

Infrastructure Investment, Open Compute & Next-Generation Data Centres

Strategic Research Report | Version 1.0 | 27 September 2026
Internal Intelligence — Infrastructure Investment

Exploratory research. Not an investment offering. All fundraising figures, valuations, equity proposals, dates and commercial assumptions are provisional and may increase, decrease or change.

Executive Summary

TXTWRK proposes an interconnected computing ecosystem spanning individually owned mini-servers, smart working spaces, optional distributed compute participation and larger-scale data centres. The first five funding rounds establish research, hardware, software and commercial foundations. R5 focuses particularly on open compute and mini-server expansion; R6 explores large-scale data-centre ownership and strategic infrastructure partnerships. The long-term startup ambition is five million businesses, including at least 100,000 in data-centre and computing-related sectors. These are programme targets, not achieved outcomes.

1. Why This Research Matters

Growing AI demand creates opportunities in processors, electricity, cooling, networking, storage and data-centre capacity. McKinsey estimated in April 2025 that approximately \$6.7 trillion of global data-centre capital expenditure could be required through 2030, including approximately \$5.2 trillion for AI-related infrastructure. This is an industry estimate, not a TXTWRK forecast. The UK Compute Roadmap identifies a requirement for at least 6 GW of AI-capable data-centre capacity by 2030. The exact BBC broadcast discussed in the research conversation has not been independently identified and is not relied upon here.

Central question: How can TXTWRK make computing infrastructure accessible to individuals operating mini-servers, emerging businesses and international technology companies while preserving affordability, security, ownership and independence?

2. Proposed Infrastructure Layers

Layer 1 — Personal and mini-server infrastructure: independently operated devices in homes, startups and smart workplaces.

Layer 2 — Distributed compute: optional contribution of verified spare processing capacity through a managed network.

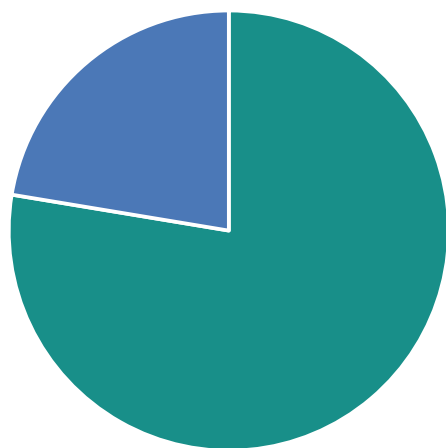
Layer 3 — Data-centre infrastructure: larger facilities for specialist processing, storage, networking and high-performance workloads. These layers should be capable of operating separately or together.

3. Funding Architecture

Round	Fundraising marker	Equity allocation
R1	£1 million	10%
R2	£10 million	10%

Research Visuals | Industry Investment

The following pie chart visualises the global estimate referenced in Section 1. It is not a TXTWRK investment forecast.



Projected global data-centre capital expenditure

- AI infrastructure: 5.2 trillion USD
- Traditional computing: 1.5 trillion USD

Total estimated requirement: **\$6.7 trillion through 2030**. Source: McKinsey (April 2025). Figures are estimates and subject to change.

How the funding milestones connect

R1-R3: foundational research and validation. R4-R5: mini-server development and open compute. R6: proposed large-scale data-centre investment. R7: flexible future innovation allocation.

The R6 marker of £100 billion for 10% would imply a £1 trillion post-money valuation only if agreed on those precise terms. This is illustrative, not a verified valuation or investor commitment.

Round	Fundraising marker	Equity allocation
R3	£100 million	10%
R4	£1 billion	10%
R5	£10 billion	10%
R6	£100 billion	Proposed 10%
R7	To be determined	Proposed 10%

Cumulative targets: R1–R3 £111 million; R1–R4 £1.111 billion; R1–R5 £11.111 billion; R1–R6 £111.111 billion. These figures assume all rounds reach their markers and exclude R7. The original equity allocations are planning categories; a formal capitalisation table must account for primary issuance, secondary transfers and dilution.

4. R1–R3: Technical and Organisational Foundations

The first three rounds would fund technical specifications, secure networking, hardware and software research, mini-server prototypes, deployment standards, market validation and documented development processes. TXTWRK's server development checklist would guide volunteer and specialist contributions from silicon and components through deployment. Progress should be demonstrated through tested prototypes, cost estimates, measured performance and early commercial evidence.

5. R4–R5: Open Compute and Mini-Servers

R4 (£1 billion marker) and R5 (£10 billion marker) would explore productisation, production and scaling of TXTWRK's mini-server ecosystem. Owners could retain independent control while optionally contributing spare capacity. Potential participation tiers include independent use, community contribution, paid commercial compute, professional multi-device operation and enterprise integration. Payment might reflect verified workloads, availability, capacity and service quality. No income is guaranteed; electricity, depreciation, security, customer data and network reliability must be included in the economics.

6. Open Hardware and Research

Meta's Open Compute Project, launched by Facebook in 2011, is a useful reference for collaborative hardware standards. TXTWRK should assess modular hardware, processors and accelerators, cooling, power management, distributed orchestration, operating systems and remote administration. The company should determine which components to develop, license, buy or pursue through partnerships rather than assuming it must manufacture everything itself.

