BitTorrent

BitTorrent-Chain Whitepaper

V 2.1

June 2026

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1. Introduction

Blockchain technology has advanced rapidly over the past decade, evolving from Bitcoin's early single-chain system into today's multichain Web3 ecosystem. With the rise of DeFi, NFTs, blockchain games, DAOs, and other emerging applications, users now expect more from the underlying blockchain infrastructure. High performance, low cost, strong scalability, and cross-chain interoperability have become the core competitive strengths of modern public chains.

At the same time, blockchain silos, cross-chain communication risks, and the lack of standardized protocols continue to constrain the sustainable development of Web3. Mainstream blockchain networks, such as Ethereum, BNB Chain, and TRON, still largely operate as closed single-chain architectures. Cross-chain communication depends heavily on centralized bridge solutions, with unclear security boundaries and complex asset management, further hindering multichain collaboration and large-scale application adoption.

As next-generation cross-chain interoperability infrastructure, BitTorrent Chain (BTTC) proposes a three-layer architecture based on a PoS consensus mechanism and builds an independent Delivery Chain relay layer. This enables secure synchronization of assets and states across major blockchains and addresses the long-standing absence of a unified and trusted interaction layer in the multichain ecosystem. By combining high-performance execution, efficient cross-chain communication, flexible governance, and economic incentives, BTTC is committed to building a truly decentralized, open, and sustainable network for multichain collaboration.

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2. Project Background and Motivation

2.1 Challenges and Opportunities in a Multichain World

The Web3 era is entering a new phase of multichain coexistence. User assets and application data are increasingly distributed across Ethereum, BNB Chain, TRON, Polygon, Arbitrum, and other chains. However, severe isolation among chains has become increasingly prominent: cross-chain bridges suffer frequent security incidents, state synchronization lacks standardized interfaces, liquidity is difficult to share across multichain applications, and user experience remains highly fragmented. These issues have become major obstacles to the large-scale adoption of Web3 applications.

How can communication between chains be achieved securely and efficiently? How can assets and states flow freely across multiple chains without sacrificing the independence and security of each main chain? These questions urgently require a neutral cross-chain infrastructure.

2.2 BTTC Design Principles

As core infrastructure within the BitTorrent ecosystem, BTTC upholds the philosophy of "connection instead of custody". From the outset, its system design has centered on four core principles:

- Maintain neutral interoperability: connect multiple heterogeneous public chains and enable coordinated state and asset flows without compromising main-chain independence.
- Adopt a decentralized consensus mechanism: secure the Delivery Chain through a PoS validator network and eliminate the risks of central nodes and multisignature bridges.
- Emphasize high scalability: support high-frequency state synchronization, fast block production, and concurrent processing to meet the continuing growth of future on-chain business.
- Introduce a pluggable governance architecture: enable open governance and fair participation through validator mechanisms, delegation models, and related systems.

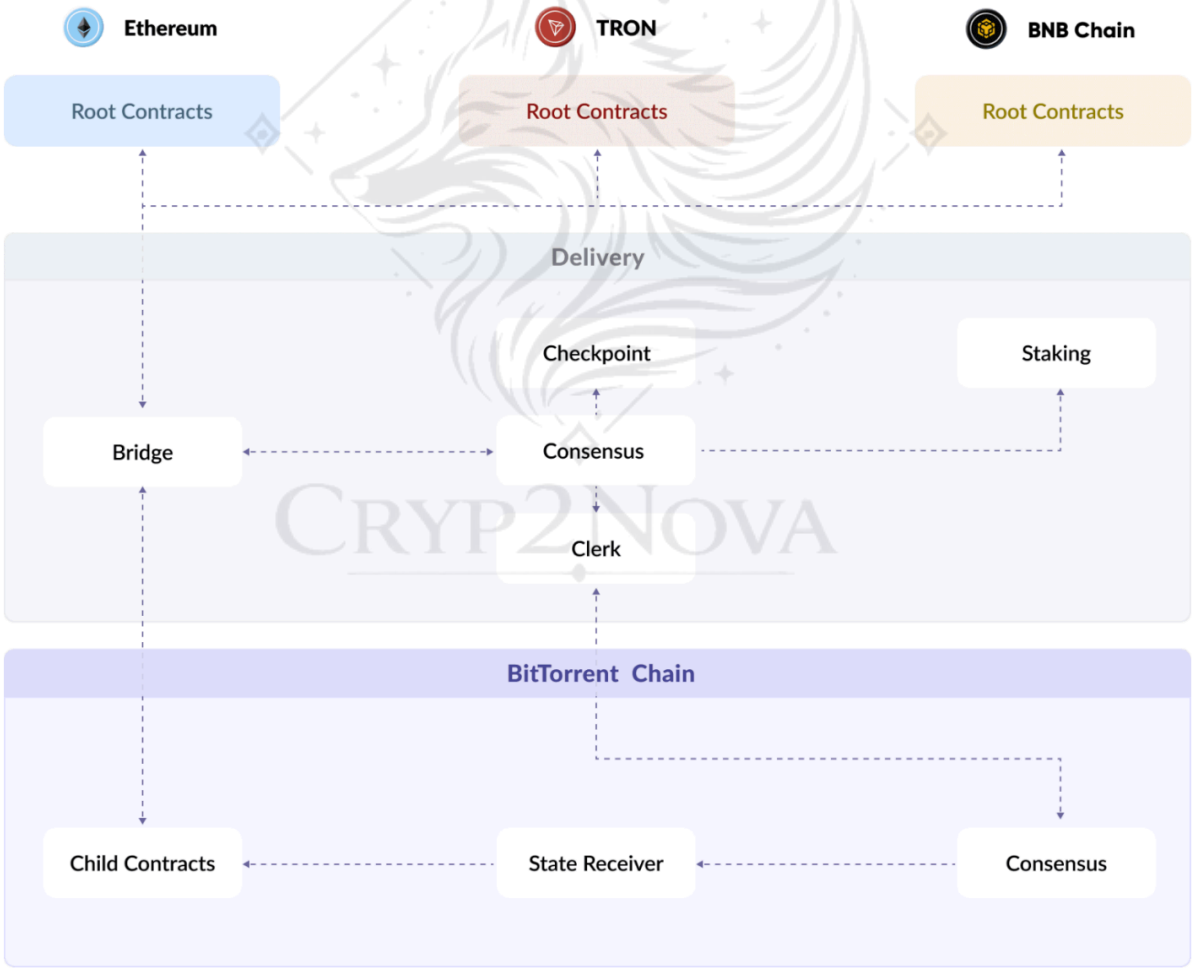
BTTC's vision does not stop at "building a better cross-chain bridge". Instead, it starts there and gradually evolves into a multichain operating-system control layer that covers state transfer, security authentication, and protocol governance, becoming a key foundation for collaboration across the Web3 multichain ecosystem.

