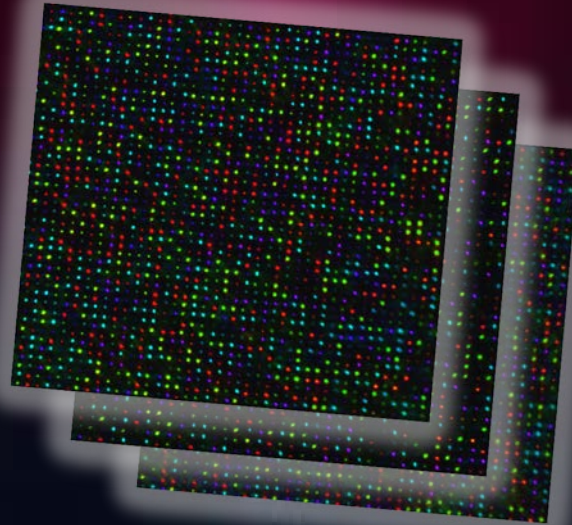


Towards eternal archive via 5D optical data storage in glass



Peter G. Kazansky

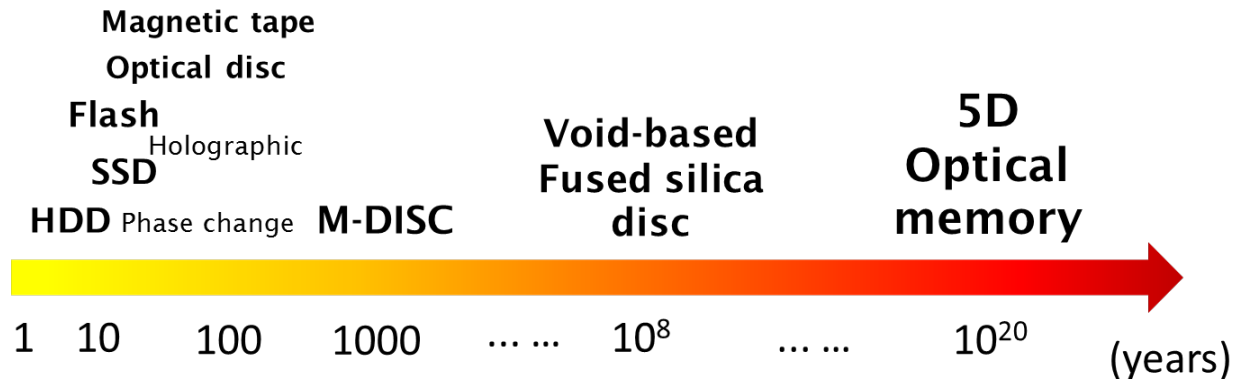
Optoelectronics Research Centre, University of Southampton

- 
- It is estimated that at least **million terabytes** of data are generated every day.
 - The size of collections in Library of Congress is **20 thousand terabytes**.
 - Brain's memory capacity is in the **thousand terabytes** range, as much as entire Web.

Terabyte = 10^{12} Bytes

Long-term data preservation

- Nature's choice: DNA (1M years @ -18 °C)
- Current archiving technology: Magnetic tape (20 years)
- Optical based technologies: CD or DVD (10 years)
M-Disc (1000 years)
Quartz glass (100M years)



Optical data storage benefits



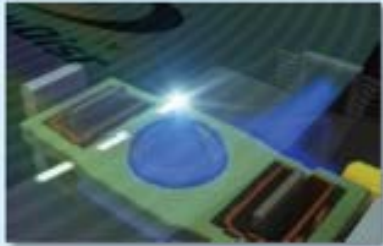
Longevity

"Optical" recording has been used for over 10,000 years in human data recording history.



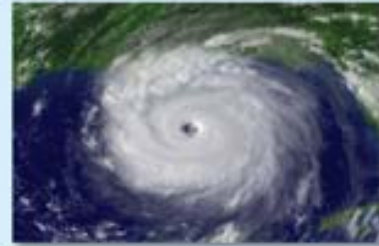
Compatibility

Since BD can be read on general purpose PCs with consumer devices, there is less possibility that media and data will be inaccessible due to obsolete devices.



Contactless

Since there is no contact with the media surface, there is less possibility of abrasion, scratch or other media wear.



Survivability

Only data stored on optical disc survived hurricane Katrina.

Courtesy: **Optical Media Roadmap**

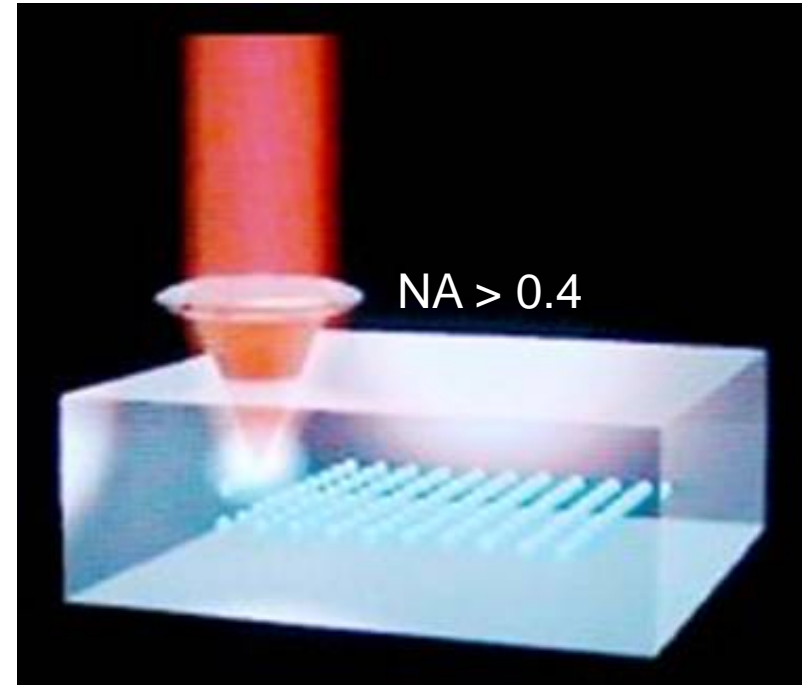
"The revival of Optical Storage"

