

Finite Element Analysis in Combination with Perfectly Matched Layer to the Numerical Modeling of Acoustic Devices in Piezoelectric Materials

Dbich Karim¹, Sylvain Ballandras², Thierry Laroche², Karl Wagner³,
Jean-Michel Brice¹, Xavier Perois¹

¹TDK, Sophia Antipolis, France

²Institut Femto-st, Besançon, France

³TDK, Munich, Germany

Email: karim.dbich@femto-st.fr

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ABSTRACT

The characterization of finite length Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW) and Bulk acoustic Wave (BAW) resonators is addressed here. The Finite Element Analysis (FEA) induces artificial wave reflections at the edges of the mesh. In fact, these ones do not contribute in practice to the corresponding experimental response. The Perfectly Matched Layer (PML) method, allows to suppress the boundary reflections. In this work, we first demonstrate the basis of PML adapted to FEA formalism. Next, the results of such a method are depicted allowing a discussion on the behavior of finite acoustic resonators.

Keywords: Finite Element Method; Perfectly Matched Layer; Surface Acoustic Wave; Piezoelectric; Numerical Modeling

1. Introduction

The ultimate optimization in the development of components such as SAW (Surface Acoustic Wave) and BAW (Bulk Acoustic Wave), is to increase the capability to simulate the real shape of the resonator. In the case of SAW devices, the main effort is currently devoted to account for lateral resonance [1] that can pollute the SAW main contribution exploited for the filtering operation. These phenomena can be adequately modeled using advanced numerical tools, and more particularly a formulation must be developed to allow the analysis of the active part of the resonator as well as the area near the edges, suppress modes generated by the lack of consistent data absorbing conditions.

When one solves an equation numerically by volume discretization like in Finite Element Analysis (FEA), one must truncate the computational grid in some way. In such cases, the important thing is how to perform this truncation without introducing significant artifacts into the computation. Two cases may arise. If the computational domain is large enough and the sides are seen by a very attenuated wave so there is no problem. In the other

hand, if the wave doesn't vanish at the mesh boundary we must apply absorbing condition to avoid spurious reflection. The application of boundary conditions as rigid walls (Dirichlet or Neumann) or periodic boundary conditions leads unacceptable artifacts reflections at the edges of the mesh. Therefore, the wave equations require an absorption condition which makes vanish the waves that strike the edges without reflection into the domain of interest. A well known method is the Boundary Element Method [2]. It is based on the calculation of Green's functions and requires an external approach to the finite element analysis. We propose a method directly included in the FEA formalism: the Perfectly matched Layer (PML).

In 1994, however, the problem of absorbing boundaries for wave equations was transformed in a seminal paper by Berenger [3]. Berenger changed the question: instead of finding an absorbing boundary condition, he found an absorbing boundary layer, as depicted in **Figure 1**. An absorbing boundary layer is a layer of artificial absorbing material that is placed adjacent to the edges of the grid, completely independent of the boundary condition. When a wave enters the absorbing layer, it is attenuated by the absorption and decays exponentially;

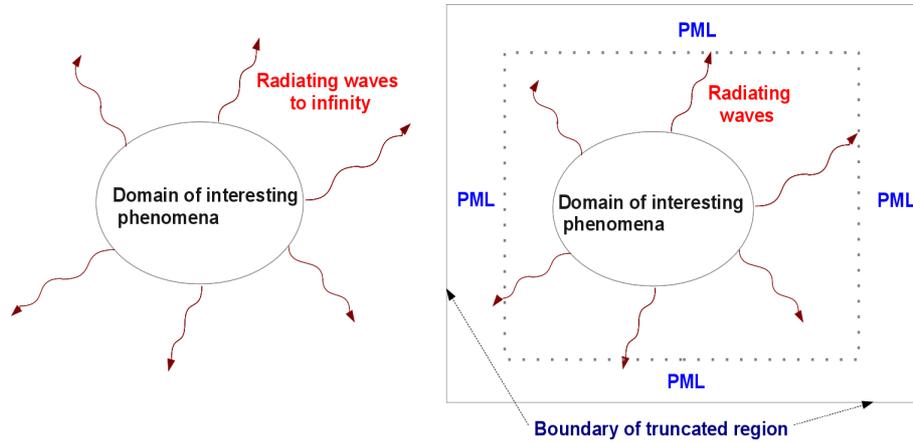


Figure 1. Chematic of the wave problem and the interest of absorbing layer.

even if it reflects o the boundary, the returning wave after one round trip through the absorbing layer is exponentially tiny.

