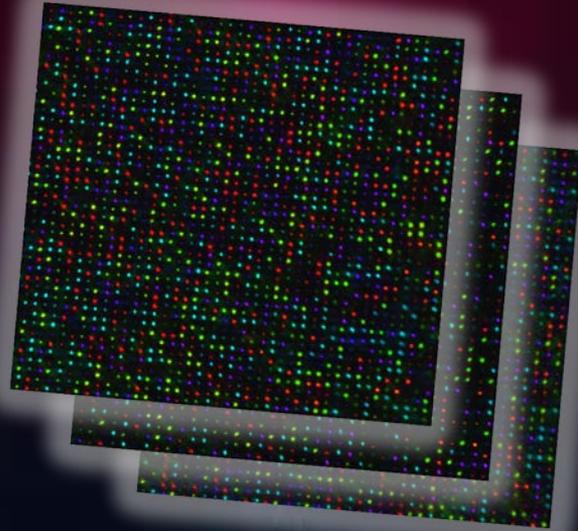
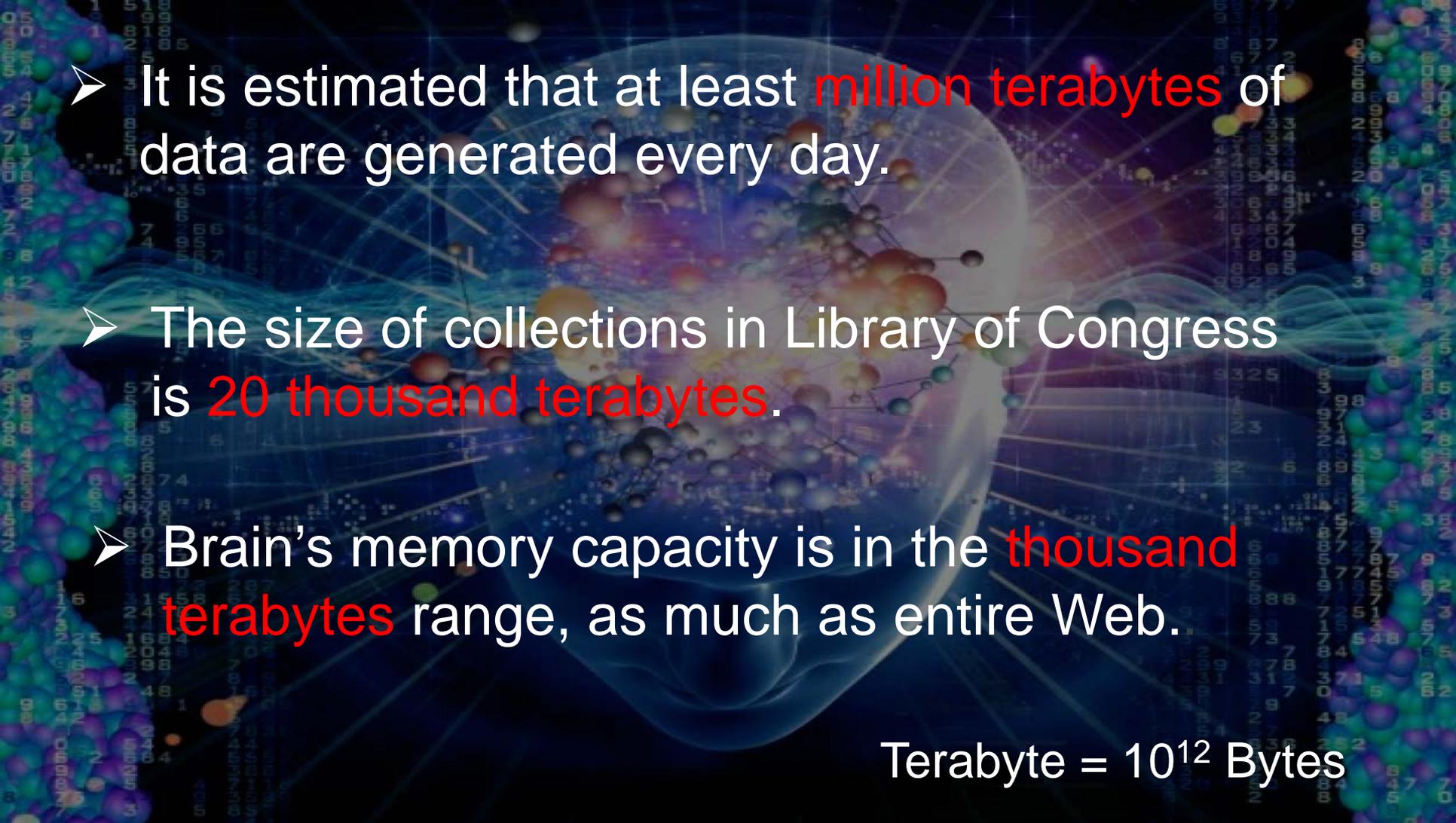


