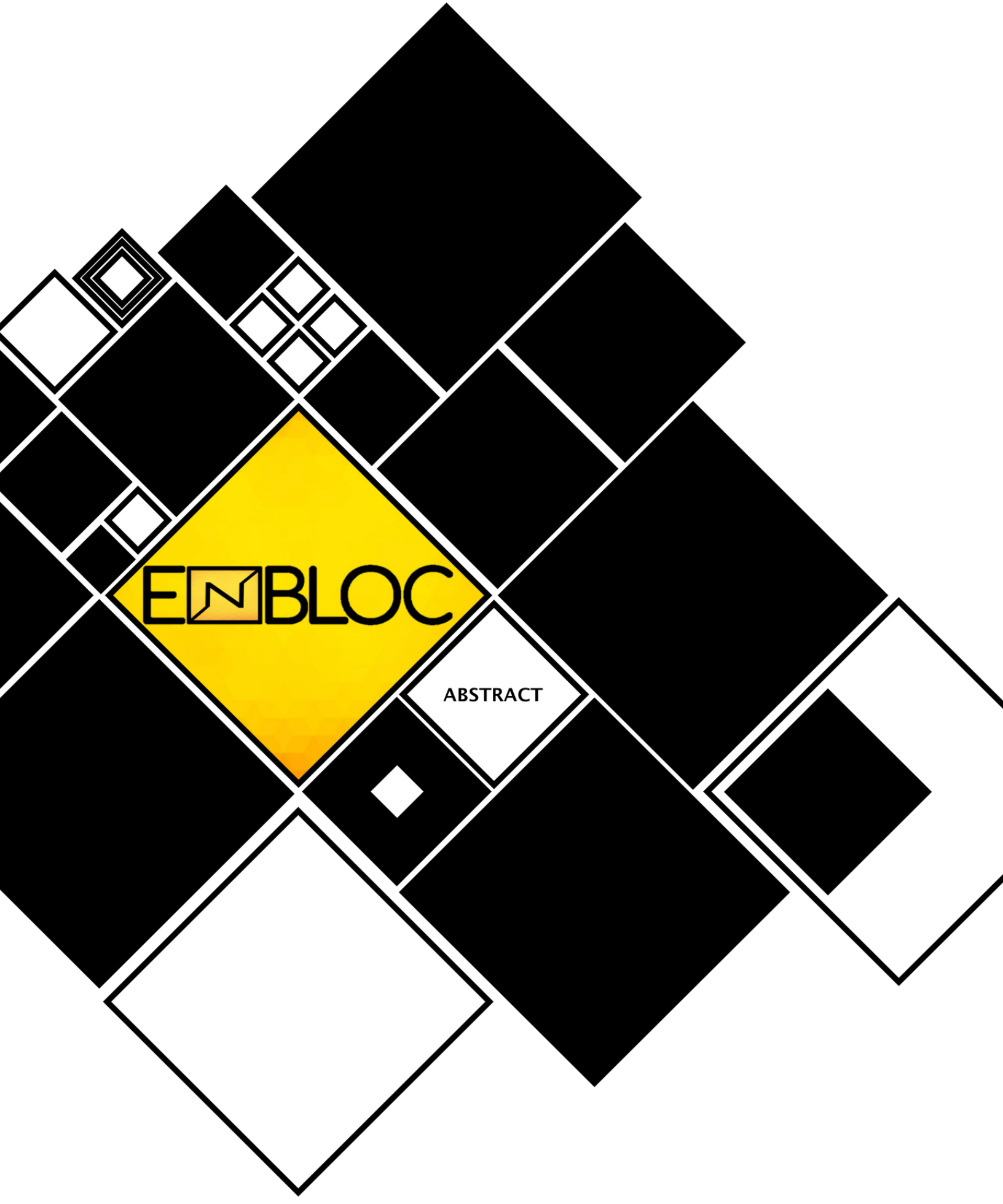

EN BLOC
ABSTRACT

DISCLAIMER

This document is an abstract setting out the current and future developments of the Enbloc Platform and Enbloc Ecosystem by Enbloc LLC (Enbloc). This paper is for information purposes only and is not a statement of future intent. Unless expressly specified otherwise, the products and innovations set out in this paper are currently under development and are not currently in deployment. Enbloc makes no warranties or representations as to the successful development or implementation of such technologies and innovations, or achievement of any other activities noted in the paper, and disclaims any warranties implied by law or otherwise, to the extent permitted by law. No person is entitled to rely on the contents of this paper or any inferences drawn from it, including in relation to any interactions with Enbloc or the technologies mentioned in this paper. Enbloc disclaims all liability for any loss or damage of whatsoever kind (whether foreseeable or not) which may arise from any person acting on any information and opinions relating to Enbloc, the Enbloc Platform or the Enbloc Ecosystem contained in this paper or any information which is made available in connection with any further enquiries, notwithstanding any negligence, default or lack of care.