The problem with this approach is that, whenever you have a transition from one material to another, waves generally reflect, and the transition from non-absorbing to absorbing material is no exception so, instead of having reflections from the grid boundary, you now have reflections from the absorber boundary. However, Berenger showed that a special absorbing medium could be constructed so that waves do not reflect at the interface: a perfectly matched layer, or PML. Although PML was originally derived for electromagnetism (Maxwell’s equations), the same ideas are immediately applicable to other wave equations. A lot of work has been devoted to transpose this approach to elasticity problems [4-6].

In the following, we first expose the theoretical development for piezoelectricity-based problems, focusing on the simple case of the scalar plane wave. We will see that the establishment of PML formulation may be described by the combination of the following two steps: first, changing in complex variable, next a coordinate transformation allowing the back to real coordinates.

A first numerical application is achieved in 2D to address the simulation of finite dimension of a SAW resonator with a periodic FEA code. Indeed, up to now, the devices modelings were most often considered as 2D systems infinitely periodic in the direction of propagation and infinite in the perpendicular one. We just demonstrate that it is now possible to take into account the effects due to finite dimension along the direction of propagation.

We also show, the interests of PML method is the case of an 3D SAW devices. This is especially to show the influence of the numerical aperture which was considered as infinite. This also shows the effects of lateral edges of such components.

As a conclusion, we propose different tracks to further

optimize the PML approach, particularly for 3D piezoelectric problems.

2. Fundamentals

2.1. Finite Element Analysis and Piezoelectric Problem

First, we start from the variational formulation of the linear dynamic piezoelectricity problem. Here, the unknowns of the problem are mechanical displacement and electrical potential. This approach has been implemented initially by Tiersten [7] Eernisse [8] and Allik and Hughes [9], pioneers in the use of the finite element method for problems of piezoelectricity. Since then, many authors have explored ways and contributed to their improvement for the analysis of piezoelectric transducers in a general sense [10-14]. The principle of this variational formulation consists in balancing the sum of the kinetic and potential energies into the computation volume with the mechanical and electrical solicitations applied at the chosen edges. We thus obtain the following integral form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial \delta u_i}{\partial x_j} C_{ijkl} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial \delta u_i}{\partial x_j} e_{kij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial \delta \phi}{\partial x_i} e_{ijk} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial \delta \phi}{\partial x_j} \varepsilon_{jk} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} - \rho \omega r^2 u_i \delta u_i \right) dV \quad (1) \\ & = \iiint_{\Omega} F_i \delta u_i dV + \iint_{\Gamma} \delta u_i T_{ij} n_j dS + \iint_{\Gamma} \delta \phi D_j n_j dS \end{aligned}$$

The terms C_{ijkl} , e_{kij} , ε_{jk} are successively elastic, piezoelectric and dielectric constants.

The method of PML takes care of not changing this formulation. Indeed, we will see that the calculation process leads to change only material constants.

2.2. Perfectly Matched Layers

Let us start with the plane wave $u(x,t)$ of some wave

equation in infinite space.

$$u(x, t) = Ae^{-j(k_x x - \omega t)} \tag{2}$$

In **Figure 2**, the regions of interest are around the origin $x = 0$ and extended until x_a . In particular, we will focus on the problem in the $+x$ direction (the other directions will follow by the same technique). An absorbing domain (PML domain, the blue one in **Figure 2**) is added on the side edges of the main mesh from x_a to x_p .

The PML setting occurs in four conceptual steps, summarized as follows:

- Changing x in complex variable;
- Coordinate transformation allowing back to real x ;
- Transformation of equations in real coordinates into complex materials constants;
- Optimization of PML parameter and construction of the PML region.