Ken Wood

Hitachi Data Systems

Femtosecond laser direct writing: The principle

- Tight focusing of laser beam (e.g. $\lambda = 800 \text{ nm}$, $\Delta\tau = 100 \text{ fs}$) into transparent material
- High intensity leading to multi-photon absorption
- Structural changes in matter confined to focal volume due to short pulse duration – 3D



Intensity $\sim 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ W/cm}^2$

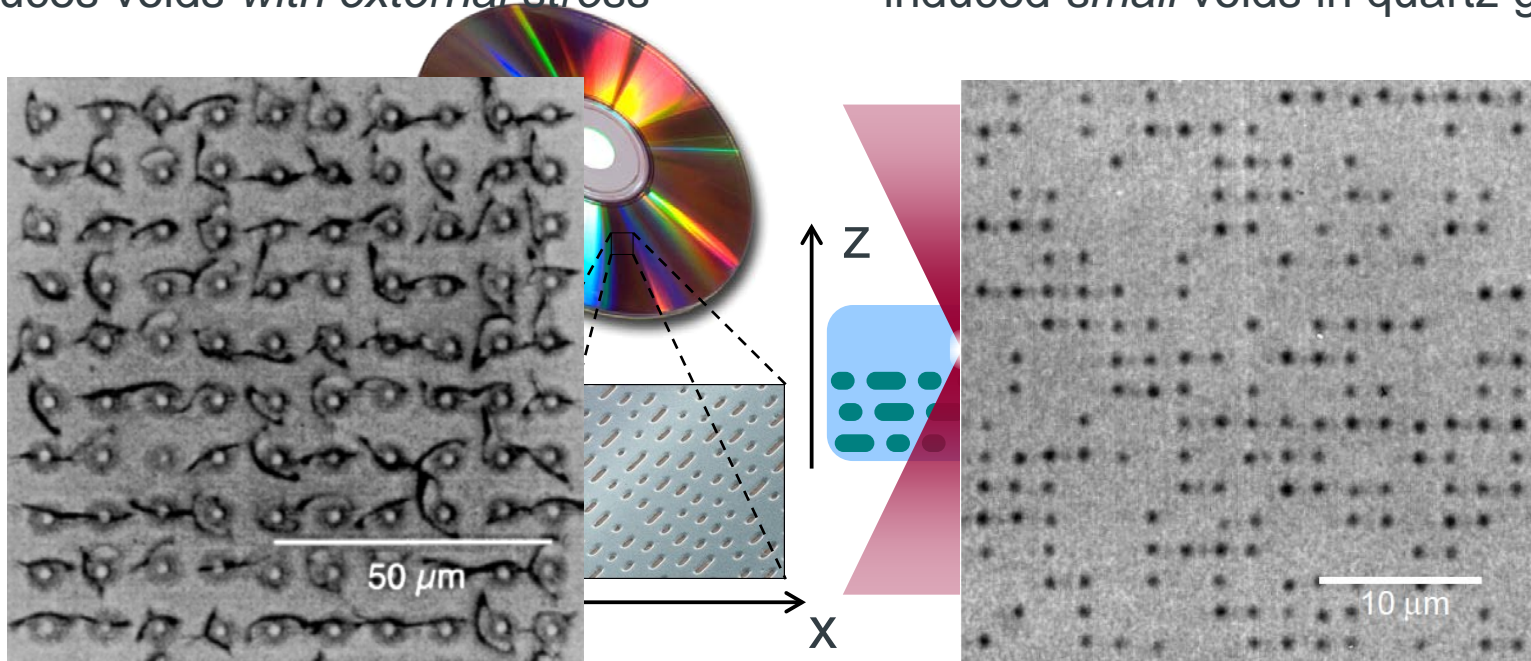
Electron temperature $\sim 10^5 \text{ K} / 10 \text{ eV}$

Pressure $\sim 10^6 \text{ bar}$

3D optical storage by femtosecond laser writing

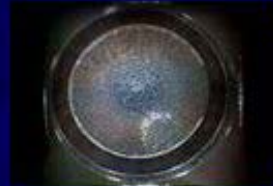
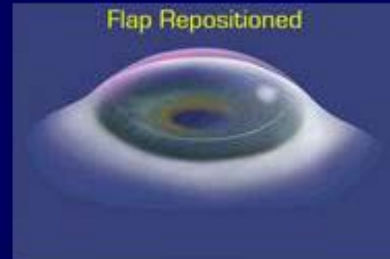
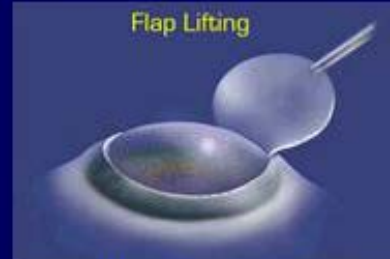
Picosecond (10×10^{-12} s) laser induces voids *with external stress*