The information contained in this publication is derived from data obtained from sources believed by Enbloc to be reliable and is given in good faith, but no warranties or guarantees, representations are made by Enbloc with regard to the accuracy, completeness or suitability of the information presented. It should not be relied upon, and shall not confer rights or remedies upon, you or any of your employees, creditors, holders of securities or other equity holders or any other person. Any opinions expressed reflect the current judgment of the authors of this paper and do not necessarily represent the opinion of Enbloc. The opinions reflected herein may change without notice and the opinions do not necessarily correspond to the opinions of Enbloc. Enbloc does not have an obligation to amend, modify or update this paper or to otherwise notify a reader or recipient thereof in the event that any matter stated herein, or any opinion, projection, forecast or estimate set forth herein, changes or subsequently becomes inaccurate.

Enbloc, its directors, employees, contractors and representatives do not have any responsibility or liability to any person or recipient (whether by reason of negligence, negligent misstatement or otherwise) arising from any statement, opinion or information, expressed or implied, arising out of, contained in or derived from or omission from this paper. Neither Enbloc nor its advisors has independently verified any of the information, including the forecasts, prospects and projections contained in this paper.

Each recipient is to rely solely on its own knowledge, investigation, judgment and assessment of the matters which are the subject of this report and any information which is made available in connection with any further enquiries and to satisfy itself as to the accuracy and completeness of such matters.

Whilst every effort is made to ensure that statements of facts made in this paper are accurate, all estimates, projections, forecasts, prospects, expressions of opinion and other subjective judgments contained in this paper are based on assumptions considered to be reasonable as of the date of the document in which they are contained and must not be construed as a representation that the matters referred to therein will occur. Any plans, projections or forecasts mentioned in this paper may not be achieved due to multiple risk factors including without limitation defects in technology developments, legal or regulatory exposure, market volatility, sector volatility, corporate actions, or the unavailability of complete and accurate information.

Enbloc may provide hyperlinks to websites of entities mentioned in this paper, however the inclusion of a link does not imply that Enbloc endorses, recommends or approves any material on the linked page or accessible from it. Such linked websites are accessed entirely at your own risk. Enbloc does not accept responsibility whatsoever for any such material, nor for consequences of its use.

This paper is not directed to, or intended for distribution to or use by, any person or entity who is a citizen or resident of or located in any state, country or other jurisdiction where such distribution, publication, availability or use would be contrary to law or regulation.

This paper is only available on www.Enbloc.io and may not be redistributed, reproduced or passed on to any other person or published, in part or in whole, for any purpose, without the prior, written consent of Enbloc. The manner of distributing this paper may be restricted by law or regulation in certain countries. Persons into whose possession this paper may come are required to inform themselves about and to observe such restrictions. By accessing this paper, a recipient hereof agrees to be bound by the foregoing limitations.

Energy has become a ubiquitous need in modern societies which has led to astonishing innovations in the way that the asset is produced and distributed. Clean energy technology, commonly referred to as *cleantech*, has accorded the human race with the ability to produce energy without harmful environmental side effects. Wind, water and sunlight are the invaluable key components when producing clean energy. Each of those natural resources have fostered new industry sectors, which in turn, created jobs, provided homes with electricity, invented new technologies, but most importantly, have grown in efficiency in both producing and distributing energy.

The cost of energy, therefore, has drastically been reduced as a direct result of the improvements in distributed energy resources (DERs). The price of solar panels and wind turbines has nearly been cut in half, while the efficiency has almost doubled, over the past decade. Industries can produce environmentally-friendly energy cheaper than traditional, fossil fuel resources. Thus, it is only logical for the clean energy movement to span to the horizons of the world, with no country left behind.

Large-scale power providers still maintain oligopoly-style market share and often times resist innovation. To some extent, they have good reasoning; The industry has been governed by regulatory compliance to ensure that electrical grids always maintain sufficient loads. Retaining this structure meant that large-scale providers could not take substantial risks and nor did they need to as long as governments promised they would be the sole providers for their regions. Although, times have changed. As stated before, energy production is easier and more environmentally-friendly. Nearly 9.1 million U.S. homes are powered by clean energy -- many of which can support themselves with residential solar or wind production systems.

