



MITECH

WHITE PAPER



THE OPEN SOURCE SYSTEM OF INTERNET OF
THINGS BASED ON BLOCK CHAIN

Content

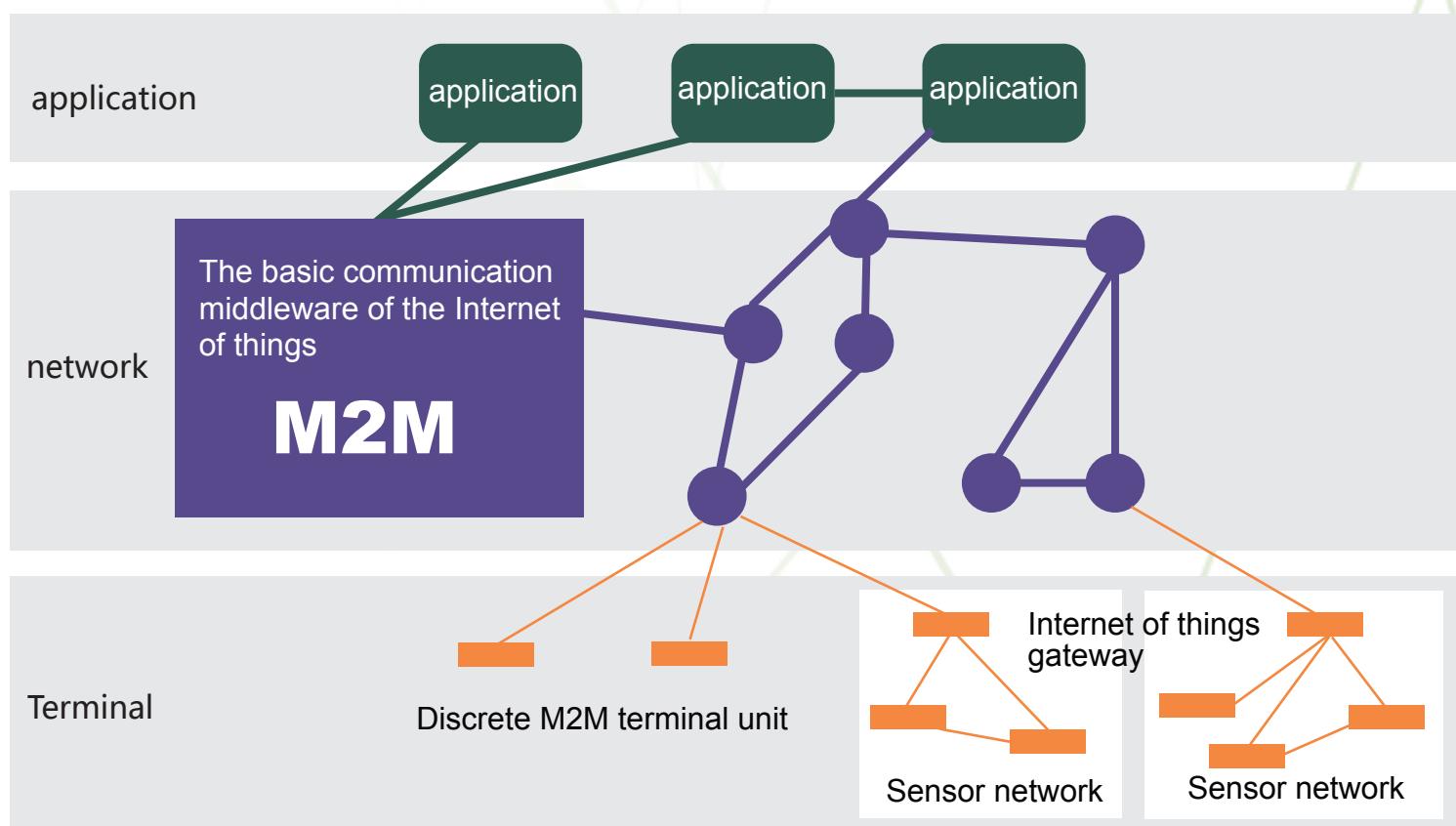
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PROJET BACKGROUND

1.1 what is the Internet of things + block chain

Internet of things (IOT) is an important part of the new generation of information technology, and it is also an important stage of development in the "information" era. It is not just a matter of things, but a combination of things and relying on the calculation and management behind it, so as to produce chemical reactions, so that we can call the Internet of things.

The Internet of things is the most closely linked area with the block chain outside the financial industry. There are many related research and development projects in the United States, Japan, Finland and other countries. We will combine the advantages and advantages of the block chain with the Internet of things, ensure the authenticity of this huge number of device networks, improve the speed of the system, and save some complicated links. Block chain technology is called disruptive Internet GL or database, is bound to reshape the Internet of things, to open up its network and cooperation helps accelerate the accumulation of value, because the block chain is likely to impact business operations and strategic aspects, such as the business model, flow, supply chain, customer relationship etc.. Our influence will focus on the Internet of things. We also believe that the "Internet of things and a chain block".



1.2 the potential of the block chain of the Internet of things is huge

The emergence of block chain applications is promoting a large amount of investment in the Internet of things oriented projects. In addition to trading, block chain technology can also be used for communication, identification, ownership, and equipment management. As the architecture continues to improve, block chain technology is being extended to smart contracts, and both people and machines can play a role.

The potential of the block chain as a super cipher market can be analyzed for venture capital funds, which reached \$500 million in the world in 2016. At present, there are more than 1500 start-ups on the block. But not all of them are open. Some block chains are licensed and private, while other blocks are mixed or run by a consortium. Not all distributed ledger technologies are block chains, because the goals and objectives of various participants are imposed by other requirements.

