

# Design and implementation of a new lightweight chaos-based cryptosystem to secure IoT communications.

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**Recap:** Previously I read and grasped the contents of the entire paper. Learnt about proposed cryptosystem in detail to understand the said encryption and decryption process.

**My Work:** Lorenz system is used for random generator part in this paper. Below is the equation:

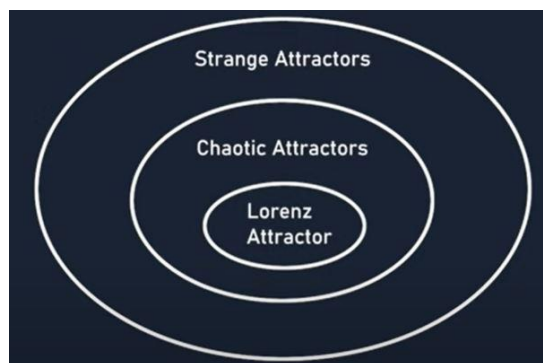
$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = a(y - x) \quad \left| \quad \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = cx - y - xz \quad \left| \quad \frac{dz(t)}{dt} = xy - bz \right.$$

Here a, b and c are the system parameters and  $x_0$ ,  $y_0$  and  $z_0$  are the initial conditions. Runge-Kutta method is used to solve this equation. It is simulated in MATLAB tool.

**Attractors:** Set of points in the phase space of a dynamic system which attracts all the trajectories in the area surrounding it – known as the basin of attraction. It's a fixed point attractor.

**Lorenz attractors - Strange:** Meteorologist Edward Lorenz, in 1963, when developing a simulation, simplified equations as above. It describes “convection cycle” and known as Lorenz system.

**Strange attractor:** Attractor that has a fractal structure. No point in the space is ever visited more than once by the same trajectory. So the trajectory travel in predictable loop. Consequently this space has non-integer dimension. Its dimension is about 2.06. It contains detail at arbitrarily small scales. Lorenz attractor is a fractal space and hence a strange attractor.



**Future Plan:** Learn more detail about Lorenz system and also simulate it in MATLAB tool.