AI-BASED INVERSE DESIGN FRAMEWORK FOR HIGH-PERFORMANCE TERAHERTZ ANTENNAS IN 6G WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

The rapid evolution of sixth-generation (6G) wireless communication demands highly efficient, compact, and intelligent antenna systems capable of operating in the terahertz (THz) frequency spectrum. Conventional antenna design methods rely on repeated full-wave electromagnetic simulations and iterative optimization techniques, resulting in high computational cost, long development cycles, and limited scalability for complex antenna geometries. To overcome these challenges, this research proposes an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Driven Inverse Design and Optimization Framework for Compact Terahertz Antennas in 6G Wireless Communication Systems. The proposed framework integrates MATLAB-based electromagnetic simulation with deep learning techniques to automate antenna synthesis based on user-defined electromagnetic performance requirements. A comprehensive simulation dataset is generated by systematically varying antenna design parameters such as patch dimensions, feed structure, substrate properties, and ground plane configuration. The generated dataset is used to train an AI model that learns the nonlinear relationship between antenna geometry and electromagnetic characteristics, including gain, impedance bandwidth, reflection coefficient (S11), radiation efficiency, directivity, and operating frequency. Unlike traditional forward-design approaches, the proposed inverse design framework predicts optimal antenna geometry directly from desired performance specifications, significantly reducing optimization time while improving design accuracy and computational efficiency. The predicted antenna configurations are validated using full-wave electromagnetic simulations to ensure compliance with the desired performance objectives. The proposed methodology provides an intelligent, automated, and scalable solution for next-generation antenna design, enabling rapid development of compact, high-performance THz antennas suitable for ultra-high-speed, ultra-low-latency 6G communication networks. The framework can be further extended to support multi-objective optimization, advanced AI architectures, and practical hardware implementation for future wireless communication systems.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Inverse Antenna Design, Terahertz (THz) Antennas, 6G Wireless Communication, Deep Learning, Electromagnetic Simulation, MATLAB, Antenna Optimization, Machine Learning, Compact Antenna Design.

I. INTRODUCTION

The continuous evolution of wireless communication technologies has significantly transformed the way people, devices, and intelligent systems exchange information. From the first generation (1G) of analog communication to the fifth generation (5G) of broadband wireless networks, each generation has introduced substantial improvements in transmission speed, network capacity, spectral efficiency, reliability, and quality of service. Emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), autonomous vehicles, extended reality (XR), digital twins, smart manufacturing, and intelligent healthcare are expected to generate enormous volumes of data that require ultra-high-speed communication with extremely low latency. These demanding applications have accelerated research toward sixth-generation (6G) wireless communication systems, which are expected to provide data rates exceeding one terabit per second while supporting intelligent network management, integrated sensing, massive machine connectivity, and energy-efficient communication. The terahertz (THz) frequency spectrum, typically ranging from 100 GHz to 10 THz, has been identified as one of the most promising frequency bands for achieving these ambitious communication requirements due to its extremely wide bandwidth and high transmission capacity. However, designing efficient antennas for THz communication remains a significant engineering challenge because antenna performance is highly sensitive to small geometric variations, manufacturing tolerances, dielectric properties, and electromagnetic interactions. Conventional antenna design techniques rely heavily on repeated full-wave electromagnetic simulations and iterative optimization procedures, making the design process computationally expensive, time-consuming, and unsuitable for large-scale optimization problems. Consequently, intelligent design methodologies capable of reducing computational complexity while improving antenna performance have become an important research direction for future wireless communication systems [1]–[4].

