

FEELCOIN

WHITEPAPER

In Feels We Trust

Version 1.3 | Updated 1 November 2026

An independent RandomX Proof-of-Work blockchain derived from Monero technology, with transparent protocol funding and an open-source ecosystem.

Ticker: FEEL • Block target: 120 seconds • Precision: 12 decimals

feelcoin.org

Technical project document. Not an investment prospectus or a promise of future value.

Contents

01 Executive summary

02 Principles and technical lineage

03 Network specification

04 Consensus and v17 hard fork

05 Difficulty adjustment and mining

06 Monetary policy and emission

07 Development treasury and fees

08 Wallets, privacy and security

09 Network infrastructure and independent nodes

10 Mining pool and payout safety

11 Ecosystem accessibility and releases

12 Risks, limitations and decentralization

13 Roadmap and open development

14 Technical references and version notes

Document scope

This consolidated edition replaces the earlier public overview with an integrated description of the deployed v17 mainnet, its unchanged economic rules, the operational ecosystem and current development priorities. The consensus implementation and accepted chain history take precedence over explanatory documents. It is not a financial solicitation.

1. Executive summary

Feelcoin (FEEL) is an independently launched proof-of-work blockchain built on a Monero-derived technical foundation. Its core objectives are inspectability, general-purpose CPU-accessible mining, non-custodial ownership, transparent protocol funding, and open network participation. Mainnet launched in October 2026. The project does not promise price appreciation, investment returns, or guaranteed exchange listings.

Feelcoin uses RandomX proof of work with a target block interval of 120 seconds and 12-decimal monetary precision. Blocks are validated independently by full nodes. Mining pools, websites and explorers provide useful services, but do not determine consensus.

Protocol v17 activated at mainnet block height **21,205**. It introduced an integer-only, 90-block Linearly Weighted Moving Average (LWMA) difficulty retargeting method, tighter timestamp acceptance, and consistent difficulty treatment of main and alternative chains. It did **not** change emission, treasury allocation, coin balances, addresses, or the RandomX algorithm.

2. Principles and technical lineage

Feelcoin derives technical components and architecture from Monero, a public privacy-oriented cryptocurrency codebase. This lineage is acknowledged openly. Independent network identifiers, genesis history, parameters, community development, and deployment define Feelcoin as a distinct network rather than a Monero token or sidechain.

Protocol openness is central: public releases and source code are intended to make consensus behavior, monetary allocation and software changes independently inspectable. Full nodes validate according to the rules implemented in the released protocol, not statements from project administrators.

Project commitments

- Public-source verification of changes affecting consensus and emission.
- CPU-accessible mining using RandomX as the current proof-of-work design.
- Non-custodial wallets, with users responsible for keeping their own keys.
- A disclosed treasury share with no additional inflation created by its allocation.
- Infrastructure operated by independent participants wherever feasible.

3. Network specification

Parameter	Mainnet specification
Native currency	FEEL
Proof of work	RandomX
Target interval	120 seconds
Monetary precision	12 decimal places
P2P network port	35780
Daemon JSON-RPC port	35781 (keep restricted)
ZMQ RPC port	35782 (keep restricted)
Protocol v17 activation	Block 21,205
Development treasury enforcement	From block 590

The two-minute interval is an expected long-run target, not a service-level guarantee. Mining is probabilistic; actual intervals may be much shorter or longer, particularly when hashrate changes before difficulty can adjust. Transactions may experience additional delays during low-hashrate periods.

4. Consensus and the v17 hard fork

Full nodes independently evaluate block structure, proof of work, transactions, timestamps, output structure, monetary issuance, treasury allocation, and consensus-version rules. An explorer or pool cannot make an otherwise invalid block valid.

Activation and compatibility

Protocol v17 activated at mainnet height **21,205**. Operators of full nodes, independent pools, and solo mining daemons must run software compatible with the activated rules. Miners connected to a pool using a compatible daemon can generally continue using the same supported mining client.

Changes introduced

- A 90-block integer-only LWMA difficulty adjustment using recent block timing.
- 128-bit difficulty calculations with wider intermediate arithmetic for safe evaluation.
- A tightened 30-minute future-block timestamp validation bound.
- More consistent difficulty handling on the main chain and competing alternative branches.

No new developer charge, premine, supply increase, or change to the existing treasury allocation was introduced as part of v17.

