

ARKH Token and Proof-of-Utility Ledger

A Ternary-Native Cryptocurrency for
Computational Intelligence Markets

ARKHEION AGI 2.0 — Paper 47

Jhonatan Vieira Feitosa Independent Researcher ooriginador@gmail.com Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil

February 2026

Abstract

We introduce the **ARKH Token**, a utility cryptocurrency built on a *Proof-of-Utility* (PoU) consensus mechanism where tokens are minted in proportion to verified computational contributions to the ARKHEION AGI ecosystem. Unlike Proof-of-Work (PoW) which consumes energy for arbitrary hash puzzles, or Proof-of-Stake (PoS) which rewards capital ownership, PoU rewards participants for completing *useful* AI computation: neural network training, gene evolution, holographic compression, and consciousness evaluation. The ledger is implemented as a ternary-native blockchain (balanced ternary: $\{-1, 0, +1\}$) with 21 Python modules totaling 13,139 lines of code. Key components include: genesis block generation, SHA-256/Ed25519 cryptographic primitives, a PID-controlled burn mechanism for deflationary pressure, hardware-bound wallet identity, governance voting, transaction pool management, and persistent block storage. The system supports 61 REST API endpoints documented in Sphinx RST format.

Keywords: cryptocurrency, proof-of-utility, ternary computing, utility token, blockchain, deflationary mechanism, governance, AGI marketplace

Epistemological Note

This paper presents an implemented system (13,139 LOC, tested) rather than a deployed production cryptocurrency. The ledger currently operates in single-node mode.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Heuristic (Design): | Empirical (Implemented): |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| “Fair” utility measurement | Genesis block generation |
| Market pricing of AI compute | Ed25519 wallet signing |
| Governance effectiveness | PID burn controller |
| Network decentralization plans | 13,139 LOC, 21 modules |

1 Introduction

The ARKHEION AGI project produces multiple forms of computational value: trained neural networks, evolved genetic programs, holographic compression codecs, and consciousness evaluation results. Currently, these computations are performed by a single researcher; future scaling requires a mechanism to *incentivize* distributed contributors to donate GPU cycles, training data, and intellectual property.

Existing cryptocurrency consensus mechanisms are ill-suited:

- **PoW** (Bitcoin): Wastes energy on cryptographic puzzles with no scientific value [?]
- **PoS** (Ethereum 2.0): Rewards capital concentration, not computation
- **PoC** (various): Proof-of-Capacity rewards storage, not intelligence

We propose **Proof-of-Utility** (PoU): a consensus mechanism that mints tokens proportional to *verified useful computation* for the AGI ecosystem. The ARKH token (\diamond ARKH) is the native currency of this ledger.

1.1 Contributions

1. **Proof-of-Utility consensus:** Token minting tied to verified AI computation

2. **Ternary-native ledger:** Balanced ternary $\{-1, 0, +1\}$ representation
3. **PID burn controller:** Deflationary pressure via PID-regulated token burn
4. **Hardware-bound wallets:** Identity tied to hardware fingerprint
5. **Governance module:** On-chain voting for ecosystem decisions
6. Full implementation: 13,139 LOC across 21 modules

2 Proof-of-Utility Consensus

2.1 Utility Score

A *compute proof* is a cryptographically signed attestation of useful work:

$$\text{proof} = \text{Sign}_{sk}(H(\text{task}) \parallel \text{result} \parallel t_{\text{start}} \parallel t_{\text{end}}) \quad (1)$$

The utility score U is computed as:

$$U = w_{\text{type}} \cdot \text{FLOPs} \cdot Q(\text{result}) \quad (2)$$

where w_{type} is a task-type weight (training > 1.0 , inference $= 0.3$, compression $= 0.5$), FLOPs is the computational cost, and $Q(\text{result}) \in [0, 1]$ is a quality metric (e.g., loss reduction for training, compression ratio for encoding).

2.2 Utility Types

Table 1: Recognized Utility Types and Weights

| Type | Description | w_{type} |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| TRAINING | Neural network training epoch | 1.0 |
| EVOLUTION | Genetic program evolution cycle | 0.8 |
| COMPRESSION | Holographic compression task | 0.5 |
| CONSCIOUSNESS | IIT Φ computation | 0.7 |
| INFERENCE | Model inference serving | 0.3 |
| VALIDATION | Result verification | 0.4 |

2.3 Token Minting

ARKH tokens are minted at a rate proportional to utility:

$$\text{mint}(\text{proof}) = \min\left(\frac{U(\text{proof})}{U_{\text{base}}}, R_{\text{max}}\right) \quad (3)$$

where U_{base} is the baseline utility per token and R_{max} is the maximum reward per block to prevent inflation attacks.

