

BAB II
PERHITUNGAN RENCANA GARIS
(LINES PLAN)

2.1 PERHITUNGAN DIMENSI KAPAL

1. Panjang Garis Air Muat (LWL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LWL} &= \text{LPP} + 2\% \text{ LPP} \\ &= 68,00 + 2\% \ 68,00 \\ &= 69,360 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Panjang Displacement Untuk Kapal Berbaling - Baling Tunggal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L Displ} &= 0,5 \ (\text{LWL} + \text{LPP}) \\ &= 0,5 \ (69,360 + 68,00) \\ &= 68,680 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Coefisien Midship (Cm) Formula Van Lammerent

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cm} &= 0,90 + 0,1 \\ &= 0,90 + 0,1 \ 0,819 \\ &= 0,982 \text{ memenuhi syarat } (0,94 - 0,99) \end{aligned}$$

4. Coeffisien Prismatic (Cp)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp} &= \text{Cb} / \text{Cm} \\ &= 0,67 / 0,982 \\ &= 0,682 \text{ memenuhi syarat } (0,68 - 0,82) \end{aligned}$$

5. Coeffisien Garis Air (Cw)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cw} &= \sqrt{\text{Cb} - 0,025} \\ &= \sqrt{0,67 - 0,025} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,803 \quad \text{memenuhi syarat (0,80 - 0,87)}$$

6. Luas Garis Air (AWL) . AWL Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AWL} &= L_{wl} \times B \times C_w \\ &= 69,360 \times 12,80 \times 0,803 \\ &= 713,015 \text{m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

7. Luas Midship (Am)

$$\begin{aligned} A_m &= B \times T \times C_m \\ &= 12,80 \times 5,10 \times 0,982 \\ &= 64,095 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

8. Volume Displacement (V Displ)

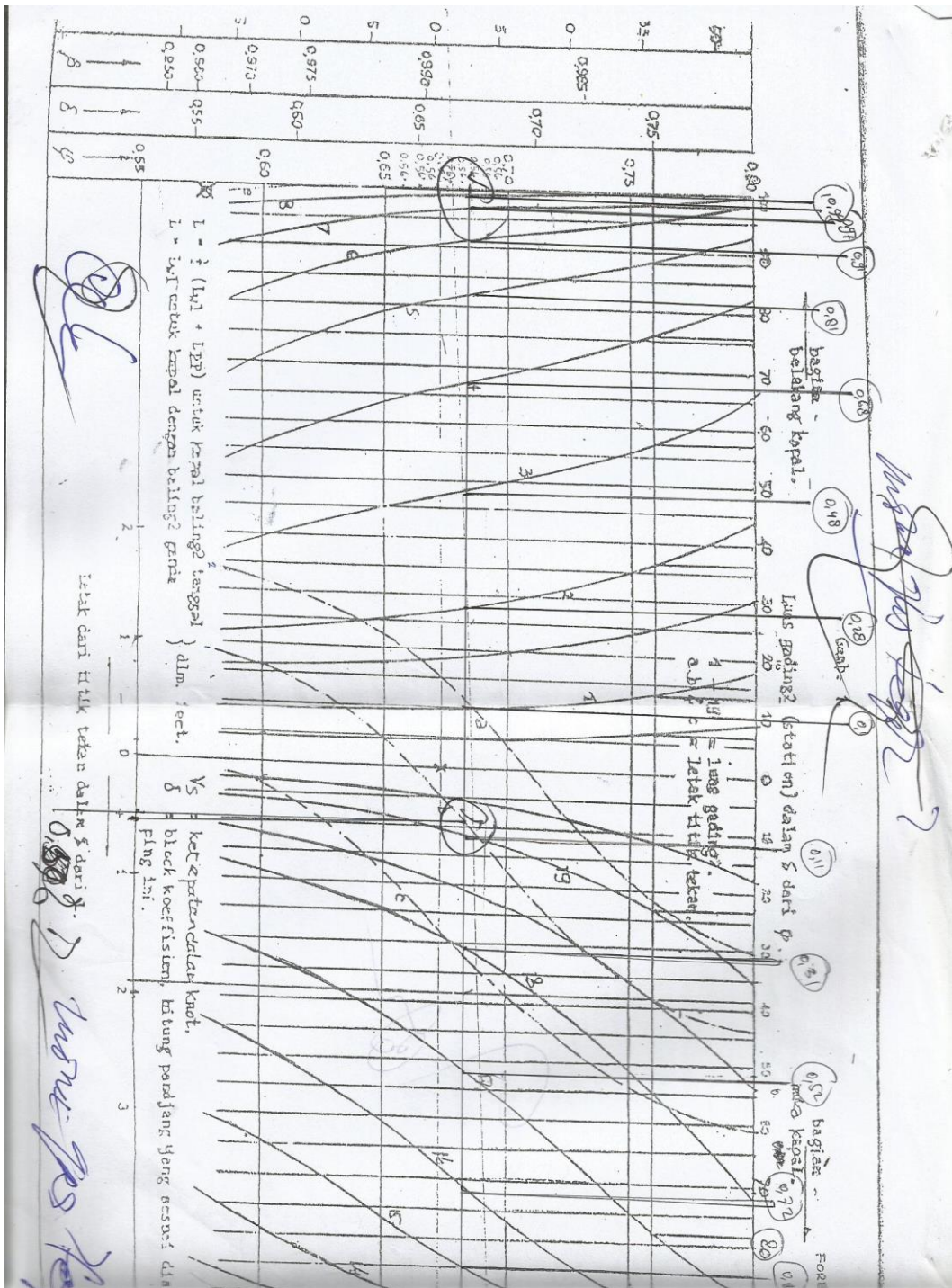
$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{displ}} &= L_{PP} \times B \times T \times C_b \\ &= 68,00 \times 12,80 \times 5,10 \times 0,67 \\ &= 2974,157 \text{m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

9. Coeffisien Prismatic Displacement (Cp Displ)

$$\begin{aligned} C_p \text{ Displ} &= L_{PP} / L_{\text{Displ}} \times C_p \\ &= 68,00 / 68,680 \times 0,682 \\ &= 0,676 \end{aligned}$$

10. Displacement (D)

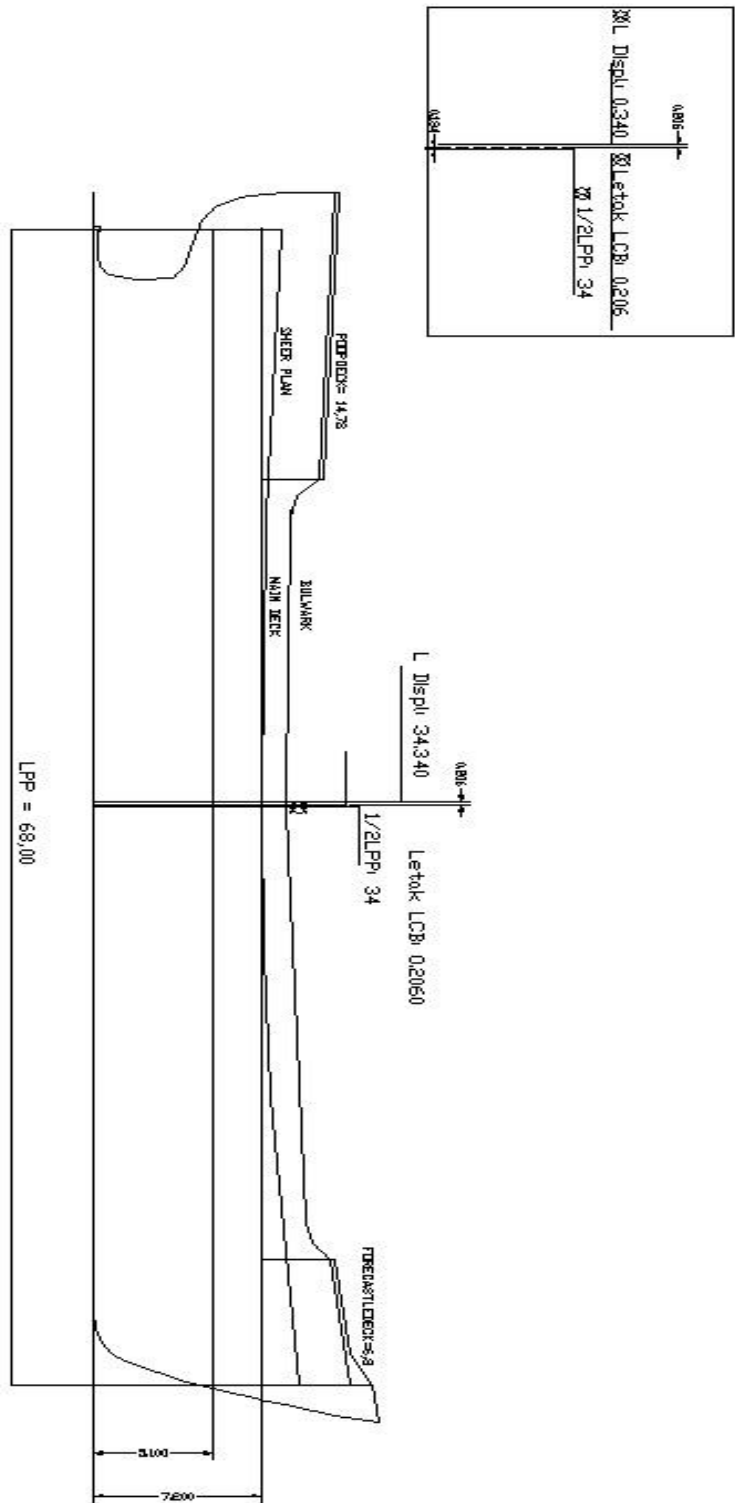
$$\begin{aligned} D &= Vol_{\text{Displ}} \times \gamma \times c \\ &= 2974,157 \times 1,025 \times 1,004 \\ D &= 3060,705 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2.1 Diagram NSP

LETAK LCB DISPLACEMENT

DIMENSION	
Length Between Perpendicular (LPP)	= 68,00 M
Length Displacement (L Displ)	= 68,680 M
LCB Displacement	= 0,206 M (Di Depan L Displ)



Gambar 2.2 Letak LCB

2.2 MENENTUKAN LETAK LCB

1. Dengan menggunakan Cp displacement pada grafik NSP pada Cp Displ = 0,676 didapat letak titik LCB (Longitudinal Centre of bouyancy) = 0.3% x L Displ, dimana L Displ = 68,680 m²

