

**PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS  
( LINES PLAN )****A. PERHITUNGAN DASAR**

## A.1. Panjang Garis Air Muat (Lwl)

$$\begin{aligned}Lwl &= Lpp + 2 \% \times Lpp \\ &= 114,5 + 2 \% \times 114,5 \\ &= 116,79 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

## A.2. Panjang Displacement (L Displ)

$$\begin{aligned}L \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times ( Lwl + Lpp ) \\ &= 0,5 \times ( 116,79 + 114,5 ) \\ &= 115,645 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

## A.3. Coefisien Midship (Cm) Formula Arkent Bont Shocker.

$$\begin{aligned}Cm &= 0,90 + 0,10 \times \sqrt{Cb} \\ &= 0,90 + 0,10 \times \sqrt{0,68} \\ &= 0,982 \text{ Memenuhi Syarat } ( 0,94 - 0,98 )\end{aligned}$$

## A.4. Coefisien Prismatic (Cp) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}Cp &= Cb / Cm \\ &= 0,68 / 0,982 \\ &= 0,69 \text{ Memenuhi Syarat } ( 0,680 - 0,820 )\end{aligned}$$

## A.5. Coefisien Garis Air (Cw) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}Cw &= \sqrt{Cb - 0,025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,68 - 0,025} \\ &= 0,81 \text{ Memenuhi Syarat } ( 0,80 - 0,87 )\end{aligned}$$

## A.6. Luas Garis Air (Awl )

$$Awl = Lwl \times B \times Cw$$

$$= 114,5 \times 16,9 \times 0,81$$

$$= 1598,74 \text{ m}^2$$

## A.7. Luas Midship (Am)

$$\text{Am} = \text{B} \times \text{T} \times \text{Cm}$$

$$= 16,9 \times 7,2 \times 0,982$$

$$= 119,49 \text{ m}^2$$

## A.8. Volume Displacement (C Displ)

$$\text{V Displ} = \text{Lpp} \times \text{B} \times \text{T} \times \text{Cb}$$

$$= 114,5 \times 16,9 \times 7,2 \times 0,68$$

$$= 9474,005 \text{ m}^3$$

## A.9. Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp Displ)

$$\text{Cp Displ} = \text{Lpp} / \text{L Displ} \times \text{Cb}$$

$$= 114,5 / 115,64 \times 0,68$$

$$= 0,68$$

## A.10. Displacement (D)

$$\text{D} = \text{Vol Displ} \times \gamma \times c$$

Dimana :

$$\gamma = 1,025 \text{ Berat jenis air laut}$$

$$c = 1,004 \text{ Berat jenis air laut}$$

$$= 9474,005 \times 1,025 \times 1,004$$

$$= 9749,69 \text{ Ton}$$

**B. MENENTUKAN LETAK LCB**

B.1. Dengan menggunakan Cp Displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp Displacement

$$= 0,68 \text{ Didapat letak titik LCB (Longitudinal Centre Bouyancy) } = 0,58 \% \times$$

L Displ,

Dimana L Displ = 87.06 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp Displ} &= \text{Lpp} / \text{L Displ} \times \text{Cp} \\ &= 114,5 / 115,64 \times 0,68 \\ &= 0,683 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB Displ} &= 0,60 \% \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,60 \% \times 115,64 \\ &= 0,6823 \text{ m (Di depan midship L Displ)} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.2. Jarak midship (  $\bar{x}$  ) L Displ ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,5 \times 115,64 \\ &= 57,8225 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak midship (  $\bar{x}$  ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} \text{ Lpp} &= 0,5 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0,5 \times 114,5 \\ &= 57,25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.4. Jarak antara midship (  $\bar{x}$  ) L Displ dengan midship (  $\bar{x}$  ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= \bar{x} \text{ Displ} - \bar{x} \text{ Lpp} \\ &= 57,8225 - 57,25 \\ &= 0,5725 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap midship (  $\bar{x}$  ) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5204 - 0,5725 \\ &= 0,11 \text{ m (Di depan I } \bar{x} \text{ )} \end{aligned}$$



