



UNICORN

技术白皮书

A Secure Descentralised
Mobile Infrastructure

CONTENTS

Chapter One Introduction 1

1.1 Blockchain trust network	1
1.2 Background	2
1.3 Mission & Vision	4
1.4 A secure decentralized mobile trust network infrastructure	5

Chapter Two Technical System 7

2.1 Mobile trust network system	7
2.2 Technology architecture	8
2.3 System layer	9
2.3.1 Terminal operating system	9
2.3.2 Device fingerprint algorithm	9
2.4 Basic layer	9
2.4.1 Mobile peer-to-peer network	9
2.4.2 Distributed storage network	10
2.5 Core layer	10
2.5.1 Account management	10
2.5.2 Blockchain management	11
2.5.3 Consensus mechanism	11
2.5.4 Mining module	11
2.5.5 Node administration	11
2.5.6 Virtual machine	12
2.5.7 Smart contract	12
2.6 Access layer	12
2.7 Application layer	13
2.7.1 UIC Explorer	13
2.7.2 UIC Wallet	13
2.7.3 UIC IDE	13
2.7.4 UIC DApp	13
2.7.5 UIC Store	14

目录

CONTENTS

Chapter Three Application Area 15

3.1 Distributed Encrypted Storage	15
3.2 Digital Media	17
3.3 Interactive entertainment	19
3.4 Inclusive Financial Services	21
3.5 More extensible application scenarios	23

Chapter Four Time Link 24

4.1 First stage Build mobile trust test network on mobile intelligent terminal	24
4.2 Second stage Issue mobile trust network and launch the first mobile smart terminal	24
4.3 Third stage Open mobile trust network API and initially form a business ecosystem	24

Chapter Five Ecological Management 26

5.1. Equity distribution Scheme	26
5.1.1 Quantity acquisition method for UIC	26
5.1.2 UIC Output Mechanism	26
5.2 Ecological community	27

Chapter Six Future Prospects 29

Chapter 1 | INTRODUCTION

1.1 Blockchain Trust Network

Blockchain technology comes from bitcoin. bitcoin was born at the end of the US subprime crisis in 2008. Nakamoto's paper—Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, the Bitcoin White Paper, putting forward a peer-to-peer network with proof of work mechanism to record the open information of transactions. Most of the work between nodes is independent of each other and a little cooperation is required only. Nodes vote through their own CPU hash power to vote on their confirmation of valid blocks. They continue to extend their effective blockchain to express their own confirmations, and they refuse to extend blocks after the invalid block to indicate their rejection. The first transaction of each block is specialized, and the transaction generates a new electronic currency owned by the creator of the block. It increases the incentive for the node to support the network and provides a way to allocate electronic money to the circulation area without issuance of money by central authority. Although the term “blockchain” is not mentioned in the paper, the entire framework described above is the prototype of the blockchain.

In October 2015, the cover article—The trust machine published by The Economist magazine pointed out the great potential of blockchain, which laid the foundation for technology of bitcoin. The significance extended by the innovation is far beyond the crypto currency. When people are full of distrust and there is no neutral central agency, blockchain lets them cooperate with each other. In short, it is a machine for creating trust. As a sign of this, blockchain technology as a “trust machine”, marking information from the time dimension, replacing the central organization with a purely mathematical method, and gaining universal recognition of the essence of a non-centralized trusted network. The Wall Street Journal even claimed that the blockchain has been the most important breakthrough in the financial sector since the last 500 years.

At the end of 2013, Vitalik Buterin, the founder of Ethereum, released the first edition of Ethereum white paper. The start-up project opened the blockchain 2.0 era. The purpose of Ethereum is to integrate and enhance concepts based on scripts, coins, and on-chain meta protocols, enabling devel-

operates to create arbitrary consensus-based, scalable, standardized, full-featured, easy-to-develop and collaborative applications. Ethereum is a universal decentralization platform that combines blockchain and smart contracts to provide a complete solution for a

complete set of smart contracts, opening the door to unprecedented decentralized application, while also enabling people to build a decentralized business ecosystem around trust networks.

1.2 Background

Due to the design of unique incentive mechanism of Bitcoin, participants can provide computer nodes and obtain system rewards and payment tips through computational competency of these nodes, as well as maintain the stable operation of Bitcoin's blockchain. People have dubbed this kind of force competition behavior as "mining", and these participating nodes are called "miners".

The early miners were made up of technology enthusiasts. As the price of Bitcoin climbed, mining gradually became a new career. They formed a team specialized in mining. Due to Bitcoin's POW consensus mechanism, the mining revenue is directly proportional to the hash power of the computer. Therefore, from a probability point of view, the faster the hardware is used, the higher the proportion of hash power is occupied among all miners, and the more cryptocurrencies can be obtained. In order to obtain higher returns, the miners competed

with each other on the basis of their hash power. The miners with low hash power will gradually be out of the game because they couldn't mine any coins. Therefore, the equipment and the hash power of mining are also upgraded. A computing arms race in the blockchain field beckons, starting with a general-purpose CPU (central processing unit) for mining, then they mined with a GPU (graphics processor), and afterwards, experiencing a short period of FPGA mining, and finally quickly entered the era of dedicated chip (ASIC) mining.

With the continuous increase of hash power in the entire network, individual workers or small miners have no competitive advantage. Miners began to work together to form a mine pool to increase their hash power and thus increase their competitiveness. Gradually, the mine pool has become the main source of cryptocurrencies blockchain network hash power. It also brought with new problems. The

mining pool centralized the scattered hash power and unified management, which violated the decentralization principle of the blockchain. In the process of the increasing scale of the mine pool, the sum of the calculation power of the first few mine pools can exceed 51% of the whole network. In theory, if you can control 51% or more of the hash power in entire network, you can control the accounting rights of the Blockchain. In this way, the distributed accounting of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin will be destroyed, and the same currency can be used multiple times. As a result, the credit system will be broken and the crypto currency system will be completely destroyed.

At the same time, the mining energy consumption arised from the computational competition is also increasing. The energy consumption for mining by the computational competition is also increasing day by day. Take Bitcoin mining as an example, according to Digiconomist's statistics, as of November 20, 2017, Bitcoin's annual mining power consumption was 29.05 trillion watt-hours. The energy consumed for mining has exceeded the annual consumption of 159 countries and regions around the world, including Ireland in Western Europe and Nigeria, which has a population of nearly 200 million people. Even more terrible is that the power consumption of bitcoin mining is still growing. In the past-month alone, the mining power consumption has increased by 29.98%. If this rate

increases, in October 2018, the bitcoin mining power consumption will be greater than the annual electricity consumption in the UK (309 TWh), In July 2019, bitcoin mining will use more electricity than the United States (3913 TWh). By February 2020, bitcoin mining will use up global electricity. (21,776 TWh).

