

Effective viscoelastic medium from the composite model

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Abstract

An effective viscoelastic medium is derived using harmonic FE numerical experiments in a fluid-saturated composite poroelastic solid.

Key words: , Poroelasticity, Finite element methods, Effective viscoelastic media

1 Introduction

To be written

2 The stress-strain relations

Let the Fourier transform in the time variable be defined as usual by

$$\hat{f}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} f(t) dt, \quad (1)$$

where ω denotes the angular frequency.

Let Ω be an elementary cube of poroelastic material composed of two porous solid phases, referred to by the subscripts or superscripts 1 and 3, saturated by a single-phase fluid phase indicated by the subscript or superscript 2. Thus, $\Omega = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_2 \cup \Omega_3$. Let V_i denote the volume of the phase Ω_i and V_b and V_{sm} the bulk volume of Ω and the solid matrix $\Omega_{sm} = \Omega_1 \cup \Omega_3$, so that

$$V_{sm} = V_1 + V_3, \quad V_b = V_1 + V_2 + V_3.$$

Let $S_1 = \frac{V_1}{V_{sm}}$ and $S_3 = \frac{V_3}{V_{sm}}$, denote the two solid fractions of the composite matrix.

We also define the effective porosity as

$$\phi = \frac{V_2}{V_b}.$$

Let $\mathbf{u}^{(1)}$, $\mathbf{u}^{(2)}$ and $\mathbf{u}^{(3)}$ be the averaged solid and fluid displacements over the bulk material. Here $\mathbf{u}^{(2)}$ is defined such that on any face F of the cube Ω

$$\int_F \phi \mathbf{u}^{(2)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} d\sigma$$

is the amount of fluid displaced through F , while

$$\int_F S_1 \mathbf{u}^{(1)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} d\sigma \quad \text{and} \quad \int_F S_3 \mathbf{u}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} dF$$

represent the displacements in the two solid parts of F , respectively. Here $\boldsymbol{\nu} = (\nu_j)$ denotes the unit outward normal to F and dF the surface measure on F .

Let $\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(1)} = (\tau_{ij}^{(1)})$ and $\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(3)} = (\tau_{ij}^{(3)})$ denote the stress tensors in Ω_1 and Ω_3 averaged over the bulk material Ω , respectively, and let p_f denote the fluid pressure. These quantities describe small changes with respect to reference values corresponding to an initial equilibrium state. Let us also introduce the tensors

$$\tau_{ij}^{(1,T)} = \tau_{ij}^{(1)} - S_1 \phi p_f \delta_{ij}, \quad \tau_{ij}^{(3,T)} = \tau_{ij}^{(3)} - S_3 \phi p_f \delta_{ij}, \quad (2)$$

associated with the total stresses in Ω_1 and Ω_3 , respectively.

Let

$$\mathbf{w} = \phi (\mathbf{u}^{(2)} - S_1 \mathbf{u}^{(1)} - S_3 \mathbf{u}^{(3)}), \quad (3)$$

where $\zeta = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{w}$ represents the change in fluid content and

$$\epsilon_{ij}(u^{(m)}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i^{(m)}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j^{(m)}}{\partial x_i} \right), \quad m = 1, 3,$$

denotes the strain tensor in Ω_m with linear invariant $\theta_m = \epsilon_{ii}(u^{(m)})$.

The stress-strain relations are

$$\tau_{ij}^{(1,T)} = [\lambda_1 \theta_1 - B_1 \zeta + D_3 \theta_3] \delta_{ij} + 2\mu_1 \epsilon_{ij}^{(1)} + \mu_{1,3} \epsilon_{ij}^{(3)}, \quad (4)$$

$$\tau_{ij}^{(3,T)} = [\lambda_3 \theta_3 - B_2 \zeta + D_3 \theta_1] \delta_{ij} + 2\mu_3 \epsilon_{ij}^{(3)} + \mu_{1,3} \epsilon_{ij}^{(1)}, \quad (5)$$

$$p_f = -B_1 \theta_1 - B_2 \theta_3 + M \zeta. \quad (6)$$

3 The equations of motion

The equations of motion stated in the space-frequency domain are

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega^2 p_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} - \omega^2 p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2)} - \omega^2 p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(3)} + i\omega f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} - i\omega f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2)} - i\omega f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3)} \\
& = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}^{(1,T)}, \tag{7}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega^2 p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} - \omega^2 p_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2)} - \omega^2 p_{23} \mathbf{u}^{(3)} - i\omega f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} + i\omega f_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2)} + i\omega f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(3)} \\
& = -\nabla p_f, \tag{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega^2 p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} - \omega^2 p_{23} \mathbf{u}^{(2)} - \omega^2 p_{33} \mathbf{u}^{(3)} - i\omega f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1)} + i\omega f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2)} + i\omega f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3)} \\
& = \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}^{(3,T)}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \tag{9}
\end{aligned}$$

4 Determination of the stiffnesses p_{33}

In order to determine the coefficients p_{33} we proceed as follows. We will solve (7)-(9) in the 2D case on a reference square $\Omega = (0, L)^2$ with boundary Γ in the (x_1, x_3) -plane.

Set $\Gamma = \Gamma^L \cup \Gamma^B \cup \Gamma^R \cup \Gamma^T$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma^L &= \{(x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma : x_1 = 0\}, & \Gamma^R &= \{(x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma : x_1 = L\}, \\
\Gamma^B &= \{(x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma : x_3 = 0\}, & \Gamma^T &= \{(x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma : x_3 = L\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Denote by $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ the unit outer normal on Γ and let $\boldsymbol{\chi}$ be a unit tangent on Γ so that $\{\boldsymbol{\nu}, \boldsymbol{\chi}\}$ is an orthonormal system on Γ . It follows how to obtain the stiffness components.

To determine p_{33} , we solve (7)-(9) in Ω with the following boundary conditions

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(1,T)}(\mathbf{u}) \boldsymbol{\nu} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = -\Delta P_1, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^T, \tag{10}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(3,T)}(\mathbf{u}) \boldsymbol{\nu} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = -\Delta P_3, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^T, \tag{11}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(1,T)}(\mathbf{u}) \boldsymbol{\nu} \cdot \boldsymbol{\chi} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma, \tag{12}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(3,T)}(\mathbf{u}) \boldsymbol{\nu} \cdot \boldsymbol{\chi} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma, \tag{13}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{(1)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma \setminus \Gamma^T, \tag{14}$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma \setminus \Gamma^T, \tag{15}$$

$$\mathbf{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma. \tag{16}$$

In this experiment $\epsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^{(1)}) = \epsilon_{22}(\mathbf{u}^{(1)}) = \epsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)}) = \epsilon_{22}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)}) = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w} = 0$ and this experiment determines p_{33} as follows.