B.2. Menurut diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section ( $A_m$ ) = 119,49 m<sup>2</sup>

No Ord	%	% Thd Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
0	0	0	1	0	- 10	0
1	0,1	11,95	4	47,82	- 9	- 430,34
2	0,27	32,28	2	64,55	- 8	- 516,41
3	0,48	57,38	4	229,51	- 7	- 1606,6
4	0,67	78,90	2	157,79	- 6	- 946,74
5	0,83	99,22	4	396,87	- 5	- 1984,34
6	0,91	108,78	2	217,56	- 4	- 870,24
7	0,96	114,76	4	459,03	- 3	- 1377,08
8	0,98	117,15	2	234,30	- 2	- 468,59
9	1,00	119,54	4	478,15	- 1	- 478,49
					$\Sigma_2 =$	-8678,49
10	1,00	119,54	2	239,08	0	0
11	1,00	119,54	4	478,15	1	478,15
12	1,00	119,54	2	239,08	2	478,15
13	0,96	114,76	4	459,03	3	1377,08
14	0,94	112,37	2	224,73	4	898,93
15	0,86	102,80	4	411,21	5	2056,06
16	0,71	86,70	2	172,14	6	1032,81
17	0,52	62,16	4	248,64	7	1740,48
18	0,31	38,25	2	76,50	8	612,04
19	0,13	15,54	4	62,16	9	559,44
FP	0	0	1	0	10	0
			$\Sigma_1 =$	4896,294	$\Sigma_3 =$	9233,148

$$B.2.1. h = L \text{ Displ} / 20$$

$$= 115,645 / 20$$

$$h = 5,783 \text{ m}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement

$$V \text{ Displ} = 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 \times 5,783 \times 4096,294 \\
 &= 9437,199 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

## B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times h \\
 &= \frac{-8678 + 9233,148}{4896,294} \times 5,782 \\
 &= 0,66 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

## B.2.4. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{\text{L Displ}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{0,6823 - 0,655}{115,645} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,024 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

## B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk volume Displ

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{9474,005 - 9437,199}{9474,005} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,388 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

B.3. Perhitungan prismatic depan (  $Q_f$  ) dan koefisien prismatic belakang (  $Q_a$  ) berdasarkan label “Van Lamerent”

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian depan midship } L_{pp} \\ Q_a &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang midship } L_{pp} \\ e &= \text{Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap } L_{pp} \\ &= ( LCB_{Lpp} / L_{pp} ) \times 100 \% \\ &= ( 0,110 / 114,5 ) \times 100 \% \\ e &= 0,096 \% \end{aligned}$$

Dengan rumus tersebut diatas dapat dihitung harga  $Q_a$  dan  $Q_f$  dengan rumus berikut:

$$Q_a = Q_f = C_p \pm (1,4 + C_p) \times e$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= C_p + (1,40 + C_p) \times e \\ &= 0,692 + (1,40 + 0,692) \times 0,00096 \\ &= 0,694 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_a &= C_p - (1,40 + C_p) \times e \\ &= 0,692 - (1,40 + 0,692) \times 0,00096 \\ &= 0,690 \end{aligned}$$





Tabel luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent ( *Lama* )

$A_m = 119,538 \text{ m}^2$

No Ord	% Luas Station	Luas Station Thd Am
AP	0,000	0,000
0,25	0,071	8,368
0,5	0,154	18,289

0,75	0,243	28,809
1	0,336	39,806
1,5	0,520	61,682
2	0,688	82,242
2,5	0,822	98,261
3	0,916	109,497
4	0,994	118,821
5	1,000	119,538
6	0,994	118,821
7	0,920	109,975
7,5	0,829	99,097
8	0,696	83,199
8,5	0,528	63,116
9	0,342	40,882
9,25	0,248	29,646
9,5	0,157	18,768
9,75	0,073	8,726
FP	0,000	0,000
	$\Sigma =$	1258,859

