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Quantum Entanglement: A New Frontier in Securing Quantum, Media Communication and Protecting Cultural Heritage

Nusrat Azeema

Visiting Lecturer, Department of Media and Communication Studies Fatimah Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Dr. Shazia Hashmat

Assistant Professor, Department of Media and Communication Studies Fatimah Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Email: shazia.hashmat@fjwu.edu.pk

Tooba Farheen

Undergraduate Student, Department of Physics, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi

Abstract

Quantum entanglement is one of the phenomena in quantum mechanics that plays a crucial role in securing communication systems and preserving cultural heritage. This research explores the groundbreaking capacity of quantum entanglement in revolutionizing both conversation protection and cultural history preservation. Quantum entanglement, a core phenomenon of quantum mechanics, offers exceptional possibilities for relaxed conversation thru Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), presenting near-unbreakable encryption to protect sensitive data from eavesdropping and cyber threats. Concurrently, emerging quantum imaging strategies, together with quantum holography, offer modern answers for the protection of cultural historical past with the aid of allowing especially accurate 3-d representations of artifacts, hence safeguarding historical treasures for destiny generations. by way of studying each the theoretical and practical applications of quantum technology, this looks at aims to bridge the distance and gap between the cutting-edge science and real-world solutions for media verbal exchange and cultural conservation. Through a quantitative survey of specialists across fields like quantum communique, cyber security, and cultural historical past, and student of science field the studies famous sturdy interest inside the applications of quantum cryptography and imaging. It highlights the promising potentialities of quantum technologies however additionally identifies key demanding situations, such as excessive costs, loss of infrastructure, and restrained attention. The examine concludes that at the same time as quantum entanglement offers vast capability, centered investments in infrastructure, schooling, and policy are important for understanding its complete benefits. This research underscores the transformative function quantum technologies can play in improving each the safety of media communications and the upkeep of our cultural legacy in the digital age.

Keywords: Quantum Entanglement, Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), Secure Communication, Quantum Cryptography, Digital Media Security, Quantum Holography

Introduction

Quantum entanglement is a phenomenon in physics describing the quantum mechanical correlation of two or more subsystems into which the subsystems, though spatially dispersed, can no longer be described independently (Guo, 2019). Quantum entanglement describes the process by which distinct particles become interlinked in a way such that the state of one particle cannot be seen to exist independently of the state of another particle no matter how far the two are apart (Schrödinger, 1935). Entanglement lacks any classical equivalent. It relates distant quantum objects, which are separated by considerable distances in space, while the constraints imposed by classical laws of nature permit much weaker interactions between such objects. The grace of entanglement is that it enables for completely different methods of communicating and is utilized as an asset in quantum communication (Hajdušek & Meter, 2023).

Quantum cryptography is based on the phenomena of quantum physics which enables secure transmission of data between the sender and the receiver. Quantum cryptography forms a revolution in the network security sector (Gisin, Ribordy, Tittel, & Zbinden, 2002). Quantum communication includes a wide variety of protocols and applications such as quantum teleportation, quantum key distribution (QKD), quantum secret sharing, quantum dense coding, quantum secure direct communication (Lai, et al., 2023). Consider a situation where two people, Alice and Bob, want to speak securely over a long distance. By way of making use of an entangled pair of photons, they are able to put into effect a QKD protocol. Alice measures her photon, and relying on the end result, Bob's corresponding photon nation is right now decided. Thus, a sequence of measurements and the change of positive information over a public channel, Alice and Bob can establish a shared secret key. If an eavesdropper, Eve, attempts to intercept the important thing, the entanglement's delicate nature ensures that any interference introduces detectable anomalies, there by maintaining the conversation's integrity (Basset, Valeri, Roccia, Muredda, & Poderini, 2021). Quantum secure communication and quantum cryptography are unconditionally secure and important in the rapid development of quantum computers (Bhardwaj, Sharma, Sharma, & Bagga, 2024). Quantum computing is based on the principles of quantum mechanics, like superposition and entanglement, to do complex calculations at speeds unprecedented (Nielsen & Chuang, 2010). This makes the measurement of entanglement highly relevant for any kind of application, be it quantum information processing or quantum communication. Quantum entanglement can be used in quantum cryptography protocols, for example. Entanglement may be used to enable communication and control between qubits in a quantum computer, thus enabling quantum computation. Consequently, it is of significant theoretical and practical interest to measure and exploit entanglement (Tao, 2024).

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts, cultural property, and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present, and bestowed for the benefit of future (Habtamu Mekonnen, 2022). Cultural heritage preservation is about the work done to safeguard and maintain the physical artifacts, monuments, traditions, and practices that characterize a community's historical and cultural identity (Kiarie, 2024). The development of the digital age brought forth innovative methods to document, archive, and share all the cultural treasures. From digitizing ancient manuscripts and artifacts to creating virtual museums and online archives, the digital realm opens up new avenues for the conservation and dissemination of cultural heritage (Siliutina, 2024).