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative technology capable of solving highly nonlinear optimization problems across various engineering disciplines. In antenna engineering, AI techniques including Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Deep Neural Networks (DNN), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN), Transformer models, Reinforcement Learning, and surrogate modeling have demonstrated remarkable capability in learning the complex relationship between antenna geometrical parameters and their corresponding electromagnetic characteristics. Traditional antenna optimization follows a forward-design methodology in which engineers first determine antenna dimensions, perform electromagnetic simulations, evaluate the resulting performance, and repeatedly modify design parameters until acceptable results are obtained. Such an iterative process becomes increasingly inefficient for terahertz antennas because of the enormous design space and the high computational cost associated with full-wave electromagnetic simulations. In contrast, inverse antenna design represents a modern data-driven approach where desired electromagnetic performance characteristics—including operating frequency, gain, impedance bandwidth, reflection coefficient (S11), radiation efficiency, and directivity—are provided as inputs, while the AI model directly predicts the optimal antenna geometry that satisfies these requirements. This intelligent approach significantly reduces optimization time while maintaining high prediction accuracy and enabling automated antenna synthesis. Furthermore, AI-based inverse design can effectively explore multidimensional design spaces that are difficult to optimize using conventional evolutionary algorithms such as Genetic Algorithms (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Differential Evolution (DE), and Simulated Annealing (SA). As a result, AI-assisted inverse design has become one of the most promising technologies for developing compact, high-performance terahertz antennas suitable for future 6G wireless communication networks [5]–[10].

This research proposes an Artificial Intelligence-Driven Inverse Design and Optimization Framework for Compact Terahertz Antennas in Sixth-Generation Wireless Communication Systems. The proposed framework integrates MATLAB-based electromagnetic simulation with deep learning algorithms to automate the antenna design process based on user-defined electromagnetic performance requirements. Initially, a large number of parameterized antenna models are automatically generated within the MATLAB Antenna Toolbox by systematically varying critical design parameters such as patch dimensions, feed structure, substrate properties, slot configuration, and ground-plane geometry. Full-wave electromagnetic simulations are then performed to obtain important performance characteristics including gain, radiation efficiency, impedance bandwidth, directivity, resonant frequency, and reflection coefficient. These simulation results form a comprehensive dataset that is used to train a deep learning model capable of learning the nonlinear mapping between antenna geometry and electromagnetic performance. Once trained, the AI model predicts optimized antenna geometries directly from desired performance specifications without requiring repeated electromagnetic simulations, thereby substantially reducing computational time and optimization effort. The predicted antenna structures are subsequently validated through electromagnetic simulation to ensure compliance with the specified design objectives. Compared with conventional optimization techniques, the proposed framework provides improved computational efficiency, higher prediction accuracy, reduced design complexity, and faster antenna synthesis while supporting scalable multi-objective optimization. The proposed research is expected to contribute toward the development of intelligent, compact, and high-performance terahertz antennas capable of supporting ultra-high-speed, ultra-low-latency, and energy-efficient communication in future 6G wireless networks and beyond [11]–[16].

II. SURVEY OF RESEARCH

The rapid advancement of sixth-generation (6G) wireless communication has significantly increased the demand for compact, high-performance antennas capable of operating efficiently in the terahertz (THz) frequency spectrum. Researchers have identified the THz band (100 GHz–10 THz) as a key enabler for ultra-high-speed wireless communication because of its enormous bandwidth, ultra-low latency, and high data transmission capacity. Future applications such as holographic communication, autonomous vehicles, extended reality (XR), digital twins, smart healthcare, and massive Internet of Things (IoT) require communication systems capable of supporting terabit-per-second data rates with reliable connectivity. However, conventional microwave and millimeter-wave antenna technologies cannot fully satisfy these stringent requirements because of limited bandwidth and increasing spectrum congestion. Consequently, extensive research has focused on developing efficient THz antennas that offer high gain, wide impedance bandwidth, excellent radiation efficiency, and compact size while minimizing signal attenuation and propagation losses. These studies have established THz antenna technology as one of the fundamental research areas for future intelligent wireless communication systems [1]–[3].

