

BAB V

PERENCANAAN STRUKTUR NON PORTAL BETON BERTULANG

Pada bab ini dibahas perencanaan struktur non portal beton bertulang meliputi, perencanaan pelat, perencanaan balok anak, perencanaan balok tribun, dan perencanaan tangga.

5.1 Perencanaan Pelat

Perencanaan pelat meliputi pelat lantai dan pelat tribun, denah pelat lantai dan pelat tribun disajikan pada Gambar 5.1 dan Gambar 5.2.

5.1.1 Pembebanan Pelat

Perhitungan beban pelat sesuai dengan ketentuan PPPURDG 1987, sebagai berikut ini :

1. Beban pelat lantai

a. Beban mati

$$\text{- Pelat beton} : 0,12 \cdot 24 = 2,880 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{- Tegel} : 0,02 \cdot 24 = 0,480 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{- Spesi} : 0,04 \cdot 21 = 0,840 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$w_D = 4,200 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

b. Beban hidup

$$\text{- Gedung Olah Raga} : w_L = 400 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 4,000 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

c. Beban rencana pelat lantai (w_u)

$$\begin{aligned}w_u &= 1,2 w_D + 1,6 w_L \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 4,200 + 1,6 \cdot 4,000 \\ &= 11,400 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

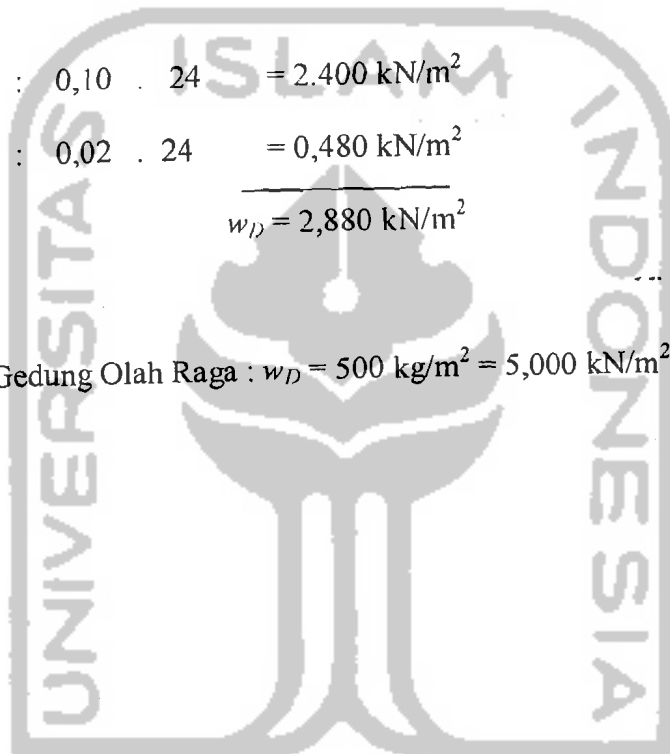
2. Beban pelat tribun

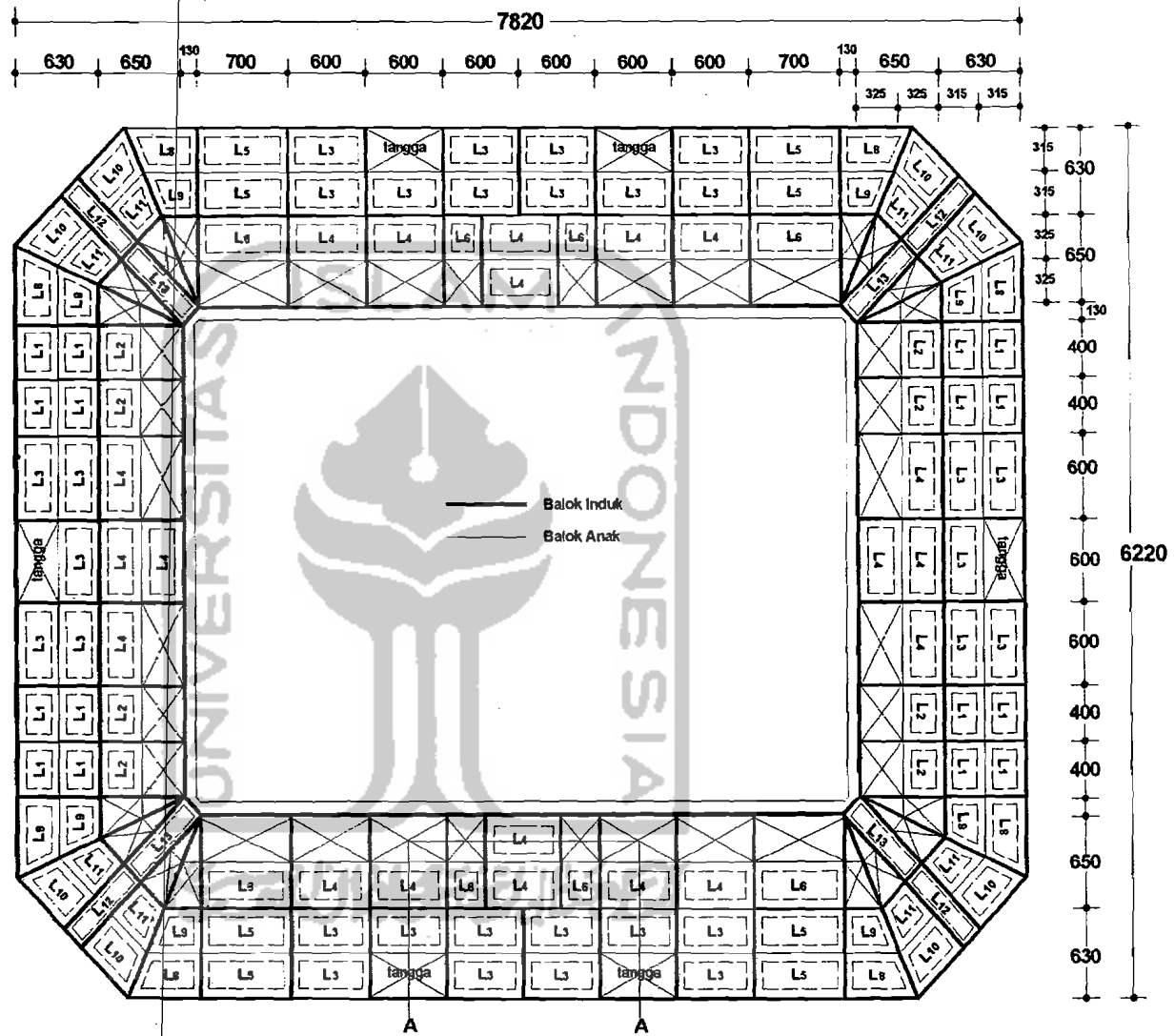
a. Beban mati

- Pelat beton	:	0,10	·	24	=	2.400 kN/m ²
- Finishing	:	0,02	·	24	=	0,480 kN/m ²
					<hr/>	
					w_D	= 2,880 kN/m ²

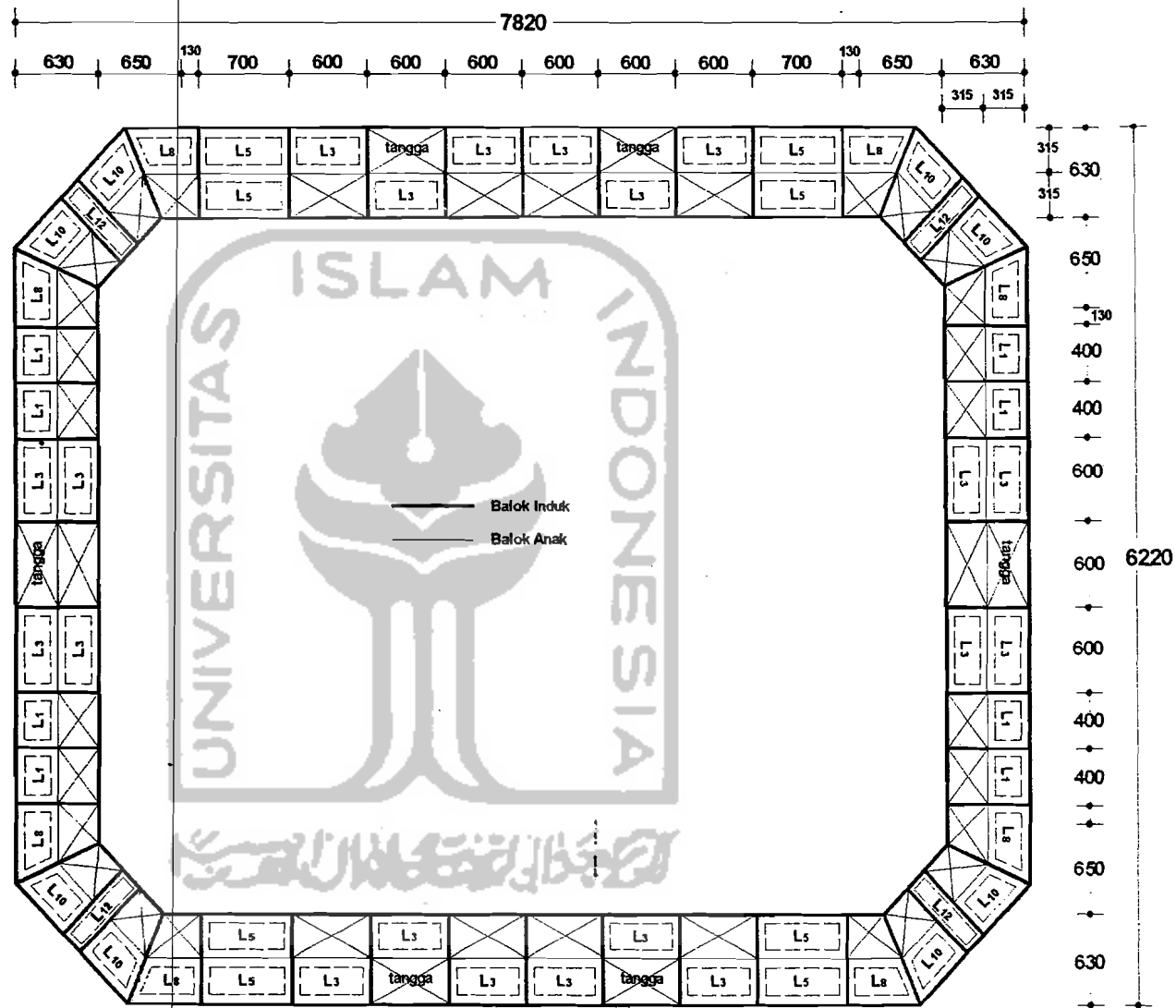
b. Beban hidup

- Beban hidup Gedung Olah Raga : $w_D = 500 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 5,000 \text{ kN/m}^2$