In classical network information communication theory and network communication science, the term "bit" is typically the fundamental definition concept and basic measuring unit to quantify the volume of information. The unit of transmission of quantum scientific basic information. In a way, quantum symbolic information theory and mathematical quantum information communication theory are based on mathematical qubit (Zou, 2021). Qubits can be entangled, a property that allows the state of one qubit to depend on the state of another, no matter the distance between them. This interdependence enables quantum computers to perform a vast number of calculations in parallel, dramatically increasing their computational power compared to classical computers (Emmanni, 2023).

Cyberattacks, data breaches, and unauthorized access compromise the integrity of sensitive information, undermining trust and stability (Kumar et al., 2019). Digital technologies have dramatically changed the creation, dissemination, and preservation of information (Owiny, 2014). Today, encryption plays a very significant role in safeguarding sensitive information from unauthorized access and cyber threats. With a key, the encryption algorithms convert readable data into an unreadable format, and only those authorized can decrypt it and access the data (Sahu & Mazumdar, 2024).

Digital steganography is one of the techniques in information and communication security referred to as an art of hiding information in digital media such as audio, image, video, and text. Using the art of steganography, an embedded message in a cover media can be sent to a trusted receiver without increasing suspicion of observers with the use of a quantum audio signal (Bailey, 2004). Entangled particles are also used when techniques like quantum key distribution (QKD) are implemented. QKD allows one to transmit secure information which was previously infeasible; for instance, medical records or financial transactions (Scarani, 2009). Furthermore, quantum technologies are beneficial in the area of cultural preservation – such technologies can improve imaging methods, more specifically quantum holography that can provide accurate three-dimensional models of artifacts, thus assisting in their protection of color, texture and research (Liu, Cao, Stoykova, & Blanche, 2021).

QKD employs a technique whereby entangled particles are used in such a way that they eavesdroppers are detected in case they attempt to eavesdrop any communication since such action would alter the state of the particles (Gisin, Ribordy, Tittel, & Zbinden, 2002). In quantum communication, quantum states are sent with the help of entanglement over long distances by quantum teleportation, in which one remote particle inherits the quantum state of another remote particle without the need of transferring the material itself (Bouwmeester, 1997). Quantum teleportation is the technique which employs unknown quantum states to convey information and requires a secure channel at the same time. It is helpful in transferring information between two or more parties. Free space quantum communication is possible since communication can be performed for almost 200 kilometers through links (Spiller T. , 2002).

Objective

To research how quantum entanglement might be used to advance comfortable communication technology, including quantum cryptography and quantum key distribution, and to research its capacity position in retaining cultural heritage through progressive technologies such as quantum holography and comfortable virtual documentation. Investigate the use of QKD and other entanglement-based technologies to address weaknesses in media communication networks so that advanced encryption and information integrity can be provided.

Literature Review

The security breaches that have taken place can all be traced back to a common source, the unlawful access of data. So far according to research data available till March 2020, a staggering eight hundred thirty-two million records have been compromised. One of them the report that is released by cabinet solution states that sixty two percent of the businesses suffer from phishing as well as social engineering attacks. The amount of data breach has increased by sixty seven percent since the year 2014 and in the past five years alone there has been a two-thirds increase in overall data breach since data began to exist (Kamr & Scott, 2019). Techniques such as smashing and vishing, which exploit SMS and voice call channels respectively, emerged. Phishers also began employing fake social media accounts to send phishing messages requesting personal information or to link to malware. Recently whaling attacks have seen an unfavorable rise (Zahra, Abbasi, Arshad, Riaz, & Ahmed, 2023).

In this study, we focus on the BB84 quantum key distribution (QKD) protocol and analyze the upper bounds of its false-positive and false-negative ratios when Eavesdroppers detection is concerned. Furthermore, it proposes a integrated BB84 protocol and combinatorial eavesdropping detection method to successfully tackle the given problems. The authors provided their suggested approaches with a detailed simulation evaluation. The findings showed that in such scenario they could assure at least 99.92% accuracy in eavesdropper detection (Chankyun Lee, 2022). Because of the peculiarities of quantum physics, it can statistically detect quantum eavesdropping. In this work, we analyze the upper bounds of the false positive rate (FPR) and the false negative rate (FNR). Securing Communication through QKD Protocol (Bennett-Brassard-84 (BB84)) to Detect Eavesdropping Device In case the measured QBER or qubit error rate exceeds the threshold, detect MIM. The trade-offs between eavesdropper detection accuracy and BB84 quantum protocol resource cost-effectiveness are uncovered. Suppose the quantum bits (qubits) = 300, and according to the central limit theorem calculation from October 2023, The QBER (quantum bit error rate — the ratio of erroneous quantum bits to total quantum bits) can be measured. This is enough to detect a mini-mum guarantee of 0.009% FPR and FNR for monitoring (Yalla, Archana, Abhisek, & Sathishkumar, 2024).

