



Analysis of the energy decay of a viscoelasticity type equation

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the evolution of the energy density of a sequence of solutions of a problem related to a viscoelasticity model where the viscosity term is a pseudo-differential operator of order 2α with $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. We calculate the weak limit of the energy density in terms of microlocal defect measures and under special assumption we prove that the viscosity term prevents propagation of concentration and oscillation effects contrary to what happens in the wave equation.

1 Introduction

We consider the equation of viscoelasticity given by

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t^2 u - \nabla \cdot (C(x) \nabla u) + q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u = 0, & (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega, \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0, \\ \partial_t u|_{t=0} = u_1, \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

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where Ω is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^d , u a scalar real-valued function, $C(x)$ is a symmetric positive matrix and is supposed to depend smoothly on the variable $x \in \Omega$. Moreover we suppose that there exists $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that

$$\forall x \in \Omega, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad C_1|\xi|^2 \leq C(x)\xi \cdot \xi \leq C_2|\xi|^2, \quad (2)$$

$q(x, D)$ is a pseudo-differential operator defined by

$$q(x, D)f(x) = \int_{\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d} q(x, \xi) e^{i\xi \cdot (x-y)} f(y) dy d\xi, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^d)$$

such as his symbol $q(x, \xi)$ is a classical symbol of order α , with $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $q(x, D)^*$ his adjoint operator. This equation has an energy given by

$$E(t) := \int_{\Omega} |\partial_t u(t, x)|^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} C(x) \nabla u(t, x) \cdot \nabla u(t, x) dx, \quad (3)$$

which decreases in time according to

$$E(t) - E(0) = -2 \int_0^t \|q(\cdot, D) \partial_t u(s, \cdot)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds \leq 0. \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) gives a priori estimates for initial data $u_0 \in H^1(\Omega)$ and $u_1 \in L^2(\Omega)$ and yields by classical arguments the existence of a unique solution $u \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, \dot{H}^1(\Omega)) \cap C^1(\mathbb{R}_+, L^2(\Omega))$.

We consider sequences $(u^n)_n$ of solutions to (1) with initial data $(u_0^n)_n, (u_1^n)_n$ which are uniformly bounded in $H^1(\Omega)$ and $L^2(\Omega)$ respectively. Then, because of (2) and (4), for all $T \geq 0$, the families $(\nabla u^n(T))_n$ and $(\partial_t u^n(T))_n$ are uniformly bounded in $L^2(\Omega)$ and $(q(x, D) \partial_t u^n)_n$ is uniformly bounded in $L^2([0, T], L^2(\Omega))$.

Our aim is to describe the evolution of the weak limit in the set of measures of the energy density $e^n(t, \cdot)$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}_+, e^n(t, x) = [|\partial_t u^n(t, x)|^2 + C(x) \nabla u^n(t, x) \cdot \nabla u^n(t, x)] dx.$$

Without loss of generality, we suppose that $(u_0^n)_n$ and $(u_1^n)_n$ goes to 0 weakly in $H^1(\Omega)$ and $L^2(\Omega)$ respectively.

In the case where $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^d$, $q(x, \xi) = |\xi|^\alpha$, $|\xi| \geq 1$, and $C = cI_d, c > 0$, where I_d is the identity matrix of order d , using the Fourier transform of a family of solutions of (1), we get a differential linear equation of order 2 in the variable t . Solving this equation gives that for $t > 0$ and for $\alpha \in (1/2, 1)$,

$$\widehat{u}^n(t, \xi) \xrightarrow{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

Our aim is to generalize this result to the case where C depend on the variable x and q is a classical symbol of order α with $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

The description of the energy decay has been the subject of several contributions. In particular in [13], Francfort and Murat, have proved that for the wave equation, there is a propagation of the energy density in the phase space (see also [8]). Our aim is close to that of Atallah and Fermanian who studied in [2] the case of $\alpha = 1$. Specifically they studied the evolution of the energy density of a family of solutions to the Kelvin-Voigt viscoelasticity equation given by

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t^2 u - \nabla \cdot (C(x) \nabla u) - \nabla \cdot (B(x) \nabla \partial_t u) = 0, & (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega, \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \in H_0^1(\Omega), \\ \partial_t u|_{t=0} = u_1 \in L^2(\Omega), \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where Ω is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^d and u a scalar real-valued function. Matrices $C(x)$ and $B(x)$ are symmetric, non-negative and are supposed to depend smoothly on the variable $x \in \Omega$. Moreover, they supposed that $C(x)$ is a positive matrix for which there exists $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that

$$\forall x \in \Omega, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad C_1 |\xi|^2 \leq C(x) \xi \cdot \xi \leq C_2 |\xi|^2. \quad (6)$$

The matrix B is also assumed to be positive and satisfies

$$\forall x \in \Omega, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d, \quad 0 \leq B(x) \xi \cdot \xi \leq C_3 |\xi|^2, \quad C_3 > 0. \quad (7)$$

They proved under special assumptions that the oscillation or concentration effects do not propagate but are damped in time. Also G. Lebeau has studied in [19] the case $\alpha = 0$, more precisely he considered the equation of damped waves given by

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t^2 - \Delta + 2a(x)\partial_t) u = 0, \\ u|_{\mathbb{R}_t \times \partial M} \equiv 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0 \in H_0^1(M), \\ \partial_t u|_{t=0} = u_1 \in L^2(M), \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where M is a compact riemannian manifold.

