PLATFORM OVERVIEW · VERSION 1.5

Aether AI Whitepaper

Wholesale model capacity, managed agent workflows and the economics of accepted customer work.

> Aether AI is developed by PT. Aether Teknologi Inovatif (Indonesia, business number 2196334). Yield and principal recovery are not guaranteed. You may lose all contributed capital.
>
> Before transferring funds, review exit rules and operator disclosures. The terms version is saved when the position opens.

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CHAPTER 01

Model access and resale

Aether AI combines external model capacity with proprietary technology. Customers access eligible models through a single workspace and API. An account can compare models, create separate keys for applications and meter usage against a prepaid balance.

From provider capacity to retail access

1. Obtain upstream access for eligible models and track provider capacity and pricing.
2. Publish enabled models with their applicable input and output token rates.
3. Authorize a customer request and reserve credit against estimated usage.
4. Capture usage when a valid response arrives and expose metering data to the customer.

What the model catalog represents

Enabled model listings and prices refresh daily at 03:10 UTC. Chat accepts text and images for compatible models. Studio queues supported image and video models after quoting a credit reservation. Other catalog categories do not imply that their corresponding APIs are enabled.

Measuring the model service

API services and pool participation have separate funding and history views; pool positions and payouts have their own sections. New chats are saved to the account. Documents and images are stored outside the public directory with owner authorization; users can remove conversations and unused files.

See the API reference and the usage and balances guide.

CHAPTER 02

Working capital for agents

A customer task can require several small purchases before it produces a billable result. For example, a support agent can use approved knowledge to close a ticket, a sales agent can qualify a lead for a CRM owner, and a content agent can prepare a sourced draft for an editor. Agree on rejection, rework and escalation criteria before reserving capacity. The pool is designed to provision the authorized cash for those expenses.

From task acceptance to settlement

Stage	Control	Record
Scope	Specify the deliverable, acceptance criteria and customer price.	Task record and contract reference.
Authorize	Cap total spend and individual operations. Confirm vendor and time windows.	Budget approval and policy version.
Execute	Reserve spending power, submit approved operations and match receipts.	Operation IDs, costs and vendor references.
Collect	Record delivery, invoice, cleared receipt and adjustments independently.	Customer invoice and settlement evidence.
Close	Release unused authorization and reconcile task margin.	Period reconciliation and reviewer.

Responsibilities

A task owner approves the budget, an agent proposes expenses within policy and a reviewer reconciles evidence and cash. High-cost, exceptional or disputed operations require additional review under the applicable process.

See spend authorization for a worked limit example.

CHAPTER 03

Economics and settlement

Model resale revenue and agent task receipts belong to different accounting flows. API top-ups pay for inference. Task margins start with collected customer cash and depend on costs attributable to the work and subsequent adjustments.

Illustrative task reconciliation

Entry	USD	Treatment
Cleared customer receipt	120.00	Cash matched to task settlement.
Inference and compute	−23.00	Attributable provider usage and compute.
Tools	−10.00	Task-specific charges.
Payment fees	−4.00	Processing costs.
Refund adjustment	−8.00	Customer adjustment applied to the period.
Realized margin	75.00	Reference amount before pool reserves and allocation rules.

An $80–120 receipt against $10 of model calls illustrates an 8–12× revenue-to-inference-cost multiple. Idle capacity, supervision, rework and other expenses reduce the amount available for allocation. A delivered and invoiced task can have an open receivable and zero cleared cash. When a customer disputes a charge, settlement may be delayed or reversed.

> The figures illustrate the accounting method. Allocation of any realized margin would follow the applicable signed terms after reserves and eligibility are determined.

CHAPTER 04

Risk, evidence and reporting

Provider outages, wrong-network transfers and leaked credentials can affect model and checkout users. Agent operations add exposure to vendor overspend, customer nonpayment and refund or dispute risk. Pool participants can lose capital under adverse conditions.

Reporting baseline

- State the covered time window, reporting currency and scope.
- Show cleared cash separately from outstanding receivables.
- Identify what expenses, fees and adjustments reduce realized task margin.
- Explain unusual items and show material corrections to earlier periods.
- Report an authorized distribution only when terms, eligibility and supporting records have been verified.

How to read model and pool records

Account metering records help reconcile model usage. Pool settlement records, when available for publication, should explain task coverage, costs, exceptions and adjustments at a level appropriate for public reporting. Each record category answers different questions about the business.

Read Risk disclosures and the Settlement results publication page.