

# DigiByte Quantum Shield Network – Technical Spec

## DigiByte Quantum Shield Network – Technical Specification (v1)

### 1. Scope

This document defines the inputs, normalisation functions, weighting scheme, and level thresholds used by the dqsn\_engine risk model in its initial prototype form.

### 2. Inputs

QuantumRiskInput: - sig\_entropy (float) – Shannon entropy of signature bytes, 0.0–8.0 bits/byte. - sig\_repetition (float) – Ratio of repeated bytes, 0.0–1.0. - mempool\_spike (float) – Normalised mempool stress indicator, 0.0–1.0. - reorg\_depth (int) – Latest observed reorganisation depth in blocks. - cross\_chain\_alerts (int) – Count of external alerts in the current window.

### 3. Normalisation

All inputs are mapped into a 0.0–1.0 risk factor:

-  $f\_entropy = (8.0 - sig\_entropy) / 8.0$ , clamped to  $[0, 1]$ . Lower entropy → higher  $f\_entropy$ , signalling increased risk.

-  $f\_repetition = clamp(sig\_repetition, 0.0, 1.0)$ .

-  $f\_mempool = clamp(mempool\_spike, 0.0, 1.0)$ .

-  $f\_reorg = clamp(reorg\_depth / REORG\_HIGH\_THRESHOLD, 0.0, 1.0)$  with  $REORG\_HIGH\_THRESHOLD = 4$ .

-  $f\_alerts = clamp(cross\_chain\_alerts / CROSS\_CHAIN\_ALERT\_THRESHOLD, 0.0, 1.0)$  with  $CROSS\_CHAIN\_ALERT\_THRESHOLD = 3$ .

### 4. Aggregation

Risk score is calculated as a weighted sum:

$$risk = f\_entropy * 0.30 + f\_repetition * 0.25 + f\_mempool * 0.15 + f\_reorg * 0.15 + f\_alerts * 0.15$$

The result is clamped to  $[0.0, 1.0]$ .

### 5. Level Thresholds

The final risk score is mapped to a discrete level:

-  $risk < 0.25$  → "normal" -  $0.25 \leq risk < 0.50$  → "elevated" -  $0.50 \leq risk < 0.75$  → "high"  
-  $risk \geq 0.75$  → "critical"

### 6. Engine Guarantees

- No external network calls are made from dqsn\_engine. - All computations are deterministic given the same inputs. - The module does not depend on FastAPI or any web framework. - It is safe to embed inside node software, monitoring agents, or offline analysis tools.

## 7. Future Extensions

Future versions may add:

- Time series features over multiple blocks or windows.
- Separate models for different asset tiers (retail vs institutional flows).
- Configurable thresholds and weights loaded from a policy file.