The primary image steganography domains are Spatial domain, transform domain and finally the Hybrid appliances along with body which concludes that spatial domain schemes provide high payload embedding and excellent visual quality, but it is simple and vulnerable to security attacks, mostly the statistical steganalysis. The transform domain schemes, on the other hand have some advantages, such as being resistant to statistical attacks and having strong robustness but; they usually conceal a less capacity of the secret data (Al-Omari & Al-Taani, 2015). Different with cryptography technology, steganography gives a direction for the resolution of the more security issues, and it has become the new research focus in the field of the international information security. Steganography technique through its three major evaluation standards robustness, imperceptibility and hiding capacity (Provos & Honeyman, 2003).

In particular, this review analyzes the literature on the application of wireless body sensor networks (WBSN) for remote health monitoring, with emphasis on the COVID-19 pandemics.

To address the latest vulnerabilities of security of WBSN data, we propose a novel efficient BB84 Quantum Cryptography Protocol (EBB84QCP) which can provide a secure key distribution scheme without exchanging secret keys directly between the two clients (Velu Samy & Kalaivani, 2021). In practice, using optical fiber in the best transparent window (optical losses are in costs around 0.2 dB/km) today, after 15 km, the quantum signal would have a 50% probability of reaching the other end. Present commercial QKD systems can accept approximately 20–30 dB losses hence creep of round 100–150 km (Martin, 2021).

The earth is covered by oceans for over 70% of the earth's surface. Underwater oil exploitation, oceanographic investigations and underwater military actions are some examples of this exploration of the waters for industrial, scientific and military interests (Sun, 2022). A primary incentive focus on optical based QKD in an underwater context is that, current acoustic communication innovation has restricted bandwidth and contrarily does not propagate through the water systems (F. Hufnagel et al., 2019). The polarization detection fidelity of the optical based QKD in an underwater communication of the overall connection is more than 98% (Li et al., 2019). Underwater QKD Underwater communication still secure by means of QKD protocol and quantum communication can reduce the noise because of underwater turbulence (Hasan, Chowdhury, Saiam, & Jang, 2023).

Many ways to optimize exist for this aim. But, new advancements in quantum computing-inspired optimization (QCiO) have created exciting opportunities. These methods help in finding better network system behaviors. With QCiO, we can also cut down on sensor space. The performance numbers are impressive. QCiO IoT network system achieves 93.25% accuracy. The system's precision is 92.55%. Plus, sensor sensitivity stands at 91.68%. Implementing quantum technology in IoT platforms could boost computational power. It will enhance data processing capabilities as well as computational power (Bhatia & Sood, 2020).

The biggest QKD network is the quantum backbone network in China. It was built from 2013 to 2017. It connects over 2000 km of fiber between Beijing and Shanghai. This network includes the Micius satellite, which provides QKD links from space. They are planning to expand it by 2017 to cover all of China by 2025. In the European Union since 2019, the EuroQCI initiative aims to create a secure quantum communication infrastructure. This infrastructure will cover the entire EU and its overseas territories using fiber and satellite connections (Mulder, Mermoud, Lenders, & Tellenbach, 2022). Quantum entanglement has become the core factor of industry competitiveness for more than 92% of quantum communications at home and abroad. Quantum communication has applied more and more of quantum entanglement in recent years. The quantum entanglement of quantum communication brings about quantum effects such as high-speed communication, infinite volume and absolute safety in application, while providing users with the accuracy dimensionally and in all directions of analysis, as it maximises the effect and brings out real quality and higher efficiency in transmitting messages through it (Zou, 2021)

The efforts to preserve Pakistan's tangible and intangible cultural heritage have led to some impressive projects. These include the establishment of the National History Museum, the restoration of Lahore's Shahi Hamam, history tour buses operating in various cities, and initiatives by the Walled City Authority aimed at revitalizing the cultural vibrancy of the city. However, to truly enhance and prevent the deterioration of our cultural life and legacy, there is still a significant amount of work that needs to be accomplished (Hamid et al., 2020). 20% of foreigners expressed partial satisfaction, while the remaining 80% were completely dissatisfied with the facilities offered at the monument. No foreigner reported being fully satisfied with the amenities available. Similar trends were noted among the locals, with only five percent indicating partial satisfaction and a staggering 95% expressing total dissatisfaction with the facilities at the monument (Ahmad, 2013).

Research Questions

RQ1: How can quantum entanglement-based totally technology, inclusive of QKD, be utilized to enhance the security of communication networks?

RQ2: How can rising quantum cryptography protocols guard future media communique networks in opposition to evolving cyber threats?

