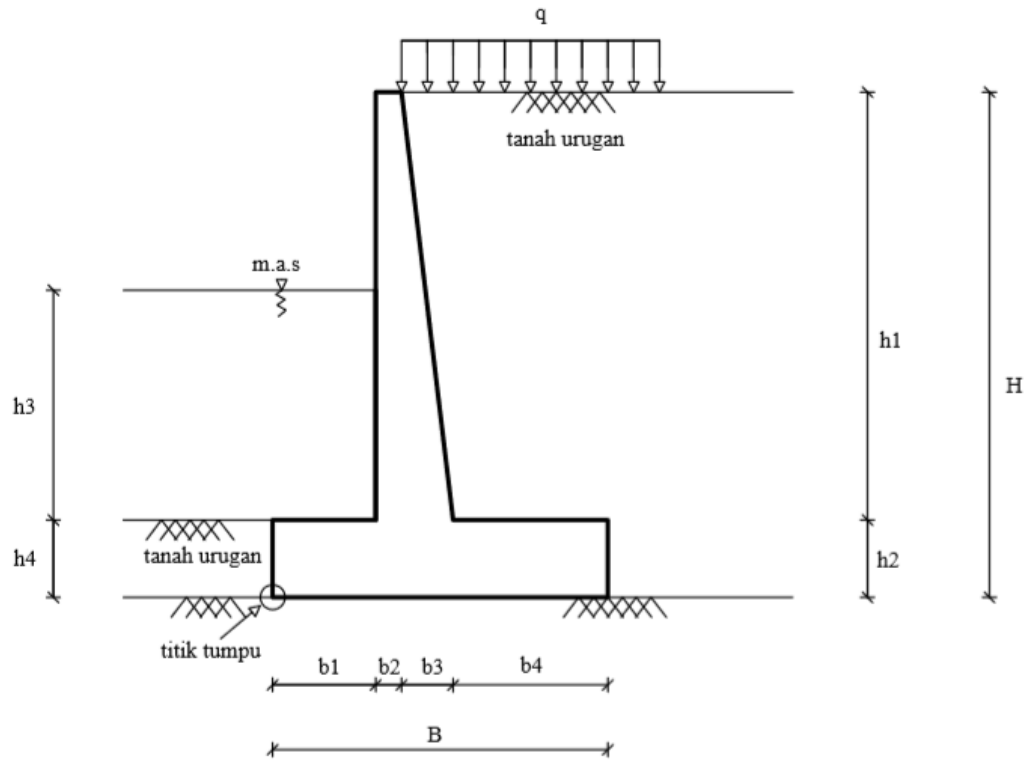


## Lampiran 1 Analisis Perhitungan Dinding Penahan Tanah Bendung Kamijoro

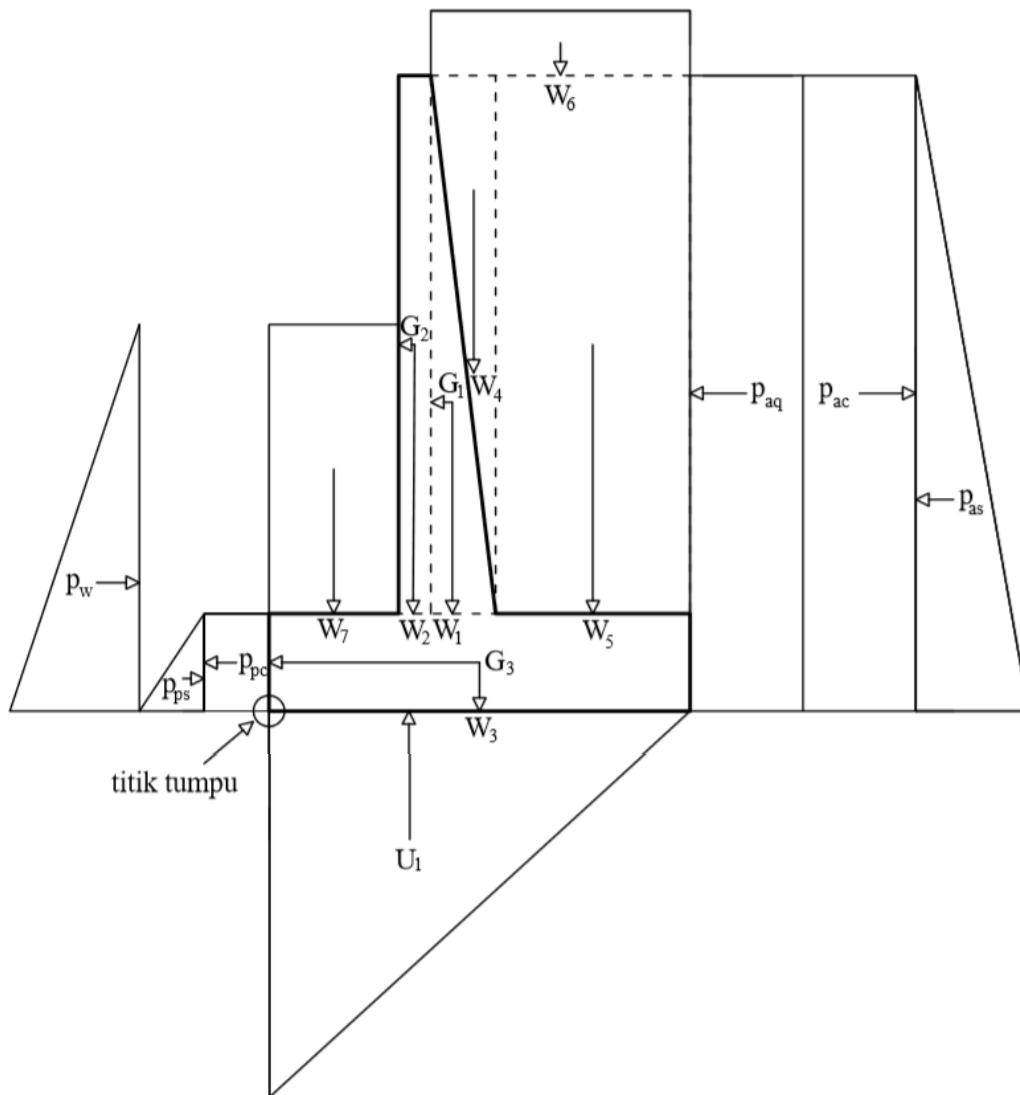
### Dinding penahan tanah bagian hulu bendung



Gambar 1 Dinding penahan tanah bagian hulu bendung

Data-data yang diketahui:

$\gamma_c = 23,52 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$b1 = 2 \text{ m}$	$h3 = 4,46 \text{ m}$
$\gamma = 15,876 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$b2 = 0,5 \text{ m}$	$h4 = 1,5 \text{ m}$
$\gamma_w = 9,8 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$b3 = 1 \text{ m}$	$H = 9,8 \text{ m}$
$\phi = 43,15^\circ$	$b4 = 3 \text{ m}$	$B = 6,5 \text{ m}$
$kh = 0,1$	$h1 = 8,3 \text{ m}$	$c = 19,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$
$q = 10 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$h2 = 1,5 \text{ m}$	



Gambar 2 Diagram arah gaya dinding penahan tanah bagian hulu bendung

Tinjauan 1 meter tegak lurus bidang gambar

Perhitungan gaya tekan berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

- Beton  $W_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 8,3 \times 23,52$   
 $= 97,608 \text{ kN}$
- Beton  $W_2 = b_2 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c$   
 $= 0,5 \times 8,3 \times 23,52$   
 $= 97,608 \text{ kN}$

- Beton  $W_3 = h_2 \times B \times \gamma_c$   
 $= 1,5 \times 6,5 \times 23,52$   
 $= 229,32 \text{ kN}$
- Tanah  $W_4 = \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 8,3 \times 15,876$   
 $= 65,885 \text{ kN}$
- Tanah  $W_5 = h_1 \times b_4 \times \gamma$   
 $= 8,3 \times 3 \times 15,876$   
 $= 395,312 \text{ kN}$
- Beban merata  $W_6 = q \times l$   
 $= 10 \times 4$   
 $= 40 \text{ kN}$
- Berat air  $W_7 = b_1 \times h_3 \times \gamma_c$   
 $= 2 \times 4,46 \times 9,8$   
 $= 87,416 \text{ kN}$

Perhitungan jarak lengan beban

$$X_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_3\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1\right) + 0,5 + 2 = 2,83 \text{ m}$$

$$X_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_2\right) + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,5\right) + 2 = 2,25 \text{ m}$$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times B = \frac{1}{2} \times 6,5 = 3,25 \text{ m}$$

$$X_4 = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times b_3\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right) + 0,5 + 2 = 3,167 \text{ m}$$

$$X_5 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_4\right) + b_3 + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3\right) + 1 + 0,5 + 2 = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$X_6 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times (b_4 + b_3)\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4\right) + 0,5 + 2 = 4,5 \text{ m}$$

$$X_7 = \frac{1}{2} \times b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan momen berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

- $M_1 = W_1 \times X_1$

$$= 97,608 \times 2,83$$

$$= 276,23 \text{ kNm}$$

-  $M_2 = W_2 \times X_2$

$$= 97,608 \times 2,25$$

$$= 219,62 \text{ kNm}$$

-  $M_3 = W_3 \times X_3$

$$= 229,32 \times 3,25$$

$$= 745,29 \text{ kNm}$$

-  $M_4 = W_4 \times X_4$

$$= 65,885 \times 3,167$$

$$= 208,658 \text{ kNm}$$

-  $M_5 = W_5 \times X_5$

$$= 395,312 \times 5$$

$$= 1976,56 \text{ kNm}$$

-  $M_6 = W_6 \times X_6$

$$= 40 \times 4,5$$

$$= 180 \text{ kNm}$$

-  $M_7 = W_7 \times X_7$

$$= 87,416 \times 1$$

$$= 87,416 \text{ kNm}$$

Tabel 1 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

No	Bagian	Berat (W) kN	Lengan beban (X) m	Momen (M) kNm
1	Beton $W_1$	97,608	2,83	276,23
2	Beton $W_2$	97,608	2,25	219,62
3	Beton $W_3$	229,32	3,25	745,29
4	Tanah $W_4$	65,885	3,167	208,658
5	Tanah $W_5$	395,312	5	1976,56
6	Beban merata $W_6$	40	4,5	180
7	Air $W_7$	87,416	1	87,416
$\Sigma W_v = 1008,139$				$\Sigma M_v = 3693,774$

Perhitungan gaya *uplift* (angkat)

Gaya tekan akibat gaya angkat

$$- U_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times B \times (h_3 + h_4) \times \gamma_w$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 6,5 \times (4,46 + 1,5) \times 9,8 \\
 &= 189,826 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad X_{u1} &= \frac{1}{3} \times B \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 6,5 \\
 &= 2,167 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen akibat gaya angkat

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad M_{u1} &= U_1 \times X_{u1} \\
 &= 189,826 \times 2,167 \\
 &= 411,289 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 2 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat gaya *uplift*

No	Bagian	U (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	Mu (kNm)
1	<i>Uplift</i> U <sub>1</sub>	189,826	2,167	411,289
		$\Sigma U = 189,826$		$\Sigma Mu = 411,289$

Perhitungan tekanan tanah aktif dan pasif

Koefisien tekanan tanah aktif dan pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_a &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 - \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 - \frac{43,15}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0,188
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_p &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 + \frac{43,15}{2} \right) \\
 &= 5,32
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pada tanah aktif

Gaya tekan akibat tanah aktif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad \text{Akibat beban merata (p}_{aq}) &= q \times K_a \times H \\
 &= 10 \times 0,188 \times 9,8 \\
 &= 18,424 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Akibat tanah ( $p_{as}$ ) =  $\frac{1}{2} \times H^2 \times \gamma \times K_a$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,8^2 \times 15,876 \times 0,188$   
 $= 143,324 \text{ kN}$
- Akibat kohesi ( $p_{ac}$ ) =  $-2c \times \sqrt{K_a} \times H$   
 $= -2 \times 19,88 \times \sqrt{0,188} \times 9,8$   
 $= -168,952 \text{ kN}$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

- $X_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times H$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,8$   
 $= 4,9 \text{ m}$
- $X_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times H$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \times 9,8$   
 $= 3,26 \text{ m}$
- $X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times H$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,8$   
 $= 4,9 \text{ m}$

Momen akibat tanah aktif

- $M_{aq} = P_{aq} \times X_1$   
 $= 18,424 \times 4,9$   
 $= 90,27 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_{as} = P_{as} \times X_2$   
 $= 143,324 \times 3,26$   
 $= 467,236 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_{ac} = -P_{ac} \times X_1$   
 $= -168,952 \times 4,9$   
 $= -827,86 \text{ kNm}$

Tabel 3 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada tanah aktif

No	Bagian	Pa (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	Ma (kNm)
1	p <sub>aq</sub>	18,424	4,9	90,27
2	p <sub>as</sub>	143,324	3,26	467,236
3	p <sub>ac</sub>	-168,952	4,9	-827,86
		ΣPa = -7,204		ΣMa = -270,354

note: karena total hasil pada gaya tekan dan momennya bernilai negative (-), maka dianggap 0 yang berarti tidak ada gaya dan momen yang bekerja pada tanah.

