

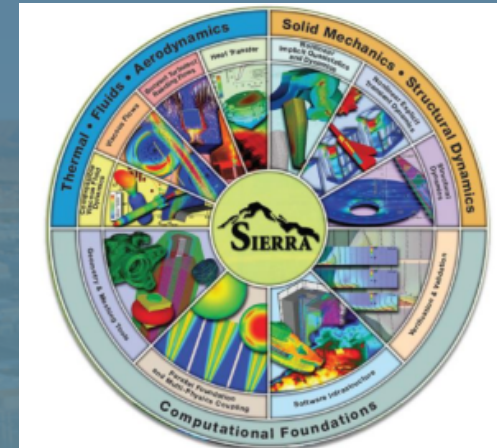
# Optimization-based Designs for Communicating Through Barriers with Mechanical Waves



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# Piezoelectric-based Megasonic Communication

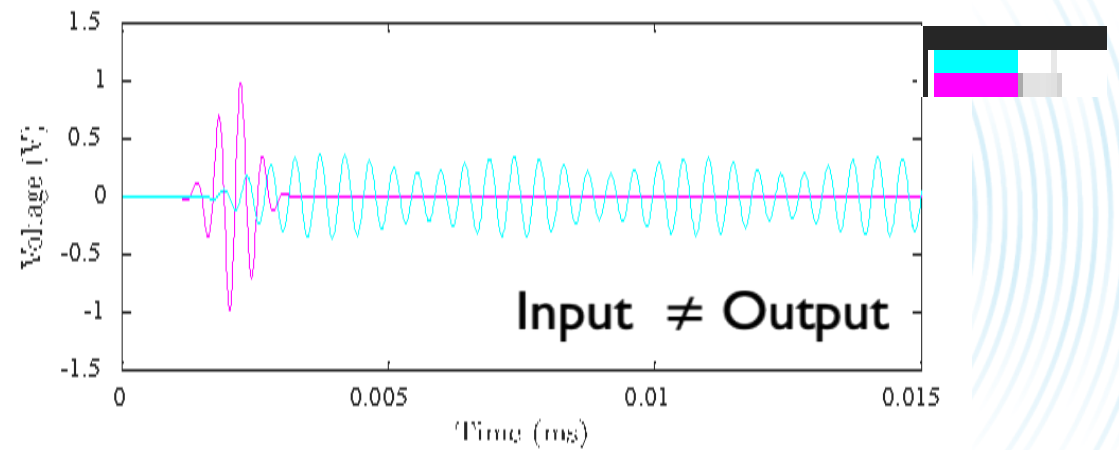
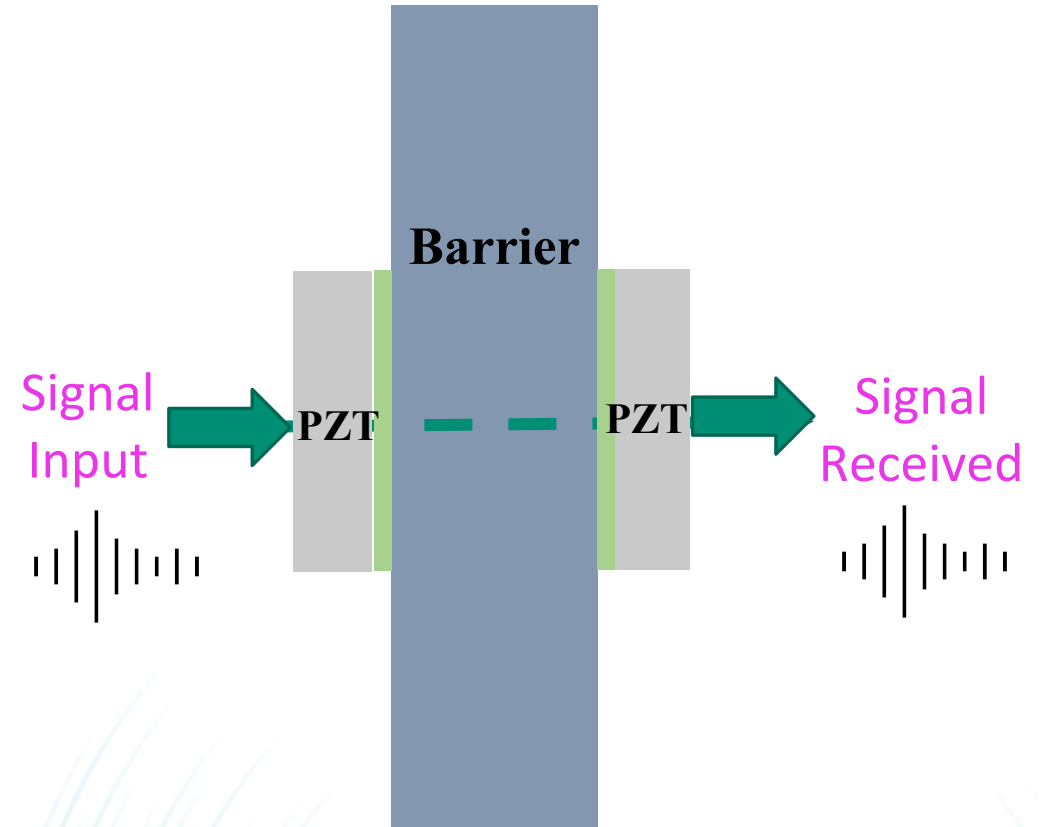