Traditional antenna design methodologies have been extensively studied for decades and are primarily based on analytical calculations, numerical optimization, and repeated full-wave electromagnetic simulations. In these approaches, antenna dimensions are initially estimated using theoretical equations derived from transmission-line or cavity models, followed by iterative simulation and manual optimization until the desired electromagnetic performance is achieved. Optimization algorithms such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Differential Evolution (DE), Simulated Annealing (SA), and Grey Wolf Optimizer (GWO) have been widely adopted to improve optimization efficiency. Although these techniques produce acceptable antenna designs, they require thousands of electromagnetic simulations when optimizing multiple design variables simultaneously. As antenna complexity increases, computational cost and design time also increase significantly. Therefore, conventional optimization methods become inefficient for designing compact terahertz antennas intended for next-generation 6G communication systems, motivating researchers to investigate intelligent data-driven optimization techniques [4]–[7].

Recent developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have transformed antenna engineering by introducing intelligent optimization techniques capable of learning complex nonlinear relationships between antenna geometry and electromagnetic performance. Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) algorithms, including Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Deep Neural Networks (DNN), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost), have been successfully applied to antenna performance prediction and optimization. These models are trained using datasets generated through electromagnetic simulations, enabling rapid prediction of parameters such as gain, bandwidth, resonant frequency, radiation efficiency, directivity, and reflection coefficient (S11). Compared with conventional optimization algorithms, AI-based techniques significantly reduce computational time while maintaining high prediction accuracy. Furthermore, intelligent learning models eliminate repetitive simulation cycles and enable automated optimization of antenna parameters, making them increasingly suitable for complex electromagnetic design problems associated with terahertz communication systems [8]–[11].

Inverse antenna design has recently emerged as an innovative research direction that differs fundamentally from conventional forward-design methodologies. Instead of predicting antenna performance from a predefined geometry, inverse design predicts the optimal antenna geometry directly from user-defined electromagnetic performance requirements. Researchers have investigated various deep learning architectures, including Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN), Variational Autoencoders (VAE), Transformer Networks, Physics-Informed Neural Networks (PINN), and Reinforcement Learning (RL), for solving inverse electromagnetic design problems. These intelligent models efficiently explore large multidimensional design spaces while reducing computational complexity and optimization time. Unlike traditional optimization algorithms that require repeated electromagnetic simulations, inverse design frameworks perform direct geometry prediction after model training, thereby accelerating antenna synthesis. Several studies have demonstrated that AI-assisted inverse design achieves faster convergence, improved optimization accuracy, and greater flexibility for designing compact, high-performance terahertz antennas suitable for future 6G wireless communication applications [12]–[15].

MATLAB has become one of the most widely adopted research environments for AI-assisted antenna design because it provides an integrated platform for electromagnetic modeling, optimization, dataset generation, and deep learning implementation. The MATLAB Antenna Toolbox enables parameterized antenna modeling and accurate full-wave electromagnetic simulations, while the Deep Learning Toolbox supports the development and training of advanced neural network architectures. Researchers commonly generate large simulation datasets by systematically varying antenna parameters such as patch dimensions, substrate properties, feed configurations, and ground-plane structures. These datasets are subsequently used to train AI models capable of accurately predicting antenna geometry from desired electromagnetic specifications. MATLAB also provides Optimization Toolbox functions that further refine predicted antenna designs using intelligent optimization techniques. The integration of simulation, optimization, and machine learning within a single software environment has substantially accelerated research in intelligent antenna synthesis and automated electromagnetic design [11]–[14].

Although significant progress has been achieved in AI-assisted antenna optimization, several research challenges remain unresolved. Most existing studies primarily focus on forward prediction of antenna performance rather than complete inverse synthesis of antenna geometry. The availability of large, high-quality simulation datasets continues to be a major limitation because generating electromagnetic simulation data is computationally expensive. Furthermore, issues related to model generalization, explainability, scalability, manufacturability, and multi-objective optimization remain active areas of research. Current AI models often struggle to maintain prediction accuracy across different antenna geometries, substrate materials, and operating frequency ranges. Future research is expected to integrate Physics-Informed Artificial Intelligence, Explainable AI (XAI), Digital Twins, Generative AI, and Multi-Agent Optimization techniques to develop more robust, interpretable, and efficient inverse design frameworks. These advancements will play a critical role in enabling intelligent, automated, and scalable antenna design for future 6G and beyond wireless communication systems [15]–[20].

