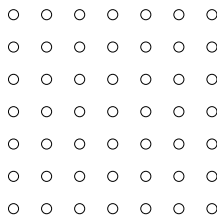




White paper Bitcoinmax



Whitepaper v1.0

CONTEXT

In 2009, an anonymous person or team of anonymous developers created the first peer-to-peer network based on blockchain technology that allowed users to transfer funds between anonymous hash addresses. One of them gave us the starting point of Bitcoin Max. Our goal as developers was to enhance the existing blockchain with specific features.

However, as transaction volumes in Bitcoin and Ethereum peaked in 2017, it was evident from transaction processing times and high commission fees that cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum in their current state were not scalable. .



Contents

Draft

- Statement of the problem
- Mission and vision

BTMAX Features

- Sidechain
- Oracle
- Cross chain integration
 - *Deposit*
 - *Retirement*

Technical aspect

- Execution test
- Parallel scalability
- Tokenization of code and functionality

Schedule of internal activities

- Roadmap
- Scheduled activities

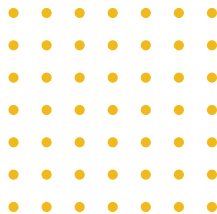
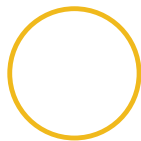


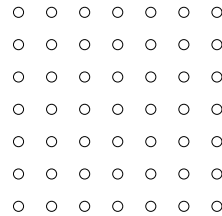
Statement of the problem

Users can send cryptocurrencies practically anywhere in the world through the blockchains on which they are based. Transactions may take longer for certain assets, depending on the related blockchains.

According to data from Bitinfocharts.com, Ethereum transaction costs hit new highs of \$ 25.10 on February 5, before falling back to \$ 16.40 two days later. But the momentum that caused the number of Ether (ETH) transactions to triple in 2020 (from 418,000 to 1.26 million) continued for the past 48 hours as average transaction costs exceeded \$ 24 once again.

Technically, current Ethereum gas prices respond to the relatively limited number of transactions that can be facilitated using a single block. Miners, in that scenario, can choose higher priced transactions as their priority, so the result is an increase in effective gas prices.





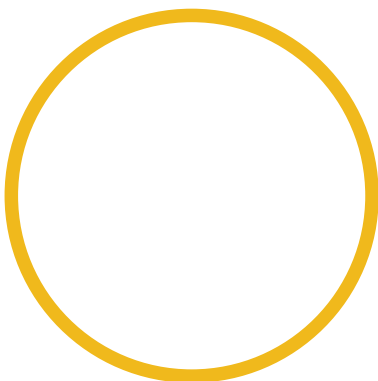
Mission and vision

Bitcoin max was developed to provide an extra level of scalability based on “The sun Network” the official proposal executed by TRON.

a SideChain scalability solution for decentralized applications. The Sun network expansion plan includes SideChain DApps, along with other cross-chain infrastructure plans.

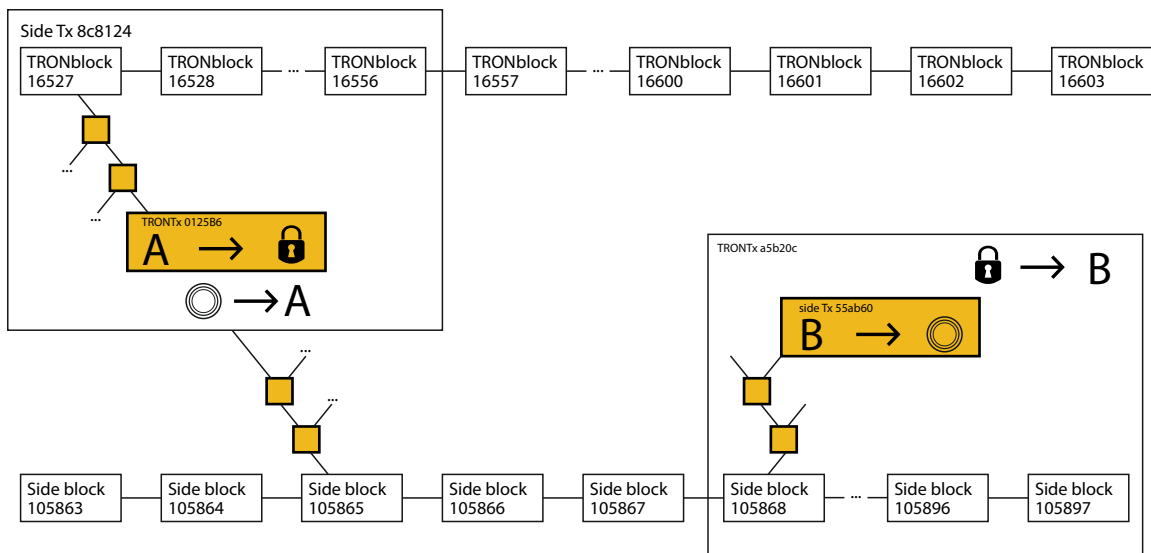
Bitcoin max is our answer to the inconveniences that the community has faced, in terms of scalability the most frequent problems are:

