

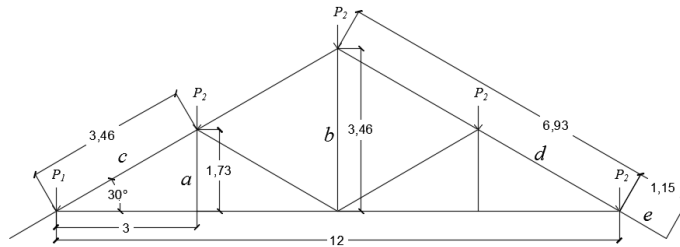
BAB IV

HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN

4.1. Pembebanan

4.1.1. Pembebanan Atap

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



Gambar 4.1 Rangka kuda-kuda

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang batang a} &= \tan 30^\circ \times 3 \\ &= 1,73\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang batang b} &= \tan 30^\circ \times 6 \\ &= 3,46 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang batang c} &= \frac{3}{\cos 30^\circ} \\ &= 3,46 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang batang d} &= \frac{6}{\cos 30^\circ} \\ &= 6,92 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Panjang batang e} &= \sqrt{1^2 + 0,58^2} \\ &= 1,15 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

Beban mati penutup atap

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= \text{Berat genteng} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + t\right) \\ &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 3,46 + 1,15\right) \text{ m} \\ &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 2,88 \text{ m} \\ &= 144 \text{ kg/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2 &= \text{Berat genteng} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + \frac{1}{2} L \right) \\
 &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3,46 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3,46 \right) \text{ m} \\
 &= 50 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 3,46 \text{ m} \\
 &= 173 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban plafon

P_1	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_5	P_1
P_2	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_6	P_2
P_3	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_7	P_3
P_4	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_8	P_4

Gambar 4.2 Denah plafon

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} 4 \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 36 \text{ kg} \\
 P_2 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b \right) \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} 4 \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 2 + \frac{1}{2} 5 \right) \text{ m} \\
 &= 126 \text{ kg} \\
 P_3 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b \right) \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} 4 \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 5 \right) \text{ m} \\
 &= 180 \text{ kg} \\
 P_4 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \frac{1}{2} a \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \frac{1}{2} 4 \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 90 \text{ kg} \\
 P_5 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a \right) \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 4 + \frac{1}{2} 4 \right) \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 2 \text{ m} \\
 &= 72 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_6 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 4 + \frac{1}{2} 4\right) \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 2 + \frac{1}{2} 5\right) \text{ m} \\
 &= 252 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_7 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} b + \frac{1}{2} b\right) \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 4 + \frac{1}{2} 4\right) \text{ m} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 5 + \frac{1}{2} 5\right) \text{ m} \\
 &= 360 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_8 &= \text{Berat plafon} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} a + \frac{1}{2} a\right) \times \frac{1}{2} b \\
 &= 18 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} 4 + \frac{1}{2} 4\right) \text{ m} \times \frac{1}{2} 5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 180 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban hujan

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= (40 - 0,8 \alpha) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + t\right) \\
 &= (40 - 0,8 (30)) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3,46 + 1,15\right) \\
 &= 16 \times 2,88 \\
 &= 46,08 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2 &= (40 - 0,8 \alpha) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} L + \frac{1}{2} L\right) \\
 &= (40 - 0,8 (30)) \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 3,46 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3,46\right) \\
 &= 16 \times 3,46 \\
 &= 55,36 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban angin

$$\text{Kecepatan angin, } V = 20 \text{ km/jam}$$

$$\text{Faktor arah angin, } K_d = 0,85$$

$$\text{Faktor topografi, } K_{zt} = 1$$

$$\text{Faktor efek tiupan angin, } G = 0,85$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Koefisien eksposur, } K_z &= 2,01 \left(\frac{z}{z_g}\right)^{2/\alpha} \\
 &= 2,01 \left(\frac{12}{111,51}\right)^{2/7} \\
 &= 1,06
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan velositas, } q_z &= 0,613K_zK_{zt}K_dV^2 \\ &= 0,613 \times 1,06 \times 1 \times 0,85 \times 5,56^2 \\ &= 17,07 \text{ N/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koefisien eksposur, } K_h &= 2,01\left(\frac{z}{z_g}\right)^{2/\alpha} \\ &= 2,01\left(\frac{13,73}{111,51}\right)^{2/7} \\ &= 1,10\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tekanan velositas, } q_h &= 0,613K_hK_{zt}K_dV^2 \\ &= 0,613 \times 1,10 \times 1 \times 0,85 \times 5,56^2 \\ &= 17,71 \text{ N/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

Beban angin pada atap

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Angin datang} &= q_hGCp \\ &= 17,71 \times 0,85 \times (\pm 2) \\ &= \pm 3,01 \text{ N/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Angin pergi} &= q_hGCp \\ &= 17,71 \times 0,85 \times (-0,6) \\ &= - 9,03 \text{ N/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

4.1.2. Pembebanan Struktur Portal

Berat dinding bata : 250 kg/m² (PPURG 1987)

Beban hidup pelat lantai : 250 kg/m² (PPURG 1987)

Beban hidup pelat bordes : 300 kg/m² (PPURG 1987)

Beban hidup pelat tangga : 300 kg/m² (PPURG 1987)

Beban mati balok induk

h balok induk = 0,35 m

b balok induk = 0,3 m

$$\begin{aligned}t' &= t - h \\ &= 4 - 0,35 \\ &= 3,65 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Beban balok} &= \text{berat dinding bata} \times t' \\ &= 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 3,65 \text{ m} \\ &= 912,5 \text{ kg/m}\end{aligned}$$

Beban mati balok sloof

$$h \text{ sloof} = 0,35 \text{ m}$$

$$b \text{ sloof} = 0,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t' &= t - \frac{1}{2} h \text{ induk} - \frac{1}{2} h \text{ sloof} \\ &= 4 - \frac{1}{2} 0,35 - \frac{1}{2} 0,35 \\ &= 3,65 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban balok} &= \text{berat dinding bata} \times t' \\ &= 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 3,65 \text{ m} \\ &= 912,5 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban mati balok bordes

$$h \text{ sloof} = 0,35 \text{ m}$$

$$b \text{ sloof} = 0,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} t' &= \frac{1}{2} t - \left(\frac{1}{2} h \text{ induk} + \frac{1}{2} h \text{ bordes} \right) \\ &= 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} 0,35 + \frac{1}{2} 0,35 \right) \\ &= 1,65 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban balok} &= \text{berat dinding bata} \times t' \\ &= 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 1,65 \text{ m} \\ &= 412,5 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Beban mati pelat lantai

$$\text{Tebal spasi} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{BJ spasi} = 2100 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tebal pasir} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{BJ pasir} = 1600 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Beban plafon} = 18 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Beban spasi} = 0,02 \times 2100 = 42 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Beban keramik} = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Beban pasir} = 0,05 \times 1600 = 80 \text{ kg/m}^2 +$$

$$\text{Total beban mati} = 164 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Beban mati pelat bordes

$$\text{Tebal spasi} = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{BJ spasi} = 2100 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tebal pasir} = 0,05 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{BJ pasir} = 1600 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Beban spasi} = 0,02 \times 2100 = 42 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

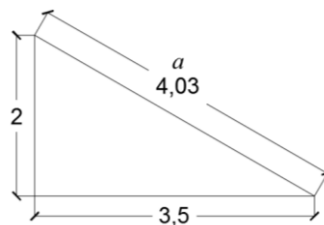
$$\text{Beban keramik} = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Beban pasir} = 0,05 \times 1600 = 80 \text{ kg/m}^2 +$$

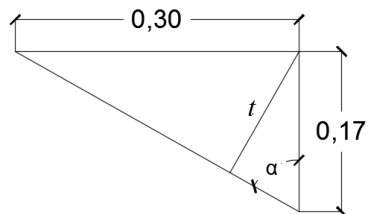
$$\text{Total beban mati} = 146 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Beban mati pelat tangga