While the production and distribution of energy has been greatly enriched, the transaction process has not. Accounting for energy-based exchanges has been proven difficult throughout the years due to the nature of the asset. Energy flows like water, therefore, it blends with similar molecules to become whole and follows the path of the least resistance. Also, it is often times produced by many sources and is aggregated by energy retailers. Therefore, tracking a single electron can as difficult as following a drop of water throughout a river.

Large intermediary companies keep track of the energy produced and consumed on regional grid but their processes are often expensive to maintain. They also have certain practices to hedge against defaulting customers that puts the burden on reliable consumers. These issues can be solved with technology and in specific, a blockchain-based solution.

Enbloc is an energy retail disruptor that greatly improves transactional accounting. The company is backed by a software and hardware stack that monitors energy using distributed ledger technology. The platform directly connects energy producers to end consumers using low-cost, low-maintenance technology. Enbloc replaces the pen and paper energy aggregation model with a blockchain-based system. Meaning, accounting for energy transactions is extremely secure, trustless, low-cost and efficient compared to traditional methods.

The network has two sides, the suppliers and the consumers. Both parties connect to the network by installing Enbloc's Lume Energy Manager[1] -- an energy monitoring hardware device -- on their smart meters with a simple plug and play setup. The software will then determine their roles, (producer or consumer), and provide each user with a customized dashboard.

- Consumers can use their dashboard to manage their clean energy consumption or they can select the optimized choice, where our software will buy the cheapest energy on the market. Therefore, Enbloc provides consumers with a novel way of getting more involved with energy and an efficient method of lowering electricity cost.
- Suppliers can use their dashboard to auction or trade their energy to the market of consumers. The Enbloc platform gives suppliers the ability to choose how much of their energy that they will sell (ranging from 0-100%) and the price per kilowatt that they will sell it at. This free-market model increases competition on the network which will drive down the price of energy.

The software aspect has an Ethereum-enabled network that uses a two-token structure. One token is pegged to energy, represented as WATT, and the other, FIAT, is pegged to one (1) U.S. dollar (USD). The WATT token will be used as the means of exchange of energy between suppliers and consumers while the FIAT can be used to buy the energy. The FIAT token can be exchanged back to any currency that the Enbloc platform supports, (currently only USD but Enbloc will expand the offering to other currencies in the future). Suppliers can sell their energy in the form WATT tokens and will receive FIAT tokens that can convert to government-backed currencies. Consumers can buy energy in the form of WATT tokens by paying with FIAT tokens. At that point, consumers can either use the energy (depending on their region), trade it for another cryptocurrency via third-party exchange or sell it to another user on the Enbloc network. Both WATT and FIAT are ERC-20 tokens that are highly secure and backed by real assets (FIAT = USD and WATT = energy). More information can be found in the *token* section of this white paper.

[1] Trademark and patent pending

The Enbloc platform was built on a robust system architecture. The software can easily be tweaked to apply similar methodologies to various applications. The Enbloc team has internally validated many of the applications and the company has pilot programs in place to test their real-world success rate throughout 2018.

Validated use cases:

- Energy aggregator
- Peer-to-peer energy marketplace
- Financing tool for renewable energy developers
- Investment platform for power purchase agreements (PPA)
- Energy management and billing platform for utility companies
- Customer procurement application for energy retailers
- Power production monitoring instrument for energy producers
- Power consumption monitoring instrument for energy consumers
- Clean to dirty energy ratio selection tool for consumers

Use cases that will be validated in the future:

- Wireless energy distribution platform
- Wireless energy network manager
- Energy storage facilitator
- Smart grid management system
- Car-to-grid trading software

Most of the validated functions will be ready to implement in Q2 of 2018 after the token sale. The future use cases will begin the validation process immediately after the token sale has ended.

Enbloc strives to enhance the clean energy movement by making clean energy more abundant, accessible and affordable. The platform will eliminate inefficiencies found in the energy sectors by utilizing the automated transactional and accounting processes of smart contracts on the Ethereum Blockchain. The efficiencies will incentivize energy suppliers to build larger solar and wind developments while it will also drive down the cost of clean energy for consumers. Both parties will immediately realize benefits when using the Enbloc platform.

The company itself will also offer value to the world. The Enbloc team has strategized a three-phase approach to disrupt the energy sector -- an industry notoriously hard to penetrate. The horizons described below will be executed in a linear fashion with some overlap within each period. They will be the guiding force that will evolve a blockchain infused energy concept to a sustainable, profitable and auspicious business.