The computational competition will continue to raise the threshold for participation in mining. High-tech majors, high equipment investment, and high energy consumption make ordinary people deter from participating in crypto currency mining, and it is bound to cause mining capacity and computing nodes to be increasingly concentrated in the hands of a small number of participants. Therefore, contrary to original intention of Satoshi Nakamoto in the Bitcoin white paper that the essence of the workload certification mechanism is one-CPU-one-vote, the hash power race generates huge energy waste and poses a substantial threat to the decentralized trust network.

On the other hand, as trust networks are widely recognized, more and more people are starting to use cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin and Ethereum. Due to restraining factors such as communication, node performance and consensus mechanism, bitcoin transactions are 4–5 deals per second, and trades in Ethereum are only about a dozen per second. It's very insufficient. For blockchain, it is difficult to coexist with the scalability issues that determine transaction efficiency, reliabil-

ity issues that determine security, and the natural decentralized feature of blockchain. However, if the blockchain needs to be commercialized, it must solve these problems.

In response to the above-mentioned issues arising from the in-depth application of the

blockchain, the industry also proposes theories and initiatives such as Proof of Stake, Delegated Proof of Stake, Raiden Network, Sharding, and State Channels to increase blockchain capacity and reduce energy consumption.

1.3 Mission and Vision

The Unicorn team was formed by a group of people who believed in the core concept of Bitcoin created by Satoshi Nakamoto, hoping to return to the one-CPU-one-vote of the POW mechanism and to build a decentralized trust network ecology through incentive mechanisms.

1. Adhere to POW as a consensus mechanism for trust network.
2. Use mathematical methods to curb hash power race, and solve the monopoly of hash power and reduce energy waste.
3. Lower thresholds of mining technology and investment, and allow more ordinary people to participate in mining, so that the trust network can have more and more decentralized computing nodes.
4. Promote faster integration of trust network into daily life and find more scenarios of application for trust network to solve practical problems.

The goal of the Unicorn team is to focus on the four points above-mentioned, adhering to the core concept of decentralization of Satoshi Nakamoto, building a trust-based and consistent trading mechanism, and reducing the huge cost of maintaining trust, establishing a new and efficient collaboration system, linking various industries and rich application scenarios, creating a decentralized value network.

1.4 Unicorn: A Secure Decentralized Mobile Trust Network

On January 9, 2007, Steve Jobs, CEO of Apple, launched the iPhone in San Francisco. Since then, humans have entered the era of mobile smart terminals. According to the data released by IDC, the global mobile market research organization, global mobile phone shipments will exceed 1.4 billion units in 2017. It is with the popularity of mobile smart terminals that the mobile Internet has profoundly changed people's daily lives in the past decade. It has revolutionized various industries and fields such as financial services, e-commerce, leisure and entertainment, education and learning, logistics and distribution and so on.

Why can the mobile Internet subvert the traditional one? The answer is the portability of mobile smart devices, the accuracy of location services, and the ease of use of applications. We believe that these three elements lay the foundation for a new generation of safe, low-cost, decentralized mobile trust networks.

Mobile Smart Terminal: The Hardware Foundation of a New Generation Trust Network

With the rapid development of chip and storage technology, mobile smart terminals have been continuously getting rid of the stale and bringing forth the fresh in the past 10 years. Processor processing speed, RAM,

content capacity, battery capacity and other technical parameters all have leapfrogged, and they have possessed the hash power and storage space as a blockchain computing node. The popularity of 4G mobile networks and the upcoming 5G networks, as well as the ability to access WIFI networks everywhere, provide these new computing nodes with full external network infrastructure support.

What's more, the development of digital device fingerprinting technology has already been able to collect relevant information, for example device sensor characteristics, operating system characteristics, network configuration; and then uses fingerprinting algorithm to combine these information; and at last uses cryptography technology to get the one and only identifier for the device. It is called the device identification card or the device ID. Through this device ID, the device can be tracked in a complex mobile Internet environment. The digital device fingerprinting technology has been applied in the Internet greatly, especially in the areas, such as network marketing, network security, and financial technology. In the future, this technology will also play a technical supportive role in deterring the computational competition, reducing energy waste.

Location Based Services: The Software Foundation of a New Generation Trust Network



LBS (Location Based Services), also known as positioning service, it refers to obtaining the location information of mobile terminal users through the mobile operator's radio-communication network or external positioning. With the support of GIS platform, it is a value-added service provided for users with certain services.

With the rapid development of mobile Internet, various types of applications are booming or even experience explosive growth, especially after the embedded location services (LBS) in those apps. Uber, WeChat, Alipay and other applications have provided great convenience in people's life. Mobile location services have become a major breakthrough in mobile Internet applications. Mobile location services, as well, will provide abundant application scenarios and business opportunities for new-generation trust networks, and build a business ecosystem featured by decentralized trust networks.

In addition, the mobile location service can identify and track the location information of the mobile computing nodes to identify the centralized mine pool. It has become an important technical measure to suppress monopoly of the mining pool.

Applications accessibility: The Users' Foundation of a New Generation Trust Network

Different APPs, especially smart phone's apps, on Mobile Terminal operation system have already become important carriers for

