

BAB IV

HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN

4.1 Pembebanan Atap

4.1.1 Beban angin

Kategori 2

$$V = 20 \text{ km/jam}$$

$$K_d = 0,85$$

$$K_{zt} = 1$$

$$G = 0,85$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_z &= 2,01 \times (z/z_g)^{2/\alpha} \\ &= 2,01 \times (16/111,51)^{2/7} \\ &= 1,15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_h &= 2,01 \times (10/111,51)^{2/7} \\ &= 1,009 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_z &= 0,613 \times k_z \times k_{zt} \times k_d \times v^2 \\ &= 0,613 \times 1,15 \times 1 \times 0,85 \times 5,562^2 \\ &= 18,523 \text{ k N/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_h &= 0,613 \times k_h \times k_{zt} \times k_d \times v^2 \\ &= 0,613 \times 1,009 \times 1 \times 0,85 \times 5,562^2 \\ &= 16,25 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Atap

Datang

$$\begin{aligned} Q_h \times G \times CP \\ &= 16,25 \times 0,85 \times (\pm 0,2) \\ &= \pm 2,7625 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Pergi

$$\begin{aligned} Q_h \times G \times CP \\ &= 16,25 \times 0,85 \times (-0,6) \\ &= -8,28 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

4.1.2 Beban Mati

Kemiringan kuda-kuda	: 30°
Berat genteng	: 50 kg/m ² (PPURG 1987)
Berat plafond	: 18 kg/m ² (PPURG 1987)
Beban hidup	: 100 kg/m ² (PPURG 1987)

Panjang rangka kuda-kuda

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang batang a} &= \tan 30^\circ \times 3,5 \\ &= 2,02 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang batang b} &= \sqrt{3,5^2 + 2,02^2} \\ &= 4,03 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang batang c} &= \tan 30^\circ \times 7 \\ &= 4,04 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang batang d} &= \sqrt{7^2 + 4,04^2} \\ &= 8,06 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Panjang batang e} &= \sqrt{1^2 + 0,5^2} \\ &= 1,118 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban mati penutup atap

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \text{Berat genteng} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + t \right) \\ &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times + 1,118 \right) \text{ m} \\ &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 3,118 \text{ m} \\ &= 155,9 \text{ Kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= \text{Berat genteng} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + \frac{1}{2} L \right) \\ &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \right) \text{ m} \\ &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 4 \text{ m} \\ &= 200 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban plafond

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \frac{1}{2} b \\ &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \text{ m} \\ &= 45 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_2 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b \right) \\ &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \right) \text{ m} \\ &= 180 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_3 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} 5 \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 6 + \frac{1}{2} 6\right) \text{ m} \\
&= 270 \text{ kg} \\
P_4 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} 5 \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 6 \text{ m} \\
&= 135 \text{ kg} \\
P_5 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 5\right) \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 2 \text{ m} \\
&= 90 \text{ kg} \\
P_6 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 5\right) \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 2 + \frac{1}{2} 6\right) \text{ m} \\
&= 360 \text{ kg} \\
P_7 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 5\right) \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 6 + \frac{1}{2} 6\right) \text{ m} \\
&= 540 \text{ kg} \\
P_8 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 5\right) \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 6 \text{ m} \\
&= 270 \text{ kg} \\
P_9 &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 4\right) \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 2 \text{ m} \\
&= 81 \text{ kg} \\
P_{10} &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 4\right) \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 2 + \frac{1}{2} 6\right) \text{ m} \\
&= 324 \text{ kg} \\
P_{11} &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
&= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 4\right) \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 6 + \frac{1}{2} 6\right) \text{ m} \\
&= 486 \text{ kg}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{12} &= \text{Berat plafond} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 4\right) \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 6 \text{ m} \\
 &= 243 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.1.3 Beban hujan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= (40 - 0,8 \alpha) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + t\right) \\
 &= (40 - 0,8 (30)) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1,118\right) \\
 &= 16 \times 3,118 \\
 &= 49,89 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2 &= (40 - 0,8 \alpha) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + \frac{1}{2} L\right) \\
 &= (40 - 0,8 (30)) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4\right) \\
 &= 16 \times 4 \\
 &= 64 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.1.4 Pembebanan Balok

$$\text{Pasangan } \frac{1}{2} \text{ bata} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ (PPURG 1983)}$$

$$\text{Ukuran B.sloof} = 0,40 \text{ m} \times 0,40 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tinggi bersih B.sloof ke B.induk} = 4 - 0,4 = 3,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Beban B.sloof} = 3,6 \times 250$$

$$= 900 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$\text{Ukuran B.Induk} = 0,45 \times 0,4$$

$$\text{Tinggi bersih B.induk ke B.ring} = 4 - 0,4 = 3,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Balok induk} = 3,6 \times 250$$

$$= 900 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding

Datang

$$Q_z \times G \times CP$$

$$= 18,523 \times 0,85 \times 0,8$$

$$= 12,595 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Pergi

$$Q_h \times G \times CP$$

$$= 16,25 \times 0,85 \times (-0,3)$$

$$= -4,1437 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

4.1.5 Pembebanan Kolom

Pembebanan kolom di ambil dari data SAP 2000 setelah di lakukan analisis yang didapat dari analisis

4.1.6 Beban Gempa

1. Kondisi Seismik Lokasi

Lokasi yang di analisis beban gempa pada penelitian ini adalah daerah Kabupaten Sleman Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dengan asumsi tanah dalam keadaan keras.

Pada SNI 1726:2012 bangunan sekolah termasuk dalam kategori resiko IV dengan faktor keutamaan gempa (I_e) 1,50 .

2. Respon Spectrum Desain

Perhitungan kurva respon spektrum gempa berdasarkan SNI 03-1726-2012 untuk daerah Sleman:

1. dari hasil penyelidikan geoteknik didapatkan kelas situs daerah Sleman yaitu tanahsedang (SC),
2. nilai parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek 0.2 detik (S_s) sebesar 0.923 gr,
3. nilai parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik (S_1) sebesar 0.362 gr,
4. menentukan data faktor amplifikasi percepatan pada periode pendek 0.2 detik (F_a) dan percepatan periode 1 detik (F_v).

$$S_s = \frac{0.923-0.75}{1-0.923} = \frac{F_a-1.1}{1-F_a}$$

$$0.173 - 0.173 F_a = 0.077 F_a - 0.0847$$

$$0.173 + 0.0847 = 0.077 F_a + 0.173 F_a$$

$$0.2577 = 0.25 F_a$$

$$F_a = 1.031$$

$$S_1 = \frac{0.362-0.3}{0.4-0.362} = \frac{F_v-1.5}{1.4-F_v}$$

$$0.0868 - 0.062 F_v = 0.038 F_v - 0.057$$

$$0.0868 + 0.057 = 0.038 F_v + 0.062 F_v$$

$$0.1438 = 0.1 F_v$$

$$F_v = 1.438$$

5. menghitung nilai parameter spektrum percepatan pada periode 0.2 detik (S_{ms}) dan nilai parameter respon spektrum percepatan pada periode 1 detik (S_{m1})

$$\begin{aligned} S_{ms} &= F_a \times S_s \\ &= 1.031 \times 0.923 \\ &= 0.951 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{m1} &= F_v \times S_1 \\ &= 1.438 \times 0.362 \\ &= 0.520 \end{aligned}$$

