



WHITEPAPER — AUGUST 2026

ZeroLiquidity.

How a memetoken launches with liquidity and a permanent price floor already in place — in one signature, with no team allocation and no pool to set up.

VERSION

v0.1 — Draft

NETWORKS

Ethereum, Base,
Arbitrum, Robinhood
Chain

CONTRACTS

IZeroLiquidity,
IZeroToken

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NOT INVESTMENT ADVICE — SEE SECTION 07, RISKS, AND SECTION 08, DISCLAIMER

SECTION 00

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Sections 02 to 05 describe the protocol as it is deployed today. Section 06 is the published roadmap and is a proposal, not a commitment. Sections 07 and 08 are the parts a reader should not skip.

SECTION 01

Overview.

ZeroLiquidity is a memetoken launchpad where the pool, the liquidity and a permanent price floor all exist from the first block — created in a single transaction, with none of the supply held back.

The name is the thesis. On a conventional launchpad the creator deploys a token, then goes looking for liquidity: a pool to seed, a counterparty to convince, an LP position to fund and, later, an LP position that can be pulled. Every one of those steps is a place where a launch stalls or a holder gets rugged. ZeroLiquidity removes the step entirely — the creator never adds liquidity, because the launch *is* the liquidity.

PROTOCOL	ZeroLiquidity
DOCUMENT	Whitepaper v0.1 — Draft
NETWORKS	Ethereum, Base, Arbitrum, Robinhood Chain
PAIR TOKENS	WETH on every chain, plus USDG on Robinhood Chain
TRADING FEE	Chosen by the creator and frozen at launch — 0.3% to 5% by contract, 0.3% to 3% offered by the interface; 90% of claimed fees to the creator
CUSTODY	None — every state-changing action is signed by the user
SUPPLY POLICY	100% pooled or burned; zero team allocation

01.1 What the protocol guarantees

Four properties are enforced by the contracts rather than by policy, which is what makes them worth stating in a document like this one.

- **Tradable from block zero.** The supply is spread across a curve of price bands inside the pool during the launch transaction. There is no separate “add liquidity” step and no window in which

the token exists but cannot be traded.

- **No team allocation.** 100% of the supply is either pooled or burned. The creator's economics come from trading fees, not from a bag.
- **A floor that only moves up.** Part of the launch transaction is a buy of the token, burned immediately. It establishes a floor that later activity can raise but never lower.
- **Liquidity that cannot be pulled.** The pool is owned by the protocol, not the creator. There is no LP token to withdraw.
- **A price band known before the token exists.** The curve has a hard top — above it no liquidity exists at all — and the floor buy sets its bottom. Both are fixed by the launch parameters and can be read off before anyone trades.

01.2 What it does not guarantee

The protocol does not vet tokens. Anyone can launch here, and appearing on the platform is not an endorsement. The price floor limits how far a token can fall below its floor buy — it does not protect anyone who buys above it. Memetokens can go to zero in hours. See Section 07.

01.3 Who this document is for

Creators deciding where to launch, traders deciding what the mechanics actually promise, and integrators reading the contracts. It describes the protocol as deployed; where something is planned rather than live, it says so.

SECTION 02

The launch.

Five steps for the creator, one signature on chain — and the contract deploys with its liquidity, its curve and its floor already in place.

02.1 From wallet to live token

- 1. Connect a wallet.** A wallet the creator already has. There is no sign-up, no email and no password: the wallet is the account, and the protocol never takes custody — every signature is the user's own.
- 2. Design the token.** Name, symbol and total supply, the chain to deploy on, and the pair token — chosen from the whitelist that chain's contract publishes, so the list is always current.
- 3. Shape the launch.** A starting price in USD, the LP fee the pool will charge, and how far the price may climb. Optionally, on chains where the tandem launcher is deployed, a second official pool.
- 4. Sign.** One transaction. The pool is created, the supply is distributed across the curve and the floor buy executes inside the same transaction.
- 5. Share and earn.** The token appears in Explore with live on-chain metrics, and every trade from then on pays the LP fee the creator set.

02.2 The banded price curve

Supply is not dropped into a single flat pool. It is split across price bands spanning a creator-chosen range above the starting price, so the price climbs in steps as the curve is consumed rather than in one jump. The anti-whale property is a consequence of that geometry, not a rule bolted on top — and it comes from the *range*, not from the band count. A wider range spreads the same supply over more price, so a given buy reaches less of it.

