

BAB II
PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAN)

2.1. PERHITUNGAN DIMENSI KAPAL

2.1.1. Panjang Garis Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= L_{pp} + (2\% - 3\%) L_{pp} \rightarrow \text{diambil } 2\% \\ &= L_{pp} + 2\% L_{pp} \\ &= 84,00 + (0,02 \times 84,00) \\ &= \mathbf{85,68 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.2. Panjang Displacement untuk kapal Baling – baling Tunggal (L displ)

$$\begin{aligned} L_{\text{displ}} &= \frac{1}{2} (\text{LWL} + L_{pp}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times (85,68 + 84,00) \\ &= \mathbf{84,84 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.3. Panjang Keseluruhan (LOA)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LOA} &= \left(\frac{100}{94} \sim \frac{100}{95} \right) \times L_{pp} \rightarrow \text{diambil } \frac{100}{95} \\ &= \frac{100}{95} \times 84,00 \\ &= \mathbf{89,4 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.4. Coefisien Block (Cb) menurut F.H. Alexander

$$\begin{aligned} C_b &= 1,04 - \frac{vd}{2 \times \sqrt{L}} \\ &= 1,04 - \frac{5,65}{2 \times \sqrt{84,00}} \\ &= \mathbf{0,73} \quad \text{Memenuhi (0.65 – 0.80)} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.5. Coefisien Midship (Cm) Menurut “Chirila”

$$\begin{aligned} C_m &= (0,08 \times C_b) + 0,93 \\ &= (0,08 \times 0,73) + 0,93 \\ &= \mathbf{0,99} \quad \text{Memenuhi (0.94 – 0.99)} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.6. Coefisien garis air (Cwl) Menurut Troast

$$\begin{aligned} C_{wl} &= \sqrt{cb - 0,025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,73 - 0,025} \\ &= \mathbf{0,82} \quad \text{Memenuhi (0.80 – 0.87)} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.7. Coefisien Prismatic (Cp)

$$C_p = C_b / C_m$$

$$= 0,73 / 0,98$$

$$= \mathbf{0,74} \quad \text{Memenuhi (0.68 – 0.82)}$$

2.1.8. Luas Garis Air (AWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL} &= \text{LWL} \times \text{B} \times \text{Cwl} \\ &= 85,68 \times 15,00 \times 0,82 \\ &= \mathbf{1053,864 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.9. Luas Midship (Am)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Am} &= \text{B} \times \text{T} \times \text{Cm} \\ &= 15,00 \times 5,00 \times 0,99 \\ &= \mathbf{74,14 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.10. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V displ} &= \text{Lpp} \times \text{B} \times \text{T} \times \text{Cb} \\ &= 84,00 \times 15,00 \times 5,00 \times 0,73 \\ &= \mathbf{4599 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.11. Displacement

$$\text{D} = \text{V displ} \times \gamma \times c$$

Dimana :

$$\gamma = 1.025 \text{ Berat jenis air laut}$$

$$c = 1.004 \text{ Koefisien Pengelasan}$$

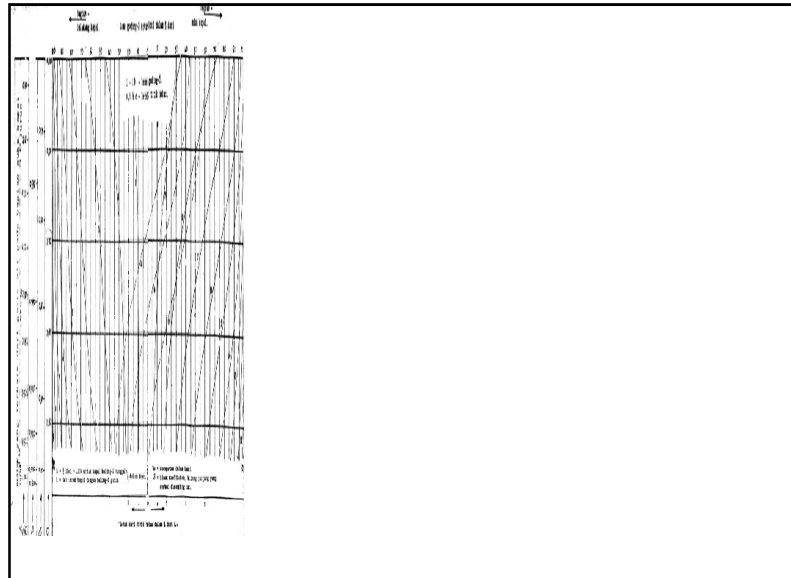
$$\begin{aligned} \text{D} &= \mathbf{4599} \times 1.025 \times 1.004 \\ &= \mathbf{4732,83 \text{ Ton}} \end{aligned}$$

2.1.12. Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp displ)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp Displ} &= (\text{Lpp} / \text{L displ}) \times \text{Cp} \\ &= (84,00 / 84,84) \times 0,74 \\ &= \mathbf{0,73} \end{aligned}$$

2.2. MENENTUKAN LETAK TITIK LCB

2.2.1. Dengan menggunakan Cp displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp displ = 0,74 didapat letak titik LCB (Longitudinal centre of Bouyancy) = 1,25% x L displ, dimana L displ = 84,84 m



Gambar 2.1. Grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned}Cp \text{ Displ} &= (L_{pp} / L \text{ displ}) \times Cp \\&= (84,00 / 84,84) \times 0,74 \\&= \mathbf{0,733}\end{aligned}$$

2.2.1.1. Letak LCB Displ Menurut Grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned}LCB \text{ Displ} &= 1,85 \% \times L \text{ displ} \\&= 1,85\% \times 84,84 \\&= \mathbf{1,57 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Didepan } \phi \text{ L displ})\end{aligned}$$

2.2.1.2. Jarak Midship (ϕ) L displacement ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}\phi \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times L \text{ displ} \\&= 0,5 \times 84,84 \\&= \mathbf{42,42 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

2.2.1.3. Jarak Midship (ϕ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned}\phi \text{ Lpp} &= 0,5 \times L_{pp} \\&= 0,5 \times 84,00 \\&= \mathbf{42,00 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