Denoting by V the original volume of the sample, its (complex) oscillatory volume change, $\Delta V(\omega)$, we note that

$$\frac{\Delta V(\omega)}{V} = -\frac{\Delta P}{p_{33}(\omega)}, \quad (17)$$

valid in the quasistatic case.

After solving (7)-(9) with the boundary conditions (10)-(16), the vertical displacements $u_3^{(1)}(x, L, \omega)$ of the solid frame on Γ^T allow us to obtain an average vertical displacement $\hat{u}_3^{(1)}(\omega)$ suffered by the boundary Γ^T .

The numerical tests show that $u_3^{(1)}(x, L, \omega)$ gives the proper volume change.

Then, for each frequency ω , the volume change produced by the compressibility test can be approximated by $\Delta V(\omega) \approx L\hat{u}_3^{(1)}(\omega)$, which enable us to compute $p_{33}(\omega)$ by using the relation (17).

To determine p_{55} , let us consider the solution of (7)-(9) in Ω with the following boundary conditions

$$-\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(1,T)}(\mathbf{u})\boldsymbol{\nu} = \mathbf{g}_1, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^T \cup \Gamma^L \cup \Gamma^R, \quad (18)$$

$$-\boldsymbol{\tau}^{(3,T)}(\mathbf{u})\boldsymbol{\nu} = \mathbf{g}_3, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^T \cup \Gamma^L \cup \Gamma^R, \quad (19)$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{(1)} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^B, \quad (20)$$

$$\mathbf{u}^{(3)} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^B, \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{w} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0, \quad (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma \quad (22)$$

where

$$\mathbf{g}_1 = \begin{cases} (0, \Delta G_1), & (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^L, \\ (0, -\Delta G_1), & (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^R, \\ (-\Delta G_1, 0), & (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^T. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{g}_3 = \begin{cases} (0, \Delta G_3), & (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^L, \\ (0, -\Delta G_3), & (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^R, \\ (-\Delta G_3, 0), & (x_1, x_3) \in \Gamma^T. \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

The change in shape of the rock sample allows to recover $c_{55}(\omega)$ by using the

relation

$$tg(\theta(\omega)) = \frac{\Delta G_1}{p_{55}(\omega)}, \quad (25)$$

where $\theta(\omega)$ is the departure angle between the original positions of the lateral boundaries and those after applying the shear stresses.

The horizontal displacements $u_1^{(1)}(x_1, L, \omega)$ at the top boundary Γ^T allow us to obtain, for each frequency, an average horizontal displacement $\hat{u}_1^{(1)}(\omega)$

suffered by the boundary Γ^T . This average value allows us to approximate the change in shape suffered by the sample, given by $tg(\theta(\omega)) \approx \hat{u}_1^{(1)}(\omega)/L$, which from (25) let us estimate $p_{55}(\omega)$.

5 A variational formulation

In order to state a variational formulation we need to introduce some notation. For $X \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ with boundary ∂X , let $(\cdot, \cdot)_X$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{\partial X}$ denote the complex $L^2(X)$ and $L^2(\partial X)$ inner products for scalar, vector, or matrix valued functions. Also, for $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $\|\cdot\|_{s,X}$ and $|\cdot|_{s,X}$ will denote the usual norm and seminorm for the Sobolev space $H^s(X)$. In addition, if $X = \Omega$ or $X = \Gamma$, the subscript X may be omitted such that $(\cdot, \cdot) = (\cdot, \cdot)_\Omega$ or $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_\Gamma$.

Let us introduce the following closed subspace of $[H^1(\Omega)]^2$:

$$\mathcal{W}_{33}(\Omega) = \{\mathbf{v} \in [H^1(\Omega)]^2 : \mathbf{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^L \cup \Gamma^R \cup \Gamma^B\},$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{55}(\Omega) = \{\mathbf{v} \in [H^1(\Omega)]^2 : \mathbf{v} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^B\}.$$

Also, let

$$H_0(\text{div}; \Omega) = \{\mathbf{v} \in H(\text{div}; \Omega) : \mathbf{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma\},$$

$$H^1(\text{div}; \Omega) = \{\mathbf{v} \in [H^1(\Omega)]^2 : \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} \in H^1(\Omega)\},$$

and for $(I, J) = (3, 3), (5, 5)$ let

$$\mathcal{Z}_{IJ}(\Omega) = \mathcal{W}_{IJ}(\Omega) \times H_0(\text{div}; \Omega) \times \mathcal{W}_{IJ}(\Omega) .$$

To obtain our variational formulation associated with p_{33} , set $\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}^{(1)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}, \mathbf{v}^{(3)}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{33}(\Omega)$ Then multiply equations (7) by $\mathbf{v}^{(1)} \in \mathcal{W}_{33}(\Omega)$, equation (9) by $\mathbf{v}^{(3)} \in$

$\mathcal{W}_{33}(\Omega)$ and equation (8) by $v^{(2)} \in H_0(\text{div}; \Omega)$, integrate by parts using the boundary conditions (10)-(16) and add the resulting equations to get *the weak form*: find $\mathbf{u}^{(33)} = (\mathbf{u}^{(1,33)}, \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)}, \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{33}(\Omega)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}) &= -\omega^2 \left(p_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} - f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} - f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{23} \ddot{\mathbf{u}}^{(3,33)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + f_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{23} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{33} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{pq} \left(\tau_{pq}^{(1,T)}(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}), \varepsilon_{pq}(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}) \right) - \left(p_f(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}), \nabla \cdot v^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{pq} \left(\tau_{pq}^{(3,T)}(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}), \varepsilon_{pq}(\mathbf{v}^{(3)}) \right) \\
&= - \left(\Delta P_1, \mathbf{v}^{(1)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} \right) - \left(\Delta P_3, \mathbf{v}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} \right), \quad \forall \quad \mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}^{(1)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}, \mathbf{v}^{(3)}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{33}(\Omega).
\end{aligned} \tag{26}$$

