

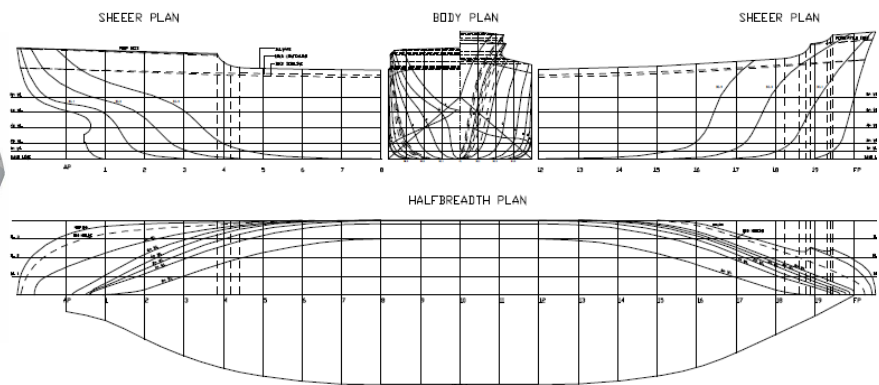
Introduction to Naval Architecture

Introduction

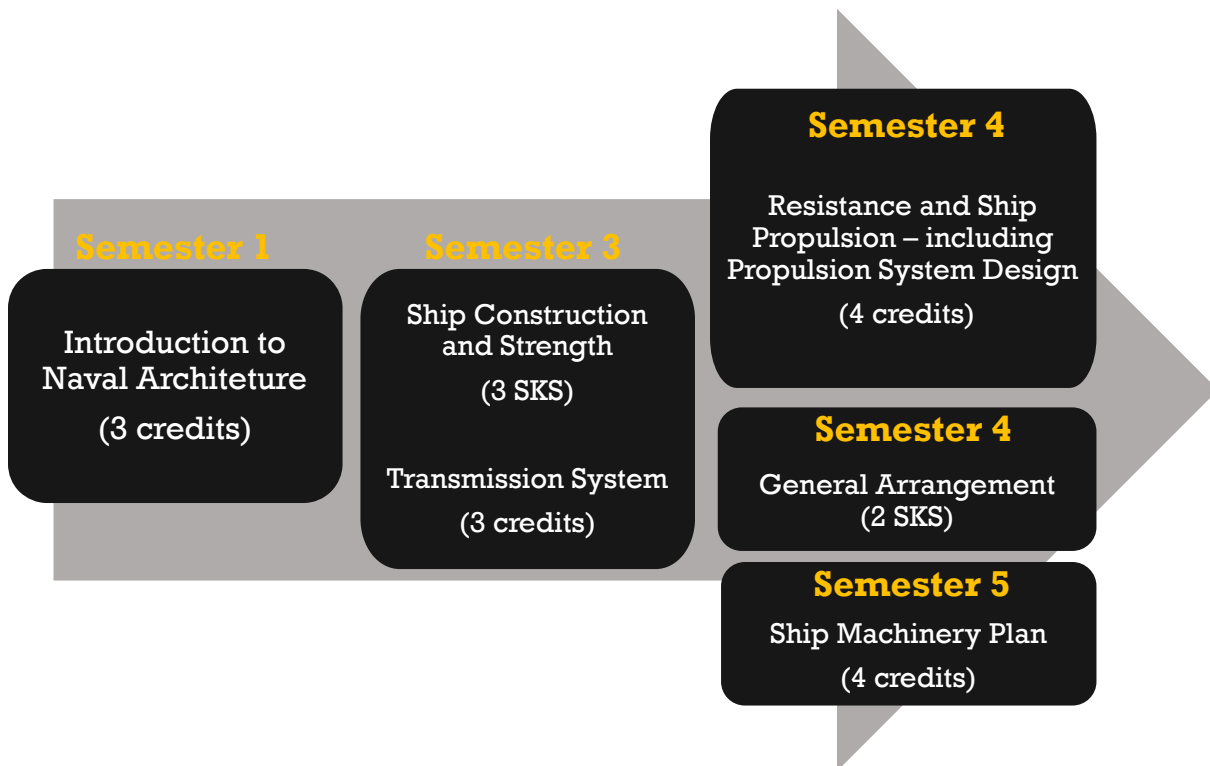
A.A. Bgs. Dinariyana

Course Objectives

- Students understand basic principles of naval architecture.
- Students able to draw a lines plan of ship given ship principal dimension and coordinates of body plan.

