

BAB V

ANALISIS DAN DISAIN STRUKTUR

5.1 Perhitungan Gaya Geser Dasar Horizontal

Dimensi awal elemen struktur untuk satu rangking wilayah gempa adalah sama. Untuk Rangka Wilayah gempa 1, yaitu R/W 1/1 lama dan R/W 1/6 baru, dimensi elemen struktur yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut :

Kolom : 1000 x 800

Balok : 350 x 700

Balok anak : 350 x 500

Sedangkan untuk Rangka Wilayah gempa 2, yaitu R/W 2/2 lama dan R/W 2/5 baru, dimensi elemen struktur yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut :

Kolom : 900 x 800

Balok : 300 x 600

Balok anak : 300 x 400

5.1.1 Berat Total Struktur (W_t)

a. Lantai 12 (Atap)

Beban Mati

Plat atap : $40 \times 18 \times 0,10 \times 24 = 1.728,0000 \text{ kN}$

Balok induk : $(0,70 - 0,10) \times 0,35 \times [(40 \times 4 + 18 \times 9)] \times 24 = 1.622,8800 \text{ kN}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Balok anak} & : (0,5 - 0,10) \times 0,35 \times (40 \times 2) \times 24 & = & 268,8000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Kolom} & : 1 \times 0,80 \times 2 \times 36 \times 24 & = & 1.382,4000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Dinding} & : [(40 \times 4) + (18 \times 9)] \times 2 \times 0,6 \times 2,5 & = & 966,0000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Plafond} & : 40 \times 18 \times (0,11 + 0,07) & = & 129,6000 \text{ kN} \\
 & & & \text{-----} \\
 W_D & = & 6.097,6800 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban Hidup

$$q_L = 1 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Koefisien reduksi} = 0,3$$

$$W_L = 0,3 \times (40 \times 18) \times 1 = 216,0000 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat Total Lantai 12 } W_{12} & = W_D + W_L \\
 & = 6.097,6800 + 216,0000 \\
 & = 6.313,6800 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Lantai 11

Beban Mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Plat atap} & : 40 \times 18 \times 0,12 \times 24 & = & 2.073,6000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Balok induk} & : (0,70 - 0,12) \times 0,35 \times [(40 \times 4) + 18 \times 9] \times 24 & = & 1.568,7840 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Balok anak} & : (0,5 - 0,12) \times 0,35 \times (40 \times 2) \times 24 & = & 255,3600 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Kolom} & : 1 \times 0,80 \times 4 \times 36 \times 24 & = & 2764,8000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Dinding} & : [(40 \times 4) + (18 \times 9)] \times 4 \times 0,6 \times 2,5 & = & 1.932,0000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Plafond} & : 40 \times 18 \times (0,11 + 0,07) & = & 129,6000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Spesi} & : 40 \times 18 \times 0,02 \times 21 & = & 302,4000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Pasir} & : 40 \times 18 \times 0,01 \times 16 & = & 115,2000 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Tegel} & : 40 \times 18 \times 0,02 \times 24 & = & 345,6000 \text{ kN} \\
 & & & \text{-----} \\
 W_D & = & 9.487,3440 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban Hidup

$$q_l = 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\text{Koefisien reduksi} = 0,3$$

$$W_L = 0,3 \times (40 \times 18) \times 2,5 = 540,0000 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat Total Lantai 11} = W_{11} &= W_D + W_L \\ &= 9.487,3440 + 540,0000 = 10.027,3440 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Berat lantai 1 sampai lantai 10 sama dengan berat lantai 11 (Tipikal)

Berat Total Struktur :

$$\begin{aligned} W_t &= W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + W_4 + W_5 + W_6 + W_7 + W_8 + W_9 + W_{10} + W_{11} + W_{12} \\ &= (11 \times 10.027,3440) + 6.313,6800 \\ &= 116.614,464 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 5.1 Berat Total Struktur

Lantai ke-i	hi (m)	Wi (kN)	Wi.hi (kN.m)
12	48	6.313,6800	303.056,6400
11	44	10.027,3440	441.203,1360
10	40	10.027,3440	401.093,7600
9	36	10.027,3440	360.984,3840
8	32	10.027,3440	320.875,0080
7	28	10.027,3440	280.765,6320
6	24	10.027,3440	240.656,2560
5	20	10.027,3440	200.546,8800
4	16	10.027,3440	160.437,5040
3	12	10.027,3440	120.328,1280
2	8	10.027,3440	80.218,7520
1	4	10.027,3440	40.109,3760
Σ Total	=	116.614,4640	2.950.275,4560

5.1.2 Waktu Getar Bangunan (T)

$$\text{Tinggi bangunan} : H = 4 \times 12 = 48 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= 0,06 H^{3/4} \dots\dots\dots (3.3.2) \\
 &= 0,06 (48)^{3/4} \\
 &= 1,0942 \text{ detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

5.1.3 Koefisien Gempa Dasar (C)

Dari spektrum respon, untuk nilai $T = 1,0942$ detik dan jenis tanah lunak maka akan didapat nilai C untuk masing-masing rangking wilayah gempa (R/W) adalah sebagai berikut :

- a. R/W (1/1_{Code Lama}) $\rightarrow C = 0,1238$
- b. R/W (1/6_{Code Baru}) $\rightarrow C = 0,8682$
- c. R/W (2/2_{Code Lama}) $\rightarrow C = 0,0858$
- d. R/W (2/5_{Code Baru}) $\rightarrow C = 0,8225$

5.1.4 Faktor Keutamaan Gedung (I), Faktor Jenis Struktur (K) dan Faktor Reduksi Gempa (R)

Untuk gedung yang difungsikan sebagai hotel, maka diambil faktor keutamaan gedung $I = 1,0$ dan karena struktur merupakan struktur beton dengan daktilitas penuh maka diambil nilai faktor jenis struktur $K = 1,0$ (untuk *code* lama), sedangkan nilai faktor reduksi gempa (R) = 8,5 (untuk *code* baru)

5.1.5 Gaya Geser Horizontal Akibat Gempa

$$a. \text{ Code Lama} \rightarrow V = C \cdot I \cdot K \cdot W_t \dots\dots\dots (3.3.1)$$

$$b. \text{ Code Baru} \rightarrow V = \frac{C_1 I}{R} W_t \dots\dots\dots (3.4.1)$$

- R/W (1/1_{Code Lama}) → V = 0,1238.1.1.116614,464 = 14436,8706 kN
- R/W (1/6_{Code Baru}) → V = $\frac{0,8682.1}{8,5} 116614,464 = 11911,1386$ kN
- R/W (2/2_{Code Lama}) → V = 0,0858.1.1.106824,9120 = 9165,5774 kN
- R/W (2/5_{Code Baru}) → V = $\frac{0,8225.1}{8,5} 106824,9120 = 10336,8812$ kN

5.1.6 Distribusi Gaya Geser Horizontal Total Akibat Gempa ke Sepanjang

Tinggi Gedung (*Fi*).

$$\left. \begin{matrix} H = 48m \\ B = 18m \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{H}{B} = \frac{48}{18} = 2,667 < 3$$

maka seluruh beban didistribusikan sebagai gaya horizontal dengan

persamaan:
$$F_i = \frac{W_i \cdot h_i}{\sum W_i \cdot h_i} V \dots\dots\dots (3.4.4)$$

Contoh perhitungan diambil pada perhitungan gaya horisontal dalam Tabel 5.2 dan Tabel 5.3, pada R/W 1/1 lama dan R/W 1/6 baru untuk portal E berikut ini.

Tabel 5.2 Hitungan Gaya Horizontal R/W 1/1 lama

Lantai ke-i	hi (m)	Wi (kN)	Wi hi (kN.m)	C	I	K	V (kN)	Fi (kN)
12	48	6.313.6800	303.056.6400	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.482.9766
11	44	10.027.3440	441.203.1360	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	2.158.9823
10	40	10.027.3440	401.093.7600	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.962.7112
9	36	10.027.3440	360.984.3840	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.766.4401
8	32	10.027.3440	320.875.0080	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.570.1690
7	28	10.027.3440	280.765.6320	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.373.8979
6	24	10.027.3440	240.656.2560	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.177.6267
5	20	10.027.3440	200.546.8800	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	981.3556
4	16	10.027.3440	160.437.5040	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	785.0845
3	12	10.027.3440	120.328.1280	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	588.8134
2	8	10.027.3440	80.218.7520	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	392.5422
1	4	10.027.3440	40.109.3760	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	196.2711
Σ Total =		116.614.4640	2.950.275.4560					14.436,8706

Tabel 5.3 Hitungan Gaya Horizontal R/W 1/6 baru

Lantai ke-i	hi (m)	Wi (kN)	Wi.hi (kN.m)	C	I	K	V (kN)	Fi (kN)
12	48	6.313,6800	303.056,6400	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.482,9766
11	44	10.027,3440	441.203,1360	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	2.158,9823
10	40	10.027,3440	401.093,7600	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.962,7112
9	36	10.027,3440	360.984,3840	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.766,4401
8	32	10.027,3440	320.875,0080	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.570,1690
7	28	10.027,3440	280.765,6320	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.373,8979
6	24	10.027,3440	240.656,2560	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	1.177,6267
5	20	10.027,3440	200.546,8800	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	981,3556
4	16	10.027,3440	160.437,5040	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	785,0845
3	12	10.027,3440	120.328,1280	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	588,8134
2	8	10.027,3440	80.218,7520	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	392,5422
1	4	10.027,3440	40.109,3760	0,1238	1	1	14.436,8706	196,2711
Σ Total =		116.614,4640	2.950.275,4560					14.436,8706

Untuk nilai-nilai gaya geser horisontal untuk tiap Rangka Wilayah gempa (Rangka/Wilayah) lebih rinci dapat dilihat dalam lampiran Tabel 1.1.3.1 sampai Tabel 1.1.3.2

5.1.7 Waktu Getar Struktur dengan Cara *T* Rayleigh

Waktu getar struktur yang sebenarnya untuk tiap arah dihitung berdasarkan besar simpangan akibat beban gempa pada struktur.

$$T = 6,3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum W_i \cdot d_i^2}{g \cdot \sum F_i \cdot d_i} \right)} \dots\dots\dots (3.3.8)$$

Contoh perhitungan portal E

$$\begin{aligned} E_c &= 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 \sqrt{25} \\ &= 23500 \text{ Mpa} = 2,35 \times 10^7 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ F &= 1482,9766 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'c = 25 \text{ Mpa} = 25000 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Momen Inersia Kolom, I_x

$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} \cdot b \cdot h^3 \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.3.7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 1,0^3 = 0,0667 \text{ m}^4$$

Kekakuan Tingkat, k

Kekakuan tingkat untuk kolom luar dan kolom dalam tiap lantai sama, karena dimensi kolom dan tinggi tiap tingkat sama.

$$k_x = \frac{12 \cdot E \cdot I_x}{h^3} \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.3.6)$$

$$= \frac{12 \cdot 2,35 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 0,0667}{4^3} = 293896,875 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kekakuan tingkat tipikal (untuk 4 kolom)} &= 4 \times 293896,875 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\ &= 1175587,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Contoh perhitungan untuk kontrol periode getar menurut *Reyleigh* untuk R/W 1/1 lama dalam Tabel 5.4

Tabel 5.4 Kontrol Periode Getar menurut *Reyleigh* untuk R/W 1/1 lama

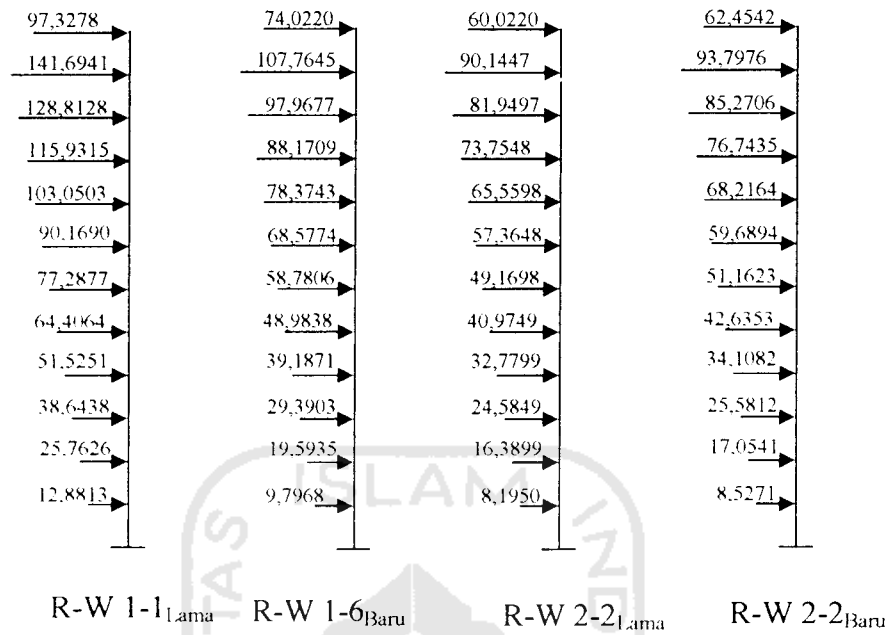
Lantai ke-i	F_i (kN)	Gaya Geser (kN)	Kekakuan Tk. k (kN/m)	Simpangan Antar Tk. Δ (m)	Simpangan Tk. δ_i (m)	$\Delta \cdot h$	W_i (kN)	$W_i \cdot \delta_i^2$ (kN.m ²)	$F_i \cdot \delta_i$ (kN.m)
12	1.482,9766	1.482,9766	1.175.000,0000	0,0013	0,0997	0,0063	6.313,6800	62,7172	147,8041
11	2.158,9823	3.641,9590	1.175.000,0000	0,0031	0,0984	0,0008	10.027,3440	97,1003	212,4548
10	1.962,7112	5.604,6702	1.175.000,0000	0,0048	0,0953	0,0012	10.027,3440	91,0798	187,0572
9	1.766,4401	7.371,1103	1.175.000,0000	0,0063	0,0905	0,0016	10.027,3440	82,1910	159,9257
8	1.570,1690	8.941,2792	1.175.000,0000	0,0076	0,0843	0,0019	10.027,3440	71,1955	132,3060
7	1.373,8979	10.315,1771	1.175.000,0000	0,0088	0,0767	0,0022	10.027,3440	58,9170	105,3130
6	1.177,6267	11.492,8038	1.175.000,0000	0,0098	0,0679	0,0024	10.027,3440	46,1945	79,9360
5	981,3556	12.474,1594	1.175.000,0000	0,0106	0,0581	0,0027	10.027,3440	33,8399	57,0096
4	785,0845	13.259,2439	1.175.000,0000	0,0113	0,0475	0,0028	10.027,3440	22,6017	37,2730
3	588,8134	13.848,0573	1.175.000,0000	0,0118	0,0362	0,0029	10.027,3440	13,1344	21,3103
2	392,5422	14.240,5995	1.175.000,0000	0,0121	0,0244	0,0030	10.027,3440	5,9730	9,5805
1	196,2711	14.436,8706	1.175.000,0000	0,0123	0,0123	0,0031	10.027,3440	1,5138	2,4115
Σtotal =								586,4581	1.152,3756

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= 6,3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sum W_i \cdot \delta_i^2}{g \cdot \sum F_i \cdot \delta_i} \right)} \dots\dots\dots (3.3.8) \\
 &= 6,3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{585,8721}{9,81 \times 1151,7997} \right)} \\
 &= 1,4346 \text{ detik}
 \end{aligned}$$

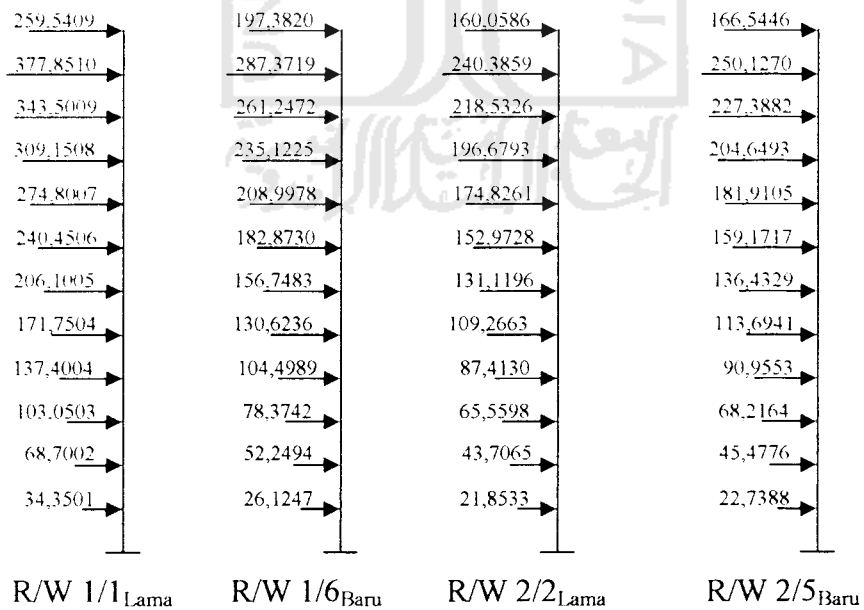
Nilai-nilai waktu getar *Rayleigh* T untuk masing-masing R/W ditampilkan dalam lampiran 1.1.2.1 sampai 1.1.2.2

Selanjutnya setelah Waktu Getar T menurut *Rayleigh* didapat untuk masing-masing Rangka/Wilayah gempa, maka siklus diulangi lagi mulai dari menghitung koefisien gempa dasar C. Siklus ulang atau kontrol hitungan gaya horizontal dan waktu getar T *Rayleigh* iterasi II ditampilkan dalam lampiran Tabel 1.1.4.1 sampai Tabel 1.1.4.2

Sehingga untuk masing-masing arah (arah X dan arah Y), nilai gaya horizontal harus dibagi dengan jumlah portal dikurangi satu (n-1). Nilai akhir dari gaya horizontal tiap portal pada masing-masing arah ditampilkan pada Gambar 5.1 dan Gambar 5.2 berikut :

