

BAB II
PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAIN)

C.2.1 PERHITUNGAN DASAR

A 1. Panjang Garis Air Muat (Lwl)

$$\begin{aligned}Lwl &= Lpp + 2 \% \times Lpp \\ &= 105.54 + 2 \% \times 105.54 \\ &= 107.65 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

B 2. Panjang Displacement (L Displ)

$$\begin{aligned}L \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times (Lwl + Lpp) \\ &= 0,5 \times (107.65 + 105.54) \\ &= 106.595 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

C 3. Coefisien Midship (Cm) Formula Arkent Bont Shocker.

$$\begin{aligned}Cm &= 0,90 + 0,10 + \sqrt{Cb} \\ &= 0,90 + 0,10 + \sqrt{0.72} \\ &= 0,985 \text{ Memenuhi Syarat } (0,950 - 0,990)\end{aligned}$$

D 4. Coefisien Prismatic (Cp) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}Cp &= Cb / Cm \\ &= 0,72 / 0,985 \\ &= 0,731 \text{ Memenuhi Syarat } (0,680 - 0,820)\end{aligned}$$

E 5. Coefisien Garis Air (Cw) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}Cw &= \sqrt{Cb + 0,025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,72 + 0,025} \\ &= 0,863 \text{ Memenuhi Syarat } (0,80 - 0,87)\end{aligned}$$

F 6. Luas Garis Air (A_{wl})

$$\begin{aligned} A_{wl} &= L_{wl} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 107.65 \times 17.00 \times 0,863 \\ &= 1579.59 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

G 7. Luas Midship (A_m)

$$\begin{aligned} A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 17.00 \times 7.00 \times 0,985 \\ &= 117.215 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

H 8. Volume Displacement (C_{Displ})

$$\begin{aligned} V_{Displ} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 105.54 \times 17.00 \times 7.00 \times 0,72 \\ &= 9042.667 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

I 9. Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (C_p Displ)

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ Displ} &= L_{pp} / L_{Displ} \times C_b \\ &= 105.54 / 106.595 \times 0.731 \\ &= 0,724 \end{aligned}$$

J 10. Displacement (D)

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

Dimana :

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

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

$$= 9042.667 \times 1,025 \times 1,004$$

$$= 9305.809 \text{ Ton}$$

C.2.2 MENENTUKAN LETAK LCB

B.1. Dengan menggunakan Cp Displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp Displacement = 0,724 Didapat letak titik LCB (Longitudinal Centre Bouyancy) = 1,27 % x L Displ,

Dimana L Displ = 106.595 m

$$\begin{aligned}Cp \text{ Displ} &= Lpp / L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\&= 105.54 / 106.595 \times 0.731 \\&= 0.724\end{aligned}$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned}LCB \text{ Displ} &= 1.27 \% \times L \text{ Displ} \\&= 1.27 \% \times 106.595 \\&= 1.354 \text{ m (Di depan midship Lpp)}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times L \text{ Displ} \\&= 0,5 \times 106.595 \\&= 53.298 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} \text{ Lpp} &= 0,5 \times Lpp \\&= 0,5 \times 105.54 \\&= 52.77 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}&= \bar{x} \text{ Displ} - \bar{x} \text{ Lpp} \\&= 53.298 - 52.770 \\&= 0.528 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}&= 1.354 - 0.528 \\&= 0.826 \text{ m (Di depan } \bar{x} \text{ Lpp)}\end{aligned}$$

.2. Menurut diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section (A_m) = 117.215 m²

