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王鹏 薛纭 楼智美

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黏性流体中超细长弹性杆的动力学不稳定性^{*}

王鹏^{1)†} 薛纭²⁾ 楼智美³⁾

1)(济南大学土木建筑学院,济南 250022)
 2)(上海应用技术大学机械工程学院,上海 201418)
 3)(绍兴文理学院物理系,绍兴 312000)

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基于坐标基矢摄动的方法研究了黏性流体中超细长弹性杆动力学稳定性判据与失稳后的模态选择,推导出了黏性介质中超细长弹性杆 Kirchoff 动力学方程的一阶摄动表示,即线性的二阶偏微分方程组.以平面扭转 DNA 环为例,说明了以上结果的应用,得到了平面扭转 DNA 环的稳定性判据及其稳定的临界区域,讨论了其失稳后的模态选择及黏性阻力对其的影响.

关键词:超细长弹性杆,摄动方法,黏性流体,不稳定性 PACS: 45.10.Hj, 45.40.-f

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1引言

基于 Kirchhoff 弹性杆理论, Behanm^[1] 和 Le Bret^[2] 建立了 DNA 弹性杆模型, 可用于描述 DNA 链的几何形态和运动, 并能与实验观测的结果相符 合^[3,4].关于 DNA 弹性杆力学模型的研究已取得 很多重要成果^[3-9].特别是随着单分子操纵技术 的发展, 为 DNA 力学的研究提供了更多的实验依 据^[10].

关于 DNA 分子模型为背景的超细长弹性杆稳 定的研究已有很多工作^[9,11-16].通常情况下,把 Kirchhoff 方程化为欧拉角表示的方程,分析静力学 方程或动力学方程解的稳定性,或者通过引入扰 动量研究平衡解的李雅普诺夫稳定性.但是基于 以上方法实际并不能得出一致的摄动格式^[17].文 献[18]基于坐标基摄动给出了细长杆的一类新振 幅方程,克服了周期性边界条件不连续的问题,从 而无需借助欧拉角或者 Lagrange 方程,直接对弹 性杆动力学方程进行摄动展开讨论其动力学特性, 此方法下保持了杆的弧长不变.并用于研究生物的 生长问题^[19].

在低雷诺数下, 黏性阻力和阻力矩对细胞内 DNA 的运动的影响将不可忽略. Klapper^[20]利用 数值方法讨论扭转弹性杆动力学及生物学应用. Goldstein等^[21,22]研究了扭转和旋转作用下细菌 纤维的黏性动力学问题, 但都未对稳定性进行分 析. Liu和Sheng^[23]讨论了黏性介质中螺旋杆的振 动与稳定性问题, 但不能预测弹性杆失稳后的动 力学行为. 文献[17] 虽然分析了纤维的动力学稳定 性, 却未考虑黏性项的影响. 在 DNA 复制及转录 或者生物生长过程中, 黏性项对其动力学稳定性的 影响引起关注^[21,22], 然而很少有文献涉及对其稳 定性的分析, 故而有必要对黏性作用下超细长弹性 杆动力学的稳定性进行分析.

本文利用新的摄动方法,研究黏性流体中超细 长弹性杆模型的动力学不稳定性,并以受扭转作用 的封闭DNA 微环为例说明结果的应用.本文采用 不考虑轴向拉伸的 Kirchhoff 模型.本文第2部分 简单介绍新的摄动格式;第3部分给出黏性流体中 超细长弹性杆动力学方程的建立过程,并给出其无

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[†]通信作者. E-mail: sdpengwang@163.com

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量纲形式;第4部分给出黏性流体中超细长弹性杆动力学方程的一阶摄动形式;第5部分将以上结果应用于分析黏性流体中平面扭转DNA环的稳定性与失稳模态选择;最后是总结.

2 摄动格式简介^[18]

坐标基摄动展开的主要思想是对主轴坐标基 进行任意阶摄动后仍满足正交性,即对任意阶摄 动 ε^n ,满足 $e_i \cdot e_j = \delta_{ij}$.以一阶摄动基矢为例,可 表示为

$$e_{i} = e_{i}^{(0)} + \varepsilon \sum_{j=1}^{3} A_{ij} e_{j}^{(0)} + O(\varepsilon^{2})$$

(*i* = 1, 2, 3), (1)

其中 A_{ij} 为反对称矩阵元.将基矢量摄动展开,并 利用正交条件,很容易证明上式.矩阵 A 的形式可 以表示为

$$\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha_3 & -\alpha_2 \\ -\alpha_3 & 0 & \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 & -\alpha_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad (2)$$

其中 α 为零阶任意矢量.则单位基矢量的一阶摄动 展开又可以表示为

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{i} = \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{(0)} + \varepsilon(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{(0)}) + O(\varepsilon^{2})$$
$$(i = 1, 2, 3). \tag{3}$$

