International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research

E-ISSN: 2635-3040; P-ISSN: 2659-1561
Homepage: https://www.ijriar.com/
Volume-9, Issue-3, July-September-2025: 157-162

Research Article

Innovative Concept Approach: Using Fiber Optic Nanotubes and Cross Intersections as a Pathways in Producing Quantum Chips (X Chips)

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Received: July 13, 2025 **Accepted:** August 03, 2025 **Published:** August 09, 2025

Abstract
Currently, there exists a bottleneck in the design and manufacturing of semiconductor chips. As the dimensions and area of these chips decrease, their stability diminishes due to the physical limitations that emerge at the nanometer scale. The physical properties dictate that the smaller and thinner the chips become, the more susceptible they are to instability. In contrast, macroscopic physical entities tend to exhibit relatively stable characteristics. This phenomenon is governed by fundamental physical laws; consequently, as chips are scaled down to nanometer sizes, they inevitably become less stable. This instability is particularly attributable to the fact that the chips are constructed from polysilicon as the raw material and utilize electrons as the medium for signal transmission. Therefore, this article aims to utilize innovative methodological concepts to transform the approach to chip design and the diode fiberization of its chip, with the objective of achieving 0,1 quantum synchronicity. This advancement is intended to enable the realization of quantum chips and contribute to the industrial sector for the benefit of humanity.
Keywords: Fiber Optic, Fiber Optic Nanotubes, Cross Intersections, Pathways Quantum Chips.

Introduction

The origins of telecommunications transmission technology date back to the year 1870. During that period, the technology primarily depended on copper wires as the primary transmission medium. The underlying principle was analogous to the concept of vibration, utilizing transmitter and receiver as connectors for communication. The fundamental notion involved converting sound into waves and transmitting them via wires.

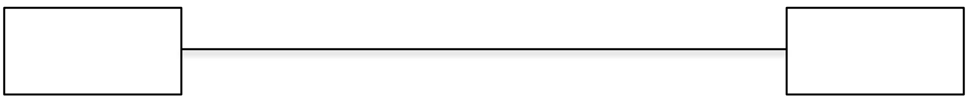

Figure 1. Transmission principle.

Therefore, the foundational principle involves utilizing acoustic waves to induce mechanical vibrations in the wire substrate. This process relies on the electromechanical coupling between the sound pressure waves and the wire's material properties, causing periodic displacement at the ultrasonic frequency. Such a mechanism is fundamental in various applications such as surface acoustic wave devices, sensors, and resonators, where precise control and understanding of acoustic wave propagation and wire vibration dynamics are essential within the framework of IEEE standards and classical physics principles.

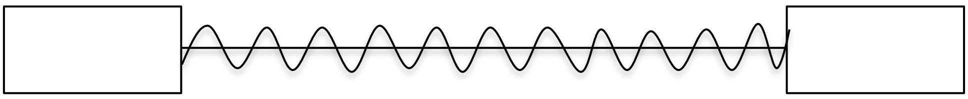

Figure 2. Wave-based transmission principle.

Subsequently, the phenomenon manifests as a propagating wave that facilitates the transmission of acoustic energy through a medium, involving complex interactions governed by the principles of wave mechanics with interference and diffraction. This wave can be characterized by parameters including frequency, wavelength, amplitude, and phase velocity, which are essential for understanding sound propagation in various physical contexts. The process exemplifies fundamental concepts in acoustics and wave physics, underpinning applications ranging from sound engineering to ultrasonics.

Discussion

The previous telecommunications transmission method was indeed a simple concept and has become the dominant modality in contemporary communications. Naturally, it does not rely on ordinary wires but involves converting sound into charged particles, subsequently utilizing copper wires as the transmission medium for these charged particles. Historically, such copper wire transmission technology was employed from the 1870s until the 1970s, before optical fiber technology supplanted copper wires in telecommunications transmission.