Femtosecond (100×10^{-15} s) laser induced *small* voids in quartz glass

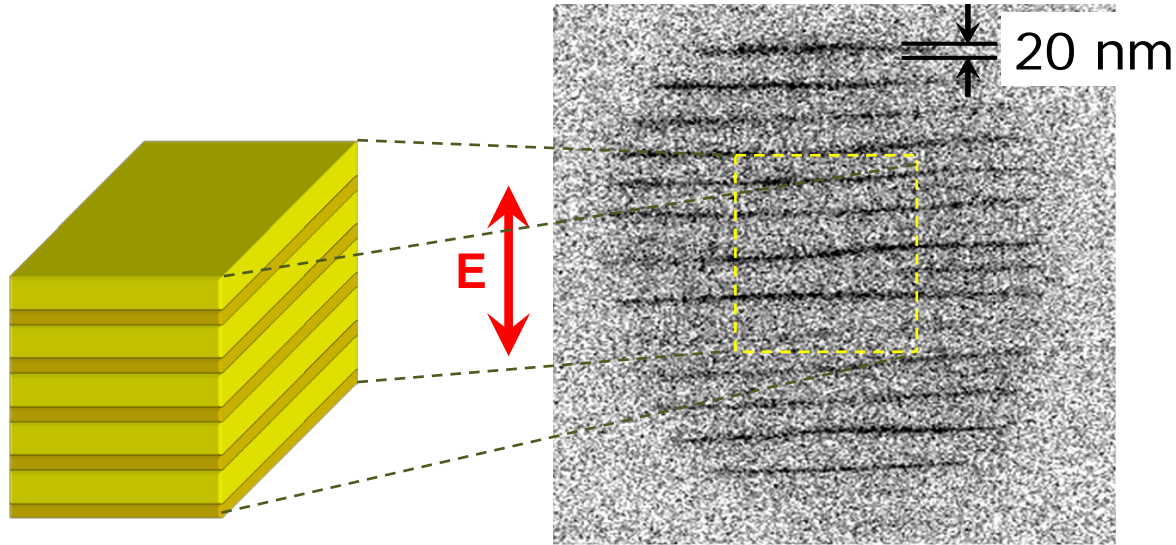


Glezer et al., *Optics Letters* (1996)

Femtosecond lasers perform vision-correction surgery



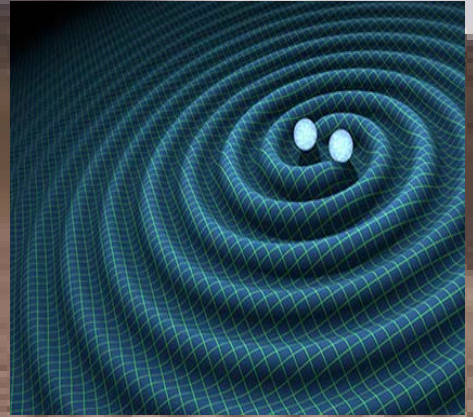
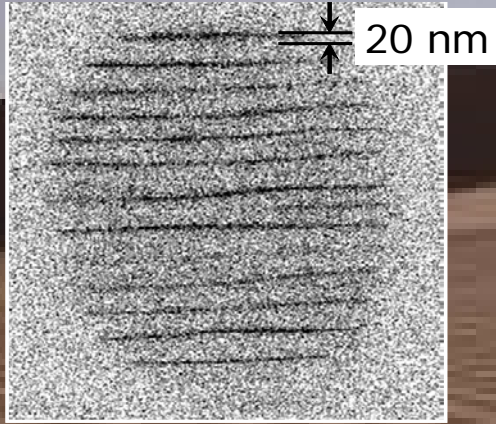
Ultrafast-laser nanostructured (ULN) quartz glass: The finest bulk ripple ever produced by light



P.G. Kazansky et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, **82**, 2199 (1999)

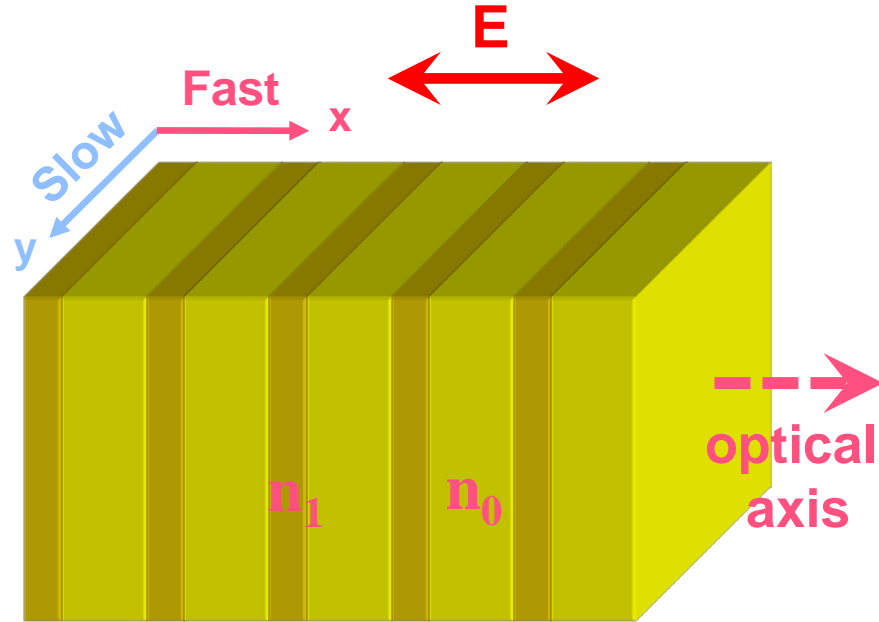
Y. Shimotsuma et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **91**, 247405 (2003)