# Towards eternal archive via 5D optical data storage in glass



**Peter G. Kazansky**

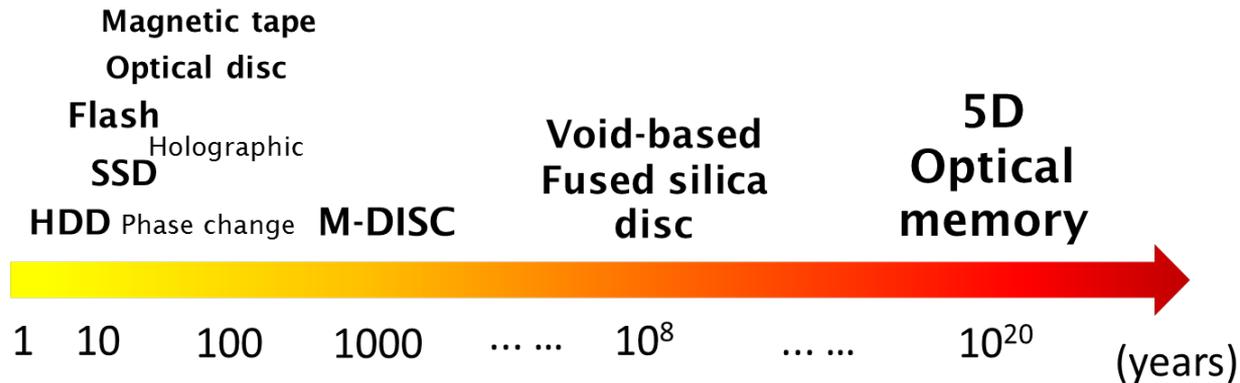
*Optoelectronics Research Centre, University of Southampton*

- 
- 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



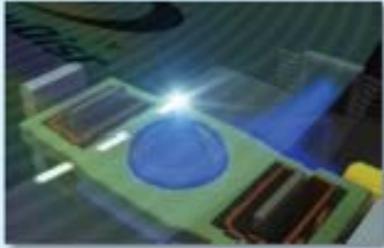
## Longevity

"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**

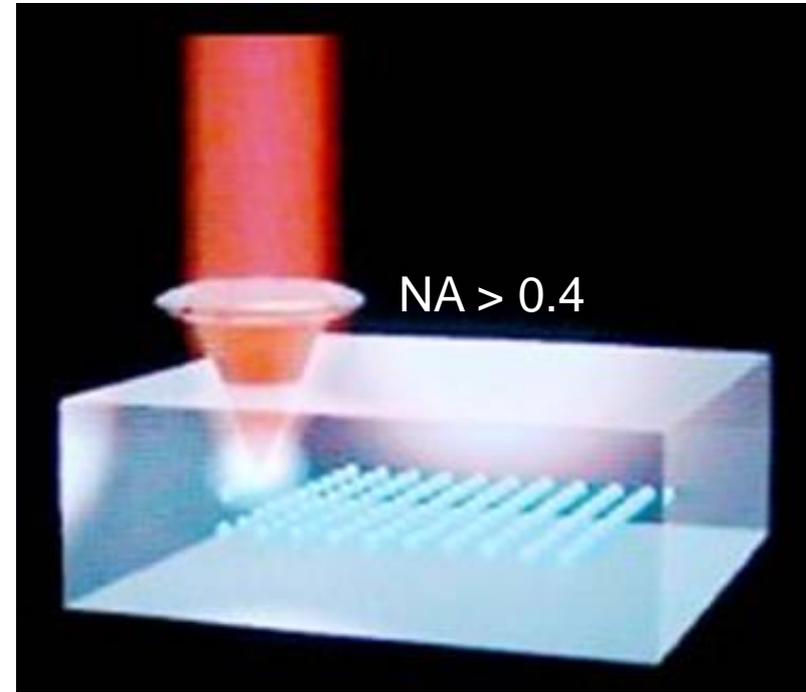
*"The revival of Optical Storage"*

Ken Wood

Hitachi Data Systems

# Femtosecond laser direct writing: The principle

- Tight focusing of laser beam (e.g.  $\lambda = 800$  nm,  $\Delta\tau = 100$  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 ~  $5 \times 10^{13}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>

