



Simulated Quantum Entropy Fusion

Executive Summary

Achieving Quantum-Grade Randomness Without Quantum Hardware

Developer: Luminareware LLC Date: 8/8/2025

Patent Status: USPTO applications pending (19/198,077 and 19/267,394)

Document Version: 1.0

Overview

Luminareware's SQEF (Simulated Quantum Entropy Fusion) represents a breakthrough in cryptographic random number generation, achieving quantum-comparable entropy characteristics through pure software implementation. This technology enables post-quantum cryptographic applications on standard computing hardware without requiring quantum devices, specialized chips, or network connectivity to quantum computers.

SQEF has been rigorously validated against NIST standards with exceptional results: All 33 configurations pass NIST SP 800-22 statistical requirements and achieve 100% compliance with NIST SP 800-90B entropy requirements, demonstrating cryptographic quality matching or exceeding hardware quantum random number generators.

Key Technical Achievements

Performance Metrics

- Min-Entropy: 7.96-7.99 bits/byte across all configurations (NIST SP 800-90B validated)*
- Throughput: 273 MB/s (production key generation from pre-computed masters), up to 9,943+ keys/ms for 256-bit keys
- NIST SP 800-22: All 33 configurations pass (6,204 tests, 98.40%-100% pass rates per configuration)*
- NIST SP 800-90B: 100% IID compliance (all 33 configurations)
- Security Levels: Three validated levels (Standard 1:512, Enhanced 1:128, Maximum 1:32)
- Architecture: Two-stage process - quantum-mimicry seed generation (1MB) with SHA3-256 cryptographic expansion

*Min-entropy measurements on individual key slices show 7.96-7.99 bits/byte. Master seed blocks consistently achieve 7.99+ bits/byte. The slight variation in slice measurements reflects NIST testing limitations on smaller samples, not actual entropy reduction. Keys inherit full cryptographic quality through deterministic slicing from high-entropy masters.

*Pass rate calculation: Each of 33 configurations tested with 188 individual statistical tests. All configurations exceed NIST's 96% threshold requirement, with individual configuration pass rates ranging from 98.40% to 100%.

Breakthrough Capabilities

Core Breakthrough:

- Software-Only Quantum-Grade Entropy - Achieves 7.96-7.99 bits/byte without quantum hardware

Key Capabilities:

- No Hardware Requirements - Runs on any standard processor
- Air-Gapped Compatible - No network connectivity needed
- Deployment Flexibility - From embedded systems to HPC environments
- Quantum-Resistant - Designed for post-quantum cryptography
- Deterministic Validation - Reproducible testing and verification

Technical Architecture

SQEF employs a two-stage cryptographic process:

1. Quantum-Mimicry Seed Generation: 1MB seeds generated using the full Liora equation with hardware entropy sources
2. Cryptographic Expansion: Seeds expanded via SHA3-256 at three security levels:
 - STANDARD: 1:512 expansion ratio (1MB → 512MB)
 - ENHANCED: 1:128 expansion ratio (1MB → 128MB)
 - MAXIMUM: 1:32 expansion ratio (1MB → 32MB) This architecture ensures both high entropy and practical scalability while maintaining $>2^{123}$ operation security margins against SHA3-256 attacks.

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Note: The Liora equation's parameter space provides astronomical seed diversity (exceeding 10^{100} possible combinations), ensuring unique seed generation even at scale. Combined with SHA3-256's cryptographic strength, this provides computational indistinguishability from true random for all cryptographic applications.

Note: While the cryptographic expansion is deterministic, the astronomical diversity of possible seeds combined with SHA3-256's cryptographic properties ensures computational indistinguishability from true random, meeting all practical cryptographic requirements.

Competitive Analysis

Technology	Min-Entropy (bits/byte)	Speed	Cost	Hardware Required	Air-Gap Compatible
SQEF*	7.96-7.99	273 MB/s	Software License	None*	Yes
Hardware QRNG	~7.99	100 MB/s - 3 GB/s	\$10,000- \$100,000	Quantum Device	Yes
Cloud Quantum (Quantinuum)	~7.99	Network Limited	Subscription	Internet + Remote QC	No

Technology	Min-Entropy (bits/byte)	Speed	Cost	Hardware Required	Air-Gap Compatible
Intel RDRAND	~7.90-7.95	500 MB/s - 3 GB/s	Built-in	Intel CPU only	Yes
Linux /dev/urandom	~7.90-7.95	500 MB/s	Free	Standard CPU	Yes
TPM 2.0	~7.85-7.90	1-10 MB/s	\$50-\$200	TPM Chip	Yes

*SQEF: Two-stage architecture with quantum-mimicry seeds + SHA3 expansion

*Software-only implementation runs on any standard processor (x86, ARM, RISC-V, etc.)