Deregulated energy markets allow companies to compete with one another to provide the best prices to consumers. The barriers to entry are drastically lower compared to regulated markets which stimulates disruption through the use innovative technologies. Enbloc will operate as a commercial electricity retailer in deregulated markets. Our company will purchase energy on behalf of our customers, aggregate it through our network and sell at cost plus markup. This is a typical retail business model although Enbloc may cut costs due to lean automation.

- Our software has two consumer options, *customized* and *optimized*.
    - The customized setting allows our customers to select the ratio of dirty to clean energy that they want to consume. This unique option will gradually increase clean energy consumption without forcing customers to switch entirely to clean

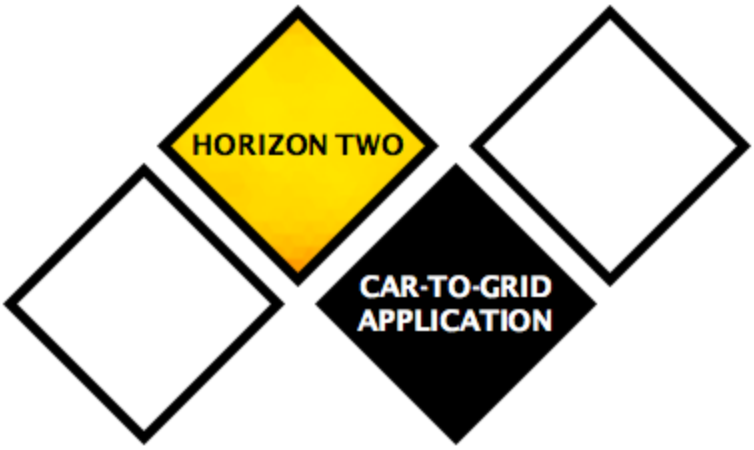
energy. Enbloc is working on securing a patent for the energy-switching technology.
    - The optimized setting will purchase the cheapest energy on the market for the consumers which will save them money on their electricity consumption.

  Therefore, the energy that we supply to our customers will be purchased from both clean (i.e. solar and wind farms) and dirty (i.e. natural gas and fossil fuels) production sources. Enbloc expects every consumer will switch to clean energy by 2025 due to the reduction in cost and environmental impact.
- Customer invoicing will be a completely automated process with the implementation of smart contracts. FIAT tokens are immediately exchanged for WATT tokens in every transaction. Thus, billing will be updated in real-time and each customer will have the ability to review their energy consumption rates in terms of both kilowatts and dollars directly from their online portal. Automating this system will reduce Enbloc's overhead expenses and save customers money.
- Operations will begin in the state of Ohio (headquarters are located in Columbus), will expand throughout the United States in horizon one (years one through four) and then throughout the world in horizon two (years five through ten).

Enbloc will need sufficient clean energy loads on the network to fulfill customer demands. To achieve that requirement, we will use our software to expand and finance renewable energy projects. Our team has established relationships with top U.S. solar farm developers who have expressed interest in and indicated the need for this software. Enbloc already has projects in the pipeline to secure sufficient loads upon launch.

- Solar and wind farm developers can deploy their own tokens to represent the future energy that they will produce. Example: if a solar farm costs $10 million USD to build and the developer only has $6 million USD, they can sell $4 million USD in WATT tokens to the public.
- Enbloc network members can buy the tokens to be entitled to that future energy. They can use the energy, sell the energy to other network members or trade the tokens on third-party exchanges.

An issue that the team has uncovered is insufficient resources that aid solar and wind farm developers in obtaining customers for the energy that they produce. The Enbloc platform gives the developers an easy way to access customers to buy the energy that their sites produce while the crowdfunding model will allow them to build larger projects. Our software should proliferate clean energy consumers in U.S. and eventually, the world.



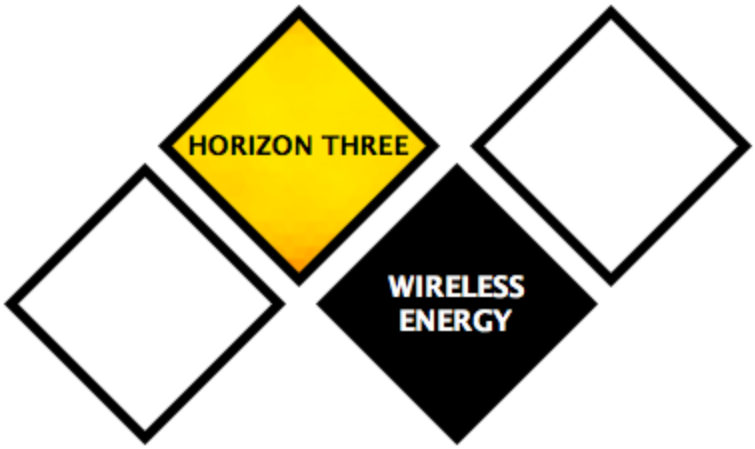
Electric vehicle (EV) manufacturers have positioned themselves to be the future visionaries of the automotive industry. Young companies including Tesla, Faraday Future and Lucid have posed innovative concepts that are forcing change in the sector. They have influenced large automotive manufacturers to change their strategies. Volvo has pledge to go all electric by 2019, Jaguar Land Rover by 2020, Mercedes-Benz by 2022, GM by 2023, VW Group by 2030 and the list continues to grow. This evolution of vehicles will lead to a mass influx of batteries on roads; batteries that can power not only the automobiles that they reside in, but also homes, businesses, street lamps, other cars, etc.