Ripples on Earth and in space



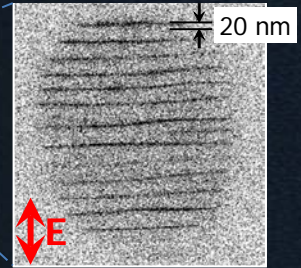
Self-organized form birefringence

Femtosecond laser nanostructured quartz glass: $n_e - n_o = -5 \times 10^{-3}$



Quartz crystal: $n_e - n_o = 9 \times 10^{-3}$

Light logo imprinted by femtosecond laser self-assembled nanostructures in glass

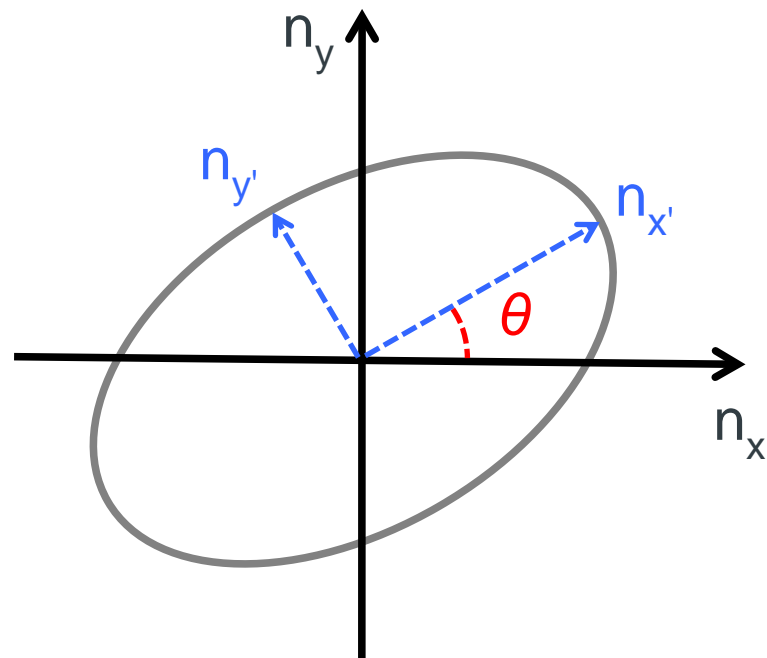
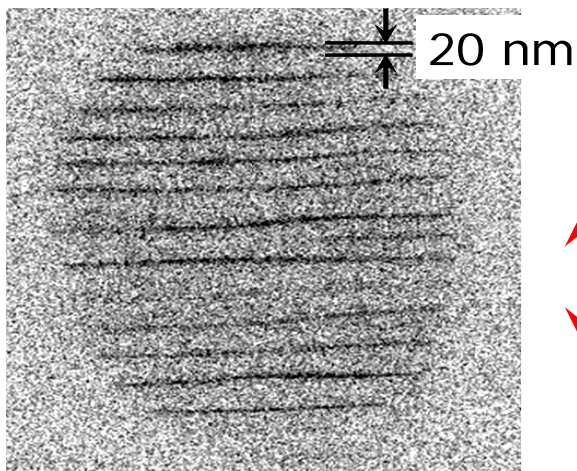


4th and 5th dimensions: Retardance and slow axis angle

Nanogratings produce birefringence characterized by two parameters:

(4thD) Retardance $R = |n_x - n_y| \times d$

(5thD) Slow axis angle θ



How it works?

- ✓ Position: 3 spatial dimensions
- ✓ Retardance = $f(\textit{Intensity}, \textit{Number of pulses})$
- ✓ Slow axis = $f(\textit{Polarization})$

1 Byte (8 bits) per spot:

32 states (5 bits) of slow axis orientation
8 states (3 bits) of retardance

Comparison

	CD	DVD	Blue-ray	5D
Capacity	0.7 GB	4.7 GB	23.5GB	360TB per disc
Longevity	5 years	7 years	7 years	10^{20} years
Speed	1.2 Mbit/s (1x)	10.5 Mbit/s (1x)	36 Mbit/s (1x)	200 Mbit/s

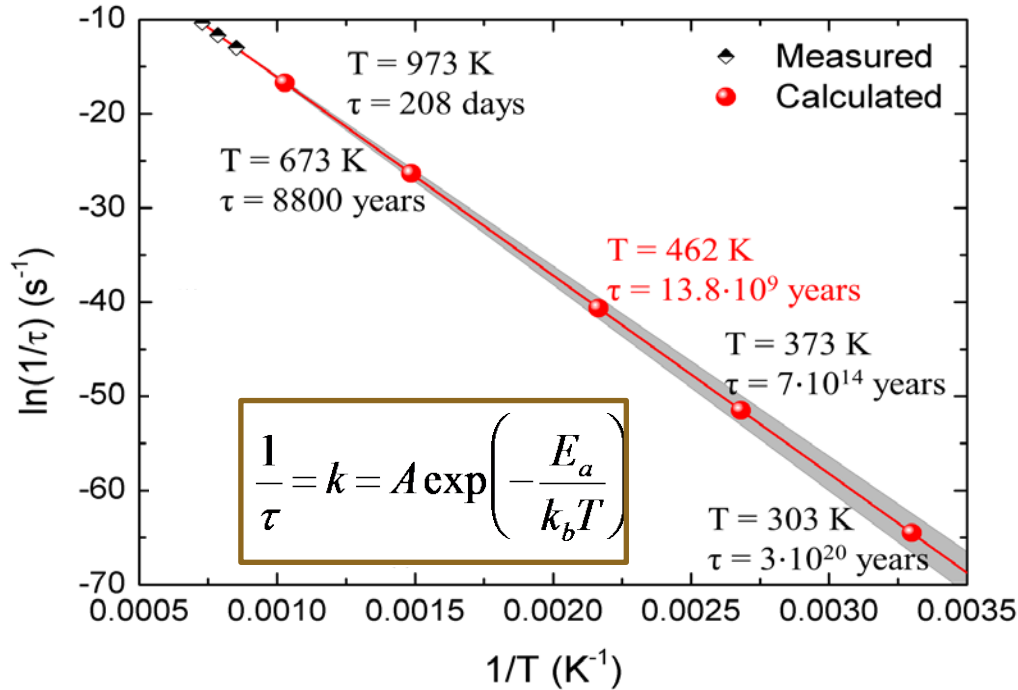
Current writing speed: 12 Kbits/s

Current capacity: 100 GB/disc

5 bits per dot

Advantages of 5D in quartz glass: High capacity
Long life time

Thermal stability



$$R(t) = R_0 \times e^{-t/\tau}$$

$$T = 900^\circ \rightarrow \tau = 121 \text{ h}$$

$$T = 1000^\circ \rightarrow \tau = 32 \text{ h}$$

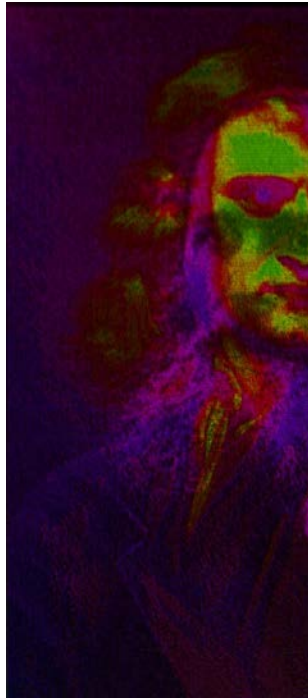
$$T = 1100^\circ \rightarrow \tau = 9 \text{ h}$$

