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EthanVR 2020



ETVR Application

Token

white paper
version 1.04



Content




Preface.....	2
1. Background Of The Project.....	4
1.1 . Consensus value Consensus value.....	4
1.2 . Evolution of the financial system.....	5
1.3 . VR brings virtual and reality closer	6
1.4 . High blockchain security	8
2. ETVR Project Plan.....	10
2.1 ETVR Technology Core.....	10
2.2 .Contract is law.....	12
2.3 . ETVR technical characteristics.....	13
2.4 . ETVR development history and strategic planning	14
3 . TOKEN Issue	16
4. Team And Capital	18
4.1 .Project team.....	18
4.2 . ETVR Capital side	20
5. Disclaimer	22
6. Risk Warning.....	23



Preface

With the deep development of Internet finance,Blockchain technology and its application have become a hot spot,Open, trusted, decentralized, shared,These core ideas of blockchain are widely recognized by everyone,Blockchain technology is regarded as a disruptive technological innovation in the computing paradigm after the Internet.

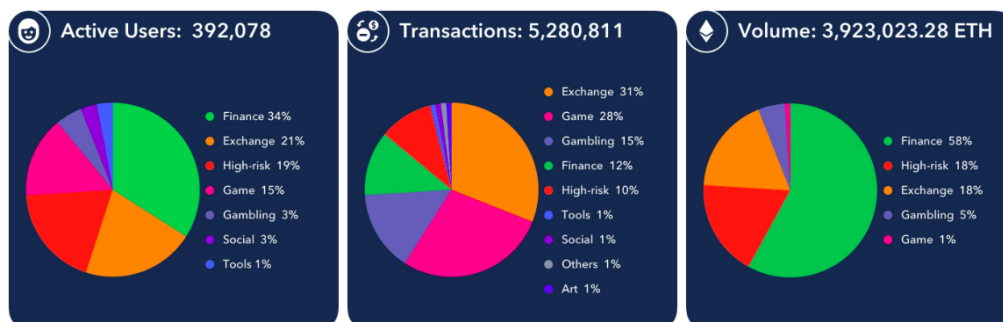
Decentralized Application (DAPP),Opened the Blockchain 3.0 era.DAPP is a variety of distributed applications derived from the underlying blockchain platform,Is a form of service provision in the blockchain world.DAPP is an Internet application,DAPP runs on a decentralized network,In the blockchain network.There is no centralized node in the network to control the DAPP completely.DAPP is developed on the blockchain public chain and combines smart contracts,APP information is stored in the data service platform, which can be directly modified by the operator,DAPP data is stored in the blockchain after encryption, which is difficult to modify

All		Sort By User 24H	Descending	Recently		 	
#	Name	Type	User 24H	Volumn 24H	Tx 24H	Balance	Platform/Add Time
1	 My Crypto Heroes	Games	3,628 ↓ 0.02%	≡ 6.15 ↑ 0.16%	3,932 ↓ 0.04%	≡ 268.22	ETH 2018/09/25

dapp.com

Ethereum - Q3 Summary

604 Active Dapps, **71** New Dapps, Total Volume of **\$804,362,687.05**.



ETVR is a DAPP that runs automatically on the ETH Virtual Machine (EVM) using the ETH smart contract system,EthanVR issues token ETVR through ITO (Initial Smart Offering).

From issuing various tokens to skipping tokens and entering the era of complete blockchain applications,In 2019, DAPP entered a full-blown phase,The total capital inflow in 2019 is as high as US \$ 20 billion,Expected to exceed \$ 500 billion in 2019.DAPP based on blockchain technology is still in its initial stage,At present, no large-scale practical application of DAPP appears.In the future, DAPP is a gold mine that is preparing to be developed!Advanced Internet companies will be the economic trend of the next five years



by combining DAPP with tokens cost-effectively.

Decentralized forces in the ETVR ecosystem will redefine how a centralized world works, EthanVR brings new inspiration to the operation of VR, While it continues to evolve, it transmits the flame of civilization and progress.



1. Background Of The Project

1.1. Consensus value Consensus value

Since the birth of the Internet, distributed ledger technology has the potential to become the greatest revolution in the information age. Its potential applications will be diversified, and its impact will cover all industries. However, the broad concept of blockchain technology, especially from the perspective of mass consumers, is extremely esoteric. The audience of existing blockchain projects is mainly limited to early investors and a handful of enthusiasts with a highly professional technical background or blockchain technology. Even so, most of these projects are either in the conceptual stage or under construction. And their practical products are still unclear.

Nakamoto's innovation is to introduce such a concept: Combining a very simple node-based decentralized consensus protocol with a proof-of-work (PoW) mechanism. Nodes get the right to participate in the system through the proof-of-work mechanism. Package transactions into "blocks" every ten minutes, creating a growing blockchain. Nodes with a large amount of computing power will gain greater influence. But getting more computing power than the entire network is much more difficult than creating a million nodes. Although the Bitcoin blockchain model is very crude, it has proven to be good enough. Over the next five years, it will be the basis for more than two hundred currencies and agreements worldwide.

The blockchain is essentially a shared, trusted public ledger, and anyone can verify it, but it does not exist a single user can control it. The participants in the blockchain system will jointly maintain the update of the general ledger: it can only be modified according to strict rules and consensus. According to the definition of blockchain, blockchain has four main characteristics: Decentralized, Trustless, Collectively maintain, Reliable Database. And four characteristics will lead to the other two characteristics: Opensource, Anonymity. Distributed decentralization: In a traditional centralized network, an effective attack on a central node can destroy the entire system. In a decentralized blockchain network, attacking a single node cannot control or destroy the entire network. No need to trust the system: Blockchain network, self-restraint through algorithms. Any malicious deception of the system will be rejected and suppressed by other nodes. Therefore, the blockchain system does not rely on the support and credit endorsement of the central authority. Immutable and cryptographic security: Blockchain adopts one-way hashing algorithm. At the same time, each newly generated block advances in strict linear order of time. The irreversibility of time makes any attempt to invade and tamper with data information in the blockchain easily traceable. Lead to exclusion by other nodes, which can limit related wrongdoing. The aforementioned underlying blockchain technology for open digital currencies was later found to be



unsuitable for certain specific application scenarios.

