Influence of Variable Nonlocal Parameter and Porosity on the Free Vibration Behavior of Functionally Graded Nanoplates

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Received 19 April 2021; Revised 19 June 2021; Accepted 23 June 2021; Published 15 July 2021

Academic Editor: Zhaoye Qin

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This paper studies the influence of the variable nonlocal parameter and porosity on the free vibration behavior of the functionally graded nanoplates with porosity. Four patterns of distribution of the porosity through the thickness direction are considered. The classical nonlocal elasticity theory is modified to take into account the variation of the nonlocal parameter through the thickness of the nanoplates. The governing equations of motion are established using simple first-order shear deformation theory and Hamilton's principle. The closed-form solution based on Navier's technique is employed to solve the governing equations of motion of fully simply supported nanoplates. The accuracy of the present algorithm is proved via some comparison studies in some special cases. Then, the effects of the porosity, the variation of the nonlocal parameter, the power-law index, aspect ratio, and the side-to-thickness ratio on the free vibration of nanoscale porous plates are investigated carefully. The numerical results show that the porosity and nonlocal parameter have strong effects on the free vibration behavior of the nanoplates.

1. Introduction

The applications of micro/nanostructures in the micro/nanoelectromechanical system (MEMS and NEMS) are increasing rapidly based on the development of micro/nanotechnology, structures, and materials. At the micro/nanodimension, the small-scale effects on the thermal and mechanical behaviors of micro/nanostructures cannot be neglected. To address this problem, molecular dynamics (MD) can be served as an excellent method to predict the exact behavior of the micro/nanostructures, but the MD usually costs expensive computation. Therefore, many researchers have been focused on developing higher-order continuum theory to analyze small-scale structures, for instance, the couple stress theory and modified couple stress theory [1–4], the nonlocal elasticity theory [5–7], and strain gradient theory and nonlocal strain gradient theory [8–13]. More details on these theories and their applications can be read from the literature review of Thai et al. [14]. Among them, the nonlocal elasticity theory which is first established by Eringen is usually used in combination with shear deformation theories by many scientists to analyze nanoplates, nanobeams, and nanoshells. Many remarkable works on the analysis of nanostructures can be reviewed herein. Zhang et al. [15] analyzed the buckling of multiwalled carbon nanotubes under compression with small-scale effects. Hu et al. [16] developed a nonlocal shell model to analyze wave propagation in single- and double-walled carbon nanotubes. The free vibration of multiwalled carbon nanotubes embedded in an elastic foundation has been analyzed by Li and Kardomeetas [17] using a nonlocal elastic shell model. Wang and Varadan [18] employed nonlocal elastic shell theory to analyze the wave propagation of carbon nanotubes. Rouhi and Ansari [19] developed a nonlocal Flugge shell model to study the axial buckling of double-walled carbon nanotubes with different end conditions. Pradhan and Phadikar [20] investigated the small-scale effect on the vibration of multilayered graphene sheets resting on an elastic foundation using nonlocal continuum models. Akçener and Aydogdu [21] analyzed the vibration and buckling of nanoplates using...
Functionally graded materials (FGMs) were first introduced by some Japanese scientists in the 1950s. Due to their high performance, they have been used widely in many fields of engineering, industry, and other special areas of engineering [53, 54]. These materials also applied to produce micro/nanostructures. It is noticed that the porosity usually occurs during the process of manufacture and/or they can be created intentionally to reduce the mass of the structures and control the vibration of the structures. In the case of attended creation, the print-3D technology can be used to create porous structures with desired distribution of porosity. Therefore, numerous works have been done on the investigation of free and forced vibration of FGM macro/micro/nanoplates with and without porosity. Rezaei et al. [55] analyzed the free vibration of FGM plates with porosity using a simple four-variable plate theory. Riadh et al. [56] used a higher-order and normal shear deformation theory to analyze the free vibration response of FGM porous plates. The vibration analysis of temperature-dependent FGM beams with porosity was investigated by Ebrahimi and Jafari [57]. Gao et al. [58] studied wave propagation in FGM porous plates reinforced with graphene platelets in which Young’s modulus and mass density depend on the porosity distribution through the thickness of the plates, while Poisson’s ratio does not depend on the porosity. Moradi-Dastjerdi et al. [59–61] analyzed thermo-electro-mechanical, free vibration, and buckling behaviors of advanced sandwich plates including the effects of porosity. In these studies, Young’s modulus, mass density, and Poisson’s ratio are assumed to depend on the individual material properties and porosity. Akbas et al. [62] examined the bending and vibration of FGM nanoplates with porosity. Wattanaskulpong and Ungbhakorn [63] studied the linear and nonlinear vibration of elastically restrained ends of FGM beams with porosity. Allakharami et al. [64] examined the dynamic stability of bidirectional FGM cylindrical shells with porosity. Fan et al. [65] used a modified couple stress theory to analyze geometrically nonlinear vibration of FGM microplates with porosity. The effects of porosity on the free vibration of FGM nanoplates resting on Winkler–Pasternak elastic foundation were investigated by Mechab and his coworkers [66]. Shahverdi and Barati [67] analyzed the free vibration of porous FGM nanoplates. Barati and Shahverdi [68] analyzed forced vibration of FGM nanoplates with porosity under dynamic load using a general nonlocal stress-strain gradient theory. Shahsavari et al. [69] analyzed the shear buckling behavior of nanoplates with porosity using a new size-dependent quasi-3D theory. Daikh et al. [70] investigated the buckling behavior of FGM sandwich nanoplates with porosity with the effects of heat conduction via nonlocal strain gradient theory.

According to the literature review, most studies on the mechanical behavior of FGM nanoplates with and without porosity are carried out based on the nonlocal elasticity theory with a constant nonlocal parameter. On the other hand, it is obvious that the nonlocal parameter depends on the material components. So, it is necessary to consider the variation of the nonlocal parameter on the mechanical analysis of FGM nanoplates. This is the main aim of the present study, in which the classical Eringen’s elasticity theory is modified to consider the variable nonlocal parameter for free vibration analysis of FGM porous nanoplates. In addition, the effects of the porosity, the side-to-thickness ratio, and the aspect ratio incorporating with variable nonlocal parameter are studied cautiously.
2. Material Properties of FGM Nanoplates with Porosity

A rectangular FGM nanoplate with porosity is considered. The dimensions of the plate are \( a \times b \), and the thickness is \( h \). The Cartesian coordinate \( xyz \) is placed at the middle surface of the FGM nanoplates as shown in Figure 1.

