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A Review of Quantum Dot Cellular Automata for High Speed Applications

[1]aman Kumar, [2]dr. Subhashish Bose

[1]Research Scholar, Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering,Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences,Sehore, Bhopal-Indore Road, MadhyaPradesh, India
[2]Research Guide, Dept. of Electronics and Communication Engineering,Sri Satya Sai University of Technology & Medical Sciences,Sehore, Bhopal-Indore Road, MadhyaPradesh, India

1. ABSTRACT

In the field of nanotechnology, quantum dot-cellular automata (QCA) is the promising model that can give an elective answer for customary complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) circuit. Reversible logic and quantum dot cellular automata together can be considered as the most encouraging advances for group of people future generation computers. Quantum Dot Cellular Automata (QCA) is a nanotechnology with numerous appealing highlights like higher speed, more modest size, higher exchanging recurrence, higher scale joining and power consumption. Accordingly, it is utilized for making all assortments of memory. . It is likewise a possible innovation for low power and high-thickness memory plans. Huge memory plans in QCA show extraordinary highlights in light of their compositional design. In QCA-based models, memory should be kept up moving, i.e., the memory state must be ceaselessly traveled through a bunch of QCA cells. Counter circuits as one of the significant circuits in the advanced frameworks are made out of certain hooks, which are associated with one another in arrangement and really they include input beats in the circuit. In QCA-based designs, memory should be kept up moving, i.e., the memory state must be consistently traveled through a bunch of QCA cells. These designs have various highlights, for example, the quantity of pieces put away in a circle, access type (chronic or equal) and cell game plan for the memory bank which is utilized for high speed applications.

Keywords: quantum dot-cellular automata (QCA), complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS), memory designs, high speed applications.

2. INTRODUCTION

The world is moving from huge hardware fields to little hardware fields. This causes higher intricacy in gadget creation. Contracting semiconductor sizes and force dispersal are the significant hindrances in the improvement of more modest and all the more remarkable circuits. At any rate when the semiconductor size moves toward the nuclear scale, as per Moore's law, duplication of semiconductor thickness won't be conceivable. Be that as it may, when downsizing goes to the subatomic level, numerous issues happen. Actual cutoff points like quantum impacts and nondeterministic conduct of little current, and such technological cutoff points as high force utilization and plan intricacy, may keep down the future program of circuit scaling in traditional microelectronics. Henceforth, an elective innovation is needed for future plan. Quantum dot-cellular automata (QCA) is a transistorless, most encouraging nanotechnology that can be utilized to construct nano-circuits. The ordinary PC is irreversible in nature; i.e., when a logic block creates the yield bits, the info pieces are lost. For instance, for a twofold AND gate, when information sources are (1, 0) or (0, 1), we acquire a solitary '0' yield, and the other piece '1' is obliterated. A solitary piece of data that is lost creates heat energy kBTln2, where kB is the Boltzmann consistent and T the total processing temperature. A potential arrangement is reversible figuring, where no piece is lost during calculation. Henceforth, misfortune is limited; i.e., a logically reversible circuit can devour less energy than any traditional circuit. Subsequently, reversible logic plan in CMOS produces intricacies. QCA can be utilized as an elective answer for this issue

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due to its high gadget thickness and high exchanging speed. In QCA, data is put away dependent on the polarization of the cell and the message is passed without an interconnecting wire as in a conventional system.

2.1 QCA an (Alternative) Solution

As an option of CMOS innovation, Quantum-dot Cellular Automata (QCA) has gotten critical consideration lately on account of its high gadget thickness, amazingly low force utilization, humble size and quicker exchanging speed. Dissimilar to regular computers in which data is moved starting with one spot then onto the next by methods for electrical flow, QCA moves data by engendering a polarization state. QCA depends on encoding of paired data in the charge setup inside Quantum-dot cells. Computational force is given by the Coulombic association between QCA cells. No current streams among cells and no force or data is conveyed to inner cells. The interconnection between QCA cells is given by cell-to-cell connection because of the revamp of electron positions. The two electrons are stacked in antipodal sides in Quantum-dots of a QCA cell. The Quantum-dot in a QCA cell compares to a little semi-conduit nanostructure or Metal island with a measurement (2-10 nm), that is sufficiently little to make their charging energy more noteworthy than kBT (where kB is Boltzmann's consistent and T is the working temperature). The two portable electrons in a QCA cell can move to various Quantum-dots by methods for electron burrowing. The electronic locales, called "Quantum Dots" address the areas which the electrons can possess. Dots are coupled by burrow intersections. Burrowing ways are addressed by the lines associating the Quantum-dots. An electron shows quantum mechanical properties taking into account its size. A Quantum-dot structure is appeared in Figure 2.1.

