

PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS (*LINES PLAN*)

A. Perhitungan Dimensi Kapal

A.1 Panjang Garis Air Muat (L_{wl})

$$\begin{aligned}L_{wl} &= L_{pp} + 2\% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 105,20 \text{ m} + (2\% \times 105,20 \text{ m}) \\ L_{wl} &= 107,304 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

A.2 Panjang *Displacement* (L_{Displ})

$$\begin{aligned}L_{Displ} &= 0,5 \times (L_{wl} + L_{pp}) \\ &= 0,5 \times (107,304 \text{ m} + 105,20 \text{ m}) \\ L_{Displ} &= 106,25 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

A.3 *Coeffisien Midship* (C_m) Formula Arkent Bont Shocker.

$$\begin{aligned}C_m &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times C_b) \\ &= 0,90 - (0,1 \times 0,78) \\ C_m &= 0,988 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,94 - 0,99)\end{aligned}$$

A.4 *Coeffisien Prismatic* (C_p) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_p &= C_b / C_m \\ &= 0,78 / 0,988 \\ C_p &= 0,789 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,68 - 0,82)\end{aligned}$$

A.5 *Coeffisien Garis Air* (C_w) Formula Troast

$$\begin{aligned}C_w &= \sqrt{C_b - 0,025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,78 - 0,025} \\ C_w &= 0,87 \quad \text{Memenuhi Syarat} \quad (0,80 - 0,87)\end{aligned}$$

A.6 Luas Garis Air (Awl)

$$\begin{aligned}Awl &= Lwl \times B \times Cw \\ &= 107,30 \text{ m} \times 16,2 \text{ m} \times 0,87 \\ Awl &= 1510,44 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

A.7 Luas Midship (Am)

$$\begin{aligned}Am &= B \times T \times Cm \\ &= 16,20 \text{ m} \times 6,1 \text{ m} \times 0,988 \\ Am &= 97,666 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

A.8 Volume Displacement (C Displ)

$$\begin{aligned}V \text{ Displ} &= Lpp \times B \times T \times Cb \\ &= 105,20 \text{ m} \times 16,2 \text{ m} \times 6,1 \text{ m} \times 0,78 \\ V \text{ Displ} &= 8108,774 \text{ m}^3\end{aligned}$$

A.9 Coefisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp Displ)

$$\begin{aligned}Cp \text{ Displ} &= Lpp/L \text{ Displ} \times Cp \\ &= 105,20 \text{ m}/106,25 \text{ m} \times 0,789 \\ Cp \text{ Displ} &= 0,7811\end{aligned}$$

A.10 Displacement (D)

$$\begin{aligned}D &= Vol \text{ Displ} \times \gamma \times C \\ &= 8108,77 \text{ m}^3 \times 1,025 \times 1,006 \\ D &= 8344,74 \text{ Ton}\end{aligned}$$

γ = berat jenis air laut = 1,025 ton/m

C = koefisien berat las = 1,006

B. Menentukan Letak LCB

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

Displacement = 0,781 Didapat letak titik LCB (*Longitudinal Centre Bouyancy* = 2,20 % x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 106,252 m

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB Displ (b)} &= 2,2 \% \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 2,2 \% \times 106,252 \text{ m} \\ \text{LCB Displ (b)} &= 2,338 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Di depan } \textit{midship} \text{ Lpp}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{ Displ} &= 0,5 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,5 \times 106,252 \text{ m} \\ \phi \text{ Displ} &= 53,126 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak *midship* (ϕ) Lpp ke FP

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{ Lpp} &= 0,5 \times \text{Lpp} \\ &= 0,5 \times 105,20 \text{ m} \\ \phi \text{ Lpp} &= 52,6 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \phi \text{ Displ} - \phi \text{ Lpp} \\ &= 53,126 \text{ m} - 52,6 \text{ m} \\ a &= 0,526 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} c &= b - a \\ &= 2,338 - 0,526 \\ &= 1,812 \text{ m} \quad (\text{Di depan } \phi \text{ Lpp}) \end{aligned}$$

