CoreX Network | Volt

WhitePapper V1.04

Volt

Quantum-Resistant Decentralized Communication Network

Introduction: Evolution of Communication and Unsolved Problems

The development of human civilization is essentially a history of continuous evolution in communication capabilities.

From the earliest beacon fires and homing pigeons for communication to swift horse relay stations, humanity's initial communication systems relied entirely on physical media and spatial displacement. This phase of communication exhibited distinct limitations: information transmission required substantial time and energy consumption, exhibited low efficiency, had limited data capacity, and saw communication costs rise sharply with increasing distance.

Communication was essentially a scarce resource during this period.

The advancement of the Industrial Revolution, coupled with breakthroughs in radio technology and computer coding systems, ushered humanity into the telecommunications era. The advent of telegraph and radio broadcasting enabled rapid cross-regional information transmission. Although communication remained predominantly one-way during this phase, efficiency achieved a qualitative leap. The subsequent widespread adoption of telephones and text messaging made two-way communication possible. However, this communication landscape gradually became dominated by commercial frameworks, with billing models at the core of service delivery. Bandwidth resources and communication capabilities were strictly centralized within infrastructure systems.

The improvement in communication efficiency is accompanied by the concentration of costs and control rights.

The advent of the internet era has ushered in unprecedented expansion of communication capabilities. IP-based instant messaging, audio/video calls, and large-scale data transmission have become increasingly prevalent, with communication marginal costs continuously declining—sometimes even appearing "free" to end-users. For the first time, humanity has achieved cross-regional, real-time, and high-capacity information exchange, where the dissemination of information is no longer significantly constrained by physical distance.

However, does the realization of 'free communication' mean that communication issues have been completely resolved?

The answer is no.

In communication environments that appear cost-free, vast amounts of low-quality information, advertisements, and misinformation have begun flooding cyberspace. While the barriers to information production have been dramatically lowered, mechanisms for filtering and verifying information have failed to evolve in tandem. This imbalance has transformed communication networks from mere "tools for information transmission" into "fields of attention competition," where excessive irrelevant content continuously erodes humanity's limited attention resources and judgment capabilities.

During this process, communication efficiency did not increase linearly with technological progress; instead, it was somewhat diminished. The credibility of information declined, communication costs increased implicitly, and collaboration efficiency between individuals and organizations was disrupted.

The communication system itself begins to exhibit an "efficiency paradox".

Meanwhile, the underlying infrastructure of current internet communication systems remains centralized platform-based.

Ownership of data, communication availability, and information dissemination pathways still rely on a few service providers. Users are participants in communication but do not truly possess the value or control over communication networks.

Therefore, the evolution of communication is far from over.

Next-generation communication systems must not only address the challenges of 'faster' and 'cheaper' performance, but also fundamentally re-examine the following core propositions:

- How should the value of information be measured, and what should be the consensus mechanism for information?
- How should communication resources be allocated, and how should the value of communication be generated?
- Can human authentic behavior be transformed into the fundamental driving force of communication networks?
- Can decentralized architecture reshape trust and efficiency in communication?

The answers to these questions will determine the next phase of communication technology development.

What have we done?

· Completed the construction of the CoreX Chain mainnet public blockchain

· Completed the distributed topology of decentralized nodes and the global core server topology

· Completed intensive testing in gaming and financial decentralized applications

· Completed the review of the CoreX dual-track quantum-resistant protocol

As I have stated in multiple laboratory weekly report meetings, CoreX refrains from making any promotional claims such as 'we are the world's first decentralized blockchain communication public chain. 'I aim to eliminate terms like' world, '' first,' as well as unrealistic and exaggerated descriptors that seek to attract attention.

If we were to describe our work with a single word

I hope it is:

Value

What should we do next?

· Completed the public beta release of CoreLink Core Generation 1 App

· The CoreX public blockchain handles all communication and data transmission for CoreLink

· Encourage more people to use CoreLink for free and earn VOLT tokens

· Achieve decentralization and on-chain storage for 100 EB of data

When all this is completed, you'll discover the internet world will be transformed beyond recognition. The concept of IP addresses will vanish, with IPv6 potentially marking the end of this era, and wallet addresses will replace IP. Hard drives will become obsolete—essentially just packaging tools manufactured by semiconductor fabs to sell sand at premium prices. Telecom operators may cease to exist altogether; in today's era of advanced satellite communications, do they even need to exist? You'll realize the essence of communication is remarkably simple: delivering truly effective information with minimal energy consumption to the intended recipient as swiftly as possible.

