

BAB II
PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAN)

A. Perhitungan Dimensi Kapal

A.1 Panjang Garis Air Muat (Lwl)

$$\begin{aligned}Lwl &= Lpp + 2 \% \times Lpp \\ &= 25,34 \text{ m} + (2 \% \times 25,34 \text{ m}) \\ &= 25,85 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

A.2 Panjang *Displacement* (L Displ)

$$\begin{aligned}L \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times (Lwl + Lpp) \\ &= 0,5 \times (25,85 \text{ m} + 25,34 \text{ m}) \\ &= 25,5934 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

A.3 *Coefisien Block* (Cb) Formula Ayre

$$\begin{aligned}Cb &= 1,08 - Vd / 2\sqrt{Lpp} \\ &= 1,08 - 5,504 / 2\sqrt{25,34} \\ &= 0,55 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,50 - 0,60)\end{aligned}$$

A.4 *Coefisien Midship* (Cm) Formula Arkent Bont Shocker.

$$\begin{aligned}Cm &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times Cb) \\ &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times 0,55) \\ &= 0,83 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,5 - 0,995)\end{aligned}$$

A.5 *Coefisien Prismatic* (Cp) Menggunakan Rumus Pendekatan

$$\begin{aligned}Cp &= Cb / Cm \\ &= 0,55 / 0,83 \\ &= 0,66 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,5 - 0,92)\end{aligned}$$

A.6 *Coefisien* Garis Air (C_w) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_w &= 0,743 \times c_b + 0,297 \\ &= 0,743 \times 0,55 + 0,297 \\ &= 0,74 \text{ Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,73 - 0,88)\end{aligned}$$

A.7 Luas Garis Air (A_{wl})

$$\begin{aligned}A_{wl} &= L_{wl} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 25,847 \text{ m} \times 5,50 \text{ m} \times 0,74 \\ &= 105,196 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

A.8 Luas *Midship* (A_m)

$$\begin{aligned}A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 5,50 \text{ m} \times 2,10 \text{ m} \times 0,83 \\ &= 9,538 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

A.9 *Volume Displacement* (C_{Displ})

$$\begin{aligned}V_{Displ} &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 25,34 \text{ m} \times 5,50 \text{ m} \times 2,10 \text{ m} \times 0,55 \\ &= 160,972 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

A.10 *Coefisien Prismatic Displacement* (C_p $Displ$)

$$\begin{aligned}C_p \text{ Displ} &= L_{pp} / L_{Displ} \times C_p \\ &= 25,34 \text{ m} / 25,5934 \text{ m} \times 0,66 \\ &= 0,66\end{aligned}$$

A.11 *Displacement* (D)

$$\begin{aligned}D &= Vol_{Displ} \times \gamma \times C \\ &= 160,972 \times 1,025 \times 1,004\end{aligned}$$

$$D = 165,7 \text{ Ton}$$

$$\gamma = \text{berat jenis air laut} = 1,025 \text{ ton/m}$$

$$C = \text{koefisien berat las} = 1,004$$

B. Menentukan letak LCB (Longitudinal centre of bouyancy)

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

Displacement = 0,66 Didapat letak titik LCB (*Longitudinal Centre*

Bouyancy = 0,1% x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 27,21 m

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LCB Displ(b)} &= 0,10\% \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,10\% \times 25,59\text{m} \\ &= 0,03\text{m (Di belakang midship LDisp)}\end{aligned}$$

B.1.2. Jarak *midship* (O) L Displ ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}\text{O Displ} &= 0,5 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,5 \times 25,59\text{m} \\ &= 12,7967 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak *midship* (O) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}\text{O Lpp} &= 0,5 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0,5 \times 25,34 \text{ m} \\ &= 12,67 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

B.1.4. Jarak antara *midship* (O) L Displ dengan *midship* (O) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \text{O Displ} - \text{O Lpp} \\ &= 12,7967 - 12,67 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,13 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap *midship* (O) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}c &= 0,13 + 0,027 \\ &= 0,26 \text{ m (Di belakang O Lpp)}\end{aligned}$$