1.2. Evolution of the financial system

In the world's financial industry, trade between countries is becoming more frequent. The security of intermediaries, user information, information falsification, and cumbersome processes, etc., lead to the stability of remittance time, security issues, and high intermediary costs, which are difficult to meet the needs of the current market. In the history of modern financial development, the most important change is the end of the Bretton Woods system and the gold standard. Beginning in 1971, the U.S. dollar became the world's legal currency. Overnight, the U.S. dollar changed: from being anchored by a gold reserve, to being backed by the trust of the central authority—the Fed.

Since then, the U.S. government has shown an unimaginable appetite for debt. Generally speaking, once debt reaches excess levels, the economy will experience deleveraging. Monetary policy tools chosen by the U.S. government, they may implement a "beautiful" deleveraging strategy to pop the bubble that "blows out" of the past.

Since becoming a global fiat currency, the value of the US dollar (including purchasing power) has fallen significantly. For people all over the world, it is time for a brand new monetary policy tool and modern monetary theory (MMT) to cope with the upcoming paradigm shift. Regarding the future direction of currency, the de-neutralized distributed accounting system led by Bitcoin and Ethereum indicates a new direction for currency development.

The blockchain itself implements an efficient digital identity authentication mechanism. Users connected to the blockchain system to assume special role identities will be reviewed, and identified by a unique public and private key pair, or a CA certificate, identity document, etc. Or the CA certificate, identity document, etc. are identified, so that the identity of all the people who need to conduct compliance business on the chain is identifiable and non-repudiable.



```
graph TD
    NewHeight[NewHeight] --> Propose[Propose]
    Propose -- "Invalid block for not received" --> NewRound[New Round]
    Propose -- "Valid block" --> PrevoteBlock[Prevote Block]
    Propose --> PrevoteNil[Prevote Nil]
    PrevoteNil --> WaitPrevotes[Wait for Prevotes from +2/3]
    PrevoteBlock --> WaitPrevotes
    WaitPrevotes --> PrecommitNil[Precommit Nil]
    WaitPrevotes --> PrecommitBlock[Precommit Block]
    PrecommitNil -- "no +2/3 Precommit for block" --> NewRound
    PrecommitBlock -- "no +2/3 Precommit for block" --> NewRound
    PrecommitNil -- "+2/3 Precommit for block" --> Commit[Commit]
    PrecommitBlock -- "+2/3 Precommit for block" --> Commit
    Commit --> NewHeight
```

The flowchart illustrates the Tendermint consensus process. It begins with a **NewHeight** state, which leads to the **Propose** state. From **Propose**, the process can proceed to **Prevote Nil** or **Prevote Block** if the block is valid, or to **New Round** if the block is invalid for not being received. Both **Prevote Nil** and **Prevote Block** lead to a **Wait for Prevotes from +2/3** state. If a majority of +2/3 prevotes are received for a block, the process moves to **Precommit Block**. If no majority is reached, it moves to **Precommit Nil**. Both **Precommit Block** and **Precommit Nil** lead to a **Wait for Precommits from +2/3** state. If a majority of +2/3 precommits are received for a block, the process moves to **Commit**, which then leads back to **NewHeight**. If no majority is reached, it leads back to **New Round**.

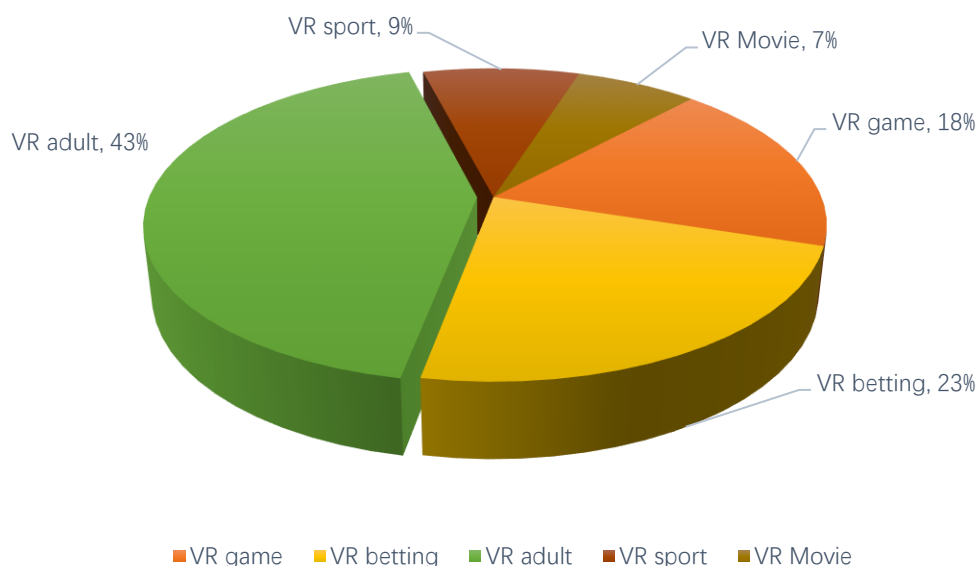
One of the biggest benefits of this new open financial system is that it is completely transparent. Existing financial system lets banks, financial institutions and regulators control information flow. This can easily lead to catastrophic events, and the situation with open finance is different. Because in an open financial environment, all data can be made publicly available to everyone on the chain. The open financial system hopes to rebuild things from scratch with the two advantages of transparency and real-time data.

Blockchain technology provides a large-scale consensus mechanism, Can be used as a more efficient way to resolve trust issues, Building a Decentralized Trusted Network. At present, the application of blockchain has been extended from a single digital currency (such as Bitcoin) to various areas of the economy and society, In addition to the relatively mature applications in the financial services industry, the applications in other industries are still in their infancy, Looking forward to the update and improvement of blockchain technology.