Desain anak tangga



Gambar 4.3 Desain tangga



Gambar 4.4 Desain anak tangga

$$a = \sqrt{3,5^2 + 2^2}$$

$$= 4,03 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Tan } \alpha = \frac{2}{3,5}$$

$$\alpha = 29,75^0$$

$$\text{Tan } \alpha = \frac{\text{optrede}}{\text{antrede}}$$

$$\text{Optrede} = \text{tan } \alpha \times \text{antrede}$$

$$= \text{tan } 29,75^0 \times \text{antrede}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \text{ optrede} + \text{antrede} &= 61 \text{ cm} - 65 \text{ cm} \\
 2 (\text{antrede} \times \tan 29,75) + \text{antrede} &= 62 \\
 1,14 \text{ antrede} + \text{antrede} &= 62 \\
 2,14 \text{ antrede} &= 62 \\
 \text{antrede} &= 29 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 30 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Optrede} &= \tan \alpha \times \text{antrede} \\
 &= \tan 29,75^\circ \times 30 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 16,57 \text{ cm} \\
 &= 17 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \text{ optrede} + \text{antrede} &= 61 \text{ cm} - 65 \text{ cm} \\
 2 (17) + 30 &= 61 \text{ cm} - 65 \text{ cm} \\
 64 \text{ cm} &= 61 \text{ cm} - 65 \text{ cm} \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

Beban anak tangga

$$90^\circ - 29,75^\circ = 60,25^\circ$$

$$\sin 60,25^\circ = \frac{t}{17}$$

$$t = 14,76 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pelat tangga} &= \text{BJ beton bertulang} \times t \times 0,5 \\
 &= 2400 \times 0,1476 \times 0,5 \\
 &= 177,12 \text{ kg/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Beban pelat tangga} = 177,12 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Beban keramik} = 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{Beban spasi} = 0,02 \times 2100 = 42 \text{ kg/m}^2 \quad +$$

$$\text{Total beban mati} = 243,12 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Beban angin pada dinding

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Angin datang} &= q_z G C_p \\ &= 17,07 \times 0,85 \times 0,8 \\ &= 11,61 \text{ N/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Angin pergi} &= q_h G C_p \\ &= 17,71 \times 0,85 \times (-0,3) \\ &= -4,52 \text{ N/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

4.1.3. Pembebanan Gempa

Perhitungan kurva respon spektrum gempa berdasarkan SNI 03-1726-2012 sebagai berikut:

$$S_s = 1,659 \text{ gr}$$

$$S_1 = 0,574 \text{ gr}$$

$$S_s = \frac{1,659-1,6}{1,7-1,659} = \frac{Fa-1}{1-Fa}$$

$$0,059 - 0,059 Fa = 0,041 Fa - 0,041$$

$$0,059 + 0,041 = 0,059 Fa + 0,041 Fa$$

$$0,1 = 0,1 Fa$$

$$Fa = 1$$

$$S_1 = \frac{0,574-0,5}{0,6-0,574} = \frac{Fv-1,5}{1,5-Fv}$$

$$0,111 - 0,074 Fv = 0,026 Fv - 0,039$$

$$0,111 + 0,039 = 0,026 Fv + 0,074 Fv$$

$$0,150 = 0,1 Fv$$

$$Fv = 1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{ms} &= Fa \times S_s \\ &= 1 \times 1,659 \\ &= 1,659\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{m1} &= Fv \times S_1 \\ &= 1,5 \times 0,574 \\ &= 0,861\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{DS} &= \frac{2}{3} S_{ms} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 1,659 \\ &= 1,106\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{D1} &= \frac{2}{3} S_{m1} \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0,861 \\
 &= 0,574
 \end{aligned}$$

Periode getar struktur T_o dan T_s

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_o &= 0,2 \frac{S_{D1}}{S_{Ds}} \\
 &= 0,2 \times \frac{0,574}{1,106} \\
 &= 0,103 \\
 T_s &= \frac{S_{D1}}{S_{Ds}} \\
 &= \frac{0,574}{1,106} \\
 &= 0,519
 \end{aligned}$$

Respon spektrum desain (S_a), dapat dilihat pada tabel 4.1 dan gambar 4.5.

Tabel 4.1 Respon spektrum desain

TANAH	
SEDANG (SD)	
T (s)	S_a (g)
0.0000	0.4424
0.1038	1.1060
0.1500	1.1060
0.2000	1.1060
0.3000	1.1060
0.4000	1.1060
0.5000	1.1060
0.5190	1.1060
0.7500	0.7653
0.8000	0.7175
0.9000	0.6378
1.0000	0.5740
2.0000	0.2870
3.0000	0.1913
4.0000	0.1435

Untuk periode yang lebih kecil dari T_o ($0 \leq T \leq T_o$)

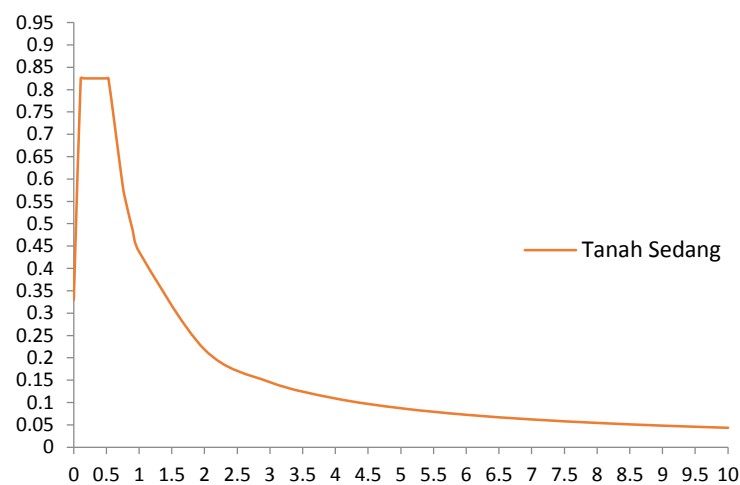
$$\begin{aligned}
 S_a &= S_{Ds} \left(0,4 + 0,6 \frac{T}{T_o} \right) \\
 &= 1,106 \left(0,4 + 0,6 \frac{0}{0,103} \right) \\
 &= 0,4424
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= S_{DS} \\ &= 1,106 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk periode lebih besar dari T_s ($T_0 \geq T_s$)

$$\begin{aligned} S_a &= \frac{S_{D1}}{T} \\ &= \frac{0,574}{0,75} \\ &= 0,7653 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.5 Respon spektrum desain

4.2. Analisis Struktur

4.2.1. Kolom

Data kolom

Lebar, b	= 350 mm
Panjang, h	= 350 mm
Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 MPa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 MPa
Modulus elastisitas baja, E_s	= 200000 MPa
Diameter tulangan, D	= 16 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 8 mm
Selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Faktor reduksi kekuatan, ϕ	= 0,65

Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Luas penampang kolom

$$\begin{aligned} A_g &= b \times h \\ &= 350 \times 350 \\ &= 122500 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan total

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= n \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \\ &= 12 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 16^2 \\ &= 2412,74 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan tekan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s'} &= n \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 \\ &= 4 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 16^2 \\ &= 804,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

1. Kondisi sentris

Kapasitas kuat tekan aksial nominal

$$\begin{aligned} P_o &= 0,85 f_c' (A_g - A_{st}) + A_{st} f_y \\ &= 0,85 \times 18 (122500 - 2412,74) + 2412,74 \times 240 \\ &= 2416393,38 \text{ N} \\ &= 2416,39 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

2. Eksentrisitas kecil

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= \phi 0,80 P_o \\ &= 0,65 \times 0,80 \times 2416,39 \\ &= 1256,52 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

3. Keadaan seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - t_s - P - \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 350 - 40 - 8 - \frac{16}{2} \\ &= 294 \text{ mm} \\ c_b &= \frac{600}{600 + f_y} d \\ &= \frac{600}{600 + 240} \times 294 \\ &= 210 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= ts + P + \frac{D}{2} \\
 &= 40 + 8 + \frac{16}{2} \\
 &= 56 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon'_s &= \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{210 - 56}{210} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,002
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_y &= \frac{fy}{Es} \\
 &= \frac{240}{200000} \\
 &= 0,001
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tulangan tekan $\varepsilon'_s > \varepsilon_y$, maka tulangan tekan sudah luluh