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3. Technical Architecture

BTTC uses a modular design to build a cross-chain operating system composed of three functional layers, respectively responsible for state entry, consensus relay, and application execution. Through the decoupled coordination of these three layers, BTTC enables atomic synchronization, secure verification, and rapid invocation of assets and states across chains, forming the core infrastructure for large-scale multichain collaboration. The layers are independent while coordinating through event flows and checkpoint mechanisms, with the following functional roles:

- Root Contracts: the entry point for cross-chain interaction, responsible for asset locking, release, and governance management.
- Delivery Chain: the core consensus and data relay layer, ensuring the atomicity and verifiability of state transmission.
- BTTC Chain: a smart contract execution platform that supports business deployment and interaction logic for multichain assets.



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Figure: Schematic diagram of BTTC's three-layer technical architecture (Root Contracts - Delivery Chain - BitTorrent Chain)

3.1 Root Contracts: Entry Point for Cross-Chain Interactions

As the first access point of the cross-chain system, the Root Contracts layer is deployed on multiple main chains, including TRON, Ethereum, and BNB Chain, providing users with state entry points and governance interaction channels. Through a set of preset contracts, this layer is responsible for asset locking and release, validator governance, execution of staking mechanisms, and event-log recording, establishing a trusted front-end interface for inter-chain operations.

Its core functions can be summarized into three categories:

- Asset management: the Root Contracts layer natively supports mainstream token standards, including ERC-20, TRC-20, and BEP-20, allowing users to initiate cross-chain requests and automatically lock or unlock assets.
- State traceability: all state-changing operations, such as staking, unlocking, and cross-chain requests, are written to the main chain as event logs for tracking and off-chain auditing.
- Governance mechanism: validators must stake BTT in the contract and bind a dedicated NFT identity. The relevant staking and delegation records are public on-chain, ensuring compliance and identity uniqueness for governance participation and signing.

In addition, as the input interface for the Delivery Chain, the Root Contracts layer standardizes event structures and makes them highly parsable, enabling the Delivery Chain to accurately capture cross-chain signals and construct state snapshots. This standardized design establishes a unified data foundation for atomic synchronization and state verification in the relay layer.

3.2 Delivery Chain: Consensus and Relay Core

The Delivery Chain sits at the center of the BTTC architecture and serves as the relay responsible for state transmission between source chains and target chains. Its core design is based on a Tendermint-powered PoS consensus mechanism, ensuring that the signing, packaging, and broadcasting of cross-chain state snapshots achieve fast finality and strong consistency.

When a source-chain contract triggers asset locking, staking operations, or governance events, the Delivery Chain listens to these original events in real time. After verifying their validity, it abstracts them into structured state snapshots, or checkpoints. These snapshots then reach consensus through multisignature validation in the validator network: only after more than two-thirds of nodes complete signing does a snapshot gain broadcast authority, after which the relay module synchronizes it to the target chain for verification.

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All checkpoint packets contain event data, state roots, block heights, and validator signature sets. Target chains use on-chain contracts to complete Merkle verification and signature validation, ensuring that states cannot be forged and that the process remains auditable. Since the Delivery Chain does not process everyday transactions and focuses only on maintaining state consistency, it achieves a strong balance among performance, security, and scalability.

3.3 BTTC Chain: Smart Contract Execution and State Destination

The BTTC Chain receives multichain states and executes business logic, serving as the system's final state destination and application runtime platform. The chain is fully compatible with the Ethereum EVM, supports Solidity and the full development tool stack, including Remix, Hardhat, and MetaMask, and enables seamless migration of existing smart contract projects.

In terms of execution capability, the BTTC Chain provides a high-performance environment with two-second block times and extremely low gas costs, making it especially suitable for blockchain games, payments, DeFi, and other scenarios requiring high interaction frequency and rapid response. Its state execution module also includes a modular extension mechanism that can support future enhancements such as nested rollups and state leasing, ensuring that the contract system can continue evolving as complex business scales.