INTERNET OF THINGS + BLOCK CHAIN

2.1 pain points facing the Internet of things

At present, the Internet of things industry has developed preliminarily. The conditions of large-scale application are rapidly forming, and the development of industry will enter the key period. However, there are still a lot of problems in the Internet of things industry at this stage, and the development of space is limited. Because of the complexity of the integration of the Internet of things and the industry, the cost of the application of the Internet of things is high, and the problems of security and privacy are outstanding. At the same time, the Internet of things industry is dominated by infrastructure and local application innovation. The huge value of integration with various industries has not yet been excavated.

Specifically: first, networking chip, module, equipment, network, platform, application, data, services and other industrial chain some redundant technology complex, market channel has not been opened, the value of the conduction effect is slow; second, industry in various types of users, objects, equipment, service platform, perceived control the third party supervision platform, resources and other aspects of the collaboration between the system and trust system is not perfect, resulting in the difficulty of things into the industry; third, the production center of manufacturers and service providers to build the network platform, have without user authorization to collect and analyze user data and control user equipment access a great threat to user privacy and security. These problems have seriously hampered the development of the industry and hindered the realization of its potential value.

In the course of the long-term development and evolution of the Internet of things, there are 5 specific industry pain points as follows:

In the safety of equipment: Mirai create a zombie Networking (Botnets of Things) MIT Technology Review named the ten breakthrough technology, 2017, according to statistics, the Mirai botnet infection has accumulated over 2 million cameras and other IoT devices, initiated by DDoS attacks, let us resolve the domain name service provider Dyn Twitter, Paypal paralysis. A number of popular websites that cannot be accessed. Follow up, and enslave networking equipment, let bitcoin mining Botnet, there are larger and more active http81 botnet.

In personal privacy: Mainly centralization of the management architecture can not be self proof, personal privacy data have been leaked in the relevant time. In the framework of rigid, IOT data current flow are aggregated to a single central control system with low power consumption, wide area technology (LPWA) continuous evolution, it can be predicted that the future networking equipment will show a geometric growth, can not afford the cost of service center. According to IBM, there will be more than 25 billion devices connected by all things in 2020.

In communication compatibility: The global Internet of things platform lacks unified language, which makes it easy for many IOT devices to communicate with each other, and produce multiple competitive standards and platforms.

2.2 The advantages and obstacles of the 2.2 block chain

(1) summary of block chain technology

Block chain is an important concept of bitcoin and its introduction, which is essentially a distributed database. In a narrow sense, a block chain is a chain data structure, where the data blocks are linked in time order. At the same time, it is also a cipher book that can not be tampered with or forged. Broadly speaking, block chain technology is a brand new distributed infrastructure and the use of computing paradigm chain data, to verify its structure and data storage, using distributed node consensus generating and updating data, or the use of cryptographic methods to ensure data transmission and data access security, and the use of intelligent automatic composition of contract to write the script code and operating data.

In a more popular way, block chain technology enables everyone to participate in the bookkeeping. Each system has a database, and if we consider the database as a big account, the bookkeeping person is very important. In the current technical situation, the person who owns the system is responsible for bookkeeping. For example, the Tencent is responsible for the bookkeeping of WeChat, and the Alibaba is responsible for the bookkeeping of Taobao. In a block chain system, everyone has an opportunity to participate in the bookkeeping process. Within a certain period of time, if there is any change in the data, the system will select the fastest and most qualified users to write his records, and then distribute the updated ledger copies to other users in the system. Thus, everyone in the system will have a complete ledger, which is called block chain technology.

(2) Advantages of block chain technology

The advantage of block chain technology (everyone is responsible for bookkeeping) is obvious, including:

1. **High security**:the basic architecture of block chains is not restricted by traditional Internet attacks. The information encryption and security of the Internet of things is carried out through propaganda, which will help to protect the privacy of the user. The characteristics of Internet of things chain management, identity access and multi party consensus will help to understand and prevent misbehaved nodes, and prevent malicious nodes from accessing or destroying the network. Based on the chain data structure, it will be beneficial to the establishment of electronic evidence, which can be used to testify and trace.
2. **Low cost**:centralization, multi center, weakening, centralization will reduce the operating costs of the centralized architecture.

(3) Obstacles to the application of block chain

From an objective point of view, although the block chain has a lot of unique features and advantages, there are still many obstacles in its wide application. Let's look at bitcoin, and it's an example:

1. **resource consumption**: Bitcoin consensus mechanism POW (work proof), most IOT devices have high resource occupancy mechanism, low computing power and poor network capabilities to reduce battery life.
2. **Data extension**:With the development of block chain, IOT devices can provide enough storage capacity. Up to now, bitcoin needs 130G physical storage, and at the same time, space and quantity are increasing. If block chain technology is widely used, its demand for storage space is also huge.
3. **Performance bottleneck**:The limit speed of traditional bitcoin transaction is 7 transactions / sec. It takes about an hour to write on block chain consensus. It will cause feedback delay, which is not feasible in the delay sensitive Internet of things industry.
4. **Zoning tolerance**:The Internet of things industry emphasizes that nodes should be "always online", but ordinary IOT nodes have been failing or withdrawing from the network. This will consume a lot of network bandwidth and even cause network congestion

2.3 Technical solution

(2) Advantages of block chain technology

The advantage of block chain technology (everyone is responsible for bookkeeping) is obvious, including:

1. Communication: Mitech uses P2P technology to organize all network nodes. Each node realizes functions such as routing, new node identification and data dissemination through multicast, and intelligently identifies data information and completes sensing needs.

2. storage: The Mitech data is stored in memory in a block chain data structure during the runtime and will eventually be persisted in the database. For larger files, it can also be stored in the file system outside the chain, and the digest (digital fingerprint) is saved to the chain for self proof.

3. Security mechanism: Mitech system uses a variety of cryptographic principles to encrypt data and protect privacy. Completely surpassing other block chain systems involved in financial applications, high and reliable security algorithms reach the national level, leading the world in efficiency.