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s' &= \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} 600 \\
 &= \frac{210 - 56}{210} \times 600 \\
 &= 440 \text{ MPa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_b &= \beta_1 c_b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 210 \\
 &= 178,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0,85 f_c' a_b b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 18 \times 178,5 \times 350 \\
 &= 955867,5 \text{ N} \\
 &= 955,86 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_s &= A_s' (fy - 0,85 f_c') \\
 &= 804,25 \times (240 - 0,85 \times 18) \\
 &= 180714,46 \text{ N} \\
 &= 180,71 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_s &= A_s' fy \\
 &= 804,25 \times 240 \\
 &= 193019,45 \text{ N} \\
 &= 193,02 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d'' &= \frac{h}{2} \\
 &= \frac{350}{2} \\
 &= 175 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n &= C_c + C_s - T_s \\
 &= 955,86 + 180,71 - 193,01 \\
 &= 943,56 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= C_c \left(d - \frac{a}{2} - d'' \right) + C_s (d - d' - d'') + T_s x d'' \\
 &= 955867,5 \left(294 - \frac{178,5}{2} - 175 \right) + 180714,46 (294 - 56 - \\
 &\quad 175) + 193019,45 (175) \\
 &= 126439,97 \text{ Nm} \\
 &= 126,44 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_b &= \frac{M_n}{P_n} \\
 &= \frac{126,44}{943,56} \\
 &= 0,134 \text{ m} \\
 &= 134 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi P_n &= 0,65 \times 943,56 \\
 &= 613,32 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &= 0,65 \times 126,44 \\
 &= 82,19 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Keadaan momen murni

Untuk momen murni nilai eksentrisitas, $e = \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{A_s' f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\
 &= \frac{804,25 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 350} \\
 &= 36,04 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= A_s' f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\
 &= 804,25 \times 240 \left(294 - \frac{36,04}{2} \right) \\
 &= 53269053,43 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 53,27 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &= 0,90 \times 53,27 \\ &= 47,94 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

5. Keadaan $e > e_b$

$$\begin{aligned}Cc &= 0,85 f_c' ab \\ &= 0,85 \times 18 \times a \times 350 \\ &= 5355a\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Cs &= As'(fy - 0,85 f_c') \\ &= 804,25(240 - 0,85 \times 18) \\ &= 180714,46 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Ts &= As'fy \\ &= 804,25 \times 240 \\ &= 193019,45 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Untuk $e = 160 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

$$\begin{aligned}e' &= e + d + d'' \\ &= 160 + 294 - 175 \\ &= 279 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= 0,425 f_c' b \\ &= 0,425 \times 18 \times 350 \\ &= 2677,5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}B &= 0,85 f_c' b(e' - d) \\ &= 0,85 \times 18 \times 350(279 - 294) \\ &= -80325\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}C &= As'(fy - 0,85 f_c')(e' - d + d') - As'fy e' \\ &= 804,25(240 - 0,85 \times 18)(279 - 294 + 56) - 804,25 \times 240 \times 279 \\ &= -46443134,32\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan

$$Aa^2 + Ba + C = 0$$

$$2677,5a^2 - 80325a - 46443134,32 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 &= \frac{-B + \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A} \\ &= \frac{80325 + \sqrt{(-80325)^2 - 4 \times 2677,5 \times (-46443134,32)}}{2 \times 2677,5} \\ &= 147,55 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_2 &= \frac{-B - \sqrt{B^2 - 4AC}}{2A} \\
 &= \frac{80325 - \sqrt{(-80325)^2 - 4 \times 2677,5 \times (-46443134,32)}}{2 \times 2677,5} \\
 &= -117,55 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai a yang digunakan adalah 147,55 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{0,85} \\
 &= \frac{147,55}{0,85} \\
 &= 173,59 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon'_s &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{173,59 - 56}{173,59} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,002
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_y &= \frac{fy}{Es} \\
 &= \frac{240}{200000} \\
 &= 0,0012
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tulangan tekan $\varepsilon'_s > \varepsilon_y$, maka tulangan tekan sudah luluh

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d - c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{294 - 173,59}{173,59} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,002
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol tulangan tarik $\varepsilon_t > \varepsilon_y$, maka tulangan tarik sudah luluh

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pn &= Cc(a) + Cs - Ts \\
 &= 5355 \times 147,55 + 180714,46 - 193019,45 \\
 &= 777849,62 \text{ N} \\
 &= 777,85 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= ePn \\
 &= 160 \times 777849,62 \\
 &= 124455939,1 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 124,45 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena nilai $\varepsilon_t = 0,002$, maka $\phi = 0,65$

$$\phi Pn = 0,65 \times 777,85$$

$$= 510,84 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi Mn = 0,65 \times 124,45$$

$$= 81,73 \text{ kNm}$$

6. Keadaan $e < e_b$

Untuk $e = 100 \text{ mm}$

$$e' = e + d - d''$$

$$= 100 + 294 - 175$$

$$= 219 \text{ mm}$$

$$Cc = 0,85 f_c' ab$$

$$= 0,85 \times 18 \times a \times 350$$

$$= 5355a$$

$$Cs = As' (f_y - 0,85 f_c')$$

$$= 804,25 (240 - 0,85 \times 18)$$

$$= 180714,46$$

$$Ts = As' f_y \quad \text{asumsi } (f_s < f_y)$$

$$= 804,25 f_s$$

$$c = 238 \text{ mm} \quad \text{asumsi } (c > c_b)$$

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,85 \times 238$$

$$= 202,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$Pn_1 = \frac{1}{e'} \left[Cca \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) + Cs(d - d') \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{219} \left[5355 \times 202,3 \left(294 - \frac{202,3}{2} \right) + 180714,46 (294 - 56) \right]$$

$$= 1150354,47 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1150,35 \text{ kN}$$

$$f_s = 600 \left(\frac{294 - 238}{238} \right)$$

$$= 141,18 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pn_2 &= Cc + Cs + Ts \\
 &= 5355a + 180714,46 + 804,25fs \\
 &= 5355 \times 202,3 + 180714,46 + 804,25 \times 141,18 \\
 &= 1150490,11 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1150,49 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Selisih nilai Pn_1 dan Pn_2 sebesar 0,01%

Pn yang digunakan adalah Pn rata-rata

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pn &= \frac{Pn_1 + Pn_2}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1150,35 + 1150,49}{2} \\
 &= 1150,42 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Pn &= 0,65 \times 1150,42 \\
 &= 747,77 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= ePn \\
 &= 100 \times 1150,42 \\
 &= 115042 \text{ kNmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

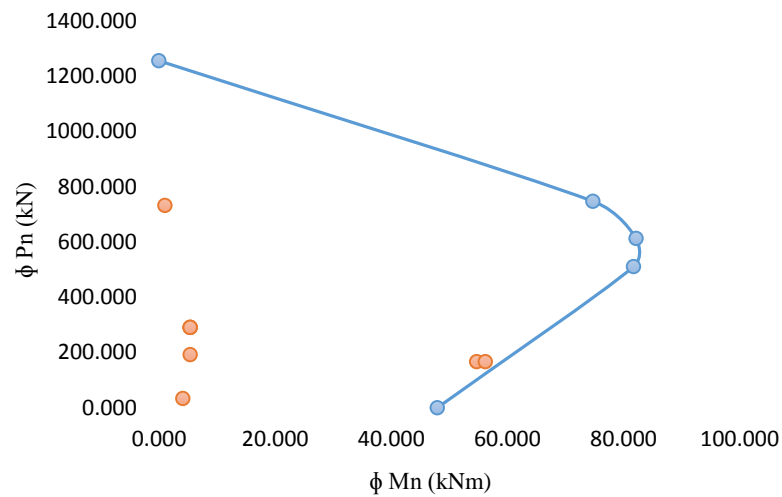
$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,65 \times 115042 \\
 &= 74777,45 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 74,78 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.2 Hasil running kolom

No	Item	P (kN)	M_2 (kNm)
1	P terbesar	33,36	4,12
2	P terkecil	732,73	1,02
3	V_2 terbesar	290,49	5,35
4	V_2 terkecil	290,50	5,35
5	M_2 terbesar	167,02	54,74
6	M_2 terkecil	167,02	56,23
7	M_3 terbesar	192,39	5,35
8	M_3 terkecil	290,50	5,35

Tabel 4.3 Hasil analisis kolom

Keadaan	ϕPn (kN)	ϕMn (kNm)	e
Sentris	2416,39	0	0
Eksentrisitas Kecil	1256,53	0	0
Seimbang	613,32	82,19	-
$e < e_b$	747,77	74,78	100
$e > e_b$	510,84	81,73	160
Momen Murni	0	47,94	-



Gambar 4.6 Diagram interaksi

4.2.2. Balok Bordes

Data balok bordes

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	= 16 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 8 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 6,923 kNm
Momen rencana negatif, M_u^-	= 12,818 kNm
Gaya geser rencana, V_u	= 17,965 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	

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\
 &= 40 + 8 + \frac{16}{2} \\
 &= 56 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{200-2x56}{25+16} \\ &= 2,15 \cong 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{200-2x16-2x56}{2-1} \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

