

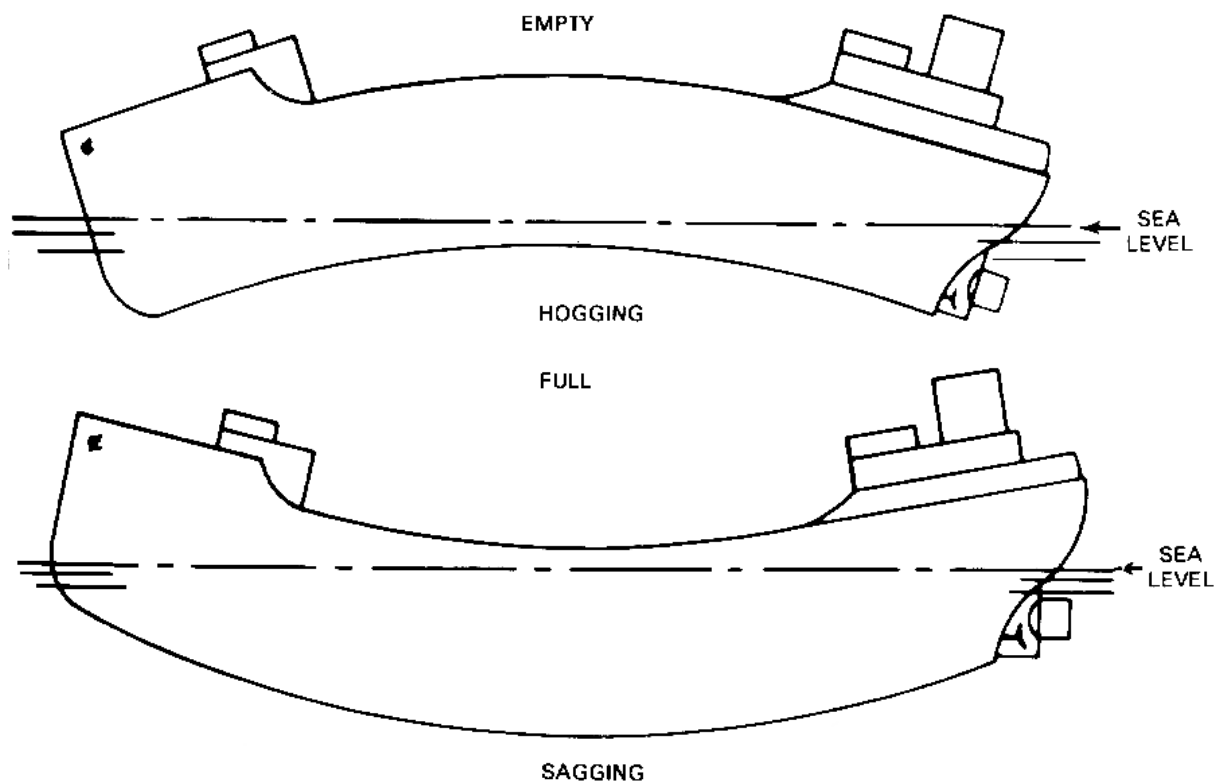
BAB 8

KEKUATAN KAPAL

8.1 PERHITUNGAN KEKUATAN KAPAL

Pada seluruh bangunan konstruksi terapung yang dipengaruhi oleh gelombang akan menerima momen lentur (*bending momen*). Hal ini diakibatkan oleh adanya perbedaan antara distribusi berat kapal dengan daya apung yang dialami pada seluruh bagian konstruksi tersebut.

Ketentuan besar kecilnya momen lentur diperoleh oleh karena keadaan gelombang yang melalui kapal tersebut. Keadaan kritis terjadi apabila kapal mengalami gelombang "*Trochoid*", yaitu gelombang laut yang panjangnya dari puncak ke puncak sama dengan panjang kapal. Sehingga dengan demikian kapal mengalami dua keadaan, yaitu :



(Sumber : Internet)

Gambar 8.1. Kondisi *Hogging* dan *Sagging*

1. Kondisi *Hogging/Wellenberg*

Wellenberg atau *Wellen* dalam bahasa Jerman yang berarti gelombang, kondisi ini memiliki ciri puncak gelombang berada di tengah kapal dan lembah gelombang berada pada haluan dan buritan. Kondisi *Wellenberg* umumnya terjadi apabila ruang mesin berada di tengah kapal. *Wellenberg* juga diartikan *hogging*.

2. Kondisi *Sagging/Wellental*

Sedangkan *wellental* dalam bahasa Jerman memiliki arti palung. Adapun kondisi ini memiliki ciri-ciri puncak gelombang berada pada bagian ujung haluan dan buritan, kemudian lembah gelombang berada pada bagian tengah kapal. Kondisi ini umumnya terjadi apabila ruang mesin berada di buritan kapal.

8.2 LANGKAH Pengerjaan

Untuk memulai perhitungan kekuatan memanjang pada sebuah kapal, maka yang harus diperhatikan adalah hal-hal sebagai berikut :

1. Karena kapal yang akan dihitung menyangkut secara keseluruhan distribusi pembebanan pada kapal itu sendiri, maka perlu diketahui berat kapalnya. Adapun perhitungan berat kapal dapat dilakukan dengan cara :
 - Perhitungan berat kapal kosong, yang dapat dihitung melalui pertolongan *Bonjean Curve* kapal tersebut.
 - Untuk berat bagian bangunan dihitung dengan pengukuran langsung pada bagian bangunan tersebut melalui gambar rencana umum dan gambar konstruksi, sedangkan perlengkapan kapal yang akan dimasukkan dalam pendistribusian kapal diambil yang mempunyai bobot atau berat yang dianggap besar, misalnya *propeller*, *shaft* dan lain sebagainya.
2. Penentuan gelombang yang akan bekerja di kapal tersebut. Gelombang ini bergantung pada ketentuan tersebut di atas, yaitu untuk kapal yang mempunyai kamar mesin yang terletak di belakang, kondisi gelombang yang paling mempengaruhi adalah kondisi *Sagging*. Dengan mengetahui sistem gelombang yang akan digunakan, segera dapat dilakukan penentuan nilai displasemen yang sesuai dengan gelombang tersebut terhadap displasemen kapal itu sendiri.

8.3 BENTUK LENGKUNG TROCHOID

Oleh karena rancangan kapal ini mempunyai kamar mesin di belakang kapal, maka untuk perhitungan kekuatan yang yang dihitung adalah dalam kondisi *Sagging*. Untuk bentuk lengkung *trochoid* atau bentuk poros gelombang pada kapal rancangan diperoleh dengan perhitungan sebagai berikut :

$$Y = H \times C$$

Dimana :

$$H = \frac{LBP}{20}$$

$$H = \frac{32.75}{20} = 1.6375 \text{ m}$$

Tabel 8.1. Bentuk Poros Gelombang Kondisi *Hogging* dan *Sagging*

Ordinat	Faktor C	
	Kondisi <i>Hogging</i>	Kondisi <i>Sagging</i>
AP	0.000	1.000
L/20	0.019	0.966
2L/20	0.075	0.871
3L/20	0.168	0.735
4L/20	0.292	0.578
5L/20	0.438	0.422
6L/20	0.594	0.280
7L/20	0.748	0.160
8L/20	0.879	0.072
9L/20	0.968	0.018
10L/20	1.000	0.000
11L/20	0.968	0.018
12L/20	0.879	0.072
13L/20	0.748	0.160
14L/20	0.594	0.280
15L/20	0.438	0.422
16L/20	0.292	0.578
17L/20	0.168	0.735
18L/20	0.075	0.871

Lanjutan Tabel 8.1. Bentuk Poros Gelombang
Kondisi *Hogging* dan *Sagging*

Ordinat	Faktor C	
	KondisiHogging	KondisiSagging
19L/20	0.019	0.966
FP	0.000	1.000

(Sumber : Tabel 3.39, *Henschke*, hal.882)

Kondisi *sagging* dipilih karena posisi kamar mesin kapal rancangan yang berada di bagian belakang dari kapal.Maka, Perhitungan bentuk poros gelombang kondisi *Sagging* pada kapal adalah :

Tabel 8.2. Perhitungan Bentuk Poros Gelombang *Sagging*

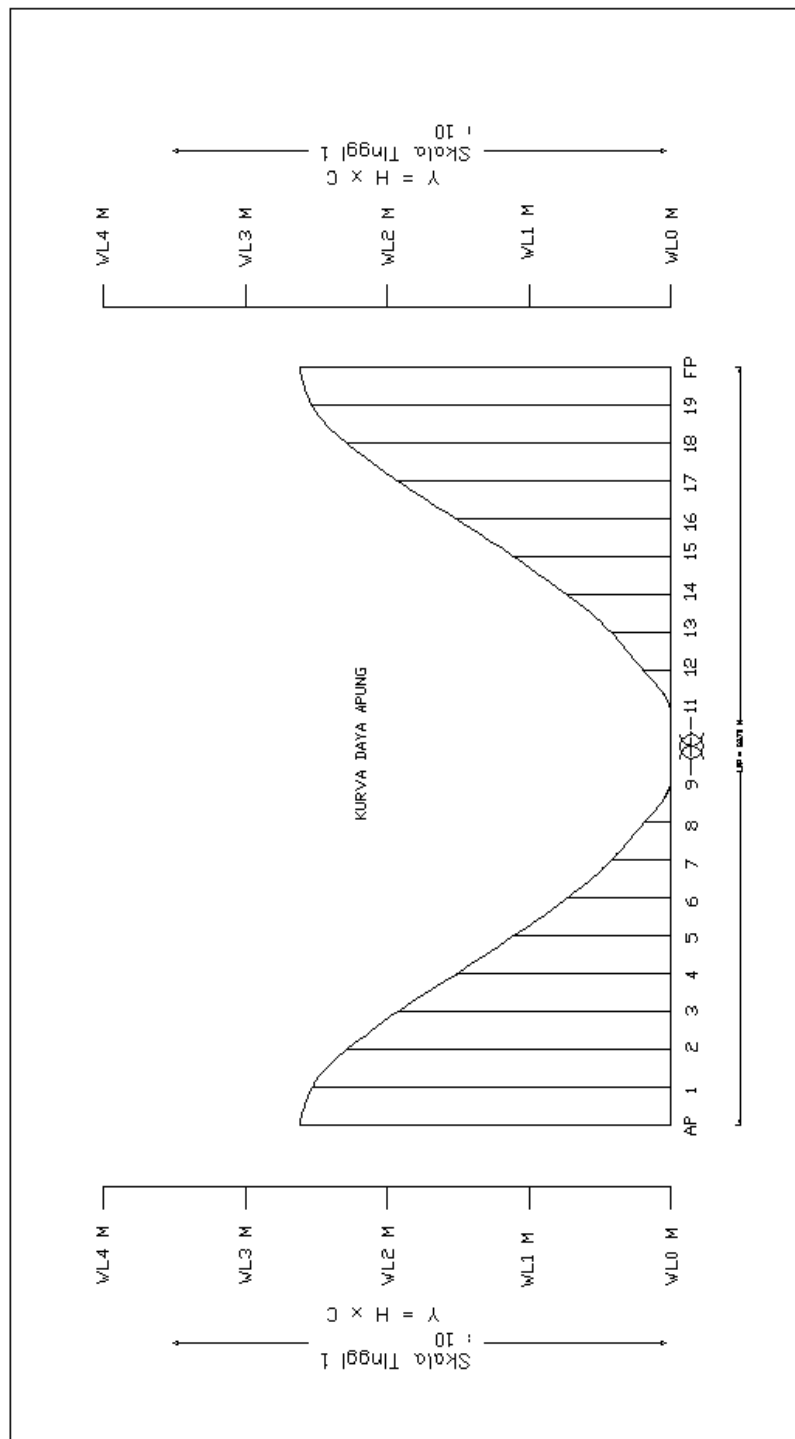
ORD.	Koefisien C	H	$Y = H \times C$
AP	1.000	1.6375	1.6375
L/20	0.966	1.6375	1.5818
2L/20	0.871	1.6375	1.4262
3L/20	0.735	1.6375	1.2035
4L/20	0.578	1.6375	0.9464
5L/20	0.422	1.6375	0.6910
6L/20	0.280	1.6375	0.4585
7L/20	0.160	1.6375	0.2620
8L/20	0.072	1.6375	0.1179
9L/20	0.018	1.6375	0.0294
10L/20	0.000	1.6375	0.000
11L/20	0.018	1.6375	0.0294
12L/20	0.072	1.6375	0.1179
13L/20	0.160	1.6375	0.2620
14L/20	0.280	1.6375	0.4585
15L/20	0.422	1.6375	0.6910
16L/20	0.578	1.6375	0.9464
17L/20	0.735	1.6375	1.2035
18L/20	0.871	1.6375	1.4262

Lanjutan Tabel 8.2. Perhitungan Bentuk

Poros Gelombang *Sagging*

ORD.	Koefisien C	H	$Y = H \times C$
19L/20	0.966	1.6375	1.5818
FP	1	1.6375	1.6375

(Sumber : Data Perhitungan)



Sumber : Data Hasil Olahan

Gambar 8.2 Kondisi *Sagging*

8.4 PENENTUAN TINGGI GELOMBANG

Penentuan tinggi gelombang dicari yang mempunyai harga *displacements* sama dengan *displacement* kapal. Tinggi gelombang ditentukan dengan tinggi yang berbeda, kemudian dibuat sebuah kurva yang menyatakan hubungan antara tinggi gelombang dengan *displacement*.

Tabel 8.3. Perhitungan Tinggi Poros Gelombang $T = 2.30$ m

No. Ord.	Luasan (m ²)	F.S.	Hasil (m ²)
AP	0.8	1	0.8
1	3.22	4	12.88
2	6.42	2	12.84
3	9.11	4	36.44
4	10.72	2	21.44
5	11.46	4	45.84
6	12.2	2	24.4
7	12.53	4	50.12
8	12.87	2	25.74
9	12.88	4	51.52
10	12.92	2	25.84
11	12.87	4	51.48
12	12.64	2	25.28
13	12.56	4	50.24
14	12.28	2	24.56
15	12.28	4	49.12
16	10.27	2	20.54
17	8.31	4	33.24
18	6.04	2	12.08
19	3.46	4	13.84
FP	0.33	1	0.33
(Sumber : Data Perhitungan) $\Sigma_1 =$			588.57

Tabel 8.4. Perhitungan Tinggi Poros Gelombang T = 2.10 m

No. Ord.	Luasan (m ²)	F.S.	Hasil (m ²)
AP	0.42	1	0.42
1	2.49	4	9.96
2	5.64	2	11.28
3	8.24	4	32.96
4	9.78	2	19.56
5	10.46	4	41.84
6	11.16	2	22.32
7	11.44	4	45.76
8	11.76	2	23.52
9	11.76	4	47.04
10	11.81	2	23.62
11	11.77	4	47.08
12	11.6	2	23.2
13	11.52	4	46.08
14	11.29	2	22.58
15	10.38	4	41.52
16	9.45	2	18.9
17	7.6	4	30.4
18	5.45	2	10.9
19	3.04	4	12.16
FP	0.4	1	0.4
(Sumber : Data Perhitungan)			$\Sigma_2 =$ 531.5

Menentukan *Displacement* untuk :

1. *Displacement* Pada Tinggi Poros Gelombang = 2.30 m (Δ_1)

$$\Delta_1 = 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma \times \gamma_{\text{Air Laut}}$$

$$\text{Dimana : } h = \text{LPP} / 20$$

$$= 32.75 \text{ m} / 20$$

$$= 1.6375 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma_1 = 588.57 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$\gamma_{\text{Air Laut}} = 1.025 \text{ Ton/m}^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka : } \Delta_1 &= 1/3 \times 1.6375 \times 588.57 \times 1.025 \\ &= 329.2927 \text{ Ton.} \end{aligned}$$

2. *Displacement* Pada Tinggi Poros Gelombang = 2.10 m (Δ_2)

$$\Delta_2 = 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma \times \gamma_{\text{Air Laut}}$$

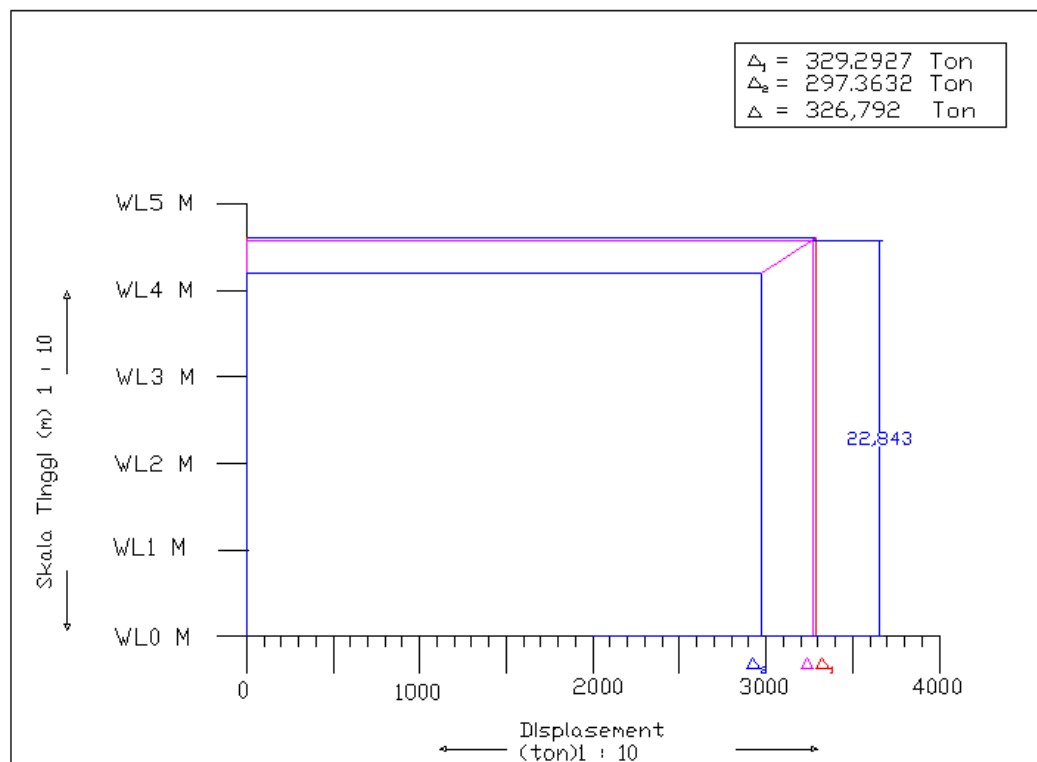
$$\text{Dimana : } h = 1.6375 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma_2 = 531.5 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$\gamma_{\text{Air Laut}} = 1.025 \text{ Ton/m}^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka : } \Delta_2 &= 1/3 \times 1.6375 \times 531.5 \times 1.025 \\ &= 297.3632 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$

Sementara *displacement* yang ingin dicari yaitu 326.792 Ton dan *displacement* kapal rancangan terletak disekitar Δ_1 dan Δ_2 , Maka untuk mendapatkan *displacement* tersebut dapat dilihat pada gambar tinggi poros gelombang.