This equation has an energy given by

$$E(u, t) := \frac{1}{2} \int_M |\partial_t u(t, x)|^2 dx + \int_M |\nabla_x u|^2. \quad (9)$$

He proved that for all $u_0 \in H_0^1(M)$ and $u_1 \in L^2(M)$, we have

$$E(u, t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.$$

Moreover he also proved that under some geometrical conditions on the manifold we have exponential decay of the energy.

For more results on the viscoelasticity equations, the reader can refer to [3, 5, 10, 18, 21]. To calculate the weak limit of the energy density, we need to express the limit of quadratic products of weakly oscillating quantities. For this purpose, we use the formalism of microlocal defect measures also called H-measures introduced independently by P. Grard and L. Tartar (see [14] and [24]). We also refer to the books [16] and [23] for related abstract results and applications.

2 Main Results

In this section, we present our results which crucially rely on the use of microlocal defect measures that we define in the first subsection. In the second subsection we discuss the evolution of the energy density which is a corollary of the analysis of the behavior of microlocal defect measures associated to the sequences $(\partial_t u^n)_n$ and $(\nabla u^n)_n$.

2.1 Microlocal defect measures

Microlocal defect measures allow to treat quadratic quantities like energy density by taking into account microlocal effects. They describe up to a subsequence the limit of quantities of the form $(a(x, D)u^n, u^n)_n$ where $a(x, D)$ is a pseudo-differential operator and $(u^n)_n$ a uniformly bounded family of $H^s(\Omega)$. We denote by $\Sigma^m(\Omega)$ the set of symbols of order m , $m \in \mathbb{R}$ on $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d$, i.e. of smooth functions $a \in C^\infty(\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ compactly supported in the variable x in Ω and satisfying for all multi-indices $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d)$, $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d)$

$$\left| \partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta a(x, \xi) \right| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \langle \xi \rangle^{m - |\beta|},$$

where $\partial_x^\alpha = \partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{x_d}^{\alpha_d}$, $\partial_\xi^\beta = \partial_{\xi_1}^{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\xi_d}^{\beta_d}$ and $\langle \xi \rangle = (1 + |\xi|^2)^{1/2}$. Let $a \in \Sigma^m(\Omega)$, the symbol a is said to be a classical symbol if there exists a sequence of functions $(a_{m-j})_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ homogeneous of degree $m - j$ for $|\xi| \geq 1$,

such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\left(a - \sum_{j=0}^k a_{m-j} \right) \in \Sigma^{m-k-1}(\Omega).$$

We write $a \in \Sigma_c^m(\Omega)$, $a \sim \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} a_{m-j}$ and a_m is called the principal symbol of a .

Then the operator $a(x, D)$ is defined by

$$a(x, D)u(x) = \int_{\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^d} a(x, \xi) e^{i\xi \cdot (x-y)} u(y) dy d\xi.$$

The operator $a(x, D)$ maps H^s into H^{s-m} for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ (see[1]). Observe that even though the symbol a is positive, the operator $a(x, D)$ is not a positive operator. We recall here an inequality of Gårding called "Low Inequality of Gårding" which connect the positivity of a symbol to that of the operator:

Lemma 1. *If $a \in \Sigma^{2m+1}(\Omega)$, $\text{Re } a \geq 0$, then there exist $C > 0$ such that*

$$\text{Re} (a(x, D)u, u) \geq -C \| u \|_{H^m}^2 .$$

Let (u^n) a uniformly bounded sequence in $H^m(\Omega)$ which converges weakly to 0 in H^m . Then there exists a subsequence n_k , $n_k \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} +\infty$, and a positive Radon measure μ on $\Omega \times S^{d-1}$ such that

$$\forall a \in \Sigma_c^{2m}(\Omega), (a(x, D)u^{n_k}, u^{n_k}) \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow \infty]{} \langle a_{2m}, \mu \rangle .$$

Such a measure μ is called a H^m -microlocal defect measure of the family $(u^n)_n$. One can observe that the positivity of the defect measure is a consequence of the Gårding inequality above. In the following, we denote by $\mathcal{M}^+(\Omega \times S^{d-1})$ the set of positive Radon measures on $\Omega \times S^{d-1}$.

2.2 Evolution of the energy density

Let μ_0 be a H^1 -microlocal defect of $(u_0^n)_n$ and λ_0 a L^2 -microlocal defect measure of $(u_1^n)_n$. For simplicity, we suppose that $(u_0^n)_n$ (respectively. $(u_1^n)_n$) have only one microlocal defect measure. Then, for $a \in \Sigma_c^2$ (respectively $a \in \Sigma_c^0$) all

the limit points of $(a(x, D)u_0^n | u_0^n)$ (respectively $(a(x, D)u_1^n | u_1^n)$) are the same. Therefore we have for $t = 0$, $\forall \phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$

$$\int_{\Omega} \phi(x) e^n(0, x) dx \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Omega \times S^{d-1}} \phi(x) C(x) \omega \cdot \omega \mu_0(dx, d\omega) + \int_{\Omega \times S^{d-1}} \phi(x) \lambda_0(dx, d\omega). \quad (10)$$

Notations:

1. We will use the abbreviation "u.b." for uniformly bounded.
2. We denote by Λ the subset of $\Omega \times S^{d-1}$ defined by

$$\Lambda := \left\{ (x, \omega) \in \Omega \times S^{d-1}, q_\alpha(x, \omega) = 0 \right\},$$

where q_α is the principal symbol of q and we suppose that $\Lambda \neq \Omega \times S^{d-1}$.