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

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

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

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,0387x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85x18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 x 0,0387 \\ &= 0,0290 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{6,923}{0,80} \\
 &= 8,6538 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\
 &= \frac{8,6538 \times 10^6}{200 \times 150^2} \\
 &= 1,9231
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\
 &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1,9231}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\
 &= 0,0086
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 As &= \rho \times b \times d \\
 &= 0,0086 \times 200 \times 150 \\
 &= 257,75 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \\
 &= \frac{257,75}{\frac{\pi}{4} 16^2} \\
 &= 1,28 \cong 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 16^2 \\ &= 402,12 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.4 Tulangan momen positif balok bordes

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	2	56	112
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	2	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	112

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{112}{2} \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 56 \\ &= 194 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asfy}{0,85fc'b} \\ &= \frac{402,12x240}{0,85x18x200} \\ &= 31,54 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 402,12x240x \left(194 - \frac{31,54}{2} \right) x 10^{-6} \\ &= 17,201 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{31,54}{0,85} \\
 &= 37,10
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{194-37,10}{37,10} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0127
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 17,201 \\
 &= 15,481 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\
 15,481 \text{ kNm} &> 6,923 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Tulangan momen negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{12,818}{0,80} \\
 &= 16,023 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d' \\
 &= 250 - 60 \\
 &= 190 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{b \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{16,023 \times 10^6}{200 \times 190^2} \\
 &= 2,2192
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x2,2192}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0100\end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,0100 x 200 x 190 \\ &= 381,39 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\ &= \frac{381,39}{\frac{\pi}{4}16^2} \\ &= 1,8969 \cong 2 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned}As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 16^2 \\ &= 402,12 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.5 Tulangan momen negatif balok bordes

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i x y_i$
1	2	56	112
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	2	$\Sigma[n_i x y_i] =$	112

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{112}{2} \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 56 \\ &= 194 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{402,12 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\ &= 31,54 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 402,12 \times 240 \times \left(194 - \frac{31,54}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 17,201 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{31,54}{0,85} \\ &= 37,10 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{194-37,10}{37,10} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0127 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 17,201 \\ &= 15,481 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^-$$

$$15,481 \text{ kNm} > 12,818 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

3. Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} Vc &= \frac{\sqrt{f'c'}}{6} x b x d x 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} x 200 x 150 x 10^{-3} \\ &= 21,213 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Vc &= 0,75 x 21,213 \\ &= 15,910 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

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

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} Vs &= \frac{Vu - \phi Vc}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{17,965 - 0,75 x 21,213}{0,75} \\ &= 2,740 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} Av &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 8^2 \\ &= 100,53 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= Av f_y \frac{d}{Vs x 10^3} \\ &= 100,53 x 240 \frac{150}{2,740 x 10^3} \\ &= 1320,69 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} S_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{194}{2} \\ &= 97 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 97 \text{ mm} \cong 100 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P8 – 100

4.2.3. Balok Induk

Data balok induk

$$\text{Kuat tekan beton, } f_c' = 18 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Tegangan leleh baja, } f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Lebar balok, } b = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi balok, } h = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan, } D = 18 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter sengkang, } P = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tebal selimut beton, } t_s = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Momen rencana positif, } Mu^+ = 87,712 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Momen rencana negatif, } Mu^- = 151,534 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Gaya geser rencana, } Vu = 102,430 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, } \phi = 0,80$$

$$\text{Faktor reduksi kuat geser, } \phi = 0,75$$

$$\text{Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, } \beta_1 = 0,85$$

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + 8 + \frac{18}{2} \\ &= 57 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{350-2 \times 57}{25+18} \\ &= 5,49 \cong 5 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{350-5 \times 18-2 \times 57}{5-1} \\ &= 36,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} y &= D + 25 \\ &= 18 + 25 \\ &= 43 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

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

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5 x 0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \times 240 \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75 \times 0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85 \times 18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \\ &= 0,2903 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{87,712}{0,80} \\ &= 109,640 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 60 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 60 \\ &= 390 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{109,640 \times 10^6}{350 \times 390^2} \\ &= 2,0596 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2,0596}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0093 \end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0093 \times 350 \times 390 \\ &= 1263,03 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1263,03}{\frac{\pi 18^2}{4}} \\ &= 4,96 \cong 5 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 5x \frac{\pi}{4} x 18^2 \\ &= 1272,34 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

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

Tabel 4.6 Tulangan momen positif balok induk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	5	57	285
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	5	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	285

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{285}{5} \\ &= 57 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 57 \\ &= 393 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asfy}{0,85f'c'b} \\ &= \frac{1272,34 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 350} \\ &= 57,02 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 1272,34 \times 240 \times \left(393 - \frac{57,02}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 111,301 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{57,02}{0,85} \\ &= 67,09 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{393-67,09}{67,09} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0146 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 111,310 \\ &= 100,171 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\ 100,171 \text{ kNm} &> 87,712 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned} \quad (\text{OK})$$

2. Tulangan momen negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{151,534}{0,80} \\ &= 189,417 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

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

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 80 \\ &= 370 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{189,417 \times 10^6}{350 \times 370^2} \\ &= 3,9532\end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3,9532}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0194\end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0194 \times 350 \times 370 \\ &= 2516,67 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{2516,67}{\frac{\pi \cdot 18^2}{4}} \\ &= 9,88 \cong 10 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \\ &= 10 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 18^2 \\ &= 2544,69 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

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

Tabel 4.7 Tulangan momen negatif balok induk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	5	57	285
2	5	100	500
3	0	0	0
n =	9	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	785

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{785}{10} \\ &= 78,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 78,5 \\ &= 371,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\
 &= \frac{2544,69 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 350} \\
 &= 114,05 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\
 &= 2544,69 \times 240 \times \left(371,5 - \frac{114,05}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\
 &= 192,059 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{114,05}{0,85} \\
 &= 134,17
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{371,5 - 134,17}{134,17} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0053
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 192,059 \\
 &= 172,853 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &\geq Mu^- \\
 172,853 \text{ kNm} &> 151,534 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

(OK)

3. Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} b x d \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} \times 350 \times 390 \times 10^{-3} \\
 &= 96,520 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \times 96,520 \\ &= 72,390 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

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

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{V_u - \phi V_c}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{102,430 - 0,75 \times 96,520}{0,75} \\ &= 40,053 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 8^2 \\ &= 100,53 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}s &= A_v f_y \frac{d}{V_s \times 10^3} \\ &= 100,53 \times 240 \frac{390}{40,053 \times 10^3} \\ &= 234,93 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}s_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{393}{2} \\ &= 196,5 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 196,5 \text{ mm} \cong 200 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P8 – 200

4.2.4. Balok Sloof

Data balok sloof

$$\text{Kuat tekan beton, } f_c' = 18 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Tegangan leleh baja, } f_y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Lebar balok, } b = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi balok, } h = 450 \text{ mm}$$

Diameter tulangan, $D = 18 \text{ mm}$

Diameter sengkang, $P = 8 \text{ mm}$

Tebal selimut beton, $t_s = 40 \text{ mm}$

Momen rencana positif, $M_u^+ = 76,918 \text{ kNm}$

Momen rencana negatif, $M_u^- = 139,729 \text{ kNm}$

Gaya geser rencana, $V_u = 98,378 \text{ kN}$

Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, $\phi = 0,80$

Faktor reduksi kuat geser, $\phi = 0,75$

Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + 8 + \frac{18}{2} \\ &= 57 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{350-2 \times 57}{25+18} \\ &= 5,49 \cong 5 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{350-5 \times 18-2 \times 57}{5-1} \\ &= 36,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} y &= D + 25 \\ &= 18 + 25 \\ &= 43 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

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

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \times 240 \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75 \times 0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85 \times 18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \\ &= 0,2903 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{76,918}{0,80} \\ &= 96,147 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 70 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 70 \\ &= 380 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{96,147 \times 10^6}{350 \times 380^2} \\ &= 1,9024 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x1,9024}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0085\end{aligned}$$

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

(OK)

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,0085 x 350 x 380 \\ &= 1129,48 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\ &= \frac{1129,48}{\frac{\pi}{4}18^2} \\ &= 4,44 \cong 5 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned}As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 5x \frac{\pi}{4} x 18^2 \\ &= 1272,34 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

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

Tabel 4.8 Tulangan momen positif sloof

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i x y_i$
1	5	57	285
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	5	$\Sigma[n_i x y_i] =$	285