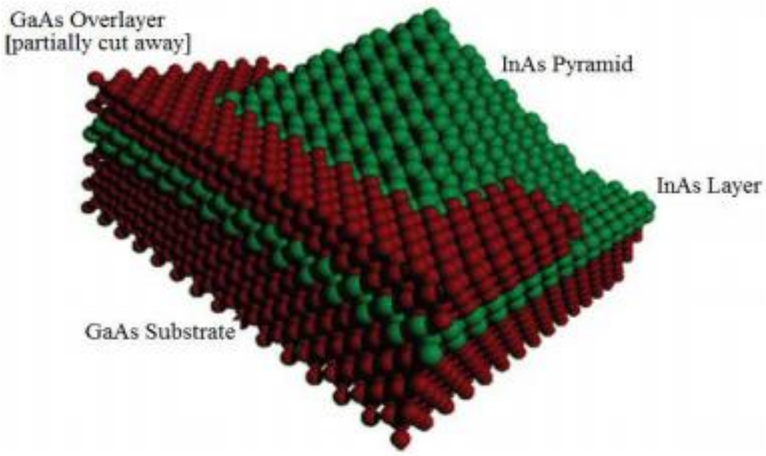

Figure 2.1: A possible Quantum-dot structure

QCA advances can be carried out utilizing 4-sorts of strategies including Metal-island, Semiconductor, Molecular, and Magnetic. Metal-island can be created utilizing aluminum islands and aluminum-oxide burrow intersections. Semiconductor Quantum-dots are nanostructures carried out from standard semi-conductive materials like InAs/GaAs, GaAs/AlGaAs and GaAs or AlGa. The Metal-island executions were presented as a mean of demonstrating the QCA idea. It depends on the Coulomb obstructing wonder of nanostructures, and has appeared to display the electron exchanging as needed by a QCA cell. Coulomb barricade is lifted, by applying proper gate predispositions. The Coulomb bar or Single-electron charging impact, which takes into consideration the exact control of little quantities of electrons, gives an option working rule to nano-meter scale devices.

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2.2 QCA fundamentals

A cell is the principal unit of QCA involving four quantum dots every one of which can have single electron. Because of electrostatic repulsions, the quantum-dots take up the antipodal locales in a cell in which electrons can burrow. The electrons dwelling in the askew inverse positions lead to two comparable energy states addressing logic 0 and logic 1 which are individually called as cell polarizations P = +1 and P = - 1 as demonstrated in Figure 2.2 (a). A cell changes its polarization dependent on the fixed polarization of the cell set close by. This component of QCA cell is misused when QCA cells orchestrated in an arrangement act like wire as demonstrated in Figure 2.2(b). In light of the direction of cells, there could be 90° wire and 45° wire.

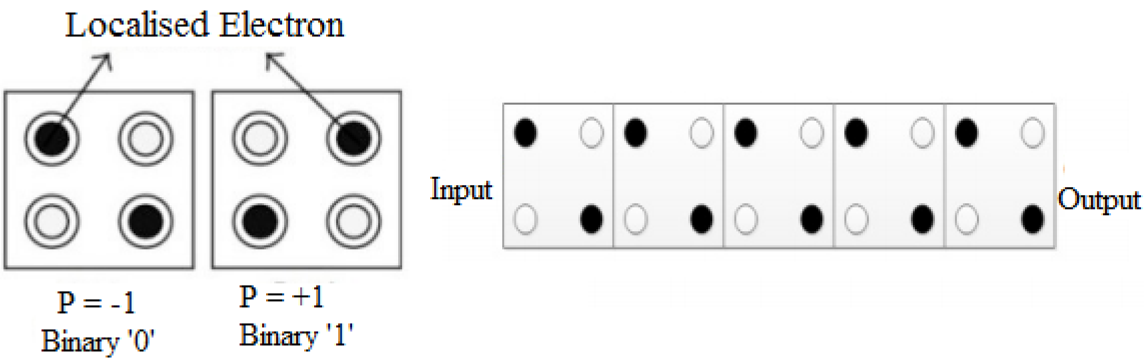

Figure 2.2(a) QCA cells (b) QCA Wire

The two fundamental logic gates in QCA are inverter and majority voter. Inverter can be executed utilizing the element that cells situated corner to corner to each other will in general have inverse polarizations brought about by the repugnance among the electrons. Another crucial logic gadget in QCA is Majority Voter which is contained five cells: one yield cell, three info cells and one gadget cell. Let the three data sources are a, b and c, at that point the logic articulation for the majority voter is given by M(a; b; c) = ab + bc + ca. Two information OR AND gates can be acknowledged utilizing three info majority voters by fixing one contribution as consistent to 0 and 1 individually.