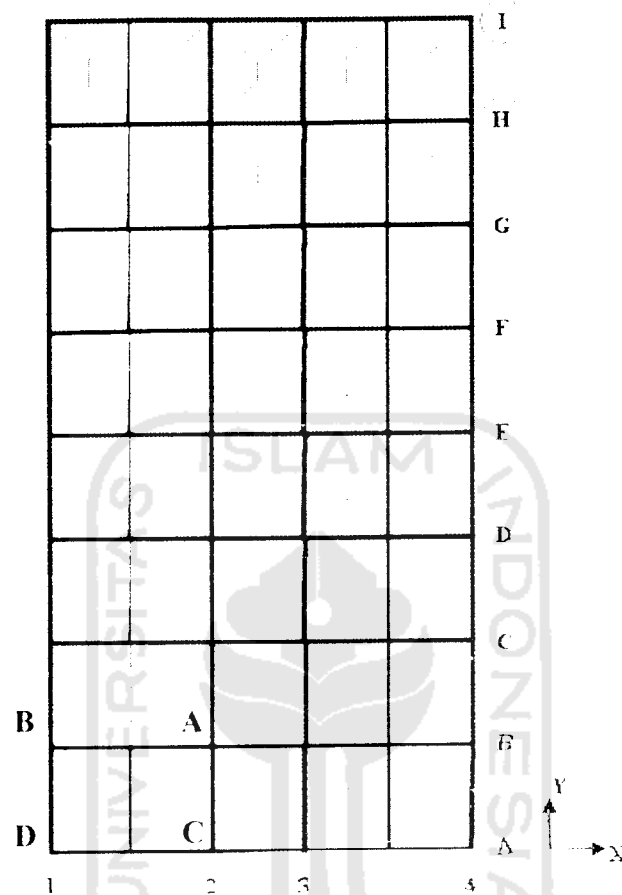


Gambar 5.1 Gaya Geser Horizontal Portal E untuk masing-masing Ranging/Wilayah Gempa



Gambar 5.2 Gaya Geser Horizontal Portal 2 untuk masing-masing Ranging/Wilayah Gempa

5.2 Perhitungan Beban akibat Gaya Gravitasi

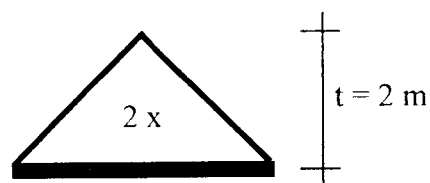


Gambar 5.3 Pembagian Beban Gravitasi

5.2.1 Perhitungan Beban Gravitasi untuk Portal Arah X

Diambil contoh perhitungan pada portal E

A. Bentang Balok 4 m



a. Beban segitiga pada balok lantai atap (lantai 12)

➤ Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 2 \times (0,1 \times 24 \times 2)$	$= 9,6$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 2 \times (0,18 \times 2)$	$= 0,72$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= (0,7-0,1) \times 0,35 \times 24$	$= 5,04$	kN/m^1
- L kedap air	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 21 \times 2)$	$= 1,68$	kN/m^1
	q_D	$= 17,04$	kN/m^1

➤ Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

q_L	$= 2 \times (2 \times 1 \text{ KN/m}^2)$	$= 4$	kN/m^1
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b. Beban segitiga pada balok lantai 1 s/d lantai 11

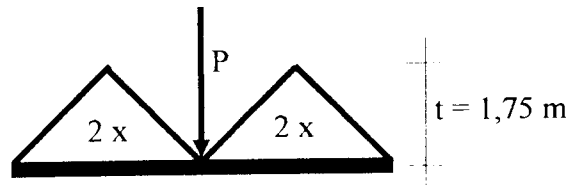
➤ Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 2 \times (0,12 \times 24 \times 2)$	$= 11,52$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 2 \times (0,18 \times 2)$	$= 0,72$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= (0,7-0,12) \times 0,35 \times 24$	$= 4,872$	kN/m^1
- Dinding	$= 4 \times 2,5 \times 0,6$	$= 6,00$	kN/m^1
- Spesi	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 21 \times 2)$	$= 1,68$	kN/m^1
- Pasir	$= 2 \times (0,01 \times 16 \times 2)$	$= 0,64$	kN/m^1
- Tegel	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 24 \times 2)$	$= 1,92$	kN/m^1
	q_D	$= 27,352$	kN/m^1

➤ Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

q_L	$= 2 \times (2 \times 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2)$	$= 10$	kN/m^1
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B. Bentang Balok 7 m



a. Beban segitiga pada balok lantai atap (lantai 12)

➤ Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 2 \times (0,1 \times 24 \times 1,75)$	$= 8,40$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 2 \times (0,18 \times 1,75)$	$= 0,63$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= (0,7-0,1) \times 0,35 \times 24$	$= 5,04$	kN/m^1
- L. kedap air	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 21 \times 1,75)$	$= 1,47$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
	q_D	$= 15,54$	kN/m^1

➤ Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

q_L	$= 2 \times (1,75 \times 1 \text{ kN/m}^2)$	$= 3,5$	kN/m^1
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b. Beban Titik pada balok lantai atap (lantai 12)

- Plat	$= 2 \times (0,1 \times 24 \times 1,75)$	$= 8,40$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 2 \times (0,18 \times 1,75)$	$= 0,63$	kN/m^1
- Balok anak	$= (0,50-0,1) \times 0,35 \times 24$	$= 3,36$	kN/m^1
- L. kedap air	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 21 \times 1,75)$	$= 1,47$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
		$= 13,86$	kN/m^1
P	$= 2 \times (13,86 \times 2,5)$	$= 69,3$	kN

c. Beban segitiga pada balok lantai 1 s/d lantai 11

➤ Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 2 \times (0,12 \times 24 \times 1,75)$	$= 10,08$	kN/m^1
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- Plafon	$= 2 (0,18 \times 1,75)$	$= 0,63$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= (0,7-0,12) \times 0,35 \times 24$	$= 4,872$	kN/m^1
- Dinding	$= 4 \times 2,5 \times 0,6$	$= 6,00$	kN/m^1
- Spesi	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 21 \times 1,75)$	$= 1,47$	kN/m^1
- Pasir	$= 2 \times (0,01 \times 16 \times 1,75)$	$= 0,56$	kN/m^1
- Tegel	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 24 \times 1,75)$	$= 1,60$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
	q_{D}	$= 25,292$	kN/m^1

➤ Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

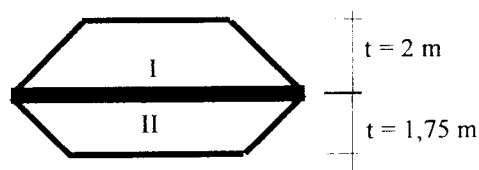
$$q_L = 2(1,75 \times 2,5 \text{ KN/m}^2) = 8,75 \text{ kN/m}^1$$

d. Beban Titik pada balok lantai 1 s/d lantai 11

- Plat	$= 2 (0,12 \times 24 \times 1,75)$	$= 10,08$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 2 (0,18 \times 1,75)$	$= 0,63$	kN/m^1
- Balok anak	$= (0,50-0,12) \times 0,35 \times 24$	$= 3,192$	kN/m^1
- Spesi	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 21 \times 1,75)$	$= 1,47$	kN/m^1
- Pasir	$= 2 \times (0,01 \times 16 \times 1,75)$	$= 0,56$	kN/m^1
- Tegel	$= 2 \times (0,02 \times 24 \times 1,75)$	$= 1,68$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
		$= 17,612$	kN/m^1
	$P = 2 (17,612 \times 2,5)$	$= 88,06$	kN

5.2.2 Perhitungan Beban Gravitasi untuk Portal Arah Y

Diambil contoh perhitungan pada portal 2



Luasan Trapesium I

A. Beban trapesium balok lantai atap (lantai 12)

a. Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 0,1 \times 24 \times 2$	$= 4,8$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 0,18 \times 2$	$= 0,36$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= 0,5 \times (((0,7-0,10) \times 0,35) \times 24)$	$= 2,52$	kN/m^1
- L kedap air	$= 0,02 \times 21 \times 2$	$= 0,84$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
		$= 8,52$	kN/m^1

b. Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

$$q_{li} = 2 \times 1 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 2 \text{ kN/m}^1$$

B. Beban trapesium balok lantai 1 s.d lantai 11

a. Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 0,12 \times 24 \times 2$	$= 5,76$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 0,18 \times 2$	$= 0,36$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= 0,5 \times (((0,7-0,12) \times 0,35) \times 24)$	$= 2,436$	kN/m^1
- Dinding	$= 0,5 \times (4 \times 2,5 \times 0,6)$	$= 3,00$	kN/m^1
- Spesi	$= 0,02 \times 21 \times 2$	$= 0,84$	kN/m^1
- Pasir	$= 0,01 \times 16 \times 2$	$= 0,32$	kN/m^1
- Tegel	$= 0,02 \times 24 \times 2$	$= 0,96$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
		$= 13,676$	kN/m^1

b. Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

$$q_{li} = 2 \times 2,5 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 5 \text{ kN/m}^1$$

Luasan Trapesium II

A. Beban trapesium balok lantai atap (lantai 12)

a. Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 0,1 \times 24 \times 1,75$	$= 4,20$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 0,18 \times 1,75$	$= 0,315$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= 0,5 \times ((0,7-0,10) \times 0,35) \times 24$	$= 2,52$	kN/m^1
- L kedap air	$= 0,02 \times 21 \times 1,75$	$= 0,735$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
	q_D	$= 7,77$	kN/m^1

b. Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

q_L	$= 1,75 \times 1$	kN/m^2	$= 1,75$	kN/m^1
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B. Beban trapesium balok lantai 1 s.d lantai 11

a. Beban mati untuk tiap m^1

- Plat	$= 0,12 \times 24 \times 1,75$	$= 5,04$	kN/m^1
- Plafon	$= 0,18 \times 1,75$	$= 0,315$	kN/m^1
- Balok	$= 0,5 \times ((0,7-0,12) \times 0,35) \times 24$	$= 2,436$	kN/m^1
- Dinding	$= 0,5 \times (4 \times 2,5 \times 0,6)$	$= 3,00$	kN/m^1
- Spesi	$= 0,02 \times 21 \times 1,75$	$= 0,735$	kN/m^1
- Pasir	$= 0,01 \times 16 \times 1,75$	$= 0,28$	kN/m^1
- Tegel	$= 0,02 \times 24 \times 1,75$	$= 0,84$	kN/m^1
		<hr/>	
	q_D	$= 12,646$	kN/m^1

b. Beban hidup untuk tiap m^1

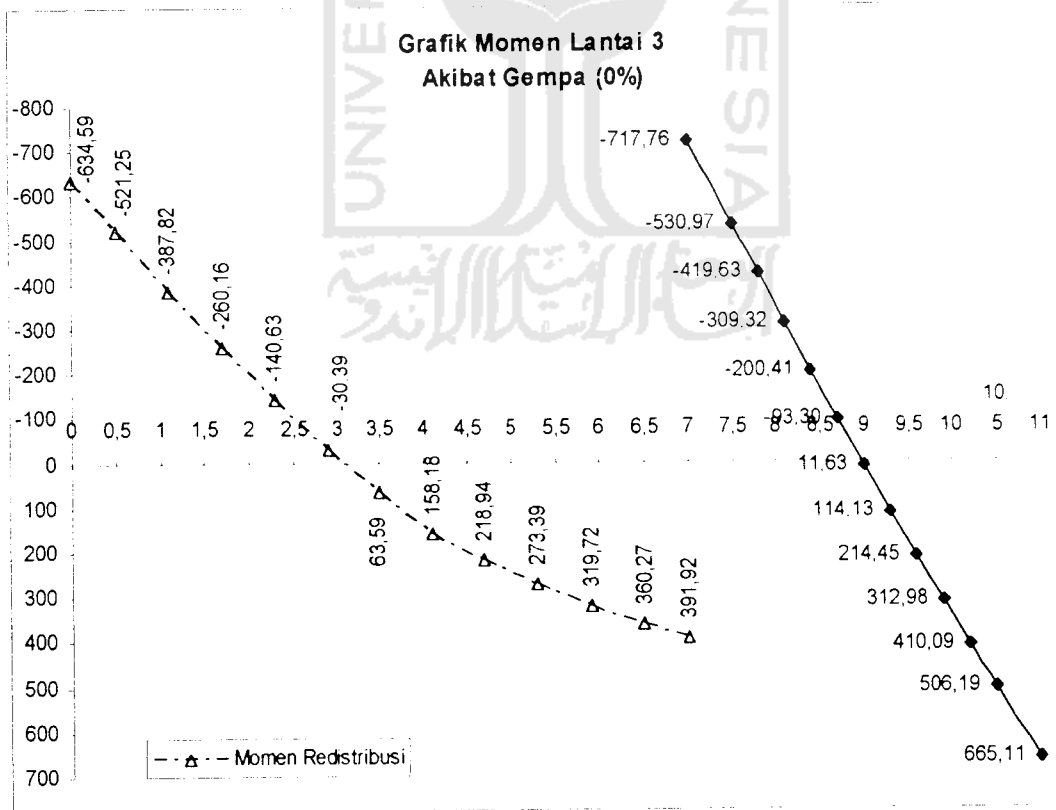
q_L	$= 1,75 \times 2,5$	kN/m^2	$= 4,375$	kN/m^1
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5.3 Perancangan Struktur Portal

Seluruh data yang ada, dapat dilihat dalam Tabel 5.5 dibawah ini

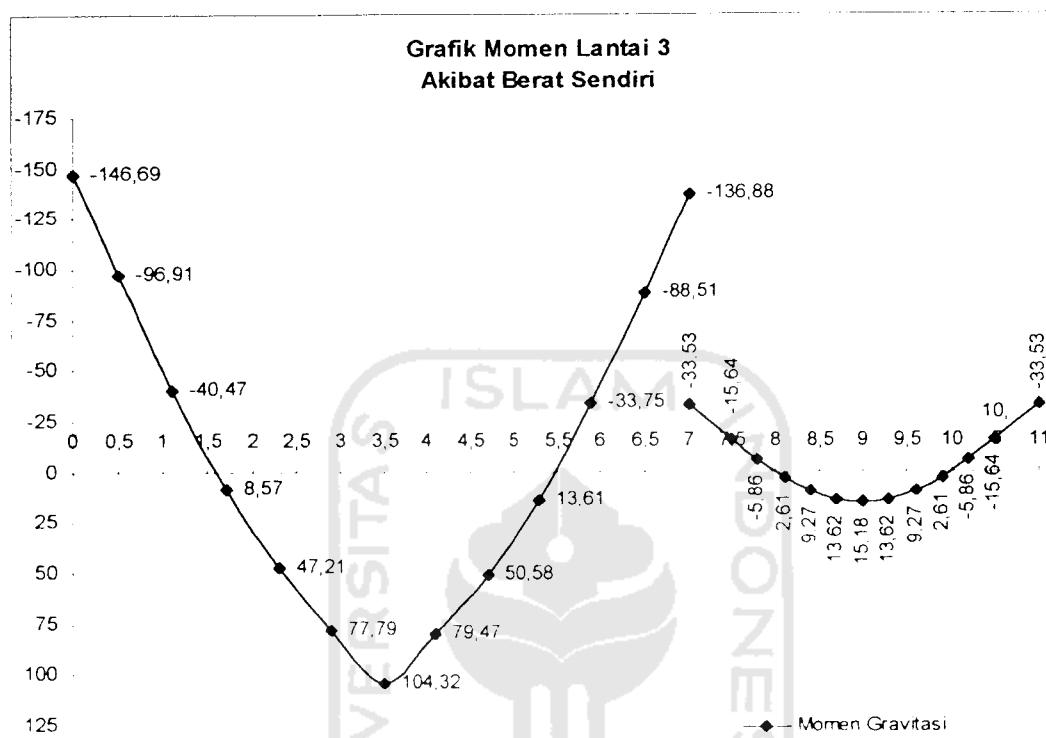
Lantai	Frame	Stasion	K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	M+	M-	M	%	Distribusi	M red	M perlu
3	51	0	-146,69	391,9175	-634,587	353,975	-525,89	391,918	-634,587	-634,587	0	0,00	-634,587	M - maks :
		0,5	-96,913	360,2694	-521,251	319,882	-435,71	360,269	-521,251	-521,251	0	0,00	-521,251	-521,2507
		1,1	-40,472	319,7223	-387,816	277,56	-328,9	319,722	-387,816	-387,816	0	0,00	-387,816	M - maks :
		1,7	8,5708	273,3939	-260,163	232,065	-225,27	273,394	-260,163	-260,163	0	0,00	-260,163	360,2694
		2,3	47,2145	218,9404	-140,635	182,11	-126,1	218,94	-140,635	-140,635	0	0,00	-140,635	p' p'
		2,9	77,7871	158,1807	-27,4127	128,693	-30,387	158,181	-30,3873	-30,3873	0	0,00	-30,3873	-0,691163388
		3,5	104,324	94,26756	82,65582	73,5451	63,5922	94,2676	63,5922	63,5922	0	0,00	63,5922	
		4,1	79,468	-14,48802	147,8819	-19,715	119,459	147,882	-19,7149	158,181	0	0,00	158,1807	M - red maks
		4,7	50,5763	-126,397	209,9546	-114,71	173,596	209,955	-126,397	218,94	0	0,00	218,9404	-521,2507
		5,3	13,6136	-244,6123	265,721	-213,16	224,27	265,721	-244,612	273,394	0	0,00	273,3939	M - red maks
		5,9	-33,748	-370,9526	313,3624	-316,07	270,485	313,362	-370,953	319,722	0	0,00	319,7223	360,2694
		6,5	-88,509	-503,0742	355,2224	-422,16	313,526	355,222	-503,074	360,269	0	0,00	360,2694	p' p' red
		7	-136,88	-615,3168	387,9646	-511,74	348,219	387,965	-615,317	391,918	0	0,00	391,9175	-0,691163388

Untuk lebih jelasnya tabel 5.5 diatas dapat dilihat pada Gambar 5.4 tentang Momen akibat Gempa



Gambar 5.4 Momen Akibat Gempa pada Lantai 3

Dan dari Tabel 5.5 diatas dapat dilihat pada Gambar 5.5 tentang Momen akibat berat sendiri.



Gambar 5.5 Momen Akibat Berat Sendiri Pada Lantai 3

5.3.1 Desain Balok

Sebagai contoh perhitungan diambil pada balok portal E lantai 3.