2.2.1.4. Jarak antara midship (ϕ) Displ dengan midship (ϕ) Lpp

$$= \phi \text{ Displ} - \phi \text{ Lpp}$$

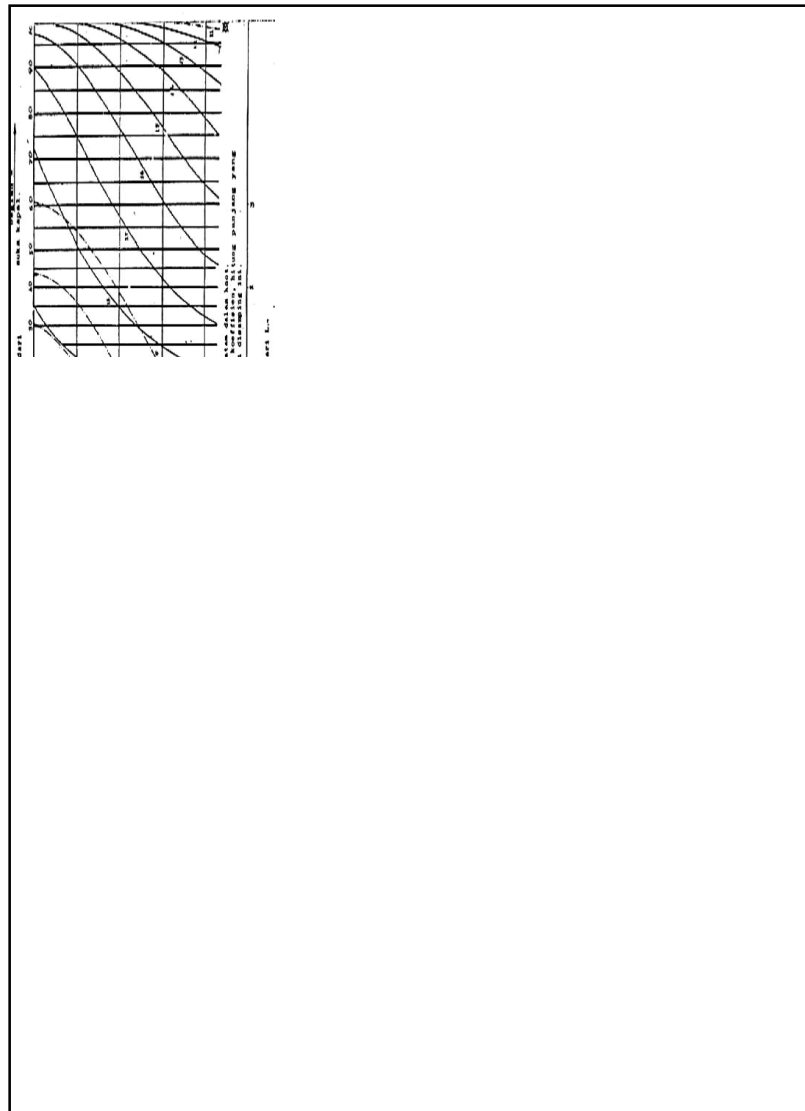
$$= 42,42 - 42,00$$

$$= \mathbf{0,42 \text{ m}}$$

2.2.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap (ϕ) Lpp

$$= 1,061 - 0,42$$

$$= \mathbf{0,640 \text{ m}} \quad (\text{Didepan midship } \phi \text{ Lpp})$$



Gambar 2.2. Letak LCB dan Luas *Station* pada Grafik NSP

2.2.2. Menurut Diagram NSP Dengan Luas Tiap station

$$A_m = 74,14 \text{ m}^2$$

NO	% Area	A Midship	A	A Fairing	FS	A Fairing*FS	FM	A Fairing*FS*FM
-1,0	0,00	74,14	0,00	0,00	0,5	0,00	-11,00	0,00
-0,5	1,00	74,14	0,74	0,75	2,0	1,50	-10,50	-15,75
0	1,76	74,14	1,30	1,70	1,5	2,55	-10,00	-25,50
1	15,29	74,14	11,34	10,50	4	42,00	-9,00	-378,00
2	35,29	74,14	26,16	27,30	2	54,60	-8,00	-436,80
3	57,05	74,14	42,30	45,30	4	181,20	-7,00	-1268,40
4	75,88	74,14	56,26	60,00	2	120,00	-6,00	-720,00
5	87,05	74,14	64,54	71,00	4	284,00	-5,00	-1420,00
6	95,88	74,14	71,09	73,80	2	147,60	-4,00	-590,40
7	97,64	74,14	72,39	74,12	4	296,48	-3,00	-889,44
8	99,40	74,14	73,70	74,14	2	148,28	-2,00	-296,56
9	100,00	74,14	74,14	74,14	4	296,56	-1,00	-296,56
10	100,00	74,14	74,14	74,14	2	148,28	0,00	0,00
11	100,00	74,14	74,14	74,14	4	296,56	1,00	296,56
12	100,00	74,14	74,14	74,14	2	148,28	2,00	296,56
13	100,00	74,14	74,14	74,14	4	296,56	3,00	889,68
14	99,50	74,14	73,77	74,14	2	148,28	4,00	593,12
15	97,05	74,14	71,95	73,45	4	293,80	5,00	1469,00
16	86,47	74,14	64,11	68,80	2	137,60	6,00	825,60
17	46,47	74,14	34,45	51,40	4	205,60	7,00	1439,20
18	20,94	74,14	15,52	31,65	2	63,30	8,00	506,40
19	9,50	74,14	7,04	14,40	4	57,60	9,00	518,40
20	0,00	74,14	0,00	0,00	1	0,00	10,00	0,00
					$\Sigma 1 =$	3370,63	$\Sigma 2 =$	497,11