可以证明(1)式与(3)式是等价的. 展开(3)式 中的一阶摄动项,得到

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{(1)} &= (\alpha_{1}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} + \alpha_{2}\boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} + \alpha_{3}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)}) \times \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{(0)} \\ &= (\alpha_{1}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} + \alpha_{2}\boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} + \alpha_{3}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)}) \times \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} \\ &+ (\alpha_{1}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} + \alpha_{2}\boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} + \alpha_{3}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)}) \times \boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} \\ &+ (\alpha_{1}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} + \alpha_{2}\boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} + \alpha_{3}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)}) \times \boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)} \\ &= (\alpha_{3}\boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} - \alpha_{2}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)}) + (-\alpha_{3}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} + \alpha_{1}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)}) \\ &+ (\alpha_{2}\boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} - \alpha_{1}\boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \alpha_{3} & -\alpha_{2} \\ -\alpha_{3} & 0 & \alpha_{1} \\ \alpha_{2} & -\alpha_{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} \\ \boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} \\ \boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{3} A_{ij}\boldsymbol{e}_{j}^{(0)}. \end{aligned}$$

证毕. 以上形式可以推广到任意阶形式.

对于任意矢量
$$V = \sum_{i=1}^{3} v_i e_i$$
,可按基矢量摄动

展开为

$$V = V^{(0)} + \varepsilon V^{(1)} + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

= $\sum_i [v_i^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{v}^{(0)})_i] \boldsymbol{e}_i^{(0)} \sum_i v_i^{(0)} \boldsymbol{e}_i^{(0)}$
+ $\sum_i [v_i^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{v}^{(0)})_i] \boldsymbol{e}_i^{(0)} + O(\varepsilon^2).$ (4)

3 动力学模型

3.1 动力学方程

我们采用弹性杆的Kirchoff动力学模型.以 F, M 表示弹性杆截面受到的内力主矢和内力主 矩.根据流体中细长体的阻力理论^[24],只需考虑局 域黏性阻尼,此时与杆的运动速度有关,以f, m表 示黏性阻力和黏性阻力矩,其表达式为

$$\boldsymbol{f} = -c_{\perp}(\boldsymbol{v} - \boldsymbol{e}_3\boldsymbol{e}_3 \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) - c_{//}\boldsymbol{e}_3\boldsymbol{e}_3 \cdot \boldsymbol{v}, \quad (5)$$

$$\boldsymbol{m} = -c_{\mathrm{R}}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}\boldsymbol{e}_{3}\cdot\boldsymbol{\Omega},\tag{6}$$

其中 $e_i(i = 1, 2, 3)$ 表示主轴坐标系各轴基矢量, e_3e_3 为并矢; $v = \partial r / \partial t$ 代表杆截面运动速度; $c_{\perp}, c_{//}$ 分别为径向和切向的介质阻力系数, c_R 为 介质阻尼力矩系数^[21,24]; Ω 为杆截面的角速度.考 虑黏性作用后,根据动量与动量矩平衡,我们得到

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{F}}{\partial s} - \boldsymbol{f} = \rho A \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{v}}{\partial t}, \qquad (7a)$$

$$\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{M}}{\partial s} + \boldsymbol{e}_3 \times \boldsymbol{F} - \boldsymbol{m} = \frac{\partial (\boldsymbol{J} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega})}{\partial t}, \quad (7b)$$

方程(7) 描述了杆截面在黏性流体中的运动, 其中 ρ , *A*分别为杆的密度和杆截面面积; *J*是单位长 度杆的惯性张量, 其在截面主轴坐标系(*P*-*xyz*)中 的投影矩阵以绕*x*, *y*, *z*轴的单位长度转动惯量 $J_i(i = 1, 2, 3)$ 为元素.

3.2 坐标基表示

利用运动关系式

$$\frac{\partial e_i}{\partial s} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{e}_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$

$$\frac{\partial e_i}{\partial t} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \boldsymbol{e}_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3),$$
将下列式子展开得到
(8)

$$\frac{\partial (\boldsymbol{J} \cdot \boldsymbol{\Omega})}{\partial t} = J_1 (\dot{\Omega}_1 + \Omega_2 \Omega_3) \boldsymbol{e}_1 + J_2 (\dot{\Omega}_2 - \Omega_1 \Omega_3) \boldsymbol{e}_2 + [J_3 \dot{\Omega}_3 - (J_2 - J_1) \Omega_1 \Omega_2] \boldsymbol{e}_3$$

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$$= \rho(J_2 \boldsymbol{e}_1 \times \ddot{\boldsymbol{e}_1} + J_1 \boldsymbol{e}_2 \times \ddot{\boldsymbol{e}_2}), \qquad (9)$$

其中, ·表示对时间求一阶偏导数, ··表示对时间求 二阶偏导数; ω为杆截面的弯扭度. 将(9)式代入 方程(7),并将方程(7a)两边同时求关于弧坐标的 偏导数,我们得到方程(7)用主轴坐标基矢表示的 形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{F}}{\partial s^2} - c \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_3}{\partial t} = \rho A \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{e}_3}{\partial t^2},
\frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial s} + \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{F} - c_{\mathrm{R}} \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3 \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}
= \rho \left(J_2 \mathbf{e}_1 \times \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{e}_1}{\partial t^2} + J_1 \mathbf{e}_2 \times \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{e}_2}{\partial t^2} \right). \quad (10)$$

以上方程还不能完全确定超细长弹性杆的运动,为 此需补充线弹性本构方程

$$\boldsymbol{M} = EI(\omega_1 - \omega_1^0)\boldsymbol{e}_1 + EI(\omega_2 - \omega_2^0)\boldsymbol{e}_2 + GJ(\omega_3 - \omega_3^0)\boldsymbol{e}_3,$$
(11)

其中E为杨氏模量, G为剪切模量, ω_i^0 为原始弯 扭度.