As the state destination, the BTTC Chain receives checkpoint snapshots transmitted by the Delivery Chain. The checkpoint snapshots are then submitted to the three main chains, TRON, Ethereum, and BNB Chain, and the BTTC Chain executes corresponding in-chain operations such as asset release, smart contract triggering, or state updates. This design forms a complete closed loop from state generation and consensus verification to business execution, ensuring that cross-chain interaction is not only reachable and verifiable but also executable.

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4. Key Participants

The stable operation, security, and governance evolution of the BTTC network depend on the coordinated participation of multiple roles. Through on-chain contract logic and the PoS incentive mechanism, the system establishes a balance between the "consensus core" and "ecosystem support". Each role has clear responsibilities and division of labor, ensuring that BTTC achieves an optimal combination of high performance and decentralization.

4.1 Validator

Validators are the cornerstone of BTTC's consensus security and are responsible for state signing and consensus confirmation of cross-chain events in the Delivery Chain. As key nodes that ensure trusted state synchronization across chains, validators must continuously participate in event monitoring, state snapshot generation, and distributed signing processes, ensuring data immutability and strong finality of protocol behavior.

To enhance network security and governance transparency, BTTC requires each validator to stake at least 1 trillion BTT in the TRON mainnet Root contract and bind a unique NFT identity credential, forming a traceable and governable node identity system. Nodes must maintain high availability, and the system monitors their block production activity and signing attendance in real time to ensure network stability and security.

BTTC adopts a "one node, one vote" PoS equal-rights mechanism for governance. Regardless of stake size, each validator has the same voting weight. This institutional design effectively curbs the concentration of governance power and strengthens the network's decentralized resilience at the source.

4.2 Block Producer

Blocks on the BTTC Chain are produced by a periodically rotating group of block producers dynamically selected from network validator nodes. Block producers are responsible for packaging user transactions, broadcasting new blocks, executing contract logic, maintaining on-chain state, and coordinating with the Delivery Chain to complete cross-chain state transitions. Through a streamlined and efficient rotation mechanism, block producers package and broadcast blocks in sequence, ensuring that the network maintains low latency and high throughput, avoids transaction congestion and delay, and effectively safeguards overall network performance.

4.3 Delegator

Delegators are usually ordinary BTT holders. Although they do not directly operate nodes, they can indirectly participate in network consensus by delegating assets to trusted validators and

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receive a share of rewards. Delegators can freely choose validators in the TRON Root contract and may cancel delegation at any time, but undelegation must follow a specified unlocking period to prevent arbitrage and liquidity risks. This delegation mechanism lowers the barrier for ordinary users to participate in network consensus, expands participation at the consensus layer, and further improves validator stability and overall network activity through an incentive model in which "voting equals trust".

4.4 Developer

Developers are the core driving force behind innovation and application growth in the BTTC ecosystem. By building smart contracts and decentralized applications, they promote network functionality expansion and value creation. With BTTC's cross-chain compatibility with main chains such as TRON, Ethereum, and BNB Chain, developers can build multichain coordination logic and deploy cross-chain protocols and composite DApps that support interaction among multi-source assets.

The BTTC Chain is fully compatible with the EVM standard, supports Solidity, and integrates mainstream Ethereum tool stacks such as MetaMask, Remix, and Hardhat, minimizing migration costs for developers. At the same time, BTTC has launched developer incentive programs, providing funding support, gas discounts, one-click deployment frameworks, smart contract audits, and other diversified support to accelerate high-quality project incubation and expand the depth and breadth of the protocol ecosystem.

4.5 Bridge Relayer

Bridge relayers play an important auxiliary role in BTTC's cross-chain scenarios. They are mainly responsible for transmitting inter-chain event data and state information to ensure efficient and secure execution of cross-chain logic. Bridge relayers may include service providers that offer technical support for decentralized cross-chain bridge protocols, DApp developers that run their own cross-chain nodes and provide synchronization services, and relay service providers that offer fast confirmation, such as LayerZero. They work closely with the Delivery Chain to complete event-data relay and cross-chain state confirmation, forming key infrastructure for BTTC's "inter-chain liquidity layer".

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5. Cross-Chain Mechanism and Data Transmission Flow

Cross-chain capability is the core value of the BTTC architecture. Through the decoupled coordination of its three-layer structure, BTTC enables atomic, verifiable, and high-throughput inter-chain communication, providing a unified relay standard for asset interoperability, protocol collaboration, and state synchronization. The following sections describe its cross-chain data flow and the operating logic of its core components.

5.1 Overview of the Cross-Chain Communication Process

BTTC's cross-chain communication follows a standardized five-step process, ensuring that every asset transfer or state update achieves a high degree of consistency and security between the source chain and the target chain. The cross-chain execution process is as follows:

1. Asset locking (Origin Chain): the user locks the specified asset into the BTTC contract on the source chain, such as Ethereum, generating the original cross-chain event.
2. Event listening (Delivery Chain): Delivery Chain nodes detect the lock event, verify its validity, and pull the relevant on-chain data.
3. Checkpoint signing: validators generate a state snapshot, or checkpoint, based on event data and reach consensus through BFT multisignature by more than two-thirds of validators.
4. State submission (Target Chain): the checkpoint is submitted to the contracts of the main chains, TRON, Ethereum, and BNB Chain, for verification and processing.
5. Asset release or minting: once the target chain confirms the state as valid, the cross-chain asset is released or minted on the target chain.

