

BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN

1.1 Perhitungan Kategori Desain Seismik (KDS)

1. Perhitungan nilai SPT rata – rata (\bar{N}) berdasarkan (SNI 1726:2012) pasal 5.4.2

Nilai (\bar{N}) harus ditentukan sesuai dengan persamaan 2.3 berikut :

$$\bar{N} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d_i}{N_i}}$$

Keterangan:

\bar{N} = nilai tahanan penetrasi rata – rata

d_i = tebal setiap lapisan antara kedalaman 0-30 m

Tabel 1.1 Perhitungan nilai N-SPT

Lapisan ke	Tebal lapisan tanah	Jenis lapisan tanah	Nilai N-SPT
1	2	Batu kapur	13
2	2	Lanau kelepungan sedikit pasir	5
3	2	Lanau kelepungan sedikit pasir	7
4	2	Lanau kelepungan	9
5	2	Lanau kelepungan	8
6	2	Lanau kelepungan	10
7	2	Lanau kelepungan	13
8	2	Lanau kelepungan	16
9	2	Lanau kelepungan sedikit batu kerikil	20
10	2	Lanau kelepungan	23

11	2	Lanau kelepungan sedikit batu kerikil	27
12	2	Lanau kelepungan sedikit batu kerikil	31
13	2	Lanau kelepungan	25
14	2	Lanau kelepungan	26
15	2	Lanau kelepungan	24

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Sehingga didapatkan nilai \dot{N} sebagai berikut :

$$\dot{N} = \frac{(2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2)}{\left(\frac{2m}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{9}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{13}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{16}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{20}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{23}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{27}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{31}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{25}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{26}\right) + \left(\frac{2m}{24}\right)}$$

$$\dot{N} = \frac{30}{2,356 \text{ m}}$$

$$\dot{N} = 12,731$$

2. Menentukan Klasifikasi Situs Tanah

Berdasarkan Tabel 2.8, klasifikasi situs hasil perhitungan nilai SPT rata rata (\dot{N}) = 12,731 termasuk dalam kategori Tanah Lunak (SE) karena :
 $\dot{N} < 15$.

3. Menentukan nilai PGA berdasarkan Peta Gempa Indonesia pada Gambar 2.10 yaitu :

- a) Lokasi gempa berada di Palembang – Tanah lunak
 PGA = 0,146 g

4. Menentukan nilai parameter percepatan gempa S_S (percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek).

- a) Bersumber pada Peta Gempa Indonesia Gambar 2.11, dengan lokasi gempa berada di Palembang maka didapatkan nilai S_S .
 $S_S = 0,262 \text{ g}$

5. Menghitung nilai F_a (koefisien situs untuk periode pendek)

- a) Berdasarkan klasifikasi situs tanah SE dan nilai parameter percepatan gempa S_S (percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek) = 0,262 g, berada di $S_S \leq 0,25$, maka didapatkan nilai F_a sesuai pada Tabel 2.12 adalah
 $F_a = 2,462$

6. Menentukan nilai parameter S_I (percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik)

- a) Bersumber pada Peta Gempa Indonesia Gambar 2.12 dengan lokasi gempa berada di Palembang maka didapatkan nilai S_I .
 $S_I = 0,164g$

7. Menghitung nilai f_v (koefisien situs untuk periode 1 detik)

- a) Berdasarkan klasifikasi situs tanah SE dan nilai parameter percepatan gempa S_I (percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik) = 0,164 g, berada di $S_I \geq 0,1$, maka didapatkan nilai f_v sesuai pada Tabel 2.13 adalah
 $F_v = 3,309$

8. Menghitung nilai S_{MS} (parameter spektrum respons percepatan pada periode pendek) dan S_{MI} (parameter spektrum respons percepatan pada periode 1 detik) berdasarkan SNI 1726:2012 pasal 6.2

$$S_{MS} = F_a S_s = 2,462 \times 0,262 = 0,645 g$$

$$S_{MI} = F_v S_I = 3,309 \times 0,164 = 0,543 g$$

9. Menghitung nilai S_{DS} (parameter percepatan spektral desain periode pendek) dan S_{DI} (parameter percepatan spektral desain periode 1 detik) berdasarkan SNI 1726:2012 pasal 6.3

$$S_{DS} = \frac{2}{3} S_{MS} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,645 = 0,430$$

$$S_{DI} = \frac{2}{3} S_{MI} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,543 = 0,362$$

10. Menentukan kategori resiko bangunan gedung

Untuk Beban Gempa berdasarkan pada Tabel 2.11 termasuk dalam kategori resiko IV karena gedung ditunjukkan sebagai fasilitas yang penting sebagai rumah sakit & fasilitas kesehatan yang memiliki fasilitas bedah & unit gawat darurat.

11. Menentukan kategori desain seismik berdasarkan S_{DS} (parameter percepatan spektral desain periode pendek) dan S_{DI} (parameter percepatan spektral desain periode 1 detik) menurut Tabel 2.14, Tabel 2.15

- a) Karena $S_{DS} = 0,430$ berada diantara $0,33 \leq S_{DS} \leq 0,50$ dan bangunan termasuk dalam kategori resiko IV, maka didapatkan Kategori Desain Seismik (KDS) D.

- b) Karena $S_{DI} = 0,362$ berada diantara $0,20 \leq S_{DI}$ dan bangunan termasuk dalam kategori resiko IV, maka didapatkan Kategori Desain Seismik (KDS) D.

Dapat disimpulkan bahwa Kategori Desain Seismik (KDS) pada perencanaan Gedung Rumah Sakit ini yaitu berada pada Level D.

12. Membuat Spektrum Respons berdasarkan SNI 1726:2012 pasal 6.4

- a) Untuk perioda yang lebih kecil dari T_0 , spektrum respons percepatan desain, S_a , sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= S_{DS}(0,4 + 0,6 \frac{T}{T_0}) \\ &= 0,430(0,4 + 0,6 \frac{0}{0,168}) \\ &= 0,172 \end{aligned}$$

- b) Untuk perioda lebih besar dari atau sama dengan T_0 dan lebih kecil dari atau sama dengan T_s , spektrum respons percepatan desain, S_a , sama dengan S_{DS}

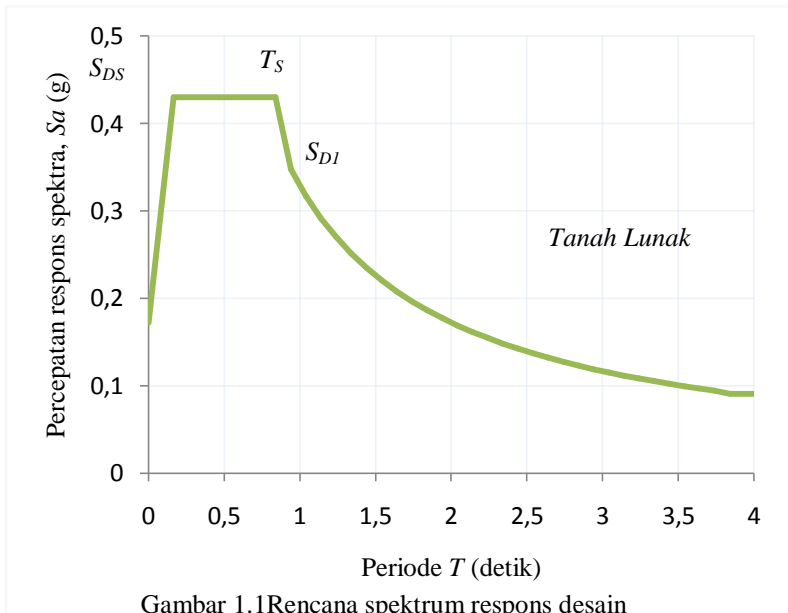
$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= S_{DS} \\ S_a &= 0,430 \end{aligned}$$

- c) Perhitungan nilai T_0 adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &= 0,2 \frac{SD1}{SDS} \\ T_0 &= 0,2 \frac{0,362}{0,430} \\ T_0 &= 0,168 \end{aligned}$$

- d) Perhitungan nilai T_s adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= \frac{SD1}{SDS} \\ T_s &= \frac{0,362}{0,430} \\ T_s &= 0,841 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 1.1 Rencana spektrum respons desain

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

1.2 Perhitungan Preliminari Desain Struktur

Langkah awal dalam mendesain struktur bangunan yaitu menentukan dimensi penampang struktur yang akan direncanakan.

1.2.1 Struktur Primer

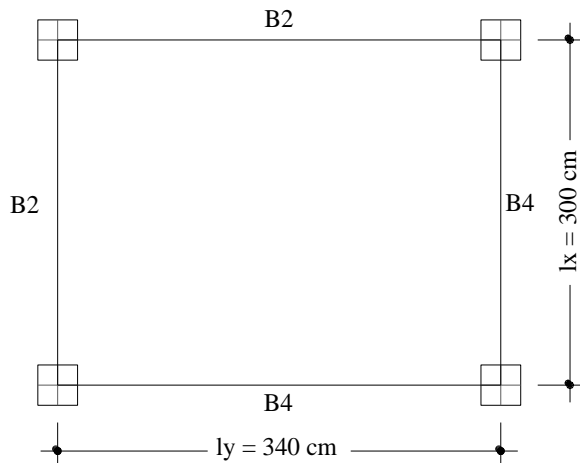
1. Preliminari dimensi pelat

A. Pelat atap (P1)

Data Perencanaan :

- 1) Tebal pelat (h_f) : 10 cm
- 2) Pelat sumbu panjang (L_y) : 340 cm
- 3) Pelat sumbu pendek (L_x) : 300 cm
- 4) Pelat menumpu pada :
 - Balok B240/65
 - Balok B225/40
 - Balok B4 40/65
 - Balok B4 25/40

Perhitungan rencana dimensi pelat :



Bentang bersih pelat sumbu panjang :

$$l_{yn} = l_y - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 340 - \frac{40}{2} - \frac{25}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 307,5 \text{ cm}$$

Bentang bersih pelat sumbu pendek :

$$l_{xn} = l_x - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 300 - \frac{40}{2} - \frac{25}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 267,5 \text{ cm}$$

Rasio bentang bersih sumbu panjang terhadap bentang bersih sumbu pendek,

$$\beta = \frac{l_{yn}}{l_{xn}} = 1,15 < 2 \text{ (Pelat dua arah)}$$

Menentukan lebar efektif sayap balok-T berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 13.2.4)

a) Balok B2(40/65)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 10)$$

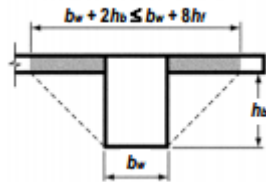
$$b_{e1} = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(10)$$

$$b_{e2} = 120 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 120 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{120}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{10}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{10}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{120}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{120}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,513$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,513 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1384730 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (10)^3$$

$$I_p = 25000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 55,389$$

a) Balok B4(25/40)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 10)$$

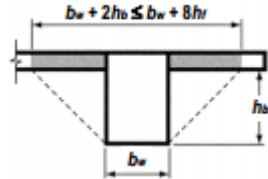
$$b_{e1} = 85 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(10)$$

$$b_{e2} = 105 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 85 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{85}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{40}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{10}{40}\right) + 4\left(\frac{10}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{85}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{40}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{85}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{40}\right)}$$

$$= 1,67$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,67 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3$$

$$I_b = 222708 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (10)^3$$

$$I_p = 25000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 8,91$$

b) Balok B2 (40/65)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 10)$$

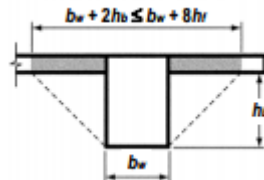
$$b_{e1} = 150 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(10)$$

$$b_{e2} = 120 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 120 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{120}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{10}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{10}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{120}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{120}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,513$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,513 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1384730 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (10)^3$$

$$I_p = 25000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 55,39$$

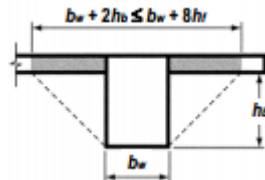
c) Balok B4(25/40)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 10)$$

$$b_{e1} = 85 \text{ cm}$$



$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(10)$$

$$b_{e2} = 105 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 85 \text{ cm}$

Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{85}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{40}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{10}{40}\right) + 4\left(\frac{10}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{85}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{40}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{85}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{10}{40}\right)}$$

$$= 1,67$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,67 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 20 \times (35)^3$$

$$I_b = 222708 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (10)^3$$

$$I_p = 25000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 8,91$$

Dari keempat balok diatas didapatkan rata – rata :

$$\alpha_m = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{55,389 + 8,908 + 55,389 + 8,908}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = 32,149 > 2$$

Berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 9.5.3.3c)

untuk $\alpha_m > 2$, ketebalan pelat minimum tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$h = l_{yn} \times \frac{0,8 + f_y/1400}{36 + 9\beta_n}$$

$$h = 3075 \times \frac{0,8 + 390/1400}{36 + 9(1,14)}$$

$$h = 71,562 \text{ mm}$$

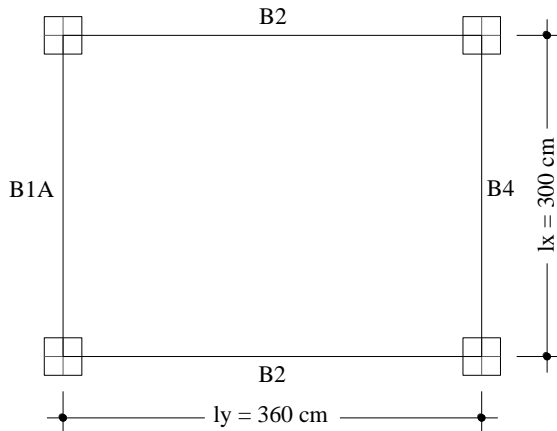
Direncanakan pelat dengan ketebalan 100 mm

B. Pelat atap (P2)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tebal pelat (h_f) : 13 cm
- 2) Pelat sumbu panjang (L_y) : 360 cm
- 3) Pelat sumbu pendek (L_x) : 300 cm
- 4) Pelat menumpu pada :
 - Balok B2 40/65
 - Balok B240/64
 - Balok B1A 60/95
 - Balok B4 25/40

Perhitungan rencana dimensi pelat :



Bentang bersih pelat sumbu panjang :

$$l_{yn} = l_y - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 360 - \frac{40}{2} - \frac{40}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 320 \text{ cm}$$

Bentang bersih pelat sumbu pendek :

$$l_{xn} = l_x - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 300 - \frac{60}{2} - \frac{25}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 257,5 \text{ cm}$$

Rasio bentang bersih sumbu panjang terhadap bentang bersih sumbu pendek,

$$\beta = \frac{l_{yn}}{l_{xn}} = 1,24 < 2 \text{ (Pelat dua arah)}$$

Menentukan lebar efektif sayap balok-T berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 13.2.4)

a) Balok B2 (40/65)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 13)$$

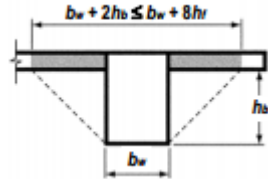
$$b_{e1} = 144 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(13)$$

$$b_{e2} = 144 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 144 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{144}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{13}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{13}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{144}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{144}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,678$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,678 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1535742 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (13)^3$$

$$I_p = 54925 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 27,961$$

b) Balok B2(40/65)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 13)$$

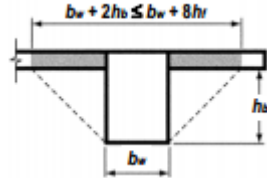
$$b_{e1} = 144 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(13)$$

$$b_{e2} = 144 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 144 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{144}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{13}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{13}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{144}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{144}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,678$$

Momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,678 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1535742 \text{ cm}^4$$

Momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (13)^3$$

$$I_p = 54925 \text{ cm}^4$$

Rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 27,96$$

c) Balok B1A (60/95)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 60 + 2(95 - 13)$$

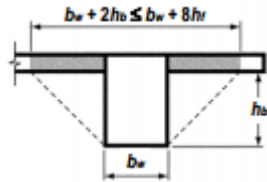
$$b_{e1} = 224 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(13)$$

$$b_{e2} = 164 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 164 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{164}{60} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{95}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{13}{95}\right) + 4\left(\frac{13}{95}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{164}{60} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{95}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{164}{60} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{13}{95}\right)}$$

$$= 1,433$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,433 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 60 \times (95)^3$$

$$I_b = 6142906 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

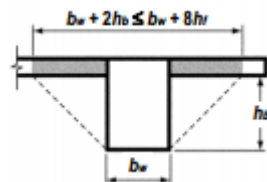
$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (13)^3$$

$$I_p = 54925 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 111,84$$

d) Balok B4 (25/40)



$$b_e = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 13)$$

$$b_{e1} = 79 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(13)$$

$$b_{e2} = 129 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 79 \text{ cm}$

Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{95}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{15}{50}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{15}{50}\right) + 4\left(\frac{15}{50}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{95}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{15}{50}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{95}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{15}{50}\right)}$$

$$= 1,638$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,638 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3$$

$$I_b = 218390 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times (13)^3$$

$$I_p = 54925 \text{ cm}^4$$

Rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 3,98$$

Dari keempat balok diatas didapatkan rata - rata :

$$\alpha_m = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{27,96 + 27,96 + 111,84 + 3,98}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = 42,935 > 2$$

Berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 9.5.3.3c)

Untuk $\alpha_m > 2$, ketebalan pelat minimum tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$h = l_y n \times \frac{0,8 + f_y/1400}{36 + 9\beta_n}$$

$$h = 3200 \times \frac{0,8 + 390/1400}{36 + 9(1,39)}$$

$$h = 73,148 \text{ mm}$$

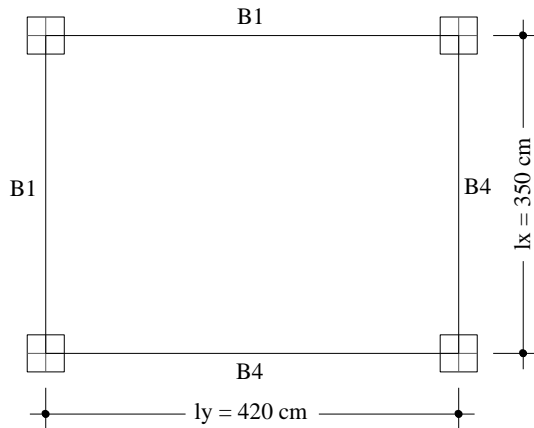
Direncanakan pelat dengan ketebalan 130 mm

C. Pelat lantai (P3)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tebal pelat (h_f) : 12 cm
- 2) Pelat sumbu panjang (L_y) : 420 cm
- 3) Pelat sumbu pendek (L_x) : 350 cm
- 4) Pelat menumpu pada :
 - Balok B1 45/75
 - Balok B4 25/40
 - Balok B1 45/75
 - Balok B4 25/40

Perhitungan rencana dimensi pelat :



Bentang bersih pelat sumbu panjang :

$$l_{yn} = l_y - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$
$$l_{yn} = 420 - \frac{45}{2} - \frac{25}{2}$$
$$l_{yn} = 385 \text{ cm}$$

Bentang bersih pelat sumbu pendek :

$$l_{xn} = l_x - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 350 - \frac{45}{2} - \frac{25}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 315 \text{ cm}$$

Rasio bentang bersih sumbu panjang terhadap bentang bersih sumbu pendek,

$$\beta = \frac{l_{yn}}{l_{xn}} = 1,22 < 2 \text{ (Pelat dua arah)}$$

Menentukan lebar efektif sayap balok-T berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 13.2.4)

a) Balok B1 (45/75)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 45 + 2(75 - 12)$$

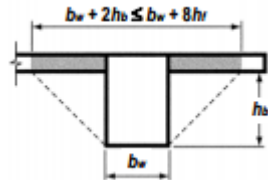
$$b_{e1} = 171 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 45 + 8(12)$$

$$b_{e2} = 141 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 141 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{141}{45} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{75}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{12}{75}\right) + 4\left(\frac{12}{75}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{141}{45} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{75}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{141}{45} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{75}\right)}$$

$$= 1,547$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,547 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 45 \times (75)^3$$

$$I_b = 2448046 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 350 \times (12)^3$$

$$I_p = 50400 \text{ cm}^4$$

Rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 48,572$$

b) Balok B4 (25/40)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 12)$$

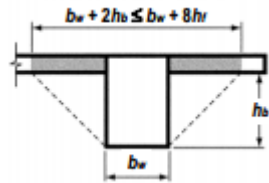
$$b_{e1} = 81 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(12)$$

$$b_{e2} = 121 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 81 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{81}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{40}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{12}{40}\right) + 4\left(\frac{12}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{81}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{40}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{81}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{40}\right)}$$

$$= 1,651$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,651 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3$$

$$I_b = 220172 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 350 \times (12)^3$$

$$I_p = 50400 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 4,37$$

c) Balok B1 (45/75)

$$b_e = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 45 + 2(75 - 12)$$

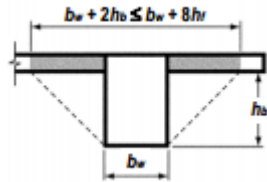
$$b_{e1} = 171 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 45 + 8(12)$$

$$b_{e2} = 141 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 141 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{141}{45} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{75}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{12}{75}\right) + 4\left(\frac{12}{75}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{141}{45} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{75}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{141}{45} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{75}\right)}$$

$$= 1,547$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,547 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 45 \times (75)^3$$

$$I_b = 2448046 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 350 \times (12)^3$$

$$I_p = 50400 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 48,572$$

d) Balok B4 (25/40)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 12)$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 12)$$

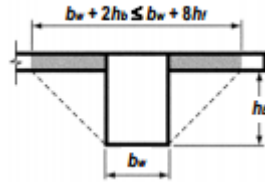
$$b_{e1} = 81 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(12)$$

$$b_{e2} = 121 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 81 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{81}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{40}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{12}{40}\right) + 4\left(\frac{12}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{81}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{40}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{81}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{12}{40}\right)}$$

$$= 1,651$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,651 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3$$

$$I_b = 220172 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 350 \times (12)^3$$

$$I_p = 50400 \text{ cm}^4$$

Rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 4,37$$

Dari keempat balok diatas didapatkan rata – rata :

$$\alpha_m = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{48,572 + 4,37 + 48,57 + 4,37}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = 26,47 > 2$$

Berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 9.5.3.3c)

Untuk $\alpha_m > 2$, ketebalan pelat minimum tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$h = l_{yn} \times \frac{0,8 + f_y/1400}{36 + 9\beta_n}$$

$$h = 3850 \times \frac{0,8 + 390/1400}{36 + 9(1,19)}$$

$$h = 88,351 \text{ mm}$$

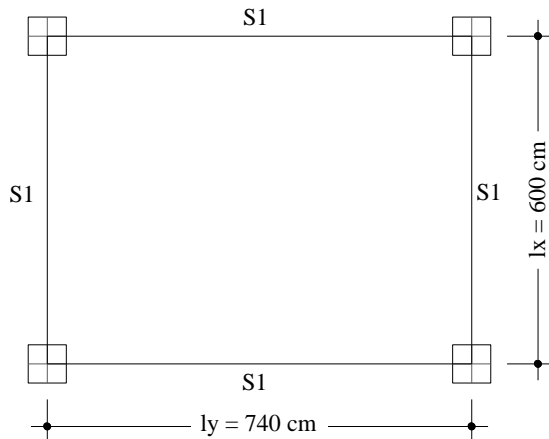
Direncanakan pelat dengan ketebalan 120 mm

D. Pelat lantai parkir (P4)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tebal pelat (h_f) : 20 cm
- 2) Pelat sumbu panjang (L_y) : 740 cm
- 3) Pelat sumbu pendek (L_x) : 600 cm
- 4) Sloofmenumpu pada :
 - Sloof S1 40/65
 - Sloof S1 40/65
 - Sloof S1 40/65
 - Sloof S1 40/65

Perhitungan reencanaan dimensi pelat :



Bentang bersih pelat sumbu panjang :

$$l_{yn} = l_y - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 740 - \frac{40}{2} - \frac{40}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 700 \text{ cm}$$

Bentang bersih pelat sumbu pendek :

$$l_{xn} = l_x - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 600 - \frac{40}{2} - \frac{40}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 560 \text{ cm}$$

Rasio bentang bersih sumbu panjang terhadap bentang bersih sumbu pendek,

$$\beta_n = \frac{l_{yn}}{l_{xn}} = 1,25 < 2 \text{ (Pelat dua arah)}$$

Menentukan lebar efektif sayap balok-T berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 13.2.4)

a) Sloof S1 (40/65)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 20)$$

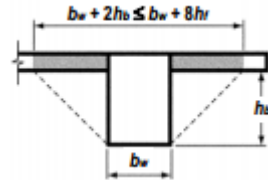
$$b_{e1} = 130 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(20)$$

$$b_{e2} = 200 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 130 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{20}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,654$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,654 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1513883 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 600 \times (20)^3$$

$$I_p = 400000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan sloof terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 3,785$$

b) Sloof S1 (40/65)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 20)$$

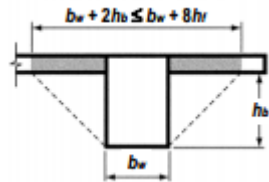
$$b_{e1} = 130 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(20)$$

$$b_{e2} = 200 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 130 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{20}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,654$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,654 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1513883 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 600 \times (20)^3$$

$$I_p = 400000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan sloof terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 3,785$$

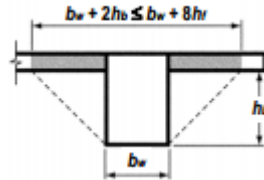
c) Sloof S1 (40/65)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 20)$$

$$b_{e1} = 130 \text{ cm}$$



$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(20)$$

$$b_{e2} = 200 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 130 \text{ cm}$

Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{20}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)} = 1,654$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,654 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1513883 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 600 \times (20)^3$$

$$I_p = 400000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan sloof terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 3,785$$

d) Sloof S1 (40/65)

$$b_e = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 20)$$

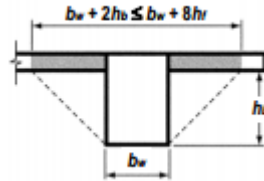
$$b_{e1} = 130 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(20)$$

$$b_{e2} = 200 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 130 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{20}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{130}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{20}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,654$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,654 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1513883 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 600 \times (20)^3$$

$$I_p = 400000 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan sloof terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 3,785$$

Dari keempat balok diatas didapatkan rata – rata :

$$\alpha_m = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{3,785 + 3,785 + 3,785 + 3,785}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = 3,785 > 2$$

Berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 9.5.3.3c)

Untuk $\alpha_m > 2$, ketebalan pelat minimum tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$h = l_{yn} \times \frac{0,8 + f_y/1400}{36 + 9\beta_n}$$

$$h = 7000 \times \frac{0,8 + 390/1400}{36 + 9(1,18)}$$

$$h = 159,79 \text{ mm}$$

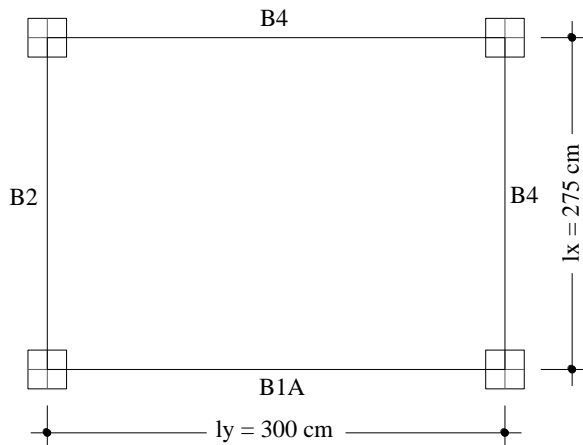
Direncanakan pelat dengan ketebalan 200 mm

E. Pelat lantai (P5)

Data perencanaan :

- a) Tebal pelat (h_f) : 18 cm
- b) Pelat sumbu panjang (L_y) : 300 cm
- c) Pelat sumbu pendek (L_x) : 275 cm
- d) Balok menumpu pelat :
 - Balok B425/40
 - Balok B1A 60/95
 - Balok B2 40/65
 - Balok B4 25/40

Perhitungan rencana dimensi pelat :



Bentang bersih pelat sumbu panjang :

$$l_{yn} = l_y - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 300 - \frac{25}{2} - \frac{60}{2}$$

$$l_{yn} = 257,5 \text{ cm}$$

Bentang bersih pelat sumbu pendek :

$$l_{xn} = l_x - \frac{b_w}{2} - \frac{b_w}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 275 - \frac{40}{2} - \frac{25}{2}$$

$$l_{xn} = 242,5 \text{ cm}$$

Rasio bentang bersih sumbu panjang terhadap bentang bersih sumbu pendek,

$$\beta = \frac{l_{yn}}{l_{xn}} = 1,06 < 2 \text{ (Pelat dua arah)}$$

Menentukan lebar efektif sayap balok-T berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 13.2.4)

a) Balok B4 (25/40)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 18)$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(22) = 69 \text{ cm}$$

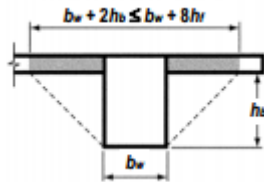
$$b_{e1} = 69 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(18)$$

$$b_{e2} = 169 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 69 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{69}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{40}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{18}{40}\right) + 4\left(\frac{18}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{69}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{40}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{69}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{40}\right)}$$

$$= 1,562$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,562 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3$$

$$I_b = 208195 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 275 \times (18)^3$$

$$I_p = 133650 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 1,558$$

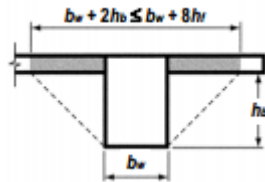
b) Balok B1A (60/95)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = 60 + 2(95 - 18)$$

$$b_{e1} = 60 + 2(95 - 18)$$

$$b_{e1} = 214 \text{ cm}$$



$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 60 + 8(18)$$

$$b_{e2} = 204 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 204 \text{ cm}$

Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{204}{60} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{95}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{18}{95}\right) + 4\left(\frac{18}{95}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{204}{60} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{95}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{204}{60} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{95}\right)}$$

$$= 1,632$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,632 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 60 \times (95)^3$$

$$I_b = 6997881 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 275 \times (18)^3$$

$$I_p = 133650 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 52,36$$

c) Balok B2 (40/65)

$$b_e = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 40 + 2(65 - 18)$$

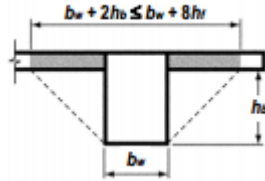
$$b_{e1} = 134 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 40 + 8(18)$$

$$b_{e2} = 184 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 134 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{134}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{65}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{18}{65}\right) + 4\left(\frac{18}{65}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{134}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{65}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{134}{40} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{65}\right)}$$

$$= 1,668$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,6683 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times (65)^3$$

$$I_b = 1527144 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 275 \times (18)^3$$

$$I_p = 133650 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 11,426$$

d) Balok B4 (25/40)

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2h_b \leq b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e1} = b_w + 2(h - h_f)$$

$$b_{e1} = 25 + 2(40 - 18)$$

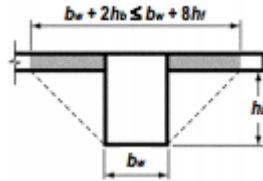
$$b_{e1} = 69 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_{e2} = b_w + 8h_f$$

$$b_{e2} = 25 + 8(18)$$

$$b_{e2} = 169 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai nilai terkecil $b_e = 69 \text{ cm}$



Menghitung nilai k

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right) + 4\left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{b_e}{b_w} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{h_f}{h}\right)}$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{69}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{40}\right) \times \left[4 - 6\left(\frac{18}{40}\right) + 4\left(\frac{18}{40}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{69}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{40}\right)^3\right]}{1 + \left(\frac{69}{25} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{18}{40}\right)}$$

$$= 1,562$$

Menghitung momen inersia penampang T

$$I_b = k \times \frac{1}{12} \times b_w \times h^3$$

$$I_b = 1,562 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3$$

$$I_b = 208195 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung momen inersia lajur pelat

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times b_p \times h_f^3$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{12} \times 275 \times (18)^3$$

$$I_p = 133650 \text{ cm}^4$$

Menghitung rasio kekuatan balok terhadap pelat

$$\alpha = \frac{I_b}{I_p} = 1,558$$

Dari keempat balok diatas didapatkan rata - rata :

$$\alpha_m = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = \frac{1,558 + 52,36 + 11,43 + 1,558}{4}$$

$$\alpha_m = 16,73 > 2$$

Berdasarkan (SNI 2847:2013 pasal 9.5.3.3c)

Untuk $\alpha_m > 2$, ketebalan pelat minimum tidak boleh kurang dari :

$$h = l_{yn} \times \frac{0,8 + f_y/1400}{36 + 5\beta_n(\alpha_m - 0,2)}$$

$$h = 2575 \times \frac{0,8 + 390/1400}{36 + 9(1,172) \times (1,031 - 0,2)}$$

$$h = 60,964 \text{ mm}$$

Direncanakan pelat dengan ketebalan 180 mm

Tabel 1.2 Rencana dimensi pelat

Tipe pelat	Bentang pelat (cm)	h (cm)
P1	300 x 340	10
P2	300 x 360	13
P3	350 x 420	12
P4	600 x 740	20
P5	275 x 300	18

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

2. Preliminari dimensi balok induk

A. Balok (B1)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe balok : B1
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- 3) Bentang terpanjang : 850 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$h = l/16 \times (0,4 + f_y/700)$$

$$b = 2/3 \times h$$

$$h = 850/16 \times (0,4 + 390/700)$$

$$b = 2/3 \times 50,85$$

$$h = 50,85 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 33,90 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 75 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = 45 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan balok induk (B1) dengan dimensi 45/75 cm

B. Balok (B1A)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe balok : B1A
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa

3) Bentang terpanjang : 1500 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$h = 1/16 \times (0,4 + f_y/700) \quad b = 2/3 \times h$$

$$h = 1500/16 \times (0,4 + 390/700) \quad b = 2/3 \times 89,73$$

$$h = 89,73 \text{ cm} \quad b = 59,82 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 100 \text{ cm} \quad b = 60 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan balok induk (B1A) dengan dimensi 60/100 cm

C. Balok (B2)

Data perencanaan :

1) Tipe balok : B2

2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa

3) Bentang terpanjang : 680 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$h = 1/16 \times (0,4 + f_y/700) \quad b = 2/3 \times h$$

$$h = 680/16 \times (0,4 + 390/700) \quad b = 2/3 \times 40,68$$

$$h = 40,68 \text{ cm} \quad b = 27,12 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 65 \text{ cm} \quad b = 40 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan balok induk (B2) dengan dimensi 40/65 cm

D. Balok (B3)

Data perencanaan :

1) Tipe balok : B3

2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa

3) Bentang terpanjang : 375 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$h = 1/21 \times (0,4 + f_y/700) \quad b = 2/3 \times h$$

$$h = 375/21 \times (0,4 + 390/700) \quad b = 2/3 \times 17,09$$

$$h = 17,09 \text{ cm} \quad b = 11,39 \text{ cm}$$

$$h = 35 \text{ cm} \quad b = 25 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan balok induk (B3) dengan dimensi 25/35 cm

Tabel 1.3 Rencana dimensi balok induk

Tipe balok	l (cm)	b (cm)	h (cm)
B1	850	45	75
B1A	1500	60	100
B2	680	40	65
B3	375	25	35

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

3. Preleminari dimensi kolom

A. Kolom (K1)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe kolom : K1
- 2) Tinggi kolom (L_{kolom}) : 400 cm
- 3) Bentang balok (L_{balok}) : 850 cm
- 4) Dimensi balok
 - $b_b = 60$ cm
 - $h_b = 95$ cm

Perhitungan dimensi :

$$\frac{I_{kolom}}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{I_{balok}}{L_{balok}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b_k \times h_k^3}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b_b \times h_b^3}{L_{balok}}$$

$b_k = h_k$, maka

$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times h k^4}{400} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times 45 \times (75)^3}{850}$$

$$h k \geq 54,7 \text{ cm}$$

$$h k = 65 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = h = 65 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan kolom (K1) dengan dimensi 65/65 cm

B. Kolom (K1A)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe kolom : K1A
- 2) Tinggi kolom (L_{kolom}) : 450 cm
- 3) Bentang balok (L_{balok}) : 850 cm
- 4) Dimensi balok

$$- b_b = 60 \text{ cm}$$

$$- h_b = 95 \text{ cm}$$

Perhitungan dimensi :

$$\frac{I_{kolom}}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{I_{balok}}{L_{balok}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b k \times h k^3}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b b \times h b^3}{L_{balok}}$$

$b_k = h_k$, maka

$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times h k^4}{400} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times 60 \times (95)^3}{850}$$

$$h k \geq 72,3 \text{ cm}$$

$$h k = 80 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = h = 80 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan kolom (K1A) dengan dimensi 80/80 cm

C. Kolom (K1B)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe kolom : K1B
- 2) Tinggi kolom (L_{kolom}) : 400 cm
- 3) Bentang balok (L_{balok}) : 850 cm
- 4) Dimensi balok

$$- b_b = 45 \text{ cm}$$

$$- h_b = 75 \text{ cm}$$

Perhitungan dimensi :

$$\frac{I_{kolom}}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{I_{balok}}{L_{balok}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b k \times h k^3}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b b \times h b^3}{L_{balok}}$$

$b_k = h_k$, maka

$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times h k^4}{400} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times 45 \times (75)^3}{850}$$

$$h k \geq 54,7 \text{ cm}$$

$$h k = 65 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan kolom (K1B) dengan dimensi diameter 65 cm

D. Kolom (K2)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe kolom : K2
- 2) Tinggi kolom (L_{kolom}) : 450 cm
- 3) Bentang balok (L_{balok}) : 360 cm
- 4) Dimensi balok
 - $b_b = 25$ cm
 - $h_b = 40$ cm

Perhitungan dimensi :

$$\frac{I_{kolom}}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{I_{balok}}{L_{balok}}$$
$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b k \times h k^3}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b b \times h b^3}{L_{balok}}$$

$b_k = h_k$, maka

$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times h k^4}{400} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3}{360}$$

$$h k \geq 37,65 \text{ cm}$$

$$h k = 40 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = h = 40 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan kolom (K2) dengan dimensi 40/40 cm

E. Kolom (KLF)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe kolom : KLF
- 2) Tinggi kolom (L_{kolom}) : 360 cm
- 3) Bentang balok (L_{balok}) : 420 cm
- 4) Dimensi balok
 - $b_b = 25$ cm
 - $h_b = 40$ cm

Perhitungan dimensi :

$$\frac{I_{kolom}}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{I_{balok}}{L_{balok}}$$
$$\frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b k \times h k^3}{L_{kolom}} \geq \frac{\frac{1}{12} \times b b \times h b^3}{L_{balok}}$$

$b_k = h_k$, maka

$$\frac{1}{12} \times h k^4 \geq \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times (40)^3$$

$$h k \geq 34,3 \text{ cm}$$

$$h k = 35 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = h = 35 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan kolom (K3) dengan dimensi 35/35 cm

Tabel 1.4 Rencana dimensi kolom

Tipe Kolom	b (cm)	h (cm)
K1	65	65
K1A	80	80
K1B	65	65
K2	40	40
KLF	35	35

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

1.2.2 Struktur sekunder

1. Preleminari dimensi balok anak

A. Balok (B4)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe balok : B4
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- 3) Bentang terpanjang : 480 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1/21 \times (0,4 + f_y/700) & b &= 2/3 \times h \\ h &= 480/21 \times (0,4 + 390/700) & b &= 2/3 \times 21,88 \\ h &= 21,88 \text{ cm} & b &= 14,59 \text{ cm} \\ h &= 40 \text{ cm} & b &= 25 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan balok anak (B4) dengan dimensi 25/40 cm

B. Balok (B5)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe balok : B5
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- 3) Bentang terpanjang : 375 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1/21 \times (0,4+fy/700) & b &= 2/3 \times h \\ h &= 375/21 \times (0,4+390/700) & b &= 2/3 \times 17,09 \\ h &= 17,09 \text{ cm} & b &= 11,39 \text{ cm} \\ h &= 25 \text{ cm} & b &= 20 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan balok anak (B5) dengan dimensi 20/25 cm

C. Balok konsol (BK)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe balok : BK
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- 3) Bentang terpanjang : 300 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1/8 \times (0,4+fy/700) & b &= 2/3 \times h \\ h &= 300/8 \times (0,4+390/700) & b &= 2/3 \times 35,89 \\ h &= 35,89 \text{ cm} & b &= 23,89 \text{ cm} \\ h &= 50 \text{ cm} & b &= 35 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan balok anak (B5) dengan dimensi 35/50 cm

D. Balok lispalk (BL)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe balok : BL
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- 3) Bentang terpanjang : 575 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1/21 \times (0,4+fy/700) & b &= 2/3 \times h \\ h &= 575/21 \times (0,4+390/700) & b &= 2/3 \times 26,21 \\ h &= 26,21 \text{ cm} & b &= 17,47 \text{ cm} \\ h &= 40 \text{ cm} & b &= 25 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan balok anak (BL) dengan dimensi 15/20 cm

E. Balok (BLF1)

Data perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe balok : BLF1
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- 3) Bentang terpanjang : 340 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$h = 1/21 \times (0,4+fy/700) \quad b = 2/3 \times h$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 340/21 \times (0,4+390/700) & b &= 2/3 \times 15,15 \\
 h &= 15,15 \text{ cm} & b &= 10,33 \text{ cm} \\
 h &= 40 \text{ cm} & b &= 25 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan balok lift (BLF1) dengan dimensi 25/40 cm

F. Balok (BLF2)

Data perencanaan :

- a) Tipe balok : BLF2
- b) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- c) Bentang terpanjang : 340 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= l/16 \times (0,4+f_y/700) & b &= 2/3 \times h \\
 h &= 340/16 \times (0,4+390/700) & b &= 2/3 \times 20,34 \\
 h &= 20,34 \text{ cm} & b &= 13,56 \text{ cm} \\
 h &= 45 \text{ cm} & b &= 30 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan balok lift (BLF2) dengan dimensi 30/45 cm

Tabel 1.5 Rencana dimensi balok anak

Tipe balok	l (cm)	b (cm)	h (cm)
B4	480	25	40
B5	375	20	25
BK	300	35	50
BL	575	25	40
BLF1	340	25	40
BLF2	340	30	45

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

2. Preliminari dimensi tangga

Dalam perencanaan ini terdapat struktur tangga, adapun data dan perhitungan perencanaan dimensi adalah sebagai berikut :

Data Perencanaan :

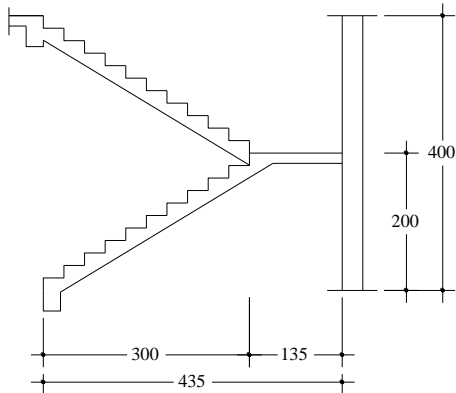
- 1) Panjang datar tangga : 300 cm
- 2) Tinggi tangga : 400 cm
- 3) Tinggi pelat bordes : 200 cm
- 4) Tebal pelat tangga : 15 cm
- 5) Tebal pelat bordes : 15 cm

Perhitungan rencanadimensi tangga :

1) Panjang miring tangga :

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{(300)^2 + (200)^2} \\ &= 360,555 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Dimensi anak tangga :



Gambar 1.2Rencana Tangga

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

$$\begin{aligned} \tan \alpha &= T / I \\ &= 0,667 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jadi } T = 0,667 \cdot I$$

Diambil satu langkah orang

$$2 \cdot T + 1 = 61 \text{ cm}$$

$$2 \cdot \tan \alpha \cdot I + 1 = 61 \text{ cm}$$

$$2,333 \cdot I = 61 \text{ cm}$$

Lebar injakan:

$$I \text{ (antrede)} = 30 \text{ cm}$$

Tinggi injakan :

$$T \text{ (oprade)} = 18,18 \text{ cm}$$

Jumlah tanjakan (n_T) :

$$\begin{aligned}n_T &= \frac{\text{tinggi tangga}}{\text{tinggi tanjakan}} \\ &= \frac{400}{18,18} \\ &= 22 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Sudut kemiringan tangga :

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &= \text{arc tan } T/I \\ &= \text{arc tan } 18,18/30 \\ &= 32^\circ\end{aligned}$$

2) Syarat sudut kemiringan

$$\begin{aligned}25^\circ &\leq \alpha \leq 40^\circ \\ 25^\circ &\leq 32^\circ \leq 40^\circ \text{ (Memenuhi)}\end{aligned}$$

3. Preleminari Dimensi Balok Lift

Lift merupakan sebagai sarana transportasi vertikal utama yang melayani pemberhentian pada setiap lantai yang dilalui. Balok lift digunakan untuk keperluan ruang mesin lift. Pada perencanaan ini akan digunakan lift penumpang dengan spesifikasi sebagai berikut :

Merk : Hyundai Elevator
Tipe : Gearless Elevator
Kecepatan : 1,5 m/sec
Kapasitas : 900 kg (12 Persons)
Lebar pintu : 900 mm

Dimensi

Car

Internal	: 1600 x 1300 mm ²
External	: 1660 x 1455 mm ²
Hoistway	: 2050 x 1900 mm ²
M/C Room	: 2300 x 3700 mm ²

Beban reaksi ruang mesin

R1	: 6800 kg
R2	: 3750 kg

A. Balok Perletakan Mesin

- 1) Tipe balok : WF 300.150.6,5.9
- 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 240 MPa
- 3) Tegangan ultimit (f_u) : 370 MPa

B. Balok Penumpu (BLF2)

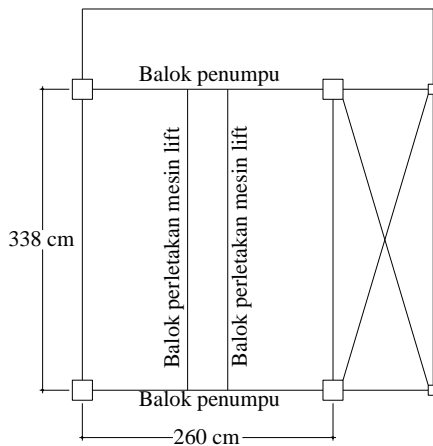
- 1) Data Perencanaan :
- 2) Tipe balok : BLF2
- 3) Tegangan leleh (f_y) : 390 MPa
- 4) Bentang terpanjang : 338 cm

Berdasarkan SNI 2827:2013 Tabel 9.5(a)

$$\begin{aligned} h &= 1/16 \times (0,4 + f_y/700) & b &= 2/3 \times h \\ h &= 340/16 \times (0,4 + 390/700) & b &= 2/3 \times 20,34 \\ h &= 20,34 \text{ cm} & b &= 13,56 \text{ cm} \\ h &= 45 \text{ cm} & b &= 30 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan balok penumpu lift (BLFv2) dengan dimensi 30/45 cm

C. Sketsa ruang lift



Gambar 1.3 Balok perletakan mesin lift dan balok penumpu

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

1.2.3 Struktur bawah

1. Preliminari Dimensi Sloof

A. Sloof (S1)

Data Perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe sloof : S1
 - 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y): 390 MPa
 - 3) Bentang terpanjang : 850 cm
- $$h = 1/16 \times (0,4 + f_y/700) \qquad b = 2/3 \times h$$
- $$h = 850/16 \times (0,4 + 390/700) \qquad b = 2/3 \times 50,85$$
- $$h = 50,85 \text{ cm} \qquad b = 33,90 \text{ cm}$$
- $$h = 65 \text{ cm} \qquad b = 40 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan sloof(S1) dengan dimensi 40/65 cm

B. Sloof (S2)

Data Perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe sloof : S2
 - 2) Tegangan leleh (f_y): 390 MPa
 - 3) Bentang terpanjang : 725 cm
- $$h = 1/16 \times (0,4 + f_y/700) \qquad b = 2/3 \times h$$
- $$h = 725/16 \times (0,4 + 390/700) \qquad b = 2/3 \times 33,04$$
- $$h = 33,04 \text{ cm} \qquad b = 22,03 \text{ cm}$$
- $$h = 45 \text{ cm} \qquad b = 30 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan sloof (S2) dengan dimensi 30/45 cm

Tabel 1.6 Rencana dimensi sloof

Tipe sloof	l (cm)	b (cm)	h (cm)
S1	850	40	65
S2	725	30	45

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

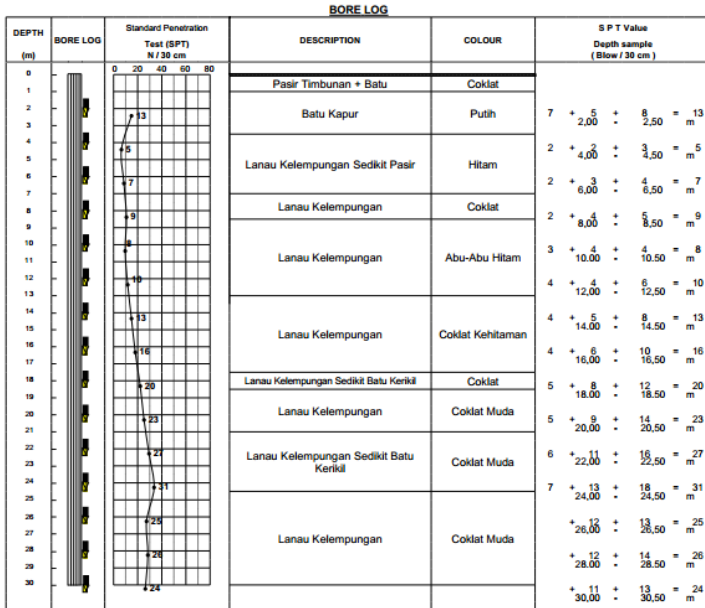
2. Preliminari Dimensi Pondasi

A. Tiang Pancang

Data Perencanaan :

- 1) Tipe tiang pancang : Lingkaran
- 2) Jenis tiang pancang : Precast pile

- 3) Dimensi pancang : Uk.. 30x30 cm
 4) Kedalaman : 20 meter



Gambar 1.4 Bore log penyelidikan tanah

Sumber : Analisis data (2018)

Tabel 1.7Daya dukung ijin 1 tiang

h (m)	N- SPT	N'	Np	Ns	Qp (ton)	Qs (ton)	Qu (ton)	Qa (ton)
20	23	19	19,17	12,45	27,08	291,16	318,25	106,08

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Makadidapat daya dukung ijin 1 tiang pada kedalaman 20 meter sebesar 106,08 ton

1.3 Perhitungan Beban Struktur

Pada perencanaan struktur bangunan ini beban yang dihitung antara lain beban mati, beban hidup, beban angin dan beban gempa. Untuk berat sendiri struktur bangunan dihitung otomatis oleh program SAP 2000.

1.3.1 Beban pada pelat

1. Pembebanan pelat atap (P1 dan P2)

a) Beban mati

- Plafond + penggantung	1 x 18	= 18 kg/m ²
- Spesi	3 x 21	= 63 kg/m ²
- Waterproofing	1 x 14	= 14 kg/m ²
- Plumbing dan ME	1 x 35	= <u>35 kg/m²</u>
	qD	= 130 kg/m ²

b) Beban hidup

- Beban pada atap (Lr)	1 x 98	= 98 kg/m ²
- Beban pekerja	1 x 52	= <u>52 kg/m²</u>
	qL	= 150 kg/m ²

c) Beban total

- Beban mati		= 130 kg/m ²
- Beban hidup		= <u>150 kg/m²</u>
	qTotal	= 280 kg/m ²

2. Pembebanan pelat lantai (P3)

Lantai 2 dan 3

a) Beban mati

- Penutup lantai	1 x 24	= 24 kg/m ²
- Spesi	3 x 21	= 63 kg/m ²
- Plafond + penggantung	1 x 18	= 18 kg/m ²
- Plumbing dan ME	1 x 35	= <u>35 kg/m²</u>
	qD	= 140 kg/m ²

b) Beban hidup

- Ruang operasi, laboratorium		= <u>293 kg/m²</u>
	qL	= 293 kg/m ²

c) Beban total

- Beban mati		= 140 kg/m ²
--------------	--	-------------------------

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Beban hidup} && = \underline{293 \text{ kg/m}^2} \\
 q_{\text{Total}} & = 433 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Pembebanan pelat lantai (P3)

Lantai 4 s/d 6

a) Beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Penutup lantai} && 1 \times 24 = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 & - \text{Spesi} && 3 \times 21 = 63 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 & - \text{Plafond + penggantung} && 1 \times 18 = 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 & - \text{Plumbing dan ME} && 1 \times 35 = \underline{35 \text{ kg/m}^2} \\
 q_{\text{D}} & = 140 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Beban hidup

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Ruang pasien} && = \underline{196 \text{ kg/m}^2} \\
 q_{\text{L}} & = 196 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Beban total

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Beban mati} && = 140 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 & - \text{Beban hidup} && = \underline{196 \text{ kg/m}^2} \\
 q_{\text{Total}} & = 336 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Pembebanan pelat lantai parkir (P4)

a) Beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Spesi} && 2 \times 21 = 42 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 & - \text{Floor hardener} && 3 \times 14 = \underline{42 \text{ kg/m}^2} \\
 q_{\text{D}} & = 84 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Beban hidup

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Lantai parkir} && = \underline{800 \text{ kg/m}^2} \\
 q_{\text{L}} & = 800 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Beban total

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Beban mati} && = 84 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 & - \text{Beban hidup} && = \underline{800 \text{ kg/m}^2} \\
 q_{\text{Total}} & = 884 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

1.3.2 Beban pada balok

a) Beban mati (dinding)

Tinggi dinding tiap lantai = 4meter

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \text{Bata ringan} && 4 \times 60 = 240 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Mortar $1 \times 8 = 8 \text{ kg/m}^2$
qDtotal = 248 kg/m²
- b) Beban mati (partisi)
 - Dinding partisi $5 \times 15 = 60 \text{ kg/m}^2$
 - Rangka partisi $4 \times 10 = 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$
qDtotal = 100 kg/m²

1.3.3 Beban pada kolom

Pembebanan pada kolom yaitu beban angin yang dihitung berdasarkan lokasi gedung yang direncanakan.

- a) Kategori resiko bangunan pada gedung rumah sakit ini termasuk kategori IV, sehingga nilai koefisien beban angin = 1 (**Error! Reference source not found.**)
- b) Kecepatan angin dasar pada perencanaan ini ditentukan 70 km/jam = 19,4 m/s
- c) Faktor arah angin $K_d = 0,85$ (**Error! Reference source not found.**)
- d) Kategori eksposur B
- e) Faktor topografi $K_{zt} = 1$
- f) Faktor efek tiupan angin, $G = 0,85$ (**Error! Reference source not found.**)
- g) Klasifikasi ketertutupan termasuk bangunan gedung tertutup
- h) Koefisien tekanan internal, $G_{cpi} = + 0,18$ dan $- 0,18$ (**Error! Reference source not found.**)
- i) Koefisien eksposur tekanan velositas (**Error! Reference source not found.**)

$$z = 28,00 \text{ m (tinggi bangunan)}$$

$$z_g = 365,76 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = 7$$

$$K_z = 2,01 \left(\frac{z}{z_g}\right)^{2/\alpha}$$

$$K_z = 2,01 \left(\frac{28}{365,76}\right)^{2/7} = 0,9646$$

$$K_h = 0,966$$

j) Tekanan velositas

$$\begin{aligned} q_z &= 0,613 K_z K_{zt} K_d V^2 (\text{N/m}^2) \\ &= 0,613 \times 0,9646 \times 1 \times 0,85 \times (19,4)^2 \\ &= 189,16 \text{ N/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_h &= 0,613 K_h K_{zt} K_d V^2 (\text{N/m}^2) \\ &= 0,613 \times 0,966 \times 1 \times 0,85 \times (19,4)^2 \\ &= 189,43 \text{ N/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

k) Koefisien tekanan eksternal, C_p (**Error! Reference source not found.**)

Tabel 1.8 Rencana tekanan angin

Arah angin	C_p	P
Angin datang	0,8	12,86 kg
Angin pergi	-0,3	-4,83 kg
Angin tepi	-0,7	-11,27 kg

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

1.3.4 Beban pada tangga

1 Pembebanan Pelat Tangga

a) Beban mati

- Berat anak tangga	$0,15 \times 2400 = 372,96 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- Penutup lantai	$3 \times 24 = 63 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- Spesi	$1 \times 21 = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- Pegangan tangga	$1 \times 90 = 90 \text{ kg/m}^2$
Q_d	$= 549,96 \text{ kg/m}^2$

b) Beban hidup

- Beban hidup pada tangga	$= 135 \text{ kg/m}^2$
q_L	$= 135 \text{ kg/m}^2$

c) Beban total

- Beban mati	$= 549,96 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- Beban hidup	$= 135 \text{ kg/m}^2$
q_{Total}	$= 684,96 \text{ kg/m}^2$

2. Pembebanan Pelat Bordes

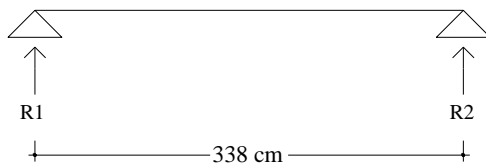
- a) Beban mati
- Penutup lantai $1 \times 24 = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$
 - Spesi $3 \times 21 = 63 \text{ kg/m}^2$
 - Pegangan tangga $1 \times 90 = 90 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- $qD = 177 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- b) Beban hidup
- Beban hidup pada tangga $= 135 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- $qL = 135 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- c) Beban total
- Beban mati $= 177 \text{ kg/m}^2$
 - Beban hidup $= 135 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- $q_{\text{Total}} = 312 \text{ kg/m}^2$

1.3.5 Beban pada ruang mesin lift

1. Pembebanan pada balok perletakan mesin

Beban yang bekerja pada balok perletakan mesin

a) Reaksi akibat beban ruang mesin



Gambar 1.5 Reaksi pada ruang mesin

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

Karena mesin ditumpu oleh 2 balok penggantung, maka :

$$R1 = 6800 / 2 = 3400 \text{ kg}$$

$$R2 = 3750 / 2 = 1875 \text{ kg}$$

Menurut pasal SNI 1727:2013 Pasal 4.6.3, berat mesin harus meningkat untuk memungkinkan dampak, untuk mesin ringan, poros atau mesin bermotor sebesar 20%.

$$R1 = 3400 + (3400 \times 20\%) = 4080 \text{ kg}$$

$$R2 = 1875 + (1875 \times 20\%) = 2250 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Beban terpusat ruang mesin (p)} = 6330 \text{ kg} = 62.034 \text{ kN}$$

b) Beban mati

$$\text{Balok WF } 300.150.6,5.9 = 36,7 \times 3,38 \times 2$$

$$= 248,092 \text{ kg/m}$$

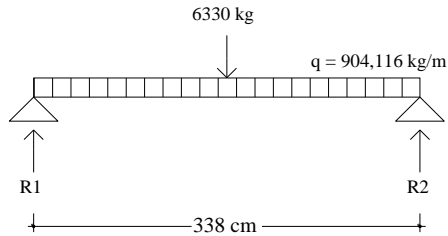
$$\text{Pelat bordes tb. 9 mm} = 74,65 \times 3,38 \times 2,6$$

$$= 656,048 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Total beban mati (q)} = 904,116 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 8,86 \text{ kN}$$

c) Reaksi akibat beban mati

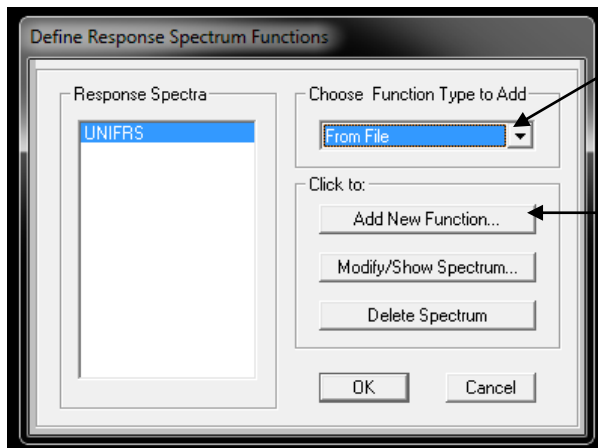


Gambar 1.6 Beban mati pada balok perletakan
Sumber : Autocad (2007)

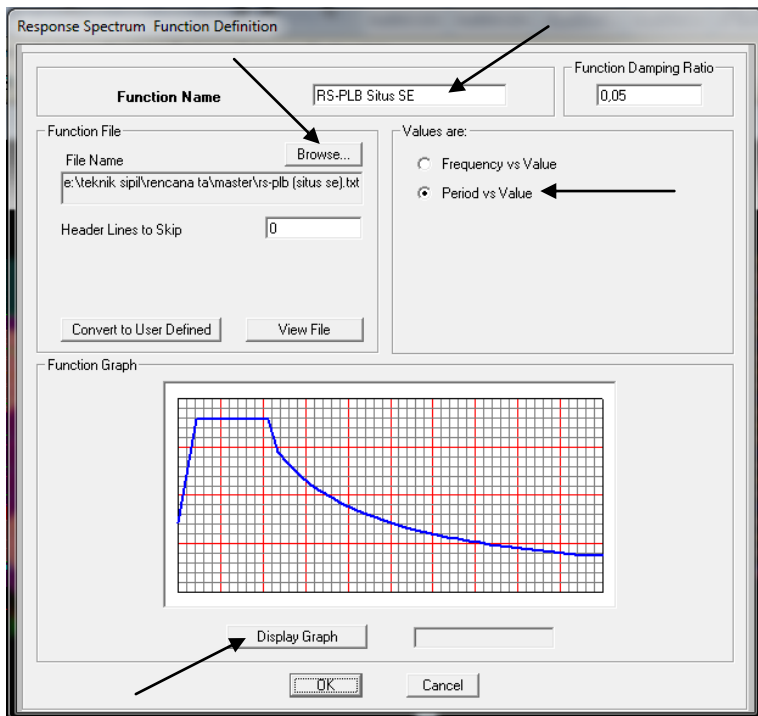
1.3.6 Beban gempa respons spektrum

Adapun urutan langkah – langkahnya adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Memasukkan data respons spektrum pada aplikasi SAP 2000.