- 1:** The main scalability problem is the mass use.
- 2:** The demand for operations makes miners prioritize the transactions that pay the most commissions.
- 3:** Transactions with lower commissions are left behind and confirmation delays begin to occur.
- 4:** the updating of the records in the blockchain (made by mining new blocks) are limited in size and frequency.



BTMAX Features:

The sidechain uses the same DPoS consensus mechanism as the mainnet and supports almost all functions in it. Mainnet users can easily switch to the sidechain, developers can also quickly transplant or develop new DApps on the sidechain.

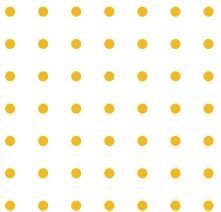
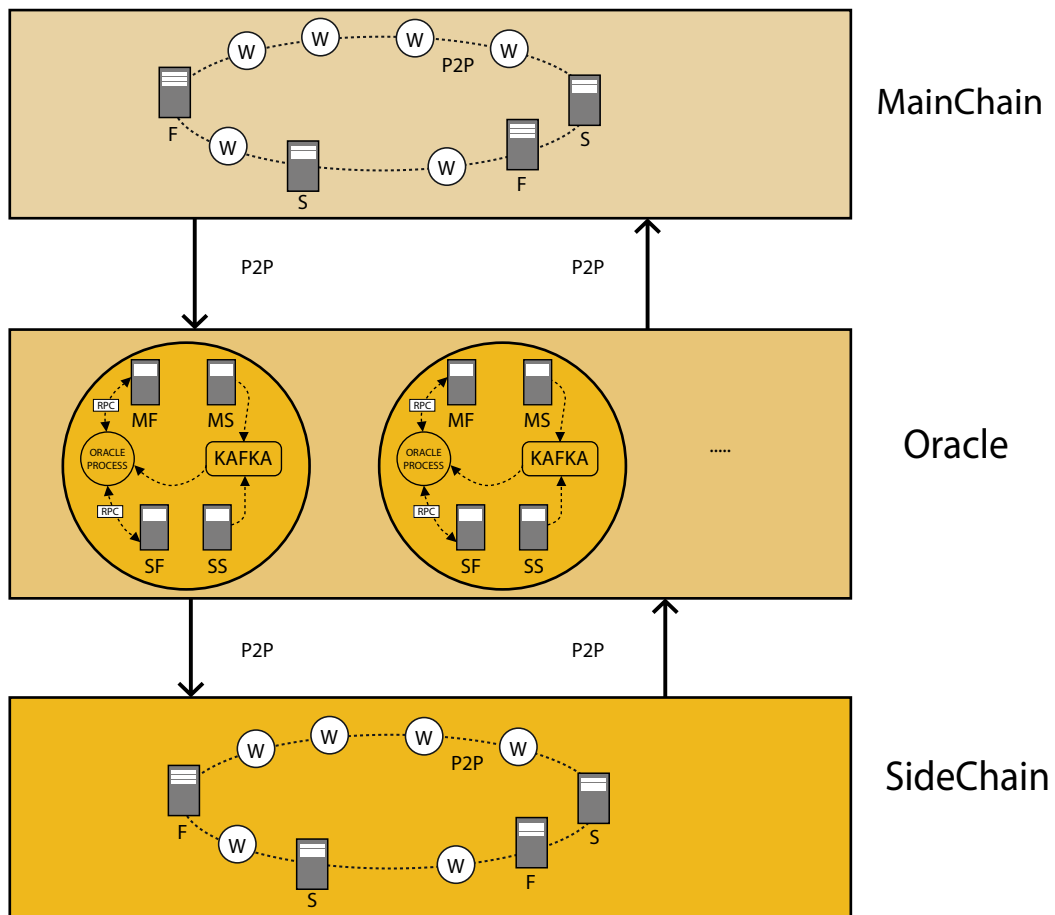