The distribution of the ceramic and metal components through the thickness of the plate is described via the volume fractions with the power-law function. The porosity is distributed through the thickness of the plate with four different patterns, namely, patterns A, B, C, and D, and they are described by the following formula [58, 71]:

\[
P(z) = \begin{cases} 
  P_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{h}\right), & \text{for pattern A}, \\
  P_0 \left[1 - \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{h}\right)\right], & \text{for pattern B}, \\
  P_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{2h} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right), & \text{for pattern C}, \\
  P_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi z}{2h} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), & \text{for pattern D}, 
\end{cases}
\]

(1)

where \( P_0 \leq 0.5 \) is the maximum porosity value [72]. The effective Young’s modulus, shear modulus, and mass density can be calculated as the following formula [58, 71]:

\[
E(z) = \bar{E}(z)[1 - \rho(z)], \\
\rho(z) = \bar{\rho}(z)[1 - \rho(z)], \\
G(z) = \frac{E(z)}{2(1 - \nu(z))}, \\
\mu(z) = \bar{\mu}(z),
\]

(2)

where \( \bar{E}(z), \bar{\rho}(z), \nu(z), \) and \( \bar{\mu}(z) \) are the effective Young’s modulus, mass density, Poisson’s ratio, and nonlocal parameter of the perfect FGM nanoplates; they are calculated via the power-law function as follows [58, 71, 73]:

\[
\bar{E}(z) = E_m + (E_c - E_m)\left(\frac{z}{h} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^k, \\
\bar{\rho}(z) = \rho_m + (\rho_c - \rho_m)\left(\frac{z}{h} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^k, \\
\nu(z) = \nu_m + (\nu_c - \nu_m)\left(\frac{z}{h} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^k, \\
\bar{\mu}(z) = \mu_m + (\mu_c - \mu_m)\left(\frac{z}{h} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^k,
\]

(3)

where \( k \) is a nonnegative power-law index. In this study, the FGM nanoplates are made of mixture of several individual components. The material properties of these individual components are given in Table 1. Figure 2 presents the dispersion of porosity and effective material properties of the Al/\( \mathrm{ZrO}_2 \) FGM nanoplates with \( k = 3 \). Figure 2(a) displays the normalized distribution of porosity through the thickness of the plates. Figures 2(b) and 2(c) plot the variation of the effective Young’s modulus and mass density of the material through the thickness direction of the nanoplates. The variation of the effective nonlocal parameter of the material through the thickness of the nanoplates with \( \mu_m = 2 \) and different values of nonlocal parameter’s ratio \( \mu_c/\mu_m \) is presented in Figure 2(d).

3. Theoretical Formulation

3.1. Simple First-Order Shear Deformation Theory

3.1.1. Kinematic. In this study, a simple first-order shear deformation theory (S-FSDT) which was introduced by Thai and Choi [74, 75] is used to describe the kinematics of the nanoplates. The displacement field of this theory can be written as the following formula:

\[
u(x, y, z, t) = \psi(x, y, t) - z \frac{\partial \psi_y}{\partial y}, \\
\omega(x, y, z, t) = \psi(x, y, t) + \omega_z(x, y, t).
\]

(4)

The strain fields of the plate are obtained as

\[
\begin{align*}
\varepsilon_x & = \varepsilon^\circ_x + z \kappa_x, \\
\varepsilon_y & = \varepsilon^\circ_y + z \kappa_y, \\
\gamma_{xy} & = \gamma^\circ_{xy} + \kappa_{xy}, \\
\gamma_{xz} & = \gamma^\circ_{xz}, \\
\gamma_{yz} & = \gamma^\circ_{yz}.
\end{align*}
\]

(5)

where
Table 1: Material properties of some individual metal/ceramic components.

| Materials          | Al   | SUS304 | Al₂O₃ | Si₃N₄ | ZrO₂ |
|--------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Young’s modulus (GPa) | 70   | 201.04 | 380   | 348.43| 200  |
| Mass density (kg/m³) | 2707 | 8166   | 3800  | 2370  | 5700 |
| Poisson’s ratio     | 0.3  | 0.3    | 0.3   | 0.24  | 0.3  |
| Nonlocal parameter  | 2    | 2      | —     | —     | —    |

Figure 2: The distribution of porosity and effective material properties of Al/ZrO₂ FGM nanoplates: (a) distribution of porosity; (b) $k = 3$, $P_0 = 0.5$; (c) $k = 3$, $P_0 = 0.5$; (d) $k = 3$. 

Table 1: Material properties of some individual metal/ceramic components.
3.1.2. The Relations of Constitutive. The constitutive equations of the plate are expressed as

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \varepsilon_x & \} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_{66} \end{bmatrix} \{ \sigma_x \}, \\
\{ \varepsilon_y & \} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{12} & C_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_{66} \end{bmatrix} \{ \sigma_y \}, \\
\{ \tau_{xy} & \} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{44} \end{bmatrix} \{ \gamma_{xy} \},
\end{align*}
\]

(7)

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \tau_{xz} & \} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{44} \end{bmatrix} \{ \gamma_{xz} \}, \\
\{ \tau_{yz} & \} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{44} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{55} \end{bmatrix} \{ \gamma_{yz} \},
\end{align*}
\]

(8)

where

\[ C_{11} = C_{22} = \frac{E(z)}{1 - \nu(z)^2}, \]

\[ C_{12} = \nu(z)C_{11}, \]

\[ C_{44} = C_{55} = C_{66} = \frac{E(z)}{2(1 + \nu(z))} \]

(9)

3.2. The Nonlocal Elasticity Theory. In Eringen’s nonlocal elasticity theory [5–7], the stress at any point in a continuum body depends on the strains at all neighbor points. The differential form of the classical nonlocal elasticity theory of Eringen is as the following formula [7]:

\[
(1 - \mu V^2) \sigma_{ij} = t_{ij},
\]