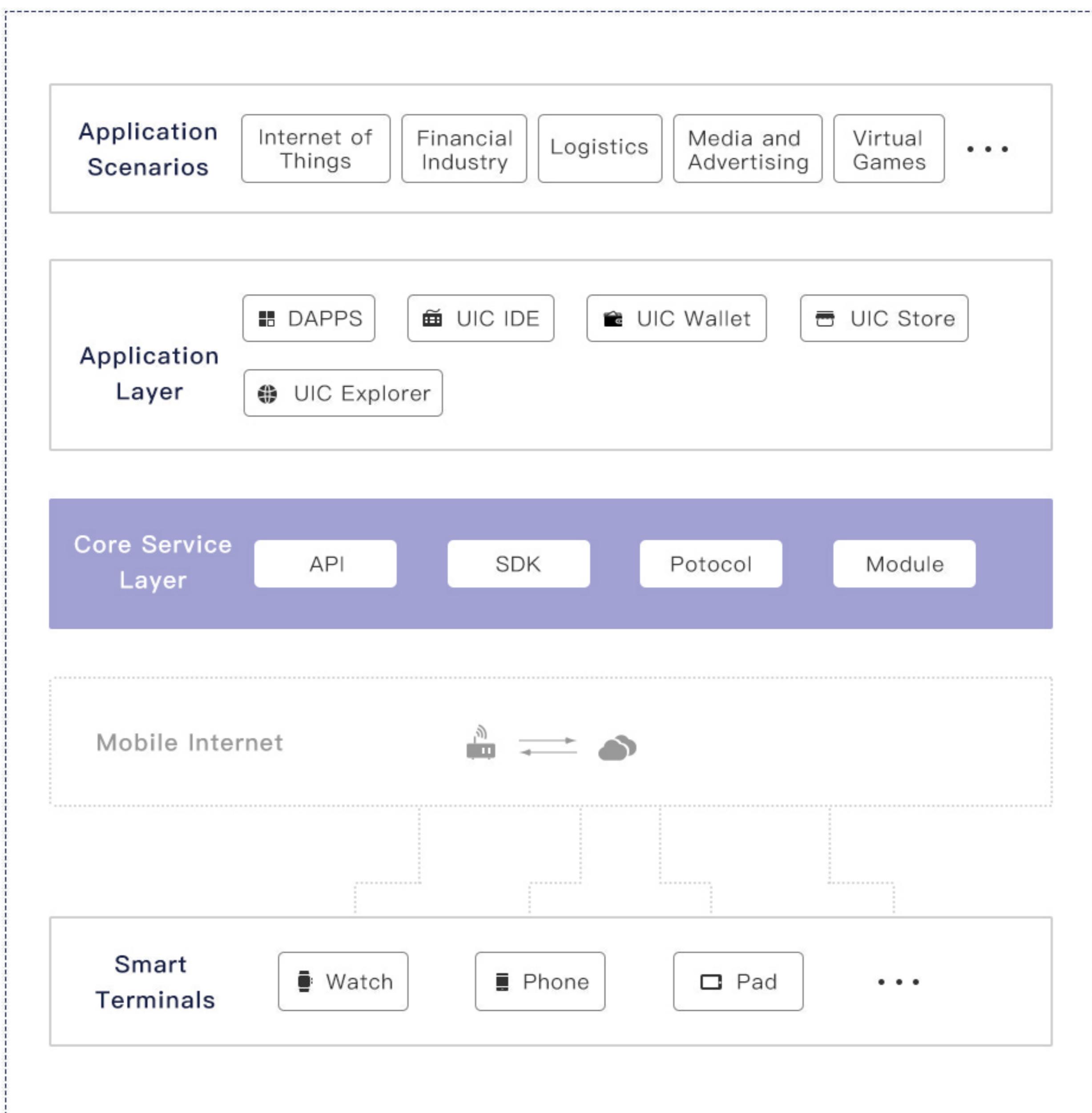
people to enjoy various life services, which have completely altered people's work and lifestyle, especially. Depending on the tight integration with operation systems of mobile smart terminal and coupled with the ease of design of mobile applications, it has reconstructed the mining process of blockchain and cryptocurrency wallet, which has lowered the technical barriers for entry and thresholds for use. As result, more and more people are attracted to participating in the construction of a new-generation trust network. In addition, it also has laid a solid user foundation for more extensive and deeper expansion and promotion of the use of decentralized applications.

To sum up, the external factors such as hardware, software, and network of the new-generation trust network have already been in place. Therefore, based on digital device fingerprint and location-based service, the Unicorn team designs a brand new POW consensus mechanism. The team uses mobile smart terminals as computing node and constructs a secure, low-cost, decentralized mobile trust network system. By smart contract, developers can develop any decentralized applications which are extensible, fully-fledged, easy to develop, and at the same time with basic consensus, to build a mobile trust network business ecosystem.

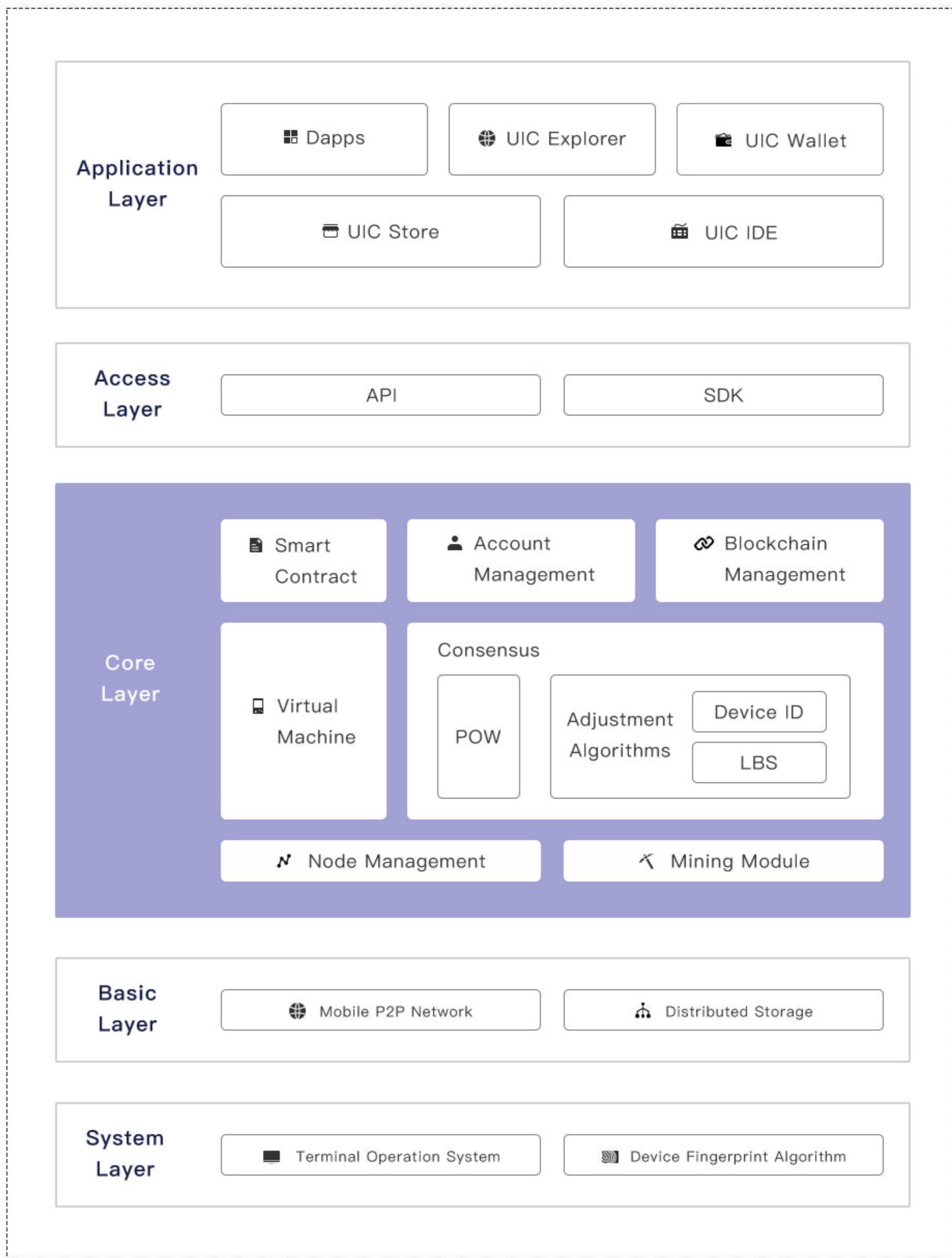
Chapter 2

TECHNICAL SYSTEM

2.1 Mobile Trust Network System



2.2 Technology Architecture



2.3 System Layers

2.3.1 Terminal Operation System

The terminal operation system provides the API framework used by the Unicorn to access the core applications. Through this framework, the Unicorn team can obtain various types of basic data of the terminal equipment, such as basic parameters, delivery information, network and location services. These enable Unicorn to gain the advantage of optimizing the mobile trust network from the system level and at the same time to lay a solid hardware foundation for further expansion in the field of the Internet of Things.