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{285}{5} \\ &= 57 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 57 \\ &= 373 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asfy}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{1272,34 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 350} \\ &= 57,02 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 1272,34 \times 240 \times \left(373 - \frac{57,02}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 111,301 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{57,02}{0,85} \\ &= 67,09 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{373-67,09}{67,09} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0146 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 111,301 \\ &= 100,171 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

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

$$100,171 \text{ kNm} > 76,918 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

2. Tulangan momen negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{139,729}{0,80} \\ &= 174,661 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 90 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 90 \\ &= 360 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{174,661 \times 10^6}{350 \times 360^2} \\ &= 3,8505 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 3,8505}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0188 \end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0188 \times 350 \times 360 \\ &= 2371,66 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\ &= \frac{2371,66}{\frac{\pi}{4}18^2} \\ &= 9,32 \cong 10 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 10x \frac{\pi}{4} x 18^2 \\ &= 2544,69 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

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

Tabel 4.9 Tulangan momen negatif sloof

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	5	57	285
2	5	100	500
3	0	0	0
n =	10	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	785

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{785}{10} \\ &= 78,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 450 - 78,5 \\ &= 371,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{As f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\ &= \frac{2544,69 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 350} \\ &= 114,05 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^6 \\ &= 2544,69 \times 240 \times \left(371,5 - \frac{114,05}{2} \right) \times 10^6 \\ &= 192,059 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{114,05}{0,85} \\ &= 134,17 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{371,5-134,17}{134,17} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0053 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 192,059 \\ &= 172,853 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &\geq Mu^- \\ 172,853 \text{ kNm} &> 139,729 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{OK})$$

3. Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} Vc &= \frac{\sqrt{f'c}}{6} \times b \times d \times 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} \times 350 \times 380 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 94,045 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Vc &= 0,75 \times 94,045 \\ &= 70,534 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

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

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{V_u - \phi V_c}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{98,378 - 0,75 \times 94,045}{0,75} \\ &= 37,125 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 8^2 \\ &= 100,53 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= A_v f_y \frac{d}{V_s \times 10^3} \\ &= 100,53 \times 240 \frac{380}{37,125 \times 10^3} \\ &= 246,96 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} s_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{373}{2} \\ &= 196,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 196,5 \text{ mm} \cong 200 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P8 – 200

4.2.5. Ringbalk

Data 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	= 16 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 8 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 15,506 kNm

Momen rencana negatif, $M_u^- = 11,707 \text{ kNm}$

Gaya geser rencana, $V_u = 27,213 \text{ kN}$

Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, $\phi = 0,80$

Faktor reduksi kuat geser, $\phi = 0,75$

Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, $\beta_1 = 0,85$

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + 8 + \frac{16}{2} \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{250-2 \times 56}{25+16} \\ &= 3,37 \cong 3 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{250-3 \times 16-2 \times 56}{3-1} \\ &= 45 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

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

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

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

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75 \rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75 \rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85 f_{c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \times 240 \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75 \times 0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85 \times 18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \\ &= 0,2903\end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{15,506}{0,80} \\ &= 19,382 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{19,382 \times 10^6}{250 \times 170^2} \\ &= 2,6826\end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2,6826}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0124\end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0124 \times 250 \times 170 \\ &= 526,14 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_s}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{526,14}{\frac{\pi 16^2}{4}} \\ &= 2,62 \cong 3 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \\ &= 3 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 16^2 \\ &= 603,18 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

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

Tabel 4.10 Tulangan momen positif ringbalk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	3	56	168
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	3	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	168

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{168}{3} \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 56 \\ &= 194 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{Asfy}{0,85fc'b} \\
 &= \frac{603,18 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 250} \\
 &= 37,85 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\
 &= 603,18 \times 240 \times \left(194 - \frac{37,85}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\
 &= 25,345 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{37,85}{0,85} \\
 &= 44,52
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{194-44,52}{44,52} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0101
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 25,345 \\
 &= 22,810 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\
 22,810 \text{ kNm} &> 15,506 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Tulangan momen negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{11,707}{0,80} \\
 &= 14,634 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{14,634 \times 10^6}{250 \times 170^2} \\ &= 2,0254 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2,0254}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0091 \end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0091 \times 250 \times 170 \\ &= 386,20 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \\ &= \frac{386,20}{\frac{\pi}{4} 16^2} \\ &= 1,92 \cong 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 16^2 \\ &= 402,12 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \\ &= 0,67 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.11 Tulangan momen negatif ringbalk

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	2	56	112
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	2	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	112

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{112}{2} \\ &= 56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 250 - 56 \\ &= 194 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asfy}{0,85fc'b} \\ &= \frac{402,12 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 250} \\ &= 25,23 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 402,12 \times 240 \times \left(194 - \frac{25,23}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 17,505 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{25,23}{0,85} \\ &= 29,68 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{194-29,68}{29,68} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0166\end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 17,505 \\ &= 15,755 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &\geq Mu^- \\ 15,755 \text{ kNm} &> 11,707 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})\end{aligned}$$

3. Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}V_c &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \times b \times d \times 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} \times 250 \times 170 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 30,052 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \times 30,052 \\ &= 22,539 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

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

Kuat geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{V_u - \phi V_c}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{27,213 - 0,75 \times 30,052}{0,75} \\ &= 6,232 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 8^2 \\ &= 100,53 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= Avfy \frac{d}{V_s \times 10^3} \\ &= 100,53 \times 240 \frac{170}{6,232 \times 10^3} \\ &= 658,2 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} s_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{194}{2} \\ &= 97 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 90 \text{ mm} \cong 100 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P8 – 100

4.2.6. Balok Miring

Data balok miring

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Lebar balok, b	= 200 mm
Tinggi balok, h	= 220 mm
Diameter tulangan, D	= 10 mm
Diameter sengkang, P	= 8 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Momen rencana positif, M_u^+	= 2,987 kNm
Momen rencana negatif, M_u^-	= 3,548 kNm
Gaya geser rencana, V_u	= 1,598 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

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + 8 + \frac{10}{2} \\ &= 53 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{200-2x53}{25+10} \\ &= 2,69 \cong 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{200-2x10-2x53}{2-1} \\ &= 74 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

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

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

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

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,0387x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85x18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 x 0,0387 \\ &= 0,2903 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{2,987}{0,80} \\
 &= 3,734 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 90 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

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

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\
 &= \frac{3,734 \times 10^6}{200 \times 110^2} \\
 &= 1,5429
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\
 &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1,5429}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\
 &= 0,0068
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 As &= \rho \times b \times d \\
 &= 0,0068 \times 200 \times 110 \\
 &= 149,39 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4} D^2} \\
 &= \frac{149,39}{\frac{\pi}{4} 10^2} \\
 &= 1,90 \cong 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n x \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 2 x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.12 Tulangan momen positif balok miring

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	2	53	106
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	2	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	106

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{106}{2} \\ &= 53 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 53 \\ &= 147 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\ &= \frac{157,08 x 240}{0,85 x 18 x 200} \\ &= 12,32 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 157,08 x 240 x \left(147 - \frac{12,32}{2} \right) x 10^{-6} \\ &= 5,310 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{12,32}{0,85} \\
 &= 14,49
 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{147-14,49}{14,49} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0274
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 5,310 \\
 &= 4,778 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\
 4,778 \text{ kNm} &> 2,987 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Tulangan momen negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{3,548}{0,80} \\
 &= 4,435 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 75 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d' \\
 &= 200 - 75 \\
 &= 125 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{b \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{4,435 \times 10^6}{200 \times 125^2} \\
 &= 1,4192
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x1,4192}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0062\end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,0062 x 200 x 125 \\ &= 155,41 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{155,41}{\frac{\pi 10^2}{4}} \\ &= 1,98 \cong 2 \text{ buah}\end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned}As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \\ &= 1\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.13 Tulangan momen negatif balok miring

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i x y_i$
1	2	53	106
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	2	$\Sigma[n_i x y_i] =$	106

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{106}{2} \\ &= 53 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 53 \\ &= 147 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asf_y}{0,85f_c'b} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\ &= 12,32 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asf_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 157,08 \times 240 \times \left(147 - \frac{12,32}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 5,310 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{12,32}{0,85} \\ &= 14,49 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{147-14,49}{14,49} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0274 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 5,310 \\ &= 4,779 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\phi Mn \geq Mu^-$$

$$4,779 \text{ kNm} > 3,548 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

3. Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} Vc &= \frac{\sqrt{f'c}}{6} x b x d x 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} x 200 x 110 x 10^{-3} \\ &= 15,556 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Vc &= 0,75 x 15,556 \\ &= 11,667 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$Vu < \phi Vc$, maka hanya perlu tulangan geser minimum