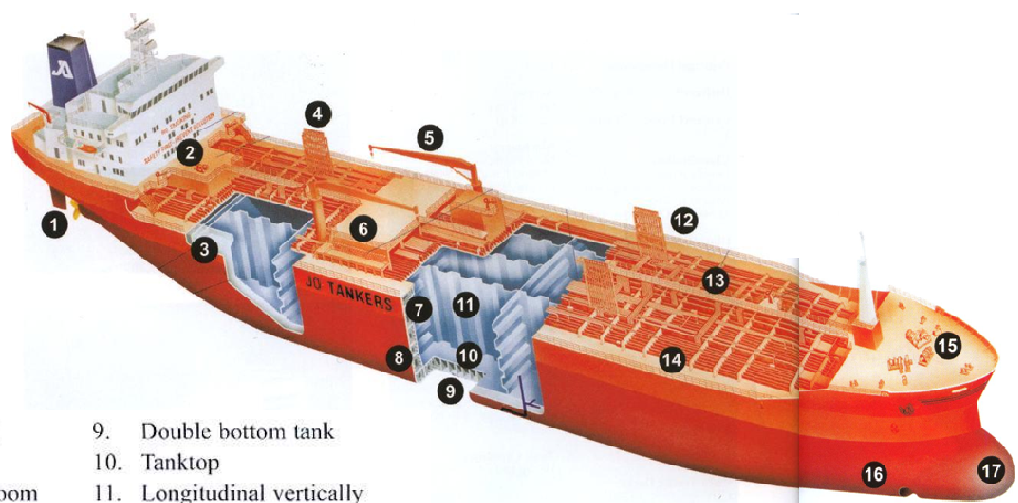


Course Position



3

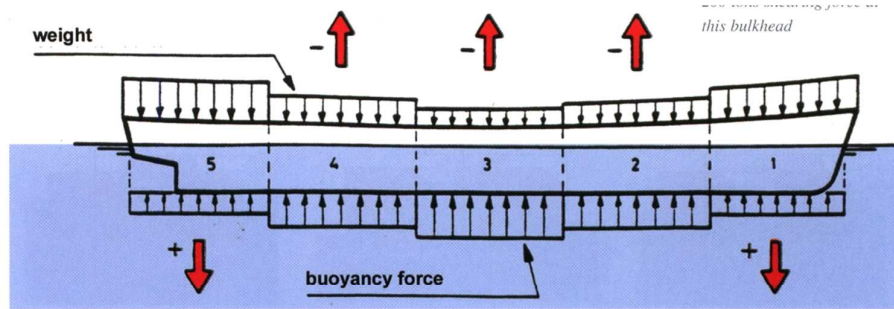
Ship Parts



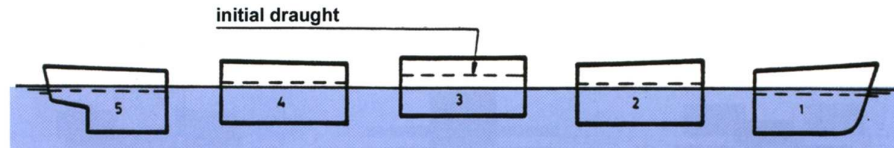
- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Rudder with conventional propeller | 9. Double bottom tank |
| 2. Tank heating / tankwash room | 10. Tanktop |
| 3. Cofferdam, empty space between two tanks | 11. Longitudinal vertically corrugated bulkhead |
| 4. Vent pipes with pressure-vacuum valves | 12. Railing |
| 5. Hose crane | 13. Catwalk |
| 6. Manifold | 14. Deck longitudinals |
| 7. Transverse horizontally corrugated bulkhead | 15. Forecastle deck with anchor- and mooring gear |
| 8. Wing tank in double hull | 16. Bow thruster |
| | 17. Bulbous bow |

4

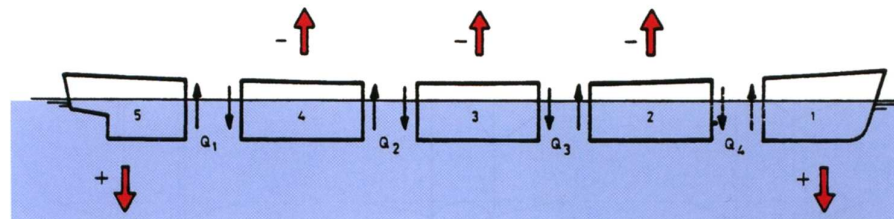
Static condition



The black vectors represent the upward pressure and the weight of the ship.
The red vectors give the resultant per section.