No Ord	%	% Thd Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil	
AP	0	0	1	0	- 10	0	
1	0,120	14.0658	4	56.3256	- 9	- 506.369	
2	0,320	37.5088	2	75.0176	- 8	- 600.141	
3	0,525	61.5379	4	246.1515	- 7	- 1723.06	
4	0,710	83.2227	2	166.4453	- 6	- 998.672	
5	0,850	99.6328	4	398.531	- 5	- 1992.66	
6	0,940	110.182	2	220.3642	- 4	- 881.457	
7	0,970	113.699	4	454.7942	- 3	- 1364.38	
8	0,990	116.043	2	232.0857	- 2	- 464.171	
9	1,000	117.215	4	468.86	- 1	- 468.86	
10	1,000	117.215	2	234.43	0	0	
					$\Sigma_2 =$	- 8999.77	
11	1,000	117.215	4	468.43	1	468.86	
12	1,000	117.215	2	234.43	2	468.86	
13	1,000	117.215	4	468.86	3	1406.58	
14	0,990	116.043	2	232.0857	4	928.3428	
15	0,930	109.01	4	436.0398	5	2180.199	
16	0,840	98.4606	2	196.1912	6	1181.527	
17	0,660	77.3619	4	309.4476	7	2166.133	
18	0,410	48.0582	2	96.1163	8	768.9304	
19	0,170	19.9266	4	79.7062	9	717.3558	
FP	0	0	1	0	10	0	
				$\Sigma_1 =$	5075.41	$\Sigma_3 =$	10286.79

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
 &= 106.595 / 20 \\
 &= 5.33 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\&= 1/3 \times 5.33 \times 5075.41 \\&= 5782,440 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times h \\&= \frac{-8999.77 + 10286.79}{5075.41} \times 5.33 \\&= 1.352 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{L \text{ Displ}} \times 100 \% \\&= \frac{1.386 - 1.352}{106.595} \times 100 \% \\&= 0,00319 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})\end{aligned}$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk volume Displ

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\text{Vol Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100 \% \\&= \frac{9042.667 - 9017.31}{9042.667} \times 100 \% \\&= 0,281 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})\end{aligned}$$

B.3. Perhitungan prismatic depan (Qf) dan koefisien prismatic belakang (Qa) berdasarkan label "Van Lamerent"

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian depan midship } L_{pp} \\ Q_a &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang midship } L_{pp} \\ e &= \text{Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap } L_{pp} \\ &= (LCB_{Lpp} / L_{pp}) \times 100 \% \\ &= (0,826 / 105.54) \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,783 \% \end{aligned}$$

Dengan rumus tersebut diatas dapat dihitung harga Qa dan Qf dengan rumus berikut :

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= C_p + (1,40 + Q) \times e \\ &= 0,731 + (1,40 + 0,731) \times 0,00783 \\ &= 0,748 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_a &= C_p - (1,40 + Q) \times e \\ &= 0,731 - (1,40 + 0,731) \times 0,00783 \\ &= 0,714 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$A_m = 117.215 \text{ m}^2$$

No Ord	% Luas Section	%LuasSection terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0.031	3.643	0.25	0.911	-5.00	-4.554
0.25	0.082	9.612	1.00	9.612	-4.75	-45.657
0.5	0.174	20.395	0.50	10.198	-4.50	-45.889
0.75	0.274	32.118	1.00	32.118	-4.25	-136.502
1	0.375	43.957	0.75	32.968	-4.00	-131.871
1.5	0.569	66.696	2.00	133.392	-3.50	-466.872
2	0.735	86.115	1.00	86.115	-3.00	-258.345
2.5	0.861	100.924	2.00	201.848	-2.50	-504.620
3	0.942	110.419	1.50	165.629	-2.00	-331.257
4	0.997	116.865	4.00	467.460	-1.00	-467.460
5	1.000	117.215	2.00	234.430	0.00	0.000
					$\Sigma_2=$	-2393.026
6	1.000	117.215	4.00	468.860	1.00	468.860
7	0.972	113.935	1.50	170.903	2.00	341.805
8	0.909	106.550	2.00	213.100	2.50	532.750
8.5	0.801	93.891	1.00	93.891	3.00	281.673
9	0.643	75.370	2.00	150.740	3.50	527.590
9.25	0.438	51.341	0.75	38.506	4.00	154.023
9.5	0.325	38.096	1.00	38.096	4.25	161.908
9.75	0.212	24.850	0.50	12.425	4.50	55.913
9	0.101	11.839	1.00	11.839	4.75	56.235
FP	0.000	0.000	0.25	0.000	5.00	0.000
			$\Sigma_1=$	2573.039	$\Sigma_3=$	2580.757

