileged action – strategy changes, fee adjustments, upgrades – sits behind a timelock, giving depositors a guaranteed exit window before any change executes.</p>

#### NAV accounting formula:

$$\text{totalAssets} = \text{facetAssets}() + \text{spotBalance}$$

**Each strategy facet accounts for itself independently.** A malfunction causes its call to revert – surfacing the problem immediately rather than silently corrupting the NAV. Vault governance can pause the affected facet without halting withdrawals from others.



## 6.2 CROSS-CHAIN VIA LAYERZERO

**AlphaYields operates across multiple EVM chains from a single depositor interface.** Deposits route automatically via LayerZero – no manual bridging required. ayTOKENs are natively omnichain ERC-20s; they can be held on any supported chain regardless of the deposit origin. Each vault mesh operates a hub-and-spoke model: the hub chain handles share accounting and NAV aggregation; spoke vaults hold yield-generating positions and report totalAssets() back to the hub.



## 7. SECURITY & RISK

Security is not a feature of AlphaYields – it is the product. Capital follows trust. Trust is built through audits, transparency, monitoring, and a clear response framework.

### 6.1 ARCHITECTURE

<b>Execution layer</b>	MORE Vaults provides an invariant, audited core handling all share price calculations. Strategy facets are isolated – a compromised facet cannot drain the vault.
<b>Upgrade layer</b>	Every privileged action is timelocked. Depositors have a guaranteed exit window before any change executes.
<b>Operational layer</b>	Continuous on-chain monitoring with defined alert thresholds. A Security Council can trigger a network-wide pause. Vaults accept no new deposits when paused; withdrawals remain open.

### 7.2 RISK TAXONOMY

Each risk entry below states the trigger condition, a quantified or bounded impact where assessable, the mitigation in place, and the residual risk that remains after mitigation.

Risk	Category	Trigger	Quantified impact	Mitigation	Residual risk
Smart contract	Technological	Flaw exploited in MORE Vaults core, a strategy facet, or an underlying protocol.	Partial or total loss of funds in the affected vault. Facet isolation limits blast radius to the compromised facet's allocation weight – not the full vault.	MORE Vaults is audited and formally verified. Facets are isolated from core accounting. All underlying protocols require completed public audits before allocation	Audits reduce but do not eliminate risk. Unknown vulnerabilities exist in all complex systems. No insurance mechanism is in place.



Risk	Category	Trigger	Quantified impact	Mitigation	Residual risk
Oracle	Technological	Price feed goes stale, is manipulated, or returns an incorrect value.	Incorrect NAV calculation; potential for exploit allowing value extraction. Reverts on stale data limit the window of exposure.	Every oracle registered with a staleness threshold. Transactions revert on stale data – the vault never silently accepts an incorrect price.	Oracle manipulation on lower-liquidity assets remains a systemic DeFi risk. Revert logic protects against stale data but not a real-time manipulation event.
Liquidation (ayFLOW)	Market	sFLOW/FLOW price ratio drops more than ~1% or health factor breaches 1.1.	At 5.2x leverage, liquidation requires approximately 21% adverse deviation in the sFLOW/FLOW ratio. Below the automated deleverage threshold, losses would be proportional to the deviation magnitude minus the buffer.	Conservative leverage well inside E-Mode maximums (~80% LTV versus 97% maximum). Automated deleveraging triggers at health factor 1.1 or 1% price ratio deviation.	Extreme market conditions or oracle failures could accelerate a liquidation scenario beyond the automated response window.
Protocol/counterparty	Market	Underlying protocol suffers governance attack, rug pull, or insolvency.	Loss limited to the allocation weight of the affected protocol. Concentration limits cap single-protocol exposure; a total loss in one protocol does not impair the full portfolio.	Protocols without audits or with unsafe admin key configurations are excluded. Concentration limits and drawdown thresholds trigger exit before bad debt fully accumulates.	Governance attacks can occur faster than automated monitoring can respond. Protocol tail risk cannot be fully mitigated through diversification.
Yield compression	Market	Market-wide deleveraging or reduced borrowing demand compresses yields across all strategies simultaneously.	APY falls but principal is not at risk. Historical DeFi yield compression events have reduced market rates by 50–80% during broad deleveraging periods.	Continuous monitoring and reallocation to better-verified alternatives. Diversification across strategy types reduces simultaneous compression probability.	Broad market yield compression affects all strategies at once. No mitigation exists for a systemic reduction in DeFi yields.
Funding rate reversal	Market	Funding rate turns negative, reversing the carry on delta-neutral positions.	Position generates a net cost rather than yield. Losses are bounded by the time between rate reversal and position closure; the engine closes when rates compress below the minimum viable threshold.	Positions monitored continuously. Engine closes delta-neutral pairs when funding rates compress below the minimum viable threshold.	Rate reversals can be rapid during volatile market conditions. Closure cost (slippage, gas) is incurred on exit.