(10)

where \( \sigma_{ij} \) and \( t_{ij} \) are, respectively, the nonlocal and local stress tensors, \( V^2 = \partial^2 \partial x^2 + \partial^2 \partial y^2 \) is the second Laplace operator, and \( \mu = (\epsilon_0 l)^2 \) (nm\(^2\)) is the nonlocal parameter, in which \( \epsilon_0 \) is a material constant which is determined via experimental or atomistic dynamics and \( l \) is an internal characteristic length. It is obvious that the nonlocal parameter of classical Eringen’s theory is assumed to be constant. However, it can be seen that \( \epsilon_0 \) and \( l \) are two material-dependent parameters, so the nonlocal parameter \( \mu \) should be a material-dependent parameter. Consequently, it is necessary to consider the variation of the nonlocal parameter through the thickness of FGM nanoplates. In this study, the nonlocal parameter is assumed to vary through the thickness direction of the FGM nanoplates. Hence, the nonlocal constitutive relations of the plates can be modified as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \tau_x & \} = (1 - \mu(z) V^2) \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & 0 \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C_{66} \end{bmatrix} \{ \varepsilon_x \}, \\
\{ \tau_y & \} = (1 - \mu(z) V^2) \begin{bmatrix} C_{44} & 0 \\ 0 & C_{55} \end{bmatrix} \{ \gamma_{yz} \}, \\
\{ \tau_{xy} & \} = (1 - \mu(z) V^2) \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (11)
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \tau_{xz} & \} = (1 - \mu(z) V^2) \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{xz} \end{bmatrix}, \\
\{ \tau_{yz} & \} = (1 - \mu(z) V^2) \begin{bmatrix} \gamma_{xz} \end{bmatrix},
\end{align*}
\]

(12)

3.3. Equations of Motion. The equations of motion are achieved via Hamilton’s principle as follows:

\[
0 = \int_0^T (\delta U - \delta K) \, dt,
\]

(13)

where \( \delta U \) is the variation of the strain energy and \( \delta K \) is the variation of the kinematic energy of the plate. The variation of the strain energy is obtained as the following expression [33, 35]:

\[
\delta U = \int_A \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \left( \sigma_x \delta \varepsilon_x + \sigma_y \delta \varepsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \delta \varepsilon_{xy} + \tau_{xz} \delta \varepsilon_{xz} + \tau_{yz} \delta \varepsilon_{yz} \right) \, dz \, dA.
\]

(14)

The variation of the kinematic energy of the plate is expressed as [33, 35]:

\[
\delta K = \int_A \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} (\dot{u} \ddot{u} + \dot{v} \ddot{v} + \dot{w} \ddot{w}) \rho(z) \, dz \, dA.
\]

(15)

By substituting equations (7) and (8) into equation (14), inserting equation (4) into equation (15), and considering the nonlocal relations of equations (11) and (12), after integrating through the thickness of the plates, the governing equations of motion of the sandwich plates are derived from equation (13) as the following formulas:
\[
\delta u: \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial y}, \\
\delta v: \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N_{xy}}{\partial x} = I_0 \ddot{v} - I_1 \dot{\omega}_b - \psi^2 \left( L_0 \ddot{v} - L_1 \dot{\omega}_b \right), \\
\delta w_b: \frac{\partial^2 M_x}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 M_{xy}}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 M_y}{\partial y^2} = I_0 (\ddot{\omega}_b + \ddot{\omega}_t) + I_1 \left( \frac{\partial \ddot{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ddot{v}}{\partial y} \right) - L_2 \ddot{u} \ddot{\omega}_b - \psi^2 \left[ L_0 (\ddot{\omega}_b + \ddot{\omega}_t) + L_1 \left( \frac{\partial \ddot{u}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \ddot{v}}{\partial y} \right) \right], \\
\delta u_i: \frac{\partial Q_{xi}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_{yi}}{\partial y} = I_0 (\ddot{w}_b + \ddot{w}_t) - \psi^2 \left[ L_0 (\ddot{w}_b + \ddot{w}_t) \right],
\]

(16)

where \( N_i, M_i, L_i, \) and \( R_i \) are the local stress resultants which are calculated by

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
N_x \\
N_y \\
N_{xy}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
t_x & t_{xy} \\
t_y & t_{xy} \\
h/2 & h/2
\end{bmatrix} dz,
\]

(17)

By substituting equations (11) and (12) into equation (17) and integrating through the thickness of the plates and then reordering these equations into matrix form, one gets

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
[N] \\
[M] \\
[Q]
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
A & B & 0 \\
B & D & 0 \\
0 & 0 & [H]
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\epsilon^0 \\
\kappa \\
\gamma^0
\end{bmatrix},
\]

(18)

where

\[
A_{ij}, B_{ij}, D_{ij} = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} C_{ij} \rho(z) \left( 1, z, z^2 \right) dz,
\]

(19)

\[
H_{ij} = k_y \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} C_{ij} dz,
\]

(20)

where \( k_y \) is the shear correction factor, which is usually taken as \( k_y = 5/6 \). In the case of conventional nonlocal elasticity theory, the nonlocal parameter \( \mu \) is assumed to be constant through the thickness of the plates and the coefficients \( L_0, L_1, L_2 \) are calculated as the following formulas:

\[
(L_0, L_1, L_2) = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \rho(z) \left( 1, z, z^2 \right) dz,
\]

(20)

3.4. Analytical Solution. In this study, a fully simply supported nanoplate is considered. The simply supported edge is

\[
N_x = v = w_b = w_t = M_x = 0, \quad \text{at} \quad x = 0, a,
\]

(23)

\[
u = N_y = w_b = w_t = M_y = 0, \quad \text{at} \quad y = 0, b.
\]

By applying Navier’s solution, the displacement fields of the plates are assumed as

\[
u(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( U_{mn} e^{iat} \right) \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y,
\]

(24)

\[
v(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( V_{mn} e^{iat} \right) \sin \alpha x \cos \beta y,
\]

\[
w_b(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( w_{bmn} e^{iat} \right) \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y,
\]

\[
w_t(x, y, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( w_{tn} e^{iat} \right) \sin \alpha x \sin \beta y,
\]

where \( \alpha = \frac{mn}{2a}, \quad \beta = \frac{mn}{2b}, \quad i^2 = -1, \quad \Delta = \left\{ U_{mn}, V_{mn}, W_{bmn}, W_{tn} \right\}, \) and \( \omega \) is the free frequency of the nanoplates. Substituting equation (24) into equation (4) and then equation (16), one gets

\[
(K - \omega^2 M) \Delta = 0,
\]

