

A view of mid-part of a “single bottom” tanker, whose main particulars are given below, is shown in Figure 1:

$$L = 100 + 5 \times n \text{ [m]}; \quad B = (L / 7.0); \quad T = (B / 2.5); \quad D = H = (L / 12.0); \quad C_B = 0.72$$

,where “n” is the last digit of your student ID. Frame spacing “a” will be found from the following formula:

$$a = (L / 500) + 0,48 \text{ [m]}$$

### QUESTIONS

1. Determine the scantlings of the spotted structural member as “Q1”, using GL Rules. (25 points)
2. Determine the scantlings of the spotted structural member as “Q2” (25 points)
3. Determine the scantlings of the spotted structural members as “Q3” (25 points)
4. “Approximately” calculate the mid-ship section modulus (SM) of the “single bottom” tanker. Then compare it with the minimum mid-ship section modulus ( $W_{\min}$ ) required by GL. All the necessary thicknesses needed for the calculation may be found by the following simple formula, where  $L$  is in [m] (25 points):

$$t = \sqrt{L} \text{ [mm]} \quad (\text{Remember that a standard thickness value should be used!})$$

$$\text{Also remember that: } y_{NA} = \sum A_i y_i / \sum A_i; \quad I_{NA} = \sum I_i + \sum A_i d_i^2 \quad \text{and} \quad SM = I_{NA} / y_{max}$$

Normal strength steel ( $R_{eH}=235$  [MPa]) is used. Service range is unlimited. The distance between solid (plate) floors is  $3 \times a$ .

Any other assumptions that may be needed for the calculations should be clearly stated. (90 minutes allowed)

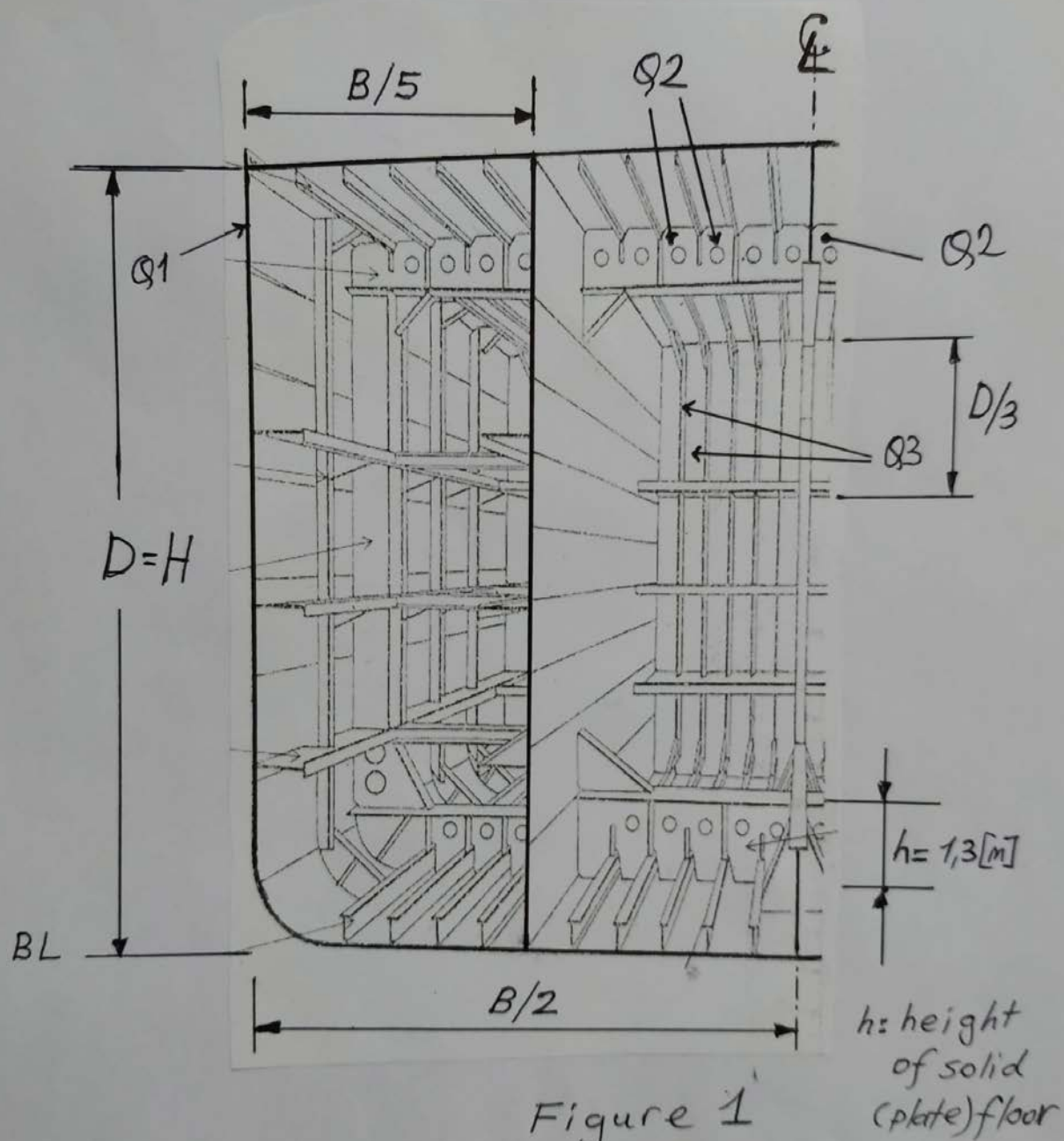


Figure 1