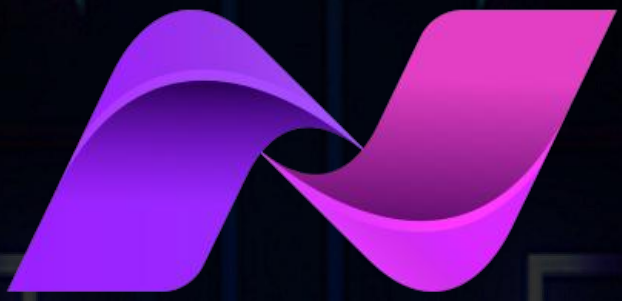

City Park System WhitePaper

AI-Driven Smart City Energy Management System

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Table of contents

1. Introduction

Modern cities continue to grow rapidly, with 55% of the world's population living in urban areas today, a number that is expected to increase by 13% by 2050. Cities around the world are challenged to provide meaningful and equitable economic, social, and environmental benefits to their residents. They must also provide better and more sustainable services, improve public safety, address congestion and environmental issues, reduce costs, and increase the competitiveness of local economies. Expanding existing infrastructure and labor-intensive processes is costly, difficult to manage, and unsustainable, so cities are looking to technological solutions to alleviate these pressures.

With the acceleration of global urbanization, the concept of smart cities has attracted increasing attention. Smart cities aim to use digital technology and information and communication technology to improve urban operation efficiency and improve the quality of life of residents. Energy management is an important part of smart city construction. Traditional energy management methods have problems such as energy waste, imbalance between supply and demand, and environmental impact. Innovative solutions are needed to achieve efficient use of energy and sustainable development.

Smart city refers to the use of various information technologies or innovative ideas to integrate the constituent systems and services of the city to improve the efficiency of resource utilization, optimize urban management and services, and improve the quality of life of citizens. Smart city fully utilizes the new generation of information technology in all walks of life in the city. It is an advanced form of urban informatization based on the next generation of innovation (Innovation 2.0) of the knowledge society, realizing the deep integration of informatization, industrialization and urbanization, which helps to alleviate the "big city disease", improve the quality of urbanization, realize refined and dynamic management, and improve the effectiveness of urban management and improve the quality of life of citizens. Smart city promotes sustainable economic growth and high quality of life through investment in human and social capital, as well as in transportation and information and communication infrastructure, and scientifically manages the above resources and natural resources through participatory management.

In 2008, IBM proposed the "Smart Earth" strategy, and the US government responded positively and wrote it into its innovation strategy. In September 2009, the city of Dubuque, Iowa, and IBM jointly announced that they would build the first "Smart Earth" city in the United States . Subsequently, countries such as the United Kingdom, Japan, South Korea, and Singapore successively introduced relevant policies to actively promote investment and construction of smart cities in their own countries.

As the population grows, technology has also made unprecedented progress. With the introduction of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, edge computing, machine learning, artificial intelligence (AI), and 5G communication networks, the required technical tools are now available, and the transition to a technology-enabled smart city is now possible. City Park System is an AI-driven smart city energy management system that aims to build a smart city energy management system with the help of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain, and the Internet of Things (IoT) to optimize energy distribution, use, and trading. Through real-time data analysis and decentralized trading mechanisms, intelligent energy management is achieved, promoting the greening and sustainable development of urban energy, and laying the foundation for building a sustainable smart city.

2. Industry Background

2.1 Current Status of Energy Management

In today's society, the urbanization process is accelerating, and urban energy management faces many challenges and limitations. The traditional energy management model is often based on centralized supply, with problems such as unbalanced energy distribution, supply and demand gaps, and low efficiency. The long chain of the energy supply chain leads to poor information transmission and slow response, making it difficult to cope with emergencies. In addition, the monitoring and regulation of energy use also has lags and opacity, making it difficult to achieve precise management and optimization.

With the continuous growth of urban population and the acceleration of industrialization, the demand for energy in cities is increasing, and traditional energy management methods can no longer meet the needs of cities. Therefore, innovative energy management models are urgently needed to improve urban energy utilization efficiency, reduce energy consumption, and promote green and low-carbon development.

2.2 Challenges of Smart City Development

With the continuous development of science and technology, the concept of smart city has gradually emerged and become an important direction for the future development of cities. However, the construction of smart city faces many challenges, including urban planning, infrastructure construction, information technology application and resource management. As an indispensable part of smart city, energy management and utilization also face various challenges.

The development of smart cities needs to overcome many difficulties, such as information islands, inconsistent technical standards, data security, etc. Energy management is an important part of it. How to achieve intelligent energy management and promote sustainable development has become an urgent problem to be solved.

2.3 Necessity of energy optimization

With the increasing awareness of environmental protection and the increasing depletion of energy resources, the optimal use of energy has become particularly important. Through intelligent energy management systems, we can achieve effective distribution and use of energy, reduce energy consumption and waste, and

promote the development of cities in a green and low-carbon direction. Energy optimization can not only improve the energy utilization efficiency of cities, but also reduce environmental pollution and carbon emissions, and achieve the goal of sustainable development.

In summary, the current problems of energy management, the challenges faced by the development of smart cities, and the urgency of energy optimization call for innovation in the field of energy management to promote the sustainable development of smart cities. City Park System can solve the above problems well by using advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), blockchain and the Internet of Things (IoT) .

3. City Park System Technical Architecture

3.1 AI Technology Application

Artificial intelligence (AI), as a popular technology in the current science and technology field, plays an important role in smart city energy management. City Park System's AI technology can achieve accurate prediction and optimized allocation of energy demand through big data analysis and machine learning algorithms. Intelligent algorithms can adjust energy supply in real time and improve energy efficiency based on the city's energy usage patterns and trends. City Park System's AI technology can also help identify energy waste and abnormal situations, and provide timely warnings and adjustments to reduce energy consumption.

