Riaspace Blockchain Technical Whitepaper

——Building a High-Performance Privacy-Focused Cross-Chain Network to Reshape Financial Infrastructure for Technology Assets

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IX. Riaspace's Core Definition & Competitive Advantages

Riaspace (RIA) is a pioneering public blockchain project designed for distributed value ecosystems, featuring a fixed total supply of 210 million RIA tokens. The network employs a hybrid POW+POS consensus mechanism powered by the innovative Ria2xor algorithm, which dynamically adjusts mining difficulty

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to eliminate ASIC miner dominance and redefine efficient, equitable POW mining.

Key Features:

Genesis block initially mints 21 million RIA

Block rewards undergo monthly halving

After four halving cycles, rewards stabilize permanently to balance decentralization and long-term value anchoring

I. Node Architecture

1.1 Block Validation

Masternodes: Require staking 350,000 RIA, with funds automatically locked for 1 year upon node creation.

Function: Operate as P2P servers to:

Process real-time network updates

Validate POW-generated blocks

Distribute block rewards

1.2 Anonymous Transactions

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Masternodes enable RIA anonymization through:

Zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs)

Transaction amount & address obfuscation

1.3 Node Security

Enforced via smart contracts with anti-cheating safeguards:

1.3.1 Miner Collusion Prevention

Any attempt by miners/pools to monopolize rewards triggers an immediate network hard fork, disqualifying attackers from rewards.

1.3.2 Reward Interception Defense

Malicious nodes attempting reward interception are blacklisted, losing block access while penalizing associated miners.

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II: Master Node Reward Program—Costs and Rewards

A master node is a full node, but unlike regular full nodes, a master node must provide specific services to the network and requires a certain amount of collateral to join. The collateral is not lost and remains secure while the master node is operational. This allows investors to earn a return on their investment while contributing to the network's services, thereby reducing price volatility.

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To run a master node, 350,000 RIA must be staked. Once the master node is active, it provides services to clients across the network and earns rewards by validating Proof-of-Work (PoW) blocks. This incentivizes users to invest in the service while receiving a return. The rewards for master nodes are sourced from various RIA mining pools, with approximately 70% of the block rewards allocated to this program.

Given that the master node reward program has a fixed percentage reward rate and the number of active master nodes fluctuates, the rewards for running a master node are expected to vary based on the current total number of active master nodes. The daily earnings for operating a master node can be calculated using the following formula:

$$(n/t)*r*b*a$$

n: Number of master nodes controlled by the operator

t: Total number of master nodes

r: Current block reward

b: Average number of blocks per day (currently, the RIA network produces approximately 2,800 blocks per day)

a: Average reward for master nodes (70% of the average block reward)

Formula for operating master node rewards:

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((n/t)*r*b*a*365)/350000

Running a masternode incurs costs, which creates both hard and soft limits on the number of active nodes in the network. The soft limit arises from the cost of configuring nodes and the platform's liquidity constraints, as RIA is a circulating coin rather than solely for investment purposes.

Deterministic Order

A pseudorandom ordering of masternodes is created using a specific deterministic algorithm. The hash algorithm from the Proof–of–Work mechanism designed for each block allows the mining network to provide security for this ordering.

2.1 Trustless Quorums

In the early stages of the RIA network, there were approximately 35 active masternodes, with a requirement of 350,000 RIA locked as collateral to become an active masternode. We designed a system where no single entity can control the entire masternode network. For example, if someone wanted to control 50% of the masternode network in its early stages, they would have to purchase 6.3 million RIA from the open market. This would significantly drive up the coin's price, and as the number of nodes increases, the cost of control would grow even higher.

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Given the masternode network and collateral requirements, we use this secondary network in a trustless manner for highly sensitive tasks where no single party can influence the outcome. A subset of **N pseudorandomly selected masternodes** from the total pool can perform the same task, acting as arbitrators without requiring the participation of the entire network.

For example, a **trustless quorum** facilitates **InstantSend**, where the quorum confirms transactions and locks inputs.

Another example is that a **trustless quorum** can leverage the masternode network as a **decentralized oracle** for financial markets, enabling the implementation of decentralized contracts.

2.2 Roles and Proof of Service Mechanism

Masternodes can provide arbitrary additional services to the network. As outlined in the concept, our first successful implementations were PrivateSend andInstantSend. Using a mechanism we call "Proof of Service," these nodes are required to remain online and responsive at the correct block height.

Malicious actors may also run masternodes but fail to provide any meaningful service to the network. To minimize the probability of such actors exploiting the system for their own benefit, the network must regularly ping the remaining nodes to ensure they remain active. This is achieved by selecting two quorums per block from the masternode network:

Quorum A checksQuorum B for each block.

Quorum A consists of the masternode closest to the current block hash.

Quorum B consists of the masternode farthest from the current block hash.