Risk	Category	Trigger	Quantified impact	Mitigation	Residual risk
Impermanent loss	Market	Concentrated liquidity position moves out of active range; price continues to diverge.	IL on LST/native pairs is structurally bounded by the correlation of the pair. For stablecoin pairs, maximum theoretical IL at extreme range deviation is ~0.6%. For LST pairs, correlated movement limits realised IL to a fraction of uncorrelated equivalents.	Only correlated or stable pairs targeted. Active range management with proactive rebalancing. Conservative position sizing relative to pool depth.	Rapid, sustained price moves outside the range generate IL without fee income to offset. Range management rebalancing itself incurs gas and slippage costs.
Bridge/cross-chain	Technical	Failure in LayerZero messaging affects cross-chain deposits or withdrawals.	Deposits delayed or temporarily inaccessible. Assets are not held in the bridge – they move to destination chains before shares are minted, so failures delay rather than destroy.	LayerZero is among the most battle-tested cross-chain messaging protocols in production. Bridge failures are isolated to the messaging layer.	Cross-chain infrastructure introduces additional attack surface versus single-chain operation. LayerZero-specific vulnerabilities could affect all cross-chain flows.
Stablecoin peg (ayUSD)	Market	One or more stablecoins in the ayUSD allocation depegs.	Loss proportional to the allocation weight of the depegged stablecoin. Concentration limits cap single-denomination exposure. A full USDC depeg event (historically, USDC briefly traded at ~\$0.87 in March 2023) would be partially offset by the remaining diversified allocation.	Exposure spread across multiple stablecoin denominations with concentration limits. Drawdown thresholds trigger exit from any position reflecting a depeg in its share price.	A simultaneous depeg across multiple stablecoins, while historically rare, cannot be ruled out.

As of the date of this publication, across ayFLOW's live operating history, no loss of depositor funds attributable to protocol failure has occurred.



## 8. TRANSPARENCY

AlphaYields' transparency commitment: any depositor or allocator should be able to verify performance, allocations, and yield sources without asking the team. If verification requires a conversation, the transparency layer has failed.

<b>On-chain everything</b>	Asset accounting follows ERC-4626 and lives entirely on-chain. Share price is computable by anyone with access to a block explorer.
<b>Source from chain, not aggregators</b>	All APY figures are computed from on-chain share price across defined rolling windows. Third-party aggregator data is not used for any published figure.
<b>No emissions in yield figures</b>	Published figures represent realised economic yield only: lending spreads, fees, options premiums, and funding rate differentials.
<b>Stated methodology on every figure</b>	Any APY figure published by AlphaYields includes the time window, the data source, and the product it applies to.

### Reporting cadence

<b>Cadence</b>	<b>Coverage</b>
<b>Weekly – Curator's Report</b>	Share price performance, rebalancing activity, vault-level APY, security observations. Published publicly. Depositors may subscribe or unsubscribe via account preferences.
<b>Monthly – Allocation &amp; Risk Report</b>	Full allocation breakdown, APY attribution by source, drawdown analysis, changes to framework or risk parameters.
<b>Quarterly – Strategy Review</b>	90-day performance against mandate, additions/removals from strategy universe, forward outlook.

Live dashboard: [app.alphayields.ai](https://app.alphayields.ai)



## 8. TRANSPARENCY

AlphaYields is evolving from a proven live MVP into a multi-chain yield layer – focused on verified yield, allocator-grade reporting, and expanding the ayTOKEN product family across asset classes and strategy types.

The roadmap is indicative and subject to change based on development progress, market conditions, security review, and regulatory requirements. Nothing here constitutes a commitment to deliver any product or feature by any stated date.

### Q4 2025

COMPLETE

- MVP live on Flow Blockchain with on-chain verified performance track record;
- Correlated looping strategy operational at scale;
- LayerZero cross-chain messaging integrated.

### Q1-Q2 2026

IN PROGRESS

- ayUSD launched – stablecoin yield product on Ethereum, Arbitrum, Base;
- Vault discovery engine and on-chain verification layer in production;
- Delta-neutral funding rate arbitrage engine live (Lagoon / Hyperliquid);
- BD outreach to ecosystems, DAO treasuries, and allocator networks.

### Q3 2026

NEXT

- ayETH launch – ETH yield strategy across supported chains;
- Triangular arbitrage engine deployment;
- Concentrated liquidity provision module – stable and LST pairs;
- Allocator reporting framework – full attribution and risk dashboards.

### Q4 2026

AHEAD

- ayBTC launch;
- Cross-chain arbitrage engine at full operational scale;
- Expansion of ayTOKEN family across additional asset classes;
- Institutional onboarding programme and DAO treasury integrations.



## 10. TEAM

### **Filipe Leonor** – *Founder & Lead Strategist*

Serial entrepreneur with 8+ years in DeFi. Co-founded Decentralized Foundation in 2020. Responsible for strategy direction, product vision, and allocator relationships.

### **Bogdan Ivaniuk** – *Co-Founder & CTO*

Applied mathematics and computer science, Kyiv Technical University. 12+ years in AI/ML engineering. Founder of AlphaCube, generating algorithmic trading portfolios scalable to \$100M+ AUM. Built the vault discovery engine, on-chain verification layer, and risk scoring framework.

### **Engineering & Research Team**

The engineering and research team comprises six specialists across algorithmic trading, applied mathematics, quantitative analysis, high-load infrastructure, front-end development, and DevOps – with an average of 13 years of professional experience per engineer. Full team profiles are available to institutional allocators on request.

### **Backed by**

AlphaYields is incubated by **AthenaX** and powered by **NounsDAO**.



## The Yield Layer of DeFi

Real Yield. Verified Onchain. Allocated with Rigour.

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Discord

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Github

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