Unlimited IP addresses, unlimited storage capacity, and optimal efficiency.

If we were to describe what we are about to do with a single adjective

I hope it is:

Next

As the introduction to this white paper approaches its conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude. It is with great honor that I have been entrusted by Dr. Alex Riodo with the opportunity to contribute to the writing of the CoreX Volt introduction section.

It should be noted that the author has long focused on fundamental work in system architecture and code implementation, with limited experience in academic writing and theoretical exposition. Consequently, this paper may contain some inadequacies in argumentation and less rigorous phrasing. Should any omissions or errors be found, we sincerely welcome corrections from community members and readers to facilitate continuous improvement in future research and revisions. This article is presented as a humble attempt to spark further discussion and refinement.

Ethan Morimoto

March 7, 2026,

Suita City

Chapter 2: Communication Value Deficiency and Energy Layer Proposal

In the preceding section, we reviewed the evolution of communication from physical transmission to the Internet era.

It is evident that communication capabilities have approached their optimal limits in terms of "speed" and "cost," yet have seen minimal fundamental progress in the dimension of "value." This mirrors how, during childhood final exams, you wouldn't toss a neatly written answer sheet to the teacher for delivery, nor would you expect underperforming students to discard their incorrect answer sheets under their desks. What you truly desire is:

It is also the most core and most neglected issue in the current communication system.

2.1 The Neglected Core: The Value of Communication Has Never Been Defined

Within the current internet ecosystem, information can be replicated infinitely, communication incurs negligible marginal costs, and users can send and receive information "for free." Yet a fundamental question remains unanswered:

What is the value of communication? What ultimately determines the value of a piece of information? Is it the cost of transmission? The scope of dissemination? Or the impact after reception?

Under the current system, there are no unified answers or standardized criteria for these issues.

The communication behavior itself is simplified as a 'cost-free operation,' while the actual resources consumed behind it—bandwidth, computing power, storage, and infrastructure—are hidden beneath the system.

This structure makes communication a process without pricing, measurement, or feedback.

2.2 Free does not imply no cost

The Internet has reduced the explicit cost of communication to near zero, yet it has not eliminated the cost itself.

Conversely, costs are shifted to other dimensions: user attention is consumed, the cost of information filtering increases, authentic information gets drowned out by noise, and trust mechanisms gradually weaken.

Thus, a seemingly paradoxical phenomenon emerges: the more "cheap" communication becomes, the more "expensive" effective communication turns out to be. When the transmission of information faces virtually no barriers, the system fails to distinguish between valuable information, irrelevant information, and malicious information.

Ultimately, the entire network fell into a state of 'information overload with declining efficiency.'

2.3 Structural Breakdown in Communication Systems

The current communication system suffers from a fundamental structural fracture: the consumption of resources is completely decoupled from value attribution.

1. When users generate content but lack online value.

2. The platform controls the data but does not bear all costs

3. The internet relies on human behavior but cannot verify its authenticity.

This leaves communication networks without both incentives and constraints.

Robots can amplify noise indefinitely, while real user behaviors remain difficult to identify and monetize effectively.

2.4 If communication is a resource

Let us consider this from a different perspective:

What happens when communication is not a 'free service' but a resource?

like that ：

Every message transmission should incur costs

Every resource consumption should be measured

Every participant should receive corresponding value

In other words: Communication should possess attributes similar to those of energy systems.

In energy systems, energy can be generated, consumed, stored, and distributed. However, this layer is entirely absent in current communication systems.

2.5 Energy Layer of Communication

Based on the aforementioned issues, we propose a core concept: communication networks require an "energy layer." This energy layer is not an abstract notion but should possess defined functionalities, enabling the measurement of communication resource consumption.

It can also map the value formation of user behavior to establish supply–demand relationships, while supporting network operations and incentive mechanisms. In this model:

Information transmission is no longer 'zero–cost,' network resources are no longer 'infinite supply,' and user behavior is no longer 'valueless input.'

Communication has evolved from a tool into a system with inherent economic structure.