B.2. Menurut diagram NSP dengan luas tiap *section* (A_m) = 97,666 m²

No Ord	%	% Thd Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0	0	1	0	-10	0
1	0,150	14,650	4	58,599	-9	-527,394
2	0,402	39,262	2	78,523	-8	-628,185
3	0,622	60,746	4	242,992	-7	-1700,943
4	0,825	80,748	2	161,148	-6	-966,889
5	0,924	90,234	4	360,972	-5	-1804,859
6	0,957	93,446	2	186,932	-4	-747,727
7	0,981	95,810	4	383,240	-3	-1147,719
8	0,991	96,787	2	193,573	-2	-387,146
9	1	97,666	4	390,662	-1	-390,662
10	1	97,666	2	195,331	0	0
					Σ_2	-83303,525
11	0,997	97,373	4	389,490	1	389,490
12	0,998	97,470	2	194,940	2	389,881
13	0,996	97,275	4	389,100	3	1167,299
14	0,970	94,736	2	189,471	4	757,885
15	0,959	93,661	4	374,654	5	1873,225
16	0,957	93,466	2	186,932	6	1121,591
17	0,868	84,774	4	339,095	7	2373,663
18	0,657	64,166	2	128,333	8	1026,660
19	0,4340	33,206	4	132,825	9	1195,426
FP	0	0	1	0	10	0
			Σ_1	4576,803	Σ_3	10295,121

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\
 &= 106,252 \text{ m} / 20 \\
 h &= 5,313 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 5,313 \text{ m} \times 4576,803 \text{ m}^2 \\
 V \text{ Displ} &= 8104,908 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\sum_2 + \sum_3}{\sum_1} \times h \\ &= \frac{-8303,525 + 10295,121}{4576,803} \times 5,313 \\ &= 2,312 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP}}{\text{L Displ}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{2,3380 - 2,312}{106,252} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,025 \% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP}}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{8108,774 - 8104,908}{8108,774} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,048 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_f &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian depan } \textit{midship} \text{ Lpp} \\ Q_a &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang } \textit{midship} \text{ Lpp} \\ e &= \text{Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap Lpp} \\ e &= (\text{LCB Lpp} / \text{Lpp}) \times 100 \% \\ &= (1,812 / 105,20 \text{ m}) \times 100 \% \\ e &= 1,722 \% \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Dimana

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_f &= C_p + (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\
&= 0,789 + (1,4 + 0,789) \times (0,01722) \\
Q_f &= 0,827 \\
Q_a &= C_p - (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\
&= 0,789 - (1,4 + 0,789) \times (0,01722) \\
&= 0,7515
\end{aligned}$$

Tabel CSA lama menurut Van Lamerent, $A_m = 97,666 \text{ m}^2$

No Ord	% Luas Station	Luas Station Thd Am
AP	0,000	0
0,25	0,103	10,060
0,5	0,216	21,096
0,75	0,332	32,425
1	0,446	43,559
1,5	0,652	63,678
2	0,809	79,011
2,5	0,915	89,364
3	0,974	95,126
4	1	97,666
5	1	97,666
6	1	97,666
7	0,999	97,568
7,5	0,992	96,884
8	0,950	92,782
8,5	0,835	81,551
9	0,636	62,115
9,25	0,499	48,735
9,5	0,340	33,206
9,75	0,168	16,408
FP	0	0

€	1256,565
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Perhitungan LCB dan Volume *displacement* dengan metode van lammerent diambil dari grafik CSA baru, $A_m = 97,666 \text{ m}^2$