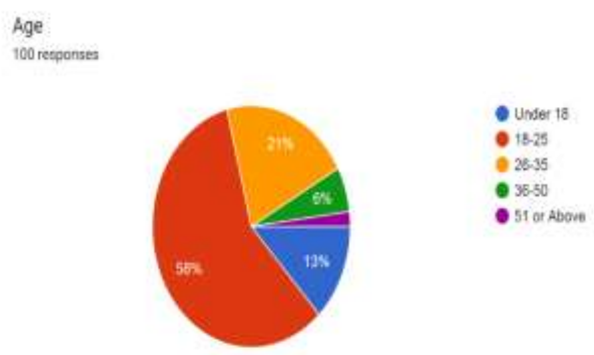
RQ3: How can quantum entanglement-based imaging and holography strategies make a contribution to the preservation and protection of cultural heritage artifacts?

RQ4: What is the potential of quantum communique technology in addressing present vulnerabilities in Media communication safety?

Methodology

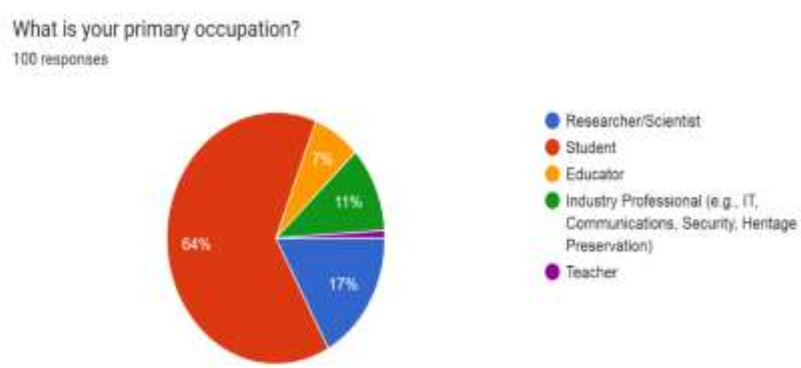
The research will involve a quantitative survey method for the investigation of quantum entanglement in the safety of media communication and protection of cultural heritage. A structured questionnaire will be devised to gather quantitative data about respondents' knowledge and experience regarding quantum technologies, which would include Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), quantum cryptography, and quantum imaging/holography. The survey will be administered through online platforms, such as Google Forms, for easier distribution and access. A stratified sample will be used in order to represent a variety of professionals who work in different fields, such as quantum communication, media security, and preservation of cultural heritage and as well as students of science field with a target number of 100 respondents. The survey will be administered by including both closed-ended questions to quantify awareness, perceptions, and challenges about quantum technologies, barriers to adoption, technological potential, and future applications using Likert scales, multiple-choice, and ranking formats. Data analysis of quantitative responses will be undertaken with the help of descriptive statistics. The outcome would highlight the present situation concerning quantum technology adoption in such areas and indicate critical areas that require improvement in adopting it in the near future.

Figure 1 Age:



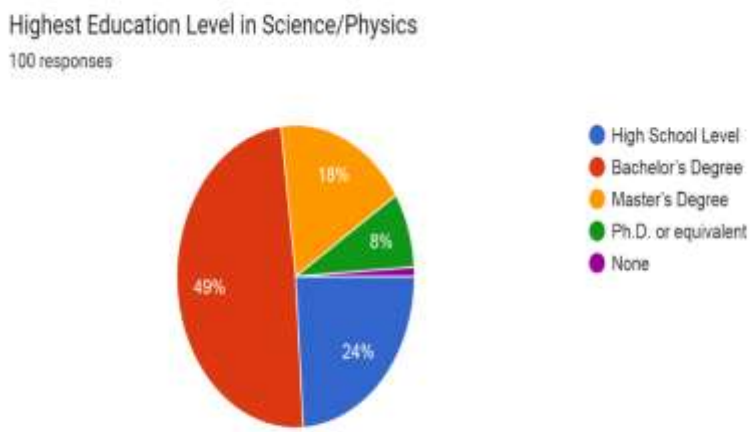
The chart shows that 58% of the respondents are in the age group of 18–25 years, and 13% are less than 18 years old. The age group of 26–35 years constitutes 21%, 6% fall in the 36–50 years age group, and only 2% are 51 years or above.

Figure 2 What is your primary occupation?



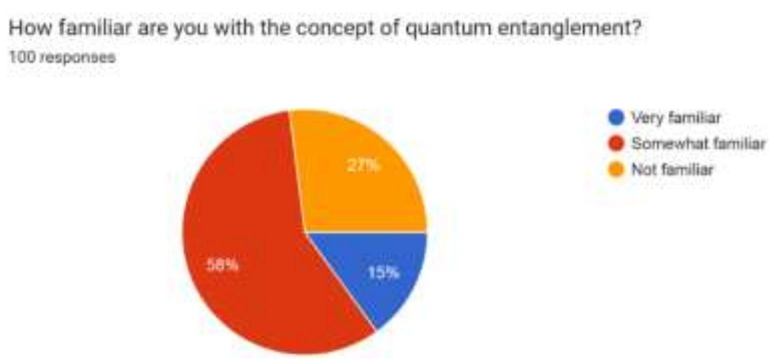
A bar chart shows that the largest portion of respondents are students at 64%, followed by researchers/scientists at 17%, and industry people such as those in IT or communication at 11%. There is 7% of educators and only 1% reported themselves to be teachers.