The Sun Network platform facilitates faster transactions and ensures a better experience for investors and users. In addition, it also provides greater accessibility and liquidity of the network.

Bitcoin max is a DPoS coin based on the open source code of TRX. With the implementation carried out September 15, 2019, a parallel network was introduced as a solution to scalability and liquidity.

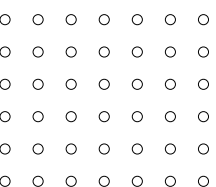
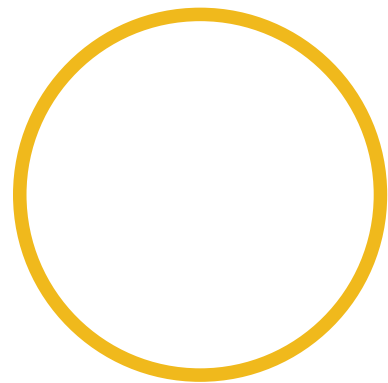
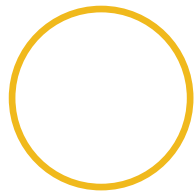
Sidechain:

This section will explain the architecture of a sidechain:



As the image above shows, DAppChain contains 4 main parts:

- The MainChain Gateway contract provides asset mapping, asset deposit to the side chain and asset withdrawal from the side chain functionalities on the main chain.
- Multiple Oracle relay nodes, provide cross-chain transaction validation, mapping / deposit / withdrawal transaction transmission functions.
- SideChain Gateway contract, provides asset management in the side chain.
- SideChain, works based on the main chain, but customizes some mechanisms to suit the side chain model.



Oracle:

Oracle's gateway contract and relay nodes ensure transaction efficiency and asset security on-chain and between chains.

The chain produces a block every 3 seconds using the DPoS mechanism. The chain itself ensures the consensus of side chain transactions and commits the cross chain transaction together with multiple Oracle relay nodes.

Dappchain {sidechain} configuration

```
sidechain = {  
  charingType = 0 //0 : trx, 1 : sun_token  
  energyFee = 5 // 1 sun per energy, can not be 0 proposal 11  
  totalEnergyLimit = 10000000000 // 100_000_000_000  
  frozen energy limit  
  maxCpuTimeOfOneTx = 50 // max cpu time to execute single  
  smart contract transaction. default 50ms. proposal 13  
  witnessMaxActivenum = 5 // max witness number
```

Like the main chain, the side chain uses the DPoS consensus for the choice of the block producer. Several witnesses together govern the sidechain ecosystem. Witnesses play roles as validators of side chain transactions.