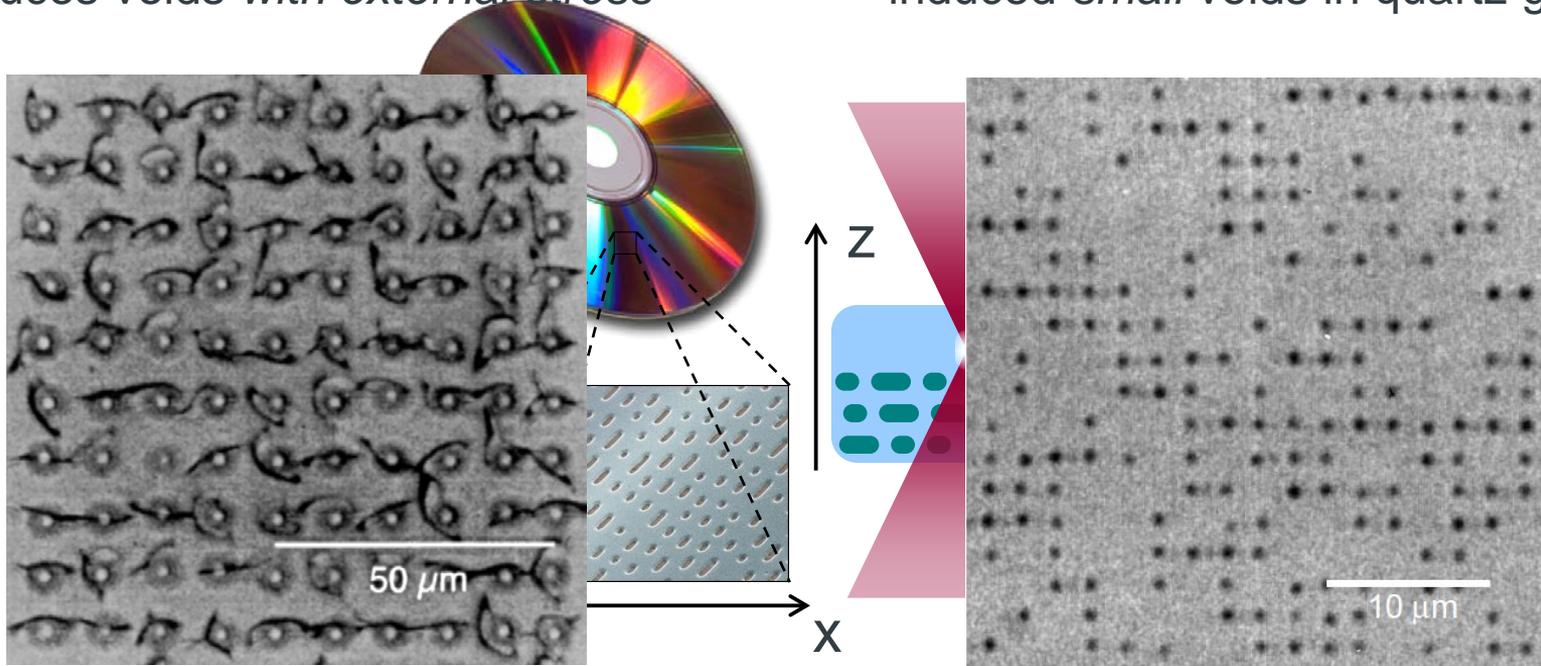
Electron temperature ~  $10^5$  K / 10 eV

Pressure ~  $10^6$  bar

# 3D optical storage by femtosecond laser writing

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

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



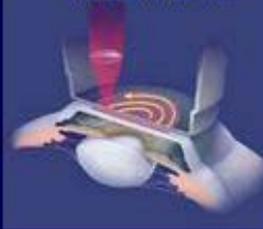
Glezer et al., *Optics Letters* (1996)

