

# 基于非局部弹性理论的分数阶粘弹性纳米板的振动

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收稿日期: 2024年5月7日; 录用日期: 2024年5月31日; 发布日期: 2024年6月26日

## 摘要

本文基于Kirchhoff板理论, 同时考虑了非局部弹性理论和分数阶Kelvin-Voigt粘弹性本构关系, 利用Hamilton原理建立了粘弹性纳米板的控制方程。通过给出解的形式, 利用拉普拉斯变换及其逆变换对问题进行求解, 在得到数值解后并分析了分数阶导数的阶数、非局部参数以及粘弹性系数对纳米板的振动影响。

## 关键词

非局部弹性理论, Kirchhoff板理论, 分数阶粘弹性

# Vibration of Fractional-Order Viscoelastic Nanoplates Based on the Theory of Non-Local Elasticity

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Received: May 7<sup>th</sup>, 2024; accepted: May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024; published: Jun. 26<sup>th</sup>, 2024

## Abstract

Based on Kirchhoff plate theory, this paper takes into account the nonlocal elasticity theory and the fractional Kelvin-Voigt viscoelastic constitutive relation. It establishes the governing equations of the viscoelastic nano-plate using the Hamilton principle. By giving the form of the solution and using the Laplace transform and its inverse to solve the problem, the influence of the order of fractional derivative, nonlocal parameter, and viscoelastic coefficient on the vibration of the na-

no-plate is analyzed after obtaining the numerical solution.

## Keywords

Non-Local Elasticity Theory, Kirchhoff Plate Theory, Fractional Viscoelasticity

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## 1. 引言

近年来, 随着纳米技术和纳米科学飞速发展, 各种微纳米结构, 如微纳米梁、板等, 由于其优越的机械、电子特性, 在微纳米机电系统(MEMS 和 NEMS)中发挥着重要作用[1], 被广泛用于设计和制造小型器件。因此, 研究这些纳米结构的力学行为对于更好地理解或设计小型器件具有重要意义。同时为了能准确预测纳米结构的静态和动态特性, 必须考虑尺寸效应。由于经典连续理论无法捕捉尺寸效应, 学者们提出了几种非经典连续统理论来评估小尺度下的显著尺寸效应, 如非局部弹性理论[2]、应变梯度理论[3]、非局部应变梯度理论[4]等。此外, 由于粘弹性材料是一种介于纯弹性和纯粘性之间, 能同时表现出弹簧和阻尼器的特性[5], 在受力后既能产生形变, 又能耗散能量。这种独特的力学行为在聚合物、生物组织和地质材料等广泛的材料中普遍存在。然而, 传统粘弹性材料的研究主要集中在整数阶导数和积分算子描述的本构关系上, 这些模型存在局限性, 无法充分捕捉材料的复杂、非局部和记忆效应。为了克服这些局限性, 分数阶粘弹性理论应运而生[6]。Li 等[7]利用 Galerkin 方法研究了分数粘弹性 Timoshenko 梁的动力学行为和混沌振动, Freundlich [8] [9]研究了分数 Kelvin-Voigt 模型下 Euler-Bernoulli 悬臂梁两端的瞬态振动, Ansari 等人[10] [11]分别使用分数阶导数和非局部弹性理论研究了分数阶粘弹性 Timoshenko 纳米梁的线性和非线性自由振动。与经典整数阶粘弹性材料相比, 能够用较少的参数更好地模拟粘弹性材料的特性。本文结合了用于描述尺寸效应的非局部弹性理论和用于描述材料特性的分数阶 Kelvin-Voigt 粘弹性本构关系来分析纳米板的振动响应。