Perhitungan pada tanah pasif

Gaya tekan akibat tanah pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - p_{ps} \text{ (akibat tanah)} &= 0,5 \times H^2 \times K_p \times \gamma \\
 &= 0,5 \times 1,5^2 \times 5,32 \times 15,876 \\
 &= 95,02 \text{ kN} \\
 - p_{pc} \text{ (akibat kohesi)} &= -2c\sqrt{K_p} \times H \\
 &= -2 \times 19,88 \sqrt{5,32} \times 1,5 \\
 &= -137,56 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_{p_{ps}} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h_4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,5 \\
 &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 - X_{p_{pc}} &= \frac{1}{2} \times h_4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,5 \\
 &= 0,75 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen tanah pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{p_{ps}} &= p_{ps} \times X_{p_{ps}} \\
 &= 95,02 \times 0,5 \\
 &= 47,51 \text{ kNm} \\
 - M_{p_{pc}} &= -p_{pc} \times X_{p_{pc}} \\
 &= -137,56 \times 0,75 \\
 &= -103,17 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada tanah pasif

No	Bagian	Pp (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	Mp (kNm)
1	Tanah pasif p <sub>ps</sub>	95,02	0,5	47,51
2	Tanah pasif p <sub>pc</sub>	-137,56	0,75	-103,17
		ΣPp = -42,54		ΣMp = -55,66

note: karena total hasil pada gaya tekan dan momennya bernilai negative (-), maka dianggap 0 yang berarti tidak ada gaya dan momen yang bekerja pada tanah.

Perhitungan akibat tekanan air

Gaya tekan akibat air

$$\begin{aligned}
 - P_w &= 0,5 \times (h_3 + h_4)^2 \times \gamma_w \\
 &= 0,5 \times 5,96^2 \times 9,8 \\
 &= 174,055 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_w &= \frac{1}{3} \times (h_3 + h_4) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times (4,46 + 1,5) \\
 &= 1,99 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen akibat air

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_w &= P_w \times X_w \\
 &= 174,055 \times 1,99 \\
 &= 346,369 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 5 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada air

No	Bagian	P <sub>w</sub> (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	M <sub>w</sub> (kNm)
1	P <sub>w</sub> (air)	174,055	1,99	346,369
		ΣP <sub>w</sub> = 174,055		ΣM <sub>w</sub> = 346,369

Perhitungan akibat beban gempa

Gaya tekan akibat beban gempa

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Beton } G_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 8,3 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\
 &= 9,76 \text{ kN} \\
 - \text{Beton } G_2 &= b_2 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= 0,5 \times 8,3 \times 23,52 \times 0,1
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 9,76 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Beton } G_3 &= h_2 \times B \times \gamma_c \times kh \\ &= 1,5 \times 6,5 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\ &= 22,93 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban titik tumpu

$$X_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times h_1\right) + h_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 8,3\right) + 1,5 = 4,27 \text{ m}$$

$$X_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times h_1\right) + h_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8,3\right) + 1,5 = 5,65 \text{ m}$$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times h_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,5 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan momen akibat beban gempa

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ MG}_1 &= G_1 \times X_1 \\ &= 9,76 \times 4,27 \\ &= 41,675 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ MG}_2 &= G_2 \times X_2 \\ &= 9,76 \times 5,65 \\ &= 55,144 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ MG}_3 &= G_3 \times X_3 \\ &= 22,93 \times 0,75 \\ &= 17,19 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 6 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat beban gempa

No	Bagian	Berat (G) kN	Lengan beban (X) m	Momen (Mg) kNm
1	Beton G <sub>1</sub>	9,76	4,27	41,675
2	Beton G <sub>2</sub>	9,76	5,65	55,144
3	Beton G <sub>3</sub>	22,93	0,75	17,19
		$\Sigma G = 42,45$		$\Sigma Mg = 114,009$

Perhitungan stabilitas konstruksi dinding penahan tanah

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ Stabilitas terhadap guling} \\ \Sigma Mt &= \Sigma Mv + \Sigma Mp + \Sigma Mw \\ &= 3693,774 + 0 + 346,369 \\ &= 4040,143 \text{ kNm} \\ \Sigma Mgl &= \Sigma Mu + \Sigma Ma + \Sigma Mg \\ &= 411,289 + 0 + 114,009 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 525,298 \text{ kNm}$$

$$SF = \frac{\Sigma Mt}{\Sigma Mgl}$$

$$= \frac{4040,143}{525,298}$$

$$= 7,691 \geq 2 \text{ (aman)}$$

- Stabilitas terhadap geser

$$\Sigma Rh = c \times B + \Sigma W \times \tan \emptyset$$

$$= c \times B + (\Sigma Wv - \Sigma U) \times \tan \emptyset$$

$$= 19,88 \times 6,5 + (1008,139 - 189,826) \times \tan 43,15^\circ$$

$$= 896,32 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Sigma Ph = -\Sigma Pa + \Sigma Pp + \Sigma Pair + -\Sigma G$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 174,055 + -42,45$$

$$= 131,605 \text{ kN}$$

$$SF = \frac{\Sigma Rh}{\Sigma Ph}$$

$$= \frac{896,32}{131,605}$$

$$= 6,81 \geq 1,5 \text{ (aman)}$$

- Stabilitas terhadap daya dukung tanah

Diketahui:

$$D_F = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 6,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma = 15,876 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$c = 19,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\emptyset = 43,15^\circ$$

$$N_c = 143,732$$

$$N_q = 37,928$$

$$N_\gamma = 38,28$$

$$q_{uit} = C \times N_c + \gamma \times D_F \times N_q + 0,5 \times \gamma \times B \times N_\gamma$$

$$= 19,88 \times 143,732 + 15,876 \times 1,5 \times 37,928 + 0,5 \times 15,876 \times 6,5 \times 38,28$$

$$= 5735,74 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_{un} = q_u - \gamma \times D_F$$

$$= 5735,74 - (15,876 \times 1,5)$$

$$= 5711,926 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_n = q - \gamma \times D_F$$

$$= (\Sigma W_V - \Sigma U) - \gamma \times D_F$$

$$= (1008,139 - 189,826) - (15,876 \times 1,5)$$

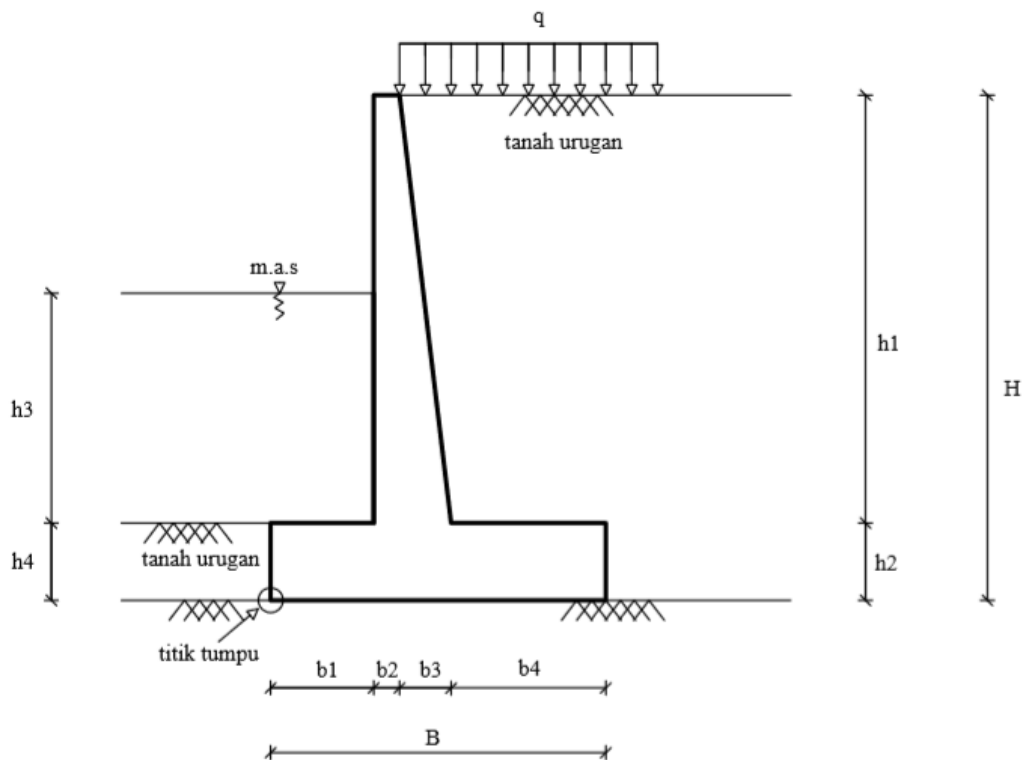
$$= 794,499 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$SF = \frac{q_{un}}{q_n}$$

$$= \frac{5711,926}{794,499}$$

$$= 7,819 \geq 3 \text{ (aman)}$$

### Dinding penahan tanah bagian kolam olak



Gambar 3 Dinding penahan tanah bagian kolam olak

Data-data yang diketahui:

$$\gamma_c = 23,52 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$b1 = 2,25 \text{ m}$$

$$h3 = 6,46 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma = 15,876 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$b2 = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$h4 = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma_w = 9,8 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\emptyset = 43,15^\circ$$

$$kh = 0,1$$

$$q = 10 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$b_3 = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$b_4 = 3,25 \text{ m}$$

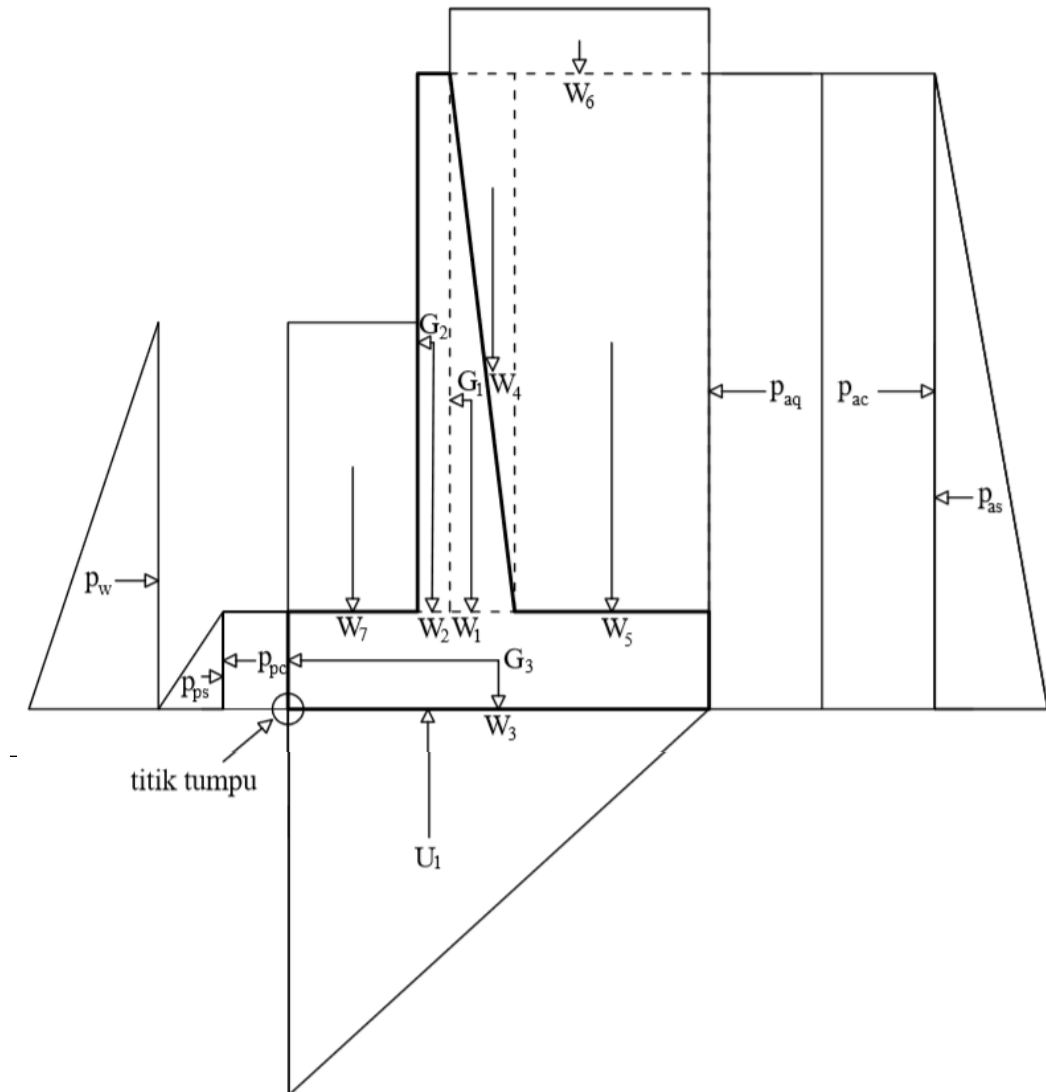
$$h_1 = 9,94 \text{ m}$$

$$h_2 = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 11,44 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 7 \text{ m}$$

$$c = 19,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$$



Gambar 4 Diagram arah gaya dinding penahan tanah bagian kolam olak

Tinjauan 1 meter tegak lurus bidang gambar

Perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

$$\begin{aligned} \text{- Beton } W_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 9,94 \times 23,52 \end{aligned}$$