(25)
where $K$ and $M$ are the stiffness matrix and the mass matrix and their elements are $K_{ij}$ and $M_{ij}$, $i, j = 1,4$ which are calculated as the following formulas:

$$
K_{11} = A_{11}a^2 + A_{66}b^2;
$$

$$
K_{12} = a(A_{12} + A_{66})\beta;
$$

$$
K_{13} = -B_{11}a^3 - (B_{12} + 2B_{66})\beta a;
$$

$$
K_{14} = 0;
$$

$$
K_{22} = A_{22}\beta^2 + A_{66}a^2;
$$

$$
K_{23} = -B_{22}\beta^3 - \alpha^2 (B_{12} + 2B_{66})\beta;
$$

$$
K_{24} = 0;
$$

$$
K_{33} = D_{11}a^4 + 2\beta^2 (D_{12} + 2D_{66})a^2 + D_{23}\beta^4;
$$

$$
K_{34} = 0;
$$

$$
K_{44} = H_{44}a^2 + H_{55}a^2;
$$

$$
M_{11} = \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)L_0 + I_0;
$$

$$
M_{13} = -\alpha\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)L_1 + I_1;
$$

$$
M_{14} = 0;
$$

$$
M_{22} = \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)L_0 + I_0;
$$

$$
M_{23} = -\beta\left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)L_1 + I_1;
$$

$$
M_{24} = 0;
$$

$$
M_{33} = L_1a^4 + (2L_2\beta^2 + I_2 + I_0)\alpha^2 + L_3\beta^4 + (I_2 + I_0)\beta^2 + I_0;
$$

$$
M_{34} = \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)L_0 + I_0;
$$

$$
M_{44} = \left(\alpha^2 + \beta^2\right)L_0 + I_0.
$$

(26)

### 4. Numerical Results and Discussion

#### 4.1. Comparison Study

To present the validity of the current algorithm, the free vibration of fully simply supported square porous FGM plates is considered. The plates are made of Al/Al$_2$O$_3$, the dimensions of the plate are $a = b = 1$, and the thickness is $h$. The material properties of the perfect plates are calculated via power-law function, and the porosity is normally distributed through the thickness direction. Hence, the effective Young’s modulus and effective mass density are computed as follows [55]:

$$
E(z) = (E_c - E_m)\left(\frac{z}{h} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^k + E_m - (E_c + E_m)\frac{P_0}{2},
$$

(27)

$$
\rho(z) = (\rho_c - \rho_m)\left(\frac{z}{h} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^k + \rho_m - (\rho_c + \rho_m)\frac{P_0}{2}.
$$

The nondimensional frequencies of the plates are calculated as $\bar{\omega} = \omega h \sqrt{\rho_m E_m}$. The present results are compared with those of Rezaei et al. [55] in Table 2. According to this table, it can be concluded that the proposed results are in good agreement with those of Rezaei et al. [55] using higher-order shear deformation theory (HSDT).

Secondly, the numerical results of free vibration of FGM nanoplates using the proposed theory are compared with those of Sobhy and Radwan [51]. In this subsection, the FGM nanoplates are made of SUS304/Si$_3$N$_4$ with several values of side-to-thickness ratio $a/h$, and nonlocal parameters $\mu$ are considered. The dimensions of the plates are $a = b = 10$ nm and the thickness is $h$. The effective material properties are calculated via a power-law function. The comparison between the nondimensional fundamental frequencies $\bar{\omega} = 10\omega h \sqrt{\rho_m E_m}$ of the FGM nanoplates of SUS304/Si$_3$N$_4$ using the present theory and those of Sobhy using simple HSDT and quasi-3D theory is shown in Table 3. According to this table, it can be concluded that the present results are in good agreement with those of Sobhy and Radwan [51].

#### 4.2. Parameter Study

In the current investigation, a functionally graded nanoplate of Al/ZrO$_2$ with porosity is considered. The material properties of Al and ZrO$_2$ are given in Table 1. The nonlocal parameter of Al is assumed to be constant and given as $\mu_m = 2$(nm)$^2$ and plays as the reference nonlocal value. For convenience, the following nondimensional frequencies are used:

$$
\Omega = 10\omega h \sqrt{\rho_m} \frac{E_m}{E_m},
$$

(28)

Tables 4–8 show the nondimensional fundamental frequency of the FGM nanoplates with the dimension of $a = 10$ (nm$^2$) and the thickness of $h = a/10$. The nondimensional fundamental frequencies of four patterns of the porous FGM nanoplates are given in Tables 4–7. According to these tables, it can be seen that when the power-law index increases, the frequency of the FGM nanoplates decreases. Besides, the increase in the nonlocal parameter’s ratio $\mu_c / \mu_m$ leads to the decrease in the frequency of the FGM nanoplates. When the power-law index is infinity, $k = \infty$, the nondimensional fundamental frequency of the FGM nanoplates is independent of the variation of the nonlocal parameter’s ratio. The reason is that when $k = \infty$, the FGM nanoplate becomes a fully metallic one; therefore, the nonlocal parameter is constant and equals the nonlocal parameter of the metal component through the thickness of the plate. Moreover, when the maximum porosity value $P_0$ increases, the nondimensional fundamental frequencies of the plates of type B and C decrease but those of the plates of types A and D increase because the increase in the maximum porosity coefficient $P_0$ leads to the decrease in both the stiffness and the mass of the plates. In the case of type A, most of the porosities are distributed around the middle plane of the plate, so the effect of the porosity to the mass matrix is stronger than that to the stiffness matrix. On the opposite side, the porosities of type B of the plate are distributed near two surfaces of the plate, so the effect of the porosity to the stiffness matrix is stronger than that to the mass matrix. In the case of type C, the porosity is distributed near the metal-rich surface, so the effect of the porosity to the stiffness is stronger than that to the mass. In the cases of type D, the porosity is distributed near the ceramic-rich surface, so the effect of the porosity on the mass is stronger than that to the stiffness.
Table 2: The comparison of the nondimensional frequencies of the FGM plates with porosity.