Tabel luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent ( *Baru* )

$A_m = 119,538 \text{ m}^2$

No Ord	% Luas Station	Luas Station Thd Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0,000	3,090	0,25	0,773	-5	-3,863
0,25	0,071	8,500	1	8,500	-4,75	-40,375
0,5	0,154	18,450	0,5	9,225	-4,5	-41,513
0,75	0,243	29,110	1	29,110	-4,25	-123,718
1	0,336	40,250	0,75	30,188	-4	-120,750
1,5	0,520	62,290	2	124,580	-3,5	-463,030

2	0,688	82,410	1	82,410	-3	-247,230
2,5	0,822	98,460	2	196,920	-2,5	-492,300
3	0,916	109,720	1,5	164,580	-2	-329,160
4	0,994	119,070	4	476,280	-1	-476,280
5	1,000	119,780	2	239,560	0	0
					$\Sigma 2 =$	-2311,218
6	0,994	119,070	4	476,280	1	476,280
7	0,920	110,200	1,5	165,300	2	330,600
7,5	0,829	99,300	2	198,600	2,5	496,500
8	0,696	83,370	1	83,370	3	250,110
8,5	0,528	63,250	2	126,500	3,5	442,150
9	0,342	40,970	0,75	30,728	4	122,910
9,25	0,248	29,710	1	29,710	4,25	126,268
9,5	0,157	18,810	0,5	9,405	4,5	42,323
9,75	0,073	8,740	1	8,740	4,75	41,515
FP	0,000	0,000	0,25	0,000	5	0
$\Sigma 1 =$				2490,76	$\Sigma 3 =$	2329,255

C. 
$$h = L_{pp} / 10$$

$$= 114,5 / 10$$

$$= 11,45 \text{ m}$$

D. Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$V_{\text{Displ}} = 1/3 \times L_{pp} / 10 \times \Sigma_1$$

$$= 1/3 \times 114,5 / 10 \times 2490,76$$

$$= 9506,39 \text{ m}^3$$

E. Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times h$$

$$= \frac{-2311,218 + 2323,255}{2490,758} \times 11,45$$

$$= 0,08 \text{ m}$$

## F. Perhitungan pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	3,090	1	3,090	0	0
½ AP	1,545	4	6,180	1	6,180
0	0	1	0	2	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	9,270	$\Sigma_2 =$	6,180

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{169,79 - 114,5}{2} \\
 &= 1,145 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

## G. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,145 \times 9,270 \\
 &= 3,538 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

H. LCB Cant Part terhadap (  $\overline{\overline{\text{O}}}$  ) AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times e \\
 &= \frac{6,180}{9,270} \times 1,145 \\
 &= 0,763 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

I. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap (  $\overline{\overline{\text{O}}}$  ) AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 114,5 + 0,763 \\
 &= 58,013 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

## J. Volume Displacement total

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{Displ Total}} &= V_{\text{Displ MP}} + V_{\text{Displ Cp}} \\
 &= 9506,39 + 3,54 \\
 &= 9509,93 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{K.} \quad & \text{LCB total terhadap } (\overline{\alpha}) \text{ Lpp} \\
 &= \frac{(.LCB.MP.xVol.MP.) + (.LCB.CP.xVol.CP.)}{Vol.Displacement.Awal} \\
 &= \frac{(0,083 \times 9509,93) + (58,013 \times 3,54)}{9509,93} \\
 &= 0,11 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### B.4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

##### a. Koreksi untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{Volume.Total. + Volume.Displacement.Awal}{Volume.Displacement.Awal} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{9509,93 - 9474,005}{9474,005} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,38 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

##### b. Koreksi untuk prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{LCB.Awal - LCB.Total.TerhadapMidshipLpp}{Lpp} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{0,11 - 0,105}{114,5} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,005 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