B.2. Menurut diagram NSP dengan luas tiap *section* (A_m) = 9,538 m²

No Ord	%	% Thd Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0,000	0,000	1	0,000	-10	0,000
1	0,090	0,858	4	3,434	-9	-30,905
2	0,260	2,480	2	4,960	-8	-39,680
3	0,460	4,388	4	17,551	-7	-122,855
4	0,660	6,295	2	12,591	-6	-75,544
5	0,820	7,822	4	31,286	-5	-156,430
6	0,900	8,585	2	17,169	-4	-68,677
7	0,890	8,489	4	33,957	-3	-101,870
8	0,980	9,348	2	18,695	-2	-37,391
9	1,000	9,538	4	38,154	-1	-38,154
10			2		0	-671,505
	1,000	9,538		19,077	Σ_2	0,000
11	1,000	9,538	4	38,154	1	38,154
12	0,970	9,252	2	18,505	2	37,009
13	0,930	8,871	4	35,483	3	106,449
14	0,900	8,585	2	17,169	4	68,677
15	0,820	7,822	4	31,286	5	156,430
16	0,640	6,105	2	12,209	6	73,255
17	0,460	4,388	4	17,551	7	122,855
18	0,260	2,480	2	4,960	8	39,680
19	0,090	0,858	4	3,434	9	30,905
FP	0,000	0,000	1	0,000	10	0,000
			Σ_1	585,064	Σ_3	375,623

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{B.2.1.} \quad h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
&= 25,59\text{m} / 20 \\
&= 1,2796 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned}
V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times E1 \\
&= 1/3 \times 1,280 \text{ m} \times 375,623\text{m}^2 \\
&= 160,225 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{Lpp}{20} \\
&= \frac{-671,51 + 673,41}{375,62} \times \frac{25,59\text{m}}{20} \\
&= 0,006 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{L \text{ Displ}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{0,026 - 0,006}{25,59} \times 100 \% \\
&= 0,075 \% < 0,1 \% \text{ (Memenuhi)}
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{Vol Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{160,972 - 160,225}{160,972} \times 100 \% \\
&= 0,46 \% < 0,5 \% \text{ (Memenuhi)}
\end{aligned}$$

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_f &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian depan } \textit{midship} L_{pp} \\
 Q_a &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang } \textit{midship} L_{pp} \\
 e &= \text{Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap } L_{pp} \\
 e &= (LCB L_{pp} / L_{pp}) \times 100 \% \\
 &= (0,260 / 25,34 \text{ m}) \times 100 \% \\
 &= 1,0260\%
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_f &= C_p + (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\
 &= 0,66 + (1,4 + 0,66) \times 0,0103 \\
 &= 0,687 \\
 Q_a &= C_p - (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\
 &= 0,66 - (1,4 + 0,66) \times 0,0103 \\
 &= 0,645
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel CSA lama menurut Van Lamerent, $A_m = 9,538 \text{ m}^2$

No Ord	% Luas Station	Luas Station Thd Am
AP	0	0
0,25	0,06	0,544
0,5	0,124	1,183
0,75	0,196	1,870
1	0,275	2,623
1,5	0,438	4,178
2	0,6	5,723
2,5	0,744	7,097
3	0,857	8,174
4	0,977	9,319
5	1	9,538
6	0,993	9,472
7	0,913	8,709
7,5	0,819	7,812
8	0,684	6,524
8,5	0,516	4,922
9	0,333	3,176
9,25	0,241	2,299
9,5	0,153	1,459
9,75	0,07	0,668
FP	0	0

Perhitungan LCB dan Volume *displacement* dengan metode van lammerent diambil dari grafik CSA baru, $A_m = 9,538m^2$

No Ord	% Luas Station	Luas Station Thd Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0,212	0,200	0,25	0,050	-5	-0,25
0,25	0,074	0,543	1	0,543	-4,75	-2,579
0,5	0,160	1,182	0,5	0,591	-4,5	-2,660
0,75	0,253	1,869	1	1,869	-4,25	-7,943
1	0,347	2,623	0,75	1,967	-4	-7,869
1,5	0,536	4,050	2	8,100	-3,5	-28,350
2	0,703	5,723	1	5,723	-3	-17,169
2,5	0,836	7,096	2	14,192	-2,5	-35,480
3	0,924	8,174	1,5	12,261	-2	-24,522
4	0,995	9,319	4	37,276	-1	-37,276
5	1,000	9,538	2	19,076	0	0
					Σ_2	- 164,098
6	0,997	9,471	4	37,884	1	37,884
7	0,940	8,708	1,5	13,062	2	26,124
7,5	0,858	7,811	2	15,622	2,5	39,055
8	0,731	6,524	1	6,524	3	19,572
8,5	0,565	4,800	2	9,600	3,5	33,600
9	0,371	3,176	0,75	2,382	4	9,528
9,25	0,271	2,298	1	2,298	4,25	9,767
9,5	0,172	1,459	0,5	0,730	4,5	3,283
9,75	0,081	0,810	1	0,810	4,75	3,848
FP	0,212	0,200	0,25	0	5	0
			Σ_1	300,171	Σ_3	190,560

