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Dedicated

to

My Grandmother

**Mrs. Kailashi Devi**



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**HARENDRA KUMAR**



# CONTENTS

<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>CERTIFICATE</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>COPYRIGHT TRANSFER CERTIFICATE</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>xxi</b>
<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	<b>xxv</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xxvii</b>
<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>xxix</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Micro and Nano-Electromechanical Systems and Applications . . . . .	1
1.1.1 Micro and nanomechanical resonators . . . . .	2
1.1.2 Quality factor of mechanical resonators . . . . .	3
1.1.3 Energy loss mechanisms in resonators . . . . .	4
1.1.3.1 Air damping . . . . .	4
1.1.3.2 Internal friction . . . . .	5
1.1.3.3 Gas damping . . . . .	5
1.1.3.4 Anchor losses . . . . .	5
1.1.3.5 Thermoelastic damping . . . . .	5

1.2	Classical and Non-Classical Continuum Theories . . . . .	9
1.2.1	Modified couple stress theory . . . . .	10
1.2.2	Nonlocal elasticity theory . . . . .	11
1.3	Some Beam and Plate Theories . . . . .	11
1.3.1	Euler-Bernoulli beam theory . . . . .	11
1.3.2	Timoshenko beam theory . . . . .	12
1.3.3	Kirchhoff plate theory . . . . .	13
1.4	Thermoelasticity . . . . .	14
1.4.1	Lord-Shulman (LS) thermoelasticity theory . . . . .	16
1.4.2	Green-Naghdi (GN) thermoelasticity theory . . . . .	17
1.4.3	Dual-phase-lag (DPL) thermoelasticity theory . . . . .	18
1.4.4	Three-phase-lag (TPL) thermoelasticity theory . . . . .	19
1.4.5	Thermoelasticity theory with a single delay term . . . . .	19
1.4.6	Moore-Gibson-Thompson (MGT) thermoelasticity theory . . . . .	20
1.5	Literature Review . . . . .	20
1.6	Objective of the Thesis . . . . .	31

**2 THERMOELASTIC DAMPING ANALYSIS IN MICRO AND NANO-BEAM RESONATORS BASED ON HEAT CONDUCTION MODEL WITH A SINGLE DELAY TERM 33**

2.1	Analysis of the Quality Factor of Microbeam Resonators Based on Heat Conduction Model with a Single Delay Term . . . . .	33
2.1.1	Introduction <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	33
2.1.2	Problem formulation . . . . .	35
2.1.3	Unified heat conduction equation . . . . .	36
2.1.4	Solution for thermoelastic damping . . . . .	38
2.1.5	Numerical results and discussion . . . . .	41
2.1.6	Conclusion . . . . .	45
2.2	Thermoelastic Damping in Nanobeam Resonators Utilizing Entropy Generation Approach and Heat Conduction Model with a Single Delay Term . . . . .	46
2.2.1	Introduction <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	46
2.2.2	Problem formulation . . . . .	47
2.2.3	TED in nanobeam resonators . . . . .	48
2.2.4	Solution for harmonic vibration . . . . .	48
2.2.5	Entropy based method for TED . . . . .	50
2.2.6	Numerical results and discussion . . . . .	53

---

2.2.7	Conclusion . . . . .	57
<b>3</b>	<b>THERMOELASTIC DAMPING ANALYSIS IN MICRO AND NANO-BEAM RESONATORS CONSIDERING MOORE-GIBSON-THOMPSON THERMOELASTICITY THEORY</b>	<b>59</b>
3.1	Thermoelastic Damping Analysis in Microbeam Resonators Based on Moore–Gibson–Thompson Generalized Thermoelasticity Theory . . . . .	59
3.1.1	Introduction <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	59
3.1.2	Governing equations . . . . .	61
3.1.3	Problem formulation . . . . .	62
3.1.4	Initial and boundary conditions . . . . .	65
3.1.5	Solution of the problem . . . . .	65
3.1.6	Numerical results and discussion . . . . .	68
3.1.7	Conclusion . . . . .	76
3.2	Small-Scale Effect on Thermoelastic Vibration of Microbeam Considering Modified Couple Stress Theory and Moore-Gibson-Thompson Thermoelasticity Equation . . . . .	78
3.2.1	Introduction <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	78
3.2.2	Problem formulation . . . . .	79
3.2.2.1	Microbeam resonator and assumptions . . . . .	79
3.2.2.2	The modified couple stress theory . . . . .	79
3.2.2.3	The MGT thermoelasticity theory . . . . .	80
3.2.2.4	Equation of motion of microbeam based on MCST . . . . .	81
3.2.3	Solution for deflection and thermal moment of microbeam . . . . .	83
3.2.4	Numerical results and discussion . . . . .	85
3.2.4.1	Results validation . . . . .	86
3.2.4.2	Effect of length-scale parameter . . . . .	88
3.2.5	Conclusion . . . . .	89
3.3	Surface Energy Effects on Thermoelastic Vibration of Nanomechanical Systems under Moore-Gibson-Thompson Thermoelasticity and Eringen’s Nonlocal Elasticity Theories . . . . .	90
3.3.1	Introduction <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	90
3.3.2	Problem formulation . . . . .	92
3.3.2.1	Beam deformation considering surface effects . . . . .	92
3.3.2.2	The Euler-Bernoulli beam theory . . . . .	93
3.3.2.3	Nonlocal elasticity theory in an Euler-Bernoulli beam . . . . .	94