This is how the separate compartments would float. The dashed line gives their actual draught.



The black vectors give the resultant shearing forces between the different compartments.
The red vectors give the resultant per section.

5

Dynamic condition



Container feeder in heavy weather. The ship is partially on a wavetop; hogging



The ship is partially in a trough. In this case the foreship will experience a large sagging moment while the aft ship experiences a large hogging moment

6

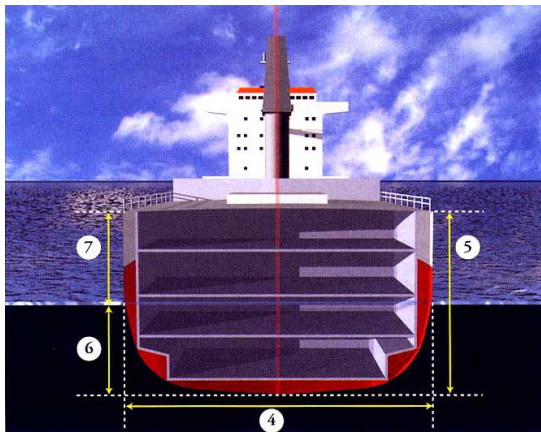
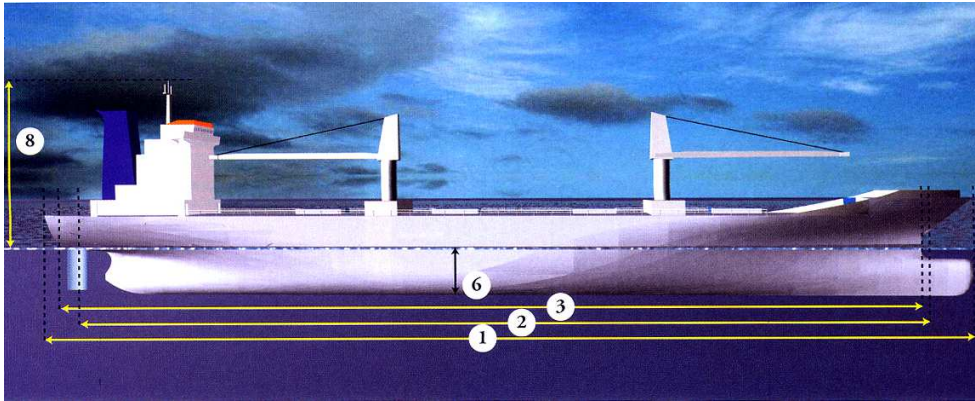
Subjects

- Ships' Type
- Ship Principal Dimension
- Displacement
- Tonnage
- Capacity
- Form Coefficients
- Lines Plan and Shell Expansion
- Simpson's Rule for Numerical Integration
- Theory of Flotation

Materi

- Freeboard
- Hidrostatic Curves
- Bonjean Curve
- Static Stability
 - Longitudinal stability
 - Transverse stability
 - Stability Curve

