AMI White Paper

Value Interconnection Ecosystem Based on Anwang Public Chain

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1. Introduction

Since its birth in 2008, blockchain technology has evolved from a single digital currency carrier into an infrastructure empowering thousands of industries. With the rise of industry-specific public chains, blockchain is gradually transforming from "general-purpose" to "specialized," and technical optimization for specific scenarios has become key to improving efficiency. As a new generation of industry-specific public chains, Anwang Public Chain (SAFE) aims to build a trusted ecosystem for value interconnection with the core goals of "security, efficiency, and compliance."

The AMI token (hereinafter referred to as "AMI") is a native functional token issued based on the SAFE public chain. It aims to solve problems such as unstable value and insufficient ecological incentives of traditional public chain tokens through innovative economic models and ecological synergy mechanisms. This white paper systematically elaborates on the development history of blockchain technology, the current status of industry-specific public chains, the technical architecture of the SAFE public chain, as well as the core value and sustainable innovations of the AMI token, providing community members, developers, and investors with a comprehensive understanding of the project.

2. History of Blockchain Development

2.1 Blockchain 1.0: Bitcoin and the Origin of Value Transmission

In 2008, Satoshi Nakamoto published Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System, marking the birth of blockchain technology. Bitcoin achieved the first peer-to-peer value transmission without intermediaries through a decentralized distributed ledger, asymmetric encryption algorithms, and the Proof of Work (PoW) consensus mechanism. Its core contributions include:

Decentralized trust: Eliminating reliance on centralized institutions by having nodes across the network jointly maintain the ledger;

Immutability: Once transaction records are on the chain, they can only be tampered with through a 51% computing power attack, ensuring high security;

Anonymity: Users conduct transactions through public key addresses without exposing their real identities.

However, the Bitcoin network has obvious limitations: it only supports simple transfer functions and cannot implement complex logic; the PoW consensus mechanism has high energy consumption and low throughput (approximately 7 TPS), making it difficult to meet the needs of large-scale commercial applications.

2.2 Blockchain 2.0: Ethereum and the Innovation of Smart Contracts

The launch of Ethereum in 2015 ushered in the era of Blockchain 2.0. Its core innovation was the introduction of smart contracts—a code-based automated protocol that allows developers to build decentralized applications (DApps). Ethereum's technical breakthroughs include:

- Turing-complete Virtual Machine (EVM): Enabling developers to write smart contracts with complex logic;
- ERC-20 standard: Unifying token issuance specifications and driving the ICO wave and ecological expansion;
- PoW to PoS transition: Upgrading to Proof of Stake (PoS) through "The Merge" to reduce energy consumption and improve security.

Although Ethereum laid the foundation for the smart contract ecosystem, its performance bottlenecks (approximately 15 TPS in the early stage), fluctuating Gas fees, and on-chain data expansion issues have spurred demand for a new generation of public chains.

2.3 Blockchain 3.0: Public Chain Competition and Ecological Diversification

After 2017, the public chain sector entered a phase of "hundreds of chains competing," with developers competing technically around three core indicators: performance, scalability, and security. Representative projects include:

- EOS: Adopting Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and sharding technology, aiming to increase throughput to millions, but controversial due to insufficient decentralization;
- Cardano: A PoS public chain based on academic research, emphasizing security and compliance with a layered architecture design;

- Solana: Achieving high performance on a single machine (theoretically 200,000 TPS) through Proof of History (PoH) and parallel processing technology, but with network stability issues;
- Avalanche: Innovating the "Avalanche Consensus" mechanism, supporting custom subnets, and balancing speed and decentralization.

Technical explorations in this phase defined new directions for Blockchain 3.0: modular design (e.g., Celestia), Layer 2 scaling (e.g., Polygon, Arbitrum), and cross-chain interoperability (e.g., Polkadot, Cosmos).

