

## BAB IV

### SISTEM PELAYANAN MOTOR INDUK

#### IV.1 Sistim Pelayanan Motor Induk

Motor induk sebagai motor penggerak utama kapal harus mempunyai sistem kerjanya yang optimal sehingga kapal dapat melaju sesuai dengan kecepatannya. Dalam sistem kerja tersebut motor induk sangat memerlukan beberapa pelayanan system yang akan mendukung operasinya, sehingga keoptimalan kerjanya dapat dicapai tanpa adanya hambatan dan gangguan. .

##### IV.1.1. Sistem Udara Start

Sistem udara start umumnya terdiri atas *starting air system, controller air system, dan general air system*. Udara tekan dihasilkan oleh kompresor yang digerakkan motor listrik (untuk kompresor utama) dan biasanya dilengkapi dengan emergency air compressor yang digerakkan oleh motor diesel secara independent.

Kapasitas udara yang dibutuhkan adalah sesuai dengan kebutuhan semua sistem yang ada hubungannya dengan udara tekan. Udara tekan yang siap digunakan suatu sistem harus bersih dan bebas terhadap minyak. Pada umumnya dibutuhkan dua botol angin dengan kapasitas minimum yang cukup untuk kebutuhan start 12 kali untuk motor induk.

Start mesin induk dilakukan dengan menyuplai udara tekan dari botol ke dalam silinder yang dikombinasikan dengan sistem udara kontrol sedemikian rupa sehingga sistem tersebut dapat bekerja secara teratur. Persediaan udara start untuk mesin induk dapat dihitung dengan rumus:

$$J = ax \left( 3 \sqrt{\frac{D}{H}} \right) \times (Z + b \times P_{e,e} \times n_A + 0,9) \times V_h \times c \times d$$

$J$  = Kapasitas total bejana ( $dm^3$ )

$D$  = Diameter silinder mesin

= 260 mm

$$= 2,6 \text{ dm}$$

$H$  = Langkah torak mesin

$$= 980 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 9,8 \text{ dm}$$

$V_h$  = Volume langkah torak tiap-tiap silinder ( $dm^3$ )

$$= \left[ \frac{\pi \times D^2}{4} \right] \times H$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3,14 \times 2,6^2}{4} \right] \times 9,8$$

$$= 52,004 = 52 \text{ (} dm^3 \text{)}$$

$P_{e,e}$  = Tekanan kerja efektif silinder

$$= 24,06 \text{ bar}$$

$Z$  = Jumlah silinder motor induk 5 inline

$a$  = 0,618 (untuk mesin 4 langkah)

$b$  = 0,056 (untuk mesin 4 langkah)

$c$  = 1 (untuk satu shaft propeller)

$d$  = 1 (karena tekanan kerjanya sama dengan 30 bar)

$N_o$  = Putaran mesin 250 rpm

$$n_A = 0,06 \times N_o + 14$$

$$= 0,06 \times 250 + 14$$

$$n_A = 29 \text{ rpm}$$

Maka :

$$J = 0,618 \times \left( \frac{3 \sqrt{260}}{\sqrt{980}} \right) \times (5 + 0,056 \times 24,2 \times 29 + 0,9) \times 52 \times 1 \times 1$$

$$= 811,3099 = 811 \text{ (} dm^3 \text{)}$$

$$J = 0,811 \text{ m}^3$$

Untuk keperluan lainnya maka kapasitas ditambah 50% = 1,217 m<sup>3</sup>

**Kompresor Udara**

Kapasitas kompresor menurut klasifikasi (BKI, th 1978) dapat dihitung dengan :

$$Q = 1,70 \times J \times (P - 9)$$

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \text{Kapasitas dari angin botol} \\ &= 1,217 \text{ m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Asumsi:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \text{Tekanan discharge} \\ &= 30 \text{ bar} \\ &= 30,6 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 1,70 \times 1,217 \times (30,6 - 9) \\ &= 44,688 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam} \\ &= 0,745 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit} \end{aligned}$$

**Daya yang dibutuhkan kompresor adalah :**

$$N = \frac{m \times k}{k-1} \times \frac{P_s \times Q}{0,75 \times 6120} \times \{(P_d/P_s)^{k-1/m \times k} - 1\}$$

Dimana :

$$M = \text{jumlah tingkat kompresi} = 2$$

$$k = \text{konstanta} = 1,4$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_s &= \text{tekanan hisap tngkat pertama} \\ &= 10332,6 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_d &= \text{tekanan discharge } 30 \text{ bar} \\ &= 306000 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \text{kapasitas kompresor} \\ &= 0,745 \text{ m}^3/\text{menit} \end{aligned}$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} N &= \frac{2 \times 1,4}{1,4-1} \times \frac{10332,6 \times 0,745}{0,75 \times 6120} \times \{(306000/10332,6)^{1,4-1/2 \times 1,4} - 1\} \\ &= 7,313 \text{ kW} \end{aligned}$$

Kompresor yang digunakan adalah :

Merk	= DongHwa Pnetec
Type	= CMS - 85
Kapasitas	= 21 m <sup>3</sup> /jam
Jenis	= Vertical Type
Putaran	= 1000 RPM
Daya	= 7,5 kW

#### IV.1.2 Sistem Bahan Bakar

##### IV.1.2.1 F.O. Transfer Pump ( HFO )

Pompa transfer bahan bakar digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan bakar dari tangki dasar ke tangki settling. Waktu pemindahan dari tangki dasar ke tangki settling direncanakan selama 2 jam.