There are two advantages: first, optical fiber has greater volume and transmission speed than copper wire. Additionally, optical fiber exhibits the characteristic of total internal reflection, allowing it to transmit most of the light internally. This helps minimize information loss. Although this technology is still in use today, the key and less-known aspect of its operational principle is the wave nature of light. As mentioned earlier, the transmission method of copper electrical communication is not solely based on copper. Regardless of the process, electrons must ultimately be converted into wave frequencies. The same principle applies to producing sound in copper transmission or optical fibers. If light lacked wave characteristics, total internal reflection and frequency conversion would not be possible. Therefore, light transmission involves both particle and wave properties. This duality is known as wave-particle duality in quantum mechanics.

This article aims to explore the transmission pathway for producing quantum silicon so that quantum chips can become feasible. The traditional diode pipeline principle used in today's chip circuit boards requires symmetry, asymmetry, and parallelism. This is mainly due to the operating principle of 0 and 0,1. The diode's working mode is that the presence of light indicates 1, and the absence of light indicates 0. Using 0, 1 or 1, 0 as a calculation method also involves memory-charges cause electrons to enter the single crystal plate. This can trap electrons in a confined state within a single crystal silicon chamber, creating what is known as flash memory, a type of memory technology.

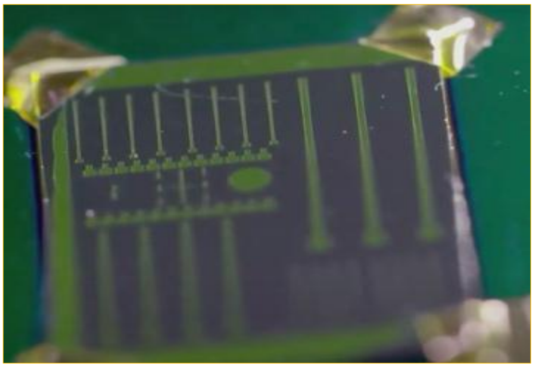

Figure 3. Silicon chips (Source: Google image).

Thus, the principles of balance and symmetry are considered fundamental and indispensable in the design and fabrication processes of integrated circuits within the semiconductor industry. These principles ensure uniform material distribution and stress distribution across wafer surfaces, which are critical for achieving high yield and device reliability. In the context of electrical engineering, maintaining geometric and electrostatic symmetry facilitates optimal charge carrier mobility and minimizes parasitic effects, thereby enhancing overall device performance and scalability.

Transit in Superposition

This article hopes to employ innovative chip pathway designs and the concept of integrating optical fiber into the chip to create a quantum chip that can exist in both 0 and 1 states concurrently and simultaneously. The principle is as follows: they are all arranged in a balanced and symmetrical parallel manner, but we can use diagonal symmetry as the balanced path point of 0 and 1-that is, the intersection point (Transit superposition). For example, most current chips are built following square and symmetrical path patterns.

In utilizing an advanced methodologies for the design of innovative cryptographic pathways and the integration of optical fiber technology into photonic chips to facilitate the development of a quantum coherent chip. Such a chip is capable of sustaining superposition states, embodying both logical '0' and '1' concurrently, thus enabling quantum computational capabilities. This innovative concept principle involves configuring all optical pathways in a meticulously balanced and symmetrical parallel architecture. Notably, diagonal symmetry can serve as a critical equilibrium point for quantum superposition states-specifically, the intersection (or transit point) where superposition is preserved. This concept, often associated with the principle of quantum coherence, allows for the coherent superposition of quantum states across the pathways. As many contemporary photonic integrated circuits are constructed following square or rectangular layouts, leveraging symmetric path arrangements to optimize signal integrity and reduce loss. Extending these principles, the design aims to harness quantum interference phenomena, such as quantum entanglement and superposition, within a highly symmetrical pathway network to support robust quantum information processing.

This research article aims to leverage advanced innovative principles and methodologies, specifically employing the concept of the X-cross interaction (cross-law fold), to design and develop quantum core architectures. This approach involves the integration of cross-disciplinary theories from quantum physics and complex systems to enhance the robustness and scalability of quantum information processing-units. The usage of the term 'X-cross interaction' refers to a specialized quantum coupling mechanism that facilitates multi-dimensional entanglement and coherence optimization within the quantum core, adhering to the principles of quantum superposition and entanglement as outlined in the foundational works of Bell inequalities and quantum field theories.

