

STOMPI

Whitepaper

An independent proof-of-work blockchain for self-hosted nodes, wallets and solo mining.

Technical edition · 26 September 2026 · English

Network	Independent mainnet · STP
Consensus	SHA-256d proof of work
Status	Mainnet operating; independent security audit pending

This document describes currently implemented rules and observed release tests. It does not promise a market value or an exchange listing. Production integrations should verify the rules against the published source and an independently operated node.

1. Executive summary

Stompi is an independent cryptocurrency with the symbol STP. Nodes validate blocks and transactions, maintain a shared UTXO state, and relay valid data across a peer-to-peer network. The chain has its own genesis block, address prefixes, and network ports. It is neither a token on another chain nor a continuation of earlier Python versions of Stompi.

Stompi Core is technically based on Bitcoin Core v31.1 and uses its transaction and block model, secp256k1 keys, SHA-256d proof of work, and Bitcoin-style RPC interfaces. Stompi-specific parameters and services need separate assessment. Source code and license notices are publicly available.

2. Purpose and architecture

Independent verification

Anyone can operate a node to validate incoming blocks and transactions under the locally implemented consensus rules. An explorer displays confirmed chain data but does not replace validation by the recipient. Wallet keys remain on the owner's device and are not part of the public explorer.

Mining as a separate service

The node exposes block templates and block submission through local RPC. A separate Python bridge provides Stratum V1 for SHA-256 ASIC miners. Miners authenticate with their own Stompi address; a valid solo-mined block pays its coinbase to that address. Bridge share counters are not confirmed payouts and may reset when the service restarts.

Network overview

P2P port	TCP 28333 for inbound peers
RPC port	TCP 28332, local only; keep the cookie private
Bootstrap peers	89.163.148.47 · 89.163.242.248 · 91.194.84.84 · 89.163.251.132
Address formats	Bech32 stp1...; also P2PKH stpA... and P2SH stpS...

3. Consensus and block production

A block header contains the preceding block hash, Merkle root, timestamp, compact difficulty target, and nonce. Its SHA-256d hash must meet the target encoded in nBits. Nodes also check transaction rules, spendability, and the valid connection to previous chain state. The Stratum bridge cannot modify consensus rules; its share difficulty only controls communication with miners.

The target block interval is 600 seconds. This is not a limit on the time to find any individual block: chance and available hashpower can produce much shorter or longer intervals. The

mainnet implementation retargets difficulty every 2,016 blocks using a target timespan of 14 days and bounds the change per interval. Changing these rules would be a consensus change requiring coordinated adoption by participating nodes.

4. Genesis and monetary issuance

Genesis timestamp	24 September 2026, 10:00 UTC
Genesis hash	000000004ce46ead4546e107fc01668e9f3dafa15452a0766d9a03bc2167917b
Genesis bits / nonce	1d00ffff / 1883639016
Embedded message	Stompi 24/Sep/2026: fair launch, no premine

The initial subsidy is 50 STP for each ordinary block, halving every 210,000 blocks by integer shift. Theoretical issuance approaches 21 million STP. The genesis coinbase output is unspendable. Ordinary coinbase outputs mature after 100 blocks before they can be spent. Transaction fees are added to the reward of the block that includes them.

The genesis message records an intention to launch without preallocation; the text alone does not constitute an independent verification of initial distribution. Statements about supply already issued should be derived from the independently verified active chain.

5. Wallets, transactions and interfaces

STP has eight decimal places. The standard receiving format uses the Bech32 human-readable prefix stp and normally starts with stp1. Additional supported address families are stpA for P2PKH and stpS for P2SH. SegWit activates at height 1; Taproot is not active under the reviewed mainnet parameters. Operators must back up wallet data and restrict access to private keys and the RPC cookie.

An integration should consider a payment confirmed only after its own node finds the transaction in a block on its active chain. Reorganizations can reverse an observed confirmation. No universal number of confirmations is prescribed here; each application must set its own policy based on risk.

6. Operations and release evidence

At this edition's date, the project has four known bootstrap nodes and a public website with explorer and solo-pool display. Others can run independent nodes and connect through the P2P port. Four project nodes do not demonstrate four independent operators or an even distribution of mining hashpower.

Release testing reported 153 CTest groups without failure and one skipped group. Ubuntu 24.04 and Windows 11 nodes synchronized and matched the main node at checked heights. A 0.001 STP transfer received one confirmation. These checks demonstrate tested functionality, not a full security audit.

7. Risks and pending work

Consensus and reorganizations

Independent reviews of block validation, retargeting, deployment rules, fork choice, and difficult chain-reorganization cases are pending.

Mining concentration

Concentrated hashpower can make the network less secure in practice than node count alone suggests. Hashrate distribution should be measured and monitored.

Binaries and updates

Published archives have SHA-256 checksums. Independent byte-for-byte reproduction and a separately signed release have not been demonstrated.

Integration and operations

Exchanges and payment processors should test their own nodes, backups, recovery plans, reorg detection, and confirmation policy for their particular use cases.

8. Technical sources and contact

Primary sources for these rules are the Stompi Core source archive, notably `src/kernel/chainparams.cpp` (network and genesis), `src/pow.cpp` (difficulty adjustment), `src/validation.cpp` (subsidy), and `src/consensus/consensus.h` (coinbase maturity). Changes to these files may require a new edition of this paper.

Public links: stompi.tech · [Explorer](#) · [Downloads and source](#) · [Machine-readable profile](#). Technical contact: Thomas@stompi.de.

This whitepaper is a technical description, not financial advice or an exchange-listing commitment. It reflects the state on 26 September 2026. Current height, difficulty, and active chain should be checked against a synchronized node.