3.3.2.4	Equations of coupled thermoelasticity based on MGT theory . . . . .	96
3.3.3	Solution for deflection and temperature . . . . .	97
3.3.4	Numerical results and discussion . . . . .	100
3.3.4.1	Small-scale effects . . . . .	102
3.3.4.2	Surface energy effects . . . . .	103
3.3.4.3	Effects of aspect ratios of the nanobeam . . . . .	105
3.3.4.4	Influence of phase-lag time . . . . .	106
3.3.5	Conclusion . . . . .	108
<b>4</b>	<b>SIZE-DEPENDENT THERMOELASTIC DAMPING ANALYSIS IN NANOBEAM RESONATORS BASED ON ERINGEN'S NON-LOCAL ELASTICITY AND MODIFIED COUPLE STRESS THEORIES</b>	<b>111</b>
4.1	Introduction <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	111
4.2	Problem formulation . . . . .	113
4.2.1	TED in Euler-Bernoulli nanobeam resonators . . . . .	113
4.2.2	Coupled thermoelastic equations based on modified nonlocal couple stress (MNCS) theory . . . . .	114
4.3	Solution of the problem . . . . .	116
4.3.1	Solution for temperature field . . . . .	116
4.3.2	Solution for quality factor . . . . .	117
4.4	Results and discussion . . . . .	120
4.4.1	Validation of results . . . . .	121
4.4.2	Effects of nonlocal parameter on TED . . . . .	122
4.4.3	Couple stress effect on TED . . . . .	123
4.4.4	Influence of phase-lag parameter . . . . .	124
4.5	Conclusion . . . . .	126
<b>5</b>	<b>RESPONSE OF DEFLECTION AND THERMAL MOMENT OF TIMOSHENKO MICROBEAMS CONSIDERING MODIFIED COUPLE STRESS THEORY AND DUAL-PHASE-LAG HEAT CONDUCTION MODEL</b>	<b>129</b>
5.1	Introduction <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	129
5.2	Problem formulation . . . . .	131
5.2.1	Governing equations for Timoshenko microbeam . . . . .	131
5.2.2	The DPL heat conduction model . . . . .	134

---

5.3	Solution of the problem . . . . .	138
5.4	Results and discussion . . . . .	140
5.5	Conclusion . . . . .	148
<b>6</b>	<b>THERMOELASTIC DAMPING ANALYSIS FOR SIZE-DEPENDENT MICROPLATE RESONATORS UTILIZING MODIFIED COUPLE STRESS THEORY AND THREE-PHASE-LAG HEAT CONDUCTION MODEL</b>	<b>151</b>
6.1	Introduction <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	151
6.2	Formulation . . . . .	152
6.2.1	The TPL heat conduction model . . . . .	153
6.3	Solution of the problem . . . . .	158
6.4	Results and discussion . . . . .	162
6.5	Conclusion . . . . .	172
<b>7</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF THE THESIS AND FUTURE SCOPE</b>	<b>174</b>
7.1	Summary . . . . .	174
7.2	Future Scope . . . . .	180
	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>182</b>
	<b>PUBLICATIONS AND CONFERENCES</b>	<b>204</b>



