

## A Novel Design of Half Subtractor using Reversible Feynman Gate in Quantum Dot cellular Automata

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**ABSTRACT:** Quantum Dot cellular Automata (QCA) is an emerging, promising alternative to CMOS technology that performs its task by encoding binary information on electronic charge configuration of a cell. All circuit based on QCA has an advantages of high speed, high parallel processing, high integrity and low power consumption. Reversible logic gates are the leading part in Quantum Dot cellular Automata. Reversible logic gates have an extensive feature that does not lose information. In this paper, we present a novel architecture of half subtractor gate design by reversible Feynman gate. This circuit is designed based on QCA logic gates such as QCA majority voter gate, majority AND gate, majority OR gate and inverter gate. This circuit will provide an effective working efficiency on computational units of the digital circuit system.

**Keywords -**And-Or-Inverter (AOI), Basic QCA, Majority Voter (MV), QCA Logic Gate, Reversible Feynman Gate.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The paradigm of Quantum Dot cellular Automata is a revolutionary approach to molecular-scale computing. Using the charge configuration of nano structures Quantum Dot cellular Automata presents binary information on the current switching devices. For several decades the size of electronics semiconductor device and operating currents has been reduced. Fundamental problems arising from scaling such as quantum mechanical effects and severe power dissipations assist the continued development toward devices on the nanometer scale [1].

Logic design with quantum dots is one of the most recent technologies being researched which allows scaling to continue to atomistic dimensions. Using the current switching Quantum Dot cellular Automata uses the charge configuration of a set of quantum dots to present binary information on molecular scale computing [2]. QCA cell is the basic building block of QCA devices. A QCA cell consists of several quantum dots with two mobile electrons [3, 4]. The charge that takes place on which corner of the cell, the place is known as the quantum dot. Coulombic repulsion between like charge forces electrons in the same cell to occupy dots which maximize their separation. In QCA the electron of a cell can tunnel between a dot to dot. The two mobile electrons in a cell take place as a diagonal pattern of the coulombic interaction between them [5]. Hence the four dotted QCA cells can be used represent the binary information. Due to the electrostatic repulsion the two extra electrons take their position in the four dots. These two free electrons create only two stable positions. These

two stable positions known as -1 and +1 polarity or boolean values 0 and 1 respectively [6]. The presence of clocking zones is a unique feature of QCA based circuits. There are four phases of clocking zones such as the switch, hold, release and relax [7].

Now a day nanotechnology is one of the most wanted research field and Quantum Dot Cellular Automata offers a revolutionary approach to computing at nano level. Parallely, reversible logic is getting more and more conspicuous technology which offers better working performance in QCA technology. Previously researchers have addressed a number of studies on reversible logic gates and their implementation such as described in [8, 9, 10]. H. cho and j. Earl Swartzlander described adder and multiplier design that are optimized in terms of quantum cost, delay and garbage output [11]. A revolutionary design of a shift register and its operation is described in [5]. H. Thapliyal and N. Ranganathan proposed the design of binary and bcd adder circuits based on reversible logic gates. These designs are very effective in terms of reversible gates, garbage output and quantum cost [12]. I. Hanninen and J. Takala emphasis a binary adders design on QCA which is very important in arithmetic logic unit. The main parts is the implementation of logical devices and the reversible logic using QCA is shown in [13, 14].

There are many reversible logic gates and these gate are important for their reversibility characteristics. Among them Feynman gate is one of the most important reversible logic gates. In this paper using the reversible Feynman gate we design a Half Subtractor circuit. This design is very useful for digital signal processing (DSP), optical computing, cryptography etc.

This paper is apportioned into five sections. Section I describes about QCA, reversible logic gate and their implementation in various logical circuits. Section II provides a brief overview about the QCA fundamental logic units. Section III presents our proposed circuit using QCA technology. Section IV shows the simulated waveform and discuss about the simulation results of the proposed circuit. Finally, section V summed up the beneficial perspective of the presented circuit.

## II. QCA REVIEW

Quantum Dot cellular Automata is an outstanding nanotechnology which is used for its better performance than CMOS technology. We describe the basic building block of QCA cells in the previous section. A QCA cell is shown in figure 1. This figure is considered as a square with four dots as its corners. The cell is to consist of two extra electrons which can tunnel between cell dots [1, 15].

