



\$CRVT

Verifiable AI Infrastructure and Decentralized Data Services on Arbitrum

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corvantistoken.com

This document is a technical and economic overview of the Corvantis protocol. It is not an offer or solicitation to sell securities in any jurisdiction. Please read Section 12 (Risk Disclosure and Disclaimer).

Summary

Corvantis in one paragraph

AI programs and blockchain applications need two things to be trustworthy: data that can be shown to be untampered, and computation that can be shown to have run correctly. Today, almost nothing offers either. Corvantis is a network of independent operators who store data and run AI jobs, and who prove cryptographically that the work was done honestly. Users pay for these services in CRVT. People who help secure the network by staking CRVT earn a share of the fees. Every result arrives with its proof, so nobody has to take Corvantis on trust.

The sections that follow explain how this works. A short list of key terms comes first, so no background in blockchain is needed.

Quick Facts

Token	CRVT, the native token of Corvantis (ERC-20)
Network	Arbitrum One, an Ethereum Layer-2 network
Contract address	0xCfA9eCbbD834869fB0dea56434b924f4dD5496B1
Maximum supply	1,000,000,000 CRVT. Fixed, with no minting beyond this cap.
Token burn	None, by design (Section 7.5)
Utility	Payment for verified data and AI compute, staking, fee sharing, and governance
Stage	Early stage. The whitepaper is published and the testnet is the next milestone (Section 10).

Key Terms

Each term below appears later in the document.

Term	Meaning
Arbitrum	A faster and cheaper network built on top of Ethereum. Transactions settle back to Ethereum, so it keeps Ethereum's security at a much lower cost.
ERC-20	The common technical standard for tokens on Ethereum and Arbitrum, which lets wallets and exchanges handle them in the same way.
Node Operator	A party that runs a computer (a node) to store data or run AI jobs for the network, and earns fees for doing so.
Staking	Locking up CRVT as a deposit that shows commitment to honest behavior. A participant who cheats can lose it.
Slashing	The penalty for proven misconduct or extended downtime. Part of the offender's staked CRVT is taken away.
Delegator	A CRVT holder who does not run a node, but assigns their stake to a Node Operator they trust and earns a share of that operator's fees.
Validator	A participant who re-checks a sample of the network's work and reports problems. Validators are rewarded for catching them.
Proof	A cryptographic receipt that lets anyone confirm that data is authentic or that a computation ran correctly, without repeating the work.
DAO	A Decentralized Autonomous Organization. It lets CRVT holders vote on how the protocol is run, rather than leaving the decision to one company.
TGE	Token Generation Event: the point at which a token is officially issued and typically becomes tradable.
Vesting and cliff	A schedule that releases tokens gradually. A cliff is a waiting period before the first tokens unlock.
Burn	Permanently destroying tokens to reduce supply. Corvantis does not do this (Section 7.5).
DePIN	Decentralized Physical Infrastructure Network: independently owned hardware, such as servers or sensors, coordinated by a token.

1. The Problem

Two gaps motivate Corvantis.

1.1 Blockchains cannot verify large datasets on their own

Blockchains are built to record small pieces of state, not to store or query large historical or off-chain datasets. Applications that depend on such data, including DeFi risk models, on-chain analytics, and

compliance checks, usually rely on a centralized API or oracle to supply it. That brings back the single point of failure that blockchains were meant to remove.

1.2 AI systems cannot show where their data came from

AI agents increasingly read on-chain activity, run inference, and act on their own. The data pipelines and compute environments behind them are opaque. There is no standard way to prove which data a model used, whether that data was altered, or whether a job ran correctly on the infrastructure it claims to have used.

1.3 Existing solutions cover only part of the problem

The market is split into separate verticals. GPU networks provide compute but not data trust. Indexing protocols provide query access but not raw compute. Data marketplaces provide monetization but not verification. Based on publicly available information at the time of writing, no widely used solution combines compute and verification and is built specifically for Arbitrum. Corvantis is designed to fill that gap with verified data infrastructure and AI compute in a single Arbitrum-native protocol.

2. Market Landscape

Decentralized AI and data infrastructure has developed into several distinct categories: data sourcing networks, blockchain indexing and query protocols, data marketplaces, and decentralized compute networks. Corvantis sits between the indexing and verification layer and the compute layer, with Arbitrum as its main settlement chain. Based on publicly available information at the time of writing, no major incumbent occupies that position natively.