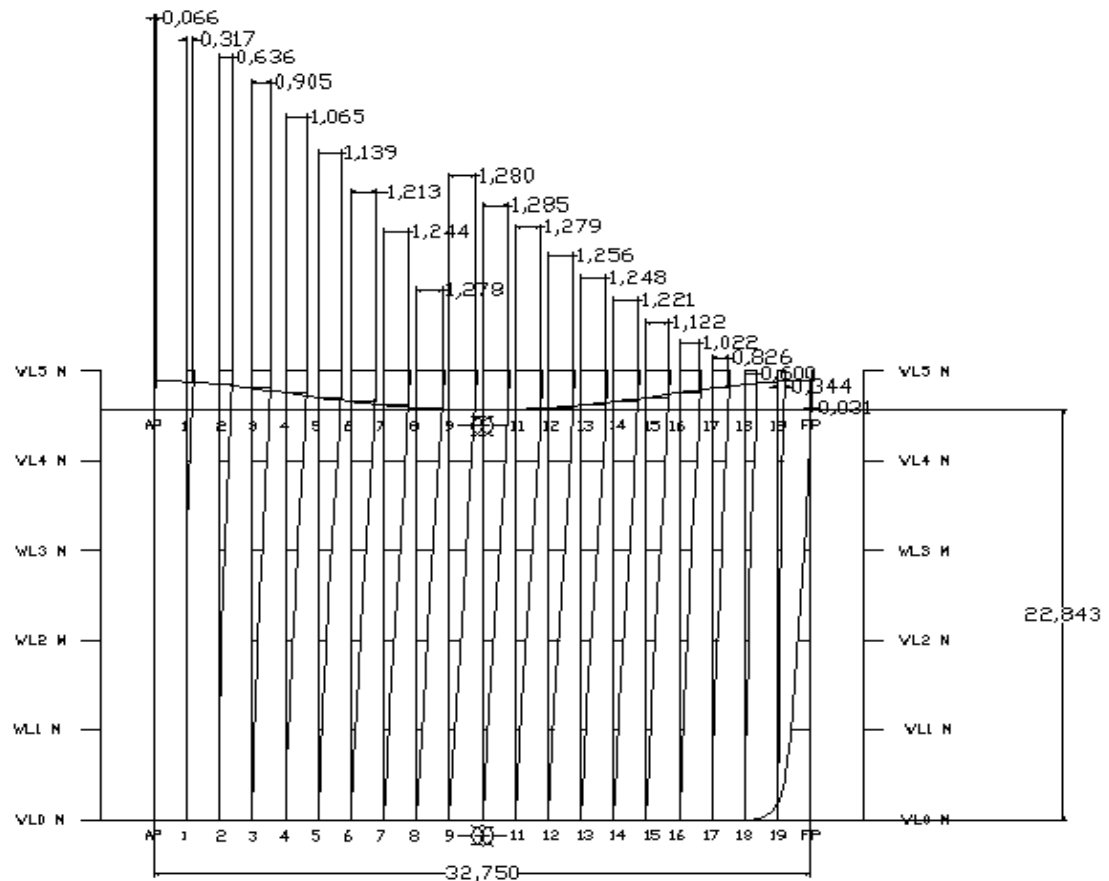
(Sumber : Data Hasil Olahan)

Gambar 8.3. Kurva *Displacement*

Berdasarkan pada gambar tinggi poros gelombang tersebut, maka untuk *displacement* kapal rancangan ini tinggi poros gelombangnya adalah 3.30 m.

Tabel 8.5. Perhitungan Tinggi Poros Gelombang T = 2.2843 m

No. Ord.	Luasan (m ²)	F.S.	Hasil (m ²)
Ap	0.66	1	0.66
1	3.17	4	12.68
2	6.36	2	12.72
3	9.05	4	36.2
4	10.65	2	21.3
5	11.39	4	45.56
6	12.13	2	24.26
7	12.44	4	49.76
8	12.78	2	25.56
9	12.8	4	51.2
10	12.85	2	25.7
11	12.79	4	51.16
12	12.56	2	25.12
13	12.48	4	49.92
14	12.21	2	24.42
15	11.22	4	44.88
16	10.22	2	20.44
17	8.26	4	33.04
18	6	2	12
19	3.44	4	13.76
Fp	0.31	1	0.31
(Sumber :Data Perhitungan)		$\Sigma =$	580.65



(Sumber : Data Hasil Olahan)

Gambar 8. 4. Kurva Tinggi Poros Gelombang

Displacement Pada Tinggi Poros Gelombang = 2.2843 m (Δ_2)

$$\Delta_2 = 1/3 \times h \times \Sigma \times \gamma_{\text{Air Laut}}$$

Dimana : h = 1.6375 m

$$\Sigma = 580.65 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$\gamma_{\text{Air Laut}} = 1.025 \text{ Ton/m}^3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka : } \Delta_2 &= 1/3 \times 1.6375 \times 580.65 \times 1.025 \\ &= 325.1615781 \text{ Ton} \end{aligned}$$

8.5 KOREKSI DISPLACEMENT

Setelah didapatkan *displacement* dari poros gelombang(Δ_2), kemudian dikoreksi dengan *displacement* awal (Δ_1), Hasil dari koreksi kedua *displacement* tersebut harus memiliki koreksi $\leq 0.5\%$.

$$\frac{\Delta_1 - \Delta_2}{\Delta_1} \times 100\% = \dots \leq 0.5\%$$

Dimana : Δ_1 = Displacement awal
 = 326.792 Ton.
 Δ_2 = Displacement dari tinggi poros gelombang T = 2.843 m
 = 325.16157 Ton.
 Koreksi = $\frac{326.792 - 325.16157}{326.792}$
 = 0.004989 x 100 %
 = 0.4989 % $\leq$ 0.5 %..... (Memenuhi)

8.6 PERHITUNGAN KURVA DAYA APUNG

Dari luasan sebenarnya di atas diperoleh *ordinat buoyancy* B(x) sebagai kurva daya apung dalam kondisi *sangging* sebagai berikut :

$$B(x) = L \times c \text{ [ton]}$$

Dimana :

- L = luasan gading pada poros sebenarnya T = 2.843 m
- c = masaa jenis air laut = 1.025 ton/m³

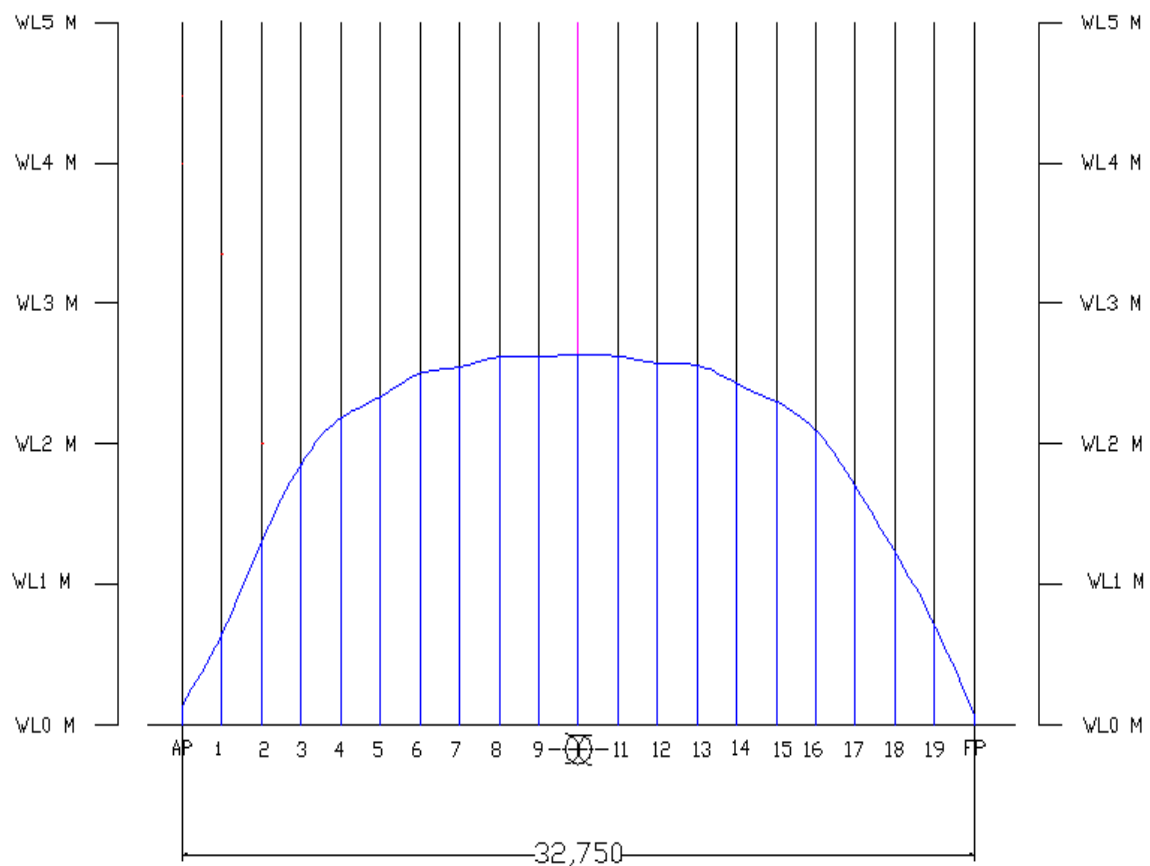
Tabel 8.6. Kurva Daya Apung

No. Ord.	Luasan (m ²)	C (ton/m ³)	Hasil (ton/m)
Ap	0.66	1.025	0.6765
1	3.17	1.025	3.24925
2	6.36	1.025	6.519
3	9.05	1.025	9.27625
4	10.65	1.025	10.91625
5	11.39	1.025	11.67475
6	12.13	1.025	12.43325
7	12.44	1.025	12.751
8	12.78	1.025	13.0995
9	12.8	1.025	13.12
10	12.85	1.025	13.17125
11	12.79	1.025	13.10975

12	12.56	1.025	12.874
13	12.48	1.025	12.792
14	12.21	1.025	12.51525
15	11.22	1.025	11.5005
16	10.22	1.025	10.4755

Lanjutan Tabel 8.6. Kurva Daya Apung

No. Ord.	Luasan (m ²)	C (ton/m ³)	Hasil (ton/m)
17	8.26	1.025	8.4665
18	6	1.025	6.15
19	3.44	1.025	3.526
Fp	0.31	1.025	0.31775
(Sumber : Data Perhitungan)		$\Sigma =$	198.61425



(Sumber : Data Hasil Olahan)

Gambar 8. 5. Kurva Daya Apung

8.7 PERHITUNGAN KURVA BERAT KAPAL

1. Ordinat Berat Kapal

$$\text{Ordinat} = \frac{\text{Berat lambung kapal}}{L_{pp}} \times k$$

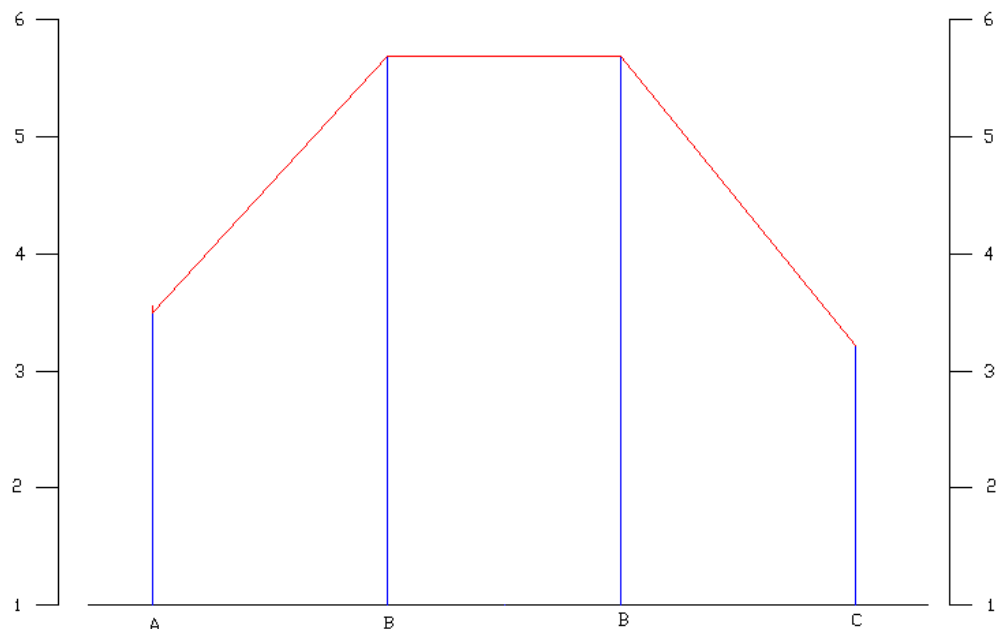
Dimana : Berat *Hull* (LWT_{Hull}) = 64.197 Ton

Koefisien standar I (*Henschke*) halaman 883 untuk kapal sedang :

Tabel 8.7. Kurva Distribusi Berat Lambung Kapal

Ordinat	Posisi	Jarak	k	LPP	Hasil
A	AP	0	0.653	1.960	1.27988
B	1/3 AP	35.37	1.195	1.960	2.3422
B	2/3AP	70.73	1.195	1.960	2.3422
C	FP	32,75	0.566	1.960	1.10936

(Sumber : Data Perhitungan)



(Sumber : Data Hasil Olahan)

Gambar 8.6. Distribusi Berat Lambung Kapal 1:10

2. Kurva Berat Lambung Kapal

1. Perhitungan LWT

1. Berat Kapal kosong sampai *upper deck*

1.1 Antara Ap dan FP

Beban Merata :

$$q = a \times m$$

dimana :

a adalah harga yang merupakan fungsi dari *CB* dan no,station kapal, dimana harga untuk *after body* berdasarkan grafik no 3 dan harga untuk *fore body* berdasarkan grafik 4,

$$m = 43.3 \times H \times L / 10^4$$

$$H = C1 \times B + C2 \times D + C3 \times d + C4 \times Wo \times Nt + C5 + 2.5 \times$$

h

C1,C2,C3,C4 = Konstanta yang merupakan fungsi dari jumlah geladak (Nd)

Wo = harga yang merupakan fungsi dari panjang kapal, berdasarkan grafik 1,a

Nt = jumlah sekat melintang

C5 = harga yang merupakan fungsi dari panjang kapal, berdasarkan dari grafik 2

h = tinggi pelintang atlas

maka didapat harga-harga :

$$C1 = 1.425 \quad C2 = 1.125 \quad C3 = 1.05 \quad C4 = 1.1$$

$$C5 = 3 \quad Wo = 0.25 \quad Nd = 1 \quad Nt = 5$$

$$h = 0.65 \quad H = 21.7425 \text{ m} \quad = 3.090 \text{ ton/m}$$

Berdasarkan pembacaan grafik didapatkan harga a sebagai berikut :

Tabel 8.8. Hasil Pembacaan Grafik a

Station	a	q = a * m	(q2+q1)/2	Station	a	q = a * m	(q2+q1)/2
AP	0.34	1.050726					3.0826
			1.1628	21	0.995	3.07492	
1	0.4125	1.274778					3.0672
			1.3868	22	0.99	3.05947	
2	0.49	1.49883					3.0440
			1.5954	23	0.98	3.02856	
3	0.5475	1.691978					3.0131
			1.7886	24	0.97	2.99766	
4	0.61	1.885126					2.9668
			1.9701	25	0.95	2.93585	
5	0.665	2.055096					2.9049
			2.1401	26	0.93	2.87404	
6	0.72	2.225067					2.8431
			2.2861	27	0.91	2.81224	
7	0.7595	2.347136					2.7813
			2.4082	28	0.89	2.75043	
8	0.80	2.469206					2.7041
			2.5279	29	0.86	2.65772	
9	0.837	2.58664					2.6114
			2.6454	30	0.83	2.56501	
10	0.88	2.704074					2.4993
			2.7466	31	0.7875	2.43367	
11	0.9025	2.789059					2.3680
			2.8316	32	0.745	2.30233	
12	0.93	2.874044					2.2173
			2.9127	33	0.69	2.13236	
13	0.955	2.951304					2.0474
			2.9899	34	0.635	1.96239	
14	0.98	3.028563					1.8504
			2.9977	35	0.5625	1.73833	
15	0.96	2.966755					1.6263
			2.9359	36	0.49	1.51428	
16	0.94	2.904948					1.3868
			2.9513	37	0.4075	1.25933	
17	0.97	2.997659					1.1318
			3.0440	38	0.325	1.00437	
18	1	3.09037					0.8499
			3.0904	39	0.225	0.69533	
19	1	3.09037					0.5640
			3.0904	FP	0.140	0.43265	
20	1	3.09037					

Perhitungan Berat Baja Kapal Dibelakang AP

Distribusi beban berbentuk parabola.

Beban didistribusikan ke station AP s/d st. 2

$$W = W_1 + W_2$$

$$-W \cdot a = W_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) c + W_2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) c$$

$$-2W \cdot a = W_1 \cdot c + 3W_2 \cdot c$$

$$W \cdot c = W_1 \cdot c + W_2 \cdot c$$

$$\frac{W(-2a - c) = 2W_2 \cdot c}{W(-2a - c) = 2W_2 \cdot c}$$

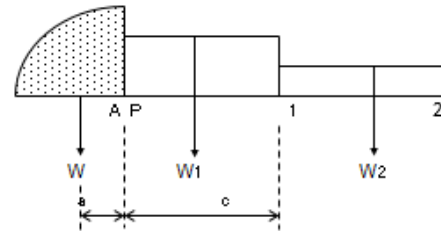
$$-2W \cdot a = W_1 \cdot c + 3W_2 \cdot c$$

$$3W \cdot c = 3W_1 \cdot c + 3W_2 \cdot c$$

$$\frac{W(-2a - 3c) = -2W_1 \cdot c}{W(-2a - 3c) = -2W_1 \cdot c}$$

$$W_2 = -W(c + 2a) / 2c$$

$$W_1 = W(3c + 2a) / 2c$$



diketahui :

A = W = luas beban dibelakang AP

$$= (0.01133 \cdot m \cdot Lpp) \cdot 90\% = 1.03203 \text{ ton}$$

$$l = \text{panjang bangunan} = 1.31 \text{ m}$$

$$a = \text{letak titik berat parabola} = 3/8 l = 0.49125 \text{ m}$$

$$b = Lpp / 40 = 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

$$c = b \cdot 2 = 1.6375 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

$$W_2 = -0.825628 \text{ ton} \quad q(\text{st. 1 s/d 2}) = -0.5042 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$W_1 = 1.857662 \text{ ton} \quad q(\text{st. AP s/d 1}) = 1.13445 \text{ ton / m}$$

Perhitungan Berat Baja Kapal Didepan FP

Distribusi beban berbentuk segitiga.