6



into three parts: core device, terminal device and supporting peripherals. In terms of core devices, including chips (CPU, GPU, mobile SOC, etc.), sensors (image, sound, motion capture sensors, etc.), display screens (LCD, OLED, AMOLED, microdisplays and other display modules and their driver modules), optical Device (optical lens, diffractive optical element, image module, 3D modeling module, etc.), communication module (RF chip, WIFI chip, Bluetooth chip, NFC chip, etc.) In terms of terminal equipment, it includes PC-side equipment (host + output headset), mobile-side equipment (connected to the phone via USB) and all-in-one (VR headset with independent processor). In terms of supporting peripherals, including handles, cameras (panoramic cameras), somatosensory devices (data clothing, rings, touchpads, touch / force feedback devices, etc.). The software link is the software used by VR technology, including supporting software and software development kits. Support software, including UI, OS (Android, Windows, etc.) and middleware (Conduit, VRWorks, etc.). Software development kits, including SDK and 3D engine. Content production and distribution are digital expressions of scenes in VR



technology, including VR content representation, content generation and production, content encoding, real-time interaction, content storage, content distribution, etc. Content production, including production of virtual reality games, videos, live broadcasts and social content. In terms of distribution, including application applications and services, VR technology is used to provide applications and services, including manufacturing, education, tourism, medical commerce and so on.

As 5G construction progresses and new products and technologies continue to mature, VR has again received high attention. Industry and investment and financing markets look at the VR industry from a more rational perspective. And look for the first business scenario. Actively promote business win-win and development in all links of the industry chain

The four major factors of technology maturity, consumer upgrade demand, industrial upgrade demand, and continuous capital investment promote the rapid development of



the VR industry, The global VR market is growing steadily. VR market size consists of three parts: software and hardware products, content, and industry application services. According to Greenlight Insights data, the global VR market size exceeded USD 10 billion in 2018, a year-on-year increase of 126%. Among them, the overall VR market exceeds \$ 8 billion and the overall augmented reality market exceeds \$ 1.5 billion. With the continuous improvement of the VR industry ecology and the maturity of the profitable business model of hardware, software, and service integration, the global market size is expected to exceed 10 billion yuan in 2019.

Driven by operators, VR is expected to become the first 5G application scenario to land. In the 3G / 4G era, operators mainly play the role of pipes and provide networks. In the 5G era, communication operators will gradually deepen their layout in VR / AR-based content areas. In the Chinese market, VR / AR applications can also promote the increase of ARPU of operators. Whether it is the consumer market or the B2B / B2G market, the content surrounding VR / AR is expected to bring new business opportunities to operators. Therefore, operators will also actively promote the development of VR / AR applications to attract users.

In terms of market size, it is estimated that by 2023, the annual global shipment of VR equipment will exceed 35 million, AR progress will be slower than VR, and global shipments will also exceed 30 million by 2023. From the perspective of the terminal form, all-in-one VR will gradually surpass PC VR and become the largest market.

EthanVR has successfully applied VR technology in the adult, gaming, gaming, sports, film and television fields. The rapid development of virtual reality combined with 5G, artificial intelligence, ultra-high-definition video, and cloud computing big data. The experience of virtual reality equipment has been greatly enhanced, and users' recognition of virtual reality has continued to increase.

1.4. High blockchain security

Blockchain is a low-cost, high-security, customizable and encapsulated decentralized trust resolution tool based on encryption technology. It is also an innovative application model of computer technology such as distributed data storage, point-to-point transmission, consensus mechanism, and encryption algorithms in the Internet era. At present, its applications have been extended to many fields such as the Internet of Things, intelligent manufacturing, supply chain management, and digital asset trading. This article analyzes the security of the blockchain from a technical perspective based on the definition and workflow of the blockchain. Regarding blockchain, Wikipedia defines that the earliest prototype of blockchain technology appeared in the Bitcoin project. As a distributed accounting platform behind Bitcoin, without centralized management, the Bitcoin network has been operating steadily for nearly eight years, supporting massive transaction records, and no serious loopholes have appeared.



By definition and workflow, In essence, blockchain technology is a trusted trust mechanism that adopts consensus mechanism and encryption algorithm between nodes without the need to guarantee mutual trust or the participation of third-party intermediaries under asymmetric information. Consensus mechanism [Note] and encryption algorithm are also key technologies for blockchain to ensure data security, tamper resistance and transparency. Among them, the consensus mechanism mainly solves the problem of who constructs the block and how to maintain the unity of the blockchain, Encryption algorithm used to solve the ownership problem of electronic money. The exploration of blockchain technology in different fields mainly lies in choosing the appropriate consensus mechanism and encryption algorithm. (Note: In the blockchain system, a mathematical algorithm for establishing trust and obtaining rights between different nodes.)

Consensus mechanism to ensure the consistency of node data in the blockchain, The mainstream mechanisms include proof of work PoW, proof of equity PoS, proof of share authorization Dpos, and Byzantine fault-tolerant PBFT. Bitcoin's consensus mechanism uses proof of work, When the miner calculates the effective account code through the code producer, a large amount of calculation is required, Generate a valid billing number and complete a transaction settlement on average in 10 minutes. This mechanism is not suitable for industries that require high efficiency and cannot guarantee user experience.

The encryption of information is the key link of the blockchain. It is mainly a two-part algorithm of hash function and asymmetric encryption. Among them, the asymmetric encryption part uses the private key to prove the ownership of the node and is implemented by digital signature; Using a hash algorithm to transform an input of any length into a fixed-length output consisting of letters and numbers is irreversible and irreversible. The Bitcoin blockchain is actually a variant of the hash chain.

From the perspective of information security, the advantages of blockchain are:

- 1) Utilizing a highly redundant database to ensure the integrity of the information;
- 2) Use the relevant principles of cryptography for data verification to ensure that it cannot be tampered with;
- 3) Use multiple private keys for access control.

Blockchain, with its trustworthiness, security and immutability, allows more data to be liberated and promotes the massive growth of data.

