# OVRCLK

TRANSACTION-POWERED MINING

## Virtual GPU mining for an onchain economy.

A protocol architecture where transaction activity generates Flow, and user-owned virtual GPU miners compete for it through Hash Power.

### PROOF OF FLOW

Reward = Distributable Flow × (User Hash Power / Network Hash Power)

Trading determines the Flow. Hash Power determines the competition.

Token: $OVR • Network: Robinhood Chain • Mechanism: Proof of Flow

Version 0.1 | Pre-Launch Technical Specification | September 2026

Proposed market positioning: “The First Transaction-Powered Mining Protocol on Robinhood Chain.”*

*Positioning statement subject to final competitive and legal verification before publication.

PUBLICATION NOTE

# Important Notice

PRE-LAUNCH SPECIFICATION

**OVRCLK is presented here as a proposed protocol architecture. Tokenomics, fee routing, NFT supply, upgrade economics and governance parameters remain subject to simulation, audit, legal review and final deployment configuration.**

This whitepaper is provided for informational and technical discussion purposes only. It does not constitute financial, investment, legal, tax, accounting, regulatory or other professional advice; an offer to sell securities; a solicitation to purchase any asset; or a guarantee of future value, liquidity, yield, revenue or protocol performance.

GPU Miner NFTs described in this document are virtual onchain assets. They do not represent physical graphics processors, cloud-computing capacity, electricity, proof-of-work hardware, or ownership of physical mining equipment. OVRCLK should use proprietary virtual GPU designs and model names unless separate permissions are obtained from third-party hardware manufacturers.

OVRCLK is intended to operate as an independent application on Robinhood Chain. It is not affiliated with, endorsed by, sponsored by, or operated by Robinhood Markets, Inc. or its affiliates. Robinhood Chain brand assets and naming should be used only in accordance with the network's published brand guidelines and terms. [5]

The proposed market positioning "The First Transaction-Powered Mining Protocol on Robinhood Chain" should be treated as a marketing claim subject to final competitive and legal verification immediately before publication or launch.

# Contents

# 01 Executive Summary

PROTOCOL IN ONE SENTENCE

CORE PROPOSITION

**Trading creates the Flow. Virtual GPU miners compete for it.**

OVRCLK is a transaction-powered virtual GPU mining protocol designed for Robinhood Chain. It converts eligible protocol transaction activity into an onchain reward reserve and allocates distributable rewards to active virtual GPU miners according to their relative Hash Power.

The protocol is built around a reward-distribution mechanism called Proof of Flow (PoF). Proof of Flow is not a blockchain consensus algorithm. It is an economic allocation system: Flow determines how much value is available to mine, while Hash Power determines each participant's relative share of the mining competition.

Users acquire GPU Miner NFTs using $OVR, activate them inside a Mining Rig, and accumulate Hash Power. Qualifying $OVR trading activity generates a protocol fee that is routed into a segregated Mining Reserve. At recurring Mining Epochs, distributable Flow is accounted for and becomes claimable by active miners in proportion to their share of total Network Hash Power.

$$\text{Reward}(u,e) = \text{Distributable Flow}(e) \times [\ \text{Hash Power}(u,e) / \text{Network Hash Power}(e)\ ]$$

The core Proof of Flow allocation equation

**ACTIVITY-BACKED REWARDS**

The model is designed around measurable protocol activity instead of presenting perpetual token inflation as the primary reward source.

**NO FIXED YIELD**

OVRCLK does not promise an APY, daily return, payback period, or minimum mining revenue.

**ONCHAIN OWNERSHIP**

Virtual GPU miners are user-owned digital assets rather than offchain database entries.

**TRANSPARENT COMPETITION**

Network Hash Power, Flow, reserve balances, miner supply and epoch data should be observable onchain or reproducibly derived.

# 02 Protocol Thesis

## From physical mining to programmable mining

Mining is one of the most intuitive economic models in crypto: acquire hardware, generate measurable capacity, participate in a network, and earn rewards. Physical mining, however, introduces capital costs, electricity exposure, cooling, logistics, specialized operations and hardware obsolescence. Most users cannot participate efficiently.

