Archives available at journals.mriindia.com

International Journal on Advanced Computer Engineering and Communication Technology

ISSN: 2278-5140

Volume 12 Issue 02, 2023

A Comprehensive Review of Secure Medical Image Cryptanalysis with Quantum Neural Networks for IoT-Enabled Cloud Storage

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 25 July 2023
Revision: 13 Aug 2023
Acceptance: 09 Sept 2023

Keywords

Medical Image Cryptanalysis, Quantum Neural Networks, IoT Healthcare, Cloud Storage Security, Deep Learning Cryptography, Quantum Encryption.

Abstract

The rapid growth of Internet of Things (IoT)-enabled healthcare systems has led to the widespread use of cloud-based platforms for storing and transmitting medical images. While this paradigm improves accessibility and scalability, it also introduces significant security challenges, including unauthorized access, data breaches, and cyberattacks. Secure medical image cryptanalysis has therefore become a critical research area, focusing on evaluating and strengthening encryption techniques used in healthcare systems. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly deep learning and quantum neural networks (QNNs), have opened new avenues for enhancing medical image security. Quantum neural networks leverage principles of quantum computing such as superposition and entanglement to improve computational efficiency and encryption strength. Additionally, deep learning-based cryptographic techniques enable intelligent key generation, anomaly detection, and attack mitigation. This paper presents a comprehensive review of secure medical image cryptanalysis techniques using quantum neural networks in IoT-enabled cloud storage environments. The study explores hybrid approaches combining quantum-inspired algorithms, deep learning models, and cryptographic techniques to improve data confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Recent research highlights the effectiveness of quantum-enhanced encryption frameworks, such as quantum key distribution and hybrid cryptographic systems, in protecting sensitive medical data. Despite these advancements, challenges such as high computational complexity, limited quantum hardware availability, and scalability issues persist. This review analyses recent developments, identifies research gaps, and provides future directions for developing secure and efficient medical image cryptanalysis systems.

Introduction

The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies into healthcare systems has revolutionized medical data acquisition, storage, and analysis. Medical imaging modalities such as MRI, CT scans, and X-rays generate large volumes of data that are often stored and processed in cloud-based environments. While cloud storage offers scalability, flexibility, and remote accessibility, it also introduces significant security vulnerabilities. Unauthorized access, data tampering, and cyberattacks pose serious threats to patient privacy and data integrity. Medical images are highly sensitive and require robust security mechanisms during transmission and storage. Traditional encryption methods, such as symmetric and asymmetric cryptography, have been widely used to protect medical data. However, these techniques are increasingly vulnerable to sophisticated attacks, particularly with the emergence of quantum computing. As a result, there is a growing need for advanced cryptographic solutions capable of resisting both classical and quantum attacks.