# LIST OF FIGURES

1.1.1	Flow chart depicting the theory behind thermoelastic damping. . . . .	6
2.1.1	Deformation of an Euler-Bernoulli beam. . . . .	35
2.1.2	(a) Thermoelastic damping versus $\xi$ for aspect ratio 20. (b) Thermoelastic damping versus $\xi$ for aspect ratio 25. (c) Thermoelastic damping versus $\xi$ for aspect ratio 30. . . . .	43
2.1.3	TED versus $h$ for aspect ratios 25 and 30 under TPL, GN-III, LS, and present models. . . . .	44
2.1.4	Effect of time delay parameter on TED versus normalized frequency for fixed aspect ratio 25. . . . .	45
2.2.1	Variation of $Q^{-1}/\Delta_E$ versus non-dimensional frequency $\xi$ for fixed $k^* = 90$ and aspect ratio (a) $L/h = 25$ and (b) $L/h = 30$ . . . . .	54
2.2.2	Variation of $Q^{-1}/\Delta_E$ versus non-dimensional frequency $\xi$ for fixed $k^* = 156$ and aspect ratio (a) $L/h = 25$ and (b) $L/h = 30$ . . . . .	55
2.2.3	Variation of $Q^{-1}/\Delta_E$ versus non-dimensional frequency $\xi$ for fixed $k^* = 200$ and aspect ratio (a) $L/h = 25$ and (b) $L/h = 30$ . . . . .	55
2.2.4	Variation of $Q^{-1}/\Delta_E$ versus beam thickness $h$ for (a) $k^* = 90$ , (b) $k^* = 156$ , and (c) $k^* = 200$ . . . . .	56
3.1.1	Simply supported microbeam subjected to a uniform load initially applied on the upper surface of the beam. . . . .	62
3.1.2	Variation of dimensionless deflection with respect to the dimensionless time for middle point of the beam. . . . .	70
3.1.3	Variation of the deflection difference ( $\phi_0 - \phi$ ) with respect to the dimensionless time for middle point of the beam. . . . .	70
3.1.4	Variation of the dimensionless thermal moment with respect to the dimensionless time for the middle point of the beam. . . . .	71
3.1.5	Variation of the dimensionless deflection with respect to dimensionless time for varying dimensionless parameter $k'_0$ ( $k'_0 \gg 1$ , $k'_0 = 1$ , $k'_0 \ll 1$ ). . . . .	71
3.1.6	Variation of the dimensionless thermal moment with respect to dimensionless time for varying dimensionless parameter $k'_0$ ( $k'_0 \gg 1$ , $k'_0 = 1$ , $k'_0 \ll 1$ ). . . . .	72

3.1.7	Variation of the dimensionless deflection with respect to dimensionless time for different values of applied load on the upper surface of the beam. . . .	72
3.1.8	Variation of the dimensionless deflection with respect to dimensionless time for different values of the beam length. . . . .	73
3.1.9	Variation of the dimensionless thermal moment with respect to dimensionless time for different values of the applied load on the upper surface of the beam. . . . .	74
3.1.10	Variation of the dimensionless thermal moment with respect to dimensionless time for different values of the beam thickness. . . . .	74
3.1.11	Variation of the dimensionless thermal moment with respect to dimensionless time for different values of the beam length. . . . .	75
3.1.12	Effects of phase-lags on the dimensionless thermal moment with respect to the dimensionless time of the beam. . . . .	75
3.2.1	Variation of deflection and thermal moment versus time under classical theory and MCST. . . . .	86
3.2.2	Variation of deflection and thermal moment under MGT, GN-III, and LS models. . . . .	87
3.2.3	Variation of deflection and thermal moment versus time for different values of length-scale parameter. . . . .	88
3.3.1	Simply supported nonlocal Euler-Bernoulli nanobeam with uniform load on the upper surface. . . . .	94
3.3.2	Responses of deflection and temperature versus time. . . . .	102
3.3.3	Responses of deflection and temperature versus time. . . . .	102
3.3.4	Effects of nonlocal parameter on deflection and temperature versus time. .	103
3.3.5	Effects of surface residual tension and surface elastic modulus on deflection versus time. . . . .	104
3.3.6	Effects of surface residual tension and surface elastic modulus on temperature versus time. . . . .	105
3.3.7	Effects of aspect ratios on deflection versus time. . . . .	106
3.3.8	Effects of aspect ratios on temperature versus time. . . . .	106
3.3.9	Effects of phase-lag time on deflection and temperature versus time. . . .	107
4.4.1	Variation of TED ( $Q^{-1}/\Delta_E$ ) under MNCS, nonlocal elasticity, MCST, and classical theories. . . . .	122
4.4.2	Effects of nonlocal parameter on TED by fixing material length-scale parameter as constant. . . . .	123
4.4.3	Effects of material length-scale parameter on TED by fixing nonlocal parameter as constant. . . . .	124
4.4.4	Effects of phase-lag time on TED under MNCS theory. . . . .	125

