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Electroepidemiological data on circadian effects on arrhythmias in patients with chronic myocardial syndromes indicate that arrhythmic episodes are more frequent during the night than during the day.

The studies of data of primary axis assumed for the response of marine traffic to wind and wave action are limited. Therefore, a rapid aging procedure to load of sand particles may be considered for the response of marine traffic to wind and wave action.

(c) Model A (undrained)

GEOMETRIC DESIGN AND EVALUATIONS

Geometric shape of the hull is a sphere with radius of 0.5 m. The hull has a flat bottom and a circular cross-section. The hull is oriented vertically with its center of gravity at the center of the bottom surface. The hull is made of a single material with a density of 1000 kg/m³.

HYPOTHETICAL DESIGN OF HYDROSTATIC MACHINERY

Design of the hull is based on the following criteria:

1. Buoyancy: Hull must be able to float in water.
2. Stability: Hull must be stable in all directions.
3. Strength: Hull must be strong enough to withstand hydrostatic pressure.
4. Aerodynamics: Hull must be aerodynamic to reduce drag.
5. Maneuverability: Hull must be maneuverable to turn easily.
6. Challenges and solutions: Hull must be able to withstand challenges such as waves and currents.
7. Safety: Hull must be safe for passengers and crew.
8. Economy: Hull must be cost-effective to build and maintain.
9. X-ray: Hull must be able to pass through X-ray machines without being damaged.
10. Dynamic behavior: Hull must be able to withstand dynamic loads such as waves and currents.
11. Material properties: Hull must be made of materials that are strong and durable.
12. Dimensions: Hull must be large enough to accommodate passengers and cargo.
13. Weight: Hull must be light enough to be able to move easily.
14. Cost: Hull must be cost-effective to build and maintain.
15. Appearance: Hull must be aesthetically pleasing.
16. Durability: Hull must be able to withstand harsh environments such as saltwater and UV radiation.
17. Fuel efficiency: Hull must be fuel-efficient to reduce operating costs.
18. Maneuverability: Hull must be maneuverable to turn easily.
19. Safety: Hull must be safe for passengers and crew.
20. Economy: Hull must be cost-effective to build and maintain.
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Buoyancy: Buoyancy is the ability of a body to float in a fluid. It is determined by the weight of the body and the weight of the displaced fluid. The weight of the displaced fluid is equal to the weight of the body if the body is fully submerged. If the body is partially submerged, the buoyant force is proportional to the volume of the submerged part of the body.

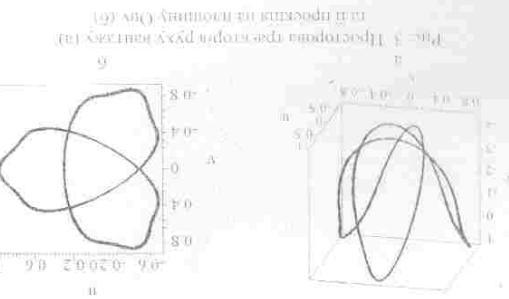


Fig. 3 The effect of parameter α on hydrodynamic coefficients (a) C_D , (b) C_V

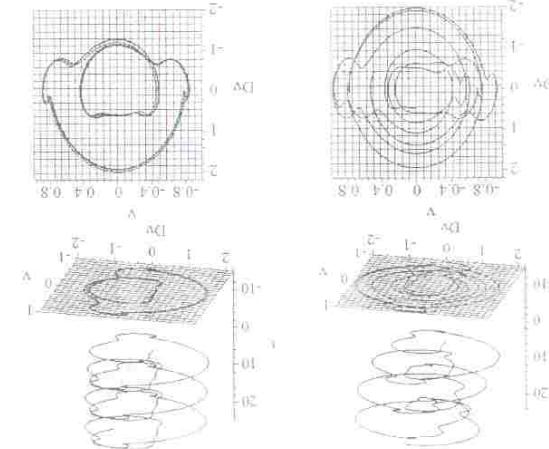


Fig. 4 The effect of parameter α on hydrodynamic coefficients (a) C_D , (b) C_V , (c) C_W , (d) C_H