3.3 无量纲式

我们将所有的量按以下关系进行重新标度,

$$t \to t\sqrt{I\rho/(AE)}, s \to s\sqrt{I/A},$$

 $F \to AEF, c \to c/A\sqrt{\rho AE/I},$
 $M \to ME\sqrt{AI}, \omega \to \omega\sqrt{A/I},$
 $\Omega \to \Omega\sqrt{AE/(I\rho)}, c_{\rm R} \to c_{\rm R}/\sqrt{\rho IAE},$ (12)
并令 $J_1 = J_2, 则方程$ (10) 的无量纲形式写为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{F}}{\partial s^2} - c \frac{\partial \mathbf{e}_3}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{e}_3}{\partial t^2}, \qquad (13a)$$
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{M}}{\partial s} + \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{F} - c_{\mathrm{R}} \mathbf{e}_3 \mathbf{e}_3 \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}$$
$$= \left(\mathbf{e}_1 \times \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{e}_1}{\partial t^2} + \mathbf{e}_2 \times \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{e}_2}{\partial t^2}\right). \qquad (13b)$$

本构方程的无量纲式为

$$oldsymbol{M} = (\omega_1 - \omega_1^0)oldsymbol{e}_1 + (\omega_2 - \omega_2^0)oldsymbol{e}_2$$

$$+\Gamma(\omega_3-\omega_3^0)\boldsymbol{e}_3,\qquad(14)$$

式中

$$\Gamma = \frac{2G}{E} = 1/(1+\sigma),$$
 (15)

其中σ为弹性杆的泊松比.

4 一阶摄动方程

对方程(13a)的坐标基矢做一阶摄动展开,令 相同阶幂次的项系数为零,忽略二阶以上项,得到 零阶运动方程为

$$(\boldsymbol{F}^{(0)})'' + c\dot{\boldsymbol{e}}_3^{(0)} = \ddot{\boldsymbol{e}}_3^{(0)}, \qquad (16)$$

其中"表示对弧坐标求二阶偏导. 若弹性杆处于平 衡态,则(16)式化为

$$(\mathbf{F}^{(0)})'' = 0. \tag{17}$$

一阶摄动运动方程为

$$(\boldsymbol{F}^{(1)})'' + c \dot{\boldsymbol{e}}_3^{(1)} = \ddot{\boldsymbol{e}}_3^{(1)}.$$
 (18)

将(18)式用零阶坐标基表示为

$$\sum_{i} \left\{ [\mathbf{F}_{i}^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{F}^{(0)})_{i}]'' - 2 \left(\left\{ \sum_{i} [\mathbf{F}_{i}^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{F}^{(0)})_{i}]' \mathbf{e}_{i}^{(0)} \right\} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)} \right)_{i} - \left\{ [\mathbf{F}_{i}^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{F}^{(0)})_{i}] \mathbf{e}_{i}^{(0)} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)'} \right\}_{i} + \{ [\mathbf{F}_{i}^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{F}^{(0)})_{i}] \mathbf{e}_{i}^{(0)} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)} \} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}^{(0)} - (\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)})^{2} [\mathbf{F}_{i}^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{F}^{(0)})_{i}] \right\} \mathbf{e}_{i}^{(0)} - c\dot{\alpha}_{1} \mathbf{e}_{2}^{(0)} + c\dot{\alpha}_{2} \mathbf{e}_{1}^{(0)} = \ddot{\alpha}_{2} \mathbf{e}_{1}^{(0)} - \ddot{\alpha}_{1} \mathbf{e}_{2}^{(0)}.$$
(19)

