

Optimization-based Designs for Communicating Through Barriers with Mechanical Waves



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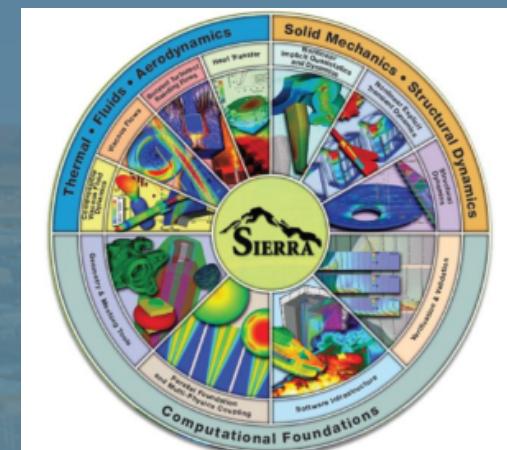
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Piezoelectric-based Megasonic Communication

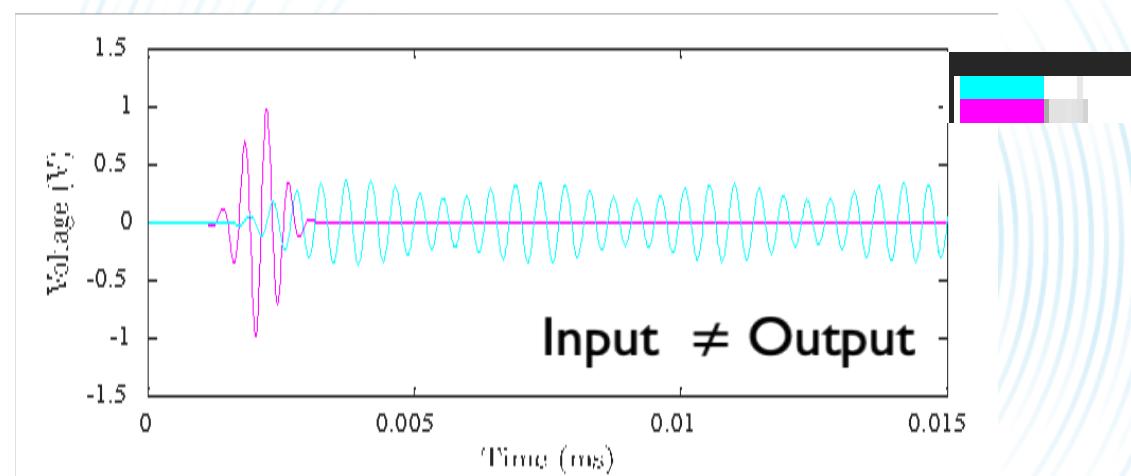
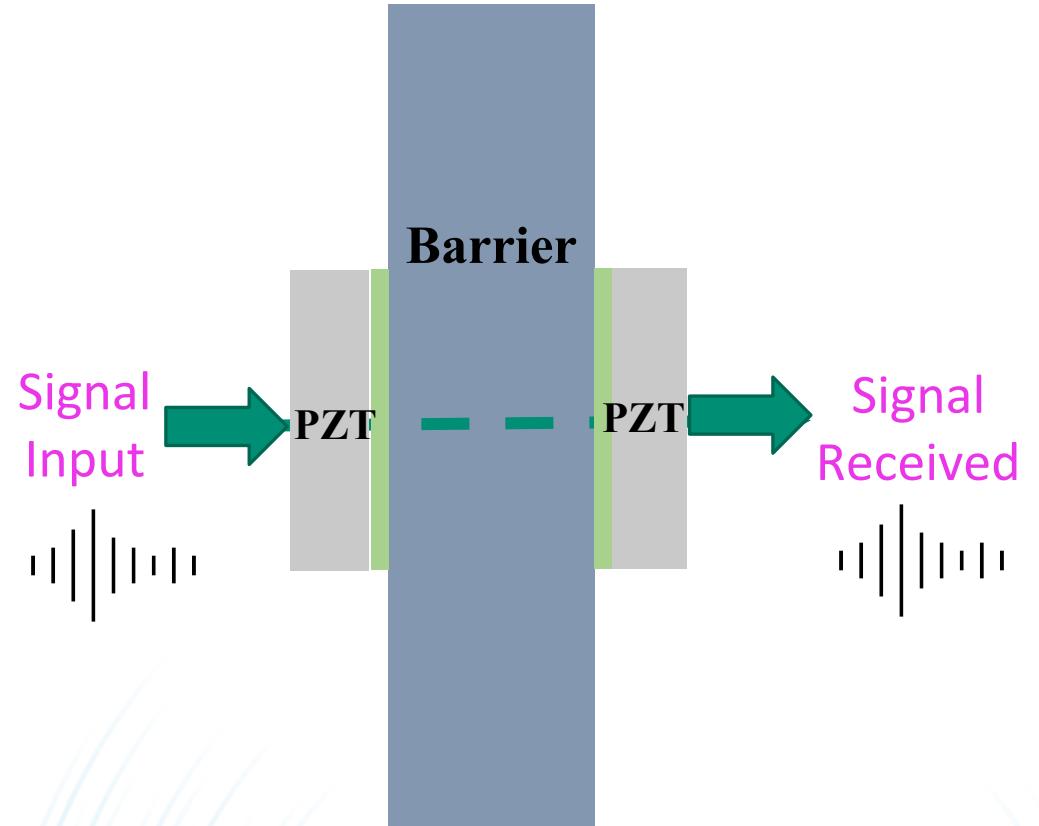


