

Psycho Cipher

Participants:

- Alice - Sender
 - Bob - Receiver
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Assumptions:

- Plaintext represents original/decrypted message.
 - Ciphertext represents encrypted message.
 - The key is used to encrypt the plaintext.
 - Key is known to both sender and receiver. (symmetric)
 - There are only alphabets which are used as plaintext letters.
 - Noise bit 0
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Key Formation:

- The key is dynamic. It will be calculated as follows.
 - Number of plaintext letters = N
 - Bits per alphabet = 7
 - total bits = $N * 7$
 - key length = $\text{sqrt}(\text{total bits}) + 1$

For eg.

Plaintext = ABC $N = 3$

Bits = 100000110000101000011

$N * 7 = 21$

$\text{sqrt}(21) = 4$

Key Length = $4 + 1 = 5$

Key = 97531 (distinct digits upto length 9, after that key will be repeated)

Encryption:

Letters = 'HELLO'

In bits = '100100\010001\011001\100100\110010\01111'

Key length = 6

Random key = 240153

Random key in bits

- 2 = 0110010
- 4 = '0110100'
- 0 = '0110000'
- 1 = '0110001'
- 5 = '0110101'
- 3 = '0110011'

How to encrypt message : **Layer 1**

1	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	1	0(noise)

Now Distribute Key:

1(2)	0	0	1	0	0
0	1(4)	0	0	0	1
0	1	1(0)	0	0	1
1	0	0	1(1)	0	0
1	1	0	0	1(5)	0
0	1	1	1	1	0(noise)(3)

Layer 2.a:

1(2) →	0 →	0 →	1 →	0 →	0 →
0	1(4) →	0 →	0 →	0 →	1 →
0	1	1(0) →	0 →	0 →	1 →
1	0	0	1(1) →	0 →	0 →
1	1	0	0	1(5) →	0 →
0	1	1	1	1	0(noise)(3)→

Write Encrypted message after layer 2.a:

Order : Blue, Brown, Orange, Magenta, Red, Green

100110010010001000110

Layer 2.b:

1(2)	0	0	1	0	0
0→	1(4)	0	0	0	1
0→	1→	1(0)	0	0	1
1→	0→	0→	1(1)	0	0
1→	1→	0→	0→	1(5)	0
0→	1→	1→	1→	1→	0(noise)(3)

Write Encrypted message after layer 2.b:

Order : Blue, Brown, Magenta, Red, Green

011000111101100

Write Encrypted message after layer 2:

100110010010001000110011000111101100

Layer 3: (Depends on Security Inspector)

(2) + H + (4) + E + (0) + L + (1) + L + (5) + O + (3)

Complexity of the algorithm:

For eg : $N = 21$

Void spaces = 22

Key Length = $\sqrt{21 * 7} + 1 = 13$

Ways of Distribution : 22 Permute in 13

Probability of trudy getting right = $1 / \text{ways}$

Length equation for Receiver / Trudy :

- $(\text{total length} + \text{Key Length}) * 7$
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Decryption:

- Recover Key
- Extract (ciphertext - encrypted key)
- Arrange in the form of matrix of dim key length * key length
- Number the diagonal of matrix as per the key
- Reverse layer 2 encryption.