Figure 3 Highest Education level in Science/Physics



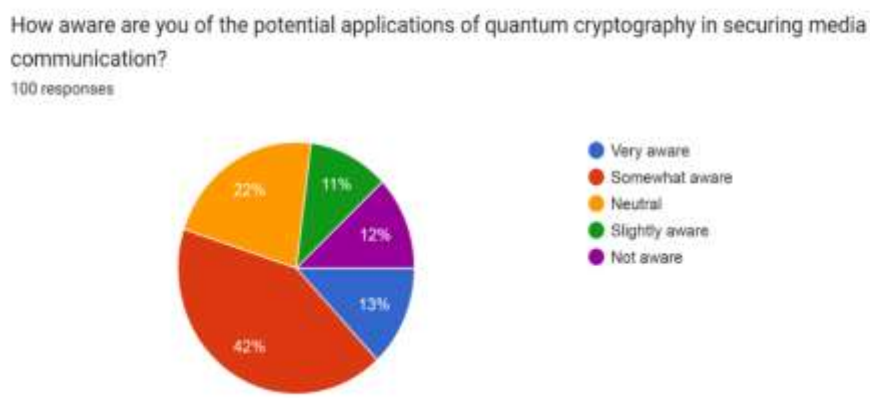
The chart shows that a little over half of the surveyed individuals, or 49%, have a degree that is a bachelor's or higher in science or in physics. Approximately 24% have education up to high school. 18% have a Master's degree, 8% had a Ph.D. or equal, and 1% were not educated in science or physics.

Figure 4 How familiar are you with the concept of quantum entanglement?



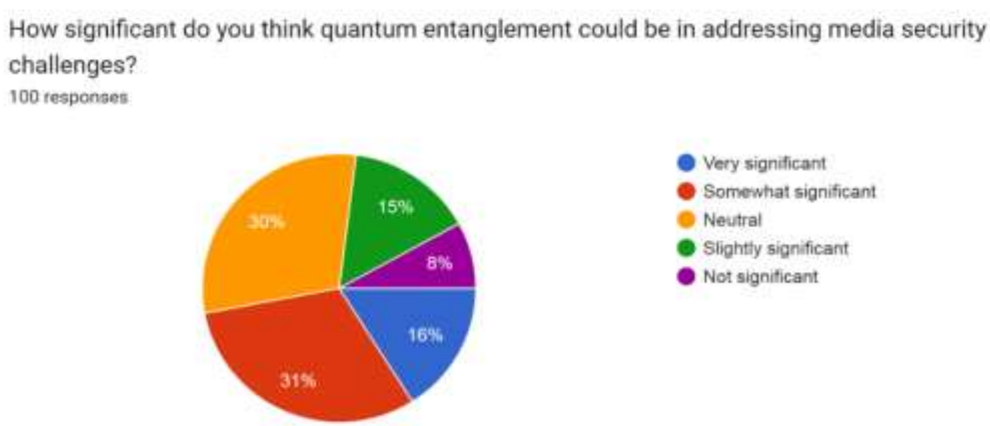
The graph indicates that the majority 58% are somewhat familiar to the concept of quantum entanglement, and 15% are very familiar. However, 27% of the respondents indicated that they are not familiar with the concept.

Figure 5 How aware are you of the potential applications of quantum cryptography in Securing media communication?



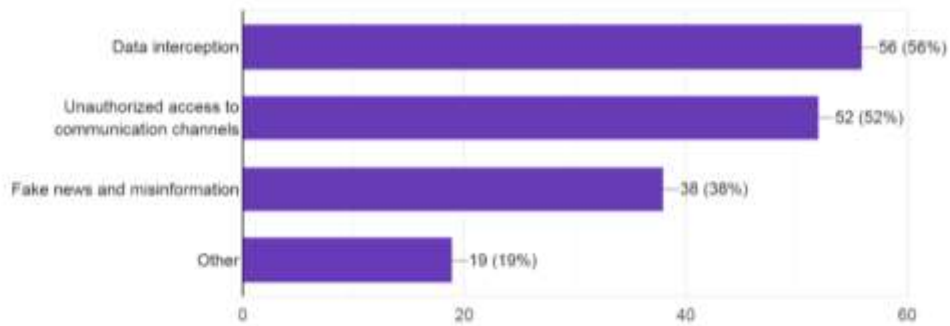
The graph shows that 42% are somewhat aware of quantum cryptography's potential applications in securing media communication, and 13% are very aware. Others are neutral, slightly aware, or not aware at 22%, 11%, and 12%, respectively.