## 2. 纳米板模型及基本方程

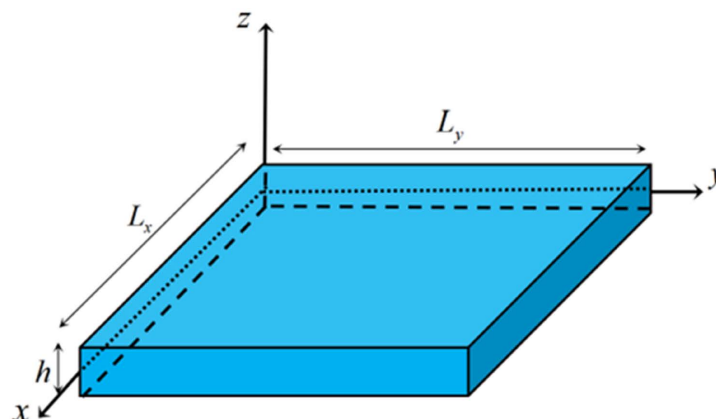


Figure 1. Fractional viscoelastic nanoplate model

图 1. 分数阶粘弹性纳米板模型

如图 1 所示, 考虑一个长为  $L_x$ , 宽为  $L_y$ , 厚度为  $h$ , 且四边简支的矩形分数阶粘弹性纳米板。根据 Kirchhoff 板理论, 沿轴  $x, y, z$  方向的位移分量  $(u_x, u_y, u_z)$  可分别表示为:

$$\begin{cases} u_x(x, y, z, t) = -z \frac{\partial w(x, y, t)}{\partial x} \\ u_y(x, y, z, t) = -z \frac{\partial w(x, y, t)}{\partial y} \\ u_z(x, y, z, t) = w(x, y, t) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中,  $w$  为板的横向位移,  $t$  为时间。考虑位移 - 应变关系, 则纳米板的非零应变分量可分别表示为:

$$\varepsilon_{xx} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, \quad \varepsilon_{yy} = \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} = -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}, \quad \gamma_{xy} = \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} = -2z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (2)$$

在经典板的理论中, 应力 - 应变关系可表示为:

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{xx} &= \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\varepsilon_{xx} + \nu \varepsilon_{yy}), \quad \sigma_{yy} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\nu \varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{yy}) \\ \sigma_{xy} &= \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \gamma_{xy}, \quad \sigma_{xz} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \gamma_{xz}, \quad \sigma_{yz} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \gamma_{yz} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

其中,  $\nu$  为泊松比,  $\gamma_{xy} = 2\varepsilon_{xy}$ 。

由分数阶 Kelvin-Voigt 粘弹性的本构关系, 纳米板的应力 - 应变关系可被重新写为:

$$\sigma_{xx} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\varepsilon_{xx} + \nu \varepsilon_{yy}) + \bar{g} \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} (\varepsilon_{xx} + \nu \varepsilon_{yy}) \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\nu \varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{yy}) + \bar{g} \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} (\nu \varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{yy}) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{xy} = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \gamma_{xy} + \bar{g} \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} \gamma_{xy} \quad (6)$$

其中,  $\bar{g}$  为粘度系数,  $\alpha$  为分数阶导数的阶数, 这里采用的是 Riemann-Liouville 型分数阶导数, 其定义如下:

$$\begin{aligned} {}_a^R L D_t^\alpha w(t) &= \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_a^t \frac{w(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^\alpha} d\tau \\ &= \frac{w(a)}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)(t-a)^\alpha} + \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \int_a^t \frac{w'(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^\alpha} d\tau \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

根据 Eringen 提出的非局部弹性理论, 弹性体内某一点处的应力不仅与该点处的应变状态有关, 而且还要取决于弹性体内的其它各点处的应变状态。因此非局部弹性理论简化后的微分形式为:

$$(1 - (e_0 a)^2 \nabla^2) \sigma_{ij}^* = \sigma_{ij} \quad (8)$$

式中,  $e_0 a$  为非局部参数, 其中  $e_0$  为材料常数,  $a$  为内部特征长度,  $\sigma_{ij}^*$  为非局部应力张量,  $\sigma_{ij}$  为局部应力张量,  $\nabla^2 = \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)$  为拉普拉斯算子。

