# **Soundiation: User Manual**

Last update: January 11, 2022

Contact: Tianquan Tang (tianquan@connect.hku.hk)

### > GUI start

- Soundiation runs on Microsoft Windows with MATLAB 2010a or above versions installed.
- Soundiation supports parallel computation:
  - Parallel computation greatly reduces computational time, depended on the cores number of computer.

Current Folder: E:\Soundiation\src

- To enable parallel computation, we need to activate MATLAB parallel pool by simply typing

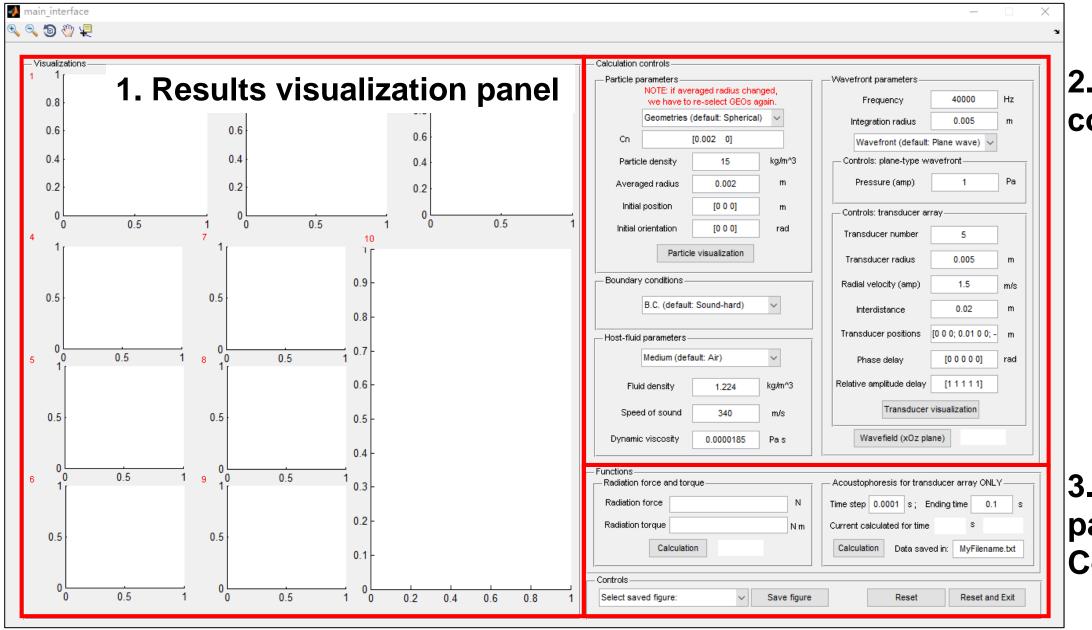
- Start Soundiation in MATLAB:
  - Set the Current Folder direction to ".\Soundiation\src": or type

```
>> addpath('<folderpath>\Soundiation\src');
```

on Command Window to open the interface.

Type>> main\_interface;on Command Window to open the interface.

## > Main interface



2. Parametric control panel

3. Functional panel and Control panel

# > Result visualization panel

#### Figure 1:

Visualize the levitated particle.

#### Figure 2:

Visualize the position relationship between transducer array and the levitated particle.

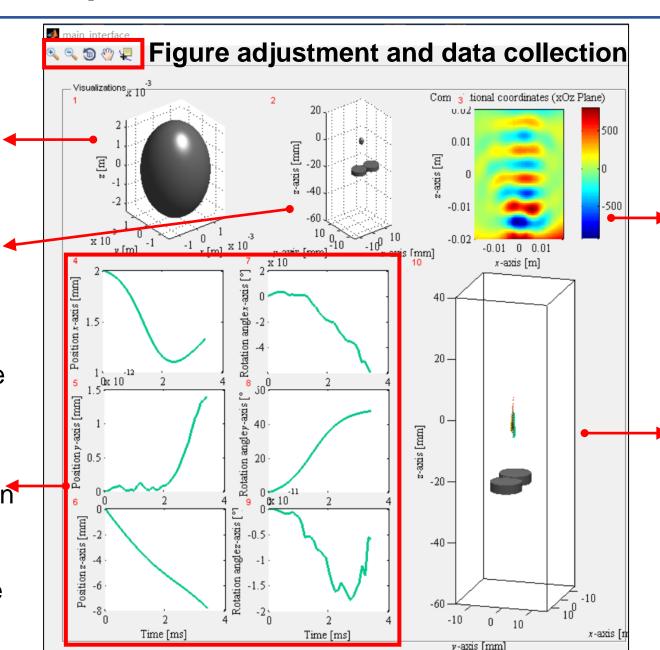
(If Transducer array (circular oscillator) feature is selected)

#### Figure 4 to Figure 9:

Visualize the time-variation position and orientation.