DeFi reduced many of those barriers, but often replaced them with aggressive token emissions. Emission-driven incentives can bootstrap participation, yet they can also dilute holders and create persistent sell pressure when reward creation is disconnected from real protocol activity.

OVRCLK proposes a third model: preserve the understandable “hardware + capacity + competition” structure of mining while moving the hardware, accounting and reward logic onchain.

## Design objectives

- Link mining rewards primarily to measurable protocol-generated Flow.
- Make competition understandable through Hash Power and Network Hash Power.
- Keep the $OVR token itself as close as possible to a standard ERC-20 for composability.
- Create persistent token utility through miner acquisition, overclocking and future miner evolution.
- Avoid fixed-return language and expose protocol health directly through data.
- Keep core accounting scalable as the number of miners grows.

**DESIGN PRINCIPLE**

**OVRCLK should make the sources of rewards visible. When protocol activity declines, mineable Flow should decline too; the interface should show that relationship rather than obscure it.**

# 03 System Overview

The OVRCLK system is composed of six economic components. Each component has a distinct purpose and should be implemented in modular contracts wherever practical.

| COMPONENT | ROLE |
|---|---|
| **$OVR** | Native utility asset used across the OVRCLK economy. |
| **Fee Module** | Captures eligible transaction-generated Flow from canonical trading routes. |
| **Mining Reserve** | Segregated onchain reserve for mineable protocol value. |
| **GPU Miner NFTs** | User-owned virtual mining hardware carrying defined Hash Power. |
| **Mining Rig** | The active collection of miners associated with a wallet. |
| **Proof of Flow Engine** | Settles epochs and calculates proportional reward entitlements. |

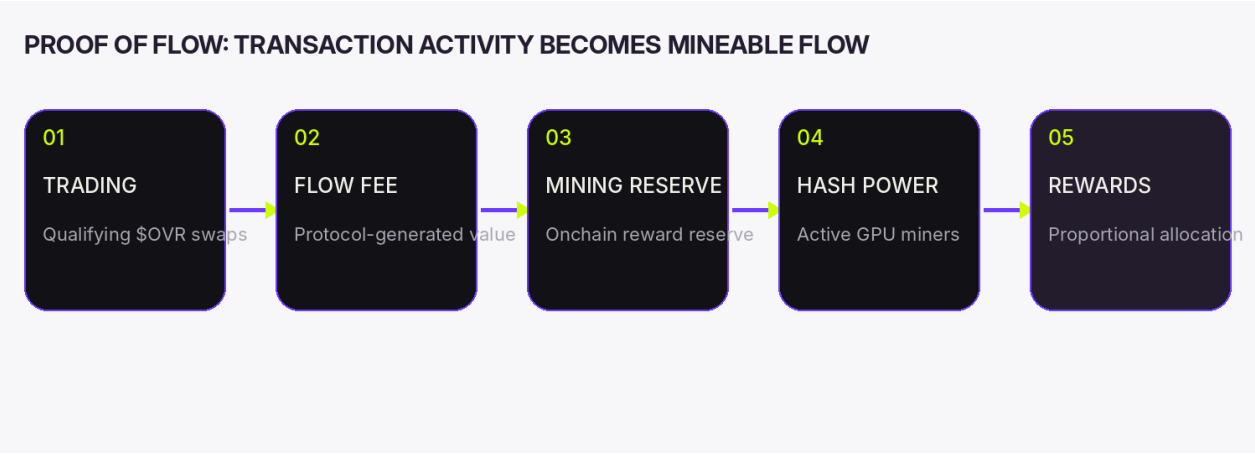


Figure 1. Proof of Flow converts qualifying transaction activity into distributable mining value.

# 04 Why Robinhood Chain

OVRCLK is designed for Robinhood Chain, an Ethereum-compatible Layer-2 network. Robinhood Chain documentation describes the network as permissionless and fully EVM-compatible, with support for standard Ethereum wallets, Solidity/Vyper contracts and common developer tooling. [1][3]

Robinhood Chain is built as an Arbitrum Layer-2 on Ethereum, uses ETH as its gas token, and currently identifies mainnet with Chain ID 4663. [2] These characteristics allow OVRCLK to use established ERC standards and standard Solidity development practices while targeting an ecosystem focused on onchain financial infrastructure.