Similarly, to obtain our variational formulation associated with p_{55} , set $\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}^{(1)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}, \mathbf{v}^{(3)}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{55}(\Omega)$. Then multiply equations (7) by $\mathbf{v}^{(1)} \in \mathcal{W}_{55}(\Omega)$, equation (9) by $\mathbf{v}^{(3)} \in \mathcal{W}_{55}(\Omega)$ and equation (8) by $v^{(2)} \in H_0(\text{div}; \Omega)$, integrate by parts using the boundary conditions (18)-(22) and add the resulting equations to get *the weak form*: find $\mathbf{u}^{(55)} = (\mathbf{u}^{(1,55)}, \mathbf{u}^{(2,55)}, \mathbf{u}^{(3,55)}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{55}(\Omega)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda(\mathbf{u}^{(55)}, \mathbf{v}) &= -\omega^2 \left(p_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,55)} + p_{12} \mathbf{w} + p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(3,55)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,55)} - f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,55)} - f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,55)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,55)} + p_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,55)} + p_{23} \ddot{\mathbf{u}}^{(3,55)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,55)} + f_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,55)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(3,55)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(1,55)} + p_{23} \mathbf{u}^{(2,55)} + p_{33} \mathbf{u}^{(3,55)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,55)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,55)} + f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,55)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{pq} \left(\tau_{pq}^{(1,T)}(\mathbf{u}^{(55)}), \varepsilon_{pq}(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}) \right) - \left(p_f(\mathbf{u}^{(55)}), \nabla \cdot v^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{pq} \left(\tau_{pq}^{(3,T)}(\mathbf{u}^{(55)}), \varepsilon_{pq}(\mathbf{v}^{(3)}) \right) \\
&= (\mathbf{g}_1, \mathbf{v}^{(1)}) + (\mathbf{g}_3, \mathbf{v}^{(3)}), \quad \forall \quad \mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{v}^{(1)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}, \mathbf{v}^{(3)}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{55}(\Omega).
\end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

6 Finite element formulation

Let $\mathcal{T}^h(\Omega)$ be a non-overlapping partition of Ω into rectangles Ω_j of diameter bounded by h such that $\overline{\Omega} = \cup_j \overline{\Omega_j}$. Denote by $\Gamma_{jk} = \partial\Omega_j \cap \partial\Omega_k$ the common side of two adjacent rectangles Ω_j and Ω_k . Also, let $\Gamma_j = \partial\Omega_j \cap \Gamma$.

We employ the space of globally continuous piecewise bilinear polynomials, to approximate each component of the solid displacement \mathbf{u}^s , while the vector part of the Raviart-Thomas-Nedelec space of zero order is used to approximate the fluid displacement vector \mathbf{u}^f [27]. More specifically, let

$$\mathcal{W}_{33}^h(\Omega) = \{\mathbf{v}^s : \mathbf{v}^s|_{\Omega_j} \in [P_{1,1}(\Omega_j)]^2, \mathbf{v}^s \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^L \cup \Gamma^R \Gamma^B\} \cap [C^0(\overline{\Omega})]^2,$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{55}^h(\Omega) = \{\mathbf{v}^s : \mathbf{v}^s|_{\Omega_j} \in [P_{1,1}(\Omega_j)]^2, \mathbf{v}^s \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma^B\} \cap [C^0(\overline{\Omega})]^2$$

be the FE spaces to approximate the solid displacement, and let

$$\mathcal{V}^h(\Omega) = \{\mathbf{v}^f \in H(\text{div}; \Omega) : \mathbf{v}^f|_{\Omega_j} \in P_{1,0}(\Omega_j) \times P_{0,1}(\Omega_j), \mathbf{v}^f \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} = 0 \text{ on } \Gamma\}$$

be the space to approximate the fluid displacement vector. Here $P_{s,t}$ denotes the polynomials of degree not greater than s in x_1 and not greater than t in x_3 .

Then, for $(I, J) = (3, 3), (5, 5)$ let

$$\mathcal{Z}_{IJ}^h(\Omega) = \mathcal{W}_{IJ}^h(\Omega) \times \mathcal{V}^h(\Omega) \times \mathcal{W}_{IJ}^h(\Omega).$$

Next, for $(I, J) = (3, 3), (5, 5)$ let

$$\Pi_{IJ}^h : [H^{3/2}(\Omega)]^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_{IJ}^h(\Omega)$$

be the interpolant operators associated with the spaces \mathcal{W}_{IJ}^h . More specifically, the degrees of freedom associated with $\Pi_{IJ}^h \mathbf{v}$ are the vertexes of the rectangles Ω_j and if b is a common node of the adjacent rectangles Ω_j and Ω_k then $(\Pi_{IJ}^h \boldsymbol{\varphi})_j(b) = (\Pi_{IJ}^h \boldsymbol{\varphi})_k(b)$, where $(\Pi_{IJ}^h \boldsymbol{\varphi})_j$ denotes the restriction of the interpolant $\Pi_{IJ}^h \boldsymbol{\varphi}$ of $\boldsymbol{\varphi}$ to Ω_j .

Also, let

$$Q^h : H_0^1(\text{div}; \Omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}^h(\Omega)$$

be the projection defined by

$$\langle (Q^h \boldsymbol{\psi} - \boldsymbol{\psi}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}, 1 \rangle_B = 0, \quad B = \Gamma_{jk} \text{ or } B = \Gamma_j.$$

The approximating properties of Π_{IJ}^h and Q^h are [27]

$$\|\boldsymbol{\varphi} - \Pi_{IJ}^h \boldsymbol{\varphi}\|_0 + h \|\boldsymbol{\varphi} - \Pi_{IJ}^h \boldsymbol{\varphi}\|_1 \leq Ch^{3/2} \|\boldsymbol{\varphi}\|_{3/2}, \quad (28)$$

$$\|\boldsymbol{\psi} - Q^h \boldsymbol{\psi}\|_0 \leq Ch \|\boldsymbol{\psi}\|_1, \quad (29)$$

$$\|\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{\psi} - Q^h \boldsymbol{\psi})\|_0 \leq Ch (\|\boldsymbol{\psi}\|_1 + \|\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}\|_1). \quad (30)$$

Now, we formulate the FE procedures to determine the stiffnesses p_{IJ} 's as follows:

- $p_{33}(\omega)$: find $\mathbf{u}^{(h,33)} \in \mathcal{Z}_{33}^h(\Omega)$ such that

$$\Lambda(\mathbf{u}^{(h,33)}, \mathbf{v}) = -(\Delta P_1, \mathbf{v}^{(1)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}) - (\Delta P_3, \mathbf{v}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu}), \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{Z}_{33}^h(\Omega). \quad (31)$$

- $p_{55}(\omega)$: find $\mathbf{u}^{(h,55)} \in \mathcal{Z}_{55}^h(\Omega)$ such that

$$\Lambda(\mathbf{u}^{(h,55)}, \mathbf{v}) = (\mathbf{g}_1, \mathbf{v}^{(1)}) + (\mathbf{g}_3, \mathbf{v}^{(3)}), \quad \forall \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{Z}_{55}^h(\Omega), \quad (32)$$

where \mathbf{g}_1 and \mathbf{g}_3 are defined in (23)-(24).

To approximate each component $u_j^{(1)}, u_j^{(3)}$ of the solid displacement vectors $\mathbf{u}^{(1)}, \mathbf{u}^{(3)}$ take a reference rectangle $\hat{R} = [0, 1]^2$ and consider bilinear polynomials $\mathcal{V}(\hat{R})$. Then we define

$$\mathcal{V}(\hat{R}) = \text{Span}\{\varphi^{BL}, \varphi^{BR}, \varphi^{TR}, \varphi^{TL}\}.$$

For example, φ^{BL} is a bilinear polynomial taking the value one at the bottom left corner of \hat{R} and vanishing at the other three corners of \hat{R} .