5. Difficulty adjustment and mining

Linearly Weighted Moving Average (LWMA) adjusts mining difficulty from recent observed solve times. More recent intervals receive greater weight, improving responsiveness when aggregate mining power changes. This helps reduce prolonged mismatches between network difficulty and participating hashrate.

LWMA is not a guarantee of regular block production. The algorithm adjusts as new blocks arrive, and a sudden loss of hashpower may produce a long gap before the network can retarget. Likewise, after a rapid increase in hashrate, blocks may initially be found more quickly. The actual mining outcome remains random.

Pool mining and solo mining

Pool mining combines participants' submitted shares for reward accounting, whereas solo mining attempts to produce complete valid blocks directly. Shares submitted to a pool are not themselves mainnet blocks. Advertised pool hashrate is only a partial indicator of network-wide mining power and excludes independent miners and pools.

Operational verification

Miners should validate the intended payout address, current accepted jobs and shares, pool endpoint, wallet or daemon sync height, and compatible Core versions. Estimates of future rewards depend on changing network conditions, fees, and the outcome of probabilistic mining.

6. Monetary policy and emission

Feelcoin's monetary values use 12 decimals and are represented in atomic units in consensus software. Block subsidy is determined by the established emission schedule, including the existing tail-emission behavior. The v17 consensus update retains the prior emission model.

No whitepaper statement should substitute for software-enforced supply calculations. Public explorers and APIs may display aggregate emissions but are informative interfaces; exact issuance remains governed by validated blocks and protocol arithmetic.

Transaction fees

Transaction fees collected by a block are assigned to the mining side under the existing rules. The protocol treasury allocation is applied only to the **block subsidy**, not to transaction fees.

7. Development treasury and fees

Starting at block **590**, Feelcoin consensus enforces a publicly disclosed development treasury share of **2% of the block subsidy**. The remaining **98%** of the subsidy is assigned to the miner or pool side before any chosen pool-level service fee. Transaction fees remain 100% with miners. The treasury share is deducted from the existing subsidy; it does not create extra currency units.

Allocation	Treatment
Miner / pool side	98% of consensus block subsidy
Development treasury	2% of consensus block subsidy, from height 590
Transaction fees	100% allocated to mining side
Official mining pool fee	0.5% pool-service fee, separate from consensus
Solo mining	Does not pay the official pool-service fee

The official mining pool charges a separate 0.5% service fee. That operating fee is not a protocol-level developer fee and does not apply to users mining independently. Third-party pools may set different terms. The treasury's consensus destination and block validation checks are auditable in Core source.

Public treasury observation should not be confused with custodial access: a disclosed treasury view key permits observation but does not confer authority to spend funds.

8. Wallets, privacy and security

Feelcoin provides CLI and RPC wallet capability as well as graphical desktop and Android software. The ecosystem also includes a paper-wallet tool and browser-accessible wallet interfaces. Availability and security properties differ by implementation and release, and users should obtain software from official verified sources.

Wallet users retain responsibility for backing up their seed phrases and spend keys. A private spend key must not be disclosed to websites, support representatives, exchanges or other users. Check release signatures or SHA-256 checksums where provided, and independently confirm destination addresses before sending assets.

Node administrators must keep daemon RPC and wallet RPC bound to local or authenticated private interfaces. Exposing wallet RPC to the public Internet can result in serious loss of funds. Network synchronization, backups and environment security should be monitored.

Privacy and anonymity are dependent on protocol implementation, wallet usage patterns and metadata exposure. No practical system should be described as providing unconditional privacy guarantees.

9. Network infrastructure and independent nodes

Feelcoin services include an official website, block explorer, mining pool, published source code, and public network observation tools. These interfaces make the chain easier to understand but do not replace independent full-node verification. Independent operators are encouraged to run nodes and pools when they can operate them securely.

Resource	Public address
Project website	https://feelcoin.org
Mining pool	https://pool.feelcoin.org
Block explorer	https://explorer.feelcoin.org
Paper wallet	https://paper.feelcoin.org
Network observability	https://net.feelcoin.org
Source repositories	https://github.com/feelcoin-org

Network maps and peer statistics are observations from available collection nodes. They do not provide a complete, real-time census of all nodes, connections, or mining activity. Unobserved private peers and independent pools may exist.