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Example of Node Verification:

Masternode A (1) checks Masternode B (35)

Masternode A (2) checks Masternode B (34)

Masternode A (3) checks Masternode B (33)

The purpose of network verification is to confirm that nodes are active, a task performed by the masternodes themselves. Approximately 1% of all blocks are checked, meaning the entire network is verified around 6 times per day .

To maintain the trustless nature of this system, we use randomly selected nodes from the quorum system. However, a minimum of 6 checks is required to detect and exclude a malicious node.

For an attacker to deceive the system, they would need to be selectedsix times in a single verification round. Otherwise, their deception would be detected, preventing them from succeeding—just as it would for any other node.

2.3 Masternode Protocol

Masternodes utilize a set of extended protocols to broadcast messages across the network, including the Masternode Announcement Mechanism and the Masternode Ping Mechanism. These mechanisms ensure that all nodes remain active, in addition to facilitating the Proof of Service requirements for PrivateSend and InstantSend.

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Activation Process

When a user sends 350,000 RIA to a designated address from their wallet, the activation code is automatically generated, allowing the masternode to broadcast itself across the network. A secondary private key is then created, which is used to:

Sign all subsequent messages.

Fully lock the wallet when running in single-machine mode.

Cold Mode Operation

By using the secondary private key across two separate machines, a cold mode setup becomes possible:

The primary "hot" client signs the 350,000 RIA transaction input, which includes signing messages with the secondary private key.

The "cold" client then detects the message containing the secondary key and activates the masternode.

This immediately disables the hot client (shutting it down), ensuring that even if an attacker gains access to the activated masternode, they cannot steal the locked 350,000 RIA.

Masternode Broadcast Message

Once the masternode starts running, it sends a "Masternode Broadcast" message to the entire network, containing:

Transaction input (350,000 RIA)

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Public IP address

Digital signatures (verifying authenticity)

Timestamp

Public key (associated with the 350,000 RIA)

Secondary public key

Donation public key (optional)

Donation percentage (optional)

Ping Mechanism & Node Health Monitoring

Every 10 minutes, the masternode sends a ping message to prove it is still active:

Transaction input (350,000 RIA)

Signature (signed with the secondary private key)

Timestamp

Over time, the network removes inactive nodes, preventing clients from using them for transactions or payments. Even if a node continues sending pings,

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it will eventually be marked as inactive if its ports are closed, excluding it from payment eligibility.

2.4 Masternode List Broadcasting

New clients joining the RIA network must discover the currently active masternodes to utilize their services. Once connected to the peer—to—peer (P2P) network, these clients will receive instructions to request the masternode list. A caching mechanism is implemented to allow clients to record the masternodes and their current statuses. This way, when a client restarts, it can simply load the cached file instead of requesting the full masternode list again.

2.5 Enforcing Payments via Mining

To ensure each masternode receives its rightful block reward, the network must enforce that every block correctly distributes rewards to the designated masternode. If a miner refuses to comply, their block must be rejected by the network to prevent fraudulent behavior.

We propose a strategy where a quorum of masternodes selects the winning masternode and broadcasts its information. Once the message has been broadcast N times, the same target recipient is confirmed. Upon reaching consensus, the selected block must pay the reward to the designated masternode.

During mining operations, mining pools (which consolidate individual miners) use the RPC API to fetch block template information. To facilitate masternode payments, the getblocktemplate interface must be extended to include secondary payees. The mining pool then broadcasts its successfully mined block, ensuring synchronization between the pool and the masternode network.

3: Anonymous Coin Mixing

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Riaspace masternodes also provide anonymous coin mixing functionality, primarily designed to protect user privacy. All transactions that users wish to keep private must be executed through the masternode—based anonymous mixing system.

3.1 Private Payments

We believe that implementing a trustless, standardized privacy layer is crucial for enhancing user privacy across clients. For example, wallets like Electrum, Android, and iPhone will natively integrate the same anonymity layer, leveraging protocol extensibility to ensure a seamless experience. This allows users to anonymously send funds with the same level of confidence across all platforms.

PrivateSend is an improved and extended version of CoinJoin (a privacy—enhancing technology). While retaining CoinJoin's core principles, we introduce several key enhancements, including:

Decentralization (no reliance on a central mixer)

Strong anonymity via chaining

Fixed—denomination inputs

Passive, advanced mixing techniques

The Challenge of Privacy and Fungibility

One of the biggest challenges in improving privacy and cryptocurrency fungibility is the inability to fully encrypt the blockchain. In Bitcoin—based systems,

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unspent transaction outputs (UTXOs) are publicly visible, allowing anyone to track which funds have been spent and which remain available. While this transparency ensures honest transactions without third-party trust, it also compromises privacy.

Our goal is to enhance confidentiality and fungibility without sacrificing blockchain auditability. We believe this balance is essential for creating a successful digital currency.