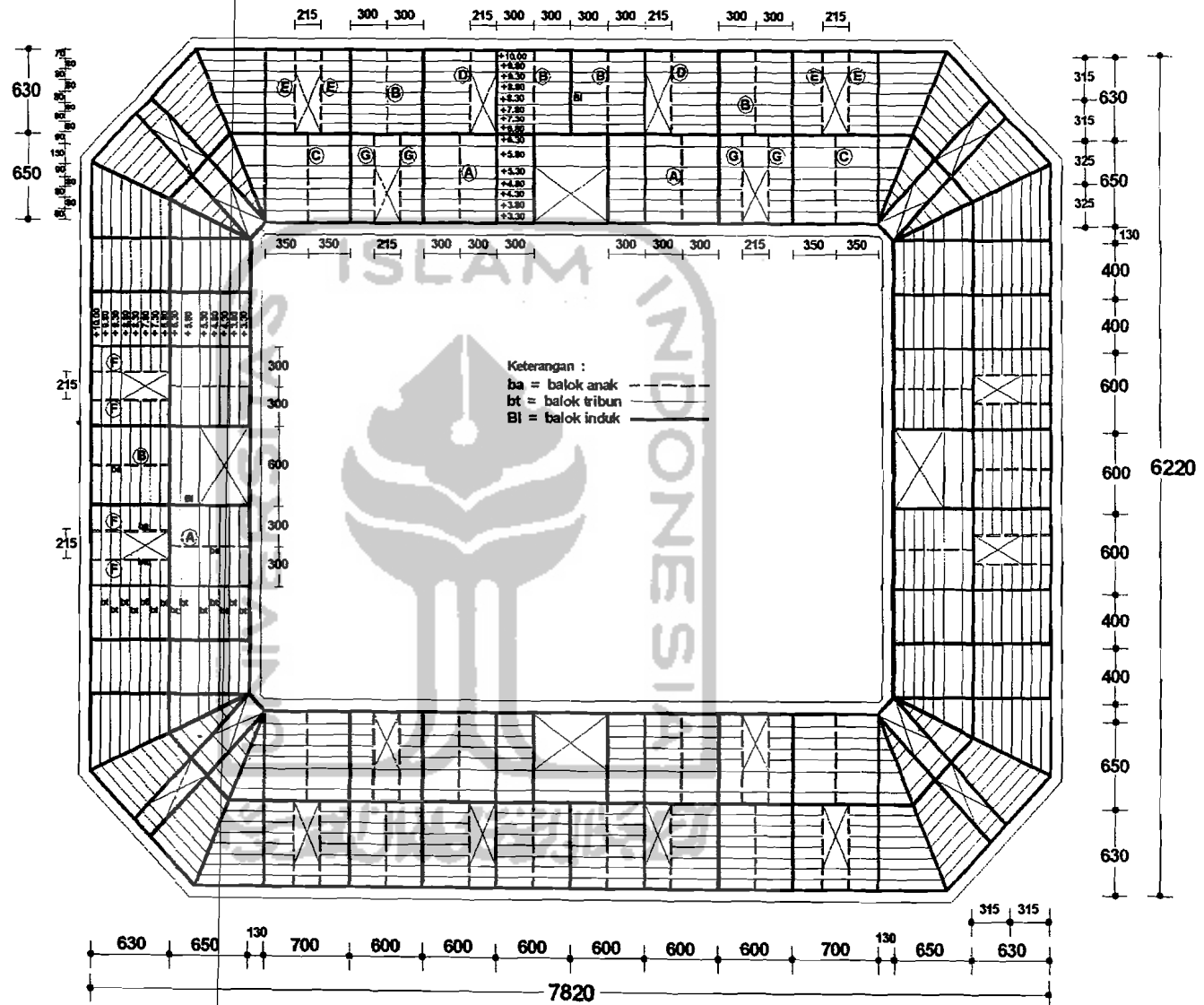




Gambar 5.1.a Denah Rencana Pelat Lantai 1



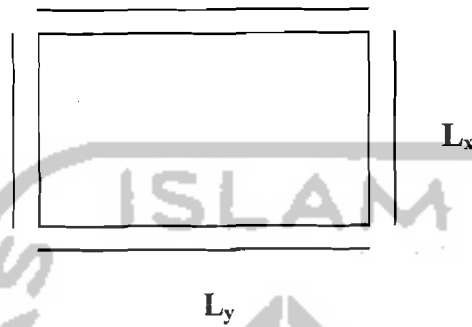
Gambar 5.1.b Denah Rencana Pelat Lantai 2



Gambar 5.2 Denah Rencana Tribun dan Balok Anak Tribun

5.1.2 Penulangan Pelat Lantai

Sebagai contoh untuk langkah-langkah perencanaan pelat adalah Perencanaan pelat lantai L1, sebagai berikut ini :



Gambar 5.3 Pelat lantai L1

$$L_x = 3,150 \text{ m}$$

$$L_y = 4,000 \text{ m}$$

Koefisien momen

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{4,000}{3,150} = 1,270 \quad \text{Pelat dua arah}$$

Untuk pelat keempat tepinya terjepit elastis, dari Tabel 13.3.2 PBI 1971, didapat :

$$c_{lx} = -c_{tx} = 48,80$$

$$c_{ly} = -c_{ty} = 38$$

Menentukan tebal minimum pelat lantai

Pelat terlebar : $L_x = 3,250 \text{ m}$ dan $L_y = 7,000 \text{ m}$

$$\beta = \frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{7,000}{3,250} = 2,150$$

$$h \geq \frac{L_x \left(0,8 + \frac{f_y}{1500} \right)}{36 + 9\beta}$$

$$h \geq \frac{3250(0,8 + \frac{240}{1500})}{36 + 9.2,150}$$

$$120 \geq 56,369 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi tebal pelat lantai dipakai $h = 120 \text{ mm}$.

$$w_u = 11,400 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$M = 0,001 \cdot w_u \cdot L_x^2 \cdot c$$

$$M_{lx} = 0,001 \cdot 11,400 \cdot 3,150^2 \cdot 48,80 = 5,520 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{lx} = -0,001 \cdot 11,400 \cdot 3,150^2 \cdot 48,80 = -5,520 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ly} = 0,001 \cdot 11,400 \cdot 3,150^2 \cdot 38 = 4,298 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ly} = -0,001 \cdot 11,400 \cdot 3,150^2 \cdot 38 = -4,298 \text{ kNm}$$

Penulangan sejajar arah x

a. Tulangan lapangan (l_x)

Digunakan tulangan pokok P8

tinggi manfaat

$$\text{- lapangan arah-x } d' = 15 + 0,5 \cdot 8 = 19 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 120 - 19 = 101 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = M_{lx} = 5,520 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = 5,520 / 0,8 = 6,900 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$6,900 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[101 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$6,900 \cdot 10^6 = 1717000a - 8500a^2$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 4,102 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 4,102 = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot 240$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = 290,558 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_s \text{ perlu} < A_s \text{ min}$, maka dipakai $A_s \text{ min}$

tersedia tulangan P8 $A_{\text{tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 = 50,265 \text{ mm}^2$

jarak tulangan perlu, $s_{\text{perlu}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000)/300 = 167,550 \text{ mm}$

dipakai P8 – 150

Luas tulangan dipakai $A_s \text{ pakai} = (50,265 \cdot 1000)/150 = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2$

$$A_s \text{ pakai} = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \text{ min} = 300 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{-aman-}$$

b. Tulangan tumpuan (t_x)

Digunakan tulangan pokok P8

tinggi manfaat

- lapangan arah-x $d' = 15 + 0,5 \cdot 8 = 19 \text{ mm}$

$$d = 120 - 19 = 101 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = Mlx = 5,520 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = 5,520 / 0,8 = 6,900 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$6,900 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[101 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$6,900 \cdot 10^6 = 1717000a - 8500a^2$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 4,102 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 4,102 = A_{s \text{ perlu}} \cdot 240$$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 290,558 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_{s \text{ perlu}} < A_{s \text{ min}}$, maka dipakai $A_{s \text{ min}}$

$$\text{tersedia tulangan P8 } A_{s \text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 = 50,265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{jarak tulangan perlu, } s_{\text{perlu}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 300 = 167,550 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai **P8 – 150**

$$\text{Luas tulangan dipakai } A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 150 = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ min}} = 300 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{-aman-}$$

- Penulangan bagi

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 0,0014 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 168 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{tersedia tulangan P6, } A_{s \text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2 = 28,274 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{jarak tulangan perlu, } s_{\text{perlu}} = (28,274 \cdot 1000) / 168 = 168,298 \text{ mm}^2$$

dipakai tulangan bagi **P6 – 150**

$$\text{Luas tulangan dipakai } A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (28,274 \cdot 1000) / 150 = 188,493 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 188,493 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 168 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{-aman-}$$

Dengan cara yang sama dapat dihitung untuk semua pelat lantai, disajikan pada

Tabel 5.1 .

5.1.3 Penulangan Pelat Tribun

- Tribun jenis a

Asumsi sebagai pelat tertumpu sederhana

$$M_D = (1/8) \cdot 2.880 \cdot 0,80^2 = 0.230 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_L = (1/8) \cdot 5,00 \cdot 0,80^2 = 0,400 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_U = 1,2 M_D + 1,6 M_L$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 0,230 + 1,6 \cdot 0,400$$

$$= 0.920 \text{ kNm}$$

Digunakan tulangan pokok P8

tinggi manfaat

$$\text{- lapangan arah-x} \quad d' = 15 + 0,5 \cdot 8 = 19 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 100 - 19 = 81 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 0,920 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = 0,920 / 0,8 = 1.150 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$1,150 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[81 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$1,150 \cdot 10^6 = 1377000a - 8500a^2 \cdot$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 0,839 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_{s \text{ perlu}} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 0,839 = A_{s \text{ perlu}} \cdot 240$$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 59,429 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_{s\text{ perlu}} < A_{s\text{ min}}$, maka dipakai $A_{s\text{ min}}$

tersedia tulangan P8 $A_{s\text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 = 50,265 \text{ mm}^2$

jarak tulangan perlu, $s_{\text{perlu}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000)/300 = 167,552 \text{ mm}$

dipakai **P8 – 150**

Luas tulangan dipakai $A_{s\text{ pakai}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000)/150 = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2$

$A_{s\text{ pakai}} = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s\text{ min}} = 300 \text{ mm}^2$ -aman-

- Penulangan bagi

$A_{s\text{ perlu}} = 0,0014 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 168 \text{ mm}^2$

tersedia tulangan P6, $A_{s\text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2 = 28,274 \text{ mm}^2$

jarak tulangan perlu, $s_{\text{perlu}} = (28,274 \cdot 1000)/168 = 168,298 \text{ mm}^2$

dipakai tulangan bagi **P6 – 150**

Luas tulangan dipakai $A_{s\text{ pakai}} = (28,274 \cdot 1000)/150 = 188,493 \text{ mm}^2$

$A_{s\text{ pakai}} = 188,493 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s\text{ perlu}} = 168 \text{ mm}^2$ -aman-

Karena struktur tak terlindung maka digunakan tulangan rangkap.