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cp Displ} &= (\text{LPP/L disp}) \times \text{Cp} \\ &= (68,00/68,680) \times 0,682 \\ &= 0,676 \end{aligned}$$

B.1.1. Letak LCB Displ menurut grafik NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB Displ} &= 0,300\% \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,300\% \times 68,680 \\ &= 0,2060 \text{ m (Di depan Mid L Displ)} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.2. Jarak Midship L Displ ke Fp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Midship Displ} &= 0,5 \times \text{L Displ} \\ &= 0,5 \times 68,680 \\ &= 34,340 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.3. Jarak Midship LPP ke Fp

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MidshipLpp} &= 0,5 \times \text{LPP} \\ &= 0,5 \times 68,00 \\ &= 34 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.4. Jarak antara Midship L Displ dengan Midship LPP

$$\begin{aligned} &= 34,340 - 34 \\ &= 0,340 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.1.5. Jarak antara LCB terhadap Midship LPP

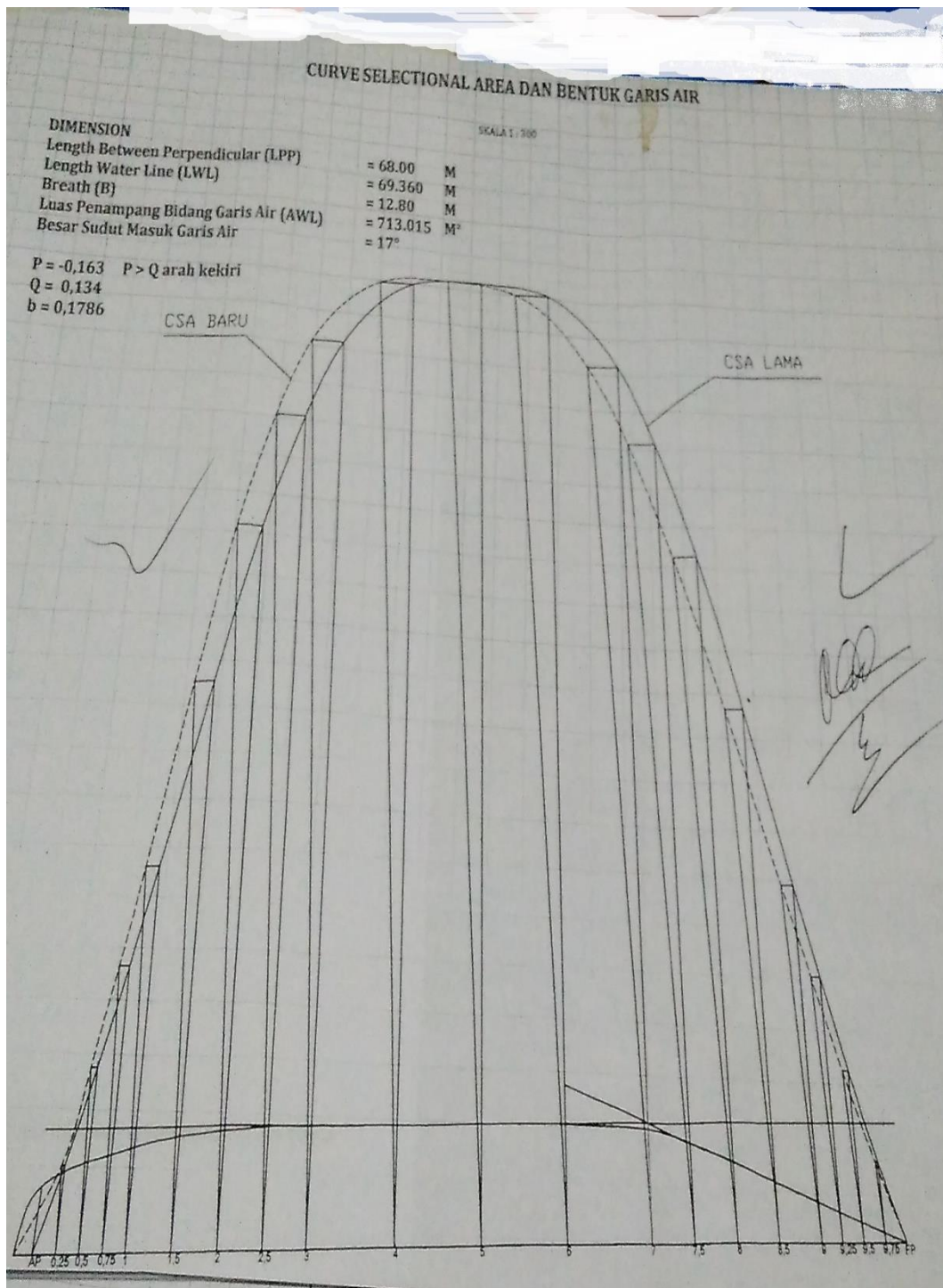
$$= 0,340 - 0,206$$

$$= 0,134 \text{ m di belakang midship LPP}$$

2. Menurut Diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section (A_m) = 64,095 m²

No. Ord	%	% Terhadap Am	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil	
AP	0	0	1	-	-10	-	
1	0,11	7,050	4	28,202	-9	-253,818	
2	0,275	17,626	2	35,252	-8	-282,020	
3	0,495	31,727	4	126,909	-7	-888,362	
4	0,69	44,226	2	88,452	-6	-530,710	
5	0,795	50,956	4	203,823	-5	-1.019,117	
6	0,925	59,288	2	118,576	-4	-474,306	
7	0,965	61,852	4	247,408	-3	-742,225	
8	0,99	63,454	2	126,909	-2	-253,818	
9	1	64,095	4	256,382	-1	-256,382	
					Σ_2	-4.700,757	
10	1	64,095	2	128,191	0	-	
11	1	64,095	4	256,382	1	256,382	
12	0,985	63,134	2	126,268	2	252,536	
13	0,965	61,852	4	247,408	3	742,225	
14	0,945	60,570	2	121,140	4	484,561	
15	0,845	54,161	4	216,642	5	1.083,212	
16	0,715	45,828	2	91,656	6	549,939	
17	0,465	29,804	4	119,217	7	834,522	
18	0,32	20,511	2	41,021	8	328,168	
19	0,12	7,691	4	30,766	9	276,892	
FP	0	0	1	-	10	-	
				Σ	2610,606	Σ_3	4808,437

Tabel 2.1. Perhitungan luas section menurut diagram NSP



Gambar 2.3 Grafik 2.2 CSA

B.2. Menurut Diagram NSP dengan luas tiap section (A_m) = 64,095 m²

$$\begin{aligned} \text{B.2.1. } h &= L \text{ Displ} / 20 \\ &= 68,680 / 20 \\ &= 3,434 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.2. Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned} V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma_1 \\ &= 1/3 \times 3,434 \times 2610,606 \\ &= 2988,273 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.3. Letak LCB NSP

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCB NSP} &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 + h}{\Sigma_1} \\ &= \frac{-4.700,757 + 4.808,437 \times 3,434}{2.610,606} \\ &= 0,142 \end{aligned}$$

B.2.4. Koreksi Prosentasi Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{LCB Displ} - \text{LCB NSP} \times 100\%}{L \text{ Displ}} \\ &= \frac{0,2060 - 0,142 \times 100\%}{68,680} \\ &= 0,00094 \times 100\% \\ &= 0,094 \% < 0,1\% \text{ (Memenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

B.2.5. Koreksi prosentase penyimpangan untuk Volume Displ

$$= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Awal} - \text{Vol Displ NSP} \times 100\%}{\text{Vol Displ Awal}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{2.974,157 - 2.988,273}{2.974,157} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,00475 \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,475 \% < 0,5\% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_f &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian depan midship } L_{pp} \\
 Q_a &= \text{Koefisien prismatic bagian belakang midship } L_{pp} \\
 e &= \text{Perbandingan jarak LCB terhadap } L_{pp} \\
 e &= (LCB \ L_{pp} / L_{pp}) \times 100 \% \\
 &= -0,134 / 68,00 \times 100\% \\
 &= -0,00197 = -0,19700 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_f &= C_p + (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\
 &= 0,682 + (1,4 + 0,682) \times -0,00197 \\
 &= 0,678 \\
 Q_a &= C_p - (1,4 + C_p) \times e \\
 &= 0,682 - (1,4 + 0,682) \times 0,00197 \\
 &= 0,6865
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel CSA Lama menurut Van Lamerent $A_m = 64,095 \text{ m}^2$

No. Ord	Luas Station	Luas Station Terhadap Am
AP	0	0
0,25	0,07	4,487
0,5	0,151	9,678
0,75	0,239	15,319
1	0,33	21,151
1,5	0,512	32,817
2	0,68	43,585
2,5	0,815	52,238
3	0,911	58,391
4	0,992	63,583
5	1	64,095
6	0,988	63,326
7	0,9	57,686
7,5	0,802	51,405
8	0,664	42,559
8,5	0,496	31,791
9	0,318	20,382
9,25	0,23	14,742
9,5	0,145	9,294
9,75	0,067	4,294
FP	0	0
	Σ	660,824

Tabel 2.2: luas tiap *Section* terhadap A_m menurut *Van Lamerent*

$$P = \text{LCB Displacement} = 0,163 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = \text{LCB NSP} = 0,134 \text{ m}$$

$$b = \frac{4C_p - 1}{6C_p}$$

$$= 0,1786$$

Tabel Luas tiap section terhadap Am menurut Van Lamerent

No ORD	% Luas Station	Luas Station terhadap Am	FS	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
AP	0,018	1,150	0,2 5	0,288	-5	- 1,438
0,25	0,054	3,450	1	3,450	- 4,75	- 16,388
0,5	0,141	9,050	0,5	4,525	-4,5	- 20,363
0,75	0,220	14,110	1	14,110	- 4,25	- 59,968
1	0,314	20,120	0,7 5	15,090	-4	- 60,360
1,5	0,505	32,340	2	64,680	-3,5	- 226,380
2	0,657	42,120	1	42,120	-3	- 126,360
2,5	0,798	51,120	2	102,240	-2,5	- 255,600
3	0,889	57,010	1,5	85,515	-2	- 171,030
4	1,007	64,520	4	258,080	-1	- 258,080
5	1,047	67,090	2	134,180	0	-
		-			Σ_2	- 1.195,965
6	1,034	66,270	4	265,080	1	265,080
7	0,937	60,080	1,5	90,120	2	180,240
7,5	0,813	52,113	2	104,226	2,5	260,565
8	0,611	39,132	1	39,132	3	117,396
8,5	0,455	29,160	2	58,320	3,5	204,120
9	0,272	17,415	0,7 5	13,061	4	52,245
9,25	0,179	11,450	1	11,450	4,25	48,663