Category	What it solves	What it typically lacks
Data sourcing and crawling networks	Collects raw web and off-chain data at scale through distributed nodes	Native verification, indexing, or a compute layer
Blockchain indexing and query protocols	Organizes on-chain data into queryable, staked datasets	Little or no compute layer; mostly multi-chain rather than Arbitrum-first
Data marketplaces	Tokenizes access rights to datasets for AI training	Real-time verification and on-chain settlement
Decentralized GPU and compute networks	Distributes rendering and AI compute jobs	A data-verification layer; compute is not tied to provable datasets
Corvantis (CRVT)	Verified data, AI compute, and cross-chain data services, native to Arbitrum	A new entrant that must earn trust through audits, partnerships, and uptime

Table 1. Simplified competitive landscape by category (illustrative, not exhaustive).

Corvantis does not aim to compete head-on with established multi-chain indexing networks or GPU marketplaces. It serves teams building on Arbitrum that need verified data and AI compute from one provider, with settlement and governance on the chain they already use.

3. Overview and Vision

Corvantis exists to make data and computation for AI and smart contracts verifiable by default. The protocol organizes its services into three pillars. All three are coordinated by the CRVT token and governed by the Corvantis DAO.

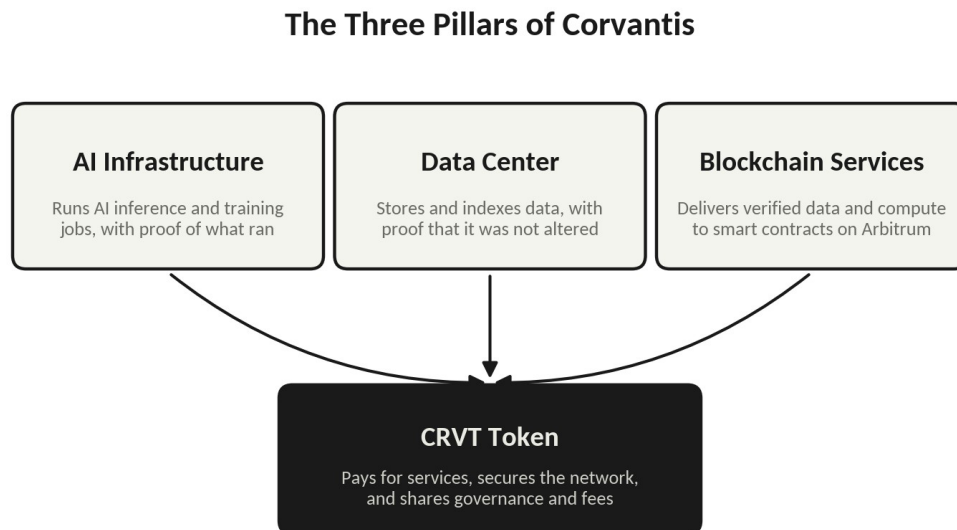


Figure 1. The three pillars, all settled through CRVT.

3.1 The three pillars

- **AI Infrastructure.** A distributed network of compute nodes that run AI inference and lightweight training jobs, with cryptographic proof of which model, dataset, and node executed each job.
- **Data Center.** A decentralized data warehouse that ingests, indexes, and stores on-chain and off-chain data. It is queried through SQL-style and API-based requests, and each answer comes with a proof of correctness.
- **Blockchain Services.** Cross-chain data feeds, verification services, and developer tools that let smart contracts on Arbitrum, and later other EVM chains, use Corvantis data and compute directly.

3.2 Design principles

- **Verifiability first.** Every query result and compute job should be checkable, not merely trusted.
- **Value from usage.** The value of CRVT is tied to fees paid for real services, not to a burn schedule.
- **Arbitrum-native.** Settlement, staking, and governance live on Arbitrum from the start rather than being added later to a multi-chain design.
- **Progressive decentralization.** Node operator permissions and protocol parameters move to full DAO control along the roadmap in Section 10.

4. How It Works

Two examples show what happens when someone uses Corvantis.