Using the Arrhenius law,
the lifetime can be extrapolated
to the room temperature

$$T = 30^\circ \rightarrow \tau = 300 \times 10^{18} \text{ years}$$

The Telegraph

Two images in one layer



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Technology News Technology Companies Technology Reviews Video Games Technology

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Superman's memory crystals may become reality in computers

Computers may soon be saving their data onto hard drives made of glass following research by British scientists who have developed a way of storing information similar to the "memory crystals" seen in the Superman films.



The glass memory has been compared to the 'memory crystals' used in the Superman films

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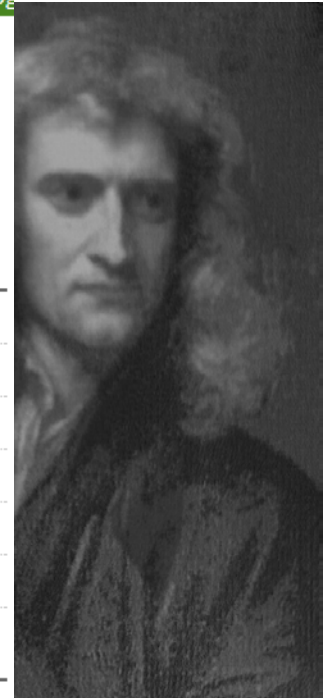
Technology News

News » UK News »

Science »

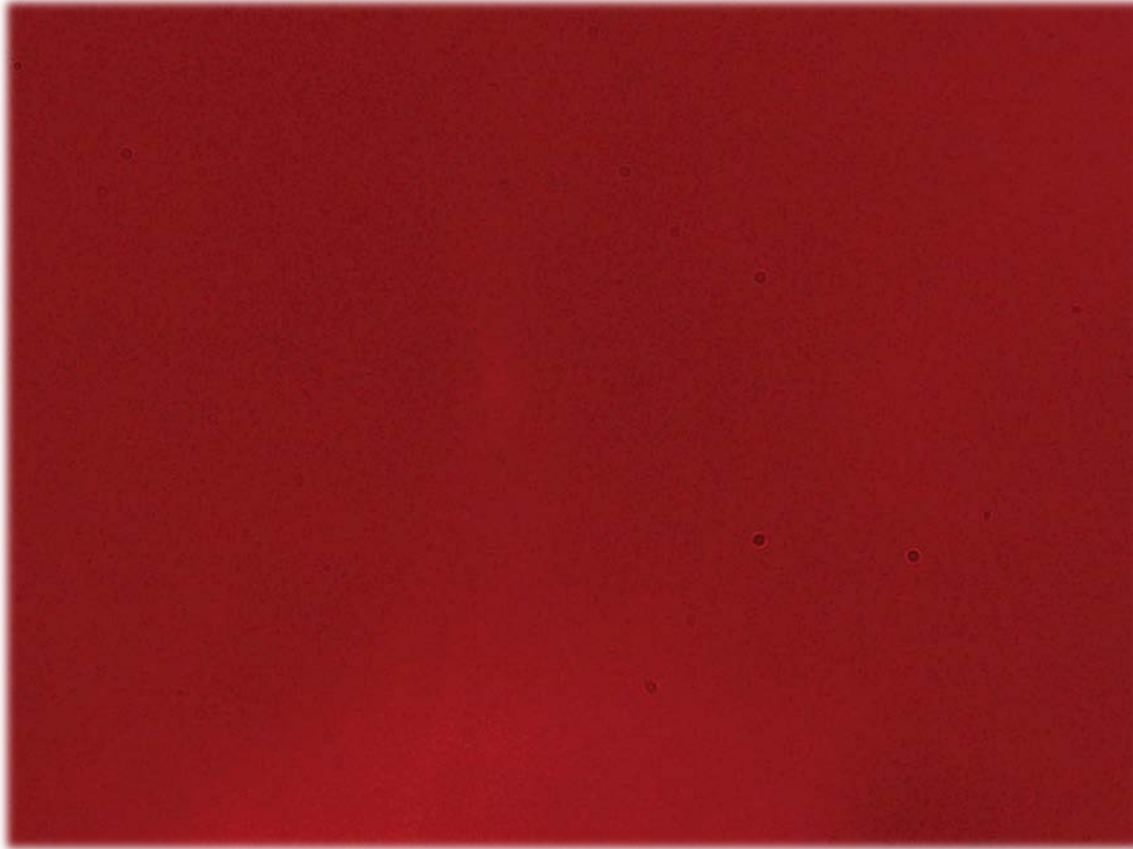
Science News »

Technology »