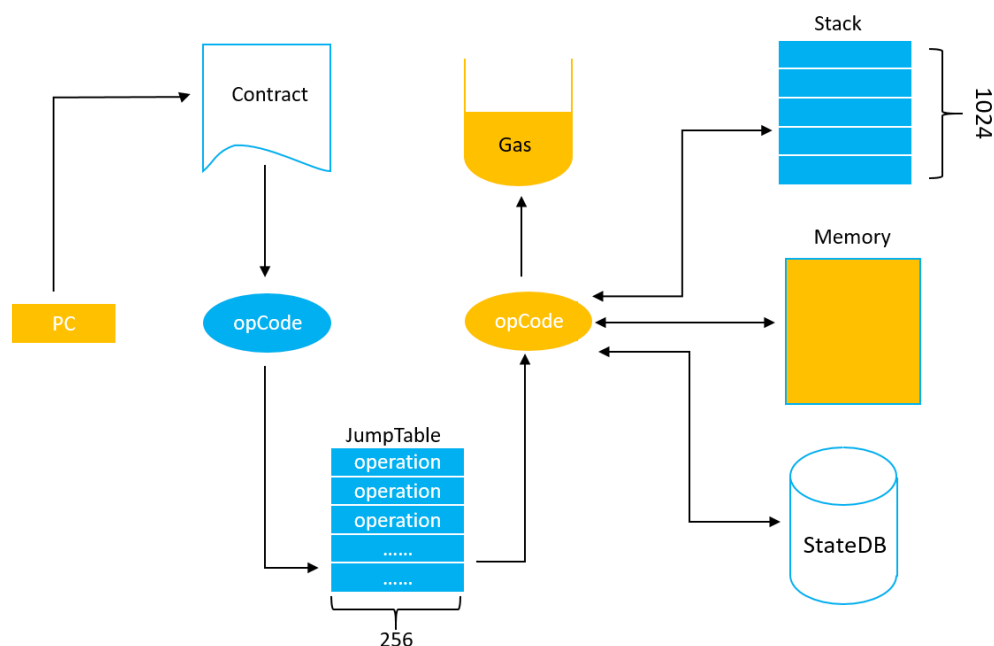


2. ETVR Project Plan

2.1 ETVR Technology Core

The ETVR platform uses the highly innovative "PoS + IOT + EVM" technology, Successfully developed the world's leading fourth-generation digital currency ETVR as a transmission and settlement medium through the transmission of blockchain technology, Increase the stability and security of the transmission process. The emergence of ETVR smart contract technology, The concept of distributed ledger + token contract issuance + virtual world market computer is undoubtedly a pioneering initiative. Make digital assets more transparent, It's also more retroactive and has zero fault tolerance, The perfect compatibility between the Bitcoin ecosystem and the Ethereum ecosystem. It is more suitable for various financial life scenarios and connects the formal business society with the blockchain world.

EVM is an Ethereum virtual machine. The underlying Ethereum supports the execution and invocation of smart contracts through EVM. When the smart contract is called, the contract code is obtained according to the contract address, a specific execution environment is generated, and then the code is loaded into the EVM virtual machine and run. Usually the current high-level language for developing smart contracts is Solidity. After the smart contract logic is implemented using solidity, it is compiled into metadata (byte code) by a compiler and finally published on Ethereum.

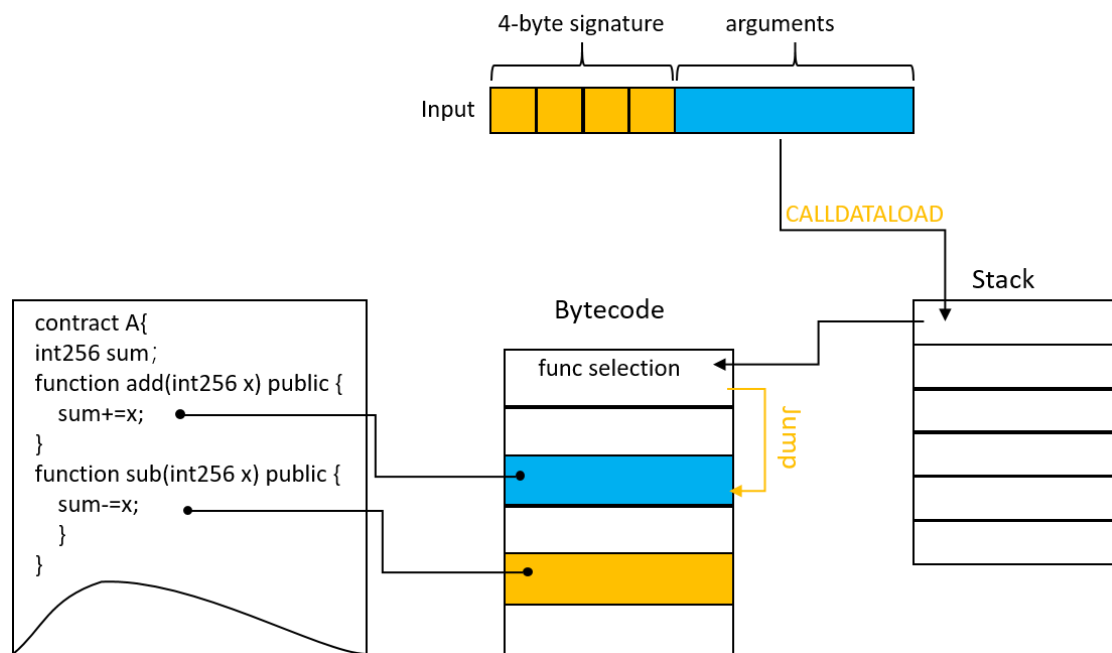


The EVM machine bit width is 256 bits, that is, 32 bytes. The 256-bit machine bit



width is different from the mainstream 32 / 6-bit machine word width that is often seen. This indicates that the EVM design will consider its own set of instruction codes for operation, data, and logic control. At present, the mainstream computing data types supported by mainstream processors are: 8bits integer, 16bits integer, 32bits integer, 64bits integer. In general, the calculation of wide bytes will be faster, because it may contain more instructions to be loaded into the pc register at one time, accompanied by a reduction in the number of memory accesses. Add the two integer numbers to compare the specific operation time consumption.

The main execution process of EVM is as follows:



Data in EVM can be stored in three places: stack, temporary storage, and permanent storage. Because EVM is a stack-based virtual machine, basically all operations are performed on the stack. And there is no concept of registers in the EVM, so the EVM's dependence on the stack is greater. Although this design makes the implementation relatively simple and easy to understand, the problem is related operations that require more data. The stack is the only free (almost) place to store data in EVM. The stack naturally has a depth limit. The current limit is 1024 static constexpr int64_t stackLimit = 1024.

First, the PC will read an OpCode from the contract code, and then retrieve the corresponding operation from a JumpTable, which is the set of functions associated with it. The fuel cost for this operation will be calculated next. If the fuel consumption is exhausted, the execution fails and an ErrOutOfGas error is returned. If the fuel cost is sufficient, execute () is called to execute the instruction. Depending on the type of instruction, the stack, memory, or StateDB will be read and written separately.