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 38 s/d st. FP.

$$W = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W \cdot a = -W_1 \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) b - W_2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right) b$$

$$2W \cdot a = -W_1 \cdot b - 3W_2 \cdot b$$

$$W \cdot b = W_1 \cdot b + W_2 \cdot b$$

$$\frac{W(2a + b) = -2W_2 \cdot b}{W(2a + b) = -2W_2 \cdot b}$$

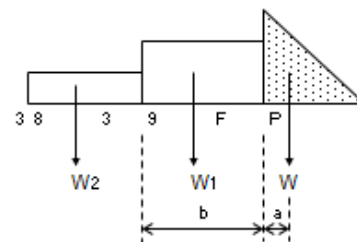
$$2W \cdot a = -W_1 \cdot b - 3W_2 \cdot b$$

$$3W \cdot b = 3W_1 \cdot b + 3W_2 \cdot b$$

$$\frac{W(2a + 3b) = 2W_1 \cdot b}{W(2a + 3b) = 2W_1 \cdot b}$$

$$W_2 = -W(b + 2a) / 2b$$

$$W_1 = W(3b + 2a) / 2b$$



diketahui :

A = W = luas beban didepan FP

$$= (0.00175 \cdot m \cdot Lpp) \cdot 90\% = 0.15941 \text{ ton}$$

$$l = \text{panjang bangunan} = 1.879 \text{ m}$$

$$a = \text{letak titik berat parabola} = 1/3 l = 0.6263 \text{ m}$$

$$b = Lpp / 40 = 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

$$W_2 = -0.201645 \text{ ton} \quad q(\text{st. 38 s/d 39}) = -0.2463 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$W_1 = 0.361051 \text{ ton} \quad q(\text{st. 39 s/d FP}) = 0.44098 \text{ ton / m}$$

Tabel 8.9. Penyebaran Berat Baja Badan Kapal

Station	q	Dist. q	q (total)	Station	q	Dist. q	q (total)
AP				20			
	1.162751802	1.1344502	2.2972		3.0826443		3.0826
1				21			
	1.386803644	-0.5042	0.8826		3.0671925		3.0672
2				22			
	1.595403635		1.5954		3.0440147		3.0440
3				23			
	1.788551775		1.7886		3.013111		3.0131
4				24			
	1.970111026		1.9701		2.9667554		2.9668
5				25			
	2.140081389		2.1401		2.904948		2.9049
6				26			
	2.286873976		2.2869		2.8431406		2.8431
7				27			
	2.410488785		2.4105		2.7813332		2.7813
8				28			
	2.534103595		2.5341		2.704074		2.7041
9				29			
	2.657718404		2.6577		2.6113629		2.6114
10				30			
	2.758155437		2.7582		2.4993369		2.4993
11				31			
	2.835414693		2.8354		2.3679962		2.3680
12				32			
	2.912673949		2.9127		2.2173406		2.2173
13				33			
	2.989933205		2.9899		2.0473703		2.0474
14				34			
	2.99765913		2.9977		1.8503592		1.8504
15				35			
	2.935851726		2.9359		1.6263073		1.6263
16				36			
	2.951303577		2.9513		1.3868036		1.3868
17				37			
	3.044014684		3.0440		1.1318481		1.1318
18				38			
	3.090370238		3.0904		0.8498518	-	0.6036
19				39		0.2462846	
	3.090370238		3.0904		0.5639926	0.4409779	1.0050
20				FP			

II. PERHITUNGAN PENYEBARAN BEBAN KONSTRUKSI LOKAL

II.1. Fore Castle Deck

Berat ruangan dibawah Fore Castle Deck

$$W = (0.0897 * V) * 90\%$$

dimana

V = volume ruangan dibawah Fore Castle Deck

$$= 25.859 \text{ m}^3$$

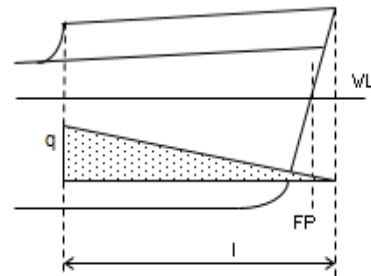
maka

$$W = 2.08759707 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan berbentuk segitiga,
bila panjang forecastle $\leq 0.15 L$.

$$\text{Panjang Fore Castle } (= l) = 4.562 \text{ m}$$

$$0.15 L = 4.9125 \text{ m}$$



Penyebaran beban

$$W = (1/2) q * l$$

$$q = 2 * W / l$$

$$= 0.915211342 \text{ ton / m} \quad (\text{pada ujung belakang segitiga})$$

II.1.1. Beban diluar FP (= Q(FP))

$$q * x' = q(FP) * l$$

dimana

x' = panjang segitiga didepan FP

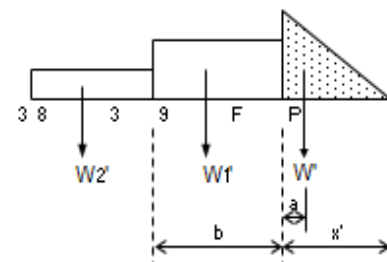
$$= 1.879 \text{ m}$$

$$q(FP) = (q * x') / l$$

$$= 0.376957937 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$Q(FP) = W' = (1/2 * q(FP) * x') * 90\%$$

$$= 0.318736784 \text{ ton}$$



Beban didistribusikan ke st. 38 s/d FP.

$$W' = Wf + Wz'$$

$$W' * a = -Wf (1/2) b - Wz' (3/2) b$$

$$2 W' * a = -Wf * b - 3 Wz' * b$$

$$W' * b = Wf * b + 3 Wz' * b$$

$$W' (2a + b) = -2 Wz' * a$$

$$2 W' * a = -Wf * b - 3 Wz' * b$$

$$3 W' * b = 3 Wf * b + 3 Wz' * b$$

$$W' (2a + 3b) = 2 Wf * b$$

$$Wz' = -W' (2a + b) / 2b$$

$$Wz' = -Q(FP) (2a + b) / 2b$$

$$Wf = W' (2a + 3b) / 2b$$

$$Wf = Q(FP) (2a + 3b) / 2b$$

dimana

a = letak titik berat segitiga (= 1/3 * x')

$$= 0.626333333 \text{ m}$$

b = Lpp / 40

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

$$Wz' = -0.403197977 \text{ ton}$$

$$Wf = 0.721934761 \text{ ton}$$

$$q (\text{st. 38 s/d 39}) = -0.492456 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q (\text{st. 39 s/d FP}) = 0.8817524 \text{ ton / m}$$

II.1.2. Beban dalam Fore Castle Deck

diketahui

$$q = 0.91521134 \text{ ton/m}$$

$$q(\text{FP}) = 0.37695794 \text{ ton/m}$$

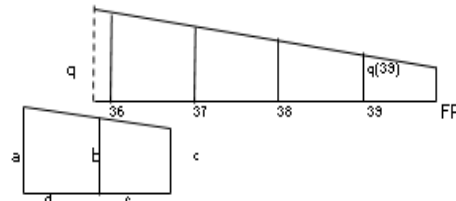
dengan interpolasi linier

$$b = (a \cdot e + c \cdot d) / (d + e)$$

dimana

$$e = 0.91521134 \text{ ton/m}$$

$$d = 0.37695794 \text{ ton/m}$$



untuk: 36

$$d = 0.8174$$

$$e = 2.4452$$

$$b(36) = 0.78035928 \text{ ton/m}$$

untuk: 37

$$d = 1.6349$$

$$e = 1.6278$$

$$b(37) = 0.6455 \text{ ton/m}$$

untuk: 38

$$d = 2.4523$$

$$e = 0.8103$$

$$b(38) = 0.510639 \text{ ton/m}$$

untuk: 39

$$d = 7.5$$

$$e = 2.3$$

$$b(39) = 0.50328 \text{ ton/m}$$

Beban di belakang st 36 didistribusikan ke dalam st. 35 s/d st. 37.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W'(-a) = W_1'(1/2)b + W_2'(3/2)b$$

$$-2W'a = W_1''b + 3W_2''b$$

$$W_1''b = W_1''b + W_2''b$$

$$W'(-2a+b) = 2W_2''b$$

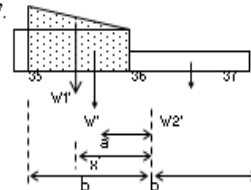
$$W_2' = W'(-2a+b)/(2b)$$

$$-2W'a = W_1''b + 3W_2''b$$

$$W_1''b = W_1''b + W_2''b$$

$$W'(-2a-b) = -2W_1''b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a+b)/(2b)$$



dimana

$$b1 = \text{letak titik berat trapesium}$$

$$= 0.448443 \text{ m}$$

$$b2 = L_{pp}/40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

$$W' = 0.8085 \text{ ton}$$

$$x' = 0.54 \text{ m}$$

$$a = 0.4087 \text{ } 1/2d$$

$$c = 0.54 \text{ } 3/2d$$

sehingga:

$$W_2' = -0.0385774 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 0.85781765 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st. 36 s/d 37}) = -0.047117 \text{ ton/m}$$

$$q(\text{st. 35 s/d 36}) = 1.047716 \text{ ton/m}$$

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
35	0	0.390179641	1.0477162	1.4378959
36	0.780359281	0.712929135	-0.047117	0.6658117
37	0.64549899	0.578068826		0.5780688
38	0.510638662	0.506960689	-0.492456	0.0145051
39	0.503282716	0.440120327	0.8817524	1.3218727
FP	0.376957937			

II.2. Poop Deck

Berat ruangan dibawah Poop Deck

$$W = 0.1292 * V$$

dimana

V = volume ruangan dibawah Poop Deck

$$= 37.397 \text{ m}^3$$

maka

$$W = 4.8316924 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan berbentuk trapesium, dengan ordinat didepan 4 kali ordinat belakang.

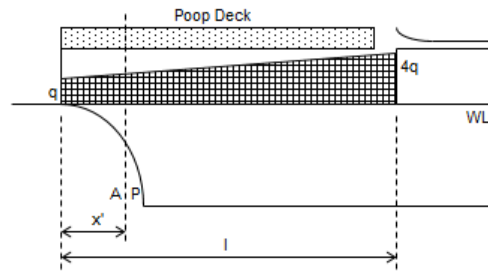
Penyebaran beban

$$W = (1/2) (q + 4q) l$$

$$\text{dimana } l = 10.9086 \text{ m (panjang Poop Deck)}$$

$$q = 2W / (5 * l)$$

$$= 0.177170027 \text{ ton / m (pada ujung belakang trapesium)}$$



II.2.1. Beban diluar AP (= Q(AP))

$$q(AP) = [q(l - x') + 4q * x'] / l$$

dimana

$$x' = 1.3 \text{ m (panjang ruangan dibelakang AP)}$$

maka

$$q(AP) = 0.240998402 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$Q(AP) = W' = (q(AP) + q) x' * 0.5$$

$$= 0.273900321 \text{ ton}$$

a = letak titik berat trapesium

$$= (c * A_1 + d * A_2) / (A_1 + A_2)$$

dimana

$$A_1 = (q(AP) - q) x' * 1/2 = 0.0418076 \text{ ton}$$

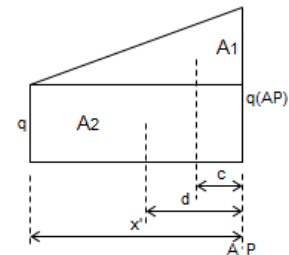
$$A_2 = q * x' = 0.2320927 \text{ ton}$$

$$c = x' * 1/3 = 0.4366667 \text{ m}$$

$$d = x' * 1/2 = 0.655 \text{ m}$$

maka

$$a = \text{letak titik berat trapesium} = 0.621674 \text{ m}$$



Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. AP s/d st. 2

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W'(-a) = W_1' (1/2) b + W_2' (3/2) b$$

$$-2W'a = W_1' * b + 3W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W'(-2a - b) = 2W_2' * b$$

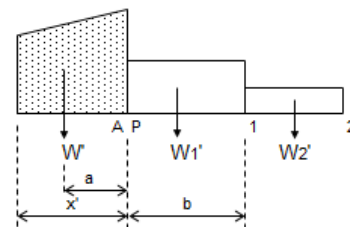
$$W_2' = -W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2W'a = W_1' * b + 3W_2' * b$$

$$3W' * b = 3W_1' * b + 3W_2' * b$$

$$W'(-2a - 3b) = -2W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a + 3b) / (2b)$$



dimana

a = letak titik berat trapesium

$$= 0.621674 \text{ m}$$

$$b = (L_{pp} / 40) * 7$$

$$= 5.73125 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

$$W_2' = -0.166660385 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 0.440560706 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st. 1 s/d 2}) = -0.0290792 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q(\text{st. AP s/d 1}) = 0.0768699 \text{ ton / m}$$

sehingga

$$W_2' = -0.166660385 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 0.440560706 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st. 1 s/d 2}) = -0.0290792 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q(\text{st. AP s/d 1}) = 0.0768699 \text{ ton / m}$$

II.2.2. Beban Ruangan antara AP hingga st. 12

diketahui

$$q = 0.177170027 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q(\text{AP}) = 0.240998402 \text{ ton / m}$$

dengan interpolasi linier

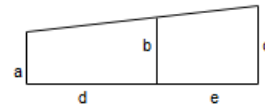
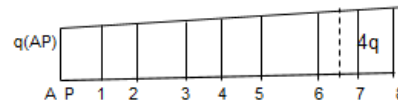
$$b = (a * e + c * d) / (d + e)$$

dimana

$$a = 0.240998402 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$c = 4q = 0.708680109 \text{ ton / m}$$

didapat :



Station	d	e	q(st)
1	0.8174	8.8433	0.2805693
2	1.6349	8.0248	0.3201533
3	2.4523	7.2084	0.3597161
4	3.2697	6.391	0.399287
5	4.0872	5.5725	0.4388833
6	4.9046	4.7551	0.4784583
7	5.722	3.9387	0.5180047
8	6.5395	3.1202	0.5576133
9	7.3569	2.3208	0.5965258
10	8.1744	1.4864	0.6367231
11	8.9918	0.6679	0.6763432

Beban di depan station 8 didistribusikan ke dalam station 10 sd 12

$$W = W_1 + W_2$$

$$W * a = W_1 (1/2) * b + W_2 (1/2) * b$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 W * a &= -W_1 * b + W_2 * b \\ W * b &= W_1 * b + W_2 * b \end{aligned} \quad +$$

$$W (2a + b) = 2 W_2 * b$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 W * a &= -W_1 * b + W_2 * b \\ W * b &= W_1 * b + W_2 * b \end{aligned} \quad -$$

$$W (2a - b) = -2 W_1 * b$$

$$W_2 = W (2a + b) / 2b$$

$$W_1 = W (2a - b) / -2b$$

diketahui

x = panjang ruangan didepan station 10

$$= 0.8174 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp}/40$$

$$= 0.81875$$

$$A_1 = (4q - q(8)) * x * 0.5$$

$$= 0.07792904 \text{ ton}$$

$$A_2 = (q(8) * x)$$

$$= 0.391091842 \text{ ton}$$

maka ;

$$w = (4q + q(8)) * x * 0.5$$

$$= 0.517534099$$

a = letak titik berat trapesium

$$c = (2/3)x$$

$$= 0.5449333 \text{ m}$$

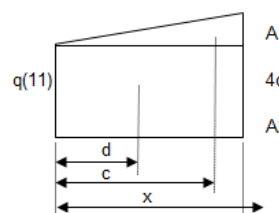
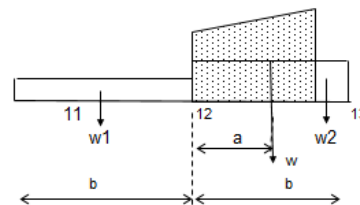
$$d = (1/2)x$$

$$= 0.4087 \text{ m}$$

Sehingga

$$W_2 = 0.5314154$$

$$W_1 = -0.0138813$$



$$q(\text{st 8 s/d st 9}) = 0.649057 \text{ ton/m}$$

$$q(\text{st 7 s/d st 8}) = -0.016954 \text{ ton/m}$$

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
AP	0.240998402			
1	0.280569347	0.2607839	0.0768699	0.3376538
2	0.320153326	0.3003613	-0.029079	0.2712821
3	0.359716078	0.3399347		0.3399347
4	0.399287023	0.3795016		0.3795016
5	0.438883292	0.4190852		0.4190852
6	0.478458334	0.4586708		0.4586708
7	0.518004699	0.4982315		0.4982315
8	0.557613258	0.537809	-0.016954	0.5208547
9	0	0.2788066	0.649057	0.9278636

II.4. Navigation Deck

Berat ruangan dibawah Brige Deck

$$W = 0.1185 * V$$

dimana

V = volume ruangan dibawah Bridge Deck

$$= 149.57 \text{ m}^3$$

maka

$$W = 17.72390438 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan berbentuk segi empat.