2.3. Changing X in Complex Variable

The first step is to proceed to change of variable complex within the whole domain, which transforms the oscillating waves in exponentially decreasing wave in the PML area without reflections at the interface with the main domain (depicted by the dashed line at x_a in **Figure 2**). Since it must not modify the propagation phase, this transform can be written:

$$\tilde{x} = x - j \cdot f(x) \tag{3}$$

where $f(x)$ grows from the origin of the absorbing area to its end along a defined rate. In the main domain, this function is zero thus there is no changes on the FEA solution). It is clear that the change of variable has the effect of introducing an evanescence of the wave in the

PML part. The wave model becomes:

$$u(x, t) = Ae^{-j(k_x x - \omega t)} e^{kf(x)} \tag{4}$$

However, since this transform must be efficient for any frequency (we represent the problem in the spectral domain), it is sense to define this function as follows:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\omega} \int_0^x d(x) dx \tag{5}$$

We will see thereafter the absorption function $d(x)$ that has been chosen and the criteria imposed.

2.4. Coordinate Transformation Which Allow Back to X Real

The second step, is to perform a coordinate transformation to express the complex x as a function of a real coordinate. We can easily define the Jacobian transformation linking the considered coordinate systems as following:

$$\frac{1}{\partial \tilde{x}} = \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + d(x)} \frac{1}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\partial \tilde{x}} = \left(1 + \frac{d(x)}{j\omega}\right) \frac{1}{\partial x} = \alpha_x \frac{1}{\partial x} \tag{6}$$

The entire process of PML can be conceptually summed up by this previous transformation of the differential equation: In the PML areas where $d(x) > 0$, the oscillating solutions turn into exponentially decaying ones.

In the region of interest $d(x) = 0$ and $\tilde{x} = x$, so the solution remains unchanged even though the change of variable is applied. This is one reason why we do not create reflections at the interface $x = x_a$.

The choice to write the absorbing function with a frequency dependence is motivated by looking at what happens for the plane wave $e^{(ik\tilde{x})}$:

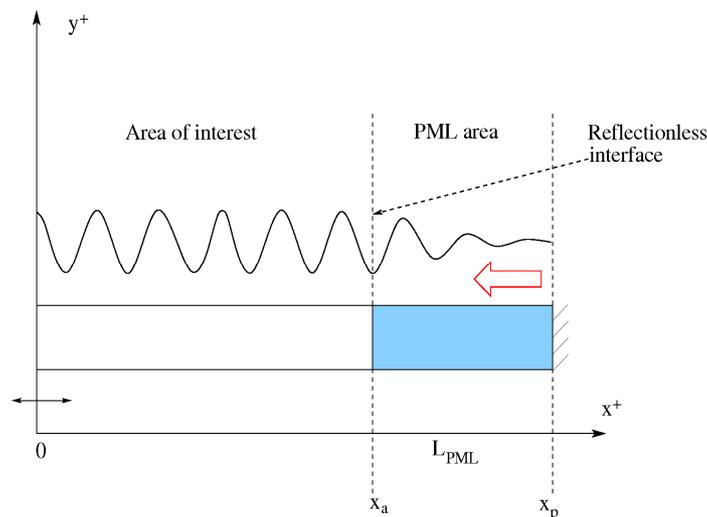


Figure 2. Scheme of PML principle and space domain parting in the $x > 0$ direction. x_a and x_p are respectively the lower and upper limits of the PML.

$$e^{(ikx)} \cdot e^{\left(-i\frac{k}{\omega} \int d(x') dx'\right)} \quad (7)$$

The term k/ω is equal to $1/c_x$, the inverse of the phase velocity c_x in the x direction. This allows that the attenuation rate of the PML is independent of the frequency ω : all wavelengths decrease at the same rate.

2.5. Transformation of Equations in Real Coordinates into Complex Materials Constants

Conformably to Zheng and Huang [5], we develop a formulation based on the usual piezoelectricity equations, yielding significant modifications of the elastic, piezoelectric and dielectric constants to account for the absorption.

We now rewrite the elasticity equations in the absorbing region turning x to \tilde{x} , using then (6) to express the result in the initial coordinates. In the new coordinates, we have real coordinates and complex materials constants.

As in [5], the absorbing effect is assumed along the three space directions for the sake of generality. The equilibrium equation then reads:

$$-\rho\omega^2 u_i = \frac{\partial T_{ij}}{\partial \tilde{x}_j} = \frac{1}{\alpha_j} \frac{\partial T_{ij}}{\partial x_j} \quad (8)$$

where a_j is characterised by its specific function $d_j(x_j)$. T_{ij} and u_i respectively represent the dynamic stresses and displacements, and ρ is the mass density.