### C. RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

#### C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk ( $\alpha$ )

Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan Coefisien Prismatic Depan ( $Q_f$ ). Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB,  $C_p = 0,695$

Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk  $= 14^\circ$

Penyimpangan  $= \underline{3}$

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh  $= 17^\circ$

## C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No Ord	% Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	4,120	0,25	1,030
0,25	4,950	1	4,950
0,5	5,600	0,5	2,800
0,75	6,110	1	6,110
1	6,540	0,75	4,905
1,5	7,190	2	14,380
2	7,690	1	7,690
2,5	8,070	2	16,140
3	8,220	1,5	12,330
4	8,450	4	33,800
5	8,450	2	16,900
6	8,450	4	33,800
7	8,302	1,5	12,453
7,5	8,050	2	16,100
8	7,150	1	7,150
8,5	5,350	2	10,700
9	3,570	0,75	2,678

9,25	2,680	1	2,680
9,5	1,780	0,5	0,890
9,75	0,890	1	0,890
FP	0	0,25	0
		$\Sigma =$	208,376

## C.2.1 Luas garis air pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL MP} &= 2 \times 1/3 \times (\text{LPP} / 10) \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 2 \times 1/3 \times (114,5 / 10) \times 208,376 \\
 &= 1590,600 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

## L. Rencana bentuk garis air pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	4,120	1	4,120
½ AP	2,060	4	8,240
0	0	1	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	12,360

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{M.} &= \frac{\text{Lwl} - \text{Lpp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{116,79 - 114,5}{2} \\
 &= 1,145 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$



N. Luas garis air pada Cant Part (Awl Cp)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Awl Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \sum_1 \times 1/3 \\ &= 2 \times 1,145 \times 12,360 \times 0,333 \\ &= 9,4348 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

O. Luas total garis air (Awl Total)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Awl Total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\ &= 1590,6 + 9,4348 \\ &= 1600,034 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

P. Koreksi luas garis air

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Luas.Total.} - \text{Luas.Awal}}{\text{Luas.Awal}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1600,034 - 1598,738}{1598,738} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,081 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

#### D. PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

Dimana : B = 16,90 m

H = 9,80 m

T = 7,20 m

A = Rise Of Floor

= 0,01 x B

= 0,01 x 16,90

= 0,169 m

R = Jari – jari Bilga

M = Titik pusat kelelngkungan bilga

D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABC

$$\text{Tg } \alpha_2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{8,45}{0,169}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 50^\circ$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0,5 \times \alpha_2$$

$$= 0,5 \times 88,85^\circ$$

$$= 44,425^\circ$$

## D.2. Perhitungan

## D.2.1. Luas Trapesium ABDC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{ T + (T - A) \} \\ &= B / 4 \times \{ 2x (T - A) \} \\ &= 16,90 / 4 \{ 2x (7,2 - 0,169) \} \\ &= 60,126 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## D.2.2. Luas AFGHDB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas Midship} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 16,90 \times 7,2 \times 0,982 \\ &= 59,769 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas trapesium ABDC} - \text{Luas AFGHDB} \\ &= 60,126 - 59,769 \\ &= 0,357 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

## D.2.4. Luas FCG

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times MF \times FC \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times R^2 \times \text{Tg } \alpha_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Luas juring MFG} = \alpha_1 / 360 \times MR^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas FCG} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG} \\ &= 0,5 R^2 \text{Tg } \alpha_1 - \alpha_1 / 360 \times MR^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi Luas ABDC} - \text{Luas AFGHDB} = \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG}$$

$$60,126 - 59,769 = 0,5 R^2 \text{Tg } 44,4^\circ - 44,4^\circ / 360 \times MR^2$$