2.6 From Behavior to Energy

In traditional blockchain systems, networks rely on computational power or capital to sustain operations. However, in communication networks, the most fundamental and tangible resource is not computational power, but human behavior itself. Every click, interaction, and genuine participation forms the foundation of network existence. This principle underpins the consensus mechanism of the CoreX network—the very essence of Proof of View (PoV).

If these behaviors can be verified, quantified, and converted into a unified "energy unit," then: the network will gain genuine momentum, value will return to participants themselves, and noise will be naturally suppressed. As the native token of CoreX Chain's public blockchain, CoreX handles the operation of consensus layer protocols and settles energy consumption in the execution layer. So in CoreLink, should we still use CoreX as the fuel for information transmission, reception, storage, and distribution? Particularly for instant messaging and peer-to-peer communication—activities that don't impact the public blockchain application layer—should native tokens still be consumed? This clearly doesn't make sense.

2.7 Volt: Definition of Communication Energy

Against this backdrop, the Volt was introduced.

Volt is not a conventional token in the traditional sense, but rather

Energy unit in communication networks.

It indicates the consumption of communication resources, carries the value of user behavior, and drives network operation and allocation.

In the Volt model: communication is consumption, behavior is production, and networks are markets. The communication network is no longer a 'free but unbalanced' system, but rather evolves into:

A self-consistent structure centered on value and powered by energy.

2.8 From Value to Next

In the introduction, we define completed work using the term "Value". In this chapter, we aim to address: How will Value be expressed in communication networks?

CoreX represents the value of the CoreX public blockchain, while Volt serves as the energy source for the entire system. Like lubricating oil, it ensures seamless real–time communication and file transfers while conserving energy.

It is just the beginning.

A starting point to return communication to its 'essence of value'.

Chapter 3: Volt and CoreLink

Let us revisit this longstanding question. It is well-established that instant messaging networks operating on the CoreX public chain lack an energy layer. Decentralized instant messaging requires transitioning from a 'free but unbalanced system' to an 'energy-driven self-sustaining architecture.' So how can this be achieved in practice?

3.1 Two systems, not one system

In traditional design paradigms, communication systems and value systems are often conflated. In IPFS storage mining operations, miners' hard drives are routinely filled with redundant data and duplicate content for mining purposes. Dr. Alex Riodo incisively identifies this as the root cause of the demise of decentralized architectures like IPFS: maintaining ledgers solely for ledger-keeping, pursuing consensus merely for consensus. This approach is fundamentally flawed. Within the CoreX architecture, we have implemented a deliberate separation of these components:

Communication systems and energy systems constitute two independent yet interconnected layers.

in this regard ：

· CoreX handles public chain consensus and manages contract execution gas fees

· CoreLink handles real-time communication, while Volt manages real-time communication energy

Instant messaging no longer directly links to underlying public chain assets, but instead uses an intermediary layer for resource allocation.

This enables the system to maintain decentralized security while meeting the efficiency requirements of high-frequency communication.

3.2 CoreLink: Communication Layer

CoreLink serves as the communication infrastructure for the entire system. Within CoreLink, message paths no longer rely on a single server but are transmitted through distributed nodes. Information no longer "passes through platforms" but instead "flows" within the network. It is not merely a simple chat application but enables peer–to–peer message transmission, decentralized node relaying, and encrypted communication with privacy protection. When communication capacity is sufficiently high, we can also implement data packet distribution and storage scheduling. For example, a train continuously transporting goods simultaneously stores them as well.

Yes, communication reversal effectively addresses data storage issues.

It is truly astonishing. I often marvel at Dr. Alex Riodo's genius and foresight. Of course, I am marveling at the possibility that we may have found a solution for decentralized storage.

3.3 Volt: Energy Layer

While CoreLink addresses the question of 'how to transmit information,' Volt tackles the following challenge:

Why communication can continue to function.

As an energy layer, Volt performs three core functions:

1. Resource measurement: Each message, connection, and data distribution corresponds to a specific Volt consumption. This transforms communication resources from an "invisible cost" into a "measurable unit."

