Who took this photograph?

IPFN is like an ISBN for images.

A web-native identifier for creative work.



A Light Across the Canyon

Kilian Liptrot is the registered claimant.

https://lens-yc.3pfn.xyz

A Light Across the Canyon

Registered claimant

Kilian Liptrot

The registration links to the file fingerprint, certificate and ledger.

View the evidence at IPFN.net

The IPFN opens this registration.

No special app or crypto wallet is needed.

The artist shares the IPFN beside the work. Anyone who opens it can find the registered artist and inspect the evidence attached to that image.

Real photograph: A Light Across the Canyon. Real photograph. The exact original JPEG was verified separately.

How IPFN records a claim

Follow one photograph from the claimant to the evidence anyone can inspect.



A Light Across the Canyon

Kilian Liptrot

Recorded claimant

One transaction can cover many registered works.

Storage and ongoing access still require an operator.

01

Fingerprint the file

SHA-256 produces a code from the exact file bytes.

02

Assign the IPFN

LENS-yc.3pfn.xyz opens the work's registration.

03

Save the certificate

IPFS holds the identifier, claim and file fingerprint at a content-based address.

04

Anchor the ledger

Many certificates enter one ledger. Its hash is recorded on Base, an Ethereum Layer 2.

What does opening the IPFN show?

The work, its registered claimant, and links to the fingerprint, certificate and ledger evidence.

The web address finds the registration. The fingerprints let someone check particular bytes.

The evidence supports a recorded claim; registration does not decide copyright ownership.

Diagram uses the real A Light Across the Canyon original JPEG. Technical values and proof are in the accompanying paper.

How one transaction covers many works

Different identifiers do different jobs. Keep the work, certificate, ledger and web address separate.

The file

SHA-256 fingerprint

938e065ecc9b7ff0…

Identifies exact file bytes.

→

The certificate

IPFS content address

QmQEWUWBh6afkwW8…

Identifies the certificate.

→

The daily ledger

SHA-256 of canonical JSON

94c4ba61af14f74d…

Groups 113 registrations.

→

The Base transaction

Ledger hash in calldata

0x25b1532e64f3af4d…

Records the public commitment.

The certificate records the file fingerprint; the ledger lists the certificate; the transaction commits the ledger hash.

How a person finds that evidence

IPFN web address

LENS-yc.3pfn.xyz

→

Public web resolver

Opens the registered claim

→

Evidence links

Certificate · ledger · transaction

DNS finds the page. It is not the blockchain, and the assigned IPFN serial is not a file hash.

Observed example: IPFN-LEDGER-2026-10-31 · Base chain 8453 · 43,758 canonical JSON bytes · 1 November 2026.

Displayed hashes are shortened here. The live evidence paper contains complete values and reproduction steps.

What happens before and after anchoring

A number is assigned first. Completed evidence becomes available in separate steps.

01

Registered

The authority records a claim and assigns its number.

02

Pinned

The certificate has its content-based IPFS address.

03

Ledgered

The registration appears in a complete daily volume.

04

Anchored

A successful Base transaction commits the volume hash.

A missing step stays visible.

Pending, failed, unavailable and mismatched evidence require different responses.

The public experience reports the specific comparison; it does not invent a successful result.

A correction or dispute is a new event, not an erased past.

Anchored history remains checkable. A complete public dispute/correction lifecycle is proposed governance.

IPFN controls issuance. Public evidence checking does not authorize another registrar or decide copyright.