9,5	0,128	8,210	0,5	4,105	4,5	18,473
9,75	0,052	3,340	1	3,340	4,75	15,865
FP	-	-	0,25	-	0	-
			Σ_1	1.313,112	Σ_3	1.162,646

Tabel 2.3: luas tiap *Section* terhadap Am menurut *Van Lamerent* (baru)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad h &= L_{pp} / 10 \\
 &= 68,00 / 10 \\
 &= 6,800 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Volume Displacement pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ} &= 1/3 \times L_{PP}/10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 1/3 \times 68,00 \times 1.313,112 \\
 &= 2.976,387 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Letak LCB pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3}{\Sigma_1} \times \frac{L_{pp}}{10} \\
 &= \frac{-1.195,965 + 1.162,646}{1.313,112} \times \frac{68,00}{10} \\
 &= -0,173 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan pada Cant Part

No Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0	1	0	0	0
0,5		4	2,300	1	

AP	0,575				2,300
AP	1,150	1	1,150	2	2,300
		Σ_1	3,450	Σ_2	4,600

Tabel 2.4. Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \frac{L_{w1} - L_{pp}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{69,3600 - 68,00}{2} \\
 &= 0,6800 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Cant Part} &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,6800 \times 3,450 \\
 &= 0,782 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

6. LCB Cant Part Terhadap AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\Sigma_2}{\Sigma_1} \times e \\
 &= \frac{4,600}{3,450} \times 0,6800 \\
 &= 0,907 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

7. Jarak LCB Cant Part terhadap mid LPP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times L_{pp} + \text{LCB Cant Part} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 68,00 + 0,907 \\
 &= 34,907 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Volume Displacement Total

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \text{ Displ total} &= V \text{ Displ Mp} + V \text{ol Displ CP} \\
 &= 2,976,387 + 0,6782 \\
 &= 2,977,169 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

9. LCB Total terhadap mid Lpp

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{(\text{LCB MainPart} \times \text{Vol Main part}) + (\text{LCB Cant part} \times \text{Vol cant part})}{\text{Volume displaceme nt}} \\
 &= \frac{(-0,173 \times 2.976,387) + (34,9067 \times 0,782)}{2.977,169} \\
 &= \frac{-513,667 + 27,297}{2.977,169} \\
 &= -0,163 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

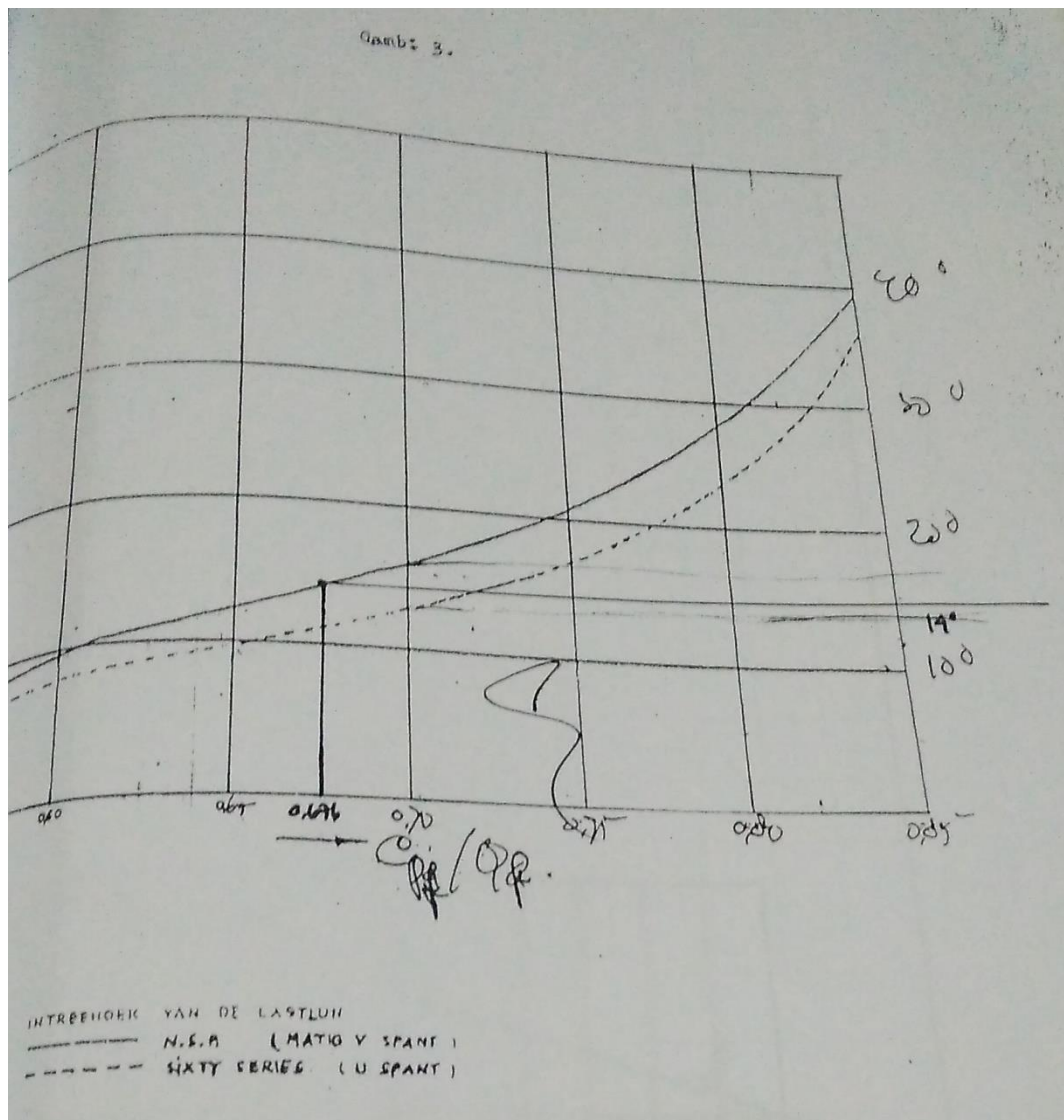
4. Koreksi Hasil Perhitungan

A. Koreksi untuk Volume Displacement

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Vol Total} - \text{Vol Displ perhitungan} \times 100 \%}{\text{Vol Displ perhitungan}} \\
 &= \frac{2.988,273 - 2.977,169 \times 100\%}{2.977,169} \\
 &= 0,3716 \% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Koreksi untuk Procentase Penyimpangan LCB

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{LCB Thd midship Lpp} - \text{LCB total} \times 100\%}{\text{LPP}} \\
 &= \frac{-0,134 - (-0,163) \times 100\%}{68,00} \\
 &= 0,00043 \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,043\% < 0,1 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Gambar 2.4 Grafik *Latsian*

2.3 RENCANA BENTUK GARIS AIR

1. Perhitungan Besarnya Sudut Masuk (α)

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

perhitungan penentuan letak LCB, CP	=	0,678
Dari grafik Latsiun sudut masuk	=	14,0°
Penyimpangan	=	3°
Maka besarnya sudut masuk yang diperoleh	=	17,0°

C.2. Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

No. Ord.	Y=1/2 B	FS	Hasil
AP	2,950	0,25	0,738
0,25	4,180	1	4,180
0,5	4,650	0,5	2,325
0,75	4,950	1	4,950
1	5,270	0,75	3,953
1,5	5,750	2	11,500
2	6,060	1	6,060
2,5	6,250	2	12,500
3	6,320	1,5	9,480
4	6,400	4	25,600
5	6,400	2	12,800
6	6,400	4	25,600
7	5,990	1,5	8,985
7,5	5,460	2	10,920
8	4,540	1	4,540
8,5	3,450	2	6,900
9	2,170	0,75	1,628
9,25	1,610	1	1,610
9,5	1,060	0,5	0,530
9,75	0,530	1	0,530
FP	0,000	0,25	0,000
		Σ	155,328

Tabel 2.5:Perhitungan Luas Bidang Garis Air

C.2.a. Luas Garis Air Pada Main Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL mp} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp} / 10 \times \Sigma \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 68,00 / 10 \times 155,328 \\
 &= 704,151\text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.b. Rencana Bentuk Garis Air pada Cant Part

$$AP = 1,85 / 0,5 AP = 0,295$$

No Ord	Tinggi Ord.	Fs	Hasil
AP	2,950	1	2,950
1/2 AP	1,475	4	5,900
0	0	1	0,000
			Σ 8,850

Tabel 2.6:Perhitungan Luas Rencana Rentuk Garis Air

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{C.2.c. } e &= \frac{LWL - Lpp}{2} \\
 &= \frac{69,360 - 68,00}{2} \\
 &= 0,680 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.d. Luas Garis Air pada Cant Part (AWL CP)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL Cp} &= 2 \times e \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= 2 \times 0,68 \times 8,850 \\
 &= 12,036\text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

C.2.e. Luas Total Garis Air (AWL total)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{AWL total} &= \text{Luas Main Part} + \text{Luas Cant Part} \\
 &= 704,151 + 12,036 \\
 &= 716,187\text{m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

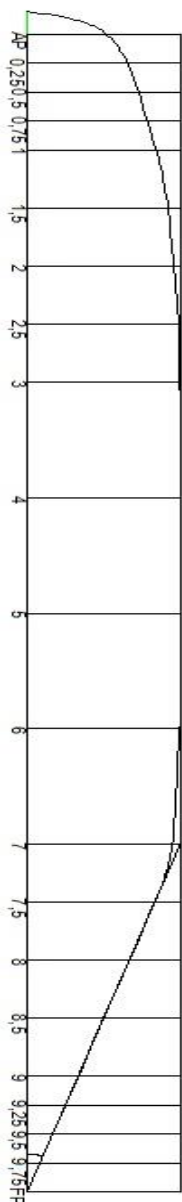
C.2.f. Koreksi Luas Garis Air

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{AWL Awal} - \text{AWL Total}}{\text{AWL Awal}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{713,02 - 716,187}{713,02} \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,0044 \times 100\% \\
 &= 0,44\% < 0,5 \% \quad (\text{Memenuhi syarat})
 \end{aligned}$$