在 (19) 式推导中我们利用了 $\Omega^{(1)} = \dot{\alpha}, \ \Omega^{(0)} = 0.$ 将 (19) 式写为分量形式, 得到

$$\ddot{\alpha}_{2} = c\dot{\alpha}_{2} + (F_{1}^{(1)})'' - 2(F_{2}^{(1)})'\omega_{3}^{(0)} + 2(F_{3}^{(1)})'\omega_{2}^{(0)} - F_{1}^{(1)}[(\omega_{2}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{3}^{(0)})^{2}] + F_{2}^{(1)}(\omega_{2}^{(0)}\omega_{1}^{(0)} - \omega_{3}^{(0)'}) + F_{3}^{(1)}(\omega_{3}^{(0)}\omega_{1}^{(0)} + \omega_{2}^{(0)'}) + F_{1}^{(0)}(\omega_{2}^{(0)}\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{3} - \omega_{3}^{(0)}\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{2} - 2\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{2}' - 2\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{3}' - \omega_{2}^{(0)'}\alpha_{2} - \omega_{3}^{(0)'}\alpha_{3}) + F_{2}^{(0)}\{\omega_{3}^{(0)}\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{3}[(\omega_{2}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{3}^{(0)})^{2}] + \alpha_{1}\omega_{2}^{(0)'} + 2\alpha_{1}'\omega_{2}^{(0)} - \alpha_{3}''\} + F_{3}^{(0)}\{-\omega_{2}^{(0)}\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{2}[(\omega_{2}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{3}^{(0)})^{2}] + \alpha_{1}\omega_{3}^{(0)'} + 2\alpha_{1}'\omega_{3}^{(0)} + \alpha_{2}''\} - 2(F_{1}^{(0)})'(\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{2} + \omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{3}) + 2(F_{2}^{(0)})'(\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} - \alpha_{3}') + 2(F_{3}^{(0)})'(\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}') - (F_{2}^{(0)})''\alpha_{3} + (F_{3}^{(0)})''\alpha_{2},$$
(20)
$$-\ddot{\alpha}_{1} = -c\dot{\alpha}_{1} + (F_{2}^{(1)})'' - 2(F_{3}^{(1)})'\omega_{1}^{(0)} + 2(F_{1}^{(1)})'\omega_{3}^{(0)} - F_{2}^{(1)}[(\omega_{1}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{3}^{(0)})^{2}] + F_{3}^{(1)}(\omega_{3}^{(0)}\omega_{2}^{(0)} - \omega_{1}^{(0)'})$$

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$$+ F_{1}^{(1)}(\omega_{3}^{(0)'} + \omega_{1}^{(0)}\omega_{2}^{(0)}) + F_{2}^{(0)}(\omega_{3}^{(0)}\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} - \omega_{1}^{(0)}\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{3} - 2\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{3}' - 2\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{1}' - \omega_{3}^{(0)'}\alpha_{3} - \omega_{1}^{(0)'}\alpha_{1}) \\ + F_{3}^{(0)}\{\omega_{1}^{(0)}\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{2} + \alpha_{1}[(\omega_{1}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{3}^{(0)})^{2}] + \alpha_{2}\omega_{3}^{(0)'} + 2\alpha_{2}'\omega_{3}^{(0)} - \alpha_{1}''\} \\ + F_{1}^{(0)}\{-\omega_{3}^{(0)}\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{2} - \alpha_{3}[(\omega_{1}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{3}^{(0)})^{2}] + \alpha_{2}\omega_{1}^{(0)'} + 2\alpha_{2}'\omega_{1}^{(0)} + \alpha_{3}''\} - 2(F_{2}^{(0)})'(\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} + \omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{3}) \\ + 2(F_{3}^{(0)})'(\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{2} - \alpha_{1}') + 2(F_{1}^{(0)})'(\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{2} + \alpha_{3}') - (F_{3}^{(0)})''\alpha_{1} + (F_{1}^{(0)})''\alpha_{3}, \qquad (21) \\ 0 = (F_{3}^{(1)})'' - 2(F_{1}^{(1)})'\omega_{2}^{(0)} + 2(F_{2}^{(1)})'\omega_{1}^{(0)} - F_{3}^{(1)}[(\omega_{1}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{2}^{(0)})^{2}] + F_{1}^{(1)}(\omega_{1}^{(0)}\omega_{3}^{(0)} - \omega_{2}^{(0)'}) \\ + F_{2}^{(1)}(\omega_{1}^{(0)'} + \omega_{2}^{(0)}\omega_{3}^{(0)}) + F_{3}^{(0)}(\omega_{1}^{(0)}\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{2} - \omega_{2}^{(0)}\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} - 2\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{1}' - 2\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{2}' - \omega_{1}^{(0)'}\alpha_{1} - \omega_{2}^{(0)'}\alpha_{2}) \\ + F_{1}^{(0)}\{\omega_{2}^{(0)}\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{3} + \alpha_{2}[(\omega_{1}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{2}^{(0)})^{2}] + \alpha_{3}\omega_{1}^{(0)'} + 2\alpha_{3}'\omega_{1}^{(0)} - \alpha_{2}''] \\ + F_{2}^{(0)}\{-\omega_{1}^{(0)}\omega_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{3} - \alpha_{1}[(\omega_{1}^{(0)})^{2} + (\omega_{2}^{(0)})^{2}] + \alpha_{3}\omega_{2}^{(0)'} + 2\alpha_{3}'\omega_{2}^{(0)} + \alpha_{1}''] - 2(F_{3}^{(0)})'(\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{1} + \omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{2}) \\ + 2(F_{1}^{(0)})'(\omega_{1}^{(0)}\alpha_{3} - \alpha_{2}') + 2(F_{2}^{(0)})'(\omega_{2}^{(0)}\alpha_{3} + \alpha_{1}') + (F_{2}^{(0)})''\alpha_{1} - (F_{1}^{(0)})''\alpha_{2}. \qquad (22)$$