To approximate the fluid displacement vector $\mathbf{u}^{(2)}$ we choose the vector part of the Raviart-Thomas-Nedelec space [27,28] of zero order defined on \hat{R} as follows. The four degrees of freedom associated with each fluid displacement vector are the values of the normal components at the mid points $\xi^l, l = L, R, B, T$ of the faces of \hat{R} . Thus, defining the local basis

$$\psi^L(x) = 1 - x, \quad \psi^R(x) = x, \quad \psi^B(z) = 1 - z, \quad \psi^T(z) = z,$$

we have that

$$\mathcal{W}(\hat{R}) = \text{Span}\{(\psi^L(x), 0), (\psi^R(x), 0), (0, \psi^B(z)), (0, \psi^T(z))\}.$$

Now, our finite element approximations $\mathbf{U}^{(2)}$ to $u^{(2)}$, $\mathbf{U}^{(1)} = (U_1^{(1)}, U_3^{(1)})$ to $u^{(1)} = (u_1^{(1)}, u_3^{(1)})$ and $\mathbf{U}^{(3)} = (U_1^{(3)}, U_3^{(3)})$ to $u^{(3)} = (u_1^{(3)}, u_3^{(3)})$ in the reference element \hat{R} are represented as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{U}^{(2)} &= U^L(\psi^L(x), 0) + U^R(\psi^R(x), 0) + U^B(0, \psi^B(z)) + U^T(0, \psi^T(z)), \\ \mathbf{U}_j^{(1)} &= U_m^{1,L} \varphi^{BL}(x, z) + U_j^{1,B} \varphi^{BR}(x, z) + U_j^{1,R} \varphi^{TR}(x, z) + U_j^{1,T} \varphi^{TL}(x, z), \\ \mathbf{U}_j^{(3)} &= U_m^{3,L} \varphi^{BL}(x, z) + U_j^{3,B} \varphi^{BR}(x, z) + U_j^{3,R} \varphi^{TR}(x, z) + U_j^{3,T} \varphi^{TL}(x, z), \quad j = 1, 3,\end{aligned}$$

By properly scaling the given basis elements we construct the spaces \mathcal{V}^h and \mathcal{W}^h used to represent the approximating functions $\mathbf{U}^{(1)}$, $\mathbf{U}^{(3)}$ and $\mathbf{U}^{(2)}$ for the solid and fluid displacement vectors on each element Ω_j .

7 The effective viscoelastic solid

let $\rho_m, m = 1, 2, 3$ denote the mass density of each solid and fluid constituent in Ω . Also let

$$\phi_1 = \frac{V_1}{V_b} \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_3 = \frac{V_3}{V_b}$$

be the fractions of the two solid phases in the bulk material. The mass density of the effective viscoelastic material is given by the arithmetic average

$$\rho = \phi_1 \rho_1 + \phi_2 \rho_2 + \phi_3 \rho_3$$

8 Numerical Examples

desde aqui hay que comenzar a definir, validacion y ejemplos, fractal ice content, fractal shale-sandstoen distributions etc.

Lo de abajo es para el codigo

9 The Algebraic Problem for $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}^{(33)}$

Let

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}) &= -\omega^2 \left(p_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} - f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} - f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{23} \ddot{\mathbf{u}}^{(3,33)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + f_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{23} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{33} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ \Lambda_1(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}^{(1)}) + \Lambda_2(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}) + \Lambda_3(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}^{(1)}) \\
&= - \left(\Delta P_1, \mathbf{v}^{(1)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} \right) - \left(\Delta P_3, \mathbf{v}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} \right), \quad \mathbf{v} = \left(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}, \mathbf{v}^{(3)} \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_1(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}^{(1)}) &= \left(2\mu\varepsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^{(1)}) + \lambda_1 \left(\varepsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^s) + \varepsilon_{33}(\mathbf{u}^{(1)}) + B_1 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^{(2)}\right) \right. \\
&+ D_3 \left(\varepsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)}) + \varepsilon_{33}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)})\right) + \mu_{13}\varepsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)}), \varepsilon_{11}(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}) \Big) \\
&+ \left(2\mu\varepsilon_{22}(\mathbf{u}^{(1)}) + \lambda_1 \left(\varepsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^s) + \varepsilon_{33}(\mathbf{u}^{(1)}) + B_1 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^{(2)}\right) \right. \\
&+ D_3 \left(\varepsilon_{11}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)}) + \varepsilon_{33}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)})\right) + \mu_{13}\varepsilon_{22}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)}), \varepsilon_{22}(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}) \Big) \\
&+ 2 \left(2\mu_1\varepsilon_{12}(\mathbf{u}^{(1)}) + \mu_{13}\varepsilon_{12}(\mathbf{u}^{(3)}), \varepsilon_{12}(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}) \right) \\
&= \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) \\
&+ \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left(D_3 \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right) \\
&+ \left(B_1 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right), \frac{\partial v_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left(B_1 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right), \frac{\partial v_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_3(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}^{(3)}) &= \left((\lambda_3 + 2\mu_3) \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\lambda_3 \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left((\lambda_3 + 2\mu_3) \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\lambda_3 \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) \\
&+ \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) \\
&+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left((D_3 \frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right) \\
&+ \left(B_2 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right), \frac{\partial v_1^{(3)}}{\partial x} \right) \\
&+ \left(B_2 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right), \frac{\partial v_2^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{35}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_2(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}^{(n)}) &= (B_1 \theta_1 + B_2 \theta_2 - M \xi, \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^{(2)}) \\
&= \left(B_1 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^{(1)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2^{(1)}}{\partial y} \right), \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ \left(B_2 \left(\frac{\partial u_1^{(3)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2^{(3)}}{\partial y} \right), \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ \left(M \left(\frac{\partial u_1^{(2)}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_2^{(2)}}{\partial y} \right), \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}^{(2)} \right).
\end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

Then the FE problems associated with p_{33} is : find $\mathbf{u}^{(33)} = (\mathbf{u}^{(1,33)}, \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)}, \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{33}(\Omega)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}) &= -\omega^2 \left(p_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} - f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} - f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(1)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{23} \ddot{\mathbf{u}}^{(3,33)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + f_{22} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(2)} \right) \\
&- \omega^2 \left(p_{13} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + p_{23} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + p_{33} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ i\omega \left(-f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(1,33)} + f_{12} \mathbf{u}^{(2,33)} + f_{11} \mathbf{u}^{(3,33)}, v^{(3)} \right) \\
&+ \Lambda_1(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}^{(1)}) + \Lambda_2(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}) + \Lambda_3(\mathbf{u}^{(33)}, \mathbf{v}^{(1)}) \\
&= - \left(\Delta P_1, \mathbf{v}^{(1)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} \right) - \left(\Delta P_3, \mathbf{v}^{(3)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nu} \right), \quad \mathbf{v} = \left(\mathbf{v}^{(1)}, \mathbf{v}^{(2)}, \mathbf{v}^{(3)} \right), \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{Z}_{33}^h(\Omega).
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

We write the local 20×20 linear system associated with (37) on a square $\Omega = (0, h)^2$ in the x, z -plane. I am thinking on the z -axis pointing upwards to imagine the node BL the bottom left corner $(0, 0)$, the node BR the bottom right corner $(1, 0)$, the node TR the top right corner $(1, 1)$, and the node TL the top left corner $(0, 1)$. (I am moving counterclockwise).