4. Consensus mechanism: In the Mitech system, each node achieves a consistent strategy and method, which is selected flexibly according to the different types of system and the application scene. PBFT the consensus mechanism allows Byzantine fault tolerance. The consensus mechanism allows the participation of strong regulatory nodes, has the ability to classify the authority, the performance is higher, and the energy consumption is lower.

2.4 The actual application scene of the Internet of things + block chain

The traditional supply chain transportation need to go through a number of subjects, such as the shipper, the carrier, freight forwarding, shipping, storage yard, shipping companies, transportation (truck) company, and make manifest mortgage financing banking role. Many of the information systems between these subjects are independent and interconnected.

There are fake fake data, because the data is not exchange, when a situation occurs, emergency disposal can not timely response in this scenario, each subject in the supply chain to deploy block chain nodes, through real-time (e.g. dock ship) and offline (for example the operation of the ship in the open sea) etc., the sensor collect data to block chain, become the electronic evidence can not be tampered with, can enhance the main

parties deny the cost of fraud.

Shared economy can be regarded as a derivative of the platform economy. On the one hand, the platform has the dependence and interest oriented, v-mobile and OFO bike sharing, but there is no sharing of motorcycle. On the other hand, the platform will also charge the corresponding fee, for example, the driver of the taxi driver has to pay 20% of the taxi fare as a platform. Slock.it and OpenBazaar, a start-up company, mainly hope to build a universal sharing platform, relying on the technology of block chain to mediate, so that suppliers and buyers can point to point transactions, accelerate the direct sharing of all kinds of idle commodities, and save the cost of the third party platform.

The loss rate of traditional transmission lines is 5%, and the surplus energy in the micro grid built by households can not be stored, nor can it be shared with other households with energy demand. New York LO3 Energy startup and ConsenSys, by LO3 Energy for energy related control, ConsenSys provides the blockchain underlying technology, implementation of a transaction point, automatic execution, no third party intermediary energy trading platform in New York Brook forest, the main way is to install smart meters, smart meters in each household door. Install the blockchain software, constitute a block chain network. The user sends the corresponding intelligent contract on the smart meter block chain node through the mobile phone APP. Based on the contract rules, it controls the corresponding link connection through SIEMENS's power grid equipment, and achieves energy trading and energy supply.

We have to face is the number of charging company payment protocol complex, payment is not unified, charging pile is relatively scarce and the charging cost measurement is not accurate and other industry pain points, by the German Rhine company and Slock.it cooperation, launched the blockchain electric vehicle charging point based project. By installing simple Linux system devices such as raspberry pie in each charging pile, the companies that belong to many charging piles and individuals with charging piles are connected in series based on block chain, and electric vehicles are charged by using Smart Plug with different interfaces.

In view of the rapid development of UAV and robot in the future, the communication between machine and machine must be considered from two aspects: on the one hand, every UAV is built with hardware key. Private key - derived identity ID enhances identity authentication, and digital signature based communications ensure secure interaction, prevent the spread of forged information and access illegal devices. On the other hand,

based on the consensus mechanism of block chain, the combination point of future block chain and artificial intelligence, group intelligence, is full of imagination space.

2.5 The expansion of the application of the Internet of things + block chain

Since its birth and circulation, the total market value of bitcoin has exceeded 200 billion US dollars, which has become a successful application of block chain technology in the field of digital money. Followed by the introduction of smart Ethernet square contract, it can make complicated contract rules in the code to the programming block chain, automatically trigger at the agreed conditions, opens up a broader field for the application of the block chain; the representative is namecoin and datacoin carrying objects of the blockchain, from bitcoin era the electronic money transaction records, were extended to the domain name and user data fields.

As an organic component of the distributed realization of block chain, the consensus mechanism has also experienced full development, and the following main consensus mechanisms have been produced.

1. POW: Proof of Work, which is also known as the consensus of the proof of work mechanism, mining mechanism. Bitcoin first adopts the POW mechanism to lead the Block generation, node by trying to calculate each Block account content corresponding to the Block value of Hash, so as to meet the specific conditions, namely N as a leading zero. This will increase the difficulty of generating Block, make the rapid generation of longer malicious branches replace the risk of the right branch greatly, but at the same time, it also causes a lot of waste of mining operation resources.

2. POS: Proof of Stake, that is, the consensus mechanism of equity proof. This is a consensus mechanism to upgrade POW, according to the number of nodes have tokens and hold tokens to control the mining time, the length of time; it can effectively reduce the mining time, but still can not avoid the machine operation problem of waste of resources.

3. DPOS: Delegated Proof of Stake, The appointment of proof of interest consensus mechanism, it is the principle of node tokens by voting to elect a certain number, complete the verification and accounting work for them, this consensus mechanism can greatly reduce the number of nodes involved in accounting and verification, and achieve fast consensus validation, but this kind of mechanism also need to rely on the existence of some tokens, which do not need to there is limited application tokens.

4. PBFT: Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance, The common understanding mechanism of the practical Byzantine fault tolerance algorithm. It is a consistent algorithm for message transmission, consistency through three stages, determine the final block, if there are $3f+1$ nodes, this algorithm can tolerate f mechanism determines the faulty nodes exist, and the consistency of the results is not affected, this mechanism can be separated from the existence of currency, consensus the node can be composed of participants and regulators, sharing a delay of 2-5 seconds is to meet the basic requirements of commercial.

All have to consider the consensus mechanism and significance of their own in their respective business scenarios and technical means, there are different aspects to improve and promote each other, and there are different aspects of the disadvantages, there seems to be consensus mechanism is not optimal; achieve consensus mechanism pluggable application, can according to the specific application scenario flexible choice of consensus mechanism the appropriate application of optimization, the blockchain, is the best way to open up more areas of application.