6. menghitung parameter percepatan spektral desain untuk periode pendek 0.2 detik (S_{DS}) dan pada periode 1 detik (S_{D1})

$$\begin{aligned} S_{DS} &= \frac{2}{3} S_{ms} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0.951 \\ &= 0.634 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{D1} &= \frac{2}{3} S_{m1} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0.520 \\ &= 0.347 \end{aligned}$$

7. menghitung nilai periode getar struktur T_o dan T_s

$$\begin{aligned} T_o &= 0.2 \frac{S_{D1}}{S_{DS}} \\ &= 0.2 \times \frac{0.347}{0.634} \\ &= 0.109 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= \frac{S_{D1}}{S_{DS}} \\ &= \frac{0.347}{0.634} \\ &= 0.547 \end{aligned}$$

8. menghitung nilai spektrum respon desain (S_a), mempunyai 3 kondisi:

a. Untuk periode yang lebih kecil dari T_0 ($0 \leq T \leq T_0$)

$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= S_{DS} \left(0.4 + 0.6 \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \\ &= 0.634 \left(0.4 + 0.6 \frac{0}{0.109} \right) \\ &= 0.254 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.1 Nilai spektrum respon desain (S_a) untuk periode yang lebih kecil dari T_0 ($0 \leq T \leq T_0$)

t (detik)	S_a
0.00	0.254
0.01	0.288
0.02	0.323
0.03	0.358
0.04	0.393
0.05	0.428
0.06	0.463
0.07	0.498
0.08	0.533
0.09	0.568
0.10	0.603

b. Untuk periode lebih besar dari atau sama dengan T_0 dan lebih kecil dari atau sama dengan T_s ($T_0 \leq T \leq T_s$)

$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= S_{DS} \\ &= 0.634 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.2 Nilai spektrum respon desain (S_a) untuk periode yang lebih besar atau sama dengan T_0 dan lebih kecil dari atau sama dengan T_s ($T_0 \leq T \leq T_s$)

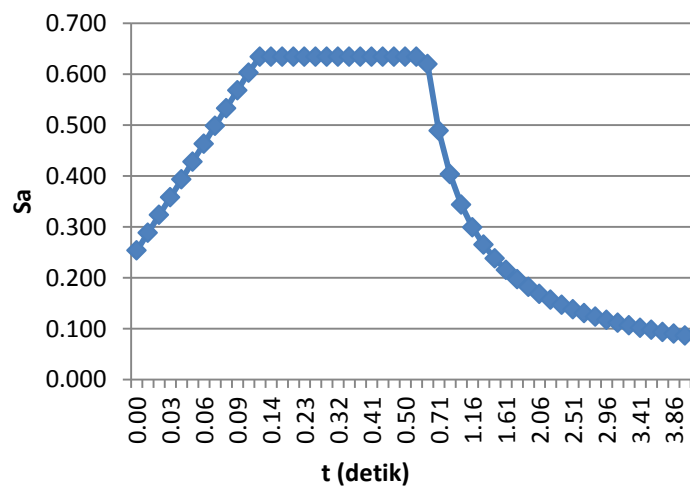
t (detik)	S_a
0.11	0.634
0.14	0.634
0.17	0.634
0.20	0.634
0.23	0.634
0.26	0.634
0.29	0.634
0.32	0.634
0.35	0.634
0.38	0.634
0.41	0.634

c. Untuk periode lebih besar dari T_s ($T_o \geq T_s$)

$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= \frac{S_{D1}}{T} \\ &= \frac{0.347}{0.53} \\ &= 0.655 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.3 Nilai spektrum respon desain (S_a) untuk periode lebih besar dari T_s
($T_o \geq T_s$)

t (detik)	S_a
0.56	0.620
0.71	0.489
0.86	0.403
1.01	0.344
1.16	0.299
1.31	0.265
1.46	0.238
1.61	0.216
1.76	0.197
1.91	0.182
2.06	0.168



Gambar 4.1 Kurva respon spektrum

4.1.7 Beban Plat

Plat Lantai:

a. Beban mati

$$\text{Beban Keramik} = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2 \text{ (PPURG 1983)}$$

$$\text{Spasi (2cm)} = 0,02 \times 2100 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Urugan Pasir (5cm)} = 0,05 \times 1600 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Total} = 146 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

b. Beban Hidup

$$\text{QL} = 300 \text{ kg/m}$$

4.2 Analisis

4.2.1 Kolom

Desain kolom induk:

$$\text{Lebar (b)} = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi(h)} = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Fy Baja} = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Modulus Elastisitas} = 200.000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Diameter Tulangan} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Selimut Beton} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Phi \text{ Faktor Reduksi} = 0,65$$

$$\Phi \text{ Faktor Reduksi} = 0,65$$

$$\text{Fc' Beton} = 20$$

$$\text{D Sengkang} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Ag} = (30 \times 30)$$

$$= 9000 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{As}' = 5 \times (1/4) \times \pi \times (\text{Dtulangan})^2$$

$$= 5 \times (1/4) \times 3,14 \times (16^2)$$

$$= 1005,31 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Ast} = 16 \times (1/4) \times \pi \times (\text{Dtulangan})^2$$

$$= 16 \times (1/4) \times 3,14 \times (16^2)$$

$$= 3216,99 \text{ mm}^2$$

- Keadaan Sentris

Mencari Kapasitas kuat tekan aksial nominal

$$\begin{aligned}\phi P_n \text{ max} &= \phi \times 0,8 \times (0,85 \times f_c' \times (A_g - A_{st}) + (f_y \times A_{st})) \\ &= 1091926,535 \text{ N} \\ &= 1091926 \text{ KN}\end{aligned}$$

- Eksentris Kecil

$$\begin{aligned}\phi P_n &= \phi \times \phi P_n \text{ max} \\ &= 0,8 \times 1091926 \\ &= 873,541 \text{ KN} \\ &= 873540,8657 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

- Keadaan Seimbang

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - \text{Selimutbeton} - D \text{ tulangan} - (Dt/2) \\ &= 300 - 40 - 10(16/2) \\ &= 242 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}C_b &= 0,003 / (0,003 + (b/E) \times d) \\ &= 172,857 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Regangan pada baja tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}d' &= \text{SelimutBeton} + D \text{ sengkang} + (Dt/2) \\ &= 40 + 10 + (14/2) \\ &= 58\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Regangan } S' &= (C_b - d') / C_b \times 0,003 \\ &= (172,857 - 58) / 172,857 \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,002\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Regangan } y &= f_y / E_s \\ &= 240,000 / 200,000 \\ &= 0,001\end{aligned}$$