Let us define the 4 local basis for each component of the solid displacement vectors $u^{(1)}, v^{(3)}$:

$$\varphi^{BL}(x, z) = \left(1 - \frac{x}{h_{xj}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z}{h_{zk}}\right), \tag{38}$$

$$\varphi^{BR}(x, z) = \left(\frac{x}{h_{xj}}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z}{h_{zk}}\right), \tag{39}$$

$$\varphi^{TL}(x, z) = \left(1 - \frac{x}{h_{xj}}\right) \left(\frac{z}{h_{zk}}\right), \tag{40}$$

$$\varphi^{TR}(x, z) = \left(\frac{x}{h_{xj}}\right) \left(\frac{z}{h_{zk}}\right), \tag{41}$$

and the 4 local basis for the fluid u^f :

$$\psi^L(x, z) = 1 - \frac{x}{h_{xj}} \tag{42}$$

$$\psi^R(x, z) = \frac{x}{h_{xj}} \tag{43}$$

$$\psi^T(x, z) = \frac{z}{h_{zk}}, \tag{44}$$

$$\psi^B(x, z) = 1 - \frac{z}{h_{zk}}, \tag{45}$$

Let us use the notation $\mathbf{u}^{(1)} = (u_1^{(1)}, u_3^{(1)})$, $\mathbf{u}^{(2)} = (u_1^{(2)}, u_3^{(2)})$, $\mathbf{u}^{(3)} = (u_1^{(3)}, u_3^{(3)})$, and set

$$\begin{aligned}
u_1^{(1)}(x, z, \omega) &= u_1^{(1,BL)}(\omega)\varphi^{BL}(x, z) + u_1^{(1,BR)}(\omega)\varphi^{BR}(x, z) + u_1^{(1,TR)}(\omega)\varphi^{TR}(x, z) + u_1^{(1,TL)}(\omega)\varphi^{TL}(x, z), \\
u_3^{(1)}(x, z, \omega) &= u_3^{(1,BL)}(\omega)\varphi^{BL}(x, z) + u_3^{(1,BR)}(\omega)\varphi^{BR}(x, z) + u_3^{(1,TR)}(\omega)\varphi^{TR}(x, z) + u_3^{(1,TL)}(\omega)\varphi^{TL}(x, z) \\
u_1^{(3)}(x, z, \omega) &= u_1^{(3,BL)}(\omega)\varphi^{BL}(x, z) + u_1^{(3,BR)}(\omega)\varphi^{BR}(x, z) + u_1^{(3,TR)}(\omega)\varphi^{TR}(x, z) + u_1^{(3,TL)}(\omega)\varphi^{TL}(x, z), \\
u_3^{(3)}(x, z, \omega) &= u_3^{(3,BL)}(\omega)\varphi^{BL}(x, z) + u_3^{(3,BR)}(\omega)\varphi^{BR}(x, z) + u_3^{(3,TR)}(\omega)\varphi^{TR}(x, z) + u_3^{(3,TL)}(\omega)\varphi^{TL}(x, z) \\
u_1^{(2)} &= u^{(2,L)}(\psi^L, 0) + u^{(2,R)}(\psi^R, 0) \\
u_3^{(2)} &= u^{(2,B)}(0, \psi^B) + u^{(2,T)}(0, \psi^T).
\end{aligned}$$

The $u_1^{(1,BL)}(\omega), \dots, u_3^{(3,TL)}(\omega), u^{(2,L)}, u^{(2,R)}, u^{(2,B)}, u^{(2,T)}$ are the coefficients in the 20×20 linear system to be defined next.

To get the equation for the first unknown $u_1^{(1,BL)}$, choose

$v^{(1)} = (v_1^{(1)}, v_3^{(1)}) = (\varphi^{BL}(x, z), 0)$ and $v^{(2)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) and note that

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_{11}((\varphi^{BL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}(x, y)}{\partial x}, \\
\varepsilon_{13}((\varphi^{BL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}(x, y)}{\partial y} \\
\varepsilon_{33}((\varphi^{BL}(x, y), 0)) &= 0, \\
\nabla \cdot ((\varphi^{BL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}(x, y)}{\partial x}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then we get the equation

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{11} \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{12} \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{13} \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& +i\omega \left(f_{11} \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -i\omega \left(f_{13} \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right]}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& = -\left\langle \Delta P_1, (\varphi^{BL}(x, z), 0) \cdot \nu \right\rangle_{\Gamma^T} = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{46}$$

Remark: in this equation the right-hand side vanishes since the normal component of $(\varphi^{BL}(x, z), 0)$ on the top boundary vanishes.

Let us number the unknowns as follows:

$$1 \rightarrow u_1^{(1,BL)}, 2 \rightarrow u_1^{(1,BR)}, 3 \rightarrow u_1^{(1,TR)}, 4 \rightarrow u_1^{(1,TL)},$$

$$5 \rightarrow u_3^{(1,BL)}, 6 \rightarrow u_3^{(1,BR)}, 7 \rightarrow u_3^{(1,TR)}, 8 \rightarrow u_3^{(1,TL)},$$

$$9 \rightarrow u^{2,L}, \quad 10 \rightarrow u^{2,R}, \quad 11 \rightarrow u^{2,B}, \quad 12 \rightarrow u^T.$$

$$13 \rightarrow u_1^{(3,BL)}, 14 \rightarrow u_1^{(3,BR)}, 15 \rightarrow u_1^{(3,TR)}, 16 \rightarrow u_1^{(3,TL)},$$

$$17 \rightarrow u_3^{(3,BL)}, 18 \rightarrow u_3^{(3,BR)}, 19 \rightarrow u_3^{(3,TR)}, 20 \rightarrow u_3^{(3,TL)},$$