- $$= 116,89 \text{ kN}$$
- Beton  $W_2 = b_2 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c$ 

$$= 0,5 \times 9,94 \times 23,52$$

$$= 116,89 \text{ kN}$$
  - Beton  $W_3 = h_2 \times B \times \gamma_c$ 

$$= 1,5 \times 7 \times 23,52$$

$$= 246,96 \text{ kN}$$
  - Tanah  $W_4 = \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 9,94 \times 15,876$$

$$= 78,9 \text{ kN}$$
  - Tanah  $W_5 = h_1 \times b_4 \times \gamma$ 

$$= 9,94 \times 3,25 \times 15,876$$

$$= 512,87 \text{ kN}$$
  - Beban merata  $W_6 = q \times l$ 

$$= 10 \times 4,75$$

$$= 42,5 \text{ kN}$$
  - Berat air  $W_7 = b_1 \times h_3 \times \gamma_c$ 

$$= 2,25 \times 6,46 \times 9,8$$

$$= 142,443 \text{ kN}$$

Perhitungan jarak lengan beban

$$X_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_3\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 1\right) + 0,5 + 2,25 = 3,03 \text{ m}$$

$$X_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_2\right) + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,5\right) + 2,25 = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times B = \frac{1}{2} \times 7 = 3,5 \text{ m}$$

$$X_4 = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times b_3\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right) + 0,5 + 2,25 = 3,42 \text{ m}$$

$$X_5 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_4\right) + b_3 + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3,25\right) + 1 + 0,5 + 2,25 = 5,375 \text{ m}$$

$$X_6 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times (b_4 + b_3)\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 4,25\right) + 0,5 + 2,25 = 4,875 \text{ m}$$

$$X_7 = \frac{1}{2} \times b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2,25 = 1,125 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan momen berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

- $M_1 = W_1 \times X_1$   
 $= 116,89 \times 3,08$   
 $= 360,02 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_2 = W_2 \times X_2$   
 $= 116,89 \times 2,5$   
 $= 292,23 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_3 = W_3 \times X_3$   
 $= 246,96 \times 3,5$   
 $= 846,36 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_4 = W_4 \times X_4$   
 $= 78,9 \times 3,42$   
 $= 269,84 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_5 = W_5 \times X_5$   
 $= 512,87 \times 5,375$   
 $= 2756,68 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_6 = W_6 \times X_6$   
 $= 42,5 \times 4,875$   
 $= 207,19 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_7 = W_7 \times X_7$   
 $= 142,443 \times 1,125$   
 $= 160,248 \text{ kNm}$

Tabel 7 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

No	Bagian	Berat (W) kN	Lengan beban (X) m	Momen (M) kNm
1	Beton $W_1$	116,89	3,08	360,02
2	Beton $W_2$	116,89	2,5	292,23
3	Beton $W_3$	246,96	3,5	846,36
4	Tanah $W_4$	78,9	3,42	269,84
5	Tanah $W_5$	512,87	5,375	2756,68
6	Beban merata $W_6$	42,5	4,875	207,19
7	Air $W_7$	142,443	1,125	160,248
		$\Sigma W_v = 1257,453$		$\Sigma M_v = 4892,568$

Perhitungan gaya *uplift* (angkat)

Gaya tekan akibat gaya angkat

$$\begin{aligned}
 - U_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times (h_3 + h_4) \times \gamma_w \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 7,96 \times 9,8 \\
 &= 273,028 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_{u1} &= \frac{1}{3} \times B \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 7 \\
 &= 2,33 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen akibat gaya angkat

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{u1} &= U_1 \times X_{u1} \\
 &= 273,028 \times 2,33 \\
 &= 637,065 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 8 Hasil gaya tekan dan momen akibat gaya *uplift*

No	Bagian	U (kN/m)	Lengan beban (m)	Mu (kN/m)
1	<i>Uplift</i> U <sub>1</sub>	273,028	2,33	637,065
		ΣU = 273,028		ΣMu = 637,065

Perhitungan tekanan tanah aktif dan pasif

Koefisien tekanan tanah aktif dan pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_a &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 - \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 - \frac{43,15}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0,188
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_p &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 + \frac{43,15}{2} \right) \\
 &= 5,32
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pada tanah aktif

Gaya tekan akibat tanah aktif

$$- \text{Akibat beban merata (p}_{aq}) = q \times K_a \times H$$

$$= 10 \times 0,188 \times 11,44$$

$$= 21,5 \text{ kN}$$

- Akibat tanah ( $p_{as}$ )  $= \frac{1}{2} \times H^2 \times \gamma \times K_a$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 11,44^2 \times 15,876 \times 0,188$$

$$= 195,308 \text{ kN}$$
- Akibat kohesi ( $p_{ac}$ )  $= -2c\sqrt{K_a} \times H$ 

$$= -2 \times 19,88 \times \sqrt{0,188} \times 11,44$$

$$= -197,23 \text{ kN}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

- $X_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times H$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 11,44$$

$$= 5,72 \text{ m}$$
- $X_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times H$ 

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 11,44$$

$$= 3,81 \text{ m}$$
- $X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times H$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 11,44$$

$$= 5,72 \text{ m}$$

Momen tanah aktif

- $M_{aq} = P_{aq} \times X_1$ 

$$= 21,5 \times 5,72$$

$$= 122,98 \text{ kNm}$$
- $M_{as} = P_{as} \times X_2$ 

$$= 195,308 \times 3,81$$

$$= 744,12 \text{ kNm}$$
- $M_{ac} = -P_{ac} \times X_1$ 

$$= -197,23 \times 5,72$$

$$= -1128,15 \text{ kNm}$$



Tabel 9 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada tanah aktif

No	Bagian	Pa (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	Ma (kNm)
1	p <sub>aq</sub>	21,5	5,72	122,98
2	p <sub>as</sub>	195,308	3,81	744,12
3	p <sub>ac</sub>	-197,23	5,72	-1128,15
		$\Sigma Pa = 19,578$		$\Sigma Ma = -261,05$

note: karena total hasil pada momennya bernilai negative (-), maka dianggap 0 yang berarti tidak ada gaya dan momen yang bekerja pada tanah.

Perhitungan pada tanah pasif

Gaya tekan akibat tanah pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - p_{ps} &= 0,5 \times H^2 \times Kp \times \gamma \\
 &= 0,5 \times 1,5^2 \times 5,32 \times 15,876 \\
 &= 95,02 \text{ kN} \\
 - p_{pc} &= -2c \times \sqrt{kp} \times H \\
 &= -2 \times 19,88 \sqrt{5,32} \times 1,5 \\
 &= -137,56 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_{ps} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h_4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,5 \\
 &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 - X_{pc} &= \frac{1}{2} \times h_4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,5 \\
 &= 0,75 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen akibat tanah pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{ps} &= P_{ps} \times X_{ps} \\
 &= 95,02 \times 0,5 \\
 &= 47,51 \text{ kN} \\
 - M_{pc} &= -P_{pc} \times X_{pc} \\
 &= -137,56 \times 0,75 \\
 &= -103,17 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 10 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada tanah pasif

No	Bagian	Pp (kN/m)	Lengan beban (m)	Mp (kN/m)
1	Tanah pasif p <sub>ps</sub>	95,02	0,5	47,51
2	Tanah pasif p <sub>pc</sub>	-137,56	0,75	-103,17
		ΣPp = -42,54		ΣMp = -55,66

note: karena total hasil pada gaya tekan dan momennya bernilai negative (-), maka dianggap 0 yang berarti tidak ada gaya dan momen yang bekerja pada tanah.

#### Perhitungan akibat tekanan air

##### Gaya tekan akibat air

$$\begin{aligned}
 - P_w (\text{air}) &= 0,5 \times (h_3 + h_4)^2 \times \gamma_w \\
 &= 0,5 \times 7,96^2 \times 9,8 \\
 &= 310,47 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_w (\text{air}) &= \frac{1}{3} \times (h_3 + h_4) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times (6,46 + 1,5) \\
 &= 2,653 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### Momen akibat air

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_w \text{ air} &= P_w (\text{air}) \times X_w (\text{air}) \\
 &= 310,47 \times 2,653 \\
 &= 823,976 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 11 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada air

No	Bagian	P <sub>w</sub> air (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	M <sub>w</sub> air (kNm)
1	P <sub>w</sub> (Air)	310,47	2,653	823,676
		ΣP <sub>w</sub> air = 310,47		ΣM <sub>w</sub> air = 823,676

#### Perhitungan akibat beban gempa

##### Gaya tekan akibat beban gempa

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Beton } G_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 9,94 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\
 &= 11,69 \text{ kN} \\
 - \text{Beton } G_2 &= b_2 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= 0,5 \times 9,94 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\
 &= 11,69 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Beton } G_3 &= h_2 \times B \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= 1,5 \times 7 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\
 &= 24,7 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$X_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times h_1\right) + h_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 9,94\right) + 1,5 = 4,813 \text{ m}$$

$$X_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times h_1\right) + h_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 9,94\right) + 1,5 = 6,47 \text{ m}$$

$$X_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times h_2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,5 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan momen akibat beban gempa

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{MG}_1 &= G_1 \times X_1 \\
 &= 11,69 \times 4,813 \\
 &= 56,26 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{MG}_2 &= G_2 \times X_2 \\
 &= 11,69 \times 6,47 \\
 &= 75,63 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{MG}_3 &= G_3 \times X_3 \\
 &= 24,7 \times 0,75 \\
 &= 18,53 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 12 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat beban gempa

No	Bagian	Berat (G) kN	Lengan beban (X) m	Momen (Mg) kNm
1	Beton G <sub>1</sub>	11,69	4,813	56,26
2	Beton G <sub>2</sub>	11,69	6,47	75,63
3	Beton G <sub>3</sub>	24,7	0,75	18,53
		$\Sigma G = 48,08$		$\Sigma Mg = 150,42$

Perhitungan stabilitas konstruksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Stabilitas terhadap guling} \\
 \Sigma Mt &= \Sigma Mv + \Sigma Mp + \Sigma Mair \\
 &= 4892,568 + 0 + 823,676 \\
 &= 5716,244 \text{ kNm} \\
 Mg &= \Sigma Mu + \Sigma Ma + \Sigma Mg \\
 &= 637,065 + 0 + 150,42
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 787,485 \text{ kNm}$$

$$SF = \frac{\Sigma Mt}{\Sigma Mg}$$

$$= \frac{5716,244}{787,485}$$

$$= 7,258 \geq 2 \text{ (aman)}$$

- Stabilitas terhadap geser

$$\Sigma Rh = c \times B + \Sigma W \times \tan \emptyset$$

$$= c \times B + (\Sigma W_v - \Sigma U) \times \tan \emptyset$$

$$= 19,88 \times 7 + (1257,453 - 273,028) \times \tan 43,15^\circ$$

$$= 1061,98 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Sigma Ph = -\Sigma Pa + \Sigma Pp + \Sigma Pair + -\Sigma G$$

$$= -19,578 + 0 + 310,47 + -48,08$$

$$= 242,812 \text{ kN}$$

$$SF = \frac{\Sigma Rh}{\Sigma Ph}$$

$$= \frac{1061,98}{242,812}$$

$$= 4,373 \geq 1,5 \text{ (aman)}$$

- Stabilitas terhadap daya dukung tanah

Diketahui:

$$D_F = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 7 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma = 15,876 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$C = 19,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\emptyset = 43,15^\circ$$

$$N_c = 143,732$$

$$N_q = 37,928$$

$$N_\gamma = 38,28$$

$$q_{ult} = C \times N_c + \gamma \times D_F \times N_q + 0,5 \times \gamma \times B \times N_\gamma$$

$$= 19,88 \times 143,732 + 15,876 \times 1,5 \times 37,928 + 0,5 \times 15,876 \times 7 \times 38,28$$

$$= 5887,68 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_{un} = q_u - r \times D_F$$