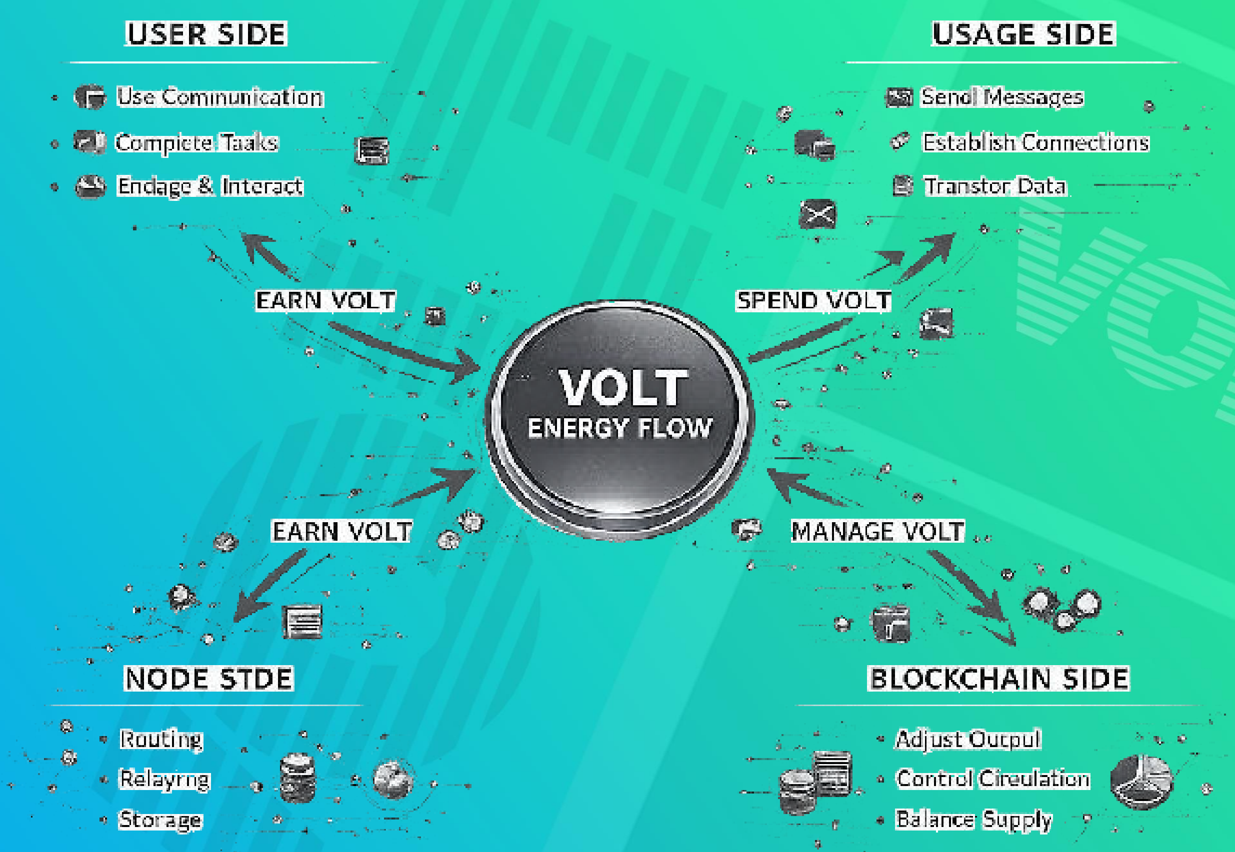
2. Behavioral Mapping: Users' actual participation, interactions, and usage will be transformed into the generation sources for Volt. In other words, human behavior becomes the productivity of the network.

3. Network-driven mechanism: Nodes provide data forwarding and bandwidth resources, and all participants in consensus processes will receive Volt as compensation.

The network no longer relies on centralized operations but is energy-driven and self-sustaining.

3.4 Energy Flow

The essence of Volt lies not in 'existence,' but in 'flow.' Within the CoreLink network, energy flows along specific pathways:



User–side: Users engage with the network through real–world actions—using communication features to complete basic tasks, interact, and earn Volt.

User side: Users utilize network resources to send messages, establish connections, and transmit data, consuming Volt.

Base station side: The base station provides fundamental capabilities including routing, forwarding, storage, and Volt acquisition.

Public blockchain side: The system dynamically adjusts output, controls circulation, and balances supply and demand.