Regangan $S' >$ Regangan y = Sudah Luluh

Faktor distribusi tegangan

$$F_c' = 20 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$B' = 0,85 \text{ (jika } F_c' < 30 \text{ Mpa)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_s' &= (C_b - d') / C_b \times 600 \\
 &= (314,286 - 60) / 314,286 \times 600 \\
 &= 398,667 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

Mencari tinggi blok tegangan beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_b &= \beta' \times 314,286 \\
 &= 0,85 \times 314,286 \\
 &= 267,143
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya internal pada beton tekan

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{c,b} &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a_b \times b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 20 \times 267,143 \times 500 \\
 &= 227014,286 \text{ kN} \\
 &= 2270,714 \text{ N} \\
 C_{s,b} &= (f_y - 0,85 \times f_c') \times a_s' \\
 &= (240 - 0,85 \times 20) \times 1570,80 \\
 &= 350287,581 \text{ N} \\
 &= 350,288 \text{ kN} \\
 T_{s,b} &= f_y \times a_s' \\
 &= 240 \times 1570,80 \\
 &= 376991,118 \text{ N} \\
 &= 376,991 \text{ kN} \\
 P_{n,b} &= C_{c,b} + C_{s,b} - T_{s,b} \\
 &= 2244,011 \text{ kN} \\
 Y &= 0,5 \times h \\
 &= 0,5 \times 500 \\
 &= 250 \text{ mm} \\
 M_{n,b} &= 402558,873 \text{ Nm} \\
 &= 402,559 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_b &= M_{n,b}/P_{n,b} \\
 &= 402,559/2244,011 \\
 &= 0,179 \text{ m} \\
 &= 179,292 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi pada keadaan seimbang

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi P_{n,b} &= \phi \times P_{n,b} \\
 &= 0,65 \times 2244,011 \\
 &= 1458,607 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_{n,b} &= \phi \times M_{n,b} \\
 &= 0,65 \times 402,559 \\
 &= 261,663 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Keadaan Momen Murni

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= A_s' \times f_y / (0,85 \times f_c' \times b) \\
 &= 1570,80 \times 240 / (0,85 \times 20 \times 500) \\
 &= 44,35 \text{ mm} \\
 M_n &= A_s' \times f_y \times (d - A/2) \\
 &= 1570,80 \times 240 \times (440 - 44,35/2) \\
 &= 157515956,6 \text{ N,mm} \\
 &= 157,52 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Keadaan $e > e_b$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 20 \times 500 \\
 &= 8500 \text{ kN} \\
 C_s &= A_s' \times (f_y - 0,85 \times f_c) \\
 &= 1570,80 \times (240 - 0,85 \times 20) \\
 &= 350287,5809 \text{ kN} \\
 T &= A_s' \times f_y \\
 &= 1570,80 \times 240 \\
 &= 376991,1184 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

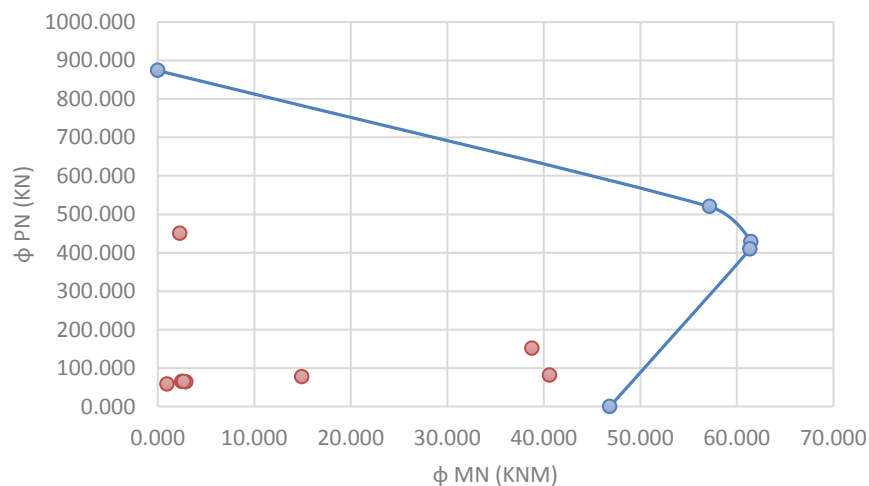
Berikut ini adalah hasil Kekuatan Kolom dan reaksi kolom yang telah dilakukan analisis struktur nya terdapat enam kondisi dapat dilihat pada tabel 4.4 dan tabel 4.5.

Tabel 4.4 Hasil Kekuatan Kolom

No	Keadaan	ϕ Pn (kN)	ϕ Mn (kNm)	E
1	Sentris	1091.926	0	0
2	Ek. Kecil	873.541	0	0
3	Patah Desak	506.189	75.928	150
4	Seimbang	428.364	61.487	
5	Patah Tarik	409.104	61.366	150
6	Momen Murni	0	46.842	

Tabel 4.5 Hasil Reaksi Kolom

No	Item	P (kN)	M2(kN.m)
1	P terbesar	57.879	0.971
2	P terkecil	450.500	2.315
3	V2 terbesar	64.500	2.494
4	V2 terkecil	77.256	14.940
5	M2 terbesar	151.700	38.780
6	M2 terkecil	81.160	40.600
7	M3 terbesar	64.440	2.930
8	M3 terkecil	64.500	2.690



Gambar 4.2 Diagram Interaksi Kekuatan Kolom

4.2.2 Balok induk

Data balok Induk

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Lebar balok, b	= 300 mm
Tinggi balok, h	= 350 mm
Diameter tulangan, D	= 16 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 10 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 44,170 kNm
Momen rencana negatif, M_u^-	= 72,180 kNm
Gaya geser rencana, V_u	= 55,110 kN
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,80
Faktor reduksi kuat geser, ϕ	= 0,75
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\
 &= 40 + 10 + \frac{16}{2} \\
 &= 58 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\
 &= \frac{300-2 \times 58}{25+16} \\
 &= 4,49 \cong 4 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\
 &= \frac{300-8 \times 16-2 \times 58}{4-1} \\
 &= 40 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= D + 25 \\
 &= 16 + 25 \\
 &= 41 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= 0,85\beta_1 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \frac{600}{600+f_y} \\ &= 0,85x0,85x \frac{18}{240} x \frac{600}{600+240} \\ &= 0,0378\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,0378x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,0378 \frac{240}{0,85x18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{240} \\ &= 0,0058\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 x 0,0430 \\ &= 0,03225\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{44,170}{0,80} \\ &= 55,2155kNm\end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d' \\ &= 350 - 100 \\ &= 250 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mn x 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{55,2155 x 10^6}{300 x 250} \\ &= 2,9447\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{20}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x2,9447}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0138\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,0138 x 300 x 250 \\ &= 1031,4688 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1031,4688}{\frac{\pi \cdot 18^2}{4}} \\ &= 5,1301 \cong 6 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned}As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 6x \frac{\pi}{4} x 18^2 \\ &= 1206,3716 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{6}{4} \\ &= 1,5\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.6 Tulangan momen positif balok induk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	4	58	232
2	2	99	198
3	0	0	0
n =	6	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	430