- Tribun jenis b

Asumsi sebagai pelat tertumpu sederhana

$$M_D = (1/8) \cdot 2.880 \cdot 1,50^2 = 0.810 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_L = (1/8) \cdot 5,00 \cdot 1,50^2 = 1,406 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_U = 1,2 M_D + 1,6 M_L$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 0.810 + 1,6 \cdot 1,406$$

$$= 3.222 \text{ kNm}$$

Digunakan tulangan pokok P8

tinggi manfaat

$$\text{- lapangan arah-x} \quad d' = 15 + 0,5 \cdot 8 = 19 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 100 - 19 = 81 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 3,222 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = 3,222 / 0,8 = 4.0275 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$4,028 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[81 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$4,028 \cdot 10^6 = 1377000a - 8500a^2$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 2,980 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_{s \text{ perlu}} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 2,980 = A_{s \text{ perlu}} \cdot 240$$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 211,083 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_{s \text{ perlu}} < A_{s \text{ min}}$, maka dipakai $A_{s \text{ min}}$

$$\text{tersedia tulangan P8 } A_{\text{tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 = 50,265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{jarak tulangan perlu, } s_{\text{perlu}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 300 = 167,552 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai P8 - 150

$$\text{Luas tulangan dipakai } A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 150 = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ min}} = 300 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{-aman-}$$

- Penulangan bagi

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 0,0014 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 168 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{tersedia tulangan P6, } A_{s \text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 6^2 = 28,274 \text{ mm}^2$$

jarak tulangan perlu, $s_{perlu} = (28,274 \cdot 1000)/168 = 168,298 \text{ mm}^2$

dipakai tulangan bagi **P6 – 150**

Luas tulangan dipakai $A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (28,274 \cdot 1000)/150 = 188,493 \text{ mm}^2$

$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 188,493 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 168 \text{ mm}^2$ -aman-

Karena struktur tak terlindung maka digunakan tulangan rangkap.

5.1.4 Penulangan Balok Tribun

- Tribun jenis a

Pembebanan balok tribun

a. Beban mati

- Berat pelat beton + finishing : $0,12 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 24 = 2.300 \text{ kN/m}^2$

- Berat balok : $0,20 \cdot 0,50 \cdot 24 = 2,400 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$$w_D = 4.700 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

b. Beban hidup

- Beban hidup Gedung Olah Raga : $w_L = 0,8 \cdot 5 = 4,000 \text{ kN/m}^2$

c. Beban rencana balok tribun (w_u)

$$\begin{aligned} w_u &= 1,2 w_D + 1,6 w_L \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 4,700 + 1,6 \cdot 4,000 = 12,000 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan momen

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= (1/11) \cdot w_u \cdot L^2 & M_u/\phi &= 17,450/0,8 = 21.8125 \text{ kNm} \\ &= (1/11) \cdot 12,000 \cdot 4^2 \\ &= 17.450 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_u = (1/24) \cdot w_u \cdot L^2 \quad M_u/\phi = 8,000/0,8 = 10,000 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= (1/24) \cdot 12,000 \cdot 4^2$$

$$= 8,000 \text{ kNm}$$

Perhitungan penulangan lentur balok tribun

- Untuk momen positif / lapangan ($M_{u \text{ lap}} = 17,450 \text{ kNm}$) = momen terbesar

- Menentukan nilai rasio tulangan (ρ)

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{400} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0217$$

$$\rho_{min} = 1,4/f_y = 1,4/400 = 0,0035$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,0217 = 0,0163$$

$$\rho = 0,5 \rho_{maks} = 0,5 \cdot 0,0163 = 0,00815 > \rho_{min} = 0,0035 \quad \text{- ok -}$$

- Menentukan tinggi efektif (d) dan lebar (b) penampang balok

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 20} = 23,529$$

$$R_n = \rho \cdot f_y \cdot (1 - 1/2 \cdot \rho \cdot m)$$

$$= 0,00815 \cdot 400 (1 - 1/2 \cdot 0,00815 \cdot 23,529) = 2,947 \text{ MPa}$$

$$b \cdot d^2 = \frac{M_u / \phi}{R_n} = \frac{21,813 \cdot 10^6}{2,947}$$

$$200 \cdot d^2 = 7401764,506278$$

$$d = 192,377 \text{ mm} = 193 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 200 \text{ mm} ; d = 193 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = d + pb + \emptyset \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 \cdot \emptyset \text{ tulangan rencana}$$

Dipakai tulangan sengkang \emptyset 8 mm dan tulangan pokok \emptyset 13 mm

$$h = 193 + 40 + 8 + 13/2 = 247.500 \text{ mm} < h \text{ asumsi} = 500 \text{ mm} \quad \text{-ok-}$$

$$d = h - pb - \emptyset \text{ sengkang} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \emptyset \text{ tulangan rencana}$$

$$= 500 - 40 - 8 - 13/2 = 445,500 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dimensi balok anak adalah

$$b = 200 \text{ mm} ; h = 500 \text{ mm dan } d = 445,500 \text{ mm}$$

- Penulangan balok tribun (direncanakan dengan penulangan sebelah)

- Menentukan ρ_{ada} dan Rn_{ada}

$$Rn_{ada} = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{21,813 \cdot 10^6}{200 \cdot 445,500^2} = 0.5495 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho_{ada} = \frac{Rn_{ada}}{R_n} \rho$$

$$\rho_{ada} = \frac{0,5495}{2,947} \cdot 0,00815 = 0.0015197 < \rho_{min} = 0,0035$$

Dipakai $\rho_{min} = 0,0035$

- Menentukan luas tulangan (A_s)

$$A_s = \rho_{ada} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0035 \cdot 200 \cdot 445.5 = 311,850 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{A_{1\emptyset}} ; A_{1\emptyset} = 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot \emptyset \text{ tulangan pokok} = 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot 13^2 = 132.732 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= \frac{311,850}{132,732} = 2,349 \text{ dipakai tulangan } \mathbf{3D13}$$

$$A_s \text{ ada} = n \cdot A_{1\emptyset} = 3 \cdot 132,732 = 398,196 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \quad \text{-ok-}$$

- Kontrol kapasitas lentur yang terjadi

$$a = \frac{A_{s\text{ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{398,196 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 200} = 46,847 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_{s\text{ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \geq \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

$$= 398,196 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(445,5 - \frac{46,847}{2}\right) \geq 21,813 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 67,228 \text{ kNm} \geq 21,813 \text{ kNm} \quad \text{-aman-}$$

- Penulangan lentur balok tribun negatif / tumpuan ($M_{u\text{ tump}} = 8,000 \text{ kNm}$)

(direncanakan dengan penulangan sebelah)

- Menentukan ρ_{ada} dan $R_{n\text{ada}}$

$$R_{n\text{ada}} = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{10,000 \cdot 10^6}{200 \cdot 445,5^2} = 0,250 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} = \frac{R_{n\text{ada}}}{R_n} \rho$$

$$\rho_{\text{ada}} = \frac{0,250}{2,947} \cdot 0,00815 = 0,00069 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035$$

Dipakai $\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035$

- Menentukan luas tulangan (A_s)

$$A_s = \rho_{\text{ada}} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0035 \cdot 200 \cdot 445,5 = 311,850 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{A_{1\phi}} ; A_{1\phi} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot \phi_{\text{tulangan}}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 13^2 = 132,732 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= \frac{311,850}{132,732} = 2,349 \text{ dipakai tulangan } \mathbf{3D13}$$

$$A_{s\text{ada}} = n \cdot A_{1\phi} = 3 \cdot 132,732 = 398,196 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \quad \text{-ok-}$$

- Kontrol kapasitas lentur yang terjadi

$$a = \frac{A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{398,196 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 200} = 46,847 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \geq \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

$$= 398,196 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(445,5 - \frac{46,847}{2} \right) \geq 10,000 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 67,228 \text{ kNm} \geq 10,000 \text{ kNm} \quad \text{-aman-}$$

Karena tinggi balok tribun > 300 mm maka pada tengah balok tribun dipasang tulangan susut 2D10.