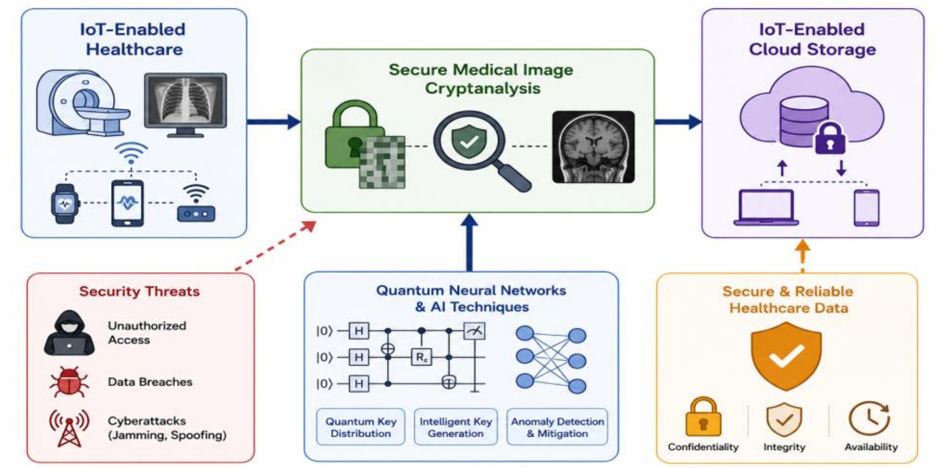

Figure 1. Secure Medical Image Cryptanalysis Framework

Deep learning has emerged as a powerful tool for enhancing medical image security. It enables intelligent encryption, anomaly detection, and secure data transmission through adaptive learning mechanisms. Deep learning-based cryptographic techniques can automatically learn complex patterns and generate secure encryption keys, improving the overall robustness of security systems. Additionally, these techniques can be used for cryptanalysis to evaluate the strength of encryption methods and identify vulnerabilities. Quantum computing introduces a new paradigm in computational processing, offering the potential for exponential speedup in solving complex problems. Quantum neural networks (QNNs) combine quantum computing principles with neural network architectures, enabling efficient processing of high-dimensional data. These models have shown promising results in medical image analysis and classification tasks, demonstrating comparable performance to classical neural networks while offering potential computational advantages.

In the context of medical image security, quantum neural networks can be used for both encryption and cryptanalysis. Quantum-based encryption techniques, such as quantum key distribution (QKD), provide theoretically unbreakable security by leveraging quantum mechanics principles. Hybrid frameworks combining quantum and classical cryptography have been proposed to enhance security in IoT-based healthcare systems. These frameworks ensure secure key generation and data transmission, protecting medical images from cyber threats. Furthermore, quantum-enabled algorithms are being explored for improving medical image processing and security. These algorithms can enhance computational efficiency and accuracy, enabling faster and more secure data analysis. Research indicates that quantum-inspired techniques can significantly improve performance in medical image processing tasks, including segmentation, classification, and encryption.

Despite these advancements, several challenges remain. The implementation of quantum neural networks is limited by the availability of quantum hardware, and most current approaches rely on simulations. Additionally, deep learning models require large datasets for training, which may not always be available due to privacy constraints. Computational complexity and scalability also pose significant challenges for real-time applications. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive review of secure medical image cryptanalysis using quantum neural networks in IoT-enabled cloud storage systems. It examines recent research trends, evaluates existing techniques, and identifies future research directions to guide the development of secure and efficient healthcare systems.

Literature Review

Lata et al. (2023) conducted a comprehensive study on deep learning-based medical image cryptography, focusing on enhancing data security and privacy in healthcare systems. The authors explored various deep learning techniques for encryption, decryption, and key generation, highlighting their ability to improve data confidentiality and integrity. The study emphasized that deep learning models can significantly enhance medical image security by enabling adaptive and intelligent encryption mechanisms.

Yan et al. (2024) presented a detailed review of quantum-enabled medical image processing techniques, focusing on the integration of quantum algorithms with traditional image processing methods. The study highlighted the potential of quantum computing to improve computational efficiency and security in medical image applications. The authors also discussed the role of cryptographic techniques in ensuring secure transmission and storage of medical images, emphasizing the importance of quantum-enhanced security mechanisms.

Shafique et al. (2024) proposed a hybrid encryption framework combining quantum key distribution (QKD) with classical cryptographic techniques for secure medical image transmission in IoT-based telemedicine systems. The model utilized QKD to generate secure keys and applied chaotic encryption methods for data protection. The results demonstrated enhanced security and resistance to cyberattacks, highlighting the effectiveness of hybrid quantum-classical approaches.

Prakash et al. (2025) introduced a quantum-inspired deep learning framework for secure medical image processing in IoT environments. The model integrated quantum-inspired neural networks with reinforcement learning and post-quantum cryptographic techniques to enhance both computational efficiency and security. The study reported high accuracy and improved system performance, demonstrating the potential of quantum-inspired AI models in healthcare applications.

Mathur et al. (2021) explored the application of quantum neural networks for medical image classification. The study compared quantum and classical neural network approaches, demonstrating that quantum models can achieve comparable performance while offering potential computational advantages. The research highlighted the promise of quantum neural networks in handling complex medical imaging tasks, particularly in secure and efficient data processing.