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.2.3 } h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\ &= 105.54 / 10 \\ &= 10.554 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

C.2.4 Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times L_{pp} / 10 \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 105.54 / 10 \times 2573.039 \\ &= 9051.950 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

C.2.5 Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times h \\ &= \frac{-2393.026 - 2580.757}{2573.039} \times 10.554 \\ &= 0.770 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

C.2.6 Perhitungan pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	3.643	1	3643	0	0
½ AP	1.822	4	7286	1	7286
0	0	1	0	2	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	10292	$\Sigma_2 =$	7286

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\ &= \frac{107.6508 - 105.54}{2} \\ &= 1.0554 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

C.2.7 Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}&= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 1.0554 \times 7.286 \\ &= 3.845 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

C.2.8 LCB Cant Part terhadap (\bar{X}) AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum_2}{\sum_1} \times e \\ &= \frac{7.286}{10.929} \times 1.0554 \\ &= 0,704 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

C.2.9 Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap (\bar{X}) AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/2 \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\ &= 1/2 \times 105.54 + 0.704 \\ &= 53.474 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

C.2.10 Volume Displacement total

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ Displ Total} &= V \text{ Displ MP} + V \text{ Displ Cp} \\ &= 9051.950 + 3.845 \\ &= 9055.795 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.11 LCB total terhadap (\bar{X}) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(\text{LCB.MP.x.Vol.MP.}) + (\text{LCB.CP.x.Vol.CP.})}{\text{Vol.Displecemant.Awal}} \\ &= \frac{(0.770 \times 9051.950) + (53.474 \times 3.846)}{9055.795} \\ &= 0.792 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

a. Koreksi untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{Volume.Total. + Volume.Displacement.Awal}{Volume.Displacement.Awal} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{9055.795 - 9042.667}{9042.667} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0.145 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

b. Koreksi untuk prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{LCB.Awal - LCB.Total.TerhadapMidshipLpp}{Lpp} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0.826 - 0.792}{105.54} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,0321 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

C. RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk (α)

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

Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $C_p = 0.748$

Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk $= 18^\circ$

Penyimpangan $= \underline{+ 3} +$

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh $= 21^\circ$

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

Ordinat	Pjng ord Y=0,5B	F S	hasil
AP	4.595	0.25	1.149
0.25	5.522	1.00	5.522
0.5	6.089	0.50	3.045
0.75	6.500	1.00	6.500
1	6.960	0.75	5.220
1.5	7.537	2.00	15.074
2	8.027	1.00	8.027
2.5	8.408	2.00	16.816
3	8.500	1.50	12.750
4	8.500	4.00	34.000
5	8.500	2.00	17.000
6	8.500	4.00	34.000
7	8.500	1.50	12.750
7.5	8.328	2.00	16.656
8	7.642	1.00	7.642
8.5	6.077	2.00	12.154
9	4.051	0.75	3.038
9.25	3.038	1.00	3.038
9.5	2.026	0.50	1.013
9.75	1.013	1.00	1.013
FP	0.000	0.25	0.000
$\Sigma 1 =$			216.407

C.2.1 Luas garis air pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL MP} &= 2 \times 1/3 \times (\text{LPP} / 10) \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 2 \times 1/3 \times (105.54 / 10) \times 216.407 \\ &= 1522.636 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.2 Rencana bentuk garis air pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	4.595	1	4.595
½ AP	2.298	4	9.190
0	0	1	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	13.785

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C.2.3} &= \frac{L_{w1} - L_{pp}}{2} \\ &= \frac{107.6508 - 105.54}{2} \\ &= 1.0554 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