Implementation class of EVM Interpreter interface:

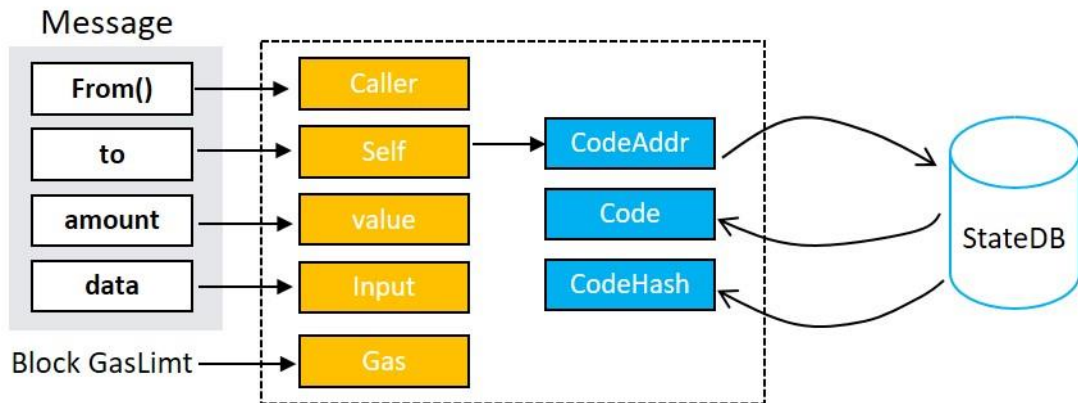
Interpreter interface is finally implemented by EVMInterpreter structure

EVMInterpreter mainly contains four types of objects: intPool, GasTable, Config, EVM



intPool: mainly used to recycle objects (large integers), this is an efficient optimization. Stored inside is the data in the stack.

GasTable: Records the gas value that needs to be consumed in different periods.



Config: Contains configuration options used by EVMInterpreter. A table containing log configuration and opcodes (different bytecodes for different opcodes).

EVM: An object-based tool that can run smart contracts. Contains the context of the EVM virtual machine, the creation of a contract and four ways to deploy the contract, and the content of saving data to the state library.

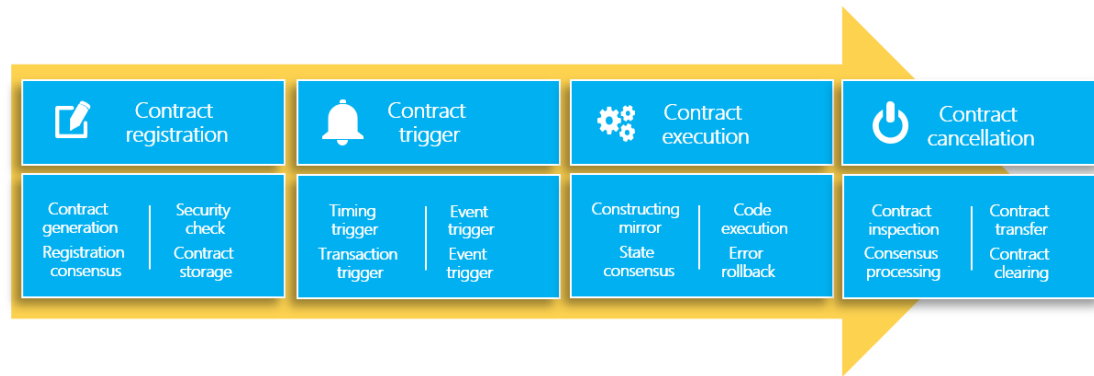
The Ethereum virtual machine mainly processes the code of smart contracts, and it is required that these codes be completely isolated from the outside and run only within the EVM. The EVM module supports the execution and invocation of contracts. When invoking, the code is obtained according to the contract address, and the environment is generated and loaded into the EVM for operation. Generally, the development process of smart contracts is to write logic code in solidity, then compile metadata through a compiler, and finally parse it through EVM before publishing it to the chain.

2.2 .Contract is law

From the user's point of view, a smart contract is often considered an auto-guaranteed account. For example: when certain conditions are met, the program will release and transfer funds. From a technical perspective, smart contracts are considered to be web servers. But these servers are not set up on the Internet using IP addresses, but are set up on the blockchain. So you can run specific contract programs on it. Smart contracts form the technical foundation of ETVR. Unlike web servers, smart contracts can be seen by everyone, so the code and status of these smart contracts are on the blockchain. And unlike the web server, the smart contract does not depend on a specific hardware device. In fact, the code of the smart contract is executed by all the devices involved in mining (This also means that the computing power to enter a single contract is limited, although the automatic adjustment of mining difficulty will adjust this



effect).The contract receives the parameterized data of the split model, generates a split relationship and records the address of each benefit account,According to the digital signatures confirmed by various stakeholders on the current contract, the consensus is broadcast on the blockchain and finally written into the block.The contract receives the time transaction business processing, and transfers the reward to each end user according to the sharing relationship and sharing strategy in the contract.



The smart contract part includes two types of standard contracts and business customized contracts.Standard contracts include relatively simple logical contracts such as asset consistency checks, automatic transaction matching, transfers that are jointly confirmed by multiple parties, and automatic settlement at maturity,ETVR contract execution can be used directly on the blockchain.User-defined smart contracts include the modification of configurations and the addition of other business logic through contract templates,It can also support more complex user-programmed contracts that run in a stand-alone environment.Smart contracts include the four parts of contract registration, triggering, execution, and cancellation, as shown below:

2.3 . ETVR technical characteristics

➤ Efficient adaptive consensus algorithm:

The adaptive blockchain consensus algorithm provided by ETVR has high processing efficiency,When a node failure or fraud is detected, the system automatically enables Byzantine fault tolerance algorithm features,In a network with a total number of nodes $3f + 1$ (where f is the number of Byzantine error nodes),When the fault tolerance node does not exceed f , the system normally provides external services;When all the node data can be completely consistent, it automatically switches back to the efficient algorithm.The self-adaptive algorithm guarantees that ETVR can perform concurrent processing efficiently most of the time, and it can accurately handle the problem of node errors.

