Eco-building a distributed community autonomous trading platform, with LBK as the symbol, community as the core, and POB as the consensus mechanism.
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Part 1 Cornerstone Nodes

LBK project requiring Cornerstone Nodes in the field of digital assets to jointly build a self-driven ecosystem. Cornerstone Nodes include the following types: Institutional Nodes, Community Codes, trading nodes, and Ecosystem Nodes. Different types of nodes need to meet different requirements and enjoy different rights, also, the LBK tokens they locked will be released in different ways. The Cornerstone Nodes can opt out according to their own willing.

1.1 Institutional Nodes

1.1.1 Selection Conditions

The selection conditions for the LBK institutional nodes are as follows:

- Have community consensus, and the professional ability to screen projects;
- Participated in investing in quality blockchain projects;
- Lock 2 million LBK tokens.
1.1.2 Rights

After an organization becomes an institutional node, it will receive the following rights:

- If the node came to be genesis node, it will have 2 million quota subscription rights of LBK;
- According to the consensus of the community, the recommended projects of the institutional node can list their coin/token directly after paying a certain amount of fees.

1.1.3 LBK Release

The 2 million LBK locked in the above condition will be released as follows:

- Once a project succeeds in the coin listing, the platform will release LBK equivalent to coin-listing fee * 10% / the number of the coin nodes (calculated by the weighted average price of LBK for the first three days of release);
- Part of LBK will be released according to the contributions. If a recommended project list the coins on the platform, LBK equivalent to 10% of coin-listing fee will be released (calculated by the weighted average price of LBK for the first three days of release);
- When the release amount of LBK is greater than the current locked amount, the Cornerstone node qualification will be canceled.
1.1.4 Opt-out Mechanism

- Genesis Node locks 2 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, platform would enable the Opt-out Mechanism, which would allow Cornerstone Node refund the remaining USDT deducting the released amount [mark USDT in LBK price of the locking time];
- After Cornerstone nodes lock 2 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, they can freely opt out.

1.1.5 Risk Control Mechanism

The following risk control mechanism will be implemented for the institutional nodes to ensure their security:

- The go-live projects will check the recommended nodes;
- The go-live projects need to submit corresponding materials for publicity on the whole network;
- If the token price fell below the initial price within 14 days, 50% of the coin-listing fee will be used for repurchasing the project token.
1.2 Community Nodes

1.2.1 Selection Conditions

The community node partners that LBK seeks need to meet the following requirements:

- At least own one active community which actively participate in the LBK community building;
- The entire community holds and locks 2 million LBK.

1.2.2 Rights

Community nodes will obtain the following rights:

- All members of the community are exempt from 20% transaction fees;
- If the node came to be genesis node, it will obtain 2 million quota subscription rights of LBK;
- Get irregular airdrop awards of LBK and the subscription amount of the Solar project;
- Community node would have right to list project on LBK through locking specified amount LBK;
- The Genesis Community will build the project community of the project which listing on LBK, and the Genesis Community will gain 20% of the total commission fee of the project.
1.2.3 LBK Release

The 2 million LBK locked in the above condition will be released as follows:

- LBK equivalent to full platform fee * 20% / node number will be released every week (calculated by the weighted average price of LBK for the first three days of release);
- Part of LBK will be released according to the contributions. LBK equivalent to 20 percent of commission fee from listed projects and designated projects will be released (calculated by the weighted average price of LBK for the first three days of release);
- When the release amount of LBK is greater than the current locked amount, the Cornerstone node qualification will be canceled.

1.2.4 Opt-out Mechanism

- Genesis Node locks 2 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, platform would enable the Opt-out Mechanism, which would allow Cornerstone Node refund the remaining USDT deducting the released amount [mark USDT in LBK price of the locking time];
- After Cornerstone nodes lock 2 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, they can freely opt out.
1.3 Trading Nodes

1.3.1 Selection Conditions

· Familiar with the entire crypto-currency market, have deep understanding of the secondary market, and be able to access the API interface of LBANK;

· Lock 1 million LBK.

1.3.2 Rights

· If the node came to be Genesis Node, it will obtain 1 million quota subscription rights of LBK;

· Except specific trade mining trading pairs, LBANK’s full platform transaction fee reduce to: Taker’s fee is reduced by 0.04%, Maker’s fee is reduced by 0.02%.

1.3.3 LBK Release

· Locked LBK will be released according to the contributions. LBK equivalent to 0.01 percent of trading volume of liquidity supply accounts will be released per week;

· When the release amount of LBK is more than the current locked amount, the Cornerstone node qualification will be canceled.
1.3.4 Opt-out Mechanism

- Genesis Node locks 1 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, platform would enable the Opt-out Mechanism, which would allow Cornerstone Node refund the remaining USDT deducting the released amount (mark USDT in LBK price of the locking time);
- After the nodes lock 2 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, they can freely opt out.