This ultimately forms a closed loop:

Behavior → Energy → Consumption → Excitation → Reproduction

3.5 Why not use CoreX directly?

As a native asset of public blockchains, CoreX handles security at the consensus layer and settlement at the execution layer. However, communication inherently features high frequency, low value density, and extreme real-time requirements. Direct use of CoreX would lead to prohibitively high instant messaging costs, settlement delays, and excessive system load. This becomes particularly critical in scenarios involving instant messaging, peer-to-peer communication, and high-frequency interactions, where it would severely degrade user experience. Therefore, communication requires a "lightweight energy layer" rather than directly consuming mainchain resources.

Volt was created precisely for this purpose.

3.6 A New Communication Paradigm

The introduction of Vol is not intended to make communication "charging-based," but rather to return communication to its fundamental purpose:

Convey the most valuable information with the least amount of energy.

In this model, noise is suppressed due to cost considerations, enabling more efficient transmission of valuable information and rational allocation of network resources. Communication shifts from "infinite supply" to "optimal scheduling." When CoreLink integrates with Volt, communication no longer depends on platforms, energy distribution is decentralized, and value extraction by middle layers is eliminated. The entire system transforms into:

A decentralized communication network driven by human behavior.

In this network, every interaction carries meaning, every resource has a designated purpose, and every participant forms an integral part of the system. While traditional communication focused on speed and cost efficiency, CoreLink + Volt pioneers authenticity, efficiency, and value creation. Volt isn't merely a financial tool layered over communication—it's woven into the very fabric of communication itself. What's more, obtaining Volt is completely free, requiring no GAS fees whatsoever.

This is no exaggeration, and this is exactly what we will be doing in the next chapter.

Chapter 4: Volt Consensus Mechanism

4.1 Volt Consensus Mechanism: Generation and Allocation of Proof of Stake (PoV)

In our previous analysis, we achieved a pivotal shift: communication was no longer perceived as a 'zero-cost activity,' but rather redefined as an energy-dependent process, with Volt serving as the carrier of this energy. However, once energy is introduced into the system, challenges emerge—how it is generated, distributed, and how to prevent its misuse.

If a system can be endlessly replicated, it inevitably loses value; if a system cannot be effectively utilized, it likewise loses significance. Therefore, the core mechanism of Volt does not lie in "distribution," but rather in establishing a dynamic equilibrium between generation and consumption, enabling the network to maintain stability over long-term operation.

Unlike traditional blockchain systems that rely on computational power or capital, communication networks derive their foundational resources from human behavior itself. Every genuine interaction and effective communication constitutes the very premise of network existence. Therefore, in the CoreLink and Volt frameworks, consensus mechanisms no longer depend solely on computational power or staking, but are built upon verifiable behavioral evidence. This mechanism, defined as Proof of Verifiability (PoV) in the CoreX network, focuses not on evaluating the value of behavioral content, but on verifying the authenticity and participation of actions.

When a system identifies an address as authentic user and completes a valid data relay, the address is integrated into the network architecture and designated as a lightweight active base station. This process occurs naturally during normal network usage without requiring complex operations. Through brief status verification and interactive authentication, the system ensures basic authenticity to prevent interference from automated or mass-simulated activities. Upon completion, users transition from being mere communication consumers to becoming integral components of the network infrastructure.

4.2 Volt voltage distribution

The generation of Volt rewards is not distributed in real-time but follows a periodic release mechanism. During each cycle, the system creates a unified release pool and allocates the current reward amount to individual addresses based on the weight of all base stations across the network upon cycle completion. This delayed allocation approach decouples rewards from single transactions, instead linking them to nodes' sustained participation status in the network. This design effectively mitigates the impact of short-term behavioral fluctuations on system performance.

The weights of base stations are not fixed values but are determined by a node's participation level and its position within the network topology. Nodes earn basic weights through continuous communication participation and active status maintenance, while establishing structural weight mappings by introducing new effective connections. This mapping adopts a hierarchical attenuation approach that progressively diminishes within limited tiers, enabling network scalability while preventing infinite weight amplification. It's crucial to emphasize that structural relationships themselves do not directly generate benefits. Corresponding weights only take effect when connected nodes maintain genuine participation; otherwise, they gradually decay until becoming invalid.

in other words ：

The weight will change in real time based on daily communication data.

During the allocation process, the total Volt release per cycle is distributed based on node weight ratios. Nodes with higher weights receive a larger share of the release pool, thereby obtaining more Volt. This mechanism inherently enforces total volume constraints and allocation logic from the network's inception, eliminating reliance on single-point distribution or fixed rewards.