Figure 6 How significant do you think quantum entanglement could be in addressing media security challenges?



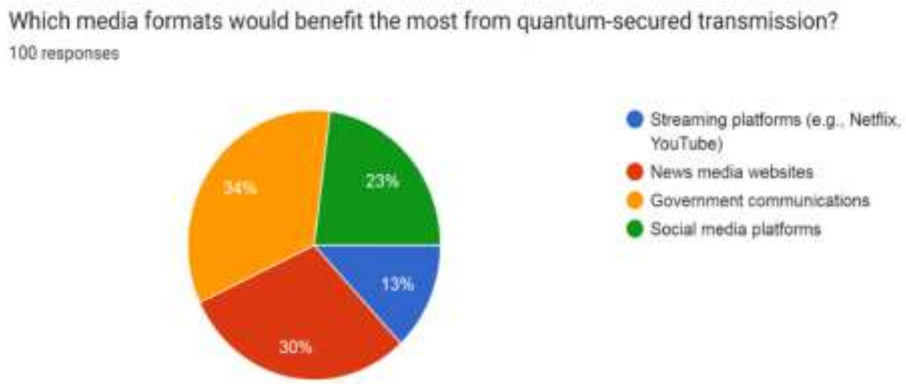
From the graph, it can be noted that respondents believe quantum entanglement is somewhat significant (31%) or very significant (16%) in addressing media security challenges. Meanwhile, 30% remain neutral, 15% find it slightly significant, and 8% do not see it as significant.

Figure 7 Which media security challenges do you believe quantum cryptography is best suited to solve? (Select all that apply)



The graph shows that data intercepts (56%) lead the list, followed closely by unauthorized access to communication channels (52%). Fake news and misinformation trail at 38%, with 19% choosing "other" to be the challenges**.**

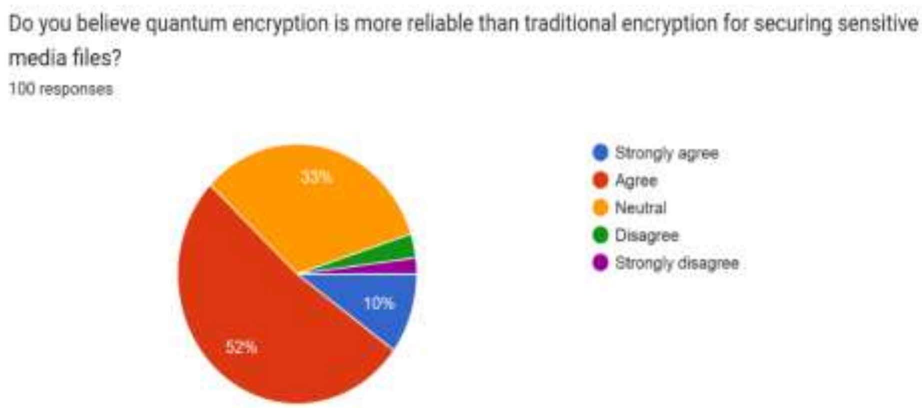
Figure 8 Which media formats would benefit the most from quantum-secured transmission?



The graph indicates the government communications to be ranked first at 34% followed by the news websites at 30% media and social media platforms stood at 23%. Video streaming services like Netflix, YouTube are indicated by 13%.

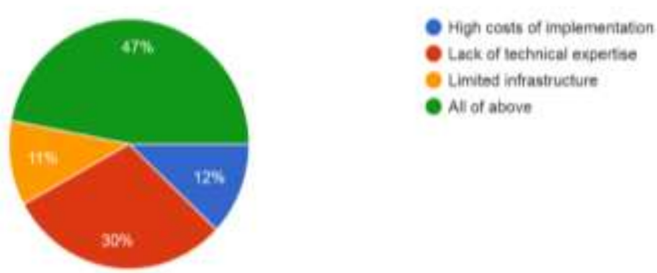
Figure 9

Do you believe quantum encryption is more reliable than traditional encryption for securing sensitive media files?



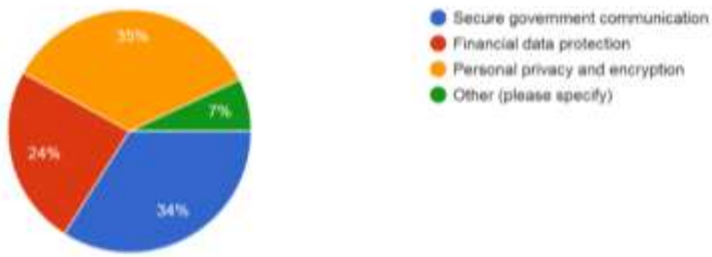
The graph illustrates that a majority agree (52%) or strongly agree (10%) that quantum encryption is more reliable than traditional methods. A third of respondents (33%) are neutral, while only 5% disagree or strongly disagree.