$$a . b = M (a;b;0) \qquad (2.1)$$

$$a + b = M (a;b;1) \qquad (2.2)$$

There can be two alternatives for wire crossing in QCA plan, i.e., coplanar and multi-facet. Coplanar hybrid uses just a solitary layer utilizing ordinary and turned kind of cells. Here, we have utilized multi-facet hybrids with which we can get wires over another layer and utilize extra layers of QCA which makes them additionally dynamic segments in the circuit.

2.3 QCA Clocking

The checking in the QCA circuits controls the data stream and the synchronization in the circuit. Timing in QCA is refined by checking in four particular and intermittent stages and is required for both combinational and consecutive circuits. Timing gives control of data stream as well as evident power acquire in QCA. Signal energy lost to the climate is reestablished by the clock. Two sorts of exchanging techniques are conceivable in the activity of QCA: sudden exchanging and adiabatic exchanging. In unexpected exchanging, the contributions to the QCA circuit change out of nowhere and the circuit can be in some energized state; in this way, the QCA circuit is loose to ground state by disseminating energy to the climate. This inelastic unwinding is uncontrolled and the QCA circuit may enter a metastable express that is dictated by a neighborhood, instead of a worldwide energy ground state. Subsequently, adiabatic exchanging is generally liked.

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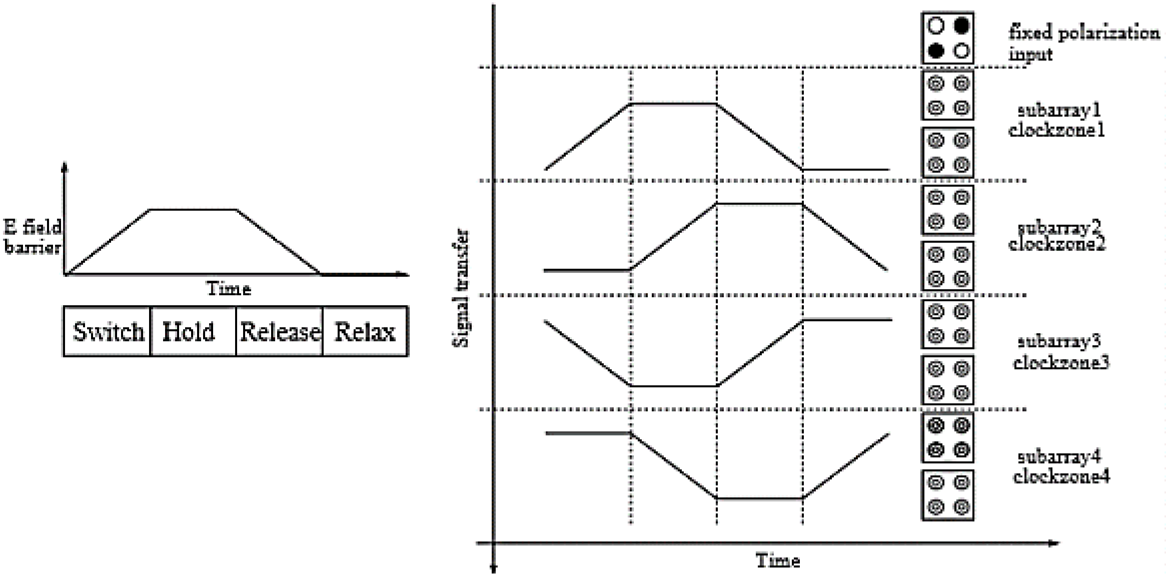

Figure 2.3 (a) Electric field behavior of a cell states (b) switching in a binary wire under the different phases of the clock