2.3.2 Device Fingerprint Algorithm

Through operation system API, Unicorn can obtain different parameters, such as the producer information, hardware parameters and operation system version. Unicorn can combine and mix all those information through certain methods and then use the hash algorithm to produce the one and only device ID: UIC device ID. UIC device ID is the critical identification and specific parameter of mobile smart terminals in mobile trust network, which will play a major role in consensus system and application ecosystem of Unicorn.

2.4 Basic Layers

2.4.1 Mobile P2P Network

Mobile P2P network, also called a mobile peer-to-peer network, is a session layer above a network layer in a mobile network environment. It can utilize the underlying access technology of a variety of bandwidth and quality of service,

whose main purpose is to realize data resources sharing and service of the mobile terminal devices through direct exchange. Compared with the traditional P2P network, this network has changeable topology structure, and different routing

and signs mechanism.

The Unicorn blockchain system is based on mobile network communications. All nodes in the network share an equal

status. There are no special central nodes or hierarchical structures. Each node has the same functions such as network routing and data blocks verification.

2.4.2 Distributed Network Storage

Distributed network storage refers to such network that follows a distributed architecture in physical deployment. It has strong consistency, availability, and fault tolerance. Each mobile smart terminal

node of unicorn is independent and equal. The data in block is stored in each terminal node, and these nodes formulate a strong distributed network storage of Unicorn.

2.5 Core Layers

2.5.1 Account Management

Unicorn has two types of accounts – user account and smart contract account. Each user account is defined by a pair of keys, one private key and one public key. Each key file is stored in the data catalog in mobile smart terminal node of Unicorn. The key file needs to be backed up frequently. Otherwise, once the key file is lost, UIC in the account cannot be retrieved.

The smart contract account is a special programmable account. The smart contract exists in the Unicorn blockchain. It is controlled by the code and activated by the user account.

The account management module is responsible for the creation, storage and usage of those two types of accounts in Unicorn.

2.5.2 Blockchain management

The blockchain management module is responsible for defining Unicorn's block data structure, downloading blockchains, receiving blockchains, verifying blocks,

verifying transactions and reorganizing blockchains. It is an engine of some core functions, such as blockchain transactions, verification, and linking.

2.5.3 Consensus Mechanism

Unicorn adopts the consensus mechanism of Proof of Work (POW), and at the same time adds the regulatory mechanism to curb the monopoly and concentrated mining. The radical factors of the adjustment mechanism are the UIC device ID and the location information of the device. Besides, Unicorn also implemented white

list management of device IDs through smart contract at the initial stage of the project, which guarantees an orderly promotion of mobile trust network. Unicorn uses dynamic adjustment difficulty to achieve an average of 15 seconds to produce a new block across the entire network.

2.5.4 Mining Module

The mining module is responsible for core functions, for example starting, stopping, and verifying the mining, hash calculations, setting up bonus accounts.

2.5.5 Node Management

The node management module is responsible for the mobile smart terminal to discover other terminal nodes in the mobile trust network and to establish a connection with it. Then it will send infor-

mation regularly to maintain and trace the connection status, thus to ensure sound operation of the mobile trust network.



2.5.6 Virtual Machine

The Unicorn virtual machine is a code operation environment built on the Unicorn blockchain, which is stored on each mobile smart terminal node. Each node operates the same calculation on the deployment and usage of the contract and

stores the same data to ensure that the actual result is recorded in the blockchain. The virtual machine of unicorn is a Turing-completed virtual machine that can perform any kind of calculations. UIC will be consumed every time while operating.

2.5.7 Smart Contract

Unicorn smart contract is a piece of code that can be executed by the Unicorn virtual machine. The code is stored on the block chain in binary form and interpreted by the virtual machine. Unicorn smart contracts can be written and compiled by Unicorn's smart contract development tool—UIC IDE. Once it is established and deployed, it can autonomously execute the relevant operations of the contract, without any human intervention. In the

meantime, it will produce corresponding evidence that can be verified to illustrate the effectiveness of contract operation. Unicorn smart contracts are a critical foundation for the decentralized application and a key factor for the ecological construction of mobile trust network.

The smart contract module aims for management functions such as the creation, deployment, triggering and execution of contract.

2.6 Access Layer

The access layer is a decentralized application that Unicorn provides to eco developers for the development of mobile trust network. Developers have multiple ways to access the mobile trust network, including API and multiple language versions of SDK, such as Java., C++,

PHP, JS, GO language, etc. Based on the combination of mobile trust network and mobile smart terminals, it helps developers achieve various decentralized applications.

2.7 Application Layer

2.7.1 UIC Explorer

UIC Explorer is the official browser of Unicorn. It is used to publicly display basic information such as block information, transaction information, account information, and contract information on the Unicorn blockchain, and provides searching functions.

2.7.2 UIC Wallet

UIC Wallet is Unicorn's official wallet. It is used to save the user's private key, manage account balances, and provide UIC transaction application, including mobile wallet, desktop wallet, and Web wallet.

2.7.3 UIC IDE

UIC IDE is a smart contract development tool provided by Unicorn. It is used to write and compile Unicorn's smart contracts.

2.7.4 UIC DApp

UIC DApp is an application built on the Unicorn blockchain. It consists of smart contracts and client code. Based on users' needs and the decentralized application by developers and also combined with the characteristics of mobile trust

network, it is the basic unit of ecological construction. With the evolution of mobile trust network, it has produced a great number of application space and business opportunities.



2.7.5 UIC Store

UIC Store is officially app store of Unicorn, developed by the Unicorn eco-system developers from DApp to UIC

store, and empowered to charge a certain amount of UIC tokens for usage. UIC Store is an integral part of the Unicorn.