**Motivation:** High bit rate communication across barrier without wires, feedthroughs or penetrations

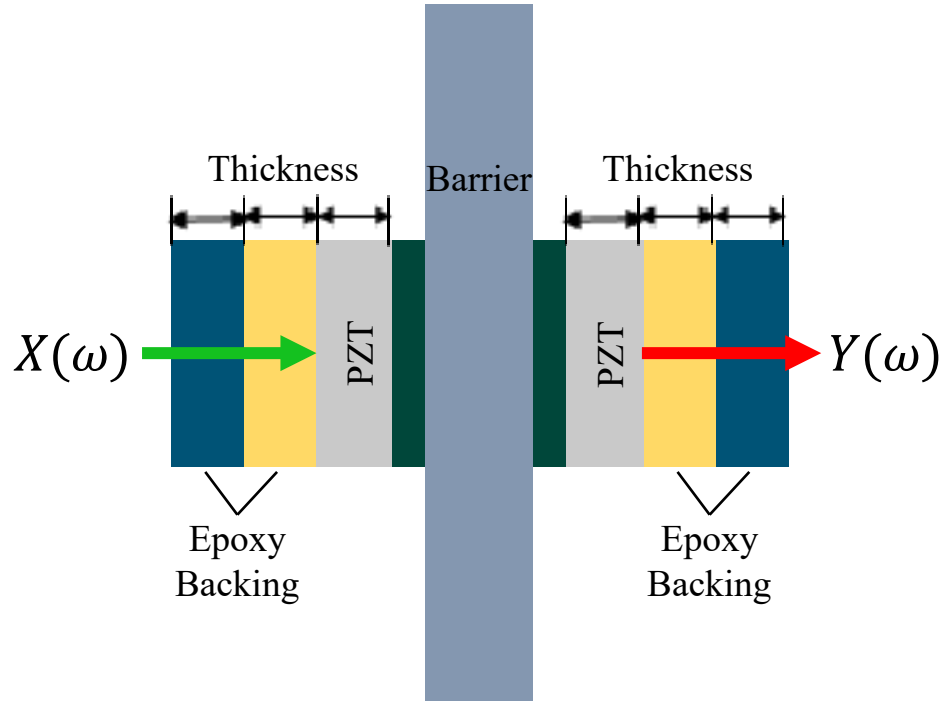
**Approach:** Use piezoelectric transducers to transmit electrical signals via megasonic mechanical transduction

**Challenge:** Communication channel creates unwanted modification to signal

- Acoustic multipath
- Ringing
- Reflections



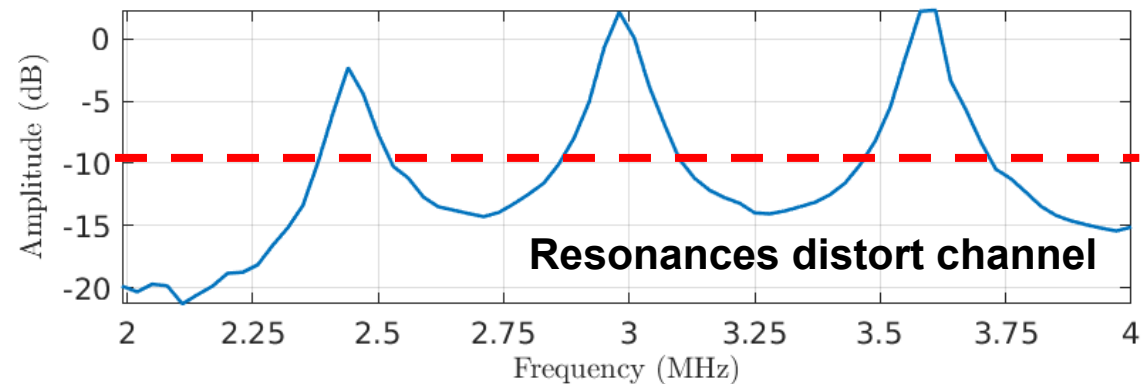
# Piezoelectric-based Megasonic Communication