Enbloc will take advantage of the radical changes that are progressing in the automotive industry by offering vehicle-to-grid software. The blockchain-based software will allow electric vehicles to discharge their stored energy at times when electricity prices are high or demand response is needed. This platform could greatly reduce the cost of EV charging and potentially offer a way for EV owners to capitalize on the asset that they have -- a large, portable battery.

Even large companies like Nissan and Mercedes-Benz have realized the benefits of V2G (vehicle-to-grid) technology. For example, Nissan teamed up with U.K. energy supplier, Ovo, to offer electric vehicle chargers that are managed by Ovo, not the EV owners. The EV owners simply set their minimum daily required charge and Ovo will trade the excess energy along the grid during peak-demand hours. The owners charge for free while Ovo is provided with an additional clean energy source that can supply energy to the grid.

This model can be replicated using a tokenize system to securely and autonomously account for the transactions. Enbloc could license our software to electric vehicle owners while they would be in charge of the excess energy. The owners, which would act as energy suppliers in the network, could have a secondary source of income while Enbloc could offer alternative every solutions to the grid. The energy would be traded in the form of WATT tokens and the suppliers would be rewarded in FIAT tokens. Electric vehicle owners, Enbloc and the grid can equally benefit from this model.

"A Fresh Take on Nikola Tesla's Dream"



Wireless power transfer involves sending electricity or energy from a power source to an electrical load through an air gap without any connections between the source transmitter and the load receiver. The method is often referred to as *wireless energy transmission, electromagnetic energy transfer, inductive power transfer, inductive coupling, resonant wireless power or resonant power transfer*. While not all the methods listed above are exactly the same, the general concept diminishes the need for electrical wires when transferring energy.

Nikola Tesla first introduced the notion of wireless energy in the 1890's when he demonstrated using electrostatic induction to illuminate Geissler tubes and incandescent light bulbs. He later improved the process by tuning two resonant circuits, one transmitter and one receiver, to the same resonance. The transmitter was supplied with a direct current (AC), which then was converted to a high frequency alternating current (AC) that produced an oscillating magnetic field between the transmitter and receiver. Tesla transferred the current through that magnetic field from the transmitter (or oscillator) to the receiver (or rectifier), as depicted in figure 1. The receiver then converted the alternating current back into a direct current, which was used to power a lightbulb.

Tesla wanted to wirelessly power the world by using the Earth's natural features. His system tapped into the limitless sources of power from within Schumann Cavity found between the Earth's surface and the ionosphere. A transmitter would send electromagnetic energy into the cavity which would then act as an electricity highway. The energy would flow around the Earth at 8 hertz resonance while copper receivers would pull from the Schumann Cavity to harness the electromagnetic waves. Any device with a receiver, which was in an antenna, could then use that energy as a power supply. Energy transmission, from that point on, would never require any wires ever again.

Due to unfortunate financial and political implications, Nikola Tesla's World Wireless System was never completed. This brief glimpse of Tesla's vision was meant to reflect on the innovations that can be fathomed by visionaries but should also put into perspective the age of the ideology. The concept came to fruition before the connotation of *technology* referred to

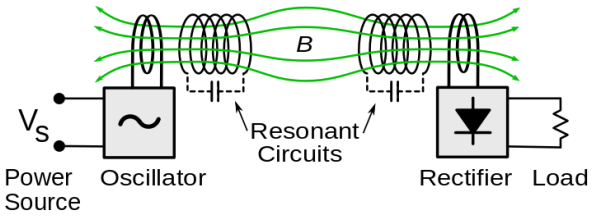
computers, artificial intelligence or blockchain. Imagine what could be done now simply because those tools are available.