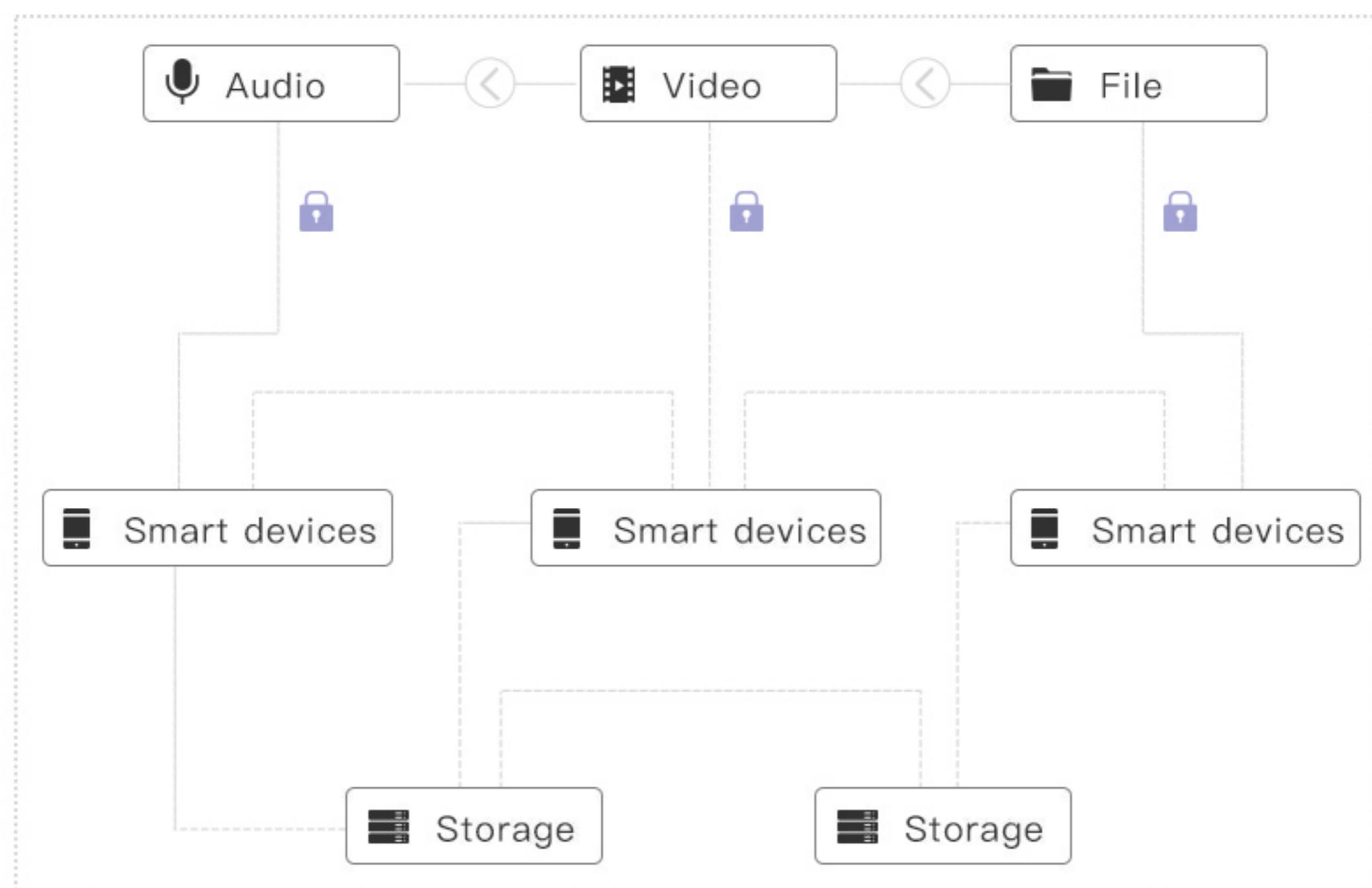
3 Application Area

3.1 Distributed Encrypted Storage

In the mobile trust network based on Unicorn, the mobile intelligent terminal has its own storage space, where the users can share some idle space as part of the distributed encrypted storage network. Developers can use distributed encryption storage technology to store private data, which means that some data may be distributed on many computing nodes, and these computing nodes may be operated by complete strangers. However, in terms of protecting privacy, this is obviously better than the existing cloud system. Today, a large number of cloud storage service providers, regardless of their size, store all their users' data in plain text without encryption. Even such providers who have added free-time encryption capabilities, they do this at the cost of controlling the users' encryption key, rather than creating a true "forgotten" system. This is an unsafe design because it means that the customer's data may be stolen, leaked, or sold by hackers or other attackers.

When users or applications store data, they need to encrypt the data from end to end, whether centralized or not. Although assigning users' data to a large number of storage computing nodes that do not belong to a company or service may increase the exposure of data, however, if valuable data is stored in end-to-end encrypted form, attackers who get access to the encrypted text cannot understand the contents of which in return can better protect the user's privacy.

In addition, for the users who provide idle storage resources, they will be rewarded the corresponding amount of UIC tokens so as to accelerate the construction of distributed encrypted storage network. Through this network, users can use the low-cost storage and look back at the photos and videos taken by mobile phones or some important privacy files at anytime and anywhere, thus completely disrupting the existing cloud storage ecosystem.