5.3.1.1 Desain Tulangan Lentur Balok

1. Balok Tumpuan

a. Tulangan Tumpuan Negatif

Dari output SAP 2000 tabel 1.2.2.1 didapat :

$$b = 350 \text{ mm} \qquad h = 700 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 649 \text{ mm} \qquad L = 7000 \text{ mm}$$

Ø tulangan pokok yang dipakai Ø22 mm

$$M_{\text{perlu}} = 521,2507 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_{\text{perlu}}}{\phi} = \frac{521,2507}{0,8} = 651,5634 \text{ kNm}$$

Cek dimensi balok terhadap tulangan rangkap.

$$A = (\epsilon_c \cdot E_s) = (0,003 \cdot 200000) = 600$$

$$B = ((\epsilon_c \cdot E_s) + f_y) = ((0,003 \cdot 200000) + 400) = 1000$$

$$R_{\text{maks}} = 0,6375 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta_1 \cdot A \cdot \left\{ \frac{B - (0,375 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot A)}{B^2} \right\} \dots \dots \dots (3.5.8)$$

$$R_{\text{maks}} = 0,6375 \cdot 25 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 600 \cdot \left\{ \frac{1000 - (0,375 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 600)}{1000^2} \right\}$$

$$= 6,5736$$

$$M_{n,\text{maks}} = R_{\text{maks}} \cdot (b \cdot d^2) \dots \dots \dots (3.5.7)$$

$$= 6,5736 \cdot (350 \cdot 649^2) = 898737258,9 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 898,7372 \text{ kNm} > M_n = 651,5634 \text{ kNm}$$

ukuran balok terlalu besar, maka cek ulang ukurannya

$$M_{n,\text{maks}} = R_{\text{maks}} \cdot (b \cdot d^2)$$

$$651,5634 \cdot 10^6 = 6,5736 \cdot (b \cdot d^2)$$

$$(b \cdot d^2) = \frac{651,5634 \cdot 10^6}{6,5736}$$

ambil $b = 0,5 \cdot d$ maka:

$$(0,5 \cdot d^3) = 99117878,21$$

$$d = \sqrt[3]{\frac{99117878,21}{0,5}} = 583,0789 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 0,5 \cdot d = 0,5 \cdot 583,0789 = 291,5394 \text{ mm}$$

ambil $b_{\text{baru}} = 300 \text{ mm}$

$$h = d + d' = 583,0789 + 75 = 658,0789 \text{ mm}$$

ambil $h_{\text{baru}} = 650 \text{ mm}$

$$d_{\text{baru}} = h - d' = 650 - 75 = 575 \text{ mm}$$

desain balok bertulangan rangkap:

$$R_d = 0,45 \cdot R_{\text{maks}} = 0,45 \cdot 6,5736 = 2,9581$$

$$M_{d1} = R_d \cdot (b \cdot d^2) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.13)$$

$$= 2,9581 \cdot (300 \cdot 575^2) = 293,4095 \text{ kNm}$$

karena $M_{d1} = 293,4095 \text{ kNm} < M_n = 651,5634 \text{ kNm}$, maka dapat disimpulkan balok tidak bisa hanya bertulangan tarik saja, harus digunakan tulangan rangkap.

Kopel Beton :

$$R_d = 0,45 \cdot R_{\text{maks}} = 0,45 \cdot 6,5736 = 2,9581$$

$$M_{d1} = R_d \cdot (b \cdot d^2) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.13)$$

$$= 2,9581 \cdot (300 \cdot 575^2) = 293,4095 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M = 0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.11)$$

$$293,4095 = 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300 \cdot a \cdot \left(575 - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$3187,5 \cdot a^2 - 3665625 \cdot a + 293409469,0063 = 0$$

$$a = 86,5586 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b \dots\dots\dots (3.5.9)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 86,5586 \cdot 300$$

$$= 551811,2755 \text{ N}$$

$$C_c = T_s$$

$$T_s = A_{s1} \cdot f_y \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.10)$$

$$551811,2755 = A_{s1} \cdot 400$$

$$A_{s1} = \frac{551811,2755}{400}$$

$$= 1379,5282 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai D22, } A_{\emptyset 22} = 379,94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{1379,5282}{379,94} = 3,6309 \text{ tulangan}$$

$$\text{Dipakai} = 4 \text{ tulangan}$$

Kopel Baja :

$$M_{d2} = M_n - M_{d1} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.14)$$

$$= 651,5634 - 293,4095$$

$$= 358,1539 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{d2} = A_{s2} \cdot f_y$$

$$C_s = \frac{M_{d2}}{(d - d')}$$

$$C_s = \frac{358,1539 \cdot 10^3}{(575 - 75)} = 71607,8120 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s2} = A_{s2} \cdot f_y$$

$$T_{s2} = C_s$$

$$T_{s2} = 71607,8120 \text{ N}$$

$$A_{s2} = \frac{T_{s2}}{f_y} = \frac{71607,8120}{400} = 1790,7695 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai D22, } A_{\emptyset 22} = 379,94 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n = \frac{1790,7695}{379,94} = 4,713 \text{ tulangan}$$

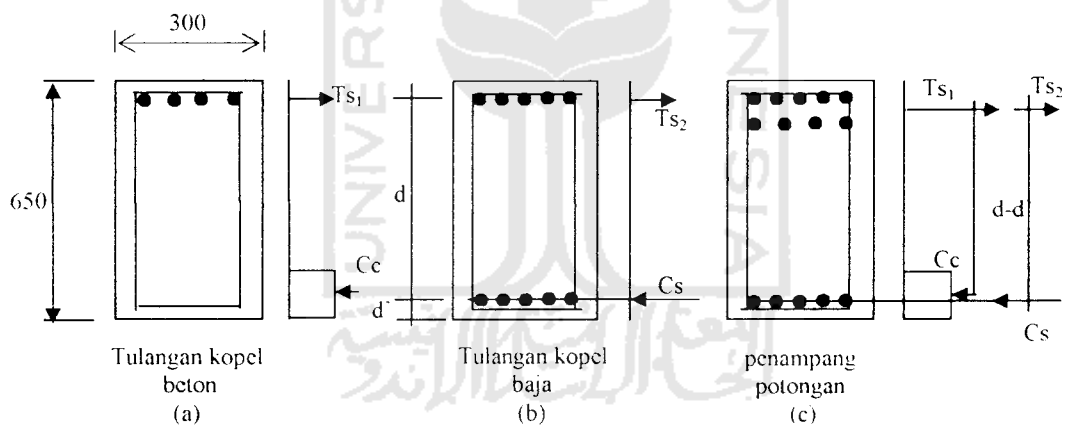
Dipakai = 5 tulangan

Dari hasil perhitungan desain beton diatas dapat disimpulkan :

Jumlah tulangan tarik = 9 tulangan, dengan $A_s^{\text{ada}} = 3419,460 \text{ mm}^2$

Jumlah tulangan desak = 5 tulangan, dengan $A_s^{\text{ada}} = 1899,70 \text{ mm}^2$.

Untuk Gambar tulangan selengkapnya dapat dilihat pada Gambar 5.6 Penampang Balok Tumpuan dibawah ini :



Gambar 5.6 Penampang Balok Tumpuan

1. Mencari M_{tersedia} :

$$a_k = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y - A_s' \cdot f_y'}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.30)$$

$$= \frac{(3419,460 \cdot 400) - (1899,70 \cdot 400)}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = 95,3575 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \frac{\beta_1 \cdot d' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c}{E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c - f_y} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.31)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 75 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003}{(200000 \cdot 0,003) - 400} = 191,2500 \text{ mm}$$

Karena $a_k < a$, maka tulangan desak belum luluh.

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot 0,85c \cdot b \dots\dots\dots (3.5.41)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 0,85c \cdot 300 = 5418,75c$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \cdot \frac{c - d'}{c} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.40)$$

$$= 1899,70 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003 \cdot \frac{c - 75}{c}$$

$$= 1139820 - \frac{85486500}{c}$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot f_y = 3419,46 \cdot 400 = 1367784$$

Keseimbangan gaya-gaya dalam

$$T_s = C_c - C_s \dots\dots\dots (3.5.42)$$

$$1367784 = 5418,75c + 1139820 - \frac{85486500}{c}$$

$$1367784c = 5418,75c^2 + 1139820c - 85486500$$

$$5418,75c^2 + 1139820c - 1367784c - 85486500 = 0$$

$$5418,75c^2 - 227964c - 85486500 = 0$$

$$c = 148,3867$$

$$a = 0,85 \cdot c \dots\dots\dots (3.5.44)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 148,3867 = 126,1287$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.39)$$

$$= \frac{148,3867 - 75}{148,3867} 200000 \cdot 0,003 = 296,7383$$

$$M_1 = 0,85 \cdot f' \cdot c \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.46)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 126,1287 \cdot 300 \cdot \left(575 - \frac{126,1287}{2} \right)$$

$$= 411,632264 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_2 = A_s' \cdot f_s' \cdot (d - d') \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.47)$$

$$= 1899,700 \cdot 296,7383 \cdot (575 - 75)$$

$$= 281,8568 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{\text{tersedia}} = M_1 + M_2 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.48)$$

$$= 411,632264 + 281,8568 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 693,4891 \text{ kNm} > 521,2507 \text{ kNm}$$

2. Mencari $M_{\text{kapasitas}}$

$$a_k = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \phi - A_s' \cdot f_y'}{0,85 \cdot f' \cdot c \cdot b} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.30)$$

$$= \frac{(3419,46 \cdot 400 \cdot 1,25) - (1899,70 \cdot 400)}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300}$$

$$= 148,9961 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \frac{\beta_1 \cdot d' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c}{E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c - f_y} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.31)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 75 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003}{(200000 \cdot 0,003) - 400} = 191,25 \text{ mm}$$

Karena $a_k < a$, maka tulangan desak belum luluh.

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot 0,85c \cdot b \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.41)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 0,85c \cdot 300 = 5418,75c$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \cdot \frac{c-d'}{c} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.40)$$

$$= 1899,70 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003 \cdot \frac{c-75}{c}$$

$$= 1139820 - \frac{85486500}{c}$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \phi \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.42)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot 400 \cdot 1,25 = 1709730$$

Keseimbangan gaya-gaya dalam

$$T_s = C_c + C_s$$

$$1709730 = 5418,75c + 1139820 - \frac{85486500}{c}$$

$$1709730c = 5418,75c^2 + 1139820c - 85486500$$

$$5418,75c^2 - 1709730c + 1139820c - 85486500 = 0$$

$$5418,75c^2 - 569910c - 85486500 = 0$$

$$c = 188,7538$$

$$a = 0,85 \cdot c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.44)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 188,7538 = 160,4407$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.39)$$

$$= \frac{188,7538 - 75}{188,7538} 200000 \cdot 0,003 = 361,5942$$

$$M_1 = 0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.46)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 188,7538 \cdot 300 \cdot \left(575 - \frac{188,7538}{2} \right)$$

$$= 506,0653 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_2 = A_s' \cdot f_s' \cdot (d - d') \dots\dots\dots (3.5.47)$$

$$= 1899,70 \cdot 361,5942 (575 - 75)$$

$$= 343,4602 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{\text{kapasitas}} = M_1 + M_2 \dots\dots\dots (3.5.48)$$

$$= 506,0653 + 343,4602$$

$$= 849,5256 \text{ kNm} > 521,2507 \text{ kNm}$$

b. Tulangan Tumpuan Positif

$$M_{\text{perlu}} = 360,2694 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_{u, \text{positif}}}{0,8} = \frac{360,2694}{0,8} = 450,3368 \text{ kNm}$$

1. Mencari $M_{\text{tersedia}} \text{ positif}$:

Dari hasil desain tulangan tumpuan negatif diperoleh jumlah tulangan terpakai :

Tulangan tarik n = 5 tulangan

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 1899,46$$

Tulangan tekan n = 9 tulangan

$$A_s' \text{ ada} = 3419,46$$

$$a_k = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y - A_s' \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.30)$$

$$= \frac{(1899,46.400) - (3419,46.400)}{0,85.25.300} = -95,3575 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \frac{\beta_1 \cdot d' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c}{E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c - f_y} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.31)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 75 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003}{(200000 \cdot 0,003) - 400} = 191,2500 \text{ mm}$$

Karena $a_k < a$, maka tulangan desak belum luluh.

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot 0,85c \cdot b \dots\dots\dots (3.5.41)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 0,85c \cdot 300 = 5418,7500c$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_s \cdot \frac{c - d'}{c} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.40)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003 \cdot \frac{c - 75}{c}$$

$$= 2051676 - \frac{153875700}{c}$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot f_y = 1899,700 \cdot 400 = 759880$$

Keseimbangan gaya-gaya dalam

$$T_s = C_c + C_s$$

$$759880 = 5418,7500c + 2051676 - \frac{153875700}{c}$$

$$759880c = 5418,75c^2 + 2051676c - 153875700$$

$$5418,75c^2 + 2051676c - 759880c - 153875700 = 0$$

$$5418,75c^2 + 1291796c - 153875700 = 0$$

$$c = 87,2124$$

$$a = 0,85 \cdot c = 0,85 \cdot 87,2124 = 74,1306 \dots\dots\dots (3.5.44)$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.39)$$

$$= \frac{87,2124 - 75}{87,2124} 200000 \cdot 0,003 = 84,0184$$

$$M_1 = 0,85 \cdot f' \cdot c \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.46)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 74,1306 \cdot 300 \cdot \left(575 - \frac{74,1306}{2} \right)$$

$$= 254,2184 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_2 = A_s' \cdot f_s' \cdot (d - d') \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.47)$$

$$= 3419,4600 \cdot 84,0184 \cdot (575 - 75) = 143,6488 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{\text{tersedia}} = M_1 + M_2 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.48)$$

$$= 254,2184 + 143,6488$$

$$= 397,8672 \text{ kNm} > M_n = 360,2694 \text{ kNm}$$

2. Mencari $M_{\text{kapasitas positif}}$:

Dari hasil desain tulangan tumpuan negatif diperoleh jumlah tulangan terpakai :

Tulangan tarik $n = 5$ tulangan

$$A_s \text{ ada} = 1899,46$$

Tulangan tekan $n = 9$ tulangan

$$A_s' \text{ ada} = 3419,46$$

$$a_k = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y \phi - A_s' \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f' \cdot c \cdot b} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.30)$$

$$= \frac{(1899,46 \cdot 400 \cdot 1,25) - (3419,46 \cdot 400)}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300} = -65,5583 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \frac{\beta_1 \cdot d' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c}{E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c - f_y} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.31)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 75 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003}{(200000 \cdot 0,003) - 400} = 191,2500 \text{ mm}$$

Karena $a_k < a$, maka tulangan desak belum luluh.

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot 0,85c \cdot b \dots\dots\dots (3.5.41)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 0,85c \cdot 300 = 5418,75c$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \cdot \frac{c - d'}{c} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.40)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot 200000 \cdot 0,003 \cdot \frac{c - 75}{c}$$

$$= 2051676 - \frac{153875700}{c}$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \phi \dots\dots\dots (3.5.42)$$

$$= 1899,46 \cdot 400 \cdot 1,25 = 949730$$

Keseimbangan gaya-gaya dalam

$$T_s = C_c + C_s$$

$$949730 = 5418,75c + 2051676 - \frac{153875700}{c}$$

$$949730c = 5418,75c^2 + 2051676c - 153875700$$

$$5418,75c^2 + 2051676c - 949730c - 153875700 = 0$$

$$5418,75c + 1101826c - 153875700 = 0$$

$$c = 95,1398$$

$$a = 0,85 \cdot c \dots\dots\dots (3.5.44)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 95,1398 = 80,8688$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \dots\dots\dots (3.5.39)$$

$$= \frac{95,1398 - 75}{95,1398} 200000 \cdot 0,003 = 127,0117$$

$$M_1 = 0,85 \cdot f' \cdot c \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.46)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 80,8688 \cdot 300 \cdot \left(575 - \frac{80,8688}{2} \right)$$

$$= 275,5892 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_2 = A_s' \cdot f_s' \cdot (d - d') \dots\dots\dots (3.5.47)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot 127,0117 \cdot (575 - 75)$$

$$= 217,1556 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{\text{kapasitas}} = M_1 + M_2 \dots\dots\dots (3.5.48)$$

$$= 275,5892 + 217,1556$$

$$= 492,7449 \text{ kNm} > M_n = 450,3368 \text{ kNm}$$

2. Balok Lapangan

$$M_{\text{perlu}} = 104,3238 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_{\text{perlu}}}{\phi} = \frac{104,3238}{0,8} = 130,4048 \text{ kNm}$$

periksa balok bertulangan rangkap:

$$R_d = 0,3 \cdot R_{\text{maks}} = 0,3 \cdot 6,5736 = 1,9721$$

$$M_{d1} = R_d \cdot (b \cdot d^2) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.13)$$

$$= 1,9721 \cdot (300 \cdot 575^2) = 195,6063 \text{ kNm}$$

karena $M_{d1} = 195,6063 \text{ kNm} > M_n = 130,4048 \text{ kNm}$, maka dapat disimpulkan balok hanya bertulangan tarik saja.

$$R_d = 0,3 \cdot R_{maks} = 0,3 \cdot 6,5736 = 1,9721$$

$$M_{d1} = R_d \cdot (b \cdot d^2) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.13)$$

$$= 1,9721 \cdot (300 \cdot 575^2) = 195,6063 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M = 0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.11)$$

$$195,6063 = 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 300 \cdot a \cdot \left(575 - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$3187,5 \cdot a^2 - 3665625 \cdot a + 195,6063 \cdot 10^6 = 0$$

$$a = 56,0989 \text{ mm}$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b \dots\dots\dots (3.5.9)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 56,0989 \cdot 300$$

$$= 357630,7204 \text{ N}$$

$$C_c = T_s$$

$$T_s = A_{s1} \cdot f_y \dots\dots\dots (3.5.10)$$

$$357630,7204 = A_{s1} \cdot 400$$

$$A_{s1} = \frac{357630,7204}{400}$$

$$= 894,0768 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai D22, $A_{\emptyset 22} = 379,94 \text{ mm}^2$

$$n = \frac{894,0768}{379,94} = 2,3532 \text{ tulangan}$$

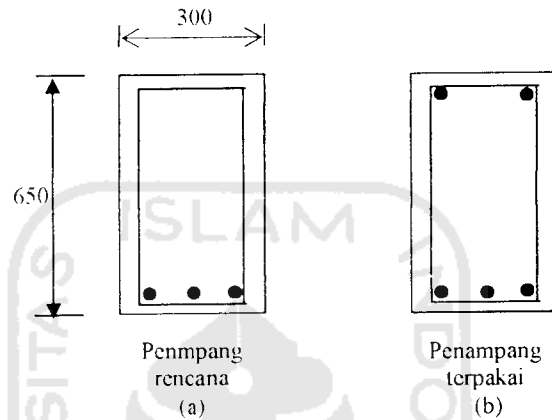
Dipakai = 3 tulangan

Dari hasil perhitungan desain beton diatas dapat disimpulkan :

Jumlah tulangan tarik = 3 tulangan, dengan $A_s = 1139,82\text{mm}^2$

Untuk Gambar tulangan selengkapnya dapat dilihat pada Gambar

5.7 Penampang Balok Lapangan dibawah ini :



Gambar 5.7 Penampang Balok Lapangan

1. Mencari $M_{tersedia}$:

Analisis tulangan sebelah

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot 0,85c \cdot b \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.5.40)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 0,85c \cdot 300 = 5418,75c$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot f_y = 1139,82 \cdot 400 = 455928$$

Keseimbangan gaya-gaya dalam

$$T_s = C_c \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.5.41)$$

$$455928 = 5418,75c$$

$$c = \frac{455928}{5418,75}$$

$$c = 84,139$$

$$a = 0,85.c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.43)$$

$$= 0,85.84,139 = 71,5181$$

$$M = 0,85.f'c.a.b.\left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.5.45)$$

$$= 0,85.25.71,5181.300.\left(575 - \frac{71,5181}{2}\right)$$

$$= 256,7973 \text{ kNm} > M_n = 130,4048 \text{ kNm}$$

5.3.1.2 Desain Tulangan Geser Balok

Diambil contoh perhitungan pada lantai 3 portal E bentang 7 m R/W 1-1 lama.

