13.122 Ship Structural Design and Analysis

Problem Set 3-2003

Part A:

- 1. Shames (13.10 Text) Problem 11.10.
- 2. Shames (13.10 Text) Problem 11.53.

Part B: Shear Flow for a Lateral Load along the Y axis.



a) Calculate the shear flow around the half-breadth midship section shown above using the shear force for the midship section calculated in PS2. **DO NOT ignore the effects of the stiffeners and girders**. Given the yield stresses for medium or ordinary strength steel, determine whether or not the deck members fail due to shear stress. If a deck member does fail, determine what thickness is necessary to prevent failure. $I_{yy} = 7670 \text{ ft}^4$. Hint: Rather than treating each stiffener and girder as an open section, "lump" the stiffener and girder areas. See PNA Vol. 1, Ch. IV, Section 3 for details.

Part C:

In the lecture on bending without twist, we derived the location of shear center:

$$\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{D}} \coloneqq \frac{\mathbf{I}_{zy} \cdot \int \mathbf{Q}_{z} \cdot \mathbf{h}_{c} \, ds + \mathbf{I}_{z} \cdot \int \mathbf{Q}_{y} \cdot \mathbf{h}_{c} \, ds}{\left(-\mathbf{I}_{zy}^{2} + \mathbf{I}_{y} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{z}\right)} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{D}} \coloneqq \frac{-\mathbf{I}_{y} \cdot \int \mathbf{Q}_{z} \cdot \mathbf{h}_{c} \, ds + \mathbf{I}_{zy} \cdot \int \mathbf{Q}_{y} \cdot \mathbf{h}_{c} \, ds}{\left(-\mathbf{I}_{zy}^{2} + \mathbf{I}_{y} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{z}\right)}$$

in the lecture on pure twist, we derived the location of the center of twist:

$$\mathbf{y}_{\mathbf{D}} := \frac{\left(\mathbf{I}_{y \omega c} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{z} - \mathbf{I}_{y z} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{z \omega c}\right)}{\left(\mathbf{I}_{y} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{z} - \mathbf{I}_{y z}^{2}\right)} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{D}} := \frac{\left(-\mathbf{I}_{z \omega c} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{y} + \mathbf{I}_{y z} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{y \omega c}\right)}{\left(\mathbf{I}_{y} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{z} - \mathbf{I}_{y z}^{2}\right)}$$

Show that these are identical.

Hint: integration by parts can be applied to the second moments of inertia, establishing equivalence with an integral of the first moment of area; e.g.

$$I_z = \int_0^b y \cdot y \, dA = -\int_0^b Q_z \, dy$$