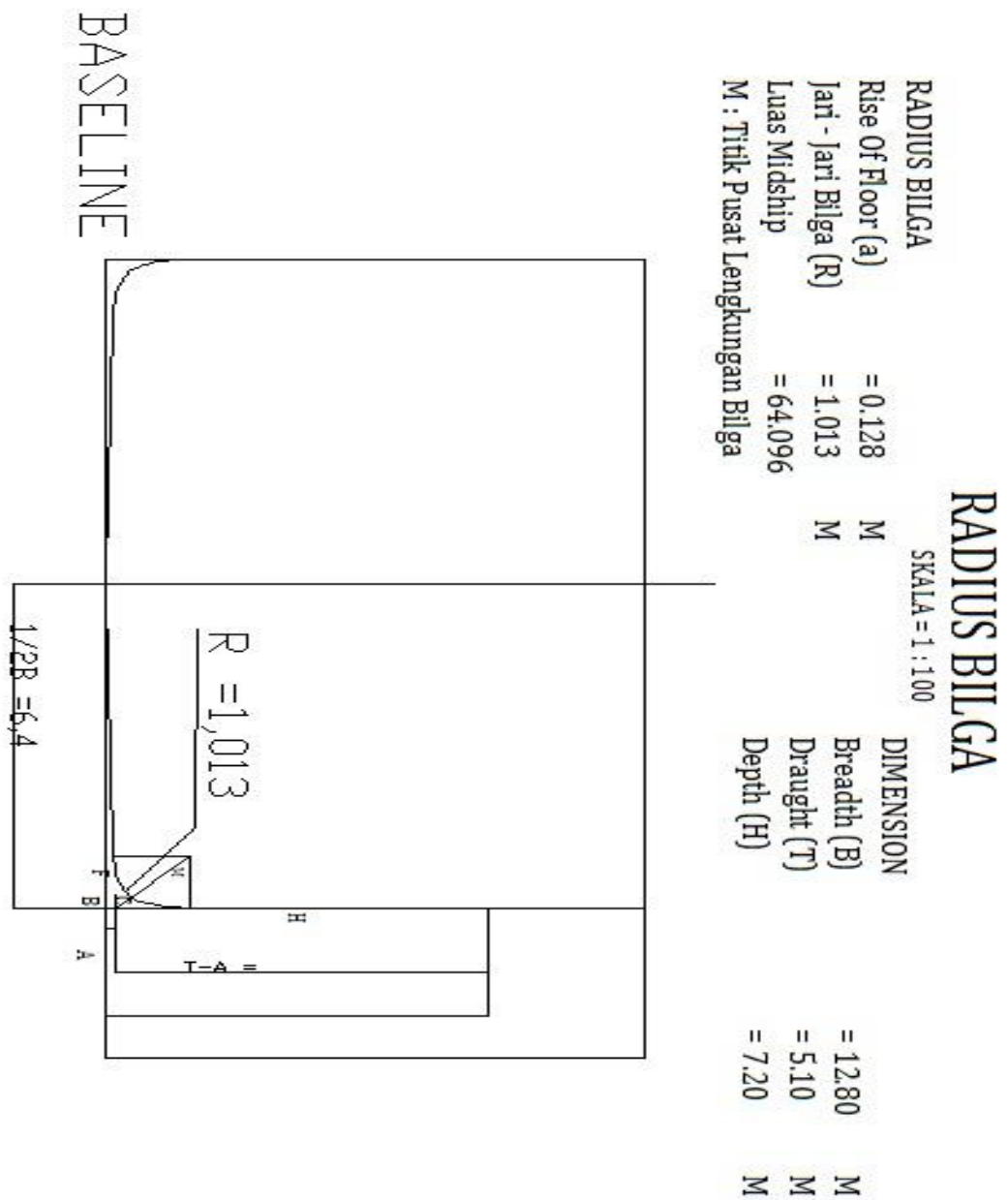
BENTUK GARIS AIR

SKALA 1 : 100

DIMENSION	
Length Between Perpendicular (LPP)	= 68.00 M
Length Water Line (LWL)	= 69.360 M
Breath (B)	= 12.80 M
Luas Penampang Bidang Garis Air (AWL)	= 713.015 M ²
Besar Sudut Masuk Garis Air	= 17°



Gambar 2.5 *Garis Air*

Gambar 2.6 *Radius Bilga*

2.4 PERHITUNGAN RADIUS BILGA

Dimana :	B	=	12,80 m	1/2 B	=	6,40
	H	=	7,20			
	T	=	5,10 m			
	A	=	Rise of Floor			

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,01 \times B \\
 &= 0,01 \times 12,80 \\
 &= 0,128 \text{ m} \\
 R &= \text{Jari - jari Bilga} \\
 M &= \text{Titik pusat kelengkungan bilga}
 \end{aligned}$$

D.1. Dalam segi tiga ABC

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tg } \alpha_2 &= \frac{6,40}{0,128} \frac{AB}{BC} = 50,00 \\
 \alpha_2 &= 88,854 \\
 \alpha_1 &= 0,5 \times 180 - \alpha_2 \\
 &= 0,5 \times 91,15^\circ \\
 &= 45,57^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2. Perhitungan

D.2.1. Luas Trapesium AECD

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{T + (T - A)\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} B \times \frac{1}{2} \{5,00 \times (T - a)\} \\
 &= 6,40 \times \frac{1}{2} \{5,00 \times (5,00 - 0,128)\} \\
 &= 32,230 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.2. Luas AFHEDA

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ Luas Midship} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times T \times Cm \\
 &= 0,50 \times 12,80 \times 5,00 \times 0,982 \\
 &= 32,048 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.3. Luas FGHCF

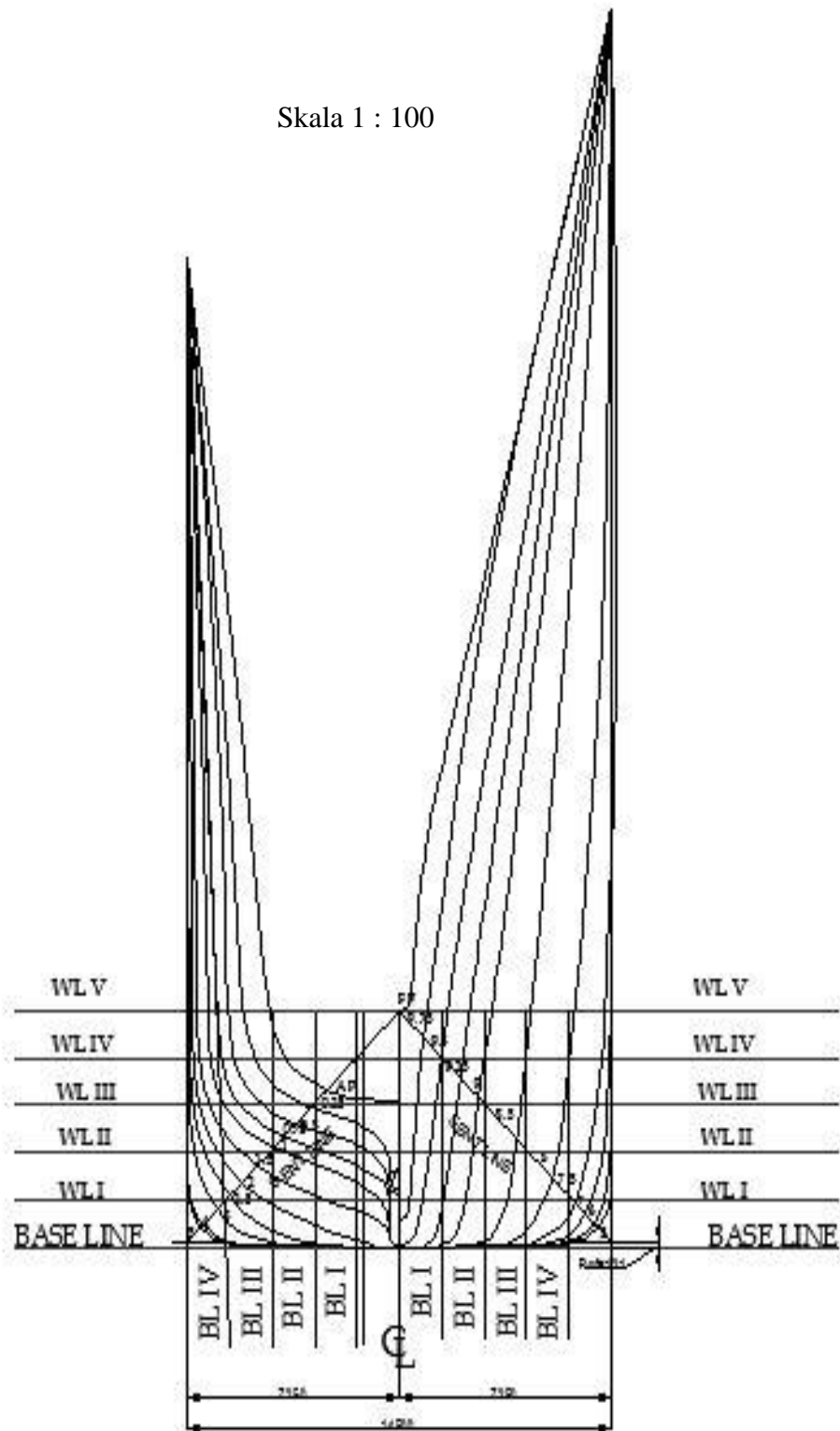
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Luas Trapesium AECD} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} \\
 &= 32,230 - 32,048 \\
 &= 0,183 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

D.2.4. Luas FCM

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Luas FGHCF} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,183 \\
 &= 0,091 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas Juring MFG} &= \alpha_1 / 360 \times \pi R^2 \\
 \text{Luas FCG} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas Juring MFG} \\
 &= 0.5 R^2 \text{Tg } \alpha_1 - \alpha_1 / 360 \times \pi R^2 \\
 \text{Jadi Luas ACED} - \text{Luas AFHEDA} &= \text{Luas MFC} - \text{Luas Juring} \\
 \text{MFG } 36,210 - 36,128 &= 0.5 R^2 \text{Tg } 45,573 - 45,573 / 360 \times \\
 \pi R^2 \\
 0,183 &= 0,575 R^2 - 0,397 R^2 \\
 0,183 &= 0,178 R^2 \\
 R^2 &= 1,027 \\
 R &= 1,013 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Skala 1 : 100

Gambar 2.7 Rencana *Body Plan*

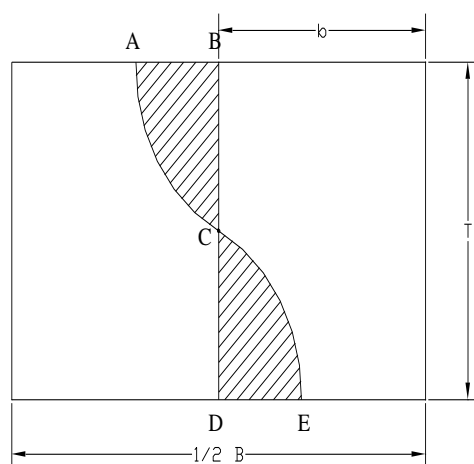
2.5 MERENCANAKAN BENTUK BODY PLAN

1. Merencanakan bentuk body plan adalah

Merencanakan atau membuat bentuk garis air lengkung pada potongan ordinat.