##### ❖ Kapasitas pompa

$$Q = V/T$$

$$= 12,226 / 2$$

$$Q = 6,133 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

Total panjang pipa suction dan discharge = 14 m

Kecepatan aliran ( Vs ) = 0,6 m/s ( Berdasarkan project guide Man B&W )

##### ❖ Head statis :

$$H_a = 1 \text{ m}$$

##### ❖ Head karena perbedaan tekanan :

$$\Delta p = 2,3 \text{ bar}$$

$$\gamma = 850 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\text{Head} = 2,3 \times 10^5 / ( 850 \times 9,81 )$$

$$= 27,582 \text{ m}$$

## ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- Panjang pipa hisap : 10,55 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 0,6 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

## ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{6,133}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 0,6}$$

$$D = \sqrt{3,617 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,06 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{0,6 \times 0,060}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 51,429 \quad (R_e < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{51,429} = 1,244 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{V^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 1,244 \times \frac{10,55}{0,06} \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 4,013 \text{ m}$$

## ❖ Head kerugian karena peralatan sepanjang pipa hisap :

- 1 Butterfly valve  $k = 1 \times 0,60 = 0,60$
  - 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
  - 4 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 4 \times 0,90 = 3,60$  +
- $$\Sigma k = 5,63$$

- Total Head system pipa hisap adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Head} &= \sum k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 5,63 \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,103 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

❖ **Head kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge**

- Panjang pipa discharge : 3,43 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 0,60 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

❖ **Diameter Pipa (m) :**

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2} \\ D^2 &= \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{6,133}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 0,6} \\ D &= \sqrt{3,617 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,06 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

❖ **Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )**

$$\begin{aligned}R_e &= \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu} \\ &= \frac{0,6 \times 0,06}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C}) \\ &= 51,429 \quad (R_e < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})\end{aligned}$$

❖ **Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )**

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{51,429} = 1,244 \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Head} &= \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 1,244 \times \frac{3,45}{0,06} \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 1,312 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- 1 Butterfly valve  $k = 1 \times 0,60 = 0,60$
- 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
- 2 Elbows  $90^0$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80 +$   
 $\Sigma k = 3,83$

- Total Head system pipa discharge adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 3,83 \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,070 \end{aligned}$$

**Total Head**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head}_{\text{total}} &= H_s + H_p + \lambda_{\text{suc}} + H_{\text{suc}} + \lambda_{\text{dis}} + H_{\text{dis}} \\ &= 1 + 27,582 + 4,013 + 0,103 + 1,312 + 0,070 \\ &= 34,08 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Nilai kerugian discharge dalam presentase

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head kerugian discharge ( head sepanjang pipa dan head karena alat – alat )} \\ &= 1,312 \text{ m} + 0,070 \text{ m} = 1,382 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Head total

$$= 34,08 \text{ m}$$

Jadi head discharge dalam presentase :

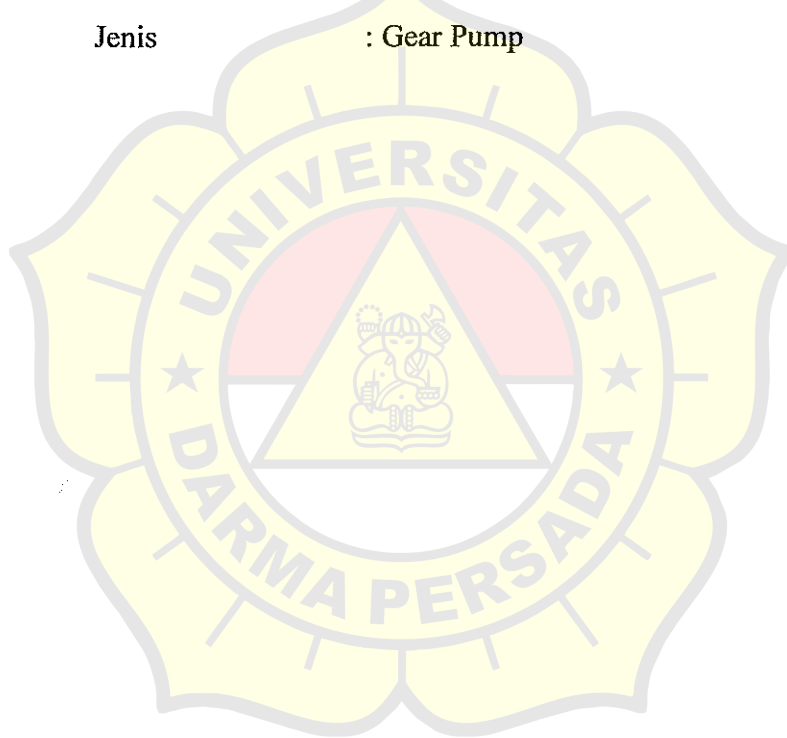
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{34,08}{1,382} = \frac{100 \%}{x \%} \\ &= (29,281x\% = \%) \\ &= \left( x = \frac{138,2}{34,08} = 4.0551\% \right) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai head discharge dalam presentase adalah 4.0551 %