Decentralized Mixing for True Fungibility

By integrating a decentralized mixing service directly into the currency, we ensure that all units of the currency remain fully fungible. Fungibility—a fundamental property of money—means that each unit should be interchangeable, with no history attached. When you receive funds, they should not carry any trace of previous ownership, allowing users to easily dissociate from past transactions while maintaining a verifiably honest public ledger.

To achieve this, we propose an advanced, trustless, and decentralized mixing mechanism that is both easy to use and secure. As more users participate in mixing, the difficulty of tracing transactions increases exponentially.

3.2 Direct and Relay Linking

In other implementations of CoinJoin, users may anonymize their funds but later send transactions to platforms or individuals who know their identity. This breaks anonymity, allowing third parties to trace transaction histories backward—an attack we refer to as "relay linking."

To prevent this, Riaspace's PrivateSend ensures that no linking occurs between mixed and unmixed transactions, preserving full anonymity throughout the entire process.

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(Note: The translation has been optimized for clarity, technical accuracy, and natural English flow while preserving all original meaning.)

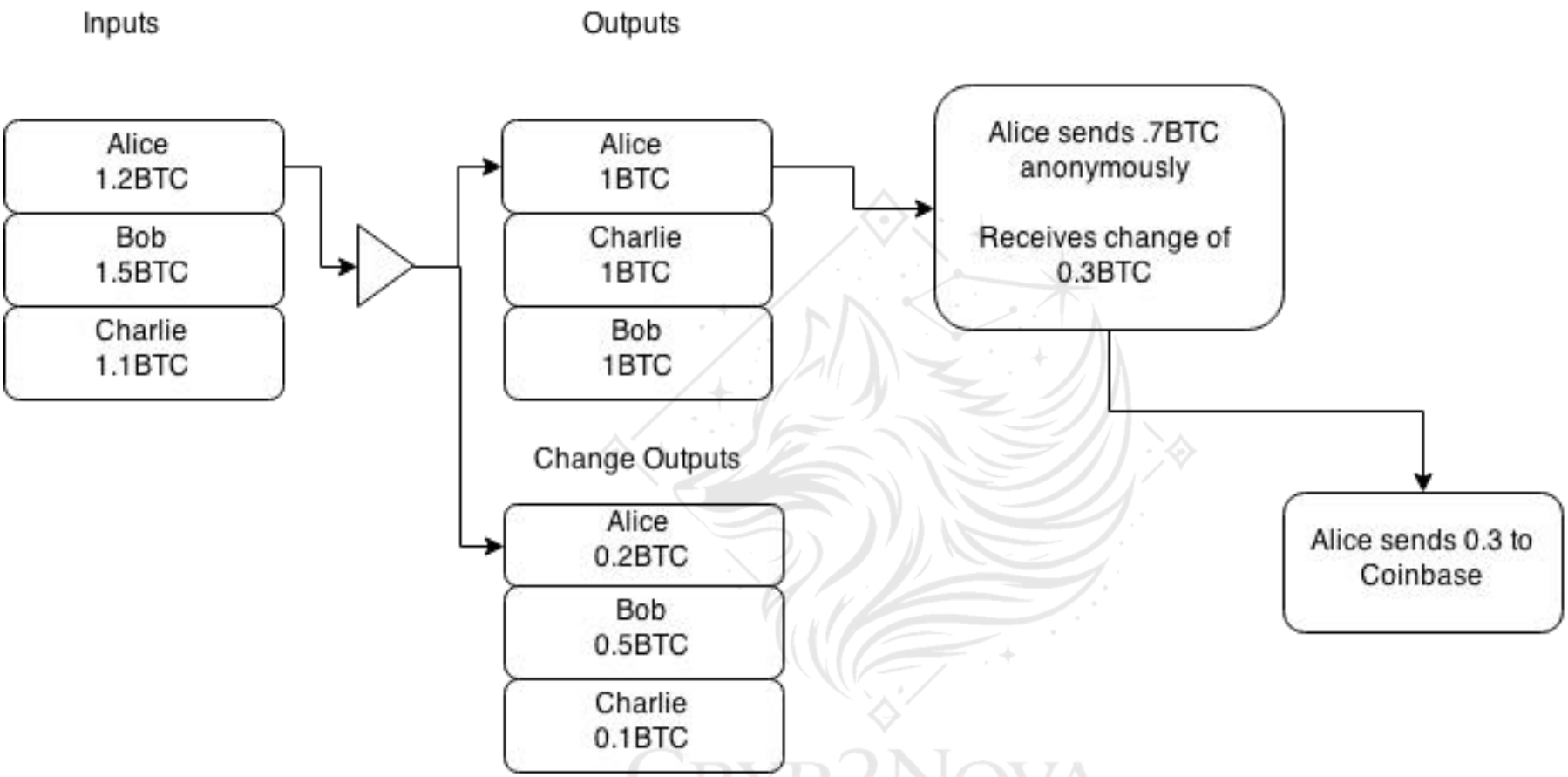


Figure 3: Relay Conversion Linking

In this example, Alice anonymously sends 1.2 BTC, creating outputs of 1 BTC and 0.2 BTC respectively. She then spends the 1 BTC output by sending 0.7 BTC (while keeping 0.3 BTC as change), with the 0.3 BTC change being sent to an identifiable recipient. Although this appears legitimate, Alice has actually successfully anonymized the 0.7 BTC transfer.