2. Langkah-langkah

- Membuat empat persegi panjang dengan dengan sisi $1/2 B$ dan T .
- Pada garis air T di ukurkan garis b yang besarnya : $1/2$ Luas Station di bagi T .
- Dibuat persegi panjang $ABCD$
- Di ukurkan pada garis air T garis $Y = 1/2$ 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 di buat, di lakukan pengecekan volume displacement dari bentuk-bentuk station.
- Kebenaran dari lengkung-lengkung dapat di cek dengan menggunakan Planimeter.



3. Rencana Bentuk Body Plan

$$T = 5,10 \text{ m}$$

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

No. Ord	Y = 1/2 B	b = ls/2t	Luas station
AP	2,950	0,113	1,150
0,25	4,180	0,338	3,450
0,5	4,650	0,887	9,050
0,75	4,950	1,383	14,110
1	5,270	1,973	20,120
1,5	5,750	3,171	32,340
2	6,060	4,129	42,120
2,5	6,250	5,012	51,120
3	6,320	5,589	57,010
4	6,400	6,325	64,520
5	6,400	6,577	67,090
6	6,400	6,497	66,270
7	5,990	5,890	60,080
7,5	5,460	5,109	52,113
8	4,540	3,836	39,132
8,5	3,450	2,859	29,160
9	2,170	1,707	17,415
9,25	1,610	1,123	11,450
9,5	1,060	0,805	8,210
9,75	0,530	0,327	3,340
FP	0	0	0

Tabel 2.6: Perhitungan Body Plan

4. Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan Pada Main Part

No. Ord	Luas Station	FS	Hasil
AP	1,150	0,25	0,288
0,25	3,450	1	3,450
0,5	9,050	0,5	4,525
0,75	14,110	1	14,110
1	20,120	0,75	15,090
1,5	32,340	2	64,680
2	42,120	1	42,120
2,5	51,120	2	102,240
3	57,010	1,5	85,515
4	64,520	4	258,080
5	67,090	2	134,180
6	66,270	4	265,080
7	60,080	1,5	90,120
7,5	52,113	2	104,226
8	39,132	1	39,132
8,5	27,160	2	54,320
9	17,415	0,75	13,061
9,25	11,450	1	11,450
9,5	7,420	0,5	3,710
9,75	3,340	1	3,340
FP	0	0,25	0
		Σ	1308,717

Table 2.7: Perhitungan Koreksi Body Plan

a. Volume displacement perhitungan

$$= L_{pp} \times B \times T \times C_b$$

$$= 68,00 \times 12,80 \times 5,10 \times 0,67$$

$$= 2974,157 \text{ m}^2$$

b. Volume Displacement Perencanaan

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times L_{pp} / 10 \times \Sigma_1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 68,00 / 10 \times 1308,717 \\
 &= 2966,425 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Perhitungan Koreksi Volume Displacement Rencana Body Plan Pada Cant Part

No. Ord	Luas Station	Fs	Hasil	Fm	Hasil
0	0	1	0,000	0	0
1/2 AP	0,575	4	2,300	1	2,300
AP	1,150	1	1,150	2	2,300
Σ			3,450	Σ	4,600

Tabel 2.8:Perhitungan Pada Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{d. e} &= (LWL-LPP)/ 2 \\
 &= (69,36 - 68,00) / 2 \\
 &= 0,680 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

e. Volume Cant Part

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times e \times \Sigma \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 0,680 \times 3,450 \\
 &= 0,782 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

f. Volume Displacement Total

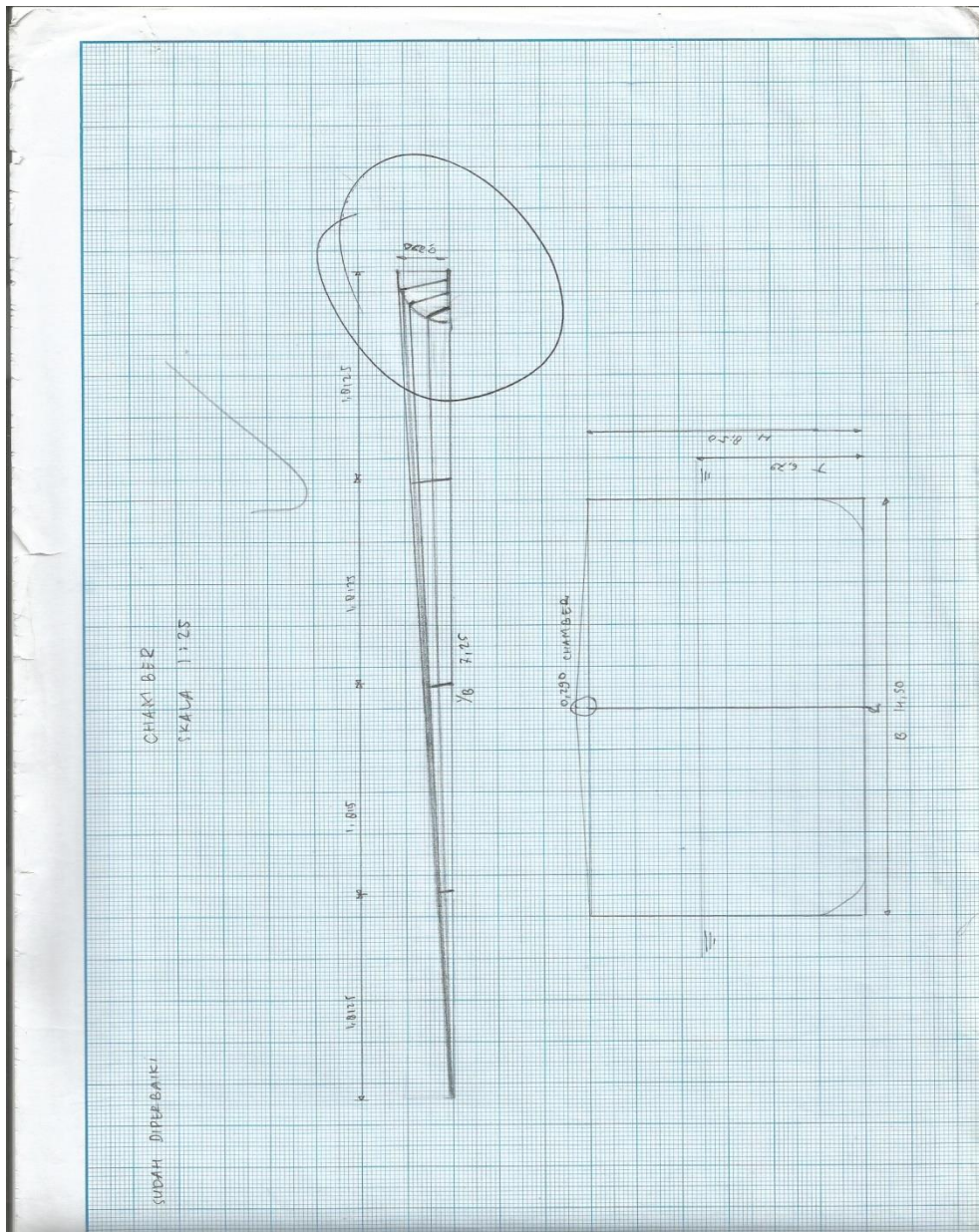
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Volume MP} + \text{Volume CP} \\
 &= 2966,425 + 0,782 \\
 &= 2967,207 \text{ m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

g. Koreksi Penyimpangan Volume Displacement Body Plan

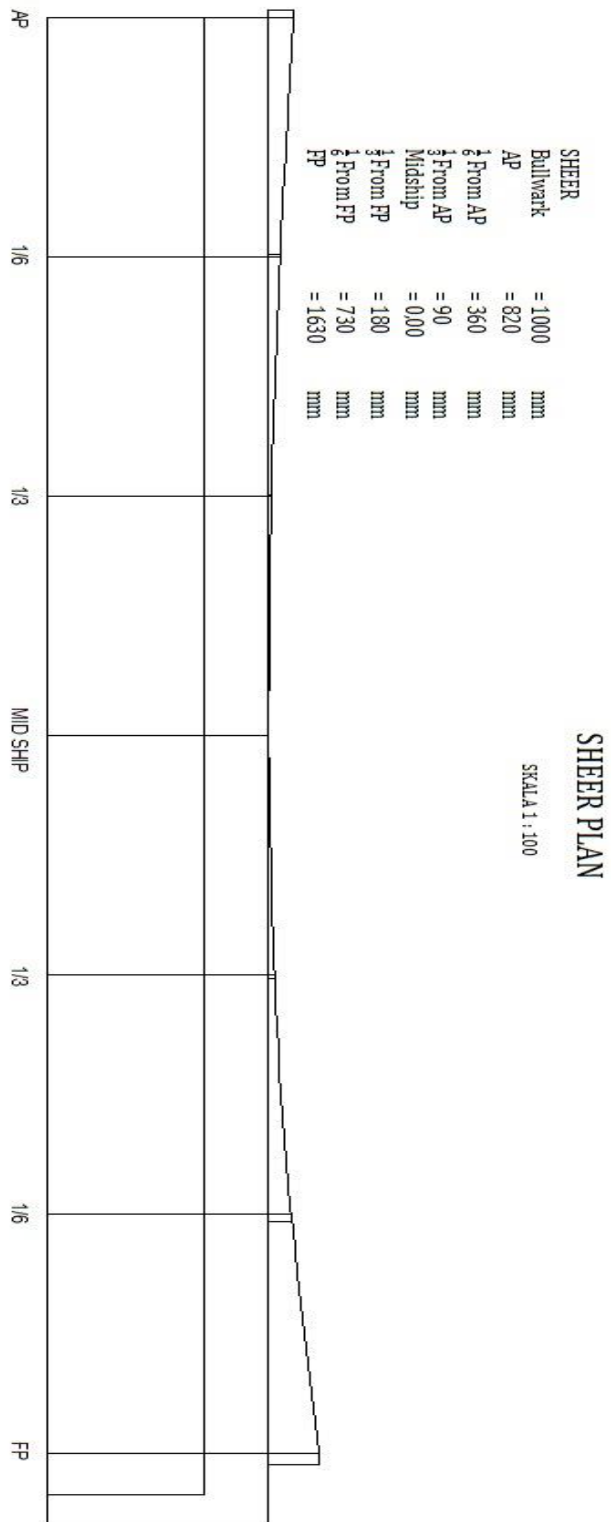
$$= \frac{\text{Volume Displ Perencanaan Awal} - \text{Volume Displ Total}}{\text{Volume Displ Perencanaan}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2974,157 - 2967,207}{2974,207} \times 100\%$$