Berdasarkan *BKI Rules Vol III section 11G-4.2* minimum jumlah fuel oil transfer pump adalah 2 (dua) buah. Direncanakan menggunakan 2 buah FO transfer pump dan 1 emergency pump.

Spesifikasi Fuel Oil Transfer Pump

Merk	: Taiko
Type	: NHG - 5
Head	: 65 x 50 mm
Kapasitas	: 7,5 m <sup>3</sup> /jam
Daya	: 2,2 kW
RPM	: 1800 min <sup>-1</sup>
Jenis	: Gear Pump





#### IV.1.2.2 F.O. Transfer Pump ( MDO )

Pompa transfer bahan bakar digunakan untuk memindahkan bahan bakar dari tangki dasar ke tangki service. Waktu pemindahan dari tangki dasar ke tangki service direncanakan selama 1 jam.

##### ❖ Kapasitas pompa

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= V/T \\ &= 5,110 / 1 \\ &= 5,110 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} \end{aligned}$$

Total panjang pipa suction dan discharge = 14 m

Kecepatan aliran (  $V_s$  ) = 1 m/s ( Berdasarkan project guide Man B&W )

##### ❖ Head statis :

$$H_a = 1 \text{ m}$$

##### ❖ Head karena perbedaan tekanan :

$$\Delta p = 2,3 \text{ bar}$$

$$\gamma = 850 \text{ kg} / \text{m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= 2,3 \times 10^5 / ( 850 \times 9,81 ) \\ &= 27,582 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

##### ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- Panjang pipa hisap : 10,55 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 1 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

##### ❖ Diameter Pipa ( m ) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{5,110}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 1}$$

$$D = \sqrt{1,8082 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,0425 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 0,0425}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 60,714 \quad (\text{Re} < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{60,714} = 1,054 \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 1,054 \times \frac{10,55}{0,0425} \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 13,335 \text{ m}$$

❖ Head kerugian karena peralatan sepanjang pipa hisap :

- 1 Butterfly valve  $k = 1 \times 0,60 = 0,60$
- 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
- 4 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 4 \times 0,90 = 3,60$  +
- $\Sigma k = 5,63$
- Total Head system pipa hisap adalah :

$$\text{Head} = \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 5,63 \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 0,287 \text{ m}$$

❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- Panjang pipa discharge : 3,45 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 1 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

❖ **Diameter Pipa (m) :**

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{5,110}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 1}$$

$$D = \sqrt{1,8082 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,0425 \text{ m}$$

❖ **Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )**

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 0,0425}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 60,714 \quad (R_e < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})$$

❖ **Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )**

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{60,714} = 1,054 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{V^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 1,054 \times \frac{3,45}{0,0425} \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 4,360 \text{ m}$$

❖ **Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge**

- 1 Butterfly valve  $k = 1 \times 0,60 = 0,60$
  - 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
  - 2 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80$  +
- $$\Sigma k = 3,83$$

• **Total Head system pipa discharge adalah :**

$$\text{Head} = \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{V^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 3,83 \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 0,195 \text{ m}$$

### Total Head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head}_{\text{total}} &= H_s + H_p + \lambda_{\text{suc}} + H_{\text{suc}} + \lambda_{\text{dis}} + H_{\text{dis}} \\ &= 1 + 27,582 + 0,287 + 13,335 + 4,360 + 0,195 \\ &= 46,759 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Nilai kerugian discharge dalam presentase

Head kerugian discharge ( head sepanjang pipa dan head karena alat – alat )

$$= 4,360 \text{ m} + 0,195 \text{ m} = 4,555 \text{ m}$$

Head total

$$= 46,759 \text{ m}$$

Jadi head discharge dalam presentase :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{46,759}{4,555} = \frac{100\%}{x\%} \\ &= (46,759x\% = 455,5\%) \\ &= \left( x = \frac{455,5}{46,759} = 9,741\% \right) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai head discharge dalam presentase adalah 9,741 %

Berdasarkan *BKI Rules Vol III section 11G-4.2* minimum jumlah fuel oil transfer pump adalah 2 (dua) buah. Direncanakan menggunakan 2 buah FO transfer pump dan 1 emergency pump.