The QCA timing plan comprises of four stages: Switch, Hold, Release and Relax, as demonstrated in Figure 2.3(a). The QCA circuit is apportioned into purported timing zones, to such an extent that all cells in a zone are constrained by a similar clock signal. Cells in each zone play out a particular estimation. During the Relax stage, the electrons are maneuvered into the center dots, so the cell is in "invalid" state. During the Switch stage, the between dot obstruction is gradually raised and drives the electrons into the corner dots, so the cell accomplishes a conclusive extremity affected by its neighbors (which are in the Hold stage). In the Hold stage, hindrances are high and a cell holds its extremity and goes about as contribution to the adjoining cells. At last, in the Release stage, boundaries are brought down and the electrons are maneuvered into the center dots so the cell loses its extremity. Here exchanging is adiabatic, for example the framework stays exceptionally near the energy ground state during progress, and the fixed condition of every cell can be acquired by settling the time-free Schrodinger condition. Timing zones of a QCA circuit or framework are orchestrated in intermittent style, with the end goal that zones in the Hold stage are trailed by zones in the Switch, Release and Relax stages. A sign is successfully "latched" when one timing zone goes into the Hold stage and goes about as contribution to the ensuing zone. In a timed QCA circuit, data is moved and prepared in a pipelined design and permits multi-bit data move for QCA through signal hooking. All cells inside a similar zone are permitted to switch at the same time, while cells in various zones are separated.

2.4 Quantum Error Correction

Quantum error correction (QEC) is utilized in quantum processing to shield quantum data from errors due to decoherence and other quantum clamor. Quantum error correction is fundamental on the off chance that one is to accomplish shortcoming lenient quantum calculation that can bargain with clamor on put away quantum data, yet additionally with defective quantum doors, broken quantum readiness, and flawed estimations. Quantum error correction conventions will assume a focal part in the acknowledgment of quantum figuring; the decision of error correction code will impact the full quantum registering stack, from the design of qubits at the actual level to door arrangement systems at the product level. Accordingly, experience with quantum coding is a fundamental essential for the comprehension of current and future quantum processing designs. In this survey, we give a basic manual for the hypothesis and execution of quantum error correction codes. Where conceivable, key ideas are portrayed utilizing the least difficult instances of location and correction codes, the working of which can be checked by hand. We diagram the development and activity of the surface

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code, the most broadly sought after error correction convention for try. Old style error correction utilizes repetition. The least complex path is to store the data on various occasions, and if these duplicates are subsequently found to differ simply take a greater part vote; for example assume we duplicate a bit multiple times. Assume further that a boisterous error defiles the three-bit state so the slightest bit is equivalent to zero yet the other two are equivalent to one. On the off chance that we accept that boisterous errors are free and happen with some probability p, almost certainly, the error is a solitary bit error and the sent message is three ones. It is conceivable that a double bit error happens and the communicated message is equivalent to three zeros, however this result is more outlandish than the above result.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Samaneh Kazemi Rad et al (2020): This paper clarify about the Reversible Flip-Flops in Quantum-Dot Cellular Automata. Quantum-dot cellular automata is another innovation to plan the proficient combinational and successive circuits at the nano-scale. This innovation has numerous attractive benefits contrasted with the CMOS innovation, for example, low force utilization, less occupation region and low idleness. These highlights make it appropriate for use in flip-flop plan. In this paper, with knowing the attributes of reversible logic, we configuration new constructions for flip-flops. The tasks of these designs are assessed with QCADesigner Version 2.0.3 test system. What's more, they figure the force scattering of these constructions by QCAPro apparatus. The outcomes represented that proposed structures are proficient contrasted with the past ones. As of late, studies to track down the new advancements to substitute CMOS circuits have expanded. Quantum–dot cellular automata (QCA) is one of these innovations for computerized logic plans at nano-scale with ultra low power, superior and least element size. The fundamental segment in QCA is quantum cell. Every quantum cell is made out of four dots and two abundance electrons. These electrons can burrow between dots due to columbic collaboration and askew possess corners of the cell, consequently prompting two stable courses of action for quantum cell.