**EVM COMPATIBILITY**

Solidity contracts and standard Ethereum tooling can be used without introducing a proprietary smart-contract environment. [3]

**ETHEREUM SETTLEMENT CONTEXT**

The network is an Arbitrum L2 built on Ethereum and uses Ethereum blobs for data availability. [2]

**STANDARD WALLET MODEL**

Robinhood Chain can be added to EVM wallets using standard JSON-RPC configuration. [2]

**TESTNET-FIRST DEPLOYMENT**

The official developer documentation recommends testnet deployment before mainnet. [3]

## Independence and brand use

OVRCLK should clearly identify itself as an independent third-party application. Robinhood Chain's published brand guidelines require the network name to be written in full and prohibit usage that creates a false impression of endorsement, sponsorship or affiliation. [5] OVRCLK should not incorporate Robinhood Chain marks into GPU NFT artwork, token metadata or synthetic promotional imagery unless expressly permitted.

# 05 $OVR Utility Layer

$OVR is the native utility asset of the OVRCLK protocol. The objective is to create functional demand for $OVR beyond speculative trading while avoiding the need to represent virtual mining rewards as a fixed-yield investment product.

**MINER ACQUISITION**

Users spend $OVR to acquire eligible GPU Miner NFTs.

**OVERCLOCKING**

Selected miner upgrades require $OVR and increase Hash Power within predefined limits.

**MINER EVOLUTION**

Future fusion, crafting or upgrade modules may consume $OVR as an input.

**PROTOCOL PARTICIPATION**

$OVR is the primary economic asset around which canonical OVRCLK trading and protocol interactions are organized.

The final maximum supply, token generation schedule, genesis distribution, vesting schedules, liquidity allocation and treasury allocation must be published before launch. This whitepaper intentionally does not invent final allocations that have not yet been economically modeled.

**SUPPLY POLICY**

**The preferred design is a fixed maximum supply at genesis, with any minting authority either absent or explicitly disclosed, tightly constrained and subject to published governance controls.**

# 06 Transaction-Powered Mining

## Flow generation

The defining feature of OVRCLK is that qualifying trading activity generates protocol Flow. The proposed genesis fee is 3.00% on eligible $OVR swaps executed through canonical OVRCLK trading infrastructure. Final routing and fee parameters remain subject to simulation and audit.

**Flow(t) = Eligible Trading Volume(t) × Protocol Fee Rate**

Illustrative economic relationship; implementation must account for the asset denomination of each swap leg.

## Why not a conventional transfer-tax token?

OVRCLK should preferably avoid implementing a 3% fee directly as a fee-on-transfer behavior on every ERC-20 transfer. Uniswap Labs states that fee-on-transfer tokens are not supported by Uniswap v3 and v4 and may create liquidity-management problems. [6]

The preferred architecture is therefore a standard ERC-20 combined with a canonical market, router, pool or fee module that captures the intended protocol Flow at the trading layer. Ordinary wallet-to-wallet transfers should remain standard ERC-20 transfers unless the final audited implementation explicitly states otherwise.

PREFERRED IMPLEMENTATION

**STANDARD ERC-20 + CANONICAL FEE MODULE — not a hidden or unrestricted transfer tax embedded in every movement of $OVR.**

# 07 Mining Reserve

The Mining Reserve is the economic center of the OVRCLK mining system. Eligible protocol-generated Flow accumulates in an onchain contract whose balances and movements should be independently verifiable.

The Mining Reserve must be conceptually and operationally separated from the Protocol Treasury. Funds allocated to mining should not become a discretionary operating balance available for unrestricted team withdrawal.

## Release ratio

The protocol may distribute only a defined portion of newly generated Flow during each epoch and retain the remainder as a reserve buffer. A buffer can smooth operational variability, but it must not be described as creating a guaranteed reward floor.

$$\text{Distributable Flow}(e) = \text{New Flow}(e) \times q$$

q = protocol-defined epoch release ratio

$$\text{Reserve Retention}(e) = \text{New Flow}(e) \times (1 - q)$$

The final q should be established after economic simulation.