Spesifikasi Fuel Oil Transfer Pump

Merk	: Taiko
Type	: NHG - 4
Head	: 65 x 50 mm
Kapasitas	: 6 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Daya	: 1,5 kW
RPM	: 1800 min <sup>-1</sup>
Jenis	: Gear Pump

### IV.1.3 Supply Pump

#### IV.1.3.1 Supply Pump HFO

Supply (Booster) Pump digunakan untuk mentransfer bahan bakar dari tangki service ke mesin induk.

##### ❖ Kapasitas volumetric Q

$$Q = \frac{V}{T}$$

Dimana:

$$V = 4,088 \text{ m}^3$$

$$T = 1 \text{ jam}$$

Jadi,

$$Q = \frac{4,088}{1}$$

$$Q = 4,088 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Total panjang pipa suction dan discharge = 10,2 m

Kecepatan aliran ( Vs ) = 0,6 m/s ( Berdasarkan project guide Man B&W)

Head ketinggian  $H_z = 2,4 \text{ m}$

Head perbedaan tekanan  $H_p$

$$\Delta_p = 2,3 \text{ bar}$$

$$\gamma = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka } H_p &= 2,3 \times 10^5 / (850 \times 9,81) \\ &= 27,582 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

##### ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- Panjang pipa hisap : 6,1 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 0,6 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

## ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{4,088}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 0,6}$$

$$D = \sqrt{2,411 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 0,05}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 71,428 \quad (R_e < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{71,428} = 0,896 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 0,896 \times \frac{6,1}{0,05} \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 2,005 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- 1 Butterfly valve  $k = 1 \times 0,60 = 0,60$
  - 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
  - 2 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80$
  - 1 Three way valve  $k = 1 \times 0,54 = 0,54 +$
- $$\sum_k = 4,37$$

## • Total Head system pipa hisap adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \sum k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 4,37 \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,080 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- Panjang pipa discharge : 4,1 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 0,6 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

## ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{4,088}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 0,6}$$

$$D = \sqrt{2,411 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 0,05}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 71,428 \quad (R_e < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{71,428} = 0,896 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 0,896 \times \frac{4,1}{0,05} \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 1,35 \text{ m}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- 5 Butterfly valve  $k = 5 \times 0,60 = 3,00$
- 2 Non return valve  $k = 2 \times 1,43 = 2,86$
- 1 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 1 \times 0,90 = 0,90$
- 2 Strainer  $k = 2 \times 0,58 = 1,16 +$

$$\Sigma k = 7,92$$

- Total Head system pipa discharge adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \sum k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 7,92 \times \left( \frac{0,6^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,145 \end{aligned}$$

#### Total Head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head}_{\text{total}} &= H_s + H_p + \lambda_{\text{suc}} + H_{\text{suc}} + \lambda_{\text{dis}} + H_{\text{dis}} \\ &= 1 + 27,582 + 2,005 + 0,080 + 1,35 + 0,145 \\ &= 32,162 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Nilai kerugian discharge dalam presentase

Head kerugian discharge ( head sepanjang pipa dan head karena alat – alat )

$$= 1,35 \text{ m} + 0,145 = 1,495 \text{ m}$$

Head total

$$= 32,162 \text{ m}$$

Jadi head discharge dalam presentase :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{32,162}{1,495} = \frac{100 \%}{x \%} \\ &= (32,162x \% = 149,5 \%) \\ &= \left( x = \frac{149,5}{32,162} = 4,648 \% \right) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai head discharge dalam presentase adalah 4,648 %



Berdasarkan *BKI Rules Vol III section 11G-4* minimum jumlah fuel oil supply pump adalah 2 buah. Direncanakan menggunakan 2 buah fuel FO supply pump dan 1 emergency pump.

#### Spesifikasi Fuel Oil Supply Pump

Merk	: Taiko
Type	: NHG - 3
Kapasitas	: 4,5 m <sup>3</sup> /jam
Daya	: 1,5 kW
RPM	: 1800 min <sup>-1</sup>
Jenis	: Gear Pump
Head	: 50 x 40 mm (suction x discharge)

#### IV.I.3.2 Supply Pump MDO

Supply (Booster) Pump digunakan untuk mentransfer bahan bakar dari tangki service ke mesin induk.