Motivation: High bit rate communication across barrier without wires, feedthroughs or penetrations

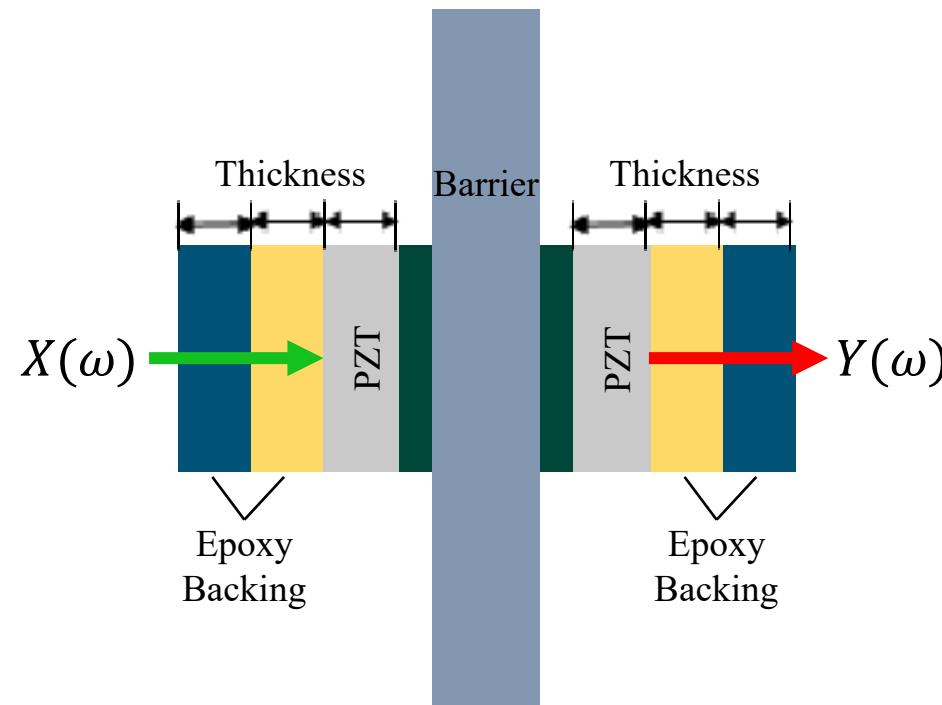
Approach: Use piezoelectric transducers to transmit electrical signals via megasonic mechanical transduction