- Tribun jenis b

Pembebanan balok tribun

a. Beban mati

- Berat pelat beton + finishing	: 0,12 · 1,50 · 24	= 4,320 kN/m ²
- Berat balok	: 0,20 · 0,50 · 24	= 2,400 kN/m ²
		<hr/>
		$w_D = 6,720 \text{ kN/m}^2$

b. Beban hidup

- Beban hidup Gedung Olah Raga : $w_D = 1,5 \cdot 5 = 7,500 \text{ kN/m}^2$

c. Beban rencana balok tribun (w_u)

$$w_u = 1,2 w_D + 1,6 w_L$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 6,720 + 1,6 \cdot 7,500$$

$$= 20,064 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Perhitungan momen

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= (1/11) \cdot w_u \cdot L^2 & M_u/\phi &= 29,184/0,8 = 36,480 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= (1/11) \cdot 20,064 \cdot 4^2 \\
 &= 29,184 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= (1/24) \cdot w_u \cdot L^2 & M_u/\phi &= 13,376/0,8 = 16,720 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= (1/24) \cdot 20,064 \cdot 4^2 \\
 &= 13,376 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan penulangan lentur balok tribun

- Untuk momen positif / lapangan ($M_{u \text{ lap}} = 29,184 \text{ kNm}$) = momen terbesar

- Menentukan nilai rasio tulangan (ρ)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{400} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0217
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{min} = 1,4/f_y = 1,4/400 = 0,0035$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,0217 = 0,0163$$

$$\rho = 0,5 \rho_{maks} = 0,5 \cdot 0,0163 = 0,00815 > \rho_{min} = 0,0035 \quad \text{- ok-}$$

- Menentukan tinggi efektif (d) dan lebar (b) penampang balok

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 20} = 23,529$$

$$R_n = \rho \cdot f_y \cdot (1 - 1/2 \cdot \rho \cdot m)$$

$$= 0,00815 \cdot 400 (1 - 1/2 \cdot 0,00815 \cdot 23,529) = 2,947 \text{ MPa}$$

$$b \cdot d^2 = \frac{M_u/\phi}{R_n} = \frac{36,480 \cdot 10^6}{2,947}$$

$$200 \cdot d^2 = 12378690,190$$

$$d = 248,784 \text{ mm} = 249 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 200 \text{ mm} ; d = 445 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = d + pb + \text{Ø sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{Ø tulangan rencana}$$

Dipakai tulangan sengkang Ø 8 mm dan tulangan pokok Ø 13 mm

$$h = 249 + 40 + 8 + 13/2 = 303,500 \text{ mm} < h \text{ asumsi} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

-ok-

Jadi dimensi balok anak adalah

$$b = 200 \text{ mm} ; h = 500 \text{ mm} \text{ dan } d = 445,5 \text{ mm}$$

- Penulangan balok tribun (direncanakan dengan penulangan sebelah)

- Menentukan ρ_{ada} dan R_{nada}

$$R_{nada} = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{36,480 \cdot 10^6}{200 \cdot 445,50^2} = 0,919 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho_{ada} = \frac{R_{nada}}{R_n} \rho$$

$$\rho_{ada} = \frac{0,919}{2,947} \cdot 0,00815 = 0,00254 < \rho_{min} = 0,0035$$

Dipakai $\rho_{min} = 0,0035$

- Menentukan luas tulangan (A_s)

$$A_s = \rho_{ada} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0035 \cdot 200 \cdot 445,5 = 311,850 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{A_{1\phi}} ; A_{1\phi} = 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot \text{Ø tulangan pokok} = 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot 13^2 = 132,732 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= \frac{311,850}{132,732} = 2,349 \text{ dipakai tulangan } \mathbf{3D13}$$

$$A_{s \text{ ada}} = n \cdot A_{1\phi} = 3 \cdot 132,732 = 398,196 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s$$

-ok-

- Kontrol kapasitas lentur yang terjadi

$$a = \frac{A s_{ada} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{398,196 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 200} = 46,847 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A s_{ada} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \geq M_u / \phi$$

$$= 398,196 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(445,5 - \frac{46,847}{2} \right) \geq 36,480 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 67,228 \text{ kNm} \geq 36,480 \text{ kNm} \quad \text{-aman-}$$

Karena tinggi balok tribun > 300 mm maka pada tengah balok tribun dipasang tulangan susut 2D10.

- Penulangan lentur balok tribun negatif / tumpuan ($M_{u \text{ tump}} = 13,376 \text{ kNm}$)

(direncanakan dengan penulangan sebelah)

- Menentukan ρ_{ada} dan R_{nada}

$$R_{nada} = \frac{M_u / \phi}{b \cdot d^2} = \frac{16,720 \cdot 10^6}{200 \cdot 445,5^2} = 0,421 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho_{ada} = \frac{R_{nada}}{R_n} \rho$$

$$\rho_{ada} = \frac{0,421}{2,947} \cdot 0,00815 = 0,00116 < \rho_{min} = 0,0035$$

Dipakai $\rho_{min} = 0,0035$

- Menentukan luas tulangan (A_s)

$$A_s = \rho_{ada} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0035 \cdot 200 \cdot 445,5 = 311,850 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{A_s}{A_{1\phi}} ; A_{1\phi} = 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot \phi_{tulangan \text{ pokok}}^2 = 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot 13^2 = 132,732 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$= \frac{311,850}{132,732} = 2,349 \text{ dipakai tulangan } \mathbf{3D13}$$

$$A_{s \text{ ada}} = n \cdot A_{1\emptyset} = 3 \cdot 132,732 = 398,196 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s \quad \text{-ok-}$$

- Kontrol kapasitas lentur yang terjadi

$$a = \frac{A_{s \text{ ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b} = \frac{398,196 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 200} = 46,847 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_{s \text{ ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \geq \frac{Mu}{\phi}$$

$$= 398,196 \cdot 400 \cdot \left(445,5 - \frac{46,847}{2}\right) \geq 36,480 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 67,228 \text{ kNm} \geq 36,480 \text{ kNm} \quad \text{-aman-}$$

Karena tinggi balok tribun > 300 mm maka pada tengah balok tribun dipasang tulangan susut **2D10**.

5.1.5 Perencanaan Tulangan Pelat Dengan Struktur Kantilever

- Penulangan Pelat Kantilever pada Pelat Lantai

Beban pelat lantai

a. Beban mati

$$\text{- Pelat beton : } 0,12 \cdot 24 = 2,880 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{- Tegel : } 0,02 \cdot 24 = 0,480 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{- Spesi : } 0,04 \cdot 21 = 0,840 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$w_D = 4,200 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

b. Beban hidup

$$\text{- Gedung Olah Raga : } w_L = 400 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 4,000 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

c. Beban rencana pelat lantai (w_u) .

$$\begin{aligned} w_u &= 1,2 w_D + 1,6 w_L \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 4,200 + 1,6 \cdot 4,000 \\ &= 11,400 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot w_u \cdot l^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 11,400 \cdot 1,075^2 \\ &= 6,587 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal pelat lantai dipakai $h = 120 \text{ mm}$.

Digunakan tulangan pokok P8

tinggi manfaat

$$d' = 15 + 0,5 \cdot 8 = 19 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 120 - 19 = 101 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = 6,587 / 0,8 = 8,234 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$8,234 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[101 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$8,234 \cdot 10^6 = 1717000a - 8500a^2$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 4,915 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 4,915 = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot 240$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = 348,146 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_s \text{ perlu} > A_s \text{ min}$, maka dipakai $A_s \text{ perlu}$

tersedia tulangan P8 $A_{s \text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 = 50,265 \text{ mm}^2$

jarak tulangan perlu, $s_{\text{perlu}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000)/348,146 = 144,379 \text{ mm}$

dipakai **P8 – 140**

Luas tulangan dipakai $A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000)/140 = 359,036 \text{ mm}^2$

$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 359,036 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 348,146 \text{ mm}^2$ -aman-

- Penulangan Pelat Kantilever pada Pelat Tribun

Beban pelat tribun

a. Beban mati

- Pelat beton : $0,10 \cdot 24 = 2,400 \text{ kN/m}^2$

- Finishing : $0,02 \cdot 24 = 0,480 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$w_D = 2,880 \text{ kN/m}^2$

b. Beban hidup

- Beban hidup Gedung Olah Raga : $w_D = 500 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 5,000 \text{ kN/m}^2$

c. Beban rencana pelat lantai (w_u)

$w_u = 1,2 w_D + 1,6 w_L$

$= 1,2 \cdot 2,880 + 1,6 \cdot 5,000 = 11,456 \text{ kN/m}^2$

$M_u = \frac{1}{2} \cdot w_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 11,456 \cdot 1,075^2 = 6,619 \text{ kNm}$

Digunakan tulangan pokok P8

tinggi manfaat

- lapangan arah-x $d' = 15 + 0,5 \cdot 8 = 19 \text{ mm}$

$d = 100 - 19 = 81 \text{ mm}$

$M_u = 6,619 \text{ kNm}$

$$M_u / 0,8 = 6,619 / 0,8 = 8,274 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$8,274 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[81 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$8,274 \cdot 10^6 = 1377000a - 8500a^2$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 6,250 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_{s \text{ perlu}} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 6,250 = A_{s \text{ perlu}} \cdot 240$$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 442,708 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_{s \text{ perlu}} > A_{s \text{ min}}$, maka dipakai $A_{s \text{ perlu}}$

$$\text{tersedia tulangan P8 } A_{\text{tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 = 50,265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{jarak tulangan perlu, } s_{\text{perlu}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 442,708 = 113,540 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai **P8 – 110**

$$\text{Luas tulangan dipakai } A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 110 = 456,955 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 456,955 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 442,708 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ -aman-}$$

5.1.6 Perencanaan Tulangan Lisplank

Beban pelat lisplank

a. Beban mati

$$\text{- Pelat beton : } 0,12 \cdot 24 = 2,880 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{- Tegel : } 0,02 \cdot 24 = 0,480 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{- Spesi : } 0,04 \cdot 21 = 0,840 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$w_D = 4,200 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Beban } P = 0,1 \cdot 0,760 \cdot 24 = 1,824 \text{ kN}$$

b. Beban hidup

$$\text{- Gedung Olah Raga : } w_L = 400 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 4,000 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

c. Beban rencana pelat lantai (w_u)

$$w_u = 1,2 w_D + 1,6 w_L = 1,2 \cdot 4,200 + 1,6 \cdot 4,000 = 11,400 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$P_u = 1,2 \cdot P = 1,2 \cdot 1,824 = 2,189 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot w_u \cdot L^2 + P_u \cdot L \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 11,400 \cdot 1,20^2 + 2,189 \cdot 1,3 \\ &= 11,054 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal pelat lantai dipakai $h = 120 \text{ mm}$.