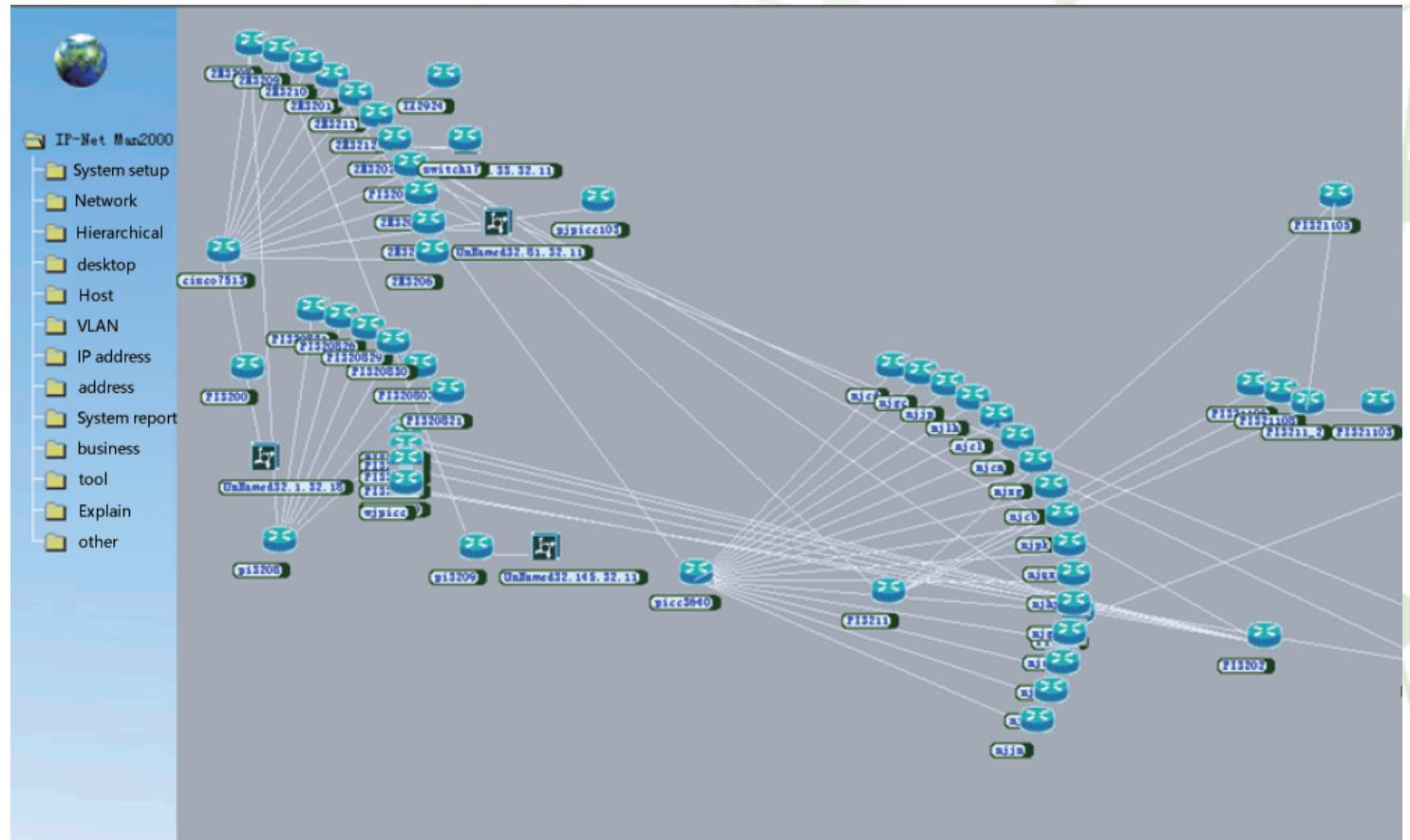
The trend shows that block chain technology is expanding in more and more applications such as digital currency and intelligent contract, and the related technologies before that can not break through the connection barrier between virtual network and the real world. The block chain is applied to the Internet of things and intelligent systems, and ultimately the interconnection of all things will be realized, and the era of the value of the Internet of things is created.

Technical architecture

3.1 MI structure

(1) MI parent chain

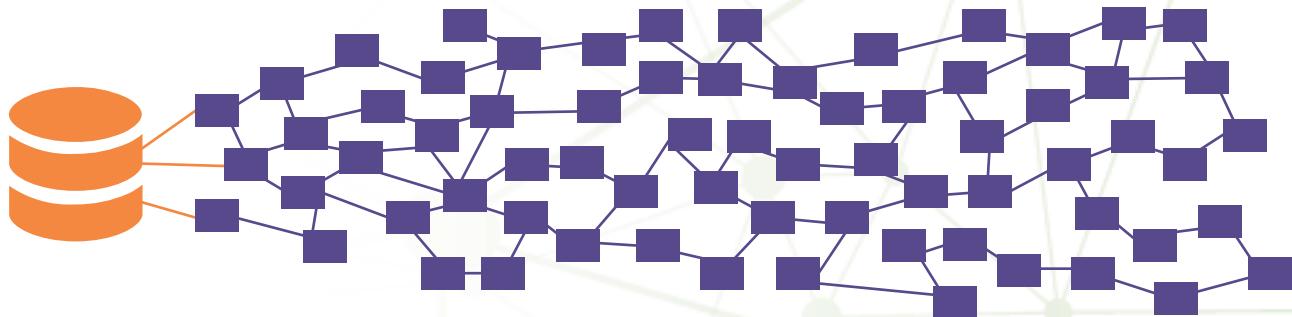
The backbone chain of MI block chain originates from MI creation block. It provides rich functions, but it is not limited to managing MIT (MI Token) transactions, assigning sub chains, kana, and account control functions.