3. We will use special symbols which will satisfy the two following properties:
 - (i) $a \in \Sigma^m(\Omega)$.
 - (ii) there exists a neighborhood \mathcal{V} of Λ such that

$$a(x, \xi) = 0, \forall \left(x, \frac{\xi}{|\xi|} \right) \in \mathcal{V}.$$

We will denote by Σ_Λ^m the class of such symbols.

By the analysis of microlocal defect measures of $(\nabla u^n(t))_n$ and $(\partial_t u^n(t))_n$, we will prove the following result for the densities e^n .

Theorem 1. *Suppose that C is smooth and satisfies (2). Suppose moreover that $\mu_0(\Lambda) = \lambda_0(\Lambda) = 0$ and that Λ is bounded, then for any $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ and for every $t > 0$*

$$\int_{\Omega} \phi(x) e^n(t, x) dx \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (11)$$

Remark 1.

- 1) If $\lambda_0 \neq 0$ or $\mu_0 \neq 0$ and if we denote by $e(t, x)$ the weak limit of the density $e^n(t, x)$, the map $t \mapsto e(t, \cdot)$ is discontinuous in $t = 0$.
- 2) The oscillation or concentration effects do not propagate. We recall that in the case of the wave equation there is propagation of microlocal defect measures in the phase space (see [8, 13]). Then the viscoelastic term $q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u$ is predominant in (1) against the wave type term $\nabla \cdot (C(x) \nabla u)$.

Since our purpose is to calculate the weak limit of the energy density, we get using microlocal defect measures that for any $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ and for every $t > 0$, there exist a subsequence $n_k(t)$ such that

$$\int_{\Omega} \phi(x) e^{n_k(t)}(t, x) dx \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Omega \times S^{d-1}} \phi(x) \left(\tilde{\lambda}(t, dx, d\omega) + C(x) \omega \cdot \omega \tilde{\mu}(t, dx, d\omega) \right), \quad (12)$$

where $\tilde{\lambda}$ (respectively $\tilde{\mu}$) is a L^2 -microlocal defect measure of the family $(\partial_t u^{n_k(t)})_k$ (respectively $\tilde{\mu}$ is a H^1 -microlocal defect measure of the family $(u^{n_k(t)})_k$). Then the dependence on t of the extracted subsequence of the result (12) is an issue. To overcome this difficulty, we use other measures. Indeed, since

$$u^n \in L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}, H^1(\Omega)) \text{ and } \partial_t u^n \in L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}, L^2(\Omega)),$$

then for any $T > 0$, there exists a subsequence $m_k(T)$ and two measures $\mu(t, x, \omega)$ and $\lambda(t, x, \omega)$ in $L^\infty([0, T], \mathcal{M}^+(\Omega \times S^{d-1}))$, such that $\forall a \in \Sigma_c^0(\Omega)$, $\forall \psi \in C_0^\infty([0, T])$, $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, d\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \psi(t) (a(x, D) \partial_{x_i} u^{m_k(T)}(t) | \partial_{x_j} u^{m_k(T)}(t)) dt \\ & \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[0, T] \times \Omega \times S^{d-1}} \psi(t) a_0(x, \omega) \omega_i \omega_j \mu(t, dx, d\omega) dt, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^T \psi(t) (a(x, D) \partial_t u^{m_k(T)}(t) | \partial_t u^{m_k(T)}(t)) dt \\ & \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[0, T] \times \Omega \times S^{d-1}} \psi(t) a_0(x, \omega) \lambda(t, dx, d\omega) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Then for any $T > 0$, there exists a subsequence $m_k(T)$ such that $\forall \phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\forall \psi \in C_0^\infty([0, T])$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{[0, T] \times \Omega} \psi(t) \phi(x) e^{m_k(T)}(t, x) dx dt \\ & \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{[0, T] \times \Omega \times S^{d-1}} \psi(t) \phi(x) \left(\lambda(dx, d\omega) + C(x) \omega \cdot \omega \mu(dx, d\omega) \right), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

One can observe that the dependence on t of the extracted subsequence in (12) implies that if $\tilde{\lambda}(t)$ (respectively $\tilde{\mu}(t)$) is a L^2 -microlocal defect measure of the family $(\partial_t u^n(t))_n$ (respectively is a H^1 -microlocal defect measure of the family $(u^n(t))_n$), then the measures $\lambda(t)$ (respectively $\mu(t)$) and $\tilde{\lambda}(t)$ (respectively $\tilde{\mu}(t)$) are not necessary the same.

Proposition 1. *If $\mu_0(\Lambda) = \lambda_0(\Lambda) = 0$ and if Λ is bounded, then for $t > 0$ the sequence $(\partial_t u^n(t))_n$ (resp. $(u^n(t))_n$) goes to 0 strongly in $L^2_{loc}(\Omega)$ (resp. $H^1_{loc}(\Omega)$).*

If we suppose that Proposition 1 holds then by (12), we get Theorem 1. This Proposition will be proved in Section 3.

On the other hand, since $(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], L^2(\Omega))$ then the microlocal defect measure of this sequence describes the limit of the quantity

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t)\phi(x)(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n)^2 dt dx,$$

for any $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^*)$ and $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. In Proposition 2 below we prove that the knowledge of μ and λ is enough to calculate such a limit.