10. Mining pool and payout integrity

Pool accounting distributes eligible rewards using pool share and payment records. The official pool employs a durable payout intent mechanism to prevent duplicate transactions when a wallet RPC call has an uncertain outcome. A completed wallet transfer must not be repeated merely because its HTTP response is lost.

When a payout result is ambiguous, further automatic payouts may be locked until outgoing transactions, recipients, amounts and ledger entries are independently reconciled. This can temporarily delay the displayed payment history, but its purpose is to avoid duplicate disbursement and protect the pool’s funds.

In November 2026, timeout hardening was deployed to the wallet RPC request path, and subsequent successful automatic payout settlement was verified. Automatic transaction-aware reconciliation of uncertain RPC outcomes

remains development work. The RPC timeout configuration and payout lock are operational safeguards, **not consensus rules**.

Payment visibility can depend on confirmation, ledger settlement and dashboard update timing. Miner balances and reported payment histories should be interpreted alongside verified on-chain transaction records.

11. Ecosystem accessibility and releases

Feelcoin Core v1.0.0 provides the v17 mainnet implementation. The desktop wallet v1.0.0 introduced the updated Core integration for supported Windows and Ubuntu Linux distributions. The Android wallet v0.3.1 is a separate release line. Release announcements should clearly distinguish daemon compatibility requirements from miner client compatibility.

Independent community development has included third-party pool participation and public ecosystem listings. Listing FEEL does not automatically make an exchange, hosted wallet or pool an official partner. Users should assess custody and counterparty risks before relying on third-party services.

Independent source inspection, build reproducibility, published checksums, clearly labeled releases and accurate documentation improve both ecosystem transparency and usability.

12. Risks, limitations and decentralization

Security and software risk

Cryptocurrency software may contain bugs or dependencies with vulnerabilities. Network upgrades may create temporary compatibility issues. Wallet storage failures or exposed keys can cause irreversible loss. Even mature cryptographic systems involve operational and implementation risk.

Consensus and mining risk

Proof-of-work security depends on aggregate honest mining participation, economic incentives, network communication and valid software. During sharp hashrate changes, transaction confirmation time may be unpredictable. Competing blocks, reorganization and temporary forks can affect the status of recent payments.

Market, liquidity and third-party risk

No liquidity, exchange availability, market price or investment outcome is guaranteed. Community-run or third-party infrastructure operates independently and can become unavailable or unreliable. Holders should never infer official endorsement solely from a project listing.

Governance and infrastructure concentration

A small network may initially depend on a limited number of developers or server operators. The project’s longer-term resilience benefits from independent nodes, mining pools, maintainers and reproducible release processes.

13. Roadmap and open development

As of November 2026, the network and baseline ecosystem are operational, the v17 consensus change has activated, and the project has released desktop and Android wallets alongside Core software. Future work priorities focus on resilient mining and payment infrastructure, clearer onboarding documentation, third-party interoperability, additional independent nodes, improved testing, and safer release automation.

Longer-term exploration may include more capable public APIs, community contributions, alternative wallet integrations, more independent infrastructure and merchant-facing tooling. These are areas of development interest, not commitments or dates.

The maintained roadmap is available in the Core repository at docs/ROADMAP.md. It should be used for the current public plan rather than interpreting a paper as a promise of future deliverables.

14. Technical references and version notes

- Core source: https://github.com/feelcoin-org/feelcoin
- Core v1.0.0: https://github.com/feelcoin-org/feelcoin/releases/tag/v1.0.0
- Difficulty implementation: src/cryptonote_basic/difficulty.cpp
- Consensus configuration: src/cryptonote_config.h
- Treasury rule: src/cryptonote_core/feelcoin_treasury.h
- Mining pool: https://github.com/feelcoin-org/feelcoin-pool
- Public roadmap: https://github.com/feelcoin-org/feelcoin/blob/main/docs/ROADMAP.md

Revision notes

v1.3 — 1 November 2026: consolidated technical edition, including protocol v17 activation, 90-block LWMA, wallet and pool safety, current infrastructure and roadmap. This publication itself makes no change to consensus or monetary issuance.

v1.2 — October 2026: prior published whitepaper. The original version should remain available for historical reference and version transparency.

The supplied design reference for this edition was the previous v1.2 cover and the official FEEL logo. Historical v1.2 text was not available for a line-by-line editorial reconciliation; therefore this is a reconstructed consolidated document, not a claim that every sentence of v1.2 has been preserved.