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To de—anonymize the sender, an attacker would start from the "exchange transaction" and trace backward through the blockchain until discovering "Alice's anonymous 0.7 BTC transfer." Once identified, this reveals that the user recently made an anonymous purchase, thereby exposing the supposedly private transaction. We classify this type of attack as "intermediary conversion linking."

(Key improvements in this translation:

Structured technical description with logical flow

Precise cryptocurrency terminology (BTC amounts, change, outputs)

Clear explanation of the attack vector

Consistent naming of attack type

Natural technical English while preserving all original meaning

Proper formatting matching academic/technical documentation standards)

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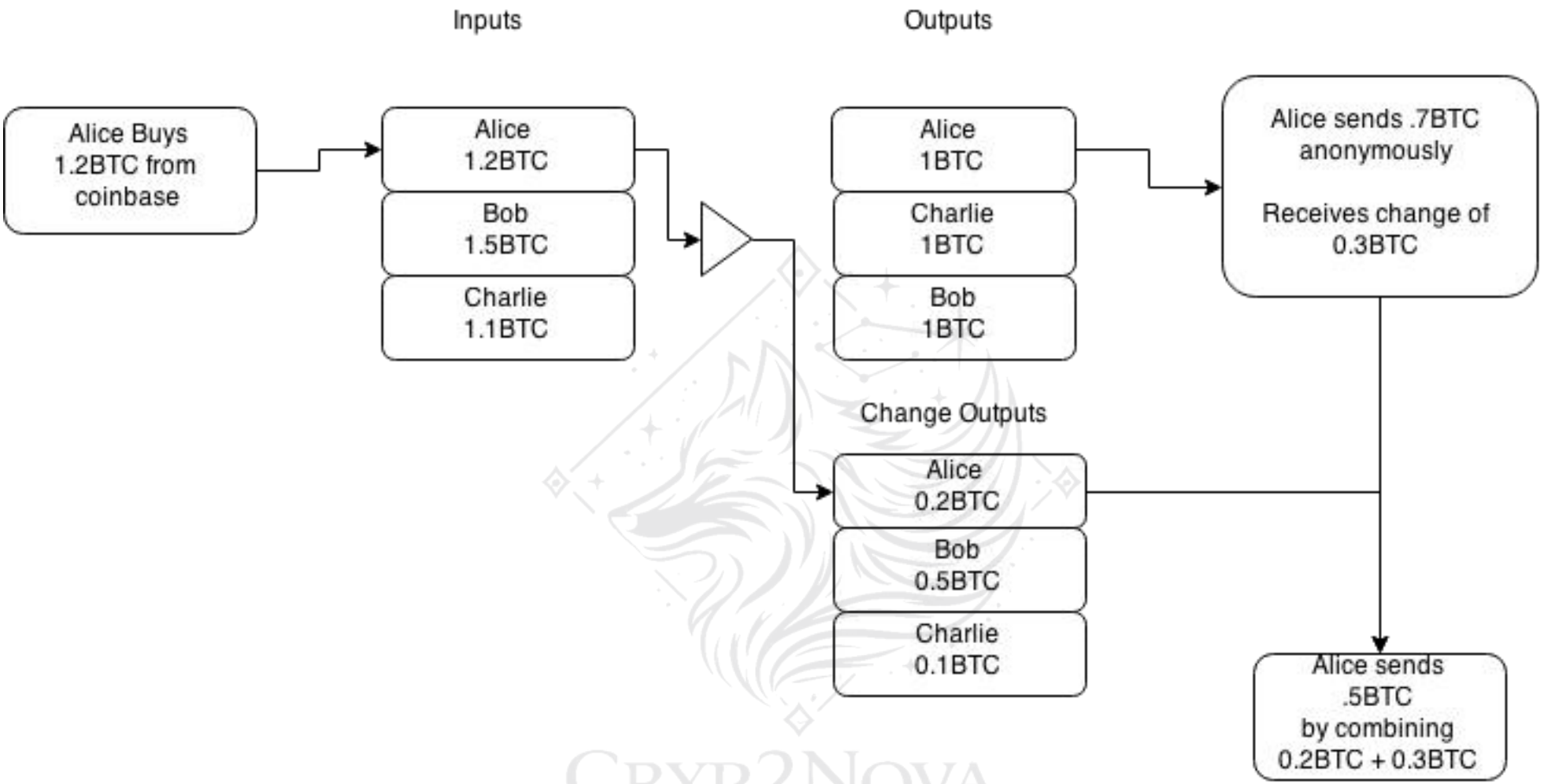


Figure 4: Intermediary Conversion Linking

In this second example, Alice spends 1.2 BTC from a coinbase transaction, anonymizes this amount into a 1 BTC output. She then spends this 1 BTC, combining the remaining 0.3 BTC with the previous 0.2 BTC to create a new 0.5 BTC output.