$$0,357 = 0,5 R^2 - 0,12 R^2$$

$$0,357 = 0,377 R^2$$

$$R^2 = 0,947$$

$$R = 0,973 \text{ m}$$

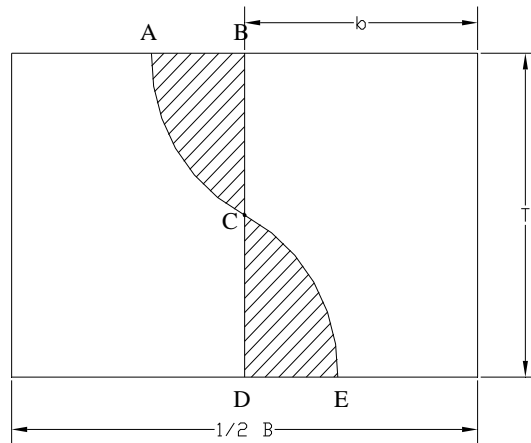
## **E. MERENCANAKAN BENTUK BODY PLAN**

- a. Merencanakan bentuk body plan adalah

Merencanakan atau membuat bentuk garis air lengkung padapotongan ordinat.

b. Langkah – langkah

- Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan sisi  $\frac{1}{2} B$  dan  $T$
- Pada garis air  $T$  diukurkan garis  $b$  yang besarnya  $= \frac{1}{2}$  luas station dibagi  $T$ .
- Dibuat persegi panjang  $ABCD$
- Diukurkan pada garis air  $T$  garis air  $Y = \frac{1}{2}$  lebar garis air pada station yang bersangkutan.
- Dari titik  $E$  kita merencanakan bentuk station sedemikian sehingga luas  $ODE =$  luas  $OAB$  letak titik  $O$  dari station – station harus merupakan garis lengkung yang stream line.
- Setelah bentuk station selesai dibuat, dilakukan pengecekan volume displacement dari bentuk-bentuk station.
- Kebenaran dari lengkung – lengkung dapat dicek dengan menggunakan Planimeter.



## E.1. Rencana Bentuk Body Plan

$$T = 7,20 \text{ m}$$

$$2 T = 14,40 \text{ m}$$

No Ord	$Y = \frac{1}{2} \times B$	$B = \frac{\text{LuasStasiun}}{2 \times T}$	Luas Station
AP	4,120	0,215	3,090
0,25	4,950	0,590	8,500
0,5	5,600	1,281	18,450
0,75	6,110	2,022	29,110
1	6,540	2,795	40,250
1,5	7,190	4,326	62,290
2	7,690	5,723	82,410
2,5	8,070	6,838	98,460
3	8,220	7,619	109,720
4	8,450	8,269	119,070
5	8,450	8,318	119,780
6	8,450	8,269	119,070
7	8,302	7,653	110,200
7,5	8,050	6,896	99,300
8	7,150	5,790	83,370
8,5	5,350	4,392	63,250
9	3,570	2,845	40,970
9,25	2,680	2,063	29,710
9,5	1,780	1,306	18,810
9,75	0,890	0,607	8,740
FP	0,000	0,000	0,000



E.2. Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan  
Pada Main Part

No Ord	Luas Station Thd Am	FS	Hasil
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AP	3,090	0,25	0,773
0,25	8,500	1	8,500
0,5	18,450	0,5	9,225
0,75	29,110	1	29,110
1	40,250	0,75	30,188
1,5	62,290	2	124,580
2	82,410	1	82,410
2,5	98,460	2	196,920
3	109,720	1,5	164,580
4	119,070	4	476,280
5	119,780	2	239,560
6	119,070	4	476,280
7	110,200	1,5	165,300
7,5	99,300	2	198,600
8	83,370	1	83,370
8,5	63,250	2	126,500
9	40,970	0,75	30,728
9,25	29,710	1	29,710
9,5	18,810	0,5	9,405
9,75	8,740	1	8,740
FP	0,000	0,25	0,000
		$\Sigma_1 = 2490,7575$	



## E.2.1. Volume Displacement Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= Lpp \times B \times T \times Cb \\
 &= 114,5 \times 16,9 \times 7,2 \times 0,68 \\
 &= 9474,005 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