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{430}{6} \\ &= 71,66 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 350 - 71,66 \\ &= 278,83 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{1206,3716 \times 240}{0,85 \times 16 \times 300} \\ &= 63,078 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 1206,3716 \times 240 \times \left(278,83 - \frac{63,078}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 71,454 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{63,078}{0,85} \\ &= 74,2097 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{278,83 - 74,2097}{74,2097} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0083 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\varepsilon_t > 0,005$, maka nilai $\phi = 0,9$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 71,454 \\ &= 64,3087 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^+$$

$$64,3087 \text{ kNm} > 44,170 \text{ kNm}$$

(OK)

Tulangan momen negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{72,180}{0,80} \\ &= 64,3087kNm \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 350 - 100 \\ &= 250 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{64,3087 \times 10^6}{350 \times 250} \\ &= 4,8120 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{20}{240} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 4,8120}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,02492 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,02492 \times 350 \times 250 \\ &= 1869,0786mm \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\ &= \frac{1869,0786mm}{\frac{\pi}{4}16^2} \\ &= 9,2960 \cong 10 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 10 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 16^2 \\ &= 2010,6193 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{10}{4} \\ &= 2,5 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.7 Tulangan momen negatif balok induk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	4	58	232
2	4	99	396
3	2	140	280
n =	10	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	908

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{908}{10} \\ &= 90,80 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 350 - 90,80 \\ &= 259,2 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\ &= \frac{2010,6193 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 300} \\ &= 105,130 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 2010,6193 \times 240 \times \left(259,2 - \frac{105,130}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 99,711 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{105,130}{0,85} \\
 &= 123,6828
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{259,2 - 123,6828}{123,6828} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0075
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\varepsilon_t > 0,005$, maka nilai $\phi = 0,75$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,75 \times 99,711 \\
 &= 74,784 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^+$$

$$74,784 \text{ kNm} > 72,180 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vc &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \times b \times d \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} \times 300 \times 250 \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= 53,033 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Vc &= 0,75 \times 53,033 \\
 &= 39,775 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$Vu > \phi Vc$, maka perlu tulangan geser

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vs &= \frac{Vu - \phi Vc}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{55,110 - 0,75 \times 39,775}{0,75} \\
 &= 20,447 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}
 Av &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \\
 &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$s = Avfy \frac{d}{V_s D^3}$$

$$= 157,08 \times 240 \frac{250}{20,447 \times 20^3}$$

$$= 460,94 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$s_{maks} = \frac{d}{2}$$

$$= \frac{250}{2}$$

$$= 139,17 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 139,17 \text{ mm} \cong 130 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P10 – 100

4.2.3 Balok Sloof

Data balok Induk

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Lebar balok, b	= 300 mm
Tinggi balok, h	= 350 mm
Diameter tulangan, D	= 20 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 10 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 44,450 kNm
Momen rencana negatif, M_u^-	= 72,570 kNm
Gaya geser rencana, V_u	= 64,020 kN
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,80
Faktor reduksi kuat geser, ϕ	= 0,75
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$d_s = t_s + P + \frac{D}{2}$$

$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{16}{2}$$

$$= 58 \text{ mm}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{300-2x58}{25+16} \\ &= 4,49 \cong 4 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{300-4x16-2x58}{4-1} \\ &= 40 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} y &= D + 25 \\ &= 16 + 25 \\ &= 41 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= 0,85\beta_1 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \frac{600}{600+f_y} \\ &= 0,85x0,85x \frac{18}{240} x \frac{600}{600+240} \\ &= 0,0378 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,0378x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,0378 \frac{240}{0,85x18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{240} \\ &= 0,0058 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 x 0,0058 \\ &= 0,0293 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{44,450}{0,8} \\ &= 55,5625kNm \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 350 - 100 \\ &= 250 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{55,5625 \times 10^6}{300 \times 250} \\ &= 2,9633 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{20}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2,9633}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0139 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0139 \times 300 \times 400 \\ &= 1038,9141 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \\ &= \frac{1038,9141}{\frac{\pi}{4} 16^2} \\ &= 5,1671 \cong 6 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 6 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 16^2 \\ &= 1206,3716 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{6}{4} \\ &= 1,5 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.8 Tulangan momen positif sloof

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	4	58	232
2	2	99	198
3	0	0	0
n =	6	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	430

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{430}{6} \\ &= 71,67 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 350 - 71,67 \\ &= 278,33 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\ &= \frac{1206,3716 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 300} \\ &= 63,078 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 1206,3716 \times 240 \times \left(278,33 - \frac{63,078}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 71,454 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{63,078}{0,85} \\
 &= 74,2097
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{278,33 - 74,2097}{74,2097} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0835
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\varepsilon_t > 0,005$, maka nilai $\phi = 0,9$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 71,545 \\
 &= 64,3087 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\
 64,3087 \text{ kNm} &> 44,450 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan momen negatif

Momen negatif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{72,570}{0,80} \\
 &= 90,7125 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d' \\
 &= 350 - 100 \\
 &= 250 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{b \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{90,7125 \times 10^6}{300 \times 250} \\
 &= 4,8380
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{20}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x4,8380}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,02510\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,02510 x 300 x 250 \\ &= 1882,4491mm\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\ &= \frac{1882,4491mm}{\frac{\pi}{4}18^2} \\ &= 9,3625 \cong 10 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned}As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 10 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 18^2 \\ &= 2010,6193 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{10}{4} \\ &= 2,5\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.9 Tulangan momen negatif sloof

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i x y_i$
1	4	58	232
2	4	99	396
3	2	140	280
n =	10	$\Sigma[n_i x y_i] =$	908

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{908}{10} \\ &= 90,8 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 350 - 90,8 \\ &= 259,2 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{2010,6193 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 300} \\ &= 105,130 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 2010,6193 \times 240 \times \left(259,2 - \frac{105,130}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 99,711 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{105,130}{0,85} \\ &= 123,6828 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{259,2 - 123,6828}{123,6828} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0033 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\varepsilon_t > 0,75$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,75 \times 99,711 \\ &= 74,787 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\ 74,787 \text{ kNm} &> 72,570 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

(OK)

Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} x b x d x 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} x 300 x 250 x 10^{-3} \\ &= 53,033 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,75 x 53,033 \\ &= 39,775 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$V_u > \phi V_c$, maka perlu tulangan geser minimum

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{V_u - \phi V_c}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{53,033 - 0,75 x 39,775}{0,75} \\ &= 24,425 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= A_v f_y \frac{d}{V_s D^3} \\ &= 157,08 x 240 \frac{300}{24,425 \text{ N} x 16^3} \\ &= 291,55 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} S_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{328,75}{2} \\ &= 139,17 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 139,17 \text{ mm} \cong 130 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P10 – 100