Digunakan tulangan pokok P10

tinggi manfaat

$$d' = 15 + 0,5 \cdot 10 = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 120 - 20 = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = 11,054 / 0,8 = 13,818 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u / 0,8 = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$13,818 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[100 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$13,818 \cdot 10^6 = 1700000a - 8500a^2$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 8,488 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 8,488 = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot 240$$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 601,233 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_{s \text{ perlu}} > A_{s \text{ min}}$, maka dipakai $A_{s \text{ perlu}}$

$$\text{tersedia tulangan P10 } A_{s \text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2 = 78,540 \text{ mm}^2$$

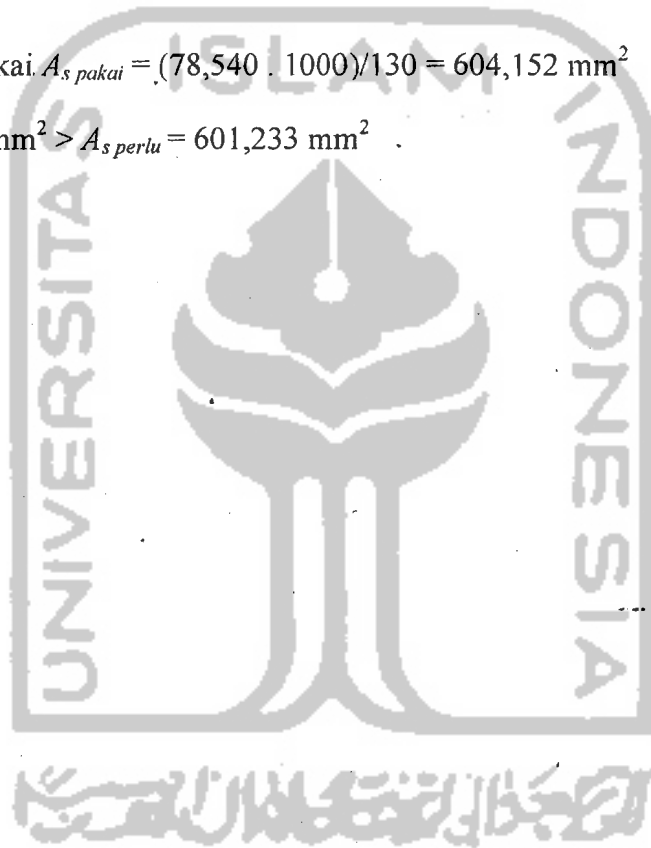
$$\text{jarak tulangan perlu, } s_{\text{perlu}} = (78,540 \cdot 1000) / 601,233 = 130,631 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai **P10 – 130**

$$\text{Luas tulangan dipakai } A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (78,540 \cdot 1000) / 130 = 604,152 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 604,152 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 601,233 \text{ mm}^2$$

-aman-



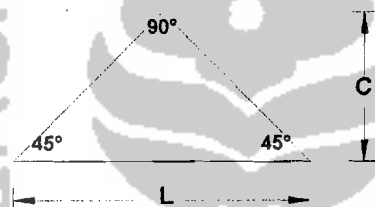
5.2 Perencanaan Balok Anak

Perencanaan balok anak dibagi dalam beberapa tahap, yaitu pembebanan balok anak, analisis struktur balok anak, serta penulangan lentur dan penulangan geser balok anak. Balok anak yang direncanakan disajikan dalam Gambar 5.6 dan Gambar 5.7.

5.2.1 Pembebanan Balok Anak

Pembebanan pada balok anak sesuai dengan ketentuan PPPURDG 1987, sedangkan beban pelat sesuai dengan perhitungannya.

- Untuk beban bentang pendek:



Gambar 5.4 Distribusi beban merata pada bentang pendek

$$\text{Beban merata} = \text{beban per m}^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot C$$

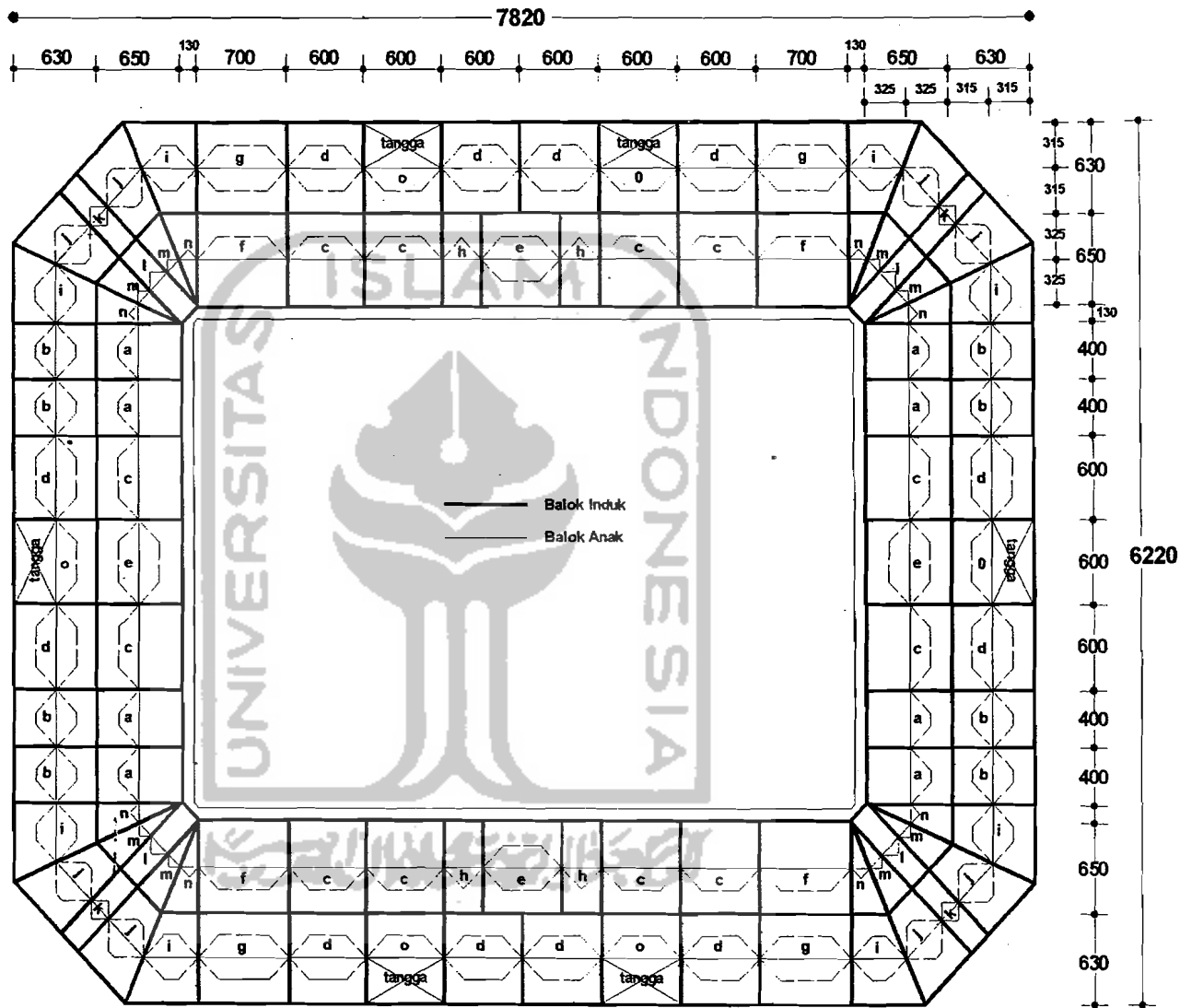
- Untuk beban bentang panjang



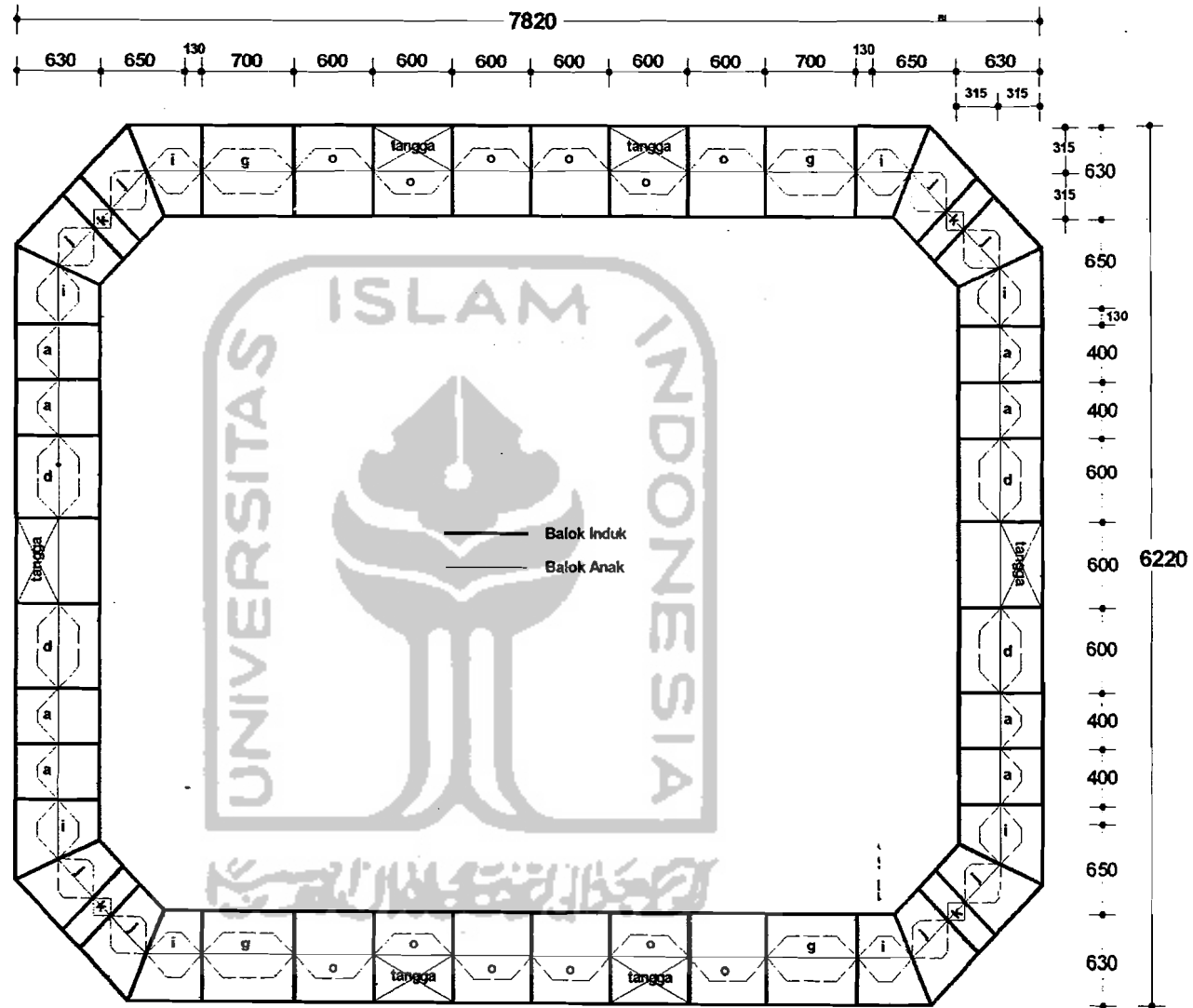
Gambar 5.5 Distribusi beban merata pada bentang panjang

$$\text{Beban merata} = \text{beban per m}^2 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{C^2}{L^2}\right) \cdot C$$

Distribusi beban pelat pada balok anak disajikan pada Gambar 5.6 dan Gambar 5.7.