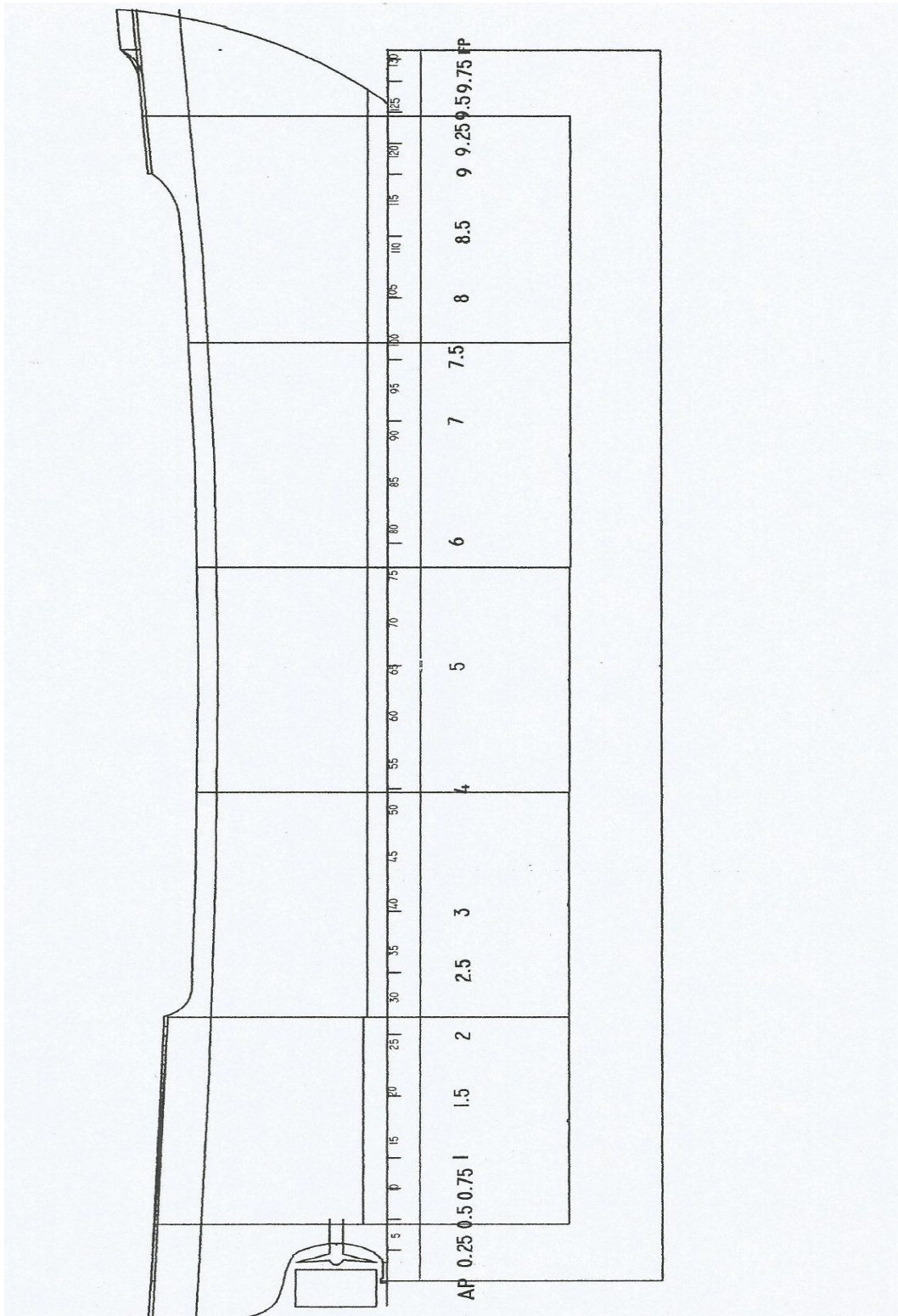
$$= 0,234\% < 0,5\%$$



Gambar 2.8 Chamber



Gambar 2.9 Sheer plan



Gambar 2.10 Rencana Bangunan Atas

2.6 PERHITUNGAN CHAMBER, SHEER, DAN BANGUNAN ATAS

F.1. Perhitungan Chamber

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Chamber} &= 1/50 \times B \\
 &= 1/50 \times 12,80 \\
 &= 0,256 \text{ m} = 256 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.2. Tinggi Bulwark} = 1,0 \text{ m}$$

F.3. Perhitungan Sheer

F.3.1. Bagian Buritan (Belakang)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{F.3.1.1. AP} &= 25 (L / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 25 (68,00 / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 816,67 \text{ mm} = 0,82 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

F.3.1.2. 1/6 Lpp dari AP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 11,1 (L / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 11,1 (68,00 / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 362,6 \text{ mm} = 0,36 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

F.3.1.3. 1/3 Lpp dari Ap

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2,8 (L / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 2,8 (68,00 / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 91,47 \text{ mm} = 0,09 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F.3.2. Bagian Midship (Tengah)} = 0 \text{ mm}$$

F.3.3. Bagian Haluan (Depan)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{F.3.3.1. FP} &= 50 (L / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 50 (68,00 / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 1633,33 \text{ mm} = 1,63 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

F.3.3.2. 1/6 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 22,2 (L / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 22,2 (68,00 / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 725,2 \text{ mm} = 0,73 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

F.3.3.3. 1/3 Lpp dari FP

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 5,6 (L / 3 + 10) \\
 &= 5,6 (68,00 / 3 + 10)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 182,93\text{mm} = 0,18\text{m}$$

F.4. Bangunan Atas (Menurut Methode Varian)

F.4.1. Perhitungan jumlah gading

Jarak gading (a)

$$\begin{aligned} a &= L_{pp} / 500 + 0,48 \\ &= 68,00 / 500 + 0,48 = 0,616\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak yang diambil = 600 mm = 0,6 m

Untuk L_{pp} = 68,00 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka } 0,6 \times 104 \text{ gading} &= 62,40 \\ 0,56 \times 10 \text{ gading} &= \underline{5,60} + \\ &68,00 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

F.4.2. Poop Deck (Geladak Kimbul)

Panjang poop deck : (20 % - 30 %) L_{pp}

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 21\% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 21\% \times 68,00 \\ &= 14,28 \text{ m diambil } 14,55 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

F.4.3. Fore Castle Deck (Deck Akil)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang} &= 10\% \times L_{pp} \\ &= 10\% \times 68,00 \\ &= 6,8 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

F.4.4. Tinggi Double Bottom

$$\begin{aligned} H &= 350 + 45 \times B \\ &= 350 + 45 \times 12,80 \\ &= 926 \text{ diambil } 900 \text{ mm} = 0,900 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

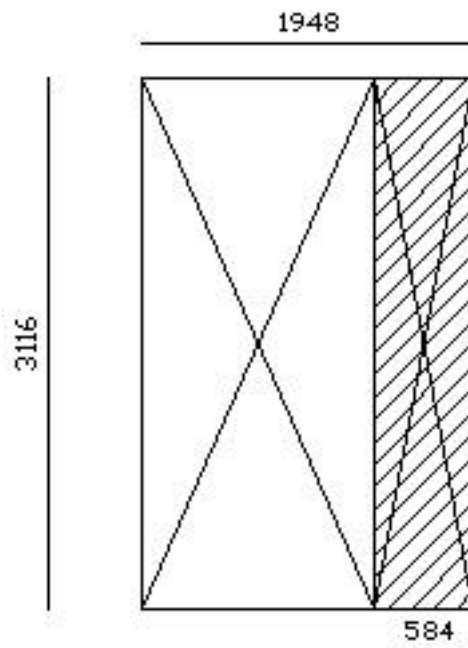
F4.5 Jarak sekat tubrukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak minimum} &= 0,05 \times \text{LPP} \\
 &= 0,05 \times 68,00 \\
 &= 3,40 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Jarak maximum} &= 0,08 \times \text{LPP} \\
 &= 0,08 \times 68,00 \\
 &= 5,44 \text{ m} \\
 \text{Jarak sekat tubrukan} &= \frac{3,40 + 5,44}{2} \\
 &= 4,42 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

SKALA 1:40

DAUN KEMUDI		
Luas Daun Kemudi (A)	= 6.069	M ²
Luas Bagian <i>Balancir</i> (A')	= 1.214	M ²
Tinggi Daun Kemudi (h)	= 3.12	M
Lebar Daun Kemudi (B)	= 1.95	M
Lebar Bagian <i>Balancir</i> (B')	= 0.584	M



Gambar 2.11 Daun Kemudi

2.7 PERHITUNGAN UKURAN DAUN KEMUDI

Perhitungan ukuran daun kemudi

Perhitungan Luas Daun kemudi menurut BKI jilid II, 2001 14 - 1

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

Dimana :

A	=	Luas daun kemudi dalam m ²	
L	=	Panjang Kapal	= 68,00 m
T	=	Sarat Kapal	= 5,10 m
C1	=	Faktor untuk type kapal	= 1
C2	=	Faktor untuk type kemudi	= 1
C3	=	Faktor untuk profil kemudi	= 1
C4	=	Faktor untuk rancangan kemudi	
	=	1 untuk kemudi dengan jet propeller	