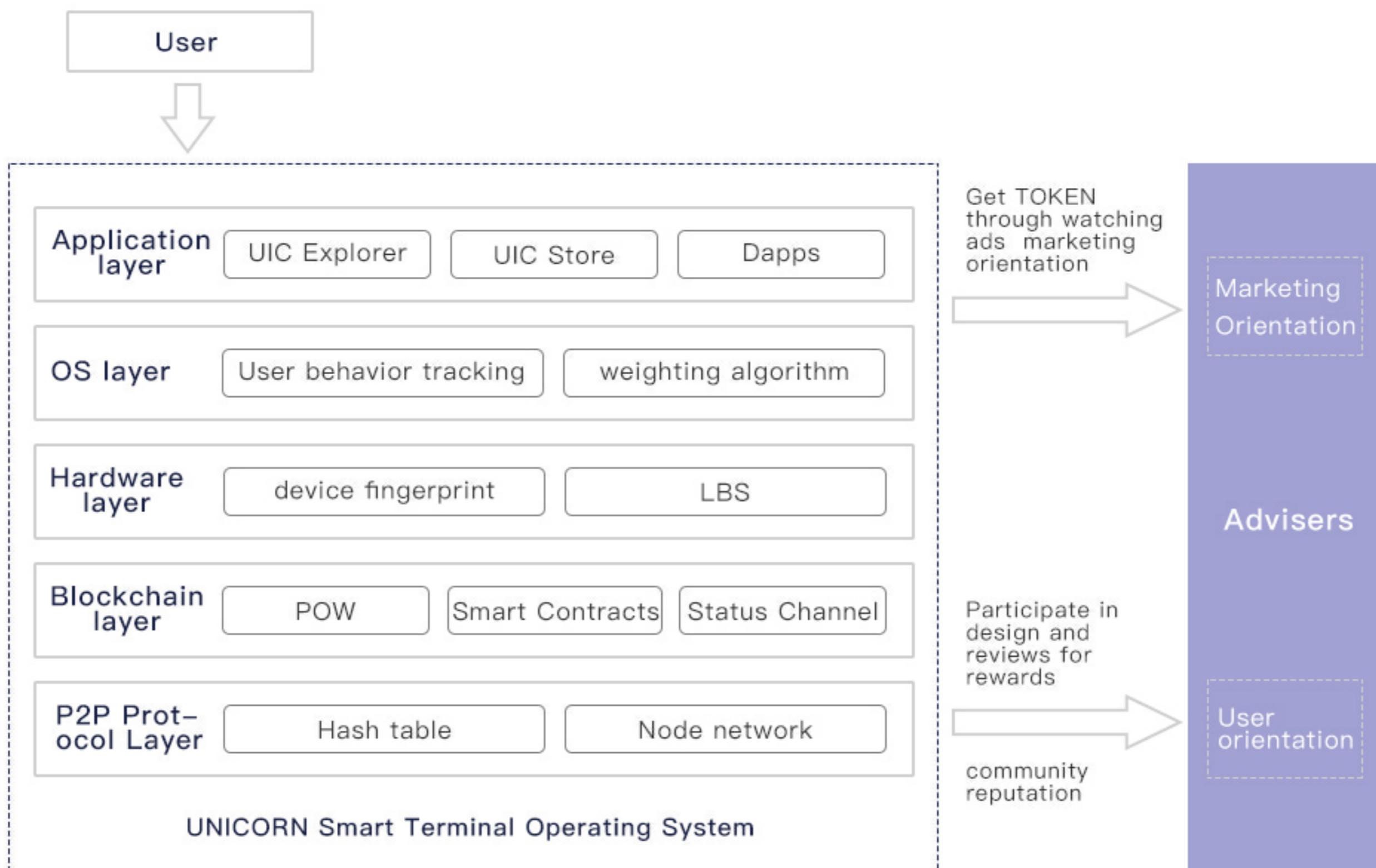


3.2 Digital Media

The famous Nobel Prize winner Herbert Simon believes that with the exponential growth of information, valuable information is not information itself, it will be the user's concern. This is the economy of concern. Google dominates the global economic market through Adwords, and targeted advertising spots, and then controlled the traffic entrance of mobile internet through android operating system and Google Play App Store to gain great commercial success, which is aiming at building a distributed and transparent digital advertising platform based on blockchain. Through the transmission of the value network, the user can gain benefits in focusing on economic reconstruction, thereby inspiring more users to participate in, gaining more attention and making the platform gain commercial

benefits. This is definitely a promising business model.

Unicorn operates several business ecosystems, including smart devices, UIC wallets, UIC Explorer, and Dapps, for blockchain users to access and communicate with each other and gain profits. Through these applications, users are allowed to participate in the construction of a mobile trust network to gain profits, thereby attracting the attention of users and accumulating a sufficient amount of attention potential for developers and business partners of the entire business ecosystem. In addition, Unicorn's unique UIC Device ID will become an important identifier for the ecosystem, enabling accurate delivery of information and advertisements based on user preferences.



3.3 Interactive entertainment

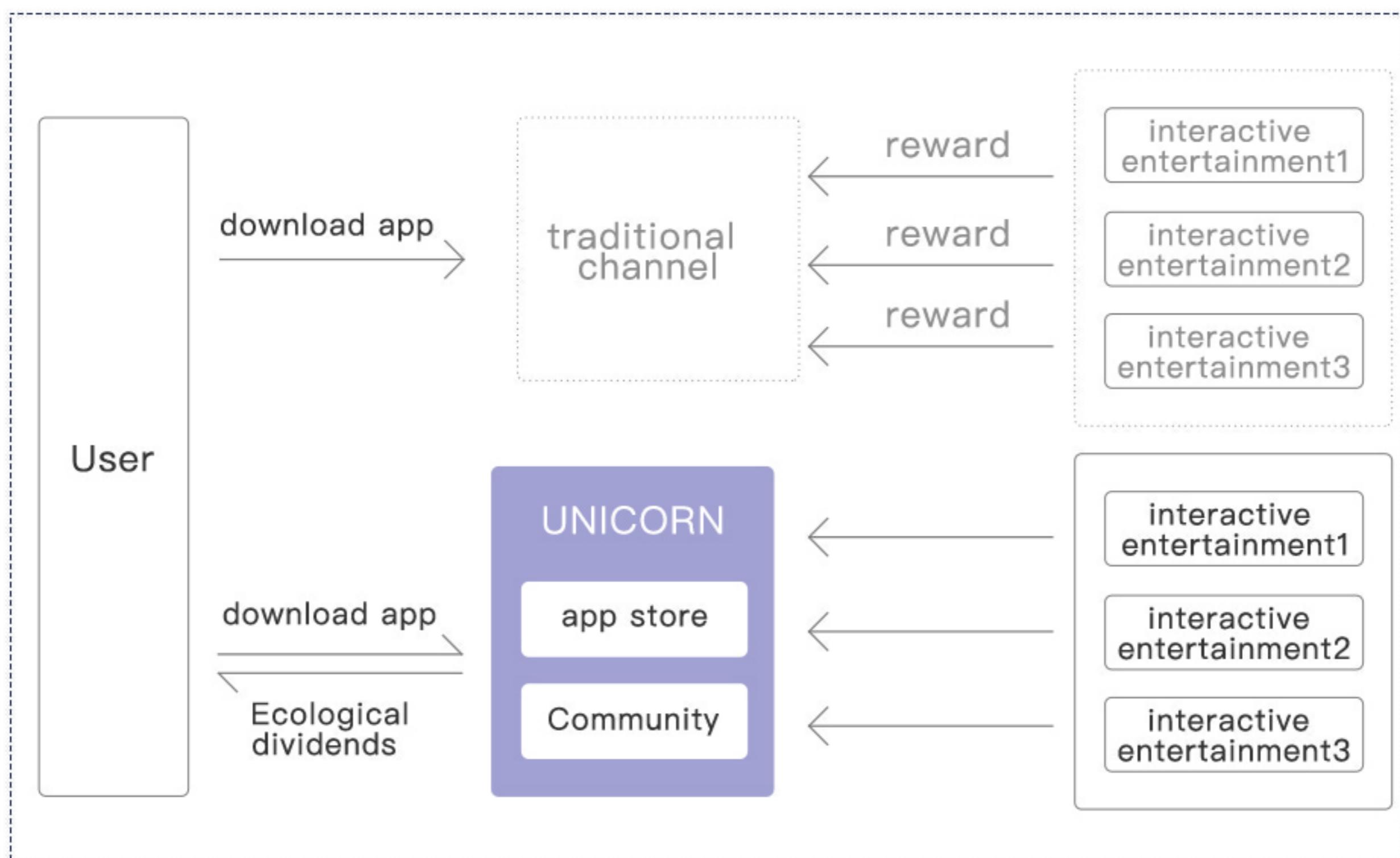
Interactive entertainment, as a new type of entertainment, is bound to become a new industry with infinite potential. Based on the blockchain of non-tempering + intelligent contract, copyright + transaction in interactive entertainment is an area that makes sense and can be quickly linked up. However, this is only part of the game. For core players, the experience is more important than transaction security. Therefore, in the essence, the virtual commodity trading items based on the existing game is separated from the game core scenario, and not ecological. The future is worrying.