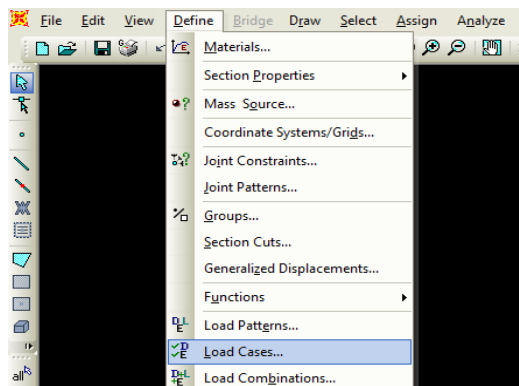
Pada aplikasi SAP 2000, buka Define → Function → Respons spektum, maka akan muncul tampilan seperti pada gambar dibawah ini, kita pilih Add New Function.



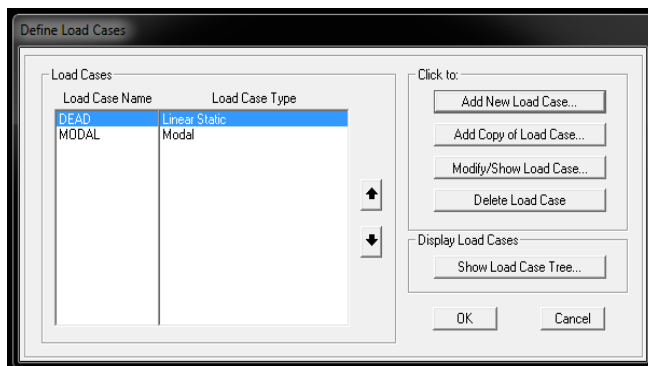
Setelah memasukkan data yang ditunjukkan pada gambar, kemudian klik Display Graph, maka akan muncul grafik respons spektum sesuai data yang telah kita masukkan tadi.

2. Mendefinisikan kombinasi beban gempa

Agar beban gempa yang berupa response spectrum tersebut dapat bekerja sepenuhnya pada struktur, maka beban tersebut juga harus didefinisikan dari menu *Define>Load Case*,



lalu akan muncul kotak dialog *Define Load Case*. pilih *Add New Load Case*.



Kemudian muncul kotak dialog *Load Case Data* lakukan penyesuaian pada *Load Case Name* dengan memberi nama “RS-X” dan *Load Case Type*-nya adalah *Response Spectrum*.

Load Case Data - Response Spectrum

Load Case Name: RS -X [Set Def Name] Notes: [Modify/Show...]

Load Case Type: Response Spectrum [Design...]

Modal Combination:

- CQC GMC f1: 1.0
- SRSS GMC f2: 0.0
- Absolute
- GMC Periodic + Rigid Type: SRSS
- NRC 10 Percent
- Double Sum

Directional Combination:

- SRSS
- Absolute
- Scale Factor: []

Modal Load Case: Use Modes from this Modal Load Case: MODAL

Loads Applied:

Load Type	Load Name	Function	Scale Factor
Accel	U1	RS-PLB Situ	1,839
Accel	U1	RS-PLB Situs SE	1,839
Accel	U2	RS-PLB Situs SE	0,552

[Add] [Modify] [Delete]

Show Advanced Load Parameters

Other Parameters: Modal Damping: Constant at 0.05 [Modify/Show...]

[OK] [Cancel]

Kemudian pada *Load Applied*, lakukan penyesuaian penyesuaian *Load Type = Accel*, *Load Name = U₁*(Gempa pada arah X),

Function = RS-Plb situs SE, Scala factor =kita masukkan berdasarkan perhitungan skala faktor gempa arah X yang telah kita buat dengan asumsi gempa 100% yaitu :

$$SE = I.g/R = 1,5 \times 9,81 / 8 \times 100\% = 1,839$$

lalu kita ulangi langkah yang sama yaitu *Load Type = Accel, Load Name = U₂ (Gempa pada arah Y), Function = RS-Plb situs SE, Scala factor* =kita masukkan berdasarkan perhitungan skala faktor gempa yang telah kita buat dengan asumsi gempa 30% yaitu :

$$SE = I.g/R = 1,5 \times 9,81 / 8 \times 30\% = 0,552$$

kemudian klik *Add*. Kotak dialog *Define Load Case-nya* akan menjadi seperti diatas, Akhiri dengan klik OK.

Kemudian kita ulangi langkah seperti di atas.

Load Case Data - Response Spectrum

Load Case Name: RS - Y Notes: Load Case Type: Response Spectrum

Modal Combination:

- CQC
- SRSS
- Absolute
- GMC
- NRC 10 Percent
- Double Sum

 GMC f1: 1.0 GMC f2: 0.0 Periodic + Rigid Type: SRSS

Directional Combination:

- SRSS
- Absolute

 Scale Factor:

Modal Load Case: Use Modes from this Modal Load Case: MODAL

Loads Applied:

Load Type	Load Name	Function	Scale Factor
Accel	U2	RS-PLB Situs SE	1,839
Accel	U2	RS-PLB Situs SE	1,839
Accel	U1	RS-PLB Situs SE	0,552

Buttons: Add, Modify, Delete

Show Advanced Load Parameters

Other Parameters: Modal Damping: Constant at 0.05

Buttons: OK, Cancel

pada *Load Applied*, lakukan penyesuaian penyesuaian *Load Type = Accel*, *Load Name = U₂ (Gempa pada arah Y)*, *Function = RS-Plb situs SE*, *Scala factor* =kita masukkan berdasarkan perhitungan skala faktor gempa arah Y yang telah kita buat dengan asumsi gempa 100% yaitu :

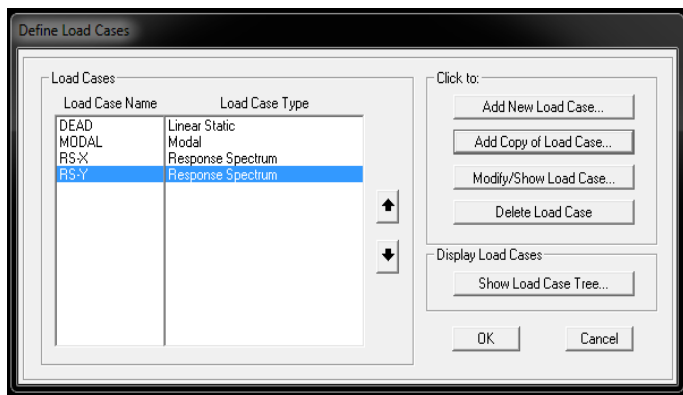
$$SE = I.g/R = 1,5 \times 9,81 / 8 \times 100\% = 1,839$$

lalu kita ulangi langkah yang sama yaitu *Load Type = Accel*, *Load Name = U₁ (Gempa pada arah X)*, *Function = RS-Plb situs SE*, *Scala factor* =kita masukkan berdasarkan perhitungan skala faktor gempa yang telah kita buat dengan asumsi gempa 30% yaitu :

$$SE = I.g/R = 1,5 \times 9,81 / 8 \times 30\% = 0,552$$

kemudian klik *Add*, akhiri dengan klik *OK*.

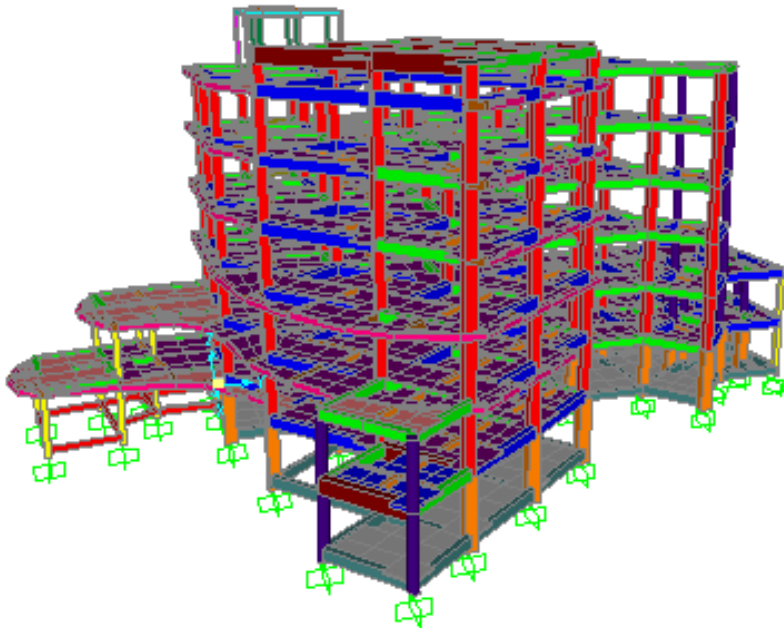
Kotak dialog *Define Load Case*-nya akan menjadi seperti dibawah ini, kemudian klik *OK*.



Sampai disini input Response Spektrum pada SAP 2000 sudah selesai.

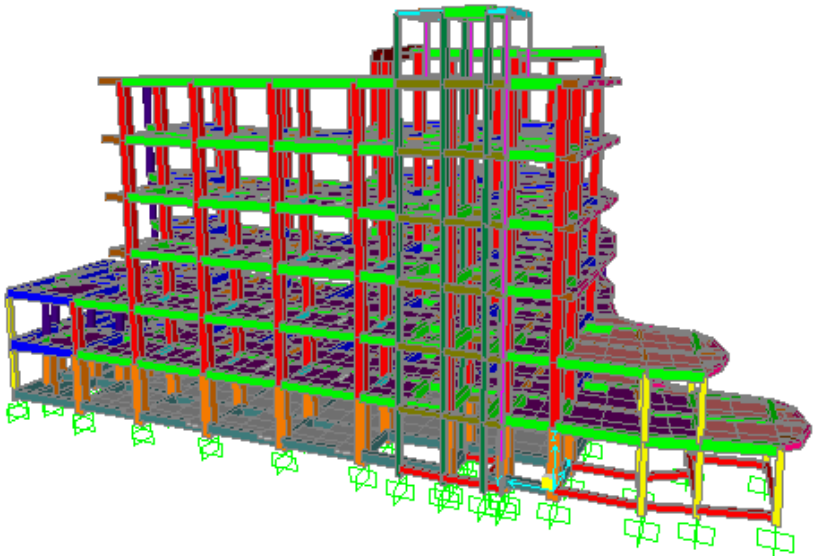
1.4 Analisis Struktur

Analisis struktur dilakukan dengan menggunakan program SAP 2000 versi 14, dengan memodelkan struktur gedung 3 dimensi berupa sloof, balok, kolom dan pelat pada program bantu tersebut dan dimasukkan beban – beban yang diterima sesuai dengan peraturan yang telah ditentukan, maka didapatkan hasil dari analisis struktur sebagai berikut :



Gambar 1.7 Pemodelan struktur pada SAP 2000

Sumber : SAP 2000 v14 (2014)



Gambar 1.8 Pemodelan struktur pada SAP 2000

Sumber : SAP 2000 v14 (2014)

1.4.1 Kontrol hasil analisis struktur

Hasil dari analisis pemodelan struktur harus dikontrol melalui batasan – batasan sesuai peraturan yang telah ditentukan. Hal tersebut dilakukan untuk memastikan kelayakan struktur tersebut dalam memikul beban – beban yang bekerja.

1. Periode fundamental

Berdasarkan SNI 1726:2012 Pasal 7.8.2, Periode fundamental struktur, (T) tidak boleh melebihi koefisien untuk batasan atas pada periode yang dihitung (C_u) dan periode pendekatan, (T_a) yang ditentukan.

Hasil dari analisa SAP 2000 versi 14 didapatkan periode fundamental mode 1 yaitu 0,9674 detik

Perkiraan periode struktur

$$\begin{aligned} C_t &= 0,0466 \\ h_n &= 28,5 \\ x &= 0,9 \\ T_a &= C_t \cdot h_n^x \\ &= 0,95005 \end{aligned}$$

Cek batas atas

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Untuk } SD_1 &= 0,362g \\ C_u &= 1,4 \end{aligned}$$

Batas nilai maksimum untuk T adalah

$$\begin{aligned} (C_u) \cdot (T_a) &= 1,4 \times 0,95005 \\ &= 1,33 \text{ detik} > 0,9674 \text{ detik} \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kontrol Geser Dasar (Base Shear)

Menurut SNI 1726:2013 Pasal 7.9.3, bahwa nilai akhir respons spectrum tidak boleh kurang dari 85% dari nilai respons yang telah dihitung dengan menggunakan prosedur gaya lateral ekivalen.

$$V_{\text{dinamik}} > 0,85 V_{\text{statik}}$$

Tabel 1.9 Base reaction gempa respons spectrum dan gaya lateral ekuivalen

Base Reaction	fx	fy
Quake X	3092,299	3,47E-10
Quake Y	2,043E-10	3092,299
RS - X	2799,28	1156,094
RS - Y	1107,169	3010.802

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Kontrol base reaction arah X

$$V_{\text{dinamik}} > 0,85 V_{\text{statik}}$$

$$2799,29 > 0,85 \times 3092,299$$

$$2799,29 > 2628,454 \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Kontrol base reaction arah Y

$$V_{\text{dinamik}} > 0,85 V_{\text{statik}}$$

$$3010,802 > 0,85 \times 3092,299$$

$$3010,80 > 2628,454 \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

3. Simpangan antar lantai (Kontrol Drift)

Kinerja batas layan struktur gedung sangat ditentukan oleh simpangan antar lantai tingkat akibat pengaruh gempa rencana. Untuk mencari hasil dari simpangan antar lantai dilakukan dengan menggunakan program bantu SAP 2000.

Menurut SNI 1726:2012 Pasal 7.12.1, Simpangan antar lantai tingkat desain (Δ) tidak boleh melebihi simpangan antar lantai tingkat ijin (Δ_a).

Tabel 1.10 Simpangan struktur akibat beban gempa respons spektrum arah X dan Y

No.	Lantai	h	X	Y
-----	--------	---	---	---

		(m)	(mm)	(mm)
1	Atap lift	28	23,845	19,006
2	Lantai atap	26	19,480	21,126
3	Lantai 6	26	18,222	18,514
4	Lantai 5	20	16,509	16,766
5	Lantai 4	16	13,794	13,911
6	Lantai 3	12	10,282	10,160
7	Lantai 2	8	6,038	5,760
8	Lantai 1	4	2,183	1,998

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Tabel 1.11 Kontrol simpangan antar lantai akibat beban gempa respons spektrum arah - X

No.	h (m)	δe (mm)	Δ (mm)	δ (mm)	Δa (mm)	Cek $\delta < \Delta a$
1	28	23,845	5,623	20,618	21,538	OK
2	26	19,480	1,258	4,613	10,769	OK
3	24	18,222	1,713	6,281	21,538	OK
4	20	16,509	2,715	9,955	21,538	OK
5	16	13,794	3,512	12,877	21,538	OK
6	12	10,282	4,244	15,561	21,538	OK
7	8	6,038	3,855	14,135	21,538	OK
8	4	2,183	2,143	21,538	21,538	OK

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Tabel 1.12 Kontrol simpangan antar lantai akibat beban gempa respons spektrum arah - Y

No.	h (m)	δe (mm)	Δ (mm)	δ (mm)	Δa (mm)	Cek $\delta < \Delta a$
1	28	19,006	0,492	1,804	21,538	OK
2	26	21,126	2,612	9,577	10,769	OK
3	24	18,514	1,748	6,409	21,538	OK
4	20	16,766	2,855	10,468	21,538	OK
5	16	13,911	3,751	13,754	21,538	OK
6	12	10,160	4,400	16,133	21,538	OK
7	8	5,760	3,762	13,794	21,538	OK
8	4	1,998	1,957	7,176	21,538	OK

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Keterangan :

H = tinggi tingkat

Δe = Perpindahan elastis yang dihitung akibat gaya gempa desain tingkat kekuatan

Δ = Simpangan antar lantai tingkat

δ = Perpindahan yang diperbesar

Δa = Simpangan antar lantai tingkat ijin

Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan di atas, maka struktur gedung tersebut telah memenuhi persyaratan.

4. Kontrol partisipasi massa

Menurut SNI 1726:2012 Pasal 7.9.1, bahwa analisis harus menyertakan jumlah ragam yang cukup untuk mendapatkan partisipasi massa ragam terkombinasi sebesar paling sedikit 90 %

Tabel 1.13 Hasil Modal Participating Mass Ratios

Mode	Period	UX	UY	Sum UX	Sum UY
1	0,967	0,420	0,139	0,420	0,139
2	0,927	0,165	0,473	0,585	0,611
3	0,774	0,054	0,030	0,639	0,641
4	0,348	0,001	0,093	0,640	0,734
5	0,342	0,120	0,008	0,760	0,741
6	0,329	0,013	0,027	0,773	0,768
7	0,281	0,000	0,011	0,773	0,779
8	0,270	0,008	0,000	0,781	0,779
9	0,222	0,000	0,001	0,781	0,780
10	0,209	0,002	0,026	0,783	0,806
11	0,197	0,036	0,002	0,819	0,808
12	0,182	0,000	0,009	0,819	0,817
13	0,174	0,000	0,000	0,819	0,817
14	0,140	0,001	0,013	0,821	0,831
15	0,135	0,017	0,001	0,838	0,831
16	0,120	0,000	0,001	0,838	0,832
17	0,113	0,000	0,010	0,839	0,842
18	0,102	0,015	0,002	0,854	0,844
19	0,098	0,000	0,027	0,854	0,871
20	0,090	0,020	0,000	0,874	0,871

21	0,083	0,000	0,003	0,874	0,874
22	0,058	0,000	0,000	0,874	0,874
23	0,012	0,001	0,115	0,875	0,989
24	0,012	0,119	0,001	0,994	0,990

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Dari tabel di atas menunjukkan bahwa pada mode ke 24 sudah memenuhi syarat partisipasi massa dengan nilai :

Partisipasi massa sumbu X 99,42 % > 90% **Ok**

Partisipasi massa sumbu Y 99,03% > 90% **Ok**

1.5 Perhitungan Struktur Primer

1.5.1 Perhitungan pelat

A. Pelat P1

Data Perencanaan :

Ix	=	3000	mm
Iy	=	3400	mm
h	=	100	mm
Sb	=	20	mm
D	=	10	mm
Dp	=	8	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	240	MPa
Mux	=	5,6364	kNm
Muy	=	6,714	kNm

Penentuan nilai ds :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds &= Sb + (\emptyset/2) \\
 &= 20 + (10/2) \\
 &= 25 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - ds \\
 &= 100 - 25 \\
 &= 75 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Koefisien momen pelat :

$$Ci = Iy/Ix$$

$$= 3400/3000$$

$$= 1,13$$

Dari tabel pelat (PBI 1971) diperoleh :

$$Clx = 25$$

$$Cly = 21$$

$$Ctx = 59$$

$$Cty = 54$$

Momen perlu :

$$Mlx (+) = 0,001.Clx.qU.lx^2$$

$$= 0,001.25.5,6364.3000$$

$$= 1,268 \text{ kNm}$$

$$Mly (+) = 0,001.Cly.qU.lx^2$$

$$= 0,001.21.6,714.3000$$

$$= 1,269 \text{ kNm}$$

$$Mtx (-) = 0,001.Ctx.qU.lx^2$$

$$= 0,001.59.5,6364.3000$$

$$= 2,993 \text{ kNm}$$

$$Mty (-) = 0,001.Cty.qU.lx^2$$

$$= 0,001.54.6,714.3000$$

$$= 3,263 \text{ kNm}$$

a) Penulangan pada arah bentang lx :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } Mlx (+) = 1,268 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$K_{maks} = \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'c \cdot (600 + fy - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + fy)^2}$$

$$= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2}$$

$$= 6,2028 \text{ MPa}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$K = \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{1,268}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 75^2}$$

$$= 0,2505 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,2505}}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \right\} \cdot 75 \\ &= 1,073 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 1,073 \cdot 1000}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 78,8473 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 75}{390} \\ &= 437,500 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 437,500 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{437,500} \\ &= 179,520 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 100 \\ &= 200 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 179,520 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{179,520} \end{aligned}$$

$$179,520$$

$$= 437,500 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$\text{As} = \text{Ø}10 - 150, \text{Luas} = 523,599 > \text{As} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{tx} (-) = 2,993 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$K = \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{2,993}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 75^2}$$

$$= 0,591 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c}$$

$$= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,591}\} \cdot 75}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}$$

$$= 2,5576 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\text{As,u} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 2,5576 \cdot 1000}{390}$$

$$= 187,953 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{As,u} = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 75}{390}$$

$$= 437,500 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $\text{As,u} = 437,500 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$s = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As,u}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{As,u} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{437,500} \\
 &= 179,520 \text{ mm} \\
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 100 \\
 &= 200 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 179,520 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{179,520} \\
 &= 437,500 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$\text{As} = \varnothing 10 - 150, \text{ Luas} = 523,599 > \text{As} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asb,u} &= 20\% \cdot \text{As,u} \\
 &= 20\% \cdot 437,500 \\
 &= 87,500 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Asb,u} &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\
 &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 100 \\
 &= 200 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $\text{Asb,u} = 200 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As,b}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{200} \\
 &= 251,327 \text{ mm} \\
 s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 100 \\
 &= 500 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 251,327 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3 \cdot 14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{251,327} \\
 &= 200,00 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \varnothing 8 - 200, \text{ Luas} = 251,327 > \text{Asb} \quad \underline{\mathbf{O}}$$

Penentuan nilai ds :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds' &= ds + D \\
 &= 25 + 10 \\
 &= 35 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - ds' \\
 &= 100 - 35 \\
 &= 65 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Penulangan pada arah bentang ly :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } Mly (+) = 1,269 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{1,269}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 65^2} \\
 &= 0,3337 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}} \right\} \cdot d \\
 &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{0,3337}{0,85 \cdot f_c}} \right\} \cdot 65 \\
 &= 1,242 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 1,242 \cdot 1000}{f_y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 390 \\
 & = 91,246 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{As,u} & = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 & = \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 65}{390} \\
 & = 379,167 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $\text{As,u} = 379,167 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s & = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As,u}} \\
 & = \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{379,167} \\
 & = 207,138 \text{ mm} \\
 s < 2 \cdot h & = 2 \cdot 100 \\
 & = 200 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 200,00 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As} & = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 & = \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{200} \\
 & = 392,699 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$\text{As} = \varnothing 10 - 150, \text{ Luas} = 523,599 > \text{As} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{ty} (-) = 3,263 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K & = \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 & = \frac{3,263}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 65^2} \\
 & = 0,8581 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{\left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2K}{f_c}} \right\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \\
 &= \frac{\left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,8581}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 65}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\
 &= 3,243 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 3,243 \cdot 1000}{390} \\
 &= 238,336 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 65}{390} \\
 &= 379,167 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 379,167 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{379,167} \\
 &= 207,033 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 100 \\
 &= 200 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 200 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{200} \\
 &= 392,500 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$\text{As} = \varnothing 10 - 150, \text{Luas} = 523,599 > \text{As} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb,u} &= 20\% \cdot \text{As,u} \\ &= 20\% \cdot 379,167 \\ &= 75,833 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb,u} &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\ &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 100 \\ &= 200 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $\text{Asb,u} = 200 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As,b}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{200} \\ &= 251,200 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 100 \\ &= 500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 251,200 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{251,200} \\ &= 200,101 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \varnothing 8 - 200, \text{Luas} = 251,327 > \text{Asb} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

B. Pelat P2

Data Perencanaan :

I_x	=	3000	mm
I_y	=	3600	mm
h	=	100	mm
S_b	=	20	mm
D	=	10	mm
D_p	=	8	mm
f'_c	=	20,75	MPa
f_y	=	240	MPa
M_{ux}	=	16,893	kNm
M_{uy}	=	13,526	kNm

Penentuan nilai d_s :

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= S_b + (\emptyset/2) \\ &= 20 + (10/2) \\ &= 25 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 130 - 25 \\ &= 105 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Koefisien momen pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}C_i &= I_y/I_x \\ &= 3600/3000 \\ &= 1,20\end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel pelat (PBI 1971) diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}C_{lx} &= 28 \\ C_{ly} &= 20 \\ C_{tx} &= 64 \\ C_{ty} &= 56\end{aligned}$$

Momen perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{lx} (+) &= 0,001.C_{lx}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.28.16,8934.3000 \\ &= 4,257 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ly} (+) &= 0,001.C_{ly}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.20.13,526.3000 \\ &= 2,435 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{tx} (-) &= 0,001.C_{tx}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.64.16,8934.3000 \\ &= 9,731 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ty} (-) &= 0,001.C_{ty}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.56.13,526.3000 \\ &= 6,817 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

a) Penulangan pada arah bentang l_x :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{lx} (+) = 4,257 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 6,2028 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{4,257}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 105^2} \\ &= 0,4290 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{0,85 \cdot f_c}} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{0,4290}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 105 \end{aligned}$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20,75$$

$$= 2,586 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 2,586 \cdot 1000}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 190,0447 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 105}{390} \\ &= 612,500 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 612,500 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{612,500} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 128,228 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 2 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 130$$

$$= 260 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 128,228 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{128,228} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 612,500 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 10 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 785,398 > A_s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{tx} (-) = 9,731 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{9,731}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 105^2} \\
 &= 0,981 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{\left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K} \right\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \\
 &= \frac{\left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,981} \right\} \cdot 105}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\
 &= 6,0101 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 6,0101 \cdot 1000}{390} \\
 &= 441,679 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 105}{390} \\
 &= 612,500 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 612,500 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{612,500} \\
 &= 128,228 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 130 \\
 &= 260 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 128,228 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{128,228} \\ &= 612,500 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$\text{As} = \emptyset 10 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 785,398 > \text{As} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb, u} &= 20\% \cdot \text{As, u} \\ &= 20\% \cdot 612,500 \\ &= 122,500 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb, u} &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\ &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 130 \\ &= 260 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $\text{Asb, u} = 260 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As, b}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{260} \\ &= 193,329 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 130 \\ &= 650 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 193,329 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{193,329} \\ &= 260,00 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \emptyset 8 - 150, \text{ Luas} = 335,103 > \text{Asb} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Penentuan nilai ds :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds + D \\ &= 25 + 10 \\ &= 35 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds' \\ &= 130 - 35 \\ &= 95 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b) Penulangan pada arah bentang ly :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } Mly (+) = 2,435 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{2,435}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95^2} \\ &= 0,2998 \text{ MPa} < K_{maks} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{0,85 \cdot f_c}} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,2998}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 95 \\ &= 1,628 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 1,628 \cdot 1000}{390} \\ &= 119,678 \text{ mm}^2 \\ As,u &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$390$$

$$= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{554,167}$$

$$= 141,726 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 2 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 130 = 260 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 141,726 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{141,726}$$

$$= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 10 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 785,398 > A_s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{ty} (-) = 6,817 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$K = \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{6,817}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95^2}$$

$$= 0,8393 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K} \right\} \cdot d$$

$$0,85 \cdot f_c$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,8393} \right\} \cdot 95$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20,75$$

$$= 4,634 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 4,634 \cdot 1000}{390}$$

$$= 340,530 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95}{390}$$

$$= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{554,167}$$

$$= 141,654 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 2 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 130$$

$$= 260 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 141,654 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{141,654}$$

$$= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$\text{As} = \emptyset 10 - 100, \text{Luas} = 785,398 > \text{As} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb},u &= 20\% \cdot \text{As},u \\ &= 20\% \cdot 554,167 \\ &= 110,833 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb},u &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\ &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 130 \\ &= 260 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $\text{Asb},u = 260 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As},b} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{260} \\ &= 193,231 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 130 \\ &= 650 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 193,231 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{193,231} \\ &= 260,132 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \emptyset 8 - 150, \text{Luas} = 335,103 > \text{Asb} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