将方程(13b)按坐标基摄动展开为一阶摄动形式, 得到

$$\left(\sum_{i} [M_{i}^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{M}^{(0)})_{i}]\boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{(0)}\right)' + (\boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)} \times \boldsymbol{F}^{(1)} + \boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(1)} \times \boldsymbol{F}^{(0)}) \\ - c_{\mathrm{R}} \sum_{i} (\Omega_{i}^{(1)} \boldsymbol{e}_{i}^{(0)} + \boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{(0)}) \\ = \ddot{\alpha}_{1} \boldsymbol{e}_{1}^{(0)} + \ddot{\alpha}_{2} \boldsymbol{e}_{2}^{(0)} + 2\ddot{\alpha}_{3} \boldsymbol{e}_{3}^{(0)}.$$
(23)

将本构方程(14)做摄动展开,得到一阶摄动形式为

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} M_i^{(1)} \boldsymbol{e}_i^{(0)}$$

= $\omega_{01}^{(1)} \boldsymbol{e}_1^{(0)} + \omega_{02}^{(1)} \boldsymbol{e}_2^{(0)} + \Gamma \omega_{03}^{(1)} \boldsymbol{e}_3^{(0)}.$ (24)

弯扭度按坐标基摄动展开的一阶形式为

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(1)} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} [\omega_{0i}^{(1)} + (\boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)})_i] \boldsymbol{e}_i^{(0)}$$
$$= \boldsymbol{\omega}_0^{(1)} + \boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)}, \qquad (25)$$

其中 $\omega_0^{(1)}$ 表示弯扭度矢量的一阶量在原来坐标基中的投影.我们有关系式

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(1)} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}' - (\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)} \times \boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \alpha'_i \boldsymbol{e}_i^{(0)}. \quad (26)$$

把(26)式代入(25)式得

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_0^{(1)} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}' + \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)} \times \boldsymbol{\alpha}. \tag{27}$$

把(27)式代入(24)式,直接计算得到动量矩平衡方 程的一阶摄动项在零阶各坐标轴的分量形式

$$F_2^{(1)} + \ddot{\alpha}_1$$

= $\alpha_1 (1 - \Gamma) [(\kappa_2^{(0)})^2 - (\kappa_3^{(0)})^2]$
- $\alpha_2 (1 - \Gamma) [(\kappa_3^{(0)})' + \kappa_1^{(0)} \kappa_2^{(0)}] - \alpha_3 F_1^{(0)}$

+
$$(\Gamma - 2)\kappa_3^{(0)}\alpha_2' + \Gamma \alpha_3'\kappa_2^{(0)} + \alpha_1'',$$
 (28)
- $E_t^{(1)} + \ddot{\alpha}_2$

$$= \alpha_{1}(1 - \Gamma)[(\kappa_{3}^{(0)})' - \kappa_{2}^{(0)}\kappa_{1}^{(0)}] - \alpha_{2}(1 - \Gamma)[(\kappa_{3}^{(0)})^{2} - (\kappa_{1}^{(0)})^{2}] - \alpha_{3}F_{2}^{(0)} - (\Gamma - 2)\kappa_{3}^{(0)}\alpha_{1}' - \Gamma\alpha_{3}'\kappa_{1}^{(0)} + \alpha_{2}'',$$
(29)
$$2\ddot{\alpha}_{3} + c_{\mathbf{R}}\dot{\alpha}_{3}$$

$$= \alpha_1 (1 - \Gamma) (\kappa_2^{(0)'} + \kappa_1^{(0)} \kappa_3^{(0)}) + \alpha_2 (1 - \Gamma) (\kappa_2^{(0)} \kappa_3^{(0)} - \kappa_1^{(0)'}) + \alpha_1 F_1^{(0)} + \alpha_2 F_2^{(0)} + \Gamma (\alpha_2' \kappa_1^{(0)} - \alpha_1' \kappa_2^{(0)}) + \Gamma \alpha_3''.$$
(30)

方程 (20)—(22), (28)—(30) 构成了黏性流体中超 细长 Kirchoff 弹性杆的动力学变分方程. 方程的解 决定了弹性杆的稳定性. 为了更明显地看出其线性 性质, 我们可以将以上方程写为以矩阵表示的二阶 偏微分方程组:

$$(D_{ss} + D_{tt} + D) \cdot \boldsymbol{X} = 0, \qquad (31)$$

其中 $X = \sum_{i=1}^{6} X_i, X_i = \alpha_i$ (*i* = 1,2,3), $X_i = F_i^{(1)}$ (*i* = 4,5,6); D_{ss}, D_{tt} 是分别关于弧坐标和时间的二阶偏微分算符, D是常数项, 零阶弯扭度 $\omega^{(0)}$ 和 $F^{(0)}$ 确定了以上算符的系数. 根据方程(31)我们可以研究超细长弹性杆动力学不稳定性.