➤ No need to trust the system:

In the ETVR network, through the self-restraint of the algorithm, any malicious deception system will be rejected and suppressed by other nodes,Therefore, the ETVR system does not rely on the support and credit endorsement of the central authority.In



the traditional credit endorsement network system, participants need to trust the central organization sufficiently. As the number of participants in the network increases, the security of the system decreases. Contrary to the traditional situation, in the ETVR network, participants do not need to trust anyone. However, as the number of participating nodes increases, the security of the system increases, and at the same time, the data content can be fully disclosed.

- Immutable and cryptographic security:

ETVR adopts a one-way algorithm, and each newly generated block advances strictly in timeline order. The irreversibility of time makes any attempt to intrude and tamper with the data in ETVR easily traceable, leading to exclusion by other nodes, which can limit related wrongdoing.

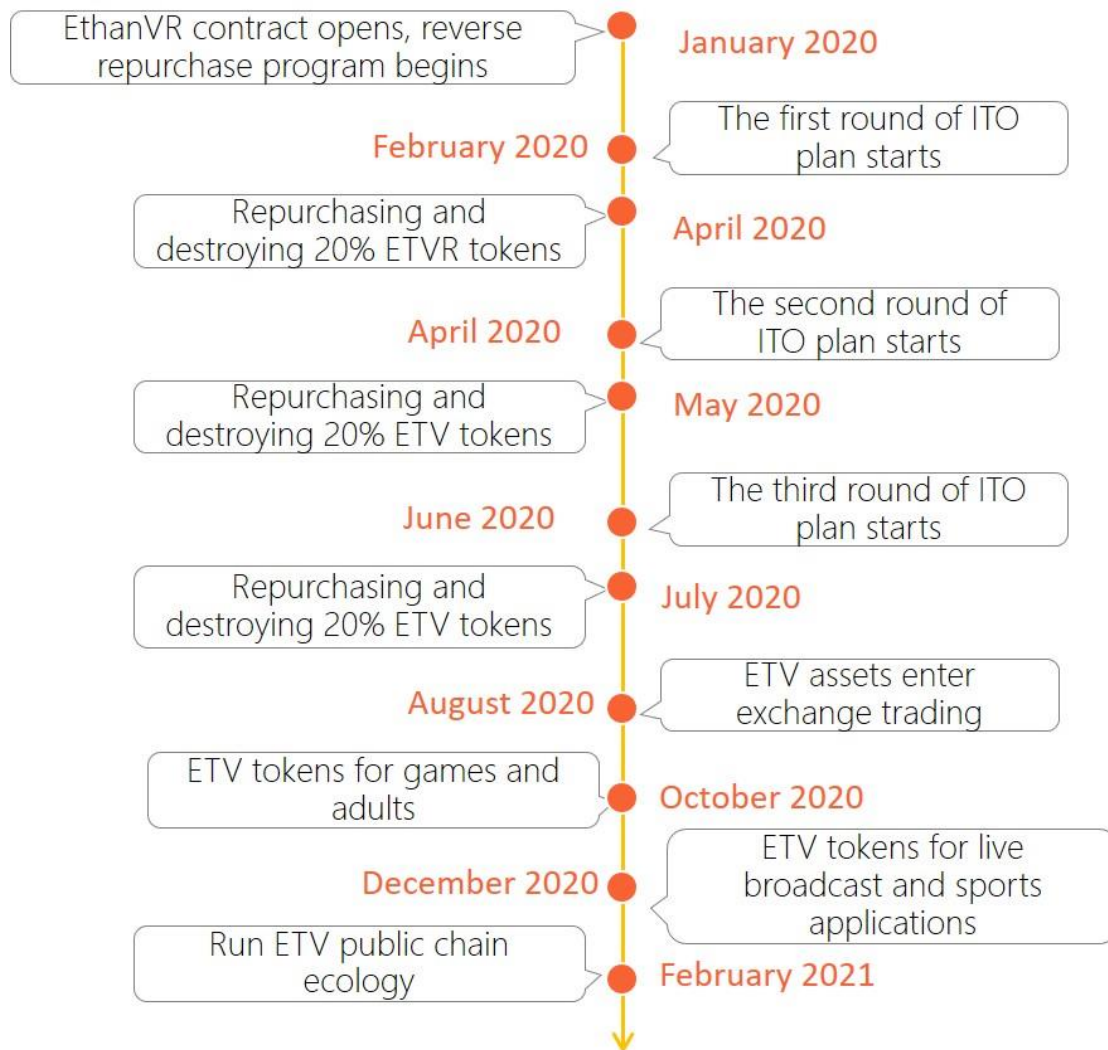
- Meet the access of multiple user platforms:

ETVR platform product layer provides a rich framework for application development. Application types include basic application models such as digital assets, shared ledgers, attestation certificates, share crowdfunding, and ownership transactions. Users can develop business based on these application development frameworks, or they can directly develop based on the SQL and API provided by ETVR's bottom layer. Multi-language support for libraries of low-level APIs used in business development can meet the development habits of different users, reducing user access difficulties.

2.4 . ETVR development history and strategic planning

The core technology is the most important tool of the country. Blockchain is considered the next IT wave after the Internet. Right now, the global application of blockchain is showing a momentum of accelerated development from the initial stage to the hot direction. Blockchain technology is considered a disruptive innovation after steam engines, electricity, and the Internet. If steam engines and electricity liberate productivity and the Internet changes the way information is transmitted, then blockchain as a machine for building trust will likely change the way values are delivered.

ETVR will fully empower the VR field to achieve data interoperability and value interconnection in various fields of VR. The ETV public chain ecology is expected to run in October 2020 to promote the comprehensive implementation of the chain reform of the VR industry.