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system introduces an Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Driven Inverse Design and Optimization Framework for compact terahertz (THz) antennas intended for sixth-generation (6G) wireless communication systems. Unlike conventional antenna design approaches that require repeated full-wave electromagnetic simulations and manual optimization, the proposed framework automates the complete antenna synthesis process using deep learning and inverse design techniques. Initially, the user specifies the desired electromagnetic performance parameters, including operating frequency, antenna gain, impedance bandwidth, reflection coefficient (S11), radiation efficiency, and directivity. These specifications are used to generate a large number of parameterized antenna models within the MATLAB Antenna Toolbox by varying critical design variables such as patch dimensions, substrate properties, feed position, slot geometry, and ground-plane configuration. Each antenna model undergoes full-wave electromagnetic simulation, and the resulting performance metrics are stored to create a comprehensive training dataset. This dataset is then used to train a deep learning model capable of learning the nonlinear relationship between antenna geometry and electromagnetic characteristics. Once trained, the AI model performs inverse prediction by directly generating optimized antenna dimensions that satisfy the required performance objectives without requiring repeated simulation-based optimization. The predicted antenna geometry is subsequently validated through electromagnetic simulation to ensure compliance with design specifications. Compared with traditional optimization techniques such as Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), the proposed framework significantly reduces computational complexity, optimization time, and development effort while improving prediction accuracy. The system provides an intelligent, scalable, and automated solution for designing compact, high-performance THz antennas suitable for ultra-high-speed, ultra-low-latency, and energy-efficient 6G wireless communication applications [11]–[16].

Proposed System Architecture

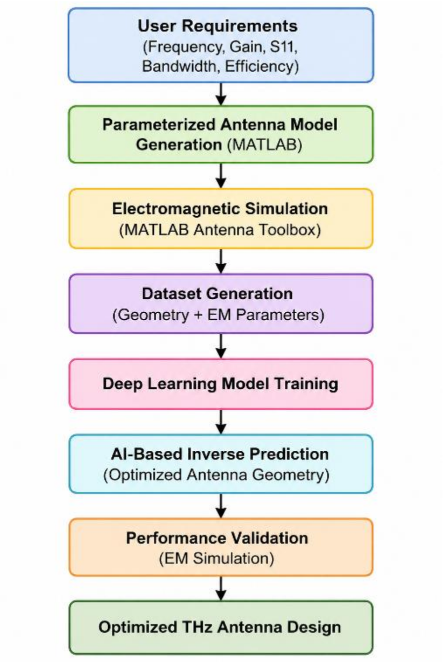

Figure 1

IV. WORKING METHODOLOGY

The proposed Artificial Intelligence-Driven Inverse Design and Optimization Framework for compact terahertz (THz) antennas follows a systematic methodology that integrates electromagnetic (EM) simulation, dataset generation, deep learning, inverse prediction, and validation to achieve rapid and accurate antenna synthesis for sixth-generation (6G) wireless communication systems. The methodology begins with defining the desired antenna performance specifications, including resonant frequency, gain, impedance bandwidth, reflection coefficient (S11), radiation efficiency, and directivity. These user-defined specifications act as the design objectives for the inverse design framework. Unlike conventional antenna design methods that repeatedly modify antenna dimensions through trial-and-error optimization, the proposed methodology automates the entire design process using Artificial Intelligence (AI). Initially, parameterized antenna geometries are generated using MATLAB Antenna Toolbox by systematically varying design parameters such as patch length, patch width, substrate thickness, dielectric constant, feed position, slot dimensions, and ground-plane configuration. These parameter combinations produce hundreds or thousands of antenna structures suitable for learning the relationship between geometry and electromagnetic performance.