2.4 Blockchain 4.0: The Rise of Value Interconnection and Industry-Specific Public Chains

As competition among general-purpose public chains intensifies, industry-specific public chains (vertical public chains) have become a core trend in Blockchain 4.0. Industry-specific public chains optimize their technical architecture for specific scenarios, such as:

- Financial public chains: e.g., Ripple (cross-border payments), Stellar (microtransactions);
- Supply chain public chains: e.g., VeChain (commodity traceability), Waltonchain (IoT + blockchain);
- Web3 public chains: e.g., Filecoin (distributed storage), Helium (decentralized communication).

The advantages of industry-specific public chains lie in: scenario-specific performance optimization (e.g., reducing confirmation delays for financial transactions), compliance design (e.g., supporting regulatory node access), and ecological synergy effects (e.g., integrating upstream and downstream industry resources). Anwang Public Chain was born in this context as a new generation of industry-specific public chains, focusing on storage security, payment, and value interconnection scenarios.

3. Current Status and Technical Landscape of Industry-Specific Public Chains

3.1 Quantity and Classification of Global Public Chains

As of 2025, the number of global public chains has exceeded 500, with approximately 100 active projects. They can be classified by functional positioning:

- General-purpose public chains: Supporting multi-scenario DApp development, such as Ethereum, Solana, and Avalanche;
- Industry-specific public chains: Focusing on vertical fields, such as SAFE Public Chain (secure storage and payment), VeChain (supply chain), and Hedera (enterprise-level applications);
- Infrastructure public chains: Providing underlying technical support, such as Polkadot (cross-chain), Filecoin (storage), and Chainlink (oracle).

In terms of market value, general-purpose public chains still dominate, but industry-specific public chains are growing faster, with financing scale increasing by 87% year-on-year in 2024 (according to Crunchbase data).

3.2 Technical Feature Comparison of Mainstream Public Chains

Public Chain	Consensus Mechanism	Throughput (TPS)	Advantages	Pain Points
Ethereum	PoS (after The Merge)	~30	Most mature ecosystem, high security	High Gas fees, scaling relies on Layer 2

Public Chain	Consensus Mechanism	Throughput (TPS)	Advantages	Pain Points
Solana	PoH + PoS	~3000 (actual)	High performance, low fees	Centralization risks, poor network stability
Avalanche	Avalanche Consensus	~4500	Fast confirmation, subnet flexibility	Small ecosystem scale
Polkadot	NPoS + On-chain Govern	~1000 (cross-chain)	Cross-chain interoperability,	Complex development

Public Chain	Consensus Mechanism	Throughput (TPS)	Advantages	Pain Points
	ance		sharding scalability	
SAFE Public Chain	Improved DPoS + PBFT	~1000 (tested)	Secure storage, payment optimization, high EVM compatibility, compliance modules	Ecosystem in early stage

3.3 Core Challenges of Industry-Specific Public Chains

Despite the promising prospects of industry-specific public chains, they face three core challenges:

1. Ecological cold start problem: Limited user and developer resources in vertical fields, requiring breakthroughs in the "chicken-or-egg" dilemma;
2. Balance between technical universality and specialization: Over-optimization for specific scenarios may lead to single functionality, making it difficult to adapt to changing needs;
3. Sustainability of token economics: Most public chains rely on initial token offerings (ICO/IEO) for financing, lacking long-term value capture mechanisms.

The design of SAFE Public Chain and AMI token is a systematic solution to the above challenges.

4. Anwang Public Chain (SAFE): Technical Architecture and Ecological Vision

4.1 Technical Positioning of Anwang Public Chain

Anwang Public Chain (official website: www.anwang.com) is a security storage and payment-oriented industry-specific public chain developed by a technical team led by Dr. Shentu Qingchun, positioned as an "all-round trusted infrastructure for value interconnection." Its core design goals include:

- Security first: Ensuring asset transaction security through multi-layer encryption and privacy protection technologies;
- Efficient payment: Optimizing transaction confirmation speed and throughput to support high-frequency microtransactions;
- Compliance and controllability: Built-in regulatory node interfaces and KYC/AML modules, compatible with global financial compliance requirements;
- Open ecosystem: Supporting cross-chain asset access, custom smart contracts, and DApp development.