## Single Input Single Output System

$$Y(\omega) = H(\omega)X(\omega)$$

## $H(\omega)$ Channel Frequency Response Function



**Existing Methods:** Advanced signal processing (OFDM), backing materials

**Proposed Approach:** Optimize backing properties and thicknesses using a Finite Element Model to achieve **desired channel characteristics**

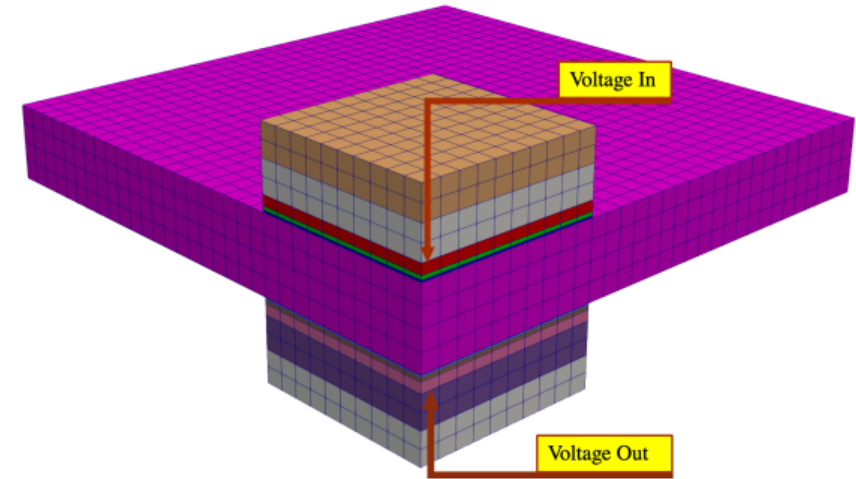
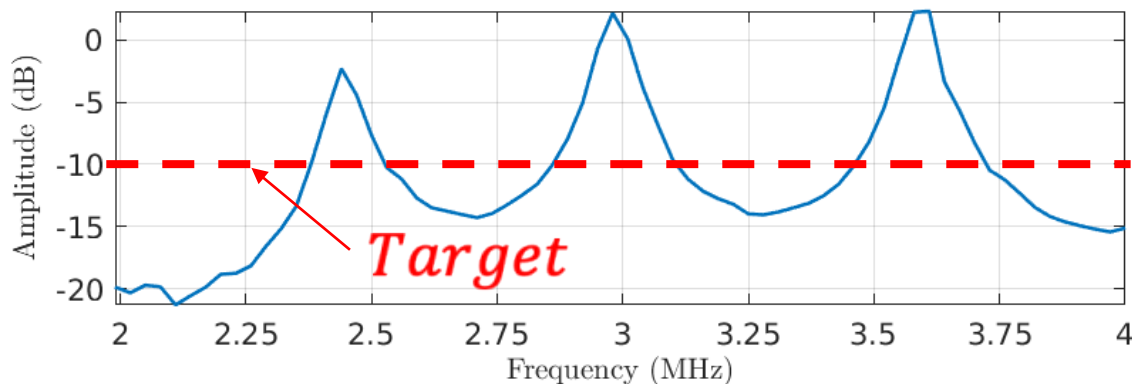
# PDE-Constrained Optimization

## Objective Function

$$J(p, \omega) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\omega}} \left\| \bar{H}(\omega_k, p) - \textit{Target} \right\|_2^2$$

- $\bar{H}$  is the magnitude of the transfer matrix
- *target* is a user-defined constant

**Parameters:** Backing thickness, damping, density, shear and bulk moduli



## Governing PDEs to FE Helmholtz

$$\rho \mathbf{u}_{tt} - \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \quad \text{Elastodynamics}$$