(If Transducer array)

(If Transducer array (circular oscillator) feature is selected)



#### Figure 3:

Visualize incident pressure wavefield.

#### Figure 10:

Visualize the timevariation trajectory. The solid line and the arrows indicate the translational and rotational motions, respectively.

(If Transducer array (circular oscillator) feature is selected)

# > Parametric control panel (Overall)

## Particle parameters:

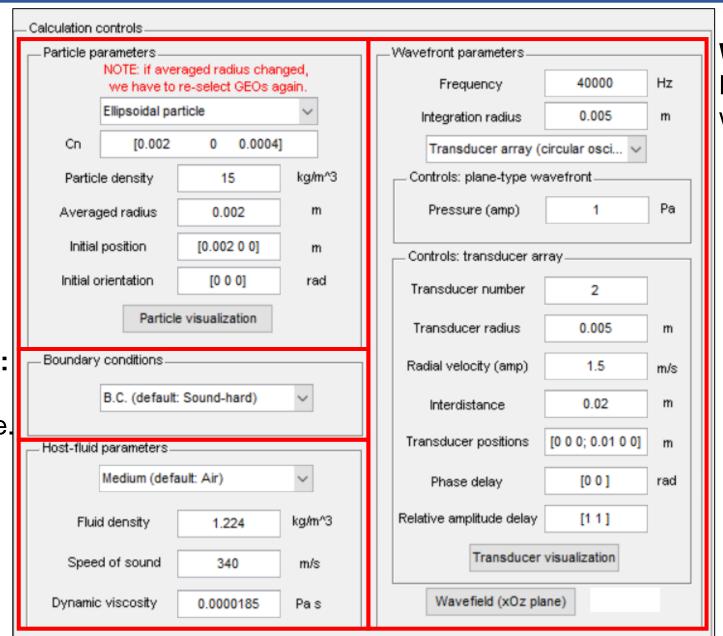
Define the particle physical properties.

### Boundary conditions:

Define the boundary condition of the particle.

#### **Medium parameters:**

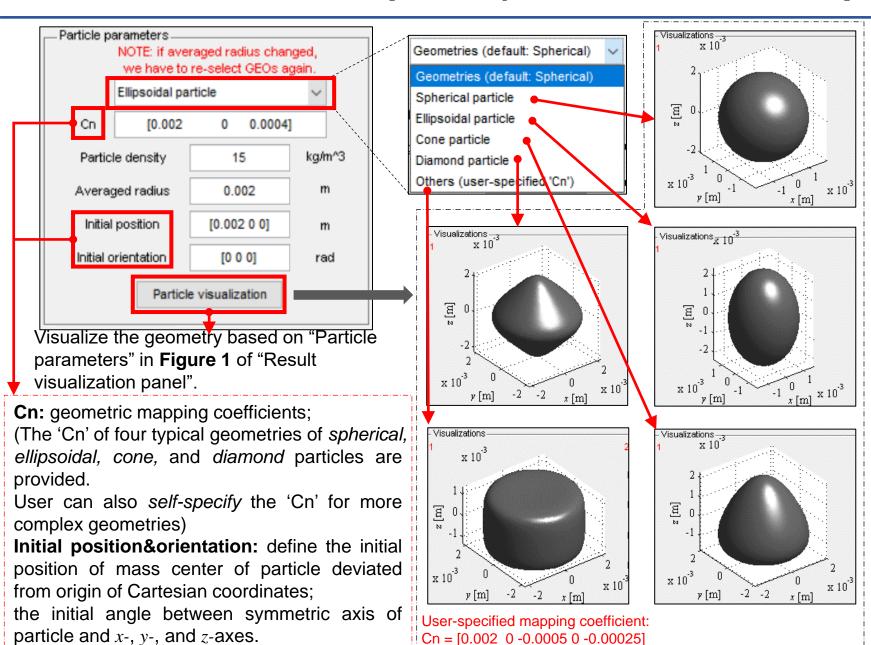
Define the medium physical properties.

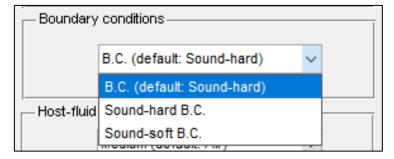


#### **Wavefront parameters:**

Define the incident wavefield.

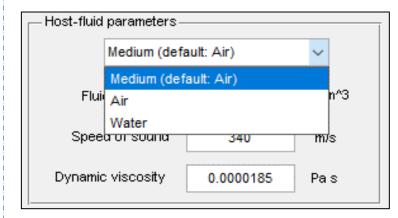
# > Parametric control panel (Particle & Medium parameters, and B.C.)