No Ord	% Luas Station	Luas Station Thd Am	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
AP	0,011	1,074	0,25	0,269	-5	-1,343
0,25	0,114	11,134	1	11,134	-4,75	-52,886
0,5	0,227	22,179	0,5	11,085	-4,5	-49,883
0,75	0,343	33,499	1	33,499	-4,25	-142,372
1	0,457	44,633	0,75	33,475	-4	-133,899
1,5	0,663	64,752	2	129,505	-3,5	-453,266
2	0,822	80,281	1	80,281	-3	-240,843
2,5	0,926	90,438	2	180,877	-2,5	-452,191
3	0,985	96,201	1,5	144,301	-2	-288,601
4	1,011	98,740	4	394,959	-1	-394,959
5	1,011	98,740	2	197,480	0	0
					Σ_2	-2210,245
6	1,011	98,740	4	394,959	1	394,959
7	1,010	98,642	1,5	147,963	2	295,927
7,5	1,003	97,959	2	195,917	2,5	489,793
8	0,961	93,857	1	93,857	3	281,570
8,5	0,846	82,625	2	165,250	3,5	578,375
9	0,647	63,190	0,75	47,392	4	189,569
9,25	0,510	49,809	1	49,809	4,25	221,690
9,5	0,351	34,281	0,5	17,482	4,5	77,131
9,75	0,179	17,482	1	17,482	4,75	83,040

FP	0,011	1,1	0,25	0,269	0	0
			Σ_1	2364,903	Σ_3	2602,054

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 105,20 \text{ m} / 10 \\
 &= 10,520 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.. *Volume Displacement pada Main Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 10,520 \text{ m} \times 2311,768 \\
 &= 8106,599 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB pada *main part* :

$$\begin{aligned}
 LCB \text{ mp} &= \frac{\Sigma_3 + \Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-2160,606 + 2555,150}{2311,768} \times \frac{105,20}{10} \\
 &= 1,795 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan pada *Cant Part*

No Ord	Luas <i>Station</i>	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
0	0	1	0	0	0
0,5 AP	0,495	4	0,781	1	0,781
AP	0,391	1	1,172	2	0,781
		Σ_1	1,172	Σ_2	1,563

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{L_{wl} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{107,3040 \text{ m} - 105,20 \text{ m}}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e = 1,0520 \text{ m}$$

5. *Volume Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1/3 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
&= 1/3 \times 1,0520 \times 1,172 \\
&= 0,411 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

6. LCB *Cant Part* terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times e \\
&= \frac{-2160,606}{2311,768} \times 1,0520 = -0,983 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

7. Jarak LCB *Cant Part* terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1/2 \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB } Cant \text{ Part} \\
&= 1/2 \times 105,20 \text{ m} + -0,983 \text{ m} \\
&= 51,617 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

8. *Volume Displacement* total

$$\begin{aligned}
V \text{ Displ Total} &= V \text{ Displ MP} + V \text{ Displ Cp} \\
&= 8106,599 \text{ m}^3 + 0,411 \text{ m}^3 \\
&= 8107,010 \text{ m}^3
\end{aligned}$$

9. LCB total terhadap ϕ Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(\text{LCB Main Part} \times \text{Vol Main Part}) + (\text{LCB Cant Part} \times \text{Vol Cant Part})}{\text{Volume Displ. Total}} \\
&= \frac{(1,795 \times 8106,599) + (51,6168 \times 0,411)}{8107,010} \\
&= 1,798 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

B.4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

a. Koreksi untuk *Volume Displacement*

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{Vol. Total} - \text{Vol Displacement Perhitungan}}{\text{Vol. Total}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{8107,010 - 8106,599}{8106,599} \times 100 \\
&= 0,005 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

b. Koreksi untuk prosentase penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{LCB thdp midship } L_{pp} - \text{LCB Total}}{L_{pp}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{1,812 \text{ m} - (1,798 \text{ m})}{105,20 \text{ m}} \times 100 \% \\
&= 0,013\% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

C. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air

C.1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk (a)

Untuk menghitung besarnya sudut masuk garis air berdasarkan

Coefisient Prismatic Depan (Qf). Dimana :