The number of bands decides only how finely that climb is cut. Measured across the supported settings, the price impact of a given buy varies by a few percent between the smallest and largest band counts, so the interface fixes it rather than presenting it as a choice: what it does change is launch gas, and — since band widths are snapped to a tick grid — how much of the requested range survives rounding. The contract still accepts the full range for callers that want it.

THE CEILING

Above the top of the curve — the starting tick plus the full range — no liquidity exists at all. A launch therefore has a **hard maximum market capitalisation**, known before the token exists and shown in the summary before signing. Together with the floor of Section 03 it defines the entire band the price can occupy, which is a figure a bonding curve cannot publish in advance because its position depends on who bought.

PRICING IN USD

The starting price is entered in plain USD. For a WETH pair it is converted using the live Chainlink ETH/USD feed at launch time; a stablecoin pair needs no conversion. The resulting market capitalisation is shown before signing.

02.3 The optional secondary pool

On chains where the tandem launcher is deployed, the creator can open a second official pool for the token inside the same transaction. It buys the token at market in the main pool and locks that purchase permanently as sell-side depth in the secondary pool, giving arbitrage between two official venues something to keep aligned — which tightens the price on both. The secondary pool carries the same rules as the main one: liquidity owned by the protocol, no LP token, locked forever.

It is priced accordingly: the creation fee is charged **twice**, plus the committed buy, on top of the floor budget.

At most one secondary pool per token is protected. The protocol guarantees these two pools and no others. Any further pool that anyone opens for the same token is unofficial — its liquidity is ordinary liquidity, can be withdrawn at any time, and is therefore ruggable.

02.4 What is immutable after launch

Name, symbol, LP fee and the fee-split commitment are fixed on chain forever. The launch summary is the last point of no return — on-chain transactions cannot be reversed by the protocol or by anyone else.

What *can* be changed afterwards is the token's profile: logo, banner, description and social links, editable at any time by the creator's wallet from the token's page.

02.5 Cost of a launch

Three components, and no subscription: the network gas for the transaction, the genesis floor buy, and the protocol's creation fee for that chain. Neither contract amount is chosen by the creator — the creation fee is a per-chain parameter and the floor buy is the pair token's per-network minimum — and both are read live, so the exact figures are shown in the summary before signing. A tandem launch adds two: the creation fee is charged twice and the committed buy is paid on top.

The floor budget is spent in full: the interface aims the floor buy at the top of the curve, so it is the budget and not a price limit that stops the swap. Anything a swap did not consume would never be taken from the creator's wallet, but at the network minimum that case does not arise.

SECTION 03

The price floor.

Every launch buys its own token inside the launch transaction and burns it. That first swap sets a floor which later activity can raise, but never lower.

03.1 Mechanism

Every launch carries a floor budget denominated in the pair token. During the launch transaction — after the pool exists and its supply is distributed, but before any other account can trade — the contract spends that budget buying the token off its own curve and burns everything it receives.

Three consequences follow directly:

- **It cannot be front-run.** It is the pool's first ever swap. There is no earlier position in the block to take.
- **The pair token stays in the pool.** The budget is not paid to anyone; it becomes pooled reserves backing a permanently smaller supply.
- **The floor is monotonic.** Burning the bought supply removes it from circulation for good, so nothing later can undo the effect.

03.2 The budget is fixed, not chosen

The floor budget is **not a creator parameter**. Each whitelisted pair token carries a per-network minimum, held in the contract and read live by the interface, and that minimum is what every launch spends — the contract accepts no other amount. There is nothing to configure and nothing to leave blank.

This is a deliberate narrowing, and the reasoning is worth stating because it is the first question a creator asks. A larger genesis buy reads like a stronger promise, but what it actually does is bury the creator's own capital in a position that nobody — the creator included — can ever reach again: the tokens bought are burned, and the pair token spent stays in the pool permanently. The minimum already performs the entire mechanism: it seeds the first price and clears the dust. Every unit above it buys a floor that almost no trade will ever reach, at the creator's expense. A creator who wants

to support the price of their token can buy it on the open market, where they at least end up holding something.

A consequence to state plainly: the resulting burn is **small** — on the order of a hundredth of a percent of supply. The floor is genuine and monotonic, and it is also close to the launch price by construction. The interface reserves the word *floor* as a label for burns above a named threshold precisely so that a number this size is not sold as protection.

03.3 What the floor is not

The floor bounds how far the token can fall *below the price of its own floor buy*. It says nothing about anyone who buys higher up the curve. A token with a floor can still lose almost all of its value for a holder who entered above it.

03.4 Liquidity ownership

The pooled liquidity belongs to the protocol, not to the creator. There is no LP token for the creator to hold, sell or withdraw, which removes the most common rug vector on a launchpad: the creator's exit is the fee stream described in Section 04, and the fee stream only pays while the token keeps trading.