Gambar 5.6 Denah Tipe Balok Anak dan Distribusi Beban Balok Anak Lantai 1



Gambar 5.7 Denah Tipe Balok Anak dan Distribusi Beban Balok Anak Lantai 2

5.2.2 Distribusi Pembebanan Merata Balok Anak

5.2.2.1 Balok Anak Lantai

1. Balok anak lantai type a

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,625^2/4^2)) \cdot 1,625 \cdot 4,200 = 5,323 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 5,323 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,625^2/4^2)) 1,625 \cdot 4,000 = 5,070 \text{ kN/m}$

2. Balok anak lantai type b

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2 (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/4^2)) \cdot 1,575 \cdot 4,200 = 10,495 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 10,495 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/4^2)) 1,575 \cdot 4,000 = 9,995 \text{ kN/m}$

3. Balok anak lantai type c

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,625^2/6^2)) \cdot 1,625 \cdot 4,200 = 6,158 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 6,158 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,625^2/6^2)) 1,625 \cdot 4,000 = 5,864 \text{ kN/m}$

4. Balok anak lantai type d

a. Beban mati

$$\text{- Pelat : } 2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1,575^2}{6^2} \right) \right) \cdot 1,575 \cdot 4,200 = 12,014 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{- Balok anak : } 0,3 \cdot 0,4$$

$$q_D = 12,014 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

$$\text{- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : } q_L = 2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1,575^2}{6^2} \right) \right) 1,575 \cdot 4,00 = 11,442 \text{ kN/m}$$

5. Balok anak lantai type e

a. Beban mati

$$\text{- Pelat : } 2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1,625^2}{6^2} \right) \right) \cdot 1,625 \cdot 4,200 = 12,315 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{- Balok anak : } 0,3 \cdot 0,4$$

$$q_D = 12,315 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

$$\text{- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : } q_L = 2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1,625^2}{6^2} \right) \right) 1,625 \cdot 4,00 = 11,729 \text{ kN/m}$$

6. Balok anak lantai type f

a. Beban mati

$$\text{- Pelat : } \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1,625^2}{7^2} \right) \right) \cdot 1,625 \cdot 4,200 = 6,335 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{- Balok anak : } 0,30 \cdot 0,40$$

$$q_D = 6,335 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

$$\text{- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : } q_L = \left(1 - \left(\frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1,625^2}{7^2} \right) \right) 1,625 \cdot 4,000 = 6,033 \text{ kN/m}$$

7. Balok anak lantai type g

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2 (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/7^2)) \cdot 1,575 \cdot 4,200 = 12,337 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 12,337 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/7^2))1,575 \cdot 4,00 = 11,749 \text{ kN/m}$

8. Balok anak lantai type h

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,625^2/3^2)) \cdot 1,625 \cdot 4,200 = 4,155 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 4,155 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,625^2/3^2))1,625 \cdot 4,00 = 3,957 \text{ kN/m}$

9. Balok anak lantai type i

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2 (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/4,55^2)) \cdot 1,575 \cdot 4,200 = 11,116 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 11,116 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/4,55^2))1,575 \cdot 4,00 = 10,587 \text{ kN/m}$

10. Balok anak lantai type j

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2 (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/5,75^2)) \cdot 1,575 \cdot 4,200 = 11,906 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 11,906 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga: $q_L = 2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,575^2/5,75^2)) \cdot 1,575 \cdot 4,00 = 11,339 \text{ kN/m}$

11. Balok anak lantai type k

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2(1,075 \cdot 1,575) \cdot 4,200 = 14,222 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 14,222 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1,075 \cdot 1,575) \cdot 4,00 = 13,545 \text{ kN/m}$

12. Balok anak lantai type l

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2(1,075 \cdot 1,625) \cdot 4,200 = 14,674 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

$$q_D = 14,674 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1,075 \cdot 1,625) \cdot 4,00 = 13,975 \text{ kN/m}$

5.2.2.2 Balok Anak Tribun

1. Balok anak tribun type a

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,5^2/6,50^2)) \cdot 1,50 \cdot 2,880 = 8,027 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 3,00 \cdot 24 = 7.200 \text{ kN}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,5^2/6,5^2))1,50 \cdot 5,00 = 13,935 \text{ kN/m}$

2. Balok anak tribun type b

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,50^2/6,30^2)) \cdot 1,50 \cdot 2,880 = 7,987 \text{ kN}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 3,00 \cdot 24 = 7.200 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,5^2/6,3^2))1,50 \cdot 5,00 = 13,866 \text{ kN/m}$

3. Balok anak tribun type c

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,75^2/6,50^2)) \cdot 1,75 \cdot 2,880 = 9,106 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 3,500 \cdot 24 = 8,400 \text{ kN}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = 2(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,75^2/6,5^2))1,75 \cdot 5,0 = 15,809 \text{ kN/m}$

4. Balok anak tribun type d

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,93^2/6,30^2)) \cdot 1,93 \cdot 2,880 = 4,863 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 1,925 \cdot 24 = 4.620 \text{ kN}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,93^2/6,3^2))1,93 \cdot 5,00 = 8,442 \text{ kN/m}$

5. Balok anak tribun type e

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,21^2/6,30^2)) \cdot 1,21 \cdot 2,880 = 3,313 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 1,213 \cdot 24 = 2,911 \text{ kN}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,21^2/6,3^2))1,21 \cdot 5,00 = 5,752 \text{ kN/m}$

6. Balok anak tribun type f

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 0,96^2/6,30^2)) \cdot 0,96 \cdot 2,880 = 2,679 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,963 \cdot 24 = 2,311 \text{ kN}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 0,96^2/6,3^2)) 0,96 \cdot 5,00 = 4,651 \text{ kN/m}$

7. Balok anak tribun type g

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 0,96^2/6,50^2)) \cdot 0,96 \cdot 2,880 = 2,684 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,963 \cdot 24 = 2,311 \text{ kN}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 0,96^2/6,5^2)) 0,96 \cdot 5,00 = 4,660 \text{ kN/m}$

8. Balok anak tribun type h

a. Beban mati

- Pelat : $(1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,50^2/6,50^2)) \cdot 1,50 \cdot 2,880 = 4,013 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok tribun (P): $0,2 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 24 = 2,400 \text{ kN/m}$

- Balok anak : $0,3 \cdot 0,4$

b. Beban hidup

- Lantai Gedung Olah Raga : $q_L = (1 - (4/3 \cdot 1,50^2/6,5^2)) \cdot 1,50 \cdot 5,00 = 6,967 \text{ kN/m}$

5.2.3 Analisis Struktur

Analisis struktur balok anak dihitung menggunakan program aplikasi komputer SAP 2000, dengan pemasukan data-data sebagai berikut:

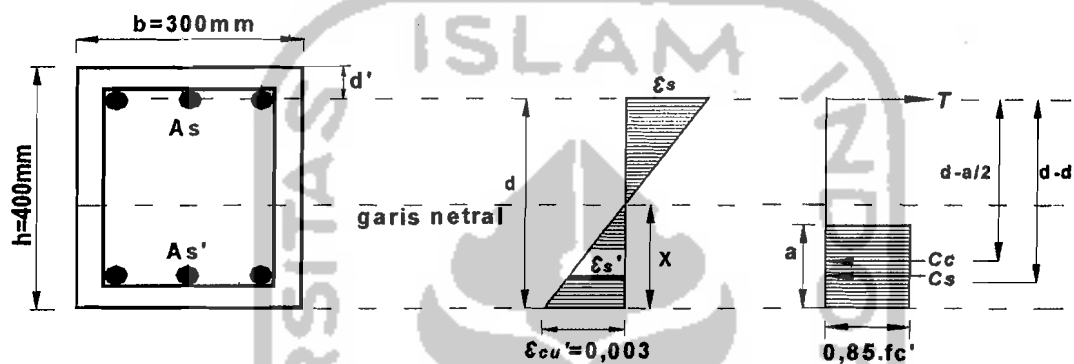
1. Nomor joint dan frame,
2. Dukungan balok dianggap sendi.
3. Ukuran penampang balok anak.
4. Modulus elastisitas beton $E = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c}$ dengan $f'_c = 20 \text{ MPa}$.
Jadi $E = 4700 \sqrt{20} = 21019,03899 \text{ MPa}$
5. Pembebanan balok anak meliputi beban mati dan beban hidup.
6. Jenis pembebanan, beban merata.

Data-data input program komputer dan hasil output program disajikan dalam lampiran-lampiran. Dalam hal ini gaya-gaya dalam untuk kepentingan perencanaan disajikan dalam Tabel 5.2 Momen Rencana Balok Anak, Tabel 5.3 Gaya Geser Rencana dan Reaksi Dukungan Balok Anak.

5.2.4 Penulangan Lentur Balok Anak

Sebagai contoh perhitungan lentur balok anak dan perhitungan momen nominal aktual balok ditinjau pada balok anak type g adalah sebagai berikut (Cara perhitungan menurut: Dipohusodo,1996):

- Untuk momen negatif/ tumpuan ($M_{n \text{ tump}} = 150.666 \text{ kNm}$)



Gambar 5.8 Analisis balok bertulangan rangkap tumpuan untuk momen negatif

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{400} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0217$$

$$\rho_{min} = 1,4/f_y = 1,4/400 = 0,0035$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,0217 = 0,0163$$

$$\rho_{min} < \rho \leq \rho_{maks} \text{ diambil } \rho = (0,0035 + 0,0217)/4 = 0,0063$$

$$d' = P(\text{selimut beton}) + \emptyset \text{ tul. Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \text{ tul. lentur}$$

$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 = 62,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d' = 400 - 62,5 = 337,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{600}{(600 + f_y)} \times d = \frac{600}{(600 + 400)} \times 337,50 = 202,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \beta_1 \cdot x = 0,85 \cdot 202,500 = 172,125 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan tarik

$$A_{s1} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0063 \cdot 300 \cdot 337,5 = 637,875 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T_1 = A_{s1} \cdot f_y = 637,875 \cdot 400 = 255150 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{n1} = T_1 \cdot (d - a/2) = 255150 \cdot (337,5 - 172,125/2) \\ = 64,154 \text{ kNm} < (M_u/0,8 = 80,193 \text{ kNm})$$

$$M_n = M_u/0,8 = 150.666/0,8 = 188,332 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{n2} = M_n - M_{n1} = 188,332 - 80,193 = 108,194 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{n2} = C_s \cdot (d - d') \text{ atau } M_{n2} = T_2 \cdot (d - d')$$

$$T_2 = C_s = M_{n2}/(d - d') = 108,194 \cdot 10^6 / (337,5 - 62,50) = 393430,909 \text{ kN}$$

