命令模式

LWL length [/NOCHECK]
Sets a reference length for trim and waves.

设定水线长作为纵倾和波浪的参考。

LWL loc1 [TO] loc2 [/NOCHECK]
Sets reference locations defining the reference length for trim, waves, and deflection.

设定船舶水线间长的首尾端点以及船中位置作为纵倾，波浪和总纵弯曲变形的参考。

LWL
Switches to LWL mode and displays the current reference length setting.

切换到 LWL 模式并显示当前参考长度的设定。

参数说明

length
Length over which trim is taken; also default wave length.

纵倾发生的长度范围，默认为波浪的波长。

loc1, loc2
Longitudinal locations of the forward and aft ends of the "waterline".   These may be the forward and aft ends of the vessel, draft mark locations, etc. - whatever is most convenient.   The length is taken to be the difference.

水线的前后端点纵向位置，可以是船舶的艏艉端点，或前后吃水标尺位置等，一般选择比较方便读取的位置，其长度为端点位置坐标的差。

/NOCHECK
Skips checking whether the specified length is sufficiently close to the length overall.

跳过检查是否指定的长度接近于船舶总长。

Note: This length is not rigorously related to any actual waterline length.

It is best thought of only as a reference length.   "Length on Water Line" is not always an accurate description of its meaning or function.   See the LBP command for further details.

注意：这个长度和实际的水线长度并没有严格的关系。

这只是一个参考长度，"Length on Water Line" 的描述和它的作用并非严格的相符。详细的内容请查看命令 LBP。

Operation

操作

When the program begins, the "LWL" is undefined.   While it is undefined, any attempt to use it as a trim reference or wave length will be rejected.

程序开始后，如果不定义"LWL"，任何需要"LWL"作为纵倾和波浪参考长度的要求都会被拒绝。

All trim values are reported in degrees while the "LWL" is undefined.

如果不定义"LWL"，所有的纵倾值都会以度来表示。

After the LWL command has been given with a nonzero length value, trim is reported as a distance over length; ie. trim distance / length = tan θ

如果 LWL 命令定义了长度（且非 0），纵倾会表示为：首尾吃水差/水线间长：

where θ is the trim angle.

Θ 为纵倾角度

Optionally, the two locations loc1 and loc2 may be given, in which case the length is taken as the difference between them (the order in which they are given does not matter).   The "TO" connective is optional (a comma or space works as well).

可以设定水线的端点位置 loc1 和 loc2，水线长度便为两端点位置 loc1 和 loc2 的差值（和 loc1 与 loc2 给定的顺序没有关系）。连接词"TO"是非必选项（可以用逗号或空格代替）。

When the LWL "ends" are defined, the STATUS command uses them to report draft, and wherever drafts are taken as input the end locations may be referenced by the keywords FP, AP and the midlength location by MS.   See the DRAFT command.

定义水线的端点后，STATUS 命令会通过引用其端点关键词 FP, AP, MS 来报告吃水，MS 表示水线中间位置。详细信息可查看命令 DRAFT。

Note that when used as a trim reference, LWL length is a distance measured parallel to the baseline, not parallel to the waterline; hence it is not a true "Length on Water Line", although it may be a "Water Line Length" taken at some zero-trim draft.

注意当水线长度作为纵倾的参考长度时，水线长度是平行于基线的长度距离，而不是平行于水线的长度距离。因此它不是真正意义上的水线长度，虽然在非 0 纵倾时被用作水线长度。

The WAVE command will use the LWL length as the wave length if the wave length parameter is omitted.   In this case, LWL length is applied parallel to the actual waterplane.

如果不设定波浪的长度参数，WAVE 命令会使用水线长度作为波浪的波长。这种条件下，水线长度是平行于实际水面的长度。

Supplying length as 0 or "OFF" returns it to the undefined state.   The LBP command is essentially similar to the LWL command.   The differences are in the side effects which the LBP command has on the length used in the Coefficients of Form and the draft display in the Load Editor; see the LBP command for further details.   These side effects can be switched between "LWL mode" and "LBP mode" simply by giving the command without parameters.

设定水线长度为 0 或 OFF，会关闭水线长度的定义。命令 LBP 和命令 LWL 相似，区别在于 LBP 长度在船型系数的计算及装载编辑器的吃水显示时会被应用。详细查看 LBP 命令。

"LWL 模式"和"LBP 模式"间可以任意的切换，通过给定命令 LWL 或 LBP，不附加参数，就可以相应的切换到 LWL 或 LBP 模式。

Display Output

显示输出

When issued without a parameter, the LWL command displays (on the screen only) the current setting, ie. the value last given with an LWL command.

只运行命令 LWL 不附加任何参数时，会屏幕显示命令 LWL 最后一次定义的水线长度。

Nondisplay output:

无显示输出

none.

无

Examples

样例

Defining a reference length:

定义一参考长度

LWL = 100

Undefining the reference length:

关闭参考长度定义

LWL OFF

Defining both ends of the LWL length:

定义水线的端点位置。

LWL 0 TO 100a