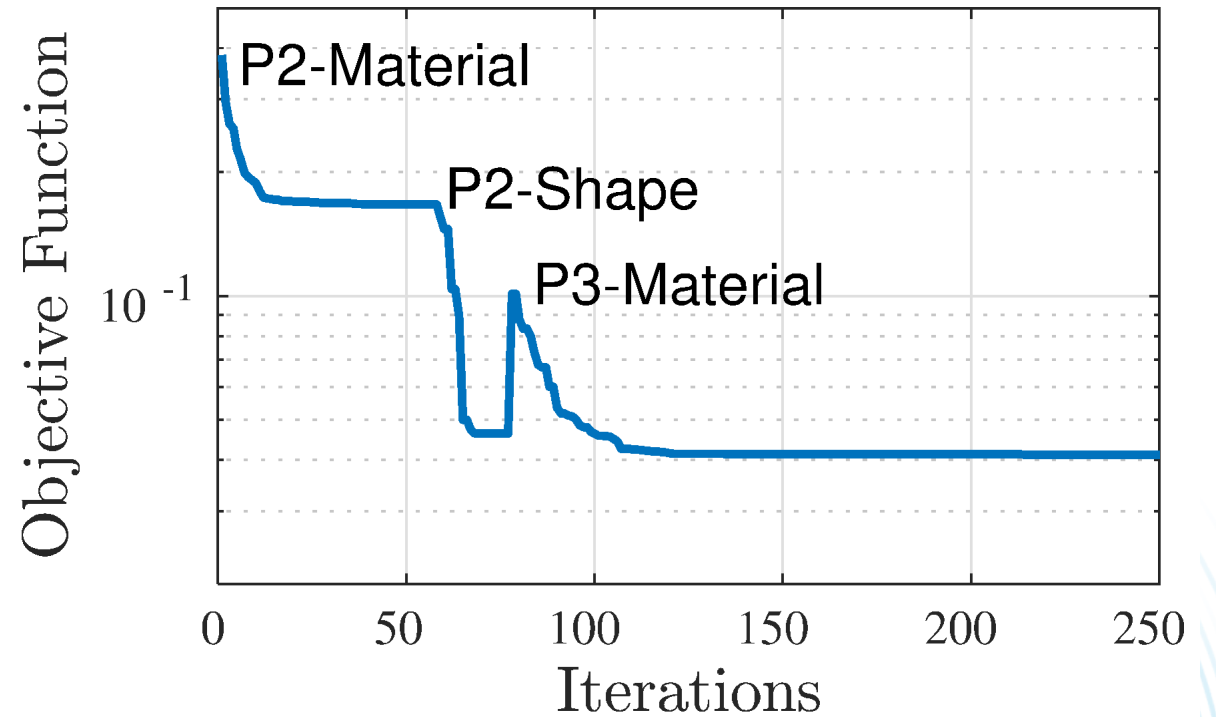
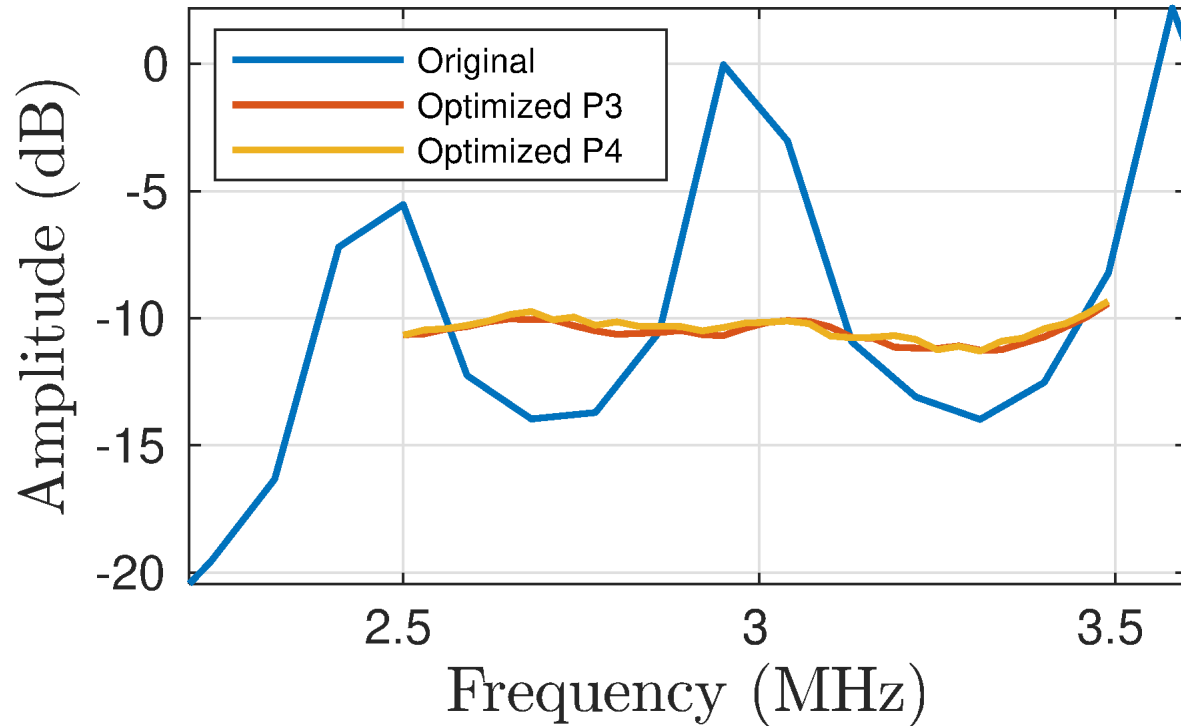
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \quad \text{Electrostatics}$$