#### **Boundary conditions:**

there are two common options, sound-hard (Neumann) and sound-soft (Dirichlet) conditions.

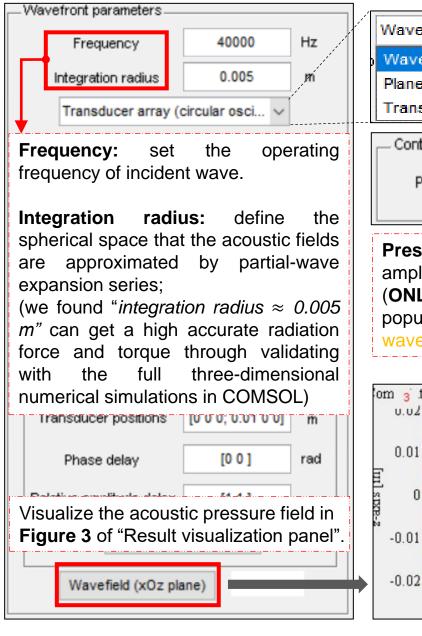


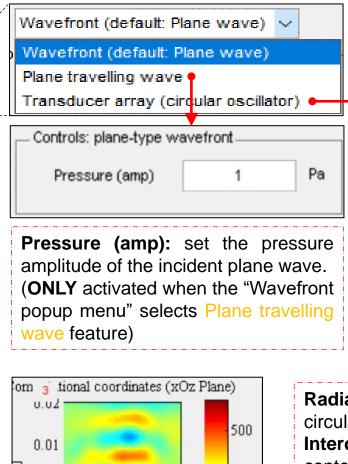
#### Medium:

there are two common options, *air* and *water* medium.

The medium properties are automatically implanted once the "Medium popup menu" is selected.

# > Parametric control panel (Wavefront parameters)

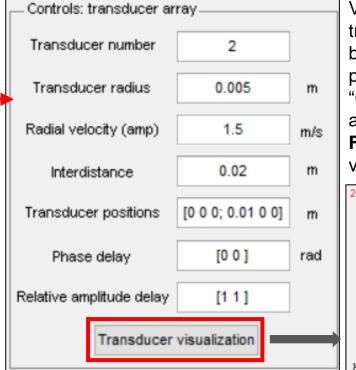




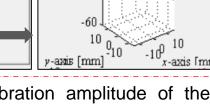
-0.01 0 0.01

x-axis [m]

-500



Visualize the particletransducer system based on "Particle parameters" and "Controls: Transducer array" parameters in **Figure 2** of "Result visualization panel".



-20

ა -40

Radial velocity (amp): set the radial vibration amplitude of the circular oscillator of the transducers.

**Interdistance:** set the initial vertical distance between the mass center of particle and transducer array.

**Transducer positions:** set the initial positions of transducer. Each row gives the x-, y-, and z-positions of a transducer.

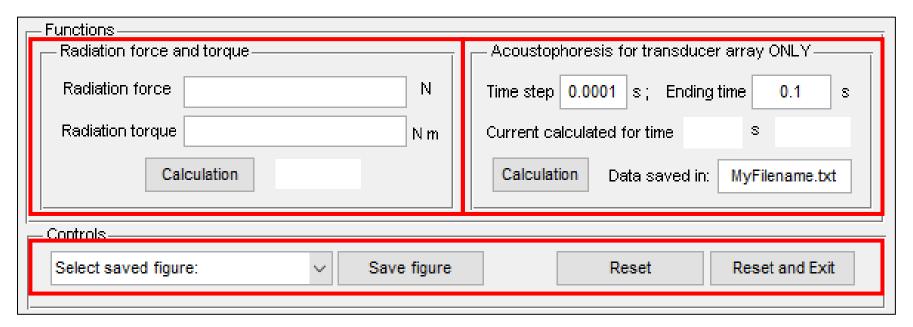
Phase&Relative amplitude delay: set the phase and amplitude parameters of the transducer array.

(The above parameters **ONLY** activated when the "Wavefront popup menu" selects Transducer array (circular oscillator) feature)

# Functional panel and Control panel

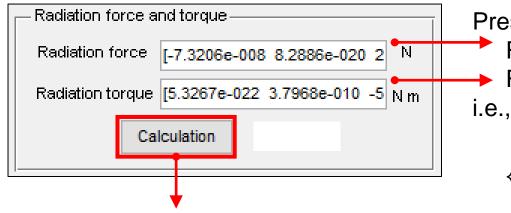
# Prediction of the radiation force and torque

# Calculation the acoustophoretic process of the particle



Save figures and Reset parameters to default values

# > Functional panel

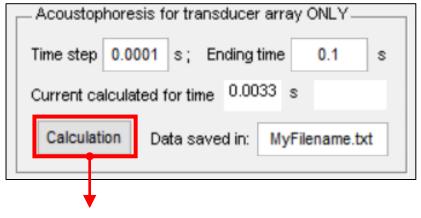


Click on the "Calculation" button to predict the radiation force and torque.