4.2 Analysis of Core Functional Modules

4.2.1 Consensus Mechanism: Improved DPoS + PBFT

SAFE Public Chain adopts a hybrid consensus of Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT):

- DPoS layer: 49 super nodes (witnesses) elected by the community are responsible for block production and consensus proposals to improve efficiency;
- PBFT layer: Validating nodes reach consensus using the Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance algorithm, ensuring normal operation even when up to 1/3 of nodes are malicious;
- Finality optimization: Transaction confirmation time is shortened to 3 seconds, and block irreversibility time is 10 seconds, meeting the real-time requirements of payment scenarios.

4.2.2 Security and Privacy Protection

- Multi-layer encryption: Transaction data uses AES-256 symmetric encryption + RSA-2048 asymmetric encryption, with hash digests stored on-chain;
- Private transactions: Supports optional anonymous mode (similar to Zcash's zk-SNARKs zero-knowledge proof) to hide transaction amounts and addresses;
- Smart contract auditing: Built-in formal verification tools to automatically detect contract vulnerabilities (e.g., reentrancy attacks, overflow risks).

4.2.3 Cross-Chain and Asset Access

Through the SAFE Bridge cross-chain protocol, it supports asset interoperability with mainstream public chains (Bitcoin, Ethereum, BNB, MATIC, etc.). Technical implementations include:

- Hash Time-Locked Contracts (HTLC): Ensuring atomicity of cross-chain transactions to prevent asset loss;
- Relay chain nodes: Verification nodes deployed on target chains to synchronize cross-chain transaction data in real-time;
- Asset mapping mechanism: Cross-chain assets are 1:1 anchored to native assets, jointly managed by multi-signature wallets and smart contracts.

4.2.4 Compliance and Regulatory Modules

Anwang Public Chain innovatively introduces a "regulatory sandbox" mechanism:

- Regulatory nodes: Allowing governments or financial institutions to access as "observer nodes" to view on-chain transaction data (with user authorization);
- KYC/AML interfaces: DApp developers can call built-in compliance APIs to verify user identities and screen blacklisted addresses;
- On-chain governance voting: Major protocol upgrades require dual voting by the community and super nodes to balance decentralization and compliance.

4.2.5 Economic Model: Dual-Token System

SAFE Public Chain adopts a dual-token model of "basic token (SAFE) + application tokens (e.g., AMI)":

- SAFE token: The native token of the public chain, used for paying Gas fees, node collateral, and governance voting;
- Application tokens: Functional tokens issued by third-party projects based on the SAFE public chain, such as AMI (ecological incentives) and stablecoins (payment media).

4.3 Future Development Roadmap

The technical iteration of SAFE Public Chain is divided into three phases:

Phase 1: Basic Network (2018-2024)

- Mainnet launch, supporting token issuance and basic transfer functions;
- Deployment of cross-chain bridges to access Bitcoin and Ethereum assets;
- Development of compliance modules and regulatory node interfaces.

Phase 2: Ecological Expansion (2024-2025)

- Launch of a smart contract platform (compatible with EVM and WebAssembly);
- Launch of a decentralized exchange (SAFE Swap) and stablecoins (SAFE USD or cross-chain USD);
- Access to over 100 industry partners, implementing supply chain and payment scenarios.

Phase 3: Value Interconnection (2025-2026)

- Achieving interoperability with mainstream public chains (Polkadot, Cosmos);
- Deploying Layer 2 scaling solutions (e.g., ZK-Rollup) to increase throughput to 100,000 TPS;
- Building a decentralized finance (DeFi) and Web3 application ecosystem.

5. AMI: A Value Carrier Based on Anwang Public Chain

5.1 Issuance Background and Purpose

The issuance of AMI tokens aims to solve three core problems in the SAFE public chain ecosystem:

1. Insufficient ecological incentives: Early developers and users lack motivation to participate, requiring token rewards to guide ecological construction;
2. Lack of value capture: Public chain value growth only relies on the SAFE token, lacking diversified value carriers;
3. Single application scenario: Need for functional tokens to connect vertical scenarios such as payment, finance, and supply chain.