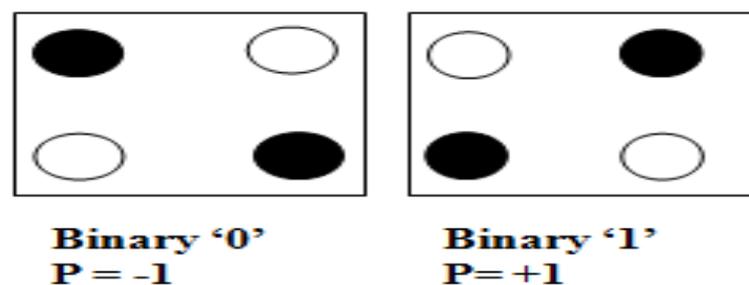


Figure 1: Structure of a QCA cell and its binary logic

The QCA wire is basic QCA logic element which is consist of a set of QCA cells. Due to the electrostatic repulsion signal propagates from input to output through the QCA wire. The QCA wire is a horizontal row of QCA cells [16]. A normal QCA wire is shown in figure 2.

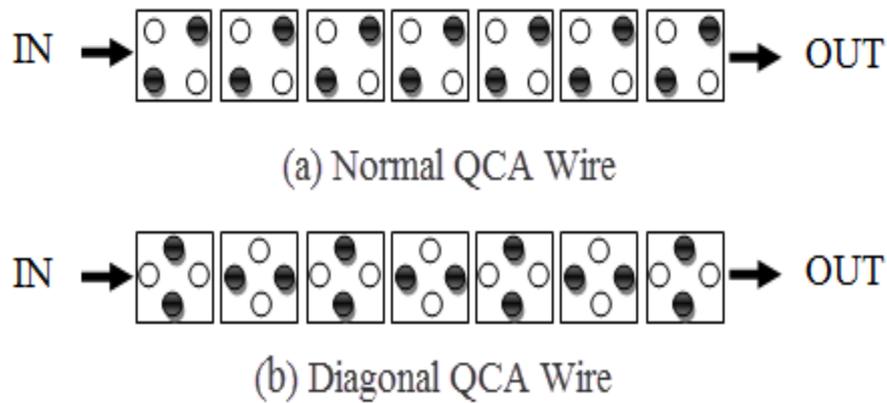


Figure 2: QCA Wire

Another basic QCA logic element is QCA majority Voter (MV) gate. The 3-input majority gate is composed of five cells. The three cells act as input cell, the center cell is known as device cell and the remaining cell is known as output cell. The center cell performs the calculations. Figure 3 shows a three input majority gates where the input cells are labeled as A,B,C and the output cell labeled as OUT. The Boolean function of this three input majority gate is,

$$OUT(A, B, C) = Maj(A, B, C) = AB + BC + CA.$$

The three input majority gate works as 2-input AND gate having a fixed polarity of zero and its output is  $ab$ . The three input majority gate works as 2-input OR gate having a fixed polarity of 1 and its output is  $a+b$ .

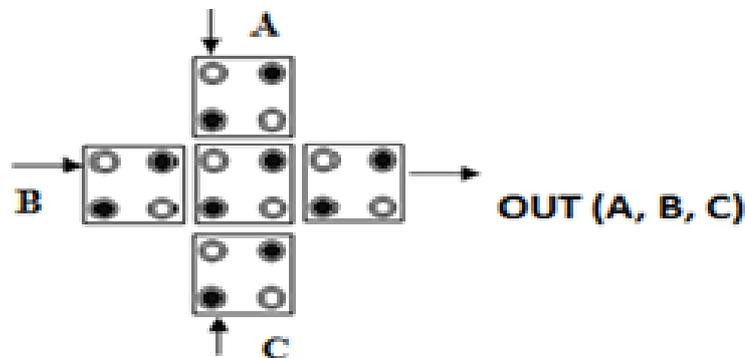


Figure 3: QCA Majority Voter (MV) gate

Inverter gate is a basic building logic element in QCA. For making a complete logical set is needed the inverter gate. Combinational logic circuits need a complete logical set which is fully depends on the Majority Voter gate and the inverter gate. In the inverter gate the input polarization splits and converts to the opposite polarization at the inverter output [17]. Figure 4 shows a QCA inverter gate.