Example 1: a lending protocol needs reliable price history

1. A DeFi lending app on Arbitrum needs 90 days of price history for an asset to run its risk model.

2. Instead of trusting one centralized data provider, it sends a query to the Corvantis Data Center layer and pays a small fee in CRVT.
3. A Data Center Node returns the price history together with a cryptographic proof that the data matches the network's verified dataset.
4. The lending app's smart contract checks the proof on-chain in a fraction of a second, without relying on the node's word.
5. The fee is split. The Node Operator who answered is paid, a share goes to the Stakers and Delegators backing that node, and a portion goes to the protocol Treasury.
6. In the background, Validators re-check a random sample of queries. If this node had returned bad data, the discrepancy would be provable and its staked CRVT would be slashed.

Example 2: an AI agent needs to run inference

1. An autonomous on-chain agent needs to run a fraud-detection model on recent transaction data.
2. It submits the job to the AI Infrastructure layer, naming the model, the dataset, and a price in CRVT.
3. A compute node runs the job and returns the result along with a job receipt that records the exact model version and dataset used.
4. Later, the agent, an auditor, or a regulator can verify what was actually run, instead of relying on a reported number.

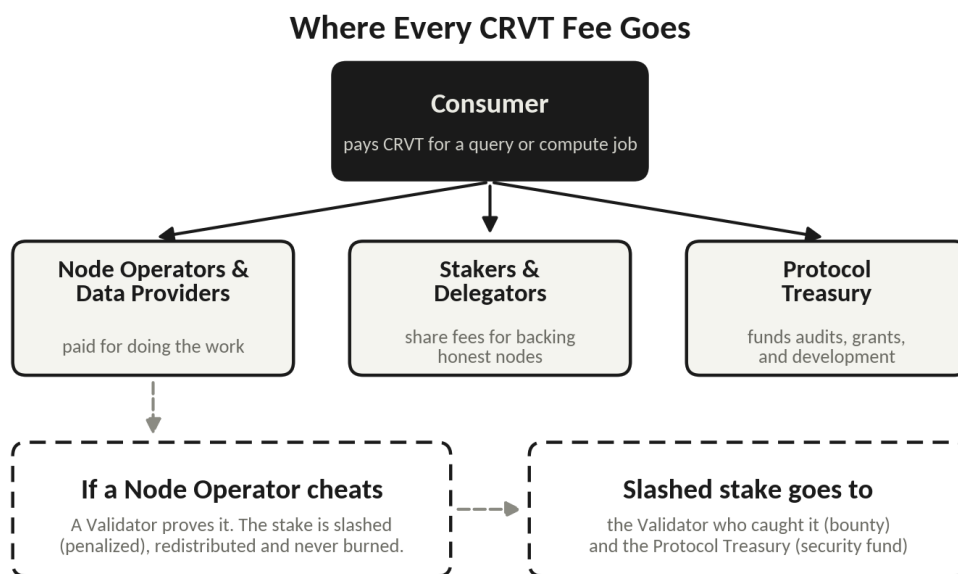


Figure 2. How a single fee flows through the network, and what happens if someone cheats.

5. Technical Architecture

5.1 Network participants

Five kinds of participants keep the network running: those who supply data, those who run infrastructure, those who check that infrastructure, those who back it with stake, and those who pay to use it.

- **Data Providers** publish datasets, such as on-chain indexes, off-chain feeds, and proprietary data, into the network.

- **Node Operators** run Data Center Nodes and AI Infrastructure Nodes. They stake CRVT as collateral and earn fees and emissions for correct and available service.
- **Validators** re-check a sample of queries and compute jobs and submit proofs or challenges. They earn a share of slashed stake when they catch misbehavior.
- **Delegators** hold CRVT and assign stake to Node Operators instead of running infrastructure. They share in fee revenue and in slashing risk.
- **Consumers** are dApps, AI agents, and enterprises that pay CRVT for queries, data feeds, or compute jobs.

5.2 Data Center layer

The Data Center layer ingests data from several sources, including Arbitrum and other EVM chains, off-chain APIs, and IoT or enterprise feeds, and organizes it into indexed, queryable datasets. Each dataset carries a cryptographic commitment, which works like a tamper-evident fingerprint of the whole set. A consumer can use it to confirm that a query result is consistent with the underlying data without downloading the dataset again.

5.3 AI Infrastructure layer

Developers submit inference and lightweight training jobs to a network of compute nodes. Each job specifies the model, the dataset (taken from the Data Center layer where relevant), and a price in CRVT. When the job finishes, the node submits a receipt that references the exact model version and dataset commitment used, so a consumer or auditor can check later what was run.