Figure 10 In your opinion, what is the biggest barrier to the widespread adoption of quantum communication technologies?



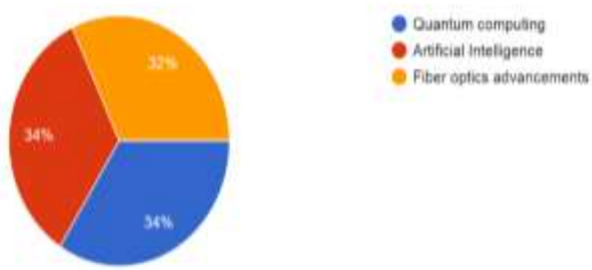
The graph shows that nearly half, 47%, believe the main reason is a combination of high implementation costs, lack of technical expertise, and limited infrastructure. Separately, lack of expertise accounts for 30%, high costs for 12%, and limited infrastructure for 11%.

Figure 11 What practical applications of quantum communication do you foresee being the most impactful?



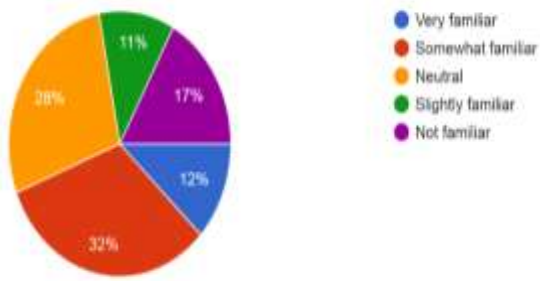
The graph indicates that respondents perceive the most significant applications of quantum communication as being related to personal privacy and encryption (35%), secure government communications (34%), and protection of financial data (24%), while 7% opted for other applications.

Figure 12 What other technologies do you believe will drive the future of quantum communication?



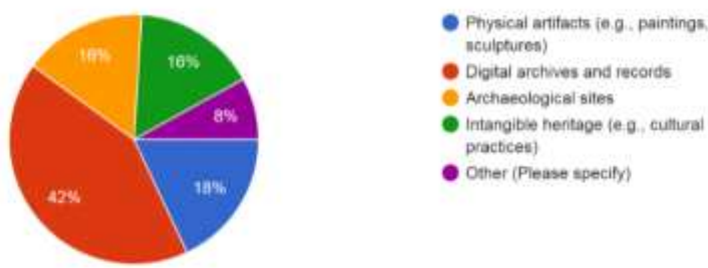
According to the graph, key technologies are quantum computing (34%), artificial intelligence (34%), and advances in fiber optics (32%).

Figure 13 How familiar are you with quantum-based imaging and holography techniques?



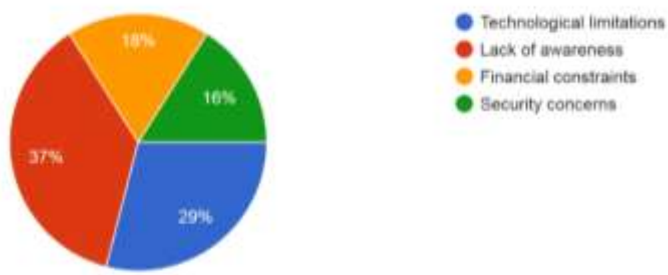
The graph shows that most people are somewhat familiar (32%) or neutral (28%) about these techniques, while 12% are very familiar. Others are slightly familiar (11%) or not familiar (17%).

Figure 14 Which area of cultural heritage preservation would benefit most from quantum technology integration?



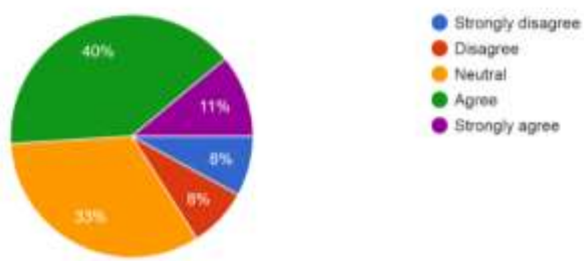
The graph illustrates that digital archives and records are the most promising area, with 42% identification, followed by physical artifacts such as paintings and sculptures, with 18%, archaeological sites, with 16%, and intangible heritage like cultural practices, with 16%. Other areas account for 8%.

Figure 15 What do you think are the biggest challenges in implementing quantum entanglement in practical applications?



The graph indicates that respondents cite lack of awareness (37%) and technological limitations (29%) as the biggest challenges, with financial constraints (18%) and security concerns (16%) following.

Figure 16 Do you believe that quantum communication could be a viable solution for securing sensitive media communication channels in the future?