Ship principal dimension

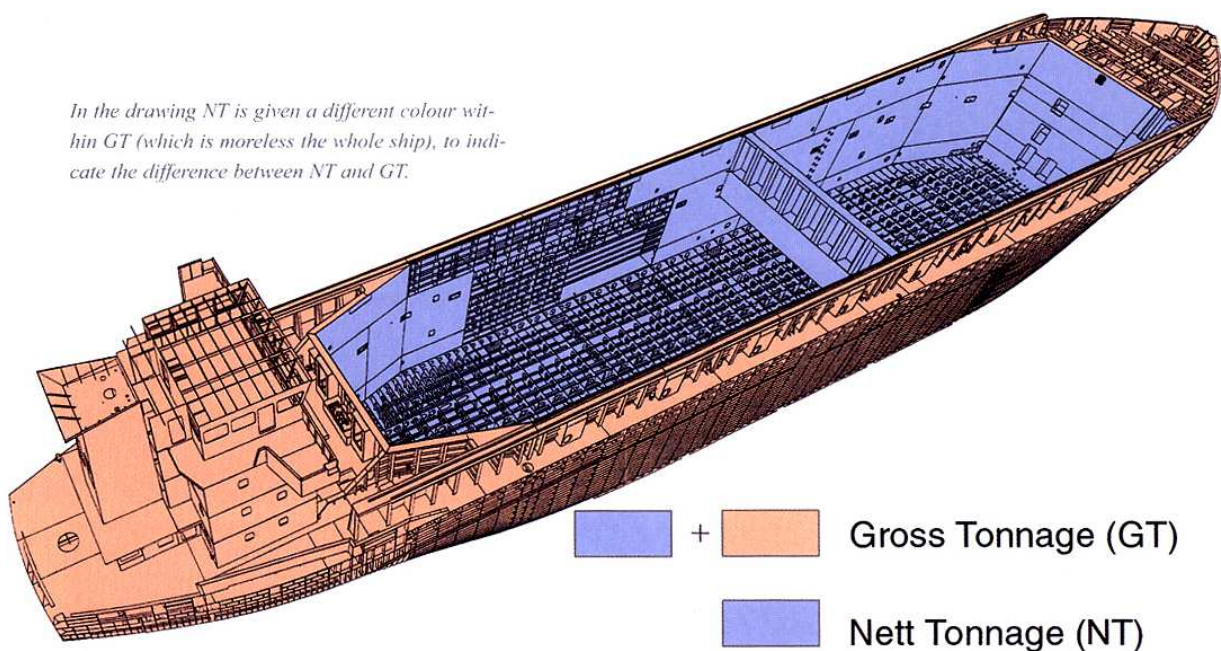


1. Loa (Length overall)
2. Lpp (Length between perpendicullars)
3. Lwl (Length on the waterline)
4. Breadth moulded
5. Depth/Height
6. Draught/Draft