5.2 Core Value Propositions

The core value of AMI tokens is reflected in four dimensions:

5.2.1 Ecological Governance Rights

AMI holders can participate in major decisions of the SAFE public chain, including:

- Participating in protocol parameter adjustments (e.g., Gas fee rates, block size);
- Election and removal of super nodes;
- Proposals for the use of ecological funds (for funding DApp development).

5.2.2 Payment and Settlement Medium

As the "ecological token" of the SAFE public chain, AMI has the following functions:

- Paying AMI ecosystem usage fees and smart contract deployment costs;
- Serving as an intermediate settlement asset for cross-chain transactions;
- Acting as a deposit for merchants accessing the SAFE payment system.

5.2.3 Value Storage and Appreciation

AMI tokens achieve value capture through a "rapid destruction mechanism + ecological repurchase":

- Each AMI transaction destroys all sold transaction amounts to reduce circulation;
- 20% of the annual Gas fee income from the AMI and SAFE trading pools in SAFESWAP is used to repurchase and destroy AMI;
- Ecological partners need to purchase and stake AMI (which is then destroyed) to obtain sharing rights, increasing token demand.

5.2.4 Cross-Scenario Rights Proof

AMI can serve as a unified rights certificate across applications, for example:

- Staking AMI in supply chain DApps to obtain data query rights;
- Using it as collateral in DeFi protocols to borrow other assets;
- Representing voting rights and dividend rights in DAO organizations.

5.3 Token Economic Model

5.3.1 Total Token Supply and Allocation

- Total issuance: 1000 million AMI, with no additional issuance;
- Allocation plan:
    - Proposal system (10%): For ecological incentives, community subsidies, user rewards, and partner incentives;
    - Technical team and advisors (5%): Linear unlocking over 10 years to ensure long-term commitment;
    - Private and public offerings (10%): Early financing for initial mining pool construction (including early contributors and institutions, all to be destroyed after completion);

- Market value maintenance (15%): Soft-locked, managed by the DAO organization, for listing on centralized exchanges and post-listing market value maintenance, management, and strategic investments;
- Mining (60%): Distributed to all participants in the AMI ecosystem at a constant daily rate over ten years.

5.3.2 Release Mechanism

- Initial circulation: 0 tokens;
- Linear unlocking: Approximately 1,3698.63 tokens per day from the 50million held by the technical team and advisors, lasting 10 years;
- Mining release: A total of 600 million tokens for mining ecological rewards, with a constant daily network release of approximately 164383.56 tokens, to be fully released over ten years. As the activity of the AMI mechanism and the computing power of global users continue to grow, the mining output per T of computing power will gradually dilute, avoiding concentrated selling pressure and enabling steady market value growth.

5.3.3 Incentive Layer Model

- The incentive layer model adopts the world's most advanced and consensus-strong ONE WORLD model;
- Low participation thresholds: 100U/500U/1000U/3000U/5000U/10000U, with a 100U start granting 10 years of mining rights for 10T computing power (10U = 1T);
- All rewards are assessed based on contribution value and consensus value. Direct contribution value grants 100% of the corresponding computing power, and indirect contribution value are rewarded across 20 levels, with each level granting 5%

- When the direct contribution value computing power reaches 5000T, 500T of computing power will be rewarded.
- Consensus value rewards:

  Excluding the market with the largest contribution value, if the cumulative contribution value of other markets reaches 50,000T, 1000T will be rewarded, with a reward given each time the target is met. A one-time reward of 5000T will be given when the cumulative contribution value reaches 200,000T.
- Lifetime consensus value rewards:

- When the overall consensus value computing power reaches 1,000,000T, 50,000T of computing power will be directly rewarded;
- Receive a reward of 3600 SAFE "Great Grinding Swords";
- Receive 50% of the weighted dividend reward from SAFESWAP transaction fees;
- Receive 50% of the weighted dividend reward from the total income of the AMI ecosystem.

