Acute Angle Cloud
White Paper

Acute Angle Cloud Team

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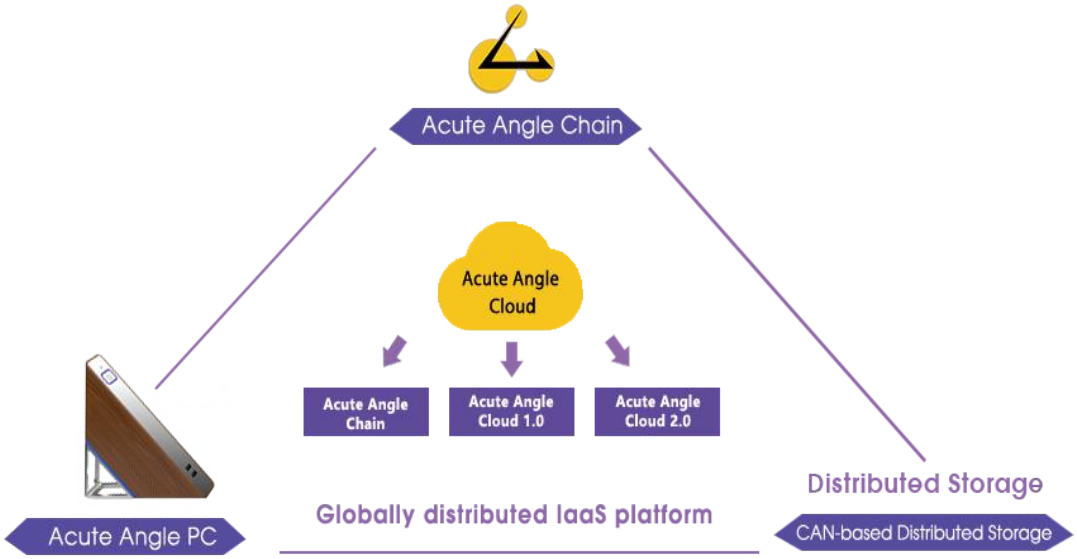
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acute Angle Cloud
Acute Angle Cloud Overview

Acute Angle Cloud is a globally distributed IaaS platform. It is designed to be a globally distributed cloud computing service basic-layer platform based on the New PC Network (distributed hardware terminals), the Acute Angle Chain and CAN (Content-Addressable Network). Its construction will be achieved though the Acute Angle Chain, Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 and Acute Angle Cloud 2.0.



1.1: Figure: Overview of Acute Angle Cloud

History of the Internet

On October 29, 1969, the first node of the University of California - Los Angeles (UCLA) was connected to the second node of the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) on the ARPANET, marking the inception of the Internet era. Looking back at the Internet's history, from the very beginning to its current high-speed development, we can divide it, roughly, into three stages: Web1.0 Internet, Web2.0 mobile Internet and Web3.0 interplanetary Internet.

The Web1.0 Internet started in the 1990s when the Internet was just opened to the public. At that point, the technology needed for uploading information was considerably expensive and had to be operated by professionals. Therefore, a large amount of online information was released and searched by media firms, commercial institutions, schools and several authorities. In recent decades, cost and technological difficulty has greatly decreased, leading to our current reality - almost every Internet user can upload information in the form of documents, voice and video as well as other content. Such a change has introduced the concept of Web2.0 mobile Internet.

The Web2.0 mobile Internet is mainly manifested by users' participation or social interaction, the blog space, community websites, peer-to-peer tools, etc. While developing the Web2.0, the founder of the www network, Tim Berners-Lee, and other scientists started to conceptualize the Web3.0 interplanetary Internet.

The original intention of the Web3.0 interplanetary Internet is to facilitate communication using devices as terminals, rather than to communicate and aggregate information on the Internet, thus achieving "decentralization". Due to the development of the Internet and other progresses in telecommunication, people can talk to almost anyone anywhere in the world.

Blockchain is a big new trend

On October 31st, 2008, Satoshi Nakamoto published the bitcoin white paper – "A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System", declaring the inception of the value transmission network. Bitcoin has many creditable designs such as tamper-proof, data backup, relative anonymity of those involved, and without any other trusted parties. However, its own transaction performance and Proof Of Work (POW) consensus mechanism gradually revealed some problems. The blockchain technology derives from Bitcoin. In recent years, people have innovated mainly concerning transaction performance, consensus algorithm and safe anonymity of the blockchain, such as promotion of transaction performance by graphene and lightning network; enrichment and improvement of consensus algorithm by Proof Of Stake (POS), Delegated Proof Of Stake (DPOS), and Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT); improvement of transaction safety by Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP) and mixing.

As a promising blockchain ecosystem, Acute Angle Cloud perfectly combines strengths of Ethereum and BitShares and solves inherent defects of the existing blockchain system. Acute Angle Cloud is expected to gradually form blockchain economy, promote industrial efficiency and boost efficient and synergetic development of society by setup of basic platform, exploitation of various products, development and iteration of commercialized and implemented projects. Acute Angle Cloud defines new blockchain economy.

Acute Angle Cloud Relevance

1. Prevention of resource waste

Through virtual machines, it solves the problem of idle hard disk and cpu resources in the personal computer (PC). The Acute Angle Cloud can aggregate and allocate the users' idle hard disk and CPU resources with full cyclic use, forming an integrated application in a chain ecosystem.

2. Storage potential

Through distributed storage technology, the issue of storage waste is solved. Data can be automatically re-distributed, enhancing the utilization rate of storage space and connecting all the computing devices with the same file system. The principle behind it is to replace address based content with domain name content; Users find content saved in a location instead of an address and the hash of the content is verified instead of the identity of the content creator. It will enable webpage browsing to be faster, safer and more robust and durable.

3. Cost Reduction

Through blockchain technology, cloud computing, and CAN technology, the Acute Angle Cloud creates a distributed IaaS platform. It dramatically cuts the high operational and maintenance costs of traditional centralized server rooms and reasonably utilizes idle resources and shares the returns with users.

Strengthes: low user cost, globalization, durable storage and high stability

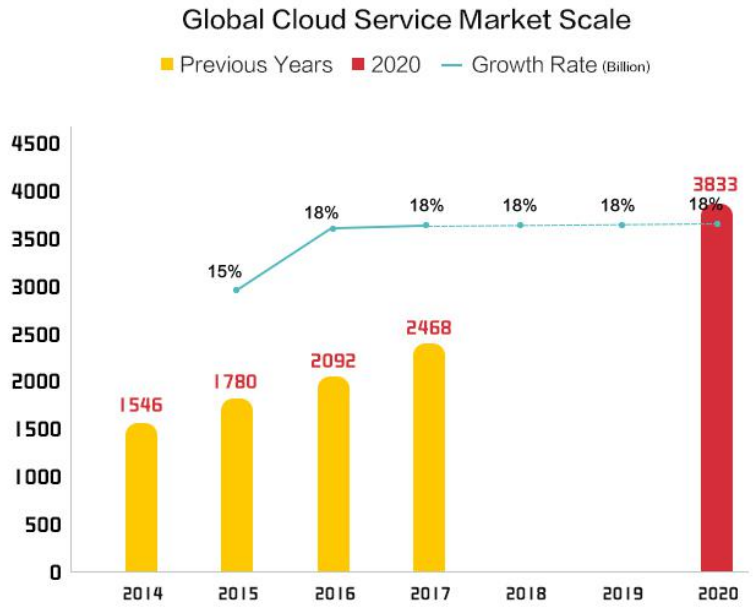
Can be used as:

- A virtual machine's root file system
- As a server
- As a database
- As a (cryptographic) communication platform
- All kinds of CDN
- Longlasting Web

Acute Angle Cloud Development plan

Centralized Cloud Computing Service Model Overview

As a cloud service system structure gaining popularity in recent years, it has unique advantages compared with conventional and locally deployed IT modes. The cloud service has won the favor of enterprises because it is characterized by supporting access at any time, resource sharing, self-service, instant use on demand and pay-as-you-go and can meet enterprises' needs of use in a flexible and variable way so as to reduce the cost of use. As estimated by Gartner, an international research and advisory body, the global public cloud service market has massive scalability, reaching US$209.2 billion in 2016. The figure is expected to hit US$246.8 billion in 2017 and exceed US$383.3 billion in 2020.



4.1：Global Cloud Service Market Scale

Even though cloud computing service models are in continuous evolution, the industry generally accepts that it is, currently, divided into three major categories: IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS. The infrastructure is the first tier, the platform is the second tier, and software is the third tier, namely:

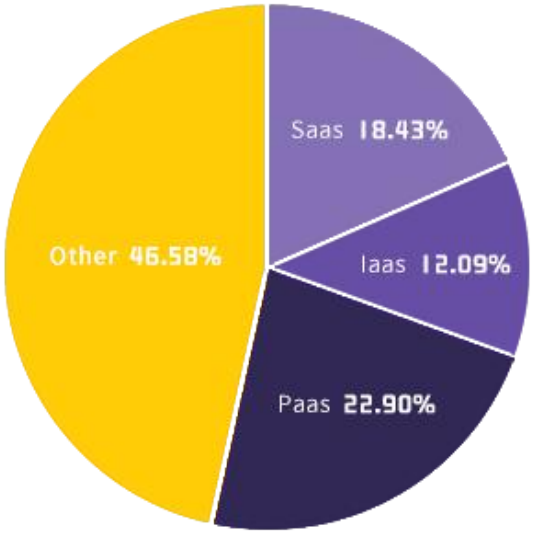
- IasS (Infrastructure-as-a-Service)
- PaaS (Platform-as-a-Service)
- SaaS (Software-as-a-Service)

With the progression of the era we live in, cloud computing is no longer an option but a requirement for enterprise development. To borrow a statement from Gartner, "Cloud is not a strategy, it is a tactic." (Cloud computing is no longer a strategic issue. It is a tactical issue.)

Acute Angle Cloud based on the IaaS Service Model

There are still two main problems in the current centralized cloud computing services: (1) Users do not own their own data; (2) Remote servers have security breaches. Blockchain technology is out of the centralized cloud computing model. Bitcoin and other decentralized systems explicitly return digital assets to end-users, eliminating the need for a third-party server and trust in the infrastructure. As an infrastructure-as-a-service, IaaS enables consumers to access services from a well-developed computer infrastructure over the Internet.