The full process is completed through the Delivery Chain as a trusted relay, without relying on centralized bridges or multisignature custody, effectively reducing security risks.

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5.2 Checkpoint Mechanism

In the BTTC architecture, the Delivery Chain periodically generates state snapshots, namely checkpoints. This mechanism ensures that state transfer between chains is verifiable and tamper-resistant. Each checkpoint snapshot records not only source-chain event logs, the state root, block height, and other metadata, but also the signature set confirmed by multisignature through the validator network.

The Delivery Chain uses a Tendermint-based Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) consensus mechanism. In each consensus round, more than two-thirds of validators must sign the snapshot before the system regards it as a valid state and broadcasts it to the target chain. The target-chain contract then receives the checkpoint packet and confirms its validity through on-chain Merkle verification and signature validation.

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This mechanism establishes a clear security boundary: every cross-chain state change must be confirmed through an on-chain verification path and cannot be bypassed or modified, avoiding the potential risks of single-point malicious behavior and replay attacks. The checkpoint mechanism not only enhances trust in data circulation but also provides cross-chain atomicity for state synchronization.

5.3 State Synchronization Model

BTTC supports not only asset-level cross-chain transfers but also structured synchronization of multiple types of on-chain states, providing general support for the cross-chain deployment of complex protocols.

Unlike traditional bridge solutions that process only token transfers, BTTC abstracts all on-chain events into structured event packets, covering FT/NFT operations, contract storage state, DAO governance changes, and other types. On the Delivery Chain side, each event packet generates a verification path through a hash-commitment mechanism, such as a Merkle Root or Hash Commitment, and is encapsulated into the checkpoint structure. When the target chain receives the event packet, it verifies the authenticity of the state through the Relay Proof module, ensuring that it is fully consistent with the source-chain snapshot and cannot be replayed or forged. This model provides a general and standardized approach to state translation, supporting applications such as cross-chain order books, decentralized clearing networks, and governance synchronization protocols.

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6. Consensus Mechanism and Security Model

BTTC's underlying security and network stability rely on a dual-layer consensus architecture: the Delivery Chain provides cross-chain event signing through PoS consensus, while the BTTC Chain packages transactions and changes state through block producers. This architecture balances high-performance execution with resistance to malicious behavior, ensuring continuous and stable network operation.

6.1 PoS Consensus Mechanism of the Delivery Chain

On the Delivery Chain, all state synchronization and asset cross-chain operations must be confirmed through validator consensus. Each consensus round is proposed by a validator acting as the block proposer and is completed through two rounds of voting by all validators: pre-vote and pre-commit. When more than two-thirds of validators complete signing, the state is regarded as a tamper-proof final consensus result and is broadcast across the network to all nodes.

This consensus process originates from Tendermint's BFT architecture, allowing up to one-third of nodes to go offline or act maliciously without affecting network operation. Once this threshold is exceeded, the consensus process automatically stops, preventing an incorrect consensus from entering the on-chain state. This design ensures the stability, security, and finality of cross-chain operations and forms the security foundation of the Delivery Chain as the relay core.

6.2 Block Production Mechanism of the BTTC Chain

As the execution layer for smart contracts, the BTTC Chain uses a round-robin block production mechanism. Network cycles are organized in spans and sprints:

- Each span consists of 100 sprints.
- Each sprint contains 64 blocks.
- One span produces 6,400 blocks in total.

Block producers are served by validator nodes in sequence. The average block time is slightly over two seconds, one sprint lasts about 130 seconds, and the full span cycle is about 3 hours and 36 minutes. This structured block-production model ensures stable network operation and high throughput.

The main responsibilities of block producers include packaging on-chain transactions, executing smart contract logic, updating on-chain state, and coordinating with the Delivery Chain to complete state transitions and event confirmations. If a producer misses blocks consecutively, the system automatically triggers a replacement process, removes its block-production eligibility, and selects a backup node, thereby avoiding performance bottlenecks and single-point

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blockage. This mechanism effectively improves system TPS and block-production predictability, providing developers and users with a stable and predictable on-chain interaction experience.

6.3 Signature Mechanism and Verification Path

To ensure authenticity and tamper resistance during cross-chain state transmission, BTTC introduces a BFT-based multisignature mechanism in the Delivery Chain. Each validator node has an independent signer key, separated from its owner key, to enhance key-management security and prevent governance risks caused by key leakage.

Before each state checkpoint is submitted, it must obtain valid signatures from more than two-thirds of validator nodes and be packaged uniformly as a state snapshot. These signatures are based on the secp256k1 elliptic-curve algorithm and are compatible with the cryptographic systems of mainstream chains such as Ethereum and TRON, thereby standardizing cross-chain signature verification. When the target chain receives checkpoint data, it uses a Merkle proof mechanism to verify integrity and validity. The verification logic is executed entirely by on-chain contracts and does not rely on any external intermediary or off-chain component, fundamentally preventing security risks such as forged signatures, data tampering, and replay attacks.

6.4 Protection Against Network Attack Scenarios

To protect the security and data integrity of cross-chain flows, BTTC introduces multiple protection mechanisms in its system design, covering all key stages from event generation and signing consensus to state verification. In particular, when facing common attack risks in cross-chain environments, the Delivery Chain acts as the relay hub and core line of defense.