##### ❖ Kapasitas volumetric Q

$$Q = \frac{V}{T}$$

Dimana:

$$V = 1,704 \text{ m}^3$$

$$T = 1 \text{ jam}$$

Jadi,

$$Q = \frac{1,704}{1}$$

$$Q = 1,704 \text{ m}^3/\text{jam}$$

Total panjang pipa suction dan discharge = 10,2 m

Kecepatan aliran (  $V_s$  ) = 0,6 m/s ( Berdasarkan project guide Man B&W)

Head ketinggian  $H_z = 2,4 \text{ m}$

Head perbedaan tekanan  $H_p$

$$\Delta_p = 2,3 \text{ bar}$$

$$\gamma = 850 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{maka } H_p &= 2,3 \times 10^5 / (850 \times 9,81) \\ &= 27,582 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

❖ **Head kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap**

- Panjang pipa hisap : 4,1 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 1 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

❖ **Diameter Pipa (m) :**

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{1,704}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 1}$$

$$D = \sqrt{6,0297 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,03 \text{ m}$$

❖ **Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )**

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 0,03}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 42,857 \quad (R_e < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})$$

❖ **Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )**

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{42,857} = 1,49 \text{ m}^2 / \text{s}$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 1,49 \times \frac{6,1}{0,03} \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 15,442 \text{ m}$$

**Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap**

- 1 Butterfly valve  $k = 1 \times 0,60 = 0,60$
  - 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
  - 2 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80$
  - 1 Three way valve  $k = 1 \times 0,54 = 0,54$  +
- $$\Sigma k = 4,37$$

- Total Head system pipa hisap adalah :

$$\text{Head} = \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 4,37 \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 0,222 \text{ m}$$

**❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge**

- Panjang pipa discharge : 4,1 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 1 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik : 0,0007

**❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :**

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} = \frac{1,704}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 1}$$

$$D = \sqrt{6,0297 \times 10^{-3}} = 0,03 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_e &= \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu} \\
 &= \frac{1 \times 0,03}{0,0007} \quad (\nu = 0,0007 \sim 700 \text{ cST pada } 50^\circ\text{C}) \\
 &= 42,857 \quad (\text{Re} < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar})
 \end{aligned}$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{42,857} = 1,49 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Head} &= \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\
 &= 1,49 \times \frac{4,1}{0,03} \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\
 &= 10,378 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- 5 Butterfly valve  $k = 5 \times 0,60 = 3,00$
  - 2 Non return valve  $k = 2 \times 1,43 = 2,86$
  - 1 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 1 \times 0,90 = 0,90$
  - 2 Strainer  $k = 2 \times 0,58 = 1,16$
- $\Sigma k = 7,92$

## ❖ Total Head system pipa discharge adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Head} &= \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\
 &= 7,92 \times \left( \frac{1^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\
 &= 0,403 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Total Head

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head}_{\text{total}} &= H_s + H_p + \lambda_{\text{suc}} + H_{\text{suc}} + \lambda_{\text{dis}} + H_{\text{dis}} \\ &= 1 + 27,582 + 15,422 + 0,222 + 10,378 + 0,403 \\ &= 55,027 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Nilai kerugian discharge dalam presentase

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head kerugian discharge ( head sepanjang pipa dan head karena alat – alat )} \\ = 10,378 \text{ m} + 0,403 \text{ m} = 10,781 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Head total

$$= 55,027 \text{ m}$$

Jadi head discharge dalam presentase :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{55,027}{10,781} = \frac{100\%}{x\%} \\ &= (55,027x\% = 1078,1\%) \\ &= \left( x = \frac{1078,1}{55,027} = 19,592\% \right) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai head discharge dalam presentase adalah 19,592 %

Berdasarkan *BKI Rules Vol III section 11G-4* minimum jumlah fuel oil supply pump adalah 2 buah. Direncanakan menggunakan 2 buah fuel FO supply pump dan 1 emergency pump.

Spesifikasi Fuel Oil Supply Pump

Merk	: Taiko
Type	: NHG – 2,5
Kapasitas	: 2,5 m <sup>3</sup> /jam
Daya	: 0,75 kW
RPM	: 1200 min <sup>-1</sup>
Jenis	: Gear Pump
Head	: 50 x 40 mm (suction x discharge)

#### IV.1.4 Sistem Pelumasan

##### ❖ Kapasitas pompa yang direncanakan

$$Q = BHP \times V \times 10^{-3} = 2000 \times 1,52 \times 10^{-3} \\ = 3,04 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

Dimana:

V = Volume tangki pelumas

Total panjang pipa adalah 17,8 m

Kecepatan aliran pelumas adalah 1,8 m/s ( Sesuai dengan project guide MAN B&W )

Head ketinggian  $H_z = 2,4 \text{ m}$

Head perbedaan tekanan  $H_p$

Head perbedaan tekanan  $H_p$

$$\Delta p = 1,5 \text{ bar (termasuk filter)}$$

$$\gamma = 900 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{maka } H_p = 1,5 \times 10^5 / (850 \times 9,81) \\ = 17,98 \text{ m}$$

##### ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- Panjang pipa hisap : 15 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 1,8m/s
- Viskositas kinematik :  $75 \times 10^{-6}$

##### ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$1,8 = \frac{3,04}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

Dimana :