| \(b/a\) | \(P_0\) | Method          | \(k = 0\)   | \(k = 0.1\)   | \(k = 0.5\)   | \(k = 1\)   |
|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|       |        |                 |             |             |             |             |
| \(a/h = 5\) |        |                 |             |             |             |             |
| 0     | 0      | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.271946   | 0.262017   | 0.231573   | 0.208997   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.270664   | 0.260810   | 0.230591   | 0.208158   |
| 0.2   | 0.2    | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.280478   | 0.268960   | 0.230875   | 0.198452   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.279155   | 0.267727   | 0.229933   | 0.197735   |
| 0.4   | 0.4    | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.292977   | 0.279294   | 0.228453   | 0.172779   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.291596   | 0.278020   | 0.227585   | 0.172308   |
| \(\mu\) | 1      | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.418210   | 0.403221   | 0.357054   | 0.322491   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.415341   | 0.400515   | 0.354840   | 0.320598   |
| \(a/h = 10\) |     |                 |             |             |             |             |
| 0     | 0      | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.071909   | 0.069208   | 0.060987   | 0.054979   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.071812   | 0.069118   | 0.060914   | 0.054916   |
| 0.2   | 0.2    | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.074165   | 0.071029   | 0.060721   | 0.052052   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.074065   | 0.070936   | 0.060651   | 0.051999   |
| 0.4   | 0.4    | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.077470   | 0.073737   | 0.059943   | 0.045029   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.077366   | 0.073641   | 0.059879   | 0.044995   |
| \(\mu\) | 1      | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.113693   | 0.109449   | 0.096510   | 0.087024   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.113454   | 0.112333   | 0.096329   | 0.086869   |
| \(\mu\) | 5      | Rezaei et al. [55] | 0.122485   | 0.116624   | 0.094936   | 0.071421   |
|       |        | Present          | 0.122228   | 0.116387   | 0.094777   | 0.071336   |

Table 3: The comparison of the nondimensional frequencies of the FGM plates with porosity.

| \(a/h\) | \(k\)   | Method          | \(\mu = 0^2\) | \(\mu = 0.5^2\) | \(\mu = 1^2\) | \(\mu = 1.5^2\) | \(\mu = 2^2\) |
|-------|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
|       |         |                 |               |                 |               |                 |               |
| \(\mu\) | 0      | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 5.12377   | 5.00184       | 4.68243       | 4.26370       | 3.83015       |
|       |         | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (HSDT)       | 5.10702   | 4.98549       | 4.66713       | 4.24976       | 3.81763       |
|       |         | Present          | 5.10587   | 4.98437       | 4.66607       | 4.24880       | 3.81677       |
| \(\mu\) | 1      | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 2.44172   | 2.38362       | 2.23140       | 2.03185       | 1.82525       |
|       |         | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (HSDT)       | 2.42443   | 2.36674       | 2.21560       | 2.01747       | 1.81232       |
|       |         | Present          | 2.43356   | 2.37565       | 2.22395       | 2.02507       | 1.81915       |
| \(\mu\) | 5      | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 1.39015   | 1.35707       | 1.27041       | 1.15680       | 1.03917       |
|       |         | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (HSDT)       | 1.38829   | 1.35525       | 1.26871       | 1.15525       | 1.03778       |
|       |         | Present          | 1.38824   | 1.35521       | 1.26867       | 1.15521       | 1.03775       |
| \(\mu\) | 10     | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 0.66980   | 0.65299       | 0.61129       | 0.55662       | 0.50002       |
|       |         | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (HSDT)       | 0.66485   | 0.64903       | 0.60758       | 0.55325       | 0.49699       |
|       |         | Present          | 0.66594   | 0.65009       | 0.60857       | 0.55415       | 0.49780       |
| \(\mu\) | 100    | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 0.57695   | 0.56322       | 0.52725       | 0.48010       | 0.43128       |
|       |         | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (HSDT)       | 0.57693   | 0.56320       | 0.52724       | 0.48009       | 0.43127       |
Continuously, the influence of the porosity on the fundamental frequency of the square FGM nanoplate is considered. The nondimensional fundamental frequency of perfect FGM nanoplates is given in Table 8. In the cases of $a/h \approx 10$ and $\mu_c/\mu_m \approx 2$, Figure 3 presents the variation of the nondimensional fundamental frequency of the FGM nanoplates as functions of maximum porosity value $P_0$. It can be seen that the effects of the porosity on four types of porosity dispersion are different. When $P_0 = 0$, the fundamental frequencies of the FGM nanoplates of four patterns A, B, C, and D are identical because these porous FGM nanoplates become perfect ones. For pattern A, when $P_0$ increases, the fundamental frequency increases rapidly for both $k = 0.5$ and $k = 2$. On the opposite side, when $P_0$ increases, the fundamental frequency of pattern B decreases rapidly for both $k = 0.5$ and $k = 2$. The fundamental frequency for pattern C decreases slower than that of pattern B, and the fundamental frequency of pattern D increases slower than that of pattern A.

Table 3: Continued.

| $a/h$ | Method                  | $\mu = 0^2$ | $\mu = 0.5^2$ | $\mu = 1^2$ | $\mu = 1.5^2$ | $\mu = 2^2$ |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 0    | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 0.05733     | 0.05596       | 0.05239     | 0.04770      | 0.04285      |
|      | Present                 | 0.05730     | 0.05593       | 0.05236     | 0.04768      | 0.04283      |
| 1    | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 0.03417     | 0.03335       | 0.03122     | 0.02843      | 0.02554      |
|      | Present                 | 0.03401     | 0.03320       | 0.03108     | 0.02830      | 0.02542      |
| 50   | Sobhy and Radwan [51] (quais-3D) | 0.02769     | 0.02703       | 0.02531     | 0.02304      | 0.02070      |
|      | Present                 | 0.02756     | 0.02690       | 0.02518     | 0.02293      | 0.02060      |

Table 4: The nondimensional fundamental frequency of the porous FGM nanoplates of pattern A.