3.1.1 Definition of Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human intelligence and problem-solving abilities.

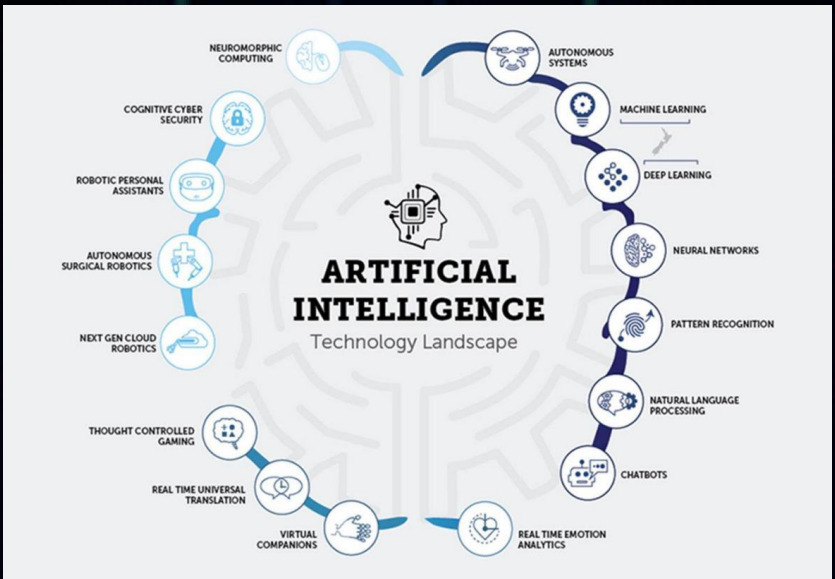
The Stargate program, initiated by the 47th President of the United States, Donald Trump, is one of the largest artificial intelligence (AI) infrastructure projects in the history of the United States. It aims to promote the development of high-tech fields such as artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and cloud computing. The total investment is huge , with an initial investment of US$100 billion and plans to expand to US$500 billion in the next four years. The goal is to make the United States a global technology leader in the field of artificial intelligence and promote the construction of infrastructure for AI technology, including high-performance computing centers and AI model training facilities, while creating more than 100,000 high-quality jobs and promoting US economic growth. Trump's Stargate program is not only a technical infrastructure project, but also a national strategy with AI technology as the core to promote the long-term development of the US economy and technology. By bringing together top technology, funds and talents, the program is expected to establish the United States' dominance in the field of AI while bringing huge opportunities to investors and companies.

3.1.2 Artificial Intelligence (AI) Classification

Artificial intelligence, a field of computer science, includes machine learning and deep learning. Machine learning is a popular subfield of AI in which algorithms are trained on labeled or unlabeled data to make predictions or classify information.

Deep learning, another area of expertise, uses multi-layered artificial neural networks to process information, mimicking the structure and function of the human

brain. By continually learning and adapting, AI systems become increasingly adept at performing specific tasks, from recognizing images to translating between languages.



3.1.3 Artificial Intelligence Training Model

Machine learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence that uses algorithms to train data to obtain results. In general, three learning models are often used in machine learning:

Supervised learning: A machine learning model that uses labeled training data (structured data) to map specific inputs to outputs. In simple terms, if you want to train an algorithm to recognize pictures of cats, you should provide it with pictures that are labeled as cats.

Unsupervised learning: A type of machine learning model that learns patterns from unlabeled data (unstructured data). Unlike supervised learning, the end result is not known in advance. Instead, the algorithm learns from the data and classifies the data into groups based on attributes. For example, unsupervised learning excels at pattern matching and descriptive modeling.

Reinforcement Learning: A type of machine learning model that can be broadly described as “learning by doing.” An “agent” learns to perform a prescribed task through trial and error (a feedback loop) until its performance is within a desired range. When the agent performs a task well, it receives positive reinforcement; when the agent performs poorly, it receives negative reinforcement. An example of reinforcement learning is teaching a robotic arm to pick up a ball.

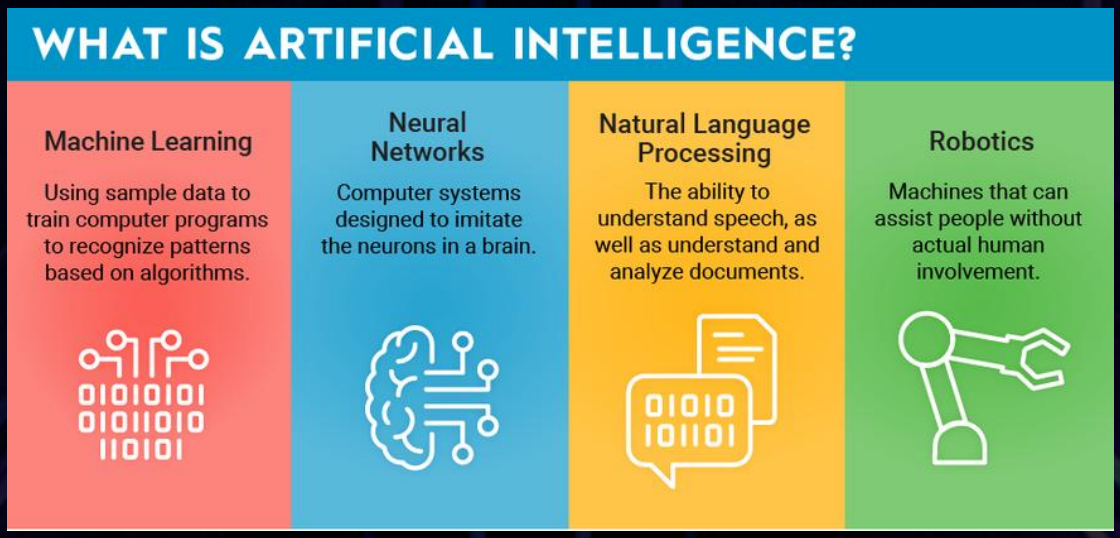
Common types of artificial neural networks

A common training model in AI is the artificial neural network (a model loosely based on the human brain).