Proposition 2. *Let $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^*)$ and $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t)\phi(x)(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n)^2 dt dx \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

This result is proved in the end of Section 3.

3 Proof of the main results

3.1 Preliminaries.

We state technical results that we will use in the next subsections.

Proposition 3. *$\forall T > 0$, $\forall a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, $(a(x, D)\partial_t u^n)_n$ is uniformly bounded in $L^2([0, T], H^\alpha(\Omega))$.*

Proof. Let $a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$ and ψ a cut-off function compactly supported in \mathbb{R}^d , $0 \leq \psi \leq 1$, and $\psi = 1$ near 0. We write

$$a(x, \xi) = \psi\left(\frac{\xi}{R}\right)a(x, \xi) + \left(1 - \psi\left(\frac{\xi}{R}\right)\right)a(x, \xi).$$

We set

$$\tilde{a}(x, \xi) = \frac{\left(1 - \psi\left(\frac{\xi}{R}\right)\right)a(x, \xi)}{q_\alpha(x, \xi)}.$$

If $(x, \xi) \in \text{supp}\left(\left(1 - \psi\left(\frac{\xi}{R}\right)\right)a(x, \xi)\right)$ then we have $q_\alpha(x, \xi) \neq 0$.

Therefore

$$\tilde{a}(x, \xi) \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{-\alpha}.$$

This gives

$$\left(1 - \psi\left(\frac{\xi}{R}\right)\right)a(x, \xi) = \frac{\left(1 - \psi\left(\frac{\xi}{R}\right)\right)a(x, \xi)}{q_\alpha(x, \xi)}q(x, \xi) + r(x, \xi),$$

with $r \in \Sigma^{-1}(\Omega)$.

So, we obtain the following decomposition

$$a(x, D) = \tilde{a}(x, D)q(x, D) + k(x, D) + r(x, D),$$

with $k(x, D)$ a compact operator of $L^2(\Omega)$. Since $(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], L^2(\Omega))$ and $\tilde{a}(x, \xi) \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{-\alpha}$, then $(\tilde{a}(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b in $L^2([0, T], H^\alpha(\Omega))$. Besides, since $(\partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], L^2(\Omega))$ then $(r(x, D)\partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b in $L^2([0, T], H^1(\Omega))$, which gives Proposition 3. \square

We will often make use of the following Rellich Lemma.

Lemma 2. *Let $(f_n)_n$ and $(g_n)_n$ be two sequences which are uniformly bounded in H^p and H^q respectively and tending weakly to 0 in these spaces. Let $a \in \Sigma^m(\Omega)$, with $m < p + q$, then $(a(x, D)f_n, g_n)_n$ goes to 0 as n goes to $+\infty$.*

Let $t > 0$, in the remainder of this paper, $\tilde{\mu}(t)$ is a H^1 -microlocal defect measure of $(u^n(t))_n$, $\tilde{\lambda}(t)$ is a L^2 -microlocal defect measure of $(\partial_t u^n(t))_n$, $\mu(t, x, \omega)$ and $\lambda(t, x, \omega)$ are in $L^\infty([0, T], \mathcal{M}^+(\Omega \times S^{d-1}))$ and satisfy (13) and (14). We will prove using the measures μ and λ that the measures $\tilde{\mu}(t)$ and $\tilde{\lambda}(t)$ does not depend on the extracted subsequence and they are equal to 0 on $\Omega \times S^{d-1}$, which gives Proposition 1.

3.2 Calculus of the measures on Λ

Proposition 4. *If $\mu_0(\Lambda) = \lambda_0(\Lambda) = 0$ and Λ is bounded, then for all $t \geq 0$*

$$\tilde{\mu}(t, \Lambda) = \tilde{\lambda}(t, \Lambda) = 0, \quad (16)$$

and

$$\mu(t, \Lambda) = \lambda(t, \Lambda) = 0. \quad (17)$$

Remark 2. *This proposition crucially uses the assumptions Λ is bounded and $\mu_0(\Lambda) = \lambda_0(\Lambda) = 0$. It will be interesting to study the situations where one of the previous assumptions is not fulfilled.*

Proof. First we will prove that if $\mu_0(\Lambda) = \lambda_0(\Lambda) = 0$ and Λ is bounded, then for all $t \geq 0$

$$\tilde{\mu}(t, \Lambda) = \tilde{\lambda}(t, \Lambda) = 0, \quad (18)$$

then we use the dominated convergence Theorem to prove the same result for the measures λ and μ .

Since Λ is bounded, it is a compact subset of $\Omega \times S^{d-1}$. Therefore, there exists a family of smooth compactly supported functions $\psi_\varepsilon(x, \omega)$ such that

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \psi_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \leq 1. \\ \psi_\varepsilon(x, \omega) = 1 \text{ in a neighborhood of } \Lambda. \\ \psi_\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 1_\Lambda. \end{cases}$$

Let $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \chi(u) = 0 \text{ for } |u| > 1. \\ \chi(u) = 1 \text{ for } |u| < \frac{1}{2}. \\ 0 \leq \chi \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

and a_ε defined by

$$a_\varepsilon(x, \xi) = (1 - \chi(\xi))\psi_\varepsilon\left(x, \frac{\xi}{|\xi|}\right).$$