3. TOKEN Issue

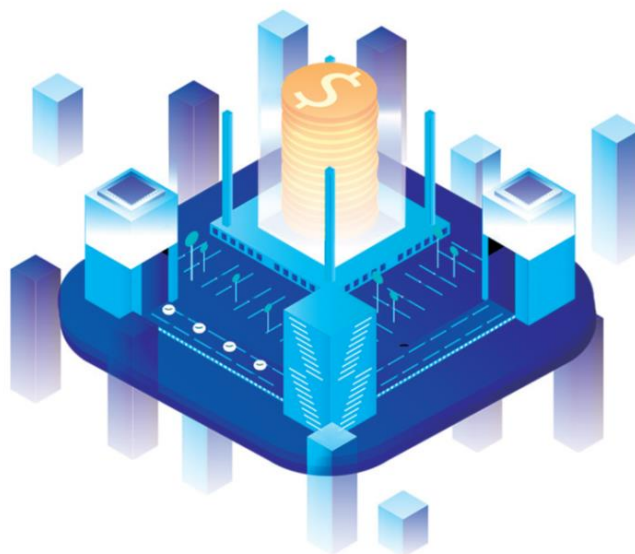
Currency means currency, not price. What reflects more or less inflation is inflation and deflation. Inflation refers to the issue of too much currency, which exceeds the actual needs for economic growth and the material basis behind the currency. The measure of whether more or less currency enters circulation is mainly based on the economic growth and the normal demand for money from goods and services in circulation. Too much currency is inflation, and vice versa, deflation. The deflation of the most widely circulating currency in the world, the US dollar, is absorbed by the global economy, and the deflation of digital tokens will cause severe fluctuations in the price of tokens. The release of unconstrained digital assets will inevitably lead to a sharp rise and fall in the price of the currency. Most digital tokens do not have the function of a value medium. Except for a few digital assets currently endorsed in legal national currency or legal digital assets (For example: USDT, TUSD, GUSD), Most digital assets do not have price stability, and therefore cannot serve as general equivalents for the interaction of different commodities.

From ICO to IFO to IEO, digital asset issuance methods are constantly evolving, but basically follow the same rules:

1. Digital asset issuance is constant;
2. The rate of asset issuance is controlled by the project personnel;
3. The late circulation cannot be controlled.

Causes the instability of digital asset prices.

ETVR follows Ethereum ERC20 technology and uses ETH smart contract to issue general digital assets in the field of VR ETVR. Every ETVR is generated with a certain amount of ETH as collateral, ETH is an endorsement asset issued by ETVR. Each ETVR is produced with ETH as credit capital.





ETVR allocation method:

- Full name:EthanVR
- Short name:ETVR
- supply number:500 million
- Distribution ratio:350 million ETVRs issued through 3 ITOs

ITO circulation:70%

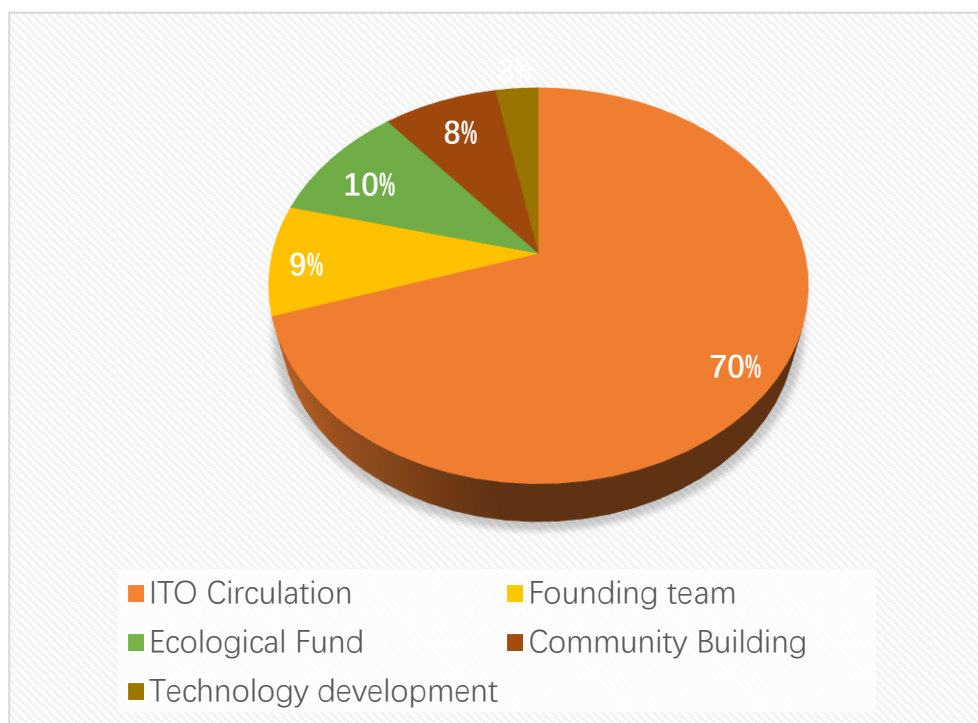
Founding team:9%

Ecological Fund:10%

Community Building:8%

Technology

development:3%





4. Team And Capital

4.1 .Project team

Most of the ETVR team members are from world-renowned universities and enterprises. They are all senior experts in related fields and have rich resources and experience. Renowned in the industry. Details are as follows:



Alfredo Aguirre Valdez (Development Engineer)

Former Google engineer, software development in different business areas for more than 13 years. From finance to logistics industry, in different development environments. For example: PHP, Python, iOS, Android, and Microsoft protocol stacks have developed experience. Customers include American Express and BBVA compass. His personal projects include multiple applications in the Apple App Store.



Rolf Adelsberger (CTO)

PhD in MS and PhD in Computer Science. Electrical Engineering, Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland. During his studies he interned at IBM Rueschlikon and Boeblingen. His 2007 master's thesis written during Mel / MIT laid the foundation for EthanVR's VR and Byzantine algorithm systems.



Meredith Sung (Data Analyst)

World-renowned computer technology application development expert has worked for many companies such as Apple, SGI, Microsoft and Google. He has more than 15 years of global IT development and operation experience.



Mark Prugh (Operation consultant)

Mark Prugh is a professor of finance at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, a PhD in finance from the University of Chicago, and a senior financial expert at McKinsey. He has also worked as an OTC consultant for several CEOs and hedge and venture capital funds. Dr. Prugh has unique insights and in-depth research on financial product innovation research, has published several academic research papers, and wrote for the Forbes and Wall Street Journal.



Nora Fernandez (Data Analyst)

Nora over 10 years of big data application experience. Previously worked as a data analyst at Palantir, the U.S.'s most valuable big data company. Since then has been committed to the architecture design of the data system. Nora has extensive experience working with large amounts of data, including structured and unstructured data. Has outstanding capabilities.