Sonia Afrooz et al (2020): In this paper the creator clarifies about the Memory Designing Using Quantum-Dot Cellular Automata. Quantum-dot cellular automata (QCA) has come out as one of the possible computational designs for the arising nano figuring frameworks. It has a huge limit in the improvement of circuits with high space thickness and dissemination of low warmth and permits faster computers to create with lower power utilization. The QCA is another machine to acknowledge nanolevel computerized gadgets and contemplate and examine their different boundaries. It is additionally an expected innovation for low power and high-thickness memory plans. Enormous memory plans in QCA show extraordinary highlights in light of their design structure. In QCA-based models, memory should be kept up moving, i.e., the memory state must be consistently traveled through a bunch of QCA cells. These models have various highlights, for example, the quantity of pieces put away in a circle, access type (serial or parallel) and cell course of action for the memory bank. Notwithstanding, the conclusive highlights of the QCA memory cell configuration are the quantity of cells, to put of the utilization of energy. Albeit the survey and investigation of the QCA-based recollections are vital, there is no finished and precise writing audit about the systematical examinations of the condition of the components in this field. Consequently, there are five principle types to give efficient audits about the QCA-based recollections; including read only memory (ROM), register, flip-flop, content addressable memory (CAM) and random access memory (RAM). Additionally, it has given the benefits and burdens of the surveyed instruments and their significant difficulties so that some fascinating lines for any coming examination are given.

Elham Moharrami et al (2020): This paper clarifies about the Designing Nanoscale Counter Using Reversible Gate Based on Quantum-Dot Cellular Automata. Some new innovations, for example, Quantum-dot Cellular Automata (QCA) is recommended to tackle the actual furthest reaches of the Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) innovation. The QCA as one of the novel innovations at nanoscale has

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expected applications in future PCs. This innovation has a few benefits like insignificant size, fast, low inertness, and low force utilization. Subsequently, it is utilized for making all assortments of memory. Counter circuits as one of the significant circuits in the computerized frameworks are made out of certain hooks, which are associated with one another in arrangement and really they include input beats in the circuit. Then again, the reversible calculations are vital due to their capacity in decreasing energy in nanometer circuits. Improving the energy productivity, speeding up nanometer circuits, expanding the movability of framework, making more modest parts of the circuit in an atomic size and diminishing the force utilization are considered as the use of reversible logic. Consequently, this paper plans to plan a good for nothing reversible counter that is streamlined based on QCA utilizing an improved reversible gate. The proposed reversible structure of 2-bit counter can be expanded to 3-cycle, 4-bit and so on. The benefits of the proposed configuration have been shown utilizing QCADesigner regarding the postponement in correlation with past circuits.

Jadav Chandra Das et al (2019): This paper explains about the Reversible Comparator Design Using Quantum Dot-Cellular Automata. Quantum dot-cellular automata (QCA) arise as an exploration region to plan nanometre scale logic circuit. In computerized logic plan, a comparator is the major structure block that plays out the examination of two numbers. This paper manages the plan of reversible structure block for 1-cycle comparator and its execution in QCA. An improved QCA format of Feynman gate is additionally accomplished. The QCA Feynman gate is denser and has low deferral than the current circuit. The proposed reversible comparator has quantum cost 9, though the QCA reversible comparator has the quantum cost 0.927. The quantum cost based examination of the proposed QCA reversible comparator with ordinary reversible comparator shows the practical circuit plan in QCA. The reproduction result coordinated with reality table of comparator which endorses the utilitarian capacity of the proposed QCA design of comparator. Every one of the proposed formats disperse low force. Reversible logic circuit has wide spread usefulness in atomic attractive reverberation, quantum, and optical figuring. Quantum dot-cellular automata (QCA) is a strengthening nanotechnology that has high circuit thickness, exceptionally quick working rate, and incredibly low warmth energy utilization. QCA is a semiconductor less innovation, where the columbic connection between QCA cells makes the way of engendering of data through QCA wire. In QCA, data is done dependent on the charge of an electron that lives inside a QCA cell rather as electrical force like in regular complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) circuits.

Mohammad Rafiq Beigh et al (2019): Quantum-dot cellular robot (QCA) is an arising, promising, group of people yet to come nanoelectronic computational design that encodes parallel data as electronic charge arrangement of a cell. It is an advanced logic design that utilizations single electrons in varieties of quantum dots to perform parallel tasks. Central unit in working of QCA circuits is a QCA cell. A QCA cell is a rudimentary structure block which can be utilized to fabricate fundamental gates and logic gadgets in QCA designs. This paper assesses the presentation of different executions of QCA based XOR gates and proposes different novel designs with better execution boundaries. They introduced the different QCA circuit plan system for XOR gate. These formats show less number of hybrids and lesser cell consider contrasted with the customary designs effectively present in the writing. These plan geographies have uncommon capacities in correspondence based circuit applications. They are especially helpful in stage identifiers in computerized circuits, number juggling activities and mistake recognition and rectification circuits. The examination of different circuit plans is additionally given. The proposed plans can be viably used to acknowledge more perplexing circuits. The simulations in the current work have been completed utilizing QCADesigner device. In this paper they propose the seven novel executions of the QCA based XOR gate and introduced the recreation aftereffects of these individual plans. A detail correlation with respect to different attributes of these plans is additionally introduced.