1.4 Ecosystem Nodes

1.4.1 Selection Conditions

- Have great knowledge of the blockchain ecosystem, be able to help LBank build the exchange ecosystem and complete the overall risk control system;
- Lock 1 million LBK.
1.4.2 Rights

- If the node came to be Genesis Node, it will have 1 million quota subscription rights of LBK;
- ecosystem nodes have the ability to launch eco-products on the LBBank platform, such as games, options, contracts, etc., also could get a corresponding 60% gain.

1.4.3 LBK Release

- Locked LBK will be released according to the contributions. LBK equivalent to 20% of the profit of ecological products will be released per week (calculated by the weighted average price of LBK for the first three days of release)
- When the release amount of LBK is greater than the current locked amount, the coin-listing node qualification will be canceled.

1.4.4 Opt-out Mechanism

- Genesis Node locks 1 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, platform would enable the Opt-out Mechanism, which would allow Cornerstone Node refund the remaining USDT deducting the released amount (mark USDT in LBK price of the locking time);
- After the nodes lock 1 million LBK for more than or equal to 30 days, they can freely opt out.
Part 2 Individual Users

LBK’s subscription for individual users will adopt the principle of “one-time purchase, instant release & step-by-step release”, that is, after the subscription is completed, the instant part will be released to the subscription user account immediately. In order to ensure that the market price of LBK rises steadily, the remaining part will be locked and released gradually.

LBK will be sold at a uniform price of $p_0 = 0.015$ (USDT/LBK) during the centralized subscription phase, with a total sale of $V_T = 1,200,000,000$.

The minimum amount of the individual user subscription is $V_{min} = 1$ and the highest is $V_{max} = 666,666$.

2.1 Instant Release

After the user subscribes for $V$ LBK, certain proportion of LBK will be release(the proportion is $r$, and $V_0 = r \cdot V$, $r = 30\%$). The released LBK will be immediately deposited into the user’s account with the same name on the LBank trading platform. The user can perform all intra-site transfers, transactions and other operations.
Assuming LBK’s subscription price is 0.015 USDT/LBK, user Alice purchased $V = 10,000$ with a total value of 1000 USDT. Of these, 3,000 LBK ($V_0 = 10000 \times 30\% = 3000$) will be transferred to Alice’s account in LBank at one time.

### 2.2 Step-by-step Release

After the instant release, the remaining $V$ LBK will be released gradually every week (7 trading days) until the tokens are released completely, and $V_f = (1 - r) \times V$. The release proportion every week will be dynamically adjusted based on the user subscription limit, the user’s current holding amount, and the real-time price of LBK on the LBank trading platform.

As in the case of Alice above, Alice has $V_f = 10000 \times 70\% = 7,000$ LBK to be released. And next week, Alice will receive a partial release.
2.2.1 Release Rate

The release amount $V_i$ in the $i$-th week ($i \geq 1$) is determined by the following factors:

- Weekly release basis factor $b$ (set to $b = 2.5\%$ in the current plan);
- Price coefficient

$$\hat{p}_i = \frac{p_0}{\hat{p}_i}$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

The price variable $\hat{p}_i$ represents the average transaction price of the $i$-th week, which is defined as the average transaction price of 72 hours before the release date. $\hat{p}_i$ is subject to the data published by the LBK trading platform.

- User holding amount coefficient

$$h_i = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \left(1 - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{\hat{H}_i}{V_0}}\right);$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

$\hat{H}_i$ represents the average amount of LBK held by the user from the $(i - 1)$th week to the $i$-th week. $V_0$ is the instant release amount.

The relationship between $h_i$ and $\frac{\hat{H}_i}{V_0}$ is as follows:
User holding amount coefficient $h_i$ and users

Combining the above factors, determine the amount of release the user gets during the $i$-th release period is:

$$V_i = V_I \cdot b \cdot \bar{p}_i \cdot h_i.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)

According to the analysis of equation (3), from the vertical perspective, under the assumption that the user does not reduce their LBK, that is, $\bar{h}_i$ increases every week in each release cycle. Their LBK weekly increase in each release cycle, the volume and value of the LBK released by the user per week increases from week to week. That is, without reducing their LBK, accelerate the release. From a horizontal perspective, users Alice and Bob subscribe for the same amount during the subscription phase, but since Alice continues to increase the LBK in addition to the amount released in the release phase, Alice releases faster than Bob. That is to say, the more the increase, the faster the releasing.
Equation (3) represents the release amount of each release cycle of the user, which is proportional to the user’s price coefficient $\bar{p}_i$. The price coefficient $\bar{p}_i$ is as shown in equation (1), which is inversely proportional to the real-time price, so the *value* of the $i$ cycle release is

$$U_i = V_i \cdot \bar{p}_i = V_i \cdot p_0 \cdot b \cdot h_i.$$ 

Assuming that without considering the change of $h_i$ in each cycle, the partial value of $V_i \cdot p_0$ locked during the user subscription period will be equal value released on a period-by-cycle basis, and the equivalent value of $b = 2.5\%$ will be released per cycle. This will release 40 cycles. Regardless of how the price rises, the release time is extended from 40 cycles, the value of the user input cost has been released in 40 cycles, and the LBK released after 40 cycles is given to the user as an investment return. The more the price rises, the longer the user’s profit lasts.