4.2.4 Data Balok Ringbalk

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Lebar balok, b	= 250 mm
Tinggi balok, h	= 250 mm
Diameter tulangan, D	= 14 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 10 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 19,680 kNm
Momen rencana negatif, M_u^-	= 14,210 kNm
Gaya geser rencana, V_u	= 33,910 kN
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,80
Faktor reduksi kuat geser, ϕ	= 0,75
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\
 &= 40 + 10 + \frac{14}{2} \\
 &= 57 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\
 &= \frac{250-2 \times 57}{25+14} \\
 &= 3,49 \cong 3 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\
 &= \frac{250-3 \times 14-2 \times 57}{3-1} \\
 &= 47 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= D + 25 \\
 &= 14 + 25 \\
 &= 39 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= 0,85\beta_1 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \frac{600}{600+f_y} \\ &= 0,85x0,85x \frac{18}{240} x \frac{600}{600+240} \\ &= 0,0387\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,0387x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,0378 \frac{240}{0,85x14} \right] \\ &= 5,3807\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{240} \\ &= 0,0058\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 x 0,0387 \\ &= 0,02903\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{19,680}{0,80} \\ &= 24,6kNm\end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 100 \\ &= 150 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mn x 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{24,6x 10^6}{250 x 150} \\ &= 4,3733\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{20}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x4,3733}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0220\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,0220x2500 x 150 \\ &= 826,0483 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{826,0483}{\frac{\pi 14^2}{4}} \\ &= 5,3661 \cong 6 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned}As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 6x \frac{\pi}{4} x 14^2 \\ &= 923,6282 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{6}{3} \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.10 Tulangan momen positif ringbalk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i x y_i$
1	3	57	171
2	3	96	288
3	0	0	0
n =	6	$\Sigma[n_i x y_i] =$	459

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{459}{6} \\ &= 76,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 76,5 \\ &= 173,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{923,6282 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 150} \\ &= 57,953 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 923,6282 \times 240 \times \left(173,5 - \frac{57,953}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 32,037 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{57,953}{0,85} \\ &= 68,1802 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{173,5 - 68,1802}{68,1802} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0046 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, = 0,75

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,75 \times 32,037 \\ &= 24,0275 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^+$$

$$24,0275 \text{ kNm} > 19,680 \text{ kNm}$$

(OK)

Tulangan momen negatif

Momen negatif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{14,2210}{0,80} \\ &= 17,7625kNm \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 100 \\ &= 150 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{17,7625 \times 10^6}{250 \times 150} \\ &= 3,1578 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3,1578}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,01490 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,01490 \times 250 \times 150 \\ &= 558,6845mm \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\ &= \frac{558,6845mm}{\frac{\pi}{4}14^2} \\ &= 3,6293 \cong 4 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 4 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 14^2 \\ &= 615,7522 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{6}{3} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.11 Tulangan momen negatif ringbalk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	3	57	171
2	3	96	288
3	0	0	0
n =	6	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	459

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{459}{6} \\ &= 76,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 76,5 \\ &= 173,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\ &= \frac{615,7522 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 150} \\ &= 57,953 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 615,7522 \times 240 \times \left(173,5 - \frac{57,953}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 32,037 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{57,953}{0,85} \\
 &= 68,1802
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{173,5 - 68,1802}{68,1802} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0046
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\phi = 0,75$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,75 \times 32,037 \\
 &= 24,0275 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^+$$

$$24,0275 \text{ kNm} > 19,680 \text{ kNm}$$

(OK)

Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vc &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \times b \times d \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} \times 250 \times 150 \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= 26,517 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Vc &= 0,75 \times 26,517 \\
 &= 19,887 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$Vu > \phi Vc$, maka perlu tulangan geser

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vs &= \frac{Vu - \phi Vc}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{33,910 - 0,75 \times 19,887}{0,75} \\
 &= 18,697 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} Av &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= Avfy \frac{d}{VsD^3} \\ &= 157,08x240 \frac{250}{157,08 x 14^3} \\ &= 302,45 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} S_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{250}{2} \\ &= 86,75 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 86,75 \text{ mm} \cong 80 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P10 – 50

4.2.5 Data balok Gording

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Lebar balok, b	= 200 mm
Tinggi balok, h	= 250 mm
Diameter tulangan, D	= 10 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 10 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 30 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 9,380 kNm
Momen rencana negatif, M_u^-	= 15,770 kNm
Gaya geser rencana, V_u	= 28,360 kN
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,80
Faktor reduksi kuat geser, ϕ	= 0,75
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 30 + 10 + \frac{10}{2} \\ &= 45mm\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned}n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{200-2x45}{25+10} \\ &= 3,14 \cong 3buah\end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{b-n_sD-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{200-3x10-2x45}{3-1} \\ &= 40 mm\end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}y &= D + 25 \\ &= 10 + 25 \\ &= 35 mm\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi balance

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= 0,85\beta_1 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \frac{600}{600+f_y} \\ &= 0,85x0,85x \frac{18}{240} x \frac{600}{600+240} \\ &= 0,03870\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,03870x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,03870 \frac{240}{0,85x18} \right] \\ &= 5,3870\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{240} \\ &= 0,0058\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 5,3870 \\ &= 0,02903\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{9,38}{0,80} \\ &= 11,7250kNm\end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 80 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 80 \\ &= 170 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{11,7250 \times 10^6}{200 \times 170} \\ &= 2,0285\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2,0285}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0091\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0091 \times 200 \times 170 \\ &= 309,4071 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\
 &= \frac{309,4071}{\frac{\pi}{4}10^2} \\
 &= 3,9403 \cong 4 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned}
 As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\
 &= 4x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\
 &= 314,1593 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \\
 &= 1,33
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.12 Tulangan momen positif gording

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	3	45	135
2	1	80	80
3	0	0	0
n =	4	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	215

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\
 &= \frac{215}{4} \\
 &= 53,75 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d' \\
 &= 250 - 53,75 \\
 &= 196,25 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{As f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\
 &= \frac{314,1593 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\
 &= 24,60 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 314,1593 \times 240 \times \left(170 - \frac{24,60}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 13,868 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{24,60}{0,85} \\ &= 28,9882 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{196,25 - 28,9882}{28,9882} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0173 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\varepsilon_t > 0,005$, maka nilai $\phi = 0,9$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 13,868 \\ &= 12,4812 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\ 12,4812 \text{ kNm} &> 9,380 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan momen negatif

Momen negatif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{15,770}{0,80} \\ &= 19,7125 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 150 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 100 \\ &= 150 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{19,7125 \times 10^6}{200 \times 150} \\ &= 4,3806 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 4,3806}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,02207 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,02207 \times 200 \times 150 \\ &= 662,2188 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{662,2188 \text{ mm}}{\frac{\pi}{4} 10^2} \\ &= 8,4316 \cong 9 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 9 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\ &= 706,8583 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{9}{3} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.13 Tulangan momen negatif gording

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	3	45	135
2	3	80	240
3	3	115	345
n =	9	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	720