Jadi

$$A = \frac{1 \times 1,0 \times 1 \times 1 \times 1,75 \times 68,00 \times 5,10}{100}$$

$$= 6,069 \text{ m}^2$$

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

$$= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 6,2}} \times \frac{A}{L_{pp} \times T} \times \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{L_{pp}}{C_b \times B} - 7,2}}$$

$$= \frac{0,023}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{84,00}{0,69 \times 14,70} - 6,2}} \times \frac{7,350}{84,00 \times 5,00} \times \frac{0,03}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{84,00}{0,69 \times 14,70} - 7,2}}$$

$$= 0,0179 < 0,018 < 0,033$$

1. Ukuran Daun Kemudi

$$A = h \times b$$

Dimana : h = Tinggi daun kemudi

b = Lebar daun kemudi

Menurut ketentuan perlengkapan kapal ITS halaman 53 harga perbandingan $h/b = 1,5$ sampai 2 diambil 1,6 sehingga :

$$A = 1,8 \times b$$

$$A = 1,8 \times b \times b$$

$$6,069 = 1,8 \times b^2$$

$$b^2 = 6,069 / 1,8 = 3,372$$

$$b = 1,836 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 6,069 / 1,836$$

$$= 3,305 \text{ m}$$

Menurut Buku Perlengkapan Kapal Halaman 52 sec. 11.9

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

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

$$= 0,2 \times 6,069$$

$$= 1,214 \text{ m}^2$$

Perhitungan lebar bagian yang dibalansir pada potongan sembarang horizontal

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

$$= 0,3 \times 1,836$$

$$= 0,551 \text{ m}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat diambil ukuran daun kemudi

$$\text{- Luas daun kemudi (A)} = 6,069 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{- Luas bagian bahan air (A')} = 1,214 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{- Tinggi daun kemudi (h)} = 3,305 \text{ m}$$

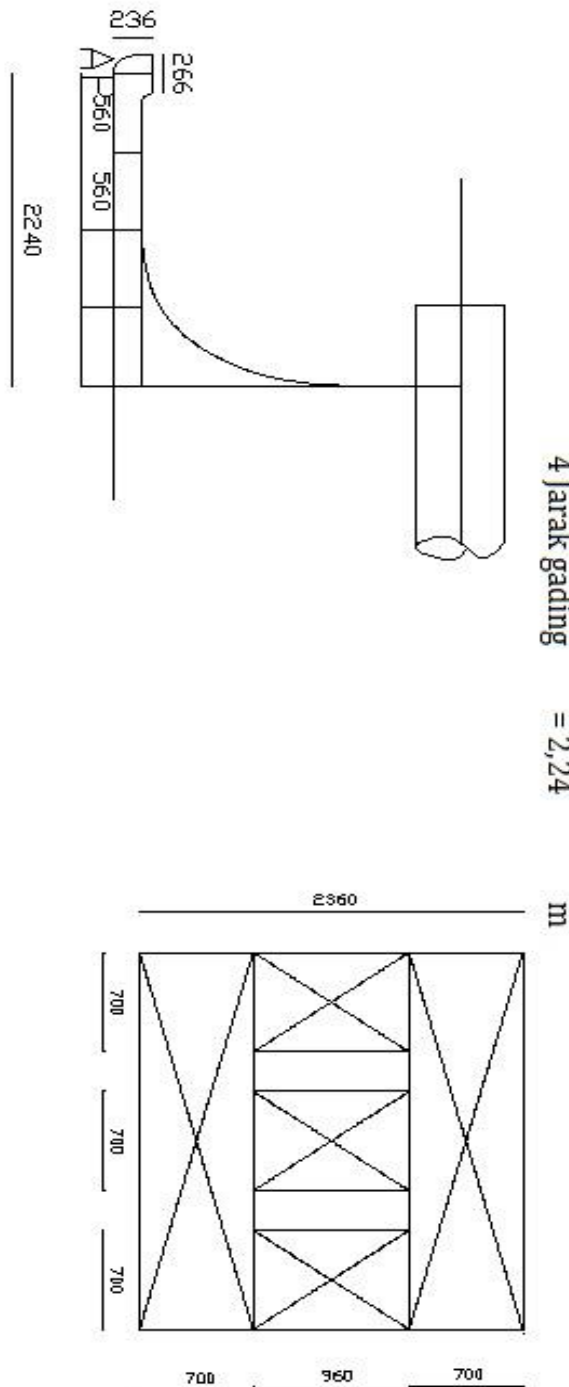
$$\text{- Lebar daun kemudi (b)} = 1,836 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{- Lebar bagian balansir (b')} = 0,551 \text{ m}$$

UKURAN SEPATU KEMUDI

SKALA 1 : 40

Tinggi = 0,236 m
 Tebal = 0,07 m
 Lebar = 0,266 m
 4 Jarak gading = 2,24 m



Gambar 2.12 Sepatu Kemudi

2.8 PERHITUNGAN SEPATU KEMUDI

1. Menurut BKI 2001 Vol. II (hal. 14 - 3 Sec.B.1.1) tentang Gaya Kemudi adalah :

$$C_r = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_t \quad (\text{N})$$

Dimana :

$$A = \text{Aspek Ratio } h^2 / A :$$

$$= 3,116^2 / 6,069 = 1,6$$

$$V = \text{Kecepatan dinas kapal} = 13,00$$

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

$$= \frac{1,6 + 2}{3}$$

$$= 1,20$$

$$K_2 = \text{Koefisien yang tergantung dari kapal}$$

$$= 1,1$$

$$K_3 = 1,15 \quad \text{Untuk kemudi dibelakang propeller}$$

$$K_t = 1,0 \quad (\text{Normal})$$

Jadi :

$$C_r = 132 \times A \times V^2 \times K_1 \times K_2 \times K_3 \times K_t \quad (\text{N})$$

$$C_r = 132 \times 6,069 \times 169,000 \times 1,17 \times 1,1 \times 1,15 \times 1,0$$

$$= 205517,849 \quad \text{N}$$

2. Modulus Sepatu Kemudi

Modulus penampang dari sepatu kemudi terhadap sumbu z, menurut BKI2001 Volume II. Hal. 13.3

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

$$B_l = C_r / 2$$

$$C_r = \text{Gaya kemudi}$$

$$= 205517,849 \quad \text{N}$$

$$B_l = 205517,849 / 2$$

$$= 102758,924 \quad \text{N}$$

$x = \text{Jarak masing-masing irisan penampang yang bersangkutan terhadap sumbu kemudi.}$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dimana Pr} &= \frac{Cr}{L_{10} \times 10^3}; L_{10} = \text{Tinggi daunkemudi } h_1 = 3,116 \text{ m} \\ &= \frac{205517,849}{3,116 \times 10^3} \\ &= 65,952 \text{ N/m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} L_{50} &= \frac{205517,849}{65,952 \times 10^3} \\ &= 3,12 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X \text{ min} &= 0,5 \times L_{50} \\ &= 0,5 \times 3,12 \\ &= 1,558 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} W_z &= \frac{B_l \times X \times k}{80} \\ &= \frac{102758,924 \times 1,558 \times 1,0}{80} \\ &= 2001,327 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_y &= 1/3 \times W_z \\ &= 0,333 \times 2001,327 \\ &= 667,109 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Perencanaan profil sepatu kemudi dengan plat dnegan ukuran sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tinggi (h)} &= 236 \text{ mm} = 23,6 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Tebal (s)} &= 70 \text{ mm} = 7,0 \text{ cm} \\ \text{Lebar} &= 266 \text{ mm} = 26,6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

No	B	H	F = b x h	a	F x a ²	Iz = 1/12 x b x h ³
I	26,6	5,90	156,94	0	0	455,257
II	7,0	11,80	82,6	9,80	7932,904	958,435
III	7,0	11,8	82,6	0	0	958,435
IV	7,0	11,8	82,6	9,80	7932,904	958,435
V	26,6	5,9	156,94	0	0	455,257
					Σ_1	15865,808
					Σ_2	3785,8196

Tabel 2.9 Perhitungan Luas Sepatu Kemudi

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_z &= \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 \\
 &= 15865,808 + 3785,819 \\
 &= 19651,628 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z' &= I_z / a \\
 &= 19651,628 / 9,80 \\
 &= 2005,268 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_z &< W_z' \\
 2001,327 \text{ cm}^3 &< 2005,27 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &\text{(Memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Koreksi } W_z &= \frac{W_z \text{ Rencana} - W_z \text{ Perhitungan}}{W_z \text{ Perhitungan}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= \frac{2001,327 - 2005,27}{2005,27} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,2 \% < 0,5 \% \quad \text{(Memenuhi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

2.9 STERN CLEARANCE

Ukuran diameter propeller ideal adalah (0,6 - 0,7) T, Dimana T = Sarat Kapal. Kita ambil 0,65 T

$$\begin{aligned} D \text{ propeller ideal} &= 0,65 \times T \\ &= 0,65 \times 5,10 \\ &= 3,315 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R \text{ (Jari-jari propeller)} &= 0,5 \times D \text{ propeller} \\ &= 0,5 \times 3,315 \\ &= 1,658 \text{ mm} \quad 0,1658 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