Collecting in (46) the coefficients multiplying the unknowns $u_1^{1,BL}(\omega), \dots, u_3^{1,TL}$ etc we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[-\omega^2 (p_{11}\varphi^{BL}, \varphi^{BL}) + i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{BL}, \varphi^{BL}) + \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_1^{(1,BL)} \\
& + \left[-\omega^2 (p_{11}\varphi^{BR}, \varphi^{BL}) + i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{BR}, \varphi^{BL}) + \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_1^{(1,BR)} \\
& + \left[-\omega^2 (p_{11}\varphi^{TR}, \varphi^{BL}) + i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{TR}, \varphi^{BL}) + \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_1^{(1,TR)} \\
& + \left[-\omega^2 (p_{11}\varphi^{TL}, \varphi^{BL}) + i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{TL}, \varphi^{BL}) + \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_1^{(1,TL)} \\
& + \left[\left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_3^{(1,BL)} \\
& + \left[\left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_3^{(1,BR)} \\
& + \left[\left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_3^{(1,TR)} \\
& + \left[\left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \right] u_3^{(1,TL)} \\
& \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\psi^L, \varphi^{BL}) - i\omega (f_{12}\psi^L, \varphi^{BL}) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u^{(2,L)} \\
& \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\psi^R, \varphi^{BL}) - i\omega (f_{12}\psi^R, \varphi^{BL}) + \left(B_1 \frac{\psi^R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u^{(2,R)} \\
& + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\psi^B}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) u^{(2,B)} \\
& + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\psi^T}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) u^{(2,T)} \\
& + \left[-\omega^2 (p_{13}\varphi^{BL}, \varphi^{BL}) - i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{BL}, \varphi^{BL}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_1^{(3,BL)} \\
& + \left[-\omega^2 (p_{13}\varphi^{BR}, \varphi^{BL}) - i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{BR}, \varphi^{BL}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_1^{(3,BR)} \\
& + \left[-\omega^2 (p_{13}\varphi^{TR}, \varphi^{BL}) - i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{TR}, \varphi^{BL}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_1^{(3,TR)} \\
& + \left[-\omega^2 (p_{13}\varphi^{TL}, \varphi^{BL}) - i\omega (f_{11}\varphi^{TL}, \varphi^{BL}) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_1^{(3,TL)} \\
& + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_3^{(3,BL)} \\
& + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_3^{(3,BR)} \\
& + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_3^{(3,TR)} \\
& + \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \right] u_3^{(3,TL)} \\
& = -\langle \Delta P_1, (\varphi^{BL}(x, z), 0) \cdot \nu \rangle_{\Gamma^T}^{18} = 0
\end{aligned} \tag{47}$$

$$\tag{48}$$

Thus we get an equation of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
& a_{1,1}u_1^{(1,BL)} + a_{1,2}u_1^{(1,BR)} + a_{1,3}u_1^{(1,TR)} + a_{1,4}u_1^{(1,TL)} + a_{1,5}u_3^{(1,BL)} + a_{1,6}u_3^{(1,BR)} + a_{1,7}u_3^{(1,TR)} + a_{1,8}u_3^{(1,TL)} \\
& + a_{1,9}u^{(2,L)} + a_{1,10}u^{(2,R)} + a_{1,11}u^{(2,B)} + a_{1,12}u^{(2,T)} + \\
& a_{1,13}u_1^{(3,BL)} + a_{1,14}u_1^{(3,BR)} + a_{1,15}u_1^{(3,TR)} + a_{1,16}u_1^{(3,TL)} + a_{1,17}u_3^{(3,BL)} + a_{1,18}u_3^{(3,BR)} + a_{1,19}u_3^{(3,TR)} \quad (49) \\
& = - \left\langle \Delta P_1, (\varphi^{BL}(x, z), 0) \cdot \nu \right\rangle_{\Gamma^T} = 0 + a_{1,20}u_3^{(3,TL)}.
\end{aligned}$$

The coefficient $a_{1j}, j = 1, \dots, 16$ in (47) are

Next, taking the test functions $v^{(1)} = (\varphi^{BR}, 0)$, $v^{(1)} = (\varphi^{TR}, 0)$, $v^{(1)} = (\varphi^{TL}, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) and noting that

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_{11}((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}(x, y)}{\partial x}, \\
\varepsilon_{13}((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}(x, y)}{\partial y} \\
\varepsilon_{33}((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= 0, \\
\nabla \cdot ((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}(x, y)}{\partial x}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_{11}((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}(x, y)}{\partial x}, \\
\varepsilon_{13}((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}(x, y)}{\partial y} \\
\varepsilon_{33}((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= 0, \\
\nabla \cdot ((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}(x, y)}{\partial x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_{11}((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}(x, y)}{\partial x}, \\
\varepsilon_{13}((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}(x, y)}{\partial y} \\
\varepsilon_{33}((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= 0, \\
\nabla \cdot ((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}(x, y)}{\partial x}
\end{aligned}$$

we get equations identical to (47) but changing φ^{BL} by φ^{BR} , φ^{TR} and φ^{TL} , respectively, in all the right-hand parts of the inner products.

Thus, we will get equations of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
& a_{2,1}u_1^{(1,BL)} + a_{2,2}u_1^{(1,BR)} + a_{2,3}u_1^{(1,TR)} + a_{2,4}u_1^{(1,TL)} + a_{2,5}u_3^{(1,BL)} + a_{2,6}u_3^{(1,BR)} + a_{2,7}u_3^{(1,TR)} + a_{2,8}u_3^{(1,TL)} \\
& + a_{2,9}u^{(2,L)} + a_{2,10}u^{(2,R)} + a_{2,11}u^{(2,B)} + a_{2,12}u^{(2,T)} + \\
& a_{2,13}u_1^{(3,BL)} + a_{2,14}u_1^{(3,BR)} + a_{2,15}u_1^{(3,TR)} + a_{2,16}u_1^{(3,TL)} + a_{2,17}u_3^{(3,BL)} + a_{2,18}u_3^{(3,BR)} \\
& + a_{2,19}u_3^{(3,TR)} + a_{2,20}u_3^{(3,TL)} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& a_{3,1}u_1^{(1,BL)} + a_{3,2}u_1^{(1,BR)} + a_{3,3}u_1^{(1,TR)} + a_{3,4}u_1^{(1,TL)} + a_{3,5}u_3^{(1,BL)} + a_{3,6}u_3^{(1,BR)} + a_{3,7}u_3^{(1,TR)} + a_{3,8}u_3^{(1,TL)} \\
& + a_{3,9}u^{(2,L)} + a_{3,10}u^{(2,R)} + a_{3,11}u^{(2,B)} + a_{3,12}u^{(2,T)} + \\
& a_{3,13}u_1^{(3,BL)} + a_{3,14}u_1^{(3,BR)} + a_{3,15}u_1^{(3,TR)} + a_{3,16}u_1^{(3,TL)} + a_{3,17}u_3^{(3,BL)} + a_{3,18}u_3^{(3,BR)} \\
& + a_{3,19}u_3^{(3,TR)} + a_{3,20}u_3^{(3,TL)} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& a_{4,1}u_1^{(1,BL)} + a_{4,2}u_1^{(1,BR)} + a_{4,3}u_1^{(1,TR)} + a_{4,4}u_1^{(1,TL)} + a_{4,5}u_3^{(1,BL)} + a_{4,6}u_3^{(1,BR)} + a_{4,7}u_3^{(1,TR)} + a_{4,8}u_3^{(1,TL)} \\
& + a_{4,9}u^{(2,L)} + a_{4,10}u^{(2,R)} + a_{4,11}u^{(2,B)} + a_{4,12}u^{(2,T)} + \\
& a_{4,13}u_1^{(3,BL)} + a_{4,14}u_1^{(3,BR)} + a_{4,15}u_1^{(3,TR)} + a_{4,16}u_1^{(3,TL)} + a_{4,17}u_3^{(3,BL)} + a_{4,18}u_3^{(3,BR)} \\
& + a_{4,19}u_3^{(3,TR)} + a_{4,20}u_3^{(3,TL)} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