C. Pelat P3

Data Perencanaan :

I_x	=	3500	mm
I_y	=	4200	mm
h	=	100	mm
S_b	=	20	mm
D	=	10	mm
D_p	=	8	mm
f'_c	=	20,75	MPa
f_y	=	240	MPa
M_{ux}	=	10,489	kNm
M_{uy}	=	15,084	kNm

Penentuan nilai d_s :

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= S_b + (\emptyset/2) \\ &= 20 + (10/2) \\ &= 25 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 120 - 25 \\ &= 95 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Koefisien momen pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}C_i &= I_y/I_x \\ &= 4200/3500 \\ &= 1,20\end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel pelat (PBI 1971) diperoleh :

Cl_x	=	28
Cl_y	=	20
Ct_x	=	64

$$C_{ty} = 56$$

Momen perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{lx} (+) &= 0,001.C_{lx}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.28.10,489.3500 \\ &= 3,598 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ly} (+) &= 0,001.C_{ly}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.20.15,084.3500 \\ &= 3,696 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{tx} (-) &= 0,001.C_{tx}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.64.10,489.3500 \\ &= 8,223 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ty} (-) &= 0,001.C_{ty}.qU.lx^2 \\ &= 0,001.56.15,084.3500 \\ &= 10,348 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

a) Penulangan pada arah bentang l_x :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{lx} (+) = 3,598 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{maks} &= \frac{382.\beta_1.f^c.(600+f_y-225.\beta_1)}{(600+f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382.0,85.20,75.(600+390-225.0,85)}{(600+390)^2} \\ &= 6,2028 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi.b.d^2} \\ &= \frac{3,598}{0,9.1000.95^2} \\ &= 0,4429 \text{ MPa} < K_{maks} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2.K}\}.d}{0,85.f^c}$$

$$= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,4429}\} \cdot 95}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}$$

$$= 2,416 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 2,416 \cdot 1000}{390}$$

$$= 177,580 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95}{390}$$

$$= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{554,167}$$

$$= 141,726 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 2 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 120 = 240 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 141,726 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{141,726}$$

$$= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 10 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 785,398 > A_s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{tx} (-) = 8,223 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{8,223}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95^2} \\ &= 1,012 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f'c} \\ &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 1,012}\} \cdot 95}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\ &= 5,619 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 5,619 \cdot 1000}{390} \\ &= 412,947 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{fy} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 95}{390} \\ &= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $As,u = 554,167 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,u} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{554,167} \\ &= 141,726 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 141,726 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{141,726} \\ &= 554,167 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \varnothing 10 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 785,398 > A_s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sb,u} &= 20\% \cdot A_{s,u} \\ &= 20\% \cdot 554,167 \\ &= 110,833 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sb,u} &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\ &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{sb,u} = 240 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,b}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{240} \\ &= 209,440 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 120 \\ &= 600 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 209,440 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sb} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{209,440} \\ &= 240,00 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \emptyset 8 - 150, \text{ Luas} = 335,103 > \text{Asb} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Penentuan nilai ds :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds + D \\ &= 25 + 10 \\ &= 35 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds' \\ &= 120 - 35 \\ &= 85 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b) Penulangan pada arah bentang ly :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } Mly (+) = 3,696 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{3,696}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 85^2} \\ &= 0,568 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{f_c}} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,568}{0,85}} \right\} \cdot 85 \\ &= 2,785 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 2,785 \cdot 1000}{390} \\ &= 204,635 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \text{As,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 85}{390}$$

$$= 495,833 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 495,833 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{495,833}$$

$$= 158,400 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 2 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 120 = 240 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 158,400 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{158,400}$$

$$= 495,833 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 10 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 785,398 > A_s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{ty} (-) = 10,348 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$K = \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{10,348}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 85^2}$$

$$= 1,591 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K} \right\} \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0,85 \cdot f_c \\
& = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1,591}{85}} \right\} \cdot 85 \\
& \quad 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \\
& = 8,050 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 8.050 \cdot 1000}{390}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 591,607 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 85}{390} \\
& = 495,833 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 591,607 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
s & = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
& = \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{591,607} \\
& = 132,689 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s < 2 \cdot h & = 2 \cdot 120 \\
& = 240 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 132,689 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_s & = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
& = \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{132,689} \\
& = 591,607 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$\text{As} = \varnothing 10 - 100, \text{Luas} = 785,398 > \text{As} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb, u} &= 20\% \cdot \text{As, u} \\ &= 20\% \cdot 591,067 \\ &= 118,321 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb, u} &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\ &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $\text{Asb, u} = 240 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As, b}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{240} \\ &= 209,333 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 120 \\ &= 600 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 209,333 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asb} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{209,333} \\ &= 240,122 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \varnothing 8 - 150, \text{Luas} = 335,103 > \text{Asb} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

D. Pelat P4

Data Perencanaan :

I_x	=	6000	mm
I_y	=	7400	mm
h	=	200	mm
S_b	=	20	mm
D	=	10	mm
D_p	=	8	mm
f'_c	=	20,75	MPa
f_y	=	240	MPa
M_{ux}	=	39,829	kNm
M_{uy}	=	64,428	kNm

Penentuan nilai d_s :

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= S_b + (\emptyset/2) \\ &= 20 + (19/2) \\ &= 29,5 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 200 - 25 \\ &= 175 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Koefisien momen pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}C_i &= I_y/I_x \\ &= 7400/6000 \\ &= 1,23\end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel pelat (PBI 1971) diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}C_{lx} &= 28 \\ C_{ly} &= 20\end{aligned}$$

$$C_{tx} = 64$$

$$C_{ty} = 56$$

Momen perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{lx} (+) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{lx} \cdot q_U \cdot l_x^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 28.39,829 \cdot 6000 \\ &= 40,148 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ly} (+) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{ly} \cdot q_U \cdot l_x^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 20.64,428 \cdot 6000 \\ &= 46,388 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{tx} (-) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{tx} \cdot q_U \cdot l_x^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 64.39,829 \cdot 6000 \\ &= 91,766 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ty} (-) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{ty} \cdot q_U \cdot l_x^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 56.64,428 \cdot 6000 \\ &= 129,886 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

a) Penulangan pada arah bentang l_x :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{lx} (+) = 40,148 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{maks} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 6,2028 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{40,148}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 170,5^2} \\ &= 1,535 \text{ MPa} < K_{maks} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K} \right\} \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0,85 \cdot f'c \\
& = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1,535}{170,5}} \right\} \cdot 170,5 \\
& \quad 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \\
& = 15,542 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
As,u & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 15,542 \cdot 1000}{390} \\
& = 1142,196 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
As,u & = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 170,5}{390} \\
& = 994,583 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $As,u = 1142,196 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
s & = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,u} \\
& = \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{1142,196} \\
& = 248,231 \text{ mm} \\
s < 2 \cdot h & = 2 \cdot 200 \\
& = 400 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 248,231 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
As & = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
& = \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{248,231} \\
& = 1142,196 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$As = \emptyset 19 - 50, \text{ Luas} = 5670,575 > As \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{tx} (-) = 91,766 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{91,766}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 170,5^2} \\ &= 3,507 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{0,85 \cdot f'_c}} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 3,507}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 170,5 \\ &= 38,181 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 38,181 \cdot 1000}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2805,912 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 170,5}{390} \\ &= 994,583 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 2805,912 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{2805,912} \\ &= 101,047 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$s < 2 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 200$$

$$= 400 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 101,047 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{101,047} \\ &= 2805,912 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 19 - 50, \text{ Luas} = 5670,575 > A_s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sb,u} &= 20\% \cdot A_{s,u} \\ &= 20\% \cdot 2805,912 \\ &= 561,182 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sb,u} &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\ &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 200 \\ &= 400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{sb,u} = 400 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{sb,u}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{400} \\ &= 282,743 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 200 \\ &= 1000 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 282,743 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sb} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{282,743} \\ &= 400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \emptyset 12 - 100, \text{Luas} = 1130,973 > \text{Asb } \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Penentuan nilai ds' :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds + D \\ &= 29,5 + 19 \\ &= 48,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds' \\ &= 200 - 48,5 \\ &= 151,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b) Penulangan pada arah bentang l_y :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } Mly (+) = 46,388 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\emptyset \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{46,388}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 151,5^2} \\ &= 2,246 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f'c} \\ &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 2,246}\} \cdot 151,5}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\ &= 20,704 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 20,704 \cdot 1000}{390} \\ &= 1521,515 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{As,u} = \underline{1,4} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f_y \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 151,5}{390} \\
 &= 883,750 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 1521,515 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{1521,515} \\
 &= 186,346 \text{ mm} \\
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 200 \\
 &= 400 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 186,346 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{186,346} \\
 &= 1521,515 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 19 - 50, \text{ Luas} = 5670,575 > A_s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{ty} (-) = 129,886 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{129,886}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 151,5^2} \\
 &= 6,288 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \\
 &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{6,288}{20,75}}\} \cdot 151,5}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\
 &= 70,338 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 70,338 \cdot 1000}{390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5169,079 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 151,5}{390} \\
 &= 883,750 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 5169,079 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{5169,079} \\
 &= 54,823 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 200 \\
 &= 400 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 54,823 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \cdot 1000}{54,823}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$54,823$$

$$= 5169,079 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$As = \emptyset 19 - 50, \text{ Luas} = 5670,575 > As \text{ Ok}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$Asb,u = 20\% \cdot As,u$$

$$= 20\% \cdot 5169,079$$

$$= 1033,816 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Asb,u = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h$$

$$= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 200$$

$$= 400 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $Asb,u = 1033,816 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,b}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{1033,816}$$

$$= 109,343 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 5 \cdot h = 5 \cdot 200$$

$$= 1000 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 109,343 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$Asb = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{109,343}$$

$$= 1034,340 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$Asb = \emptyset 12 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 1130,973 > Asb \text{ Ok}$$

E. Pelat P5

Data Perencanaan :

I_x	=	2750	mm
I_y	=	3000	mm
h	=	180	mm
S_b	=	20	mm
D	=	10	mm
D_p	=	8	mm
f'_c	=	20,75	MPa
f_y	=	240	MPa
M_{ux}	=	12,779	kNm
M_{uy}	=	13,649	kNm

Penentuan nilai d_s :

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= S_b + (\emptyset/2) \\ &= 20 + (12/2) \\ &= 26 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 180 - 26 \\ &= 154 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Koefisien momen pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}C_i &= I_y/I_x \\ &= 3000/2750 \\ &= 1,09\end{aligned}$$

Dari tabel pelat (PBI 1971) diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned} C_{lx} &= 25 \\ C_{ly} &= 21 \\ C_{tx} &= 59 \\ C_{ty} &= 54 \end{aligned}$$

Momen perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{lx} (+) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{lx} \cdot qU \cdot lx^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 25 \cdot 12,779 \cdot 2750 \\ &= 2,416 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ly} (+) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{ly} \cdot qU \cdot lx^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 21 \cdot 13,649 \cdot 2750 \\ &= 2,168 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{tx} (-) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{tx} \cdot qU \cdot lx^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 59 \cdot 12,779 \cdot 2750 \\ &= 5,702 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{ty} (-) &= 0,001 \cdot C_{ty} \cdot qU \cdot lx^2 \\ &= 0,001 \cdot 54 \cdot 13,649 \cdot 2750 \\ &= 5,574 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

a) Penulangan pada arah bentang l_x :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{lx} (+) = 2,416 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{maks} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 6,2028 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{2,416}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 154^2} \\ &= 0,113 \text{ MPa} < K_{maks} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \\
 &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{0,113}{0,85}}\} \cdot 154}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\
 &= 0,991 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 0,991 \cdot 1000}{390} \\
 &= 72,865 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 156}{390} \\
 &= 898,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 898,333 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{898,333} \\
 &= 125,897 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 180 \\
 &= 360 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 125,897 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{125,897} \\
 &= 898,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$As = \varnothing 12 - 100, Luas = 1130,973 > As \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$Tulangan lapangan Mtx (-) = 5,702 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{5,702}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 156^2} \\ &= 0,267 \text{ MPa} < K_{maks} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f'c} \\ &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,267}\} \cdot 156}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\ &= 2,350 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 2,350 \cdot 1000}{390} \\ &= 172,725 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{fy} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 156}{390} \\ &= 898,333 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $As,u = 898,333 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,u} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{898,333} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 125,897 \text{ mm} \\
 s < 2.h &= 2.180 \\
 &= 360 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 125,897 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{125,897} \\
 &= 898,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 12 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 1130,973 > A_s \text{ **Ok**}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,b,u} &= 20\% \cdot A_{s,u} \\
 &= 20\% \cdot 898,333 \\
 &= 179,667 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,b,u} &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\
 &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 180 \\
 &= 360 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,b,u} = 360 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,b}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{360} \\
 &= 139,626 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 5.h &= 5.180 \\
 &= 900 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 139,626 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,b} &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{139,626}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 360,00 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \varnothing 8 - 125, \text{ Luas} = 402,124 > \text{Asb} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Penentuan nilai ds' :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds + D \\ &= 26 + 12 \\ &= 38 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds' \\ &= 180 - 38 \\ &= 142 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b) Penulangan pada arah bentang ly :

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } Mly (+) = 2,168 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{2,168}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 142^2} \\ &= 0,119 \text{ MPa} < K_{maks} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{0,85 \cdot f'c}} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,119}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 142 \\ &= 0,965 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 0,965 \cdot 1000}{390} \\ &= 70,913 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 142}{390} \\
 &= 828,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 828,333 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{828,333} \\
 &= 136,536 \text{ mm} \\
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 180 \\
 &= 360 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 136,536 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{136,536} \\
 &= 828,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = \emptyset 12 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 1130,973 > A_s \text{ Ok}$$

$$\text{Tulangan lapangan } M_{ty} (-) = 5,574 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{5,574}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 142^2} \\
 &= 0,307 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \\
 &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{0,307}{20,75}}\} \cdot 142}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\
 &= 2,495 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 2,495 \cdot 1000}{390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 183,340 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 142}{390} \\
 &= 828,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $A_{s,u} = 828,333 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{828,333} \\
 &= 136,467 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 2 \cdot h &= 2 \cdot 180 \\
 &= 360 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 136,467 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s} \\
 &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{136,467}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$136,467$$

$$= 828,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$As = \emptyset 12 - 100, \text{ Luas} = 1130,973 > As \text{ Ok}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$Asb, u = 20\% \cdot As, u$$

$$= 20\% \cdot 828,333$$

$$= 165,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Asb, u = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h$$

$$= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 180$$

$$= 360 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $Asb, u = 360 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As, b}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{360}$$

$$= 139,556 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 5 \cdot h = 5 \cdot 180$$

$$= 900 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 139,556 \text{ mm}$

Luas tulangan bagi :

$$Asb = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{s}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8^2 \cdot 1000}{139,556}$$

$$= 360,183 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$Asb = \emptyset 8 - 125, \text{ Luas} = 402,124 > Asb \text{ Ok}$$

1.5.2 Perhitungan balok induk

A. Balok B1 45 x 75

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	450	mm
h	=	750	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	19	mm
dp	=	10	mm
dt	=	16	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	568,516	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	293,717	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	267,717	kNm
Tu	=	63,206	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 10 + (19/2) \\ &= 59,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris kedua terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_2 &= D/2 + S_{nv} + D/2 \\
 &= 19/2 + 19 + 19/2 \\
 &= 38 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds'_1 &= S_b + d_p + (D/2) \\
 &= 40 + 10 + (19/2) \\
 &= 59,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds' &= ds'_1 \\
 &= 59,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds &= ds_1 + (ds_2/2) \\
 &= 59,5 + (38/2) \\
 &= 78,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \frac{(b - 2 \cdot ds_1)}{(D + S_n)} + 1 \\
 &= \frac{(450 - 2 \cdot 59,5)}{(19 + 40)} + 1 \\
 &= 6,61 \text{ batang} \approx 7 \text{ batang}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - ds \\
 &= 750 - 78,5 \\
 &= 671,50 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{maks} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\
 &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\
 &= 5,498 \text{ MPa}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
&= \frac{568,516}{0,9 \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5^2} \\
&= 3,113 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal})
\end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f'c} \\
&= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 3,113}\} \cdot 671,5}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\
&= 131,375 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
As,u &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\
&= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 131,375 \cdot 450}{390}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 2673,607 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
As,u &= \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \cdot fy \cdot b \cdot d}{4} \\
&= \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 882,354 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
As,u &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{fy} \\
&= \frac{1,4 \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5}{390}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1084,731 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$As,u = 2673,607 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
 &= \frac{2673,607}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2} \\
 &= 9,43 \text{ Batang} \approx 10 \text{ batang}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, } A_s = 10 \text{ D19, Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$\text{Tekan } A_s' = 5 \text{ D19, Luas } 1417,64 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{maks}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{min}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= \frac{A_s - A_s'}{b \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{2835,29 - 1417,64}{450 \cdot 671,5} \\
 &= 0,469\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{min} &= \frac{0,25 \sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\
 &= 0,292\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{min} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\
 &= 0,359\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{min} = 0,359\% < \rho \text{ **Ok**}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\text{miaks}} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{2835,29 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 75 \cdot 450} \\ &= 139,320 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 2835,29 \cdot 390 \cdot (671,5 - 139,320/2) \\ &= 665,492 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 665,492 \\ &= 598,943 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d - a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{139,320}{0,85 \cdot (671,5 - 139,320)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0006 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5 \\ &= 229,412 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 229,412 \\ &= 172,059 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c / 2 &= 172,059 / 2 \\ &= 86,030 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $= V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\ &= \frac{(293,793 - 172,059)}{0,75} \\ &= 162,312 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_{\text{maks}}} &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5 \\ &= 917,648 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_{\text{min}}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5 \\ &= 458,824 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $= V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{162,312 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 671,5} \\ &= 1007,148 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{450 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= 625,00 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 450 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 533,814 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 1007,148 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 4 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s, u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{1007,147} \\
 &= 311,930 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 4 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < d/2 &= 671,5/2 \\
 &= 335,750 \text{ mm} > s \text{ **Ok**} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s \text{ **Ok**}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5 \\
 &= 229,412 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 229,412 \\
 &= 172,059 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi V_c / 2 &= 172,059 / 2 \\
 &= 86,030 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c}{\Phi}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{(267.717 - 172.059)}{0,75}$$

$$V_{S_{maks}} = 127,544 \text{ kN}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5$$

$$= 917,648 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{S_{min}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 450 \cdot 671,5$$

$$= 458,824 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_s < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d}$$

$$= \frac{127,544 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 671,5}$$

$$= 791,412 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{450 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 625,00 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f^c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 450 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 533,814 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 791,412 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 4 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$s_u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{791,412}$$

$$791,412$$

$$= 396,961 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 4 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 671,5/2$$

$$= 335,750 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$A_{0h} = (b-2.S_b).(h-2.S_b)$$

$$= (450 - 2.40).(750 - 2.40)$$

$$= 247900 \text{ mm}^2$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$P_h = 2. \{ (b-2.S_b) + (h-2.S_b) \}$$

$$= 2. \{ (450-2.40) + (750-2.40) \}$$

$$= 2080 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$T_n = T_u / \Phi$$

$$= 63,206 / 0,75$$

$$= 84,274 \text{ kNm}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$A_{cp} = b.h$$

$$= 450.750$$

$$= 337500 \text{ mm}^2$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$P_{cp} = 2.(b+h)$$

$$= 2.(450.750)$$

$$= 2400 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\text{Maka} = \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp}^2)}{12 (P_{cp})}$$

$$= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (337500^2)}{12 (2400)}$$

$$= 13,512 < Tu \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi})$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= 0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 247900 \\ &= 210715 \text{ mm}^2 \\ A_{vt/s} &= \frac{T_n}{2,0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{84,274}{2,0,85 \cdot 247900 \cdot 390} \\ &= 0,513 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{t,u} &= A_{vt/s} \cdot \text{ph} \cdot \frac{f_{yv}}{f_y} \cdot \cot^2 \theta \\ &= 0,513 \cdot 2080 \cdot \frac{240}{390} \\ &= 656,320 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= 15 \text{ D19 mm} \\ &= A_{st} \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ &= 15 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \\ &= 4252,931 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_t + A_{st} &= 656,320 + 4252,931 \\ &= 4909,251 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \underline{b} &= \underline{450} \\ 6f_{yv} &= 6 \cdot 240 \\ &= 0,313 \text{ mm} < A_{vt/s} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\{5 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot A_{cp} - (A_{vt/s}) \cdot \text{Ph} \cdot \frac{f_{yv}}{f_y}\} \\ &= \{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 337500 - (0,513) \cdot 2080 \cdot \frac{240}{390}\} \\ &= 986,186 \text{ mm}^2 < A_t + A_{st} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_t \cdot u}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
 &= \frac{656,320}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2} \\
 &= 3,266 \text{ Batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$A_t = 4 \text{ D16, Luas } 804,248 \text{ mm}^2 > A_t, u \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

B. Balok B1A 60 x 95

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	600	mm
h	=	950	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	22	mm
dp	=	10	mm
dt	=	19	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	741,345	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	407,073	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	348,060	kNm
Tu	=	266,988	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\
 &= 40 + 10 + (22/2) \\
 &= 61 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris kedua terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_2 &= D/2 + S_{nv} + D/2 \\
 &= 22/2 + 22 + 22/2 \\
 &= 44 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 10 + (22/2) \\ &= 61 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 61 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 + (ds_2/2) \\ &= 61 + (44/2) \\ &= 83 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b - 2 \cdot ds_1)}{(D + S_n)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(600 - 2 \cdot 61)}{(22 + 40)} + 1 \\ &= 8,71 \text{ batang} \approx 9 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 950 - 83 \\ &= 867,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{741,345}{0,9.600.867^2}$$

$$= 1,826 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal})$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c}$$

$$= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1,826}{867}}\} \cdot 867}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}$$

$$= 94,981 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 94,981 \cdot 600}{390}$$

$$= 2577,267 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4}$$

$$= \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 600 \cdot 867}{4}$$

$$= 1518,990 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 600 \cdot 867}{390}$$

$$= 1867,385 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 2577,267 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$n = \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2}$$

$$= \frac{2577,267}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 22^2}$$

$$= 6,78 \text{ Batang} \approx 10 \text{ batang}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, As} = 10 \text{ D22, Luas } 3801,33 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As,u} \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$\text{Tekan As}' = 5 \text{ D22, Luas } 1900,66 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{\text{maks}}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{\text{As}-\text{As}'}{b.d} \\ &= \frac{3801,33 - 1900,66}{600.867} \\ &= 0,365\% \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\% \end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\% \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \text{**Ok**}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\text{miaks}} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \text{**Ok**}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{3801,33 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 75 \cdot 600} \\ &= 140,091 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 3801,33 \cdot 390 \cdot (867 - 140,091/2) \\ &= 1181,499 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 1181,499 \\ &= 1063,349 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d - a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{140,091}{0,85 \cdot (867 - 140,091)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0005 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 600 \cdot 867}$$

$$= 394,937 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 394,937$$

$$= 296,203 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 296,203 / 2$$

$$= 148,101 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(407,073 - 296,203)}{0,75}$$

$$= 147,827 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{maks}} = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 600 \cdot 867}$$

$$= 1579,749 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{min}} = 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 600 \cdot 867}$$

$$= 789,875 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d}$$

$$= \frac{147,827 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 867}$$

$$= 710,432 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{600 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 833,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 600 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 711,753 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 711,753 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 4 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$s_{,u} = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{711,753}$$

$$= 441,338 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 4 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 867/2 = 433,500 \text{ mm} > s \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \text{ **Ok**}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

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

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 600 \cdot 867$$

$$= 394,937 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 394,937$$

$$= 296,203 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 296,203 / 2$$

$$= 148,101 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Jika } = V_u > \Phi V_c, \text{ maka}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(348,060 - 296,203)}{0,75}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 69,143 \text{ kN} \\
 V_{s_{\text{maks}}} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 867 \\
 &= 1579,749 \text{ kN} \\
 V_{s_{\text{min}}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 867 \\
 &= 789,875 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{69,143 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 867}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 332,289 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{600 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 833,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 711,753 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 833,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 4 kaki dengan $\varnothing 10$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{833,333}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 376,991 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 376,991 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 4 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 867/2 = 433,500 \text{ mm} > s \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \text{ **Ok**}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{0h} &= (b-2.S_b).(h-2.S_b) \\ &= (600 - 2.40).(950 - 2.40) \\ &= 452400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} P_h &= 2.\{(b-2.S_b)+(h-2.S_b)\} \\ &= 2.\{(600-2.40)+(950-2.40)\} \\ &= 2780 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= T_u/\Phi \\ &= 266,988/0,75 \\ &= 355,984 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{cp} &= b.h \\ &= 600.950 \\ &= 570000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{cp} &= 2.(b+h) \\ &= 2.(600.950) \\ &= 3100 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp}^2)}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (570000^2)}{12 \cdot (3100)} \\ &= 29,839 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi}) \end{aligned}$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= 0,85 \cdot A_0h \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 452400 \\ &= 384540 \text{ mm}^2 \\ A_{vt/s} &= \frac{T_n}{2,0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{355,984}{2,0,85 \cdot 452400 \cdot 390} \\ &= 1,187 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{t,u} &= A_{vt/s} \cdot \frac{p_h \cdot f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2 \theta}{f_y} \\ &= 1,187 \cdot \frac{2780 \cdot 240}{390} \\ &= 2030,420 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= 15 \text{ D22 mm} \\ &= A_{st} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ &= 15 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 22^2 \\ &= 5701,991 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_t + A_{st} &= 2030,420 + 5701,991 \\ &= 7732,410 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \frac{b}{6f_{yv}} &= \frac{600}{6 \cdot 240} \\ &= 0,417 \text{ mm} < A_{vt/s} \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot A_{cp}}{12 \cdot f_y} - \frac{(A_{vt/s}) \cdot p_h \cdot f_{yv}}{f_y} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 570000}{12 \cdot 390} - \frac{(1,187) \cdot 2780 \cdot 240}{390} \right\} \\ &= 743,591 \text{ mm}^2 < A_t + A_{st} \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$n = \frac{A_{t,u}}{A_{vt/s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ & = \frac{2030,420}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2} \\ & = 7,165 \text{ Batang} \approx 8 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$A_t = 8 \text{ D19, Luas } 2268,230 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{t,uOk}$$

C. Balok B2 40 x 65

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	400	mm
h	=	650	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	19	mm
dp	=	10	mm
dt	=	16	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	387,376	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	242,024	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	190,892	kNm
Tu	=	59,846	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 10 + (19/2) \\ &= 59,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris kedua terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_2 &= D/2 + S_{nv} + D/2 \\ &= 19/2 + 19 + 19/2 \\ &= 38 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 10 + (19/2) \\ &= 59,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 59,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 + (ds_2/2) \\ &= 59,5 + (38/2) \\ &= 78,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b - 2 \cdot ds_1)}{(D + S_n)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(600 - 2 \cdot 59,5)}{(19 + 40)} + 1 \\ &= 5,76 \text{ batang} \approx 6 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 650 - 78,5 \\ &= 571,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{387,376}{0,9 \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5^2} \\
 &= 3,295 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal})
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{0,85 \cdot f'c}} \right\} \cdot d \\
 &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 3,295}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 571,5 \\
 &= 119,179 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 119,179 \cdot 400}{390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2155,914 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4} \\
 &= \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 667,514 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5}{390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 820,615 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 2155,914 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
 &= \frac{2155,914}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 7,60 \text{ Batang} \approx 8 \text{ batang}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, As} = 8 \text{ D19, Luas } 2268,23 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tekan As}' = 4 \text{ D19, Luas } 1134,11 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{\text{maks}}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{\text{As}-\text{As}'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{2268,23 - 1134,11}{400 \cdot 571,5} \\ &= 0,496\% \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\% \end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\% \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\text{maks}} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{2268,23 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 75 \cdot 400} \\ &= 125,388 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 2268,23 \cdot 390 \cdot (571,5 - 125,388 / 2) \\ &= 450,095 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 450,095 \\ &= 405,085 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d - a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{125,388}{0,85 \cdot (867 - 125,388)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0007 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5}$$

$$= 173,554 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c = \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot 173,554$$

$$= 130,165 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 130,165 / 2$$

$$= 65,083 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(242,024 - 130,165)}{0,75}$$

$$= 149,145 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{maks}} = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5}$$

$$= 694,215 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{min}} = 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5}$$

$$= 347,108 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d}$$

$$= \frac{149,145 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 571,5}$$

$$= 1087,379 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{400 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 555,556 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 400 \cdot 1000}}{1200,390}$$

$$= 474,502 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 1087,379 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 4 kaki dengan $\varnothing 10$

$$s, u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{1087,379}$$

$$= 288,914 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 4 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 571,5/2 = 285,750 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