5 应 用

5.1 稳定性

闭合的超细长弹性杆受到扭转作用可形成 DNA超螺旋结构^[3].我们将DNA微环^[25]看作受 到扭转作用的超细长弹性杆,其弹性模量等力学参数可由实验获得^[26,27],实验中测得的DNA环抗扭刚度系数和抗弯刚度系数之比在 $0.5 \leq \Gamma \leq 1.5$ 范围内^[28],研究在此典型比值下弹性环的稳定性判据.其静态解为

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}^{(0)} = (k\sin(\gamma s), k\cos(\gamma s), \gamma),$$
$$\boldsymbol{F}^{(0)} = (\Gamma\gamma k\sin(\gamma s), \Gamma\gamma k\cos(\gamma s), 0), \quad (32)$$

其中k为平面DNA环半径的倒数, γ 为DNA环的 弹性杆模型的截面的扭率,若杆的扭率为常量,则 扭转数 $T_{\rm W} = \gamma/k$.我们引入变量 $g_i = \mathbf{R}_{\gamma} \cdot X_i$,其 中

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\gamma s) & -\sin(\gamma s) & 0\\ -\sin(\gamma s) & -\cos(\gamma s) & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
(33)

为主轴坐标向 Frenet 坐标投影的方向矩阵, 是正交 对称矩阵. 此时方程 (31) 进一步写为

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{g}_1 - c\dot{g}_1 &= g_5'', \quad (34a) \\ \ddot{g}_2 - \tilde{c}\dot{g}_2 &= \Gamma\gamma k g_3'' - g_4'' - 2\Gamma\gamma k^2 g_1' - 2kg_6' \\ &+ k^2 g_4 - \Gamma\gamma k^3 g_3, \quad (34b) \end{aligned}$$

$$0 = \Gamma \gamma k g_1'' + g_6'' + 2\Gamma \gamma k^2 g_3' - 2k g_4' - \Gamma \gamma k^3 g_1 - k^2 g_6, \qquad (34c)$$

$$\ddot{g}_1 = g_1'' - \Gamma \gamma g_2' + \Gamma k g_3' - (\Gamma - 1) k^2 g_1 + g_5,$$
(34d)

$$\ddot{g}_2 = g_2'' + \Gamma \gamma g_1' + \Gamma \gamma k g_3 - g_4, \qquad (34e)$$

$$2\ddot{g}_3 + c_{\rm R}\dot{g}_3 = \Gamma g_3'' - \Gamma k g_1', \tag{34f}$$

方程的通解为

$$g_j = x_j(t) \exp(\sigma t + inks)$$

 $(j = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).$ (35)

将 (35) 式代入 (34) 式, 得到

$$\sigma^2 x_1 - c\sigma x_1 + n^2 k^2 x_5 = 0,$$

 $2i\Gamma n\gamma k^3 x_1 + \sigma^2 x_2 - c\sigma x_2 + \Gamma\gamma n^2 k^3 x_3$
 $+ \Gamma\gamma k^3 x_3 + (-n^2 k^2) x_4 - k^2 x_4 + 2ink^2 x_6 = 0,$
 $-\Gamma n^2 \gamma k^3 x_1 - \Gamma\gamma k^3 x_1 + 2i\Gamma n\gamma k^3 x_3$
 $- 2ink^2 x_4 - k^2 x_6 - n^2 k^2 x_6 = 0,$
 $\sigma^2 x_1 + n^2 k^2 x_1 + (\Gamma - 1)k^2 x_1 + i\Gamma nk\gamma x_2$
 $- i\Gamma nk^2 x_3 - x_5 = 0,$
 $- i\Gamma nk\gamma x_1 + \sigma^2 x_2 + n^2 k^2 x_2 - \Gamma\gamma k x_3 + x_4 = 0,$
 $2\sigma^2 x_3 + c_0\sigma x_3 + \Gamma n^2 k^2 x_3 + \Gamma ink^2 x_1 = 0,$ (36)

若满足

$$\Delta = \det(\boldsymbol{L}_1) = 0, \tag{37}$$

则线性方程组(36)有解.式中

	$2ik^3\Gamma n\gamma$	$\sigma^2 - c\sigma$	$k^3\Gamma\gamma(n^2+1)$	$-k^2(n^2+1)$	0	$2ink^2$
$L_1 =$	$\sigma^2 - c\sigma$	0	0	0	n^2k^2	0
	$-\Gamma\gamma k^3(n^2+1)$	0	$2\mathrm{i}k^3\Gamma n\gamma$	$-2\mathrm{i}k^2n$	0	$-k^2(n^2+1)$
	$\sigma^2+(\varGamma+n^2-1)k^2$	$\mathrm{i} \varGamma n k \gamma$	$-i\Gamma nk^2$	0	-1	0
	$-\mathrm{i} \Gamma n k \gamma$	$\sigma^2 + n^2 k^2$	$-\Gamma\gamma k$	1	0	0
	$\langle i\Gamma nk^2$	0	$2\sigma^2 + \Gamma n^2 k^2 + c_{\rm R} \sigma$	0	0	0 /