Pada perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, $C_p = 0,827$

Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk $= 27^\circ$

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

Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh $= 27^\circ + 3^\circ = 30^\circ$

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No Ord	$Y = \frac{1}{2} B$	FS	Hasil
AP	6,650	0,25	1,663
0,25	7,360	1	7,360
0,5	7,520	0,5	3,760
0,75	7,540	1	7,540
1	7,570	0,75	5,678
1,5	7,630	2	15,260
2	7,640	1	7,640
2,5	7,670	2	15,340
3	7,680	1,5	11,520
4	7,70	4	30,800
5	7,70	2	15,400
6	7,70	4	30,800
7	7,60	1,5	11,400
7,5	7,450	2	14,900
8	7,150	1	7,150

8,5	6,680	2	13,360
9	5,320	0,75	3,990
9,25	4,120	1	4,120
9,5	2,680	0,5	1,340
9,75	1,340	1	1,340
FP	0	0,25	0
		Σ	210,360

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 Awl \text{ mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{Lpp}{10} \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{105,20}{10} \times 210,360 \\
 Awl \text{ mp} &= 1475,325 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Pada AP = 0,24 / 0,5 AP = 0,12

No Ord	Y = $\frac{1}{2}$ B	FS	Hasil
AP	6,650	1	6,650
$\frac{1}{2}$	3,325	4	13,300
0	0	1	0,00
		Σ	18,599

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{Lwl - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{107,30 - 105,20}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e = 1,052 \text{ m}$$

C.2.d. Luas garis air pada *Cant Part* ($Awl \text{ Cp}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Awl \text{ Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times 1,052 \times 18,599
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Awl \text{ Cp} = 39,1325064 \text{ m}^2$$

C.2.e. Luas total garis air ($Awl \text{ Total}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Awl Total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
&= 1473,210 \text{ m}^2 + 39,1325064 \text{ m}^2 \\
\text{Awl total} &= 1512,342 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

C.2.f. Koreksi luas garis air

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\text{Awl Total} - \text{Awl Perhitungan}}{\text{Awl Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
&= \frac{1512,343 - 1512,342}{1512,343} \times 100 \% \\
&= 0,08 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})
\end{aligned}$$

D. Perhitungan Radius Bilga

Dimana : $B = 16,20 \text{ m}$

$H = 7,40 \text{ m}$

$T = 6,10 \text{ m}$

$a = \text{Rise Of Floor}$

$= 0,01 \times B$

$= 0,01 \times 16,20$

$a = 0,162 \text{ m}$

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

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

D.1. Dalam Segitiga ABE

$$\text{Tg } \alpha = \frac{AB}{BE} = \frac{8,10}{0,162} = 50,00$$

$$\alpha_2 = 88,850^\circ$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0,5 - 88,85$$

$$= 44,43^\circ$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

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

$$= 8,10 \text{ m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} (6,10 + (6,10 - 0,162))$$

$$= 48,754 \text{ m}^2$$

D.2.2. Luas ABCD

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 16,20 \text{ m} \times 6,10 \text{ m} \times 0,98$$

$$= 48,422 \text{ m}^2$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

$$= \text{Luas trapesium ACED} - \text{Luas ABCD}$$

$$= 48,754 \text{ m}^2 - 48,4222 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,332 \text{ m}^2$$

D.2.4. Luas FCM

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,332$$

$$= 0,166 \text{ m}^2$$

D.2.5. Luas juring MFG = $\alpha_1 / 360 \times MR^2$

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

$$= 0,5 R^2 \text{ TG } \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 / 360 \times MR^2$$

Jadi Luas ACED-Luas AFHEDA = Luas MFC - LuajuringMFG

$$48,754 - 448,422 = 0,5 R^2 \text{ tg } 44,425 - 44,425 / 360 \times MR^2$$

$$0,332 = 0,575 R^2 - 0,428 R^2$$

$$0,332 = 0,147 R^2$$

$$R^2 = 2,253$$

$$R = 1,501 \text{ m}$$

E. Merencanakan Bentuk Body Plan

1. Merencanakan bentuk body plan adalah

Merencanakan atau membuat bentuk garis air lengkung pada potongan ordinat.