Penyebaran beban

$$W = q * l$$

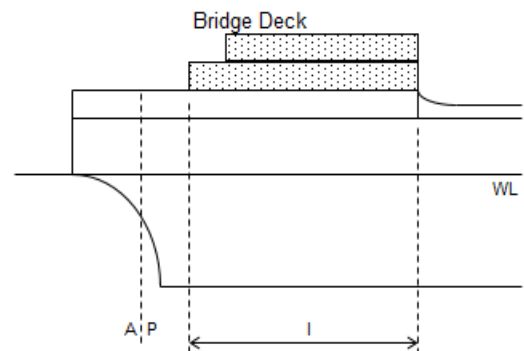
$$q = W / l$$

dimana

$$l = 9.1249 \text{ m (panjang Bridge Deck)}$$

maka

$$q = 1.942366972 \text{ ton / m}$$



II.4.1. Beban dibelakang st. 12

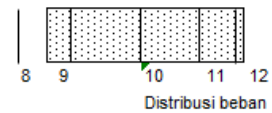
$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.67 \text{ m (panjang ruangan dibelakang st. 12)}$$

maka

$$W' = 1.299249267 \text{ ton}$$



Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 8 s/d st. 12

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W'(-a) = W_1'(-1/2)b + W_2'(1/2)b$$

$$-2W'a = -W_1'b + W_2'b$$

$$W'b = W_1'b + W_2'b$$

$$W'(-2a - b) = -2W_1'b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2W'a = -W_1'b + W_2'b$$

$$W'b = W_1'b + W_2'b$$

$$W'(-2a + b) = 2W_2'b$$

$$W_2' = W'(b - 2a) / (2b)$$

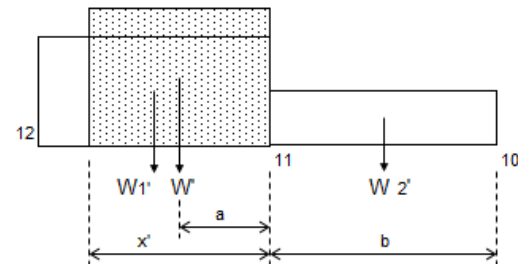
dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.33445 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$



sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.118896185 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 1.180353083 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st.5 s/d 6)} = 0.1452167 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 4 s/d 5)} = 1.4416526 \text{ ton / m}$$

II.4.2. Beban dibelakang st. 7

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.5986 \text{ m (panjang ruangan didepan st. 7)}$$

maka

$$W' = 1.162700869 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st.5 s/d st. 7

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W'a = W_1'(1/2)b + W_2'(-1/2)b$$

$$2W'a = W_1'b - W_2'b$$

$$W'b = W_1'b + W_2'b$$

$$W'(2a + b) = 2W_1'b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2W'a = W_1'b - W_2'b$$

$$W'b = W_1'b + W_2'b$$

$$W'(2a - b) = -2W_2'b$$

$$W_2' = W'(2a - b) / (-2b)$$

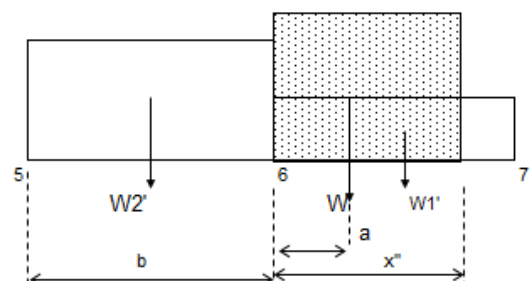
dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.2993 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$



sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.1563167 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 8 s/d 9)} = 0.1909212 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$W_1' = 1.006384169 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 7 s/d 8)} = 1.2291715 \text{ ton / m}$$

Tabel Pembebanan Bridge Deck

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
4	0			
5	1.942366972	0.971183486	1.4416526	2.4128361
6	1.942366972	1.942366972	0.1452167	2.0875837
7	1.942366972	1.942366972		1.942367
8	1.942366972	1.942366972	1.2291715	3.1715385
9	0	0.971183486	0.1909212	1.1621046

II.5. Compas Deck

Berat ruangan dibawah Navigation Deck

$$W = 0.1185 * V$$

dimana

$$V = \text{volume ruangan dibawah Navigation Deck} \\ = 154.986755 \text{ m}^3$$

maka

$$W = 18.36593047 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan berbentuk segi empat.

Penyebaran beban

$$W = q * l$$

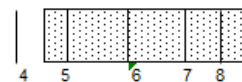
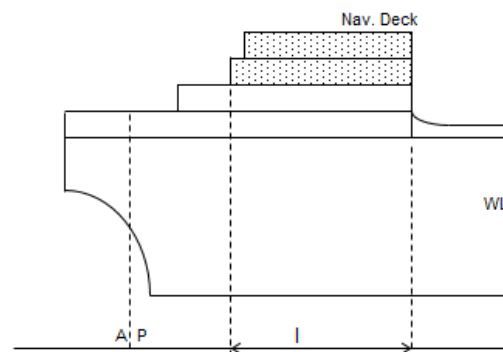
$$q = W / l$$

dimana

$$l = 6.4405 \text{ m (panjang Compas Deck)}$$

maka

$$q = 2.851631157 \text{ ton / m}$$



Distribusi beban

II.5.1. Beban dibelakang st. 5

$$W' = q * x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.6889 \text{ m (panjang ruangan dibelakang st. 5)}$$

maka

$$W' = 1.964488704 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 4 s/d st. 6.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' (-a) = W_1' (-1/2) b + W_2' (1/2) b$$

$$-2 W' a = -W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' (-2a - b) = -2 W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2 W' a = -W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' (-2a + b) = 2 W_2' * b$$

$$W_2' = W' (b - 2a) / (2b)$$

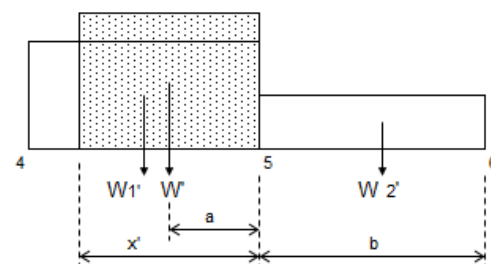
dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.34445 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$



sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.155779455 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 1.808709249 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st.5 s/d 6)} = 0.190265 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 4 s/d 5)} = 2.2091105 \text{ ton / m}$$

II.5.2. Beban didepan st. 8

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.7 \text{ m (panjang ruangan didepan st.8)}$$

maka

$$W' = 1.99614181 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 7 s/d st. 9.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' \cdot a = W_1' \cdot \frac{1}{2} b + W_2' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) b$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' (2a + b) = 2 W_1' \cdot b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' (2a - b) = -2 W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = W' (2a - b) / (-2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = \frac{1}{2} x'$$

$$= 0.35 \text{ m}$$

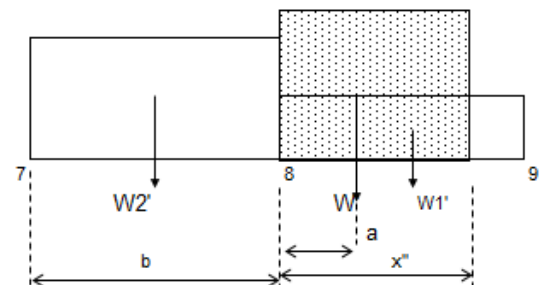
$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.144758376 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 1.851383434 \text{ ton}$$



$$q \text{ (st. 8 s/d 9)} = 0.1768041 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 7 s/d 8)} = 2.2612317 \text{ ton / m}$$

Tabel Pembebanan Navigation Deck

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
4	0	1.425815579	2.2091105	3.6349261
5	2.851631157	2.851631157	0.190265	3.0418961
6	2.851631157	2.851631157		2.8516312
7	2.851631157	2.851631157	2.2612317	5.1128628
8	2.851631157	1.425815579	0.1768041	1.6026197
9	0			

II.7. Baling-baling dan Poros diluar Kamar Mesin

Disini termasuk : shaft tunnel structures, shaft tools.

$$W_s = l_s (0.0164 * L_{pp} + S)$$

dimana

$$L_s = 1.6356 \text{ m (panjang poros diluar kamar mesin, dari sekat s/d pusat baling-baling)}$$

$$l_s / L = 0.049941985$$

$$S = 2.5 \text{ (dari tabel 5(a) untuk harga } l_s / L \text{)}$$

maka

$$W_s = 4.96748076 \text{ ton}$$

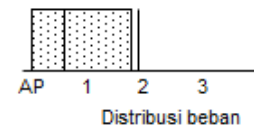
Beban didistribusikan berbentuk segiempat.

Penyebaran beban

$$W_s = q * l$$

$$q = W_s / l$$

$$= 3.0371 \text{ ton / m}$$



Beban didistribusikan kedalam st.AP s/d st. 2

II.7.1. Beban dibelakang st. 1

$$W' = q * x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 2.01 \text{ m (panjang poros dibelakang st. 1)}$$

maka

$$W' = 6.104571 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. AP s/d st. 2.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' (-a) = W_1' (-1/2) b + W_2' (1/2) b$$

$$- 2 W' a = - W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' (-2a - b) = - 2 W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$- 2 W' a = - W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' (-2a + b) = 2 W_2' * b$$

$$W_2' = W' (b - 2a) / (2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 1.005 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

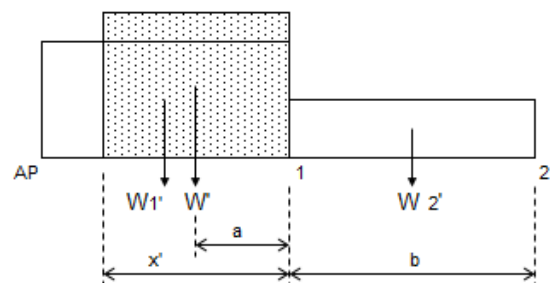
sehingga

$$W_2' = -4.440958903 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 10.5455299 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st.1 s/d 2)} = -5.4240719 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. AP s/d 1)} = 12.880037 \text{ ton / m}$$



II.7.1. Beban di depan st. 2

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 1.3 \text{ m (panjang poros didepan st. 2)}$$

maka

$$W' = 3.94823 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 1 s/d st. 3

$$W' = W1' + W2'$$

$$W'(-a) = W1'(-1/2)b + W2'(1/2)b$$

$$-2W'a = -W1' \cdot b + W2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W1' \cdot b + W2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(-2a - b) = -2W1' \cdot b$$

$$W1' = W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2W'a = -W1' \cdot b + W2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W1' \cdot b + W2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(-2a + b) = 2W2' \cdot b$$

$$W2' = W'(2a - b) / (-2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.65 \text{ m}$$

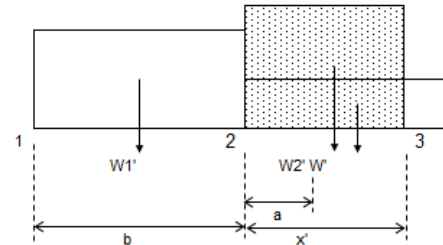
$$b = Lpp / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

$$W2' = -1.160357672 \text{ ton}$$

$$W1' = 5.108587672 \text{ ton}$$



$$q \text{ (st. 2 s/d 3)} = -1.41723 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st.1 s/d 2)} = 6.2394964 \text{ ton / m}$$

Tabel Pembebanan Baling-baling dan Poros diluar Kamar Mesin

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
AP	0			
1	3.0371	1.51855	12.88003652	14.398587
2	3.0371	3.0371	6.239496393	9.2765964
3	0	1.51855	-1.417231	0.1013193

II.8. Kamar Mesin dan Pump Room

Termasuk berat mesin dan berat konstruksi pendukungnya, funnel, dsb.

$$W = Wm + (0.044 Lpp - 1.17) le$$

dimana

$$le = 3.13 \text{ m (panjang kamar mesin)}$$

Wm = berat mesin induk dan peralatan pendukung

$$= Wme + Wrc$$

Wme = berat main engine

$$Wrc = 0.56 \cdot BHP^{0.7}$$

$$BHP = 1001$$

$$RPM = 1800$$

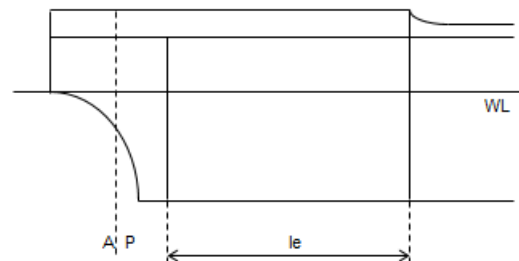
maka

$$Wme = 3.1 \text{ ton}$$

$$Wrc = 64.25 \text{ ton}$$

$$Wm = 67.35 \text{ ton}$$

$$W = 68.1983629 \text{ ton}$$

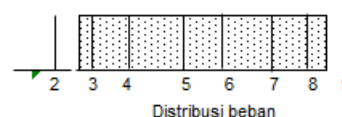


Penyebaran beban

$$W = q \cdot le$$

$$q = W / le$$

$$= 21.78861435 \text{ ton / m}$$



Beban didistribusikan kedalam st. 2 s/d st.7

II.8.1. Beban dibelakang st. 3

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.45 \text{ m (panjang ruangan dibelakang st.3)}$$

maka

$$W' = 9.804876455 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 2 s/d st. 4.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W'(-a) = W_1'(-1/2)b + W_2'(1/2)b$$

$$-2W'a = -W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(-2a - b) = -2W_1' \cdot b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2W'a = -W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(-2a + b) = 2W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = W'(b - 2a) / (2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.225 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

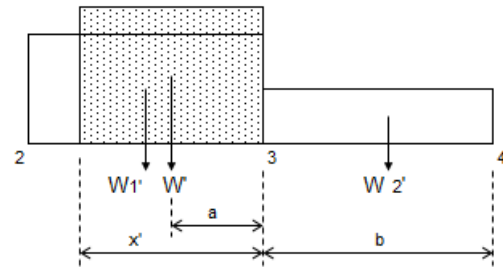
sehingga

$$W_2' = 2.207968362 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 7.596908093 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st. 3s/d 4}) = 2.6967553 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q(\text{st. 2s/d 3}) = 9.2786664 \text{ ton / m}$$



II.6.2. Beban didepan st. 8

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.6 \text{ m (panjang ruangan didepan st. 8)}$$

maka

$$W' = 13.07316861 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 5 s/d st. 7

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' \cdot a = W_1' \cdot 1/2 b + W_2'(-1/2)b$$

$$2W'a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(2a + b) = 2W_1' \cdot b$$

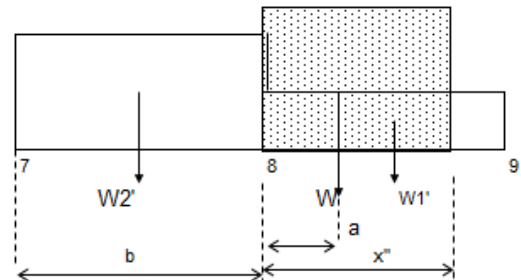
$$W_1' = W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2W'a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(2a - b) = -2W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = W'(2a - b) / (-2b)$$



dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.3 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

sehingga

$$W_2' = 1.746415654 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 7 s/d 8)} = 2.1330268 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$W_1' = 11.32675295 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 8 s/d 9)} = 13.834202 \text{ ton / m}$$

Tabel Pembebanan Kamar mesin

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
2	0			
		10.894307	9.2786664	20.172974
3	21.78861435	21.788614	2.6967553	24.48537
4	21.78861435	21.788614		21.788614
5	21.78861435	21.788614		21.788614
6	21.78861435	21.788614		21.788614
7	21.78861435	21.788614	2.1330268	23.921641
8	21.78861435	10.894307	13.834202	24.728509
9	0			

II.9. Peralatan pada Ujung Kapal

Peralatan disini termasuk didalamnya : jangkar, *cable howser*, *windlass*, *capstans*, *bollards* dan *steering gear*.

II.9.1. Peralatan di Ujung Depan

$$W' = 43.75 * L^2 / 10^4$$

$$= 4.692460938 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan berbentuk segi empat.

Pembebanan ditentukan sepanjang 0.02 Lpp

Letak titik berat ditentukan 0.035 Lpp dibelakang FP

$$l = 0.655 \text{ m}$$

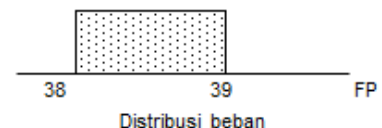
$$x' = 1.14625 \text{ m}$$

Penyebaran beban :

$$W' = q * l$$

$$q = W' / l$$

$$= 7.1640625 \text{ ton / m}$$



Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 38 s/d st. FP.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' (-a) = W_1' (-1/2) b + W_2' (1/2) b$$

$$- 2 W' a = - W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' (-2a - b) = - 2 W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 W' a = -W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \\ W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \\ \hline W' (-2a - b) = -2 W_1' \cdot b \\ W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -2 W' a = -W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \\ W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \\ \hline W' (-2a + b) = 2 W_2' \cdot b \\ W_2' = W' (b - 2a) / (2b) \end{array}$$

dimana

a = letak titik berat segi empat thd st. 39

$$= 0.3275 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

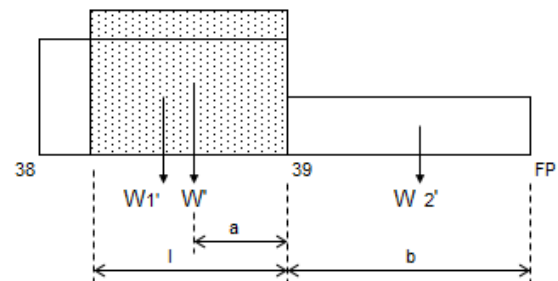
sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.469246094 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 4.223214844 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 39 s/d FP)} = 0.573125 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 38 s/d 39)} = 5.158125 \text{ ton / m}$$



Tabel Pembebanan Peralatan di Ujung Depan

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q(dist.)	q (total)
38	0	3.5820313	5.158125	8.7401563
39	7.1640625	3.5820313	0.573125	4.1551563
FP	0			

II.9.2. Peralatan di Ujung Belakang

$$W'' = 10.94 \cdot L^2 / 10^4$$

$$= 1.173383375 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan berbentuk segi empat.