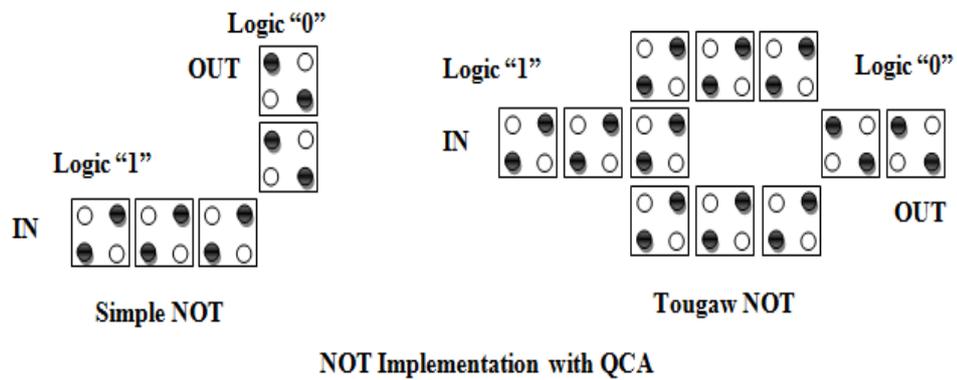


Figure 4: QCA Inverter gate

**III. PROPOSED CIRCUIT AND PRESENTATION**

There are many reversible logic gates and these are extensively important to QCA technology. In this section we will present our proposed Halfsubtractor circuit which is implemented by reversible Feynman gate.

1. Feynman gate (FG)

Figure 5 shows a 2 x 2 Feynman gate. The input vector is I (A, B) and the output vector is O (P, Q) and the relation between input and output is given by  $P=A$ ,  $Q=A\oplus B$ .

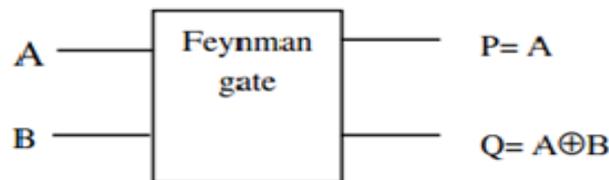


Figure 5: Feynman gate

In this paper we design a reversible Half Subtractor circuit by Feynman gate using QCA Technology. Let A and B are two binary numbers. The half subtractor performs A-B operation. Table 2 shows the truth table of the half subtractor. The output of the XOR gate produces the difference between A and B. The output of the AND gate  $A'B$  produces a Borrow. Thus, the output function will be  $Borr = A'B$ ,  $Diff = A\oplus B$ .

Table 1: Truth Table of Half Subtractor

| Input |   | Output |      |
|-------|---|--------|------|
| A     | B | Borr   | Diff |
| 0     | 0 | 0      | 0    |
| 0     | 1 | 1      | 1    |
| 1     | 0 | 0      | 1    |
| 1     | 1 | 0      | 0    |

Figure 6 shows QCA layout structure of the Halfsubtractor design using reversible Feynman Gate. In this figure the input cells are labeled with A and B and the outputs are labeled as Y2 and Y3. The circuit performs the Boolean functions  $Y3 = Borr = A'B$ ,  $Y2 = Diff = A\oplus B$ .