Diketahui gaya geser balok dari output SAP diperoleh:

$$V_D = 61,3573 \text{ kN} \quad V_L = 14,9367 \text{ kN}$$

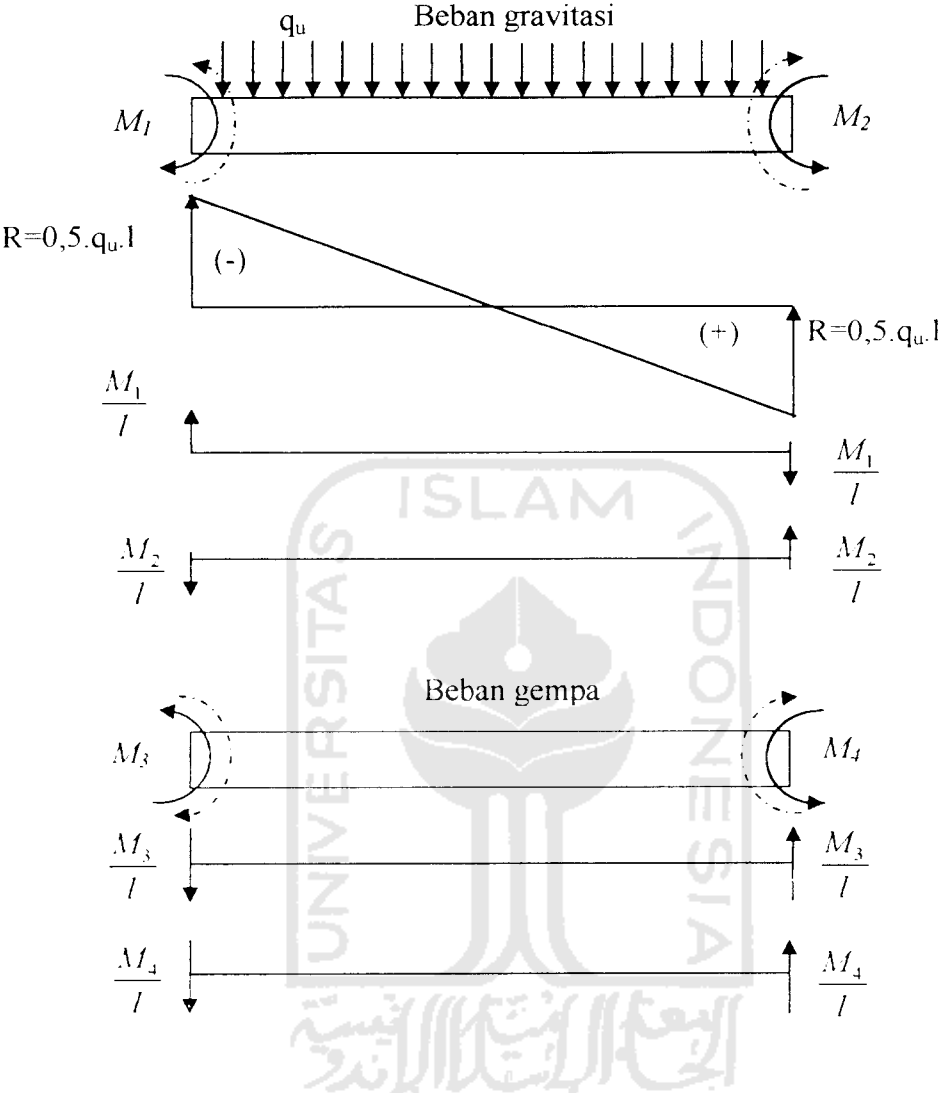
$$V_g = V_D + V_L = 76,2940 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_E = 138,0807 \text{ kN} \quad M_{\text{kap-.b}} = 849,5256 \text{ kNm}$$

$$K = 1 \quad M_{\text{kap+.b}} = 492,7449 \text{ kNm}$$

$$l_n = 6 \text{ m} \quad d = 0,575 \text{ m}$$

Gambar 5.8 Reaksi Balok seperti dibawah ini



Gambar 5.8 Reaksi Balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{u,b} = R_u &= 1,05 \cdot V_g + \left(0,7 \cdot \frac{M_{kap}^- + M_{kap}^+}{l_n} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.48) \\
 &= 1,05 \cdot 76,294 + \left(0,7 \cdot \frac{849,5256 + 492,7449}{6,1} \right) \\
 &= 234,1397 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{u,b} &= R_b = 1,05 \cdot V_g - \left(0,7 \cdot \frac{M_{kap}^- + M_{kap}^+}{l_n} \right) \\
 &= 1,05 \cdot 76,294 - \left(0,7 \cdot \frac{849,5256 + 492,7449}{6,1} \right) \\
 &= -73,9224 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

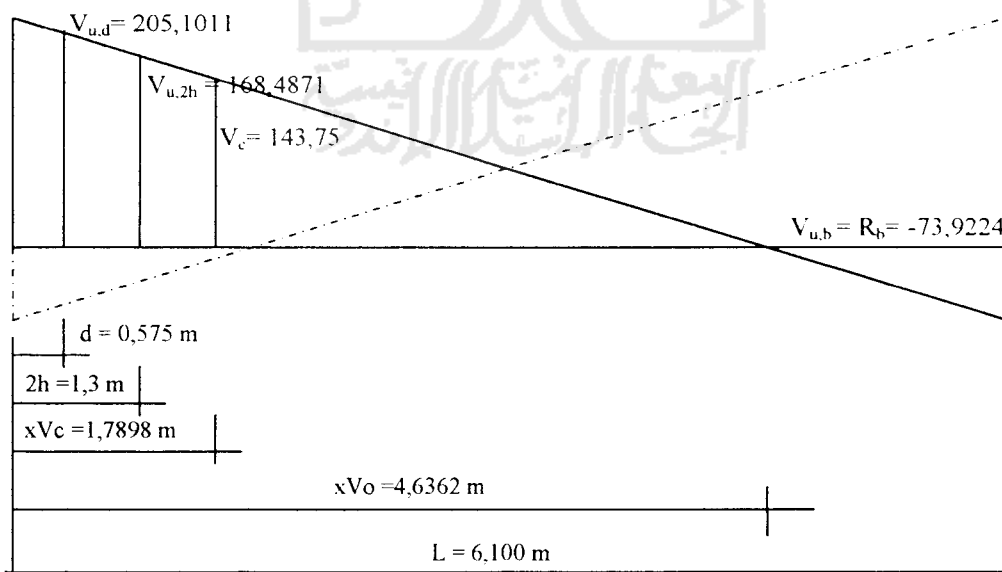
hasil tersebut tidak boleh melebihi

$$V_{u,b} = 1,05 \left(V_{D,b} + V_{L,b} + \frac{4}{k} V_{E,b} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.5.38)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{u,b} &= 1,05 \left(61,3573 + 14,9367 + \frac{4}{1} \cdot 138,0807 \right) \\
 &= 660,0476 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berikut ini dapat dilihat gambar 5.9 tentang Gaya Geser pada Penampang Kritis, daerah sendi plastis, luar sendi plastis dan daerah sengkang praktis.

$$V_{u,b} = R_a = 234,1397$$



Gambar 5.9 Gaya Geser Penampang Kritis, Daerah Sendi Plastis dan Luar Sendi Plastis

1). Dalam daerah sendi plastis

$$V_{u,d} = 205,1011 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} = \frac{205,1011}{0,6} = 341,8352 \text{ kN,}$$

dengan syarat spasi tidak boleh melebihi

$$* \frac{d}{4} = \frac{649}{4} = 162,25 \text{ mm}$$

$$* 8.\phi_{\text{pokok}} = 8.22 = 176 \text{ mm}$$

$$* 24.\phi_{\text{senggang}} = 24.10 = 240 \text{ mm}$$

$$* \frac{1600.f_{v_{\text{senggang}}}.A_{s_{\text{senggang}}}}{A_{s_{\text{pokok}}}.f_{v_{\text{pokok}}}} = \frac{1600.240.78,5}{379.94.400} = 198,3471 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v.f_v.d}{V_s} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.48)$$

$$= \frac{(2.14.\pi.10^2).240.575}{341,8352.10^3} = 63,3814 \text{ mm} < 162,25 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai tulangan sengkang $\phi_{\text{pi}} = 60$

2). Di luar sendi plastis

Dengan perbandingan segitiga didapat $V_{u,b \text{ pakai}}$ luar sendi plastis didapat :

$$V_{u,2h} = 168,4871 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{f_c}.b.d \dots\dots\dots (3.5.40)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{25}.300.575 = 143,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_{u,b \text{ pakai}}}{\phi} - V_c \dots\dots\dots (3.5.46)$$

$$= \frac{168,4871}{0,6} - 143,75 = 137,0619 \text{ mm,}$$

dengan syarat spasi sengkang tidak melebihi

$$* \frac{1}{2}d = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 649 = 324,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$* 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} \dots\dots\dots (3.5.48)$$

$$= \frac{(2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot \pi \cdot 10^2) \cdot 240,575}{137,0619 \cdot 10^3} = 158,0746 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai sengkang $\emptyset_{10} - 150$

3). Di daerah sengkang praktis

$$V_c = 143,75 \text{ kN}$$

Daerah sengkang praktis terletak pada daerah $< V_c$ maka dipasang sengkang dengan spasi maksimum $\emptyset_{10} - 250$ sejarak xV_c sampai $L/2$

Mencari jarak xV_c

$$xV_c = \frac{(V_{u,b(Ra)} - V_c) \cdot x_0}{R_a}$$

$$= \frac{(234,1397 - 143,75) \cdot 4,6362}{234,1397}$$

$$xV_c = 1,7898 \text{ m}$$

5.3.2 Desain Kolom

Sebagai contoh perhitungan diambil pada kolom A lantai 3 R/W 1-1 lama.

5.3.2.1 Desain Tulangan Lentur Kolom

Dalam Tabel 5.5 berikut ini diambil dari output SAP, dan didapat :

Tabel 5.5 Momen Output SAP

KOLOM	Arah X						Arah Y					
	MD.kx	Atas	ML.kx	Atas	ME.kx	Atas	MD.ky	Atas	ML.ky	Atas	ME.ky	Atas
		Bawah		Bawah		Bawah		Bawah		Bawah		Bawah
1	2		3		4		6		7		8	
A,B,C,D												
Lantai 1	32,2536		4,1767		73,8641		0,0000		0,0000			170,0484
	14,0434		1,8186		1150,3410		0,0000		0,0000			1006,5770
Lantai 2	38,9918		4,8733		368,3223		0,0000		0,0000			504,8704
	43,1162		5,5068		851,9160		0,0000		0,0000			723,2035
Lantai 3	37,0393		4,4389		535,2296		0,0000		0,0000			590,0838
	36,3458		4,4083		694,2008		0,0000		0,0000			620,9212
Lantai 4	37,0052		4,2821		590,6560		0,0000		0,0000			601,3103
	37,3264		4,3839		601,0344		0,0000		0,0000			568,5029
Lantai 5	36,6104		4,0955		595,5692		0,0000		0,0000			585,0770
	36,6934		4,1565		526,1109		0,0000		0,0000			522,2718
Lantai 6	36,3475		3,9449		575,0846		0,0000		0,0000			564,7752
	36,4598		4,0034		454,3044		0,0000		0,0000			471,5465
Lantai 7	36,0897		3,8183		538,8203		0,0000		0,0000			514,0272
	36,1864		3,8643		378,9959		0,0000		0,0000			413,1367
Lantai 8	35,9546		3,7031		490,2685		0,0000		0,0000			463,8701
	35,9888		3,7482		298,0846		0,0000		0,0000			346,3627
Lantai 9	35,4949		3,6713		429,9261		0,0000		0,0000			404,1404
	35,7395		3,6697		211,7477		0,0000		0,0000			271,3017
Lantai 10	36,7490		3,3785		356,2537		0,0000		0,0000			335,0841
	35,9344		3,5445		122,8567		0,0000		0,0000			189,4862
Lantai 11	30,3081		4,4483		262,9319		0,0000		0,0000			247,5329
	34,2992		3,7720		39,2290		0,0000		0,0000			103,4142
Lantai 12	59,6420		0,7887		140,5870		0,0000		0,0000			157,2861
	41,3425		2,4625		17,2313		0,0000		0,0000			37,4064

a. Momen Rencana Kolom

$$\omega_d = 1,3 \qquad h = 4 \text{ m} \qquad h_n = 3,3 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{x,ki} = 7 \text{ m} \qquad L_{x,ka} = 4 \text{ m}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan balok bentang 7 m didapat :

$$M^-_{kap,ka} = 849,5256 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M^+_{kap,ka} = 492,7449 \text{ kNm}$$

Sedangkan momen kapasitas balok bentang 4 m didapat dari lampiran

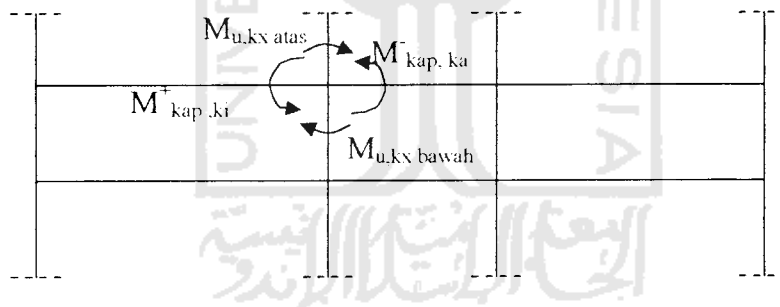
Tabel 1.2.4.1 sebesar :

$$M^-_{kap,ki} = 861,0973 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M^+_{kap,ki} = 681,2250 \text{ kNm}$$

Untuk hasil perhitungan lebih lengkap dapat dilihat dalam lampiran 1

Tabel 1.2.4.1. Keseimbangan momen balok yang digunakan dalam perencanaan kolom dapat dilihat pada Gambar 5.10.



Gambar 5.10 Keseimbangan Momen Kolom

$$\alpha_{k \text{ atas}} = \frac{M_{E,kti \text{ atas}}}{M_{E,kti \text{ atas}} + M_{E,kti+1 \text{ bawah}}} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.2)$$

$$\alpha_{k \text{ bwh}} = \frac{M_{E,kti \text{ bawah}}}{M_{E,kti \text{ bawah}} + M_{E,kti-1 \text{ atas}}} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.3)$$

Untuk lantai 3 :

$$\alpha_{k,x \text{ atas}} = \frac{535,2296}{535,2296 + 601,0344} = 0,47 \dots\dots\dots (3.6.2)$$

$$\alpha_{k,x \text{ bwh}} = \frac{694,2008}{694,2008 + 368,3223} = 0,65 \dots\dots\dots (3.6.3)$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ atas}} = \frac{h_n}{h} \cdot 0,7 \cdot \omega_d \cdot \alpha_{ka} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{l_n} \cdot \sum M_{kap,bx \text{ atas}} \right)$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ atas}} = \frac{h_n}{h} \cdot 0,7 \cdot \omega_d \cdot \alpha_{ka} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{l_n} \cdot M^+_{kap,ka} + \frac{l}{l_n} \cdot M^-_{kap,ki} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.1)$$

$$= \frac{3,35}{4} \cdot 0,7 \cdot 1,3 \cdot 0,47 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{6} \cdot 492,7449 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot 861,0973 \right)$$

$$= 601,867 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ bwh}} = \frac{h_n}{h} \cdot 0,7 \cdot \omega_d \cdot \alpha_{ka} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{l_n} \cdot \sum M_{kap,bx \text{ bawah}} \right)$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ bwh}} = \frac{h_n}{h} \cdot 0,7 \cdot \omega_d \cdot \alpha_{ka} \cdot \left(\frac{l}{l_n} \cdot M^+_{kap,ka} + \frac{l}{l_n} \cdot M^-_{kap,ki} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.1)$$

$$= \frac{3,35}{4} \cdot 0,7 \cdot 1,3 \cdot 0,65 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{6} \cdot 492,7449 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot 861,0973 \right)$$

$$= 834,8076 \text{ kNm}$$

b. Momen Maksimum Kolom

$$M_{l,k} = 1,05 \left[M_{L,k} + M_{D,k} + \frac{4}{K} (M_{E,k}) \right] \dots\dots\dots (3.6.4)$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ atas}} = 1,05 \left[4,4389 + 37,0393 + \frac{4}{1} \cdot 535,2296 \right] = 2291,5164 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ bwh}} = 1,05 \left[4,4083 + 36,3458 + \frac{4}{1} \cdot 694,2008 \right] = 2958,4352 \text{ kNm}$$

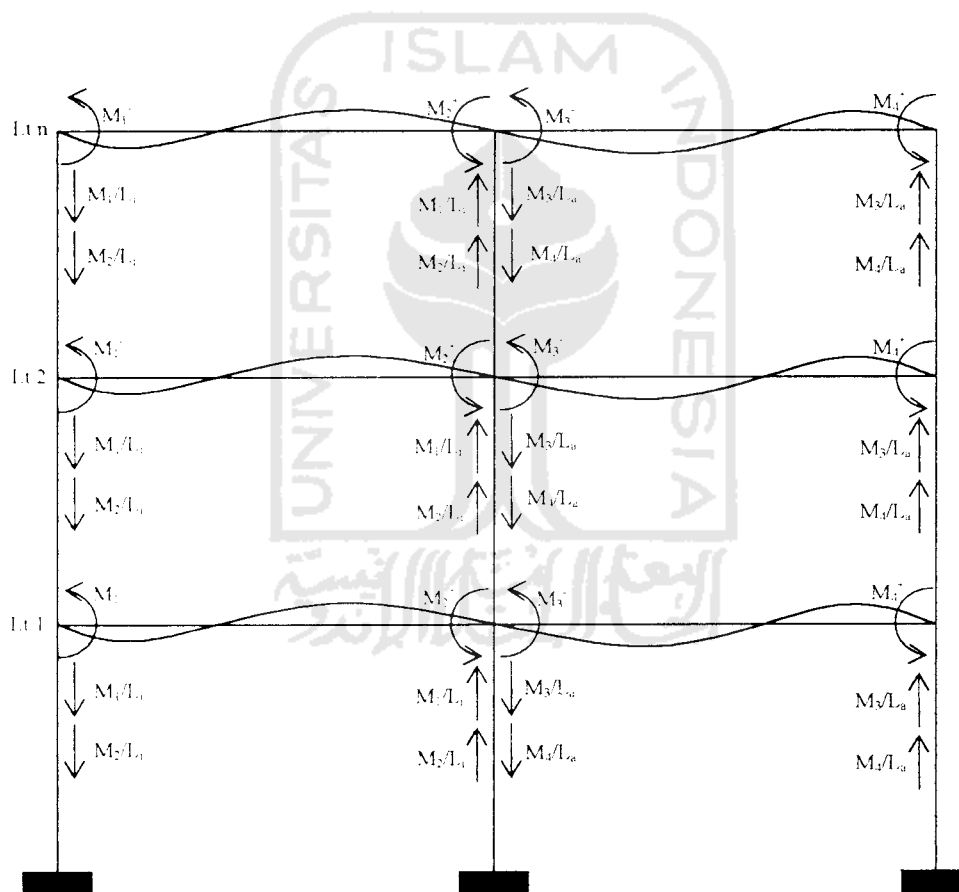
c. Momen Kolom Terpakai

Momen kolom terpakai diambil nilai terkecil dari perhitungan pada momen rencana kolom dan momen maksimum kolom.