5.3.4 Supply and Demand Balance Design

- Demand side: Build rigid demand through mining, payment, and governance scenarios;
- Supply side: Control the growth rate of supply through pledge-and-destroy, repurchase-and-destroy, and linear release;
- Dynamic adjustment: When the price of AMI is lower than the expected ecological value, the market value maintenance will activate market stabilization mechanisms (such as repurchase support).

6. AMI Sustainability Mechanism: Industry Innovation and Breakthroughs

6.1 Pain Points of Traditional Token Models

Traditional public chain tokens and ecological tokens generally have four unsustainable problems:

1. Inflation spiral: To maintain ecological incentives, most public chains adopt an inflation model (e.g., Ethereum issues an additional 1-2% annually), leading to the dilution of token value;
2. Incentive gap: After the initial token distribution, there is a lack of sustained incentive mechanisms for developers and users, resulting in ecological stagnation;
3. Value decoupling: The token price has a low correlation with the actual usage rate of the public chain, and speculative attributes dominate market fluctuations;
4. Ecological meaninglessness: Almost all ecological tokens in the industry currently have no application value, only short-term financial attributes, and frequent price collapses, causing countless investors to lose all their money.

6.2 Innovations in AMI's Sustainability Mechanism

AMI builds a long-term sustainable token economy through three major mechanism innovations:

6.2.1 Dynamic Destruction-Repurchase Balance Model

- Pledge destruction: When users purchase AMI and pledge it to generate computing power, the pledged AMI will be completely destroyed and sent to a black hole address until the total remaining supply is reduced to 29.4 million tokens
- Gas fee sharing: 30% of the Gas fee income from all AMI pools in the SAFESWAP decentralized exchange will be used for the market value maintenance of AMI tokens to ensure repurchase funds.

6.2.2 Static Computing Power Dilution - Steady Market Value Growth

AMI tokens will be produced at a constant daily rate over the next decade. As more participants join the AMI ecosystem, the output per T of computing power will decrease. This will automatically disperse the daily constant output of AMI, leading to an explosive growth in the number of token-holding addresses. Combined with holders' reluctance to sell and the rapid destruction mechanism, this will surely drive the steady growth of AMI's market value.

6.2.3 Public Chain Token Backstop Guarantee

In formulating its mechanism, AMI takes into account the protection of every investor's rights and interests. 10% of each withdrawal by all participants will be deducted to purchase the public chain token SAFE, which will be uniformly placed in a guarantee pool. The public address of the guarantee pool will be announced to facilitate supervision and monitoring by all participants.

6.3 Ecological Synergy and Long-Term Value Assurance

In the current ecological construction of major public chains, ecological synergy is regarded as a key path to achieve long-term value assurance. The AMI ecosystem is committed to building a diversified, open, and highly collaborative ecosystem. Through multi-dimensional layouts such as its innovative and sustainable mechanisms and more application scenarios, it promotes seamless connection and value flow between different application scenarios.

To achieve this goal, AMI has adopted a number of strategies. First, through the SAFE Bridge cross-chain protocol, it can interoperate with SAFE and other mainstream public chain assets. This not only expands the financial application scenarios of AMI but also provides users with more diversified asset allocation options. Second, it actively introduces third-party developers and partners to jointly develop application scenarios based on the AMI mechanism, thereby enriching ecological diversity and improving user experience.

In the process of ecological synergy, AMI also focuses on building incentive mechanisms. By distributing AMI ecological tokens, it encourages developers and users to actively participate in ecological construction and jointly promote the development of the AMI ecosystem. At the same time, AMI funds promising community-developed applications and their connection with real-world entities through its own proposal system, further stimulating ecological vitality.

Looking forward to the future, the AMI ecosystem will continue to deepen ecological synergy, expand application scenarios, and improve user experience. Through continuous mechanism innovation to attract users and the expansion of ecological application scenarios, it will become an all-round trusted infrastructure for value interconnection, providing more secure, efficient, and convenient blockchain services to users worldwide.

7.Conclusion

Our mission: To make the AMI ecosystem sustainable and the Anwang ecosystem more prosperous!