UnicoreStore, as an open platform, we can target tap or WeGame and developers can produce, upload, distribute themselves. What the blockchain can offer is a benign ecological foundation.

More importantly, in this world where

both true feelings and real money have been paid, Token with liquidity and real value has greatly increased the cost of game players' migration, endowing the game itself with a constant stream of vitality.

In this beautiful story, the head players will have a chance to get rich, and ordinary players will not be left with nothing. The concept and structure of blockchain was originally like a large-scale virtual game. If everything in the community can be self-optimized in an ideal open ecology, blockchain's production, work proving and transaction costs will be a permanent game. If you play games in digital cash, you can freely trade digital assets for games. We have a reason to believe that the game can assume the role of promotion ambassador to digital currency.



3.4 Inclusive Financial Services

First, in all industries, the financial industry is subject to the most rigorous supervision, and the verification of customer identities(KYC) is a focus of financial supervision. The current situation is that financial institutions in KYC process generally have information collecting redundancy, and inefficiency and huge compliance costs caused by information flow delay. The digital identification based on blockchain can transfer data among organizations across the regions. Increasing efficiency and reducing costs is the value of blockchain for a specific place of traditional financial institutions.

Unicorn's first intention is to use mobile trust networks to solve trust problems. A key factor of restraining inclusive financial development is the risk of information asymmetry. Information asymmetry is mainly manifested in the lack of information of the borrower, the flow of loans is difficult to monitor, the source of repayment can not be identified. Mobile trust networks will provide some new dimensions to address these issues.

On the one hand, people accumulate a large amount of behavioral data and social information on mobile intelligent terminals such as mobile phones every day. UIC device ID, as a key device ID in

Unicorn system, can outline the daily behavior of the user of the device as the core, and become a very important profile of the user. It is a key factor for identity authentication and fraud identification in specific scenarios. On the other hand, mobile intelligent terminals in Unicorn ecology rely on mining to obtain UIC rewards, which can be used as a source of income. With the development of ecology, more and more applications and scenarios will support the circulation of UIC, thus forming a closed-loop chain supporting UIC output to directional payment. The chain will become the bottom-level logic of risk management of the mobile trust network's inclusive finance and consumer finance.

Unicorn lays the foundation for a shared economy and builds an intelligent and inclusive financial ecological environment. As we all know, the application of blockchain technology is not limited to the financial field, but also has great potential in the internet of things, supply chain and many non-financial industries. If the inclusive finance is a network that covers a wider group, the consensus mechanism of decentralization of blockchain technology may make the network bigger and denser, connect the network of other industries, form the great connection and

share between people, things and people, people and things, and finally build an intelligent inclusive financial eco-environment. On one day in the future, any individual (including small and medium-sized enterprises) will be accurately recorded

by each node in the block chain such as identification, production and management, and social interaction. Various resources will be effectively configured by means of the blockchain. It is possible that inclusive finance will be realized.



3.5 More extensible application scenarios



Chapter 4 | TIME LINE

Phase1 Building a Mobile Trust Test Network on Mobile Smart Terminals

- 2017.Q2: The design of the blockchain infrastructure was completed, and the POW consensus mechanism optimization scheme and fingerprinting algorithm for digital devices were defined, and the definition of mobile device features was required.
- 2017.Q3: It established the first mobile intelligent terminal partner to develop fingerprinting algorithms for digital devices, and initially implemented a new POW consensus mechanism to build a minimally feasible test environment.
- 2017.Q4: The digital device fingerprinting algorithm was verified on the mobile intelligent terminal and the device ID and mobile location service were integrated into the blockchain to establish a minimum feasible mobile trust test network.

The first Phase of the Unicorn team has been currently completed.

Phase 2 Releasing Mobile Trust Network and Launch the First Mobile Smart Terminal

- 2018.Q1: The Unicorn APP is developed to implement the functions of mining and wallet; the first intelligent contract is deployed to support device ID verification; unicorn blockchain Explorer is designed, and the first mobile intelligent terminal is put on sale and the initial construction of mobile trust network is completed.
- 2018.Q2: The unicorn blockchain Explorer is to be launched; the unicorn intelligent contract development tool UIC IDE is to be designed; the unicorn standard Open API is to be defined, and several unicorn exclusive decentralized applications is to be launched.

Phase 3 Open Mobile Trust Network API to Initially Form a business Eco-system

- 2018.Q3: Unicorn Standard API version 1.0 is to be released, and Unicorn's UIC IDE smart contract tool is to be developed. Unicorn Collaboration will launch at least one



decentralized application to look for more partners of mobile smart terminal partners.

2018.Q4: Unicorn Collaborative Ecology will launch several decentralized applications to enhance the performance of mobile trust networks, and will develop Unicorn hardware wallets to initially form a commercial application ecosystem.