Then $a_\varepsilon \in \Sigma_c^0$ and

$$\nabla_x a_\varepsilon(x, \xi) \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0, \quad \nabla_\xi a_\varepsilon(x, \xi) = b(x, \xi) + k(x, \xi), \quad (19)$$

where $b \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{-1}$ and k is compactly supported in the variable ξ , then $k(x, D)$ is a compact operator of $L^2(\Omega)$. We define

$$J_\varepsilon^n(t) = \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)\right)|\partial_t u^n(t) + \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D)C(x)\nabla u^n(t)\right)|\nabla u^n(t). \quad (20)$$

We have for all $t \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(t) \\ &= \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\Omega \times S^{d-1}} \psi_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \left[\tilde{\lambda}(t, dx, d\omega) + C(x)\omega \cdot \omega \tilde{\mu}(t, dx, d\omega) \right] \\ &= \int_\Lambda \left[\tilde{\lambda}(t, x, \omega) + C(x)\omega \cdot \omega \tilde{\mu}(t, dx, d\omega) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover if we derive (20) with respect to t we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(t) = \mathcal{J}_{1,\varepsilon}^n(t) + \mathcal{J}_{2,\varepsilon}^n(t) + \mathcal{J}_{3,\varepsilon}^n(t), \quad (21)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_{1,\varepsilon}^n(t) &= - \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \\ &\quad - \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right). \\ \mathcal{J}_{2,\varepsilon}^n(t) &= \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) \nabla \cdot (C(x) \nabla u^n(t)) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \\ &\quad + \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | \nabla \partial_t u^n(t) \right). \\ \mathcal{J}_{3,\varepsilon}^n(t) &= \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | \nabla \cdot (C(x) \nabla u^n(t)) \right) \\ &\quad + \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) C(x) \nabla \partial_t u^n(t) | \nabla u^n(t) \right). \end{aligned}$$

We claim that for all $T > 0$

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \mathcal{J}_{j,\varepsilon}^n(t) dt = 0, \quad \forall j \in \{2, 3\}. \quad (22)$$

Indeed, we have :

$$\mathcal{J}_{2,\varepsilon}^n(t) = \left([a_\varepsilon(x, D), \nabla] \cdot (C(x) \nabla u^n(t)) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right).$$

Since $[a_\varepsilon(x, D), \nabla] = r(x, D)$, with $r \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, then

$$\mathcal{J}_{2,\varepsilon}^n(t) = \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right).$$

Let $R > 0$, we write

$$\begin{aligned} \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) &= \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | \psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \\ &\quad + \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | \left(1 - \psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

where ψ is a cut-off function on \mathbb{R}^d satisfying

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \psi \leq 1. \\ \psi(x) = 0, & |x| \geq 1. \\ \psi(x) = 1, & |x| \leq 1/2. \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

Since $(\partial_t u^n(t))_n$ goes weakly to 0 in $L^2(\Omega)$ and $\psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) r^*(x, D)$ is a compact operator from $L^2(\Omega)$ into itself then

$$\psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \text{ in } L^2(\Omega).$$

Therefore, since $(\nabla u^n(t))_n$ is u.b. in $L^2(\Omega)$, we get

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}_+, \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | \psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (25)$$

On the other hand, since $r \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$ by (19), then by Proposition 3, $(r(x, D)^* \partial_t u^n)$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], H^\alpha(\Omega))$. Which gives

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\| \left(1 - \psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \right\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ &= C \int_{|\xi| > \frac{R}{2}} \left(1 - \psi \left(\frac{|\xi|}{R} \right) \right) | r^*(x, \widehat{D}) \widehat{\partial_t u^n(t)}(\xi) |^2 d\xi \\ &= C \left(\int_{R \geq |\xi| > \frac{R}{2}} \left(1 - \psi \left(\frac{|\xi|}{R} \right) \right) | r^*(x, \widehat{D}) \widehat{\partial_t u^n(t)}(\xi) |^2 d\xi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{|\xi| > R} \langle \xi \rangle^\alpha | r^*(x, \widehat{D}) \widehat{\partial_t u^n(t)}(\xi) |^2 \frac{1}{\langle \xi \rangle^\alpha} d\xi \right) \\ &\leq \frac{C'}{R^\alpha} \| r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \|_{H^\alpha(\Omega)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) \left| \left(1 - \psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right) \\ & \leq \frac{C'}{R^\alpha} \|\nabla u^n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \|r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t)\|_{H^\alpha(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$\int_0^T \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) \left| \left(1 - \psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right) dt \leq \frac{C''}{R^\alpha}. \quad (26)$$

By letting R go to $+\infty$ we get

$$\int_0^T \left(C(x) \nabla u^n(t) \left| \left(1 - \psi \left(\frac{|D|}{R} \right) \right) r^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (27)$$

We conclude using (23),(25) and (27) that

$$\int_0^T \mathcal{J}_{2,\varepsilon}^n(t) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (28)$$

Moreover

$$\mathcal{J}_{3,\varepsilon}^n(t) = \left([a_\varepsilon(x, D), C(x) \nabla] \cdot \nabla u^n(t) \left| \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right).$$

Since $[a_\varepsilon(x, D), C(x) \nabla] = r(x, D) + k(x, D)$ with $r \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$ and $k(x, D)$ is a compact operator, then arguing as above we obtain

$$\int_0^T \mathcal{J}_{3,\varepsilon}^n(t) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (29)$$

