

College of Maritime Engineering and Sea Sciences

Ship Dynamics

2nd evaluation: Roll and irregular response

Feb. 1st, 2019

Student:

5 points each question

1.- Consider a regular wave train moving in the horizontal direction: $\zeta = \zeta_o e^{i(kx' - \omega_o t)}$, where x' is the position in a coordinate system fixed on earth, and, k and ω_o are the number and frequency of the waves. If you want to express surface elevation with respect to a coordinate system which is moving with a ship, traveling with velocity U and at an angle β with respect to the waves, you would use:

a. $\zeta = \zeta_o e^{i[k((Ut+x)\cos\beta + y\sin\beta) - \omega_o t]}$	b. $\zeta = \zeta_o e^{i[k((Ut+x)\cos\beta - y\sin\beta) - \omega_o t]}$
c. $\zeta = \zeta_o e^{i[k((Ut+x)\cos\beta - y\sin\beta) + \omega_o t]}$	d. $\zeta = \zeta_o e^{i[k((Ut-x)\cos\beta - y\sin\beta) - \omega_o t]}$

2.- A train of regular waves is approaching a ship from the beam, and in a simplified manner the moment of roll excitation per unit length may be estimated as: $dM_o = \frac{2}{3} \rho g b^3 \left[-i k \sin\beta \zeta_o e^{i[k(x \cos\beta) - \omega_e t]} \right] dx$, where b is half beam along the ship, k and ζ_o are number and amplitude of incident waves, β is angle of ship relative to wave motion. For a box-barge the moment of roll excitation, when the ship receives waves from the beam:

a. $M_o = -\rho g k \zeta_o L B^3 / 12$	b. $M_o = -i \rho g k \zeta_o L B^3 / 12$
c. $M_o = -i \rho k \zeta_o L B^3 / 12$	d. $M_o = -i \rho g k \zeta_o L^3 B / 12$

3.- According to Himeno's method, the component of roll damping that is mostly influenced by ship velocity is:

a. Lift	b. Waves	c. Friction	d. Bilge keels
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4.- Which one of the following relationships is correct. $R(\tau)$ is the Autocorrelation function, $S^+(\omega)$ is the spectral density function, w is a random variable which varies with time, t , and T is a very long period of time. The symbol $\mathfrak{F}[\]$ represents Fourier transform.

a. $\frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} dt w(t) w(t+\tau) = \int_0^{\infty} d\omega S^+(\omega) e^{i\omega\tau}$	b. $R(\tau) = \int_0^{\infty} d\omega S^+(\omega) e^{-i\omega\tau}$
c. $S^+(\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} dt R(t) e^{i\omega t}$	d. $S^+(\omega) = \mathfrak{F}^{-1}[R(\tau)]$

5.- Considering units, which one is the correct formulation for the spectral density of sea state, according to Pierson-Moskowitz, with the International system of units?

a. $S^+(\omega) = \frac{8.1 \times 10^{-3}}{\omega^4} g^3 e^{-0.74(g/(v\omega))^4}$, SI	b. $S^+(\omega) = \frac{8.1 \times 10^{-3}}{\omega^4} g^2 e^{-0.74(g/(v\omega))^4}$, SI
c. $S^+(\omega) = \frac{8.1 \times 10^{-3}}{\omega^4} g e^{-0.74(g/(v\omega))^4}$, SI	d. $S^+(\omega) = \frac{8.1 \times 10^{-3}}{\omega^5} g^2 e^{-0.74(g/(v\omega))^4}$, SI

6.- The harmonic motion of a buoy in the vertical direction is: $\theta(t) = 45e^{i(\omega t - 30^\circ)}$, in degrees. What is its mean square value, when the frequency ω is π rad/sec?

a. $\overline{\theta^2} = \pi^2 / 32$	b. $\overline{\theta^2} = \pi / 32$	c. $\overline{\theta^2} = \pi^2 / 16$	d. $\overline{\theta^2} = \pi^2 / 2$
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7.- Consider that the surface elevation z in the wave tank of the Naval Eng. Lab is a random variable with Normal probability distribution (assuming zero mean): $p_\zeta(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, with $\sigma = \pi$ in cm. In an experiment suppose you are registering the surface elevation with scan rate of s_r , [scan/sec], what is the number of values M_j , of that you would expect in the interval $\zeta_j - \Delta\zeta/2 < z < \zeta_j + \Delta\zeta/2$, in cm, during a time period of T seconds?

