

$$\psi(t) = M_R \left[1 - \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{\epsilon l}}{\tau_{\sigma l}} \right) \exp(-t/\tau_{\sigma l}) \right] H(t). \quad (2.198)$$

The unrelaxed modulus is obtained for $t = 0$,

$$M_U = M_R \left[1 - \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{\epsilon l}}{\tau_{\sigma l}} \right) \right] = \frac{M_R}{L} \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{\tau_{\epsilon l}}{\tau_{\sigma l}}. \quad (2.199)$$

= Kr

$$\psi_K(t) = K_\infty \left[1 - \frac{1}{L_1} \sum_{l=1}^{L_1} \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{\epsilon l}^{(1)}}{\tau_{\sigma l}^{(1)}} \right) \exp(-t/\tau_{\sigma l}^{(1)}) \right] H(t), \quad (3.186)$$

$$\psi_\mu(t) = \mu_\infty \left[1 - \frac{1}{L_2} \sum_{l=1}^{L_2} \left(1 - \frac{\tau_{\epsilon l}^{(2)}}{\tau_{\sigma l}^{(2)}} \right) \exp(-t/\tau_{\sigma l}^{(2)}) \right] H(t), \quad (3.187)$$

where $\tau_{\epsilon l}^{(v)}$ and $\tau_{\sigma l}^{(v)}$ are relaxation times corresponding to dilatational ($v = 1$) and shear ($v = 2$) attenuation mechanisms. They satisfy the condition (2.169), $\tau_{\epsilon l}^{(v)} \geq \tau_{\sigma l}^{(v)}$, with the equal sign corresponding to the elastic case.

In terms of the Boltzmann operation (2.6), [equation \(3.143\)](#) reads

$$\sigma_{ij} = \psi_K \odot \epsilon_{kk} \delta_{ij} + 2\psi_\mu \odot d_{ij}, \quad (3.188)$$

or

$$\sigma_{ij} = K_U \left(\epsilon_{kk} + \sum_{l=1}^{L_1} e_l^{(1)} \right) \delta_{ij} + 2\mu_U \left(d_{ij} + \sum_{l=1}^{L_2} e_{ijl}^{(2)} \right), \quad (3.189)$$

where

= Kr

$$K_U = \frac{K_\infty}{L_1} \sum_{l=1}^{L_1} \frac{\tau_{\epsilon l}^{(1)}}{\tau_{\sigma l}^{(1)}}, \quad \mu_U = \frac{\mu_\infty}{L_2} \sum_{l=1}^{L_2} \frac{\tau_{\epsilon l}^{(2)}}{\tau_{\sigma l}^{(2)}} \quad (3.190)$$

As in the 1D case (see [equation \(2.329\)](#)), the memory variables satisfy

$$e_l^{(1)} = \varphi_{1l}(0) \epsilon_{kk} - \frac{e_l^{(1)}}{\tau_{\sigma l}^{(1)}}, \quad e_{ijl}^{(2)} = \varphi_{2l}(0) d_{ij} - \frac{e_{ijl}^{(2)}}{\tau_{\sigma l}^{(2)}}. \quad (3.194)$$

↖

d / dt missing

↗