Now it remains to study the term $\mathcal{J}_{1,\varepsilon}^n(t)$. Since

$$a_\varepsilon(x, D) q(x, D)^* = q(x, D)^* a_\varepsilon(x, D) + r_1(x, D),$$

with $r_1 \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{\alpha-1}$, and

$$q(x, D) a_\varepsilon(x, D) = a_\varepsilon(x, D) q(x, D) + r_2(x, D),$$

with $r_2 \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{\alpha-1}$, then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_{1,\varepsilon}^n(t) &= - \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \left| q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right) \\ &\quad - \left(q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \left| r_1^*(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right) \\ &\quad - \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \left| q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right) \\ &\quad - \left(r_2(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \left| q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right. \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $r_1 \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{\alpha-1}$, then by Proposition 3, the family $(r_1^*(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t))_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], H^1(\Omega))$. In view of the fact that $(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t))_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], L^2(\Omega))$, we get

$$\int_0^T \left(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) | r_1^*(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (30)$$

For the same reasons, we obtain

$$\int_0^T \left(r_2(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (31)$$

Which gives

$$\int_0^T \mathcal{J}_{1,\varepsilon}^n(t) dt = -2 \int_0^T \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt + o(1). \quad (32)$$

Besides, since $(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], L^2(\Omega))$ and a_ε is a positive symbol, then thanks to the Gårding inequality, the limit of the family

$$\left(\int_0^T \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) \right)_n$$

is positive. Therefore we get as n goes to $+\infty$ and for all $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \mathcal{J}_{1,\varepsilon}^n(t) dt \\ &= -2 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

On the other hand by (21),

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(T) - \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(0) \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \int_0^T \mathcal{J}_{i,\varepsilon}^n(t) dt \right).$$

Then by (28), (29) and (33) we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(T) - \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(0) \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \mathcal{J}_{1,\varepsilon}^n(t) dt \leq 0.$$

Using the definition of $\tilde{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\lambda}$, we obtain

$$\left[\int \psi_\varepsilon(x, \omega) \left[C(x)\omega \cdot \omega \tilde{\mu}(t, dx, d\omega) + \tilde{\lambda}(t, dx, d\omega) \right] \right]_0^T \leq 0.$$

As ε goes to 0, since μ_0 and λ_0 are supported outside Λ , we obtain

$$\int_{\Lambda} \left[C(x)\omega.\omega\tilde{\mu}(T, dx, d\omega) + \tilde{\lambda}(T, dx, d\omega) \right] \leq 0.$$

then by the positivity of the measures and of the matrix $C(x)$ this gives that $\tilde{\mu}(t)$ and $\tilde{\lambda}(t)$ are equal to 0 on Λ for all $t \geq 0$.

On the other hand for all $T > 0$ and for all $\phi \in C_0^\infty([0, T])$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \int_{\Lambda} \phi(t) \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(t) dt \\ &= \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \int_{\Lambda} \phi(t) \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \\ & \quad + \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \int_{\Lambda} \phi(t) \left(a_\varepsilon(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | \nabla u^n(t) \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^T \int_{\Lambda} \phi(t) [C(x)\omega.\omega\mu(t, dx, d\omega) + \lambda(t, dx, d\omega)] dt. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \mathcal{J}_\varepsilon^n(t) = 0,$$

then using the dominated convergence theorem, we get for all $T > 0$ and for all $\phi \in C_0^\infty([0, T])$

$$\int_0^T \int_{\Lambda} \phi(t) [C(x)\omega.\omega\mu(t, dx, d\omega) + \lambda(t, dx, d\omega)] dt = 0.$$

Using again by the positivity of the measures μ and λ and of the matrix $C(x)$, this gives that μ and λ are equal to 0 on Λ and this complete the proof of Proposition 4. \square

3.3 Calculus of the measures μ and λ outside Λ

Proposition 5. *In $\{t > 0\}$, we have*

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu = 0 \quad \text{outside } \Lambda. \quad (34)$$

Proof. The result $\lambda = 0$ on Λ^c is a consequence of Proposition 3. Indeed, since for all $T > 0$ and for all $a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, $(a(x, D) \partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], H^\alpha(\Omega))$

then by the Rellich Lemma

$$(a(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t)) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0. \quad (35)$$

Therefore using the dominated convergence theorem, we get that $\lambda = 0$ on Λ^c .

Let us prove that $\mu = 0$ on Λ^c . Let $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^*)$, $a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$ be a real-valued symbol and $(L^n)_n$ the sequence defined by :

$$L^n = \int \phi(t) (a(x, D)u^n(t)|\partial_t^2 u^n(t)) dt.$$

By integration by parts, we obtain

$$L^n = - \int \phi'(t) (a(x, D)u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t)) dt - \int \phi(t) (a(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t)) dt.$$

By Rellich Lemma, we have

$$(a(x, D)u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t)) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0,$$

then

$$L^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} - \int \int \phi(t) a_0(x, \omega) \lambda(t, dx, d\omega) dt.$$

Since $\lambda = 0$ on Λ^c , we obtain

$$L^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

Besides, we write

$$L^n = L_1^n + L_2^n,$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} L_1^n &= \int \phi(t) (a(x, D)u^n(t)|\nabla \cdot (C(x)\nabla u^n(t))) dt. \\ L_2^n &= - \int \phi(t) (a(x, D)u^n(t)|q(x, D)^* q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)) dt. \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of μ we have

$$L_1^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} - \int \phi(t) C(x) \omega \cdot \omega a_0(x, \omega) \mu(t, dx, d\omega) dt.$$