A neural network is a system of artificial neurons (sometimes called perceptrons) which are computational nodes used to classify and analyze data. Data is fed into the first layer of a neural network, and each perceptron makes a decision and then passes that information to multiple nodes in the next layer. Training models with more than three layers is called "deep neural networks" or "deep learning." Some modern neural networks have hundreds or thousands of layers. Ultimately, the output of the perceptron completes the neural network's task set. Some of the most common types of artificial neural networks include:

Feedforward Neural Networks (FF) are one of the earliest forms of neural networks, where data flows unidirectionally through layers of artificial neurons until an output is obtained. In modern times, most feedforward neural networks are considered "deep feedforward neural networks" with multiple layers (and multiple "hidden" layers). Feedforward neural networks are often paired with an error correction algorithm called the "backpropagation algorithm." In simple terms, the algorithm starts with the results of the neural network and works backwards to the beginning, finding errors to improve the accuracy of the neural network. Many simple but powerful neural networks are deep feedforward neural networks.

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) are a type of neural network that is different from feedforward neural networks in that they typically work with sequential data or data that involves a sequence. Unlike feedforward neural networks, which use weights in each node of the network, recurrent neural networks have a "memory" of what happened in the previous layer, which depends on the output of the current layer. For example, when performing natural language processing, an RNN can "remember" other words used in a sentence. RNNs are often used for speech recognition, translation, and image captioning.



Long/Short Term Memory (LSTM) is an advanced form of RNN that can use memory to "remember" what happened in previous layers. The difference between RNN and LSTM is that LSTM can remember what happened several layers ago by using "memory cells". LSTM is often used in speech recognition and prediction.

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) comprise some of the most common neural networks in modern AI. Most commonly used for image recognition, CNNs use several different layers (a convolutional layer followed by a pooling layer) that filter different parts of an image before putting it back together (in a fully connected layer). Early convolutional layers might look for simple features of an image, such as color and edges, and then look for more complex features in additional layers.

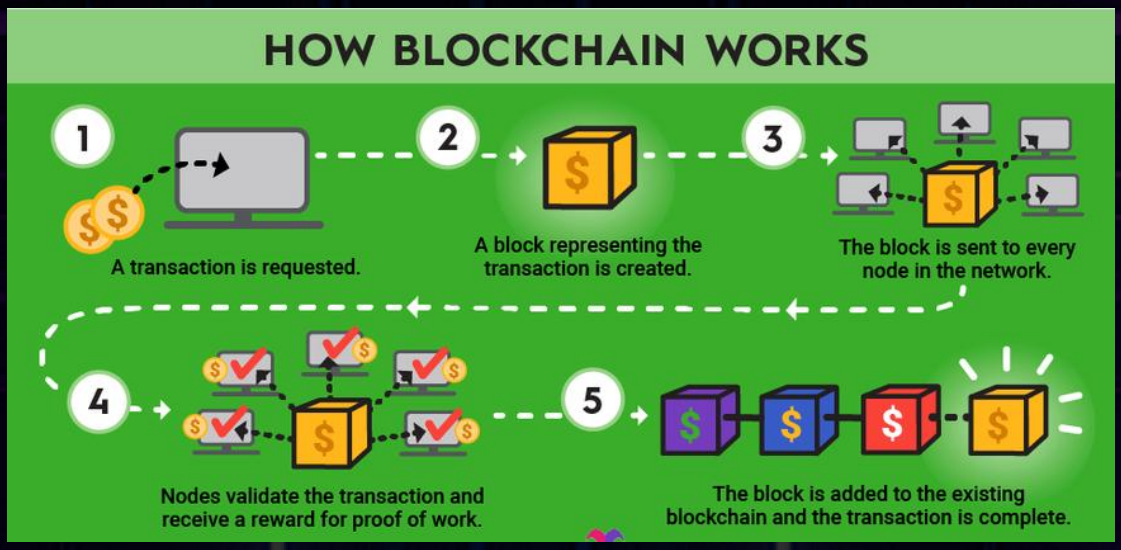
Generative adversarial networks (GANs) involve two neural networks that compete in a game to improve the accuracy of their output. One network (the generator) creates samples that the other network (the discriminator) tries to prove are real or fake. GANs are used to create realistic images and even to create works of art.

3.2 Introduction to blockchain technology

As a decentralized and tamper-proof distributed ledger technology, blockchain technology provides secure and reliable data storage and transaction guarantees for smart city energy management systems. City Park System's blockchain technology can ensure the transparency, traceability and security of energy data, and prevent data tampering and information leakage. Smart contract technology can realize smart energy transactions and achieve a decentralized and efficient energy transaction model. The introduction of City Park System's blockchain technology will improve the security and reliability of the energy management system and promote the sustainable use of energy.

3.2.1 What is blockchain?

A blockchain is a distributed ledger with a continuously growing list of records (blocks) that are securely linked together via cryptographic hashes . Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data (often represented as a Merkle tree). Since each block contains information about the previous block, they actually form a chain (compare linked list data structure), with each additional block linked to the block before it. Blockchain transactions are therefore immutable because once recorded, the data in any given block cannot be retroactively altered without changing all subsequent blocks and gaining network consensus to accept those changes. This protects the blockchain from nefarious activities such as creating assets "out of thin air", double spending, forgery, fraud, and theft.