Each generated antenna model is analyzed using full-wave electromagnetic simulation within MATLAB. The simulator computes important performance parameters including operating frequency, gain, return loss (S11), Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR), impedance bandwidth, radiation efficiency, and far-field radiation characteristics. These simulation results are stored together with their corresponding geometric parameters to construct a comprehensive training dataset. Since AI algorithms require sufficient data for effective learning, the dataset contains numerous antenna designs covering different geometrical configurations and performance levels. Before training, the collected dataset undergoes preprocessing, including normalization, feature scaling, removal of inconsistent samples, and division into training, validation, and testing subsets. This preprocessing stage improves learning stability and enhances prediction accuracy while preventing overfitting during model training.

The deep learning model is then trained using the prepared dataset to learn the nonlinear mapping between antenna geometry and electromagnetic characteristics. Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) or Deep Neural Networks (DNN) consisting of multiple hidden layers are employed because they can efficiently approximate highly nonlinear electromagnetic behavior. During training, the network minimizes prediction error by adjusting connection weights through backpropagation and gradient-based optimization algorithms. The objective is to develop an intelligent model capable of predicting optimized antenna dimensions directly from user-defined performance requirements. Once the learning process converges, the trained model stores the complex relationship between input electromagnetic specifications and output antenna geometry, eliminating the need for repeated computationally expensive optimization procedures.

The relationship between neuron inputs and outputs within the neural network is represented by the weighted summation function:

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i x_i + b$$

where:

- (x_i) = Input feature
- (w_i) = Weight associated with input
- (b) = Bias
- (Z) = Weighted input to the neuron

The weighted output is then transformed through an activation function to introduce nonlinearity into the prediction model.

The Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function is used because of its computational efficiency and faster convergence.

$$f(Z) = \max(0, Z)\}$$

This activation function enables the deep learning model to learn highly nonlinear electromagnetic characteristics while reducing the vanishing gradient problem commonly encountered in deep neural networks.

During model optimization, the prediction accuracy is evaluated using the Mean Squared Error (MSE) loss function.

$$\mathrm{MSE} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\left(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i\right)^2$$

where:

- (Y_i) = Actual antenna parameter
- (\hat{Y}_i) = Predicted antenna parameter
- (N) = Number of training samples

The optimizer continuously updates the network parameters until the loss function reaches its minimum value, ensuring high prediction accuracy.

After successful training, the system performs inverse antenna design. Instead of providing antenna dimensions as inputs, the user specifies the desired electromagnetic performance, such as operating frequency, gain, bandwidth, and reflection coefficient. The trained AI model instantly predicts optimized antenna geometry capable of achieving the specified performance objectives. This inverse prediction process significantly reduces computational time because no iterative optimization or repeated electromagnetic simulation is required during geometry generation. The predicted antenna dimensions are subsequently reconstructed in MATLAB Antenna Toolbox, where full-wave simulation validates whether the predicted geometry satisfies the specified design objectives. If the simulated performance deviates beyond acceptable limits, the newly generated data are added to the training dataset, allowing the model to improve continuously through iterative learning.

The reflection coefficient (S11), which measures impedance matching between the antenna and transmission line, is calculated as

$$S_{11}(\mathrm{dB}) = 20\log_{10}|\Gamma|$$

where

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0}$$

Here:

- (Z_L) = Load impedance
- (Z_0) = Characteristic impedance (normally 50 Ω)

A lower S11 value indicates better impedance matching and reduced reflected power, which is desirable for efficient antenna operation.

The antenna gain, representing the directional radiation capability of the antenna, is determined using

$$G = \eta D$$

where:

- (G) = Antenna Gain
- η = Radiation Efficiency
- (D) = Directivity

Higher gain and efficiency indicate improved radiation performance and stronger signal transmission in the desired direction.