利用非局部弹性理论, 将式(4)~(6)分别代入式(7), 进而可以得到分数阶粘弹性纳米板的非局部应力

和局部应力之间的关系:

$$\left[1-(e_0a)^2 \nabla^2\right] \sigma_{xx}^* = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\varepsilon_{xx} + \nu \varepsilon_{yy}) + \bar{g} \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} (\varepsilon_{xx} + \nu \varepsilon_{yy}) \quad (9)$$

$$\left[1-(e_0a)^2 \nabla^2\right] \sigma_{yy}^* = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} (\nu \varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{yy}) + \bar{g} \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} (\nu \varepsilon_{xx} + \varepsilon_{yy}) \quad (10)$$

$$\left[1-(e_0a)^2 \nabla^2\right] \sigma_{xy}^* = \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \gamma_{xy} + \bar{g} \frac{E}{2(1+\nu)} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha} \gamma_{xy} \quad (11)$$

### 3. 控制方程的推导

利用变分法来推导考虑非局部效应和局部效应的纳米板的运动方程。根据 Hamilton 变分原理:

$$\int_0^t (\delta K - \delta U + \delta W) dt = 0 \quad (12)$$

在上式中,  $\delta K$  为纳米梁动能的变分,  $\delta U$  为纳米梁应变能的变分,  $\delta W$  为纳米梁的外力做功变分。其中, 纳米板应变能的变分  $\delta U$  可以写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta U &= \int_V \sigma_{xx}^* \delta \varepsilon_{xx} + \sigma_{yy}^* \delta \varepsilon_{yy} + \sigma_{xy}^* \delta \gamma_{xy} dV \\ &= \int_V \sigma_{xx}^* \delta \left( -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \right) + \sigma_{yy}^* \delta \left( -z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right) + \sigma_{xy}^* \delta \left( -2z \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right) dV \\ &= \int_A \left( -M_{xx} \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial x^2} - M_{yy} \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial y^2} - 2M_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial x \partial y} \right) dA \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

其中  $M_{xx}$ ,  $M_{yy}$ ,  $M_{xy}$  定义如下:

$$M_{xx} = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} z \sigma_{xx}^* dz, \quad M_{yy} = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} z \sigma_{yy}^* dz, \quad M_{xy} = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} z \sigma_{xy}^* dz \quad (14)$$

此外, 纳米板的动能变分  $\delta K$  可以写为:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta K &= \int_V \rho \left( \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} \delta \left( \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial t} \delta \left( \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} \delta \left( \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial t} \right) \right) dV \\ &= \int_A \left[ m_0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \frac{\partial \delta w}{\partial t} + m_2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t} \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial t} \frac{\partial^2 \delta w}{\partial y \partial t} \right) \right] dA \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

式中的  $m_0$ ,  $m_2$  被定义为:

$$m_0 = \rho h, \quad m_2 = \frac{1}{12} \rho h^3 \quad (16)$$

而外力所做功的变分  $\delta W$  可表示为:

$$\delta W = \int_A q \delta w dA \quad (17)$$

其中,  $q$  为横向载荷。

将式(13)、(15)和式(17)分别带入式(12), 按照分部积分法, 并令  $\delta w$  的系数为零, 即可得到纳米板的控制方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_{xx}}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_{yy}}{\partial y^2} + q = m_0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - m_2 \left( \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^2 \partial t^2} \right) \quad (18)$$

按照式(14)中的定义, 对方程(18)分别沿厚度方向进行积分, 可以得到:

$$M_{xx} - (e_0 a)^2 \nabla^2 M_{xx} = -\frac{E \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\nu E \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \quad (19)$$

$$= -\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

$$M_{xx} - (e_0 a)^2 \nabla^2 M_{xx} = -\frac{E \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\nu E \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) h^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \quad (20)$$

$$= -\frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \nu \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

$$M_{xy} - (e_0 a)^2 \nabla^2 M_{xy} = -\frac{Eh^3}{12(1+\nu)} \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \quad (21)$$