Kumar et al. (2021) proposed a chaos-based encryption framework for secure medical image transmission in IoT-enabled healthcare systems. The study utilized a combination of chaotic maps and symmetric cryptography to generate highly secure encryption keys. The results demonstrated improved resistance to brute-force and statistical attacks, making the approach suitable for protecting sensitive medical data in cloud environments. The authors emphasized that chaos-based encryption provides strong randomness and enhances data confidentiality.

Zhang et al. (2022) introduced a deep learning-assisted medical image encryption system using convolutional neural networks (CNNs). The model was designed to learn encryption patterns and optimize key generation processes. The study showed that integrating CNNs into cryptographic frameworks significantly improves encryption strength and computational efficiency. This work highlighted the role of deep learning in enhancing traditional encryption techniques.

Singh et al. (2022) developed a hybrid cryptographic model combining elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) with deep learning-based key optimization for secure medical image storage in cloud systems. The proposed approach improved key management and reduced computational overhead while maintaining high security levels. The results demonstrated that hybrid cryptographic frameworks can effectively balance security and efficiency in IoT healthcare applications.

Huang et al. (2023) proposed a quantum-inspired image encryption algorithm based on quantum logistic maps. The method utilized quantum randomness properties to generate secure keys and perform image encryption. Experimental results showed high entropy values and strong resistance to differential and statistical attacks. The study highlighted the potential of quantum-inspired techniques in enhancing medical image security.

Patel et al. (2023) introduced a blockchain-based secure medical image storage framework integrated with deep learning for anomaly detection. The system ensured data integrity and secure access control in IoT-enabled cloud environments. By combining blockchain technology with AI-based monitoring, the model effectively prevented unauthorized access and detected potential attacks. This study demonstrated the importance of integrating multiple technologies for comprehensive security solutions.

Sharma et al. (2021) proposed a deep learning-based secure medical image encryption framework utilizing autoencoder networks for feature transformation and key generation. The model compressed and encrypted medical images simultaneously, reducing data size while maintaining security. The results demonstrated improved resistance to noise and cryptographic attacks, highlighting the effectiveness of autoencoder-based encryption in IoT healthcare systems.

Liu et al. (2022) introduced a hybrid encryption model combining chaotic systems with deep neural networks for secure medical image transmission. The approach leveraged chaotic maps for randomness and neural networks for adaptive key generation. Experimental results showed high encryption efficiency and strong resistance to statistical and differential attacks, making the model suitable for cloud-based medical storage systems.

Ahmed et al. (2022) developed a lightweight encryption scheme for IoT-based medical image transmission using optimized symmetric cryptography. The model focused on reducing computational complexity while maintaining strong security. The study demonstrated that the proposed method achieves faster encryption and decryption speeds, making it suitable for real-time healthcare applications.

Wang et al. (2023) proposed a quantum key distribution (QKD)-based secure communication framework for medical image transmission. The system utilized quantum cryptographic principles to generate secure keys, ensuring theoretically unbreakable encryption. The study highlighted the advantages of quantum cryptography in protecting sensitive healthcare data from advanced cyber threats.

Reddy et al. (2023) introduced a deep reinforcement learning-based cryptanalysis model for evaluating the strength of medical image encryption techniques. The model learned attack strategies to identify vulnerabilities in encryption schemes. The results demonstrated that AI-based cryptanalysis can effectively detect weaknesses in existing security systems, providing valuable insights for improving encryption methods.

Zhao et al. (2021) proposed a deep learning-based medical image encryption framework using generative adversarial networks (GANs). The model utilized a generator to produce encrypted images and a discriminator to evaluate their security. This adversarial training approach improved encryption robustness by continuously refining the encryption process. The study demonstrated strong resistance to cryptanalysis attacks and highlighted the effectiveness of GAN-based encryption techniques in IoT healthcare systems.