9

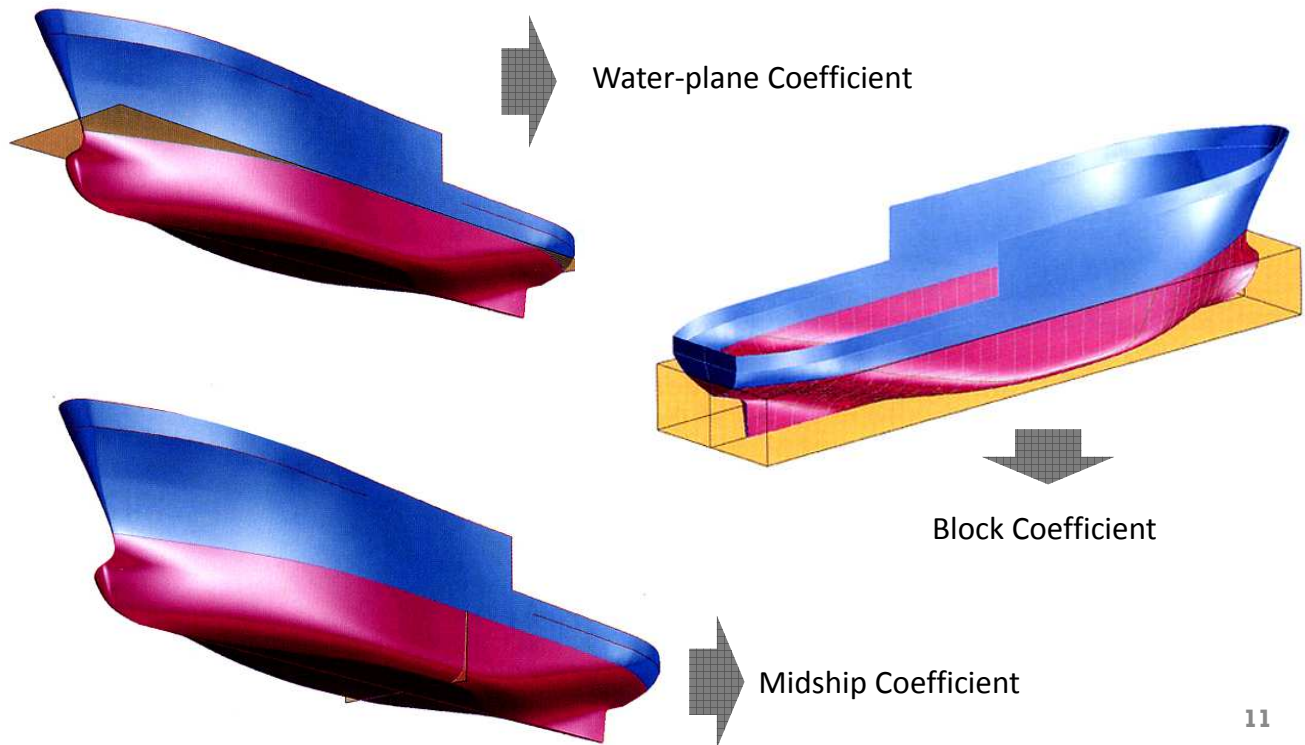
Tonnage

In the drawing NT is given a different colour within GT (which is moreless the whole ship), to indicate the difference between NT and GT.