Periksa regangan tulangan tekan:

$$\varepsilon_s = [(x - d')/x] \varepsilon_{cu} = [(202,5 - 62,50)/202,50] 0,003 = 0,0021$$

$$\varepsilon_y = f_y/E_s = 400/200000 = 0,002$$

$$\varepsilon_s > \varepsilon_y$$

Dianggap baja tekan telah leleh saat beton tekan mencapai regangan hancur 0,003

$$\text{dan } f'_s = f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

Luas tulangan tekan:

$$A_{s'} = C_s/f'_s = 393430,909/400 = 983,577 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tambahan luas tulangan tarik:

$$A_{s2} = T_2/f_y = 393430,909/400 = 983,577 \text{ mm}^2$$

Luas tulangan tarik:

$$A_s = A_{s1} + A_{s2} = 637,875 + 983,577 = 1621,452 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai tulangan:

$$\text{- Tulangan tarik/atas : } 4\text{D}25 = 1963,495 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s = 1621,452 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{- Tulangan tekan/bawah : } 3\text{D}25 = 1472,622 \text{ mm}^2 > A_s' = 983,577 \text{ mm}^2$$

Periksa kapasitas penampang:

$$A_s = 1963,495 \text{ mm}^2, A_s' = 1472,622 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = 62,50 \text{ mm}, d = 337,5 \text{ mm}$$

Anggap tulangan tarik dan tulangan tekan telah leleh:

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 300 \cdot a = 5100a$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot (f_y - 0,85 \cdot f'_c) = 1472,622 \cdot (400 - 0,85 \cdot 20) = 752018,741 \text{ N}$$

$$T = A_s \cdot f_y = 1963,495 \cdot 400 = 785398 \text{ N}$$

Keseimbangan gaya-gaya dalam:

$$T = C_c + C_s$$

$$785398 = 5100a + 752018,741$$

$$a = 6,545 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = a / \beta_1 = 6,545 / 0,85 = 7,700 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_s' = [(x - d') / x] \varepsilon_{cu} = [(7,700 - 62,50) / 7,700] 0,003 = -0,0213 < (\varepsilon_y = 0,002)$$

$$\varepsilon_s = [(d - x) / x] \varepsilon_{cu} = [(337,5 - 7,700) / 7,700] 0,003 = 0,128 > (\varepsilon_y = 0,002)$$

Anggapan tidak benar, tulangan tekan belum leleh diperlukan mencari garis netral terlebih dahulu:

Untuk mendapat nilai x digunakan persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$(0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot \beta_1) \cdot x^2 + (600 \cdot A_s' - A_s \cdot f_y) \cdot x - 600 \cdot d' \cdot A_s' = 0$$

$$(0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 300 \cdot 0,85) x^2 + (600 \cdot 1472,622 - 1963,495 \cdot 400) x - 600 \cdot 62,5 \cdot 1472,622 = 0$$

$$4335 x^2 + 392699 x - 73631062,50 = 0$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $x = 92,664$ mm

$$f_s' = [(x - d') / x] 600 = [(92,664 - 62,50) / 92,664] 600 = 195,312 \text{ MPa} < (f_y = 400 \text{ MPa})$$

Periksa rasio tulangan

$$\rho = A_s / (b \cdot d)$$

$$= A_s - [(A_s' \cdot f_s') / f_y] / (b \cdot d)$$

$$= 1963,495 - [(1472,622 \cdot 195,312) / 400] / (300 \cdot 337,5)$$

$$= 0,0123$$

$(\rho_{min} 0,0035) < \rho = 0,0123 \leq (\rho_{maks} = 0,0163)$, memenuhi syarat

$$a = 0,85 \cdot x = 0,85 \cdot 92,664 = 78,764 \text{ mm}$$

Hitung momen nominal aktual negatif tumpuan:

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b \cdot a = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 300 \cdot 78,764 \cdot 10^{-3} = 401,696 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot f_s' = 1472,622 \cdot 195,312 \cdot 10^{-3} = 383,494 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{nak} = C_c [d - (a / 2)] + C_s \cdot (d - d')$$

$$= 401,696 [337,5 - (78,764 / 2)] + 383,494 \cdot (337,5 - 62,5) \cdot 10^{-3} = 225,214 \text{ kNm}$$

$(\Phi M_{nak tump} = 0,8 \cdot 225,214 = 180,171 \text{ kNm}) > (M_{u tump} = 150,666 \text{ kNm})$ – aman-

- Untuk momen positif/ lapangan ($M_{u lap} = 94,953 \text{ kNm}$)

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c'}{f_y} \beta_1 \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20}{400} \cdot 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,0217$$

$$\rho_{min} = 1,4 / f_y = 1,4 / 400 = 0,0035$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,0217 = 0,0163$$

$$\rho_{min} < \rho \leq \rho_{maks} \text{ diambil } \rho = (0,0035 + 0,0217)/4 = 0,0063$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= P(\text{selimut beton}) + \emptyset \text{ tul. Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \emptyset \text{ tul. lentur} \\ &= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 25 = 62,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d = h - d' = 400 - 62,5 = 337,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{600}{(600 + f_y)} \times d = \frac{600}{(600 + 400)} \times 337,50 = 202,500 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \beta_1 \cdot x = 0,85 \cdot 202,50 = 172,125 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan tarik

$$A_{s1} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0,0063 \cdot 300 \cdot 337,50 = 637,875 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T_1 = A_{s1} \cdot f_y = 637,875 \cdot 400 = 255150 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{n1} &= T_1 \cdot (d - a/2) = 255150 \cdot (337,50 - 172,125/2) \\ &= 64,154 \text{ kNm} < (M_u/0,8 = 80,193 \text{ kNm}) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_n = M_u/0,8 = 94,953/0,8 = 118,691 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{n2} = M_n - M_{n1} = 118,691 - 80,193 = 38,498 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{n2} = C_s \cdot (d - d') \text{ atau } M_{n2} = T_2 \cdot (d - d')$$

$$T_2 = C_s = M_{n2}/(d - d') = 38,498 \cdot 10^6 / (337,50 - 62,50) = 139993,636 \text{ kN}$$

Periksa regangan tulangan tekan:

$$\varepsilon_s = [(x - d')/x] \varepsilon_{cu} = [(202,50 - 62,50)/202,50] 0,003 = 0,0021$$

$$\varepsilon_y = f_y/E_s = 400/200000 = 0,002$$

$$\varepsilon_s > \varepsilon_y$$

Dianggap baja tekan telah leleh saat beton tekan mencapai regangan hancur 0,003

$$\text{dan } f'_s = f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

Luas tulangan tekan:

$$A_s' = C_s/f'_s = 139993,636/400 = 349,984 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tambahan luas tulangan tarik:

$$A_{s2} = T_2/f_y = 139993,636/400 = 349,984 \text{ mm}^2$$

Luas tulangan tarik:

$$A_s = A_{s1} + A_{s2} = 637,875 + 349,984 = 987,859 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai tulangan:

- Tulangan tarik/atas : 3D25 = 1472,621 mm² > A_s = 987,859 mm²

- Tulangan tekan/bawah : 2D25 = 981,748 mm² > A_s' = 349,984 mm²

Periksa kapasitas penampang:

$$A_s = 1472,621 \text{ mm}^2, A_s' = 981,748 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = 62,50 \text{ mm}, d = 337,50 \text{ mm}$$

Anggap tulangan tarik dan tulangan tekan telah leleh:

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 300 \cdot a = 5100a$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot (f_y - 0,85 \cdot f'_c) = 981,748 \cdot (400 - 0,85 \cdot 20) = 564014,056 \text{ N}$$

$$T = A_s \cdot f_y = 1472,621 \cdot 400 = 589048,622 \text{ N}$$

Keseimbangan gaya-gaya dalam:

$$T = C_c + C_s$$

$$589048,622 = 5100a + 564014,056$$

$$a = 4,909 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = a/\beta_1 = 4,909/0,85 = 5,775 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_s' = [(x - d')/x] \varepsilon_{cu} = [(5,775 - 62,50)/5,775]0,003 = -0,0295 < (\varepsilon_y = 0,002)$$

$$\varepsilon_s = [(d - x)/x] \varepsilon_{cu} = [(337,50 - 5,775)/5,775]0,003 = 0,172 > (\varepsilon_y = 0,002)$$

Anggapan tidak benar, tulangan tekan belum leleh diperlukan mencari garis netral

terlebih dahulu:

Untuk mendapat nilai x digunakan persamaan sebagai berikut:

$$(0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b \cdot \beta_1) \cdot x^2 + (600 \cdot A_s' - A_s \cdot f_y) \cdot x - 600 \cdot d' \cdot A_s' = 0$$

$$(0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 300 \cdot 0,85) x^2 + (600 \cdot 981,748 - 1472,621 \cdot 400)x - 600 \cdot 62,5 \cdot 981,748 = 0$$

$$4335 x^2 + 294524,20 x - 55223287,50 = 0$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $x = 83,883$ mm

$$f_s' = [(x - d') / x] \cdot 600 = [(83,883 - 62,50) / 83,883] \cdot 600 = 152,949 < (f_y = 400 \text{ MPa})$$

Periksa rasio tulangan

$$\rho = A_s / (b \cdot d)$$

$$= A_s - [(A_s' \cdot f_s') / f_y] / (b \cdot d)$$

$$= 1472,621 - [(981,748 \cdot 152,949) / 400] / (300 \cdot 337,50)$$

$$= 0,0108$$

$(\rho_{\min} 0,0035) < \rho = 0,0108 \leq (\rho_{\max} = 0,0163)$, memenuhi syarat

$$a = 0,85 \cdot x = 0,85 \cdot 83,883 = 71,301 \text{ mm}$$

Hitung momen nominal aktual negatif tumpuan:

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b \cdot a = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 300 \cdot 71,301 \cdot 10^{-3} = 363,633 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot f_s' = 981,748 \cdot 152,949 \cdot 10^{-3} = 225,236 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_{\text{mak}} = C_c [d - (a/2)] + C_s \cdot (d - d')$$

$$= 363,633 [337,5 - (71,301/2)] + 225,236 \cdot (337,5 - 62,5) \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$= 171,702 \text{ kNm}$$

$(\Phi M_{\text{mak lap}} = 0,8 \cdot 171,702 = 137,362 \text{ kNm}) > (M_{u \text{ lap}} = 94,953 \text{ kNm})$ -- aman-

Dengan cara yang sama didapat penulangan lentur untuk semua balok anak, disajikan dalam Tabel 5.4.