Pembebanan ditentukan sepanjang 0.02 Lpp

Letak titik berat tepat pada AP

$$l = 0.655 \text{ m}$$

$$x'' = 0.3275 \text{ m}$$

Penyebaran beban :

$$W'' = q \cdot l$$

$$q = W'' / l$$

$$= 1.791425 \text{ ton / m}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam station AP s/d 2

$$W'' = W_1'' + W_2''$$

$$W'' \cdot a = W_1'' \cdot (1/2) b + W_2'' \cdot (3/2) b$$

$$2 W'' \cdot a = W_1'' \cdot b + 3 W_2'' \cdot b$$

$$W'' \cdot b = W_1'' \cdot b + W_2'' \cdot b$$

$$W'' (2a - b) = 2 W_2'' \cdot b$$

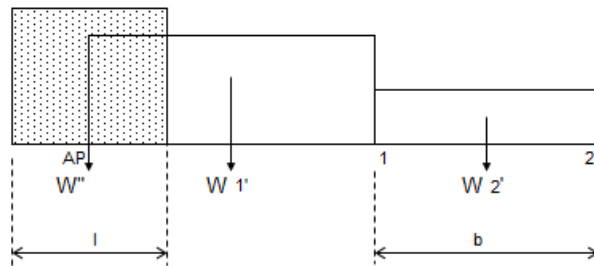
$$W_2'' = W'' (2a - b) / (2b)$$

$$2 W'' \cdot a = W_1'' \cdot b + 3 W_2'' \cdot b$$

$$3 W'' \cdot b = 3 W_1'' \cdot b + 3 W_2'' \cdot b$$

$$W'' (2a - 3b) = -2 W_1'' \cdot b$$

$$W_1'' = W'' (2a - 3b) / (-2b)$$



dimana
 a = letak titik berat segi empat terhadap AP
 $= 0 \text{ m}$
 $b = (L_{pp} / 40)$
 $= 0.81875 \text{ m}$

sehingga

$W_2'' = -0.586691688 \text{ ton}$
 $W_1'' = 1.760075063 \text{ ton}$

$q \text{ (st. 1 s/d 2)} = -0.71657 \text{ ton / m}$
 $q \text{ (st. AP s/d 1)} = 2.14971 \text{ ton / m}$

Tabel Pembebanan Peralatan di Ujung Belakang

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q(dist.)	q (total)
AP	0			
1	1.791425	0.8957125	2.14971	2.14971
2	0	0.8957125	-0.71657	-0.71657

II.10. Tangki Ceruk Haluan

$W_s = 0.161 * V \text{ [ton]}$

Volume Tangki (V)

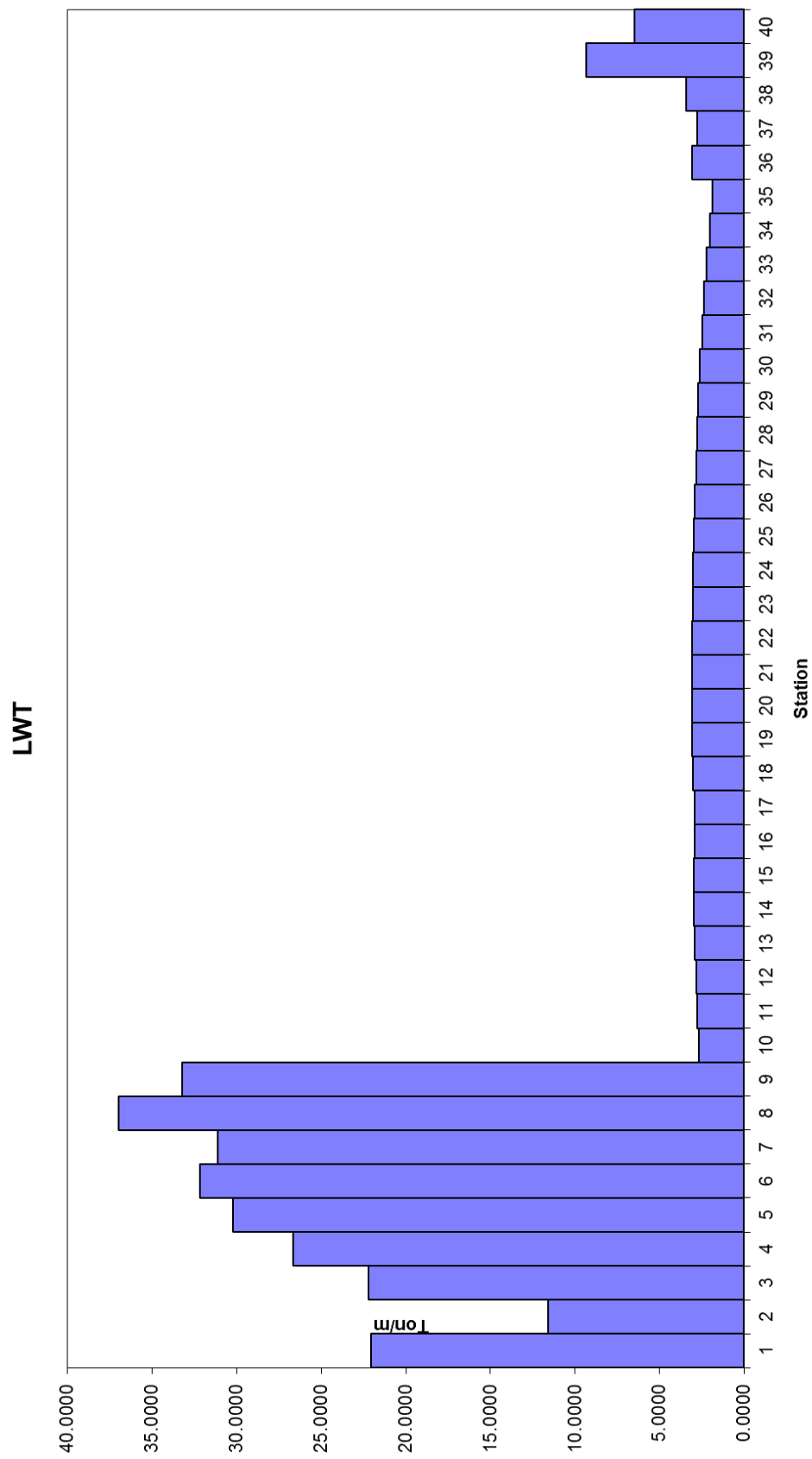
Ordinat	Area	FS	Hasil	FM	Hasil
Ap	0.271	1	0.271	0	0
1	0.713	4	2.852	1	2.852
2	1.264	2	2.528	2	5.056
3	2.018	4	8.072	3	24.216
4	2.917	1.5	4.3755	4	17.502
4,5	3.3461	2	6.6922	4.5	30.1149
5	3.759	0.5	1.8795	5	9.3975
$\Sigma 1 =$			26.3992	$\Sigma 2 =$	89.1384

$V = 1/3 * \Sigma 1 * h$
 $= 28.8191267 \text{ m}^3$
 $W_s = 1.55046901 \text{ ton}$
 $h = \text{Jarak ordinat}$
 $= 3.28 \text{ m}$

$l = \text{panjang tangki ceruk haluan}$
 $= 16.375$

TABEL PENYEBARAN GAYA BERAT KAPAL dari LWT

Station	Hull	F'castle deck	Poop deck	Bridge deck	Nav. deck	Top deck	Baling ² & Poros di luar KM	Kamar Mesin	Tangki ² Ceruk	Peralatan pada Ujung Kpl.	LWT
AP - 1	2.2972		0.3377				14.3986		2.8500	2.1497	22.0332
1 - 2	0.8826		0.2713				9.2766		1.8509	-0.7166	11.5648
2 - 3	1.5954		0.3399				0.1013	20.1730			22.2096
3 - 4	1.7886		0.3795					24.4854			26.6534
4 - 5	1.9701		0.4191	2.4128	3.6349			21.7886			30.2256
5 - 6	2.1401		0.4587	2.0876	3.0419	2.6296		21.7886			32.1465
6 - 7	2.2869		0.4982	1.9424	2.8516	1.7331		21.7886			31.1008
7 - 8	2.4105		0.5209	3.1715	5.1129	1.8476		23.9216			36.9850
8 - 9	2.5341		0.92786	1.1621	1.60262	2.24947		24.7285			33.2047
9 - 10	2.6577										2.6577
10 - 11	2.7582										2.7582
11 - 12	2.8354										2.8354
12 - 13	2.9127										2.9127
13 - 14	2.9899										2.9899
14 - 15	2.9977										2.9977
15 - 16	2.9359										2.9359
16 - 17	2.9513										2.9513
17 - 18	3.0440										3.0440
18 - 19	3.0904										3.0904
19 - 20	3.0904										3.0904
20 - 21	3.0826										3.0826
21 - 22	3.0672										3.0672
22 - 23	3.0440										3.0440
23 - 24	3.0131										3.0131
24 - 25	2.9668										2.9668
25 - 26	2.9049										2.9049
26 - 27	2.8431										2.8431
27 - 28	2.7813										2.7813
28 - 29	2.7041										2.7041
29 - 30	2.6114										2.6114
30 - 31	2.4993										2.4993
31 - 32	2.3680										2.3680
32 - 33	2.2173										2.2173
33 - 34	2.0474										2.0474
34 - 35	1.8504										1.8504
35 - 36	1.6263	1.4379									3.0642
36 - 37	1.3868	0.6658							0.7049		2.7575
37 - 38	1.1318	0.5781							1.7336		3.4435
38 - 39	0.6036	0.0145								8.7402	9.3582
39 - 40	1.0050	1.3219								4.1552	6.4820



Gambar 8.7 Penyebaran Gaya Berat Kapal dari LWT

PERHITUNGAN BERAT MATI KAPAL (DWT)

DATA-DATA PERHITUNGAN

Spesifikasi Pelayaran

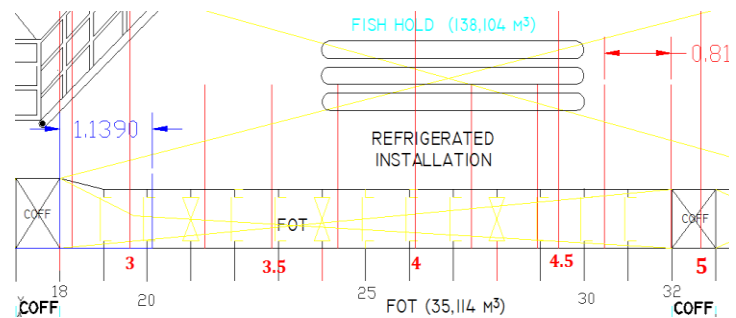
1. Rute Pelayaran (S)	=	762 sea miles
2. Kecepatan Dinas (Vs)	=	9 knot
3. Jumlah Crew (ABK)	=	16 orang
4. Lama Pelayaran	=	S / V_s
	=	85.00 jam
	=	4 hari
5. BHP Mesin	=	1001 HP = 736.2355 Kw

pembebanan fuel oil

FUEL OIL TANK

V (fuel oil) :	35.114 m ³
γ (fuel oil) :	0.85 ton/m ³
W :	29.8469 ton

$q = W/l$	
di mana (l) :	7.536 m
$q =$	3.9605759 ton/m



Beban dibelakang st. 12

$W = q * x$	
dimana	
$x =$	0.712 m (panjang pembebanan dibelakang st. 12)
maka	
$W' =$	2.81993 ton

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 11 s/d st. 13.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W'(-a) = W_1'(-1/2)b + W_2'(1/2)b$$

$$-2W'a = -W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W'(-2a - b) = -2W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2W'a = -W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b \quad +$$

$$W'(-2a + b) = 2W_2' * b$$

$$W_2' = W'(b - 2a) / (2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.356 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

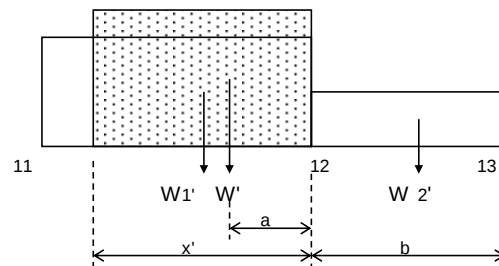
sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.183834 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st. 11 s/d 12}) = 0.224529597 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$W_1' = 2.636096 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st.12 s/d 13}) = 3.219659768 \text{ ton / m}$$



Beban didepan st. 19

$$W' = q * x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.7421 \text{ m (panjang pembebanan didepan st. 19)}$$

maka

$$W' = 2.939143 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st.12 s/d st. 19.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' * a = W_1' * 1/2 b + W_2'(-1/2)b$$

$$2W'a = W_1' * b - W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b \quad +$$

$$W'(2a + b) = 2W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2W'a = W_1' * b - W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b \quad -$$

$$W'(2a - b) = -2W_2' * b$$

$$W_2' = W'(2a - b) / (-2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.37105 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

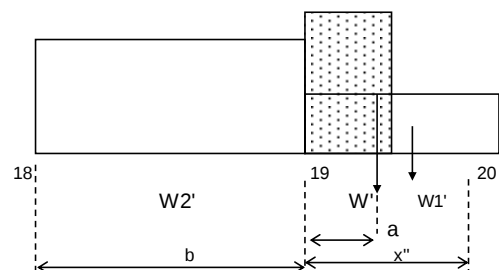
sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.137579 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st. 18s/d 19}) = 0.168035216 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$W_1' = 2.801565 \text{ ton}$$

$$q(\text{st. 19s/d 20}) = 3.421758221 \text{ ton / m}$$



Tabel Pembebanan Fuel oil tank

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
11	0	1.980288	0.22453	2.204818
12	3.960576	3.9605759	3.21966	7.180236
13	3.960576	3.9605759		3.960576
14	3.960576	3.9605759	0.168035	4.128611
15	3.960576	1.980288	3.421758	5.402046
20	0			

LUB OIL TANK

V (lub oil) :

4.13 m³

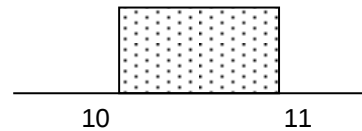
γ (lub oil) :

0.9 ton/m³

W :

3.717 ton

pembebanan lub oil



$$q = W/l$$

di mana (l) :

0.5367 m

q =

6.9256568 ton/m

$$W' = q * x'$$

dimana

$x' = 0.5367$ m (panjang pembebanan didepan st. 10)

maka

$W' = 3.717$ ton

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 10 s/d st. 11.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' * a = W_1' * \frac{1}{2} b + W_2' * \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) b$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' * b - W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b \quad +$$

$$W' (2a + b) = 2 W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' * b - W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b \quad -$$

$$W' (2a - b) = -2 W_2' * b$$

$$W_2' = W' (2a - b) / (-2b)$$

dimana

a = letak titik berat segi empat = $\frac{1}{2} x'$

= 0.26835 m

b = Lpp / 40

= 0.81875 m

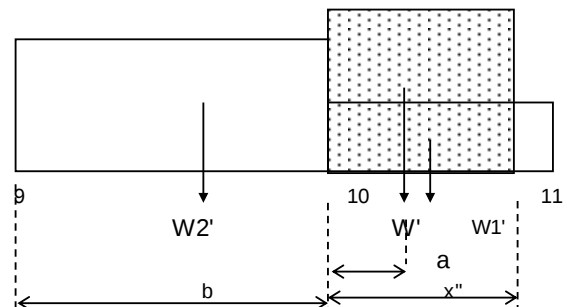
sehingga

$W_2' = 0.640232$ ton

q (st. 5 s/d 6) = 0.781962711 ton / m

$W_1' = 3.076768$ ton

q (st. 6 s/d 7) = 3.757884617 ton / m

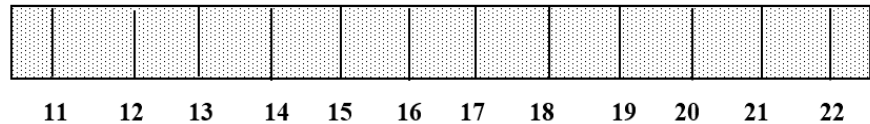


Tabel Pembebanan lub oil tank

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
6	0	3.4628284	0.781963	4.244791
7	6.925657	3.4628284	3.757885	7.220713
8	0			

FISH HOLD I

V (ruang muat) : 138.104 m³
 γ (muatan) : 0.63 ton/m³
 W : 87.00552 ton pembebanan Fish hold I



$q = W/l$
 di mana (l) : 5.9038 m
 $q =$ 14.737207 ton/m

Beban dibelakang st. 11

$$W = q * x$$

dimana

$$x = 0.1523 \text{ m (panjang pembebanan dibelakang st. 11)}$$

maka

$$W' = 2.244477 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 11 s/d st. 23.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' (-a) = W_1' (-1/2) b + W_2' (1/2) b$$

$$-2 W' a = -W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' (-2a - b) = -2 W_1' * b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2 W' a = -W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' * b = W_1' * b + W_2' * b$$

$$W' (-2a + b) = 2 W_2' * b$$

$$W_2' = W' (b - 2a) / (2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.07615 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

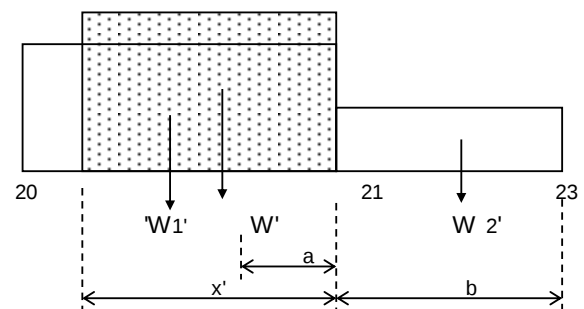
sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.913485 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 1.330992 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 28 s/d 29)} = 1.115706657 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st.27 s/d 28)} = 1.625638756 \text{ ton / m}$$



Beban didepan st. 22

$$W' = q * x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.3 \text{ m (panjang pembebanan didepan st. 22)}$$

maka

$$W' = 4.421162 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 35s/d st. 37.

$$W' = W1' + W2'$$

$$W' \cdot a = W1' \cdot \frac{1}{2} b + W2' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) b$$

$$2 W' a = W1' \cdot b - W2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W1' \cdot b + W2' \cdot b \quad +$$

$$W' (2a + b) = 2 W1' \cdot b$$

$$W1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2 W' a = W1' \cdot b - W2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W1' \cdot b + W2' \cdot b \quad -$$

$$W' (2a - b) = -2 W2' \cdot b$$

$$W2' = W' (2a - b) / (-2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = \frac{1}{2} x'$$

$$= 0.15 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

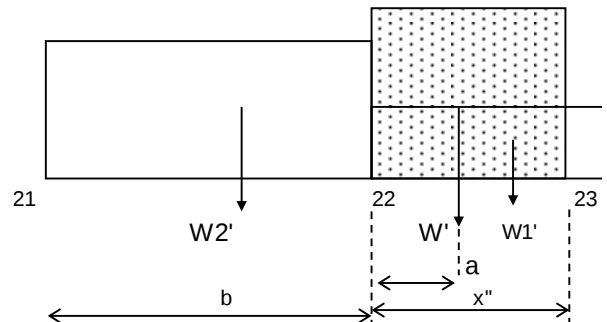
sehingga

$$W2' = 1.400597 \text{ ton}$$

$$q (\text{st. 35 s/d 36}) = 1.710652959 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$W1' = 3.020565 \text{ ton}$$

$$q (\text{st. 36 s/d 37}) = 3.689239515 \text{ ton / m}$$

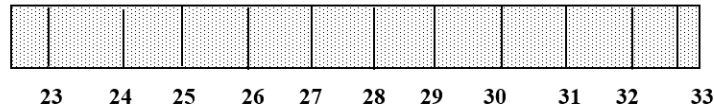


Tabel Pembebanan ruang muat I

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
11	0	7.3686033	1.625639	8.994242
12	14.73721	14.737207	1.115707	15.85291
13	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
14	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
15	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
16	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
17	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
18	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
19	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
20	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
21	14.73721	14.737207		14.73721
22	14.73721			14.73721
23	0	7.3686033	3.68924	11.05784

Fish Hold II

V (ruang muat) : 117.168 m³
 γ (muatan) : 0.63 ton/m³
W : 73.81584 ton pembebanan ruang muat II



$q = W/l$
di mana (l) : 9.124 m
 $q =$ 8.0902937 ton/m

Beban dibelakang st. 23

$W = q * x$
dimana
 $x =$ 0.56 m (panjang pembebanan dibelakang st. 23)
maka
 $W' =$ 4.530564 ton

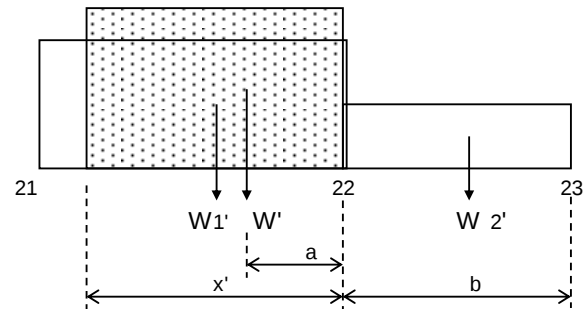
Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st.21 s/d st. 23.