Meanwhile, Volt is not a one-way generated asset but rather continuously consumed during use. Each message transmission, connection establishment, and data transfer corresponds to minimal Volt consumption. While this consumption remains virtually imperceptible to users, it creates persistent demand at the system level, thereby establishing a dynamic balance between supply and demand.

To ensure the system adheres to fundamental resource constraints, users must expend only minimal Volt as baseline energy when engaging in tasks or triggering related behaviors. This design is not intended to raise the threshold but rather to prevent unnecessary high-frequency activities from causing network interference.

Meanwhile, the system features a lightweight initialization mechanism that allows new users to obtain minimal initial Volt (approximately 0.0001 units) through existing nodes' faucet functionality. This quantity suffices to support fundamental interactive operations. The process naturally establishes network connections, enabling new participants to integrate into established structures.

This action will indirectly increase the base station weight on its supply side.

Therefore, in Volt's end-to-end generation and circulation process, there is no traditional concept of "mining" or "reward collection." Instead, it represents a continuous network behavior process: users engage in communication, become integrated into the network structure, participate in resource allocation across subsequent cycles, and earn stable returns through sustained participation. The system discourages short-term operations and prioritizes identifying participants with consistent engagement.

Under this mechanism, Volt does not construct a payment-dependent communication system, but rather a behavior-driven energy network. Communication no longer requires upfront payment costs, yet it is not entirely free and unconstrained behavior either. Costs have not disappeared; instead, they have shifted from "monetary payment" to "behavioral contribution."

When generation and consumption coexist and are regulated by network architecture, Volt ceases to be merely an adjunct tool for communication and becomes an integral component of the communication system itself. Behavior generates energy, energy drives communication, and communication in turn influences energy distribution—this cyclical process gradually stabilizes the entire system.

In this architecture, CoreX serves as the foundational value and consensus layer assets, handling security and execution, while Volt functions as the energy layer to enable high-frequency communication without consuming mainchain resources. This separation ensures the system achieves both decentralized reliability and practical usability.

Ultimately, communication has evolved from a 'free but unbalanced' system into a:

A self-consistent network based on real-world behaviors, driven by energy flows, and regulated by structural allocation.

This constitutes the core mechanism of Volt.

In the next chapter, we will introduce Volt's distribution rules.

Chapter 5: Volt's Launch and Weight Allocation

5.1 Volt Issue Quantity

Volt's release strategy combines fixed total quantities with periodic releases to ensure system stability and predictability during long-term operation.The total issuance volume of Volt is set at 1 billion (1,000,000,000) units. The entire supply is not released all at once but is gradually released over a long-term cycle. At this stage, the system operates under a daily fixed-release mechanism, releasing 1,000,000 (1 million) Volt units per day as the current allocation pool.

Token name	Volt
Issuance volume	1,000,000,000
consensus mechanism	PoV
Daily release	1,000,000
How to get	base station air drop
use	Build base stations and earn rewards from the main network public chain

5.1 Volt Base Station Weight

Volt is distributed daily not through single-point allocation, but based on the weights of all active base stations in the network from the previous cycle (T-1 day). The share each address receives from the release pool depends on its proportion of total network weight. This approach decouples Volt distribution from individual behaviors, instead correlating it with nodes' overall participation level and structural positioning within the network.

The calculation of voltage weight in a network consists of two components: the inherent base weight of each node and its relational weight within the network architecture.

When a user completes valid participation within a day and is marked as an active base station, the address will receive 100 basic weight points for allocation calculation in the next cycle. This basic weight reflects the node's fundamental presence and active status in the network.

Building upon this foundation, the system incorporates a hierarchical structure weight mechanism to reflect nodes' expansion relationships within network topology. When a node maintains valid connections, it receives weight increments from subordinate nodes. These increments follow a progressively decreasing pattern across ten layers: the first layer contributes 90 points, the second layer 80 points, with weights decreasing sequentially until reaching 10 points at the tenth layer.

Note that structural weights only apply when associated nodes are also active. If associated nodes are inactive or not participating, their corresponding weights are excluded from calculation.

Only by relaying the communication signal can the corresponding weight be obtained.