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{720}{9} \\ &= 80 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 80 \\ &= 170 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{706,8583 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\ &= 55,440 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 706,8583 \times 240 \times \left(170 - \frac{55,440}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 24,137 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{55,440}{0,85} \\ &= 65,2234 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{170 - 65,2234}{65,2234} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0048 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik $\phi = 0,75$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &= 0,75 \times 24,137 \\ &= 18,103 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^+$$

$$18,103 \text{ kNm} > 15,770 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} b x d \times 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{20}}{6} \times 200 \times 150 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 24,042 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \times 24,042 \\ &= 18,031 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$V_u > \phi V_c$, maka perlu tulangan geser

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{V_u - \phi V_c}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{28,360 - 0,75 \times 18,031}{0,75} \\ &= 10,329 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}s &= A_v f_y \frac{d}{V_s D^3} \\ &= 157,08 \times 240 \frac{150}{157,08 \times 10^3} \\ &= 465,36 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} S_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{170}{2} \\ &= 98,13mm \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 98 \text{ mm} \cong 90 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P10 – 50

4.2.6 Data balok kuda-kuda

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Lebar balok, b	= 200 mm
Tinggi balok, h	= 200 mm
Diameter tulangan, D	= 10 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 10 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 7,050 kNm
Momen rencana negatif, M_u^-	= 4,920 kNm
Gaya geser rencana, V_u	= 3,130 kN
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,80
Faktor reduksi kuat geser, ϕ	= 0,75
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + 10 + \frac{10}{2} \\ &= 55 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{200-2x55}{25+10} \\ &= 2,57 \cong 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{200-6 \times 10-2 \times 55}{2-1} \end{aligned}$$

70 mm

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

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

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi balance

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= 0,85\beta_1 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \frac{600}{600+f_y} \\ &= 0,85 \times 0,85 \times \frac{18}{240} x \frac{600}{600+240} \\ &= 0,0378 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0378 \times 240 \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75 \times 0,0378 \frac{240}{0,85 \times 18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{240} \\ &= 0,0058 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0430 \\ &= 0,02903 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{7,050}{0,80} \\ &= 8,8125 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

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

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{8,8125 \times 10^6}{200 \times 100} \\ &= 4,4063 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 4,4063}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0222 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0222 \times 200 \times 100 \\ &= 444,7610 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \\ &= \frac{444,7610}{\frac{\pi}{4} 10^2} \\ &= 5,6629 \cong 6 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 6 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \\ &= 471,2389 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{6}{2} \\ &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.14 Tulangan momen positif kuda-kuda

Baris ke	Jumlah	Jarak	Jumlah jarak
	n_i	y_i	$n_i \times y_i$
1	2	55	110
2	2	90	180
3	2	125	250
n =	6	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	540

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{540}{6} \\ &= 90 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 90 \\ &= 110 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{471,2389 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\ &= 36,960 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 471,2389 \times 240 \times \left(110 - \frac{36,960}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 10,351 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{36,960}{0,85} \\ &= 43,4823 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{110 - 43,4823}{43,4823} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0046\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\phi = 0,75$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &= 0,75 \times 10,351 \\ &= 7,7630 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^+$$

$$7,7630 \text{ kNm} > 7,050 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Tulangan momen negatif

Momen negatif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{4,920}{0,80} \\ &= 6,15 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 100 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 100 \\ &= 100 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{6,15 \times 10^6}{200 \times 100} \\ &= 3,075\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$ (OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3,075}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,01445\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol rasio tulangan, $\rho_{min} < \rho < \rho_{maks}$ (OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,01445 \times 200 \times 100 \\ &= 289,0043 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{289,0043 \text{ mm}}{\frac{\pi}{4} 10^2} \\ &= 3,6797 \cong 4 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \\ &= 4 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \\ &= 314,1593 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{4}{2} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.15 Tulangan momen negatif kuda-kuda

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	2	55	110
2	2	90	180
3	0	0	0
n =	4	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	290

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{290}{4} \\ &= 72,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 72,5 \\ &= 127,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{Asfy}{0,85fc'b} \\
 &= \frac{289,0043 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\
 &= 24,640 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\
 &= 289,0043 \times 240 \times \left(127,5 - \frac{24,640}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\
 &= 8,684 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{24,640}{0,85} \\
 &= 28,9882
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{127,5 - 28,9882}{28,9882} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0102
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol regangan tulangan tarik, $\varepsilon_t > 0,005$, maka nilai $\phi = 0,9$

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 8,684 \\
 &= 7,816 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\
 7,816 \text{ kNm} &> 4,920 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vc &= \frac{\sqrt{fc'}}{6} \times b \times d \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} \times 200 \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= 14,142 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Vc &= 0,75 \times 14,142 \\
 &= 10,607 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$V_u > \phi V_c$, maka perlu tulangan geser minimum

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{V_u - \phi V_c}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{3,130 - 0,75 \times 10,607}{0,75} \\ &= 3,130 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= A_v f_y \frac{d}{V_s D^3} \\ &= 157,08 \times 240 \frac{100}{3,130 \times 10^3} \\ &= 1204,44 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

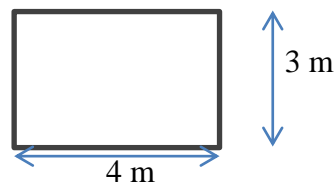
$$\begin{aligned} s_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{110}{2} \\ &= 55 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 55 \text{ mm} \cong 50 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P10 – 50

4.2.7 Data Plat lantai



Data Bahan Struktur

$$f_c' = 18 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

Data Plat Lantai

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

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

$$H = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_y/L_x = 1.11 \text{ m}$$

Diameter tulangan yang digunakan

$$\Phi = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$T_s = 40 \text{ mm}$$

Beban Plat

1. Beban Mati

$$Q_D = 1.511 \text{ kN/m}$$

2. Beban Hidup

$$Q_L = 2.5 \text{ kN/m}$$

3. Beban Rencana Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} Q_u &= 1.2 \times Q_D + 1.6 \times Q_L \\ &= 1.2 \times 1.511 + 1.6 \times 2.5 \\ &= 5.813 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana maksimum

$$M_u = 129.603 \text{ kN/m}$$

A. Penulangan Plat

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \beta_1 \times 0.85 \times \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600+f_y} \\ &= 0.85 \times 0.85 \times \frac{25}{240} \times \frac{600}{(600+240)} \\ &= 0.0538 \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan momen max

$$\begin{aligned} R_{max} &= 0.75 \times \rho_b \times f_y \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times \rho_b \times \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} \\ &= 0.75 \times 0.0538 \times 2400 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times 0.0538 \times \frac{240}{0.85 \times 25} \\ &= 7.4732 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor reduksi kekuatan lentur $\phi = 0.80$

Jarak tulangan terhadap sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned} D_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 30 + \frac{12}{2} \\ &= 36 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal efektif plat lantai

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d_s \\ &= 200 - 36 = 164 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= M_u / \phi \\ &= \frac{129.603}{0.80} = 162.004 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= M_n \times \frac{10^6}{(b \times d^2)} \\ &= 162.004 \times \frac{10^6}{(1000 \times 164^2)} = 6.02335 \end{aligned}$$