2016 Cloud Service Market Shares



4.2: Cloud Service Market Shares in 2016

The size of IaaS in 2016 reached US$25.2 billion, with a growth rate of 56%, far more than 18% for cloud service and 20% for SaaS. By 2021, it is anticipated to maintain a rapid growth, with a compound annual growth rate of 29%. The development of IaaS infrastructure is relatively advanced, and the rapid distribution after its annoucement has reached a considerable market size.

Acute Angle Cloud vs. traditional IaaS platform

The basic hardware of a computer is very simple: computing components and storage components. The working process of the computer is simple as well: draw data from the storage component into the calculation component and perform calculations. After the results are obtained, the output goes to the display and other devices - a cycle of work tasks is completed. The deployment of hardware terminals as global nodes is assisting the Acute Angle Cloud to gradually complete the transition from cloud to fog computing.

Fog is a paravirtualization frame model of service computing between cloud computing and personal computing. Fog computing focuses on small clouds such as Personal Cloud, Private Cloud and Enterprise Cloud, which are different from cloud computing. Fog computing pays focuses on quantity which helps its success, and every computing node plays a role regardless of how weak its capacity is. Fog computing has several obvious features: low latency and location awareness, broader geographical distribution, application suitable for mobility, and support of more fringe nodes. These

features make deployment of mobile services more convenient, which can satisfy broader connection of nodes. Cloud computing is a computing mode which takes advantage of the Internet to use resources such as storage devices of shared computing facilities and applications anywhere, anytime, conveniently and on a need basis. It consists of four basic parts: Cloud Platform, Cloud Storage, Cloud Terminal and Cloud Security. From the user standpoint it can be divided into Public Cloud, Private Cloud, Hybrid Cloud etc. From the service viewpoint it can be divided into Infrastructure as a service (IaaS), Platform as a service (PaaS) and Software as a service (SaaS).

The problems of the cloud computing industry are mainly:

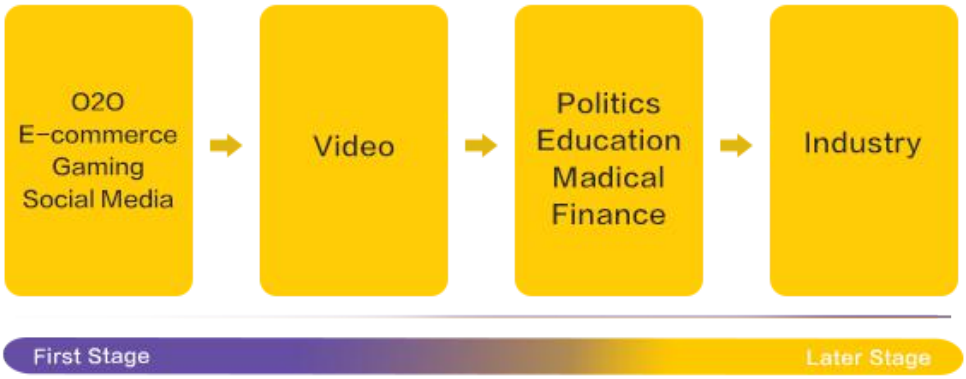
1. Computing needs increase exponentially, cost of bandwidth remains high, leading to the increase of relevant operating costs, which becomes a handicap for the development of a global industrial chain;
2. The cost of traditional CDN self-built nodes is high and the node implementation is slow, which is at odds with the increase of computing needs;
3. Traditional model's utilization of broadband is not sufficient, resulting in a large number of resources unused and wasted, which is also the main reason for exacerbated contradiction between computing needs and computing power.

But fog computing adds a layer between the terminal and the data center, which is called network edge layer. It's like adding another small server or router with a memory, to process and save data without having to put it into the "Cloud" directly reducing stress on the "Cloud", improving efficiency and transmission rate while reducing time delay.

Compared with cloud computing, the framework adopted by fog computing is more distributed, and closer to the network edge. Fog computing concentrates data, data processing and application on the devices at the edge of the network, instead of saving almost all of them into the cloud like cloud computing. The storage and processing of the data is more dependent on the local device, but not the server. Therefore, the cloud computing is the new generation of centralized computing, and fog computing is the new generation of distributed computing which corresponds to the feature of "internet decentralization" and solves the problem that the cloud computing market currently faces.

With P2SP technology, Acute Angle Cloud can provide shared computing services to the enterprises. The Acute Angle Cloud will incorporate blockchain technology to build a fair and transparent incentive mechanism, compelling ordinary individuals to participate in the share and exchange of the data resources, opening shared computing services of the Acute Angle Cloud to individual users comprehensively, which makes each common user a resource node of the decentralized shared computing system and able to benefit from it.

Due to the cloud service’s features such as low cost, instant access, flexible change and pay-as-you-go, the rapidly growing O2O, E-business, game and social network etc. have taken a lead in realizing the change from traditional self-built servers to cloud servers. A survey shows a move in the industries using cloud services. Cloud service is still at an early stage, but the settlement in security will result in more sectors to implement their cloud migration. The cloud migration is expected to cover government administration, health care, finance, industry and other sectors in five years.



4.4：Cloud Service Usage Trend for Different Industries

According to a Global IaaS report issued by Gartner, Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure and Alibaba Cloud are the top three in the world, with a market share of 44.2%, 7.1% and 3% respectively. Amazon takes a dominating position, but Alibaba is growing the fastest.

The three major cloud service providers are actively building their ecosystems. Amazon AWS is joining hands with other mainstream IT producers; Microsoft Azure is further supporting Linux; Alibaba Cloud is taking the advantage of the ecosystem which has been built by Alibaba. Ecosystems have been a major force driving the growth of IaaS cloud services.

Competition Analysis:

1. The cloud service directly serving individual users remains immature. The Acute Angle Cloud allows everyone to be a crucial point of the distributed cloud network and builds an ecosystem based on the users , so it has a great competitive edge and commercial value.
2. The concern for security and privacy is still the greatest resistance for adoption of public chain. However, the blockchain technology and CAN technology have solved the problems of data storage and privacy.
3. The cost for centralized physical storage can be reduced, but the cost in manpower, operation and maintenance is hard to curtail. In contrast, the distributed cloud storage does not need centralized servers, so the cost is reduced significantly.
4. The centralized servers mean to ensure data security. CAN can further reduce the system's redundancy and ensure the files to be more secure through blockchain.

Acute Angle Cloud 1.0

Overview

Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 is based on the New PC Network as the storage nodes and the CAN peer-to-peer hypermedia distributed protocol to create a globally distributed file storage syste.

1. Operational principle of the Acute Angle Cloud 1.0

- Each file and its block are given a unique “fingerprint” named encrypted hash.
- CAN deletes the files with same hash value throughout the network, and judges which files are redundant , and traces the version history of each file.
- Each node just stores the contents that they are interested in and some index information, which is helpful in locating the source.
- When searching files, they can be located through the hash value.
- Use the IPNS (decentralized naming system), each file can be named with a readable name, instead of the hash, making it easy to find. What the CAN envisions is not only to turn all the network terminal nodes into a Browser or Client, but also to make anyone the operator of the network and storage server.

2. Characteristics of the Acute Angle Cloud 1.0

- It is based on the content-address, not the domain name address. Each file (content) is unique, one file connected to the CAN network would be given the only encrypted hash value based on its computing content. This would change our habit of utilizing domain names to access the network.
- Supply history version controller (such as git) of the file, and using the different versions of the stored file to the multi-node.
- The Acute Angle Chain operating in the CAN network is just the hash value table used for storing the internet files. The content (file) address on the link will be queried while accessing the network each time.
- Uses the ecosystem’s reward distribution to compel the user to contribute with more shared space for storing data. The users obtain the ecosystem’s rewards through supplying available disk space, available processing power and bandwidth to the network. The users can exchange the rewards for the storage and other services within the ecosystem.
- The Acute Angle Cloud’s rewarding mechanism, allows a lower cost of data storage to the user, and the storage network is made more stable by setting online time goals to motivate users to stay on-line..
- The Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 helps build a more independent and free network.

Phased upgrading of the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0

1. Problems solved by the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0

Acute Angle Cloud 2.0 is committed to adopting an ecosystem reward mechanism through the establishment of a New PC Network to distribute the Acute Angle Cloud's nodes worldwide and create an unified IaaS infrastructure service. This aims at realizing economic globalization of the distributed cloud storage, providing server services, CDN accelerated services, file storage services and database services for individuals or small and medium-sized enterprises at low storage price.

2. Operational principle of the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0

Create a globally distributed IaaS service platform through network, virtualization, operating system, New PC Network, OpenStack and Acute Angle Cloud 1.0.

- **Computing:**

A set of controllers will be used in the management of the virtual machine for the life cycle of a single user or group, and supply virtual services according to users needs. It is responsible for the operation of the virtual machine including set up, startup, shutdown, on hold, stop, adjust, remove, restart, destroy, and configuring CPU, internal memory and other information specifications.

- **Object Storage:**

Swift refers to the system that creates object storage in a large scale of extensible systems through built-in redundancy and high error tolerance mechanisms, allowing for storing or retrieving files. It can provide image storage for the Glance, and volume backup service for the Cinder.

- **Persistent Object Storage:**

The Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 could incorporate object storage with the advantages of high error tolerance, extensible, more secure and open base on content-addressable and peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol. It also provides image memory for the Glance, and volume backup service for Cinder.

- **Image Service:**

The search and retrieval system of virtual machine image supports multiple virtual machine image formats (AKI, AMI, ARI, ISO, QCOW2, Raw, VDI, VHD, VMDK). Uploading, deleting and editing the images basic information will be supported.

- **Identity Service:**

Keystone. with the functions of providing identity verification, service regulations and service ticket for other services of OpenStack, manage Domains, Projects, Users, Groups and Roles.

- **Network & Address Management:**

Supply network virtualization technology for cloud computing, and providing network connection services for other OpenStack services. The technology will supply the users with an interface, and define: Network, Subnet and Router, configure DHCP, DNS, LB, L3 service, and the network supports GRE and VLAN. Plug-in architecture supports many mainstream network manufacturers and technologies, such as OpenvSwitch.

- **Block Storage:**

Provide stable data block storage service for running instance, and its plug-in driver architecture is available for the set up and management of block devices, such as set up volume, delete volume, on-hook and unload volume on the case.

- **Lasting Block Storage**

Acute Angle Cloud 1.0 provides stable and persistent data block storage service for the running instance.

- **UI Dashboard**

Web management Portal is used to simplify the service operations for the user, such as: startup, distribute IP address, configure access control.