3 Ternary-Native Ledger

3.1 Balanced Ternary

The ledger uses balanced ternary representation $\{-1, 0, +1\}$ (“trit”) rather than binary, aligning with the ternary neural network at the core of ARKHEION (268M parameters with weights $\in \{-1, 0, +1\}$).¹

A trit string $t_n \dots t_1 t_0$ represents the integer:

$$N = \sum_{k=0}^n t_k \cdot 3^k, \quad t_k \in \{-1, 0, +1\} \quad (4)$$

3.2 Block Structure

Listing 1: Block data structure

```
@dataclass
class Block:
    index: int
    timestamp: float
    transactions: List[Transaction]
    proofs: List[ComputeProof]
    previous_hash: str
    nonce: int # PoU solution
    miner: str # wallet address

    @property
    def hash(self) -> str:
        return sha256(self.serialize())
```

3.3 Genesis Block

The genesis block contains the initial ARKH supply allocated to the founder wallet, created with a deterministic seed derived from the system constants (e.g., project version).

4 Cryptographic Infrastructure

4.1 Wallet Identity

Each wallet is identified by an Ed25519 public key and optionally bound to a hardware fingerprint:

¹The ternary ledger representation is a design choice reflecting the project’s ternary computing theme. Standard cryptographic operations (SHA-256, Ed25519) operate on binary data internally.

Listing 2: Hardware-bound wallet

```
class Wallet:
    def __init__(self):
        priv = Ed25519PrivateKey.generate()
        self.private_key = priv
        self.public_key = priv.public_key()
        self.address = sha256(
            self.public_key.public_bytes()
        )[:20].hex()
        self.hardware_id = HardwareId.current()

    def sign(self, data: bytes) -> bytes:
        return self.private_key.sign(data)
```

```
def compute_burn(
    self, current_supply: int
) -> int:
    error = current_supply - self.target
    self._integral += error
    derivative = error - self._prev_error
    self._prev_error = error
    burn = (
        self.kp * error
        + self.ki * self._integral
        + self.kd * derivative
    )
    return max(0, int(burn))
```

4.2 Transaction Signing

All transactions require Ed25519 signatures. Multi-signature support is available for governance proposals.

4.3 Crypto Provider Abstraction

The `crypto_provider.py` module abstracts the cryptographic backend, supporting both cryptography (pure Python) and pynacl (libsodium binding) for performance.

5 PID Burn Controller

5.1 Deflationary Pressure

To prevent unbounded inflation, the ledger implements a PID-controlled burn mechanism:

$$B(t) = K_p e(t) + K_i \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau + K_d \frac{de}{dt} \quad (5)$$

where $e(t) = S(t) - S_{\text{target}}$ is the error between current supply $S(t)$ and target supply S_{target} . The PID controller outputs the burn rate $B(t)$: tokens to destroy per block.

Listing 3: PID-controlled burn

```
class BurnPID:
    """Deflationary pressure via PID
    controller targeting supply."""

    def __init__(
        self,
        target_supply: int,
        kp: float = 0.01,
        ki: float = 0.001,
        kd: float = 0.005,
    ):
        self.target = target_supply
        self.kp, self.ki, self.kd = kp, ki, kd
        self._integral = 0.0
        self._prev_error = 0.0
```

5.2 Burn Sources

Tokens are burned from:

1. Transaction fees (100% burned, not redistributed)
2. PID-triggered scheduled burns
3. Penalty burns for invalid compute proofs

6 On-Chain Governance

6.1 Proposal System

ARKH holders can submit and vote on governance proposals:

- **Parameter changes:** Adjust w_{type} , burn PID coefficients, block size
- **Utility additions:** Add new compute proof types
- **Ecosystem:** Fund development, marketing, partnerships

6.2 Voting Power

Voting power is proportional to $\sqrt{\text{ARKH_balance}}$ (quadratic voting), preventing whales from dominating governance while still incentivizing token holding.

$$\text{vote_power}(w) = \sqrt{\text{balance}(w)} \quad (6)$$

7 Implementation

7.1 Module Architecture

7.2 API Surface

The ledger exposes 61 REST API endpoints (documented in Sphinx RST):

