Horizontal axis: Space (bytes) for a public key (crypto_sign_PUBLICKEYBYTES).
Vertical axis: Space overhead (bytes) for signing a long message (at most crypto_sign_BYTES).

Examples of signing schemes and their key sizes:
- **crypto_sign**: Short key sizes and signatures are typical.
- **dilithium4**: Larger key sizes and signatures, but often considered secure.
- **falcon1024**: Requires a significant amount of space for both keys and signatures.
- **sphincss256**: Robust and simple, suitable for applications requiring strong security.
- **picnicl5fs**: Uses a different approach with space-time trade-offs.
- **mqdss48**: Offers a different set of trade-offs, balancing speed and memory usage.

For a comprehensive view, visit the NIST Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization Project at [https://bench.cr.yp.to](https://bench.cr.yp.to).

The data points marked with `•` represent specific schemes and their respective key and signature sizes.

**Key sizes**:
- **2**^20: 1MB
- **2**^21: 2MB
- **2**^22: 4MB
- **2**^23: 8MB
- **2**^24: 16MB
- **2**^25: 32MB
- **2**^26: 64MB
- **2**^27: 128MB
- **2**^28: 256MB
- **2**^29: 512MB

**Signature sizes**:
- **2**^20: 1MB
- **2**^21: 2MB
- **2**^22: 4MB
- **2**^23: 8MB
- **2**^24: 16MB
- **2**^25: 32MB
- **2**^26: 64MB
- **2**^27: 128MB
- **2**^28: 256MB
- **2**^29: 512MB