## E.2.2. Volume Displacement Maint Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol M P} &= 1/3 \frac{LPP}{10} \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \frac{114,5}{10} \times 2490,7575 \\
 &= 9496,885 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

## E.2.3. Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan

Pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	3,090	1	3,090	0	0
½ AP	1,545	4	6,180	1	6,180
0	0	1	0	2	0
			$\Sigma_1 = 9,270$	$\Sigma_2 = 6,180$	

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{E.2.4 } e &= \frac{LWL. - LPP}{2} \\
 &= \frac{116,79 - 114,5}{2} \\
 &= 1,145 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

## E.2.5 Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 1,145 \times 9,270 \\
 &= 3,538 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

## E.2.6. Volume Displacement Total

$$= \text{Vol Displ MP} + \text{Vol Displ CP}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 9496,88 + 3,538 \\ &= 9500,42 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.7. Koreksi penyimpangan volume displacement body plan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol.Displ.Awal.Perhitungan.} - \text{Vol.Displ.Perencanaan}}{\text{Vol.Displ.Awal.Perhitungan}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{9500,42 - 9474,005}{9474,005} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,28\% < 0,5\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

**F. PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER DAN BANGUNAN ATAS**

## F.1. Perhitungan Chamber

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chamber} &= 1/25 \times B \\ &= 1/25 \times 16,90 \\ &= 0,68 \text{ m} = 700 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

F.2. Tinggi Bulwark = 1,000 m

## F.3. Perhitungan Sheer

## F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 ( Lpp / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 25 ( 114,5 / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 1204,17 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.2. } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 11,1 ( Lpp / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 11,1 ( 114,5 / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 534,65 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 2,8 ( Lpp / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 2,8 ( 114,5 / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 134,87 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

F.3.2. Bagian Midship (Tengan) = 0 m

## F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.1. AP} &= 50 ( Lpp / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 50 ( 114,5 / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 2408,33 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.2. } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 22,2 ( Lpp / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 22,2 ( 114,5 / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 1069,3 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 5,6 ( Lpp / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 5,6 ( 114,5 / 3 + 10 ) \\ &= 269,73 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



#### F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

##### F.4.1. Perhitungan Jumlah Gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= L_{pp} / 500 + 0,48 \\ &= 114,5 / 500 + 0,48 \\ &= 0,71 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak yang diambil} = 0,70 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Untuk } L_{pp} = 114,50 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Maka } 0,70 \times 158 \text{ gading} = 110,600 \text{ m}$$

$$0,65 \times 6 \text{ gading} = \underline{3,900 \text{ m}}$$

$$114,5 \text{ m}$$

#### F.4.2. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

Panjang Poop Deck (20 % - 30 %)  $L_{pp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 29,35 \% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 29,35 \% \times 114,5 \text{ m} \\ &= 33,6 \text{ m} = 34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Sedang tinggi poop deck 2,0 s/d 2,4 m diambil 2,2 m dari main deck bentuk disesuaikan dengan bentuk buttock line.

Jarak gading pada poop deck

$$0,70 \times 48 \text{ gading} = 33,6 \text{ m}$$

#### F.4.3. Fore Castle Deck (Deck Akil)

Panjang fore castle deck (8 % - 15 %)  $L_{pp}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 15 \% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 15 \% \times 114,5 \text{ m} \\ &= 17,175 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi deck akil (2,0 – 2,4) diambil 2,4 m dari main deck