2. Langkah – langkah

- Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan sisi $\frac{1}{2} B = 15,4$ m dan $T = 5,8$ m
- 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*

$$T = 6,10 \text{ m}$$

$$2 T = 12,2 \text{ m}$$

No Ord	Y = $\frac{1}{2} B$	b = LS//2T	Luas Station (LS)
AP	4,840	0,032	0,391
0,25	6,910	0,833	10,157
0,5	7,760	1,673	20,412
0,75	7,970	2,634	32,132
1	7,980	3,514	63,287
1,5	7,990	5,187	63,287
2	8	6,460	78,816
2,5	8,010	7,293	88,973
3	8,020	7,765	94,736

4	8,040	8,037	98,056
5	8,040	8,037	98,056
6	8,040	8,037	98,056
7	7,950	7,933	96,787
7,5	7,930	7,909	96,494
8	7,870	7,613	92,880
8,5	7,720	6,652	81,160
9	5,640	5,059	61,725
9,25	4,210	3,963	48,344
9,5	2,700	2,690	32,816
9,75	1,310	1,361	16,603
FP	0	0	0

E.2. Perhitungan Koreksi *Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan*

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	0,391	0,25	0,098
0,25	10,157	1	10,157
0,5	20,421	0,5	10,206
0,75	32,132	1	32,132
1	32,132	0,75	32,156
1,5	63,287	2	126,575
2	78,816	1	78,816
2,5	88,973	2	177,947
3	94,736	1,5	142,103
4	98,056	4	392,225
5	98,056	2	196,112
6	98,056	4	392,225
7	96,787	1,5	145,180
7,5	96,494	2	192,987

8	92,880	1	92,880
8,5	81,160	2	162,320
9	61,725	0,75	46,293
9,25	48,344	1	48,344
9,5	32,816	0,5	16,408
9,75	16,603	1	16,603
FP	0	0,25	0
		Σ	2311,768

E.2.1. *Volume Displacement Perhitungan*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{LPP} \times \text{B} \times \text{T} \times \text{cb} \\
 &= 105,20 \text{ m} \times 16,20 \text{ m} \times 6,10 \text{ m} \times 0,78 \\
 &= 8108,774 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

E.2.2. *Volume Displacement Perencanaan*

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\text{LPP}}{10} \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{105,20}{10} \times 2311,768 \\
 &= 8106,599 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

E.3 Perhitungan koreksi vol Dspl rencana body plan pd cant part

No Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
0	0	1	0	0	0
0,5 AP	0,195	4	0,781	1	0,781
AP	0,391	1	0,391	2	0,781
		Σ_1	1,172	Σ_2	1,563

$$\begin{aligned}
 e &= \frac{\text{Lwl} - \text{Lpp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{107,304 \text{ m} - 105,20 \text{ m}}{2} \\
 e &= 1,052 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

E.3.1. Volume *displacement Cant Part*

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ displ CP} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \sum_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,052 \times 1,172 \\ V \text{ displ CP} &= 0,411 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

E.3.2. Volume *Displacement Perencanaan total*

$$\begin{aligned} &= V_{\text{displ perencanaan}} + V_{\text{displ CP}} \\ &= 8106,599 \text{ m}^3 + 0,411 \text{ m}^3 \\ &= 8107,010 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

E.3.3. Koreksi penyimpangan *volume displacement body plan*

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Vol. Displ Perencanaan} + \text{Vol Displ. Perhitunga n}}{\text{Vol. Displ. perhitunga n}} \times 100 \% \\ &= \frac{8108,774 - 8107,010}{8108,774} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,022 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat}) \end{aligned}$$