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

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5$$

$$= 173,554 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 173,554$$

$$= 130,165 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 130,165 / 2$$

$$= 65,083 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Jika } V_u > \Phi V_c, \text{ maka}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(190.892 - 130.165)}{0,75}$$

$$= 80,969 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_{\text{maks}}} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5 \\ &= 694,215 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_{\text{min}}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 571,5 \\ &= 347,108 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{80,969 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 571,5} \\ &= 590,324 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{400 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\ &= 555,324 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\ &= 474,502 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 590,324 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 4 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned} s_u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\ &= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{590,324} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 532,181 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 4 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 571,5/2$$

$$= 285,75 \text{ mm} > s$$

Ok

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s$$

Ok

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{0h} &= (b-2.S_b).(h-2.S_b) \\ &= (400 - 2.40).(650 - 2.40) \\ &= 182400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} P_h &= 2.\{(b-2.S_b)+(h-2.S_b)\} \\ &= 2.\{(400-2.40)+(650-2.40)\} \\ &= 1780 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= T_u/\Phi \\ &= 59,846/0,75 \\ &= 79,795 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{cp} &= b.h \\ &= 400.650 \\ &= 260000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{cp} &= 2.(b+h) \\ &= 2.(400.650) \\ &= 2100 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp}^2)}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (260000^2)}{12 \cdot (2100)} \\ &= 9,165 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi}) \end{aligned}$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}A_0 &= 0,85 \cdot A_0h \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 182400 \\ &= 155040 \text{ mm}^2 \\ A_{vt/s} &= \frac{T_n}{2,0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{79,795}{2,0,85 \cdot 182400 \cdot 390} \\ &= 0,660 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{t,u} &= A_{vt/s} \cdot \phi \cdot f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2 \theta \\ &= 0,660 \cdot 1780 \cdot \frac{240}{390} \\ &= 722,773 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{st} &= 12 \text{ D19 mm} \\ &= A_{st} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ &= 12 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 29^2 \\ &= 3402,345 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{t,u} + A_{st} &= 722,773 + 3402,345 \\ &= 4125,118 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \frac{b}{6f_{yv}} &= \frac{400}{6 \cdot 240} \\ &= 0,278 \text{ mm} < A_{vt/s} \quad \mathbf{Ok}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot A_{cp}}{12 \cdot f_y} - \frac{(A_{vt/s}) \cdot \phi \cdot f_{yv}}{f_y} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 260000}{12 \cdot 390} - \frac{(0,660) \cdot 1780 \cdot 240}{390} \right\} \\ &= 542,565 \text{ mm}^2 < A_t + A_{st} \quad \mathbf{Ok}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$n = \frac{A_{t,u}}{A_{st}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ & = \frac{722,773}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2} \\ & = 3,597 \text{ Batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$A_t = 4 \text{ D16, Luas } 804,248 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{t,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

D. Balok B3 25 x 35

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	250	mm
h	=	350	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	12	mm
dp	=	8	mm
dt	=	10	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	57,565	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	45,322	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	44,464	kNm
Tu	=	5,730	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (12/2) \\ &= 54 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris kedua terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_2 &= D/2 + S_{nv} + D/2 \\ &= 12/2 + 12 + 12/2 \\ &= 24 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (12/2) \\ &= 54 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 54 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 + (ds_2/2) \\ &= 54 + (24/2) \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b - 2 \cdot ds_1)}{(D + S_n)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(250 - 2 \cdot 54)}{(12 + 40)} + 1 \\ &= 3,73 \text{ batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 350 - 66 \\ &= 284 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{57,565}{0,9 \cdot 250 \cdot 284^2}$$

$$= 3,172 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal})$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c}$$

$$= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{3,172}{284}}\} \cdot 284}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}$$

$$= 56,746 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 56,746 \cdot 250}{390}$$

$$= 641,570 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4}$$

$$= \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 250 \cdot 284}{4}$$

$$= 207,321 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 250 \cdot 284}{390}$$

$$= 254,872 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 641,570 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$n = \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2}$$

$$= \frac{641,570}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2}$$

$$= 5,67 \text{ Batang} \approx 6 \text{ batang}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, As} = 6 \text{ D19, Luas } 678,58 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tekan As}' = 3 \text{ D19, Luas } 339,29 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{\text{maks}}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{\text{As}-\text{As}'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{678,58 - 339,29}{250 \cdot 284} \\ &= 0,478\% \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\% \end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\% \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\text{maks}} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{678,58 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 75 \cdot 250} \\ &= 60,019 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 678,58 \cdot 390 \cdot (284 - 60,019/2) \\ &= 67,218 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 67,218 \\ &= 60,496 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d - a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{125,388}{0,85 \cdot (284 - 60,019)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0006 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 250 \cdot 284}$$

$$= 53,903 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 53,903$$

$$= 40,428 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 130,165 / 2$$

$$= 40,428 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(45,322 - 40,428)}{0,75}$$

$$= 6,526 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{maks}} = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c \cdot b \cdot d}$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 250 \cdot 284}$$

$$= 215,614 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{min}} = 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c \cdot b \cdot d}$$

$$= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 250 \cdot 284}$$

$$= 107,807 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c \cdot b \cdot d}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d}$$

$$= \frac{6,526 \cdot 1000}{390,284}$$

$$= 95,744 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{250 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c \cdot b \cdot S}}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20 \cdot 75 \cdot 250 \cdot 1000}}{1200 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 296,564 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\varnothing 8$

$$s,u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{347,222}$$

$$= 289,529 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 284/2 = 142,00 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

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

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 250 \cdot 284$$

$$= 53,903 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 53,903$$

$$= 40,428 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 40,428 / 2$$

$$= 20,214 \text{ kN}$$

Jika = $V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(44,464 - 40,428)}{0,75}$$

$$0,75$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 5,382 \text{ kN} \\
 V_{s_{\text{maks}}} &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 284 \\
 &= 215,614 \text{ kN} \\
 V_{s_{\text{min}}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 284 \\
 &= 107,807 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{5,382 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 284} \\
 &= 78,960 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{250 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 347,222 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 296,564 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\varnothing 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{347,222} \\
 &= 289,529 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 125 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 284/2 = 142,00 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$A_{0h} = (b-2.S_b).(h-2.S_b)$$

$$= (250 - 2.40).(350 - 2.40)$$

$$= 45900 \text{ mm}^2$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$P_h = 2.\{(b-2.S_b)+(h-2.S_b)\}$$

$$= 2.\{(250-2.40)+(350-2.40)\}$$

$$= 880 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$T_n = T_u/\Phi$$

$$= 5,730/0,75$$

$$= 7,640 \text{ kNm}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$A_{cp} = b.h$$

$$= 250.350$$

$$= 87500 \text{ mm}^2$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$P_{cp} = 2.(b+h)$$

$$= 2.(250+350)$$

$$= 1200 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\text{Maka} = \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp}^2)}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})}$$

$$= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (87500^2)}{12 \cdot (1200)}$$

$$= 1,816 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi})$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}A_0 &= 0,85 \cdot A_0h \\ &= 0,85 \cdot 45900 \\ &= 39015 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \text{Avt/s} &= \frac{T_n}{2,0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{7,640}{2,0,85 \cdot 45900 \cdot 390} \\ &= 0,251 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{t,u} &= \text{Avt/s} \cdot \text{ph} \cdot f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2 \theta \\ &= 0,251 \cdot 880 \cdot \frac{240}{390} \\ &= 135,955 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{st} &= 9 \text{ D}12 \text{ mm} \\ &= A_{st} \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ &= 9 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \\ &= 1017,876 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{t,u} + A_{st} &= 135,955 + 1017,876 \\ &= 1153,831 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \frac{b}{6f_{yv}} &= \frac{250}{6 \cdot 240} \\ &= 0,174 \text{ mm} < \text{Avt/s} \quad \mathbf{Ok}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\{5 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot A_{cp} - (\text{Avt/s}) \cdot \text{Ph} \cdot f_{yv}\} \\ &\frac{12 \cdot f_y}{390} \\ &= \{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 87500 - (0,251) \cdot 880 \cdot \frac{240}{390}\} \\ &= 289,880 \text{ mm}^2 < A_t + A_{st} \quad \mathbf{Ok}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$n = \frac{A_{t,u}}{A_{st}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ & = \underline{135,995} \\ & \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \\ & = 1,732 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$A_t = 2 \text{ D10, Luas } 157,080 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{t,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

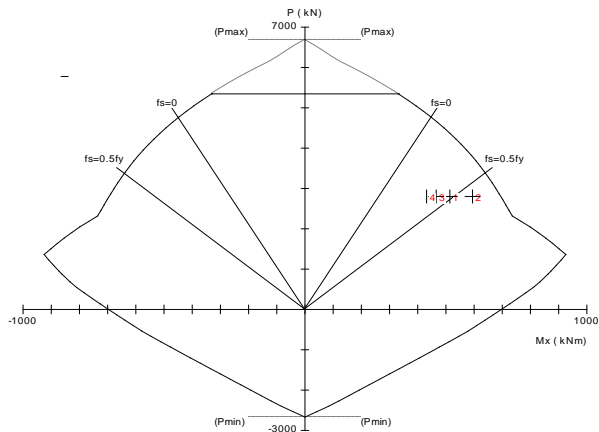
1.5.3 Perhitungan kolom

A. Kolom K1 65 x 65

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	650	mm
h	=	650	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	22	mm
dp	=	10	mm
d	=	589	mm
ds	=	61	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Pu	=	2802,17	Mpa
Mu	=	594,522	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	382,321	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	285,656	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan tekan



Gambar 1.9 Analisis spColumn K1

Sumber : spColumn v4.50 (2009)

Dari analisis menggunakan program spColumn di dapat :

$$A_s = 20 \text{ D22, Luas } 7602,654 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.6.3.1, Luas tulangan

memanjang A_{st} , tidak boleh kurang dari sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{A_s}{b.d} \\ &= \frac{7602,654}{650.589} \\ &= 1,986\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,00\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 6,00\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Beban Aksial Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013, kapasitas beban aksial kolom tidak boleh kurang dari beban aksial terfaktor hasil analisis struktur

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} A_g &= b.h \\ &= 650.650 \\ &= 422500 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= \rho.A_g \\ &= 1,986.422500 \\ &= 8390,026 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= 0,8 \cdot \Phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (422500 - 8390,026) \\ &\quad + 390 \cdot 8390,026 \\ &= 5499,507 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= (1+P_u) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \\
 &= (1+2802,172) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75} \cdot 650 \cdot 589}{14 \cdot 422500} \\
 &= 428,358 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\
 &= \frac{(382,321 - 0,75 \cdot 428,358)}{0,75} \\
 &= 81,403 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{maks}} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 650 \cdot 589 \\
 &= 1162,643 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{min}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 581,322 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{81,403 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 589} \\
 &= 575,855 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{650 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 902,778 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 650 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 771,065 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 902,778 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

$$\text{Dipilih begel} = 2 \text{ kaki dengan } \varnothing 10$$

$$s_{,u} = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{902,778}$$

$$= 173,996 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16 \cdot D = 16 \cdot 22$$

$$= 352 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 48 \cdot dp = 48 \cdot 10$$

$$= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < d/2 = 284/2$$

$$= 142,00 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = \frac{(1 + P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + 2802,172) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 650 \cdot 589}{14 \cdot 422500}$$

$$= 428,358 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(285,656 - 0,75 \cdot 428,358)}{0,75}$$

$$= -47,484 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{S_{maks}} = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 650 \cdot 589$$

$$= 1162,643 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\min}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 650 \cdot 589 \\
 &= 581,322 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $= V_s < V_{s_{\min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{-47,484 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 589}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -335,907 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{650 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 902,778 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 650 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 771,065 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 902,778 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s,u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{902,778} \\
 &= 173,996 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

s = 2 kaki $\emptyset 10$ – 150 mm

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 16 \cdot D &= 16 \cdot 22 \\
 &= 352 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

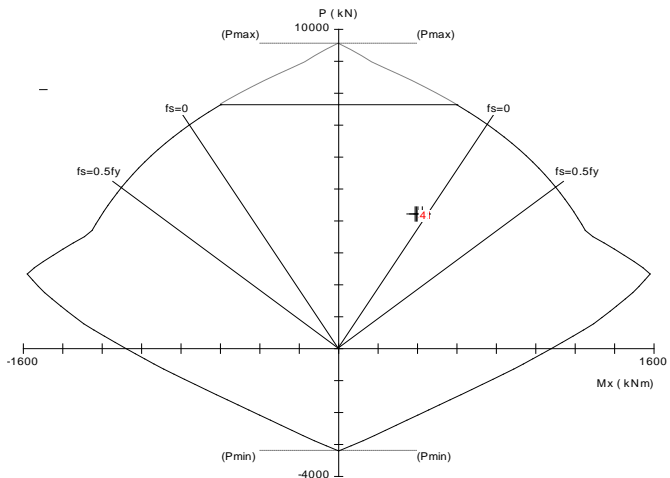
$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 48.dp &= 48.10 \\
 &= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \\
 s < d/2 &= 589/2 \\
 &= 294,50 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Kolom K1A 80 x 80

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	800	mm
h	=	800	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	22	mm
dp	=	10	mm
d	=	739	mm
ds	=	61	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Pu	=	4217,15	Mpa
Mu	=	424,346	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	390,876	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	327,862	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan tekan



Gambar 1.10 Analisis spColumn K1A

Sumber : spColumn v4.50 (2009)

Dari analisis menggunakan program spColumn di dapat :

$$A_s = 24 \text{ D22, Luas } 9123,185 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.6.3.1, luas tulangan

memanjang A_{st} , tidak boleh kurang dari sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{A_s}{b.d} \\ &= \frac{9123,185}{800.739} \\ &= 1,543\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,00\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 6,00\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Beban Aksial Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013, kapasitas beban aksial kolom tidak boleh kurang dari beban aksial terfaktor hasil analisis struktur

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} A_g &= b.h \\ &= 800.800 \\ &= 640000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= \rho.A_g \\ &= 1,543.640000 \\ &= 9876,249 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= 0,8 \cdot \Phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (640000 - 9876,249) \\ &\quad + 390 \cdot 9876,249 \\ &= 7782,083 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= (1+P_u) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \\
 &= (1+4217,156) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75} \cdot 800 \cdot 739}{14 \cdot 640000} \\
 &= 660,094 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\
 &= \frac{(390,876 - 0,75 \cdot 660,094)}{0,75} \\
 &= -138,926 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{maks}} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 800 \cdot 739 \\
 &= 1795,363 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{min}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 897,681 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{-138,926 \cdot 1000}{390,739} \\
 &= -783,301 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{800 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 1111,111 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 850 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 949,003 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 1111,111 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

$$\text{Dipilih begel} = 4 \text{ kaki dengan } \varnothing 10$$

$$s_{,u} = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{1111,111}$$

$$= 141,372 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16.D = 16.22 = 352 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 48.dp = 48.10 = 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < d/2 = 738/2 = 369,50 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = \frac{(1+P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \cdot 6$$

$$= \frac{(1+4217,156) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 800 \cdot 739}{14 \cdot 640000} \cdot 6$$

$$= 660,094 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(327,862 - 0,75 \cdot 660,094)}{0,75}$$

$$= -222,945 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{S_{maks}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 800 \cdot 739$$

$$= 1795,363 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\min}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 800 \cdot 739 \\
 &= 897,681 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $= V_s < V_{s_{\min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{222,945 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 739}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1257,019 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{800 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1111,111 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 800 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 949,003 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 1111,111 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 4 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s,u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{1111,111} \\
 &= 282,743 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 4 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 16 \cdot D &= 16 \cdot 22 \\
 &= 352 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

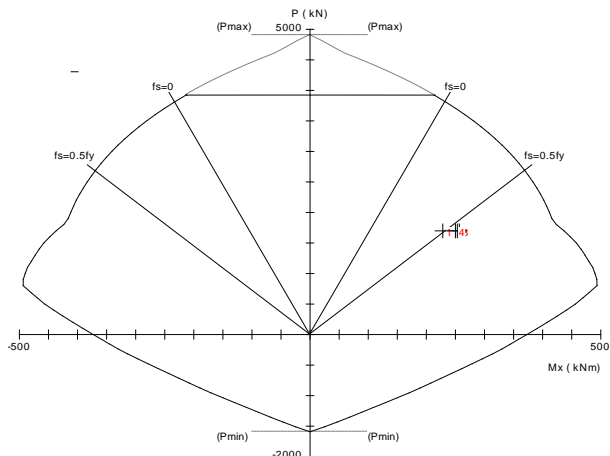
$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 48 \cdot dp &= 48 \cdot 10 \\
 &= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \\
 s < d/2 &= 739/2 \\
 &= 369,50 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Kolom K1B 60 x 60

Data Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 600 \text{ mm} \\
 h &= 600 \text{ mm} \\
 S_b &= 40 \text{ mm} \\
 D &= 19 \text{ mm} \\
 dp &= 10 \text{ mm} \\
 d &= 540,5 \text{ mm} \\
 ds &= 59,5 \text{ mm} \\
 f'_c &= 20,75 \text{ MPa} \\
 f_y &= 390 \text{ MPa} \\
 f_{yv} &= 240 \text{ MPa} \\
 P_u &= 1697,90 \text{ Mpa} \\
 M_u &= 256,734 \text{ kNm} \\
 V_{u_{tump.}} &= 237,728 \text{ kNm} \\
 V_{u_{lap.}} &= 217,885 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a) Desain Tulangan tekan



Gambar 1.11 Analisis spColumn K1B

Sumber : spColumn v4.50 (2009)

Dari analisis menggunakan program spColumn di dapat :

$$A_s = 16 \text{ D19, Luas } 4536,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.6.3.1, luas tulangan memanjang Ast, tidak boleh kurang dari sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{A_s}{b.d} \\ &= \frac{4536,46}{600.540,5} \\ &= 1,399\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,00\% < \rho \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 6,00\% > \rho \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

c) Kontrol Beban Aksial Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013, kapasitas beban aksial kolom tidak boleh kurang dari beban aksial terfaktor hasil analisis struktur

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} A_g &= b.h \\ &= 600.600 \\ &= 360000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= \rho.A_g \\ &= 1,399.360000 \\ &= 5035,848 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= 0,8 \cdot \Phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (360000 - 5035,848) \\ &\quad + 390 \cdot 5035,848 \\ &= 4276,824 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \end{aligned}$$

d) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = (1 + P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 14.A_g \quad 6 \\
 & = \frac{(1+1697,900) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 540,5}{14.360000 \quad 6} \\
 & = 329,154 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s & = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\
 & = \frac{(237,728 - 0,75 \cdot 329,154)}{0,75}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -12,183 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\text{maks}}} & = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\
 & = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 540,5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 984,838 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\text{min}}} & = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\
 & = 492,419 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{\text{min}}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} & = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 & = \frac{-12,183 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 540,5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -93,918 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} & = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 & = \frac{600 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 833,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} & = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 & = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 711,753 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 833,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dipilih begel} &= 2 \text{ kaki dengan } \varnothing 10 \\ s, u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{833,333} \\ &= 188,496 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned} s < 16.D &= 16.19 \\ &= 304 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 48.dp &= 48.10 \\ &= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < d/2 &= 540,5/2 \\ &= 270,25 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{(1+P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \\ &= \frac{(1+1697,900) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 540,5}{14 \cdot 360000} \\ &= 329,154 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\ &= \frac{(217,885 - 0,75 \cdot 329,154)}{0,75} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -38,640 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{S_{maks}} &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 540,5 \\ &= 984,838 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{S_{min}} = 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 600 \cdot 540,5}$$

$$= 492,419 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $= V_s < V_{s_{\min}}$, maka
 Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d}$$

$$= \frac{38,640 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 540,5}$$

$$= 297,875 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{600 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 833,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 600 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 711,753 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 833,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$s_u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{833,333}$$

$$= 188,496 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16 \cdot D = 16 \cdot 19 = 352 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 48 \cdot dp = 48 \cdot 10$$

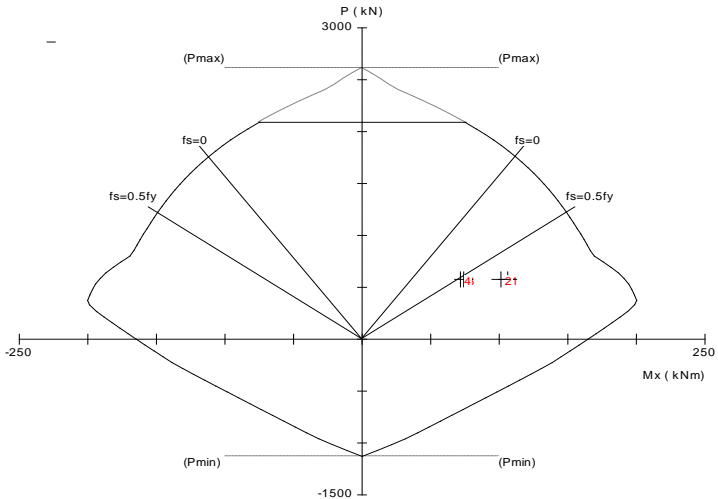
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 480 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\
 s < d/2 &= 540,5/2 && \\
 &= 270,25 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

D. Kolom K2 40 x 40

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	400	mm
h	=	400	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	16	mm
dp	=	10	mm
d	=	342	mm
ds	=	58	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Pu	=	576,687	Mpa
Mu	=	106,152	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	51,854	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	49,888	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan tekan



Gambar 1.12 Analisis spColumn K2

Sumber : spColumn v4.50 (2009)

Dari analisis menggunakan program spColumn di dapat :

$$A_s = 16 \text{ D16, Luas } 3216,991 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.6.3.1, luas tulangan

memanjang A_{st} , tidak boleh kurang dari sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{3216,991}{400 \cdot 342} \\ &= 2,352\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,00\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 6,00\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Beban Aksial Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013, kapasitas beban aksial kolom tidak boleh kurang dari beban aksial terfaktor hasil analisis struktur

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} A_g &= b \cdot h \\ &= 400 \cdot 400 \\ &= 160000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= \rho \cdot A_g \\ &= 2,352 \cdot 160000 \\ &= 3762,562 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= 0,8 \cdot \Phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (160000 - 3762,562) \\ &\quad + 390 \cdot 3762,562 \\ &= 2195,979 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= (1+P_u) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \\
 &= (1+576,687) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 342}{14 \cdot 160000} \\
 &= 130,597 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\
 &= \frac{(51,854 - 0,75 \cdot 130,597)}{0,75} \\
 &= -61,459 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{maks}} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 342 \\
 &= 415,436 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{min}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 207,718 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{-61,459 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 342} \\
 &= -748,766 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{400 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 555,556 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 474,502 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 555,556 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

$$\text{Dipilih begel} = 2 \text{ kaki dengan } \varnothing 10$$

$$s_{,u} = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{555,556}$$

$$= 282,743 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16.D = 16.16$$

$$= 256 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 48.dp = 48.10$$

$$= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < d/2 = 342/2$$

$$= 171 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = \frac{(1+P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g}$$

$$= \frac{(1+576,687) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 342}{14 \cdot 160000}$$

$$= 130,597 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(49,888 - 0,75 \cdot 130,597)}{0,75}$$

$$= -64,080 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{S_{maks}} = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 342$$

$$= 415,436 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\min}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 400 \cdot 342 \\
 &= 207,718 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $= V_s < V_{s_{\min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{207,718 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 342} \\
 &= 160,702 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{400 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 555,556 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 400 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 474,502 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 555,556 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s,u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{555,556} \\
 &= 282,743 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 16 \cdot D &= 16 \cdot 16 \\
 &= 256 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

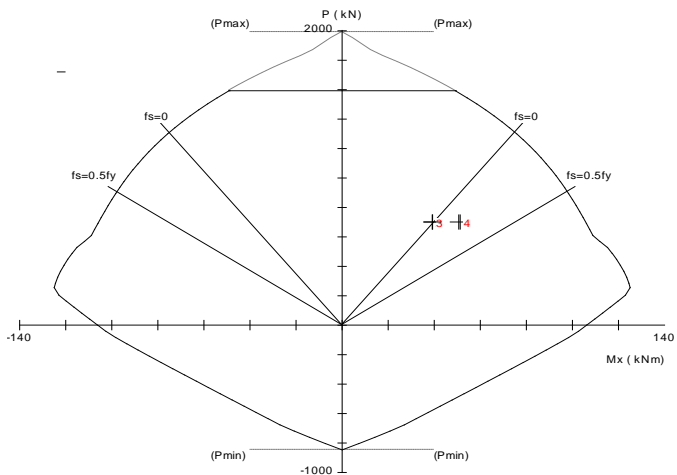
$$\begin{aligned}
 s < 48.dp &= 48.10 \\
 &= 480 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\
 s < d/2 &= 342/2 \\
 &= 171 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

E. Kolom KLF 35 x 35

Data Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 350 && \text{mm} \\
 h &= 350 && \text{mm} \\
 S_b &= 40 && \text{mm} \\
 D &= 16 && \text{mm} \\
 dp &= 10 && \text{mm} \\
 d &= 292 && \text{mm} \\
 ds &= 58 && \text{mm} \\
 f'_c &= 20,75 && \text{MPa} \\
 f_y &= 390 && \text{MPa} \\
 f_{yv} &= 240 && \text{MPa} \\
 P_u &= 699,706 && \text{Mpa} \\
 M_u &= 51,243 && \text{kNm} \\
 V_{u_{\text{tump.}}} &= 63,877 && \text{kNm} \\
 V_{u_{\text{lap.}}} &= 62,852 && \text{kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a) Desain Tulangan tekan



Gambar 1.13 Analisis spColumn KLF

Sumber : spColumn v4.50 (2009)

Dari analisis menggunakan program spColumn di dapat :

$$A_s = 12 \text{ D16, Luas } 2412,743 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.6.3.1, luas tulangan

memanjang A_{st} , tidak boleh kurang dari sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{2412,743}{350.292} \\ &= 2,361\%\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,00\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 6,00\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Beban Aksial Kolom

Menurut SNI 2847:2013, kapasitas beban aksial kolom tidak boleh kurang dari beban aksial terfaktor hasil analisis struktur

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned}A_g &= b \cdot h \\ &= 350.350 \\ &= 122500 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{st} &= \rho \cdot A_g \\ &= 2,361.122500 \\ &= 2891,987 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi P_n &= 0,8 \cdot \Phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (122500 - 2891,987) \\ &\quad + 390 \cdot 2891,987 \\ &= 1683,480 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \mathbf{Ok}\end{aligned}$$

d) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{(1+P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \\ &= \frac{(1+699,706) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 292}{14 \cdot 122500} \\ &= 109,247 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\ &= \frac{(63,877 - 0,75 \cdot 109,247)}{0,75} \\ &= -24,077 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_{maks}} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 292 \\ &= 310,362 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_{min}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 155,181 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{-24,077 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 292} \\ &= -343,572 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{350 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\ &= 486,111 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\ &= 415,189 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 486,111 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\varnothing 10$

$$s, u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$
$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{486,111}$$
$$= 323,135 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16 \cdot D = 16 \cdot 16 = 256 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$
$$s < 48 \cdot dp = 48 \cdot 10 = 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$
$$s < d/2 = 292/2 = 146 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$
$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = \frac{(1 + P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g}$$
$$= \frac{(1 + 699,706) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 292}{14 \cdot 122500}$$
$$= 109,247 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$
$$= \frac{(62,852 - 0,75 \cdot 109,247)}{0,75}$$
$$= -25,444 \text{ kN}$$
$$V_{s_{maks}} = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$
$$= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 292$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\min}} &= 310,362 \text{ kN} > V_s && \text{(Memenuhi)} \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 292 \\
 &= 155,181 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Jika } &= V_s < V_{s_{\min}}, \text{ maka} \\
 \text{Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :} \\
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{25,444 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 292} \\
 &= 363,073 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{350 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 486,111 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 415,189 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{Dipilih yang besar :} \\
 A_{v,u} &= 486,111 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{Spasi begel perlu:} \\
 \text{Dipilih begel} &= 2 \text{ kaki dengan } \varnothing 10 \\
 s, u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{555,556} \\
 &= 282,743 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Jadi dipakai begel :} \\
 s &= 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 125 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Dikontrol spasi begel :} \\
 s < 16 \cdot D &= 16 \cdot 16
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 256 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\
 s < 48 \cdot dp &= 48 \cdot 10 \\
 &= 480 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\
 s < d/2 &= 292/2 \\
 &= 146 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