3.2.2 Functions of blockchain technology

Blockchain technology has the following main functions:

A. Decentralization

Decentralization in blockchain refers to the transfer of control and decision-making power from centralized entities (individuals, organizations, or groups) to distributed networks. Decentralized blockchain networks use transparency to reduce the need for trust between participants. These networks also prevent participants from exerting power or control over each other in a way that would impair the functionality of the network.

B. Immutability

Immutability means that something cannot be changed or altered. Once a participant records a transaction to a shared ledger, no other participant can tamper with that transaction. If a transaction record contains an error, you must add a new transaction to correct the error, and both transactions are visible to the entire network.

C. Consensus

The blockchain system will establish rules for participants to reach consensus on recording transactions. New transactions can only be recorded when a majority of participants in the network agree.

3.2.3 Key components of blockchain technology

The blockchain architecture consists of the following main components:

Distributed Ledger

A distributed ledger is a shared database used to store transactions in a blockchain network, such as a shared file that everyone on a team can edit. In most shared text editors, anyone with editing rights can delete the entire file. But distributed ledger technology has strict rules about who can edit and how. Once entries have been recorded, you cannot delete them.

Smart Contracts

Smart contracts are programs stored on a blockchain system that will automatically run when predetermined conditions are met. These programs will run conditional statement checks so that transactions can be completed with confidence. Smart contracts allow for trusted transactions without a third party. These transactions are traceable and irreversible. The concept of smart contracts was first proposed in 1994 by Nick Szabo, a scholar who is both a computer scientist and cryptography expert.

According to Verified Market Research, the global smart contract market was valued at $144.95 million in 2020 and is expected to grow to $770.52 million by 2028, at a CAGR of 24.55% from 2021 to 2028.

Public Key Cryptography

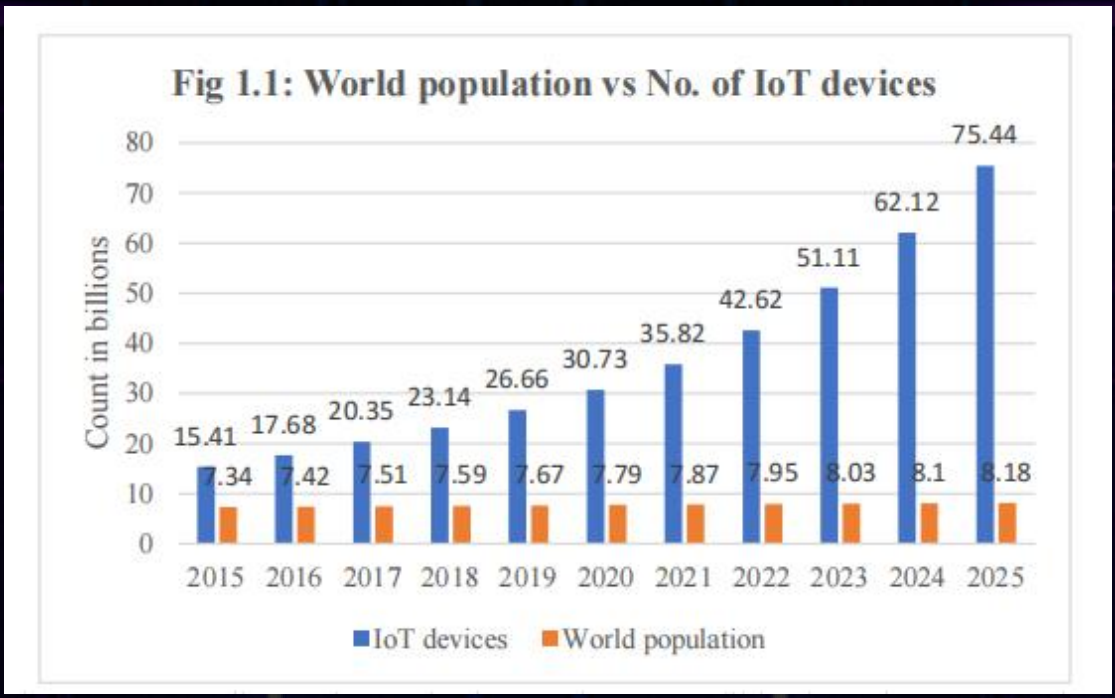
Public key cryptography is a security feature used to uniquely identify participants in a blockchain network. This mechanism generates two sets of keys for network members. One set of keys is the public key, which is common to everyone in the network. The other set of keys is the private key, which is unique to each member. The private key is used in conjunction with the public key to unlock the data in the ledger.

3.3 The role of IoT in energy management

The Internet of Things (IoT) technology connects physical devices and sensors to achieve interconnection between devices. In smart city energy management, City Park System's IoT technology can achieve intelligent monitoring and remote control of energy equipment. Through IoT technology, the city energy management system can monitor the operating status and energy consumption of energy equipment in real time, and achieve intelligent energy regulation and management. City Park System's IoT technology can also achieve information sharing and collaborative work between devices, improve energy utilization efficiency, and reduce operating costs.