We introduce a non symmetrical stress tensor, expressed in the transformed axis:

$$\tilde{T}_{ij} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3}{\alpha_j} C_{ijkl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial \tilde{x}_k} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3}{\alpha_j \alpha_k} C_{ijkl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} = \tilde{C}_{ijkl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} \quad (9)$$

where \tilde{C}_{ijkl} is the transformed elastic constant tensor relative to the absorption area. We multiply (8) by $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$, thus yielding Newton relation for PMLs in the real coordinates

$$-\tilde{\rho}\omega^2 u_i = \frac{\partial \tilde{T}_{ij}}{\partial x_j} \quad (10)$$

where $\tilde{\rho} = \rho \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$ is the mass density relative to the transformed domain. Given that the obtained form of the equilibrium equation complies with the classical expression for usual solids, it is allowed to exploit the standard FEA formulation. It must however be careful to take into account the frequency dependence of the transformed tensors (stress and electrical displacement) in the PML région. These developments of course can be extended to piezoelectricity by rewriting Poisson's equation and taking into account the piezoelectric coupling in the stress definition as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}_{ij} &= \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3}{\alpha_j} \left(C_{ijkl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial \tilde{x}_k} + e_{kij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tilde{x}_k} \right) \\ &= \tilde{C}_{ijkl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} + \tilde{e}_{kij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Poisson's equation expressed in the transformed system of axes reads:

$$\frac{\partial D_i}{\partial \tilde{x}_i} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha_i} \frac{\partial D_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (12)$$

with D_i the electrical displacement vector. To provide an homogeneous formulation, we proceed as for the stress definition (9), multiplying the electrical displacement by $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3$, yielding:

$$\tilde{D}_i = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3}{\alpha_i} D_i \quad (13)$$

As for the propagation Equation (8), the Poisson's condition is written accounting for these changes as:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{D}_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad (14)$$

In the same way as the transformation of the stress tensor, we introduce the modified piezoelectric and dielectric constants defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{D}_i &= \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3}{\alpha_i} \left(e_{ikl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial \tilde{x}_k} - \epsilon_{ik} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \tilde{x}_k} \right) \\ &= \tilde{e}_{ikl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} - \tilde{\epsilon}_{ik} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

We now are able to establish a FEA formulation exploiting these developments in Equation (16) without fundamental changes of the variational formulation developed in Equation (1):

$$\begin{aligned} &\iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial \delta u_i}{\partial x_j} \tilde{C}_{ijkl} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_k} + \frac{\partial \delta u_i}{\partial x_j} \tilde{e}_{kij} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} \right. \\ &\left. + \frac{\partial \delta \phi}{\partial x_i} \tilde{e}_{ijk} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} - \frac{\partial \delta \phi}{\partial x_j} \tilde{\epsilon}_{jk} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_k} - \tilde{\rho} \omega^2 u_i \delta u_i \right) dV \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} F_i \delta u_i dV + \iint_{\Gamma} \delta u_i T_{ij} n_j dS + \iint_{\Gamma} \delta \phi D_j n_j dS \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

As some care must be paid to the truncation of the computational region and also to the choice of the absorption function, next paragraphs are dedicated to these questions.

2.6. Optimization of PML Parameter and Construction of the PML Region

Once we have performed the PML transformation of the FEA formulation, the solutions are unchanged in the re-

gion of interest ($x < x_a$) and exponentially decaying in the PML regions ($x > x_p$). At the end of the PML domain, the boundary conditions are not important. Indeed, even if a hard wall is set on this frontier, the reflected waves on it can be neglected after the propagation into the PML.

In order to optimize the operation of the PML, the absorption function $d(x)$ must be wisely chosen. We discuss here the absorption function and the importance of its parameters.

In our developments, the absorption function is chosen to avoid introducing any brutal change in the physical constants. That must be applied as well at the interface between the main domain and PML domain as throughout the PML area. This signifies it must exhibit derivatives close to zero at each edge of the PML area, but it must continuously vary more rapidly within this area to avoid meshing a too long PML zone. We also want this function to be even (symmetrical) so it can apply on the both sides of a domain centred around $x=0$. As proposed in [6], we consider the following form of $d(x)$ that allows to match all these specifications at once

$$d(x_1) = \begin{cases} d_{\max} \left(1 - \frac{(|x_1| - x_p)^2}{(x_a - x_p)^2} \right)^n & \rightarrow x_a < |x_1| < x_p \\ 0 & \rightarrow |x_1| < x_a \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

with x_a and x_p the limits of the PML area and n an integer controlling the absorption rate. The coefficient d_{\max} is an adjustable normalisation parameter. This function is plotted in **Figure 3** to show its compliance to the above definition.

