

## Generalized Time-Domain Solution to the KZK Nonlinear Acoustic Wave Equation

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### Abstract

Increasing number of diagnostic and therapeutic applications of finite amplitude ultrasound in medicine and biology has motivated researchers toward more accurate modeling and more efficient simulation of nonlinear ultrasound regime. One of the most widely used nonlinear models for propagation of 3D diffractive sound beams in dissipative media is the KZK (Khokhlov, Kuznetsov, Zabolotskaya) parabolic nonlinear wave equation. Various numerical algorithms have been developed to solve the KZK equation. Generally, these algorithms fall into one of the three main categories: frequency domain, time domain and combined time-frequency domain. The intrinsic parabolic approximation in the KZK equation imposes limiting accuracy in the solution to the diffraction term of the KZK equation particularly for field points close to the source or in far off-axis region. In this work we developed a novel generalized time domain numerical algorithm to solve the diffraction term of the KZK equation. The algorithm solves the Laplacian operator of the KZK equation in the 3D Cartesian coordinates using novel 5-point Implicit Backward Finite Difference (IBFD) and 5-point Crank-Nicolson Finite Difference (CNFD) techniques. This leads to a more uniform discretization of the Laplacian operator which in turn results in a more accurate solution to the diffraction term in the KZK equation. Comparison between results obtained with the new algorithm and the previously-published data for rectangular ultrasound sources is presented.

**Keywords:** Nonlinear acoustic, KZK wave equation, Diffraction, Finite Difference method, Sparse solver.

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## KZK

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<sup>1</sup> High Intensity  
<sup>5</sup> Histotripsy  
<sup>9</sup> Diffraction  
<sup>13</sup> Godunov

<sup>2</sup> Tissue Harmonic Imaging  
<sup>6</sup> High Intensity Focused Ultrasound  
<sup>10</sup> Absorption  
<sup>14</sup> Aanonsen

<sup>3</sup> Contrast Harmonic Imaging  
<sup>7</sup> Shock Wave Formation  
<sup>11</sup> Khokhlov, Kuznetsov, Zabolotskaya

<sup>4</sup> Lithotripsy  
<sup>8</sup> Thermoviscous  
<sup>12</sup> Bakhvalov

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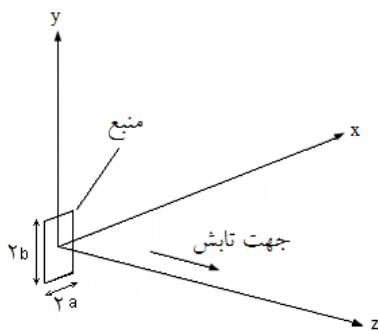
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<sup>15</sup> Baker

<sup>19</sup> Implicit Backward Finite Difference

<sup>23</sup> Cleveland

<sup>27</sup> Yang

<sup>16</sup> Bergen code

<sup>20</sup> Near Field

<sup>24</sup> Relaxation

<sup>28</sup> Texas code

<sup>17</sup> Lee and Hamilton

<sup>21</sup> Crank-Nicolson Finite Difference

<sup>25</sup> Christopher and Parker

<sup>29</sup> Alternate-Direction Implicit

<sup>18</sup> Operator splitting

<sup>22</sup> Far Field

<sup>26</sup> Phenomenological

<sup>30</sup> Half-step

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$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{1}{4(1+\sigma)^2} \int \nabla_{\perp} P d\tau' + A \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial \tau^2} + \frac{N}{1+\sigma} \left( P \frac{\partial P}{\partial \tau} \right) \quad ( )$$

$$\alpha_0 \quad A = \alpha_0 z_0$$

$$\bar{z} = \rho_0 c_0^3 / \beta \omega_0 p_0 \quad N = \frac{z}{\bar{z}}$$

$$\nabla_{\perp} P = \left( \frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial X^2} + \frac{a}{b} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial Y^2} \right)$$

z =

$$f(t) \quad p = p_0 f(t) g(x, y),$$

$$g(x, y)$$

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$$\sigma = P = f(\tau + X^2 + Y^2) g(X, Y), \quad ( )$$

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$$g(X, Y) = \begin{cases} 1 & |X|, |Y| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad ( )$$

$$g(X, Y) = \begin{cases} 1 & X^2 + Y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad ( )$$

$$\tau_{\min} \leq \tau \leq \tau_{\max} \quad -Y_{\max} \leq Y \leq Y_{\max} \quad -X_{\max} \leq X \leq X_{\max}$$