What is IoT

Internet of Things or IoT is a widely known technology that is a rapidly expanding cluster of multiple interconnected physical and virtual devices that communicate and transfer data between devices over wireless networks without human interaction. The term IoT was coined by Kevin Ashton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1998 and is defined as “allowing people and things to connect to anything and anyone, anywhere, at any time, ideally using any path/network and any service”. Cars, refrigerators, lights, thermostats and various other devices embedded with sensors collect and share information in real time, simplifying lifestyles by creating innovative digital services. The success story of IoT is visible with the popularity of smart home devices like Amazon echo, wearables like Apple Watch and Fitbit, AT&T’s connected cars, etc. IoT started out by connecting two computers and gradually evolved into a massive network of systems with the advent of the World Wide Web. Next came the mobile internet: the connection of mobile devices to the internet, then people to the internet: the connection backed by social media platforms. Finally, it evolved to the Internet of Things: the realm of connected things. As early as 2008, the number of IoT objects exceeded the global population. According to Statista, by 2025, the world is expected to absorb more than 75 billion IoT devices, as shown in the figure.



In the energy management of smart cities, the application of IoT technology can realize intelligent energy monitoring and optimization, helping cities achieve energy efficiency and sustainable development goals. For example, the IoT technology of City Park System can integrate smart homes with smart grids:

- Connection of smart home devices: Residents install smart home devices connected to the Internet of Things in their homes, such as smart meters, smart sockets, smart appliances, etc. These devices can monitor household energy consumption in real time.
- Data transmission and analysis: These smart devices transmit real-time energy usage data to the central system through IoT technology, and the system uses data analysis algorithms to analyze and predict energy usage patterns.
- Smart energy management system: The city establishes a smart energy management system, which uses Internet of Things technology to achieve real-time monitoring and aggregation of energy consumption data for various areas, buildings, and households in the city.
- Smart energy optimization: Using artificial intelligence technology, the smart energy management system can intelligently adjust energy supply based on data analysis results, optimize energy utilization efficiency, and avoid excessive energy consumption during peak periods.
- Energy demand response: During periods of peak electricity demand, the system can regulate the energy usage patterns of household devices based on data prediction results, achieve energy demand response, and avoid load problems caused by excessive concentration of electricity.

Through the application of City Park System's Internet of Things technology in smart city energy management, cities can achieve real-time monitoring, refined

management and intelligent optimization of energy consumption, improve energy utilization efficiency, reduce energy consumption, and promote cities towards a more intelligent, green and sustainable development.

3.4 Integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) , Blockchain, and Internet of Things

artificial intelligence (**AI)** , blockchain and the Internet of Things is the core of the City Park System smart city energy management system. Through the intelligent analysis of AI technology, the security of blockchain technology and the real-time monitoring of the Internet of Things technology, the energy management system can be made intelligent, safe and efficient. Artificial intelligence (**AI)** can predict energy demand through big data analysis, blockchain ensures data security and transaction transparency, and the Internet of Things realizes the intelligent interconnection of devices. The integration of the three will promote the development of smart city energy management systems in the direction of intelligence, greenness and sustainability, and bring new changes and development opportunities to urban energy management.

The combined application of IoT, blockchain and artificial intelligence in the fields of smart cities, urban energy management and urban energy optimization can bring revolutionary changes and benefits. The following is a detailed description of their applications in these fields:

1. Smart City

Application of IoT in Smart Cities:

Smart infrastructure management: IoT sensors can monitor the operating status of urban infrastructure in real time, such as road conditions, traffic flow, trash can status, etc., thereby realizing intelligent urban management and maintenance.

Environmental monitoring and control: IoT devices can monitor environmental indicators such as air quality, water quality, and noise, helping city managers take timely measures to improve environmental quality.

Application of blockchain in smart cities:

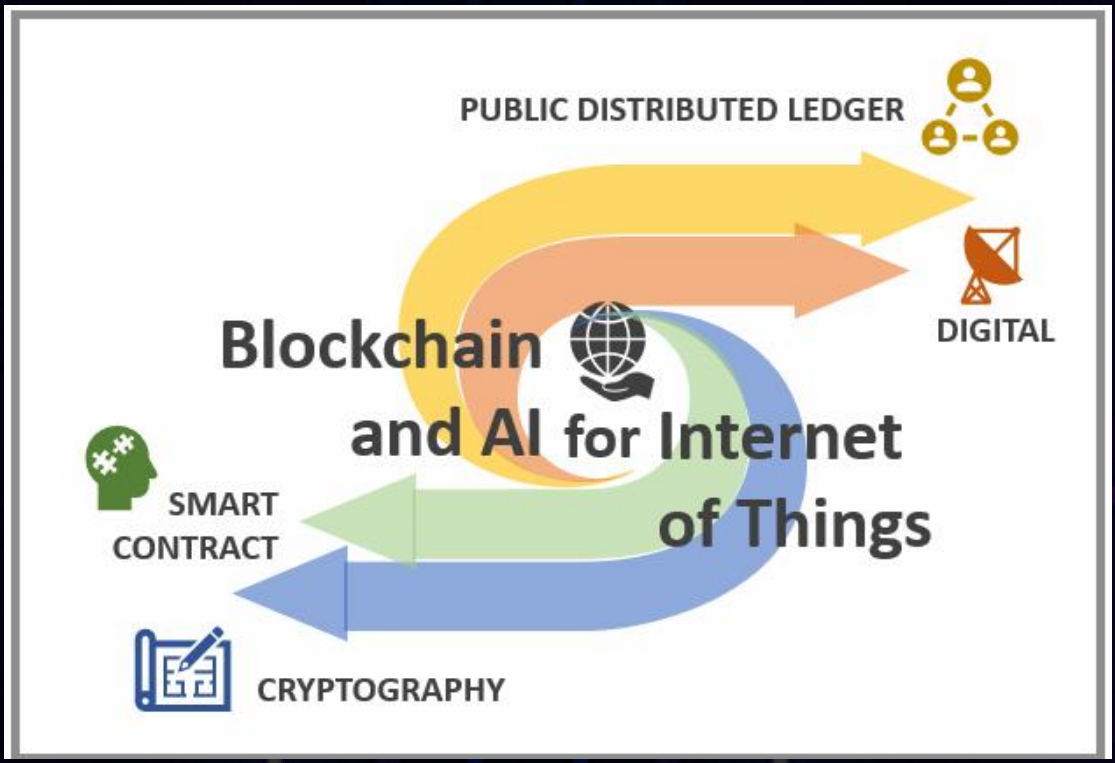
Data security and privacy protection: Blockchain technology can ensure the security and transparency of the large amount of data generated in smart cities while protecting residents' data privacy.