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

$$h = 84,84 / 20$$

$$h = 4,24 \text{ m}$$

2.2.2.2. Volume Displacement

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

$$= 1/3 \times 4,24 \times 3370,63$$

$$= 4718,88 \text{ m}^3$$

2.2.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$LCB \text{ NSP} = \frac{\Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L \cdot Displ}{20}$$

$$= \frac{497,11}{3370,63} \times \frac{84,84}{20}$$

$$= \mathbf{-0,62 \text{ m}}$$

2.2.2.4. Koreksi Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$= \frac{LCB_{displ} - LCB_{NSP}}{L_{displ}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,570 - (-0,62)}{84,84} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,025 \%} < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

2.2.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk volume Displacement

$$= \frac{V_{oldisp \text{ awal}} - V_{oldisp \text{ NSP}}}{V_{oldisp \text{ awal}}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{4722,43 - 4718,88}{4722,43} \times 100\%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,075 \%} < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})$$

2.2.3. Perhitungan prismatic depan (Qf) dan koefisien prismatic belakang (Qa) berdasarkan tabel “Van Lamerent”

Dimana :

Qf : Koefisien prismatic bagian depan midship LPP

Qa : Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang midship LPP

e : Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap LPP

$$e = (LCB_{Lpp} / L_{pp}) \times 100 \%$$

$$= (1,15 / 84,00) \times 100 \%$$

$$= \mathbf{0,013 \%}$$

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

$$Qa = Qf = Cp \pm (1,40 + Cp) e$$

Dimana :

$$Cp = 0,74 \quad (\text{Coefisien prismatic})$$

Maka :

$$Qf = Cp + (1,40 + Cp) e$$

$$= 0,74 + (1,40 + 0,74) \times 0,013$$

$$= \mathbf{0,77}$$

$$Qa = Cp - (1,40 + Cp) e$$

$$= 0,74 - (1,40 + 0,74) \times 0,013$$

$$= \mathbf{0,71}$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent

$$Am = \mathbf{74,47 m^2}$$

NO	A Fairing	A Fairing/2T	B/2	FS	Hasil
-0,8	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,5	0,00
-0,4	0,75	0,08	0,85	2,0	1,70
0	1,70	0,17	1,60	1,5	2,40
1,08	10,50	1,05	3,50	4	14,00
2	27,30	2,73	5,12	2	10,24
3,13	45,30	4,53	6,40	4	25,60
4,14	60,00	6,00	7,20	2	14,40
5	71,00	7,10	7,36	4	29,44
6	73,80	7,38	7,42	2	14,84
7	74,12	7,41	7,45	4	29,80
8	74,14	7,41	7,50	2	15,00
9	74,14	7,41	7,50	4	30,00
10	74,14	7,41	7,50	2	15,00
11	74,14	7,41	7,50	4	30,00
12	74,14	7,41	7,50	2	15,00
13	74,14	7,41	7,50	4	30,00
14	74,14	7,41	7,50	2	15,00
15	73,45	7,35	7,45	4	29,80
16	68,80	6,88	7,10	2	14,20
17	51,40	5,14	6,00	4	24,00
18	31,65	3,17	4,00	2	8,00
19	14,40	1,44	1,87	4	7,48
20	0,00	0,00	0,00	1	0,00
				$\Sigma 3$	375,90

Untuk menggambar CSA baru

$$P = \text{LCB displacement} = 1,15 \quad P-Q = 0,051 \quad tb = 30,17$$

$$Q = \text{LCB NSP} = 1,01 \quad b = \frac{3cp-1}{4cp} = 0,408$$

Tabel luas tiap section terhadap Am dari grafik CSA lama

$$Am = \mathbf{73,868 m^2}$$

No. Ord	% Luas	Luas x Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil	
AP	0,034	2,500	0,25	0,625	-5	-3,125	
0.25	0,082	6,090	1	6,090	-4.75	-28,928	
0.5	0,175	12,900	0,5	6,450	-4.5	-29,025	
0.75	0,288	21,240	1	21,240	-4.25	-90,270	
1	0,374	27,640	0,75	20,730	-4	-82,920	
1.5	0,583	43,080	2	86,160	-3.5	-301,560	
2	0,733	54,110	1	54,110	-3	-162,330	
2.5	0,858	63,350	2	126,700	-2.5	-316,750	
3	0,937	69,210	1,5	103,815	-2	-207,630	
4	0,991	73,170	4	292,680	-1	-292,680	
5	0,993	73,320	2	146,640	0	-	
					$\Sigma_2 =$	-1.515,218	
6	0,992	73,240	4	292,960	1	292,960	
7	0,979	72,340	1,5	108,510	2	217,020	
7.5	0,907	67,010	2	134,020	3	335,050	
8	0,799	58,990	1	58,990	4	176,970	
8.5	0,643	47,510	2	95,020	5	335,050	
9	0,439	32,410	0,75	24,308	6	97,230	
9.25	0,326	24,050	1	24,050	7	102,213	
9.5	0,212	15,690	0,5	7,845	8	35,303	
9.75	0,101	7,480	1	7,480	9	35,530	
FP	0	-	0,25	-	10	-	
				$\Sigma_1 =$	1.618,423	$\Sigma_3 =$	1.624,845

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= Lpp / 10 \\
 &= 84,00 / 10 \\
 &= \mathbf{8,4 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Volume Displacement Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ displ} &= 1/3 \times LPP/10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 8,4 \times 1.618,423 \\
 &= \mathbf{4.531,583 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB} &= \frac{\Sigma 3 + \Sigma 2}{\Sigma 1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\ &= \frac{-1.515,218 + 1.624,845}{1.618,423} \times 100\% \\ &= 0,569 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

Untuk perhitungan volume dan LCB pada cant part adalah sbb :

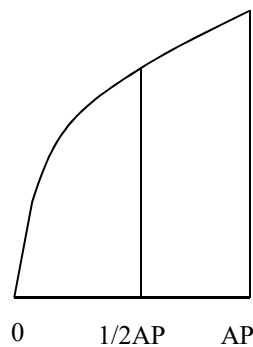
Pada AP = **2,5 m**

No. Ord.	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	F M	Hasil
0	0	1	0	2	0
0,5 AP	1,25	4	5	1	5
AP	2,5	1	2,5	0	5
		$\Sigma_1 =$	7,5	$\Sigma_2 =$	10