$$M_{u,kx \text{ atas}} = 601,867 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ bwh}} = 834,8076 \text{ kNm}$$

d. Gaya aksial rencana kolom



Gambar 5.11 Gaya Aksial kolom

Dari output SAP lampiran 1 Tabel 1.3.5 diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{L,kx} &= 229,0145 \text{ kN} & N_{D,kx} &= 1549,5430 \text{ kN} \\
 N_{L,ky} &= 274,5650 \text{ kN} & N_{D,ky} &= 1156,0770 \text{ kN} \\
 N_{g,kx} &= 1778,5575 \text{ kN} & N_{g,ky} &= 1430,6420 \text{ kN} \\
 N_{E,kx} &= 929,3632 \text{ kN} & N_{E,ky} &= 0 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan kumulatif momen kapasitas pada lantai 3 portal E dihitung dengan menjumlahkan momen kapasitas dari lantai 3 sampai dengan lantai 12.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum M_{kap,ki} &= M_{kap,L12} + M_{kap,L11} + M_{kap,L10} + M_{kap,L9} + M_{kap,L8} + \\
 &M_{kap,L7} + M_{kap,L6} + M_{kap,L5} + M_{kap,L4} + M_{kap,L3} \dots\dots\dots(3.6.6)
 \end{aligned}$$

1. Untuk portal E(arah x)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum M_1^- &= 302,8713 + 396,5371 + 396,5371 + 675,5732 + 675,5732 \\
 &+ 675,5732 + 861,0973 + 861,0973 + 861,0973 + 861,0973 \\
 &= 7047,2906 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama didapat hasil

$$\sum M_2^+ = 3977,4009 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\sum M_3^- = 6567,0544 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\sum M_4^+ = 4823,8519 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum M_{kap\ kiri} &= \sum M_1^- + \sum M_2^+ \\
 &= 7047,2906 \text{ kNm} + 3977,4009 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 11024,6915 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum M_{kap\ kaman} &= \sum M_3^- + \sum M_4^+ \\ &= 6567,0544 \text{ kNm} + 4823,8519 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 11390,9062 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

n = 10 (jumlah lantai diatas kolom yang ditinjau)

$$R_y = 1,1 - 0,025 \cdot n = 1,1 - 0,025 \cdot 10 = 0,85$$

$$N_{u,ki} = R_y \cdot 0,7 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{\sum M_{kap,ki}}{L_{ki}} + \frac{\sum M_{kap,ka}}{L_{ka}} \right\} + 1,05 \cdot N_{g,k} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.5)$$

$$N_{u,kx-atas} = R_y \cdot 0,7 \cdot \sum_{i=3}^{10} \left\{ \frac{\sum M_{kap,xki,atas}}{L_{ki}} + \frac{\sum M_{kap,xka,atas}}{L_{ka}} \right\} + 1,05 \cdot N_{g,kx}$$

$$N_{u,kx-atas} = 0,85 \cdot 0,7 \cdot \left\{ \frac{11024,6915}{7} - \frac{11390,9062}{4} \right\} + 1,05 \cdot 1549,5430$$

$$= 2624,7839 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{u,kx-bawah} = 2715,5595 \text{ kN}$$

Dari kedua nilai diatas ($N_{u,kx-atas}$ dan $N_{u,kx-bawah}$) diambil nilai terbesar sehingga $N_{u,kx} = 2715,5595 \text{ kN}$

2. Untuk portal 2 (arah y)

$$\begin{aligned}\sum M_1^- &= 302,8713 + 396,5371 + 396,5371 + 764,0750 + 764,0750 \\ &\quad + 764,0750 + 941,4481 + 941,4481 + 941,4481 + 941,4481 \\ &= 7153,9631 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Dengan cara yang sama didapat hasil

$$\sum M_2^+ = 4449,1942 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\sum M_3^- = 7153,9631 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\sum M_4^+ = 4449,1942 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_{kap \text{ kiri}} &= \sum M_1^- + \sum M_2^+ \\ &= 7153,9631 \text{ kNm} + 4449,1942 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 11603,1573 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_{kap \text{ kanan}} &= \sum M_3^- + \sum M_4^+ \\ &= 7153,9631 \text{ kNm} + 4449,1942 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 11603,1573 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$n = 10 \text{ (jumlah lantai diatas kolom yang ditinjau)}$$

$$N_{u.ky-atas} = R_1 \cdot 0,7 \cdot \sum_{i=3}^{10} \left\{ \frac{\sum M_{kap,yki.atas}}{L_{ki}} + \frac{\sum M_{kap,yka.atas}}{L_{ka}} \right\} + 1,05 \cdot N_{g.ky}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_{u.ky-atas} &= 0,85 \cdot 0,7 \left\{ \frac{11603,1573}{7} + \frac{11603,1573}{4} \right\} + 1,05 \cdot 1430,6420 \\ &= 1502,1741 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{u.ky-bawah} = 1502,1741 \text{ kN}$$

Dari kedua nilai diatas ($N_{u,kx-atas}$ dan $N_{u,kx-bawah}$) diambil nilai terbesar sehingga $N_{u.ky} = 1502,1741 \text{ kN}$

Maka :

$$N_{u,kx} = 2715,5595 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{u.ky} = 1502,1741 \text{ kN}$$

Dari gaya aksial rencana masing-masing arah, diambil nilai terbesar dari keduanya, yaitu $N_{u,k} = 2715,5595 \text{ kN}$

e. Gaya Aksial Maksimum Kolom

$$N_{u,k} < 1,05 \left(N_{g,k} + \frac{4}{k} N_{E,k} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.7)$$

$$N_{u,kx} < 1,05 \left(1778,5575 + \frac{4}{1} 929,3632 \right) \\ < 5770,8180 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{u,ky} < 1,05 \left(1430,6420 + \frac{4}{1} 0 \right) \\ < 1502,1741 \text{ kN}$$

Dari gaya aksial maksimum masing-masing arah, diambil nilai terbesar dari keduanya, yaitu $N_{u,k} = 4952,5928 \text{ kN}$

Gaya aksial terpakai merupakan nilai terkecil dari gaya aksial rencana dengan gaya aksial maksimum, yaitu $N_{u,k} = 2715,5595 \text{ kN}$

f. Penulangan Kolom

Perhitungan contoh diambil pada kolom A lantai 3

Diketahui :

$$P_n = 4177,3194 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u = 0,65 \cdot 4177,3194 = 2715,2576 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = 1284,3184 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u = 0,65 \cdot 1284,3184 = 834,8076 \text{ kNm}$$

$$f_c' = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$b = 800 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 900 \text{ mm}$$

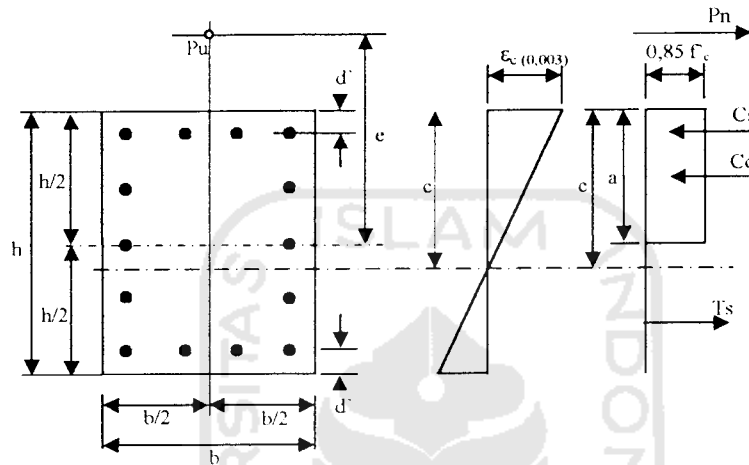
$$d' = 40 + \frac{1}{2} \text{Ø}22 + \text{Ø}8$$

$$= 40 + 11 + 12 = 63 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_x &= 900 - 63 \\ &= 837 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_y &= 800 - 63 \\ &= 737 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Lebih jelas dapat dilihat Gambar 5.12 mengenai diagram gaya dalam kolom



Gambar 5.12 Diagram Gaya Dalam Kolom

Momen dan gaya aksial rencana :

$$P_u = 2715,2576 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_u = 834,8076 \text{ kNm}$$

$$e = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{834,8076}{2715,2576}$$

$$= 0,3074 \text{ m} = 307,4 \text{ mm}$$

Menentukan penulangan :

Dicoba dengan penulangan = **1,5%**

$$\rho = \rho' = \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} = 0,015 \text{ dengan } d' = 63 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s = A_s' = \rho \cdot b \cdot d \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.8)$$

$$= 0,015 \cdot (800 \cdot 837) = 10044 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dicoba dengan tulangan Ø22 dengan A Ø22 = 379,64 mm

$$\text{Dengan } n \text{ tulangan} = \frac{A_s}{A_{\phi 25}} = \frac{10044}{379,64} = 26,4566 \text{ tul} \approx 28 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai 28 tulangan

$$\text{Maka } A_s \text{ ada} = 28 \cdot 379,64 = 10638,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} = \frac{10638,92}{800 \cdot 837} = 0,01804 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.8)$$

Pemeriksaan Pu terhadap beban seimbang Pub :

$$c_b = \frac{\varepsilon_c \cdot E_s \cdot d}{\varepsilon_c \cdot E_s + f_y} = \frac{(200000 \cdot 0,003) \cdot 837}{(200000 \cdot 0,003) + 400} = 502,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0,85 \text{ untuk } (f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa})$$

$$a_b = \beta_1 \cdot c_b = 0,85 (502,2) = 426,87 \text{ mm}$$

$$\varepsilon_s' = \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} (\varepsilon_c) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.12)$$

$$= \frac{502,2 - 63}{502,2} (0,003)$$

$$= 0,0026 > \frac{f_y}{f_s} = \frac{400}{200000} = 0,002 \quad \dots \text{ Maka tulangan desak luluh.}$$

Maka $f_s' = f_y$

$$\phi P_{nb} = 0,65 (0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot a_b \cdot b + A_s' \cdot f_s' - A_s \cdot f_y) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.13)$$

$$= 0,65 (0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 426,87 \cdot 800 + 10638,92 \cdot 400 - 10638,92 \cdot 400)$$

$$= 7256,790 \text{ kN} > P_u = 1502,1741 \text{ kN}$$

Dengan demikian kolom akan mengalami hancur dengan diawali luluhnya tulangan tarik.

Pemeriksaan kekuatan penampang :

$$\rho = 0,01804$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 18,8235 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.16)$$

$$\frac{h-2e}{2d} = \frac{900-2.307,4}{2.837} = 0,1263$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{d'}{d}\right) = 1 - \frac{63}{837} = 0,9247$$

$$P_n = 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b \cdot d \left[\frac{h-2e}{2d} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{h-2e}{2d}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot m \cdot \rho \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d'}{d}\right)} \right] \dots\dots\dots (3.6.14)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 800 \cdot 837$$

$$\left[0,1263 + \sqrt{-0,1263^2 + 2 \cdot 18,8235 \cdot 0,01804 \cdot 0,9247} \right] 10^{-3}$$

$$= 13958783,77 \text{ N} = 13958,7837 \text{ kN} > 0,1 \cdot A_g \cdot f_c' = 1800,000 \text{ kN}$$

Karena terlalu boros maka dicoba dengan = 1% (As tulangan minimal)

$$A_s = A_s' = \rho \cdot b \cdot d \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.8)$$

$$= 0,01 \cdot (800 \cdot 837) = 6696 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dicoba dengan tulangan Ø22 dengan A Ø22 = 379,94 mm

$$\text{Dengan n tulangan} = \frac{A_s}{A_{\phi 25}} = \frac{6696}{379,94} = 17,6238 \text{ tul} \approx 18 \text{ tulangan}$$

Dipakai 18 tulangan

$$\text{Maka } A_s \text{ ada} = 18 \cdot 379,94 = 6838,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} = \frac{6838,92}{800 \cdot 837} = 0,0102 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.8)$$

Pemeriksaan Pu terhadap beban seimbang Pub :

$$\begin{aligned} c_b &= \frac{\varepsilon_c \cdot E_s \cdot d}{600 + f_y} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.10) \\ &= \frac{600 \cdot 837}{600 + 400} = 502,2 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0,85 \text{ dengan } (f'c = 25 \text{ Mpa})$$

$$a_b = \beta_1 \cdot c_b = 0,85 (502,2) = 426,87 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_s' &= \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} (\varepsilon_c) = \frac{502,2 - 63}{502,2} (0,003) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.12) \\ &= 0,0026 > \frac{f_y}{f_s} = 0,002 \dots \text{ Maka tulangan desak luluh.} \end{aligned}$$

Maka $f_s' = f_y$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_{nb} &= 0,65 (0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot a_b \cdot b + A_s' \cdot f_s' - A_s \cdot f_y) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.13) \\ &= 0,65 (0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 426,87 \cdot 800 + 6838,92 \cdot 400 - 6838,92 \cdot 400) \\ &= 4716,913 \text{ kN} > P_u = 2715,2576 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan demikian kolom akan mengalami hancur dengan diawali luluhnya tulangan tarik.

Pemeriksaan kekuatan penampang :

$$\rho = 0,0102$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 18,8235 \dots\dots\dots (3.6.16)$$

$$\frac{h - 2e}{2d} = \frac{900 - 2 \cdot 307,4}{2 \cdot 837} = 0,17035$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{d'}{d}\right) = 1 - \frac{63}{837} = 0,9247$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n &= 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b \cdot d \left[\frac{h-2e}{2d} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{h-2e}{2d}\right)^2 + 2 \cdot m \cdot \rho \cdot \left(1 - \frac{d'}{d}\right)} \right] \dots\dots (3.6.14) \\
 &= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 800 \cdot 837 \left[0,17035 + \sqrt{0,17035^2 + 2 \cdot 18,8235 \cdot 0,0102 \cdot 0,9247} \right] \\
 &= 11785142,18 \text{ N} = 11785,1422 \text{ kN} > 0,1 \cdot A_g \cdot f_c' = 1800,000 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Pemeriksaan tulangan pada tulangan tekan

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{P_n}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.18) \\
 &= \frac{9330507,043}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 800} = 548,8534 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} = \frac{548,8534}{0,85} = 645,7098 \text{ mm} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s' &= \epsilon_c \cdot E_s \cdot \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) = 0,003 \cdot 200000 \cdot \left(\frac{645,7098 - 63}{645,7098}\right) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.20) \\
 &= 541,4598 \text{ Mpa} > f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dengan demikian tulangan dalam tulangan tekan sudah mencapai luluh, sesuai anggapan semula.

Dari hasil perencanaan diperoleh

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi P_n &= 0,65 \cdot 7256,79 \\
 &= 4716,9135 > P_u = 2715,2576 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_{nb} &= \phi P_n \cdot e \dots\dots\dots (3.6.15) \\
 &= 4716,9135 \cdot 0,307,4 \\
 &= 1450,0567 > M_u = 834,8076 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Analisis Kolom

$$f_y = 400 \text{ MPa} \quad f_c' = 25 \text{ MPa}$$

$$b = 800 \text{ mm} \quad h = 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$d' = 40 + 12 + 11 = 63 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d' = 900 - 63 = 837 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho = 0,01 \%$$

$$\rho = \frac{A_{st}}{b \cdot d} \rightarrow A_{st} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d = 0,01 \cdot 800 \cdot 837 = 6696 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_g = 720000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$y = 0,5 \cdot h = 0,5 \cdot 900 = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_s = A_{s'} = 9.379,94 = 3419,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Kondisi Pmaks (Titik A)

$$P_{maks} = 0,8 \{ 0,85 \cdot f_c' (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} \} \dots \dots \dots (3.6.13)$$

$$= 0,8 \{ 0,85 \cdot 25 (720000 - 6696) + 400 \cdot 6696 \}$$

$$= 12133264,00 \text{ N} = 12133,26400 \text{ kN}$$

- Kondisi Seimbang (Titik C)

$$x_b = \frac{\varepsilon_c \cdot E_s}{\varepsilon_c \cdot E_s + f_y} \cdot d \dots \dots \dots (3.6.28)$$

$$= \frac{600}{600 + 400} \cdot 837 = 502,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = 0,85 \cdot x_b = 0,85 \cdot 502,2 = 426,87 \text{ mm} \dots \dots \dots (3.6.29)$$

$$f_s' = \frac{x_b - d'}{x_b} \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \dots \dots \dots (3.6.30)$$

$$= \frac{502,2 - 63}{502,2} \cdot 600 = 524,7321 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_s' = f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_s = f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b \cdot a \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.31)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 800 \cdot 426,87 = 7256790 \text{ N}$$

$$= 7256,79 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_s = A_s' (f_s' - 0,85 \cdot f_c') \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.32)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot (400 - 0,85 \cdot 25)$$

$$= 1295120,475 \text{ N} = 1295,12475 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot f_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.33)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot 400 = 1367784 \text{ N} = 1367,784 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_n = C_c + C_s - T_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.34)$$

$$= 7256,79 + 1295,12475 - 1367,784 = 7184,1308 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = C_c \left(y - \frac{a}{2} \right) + C_s (y - d') + T_s (d - y) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.35)$$

$$= 7256790 \left(450 - \frac{426,87}{2} \right) + 1295120,475 \cdot (450 - 63) + 1367784 \cdot (837 - 450)$$

$$= 1716702526 + 501211623,8 + 52933408$$

$$= 2747246558 \text{ Nmm} = 2747,246558 \text{ kNm}$$

- Kondisi Lentur Murni (Titik E)

$$C_c + C_s - T_s = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.23)$$

$$\{(0,85 \cdot f_c') \cdot (0,85c) \cdot b\} + (f_s' \cdot A_s' - 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot A_s') - f_y \cdot A_s = 0$$

$$\{(0,85 \cdot 25) \cdot (0,85c) \cdot 800\} + \left\{ \left(\frac{600 \cdot (c - 63)}{c} \right) 3419,46 - 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 3419,46 \right\} -$$