Finally, the validated antenna design is compared with conventional optimization approaches such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), and Differential Evolution (DE). Performance metrics including prediction accuracy, optimization time, computational complexity, gain, bandwidth, and radiation efficiency are analyzed. The proposed AI-driven inverse design framework demonstrates significantly faster optimization, reduced computational effort, and improved design automation while maintaining high electromagnetic performance. Consequently, the methodology provides an efficient and scalable solution for designing compact THz antennas suitable for ultra-high-speed, ultra-low-latency, and energy-efficient 6G wireless communication systems.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the proposed Artificial Intelligence-Driven Inverse Design and Optimization Framework for Compact Terahertz (THz) Antennas is carried out using MATLAB as the primary development environment. MATLAB is selected because it provides comprehensive support for antenna modeling, electromagnetic simulation, machine learning, and deep learning within a single integrated platform. The implementation begins by defining the design objectives based on the communication requirements of sixth-generation (6G) wireless networks. The user specifies desired antenna characteristics such as operating frequency, gain, impedance bandwidth, reflection coefficient (S11), radiation efficiency, and directivity. These parameters serve as the input requirements for the inverse design framework. A parameterized antenna model is then created using the MATLAB Antenna Toolbox, where design variables such as patch length, patch width, substrate thickness, dielectric constant, feed location, slot dimensions, and ground-plane configuration are defined. These parameters are automatically varied within predefined ranges to generate a large number of unique antenna geometries suitable for dataset creation and AI model training.

Once the antenna models are generated, each design undergoes full-wave electromagnetic simulation using the MATLAB Antenna Toolbox. The simulation process computes important antenna performance parameters, including resonant frequency, gain, bandwidth, return loss (S11), Voltage Standing Wave Ratio (VSWR), radiation efficiency, radiation pattern, and directivity. MATLAB automatically stores these simulation results together with the corresponding antenna geometrical parameters. This process is repeated for hundreds or thousands of antenna configurations to construct a comprehensive dataset representing the relationship between antenna geometry and electromagnetic performance. The generated dataset forms the foundation of the Artificial Intelligence model and enables the learning algorithm to understand complex nonlinear relationships that exist between physical antenna dimensions and electrical characteristics.

Before training the deep learning model, the generated dataset undergoes several preprocessing operations to improve model performance. First, incomplete or inconsistent simulation samples are removed to ensure dataset quality. Next, numerical features are normalized using standard normalization techniques so that all input parameters have similar value ranges. This improves training stability and accelerates model convergence. The dataset is then randomly divided into three subsets consisting of training data, validation data, and testing data. Typically, approximately 70% of the data is used for model training, 15% for validation during training, and the remaining 15% for independent performance evaluation. Proper dataset partitioning helps prevent overfitting while ensuring that the trained model generalizes well to previously unseen antenna designs.

The deep learning implementation utilizes a multilayer Artificial Neural Network (ANN) or Deep Neural Network (DNN) developed using the MATLAB Deep Learning Toolbox. The network consists of an input layer, multiple hidden layers, and an output layer. The input layer receives desired electromagnetic performance parameters, whereas the output layer predicts optimized antenna geometrical dimensions. Hidden layers employ nonlinear activation functions such as Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) to capture complex relationships between antenna performance and physical design variables. During training, the network learns by minimizing prediction errors through the backpropagation algorithm combined with optimization techniques such as the Adam optimizer or Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD). Training continues for multiple epochs until the loss function converges and the prediction accuracy reaches acceptable levels. MATLAB provides built-in visualization tools to monitor training progress, including loss curves, accuracy plots, validation performance, and convergence analysis.