Smart Contracts: Blockchain smart contracts can simplify city transactions and partnership management, improve efficiency and reduce disputes.

Application of Artificial Intelligence in Smart Cities:

Prediction and optimization: Artificial intelligence can analyze big data, predict urban development trends and needs, and assist in urban planning and decision-making.

Intelligent Traffic Management: Using AI technology to optimize traffic flow, reduce congestion and improve traffic
efficiency.



2. Urban Energy Management

Application of IoT in Urban Energy Management:

Energy monitoring: IoT sensors can monitor energy usage in real time, helping city managers understand energy consumption patterns and achieve refined management.

Smart metering: IoT devices can automate energy metering and personalize billing, thus improving energy efficiency.

Application of blockchain in urban energy management:

P2P energy trading: Blockchain technology can realize peer-to-peer energy trading between residents, promote energy sharing and reduce carbon emissions.

Energy data security: Blockchain can ensure the security and traceability of energy data and prevent data tampering and fraud.

Application of artificial intelligence in urban energy management:

Prediction and optimization: AI can analyze large-scale energy data, predict energy demand trends, and help optimize energy distribution and utilization.

Intelligent energy dispatching: Use artificial intelligence technology to achieve intelligent regulation of energy supply and demand and improve energy utilization efficiency.

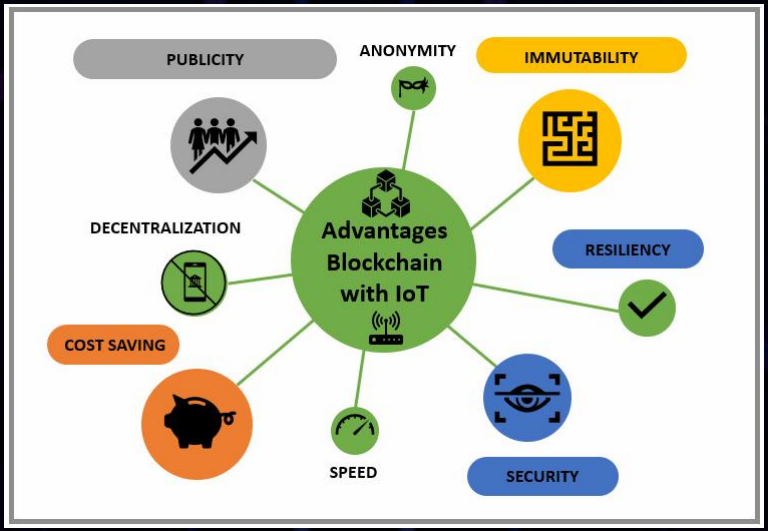
3. Urban energy optimization

Comprehensive application of IoT, blockchain and artificial intelligence:

Real-time monitoring and intelligent regulation: IoT sensors monitor energy usage in real time, blockchain ensures data security and transparency, and artificial intelligence analyzes data and implements intelligent energy scheduling to help cities achieve energy optimization goals.

Carbon emission management and trading: Combined with blockchain technology, carbon emission data recording and analysis can be realized, urban carbon emission trading can be promoted, and low-carbon economic development can be promoted.

This comprehensive application can improve urban energy utilization efficiency, reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions, and promote urban development in a smarter, greener and more sustainable direction.



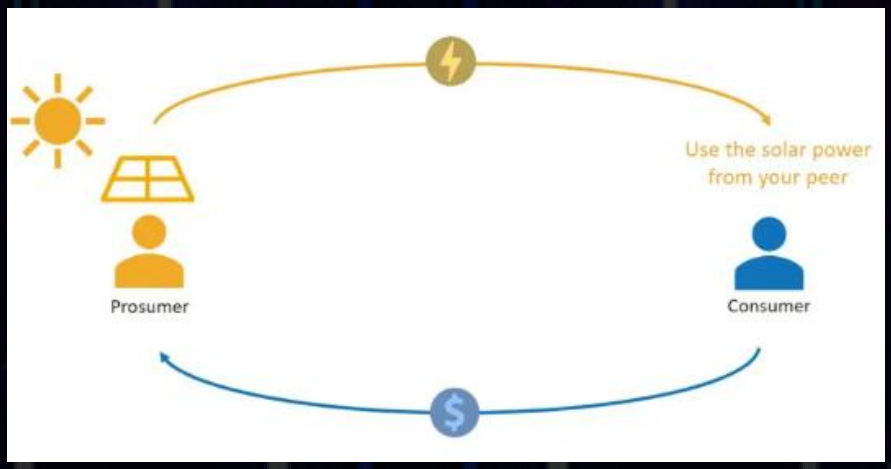
4. Main functions of City Park System

4.1 Optimal energy allocation

Energy optimization and allocation is one of the core functions of the City Park System smart city energy management system. Through data analysis and prediction using AI technology, the system can accurately analyze and optimize the city's energy needs. According to the city's energy usage patterns and trends, the City Park System can reasonably adjust energy supply and improve energy efficiency. Energy optimization and allocation can also help reduce energy waste and overconsumption, and promote the city's development in a green and low-carbon direction.