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 25,34 \text{ m} / 10 \\
 &= 2,534 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.. *Volume Displacement pada Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{Displ}} &= 1/3 \times h \times E1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 2,53 \text{ m} \times 190,560 \\
 &= 160,959 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB pada *main part* :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{LCB mp} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-164,098 + 182,65}{190,560} \times 2,53 \\
 &= 0,247 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pada *Cant Part*

No Ord	Luas <i>Station</i>	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0,000	1	0,000	0	0
0,5 AP	0,125	4	0,500	1	0,500
0	0,25	1	0,25	2	0,5
		Σ_1	0,750	Σ_2	1,000

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{25,85 \text{ m} - 25,34 \text{ m}}{2} \\
 &= 0,253 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. *Volume displacement Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/3 \times e \times E1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 0,25 \times 0,750 \\ &= 0,06 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

4. *LCB Cant Part* terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum_2}{\sum_1} \times e \\ &= \frac{1,000}{0,750} \times 0,25,34 = 0,338\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

5. Jarak *LCB Cant Part* terhadap O Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/2 \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\ &= 1/2 \times 25,34 \text{ m} + 0,338\text{m} \\ &= 13,008\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

6. *Volume Displacement* total

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V Displ Total} &= \text{V Displ MP} + \text{V Displ Cp} \\ &= 160,959\text{m}^3 + 0,06\text{m}^3 \\ &= 161,023 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

7. *LCB total* terhadap O Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(\text{LCB Main Part} \times \text{Vol Main Part}) + (\text{LCB Cant Part} \times \text{Vol Cant Part})}{\text{Volume Displacement}} \\ &= \frac{(0,2468 \times 160,959) + (13,008 \times 0,06)}{161,023} \\ &= 0,258\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

B.4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

a. Koreksi untuk *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol. Total} - \text{Vol Displacement Perhitungan}}{\text{Vol. Displacement Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{161,023 - 160,225}{160,225} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0.0050 \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,498\% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

b. Koreksi untuk prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB awal} - \text{LCB Total}}{Lpp} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{0,260m - 0,252m}{25,34 m} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,00032 \\ &= 0,032 < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

C. Rencana bentuk garis air

C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk (a)

Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan *Coeffisient Prismatic Depan* (Qf). Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $C_p = 0,687$

Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk $= 16^\circ$

Penyimpangan $= \pm 3^\circ$, diambil $+3^\circ$

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh $= 16^\circ + 3^\circ = 19^\circ$

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No Ord	$Y = \frac{1}{2} B$	FS	Hasil
AP	0,4300	0,25	0,108
0,25	0,7300	1	0,730
0,5	0,9700	0,5	0,485
0,75	1,2700	1	1,270
1	1,5200	0,75	1,140
1,5	1,9400	2	3,880
2	2,3000	1	2,300
2,5	2,5000	2	5,000
3	2,5900	1,5	3,885
4	2,7500	4	11,000
5	2,7500	2	5,500
6	2,7300	4	10,920
7	2,5300	1,5	3,795
7,5	2,2900	2	4,580
8	1,9500	1	1,950
8,5	1,5000	2	3,000
9	1,0300	0,75	0,773
9,25	0,8100	1	0,810
9,5	0,5400	0,5	0,270
9,75	0,2700	1	0,270
FP	0	0,25	0,000
		Σ	61,665

C.2.a. Luas garis air pada *Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{wl\ mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp}/10 \times \epsilon \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 25,34/10 \times 61,66 \\
 &= 104,17 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.b. Rencana bentuk garis air pada *Cant Part*

No Ord	Y = ½ B	FS	Hasil
AP	0,43	1	0,43
½	0,22	4	0,86
0	0	1	0,00
		Σ	1,29

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{25,85 - 25,34}{2} \\
 &= 0,2534 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.d. Luas garis air pada *Cant Part* (Awl Cp)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Awl Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times 0,2534 \times 1,29 \\
 &= 0,65\text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.e. Luas total garis air (Awl Total)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Awl Total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
 &= 104,1727\text{m}^2 + 0,653\text{m}^2 \\
 &= 104,827\text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi luas garis air