F. Perhitungan *chamber, sheer* dan Bangunan atas

F.1. Perhitungan *Chamber*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chamber} &= \frac{1}{25} \times B \\ &= \frac{1}{50} \times 16,20 \text{ m} \\ &= 0,648 \text{ m} \\ &= 648 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

F.2 Tinggi Bulwark = 1 m

F.3. Perhitungan *Sheer*

F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 \left(\frac{L_{pp}}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 25 \left(\frac{105,20 \text{ m}}{3} + 10 \right) \\ &= 11226,67 \text{ mm} \textbf{ Jadi 1,13 m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.3.1.2. } \frac{1}{6} L_{pp} \text{ dari AP} = 11,1 \left(\frac{L_{pp}}{3} + 10 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 11,1 (105,20 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 500,24 \text{ mm Jadi } 0,50 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.3.1.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari AP} &= 2,8 (\text{Lpp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2,8 (105,20 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 126,19 \text{ mm jadi } 0,13 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.3.2. Bagian } \textit{Midship} \text{ (Tengan)} = 0 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.3.3.1. FP} &= 50 (\text{Lpp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 50 (105,20 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 2253,33 \text{ mm jadi } 2,25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.3.3.2. } 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 22,2 (\text{Lpp} / 3 + 10) \\ 1/6 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 22,2 (105,20 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 1000,48 \text{ mm jadi } 1,00 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F.3.3.3. } 1/3 \text{ Lpp dari FP} &= 5,6 (\text{Lpp} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 5,6 (105,20 \text{ m} / 3 + 10) \\ &= 252,37 \text{ mm jadi } 0,25 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

F.4.1. Perhitungan Jumlah Gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \text{Lpp} / 500 + 0,48 \\ &= 105,20 \text{ m} / 500 + 0,48 \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 690 \text{ mm diambil } 0,69 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak yang diambil} = 0,69 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Untuk Lpp} = 105,20 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Maka: } 0,66 \times 152 \text{ gading} = 100,32 \text{ m}$$

$$0,61 \times 8 \text{ gading} = 4,88 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Total} \\ \hline = 105,20 \text{ m} \end{array} +$$

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

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

$$\text{Panjang} = 25 \% \times \text{Lpp}$$

$$= 25 \% \times 105,20 \text{ m}$$

$$= 26,3 \text{ m diambil } 26,2 \text{ m}$$

Direncanakan 26,3 m dari AP

$$36 \text{ Jarak Gading} \times 0,66 = 23,76 \text{ m}$$

$$4 \text{ Jarak Gading} \times 0,61 = 2,44$$

Jadi 40 jarak gading dari AP = 26,2 m dari AP

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*

$$\text{Panjang } \textit{poop deck} = 26,2 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$\text{Panjang} = 10 \% \times \text{Lpp}$$

$$= 10 \% \times 105,20 \text{ m}$$

$$= 10,52 \text{ diambil } 10,36 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Rencana letak gading} = 12 \text{ jarak gading} \times 0,66 = 7,92 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \text{ jarak gading} \times 0,61 = 2,44 \text{ m}$$

$$= 16 \text{ jarak gading dari FP} = 10,36 \text{ m}$$

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

Jarak gading pada *fore castle deck*

F.4.4 Jarak Gading Pada Main deck

Panjang main deck

$$= \text{Lpp} - (\text{panjang FC deck} + \text{panjang poop deck})$$

$$= 68,64$$

Jarak Gading Pada Main deck

$$= 0,66 \times 104 = 68,64$$

F.4.5 Jarak Sekat Tubrukan

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

$$= 0,05 \times 105,20$$

$$= 5,26 \text{ m}$$

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

$$= 0,08 \times 105,20$$

$$= 8,416$$

Rencana jarak gading

$$7 \text{ jarak gading} \times 0,66 = 4,62$$

$$4 \text{ jarak gading} \times 0,61 = 2,44$$

$$11 \text{ jarak gading dari FP} = 7,06 \text{ m}$$

F.4.6. Jarak Gading Memanjang

$$A = (2 \times L_{pp}) + 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$= (2 \times 105,20) + 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 810,4 \text{ diambil } 775 \text{ mm} = 0,810 \text{ m}$$