During each cycle, the system aggregates the total weight of all active base stations across the network and uses this as the denominator to allocate the released Volt proportionally based on weight. Nodes with higher weights receive greater amounts of Volt.

Through the aforementioned mechanism, Volt's issuance and allocation establish a well-defined structure: a fixed total volume, stable release rates, and distribution based on weight ratios. Nodes gain weights through continuous participation and structural expansion, thereby enabling their involvement in network resource allocation.

Chapter 6: Volt's Future Path and Network Evolution

In the preceding discussion, we traced the evolution of communication systems and examined their persistent deficiencies at the 'value layer,' proposing a solution that employs Volt as the energy layer. Consequently, communication has transcended its role as mere information transmission, gradually acquiring resource attributes and structural characteristics.

However, all this is still just the starting point.

If communication is redefined as an energy-driven system, its underlying architecture will also undergo transformation. The challenge we now face extends beyond merely 'how to optimize communication,' but rather:

Whether the communication network itself can be reconstructed.

6.1 From IP to Address: Redefining Communication Identity

The core of modern internet infrastructure is the IP-based addressing system. Communication between devices, servers, and applications fundamentally relies on IP addresses for location identification and connectivity. While this framework has sustained internet development over decades, its fundamental architecture remains rooted in a "location-centric" network model: devices require address allocation dependent on network operators and environmental conditions, with communication paths relying on centralized routing systems.

Under this architecture, communication identity is tightly bound to the network environment rather than to the user itself.

With the advancement of decentralized networks, this model is undergoing transformation.

In CoreLink's design, communication no longer relies on traditional IP addresses but is progressively evolving toward an Address-Based Identity framework. The address has transcended its role as merely a wallet or account identifier, now serving as both the direct communication gateway and identity carrier.

This change signifies that users can establish connections without relying on specific network environments, with communication identities decoupled from devices, and network access transitioning from 'location–dependent' to 'identity–dependent'.

This transition is not instantaneous but rather a gradual replacement process. Over the next two years, the CoreLink network is expected to progressively shift from traditional IP communication to address–based communication, enabling users to establish connections and communicate without relying on conventional network addressing systems.

6.2 From Ground Network to Space Network: The Disappearance of Communication Boundaries

If the dissolution of IP represents a transformation at the communication identity layer, then the disappearance of network boundaries signifies a shift at the communication infrastructure layer. Current communication systems remain heavily reliant on terrestrial infrastructure—including carrier networks, data centers, and regional network nodes. While these infrastructures deliver essential services, they simultaneously establish distinct boundaries and limitations.

With the advancement of satellite communication technology, this structure is being re-evaluated.

The emergence of low Earth orbit (LEO) satellite networks has made global communication coverage possible. In this context, communication no longer relies on ground-based network nodes but can achieve connectivity and data transmission through space-based networks.

In CoreLink's long-term vision, communication networks will evolve beyond ground nodes to progressively incorporate satellite connectivity, expanding coverage from regional to global scale. This transformation is projected to be fully realized over the next five years. During this phase, Volt's role as the energy layer will be significantly enhanced, serving not only for resource allocation in terrestrial communications but also for satellite bandwidth settlement and distribution. It will ultimately become a unified communication energy unit bridging networks and spatial boundaries.

Regression of Communication: From Complexity to Simplicity

When communication transcends IP protocols and spans both terrestrial and space domains, its fundamental nature becomes clearer. Communication is no longer merely a combination of complex protocols and multi-layer architectures, but rather returns to a more fundamental question: how to deliver truly effective information to intended recipients with minimal energy expenditure.

Under this goal:

- Addresses replace IPs as the communication gateway
- Energy substitution costs, as a means of resource expression
- Networks replace platforms as the value-bearing structure
- Communication systems have gradually shifted from being "technology-driven" to "structure-driven".

This is a process that unfolds gradually.

It is important to clarify that none of this will be accomplished in a short time.

From address communication to network restructuring and satellite integration, each step requires gradual validation and advancement in real-world environments. The framework established by CoreLink and Volt is not a one–time solution but an evolving architecture. Throughout this process:

In the short term, communication efficiency and user experience will continue to improve.

In the medium term, the network structure will gradually become decentralized.