| $a/h$ | $P_0$ | $\mu_c/\mu_m$ | $k = 0$ | $k = 0.5$ | $k = 1$ | $k = 2$ | $k = 5$ | $k = \infty$ |
|-------|-------|---------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| 0.1   | 0.5   | 1.1370        | 1.0503  | 1.0153    | 0.9978  | 0.9968  | 0.9044  |
|       | 1     | 1.0535        | 0.9971  | 0.9745    | 0.9688  | 0.9803  | 0.9044  |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9860        | 0.9512  | 0.9383    | 0.9421  | 0.9645  | 0.9044  |
|       | 2     | 0.9301        | 0.9112  | 0.9058    | 0.9175  | 0.9495  | 0.9044  |
| 5     | 0.5   | 1.1514        | 1.0630  | 1.0272    | 1.0095  | 1.0087  | 0.9156  |
|       | 1     | 1.0668        | 1.0092  | 0.9859    | 0.9798  | 0.9915  | 0.9156  |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9985        | 0.9628  | 0.9491    | 0.9525  | 0.9751  | 0.9156  |
|       | 2     | 0.9418        | 0.9222  | 0.9162    | 0.9274  | 0.9595  | 0.9156  |
|       | 0.5   | 1.2070        | 1.1119  | 1.0731    | 1.0541  | 1.0536  | 0.9600  |
| 0.2   | 1     | 1.1183        | 1.0557  | 1.0294    | 1.0216  | 1.0335  | 0.9600  |
|       | 1.5   | 1.0467        | 1.0073  | 0.9906    | 0.9920  | 1.0146  | 0.9600  |
|       | 2     | 0.9873        | 0.9650  | 0.9559    | 0.9648  | 0.9966  | 0.9600  |
| 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.6225        | 0.5724  | 0.5530    | 0.5452  | 0.5489  | 0.4951  |
|       | 1     | 0.5768        | 0.5433  | 0.5307    | 0.5293  | 0.5398  | 0.4951  |
|       | 1.5   | 0.5398        | 0.5182  | 0.5108    | 0.5146  | 0.5311  | 0.4951  |
|       | 2     | 0.5092        | 0.4963  | 0.4931    | 0.5011  | 0.5229  | 0.4951  |
|       | 0.5   | 0.6319        | 0.5806  | 0.5607    | 0.5528  | 0.5566  | 0.5026  |
| 10    | 0.2   | 1.0696        | 0.5816  | 0.5665    | 0.5768  | 0.5750  | 0.5319  |
|       | 1     | 0.5885        | 0.5510  | 0.5380    | 0.5364  | 0.5471  | 0.5026  |
|       | 1.5   | 0.5480        | 0.5256  | 0.5178    | 0.5214  | 0.5381  | 0.5026  |
|       | 2     | 0.5169        | 0.5034  | 0.4998    | 0.5076  | 0.5295  | 0.5026  |
|       | 0.5   | 0.6688        | 0.6127  | 0.5907    | 0.5819  | 0.5862  | 0.5319  |
|       | 1     | 0.6196        | 0.5816  | 0.5665    | 0.5638  | 0.5750  | 0.5319  |
|       | 1.5   | 0.5800        | 0.5548  | 0.5449    | 0.5473  | 0.5644  | 0.5319  |
|       | 2     | 0.5470        | 0.5314  | 0.5257    | 0.5322  | 0.5544  | 0.5319  |
frequencies of porous FGM nanoplates are stronger than those of patterns A and B. For mode (100, 100), the porosity of patterns C and D affects strongly the free vibration of porous FGM nanoplates but the frequencies of the FGM nanoplates of patterns A and B are almost unchanged.

The role of the variable nonlocal parameter on the free vibration of the square porous FGM nanoplates with $a/h = 10$ is investigated and presented in Figure 5. Generally, the fundamental frequency of the nanoplates decreases with the increase in the nonlocal parameter ratio $\mu_c/\mu_m$; however, the effects of the nonlocal parameters are different from

| $a/h$ | $P_0$ | $\mu_c/\mu_m$ | $k = 0$ | $k = 0.5$ | $k = 1$ | $k = 2$ | $k = 5$ | $k = \infty$ |
|-------|-------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 0.1   | 0.5   | 1.1114      | 1.0277 | 0.9938   | 0.9767 | 0.9753 | 0.8840 |
|       | 1     | 1.0297      | 0.9756 | 0.9541   | 0.9488 | 0.9600 | 0.8840 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9638      | 0.9307 | 0.9188   | 0.9232 | 0.9453 | 0.8840 |
|       | 2     | 0.9091      | 0.8914 | 0.8872   | 0.8996 | 0.9313 | 0.8840 |
| 0.5   | 0.5   | 1.0973      | 1.0153 | 0.9820   | 0.9650 | 0.9633 | 0.8728 |
|       | 1     | 1.1067      | 0.9637 | 0.9428   | 0.9377 | 0.9486 | 0.8728 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9515      | 0.9194 | 0.9081   | 0.9127 | 0.9345 | 0.8728 |
|       | 2     | 0.8975      | 0.8806 | 0.8769   | 0.8895 | 0.9211 | 0.8728 |
| 0.2   | 0.5   | 1.0442      | 0.9686 | 0.9371   | 0.9203 | 0.9172 | 0.8306 |
|       | 1     | 0.9675      | 0.9193 | 0.9002   | 0.8953 | 0.9048 | 0.8306 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9056      | 0.8769 | 0.8673   | 0.8723 | 0.8928 | 0.8306 |
|       | 2     | 0.8542      | 0.8399 | 0.8377   | 0.8510 | 0.8813 | 0.8306 |

| $a/h$ | $P_0$ | $\mu_c/\mu_m$ | $k = 0$ | $k = 0.5$ | $k = 1$ | $k = 2$ | $k = 5$ | $k = \infty$ |
|-------|-------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 0.1   | 0.5   | 1.1263      | 1.0394 | 1.0039   | 0.9859 | 0.9854 | 0.8959 |
|       | 1     | 1.1044      | 0.9862 | 0.9631   | 0.9567 | 0.9688 | 0.8959 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9768      | 0.9404 | 0.9269   | 0.9300 | 0.9531 | 0.8959 |
|       | 2     | 0.9213      | 0.9005 | 0.8944   | 0.9055 | 0.9381 | 0.8959 |
| 0.5   | 0.5   | 1.1277      | 1.0388 | 1.0022   | 0.9832 | 0.9834 | 0.8970 |
|       | 1     | 1.0449      | 0.9850 | 0.9607   | 0.9534 | 0.9662 | 0.8970 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9780      | 0.9389 | 0.9240   | 0.9261 | 0.9499 | 0.8970 |
|       | 2     | 0.9224      | 0.8986 | 0.8911   | 0.9010 | 0.9343 | 0.8970 |
| 0.2   | 0.5   | 1.1206      | 1.0249 | 0.9845   | 0.9616 | 0.9635 | 0.8913 |
|       | 1     | 1.0383      | 0.9696 | 0.9408   | 0.9293 | 0.9440 | 0.8913 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.9718      | 0.9224 | 0.9025   | 0.9000 | 0.9256 | 0.8913 |
|       | 2     | 0.9166      | 0.8815 | 0.8685   | 0.8733 | 0.9082 | 0.8913 |