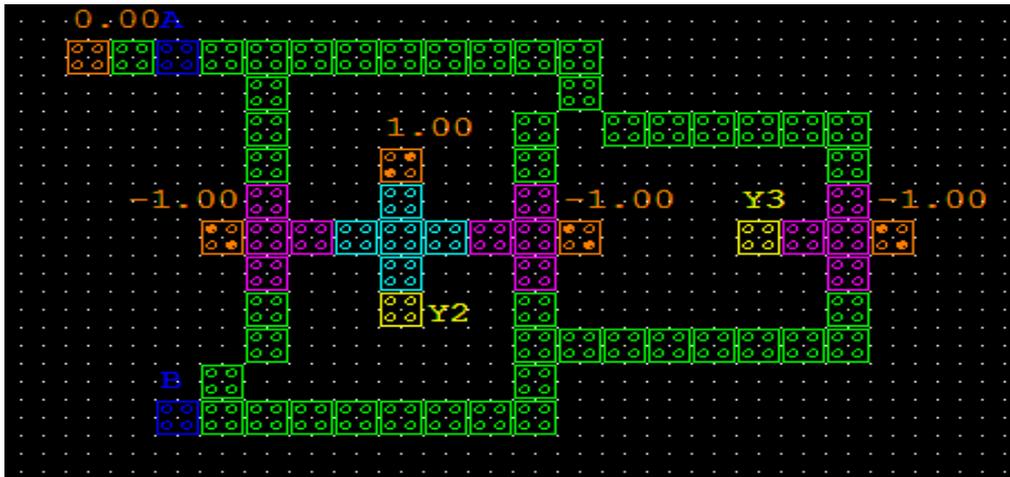


Figure 6: Simulated waveforms for Half Subtractor gate by Feynman gate

#### IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Our proposed Halfsubtractor circuit functionally simulated using the QCA Designer 2.0.3. The following parameters are used for a Bistable Approximation: cell size=18nm, number of samples=12800, convergence tolerance=0.0000100, radius of effect=65.000000nm, relative permittivity=12.900000, clock high=9.800000e-022J, clock low=3.800000e-023J, clock shift=0, clock amplitude factor=2.000000, layer separation=11.500000, Temperature=1.000000,Reluxation time=1.000000e-015, Time step 1.000000e-016 and Dot Diameter=5.0000. Most of the above mentioned parameters are default values in QCA Designer. Figure 7 shows the input output waveforms of our proposed circuit. In this Figure, the input signals are A, B and the output signals are Y3 and Y2. The input is mapping to output as  $Y2 = A \oplus B$  and borrow  $Y3 = A'B$ .

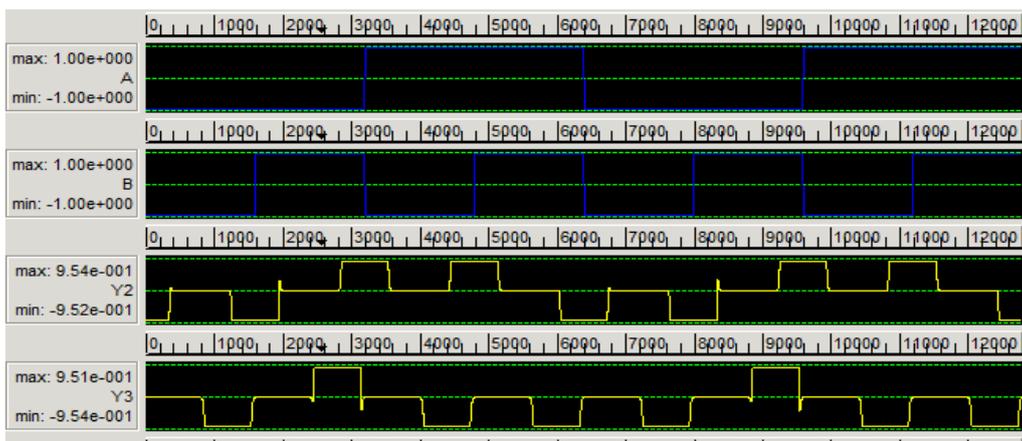


Figure 7: Simulated waveforms for HalfSubtractor gate by Feynman gate

The table 2 shows a data table of Half Subtractor gate designing by Feynman gate.

Table 2: Result analysis of proposed half subtractor circuit in QCA

| Parameter                        | Value |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Number of cell                   | 114   |
| Covered area ( $\mu\text{m}^2$ ) | 0.20  |
| Clock used                       | 3     |
| Time delay (Clock cycle)         | 0.75  |

The above tables show that, the Half Subtractor gate designing by Feynman gate consists of 114 cells and it covers  $0.20 \mu\text{m}^2$  areas with time delay 0.75.

## V. CONCLUSION

This paper explores a novel design of Half-Subtractor circuit based on the reversible Feynman gate using QCA technology. This proposed circuit has been simulated by QCA Designer. The simulation result shows that the proposed circuit produces the exact output and it performs well. The proposed design is more efficient in terms of cell counts, area and the time delay. This QCA circuit design presents a new functional paradigm for quantum computing, optical computing, digital signal processing and nanotechnology. Hence, we summarize that the proposed design architecture must be take a promising step towards the goal of low power dissipation circuit in QCA technology.

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