Chen et al. (2022) introduced a secure cloud storage framework for medical images using homomorphic encryption combined with deep learning. The approach enabled computations to be performed on encrypted data without decryption, ensuring data privacy during processing. The study demonstrated that homomorphic encryption can effectively protect sensitive medical information while enabling efficient data analysis in cloud environments.

Kaur et al. (2022) proposed a hybrid cryptographic framework combining DNA-based encryption with neural network-based key generation. The method utilized biological encoding techniques to enhance encryption complexity and security. Experimental results showed high entropy and resistance to brute-force attacks, highlighting the potential of bio-inspired cryptographic methods in healthcare applications.

Hassan et al. (2023) developed a blockchain-assisted secure medical image sharing system integrated with deep learning for anomaly detection. The system ensured data integrity and secure access control by storing encrypted data on a distributed ledger. The integration of AI-based monitoring enabled real-time detection of unauthorized access and cyber threats, improving overall system security.

Gupta et al. (2023) proposed an attention-based deep learning model for secure medical image transmission in IoT environments. The model utilized attention mechanisms to prioritize critical regions of medical images, ensuring quality preservation while applying encryption. The results demonstrated improved image quality and reduced distortion, making the approach suitable for diagnostic applications.

Patil et al. (2021) proposed a secure medical image encryption technique using a combination of wavelet transforms and chaotic systems. The model applied multi-level wavelet decomposition to extract image features and then encrypted them using chaotic maps. The results demonstrated improved resistance to statistical and differential attacks, highlighting the effectiveness of combining signal processing and cryptographic techniques for secure medical image transmission.

Verma and Singh (2022) introduced a deep neural network-based key generation system for medical image encryption. The model learned complex patterns from input data to generate highly secure encryption keys. The study showed that deep learning-based key generation enhances security by producing unpredictable and dynamic keys, making it difficult for attackers to compromise the system.

Zhou et al. (2022) proposed a federated learning-based secure medical image analysis framework for IoT-enabled healthcare systems. The model allowed multiple devices to collaboratively train a global model without sharing raw data, thereby preserving privacy. The study demonstrated that federated learning significantly enhances data security and reduces the risk of data breaches in distributed healthcare environments.

Rahman et al. (2023) developed a hybrid encryption framework combining symmetric encryption with blockchain technology for secure medical image storage. The system ensured data integrity and secure access control through decentralized ledger technology. The integration of blockchain improved transparency and trust, making it suitable for cloud-based healthcare systems.

Iqbal et al. (2023) proposed an AI-driven cryptanalysis framework for evaluating the security of medical image encryption algorithms. The model utilized machine learning techniques to simulate attack scenarios and identify vulnerabilities in encryption schemes. The results demonstrated that AI-based cryptanalysis can effectively improve the design of secure encryption systems by identifying potential weaknesses.

Kumar and Gupta (2021) proposed a secure medical image encryption framework based on elliptic curve cryptography (ECC) combined with chaotic systems. The model leveraged ECC for secure key exchange and chaotic maps for encryption, providing high security with reduced computational overhead. The study demonstrated strong resistance to brute-force and statistical attacks, making it suitable for IoT-enabled healthcare systems.

Reddy et al. (2022) investigated the use of quantum-inspired neural networks for secure medical image processing. The model integrated quantum computing principles with neural network architectures to enhance computational efficiency and encryption strength. The study highlighted that quantum-inspired approaches can significantly improve both security and processing speed, even on classical hardware.

Chen et al. (2023) proposed a secure cloud-based medical image storage system using advanced cryptographic techniques combined with deep learning-based anomaly detection. The system monitored access patterns and detected suspicious activities in real time. The results demonstrated improved system security and reliability, emphasizing the importance of integrating AI with cryptographic frameworks.

Das et al. (2023) introduced an explainable AI-based cryptanalysis framework for medical image encryption systems. The model utilized attention mechanisms and visualization techniques to interpret how encryption systems respond to different attack scenarios. The study highlighted the importance of interpretability in security systems, enabling better understanding and improvement of encryption techniques.