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \frac{LWL - L_{pp}}{2} \\ &= \frac{84,68 - 84,00}{2} \\ &= \mathbf{0,84 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

4. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ Cant Part} &= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 0,84 \times 7,5 \\ &= \mathbf{2,1 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.3 Cant Part

5. LCB Cant Part terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sum_2}{\sum_1} \cdot xe \\ &= \frac{10}{7,5} \times 0,84 \\ &= \mathbf{1,120 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

6. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \times Lpp + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 84,00 + (1,120) \\ &= \mathbf{43,120 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

7. Volume Displacement total

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ total} &= \text{Vol. Disp MP} + \text{Vol. Disp CP} \\ &= 4.531,583 + 2,1 \\ &= \mathbf{4.533,683 \text{ m}^3} \end{aligned}$$

8. LCB total terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB total} &= \frac{(\text{LCBmainpart} \times \text{Volmainpart}) + (\text{LCBcantpart} \times \text{Volcantpart})}{\text{Volume disp total}} \\ &= \frac{(0,569 \times 4.531,583) + (43,120 \times 2,1)}{4.533,683} \\ &= \mathbf{0,589 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

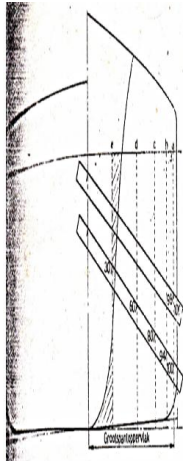
2.2.4. Koreksi hasil Perhitungan

A. Koreksi Untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol. Displ. Total} - \text{Vol. Displ. MainPart}}{\text{Vol. displ. Total}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{4.533,683 - 4.518,035}{4.518,035} \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{0,346 \%} < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

B. Koreksi Untuk Prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship Lpp} - \text{LCB total}}{Lpp} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,64 - 0,589}{84,00} \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{0,062 \%} < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$



Cil. coëf. η	Deelspan								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
0.570	0.941	0.0890	1.410	1.970	2.400	4.670	6.150	7.50	0.944
0.578	0.942	0.0891	1.420	1.980	2.410	4.700	6.160	7.50	0.945
0.580	0.942	0.0891	1.440	2.010	2.430	4.740	6.220	7.50	0.946
0.582	0.942	0.0891	1.450	2.020	2.430	4.780	6.260	7.50	0.947
0.584	0.943	0.0892	1.470	2.050	2.450	4.820	6.290	7.50	0.948
0.586	0.943	0.0892	1.480	2.060	2.450	4.850	6.330	7.50	0.949
0.588	0.943	0.0892	1.500	2.100	2.470	4.890	6.380	7.50	0.950
0.590	0.943	0.0892	1.510	2.120	2.480	4.930	6.400	7.50	0.951
0.592	0.943	0.0892	1.520	2.140	2.490	4.970	6.440	7.50	0.952
0.594	0.943	0.0892	1.540	2.180	2.510	5.010	6.480	7.50	0.953
0.596	0.943	0.0892	1.550	2.180	2.510	5.040	6.520	7.50	0.954
0.598	0.943	0.0892	1.570	2.220	2.530	5.080	6.560	7.50	0.955
0.600	0.943	0.0892	1.580	2.220	2.530	5.120	6.600	7.50	0.956
0.602	0.943	0.0892	1.600	2.240	2.540	5.160	6.640	7.50	0.957
0.604	0.943	0.0892	1.610	2.240	2.540	5.200	6.680	7.50	0.958
0.606	0.943	0.0892	1.620	2.240	2.540	5.240	6.720	7.50	0.959
0.608	0.943	0.0892	1.640	2.280	2.560	5.280	6.760	7.50	0.960
0.610	0.943	0.0892	1.650	2.280	2.560	5.320	6.800	7.50	0.961
0.612	0.943	0.0892	1.660	2.300	2.570	5.360	6.840	7.50	0.962
0.614	0.943	0.0892	1.680	2.320	2.580	5.400	6.880	7.50	0.963
0.616	0.943	0.0892	1.710	2.400	2.600	5.440	6.920	7.50	0.964
0.618	0.943	0.0892	1.720	2.420	2.610	5.480	6.960	7.50	0.965
0.620	0.943	0.0892	1.740	2.440	2.620	5.520	6.970	7.50	0.966
0.622	0.943	0.0892	1.760	2.480	2.640	5.560	7.010	7.50	0.967
0.624	0.943	0.0892	1.770	2.490	2.640	5.600	7.050	7.50	0.968
0.626	0.943	0.0892	1.790	2.510	2.650	5.640	7.070	7.50	0.969
0.628	0.943	0.0892	1.800	2.540	2.660	5.680	7.120	7.50	0.970
0.630	0.943	0.0892	1.820	2.560	2.670	5.720	7.150	7.50	0.971
0.632	0.943	0.0892	1.840	2.580	2.680	5.760	7.190	7.50	0.972
0.634	0.943	0.0892	1.860	2.600	2.690	5.800	7.230	7.50	0.973
0.636	0.943	0.0892	1.870	2.630	2.700	5.840	7.260	7.50	0.974

Opmerking: η is de afstand van F tot L_{ij} in ft.

De η en η_{max} lezen we uit de tabel de verhouding af tussen het oppervlak van elk deelspan en