P

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$$P(\sigma, \tau_{\min}, X, Y) = \quad ( )$$

$$P(\sigma, \tau_{\max}, X, Y) = \quad ( )$$

$$P(\sigma, \tau, X_{\max}, Y) = \quad ( )$$

$$P(\sigma, \tau, -X_{\max}, Y) = \quad ( )$$

$$P(\sigma, \tau, X, Y_{\max}) = \quad ( )$$

$$P(\sigma, \tau, X, -Y_{\max}) = \quad ( )$$

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$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z \partial t'} = c_0 \left( \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{D}{2c_0^3} \frac{\partial^3 p}{\partial t'^3} + \frac{\beta}{2\rho_0 c_0^3} \frac{\partial^2 p^2}{\partial t'^2} \quad ( )$$

$$c_0 \quad t \quad t' = t - z/c_0$$

$$\rho_0 \quad y \quad x \quad (z)$$

$$D = \rho_0^{-1} [(\zeta + 4\eta/3) + \kappa(1/c_v - 1/c_p)]$$

$$\eta \quad \zeta$$

$$c_p \quad c_v \quad \kappa$$

$$B/A \quad \beta = 1 + B/2A$$

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$$\sigma = \frac{z}{z_0} \quad ( )$$

$$X = \frac{x/a}{1+\sigma} \quad ( )$$

$$Y = \frac{y/b}{1+\sigma} \quad ( )$$

$$\tau = \omega_0 t' - \frac{(x/a)^2}{1+\sigma} - \frac{(y/a)^2}{1+\sigma} \quad ( )$$

$$P = (1+\sigma) \frac{p}{p_0} \quad ( )$$

$$\sigma = \frac{z}{z_0} \quad y \quad x \quad b, a$$

$$z_0 = \frac{\omega_0 ab}{2c_0}$$

$$p_0 \quad \tau$$

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<sup>31</sup> Acoustic pressure  
<sup>34</sup> Shear viscosity  
<sup>37</sup> Shock formation

<sup>32</sup> Retarded time  
<sup>35</sup> Rayleigh distance  
<sup>38</sup> Plane wave

<sup>33</sup> Sound diffusivity of thermoviscous medium  
<sup>36</sup> Attenuation Coefficient  
<sup>40</sup> Transverse Laplacian

( )  $X_{\max}$   
 ) ( )  $Y_{\max}$   
 ( ) ( )  
 ( )  
 IBFD  
 $\Delta\sigma$   
 (  $\sigma \approx /$  ) IBFD

CNFD (  $\square > /$  ) [ ]  
 CNFD (  $\Delta\sigma$  )<sup>2</sup> KZK ( )  
 :  
 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \sigma} = L_D(P) + L_A(P) + L_N(P^2)$  ( )

: ( ) ( )  
 [ ] (IBFD )  
 IBFD ( )  
 :

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial \sigma} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(\Delta\sigma)_k} (P_{i,j,l}^{k+1} - P_{i,j,l}^k) \quad ( )$$

$$\left( \frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial X^2} + \frac{a}{b} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial Y^2} \right) \rightarrow \quad ( ) \quad ( [ ]$$

$$\frac{1}{(\Delta X)^2} \left( \frac{b}{a} P_{i,j+1,l}^{k+1} + \frac{a}{b} P_{i,j,l+1}^{k+1} - 2 \left( \frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b} \right) P_{i,j,l}^{k+1} + \frac{a}{b} P_{i,j,l-1}^{k+1} + \frac{b}{a} P_{i,j-1,l}^{k+1} \right) \quad ( )$$

$$\nabla_{\perp} P$$

$\Delta X = \Delta Y$

( ) ( )  
 :  
 $\int_{\tau_{\min}}^{\tau} f(\tau') d\tau' \rightarrow (\Delta\tau) \left[ \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} f_m + \frac{1}{2}(f_0 + f_j) \right] \quad ( )$   
 ( ) ( ) ( )  
 ( ) ( )  
 :

CNFD      IBFD

:N      :A      :D      :Tx

<sup>41</sup> Gibbs phenomenon      <sup>42</sup> Truncation Error

[ ] (CNFD )

