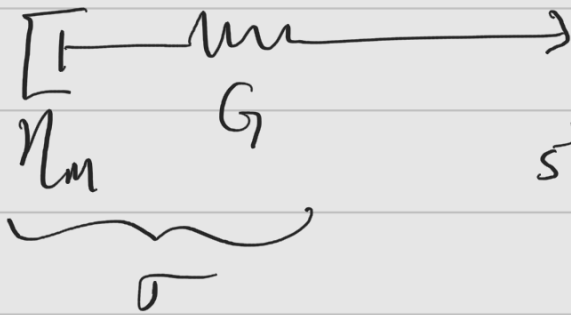


Maxwell material



strain is additive

$$\epsilon_M + \epsilon_e = \epsilon_T$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_M + \dot{\epsilon}_e = \dot{\epsilon}_T$$

$$\sigma_e = \sigma_M$$

$$G \epsilon_e = \eta \dot{\epsilon}_M$$

$$G (\epsilon_T - \epsilon_M) = \eta \dot{\epsilon}_M$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{G \epsilon_T - G \epsilon_M}_{\text{elastic stress}} = \underbrace{\eta \dot{\epsilon}_M}_{\text{viscous stress}}$$

elastic stress viscous stress

$$\text{or } \underbrace{G \dot{\epsilon}_T - G \dot{\epsilon}_M}_{\text{total applied stressing rate}} = \eta \dot{\epsilon}_M$$

total applied stressing rate \rightarrow for earthquake cycle, $\dot{\epsilon}_T$ is time invariant.

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\sigma^\infty - G \dot{\epsilon}_M = \eta \dot{\epsilon}_M}$$

Kelvin-Voigt body



stress is additive

$$\sigma_e + \sigma_k = \sigma_T$$



$$\sigma_e + \sigma_K = \sigma_T$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_T = G \epsilon_K + \eta \dot{\epsilon}_K$$

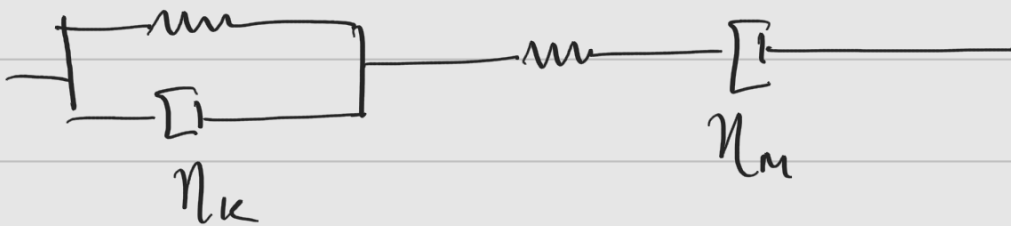
$$\sigma_T - G \epsilon_K = \eta \dot{\epsilon}_K$$

or

$$\boxed{\dot{\sigma}_T - G \dot{\epsilon}_K = \eta \ddot{\epsilon}_K}$$

→ identical to governing equation for viscoelastic strain-rate in Maxwell.

Burger's body



$$\left[\sigma_e + \sigma_K = G \epsilon_e = \eta_M \dot{\epsilon}_M \right] = \sigma$$

$$G \epsilon_K + \eta_K \dot{\epsilon}_K = G \epsilon_e = \eta_M \dot{\epsilon}_M \rightarrow \text{stress}$$

$$\epsilon_T = \epsilon_e + \epsilon_M + \epsilon_K$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_T = \dot{\epsilon}_e + \dot{\epsilon}_M + \dot{\epsilon}_K$$

$$G \epsilon_K + \eta_K \dot{\epsilon}_K = G \left(\epsilon_T - (\epsilon_M + \epsilon_K) \right) = \eta_M \dot{\epsilon}_M$$

$$G \dot{\epsilon}_k + \eta_k \dot{\epsilon}_k = \sigma \quad (1)$$

$$\underbrace{G \dot{\epsilon}_r}_{j \rightarrow \infty} - G (\dot{\epsilon}_m + \dot{\epsilon}_k) = \eta_m \ddot{\epsilon}_m \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_k = \frac{\sigma - G \dot{\epsilon}_k}{\eta_k}$$

This is almost a Maxwell body except for $\dot{\epsilon}_k$