Tinggi double bottom

$$H = 350 + 45 \times B$$

$$= 350 + 45 \times 16,20$$

$$= 1079 \text{ mm diambil } 1000 \text{ mm} = 1,1 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah gading} = (H - \text{Tinggi Double bottom}) / a$$

$$= 7,40 - 1,1 / 0,8104$$

$$= 7,773938796 \text{ diambil } 8 \text{ buah gading}$$

G. Perhitungan Ukuran Daun Kemudi

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan kemudi menurut BKI 2006 Vol II hal 14-1

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

Dimana :

$$A = \text{Luas daun kemudi dalam m}^2$$

$$L = \text{Panjang kapal (LPP)} = 105,20 \text{ m}$$

$$T = \text{Sarat kapal} = 6,10 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_1 &= \text{Faktor untuk } type \text{ kapal} &= 1,0 \\
C_2 &= \text{Faktor untuk } type \text{ kemudi} &= 1,0 \\
C_3 &= \text{Faktor untuk profil kemudi} &= 1,0 \\
C_4 &= \text{Faktor untuk rancangan } type \text{ kemudi} &= 1 \text{ (Untuk Kemudi Dengan} \\
&\quad \text{Jet Propeller).}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi :

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times 1,0 \times \frac{1,75 \times 105,20 \text{ m} \times 6,10 \text{ m}}{100} \text{ (m}^2\text{)} \\
&= 11,230 \text{ m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 6,2}} < \frac{A}{L_{pp} \times T} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 7,2}} \\
&= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{105,20}{0,78 \times 16,2} - 6,2}} < \frac{11,230}{105,20 \times 6,1} < \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{105,20}{0,78 \times 16,2} - 7,2}} \\
&= 0,018 < 0,018 < 0,029
\end{aligned}$$

G.1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

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

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan $h/b = 1,5 - 2$

$$\text{Diambil } 1,6 \text{ sehingga } 1,6 = h/b \rightarrow h = 1,6 \times b$$

$$A = h \times b$$

$$A = 1,6 \times b \times b$$

$$9,75 = 1,6 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = \sqrt{\frac{11,230}{2}}$$

$$b = 2,37 \text{ m}$$

$$h = A / b \quad \text{Maka, } b = 2,37 \text{ m}$$

$$= 11,230 / 2,370 \quad h = 4,739 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4,739 \text{ m} = 4,739 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= 0,20 \times 11,230 \text{ m}^2$$

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

Lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang *horizontal*

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

$$= 0,3 \times 2,37 \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,711 \text{ m}$$

Dari ukuran diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi :

→ Luas daun kemudi (A)	= 11,230 m ²
→ Luas bagian bahan air (A')	= 2,246 m ²
→ Tinggi daun kemudi (h)	= 4,74 m
→ Lebar daun kemudi (b)	= 2,37 m
→ Lebar bagian balansir (b')	= 0,711

H. Perhitungan Ukuran Sepatu Kemudi

H.1. Perhitungan gaya sepatu kemudi

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

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

Dimana :

$$A = \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A = 4,739^2 / 11,230 = 2,0$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 13 \text{ knot}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{A + 2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{2,0 + 2}{3}$$

$$= 1,33 \text{ (nilainya tidak boleh lebih dari 2)}$$

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

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

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

Jadi :

$$C_R = 132 \times 11,230 \times (13)^2 \times 1,33 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \times 1,0$$

$$= 455674,110 \text{ N}$$

H.2. Modulus Sepatu Kemudi

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

Dimana :

$$B_l = \text{Gaya kemudi dalam Newton}$$

$$B_l = C_R / 2$$

$$C_R = \text{Gaya Kemudi}$$

$$C_R = 455674,110 \text{ N}$$

$$B_l = 455674,110 / 2$$

$$= 227837,055 \text{ N}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Dimana } Pr = \frac{C_R}{L_{10} \times 10^3}; (L_{10} = \text{Tinggi daun kemudi } h = 4 \text{ m})$$

$$= \frac{455674,110}{4 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 96,150 \text{ N/m}$$

