Methodology, version 1.1

This document defines the Rillor Compute Index. It sets out the four series, the sources the index may use, how observations are captured, normalized and classed, how each series is calculated, and how the index is governed.

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1 Definitions

The Rillor Compute Index has four series. RCI Rental measures published rental prices for GPU capacity, in USD per GPU-hour. RCI Availability measures the share of offers in the source register that providers report as available to rent, in percent. RCI Hardware measures GPU system prices by comparable grade, in USD per system. RCI Rent-to-Value measures annualized rent over hardware price for the same GPU class, as a ratio.

A GPU class is a GPU model as the index groups it, and a variant is the form factor and memory configuration a GPU class ships in. A pricing type is on-demand, spot or preemptible, or reserved. On-demand is an hourly price with no commitment. Spot or preemptible is capacity the provider can reclaim at short notice. Reserved is a committed term, recorded with its length in months. A segment is hyperscaler or neocloud. Hyperscalers are large general-purpose cloud providers, and neoclouds are cloud providers built around GPU capacity.

An offer is one priced listing from one source, for a GPU class and variant in a region, on a term and pricing type. An observation is one captured price or availability report. A provider group is a provider together with every provider under common ownership with it. An evidence class is the kind of fact an observation records, from a specification to a verified transaction. A print is one published value of a series, for one combination of its dimensions at one as-of time.

2 Administration and conflicts

Rillor Corporation administers the index. It maintains the source register and this methodology, calculates each series under the methodology and approves each change to it.

Rillor also supplies GPU systems and arranges forward agreements. Its own quotes and agreements are excluded from every published series. A conflict firewall keeps them out of the source register and out of every calculation.

3 Eligible sources and the source register

A source qualifies when each of its prices can be checked against the source at its capture time and its terms of use allow the use the index makes of them. Rental and availability come from providers' official pricing APIs and published pricing pages. Hardware comes from published listings, quotes and reported sales of GPU systems. Operators, resellers, buyers and lenders can contribute pricing data under a data agreement.

The source register records each source with its segment, the series it feeds, how it is captured and its terms-of-use posture: official API, published page, licensed, contributed or excluded. A source whose terms rule out index use is recorded as excluded and contributes nothing. Contributions enter the register with their evidence class.

4 Collection

Prices and availability are captured from each source's official pricing API or published pricing page, by the method the source register records for it, within the source's terms and rate limits. Hardware prices are recorded from listings, quotes and reported sales as each is published or received.

Each observation records one price or availability report, its source, its capture time in UTC and each transformation applied to it, in order. What the source published is kept with the observation, so each value can be checked against its source at its capture time.

5 Normalization

Rental prices are put on a per GPU-hour basis in USD. A price for a node of several GPUs is divided by its GPU count, a price billed by the second or the minute is restated per hour, and a price in another currency is converted at a published currency rate recorded with the observation.

Each rental observation is mapped to GPU class and variant, interconnect, node size, region, term and pricing type. When a price includes CPU, memory or storage with the GPU, the bundle is recorded with the observation.

Hardware prices are mapped to a comparable system grade. Air-cooled and liquid-cooled builds are separate grades.

6 Evidence classes

Each observation carries exactly one evidence class. A specification is what a system is as its maker publishes it. A listing is a public asking price at a point in time. A quote is a price offered for a stated configuration and quantity. An indicative price is a price level a source states for reference. A reported sale is a sale as a buyer, seller or broker reports it. A verified transaction is a completed sale with confirming documents.

The classes stay apart in calculation, so a listing never counts as a sale. Prices from providers' official pricing APIs and published pricing pages are listings, and RCI Rental and RCI Availability are built from them. RCI Hardware is calculated within one evidence class at a time, and each of its values states its class. A specification carries no price and defines the grade an observation maps to.

7 Calculation

For each print, the observations of each provider are reduced to that provider's median, and the series value is the median of those provider medians. Each provider carries equal weight, whatever the number of offers it lists. A provider group's weight in a print is the share of the print's providers that belong to it. Hyperscaler and neocloud segments are calculated and shown separately.

For RCI Availability, a provider's value is the share of its offers that it reports as available to rent at capture time, and the series value is the median of those shares.

RCI Rent-to-Value divides a year of rent for one GPU at the published RCI Rental rate by one GPU's share of the RCI Hardware price of a comparable system, for the same GPU class. It is published with payback and residual-value context.

8 Data rules for publication

A value is published only when its series and its print meet every rule below. A print that misses one is withheld, and no earlier value is carried forward in its place. A series that stops meeting the rules is suspended until it meets them again, and the suspension is noted with the series.

1. At least 90 days of captured history for a series before its first published value.
2. At least 8 independent provider groups in each print of a neocloud series.
3. At least 3 independent provider groups in each print of a hyperscaler series.
4. No provider group above 25% of the weight in each print of a neocloud series.
5. A recorded terms-of-use posture for every source in the register.

9 Expert judgment

Judgment is applied only where these rules leave a choice, such as mapping an unclear offer to a GPU class or variant, assigning a hardware grade, or excluding an observation that its source corrects or withdraws. It never sets a published value directly.

The administrator applies it. Each use is recorded with the observations it affects, the reason and the date, and the record is kept with the calculation it changed.

10 Publication schedule and corrections

Each series is published on a fixed schedule, and each print states its as-of time in UTC. The schedule is stated with the series, and a change to it is announced and dated like any change to this methodology.

When a published value is wrong, Rillor publishes the corrected value, marks it as a correction and keeps the original in the record. Each correction is dated and states what changed and why.

11 Methodology changes

A change to the methodology is proposed in writing with its reason, and the administrator reviews it. An approved change is announced on this page and in a new PDF, with a new version number and the date it takes effect.

Changes to the source register and the GPU class list are dated and recorded with the reason for each one. When a series is discontinued, the change is announced in the same way, with the date of its last value. Earlier versions stay on record in the version history.

12 Complaints and records

Send a complaint about a published value, a source or the method to contact@rillor.com. Each complaint is logged and answered in writing. A complaint that finds an error leads to a correction under the rules for corrections.

Captured observations, calculations and judgments are kept, so any published value can be traced back to its inputs. Complaints and their answers are kept with them.

13 Limitations

A posted price is an offer. What renters pay after discounts and negotiated terms can differ from it, and RCI Rental records the posted price.

RCI Availability is what a provider reports as available to rent at its capture time, and a report can change within minutes. The coverage of each series is its source register. A GPU class or region with few providers has thin coverage, and its values need care.

Rillor Compute Index series are for research and planning use. They are not offered for settlement of any contract.

14 Version history

Version	Date	Change
1.1	7 Nov 2026	The full text, on this page and as a PDF, with the data rules for publication
1.0	9 Oct 2026	First publication of the methodology