Challenge: Communication channel creates unwanted modification to signal

- Acoustic multipath
- Ringing
- Reflections

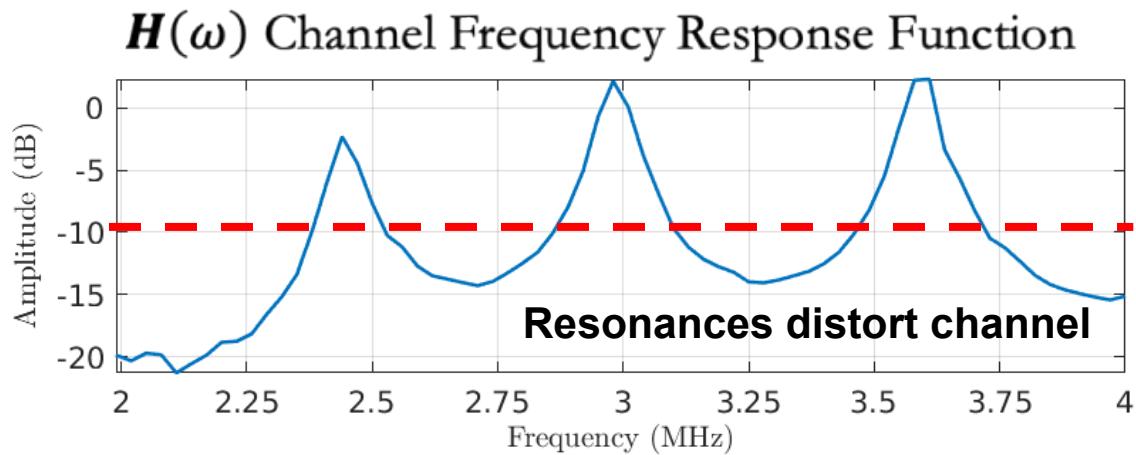


Piezoelectric-based Megasonic Communication



Single Input Single Output System

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



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

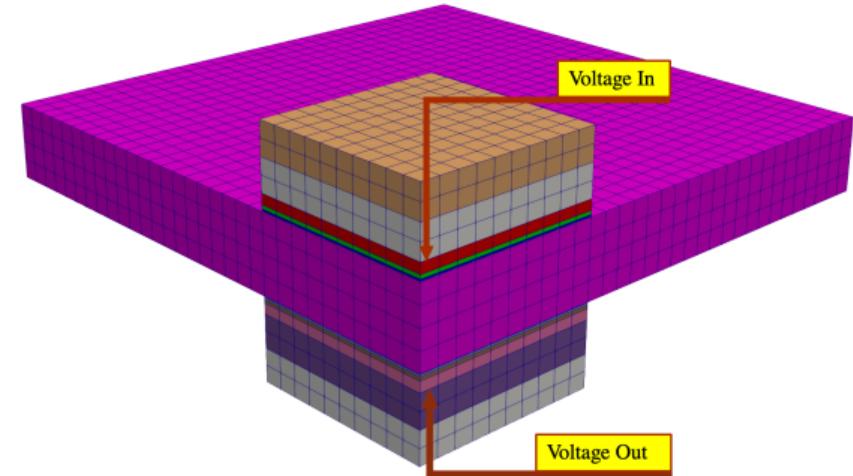
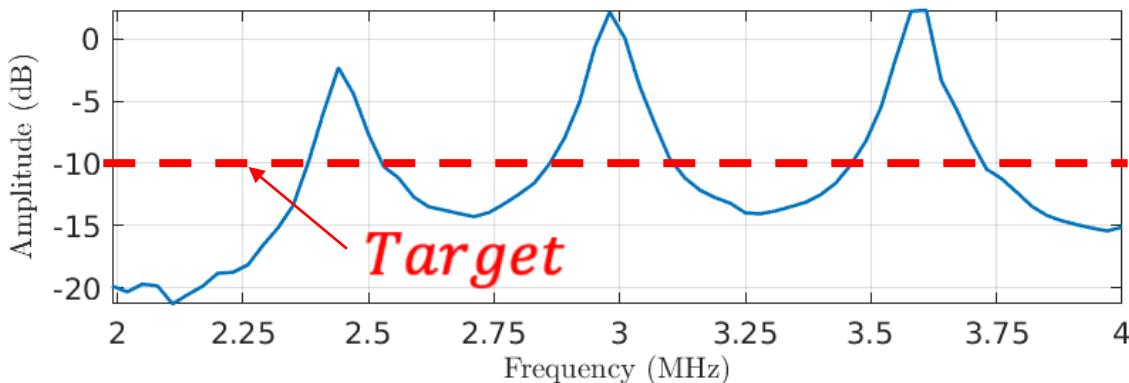