In fact, consider $h_i \geq 1$, and gradually increase, the release time is less than 40 cycles. There is no change in the effect of the return on time and the extension of the profit time caused by the price increase.
The impact of price changes on volume release

After calculation, assuming that the price is unchanged, user subscribes for a certain amount of LBK, and if the user does not reduce the holding, the user will get all the subscribed LBK after 32 weeks to obtain the value.

When the price rises, e.g. market price is constant at 3 times the issue price of \( p_0 \), compared to the return curve when the market price is constant at the issue price of \( p_0 \), as shown in the figure:

As you can see from the above chart, when the market price is the original issue price [shown by the green line], the profit moment will be at the 32-th week. Assume that when the market price rises to 3 times the issue price [shown by the blue line], the user would reach the principal balance at the 7-th week, and the subsequent unreleased LBK will become a net profit.
Impact of user hold volume on release speed

The table below shows the impact of three different holding strategies on the release when the price is constant at the issue price of $p_0$. The first strategy is to always hold 100% of the release amount. The second strategy is to always hold 100% of the subscription amount, the third strategy is not to hold any.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i^{th} Release</th>
<th>Total Release/Subscription Amount Ratio (when user holds 100% release amount)</th>
<th>Total Release/Subscription Amount Ratio (when user holds 100% subscription amount)</th>
<th>Total Release/Subscription Amount Ratio (when user not to hold any LBK)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
<td>30.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>31.75%</td>
<td>32.82%</td>
<td>30.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>33.54%</td>
<td>35.64%</td>
<td>31.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>35.37%</td>
<td>38.46%</td>
<td>32.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>37.25%</td>
<td>41.28%</td>
<td>33.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>39.16%</td>
<td>44.10%</td>
<td>34.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>82.25%</td>
<td>100.51%</td>
<td>51.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>99.07%</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>56.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>101.89%</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>57.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>99.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>(Complete Released)</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As can be seen from the table, when user holds 100% release amount, the locked LBK will be complete released at 32-th week. When user always holds 100% subscription amount, the locked LBK will be complete released at 25-th week. When user does not hold an LBK, the locked LBK will be complete released at 81-th week. As users’ LBK holding amount, the time required to completely release the locked LBK varies significantly.

- **User’s overweight impact on release speed**

It can be seen from equations (1) and (3) that the user’s increased holding of LBK will accelerate the release of the LBK to be released. Assuming the price is constant, a user will increase the LBK by 30% when he releases 30% for the first time. This user’s release data is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i-th Release</th>
<th>Holding Amount/Subscription Amount Ratio</th>
<th>The Amount Released of this week V_i/Subscription Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>2.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62.33%</td>
<td>2.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>64.70%</td>
<td>2.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>67.11%</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>130.68%</td>
<td>3.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is estimated that the value of LBK released by users in the 27-th week will exceed the input cost for the first time. At this time, the amount of release to be purchased purchased in the subscription stage has been completely released. Compared with the previous 31 weeks without the increase, there is a large shortening. It can be seen that the user’s holding behavior shortens the release period with the released LBK.

- The impact of price increases and user overweight on value growth

The effect of the increase in holdings and the price increase can make the value of the user’s return on investment increase rapidly. Assuming the market is constant at 3 times the issue price of $p_0$, and a user is holding 30% of the LBK at the price of $3p_0$ when the first release is 30%, the specific data for the release process is as follows:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-th Release</th>
<th>Holding Amount/Subscription Amount Ratio</th>
<th>The Amount Released of this week $V_i$/Subscription Amount</th>
<th>Release Value/Submission Value Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
<td>2.33%</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>62.33%</td>
<td>2.37%</td>
<td>97.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>64.70%</td>
<td>2.41%</td>
<td>104.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>67.11%</td>
<td>2.44%</td>
<td>111.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>82.25%</td>
<td>2.63%</td>
<td>156.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>98.51%</td>
<td>2.81%</td>
<td>205.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>130.68%</td>
<td>3.05%</td>
<td>302.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 10th week achieved a yield of 56.75% [156.75% - 100%, as shown in row 10, column 4].

In the 16th week, the rate of return was 105.53% [205.53% - 100%, as shown in column 4, column 4].
2.2.2 Release time

After the end of the subscription phase, the subscriber acquires an LBK for the immediate release portion. At the same time, the LBank trading platform will be online LBK trading. After the transaction lasts for 7 trading days, it will enter the step-by-step release phase. During the same period of the step-by-step release phase, the release time points of different users may be different, but the same user has the same release time point in different cycles. The user’s release time point is determined during the user subscription phase. For example, if the user Alice determines the release time point parameter in the subscription phase to be 6, then Alice’s time point will be the 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, 34th ... day from the step-by-step release phase. User Bob’s release time point parameter determined during the subscription phase is 3, then Bob’s time point will be 3th, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31th ... days from the step-by-step release phase.