(2) Mitech transaction logic

The total number of Mitech is issued 0.99999 Billion, created in the creation block, and then allocated to each account according to the established scheme, and the total amount remains unchanged in the subsequent transaction. By going to the centralization network, more accounts will be created through the nodes, and the MIT transaction will also be carried out in large amounts between accounts. Every 60 seconds, all the time of the transaction, or all transactions in the pending state transaction pool will be recorded to the parent node by mining entry in the chain, the block will be linked to the generation before a block, thereby forming a MI parent chain, as the MIT transaction of public

accounts, distributed storage nodes in the parent chain network, security transaction data is safe and reliable.



(3) Subchain allocation

One of the most important functions of the MI parent chain is the management subchain allocation, and the MI subchain can be created by any account at any time after the parent chain is run. The creator will according to the details of the function and application specific token information chain chain, the formation of the data structure descriptor chain of these customized information, and publish information to create this sub chain in the parent chain through smart contracts call parent chain in a way that this release need to deduct a certain MIT (including the creation of fees and procedures thus, accounting fees) are recorded in the current period of node block. At this point, the information of the sub chain is recorded in the parent chain, and then the sub chain will be regarded as an independent block chain, which records the transaction records and related data of all kinds of business logic in the sub chain.

Because the MIT transaction is recorded in the parent chain, so the parent chain operates independently from the nodes link. The nodes running on the parent chain only need to save the data of the parent chain, and only the consensus and verification of the MIT block. MIT, a flexible subchain creation mechanism, determines that the sub-chain is tailored. The state of the sub chain has no effect on the completeness and security of the parent chain. Besides recording the description information of the sub chain, the related data of other subchains will not affect the parent chain.

(4) Intelligent contract

In the system structure of MI block chain, intelligent contract is responsible for building the underlying logic platform based on its programmable characteristics, supporting the core layer, the middle layer and the application layer. It is the cornerstone of MI chain to expand wider application. The technology of intelligent contract has been developed

and developed by Ethernet, and has been applied in many fields, such as electronic token issuing, electronic public financing, electronic contract, electronic equity allocation and so on. MI block chaining technology defines two kinds of account concepts, one is the general account for storing token, and the other is the intelligent contract account of intelligent contract procedure. When a node through the ABI address and the contract issued contracts to the form function call intelligence contracts within the network when the intelligent contract program will trigger the corresponding execution, execution of the program to receive data, the transaction account status data stored, current status data blocks as input data, after the contract procedures the definition of the customized operations, modify the contract account of state variables the behavior. At the same time it is worth noting that, called intelligent contract into a local call and call it in the form of transactions in two ways, but only the latter will be produced in the mining and trading information after the package is complete, will be encapsulated into blocks, and links to the MI chain. Local calls do not affect the value of the state variables in the contract.

3.2 MI subchain logic

(1) Subchain function characteristics

In the creation of sub chain, can achieve universal function by calling MI interface customization, this makes the chain support all the features of the parent chain, can also according to application scenarios of sub chain, restricted or not to provide certain functional properties, thus quickly customize functional properties consistent with specific sub scenarios of demand chain. Features include support for custom token transactions, sub sub chain chain chain, tokens and token transactions across chain token exchange sub chain, business transaction logic, kana (Aliases), voting system, account control, instant messaging, data storage etc..

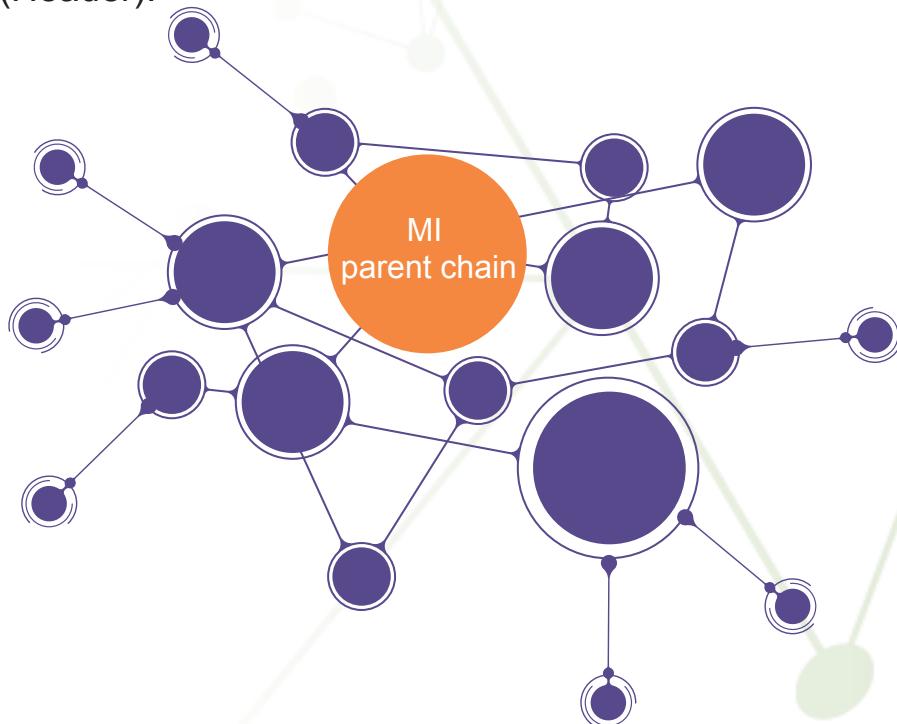


(2) Subchain token transaction

Through the custom, can support the sub chain chain, chain of native token exchange tokens and the parent chain and motorcycle chain token token exchange transaction. When the cross currency trading, the token holder, trade request, the transaction request information contains the type of transaction (buying and selling), currency type, target currency type, transaction price, and the number of transactions, MI protocol will be to go to the center of the way together complete matching buy and sell transactions, and transactions recorded in the span of two strands will be recorded, compared with the traditional trading center, has the advantages of open, fair, reliable and traceable.