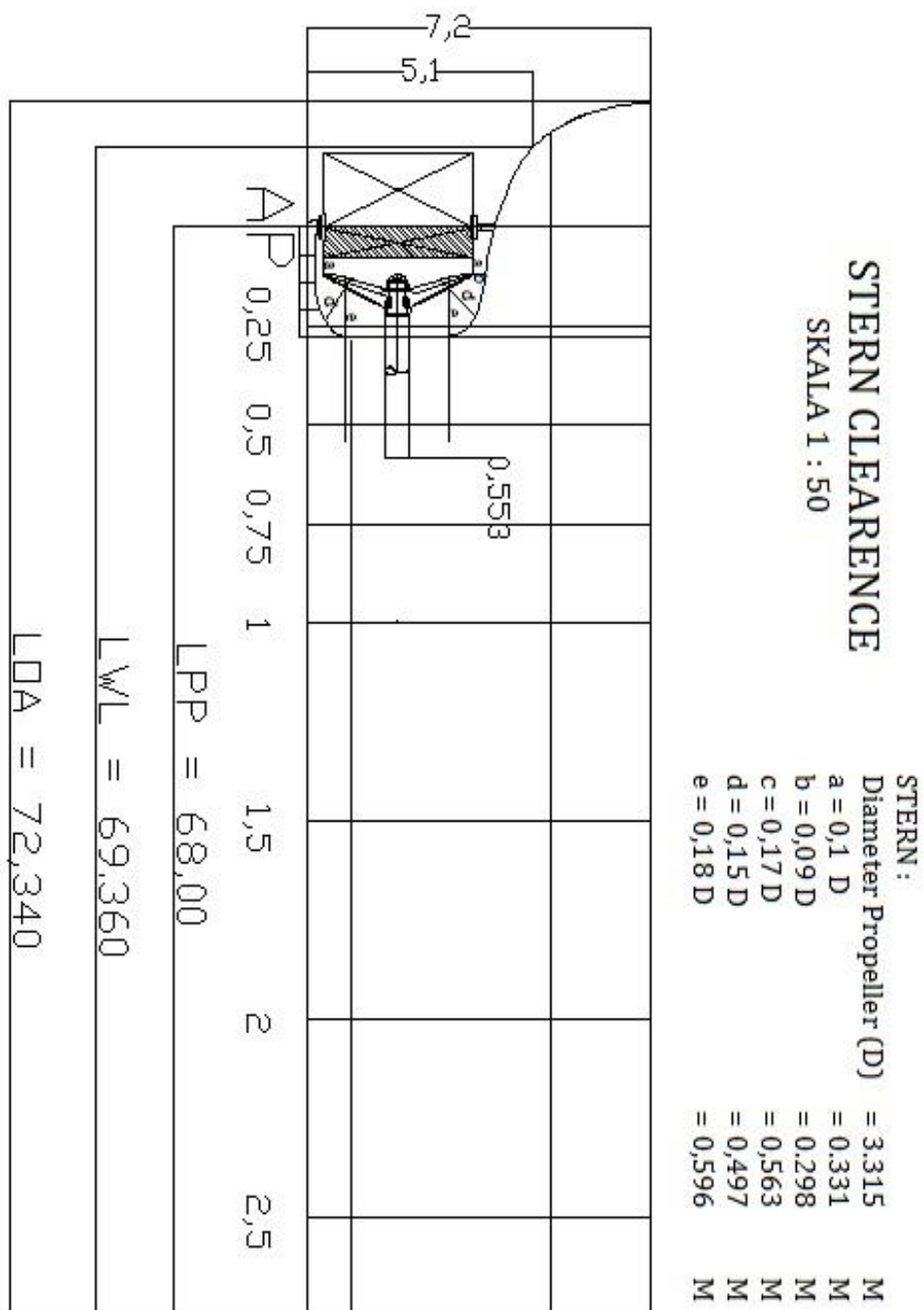
Diameter Boss Propeller

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{6} \times D \\ &= 0,17 \times 3,315 \\ &= 0,553 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } 0,10 \times D &= 0,1 \times 3,315 = 0,315 \text{ m} \\ \text{b. } 0,09 \times D &= 0,09 \times 3,315 = 0,298 \text{ m} \\ \text{c. } 0,17 \times D &= 0,17 \times 3,315 = 0,564 \text{ m} \\ \text{d. } 0,15 \times D &= 0,15 \times 3,315 = 0,497 \text{ m} \\ \text{e. } 0,18 \times D &= 0,18 \times 3,315 = 0,597 \text{ m} \\ \text{f. } 0,04 \times D &= 0,04 \times 3,315 = 0,133 \text{ m} \\ \text{g. } 2'' - 3'' \cdot D &= 3 \times 3,315 = 0,0762 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jarak Poros Propeller dengan Base Line R Propeller} &+ f + \text{Tinggi sepatu} \\ \text{kemudi} &= 1,658 + 0,133 + 0,236 \\ &= 2,026 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

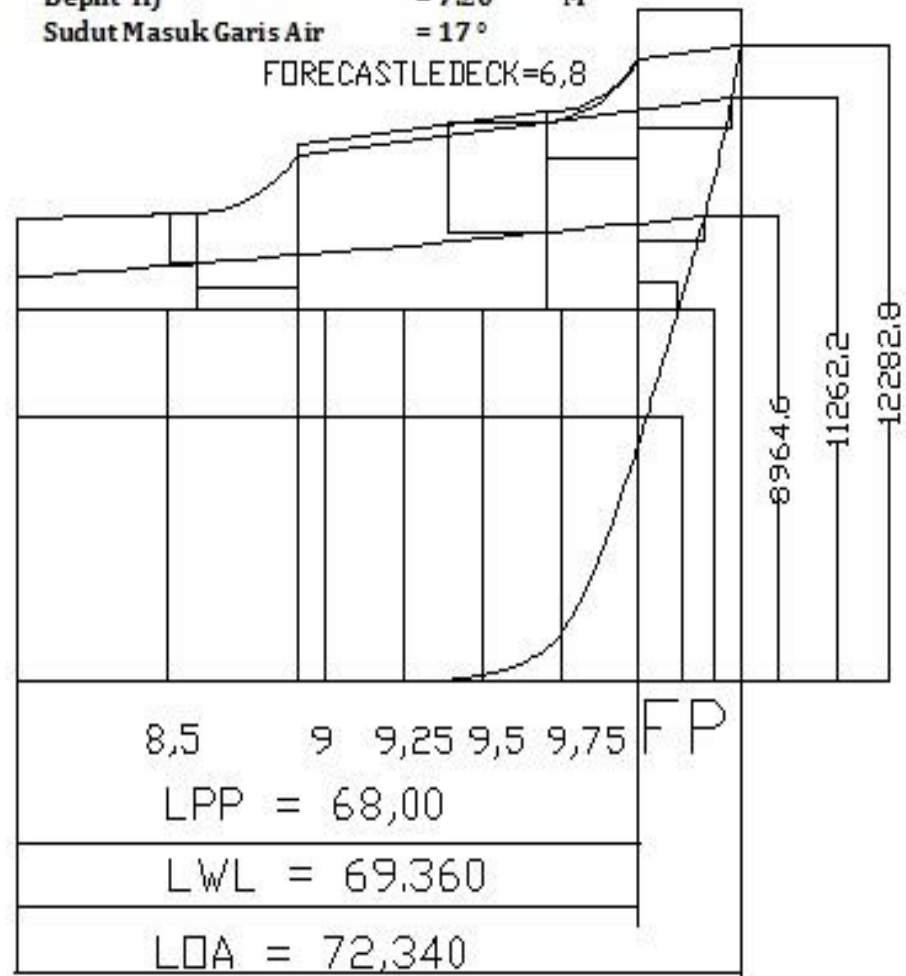


Gambar 2.13 Stern clearence

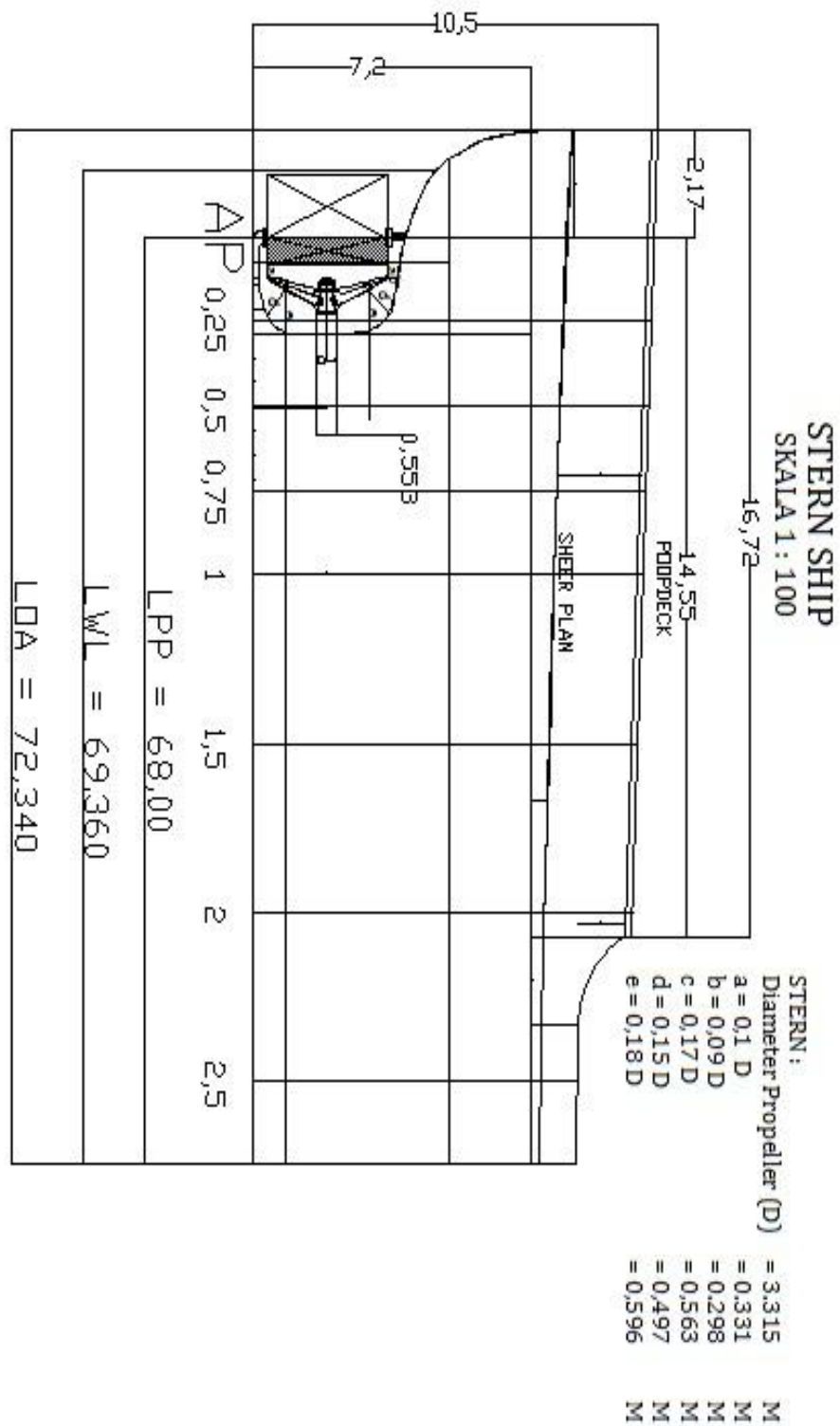
STEM SHIP

SKALA 1 : 100

DIMENSION		
Breath (B)	= 12.80	M
Draught (T)	= 5.10	M
Depht H)	= 7.20	M
Sudut Masuk Garis Air	= 17°	



Gambar 2.14 Haluan



Gambar 2.15 Buritan Kapal