为方程 (36) 的系数矩阵, 其中 σ ,n为未定参数. 由 封闭杆的周期性条件, n的取值为整数. 平面扭转 DNA环解的稳定性可根据特征值 σ 实部的正负确 定,如果 $Re(\sigma) < 0$,则解稳定,如果 $Re(\sigma) > 0$,则 解不稳定,而 $\sigma = 0$ 则对应平面扭转DNA环的临 界状态.将系数矩阵展开得到

$$\begin{split} \Delta &= k^{10} n^6 \Gamma (n^2 - 1)^2 [k^2 (n^2 - 1) - \gamma^2 \Gamma^2] + k^8 n^4 \sigma (n^2 - 1) \left\{ -2cn^2 \Gamma + c_{\rm R} (n^2 - 1) \left[-\gamma^2 \Gamma + k^2 (n^2 - 1 + \Gamma) \right] \right\} \\ &+ k^4 n^3 \sigma^2 \left\{ c^2 (n^2 - 1) \Gamma + k^6 n^2 (n^2 - 1)^2 \left[-2 + \Gamma + 2n^2 (1 + \Gamma) \right] \right\} \\ &- 2\Gamma k^8 n^5 \sigma^2 (n^2 - 1) \left[-\gamma^2 \Gamma + n^2 (\gamma^2 \Gamma - 1) \right] - k^6 n^3 \sigma^2 c c_{\rm R} \left[2n^4 + n^2 \left(\Gamma - 2 \right) + \Gamma \right] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &-2\Gamma k^{4}n^{2}\sigma^{3}c\left(n^{2}+1\right)+k^{2}\sigma^{3}c^{2}c_{\mathrm{R}}\left(n^{2}+1\right)+k^{6}n^{2}\sigma^{3}c\left[n^{2}\left(\Gamma-4\right)+3\Gamma+2n^{4}\left(\Gamma+2\right)\right]\\ &+k^{6}n^{2}\sigma^{3}c_{\mathrm{R}}\left[2n^{4}+n^{2}\left(\Gamma-2\right)+\Gamma+k^{2}\left(n^{2}-1\right)^{2}\left(\Gamma-1+2n^{2}\right)\right]\\ &+k^{6}n^{2}\sigma^{4}\left[n^{2}\left(\Gamma-4\right)+3\Gamma+2n^{4}\left(2+\Gamma\right)\right]+k^{8}n^{2}\sigma^{4}\left(n^{2}-1\right)^{2}\left[2\left(\Gamma-1\right)+n^{2}\left(4+\Gamma\right)\right]\\ &+k^{2}\sigma^{4}\left\{\left[2c^{2}\left(n^{2}+1\right)+k^{2}n^{2}\Gamma\left(n^{2}+1\right)\right]-cc_{\mathrm{R}}\left[k^{2}\left(1-n^{2}+2n^{4}\right)+2\left(n^{2}+1\right)\right]\right\}\\ &-2k^{2}\sigma^{5}c\left[2\left(n^{2}+1\right)+k^{2}\left(1-n^{2}+2n^{4}\right)\right]+k^{2}\sigma^{5}c_{\mathrm{R}}\left[1+n^{2}+k^{4}n^{2}\left(n^{2}-1\right)+k^{2}\left(1-n^{2}+2n^{4}\right)\right]\\ &+2k^{2}\sigma^{6}\left[1+n^{2}+k^{4}n^{2}\left(n^{2}-1\right)+k^{2}\left(1-n^{2}+2n^{4}\right)\right],\end{split}$$

可以看由于存在黏性阻力和阻力矩, Δ 中 σ 的次 幂包含了0—6, 而真空中^[8] Δ 中只包含 σ 的偶数 次幂.

特征值 $\sigma = 0$ 对应平面扭转DNA环平衡的临 界状态,我们得到扭转数

$$T_{\rm w} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}{\Gamma} \tag{38}$$

为平面扭转DNA环平衡稳定的临界判据. 由临 界判据 (38) 式, 我们可得到对应于0和1两个模态 时平面扭转DNA环是稳定的; 对应于n = 2的模 态, 我们得到扭转数的临界值为 $T_w = \sqrt{3}/\Gamma$. 不稳 定的模态取值范围为 $n \ge 2$. 与真空中结果^[17,29] 对比, 我们发现DNA环平衡稳定性不受黏性阻尼 影响.

对应 Γ 的典型比值范围^[28],由临界判据(38) 式我们可以得出 $2/\sqrt{3} \leq T_{w} \leq 2\sqrt{3}$ 为平面扭转 DNA环的临界区域.