$\nu$  = Viscosity oli pada project guide MAN B&W pada temperetur  $50^\circ\text{C}$

$$= \frac{1,8 \times 0,025}{75 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 600 \text{ (Re} < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar)}$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{600} = 0,1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 0,1 \times \frac{15}{0,025} \times \left( \frac{1,8^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 9,908 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- 2 Butterfly valve  $k = 2 \times 0,60 = 1,20$
  - 2 Non return valve  $k = 2 \times 1,43 = 2,86$
  - 2 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80$  +
- $$\Sigma k = 5,86$$

- Total Head system pipa hisap adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 5,86 \times \left( \frac{1,8^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,967 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

**Head kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge**

- Panjang pipa discharge : 2,8 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 1,8 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik :  $75 \times 10^{-6}$

❖ **Diameter Pipa (m) :**

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$1,8 = \frac{3,04}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D = 0,025 \text{ m}$$

❖ **Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )**

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu}$$

Dimana :

$\nu$  = Viscosity oli pada project guide MAN B&W pada suhu  $50^\circ\text{C}$

$$= \frac{1,8 \times 0,025}{75 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 600 \text{ (} R_e < 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah laminar)}$$

❖ **Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )**

$$\lambda = \frac{64}{R_e} = \frac{64}{600} = 0,1$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 0,1 \times \frac{2,8}{0,025} \times \left( \frac{1,8^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 1,85 \text{ m}$$



## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- 2 Butterfly valve  $k = 2 \times 0,60 = 1,20$
- 1 Non return valve  $k = 2 \times 1,43 = 2,86$
- 1 Strainer  $k = 1 \times 0,58 = 0,58$
- 1 Three way valve  $k = 1 \times 0,54 = 0,54$
- 1 Elbows  $90^0$   $k = 1 \times 0,90 = 0,90$  +  
 $\Sigma k = 6,08$

## • Total Head system pipa discharge adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 6,08 \times \left( \frac{1,8^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 1,004 \end{aligned}$$

**Total Head**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head}_{\text{total}} &= H_s + H_p + \lambda_{\text{suc}} + H_{\text{suc}} + \lambda_{\text{dis}} + H_{\text{dis}} \\ &= 1 + 17,98 + 9,908 + 0,967 + 1,85 + 1,004 \\ &= 32,709 \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Nilai kerugian discharge dalam presentase

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head kerugian discharge ( head sepanjang pipa dan head karena alat – alat )} \\ &= 1,85 \text{ m} + 1,004 \text{ m} = 2,854 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Head total

$$= 32,709 \text{ m}$$

Jadi head discharge dalam presentase :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{32,079}{2,854} = \frac{100 \%}{x \%} \\ &= (32,079x \% = 285,4 \%) \\ &= \left( x = \frac{334,7}{26,753} = 8,896 \% \right) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai head discharge dalam presentase adalah 8,896 %

Berdasarkan *BKI Rules Vol III section 11H-4.3* dalam kapal harus disediakan standby pump atau pompa cadangan siap untuk pergantian apabila diperlukan. Direncanakan menggunakan 2 buah L.O pump untuk kedua mesin induk dan 1 buah standby pump.

Spesifikasi Fuel Oil Supply Pump

Merk	: Taiko
Type	: NHG – 2
Head	: 40 x 32 mm
Daya	: 1,5 kW
RPM	: 1800 min <sup>-1</sup>
Jenis	: Gear Pump



## VI.1.5 Sistem Pendinginan

### VI.1.5.1 Sistem Pendinginan Air Tawar

#### ❖ Kapasitas air tawar pendingin motor induk

Panas total yang di keluarkan mesin induk

$$C_T = \text{SFOC} \times \text{BHP} \times \text{NP}_{do}$$

$$C_T = 181 \times 2000 \times 10,870$$

$$C_T = 3.934.940 \text{ kJ/TR}$$

Panas yang hilang oleh air pendingin

$$C_{FW} = 30\% \times C_T$$

$$C_{FW} = 30\% \times 3.934.940$$

$$C_{FW} = 1.180.482 \text{ kJ/TR}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= C_{sw} / \gamma_{sw} \times \Delta T \\ &= 1.180.482 / (1000 \times 15) \\ &= 78,699 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} = 0,021 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

Dimana:

$$\gamma_{FW} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$\Delta t$  = Asumsi perbedaan temperatur  $15^\circ\text{C}$

Total panjang pipa suction dan discharge = 16,15 m

Kecepatan Aliran Air adalah 3 m/s ( Sesuai project guide MAN B&W )

#### ❖ Head ketinggian $H_Z = 3,4 \text{ m}$

#### ❖ Head perbedaan tekanan $H_P$

$$\Delta_p = 2 \text{ bar (termasuk filter)}$$

$$\gamma = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{maka } H_P = 2 \times 10^5 / (1000 \times 9,81)$$

$$= 20,39 \text{ m}$$

## ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- Panjang pipa hisap : 4,55 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 3 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik :  $0,893 \times 10^{-6}$

## ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{78,699}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 3} = D = \sqrt{9,283 \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$D = 0,096 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu} = \frac{3 \times 0,096}{0,893 \times 10^{-6}} \text{ dimana } \nu_{FW} \sim 1,0 \text{ cST pada } 54,5^\circ\text{C}$$

$$= 322.508,39 \text{ (} R_e > 2000 \text{, maka jenis aliran adalah turbulen)}$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = 0,02 + (0,0005 / D)$$

$$= 0,02 + (0,0005 / 0,096)$$

$$= 0,025$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 0,025 \times \frac{4,55}{0,096} \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 0,543 \text{ m}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- 2 Butterfly valve  $k = 2 \times 0,60 = 1,20$
- 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
- 2 Elbows  $90^0$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80 +$   
 $\Sigma k = 4,43$

- Total Head system pipa hisap adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 4,43 \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 2,032 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- Panjang pipa discharge : 11,6 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 3 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik :  $0,893 \times 10^{-6}$

## ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2} \\ D^2 &= \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s} \\ D^2 &= \frac{78,699}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 3} = D = \sqrt{9,283 \times 10^{-3}} \\ D &= 0,096 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$\begin{aligned} R_e &= \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu} = \frac{3 \times 0,096}{0,893 \times 10^{-6}} \quad \text{dimana } \nu_{FW} \sim 1,0 \text{ cST pada } 54,5^\circ\text{C} \\ &= 322.508,39 \quad (R_e > 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah turbulen}) \end{aligned}$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= 0,02 + ( 0,0005 / D ) \\ &= 0,02 + ( 0,0005 / 0,096 ) \\ &= 0,025 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Head} &= \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 0,025 \times \frac{11,6}{0,096} \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 1,386 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge karena alat alat

- 5 Butterfly valve  $k = 5 \times 0,60 = 3,00$
  - 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
  - 1 Pipa T  $k = 1 \times 180 = 1,80$
  - 1 Three way valve  $k = 1 \times 0,54 = 0,54$
  - 2 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80$  +
- $$\Sigma k = 8,57$$

## • Total Head system pipa discharge adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Head} &= \Sigma k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 8,57 \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 3,93 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

**Total Head**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Head}_{\text{total}} &= H_s + H_p + \lambda_{\text{suc}} + H_{\text{suc}} + \lambda_{\text{dis}} + H_{\text{dis}} \\ &= 1 + 20,39 + 0,543 + 2,032 + 1,386 + 3,93 \\ &= 29,281 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Nilai kerugian discharge dalam presentase

Head kerugian discharge ( head sepanjang pipa dan head karena alat – alat )

$$= 1,386 + 3,93 = 5,316$$

Head total

$$= 29,281$$

Jadi head discharge dalam presentase :

$$= \frac{29,281}{5,316} = \frac{100\%}{x\%}$$

$$= (29,281x\% = 531,6\%)$$

$$= \left( x = \frac{531,6}{29,281} = 18,155\% \right)$$

Jadi nilai head discharge dalam presentase adalah **18,155 %**

Berdasarkan *BKI Rules Vol III section 11H-4.1* dalam kapal harus disediakan pompa utama FW cooling water dan stand by pump untuk pergantian apabila diperlukan. Direncanakan menggunakan 2 buah untuk kedua mesin induk dan 1 buah standby pump.

Spesifikasi Fresh Water Cooling Pump

Merk	: Taiko
Type	: EHC – 130C
Head	: 125 x 125 mm
Kapasitas	: 60 – 100 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Daya	: 15 kW
RPM	: 1800 min <sup>-1</sup>
Jenis	: Centrifugal Pump

### VI.1.5.2 Sistem Pendinginan Air Laut

#### ❖ Kapasitas air tawar pendingin motor induk

Panas total yang di keluarkan mesin induk

$$C_T = \text{SFOC} \times \text{BHP} \times \text{NP}_{\text{do}}$$

$$C_T = 181 \times 2000 \times 10,870$$

$$C_T = 3.934.940 \text{ kJ/TR}$$

Panas yang hilang oleh air pendingin

$$C_{\text{FW}} = 30\% \times C_T$$

$$C_{\text{FW}} = 30\% \times 3.934.940$$

$$C_{\text{FW}} = 1.180.482 \text{ kJ/TR}$$

$$Q = C_{\text{sw}} / \gamma_{\text{sw}} \times \Delta T$$

$$= 1.180.482 / ( 1025 \times 15)$$

$$= 76,669 \text{ m}^3/\text{h} = 0,021 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

Dimana:

$$\gamma_{\text{FW}} = 1025 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$\Delta t$  = Asumsi perbedaan temperatur 15°C