Objective Function

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

- \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

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

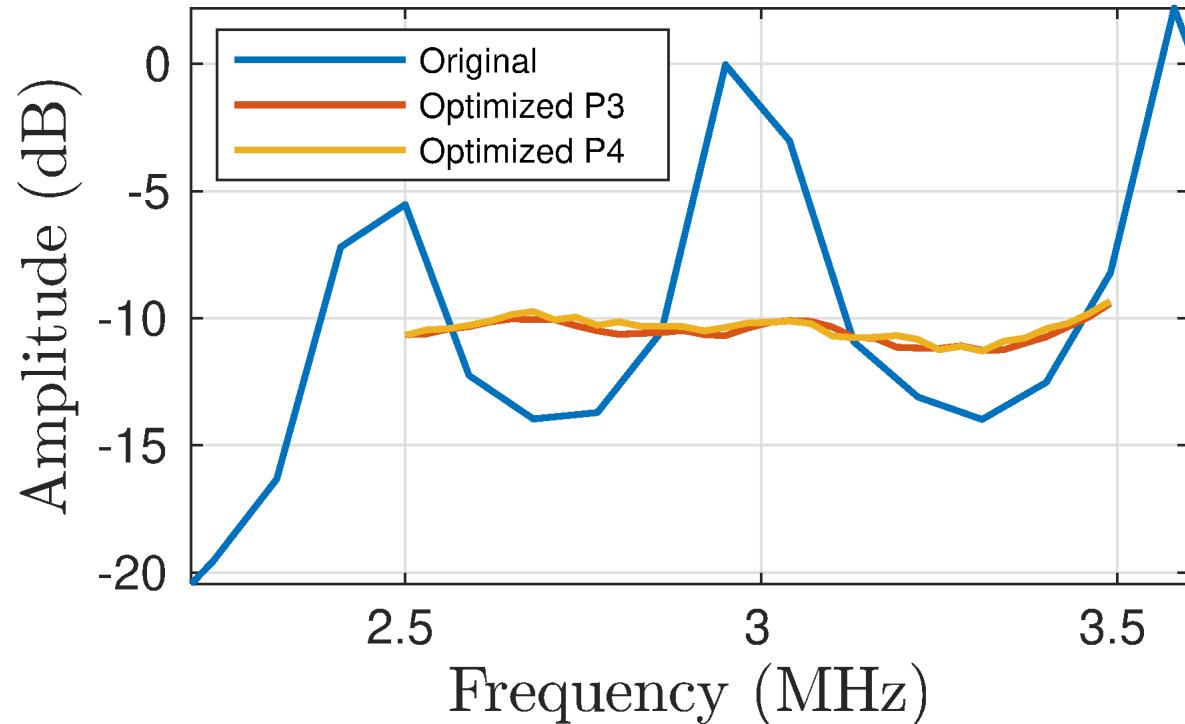
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \quad \text{Electrostatics}$$