C.2.4 Luas garis air pada Cant Part (Awl Cp)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Awl Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 2 \times 1.0554 \times 13.785 \\ &= 29.097 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.5 Luas total garis air (Awl Total)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Awl Total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\ &= 1522.636 + 216.406 \\ &= 1551.734 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.6 Koreksi luas garis air

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Luas.Total.} - \text{Luas.Awal}}{\text{Luas.Awal}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{1579.59 - 1551.734}{1579.59} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,0176 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

D. PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

Dimana : B = 17.00 m
H = 8.10 m
T = 7.00 m
A = Rise Of Floor
= 0,01 x B
= 0,01 x 17.00
= 0,17 m
R = Jari – jari Bilga
M = Titik pusat kelelngkungan bilga

D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABC

$$\operatorname{Tg} \alpha_2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{8.500}{0,17}$$

$$\alpha_2 = 88.85^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 0,5 \times \alpha_2 \\ &= 0,5 \times 88.85^\circ \\ &= 44.575^\circ \end{aligned}$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium ABDC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{ T + (T - A) \} \\ &= B / 4 \times \{ 2x (T - A) \} \\ &= 17.00 / 4 \{ 2 \times (7.00 - 0,17) \} \\ &= 58.778 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFGHDB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas Midship} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times \text{Cm} \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 17.00 \times 7.00 \times 0.985 \\ &= 58.599 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

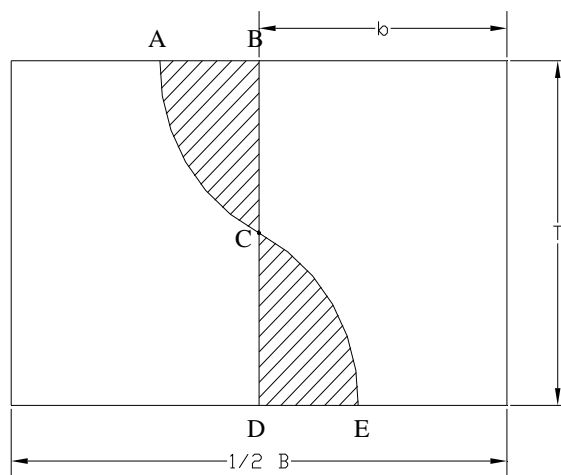
$$\begin{aligned} \text{D.2.3. Luas FGHC F} & \\ &= \text{Luas trapesium ABDC} - \text{Luas AFGHDB} \\ &= 58.778 - 58.599 \\ &= 0.179 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D.2.4. Luas FCG} & \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHC F} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{MF} \times \text{FC} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times R^2 \times \text{Tg } \alpha_1 \\ \text{Luas juring MFG} &= \alpha_1 / 360 \times MR^2 \\ \text{Luas FCG} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG} \\ &= 0,5 R^2 \text{Tg } \alpha_1 - \alpha_1 / 360 \times MR^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi Luas ABDC} - \text{Luas AFGHDB} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG} \\ 0.179 &= 0,5 R^2 \text{Tg } 44.427^\circ - 44.427^\circ / 360 \times MR^2 \\ 0.179 &= 0,49 R^2 - 0.388R^2 \\ R^2 &= 1.172 \\ R &= 1.32 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$T = 7.00 \text{ m}$$

$$2 T = 14.00 \text{ m}$$

$$A_m = 117.215 \text{ m}$$

Ordinat	B=Luasstation		Y=1/2B
	2T	luas station	
AP	0,260	3,643	4,595
0,25	0,687	9,612	5,522
0,5	1,457	20,395	6,089
0,75	2,294	32,118	6,500
1	3,140	43,957	6,960
1,5	4,764	66,696	7,537
2	6,151	86,115	8,027
2,5	7,209	100,924	8,408
3	7,887	110,419	8,500
4	8,348	116,865	8,500
5	8,373	117,215	8,500
6	8,373	117,215	8,500
7	8,138	113,935	8,328
8	7,611	106,550	7,642
8,5	6,707	93,891	6,077
9	5,384	75,370	4,051
9,25	3,667	51,341	3,038
9,5	2,721	38,096	2,026
9,75	1,775	24,850	1,013
9	0,846	11,839	0,000
FP	0,000	0,000	0,000