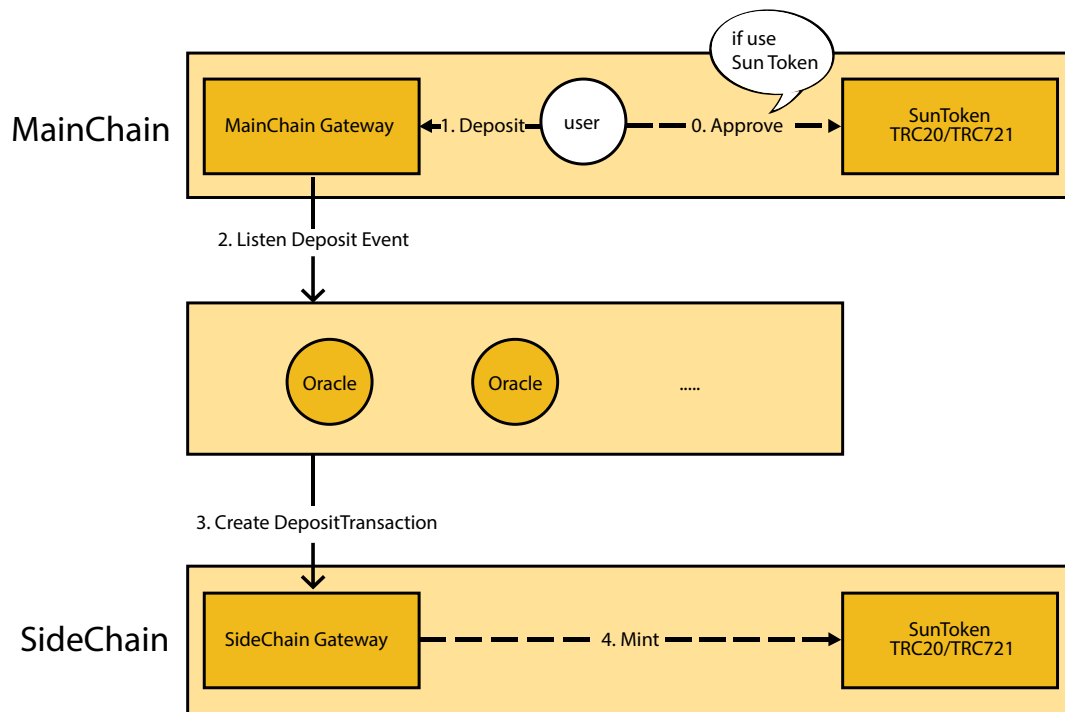


Cross Chain Integration:

Oracle listens to the messages of the main chain gateway contract and the side chain gateway contract, and is aware of the interactive communication between the main chains and the side chains. When more than 2/3 of the Oracle nodes committed a cross-chain transaction, the transaction can be considered valid.

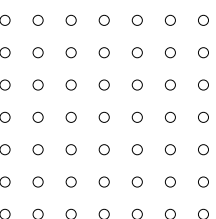
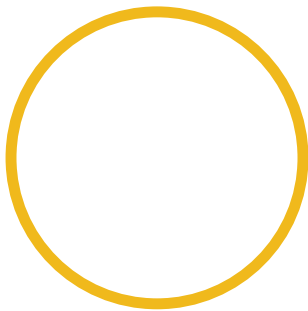
Deposit:

The user uses the warehouse function in the gateway contract for asset migration for sidechain purposes.