Total panjang pipa suction dan discharge = 5,6 m

Kecepatan Aliran Air adalah 3 m/s ( Sesuai project guide MAN B&W )

#### ❖ Head ketinggian $H_z = 1 \text{ m}$

#### ❖ Head perbedaan tekanan $H_p$

$$\Delta_p = 2 \text{ bar (termasuk filter)}$$

$$\gamma = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{maka } H_p = 2 \times 10^5 / (1000 \times 9,81)$$

$$= 20,39 \text{ m}$$



## ❖ Head kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- Panjang pipa hisap : 1,1 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 3 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik :  $1,15 \times 10^{-6}$

## ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{76,669}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 3} = D = \sqrt{9,043 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$D = 0,095 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu} = \frac{3 \times 0,095}{1,15 \times 10^{-6}} \quad \text{dimana } \nu_{sw} \sim 1,15 \text{ cST}$$

$$= 247.826,087 \quad (R_e > 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah turbulen})$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= 0,02 + (0,0005 / D) \\ &= 0,02 + (0,0005 / 0,095) \\ &= 0,025 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{V^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 0,025 \times \frac{1,1}{0,096} \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 0,131 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa hisap

- 2 Butterfly valve  $k = 2 \times 0,60 = 1,20$
  - 2 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
  - 1 Strainer  $k = 1 \times 0,58 = 0,58$
  - 1 Elbows  $90^0$   $k = 1 \times 0,90 = 0,90$  +
- $$\sum k = 4,11$$

- Total Head system pipa hisap adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head} &= \sum k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right) \\ &= 4,11 \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right) \\ &= 1,885 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

## Head kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- Panjang pipa discharge : 4,5 m
- Kecepatan aliran fluida : 3 m/s
- Viskositas kinematik :  $1,15 \times 10^{-6}$

## ❖ Diameter Pipa (m) :

$$V_s = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{Q}{3600 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times V_s}$$

$$D^2 = \frac{76,669}{3600 \times \frac{3,14}{4} \times 3} = D = \sqrt{9,043 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$D = 0,095 \text{ m}$$

❖ Reynold Number ( $R_e$ )

$$R_e = \frac{V_s \times D}{\nu} = \frac{3 \times 0,095}{1,15 \times 10^{-6}} \quad \text{dimana } \nu_{sw} \sim 1,15 \text{ cST}$$

$$= 247.826,087 \quad (R_e > 2000, \text{ maka jenis aliran adalah turbulen})$$

❖ Koefisien gesek pipa ( $\lambda$ )

$$\lambda = 0,02 + (0,0005 / D)$$

$$= 0,02 + (0,0005 / 0,095)$$

$$= 0,025 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Head} = \lambda \times \frac{L}{D} \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 0,025 \times \frac{4,5}{0,096} \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 0,490 \text{ m}$$

## ❖ Head Kerugian sepanjang pipa discharge

- 4 Butterfly valve  $k = 5 \times 0,60 = 3,00$
  - 1 Non return valve  $k = 1 \times 1,43 = 1,43$
  - 1 Elbows  $90^\circ$   $k = 2 \times 0,90 = 1,80$  +
- $$\sum k = 6,23$$

## • Total Head system pipa discharge adalah :

$$\text{Head} = \sum k \times \left( \frac{v^2}{2 \times g} \right)$$

$$= 6,23 \times \left( \frac{3^2}{2 \times 9,81} \right)$$

$$= 2,857 \text{ m}$$

**Total Head**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head}_{\text{total}} &= H_s + H_p + H_{\text{suc}} + \lambda_{\text{suc}} + H_{\text{dis}} + \lambda_{\text{dis}} \\ &= 1 + 20,39 + 1,885 + 0,131 + 2,857 + 0,490 \\ &= 26,753 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

- ❖ Nilai kerugian discharge dalam presentase

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Head kerugian discharge ( head sepanjang pipa dan head karena alat – alat )} \\ = 0,490 + 2,857 = 3,347 \end{aligned}$$

Head total

$$= 26,753$$

Jadi head discharge dalam presentase :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{26,753}{3,347} = \frac{100\%}{x\%} \\ &= (29,281x\% = 531,6\%) \\ &= \left( x = \frac{334,7}{26,753} = 12,510\% \right) \end{aligned}$$

Jadi nilai head discharge dalam presentase adalah **12,510 %**

Berdasarkan *BKI Rules Vol III section 111-5.1.1*, kapal harus memiliki pompa utama dan standby pump dalam sistem pendingin air laut. Direncanakan kapal memiliki 2 (dua) buah pompa utama dan 1 (satu) buah standby pump.

Spesifikasi Sea Water Cooling Pump

Merk	: Taiko
Type	: EHC – 130C
Head	: 125 x 125 mm
Kapasitas	: 60 – 100 m <sup>3</sup> /h
Daya	: 11 kW
RPM	: 1800 min <sup>-1</sup>
Jenis	: Centrifugal Pump