

Internet traffic is growing 25% each year. We created a fingernail-sized chip that can help the NBN keep up

May 22 2020, by Bill Corcoran

This tiny micro-comb chip produces a precision rainbow of light that can support transmission of 40 terabits of data per second in standard optic fibres. Credit: Corcoran et al., N.Comms., 2020, CC BY-SA

Our internet connections have never been more important to us, nor have they been under such strain. As the COVID-19 pandemic has made

remote working, remote socialisation, and online entertainment the norm, we have seen an [unprecedented spike](#) in society's demand for data.

Singapore's prime minister declared broadband to be [essential infrastructure](#). The European Union [asked streaming services to limit their traffic](#). Video conferencing service Zoom [was suddenly unavoidable](#). Even my parents have grown used to reading to my four-year-old over Skype.

In Australia telecommunications companies have supported this growth, with [Telstra removing data caps on users](#) and the National Broadband Network (NBN) [enabling ISPs to expand their network capacity](#). In fact, the NBN saw its highest ever peak capacity of 13.8 terabits per second (or Tbps) on April 8 this year. A terabit is one trillion bits, and 1 Tbps is the equivalent of about 40,000 [standard NBN connections](#).

This has given us a glimpse of the capacity crunch we could be facing in the near future, as high-speed 5G wireless connections, self-driving cars and the internet of things put more stress on our networks. Internet traffic is growing by [25% each year](#) as society becomes increasingly connected.

We need new technological solutions to expand data infrastructure, without breaking the bank. The key to this is making devices that can transmit and receive [massive amounts of data](#) using the optical fibre infrastructure we have already spent time and money putting into the ground.

A high-speed rainbow

Fortunately, such a device is at hand. My colleagues and I have demonstrated a new fingernail-sized chip that can transmit data at 40 Tbps through a single optical fibre connection of the same kind used in

the NBN. That's about three times the record data rate for the entire NBN network and about 100 times the speed of any single device currently used in Australian fibre networks.

The chip uses an "optical micro-comb" to create a rainbow of [infrared light](#) that allows data to be transmitted with many frequencies of light at the same time. Our [results are published](#) in *Nature Communications* today.

This collaboration, between [Monash](#), [RMIT](#) and [Swinburne](#) universities in Melbourne, and international partners ([INRS](#), CIOPM Xi'an, [CityU Hong Kong](#)), is the first "field-trial" of an optical micro-comb system, and a record capacity for such a device.

(left) Micrograph of the optical ring resonator on the chip. Launching light from a single laser into this chip generates over 100 new laser lines (right). We use 80 lines in the optical C-band (right, green shaded) for our communications system demonstration. Credit: Corcoran et al, N.Comms, 2020

The internet runs on light

Optical fibres have formed the backbone of our communication systems since the late 1980s. The fibres that [link the world together](#) carry light signals that are periodically boosted by [optical amplifiers](#) which can transmit light with a huge range of wavelengths.

To make the most of this range of wavelengths, different information is sent using signals of different infrared "colours" of light. If you've ever seen a [prism split up white light into separate colours](#), you've got an insight into how this works—we can add a bunch of these colours together, send the combined signal through a single optical fibre, then split it back up again into the original colours at the other end.

Making powerful rainbows from tiny chips

Optical micro-combs are tiny gadgets that in essence use a single laser, a temperature-controlled chip, and a tiny ring called an optical resonator to send out signals using many different wavelengths of light.

Optical combs have had a [major impact](#) on a massive range of research in optics and photonics. Optical [micro-combs](#) are miniature devices that can produce optical combs, and have been used in a [wide range of exciting demonstrations](#), including [optical communications](#).

The key to micro-combs are optical resonator structures, tiny rings (see picture above) that when hit with enough light convert the incoming single wavelength into a precise rainbow of wavelengths.

The test was carried out on a 75-km optical fibre loop in Melbourne.

The demonstration

For our demonstration transmitting data at 40 Tbps, we used a novel kind of micro-comb called a "[soliton crystal](#)" that produces 80 separate wavelengths of light that can carry different signals at the same time. To prove the micro-comb could be used in a real-world environment, we transmitted the data through installed optical fibres in Melbourne (provided by [AARNet](#)) between [RMIT's City campus](#) and [Monash's Clayton campus](#) and back, for a round trip of 75 kilometres.

This shows that the optical fibres we have in the ground today can handle huge capacity growth, simply by changing what we plug into those fibres.

What's next?

There is more work to do! [Monash and RMIT](#) are working together to make the micro-comb devices more flexible and simpler to run.

Putting not only the micro-comb, but also the modulators that turn an electrical signal into an optical signal, on a single chip is a tremendous technical challenge.

There are new frontiers of optical communications to explore with these micro-combs, looking at using parallel paths in space, improving data rates for satellite communications, and in making "light that thinks": artificial optical neural networks. The future is bright for these tiny rainbows.

More information: Bill Corcoran et al. Ultra-dense optical data transmission over standard fibre with a single chip source, *Nature Communications* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-020-16265-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-16265-x)

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