DataVault

Sabina Thai, Olivia Neunaber, Gabby Flowers, Isabella Franco, Shruti Panda, Sana Syed

“Companies have been selling our data for years.”

What’s the Problem

- Trust in companies using customer data
- Customers want more control

Current process

- Weak user trust
- Business gap

The Plan

Users

Protection:

- Pay for data protection
- Minimum balance in account
- Monthly transaction

Selling:

- Receive tokens
- Categorized information
- Transaction fees
- Validators

Transparency & Autonomy

Buyers

- Can request specific pieces of data
- Price fluctuates with difficulty of demand
- Direct source of information

Exact Steps

Step 1: User Installs DataVault
Step 2: Company Requests Data
Step 3: User Reviews and Gives consent
Step 4: Consent Recorded on Blockchain
Step 5; Validators Verify Transaction
Step 6: Payment is DIstributed
Step 7: Company Uses Data

Why Blockchain

- Decentralization
  - Database – one entity owns/controls data (Google, Meta, etc.)
  - Blockchain – data is distributed across many nodes
- Data Ownership & Sovereignty
  - Traditional browsers/apps collect, store, and monetize user data
  - Blockchain – self custody with private keys, permissioned sharing
- Integrity & Protection
  - Database – data can be altered/deleted/manipulated
  - Blockchain is tamper resistant once written
- Trustless verification
  - No central authority needed for data verification
  - Sharing without exposure

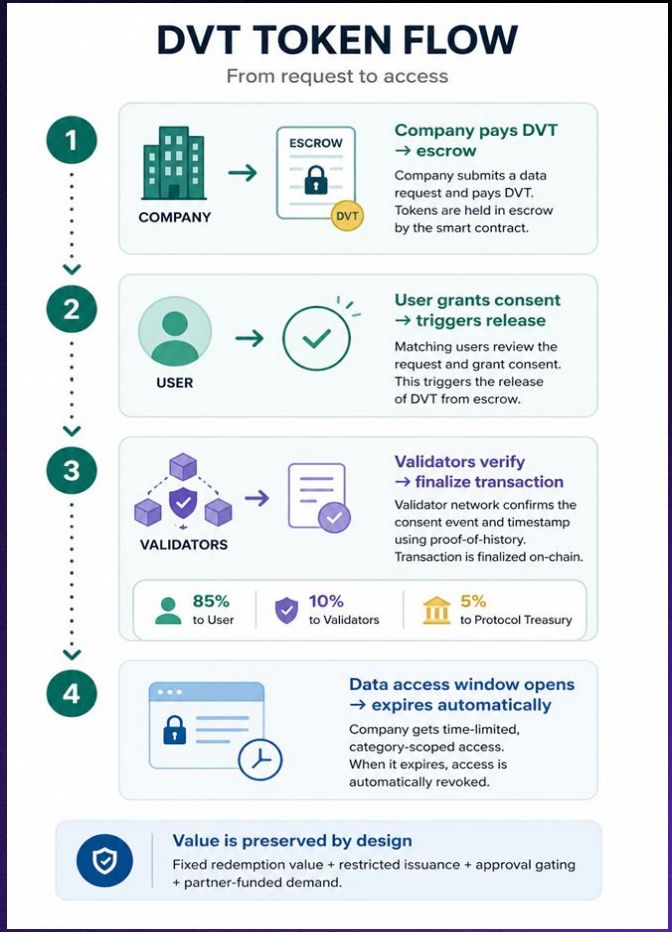
DataVault vs Brave

- Brave – focused on browsing privacy
  - Ad blocker, tracking prevention
- DataVault – storage and control
  - Personal data
  - Controlled access
  - Monetize, share selectively

Token Economics

Core design

- Fixed demand driver: Companies must buy DVT to access data
- No free minting: Tokens only enter circulation via paid data requests
- Escrow mechanism: DVT is locked until user consent is verified
- Permission-based utility: Data access is time-limited and revocable



Challenges

01 Token regulatory risk

02 Chicken-and-egg adoption

03 Transaction scale

04 Brave is a competitor

05 Hiding the crypto

06 Companies may not self report

Smart Contract

What it Does	Code
Company posts a data request + locks DVT	function recordConsent(address user, DataCategory category, uint256 dvtAmount)
User approves the request	function grantConsent(uint256 consentId)
Validator confirms access happened	function verifyDataDelivery(uint256 consentId, bytes32 evidenceHash)
DVT auto-splits 85/10/5 to user/validators/treasury	function releasePayment(uint256 consentId)

Thank You