Kuat geser sengkang

$$Vs = 1,598 \text{ kN}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} Av &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 8^2 \\ &= 100,53 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= Avfy \frac{d}{Vs x 10^3} \\ &= 100,53 x 240 \frac{110}{1,598 x 10^3} \\ &= 1660,89 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} S_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{147}{2} \\ &= 73,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 73,5 \text{ mm} \cong 100 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P8 – 100

4.2.7. Balok Gording

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 = 200 mm

Diameter tulangan, D = 10 mm

Diameter sengkang, P = 8 mm

Tebal selimut beton, t_s = 40 mm

Momen rencana positif, M_u^+ = 1,163 kNm

Momen rencana negatif, M_u^- = 2,328 kNm

Gaya geser rencana, V_u = 3,315 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

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + P + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + 8 + \frac{10}{2} \\ &= 53 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan dalam satu baris

$$\begin{aligned} n_s &= \frac{b-2d_s}{25+D} \\ &= \frac{200-2 \times 53}{25+10} \\ &= 2,69 \cong 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak horizontal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{b-n_s D-2d_s}{n_s-1} \\ &= \frac{200-2 \times 10-2 \times 53}{2-1} \\ &= 74 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak vertikal pusat ke pusat antar tulangan

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

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

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

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \times 240 \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75 \times 0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85 \times 18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Rasio tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \\ &= 0,2903 \end{aligned}$$

1. Tulangan momen positif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= \frac{Mu^+}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{1,163}{0,80} \\ &= 1,453 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak pusat tulangan lentur ke sisi beton, $d' = 130 \text{ mm}$ (asumsi)

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 130 \\ &= 70 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{1,163 \times 10^6}{200 \times 70^2} \\ &= 1,4830 \end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1,4830}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0065 \end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0065 \times 200 \times 70 \\ &= 91,16 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} \\ &= \frac{91,16}{\frac{\pi \times 10^2}{4}} \\ &= 1,16 \cong 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.14 Tulangan momen positif gording

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	2	53	106
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
$n =$	2	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	106

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{106}{2} \\ &= 53 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 53 \\ &= 147 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{Asfy}{0,85fc'b} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\ &= 12,32 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 157,08 \times 240 \times \left(147 - \frac{12,32}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 5,310 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{12,32}{0,85} \\ &= 14,49 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{147-14,49}{14,49} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0274 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 5,310 \\ &= 4,778 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned}\phi Mn &\geq Mu^+ \\ 4,778 \text{ kNm} &> 1,163 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{OK})\end{aligned}$$

2. Tulangan momen negatif

Momen positif nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu^-}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{2,328}{0,80} \\ &= 2,909 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mn \times 10^6}{b \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{2,909 \times 10^6}{200 \times 100^2} \\ &= 1,4548\end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85 f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1,4548}{0,85 \times 18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0064\end{aligned}$$

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

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0064 \times 200 \times 100 \\ &= 127,62 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{As}{\frac{\pi}{4}D^2} \\ &= \frac{127,62}{\frac{\pi}{4}10^2} \\ &= 1,62 \cong 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang dipakai

$$\begin{aligned} As &= nx \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baris tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} n_b &= \frac{n}{n_s} \\ &= \frac{2}{2} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.15 Tulangan momen negatif gording

Baris ke	Jumlah n_i	Jarak y_i	Jumlah jarak $n_i \times y_i$
1	2	53	106
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
n =	2	$\Sigma[n_i \times y_i] =$	106

Letak titik berat tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \frac{\Sigma[n_i y_i]}{n} \\ &= \frac{106}{2} \\ &= 53 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi efektif balok

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 200 - 53 \\ &= 147 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{As f_y}{0,85 f_c' b} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 240}{0,85 \times 18 \times 200} \\ &= 12,32 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Asfy \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) 10^{-6} \\ &= 157,08 \times 240 \times \left(147 - \frac{12,32}{2} \right) \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 5,310 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{12,32}{0,85} \\ &= 14,49 \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_t &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{147-14,49}{14,49} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0274 \end{aligned}$$

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

Tahanan momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &= 0,9 \times 5,310 \\ &= 4,779 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen balok

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Mn &\geq Mu^- \\ 4,779 \text{ kNm} &> 2,328 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{OK})$$

3. Tulangan geser

Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} Vc &= \frac{\sqrt{f_c'}}{6} \times b \times d \times 10^{-3} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{18}}{6} \times 200 \times 70 \times 10^{-3} \\ &= 9,899 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Tahanan geser beton

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Vc &= 0,75 \times 9,899 \\ &= 7,425 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$Vu < \phi Vc$, maka hanya perlu tulangan geser minimum

Kuat geser sengkang

$$Vs = 3,315 \text{ kN}$$

Luas tulangan geser sengkang

$$\begin{aligned} Av &= n_s \frac{\pi}{4} P^2 \\ &= 2x \frac{\pi}{4} x 8^2 \\ &= 100,53 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= Avfy \frac{d}{V_{sx} 10^3} \\ &= 100,53 x 240 \frac{70}{3,315 x 10^3} \\ &= 509,51 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} s_{maks} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{147}{2} \\ &= 73,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak sengkang yang digunakan

$$s = 73,5 \text{ mm} \cong 100 \text{ mm}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, 2P8 – 100

4.2.8. Pelat Lantai

Data pelat lantai

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Panjang bentang arah x, L_x	= 4 m
Panjang bentang arah y, L_y	= 5 m
Diameter tulangan, D	= 12 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Tebal pelat, h	= 120 mm
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,90
Lebar pelat yang ditinjau, b	= 1 m
Momen ultimit rencana, M_u	= 15,587 kNm

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= t_s + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + \frac{12}{2} \\ &= 46 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tebal efektif pelat

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 120 - 46 \\ &= 74 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,0387x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85x18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Momen nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{15,587}{0,90} \\ &= 17,319 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mnx10^{-6}}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{17,319x10^6}{1000x74^2} \\ &= 3,163\end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x3,163}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0149\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan adalah ρ terbesar, maka $\rho = 0,0149$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,0149 x 1000 x 74 \\ &= 1104,44 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x \frac{b}{A_s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} x 12^2 x \frac{1000}{1104,44} \\ &= 102 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned}s_{maks} &= 2h \\ &= 2x120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, P12 – 100

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x \frac{b}{s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} x 12^2 x \frac{1000}{100} \\ &= 1131 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol lendutan pelat

Modulus elastisitas beton, $E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f_c'} = 19940 \text{ Mpa}$

Modulus elastisitas baja, $E_s = 200000 \text{ Mpa}$

Beban merata pada pelat

$$\begin{aligned}Q &= Q_D + Q_L \\ &= 164 + 250 \\ &= 414 \text{ kg/m} = 4,061 \text{ N/mm}\end{aligned}$$

Momen inersia pelat

$$\begin{aligned} I_g &= \frac{1}{12}bh^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 1000 \times 120^3 \\ &= 144000000 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Modulus keruntuhan lentur beton

$$\begin{aligned} f_r &= 0,7\sqrt{f_c'} \\ &= 0,7\sqrt{18} \\ &= 2,97 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan modulus elastisitas

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{E_s}{E_c} \\ &= \frac{200000}{19940} \\ &= 10,03 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak garis netral ke sisi atas beton

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{nA_s}{b} \\ &= \frac{10,03 \times 1131}{1000} \\ &= 11,344 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen inersia penampang retak

$$\begin{aligned} I_{cr} &= \frac{1}{3}bc^3 + nA_s(d - c)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1000 \times 11,344^3 + 10,03 \times 1131 \times (74 - 11,344)^2 \\ &= 45019354,89 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_t &= \frac{h}{2} \\ &= \frac{120}{2} \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen retak

$$\begin{aligned} M_{cr} &= \frac{f_r \times I_g}{y_t} \\ &= \frac{2,97 \times 144000000}{60} \\ &= 7127636 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen maksimum akibat beban

$$\begin{aligned} M_a &= \frac{1}{8} QLx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} x 4,061 x 4000^2 \\ &= 8122000 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Inersia efektif untuk lendutan

$$\begin{aligned} I_e &= I_g x \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 + I_{cr} \left[1 - \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 \right] \\ &= 144000000 x \left(\frac{7127636}{8122000} \right)^3 + 45019354,89 x \left[1 - \left(\frac{7127636}{8122000} \right)^3 \right] \\ &= 111915013 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan elastis akibat beban

