

Cryptographically Resilient Random Number Generators based on Entropy Sources in Information Security Systems

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Abstract

The paper proposes a hybrid entropy-controlled random number generator for information security systems that combines physical entropy sources, cryptographic conditioning, and adaptive feedback control. A comparative analysis of traditional pseudo-random and quantum generators was conducted, and experimental testing was performed in accordance with NIST SP 800-90B, NIST SP 800-90C, and ISO/IEC 18031:2025. According to statistical analysis of a large volume of bit sequences, minimum entropy close to unity was observed, with only a slight deviation, confirming the high randomness. The throughput of the hardware implementation is ~ 600 Mbit/s (over 500 Mbit/s) with an energy consumption of $E \approx 0.29$ mJ/Mbit. Compared to classical generators on an uncontrolled cypher counter or hardware generators on ring oscillators without pre-mixing, a reduction in correlation and mean shift of more than a third has been achieved. The proposed architecture demonstrates resistance to source manipulation, fault injection, and side-channel attacks, confirming the effectiveness of the entropy approach for modern cryptographic systems, Internet of Things platforms, and security modules. © 2026 IEEE.

Author keywords

cryptographic resistance; entropy sources; hybrid generation; random number generators; stochastic modelling

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