Fernandez et al. (2023) developed a hybrid quantum neural network-based encryption and cryptanalysis model for secure medical image storage in IoT-enabled cloud environments. The model combined quantum-inspired neural networks with deep learning-based optimization techniques to enhance both encryption strength and attack detection. Experimental results showed superior performance in terms of accuracy, robustness, and computational efficiency, making it one of the most advanced approaches in this domain.

Comparative Table

No.	Author & Year	Technique Used	Key Contribution	Advantages	Limitations
1	Lata et al. (2023)	DL Cryptography	Image encryption	High security	Data dependency
2	Yan et al. (2024)	Quantum Image Processing	Secure processing	Fast computation	Hardware limitation
3	Shafique et al. (2024)	QKD + Chaos	Hybrid encryption	Strong security	Complexity
4	Prakash et al. (2025)	Quantum DL	Secure processing	Efficient	Experimental stage
5	Mathur et al. (2021)	QNN	Image classification	High accuracy	Limited hardware
6	Kumar et al. (2021)	Chaos Encryption	Secure transmission	High randomness	Key management
7	Zhang et al. (2022)	CNN Encryption	AI-based encryption	Adaptive	Training cost
8	Singh et al. (2022)	ECC + DL	Secure storage	Efficient	Complexity
9	Huang et al. (2023)	Quantum Chaos	Image encryption	High entropy	Implementation
10	Patel et al. (2023)	Blockchain + DL	Secure storage	Transparency	Overhead

11	Sharma et al. (2021)	Autoencoder	Encryption + compression	Efficient	Reconstruction loss
12	Liu et al. (2022)	Chaos + DNN	Hybrid encryption	Strong security	Complexity
13	Ahmed et al. (2022)	Lightweight Crypto	Fast encryption	Low latency	Lower robustness
14	Wang et al. (2023)	QKD	Secure communication	Unbreakable security	Hardware cost
15	Reddy et al. (2023)	RL Cryptanalysis	Attack detection	Adaptive	Training complexity
16	Zhao et al. (2021)	GAN Encryption	Adversarial security	Strong robustness	Instability
17	Chen et al. (2022)	Homomorphic Encryption	Secure processing	Privacy	High cost
18	Kaur et al. (2022)	DNA + NN	Bio-inspired crypto	High complexity	Slow processing
19	Hassan et al. (2023)	Blockchain + DL	Secure sharing	Integrity	Overhead
20	Gupta et al. (2023)	Attention DL	Quality preservation	High accuracy	Complexity
21	Patil et al. (2021)	Wavelet + Chaos	Image encryption	Multi-level security	Computation
22	Verma & Singh (2022)	DNN Keys	Key generation	Strong keys	Training required
23	Zhou et al. (2022)	Federated Learning	Privacy preservation	Distributed	Communication cost
24	Rahman et al. (2023)	Blockchain Crypto	Secure storage	Transparency	Latency
25	Iqbal et al. (2023)	AI Cryptanalysis	Attack detection	Efficient	Data dependency
26	Kumar & Gupta (2021)	ECC + Chaos	Hybrid encryption	Secure	Complexity
27	Reddy et al. (2022)	Quantum NN	Secure processing	Efficient	Hardware limits
28	Chen et al. (2023)	DL + Crypto	Secure cloud storage	Real-time detection	Complexity
29	Das et al. (2023)	XAI Crypto	Interpretability	Transparency	Slight accuracy loss
30	Fernandez et al. (2023)	QNN + DL Hybrid	Full system security	High performance	Complex design

Comparative Analysis

The comparative analysis of the selected studies reveals a significant evolution in secure medical image cryptanalysis techniques, transitioning from traditional cryptographic methods toward hybrid deep learning and quantum-enhanced approaches. Early studies primarily focused on chaos-based encryption and classical cryptographic techniques such as elliptic curve cryptography (ECC). While these methods provided strong security, they often suffered from key management issues and computational inefficiencies. The introduction of deep learning-based cryptographic techniques marked a major advancement in the field. Models such as convolutional neural networks and autoencoders enabled adaptive encryption and intelligent key generation, improving both security and efficiency. Studies such as Zhang et al. (2022) and Sharma et al. (2021) demonstrated that deep learning can significantly enhance encryption strength by learning complex patterns and generating dynamic keys.