The theories are still used in modern times, (2017). Transferring energy through a magnetic field is not a simple process and what researchers have found to be most troublesome is the efficiency -- referring to the amount of power able to be sent and the distance between the transmitter and receiver. Wireless energy is most commonly found in resonant inductive chargers, or the pads that charge electronic devices when the devices are rested on the surface of the pads.

Image Source: www.scienceabc.com

The problem with that technology is insufficient distance between the senders (pads) and receivers (electronic devices). Oftentimes, removing the devices from the pads disables the energy transfer, therefore limiting the ability to use the device while charging. In addition, that technology can typically only charge a few devices at a time.

The efficiency can be enhanced using a method of wireless power transfer known as resonant inductive coupling process or magnetic phase synchronous coupling. This process involves running two resonances as a pair, the first being an antiresonant frequency (parallel resonant frequency), and the other being a resonant frequency (serial resonant frequency). When the resonances are synchronized, the coils transfer maximum voltage, reduce heat generation, reduce the copper loss and improve the efficiency of the system.



This improvement upon the efficiency of wireless power transfer has been the basis to most of the research conducted in the field. Research labs have been recently trying to use resonant inductive coupling to transport energy longer distances, to move devices and to moving receivers, although other strategies have also conceptualized. One lab in particular, Disney Research, revealed a new theory, quasistatic cavity resonance, that will improve upon all those

things. Matthew J. Chabalko, Mohsen Shahmohammadi and Alanson P. Sample conducted an experiment and highlighted the results below.

The Theory of Quasistatic Cavity Resonance (QSCR)

While QSCRs can take many forms, the topology of a capacitively loaded vertical pole position in the center of rectangular cavity resonator was chosen due to its ease of construction and analysis. The goal of the following derivation is to determining the power transfer efficiency to a small coil receiver located inside this QSCR enable space. Our analysis begins by deriving the fields generated by the current flowing through the pole, which is approximated by a line current at $\rho = 0$. Fundamentally, the electromagnetic fields due to any arbitrary current source can be derived using 3 general steps. First, the magnetic vector potential **A** is determined (where bold type indicates vector quantities). Next, the magnetic field distribution is obtained using the definition $\mathbf{H} = 1/\mu o \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$. Lastly, the electric field is recovered using Ampere's law. The reference geometry and coordinate systems used in the following derivation are shown in Fig 1a. The general expression for **A** [23, 24] in steady state due to a current distribution, **J**, is

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{\mu_o}{4\pi} \int \frac{\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}')e^{-jk|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|}}{|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'|} \mathbf{dr}'^3$$

where μo is the permeability of free space, j is the imaginary unit, **r** is the vector from the origin to the field observation point, P, and **r′** is the vector from the origin to the current source. Additionally, k is the wavenumber. To evaluate Eq (1) the current distribution along the pole, **J**(**r′**), is needed:

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}') = I_o \cos^2\left[k\left(\frac{h}{2} - |z|\right)\right]\delta(\rho)\ \mathbf{a_z}$$

Here, Io is the peak current, h is the height of the pole, and $\delta(\rho)$ is the Dirac delta function, which enforces that the current source is a line centered at $\rho = 0$. This is a reasonable approximation when the radius of the pole, a, is small compared to the size of the room. Additionally, since the frequency of operation results in a free space wavelength much longer than the QSCR dimensions (i.e. the system is in the deep sub-wavelength region), $k|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|$ will be small and the exponential in Eq (1) can be approximated by unity. Thus, substitution of Eq (2) into Eq (1) then yields

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mu_o I_o}{4\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2\left[k\left(\frac{h}{2} - |z'|\right)\right]}{\left[\rho^2 + (z-z')^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} dz'\ \mathbf{a_z}$$

In the above, the current source is taken to be infinitely long, which is a reasonable assumption since the floor and ceiling are conductive resulting in z-directed virtual current sources via image theory. The integral in Eq (3) has no closed form solution and approximate equations for the H

and E fields due to current in the QSCR's central pole alone can be derived using a few terms in a Taylor series expansion, the details of which can be found in the supplementary file, S1 Appendix.

$$\mathbf{H} = H_\phi \mathbf{a}_\phi \approx \frac{I_o}{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2\left[k\left(\frac{h}{2} - |z|\right)\right]}{\rho} \mathbf{a}_\phi$$

$$\mathbf{E} \approx \frac{-j\eta_o I_o}{2\pi} \sin\left[k(2|z| - h)\right] \left[\frac{z^3}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}\rho} \mathbf{a}_\rho + \frac{\rho^2 + 2z^2}{(\rho^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \mathbf{a}_z\right]$$

where ηo is the impedance of free space.