# Femtosecond lasers perform vision-correction surgery

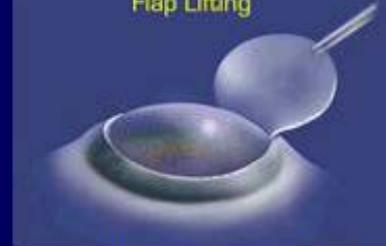
Introducing...  
The INTRALASE FS Laser



fs Lamellar Cut



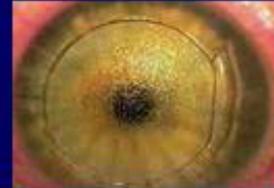
Flap Lifting



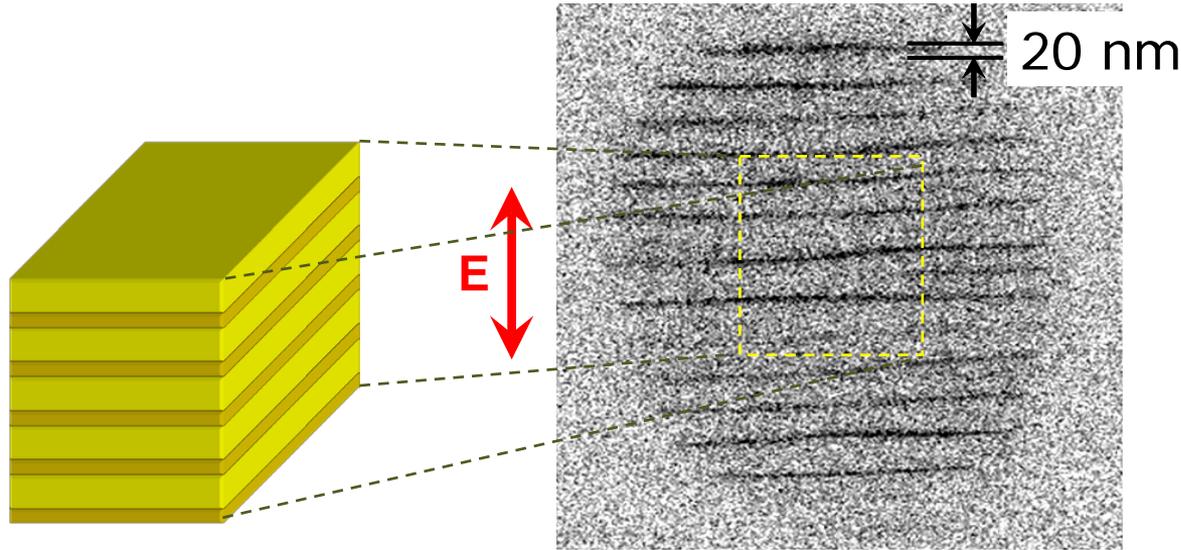
Excimer Laser Ablation



Flap Repositioned



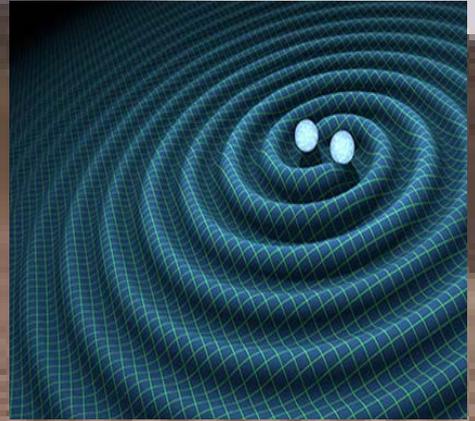
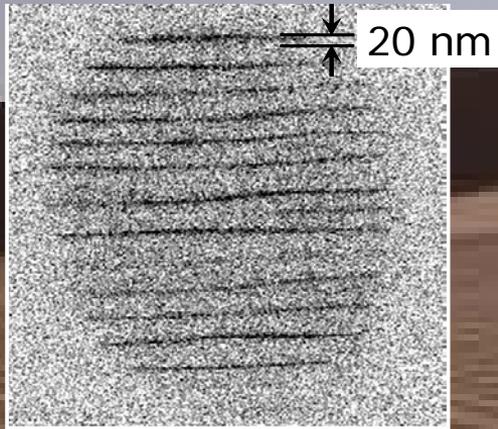
# Ultrafast-laser nanostructured (ULN) quartz glass: The finest bulk ripple ever produced by light



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

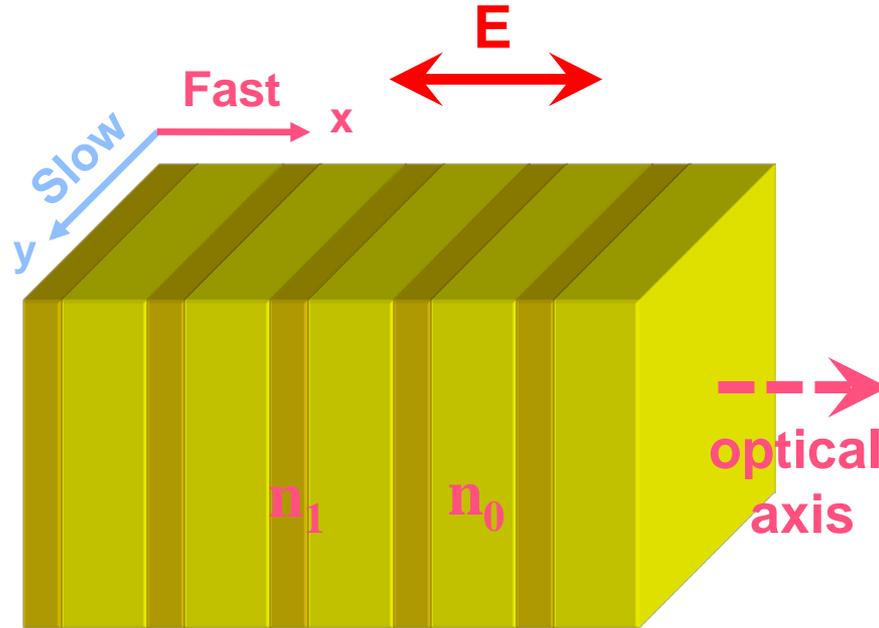
Y. Shimotsuma et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **91**, 247405 (2003)

# Ripples on Earth and in space



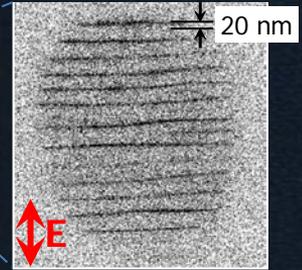
# Self-organized form birefringence

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



*The Laboratory  
of Extraordinary  
Optical Phenomena*

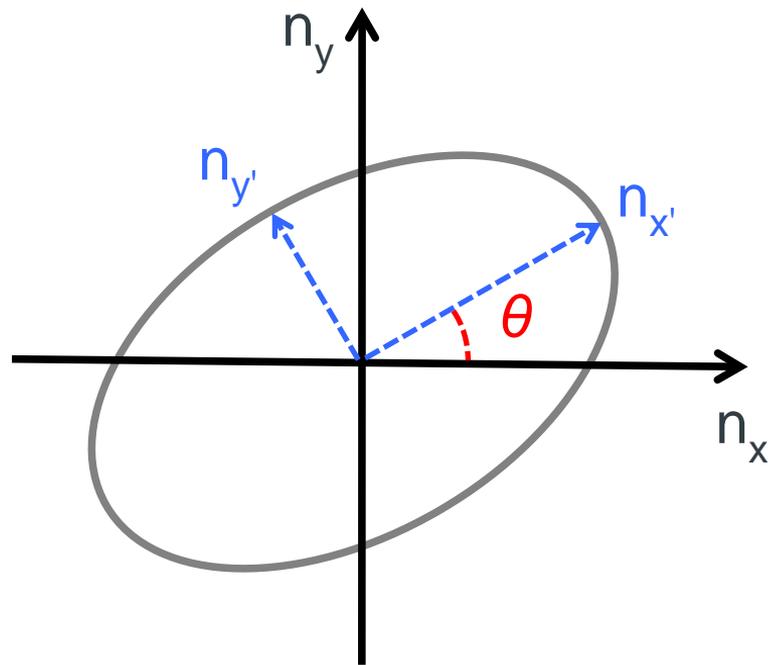
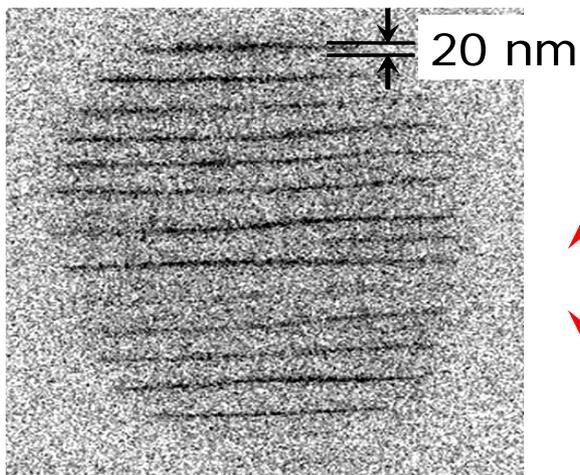