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

Ordinat	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	3,643	0,25	0,91075
0,25	9,612	1	9,612
0,5	20,395	0,5	10,1975
0,75	32,118	1	32,118
1	43,957	0,75	32,96775
1,5	66,696	2	133,392
2	86,115	1	86,115
2,5	100,924	2	201,848
3	110,419	1,5	165,6285
4	116,865	4	467,46
5	117,215	2	234,43
6	117,215	4	468,86
7	113,935	1,5	170,9025
8	106,55	2	213,1
8,5	93,891	1	93,891
9	75,37	2	150,74
9,25	51,341	0,75	38,50575
9,5	38,096	1	38,096
9,75	24,85	0,5	12,425
9	11,839	1	11,839
FP	0	0,25	0
		E 1 =	2573,03875

Volume Can Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol M P} &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{LPP}{10} \times \sum_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{105.54}{10} \times 2573.03875 \\
 &= 9051.950 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

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

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	3.643	1	3.643	0	0
½ AP	1.822	4	7.286	1	7.286
0	0	1	0	2	0
		$\Sigma_1 = 7.286$		$\Sigma_2 = 7.286$	

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.2.1. } e &= \frac{LWL. - LPP}{2} \\ &= \frac{107.65 - 105.54}{2} \\ &= 1.055 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.2.2. Volume Cant Part} \\ &= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 1.055 \times 7.286 \\ &= 3.843 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.2.3. Volume Displacement Total} \\ &= \text{Vol Displ MP} + \text{Vol Displ CP} \\ &= 9051.793 + 7.286 \\ &= 9055.793 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{E.2.3. Koreksi penyimpangan volume displacement body plan} \\ &= \frac{\text{Vol.Displ.Awal.Perhitungan.} - \text{Vol.Displ.Perencanaan}}{\text{Vol.Displ.Awal.Perhitungan}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{9055.793 - 9042.667}{9055.793} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0.00145 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

F. PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER DAN BANGUNAN ATAS

F.1. Perhitungan Chamber

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chamber} &= 1/50 \times B \\ &= 1/50 \times 17.00 \\ &= 0.34 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

F.2. Tinggi Bulwark = 1,000 m

F.3. Perhitungan Sheer

F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 25 (105.54 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 1129.5 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.2. } 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 11,1 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 11,1 (105.54 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 501.498 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.3. } 1/3 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 2,8 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2,8 (105.54 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 126.504 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.1. AP} &= 50 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (105.54 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2259.00 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.2. } 1/6 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 22,2 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 22,2 (105.54 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 1002.996 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.3. } 1/3 L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} &= 5,6 (L_{pp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 5,6 (105.54 / 3 + 10) \\ &= 253.008 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

F.4.1. Perhitungan Jumlah Gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= L_{pp} / 50 + 0,48 \\ &= 105.54 / 50 + 0,48 \\ &= 0.69 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak yang diambil} = 0,60 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Untuk } L_{pp} = 105.54 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Maka } 0,60 \times 170 \text{ gading} = 102.00 \text{ m}$$

$$0,51 \times 4 \text{ gading} = 2.04 \text{ m}$$

$$0.5 \times 3 \text{ gading} = \underline{1.50 \text{ m}}$$

$$105.54 \text{ m}$$

F.4.2. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 30 \% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 30 \% \times 105.54 \text{ m} \\ &= 31.662 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

Diambil 24,24 m jadi jarak gading pada poop deck

$$0,60 \times 37 \text{ gading} = 22.20 \text{ m}$$

$$0,51 \times 4 \text{ gading} = \underline{2.04 \text{ m}}$$

$$24.24 \text{ m}$$

F.4.3. Fore Castle Deck (Deck Akil)