- **Metering**

Like a funnel which could filter almost everything that happens inside the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0, and provide data support for billing and monitoring, as well as other services.

- **Orchestration**

A collaborative deployment method defined by module is provided to achieve automatic deployment under operation environment of cloud infrastructure software (computing, storage and network resource)

- **Database service**

It provides extensible and reliable relational and non-relational database engine services for users of the Acute Angle Cloud 2.0.

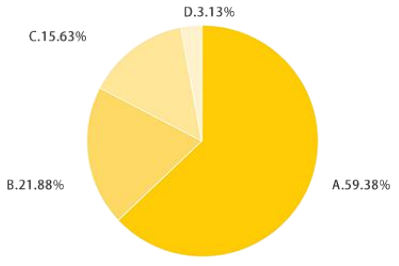
Acute Angle Cloud Global Node Distribution Strategy

Super Network Plan Overview

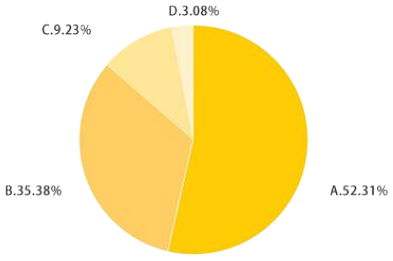
In order to speed up the deployment of the Acute Angle Cloud's global resource nodes and improve the efficiency of point-to-point, end-to-end data transmission on the chain. The Super Network project emerged as a stand-alone application section based on the Acute Angle Chain developed in the Acute Angle client dedicated to serving the world. Blockchain believers and enthusiasts can invite more users to easily join in, rewarding all, and jointly building a blockchain node network architecture that covers a wider area and more densely-distributed network, and finally realizes a self-healing cloud computing storage network.

In addition, in order to reach a consensus with the Acute Angle Cloud early adopters, we conducted a user survey (110 samples), before the Super Network plan was officially launched. The following are some of the findings:

Do you support the creation of the Super Network?
A: Heavily Support
B: Support
C: Do not support
D: Indifferent



What do you believe SN's purpose to be?
A: Accelerate the deployment of global nodes, making the ecosystem more powerful and stable
B: Necessary, but there needs to be a balance between it and the Acute Angle hardware Series
C: I am against having SN
D: Indifferent



The more point-to-point network nodes, the faster the data transmission will be. Super Network plans to serve blockchain enthusiasts around the world through its low threshold, high participation, no previous knowledge required and simple to use interface. Super Network plans to follow the open, transparent, and tamper-proof features of the blockchain technology, allowing more users to easily get involved. The SN (ecosystem's generic Token) reward is distributed to the resource contributors through an additional incentive mechanism that can be used cloud's ecosystem. The Super Network plan will inspire more users to enter the blockchain world. The Acute Angle series hardware products and other PC equipment will serve as New PC Network devices and jointly serve as resource nodes in the Acute Angle Cloud ecosystem. Users with other PC devices, can not only participate in the construction of the Acute Angle Cloud's ecosystem easily and receive the SN Token reward, but they will also receive AAC rewards (10% of the total amount of AAC allocated to the Acute Angle Foundation).

This will help Acute Angle Cloud build a blockchain network architecture with nodes that cover a wider geographical area and larger distances. This will lay the foundation for the integration of the resources gathered by the Acute Angle Cloud into a cloud computing storage network that anyone in the world can rely on.

New PC Network Overview

The New PC Network is made up of global PC devices that make up the Super Network. To help collect a large amount of idle resources from computing devices, we will build a complete Acute Angle Cloud ecosystem and provide users with safer and more convenient data storage services. The New PC Network is open to all users who have PC devices but are not fully utilising the hardware and computing resources in them, they can share these idle resources and get rewards in return.

The user can activate the Super Network program by installing the Acute Angle client and exchanging AAC for a certain amount of SN. The activation is bound to that single device, it becomes a node registered on the Acute Angle Chain. The New PC Network devices join the Acute Angle Cloud's global node layout strategy in exchange for ecosystem generated rewards. Thus, a complete blockchain full-node network is created by linking blockchain users, assets, applications, etc., and the Acute Angle Cloud's global node coverage is expanded, while accelerating the point-to-point data transmission efficiency.

We call on more users around the world to use their PC devices, join the Super Network program and share the "dividends" brought about by blockchain technology innovation. After the Super Network application is successfully activated, the user can select the devices' idle disk, test the network environment, as well as other operations to complete resource sharing and become a new node registered on the Acute Angle Chain. The joint construction of the Acute Angle Cloud's ecosystem is rewarded with token rewards.

New PC Network Advantages

- Use idle computer resources
- Low operating threshold
- Blockchain attributes
- Compute resource sharing
- Safe and transparent
- Token reward distribution

Acute Angle Chain

Overview

The Acute Angle Chain is a decentralized public blockchain platform, used by developers to easily, quickly and safely distribute tokens, smart contracts and blockchain systems. The Acute Angle Chain is committed to building a blockchain network system of global information, which values interconnection and trust exchange. The philosophy and technological mission of the Acute Angle Chain is to build an unobstructed blockchain world.

Background and Importance

Blockchain is a decentralized network able to achieve peer-to-peer value exchange, which is referred to as value Internet. Helped by Acute Angle Chain, we can create a decentralized and value-driven world of mutual cooperation and peer-to-peer exchange where an individual is directly connected to another as part of a community or society.

First, we build a safe and stable modular blockchain network. In this stage, we can use smart contracts and digital assets. At this stage we introduce the Acute Angle PC - a hardware capable of intelligently testing, monitoring and running a contracts environment. The Acute Angle PC can ensure that contracts running in the Acute Angle Chain are safe, thus preventing events such as DAO.

The Acute Angle Cloud can meet different industries' storage needs such as: insurance companies, electronic files, digital currency, trace origin, and personal credit record. The blockchain network is in continuous evolution, easy to use, low cost and susceptible to customization. With the Acute Angle Chain, we connect user information and might even get through to other networks (perhaps non-blockchain) for data interaction, thus building a cyberspace of multidimensional data correlation. Through multidimensional data such as personal credit, assets, production and consumption data, we can better integrate community consensus, individual behavior and value exchange. Carrying value in the ecosystem, the digital currency issued by the Acute Angle Chain and named after it as AAC. Using the AAC can allow us to share CDN services, idle hard disk resources, original resources and other basic blockchain services.

Design Philosophy

The Acute Angle Chain puts stability, security, scalability and ease of use as design priorites. By introducing modular virtual machines, intelligent sandboxes, value exchange, and bifurcation mechanisms, we create a blockchain network that is evolving, easy to use, low-cost, and moderately customizable. In theory, the Acute Angle Chain can achieve 1,000 TPS of available performance by optimizing the block intervals, block capacity, and consensus algorithm. The New PC Network, which is one of the core parts of the Acute Angle Cloud, is a global distributed hardware terminal system that is aggregating all the hardware devices of individuals around the world and is designed based on the edge calculation technology of fog computing to build a web 3.0 interplanetary Internet. Everyone who uses a hardware device that is not saturated and has sufficient computing capabilities to join the Super Network program will become a resource node for the Acute Angle Cloud. With the development of its global nodes, the Acute Angle Cloud, will increase its distributed cloud space and its capability to achieve a fully functional distributed cloud computing network system. We believe that through the adoption of blockchain technology, innovation will be able to solve the crisis of trust between people, and create a new network realationships, to better integrate community consensus, individual behavior, and value exchange organically.

1. Stability

Stability is necessary to ensure the existence of the Acute Angle Chain. The blockchain incorporates distributed features for intermediation and the decommissioning of the network is usually complicated and full of uncertainty. Therefore, we use block design tools to abstract and simplify the blockchain. By building a stack-type smart contract running WebAssembly (WASM) encoding format, we draw two main benefits: Firstly it optimizes the performance of the virtual machine and directly improves the contract execution efficiency and reduces the interference caused by the system coupling; secondly it weakens the correlation between the blockchain network and the smart contract running status, even if the contract execution has problems, or the virtual machine runs abnormally, the block and chain's network stability can still be guaranteed.

2. Safety

Proof of Work (PoW) contributed tremendously for the safety of the bitcoin network. However, due to the increasing difficulty of computing, almost all the rights were concentrated in the miners and mining pools. Through professional cooperation, they have in fact become highly centralized "central servers." If their combination exceeds 51% of the computing power, it can theoretically control most Bitcoin transactions, such as the DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack we are familiar with. In addition, the high power consumption is equally plagued by criticism. The Proof of Stake (PoS) mode is still developing compared to PoW. These developments are mainly based on security and applications. The PoS mode has a great advantage in terms of security over the PoW mode, but the premise is to attract enough holders to fully get the advantages of that security. Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) is an improvement of PoS, and is equivalent to PoS in terms of security. Theoretically, it can improve block response and increase network stability and security. In addition, the Acute Angle Chain innovatively proposes a smart sandbox mechanism. Contracts issued by any person must first be tested in a smart sandbox. The Acute Angle Chain will conduct full-path automated testing and continuously monitor its operational status. If the health level deteriorates, or if a flaw is found, the network will judge it at its own discretion and avoid problematic contracts tha may cause damage to the blockchain ecosystem.

3. Extensibility

Extensibility is put forward to solve the information island problem of incompatible blockchains. Firstly, we believe that upgrading and forking are effective approaches for network evolution, with a main chain and some sub chains taking shape after forking. Technically, main chain and sub chains are completely equivalent, but are arranged with different identifications on the basis of community consensus. Each sub chain may be customized for different commercial applications and Value Exchange Protocol (VEP) is constructed among sub chains, which works similar to a gateway and via which, sub chains can interact exchanging information and value. This can form a blockchain ecosystem of multiple applications. Furthermore, non-blockchain online data is incorporated into the Acute Angle Chain ecosystem, supplemented by smart contracts, to respond to events in the real world.

4. Usability

Acute Angle Chain is a decentralized public blockchain platform. Developers can use the Acute Angle Chain to release Tokens, smart contracts, and blockchain systems simply, quickly and safely. The Acute Angle Chain is committed to building a global blockchain network system that allows for the exchange of information, interconnects value and trust. The philosophy and technical mission of the Acute Angle Chain is to build a blockchain world without obstruction.

Working Principle

Acute Angle Chain connects numerous forks via Value Exchange Protocol (VEP) and even gets through to other networks (maybe non-blockchain) to make data interaction to build a cyberspace of interconnection and multidimensional data correlation.