# 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> dimensions: Retardance and slow axis angle

Nanogratings produce birefringence characterized by two parameters:

(4<sup>th</sup>D) Retardance  $R = |n_x - n_y| \times d$

(5<sup>th</sup>D) Slow axis angle  $\theta$



# 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 <sup>^</sup> 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

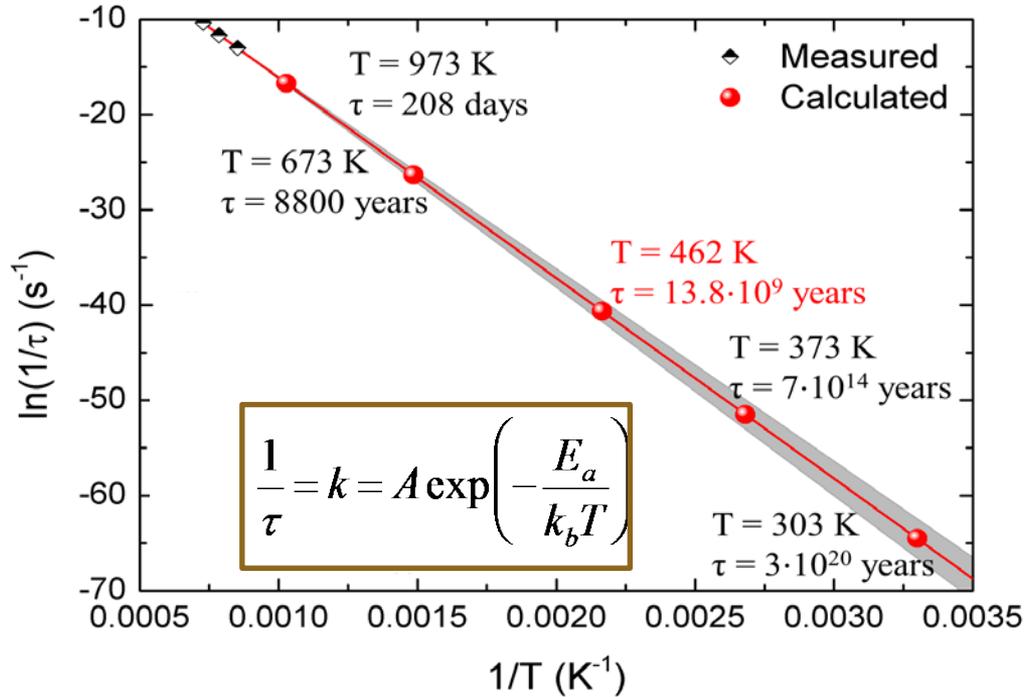
Current capacity: 100 GB/disc

5 bits per dot

Advantages of 5D in quartz glass: High capacity

**Long life time**

# Thermal stability



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

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

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

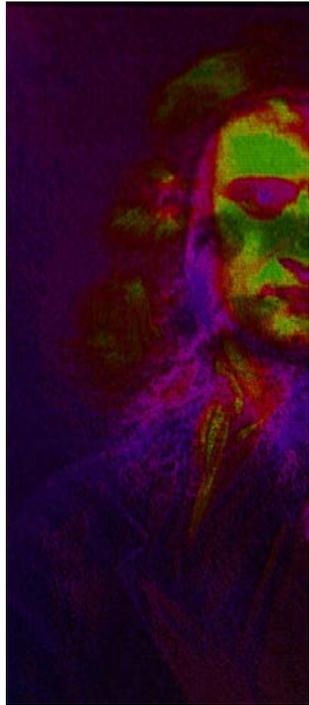
$$T = 1100^\circ \rightarrow \tau = 9 \text{ h}$$

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 image



HOME NEWS WORLD SPORT FINANCE COMMENT BLOGS CULTURE TRAVEL LIFE FASHION  
Technology News Technology Companies Technology Reviews Video Games Technology

HOME » TECHNOLOGY » TECHNOLOGY NEWS

## 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

Print this article

Share 2K

Facebook 1K

Twitter 311

Email

LinkedIn 0

+1 0

Technology News

News » UK News »