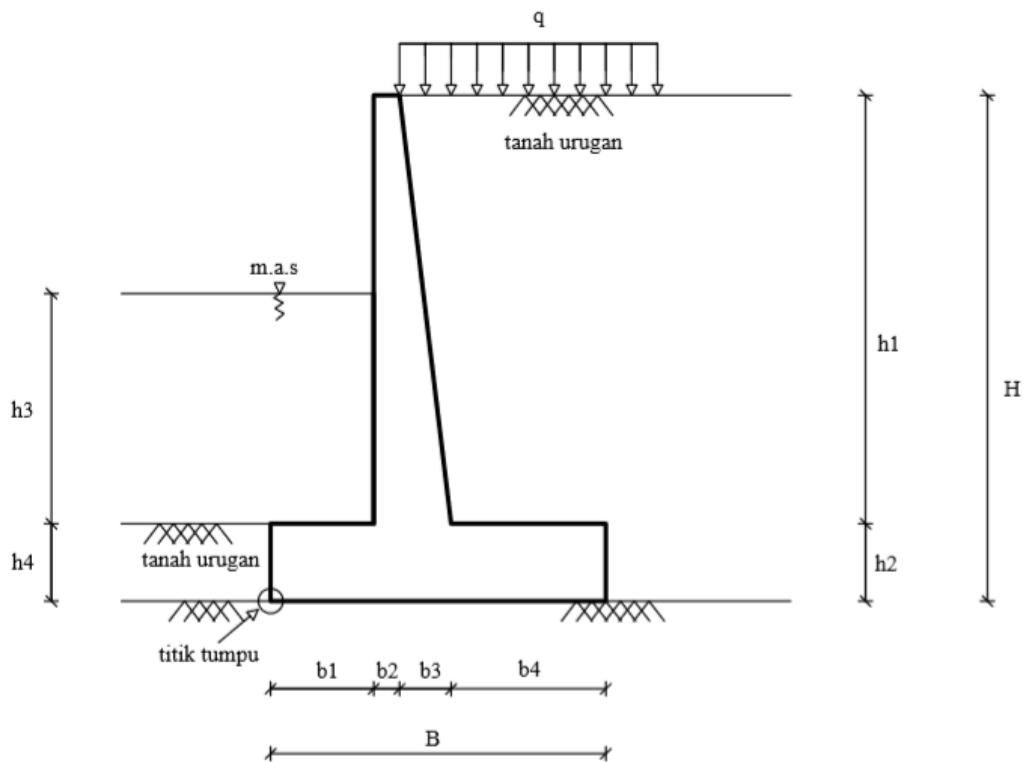
$$= 5507,84 - (15,876 \times 1,5)$$

$$= 5484,026 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_n &= q - \gamma D_F \\ &= (\Sigma W_V - \Sigma U) - \gamma \times D_F \\ &= (1257,453 - 273,028) - (15,876 \times 1,5) \\ &= 984,425 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SF &= \frac{q_{un}}{q_n} \\ &= \frac{5484,026}{984,425} \\ &= 5,57 \geq 3 \text{ (aman)} \end{aligned}$$

### Dinding penahan tanah bagian hilir bendung



Gambar 5 Dinding penahan tanah bagian hilir bendung

Data-data yang diketahui:

$\gamma_c = 23,52 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$b1 = 1,75 \text{ m}$	$h3 = 4,42 \text{ m}$
$\gamma = 15,876 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$b2 = 0,5 \text{ m}$	$h4 = 1,5 \text{ m}$
$\gamma_w = 9,8 \text{ kN/m}^3$	$b3 = 1 \text{ m}$	$H = 9,69 \text{ m}$

$$\phi = 43,15^\circ$$

$$b_4 = 2,5 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 5,75 \text{ m}$$

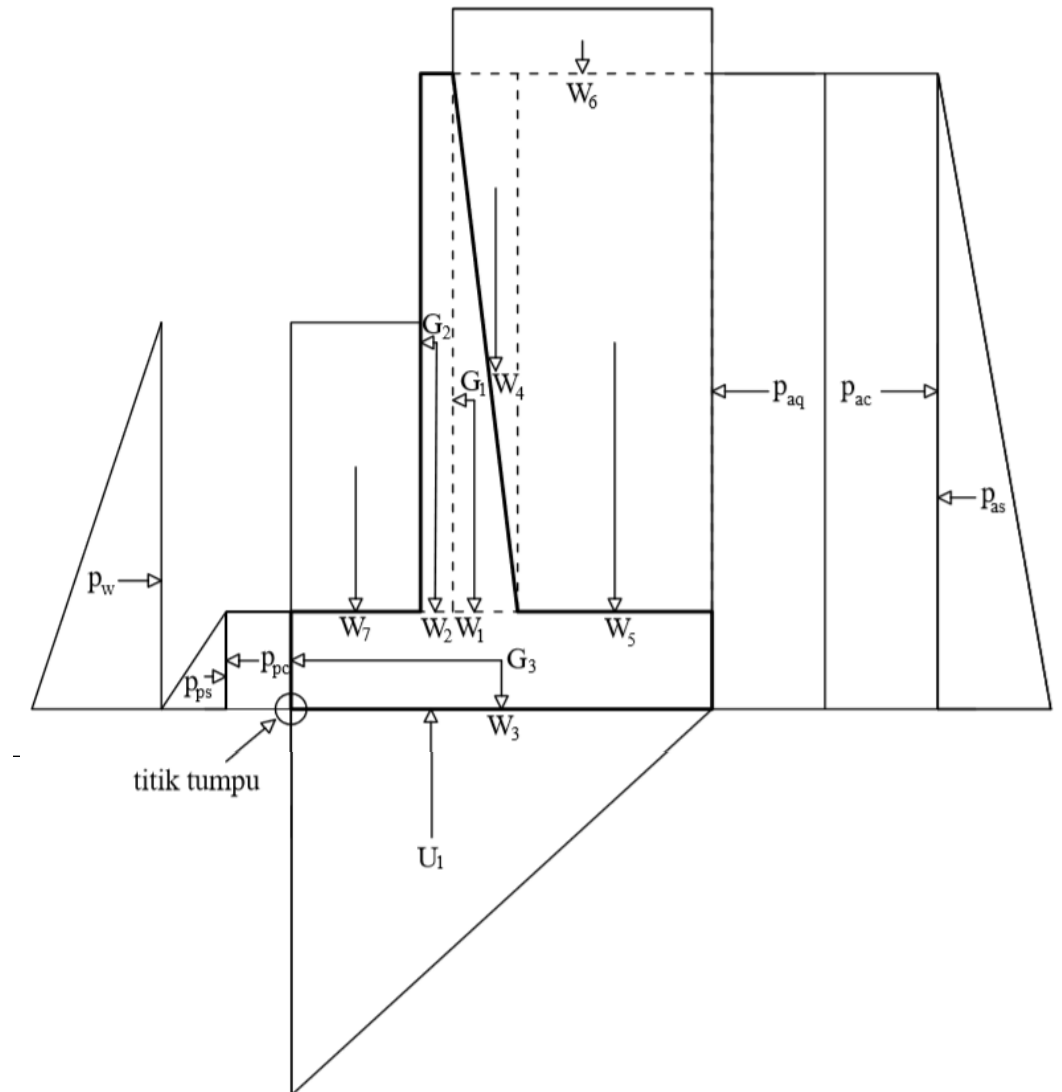
$$kh = 0,12$$

$$h_1 = 8,19 \text{ m}$$

$$c = 19,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q = 10 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$h_2 = 1,5 \text{ m}$$



Gambar 6 Diagram arah gaya dinding penahan tanah bagian kolam olah

Tinjauan 1 meter tegak lurus bidang gambar

Perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{- Beton } W_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 8,19 \times 23,52
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 96,31 \text{ kN}$$

- Beton  $W_2 = b_2 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c$   
 $= 0,5 \times 8,19 \times 23,52$   
 $= 96,31 \text{ kN}$
- Beton  $W_3 = h_2 \times B \times \gamma_c$   
 $= 1,5 \times 5,75 \times 23,52$   
 $= 202,86 \text{ kN}$
- Tanah  $W_4 = \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 8,19 \times 15,876$   
 $= 65,01 \text{ kN}$
- Tanah  $W_5 = h_1 \times b_4 \times \gamma$   
 $= 8,19 \times 2,5 \times 15,876$   
 $= 325,06 \text{ kN}$
- Beban merata  $W_6 = q \times l$   
 $= 10 \times 3,5$   
 $= 35 \text{ kN}$
- Berat air  $W_7 = b_1 \times h_3 \times \gamma_c$   
 $= 2,25 \times 6,46 \times 9,8$   
 $= 142,443 \text{ kN}$

Perhitungan lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$X_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_3\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 1\right) + 0,5 + 1,75 = 2,58 \text{ m}$$

$$X_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_2\right) + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,5\right) + 1,75 = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times B = \frac{1}{2} \times 5,75 = 2,875 \text{ m}$$

$$X_4 = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times b_3\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{2}{3} \times 1\right) + 0,5 + 1,75 = 2,92 \text{ m}$$

$$X_5 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times b_4\right) + b_3 + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 2,5\right) + 1 + 0,5 + 1,75 = 4,5 \text{ m}$$

$$X_6 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times (b_4 + b_3)\right) + b_2 + b_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3,5\right) + 0,5 + 1,75 = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$X_7 = \frac{1}{2} \times b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,75 = 0,875 \text{ m}$$

Perhitungan momen akibat berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

- $M_1 = W_1 \times X_1$   
 $= 96,31 \times 2,58$   
 $= 248,48 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_2 = W_2 \times X_2$   
 $= 96,31 \times 2$   
 $= 192,62 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_3 = W_3 \times X_3$   
 $= 202,86 \times 2,875$   
 $= 583,22 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_4 = W_4 \times X_4$   
 $= 65,01 \times 2,92$   
 $= 189,83 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_5 = W_5 \times X_5$   
 $= 325,06 \times 4,5$   
 $= 1462,77 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_6 = W_6 \times X_6$   
 $= 35 \times 4$   
 $= 140 \text{ kNm}$
- $M_7 = W_7 \times X_7$   
 $= 75,8 \times 0,875$   
 $= 66,32 \text{ kNm}$

Tabel 13 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat berat sendiri dinding penahan tanah

No	Bagian	Berat (W) kN	Lengan beban (X) m	Momen (M) kNm
1	Beton $W_1$	96,31	2,58	248,48
2	Beton $W_2$	96,31	2	192,62
3	Beton $W_3$	202,86	2,875	583,22
4	Tanah $W_4$	65,01	2,92	189,83
5	Tanah $W_5$	325,06	4,5	1462,77
6	Beton merata $W_6$	35	4	140
7	Air $W_7$	75,8	0,875	66,32
		$\Sigma W_v = 896,35$		$\Sigma M_v = 2883,24$



Perhitungan gaya *uplift* (angkat)

Gaya tekan akibat gaya angkat

$$\begin{aligned}
 - U_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times (h_3 + h_4) \times \gamma_w \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 5,75 \times (4,42 + 1,5) \times 9,8 \\
 &= 166,796 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_{u1} &= \frac{1}{3} \times B \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 5,75 \\
 &= 1,92 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen akibat gaya angkat

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{u1} &= U_1 \times X_{u1} \\
 &= 166,796 \times 1,92 \\
 &= 319,69 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 14 Hasil gaya tekan dan momen akibat gaya *uplift*

No	Bagian	U (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	Mu (kNm)
1	<i>Uplift</i> U <sub>1</sub>	166,796	1,92	319,69
		ΣU = 166,796		ΣMu = 319,69

Perhitungan tekanan tanah aktif dan pasif

Koefisien tekanan tanah aktif dan pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_a &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 - \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 - \frac{43,15}{2} \right) \\
 &= 0,188
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_p &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) \\
 &= \text{tg}^2 \left( 45 + \frac{43,15}{2} \right) \\
 &= 5,32
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan pada tanah aktif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Akibat beban merata (p}_{aq}) &= q \times K_a \times H \\
 &= 10 \times 0,188 \times 9,69
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 18,22 \text{ kN}$$

- Akibat tanah ( $p_{as}$ )  $= \frac{1}{2} \times H^2 \times \gamma \times K_a$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,69^2 \times 15,876 \times 0,188$$

$$= 140,12 \text{ kN}$$
- Akibat kohesi ( $p_{ac}$ )  $= -2c \times \sqrt{K_a} \times H$ 

$$= -2 \times 19,88 \times \sqrt{0,188} \times 9,69$$

$$= -167,05 \text{ kN}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

- $X_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times H$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,69$$

$$= 4,845 \text{ m}$$
- $X_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times H$ 

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times 9,69$$

$$= 3,23 \text{ m}$$
- $X_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times H$ 

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 9,69$$

$$= 4,845 \text{ m}$$

Momen akibat tanah aktif

- $M_{aq} = P_{aq} \times X_1$ 

$$= 18,22 \times 4,845$$

$$= 88,27 \text{ kNm}$$
- $M_{as} = P_{as} \times X_2$ 

$$= 140,12 \times 3,23$$

$$= 452,58 \text{ kNm}$$
- $M_{ac} = -P_{ac} \times X_1$ 

$$= -167,05 \times 4,845$$

$$= -809,35 \text{ kNm}$$

Tabel 15 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada tanah aktif

No	Bagian	Pa (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	Ma (kNm)
1	p <sub>aq</sub>	18,22	4,845	88,27
2	p <sub>as</sub>	140,12	3,23	452,58
3	p <sub>ac</sub>	-167,05	4,845	-809,35
		$\Sigma Pa = -8,71$		$\Sigma Ma = -268,5$

note: karena total hasil pada gaya tekan dan momennya bernilai negative (-), maka dianggap 0 yang berarti tidak ada gaya dan momen yang bekerja pada tanah.