$$(-\omega^2 \mathbf{M} + j\omega \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{K}) \hat{s} = \hat{f} \quad \text{Helmholtz}$$

## High Order Polynomial Elements

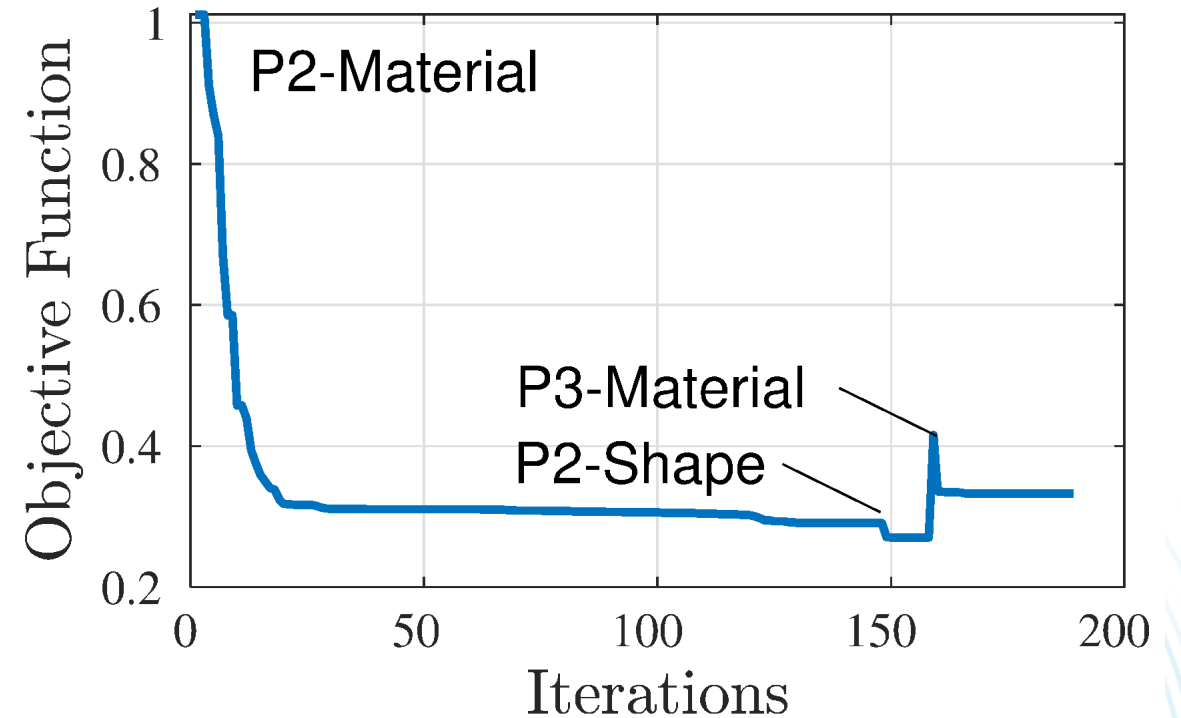
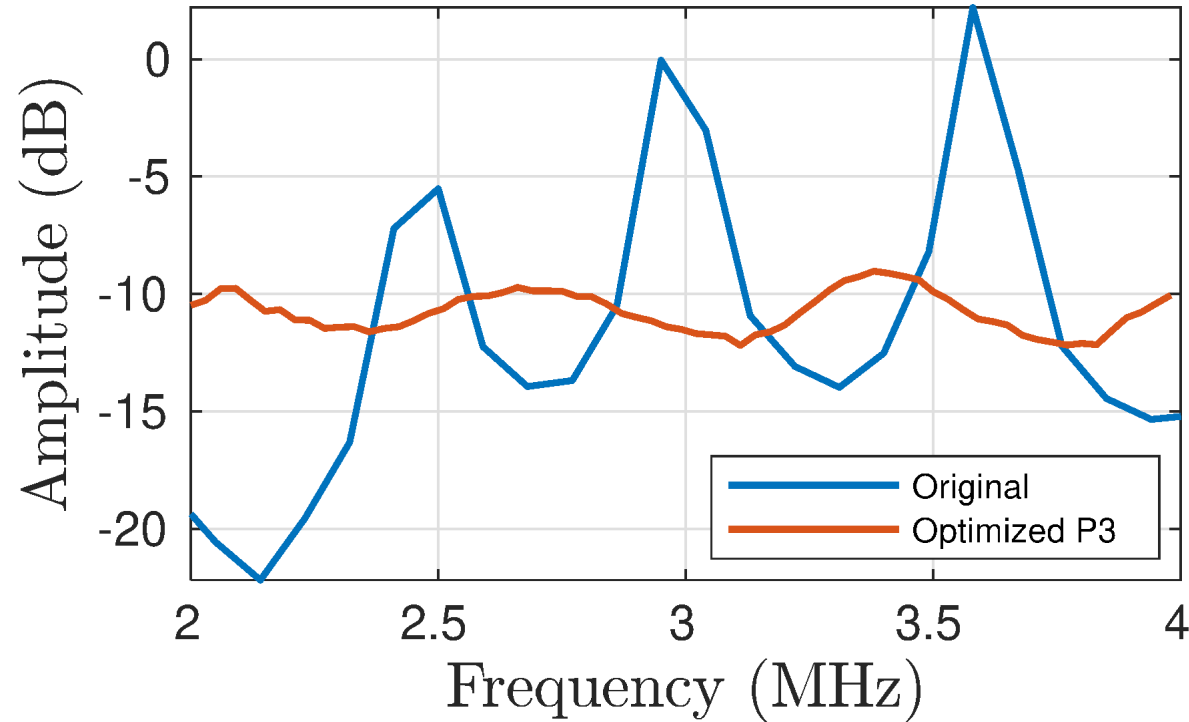
- Mitigate pollution effect
- Faster mesh convergence than linear elements