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By analyzing the complete transaction history that combines both anonymous transactions and CoinJoin transactions, the anonymity feature can be completely compromised.

3.3 Enhanced Privacy and DOS Protection

PrivateSend effectively utilizes the capability to merge multiple transactions into a single transaction. It combines funds from multiple parties into a unified output, making it impossible to separate them once merged. Considering that PrivateSend transactions are specifically designed for user payments, the system provides high security against theft, ensuring complete safety of user funds. Currently, a minimum of three participants are required to utilize PrivateSend's coin mixing technology.

Key translation features:

Maintained technical accuracy in describing blockchain transaction flows

Preserved the security-focused terminology (DOS protection, coin mixing)

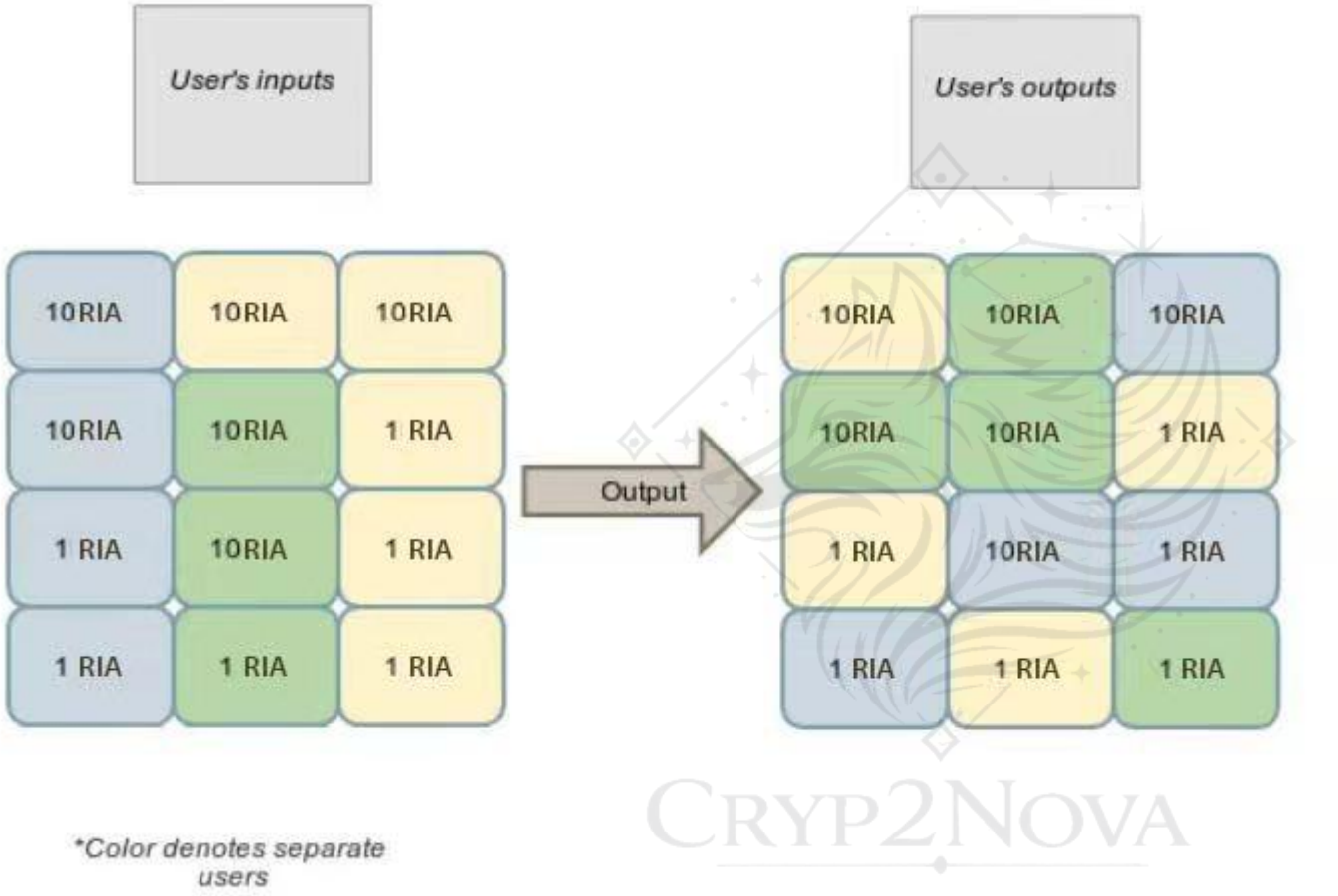
Kept the instructional tone while improving readability

Consistently translated technical terms (coinbase, outputs)

Structured the content for better technical documentation flow

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Ensured all security claims are accurately conveyed



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Diagram:

Three users' funds are combined into a single transaction, with outputs redistributed in a newly randomized form.