- Double-spend protection: each cross-chain transaction is bound to a unique event identifier in the source-chain contract and must be signed by Delivery Chain validators through BFT consensus. Any attempt to rebroadcast the same transaction is rejected because of an event-ID conflict.
- Replay-attack protection: the system introduces timestamp and block-height validation mechanisms to ensure that each event can be processed only once and then expires.
- Data-transmission-layer protection: every cross-chain checkpoint must be verified on-chain by the target-chain contract using Merkle paths and signature sets, preventing tampering and man-in-the-middle attacks at the source and ensuring that data remains verifiable, tamper-resistant, and non-replayable throughout the process.

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7. Economic Model and Token Design

BTTC's economic model is designed to build a self-driven, sustainable incentive system resistant to centralized abuse. Around the staking mechanism, fee system, delegation logic, and governance tools of its native token BTT, BTTC safeguards network security, validator activity, and ecosystem growth momentum, providing long-term support for a decentralized cross-chain architecture.

7.1 Core Token: BTT

The BTTC network uses BitTorrent Token (BTT) as its core asset, with functions in staking, incentives, and on-chain payments. Validator nodes must stake BTT to participate in consensus. In addition, cross-chain operation fees and incentives are paid in BTT. On-chain interactions, smart contract deployment, and data storage also use BTT as the transaction medium. BTT has a fixed issuance and is strictly controlled through on-chain smart contracts to ensure controllable inflation and transparent economic activity.

The original total supply of BTT was 990,000,000,000. After the BTTC mainnet launched and BTT redenomination was implemented, the old BTT was renamed BTTOLD, and the new BTT was swapped at a 1:1,000 ratio, adjusting the total supply to 990,000,000,000,000. This redenomination does not change BTT's market value basis or original allocation ratios.

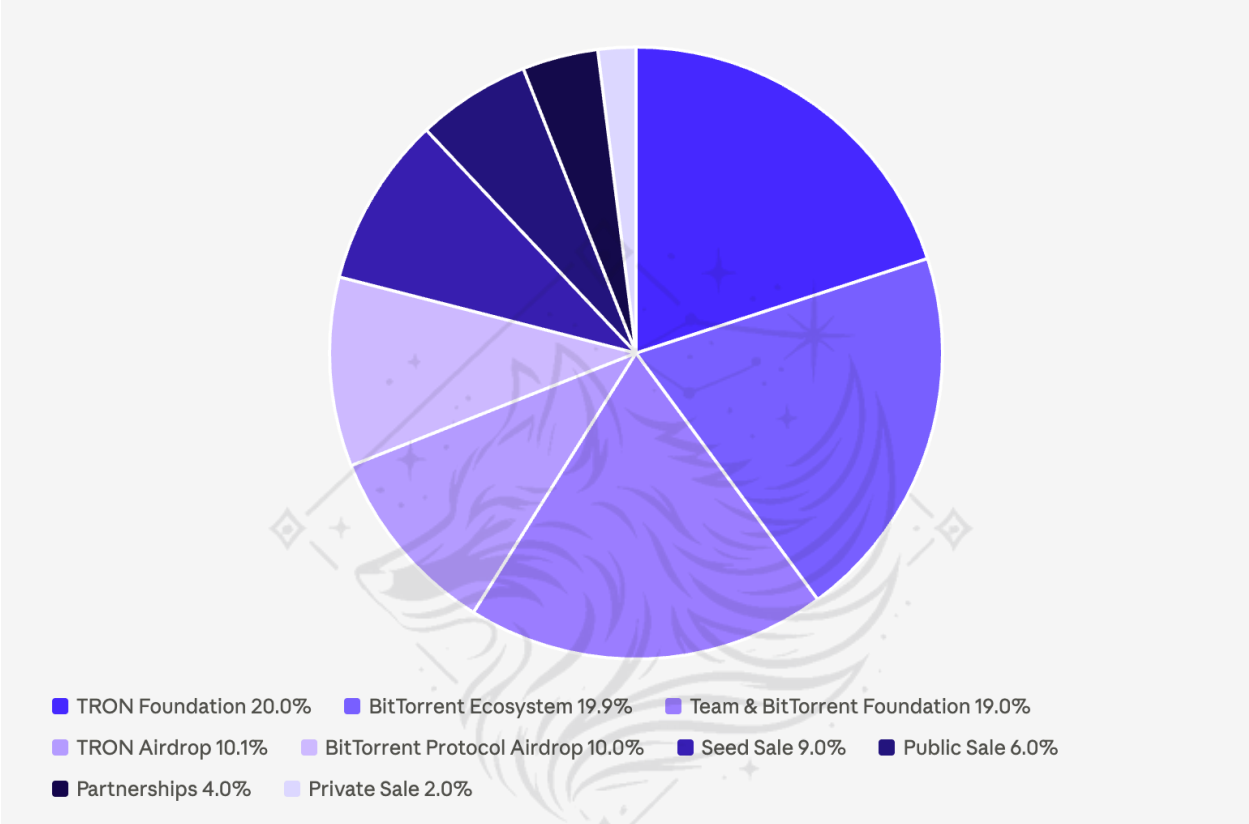
7.2 BTT Token Distribution

BTT's initial token distribution covers public sale, private sale, seed sale, airdrops, team and foundation, ecosystem development, and partnerships. Based on the original issuance framework, the allocation percentages and converted amounts under the new BTT denomination are as follows:

Category	Percentage	New BTT Denomination Amount	Purpose
Public Sale	6.0%	59,400,000,000,000	Public sale
Private Sale	2.0%	19,800,000,000,000	Private sale
Seed Sale	9.0%	89,100,000,000,000	Seed sale
TRON Airdrop	10.1%	99,990,000,000,000	Airdrop to TRON users
BitTorrent Airdrop	10.0%	99,000,000,000,000	Airdrop to BitTorrent protocol users
Team	19.0%	188,100,000,000,000	Team and BitTorrent Foundation

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TRON Foundation	20.0%	198,000,000,000,000	TRON Foundation
BitTorrent Ecosystem	19.9%	197,010,000,000,000	BitTorrent ecosystem development
Partnerships	4.0%	39,600,000,000,000	Partnerships



7.3 Staking and Reward Mechanism

Through BTT staking, the BTTC network builds a decentralized and verifiable consensus and governance system. Participants can take part in network operation and reward distribution in three ways: staking directly to become validators, collaborating with others to build validator nodes through the validator partnership mechanism, or indirectly participating in consensus through delegation. All staking and reward-distribution processes are automatically executed by on-chain smart contracts, ensuring fairness and credibility in the incentive mechanism. The total amount of staking rewards is capped and released gradually each year according to preset ratios. Under the 2.0 mechanism, on-chain dynamic adjustment capabilities are introduced, allowing the release pace and allocation ratios to be flexibly optimized based on network operation and community governance decisions. The entire incentive process is fully automated by smart contracts, ensuring fairness and efficiency without any centralized intervention.

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7.3.1 Validator Staking Mechanism

Validators are the core role in BTTC's consensus layer. They participate in signing cross-chain state checkpoints on the Delivery Chain and rotate into block production on the BTTC Chain. To become a validator, a participant must stake at least 1 trillion BTT in the TRON mainnet Root contract and bind a dedicated NFT identity credential. The mechanism is designed as follows:

- Equal-weight mechanism: each validator has "one node, one vote", independent of staked amount, preventing excessive concentration of voting power.
- Lockup and unbonding constraints: staked BTT is subject to freezing and exit waiting periods to prevent short-term arbitrage and frequent switching.
- On-chain transparency: all staking and incentive information is publicly queryable, enabling external audits and community supervision.
- Economic incentives:
    - Signature rewards are shared equally among validators after state signing is completed on the Delivery Chain;
    - Block rewards are earned from transaction fees during rotating block production on the BTTC Chain;
    - Checkpoint rewards are additionally distributed to validators that participate in signing and uploading proof after each Delivery Chain state checkpoint is successfully verified by the target chain.

All rewards are automatically distributed through smart contracts without manual allocation, ensuring that incentive distribution is open, transparent, and auditable.

7.3.2 Validator Partnership Mechanism

To accommodate the practical separation between node-service capability and token capital, BTTC natively supports a validator partnership mechanism, allowing multiple addresses to cooperate in forming a single validator node. The mechanism is designed as follows:

- Multi-address combination: multiple addresses jointly stake, and the system treats them as one validator node.
- Automatic reward sharing: the system automatically distributes rewards according to each address's staking proportion and the signature and block-production rewards earned.
- On-chain processing: all reward-sharing processes are executed by contracts, avoiding off-chain bargaining.
- Broad applicability: suitable for DAOs, communities, node service providers, and capital providers to jointly build nodes.

The validator partnership mechanism is only an organizational extension of validator composition. It does not change the governance structure or introduce new roles, but it greatly improves participation flexibility and decentralization in the network.

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7.3.3 Delegated Staking Mechanism

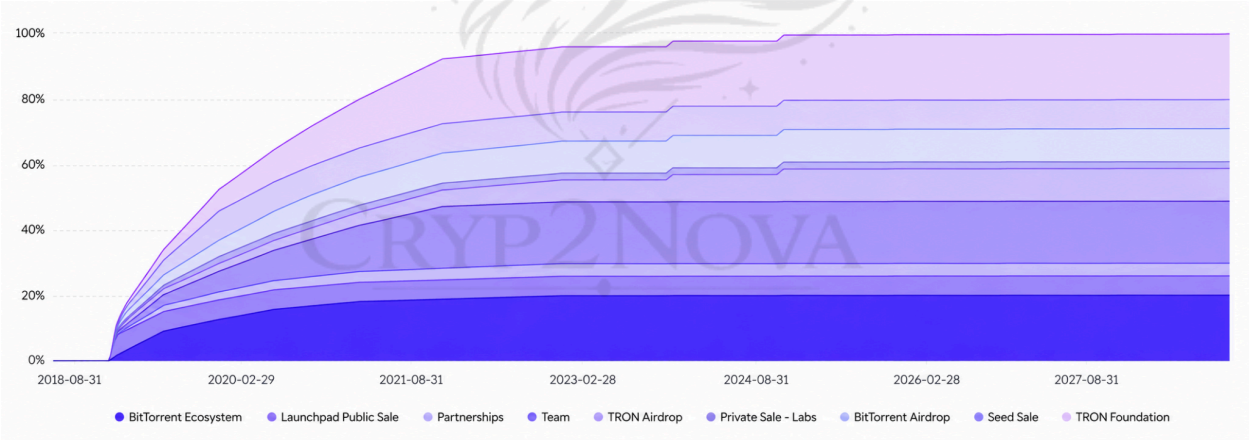
Ordinary BTT holders do not need to run independent nodes. They can participate in network consensus and share network incentives through delegated staking. The mechanism is designed as follows:

- Free delegation: token holders can freely select validators for delegation through the TRON mainnet interface.
- Reward sharing: validators must distribute their signature and block rewards to delegators according to staking proportion.
- Lockup mechanism: delegation operations must follow the on-chain bonding and unbonding waiting periods.
- Mechanism value: lowers the user participation threshold and strengthens validator-network stability and ecosystem governance activity.