$$\begin{aligned} W' &= W_1' + W_2' \\ W' (-a) &= W_1' (-1/2) b + W_2' (1/2) b \\ -2 W' a &= -W_1' * b + W_2' * b \\ W' * b &= W_1' * b + W_2' * b \\ W' (-2a - b) &= -2 W_1' * b \\ W_1' &= W' (2a + b) / (2b) \\ -2 W' a &= -W_1' * b + W_2' * b \\ W' * b &= W_1' * b + W_2' * b \\ W' (-2a + b) &= 2 W_2' * b \\ W_2' &= W' (b - 2a) / (2b) \end{aligned}$$

dimana
 $a =$ letak titik berat segi empat = $1/2 x'$
 $=$ 0.28 m
 $b = L_{pp} / 40$
 $=$ 0.81875 m

sehingga

$W_2' =$ 0.715898 ton q (st. 18 s/d 19) = 0.874379674 ton / m
 $W_1' =$ 3.814666 ton q (st.17 s/d 18) = 4.659134206 ton / m



Beban didepan st. 32

$W' = q * x'$
dimana
 $x' =$ 0.7838 m (panjang pembebanan didepan st. 32)
maka
 $W' =$ 6.341172 ton

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 30 s/d st. 32.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' \cdot a = W_1' \cdot \frac{1}{2} b + W_2' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) b$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \quad +$$

$$W' (2a + b) = 2 W_1' \cdot b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \quad -$$

$$W' (2a - b) = -2 W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = W' (2a - b) / (-2b)$$

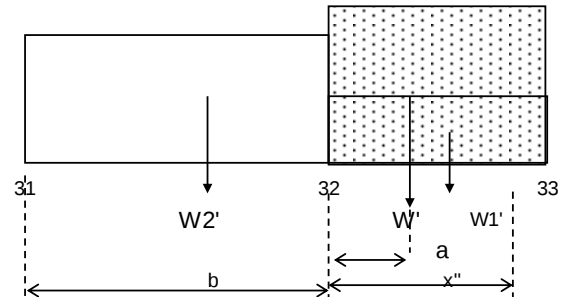
dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = \frac{1}{2} x'$$

$$= 0.3919 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$



sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.135343 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 6.205829 \text{ ton}$$

$$q (\text{st. 26 s/d 27}) = 0.165304283 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q (\text{st. 27 s/d 28}) = 7.579638894 \text{ ton / m}$$

Tabel Pembebanan ruang muat
II

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
23	0	4.0451469	4.659134	8.704281
24	8.090294	8.0902937	0.87438	8.964673
25	8.090294	8.0902937		8.090294
26	8.090294	8.0902937		8.090294
27	8.090294	8.0902937		8.090294
28	8.090294	8.0902937		8.090294
29	8.090294	8.0902937		8.090294
30	8.090294	8.0902937		8.090294
31	8.090294	8.0902937		8.090294
32	8.090294	8.0902937	0.165304	8.255598
33	0	4.0451469	7.579639	11.62479

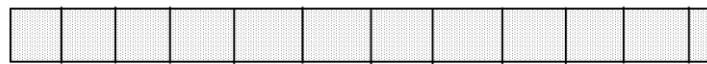
BEBAN ABK , BAGASI & PROVISION

Berat ABK dan begasi terletak sepanjang bangunan atas (poop)

Berat ABK, bagasi & provision = 1.32 ton (dari perhitungan RU)
Panjang ruangan (poop) = 9.124 m

Penyebaran beban: $W = q \cdot L$
 $q = W/L = 0.1447 \text{ ton /m}$

Asumsi : Beban adalah merata



Ap 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Distribusi beban

Beban dibelakang st. AP

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.8 \text{ m (panjang ruangan dibelakang st. AP)}$$

maka

$$W' = 0.115739 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. AP s/d st. 2.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' (-a) = W_1' (-1/2) b + W_2' (3/2) b$$

$$-2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b + 3W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' (-2a - b) = 2 W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = -W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b + 3W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' (-2a - 3b) = -2 W_1' \cdot b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + 3b) / (2b)$$

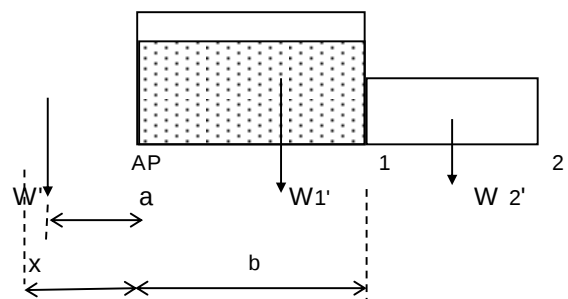
dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.4 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$



sehingga

$$W_2' = -0.11441 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 0.230152 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 1 s/d 2) } = -0.139741629 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. AP s/d 1) } = 0.281101887 \text{ ton / m}$$

Beban didepan st. 11

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.1523 \text{ m (panjang ruangan didepan st. 11)}$$

maka

$$W' = 0.022034 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 8 s/d st. 10.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' \cdot a = W_1' \cdot \frac{1}{2} b + W_2' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) b$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \quad +$$

$$W' (2a + b) = 2 W_1' \cdot b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \quad -$$

$$W' (2a - b) = -2 W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = W' (2a - b) / (-2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = \frac{1}{2} x'$$

$$= 0.07615 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

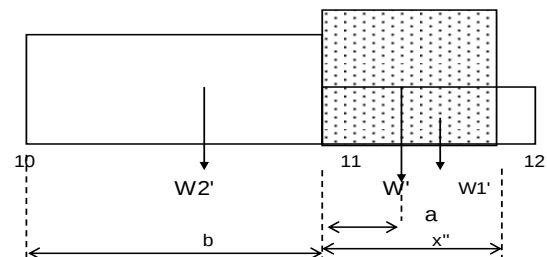
sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.008968 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 0.013066 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 10 s/d 11) } = 0.010952758 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 11 s/d 12) } = 0.015958701 \text{ ton / m}$$



Tabel Pembebanan crew, bagasi & provision

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
AP	0			
1	0.1447	0.0723367	0.281102	0.353439
2	0.1447	0.1446734	-0.139742	0.004932
3	0.1447	0.1446734		0.144673
4	0.1447	0.1446734		0.144673
5	0.1447	0.1446734		0.144673
6	0.1447	0.1446734		0.144673
7	0.1447	0.1446734		0.144673
8	0.1447	0.1446734		0.144673
9	0.1447	0.1446734	0.010953	0.155626
10	0.1447	0.1446734		0.155626
11	0	0.0723367	0.015959	0.088295

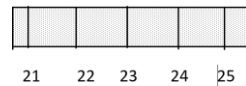
BEBAN AIR TAWAR

Berat air tawar berada diantara double bottom station 21-25

Berat air tawar (w) = 15.656 ton (dari perhitungan RU)
Panjang ruangan (l) = 4.293 m

Penyebaran beban: $W = q \cdot L$
 $q = W/l = 3.6469 \text{ ton /m}$

Asumsi : Beban adalah merata



Distribusi beban

Beban dibelakang st. 21

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.4415 \text{ m (panjang ruangan dibelakang st.21)}$$

maka

$$W' = 1.610092 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 20 s/d st. 22.

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W'(-a) = W_1'(-1/2)b + W_2'(3/2)b$$

$$-2W'a = W_1' \cdot b + 3W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(-2a - b) = 2W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = -W'(2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$-2W'a = W_1' \cdot b + 3W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W'(-2a - 3b) = -2W_1' \cdot b$$

$$W_1' = W'(2a + 3b) / (2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = 1/2 x'$$

$$= 0.22075 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

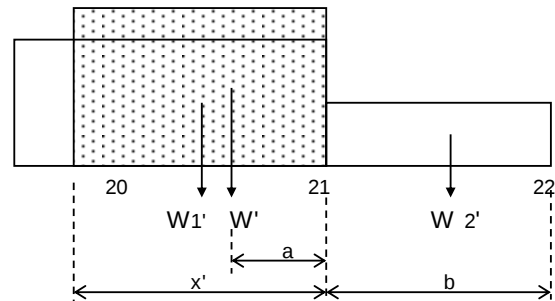
sehingga

$$W_2' = -1.23916 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 2.849248 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 12 s/d 13)} = -1.513473135 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st.11 s/d 12)} = 3.479997444 \text{ ton / m}$$



Beban didepan st. 25

$$W' = q \cdot x'$$

dimana

$$x' = 0.392 \text{ m (panjang ruangan didepan st. 25)}$$

maka

$$W' = 1.429572 \text{ ton}$$

Beban didistribusikan ke dalam st. 14 s/d st. 15

$$W' = W_1' + W_2'$$

$$W' \cdot a = W_1' \cdot \frac{1}{2} b + W_2' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) b$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \quad +$$

$$W' (2a + b) = 2 W_1' \cdot b$$

$$W_1' = W' (2a + b) / (2b)$$

$$2 W' a = W_1' \cdot b - W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W' \cdot b = W_1' \cdot b + W_2' \cdot b \quad -$$

$$W' (2a - b) = -2 W_2' \cdot b$$

$$W_2' = W' (2a - b) / (-2b)$$

dimana

$$a = \text{letak titik berat segi empat} = \frac{1}{2} x'$$

$$= 0.196 \text{ m}$$

$$b = L_{pp} / 40$$

$$= 0.81875 \text{ m}$$

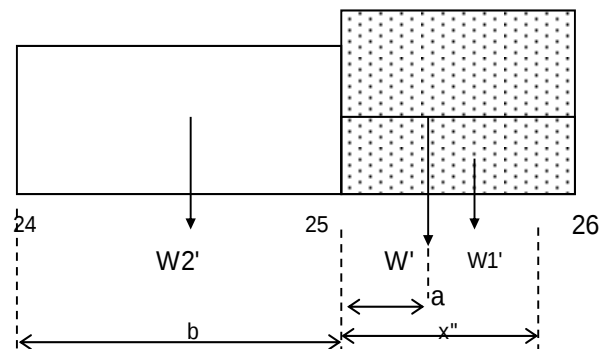
sehingga

$$W_2' = 0.372562 \text{ ton}$$

$$W_1' = 1.05701 \text{ ton}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 14 s/d 15)} = 0.455037197 \text{ ton / m}$$

$$q \text{ (st. 15 s/d 16)} = 1.291004771 \text{ ton / m}$$

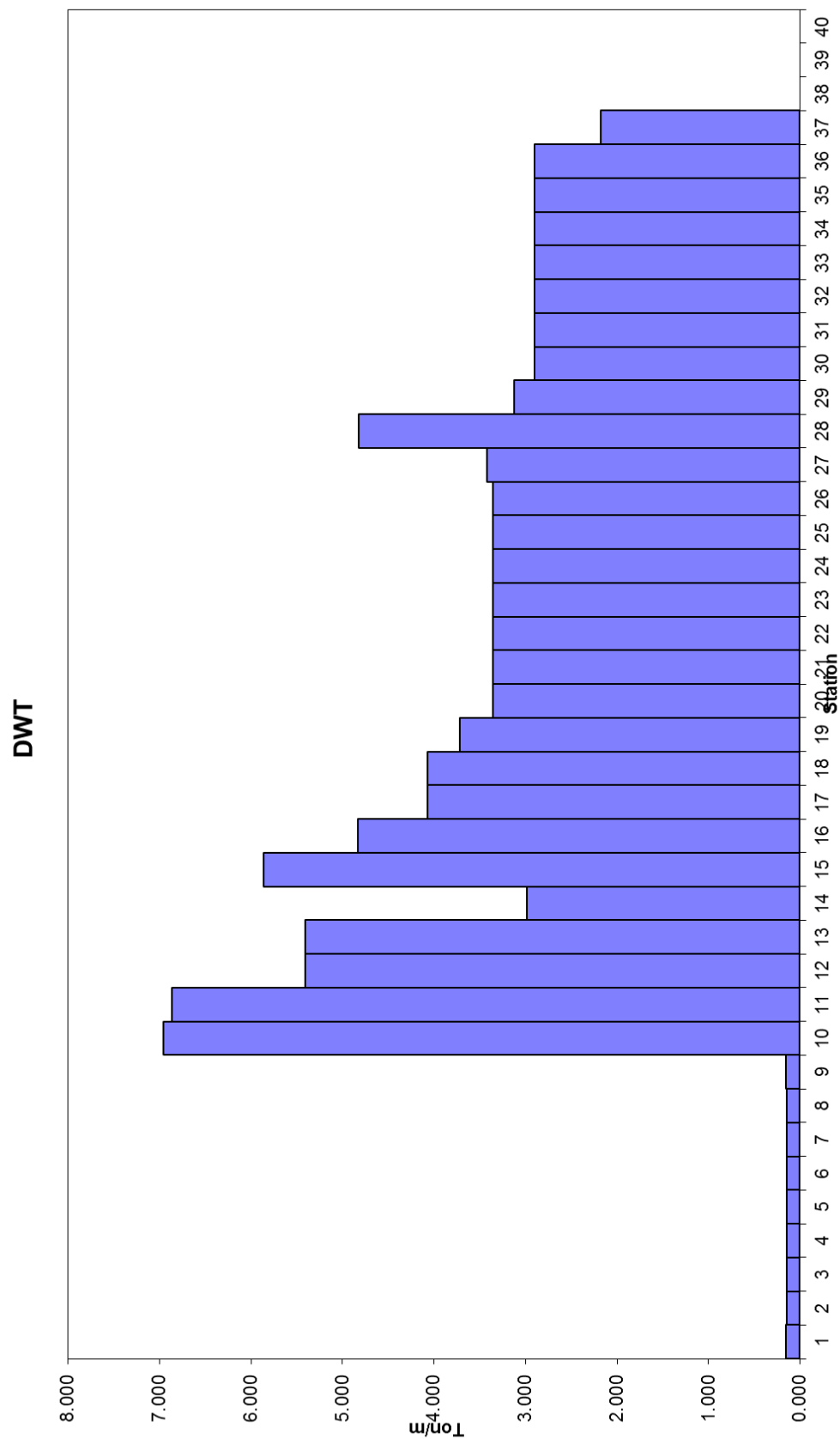


Tabel Pembebanan air tawar

Station	q	q (rata-rata)	q (dist.)	q (total)
20	0.0000			
21	3.6469	1.8234335	3.935035	5.758468
22		1.8234335	-	
23			0.222468	1.600965
24				
25				
26	0.0000			

TABEL PENYEBARAN GAYA BERAT KAPAL (DWT)

Station	FOT	LOT	Crew Provision & bagasi	Fish Hold I	Fiah Hold II	Fresh Water	DWT
AP - 1			0.353				0.353
1 - 2			0.005				0.005
2 - 3			0.145				0.145
3 - 4			0.145				0.145
4 - 5			0.145				0.145
5 - 6			0.145				0.145
6 - 7			0.145				0.145
7 - 8			0.145				0.145
8 - 9			0.16				0.156
9 - 10		4.245	0.09				4.333
10 - 11		7.221					7.221
11 - 12	2.205						2.205
12 - 13	7.180						7.180
13 - 14	3.9606						3.961
14 - 15	4.1286					5.7585	9.887
15 - 16	5.402					1.601	7.003
16 - 17							0.000
17 - 18							0.000
18 - 19					8.965		8.965
19 - 20					8.090		8.090
20 - 21					8.090		8.090
21 - 22					8.090		8.090
22 - 23					8.090		8.090
23 - 24					8.090		8.090
24 - 25					8.090		8.090
25 - 26					8.090294		8.090
26 - 27					8.256		8.256
27 - 28					11.625		11.625
28 - 29				15.853			15.853
29 - 30				14.737			14.737
30 - 31				14.737			14.737
31 - 32				14.737			14.737
32 - 33				14.737			14.737
33 - 34				14.737			14.737
34 - 35				14.737			14.737
35 - 36				14.737			14.737
36 - 37				11.058			11.058
37 - 38							0
38 - 39							0
39 - 40							0