## Reserve invariants

- Mining Reserve assets can only move through explicitly authorized protocol paths.
- Admin keys cannot arbitrarily drain the reserve.
- Reward settlement cannot allocate more than the distributable reserve balance.
- All reserve inflows and outflows are visible onchain.
- Emergency controls should be narrow and should preserve user withdrawal/claim rights wherever technically possible.

# 08 Proof of Flow

DEFINITION

**Proof of Flow is OVRCLK's economic reward-distribution mechanism: Flow determines the size of the mineable reward opportunity; Hash Power determines each miner's relative weight.**

Proof of Flow is not a consensus mechanism for Robinhood Chain and should never be marketed as if OVRCLK secures the underlying blockchain. It is an application-layer allocation system.

## Hash Power

Every eligible GPU Miner NFT is assigned a Base Hash Power value. Effective Hash Power may be modified only by published protocol rules, such as bounded Overclock levels.

$$H(user) = \Sigma\ [\ Base\ HP(i) \times Upgrade\ Multiplier(i)\ ]$$

Sum of the effective Hash Power of all active miners controlled by the user.

$$Network\ Share(user) = H(user) / H(network)$$

Relative mining weight at the relevant epoch snapshot.

As additional miners activate, total Network Hash Power increases. A participant whose own Hash Power remains unchanged will therefore control a smaller fraction of the network. OVRCLK refers to this competitive effect as Mining Difficulty.

# 09 Mining Epochs & Reward Accounting

## Epoch lifecycle

Rewards are calculated over recurring Mining Epochs. A proposed genesis duration is one hour, subject to testnet performance and economic simulation. Each epoch follows four logical stages:

**01 — ACCUMULATION**

Eligible transaction Flow enters the Mining Reserve throughout the epoch.

**02 — SNAPSHOT**

The protocol determines the active Hash Power eligible for the epoch.

**03 — SETTLEMENT**

Distributable Flow is converted into reward-per-Hash-Power accounting.

**04 — CLAIM**

Users claim accumulated rewards through a pull-based claim mechanism.

## Scalable accounting

The protocol should not iterate over every active miner at every epoch boundary. Instead, OVRCLK can maintain a cumulative reward-per-Hash-Power accumulator.

$$\Delta A(e) = \text{Distributable Flow}(e) / \text{Network Hash Power}(e)$$

Increment to the global reward-per-Hash-Power accumulator.

$$A(e) = A(e-1) + \Delta A(e)$$

Cumulative accounting allows rewards to remain claimable without mass transfers.

Each user or miner maintains a checkpoint against the global accumulator. Pending rewards are calculated from the difference between the current accumulator and the stored checkpoint, multiplied by effective Hash Power. This model keeps settlement complexity largely independent of the number of miners.

# 10 GPU Miner NFTs

GPU Miner NFTs are the user-owned virtual mining hardware of OVRCLK. They should use proprietary industrial design and naming rather than copying third-party GPU products or trademarks.

| MODEL | CLASS | ILLUSTRATIVE HP | SUPPLY POLICY |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OVRCLK X1** | Entry | 100 HP | Open / capped by generation |
| **OVRCLK X3** | Performance | 250 HP | Capped |
| **OVRCLK X7** | Advanced | 600 HP | Capped |
| **OVRCLK X9** | Flagship | 1,500 HP | Strictly capped |

Illustrative only. Final Hash Power, price and supply must be modeled together before launch.

## Suggested metadata

- Model and generation
- Base Hash Power
- Overclock level and maximum Overclock
- Activation status
- Genesis status
- Lifetime active epochs
- Lifetime rewards mined
- Creation or fusion provenance

Miner supply is a core economic variable. Excessive issuance increases Network Hash Power and can rapidly dilute the relative mining share of existing miners. New generations should therefore be introduced through explicit, disclosed supply policies.

# 11 Mining Rigs & Activation

## Mining Rig

A Mining Rig represents the active collection of GPU Miner NFTs associated with a wallet. In the initial protocol version, a Rig does not need to exist as a separate transferable token. The dApp can aggregate active miners into a single user experience while preserving simple NFT ownership semantics.