With $n=1$, the first derivatives are not zero. So the matching conditions are not observed. On the other hand, for n too large (for instance, n equal to 4 or 5), the slope in the middle of the PML is high and this can lead to numerical reflections. Indeed, in the FEA formalism, the absorbing function must be numerically integrated on

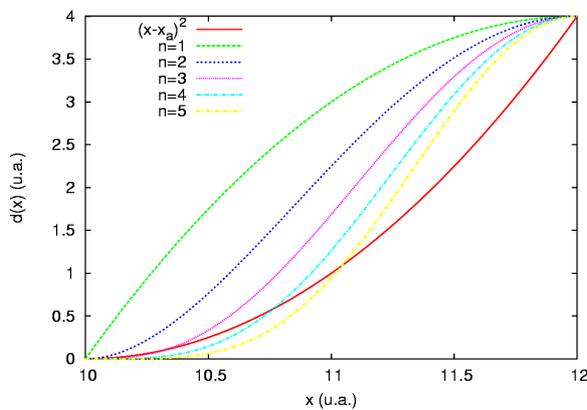


Figure 3. Comparison between different absorption rates of the function $d(x)$. The parameter d_{\max} is equal to 4.

each elements of the mesh. So, considering Gauss rules, a high order polynomial requires more points to converge. If this condition is not respected, some artifacts may appear.

To highlight, the effects of the pml, **Figures 4(a)** and **(b)** depict the case without and with PML. We see in **Figure 4(b)** that the mechanical displacement becomes close to zero at the end of the PML area by decreasing continually. Unlike in case without PML where the mechanical displacement does not decay.

In **Figure 5**, the influence of d_{\max} on the displacement is demonstrated in the PML domain. We can see the importance of choosing the parameter d_{\max} to obtain coherent behavior of PML. For $d_{\max} = 10^6$, the absorbing function reveals a smooth behavior providing a constant decreasing of the wave along the PML. In contrast, for $d_{\max} = 10^8$, we see that the displacement seems to be inconsistent. This is due to the fact that the increase of d_{\max} leads to a too brutal change in the rate of absorption and induces numerical reflections.

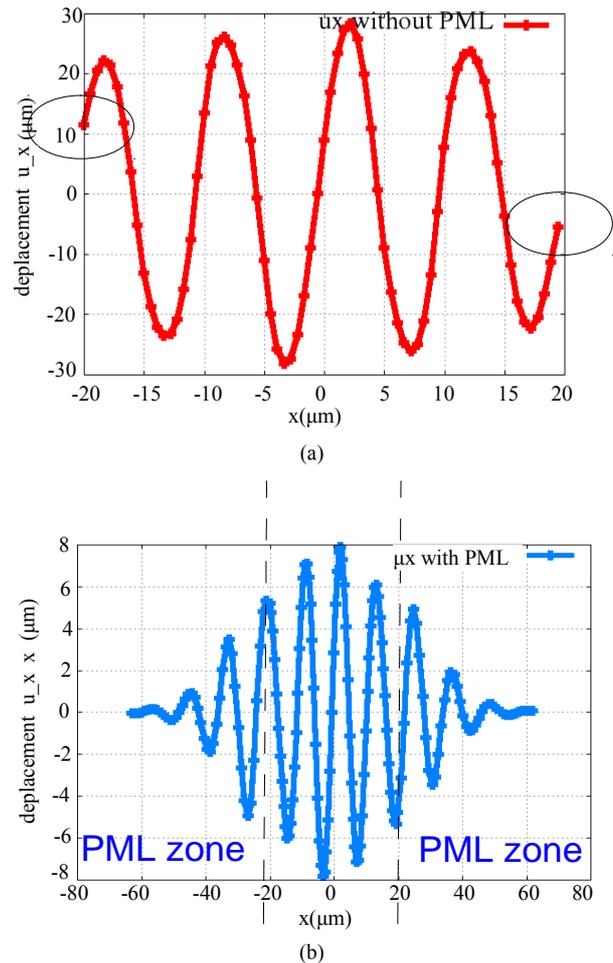


Figure 4. (a) x displacement along the whole domain without PML. (b) Attenuation of the mechanical displacement along the PML zone and main domain.