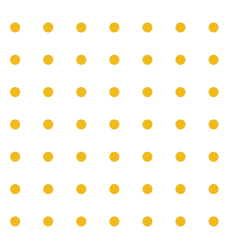
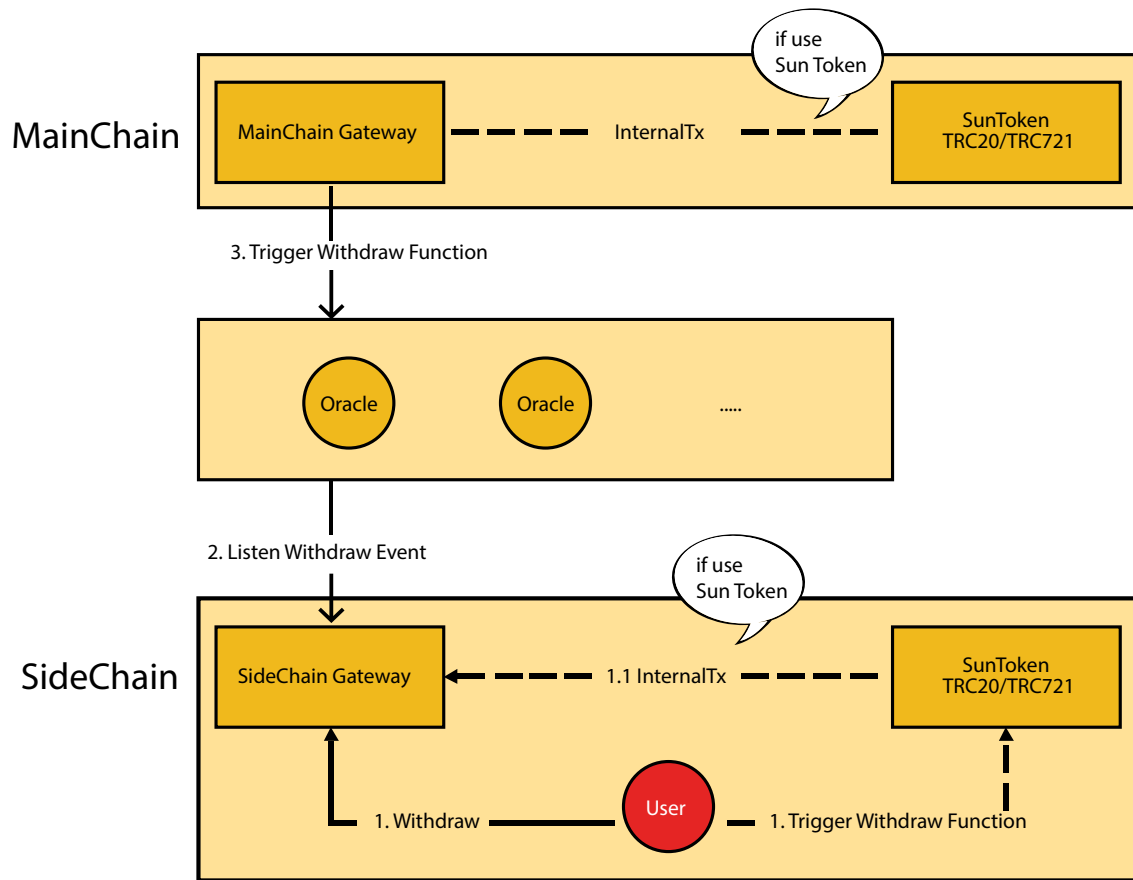
Steps:

- 1.** When migrating the TRC20 / TRC721 token, the user needs to activate an approval function in the TRC20 / TRC721 contract on the main chain.
- 2.** The user activates the warehouse feature in the MainChain gateway contract.
- 3.** Oracle listens for the deposit event.
- 4.** Oracle Call Function in SideChain Gateway for Asset Migration.
- 5.** For the TRC20 / TRC721 token, the sidechain will generate a specific amount of token in the mapped contract, while the TRX / TRC10 token will be added directly to the user's account.



Retirement:

The user uses the retirement function in the gateway contract for the migration of assets to the main chain.



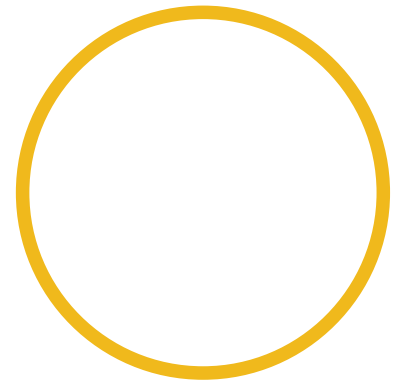
Steps:

1. When migrating the TRC20 / TRC721 token, the user needs to activate an approval function in the TRC20 / TRC721 contract on the side chain. The gateway contract would call the TRC20 / TRC721 contract directly due to our customization.
2. Oracle detects the withdrawal event.
3. The user calls the checkout function on the main chain.
4. MainChain gateway contract calls TRC20 / TRC721 contract for withdrawal operation, while TRX / TRC10 could send directly to user account.