EXAMPLE RIG

**4 ACTIVE GPUs • 2,350 HP • 0.027% NETWORK SHARE • EPOCH #18,420 • MINING ACTIVE**

## Activation and transfers

Ownership of a GPU Miner NFT should not automatically entitle the current holder to the same epoch after a mid-epoch transfer. To prevent double counting and transfer-based manipulation, a newly activated miner should become eligible from the next defined epoch boundary.

- User activates an eligible GPU Miner.
- Miner becomes eligible according to the activation delay rule.
- If the NFT is transferred, outstanding rewards are checkpointed to the previous owner.
- The transferred miner becomes inactive until the new owner activates it.
- The new owner begins earning only after the applicable epoch boundary.

This structure creates predictable accounting without requiring the protocol to permanently custody the NFT.

# 12 Overclocking & Miner Evolution

## Overclocking

Overclocking connects the OVRCLK brand directly to protocol utility. Eligible GPU Miners may be upgraded by spending $OVR to increase effective Hash Power within model-specific limits.

**Effective HP = Base HP × (1 + Overclock Percentage)**

Overclocking is bounded; it is not an unlimited compounding mechanism.

For example, a 600 HP GPU with a maximum approved 20% Overclock would reach 720 HP at maximum level. Upgrade costs should rise progressively as a miner approaches its maximum Overclock.

**BOUNDED PROGRESSION**

Example progression: +5%, +10%, +15%, +20%. Maximum values differ by model.

**TOKEN SINK DESIGN**

The final destination of $OVR spent on upgrades — burn, reserve, liquidity or treasury — must be publicly defined.

**NO HIDDEN BOOSTS**

All Hash Power multipliers should be derivable from onchain state and published rules.

**SCARCITY PRESERVATION**

Overclocking should enhance hardware without making lower-tier supply or miner scarcity economically irrelevant.

## Miner Fusion - future module

A later module may allow multiple lower-tier miners, potentially together with $OVR, to create a higher-tier miner. Fusion can reduce NFT supply while preserving demand for earlier generations. It should not create unbounded net Hash Power unless the increase is explicitly modeled and disclosed.

**3 × X3 + $OVR → 1 × X7**

Illustrative fusion recipe; not a committed launch parameter.

# 13 Economic Design

## The OVRCLK loop

The intended economic loop is straightforward: trading produces Flow; Flow enters the Mining Reserve; active virtual GPUs compete for that Flow; $OVR is used to acquire and improve mining hardware; increased participation expands Network Hash Power and therefore increases mining competition.


## What the model does not guarantee

The loop should not be described as mathematically self-sustaining. Transaction volume may decline. Miner demand may decline. Token price may fall. Liquidity may deteriorate. Competition may rise faster than Flow. In each of these cases, expected mining rewards may fall substantially.

**NO FIXED RETURN**

**A GPU Miner NFT does not create a contractual right to an APY, daily income, payback period, ROI, minimum mining revenue or token-price appreciation.**

## Difficulty dynamics

If an epoch distributes 100,000 units of reward value and a miner controls 1% of active Network Hash Power, the miner's approximate allocation is 1,000 units before any additional protocol rules. If total Network Hash Power doubles while that miner's own Hash Power does not change, the miner's network share falls to approximately 0.5%.

This is the intended competitive mechanism: greater demand for mining capacity increases Network Hash Power and reduces the relative share of unchanged rigs.

# 14 Tokenomics Framework

Final tokenomics should be published only after economic simulation, legal review and implementation constraints are understood. The protocol should not manufacture precise-looking allocations before they are supported by a coherent liquidity, miner-supply and treasury model.

| PARAMETER | STATUS |
|---|---|
| **Maximum $OVR Supply** | TBD before Token Generation Event |
| **Initial Liquidity Allocation** | TBD |
| **Community / Ecosystem** | TBD |
| **Protocol Treasury** | TBD |
| **Development / Contributors** | TBD with enforceable vesting |
| **Marketing / Growth** | TBD |
| **Genesis Miner Supply** | TBD per model |
| **Genesis Miner Price** | TBD per model |
| **Epoch Release Ratio q** | TBD after simulation |
| **Overclock Cost Curve** | TBD |
| **Fusion Parameters** | Future module / TBD |