$$\eta = \frac{r - 0.001 L_{ij}}{L_{ij}} \quad (17)$$

2.3. RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

2.3.1. Perhitungan Besarnya sudut masuk (α)

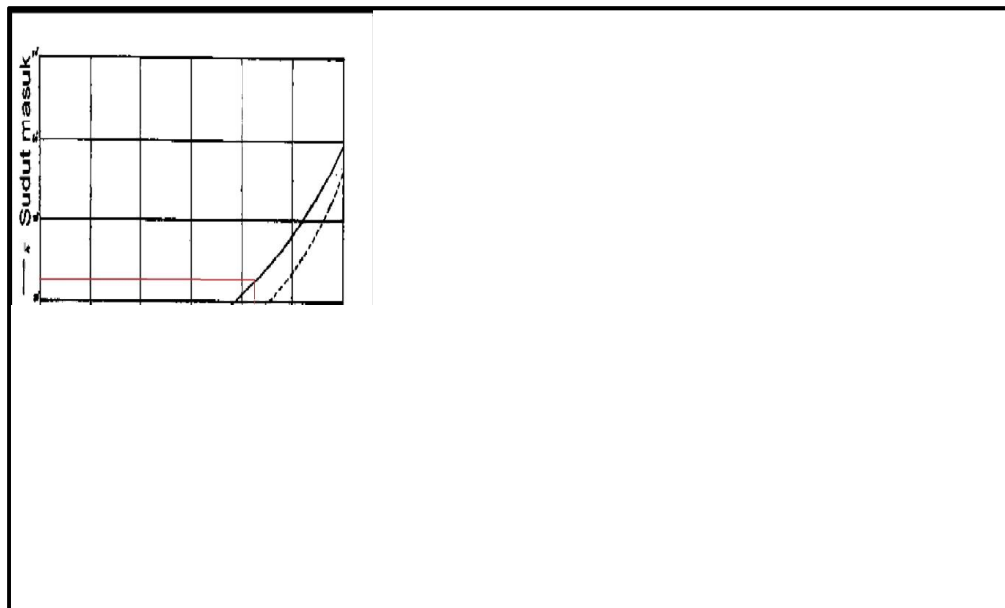
Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan Coefisien Prismatic Depan (Q_f), Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $C_p = 0,748$

Dari grafik Lastiun didapat sudut masuk $= 17^\circ$

Penyimpangan $= \pm 4^\circ$

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



Gambar 2.5. Grafik *Lastiun*

No.ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	4,000	0.25	1,000
0.25	5,040	1	5,040
0.5	5,630	0.5	2,815
0.75	6,080	1	6,080
1	6,380	0.75	4,785
1.5	6,800	2	13,600
2	6,990	1	6,990
2.5	7,180	2	14,360
3	7,290	1.5	10,935
4	7,5	4	30

5	7,5	2	15
6	7,5	4	30
7	7,360	1.5	11,040
7.5	7,200	2	14,400
8	6,730	1	6,730
8.5	5,470	2	10,940
9	3,650	0.75	2,738
9.25	2,690	1	2,690
9.5	1,700	0.5	0,850
9.75	0,810	1	0,810
FP	0	0.25	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	190,803

2.3.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air.

2.3.3.a. Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 AWL \text{ mp} &= 2 \times 1/3 \times (L_{pp} / 10) \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 2/3 \times (84,00 / 10) \times 190,803 \\
 &= \mathbf{1068,494 \text{ m}^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.3.3.b. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part

Pada AP = 4

No. Ord	Tinggi Ord.	F s	Hasil
AP	4	1	4
0,5 AP	2	4	8
0	0	1	0
$\Sigma_1 =$			12

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.3.3.c. e &= \frac{LWL - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{85,68 - 84,00}{2} \\
 &= \mathbf{0,840 \text{ m}}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.3.3.d. Luas Garis Air pada Cant Part (AWL CP)

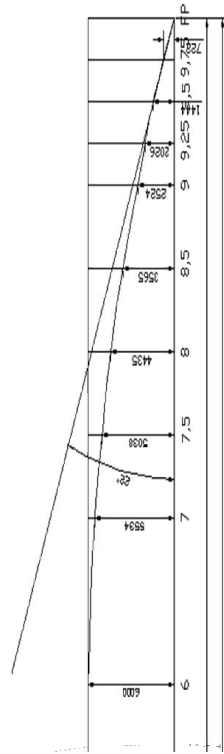
$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 2/3 \times 0,84 \times 12,00 \\ &= \mathbf{6,65 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2.3.3.e. Luas Total Garis Air (AWL total)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL total} &= \text{AWL mp} + \text{AWL cp} \\ &= 1068,494 + 6,6528 \\ &= \mathbf{1075,147 \text{ m}^2} \end{aligned}$$

2.3.3.f. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{AWL} - \text{AWLtotal}}{\text{AWL}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1071,428 - 1075,147}{1071,428} \times 100\% \\ &= \mathbf{0,35 \%} < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

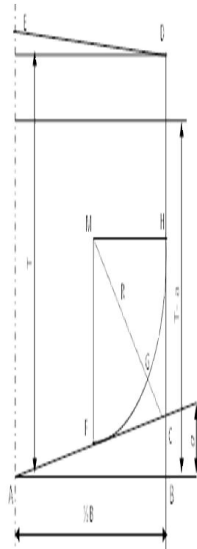


Gambar 2.6. Gambar Garis Air

2.4. PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

2.4.1. Letak Trapesium ABCD

Dimana



Gambar 2.7 Radius Bilga

$$B = 15,00 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} B = 7,00 \text{ m}$$

$$a = \text{Rise of floor}$$

$$= 0,01 \times B$$

$$= 0,01 \times 15,00 = 0,150 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$C_m = 0,985$$

$$\tan \alpha_2 = \frac{AB}{BC} = \frac{6,00}{0,120} = 50$$

$$\alpha_2 = 88,850$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0,5 \times (180 - \alpha_2)$$

$$= 0,5 \times (180 - 88,850)$$

$$= 0,5 \times 91,5$$

$$= 45,58$$

2.4.2. Perhitungan

2.4.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1/2 B) \times ((T \times (T - a)))$$

$$= B / 4 ((5,00 \times (5,00 - 0,150)))$$

$$= 15,00 / 4 ((5 \times (5,00 - 0,150))$$

$$= \mathbf{36,938 \text{ m}^2}$$

2.4.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas Midship}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 15,00 \times 5,00 \times 0,985$$

$$= \mathbf{36,934 \text{ m}^2}$$

2.4.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$= \text{Luas trapesium} - \text{AFHEDA}$$

$$= 36,938 - 36,934$$

$$= \mathbf{0,004 \text{ m}^2}$$

D.2.4 Luas FCM

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{luas FGHCF}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,004$$

$$= \mathbf{0,002 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$\text{Luas Juring MFG} = \text{Alfa} / 360^\circ \times \pi R^2$$

$$\text{Luas FCG} = \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas juring MFG}$$

$$= 0,5r^2 \tan \alpha - \frac{\alpha}{360} \times \text{Mr}^2$$

Jadi Luas ACED – Luas AFHEDA	= Luas MFC – Luas juring MFG
36,938 – 36,934	= $0,5r^2 \tan 45,58 - \frac{45,58}{360} \times \text{Mr}^2$
0,004	= $0,5r^2 - 0,428r^2$
0,004	= $0,147R^2$
R^2	= 0,251
R	= 1,587

