



**MERCHANT SHIPPING SECRETARIAT
GOVERNMENT OF SRI LANKA
CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY EXAMINATION**

GRADE : CHIEF MATE ON SHIPS OF 500 GT OR MORE (UNLIMITED)
SUBJECT : SHIP'S STABILITY
DATE : 07th April 2022

Time allowed **THREE hours** Total marks : 180
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS Pass marks : 60%

Formulae and all intermediate steps taken in reaching your answer should be clearly shown. You may draw sketches wherever required. Electronic devices capable of storing and retrieving are **not** allowed.

- 1) a) Define the term bilging and the list the effects on a vessel as a result of bilging. (05 marks)
- b) A vessel 180 m long & 20 m wide is boxed shaped and afloat in salt water at an even keel draft of 7.40 m. A double bottom tank at the midship, starboard side is rectangular 10 m long, 10 m wide, 1.0 m deep and empty. Calculate the list if this tank is now bilged, given that $KG = 7.6$ m and $FSM = 900$ tm. (25 marks)
- 2) a) A ship has to cross a bar where the maximum depth of water is 9.5 m. The present draughts are;
- Fwd 7.55 m Aft 9.00 m
- What is the minimum amount of ballast to transfer forward through a distance of 62 m in order to cross the bar with an under keel clearance of 0.80 m. Hydrostatic particulars are as follows:
- LBP = 136 m MCTC 248
LCF = 65.6 m forward of aft perpendicular (20 marks)
- b) Calculate the final draughts (10 marks)
- 3) Prior to entering dry dock, a vessel (LBP 167.87) has draughts fwd 4.86 m and aft 5.24 m and an effective KG of 9.16 m. With the aid of attached hydrostatic particulars, calculate:
- a) the GM at the critical instant; (25 marks)
- b) the draughts at the same time (05 marks)

- 4) Answer the following questions with regards to parametric rolling:
- What is parametric rolling?
(05 marks)
 - Why does the parametric rolling occur on container ships very frequently?
(05 marks)
 - With the aid of GZ curves explain the impacts of parametric rolling on ship's stability.
(20 marks)

- 5) A box shaped vessel has length 80 m and breadth 10 m and floating in the light condition at a draught of 3.0 m in water RD 1.010. It is divided into four holds of equal length. Cargo is loaded as follows:
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| No. 1 | 120 t |
| No. 2 | 120 t |
| No. 3 | empty |
| No. 4 | 160 t |
- Construct the curves of shear force and bending moment, calculating the maximum values and stating the positions where they occur.
(30 marks)

- 6) A vessel has a summer displacement of 26 000 t which corresponds to an even keel draught of 11.0 m in salt water.

In a partly loaded condition the vessel has the following particulars:

Length B.P.	200.0 m	LCF	90.0 m (foap)
Displacement	23 000 t	MCTC	215
Drafts (in SW) fwd	8.60 m	aft	9.50 m

The vessel is to complete loading at the summer displacement, with a trim of 0.50 m by the stern.

The remaining cargo is to be loaded into two holds:

- No. 1 Hold (Lcg 170.0 m, foap)
- No. 7 Hold (Lcg 40.0 m, foap)

Calculate:

- The quantities to be loaded in each of the holds
(20 marks)
- The final draughts in salt water
(10 marks)