Using symbolic calculus, we get

$$\left(q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \circ a(x, D) \right)^* = q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \circ a(x, D) + r(x, D),$$

with $r(x, D) \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{2\alpha-1}$. Therefore, the same argument as the one developed in the proof of Proposition 4, gives for $T > 0$

$$\int \phi(t) \left(r(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | u^n(t) \right) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0,$$

so we have

$$L_2^n = - \int \phi(t) \left(q(x, D)^* q(x, D) a(x, D) u^n(t) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt + o(1).$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(q(x, D)^* q(x, D) a(x, D) u^n(t) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \\ &= \left(q(x, D) a(x, D) u^n(t) | q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right), \end{aligned}$$

since $q(x, D) a(x, D) u^n(t)$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], L^2(\Omega))$ and $(q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t))_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T], H^\alpha(\Omega))$, we get

$$L_2^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0,$$

and

$$\int \phi(t) C(x) \omega \cdot \omega a_0(x, \omega) \mu(t, dx, d\omega) dt = 0,$$

which gives Proposition 5. \square

3.4 Calculus of the measures $\tilde{\mu}$ and $\tilde{\lambda}$ outside Λ

Proposition 6. *Let $T > 0$, there exist a subsequence n_k and a map $t \mapsto \tilde{\nu}(t)$ from $[0, T]$ into the set of positive Radon measures on $\Omega \times S^{d-1}$, such that for all $t \in [0, T]$ and for all $a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) | \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) \right) + \left(a(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^{n_k}(t) | \nabla u^{n_k}(t) \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Omega \times S^{d-1}} a_0(x, \omega) \tilde{\nu}(t, dx, d\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

where the convergence is uniform on $[0, T]$ and

$$\tilde{\nu}(t, x, \omega) = \tilde{\lambda}(t, x, \omega) + C(x) \omega \tilde{\mu}(t, x, \omega).$$

Proof. Let $a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, we denote by

$$\mathcal{J}^n(t) = \left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) + \left(a(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | \nabla u^n(t) \right). \quad (37)$$

We have

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{J}^n(t) = \mathcal{J}_1^n(t) + \mathcal{J}_2^n(t) + \mathcal{J}_3^n(t), \quad (38)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_1^n(t) &= - \left(a(x, D) q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) \\ &\quad - \left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$\mathcal{J}_2^n(t) = \left(a(x, D) \nabla \cdot (C(x) \nabla u^n(t)) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right) + \left(a(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^n(t) | \nabla \partial_t u^n(t) \right).$$

$$\mathcal{J}_3^n(t) = \left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | \nabla \cdot (C(x) \nabla u^n(t)) \right) + \left(a(x, D) C(x) \nabla \partial_t u^n(t) | \nabla u^n(t) \right).$$

We claim that for all $0 \leq T \leq T'$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_T^{T'} \mathcal{J}_j^n(t) dt = 0, \quad \forall j \in \{2, 3\}. \quad (40)$$

Indeed, we have :

$$\mathcal{J}_2^n(t) = \left([a(x, D), \nabla] \cdot (C(x) \nabla u^n(t)) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right).$$

Since $[a(x, D), \nabla] = r(x, D)$, with $r \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, the sequence $(r(x, D)^* \partial_t u^n)_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([T, T'], H^1(\Omega))$. Besides, using that $(\nabla u^n)_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([T, T'], L^2(\Omega))$, we get

$$\int_T^{T'} \mathcal{J}_2^n(t) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

Moreover

$$\mathcal{J}_3^n(t) = \left([a(x, D), C(x) \nabla] \cdot (\nabla u^n(t)) | \partial_t u^n(t) \right).$$

Since $[a(x, D), C(x) \nabla] = \tilde{r}(x, D)$ with $\tilde{r} \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, then arguing as above, we obtain

$$\int_T^{T'} \mathcal{J}_3^n(t) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T^{T'} \mathcal{J}_1^n(t) dt &= - \int_T^{T'} \left(a(x, D)q(x, D)^*q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \\ &\quad - \int_T^{T'} \left(a(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|q(x, D)^*q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

By symbolic calculus,

$$a(x, D)q(x, D)^* = q(x, D)^*a(x, D) + \tilde{a}(x, D),$$

with $\tilde{a} \in \Sigma_\Lambda^{\alpha-1}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(a(x, D)q(x, D)^*q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t) \right) \\ &= \left(a(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\tilde{a}(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

Since $(q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t))_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([T, T'], L^2(\Omega))$, then

$$((\tilde{a}(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t))_n \text{ is u.b. in } L^2([T, T'], H^{1-\alpha}(\Omega)))$$

which gives ,

$$\int_T^{T'} \left(\tilde{a}(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_T^{T'} \left(a(x, D)q(x, D)^*q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \\ &= \int_T^{T'} \left(a(x, D)q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t)|q(x, D)\partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt + o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

Similarly, we prove that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_T^{T'} \left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt \\ &= \int_T^{T'} \left(a(x, D) q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt + o(1). \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

Hence

$$\int_T^{T'} \mathcal{J}_1^n(t) dt = -2 \int_T^{T'} \left(a(x, D) q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) | q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t) \right) dt + o(1).$$

Since $(q(x, D) \partial_t u^n(t))_n$ is u.b. in $L^2([0, T'], L^2(\Omega))$, there exists a positive constant $C_a(T')$ which depends on T' and on the operator $a(x, D)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_T^{T'} \mathcal{J}_1^n(t) dt \right| &\leq C_a(T') |T - T'| + o(1) \\ &\leq C'_a(T') |T - T'|. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