Science »

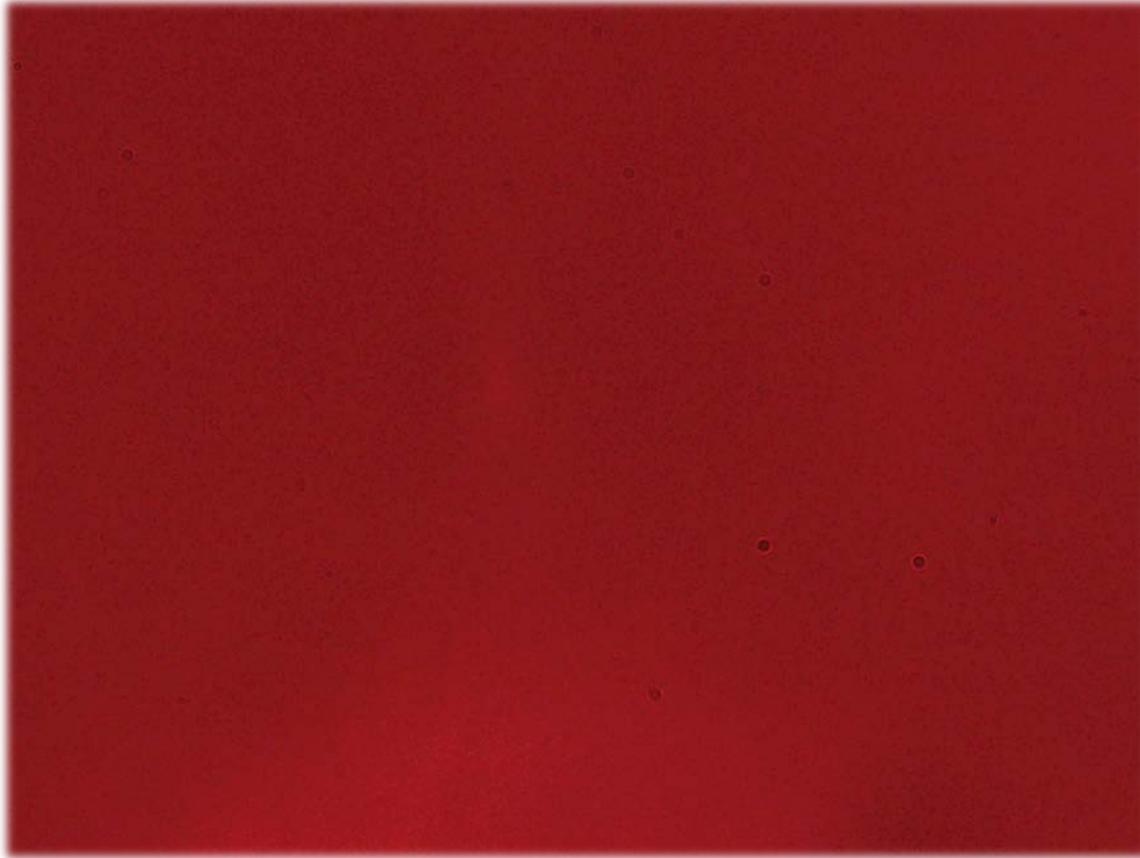
Science News »

Technology »