Hydrostatic particulars

Draught m	Displ. t	TPC t	MCTC t-m	LCB m	LCF m	KB m	KML m	KMT m
	SW RD 1.025	SW RD 1.025	SW RD 1.025	FOAP	FOAP		Above Base	Above Base
3.00	8770	31.35	302	87.34	87.31	1.55	586	14.94
3.10	9090	31.39	303	87.34	87.26	1.60	566	14.58
3.20	9400	31.43	304	37.33	87.21	1.66	548	14.23
3.30	9720	31.48	305	87.33	87.15	1.71	531	13.92
3.40	10030	31.52	306	87.32	87.11	1.76	515	13.62
3.50	10350	31.55	306	87.32	87.06	1.81	500	13.32
3.60	10660	31.58	307	87.32	87.02	1.86	486	13.04
3.70	10980	31.60	307	87.31	86.98	1.91	473	12.80
3.80	11290	31.62	307	87.30	86.94	1.97	461	12.58
3.90	11610	31.65	308	87.29	86.90	2.02	449	12.34
4.00	11930	31.68	308	87.28	86.86	2.07	438	12.16
4.10	12240	31.71	308	87.27	86.78	2.12	427	11.97
4.20	12560	31.74	308	87.25	86.70	2.17	417	11.79
4.30	12880	31.76	308	87.24	86.61	2.22	407	11.62
4.40	13200	31.78	309	87.22	86.52	2.27	398	11.46
4.50	13520	31.81	309	87.20	86.44	2.32	389	11.32
4.60	13840	31.84	310	87.19	86.41	2.37	381	11.18
4.70	14160	31.87	310	87.17	86.38	2.42	373	11.05
4.80	14480	31.90	311	87.15	86.36	2.48	366	10.93
4.90	14800	31.93	311	87.13	86.34	2.53	358	10.81
5.00	15120	31.96	312	87.11	86.32	2.58	351	10.70
5.10	15440	32.00	312	87.09	86.30	2.63	345	10.60
5.20	15760	32.04	313	87.08	86.27	2.68	339	10.50
5.30	16080	32.07	314	87.06	86.25	2.73	333	10.41
5.40	16400	32.10	315	87.05	86.23	2.78	328	10.32
5.50	16720	32.14	316	87.03	86.21	2.83	322	10.24
5.60	17040	32.18	317	87.02	86.18	2.88	317	10.16
5.70	17370	32.22	318	87.00	86.15	2.93	312	10.09
5.80	17690	32.26	319	86.99	86.12	2.99	307	10.02
5.90	18020	32.30	320	86.97	86.09	3.04	303	9.96
6.00	18340	32.34	321	86.95	86.05	3.09	299	9.90
6.10	18660	32.38	322	86.94	86.01	3.14	295	9.85
6.20	18990	32.42	323	86.92	85.97	3.19	291	9.80
6.30	19310	32.46	324	86.91	85.93	3.24	287	9.75
6.40	19640	32.51	325	86.89	85.89	3.29	283	9.70
6.50	19960	32.56	327	86.87	85.84	3.34	279	9.66
6.60	20290	32.61	328	86.86	85.78	3.39	276	9.62
6.70	20610	32.66	329	86.84	85.72	3.44	273	9.58
6.80	20940	32.71	331	86.82	85.66	3.50	270	9.55
6.90	21270	32.76	333	86.80	85.60	3.55	267	

Answers

Answer – 1(b)

$$S = 10 \times 10 \times 1 / (180 \times 20) = 0.028 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Bilged draft} = 7.428 \text{ m}$$

Take moments of volumes about the keel to calculate the bilged KB,

$$180 \times 20 \times 7.4 \text{ (bilged KB)} = 180 \times 20 \times 7.4 \times (7.4 / 2) - 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times (1/2) + 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times (7.414)$$

$$\text{Bilged KB} = 3.726 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BM}_T &= LB^3 / (12 \times V) = 180 \times 20^3 / (12 \times 180 \times 20 \times 7.4) \\ &= 4.505 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bilged KM}_T = 4.505 + 3.726 \text{ m} = 8.231 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Bilged GM} = 8.231 - 7.6 \text{ m} = 0.631 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FSC} &= 900 / (180 \times 20 \times 7.4 \times 1.025) \\ &= 0.033 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bilged fluid GM} = 0.631 - 0.033 \text{ m} = 0.598 \text{ m}$$

To calculate BB_1 take moments of volumes about vertical axis through the initial COB;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BB}_1 &= 10 \times 10 \times 1 \times (5) / (180 \times 20 \times 7.4) \\ &= 0.019 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{BG} = 0.019 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tan (list)} = \text{BG} / \text{GM}_f = 0.019 / 0.598$$

$$\text{List} = 1.8^0 \text{ (STBD side)}$$

Answer 2(a)

$$\text{Water depth available} = 9.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Clearance required} = 0.80 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Max. draught allowed} = 8.70 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Deepest draught (aft)} = 9.00 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Reduction required (aft)} = 0.30 \text{ m} = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$T_a = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$T_a = \text{COT} \times \text{LCF}(\text{foap}) / \text{LBP}$$

$$30 = \text{COT} \times 65.6 / 136$$

$$\text{COT} = 30 \times 136 / 65.6 = 62.2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{COT} = w \times d / \text{MCTC}$$

$$62.2 = w \times 62 / 248$$

$$w = 62.2 \times 248 / 62 = 248.8 \text{ t}$$

Answer 2(b)