4.2 P2P Energy Trading

P2P energy trading is one of the important functions of the City Park System smart city energy management system. With the support of blockchain technology, the City Park System can realize a decentralized energy trading model, allowing city residents and energy providers to trade energy directly. Residents can choose energy suppliers according to their needs and realize safe and efficient energy trading through the City Park System smart contract. P2P energy trading will promote competition and transparency in the energy market, reduce energy costs, and increase the flexibility of supply and demand matching.



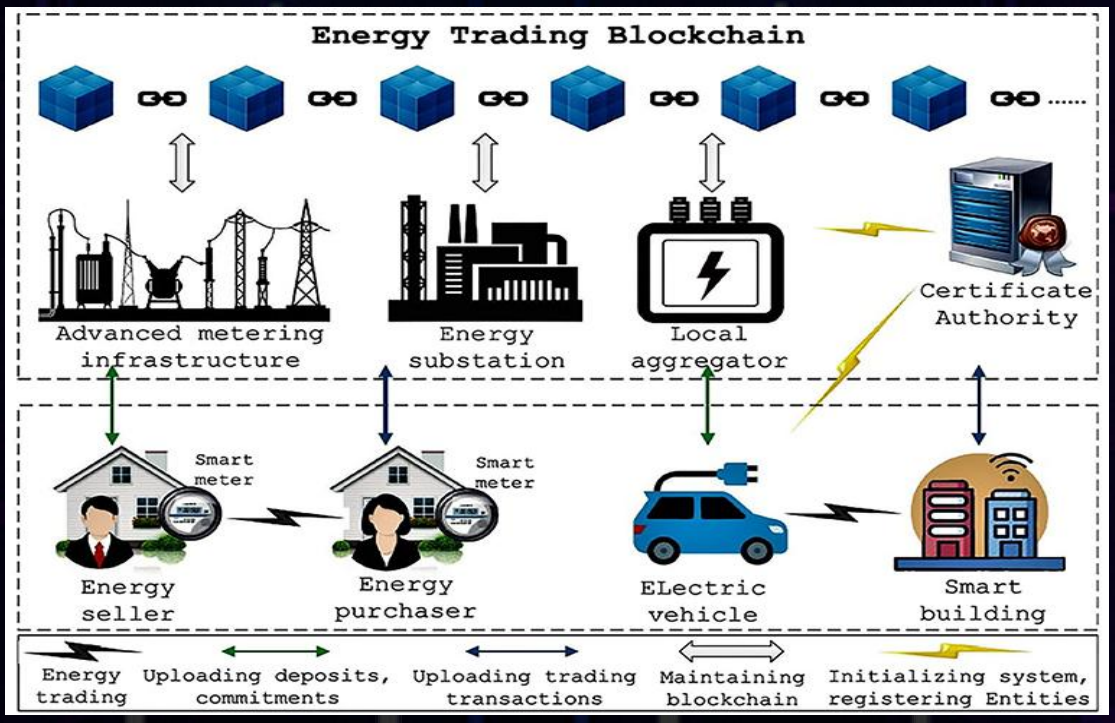
4.3 Carbon Points Reward System

The carbon credit reward system is one of the innovative features of the City Park System smart city energy management system. City Park System can provide carbon credit rewards to residents by monitoring and recording residents' energy consumption and carbon emissions. Residents who reduce energy consumption and

carbon emissions will receive corresponding carbon credit rewards, encouraging residents to save energy and reduce emissions. The carbon credit reward system can motivate residents to participate in green energy management and promote the city's development towards a low-carbon and environmentally friendly direction.

4.4 Transparent Monitoring Mechanism

The transparent monitoring mechanism is one of the important functions of the City Park System smart city energy management system. Through the immutability and transparency of blockchain technology, the system can ensure the security, traceability and openness of energy data. Residents and energy managers can monitor energy usage and transaction records in real time to ensure the fairness and transparency of energy management. The transparent monitoring mechanism of the City Park System can also help discover energy waste and abnormal situations, handle and adjust them in time, and improve the efficiency and reliability of energy management.



5. City Park System Application Scenarios

5.1 The role of city managers

In the City Park System smart city energy management system, city managers play a key role. City managers can use the City Park System to monitor the city's energy usage in real time, optimize energy distribution and regulation. They can use the data analysis and forecasting functions provided by the City Park System to formulate energy management strategies and policies to promote the development of urban energy in the direction of green and intelligent. City managers can also use the City Park System to monitor the city's energy consumption, adjust energy supply in a timely manner, improve the city's energy utilization efficiency, and promote sustainable urban development.

5.2 Energy Company Participation

Energy companies play an important role in the City Park System smart city energy management system. As energy providers, energy companies can realize intelligent and optimized energy supply through the system. They can adjust supply plans in real time according to the city's energy demand and improve supply efficiency and stability. By participating in the P2P energy trading function of the City Park System , energy companies can directly trade energy with city residents, provide personalized energy services, increase market competitiveness, and promote the development and innovation of the energy market.