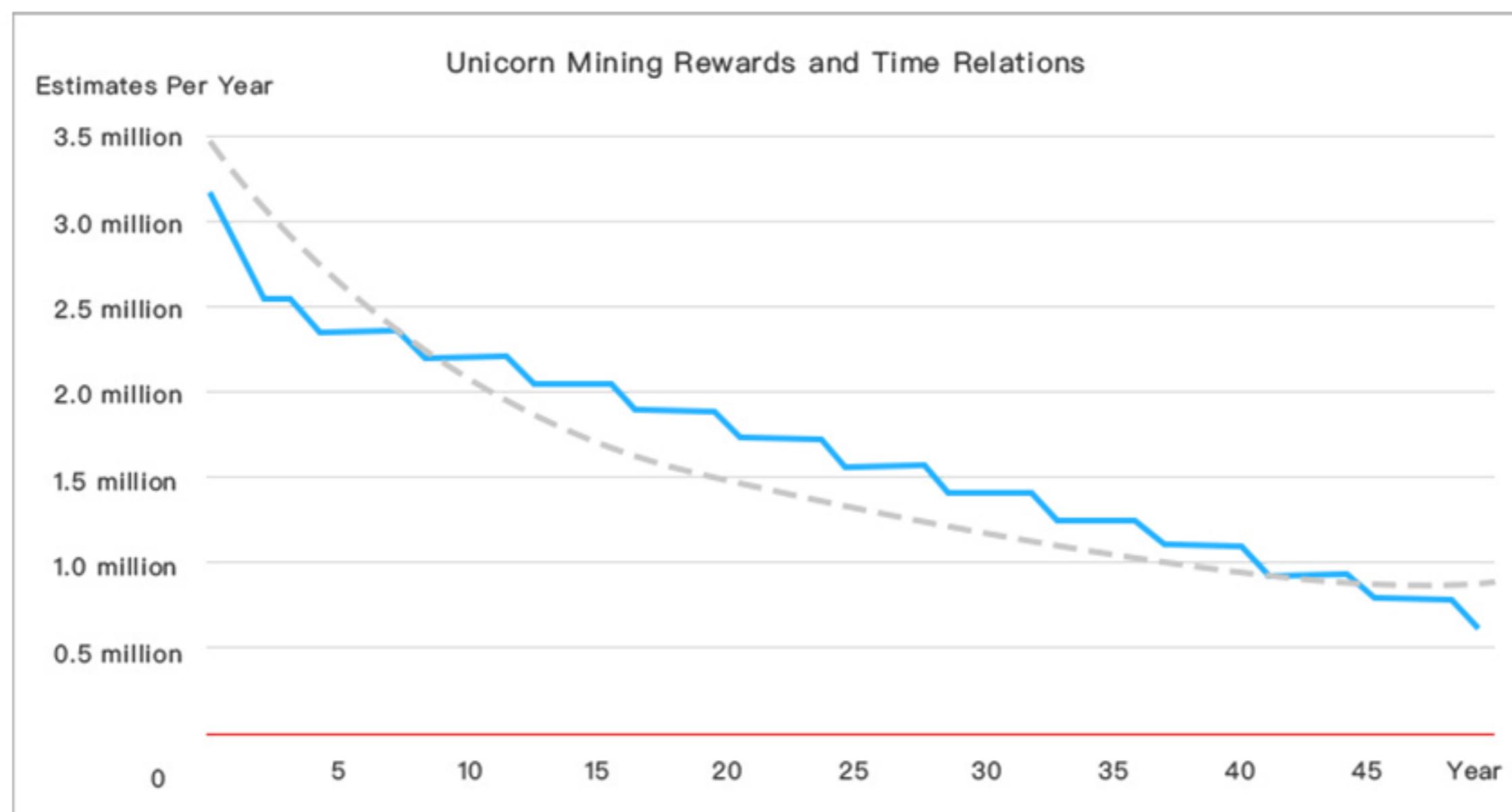
5.1 Equity Distribution Scheme

5.1.1 Quantity acquisition method of UIC

The total number of UICs is one billion. The total amount is limited and cannot be added or tampered. Of these, 80% (800 million) were randomly awarded by users with mobile intelligent terminals cooperating with Unicorn through POW algorithm.

Another 20% (200 million) is reserved for future ecological building and operating of mobile trust network to guarantee the orderly operation of the ecology, including rewarding the prospective development team of decentralized application, and those individuals or organizations that have made a great contribution to upgrading mobile trust network infrastructure.

5.1.2 UIC Output Mechanism





5.2 Ecological Community

Unicorn's mission is to build a secure, low-consumption, decentralized mobile trust network system on mobile intelligent terminals and build a mobile trust network business ecosystem with ecological partners. Therefore, unicorn attaches great importance to the construction of community and ecology, and reserve the sufficient rights and interest for community ecology. On the one hand, unicorn will provide advice and support for unicorn's technical iteration through community operation and the absorption of institutions and technical personnel from home and abroad; Unicorn, on the other hand, hopes to incubate applications in the community to provide funds, technical and promotional support to potential individuals and teams of application development through community exchanges and collision of ideas.

There is no doubt about the importance of ecological construction for unicorn's development. The close integration with mobile smart terminals also naturally endows the Unicorn Ecology with a wider and deeper cooperation space than other existing blockchain ecosystems. It is mainly composed of four groups of people:

Mobile smart terminal manufacturers and partners



Decentralized application developers and service providers



The users of mobile smart terminals and decentralized applications



Business partners based on the business expansion of mobile trust



Mobile smart terminal manufacturers and partners are the ecological hardware foundation, including smart phones, tablets, smartwatches, portable wearable devices, other mobile smart device manufacturers and partners.

Decentralized application developers and service providers are the key to the ecological development and the backbone of mobile trust network construction. Entrepreneurial teams and individual developers from all walks of life can build related decentralized business applications for different business scenarios on the basis of the basic blockchain structure of mobile trust networks.

Mobile intelligent terminals and users of decentralized applications are ecologically important users and participants, as well as the driving force of continuous iterative upgrading of mobile trust networks. In order to obtain feedback



from a large number of users, the team can continuously optimize the mobile trust network and improve the user experience of applications.

Business partners based on the business expansion of mobile trust-

works are an important boost to the rapid expansion of the ecosystem. These partners provide financing support for mobile trust networks, media campaigns, and other third-party services to expand the influence of mobile trust networks.

Unicorn, as the infrastructure of mobile trust network, includes the hardware system represented by mobile intelligent terminal, the software system represented by blockchain technology, and the basic environment of mobile network. In the future, the evolution of technology will also revolve around these three systems. In the aspect of hardware, how to make full use of the acceleration sensors, cameras, gyroscopes, NFC and other features and devices of the intelligent terminal itself, further integrates with the mobile trust network to create more imaginary space for the eco-developers to develop applications; how to break through the limitations of mobile intelligent terminals in storage and computing, use the most advanced chip and storage technology, introduce other external devices, improve the ability of computing nodes and other tasks, are to be overcome by Unicorn's ecological partners.

In terms of software, how to break through the blockchain transaction efficiency, system security, and decentralized three-party constraint system and improve efficiency as much as possible on the basis of the principle of ensuring

system security and decentralization; how to optimize efficiency of contact preparation, compilation, and deployment and identify the contract code defects and vulnerabilities, etc, all need Unicorn's ecological builders to explore together. On the network side, how to make Unicorn better switch in different mobile network environment, control traffic consumption, improve the efficiency of routing addressing, to deal with the upcoming 5G network problem, all need unicorn's technical ecological group to study.

In short, relying on unicorn's mobile trust network, there are huge challenges and opportunities in the future, which contains the historic power of change, providing a new possibility for the next generation of trust in the internet of things. Welcome more and more participants to join the ecological construction of mobile trust network, and build a safe, low-consumption, easy-to-use and decentralized mobile trust network.