将式(19)~(21)依次代入式(18)的控制方程中, 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[1 - (e_0 a)^2 \nabla^2\right] \left[ m_0 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - m_2 \left( \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial t^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^2 \partial t^2} \right) - q(x, y, t) \right] \\ & + \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left( \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} \right) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

需要指出的是, 当忽略非局部参数和粘度系数时, 即  $(e_0 a = 0 = \bar{g} = 0)$  时, 控制方程即为经典的纳米板控制方程。

#### 4. 方程的求解

首先我们通过令方程解的形式如下:

$$w(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_{mn}(t) \sin \frac{m\pi}{a} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{b} y \quad (23)$$

将式(23)代入控制方程式(22)中, 为了便于处理, 我们将载荷  $q(x, y, t)$  也表示为对应形式的傅里叶展开:

$$q(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_{mn}(t) \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (24)$$

利用分离变量法, 且由于  $\sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b}$  是方程的特解, 所以将其提取并简化可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \bar{g} \frac{\partial^\alpha}{\partial t^\alpha}\right) \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left[ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^4 + 2 \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^4 \right] T_{mn}(t) \\ & + \left[ m_0 \frac{d^2 T_{mn}(t)}{dt^2} - m_2 \left[ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right] \frac{d^2 T_{mn}(t)}{dt^2} - q_{mn}(t) \right] \\ & \left[ 1 + (e_0 a)^2 \left[ \left(\frac{m\pi}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi}{b}\right)^2 \right] \right] = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

假设  $\tilde{T}_{mn}(s)$  和  $\tilde{Q}_{mn}(s)$  分别为  $T_{mn}(t)$  和  $q_{mn}(t)$  的 Laplace 变换, 对式(25)应用 Laplace 变换, 则变换后

的方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ m_0 s^2 \tilde{T}_{mn}(s) - m_2 \left( \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right) s^2 \tilde{T}_{mn}(s) - Q_{mn}(s) \right] \\ & \left[ 1 + (e_0 a)^2 \left( \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right) \right] + (1 + \bar{g} s^\alpha) \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \\ & \left( \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^4 + 2 \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^4 \right) \tilde{T}_{mn}(s) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

其中

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{d^2 T_{mn}(t)}{dt^2} \right\} = s^2 \tilde{T}_{mn}(s) - s T_{mn}(0) - \frac{dT_{mn}(0)}{dt} \quad (27)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{d^\alpha T_{mn}(t)}{dt^\alpha} \right\} = s^\alpha \tilde{T}_{mn}(s) - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} s^{\alpha-1-k} \frac{d^k T_{mn}(t)}{dt^k} \Big|_{t=0} \quad (28)$$

进而可将式(26)整理为:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}_{mn}(s) &= \frac{Q_{mn}(s)}{\left[ 1 + (e_0 a)^2 \left( \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right) \right] \left[ m_0 s^2 - m_2 \left( \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right) s^2 \right]} \\ &+ \frac{Q_{mn}(s)}{(1 + \bar{g} s^\alpha) \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left( \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^4 + 2 \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^4 \right)} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

通过引入以下符号, 将  $\tilde{T}_{mn}(s)$  简化并整理为:

$$\tilde{T}_{mn}(s) = \frac{Q_{mn}(s)}{A_{mn} s^2 + (1 + \bar{g} s^\alpha) B_{mn}} \quad (30)$$

其中

$$A_{mn} = \left[ 1 + (e_0 a)^2 \left( \left( \frac{m\pi}{a} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n\pi}{b} \right)^2 \right) \right] \left[ m_0 - m_2 \left( \frac{m^2 \pi^2}{a^2} + \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{b^2} \right) \right] \quad (31)$$

$$B_{mn} = \frac{Eh^3}{12(1-\nu^2)} \left( \frac{m^4 \pi^4}{a^4} + 2 \frac{m^2 \pi^2 n^2 \pi^2}{a^2 b^2} + \frac{n^4 \pi^4}{b^4} \right) \quad (32)$$