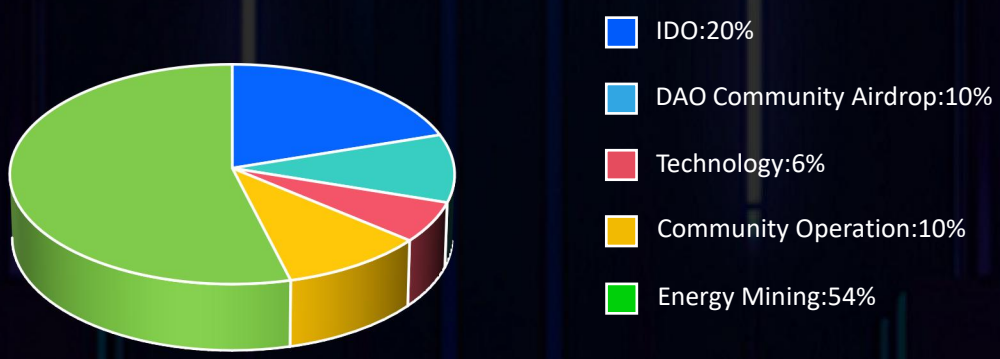
5.3 Residential usage

The City Park System smart city energy management system also has an important impact on residents' usage. Residents can monitor their energy consumption in real time through the City Park System and understand their energy usage habits and patterns. They can participate in the carbon credit reward system through the City Park System, reduce energy consumption and carbon emissions, and obtain corresponding carbon credit rewards. By participating in P2P energy trading, residents can choose energy suppliers, obtain personalized energy services, reduce energy costs, and improve energy efficiency. Residents' energy-saving and emission-reduction behaviors will promote the city's green and low-carbon development and achieve sustainable development goals.

5. Token Economy

City Park System will issue the CPST token within the platform . The value brought by the platform's ecological development will be empowered on CPST . CPST can be used for platform settlement, pledge, circulation, payment, etc. The total issuance of CPST is 1 billion, and it will never be increased .

Project Name: City Park System
Token name: CPST
Total issuance: 1 billion



name	Allocation ratio	use
IDO	20%	There is a global consensus user ID O , while stocks last, all the money for listing will be released
DAO Community Airdrop	10%	Mainly airdropped to DAO community users and user rolling institutions that have made outstanding contributions to the platform
Technology	6%	Locked for three years, 2% released each year thereafter
Community Operation	10%	The lock-up period is three years, and the specific release ratio and method will be announced in the DAO community later.
Energy Mining	54%	After the platform is officially launched, the output will be mined by community users, and the output will be reduced by 20% every year.

7. Core technical team

The technical team of City Park System consists of a core team and a project consultant team , who provide expertise and guidance for the development and implementation of the smart city energy management system, ensuring that the project proceeds smoothly and achieves the set goals. Each member and consultant plays an important role in the project and works together to achieve the successful implementation of the project.

Dominic Raymond/Founder & CEO

With a master's degree in computer science, he has worked in the field of energy management for many years and is familiar with IoT and blockchain technologies. In the project, he is responsible for system architecture design and blockchain integration to ensure system security and data transparency. He is responsible for guiding the team's technical implementation and development progress.

Mathias Golombek/ CTO

With a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering, he has served as a technical supervisor in smart city projects and is familiar with the deployment and management of IoT devices . Responsible for the deployment and data collection of IoT devices, and optimizing the real-time monitoring function of the energy management system. Responsible for coordinating the work of team members to ensure the smooth progress of the project.

Michael/Blockchain Technology Director

Blockchain technology expert, who has served as technical director in blockchain startups and has extensive experience in blockchain development. Responsible for the development and security audit of blockchain smart contracts to ensure the stability and security of system smart contracts. Responsible for solving technical problems in blockchain technology.

Grottagliel/Head of AI Technology

PhD in Artificial Intelligence, has worked in the field of big data analysis, and has deep learning and data analysis skills. Responsible for the application and optimization of artificial intelligence algorithms to improve the prediction and optimization capabilities of energy management systems. Responsible for guiding the team's work in artificial intelligence technology.

Thompson / Strategic Advisor

Energy management expert, has served as a consultant in multiple smart city projects, and has in-depth research on urban energy management. Provide professional advice on energy management strategies and practices, and guide the energy management direction of the project. Responsible for evaluating the feasibility and effectiveness of the project.

8. Disclaimer and Risk Warning

This document is only used to convey information and does not constitute any investment advice, investment intention or instigation of investment. This document does not constitute or be understood as providing any buying and selling behavior, or any invitation to buy and sell any form of securities, nor is it any form of contract or commitment.

City Park System clearly stated that relevant potential users have clearly understood the risks of the City Park System platform. Once investors participate in the investment, they will be deemed to understand and accept the risks of the platform and are willing to personally bear all corresponding results or consequences.

City Park System expressly disclaims any liability for any direct or indirect losses (including but not limited to):

(1) Economic losses caused by user trading operations;

(2) any error, omission or inaccurate information arising from personal understanding;

(3) Losses caused by personal transactions of various blockchain digital assets and any resulting actions;

(4) Violation of any country's anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing or other regulatory requirements when participating in the City Park System platform;

(5) Violation of any representation, warranty, obligation, commitment or other requirement set forth in this White Paper when participating in the City Park System platform.

About CPST

CPST is the ecological token used by the City Park System platform and all its products.

CPST is not an investment. We cannot guarantee that CPST will increase in value. In some cases, CPST may also decrease in value. People who do not use CPST correctly may lose the right to use CPST , and may even lose their CPST . CPST is not a kind of ownership or control. Holding CPST does not represent ownership of City Park System or CPST applications. Unless City Park System explicitly specifies authorization, CPST does not grant any individual any right to participate, control, or make any decision on CPST projects or City Park System applications.

Risk Warning

Policy risks: Blockchain technology is in its early stages, and regulatory policies of various countries on blockchain projects may be unclear. The platform may have changes in operating entities and operational management;

Volatility risk: CPST is not a legal currency, and its price fluctuates greatly, requiring investors to have a certain psychological tolerance;

Technical risks: With the ever-evolving blockchain technology, there is no guarantee that there will be no technical loopholes or hacker attacks in the platform operation;

Team risk: We cannot guarantee that core staff will not leave due to stress, physical, personal or other factors during the development of the City Park System platform. What we can guarantee is that team changes will ensure a more stable development of the platform.