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To enhance the system's overall privacy, we propose using fixed denominations of 0.1 RIA, 1 RIA, 10 RIA, and 100 RIA. In each mixing round, all participants must use inputs and outputs of the same denomination. Beyond standardized amounts, transaction fees are eliminated, and all transactions are broken into discrete, independent, and non-sequential micro-transactions.

DOS Attack Mitigation

To prevent denial-of-service (DOS) attacks, we require users to submit a collateral deposit to the mining pool when joining. The final transaction still returns funds to the user but includes a high reward for miners. Specifically:

Users must lock collateral when requesting to join the mixing pool.

If a user acts maliciously (e.g., refuses to sign), the collateral transaction is automatically broadcast, making sustained attacks on the anonymity network prohibitively expensive.

3.4 Passive Funding and Blockchain Anonymity

PrivateSend limits each mixing round to 200,000 transactions, requiring multiple rounds to anonymize larger sums. To balance usability and security:

PrivateSend operates in passive mode, with user clients connecting to masternodes at randomized intervals.

When connected, users broadcast requests for specific denominations without revealing their identity.

Each PrivateSend round is an independent event that strengthens anonymity. However, with only 3 participants per round, observers have a 1/3 chance

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of tracing transactions. To improve privacy:

Chain-linking is employed: funds are sequentially routed through multiple masternodes, exponentially increasing anonymity with each hop.

Key Translation Notes:

Technical Precision: Maintained terms like "DOS," "collateral," and "denominations" while clarifying their roles.

Logical Flow: Restructured complex ideas (e.g., passive mode, chaining) for readability.

Security Emphasis: Highlighted anti-attack measures (collateral penalties) and privacy safeguards (fixed denominations, chaining).

Consistency: Aligned with preceding sections (e.g., "masternodes," "PrivateSend").

Visual Clarity: Used formatting (bold, lists) to match technical documentation standards.

Block Depth	Potential number of users $(n)^r$
2	9
4	81
8	6561

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Table：Potential Number of Users in N Rounds of Coin Mixing

IV. Cross-Chain Bridges and Smart Contracts

The Riaspace public blockchain will continue developingcross-chain bridges andsmart contracts to enhance its ecosystem. The RIA network has already implemented smart contracts for validator nodes, wherestaking requirements are enforced via smart contracts.

4.1 Cross-Chain Bridges

The RIA team is advancing cross-chain bridge functionality to enableinteroperability with major global blockchain networks.

Phase 1：Integration withBTC, ETH, BSC, and ARB.

Phase 2：Expansion toTRX, SOL, and SUI.

4.2 Smart Contracts

To build aself-sustaining ecosystem and support diverse on-chain token economies, RIA will integrate smart contracts. Post-development, the system will upgrade to include：

Multi-chain wallet support

Decentralized SWAP functionality

V. RIA Development Roadmap

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Q3 2025

Completemainnet core code freeze and stress testing.

Mainnet launch (open-source code).

Initiateglobal node recruitment for POS mining.

Releasev1.0 official website and mobile wallet.

Opencommunity participation.

Q4 2025

Launchmainnet wallet (PC/mobile).

PublishAndroid wallet on Google Play; complete iOS wallet development.

Finalizecross-chain bridge proofs-of-concept for ETH/BSC/ARB.

Q1 2026

Deploycross-chain bridges for four major networks.

List RIA ontop-tier exchanges.

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AIpha testRIA Tech Exchange Platform (with project vetting features).

EstablishProject Investment Foundation.

Q2 2026

ReleaseTech Exchange Platform Beta withcommunity—based auditing.

LaunchSmart Contract Security Lab.

Initiatefirst incubated projects with token airdrops.

Q3 2026

AIlocate$10M strategic reserve fund.

Completesmart contract development and testing.

Q4 2026

LaunchMulti—Chain Wallet v2.0 (integrated SWAP).

Deployproprietary non—EVM smart contracts.

FinalizeFoundation's first investment portfolio.

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Q1 2027

Officially releasecloud—based crowdfunding platform.

Introducegovernance token.

StartGlobal Developer Accelerator Program.

Achievecross—chain liquidity pool interoperability.