$$400 \cdot 3419,46 = 0$$

$$14450c + \frac{2051676c}{c} - \frac{129255588}{c} - 72663,525 - 1367784 = 0$$

$$14450c^2 - 1235280,525c - 129255588 = 0$$

$$c = 146,5316 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c - d'}{c} \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.22)$$

$$f_s' = 600 \cdot \frac{146,5316 - 63}{146,5316} = 342,0352 \text{ MPa}$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot 0,85c \cdot b \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.24)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 146,5316 \cdot 800$$

$$= 2117381,620 \text{ N} = 2117,3816 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_s = f_s' \cdot A_s' \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.25)$$

$$= 342,0352 \cdot 3419,46 = 1169575,685 \text{ N} = 1169,575685 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_s = f_y \cdot A_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.26)$$

$$= 400 \cdot 3419,46 = 1367784 \text{ N} = 1367,784 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = C_c \left(y - \frac{0,85c}{2} \right) + C_s(y - d') + T_s(d - y) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.27)$$

$$= 2117381,620 \left(450 - \frac{0,85 \cdot 146,5316}{2} \right) + \{1169575,685 (450 - 63)\} +$$

$$\{1367784 (837 - 450)\}$$

$$= 820959819,4 + 452625790,1 + 529332408$$

$$= 1802918018 \text{ Nmm} = 1802,918018 \text{ kNm}$$

- Kondisi Patas Desak (TitikB)

$$x > x_b$$

$$\text{misal: } x = 600 \text{ mm} > x_b = 502,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = 0,85 \cdot 600 = 510,000 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_s' = \frac{x - d'}{x} \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.36)$$

$$= \frac{600 - 63}{600} \cdot 600 = 537,000 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_s = \frac{d - x}{x} \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.37)$$

$$= \frac{837 - 600}{600} \cdot 600 = 237,000 \text{ MPa} < f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot a \cdot b \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.31)$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 510,00 \cdot 800 = 8670000 \text{ N}$$

$$= 8670 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_s = A_s' \cdot (f_s' - 0,85 \cdot f_c') \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.32)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot (400 - 0,85 \cdot 25) = 1295120,475 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1295,120475 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_s = A_s \cdot f_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.33)$$

$$= 3419,46 \cdot 237 = 810412,02 \text{ N}$$

$$= 810,41202 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_n = C_c + C_s - T_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.34)$$

$$= 8670 + 1295,120475 - 810,41202 = 9154,7085 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_n = C_c \left(y - \frac{a}{2} \right) + C_s (y - d') + T_s (d - y) \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.35)$$

$$= 8670000 \cdot \left(450 - \frac{510,000}{2} \right) + 1295120,475 (450 - 63) +$$

$$810412,02 (837 - 450)$$

$$= 1690650000 + 501211623,8 + 313629451,7$$

$$= 2505491076 \text{ Nmm} = 2505,491076 \text{ kNm}$$

- Kondisi Patah Tarik (Titik D)

$$x < x_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Misal } x &= 0,6 \cdot x_b = 0,6 \cdot 502,2 \\ &= 301,320 \text{ mm} \approx 300 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$a = 0,85 \cdot x = 0,85 \cdot 300 = 255 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \frac{x - d'}{x} \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.40) \\ &= \frac{300 - 63}{300} \cdot 600 = 474,00 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 400 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_s' = f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \frac{d - x}{x} \cdot E_s \cdot \varepsilon_c \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.41) \\ &= \frac{837 - 300}{300} \cdot 600 = 1074 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 400 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_s = f_y = 400 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot a \cdot b \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.31) \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 255 \cdot 800 = 4335000 \text{ N} \\ &= 4335 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \cdot (f_s' - 0,85 f_c') \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.32) \\ &= 3419,46 \cdot (400 - 0,85 \cdot 25) = 1295120,475 \text{ N} \\ &= 1295,120475 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

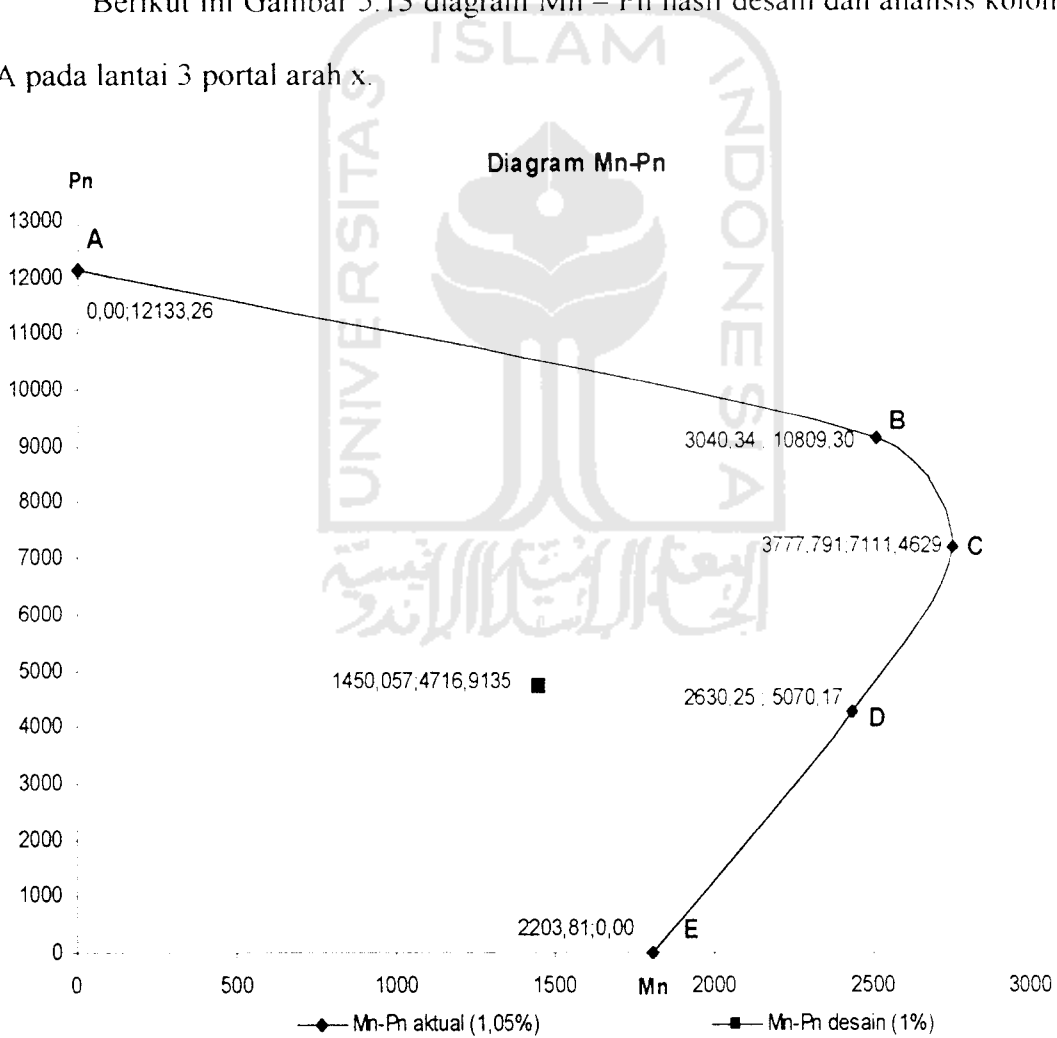
$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \cdot f_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.33) \\ &= 3419,46 \cdot 400 = 1367784 \text{ N} = 1367,784 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= C_c + C_s - T_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.6.34) \\ &= 4335 + 1295,120475 - 1367,784 = 4262,3365 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= C_c \left(y - \frac{a}{2} \right) + C_s (y - d') + T_s (d - y) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.35) \\
 &= 4335000 \cdot \left(450 - \frac{255}{2} \right) + 1295120,475 (450 - 63) + 1367784 (837 - 450) \\
 &= 1398037500 + 501211623,8 + 529332408 \\
 &= 2428581532 \text{ Nmm} = 2428,581532 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berikut ini Gambar 5.13 diagram Mn – Pn hasil desain dan analisis kolom

A pada lantai 3 portal arah x.



Gambar 5.13 Diagram Mn – Pn

5.3.2.2 Desain Tulangan Geser Kolom

a. Gaya geser rencana kolom

Diambil contoh perhitungan pada kolom A :

$$h_n = 3350 \text{ mm}$$

Untuk arah X diketahui :

$$M_{u,kx \text{ atas}} = 601,8670 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{u,kx \text{ bwh}} = 834,8076 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V'_{u,k-x} = \frac{M_{ukx-atas} + M_{ukx-bawah}}{h_n} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.42)$$

$$= \frac{601,8670 + 834,8076}{3,35} = 428,8581 \text{ kN}$$

Untuk arah Y diketahui :

$$M_{u,ky \text{ atas}} = 706,4971 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{u,ky \text{ bwh}} = 765,0745 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V'_{u,k-y} = \frac{M_{uky-atas} + M_{uky-bawah}}{h_n} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.42)$$

$$= \frac{706,4971 + 765,0745}{3,35} = 439,2751 \text{ kN}$$

b. Gaya geser maksimum kolom

Dari output SAP lampiran 1 Tabel 1.3.5 didapatkan :

$$V_{D,k-x} = 18,3463 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{D,k-y} = 0$$

$$V_{L,k-x} = 2,2118 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{L,k-y} = 0$$

$$V_{E,k-x} = 307,3576 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{E,k-y} = 302,7513 \text{ kN}$$

Untuk arah X

$$V_{u,kx} = 1,05 \left(V_{Dk} + V_{Lk} + \frac{4}{k} V_{Ek} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.43)$$

$$= 1,05 \left(18,3463 + 2,2118 + \frac{4}{1} 307,3576 \right) = 1312,4879 \text{ kN}$$

Untuk arah Y

$$V_{u,ky} = 1,05 \left(V_{Dk} + V_{Lk} + \frac{4}{k} V_{Ek} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.6.43)$$

$$= 1,05 \left(0 + 0 + \frac{4}{1} 302,7513 \right) = 1271,555 \text{ kN}$$

Untuk masing-masing arah nilai gaya geser rencana tidak boleh melebihi gaya geser maksimum kemudian dari kedua nilai tersebut diambil nilai terbesar, jadi gaya geser terpakai $V_{u,k} = 439,2751 \text{ kN}$.

c. Penulangan geser kolom daerah sendi plastis

$$\text{Data : } b = 900 \text{ mm} \quad N_{u,k} = 2715,5595 \text{ kN} \quad A_g = 720000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d = 760 \text{ mm} \quad V_{u,k} = 439,2751 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.44)$$

$$= \frac{439,2751}{0,6} = 732,1252 \text{ kN}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} \dots\dots\dots (3.6.45)$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot (0,25 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2) \cdot 300 \cdot 760}{732,1252 \cdot 10^3} = 105,6095 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai P₁₂- 80 mm

d. Desain penulangan geser kolom daerah luar sendi plastis

$$V_u \text{ luar sendi plastis} = 285,5288$$

$$V_c = \left[1 + \frac{N_{u,k}}{14.A_g} \left(\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} \right) b.d \right] \dots \dots \dots (3.6.46)$$

$$= \left[1 + \frac{2715,5595 \cdot 10^3}{14.720000} \left(\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25} \right) 900.760 \right] 10^{-3} = 669,8130 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c \dots \dots \dots (3.6.47)$$

$$= \frac{285,5288}{0,6} - 669,8130 = 193,9316 \text{ kN}$$

$$s = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} \dots \dots \dots (3.6.45)$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot (0,25 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2) \cdot 300.760}{193,9316 \cdot 10^3} = 398,694 \text{ mm}$$

dipakai $P_{12} \cdot 100$

5.3.3 Pendetailan

Sebagai contoh diambil portal E lantai 3

5.3.3.1 Balok

- a. Penentuan jarak antar tulangan

Jarak bersih antar tulangan sejajar yang diletakan selapis harus lebih besar sama dengan 25 mm.

$$jbt = \frac{350 - 2.30 - 2.10 - 5.22}{4} = 40 \text{ mm} > 25\text{mm}$$

Tulangan atas terpakai 9D22 diletakan dalam 2 lapis tulangan dengan jarak bersih antar tulangan 40 mm, dan tulangan bawah terpakai 6D22 diletakan dalam 2 lapis tulangan dengan jarak bersih antar tulangan 60,6667 mm.

- b. Panjang penanaman kait sengkang tertutup untuk $\emptyset 10$ diambil sebesar

$$6 \cdot d_b = 6 \cdot 10 = 60 \text{ mm}$$

- c. Rasio lebar terhadap tinggi tidak boleh kurang dari 0,3

$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{350}{700} = 0,5 > 0,3 \text{ aman}$$

- d. Pada sembarang penampang struktur lentur jumlah tulangan atas dan bawah lebih besar sama dengan :

$$\frac{1,4 \cdot b_w \cdot d}{f_y} = \frac{1,4 \cdot 350 \cdot 649}{400} = 795,0250 \text{ mm}^2.$$

$$9 \cdot A_{\emptyset 22} = 9 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 22^2 = 9 \cdot 379,94 = 3419,460 \text{ mm}^2 > 795,0250 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$5 \cdot A_{\emptyset 22} = 5 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 22^2 = 5 \cdot 379,94 = 1899,700 \text{ mm}^2 > 795,0250 \text{ mm}^2$$

- e. Sengkang tertutup harus dipasang sepanjang 4 kali tinggi komponen struktur diukur dari muka komponen struktur pendukung pada kedua ujung komponen struktur lentur.

5.3.3.2 Kolom

- a. Dimensi penampang terpendek yang diukur pada satu garis lurus yang melalui titik berat penampang tidak boleh kurang dari 300 mm.
- b. Rasio dimensi penampang terpendek terhadap dimensi yang tegak lurus tidak boleh kurang dari 0,4 .

$$\text{Pada kolom A lantai 3, } b/h = 800/900 = 0,8889$$

- c. Rasio tinggi kolom terhadap dimensi penampang kolom terpendek tidak lebih dari 25.

d. Untuk kolom yang mengalami momen bolak-balik, rasio tidak boleh kurang dari 16.

$$\text{tinggi kolom/lebar kolom} = 4000/800 = 5 < 16.$$

e. Rasio tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari 0,01 dan tidak melebihi 0,06.

f. Tulangan transversal arus dipasang dengan spasi tidak melebihi :

- $\frac{1}{4}$ dimensi komponen terkecil = $\frac{1}{4} \cdot 800 = 200$ mm,
- 8 kali diameter tulangan longitudinal = $8 \cdot 25 = 200$ mm,
- 100 mm

5.3.4 Desain Panel Pertemuan Balok Kolom

Data-data :

Kolom = 800 x 900	Balok = 300 x 650
$h_c = 800 \text{ cm} = 0,8 \text{ m}$	$b_f = 650 \text{ cm} = 0,65 \text{ m}$
$L_{k1} = 5 \text{ m}$	$L_{ka} = 5 \text{ m}$
$L_{k2} = 4,2 \text{ m}$	$L_{kb} = 4,2 \text{ m}$
$M_{kap,b \text{ ki}} = 587,4492 \text{ kNm}$	$M_{kap,b \text{ ka}} = 941,448 \text{ kNm}$
$Z_{ki} = 0,5320 \text{ m}$	$Z_{ka} = 0,4921 \text{ m}$
$h_{k,a} = 4 \text{ m}$	$h_{k,b} = 4 \text{ m}$

$$C_{ki} = T_{ki} = 0,7 \cdot \frac{M_{kap,b \text{ ki}}}{Z_{ki}} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.2)$$

$$= 0,7 \cdot \frac{587,4492}{0,532} = 773,0092 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_{ka} = C_{ka} = 0,7 \cdot \frac{M_{kap,b \text{ ka}}}{Z_{ka}} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.3)$$

$$= 0,7 \cdot \frac{941,448}{0,4921} = 1339,3082 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{kol} = \frac{0,7 \left(\frac{L_{ki}}{L_{ki}} M_{kap.b_{ki}} + \frac{L_{ka}}{L_{ka}} M_{kap.b_{ka}} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} (h_{k,a} + h_{k,b})} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.4)$$

$$= 0,7 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{5}{4,2} 587,4492 + \frac{5}{4,2} 941,448 \right)}{\frac{1}{2} (4 + 4)} = 318,5203 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{jh} = C_{ki} + T_{ka} - V_{kol} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.1)$$

$$= 773,0092 + 1339,3082 - 318,5203 = 1793,797 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{jv} = \frac{h_c}{b_j} V_{jh} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.8)$$

$$= \frac{0,7}{0,5} \cdot 1793,797 = 2207,7502 \text{ kN}$$

Kontrol tegangan geser horizontal minimal :

$$V_{jh} = \frac{V_{jh}}{b_j \cdot h_c} < 1,5 \cdot f_c \dots\dots\dots (3.7.5)$$

$$= \frac{1793,797 \cdot 10^3}{650 \cdot 800} < 1,5 \cdot 25$$

$$= 3,4496 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 7,5 \text{ N/mm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{ok}$$

Penulangan geser horizontal

$$N_{u,k} = 2715,5595 \text{ kN}$$

$$A_g = 800 \times 900 = 720000 \text{ mm}^2$$

Cek apakah perlu tulangan geser horizontal

$$0,1 \cdot f_c = 0,1 \cdot 25 = 2,5 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$N_u/A_g = \frac{2715,5595}{720000} = 3,7716 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$0,1 \cdot f_c < N_u/A_g,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{ch} &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\left(\frac{N_{u,k}}{Ag} \right) - 0,1 \cdot f_c' \cdot b_j \cdot h_c} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.6) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2715,5595 \cdot 10^3}{720000} \right) - 0,1 \cdot 25 \cdot 650 \cdot 800} \\
 &= 390921,1 \text{ N} = 390,9211 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{jh} = V_{sh} + V_{ch}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{sh} &= V_{jh} - V_{ch} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.7) \\
 &= 1793,797 - 390,9211 = 1402,8758 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{sh} &= \frac{F_{sh}}{f_y} \dots\dots\dots (3.7.8) \\
 &= \frac{1402,8758 \cdot 10^3}{300} = 4676,2531 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\varnothing_{sengkang} = 12 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s \text{ rangkap} &= 4 \cdot (0,25 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2) \\
 &= 452,16 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah sengkang} &= \frac{A_{sh}}{A_{rangkap}} \\
 &= \frac{4676,2531}{452,16} \\
 &= 10,3420 \text{ sengkang}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jarak sengkang} &= \frac{h_j}{\text{Jml.sengkang} + 1} \\
 &= \frac{650}{10 + 1} \\
 &= 59,0909 \approx 59 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

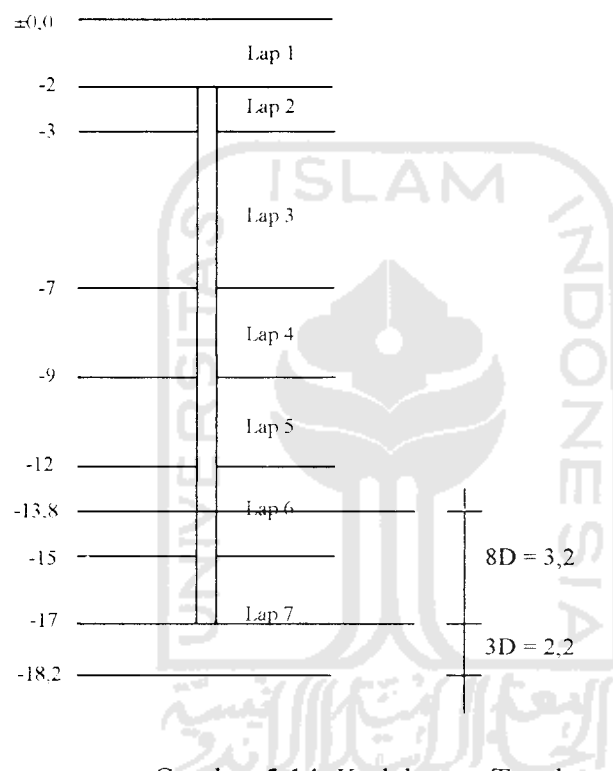
Maka dipakai sengkang diameter 12 mm, dengan jarak 59 mm dan jumlahnya 11 buah.