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Awl Total} - \text{Awl Perhitunga n}}{\text{Awl Perhitunga n}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{105,196 - 104,827}{105,196} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,0035 \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,35 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Perhitungan radius bilga

$$\text{Dimana : } B = 5,50 \text{ m}$$

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

$$T = 2,10 \text{ m}$$

$$a = \text{Rise Of Floor}$$

$$= 0,07 \times B$$

$$= 0,07 \times 5,50$$

$$a = 0,385 \text{ m}$$

$$R = \text{Jari - jari Bilga}$$

$$M = \text{Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga}$$

D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABC

$$\text{Tg } a_2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{3,45\text{m}}{0,483\text{m}}$$

$$A_2 = 88,85^\circ$$

$$A_1 = 0,5 \times \partial 2$$

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

$$= 44,427^\circ$$

D.2. Perhitungan

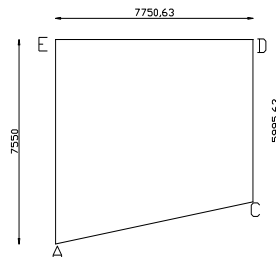
D.2.1. Luas Trapesium ACDE

$$= \frac{1}{2} B \times \{ T + (T - A) \}$$

$$= \frac{2,25\text{m}}{2} \times \frac{\{ 2,10 + (2,10 - 0,825) \}}{2}$$

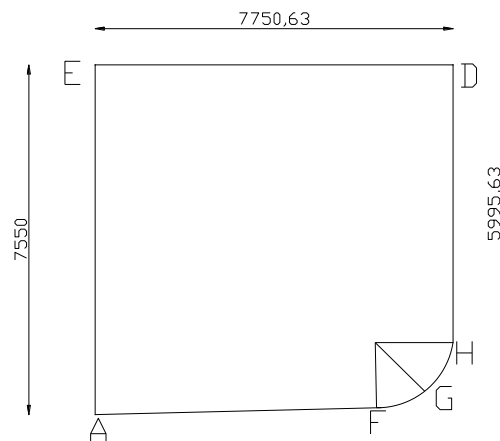
$$= 5,246\text{m}^2$$

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D.2.2. Luas AFGHDE

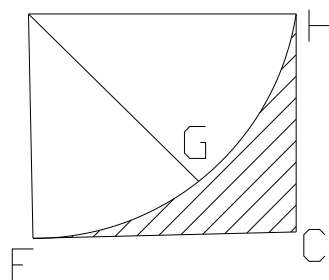
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas } \textit{Midship} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm \quad (\text{m}^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 5,50\text{m} \times 2,10\text{m} \times 0,83 \\ &= 4,769 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



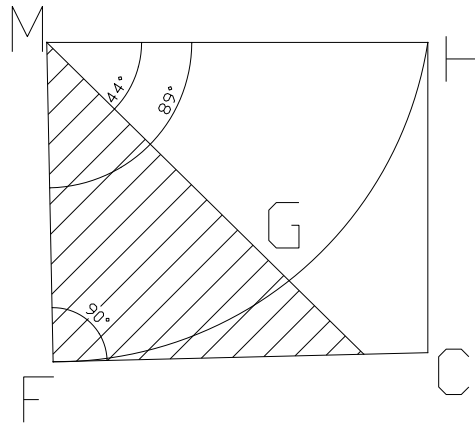
D.2.3.

Luas FGHC

$$\begin{aligned} &= \text{Luas trapesium ACDE} - \text{Luas AFGHDE} \\ &= 5,246\text{m}^2 - 4,769 \text{ m}^2 \\ &= 0,476 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$



D.2.4. Luas MFC



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHC} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times MF \times FC \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times R \times (\text{Tg } \alpha_1 \times R) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times R^2 \times \text{Tg } \alpha_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times R^2 \times \text{Tg } 41,015^\circ \\
 &= 0,5 R^2 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{D.2.5. Luas juring MFG} &= \frac{\alpha_1}{360} \times \pi R^2 \\
 &= \frac{44,427}{360} \times 3,14 \times R^2 \\
 &= 0,3879 R^2 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$0,476 \text{ m}^2 = 0,5 R^2 - 0,123 R^2$$