Finally, to be complete about the total electric and magnetic fields, the effect of the walls needs to be taken into account. This can be handled by taking the expressions above for the electric and magnetic fields and then invoking classical image theory for a line current above a series of infinite ground planes. In this way, the total E or H fields within the cavity are the sum of the fields due to the pole itself, plus 8 images due to the walls. The contributions to the fields from a given image current are obtained by taking the field solutions for a pole centered at (0,0,0) and shifting the x and y coordinates to the location of the image, shown as dotted lines in Fig 2. Mathematically, the summation of the fields due to all images plus those due to the original line current transforms Eqs (4) and (5) to

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=-1}^{1} \sum_{l=-1}^{1} \frac{-I_o(-1)^{l+m}(y - mw)}{(x - lw)^2 + (y - mw)^2} \mathbf{a}_\mathbf{x} + \frac{I_o(-1)^{l+m}(x - lw)}{(x - lw)^2 + (y - mw)^2} \mathbf{a}_\mathbf{y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E} \;=\; & A \sum_{m=-1}^{1} \sum_{l=-1}^{1} I_o(-1)^{l+m} \left\{ \frac{z^3 u}{[u^2 + v^2 + z^2]^{3/2}[u^2 + v^2]} \mathbf{a}_\mathbf{x} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{z^3 v}{[u^2 + v^2 + z^2]^{3/2}[u^2 + v^2]} \mathbf{a}_\mathbf{y} + \frac{u^2 + v^2 + 2z^2}{[u^2 + v^2 + z^2]^{3/2}} \mathbf{a}_\mathbf{z} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

where $u = (x - lw)$, $v = (y - mw)$, and $A = -j\eta o \sin[k(2|z| - h)]/(2\pi)$.

In layman's terms, the signal between the copper pole and metal walls creates an electromagnetic field that devices can pull energy from. The result is depicted below for ease of comprehension.

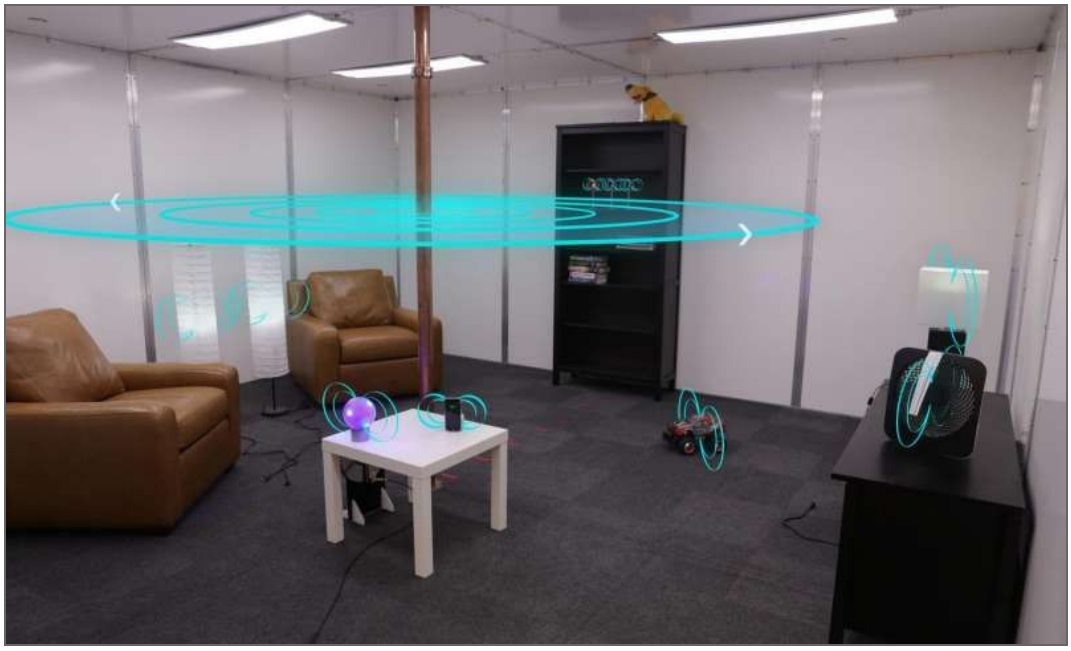
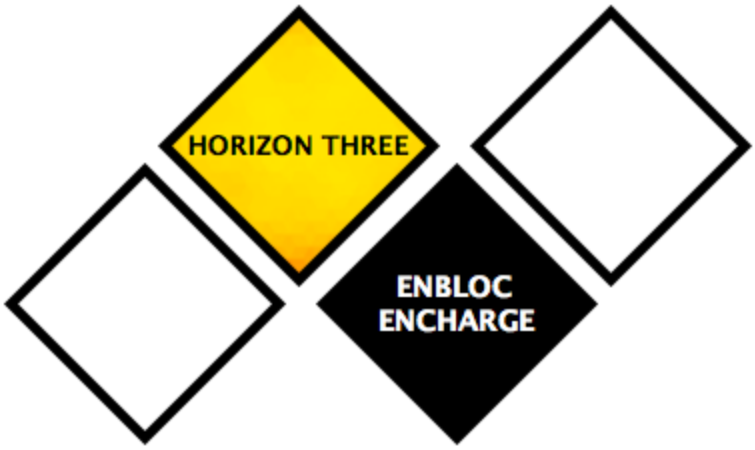