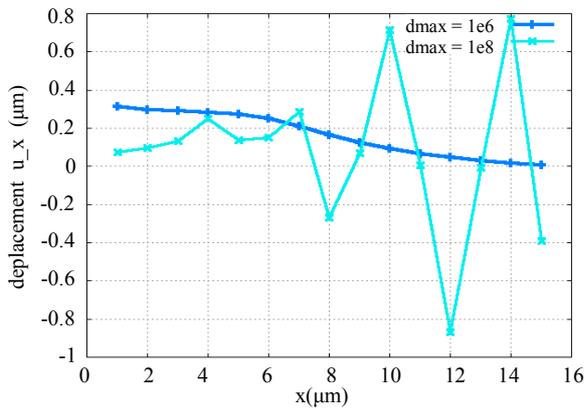


Figure 5. Behavior of the displacement along the PML region for two different parameters d_{max} : $d_{max}=10^6$ (in dark blue) and $d_{max}=10^8$ (in light blue).

The PML/FEA formalism is achieved for each frequency point and so is time consuming. Then for practical application, we chose $n=3$ as the best trade-off between a strong absorption rate and fast computations. The d_{max} is selected between 10^6 and 10^7 .

3. Numerical Tests and Validation

The efficiency of the PML implemented in FEA is depicted in three parts. First, a 2D-case is investigated showing the absorbing due to the PML domain and the effects of the effects of the finite lateral size on the behavior of a SAW resonator. Next, the same study is repeated but in a 3D configuration in order to validate the general PML approach. At last, a realistic SAW problem is addressed by considering the aperture of the resonator and absorbing the lateral leaky modes. First, A 2D SAW resonator problem is addressed. The geometrical configuration is depicted in **Figure 6**. A piezoelectric medium (quartz YXI/36) is driven by 4 pairs of electrodes. The electrodes are non massive and alternatively activated with $V=1\text{ V}$ and $V=0\text{ V}$. The period is $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. The depth of PML on both sides is $35\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. The height of the mesh is $75\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. The absorbing parameters are set to $d_{max}=10^6$ and $n=3$.

The result of this simulation is shown in **Figure 7**. We depicted the vibrations for the x-displacements in the XY plane. The vibrations in both the right and left PML domains are strongly reduced as and as they enter into. The decreasing factor is around 10^{-5} . We also hardly observed the phenomena of diffraction due to the finite lateral size of the resonator. Indeed, weak lobes appears at the both lateral end of the grating and give rise to bulk wave and so losses in the medium. Next, we repeat the same simulation as the one depicted in **Figure 6** but for a 3D geometry. The configuration is drawn in **Figure 8**. The piezoelectric is once more quartz YXI/36. The same set of non massive electrodes is still powered in the same

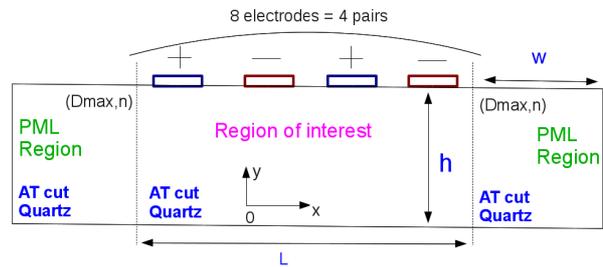


Figure 6. Characteristic configuration for finite SAW resonators considering the mixed PML/FEA approach. Eight non massive electrodes are activated alternatively ($V1 = 1\text{ V}$, $V2 = 0\text{ V}$). The width of electrodes is equal to $2.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and the period of the resonator is set to $10\text{ }\mu\text{m}$. The piezoelectric medium is quartz YXI/36. Its thickness vary from zero. On the left and right parts of the scheme, two PML domains are set. No boundary conditions are defined neither at the top nor at the bottom. Th depth of the piezoelectric h is chosen to avoid any interaction with the penetrating bulk wave at the bottom interface. $d_{max} = 10^6$ and $n = 3$.