1. Contract creation and LVM

Smart contract implementation

Traditional smart contracts limit the input and output of data on the chain and can only support some simple application scenarios. The Acute Angle Chain besides allowing for data on the chain, it also allows for interaction with data on and off of the chain itself. It further supports the update of data on and off the chain simultaneously. It's commercial applications in the real world are varied and very complex; this complexity is reflected in the data structure and the logic. A complete Turing programming language and virtual machine are needed to create and execute smart contracts. WASM (WebAssembly) is a portable, underlying bytecode technology whose stack-type virtual machines are custom-designed and optimized for a blockchain environment and can run smart contracts at speeds close to native machine code. The benefits of WASM lie in industry standardization and extensive support. Programmers can develop smart contracts in familiar languages such as C, C++, Golang, and Rust, greatly reducing the cost of learning and improving development efficiency. Therefore, the Acute Angle Chain selects WASM as the execution code of the smart contracts.

The life cycle of a contract in a blockchain network can be divided into five stages:

1)Select programming language and create source code;

2)The compiler assembles the source code into WASM bytecodes;

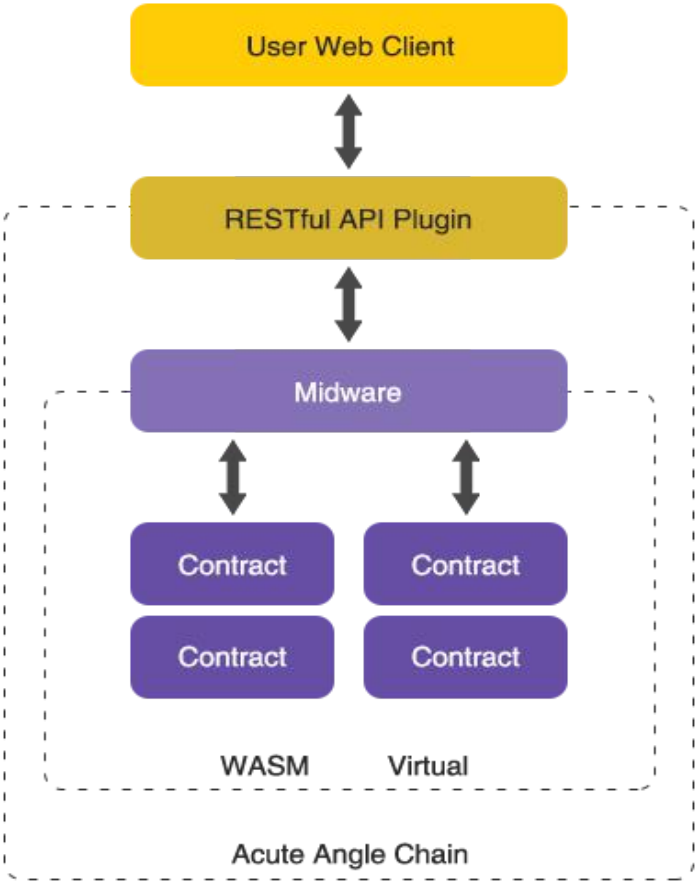
3)The Smart Contract is registered with the Acute Angle Chain;

4)Request the contract to open API;

5)Upgrade or destroy the contract;

In the above life cycle, Tokens need to be consumed for registration, request, and upgrade of smart contracts. On the one hand, because the implementation of the contract must consume CPU, memory, hard disk and network bandwidth, the resource providers need to be rewarded. On the other hand, it also uses economics to raise the threshold of network attacks and thus reduce risks.

The open APIs of smart contracts are shown to users as RESTful APIs. The contents of HTTP requests are encoded in JSON format. Users can generate and send requests through the browser or mobile phone APP. Acute Angle Chain's RESTful API plug-in receives and recognizes requests from a smart contract's API, and if it is one, it passes the request to the middleware of the WASM virtual machine. The middleware translates the request content into the byte code of the WASM, then calls the corresponding API of the equivalent contract, and finally returns the result of the API execution to the user. The entire process is shown in Figure 2.1:



2.1 Acute Angle Cloud WASM Construction

2. Consensus Mechanism

Due its distributed nature, the blockchain needs a consensus mechanism that functions properly. Currently widely used consensus algorithms mainly include: PoW (Proof of Work), PoS (Proof of Stake), PBFT (Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance) and DPoS (Delegated Proof of Stake). From a safety and practicality standpoint, the Acute Angle Chain uses an improved DPoS consensus mechanism. Result-delegated Proof of Stake (RDPoS) not only inherits the advantages of DPoS - no need to consume additional resources to distribute rewards – but it can also decide whether to validate the agent's or the node's smart contracts according to the network's transaction status.

The Token associated with the Acute Angle Chain can not only be traded for the blockchain basic services such as contract release and network bifurcation, but it also participates in voting and has the opportunity to become a proxy node and provide Token rewards. The Acute Angle Chain named this Token "AAC". Each AAC holder is called an equity person and is allocated the corresponding voting weight based on the number of AACs held. The agent node is selected by the equity holder. The first 31 winners, agent nodes with the most votes, become deputy nodes, which in turn authenticate the transactions. The work order is determined by the number of votes. The agent node can accumulate rewards if it works normally. If it works abnormally or does not work, it will be punished.

The election is conducted in real time and is unending. New users can participate in the voting process at any time, and users who have already voted can also withdraw their votes at any time or change them. Therefore, the elected agent node are not permanent, nor do they have a fixed term,

and may be surpassed and replaced by others at any time. In addition, we have made some optimizations in the consensus algorithm to prevent the agent nodes from being fixed and avoid the network from gradually becoming centralized.

3. Account model

In the blockchain network, the account address was designed to provide safety. The address creation follows the following steps: public key, private key as follows: private key—>public key—>account address. All three items use the Secure Hash Algorithm (referred to as SHA), which can ensure safety. Hash is the extraction of information with less output than input and fixed length. The hash with strong encryption is irreversible. i.e., the private key information cannot be deduced by using the account address. The detailed generation process of the private key, public key and account is as follows: The creation of a private key, public key and account can be divided into two kinds of accounts based on the byte length of the account address, main account and sub-account.

4. Value Exchange Protocol(VEP)

VEP refers to standard protocol between different blockchain networks. As mentioned above, the applications that can be loaded on a network are limited, but when different networks connect to form a larger network, this leads to an exponential increase in value.

How do single network nodes trust other nodes at first? The biggest advantage of the blockchain network is to provide reliable information, and such reliability is embodied on the distributed account ledger and consensus. A blockchain network is a community that agree on a consensus – this develops a mutual trust relationship between nodes, which is needed for taking a blockchain network as the node and forming connections among several blockchain networks.

VEP created rules for cooperation. It registers the information of each chain and provides services to the chain in letter list for query and connection requests. VEP supports two kinds of application circumstances, cross node interaction and cross chain contract request. The former develops interaction between contracts indirectly by checking the status of data saved on the node or external data and tries to generate new information.

For example: unpaid loans due in accordance with the contract will affect the individual credit. A loan record can be saved in the blockchain A, while the credit data can be saved in the blockchain B. Individual identity information may come from an external public database. While the latter refers to mutual invocation between contracts. A simple case is that, the total value is always constant after exchanging the Tokens of the two chains.

Acute Angle Platform Application Scenarios

Scenario - Supply chain finance:

Supply chain finance refers to a financial service with the lowest risk controlled by information integration under financial institutions (generally refers to banks) managing capital flow and logistics of medium and small sized enterprises. Due to a great number of participants, different kinds of information are saved in each link, which means that commodity information of supplier is stored in the warehouse information of supplier, shipment information is grasped by logistic company, capital information is distributed in bank system, and transfer information is grasped by core enterprise. Because of information asymmetry and non-transparent of information required by collaboration, the effective supply chain credit system is hard to be established. Due to high cost of credit establishment, the financial institution has to operate prudently responding to risk control. Thus, some high quality items are often missed.

Acute Angle Platform is able to help enterprise and financial institution to reconstruct credit system and establish more efficient supply chain finance. Endorsing the core enterprise, the blockchain platform for warehouse, logistics, digital bill and enterprise credit can be developed through Acute Angle Chain, which can realize commodity, warehouse, logistic and accounts receivable commonly witnessed by the up and down stream enterprises and financial institutions on the supply chain. The issuance, approval, transfer, splitting and acceptance of digital bill shall be triggered by each participant of supply chain through contract, with trigger condition based on change of data status of warehouse, logistic blockchain and core enterprise database, and prepared by the contract of each participant. The behavior of compliance or violation of the rules will be ALL recorded in the credit blockchain, which can not be tampered.

Acute Angle Hardware Series

Overview

The Acute Angle hardware series is one of the components of the New PC Network. It establishes a reward for users through smart contracts based on Content-Addressable Network (CAN) peer-to-peer hypermedia protocol storage, and Acute Angle Chain public chain digital assets' management. These include all kinda of hardware devices from personal computers to mobile devices. Using content-addressing technology, the hardware terminal that joins the New PC Network is used as a node to complete the network.

CAN connects all computing devices under the same document system. CAN is like a bit stream group that can exchange objects at the same Git warehouse. In other words, CAN provides a content-addressable block storage model and content-addressable hyperlinks, creating a generalized Merkle Directed acyclic graph (DAG). In this data structure, we can establish an edition control system, blockchain, or even a permanent world-wide-web. CAN has combined distributed hash tables, block switching with an incentive mechanism and a self-authenticated name-space. CAN has no single point of failure, and there is no need for mutual trust between nodes.

3.1: Acute Angle PC I generation

We named the first product of the Acute Angle hardware series, the Acute Angle PC. We designed both the Acute Angle PC I generation and II generation with triangular shapes to reflect the trust, stability, and firmness of the blockchain spirit.

The Acute Angle PC I generation is a product based on the blockchain technology. It can use the distributed cloud storage, idle hard disk space, shared cloud computing and bandwidth contributed by Acute Angle hardware series' contributed to provide comprehensive and sustained CDN services for Internet businesses, speed up its service to meet the demand of a series of innovative and large number of businesses such as download platforms, UGC acceleration platform, online streaming platform and dynamic acceleration platforms and allocate the ecosystems' reward for those contributions.

3.2: Acute Angle PC II generation

The Acute Angle PC II generation is the second PC from the Acute Angle hardware series and an upgrade of the I generation. We have built-in crypto chip technology in the Acute Angle PC II generation, providing users with double encryption to more safely protect their digital assets. It also has a new fingerprint identification and unlocking boot form, more in line with "identity identification", which is particularly important in the blockchain era. More powerful performance and configuration upgrades will provide users with a better product experience.