CNFD

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$$\left( \frac{b}{a} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial X^2} + \frac{a}{b} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial Y^2} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{2(\Delta X)^2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b}{a}(P_{i,j+1,l}^{k+1} + P_{i,j+1,l}^k) + \frac{a}{b}(P_{i,j,l+1}^{k+1} + P_{i,j,l+1}^k) \\ -2\left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b}\right)(P_{i,j,l}^{k+1} + P_{i,j,l}^k) \\ + \frac{a}{b}(P_{i,j,l-1}^{k+1} + P_{i,j,l-1}^k) + \frac{b}{a}(P_{i,j-1,l}^{k+1} + P_{i,j-1,l}^k) \end{pmatrix} \quad ( )$$

$$[ ] \quad Q_{i,j,l}^{k+1} = P_{i,j,l}^{k+1} + P_{i,j,l}^k$$

$$[(\Delta \sigma)^2 + (\Delta \tau)^2 + (\Delta X)^2 + (\Delta Y)^2]$$

$\Delta \sigma$

IBFD

:( ) CNFD

$$1 \leq j \leq (j_{\max} - 1), 1 \leq l \leq (l_{\max} - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{R}{16} \frac{b}{a} Q_{i,j+1,l}^{k+1} - \frac{R}{16} \frac{a}{b} Q_{i,j,l+1}^{k+1} + \left(1 + \frac{R}{8} \left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b}\right)\right) Q_{i,j,l}^{k+1} \\ & - \frac{R}{16} \frac{a}{b} Q_{i,j,l-1}^{k+1} - \frac{R}{16} \frac{b}{a} Q_{i,j-1,l}^{k+1} = \\ & \frac{R}{8} \frac{b}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} Q_{i,j+1,m}^{k+1} + \frac{R}{8} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} Q_{i,m,j+1}^{k+1} - \frac{R}{4} \left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b}\right) \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} Q_{i,j,l}^{k+1} \\ & + \frac{R}{8} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} Q_{i,j,l-1}^{k+1} + \frac{R}{8} \frac{b}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} Q_{i,m,j-1}^{k+1} + 2P_{i,j,l}^k \end{aligned} \quad ( )$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta \tau (\Delta \sigma)_k}{(1 + \sigma_{k+1/2})^2 (\Delta X)^2}$$

Q

$$\sigma_{k+1/2} = \sigma_k + (\Delta \sigma)_{k/2}$$

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$$1 \leq j \leq (j_{\max} - 1), 1 \leq l \leq (l_{\max} - 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{R}{8} \frac{b}{a} P_{i,j+1,l}^{k+1} - \frac{R}{8} \frac{a}{b} P_{i,j,l+1}^{k+1} + \left(1 + \frac{R}{4} \left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b}\right)\right) P_{i,j,l}^{k+1} \\ & - \frac{R}{8} \frac{a}{b} P_{i,j,l-1}^{k+1} - \frac{R}{8} \frac{b}{a} P_{i,j-1,l}^{k+1} = \\ & \frac{R}{4} \frac{b}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} P_{i,j+1,m}^{k+1} + \frac{R}{4} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} P_{i,m,j+1}^{k+1} - \frac{R}{2} \left(\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a}{b}\right) \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} P_{i,j,l}^{k+1} \\ & + \frac{R}{4} \frac{a}{b} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} P_{i,j,l-1}^{k+1} + \frac{R}{4} \frac{b}{a} \sum_{m=1}^{i-1} P_{i,m,j-1}^{k+1} + P_{i,j,l}^k \end{aligned} \quad ( )$$

$$R = \frac{\Delta \tau (\Delta \sigma)_k}{(1 + \sigma_{k+1})^2 (\Delta X)^2}$$

( )

$$P \quad [ ] \quad [\Delta \sigma + (\Delta \tau)^2 + (\Delta X)^2 + (\Delta Y)^2]$$

( )

( i k+l

$$\underline{X}_i^{k+1} = [P_{i,1,1}^{k+1}, P_{i,1,2}^{k+1}, \dots, P_{i,1,j_{\max}-1}^{k+1}, P_{i,2,1}^{k+1}, \dots, P_{i,j_{\max}-1,j_{\max}-1}^{k+1}]^T \quad ( )$$

$$(j_{\max} - 1)(l_{\max} - 1)$$

$\Delta \sigma$

$\sigma$

$$(i=1, \dots, i_{\max}-1)$$

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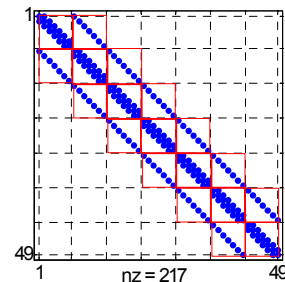
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(Lee, ShTW)

(GS, ShTW)

$$f(\tau) = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\omega_0 \tau}{2}\right)^2\right] \sin(\omega_0 \tau) \quad ( )$$

MATLAB /

A= / )