where

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To get the fifth equation for the unknown $x_5 = u_3^{1,BL}$ take the test function $v^{(1)} = (0, \varphi^{BL}(x, z)) = (v_1^{(1)}, v_3^{(1)})$, $v^{(2)} = V^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) and note that

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_{33}((0, \varphi^{BL}(x, y))) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}(x, z)}{\partial y}, \\ \varepsilon_{13}((0, \varphi^{BL}(x, z))) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}(x, z)}{\partial x} \\ \varepsilon_1((0, \varphi^{BL}(x, y))) &= 0, \\ \nabla \cdot (0, \varphi^{BL}(x, y)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}(x, z)}{\partial y}\end{aligned}$$

Then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{11} \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{12} \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^L + u^{(2,T)} \psi^R \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{13} \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& +i\omega \left(f_{11} \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -i\omega \left(f_{13} \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& \left((\lambda_1 + 2\mu_1) \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(\lambda_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& = - \left\langle \Delta P, (0, \varphi^{BL}(x, y)) \cdot \nu \right\rangle_{\Gamma^T} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

(54)

since φ^{BL} vanishes on Γ^T .

Collecting, we get

[illegible]

where

[illegible]

Next, taking the test functions $v^{(1)} = (0, \varphi^{BR}(x, y))$, $v^{(1)} = (0, \varphi^{TR}(x, y))$, $v^{(1)} = (0, \varphi^{TL}(x, y))$, $v^{(2)} = v^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) we get the sixth, seventh and eighth equations with coefficients $a_{6,j}, a_{7,j}, a_{8,j}, j = 1, \dots, 20$ defined as those in (55), changing the test function φ^{BL} in all the right parts of the inner products by $\varphi^{BR}, \varphi^{TR}$ or φ^{TL} , respectively.

Thus the coefficients $a_{6,j}, a_{7,j}, a_{8,j}, j = 1, \dots, 20$ are:

[illegible]

Next take the test function $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (\psi^L(x, y), 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) and note that

$$\varepsilon_{33}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{13}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{11}(v^{(1)}) = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot (\psi^L, 0) = \frac{\partial \psi^L(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

to get

$$\begin{aligned} & -\omega^2 \left(p_{12} \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^L \right) \\ & -\omega^2 \left(p_{22} \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right], \psi^L \right) \\ & -\omega^2 \left(p_{23} \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^L \right) \\ & -i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^L \right) \\ & +i\omega \left(f_{22} \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right], \psi^L \right) \\ & +i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^L \right) \\ & \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\ & + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\ & + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\ & + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\ & + \left(M \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\ & + \left(M \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\ & = -\langle (0, 0) \cdot \nu \rangle_{\Gamma^T} = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{60}$$

Collecting, the coefficients a_{9j} , $j = 1, \dots, 20$ for the 9th equation in (60) are :

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{91} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^L) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^L) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{92} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^L) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^L) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{93} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^L) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^L) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{94} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^L) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^L) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{95} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{96} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{97} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{98} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{9,9} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{22}\psi^L, \psi^L) + i\omega (f_{22}\psi^L, \psi^L) + \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{9,10} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{22}\psi^R, \psi^L) + i\omega (f_{22}\psi^R, \psi^L) + \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right)) \right] \\
a_{9,11} &= \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^B}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{9,12} &= \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^T}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{9,13} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^L) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^L) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right)) \right] \\
a_{9,14} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^L) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^L) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right)) \right] \\
a_{9,15} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^L) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^L) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right)) \right] \\
a_{9,16} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^L) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^L) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right)) \right] \\
a_{9,17} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{9,18} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{9,19} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{9,20} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{61}$$

Next take the test functions $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (\psi^R(x, y), 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) and note that

$$\varepsilon_{33}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{13}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{11}(v^{(1)}) = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot (\psi^R, 0) = \frac{\partial \psi^R(x, y)}{\partial x}.$$

Then the 10th equations is obtained changing ψ^L by ψ^R in all right hand side inner products in (61)

Thus the coefficient a_{10j} , $j = 1, \dots, 20$ for the 9th equation are

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{10,1} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^R) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^R) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,2} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^R) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^R) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,3} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^R) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^R) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,4} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^R) - i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^R) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,5} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,6} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,7} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,8} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,9} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{22}\psi^L, \psi^R) + i\omega (f_{22}\psi^L, \psi^R) + \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^L}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,10} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{22}\psi^R, \psi^R) + i\omega (f_{22}\psi^R, \psi^R) + \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,11} &= \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^B}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{10,12} &= \left(M \frac{\partial\psi^T}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{10,13} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^R) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BL}, \psi^R) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,14} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^R) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{BR}, \psi^R) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,15} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^R) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TR}, \psi^R) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,16} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{23}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^R) + i\omega (f_{12}\varphi^{TL}, \psi^R) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
a_{10,17} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{10,18} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{10,19} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right) \\
a_{10,20} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial\varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial\psi^R}{\partial x} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{62}$$

Next take the test function $v^{(10)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, \psi^B(x, z))$, $v^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) and note that

$$\varepsilon_{33}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{13}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{11}(v^{(1)}) = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot (0, \psi^B) = \frac{\partial \psi^B(x, y)}{\partial y}$$

to get

$$\begin{aligned} & -\omega^2 \left(p_{12} \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{1,BR} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^B \right) \\ & -\omega^2 \left(p_{22} \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,B)} \psi^B \right], \psi^B \right) \\ & -\omega^2 \left(p_{23} \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^B \right) \\ & -i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^B \right) \\ & +i\omega \left(f_{22} \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,B)} \psi^B \right], \psi^B \right) \\ & +i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \psi^B \right) \\ & \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + \left(M \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + [u^{(2,R)} \psi^R] \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\ & + \left(M \frac{\partial \left[[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T] \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\ & = -\langle (0, 0) \cdot \nu \rangle_{\Gamma^T} = 0. \end{aligned} \tag{63}$$

Collecting, the coefficients $a_{11,j}$, $j = 1, \dots, 20$ of the the 11th equation are