1.6 Perhitungan Struktur Sekunder

1.6.1 Perhitungan balok anak

A. Balok B4 25 x 40

Data Perencanaan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 b &= 250 && \text{mm} \\
 h &= 400 && \text{mm} \\
 S_b &= 40 && \text{mm} \\
 D &= 16 && \text{mm} \\
 dp &= 8 && \text{mm} \\
 dt &= 12 && \text{mm} \\
 f'c &= 20,75 && \text{MPa} \\
 fy &= 390 && \text{MPa} \\
 fyv &= 240 && \text{MPa} \\
 Mu &= 88,500 && \text{kNm} \\
 Vu_{\text{tump.}} &= 65,181 && \text{kNm} \\
 Vu_{\text{lap.}} &= 63,771 && \text{kNm} \\
 Tu &= 8,029 && \text{kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai d_s :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_1 &= S_b + dp + (D/2) \\
 &= 40 + 8 + (16/2) \\
 &= 56 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris kedua terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_2 &= D/2 + S_{nv} + D/2 \\
 &= 16/2 + 16 + 16/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 32 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= S_b + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (16/2) \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 + (ds_2/2) \\ &= 56 + (32/2) \\ &= 72 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b - 2 \cdot ds_1)}{(D + S_n)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(350 - 2 \cdot 56)}{(16 + 40)} + 1 \\ &= 3,46 \text{ batang} \approx 3 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 400 - 72 \\ &= 328 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20 \cdot 75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{88,500}{0,9.250.328^2} \\
 &= 3,656 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal})
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \\
 &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{3,656}{20,75}}\} \cdot 328}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\
 &= 77,038 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 77,038 \cdot 250}{390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 870,995 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4} \\
 &= \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 250 \cdot 328}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 239,441 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 250 \cdot 328}{390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 294,359 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 870,995 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
 &= \frac{870,995}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4,33 \text{ Batang} \approx 5 \text{ batang}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, As} = 5 \text{ D16, Luas } 1005,31 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\text{Tekan As}' = 3 \text{ D19, Luas } 502,65 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{\text{maks}}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{\text{As} - \text{As}'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{1005,31 - 502,65}{250 \cdot 328} \\ &= 0,613\% \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\% \end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\% \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\text{maks}} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b} \\
 &= \frac{1005,31 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 250} \\
 &= 88,918 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\
 &= 1005,31 \cdot 390 \cdot (328 - 88,918/2) \\
 &= 111,168 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\
 &= 0,9 \cdot 111,168 \\
 &= 100,051 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\
 &= \frac{390}{200000} \\
 &= 0,002
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d - a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\
 &= \frac{88,918}{0,85 \cdot (328 - 88,918)} \cdot 0,002 \\
 &= 0,0009 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 328
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 62,255 \text{ kN} \\
\Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\
&= 0,75 \cdot 62,255 \\
&= 46,691 \text{ kN} \\
\Phi V_c/2 &= 46,691 / 2 \\
&= 23,345 \text{ kN} \\
\text{Jika } &= V_u > \Phi V_c, \text{ maka} \\
\text{Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (Vs) :} \\
V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\
&= \frac{(65,181 - 46,691)}{0,75} \\
&= 24,653 \text{ kN} \\
V_{s_{maks}} &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\
&= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 328 \\
&= 249,019 \text{ kN} \\
V_{s_{min}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\
&= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 328 \\
&= 124,509 \text{ kN} \\
\text{Jika } &= V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d, \text{ maka} \\
\text{Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :} \\
A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
&= \frac{24,653 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 328} \\
&= 313,178 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
&= \frac{250 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
&= 347,222 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
&= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}
\end{aligned}$$

$$1200.390$$

$$= 296,564 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\varnothing 8$

$$s, u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{347,222}$$

$$= 289,529 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 328/2$$

$$= 164 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

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

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 328$$

$$= 62,255 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 62,255$$

$$= 46,691 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 46,691 / 2$$

$$= 23,345 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Jika } = V_u > \Phi V_c, \text{ maka}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(63,771 - 46,691)}{0,75}$$

$$= 22,773 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{S_{\text{maks}}} &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 328 \\
 &= 249,019 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{S_{\text{min}}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 328 \\
 &= 124,509 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{22,773 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 328} \\
 &= 289,296 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{250 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 347,222 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 296,564 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\varnothing 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{347,222} \\
 &= 289,529 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned} s < d/2 &= 328/2 \\ &= 164 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\ s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{0h} &= (b-2.S_b).(h-2.S_b) \\ &= (250 - 2.40).(400 - 2.40) \\ &= 54400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} P_h &= 2.\{(b-2.S_b)+(h-2.S_b)\} \\ &= 2.\{(250-2.40)+(400-2.40)\} \\ &= 980 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= T_u/\Phi \\ &= 8,029/0,75 \\ &= 10,705 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{cp} &= b.h \\ &= 250.400 \\ &= 100000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{cp} &= 2.(b+h) \\ &= 2.(250+400) \\ &= 1300 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp}^2)}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (100000^2)}{12 \cdot (1300)} \\ &= 2,190 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi}) \end{aligned}$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_0 &= 0,85 \cdot A_0h \\
&= 0,85 \cdot 54400 \\
&= 46240 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{vt/s} &= \frac{T_n}{2,0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta} \\
&= \frac{10,705}{2,0,85 \cdot 54400 \cdot 390} \\
&= 0,297 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{t,u} &= A_{vt/s} \cdot \frac{p_h \cdot f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2 \theta}{f_y} \\
&= 0,297 \cdot \frac{980,240}{390} \\
&= 179,003 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{st} &= 8 \text{ D16 mm} \\
&= A_{st} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\
&= 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2 \\
&= 1507,964 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{t,u} + A_{st} &= 179,003 + 1507,964 \\
&= 1686,968 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{b}{6f_{yv}} &= \frac{250}{6 \cdot 240} \\
&= 0,174 \text{ mm} < A_{vt/s} \quad \mathbf{Ok}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot A_{cp}}{12 \cdot f_y} - \frac{(A_{vt/s}) \cdot Ph \cdot f_{yv}}{390} \right\} \\
&= \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 100000}{12 \cdot 390} - \frac{(0,297) \cdot 980,240}{390} \right\} \\
&= 307,665 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{t,u} + A_{st} \quad \mathbf{Ok}
\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$n = \frac{A_{t,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2}$$

$$= \frac{179,003}{\sqrt[4]{4,3,14,12^2}}$$

$$= 1,584 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$A_t = 2 \text{ D12, Luas } 226,195 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{t,u} \text{ **Ok**}$$

B. Balok B5 20 x 35

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	200	mm
h	=	350	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	12	mm
dp	=	8	mm
dt	=	10	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	17,649	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	20,799	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	19,755	kNm
Tu	=	1,105	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$ds_1 = S_b + dp + (D/2)$$

$$= 40 + 8 + (12/2)$$

$$= 54 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris kedua terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$ds_2 = D/2 + S_{nv} + D/2$$

$$= 12/2 + 12 + 12/2$$

$$= 24 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds'_1 &= S_b + dp + (D/2) \\
 &= 40 + 8 + (12/2) \\
 &= 54 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds' &= ds'_1 \\
 &= 54 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds &= ds_1 + (ds_2/2) \\
 &= 54 + (24/2) \\
 &= 66 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned}
 m &= \frac{(b - 2 \cdot ds_1)}{(D + S_n)} + 1 \\
 &= \frac{(200 - 2 \cdot 54)}{(12 + 40)} + 1 \\
 &= 2,77 \text{ batang} \approx 3 \text{ batang}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - ds \\
 &= 350 - 66 \\
 &= 284 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\
 &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\
 &= 5,498 \text{ MPa}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{17,649}{0,9 \cdot 200 \cdot 284^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,216 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal})$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{K}{f_c}}}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1,216}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}}}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \right\} \cdot 284 \\ &= 20,300 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 20,300 \cdot 200}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 183,612 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4} \\ &= \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 200 \cdot 284}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 165,857 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 200 \cdot 284}{390} \\ &= 203,897 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 203,897 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\ &= \frac{203,897}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2} \\ &= 1,80 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tarik, } A_s &= 4 \text{ D12, Luas } 452,39 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \text{ **Ok**} \\ \text{Tekan } A_s' &= 2 \text{ D12, Luas } 226,19 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{\text{maks}}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{\text{min}}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{A_s - A_s'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{452,39 - 226,19}{200,284} \\ &= 0,398\% \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\% \end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{min}} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\% \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \text{**Ok**}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\text{maks}} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \text{**Ok**}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{\dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b \\
& = \underline{452.39.390} \\
& 0,85 \cdot 20.75.200 \\
& = 50,016 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned}
Mn & = As \cdot fy \cdot (d - a/2) \\
& = 452.39.390 \cdot (284 - 50,016/2) \\
& = 45,694 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned}
Mr & = \Phi \cdot Mn \\
& = 0,9 \cdot 45,694 \\
& = 41,125 \text{ kNm} > Mu \quad \mathbf{Ok}
\end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon y & = \frac{fy}{Es} \\
& = \frac{390}{200000} \\
& = 0,002
\end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon cu' & = \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d - a)} \cdot \epsilon y \\
& = \frac{88,918}{0,85 \cdot (284 - 50,016)} \cdot 0,002 \\
& = 0,0005 < \epsilon c' \quad \mathbf{Ok}
\end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c & = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
& = 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75.200.284 \\
& = 43,123 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 43,123 \\ &= 32,342 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi V_c / 2 &= 32,342 / 2 \\ &= 16,171 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Jika $= \Phi V_c / 2 < V_u < \Phi V_c$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{200 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\ &= 277,778 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 200 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\ &= 237,251 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 277,778 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 8$

$$\begin{aligned}s_u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{277,778} \\ &= 361,911 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}s < d/2 &= 284/2 \\ &= 142 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \\ s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}\end{aligned}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 200 \cdot 284 \\
 &= 43,123 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 43,123 \\
 &= 32,342 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi V_c / 2 &= 32,342 / 2 \\
 &= 16,171 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $\Phi V_c / 2 < V_u < \Phi V_c$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{200 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 277,778 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 200 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 237,251 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 277,778 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s, u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{277,778} \\
 &= 361,911 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 8 - 125 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < d/2 &= 284/2 \\
 &= 142 \text{ mm} > s
 \end{aligned}$$

Ok

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{0h} &= (b-2.S_b).(h-2.S_b) \\ &= (200 - 2.40).(350 - 2.40) \\ &= 32400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} P_h &= 2.\{(b-2.S_b)+(h-2.S_b)\} \\ &= 2.\{(200-2.40)+(350-2.40)\} \\ &= 780 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= T_u/\Phi \\ &= 1,105/0,75 \\ &= 1,473 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{cp} &= b.h \\ &= 200.350 \\ &= 70000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{cp} &= 2.(b+h) \\ &= 2.(200+350) \\ &= 1100 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp}^2)}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (70000^2)}{12 \cdot (1100)} \\ &= 1,473 > T_u \quad (\text{Tidak perlu tulangan torsi}) \end{aligned}$$

C. Balok Konsol BK 35 x 50

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	350	mm
h	=	500	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	19	mm
dp	=	8	mm
dt	=	16	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	149,602	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	92,507	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	23,695	kNm
Tu	=	34,509	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (19/2) \\ &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (19/2) \\ &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 \\ &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b-2.ds_1)}{(D+Sn)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(350-2.57,5)}{(19+40)} + 1 \\ &= 4,98 \text{ batang} \approx 5 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 500 - 57,5 \\ &= 442,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382.\beta_1.f^2c.(600+fy-225.\beta_1)}{(600+fy)^2} \\ &= \frac{382.0,85.20,75.(600+390-225.0,85)}{(600+390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi.b.d^2} \\ &= \frac{149,602}{0,9.350.442,50^2} \\ &= 2,425 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2.K} \right\}.d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0,85 \cdot f'c \\
& = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 2,425}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 442,5 \\
& = 65,735 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 65,735 \cdot 350}{390}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1040,485 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4} \\
& = \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 350 \cdot 442,5}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 452,237 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{1,4 \cdot 350 \cdot 442,5}{390} \\
& = 555,962 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 1040,485 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
n & = \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
& = \frac{1040,485}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2} \\
& = 3,67 \text{ Batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, } A_s = 5 \text{ D19, Luas } 1417,64 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$\text{Tekan } A_s' = 3 \text{ D19, Luas } 708,82 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{maks}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{min}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{A_s - A_s'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{1417,64 - 708,82}{350 \cdot 442,5} \\ &= 0,458\%\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\%\end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\%\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\max} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{1417,64 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 350} \\ &= 89,563 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned}M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 1417,64 \cdot 390 \cdot (442,5 - 89,563 / 2)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 219,891 \text{ kNm}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 219,891 \\ &= 197,902 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d-a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{89,563}{0,85 \cdot (442,5 - 89,563)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0006 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 442,5 \\ &= 117,582 \text{ kN} \\ \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 117,582 \\ &= 88,186 \text{ kN} \\ \Phi V_c / 2 &= 88,186 / 2 \\ &= 44,093 \text{ kN} \\ \text{Jika } &= V_u > \Phi V_c, \text{ maka} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$
$$= \frac{(92,507 - 88,186)}{0,75}$$

$$= 5,761 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{\text{maks}}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 442,5$$
$$= 470,326 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 442,5$$
$$= 235,163 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_s < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d}$$
$$= \frac{5,761 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 442,5}$$

$$= 54,248 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y}$$
$$= \frac{350 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 486,111 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$
$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 415,189 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 486,111 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 8$

$$s,u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{2.1/4 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 8.1000}{486,111} \\
 &= 206,807 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < d/2 &= 442,5/2 \\
 &= 221,250 \text{ mm} > s && \underline{\text{Ok}} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s && \underline{\text{Ok}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 350 \cdot 442,5 \\
 &= 117,582 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 117,582 \\
 &= 88,186 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi V_c/2 &= 88,186 / 2 \\
 &= 44,093 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Jika } = V_u < \Phi V_c/2, \text{ maka}$$

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{350 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 486,111 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 2350 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 415,189 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 486,111 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

$$\text{Dipilih begel} = 2 \text{ kaki dengan } \varnothing 8$$

$$s_u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{486,111}$$

$$486,111$$

$$= 206,807 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 442,5/2$$

$$= 221,250 \text{ mm} > s$$

Ok

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s$$

Ok

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$A_{0h} = (b - 2 \cdot S_b) \cdot (h - 2 \cdot S_b)$$

$$= (350 - 2 \cdot 40) \cdot (500 - 2 \cdot 40)$$

$$= 113400 \text{ mm}^2$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$P_h = 2 \cdot \{(b - 2 \cdot S_b) + (h - 2 \cdot S_b)\}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \{(350 - 2 \cdot 40) + (500 - 2 \cdot 40)\}$$

$$= 1380 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$T_n = T_u / \Phi$$

$$= 34,509 / 0,75$$

$$= 46,012 \text{ kNm}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$A_{cp} = b \cdot h$$

$$= 350 \cdot 500$$

$$= 175000 \text{ mm}^2$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{cp} &= 2 \cdot (b+h) \\
 &= 2 \cdot (350+500) \\
 &= 1700 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka} &= \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp})^2}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})} \\
 &= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (175000^2)}{12 \cdot (1700)} \\
 &= 5,125 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0 &= 0,85 \cdot A_0h \\
 &= 0,85 \cdot 113400 \\
 &= 96390 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{vt/s} &= \frac{T_u}{2,0 \cdot 0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{46,012}{2,0 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 113400 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 0,612 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{t,u} &= \frac{A_{vt/s} \cdot \phi \cdot f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2 \theta}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,612 \cdot 1380 \cdot 240}{390} \\
 &= 519,721 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{st} &= 8 \text{ D19 mm} \\
 &= A_{st} \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\
 &= 8 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \\
 &= 2126,466 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{t,u} + A_{st} &= 519,721 + 2126,466 \\
 &= 2646,187 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{b}{6f_y} &= \frac{350}{6 \cdot 240}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,243 \text{ mm} < \text{Avt/s} \quad \mathbf{Ok} \\
&\frac{\{5 \cdot \sqrt{f'c \cdot Acp} - (\text{Avt/s}) \cdot \text{Ph} \cdot f_{yv}\}}{12 \cdot f_y} \\
&= \frac{\{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 175000} - (0,612) \cdot 1380,240\}}{12 \cdot 390} \\
&= 331,949 \text{ mm}^2 < \text{At} + \text{Ast} \quad \mathbf{Ok}
\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
n &= \frac{\text{At} \cdot u}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
&= \frac{519,721}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 14^2} \\
&= 2,586 \text{ Batang} \approx 3 \text{ batang}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$\text{At} = 4 \text{ D16, Luas } 804,248 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{At}, u \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

D. Balok Listplank BL 25 x 40

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	250	mm
h	=	400	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	16	mm
dp	=	8	mm
dt	=	12	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	85,476	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	45,326	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	34,095	kNm
Tu	=	8,859	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (16/2) \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (16/2) \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b-2.ds'_1)}{(D+Sn)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(250-2.56)}{(16+40)} + 1 \\ &= 3,46 \text{ batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 400 - 56 \\ &= 344,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382.\beta_1.f^2c.(600+fy-225.\beta_1)}{(600+fy)^2} \\ &= \frac{382.0,85.20,75.(600+390-225.0,85)}{(600+390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi.b.d^2} \\ &= \frac{85,476}{0,9.250.344^2} \\ &= 3,210 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{K}{0,85.f^2c}} \right\} . d \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 3,210} \right\} \cdot 344$$

$$0,85 \cdot 20,75$$

$$= 69,668 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 69,668 \cdot 250}{390}$$

$$= 787,672 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4}$$

$$= \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 250 \cdot 344}{4}$$

$$= 251,121 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s,u} = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 250 \cdot 344}{390}$$

$$= 308,718 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 787,672 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$n = \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2}$$

$$= \frac{787,672}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2}$$

$$= 3,92 \text{ Batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, } A_s = 4 \text{ D16, Luas } 804,25 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$\text{Tekan } A_s' = 2 \text{ D16, Luas } 402,12 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{maks}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{min}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{A_s - A_s'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{804,25 - 402,12}{250 \cdot 344} \\ &= 0,468\%\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\%\end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\%\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\max} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{804,25 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 250} \\ &= 71,134 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned}M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 804,25 \cdot 390 \cdot (344 - 71,134 / 2)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 96,742 \text{ kNm}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 96,742 \\ &= 87,068 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d-a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{89,563}{0,85 \cdot (344 - 71,134)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0006 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 344 \\ &= 65,291 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 65,291 \\ &= 48,969 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c / 2 &= 48,969 / 2 \\ &= 24,484 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $\Phi V_c / 2 < V_u < \Phi V_c$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \underline{b \cdot S}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 3.f_y \\
& = \frac{250.1000}{3.390} \\
& = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{v,u} & = \frac{75. \sqrt{f_c}.b.S}{1200.f_y} \\
& = \frac{75. \sqrt{20}.75.250.1000}{1200.390} \\
& = 296,564 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
s,u & = \frac{n.1/4. \pi.d.p^2.S}{A_{v,u}} \\
& = \frac{2.1/4. 3,14.8.1000}{347,222} \\
& = 289,529 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
s < d/2 & = 344/2 \\
& = 172 \text{ mm} > s & \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \\
s < 600 & = 600 \text{ mm} > s & \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}
\end{aligned}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c & = 1/6. \sqrt{f_c}.b.d \\
& = 1/6. \sqrt{20}.75.250.344 \\
& = 65,291 \text{ kN} \\
\Phi V_c & = \Phi.1/6. \sqrt{f_c}.b.d \\
& = 0,75.65,291 \\
& = 48,969 \text{ kN} \\
\Phi V_c/2 & = 48,969 / 2 \\
& = 24,484 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Jika $= \Phi V_c / 2 < V_u < \Phi V_c$, maka
 Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{250 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\ &= 347,222 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 250 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\ &= 296,564 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\varnothing 8$

$$\begin{aligned} s, u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{347,222} \\ &= 289,529 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned} s < d/2 &= 344/2 \\ &= 172 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \\ s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s && \text{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{0h} &= (b \cdot 2 - S_b) \cdot (h - 2 \cdot S_b) \\ &= (250 - 2 \cdot 40) \cdot (400 - 2 \cdot 40) \\ &= 54400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ph &= 2 \cdot \{(b-2 \cdot S_b) + (h-2 \cdot S_b)\} \\
 &= 2 \cdot \{(250-2 \cdot 40) + (400-2 \cdot 40)\} \\
 &= 980 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_n &= T_u / \Phi \\
 &= 8,859 / 0,75 \\
 &= 11,812 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{cp} &= b \cdot h \\
 &= 250 \cdot 400 \\
 &= 100000 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{cp} &= 2 \cdot (b+h) \\
 &= 2 \cdot (250+400) \\
 &= 1300 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka} &= \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp})^2}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})} \\
 &= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (100000^2)}{12 \cdot (1300)} \\
 &= 2,190 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi})
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_0 &= 0,85 \cdot A_0 h \\
 &= 0,85 \cdot 54400 \\
 &= 46240 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{vt/s} &= \frac{T_n}{2,0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta} \\
 &= \frac{11,812}{2,0,85 \cdot 54400 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 0,327 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$A_{t,u} = A_{vt/s} \cdot ph \cdot \frac{f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2 \theta}{f_y}$$

$$= 0,327.980,240$$

$$390$$

$$= 197,508 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\text{Ast} = 6 \text{ D16 mm}$$

$$= \text{Ast} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2$$

$$= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2$$

$$= 1206,372 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\text{At,u} + \text{Ast} = 197,508 + 1206,372$$

$$= 1403,879 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\frac{b}{6f_{yv}} = \frac{250}{6 \cdot 240}$$

$$= 0,174 \text{ mm} < \text{Avt/s} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot A_{cp}}{12 \cdot f_y} - \frac{(\text{Avt/s}) \cdot \text{Ph} \cdot f_{yv}}{f_y} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 100000}{12 \cdot 390} - \frac{(0,327) \cdot 980,240}{390} \right\}$$

$$= 289,161 \text{ mm}^2 < \text{At} + \text{Ast} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$n = \frac{\text{At,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2}$$

$$= \frac{197,508}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2}$$

$$= 1,747 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang}$$

$$= 1,747 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang}$$

$$= 1,747 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$\text{At} = 2 \text{ D12, Luas } 226,195 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{At,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

E. Balok BLF1 25 x 40

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	250	mm
h	=	400	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	16	mm
dp	=	8	mm
dt	=	12	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	16,952	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	26,515	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	14,650	kNm
Tu	=	5,492	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (16/2) \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (16/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b-2.ds_1)}{(D+Sn)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(250-2.56)}{(16+40)} + 1 \\ &= 3,46 \text{ batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 400 - 56 \\ &= 344,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382.\beta_1.f^2c.(600+fy-225.\beta_1)}{(600+fy)^2} \\ &= \frac{382.0,85.20,75.(600+390-225.0,85)}{(600+390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi.b.d^2} \\ &= \frac{16,952}{0,9.250.344^2} \\ &= 0,637 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2.K} \right\}.d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 0,85 \cdot f'c \\
 & = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,637} \right\} \cdot 344 \\
 & 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \\
 & = 12,650 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 & = \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 12,650 \cdot 250}{390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 143,026 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{s,u} & = \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4} \\
 & = \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 250 \cdot 344}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = 251,121 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{s,u} & = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
 & = \frac{1,4 \cdot 250 \cdot 344}{390} \\
 & = 308,718 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 308,718 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 n & = \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
 & = \frac{78308,718}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2} \\
 & = 1,54 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, } A_s = 4 \text{ D16, Luas } 804,25 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$\text{Tekan } A_s' = 2 \text{ D16, Luas } 402,12 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{maks}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{min}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{A_s - A_s'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{804,25 - 402,12}{250 \cdot 344} \\ &= 0,468\%\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\%\end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\%\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\max} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{804,25 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 250} \\ &= 71,134 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned}M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 804,25 \cdot 390 \cdot (344 - 71,134 / 2)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 96,742 \text{ kNm}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 96,742 \\ &= 87,068 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d-a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{89,563}{0,85 \cdot (344 - 71,134)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0006 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 250 \cdot 344 \\ &= 65,291 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 65,291 \\ &= 48,969 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c / 2 &= 48,969 / 2 \\ &= 24,484 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $\Phi V_c / 2 < V_u < \Phi V_c$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \underline{b \cdot S}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 3.f_y \\
& = \frac{250.1000}{3.390} \\
& = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{v,u} & = \frac{75. \sqrt{f_c.b.S}}{1200.f_y} \\
& = \frac{75. \sqrt{20.75.250.1000}}{1200.390} \\
& = 296,564 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
s,u & = \frac{n.1/4. \pi.dp^2.S}{A_{v,u}} \\
& = \frac{2.1/4. 3,14.8.1000}{347,222} \\
& = 289,529 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
s < d/2 & = 344/2 \\
& = 172 \text{ mm} > s & \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \\
s < 600 & = 600 \text{ mm} > s & \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}
\end{aligned}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c & = 1/6. \sqrt{f_c.b.d} \\
& = 1/6. \sqrt{20.75.250.344} \\
& = 65,291 \text{ kN} \\
\Phi V_c & = \Phi.1/6. \sqrt{f_c.b.d} \\
& = 0,75.65,291 \\
& = 48,969 \text{ kN} \\
\Phi V_c/2 & = 48,969 / 2 \\
& = 24,484 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Jika $= V_u < \Phi V_c/2$, maka
 Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{250 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 347,222 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20} \cdot 75 \cdot 250 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 296,564 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 347,222 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_{,u} &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{347,222} \\
 &= 289,529 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 8 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s < d/2 &= 344/2 \\
 &= 172 \text{ mm} > s && \mathbf{Ok} \\
 s < 600 &= 600 \text{ mm} > s && \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi :

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{0h} &= (b \cdot 2 - S_b) \cdot (h - 2 \cdot S_b) \\
 &= (250 - 2 \cdot 40) \cdot (400 - 2 \cdot 40) \\
 &= 54400 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$P_h = 2 \cdot \{(b - 2 \cdot S_b) + (h - 2 \cdot S_b)\}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \{(250-2 \cdot 40) + (400-2 \cdot 40)\}$$

$$= 980 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$T_n = T_u / \Phi$$

$$= 5,492 / 0,75$$

$$= 7,323 \text{ kNm}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$A_{cp} = b \cdot h$$

$$= 250 \cdot 400$$

$$= 100000 \text{ mm}^2$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$P_{cp} = 2 \cdot (b+h)$$

$$= 2 \cdot (250+400)$$

$$= 1300 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\text{Maka} = \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot (A_{cp}^2)}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})}$$

$$= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (100000^2)}{12 \cdot (1300)}$$

$$= 2,190 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi})$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$A_0 = 0,85 \cdot A_0 h$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 54400$$

$$= 46240 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{vt/s} = \frac{T_n}{2,0,85 \cdot A_{0h} \cdot f_y \cdot \cot^2 \theta}$$

$$= \frac{7,323}{2,0,85 \cdot 54400 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 0,203 \text{ mm}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$A_{t,u} = A_{vt/s} \cdot \rho_h \cdot f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2 \theta$$

$$f_y$$

$$= 0,203 \cdot 980 \cdot \underline{240}$$

$$= 122,442 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan lentur yang dipasang :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= 6 \text{ D16 mm} \\ &= A_{st} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\ &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 16^2 \\ &= 1206,372 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{t,u} + A_{st} &= 122,442 + 1206,372 \\ &= 1328,813 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{b}{6f_{yv}} = \frac{250}{6 \cdot 240}$$

$$= 0,174 \text{ mm} < A_{vt}/s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot A_{cp}}{12 \cdot f_y} - \frac{(A_{vt}/s) \cdot \Phi \cdot f_{yv}}{f_y} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 100000}{12 \cdot 390} - \frac{(0,203) \cdot 980 \cdot 240}{390} \right\}$$

$$= 364,227 \text{ mm}^2 < A_t + A_{st} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{t,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\ &= \frac{122,442}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2} \\ &= 1,747 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$A_t = 2 \text{ D12, Luas } 226,195 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{t,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

F. Balok BLF2 25 x 40

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	300	mm
h	=	450	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	19	mm
dp	=	8	mm
dt	=	16	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Mu	=	66,492	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	107,795	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	74,986	kNm
Tu	=	37,955	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur

Penentuan nilai ds :

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tarik

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (19/2) \\ &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan baris pertama terhadap tepi serat beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned} ds'_1 &= Sb + dp + (D/2) \\ &= 40 + 8 + (19/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 57,5 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tekan terhadap tepi serat beton tekan :

$$\begin{aligned} ds' &= ds'_1 \\ &= 57,5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak antara titik berat tulangan tarik terhadap tepi serat beton tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= ds_1 \\ &= 57,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan maksimal per baris :

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \frac{(b-2 \cdot ds_1)}{(D+Sn)} + 1 \\ &= \frac{(300-2 \cdot 57,5)}{(19+40)} + 1 \\ &= 4,14 \text{ batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - ds \\ &= 450 - 57,5 \\ &= 392,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f^2 c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{66,492}{0,9 \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5^2} \\ &= 1,599 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Tul. tunggal}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K} \right\} \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0,85 \cdot f'c \\
& = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1,599}{392,5}} \right\} \cdot 392,5 \\
& 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \\
& = 37,351 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan Tarik perlu :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 37,351 \cdot 300}{390}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 506,751 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \cdot f_y \cdot b \cdot d}{4} \\
& = \frac{20,75 \cdot 390 \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 343,831 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} & = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
& = \frac{1,4 \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5}{390}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 422,692 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 506,751 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jumlah tulangan Tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
n & = \frac{A_{s,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
& = \frac{506,751}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2} \\
& = 1,79 \text{ Batang} \approx 2 \text{ batang}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{Tarik, } A_s = 4 \text{ D19, Luas } 1134,11 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \text{ **Ok**}$$

$$\text{Tekan } A_s' = 2 \text{ D19, Luas } 567,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Balok Terpasang :

Syarat rasio tulangan $\rho < \rho_{maks}$ dan $\rho > \rho_{min}$

Menurut SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 21.5.2.1, jumlah tulangan tidak boleh kurang dari persamaan sebagai berikut :