SECTION 04

Fees and incentives.

The creator earns from volume, not from supply. Every trade pays the LP fee set at launch, and 90% of what is claimed goes to the creator — forever.

04.1 The split

LP FEE	Chosen by the creator at launch, frozen in the pool, paid on every trade. The contract accepts 0.3%–5%
CREATOR SHARE	90% of claimed fees, on both sides of the pair
TREASURY SHARE	10% of claimed fees
DURATION	Perpetual — there is no vesting, cliff or unlock date

Because the creator holds none of the supply, income scales with trading volume rather than with a decision to sell. The incentive is to keep a token alive, not to exit it.

04.2 The creator picks the number

The LP fee is a single number, chosen once and never changeable, and it is the number the trader pays. What the creator's 90% share pays per \$1M of traded volume, at each option the interface offers:

0.3%	\$2,700 — the interface default; stablecoin and blue-chip pairs
1%	\$9,000 — standard for most memetokens
3%	\$27,000 — volatile, low-liquidity launches

The contract's ceiling is 5%, but the interface stops at 3% and defaults to the lowest option. Both choices are deliberate: an offered preset reads as a recommendation, and a fee high enough to

deter traders yields 90% of volume that never arrives — permanently, since the fee cannot be lowered afterwards. A caller that genuinely wants the contract maximum can still set it.

04.3 The quote-only commitment

A one-time, irreversible choice made at launch.

- **Off (default).** Every claim pays the creator both sides of the pair: the token and the pair token.
- **On.** The creator only ever collects the pair-token side. 100% of the token side is burned on every claim.

Turned on, it is deflationary and — more importantly — an on-chain commitment a buyer can verify: a creator who took this option can never receive, and therefore never sell, a single fee-earned token. Nobody can flip it afterwards, including the protocol.

04.4 Protocol revenue

The creation fee is a per-chain parameter that covers deployment; the protocol's actual business is the 10% treasury share of claimed trading fees. That alignment is deliberate: the protocol earns when launched tokens keep trading, not when someone deploys and walks away.

Skeleton — to be completed. Treasury allocation, governance over the creation fee and any future token for the protocol itself are out of scope for v0.1 and are not described here. Nothing in this document should be read as announcing a protocol token.

SECTION 05

Multichain.

The same contracts on four networks, with the pair token whitelist and every fee read live from each chain rather than hardcoded in the interface.

05.1 Networks and pair tokens

ETHEREUM	WETH
BASE	WETH
ARBITRUM	WETH
ROBINHOOD CHAIN	WETH, USDG

The whitelist is not a list the interface maintains. Each chain's contract publishes its own, and the creation form fills its dropdown from that call, so a pair token added on chain appears without a frontend release.

05.2 Reading the chain, not a config file

The same applies to the numbers that decide what a launch costs: the creation fee, and each pair token's minimum floor budget. Both are read from the contract at the moment of the launch and shown in the summary. A parameter changed on chain is reflected immediately, and the figure a creator signs against is always the live one.

05.3 USD pricing

Prices are shown in USD across every chain. WETH pairs are converted with Chainlink feeds; stablecoin pairs need no conversion. Explore aggregates launches from all four chains into a single screener, with per-chain token pages carrying live on-chain metrics.

Skeleton — to be completed. Cross-chain behaviour is deliberately absent: deployments are independent per chain and a token launched on one network has no bridge, no mirror and no shared liquidity on another. If that ever changes, it belongs in this section.

SECTION 06

Roadmap.

Phases 1 and 2 are shipped. Phase 3 is in progress. Dates and scope are a proposal, not a commitment.

PHASE 1 — GENESIS — Q1 2026 — SHIPPED

- Token creation in minutes, no code.
- Liquidity live from the first block — banded price curve, no pool setup.
- Permanent price floor via the launch-time floor buy.
- 100% of supply pooled or burned: zero team allocation.

PHASE 2 — MULTICHAIN — Q2 2026 — SHIPPED

- Live on Ethereum, Base, Arbitrum and Robinhood Chain.
- Explore screener aggregating launches from every chain.
- Per-chain token profiles with live on-chain metrics.
- USD pricing powered by Chainlink oracles.

PHASE 3 — COMMUNITY — Q3 2026 — IN PROGRESS

- Trending ranking and richer search and filters in Explore.
- A “My Tokens” dashboard with per-token metrics.
- Creator profiles and social following.
- Comments and reactions on the token profile.