5.2.1	Geometry of Timoshenko microbeam (a) loading and the introduced coordinate system (b) cross-section of microbeam. . . . .	131
5.4.1	Response of normalized midspan deflection of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering classical theory and MCST for fixed $l/h = 0.3$ . . . . .	142
5.4.2	Response of normalized midspan deflection of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering MCST for LS, DPL, and Fourier heat conduction models for fixed $l/h = 0.3$ . . . . .	143
5.4.3	Response of normalized midspan thermal moment of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering classical theory and MCST for fixed $l/h = 0.3$ . . . . .	144
5.4.4	Response of normalized midspan thermal moment of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering MCST for LS, DPL, and Fourier heat conduction models for fixed $l/h = 0.3$ . . . . .	144
5.4.5	Response of normalized midspan deflection of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering MCST for varying aspect ratios (a) $l/h$ ( $l/h = 0, 0.4, 1$ ) and (b) $l/h$ ( $l/h = 0.5, 1, 2$ ). . . . .	145
5.4.6	Response of normalized midspan thermal moment of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering MCST for varying aspect ratios (a) $l/h$ ( $l/h = 0, 0.3, 0.6$ ) and (b) $l/h$ ( $l/h = 0, 5, 1, 2$ ). . . . .	145
5.4.7	Response of normalized midspan deflection of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering MCST for varying aspect ratio $L/h$ ( $L/h = 4, 6, 10$ ) and for fixed $l/h = 0.3$ . . . . .	146
5.4.8	Response of normalized midspan thermal moment of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering MCST for varying aspect ratio $L/h$ ( $L/h = 4, 6, 10$ ) and for fixed (a) $l/h = 0$ , (b) $l/h = 0.3$ , (c) $l/h = 0.6$ . . . . .	147
5.4.9	Effect of phase-lags on the normalized midspan thermal moment of microbeam w.r.t. dimensionless time considering MCST for fixed $l/h = 0.3$ . . . . .	147
6.2.1	Schematic diagram of a rectangular microplate. . . . .	153
6.4.1	Behavior of normalized frequency shift ( $[Re(\omega) - \omega_0] / \omega_0 \Delta_E$ ) as a function of dimensionless variable $\xi$ . . . . .	163
6.4.2	Behavior of normalized frequency shift ( $[Re(\omega) - \omega_0] / \omega_0 \Delta_E$ ) and normalized attenuation ( $Im(\omega) / \omega_0 \Delta_E$ ) as a function of dimensionless variable $\xi$ . . . . .	164
6.4.3	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with different values of $\frac{l}{h}$ as a function of the dimensionless variable $\xi$ for first mode ( $m = 1, n = 1$ ). . . . .	165
6.4.4	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with different values of $\frac{b}{h}$ as a function of the dimensionless variable $\xi$ for first mode ( $m = 1, n = 1$ ). . . . .	165

---

6.4.5	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with different values of $\frac{L}{h}$ as a function of the dimensionless variable $\xi$ for first mode ( $m = 1, n = 1$ ). . . . .	166
6.4.6	Variation of TED as a function of dimensionless variable $\xi$ for different values of phase-lag parameters in case of simply supported (SSSS) boundary condition for first mode ( $m = 1, n = 1$ ). . . . .	166
6.4.7	Variation of TED as a function of dimensionless variable $\xi$ for different values of phase-lag parameters in case of clamped-clamped (CCCC) boundary condition for first mode ( $m = 1, n = 1$ ). . . . .	167
6.4.8	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with different values of $\frac{l}{h}$ as a function of the thickness $h$ for first mode. . . . .	168
6.4.9	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with different values of $b$ as a function of the thickness $h$ for first mode. . . . .	169
6.4.10	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with different values of $L$ as a function of the thickness $h$ for first mode. . . . .	169
6.4.11	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with $l = 1 \mu m$ as a function of the thickness $h$ for simply supported and clamped edges of the microplate for first mode. . . . .	170
6.4.12	Variation of TED in microplate resonator with different values of the microplate thickness $h$ as a function of the length scale parameter $l$ for first mode. . . . .	170