Perhitungan pada tanah pasif

Gaya tekan akibat tanah pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - p_{ps} &= 0,5 \times H^2 \times Kp \times \gamma \\
 &= 0,5 \times 1,5^2 \times 5,32 \times 15,876 \\
 &= 95,02 \text{ kN} \\
 - p_{pc} &= -2c \times \sqrt{kp} \times H \\
 &= -2 \times 19,88 \sqrt{5,32} \times 1,5 \\
 &= -137,56 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_{ps} &= \frac{1}{3} \times h_4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1,5 \\
 &= 0,5 \text{ m} \\
 - X_{pc} &= \frac{1}{2} \times h_4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,5 \\
 &= 0,75 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen akibat tanah pasif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - M_{ps} &= P_{ps} \times X_{ps} \\
 &= 95,02 \times 0,5 \\
 &= 47,51 \text{ kN} \\
 - M_{pc} &= -P_{pc} \times X_{pc} \\
 &= -137,56 \times 0,75 \\
 &= -103,17 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 16 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada tanah pasif

No	Bagian	Pp (kN/m)	Lengan beban (m)	Mp (kN/m)
1	Tanah pasif p <sub>ps</sub>	95,02	0,5	47,51
2	Tanah pasif p <sub>pc</sub>	-137,56	0,75	-103,17
		ΣPp = -42,54		ΣMp = -55,66

note: karena total hasil pada gaya tekan dan momennya bernilai negative (-), maka dianggap 0 yang berarti tidak ada gaya dan momen yang bekerja pada tanah.

Perhitungan akibat tekanan air

Gaya tekan akibat tekanan air

$$\begin{aligned}
 - P_w (\text{air}) &= 0,5 \times (h_3 + h_4)^2 \times \gamma_w \\
 &= 0,5 \times 5,92^2 \times 9,8 \\
 &= 171,73 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$\begin{aligned}
 - X_w \text{ air} &= \frac{1}{3} \times (h_3 + h_4) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \times (4,42 + 1,5) \\
 &= 1,973 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen akibat tekanan air

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_w \text{ air} &= P_w \text{ air} \times X_w \text{ air} \\
 &= 171,73 \times 1,973 \\
 &= 338,82 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 17 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen pada tekanan air

No	Bagian	P <sub>w</sub> air (kN)	Lengan beban (m)	M <sub>w</sub> air (kNm)
1	P <sub>w</sub> air	171,73	1,973	338,82
		ΣP <sub>w</sub> air = 171,73		ΣM <sub>w</sub> air = 338,82

Perhitungan akibat beban gempa

Gaya tekan akibat beban gempa

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Beton } G_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times b_3 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 8,19 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\
 &= 9,63 \text{ kN} \\
 - \text{Beton } G_2 &= b_2 \times h_1 \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= 0,5 \times 8,19 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\
 &= 9,63 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Beton } G_3 &= h_2 \times B \times \gamma_c \times kh \\
 &= 1,5 \times 5,75 \times 23,52 \times 0,1 \\
 &= 20,286 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lengan beban dari titik tumpu

$$X_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times h_1\right) + h_2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 8,19\right) + 1,5 = 4,23 \text{ m}$$

$$X_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times h_1\right) + h_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8,19\right) + 1,5 = 5,595 \text{ m}$$

$$X_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times h_2\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 1,5 = 0,75 \text{ m}$$

Momen akibat beban gempa

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{MG}_1 &= W_1 \times X_1 \\
 &= 9,63 \times 4,23 \\
 &= 40,73 \text{ kNm} \\
 - \text{MG}_2 &= W_2 \times X_2 \\
 &= 9,63 \times 5,595 \\
 &= 53,88 \text{ kNm} \\
 - \text{MG}_3 &= W_3 \times X_3 \\
 &= 20,286 \times 0,75 \\
 &= 15,21 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 18 Hasil perhitungan gaya tekan dan momen akibat beban gempa

No	Bagian	Berat (G) kN	Lengan beban (X) m	Momen (MG) kNm
1	Beton G <sub>1</sub>	9,63	4,23	40,73
2	Beton G <sub>2</sub>	9,63	5,595	53,88
3	Beton G <sub>3</sub>	20,286	0,75	15,21
		$\Sigma G = 39,546$		$\Sigma Mg = 109,82$

Perhitungan stabilitas konstruksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Stabilitas terhadap guling} \\
 \Sigma Mt &= \Sigma Mv + \Sigma Mp + \Sigma Mw \\
 &= 2883,24 + 0 + 338,82 \\
 &= 3222,06 \text{ kNm} \\
 \Sigma Mg &= \Sigma Mu + \Sigma Ma + \Sigma Mg \\
 &= 319,69 + 0 + 109,82 \\
 &= 429,51 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SF &= \frac{\Sigma Mt}{\Sigma Mg} \\ &= \frac{3222,06}{429,51} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 7,501 \geq 2 \text{ (aman)}$$

- Stabilitas terhadap geser

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma Rh &= c \times B + \Sigma W \times \tan \emptyset \\ &= c \times B + (\Sigma W_v - \Sigma U) \times \tan \emptyset \\ &= 19,88 \times 5,75 + (896,35 - 166,796) \times \tan 43,15^\circ \\ &= 798,209 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma Ph &= -\Sigma Pa + \Sigma Pp + \Sigma Pair + -\Sigma G \\ &= 0 + 0 + 171,73 + -39,546 \\ &= 132,184 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} SF &= \frac{\Sigma Rh}{\Sigma Ph} \\ &= \frac{798,209}{132,184} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 6,038 \geq 1,5 \text{ (aman)}$$

- Stabilitas terhadap daya dukung tanah

Diketahui:

$$D_F = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$B = 5,75 \text{ m}$$

$$\gamma = 15,876 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$c = 19,88 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\emptyset = 43,15^\circ$$

$$N_c = 143,732$$

$$N_q = 37,928$$

$$N_\gamma = 38,28$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{ult} &= C \times N_c + \gamma \times D_F \times N_q + 0,5 \times \gamma \times B \times N_\gamma \\ &= 19,88 \times 143,732 + 15,876 \times 1,5 \times 37,928 + 0,5 \times 15,876 \times 5,75 \times \\ &\quad 38,28 \\ &= 5507,84 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{un} &= q_u - r \times D_F \\ &= 5507,84 - (15,876 \times 1,5) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5484,026 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_n &= q - \gamma \times D_F \\ &= (896,35 - 166,796) - (15,876 \times 1,5) \\ &= 705,74 \text{ kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

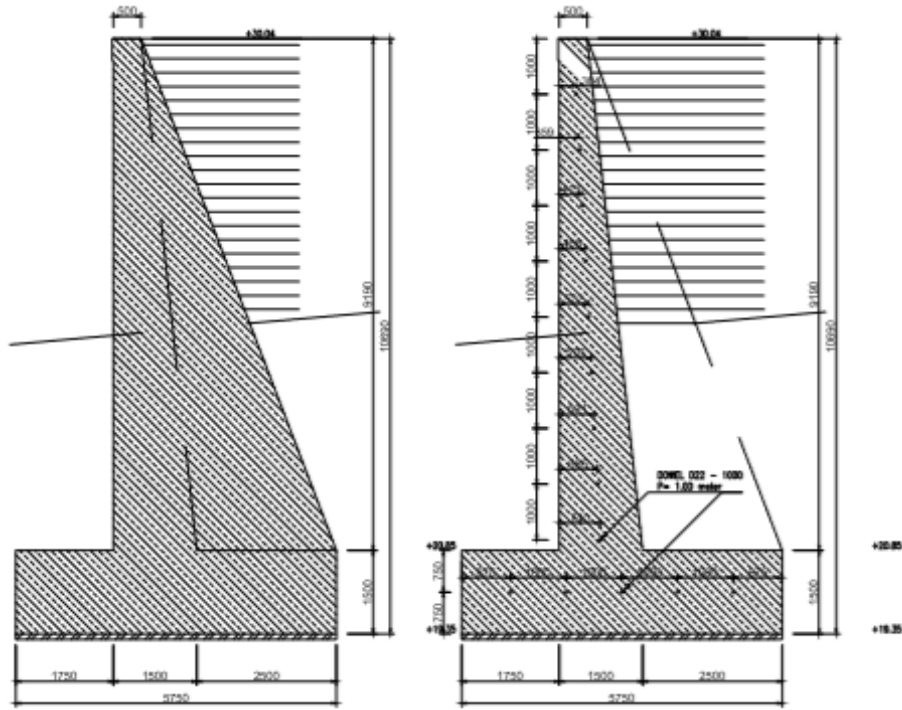
$$\begin{aligned} SF &= \frac{q_{un}}{q_n} \\ &= \frac{5484,026}{705,74} \\ &= 7,77 \geq 3 \text{ (aman)} \end{aligned}$$

