XAVVI • WHITEPAPER 2.0

Xavvi Distributed AI Compute Network Whitepaper v2.0

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Document scope: technical vision, protocol design, and risk disclosure

Xavvi is designed to organize always-on devices across the world into open infrastructure for the AI Agent economy. The Xavvi Distributed AI Node is both the physical entry point for network participants and a foundation for connecting compute demand, protocol participation, and verifiable settlement over time.

This paper separates three kinds of statements: current capabilities that can be observed, protocol mechanisms governed by formal rules, and development directions that still require implementation and audit. References to future AI task scheduling, inference, contribution metering, or task-level rewards do not mean that those functions are live today.

CURRENT CAPABILITY • PROTOCOL MECHANISM • DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION

Contents

Reading note: this paper explicitly separates observable network capability, formal protocol mechanisms, and future development directions.

SECTION 01

Executive Summary

AI Agents are evolving from answer engines into digital operators that can plan work, call software, create media, and coordinate delivery. As Agent activity expands, compute, connectivity, identity, metering, and accountable records become shared infrastructure problems rather than features that should remain confined to a few closed platforms.

Xavvi proposes a network made of applications, a public protocol, and distributed nodes. Users purchase AI Credit with fiat and choose services through familiar interfaces. BFC supports network gas, node protocol incentives, Agent coordination, and future compute fees released under formal rules. CCT records the use of creator-specific AI services. RWAX supports real-world rights structures only where independent legal design and regional compliance permit them.

At the current stage, a Xavvi Distributed AI Node connects to Xavvi mainnet, contributes always-on compute and network resources, and participates in PoW block competition, transaction validation, and network security. The development direction is to let qualified nodes accept bounded AI workloads after technical validation, security audit, and phased release, with BFC compensation tied to verifiable contribution. PoW remains a security and issuance mechanism rather than the sole product narrative.

SECTION 02

The Infrastructure Gap in the AI Agent Economy

Most AI applications currently obtain inference from centralized cloud platforms. That approach supports rapid delivery, but it also creates geographic concentration, vendor dependency, opaque cost structures, and continuity concerns. For Agents that collaborate across organizations, access to a model API is not enough. Work has to be described, authorized, routed, executed, verified, billed, and recorded in a form that all responsible parties can inspect.

Distributed infrastructure does not need to move every workload away from the cloud. Its value is optionality. Workloads with different latency, data-boundary, cost, geographic, or continuity requirements can be assigned to different resource pools. Nodes must first demonstrate eligibility and availability; tasks need explicit resource limits; outputs require validation; and compensation must follow transparent rules.

Xavvi divides this gap into three layers. Applications create real demand. The protocol coordinates identity, records, fees, and verification. Nodes contribute persistent network and compute resources. The layers are connected by auditable policy, not by unverified performance or income claims.

SECTION 03

Xavvi Network Architecture

The Xavvi network brings together four participant groups: users and brands that originate demand, AI Agents that represent and coordinate parties, distributed nodes that provide protocol and compute resources, and ecosystem providers that contribute content, goods, models, data, logistics, or other delivery capabilities.

The application layer includes A2A Platform, Brand Lab, MuaiTai, and Xavvi APP. Together they translate brand marketing, creator collaboration, multilingual production, interaction, and commerce into workflows that Agents can process. User interfaces emphasize AI Credit and delivered outcomes, so ordinary users do not need to manage every underlying protocol action.

The protocol layer manages wallets, transactions, BFC fees, business-asset records, and mainnet consensus. The node layer currently supports online participation, PoW compute, block validation, and network security. A future compute layer is intended to add isolated execution, task policies, capability declarations, contribution proofs, and dispute handling before eligible AI workloads can be distributed.

Data does not become safe merely because execution is distributed. Task publishers still need data minimization, encrypted transport, access controls, revocable authorization, and regional policies. The design goal is to make responsibility visible and every resource call subject to explicit rules.

SECTION 04

Xavvi Distributed AI Node

The Xavvi Distributed AI Node is the physical participation unit of the network. A node binds power, network connectivity, and a wallet, reports its connection state, and participates under formal mainnet rules. The product is intended for homes, studios, and small offices. Hardware specifications, supported regions, and software versions are defined in official product materials.