5.3.5 Desain Pondasi

5.3.5.1 Perhitungan Kapasitas Tiang Tunggal

Kedalaman tiang dan data penyelidikan tanah dapat dilihat dalam Gambar

5.14 di bawah ini.



Gambar 5.14 Kedalaman Tanah

Sedangkan Tabel 5.6 menyajikan tentang nilai CPT dan N-SPT

Tabel 5.6 Diketahui nilai CPT dan N-SPT

Depth	N-Value	Qc (kg/cm ²)	JHL (kg/cm ²)
-2	2	6	-
-3	2	3	-
-4	2	4	-
-5	3	8	-
-6	3	10	-
-7	4	28	-
-8	4	10	-
-9	13	20	-

-10	13	24	-
-11	12	20	-
-12	21	76	-
-13	50	90	-
-13,8	82	94	-
-14	90	90	-
-15	100	136	-
-16	100	172	-
-17	100	180	1680
-18	100	200	-
-18,2	100	230	-

Data-data :

Diameter tiang pancang = 0,3 m

Safety Faktor (SF) = 3

a. Perhitungan daya dukung tiang pancang tunggal cara *N-SPT*

Tahanan ujung (Q_p)

$$Q_p = A_p \cdot q_p \leq A_p \cdot (400 \cdot \bar{N}) \quad (3.8.2)$$

$$A_p = 0,3 \cdot 0,3 = 0,09 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\bar{N} = \frac{82 + 90 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 100 + 100}{7} = 96$$

$$q_p = 40 \cdot \bar{N} \cdot \frac{L_b}{D} \quad (3.8.3)$$

$$= 40 \cdot 96 \cdot \frac{15}{0,3} = 192.000 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_p = 0,09 \cdot 192000 \leq 0,09(400 \cdot 96)$$

$$17280 \leq 3456$$

maka diambil Q_p yang kecil = 3456 kN

Tahanan selimut (Q_s)

$$A_s = (4.0, 3.15) = 18 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{N}_s &= \frac{(2+2+2+2+3+3+4+4+13+13+12+21+50+82+90+100+100+100)}{17} \\ &= 35,3529 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{av} &= 2 \cdot \bar{N}_s \dots\dots\dots (3.8.5) \\ &= 2 \cdot 35,3529 = 70,7059 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s &= f_{av} \cdot A_s \dots\dots\dots (3.8.4) \\ &= 70,7059 \cdot 18 = 1272,7062 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_u &= Q_p + Q_s \dots\dots\dots (3.8.17) \\ &= 3456 + 1272,7062 = 4728,7062 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{Net} &= \frac{Q_u}{SF} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.18) \\ &= \frac{4728,7062}{3} = 1576,2354 \text{ kN} = 160,6764 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

b. Perhitungan daya dukung tiang pancang tunggal cara *CPT*

Tahanan ujung

$$Q_c = \frac{(94 + 90 + 136 + 172 + 180 + 200 + 230)}{7} = 157,4286 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_p &= A_p \cdot q_c \dots\dots\dots (3.8.6) \\ &= (30 \cdot 30) \cdot 157,4286 = 141685,74 \text{ kg} \\ &= 141,68574 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan selimut

$$\begin{aligned} Q_s &= A_s \cdot JHP \dots\dots\dots (3.8.7) \\ &= (4 \cdot 30) \cdot 1680 = 201600 \text{ kg} = 201,6 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_u = Q_P + Q_s \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.17)$$

$$= 141,68574 + 201,6 = 343,2857 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{Net} = \frac{Q_u}{SF} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.18)$$

$$= \frac{343,2857}{3} = 114,4286 \text{ ton}$$

c. Perhitungan daya dukung tiang pancang tunggal cara laboratorium

Data Tanah:

Lap 1

$$G_s = 2,537$$

$$\gamma_b = 1,846 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$\gamma_k = 1,401 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$c_u = 0,101 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\phi = 2^\circ$$

Lap 2

$$G_s = 2,645$$

$$\gamma_b = 2 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$c_u = 0,4587 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\phi = 2^\circ$$

Lap 3

$$G_s = 2,619$$

$$\gamma_b = 1,821 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$c_u = 0,4077 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\phi = 2^\circ$$

Lap 4

$$G_s = 2,67$$

$$\gamma_b = 2,11 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$c_u = 0,5097 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\phi = 2^\circ$$

Lap 5

$$G_s = 2,612$$

$$\gamma_b = 2,811 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$c_u = 0,8359 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\phi = 2^\circ$$

Lap 6

$$G_s = 2,608$$

$$\gamma_b = 1,917 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$c_u = 1,9878 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\phi = 2^\circ$$

Lap 7

$$G_s = 2,601$$

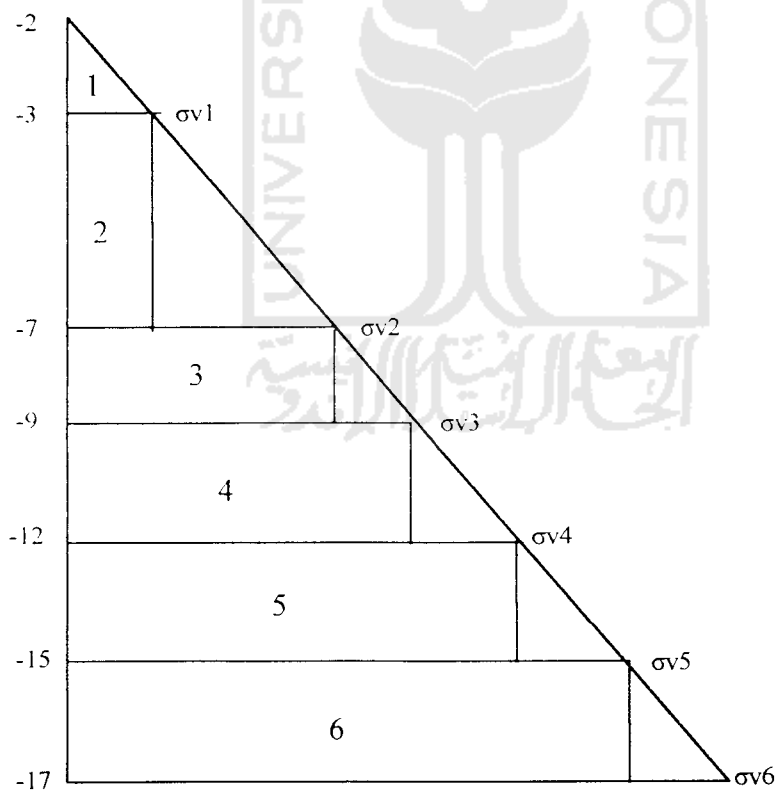
$$\gamma_b = 2,18 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$c_u = 2,5484 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\phi = 2^\circ$$

1. Metode α Tabel 5.7 Perhitungan Tahanan Selimut (Q_s) dengan Metode α

Depth	$A_s = A_p \cdot \Delta L$	Cu	α	$Q_s = A_s \cdot \alpha \cdot C_u$
2 - 3	$(4 \times 0,3) \times 1 = 1,2$	45	1	54
3 -7	$(4 \times 0,3) \times 4 = 4,8$	40	1	192
7 - 9	$(4 \times 0,3) \times 2 = 2,4$	50	1	120
9 -12	$(4 \times 0,3) \times 3 = 3,6$	82	0,65	191,88
12 - 15	$(4 \times 0,3) \times 3 = 3,6$	195	0,28	196,56
15 -17	$(4 \times 0,3) \times 2 = 2,4$	250	0,24	144
			ΣQ_s	898,44 kN
				91,5841 ton

2. Metode λ 

Gambar 5.15 Tegangan Efektif Tanah.

Maka besarnya σ_v dapat dihitung sebagai berikut :

$$\sigma_{v1} = h_1 \cdot \gamma_{b1} = 1.2 = 2 \text{ t/m}^2 \dots\dots\dots (3.8.10)$$

$$\sigma_{v2} = \sigma_{v1} + (h_2 \cdot \gamma_{b2}) = 2 + (4.1,821) = 9,284 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{v3} = \sigma_{v2} + (h_3 \cdot \gamma_{b3}) = 9,284 + (2.2,11) = 13,504 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{v4} = \sigma_{v3} + (h_4 \cdot \gamma_{b4}) = 13,504 + (3.1,811) = 18,937 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{v5} = \sigma_{v4} + (h_5 \cdot \gamma_{b5}) = 18,937 + (3.1,917) = 24,688 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{v6} = \sigma_{v5} + (h_6 \cdot \gamma_{b6}) = 24,688 + (2.2,18) = 29,048 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Maka luas dapat dihitung sebagai berikut :

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_1 \cdot \sigma_{v1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1.2 = 1 \text{ t/m} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.9)$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_2 \cdot (\sigma_{v1} + \sigma_{v2}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot (2 + 9,284) = 22,568 \text{ t/m}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_3 \cdot (\sigma_{v2} + \sigma_{v3}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (9,284 + 13,504) = 22,788 \text{ t/m}$$

$$A_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_4 \cdot (\sigma_{v3} + \sigma_{v4}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot (13,504 + 18,937) = 48,6615 \text{ t/m}$$

$$A_5 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_5 \cdot (\sigma_{v4} + \sigma_{v5}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 \cdot (18,937 + 24,688) = 65,4375 \text{ t/m}$$

$$A_6 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot h_6 \cdot (\sigma_{v5} + \sigma_{v6}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot (24,688 + 29,048) = 53,7360 \text{ t/m}$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \frac{\sum A_i}{L} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.11)$$

$$= \frac{214,1910}{15} = 14,2794 \text{ t/m}$$

$$\bar{c}_{u'} = \frac{\sum (c_{u,i} \cdot h_i)}{L} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.12)$$

$$= \frac{(45.1) + (40.4) + (50.2) + (82.3) + (195.3) + (250.2)}{15} = \frac{1636}{15}$$

$$= 109,0667 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 11,1179 \text{ ton/ m}^2$$

λ dari kedalaman 15 m = didapat $\lambda = 0.21$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= \lambda(\bar{\sigma}_v + (2 \cdot \bar{c}_u)) \dots\dots\dots (3.8.14) \\
 &= 0.21(14,2794 + (2 \cdot 11,1179)) \\
 &= 7,6682 \text{ ton/ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_s &= A_p \cdot L \cdot f_s \dots\dots\dots (3.8.13) \\
 &= (4.0,3) \cdot 15 \cdot 7,6682 = 138,0277 \text{ ton}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Metode β

Tabel 5.8 Perhitungan Tahanan Selimut (Q_s) dengan Metode β

Depth	Θ	(1-sin Θ)	tan Θ	$\Sigma v(t/m^2)$	fav(ton)
2 - 3	2	0,9651	0,0349	1	0,0337
3 - 7	2,5	0,9564	0,0437	5,5620	0,2358
7 - 9	3	0,9477	0,0524	11,3940	0,5658
9 - 12	2,5	0,9564	0,0437	16,2205	0,6779
12 - 15	5,5	0,9042	0,0963	21,8125	1,8993
15 - 17	5,5	0,9042	0,0963	26,8680	2,3395

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_s &= p \sum \sigma_v \cdot L_i \dots\dots\dots (3.8.15) \\
 &= (4.0,3) ((0,0337 \cdot 1) + (0,2358 \cdot 4) + (0,5658 \cdot 2) + (0,6779 \cdot 3) + (1,8993 \cdot 3) + \\
 &\quad (2,3395 \cdot 2)) \\
 &= 17,4229 \text{ ton} = 170,9188 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari ketiga metode dapat diperoleh Q_s sebagai berikut :

$$Q_{s\alpha} = 91,584 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{s\lambda} = 138,0275 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{s\beta} = 17,4229 \text{ ton}$$

Dari ketiga Q_s diambil nilai rata-rata antara keduanya yang mempunyai nilai hampir sama :

$$\bar{Q}_s = \frac{Q_s \alpha + Q_s \lambda}{2} = \frac{91,5841 + 138,0275}{2}$$

$$= 114,8058 \text{ ton} = 1126,2447 \text{ kN}$$

$$Q_p = A_p \cdot N_c \cdot C_u \dots\dots\dots (3.8.1)$$

$$= (0,3)^2 \cdot 9 \cdot 300 = 243 \text{ kN} = 24,7706 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_u = Q_p + Q_s \dots\dots\dots (3.8.17)$$

$$= 24,7706 + 114,8058 = 139,5764 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{net} = \frac{Q_u}{SF} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.18)$$

$$= \frac{139,5764}{3} = 46,5255 \text{ ton}$$

Q_{net} dapat disimpulkan:

$$Q_{net \ N-SPT} = 160,6764 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{net \ CPT} = 114,4286 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{net \ Lab} = 46,5255 \text{ ton}$$

Kesimpulan :

Hasil Q_{net} lab sangat kecil dibandingkan $Q_{net \ N-SPT}$ dan $Q_{net \ SPCPT}$ karena dimungkinkan adanya kesalahan pengukuran dan pengujian sampel tanah. Oleh karena itu Q_{net} yang diambil adalah Q_{net} terkecil dari nilai uji $N-spt$ dan SPT yaitu $Q_{net \ CPT}$ yaitu sebesar 114,4286 ton/tiang.

$$\text{Beban rencana 1 kolom adalah } Q_g = 1807,3227 \text{ kN}$$

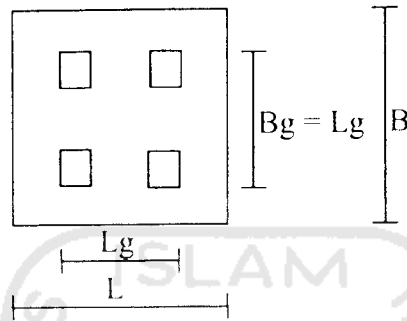
$$= 184,2337 \text{ ton.}$$

dengan $Q_{ijin} = 114,4286 \text{ ton/tiang}$, maka dalam 1 kelompok tiang diperlukan

$$\text{tiang sebanyak } \frac{Q_g}{Q_{ijin}} = \frac{184,2337 \text{ ton}}{114,4286 \text{ ton/tiang}} = 1,61 \text{ tiang} \approx 2 \text{ tiang.}$$

5.3.5.2 Analisis Daya Dukung Kelompok Tiang

Jumlah tiang pancang yang digunakan sesuai dengan hasil perhitungan sebanyak 4 tiang, dengan $m = 2$ dan $n = 2$ dan dapat dilihat dalam Gambar 5.16



Gambar 5.16 Dimensi *Pile Cap* dengan 4 Tiang

Data : Q_{ijin} = 114,4286 ton/tiang

D = 0,3 m

Dalam perencanaan dipakai :

Jarak antar pusat tiang (s) = $3 \cdot D = 3 \cdot 0,3 = 0,9$ m

Jarak antara pusat tiang ketepi *poer* = $2 \cdot D = 2 \cdot 0,3 = 0,6$ m

$$B_g = L_g = (m-1) \cdot s + 2 \cdot \frac{D}{2} \dots \dots \dots (3.8.19)$$

$$= (2-1) \cdot 0,9 + 2 \cdot \frac{0,3}{2} = 1,2 \text{ m}$$

$$B = L = B_g + 2 \cdot (\text{jarak tepi tiang ke tepi poer}) \dots \dots \dots (3.8.20)$$

$$= 1,2 + 2(2 \cdot D)$$

$$= 1,2 + 2(2 \cdot 0,3) = 2,4 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah kapasitas dukung individual tiang

$$\begin{aligned}\sum Q_{ui} &= m.n.(9.Ap.Cu + \sum \alpha.Ap.Cu.L) \dots\dots\dots (3.8.21) \\ &= 2.2.(9.0,3^2.250 + 898,44) \\ &= 4303,76 \text{ kN} = 448,9052 \text{ ton}\end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas kelompok tiang berdasarkan blok

$$Q_u = Lg.Bg.Cu.Nc^* + \sum 2(Lg + Bg).Cu.L \dots\dots\dots (3.8.22)$$

$$\frac{L}{Bg} = \frac{15}{1,05} = 14,2857$$

$$\frac{Lg}{Bg} = \frac{1,050}{1,05} = 1$$

Dari persamaan $\frac{L}{Bg}$ dan $\frac{Lg}{Bg}$ didapat $Nc^* = 9$ Dari grafik Bradja M Das.

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{ug} &= Lg.Bg.Cu.Nc^* + \sum 2.(Lg + Bg).Cu.L \\ &= 1,2.1,2.250.9 + \\ &2\{((1,2+1,2).45.1) + ((1,2+1,2)40.4) + ((1,2+1,2)50.2) \\ &+ ((1,2+1,2)82.3) + ((1,2+1,2)95.3) + ((1,2+1,2)250.2)\} \\ &= 9351,8250 \text{ kN} = 953,2951 \text{ ton}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{ui} = 448,9052 \text{ ton} < Q_{ug} = 953,2951 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_u \text{ dipakai terkecil} = 448,9052 \text{ ton}$$

Kontrol :

$$\text{Beban kolom } (P) = 322,9357 \text{ ton}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{all} &= \frac{Q_u}{SF} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.23) \\ &= \frac{448,9052}{3} = 149,6351 \text{ ton}\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{all} = 149,6351 \text{ ton} < P = 322,9357 \text{ ton} \dots\dots\dots (\text{Maka tidak aman})$$

Dengan cara coba-coba, maka digunakan 9 buah tiang dengan $m = 3$ tiang, dan $n = 3$ tiang.