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

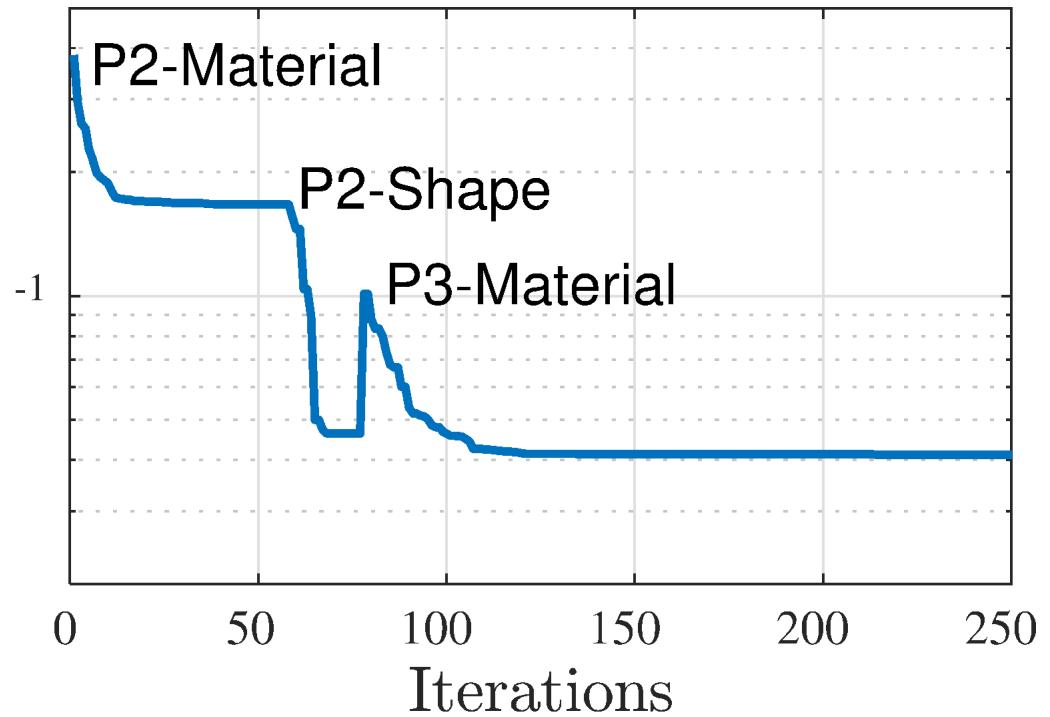
High Order Polynomial Elements

- Mitigate pollution effect