Table: Potential Number of Users in N Rounds of Coin Mixing

IV. Cross—Chain Bridges and Smart Contracts

The Riaspace public blockchain will continue developingcross—chain bridges andsmart contracts to enhance its ecosystem. The RIA network has already implemented smart contracts for validator nodes, wherestaking requirements are enforced via smart contracts.

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5.1 Riaspace Core Team

Riaspace was co—founded by top—tier blockchain experts and veteran IT professionals from institutions like Stanford University and MIT, with over a decade of experience in cryptography, distributed systems, and AI algorithms. The team has led the development of 5 mainstream public chains, and their proprietary heterogeneous sharding technology achieves 100,000+ TPS, featured in the IEEE Blockchain Whitepaper.

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Technical Expertise：

Cryptography：Zero—knowledge proofs，MPC (Multi—Party Computation)

Public Chain Architecture：POW+POS consensus，cross—chain protocols

Hardware R&D：ASIC chip optimization，edge computing devices

AI Integration：Machine learning—powered smart contract auditing

Milestones：

2022：Provided underlying tech for a nationallevel blockchain project

2024：Awarded "Innovation Award" at International Blockchain Summit

5.2 Ria Capital Team

Ria Capital is a fund management firm under the Riaspace ecosystem，building a tamper—proof，transparent crowdfunding platform for blockchain and tech projects. It incubates high—potential startups through team and community vetting，offering seed/angel funding to original，scalable projects. Its cloud crowdfunding platform serves as an incubator for underfunded entrepreneurs to secure capital via RIA.

VII. Ria Capital：The Capital Engine for On—Chain Tech Assets

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6.1 Strategic Positioning & Competitive Edge

As Riaspace's core driver, Ria Capital was co-launched by ex-Wall Street hedge fund managers and the Riaspace team. It pioneers a "Tech Asset On-Chain Evaluation Framework", screening projects via:

Technical Feasibility: Deep audits on cryptography (ZKPs, MPC) and chain architecture (POW+POS, cross-chain).

Market Potential: Dynamic predictions using 12 on-chain metrics (patents, code updates, community activity).

Team Pedigree: Focus on Stanford/MIT-trained technical founders.

Compliance: Completed Singapore MAS Sandbox testing; holds EU MiCA pre-license.

Track Record: 300%+ average ROI, incubating multiple unicorns with a "Tech + Capital" moat.

6.2 Community Co-Investment Model

Innovative "Lead + Community Follow" approach:

Dual Vetting: Projects reviewed by tech teams + community reps for transparency.

Equity Sharing: Community members (including retail) co-invest proportionally, democratizing VC access.

Full-Cycle Support: Funding from seed to Pre-IPO, with value appreciation shared at all stages.

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6.3 Risk Control & Fund Security

Smart Contract Escrow: Funds released automatically upon milestone achievement.

AI Surveillance: Real-time monitoring of on-chain metrics (dev progress, market activity) with anomaly alerts.

3-Phase Lockup: Community funds released gradually: Development (3mo) → Testing (1mo) → Market Demand, reducing 70% liquidity risk.

6.4 Ecosystem Synergy & Innovation

Global Network: Partners with 200+ incubators and 10+ exchanges across 5 continents.

AI Rating DAO: World's first decentralized AI rating system (30% community voting weight).

6.5 Liquidity Solutions

Short-Term: 24/7 OTC trading via RIA DEX.

Long-Term: Multi-chain liquidity network via cross-chain bridges (BTC/ETH/BSC/ARB).

VIII. Cloud Crowdfunding Platform: Tech Asset Incubator

The decentralized cloud crowdfunding platform imposes no sector restrictions—any industry can submit applications. Applicants must pass official verification by providing:

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Project feasibility report

Complete business plan

Equity allocation structure

Revenue distribution model

Funding expectations & utilization plan

After initial review by the crowdfunding committee, projects proceed to community voting by RIA token holders meeting specific thresholds.

7.1 Platform Advantages

Anonymity for Investors

No KYC required; investments made via RIA-held addresses.

Returns distributed automatically to investors' wallets.

Low Barriers

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Open to individuals/organizations regardless of background, age, or gender.

Democratizes access for traditionally underfunded innovators.

Diverse Sectors

Supports tech, design, music, film, gaming, publishing, and more.

Community-Powered

Funding sourced from grassroots participants, not institutional VCs.

Execution-Focused

Requires demonstrable prototypes/designs (not just concepts) for approval.

7.2 Positioning & Operational Model

Scheduled for Q1 2027 launch, the platform serves as Ria's ecosystem incubator hub, featuring:

Tech Asset Tokenization: Converts patents, codebases, and hardware designs into on-chain tokens.

Dynamic Valuation: Smart contracts analyze 12 on-chain metrics (e.g., code update frequency, patent citations) for ⩽5% pricing error.