Raghava Garipelly et al (2019): In this paper the creator investigated on Reversible Logic Gates and their Implementation. Reversible logic is perhaps the most fundamental issue at present time and it has various

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regions for its application, those are low force CMOS, quantum figuring, nanotechnology, cryptography, optical registering, DNA computing, digital signal processing (DSP), quantum dot cellular automata, communication, computer graphics. It is beyond the realm of imagination to expect to acknowledge quantum figuring without execution of reversible logic. The primary reasons for planning reversible logic are to diminish quantum cost, profundity of the circuits and the quantity of garbageoutputs. This paper gives the essential reversible logic gates, which in planning of more unpredictable system having reversible circuits as a crude part and which can execute more muddled activities utilizing quantum computers. The reversible circuits structure the fundamental structure square of quantum computers as all quantum tasks are reversible. This paper presents the information identifying with the crude reversible gates which are accessible in writing and helps explores in planning higher complex figuring circuits utilizing reversible gates. The most noticeable utilization of reversible logic lies in quantum computer. A quantum computer will be seen as a quantum organization (or a group of quantum networks) made out of quantum logic gates; It has applications in different examination regions, for example, Low Power CMOS plan, quantum processing, nanotechnology and DNA computing.

Moein Kianpour et al (2018): The creator clarifies about the A tale plan of 8-digit viper/subtractor by quantum-dot cellular automata. Utilization of quantum-dot is a promising innovation for executing computerized frameworks at nano-scale. QCA upholds the new gadgets with nanotechnology design. This procedure works dependent on electron associations inside quantum-dots prompting development of quantum includes and diminishing the issue of future coordinated circuits regarding size. In this paper, we will effectively configuration, execute and mimic another full snake dependent on QCA with the base postponement, territory and intricacies. Additionally, new XOR gates will be introduced which are utilized in 8-bit controllable inverter in QCA. Moreover, another 8-cycle full inverter is planned dependent on the majority gate in the QCA, with the base number of cells and zone which joins the two plans to carry out a 8-bit adder/subtractor in the QCA. This 8-digit adder/subtractor circuit has the base deferral and intricacy. Being possibly pipeline, the QCA innovation computes the most extreme working velocity. In this paper they focus on planning, carrying out and breaking down an essential gadget in QCA and use it in quite possibly the most crucial circuits in QCA. Planning strategy in QCA is not quite the same as the CMOS so quantum cells will be utilized in QCA as semiconductor in CMOS innovation. In this paper, another plan of XOR gate with least number of cells and postponement and intricacy is introduced.

Saeid Seyedi et al (2018): This paper clarifies about an Optimized Three-Level Design of Decoder Based on Nanoscale Quantum-Dot Cellular Automata. Quantum-dot Cellular Automata (QCA) has been conceivably considered as a supersede to Complementary Metal–Oxide–Semiconductor (CMOS) in light of its characteristic benefits. Numerous QCA-based logic circuits with more modest component size, improved working recurrence, and lower power utilization than CMOS have been advertised. This innovation works dependent on electron relations inside quantum-dots. Because of the significance of planning an enhanced decoder in any advanced circuit, in this paper, we configuration, execute and recreate another 2-to-4 decoder dependent on QCA with low postponement, region, and intricacy. The logic usefulness of the 2-to-4 decoder is confirmed utilizing the QCADesigner instrument. The outcomes have shown that the proposed QCA-based decoder has superior regarding various cells, covered zone, and time delay. Because of the lower clock beat recurrence, the proposed 2-to-4 decoder is useful for building QCA-based consecutive computerized circuits.

4. CONCLUSION

This paper presents an examination of the reversible counter dependent on QCA. At first, an effective QCA-based reversible T hook. Low postponement, cells, and region utilization are considered as the benefits of this plan. It showed that the QCA-based memory configuration assists with lessening viable territory, intricacy and it limits the energy utilization. QCA-based ROM builds the limit with less compelling region. Also, QCA-based register improves idleness with fast capacity. Additionally, the QCA-based RAM lessens successful region, timing zone numbers and energy utilization. QCA-based flip-flop decreases successful region and the quantity of cells. The relative examination with the current comparator portrays the cost-effective design of the proposed circuit as far as quantum cost and garbage outputs. The reversible QCA comparator scattered exceptionally low energy.

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