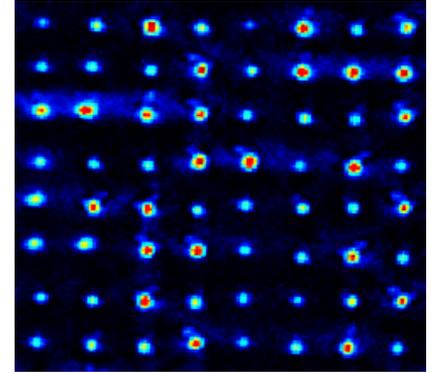


of slow axis

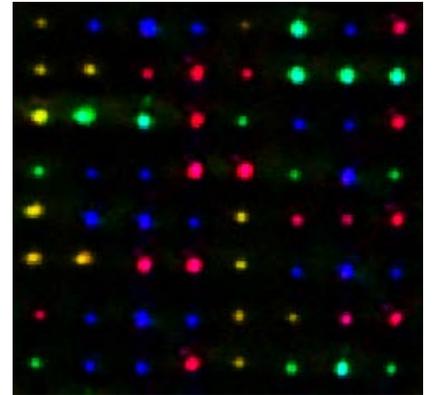
# Data writing



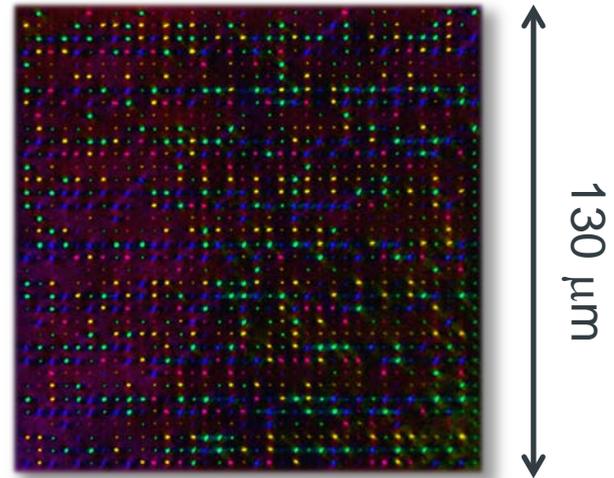
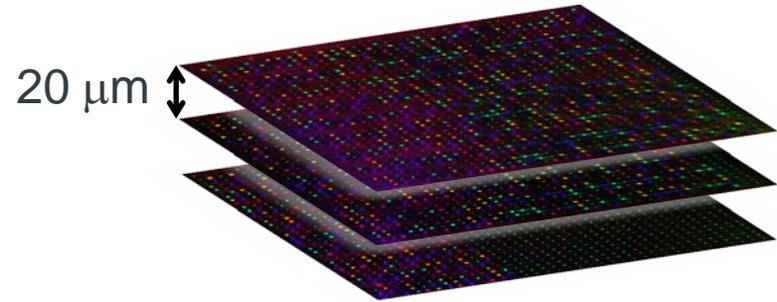
Retardance



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**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**{**pructuring in silica glass.

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

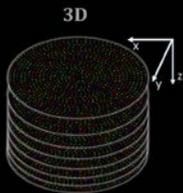
TO COMMEMORATE  
THE FIRST EDITION OF NEWTON'S  
*OPTICKS*



5D OPTICAL MEMORY

Coded text

8 layers  
Ø 1.4mm  
in Ø25.4mm  
fused silica  
glass  
 $\Delta z = 15\mu\text{m}$   
200GB/cm<sup>3</sup>



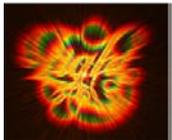
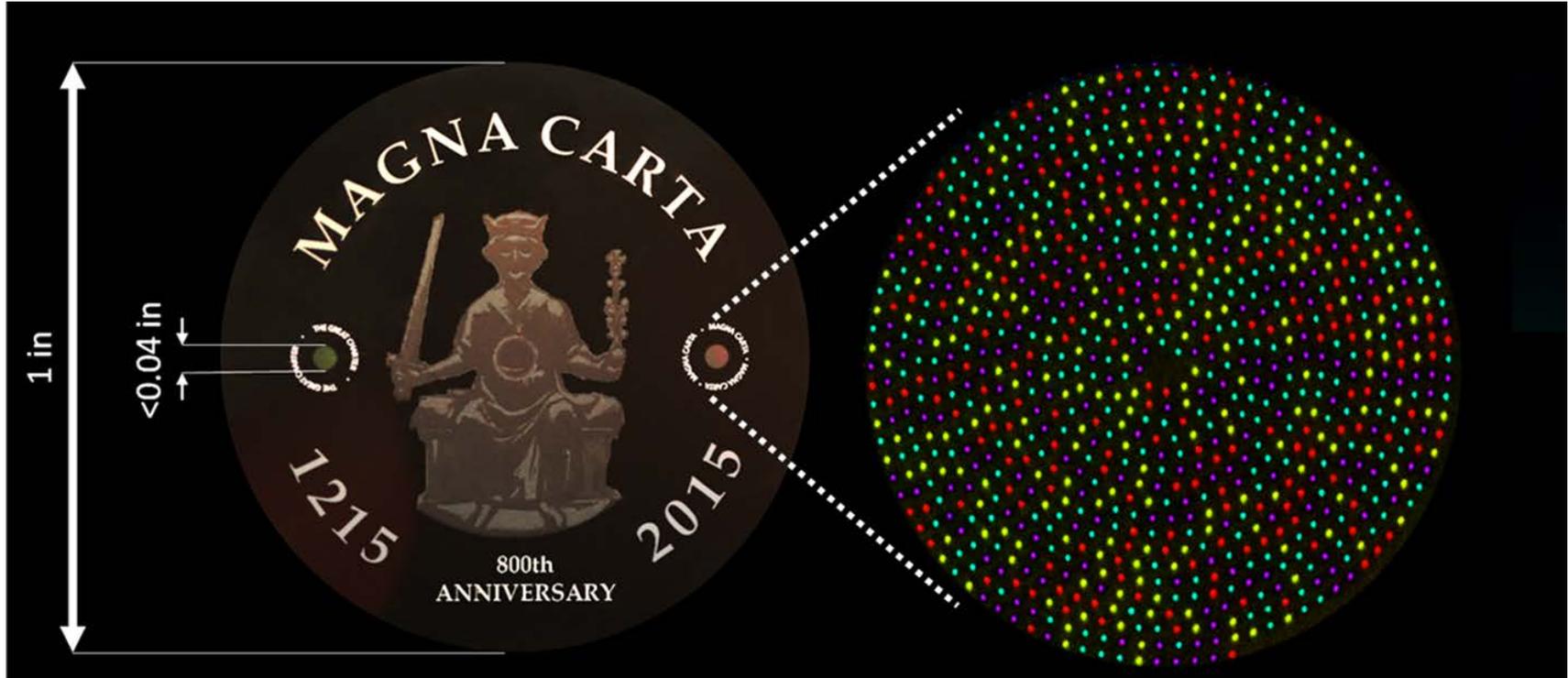
4<sup>th</sup>D Slow axis angle