Technical aspect:

BitcoinMax development periods

- April 2021 - August 2021 * Period 1 *
- August 2021 - November 2021 * Period 2 *
- November 2021 - February 2022 * Period 3 *
- February. - 2022 * Cross Chains *

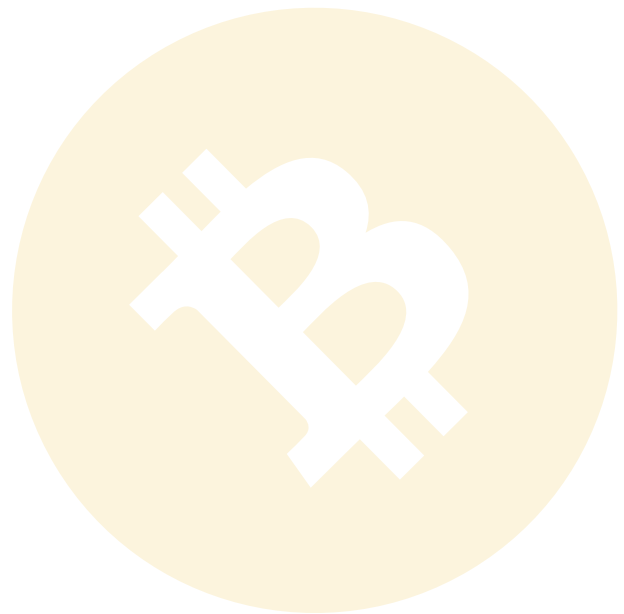


Execution tests:

In addition to technology development, we take a specific focus on time and relevance to test run early in the schedule. In the current year, we will run functionality verification systems in parallel that do not affect the operation of current or future events.

BTMAX as a project will have different updates throughout the different scheduled periods. Our main objective will be to create a homogeneous ecosystem among the diversity of technologies developed and to be developed.

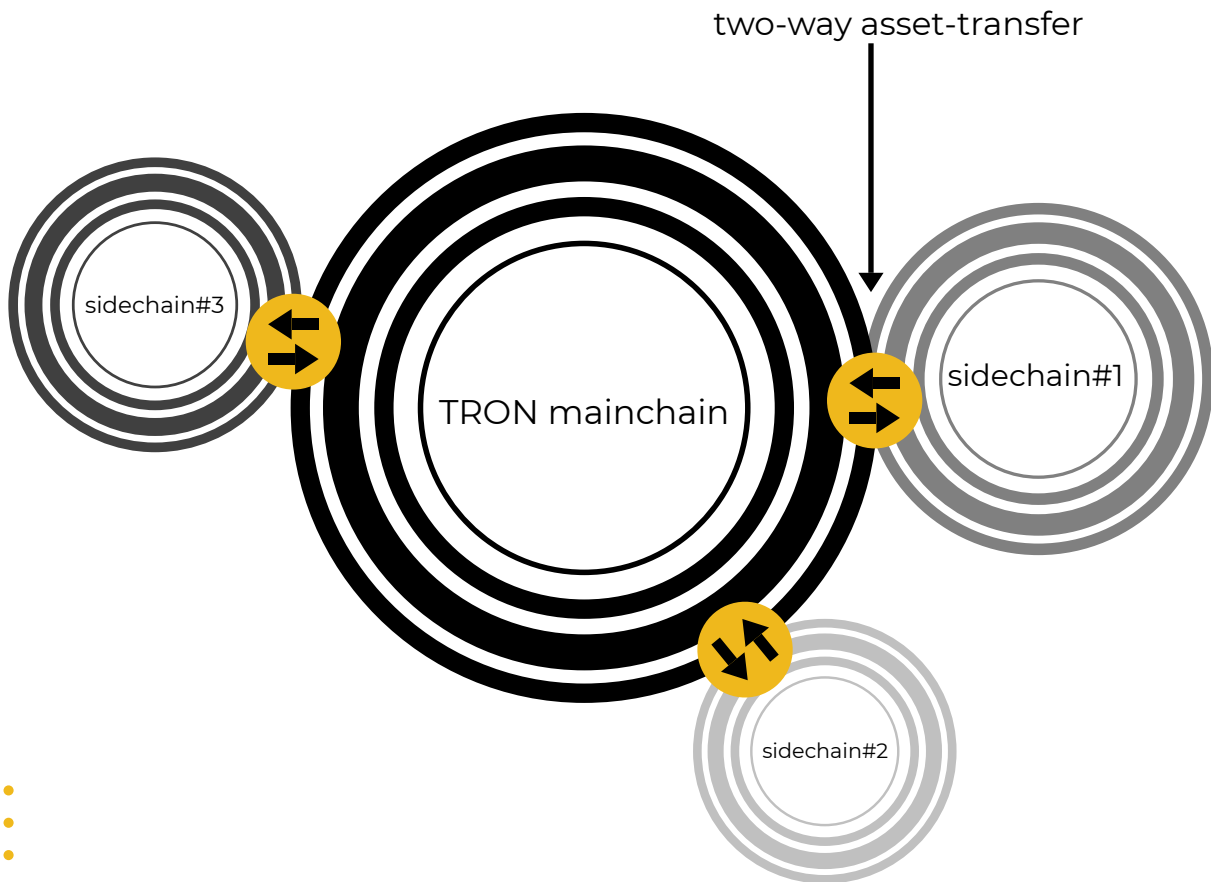
For the team of developers, the voice of the community is of the utmost importance, we will be attentive to the requirements or suggestions of the users regarding the usability and growth of the project.