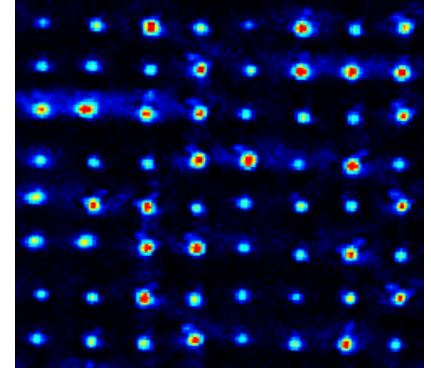


of slow axis

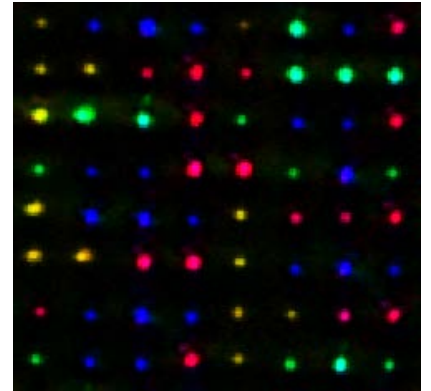
Data writing



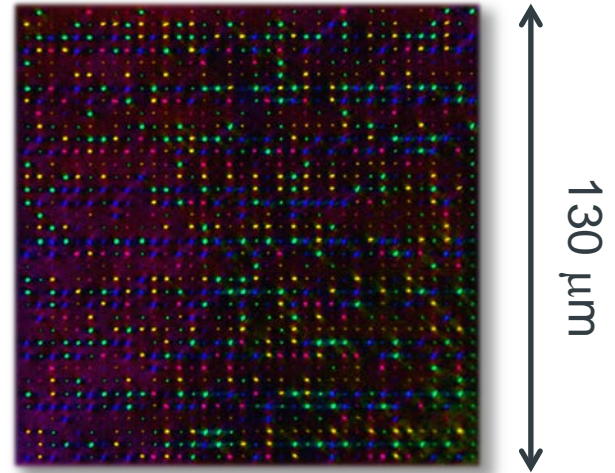
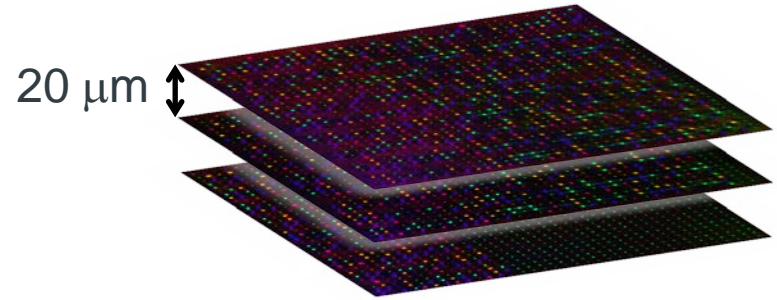
Retardance



Slow axis orientation



Readout



Data retrieved

The idea of the optical memory based on femtosecond laser writing in the bulk of transparent material was first proposed in 1996 [1]. More recently ultrafast laser writing of self-assembled nanogratings in class **sa3** proposed for the polarization m**5**ltiplex**E**d optical memory, where the information encoding would be realized by means of two birefringenc**m** parameters, i.e. the sl**g**w axis orientation (4th dimension) and s**42**length of retardance (5th dimension),)**f** addition to three spatial coordinates [2,**3**]. The slow axi{ orientation **á** and the retardance can be controlled by polarization and intensity of the`inciden**ô** beam respectively [4]. The unprecedented parameters including 360 TB/disc data capacity, thermal stabilit **5p** to 1000° C and practically unlimited lifetime [5]. However the implementation of digi**4**al d!**4**a storage, whi**b**h is a cruc**a**al step **t**kwards the real world applications, has not "een demonst**2**ated by ultraf!**!**st laser s**r**iting. Here we success**n**ully recorded and`retriev**g**d a`d**io**iu**a**l copy □ of the text **æ**ile in 5D using polarization controlled sem**f**-assembled`ultrafa**ó**t laser nano{**p**ructuring in silica glass.

42 bits errors
out of **11664** bits
(1458 bytes):
Error rate **0.36%**

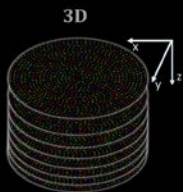
TO COMMEMORATE THE FIRST EDITION OF NEWTON'S *OPTICKS*



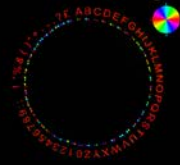
5D OPTICAL MEMORY

Coded text

8 layers
Ø 1.4mm
in Ø25.4mm
fused silica
glass
 $\Delta z = 15\mu\text{m}$
200GB/cm³