Hardware Advantages

1. Blockchain technology empowers products

The Acute Angle hardware series not only retains the hardware's original features to bring users a familiar but fresh product experience, but also gives them blockchain attributes and distributed architecture, thus applying the blockchain technology to people's daily lives. The "blockchain +" model facilitates people learning and understanding of the technology.

2. Eco-friendly low-power design

The Acute Angle hardware series adopts today's mainstream hardware configuration with even better performance leading to a better product experience. At the same time, however, priority is given to a configuration that has a lower energy consumption, ensuring the user, as a node of the Acute Angle Cloud's ecosystem can be online all-day long, still taking advantage of safe and stable services, for

energy consumption and getting more rewards.

3. Facilitating equipment maintenance

The internal structure and configuration of each Acute Angle hardware series device is highly uniform at the time of shipment to ensure that all products are efficient, safe to operate, accurately respond to user's needs and have an optimized maintenance strategy.

Application Scenarios

1. Surfing the Internet and entertainment

The Acute Angle PC I and II generation operate wth Windows 10 and can be used to perform the same functions of an ordinary PC.

2. Sharing storage

The Acute Angle PC I and II generation can provide users with a large, safe, reliable and low-cost CDN cloud storage service and provide data reliability. Users can save information on it and access the Internet, connect it to an external hard drive to expand its storage capacity and processing capability;

3. Reward System

The Acute Angle hardware series are based on the Acute Angle Chain's ecosystem. Users can contribute with their own idle broadband, storage and computer capacity to obtain rewards.

In the future, the Acute Angle Cloud will open more significant service capabilities and provide users on the cloud with CDN acceleration services that meet the needs of Internet businesses. Not only can users join the New PC Network to share computing resources such as idle CPU, hard disk space, and upstream bandwidth to get ecosystem rewards, but they can also easily gain community rewards through sharing content, gain both intellectual and material fulfillment and sharing the technological innovations' dividends.

Acute Angle Coin/AAC and Super Network Token/ SN Overview

AAC and SN Introduction

With the development of the Acute Angle Cloud's ecosystem stability, the applications in the ecosystem will gradually be used. This requires a constant value exchange process to meet users' needs. The use of the application under the Acute Angle Cloud ecosystem is not affected by fluctuations in the market value of digital assets, so the exchange of applications does not depend on price. Therefore, we will issue the value-based circulation medium Acute Angle Coin (AAC) based on the acute angle chain and the ecosystem's universal Token Super Network Token (SN).

AAC introduction

In order to ensure the smooth operation of the Acute Angle Cloud Platform and the needs of commercial applications, the Acute Angle Chain main network was based on Ethereum to release the Acute Angle Coin/AAC, with a total volume of 1 billion units.

AAC is used as a valuable and exchangeable medium in the Acute Angle Cloud's ecosystem. In addition to AAC investors being able to accrue value increase, the AAC will also be used as a digital asset for the Acute Angle Cloud. Users can use the AAC to exchange for SN and acquire storage space, content review, and application development among other series of interactions the application performs.

AAC is based on the sharing economy cloud computing technology and blockchain technology. Through smart contracts, smart regulations and reporting system users are ensured that sharing computing resources and content awards them a reward equivalence, which can not be denied or tampered; through the decentralization of account records we ensure that all transactions are true, open and transparent; we use the blockchain to to register users' copyrights and modify records thus protecting them from infringement.

We designed the first application scenario of the AAC as an universal token exchange method for all application services. As a medium for users to provide and exchange computer resources and to ensure the user's rights. Due to the limited amount of AAC distributed through the community's reward mechanism on a daily basis, over time, with the increase of users and the volume of sales of the Acute Angle hardware series, thus leading to more people participating in the reward system will lead to difficulty obtaining rewards so early participation is a big advantage.

In addition, we will provide users with an array of community activities, encouraging more users to join, and deliver more data nodes and bandwidth, storage, computing power, and other resources for the shared computing ecosystem. The entire ecosystem has maintained a good cycle at the Customer end.

SN Introduction

In order to ensure the availability of operational applications and the stability of application prices in the Acute Angle Cloud ecosystem, we will issue a negotiable, equivalent interchangeable ecosystem "universal token" based on the Acute Angle Chain. It is named Super Network Token/SN.

The value of each SN token will be anchored with the US dollar to set the price for all applications/functions in the ecosystem. When the user requests the use of a certain function, only a certain amount of AAC needs to be converted into SN according to the conversion ratio at the time to be allowed to use the application/function.

Throughout the exchange process, point-to-point and end-to-end transaction data security is ensured through the use of encryption technology, distributed ledger technology, trusted cloud technology, and chip technology.

AAC and SN application Scenarios

In the entire Acute Angle CLoud ecosystem, AAC is used to complete the application conversion and SN is used to complete the application activation. So AAC acts as a digital asset for users in the ecosystem, and the SN acts as a generic token consumed for activating applications/functions or exchanging resources. The application scenarios of AAC and SN are as follows:

AAC application scenarios

Cloud storage service

You can exchange the token for cloud storage space based on your needs.

Shared Cloud computing service

You can exchange the token for safe and stable Cloud computing services, as well as for a large scale of distributed underlying structure and a decentralized and specialist Cloud encryption technology service.

Shared CDN service

Based on a high quality network infrastructure and Cloud computing technology, low-cost and extensible Internet content distribution services with high performance.

As the shared economic of Cloud computing and blockchain technology developers, the AAC will have more application scenarios, including:

Shared content services

Users can acquire AAC through the Acute Angle PC reward system or by participating in official activities/events. For example by advertising different unique content published by other users on the content sharing platform.

Open platform for Acute Angle applications

Applications developed on the platform can be purchased using AAC.

SN application scenarios

Acute Angle client SN application activation

The first time the user turns on the Super Network application, it requires a certain amount of AAC to be exchanged for SN. The SN then can activate the Super Network application.

Acute Angle Cloud Application Exchange

After the creation of the Acute Angle Cloud ecosystem platform, the SN can be used to be exchanged for applications in the platformand to enjoy the services provided to the users.

Trading on the Acute Angle trading platform

When the SN reaches a stable stage of development, the Acute Angle trading platform will be launched as a ratio exchange between the designated currency trading pair of the platform and other digital currencies.

"Super Network Node" election vote

As the number of nodes in the global layout of the Acute Angle Cloud expands and in order to protect fairness and improve the operational efficiency of the network's decentralization, we will adopt a Super Network proxy voting campaign and use the SN to vote on Super Network Nodes and conduct dynamic elections. Any node can participate in the election, as long as the number of votes can catch up, it will replace the original Super Network proxy.

Create a public chain service based on the Acute Angle Chain

Users can create a public chain based on the Acute Angle Chain by using SNs, facilitating the threshold to develop, shorten the development time of public chain-linked projects and save on costs.

With the gradual establishment and improvement of the Acute Angle Cloud ecosystem, SN will be applied to more scenarios.

AAC and SN's distribution plan

With the development and maturity of the Acute Angle Cloud, it will gradually support a value service system using AAC as the circulation medium and SN as an universal token. Both AAC and SN will be used to implement applications including activation, replacement of storage space, content sharing, application development, etc., calculating and recharging exchange functions.

AAC Distribution plan

When the user participates in an activity initiated on the platform, the smart contract will automatically generate AAC. AAC's initial amount totals 1 billion units. The percentage allocated for users rewards is 45%, fully protecting users and creating a good market atmosphere. In order to ensure the good operation of the Acute Angle community, maintain its healthy development, and invest in the construction of application platforms, the rest will be retained by the foundation, founding team, and cornerstone investment. The specific allocation of AAC is as follows:

Reward System: 45%

45% of the total issuing amount will be given to the users as a reward for using the Acute Angle hardware series reward system. The AAC will be distributed as an incentive to share resources up to a maximum of 450 million AAC.

Project Foundation Reserve: 25%

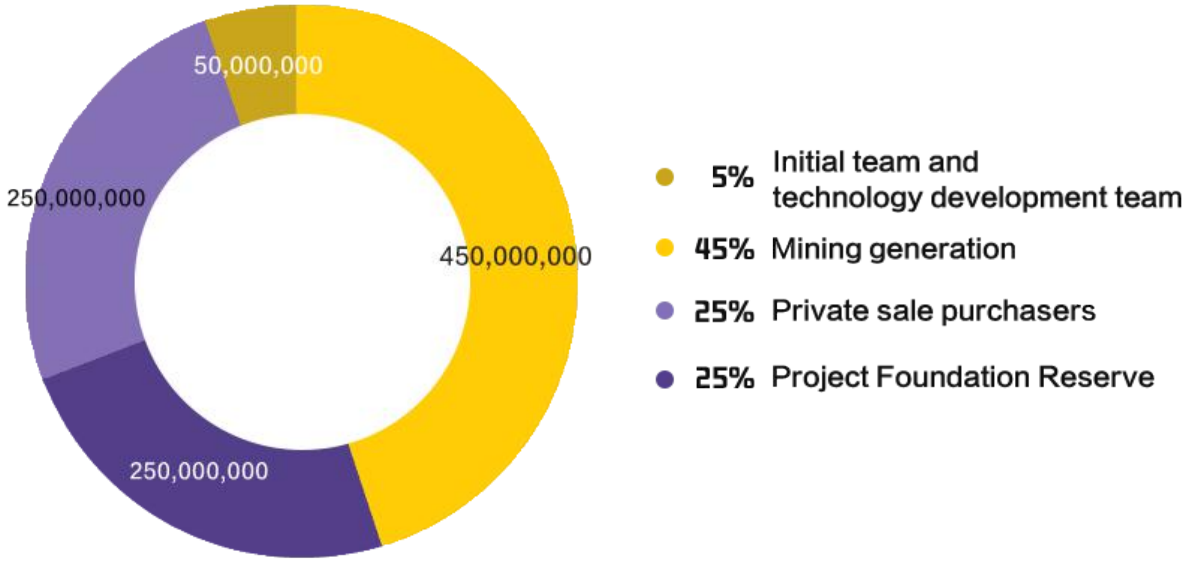
25% of the total issuing amount will be kept by the Foundation as a reserve, which shall be used to support technological development of subsequent projects, community operation, business cooperation, publicity expenses and project maintenance. The Board of Directors needs to decide and make an announcement when using this reserve.