(N=

$\sigma =$   $\sigma =$

$$\tau_{\min} = / \pi \quad \tau_{\max} = \pi \quad \Delta\tau = / \quad ( )$$

$$X_{\max} = Y_{\max} = \quad \Delta X = \Delta Y = / \quad ( )$$

$\rho$   
XY  
(XY ) ( )  
XY

(Lee, LTW)

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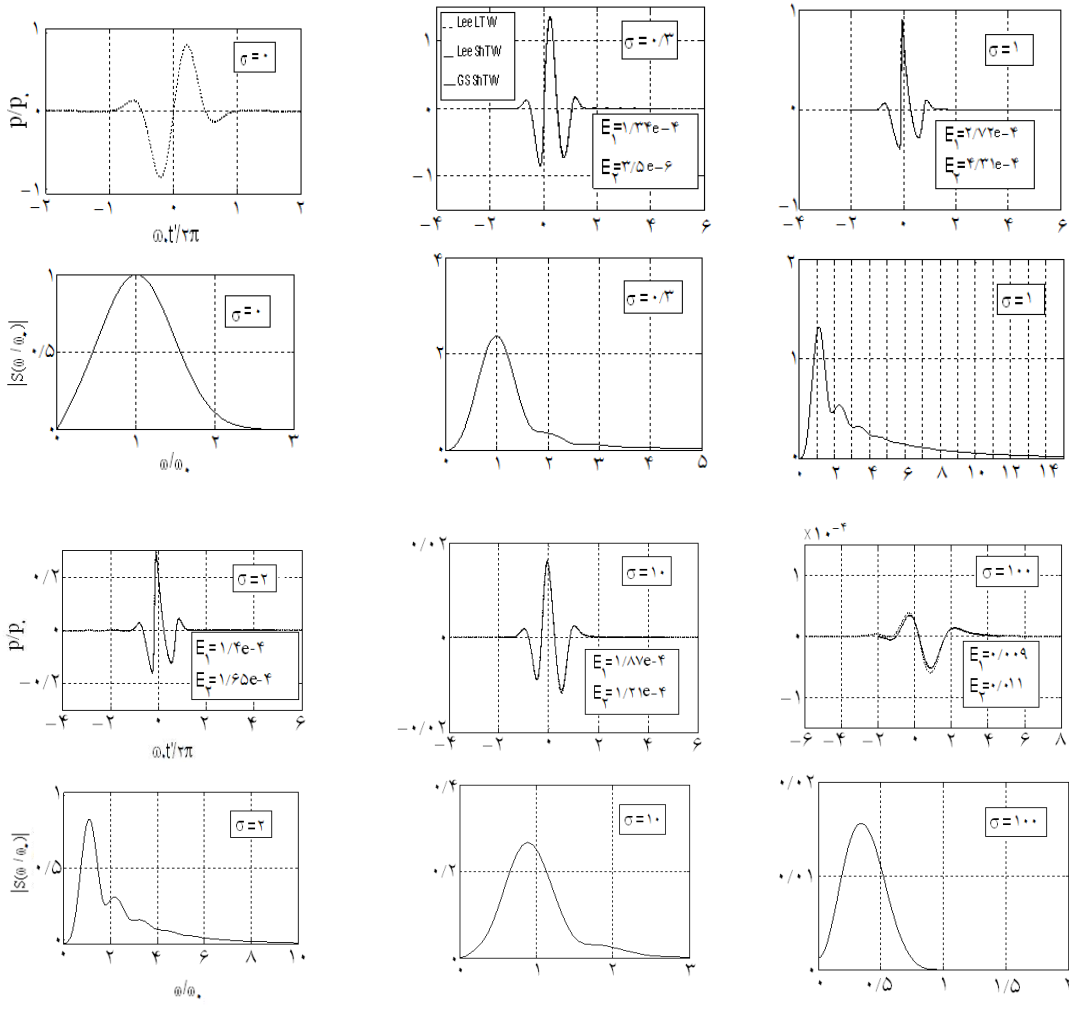
<sup>47</sup> Short tone burst