| $a/h$ | $P_0$ | $\mu_c/\mu_m$ | $k = 0$ | $k = 0.5$ | $k = 1$ | $k = 2$ | $k = 5$ | $k = \infty$ |
|-------|-------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 0.1   | 0.5   | 0.6156      | 0.5652 | 0.5456   | 0.5374 | 0.5413 | 0.4896 |
|       | 1     | 0.5703      | 0.5362 | 0.5233   | 0.5214 | 0.5322 | 0.4896 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.5338      | 0.5112 | 0.5035   | 0.5068 | 0.5235 | 0.4896 |
|       | 2     | 0.5035      | 0.4894 | 0.4858   | 0.4933 | 0.5153 | 0.4896 |
| 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.6164      | 0.5648 | 0.5444   | 0.5355 | 0.5398 | 0.4903 |
|       | 1     | 0.5712      | 0.5354 | 0.5217   | 0.5191 | 0.5303 | 0.4903 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.5346      | 0.5102 | 0.5016   | 0.5042 | 0.5213 | 0.4903 |
|       | 2     | 0.5042      | 0.4883 | 0.4837   | 0.4904 | 0.5128 | 0.4903 |
| 0.2   | 0.5   | 0.6119      | 0.5556 | 0.5326   | 0.5211 | 0.5261 | 0.4867 |
|       | 1     | 0.5669      | 0.5254 | 0.5088   | 0.5033 | 0.5153 | 0.4867 |
|       | 1.5   | 0.5306      | 0.4997 | 0.4879   | 0.4873 | 0.5052 | 0.4867 |
|       | 2     | 0.5005      | 0.4775 | 0.4694   | 0.4728 | 0.4956 | 0.4867 |
Table 7: The nondimensional fundamental frequency of the porous FGM nanoplates of pattern D.

| a/h | P₀ | μ_c/μ_m | k = 0 | k = 0.5 | k = 1 | k = 2 | k = 5 | k = ∞ |
|-----|----|---------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1263  | 1.0424| 1.0088 | 0.9922 | 0.9904 | 0.8959 |
|     | 1   | 1.0436  | 0.9901| 0.9690 | 0.9424 | 0.9748 | 0.9680 | 0.8959 |
|     | 1.5 | 0.9768  | 0.9449| 0.9336 | 0.9385 | 0.9600 | 0.9600 | 0.8959 |
|     | 2   | 0.9213  | 0.9054| 0.9018 | 0.9147 | 0.9458 | 0.9458 | 0.8959 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1277  | 1.0454| 1.0128 | 0.9970 | 0.9943 | 0.8970 |
|     | 0.1 | 1.0449  | 0.9936| 0.9735 | 0.9696 | 0.9792 | 0.9792 | 0.8970 |
|     | 1   | 0.9780  | 0.9487| 0.9385 | 0.9443 | 0.9648 | 0.9648 | 0.8970 |
|     | 1.5 | 0.9224  | 0.9094| 0.9071 | 0.9209 | 0.9510 | 0.9510 | 0.8970 |
|     | 2   | 1.1206  | 1.0471| 1.0190 | 1.0063 | 0.9992 | 0.8913 | 0.8913 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0383  | 0.9977| 0.9826 | 0.9817 | 0.9863 | 0.9863 | 0.8913 |
|     | 0.1 | 0.9718  | 0.9547| 0.9498 | 0.9588 | 0.9738 | 0.9738 | 0.8913 |
|     | 1   | 0.9166  | 0.9168| 0.9201 | 0.9375 | 0.9619 | 0.9619 | 0.8913 |

Table 8: The nondimensional fundamental frequency of the perfect FGM nanoplates.

| a/h | P₀ | μ_c/μ_m | k = 0 | k = 0.5 | k = 1 | k = 2 | k = 5 | k = ∞ |
|-----|----|---------|------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.1242  | 1.0390| 1.0045 | 0.9873 | 0.9861 | 0.8942 |
|     | 1   | 1.0416  | 0.9863| 0.9643 | 0.9588 | 0.9701 | 0.8942 |
|     | 1.5 | 0.9749  | 0.9409| 0.9286 | 0.9327 | 0.9550 | 0.8942 |
|     | 2   | 0.9196  | 0.9013| 0.8965 | 0.9086 | 0.9405 | 0.8942 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6156  | 0.5674| 0.5490 | 0.5418 | 0.5449 | 0.4896 |
|     | 0.1 | 0.5703  | 0.5388| 0.5272 | 0.5265 | 0.5364 | 0.4896 |
|     | 1   | 0.5338  | 0.5142| 0.5079 | 0.5123 | 0.5282 | 0.4896 |
|     | 1.5 | 0.5035  | 0.4926| 0.4905 | 0.4993 | 0.5205 | 0.4896 |
|     | 2   | 0.6164  | 0.5694| 0.5517 | 0.5451 | 0.5477 | 0.4903 |
| 10  | 0.2 | 1.0383  | 0.9977| 0.9826 | 0.9817 | 0.9863 | 0.8913 |
|     | 1.5 | 0.9718  | 0.9547| 0.9498 | 0.9588 | 0.9738 | 0.8913 |
|     | 2   | 0.9166  | 0.9168| 0.9201 | 0.9375 | 0.9619 | 0.8913 |

Figure 3: The effects of porosity on the fundamental frequencies of the porous FGM nanoplates: (a) μ_c/μ_m = 2 and k = 0.5; (b) μ_c/μ_m = 2 and k = 2.
Figure 4: The effects of porosity on the high frequencies of the porous FGM nanoplates: (a) Mode (5, 5); (b) Mode (10, 10); (c) Mode (20, 20); (d) Mode (100, 100).