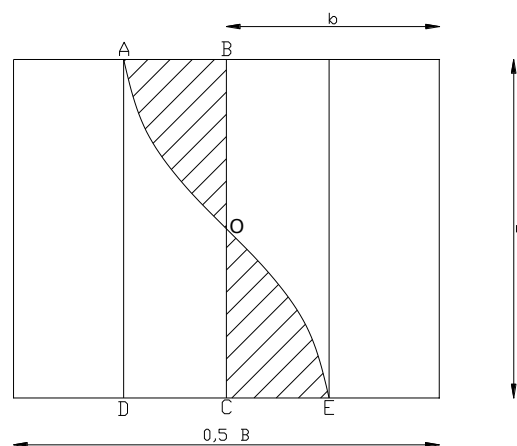
$$0,476 \text{ m}^2 = 0,377 R^2$$

$$R^2 = 0,633$$

$$R = 0,795$$

E. Merencanakan Bentuk Body Plan

1. Merencanakan bentuk body plan adalah Merencanakan atau membuat bentuk garis air lengkung padapotongan ordinat.
2. 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*

$$T = 2,10\text{m}$$

$$2 T = 4,2\text{m}$$

No Ord	luas station	b = L station/2T	Y = 0,5 B
AP	0,43	0,200	0,048
0,25	0,73	0,543	0,129
0,5	0,97	1,182	0,281
0,75	1,27	1,869	0,445
1	1,52	2,623	0,625
1,5	1,94	4,050	0,964
2	2,30	5,723	1,363
2,5	2,50	7,096	1,690
3	2,59	8,174	1,946
4	2,75	9,319	2,219
5	2,75	9,538	2,271
6	2,73	9,471	2,255
7	2,53	8,708	2,073
7,5	2,29	7,811	1,860
8	1,95	6,524	1,553
8,5	1,50	4,800	1,143
9	1,03	3,176	0,756
9,25	0,81	2,298	0,547
9,5	0,54	1,459	0,347
9,75	0,27	0,810	0,193
FP	0,00	0	0

E.2. Perhitungan Koreksi *VolumeDisplacement* Rencana *Body Plan*

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	0,200	0,25	0,050
0,25	0,543	1	0,543
0,5	1,182	0,5	0,591
0,75	1,869	1	1,869
1	2,623	0,75	1,967
1,5	4,050	2	8,100
2	5,723	1	5,723
2,5	7,096	2	14,192
3	8,174	1,5	12,261
4	9,319	4	37,276
5	9,538	2	19,076
6	9,471	4	37,884
7	8,708	1,5	13,062
7,5	7,811	2	15,622
8	6,524	1	6,524
8,5	4,800	2	9,600
9	3,176	0,75	2,382
9,25	2,906	1	2,298
9,5	1,726	0,5	0,730
9,75	0,970	1	0,810
FP	0,00	0,25	0
		Σ	190,55975

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= LPP/10 \\
 &= 25,34\text{m}/10 \\
 &= 2,534 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.1. *Volume Displacement Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ MP} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h \times \sum_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \text{ m} \times 2,534 \text{ m} \times 190,55975 \\
 &= 160,972 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

Pada Cant Part :

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	0,200	1	0,200
0,5 AP	0,100	4	0,400
0	0		0
		\sum_1	0,600

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{25,85 \text{ m} - 25,34 \text{ m}}{2} \\
 &= 0,253 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Volume displacement Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ disp CP} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times E1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,25 \times 0,600 \\
 &= 0,05 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.2. *Volume Displacement total*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ Tot} &= V \text{ displ MP} + V \text{ displ CP} \\
 &= 160,901 \text{ m}^3 + 0,05 \text{ m}^3 \\
 &= 161,10 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.4. Koreksi penyimpangan *volumedisplacementbody plan*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol. Displ total} + \text{Vol Displ. Perhitunga n}}{\text{Vol. Displ. perhitunga n}} \quad \times \quad 100 \% \\ &= \frac{160,951 - 160,972}{160,972} \quad \times \quad 100 \% \\ &= 0,0034 \quad \times \quad 100 \% \\ &= 0,34\% \quad < \quad 0,5 \% \quad \text{(Memenuhi Syarat)} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan *chamber*, *sheer* dan bangunan atas