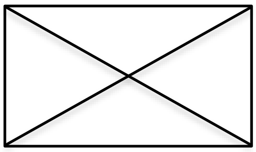

Figure 4. Concept of the X-cross interaction (cross-law fold) (Author’s view).

The traditional chip path construction method, as described earlier in this research article, is used for the operation and manufacturing of chip circuit boards. However, this approach can never achieve the simultaneous existence of 0 and 1. It is important to understand that the most difficult aspect of a quantum chip is making 0 and 1 coexist at the same time. With current technology, the only practical method to achieve this is through cross X skew symmetry, which allows the electronic state to use the interaction point of 0 and 1 as an equilibrium interaction point (Transit superposition). When two charged particles interact on the same path. With the interaction of the participants crossing each other.

The interaction of charged particles will have the opportunity to reach each other at a certain average point of the path. When they meets in the intersection, thus bringing out the interaction, that is, carrying charges to do work, meeting on the path and bringing out the over-distance force.

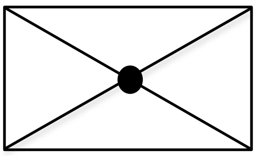

Figure 5. Cross intersection pt (Author’s view).

Taking oblique symmetry as the design approach allows the characteristics of 0 and 1 to intersect, highlighting the remaining mechanism of symmetry without disrupting balance. Without significant changes, it also enables 0 and 1 to coincide, demonstrating simultaneity and synchronicity. This is very important. Through the coupling of encounters, magnetic exchange can be transformed into a weak exchange and finally become a strong effect (like-wise fusion merge effect), and charges can be utilized to generate a quasi-over-distance force, which enhances chip performance and achieves quantum synchronicity within electrodynamics. Manufacturing quantum chips by altering the pathway can be seen as an innovative method to produce chips without breaking symmetry and balance. So, this research article innovatively proposes the use of cross symmetry as a novel approach to creating quantum chips, allowing 0 and 1 to interact and couple, thereby sharing common characteristics simultaneously, thereby enabling simultaneity co-exist.

Additionally, this research article aims to introduce the replacement of diodes with optical fibers. Since light can exhibit both wave and particle properties simultaneously-meaning waves and particles can coexist-we can substitute diodes with optical fiber tubes used as computing devices. We proposes a novel approach involving the substitution of semiconductor diodes with optical fiber-based interfaces, leveraging their ability to facilitate photonic signal transmission. Given that photons exhibit dual wave-particle characteristics, as described by quantum electrodynamics, this duality permits the development of integrated photonic devices that can supplant traditional electronic diodes. Optical fibers, due to their low loss, high bandwidth capacity, and immunity to electromagnetic interference, serve as suitable mediums for implementing all-optical computing architectures. This transition not only enhances data transmission efficiency but also aligns with the principles of quantum optics and integrated photonics, promising significant advancements in high-speed, scalable information processing systems.

Some people may argue that optical fiber tubes cannot perform calculations, meaning they cannot transmit particles if they are not conductive. However, according to the principle of synchronicity of quantum states of 0 and 1, as long as it is possible for particles and waves to coexist, we can achieve the synchronicity of 0 and 1.

This concept presented in this research article may have faced criticism akin to that encountered when (Kao and Hockham, 1966) proposed optical fiber transmission in the 1960s [1]. During that period, the prevailing understanding was that copper was employed to transmit electrons, whereas glass was considered non-conductive and incapable of transmitting electrons. In fact, the optical fiber concept was a wonder at that time, and it took more than years for an American company (Corning) [2] to successfully develop optical fiber.