Rasio tulangan terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{A_s - A_s'}{b \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{1134,11 - 567,06}{300 \cdot 392,5} \\ &= 0,482\%\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimal :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,25 \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,292\%\end{aligned}$$

Tetapi tidak kurang dari persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{390} \\ &= 0,359\%\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga diambil yang terbesar :

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,359\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimal :

$$\rho_{\max} = 2,500\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Momen Rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot b} \\ &= \frac{1134,11 \cdot 390}{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 300} \\ &= 83,592 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned}M_n &= A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ &= 1134,11 \cdot 390 \cdot (392,5 - 83,592/2)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 155,118 \text{ kNm}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi \cdot M_n \\ &= 0,9 \cdot 155,118 \\ &= 139,606 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Kontrol Regangan Tekan Beton

Kontrol regangan beton :

$$\epsilon_c' = 0,003$$

Regangan Tarik baja pada saat leleh :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{390}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tekan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cu}' &= \frac{a}{\beta_1 \cdot (d-a)} \cdot \epsilon_y \\ &= \frac{88,918}{0,85 \cdot (392,5 - 83,592)} \cdot 0,002 \\ &= 0,0007 < \epsilon_c' \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

e) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5 \\ &= 89,396 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c &= \Phi \cdot 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 0,75 \cdot 89,396 \\ &= 67,047 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi V_c / 2 &= 67,047 / 2 \\ &= 33,524 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$\Phi = \frac{(107.795 - 67.047)}{0,75}$$

$$= 54,331 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{S_{\text{maks}}} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5$$

$$= 357,585 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{S_{\text{min}}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5$$

$$= 178,792 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $V_s < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d}$$

$$= \frac{54,331 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 392,5}$$

$$= 576,757 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{300 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 416,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f^{\prime}c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}$$

$$= 355,876 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 416,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 8$

$$s_u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 8 \cdot 1000}{416,667}$$

$$416,667$$

$$= 241,274 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < d/2 = 392,5/2$$

$$= 196,25 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

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

$$= 1/6 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5$$

$$= 89,396 \text{ kN}$$

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

$$= 0,75 \cdot 89,396$$

$$= 67,047 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Phi V_c / 2 = 67,047 / 2$$

$$= 33,524 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $= V_u > \Phi V_c$, maka

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(74,986 - 67,047)}{0,75}$$

$$= 10,585 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{maks}} = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5$$

$$= 357,585 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{s_{min}} = 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 392,5$$

$$= 178,792 \text{ kN}$$

Jika $= V_s < 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$A_{v,u} = \underline{V_s \cdot S}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{fy.d} \\
 & = \frac{10.585.1000}{390.392,5} \\
 & = 112,369 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{Av,u} & = \frac{\text{b.S}}{3.\text{fy}} \\
 & = \frac{300.1000}{3.390} \\
 & = 416,667 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{Av,u} & = \frac{75. \sqrt{f'c}.\text{b.S}}{1200.\text{fy}} \\
 & = \frac{75. \sqrt{20}.75.300.1000}{1200.390} \\
 & = 355,876 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$\text{Av,u} = 416,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\varnothing 8$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{s,u} & = \frac{\text{n.1/4.} \pi.\text{dp}^2.\text{S}}{\text{Av,u}} \\
 & = \frac{4.1/4. 3,14.8.1000}{416,667} \\
 & = 241,274 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$\text{s} = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 8 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{s} < \text{d}/2 & = 392,5/2 \\
 & = 196,250 \text{ mm} > \text{s} & \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \\
 \text{s} < 600 & = 600 \text{ mm} > \text{s} & \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}
 \end{aligned}$$

f) Desain Tulangan Torsi

Luas daerah begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A}_0\text{h} & = (\text{b}.2-\text{Sb}).(\text{h}-2.\text{Sb}) \\
 & = (300 - 2.40).(450 - 2.40) \\
 & = 54400 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling batas begel terluar :

$$\begin{aligned} Ph &= 2.\{(b-2.Sb)+(h-2.Sb)\} \\ &= 2.\{(300-2.40)+(450-2.40)\} \\ &= 1180 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kuat torsi nominal :

$$\begin{aligned} T_n &= T_u/\Phi \\ &= 37,955/0,75 \\ &= 50,607 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{cp} &= b.h \\ &= 300.450 \\ &= 135000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling penampang keseluruhan :

$$\begin{aligned} P_{cp} &= 2.(b+h) \\ &= 2.(300+450) \\ &= 1500 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol dimensi penampang :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka} &= \frac{\Phi \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot (A_{cp})^2}{12 \cdot (P_{cp})} \\ &= \frac{0,75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot (135000^2)}{12 \cdot (1500)} \\ &= 3,459 < T_u \quad (\text{Perlu tulangan torsi}) \end{aligned}$$

Luas begel torsi :

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= 0,85.A_0h \\ &= 0,85.81400 \\ &= 69190 \text{ mm}^2 \\ A_{vt/s} &= \frac{T_n}{2,0,85.A_{0h}.f_y \cdot \cot^2\theta} \\ &= \frac{50,607}{2,0,85.81400.390} \\ &= 0,938 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan torsi perlu :

$$A_{t,u} = A_{vt/s}.ph.f_{yv} \cdot \cot^2\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f_y \\
 & = 0,938.1180,240 \\
 & \quad 390 \\
 & = 680,924 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan lentur yang terpasang :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ast} & = 6 \text{ D19 mm} \\
 & = \text{Ast} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \\
 & = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2 \\
 & = 1701,172 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol luas tulangan lentur dan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{At,u} + \text{Ast} & = 680,924 + 1701,172 \\
 & = 2382,096 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b = 300$$

$$6f_{yv} = 6 \cdot 240$$

$$= 0,208 \text{ mm} < \text{Avt/s} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c \cdot A_{cp}}}{12 \cdot f_y} - \frac{(\text{Avt/s}) \cdot \text{Ph} \cdot f_{yv}}{f_y} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = \left\{ \frac{5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 135000}}{12 \cdot 390} - \frac{(0,938) \cdot 1180,240}{390} \right\} \\
 & = -23,921 \text{ mm}^2 < \text{At} + \text{Ast} \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan torsi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 n & = \frac{\text{At,u}}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2} \\
 & = \frac{680,924}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19^2} \\
 & = 3,388 \text{ Batang} \approx 4 \text{ batang}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan torsi di kanan – kiri :

$$\text{At} = 4 \text{ D16, Luas } 804,248 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{At,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

1.6.2 Perhitungan tangga

Data Perencanaan :

I	=	3000	mm
T	=	2000	mm
h_{bordes}	=	150	mm
h_{tangga}	=	150	mm
Sb	=	20	mm
D	=	12	mm
Dp	=	10	mm
$f'c$	=	20,75	MPa
f_y	=	390	MPa
Mu_{bordes}	=	5,188	kNm
Mu_{tangga}	=	2,260	kNm

a) Penulangan Bordes

Penentuan nilai d_s :

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= S_b + (\emptyset/2) \\ &= 20 + (12/2) \\ &= 26 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 150 - 26 \\ &= 124 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned}K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$= 5,4981 \text{ MPa}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{5,188}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\ &= 0,375 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{0,85 \cdot f'c}} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,375}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 124 \\ &= 2,664 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 2,664 \cdot 1000}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 120,498 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{fy} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124}{390} \\ &= 445,128 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $As,u = 445,128 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,u} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{445,128} \\ &= 254,078 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$s < 3 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 150$$

$$= 450 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 254,078 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$As = \varnothing 12 - 150, \text{ Luas } 753,982 \text{ mm}^2 > As,u \text{ **Ok**}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} Asb,u &= 20\% \cdot As,u \\ &= 20\% \cdot 445,128 \\ &= 89,026 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Asb,u &= 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h \\ &= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150 \\ &= 300 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $Asb,u = 300 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,b} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{300} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 261,799 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 5 \cdot h &= 5 \cdot 150 \\ &= 750 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$s < 450 \text{ mm} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 261,799 \text{ mm}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$Asb = \varnothing 10 - 150, \text{ Luas } = 523,599 > Asb,u \text{ **Ok**}$$

b) Penulangan Tangga

Penentuan nilai d_s :

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= S_b + (\varnothing/2) \\ &= 20 + (12/2) \\ &= 26 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif penampang pelat :

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d_s \\ &= 150 - 26 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 124 \text{ mm}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\ &= 5,498 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{2,2601}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124^2} \\ &= 0,184 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f'c} \\ &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,184}\} \cdot 124}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\ &= 1,299 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan pokok perlu :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 1,299 \cdot 1000}{390} \\ &= 58,726 \text{ mm}^2 \\ A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 124}{390}$$

$$= 445,128 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $As,u = 445,128 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan pokok :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,u}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 12^2 \cdot 1000}{445,128}$$

$$= 254,078 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 3 \cdot h = 2 \cdot 150$$

$$= 450 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 254,078 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan pokok :

$$As = \varnothing 12 - 150, \text{ Luas } 753,982 \text{ mm}^2 > As,u \text{ **Ok**}$$

Luas tulangan bagi perlu :

$$Asb,u = 20\% \cdot As,u$$

$$= 20\% \cdot 445,128$$

$$= 89,026 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Asb,u = 0,002 \cdot b \cdot h$$

$$= 0,002 \cdot 1000 \cdot 150$$

$$= 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar, jadi $Asb,u = 300 \text{ mm}^2$

Jarak tulangan bagi :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,b}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 1000}{300}$$

$$= 261,799 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 5 \cdot h = 5 \cdot 150$$

$$= 750 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < 450 \text{ mm} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

Dipilih yang kecil, jadi $s = 261,799 \text{ mm}$

Jadi dipakai tulangan bagi :

$$\text{Asb} = \varnothing 10 - 150, \text{ Luas} = 523,599 > \text{Asb,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

1.6.3 Perhitungan balok lift

A. Balok Perletakan Mesin Lift

Data Perencanaan :

1) Profil WF 300.150.6,5.9

h	=	300	mm
h_w	=	282	mm
h_f	=	291	mm
b_f	=	150	mm
t_w	=	6,5	mm
t_f	=	9	mm
z_x	=	522,08	cm ³
f_y	=	240	MPa
f_u	=	370	MPa
E	=	200.000	MPa

Beban terfaktor :

$$\begin{aligned} P_u &= 1,4DL_p \\ &= 1,4.62,034 \\ &= 86,85 \text{ kN} \\ q_u &= 1,4DL_q \\ &= 1,4.8,86 \\ &= 12,40 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya – gaya dalam :

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= 1/4.p_u.l + 1/8.q_u.l^2 \\ &= 1/4.85,85.3,38 + 1/8.12,40.3,38^2 \\ &= 91,10 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Persyaratan tekuk lokal :

- Penampang sayap
 - $1/2.bf.tf < 0,38vE/fy$
 - $1/2.150.9 < 0,38v200.000/240$
 - $8,33 < 10,97$ (Penampang kompak)
- Penampang badan
 - $h/tw < 3,76vE/fy$
 - $300/6,5 < 3,76v200.000/240$
 - $43,38 < 108,54$ Penampang kompak

Kuat lentur penampang pada kondisi plastis :

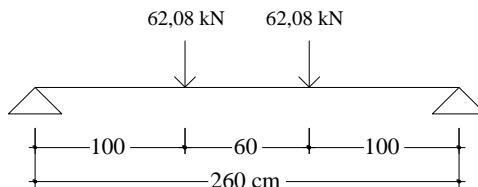
$$\begin{aligned}
 M_p &= z_x.f_y \\
 &= 522,08.240 \\
 &= 125.30 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kekuatan lentur nominal :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &= \phi M_p \\
 &= 0,9.125,30 \\
 &= 112,77 \text{ kNm} > \quad \mu \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Kontrol balok penumpu BLF2

Dari analisis SAP 2000 didapatkan reaksi joint pada balok perletakan mesin $R = 62,08 \text{ kN}$



Gambar 1.14 Reaksi balok perletakan mesin lift

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

Didapatkan $\mu = 64,77 \text{ kNm}$ (Hasil analisis SAP 2000)

3) Cek momen rencana

Tinggi blok tegangan tekan beton persegi ekuivalen :

$$a = \frac{A_s.f_y}{\dots}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot b \\ & = \underline{1134,11.390} \\ & 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 300 \\ & = 83,592 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal aktual :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n & = A_s \cdot f_y \cdot (d - a/2) \\ & = 1134,11.390 \cdot (392,5 - 83,592/2) \\ & = 155,118 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana :

$$\begin{aligned} M_r & = \Phi \cdot M_n \\ & = 0,9 \cdot 155,118 \\ & = 139,606 \text{ kNm} > M_u \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \end{aligned}$$

1.7 Perhitungan Struktur Bawah

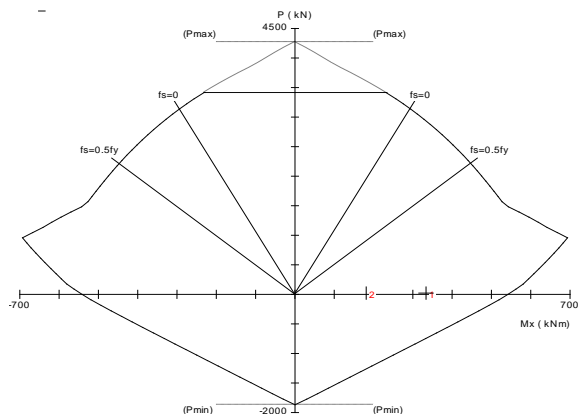
1.7.1 Perhitungan sloof

A. Sloof S1 40 x 65

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	400	mm
h	=	650	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	22	mm
dp	=	10	mm
d	=	589	mm
ds	=	61	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Pu	=	24,788	kNm
Mu	=	333,235	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	245,607	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	226,165	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur



Gambar 1.15 Analisis spColumn S1

Sumber : spColumn v4.50 (2009)

Dari analisis menggunakan program spColumn di dapat :

$$A_s = 14 \text{ D22, Luas } 5321,858 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Sloof

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} = \frac{5321,858}{400 \cdot 589}$$

$$= 2,259\%$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,00\% < \rho \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 6,00\% > \rho \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

c) Kontrol Beban Aksial Sloof

Kapasitas beban aksial sloof tidak boleh kurang dari beban aksial terfaktor hasil analisis struktur :

Dimana :

$$A_g = b \cdot h = 400 \cdot 650 = 260000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{st} = \rho \cdot A_g = 2,259 \cdot 260000 = 5873,018 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\phi P_n = 0,8 \cdot \phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} = 0,8 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (260000 - 5873,018) + 390 \cdot 5873,018 = 3521,774 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

d) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = (1 + P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 14.A_g \quad 6 \\
& = (1+24,788) \cdot \sqrt{20,75 \cdot 400 \cdot 589} \\
& 14.260000 \quad 6 \\
& = 180,086 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_s & = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\
& = \frac{(245,6070,75 \cdot 180,086)}{0,75}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 147,390 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{s_{\text{maks}}} & = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\
& = 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 589 \\
& = 715,473 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{s_{\text{min}}} & = 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \\
& = 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 589 \\
& = 357,736 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{\text{min}}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{v,u} & = \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
& = \frac{147,390 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 589} \\
& = 1042,655 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{v,u} & = \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
& = \frac{400 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
& = 555,556 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$A_{v,u} = \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot c \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y}$$

$$= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20.75.400.1000}}{1200.390}$$

$$= 474,655 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 1042,655 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

$$\text{Dipilih begel} = 2 \text{ kaki dengan } \varnothing 10$$

$$s,u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{1042,655}$$

$$= 150,653 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16.D = 16.22 = 352 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < 48.dp = 48.10 = 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < d/2 = 589/2 = 294,5 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = \frac{(1+P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \cdot 6$$

$$= \frac{(1+24,788) \cdot \sqrt{20.75.400.589}}{14.260000} \cdot 6$$

$$= 180,086 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(226,165 - 0,75 \cdot 180,086)}{\Phi}$$

0,75

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s_{maks}} &= 121,467 \text{ kN} \\ &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 589 \\ &= 715,473 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \\ V_{s_{min}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 589 \\ &= 357,736 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{min}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\ &= \frac{121,467 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 589} \\ &= 859,275 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{400 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\ &= 555,556 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\ &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 400 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\ &= 474,502 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 859,275 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned} s_u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{859,275} \\ &= 182,805 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$\begin{aligned} s < 16.D &= 16.22 \\ &= 352 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < 48.dp &= 48.10 \\ &= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < d/2 &= 589/2 \\ &= 294,5 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \end{aligned}$$

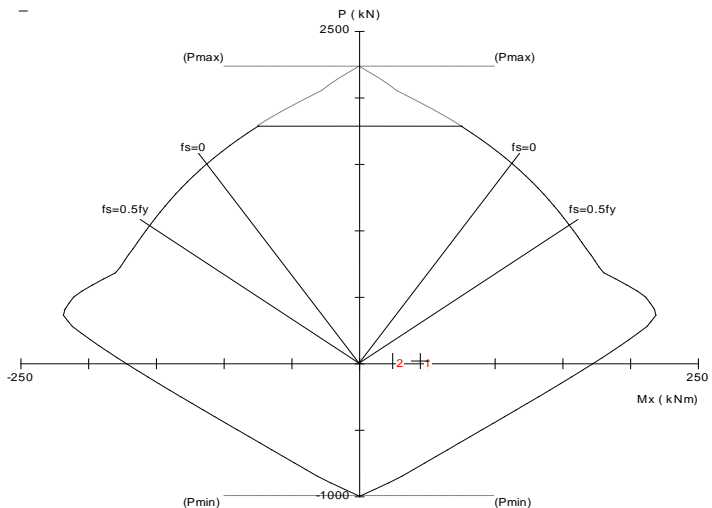
$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

B. Sloof S2 30 x 45

Data Perencanaan :

b	=	300	mm
h	=	550	mm
Sb	=	40	mm
D	=	19	mm
dp	=	10	mm
d	=	390,5	mm
ds	=	59,5	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
fyv	=	240	MPa
Pu	=	20,919	Mpa
Mu	=	44,783	kNm
Vu _{tump.}	=	43,589	kNm
Vu _{lap.}	=	38,304	kNm

a) Desain Tulangan Lentur



Gambar 1.16 Analisis spColumn S2

Sumber : spColumn v4.50 (2009)

Dari analisis menggunakan program spColumn di dapat :

$$A_s = 10 \text{ D19, Luas } 2835,287 \text{ mm}^2$$

b) Kontrol Rasio Tulangan Sloof

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{A_s}{b.d} \\ &= \frac{2835,287}{300.390,5} \\ &= 2,420\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,00\% < \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 6,00\% > \rho \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Kontrol Beban Aksial Sloof

Kapasitas beban aksial sloof tidak boleh kurang dari beban aksial terfaktor hasil analisis struktur :

Dimana :

$$\begin{aligned} A_g &= b.h \\ &= 300.450 \\ &= 135000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= \rho.A_g \\ &= 2,420.135000 \\ &= 3267,297 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= 0,8 \cdot \Phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \cdot A_{st} \\ &= 0,8 \cdot 0,65 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (135000 - 3267,297) \\ &\quad + 390 \cdot 3267,297 \\ &= 1870,794 \text{ kN} > P_u \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Desain Tulangan Geser

Tumpuan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{(1+Pu) \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \\
 &= \frac{(1+20,919) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 390,5}{14 \cdot 135000} \\
 &= 89,925 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi} \\
 &= \frac{(43,589 - 0,75 \cdot 89,925)}{0,75}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= -31,806 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\text{maks}}} &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 390,5 \\
 &= 355,762 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s_{\text{min}}} &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 390,5 \\
 &= 177,881 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{\text{min}}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{-31,806 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 390,5} \\
 &= -339,376 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{300 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 416,667 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1200.390$$

$$= 355,876 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 416,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$s, u = \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot dp^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{416,667}$$

$$= 376,991 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \emptyset 10 - 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16.D = 16.19$$

$$= 304 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < 48.dp = 48.10$$

$$= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < d/2 = 390,5/2$$

$$= 195,25 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Lapangan

Gaya geser yang ditahan oleh beton (V_c) :

$$V_c = \frac{(1+P_u) \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b \cdot d}{14 \cdot A_g} \cdot 6$$

$$= \frac{(1+20,919) \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 390,5}{14 \cdot 135000} \cdot 6$$

$$= 89,925 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan begel (V_s) :

$$V_s = \frac{(V_u - \Phi \cdot V_c)}{\Phi}$$

$$= \frac{(38,304 - 0,75 \cdot 89,925)}{0,75}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -38,853 \text{ kN} \\
 V_{s_{\text{maks}}} &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 2/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 390,5 \\
 &= 355,762 \text{ kN} > V_s \quad (\text{Memenuhi}) \\
 V_{s_{\text{min}}} &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 390,5 \\
 &= 177,881 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jika $V_s < V_{s_{\text{min}}}$, maka

Luas begel perlu per meter panjang balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{V_s \cdot S}{f_y \cdot d} \\
 &= \frac{-38,853 \cdot 1000}{390 \cdot 390,5} \\
 &= -414,565 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{b \cdot S}{3 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{300 \cdot 1000}{3 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 416,667 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{v,u} &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{f'c} \cdot b \cdot S}{1200 \cdot f_y} \\
 &= \frac{75 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 300 \cdot 1000}{1200 \cdot 390} \\
 &= 355,876 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{v,u} = 416,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

Spasi begel perlu:

Dipilih begel = 2 kaki dengan $\emptyset 10$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_u &= \frac{n \cdot 1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot d_p^2 \cdot S}{A_{v,u}} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 10 \cdot 1000}{416,667} \\
 &= 376,991 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi dipakai begel :

$$s = 2 \text{ kaki } \varnothing 10 - 150 \text{ mm}$$

Dikontrol spasi begel :

$$s < 16.D = 16.29$$

$$= 304 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < 48.dp = 48.10$$

$$= 480 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < d/2 = 390,5/2$$

$$= 195,25 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < 600 = 600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

1.7.2 Perhitungan pondasi

A. Tiang Pancang

Data Perencanaan

D (dimensi) = Uk. 30x30 cm

F (safety faktor) =3

Tabel 1.14 Perhitungan daya dukung 1 tiang

h (m)	N- SPT	N'	Np	Ns	Qp (ton)	Qs (ton)	Qu (ton)	Qa (ton)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	13	14	8,00	7,00	11,30	18,84	30,14	10,05
4	5	10	11,67	8,00	16,49	41,45	57,93	19,31
6	7	11	11,00	8,75	15,54	66,41	81,95	27,32
8	9	12	11,50	9,40	16,25	93,45	109,70	36,57
10	8	11,5	12,00	9,75	16,96	120,11	137,06	45,69
12	10	12,5	12,67	10,14	17,90	148,57	166,46	55,49
16	13	14	14,00	10,63	19,78	179,69	199,47	66,49
14	16	15,5	15,67	11,17	22,14	213,52	235,66	78,55
18	20	17,5	17,33	11,80	24,49	250,95	275,44	91,81
20	23	19	19,17	12,45	27,08	291,16	318,25	106,08
22	27	21	21,00	13,17	29,67	335,04	364,71	121,57
24	31	23	21,33	13,92	30,14	382,60	412,74	137,58
26	25	20	21,17	14,36	29,91	425,11	455,02	151,67
28	26	20,5	20,00	14,77	28,26	468,61	496,87	165,62
30	24	19,5	16,67	15,06	23,55	510,45	534,00	178,00

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

Berdasarkan tabel di atas didapatkan nilai daya dukung ijin 1 tiang yaitu 106,08 ton

1) Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tiang Pondasi

Kebutuhan tiang pada setiap joint dihitung berdasarkan gaya pada joint yang didapatkan dari hasil output SAP 2000 dan daya dukung ijin tiang yang telah ditetapkan. Adapun perhitungannya sebagai berikut :

$$np = \frac{Pu}{Qa}$$

Keterangan :

np = Kebutuhan tiang

Pu = Gaya aksial yang terjadi pada joint

Qa = Daya dukung ijin tiang

Tabel 1.15 Kebutuhan tiang pada titik joint

Titik joint	Pu (ton)	np	Jumlah tiang
256	57,346	0,541	3
257	65,180	0,614	3
314	35,590	0,335	3
407	178,989	1,687	4
408	127,670	1,204	4
409	131,689	1,241	4
410	156,973	1,480	4
411	164,594	1,552	4
412	164,506	1,551	4
413	190,310	1,794	4
415	139,207	1,312	4
417	38,567	0,364	3
418	33,607	0,317	3
419	20,870	0,197	3

420	114,847	1,083	4
422	71,350	0,673	3
423	52,865	0,498	3
426	48,077	0,453	3
427	259,489	2,446	5
430	360,477	3,398	6
464	331,226	3,122	6
465	350,324	3,302	6
466	355,680	3,353	6
467	326,666	3,079	6
468	148,359	1,399	4
469	124,691	1,175	4
470	120,297	1,134	4
473	106,301	1,002	3
474	99,364	0,937	3
475	58,806	0,554	3
489	22,752	0,214	3
490	185,798	1,751	4
496	118,772	1,120	4
511	351,682	3,315	6
512	342,232	3,226	6
517	344,900	3,251	6
518	174,517	1,645	4
519	37,494	0,353	3
520	347,916	3,280	6
522	268,170	2,528	5
523	292,288	2,755	5
524	370,780	3,495	6
525	279,597	2,635	5
526	167,954	1,583	4
545	276,398	2,606	5
551	332,432	3,134	6
554	430,030	4,054	7
558	231,522	2,182	5
559	384,782	3,627	6
560	333,529	3,144	6
561	84,365	0,795	3
562	289,018	2,724	5
563	77,111	0,727	3
572	47,261	0,446	3
573	21,972	0,207	3

Sumber : Hasil perhitungan (2018)

2) Efisiensi Tiang Kelompok

Perhitungan efisiensi tiang kelompok menggunakan rumus
Converse – Labbare :

$$Eg = \frac{1-\theta \cdot (n'-1) \cdot m + (m-1) \cdot n}{90}$$

Keterangan :

Eg = Efisiensi tiang kelompok

θ = arc tg (D/s) (derajat)

D = ukuran penampang tiang

s = Jarak antar tiang (as ke as)

n = jumlah tiang dalam kelompok

m = jumlah baris tiang

n' = jumlah tiang dalam 1 baris

Perhitungan jarak antar tiang :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 3,5D \\ &= 3,5 \cdot 0,30 \\ &= 1,05 \text{ m} \\ \theta &= \text{arc tg } \frac{D}{s} \\ &= \text{arc tg } \frac{0,30}{1,05} \\ &= 15,95 \end{aligned}$$

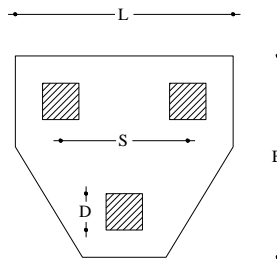
Cek kemungkinan keruntuhan blok kelompok tiang :

$$\begin{aligned} s/D &= 1,05/0,30 \\ &= 3,50 > 2,0 \quad (\text{Aman}) \end{aligned}$$

a) Tiang Pancang (P1)

Data Perencanaan :

n	=	3	mm
m	=	2	mm
n'	=	2	mm
Pu	=	99,364	ton



Gambar 1.17 Sketsa Tiang pancang P1

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

Efisiensi tiang kelompok :

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_g &= \frac{1-\theta \cdot (n^2-1) \cdot m + (m-1) \cdot n}{90} \\
 &= \frac{1-\theta \cdot (2^2-1) \cdot 2 + (2-1) \cdot 3}{90} \\
 &= 0,82
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas daya dukung kelompok tiang ijin :

$$Q_g = E_g \cdot n \cdot Q_a$$

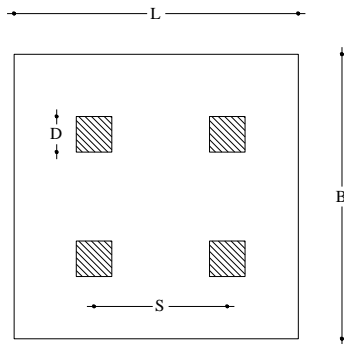
$$= 0,82.3.106,08$$

$$= 261,862 > P_u \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

b) Tiang Pancang (P2)

Data Perencanaan :

n	=	4	mm
m	=	2	mm
n'	=	2	mm
P _u	=	190,310	ton



Gambar 1.18 Sketsa Tiang pancang P2

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

Efisiensi tiang kelompok :

$$E_g = \frac{1-\theta.(n'-1).m+(m-1).n}{90}$$

$$= \frac{1-\theta.(2-1).2+(2-1).3}{90}$$

$$= 0,82$$

Kapasitas daya dukung kelompok tiang ijin :

$$Q_g = E_g \cdot n \cdot Q_a$$

$$= 0,82 \cdot 4 \cdot 106,08$$

$$= 349,150 > P_u \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

c) Tiang Pancang (P3)