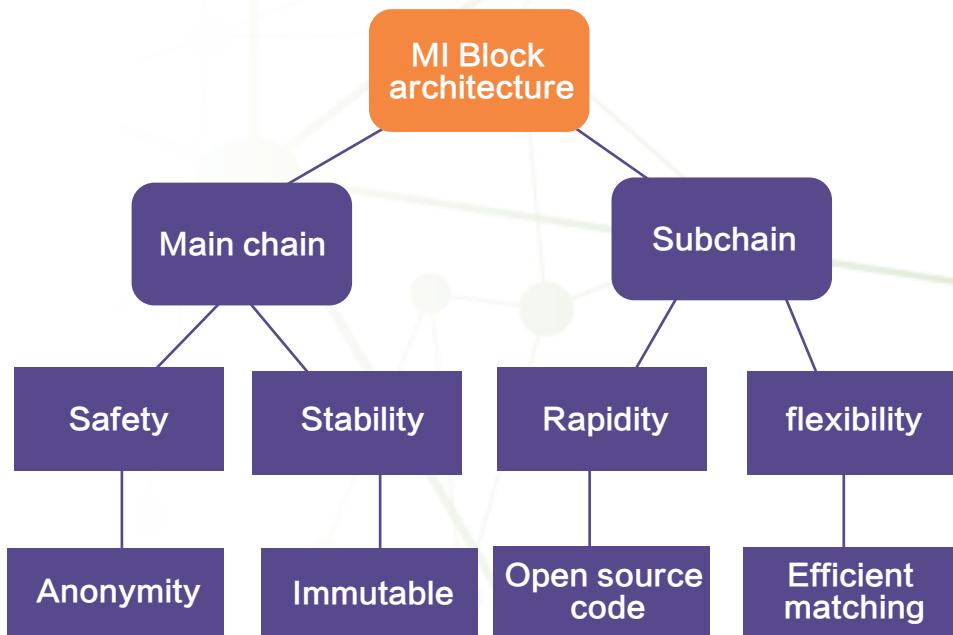
3.3 Block architecture

MI trading account, stored in a serial connection of the MI block, MI parent chain and chain, and complete distributed MI data stored in the MI network on a large number of nodes, a MI transaction records open, safe and traceable to the center, and can not be tampered with basic features. The formation of this big, safe, go to the center of the core components of the data structure, data structure is the result of MI block MI team focused on the design and characteristics of the parent chain to provide a safe, stable and fast response, provide a rich flexible function combination as a sub chain, in order to adapt to the network application, and customized business matching a variety of physical model. The MI block (Block) can contain up to 255 transaction records (Transaction), and each transaction record contains a record head information with identification information (Header).



3.4 Authentication

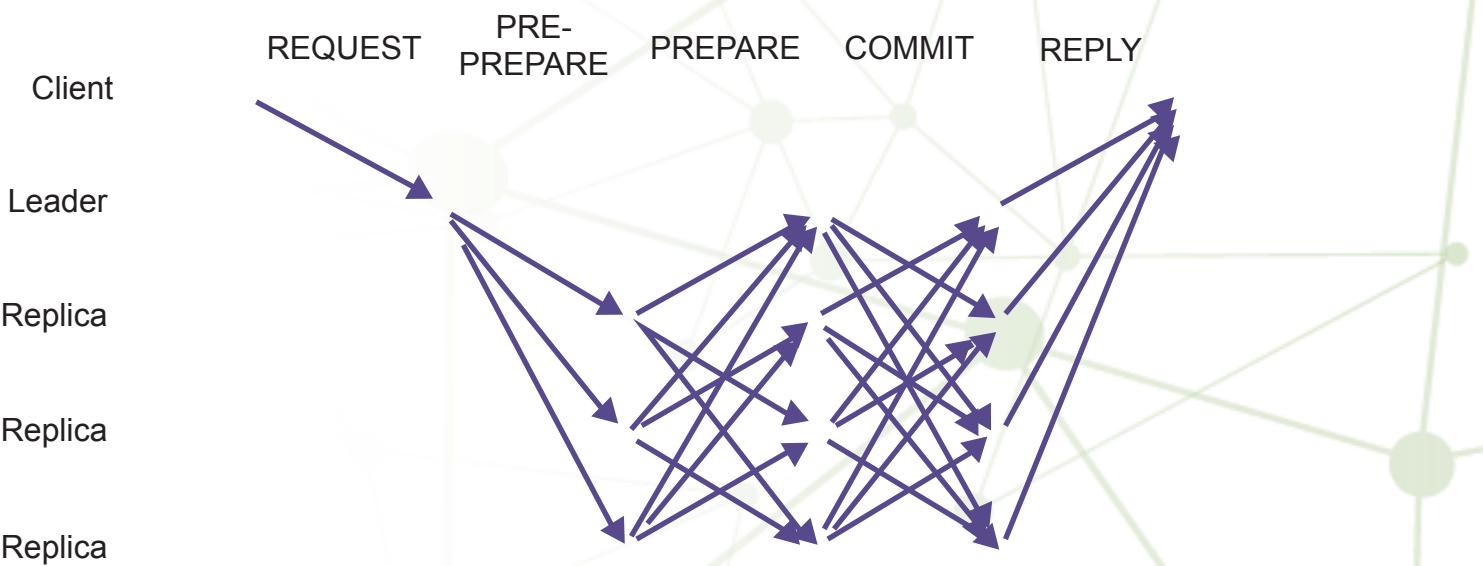
Block chain mainly for arbitrary participation in the system of multiple nodes, the data block associated with the use of cryptography method by a string, each data block contains the system within a certain period of time all the information exchange data, and generate data for validation of the fingerprint information and links to a database block. In combination with the definition of block chain, it needs to have these features: centralization, trust, collective maintenance, reliable database, open source, and anonymity. The core problem of block chain is not "digital money", but how to establish a "trust" ecosystem to meet the needs of economic activities under asymmetric information. This is a truth in the Internet of things. All daily household items can interact with other objects or the external world spontaneously and automatically, but we must solve the trust problem between the devices of the Internet of things.