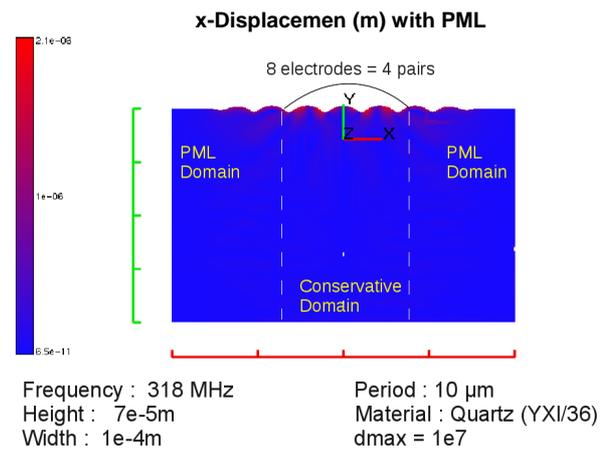


Figure 7. The vibrations for x-displacement in the XY plane for the 2-D problem depicted in **Figure 6**. The piezoelectric medium is quartz YXI/36 activated by eight electrodes alternatively powered by $V = 1\text{ V}$ and $V = 0\text{ V}$. The PML domains are delimited by the white dashed line at the left and right sides. The frequency is 318 MHz . $h = 7e^{-5}\text{ m}$, $d_{max} = 10^6$ and $n = 3$.

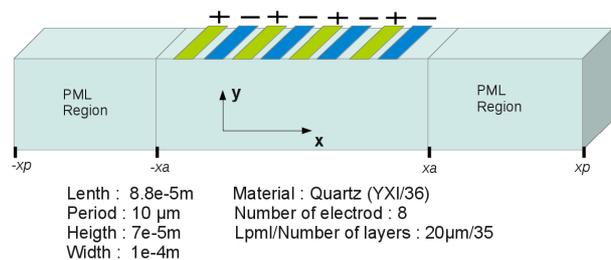


Figure 8. Same configuration as in **Figure 6** but in 3D-case. The z-direction is periodically infinite. So the electrodes are infinitely long in the z-direction. Eight non massive electrodes are activated alternatively ($V1 = 1\text{ V}$, $V2 = 0\text{ V}$). $h = 7e^{-5}\text{ m}$, $d_{max} = 10^6$ and $n = 3$.

way. The absorbing conditions are also the same. The x-displacement obtained by FEA/PML is shown in the perspective **Figure 9**.

It is clearly demonstrated that the vibration have the same absorption as in the 2D-case even if the absorbing factor is slightly worse. One more time, the losses in the medium can also be observed at the end of the resonator. We notice that there is no reflection at the end of the mesh for both side edges and bottom boundaries. The last configuration highlight a new point to design SAW resonator. Indeed, up to now, the devices modelings were most often considered as 2D systems infinitely periodic in the direction of propagation and infinite in the perpendicular one. We just demonstrate that it is now possible to take into account the effects due to finite dimension along the direction of propagation. In this part, we depict the way to address the problem of real aperture of a SAW resonator. In other words, we consider a finite dimension in the perpendicular direction of the propagation. In this study, the number of electrodes is infinite. The geometrical configuration is depicted in **Figure 10**. The materials properties, excitation and dimensions of the grating are still the same as previously in **Figure 8**.

We now consider a length of the electrodes equal to 54 μm for a period in the direction of propagation equal to 10 μm . The buses on the both right and left gratings are infinite along the propagation and 20 μm wide. We also assume that the piezoelectric medium continue towards the infinity on the both sides of the resonator. The PML method allows this assumption. Once again, we show the vibration for the x-displacement in the perspective **Figure 11**. The factor of absorption is still very high even if we notice a slight decrease. The Ω domain stands for the