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Parallel scalability:

With the implementation of parallel technology (Sidechain), unlimited scalability is enabled. Similarly, the sidechain also comes with customizable features that allow setting transaction confirmation speeds, transaction fees, activation of sidechain incentives, among other parameters.



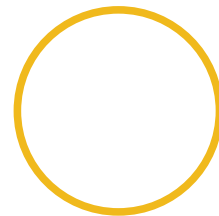
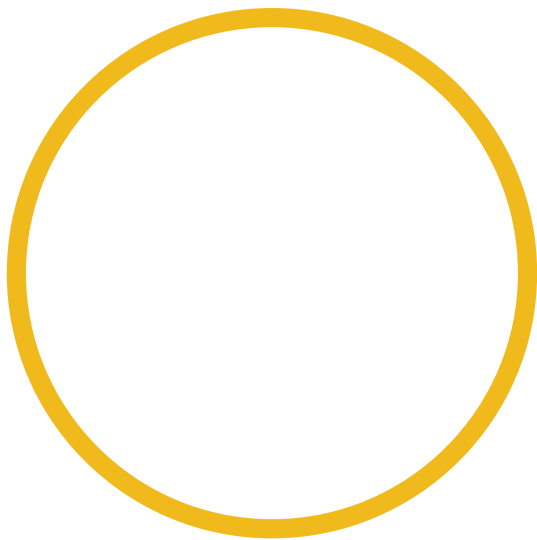


Tokenization of code and functionality:

The tokenization of the bitcoin royale code and the adaptation of its functionalities to the TRX network is part of the list of activities to be developed led by the Bitcoinmax team.

We prioritize improving the characteristics of the main code of Satoshi's bitcoin and taking it to a much more scalable, fast and avant-garde environment such as the DAPPS ecosystem and Tron contracts.

SWAP wallets, Staking, and the aforementioned tokenization of the code are the events to look forward to in the future of the project.



Schedule of internal activities

Roadmap:

ST 1 2020 Bitcoin Max starts

ST 2 2020 Adaptation of main code to the TRX protocol

ST 3 2020 Off-mainnet testing

ST 4 2020 Payment use cases

ST 5 2021 Integration of the new protocol to mainnet

ST 6 2021 Contract deployment

ST 7 2021 Association with digital exchange houses

ST 8 2021 Full support on TRC20 and standard platforms

ST 9 2021 Sales Rounds

ST 10 2021 Evaluation and result in digital programs

ST 11 2022 SWAP & DAPPS Wallet

ST 12 2022 Marketing products

ST 13 2022 Analysis Program and execution of new website

Scheduled activities:

In order to create a highly scalable network, Bitcoin Max has the following program activities on its agenda.

ST 1A Sales Rounds

ST 1A Staking

ST 1A Distribution of supply in associated exchanges

ST 1A Purchase Order Reward Drop

ST 2A Project update

ST 2A Parallel Execution Tests

ST 2A Bitcoinmax Summit ASIA



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