

## Twisted light could make the Internet how much faster?

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This could be to fiber-optic speeds what [5G](#) is to 4G speeds.

Fiber-optic cables currently use two-dimensional pulses of light to transmit information, with the color of the light and its horizontal or vertical orientation being the only ways in which information can be stored. A team at RMIT University, however, has developed a method of twisting that light to make it three-dimensional, and therefore capable of carrying a lot more information in each pulse.

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