a. $M_j = T \sigma s_r p(\zeta_j)$	b. $M_j = T \Delta\zeta p(\zeta_j)$	c. $M_j = T \Delta\zeta s_r p(\zeta_j)$	d. $M_j = T \sigma p(\zeta_j) / s_r$
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8.- Which of the expressions is the correct one, where $\bar{\omega}_c$ is the average frequency between crests, $\bar{\omega}_z$ is the average frequency of up-crossing points, m_n are the moments of order n , and, ε is the narrowness parameter of the spectral density function.

a. $\bar{\omega}_c = \sqrt{\frac{m_4}{m_2}}$	b. $\bar{\omega}_c = \sqrt{\frac{m_2}{m_4}}$	c. $\bar{\omega}_z = \sqrt{\frac{m_0}{m_2}}$	d. $\varepsilon = \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_2}{m_0 m_4}}$
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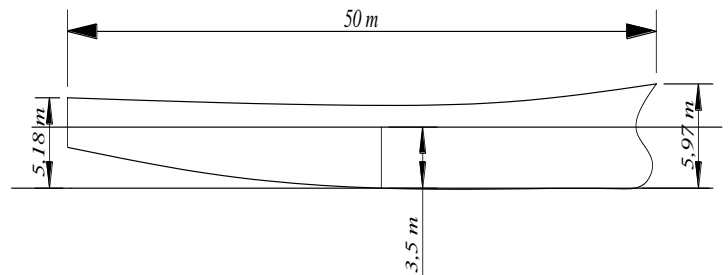
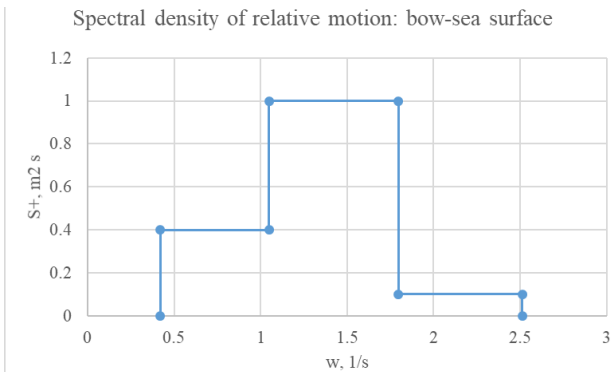
Student:

1.- In the appendix of the Intact stability criterion for passenger and cargo ships of the International Maritime Organization, IMO, there is method to approximate GM_T for ships with length less than 70 meters, based on the roll balance period of the ship. The formula to estimate metacentric height in meters is:

$$GM_T = \left(\frac{f B}{T_r} \right)^2,$$

where B is ship's beam, m, and T_r is the roll period of oscillation, sec. If IMO recommends a value for the constant f of 0.78 for a coastal traffic ship, what would be the percentage of the beam that corresponds to the virtual gyration radius of the vessel?
(25 points)

2.- Consider that you have the following spectral density function of the relative vertical motion between a ship and the sea surface elevation, at the bow of the vessel ($L: 50, B: 10, D: 5\text{ m}, \Delta: 1100\text{ tons}, U: 12\text{ knots}$). What is the time (in minutes) you would expect before for the first time water reaches the deck of the ship?
(35)



Normal & Rayleigh probab. density fns.: $p_{\zeta}(z) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(z-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $p_{\dot{\zeta}}(\dot{z}) = \frac{\dot{z}}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{\dot{z}^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Parameters of S.density fn.: $m_n = \int_0^{\infty} d\omega \omega^n S^+(\omega_e)$, $n = 0, 2, 4, \dots$, $\omega_c = \sqrt{\frac{m_4}{m_2}}$, $\epsilon = \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_2^2}{m_0 m_4}}$

jrm/2019

I certify that during this examination I have complied with the *Code of Ethics of ESPOL*:
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