Present the predicted radiation force and torque:

Radiation force = [-7.3206e-008 8.2886e-020 2.6585e-006] N, Radiation torque = [5.3267e-022 3.7968e-010 -5.9868e-023] N · m;

$$\begin{cases} F_{\text{rad},x} = -7.3206 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N} \\ F_{\text{rad},y} = +8.2886 \times 10^{-20} \text{ N, and} \\ F_{\text{rad},z} = +2.6585 \times 10^{-8} \text{ N} \end{cases} \begin{cases} T_{\text{rad},x} = +5.3267 \times 10^{-22} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \\ T_{\text{rad},y} = +3.7968 \times 10^{-10} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \\ T_{\text{rad},z} = -5.9868 \times 10^{-23} \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \end{cases}$$



Click on the "Calculation" button to start the acoustophoretic prediction.

**Time step:** set the time step for iterative calculation of the particle dynamics. **Ending time:** set the ending moment.

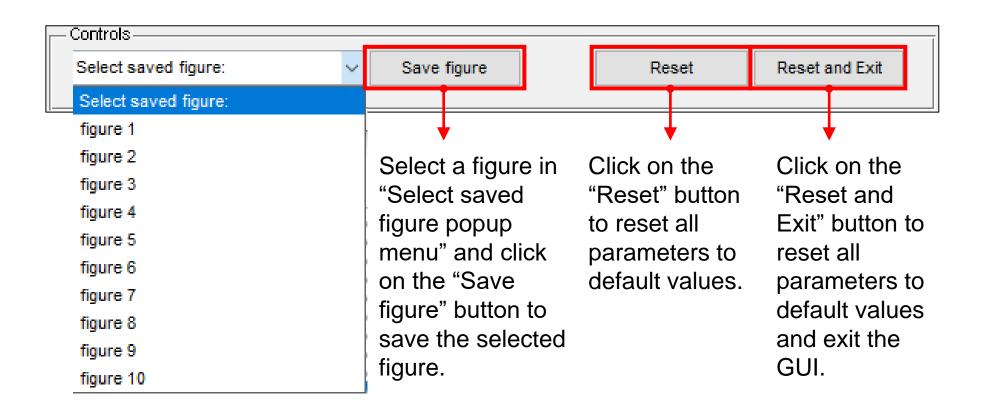
Current calculated for time: indicate the progress of the calculation.

**Data saved in:** specify the fold direction to save the data of the particle position and orientation at different moments in file "MyFilename.txt".

**Note:** when the vertical distance between the mass center of particle and transducer array (i.e., the interdistance) small than 0.01 mm, we stop the dynamic calculation and regard the particle cannot be trapped.

(The above parameters **ONLY** activated when the "Wavefront popup menu" selects Transducer array (circular oscillator) feature)

# > Control panel (Save figures, Reset and Exit)



# > Template: saved data of particle acoustophoresis (MyFilename.txt)

```
%Computational parameters
   Geometry = Ellipsoidal particle;
       Cn = [0.002]
                                     0.00041;
       Particle density = 15 [kg/m^3];
       Particle radius = 0.002 [m];
       Initial position = [0.002 0 0] [m];
       Initial orientation = [0 0 0] [rad];
 8
 9
                                                            parameters.
    Boundary condition = B.C. (default: Sound-hard);
11
12
   Medium = Medium (default: Air);
13
       Fluid density = 1.224 [kg/m^3];
14
       Fluid sound speed = 340 [m/s];
15
        Fluid dynamic viscosity = 0.0000185 [Pa s];
16
17
   Wave type = Transducer array (circular oscillator);
18
        Frequency = 40000 [Hz];
19
       Integration radius = 0.005 [m];
20
       Transducer number = 2;
21
       Transducer radius = 0.005 [m];
       Transducer vibration radial velocity = 1.5 [m/s];
23
        Interdistance between the particle and the array = 0.02 [m];
24
        Transducer position matrix = [0 0 0; 0.01 0 0] [m];
        Transducer phase delay = [0 0 ] [rad];
       Transducer relative amplitude delay = [1 1 ];
26
27
28
29
```

Parameters saved in "MyFilename.txt": the saved computational parameters, including the particle parameters, the boundary condition, the medium parameters, and the wavefront

# > Template: saved data of particle acoustophoresis (MyFilename.txt)