Although delegators do not directly run nodes, they can still receive on-chain incentive returns through staking and enjoy fair and transparent economic rights under the protection of the mechanism.

7.4 Unlocking and Release Schedule

BTT has completed redenomination. Historical BTTOLD amounts in the following description can be converted into new BTT at a 1:1,000 ratio, while allocation ratios and release logic remain unchanged.



Category	Percentage	Start	Completion	Release Rule
Launchpad Public Sale	6.0%	2019-01-31	2019-01-31	6.0% released at once after TGE/public sale completion
Private Sale	2.0%	2019-01-31	2019-12-31	Linear release over 12 months

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Seed Sale	9.0%	2019-01-31	2019-12-31	Linear release over 12 months
Team	19.0%	2019-01-31	2021-12-31	Linear release over 36 months
TRON Foundation	20.0%	2019-01-31	2021-12-31	Linear release over 36 months
TRON Airdrop	10.1%	2019-01-31	2025-01-31	The first airdrop of 2,970,000,000 BTTOLD (0.3% of total supply) was distributed on January 31, 2019. An airdrop of 10,890,000,000 BTTOLD (1.1% of total supply) followed on February 11, 2019. From March 11, 2019 to February 11, 2025, BTTOLD was then distributed monthly to TRX holders, with the monthly amount increasing year by year: 990,000,000, 1,072,500,000, 1,155,000,000, 1,237,500,000, 1,320,000,000, and 1,402,500,000 BTTOLD.
BitTorrent Airdrop	10.0%	2019-01-31	2029-01-31	Faster release in the early stage and smaller releases later, with 10.0% completed in January 2029
BitTorrent Ecosystem	19.9%	2019-01-31	2029-01-31	Faster release in the early stage and smaller releases later, with 19.9% completed in January 2029
Partnerships	4.0%	2019-01-31	2029-01-31	Faster release in the early stage and smaller releases later, with 4.0% completed in January 2029

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7.5 Inflation Model

BTTC's inflation mechanism is designed to respond dynamically to changes in network scale and user activity. An annual inflation cap is initially set, and the actual inflation rate is dynamically adjusted based on specific on-chain indicators, such as validator-node uptime, network transaction volume, and governance voting participation. In the future, a token-burn mechanism is planned, under which unclaimed rewards or part of transaction fees will be burned periodically to regulate the pace of token supply and enhance token scarcity. Through clear incentive-release rules and governance-guided economic adjustment mechanisms, BTTC ensures that its inflation policy can meet ecosystem-development needs while effectively maintaining the long-term stability of token value.

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8. Use Cases and Ecosystem Development

BTTC is not only underlying cross-chain infrastructure, but also a platform for connecting multichain ecosystems and stimulating Web3 application innovation. Supported by its high-performance, low-cost, and scalable architecture, BTTC supports the deployment of many types of applications and helps developers quickly build cross-chain composable decentralized services.

8.1 Cross-Chain Bridges and Asset Circulation

Based on the Delivery Chain, BTTC builds a unified cross-chain data and state relay protocol, fundamentally improving the security, generality, and user-flow limitations of traditional multisignature bridges. The platform natively supports mainstream asset standards such as ERC-20, TRC-20, and BEP-20, allowing users to conveniently complete cross-chain asset operations. Through the checkpoint mechanism, it verifies and broadcasts transaction data and state between chains, replacing the trust risks introduced by centralized custody and multisignature mechanisms.

Developers can call the BTTC Relay module to integrate and build customized decentralized bridge services while improving deployment efficiency without sacrificing security. BTTC has already been widely applied in typical scenarios such as multichain DEXs, cross-chain lending, liquidity aggregation, and stablecoin clearing networks, and is gradually becoming a foundational hub for inter-chain asset circulation.

8.2 DeFi Protocols and Financial Infrastructure

With an EVM-compatible smart contract environment and high-throughput execution engine, BTTC provides a flexible and robust deployment foundation for DeFi protocols. Developers can build multichain financial models on this foundation, such as cross-chain collateralized lending, yield aggregation, and clearing networks. With the Delivery Chain's checkpoint mechanism, protocols can reliably transmit asset-value synchronization, state updates, and composite transactions, supporting cross-chain execution of complex financial processes.

For example, a user can provide collateral on one chain and receive a loan on another; multichain yields can also be aggregated and strategies reused, effectively improving asset efficiency and capital utilization. By connecting the data layer and state layer, BTTC provides a trusted data relay foundation for modular financial protocol construction and breaks the isolation of single-chain operation.

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8.3 NFT and Blockchain Gaming Scenarios

In the Web3 content ecosystem, NFTs and blockchain games are among the most dynamic native application types. Through a low-latency and highly compatible on-chain environment, BTTC provides an ideal execution foundation for these applications. With its efficient block-production mechanism and extremely low gas costs, developers can frequently execute batch minting, transfer, and burning of BRC-721 assets, effectively lowering the user threshold and development deployment costs.

BTTC natively supports cross-chain mapping of ERC-721, TRC-721, and BEP-721 assets, allowing asset states to migrate across multiple chains and enabling a layered architecture of "main-chain assets and side-chain execution". In blockchain gaming scenarios, state information such as character attributes, game items, progress, and achievements can also be reliably synchronized through cross-chain event structures, ensuring consistency of state across chains.