The graph illustrates that most respondents agree (40%) or strongly agree (11%) that quantum communication could secure sensitive media channels in the future. A significant number (33%) remain neutral, while 8% disagree or strongly disagree.

Discussion

The findings from the survey provide critical insight into public perceptions, awareness, and understanding of quantum technologies, especially with regards to their applicability to improving the security of media communication and safeguarding cultural heritage. Analysis of these responses can effectively be used to evaluate whether the research questions have been adequately addressed and which aspects require further investigation. These insights reflect the current state of knowledge and attitudes regarding quantum technologies but also speak to the potential for progress in their adoption and implementation in practical applications.

The survey responses help to elucidate how quantum entanglement-based technologies, such as Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), can be used to improve the security of communication networks. Indeed, 52% of respondents agreed and 10% strongly agreed that quantum encryption is more reliable than traditional methods. This reflects a general acknowledgment of QKD's ability to mitigate security challenges like data interception and unauthorized access. Majority respondents consider data interception to be the primary problem, with 56%, followed by unauthorized access to the channels of communication at 52%. These problems, the respondents have found, match precisely the functionality of QKD since it is built around quantum principles, thereby protecting a communication system against the imperceptibility of an attempt to eavesdrop. The survey also provides some key barriers to the adoption of quantum communication technologies. The combination of high costs, limited infrastructure, and lack of technical expertise cited by 47% of respondents points to a need for investments in infrastructure and training for wide adoption. In this regard, the potential of quantum cryptography remains somewhat understood by only 42% of respondents being somewhat aware of it while only 13% respondents are very aware of the same. This indicates a knowledge gap that must be addressed through targeted educational and outreach programs to promote the benefits of quantum cryptography in enhancing communication security.

The survey results underscore the potential of quantum communication technologies in addressing vulnerabilities in media communication security. A high percentage of respondents, 31%, believe that quantum entanglement is somewhat significant, and 16% believe it is very significant in solving media security challenges. These perceptions highlight the growing recognition of quantum technologies as a viable solution for securing sensitive communication channels. In particular applications, respondents put most priority on government communications, which ranked 34%, news websites, ranked 30%, and social media, ranked 23%. All these domains represent areas in which high-stakes communications need to be protected against breaches and misinformation campaigns. At the same time, this survey shows there is an urgent need to enhance the public's knowledge about how quantum technologies relate to the security of the media. While 40% of the respondents agree and 11% strongly agree that in the future, quantum communication might secure sensitive media channels, 33% feel it is neutral. Thus, this implies that there's a positive view of its future, but uncertainty as to how practical the usage could be in the medium-to-long term in respect of media security.

Quantum cryptography protocols are necessary for securing future media communication networks from emerging cyber threats. Personal privacy and encryption (35%) were the most important application of quantum communication according to the survey responses, followed by secure government communications (34%) and financial data protection (24%). This distribution highlights the relevance of quantum cryptography in safeguarding various domains that are prone to cyber threats. Nevertheless, such perceived barriers as lack of awareness (37%) and technological limitations (29%) need to be addressed with interdisciplinary collaboration between researchers, policymakers, and technology providers.

Quantum entanglement-based imaging and holography techniques have potential for the preservation of cultural heritage. According to the survey, digital archives and records are considered the most promising area of application with 42% of the respondents stressing their importance. Other areas, like physical artifacts, are considered 18%, archaeological sites, 16%, and intangible heritage, 16%. These findings suggest a broad spectrum of applications for quantum imaging, from precise documentation to the protection of vulnerable cultural assets. Despite this potential, awareness levels about quantum-based imaging and holography remain low, with only 12% of respondents being very familiar with these techniques, while 32% are somewhat familiar, and 28% remain neutral. This reflects a requirement for more communication and advocacy on the benefits of quantum technologies for cultural preservation. Financial constraints (18%) and security concerns (16%) are also considered major challenges, which underscores the need for resource allocation and technology development to fully realize the potential of quantum imaging and holography in this field.

Conclusion

This study, therefore, demonstrates the quantum entanglement that may transform the security enhancement of media communication networks and protect cultural heritage. This research confirms that quantum cryptography, especially Quantum Key Distribution, is a promising solution to the vulnerabilities in media communication networks, such as unauthorized access and data interception. The survey results also revealed that quantum encryption, being perceived as more reliable compared to traditional methods, had barriers such as cost, infrastructure, and technical know-how that were causing limited adoption. On the other hand, media communication security through quantum technologies is recognized; the quantum communication technique helps in addressing emerging cyber threats. The study further underlines the great potential of entanglement-based quantum imaging and holography for cultural heritage preservation, including the digital recording of cultural artifacts and intangible heritage. However, the result indicates that the awareness about these advanced technologies is still pending. Conclusion The research has to be invested in much education, infrastructure, and interdisciplinary collaboration for the entanglement technology to maximally benefit from quantum benefits in both communication security and cultural preservation.

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