Panjang fore castle deck (8 % - 15 %) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 15 \% \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 15 \% \times 105.54 \text{ m} \\ &= 15.831 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi deck akil (1,9 – 2,2) diambil dari 2,2 dari main deck

Jarak gading pada fore castle dengan panjang = 15.3 m

$$0,60 \times 23 \text{ gading} = 13.80 \text{ m}$$

$$0,50 \times 3 \text{ gading} = \underline{1.50 \text{ m}}$$

$$15,30 \text{ m}$$

F.4.4. Jarak Gading pada Main Deck

Panjang Main Deck

LPP – (PanjangFC Deck + (Panjang Poop Deck)

$$= 105.54 - (15.30 + 28.44)$$

$$= 61.80 \text{ m}$$

Jarak gading pada Main Deck

$$0,60 \times 103 \text{ gading} = 61.80 \text{ m}$$

F.4.5. Jarak Sekat Tubrukan

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = 0,05 \times \text{Lpp} \times 3,05$$

$$= 0,05 \times 105.54 \times 3,05$$

$$= 8.327 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak maximum} = 0,08 \times \text{Lpp} \times 3,05$$

$$= 0,08 \times 105.54 \times 3,05$$

$$= 11.493 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak sekat tubrukan} = \frac{8.327 + 11.493}{2}$$

$$= 9.90 \text{ m}$$

G. PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

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

$$A = C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1,75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi dalam m²

L = Panjang kapal = 105.54 m

T = Sarat kapal = 7.00 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 = 1.5 , untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller.

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 0,8 \times 1,5 \times \frac{1,75 \times 105.54 \times 7.00}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= 10.86 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi luas daun kemudi (Buku Perlengkapan kapal ITS hal 51)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 6,2}} < \frac{9,26}{L_{pp} \times T} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 7,2}} \\ &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt{\frac{105.54}{0.72 \times 17.00} - 6,2}} < \frac{9,260}{105.54 \times 7.00} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt{\frac{105.54}{0.72 \times 17.00} - 7.2}} \\ &= 0,0171 < 0,0177 < 0,0267 \end{aligned}$$

G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$A = h \times b \quad \text{Dimana } h = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi}$$
$$b = \text{Lebar daun kemudi}$$

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan

$$h / b = 0,8 - 3$$

$$\text{Diambil 2 sehingga } 2 = h / b \rightarrow h = 2 b$$

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 2 b \times b$$

$$10.86 = 2 b^2$$

$$b = \sqrt{\frac{10.86}{2}}$$

$$= 2,33 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b \quad \text{Maka } b = 2.33$$

$$= 10.86 / 2.33$$

$$= 4.66 \text{ m}$$

Luas bagian yang dibalansir dianjurkan < 65 % , diambil 30 %

$$A' = 30 \% \times A$$

$$= 30 \% \times 10.86$$

$$= 3.258 \text{ m}^2$$

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal

$$b' = 30 \% \times b$$

$$= 30 \% \times 2.33$$

$$= 0.699 \text{ m}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

$$\rightarrow \text{Luas daun kemudi (A)} = 10.86 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Luas bagian balansir (A')} = 3.258 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Tinggi daun kemudi (h')} = 4.660 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Lebar daun kemudi (b')} = 2.330 \text{ m}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Lebar bagian balansir} = 0.699 \text{ m}$$

G.2. Perhitungan Gaya Kemudi

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

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

Dimana :

$$A = \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A \\ = (4.66)^2 / 10.86 = 1.996$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 15.00 \text{ knot}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{A+2}{3} = \frac{1.996+2}{3} \\ = 1.332 < 2$$

$$k_2 = \text{Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal} = 1.4$$

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

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

Jadi :

$$C_R = 132 \times 1.996 \times (15.00)^2 \times 1.332 \times 1.4 \times 1,15 \times 1,0 \\ = 127129.72 \text{ N}$$