- Faster mesh convergence than linear elements

Optimization Results: One MHz Bandwidth

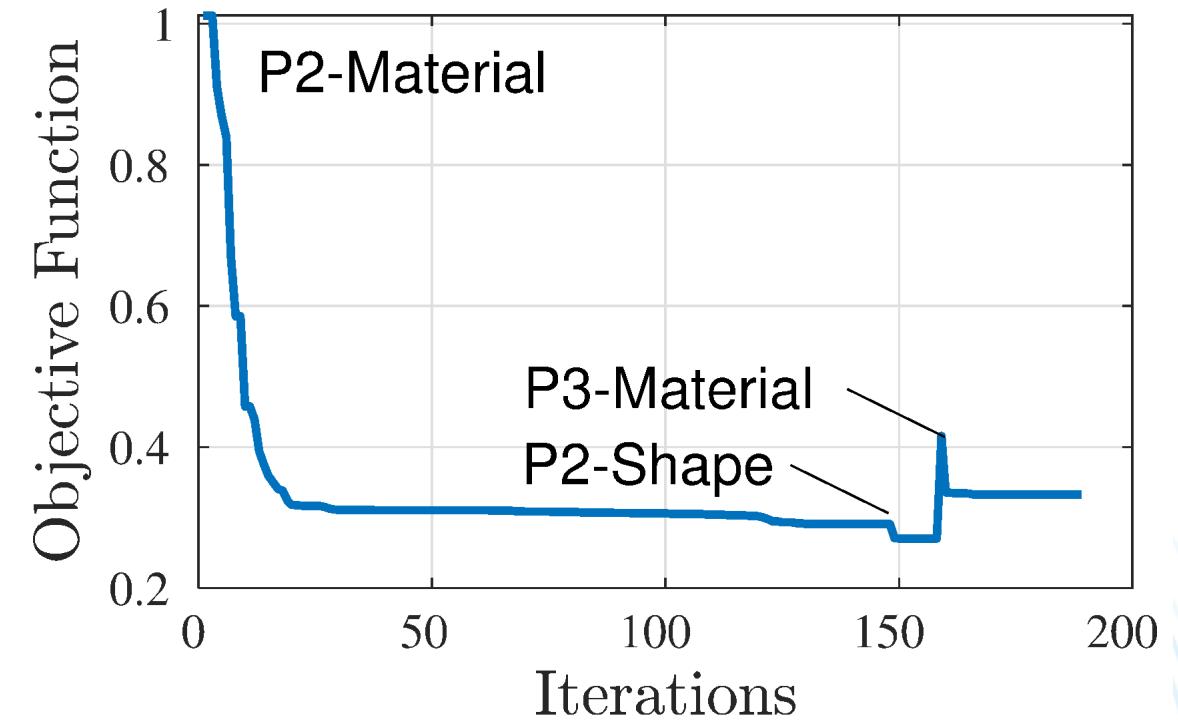
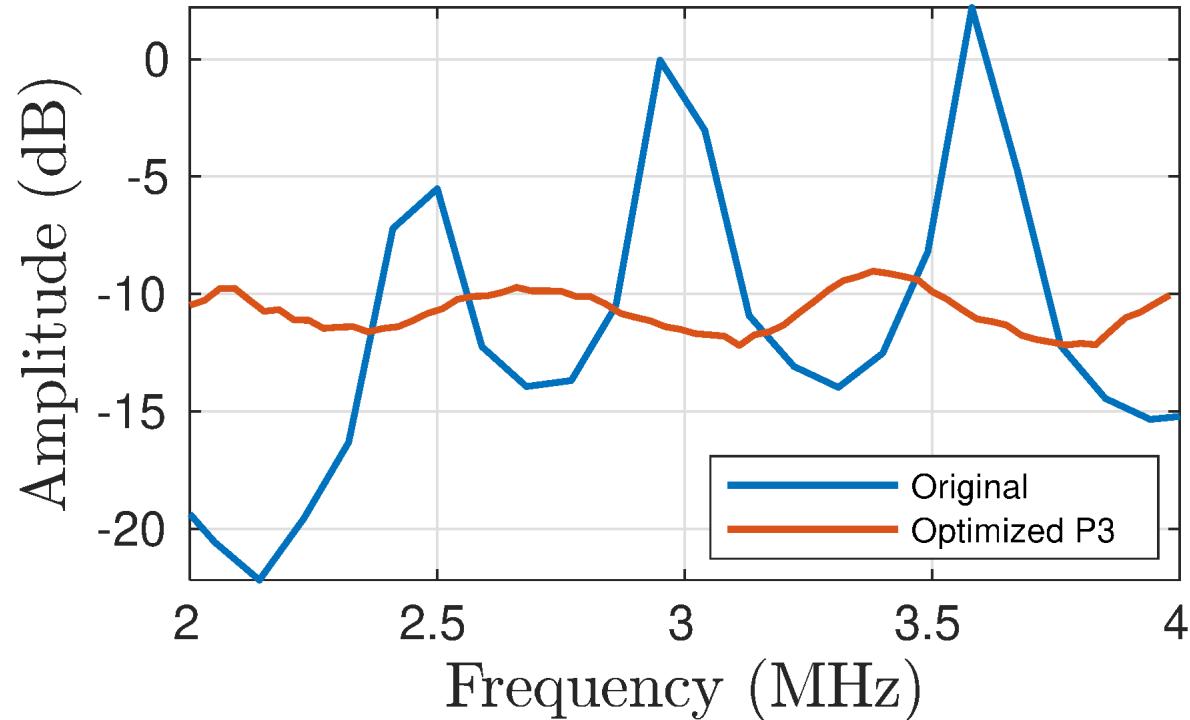