$$T_f = \text{COT} - T_a = 62.2 - 30 = 32.2$$

	Fwd	Aft
Initial	7.55	9.00
Tf / Ta	+ 0.322	- 0.300
Final	7.872	8.700

Answer 3(a)

$$\text{AMD} = 5.05 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{LCF for AMD} = 86.32 + (-0.02 \times 0.05 / 0.1) = 86.31 \text{ m foap}$$

$$\text{TMD} = T_a - (\text{trim} \times \text{LCF}_{\text{foap}} / \text{LBP}) = 5.24 - (0.38 \times 86.31 / 167.87)$$

$$\text{TMD} = 5.045 \text{ m}$$

For above TMD from tables

$$\text{Displacement} = 15264 \text{ t}$$

$$\text{MCTC} = 312$$

$$\text{LCF}_{\text{foap}} = 86.31 \text{ m}$$

$$P = \text{COT} \times \text{MCTC} / \text{LCF}_{\text{foap}} = 38 \times 312 / 86.31 = 138 \text{ t}$$

$$\text{Effective displacement} = \text{Displacement} - P = 15264 - 138 = 15126 \text{ t}$$

From tables KM for effective displacement

$$\text{KM} = 10.698 \text{ m}$$

Loss of GM

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Loss of GM} &= P \times KG / (W - P) && \text{or} && P \times KM / W \\
 &= 138 \times 9.16 / (15264 - 138) && \text{or} && 138 \times 10.698 / 15264 \\
 &= 0.084 \text{ m} && \text{or} && 0.097 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

KM at critical instant	10.698	10.698
KG	9.16	9.16
Initial GM	1.538	1.538
Loss of GM	0.084	0.097
GM at critical instant	1.454	1.441

Answer 3(b)

TMD before entering = 5.045 m
 TPC for above TMD = 31.98

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Reduction in TMD (cm)} &= P / \text{TPC} = 138 / 31.98 = 4.3 \text{ cm} \\
 \text{Draught at critical instant} &= 5.045 - 0.043 = 5.002 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

OR

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Effective displacement} &= 15264 - 138 = 15126 \text{ t} \\
 \text{Draught for above displacement} &= 5.002 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Answer 5

$$\text{Light displacement} = 80 \times 10 \times 3 \times 1.010 = 2424 \text{ t}$$

$$\text{Lightship displacement per m run} = 2424 / 80 = 30.3 \text{ t/m}$$

$$\text{Total displacement} = 2424 + 120 + 120 + 160 = 2824 \text{ t}$$

$$\text{Buoyancy per m run} = 2824 / 80 = 35.3 \text{ t/m}$$

	Hold 1	Hold 2	Hold 3	Hold 4
Light ship m run	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3
Cargo per m run	6	6	0	8
Buoyancy m run	35.3	35.3	35.3	35.3
Load per m run	- 1	- 1	+ 5	- 3

SF at 10 m intervals:

$$0, -10 \text{ t}, -20 \text{ t}, -30 \text{ t}, -40 \text{ t}, +10 \text{ t}, +60 \text{ t}, +30 \text{ t}, 0 \text{ t}$$

BM at 10 m intervals:

$$0, -50 \text{ t}, -200 \text{ t}, -450 \text{ t}, -800 \text{ t}, -950 \text{ t}, -600 \text{ t}, -150 \text{ t}, 0$$

Max SF = 40 t at 40 m foap
Max BM = - 960 t at 32 m foap

Answer 6(a)

Cargo to load = 26000 – 23000 = 3000 t

Initial trim = 0.9 m stern

Final trim = 0.5 m stern

COT = 0.9 – 0.5 = 0.4 m (head)

Assuming cargo to be loaded in hold number 1 is Y (t), the trimming moment around the COF
= 80 x Y – 50 x (3000 – Y)

= 130 x Y – 150000

COT = trimming moment/MCTC

0.40 x 100 = (130 x Y – 150000) / 215

130Y = 158600

Y = 1220 t

Cargo to load in hold no. 1 = 1220 t

Cargo to load in hold no. 7 = 3000 – 1220 = 1780 t

Answer 6(b)

Maximum even keel draught = 11.00 m

COT from this draught = 0.5 m by stern

Ta = 0.5 x 90 / 200 = 0.225 m

Tf = 0.5 – 0.225 = 0.275 m

Therefore draught fwd = 11.00 – 0.275 = 10.725 m

Aft draught = 11.00 + 0.225 = 11.225 m