## Lampiran 2 Gambar Desain Dinding Penahan Tanah

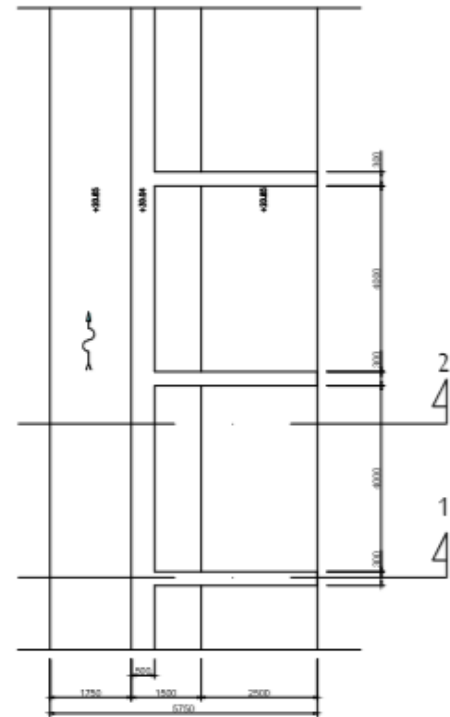


Gambar 7 Denah Tampak Atas Dinding Penahan Tanah Bendung Kamijoro



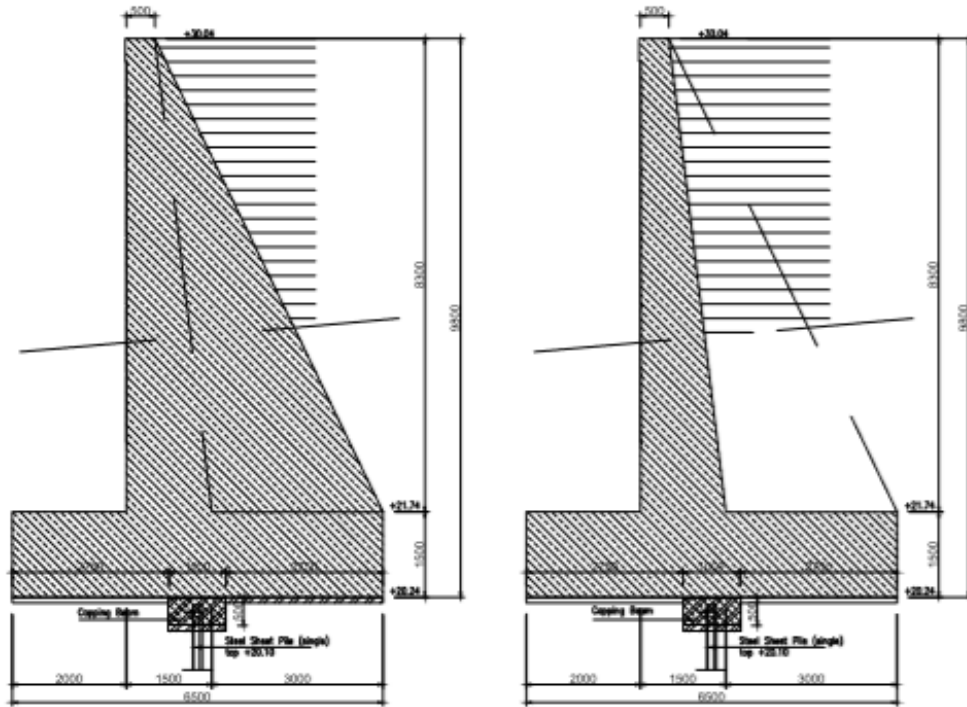


**DETAIL PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE A**

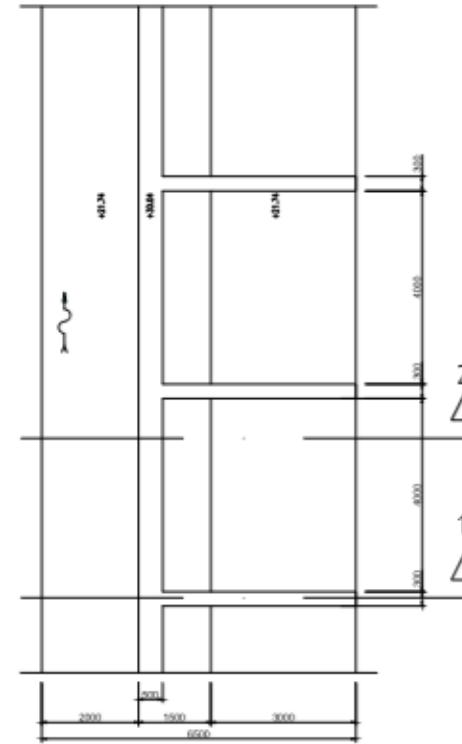


**DENAH KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE A**

Gambar 8 Detail Penulangan dan Denah Tampak Atas Dinding Penahan Tanah Tipe A

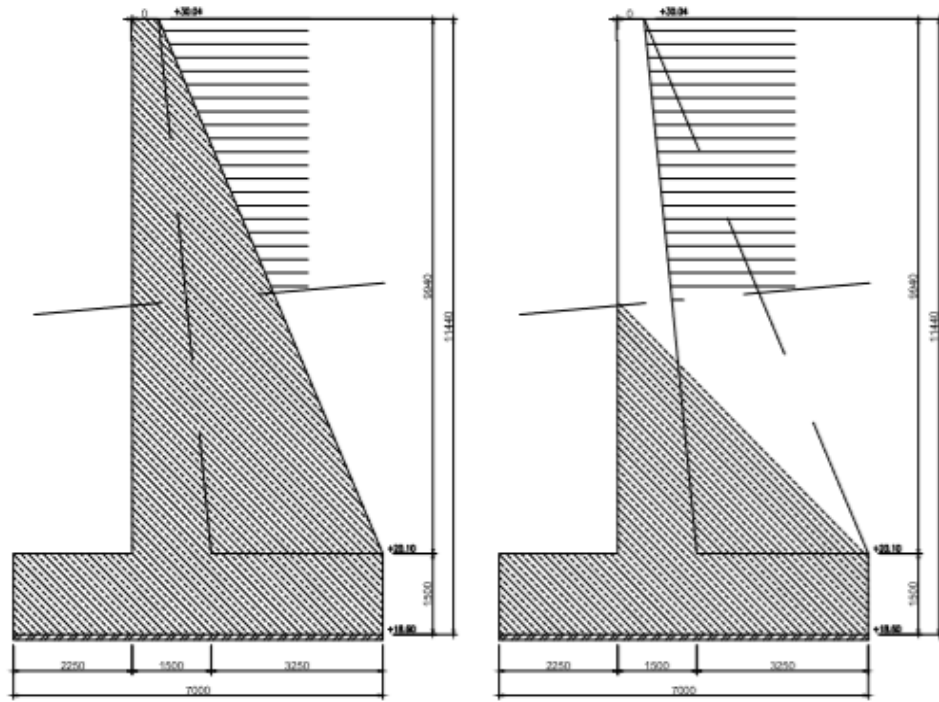


**DETAIL PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE B**

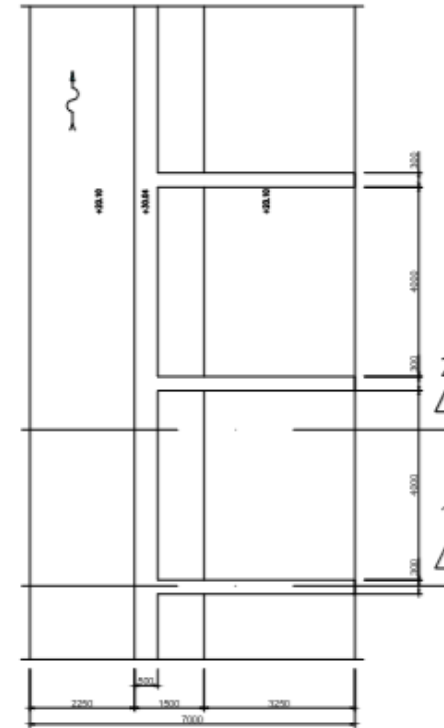


**DENAH KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE B**

Gambar 9 Detail Penulangan dan Denah Tampak Atas Dinding Penahan Tanah Tipe B

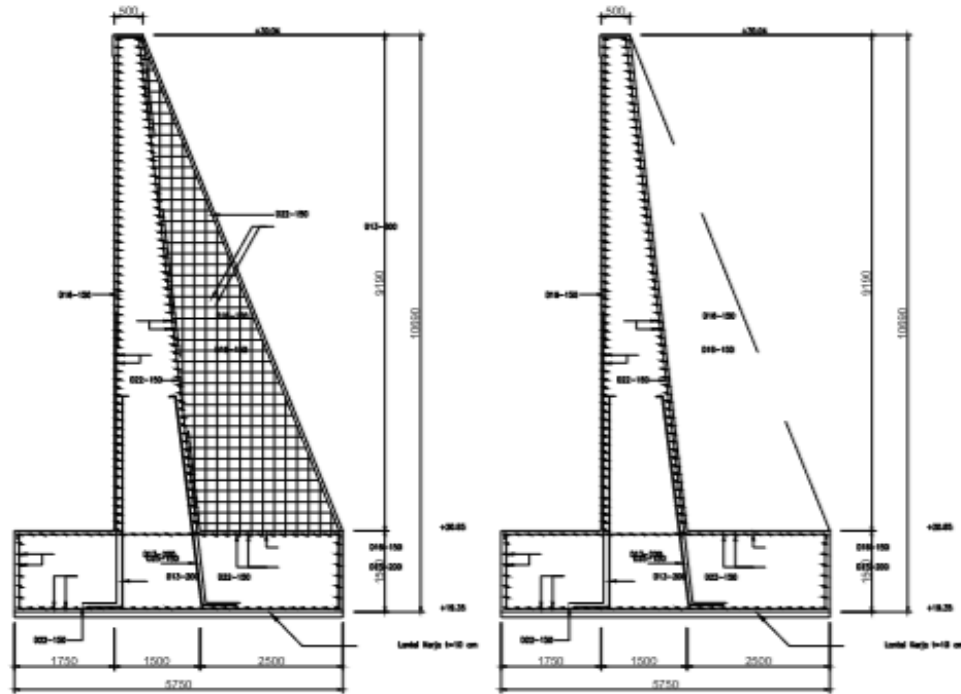


**DETAIL KONSTRUKSI DINDING  
PENAHAN TANAH TIPE C**

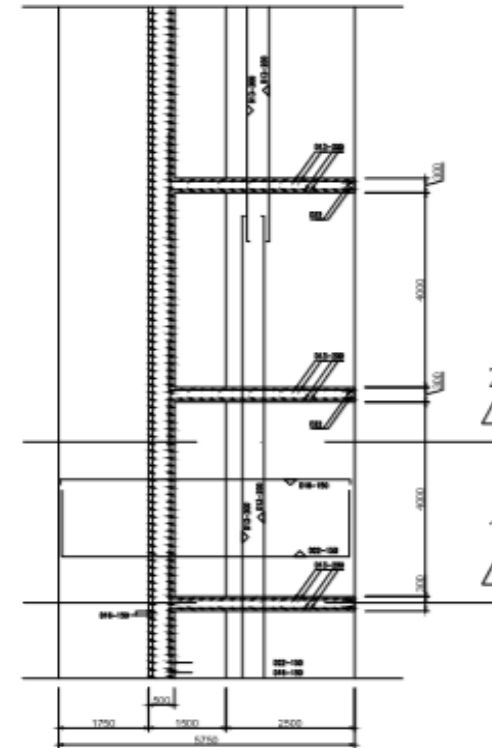


**DENAH KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN  
TANAH TIPE C**

Gambar 10 Detail Penulangan dan Denah Tampak Atas Dinding Penahan Tanah Tipe C

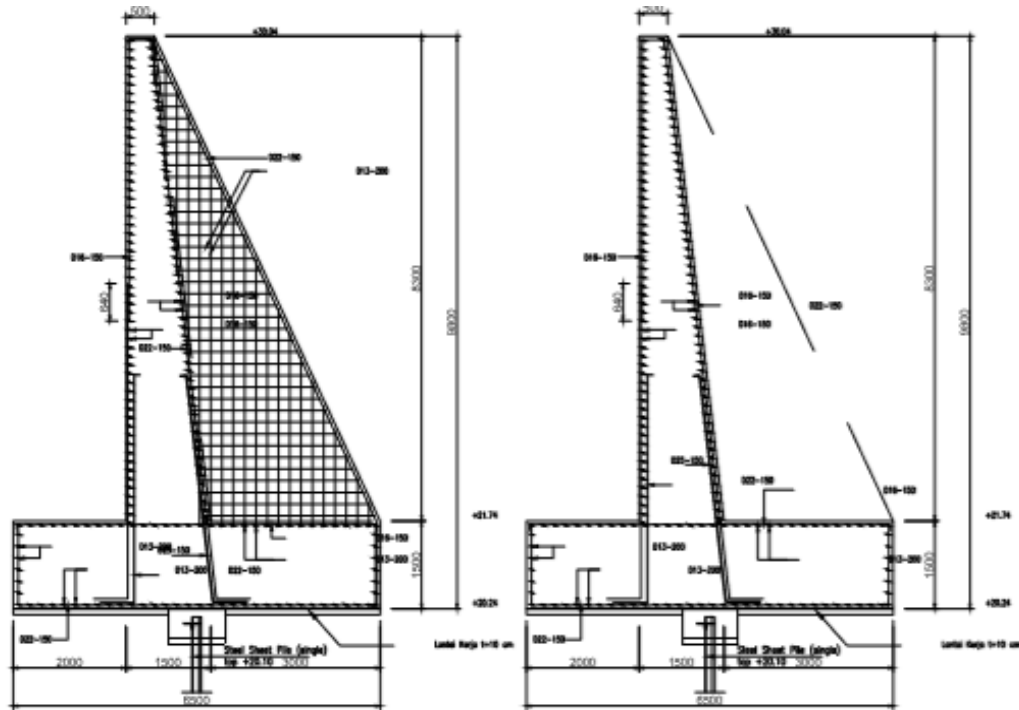


**DETAIL PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE A**

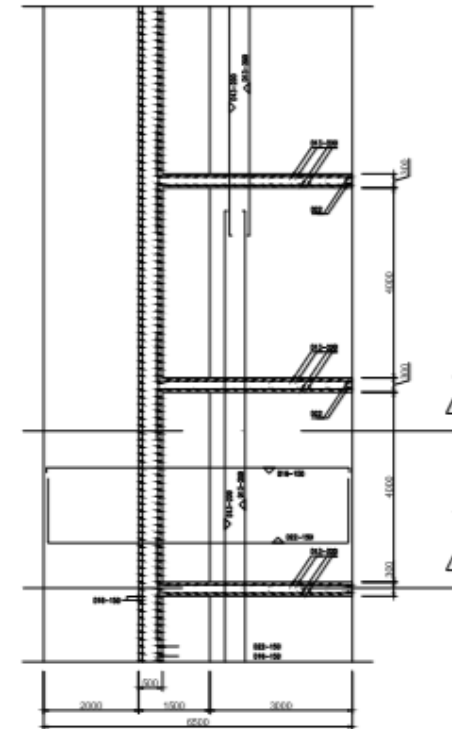


**DENAH PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE A**

Gambar 11 Potongan Detail dan Denah Tampak Atas Penulangan Dinding Penahan Tanah Tipe A

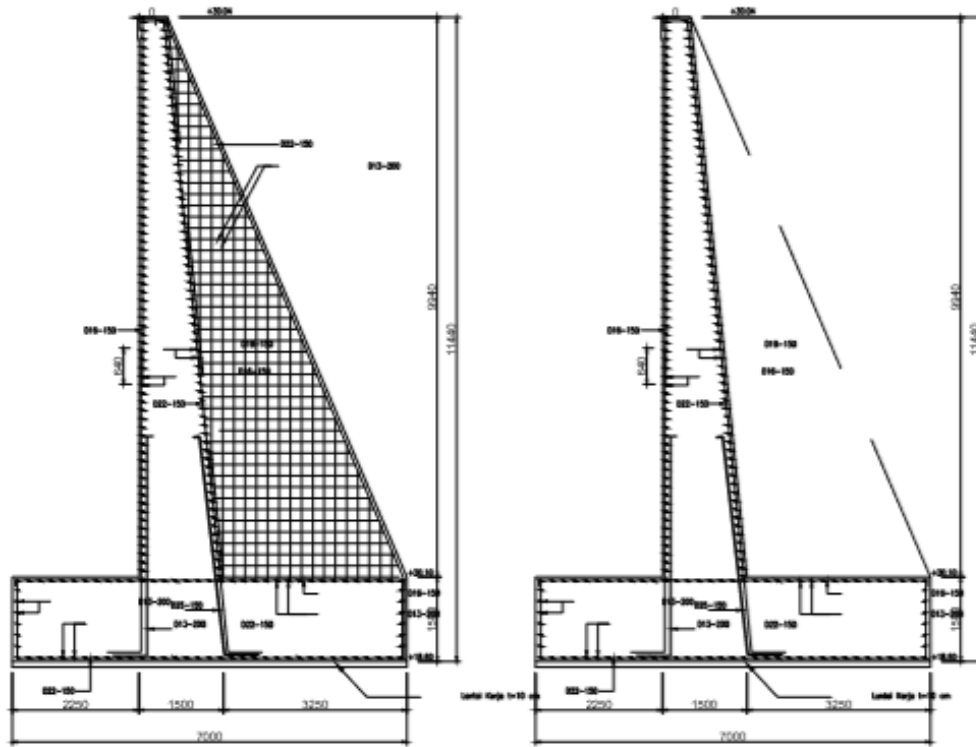


**DETAIL PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE B**

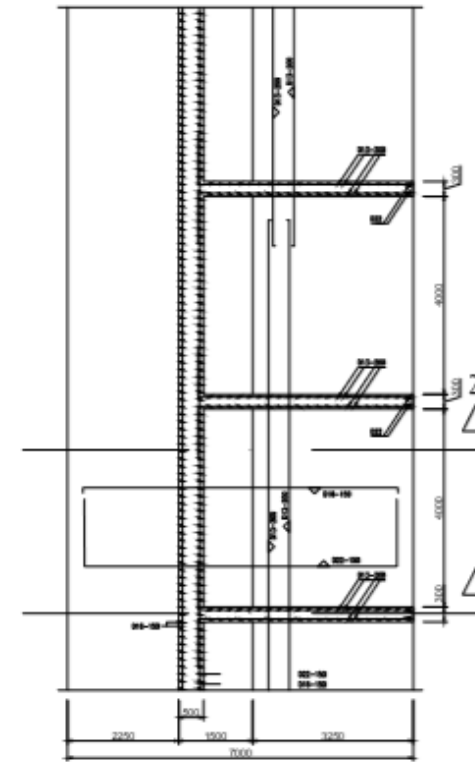


**DENAH PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE B**

Gambar 12 Potongan Detail dan Denah Tampak Atas Penulangan Dinding Penahan Tanah Tipe B