Thus, it is feasible to replace diodes with optical fiber. The principle is similar to using optical fiber to transmit the properties of waves and particles simultaneously, creating synchronicity. So, our innovative method concept and substitution of traditional diodes with optical fiber-based components is theoretically and practically viable. This innovative approach leverages the principles of optical waveguiding and quantum electrodynamics to enable the simultaneous transmission of electromagnetic wave properties and quantum particle characteristics, thereby facilitating the creation of a synchronized, coherent communication channel. Such an innovative system would utilize the photonic properties of optical fibers to emulate and surpass the functionalities of conventional diodes, offering enhanced performance in optoelectronic applications and quantum information processing.

Figure 6. Multi-layered optical fiber glass components (light-carrying properties) (Author's view).

Using multi-layer superposition technology, a layer of optical fiber glass surface and a layer of silicon wafer are used as the multi-layered components of the "Big Mac" hamburger, which can generate both light and electricity to bring out the commonality and simultaneity of 0 and 1. In utilizing multi-layer superposition technology, the structural composition of the 'Big Mac' analog consists of multiple thin-film layers, notably an optical fiber glass layer and a silicon wafer layer, serving as the fundamental multilayered constituents. This design leverages the principles of optoelectronic and semiconductor physics to facilitate the concurrent generation of photonic and electronic signals. Specifically, the optical fiber layer acts as a waveguide for light propagation, while the silicon wafer functions as a photovoltaic and electronic transducer, enabling the conversion of optical-energy into electrical-energy. This integrated multilayer configuration exemplifies the unified physical manifestation of binary states, representing the counterparts of logic '0' and '1,' thereby illustrating their co-occurrence and mutual convertibility within a single integrated system. Such a multilayered construct embodies advanced concepts in nanophotonics, optoelectronics, and semiconductor device physics, highlighting the complex interplay between photonic and electronic signals in high-density information processing.

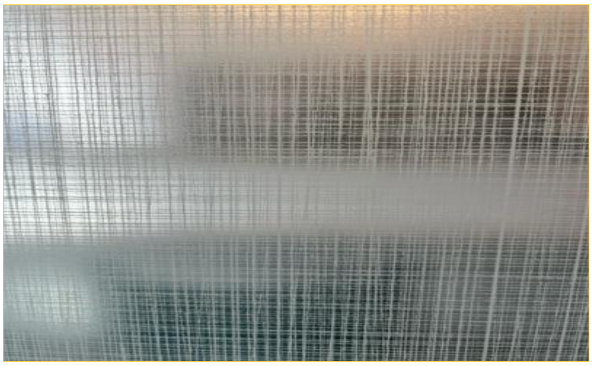

Figure 7. Multi-layered optical fiber glass components (Author's view).

This research article innovative introduces fiber nanotube technology by integrating the light-carrying capabilities of optical fibers with the charging properties of single crystal silicon to develop innovative glass fiber nanotubes. This novel approach to nanotechnology by integrating fiber nanotube technology with optical fiber systems. This innovative research study explores the utilization of optical fibers' inherent capability to transmit light efficiently, coupled with the unique electronic charging properties of single crystal silicon. This combination aims to develop advanced glass fiber nanotubes with potential applications in photonics, optoelectronics, and nanodevices. The synthesis process involves precise fabrication techniques to embed silicon within the glass matrix, ensuring optimal charge separation and light-guiding functionalities. The innovative design enhances the functional versatility of fiber nanotubes, offering promising avenues for miniaturized, high-performance optoelectronic components. This work contributes into multifunctional nanostructures that leverage hybrid material systems.