## LIST OF SYMBOLS

$\sigma_{ij}$	Components of stress tensor
$u_i$	Components of displacement vector
$\epsilon_{ij}$	Components of strain tensor
$q$	Heat flux vector
$T_0$	Reference temperature
$\theta$	Temperature increment from the reference temperature
$T$	Temperature
$t$	Time
$L$	Length
$b$	Width
$h$	Thickness
$s$	Entropy per unit mass
$\rho$	Mass density
$k$	Thermal conductivity
$k^*$	Thermal conductivity rate
$w$	Deflection
$\lambda, \mu$	Lame's constants of material
$\alpha_T$	Thermal expansion coefficient
$C_v$	Specific heat at constant volume
$E$	Young's modulus
$\Delta_E$	Relaxation strength of Young's modulus
$\nu$	Poisson's ratio

$\tau_q$	Phase-lag of heat-flux vector
$\tau_T$	Phase-lag of temperature gradient
$\tau_v$	Phase-lag of thermal displacement
$A$	Cross-section area
$\nabla$	Gradient operator
$\nabla^2$	Laplacian operator
$\chi$	Thermal diffusivity of the material
$\delta_{ij}$	Kronecker delta
$U$	Strain energy
$K$	Kinetic energy
$M_T$	Thermal moment
$I$	Moment of inertia
$m_{ij}$	Deviatoric part of the couple stress tensor
$\chi_{ij}$	Symmetric curvature tensor
$\omega$	Frequency of vibration
$Q$	Quality factor
$\mathbf{r}$	Position vector

**Note:** The bold notation is used for vector or tensor quantities. Subscripts  $i, j, k$  take the values  $x, y, z$  and summation is implied by index repetition.

# ABBREVIATIONS

<b>TED</b>	<b>T</b> hermoelastic <b>D</b> amping
<b>LS</b>	<b>L</b> ord- <b>S</b> hulman <b>T</b> hermoelasticity <b>T</b> heory
<b>DPL</b>	<b>D</b> ual- <b>P</b> hase- <b>L</b> ag <b>T</b> hermoelasticity <b>T</b> heory
<b>GN</b>	<b>G</b> reen- <b>N</b> aghdi <b>T</b> hermoelasticity <b>T</b> heory
<b>TPL</b>	<b>T</b> hree- <b>P</b> hase- <b>L</b> ag <b>T</b> hermoelasticity <b>T</b> heory
<b>MGT</b>	<b>M</b> oore- <b>G</b> ibson- <b>T</b> hompson <b>T</b> hermoelasticity <b>T</b> heory
<b>MCST</b>	<b>M</b> odified <b>C</b> ouple <b>S</b> tress <b>T</b> heory
<b>MNCS</b>	<b>M</b> odified <b>N</b> onlocal <b>C</b> ouple <b>S</b> tress <b>T</b> heory
<b>MEMS/NEMS</b>	<b>M</b> icro/ <b>N</b> ano- <b>E</b> lectromechanical <b>S</b> ystems



# PREFACE

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Based on the fast growth of current scientific and engineering technologies, micro and nano-electromechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS) have received a great interest of researchers because of a wide range of promising applications of such systems in mechanical signal processing, ultra sensitive mass detection, probe microscopes scanning etc. MEMS/NEMS are the devices that are integrated with the electrical and mechanical functions at the micro and nanoscales. They consist of miniaturized electrical and mechanical apparatuses such as actuators, beams, sensors, pumps, resonators, and motors. These components convert one form of energy into another, which can be quickly and conveniently measured. One of the important applications of MEMS is micromechanical resonators for their high sensitivity and fast response. For resonators, it is possible to construct and design systems with very little loss of energy dissipation during vibration.

The performance of MEMS/NEMS systems is generally measured by the quality factor. The quality factor is a dimensionless quantity defined as the ratio of stored energy in the system and dissipated energy by the system per cycle of vibration. A high value of the quality factor indicates the low rate of energy dissipation in the vibrating system. For designing the MEMS/NEMS with high performance, the prediction of the high quality factor is important. The less energy dissipation is usually beneficial in technical applications because it makes a device more effective and responsive. In order to apply them suitably, a thorough understanding of the energy dissipation mechanisms in such systems is therefore essential. Several energy loss factors in MEMS/NEMS, such as air damping, anchor loss, thermoelastic damping, etc have been identified.