5.4 Blockchain Services layer

This layer delivers Data Center and AI Infrastructure outputs to smart contracts through on-chain adapters on Arbitrum. It includes data feeds for DeFi protocols, verification hooks for AI agents that interact with contracts, and APIs for off-chain applications. Over time it is designed to extend to other EVM-compatible chains, while settlement and governance remain on Arbitrum.

5.5 Security model

Network security rests on staking and slashing, not on proof-of-work. Node Operators and Validators post CRVT stake in proportion to the value of the service they provide. Provable misbehavior results in a slashing penalty. This includes serving incorrect query results, falsifying a compute receipt, or extended downtime. Slashed CRVT is not burned. It goes to the Validator or Consumer who proved the fault, and a portion goes to the protocol treasury to fund further audits and bug bounties.

6. Use Cases

6.1 Verified DeFi analytics

Lending protocols, structured products, and risk engines on Arbitrum can query historical and cross-chain data with a cryptographic guarantee that it has not been altered, which reduces dependence on centralized data providers.

6.2 Data feeds for AI agents

Autonomous on-chain agents can pull verified, structured data from the Data Center layer to inform their decisions, and can run inference jobs with an auditable record of the data and model version used.

6.3 Enterprise data verification

Enterprises that must prove the integrity of a dataset for compliance, audit, or partner reporting can anchor a commitment to it on Corvantis, and later prove that specific records belonged to the original set.

6.4 Decentralized AI compute for dApps

Developers who need occasional AI inference, such as content moderation, fraud detection, or personalization, can send jobs to the AI Infrastructure layer and pay per job in CRVT, without operating their own GPU infrastructure.

7. Tokenomics

CRVT is the native utility token of Corvantis, issued as an ERC-20 token on Arbitrum One. It has no burn mechanism. Its value is meant to come from two sources: direct payment demand for network services, and the sharing of protocol fees with stakers. The model is driven by usage rather than by reducing supply.

Token	CRVT (ERC-20)
Network	Arbitrum One
Contract address	0xCfA9eCbbD834869fB0dea56434b924f4dD5496B1
Maximum supply	1,000,000,000 CRVT

Please check this address against the one published on official Corvantis channels before interacting with the token.

7.1 Token utility

- **Payment for services.** Consumers pay CRVT for data queries, verified data feeds, and AI compute jobs. Fees go to Node Operators and, where applicable, Data Providers. They are not removed from circulation.
- **Staking and security.** Node Operators and Validators stake CRVT as collateral for the correctness and availability of their service.
- **Slashing, not burning.** Stake lost to proven misbehavior goes to the party that proved the fault and to the protocol treasury. It is not destroyed.
- **Revenue sharing.** Part of network fees is distributed to CRVT stakers and Delegators in proportion to their stake, whether or not they operate infrastructure.
- **Governance.** CRVT holders vote on protocol parameters such as fee levels, slashing thresholds, treasury spending, and emission adjustments through the Corvantis DAO.

7.2 Total supply and allocation

CRVT has a fixed maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens. No new tokens can be minted beyond this cap once the Ecosystem and Network Rewards pool has been fully emitted.

Allocation	% of supply	Vesting
Ecosystem and Network Rewards	20%	Emitted over 4 years on a front-loaded, declining schedule (Section 7.3). Pays Node Operators, Validators, and data and model providers.
Team and Core Contributors	15%	12-month cliff, then 36-month linear vesting.
Ecosystem Foundation and Treasury	28%	Controlled by the Corvantis DAO and released by governance vote for grants, audits, partnerships, and node-operator incentives after Year 4.
Private Investors	15%	6-month cliff, then 24-month linear vesting.
Public Sale and Liquidity	19%	Unlocked at TGE to seed exchange and DEX liquidity on Arbitrum from the first day. Liquidity-lock terms will be published and independently verifiable before TGE.
Advisors	3%	12-month cliff, then 24-month linear vesting.

Table 2. CRVT allocation. Total: 1,000,000,000 CRVT (fixed).

A note on trust

The vesting schedules above are intended to be enforced by smart contracts, not by promises. Vesting contract addresses and audit reports will be published before TGE, so anyone can verify unlock dates on-chain without relying on this document.

7.3 Emission schedule

The Ecosystem and Network Rewards pool (20% of supply, or 200,000,000 CRVT) is released over 4 years on a declining schedule. It is weighted toward Years 1 and 2, to attract Node Operators, Validators, and data and model providers while organic fee volume is still small. The schedule is indicative and can be adjusted by DAO governance within pre-agreed bounds.