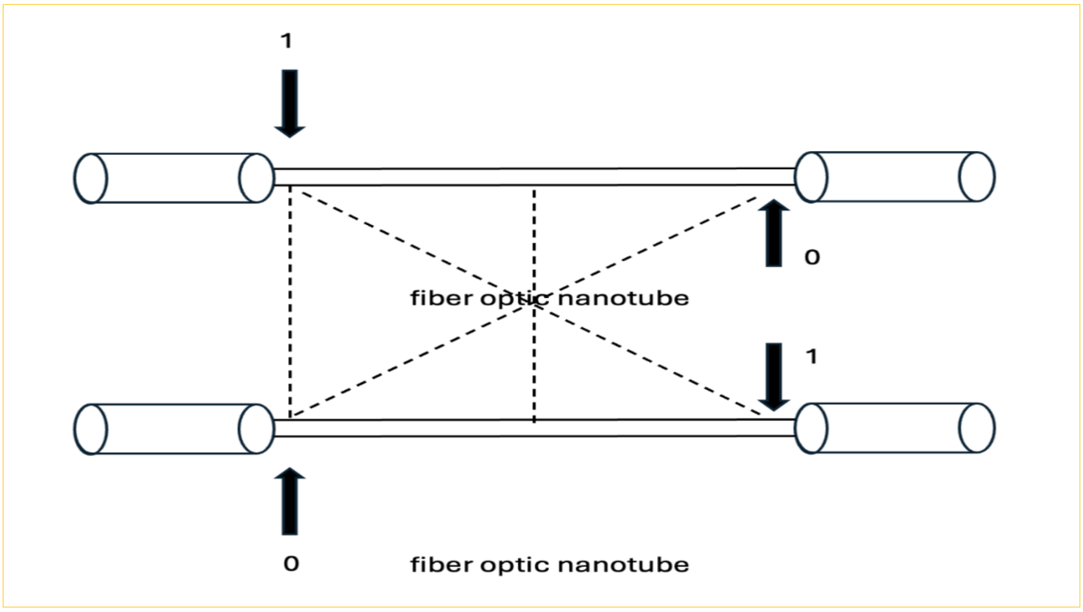

Figure 8. Fiber optic nanotube (Author's view).

When the two optical fibers 0 and 1 meet at a certain point, the overlapping state is 0, 1 synchronicity. The same principle applies to 1, 0, and vice versa. The information of 0 and 1 can be transmitted to the nanotube through the optical fiber. This innovative design can allowing 1,0 and 0, 1 coupling together, when, two optical fibers, designated as fiber 0 and fiber 1, intersect at a specific coupling point, their overlapping electromagnetic modes can form a coherent superposition representing a synchronized state between the two channels, akin to a quantum superposition of basis states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$. This superposition allows for the encoding and transfer of information through interference effects governed by the principles of wave optics and quantum coherence. The same superpositional principle applies symmetrically to the scenario where fiber 1 and fiber 0 are involved, facilitating bidirectional communication. The encoded information carried by the superposed optical modes in fibers 0 and 1 can be coupled and coupled into a carbon nanotube (CNT) quantum device via integrated photonic interfaces, enabling ultrafast data transfer and processing at the nanoscale according to the principles of quantum optoelectronics and nanoscale photonics.

Conclusion

This research article presents an innovative and new approach to nanotechnology by integrating fiber nanotube technology with optical fiber systems. This study explores the utilization of optical fibers' inherent ability to transmit light efficiently, combined with the unique electronic charging properties of single crystal silicon. This combination aims to develop advanced glass fiber nanotubes with potential applications in photonics, optoelectronics, and nanodevices. The synthesis process involves precise fabrication techniques to embed silicon within the glass matrix, ensuring optimal charge separation and light-guiding functionalities. This innovative design enhances the functional versatility of fiber nanotubes, offering promising avenues for miniaturized, high-performance optoelectronic components. This research can contribute to the broader physics field by advancing understanding of light-matter interactions at the nanoscale, and it lays the foundation for future research into multifunctional nanostructures that leverage hybrid material systems. That will benefit the industry and mankind in the future.

Declarations

Acknowledgments: The author would like to acknowledge the independent nature of this research, which was conducted without institutional or external support.
Author Contribution: The author confirms sole responsibility for the following: study conception and design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation.
Conflict of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.
Consent to Publish: The author agrees to publish the paper in International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research.
Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are included in the manuscript.
Funding: This research received no external funding.
Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.
Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.
Research Content: The research content of the manuscript is original and has not been published elsewhere.

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Citation: Lie Chun Pong. 2025. Innovative Concept Approach: Using Fiber Optic Nanotubes and Cross Intersections as a Pathways in Producing Quantum Chips (X Chips). International Journal of Recent Innovations in Academic Research, 9(3): 157-162.