$R_n < R_{max} \rightarrow \text{OK}$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0.85 \times \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-2 \times R_n}{0.85 \times f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0.85 \times \frac{25}{240} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-2 \times 6.02335}{0.85 \times 25}} \right] \\ &= 0.0303 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0.0025$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan

$$\rho = 0.0303$$

Luas tulangan yang digunakan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0.0303 \times 1000 \times 164 = 4969.2 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times \phi^2 \times \frac{b}{A_s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 12^2 \times \frac{1000}{4969.2} = 23 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\max} &= 2 \times h \\ &= 2 \times 200 = 400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\max} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak sengkang yang harus digunakan

$$S = 23 \text{ mm}$$

Diambil jarak sengkang

$$S = 20 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan tulangan

Ø10 - 20

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times \phi^2 \times \frac{b}{s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 12^2 \times \frac{1000}{20} = 5655 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

B. Kontrol Lendutan Plat

$$E_c = 4700 \times \sqrt{25} = 23500 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$E_s = 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

Beban merata terfaktor pada plat

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q_D + Q_L \\ &= 1.511 + 2.5 = 4.011 \end{aligned}$$

Panjang bentang plat

$$L_x = 4500 \text{ mm}$$

Batas lendutan max

$$= L_x/240 = 18.750 \text{ mm}$$

Momen inersia brutto penampang plat

$$\begin{aligned} I_g &= 1/12 \times b \times h^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 1000 \times 200^3 = 666666666.7 \text{ mm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Modulus keruntuhan lentur beton

$$\begin{aligned} f_r &= 0.7 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \\ &= 0.7 \times \sqrt{25} = 3.5 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Nilai perbandingan modulus elastis

$$\begin{aligned} n &= E_s / E_c \\ &= \frac{200000}{23500} = 8.94 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak garis netral terhadap sisi atas beton

$$c = n \times \frac{A_s}{b}$$

$$= 8.94 \times \frac{4969.2}{1000} = 44.42 \text{ mm}$$

Momen inersia penampang retak yang ditransformasikan ke beton

$$I_{cr} = \frac{1}{3} \times b \times c^3 + n \times A_s \times (d - c)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 1000 \times 44.42^3 + 8.94 \times 4969.2 \times (164 - 44.42)^2$$

$$= 211777470000 \text{ mm}^4$$

Momen retak

$$M_{cr} = f_r \times \frac{I_g}{y_t}$$

$$M_{cr} = 3.5 \times \frac{66666666.7}{75} = 23333333 \text{ Nmm}$$

Momen maksimum akibat beban (tanpa faktor beban)

$$M_a = \frac{1}{8} \times Q \times L^2$$

$$M_a = \frac{1}{8} \times 4.011 \times 4500^2 = 10152186 \text{ Nmm}$$

Lendutan elastis seketika akibat beban mati dan beban hidup

$$I_e = (M_{cr} / M_a)^3 \times I_g + [1 - (M_{cr} / M_a)^3] \times I_{cr}$$

$$I_e = (23333333/10152186)^3 \times 66666666.7 + [1 - (23333333/10152186)^3] \times 211777470000$$

$$= 366458670 \text{ Nmm}$$

Lendutan elastis seketika akibat beban mati dan beban hidup

$$\delta e = \frac{5}{384} \times Q \times \frac{L^4}{E_c \times I_e}$$

$$= \frac{5}{384} \times 4.110 \times \frac{4500^4}{23500 \times 366458670} = 2.487 \text{ mm}$$

Rasio tulangan slab lantai

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{(b \times d)}$$

$$\rho = \frac{4965}{(1000 \times 164.0)} = 0.0345$$

Faktor ketergantungan waktu untuk beban mati (jangka waktu > 5 tahun) nilai

$$\xi = 2.0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\xi}{(1 + 50 \times \rho)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(1 + 50 \times 0.0345)} = 0.7342$$

Lendutan jangka panjang akibat rangkai dan susut

$$\delta_g = 1 \times \frac{5}{384} \times 4.110 \times 5000^4 / (7806 \times 340817266) = 1.826 \text{ mm}$$

Lendutan total

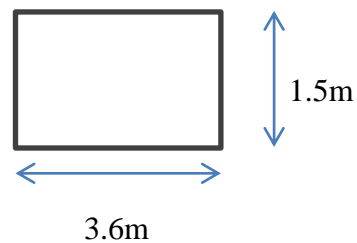
$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\text{tot}} &= \delta_e + \delta_g \\ &= 2.487 + 1.826 = 4.312 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Syarat

$$\Delta_{\text{tot}} \leq \frac{Lx}{240}$$

$$4.312 \text{ mm} \leq 18.750 \text{ mm} \dots \text{Aman (ok)}$$

4.2.8 Plat Tangga



A. Data Bahan Struktur

$$f_c' = 18 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

B. Data Plat Lantai

$$L_x = 1.50 \text{ m}$$

$$L_y = 3.61 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_y/L_x = 2.41 \text{ m}$$

Diameter tulangan yang digunakan

$$\Phi = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$T_s = 40 \text{ mm}$$

Beban Plat

1. Beban Mati

$$Q_D = 2.412 \text{ kN/m}$$

2. Beban Hidup

$$Q_L = 3.000 \text{ kN/m}$$

3. Beban Rencana Terfaktor

$$\begin{aligned} Q_u &= 1.2 \times Q_d + 1.6 \times Q_L \\ &= 1.2 \times 2.412 + 1.6 \times 3.000 \\ &= 7.694 \text{ kN/M}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Momen rencana maksimum

$$M_u = 65.928 \text{ kN/m}$$

Penulangan Plat

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_b &= \beta_1 \times 0.85 \times \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600+f_y} \\ &= 0.85 \times 0.85 \times \frac{25}{240} \times \frac{600}{(600+240)} \\ &= 0.0538 \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan momen max

$$\begin{aligned} R_{max} &= 0.75 \times \rho_b \times f_y \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times \rho_b \times \frac{f_y}{0.85 \times f_c'} \\ &= 0.75 \times 0.0538 \times 240 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times 0.0538 \times \frac{240}{0.85 \times 25} \\ &= 7.4732 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor reduksi kekuatan lentur $\phi = 0.80$

Jarak tulangan terhadap sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 20 + \frac{12}{2} \\ &= 26 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal efektif plat tangga

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d_s \\ &= 150 - 26 = 124 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= M_u / \phi \\ &= \frac{65.928}{0.80} = 82.410 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= M_n \times \frac{10^6}{(b \times d^2)} \\ &= 82.410 \times \frac{10^6}{(1000 \times 124^2)} = 5.3683 \end{aligned}$$