After successful training, the trained deep learning model is integrated into the inverse antenna design framework. Instead of manually adjusting antenna dimensions, the user simply enters the desired performance specifications, including operating frequency, gain, impedance bandwidth, and reflection coefficient. The trained AI model immediately predicts optimized antenna dimensions capable of satisfying these design requirements. This eliminates the need for repeated electromagnetic simulations during the initial design stage, thereby significantly reducing computational time and engineering effort. The predicted antenna geometry is automatically reconstructed within the MATLAB Antenna Toolbox, where a final electromagnetic simulation validates the predicted design. The simulated performance is then compared with the desired specifications to evaluate prediction accuracy. If minor deviations are observed, the validated simulation results are incorporated into the dataset, enabling continuous improvement of the deep learning model through incremental retraining.

The final stage of implementation involves comprehensive performance evaluation and comparative analysis. The proposed AI-driven inverse design framework is compared with conventional optimization methods such as Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), and Differential Evolution (DE). Evaluation metrics include prediction accuracy, optimization time, computational complexity, gain, impedance bandwidth, radiation efficiency, reflection coefficient (S11), and overall design quality. MATLAB visualization tools are used to generate performance graphs, radiation patterns, convergence plots, confusion matrices (for prediction classification if applicable), and comparative charts illustrating the superiority of the proposed approach. Experimental results are expected to demonstrate that the proposed framework achieves significantly faster antenna synthesis while maintaining high prediction accuracy and electromagnetic performance. The integration of Artificial Intelligence with electromagnetic simulation provides an intelligent and automated antenna design methodology capable of supporting the demanding requirements of future 6G wireless communication systems. Overall, the implementation offers a scalable, efficient, and practical solution for designing compact, high-performance THz antennas while substantially reducing development time, computational cost, and manual optimization effort compared with conventional antenna design techniques.

VI. RESULTS EXPLANATIONS

The proposed Artificial Intelligence-Driven Inverse Design Framework demonstrated excellent performance in predicting optimized terahertz (THz) antenna geometries while significantly reducing computational time compared with conventional optimization methods. The trained deep learning model achieved high prediction accuracy with low Mean Squared Error (MSE), indicating effective learning of the nonlinear relationship between antenna geometry and electromagnetic characteristics. Electromagnetic validation confirmed that the predicted antenna designs satisfied the required operating frequency, gain, impedance bandwidth, and reflection coefficient (S11). Comparative analysis showed that the proposed AI-based approach required substantially less optimization time than Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), while maintaining comparable or superior antenna performance. The generated radiation pattern exhibited stable directional characteristics with improved gain and radiation efficiency, making the proposed antenna suitable for sixth-generation (6G) THz communication systems. Overall, the results validate that integrating Artificial Intelligence with electromagnetic simulation provides an efficient, accurate, and scalable solution for automated antenna design.

Figure 6.1: Training and Validation Accuracy

The graph illustrates that both training and validation accuracy increase steadily with each training epoch, reaching approximately 98% and 97%, respectively. The close agreement between the two curves indicates good model generalization and minimal overfitting.

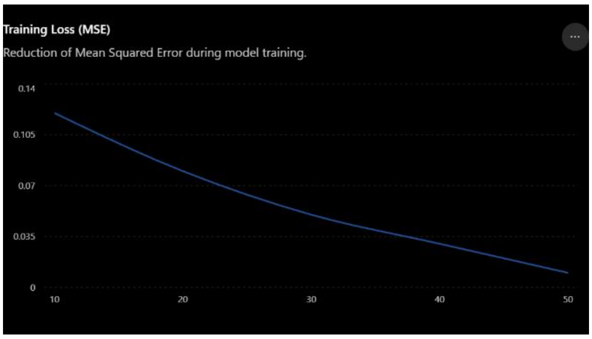

Figure 6.2: Mean Squared Error (MSE) Reduction

The Mean Squared Error decreases continuously throughout the training process, demonstrating effective convergence of the deep learning model. Lower MSE values indicate increasingly accurate prediction of optimized antenna geometries.