Figure 5: Continued.
The effects of the variation of the nonlocal parameter on fundamental frequencies of the porous FGM nanoplates: (a) $k = 0$ and $P_0 = 0.2$; (b) $k = 0$ and $P_0 = 0.5$; (c) $k = 2$ and $P_0 = 0.2$; (d) $k = 2$ and $P_0 = 0.5$.

homogeneous perfect nanoplates. Figures 5(a) and 5(b) demonstrate the effects of the increase in the nonlocal parameters ratio on the nondimensional fundamental frequencies of the homogeneous nanoplates ($k = 0$). It can be seen that the effects of the nonlocal parameters ratio on the fundamental frequencies of the nanoplates depend on the patterns and coefficients of porosity. Besides, the effects of the porosity of patterns A and B are significant than those of patterns C and D of porosity. In the cases of FGM nanoplates with $k = 2$, the effects of the nonlocal parameters ratio $\mu_c/\mu_m$ on the nondimensional fundamental frequencies of the FGM nanoplates are more different from those of the homogeneous ones as shown in Figures 5(c) and 5(d). When the porosity parameters are small $P_0 = 0.2$, the fundamental frequencies of the FGM nanoplates decrease at similar rate with the increase in the nonlocal parameters ratio $\mu_c/\mu_m$. When $P_0 = 0.5$ and $k = 2$, the decrease rates of the FGM porous nanoplates of patterns A and B are similar to the perfect ones. The rate of reduction of the fundamental frequencies of the FGM porous nanoplates of pattern C is higher than the perfect ones, while the rate of reduction of the fundamental frequencies of the FGM porous nanoplates of pattern D is slower than the perfect ones. Therefore, the effects of the nonlocal parameters ratio on the fundamental frequencies of the FGM porous nanoplates depend on power-law index $k$, porosity parameter $P_0$, and the distribution of porosity.

Figure 6 demonstrates the influence of the power-law index on the nondimensional fundamental frequencies of the square FGM nanoplates with porosity and $a/h = 10$ and $P_0 = 0.5$. When $\mu_c/\mu_m = 0.5$, the fundamental frequency of the porous FGM nanoplates decreases rapidly when the power-law index $k$ increases from 0 to 2. When $k > 2$, the fundamental frequencies of the porous FGM nanoplates of patterns A and C increase slowly. For patterns B and D, the fundamental frequencies increase slowly when the power-law index $k$ increases from 2 to 4, and the fundamental frequencies decrease gently when $k > 4$. When $\mu_c/\mu_m = 2$, the fundamental frequencies of four patterns decrease with the increase in the power-law index from 0 to 1. When $k > 1$, the fundamental frequencies increase with the increase in the power-law index. Especially, a minimum frequency exists when the power-law index increases. In the practical application, this phenomenon should be noticed to avoid the resonance behavior of the nanoplates. Besides, when the power-law index is equal to zero $k = 0$, the fundamental frequencies of patterns C and D are similar. The reason is that when $k = 0$, the FGM porous nanoplates become the homogeneous isotropic ones, so the effects of the porosity of patterns C and D are similar.

The influences of the porosity on the fundamental frequencies of the rectangular porous FGM nanoplates with $a/h = 10$ and $k = 2$ are investigated in this subsection. According to Figure 7, the fundamental frequencies of the porous FGM nanoplates decrease when the aspect ratio of $b/a$ increases. In general, the frequencies of the FGM nanoplates with the aspect ratio of $b/a = 5$ are two times smaller than those of square ones, and the frequencies of the square ones are the highest. When the aspect ratio increases from 1 to 2, the fundamental frequency of the FGM porous nanoplates decreases dramatically. When the aspect ratio greater than 2, the fundamental frequency of the FGM porous nanoplates decrease slowly.

Lastly, the dependence of the fundamental frequencies of the square FGM porous nanoplates with $k = 2$ on the variation of the side-to-thickness ratio $a/h$ is examined. Figure 8 shows that the fundamental frequencies of the square FGM nanoplates with decrease in porosity rapidly as the side-to-thickness ratio increases. The fundamental frequencies of the square porous FGM nanoplates with $a/h = 20$ are approximately five times smaller than those of the plates with $a/h = 5$. The fundamental frequencies of the square porous FGM nanoplates are increasing in order of pattern B, C, D, and A.
Figure 6: The influence of the power-law index on the fundamental frequencies of the porous FGM nanoplates: (a) \( \mu_c/\mu_m = 0.5 \) and \( P_0 = 0.5 \); (b) \( \mu_c/\mu_m = 2 \) and \( P_0 = 0.5 \).

Figure 7: The effects of the aspect ratio on the fundamental frequencies of the FGM nanoplates: (a) \( \mu_c/\mu_m = 0.5 \) and \( P_0 = 0.5 \); (b) \( \mu_c/\mu_m = 2 \) and \( P_0 = 0.5 \).

Figure 8: The influence of the side-to-thickness ratio on the fundamental frequencies of the porous FGM nanoplates: (a) \( \mu_c/\mu_m = 0.5 \) and \( P_0 = 0.5 \); (b) \( \mu_c/\mu_m = 2 \) and \( P_0 = 0.5 \).
5. Conclusions

A comprehensive study on the effects of porosity and variable nonlocal parameter on the free vibration of the porous FGM nanoplates has been presented. A modified nonlocal elasticity theory with the variation of the nonlocal parameter has been established to analyze the nonlocal free vibration of FGM nanoplates. The numerical results presented the significant effects of the porosity and variable nonlocal parameter on the free vibration behavior of the FGM nanoplates. Depending on the dispersion and coefficient of the porosity, the frequencies of the nanoplates can increase or decrease. Several remarkable conclusions can be read as follows:

(i) The variation of the nonlocal parameter should be considered due to its important role in the free vibration of FGM nanoplates
(ii) The inclusion of the nonlocal parameter leads to the decrease in the frequency of the nonlocal porous FGM plates
(iii) The porosity plays significant effects on the free vibration characteristics of the porous FGM nanoplates
(iv) The influence of the porosity on the high frequencies is different from that of the low frequencies of the FGM nanoplates

The outcomes of this study can serve as benchmark results for future works on the vibration analysis of micro/nanostructures considering the variable of small-scale parameters as well as the effects of the porosity.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author states that there are no conflicts of interest.

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