## Economic simulation requirements

- Volume scenarios across bull, neutral and low-activity conditions
- Miner issuance vs. Network Hash Power dilution
- Reserve inflow/outflow stress tests
- Upgrade demand and token sink behavior
- Liquidity depth and slippage under the proposed fee architecture
- Treasury runway under conservative assumptions
- Whale concentration and maximum effective Hash Power exposure

# 15 Smart Contract Architecture

A production deployment should separate token, fee, reserve, NFT and reward-accounting responsibilities into modular components. Exact boundaries may change following audit recommendations, but the protocol should preserve clear trust boundaries.

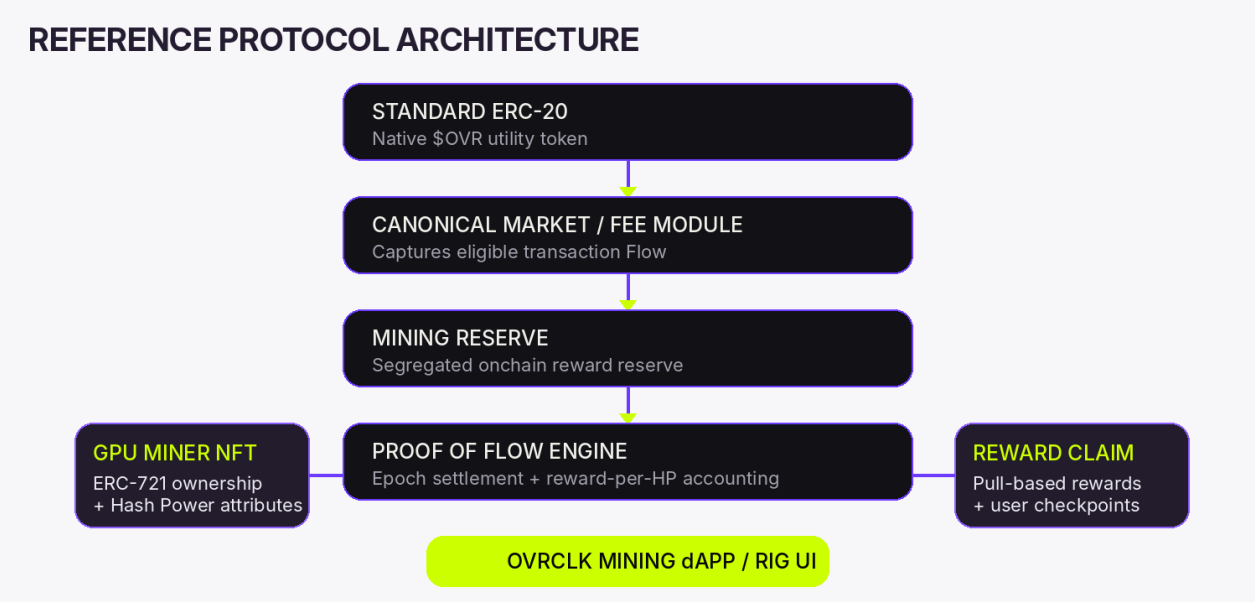


Figure 2. Reference architecture; final module boundaries are subject to implementation and audit.

## Core modules

- $OVR Token Contract - standard ERC-20 behavior and published supply policy.
- Canonical Market / Fee Module - identifies qualifying swaps and routes protocol Flow.
- Mining Reserve - segregated custody of mineable value with restricted outflow paths.
- GPU Miner NFT - ERC-721 ownership, model data and Hash Power attributes.
- Proof of Flow Engine - epoch settlement, global reward accumulator and checkpoints.
- Reward Claim Module - pull-based claims and user accounting.
- Upgrade Module - bounded Overclock and future evolution logic.

# 16 Security & Administrative Controls

## Security lifecycle

Security is a prerequisite for mainnet deployment. Robinhood Chain's developer documentation recommends testnet deployment before mainnet. [3] OVRCLK should use a staged release process rather than deploying economic contracts directly into a live market.