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_e &= \frac{5}{382} x \frac{QLx^4}{EcxI_e} \\ &= \frac{5}{382} x \left(\frac{4,016 x 4000^4}{19940 x 111915013} \right) \\ &= 6,066 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan slab lantai

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{As}{bxd} \\ &= \frac{1131}{1000 x 74} \\ &= 0,0153 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor ketergantungan waktu untuk beban mati (jangka waktu > 5 tahun), ζ
=2,0

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \frac{\zeta}{1+50\rho} \\ &= \frac{2,0}{1+50x0,0153} \\ &= 1,1337 \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan jangka panjang akibat rangkai dan susut

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_g &= \lambda Q \frac{5}{382} x \frac{Lx^4}{EcxI_e} \\ &= 1,1337 x 4,016 x \frac{5}{382} x \left(\frac{4000^4}{19940 x 111915013} \right) \\ &= 6,877 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan total

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{tot} &= \delta_e + \delta_g \\ &= 6,066 + 6,877 \\ &= 12,942 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol lendutan

$$\delta_{tot} \leq \frac{Lx}{240}$$

$$12,942 < 16,667 \quad (\text{OK})$$

4.2.9. Pelat Bordes

Data pelat lantai

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Panjang bentang arah x, L_x	= 4 m
Panjang bentang arah y, L_y	= 1,5 m
Diameter tulangan, D	= 10 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Tebal pelat, h	= 130 mm
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,90
Lebar pelat yang ditinjau, b	= 1 m
Momen ultimit rencana, M_u	= 9,288 kNm

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned}d_s &= t_s + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + \frac{10}{2} \\ &= 45 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Tebal efektif pelat

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d_s \\ &= 130 - 45 \\ &= 85 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75x0,0387x240 \left[1 - 0,5x0,75x0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85x18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Momen nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{9,288}{0,90} \\ &= 10,319 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mnx10^{-6}}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{10,319x10^6}{1000x85^2} \\ &= 1,4283\end{aligned}$$

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

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x1,4283}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0063\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan adalah ρ terbesar, maka $\rho = 0,0063$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0063 \times 1000 \times 85 \\ &= 531,97 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{b}{A_s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \times \frac{1000}{531,97} \\ &= 148 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} s_{maks} &= 2h \\ &= 2 \times 130 \\ &= 260 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, P10 – 140

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{b}{s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \times \frac{1000}{140} \\ &= 561 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol lendutan pelat

Modulus elastisitas beton, $E_c = 4700\sqrt{f'c'} = 19940 \text{ Mpa}$

Modulus elastisitas baja, $E_s = 200000 \text{ Mpa}$

Beban merata pada pelat

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q_D + Q_L \\ &= 146 + 300 \\ &= 446 \text{ kg/m} = 4,375 \text{ N/mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen inersia pelat

$$\begin{aligned} I_g &= \frac{1}{12} b h^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 1000 \times 130^3 \\ &= 183083333 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Modulus keruntuhan lentur beton

$$\begin{aligned} f_r &= 0,7\sqrt{f_c'} \\ &= 0,7\sqrt{18} \\ &= 2,97 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan modulus elastisitas

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{E_s}{E_c} \\ &= \frac{200000}{19940} \\ &= 10,03 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak garis netral ke sisi atas beton

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{nAs}{b} \\ &= \frac{10,03 \times 561}{1000} \\ &= 5,627 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen inersia penampang retak

$$\begin{aligned} I_{cr} &= \frac{1}{3}bc^3 + nAs(d - c)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1000 \times 5,627^3 + 10,03 \times 561 \times (85 - 5,627)^2 \\ &= 35508549,18 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_t &= \frac{h}{2} \\ &= \frac{130}{2} \\ &= 65 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen retak

$$\begin{aligned} M_{cr} &= \frac{f_r \times I_g}{y_t} \\ &= \frac{2,97 \times 18308333}{65} \\ &= 8365073 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen maksimum akibat beban

$$\begin{aligned} M_a &= \frac{1}{8}QLx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 4,375 \times 4000^2 \\ &= 8750000 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Inersia efektif untuk lendutan

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_e &= I_g x \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 + I_{cr} \left[1 - \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 \right] \\
 &= 183083333x \left(\frac{8365073}{8750000} \right)^3 + 35508549,18x \left[1 - \left(\frac{8365073}{8750000} \right)^3 \right] \\
 &= 164451391 \text{ mm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan elastis akibat beban

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_e &= \frac{5}{382} x \frac{QLx^4}{EcxI_e} \\
 &= \frac{5}{382} x \left(\frac{4,375x4000^4}{19940x164451391} \right) \\
 &= 4,447 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan slab lantai

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= \frac{As}{bxd} \\
 &= \frac{561}{1000x85} \\
 &= 0,0066
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 2,0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda &= \frac{\zeta}{1+50\rho} \\
 &= \frac{2,0}{1+50x0,0066} \\
 &= 1,5038
 \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan jangka panjang akibat rangkai dan susut

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_g &= \lambda Q \frac{5}{382} x \frac{Lx^4}{EcxI_e} \\
 &= 1,5038x4,375x \frac{5}{382} x \left(\frac{4000^4}{19940x164451391} \right) \\
 &= 6,687 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan total

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta_{tot} &= \delta_e + \delta_g \\
 &= 4,447 + 6,687 \\
 &= 11,135 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol lendutan

$$\delta_{tot} \leq \frac{Lx}{240}$$

$$11,135 < 16,667$$

(OK)

4.2.10. Pelat Tangga

Data pelat lantai

Kuat tekan beton, f_c'	= 18 Mpa
Tegangan leleh baja, f_y	= 240 Mpa
Panjang bentang arah x, L_x	= 2 m
Panjang bentang arah y, L_y	= 3,5 m
Diameter tulangan, D	= 10 mm
Tebal selimut beton, t_s	= 40 mm
Tebal pelat, h	= 120 mm
Faktor distribusi tegangan beton, β_1	= 0,85
Faktor reduksi kuat lentur, ϕ	= 0,90
Lebar pelat yang ditinjau, b	= 1 m
Momen ultimit rencana, M_u	= 5,249 kNm

Jarak tulangan ke sisi luar beton

$$\begin{aligned} d_s &= t_s + \frac{D}{2} \\ &= 40 + \frac{10}{2} \\ &= 45 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tebal efektif pelat

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d_s \\ &= 120 - 45 \\ &= 75 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan pada kondisi *balance*

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

Faktor tahanan momen maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} R_{maks} &= 0,75\rho_b f_y \left[1 - 0,5x0,75\rho_b \frac{f_y}{0,85f_c'} \right] \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0387 \times 240 \left[1 - 0,5 \times 0,75 \times 0,0387 \frac{240}{0,85 \times 18} \right] \\ &= 5,3807 \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan minimum

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

Momen nominal rencana

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{5,249}{0,90} \\ &= 5,832 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

Faktor tahanan momen

$$\begin{aligned}Rn &= \frac{Mnx10^{-6}}{bxd^2} \\ &= \frac{5,832x10^6}{1000x75^2} \\ &= 1,037\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol faktor tahanan momen, $Rn < Rmaks$

(OK)

Rasio tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= 0,85 \frac{f_c'}{f_y} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Rn}{0,85f_c'}} \right] \\ &= 0,85 \frac{18}{240} x \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2x1,037}{0,85x18}} \right] \\ &= 0,0045\end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan yang digunakan adalah ρ terbesar, maka $\rho = 0,0045$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}As &= \rho x b x d \\ &= 0,0045 x 1000 x 75 \\ &= 437,5 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan yang diperlukan

$$\begin{aligned}s &= \frac{\pi}{4} x D^2 x \frac{b}{As} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} x 10^2 x \frac{1000}{437,5} \\ &= 180 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Jarak tulangan maksimum

$$\begin{aligned} s_{maks} &= 2h \\ &= 2 \times 120 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Sengkang yang digunakan, P10 – 180

Luas tulangan terpakai

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times D^2 \times \frac{b}{s} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \times \frac{1000}{180} \\ &= 462 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol lendutan pelat

Modulus elastisitas beton, $E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f_c'} = 19940 \text{ Mpa}$