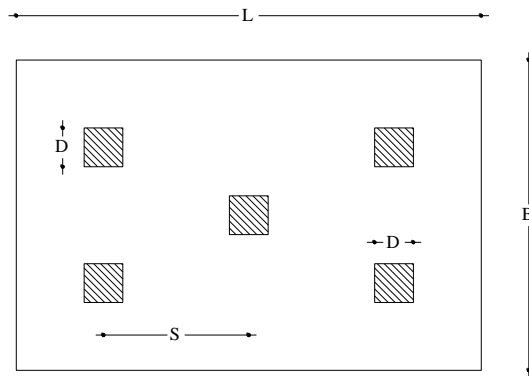
Data Perencanaan :

$$n = 5 \quad \text{mm}$$

$$m = 2 \quad \text{mm}$$

$$n' = 2 \quad \text{mm}$$

$$P_u = 292,288 \text{ ton}$$



Gambar 1.19 Sketsa Tiang pancang P3

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

Efisiensi tiang kelompok :

$$E_g = \frac{1 - \theta \cdot (n' - 1) \cdot m + (m - 1) \cdot n}{90}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \theta \cdot (2 - 1) \cdot 2 + (2 - 1) \cdot 3}{90}$$

$$= 0,82$$

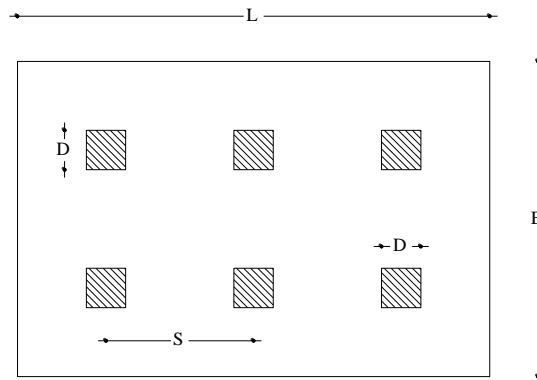
Kapasitas daya dukung kelompok tiang ijin :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_g &= E_g \cdot n \cdot Q_a \\ &= 0,82 \cdot 5 \cdot 106,08 \\ &= 436,437 > P_u \quad \underline{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

d) Tiang Pancang (P4)

Data Perencanaan :

n	=	6	mm
m	=	2	mm
n'	=	3	mm
P _u	=	370,780	ton



Gambar 1.20 Sketsa Tiang pancang P4

Sumber : Autocad (2007)

Efisiensi tiang kelompok :

$$\begin{aligned} E_g &= \frac{1 - \theta \cdot (n' - 1) \cdot m + (m - 1) \cdot n}{90} \\ &= \frac{1 - \theta \cdot (2 - 1) \cdot 2 + (2 - 1) \cdot 3}{90} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,82$$

Kapasitas daya dukung kelompok tiang ijin :

$$Q_g = E_g \cdot n \cdot Q_a$$

$$= 0,82 \cdot 5 \cdot 106,08$$

$$= 504,930 > P_u \quad \underline{Ok}$$

B. Pile cape

a) Pile Cape P1

Data Perencanaan :

$$B = 2000 \text{ mm}$$

$$L = 2000 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_f = 600 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_t = 650 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_t = 1040,31 \text{ kN}$$

$$\gamma_t = 17 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\gamma_c = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

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

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

$$S_b = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$D = 19 \text{ mm}$$

$$f'_c = 20,75 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 390 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_u = 1164,75 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_u = 255,678 \text{ kNm}$$

Perhitungan beban :

$$q = \text{berat pondasi} + \text{berat tanah}$$

$$= h_f \cdot \gamma_c + h_t \cdot \gamma_t$$

$$= 600 \cdot 24 + 650 \cdot 17$$

$$= 25,45 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Tegangan yang terjadi pada tanah :

$$\sigma_{\text{maks}} = \frac{P_u}{B \cdot L} + \frac{M_{ux}}{1/6 \cdot B \cdot L^2} + q$$

$$= \frac{1164,75}{20 \cdot 20} + \frac{255,678}{1/6 \cdot 20 \cdot 20^2} + 25,45$$

$$= 1164,75 + 255,678 + 25,45$$

$$2000.2000 \frac{1}{6}.2000.2000^2$$

$$= 508,398 \text{ kN/m}^2 < \sigma_t \quad (\text{Aman})$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = \frac{P_u - M_{ux} - q}{B.L \frac{1}{6}.B.L^2}$$

$$= \frac{1164,75 - 255,678 - 25,45}{2000.2000 \frac{1}{6}.2000.2000^2}$$

$$= 124,881 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 1 arah :

$$d_s = S_b + (D/2)$$

$$= 75 + (19/2)$$

$$= 84,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d_s$$

$$= 600 - 84,5$$

$$= 515,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = \frac{B - b_k - d}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2000 - 800 - 515,5}{2}$$

$$= 84,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\sigma_a = \sigma_{\min} + \frac{(L - a) \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min})}{L}$$

$$= 124,881 + \frac{(2000 - 84,50) \cdot (508,398 - 124,881)}{2}$$

$$= 492,194 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Gaya tekan ke atas dari tanah :

$$V_u = a \cdot B \cdot \frac{(\sigma_{\max} + \sigma_a)}{2}$$

$$= 84,50 \cdot 2000 \cdot \frac{(508,398) + 492,194}{2}$$

$$= 84,55 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\Phi \cdot V_c = \phi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f'_c}}{6} \cdot B \cdot d$$

$$= 0,75 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75}}{6} \cdot 2000 \cdot 515,50$$

6

$$= 587,054 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman})$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 2 arah (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= h_k \\ &= 800 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_{k+d} = h_{k+d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 800 + 515,50 \\ &= 1315,500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya tekan ke atas (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \{B^2 - (b_{k+d}) \cdot (h_{k+d})\} \cdot \frac{(\sigma_{\text{maks}} + \sigma_{\text{min}})}{2} \\ &= \{2000^2 - (1315,500) \cdot (1315,500)\} \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{(508,398 + 124,881)}{2} \\ &= 718,600 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_c &= \frac{h_k}{b_k} \\ &= \frac{800}{800} \\ &= 1,00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= 2 \cdot \{(b_{k+d}) + (h_{k+d})\} \\ &= 2 \cdot \{(1315) + (1315)\} \\ &= 5262,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1+2}{\beta_c} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot \frac{b_0 \cdot d}{6} \\ &= \frac{1+2}{\beta_c} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot \frac{5262 \cdot 515,500}{6} \\ &= 6178,152 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{2+\alpha_s \cdot d}{b_0} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d}{12} \\ &= \frac{2+40 \cdot 515,5}{5262,00} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75} \cdot 5262,00 \cdot 515,5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

5262

12

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6094,399 \text{ kN} \\ V_c &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b \cdot d \\ &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 5262 \cdot 515,5 \\ &= 4118,768 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih V_c yang terkecil :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 4118,768 \text{ kN} \\ \Phi \cdot V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 4118,768 \\ &= 3089,076 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman}) \end{aligned}$$

Hitungan penulangan pondasi :

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= S_b + D + (D/2) \\ &= 75 + 19 + (19/2) \\ &= 103,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d_s \\ &= 600 - 103,5 \\ &= 496,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{B - b_k - d}{2} \\ &= \frac{2000 - 800}{2} \\ &= 0,60 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= \sigma_{\min} + \frac{(B-x) \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min})}{B} \\ &= 124,881 + \frac{(2000 - 0,60) \cdot (508,398 - 124,881)}{2000} \\ &= 393,343 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma_x \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_x) \cdot x^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 393,343 \cdot 0,60^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (508,398 - 393,343) \cdot 0,60^2 \\ &= 84,608 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\max} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\ &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(600+390)^2$$

$$= 5,498 \text{ MPa}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{84,608}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 496,5^2} \\ &= 0,381 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K}\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c} \\ &= \frac{\{1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,381}\} \cdot 496,5}{0,85 \cdot 20,75} \\ &= 10,854 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 10,854 \cdot 1000}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 490,863 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 496,5}{390} \\ &= 1782,308 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 1782,308 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{1782,308} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 159,080 \text{ mm} \\
 s < (2 \cdot hf) &= 2.600 \\
 &= 1200 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \\
 s < 450 &= 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 159,080 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{As} = D19 - 100, \text{ Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Kuat Dukung Pondasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{u_{maks}} &= \phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot A_1 \\
 &= 0,70 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 800 \cdot 800 \\
 &= 7901,600 > P_u \quad (\text{Aman})
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Pile Cape P2

Data Perencanaan :

B	=	2000	mm
L	=	2000	mm
hf	=	600	mm
ht	=	650	mm
σ	=	1040,31	kN
γ_t	=	17	kN/m ³
γ_c	=	24	kN/m ³
bk	=	800	mm
hk	=	800	mm
Sb	=	75	mm
D	=	19	mm
f'_c	=	20,75	MPa
f_y	=	390	MPa
P_u	=	2270,47	kNm
M_u	=	321,848	kNm

Perhitungan beban :

$$\begin{aligned}
 q &= \text{berat pondasi} + \text{berat tanah} \\
 &= hf \cdot \gamma_c + ht \cdot \gamma_t \\
 &= 600 \cdot 24 + 650 \cdot 17 \\
 &= 25,45 \text{ kN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Tegangan yang terjadi pada tanah :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{P_u}{B.L} + \frac{M_{ux}}{1/6.B.L^2} + q \\ &= \frac{2270,47}{2000.2000} + \frac{321,848}{1/6.2000.2000^2} + 25,45 \\ &= 834,42 \text{ kN/m}^2 < \sigma_t \quad (\text{Aman})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{min}} &= \frac{P_u}{B.L} - \frac{M_{ux}}{1/6.B.L^2} - q \\ &= \frac{2270,47}{2000.2000} - \frac{321,848}{1/6.2000.2000^2} - 25,45 \\ &= 351,680 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 1 arah :

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= S_b + (D/2) \\ &= 75 + (19/2) \\ &= 84,50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 600 - 84,5 \\ &= 515,50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{B - b_k}{2} - d \\ &= \frac{2000 - 800}{2} - 515,5 \\ &= 84,50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_a &= \sigma_{\text{min}} + \frac{(L - a) \cdot (\sigma_{\text{maks}} - \sigma_{\text{min}})}{L} \\ &= 351,680 + \frac{(2000 - 84,50) \cdot (834,452 - 351,680)}{2} \\ &= 814,055 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Gaya tekan ke atas dari tanah :

$$\begin{aligned}V_u &= a.B \cdot \frac{(\sigma_{\text{maks}} + \sigma_a)}{2} \\ &= 84,50.2000 \cdot \frac{(834,452 + 814,055)}{2} \\ &= 139,299 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi \cdot V_c &= \phi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f'_c} \cdot B \cdot d}{6} \\ &= 0,75 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75} \cdot 2000 \cdot 515,50}{6} \\ &= 587,054 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman})\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 2 arah (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned}b_k &= h_k \\ &= 800 \text{ mm} \\ b_{k+d} &= h_{k+d} \\ &= 800+515,50 \\ &= 1315,500 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Gaya tekan ke atas (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned}V_u &= \{B^2 - (b_{k+d}) \cdot (h_{k+d})\} \cdot \frac{(\sigma_{maks} + \sigma_{min})}{2} \\ &= \{2000^2 - (1315,500) \cdot (1315,500)\} \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{(834,453 + 351,680)}{2} \\ &= 1345,940 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_c &= \frac{h_k}{b_k} \\ &= \frac{800}{800} \\ &= 1,00\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b_0 &= 2 \cdot \{(b_{k+d}) + (h_{k+d})\} \\ &= 2 \cdot \{(1315) + (1315)\} \\ &= 5262,00 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= \frac{1+2}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d \\ &= \frac{1+2}{6} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 5262 \cdot 515,500 \\ &= 6178,152 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{2 + \alpha_s \cdot d}{b_0} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d \\
 &= \frac{2 + 40 \cdot 515,5}{5262} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 5262 \cdot 0,515,5 \\
 &= 6094,399 \text{ kN} \\
 V_c &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 5262 \cdot 0,515,5 \\
 &= 4118,768 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih V_c yang terkecil :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 4118,768 \text{ kN} \\
 \Phi \cdot V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 4118,768 \\
 &= 3089,076 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman})
 \end{aligned}$$

Hitungan penulangan pondasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_s &= S_b + D + (D/2) \\
 &= 75 + 19 + (19/2) \\
 &= 103,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d_s \\
 &= 600 - 103,5 \\
 &= 496,50 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{B - b_k - d}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2000 - 800}{2} \\
 &= 0,60 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_x &= \sigma_{\min} + \frac{(B-x) \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min})}{B} \\
 &= 351,680 + \frac{(2000 - 0,60) \cdot (834,452 - 351,680)}{2000}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 689,621 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 \mu &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma_x \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_x) \cdot x^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 689,621 \cdot 0,60^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (834,452 - 689,621) \cdot 0,60^2 \\
 &= 141,512 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned}
K_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\
&= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\
&= 5,498 \text{ MPa}
\end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
&= \frac{141,512}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 496,5^2} \\
&= 0,7176 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad \mathbf{Ok}
\end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{0,85 \cdot f_c}} \right\} \cdot d \\
&= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,7176}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 496,5 \\
&= 20,628 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
&= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 20,628 \cdot 1000}{390} \\
&= 932,900 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{s,u} &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y} \\
&= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 496,5}{390} \\
&= 1782,308 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 1782,308 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{1782,308}$$

$$= 159,080 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < (2 \cdot h_f) = 2 \cdot 600 = 1200 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

$$s < 450 = 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \text{Ok}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 159,080 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$A_s = D19 - 100, \text{ Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \quad \text{Ok}$$

Kuat Dukung Pondasi

$$P_{u_{maks}} = \phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'_c \cdot A_1$$

$$= 0,70 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 800 \cdot 800$$

$$= 7901,600 > P_u \quad (\text{Aman})$$

c) Pile Cape P3

Data Perencanaan :

B	=	2000	mm
L	=	2800	mm
h _f	=	800	mm
h _t	=	650	mm
σ _t	=	1040,31	kN
γ _t	=	17	kN/m ³
γ _c	=	24	kN/m ³
b _k	=	800	mm
h _k	=	800	mm
S _b	=	75	mm
D	=	19	mm
f' _c	=	20,75	MPa
f _y	=	390	MPa
P _u	=	3488,05	kNm
M _u	=	327,567	kNm

Perhitungan beban :

$$\begin{aligned}q &= \text{berat pondasi} + \text{berat tanah} \\&= hf \cdot \gamma_c + ht \cdot \gamma_t \\&= 800.24 + 650.17 \\&= 30,25 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Tegangan yang terjadi pada tanah :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{Pu}{B \cdot L} + \frac{Mux}{1/6 \cdot B \cdot L^2} + q \\&= \frac{3488,05}{2000 \cdot 2000} + \frac{327,567}{1/6 \cdot 2000 \cdot 2000^2} + 30,25 \\&= 778,460 \text{ kN/m}^2 < \sigma_t \quad (\text{Aman})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{min}} &= \frac{Pu}{B \cdot L} - \frac{Mux}{1/6 \cdot B \cdot L^2} - q \\&= \frac{3488,05}{2000 \cdot 2000} - \frac{327,567}{1/6 \cdot 2000 \cdot 2000^2} - 30,25 \\&= 527,771 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 1 arah :

$$\begin{aligned}ds &= Sb + (D/2) \\&= 75 + (19/2) \\&= 84,50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - ds \\&= 800 - 84,5 \\&= 715,50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}a &= \frac{L - hk - d}{2} \\&= \frac{2800 - 800 - 715,5}{2} \\&= 284,50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_a &= \sigma_{\text{min}} + \frac{(L - a) \cdot (\sigma_{\text{maks}} - \sigma_{\text{min}})}{L} \\&= 778,460 + \frac{(2000 - 84,50) \cdot (778,460 - 527,771)}{2} \\&= 752,989 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Gaya tekan ke atas dari tanah :

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \frac{a.B.(\sigma_{maks} + \sigma_a)}{2} \\ &= \frac{284,50.2000.(778,460+527,771)}{2} \\ &= 435,697 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi.V_c &= \frac{\phi.\sqrt{f'_c}.B.d}{6} \\ &= \frac{0,75.\sqrt{20,75}.2000.715,50}{6} \\ &= 814,814 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman}) \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 2 arah (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= h_k \\ &= 800 \text{ mm} \\ b_{k+d} &= h_{k+d} \\ &= 800+715,50 \\ &= 1515,500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya tekan ke atas (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \frac{\{B.L-(b_{k+d}).(h_{k+d})\} . (\sigma_{maks} + \sigma_{min})}{2} \\ &= \frac{\{2000.2000-(1515,500).(1515,500)\} . (778,460+527,771)}{2} \\ &= 2157,411 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_c &= \frac{h_k}{b_k} \\ &= \frac{800}{800} \\ &= 1,00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= 2. \{ (b_{k+d}) + (h_{k+d}) \} \\ &= 2. \{ (1515) + (1515) \} \\ &= 6062,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c &= \frac{1+2}{\beta_c} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d \\
&= \frac{1+2}{1} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot \frac{6062 \cdot 715,500}{6} \\
&= 9878,81 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c &= \frac{2+\alpha_s \cdot d}{b_0} \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d \\
&= \frac{2+40 \cdot 715,5}{6062} \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot \frac{6062 \cdot 00 \cdot 715,5}{12} \\
&= 11066,266 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d \\
&= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 6062 \cdot 715,5 \\
&= 6585,873 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih V_c yang terkecil :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c &= 6585,873 \text{ kN} \\
\Phi \cdot V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 6585,873 \\
&= 4939,4049 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman})
\end{aligned}$$

Hitungan penulangan pondasi :

Tulangan sejajar sisi panjang

$$\begin{aligned}
d_s &= S_b + (D/2) \\
&= 75 + (19/2) \\
&= 84,5 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
d &= h - d_s \\
&= 800 - 84,5 \\
&= 715,5 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= \frac{L - h_k}{2} \\
&= \frac{2800 - 800}{2} \\
&= 1,00 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_x &= \sigma_{\min} + (L-x) \cdot (\frac{\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min}}{L}) \\
&= 527,771 + (2800 - 1,00) \cdot (\frac{778,460 - 527,771}{771})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2800 \\
 & = 688,928 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 \text{Mu} & = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma_x \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\sigma_{\text{maks}} - \sigma_x) \cdot x^2 \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 688,928 \cdot 1,00^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (778,460 - \\
 & 688,928) \cdot 1,00^2 \\
 & = 374,308 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\text{maks}} & = \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\
 & = \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2} \\
 & = 5,498 \text{ MPa}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K & = \frac{\text{Mu}}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 & = \frac{374,308}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 715,5^2} \\
 & = 0,9139 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a & = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{0,85 \cdot f'c}} \right\} \cdot d \\
 & = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,9139}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 715,5 \\
 & = 38,090 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,u} & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y} \\
 & = \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 38,090 \cdot 1000}{390} \\
 & = 1722,589 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{s,u} & = 1,4 \cdot b \cdot d \\
 & \quad f_y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 715,5}{390}$$

$$= 2568,462 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$A_{s,u} = 2568,462 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,u}}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{2568,462}$$

$$= 164,595 \text{ mm}$$

$$s < (2 \cdot h_f) = 2 \cdot 800 = 1600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

$$s < 450 = 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 164,595 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$A_s = D19 - 100, \text{ Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Hitungan penulangan pondasi :

Tulangan sejajar sisi pendek

$$d_s = S_b + D + (D/2)$$

$$= 75 + 19 + (19/2)$$

$$= 103,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d_s$$

$$= 800 - 103,50$$

$$= 696,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = \frac{B - b_k}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2000 - 800}{2}$$

$$= 0,60 \text{ m}$$

$$M_u = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma_{maks} \cdot x^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 778,460 \cdot 0,60^2$$

$$= 140,123 \text{ kNm}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{140,123}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 696,50^2} \\ &= 0,3611 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K} \right\} \cdot d \\ &= \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot 0,3611} \right\} \cdot 696,50 \\ &= 14,407 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 14,407 \cdot 1000}{390} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 651,551 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} As,u &= \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{fy} \\ &= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 696,50}{390} \\ &= 2500,256 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$As,u = 2500,256 \text{ mm}^2$$

Untuk jalur pusat selebar, B = 2,00 m

$$\begin{aligned} As,\text{pusat} &= (2 \cdot B \cdot As,u) / (L+B) \\ &= (2 \cdot 2000 \cdot 2500,256) / (2800+2000) \\ &= 2083,547 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$s = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{As,pusat} \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{2083,547} \\
 & = 136,080 \text{ mm} \\
 s < (2 \cdot hf) & = 2.800 \\
 & = 1600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \\
 s < 450 & = 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 136,030 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{As} = D19 - 100, \text{ Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As,u} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Untuk jalur tepi (diluar jalur pusat)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As,tepi} & = \text{As,u} - \text{As,pusat} \\
 & = 2500,256 - 2083,547 \\
 & = 416,709 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 s & = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{\text{As,tepi}} \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{416,709} \\
 & = 680,399 \text{ mm} \\
 s < (2 \cdot hf) & = 2.800 \\
 & = 1600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}} \\
 s < 450 & = 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 450 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$\text{As} = D19 - 100, \text{ Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > \text{As,u} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Kuat Dukung Pondasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pu}_{\text{maks}} & = \phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot A_1 \\
 & = 0,70 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 800 \cdot 800 \\
 & = 7901,600 > \text{Pu} \quad (\text{Aman})
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Pile Cape P4

Data Perencanaan :

B	=	2000	mm
L	=	3000	mm
hf	=	800	mm
ht	=	650	mm
σ_t	=	1040,31	kN
γ_t	=	17	kN/m ³
γ_c	=	24	kN/m ³
bk	=	800	mm
hk	=	800	mm
Sb	=	75	mm
D	=	19	mm
f'c	=	20,75	MPa
fy	=	390	MPa
Pu	=	4217,17	kNm
Mu	=	311,584	kNm

Perhitungan beban :

$$\begin{aligned}q &= \text{berat pondasi} + \text{berat tanah} \\ &= hf \cdot \gamma_c + ht \cdot \gamma_t \\ &= 800 \cdot 24 + 650 \cdot 17 \\ &= 30,25 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Tegangan yang terjadi pada tanah :

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\text{maks}} &= \frac{P_u}{B \cdot L} + \frac{M_{ux}}{1/6 \cdot B \cdot L^2} + q \\ &= \frac{4217,17}{2000 \cdot 3000} + \frac{311,584}{1/6 \cdot 2000 \cdot 3000^2} + 30,25 \\ &= 836,974 \text{ kN/m}^2 < \sigma_t \quad (\text{Aman})\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{\min} &= \frac{P_u}{B.L} - \frac{M_{ux}}{1/6.B.L^2} - q \\
&= \frac{4217,17}{2000.3000} - \frac{311,584}{1/6.2000.3000^2} - 30,25 \\
&= 629,251 \text{ kN/m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 1 arah :

$$\begin{aligned}
d_s &= S_b + (D/2) \\
&= 75 + (19/2) \\
&= 84,50 \text{ mm} \\
d &= h - d_s \\
&= 800 - 84,5 \\
&= 715,50 \text{ mm} \\
a &= \frac{L - h_k}{2} - d \\
&= \frac{3000 - 800}{2} - 715,5 \\
&= 384,50 \text{ mm} \\
\sigma_a &= \frac{\sigma_{\min} + (L - a) \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min})}{L} \\
&= \frac{836,974 + (3000 - 384,5) \cdot (836,974 - 629,251)}{2} \\
&= 810,351 \text{ kN/m}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Gaya tekan ke atas dari tanah :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_u &= a \cdot B \cdot \frac{(\sigma_{\max} + \sigma_a)}{2} \\
&= 384,50 \cdot 2000 \cdot \frac{(836,974 + 810,351)}{2} \\
&= 633,397 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi \cdot V_c &= \phi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f'_c} \cdot B \cdot d}{6} \\
&= 0,75 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75} \cdot 2000 \cdot 715,50}{6}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 814,814 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman})$$

Kontrol tegangan geser 2 arah (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= h_k \\ &= 800 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$b_{k+d} = h_{k+d}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 800+715,50 \\ &= 1515,500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya tekan ke atas (geser pons) :

$$\begin{aligned} V_u &= \{B.L-(b_{k+d}).(h_{k+d})\} \cdot \frac{(\underline{\sigma}_{maks} + \underline{\sigma}_{min})}{2} \\ &= \{2000.3000-(1515,500).(1515,500)\} \cdot \\ &\quad \frac{(836,974+629,251)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2714,907 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_c &= \frac{h_k}{b_k} \\ &= \frac{800}{800} \\ &= 1,00 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_0 &= 2 \cdot \{(b_{k+d})+(h_{k+d})\} \\ &= 2 \cdot \{(1515)+(1515)\} \\ &= 6062,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser yang ditahan beton :

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{1+2}{\beta_c} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d}{6} \\ &= \frac{1+2}{1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{20,75} \cdot 6062 \cdot 715,500}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 9878,81 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{2+\alpha_s \cdot d}{b_0} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{f_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d}{12} \\ &= \frac{2+40}{6062} \cdot \frac{715,5 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 6062 \cdot 00 \cdot 715,5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 11066,266 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_0 \cdot d \\
 &= 1/3 \cdot \sqrt{20,75} \cdot 6062 \cdot 715,5 \\
 &= 6585,873 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih V_c yang terkecil :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 6585,873 \text{ kN} \\
 \Phi \cdot V_c &= 0,75 \cdot 6585,873 \\
 &= 4939,4049 \text{ kN} > V_u \quad (\text{Aman})
 \end{aligned}$$

Hitungan penulangan pondasi :

Tulangan sejajar sisi panjang

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_s &= S_b + (D/2) \\
 &= 75 + (19/2) \\
 &= 84,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d_s \\
 &= 800 - 84,5 \\
 &= 715,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{L - h_k}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3000 - 800}{2} \\
 &= 1,10 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_x &= \frac{\sigma_{\min} + (L-x) \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min})}{L} \\
 &= \frac{527,771 + (3000 - 1,10) \cdot (836,974 - 629,251)}{3000} \\
 &= 760,809 \text{ kN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma_x \cdot x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (\sigma_{\max} - \sigma_x) \cdot x^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 760,809 \cdot 1,10^2 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot (836,974 - 760,809) \cdot 1,10^2 \\
 &= 491,010 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul maksimal :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_{\max} &= \frac{382 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c \cdot (600 + f_y - 225 \cdot \beta_1)}{(600 + f_y)^2} \\
 &= \frac{382 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot (600 + 390 - 225 \cdot 0,85)}{(600 + 390)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5,498 \text{ MPa}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$K = \frac{Mu}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{491,010}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 715,5^2}$$

$$= 1,1989 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad \underline{\text{Ok}}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \frac{\left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot K}{f_c}} \right\} \cdot d}{0,85 \cdot f_c}$$

$$= \frac{\left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1,1989}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}} \right\} \cdot 715,5}{0,85 \cdot 20,75}$$

$$= 50,411 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan :

$$As,u = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c \cdot a \cdot b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 50,411 \cdot 1000}{390}$$

$$= 2279,822 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As,u = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 715,5}{390}$$

$$= 2568,462 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$As,u = 2568,462 \text{ mm}^2$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$s = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,u}$$

$$= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{2568,462}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 110,389 \text{ mm} \\
 s < (2 \cdot hf) &= 2.800 \\
 &= 1600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \\
 s < 450 &= 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 110,389 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$A_s = D19 - 100, \text{ Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Hitungan penulangan pondasi :

Tulangan sejajar sisi pendek

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds &= S_b + D + (D/2) \\
 &= 75 + 19 + (19/2) \\
 &= 103,50 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - ds \\
 &= 800 - 103,50 \\
 &= 696,50 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{b - b_k}{2} \\
 &= \frac{2000 - 800}{2} \\
 &= 0,60 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sigma_{\text{maks}} \cdot x^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 836,974 \cdot 0,60^2 \\
 &= 150,655 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor momen pikul K :

$$\begin{aligned}
 K &= \frac{M_u}{\Phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\
 &= \frac{150,655}{0,9 \cdot 1000 \cdot 696,50^2} \\
 &= 0,3882 \text{ MPa} < K_{\text{maks}} \quad \mathbf{Ok}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ketentuan nilai a :

$$a = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \cdot K} \right\} \cdot d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0,85 \cdot f'c \\
& = \left\{ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 0,3882}{\dots}} \right\} \cdot 696,50 \\
& 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \\
& = 15,502 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
As,u & = \frac{0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot a \cdot b}{fy} \\
& = \frac{0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 15,502 \cdot 1000}{390} \\
& = 701,083 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
As,u & = \frac{1,4 \cdot b \cdot d}{fy} \\
& = \frac{1,4 \cdot 1000 \cdot 696,50}{390} \\
& = 2500,256 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dipilih yang besar :

$$As,u = 2500,256 \text{ mm}^2$$

Untuk jalur pusat selebar, B = 2,00 m

$$\begin{aligned}
As,pusat & = \frac{(2 \cdot B \cdot As,u)}{(L+B)} \\
& = \frac{(2 \cdot 2000 \cdot 2500,256)}{(3000+2000)} \\
& = 2000,205 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}
s & = \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{As,pusat} \\
& = \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{2000,205} \\
& = 141,750 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$s < (2 \cdot hf) = 2.800 = 1600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

$$s < 450 = 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 141,750 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$A_s = D19 - 100$, Luas $2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u}$ **Ok**
Untuk jalur tepi (diluar jalur pusat)

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,\text{tepi}} &= A_{s,u} - A_{s,\text{pusat}} \\ &= 2500,256 - 2000,256 \\ &= 500,051 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{1/4 \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot S}{A_{s,\text{tepi}}} \\ &= \frac{1/4 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 19 \cdot 1000}{500,051} \\ &= 566,99 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s < (2 \cdot h_f) &= 2.800 \\ &= 1600 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok} \end{aligned}$$

$$s < 450 = 450 \text{ mm} > s \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Dipilih yang kecil :

$$s = 450 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi dipakai tulangan :

$$A_s = D19 - 100, \text{ Luas } 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{s,u} \quad \mathbf{Ok}$$

Kuat Dukung Pondasi

$$\begin{aligned} P_{u,\text{maks}} &= \phi \cdot 0,85 \cdot f'c \cdot A_1 \\ &= 0,70 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20,75 \cdot 800 \cdot 800 \\ &= 7901,600 > P_u \quad (\text{Aman}) \end{aligned}$$