<sup>48</sup> Apodization function

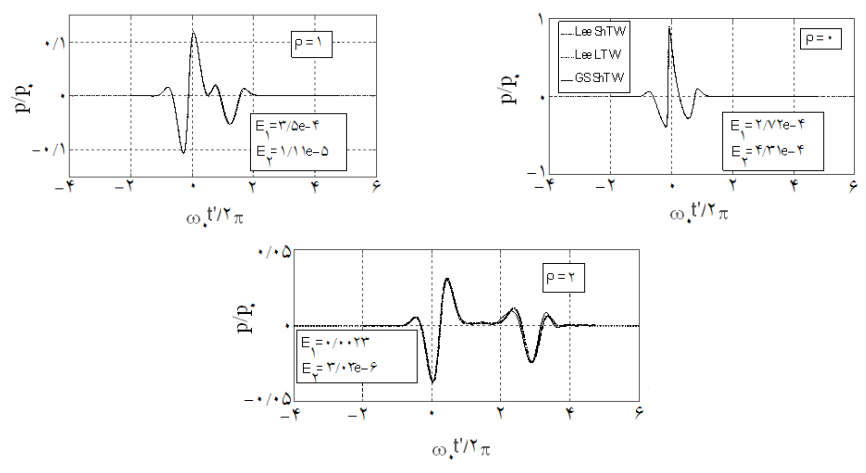
<sup>49</sup> Long Tone Burst

<sup>50</sup> Self-Demodulation



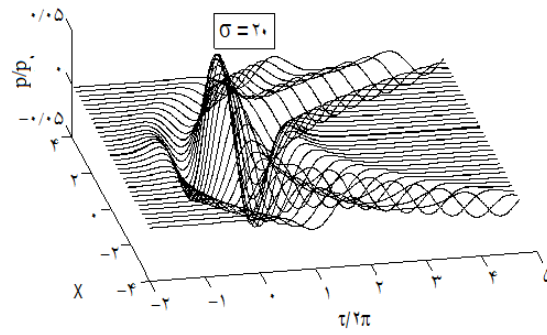
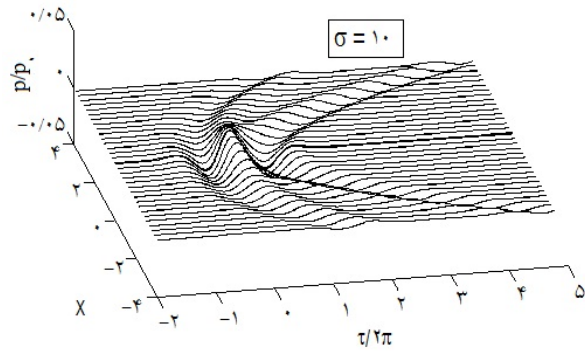
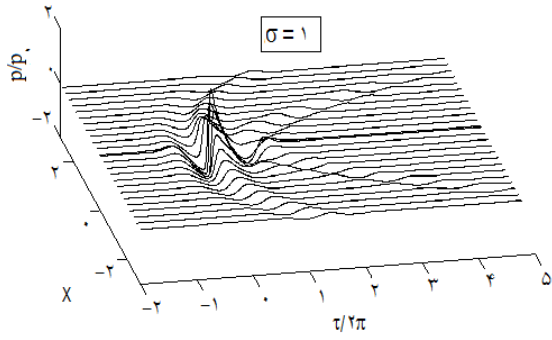
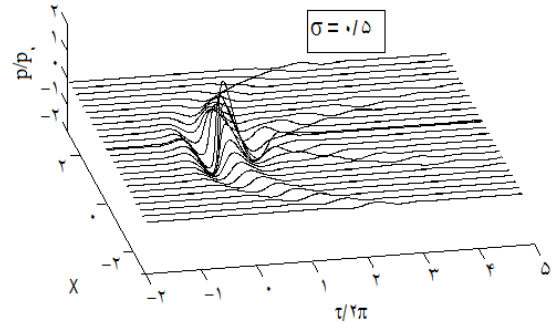
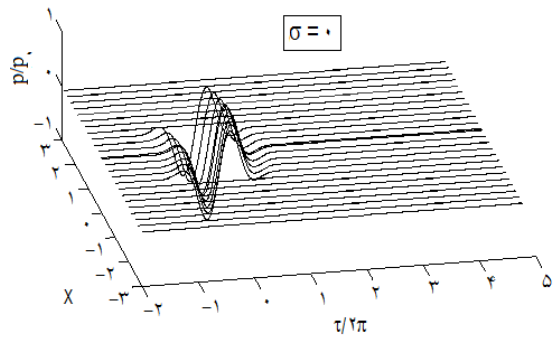


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: [  $\Delta\rho = /$  ] : ( )  
[  $\Delta X = \Delta Y = /$  ] ( ) : [  $\Delta\rho = /$  ]  
E E . (  $\tau_{min} = / \pi$   $\tau_{max} = \pi$  ) (  $\tau_{min} = \pi$   $\tau_{max} = \pi$  )  
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