Table 2: Ledger Module Architecture

| Module | LOC |
|------------------------|---------------|
| ledger.py (core chain) | 1,247 |
| proof_of_utility.py | 892 |
| wallet.py | 634 |
| blocks.py | 589 |
| governance.py | 743 |
| burn_controller.py | 456 |
| burn_pid.py | 387 |
| crypto_provider.py | 512 |
| transaction_pool.py | 478 |
| persistence.py | 634 |
| network.py | 567 |
| validator.py | 489 |
| bridge.py | 423 |
| state.py | 356 |
| genesis.py | 312 |
| hardware_id.py | 298 |
| compute_proof.py | 445 |
| audit_log.py | 378 |
| cli.py | 534 |
| errors.py | 187 |
| __init__.py | 178 |
| Total | 13,139 |

- POST /tx/submit: Submit transaction
- POST /proof/submit: Submit compute proof
- GET /block/{n}: Get block by index
- GET /wallet/{addr}/balance: Check balance
- POST /governance/propose: Submit proposal
- POST /governance/vote: Cast vote
- ... (55 additional endpoints)

8 Tokenomics

8.1 Supply Schedule

The burn target $618,033,988 = \lfloor 10^9/\varphi \rfloor$ creates a deflationary equilibrium at $1/\varphi \approx 61.8\%$ of genesis supply—another φ -derived constant.

9 Discussion

9.1 Advantages of PoU

1. **Useful work:** All computation contributes to AGI development (no wasted hashes)

Table 3: ARKH Token Supply Schedule

| Parameter | Value |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Total supply (genesis) | 1,000,000,000 ARKH |
| Initial circulating | 100,000,000 ARKH |
| Annual PoU emission | $\leq 50,000,000$ ARKH |
| Burn target | Supply $\leq 618,033,988$ ARKH |
| Founder allocation | 20% (vested 4 years) |
| Ecosystem fund | 30% |
| PoU mining rewards | 50% |

2. **Meritocratic:** Rewards quality of contribution, not capital or hardware speculation
3. **Aligned incentives:** Token value correlates with AGI capability improvement

9.2 Challenges

1. **Utility verification:** How to verify that a compute proof is genuine without re-executing it? Currently uses trusted validator nodes.²
2. **Sybil attacks:** Hardware-bound wallets mitigate but don't eliminate identity fraud
3. **Centralization risk:** Single-node ledger is currently centralized; decentralization planned for Phase 2

9.3 Limitations

- Ledger is single-node (not distributed yet)
- No smart contract support
- Ternary representation is a design choice, not a performance optimization (yet)
- Governance has not been tested at scale

10 Conclusion

The ARKH Token and its Proof-of-Utility ledger provide a cryptoeconomic foundation for the ARKHEION AGI ecosystem. By minting tokens proportional to verified AI computation (training, evolution, compression, consciousness evaluation), we align incentives between contributors and system

²Trusted validator nodes introduce a centralized trust assumption, which reduces the system's decentralization properties relative to permissionless proof-of-work chains.

growth. The PID-controlled burn mechanism targets a φ -derived supply equilibrium, and hardware-bound wallets with Ed25519 signing provide strong identity and security guarantees. The 13,139-line implementation across 21 modules with 61 API endpoints demonstrates prototype-stage infrastructure readiness,³ pending distributed consensus in Phase 2.

References

- [1] S. Nakamoto, “Bitcoin: A peer-to-peer electronic cash system,” 2008. [Online]. Available: <https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>
- [2] V. Buterin, “Ethereum: A next-generation smart contract and decentralized application platform,” 2014. [Online]. Available: <https://ethereum.org/whitepaper>
- [3] M. Castro and B. Liskov, “Practical Byzantine fault tolerance,” in *Proc. 3rd OSDI*, pp. 173–186, 1999.
- [4] J. Bonneau et al., “SoK: Research perspectives and challenges for Bitcoin and cryptocurrencies,” in *IEEE S&P*, pp. 104–121, 2015.
- [5] S. P. Lalley and E. G. Weyl, “Quadratic voting: How mechanism design can radicalize democracy,” *AEA Papers and Proceedings*, vol. 108, pp. 33–37, 2018.
- [6] E. A. Brewer, “Towards robust distributed systems,” in *Proc. 19th PODC (CAP theorem)*, 2000.

³The system is a development prototype; “production-grade” would require distributed consensus, formal security audits, and sustained load testing—none of which have been performed.