4.2 . ETVR Capital side



Golden

Golden wheat is a true currency-based investment institution, Focus on value investment in the field of blockchain technology. As a benchmark for the blockchain industry, investment in many of the top well-known blockchain projects such as AELF, THETA, MDA, IOST, etc., has achieved considerable development.



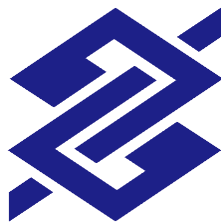
FRONT FINANCE

Front Finance is a global builder of next-generation information and communication technologies, incubating and expanding companies. Headquartered in Seattle, it has a large network in Asia Pacific and Africa.



FIRE CAPITAL

Fire Capital, an early investment institution, Focus on consumer upgrades, smart hardware, corporate services, internet finance, campus, pan-entertainment and other areas. At the same time, it provides value-added services and resource support for entrepreneurs, and is committed to becoming a long-term partner of entrepreneurs.



SPRUCE CAPITAL

Spruce Capital was founded in 2006, Main business areas are information security, corporate mobility, and business continuity. Outstanding end-user base in a variety of industries including finance, energy, government, education, manufacturing, media and more.



Digi-VR

Digi- VR Capital is committed to investing in global Internet companies with future technological trends, especially in VR, 5G, and AI. Since its establishment in 2005, the company has a total of approximately \$ 1 billion in assets under management and has invested in more than 200 projects.



5. Disclaimer

Except as expressly stated in this white paper, the ETVR platform makes no representations or warranties (especially its marketability and specific features). Anyone participating in ETVR's ITO program and purchasing ETVR is based on their own knowledge of ETVR and the information in this white paper. Under the premise of understanding the universality of the foregoing content, all participants will accept ETVR as it stands after the launch of the ETVR smart contract project, regardless of its technical specifications, parameters, performance or functions, etc. The ETVR platform hereby expressly does not recognize and refuses to assume the following responsibilities: Anyone who purchases ETVR violates anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing or other regulatory requirements in any country; Anyone who purchases ETVR violates any of the statements, guarantees, obligations, commitments or other requirements set out in this white paper, and the problem of unpayable or unavailable results due to it. Platform failures caused by technical issues such as vulnerabilities, errors, flaws, crashes, rollbacks, or hard forks of Ethereum smart contracts or related blockchain source code. Any participant has leaked, lost, or damaged the cryptocurrency or token's wallet private key. Anyone trading or speculating on ETVR, ETVR is listed or delisted on any exchange; Any risk factors disclosed in this white paper, and any damages, losses, claims, liabilities, penalties, costs, or other negative effects related to or associated with those risk factors.



6. Risk Warning

The ETVR development and operation team believes that there are countless risks in the development, maintenance and operation of ETVR, many of which are beyond the control of the ETVR development and operation team. In addition to the other content described in this white paper, each ETVR buyer should carefully read, understand and carefully consider the following risks before deciding whether to participate in this public sale plan.

Every ETVR buyer should pay special attention to this fact: Although the main body of ETVR development and operation is established in the United States, ETVR exists only in a virtual space for data interaction in the VR field, without any tangible existence, And therefore does not belong to or involve any particular country.

- supervision

Crypto tokens are being or may be regulated by authorities in various countries. The ETVR development and operations team may receive inquiries, notices, warnings, orders or rulings from one or more administrations from time to time, It may even be ordered to suspend or terminate any action regarding this public sale plan, ETVR development or ETVR. The development, marketing, promotion or other aspects of ETVR and this public sale plan may therefore be severely affected, hindered or terminated. In different countries, ETVR may be defined at any time as virtual goods, digital assets or even securities or currencies. Therefore, in some countries, ETVR may be prohibited from trading or holding in accordance with local regulatory requirements.

- Cryptography

Cryptography is constantly evolving and cannot guarantee absolute security at all times. Advances in cryptography may pose danger to cryptography-based systems, (Example: the invention of a quantum computer) including ETVR. This could result in the theft, theft, disappearance, destruction or devaluation of any ETVR held. To the



extent reasonable, the ETVR development and operations team will prepare itself for preventive or remedial action, Upgrade ETVR's underlying protocol to cope with any advances in cryptography, and incorporate new and reasonable security measures where appropriate. The future of cryptography and security innovation is unforeseen, The ETVR development and operations team will do their best to cater to the ever-changing fields of cryptography and security.

- Defective source code

No one can guarantee that the source code of ETVR is completely flawless. Code may have certain imperfections, errors, flaws, and vulnerabilities. This may prevent users from using certain features, expose user information or cause other problems. If such flaws do exist, they will compromise the availability, stability, or security of ETVR and therefore negatively affect the value of ETVR.

- Security weakness

The ETVR blockchain is based on open source software and is a distributed ledger without access permissions. Despite the efforts of the ETVR development and operations team to maintain the security of the ETVR system, Anyone may intentionally or unintentionally bring weaknesses or deficiencies into the core infrastructure elements of ETVR. These weaknesses or defects cannot be prevented or compensated by the security measures adopted by the ETVR development and operations team. This may eventually lead to the loss of participants' ETVR or other digital tokens.

- ETVR wallet private key

The loss or destruction of private keys necessary for users to store ETVR digital wallets is irreversible. ETVR can only be manipulated by having a unique public and private key through a local or online ETVR wallet. Each purchaser should properly keep their ETVR wallet private key. If these private keys of the ETVR purchaser are lost, lost, leaked, damaged or stolen, the ETVR development and operation team or any other person cannot help the purchaser obtain or retrieve the relevant ETVR.



- Price fluctuation

Crypto tokens are usually traded on the open market and prices fluctuate sharply. Price shocks often occur in the short term. The price may be denominated in Bitcoin, Ethereum, USD or other legal currencies. Such price fluctuations may be caused by market forces (including speculation), changes in regulatory policies, technological innovations, the availability of exchanges, and other objective factors. Such fluctuations also reflect changes in the balance of supply and demand. Regardless of whether there is a secondary market for ETVR transactions, the ETVR development and operation team is not responsible for ETVR transactions in any secondary market. The risks involved in ETVR transaction prices must be borne by ETVR traders.