Among these energy loss factors, thermoelastic damping (TED) is one of the important energy loss factor in vibrating structures at micron and submicron scales. The TED appears in the vibrating systems due to coupling between temperature and elastic fields. Thermoelastic damping can be minimized by constructing system with high quality factor. The TED analysis in micro/nano resonator system is therefore a topic of active research in recent time.

It is worth to be mentioned that thermoelastic damping phenomena was first observed by Zener (1937; 1938). Further, Lifshitz and Roukes (2000) extended the Zener's work and derived a closed-form solution of TED in terms of the inverse quality factor of microbeam based on the classical Fourier heat conduction theory. Several experimental observations (Fleck et al., 1994; Stolken and Evans, 1998; Faris et al., 2002; McFarland and Colton, 2005) indicate the small scale effect in the vibrating structures at micron and submicron scales. But, due to the lack of internal material length-scale parameter, the classical (local) continuum theory cannot appropriately predict the mechanical behaviour of such structures. Therefore, several nonclassical continuum theories in this direction have been developed over the years to address this shortcoming/limitations in classical theory. The couple stress theory (Toupin, 1964), nonlocal elasticity theory (Eringen, 1983; Eringen and Edelen, 1972), and strain gradient theory (Mindlin and Eshel, 1968; Lam et al., 2003), modified couple stress theory (Yang et al., 2002) are some popular nonclassical theories which are used to predict the size effect in the structures at micron and submicron scales. Among all the nonclassical theories, modified couple stress theory and nonlocal elasticity theory are generally used to capture the size effect in the systems due to the involvement of only one material length-scale parameter at micron and submicron scales, respectively.

The present thesis is concerned with the analysis of thermoelastic vibration of micro and nanomechanical systems considering the effects of classical and non-classical continuum theories in the framework of non-Fourier heat conduction theories.

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Mathematical formulation is carried out to derive basic governing equations for micro/nanobeam and plate resonators. The recently proposed generalized thermoelastic models that are considered to be more realistic as compared to the classical model, are employed to consider the coupling effects of mechanical strain and thermal fields. The expressions of the quality factor for analyzing TED in beams and plates are found out analytically by following various methods including frequency generation approach as well as entropy generation approach. Attempts are made to investigate the impact of TED on the responses of deflection, temperature, and thermal moment of microbeams in detailed manner. Moreover, the effect of phase-lag times associated with non-Fourier heat conduction equations are also investigated. Analytical results are further illustrated by carrying out numerical work for suitable examples and the effects of various parameters on quality factor and TED are highlighted. The analysis of the present investigation is intended to be useful in the design of mechanical resonators at micron and submicron scales.

The work carried out in the thesis is divided into seven chapters and outlines of various chapters are as follows:

**Chapter 1** begins with an introduction related to the MEMS/NEMS systems and their applications, including the brief account of the energy dissipation mechanisms in such systems and a history on the development of various modifications to the classical thermoelasticity and classical elasticity theories, and then moves on to a comprehensive literature review on the work relevant to the current thesis. The chapter concludes with a summary of the objective of the thesis.

**Chapter 2** discusses TED in micro and nanobeam resonators with the help of the expression of inverse quality factor in the context of thermoelastic heat conduction model with a single delay term (Quintanilla, 2011). This chapter is divided into **two different subchapters**. **Subchapter 2.1** attempts to investigate TED in microbeam resonators by deriving the formula for the inverse quality factor. We consider the heat

conduction model with a single delay term, and derive an expression of the inverse quality factor by applying complex frequency approach. The variation of TED versus normalized frequency and thickness of Silicon microbeam resonator for different aspect ratios have been studied. We compare the results of present model with the corresponding results of thermoelasticity theories of type Green-Naghdi (GN-III), three-phase-lag (TPL), and Lord-Shulman (LS) models. **Subchapter 2.2** demonstrates TED in micro and nanobeam resonators utilizing the heat conduction model with a single delay term. Here the expression of the quality factor for TED is derived by adopting the entropy generation approach method. With the help of numerical results, the influences of TED as functions of normalized frequency as well as beam thickness are presented. Further, the effects of the time delay parameter and the several other material constants on TED have been discussed in detail. The results of the present model are compared with those obtained for GN-III model.