F.1. Perhitungan *Chamber*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Chamber} &= 1/50 \times B \\ &= 1/50 \times 5,50 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,11 \text{ m} \\ &= 110 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

F.2. Tinggi *Bulwark* = 1,0 m

F.3. Perhitungan *Sheer Standart*

F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 (Lpp / 3 + 10) \\ &= 25 (25,34\text{m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 561,17 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.2. } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 11,1 (Lpp / 3 + 10) \\ 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 11,1 (25,34\text{m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 204,76 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.1.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 2,8 (Lpp / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2,8 (25,34 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 51,65 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{F.3.3.1. FP} &= 50 (Lpp / 3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (25,34 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 922,33 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{F.3.3.2. } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 22,2 \left(\text{Lpp} / 3 + 10 \right) \\
1/6 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 22,2 \left(25,34 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 \right) \\
&= 409,52 \text{ mm} \\
\text{F.3.3.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 5,6 \left(\text{Lpp} / 3 + 10 \right) \\
&= 5,6 \left(25,34 \text{ m} / 3 + 10 \right) \\
&= 103,30 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

F.4.1. Perhitungan Jumlah Gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= \text{Lpp} / 500 + 0,48 \\
&= 25,34 \text{ m} / 500 + 0,48 \\
&= 0,53 \text{ m diambil } 0,53 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jarak yang diambil} = 0,53 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Untuk Lpp} = 26,95 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Maka: } 0,53 \times 45 \text{ gading} = 23,85 \text{ m}$$

$$0,51 \times 3 \text{ gading} = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
\text{Total} \\
\hline
= 25,34 \text{ m} \quad +
\end{array}$$

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

Panjang *Poop Deck* (20 % - 30 %) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Panjang} &= 30 \% \times \text{Lpp} \\
&= 30 \% \times 26,95 \text{ m} \\
&= 7,602 \text{ m, diambil } 6 \text{ m.}
\end{aligned}$$

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* c

$$\text{Panjang } \textit{poop deck} = 7,6 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,53 \times 14 \text{ gading} = 7,42 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 15 \% \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 15 \% \times 25,34 \text{ m} \\ &= 3,8 \quad \text{diambil } 3,8 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

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

Jarak gading pada *fore castle* dengan panjang = 3,8 m

F. 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 (LPP) = 25,34 m

T = Sarat kapal = 2,10 m

C₁ = Faktor untuk *type* kapal = 1

C₂ = Faktor untuk *type* kemudi = 1,0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1,0

C₄ = Faktor untuk rancangan *type* kemudi = 1 (Untuk Kemudi Dengan *Jet Propeller*).

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 1 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 1,5 \times \frac{1,75 \times 25,34 \text{M} \times 2,10 \text{M}}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\ &= 0,93 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{Lpp}{Cb \times B} - 6,2}} < \frac{A}{Lpp \times T} < \frac{0,93}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{Lpp}{Cb \times B} - 7,2}} \\
 &= \frac{0,93}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{25,34}{0,55 \times 5,5} - 6,2}} < \frac{0,93}{25,34 \times 2,6} < \frac{0,93}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{25,34}{0,55 \times 5,5} - 7,2}} \\
 &= 0,0238 < 0,02975 < 0,0310
 \end{aligned}$$

G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= h \times b & \text{Dimana } h &= \text{Tinggi daun kemudi} \\
 & & b &= \text{Lebar daun kemudi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan $h/b = 0,8 - 2$

$$\text{Diambil } 1,5 \text{ sehingga } 1,5 = h/b \rightarrow h = 1,5 \times b$$

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 2 \times b \times b$$

$$0,93 = 2 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = \sqrt{\frac{0,93}{2}}$$

$$b = 0,68 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b \quad \text{Maka,} \quad b = 0,68 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,93 / 0,68 \quad h &= 1,36 \text{ m} &= \\
 &1,36 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas bagian yang dibalansir dianjurkan $< 23 \%$, diambil 22%

$$\begin{aligned}
 A' &= 23\% \times A \\
 &= 0,23 \times 0,93 \text{ m}^2 \\
 &= 0,21 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang *horizontal*

$$\begin{aligned}b' &= 32 \% \times b \\ &= 0,32 \times 0,68 \\ &= 0,22 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

$$\begin{aligned}\rightarrow \text{Luas daun kemudi (A)} &= 0,93 \text{ m}^2 \\ \rightarrow \text{Luas bagian bahan air (A')} &= 0,214 \text{ m}^2 \\ \rightarrow \text{Tinggi daun kemudi (h)} &= 1,26 \text{ m} \\ \rightarrow \text{Lebar daun kemudi (b)} &= 0,682 \text{ m} \\ \rightarrow \text{Lebar bagian balansir (b')} &= 0,218 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