Year	Share of pool emitted	Approx. CRVT emitted
Year 1	45%	90,000,000
Year 2	30%	60,000,000
Year 3	15%	30,000,000
Year 4	10%	20,000,000

Table 3. Indicative emission schedule for the Ecosystem and Network Rewards pool.

7.4 Staking, slashing, and revenue sharing

A Node Operator must stake CRVT in proportion to the volume of jobs it intends to serve. Delegators can add to that stake without running infrastructure and earn a share of the operator's fee revenue. If a Validator proves that an operator returned an incorrect result or falsified a compute receipt, a defined percentage of the operator's stake is slashed. Part goes to the proving Validator as a bounty, and part goes to the protocol treasury. Delegators to a slashed operator bear a proportional share of the penalty. This is disclosed upfront so that Delegators can judge operator risk before they delegate.

Before you delegate

Delegating is not risk-free. If your operator is caught cheating, you lose a proportional share of what you delegated. This is intentional: it gives Delegators a real reason to choose honest operators rather than the highest advertised yield. Exact slashing percentages, unbonding (withdrawal) periods, and operator track records will be published on the Corvantis dashboard before mainnet.

7.5 Why there is no token burn

Corvantis does not use the fee-burn or burn-mint mechanisms found in some comparable protocols, for two reasons. First, burning ties token scarcity to short-term spikes in usage rather than to the lasting health of the network, which can send misleading price signals. Second, routing fees to stakers and the treasury keeps capital inside the ecosystem, where it funds security, audits, and development. The trade-off is a fixed, non-deflationary supply. It is addressed through the capped emission schedule (Section 7.3) and DAO oversight of treasury spending.

8. Why Arbitrum

- **Liquidity and security.** Arbitrum One is the largest Ethereum Layer-2 by total value secured. It gives Corvantis access to deep liquidity and Ethereum-grade security.
- **Low-cost settlement.** Frequent data queries and compute-job settlements need low transaction costs. Arbitrum's fees make per-query and per-job settlement practical.
- **A growing AI agent ecosystem.** Arbitrum has invested in AI-native infrastructure, including grant programs for AI builders and support for on-chain agent identity and accountability standards.
- **An underserved niche.** Based on publicly available information at the time of writing, no major verified data and compute protocol is built Arbitrum-first. Most comparable projects are multi-chain by default.
- **Composability.** Native deployment lets Corvantis integrate directly with the DeFi protocols, agent frameworks, and tools already concentrated on Arbitrum.

9. Governance

Corvantis is governed by the Corvantis DAO, made up of CRVT stakers and Delegators. Governance authority is introduced in stages, so that security and reliability are established before decision-making is fully decentralized.

Phase	What happens
Phase 1: Foundation-led	The founding team sets core parameters (fee levels, slashing thresholds, emission schedule) in consultation with early node operators and advisors, and publishes them for community review.
Phase 2: Hybrid governance	CRVT holders gain binding votes on treasury spending, onboarding criteria for new datasets and models, and emission adjustments within pre-agreed bounds. The founding team keeps a security council role for emergencies only.
Phase 3: Full DAO control	All protocol parameters, including the security council's emergency powers, move under on-chain DAO vote, with a defined timelock on all treasury and parameter changes.

This staged path follows the progressive-decentralization approach used by most established infrastructure protocols.

10. Roadmap

The roadmap is indicative and may change with audit findings, regulatory guidance, and network growth. Given the early stage of the protocol, it is expressed in phases rather than fixed dates.

Phase	Milestones
Phase 0: Foundations	Whitepaper publication, core protocol design, security architecture review, and initial node-operator recruitment.
Phase 1: Testnet	Data Center layer testnet on Arbitrum Sepolia, verifiable query proofs, and a community testnet incentive program.
Phase 2: Mainnet v1	Data Center layer mainnet on Arbitrum One, token generation event, and staking and delegation going live.
Phase 3: AI Infrastructure beta	Beta of the AI compute and inference marketplace, job-receipt verification, and first enterprise data-verification pilots.
Phase 4: Blockchain Services expansion	On-chain data feed adapters for Arbitrum DeFi protocols, AI-agent data integrations, and cross-chain data feed pilots.
Phase 5: Progressive decentralization	Move to hybrid governance (Section 9, Phase 2), a larger Validator set, and publication of independent security audits.
Phase 6: Full DAO and multi-chain	Full DAO governance (Section 9, Phase 3) and evaluation of Blockchain Services on additional EVM chains, with settlement still anchored on Arbitrum.