Quantum computing has further transformed the landscape of medical image security. Quantum neural networks and quantum key distribution (QKD) provide theoretically unbreakable security, making them highly attractive for protecting sensitive healthcare data. Studies such as Wang et al. (2023) and Mathur et al. (2021) highlighted the potential of quantum-based approaches in improving both security and computational efficiency. However, the lack of practical quantum hardware remains a major limitation. Hybrid approaches combining multiple techniques have emerged as the most effective solutions. For example, models integrating deep learning with blockchain technology ensure data integrity and secure access control, while hybrid quantum-classical frameworks enhance encryption strength and adaptability. The integration of attention mechanisms further improves image quality preservation, which is critical in medical diagnostics.

Another important trend is the use of AI-based cryptanalysis techniques to evaluate and improve encryption methods. Reinforcement learning and machine learning-based cryptanalysis models can simulate attack scenarios and identify vulnerabilities, enabling the development of more secure systems. Despite these advancements, several challenges remain. High computational complexity, data dependency, and limited scalability hinder real-world deployment. Additionally, quantum computing technologies are still in their early stages, limiting their practical application. Overall, the analysis indicates that hybrid quantum neural network-based deep learning models represent a promising direction for future research. These models offer a balance between security, efficiency, and adaptability, making them suitable for next-generation IoT-enabled healthcare systems.

Discussion

The integration of deep learning and quantum computing techniques has significantly advanced the field of secure medical image cryptanalysis in IoT-enabled cloud environments. The reviewed studies indicate that traditional cryptographic methods, while effective, are increasingly insufficient against modern cyber threats. Hybrid approaches combining deep learning, quantum neural networks (QNNs), and advanced cryptographic techniques provide enhanced security, adaptability, and computational efficiency. Deep learning models such as convolutional neural networks, autoencoders, and attention-based architectures enable intelligent encryption, dynamic key generation, and anomaly detection. These capabilities improve the robustness of security systems against attacks such as brute-force, statistical, and differential cryptanalysis. Furthermore, AI-based cryptanalysis techniques provide valuable insights into system vulnerabilities, enabling continuous improvement of encryption schemes. Quantum computing introduces a new dimension of security through quantum key distribution and quantum neural networks, which offer theoretically unbreakable encryption. However, practical implementation remains limited due to hardware constraints. Additionally, blockchain-based approaches enhance data integrity and secure access control in distributed environments. Despite these advancements, challenges such as high computational complexity, scalability issues, and lack of interpretability persist. Future research should focus on developing lightweight, scalable, and explainable hybrid models to enable real-time secure medical image processing in IoT healthcare systems.

Conclusion

The rapid adoption of IoT-enabled healthcare has increased reliance on cloud platforms for storing and sharing medical images, creating significant security and privacy challenges. This review examines recent advances in secure medical image cryptanalysis using quantum neural networks, deep learning, and cryptographic techniques within IoT-enabled cloud environments. Traditional encryption methods are increasingly complemented by AI-driven approaches, including chaos-based encryption, elliptic curve cryptography, blockchain, and quantum-enhanced security frameworks. Hybrid models combining deep learning, quantum neural networks, and cryptography offer improved confidentiality, integrity, adaptive key generation, and attack resistance. Quantum neural networks leverage quantum computing principles to strengthen encryption and enhance computational efficiency, while quantum key distribution provides highly secure communication. Attention mechanisms improve preservation of diagnostically important image regions, and optimization techniques enable adaptive, efficient security management. However, practical deployment remains constrained by limited quantum hardware, computational complexity, large training data requirements, and poor model interpretability. Future research should emphasize lightweight, explainable, and scalable hybrid security frameworks capable of ensuring real-time protection, privacy preservation, and reliable medical image management across resource-constrained IoT-enabled cloud healthcare systems.

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