2.5 PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER, DAN BANGUNAN ATAS

2.5.1. Perhitungan Chamber

Chamber :

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/50 \times B \\ &= 1/50 \times 15,00 \\ &= \mathbf{0,3 \text{ m}} \quad = \mathbf{300 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

2.5.2. Perhitungan Sheer

2.5.2.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned} 2.5.2.1.1.AP &= 25 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 25 (84,00/ 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{0,95 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2.5.2.1.2.1/6 Lpp dari AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 11,1 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 11,1 (84,00/ 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{0,42 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

2.5.2.1.3.1/3 Lpp dari AP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2,8 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 2,8 (84,00/ 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{0,11 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

2.5.2.2. Bagian Midship (Tengah) = 0 m

2.5.2.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned} 2.5.2.1.1.FP &= 50 (L/3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (84,00/ 3 + 10) \\ &= \mathbf{1,90 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

2.5.2.1.2.1/6 Lpp dari FP

$$= 22,2 (L/3 + 10)$$

$$= 22,2 (84,00/3 + 10)$$

$$= \mathbf{0,84} \text{ m}$$

2.5.2.1.3.1/3 Lpp dari FP

$$= 5,6 (L/3 + 10)$$

$$= 5,6 (84,00/3 + 10)$$

$$= \mathbf{0,21} \text{ m}$$

2.5.3. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

1. Perhitungan jumlah gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$a = Lpp / 500 + 0,48$$

$$= 84,00 / 500 + 0,48$$

$$= 0,648 \text{ m diambil } \mathbf{0,60} \text{ m}$$

Jika yang diambil = 0,64

Untuk Lpp = 84,00

Maka = 0,60 x 140 = 84,00 m

Dimana jumlah total gading adalah 140 gading

2. Poop deck (Geladak Timbul)

Panjang poop deck : (20 % - 30 %) Lpp

$$\text{Panjang} = 20 \% \times Lpp$$

$$= 20 \% \times 84,00$$

$$= 16,8 \text{ m}$$

Diambil = **16,8** m

Dimana (28 x 0,60) = 16,80 m Sedang tinggi Poop Deck 2,0 s / d 2,4 m diambil **2,2** m dari main deck bentuk disesuaikan dengan bentuk buttock line.

3. Fore Castle deck (Deck Akil)

Panjang fore castle deck : (10 % - 15 %) Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang} &= 15 \% \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 15 \% \times 84,00 \\ &= 12,6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Diambil = 9,0 m (15 jarak gading)

Di mana ((15 x 0,60) m. Panjang fore castle deck (deck akil) = 9,0 m sampai FP, dengan jumlah gading 15 buah, dengan tinggi deck akil (1.9 – 2.2) m, yang direncanakan = **2.2** m (dari main deck).

4. Jarak Sekat Tubrukan

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Minimal} &: 0,05 \times \text{LPP} \\ &: 0,05 \times 84,00 = 4,2 \\ \text{Maksimal} &: 0,08 \times \text{LPP} \\ &: 0,08 \times 84,00 = 6,72\end{aligned}$$

5. Jarak Gading pada Main Deck (Balok Dek)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang main deck} &= \text{LPP} - (\text{FC Deck} + \text{Poop Deck}) \\ &= 84,00 - (9,0 + 15,0) \\ &= \mathbf{60 \text{ m}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Diambil 100 gading} = 100 \times 0,60 = \mathbf{60 \text{ m}}$$

6. Jarak Gading Memanjang

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 2 \times \text{LPP} + 600 \text{ mm} \\ &= 2 \times 84,00 + 600 \text{ mm} \\ &= 768 \text{ mm diambil } 0,60 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Double Bottom/Alas Ganda = max 1,2 m

$$\text{HDb} = 350 + 45 \times B$$

$$= 350 + 45 \times 15,00$$

$$= 1025 \text{ mm diambil } 1,025 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah Gading

$$= H - (\text{tinggi HDb})$$

$$= 7 - 1,0$$

$$= 6 \text{ diambil } 10 \text{ jarak gading memanjang dengan } l: 0,60 \text{ m}$$

skala 1:600

CAMBER

Tinggi Camber = 0,240 M
Tinggi Bulwark = 1,00 M



Gambar 2.8. Chamber

skala 1:600

Gambar 2.9. Sheer Plan

skala 1:600

Gambar 2.10. jarak gading

2.6 PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan Ukuran Daun Kemudi

Perhitungan Luas Daun Kemudi Menurut BKI 1996 Vol. II hal. 14.1

$$A = C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \quad (\text{m}^2)$$

Dimana :

A = Luas daun kemudi (m²)

L = Panjang Kapal = 84,00m

C₁ = Faktor untuk type kapal = 1,0

C₂ = Faktor untuk type kemudi = 1,0

C₃ = Faktor untuk profil kemudi = 1,0

C₄ = Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi = 1 untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller

Jadi :

$$A = C_1 \times C_2 \times C_3 \times C_4 \times \frac{1.75 \times L \times T}{100} \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1,75 \times 84,00 \times 5,00}{100} \text{ m}^2$$

$$= \mathbf{7,350 \text{ m}^2}$$

Koreksi :

$$\frac{0.023}{3\sqrt{\frac{L}{CbxB} - 6.2}} < \frac{A}{L \times T} < \frac{0.03}{3\sqrt{\frac{L}{Cbxb} - 7.2}}$$

$$\frac{0.023}{3\sqrt{\frac{71,50}{0.71 \times 12,00} - 6.2}} < \frac{6,256}{71,50 \times 5,00} < \frac{0.03}{3\sqrt{\frac{71,50}{0.71 \times 12,00} - 7.2}}$$

$$0,0198 < 0,018 < 0,036$$

G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

A = h x b → Dimana : h = tinggi daun kemudi

b = lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan Perlengkapan Kapal halaman 58 harga perbandingan $h / b = 1,5$ sampai 2

