# Reversible Computing

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Logical Reversibility



$x_1$	$x_2$	$\wedge$
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
x & \bar{x} \\
\hline
0 & 1 \\
1 & 0
\end{array}$$

## Landauer's Principle

 $\Delta E \ge kT \ln 2$ 

 $k = 1.380649 \times 10^{-23} \mathrm{JK}^{-1}$ 

 $\Delta E \geq (1.380649 \times 10^{-23})(293)(0.693147) \approx 2.8 \times 10^{-21} \mbox{J}$  at  $20^{\circ}\mbox{C}^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ 

**XOR** 



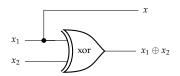
$x_1$	$x_2$	$\oplus$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

R. Landauer. Irreversibility and heat generation in the computing process. *IBM Journal of Research and Development*, 5(3):183–191, 1961. DOI: 10.1147/rd.53.0183

Charles H. Bennett. The thermodynamics of computation—a review. *International Journal of Theoretical Physics*, 21 (12):905–940, Dec 1982. ISSN 1572-9575. DOI: 10.1007/BF02084158. URL https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02084158

Charles H. Bennett. Notes on landauer's principle, reversible computation and maxwell's demon, 2003 <sup>1</sup> Somewhere in th

### CNOT



$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_1$	$x_1 \oplus x_2$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0

# Toffoli

$$y=x_3\oplus(x_1\wedge x_2)$$

λ	1	$x_2$	<i>x</i> <sub>3</sub>	$ x_1 $	$x_2$	y
(	0	0	0	0	0	0
(	C	0	1	0	0	1
(	C	1	0	0	1	0
(	C	1	1	0	1	1
	1	0	0	1	0	0
	1	0	1	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	0

#### Fredkin

$$y_1 = x_1 \oplus (x_0 \wedge (x_1 \oplus x_2))$$

$$y_2 = x_2 \oplus (x_0 \wedge (x_1 \oplus x_2))$$

$x_0$	$x_1$	$x_2$	$ x_0 $	$y_1$	<i>y</i> <sub>2</sub>
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1