G.2. Perhitungan Gaya Kemudi

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

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A \\ &= 1,26^2 / 0,93 = 1,705\end{aligned}$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 10,50 \text{ knot}$$

$$\begin{aligned}K_1 &= \frac{A + 2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1,705 + 2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,167 \text{ (nilainya tidak boleh lebih dari 2)}$$

$$k_2 = 1,1 \text{ (Koefisien tergantung dari } rudder \text{ dan } profil \text{ rudder)}$$

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

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

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}C_R &= 132 \times 0,93 \times (110,25)^2 \times 1,23 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \times 1,0 \\ &= 21171,529 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

G. Perhitungan sepatu kemudi

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

Dimana :

B_l = Gaya kemudi dalam resultan

B_l = $C_R / 2$

C_R = Gaya Kemudi

C_R = 21171,529N

B_l = 21171,529N / 2

= 10585,76452N

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

x = 0,5 x L_{50} (x maximum)

x = L_{50} (x maximum), dimana :

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

Dimana Pr = $\frac{C_R}{L_{10} \times 10^3}$; L_{10} = Tinggi daun kemudi $h = 1,77$ m

$$= \frac{21171,529}{1,26 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 16,803 \text{ N/m}$$

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

$$L_{50} = \frac{21171,529}{16,803 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 1,26 \text{ m diambil } 2 L_{50} = 0,53 \times 3 = 2,4$$

X_{\min} = 0,53 x L_{50}

$$= 0,53 \times 2,4$$

$$= 1,20 \text{ m}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W_Z &= \frac{BL \times X \times k}{80} \\ &= \frac{28416,45 \times 1,06 \times 1,0}{80} \\ &= 376,518 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_Y &= 1/3 \times W_Z \\ &= 1/3 \times 376,518 \text{ cm}^3 \\ &= 125,506 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Tinggi (h)} = 125 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal (s)} = 45 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 155 \text{ mm}$$

No	B	h	F = b x h	a	F x a ²	I = 1/12 x b x h ²
I	15,5	4,5	69,75	0	0	117,70
II	4,5	3,5	15,75	5,5	476,43	16,078
III	4,5	3,5	15,75	0	0	16,078
IV	4,5	3,5	15,75	5,5	476,43	16,078
V	15,5	4,5	69,75	0	0	117,70
					$\Sigma_1 = 952,875$	$\Sigma_2 = 283,641$

$$\begin{aligned} W_{Z'} &= (\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2)/a \text{ max} \\ &= (952,875 + 283,641) \\ &= 1236,52 \text{ cm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} w_{2m} &= I_2/a = 1236,52/5,5 \\ &= 224,81 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_Z &< W_{Z'} \\ 1236,52 &< 224,81 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

H. Stern clearance

Ukuran diameter *propeller* ideal adalah $(0,6 - 0,7) T$, dimana $T =$ Sarat kapal
Diambil $0,65x T$

D *Propeller* Ideal adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,60 \times T \\ &= 0,60 \times 2,10 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,260 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari – jari *Propeller*)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5 \times D \text{ Propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \times 1,260 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,7630 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 1,26 \\ &= 0,210 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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. $0,1 \times D = 0,1 \times 0,126$
 $= 0,126 \text{ m}$

b. $0,009 \times D = 0,009 \times 0,126$
 $= 0,1134 \text{ m}$

c. $0,91 \times D = 0,91 \times 0,126$
 $= 0,1146 \text{ m}$

d. $0,15 \times D = 0,15 \times 0,126$
 $= 0,189 \text{ m}$

e. $0,18 \times D = 0,18 \times 0,126$
 $= 0,2268 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f. } 0,04 \times D &= 0,04 \times 0,126 \\ &= 0,0504\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak poros *propeller* dengan *Base Line* adalah

R *Propeller* + f + Tinggi sepatu kemudi

$$= 0,630 \text{ m} + 0,0504\text{m} + 0,125 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,805 \text{ m}$$