Cornerstone investors: 25%

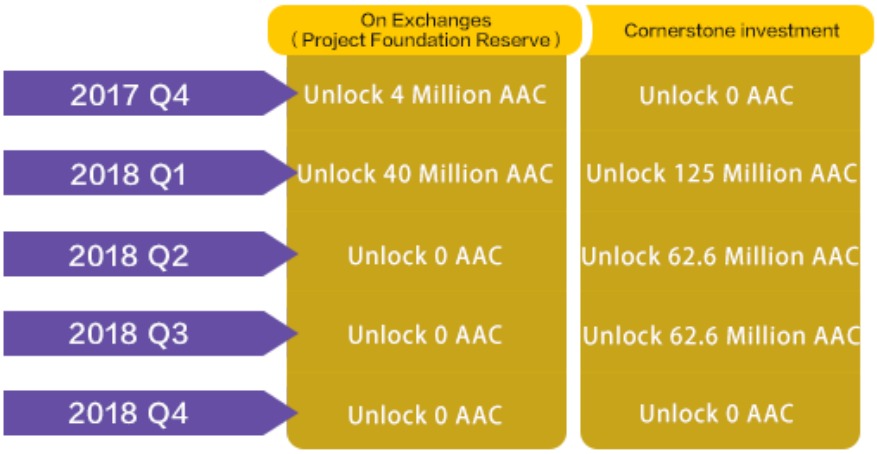
25% of the total issuing amount will be given to early private investors in order to kickstart the project, build the team, platform operation and other aspects. There will be a lock up period for private sale investors. 50% will be locked when issued, and unlocked when the token is online for trading; 25% will be unlocked 3 months after the token started being traded online, and the remaining 25% will be unlocked 6 months after the token started being traded online.

Initial team and R&D team: 5%

5% of the total issuing amount is given to the initial team and R&D team as a reward. The reward will be unlocked one month after the token started being traded online at the rate of 0.25% a month for 20 months.



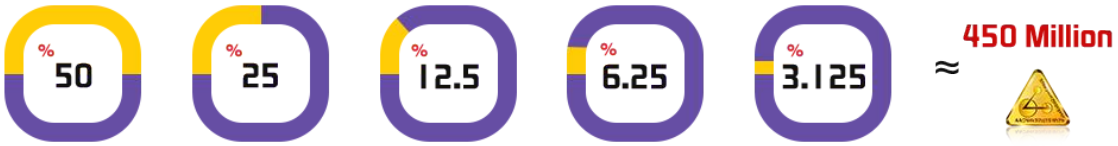
5.1: AAC distribution plan



5.2: Plan for releasing of AAC foundation reserve and cornerstone investment

AAC Reward plan

All the locked AAC will be unlocked step by step according to the schedule.
The reward tokens will be unlocked as follows:



5.3：AAC Mining Production Plan

2018 - 450,000,000*50% = 225,000,000 AAC
2019 - 225,000,000*50% = 112,500,000 AAC
2020 - 112,500,000*50% = 56,250,000 AAC
2021 - 56,250,000*50% = 28,125,000 AAC
...
Note: For calculating AAC release, please see the AAC operating mechanism

SN Distribution Plan

In order to set the price of the applications in the Acute Angle Cloud ecosystem, the Acute Angle Chain main chain is based on the SN (Super Network Token) issued by Ethereum, which is used as the exchange medium for applications (1SN=1 dollars). The SN, as an incentive layer that runs on the Super Network, first issued with 1 billion units. The specific distribution of SN is as follows:

Reward System: 45%

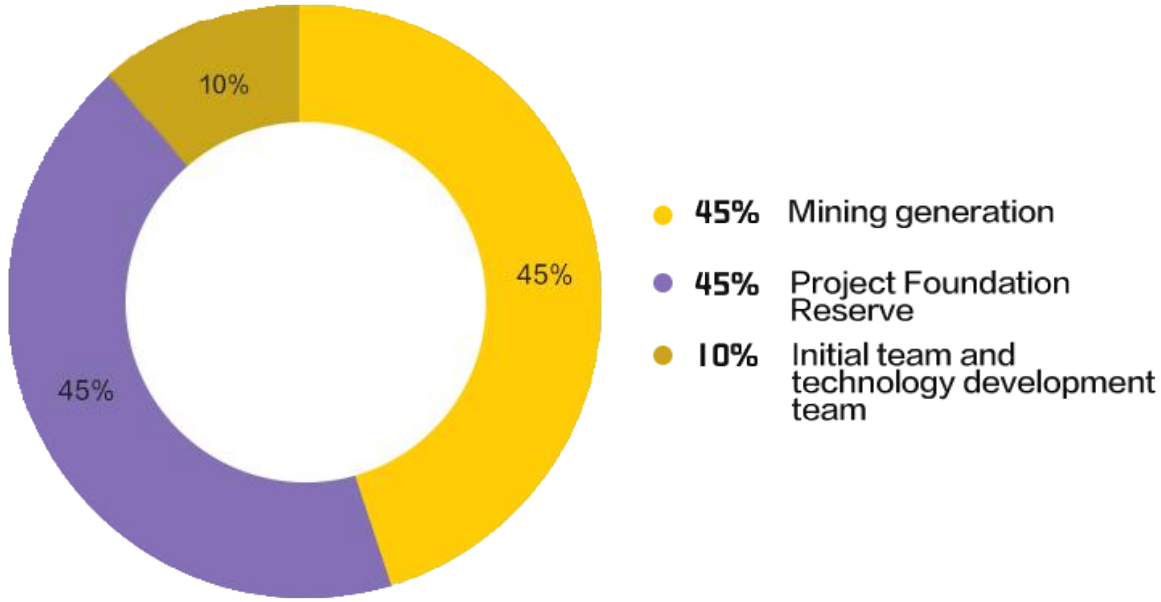
45% of the total issuing amount will be given to the users as a reward for using the Super Network reward system. The SN rewards have a roof of 450 million SN.

Project Foundation Reserve: 45%

45% of the total issuing amount will be kept by the Foundation as a reserve, which shall be used to support technological development of subsequent projects, community operation, business cooperation, publicity expenses and project maintenance. The Board of Directors needs to decide and make an announcement when using this reserve.

Initial team and R&D team: 10%

10% of the total issuing amount is given to the initial team and R&D team as a reward. The reward will be unlocked one month after the token started being traded online at the rate of 0.5% a month for 20 months.



5.3: Distribution Plan

Note: Refer to AAC's operating mechanism for detailed SN generation algorithm

Ways to get AAC and SN

The AAC is generated through shared Acute Angle hardware series resources such as hard drive, upstream bandwidth, CPU computing ability and other ecosystem reward mechanisms. It is mutually decided by combining the Acute Angle Chain interactive behavior in specific block cycles.

- Users can purchase the Acute Angle hardware series devices, and activate the Acute Angle Coin reward's plan to get the AAC by sharing resources;
- Users can contribute with upstream bandwidth, available hard drive space, CPU computing power, hard disk speed, multi-dimensional scoring algorithm according to equipment stability in order to be rewarded with AAC;
- Users can also participate in Acute Angle Chain official activities and acquire AAC according to the activity's rules.

- Acute Angle hardware series devices users in the New PC Network can also receive the Acute Angle Cloud's ecosystem reward - 10% of AAC awards are allocated from the 25% of the Acute Angle Foundation total AAC funds.

How to get SN rewards

New PC Network devices

The users of the New PC Network devices (including Acute Angle series hardware products and other PC equipment products) download and install the Acute Angle client, activate the Super Network application, and get SN rewards distributed according AAC reward mechanism algorithm.

Acute Angle Series Hardware Products

The Acute Angle series hardware products are preloaded with the Acute Angle client, and the Super Network application section can be activated without using the SN. The online time and resource contribution value of the client running in the background can be used to obtain SN awards and still enjoy the original AAC reward distribution.

Other PC devices

Other PC equipment products will have to download and install the Acute Angle client from the official website (www.acuteangle.com), use a certain amount of AAC to redeem SN according to the conversion rate to activate the Super Network application section. The online time and resource contribution value of the client running in the background will be calculated and SN rewards as well as AAC rewards (assigned by the Acute Foundation) will be distributed to the users.

AAC and SN operating mechanism

Everyone is a transmission node for the peer-to-peer network; the AAC is acquiredas a reward through sharing idle resources. Each New PC Network device will become a node and independent server for data collection and transmission.

AAC Rewards Algorithm

AAC implements multi-dimensional scoring for rewards based on the Acute Angle series hardware devices' processing power, upstream bandwidth, shared hard disk space, effective online time as well as other contributions. The Acute Angle series hardware devices' score represents the contribution in one day, and the AAC generated on the same day is distributed to Acute Angle series hardware devices in the entire network according to the score weight.

Acute Angle series hardware devices score A = (hardware capability × (CPU factor + memory factor) + bandwidth × bandwidth factor + stored value × stored value factor) × (effective online duration × 24 hours × effective online duration factor) × total amount of the day =Ct;

Production formula:

$$\frac{A1}{A1+A2+A3+\cdots+An} \times \mathrm{Ct}$$

Formula analysis

- Hardware capability:

CPU efficiency and Acute Angle series hardware devices' memory. Currently, the Acute Angle PC has a consistent hardware ability, with an ability value of 1, CPU factor weight of 20, and memory factor weight of 10;

- Bandwidth:

Upstream bandwidth measured in trusted nodes. To encourage the participation of distributed nodes, the decay factor of bandwidth factor is 10 at 1-8M, 5 at 9-20M, and 1 at 21-100M; if the bandwidth is above 100M, it is calculated as 100M using a progressive algorithm (see below for details);

- Storage:

The storage space available for sharing is measured from the trusted node. In order to encourage users to share their idle storage resources, the storage value is 0 when the storage space is less than 200G, the storage value is 1 when the storage space is 200G-1000G, and the storage value is 2 when the storage space is greater than 1000G. The storage factor is 5;

- Read and write:

The read-and-write is 1 when the read-and-write speed is 1MB / S-99MB / S;

The read-and-write is 2 when the read-and-write speed is 100MB/S-200MB/s;

The read-and-write is 3 when the read-and-write speed is above 200MB/s.

The read-and-write factor is 10;

- Effective duration factor:

The effective time factor is 1, the effective online duration is 24 hours for 7 consecutive days, the effective time factor is 1.1, during which, the effective time is interrupted. Then the effective time factor will be recalculated from 1.

- Online duration:

The trusted node aggregates the effective online duration of the previous days every day, calculates the score of the entire network, and distributes the AAC.