Gambar 8.8 Penyebaran Gaya Berat Kapal dari DWT

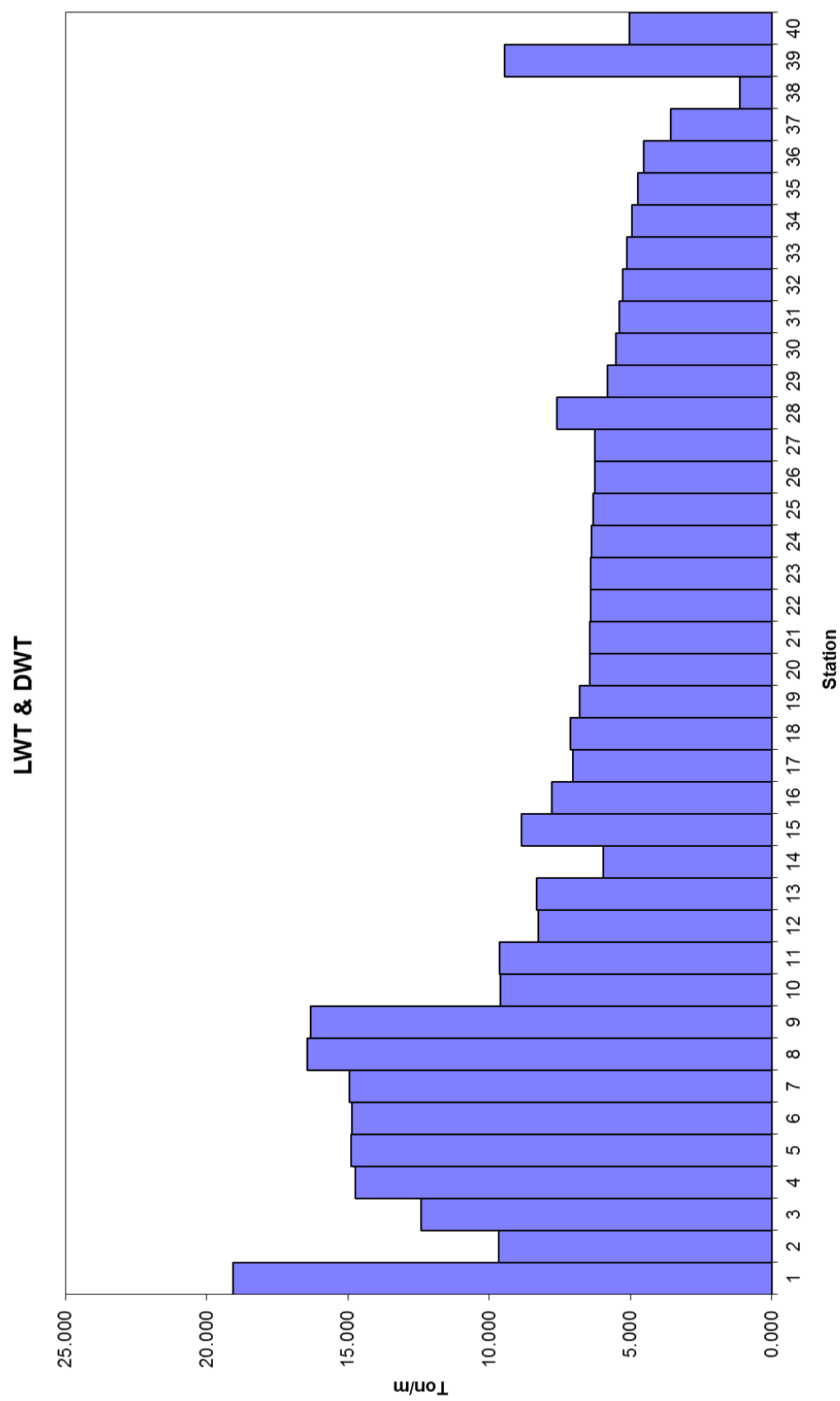
Tabel LWT + DWT dan Pembebanannya

Station	q LWT	q DWT	q total	b	BERAT(q*b)	lengan	MOMEN
AP - 1	18.925	0.156	19.081	2.125	40.547	-41.525	-1683.702
1 - 2	9.531	0.145	9.676	2.125	20.562	-39.400	-810.135
2 - 3	12.262	0.145	12.406	2.125	26.363	-37.275	-982.692
3 - 4	14.605	0.145	14.750	2.125	31.344	-35.150	-1101.726
4 - 5	14.736	0.145	14.880	2.125	31.621	-33.025	-1044.278
5 - 6	14.720	0.145	14.865	2.125	31.588	-30.900	-976.076
6 - 7	14.809	0.145	14.954	2.125	31.777	-28.775	-914.393
7 - 8	16.302	0.145	16.447	2.125	34.950	-26.650	-931.405
8 - 9	16.176	0.156	16.331	2.125	34.704	-24.525	-851.110
9 - 10	2.658	6.954	9.612	2.125	20.425	-22.400	-457.514
10 - 11	2.758	6.866	9.624	2.125	20.451	-20.275	-414.634
11 - 12	2.835	5.411	8.246	2.125	17.524	-18.150	-318.055
12 - 13	2.913	5.411	8.324	2.125	17.688	-16.025	-283.448
13 - 14	2.990	2.985	5.975	2.125	12.696	-13.900	-176.475
14 - 15	2.998	5.858	8.856	2.125	18.819	-11.775	-221.588
15 - 16	2.936	4.835	7.770	2.125	16.512	-9.650	-159.344
16 - 17	2.951	4.071	7.022	2.125	14.922	-7.525	-112.291
17 - 18	3.044	4.071	7.115	2.125	15.119	-5.400	-81.645
18 - 19	3.090	3.718	6.808	2.125	14.468	-3.275	-47.381
19 - 20	3.090	3.355	6.446	2.125	13.697	-1.150	-15.752
20 - 21	3.083	3.355	6.438	2.125	13.681	1.150	15.733
21 - 22	3.067	3.355	6.422	2.125	13.648	3.275	44.696
22 - 23	3.044	3.355	6.399	2.125	13.598	5.400	73.432
23 - 24	3.013	3.355	6.368	2.125	13.533	7.525	101.834
24 - 25	2.967	3.355	6.322	2.125	13.434	9.650	129.641
25 - 26	2.905	3.355	6.260	2.125	13.303	11.775	156.642
26 - 27	2.843	3.424	6.267	2.125	13.317	13.900	185.110
27 - 28	2.781	4.821	7.602	2.125	16.155	16.025	258.887
28 - 29	2.704	3.120	5.824	2.125	12.376	18.150	224.618
29 - 30	2.611	2.900	5.512	2.125	11.712	20.275	237.462
30 - 31	2.499	2.900	5.400	2.125	11.474	22.400	257.017
31 - 32	2.368	2.900	5.268	2.125	11.195	24.525	274.555
32 - 33	2.217	2.900	5.118	2.125	10.875	26.650	289.812
33 - 34	2.047	2.900	4.948	2.125	10.514	28.775	302.527
34 - 35	1.850	2.900	4.751	2.125	10.095	30.900	311.933
35 - 36	1.626	2.900	4.526	2.125	9.619	33.025	317.661
36 - 37	1.387	2.176	3.563	2.125	7.571	35.150	266.127
37 - 38	1.132	0.000	1.132	2.125	2.405	37.275	89.653
38 - 39	9.469	0.000	9.469	2.125	20.121	39.400	792.782
39 - 40	5.035	0.000	5.035	2.125	10.699	41.525	444.289
					705.100		-6809.233

TITIK Berat terhadap mid (LCG) = -9.657118522 m

Berat kapal = 705.100 ton

berat kapal hitungan = 4815.834375 ton



Gambar 8.9 Penyebaran Gaya Berat Kapal dari LWT & DWT

8.8 PERHITUNGAN KURVA MOMEN LENTUR DAN GAYA LINTANG

Kurva $P(x)$ adalah selisih antara kurva berat $q(x)$ dengan kurva daya apung $b(x)$. Jadi $P(x) = q(x) - b(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta L &= \frac{LBP}{\text{Ordinat}} \\ &= \frac{106.1}{20} \\ &= 5.305 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\Delta L)^2 &= (5.305)^2 \\ &= 28.143 \text{ m}^2.\end{aligned}$$

$Q(x)$ curve adalah kurva integral pertama beban $P(x)$ tiap-tiap satuan panjang, maka :

$$Q(x) = \int P(x) dx \text{ (Ton)}$$

$M(x)$ curve adalah kurva bidang momen, yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}M(x) &= \int Q(x) dx \\ &= \int P(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

Syarat batas :

$$Q(0) = 0.00, \text{ dan}$$

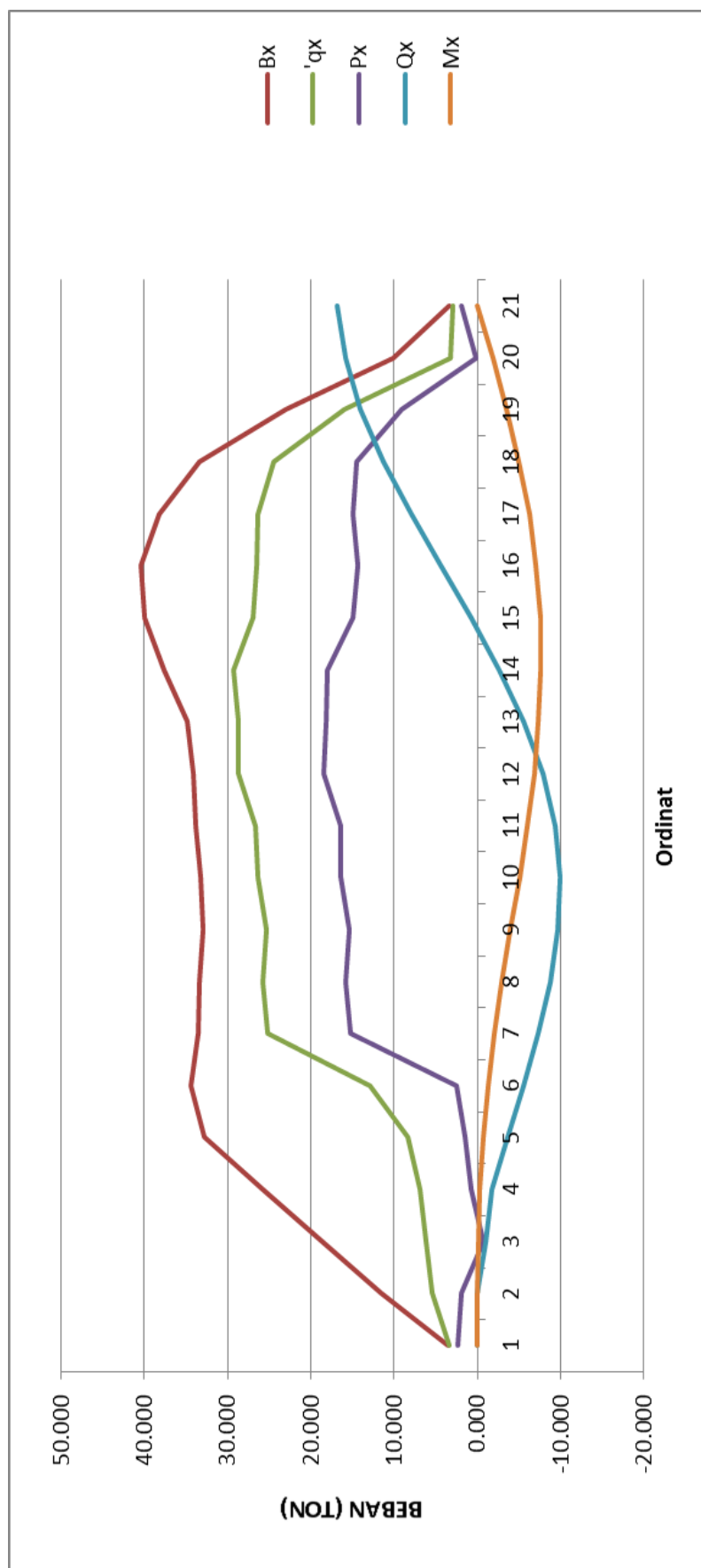
$$M(0) = 0.00$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= -\frac{(\Delta Mr)}{L} \\ &= -\frac{(\text{Akhir 7})}{L}\end{aligned}$$

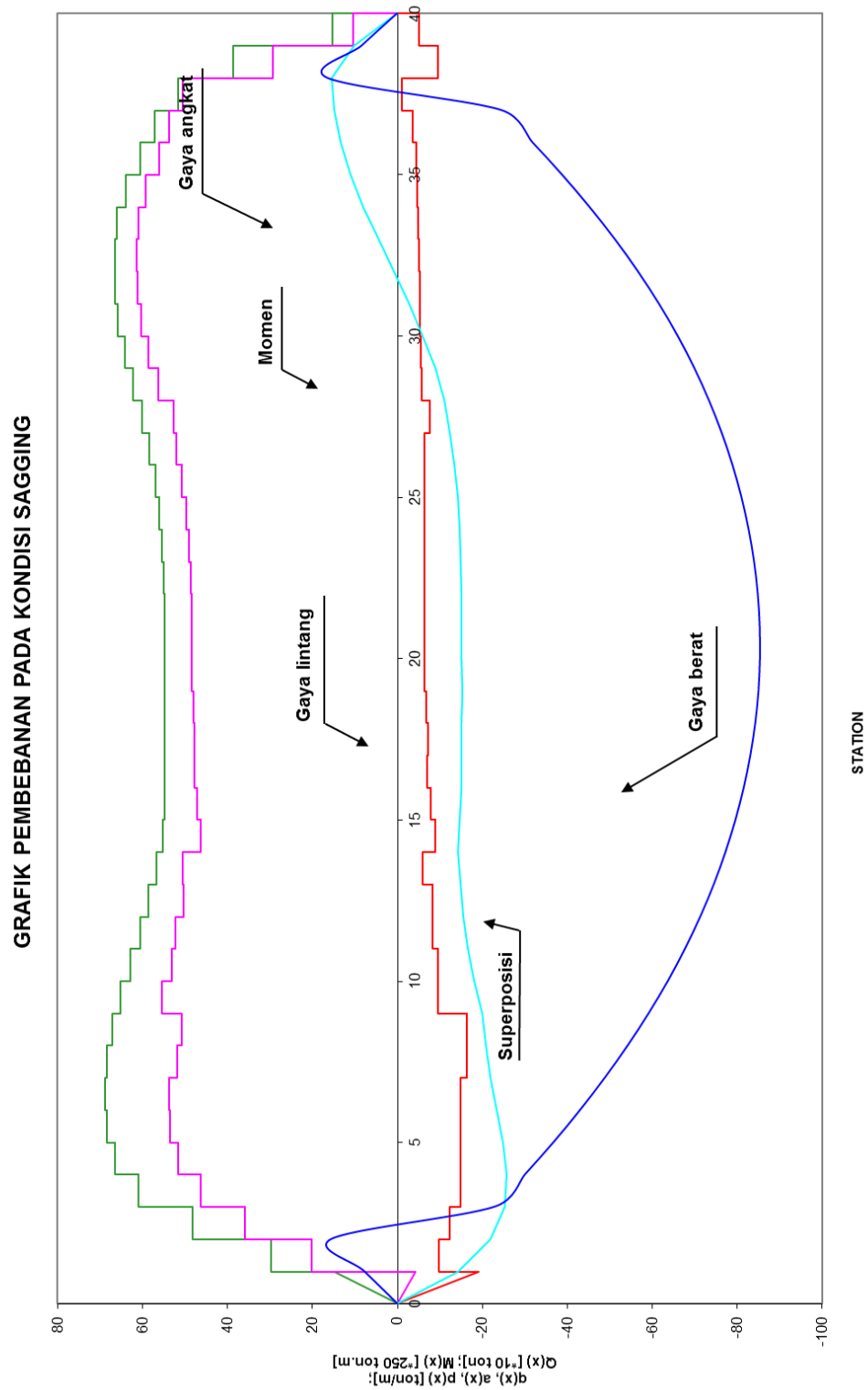
Menurut *Hensche*, untuk mencari x dari $x = 1 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right)$.

Tabel 8.12 Momentum dan Gaya Geser dalam kondisi Sanging dengan kondisi 100%

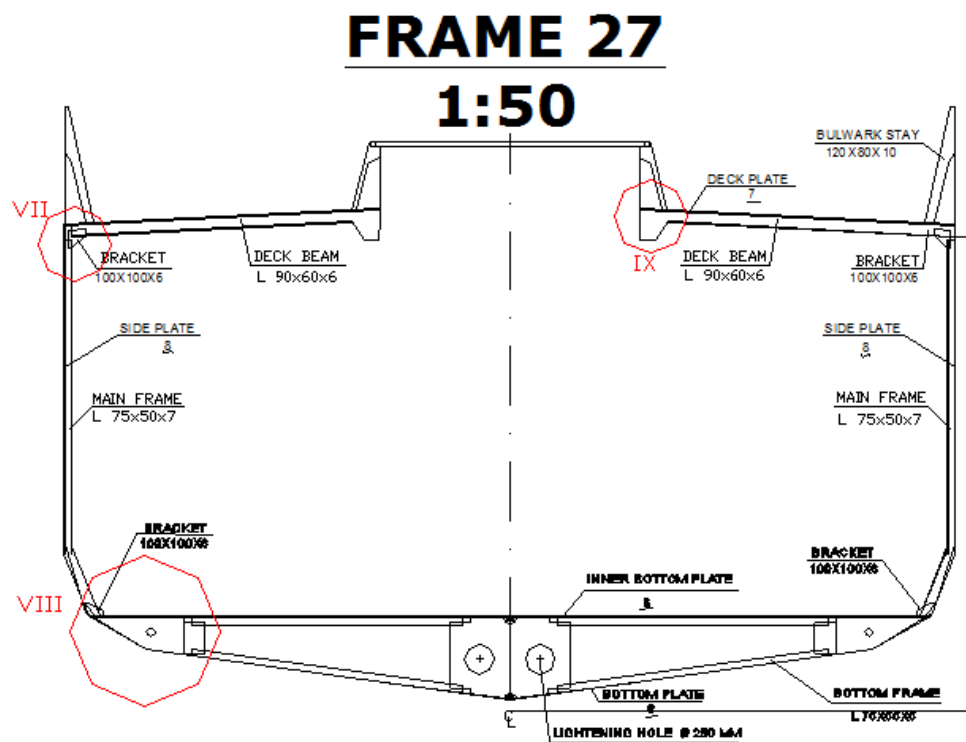
No.	b(x)	q(x)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Ordinat			$P(x) = q(x) - b(x)$	$\sum P(x)$	Koreksi End (2)/20 x No. Ord.	$P'(x)$ (2) + (3)	$\sum \sum P(x)$	$QL(x)$ $L_{pp}/20 \times (4)$	$ML(x)$ $(L_{pp}/20)^2 \times (5)$	x	q x 8	e x 8	$L_{pp}/20 \times 10$	Q(x) (6) + (9)	M(x) (7) + (11)
AP	10.455	78.813	68.358	68.358	0.000	68.358	68.358	362.641	1923.808	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	362.641	1923.808
L/20	34.799	99.795	64.996	133.355	139.249	272.604	340.962	1446.164	9595.709	0.049	-1095.128	-1095.128	-5809.656	351.036	3786.053
2L/20	55.709	107.390	-51.681	81.673	278.499	360.172	701.134	1910.713	19732.044	0.191	-4268.766	-5363.894	-28455.459	-2358.053	-8723.416
3L/20	77.285	115.063	-37.778	43.896	835.497	879.392	1580.527	4665.176	44480.802	0.412	-9208.019	-14571.913	-77303.998	-4542.843	-32823.196
4L/20	98.503	128.490	-29.987	13.908	1113.996	1127.904	2708.431	5983.530	76223.430	0.691	-15443.546	-30015.459	-159232.008	-9460.016	-83008.578
5L/20	103.371	174.616	71.245	85.153	1392.494	1477.647	4186.078	7838.920	117808.899	1.000	-22349.560	-52365.018	-277796.422	-14510.640	-159987.523
6L/20	100.604	297.816	197.212	282.365	1670.993	1953.358	6139.436	10362.566	172782.313	1.309	-29255.574	-81620.592	-432997.240	-18893.007	-260214.927
7L/20	100.327	303.545	203.218	485.583	1949.492	2435.075	8574.511	12918.072	241312.686	1.588	-35491.101	-117111.693	-621277.529	-22573.028	-379964.843
8L/20	99.015	298.654	199.639	685.221	2227.991	2913.213	11487.724	15454.593	323299.302	1.809	-40430.353	-157542.046	-835760.554	-24975.761	-512461.252
9L/20	99.815	308.914	209.099	894.321	2506.490	3400.811	14888.535	18041.301	419008.406	1.951	-43603.991	-201146.037	-1067079.725	-25562.689	-648071.320
10L/20	101.629	311.635	210.006	1104.326	2784.989	3889.315	18777.850	20632.817	528465.502	2.000	-44699.119	-245845.156	-1304208.553	-24066.302	-775743.051
11L/20	102.193	323.751	221.558	1325.884	3063.488	4389.372	23167.222	23285.617	651995.701	1.951	-43603.991	-289449.147	-1535527.725	-20318.374	-883532.024
12L/20	104.806	332.060	227.254	1553.138	3341.987	4895.125	28556.093	25968.636	803654.846	1.809	-40430.353	-329879.500	-1750010.750	-14461.717	-946355.904
13L/20	112.801	328.049	215.248	1768.386	3620.486	5388.871	33944.965	28587.963	955313.991	1.588	-35491.101	-365370.601	-1938291.039	-6903.137	-982977.048
14L/20	119.771	314.128	194.357	1962.743	3898.985	5861.727	39806.692	31096.463	1120280.726	1.309	-29255.574	-394626.175	-2093491.857	1840.889	-973211.130
15L/20	121.309	309.936	188.627	2151.370	4177.483	6328.853	46135.545	33574.566	1298393.798	1.000	-22349.560	-416975.734	-2212056.271	11225.006	-913662.473
16L/20	114.698	308.856	194.158	2345.528	4455.982	6801.510	52937.055	36082.010	1489808.861	0.691	-15443.546	-432419.280	-2293984.281	20638.464	-804175.420
17L/20	100.194	290.524	190.330	2535.858	4734.481	7270.339	60207.394	38569.148	1694418.190	0.412	-9208.019	-441627.299	-2342832.819	29361.129	-648414.630
18L/20	68.931	204.999	136.068	2671.926	5012.980	7684.906	67892.300	40768.426	1910694.692	0.191	-4268.766	-445896.065	-2365478.622	36499.661	-454783.931
19L/20	30.545	78.345	47.800	2719.726	5291.479	8011.205	75903.505	42499.443	2136154.238	0.049	-1095.128	-446991.193	-2371288.279	41404.315	-235134.040
FP	10.045	75.308	65.263	2784.989	5569.978	8354.967	84258.472	44323.099	2371288.279	0.000	0.000	-446991.193	-2371288.279	44323.099	0.000