Objective Function



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

Optimization Results: Two MHz Bandwidth

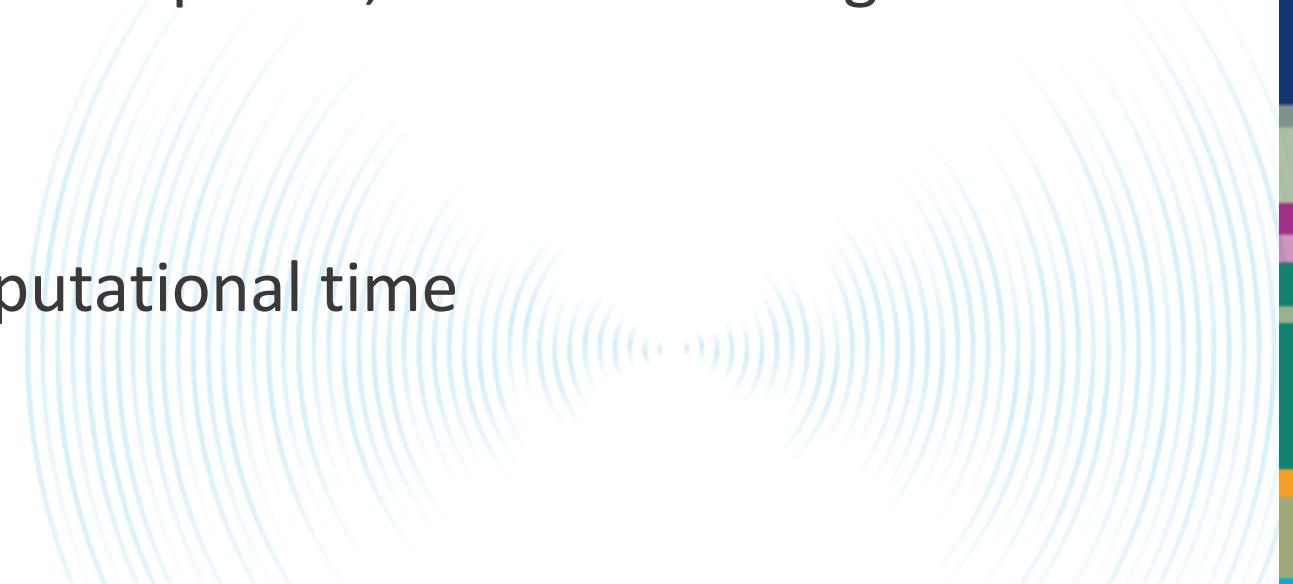


Alternating Directions / Discretization:
Sequentially refine mesh and change optimization parameter

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



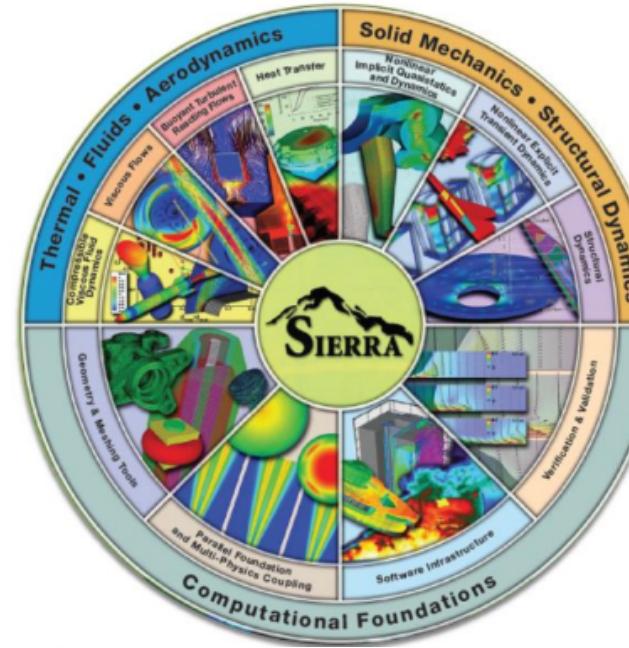
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