为了对式(29)进行 Laplace 逆变换, 我们考虑  $Q_{mn}(s) = \frac{q_{mn}}{s}$ , 这样就有:

$$\tilde{T}_{mn}(s) = \frac{\frac{q_{mn}}{s}}{A_{mn} s^2 + B_{mn} + \bar{g} B_{mn} s^\alpha} = \frac{q_{mn}}{s (A_{mn} s^2 + B_{mn} + \bar{g} B_{mn} s^\alpha)} \quad (33)$$

通过对 Mittag-Leffler 函数进行 Laplace 逆变换可以得到:

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^\alpha + \lambda} \right\} = t^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha, \alpha}(-\lambda t^\alpha) \quad (34)$$

进而有

$$T_{mn}(t) = q_{mn} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s(A_{mn}s^2 + B_{mn}(1 + \bar{g}s^\alpha))} \right\} = q_{mn} t^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha} \left( -\frac{A_{mn}}{B_{mn}(1 + \bar{g})} t^\alpha \right) \quad (35)$$

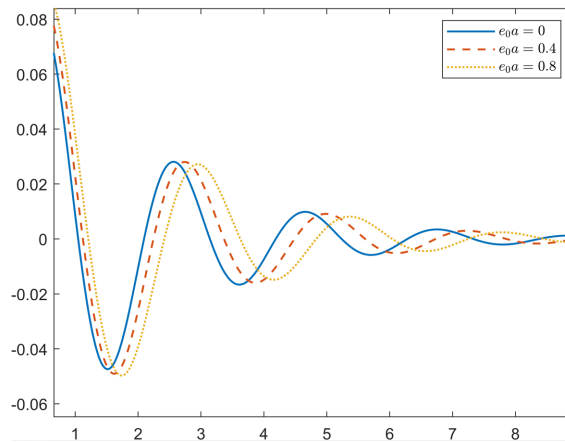
我们将式(35)代入式(23)最终得到解的形式为:

$$w(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{a} \sin \frac{n\pi y}{b} t^{\alpha-1} E_{\alpha,\alpha} \left( -\frac{A_{mn}}{B_{mn}(1 + \bar{g})} t^\alpha \right) \quad (36)$$

### 5. 数值结果与讨论

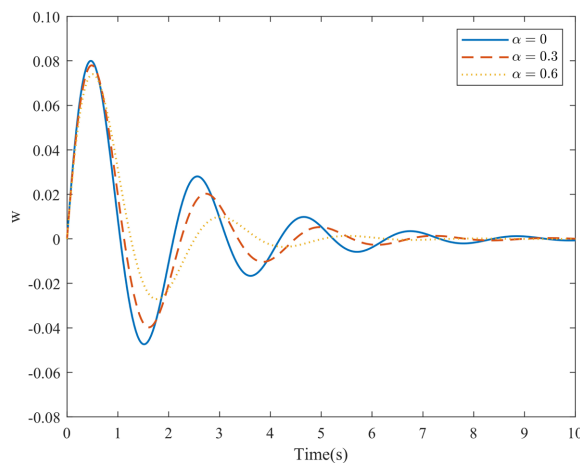
通过数值模拟得到了分数阶粘弹性纳米板的自由振动的时间响应, 分析了非局部参数、分数阶导数的阶数、粘弹性系数等参数的影响。可以看出, 当  $e_0 a = l = \bar{g} = \alpha = 0$ , 则退化为经典理论下的纳米板模型。在数值模拟中, 我们给定以下参数:

$$E = 69 \text{ Gpa}, \quad \rho = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3, \quad \nu = 0.33, \quad h = 4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}, \quad L_x/h = 200, \quad L_y/h = 200$$