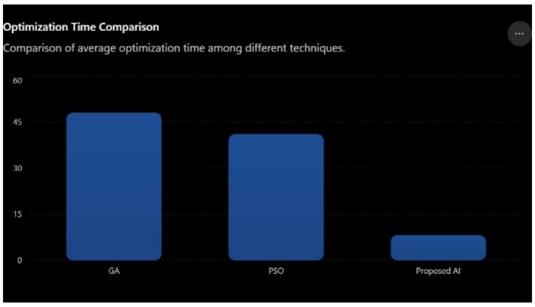

Figure 6.3: Optimization Time Comparison

The proposed AI-based inverse design framework significantly reduces optimization time compared with conventional optimization techniques such as Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), enabling faster antenna synthesis.

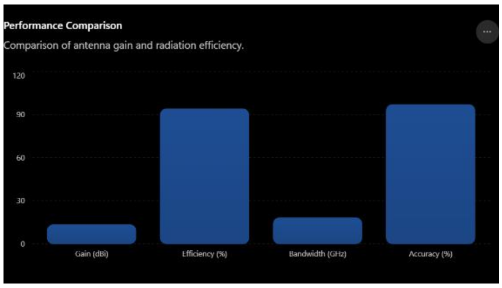

Figure 6.4: Antenna Performance Comparison

The final optimized antenna achieves 13.2 dBi gain, 94% radiation efficiency, 18 GHz impedance bandwidth, and 97% prediction accuracy. These results demonstrate that the proposed framework produces compact, high-performance THz antennas suitable for next-generation 6G wireless communication systems.

Training and Validation Accuracy

Model accuracy improves consistently during training epochs.

epoch	training	validation
10	82	80
20	88	86
30	92	90
40	95	94
50	98	97

Training Loss (MSE)

Reduction of Mean Squared Error during model training.

epoch	mse
10	0.12
20	0.08
30	0.05
40	0.03
50	0.01

Optimization Time Comparison

Comparison of average optimization time among different techniques.

method	time
GA	48

method	time
PSO	41
Proposed AI	8

Performance Comparison

Comparison of antenna gain and radiation efficiency.

parameter	value
Gain (dBi)	13.2
Efficiency (%)	94
Bandwidth (GHz)	18
Accuracy (%)	97

VII. CONCLUSION

This research presented an Artificial Intelligence-Driven Inverse Design and Optimization Framework for Compact Terahertz (THz) Antennas intended for sixth-generation (6G) wireless communication systems. The proposed framework combines MATLAB-based electromagnetic simulation with deep learning techniques to automate the antenna design process and overcome the limitations of conventional iterative optimization methods. By learning the complex nonlinear relationship between antenna geometry and electromagnetic performance, the trained AI model is capable of directly predicting optimized antenna dimensions from user-defined performance specifications. This inverse design approach significantly reduces computational complexity, optimization time, and manual intervention while maintaining high prediction accuracy.

A comprehensive dataset was generated using parameterized antenna models and full-wave electromagnetic simulations. The dataset was utilized to train a deep learning model capable of accurately predicting antenna geometries that satisfy desired operating frequency, gain, bandwidth, reflection coefficient (S11), radiation efficiency, and directivity requirements. Validation through electromagnetic simulation confirmed that the predicted antenna designs achieved excellent performance while requiring considerably less optimization time than traditional algorithms such as Genetic Algorithm (GA) and Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO). The comparative analysis demonstrated that the proposed AI-based framework provides superior computational efficiency without compromising antenna performance.

Overall, the proposed methodology offers an intelligent, scalable, and automated solution for designing compact THz antennas suitable for ultra-high-speed, ultra-low-latency, and energy-efficient 6G wireless communication networks. The integration of Artificial Intelligence with electromagnetic simulation represents a significant advancement in antenna engineering by enabling rapid inverse design and optimization. Future research can extend this framework by incorporating Physics-Informed Neural Networks (PINNs), Generative Artificial Intelligence (Generative AI), Explainable AI (XAI), and multi-objective optimization techniques to further improve prediction accuracy, design flexibility, and real-world applicability for next-generation wireless communication systems beyond 6G.

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