Diketahui

$$Q_{ijin} = 114,4286 \text{ ton/tiang}$$

Dalam perencanaan dipakai :

$$\text{Jarak antar pusat tiang (s)} = 3.D = 3,0,3$$

$$= 0,9 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jarak antara pusat tiang ketepi poer} = 2.D = 2,0,3$$

$$= 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$B_g = (m-1).s + 2 \cdot \frac{D}{2} \dots \dots \dots (3.8.19)$$

$$= (3-1).0,9 + 2 \cdot \frac{0,3}{2} = 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$B_g = L_g = 2,1 \text{ m}$$

$$L = L_g + 2 \cdot (\text{jarak tepi tiang ke tepi poer}) \dots \dots \dots (3.8.20)$$

$$= 1,8 + 2(2.0,3) = 3,3 \text{ m}$$

$$B = L = 3,3 \text{ m}$$

Jumlah kapasitas dukung individual tiang

$$\sum Q_{ui} = m.n.(9.A_p.C_u + \sum a.A_p.C_{u,i}) \dots \dots \dots (3.8.21)$$

$$= 3.3.(9.0,3^2.250 + 898,44)$$

$$= 9908,46 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 1010,0367 \text{ ton}$$

Kapasitas kelompok tiang berdasarkan blok

$$Q_u = Lg.Bg.Cu.Nc^* + \sum 2(Lg+Bg).Cu.L \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.22)$$

$$\frac{L}{Bg} = \frac{15}{1,8} = 8,333$$

$$\frac{Lg}{Bg} = \frac{1,8}{1,8} = 1$$

Didapat $Nc^* = 9$ Dari grafik 7.15 Braja M Das

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{ug} &= Lg.Bg.Cu.Nc^* + \sum 2.(Lg+Bg).Cu.L \\ &= 2,1. 2,1.250.9 + \\ &2(((2,1+2,1).45.1)+((2,1+2,1)40.4)+((2,1+2,1)50.2) \\ &+((2,1+2,1)82.3)+ ((2,1+2,1)95.3)+ ((2,1+2,1)250.2))) \\ &= 23664,9 \text{ kN} \\ &= 2412,3242 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_{ui} = 1010,0367 \text{ ton} < Q_{ug} = 2412,3242 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_u \text{ dipakai terkecil} = 1010,0367 \text{ ton}$$

Kontrol :

$$\text{Beban kolom} = P = 3167,9993 \text{ kN} = 322,9357 \text{ ton}$$

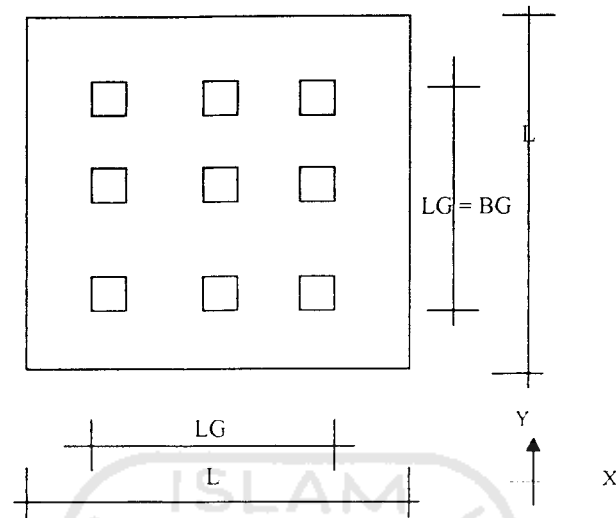
$$Q_{all} = \frac{Q_u}{SF} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.23)$$

$$= \frac{1010,0367}{3} = 336,6789 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{all} = 336,6789 \text{ ton} > P = 322,9357 \text{ ton} \quad \dots\dots\dots (\text{Maka aman})$$

Berikut ini Gambar dimensi *pile cap* dengan 9 tiang dapat dilihat dalam Gambar

5.17 di bawah ini.



Gambar 5.17 Dimensi *Pile Cap* dengan 9 Tiang

5.3.5.3 Perencanaan *Pile Cap*

Dalam perencanaan pondasi *pile cap* dipergunakan untuk menyatukan kelompok tiang pancang yang bekerja pada suatu kolom.

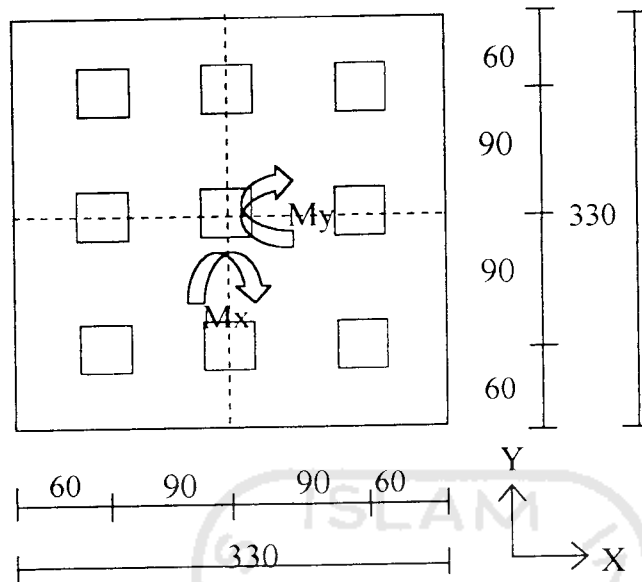
Kolom yang dipakai dalam analisis ini adalah kolom dengan beban bekerja paling besar. Untuk konfigurasi kelompok tiang pancang dapat dilihat dalam gambar 5.17, sedangkan Gambar 5.18 menyajikan tentang reaksi tiang pancang akibat beban aksial dan momen.

Besarnya gaya pada kolom tersebut adalah:

$$P_{u,k} = 3167,9993 \text{ kN} = 322,9357 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_{u,kY} = 264,0729 \text{ kN} = 26,9187 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_{u,kX} = 101,9448 \text{ kN} = 10,3919 \text{ ton}$$



Gambar 5.18 Konfigurasi Kelompok Tiang Pancang.

$$\sum X^2 = (3.0,45^2) + (3.1,35^2) = 6,0750 \text{ m}^2 \dots\dots\dots (3.8.24)$$

$$\sum Y^2 = (3.0,45^2) + (3.1,35^2) = 6,0750 \text{ m}^2 \dots\dots\dots (3.8.25)$$

Beban yang bekerja pada satu tiang

$$\sum P = P_{u,k} + P_{\text{pile Cap}} + \text{Tanah Urug} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.27)$$

$$= 3167,9993 + (3,3,3,3 \cdot 1,24) + \{[(3,3,3,3) - (1,1)] \cdot 1,18,093\}$$

$$= 3613,5309 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 368,3518 \text{ ton}$$

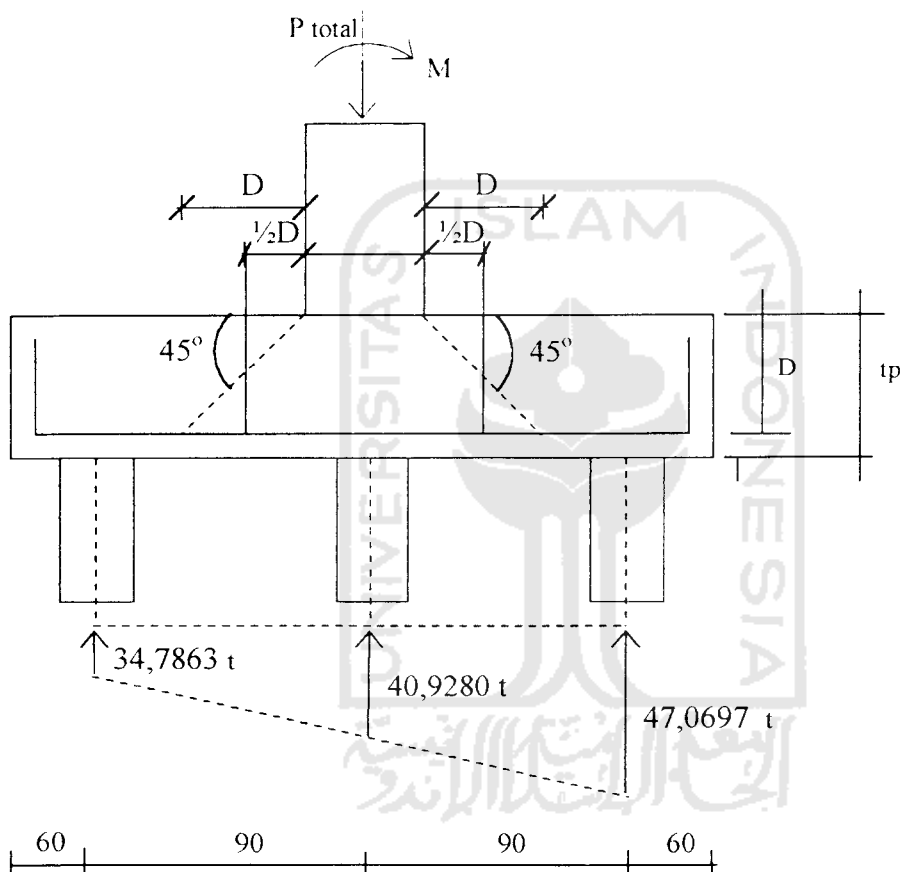
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{\sum P}{n} \pm \frac{M_{u,kX}}{\sum X^2} \pm \frac{M_{u,kY}}{\sum Y^2} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.26)$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{3613,5309}{9} + \frac{101,3919}{6,0750} + \frac{264,0729}{6,0750}$$

$$= 461,7533 \text{ kN} = 47,0697 \text{ ton}$$

$$P_{\min} = \frac{3613,5309}{9} - \frac{101,3919}{6,0750} - \frac{264,0729}{6,0750}$$

$$= 341,2536 \text{ kN} = 34,7863 \text{ ton}$$



Gambar 5.19 Reaksi Tiang Pancang Akibat Beban Aksial dan Momen.

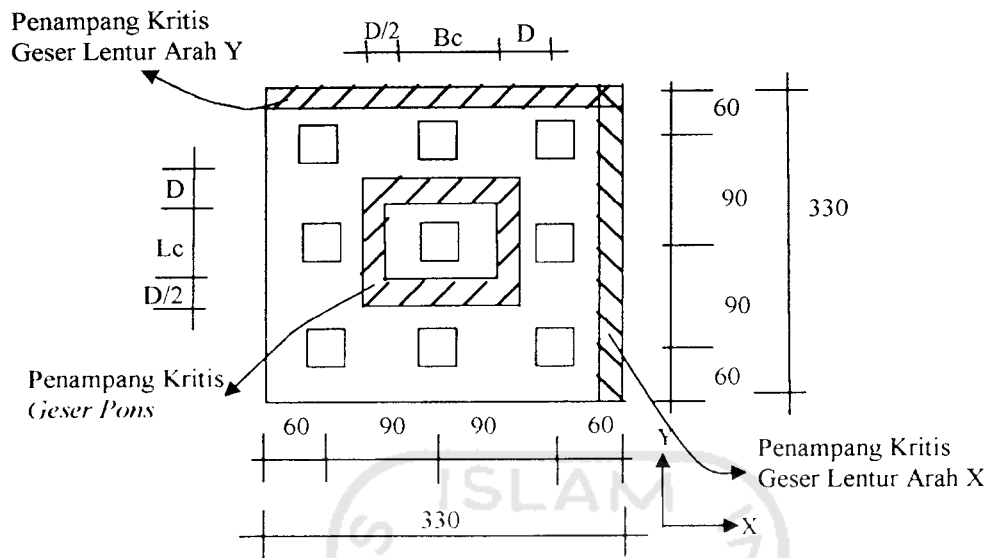
Perencanaan tebal *Pile Cap*

Untuk perencanaan penampang kritis *Pile Cap* akibat geser dalam Gambar 5.20.

Dicoba tebal *pile cap*, $t_p = 1000 \text{ mm}$

$$D = t_p - p_b - \Phi \text{ tul} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.28)$$

$$= 1000 - 75 - 19 = 906 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 5.20 Penampang Kritis *Pile cap* akibat geser

Kontrol geser satu arah (geser lentur)

Arah X

$$V_u = n \cdot P_{max} \dots \dots \dots (3.8.29)$$

$$3.461,7533 = 1385,2598 \text{ kN} = 141,2090 \text{ ton}$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot B \cdot D \dots \dots \dots (3.8.30)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{25} \cdot 3300 \cdot 906 \right) 10^{-3} = 2491,500 \text{ kN} = 253,9755 \text{ ton}$$

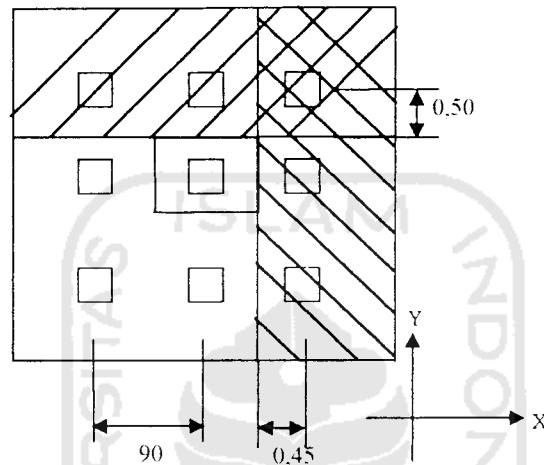
$$\phi V_c = 0,6 \cdot 2491,500 \dots \dots \dots (3.8.31)$$

$$= 1494,900 \text{ kN} > V_u = 1385,2598 \text{ kN}$$

$$152,3853 \text{ ton} > 141,2090 \text{ ton}$$

Kontrol Geser Dua Arah (*Geser Pons*)

Geser pons akibat beban kolom tidak terjadi dikarenakan garis geser terletak diluar *poer*. Dapat dilihat dalam Gambar 5.21 berikut ini yaitu tentang penampang kritis *pile cap* akibat momen



Gambar 5.21 Penampang Kritis *Pile Cap* Akibat Momen

Momen Lentur pada Arah-X :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{u,x} &= 0,45 \cdot 461,7533 \\ &= 207,7890 \text{ kN} = 21,1813 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

$$d = 1000 - 75 - 19 = 906 \text{ mm} ; f_c' = 25 \text{ MPa} ; f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa} \dots (3.8.37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\min} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \dots \dots \dots (3.8.38) \\ &= \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c'}{f_y} \beta \left(\frac{\epsilon_c \cdot E_s}{\epsilon_c \cdot E_s + f_y} \right) \dots \dots \dots (3.8.39) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 25}{400} 0,85 \left(\frac{600}{600 + 400} \right) = 0,02709 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,75 \cdot 0,02709 = 0,02032 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.40)$$

$$R_n = \frac{Mu/\phi}{b \cdot d^2} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.41)$$

$$= \frac{207,1813 \cdot 10^6 / 0,8}{1000 \cdot 906^2} = 0,3164 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 25} = 18,8235 \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.42)$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot R_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) = \frac{1}{18,8235} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,3164 \cdot 18,8235}{400}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00080 < \rho_{\min}$$

$$1,33 \rho = 1,33 \cdot 0,00080 = 0,00110$$

digunakan $\rho = 0,00110$

$$A_{s_{\text{perlu}}} = \rho \cdot b \cdot d \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.44)$$

$$= 0,00110 \cdot 1000 \cdot 906 = 960,4310 \text{ mm}^2$$

digunakan tulangan $A_{\phi 19} = 283,3850 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak antar tulangan :

$$s \leq \frac{A_{\phi 19} \cdot 1000}{A_{s_{\text{perlu}}}} \quad \dots\dots\dots (3.8.45)$$

$$= \frac{283,3850 \cdot 1000}{960,4310} = 295,0602 \text{ mm}$$

digunakan D19-290

$$A_{s_{\text{ada}}} = \frac{A_{\phi 19} \cdot b}{s} = \frac{283,3850 \cdot 1000}{290}$$

$$= 977,1897 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{\text{perlu}}} = 960,4310 \text{ mm}^2$$

Cek kapasitas lentur arah X:

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.47)$$

$$= \frac{977,1897 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 1000} = 18,3942 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.8.48)$$

$$= 977,1897 \cdot 400 \left(906 - \frac{18,3942}{2} \right) = 350,5386 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,8 \cdot 350,5386$$

$$= 280,4309 \text{ kNm} \geq M_{u,y} = 207,7890 \text{ kN}$$

$$28,5862 \text{ ton.m} \geq 21,1813 \text{ ton}$$

Momen Lentur Arah Y:

$$M_{u,y} = 0,50 \cdot 461,7533$$

$$= 230,8766 \text{ kN} = 23,5348 \text{ ton}$$

$$d = 1000 - 75 - 19 = 906 \text{ mm} ; f_c' = 25 \text{ MPa} ; f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa} \dots\dots (3.8.37)$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u \cdot \phi}{b \cdot d^2} \dots\dots\dots (3.8.41)$$

$$= \frac{230,8766 \cdot 10^6 / 0,8}{1000 \cdot 906^2} = 0,35159 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot R_n \cdot m}{f_y}} \right) \dots\dots\dots (3.8.43)$$

$$= \frac{1}{18,8235} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,35159 \cdot 18,8235}{400}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00089 < \rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035$$

$$1,33 \rho = 1,33 \cdot 0,00089 = 0,00118$$

digunakan $\rho = 0,00118$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s_{perlu}} &= \rho \cdot b \cdot d \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.8.44) \\ &= 0,00118 \cdot 1000 \cdot 906 = 1068,0501 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

digunakan tulangan D₁₉, A Φ ₁₉ = 283,3850 mm²

jarak antar tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} S &\leq \frac{A_{\phi 19} \cdot 1000}{A_{s_{perlu}} \dots \dots \dots (3.8.45) \\ &= \frac{283,3850 \cdot 1000}{1068,0501} = 265,3293 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

digunakan D19-260

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s_{ada}} &= \frac{A_{\phi 19} \cdot b}{s} \dots \dots \dots (3.8.46) \\ &= \frac{283,3850 \cdot 1000}{260} = 1089,9423 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s_{perlu}} = 1068,0501 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

cek kapasitas lentur arah Y:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot b} \dots \dots \dots (3.8.47) \\ &= \frac{1089,9423 \cdot 400}{0,85 \cdot 25 \cdot 1000} = 20,5166 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_{s_{ada}} \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \dots \dots \dots (3.8.48) \\ &= 1089,9423 \cdot 400 \left(906 - \frac{20,5166}{2} \right) = 390,5227 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &= 0,8 \cdot 390,5227 \\ &= 312,4182 \text{ kNm} \geq M_{u,y} = 230,8766 \text{ kN} \\ 31,8806 \text{ ton.m} &\geq 23,5348 \text{ ton}\end{aligned}$$