Current capability: a node connects to Xavvi mainnet and participates in PoW block computation, transaction validation, and network security. Users can review connection, protocol participation, and reward records. Neither this paper nor the website claims that nodes already receive global AI inference orders or that an automatic task marketplace is live.

Protocol mechanism: node eligibility depends on formal rules, including wallet binding, software version, availability, valid work, network difficulty, and security behavior. Abnormal, duplicated, fabricated, or non-compliant participation should not create a valid reward entitlement.

Development direction: node responsibilities are intended to expand through capability declaration, task matching, isolated execution, result verification, and contribution metering. Only capabilities that pass compatibility testing and security review should enter public service. Different workloads may require different hardware, bandwidth, latency, and data policies; a node is not automatically suitable for every AI task.

The node value flow is straightforward: bring a node online, contribute compute and network resources, allow the protocol to meter and verify eligible participation, and receive BFC under the applicable rules. Output is not fixed and can vary with protocol parameters, network conditions, node performance, and eligibility.

SECTION 05

BFC: Network, Compute, and Protocol Resource

BFC is the native asset of the Xavvi network. It pays network gas, supports node protocol incentives, enables Agent coordination, and is intended to carry compute-service fees when those services are formally released. It connects resource use, network security, and verifiable value records within one protocol.

The protocol mining supply is **550,000,000 BFC**. The release baseline used in this paper distributes each reward batch at **0.3% per day** for **333 days**. The proposed initial block reward is 50 BFC and the target block time is approximately 15 seconds. Technical parameters remain subject to audited mainnet code, governance procedures, and official protocol documentation.

Gas payments are generally value transfers among network participants and should not all be characterized as destruction. Block rewards, protocol fees, and future AI-task contribution rewards are separate sources that require separate measurement and disclosure. The protocol does not guarantee a market price for BFC, and participation does not constitute fixed returns.

SECTION 06

CCT: Creator AI Service Usage

CCT records the use of AI services associated with a specific creator. A contracted creator may have a distinct CCT so content generation, digital-human interaction, licensed services, or fan experiences can be measured within a clear business boundary. After delivery, CCT can be processed or burned according to the applicable service rules, leaving a verifiable usage trail.

CCT does not replace BFC. BFC serves the shared network and protocol, while CCT serves a creator-specific context. Users may continue to purchase with AI Credit; the system handles any required protocol records according to the service design.

CCT does not automatically represent corporate equity, profit sharing, intellectual-property ownership, personality rights, or fixed income. Any additional right must be granted in a separate agreement and remain subject to creator authorization, consumer protection, tax obligations, and applicable law.

SECTION 07

RWAX: Compliant Structures for Real-World Rights

RWAX addresses business cases that connect real-world rights with digital records, such as product entitlements, licenses, fulfillment evidence, or reviewed asset structures. It is a category that must be defined project by project, not a universal promise.

Each RWAX project should identify the underlying rights, responsible issuer, eligible regions, transfer restrictions, disclosures, custody arrangements, and delivery obligations. Technical records do not replace contracts, title registries, or regulatory requirements. If an interface conflicts with a legally binding project document, the binding document controls.

RWAX and CCT both operate within specific business contexts. Neither replaces the network role of BFC. Clear separation reduces conceptual ambiguity and helps users understand whether they are buying a service, a usage right, or another specifically documented entitlement.

SECTION 08

From Fiat and AI Credit to Protocol Resources

Xavvi uses a simple front end and a verifiable back end. First, a user purchases AI Credit through a supported payment method. Second, the user selects content, interaction, marketing, commerce, or Agent services. Third, BFC pays the applicable gas, network, node, or Agent-coordination fees. Fourth, CCT or RWAX is recorded where the service requires it. Fifth, delivery and protocol activity create auditable records.

AI Credit is the user-facing unit for pricing and consumption; it is not described as an on-chain asset. This approach lowers the barrier to AI services and separates payment experience from protocol operations. Payment channels, refund terms, tax treatment, and consumer rights remain subject to product terms and applicable law.