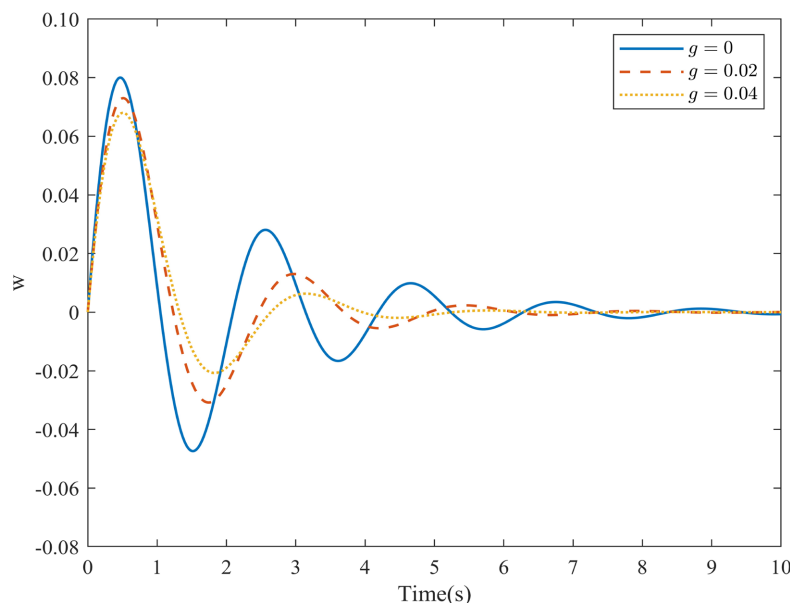
**Figure 2.** Vibrational response of non-local parameters to fractional viscoelastic nanoplates  
**图 2.** 非局部参数对分数粘弹性纳米板的振动响应

如图 2 所示, 当非局部参数增加时, 非局部效应增强, 这会使得纳米板软化从而降低纳米板的刚度, 从而降低纳米板的固有频率, 增加纳米板的振动幅度。



**Figure 3.** Vibrational response of fractional order to fractional viscoelastic nanoplates  
**图 3.** 分数阶数对分数粘弹性纳米板的振动响应

如图 3 所示, 增加分数阶导数的阶数会降低分数阶粘弹性纳米板的振动幅度。这是因为分数阶导数的阶数增加会增强材料的阻尼特性, 从而抑制振动幅度的增长。



**Figure 4.** Viscoelastic coefficient to vibrational response of fractional viscoelastic nanoplates  
**图 4.** 粘弹性系数对分数粘弹性纳米板的振动响应

如图 4 所示, 粘弹性系数越大, 振动幅度越小。这是因为粘弹性系数反映了材料抵抗弹性变形的能力, 较高的粘弹性系数表明材料更刚性, 因此振动幅度更小。

## 6. 结论

1) 非局部参数增加, 非局部效应增强, 纳米板的固有频率降低, 振动幅度增加。这是因为非局部参数会引起非局部效应的变化, 这会使得纳米板的刚度发生变化, 从而改变纳米板的固有频率, 同时引起纳米板的振动幅度的变化;

2) 增加分数阶导数的阶数会降低分数阶粘弹性纳米板的振动幅度。这是因为分数阶导数的阶数增加会增强材料的阻尼特性, 从而抑制振动幅度的增长。且随着阶数增加同时会降低分数阶粘弹性纳米板的固有频率。这是因为其降低了材料的刚度, 刚度的降低会导致固有频率降低;

3) 粘弹性系数越大, 振动幅度越小。这是因为粘弹性系数反映了材料抵抗弹性变形的能力, 较高的粘弹性系数表明材料更刚性, 因此振动幅度更小。增加粘弹性系数会导致纳米板的固有频率降低。这是因为粘弹性材料的刚度低于弹性材料, 而刚度的降低会导致固有频率降低。

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