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{11,1} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,2} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,3} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,4} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,5} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^B) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^B) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,6} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^B) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^B) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,7} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^B) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^B) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,8} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^B) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^B) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,9} &= \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{11,10} &= \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{11,11} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{22} \psi^B, \psi^B) + i\omega (f_{22} \psi^B, \psi^B) + \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,12} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{22} \psi^T, \psi^B) + i\omega (f_{22} \psi^T, \psi^B) + \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,13} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{11,14} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{11,15} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{11,16} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{11,17} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^B) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^B) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,18} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^B) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^B) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,19} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^B) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^B) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{11,20} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^B) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^B) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y} \right) \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{64}$$

Next, take the test function $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, \psi^T(x, y))$, $v^{(3)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) and note that

$$\varepsilon_{33}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{13}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{11}(v^{(1)}) = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot (0, \psi^T) = \frac{\partial \psi^T(x, y)}{\partial y}.$$

The 12th equation is obtained changing ψ^B by ψ^T in all right hand side inner products in (63). Then the 12th equation has coefficients $a_{12,j}$, $j = 1, \dots, 20$:

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{12,1} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,2} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,3} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,4} &= \left[\left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,5} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^T) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^T) + \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,6} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^T) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^T) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,7} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^T) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^T) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,8} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{12} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^T) - i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^T) \left(B_1 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,9} &= \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^L}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{12,10} &= \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{12,11} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{22} \psi^B, \psi^T) + i\omega (f_{22} \psi^B, \psi^T) + \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^B}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,12} &= \left[(-\omega^2 (p_{22} \psi^T, \psi^T) + i\omega (f_{22} \psi^T, \psi^T) + \left(M \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,13} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{12,14} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{12,15} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{12,16} &= \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \\
a_{12,17} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^T) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BL}, \psi^T) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,18} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^T) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{BR}, \psi^T) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,19} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^T) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TR}, \psi^T) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
a_{12,20} &= \left[-\omega^2 (p_{23} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^T) + i\omega (f_{12} \varphi^{TL}, \psi^T) + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \psi^T}{\partial y} \right) \right]
\end{aligned} \tag{65}$$

Next take the test function $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (\varphi^{BL}(x, y), 0)$ in (37) and note that

$$\varepsilon_{33}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{13}(v^{(1)}) = \varepsilon_{11}(v^{(1)}) = 0, \quad \nabla \cdot v^{(2)} = 0$$

to get

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{13} \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{23} \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{33} \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -i\omega \left(f_{11} \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& +i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& +i\omega \left(f_{11} \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& \left((\lambda_3 + 2\mu_3) \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(\lambda_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right]}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& = -\left\langle \Delta P_3, (\varphi^{BL}(x, y), 0) \cdot \nu \right\rangle_{\Gamma^T} = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{66}$$

since $\varphi^{BL}(x, y)$ vanishes on Γ^T .

Collecting, the coefficient $a_{13,j}, j = 1, \dots, 20$ of the 13th equation are

[illegible]

Next, take the test functions $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (\varphi^{BR}, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (\varphi^{TR}, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (\varphi^{TL}, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$ in (37) to get the 14th, 15th and 16th equations.

The coefficients of the 14th, 15th and 16th equations are obtained by changing φ^{BL} by φ^{BR} , φ^{TR} and φ^{TL} , respectively, in all the right-hand parts of the inner products in (67) and noting that

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_{11}((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}(x, y)}{\partial x}, \\
\varepsilon_{13}((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}(x, y)}{\partial y} \\
\varepsilon_{33}((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= 0, \\
\nabla \cdot ((\varphi^{BR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{BR}(x, y)}{\partial x}. \\
\varepsilon_{11}((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}(x, y)}{\partial x}, \\
\varepsilon_{13}((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}(x, y)}{\partial y} \\
\varepsilon_{33}((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= 0, \\
\nabla \cdot ((\varphi^{TR}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TR}(x, y)}{\partial x}. \\
\varepsilon_{11}((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}(x, y)}{\partial x}, \\
\varepsilon_{13}((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}(x, y)}{\partial y} \\
\varepsilon_{33}((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= 0, \\
\nabla \cdot ((\varphi^{TL}(x, y), 0)) &= \frac{\partial \varphi^{TL}(x, y)}{\partial x}.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the coefficient $a_{14,j}, a_{15,j}, a_{16,j} j = 1, \dots, 20$, are

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Next, take the test function $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, \varphi^{BL})$ in (37) to get

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{13} \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{23} \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -\omega^2 \left(p_{33} \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& -i\omega \left(f_{11} \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& +i\omega \left(f_{12} \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& +i\omega \left(f_{11} \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right], \varphi^{BL} \right) \\
& \left((\lambda_3 + 2\mu_3) \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(\lambda_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left(\mu_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(3,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(3,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(3,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(3,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu_{13} \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial x} \right) \\
& + \left((D_3 + \mu_{13}) \frac{\partial \left[u_3^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_3^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_3^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_3^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(D_3 \frac{\partial \left[u_1^{(1,BL)} \varphi^{BL} + u_1^{(1,BR)} \varphi^{BR} + u_1^{(1,TR)} \varphi^{TR} + u_1^{(1,TL)} \varphi^{TL} \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,L)} \psi^L + u^{(2,R)} \psi^R \right]}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& + \left(B_2 \frac{\partial \left[u^{(2,B)} \psi^B + u^{(2,T)} \psi^T \right]}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \varphi^{BL}}{\partial y} \right) \\
& = -\left\langle \Delta P_3, (\varphi^{BL}(x, y), 0) \cdot \nu \right\rangle_{\Gamma^T} = 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{71}$$

since $\varphi^{BL}(x, y)$ vanishes on Γ^T .

Collecting, we get the coefficients $a_{17,j}, j = 1, \dots, 20$ of the get the 17 equation:

[illegible]

Next, take the test functions $v^{(1)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(2)} = (0, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, \varphi^{BR}, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, \varphi^{TR}, 0)$, $v^{(3)} = (0, \varphi^{TL}, 0)$ in (37) to get the 18th, 9th and 20th equations.

The coefficients of the 18th, 19th and 20th equations are obtained by changing φ^{BL} by φ^{BR} , φ^{TR} and φ^{TL} , respectively, in all right hand side inner products in (72) Thus the coefficients $a_{18,j}, a_{19,j}, a_{20,j}, j = 1, \dots, 20$ are

[illegible]

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All the inner products

$$(\varphi^\alpha, \varphi^\beta)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varphi^\alpha}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varphi^\alpha}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial x} \right)$$

and

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varphi^\alpha}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \varphi^\beta}{\partial z} \right)$$

in (46) for $\alpha, \beta = BL, BR, TR, TL$ have already been computed for the case of the classic biot case

$$(\varphi^{BL}, \varphi^{BL}) = \frac{h^2}{9}.$$

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