Sehingga $h / b = 1,5 \longrightarrow h = 1,5 b$

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 1,5 b \times b$$

$$7,350 = 1,5 b^2$$

$$b^2 = \frac{7,350}{1,5}$$

$$b^2 = 4,9$$

$$b = \mathbf{2,214m}$$

$$h = A / b$$

$$= 7,350 / 2,214$$

$$= \mathbf{3,3 m}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Hal. 52. Sec. II.9

Luas bagian yang dibalansir dianjurkan $< 23 \%$, diambil 20%

$$A' = 20 \% \times A$$

$$= 0,2 \times \mathbf{7,350}$$

$$= \mathbf{1,47 m^2}$$

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal $< 35 \%$ dari lebar sayap kemudi, diambil 30%

$$b' = 29\% \times b$$

$$= 0,29 \times 2,21$$

$$= \mathbf{0,642 m}$$

Dari ukuran di atas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

1.1.1. Luas Daun Kemudi (A) = $\mathbf{7,350 m^2}$

1.1.2. Luas bagian balansir (A') = $\mathbf{1,47 m^2}$

1.1.3. Tinggi daun kemudi (h) = $\mathbf{3,3 m}$

1.1.4. Lebar daun kemudi (b) = $\mathbf{2,21 m}$

1.1.5. Lebar bagian balansir (b') = $\mathbf{0,642 m}$

2.7 PERHITUNGAN SEPATU KEMUDI

2.7.1. Perhitungan gaya sepatu kemudi

Menurut BKI '96 Vol. II (hal. 14 – 3 Sec.B.1.1) tentang Gaya Kemudi adalah : $C_r = 132 \times \Delta \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_t$ (N)

Dimana :

Δ = Aspek Ratio ($h^2 / A : 3,3^2 / 7,250 = 1,5$) .

V = Kecepatan dinas kapal = 11 knots

K_1 = Koefisien tergantung nilai A

$$= \frac{\Delta + 2}{3} \text{ harga } \Delta \text{ tidak lebih dari } 2$$

$$K_1 = \frac{1,5+2}{3} = 1,17 \leq 2$$

K_2 = Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal = 1,1

K_3 = 1,15 untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller.

K_t = 1,0 (normal)

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned} C_r &= 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_t \text{ (N)} \\ &= 132 \times 7,350 \times (121)^2 \times 1,17 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \times 1,0 \text{ (N)} \\ &= 173.254,274 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

H.2. Perhitungan Sepatu Kemudi

Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu z, menurut BKI 1996 Volume II. Hal. 13.3

$$W_z = \frac{BI \times X \times k}{80}$$

Dimana :

BI = Gaya kemudi dalam Newton

$$BI = Cr / 2$$

$$Cr = \text{Gaya kemudi} = 173.254,274 \text{ N}$$

$$BI = Cr / 2$$

$$= 173.254,274 / 2 = 86.627,137 \text{ N}$$

x = Jarak masing – masing irisan penampang yang bersangkutan terhadap sumbu kemudi.

$$x = 0,5 \times L_{50} \quad (x \text{ maximum})$$

$$x = L_{50} \quad (x \text{ maximum}), \text{ dimana :}$$

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

$$\text{Dimana : } Pr = \frac{Cr}{L_{10} \times 10^3} ; L_{10} = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi} = h_1 = 3,2 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{50} &= \frac{Cr}{Pr \times 10^3} \\ &= \frac{173.254,274}{3,3 \times 1000} \\ &= 3,32 \text{ m diambil } 2,5 \text{ m (5 jarak gading)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L_{50} &= 5 \times 0,62 \\ &= 3,1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\min} &= 0,5 \times L_{50} \\ &= 0,5 \times 3,3 \\ &= 1,235 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$k = \text{Faktor bahan} = 1.0$$

Jadi Modulus Penampang Sepatu Kemudi adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} W_Z &= \frac{BI \times X \times k}{80} \\ &= \frac{86.627,137 \times 1,235 \times 1,0}{80} \\ &= 1337,306 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_y &= 1/3 \times W_z \\
 &= 1/3 \times 1337,306 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &= \mathbf{445,769 \text{ cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

H.3. Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dari plat dengan ukuran sbb :

Tinggi : 280 mm
 Tebal : 30 mm
 Lebar : 280 mm

No	B	H	F = b x h	a	F x a ²	Iz = 1/12 x b x h ³
I	28.0	7.00	196	0	0	800.333
II	3.0	14.00	42.0	13.0	6562.500	686.000
III	3.0	14.0	42.0	0	0	686.000
IV	3.0	14.0	42.0	13.0	6562.500	686.000
V	28.0	7.0	196	0	0	800.333
					$\Sigma_1 = \mathbf{13.125,00}$	$\Sigma_2 = \mathbf{3.658,67}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_z &= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 \\
 &= 13.125 + 3.658,67 \\
 &= \mathbf{16783,67 \text{ cm}^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z' &= I_z / a \\
 &= 16783,67 / 13 \\
 &= \mathbf{1342,69 \text{ Cm}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

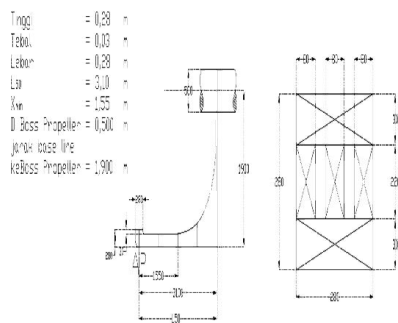
$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z &< W_z' \\
 1337,306 \text{ cm}^3 &< \mathbf{1342,69 \text{ cm}^3} && \text{(Memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koreksi Wz

$$\frac{W_z \text{ Rencana} - W_z \text{ Perhitungan}}{W_z \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{1337,306 - 1342,69 \text{ 3}}{1342,69 \text{ 3}} \times 100\%$$

$$0,4 < 0,5 \%$$



Gambar 2.11. Rencana Sepatu Kemudi

2.8 STERN CLEARANCE

I.1. Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah (0,6 – 0,7) T, Dimana