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

$$L_{50} = \frac{455674,110}{96,150 \times 10^3}$$

$$= 4,74 \text{ m diambil } 4,7$$

$$X_{\min} = 0,5 \times L_{50}$$

$$= 0,5 \times 4,7$$

$$= 2,350 \text{ m}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{227837,055 \times 2,350 \times 1,0}{80}$$

$$W_Z = 6692,713 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$W_Y = \frac{1}{3} \times W_Z$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 6692,713 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$= 2230,904 \text{ cm}^3$$

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

$$\text{Tinggi (h)} = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal (s)} = 43 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar} = 650 \text{ mm}$$

No	b	h	F = b x h	a	F x a ²	I = 1/12 x b x h ³
I	65	6,3	406,25	0	0	1322,428
II	4,3	12,5	53,8	10	49510,334	699,870
III	4,3	12,5	53,8	0	0	699,870
IV	4,3	12,5	53,8	10	49510,334	699,870
V	65	6,3	406,25	0	0	1322,428
					$\Sigma_1 = 99020,669$	$\Sigma_2 = 4744,4661$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= (\Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2) \\
 &= (99020,66875 + 4744,466) \\
 &= 103765,135 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{Z'} &= I_2 / a = 103765,135 / 30,35 \\
 &= 3418,950 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_Z &< W_{Z'} \\
 3417,556 &< 3418,95 \text{ cm}^3 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Koreksi } W_Z &= \frac{W_Z \text{ Rencana} + W_Z \text{ Perhitungan}}{W_Z \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{3417,556 - 34418,950}{3418,950} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,04 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi Syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

I. Stern clearance

Ukuran diameter *propeller* ideal adalah (0,6 – 0,7) T, dimana T = Sarat kita diambil 0,60 x T

D *Propeller* Ideal adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,60 \times T \\
 &= 0,60 \times 6,10 \text{ m} \\
 &= 3,660 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

R (Jari – jari *Propeller*)

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0,5 \quad \times \quad D \text{ Propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \quad \times \quad 3,660 \text{ m} \\ &= 1,830 \text{ m} = 0,183 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1/6 \quad \times \quad D \\ &= 0,17 \quad \times \quad 3,660 \\ &= 0,610 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Menurut konstruksi lambung BKI, untuk kapal baling - baling tunggal jarak minimal antara baling – baling dengan linggi buritan menurut aturan konstruksi BKI 2006 Vol II Sec 13 – 1 adalah sebagai berikut :

a. $0,1 \times D = 0,1 \times 3,660 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,366 \text{ m}$

b. $0,009 \times D = 0,009 \times 3,660 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,3294 \text{ m}$

c. $0,17 \times D = 0,17 \times 3,660 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,6222 \text{ m}$

d. $0,15 \times D = 0,15 \times 3,660 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,549 \text{ m}$

e. $0,18 \times D = 0,18 \times 3,660 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,6588 \text{ m}$

f. $0,04 \times D = 0,04 \times 3,660 \text{ m}$
 $= 0,1464 \text{ m}$

g. 2 “ – 3” Diambil 3” = $3 \times 0,0254$
 $= 0,076 \text{ m}$

Jarak poros *propeller* dengan *Base Line* adalah
 $= R \text{ Propeller} + f + \text{Tinggi sepatu kemudi}$

$$= 1,830 \text{ m} + 0,1464 \text{ m} + 0,043 \text{ m}$$

$$= 2,532 \text{ m}$$