**Chapter 3** aims at the investigation of TED in microbeam resonators under the classical and nonclassical continuum theories within the framework of recently proposed Moore-Gibson-Thompson (MGT) thermoelasticity theory. This chapter contains **three different subchapters**. **Subchapter 3.1** presents the analysis of TED in microbeam resonators under the classical continuum theory and MGT thermoelastic equations. This sub chapter establishes the expressions of deflection and thermal moment for analyzing TED in microbeam resonators. The finite Fourier sine transform and Laplace transform methods are used to solve the coupled thermoelastic equations. In microbeams with simply supported and isothermal boundary conditions, the vibration responses of deflection and thermal moment are investigated. By comparing the findings obtained under the MGT model with the corresponding results obtained under the LS and GN-III models, the responses of deflection and thermal moment of beams are validated. **Subchapter 3.2** investigates the dynamic behaviour of microbeam by taking the impact of MGT thermoelastic equations. In order to capture the small-

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scale effect on thermoelastic vibration of microbeams, modified couple stress theory (MCST) is taken into consideration. The coupled thermoelastic equations of motion are derived by using the Hamilton's principle. The solutions for deflection and thermal moment of microbeams are obtained with the help of integral transform methods. The obtained results under MCST are compared with the existing results for the classical continuum theory. **Subchapter 3.3** describes the investigation on the dynamic and mechanical behaviors of nanobeams utilizing nonlocal elasticity theory and the MGT heat conduction equation while accounting for surface energy effects. In the context of nonlocal elasticity and surface elasticity theories, the governing equations of motion for an Euler-Bernoulli nano beam are firstly derived when the beam is simply supported at both ends and has a uniform load on the top surface. Thereafter, the solution for deflection and temperature distribution along the thickness direction of the nanobeam is obtained by using the finite Fourier sine transform and Laplace transform techniques. The influences of nonlocal parameter, phase-lag time, residual surface tension, surface elastic modulus, thickness, and length of the nanobeam on deflection and temperature over time are systematically analyzed in depth. Some important points are highlighted regarding the size dependency and surface effects on vibration of nanobeams in the present context.

**Chapter 4** intends to examine TED in nanobeam resonators employing modified nonlocal couple stress (MNCS) theory that uses the MCST and Eringen's nonlocal elasticity theory simultaneously. Here the study is performed within the context of MGT thermoelasticity theory. The frequency relation between natural and eigen frequencies is first derived by considering the isothermal case of nanobeams. Thereafter, a closed-form expression of size-dependent TED is obtained by following frequency approach method reported by Lifshitz and Roukes (2000). With the help of numerical results for a suitable material, the influences of nonlocal parameter and material length-scale parameter on TED are analyzed in a detailed manner. In addition, the effects of phase-

lag time on TED associated with the MGT model is demonstrated. Furthermore, the obtained results under MNCS theory are compared with the results under classical, MCST, and nonlocal elasticity theories.

**Chapter 5** deals with the study of the dynamic behaviour of Timoshenko microbeams by combining the effects of MCST and dual-phase-lag (DPL) thermoelastic model. The explicit expressions for normalized mid-span deflection and thermal moment of a Timoshenko microbeam considering MCST and DPL heat conduction model are derived. The constructed mathematical model is capable of predicting the size-effects in microbeam due to the presence of the internal material length-scale parameter. The governing equations and related boundary conditions of microbeam are constructed by employing the Hamilton's principle. The obtained results in the present context are compared with the corresponding results obtained in the contexts of other existing models including the classical Fourier heat conduction model. Analytical results are illustrated by carrying out computational work for a Timoshenko microbeam made of Silicon material at the constant reference temperature.

**Chapter 6** demonstrates the analysis of TED in microplate resonators by using three-phase-lag (TPL) heat conduction model. In order to capture the size-effect in microplate, MCST is taken into consideration for present analysis. As a microplate resonator, a well-known Kirchhoff's plate model is used. The expression of the quality factor for TED is obtained following complex frequency approach method. The variations of TED as functions of the normalized frequency, microplate thickness, and length-scale parameter have been investigated. The effect of phase-lag parameters on TED has also been discussed. The results of the present model are compared to the existing results for the classical continuum theory.

**Chapter 7** provides a synopsis of the current work and the scope for further research in the related topics.