PHASE 4 — EXPANSION — Q4 2026 — PLANNED

- Snipe protection inside the pool itself, via a Uniswap v4 hook — today’s bands limit how much a large buy takes, not who gets there first (see Section 07).
- More chains and more whitelisted pair tokens.

- A public API for integrations.
- A featured creators program.
- A mobile app.

Anything listed under Phase 3 or Phase 4 is **not live**. Phases and dates are a business proposal and may change or be dropped. No item here should be treated as a promise, and none of them should factor into a decision to buy any token.

SECTION 07

Risks.

The mechanics in sections 02 to 04 remove specific failure modes. They do not make a meme-token safe, and this section is the one a reader should not skip.

07.1 Market risk

Memetokens derive value from a shared idea, not from a product or a cash flow. They are extremely volatile and can lose effectively all of their value within hours. Nobody should commit funds they cannot afford to lose entirely.

07.2 The floor is not protection

The floor buy bounds the price relative to its own execution level. A holder who buys higher up the curve has no such bound. Treating the existence of a floor as downside protection is the most likely way to misread this document.

Its size makes this sharper than it may sound. The budget is fixed at the pair token's network minimum, so the burn is on the order of a hundredth of a percent of supply and the floor sits just above the launch price. Anyone who buys at any point of interest on the curve is, in practice, unprotected by it.

07.3 Irreversibility

On-chain transactions cannot be reversed, and name, symbol, LP fee and the fee-split commitment are fixed permanently at launch. There is no refund path for a mistyped parameter — only the launch summary, shown before signing.

07.4 No vetting, no endorsement

The protocol does not audit, review or endorse the tokens launched through it. Anyone can launch. Presence on the platform carries no signal about a token's legitimacy.

07.5 Smart contract risk

ZeroLiquidity has not been audited by an independent third party. This document is not an audit report and must not be read as one. Smart contracts can contain defects that no amount of design intent prevents.

What does exist is a security review published by SkirkLabs in August 2026: 73 tests across seven suites, no Critical, High or Medium findings, and eight Low findings that are all resolved or mitigated. Its own disclaimer is explicit that it is a good-faith account of building this protocol rather than an outside assessment of it, so it does not close the gap described above. It is published in full at [/security](#), alongside the contract sources.

Any independent audit will be published, named and dated in this section; until one appears here, assume none exists.

07.6 Dependency risk

The protocol relies on external components whose failure modes are outside its control: Chainlink price feeds for USD conversion, the user's own wallet provider, the pair tokens themselves, and the underlying networks. A stale oracle, a paused bridge or a compromised pair token can affect a launch or a price.

07.7 No snipe protection

Nothing in the protocol today decides *who* trades first. The banded curve bounds how much of the supply a single sweep can take, and the floor buy is the pool's own first swap and cannot be preceded — but neither of those stops a bot from being the first outside buyer. Protection inside the pool, via a Uniswap v4 hook, is listed under Phase 4 of Section 06 and is therefore not live. A reader should assume the first external buy of any launch here may be automated.

07.8 Regulatory risk

Rules for token issuance and trading differ by jurisdiction and are changing. Launching or trading a token may carry legal or tax obligations for the user, which the user is responsible for determining.

SECTION 08

Disclaimer.

What this document is, what it is not, and the limits of everything stated in the preceding sections.

08.1 Not financial advice

This document is published for informational purposes only. It is not financial, investment, legal or tax advice, and it is not an offer or a solicitation to buy or sell any asset. Readers should reach their own conclusions and, where appropriate, take independent professional advice.

08.2 Not an audit

The layout of this document resembles a security review because that is the register the subject deserves, not because this document is one. ZeroLiquidity has not been audited by an independent third party, and nothing here constitutes or implies a security assessment, certification or guarantee of correctness. The SkirkLabs review cited in Section 07 is self-published by the team that wrote the contracts and says so itself: it is evidence of process, not a substitute for an outside audit. See Section 07.

08.3 Forward-looking statements

Section 06 and any other statement about future functionality describe present intent. Plans change, get delayed and get abandoned. No forward-looking statement in this document is a commitment, and none should be relied upon.

08.4 Accuracy and versioning

Every protocol parameter described here — fees, bounds, whitelists, supported networks — is set on chain and can change. Where this document and the deployed contracts disagree, **the contracts are correct**. This is v0.1 (Draft), published August 2026.

08.5 No custody, no control

The protocol does not take custody of user funds and cannot move, freeze or recover them. There are no accounts and no credentials to recover: the wallet is the only identity, and users are solely responsible for their keys and for the transactions they sign.