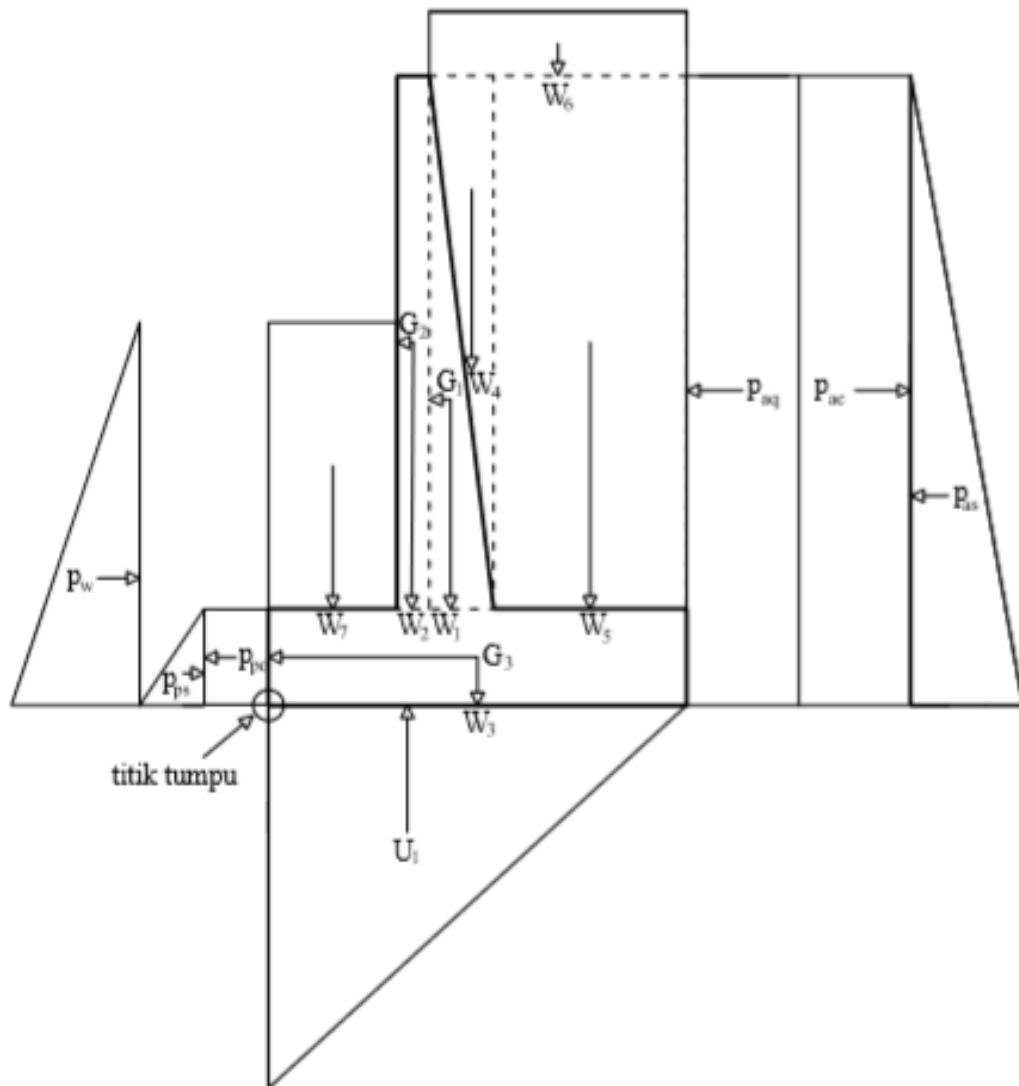
**DETAIL PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE C**



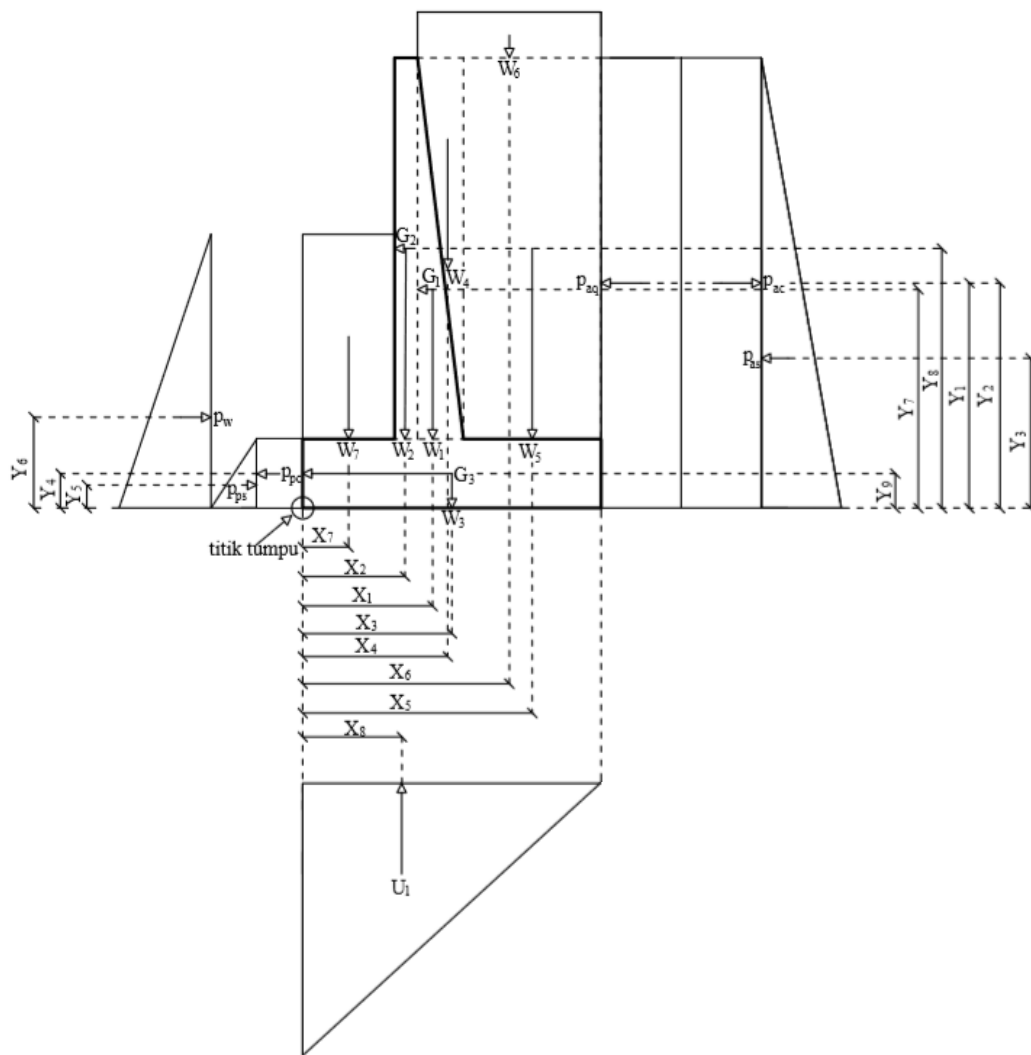
**DENAH PENULANGAN KONSTRUKSI DINDING PENAHAN TANAH TIPE C**

Gambar 13 Potongan Detail dan Denah Tampak Atas Penulangan Dinding Penahan Tanah Tipe C

### Lampiran 3 Diagram Arah Gaya Dinding Penahan Tanah



Gambar 14 Diagram Arah Gaya Dinding Penahan Tanah Bagian Hulu Bendung

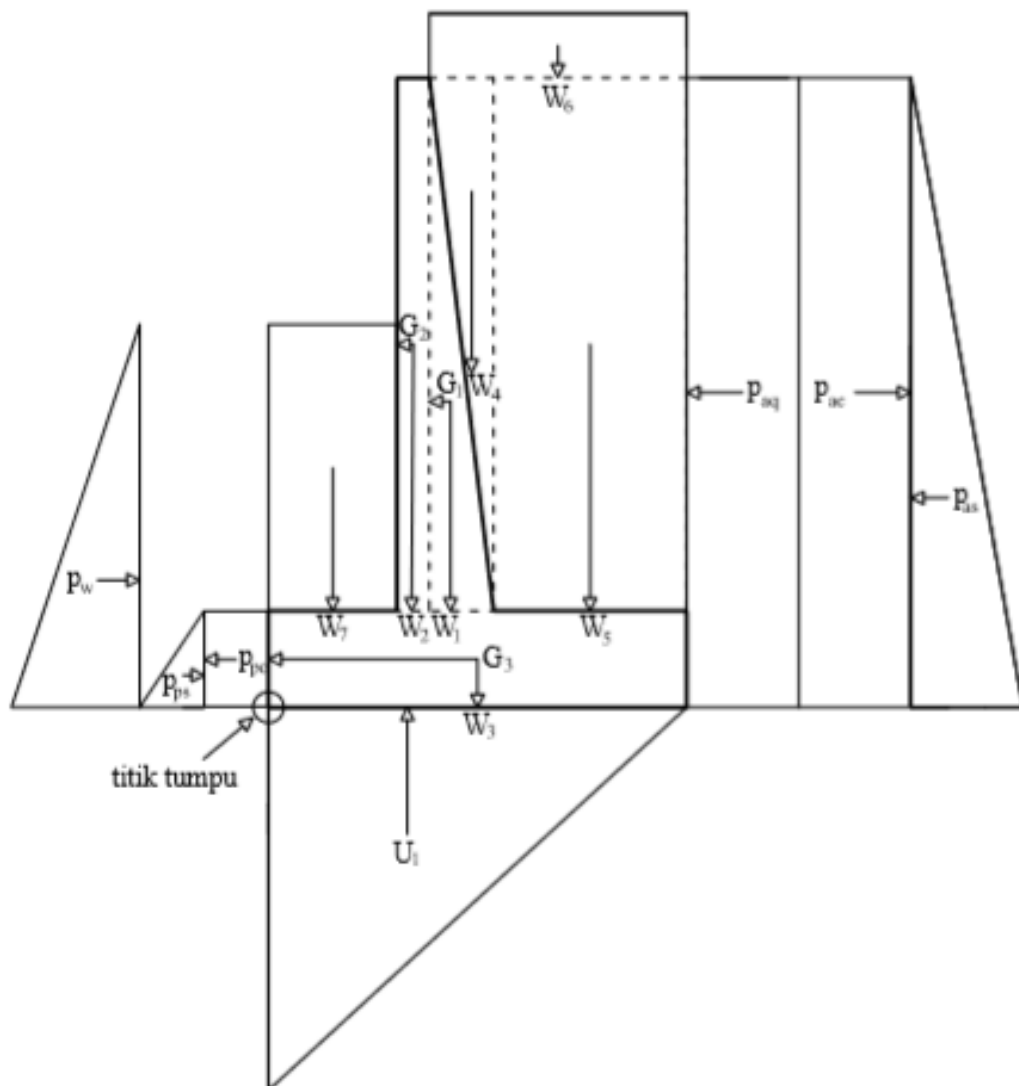


Keterangan :