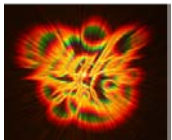
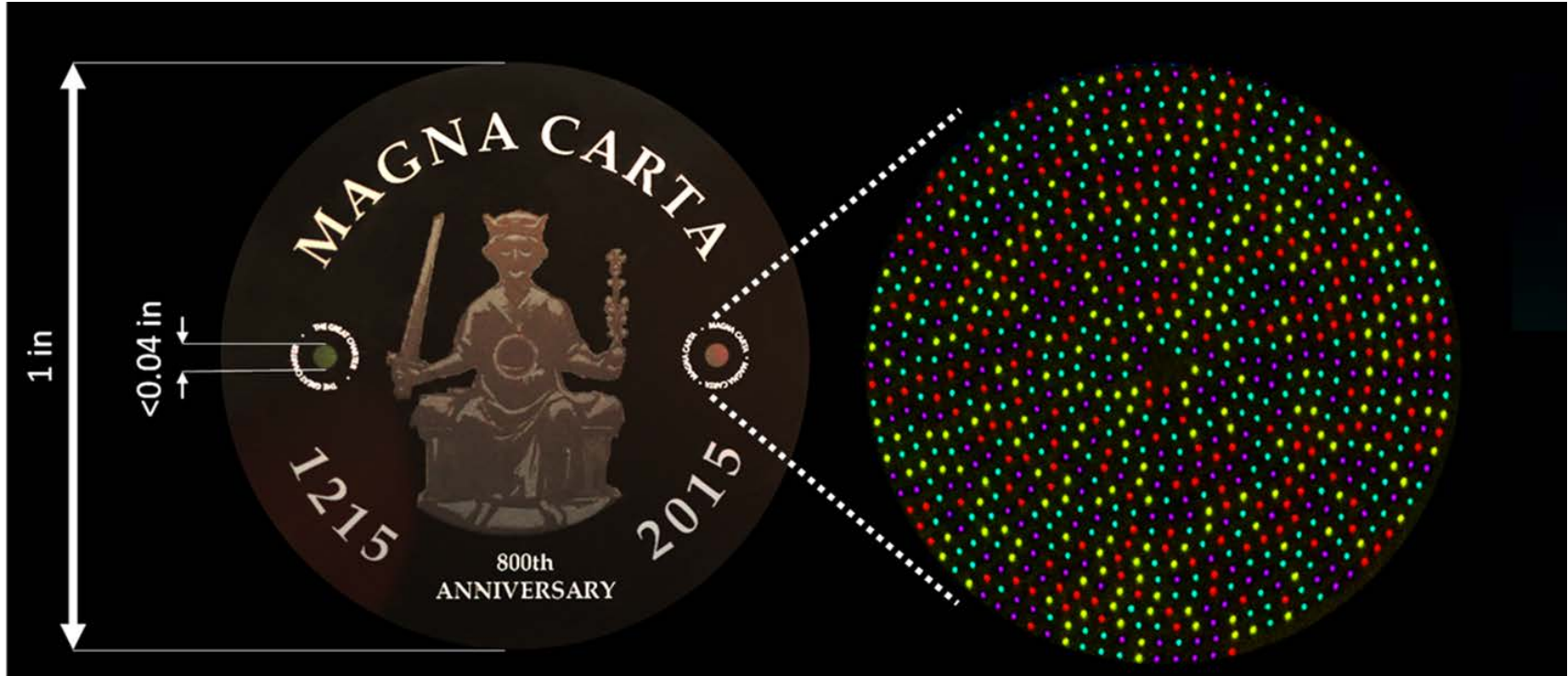
4thD Slow axis angle



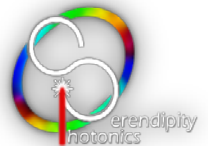
5thD Retardance



Magna Carta coded in 5D



Courtesy: Ausra Cerkauskaite and Rokas Drevinskas





Magna Carta 1215
Happened and Why?

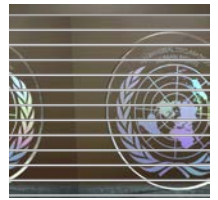



+

Magna Carta:

Spirit of Justice—
Power of Words


The eternal copy of UDHR presented to UNESCO at the Year of Light closing ceremony in Mexico



 UNIVERSITY OF Southampton
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

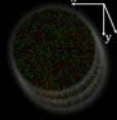
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF LIGHT 2015


THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS





5D OPTICAL MEMORY

Coded text
3 layers
Ø 0.25mm
in Ø25.4mm
fused silica
glass
Az = 15µm
200GB/cm²

3D 

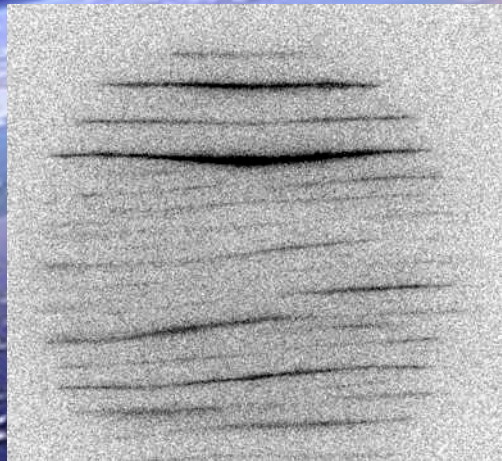
4thD Slow axis angle 

5thD Retardance 

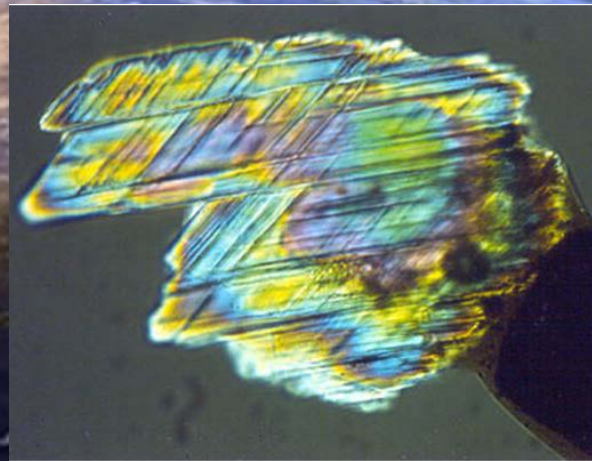


Asteroid of 10 km in diameter collided with Earth 65 million years ago causing mass extinction

Ultrafast-laser nanostructured
(ULN) fused quartz

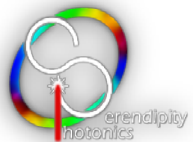


Shocked quartz at
impact site



Chicxulub

Coincidentally, the **lamella structures**
of ULN fused quartz and shocked quartz **are similar**