Image Source: Disney Research

Benefits of Wireless Power Transmission

- Wirelessly energy transfer provides freedom of movement and convenience while charging personal electronic devices.
- Electronics can be enclosed and protected from external factors since there would be no need for a charging port
- Direct connection costs can be drastically reduced
- Sterile or hermetically sealed items can be energized without any external contact
- New innovations can arise including
    a. Wirelessly powered roads for electric vehicles
    b. Wirelessly powered microgrids in cities
    c. Wirelessly powered energy grids across countries
    d. Wirelessly powered charging hubs in restaurants and shopping centers
    e. Wirelessly powered sidewalk transmitters for charging mobile devices
    f. Wirelessly charged batteries can store then later transmit energy when needed



Mission:
Enbloc Encharge aims to power the world without a single physical connection.

Vision:
Enbloc Encharge will have resonant transmitters on every sidewalk, road and home to provide society with clean energy, wirelessly.

Our company strives to wirelessly power electronic devices, electric vehicles, energy grids and batteries. The concept infuses blockchain technology with wireless energy transfer to create a holistic energy ecosystem that enhances energy distribution. Both technologies are far from similar, but combined, are powerful. The synthesis may lead to a more advanced society where energy is considered a secondary concern, power outages are nonexistent and electricity is universal around the world.

The cohesion advances on Nikola Tesla's World Wireless System with a more scalable approach to transmission. Rather than dispersing the energy around the planet, Encharge transmitters will be placed in grid-like structures, similar to how power lines are set up now. This system will require significant infrastructure development but it will ensure the energy is monitored and controlled.

The Encharge project will have two components: (1) hardware infrastructure that can wirelessly transfer energy through magnetic fields and (2) software that monitors and accounts for the energy transfers within the system. Component one will use quasistatic cavity resonance (QSCR) to transmit power wirelessly while component two will be a blockchain protocol layered on top of the Ethereum network. This cohesion will allow multiple, even hundreds of devices to be powered simultaneously with assurance of security and transparency of low-cost distribution.

The Infusion of Blockchain Technology
Ethereum is a robust protocol that provides a platform designed to be the base layer for decentralized applications. Blockchain, the fundamental technology that underlies Ethereum, is often perceived as the internet of transactions. The renowned capabilities of enhanced security, low-cost maintenance, systematic transparency and (potential) scalability has furnished the possibility to decentralized traditional processes and create new concepts. In addition, the blockchain can be considered a launch pad for turning revolutionary abstractions into commercialized applications, the reason to why token sales have grown in popularity.

Enbloc Encharge will utilize all the above mentioned features to foster a new ecosystem of energy. The energy distributed to the public using our quasistatic cavity resonant transmitters will be recorded to those who use it. The Encharge blockchain platform will debit users for the amount of energy used while the system will levy as-low-as-possible rates to remain competitive within the energy sector. This notion can be considered a revenue stream with the ability of providing a utility for the greater good; a utility that allows anyone to power their lives whenever and wherever need be.

The grid of transmitters will be interconnected within close range proximities. The Encharge project will begin in densely populated shopping centers with the goal of spanning the business to entire city blocks, roads and highways. This project will be funded partially by the token sale but primarily by the business that Enbloc generates within its first horizon.

This abstract was meant to describe the concept of Enbloc as both a blockchain-based software and as a business. There are many viable use cases for blockchain technology in the energy sector. Our team has studied the applications presented by other projects, some of which have been tremendously funded by their token sales. Enbloc, as a company, wants to become a holistic software solution and does not plan to stop expanding the concepts described in this abstract. We will be hosting a token sale to finance many of these ideas. The WATT token will be offered to the public as a utility token, so Enbloc does not promise any capital return for our investors. The rest of the white paper will describe the energy sector, technical overview, token sale, team and timeline.