By (38), (40) and (45) we conclude that

$$| \mathcal{J}^n(T) - \mathcal{J}^n(T') | \leq C''_a(T') |T - T'|. \quad (46)$$

Therefore the sequence $(\mathcal{J}^n)_n$ of $\mathcal{C}([0, T'], \mathbb{C})$ is equicontinuous, and since for all fixed t of $[0, T']$, $(\mathcal{J}^n(t))_n$ is bounded, then Ascoli Theorem yields the existence of a subsequence $(\mathcal{J}^{n_k})_k$ which converges uniformly on $[0, T']$. Hence if $\tilde{\mu}(t)$ is a H^1 -microlocal defect measure of $(u^n(t))_n$ and $\tilde{\lambda}(t)$ is a L^2 -microlocal defect measure of $(\partial_t u^n(t))_n$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) | \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) \right) + \left(a(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^{n_k}(t) | \nabla u^{n_k}(t) \right) \\ & \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\Omega \times S^{d-1}} a_0(x, \omega) \tilde{\nu}(t, dx, d\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

where the convergence is uniform on $[0, T']$ and

$$\tilde{\nu}(t, x, \omega) = \tilde{\lambda}(t, x, \omega) + C(x) \omega \omega \tilde{\mu}(t, x, \omega).$$

By considering a dense countable subset of Σ_Λ^0 and by diagonal extraction, we may assume that the subsequence $(\mathcal{J}^{n_k})_k$ is the same for any $a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, which gives Proposition 6. \square

Proposition 7. *In $\{t > 0\}$, we have*

$$\tilde{\lambda} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mu} = 0 \quad \text{on } \Lambda^c. \quad (48)$$

Proof. Let $a \in \Sigma_\Lambda^0$, $T > 0$ and $\phi \in C_0^\infty([0, T])$, by Proposition 6, there exists a subsequence n_k and a map $t \mapsto \tilde{\nu}(t)$ from $[0, T]$ into the set of the positive Radon measures on $\Omega \times S^{d-1}$ such that for all $t \in [0, T]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \phi(t) \left[\left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) | \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) \right) + \left(a(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^{n_k}(t) | \nabla u^{n_k}(t) \right) \right] dt \\ \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \int_{\Omega \times S^{d-1}} a_0(x, \omega) \tilde{\nu}(t, dx, d\omega) dt \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

where

$$\tilde{\nu}(t, x, \omega) = \tilde{\lambda}(t, x, \omega) + C(x) \omega \cdot \omega \tilde{\mu}(t, x, \omega).$$

On the other hand, we have by the definition of μ and λ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T \phi(t) \left[\left(a(x, D) \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) | \partial_t u^{n_k}(t) \right) + \left(a(x, D) C(x) \nabla u^{n_k}(t) | \nabla u^{n_k}(t) \right) \right] dt \\ \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \int_{\Lambda^c} \phi(t) a_0(x, \omega) \nu(dt, dx, d\omega) \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

where

$$\nu(t, x, \omega) = \lambda(t, x, \omega) + C(x) \omega \cdot \omega \mu(t, x, \omega).$$

Since in $\{t > 0\}$

$$\lambda = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu = 0 \quad \text{on } \Lambda^c, \quad (51)$$

then by (49), we obtain in $\{t > 0\}$

$$\tilde{\nu}(t, x, \omega) = 0.$$

By the positivity of the measures and of the matrix $C(x)$, this gives that in $\{t > 0\}$, $\tilde{\lambda}(t)$ and $\tilde{\mu}(t)$ are equal to 0 on Λ^c and this completes the proof of Proposition 7. \square

3.5 Proof of Proposition 2

Let $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^*)$ and $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. By Theorem 1, we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi'(t) \phi(x) e^n(t, x) dt dx \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} 0 \quad (52)$$

and in the other hand, by integration by parts we get :

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi'(t) \phi(x) e^n(t, x) dt dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t) \phi(x) \frac{d}{dt} (e^n(t, x)) dt dx. \quad (53)$$

Since C is symmetric, we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^n(t, x) = 2\partial_t^2 u^n \partial_t u^n + 2C(x) \nabla \partial_t u^n \cdot \nabla u^n.$$

Using equation (1), we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^n(t, x) = 2\nabla \cdot \left(C(x) \nabla u^n \partial_t u^n \right) - 2q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n \partial_t u^n.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi'(t) \phi(x) e^n(t, x) dt dx &= 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t) \nabla \phi(x) \cdot C(x) \nabla u^n(t, x) \partial_t u^n(t, x) dt dx \\ &\quad + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t) \phi(x) q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n \partial_t u^n dt dx. \end{aligned}$$

Using Proposition 1, we have $(\partial_t u^n(t))_n$ goes to 0 strongly in $L^2_{loc}(\Omega)$, so

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi'(t) \phi(x) e^n(t, x) dt dx \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t) \phi(x) q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n \partial_t u^n dt dx \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

By (52) and using the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} &\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t) \phi(x) q(x, D)^* q(x, D) \partial_t u^n \partial_t u^n dt dx \right] = \\ &\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[2 \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \Omega} \chi(t) \phi(x) q(x, D) \partial_t u^n q(x, D) \partial_t u^n dt dx \right], \end{aligned}$$

we get Proposition 2.

□

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