T = Sarat kapal. di ambil 0,60

$$\begin{aligned} D \text{ propeller ideal} &= 0,60 \cdot T \\ &= 0,60 \times 5,00 \\ &= \mathbf{3,00 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ (Jari – jari propeller)} \\ &= 0,5 \times D \text{ propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \times 3,00 \text{ mm} \\ &= \mathbf{1,50 \text{ mm}} \end{aligned}$$

I.1.2. Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \times D \\ &= 1/6 \times 3,00 \text{ mm} \\ &= \mathbf{0,50 \text{ m}} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut peraturan konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling – baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 1996 Vol II sec 13 – 1 adalah sebagai berikut:

a	= 0,1 x D = 0,1 x 3,00 = 0,30 m	e	= 0,18 x D = 0,18 x 3,00 = 0,54 m
b	= 0,09 x D = 0,09 x 3,00 = 0,27 m	f	= 0,04 x D = 0,04 x 3,00 = 0,12 m
c	= 0,17 x D = 0,17 x 3,00 = 0,51 m		
d	= 0,15 x D = 0,15 x 3,00 = 0,45 m		

2.9 RENCANA BODY PLAN

1. Merencanakan bentuk Body Plan adalah:

Merencanakan / membentuk garis air lengkung pada potongan ordinat.

2. Langkah – langkah

- ◆ Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan sisi $\frac{1}{2}$ B dan T
- ◆ Pada garis air T di ukurkan garis b yang besarnya : $\frac{1}{2}$ Luas Station di bagi T
- ◆ Dibuat persegi panjang ABCD
- ◆ Di ukurkan pada garis air T garis $Y = \frac{1}{2}$ lebar garis air pada station yang bersangkutan
- ◆ Dari titik E kita merencanakan bentuk station sedemikian sehingga luas ODE : luas OAB letak titik 0 dari station – station harus merupakan garis lengkung yang stream line.
- ◆ Setelah bentuk station selesai di buat, di lakukan penggesekan volume displacement dari bentuk – bentuk station yang
- ◆ Kebenaran dari lengkung – lengkung dapat di cek dengan menggunakan Planimeter.

I.1. Rencana Bentuk Body Plan

T : 5,00 m

2T : 10,00 m

Np. Ord	$Y = \frac{1}{2} B$	$B = 1s/2t$	Luas Stasion
AP	4,0	0,21	2,1
0,25	5,04	0,609	6,09
0,5	5,63	1,29	12,9
0,75	6,08	2,024	20,24
1	6,38	2,764	27,64
1,5	6,8	4,25	42,5
2	6,99	5,411	54,11

2,5	7,18	6,335	63,350
3	7,29	6,921	69,21
4	7,5	7,317	73,170
5	7,5	7,332	73,32
6	7,5	7,324	73,24
7	7,36	7,134	71,34
7,5	7,2	6,701	67,01
8	6,730	5,899	58,990
8,5	5,47	4,751	47,51
9	3,65	3,241	32,41
9,25	2,69	2,405	24,05
9,5	1,7	1,569	15,690
9,75	0,81	0,748	7,48
FP	0	0	0

I.2. Perhitungan koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan

Ordinat	Luas station	FS	Hasil
AP	2,1	0,25	0,525
0,25	6,09	1	6,09
0,5	12,9	0,5	6,45
0,75	20,24	1	20,24
1	27,64	0,75	20,73
1,5	42,5	2	85
2	54,11	1	54,11
2,5	63,35	2	126,7
3	69,21	1,5	103,815
4	73,17	4	292,68
5	73,32	2	146,64
6	73,24	4	292,680
7	71,34	1,5	107,01
7,5	67,01	2	134,02
8	58,99	1	58,99
8,5	47,51	2	95,02
9	32,41	0,75	24,308
9,25	24,05	1	24,05
9,5	15,69	0,5	7,845
9,75	7,48	1	7,48
FP	0	0,25	0
		$\Sigma_1 =$	1614,663

I.2.1 Displasment perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b \\
 &= 84,00 \times 15,00 \times 5,00 \times 0,72 \\
 &= 4541,154 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

I.2.2. Volume displacement Perencanaan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp}/10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 84/10 \times 1614,663 \\
 &= 4521,154 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	2,1	1	2,1	2	4,2
½ AP	1,05	4	4,2	1	4,2
0	0	1	0	0	0
		$\Sigma_1 = 6,3$		$\Sigma_2 = 8,4$	

Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{cp} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,84 \times 6,3 \\
 &= \mathbf{1,764 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

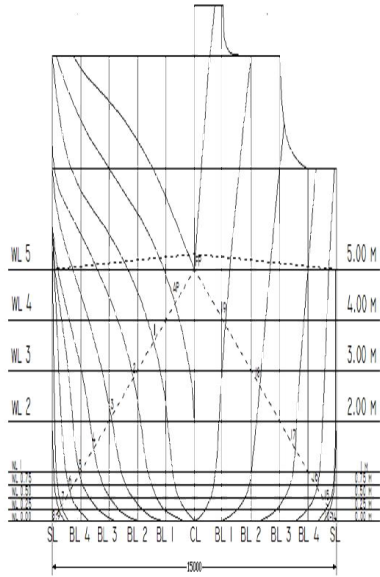
I.2.3. V Displacement Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Volume Main Part} + \text{Volume Cant Part} \\
 &= 4521,055 + 1,764 \\
 &= \mathbf{4522,819 \text{ m}^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

I.2.4. Koreksi penyimpangan volume displacement body plan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol displ perencanaan} - \text{Vol displ perhitungan}}{\text{Volume displacement perencanaan}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{4541,154 - 4522,819}{4541,154} \times 100\% \\
 &= \mathbf{0,404 \%} < 0.5 \% \quad (\text{memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

skala 1:600



Gambar 2.12. Body Plan