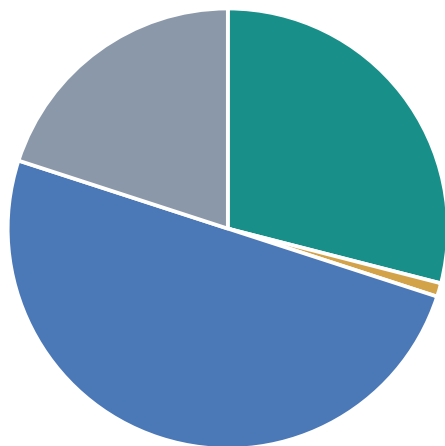
7. R6: Data-Centre Expansion

R6 is the proposed transition from smaller distributed systems into substantial data-centre ownership or control. Its £100 billion marker is an exploratory ambition, potentially staged, syndicated or structured through separate projects. A £100 billion primary investment for exactly 10% post-money ownership would mathematically imply a £900 billion pre-money and £1 trillion post-money valuation; neither is an independently established TXTWRK valuation. Infrastructure ownership should be compared against buying third-party compute using realistic capital, power, maintenance, utilisation and financing costs.

8. Strategic Technology Partnerships

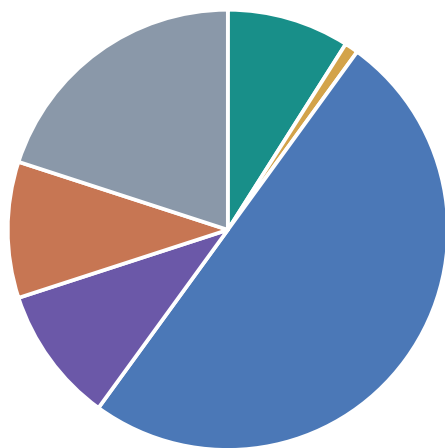
Research Visuals | Equity and Programme Targets

These charts illustrate proposed allocations, not completed share transactions. Equity changes require a legally reviewed capitalisation table.



Original equity distribution

- Founder: 29%
- Private mentor: 1%
- R1-R5: 50%
- Future innovation: 20%



Illustrative revised equity allocation

- Founder: 9%
- Private mentor: 1%
- R1-R5: 50%
- R6: 10%
- R7: 10%
- Founder-contributed allocation: 20%

The founder-contributed 20 percentage points would be a proposed transfer, not an additional 20% issuance. Company-held shares and infrastructure holding structures have distinct legal and economic treatment.

Meta, Google, IBM and other organisations are possible categories of partner to research, not committed investors. Major technology companies may combine operating cash, marketable securities, debt and project partnerships. A prospective partner would need evidence that TXTWRK offers additional capacity, useful technology, attractive economics or commercial access that could justify investment. Parent-company equity, project-level ownership, leasing and compute purchasing must be negotiated as separate rights and obligations. An R6 investor's financing is separate from TXTWRK's subsequent deployment decisions.

9. R7 and Future Innovation

The remaining proposed 10% future innovation allocation should remain flexible and open to potential partners without geographical restrictions. Applications could include next-generation hardware, energy infrastructure, acquisitions, specialist facilities and joint ventures. Its valuation and financing structure remain undetermined.

10. Ownership and Reinvestment

Original allocation (17 June 2026)	Share
Founder — Mr Amritpal Claire (Sunny)	29%
Private mentor	1%
R1–R5	50%
Future innovation	20%

A possible future restructuring divides the innovation allocation into R6 (10%) and R7 (10%). A separate founder-contributed transfer of 20 percentage points would reduce personal founder ownership to 9% and establish a proposed infrastructure allocation of 20%. This is a transfer concept, not an additional 20% issuance. A company holding its own shares is legally different from an independent investment vehicle; any permanent reinvestment structure requires UK corporate, accounting and tax advice.

11. Startup Development and UK Accessibility

The long-term programme proposes support for five million startups, including at least 100,000 in data-centre, compute and related services. Many could provide software, cooling, networking, cybersecurity, hardware or applications without constructing physical facilities. TXTWRK's community feedback and volunteering model should maintain clear boundaries between voluntary contributions, paid work, equity investment and commercial contracts. Domestic computing access and ownership should be considered alongside international collaboration, grid capacity, affordability and community impacts.

12. Commercial Risks and Validation

Research must test capital costs, electricity availability and price, equipment replacement, actual demand, utilisation, cyber and privacy controls, service reliability, competitive differentiation, financing costs, environmental impacts and reinvestment capacity. A mini-server must generate enough verified value to justify its power, network and equipment costs. Owning a data centre is not automatically cheaper than leasing compute. Future efficiency improvements may materially change today's assumptions.

13. Indicative Roadmap

2026–2027: specifications, server checklist, prototypes and validation (R1–R3).

2027–2029: mini-server development, deployment and distributed compute pilots (R4–R5).

2028–2030 and beyond: assess sites, power, technical partners, data-centre economics and R6 structures.
2030 onward: explore subsequent infrastructure and technology opportunities through R7 and other structures.
Timelines are illustrative and stages may overlap.

14. R6 Readiness Conditions

Before considering a transaction of R6's proposed magnitude, TXTWRK would need demonstrated technology, verifiable commercial demand, suitable infrastructure and power, audited financial information, a defensible valuation, appropriate governance and a clear strategic case for each prospective investor. R1–R3 are foundational because they establish the evidence needed to assess later investment, not because subsequent fundraising is assured.

Conclusion

TXTWRK's research proposition is to develop computing infrastructure that individuals can own, startups can access, customers can use and strategic partners can invest in. R1–R5 build the open-compute and mini-server foundations; R6 investigates larger data-centre ownership; R7 preserves future flexibility. The ambition is to make the technology and commercial evidence strong enough that future partnerships support an existing capability rather than merely finance an untested concept.

External Research References

McKinsey (April 2025), "The cost of compute: A \$7 trillion race to scale data centers."

UK Government, UK Compute Roadmap (updated April 2026).

Meta, Second Quarter 2026 Financial Results (July 2026).

Meta, Open Compute Project and open hardware materials.

Document status: TXTWRK Intelligence / Infrastructure Investment / Research Version 1.0. Not a prospectus, investment offering, financial guarantee or announcement of an agreed strategic partnership.