Gambar 8.10 Momentum dan Gaya Geser dalam kondisi Sangging dengan kondisi 100%

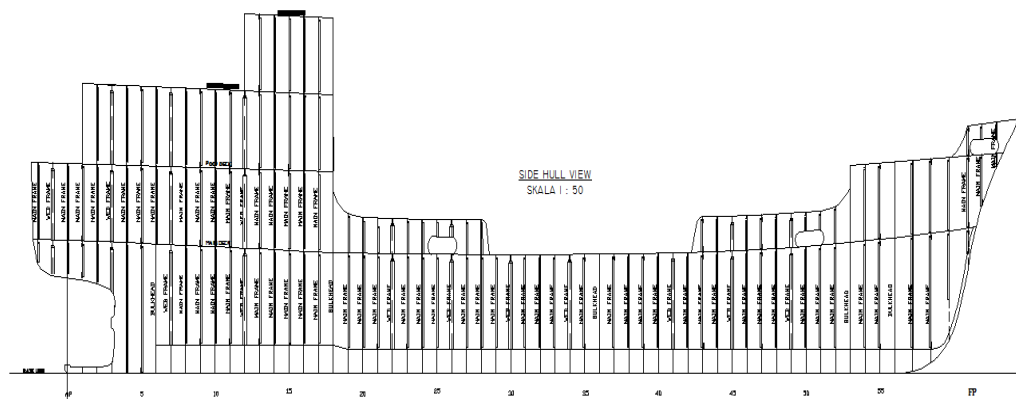


PERHITUNGAN MODULUS PENAMPANG KAPAL



(Sumber : Data Perancangan)

Gambar 8.11. Midship Section Kapal Rancangan



(Sumber : Data Perancangan)

Gambar 8.12. Tampak Memanjang Kapal Rancangan

Ukuran Konstruksi Terhadap memanjang Kapal

Konstruksi Lambung Kapal

a. Pelat Bilga

Panjang pelat (l) = 1000.00 mm
 Ukuran R = r+t = 2174.00 mm
 (t = tebal) = 8.00 mm

b. Pelat Sisi

(h = tinggi) = 2289.00 mm
 (b = lebar) = 8.00 mm

c. Pelat Lajur Atas (Sheer Strake)

(h = tinggi) = 8.00 mm
 (b = lebar) = 1000.00 mm

Konstruksi Geladak Kapal

e. Pelat Geladak

(h = tinggi) = 7.00 mm
 (b = lebar) = 8250.00 mm

f. Center Deck Girder

(h = tinggi) = 140.00 mm
 (b = lebar p) = 315 mm
 (t = tebal) = 7.00 mm

Konstruksi Alas Kapal

i. Pelat Alas Dalam (Inner Bottom)

(h = tinggi) = 8.00 mm
 (b = lebar) = 2847.00 mm $\neq$

j. Pelat Alas (Bottom Shell Plating)

(h = tinggi) = 8.00 mm
 (b = lebar) = 2924.00 mm $\neq$

k. Pelat Lunas

(h = tinggi) = 10.00 mm
 (b = lebar) = 1000.00 mm

l. Centre girder

(h = tinggi) = 650.00 mm
 (b = lebar) = 8.00 mm

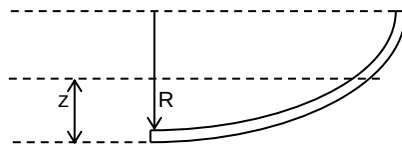
8.9 PERHITUNGAN MODULUS PENAMPANG MEMANJANG KAPAL

PERHITUNGAN MODULUS PENAMPANG KAPAL

Perhitungan Luas, Titik Berat dan Momen Inersia Pelat dan Profil

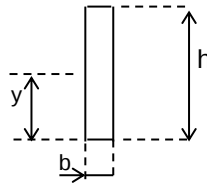
a. Pelat Bilga

Panjang pelat (l)	=	1000.00 mm	=	100 cm
Ukuran (R = r+t)	=	2174.00 mm	=	217.4 cm
(t = tebal)	=	8.00 mm	=	0.8 cm
Luas (A) = l * t	=		=	80 cm ²
Titik berat (z) = 0,5 * R	=		=	108.7 cm
Momen Inersia (I _{xx}) = 0.051*t*D ³	=		=	3353735.2 cm ⁴



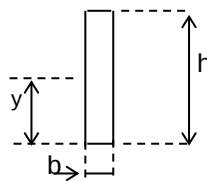
b. Pelat Sisi

Ukuran (h = tinggi)	=	2289.00 mm	=	228.9 cm
(b = lebar)	=	8.00 mm	=	0.8 cm
Luas (A) = b*h	=		=	183.12 cm ²
Titik berat (y) = 1/2*(h)	=		=	114.45 cm
Momen Inersia (I _{xx}) = 1/12*(b*h ³)	=		=	799550.9 cm ⁴



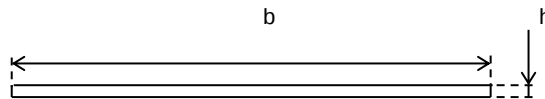
c. Pelat Lajur Atas (Shear Strake)

Ukuran (h = tinggi)	=	8.00 mm	=	0.8 cm
(b = lebar)	=	1000.00 mm	=	100 cm
Luas (A) = b*h	=		=	80 cm ²
Titik berat (y) = 1/2*(h)	=		=	0.4 cm
Momen Inersia (I _{xx}) = 1/12*(b*h ³)	=		=	4.2666667 cm ⁴



e. Pelat Geladak

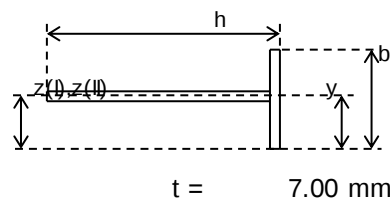
Ukuran	(h = tinggi)	=	7.00 mm	=	0.7 cm
	(b = lebar)	=	8250.00 mm	=	825 cm
Luas (A) = b*h		=		=	577.5 cm ²
Titik berat (y) = 1/2*(h)		=		=	0.35 cm
Momen Inersia (Ixx) = 1/12*(b*h ³)		=		=	23.58125 cm ⁴



f. Center Deck Girder

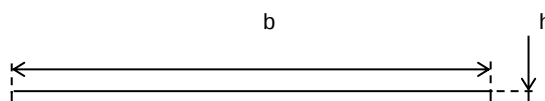
No	b	h	A = b*h	z	A*z	lo	lo+(z-y)^2*A	
I	1.2	22	26.4	0.6	15.84	1064.8	1074.304	
II	11	1.2	13.2	0.6	7.92	1.584	6.336	
Σ1=			39.6	Σ2=	23.76	Σ3=		1080.64

Luas (A) = $\Sigma 1$	=	39.6 cm ²
Titik berat (y) = $\Sigma 2 / \Sigma 1$	=	0.6 cm
Momen Inersia (Ixx) = $\Sigma 3$	=	1080.64 cm ⁴



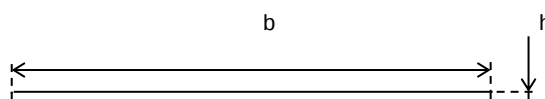
g. Pelat Alas Dalam

Ukuran	(h = tinggi)	=	8.00 mm	=	0.8 cm
	(b = lebar)	=	2847.00 mm	=	284.7 cm
Luas (A) = b*h		=		=	227.76 cm ²
Titik berat (y) = 1/2*(h)		=		=	0.4 cm
Momen Inersia (Ixx) = 1/12*(b*h ³)		=		=	12.1472 cm ⁴



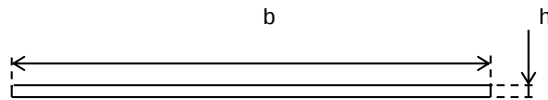
h. Pelat Alas

Ukuran	(h = tinggi)	=	8.00 mm	=	0.8 cm
	(b = lebar)	=	2924.00 mm	=	292.4 cm
Luas (A) = b*h		=		=	233.92 cm ²
Titik berat (y) = 1/2*(h)		=		=	0.4 cm
Momen Inersia (Ixx) = 1/12*(b*h ³)		=		=	12.475733 cm ⁴



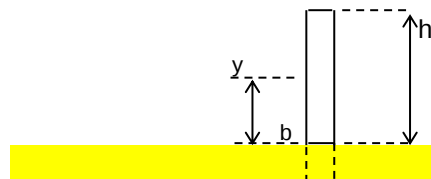
k. Pelat Lunas

Ukuran	(h = tinggi)	=	10.00 mm	=	1 cm
	(b = lebar)	=	1000.00 mm	=	100 cm
Luas (A)	= $b \cdot h$	=		=	100 cm ²
Titik berat (y)	= $1/2 \cdot (h)$	=		=	0.5 cm
Momen Inersia (I_{xx})	= $1/12 \cdot (b \cdot h^3)$	=		=	8.3333333 cm ⁴



l. Centre girder

Ukuran	(h = tinggi)	=	650.00 mm	=	65 cm
	(b = lebar)	=	8.00 mm	=	0.8 cm
Luas (A)	= $b \cdot h$	=		=	52 cm ²
Titik berat (y)	= $1/2 \cdot (h)$	=		=	32.5 cm
Momen Inersia (I_{xx})	= $1/12 \cdot (b \cdot h^3)$	=		=	18308.333 cm ⁴



Tabel Perhitungan Modulus Penampang Badan Kapal

No.	Nama Bagian	Jumlah <1>	Luas (A) <2>	<1>* <2> <3>	Titik berat terh. Dsr <4>	<3>* <4> <5>	<3>* <4>^2 <6>	Moment Inersia (I _o) <7>
a	Bilga Plate	2	80.000	160.000	108.700	17392.000	1890510.400	3353735.201
b	Sheel Plate	2	183.120	366.240	2288.450	838121.928	1918000126.132	799550.905
c	Sheer Strake	2	80.000	160.000	699.600	111936.000	78310425.600	4.267
d	Side Stringer	2	35.200	70.400	399.450	28121.280	11233045.296	987.824
e	Deck Plate	2	577.500	1155.000	699.650	808095.750	565384191.488	23.581
f	Center Deck Girder	1	39.600	39.600	699.400	27696.240	19370750.256	1080.640
g	Side Deck Girder	4	37.950	151.800	699.400	106168.920	74254542.648	1034.375
h	Deck Longitudinal	22	22.000	484.000	695.364	336556.000	234028804.000	917.333
i	Inner Bottom	2	227.760	455.520	99.600	45369.792	4518831.283	12.147
j	Bottom Shell Plating	2	233.920	467.840	0.400	187.136	74.854	12.476
k	Plat Lunas	1	100.000	100.000	0.500	50.000	25.000	8.333
l	Center Girder	1	52.000	52.000	32.500	1690.000	54925.000	18308.333
m	Side Girder	4	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
n	Bottom Longitudinals	22	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
				3662.400		2321385.046	2907046251.957	4175675.415

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Titik berat } Y(na) &= Z1 = (\Sigma 2 / \Sigma 1) \\
 Z2 &= H - Z1 \\
 Ixx &= \Sigma 3 + \Sigma 4 \\
 I_{na} &= Ixx - Z1^2 \Sigma 1 \\
 W \text{ Bottom} &= I_{na} / Z1 \\
 W \text{ Deck} &= I_{na} / Z2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 633.843 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 66.157 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 2911221927.372 \text{ cm}^4 \\
 &= 1439829252.680 \text{ cm}^4 \\
 &= 2271588.104 \text{ cm}^3 \\
 &= 21763683.345 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

8.10 PEMERIKSAAN KEKUATAN MEMANJANG KAPAL

PEMERIKSAAN KEKUATAN KAPAL

PERHITUNGAN DAN PENGECEKAN TEGANGAN

$$\begin{array}{llll} H = & 330 \text{ cm} & Y(na) = & 633.84 \text{ cm} & I_{na} = & 1439829253 \text{ cm}^4 \\ L = & 32.75 \text{ m} & k = & 1 \end{array}$$

Pada Kondisi Air Tenang

Dari tabel momen kondisi air tenang didapat $M_{max} = -635.5455 \text{ ton.m}$ atau $-63554547.3 \text{ kg.cm}$

Pada geladak (dalam hal ini kondisi geladak mengalami beban tarik)

$$W_{\text{Deck}} = I_{na}/Y_{\text{deck}}, \text{ dimana } Y_{\text{deck}} = H - Y(na) = 303.84 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{maka } W_{\text{Deck}} = 4738734.3711 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Deck}} = M_{max}/W_{\text{Deck}} = -13.4117 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{atau} = -1.31435 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Pada bottom (dalam hal ini kondisi geladak mengalami beban tekan)

$$W_{\text{Bottom}} = I_{na}/Y_{\text{bott}}, \text{ dimana } Y_{\text{bott}} = Y(na) = 633.8426 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{maka } W_{\text{Bottom}} = 2271588.1039 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Bottom}} = M_{max}/W_{\text{Bottom}} = -27.9780 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{atau} = -2.74185 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Pada Kondisi Sagging

Dari tabel momen kondisi Sagging didapat $M_{max} = 0.0000 \text{ ton.m}$ atau 0 kg.cm

Pada geladak (dalam hal ini kondisi geladak mengalami beban tekan)

$$W_{\text{Deck}} = I_{na}/Y_{\text{deck}}, \text{ dimana } Y_{\text{deck}} = H - Y(na) = 303.8426 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{maka } W_{\text{Deck}} = 4738734.371 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Deck}} = M_{max}/W_{\text{Deck}} = 0 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{atau} = 0 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Pada bottom (dalam hal ini kondisi geladak mengalami beban tarik)

$$W_{\text{Bottom}} = I_{na}/Y_{\text{bott}}, \text{ dimana } Y_{\text{bott}} = Y(na) = 633.8426 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{maka } W_{\text{Bottom}} = 2271588.104 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Bottom}} = M_{max}/W_{\text{Bottom}} = 0 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{atau} = 0 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Pada Kondisi Hogging

Dari tabel momen kondisi Sagging didapat $M_{max} = -9033.211 \text{ ton.m}$ atau -903321059 kg.cm

Pada geladak (dalam hal ini kondisi geladak mengalami beban tekan)

$$W_{\text{Deck}} = I_{na}/Y_{\text{deck}}, \text{ dimana } Y_{\text{deck}} = H - Y(na) = 303.8426 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{maka } W_{\text{Deck}} = 4738734.371 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Deck}} = M_{max}/W_{\text{Deck}} = -190.625 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{atau} = -18.6812 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Pada bottom (dalam hal ini kondisi geladak mengalami beban tarik)

$$W_{\text{Bottom}} = I_{na}/Y_{\text{bott}}, \text{ dimana } Y_{\text{bott}} = Y(na) = 633.8426 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{maka } W_{\text{Bottom}} = 2271588.104 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Bottom}} = M_{max}/W_{\text{Bottom}} = -397.6606 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{atau} = -38.9707 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Perhitungan Tegangan Ijin Kapal menurut BKI'08 Vol. II bab V ayat C.1.2

$$\sigma_p = 18.5 \text{ 85/k [N/mm}^2] = 170.56 \text{ N/mm}^2 \quad (\text{untuk } L < 90 \text{ m})$$

Pengecekan Tegangan

Dari kedua tegangan menurut kondisi air tenang dan sagging tersebut dibandingkan dengan klasifikasi maka :

$$\sigma_{\text{Deck}} (\text{Air Tenang, Sagging, dan Hogging}) < \sigma_p$$

$$\sigma_{\text{Bottom}} (\text{Air Tenang, Sagging dan Hogging}) < \sigma_p$$

PERHITUNGAN DAN PENGECEKAN MODULUS

Modulus Penampang Kapal Minimum menurut BKI'06 Vol. II Bab V ayat C.2

$$W_{min} = k * C * L^2 * B * (C_b + 0.7) * 10^{-6} [m^3]$$

dimana :

$$C = c_o = 10.75 - [(300-L)/100]^{1.5} \text{ untuk } L < 300 \text{ m}$$

$$= 6.38$$

$$L = 32.75 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 1$$

$$B = 6.6 \text{ m}$$

$$C_b = 0.59$$

sehingga :

$$W_{min} = 0.058 \text{ m}^3$$

Modulus Penampang Kapal dari Perhitungan Pelat dan Profil (W Kapal)

Pada Deck

$$W_{Deck} = I_{na}/Y_{deck}, \text{ dimana } Y_{deck} = H - Y(na) = 303.8426 \text{ cm}$$

$$W_{Deck} = 4738734.371 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \text{atau} = 4.7387344 \text{ m}^3$$

Pada Bottom

$$W_{Bott} = I_{na}/Y_{bottom}, \text{ dimana } Y_{bottom} = Y(na) = 633.8426 \text{ cm}$$

$$W_{Bott} = 2271588.104 \text{ cm}^3 \quad \text{atau} = 2.2715881 \text{ m}^3$$

Pengecekan Modulus

Dari ketiga modulus menurut klasifikasi tersebut dibandingkan dengan perhitungan pelat dan profil maka :

$$W_{Pelat \& Profil} > W_{Klasifikasi}$$

PERHITUNGAN DAN PENGECEKAN MOMEN INERSIA

Momen Inersia Minimum menurut BKI'06 Vol. II Bab V ayat C.3

$$J = 3 * 10^{-2} * W_{min} * L/k [m^4]$$

dimana :

$$W = \text{Modulus penampang terbesar dari BKI'06 Vol. II Bab V di atas}$$

$$= 0.0583 \text{ m}^3$$

$$L = 32.75 \text{ m}$$

$$k = 1$$

sehingga :

$$J = 0.057 \text{ m}^4$$

Momen Inersia dari Perhitungan Pelat dan Profil (I_{na})

$$I_{na} = 1439829253 \text{ cm}^4 \quad \text{atau} = 14.398293 \text{ m}^4$$

Pengecekan Momen Inersia

Dari momen inersia menurut klasifikasi tersebut dibandingkan dengan perhitungan pelat dan profil maka :

$$J < I_{na}$$

KESIMPULAN

Dari perhitungan untuk **Tegangan**, **Modulus** dan **Momen Inersia** semuanya memenuhi syarat yang ditentukan **BKI'08** untuk **Konstruksi Lambung**.

Jadi:

J	<	I _{na}
0.057		14.39829

Pengecekan Momen Inersia
Memenuhi