

周报

2025-12-15

本周研究摘要

为 ML-DSA 论文新增 5 幅 TikZ 可视化图示

- 系统展示算法流程、架构与协议结构

ML-DSA 签名流程图

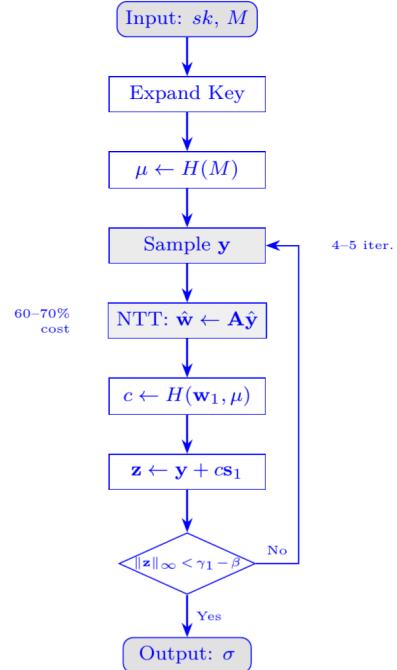


Figure 1: ML-DSA signing procedure with Fiat-Shamir with Aborts. The rejection sampling loop (4–5 expected iterations) and NTT operations (60–70% of cost) are primary performance bottlenecks.

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MQTT 架构图

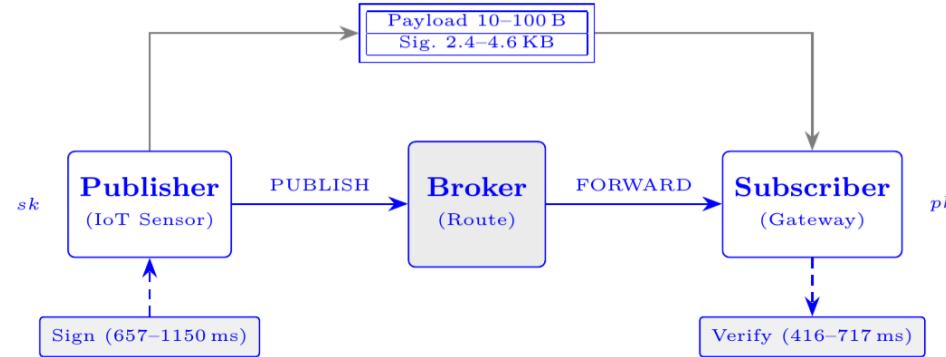


Figure 2: MQTT publish-subscribe architecture with ML-DSA integration. Publishers sign sensor data, transmit signed payloads through the broker, and subscribers verify authenticity. Signatures (2.4–4.6 KB) dominate message size relative to payloads (10–100 B).

硬件平台架构图

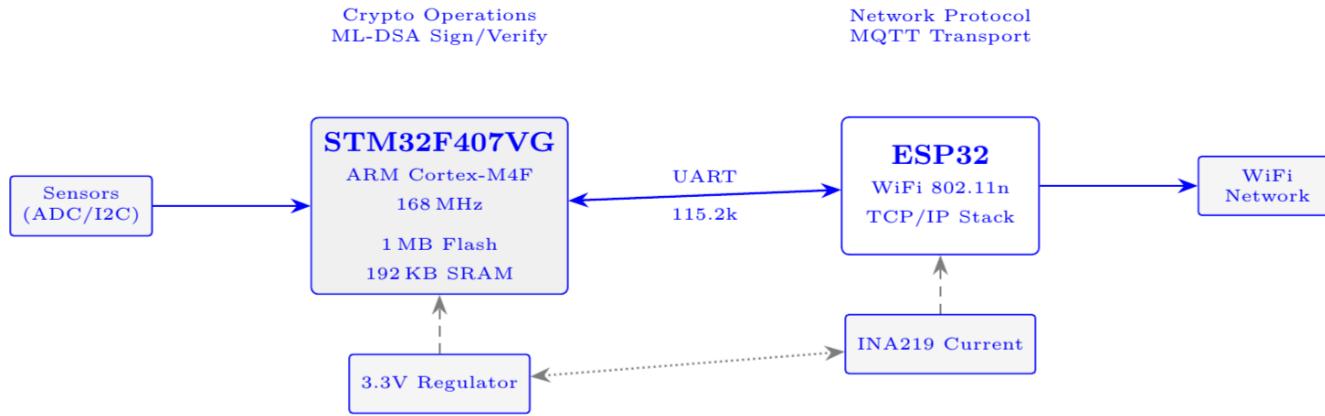


Figure 3: Hardware platform architecture with ARM Cortex-M4 microcontroller (STM32F407VG) for cryptographic computation and ESP32 wireless module for network protocol handling. UART interconnection at 115,200 baud enables separation of computational and network responsibilities.

软件分层架构图

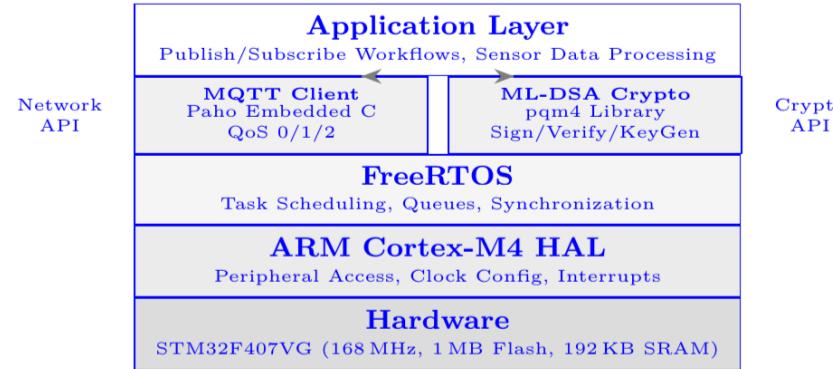


Figure 4: Layered software architecture separating application logic, protocol handling (MQTT), cryptographic operations (ML-DSA), real-time operating system (FreeRTOS), and hardware abstraction (HAL). This modular design enables independent optimization of cryptographic and network components.

TLV 消息格式图

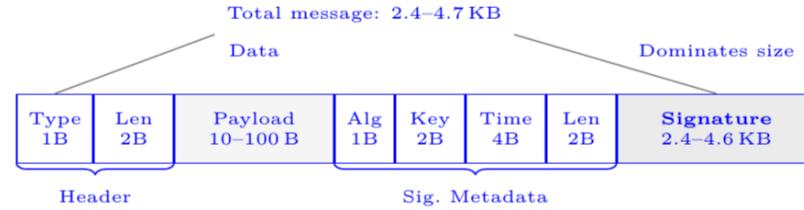


Figure 5: Composite MQTT message format with TLV encoding. Fixed-size header (3 bytes) and signature metadata (9 bytes) frame the variable-length payload and ML-DSA signature. Signature data (2,420–4,627 bytes) dominates total message size for typical IoT payloads (10–100 bytes).

总结

下周计划

论文完善：

- 完善 Results 章节实验数据
- 补充 Conclusion 章节撰写

老师评语

你这图标蓝是给我看证明做了修改是不？如果是这样可以，否则是不能标蓝，就用黑白图。

是的，标蓝色表示本周修改。

再个论文长度现在已经 30 页了，即使是会议这也基本到极限长度了，注意精简语言突出重点，不冗余

后精简部分章节，控制论文长度。