

命令模式

CC D-Spec [/MARK:Flood | DEck]

Computes and displays cross curves of stability for a range of drafts using the current VCG, damage condition, wave condition and (initial) trim.

基于当前的 VCG，破损工况，波浪环境和初始纵倾，计算并显示一系列不同吃水下的稳性横截曲线。

D-Spec may take one of the following forms:

定义吃水可以采用下面的其中一种方式：

[DRaft [@ location] =] d1, ..., dn

or

Displ = w1, ..., wn

DRAFT @ location =

The longitudinal location at which the drafts are taken. If omitted, the locations of the LCF are assumed.

读取某纵向位置的吃水，若省略，默认为漂心位置。

参数说明

d1, ..., dn

A list of drafts from which displacements are determined for use as abscissae on the cross curves.

一系列的吃水，用于计算一系列的排水量，此排水量在稳性横截曲线中位于横坐标轴。

w1, ..., wn

A list of displacement weights to be used as abscissae on the cross curves.

一系列的排水量，在稳性横截曲线中位于横坐标轴。

/MARK: FLOOD | DECK

Specifies whether lowest flooding critical point (default) or deck edge is marked in the last two report table columns.

在报告的最后两列是否将指定最低的进水的关键点（默认）或者甲板边缘做标记。

Operation

操作

A series of transverse righting arm curves are computed using the angles defined via the ANGLES command. If the first angle is zero, it is ignored.

命令 ANGLES 根据所定义的角度来计算横向复原力臂。如果第一个角度为 0，则此角度被忽略。

The current trim is applied at zero heel. If the trim is not fixed, the trim is used to find the LCG at each particular displacement, and that LCG (together with the VCG) is

used to determine the variation of trim with heel. If the trim is initially fixed, it remains fixed for all heel angles.

设定当前纵倾为横倾角度为 0 时的纵倾。如果不锁定纵倾，则对于不同的排水量，都要寻找新的 LCG，再用这个的 LCG(和 VCG)来计算纵倾随每个横倾的变化。如果锁定纵倾，在所有的横倾角下，纵倾都保持不变。

The current VCG setting is used both for trimming purposes and as the "pole height".

当前 VCG 除了用来计算纵倾，同时也用来计算“旋转点高度”。

Any tank loads are ignored.

忽略任何舱室的装载。

The TCG is assumed to be zero.

TCG 横向重心位置被假定为 0。

In the first form of the command, drafts (at zero heel and at the current trim) determine the displacements to be used. If the "DRAFT @ location" is omitted, LCF drafts are assumed.

在命令的第一种形式，设定的吃水决定排水量（横倾为 0，当前的纵倾）。如果省略 DRAFT @ location，则默认采用漂心位置的吃水。

In the second form of the command, the given displacements are used directly.

命令的第二种形式，直接采用设定的排水量来计算。

The draft/displacement lists should be given in order, either ascending or descending.

吃水或排水量的设定要有一定的顺序，递增或递减。

If any Critical Points are in effect, they are assumed to be downflooding points, and the angle of downflooding to the lowest or "worst" point is determined for each displacement.

如果有任何的关键点是有效的，则它们被设定为进水点，不同的排水量的进水角也根据最低或“最糟糕”的进水点来计算。

Display Output

显示输出

A table is produced with a row for each displacement and columns for the heel angles. The last two columns show the righting arm at any downflooding point and the angle of downflooding (unless /MARK:DECK is present, in which case deck edge is marked instead).

生成表格的格式为：列为定义的一系列排水量，行为横倾角度。最后两行显示在进水点的复原力臂及进水点进水时的横倾角。（如果出现/MARK:DECK，则显示甲板边缘入水角以取代进水角）。

Nondisplay Output

无显示输出

After listing the initial trim angles and the VCG, a table similar to the one in the display output is produced - except that this table is not segmented and may take more than 80 columns if there are many heel angles.

列出初始纵倾和 VCG 后，生成与在显示输出中相似的表格。但表格并不会被隔开，且如果横倾角度很多，那么会生产多于 80 列的表格。

Examples

样例

Producing cross curves at given initial drafts:

生成指定吃水下的稳性横截曲线：

ANGLES 10, 20, ..., 60

TRIM = 0

CC 2, 3, ..., 10

Cross curves with 2' aft initial trim at various origin drafts:

艉倾 2 度时，根据设定的原点处的吃水生成稳性横截曲线：

TRIM = 2a/

CC DRAFT @ 0 = 2, 3, ..., 10

Cross curves at specified displacements:

生成指定排水量的稳性横截曲线：

CC DISPL = 1000, 1050, ..., 3000

At fixed trim:

锁定纵倾：

FIX TRIM