5.2.5 Penulangan Geser Balok Anak

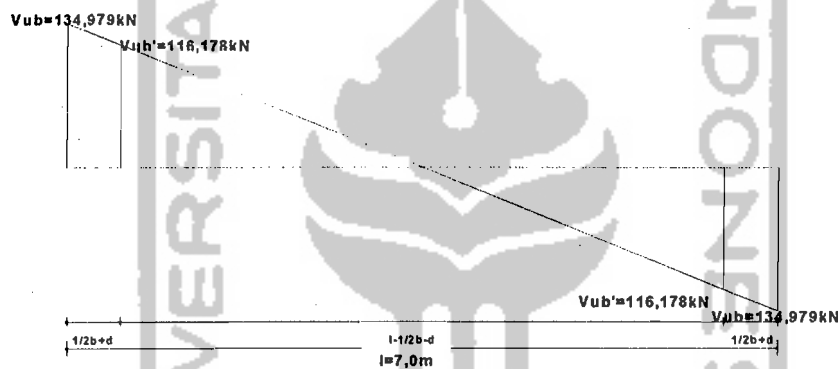
Sebagai contoh perhitungan penulangan geser balok anak ditinjau pada balok anak type g adalah sebagai berikut ini (Dipohusodo, 1996)

$$V_{u,b} = 134,979 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{u,b}' = [(2 \cdot V_{u,b}) \cdot (l - 1/2 \cdot b - d) / l] - V_{u,b} \quad (\text{lihat Gambar 5.9})$$

$$= [(2 \cdot 134,979) \cdot (7 - 1/2 \cdot 0,30 - 0,3375) / 7] - 134,979$$

$$= 116,178 \text{ kN}$$



Gambar 5.9 Distribusi gaya geser balok anak type g

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 350 \cdot 337,50 \cdot 10^{-3} = 75,467 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = V_{u,b}' / 0,6 - V_c$$

$$= 116,178 / 0,6 - 75,467 = 118,164 \text{ kN}$$

$$S = A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d / V_s$$

Dipakai sengkang P10, mutu baja $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$

$$A_v = 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 = 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 = 78,54 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = (78,54 \cdot 240 \cdot 337,50) / 118,164 \cdot 10^3 = 53,838 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{maks} = d/2 = 337,5/2 = 168,750 \text{ mm}$$

Dipakai sengkang **P10 – 50**

Kontrol kuat geser:

$$V_{u,b} \leq 0,6 \cdot (V_c + V_s)$$

$$116,178 \leq 0,6 \cdot (75,467 + (78,54 \cdot 240 \cdot 337,50)/50 \cdot 10^3)$$

$$116,178 \leq 121,621 \text{ kN}$$

- aman-

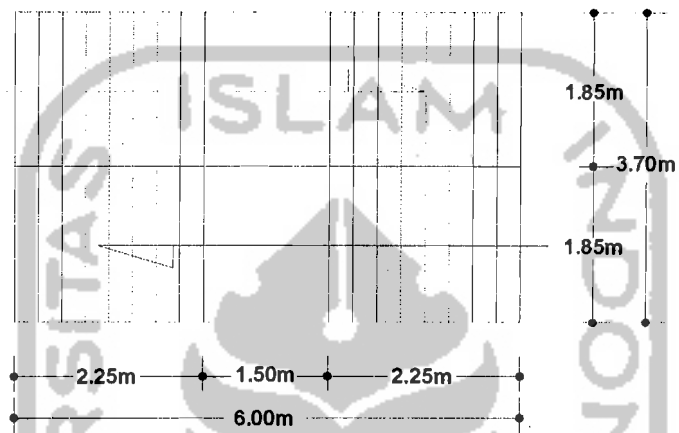
Dengan cara yang sama didapat penulangan geser untuk semua balok anak,
disajikan dalam Tabel 5.5



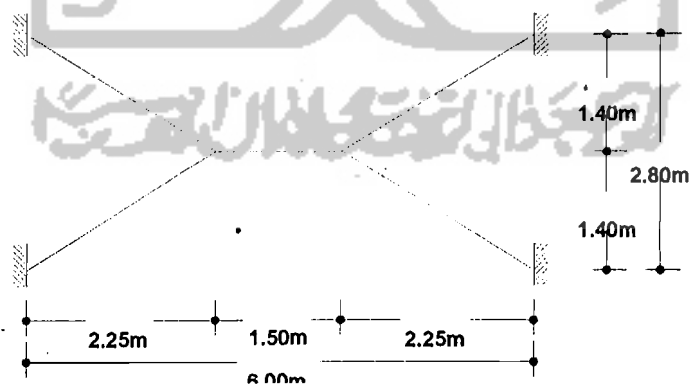
5.3 Perencanaan Tangga

Perencanaan tangga meliputi perencanaan optrede dan antrede, pembebanan tangga dan bordes, penulangan pelat tangga dan bordes, penulangan balok bordes.

Perencanaan tangga disajikan pada Gambar 5.10 dan Gambar 5.11.



Gambar 5.10 Tangga tampak atas



Gambar 5.11 Tangga tampak samping

5.3.1 Perencanaan Optrede dan Antrede

Langkah-langkah perencanaan optrede dan antrede adalah sebagai berikut ini:

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha^{\circ} = O/A = 1,4/2,25 = 0,622$$

$$\alpha^{\circ} = 31,891^{\circ}$$

$$O = A \cdot 0,622$$

$$2 \cdot O + A = 65$$

$$2 \cdot 0,622 \cdot A + A = 65$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $A = 28,966$ cm, diambil $A = 29$ cm

$$O = 29 \cdot 0,622 = 18,038$$
 cm, diambil $O = 18$ cm

$$\text{Jumlah Optrede} = 140/18 = 7,778 = 8 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Antrede} = 8 - 1 = 7 \text{ buah}$$

$$\text{Tinggi injakan, } O = 140/8 = 17,50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Lebar injakan, } A = 225/7 = 32,143 \text{ cm}$$

Tebal pelat tangga

$$h_t = 140 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_b = (h_t / \cos \alpha) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot O$$

$$= (140 / \cos 31,891^{\circ}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 175 = 252 \text{ mm}$$

5.3.2 Pembebanan Tangga dan Bordes

Pembebanan tangga dan bordes menurut PPPURDG 1987.

a. Beban mati (per 1 m):

- Berat tangga : $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,175 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 2,10 \text{ kN/m}$ (tidak termasuk pelat)

- Tegel : $0,02 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 0,480 \text{ kN/m}$

- Spesi : $0,04 \cdot 1 \cdot 21 = 0,840 \text{ kN/m}$

- Sandaran : $0,08 \cdot 1 \cdot 24 = 1,920 \text{ kN/m}$

$$w_D = 5,340 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Beban hidup (per 1 m)

- Tangga: $w_L = 3 \text{ kN/m}$

5.3.3 Analisis Struktur Tangga dan Bordes

Analisis struktur tangga dihitung menggunakan program aplikasi komputer SAP 2000, dengan pemasukan data-data sebagai berikut:

1. Nomor joint dan elemen sesuai dengan Gambar 5.11
2. Dukungan pada no joint dianggap jepit.
3. Beban tangga dan bordes terdiri dari beban mati dan beban hidup.
4. Ukuran penampang pelat tangga dan bordes: $b = 1000 \text{ mm}$, $h = 140 \text{ mm}$.
5. Modulus elastisitas beton $E = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c}$ dengan $f'_c = 20 \text{ MPa}$.

$$\text{Jadi } E = 4700 \sqrt{20} = 21019,03899 \text{ MPa}$$

Data input program dan hasil hitungan disajikan dalam lampiran-lampiran.

5.3.4 Penulangan Pelat Tangga dan Bordes

Penulangan pelat tangga dan bordes, dipilih pelat tangga yang memiliki momen yang terbesar untuk mewakili tulangan atas dan bawah, sebagai berikut:

$$M_D = 28,317 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_L = 9,834 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= 1,2 \cdot M_D + 1,6 M_L \\ &= 1,2 \cdot 28,317 + 1,6 \cdot 9,834 = 49,714 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan tulangan pokok P12

$$h = 140 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = 15 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 = 21 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d' = 140 - 21 = 119 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = 49,714 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\frac{M_u}{0,8} = \frac{49,714}{0,8} = 62,143 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\frac{M_u}{0,8} = C_c \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right] = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a \left[d - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$62,143 \cdot 10^6 = 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot a \cdot \left[119 - \left(\frac{a}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$62,143 \cdot 10^6 = 2023000a - 8500a^2$$

dari persamaan di atas didapat $a = 36,235 \text{ mm}$

$$0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot b \cdot a = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot f_y$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 1000 \cdot 36,235 = A_s \text{ perlu} \cdot 240$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = 2566,646 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = 0,0025 \cdot b \cdot h = 0,0025 \cdot 1000 \cdot 140 = 350 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_s \text{ perlu} > A_s \text{ min}$, maka dipakai $A_s \text{ perlu}$

tersedia tulangan P12 $A_{s \text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 12^2 = 113,097 \text{ mm}^2$

jarak tulangan perlu, $s_{\text{perlu}} = (113,097 \cdot 1000) / 2566,646 = 44,064 \text{ mm}$

dipakai **P12 – 40**

Luas tulangan dipakai $A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (113,097 \cdot 1000) / 40 = 2827,425 \text{ mm}^2$

$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 2827,425 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 2566,646 \text{ mm}^2$

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- Penulangan bagi/susut

$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 0,0018 \cdot 1000 \cdot 140 = 252 \text{ mm}^2$

tersedia tulangan P8, $A_{s \text{ tulangan}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot p^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 8^2 = 50,265 \text{ mm}^2$

jarak tulangan perlu, $s_{\text{perlu}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 252 = 199,464 \text{ mm}^2$

dipakai tulangan bagi **P8 – 150**

Luas tulangan dipakai $A_{s \text{ pakai}} = (50,265 \cdot 1000) / 150 = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2$

$A_{s \text{ pakai}} = 335,100 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s \text{ perlu}} = 252 \text{ mm}^2$

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