Communication boundaries will be completely broken in the long term

The evolution of communication has never been a terminal destination, but rather a continuous process of restructuring. From physical transmission to telecommunication networks and then to the Internet, each phase of advancement has transformed the way information flows. The next stage of communication will no longer merely focus on "faster" or "cheaper," but rather on being more free, more authentic, and more valuable.

The term 'volt' represents more than just a unit of energy in communication systems.

It is more like a signal:

A signal about how communication can restart.

Chapter 6: CoreLink and Volt Teams

The development of CoreLink and Volt was collaboratively designed by all members of CoreX Labs. CoreX is a cross-disciplinary team with expertise in blockchain system architecture, distributed networks, cryptography, security, and product design. Team members have extensive experience in developing and optimizing mainstream blockchain infrastructure, consensus systems, and decentralized applications, possessing comprehensive expertise spanning from underlying protocols to application-level implementations. At the conclusion of this white paper, we extend our sincere appreciation for your complete reading of the Volt white paper and provide a list of teams involved in this project's development.

Alex Riodo serves as Chief Architect with extensive expertise in distributed systems and blockchain architecture design. With over a decade of experience in distributed ledgers and validator systems, he has contributed to the design and optimization of large-scale blockchain infrastructure. At CoreX, Alex primarily oversees the overall architectural design and system layering to ensure network consistency in scalability, security, and governance layer integration.

As the lead developer, Sophia Sun oversees protocol implementation and core module development. With extensive experience in multi–chain communication protocol research, she is proficient in Rust and TypeScript and has contributed to designing on–chain message routing systems and validator node scheduling mechanisms. During CoreLink's development, she primarily focused on implementing communication protocols and conducting security audits for critical smart contracts.

Ethan Morimoto leads the consensus engineering direction, with extensive expertise in consensus algorithms and cryptographic proof systems. He contributed to optimizing Layer–2 mechanisms and enhanced the finality mechanism based on proof of stake. At CoreX, he focused on designing trust node consensus models and dynamic synchronization committees to improve the fairness and stability of the verification process.

Maya Ito specializes in user experience and governance design. Her work focuses on transforming complex blockchain mechanisms into intuitive and actionable interaction processes, ensuring decentralized governance remains accessible and transparent in practical applications. At CoreLink, she drives the integration of communication behaviors with governance frameworks, enabling user participation to seamlessly integrate into the network architecture.

Daniel Liu leads network and infrastructure engineering, with extensive experience in distributed systems and cybersecurity. He has profound expertise in cross-regional node deployment, peer-to-peer network discovery, and high-availability architectures. At Volt Networks, he primarily oversees the development of peer-to-peer protocols for communication base stations and the design of backbone network architectures to ensure global system stability.

Rachel Tan leads smart contract strategy and mechanism design. She has contributed to the design and optimization of multiple contract frameworks and possesses practical experience in contract security and verification. Within the CoreLink and Volt ecosystems, she was responsible for designing communication incentives, weight allocation, and cross-layer interaction logic to ensure system mechanisms are executable and auditable.

Leo Park leads the data and AI integration research direction, with expertise spanning machine learning and on-chain data analytics. He implemented dynamic behavior evaluation and trust metrics models within the system to assist network nodes in assessing activity status and participation quality, thereby enhancing overall system stability and anti-abuse capabilities.

The overarching objective of the CoreLink and Volt teams is not to develop a single product, but rather to progressively build a functional and scalable communication network architecture through layered design and iterative refinement. Throughout this process, the team prioritizes long-term system stability and evolutionary capabilities over short-term feature accumulation.

Chapter 7: Conclusion

Communication is never the endpoint, but rather a process of continuous reconstruction.

From beacon fires to radio waves, from physical lines to digital networks, humanity has repeatedly transformed the modes of information flow. Today, the question we face is not whether communication exists, but in what form it should continue to exist.

The emergence of Volt is not merely a simple addition to the existing system, but rather an attempt to innovate.

Try to bring communication back to its core value.

Try to transform the network from a 'tool' into a 'structure'.

Try to involve participants as part of the system, not just as users.

Volt is not a consumable asset, but a flowing energy. It connects behaviors with outcomes, individuals with networks, and the present with the future.

If we had to describe it in one word, we would choose:

Next。

If we must describe it with another term, we would prefer to call it:

Signal

It is not the end point, but merely a signal.

A signal about how communication can restart.

ありがとうございます

Alex Riodo