$R_n < R_{max} \rightarrow \text{OK}$

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0.85 \times \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-2 \times R_n}{0.85 \times f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0.85 \times \frac{25}{240} \left[1 - \sqrt{\frac{1-2 \times 5.36830}{0.85 \times 25}} \right] \\ &= 0.0263\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0.0025$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan

$$\rho = 0.0263$$

Luas tulangan yang digunakan

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0.0263 \times 1000 \times 124 = 3254 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times \phi^2 \times \frac{b}{A_s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 12^2 \times \frac{1000}{3254} = 35 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\max} &= 2 \times h \\ &= 2 \times 150 = 300 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\max} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak sengkang yang harus digunakan

$$S = 35 \text{ mm}$$

Diambil jarak sengkang

$$S = 30 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan tulangan

$\phi 10 - 30$

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times \phi^2 \times \frac{b}{S} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 12^2 \times \frac{1000}{30} = 3770 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

C. Kontrol Lendutan Plat

$$E_c = 4700 \times \sqrt{25} = 23500 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$E_s = 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

Beban merata terfaktor pada plat

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= QD + QL \\ &= 2.412 + 3.000 = 5.412 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Panjang bentang plat

$$L_x = 1500 \text{ mm}$$

Batas lendutan max

$$= L_x/240 = 6.250 \text{ mm}$$

Momen inersia brutto penampang plat

$$\begin{aligned} I_g &= 1/12 \times b \times h^3 \\ &= 1/12 \times 1000 \times 150^3 = 280687875 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Modulus keruntuhan lentur beton

$$\begin{aligned} f_r &= 0.7 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \\ &= 0.7 \times \sqrt{25} = 3.5 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Nilai perbandingan modulus elastis

$$\begin{aligned} n &= E_s / E_c \\ &= \frac{200000}{23500} = 8.51 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak garis netral terhadap sisi atas beton

$$\begin{aligned} c &= n \times \frac{A_s}{b} \\ &= 8.51 \times \frac{3770}{1000} = 32.084 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen inersia penampang retak yang ditransformasikan ke beton

$$\begin{aligned} I_{cr} &= \frac{1}{3} \times b \times c^3 + n \times A_s \times (d - c)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1000 \times 32.084^3 + 8.51 \times 3770 \times (123.9 - 32.084)^2 \\ &= 281483986 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Momen retak

$$\begin{aligned} M_{cr} &= f_r \times \frac{I_g}{y_t} \\ M_{cr} &= 3.5 \times \frac{280687875}{74.95} = 13107506 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen maksimum akibat beban (tanpa faktor beban)

$$M_a = \frac{1}{8} \times Q \times L_x^2$$

$$M_a = \frac{1}{8} \times 5.412 \times 1500^2 = 1522125 \text{ Nmm}$$

Lendutan elastis seketika akibat beban mati dan beban hidup

$$I_e = (M_{cr} / M_a)^3 \times I_g + [1 - (M_{cr} / M_a)^3] \times I_{cr}$$

$$I_e = (13107506 / 1522125)^3 \times 280687875 + [1 - (13107506 / 1522125)^3] \times 281483986$$

$$= 226889209 \text{ Nmm}$$

Lendutan elastis seketika akibat beban mati dan beban hidup

$$\begin{aligned} \delta e &= \frac{5}{384} \times Q \times \frac{L^4}{E_c \times I_e} \\ &= \frac{5}{384} \times 5.412 \times \frac{1500^4}{23500 \times 226889209} = 0.067 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan slab lantai

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{(b \times d)}$$

$$\rho = \frac{3770}{(1000 \times 124)} = 0.0304$$

Faktor ketergantungan waktu untuk beban mati (jangka waktu > 5 tahun) nilai

$$\xi = 2.0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{\xi}{(1 + 50 \times \rho)} \\ &= \frac{2}{(1 + 50 \times 0.0304)} = 0.7932 \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan jangka panjang akibat rangkai dan susut

$$\delta g = 1 \times \frac{5}{384} \times 4.886 \times 1500^4 / (27806 \times 89476824330) = 0.053 \text{ mm}$$

Lendutan total

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{tot} &= \delta e + \delta g \\ &= 0.067 + 0.053 = 0.12 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Syarat :

$$\Delta_{tot} \leq \frac{L_x}{240}$$

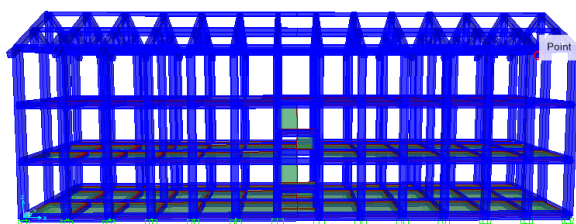
$$0.12 \text{ mm} \leq 6.250 \text{ mm} \dots \text{ Aman (ok)}$$

4.3 Pembahasan

4.3.1 Evaluasi Sekolah Tahan Gempa

Pada penelitian ini Bentuk Sekolah mengikuti kaidah sekolah tahan gempa pada Buku Panduan Sekolah Tahan Gempa yang diterbitkan DIRJEN Pendidikan Menengah KEMENDIKNAS Gedung Sekolah

Berdasarkan pemodelan struktur dari aturan sekolah tahan gempa dihasilkan model yang masuk dalam kategori aman dan efisien, dan juga terdapat beberapa struktur utama sebagai penyokong utama terhadap kombinasi gaya yang terjadi di dalam bangunan itu seperti kolom, balok sloof, balok induk, dan balok ringbalk terlihat pada gambar yang telah dimodelkan dalam *Software SAP2000*



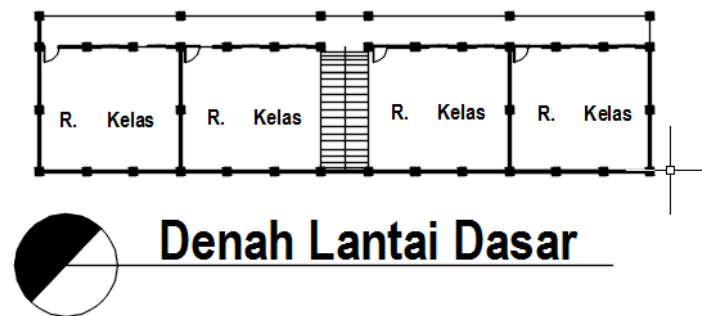
Gambar 4.3. Pemodelan Struktur Utama

Denah Bangunan Sekolah

Mengacu pada aturan bangunan sekolah tahan gempa (2010), terdapat beberapa syarat desain denah yaitu:

1. Tata letak bangunan sederhana dan simetris .
2. Pembagian beban dan berat yang terjadi pada bangunan tersebut harus merata tidak terjadi eksentrisitas dan penumpukan beban pada tiap sisi.
3. Tinggi bangunan tidak lebih dari empat kali lebar bangunan.

4. Struktur bangunan dalam keadaan monolit yaitu sama dengan maksud menghindari kinerja struktur yang berbeda beda pada saat terjadi gaya gempa.



Gambar 4.4 Denah lantai Dasar-lantai 3

Berdasarkan Gambar 4.4 diatas dapat diketahui bahwa pemodelan denah telah mengikuti aturan yang terdapat untuk memodelkan sekolah tahan gempa yaitu denah struktur sederhana dan simetris distribusi berat struktur merata dan juga bangunan monolit karena struktur dari atap sampai ke sloof digunakan bahan beton.