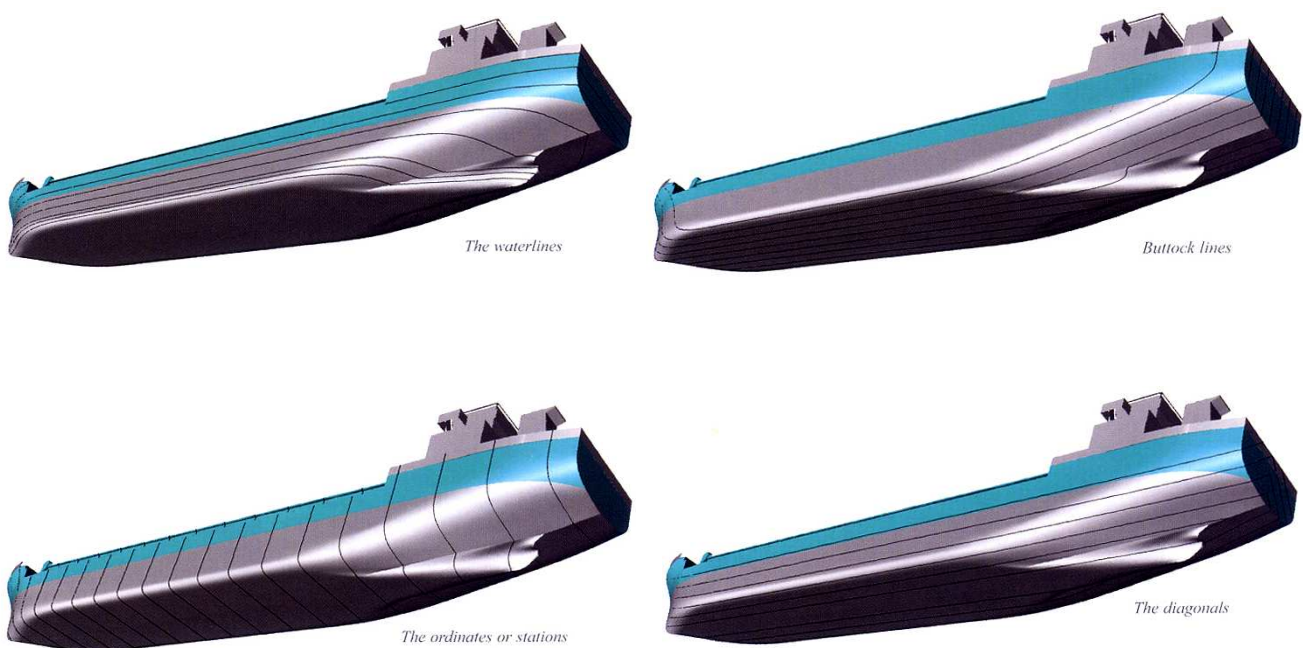


10

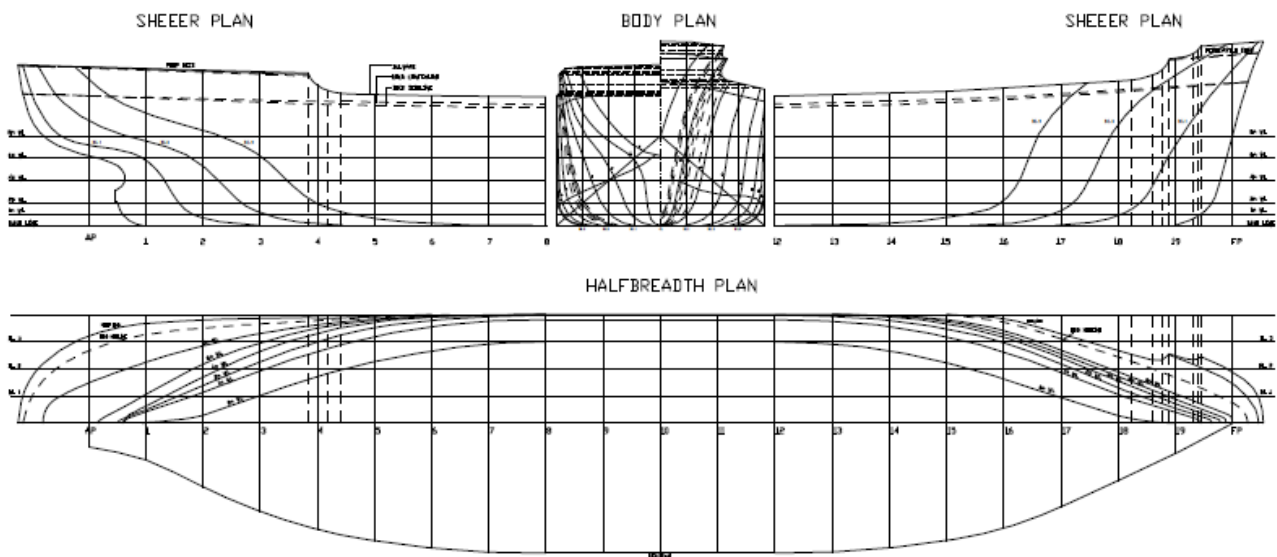
Form coefficients



Lines plan

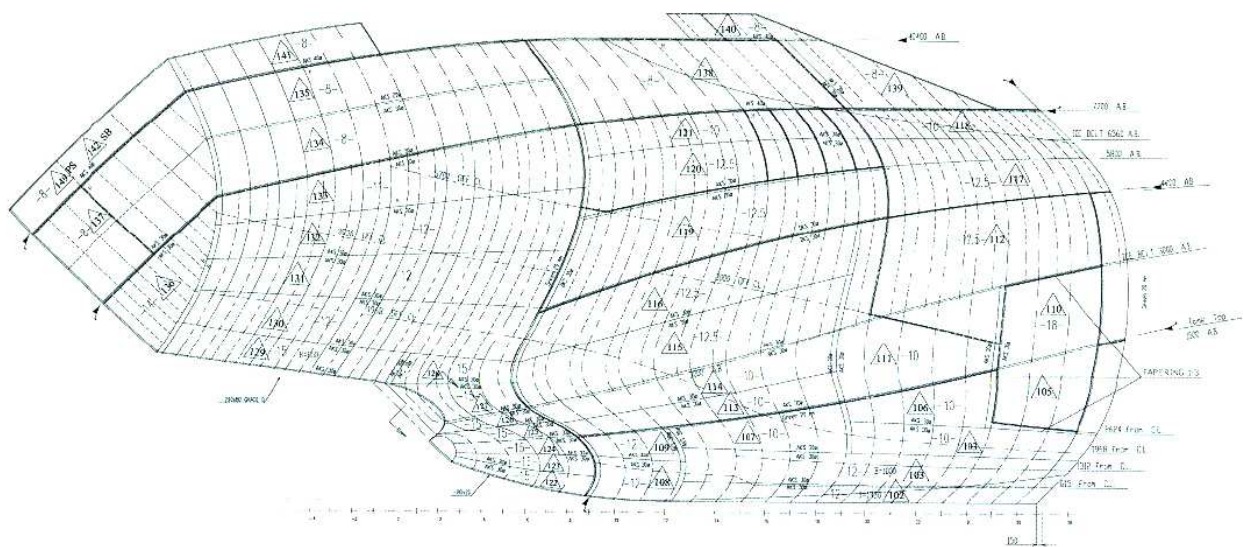


Lines plan



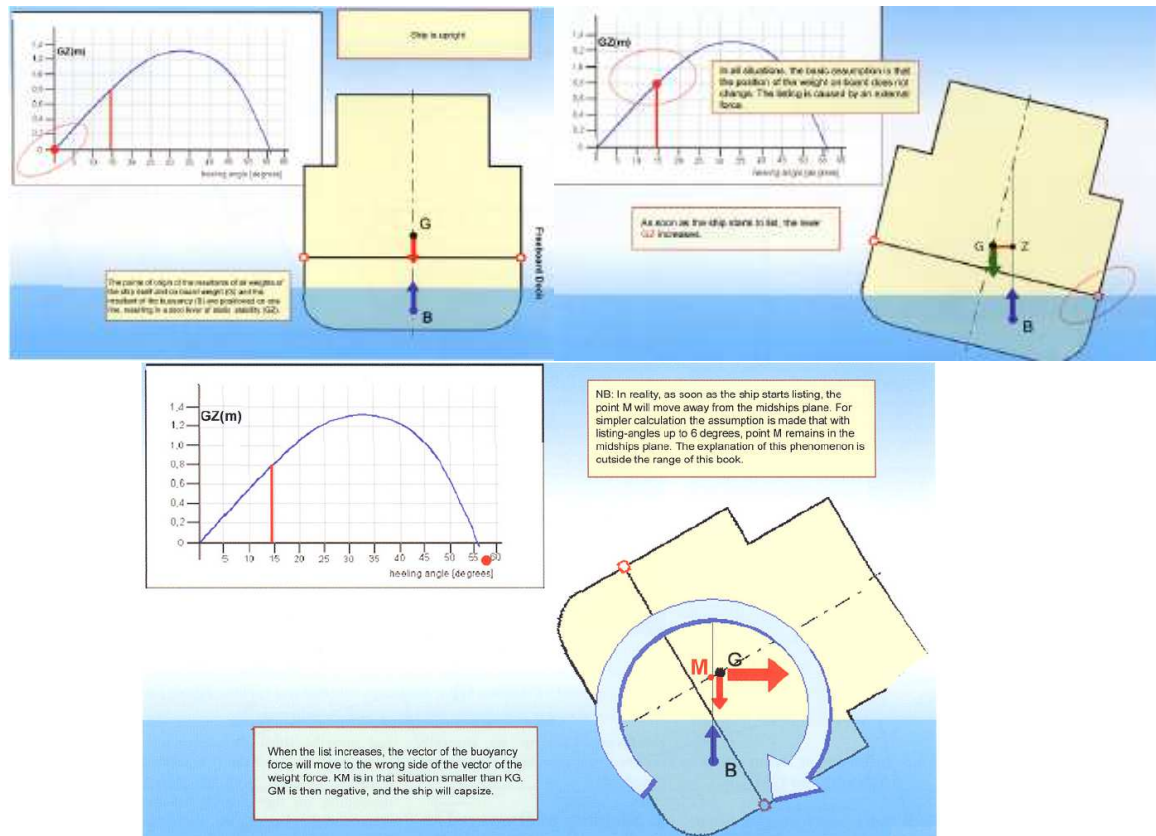
13

Shell expansion



14

Ship stability



15

Grading

■ Class attendance	: 0 %
■ Midterm evaluation	: 30 %
■ Final evaluation	: 30 %
■ Quiz & assignment	: 40 %

Contact:

E-mail : kojex@its.ac.id; dinariyana@yahoo.com
 Room : Laboratorium Keandalan dan Keselamatan
 JTSP – ITS

16

References

- Introduction to Naval Architecture
Thomas C. Gillmer and Bruce Johnson, Naval Institute Press, 1987
- Basic Ship Theory , 5th Edition , Volume I: Hydrostatics and Strength
K.J. Rawson & E.C. Tupper, Butterworth Heinemann, 2001
- The Maritime Engineering Handbook: A Guide to Ship Design, Construction and Operation
Edited by Anthony F. Molland, Elsevier Science & Technology, 2008
- Any book related to Ship Design and Construction