Table 4. Corvantis phased roadmap.

11. Frequently Asked Questions

What is the CRVT contract address?

CRVT is an ERC-20 token on Arbitrum One. The contract address is 0xCfA9eCbbD834869fB0dea56434b924f4dD5496B1. Always check the address against the official Corvantis channels before interacting with the token.

Where can I find official updates?

Announcements and new versions of this document are published on the Corvantis website, X, and Telegram. The links are listed under Official Channels at the end of this document.

Is CRVT a security?

This document is not an offer of securities. CRVT is intended as a utility token for use within the Corvantis protocol. Treatment under securities law varies by jurisdiction, so please read Section 12 and take independent legal advice before acquiring CRVT.

How do I get CRVT?

No public sale is described in this document. Any sale, listing, or distribution of CRVT will be announced only through the official Corvantis channels listed at the end of this document, which are the only reliable source of that information.

Can I hold CRVT without running a node?

Yes. You can delegate your stake to a Node Operator (Sections 5.1 and 7.4) and earn a share of that operator's fee revenue. This carries slashing risk, described in Section 7.4.

What stops a Node Operator from lying about results?

Validators re-check a random sample of queries and compute jobs. If they prove that an operator cheated, that operator's staked CRVT is slashed (Sections 5.5 and 7.4).

Why is there no token burn?

Burning ties price to short-term hype rather than real usage, and Corvantis prefers to keep fee revenue circulating inside the ecosystem. See Section 7.5.

What if I want my delegated stake back?

Unbonding periods and exact mechanics will be published on the Corvantis dashboard before mainnet, together with operator track records.

Has the code been audited?

Not yet. Independent smart-contract audits are planned before Mainnet v1 (Phase 2 of the roadmap). The reports will be published before Ecosystem and Network Rewards emissions begin.

12. Risk Disclosure and Disclaimer

12.1 General disclaimer

This whitepaper is provided for information only. It is not an offer or solicitation to sell shares, securities, or any other financial instrument in any jurisdiction, and nothing in it is investment, legal, tax, or financial advice. CRVT is a utility token intended for use within the Corvantis protocol, and its treatment under securities laws may vary by jurisdiction. Prospective participants should consult independent legal and financial advisors before acquiring CRVT.

12.2 Key risks

- **Regulatory risk.** Token classification and permitted activities differ between jurisdictions and may change. Regulatory action could restrict the availability, transferability, or use of CRVT.
- **Technology risk.** Smart contracts, staking, and slashing mechanisms may contain bugs or vulnerabilities despite audits. Verifiable-query and job-attestation mechanisms are new and may need to be revised.
- **Market and liquidity risk.** The market price of CRVT may be highly volatile. Vesting unlocks (Section 7.2) may affect circulating supply and liquidity at different points in time.
- **Adoption risk.** Network value depends on real demand for data queries and AI compute. Weak adoption would limit the fee revenue available to stakers and Node Operators.
- **Centralization risk.** In the early phases, governance authority rests largely with the founding team (Section 9, Phase 1). This is meant to decrease over time but is a near-term risk.
- **Competitive risk.** Established and better-funded data and compute protocols may copy parts of the Corvantis design or expand onto Arbitrum directly.

This document may be updated as the protocol develops. Please refer to the official Corvantis channels, listed at the end of this document, for the latest version.

13. Conclusion

Corvantis brings verifiable data infrastructure and AI compute together in one Arbitrum-native protocol, closing the gap between today's single-purpose data, indexing, and compute networks. Its tokenomics are built around usage: staking, slashing, and fee sharing, with no burn mechanism. The aim is a transparent and sustainable incentive structure for Node Operators, Validators, Delegators, and the wider Arbitrum ecosystem.

Audits, testnet results, the governance transition, and partnerships will be published as they are completed, following the roadmap in Section 10. Where something is not finished, such as the audits or the exact staking mechanics, this document says so.

Official Channels

Corvantis shares announcements, updates, and new versions of this document only through the channels below. Please verify any link against this list before interacting with the token.

Website	corvantistoken.com
X	x.com/corvantistoken
Telegram	t.me/corvantistoken