Jarak gading pada fore castle dengan panjang = 17,2 m

$$0,70 \times 21 \text{ gading} = 14,6 \text{ m}$$

$$0,65 \times 4 \text{ gading} = \underline{2,6 \text{ m}}$$

$$17,2 \text{ m}$$

## F.4.4. Jarak Gading pada Main Deck

Panjang Main Deck

$$\text{LPP} - (\text{Panjang FC Deck} + (\text{Panjang Poop Deck}))$$

$$= 114,5 - (17,2 + 33,6)$$

$$= 63,7 \text{ m}$$

Jarak gading pada Main Deck

$$0,70 \times 91 \text{ gading} = 63,7 \text{ m}$$

## F.4.5. Jarak Sekat Tubrukan

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = 0,05 \times L_{pp}$$

$$= 0,05 \times 114,5$$

$$= 5,73 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak maximum} = 0,08 \times L_{pp}$$

$$= 0,08 \times 114,5$$

$$= 9,16 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak sekat tubrukan} = \frac{5,73 + 9,16}{2}$$

$$= 7,44 \text{ m}^3$$







### **G. PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI**

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan kemudi menurut BKI 2001 Vol II (hal 14 Sec. 14-1. A.3)

$$A = C1 \times C2 \times C3 \times C4 \times \frac{1,75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi dalam m<sup>2</sup>

L = Panjang kapal = 114,5 m

T = Sarat kapal = 7,2 m

C1 = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1,0

C2 = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1,0

C3 = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 0,8

C4 = Faktor untuk rancangan type kemudi = 1, untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller.

Jadi :

$$A = 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 0,8 \times 1,0 \times \frac{1,75 \times 114,5 \times 7,2}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$= 11,54 \text{ m}^2$$

#### G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

A = h x b      Dimana h = Tinggi daun kemudi

b = Lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga

perbandingan h / b = 0,8 – 3

Diambil 2 sehingga 2 = h / b → h = 2 x b

A = h x b

A = 2 x b x b

11,54 = 2 x b<sup>2</sup>

b =  $\sqrt{11,54 / 2}$

= 2,40 m

h = A / b      Maka b = 2,40 m

= 11,54 / 2,40      h = 4,80 m

= 4,80 m

➤ Luas bagian yang dibalansir dianjurkan < 23 %, diambil 20 %

$$\begin{aligned}
 A' &= 23\% \times A \\
 &= 23\% \times 11,54 \\
 &= 2,65 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal

$$\begin{aligned}
 b' &= 32\% \times b \\
 &= 32\% \times 2,402 \\
 &= 0,77 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rightarrow \text{ Luas daun kemudi (A)} &= 11,54 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \rightarrow \text{ Luas bagian balansir (A')} &= 2,655 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \rightarrow \text{ Tinggi daun kemudi (h')} &= 4,80 \text{ m} \\
 \rightarrow \text{ Lebar daun kemudi (b')} &= 0,77 \text{ m} \\
 \rightarrow \text{ Lebar bagian balansir} &= 2,40 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

## G.2. Perhitungan Gaya Kemudi

G.2.1. Menurut BKI 2001 Vol II (hal 14-3 Sec B.1.1) tentang gaya kemudi adalah :

$$CR = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times k_1 \times k_2 \times k_3 \times k_t \text{ (N)}$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A \\
 &= 4,80^2 / 11,54 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 15,5 \text{ Knots}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1 &= \frac{A+2}{3} = \frac{2,00+2}{3} \\
 &= 1,33
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_2 = \text{Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal} = 1,1$$

$$k_3 = 1,15 \text{ untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller}$$

$$k_t = 1,0 \text{ (normal)}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} CR &= 132 \times 2,00 \times (240,25)^2 \times 1,33 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \times 1,0 \\ &= 1069,520 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

## H. PERHITUNGAN SEPATU KEMUDI

Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu Z, menurut BKI 2001 Vol II hal 13-3

Dimana :