3.5 PBFT

One of the core problems of block chains is to build consensus among nodes. Different consensus algorithms can produce different performance. MI applies the consistency of PBFT to the consistency of the main chain. The actual Byzantine fault tolerance (PBFT) is a state of the replication algorithm based on Web to achieve the consistency of

message delivery. Through three stages, the stage of preparation, preparation and confirmation, the algorithm provides the total number of fault-tolerant nodes under the premise of ensuring the security of the activity.



Although using the PBFT algorithm may cause some node loss in extensibility, the scalability and performance requirements can be adjusted to balance the weight. The block chain technology based on the PBFT consensus algorithm has been proposed by the Central Bank of China, and the digital currency of BumengBlockchain and IBM is applied to hyperledger. Recently, the HoneyBadgerBFT consensus protocol has proposed an implementation of the asynchronous BFT protocol.

By adopting the PBFT consensus protocol, MI greatly improves the decentralization of chain processing performance under the premise of the main consensus.

3.6 Payment verification

Payment verification is a kind of payment verification technology that can be carried out without maintaining complete block chain information, and the block title is retained. Block chain payment verification not only saves cost, but also reduces the burden of users. The principle of the design was first introduced in Nakamoto's "bitcoin: peer-to-peer". In the case of bitcoin, if the node holds the title of all the blocks, the payment verification can be performed. If not, payment verification can not be completed independently, and the necessary payment information can be obtained from other nodes of the block chain to complete transaction and get the whole block number chain network of verification transactions.

MI nodes use payment authentication technology to solve major data extension problems, such as network and DAG. Improving the efficiency of payment verification is the key to ensure the performance of the whole network.



THE PLAN OF MI

4.1 road map

In August 2017 the MI team was founded; concept, technology and research of MI in November 2017; January 2018 website + white paper released April 2018; token sales; the second quarter of 2018, released the first version of the grid, to ensure that every computer in the same network each equivalence, each node to provide network services; the third quarter of 2018, improve the implementation of a network of intelligent network recognition, positioning, tracking, monitoring and management; and after 2019, has its own data network protocol.

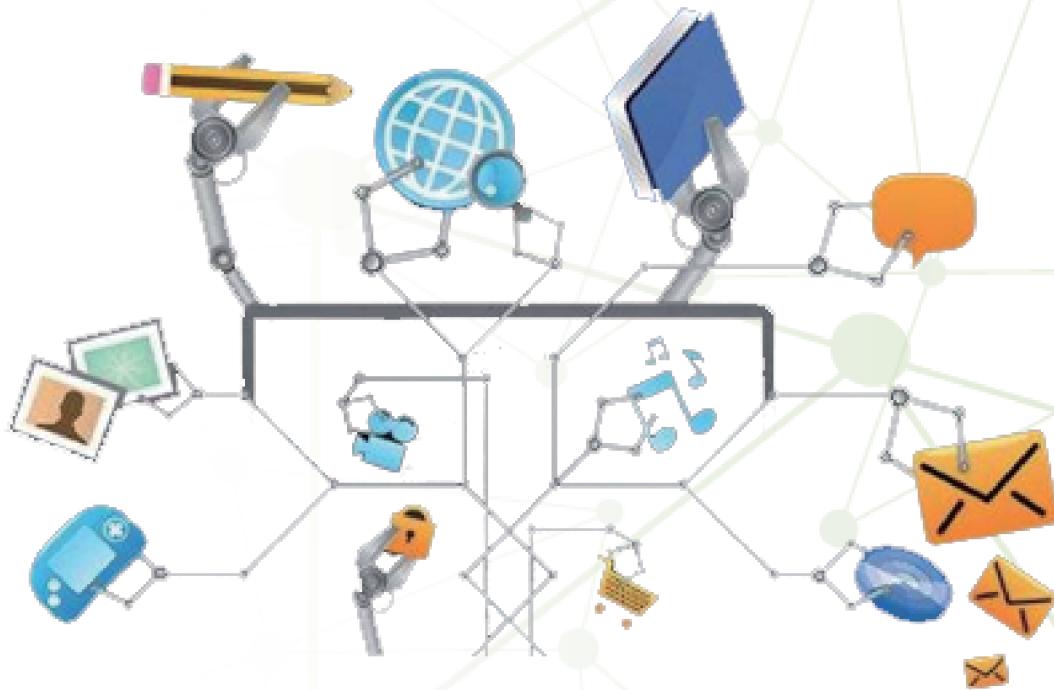
4.2 Product planning

The current Internet of things system is a centralized intelligent device system, and MI is essentially a P2P node network. Enough nodes are essential to ensure the stability of the entire network. Nodes can be divided into normal and abnormal types. A normal type of node is a device that remains open but its operating ability remains unchanged. And as for the non - normal equipment, once they are open, they start to work. But in order to avoid the waste of power caused by POW, we need to find more stable normal type nodes.

Our technical scheme updates the original and uses a back - end verification network to ensure that the system uses the block chain technology of MI to verify it. Thus, We can ensure that our entire system is safer and faster.

Based on block chain "cloud computing" SaaS (software as a service) architecture proposed, Internet of things + block chain technology continues to progress and integration, and build a large-scale service platform based on advanced SOA design idea and SaaS architecture is possible. Based on SaaS, the solution of Internet of things service platform is through remote centralized virtual Internet service platform, which enables

remote users to build their own industry applications at extremely low cost and fast speed.



MI TISSUE

5.1 Team chief members



SanthCEO Co - Founder

Professor of computer science at the National University of Singapore, mainly engaged in the research on the safety of the block chain and the Internet of things. A number of major awards at the TR35 Asia of Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been awarded. He has a bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering and a master's degree in management. Santh has successfully promoted several complex projects with millions of dollars and achieved excellent results. We are very enthusiastic about the block chain and the encrypted digital currency technology, and believe in the future of centralization. The scope of professional knowledge is extensive, including but not limited to block chain business integration, strategic planning, project management, architecture solution, process improvement, public speaking, corporate communication and cross functional leadership.