5.2 不稳定性

若 Re(σ) > 0, 则解是不稳定的. 对应于扭率 和曲率值 $\gamma = 15, k = 2,$ 如令 $\Gamma = 1,$ 得出扭转数 $T_w = 30 \gg T_w = \sqrt{3},$ 则此时平面扭转 DNA 处于 不稳定态. 黏性阻力系数取 $c = 1, c_R = 4$. 给出 σ^2 -n变化关系图, 如图 1 所示. 令 $c = c_R = 0,$ 我们 得到真空中 σ^2 -n关系, 见图 2. 对比可见黏性阻尼 较小时, 对于不稳定模态在 2 < n ≤ 7 范围内, 黏性 阻力的作用基本可以忽略. 但是在 n < 2 区域振幅 出现分叉. 黏性阻尼作用下平面扭转 DNA 环失稳 后选择的模态为 n = 4.

增大黏性阻尼系数,例如取 $c = 40, c_{\rm R} = 160, \sigma 与 n$ 的关系如图 3 所示,此时平面扭转 DNA 环失稳后选择的跳出平面的模态增大为n = 7.说明黏性阻尼较大时,对平面扭转 DNA 环的不稳定影响



图 1 (网刊彩色) $\sigma^2 与 n$ 的关系, $T_w = 30, c = 1, c_R = 4$ Fig. 1. (color online) Relationship between of σ^2 and $n, T_w = 30, c = 1, c_R = 4$.



图 2 (网刊彩色) $\sigma^2 \subseteq n$ 的关系, $T_w = 30$, $c = c_R = 0$ Fig. 2. (color online) Relationship between of σ^2 and n, $T_w = 30$, $c = c_R = 0$.



图 3 $\sigma 与 n$ 的关系 $T_w = 30, c = 40, c_R = 160$ Fig. 3. Relationship between of σ and n, $T_w = 30, c = 40, c_R = 160$.

6 总 结

本文基于坐标基矢的摄动,分析了黏性流体中 超细长Kirchoff弹性杆动力学的稳定性,并应用于 平面扭转DNA环.

1) 得到黏性流体中超细长Kirchoff弹性杆动 力学方程的一阶摄动表示,即方程(20)—(22)和 (28)—(30)或者(31),该方程的解确定了黏性流体 中超细长弹性杆的动力学稳定性判据和失稳后的 模态选择.

2) 给出了黏性流体中平面扭转 DNA 环的稳定 性判据,得到平面扭转 DNA 环的稳定性典型临界 值的区间. 黏性阻尼项对超细长弹性杆的平衡稳定 性无影响.

3) 失稳状态下, 黏性阻尼使得弹性环的振幅变小, 并有分岔现象出现. 黏性阻尼增大, DNA环失稳的模态数变大, 并出现了多模态选择的动力学不稳定现象. 并可预测不同黏性阻尼系数下优先选择的变形模态, 从而可为控制其变形行为提供参考.

我们的研究目前还限于理论分析,尚未有实验 验证.然而我们希望本文对模型的处理方法和得到 的结果能够对以后的实验起到启发或者参考作用.

文献 [9] 指出在雷诺数为零时惯性项可忽略, 此情形下超细长弹性杆的动力学行为尚待研究.在 以后的工作中我们将考虑雷诺数为零的情况是否 可以忽略惯性项?考虑流固耦合作用、生长等因素 对黏性流体中超细长弹性杆动力学稳定性的影响.

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Dynamic instability of super-long elastic rod in viscous fluid^{*}

Wang Peng^{1)†} Xue Yun²⁾ Lou Zhi-Mei³⁾

(School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, University of Jinan, Jinan 250022, China)
 (School of Mechanical Engineering, Shanghai Institute of Technology, Shanghai 201418, China)
 (Department of Physics, Shaoxing University, Shaoxing 312000, China)

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Abstract

The external environment affects the structural form of biological system. Many biological systems are surrounded by cell solutions, such as DNA and bacteria. The solution will offer a viscous resistance as the biological system moves in the viscous fluid. How does the viscous resistance affect the stability of biological system and what mode will be selected after instability? In this paper, we establish a super-long elastic rod model which contains the viscous resistance to model this phenomenon. The stability and instability of the super-long elastic rod in the viscous fluid are studied. The dynamic equations of motion of the super-long elastic rod in viscous fluid are given based on the Kirchhoff dynamic analogy. Then a coordinate basis vector perturbation scheme is reviewed. According to the new perturbation method, we obtain the first order perturbation representation of super-long elastic rod dynamic equation in the viscous fluid, which is a group of the second order linear partial differential equations. The stability of the super-long elastic rod can be determined by analyzing the solutions of the second order linear partial differential equations. The results are applied to a twisted planar DNA ring. The stability criterion of the twisted planar DNA ring and its critical region are obtained. The results show that the viscous resistance has no effect on the stability of super-long elastic rod dynamics, but affects its instability. The mode selection and the influence of the viscous resistance on the instability of DNA ring are discussed. The amplitude of the elastic loop becomes smaller under the influence of the viscous resistance, and a bifurcation occurs. The mode number of instability of DNA loop becomes bigger with the increase of viscous resistance.

Keywords: super-long elastic rod, perturbation method, viscous fluid, instability

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[†] Corresponding author. E-mail: sdpengwang@163.com