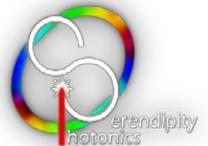
5<sup>th</sup>D Retardance



# Magna Carta coded in 5D

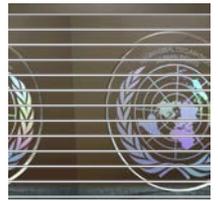


Courtesy: Ausra Cerkauskaite and Rokas Drevinskas





# 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 Organisation

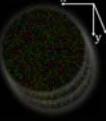
 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF LIGHT 2015

## 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/cm<sup>2</sup>

3D 

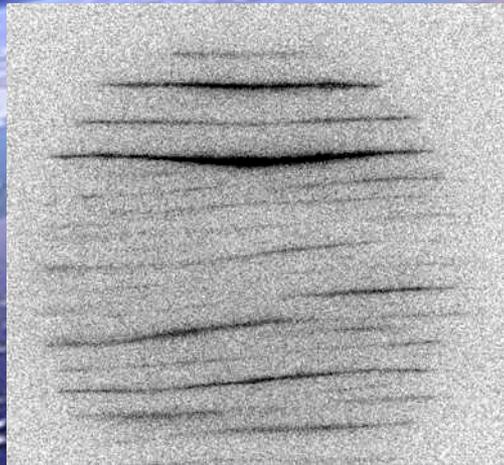
4<sup>th</sup>D Slow axis angle 

5<sup>th</sup>D Retardance 

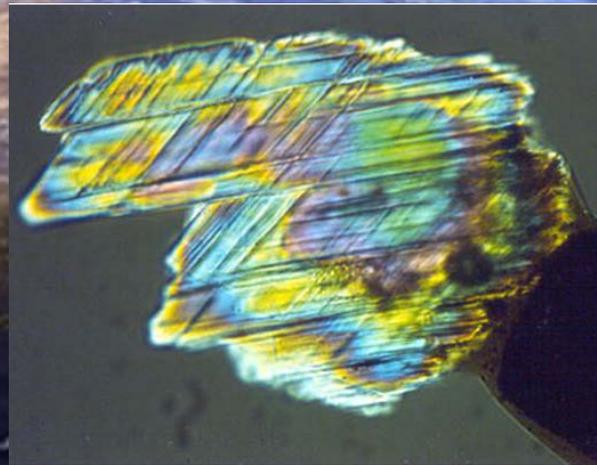


# Asteroid of 10 km in diameter collided with Earth 65 million years ago causing mass extinction

Ultrafast-laser nanostructured  
(ULN) fused quartz

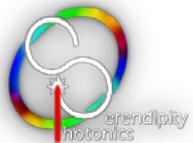


Shocked quartz at  
impact site



Chicxulub

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



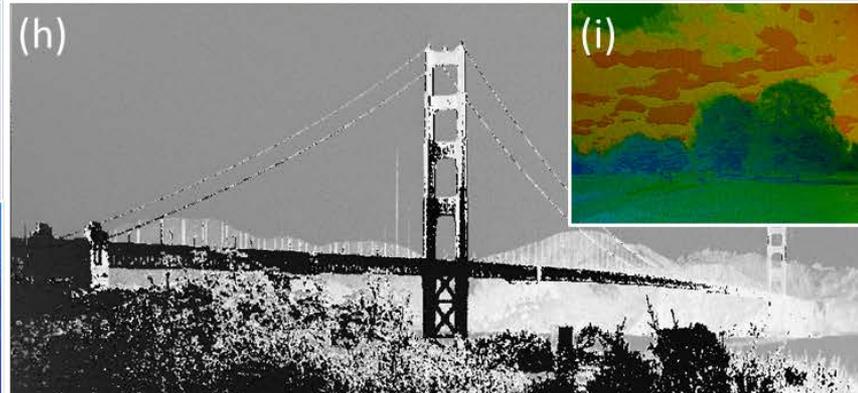
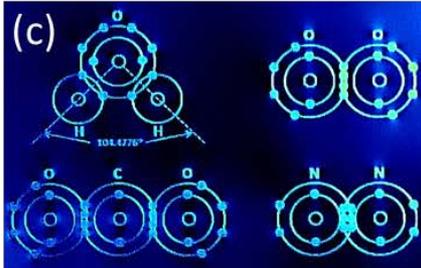
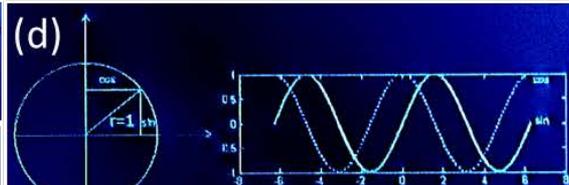
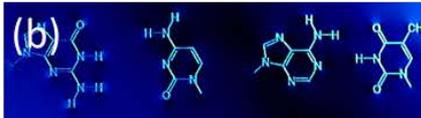
# Southampton time capsule in quartz glass

(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

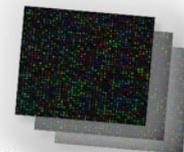
- Optical data storage with practically unlimited lifetime in ultrafast laser nanostructured quartz glass is demonstrated.
- For the first time, storage technology might allow human knowledge to outlive us.

# 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.