# Optimization Results: One MHz Bandwidth



**Alternating Directions / Discretization:**  
Sequentially refine mesh and change optimization parameter

# Optimization Results: Two MHz Bandwidth



## Alternating Directions / Discretization:

Sequentially refine mesh and change optimization parameter



# Conclusions



- Optimization successfully improves channel characteristics for communication
- Not enough parameters to optimize wider bandwidths
- Alternating optimization methods is suboptimal, but meets the goal of driving the objective down
- Future work needed to reduce computational time



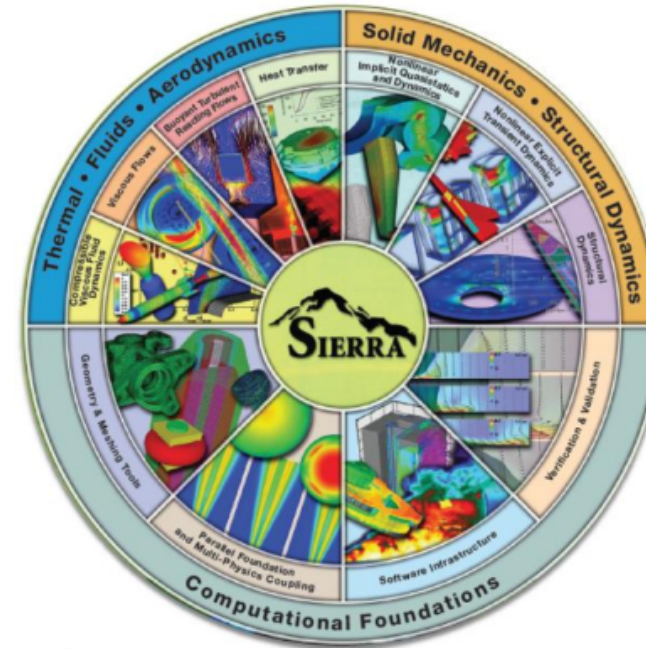
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