Acute Angle series hardware devices**' Score Algorithm Example:**

1. When the upstream bandwidth is 1M, the storage space is 100G, the read-and-write speed of hard disk is 20MB / s, and the PC is online 12 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+1*10+0*5+1*10]*(12/24*1)=25

2. When the upstream bandwidth is 10M, storage space is 500G, the read-and-write speed of the hard disk is 50MB / s, and the PC is online 24 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+[8*10+(10-8)*5]+1*5+1*10]*(24/24*1)=135

3. When the upstream bandwidth is 100M, storage space is 1500G, the read-and-write speed of the hard disk is 100MB / s, and the PC is online 24 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+[8*10+(20-8)*5+(100-20)*1]+2*5+2*10]*(24/24*1)=280

4. When the upstream bandwidth is 100M, storage capacity is 1500G, the read-and write-speed of hard disk is 100MB / s, the PC is online 24 hours; the total duration is 7 * 24 hours;

PC Score=[1*(20+10)+[8*10+(20-8)*5+(100-20)*1]+2*5+2*10]*(24/24*1.1)=308

The coin decay algorithm

1) Decay period y:

The period for each yield reduction y = 1 year (365 days)

2) Decay factor d:

The proportion of each reduction adopts the halving method, d = 50%

3) The initial amount of coins C:

The number of coins rewarded per online time is calculated based on the total amount and the C=620k/day.

The total number of tokens generated by the reward system = the yield of playing coins produced in each block is halved every 365 days, then the total number of coins generated from mining indefinitely approximates about 450 million.

SN Rewards Algorithm

SN is based on the hardware capabilities of the New PC Network equipment, uplink bandwidth, sharable storage size, effective online time and other contributions to conduct multi-dimensional scoring incentives. The New PC Network equipment score is relative to its daily contribution, according to the score weight of the New PC Network entire network's hardware distribution on the day of the token is generated.

New PC Network device score P = (hardware capability × (CPU factor + memory factor) + bandwidth × bandwidth factor + stored value × stored value factor) × (effective online duration × 24 hours × effective online duration factor) × day currency Total amount = Ct;

Production formula:

$$\frac{P1}{P1+P2+P3+\cdots+Pn} \times \mathrm{Ct}$$

Formula analysis:

- Hardware capability:

The CPU efficiency and memory size of the New PC Network hardware. When the CPU's main frequency is 1-3G, the factor weight is 20; when the CPU's main frequency is 3.1-4G, the factor weight is 30; when the CPU's main frequency reaches 4.1 or higher, the factor weight is 40; Equal to (threads/cores)*(cores/4). The memory weight is memory/4*10;

- Bandwidth

The measured upstream bandwidth of the trusted node. In order to encourage the participation of distributed nodes, the bandwidth factor is 10 at 1-8M, 5 at 9-20M, 1 at 21-100M, and 100M at 100M or more it is calculated as 100M using a progressive algorithm.

- Storage

Measured by the trusted node, the storage space can be used to obtain rewards, and encourage users to share more of their own idle storage resources. The storage value is set to 0 when it is less than 200G, 1 when it is 200G-1000G, and 2 when it is greater than 1000G. The storage factor is 5;

- Read and write:

  The read-and-write is 1 when the read-and-write speed is 1MB / S-99MB / S;

  The read-and-write is 2 when the read-and-write speed is 100MB/S-200MB/s;

  The read-and-write is 3 when the read-and-write speed is above 200MB/s.

  The read-and-write factor is 10;

- Effective duration factor:

The effective time factor is 1, the effective online duration is 24 hours for 7 consecutive days, the effective time factor is 1.1, during which, the effective time is interrupted. Then the effective time factor will be recalculated from 1.

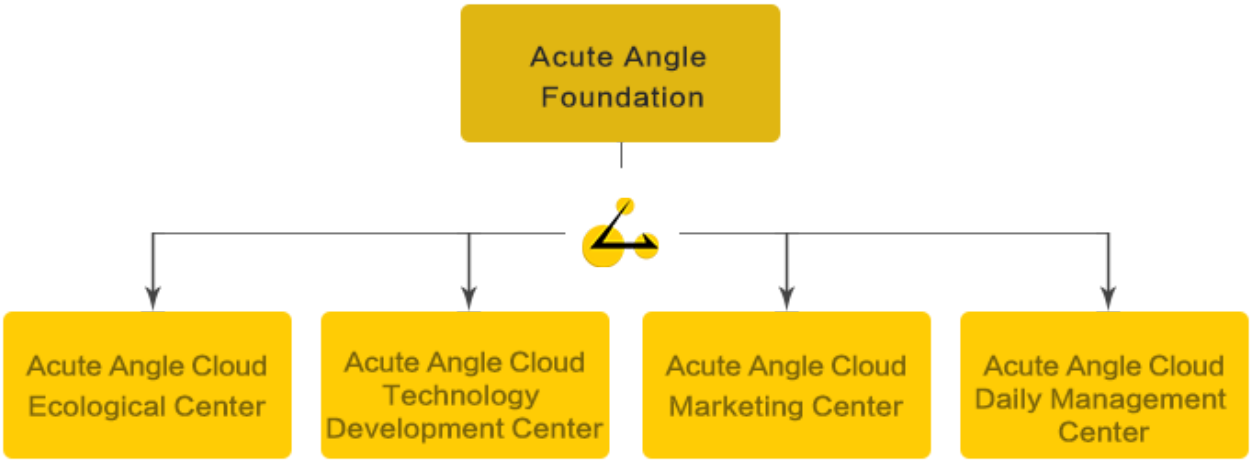
- Online duration:

The trusted node aggregates the effective online duration of the previous days every day, calculates the score of the entire network, and distributes the SN.

Governance Mechanism and Risk Control

Governance Mechanism

The Acute Angle Foundation's objective is to promote the research, design and development of, and advocacy for a global and unobstructed open source blockchain network system for global information communication, value interconnection and trust exchange, and facilitating the safe and harmonious development of the ecosystem thereon. The Foundation will assist to manage the general issues and prerogatives of open source community projects by developing good governance structures. The main design goal of the governance structure of the Foundation is the sustainability of the open source community project, the effectiveness of management and the security of the funds raised. The Foundation is consisted of the ecological center, technology development center, marketing center and daily management center.



6.1: Organization Chart of Acute Angle Chain Foundation

The Board of Directors of the Foundation is responsible for the management and decision-making of major issues, including the appointment or dismissal of executives and center leaders, and the important decision-makings. Members of the Board of Directors serve a term of three years and can be reelected. The Board of Directors shall have one chairman, which was decided by votes of the other directors.

The first Board of Directors will be selected by the members of the Foundation.

- Ecological center

The Ecological center is responsible for exploring the feasibility of combining Acute Angle Platform with the industry in order to achieve commercial practices. The key exploring areas: supply chain finance, big data, social networking, cross-border transactions and other fields.

- Technical Development Center

Technology Development Center is responsible for the development, testing, launching and auditing of the underlying technology. Technical Center members communicate with Token holders in the community and hold technical exchange meetings from time to time;

- Marketing Center

Marketing Center is responsible for the promotion and publicity of technologies, products, communities and open source projects.

- Daily management center

Daily management center includes the managements on finance, legal affairs, personnel and administration etc. Finance center is responsible for the use and audit of project funds;

The legal center is responsible for the examination and formulation of all kinds of documents to prevent all kinds of possible legal risks; the administration and personnel department is responsible for the personnel work such as the personnel and compensation as well as the schedule &administration work.

Risk management and control

Transaction security

Acute Angle Platform will ensure the security of user accounts and funds through security measures such as block chain consensus and non-tampering technologies as well as digital signatures and end-user encrypted wallets. It will provide financial-grade security services. After the efficient integration of data storage and network resources, data, applications and transactions are integrated into the blockchain cloud to build a network environment for the secure transaction. At the same time, there are a number of other ways to ensure that Acute Angle Platform is safe and trustworthy.

Auditing

The Foundation autonomous committees must maintain a high standard of business practices for honesty and ethics, abide by the relevant laws and regulations and industry self-discipline principle, and provide transparent financial management. The Foundation will invite internationally renowned third-party auditors to audit and evaluate the fund use, costs, profit distribution, etc. of the Foundation every year, and disclose the evaluation results and audit results of these third-party organizations.

Founding Team

Core Team

Member	Introduction
Gao Shengli Founder	He is passionate about technology and a believer of the blockchain technology. He was a student of Dune College's first Zero2IPO Group session. He has been committed to the development and application of blockchain technology since 2014. He once worked in ViewSonic and other international companies. He has 17 years of experience in defining and developing computers and smart hardware, operations and management of supply chain production and brand marketing.
Michael Lin Co-Founder	He has 20 years of experience in product development, supply chain resource management and production and quality control management. He used cooperate with a number of international companies such as Panasonic and ViewSonic, holding important positions in quality control, product development, supply chain management, etc.
Rebecca TSEN CEO of Triangle Technology (Taiwan)	In charge of global branding, marketing and business promotion for Triangle Technology. Responsible for the US market for ViewSonic China for 18 years, she completed annual turnovers of over CNY 2.8 billion while overseeing their US market division. Rebecca is excellent at overall marketing strategy planning, marketing resource integration and has rich international brand

