

# 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 dqsн\_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:

- $f_{\text{entropy}} = (8.0 - \text{sig\_entropy}) / 8.0$ , clamped to [0, 1]. Lower entropy → higher  $f_{\text{entropy}}$ , signalling increased risk.
- $f_{\text{repetition}} = \text{clamp}(\text{sig\_repetition}, 0.0, 1.0)$ .
- $f_{\text{mempool}} = \text{clamp}(\text{mempool\_spike}, 0.0, 1.0)$ .
- $f_{\text{reorg}} = \text{clamp}(\text{reorg\_depth} / \text{REORG\_HIGH\_THRESHOLD}, 0.0, 1.0)$  with REORG\_HIGH\_THRESHOLD = 4.
- $f_{\text{alerts}} = \text{clamp}(\text{cross\_chain\_alerts} / \text{CROSS\_CHAIN\_ALERT\_THRESHOLD}, 0.0, 1.0)$  with CROSS\_CHAIN\_ALERT\_THRESHOLD = 3.

## 4. Aggregation

Risk score is calculated as a weighted sum:

$$\text{risk} = f_{\text{entropy}} * 0.30 + f_{\text{repetition}} * 0.25 + f_{\text{mempool}} * 0.15 + f_{\text{reorg}} * 0.15 + f_{\text{alerts}} * 0.15$$

The result is clamped to [0.0, 1.0].

## 5. Level Thresholds

The final risk score is mapped to a discrete level:

- $\text{risk} < 0.25 \rightarrow \text{"normal"}$
- $0.25 \leq \text{risk} < 0.50 \rightarrow \text{"elevated"}$
- $0.50 \leq \text{risk} < 0.75 \rightarrow \text{"high"}$
- $\text{risk} \geq 0.75 \rightarrow \text{"critical"}$

## 6. Engine Guarantees

- No external network calls are made from dqsн\_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.