

Faculty of Maritime Engineering and Marine Sciences

Ship Structures II

Second evaluation

August 26th, 2019

Student:

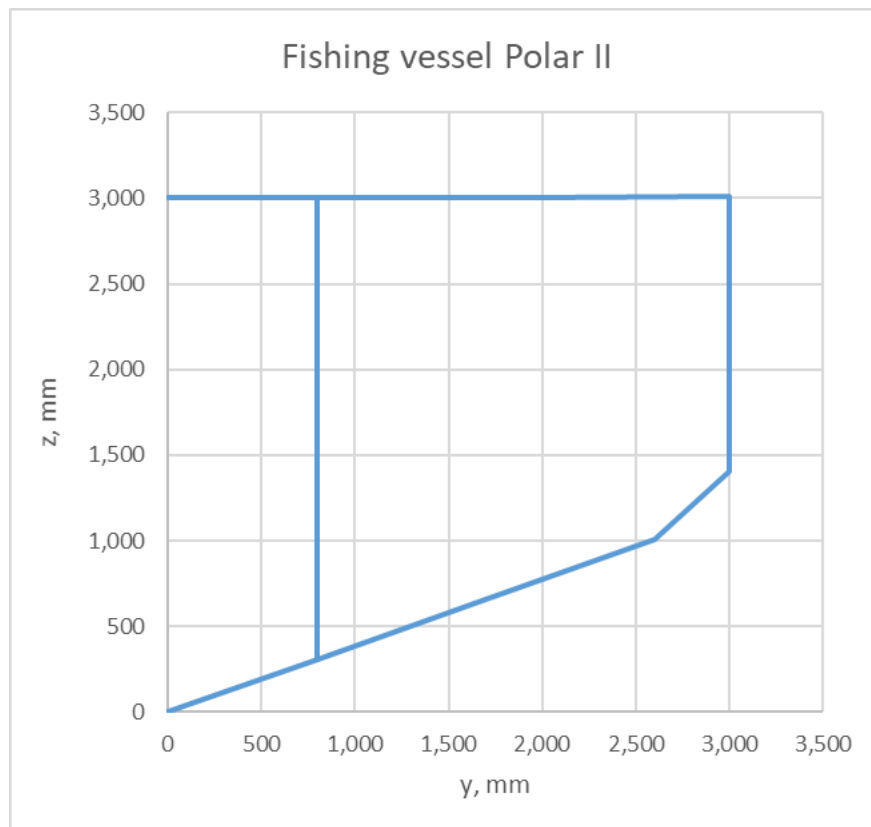
1.- In the DNV for ships with $L > 100\text{m}$ 2016 rules, section 5 “Longitudinal strength”, part B “Still water and wave induce bending moment...”, formulations to estimate bending moments are presented. Which of the following expressions is true? (5)

a.- In Hogging: $M_{WO} = -0.19\alpha C_W L^2 B C_B$	b.- In Sagging: $M_{WO} = 0.11\alpha C_W L^2 B (C_B + 0.7)$	c.- In Sagging: $M_{WO} = -0.11\alpha C_W L^2 B (C_B + 0.7)$
d.- None		

2.- To evaluate the possibility of buckling of deck plate, the following situation must be considered: (5)

a.- Hogging	b.- Still water	c.- Sagging	d.- All of them
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3.- Present a sketch of the shear stress distribution in the following hull section of a small containership (do not think that I am going to give you these points away!): (10)



4.- The following equation is taken from DNV rules section 6 “Bottom structures”, part C “Plating and stiffeners”, to calculate the required thickness of bottom plating: (5)

302 The thickness requirement corresponding to lateral pressure is given by:

$$t = \frac{15.8k_a s \sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{\sigma}} + t_k \quad (\text{mm})$$

Which one of the following expressions is true?

a.- In longitudinal framing σ is larger	b.- In transverse framing σ is larger	c.- Independent of framing system.	d.- None of the above
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5.- What is the maximum buckling critical stress that a steel plate can have? (5)

a.- $f = 1.88E\delta \left(\frac{t}{b}\right)^2$ K, kg/cm ²	b.- 235 N/mm ²	c.- 110 N/mm ²	d.- None of the above
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6.- Why the M^aCarmen III tanker ship has a transverse framing system in the aft region? (10)

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7.- Explain two advantages of the longitudinal framing system for a ship, when it is compared with the transversely. (5)

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I certify that during this exam I have complied with the Code of Ethics of our university.