At the same time, the platform is compatible with mainstream NFT protocols and supports one-click integration with existing NFT engines and blockchain-gaming SDKs, enabling developers to efficiently integrate asset logic and interaction experiences. BTTC is gradually becoming an important bridge for on-chain interaction and asset-state connection between content creators and users.

8.4 DAO Governance and Voting Systems

As governance infrastructure for Web3, decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs) are increasingly moving toward multichain deployment and coordinated governance. The state synchronization and cross-chain verification mechanisms provided by BTTC allow DAOs to conduct distributed voting across multiple main chains and submit governance results uniformly to the BTTC platform for processing, forming a complete execution loop.

BTTC supports cross-chain synchronization of proposal results, such as automatic release of contract funds and changes to protocol parameters, ensuring that governance actions are executable and consistent. The platform is also natively compatible with on-chain verification for tools such as Snapshot and zero-knowledge (zk) voting, and will support modular integration with more governance tools in the future.

With its scalable relay structure, BTTC can serve as a unified hub for multichain DAO governance states, improving organizational decision-making efficiency and transparency, providing standardized operating paths for cross-chain governance, and helping large DAO collaboration networks operate stably in multichain environments.

8.5 Web3 Payments and Microtransaction Systems

BTTC's high-performance chain design naturally fits high-frequency, low-value, and low-latency microtransaction scenarios, especially typical Web3 applications such as content platforms,

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game economies, and social networks. With a fast two-second block cadence, payment confirmations complete quickly and users barely perceive on-chain latency.

Combined with extremely low gas costs, BTTC supports high-density execution of small-value on-chain transactions, effectively enabling business models such as peer-to-peer tipping, in-game asset settlement, content subscriptions, and rapid NFT circulation. At the same time, the system is compatible with layer-2 scaling mechanisms such as state channels and the Lightning Network, giving it the potential to further improve transaction throughput and privacy protection.

BTTC is also integrated with ecosystem products such as BTFS, enabling "imperceptible" on-chain payment interactions at the user-experience layer and truly realizing micropayment infrastructure with off-chain reach and on-chain execution.

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9. Roadmap and Ecosystem Development Plan

BTTC's vision is not only to become a technical cross-chain protocol, but also to lead the development of the next generation of multichain operating systems. To achieve this goal, BTTC has developed a systematic technical evolution roadmap and ecosystem expansion strategy covering protocol upgrades, role-mechanism optimization, native application support, governance-system development, and other dimensions.

9.1 Technical Evolution Roadmap

The BTTC technology stack will undergo deep optimization and structural expansion in phases, mainly including:

Phase 1: Completion of foundational multichain connectivity (completed)

- TRON, Ethereum, and BNB Chain cross-chain bridges launched.
- Delivery Chain operating stably and checkpoint mechanism officially activated.
- Base contracts opened for deployment, supporting the EVM development environment.

Phase 2: Consensus and governance expansion

- Introduce a validator-slot mechanism to enhance network decentralization and market selectivity.
- Refine validator incentives and introduce dynamic scoring and power-reduction mechanisms.
- Implement basic on-chain governance modules supporting parameter adjustment and proposal voting.

Phase 3: Performance and composability upgrades

- Add a state-snapshot compression module to reduce signing costs.
- Support attachment of L2 solutions and experiments with zk-rollup state synchronization.
- Release SDK standards to promote DApp access across multiple languages and platforms.

Phase 4: Interoperability standards and alliance cooperation

- Connect with more chains, such as Arbitrum, Polygon, zkSync, and Avalanche.
- Collaborate with decentralized bridge protocols to build the BTTC Relay standard.
- Promote standardization of cross-chain governance, including MetaDAO architecture design and the State Relay Hub alliance.

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9.2 Native Ecosystem and Developer Support

BTTC encourages native projects to incubate on its chain and provides multidimensional support:

- Infrastructure funds for native DEXs, lending protocols, and liquidity protocols.
- Gas discounts and launch incentives for NFT and blockchain-gaming startups.
- One-click deployment frameworks, Devnet support, and smart contract audit services.
- Preparation for the "BTTC Builders DAO" as the hub for developer autonomy and project incubation.

9.3 Security Audits and Community Governance Mechanisms

- Conduct regular full-chain audits with security firms such as SlowMist and Certik.
- Submit all changes to governance parameters, fee ratios, and slot numbers to governance proposals for voting.
- Reserve governance-contract interfaces to support future parallel operation with Snapshot voting and L2 governance modules.

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10. Conclusion

As a connectivity hub for the multichain ecosystem, BTTC is committed to solving structural problems in today's blockchain world, including insufficient interoperability between chains, lack of secure bridging capability, and fragmented user interaction. Through its three-layer architecture, PoS consensus mechanism, secure relay network, and flexible economic incentive model, BTTC promotes the implementation of core scenarios such as decentralized finance, digital assets, on-chain identity, and multichain governance.

As more main chains join, the developer ecosystem becomes more active, and native protocols emerge, BTTC is expected to become foundational infrastructure for building Web3 multichain order and liquidity, connecting users, assets, and protocols on a trusted, open, and collaborative network.

We sincerely invite validators, development teams, cross-chain protocol developers, and Web3 creators around the world to join the BTTC network and build a safer, more collaborative, and more open new multichain order.

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