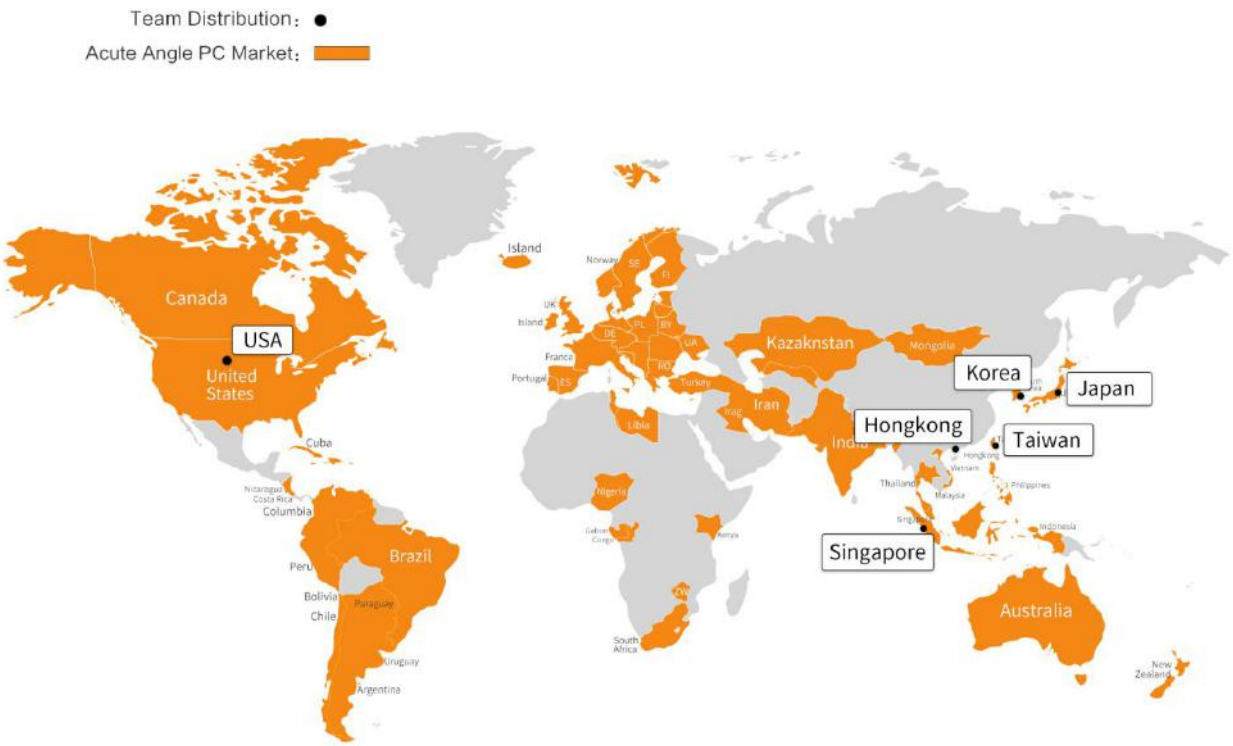
	marketing practice experience.
Sheng Xu CEO of Acute Angle Network	Served in Lenovo, Jingdong, Xiaomi, and other companies in charge of business management and technology hardware product market development and promotion; he has more than 10 years sales experience. One of the pioneers of the Jingdong Computer Department, led the formation of the entire flat panel department; 15 years in the Xiaomi ecosystem chain in the Huami Technology enterprise . The entire sales, promotion, customer service, warehouse management and other systems were built from scratch.He specializes in operation's and building teams from scratch.
Ke Wang COO	She has 10 years of Internet operation management experience. She has served as the Assistant President and Chief Operating Officer in MainOne Inc. and Marketing Director in ViewSonic. She joined Triangle Technology and led the team to accomplish many programs. She has very rich experience in brand operation and management.
Alex Zhang CSO of Acute Angle Network	Responsible for the formulation and implementation of the core projects at home and abroad. Graduated from Peking University and London School of Economics, he successively worked in internal operations, strategic planning and team management at Baidu, Unilever and other well-known domestic and foreign companies. He has led several joint business projects and consumer insight research projects with Fortune 500 companies such as Wal-Mart and has extensive experience in the Internet and consumer products' sectors.
Zhi He Software CTO	As a blockchain technology enthusiast, he has worked with R&D for six years. One of his representative work, Jiuyou Windows, is the largest developer service platform of Microsoft in the world. His team was selected as Microsoft’s Global Strategic Partner in 2014. Another representative work is Fogpod Enterprise Smart Cloud Router that was led by Cisco’s former global vice president. He is proficient in PHP, C#, Javascript, Lua and other development languages. Since 2015, he has been focusing on blockchain technology and committed to building top blockchain projects.
Qifei Fan Hardware CTO	He has 12 years of experience in product R&D, 10 years of experience in product planning and project management. He has led and participated in dozens of successful projects with a domestic and overseas sales volume of over 1 million units, and he worked in a number of well-known listed

	companies like Foxconn International Holding, Coolpad Group, Group Sense Limited, Coship Elec. and etc. on technical management positions.
Thomas Finance Managing Director	Responsible for creating and implementing domestic investment and financing strategies. He graduated from Nanyang Technological University. He is the former Chief Financial Officer of EverComm, a Singapore energy company; he led the company's seed round and round A financing, supervised the financial compliance of IMDA government agencies and represented Singapore in the ASEAN+3 Youth Entrepreneurs Forum.
Charles Rego International Operation Director	He graduated from Columbia University, and studied Financial Economics. He has been in China for nine years and he speaks six languages, including English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and Chinese. He uses his unique global outlook and experience in the international sphere to create productive cross-cultural dialogues and develop cooperation with overseas markets.
Feng Lin North America Regional Marketing Director	He now lives in America. He was the champion of the National Cycling Championship 2013 (Beijing). Since 2015, he has been the founder and chairman of ACAF. He is familiar with the North American market and planned and operated many Sino-America exchange activities. He an experienced manager and has extensive marketing operation experience.
Jin Risong Japan and Korea's Regional Marketing Director	With more than 20 years of experience as an executive in Korean and Japanese companies, he has extensive experience in multinational large-scale project management. In 2013, he began paying attention to blockchain technology and has unique and profound knowledge and insights about the blockchain industry. He is committed to promoting the exchange and progress of outstanding projects in Southeast Asian countries.
Daoji Quan Japan and Korea Region Marketing Director	He has 15 years of experience in communication product management and overseas project operations. He has bidding, delivery and operation experience in global projects, especially in Japan and South Korea. He is fluent in Japanese and Korean. He is familiar with channel operation on the basic layout, channel cooperation implementation, budget and settlement. He also has experience with project investment and financing of large multinational enterprises.
Kun Cao Blockchain	He is knowledgeable of blockchain principles, bitcoin codes and transaction

Engineer	process. He is proficient in C and C++ network programming and familiar with socket cross-platform development. He is also familiar with cross-platform development and compiling of Windows, Linux and Unix. He is familiar with Oracle and MySQL database development. He knows well about encryption and decryption algorithms (symmetric algorithm: DES and 3DES; Asymmetric algorithm: RSA) and SM algorithm. He implemented leveldb storage of intellectual property blockchain.
Yan Li Blockchain Engineer	He is a blockchain engineer who has a bachelor in Applied Electronic Technology from Nanjing University of Science and Technology. He worked at Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. for 12 years, focusing on Ethernet and IP network development. He is proficient in various network protocols, and network software and hardware. He took part in the development of the Huawei NetEngine router. He is familiar with the network and architecture of data centers, virtualization technology, SDN and cloud computing. He developed distributed SDN controller, south interface of Openstack neutron, as well as optimized the OpenDaylight tree data storage. He masters multiple development languages such as C/C++, Java and Python.
Zhaofa Yin Java Engineer	He is a blockchain engineer who has a bachelor in Computer Science and Technology from Capital University of Economics and Business. He worked for Asiainfo and worked at 21Vianet Group, Inc. for 6 years, concentrating on the development of enterprise-level projects. He masters multiple development languages, such as Java, Nodejs and Go.
Cheng Luo Java Engineer	He is a Java engineer who understands well the idea of object-oriented programming and is an excellent coder. He masters Spring, Spring MVC and Mybatis and can perform integrated development; he masters basic commands of Linux system, basic databases, such as MySQL, Oracle and SQL Server, the use and configuration of Redis database, version control and build tools, such as SVN, Git and Maven. He is good at Java language characteristics, multi-thread processing, the maintenance and tuning of databases.
Zhen Wang Senior Front-End Engineer	He has 3 years of experience in front-end development. His representative work is Fogpod enterprise smart cloud routing app, Acute Angle browser and other cross-platform apps. He is proficient in Javascript, xcode, nodejs and other development languages.

Consulting Team

Member	Introduction
Yi Jin	Former Vice President of Zero2IPO Group (largest integrated service provider in VC / PE investment area in China); former investment director of the JD Finance, the director of JD entrepreneurial ecosystem and the operating director of Shanrong e-commerce platform in China Construction Bank. As a "Post 85s" e-business entrepreneur, he invested 30 million to build a company, then his company was successfully acquired. He's a distinguished lecturer in Tencent University, JD University Finance College, Peking University, Tsinghua University, Renmin University of China, Sun Yat-sen University, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Qingdao University and other universities.
Yalian Cao	General Manager at IP3 Technology, MBA of University of Wisconsin, Madison, Business School and EMBA of Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business. He has extensive and diversified engineering management experience in electronic machinery management and NPI industry for over 15 years and can effectively improve the productivity and operational capability with his expertise and component evaluation.
Clarence Guo	Clarence is a practising lawyer and solicitor in Singapore. He is a director at a boutique law firm, Tzedek Law LLC. He has assisted major local and international banks, funds and fund managers, large real estate developers and owners, as well as young start-up companies. In particular, he specialises in assisting fintech start-ups and has a lot of expertise with companies dealing with blockchain technology / virtual currencies.
Sven Yu	Has nearly 20 years ICT industry experience, and helped establish the Communication Technology magazine and Yidong Xianfeng magazine; he is well versed in ICT supply chain, including OEM/ODM, SI/ISV and distribution of leaders in retail distributors global executives; interviewed hundreds of renowned ICT suppliers in China, and hundreds of ICT industry chain partners. Founder and chief editor of TechGate.
Marceel Marchena	He's the Founder & CEO of Quiksnip. Based in Los Angeles, he has provided overseas marketing programs to many companies around the world and is well versed in marketing operation.



7.1 ： Team Distribution and Acute Angle PC Market

Key supporters and private sale purchasers

Institutions

- Link Capital
- GENESIS
- Node Capital
- Star Capital
- GongShi Technology
- JD Venture

Individuals

- Metaverse Foundation Founder - Xiahu Chu
- XingHe Capital President - Yuhang Guo
- TongXi Capital Founder - Yijia Zhu
- BCD China Consultant - Linke Yang

- Stars Capital Co-founder - Jingchao Liu
- MailTime&MDT founder - He Huang
- Hash Capital - Huaiyang Zhu
- Coldlar Co-founder - Zeyu Sun
- KEX Founder - Xiaogang Yin
- KuaXue Founder - Shuai Qiao
- Blockchain Investor - Yitian Du

And more

Version History

1. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.0 2017/12/04
2. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.1 2017/12/12
3. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.2 2017/12/14
4. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.3 2017/12/20
5. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.4 2018/01/02
6. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.5 2018/01/09
7. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.6 2018/01/16
8. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.7 2018/01/19
9. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.8 2018/02/06
10. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v1.9 2018/04/16
11. Acute Angle Cloud White Paper v2.0 2018/06/06

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