**TESTING**

Unit tests, fuzzing, invariant testing, fork tests and epoch-boundary edge cases.

**ECONOMIC ADVERSARIAL TESTING**

Simulate fee manipulation, rapid miner issuance, transfer abuse, concentration and reserve depletion scenarios.

**INDEPENDENT AUDIT**

At least one reputable external audit before activating material-value mainnet contracts.

**BUG BOUNTY**

Public vulnerability reporting process with defined severity and response procedures.

## Priority attack surfaces

- Reentrancy and unauthorized reserve movements
- Reward double counting and transfer-at-epoch-boundary manipulation
- Arithmetic precision and rounding leakage
- Admin key compromise and upgrade abuse
- Oracle or price-dependency manipulation, if any is introduced
- Liquidity manipulation around fee collection
- Denial-of-service vectors in settlement or claims
- NFT upgrade/fusion privilege escalation

## Administrative controls

Where administrative authority is initially necessary, it should be held by a multisignature wallet rather than a single externally owned account. High-impact changes should be subject to a timelock. Sensitive parameters should have hard-coded ceilings or bounded governance ranges wherever practical.

**PRINCIPLE OF LEAST PRIVILEGE**

**Emergency controls should be narrow enough to stop further harm while preserving user claims, withdrawals or asset transfers whenever technically feasible.**

# 17 Governance

OVRCLK governance should begin narrowly and expand only where decentralization meaningfully improves resilience. Token voting should not automatically control every security-critical parameter.

## Potential governance scope

- Approval of future miner generations within published economic constraints
- Bounded protocol parameter changes
- Treasury budgets and grants
- Future integrations and ecosystem proposals
- Evolution of non-critical UI or marketplace modules

## Protected protocol properties

Certain properties should remain immutable or difficult to alter, including user ownership rights, published fee ceilings, reserve custody constraints and already-issued miner attributes except where a pre-declared upgrade path explicitly allows change.

## Network-level governance

OVRCLK governance is distinct from Robinhood Chain governance. Robinhood Chain documentation currently describes an eight-signer Security Council and a permissioned validator set participating in dispute resolution. [4] OVRCLK cannot control those network-level mechanisms and should disclose this dependency as part of its infrastructure risk profile.

# 18 Transparency & Analytics

OVRCLK should expose protocol health directly. A user should not need marketing projections to understand how much value is flowing through the system or how competitive mining has become.

**MINING RESERVE**

Current balance and historical inflows/outflows.

**24H FLOW**

Eligible protocol-generated Flow over a clearly defined period.

**NETWORK HASH POWER**

Total active effective Hash Power.

**MINING DIFFICULTY**

A transparent representation of competitive Hash Power conditions.

**ACTIVE MINERS**

Number of active GPU Miner NFTs.

**EPOCH DATA**

Current epoch, start/end time, Flow and reward-per-HP data.

**CLAIMABLE REWARDS**

User-specific pending rewards from onchain accounting.

**PROTOCOL FEE**

Current fee rate and routing policy.

All material protocol contract addresses should be published and verified on the relevant block explorer. Analytics that rely on indexed or offchain data should identify the underlying source and calculation methodology.

# 19 Roadmap

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PHASE 0 | ARCHITECTURE | Economic model, fee architecture, contract specification and UX prototype. |
| PHASE 1 | TESTNET | Test $OVR, GPU Miner NFTs, reserve, epochs, Proof of Flow accounting and mining dashboard. |
| PHASE 2 | SECURITY | Stress testing, external audit, remediation and bug bounty. |
| PHASE 3 | GENESIS | Token generation, canonical liquidity, Genesis GPU release and Proof of Flow activation. |
| PHASE 4 | OVERCLOCK | Bounded miner upgrades, deeper analytics and expanded Rig functionality. |
| PHASE 5 | EVOLUTION | Potential fusion, miner marketplace, future generations and broader protocol composability. |

Roadmap items represent development objectives, not guarantees. Mainnet activation should remain gated by security, economic and legal readiness rather than a fixed marketing date.