Modulus elastisitas baja, $E_s = 200000 \text{ Mpa}$

Beban merata pada pelat

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= Q_D + Q_L \\ &= 244 + 300 \\ &= 544 \text{ kg/m} = 5,337 \text{ N/mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen inersia pelat

$$\begin{aligned} I_g &= \frac{1}{12} b h^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 1000 \times 120^3 \\ &= 144000000 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Modulus keruntuhan lentur beton

$$\begin{aligned} f_r &= 0,7 \sqrt{f_c'} \\ &= 0,7 \sqrt{18} \\ &= 2,97 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Perbandingan modulus elastisitas

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{E_s}{E_c} \\ &= \frac{200000}{19940} \\ &= 10,03 \end{aligned}$$

Jarak garis netral ke sisi atas beton

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{nAs}{b} \\ &= \frac{10,03 \times 462}{1000} \\ &= 4,634 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen inersia penampang retak

$$\begin{aligned} I_{cr} &= \frac{1}{3}bc^3 + nAs(d - c)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times 1000 \times 4,634^3 + 10,03 \times 462 \times (75 - 4,634)^2 \\ &= 22976952,58 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_t &= \frac{h}{2} \\ &= \frac{120}{2} \\ &= 60 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen retak

$$\begin{aligned} M_{cr} &= \frac{f_r \times I_g}{y_t} \\ &= \frac{2,97 \times 144000000}{60} \\ &= 7127636 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen maksimum akibat beban

$$\begin{aligned} M_a &= \frac{1}{8}QLx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 5,337 \times 2000^2 \\ &= 2668500 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Inersia efektif untuk lendutan

$$\begin{aligned} I_e &= I_g \times \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 + I_{cr} \left[1 - \left(\frac{M_{cr}}{M_a} \right)^3 \right] \\ &= 144000000 \times \left(\frac{7127636}{2668500} \right)^3 + 22976952,58 \times \left[1 - \left(\frac{7127636}{2668500} \right)^3 \right] \\ &= 2329209335 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Lendutan elastis akibat beban

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_e &= \frac{5}{382} \times \frac{QLx^4}{EcI_e} \\ &= \frac{5}{382} \times \left(\frac{5,337 \times 2000^4}{19940 \times 2329209335} \right) \\ &= 0,024 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Rasio tulangan slab lantai

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{As}{bxd} \\ &= \frac{462}{1000 \times 75} \\ &= 0,0062\end{aligned}$$

Faktor ketergantungan waktu untuk beban mati (jangka waktu > 5 tahun), ζ
=2,0

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= \frac{\zeta}{1+50\rho} \\ &= \frac{2,0}{1+50 \times 0,0062} \\ &= 1,5291\end{aligned}$$

Lendutan jangka panjang akibat rangkai dan susut

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_g &= \lambda Q \frac{5}{382} x \frac{Lx^4}{EcxI_e} \\ &= 1,5291 \times 5,337 x \frac{5}{382} x \left(\frac{2000^4}{19940 \times 2329209335} \right) \\ &= 0,037 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Lendutan total

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{tot} &= \delta_e + \delta_g \\ &= 0,024 + 0,037 \\ &= 0,061 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol lendutan

$$\begin{aligned}\delta_{tot} &\leq \frac{Lx}{240} \\ 0,061 &< 8,333 \quad \text{(OK)}\end{aligned}$$

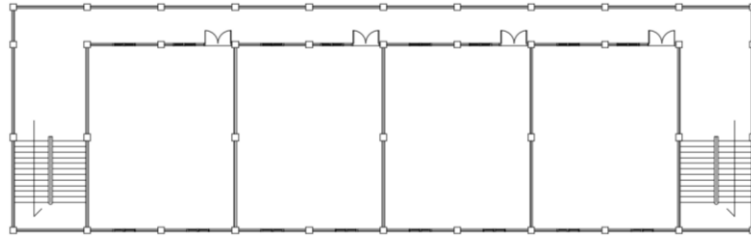
4.3. Pembahasan

4.3.1. Evaluasi Bangunan Tahan Gempa

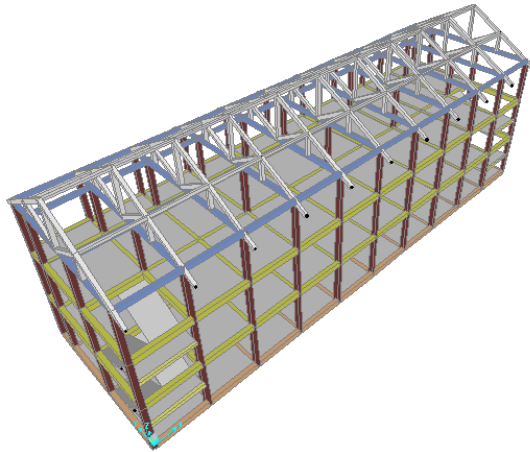
Bangunan sekolah tahan gempa ini terdiri dari struktur rangka pemikul beban terbuat dari beton bertulang dan dinding batu bata. Bangunan sekolah ini memiliki perkuatan berupa kolom, balok induk, sloof dan ringbalk. Pada bagian atap digunakan material beton bertulang yang ukurannya disesuaikan dengan keperluan. Penggunaan beton bertulang pada bagian atap ini dipilih berdasarkan ketentuan dasar dalam perencanaan bangunan sekolah tahan gempa yaitu menggunakan bahan struktur bangunan yang sama atau monolit sehingga kontribusi

kekakuan dan kekuatan struktur merata. Selain itu juga ada keuntungan-keuntungan lain dari beton bertulang yang tidak dimiliki oleh kayu.

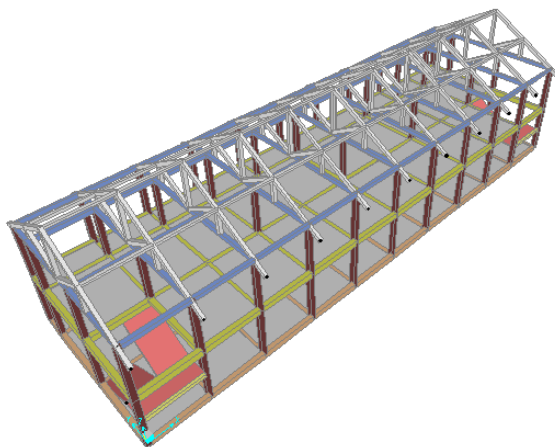
Tata letak bangunan sekolah mengacu pada pedoman teknis bangunan sekolah tahan gempa yaitu bangunan sederhana, simetris dan tidak terlalu panjang. Tata letak bangunan sekolah dapat dilihat pada gambar dibawah ini.



Gambar 4.7 Denah struktur bangunan sekolah



Gambar 4.8 Model bangunan sekolah tiga lantai



Gambar 4.9 Model bangunan sekolah dua lantai

4.3.2. Pemodelan Struktur

Hasil analisis pemodelan struktur bangunan sekolah tahan gempa menggunakan *software* SAP2000 dengan pembebanan yang mengacu pada peraturan-peraturan SNI terbaru untuk bangunan 2 dan 3 lantai di daerah Kabupaten Bantul, Yogyakarta dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut:

Tabel 4.16 Desain struktur kolom dan balok sekolah dua lantai

	Tul.	Tul.	Begel	
	Tumpuan	Lapangan	Tumpuan	Lapangan
Kolom 350 x 350	12D16	12D16	2P8 – 150	2P8 – 150
Balok 350 x 450	5D20	9D20	2P8 – 200	2P8 – 200
Sloof 350 x 450	4D20	8D20	2P8 – 200	2P8 – 200
Ringbalk 200 x 200	2D16	2D16	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100
Bordes 200 x 250	2D16	2D16	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100
Balok Miring 200 x 200	2D10	2D10	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100
Gording 200 x 200	2D10	2D10	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100

Tabel 4.17 Desain struktur kolom dan balok sekolah tiga lantai

	Tul.	Tul.	Begel	
	Tumpuan	Lapangan	Tumpuan	Lapangan
Kolom 350 x 350	16D16	16D16	2P8 – 150	2P8 – 150
Balok 350 x 450	5D18	10D18	2P8 – 200	2P8 – 200
Sloof 350 x 450	5D18	10D18	2P8 – 200	2P8 – 200
Ringbalk 250 x 250	3D16	2D16	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100
Bordes 200 x 250	2D16	2D16	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100
Balok Miring 200 x 200	2D10	2D10	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100
Gording 200 x 200	2D10	2D10	2P8 – 100	2P8 – 100

Tabel 4.18 Desain struktur plat

	Sekolah 2 lantai	Sekolah 3 lantai
Plat lantai	P12 – 100	P12 – 100
Plat tangga	P10 – 150	P10 – 150
Plat bordes	P10 – 150	P10 – 150