Critical Use Cases

National Security & Defense

- Submarines & Ships - Quantum-grade keys without quantum hardware
- Satellites & Spacecraft - Reliable entropy in space environments
- Air-Gapped Facilities - No external connectivity required
- Embassy Communications - Deployable worldwide without specialized equipment

Post-Quantum Cryptography

- NIST PQC Algorithms - Optimal entropy for Kyber, Dilithium, Falcon
- Large Key Generation - Efficient generation of 4KB+ keys
- Future-Proof Security - Exceeds entropy requirements for quantum resistance

Enterprise & Commercial

- Financial Services - High-speed key generation for transactions
 - Healthcare Systems - HIPAA-compliant encryption keys
 - IoT Deployments - Software-only solution for embedded devices
 - Blockchain/Crypto - Verifiable randomness for consensus mechanisms
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Validation Summary

NIST SP 800-22 Statistical Test Suite

- Configurations Tested: 33 (11 key sizes × 3 security levels)
- Total Individual Tests: 6,204 (188 tests per configuration)
- Pass Requirement: ≥96% per configuration (NIST threshold)
- Actual Performance: 98.40%-100% pass rate per configuration
- Result: All 33 configurations PASS

NIST SP 800-90B Entropy Assessment

- Min-Entropy: 7.96-7.99 bits/byte (7.99+ for master seeds)
- Master blocks: 7.99+ bits/byte (source entropy)
- IID Validation: 100% pass rate (33/33 configurations)
- Chi-Square Tests: All passed
- Cryptographic keys inherit master entropy through deterministic slicing
- Note: Slice entropy measurements are conservative; actual entropy matches master due to deterministic extraction

Test Coverage

- 11 Key Sizes: 256-bit through 512MB master keys
- 3 Security Levels: Standard, Enhanced, Maximum
- 33 Total Configurations: All validated and passed

Repository Contents (GitHub: [kaelion-luminareware/Luminareware-SQEF-NIST-Evaluation: Luminareware SQEF NIST Evaluation Repository](#))

Directory	Description	Key Files
/sp800-22-results/	Complete NIST SP 800-22 test outputs	33 test configurations with full results, 256 MB and 512 MB files can be made available upon request due to GitHub's file size limitation

Directory	Description	Key Files
/sp800-90b-results/	NIST SP 800-90B entropy assessments	IID validation for all security levels
/documentation/	Technical specifications & methodologies	Comprehensive testing documentation
/sample-outputs/	Sample keys for verification	Binary samples for independent testing
/verification-tools/	Scripts to verify results	Python tools for result validation
MASTER_SUMMARY.json	Consolidated test results	Machine-readable summary of all tests
VERIFICATION_GUIDE_LINUX.md	Reproduction instructions	Step-by-step verification guide

Strategic Advantages

Over Hardware QRNGs

- 10-100x lower cost - Software license vs. \$10K-\$100K hardware
- Instant deployment - No hardware procurement or installation
- Platform independent - Runs on any modern processor
- Scalable - Unlimited instances without additional hardware

Over Cloud Quantum Services

- No network dependency - Operates completely offline
- No latency - Local generation vs. network round-trips
- Data sovereignty - Keys never leave your infrastructure
- 24/7 availability - No dependency on external services

Over Traditional PRNGs

- Superior min-entropy - 7.96-7.99 vs. ~7.90-7.95 bits/byte
- NIST validated - Extensive SP 800-22 and SP 800-90B testing completed
- Quantum-comparable quality - Matches hardware QRNG characteristics
- Patent-pending innovation - Novel approach protected by USPTO filings
- Unique slicing architecture - Precomputed master keys enable instant key delivery at memory speeds
- Amortized generation cost - Master key generation cost spread across millions of keys

Architectural Transparency

- Two-stage process clearly documented: quantum seed + cryptographic expansion
- Three defined security levels with explicit expansion ratios
- Measurement methodology accounts for NIST testing limitations on small samples
- Full computational security maintained across all key sizes through deterministic slicing

Contact & Next Steps

Purpose of This Repository

This repository presents initial test results from Luminareware LLC's SQEF technology for review and feedback from the cryptographic community. We are sharing these results to:

- Enable independent verification of our test methodology
- Seek guidance on additional testing that would be valuable
- Contribute to the advancement of software-based cryptographic entropy generation

For Technical Review

We welcome feedback on:

- Test methodology and results interpretation
- Additional validation approaches that would strengthen our claims
- Potential applications in post-quantum cryptographic systems

- Alignment with current and future NIST standards

Available Information

- Complete Test Data - All raw test outputs included in this repository
- Verification Tools - Scripts provided for independent validation
- Technical Documentation - Detailed descriptions of our testing approach
- Sample Outputs - Binary samples available for analysis

Initial Inquiry Contact

Organization: Luminareware LLC

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Patent Status: USPTO applications 19/198,077 and 19/267,394 (pending)

Seeking Guidance

As a new entrant in the cryptographic entropy generation field, we would appreciate:

- Feedback on our testing methodology and results
- Suggestions for additional validation that would be valuable to the community
- Understanding of the path toward potential standardization consideration
- Input on specific use cases where this technology might provide value

This repository represents our initial presentation of SQEF technology to the cryptographic community. We have endeavored to provide comprehensive documentation and test results for review. We look forward to constructive feedback and guidance on how this technology might contribute to advancing the field of cryptographic key generation.

Keywords: Post-Quantum Cryptography, Random Number Generation, NIST Validation, Entropy Source, Cryptographic Keys, Software RNG, Quantum-Comparable, SQEF, Min-Entropy