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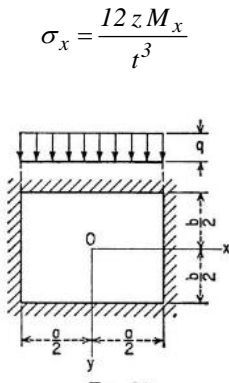
Student:

1.- Consider a steel ship, with the following main characteristic: $L \times B \times D$: 72 x 12 x 6 m, $\Delta=2250$ tons, and it has estimated that in Sagging supports a bending moment of 75000 kN-m. At present sectional inertia (considering plating as well as longitudinal stiffeners) is $2.14E4 \text{ m}^2\text{-cm}^2$, with the deck plate with a thickness of 7 mm (A_{sect} : 0.336 m^2 , and, y_{med} : 2.79 m, from base line). What would be the normal stresses in bottom and deck when the thickness of deck plate is changed to 8 mm? (25)

2.- Consider a reinforced rectangular steel plate panel (6.0x3.0m) that is going to support a uniform load of 50 kN/m². Assume that all edges are clamped, and make reasonable assumptions for other variables. Select in a preliminary stage of design the plate characteristic, and, stiffener spacing and scantlings. (30)

Useful formulations: *Bending of isotropic rectangular plates, (Timoshenko):*

TABLE 35. DEFLECTIONS AND BENDING MOMENTS IN A UNIFORMLY LOADED RECTANGULAR PLATE WITH BUILT-IN EDGES (FIG. 91)
 $\nu = 0.3$



$$\sigma_x = \frac{12 z M_x}{t^3}$$

b/a	$(w)_{x=0,y=0}$	$(M_x)_{x=a/2,y=0}$	$(M_y)_{x=0,y=b/2}$	$(M_x)_{x=0,y=0}$	$(M_y)_{x=0,y=0}$
1.0	0.00126qa ⁴ /D	-0.0513qa ²	-0.0513qa ²	0.0231qa ²	0.0231qa ²
1.1	0.00150qa ⁴ /D	-0.0581qa ²	-0.0538qa ²	0.0264qa ²	0.0231qa ²
1.2	0.00172qa ⁴ /D	-0.0639qa ²	-0.0554qa ²	0.0299qa ²	0.0228qa ²
1.3	0.00191qa ⁴ /D	-0.0687qa ²	-0.0563qa ²	0.0327qa ²	0.0222qa ²
1.4	0.00207qa ⁴ /D	-0.0726qa ²	-0.0568qa ²	0.0349qa ²	0.0212qa ²
1.5	0.00220qa ⁴ /D	-0.0757qa ²	-0.0570qa ²	0.0368qa ²	0.0203qa ²
1.6	0.00230qa ⁴ /D	-0.0780qa ²	-0.0571qa ²	0.0381qa ²	0.0193qa ²
1.7	0.00238qa ⁴ /D	-0.0799qa ²	-0.0571qa ²	0.0392qa ²	0.0182qa ²
1.8	0.00245qa ⁴ /D	-0.0812qa ²	-0.0571qa ²	0.0401qa ²	0.0174qa ²
1.9	0.00249qa ⁴ /D	-0.0822qa ²	-0.0571qa ²	0.0407qa ²	0.0165qa ²
2.0	0.00254qa ⁴ /D	-0.0829qa ²	-0.0571qa ²	0.0412qa ²	0.0158qa ²
∞	0.00260qa ⁴ /D	-0.0833qa ²	-0.0571qa ²	0.0417qa ²	0.0125qa ²

Equivalent von Mises stress: $\sigma_{eq} = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 - \sigma_1 \sigma_2 + \sigma_2^2}$.

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