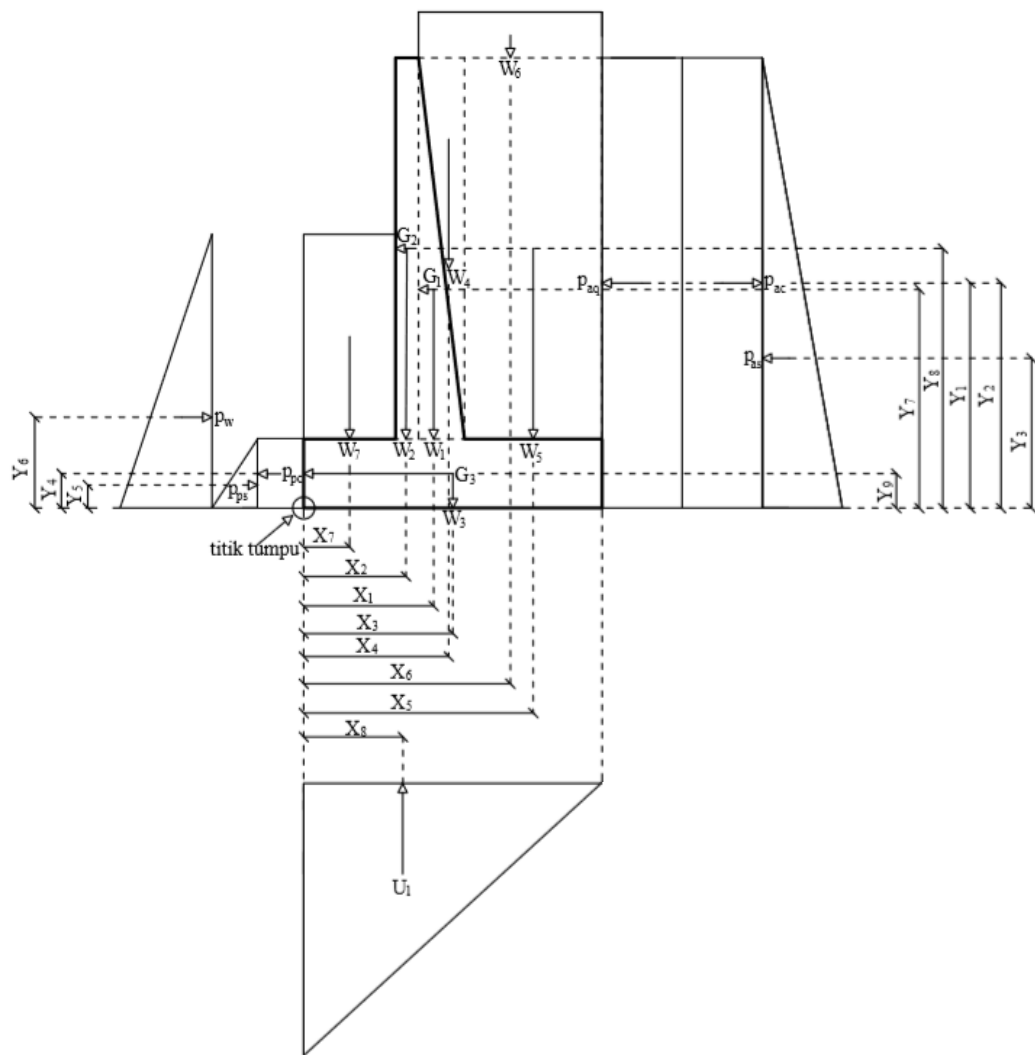
$X_1$ = lengan beban $W_1$	$Y_1$ = lengan beban $p_{aq}$
$X_2$ = lengan beban $W_2$	$Y_2$ = lengan beban $p_{ac}$
$X_3$ = lengan beban $W_3$	$Y_3$ = lengan beban $p_{as}$
$X_4$ = lengan beban $W_4$	$Y_4$ = lengan beban $p_{pc}$
$X_5$ = lengan beban $W_5$	$Y_5$ = lengan beban $p_{ps}$
$X_6$ = lengan beban $W_6$	$Y_6$ = lengan beban $p_w$
$X_7$ = lengan beban $W_7$	$Y_7$ = lengan beban $G_1$
$X_8$ = lengan beban $U_1$	$Y_8$ = lengan beban $G_2$
	$Y_9$ = lengan beban $G_3$

Gambar 15 Lengan Beban Dinding Penahan Tanah Bagian Hulu Bendung



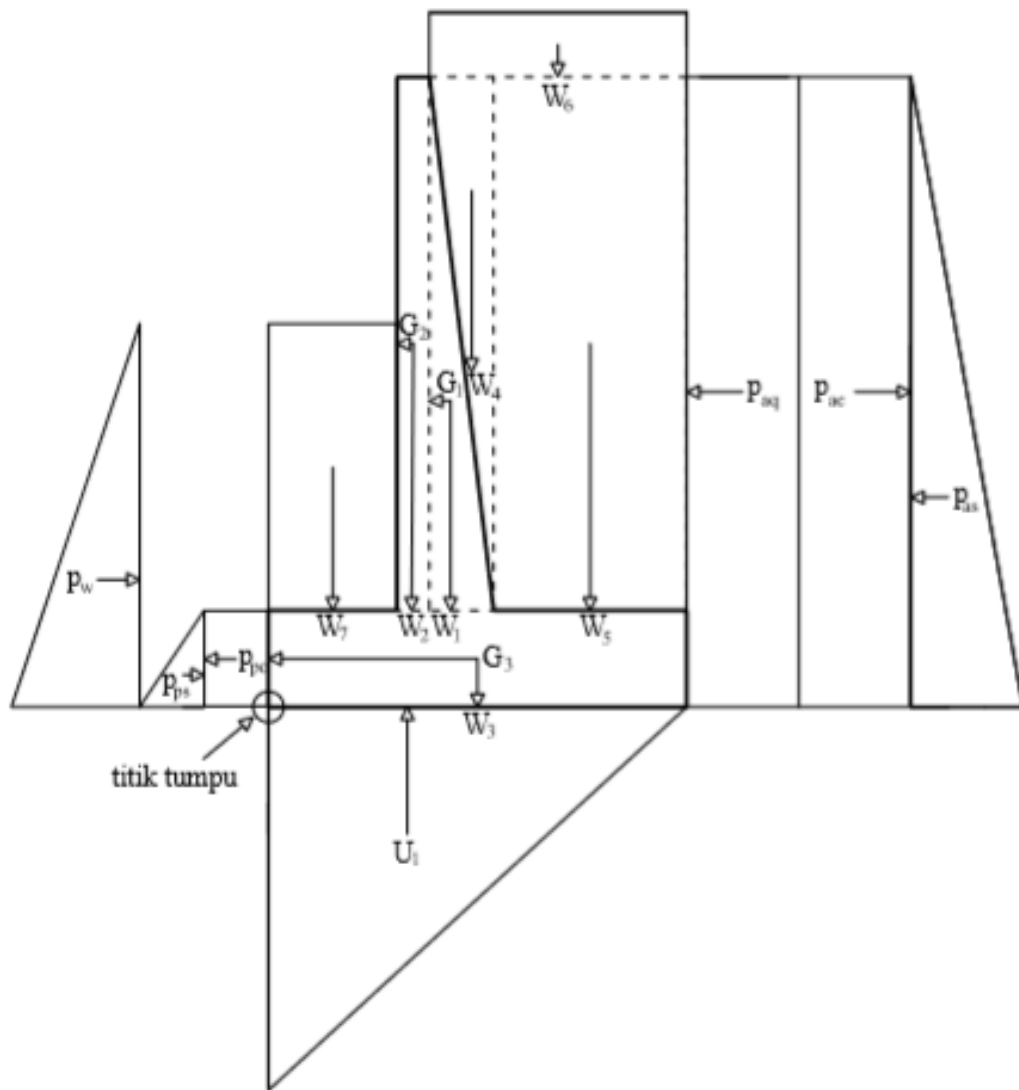


Gambar 16 Diagram Arah Gaya Dinding Penahan Tanah Bagian Kolam Olak

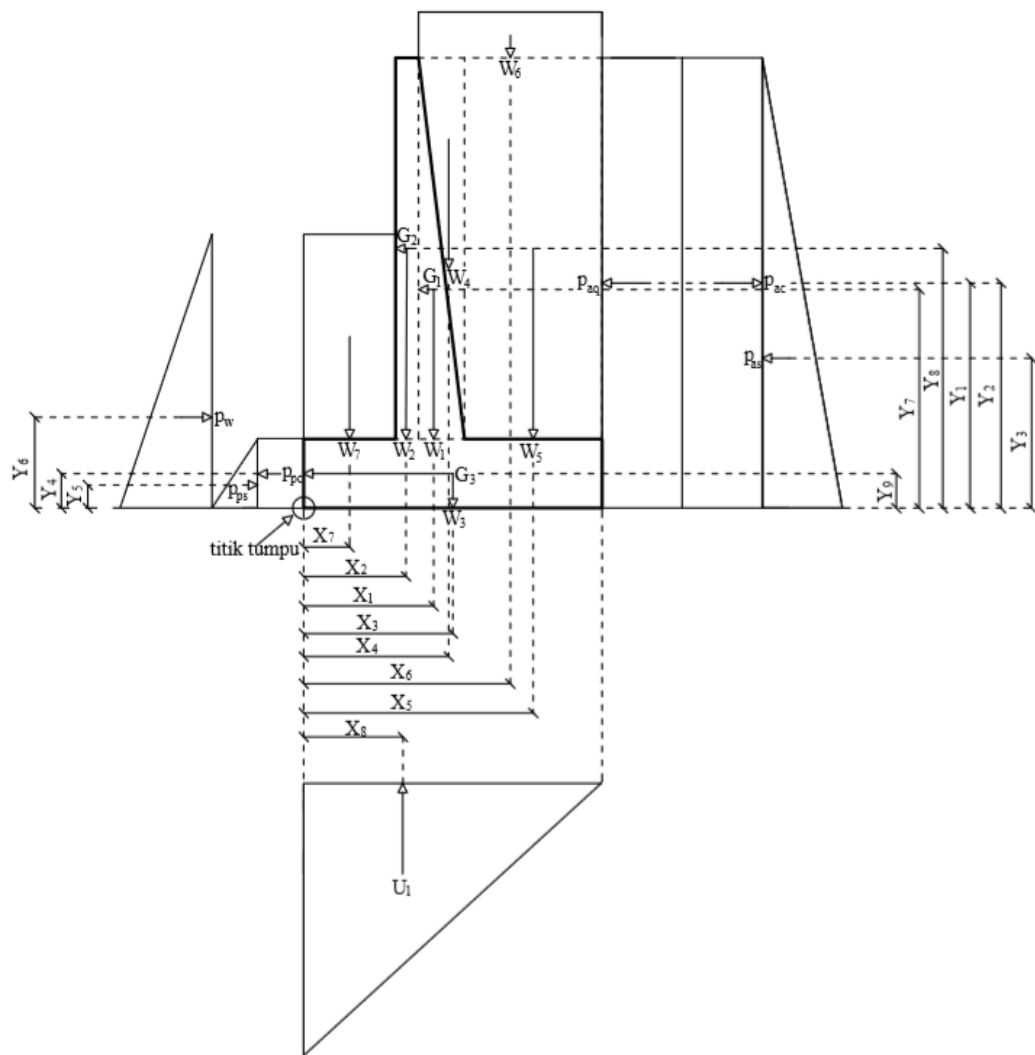


- Keterangan :
- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $X_1$ = lengan beban $W_1$ | $Y_1$ = lengan beban $p_{aq}$ |
| $X_2$ = lengan beban $W_2$ | $Y_2$ = lengan beban $p_{ac}$ |
| $X_3$ = lengan beban $W_3$ | $Y_3$ = lengan beban $p_{as}$ |
| $X_4$ = lengan beban $W_4$ | $Y_4$ = lengan beban $p_{pc}$ |
| $X_5$ = lengan beban $W_5$ | $Y_5$ = lengan beban $p_{ps}$ |
| $X_6$ = lengan beban $W_6$ | $Y_6$ = lengan beban $p_w$    |
| $X_7$ = lengan beban $W_7$ | $Y_7$ = lengan beban $G_1$    |
| $X_8$ = lengan beban $U_1$ | $Y_8$ = lengan beban $G_2$    |
|                            | $Y_9$ = lengan beban $G_3$    |

Gambar 17 Lengan Beban Dinding Penahan Tanah Bagian Kolam Olak



Gambar 18 Diagram Arah Gaya Dinding Penahan Tanah Bagian Hilir Bendung



- Keterangan :
- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $X_1$ = lengan beban $W_1$ | $Y_1$ = lengan beban $p_{aq}$ |
| $X_2$ = lengan beban $W_2$ | $Y_2$ = lengan beban $p_{ac}$ |
| $X_3$ = lengan beban $W_3$ | $Y_3$ = lengan beban $p_{as}$ |
| $X_4$ = lengan beban $W_4$ | $Y_4$ = lengan beban $p_{pc}$ |
| $X_5$ = lengan beban $W_5$ | $Y_5$ = lengan beban $p_{ps}$ |
| $X_6$ = lengan beban $W_6$ | $Y_6$ = lengan beban $p_w$    |
| $X_7$ = lengan beban $W_7$ | $Y_7$ = lengan beban $G_1$    |
| $X_8$ = lengan beban $U_1$ | $Y_8$ = lengan beban $G_2$    |
|                            | $Y_9$ = lengan beban $G_3$    |

Gambar 19 Lengan Beban Dinding Penahan Tanah Bagian Hilir Bendung