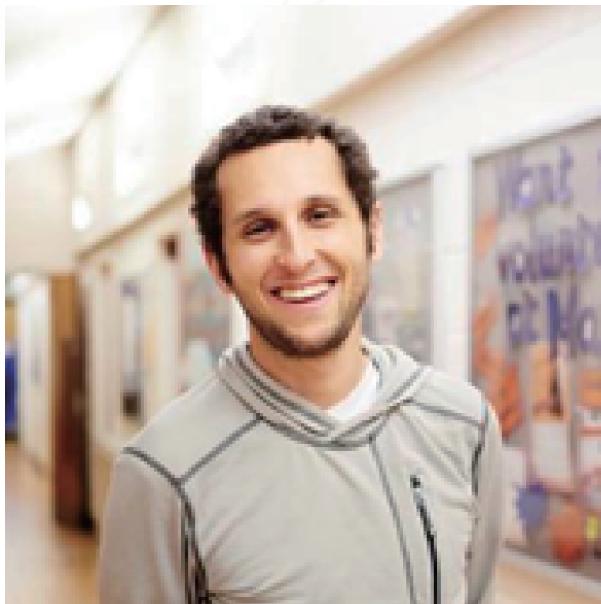
KhalCTO Co - Founder

MIT PhD in computer science has studied the incentive mechanism of game theory and formal verification of intelligent contracts in the block chain protocol for many years. Many loopholes have been found in the ether Fang's vulnerability incentive plan. It's an experienced software developer. He was a member of the data structure and algorithmic team, and the team has developed a new data structure for IP routing.



Miklos chief engineer and co - Founder

Doctor of Engineering in Singapore electronics industry (graduated from University of Minnesota). He served as a senior member of IEEE, Hubele labs, Honey Well Company and senior expert in the field of IC design.



Drew Landis

Senior back end engineer and Linux system administrator. He has developed a large infrastructure for multiple social marketing platforms and advertising networks, and has accumulated rich experience. He is also interested in building high performance multi platform applications. Drew Landis began the development of block chain and encrypted currency in early 2015.



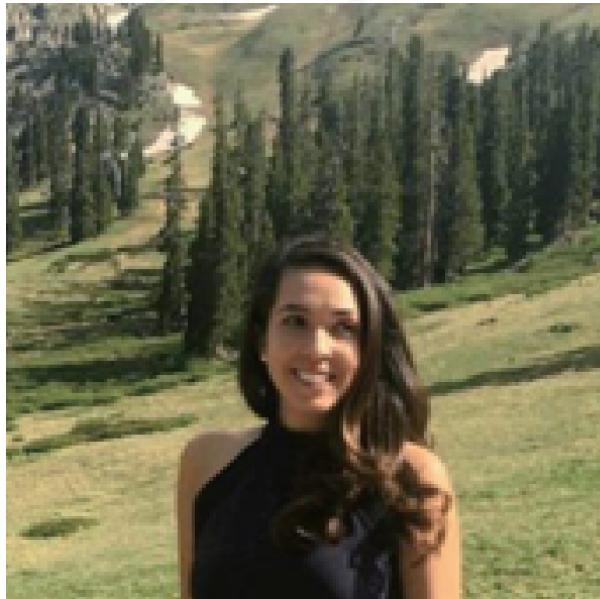
Leonid Miretsky

MIT MIT has more than 10 years experience in embedded system hardware and software design and development, and has been working on RFID and block chain technology in the field of IOT for many years.



David Vaknin

MIT master of engineering has 5 years experience in VLSI design and verification, and has rich experience in RFID chip design process, SOC chip architecture, digital analog mixed circuit design and so on. We have led the team to complete a number of navigation and positioning baseband chips, the development of communication baseband chips, and completed the design of AES, DES and other encryption modules. The principle of the underlying consensus mechanism of the block chain and the related asymmetric encryption algorithm.



Kathleen

Business management professional, Armstrong university degree BBA, senior financial experts, 13 years working experience in finance, strategy of policy formulation and implementation of corporate strategy, business plan, a very rich practical experience to achieve business management objectives and development goals.



Hiromitsu Hattori

In Seoul, Korea, Korea University, master of Engineering in Korea, and member of Korean Industrial Association, its research achievements have been published in the world's top journal Nature communication, and participated in the preparation of IOT engineering textbook "Introduction to Internet of things". The current research direction covers the cross discipline of the combination of block chain technology and the security technology of the Internet of things.



Saxena

Saxena has accumulated a lot of resources and experience in distribution and business development in many fields, such as consumer electronics, multimedia, computer games, Internet and banking. 4 years of experience in bitcoin and block chain. As an active supporter of digital encryption currency, he has a certain number of digital encryption currencies, and has invested heavily in different block chain start-ups to drive the development of the whole industry ecosystem chain.



Dan Kenkel

Master of engineering, expert in artificial intelligence, and expert in integrated circuits. Twelve years of ultra large scale integrated circuit research and development, architecture design, verification experience; five years of artificial intelligence, genetic algorithm research experience. He has been awarded the Shenzhen science and Technology Innovation Award, and has in-depth research on the RFID technology, block chain underlying architecture, intelligent contract, and all kinds of consensus mechanism algorithm principles and implementation.

5.2 adviser



PrateekAlphabit Co - Founder



Marco Tomamiche

He was a member of the American Computer Association (ACM) and the Chinese cryptographic Society (CACR), and is now the chief researcher of the Singapore quantum technology center.

5.3 Investment institution



activehours



Thanks

Thanks to our early supporters for giving reasonable advice and guidance in this article to make this article more readable.

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