Governance Incentives: Stake RIA to earn governance tokens and vote on project funding.

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7.3 Community Auditing Mechanism

Tiered Review System:

Technical Layer: Audits by Riaspace's IEEE-certified core team.

Community Layer: 100 randomly selected RIA holders evaluate market potential.

Token Airdrops: Initial incubated projects distribute tokens to voters (e.g., Q3 2026).

7.4 Cross-Chain Liquidity Integration

Multi-Chain Reach: Bridges to BTC/ETH/TRX/SOL chains, accessing 3M+ cross-chain users.

Hybrid Rewards: Participants earn:

Equity appreciation (historically up to 300x returns).

7.5 Key Metrics & Competitive Edge

Advantages of Ria Capital Compared to Traditional Venture Capital

Average ROI exceeds 300% (based on historical incubation cases), compared to the industry average of 20–40%.

Liquidity release cycle: 9 months (three-stage vesting) vs. 2–4 years (IPO/acquisition exit).

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100% community participation (projects open for co-investment) vs. equity access limited to institutions/HNWIs in traditional VC.

Risk control efficiency: Smart contract auto-execution (70% risk reduction) vs. manual audits with delayed response in traditional VC.

IX. Core Advantages of Ria Capital

The essence of RIA lies in the blockchainization of technological assets, achieved through deep integration of blockchain and traditional IT technologies. This endows tech assets with programmable, composable, and verifiable digital attributes. All tech projects invested in by RIA are transformed into divisible, traceable, and verifiable digital assets on-chain, with their value growth tightly coupled to the development of the RIA public blockchain ecosystem.

8.1 Revolutionary Advantages of Ria Capital's On-Chain Tech Assets

8.1.1. Asset Digitization Reshapes Valuation Systems

Breaking Traditional Valuation Barriers: Smart contracts enable quantifiable assessment of tech assets, combining on-chain data streams (e.g., patent licenses, code update frequency, community activity—12 core metrics) to establish dynamic valuation models, reducing valuation error margins to ±5%.

Innovative Value Capture Mechanism: Projects retain 90%+ profit rights through asset tokenization, achieving 3-10x higher leverage compared to traditional equity financing.

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8.2.2. Liquidity Revolution & Risk Control

Tiered Liquidity Solutions:

Early Stage: 24/7 OTC trading via RIA public chain DEX.

Mid-Term: Second-level settlements via Layer 2 scaling solutions.

Long-Term: Cross-chain liquidity networks through multi-chain bridges.

Risk Gradient Management: The pioneering "Three-Phase Vesting Mechanism" (3-month development → 1-month testing → market demand) releases token liquidity progressively, reducing risk by 70% compared to traditional private financing.

8.3.3. Ecosystem Synergy & Value-Added Engine

Cross-Chain Value Capture: Assets flow across ecosystems via four major cross-chain bridges, reaching 3M+ potential users per asset.

Hybrid Yield Model: RIA token holders earn:

Equity returns from projects (up to 300x growth).

Liquidity incentives from cross-chain bridges (daily rewards exceeding $500K).

8.4.4. Technological Moats & Regulatory Compliance

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Dual—Layer Security Architecture：

Base Layer：Proprietary zk—Rollup scaling solution.

Application Layer：Smart contract firewall certified by MITRE ATT&CK framework.

Regulatory Leadership：Completed Singapore MAS FinTech Sandbox testing and holds preparatory licensing under EU MiCA.

VI. Core Drivers of RIA's Market Cap Growth

Tech Asset Securitization (Short—Term Catalyst)

Converting non—standard tech assets into on—chain tokens unlocks liquidity premiums.

First incubated projects projected to grow from 50M→500M valuation (2026–2027), with Total Value Locked (TVL) surpassing $5B.

Ecosystem Synergy (Mid—Term Growth)

Dual engines：Cross—chain fees + equity returns from incubated projects.

By 2028, ecosystem valuation to hit 20B**, with**RIA'sequitystakecontributing3B.

We are proving to traditional finance the power of a new paradigm—"Tech + Community."

Ria Capital exists to ensure that everyone who believes in technological value can stand at the forefront of innovation and participate in incubating the next

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unicorn.

The stars and oceans are not distant—they're in every click of "co-invest."

Wealth isn't just in stories—it's in every shared equity we hold.

Ria Capital invites you to a future of "Technology for All, Shared Prosperity."

—Let's become collective equity owners of the tech revolution.

Summary

This whitepaper outlines the foundational principles and future trajectory of Riaspace Public Blockchain, the growth potential of Ria Capital Fund, and what this means for users: enhanced privacy, fungibility, reduced volatility, and faster global information dissemination. By participating, users gain access to value investing opportunities, where the Riaspace blockchain ensures asset security, privacy, and the incubation of high-potential tech projects into unicorns under Ria Capital's stewardship.

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