The objective is for real service demand to drive network use. Protocol activity gains a sustainable business basis only when applications produce orders, Agents coordinate useful work, and nodes provide eligible resources.

SECTION 09

Node Incentives, PoW, and BFC Release

PoW uses computational competition to help select blocks, validate transactions, and increase the cost of altering network history. Xavvi retains PoW as its current mainnet security mechanism while expanding the long-term role of the node into a distributed resource endpoint for AI Agents. Security work and future service work may occur on the same device, but they must be measured separately.

Node incentives follow the principle that only valid contribution enters measurement. Current block rewards arise from mainnet consensus and release at 0.3% per day across 333 days. If AI tasks are introduced, their fees should be calculated from workload type, verified result, service quality, and dispute status. They must not be combined with block rewards into a promised daily output.

Network difficulty, uptime, software version, competition, service demand, and policy changes can all affect the amount of BFC a node receives. Participants bear their own device, electricity, connectivity, and operating costs. The protocol does not promise a payback period, principal protection, or a BFC price.

SECTION 10

Application Ecosystem

A2A Platform enables merchant Agents and creator Agents to coordinate requirements, pricing, production, review, delivery, and settlement. Its purpose is to reduce manual friction across languages, time zones, and organizations.

Brand Lab connects supply chains, brands, and creators for co-branded products, content marketing, and continuing fulfillment. Commercial rights and obligations remain defined by project contracts.

MuaiTai supports workflows for scripts, short video, short-form drama, digital humans, and multilingual content. Models and tools can come from different providers while Agents organize the workflow.

Xavvi APP is a consumer destination for AI content, interaction, and one-creator-one-store experiences. Real application use supplies the business source for BFC network fees, CCT service records, and eligible RWAX use cases.

Opening the ecosystem to third-party developers requires stable identity, permission, billing, task-description, and verification interfaces. Release timing and interface scope will be defined in official developer documentation.

SECTION 11

Roadmap

Phase 1 - Network and node foundation. Improve mainnet telemetry, node connectivity, wallet binding, software updates, security monitoring, and reward records. Publish protocol state that users can independently inspect.

Phase 2 - Resource capability declaration. Establish node resource descriptions, version compatibility, health checks, and policy controls so the network can identify which nodes may be suitable for a category of work.

Phase 3 - Controlled AI workload pilots. Test scheduling, isolated execution, output validation, fault retry, and contribution metering with bounded data and workload types. A pilot does not mean general availability.

Phase 4 - Open Agent service network. After security, reliability, and compliance gates are met, progressively open developer interfaces, additional workload classes, and task-level BFC settlement with transparent service-quality and dispute processes.

The roadmap is a development direction, not a delivery-date or commercial-outcome commitment. Scope and sequence may change in response to engineering results, security events, market demand, and regional policy.

SECTION 12

Governance, Security, Compliance, and Risk

Protocol governance requires traceable processes for parameter changes, software upgrades, node compatibility, security response, and ecosystem access. Material changes should pass testing, audit, and appropriate notice. Emergency controls should be followed by a public account of their scope once immediate risk has been addressed.

Security risks include software vulnerabilities, key loss, malicious nodes, network outages, adversarial task inputs, model or data contamination, and third-party service failure. Before AI workloads become available, the system needs isolated execution, least privilege, verifiable outputs, audit logs, and dispute handling. No single control eliminates every risk.

Compliance obligations differ by region, payment method, asset right, data type, and participant identity. CCT and RWAX projects require independent legal assessment. Node operators may also have tax, data, network, or equipment obligations. Xavvi services may not be available in every jurisdiction.

Holding BFC or operating a node involves technical, market, liquidity, regulatory, operational, and hardware risk. This paper is not investment advice, a securities offering, a promise of fixed returns, a price forecast, principal protection, or legal advice. Readers should obtain professional advice appropriate to their circumstances and rely on audited code, binding terms, and applicable law.

Closing statement: Xavvi's vision is to give global AI Agents access to more open distributed compute and protocol resources. Current capability, protocol mechanism, and development direction must remain clearly separated. A credible network is built through verifiable engineering progress, not promises made ahead of implementation.

This paper is not investment, legal, or tax advice. Audited code, binding product terms, and applicable law govern actual capabilities.