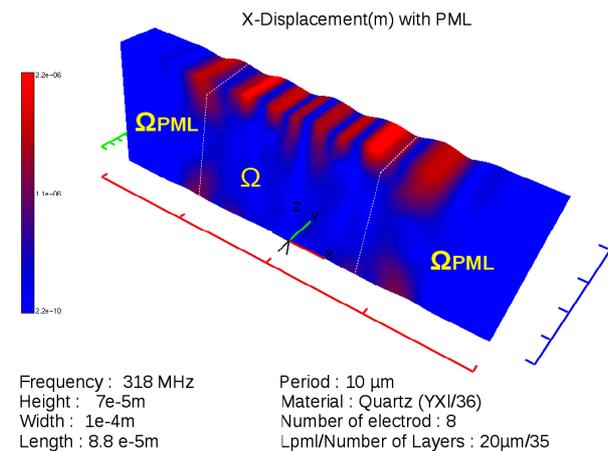


Figure 9. The vibrations for x-displacement for the 3-D problem depicted in **Figure 8**. The piezoelectric medium is quartz YXI/36 activated by eight electrodes alternatively excited by $V = 1 \text{ V}$ and $V = 0 \text{ V}$. The PML domains are delimited by the white dashed line at the left and right sides. The frequency is 318MHz. $h = 7 \text{ e}^{-5} \text{ m}$, $d_{\text{max}} = 10^6$ and $n = 3$.

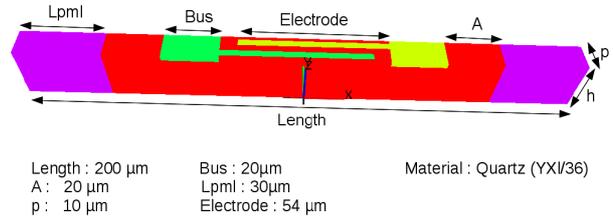


Figure 10. Configuration of an infinitely periodic SAW resonator in the propagation direction but with finite lateral dimension. The z-direction is infinitely periodic and the non massive electrodes are alternatively excited with $V1 = 1 \text{ V}$ and $V2 = 0 \text{ V}$. The piezoelectric medium is quartz YXI/36. The length of electrodes is 54 μm while the period is 10 μm . $h = 30 \mu\text{m}$, $d_{\text{max}} = 10^6$ and $n = 3$.

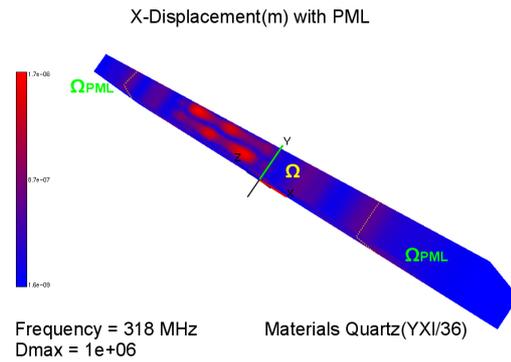


Figure 11. The vibrations for x-displacement for the 3-D problem depicted in **Figure 10**. The piezoelectric medium is quartz YXI/36 activated by electrodes excited by $V = 1 \text{ V}$ and $V = 0 \text{ V}$. The PML domains are delimited by the white dashed line at the left and right sides. The frequency is 318 MHz. $h = 30 \mu\text{m}$, $d_{\text{max}} = 10^6$ and $n = 3$.

physical space in which the SAW is generated. We observe the Rayleigh wave in the middle of Ω . On each side of this vibration, the presence of the buses is denoted by two maxima of displacement. These displacements give rise to a lateral mode which is reflected on the side edges if there is no activated PML. But, in **Figure 11**, all PML are turned on. So, the lateral modes can be detected at the very end of the Ω area, just before the PML domains. However, due to the presence of the PML, this mode does not reflect on the side edges and moreover its amplitude decreases at the time it progress in the PML from the beginning to the end where it almost vanishes by them.

These three results show the efficiency of the combining of PML and FEA to simulate the effects due to the consideration of the real length or width of a SAW resonator. Thus, using this kind of method, we are able to simulate realistic effects in SAW. This method can also be applied to other kind of resonator.

4. Conclusion

Perfectly Matched Layer method has been developed for

wave equations: elastic wave in solids and piezoelectric materials. This is, in the context of a periodic Finite Element Analysis code. In this work, we demonstrated a PML method well adapted to the FEA. The ability to absorb the outgoing wave from a resonator has been highlighted for different configurations. First, a 2D-system of SAW resonator was address and we noticed that all the waves going into the PML are absorbed. The lobes of diffraction due to the ends of the grating were also observed. Next, the comparison between the 2D-results and 3D-ones in the same configuration allow us to validate complete PML approach. At last, we displayed the influence of the lateral modes for a real model of SAW resonator considering the length of the electrodes as well as the buses. We must also note that this absorbing method could be coupled with the BEM to consider most configurations for any kinds of acoustics devices.

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