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

C_R = Gaya Kemudi

C_R = 127129.72 N

BL = 127129.72 / 2
= 63564.86 N

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

x = 0,5 x L₅₀ (x maximum)

x = L₅₀ (x maximum), dimana :

$$L_{50} = \frac{C_R}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

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

L₁₀ = Pr = Tinggi daun kemudi h = 4.66 m

$$L_{50} = \frac{C_R}{Pr \times 10^3}$$

$$L_{50} = \frac{127129.72}{4.66 \times 10^3}$$

= 4.66 m

Diambil 2.64 m dengan jarak gading : 0.60 x 1 gading = 0.60 m

0.51 x 4 gading = 2.04 m

Jadi L₅₀ = 2.64 m

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\min} &= 0,5 \times L_{50} \\ &= 0,5 \times 2.64 \\ &= 1.32 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \text{Faktor bahan} = 1,0$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_Z &= \frac{BL \times X \times k}{80} \\ &= \frac{63564.86 \times 1.32 \times 1,0}{80} \\ &= 1047.170 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_Y &= 1/3 \times W_Z \\ &= 1/3 \times 1047.170 \\ &= 349.057 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dengan plat dengan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tinggi (h)} = 270 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$\text{Lebar (b)} = 270 \text{ mm}$$

No	b	h	f = b x h	a	F x a ²	Iz = 1/12 x b x h ³
I	27	3	81	0	0	60.75
II	3	21	63	12	9072	2351.250
III	3	21	63	0	0	2351.250
IV	3	21	63	12	9072	2351.250
V	27	3	81	0	0	60.75
					$\Sigma_1 = 18144$	$\Sigma_2 = 7067.250$

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 \\ &= 18144 + 7067.250 \\ &= 25211.250 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}W_z &= I_z / a \\ &= 25211.250 / 12.00 \\ &= 1050.469 \text{ cm}^3 < W_z \text{ Perhitungan } 1047.170 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ (Memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

Koreksi perhitungan W_z

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{W_z.Perencanaan. - W_z.Perhitungan}{W_z.Perhitungan} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1050.469 - 1047.170}{1047.170} \times 100\% \\ &= 0.315 \% < 0,5 \% \text{ (Memenuhi Syarat)}\end{aligned}$$

E. STERN CLEARANCE

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

Diambil $0,67 \times T$

D Propeller Ideal adalah

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,65 \times T \\ &= 0,65 \times 7,00 \\ &= 4,55 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari – jari Propeller)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5 \times \text{D Propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \times 4,55 \\ &= 2,275 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 4,55 \\ &= 0,758 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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. $0,1 \times D = 0,1 \times 4,55$
 $= 0,455 \text{ m}$
 $= 455 \text{ mm}$

b. $0,009 \times D = 0,009 \times 4,55$
 $= 0,4095 \text{ m}$
 $= 409,5 \text{ mm}$

c. $0,17 \times D = 0,17 \times 4,55$
 $= 0,7735 \text{ m}$
 $= 773,5 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. } 0,15 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,15 \quad \times \quad 4.55 \\ &= 0.6285 \text{ m} \\ &= 628.5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. } 0,18 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,18 \quad \times \quad 4.55 \\ &= 0.819 \text{ m} \\ &= 819 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f. } 0,04 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,04 \quad \times \quad 4.55 \\ &= 0.182 \text{ m} \\ &= 182 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

g. 2" – 3" Diambil 2"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h. } 0,35 \quad \times \quad D &= 0,35 \quad \times \quad 4.55 \\ &= 1.5925 \text{ m} \\ &= 159.25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak poros propeller dengan Base Line adalah

R Propeller + f + Tinggi sepatu kemudi

$$= 2.275 + 0.182 + 0.27$$

$$= 2.727 \text{ m}$$