# 20 Risk & Regulatory Considerations

## Protocol and market risks

- Smart-contract vulnerabilities may result in loss or disruption.
- $OVR and GPU Miner NFTs may experience severe price volatility or illiquidity.
- Protocol trading volume may decline, reducing mineable Flow.
- Network Hash Power may increase faster than Flow, reducing per-miner rewards.
- Dependencies, wallets, RPC providers, bridges or Robinhood Chain itself may experience outages or security incidents.
- Governance or administrative controls may fail or be compromised.
- Competing products may attract liquidity, users or miner demand.

## Regulatory considerations

A fee-funded protocol involving transferable tokens and NFTs may raise different legal questions across jurisdictions. Before launch, qualified counsel should evaluate securities, virtual-asset, consumer-protection, tax, financial-promotion, sanctions/AML and gaming-related implications as applicable to the final design and target markets.

Product language should describe mechanics rather than promise profit. Terms such as “mining,” “rewards,” “Hash Power,” and “Flow” describe protocol functions and should not be used to imply guaranteed investment income.

## Intellectual property

OVRCLK should avoid using NVIDIA, GeForce, RTX, AMD, Radeon or other protected product names, marks or industrial designs for commercial NFT miners without appropriate authorization. Proprietary OVRCLK hardware names and visual designs strengthen the protocol’s own IP and reduce third-party brand dependency.

# 21 Definitions

| | |
|---|---|
| **Active Miner** | A GPU Miner NFT that satisfies activation rules and is eligible for a defined Mining Epoch. |
| **Distributable Flow** | The portion of eligible protocol-generated value released for a Mining Epoch. |
| **Flow** | Economic value generated by qualifying protocol transaction activity. |
| **GPU Miner NFT** | A virtual onchain asset with defined Hash Power attributes; not physical hardware. |
| **Hash Power (HP)** | The application-layer unit used to determine a miner's relative Proof of Flow weight. |
| **Mining Difficulty** | The competitive effect created by changes in total active Network Hash Power. |
| **Mining Epoch** | A recurring accounting interval used for Flow accumulation, snapshot and settlement. |
| **Mining Reserve** | The segregated onchain reserve used for Proof of Flow rewards. |
| **Mining Rig** | The aggregate set of a wallet's active GPU Miner NFTs. |
| **Network Hash Power** | The sum of effective Hash Power of all miners eligible for a defined snapshot. |
| **Overclock** | A bounded protocol upgrade that increases a miner's effective Hash Power. |
| **Proof of Flow (PoF)** | OVRCLK's application-layer reward allocation mechanism. |
| **$OVR** | The native utility token of the OVRCLK ecosystem. |

# 22 References

Network and compatibility statements in this document were checked against official documentation available on 12 September 2026. External documentation may change after publication.

**[1] Robinhood Chain Documentation — About Robinhood Chain**
https://docs.robinhood.com/chain/

**[2] Robinhood Chain Documentation — Connecting to Robinhood Chain**
https://docs.robinhood.com/chain/connecting/

**[3] Robinhood Chain Documentation — Deploy a Contract**
https://docs.robinhood.com/chain/deploy-smart-contracts/

**[4] Robinhood Chain Documentation — Governance**
https://docs.robinhood.com/chain/governance/

**[5] Robinhood Chain Documentation — Brand Guidelines**
https://docs.robinhood.com/chain/brand-guidelines/

**[6] Uniswap Labs Support — I can't remove my liquidity position**
https://support.uniswap.org/hc/en-us/articles/20981158150029-I-can-t-remove-my-liquidity-position

## Publication checklist before v1.0

- Finalize token supply, allocation and vesting.
- Finalize miner models, supply, prices and Hash Power ratios.
- Complete volume / reserve / difficulty economic simulation.
- Decide the final canonical fee architecture and liquidity venue.
- Complete smart-contract audit and publish contract addresses.
- Complete jurisdiction-specific legal review.
- Re-verify the "first" market-positioning claim immediately before publication.
- Publish final terms, risk disclosures and privacy documentation for the dApp.

OVRCLK

**BUILD YOUR RIG. INCREASE YOUR HASH POWER. MINE THE FLOW.**