Bl = Gaya kemudi dalam resultan

BL = CR / 2

CR = Gaya Kemudi

CR = 106978,52 N

BL = 106978,52 / 2  
= 53489,26 N

x = Jarak masing-masing irisan penampang yang bersangkutan terhadap sumbu kemudi

x = 0,5 x L50 (x maximum)

x = L50 (x maximum), dimana :

$$L50 = \frac{C_R}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

$$\text{Dimana } Pr = \frac{C_R}{L_{10} \times 10^3};$$

L10 = Tinggi daun kemudi h = 4,80 m

$$= \frac{106978,520}{4,80 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 22,266 \text{ N/m}$$

$$L50 = \frac{C_R}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

$$L50 = \frac{106978,520}{22,26 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 4,80 \text{ m Diambil } 2,1 \text{ m ( 3 jarak gading )}$$

X min = 0,5 x L50      k = Faktor bahan = 1,0

$$= 0,5 \times 2,1$$

$$= 1,05 \text{ m}$$

$$WZ = \frac{BL \times X \times k}{80}$$

$$= \frac{32332,29 \times 1,05 \times 1,0}{80}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 424,361 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 WY &= 1/3 \times WZ \\
 &= 1/3 \times 424,361 \\
 &= 141,454 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dengan plat dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tinggi (h)} = 182 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal (s)} = 30 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar (b)} = 220 \text{ mm}$$

No	b	h	f = b x h	a	F x a <sup>2</sup>	Iz = 1/12 x b x h <sup>3</sup>
I	22	3	66	0	0	49,5
II	3	12,2	36,6	11	9,5	453,962
III	3	12,2	36,6	0	0	453,962
IV	3	12,2	36,6	11	9,5	453,962
V	22	3	66	0	0	49,5
					Σ1= 6606,3	Σ2= 1460,886

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_z &= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 \\
 &= 6606,3 + 1460,886 \\
 &= 8067,18 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z &= I_z / a \text{ maks} \\
 &= 8067,18 / 9,5 \\
 &= 424,589 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \checkmark W_z &< W_{z'} \\
 424,361 &< 424,589 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (Memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

✓ Koreksi perhitungan  $W_z$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{W_z \cdot \text{Perencanaan} - W_z \cdot \text{Perhitungan}}{W_z \cdot \text{Perhitungan}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{424,589 - 424,361}{424,361} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,0537 \% < 0,5 \% \text{ (Memenuhi Syarat)}
 \end{aligned}$$







#### **E. STERN CLEARANCE**

Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah  $(0,6 - 0,7) T$ , dimana  $T =$  Sarat kapal

Diambil  $0,6x T$

D Propeller Ideal adalah

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,6 \quad x \quad T \\ &= 0,6 \quad x \quad 7,2 \text{ m} \\ &= 4,680 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari – jari Propeller)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5 \quad x \quad D \text{ Propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \quad x \quad 4,680 \text{ m} \\ &= 2,346 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \quad x \quad D \\ &= 1/6 \quad x \quad 4,680 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,780 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling - baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 2001 Vol II Sec 13 – 1 adalah sebagai berikut :

- a.  $0,1 \quad x \quad D = 0,1 \quad x \quad 4,680$   
 $= 0,468 \text{ m}$
- b.  $0,09 \quad x \quad D = 0,09 \quad x \quad 4,680$   
 $= 0,421 \text{ m}$
- c.  $0,17 \quad x \quad D = 0,17 \quad x \quad 4,680$   
 $= 0,796 \text{ m}$
- d.  $0,15 \quad x \quad D = 0,15 \quad x \quad 4,680$   
 $= 0,702 \text{ m}$
- e.  $0,18 \quad x \quad D = 0,18 \quad x \quad 4,680$   
 $= 0,843 \text{ m}$
- f.  $0,04 \quad x \quad D = 0,04 \quad x \quad 4,680$   
 $= 0,187 \text{ m}$
- g. 2 “ – 3 “ Diambil 2 “
- h.  $0,35 \quad x \quad D = 0,35 \quad x \quad 4,680$   
 $= 1,638 \text{ m}$

Jarak poros propeller dengan Base Line adalah

R Propeller + f + Tinggi sepatu kemudi

$$= 2,346 + 0,187 + 0,22$$

$$= 2,753 \text{ m}$$





