-ciphart-

key derivation with easier measurable security

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i propose ciphart — a memory-hard key derivation function with a security gain that's measurable more objectively and more conveniently than anything in class known to date, while maintaining a memory-hardness identical to $argon2d^1$.

to nail this goal, *ciphart*'s security gain is measured in the unit of *relative entropy bits*. relative to what? relative to the encryption algorithm that's used later on.

therefore, this measure is guaranteed to hold irrespective of adversary's hardware, for as long as the encryption algorithm that's used with *ciphart* is also the same one that's used to encrypt the data afterwards.

my reference implementation is available here².

1 ciphart

1.1 users' parameters

- M total memory in multiples of 2×64 bytes.
- T maximum number of tasks per lane segment.
- R number of rounds per task.
- B added security in relative entropy bits.
- L number of lanes for concurrency.
- S salt.
- K output key size in bytes.
- enc encryption function.
- p passphrase.

1.2 algorithm's parameters

- m_i 64 bytes memory for i^{th} task in M-bytes pad.
- n nonce variable with at least 64 bits.

1.3 algorithm's output

k K-bytes key with $\geq B$ relative entropy bits.

1.4 algorithm's steps

shown in algorithm 1.

algorithm 1: ciphart version 6

```
1 while true do
         for s = 1, 2, ..., S do
 2
             for l = 1, 2, ..., L do
 3
                  for t = 1, 2, ..., T do
 4
                      for r = 1, 2, ..., R do
 5
                           if t = 1 then
  6
                                m_{l,s,t} \leftarrow \operatorname{enc}(m_{l,s,T}, n, k);
  7
  8
  9
                              m_{l,s,t} \leftarrow \operatorname{enc}(m_{l,s,t-1}, n, k);
                           n \leftarrow n + 1;
                           k \leftarrow f(m_{l,s,t}[-64:], p, l, s, t);
             if \log_2 n \geq B then
12
                 go to line 14;
14 while true do
        for l = 1, 2, ..., L do
             if len(k) \ge K then
                 return k[0:K]
17
             n \leftarrow n + 1;
18
```

2 parallelism

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- 3 memory-hardness
- 4 security interpretation

 $k \leftarrow k \parallel \mathrm{enc}(m_{l,S,T}[1], n, k);$

- 5 comparison
- 6 summary

¹https://github.com/P-H-C/phc-winner-argon2

²https://github.com/Al-Caveman/ciphart