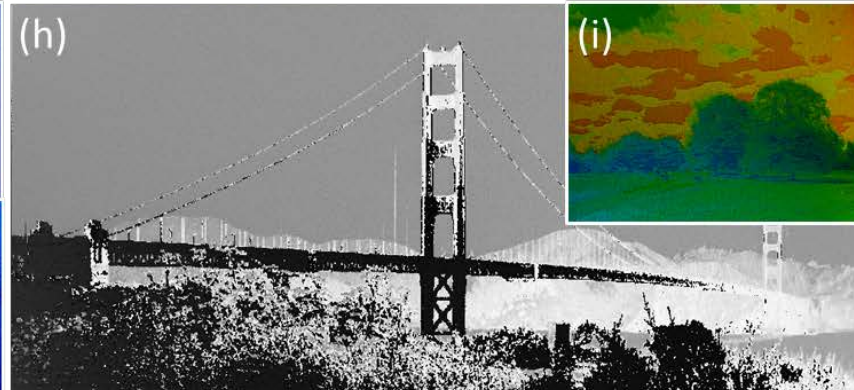
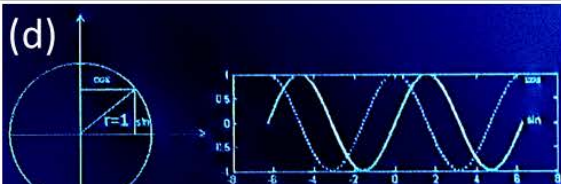
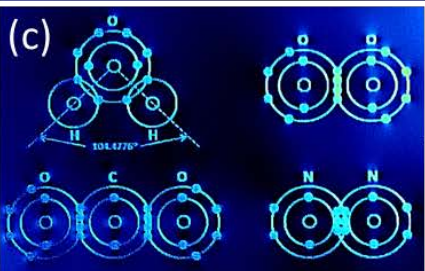
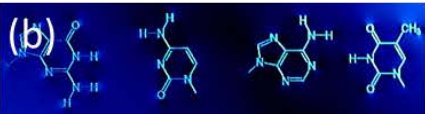
Southampton time capsule in quartz glass

(a) 如果你在未来看到这份信息，我们诚挚的欢迎你前往 2014 年的南安普顿大学，英国。

日期：2014 年九月十九日

Эта информация была записана для будущих поколений Иньжу Чжаном, Миндаугасом Гисевичусом, Мартинасом Бересной и Петром Георгиевичем Казанским в здании 46, Университет Саутгемптона, Великобритания, планета Земля.

This information was recorded for future generations by Jingyu Zhang, Mindaugas Gecevičius, Martynas Beresna and Peter G. Kazansky (Пётр Георгиевич Казанский) located in building 46, University of Southampton, United Kingdom, planet Earth.



Conclusions

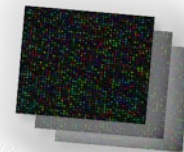
- Optical data storage with practically unlimited lifetime in ultrafast laser nanostructured quartz glass is demonstrated.
- For the first time, storage technology might allow human knowledge to outlive us.

OFFICIALLY AMAZING™

EXPLORE RECORDS

SET A RECORD

Most durable digital storage medium



Share [□](#) [□](#) [□](#)



Who

JINGYU ZHANG, MARTYNAS
BERESNA, PETER G
KAZANSKY, MINDAUGAS
GECEVICIUS

What

300 QUINTILLION YEAR(S)

Where

UNITED KINGDOM
SOUTHAMPTON

When

23 JANUARY 2014

It has been hailed as a particular significant invention as no other storage medium can so safely ensure that data will be accessible by future generations.

CUTTING-EDGE SCIENCE

First rocket-landing on Earth after deploying a payload in orbit

On 27 Dec 2015, SpaceX successfully landed the first stage of its Falcon 9 rocket at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida, USA. The rocket had been launched the day before and had deployed 11 satellites into Earth orbit. The Falcon 9 reached an altitude of 200 km (124 mi), after which the rocket's second stage took its payload of satellites into orbit. The first stage, which is 47 m (154 ft) tall, returned under its own power and landed vertically. The full journey is illustrated in this time-lapse photo.



Most atoms

Quantum entanglement
On 26 Mar 2015, scientists from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (USA) and the University of Guelph (Canada) announced that they had quantum-entangled 2,018 atoms.

of rubidium (ignoring the 190 atoms). They achieved this by trapping the super-cooled particles between two slightly transparent mirrors and bombarding them with weak laser pulses. Quantum entanglement occurs when particles are so

fundamentally connected that they can theoretically influence each other – even across vast distances.

Shortest pulse of visible light
Scientists have created a light pulse lasting for just 380 attoseconds. One

Largest known prime number

On 7 Jan 2016, a computer nicknamed by Dr Curtis Cooper (USA) at the University of Central Missouri, USA, discovered the Mersenne prime number $2^{74,207,281} - 1$. The number has a designation of M74,207,281, reading two digits per second. It would take more than 100 days to read out the 22,338,618-digit number.

FIRST DETECTION OF GRAVITATIONAL WAVES

Albert Einstein proposed the existence of gravitational waves in 1916, but they were not detected until 14 Feb 2016. They are ripples in space-time that ripple in and out as they pass by, by dragging their movements across the waves. Scientists have a new way of detecting signals from the universe. The discovery was made by the LIGO Scientific Collaboration and the Virgo Collaboration using the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) in the largest gravitational-wave detector in the world at the time. Located at two sites in the USA, Maryland in Washington and Livingston in Louisiana (Louis), each comprises two L-shaped, 4-km (2.5-mi) steel vacuum tubes, down which beams of light are fired. The lasers interfere with each other to determine how the ripples in space-time are stretched, a process called interferometry.

DID YOU KNOW?

The gravitational waves were detected by the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) in the largest gravitational-wave detector in the world at the time. Located at two sites in the USA, Maryland in Washington and Livingston in Louisiana (Louis), each comprises two L-shaped, 4-km (2.5-mi) steel vacuum tubes, down which beams of light are fired. The lasers interfere with each other to determine how the ripples in space-time are stretched, a process called interferometry.



On 22 Nov, after nine years of marriage, 105-year-old Harry Bernard of East Sussex, UK, dies, leaving his 65-year-old wife, Lucy. He feels that she "wasn't diminished enough" and is now seeking a new partner.

1978

First rocket-landing on Earth after deploying a payload in orbit

On 27 Dec 2015, SpaceX successfully landed the first stage of its Falcon 9 rocket at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida, USA. The rocket had been launched the day before and had deployed 11 satellites into Earth orbit. The Falcon 9 reached an altitude of 200 km (124 mi), after which the rocket's second stage took its payload of satellites into orbit. The first stage, which is 47 m (154 ft) tall, returned under its own power and landed vertically. The full journey is illustrated in this time-lapse photo.

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