

BAB III

ANALISIS PEMBEBANAN

A. Tinjauan Umum

Analisis struktur atau perhitungan mekanika akibat gaya-gaya dalam portal struktur ini dibantu dengan program komputer. Beban yang diperhitungkan adalah beban tetap dan beban sementara. Beban tetap adalah hasil dari penjumlahan beban mati dengan beban hidup yang telah direduksi yaitu 1,2 beban mati ditambah dengan 1,6 beban hidup seperti yang tercantum menurut SKSNI 3.2.2. Sedangkan beban sementara merupakan penjumlahan beban tetap dengan beban angin, beban tetap dengan beban gempa, beban tetap dengan beban khusus. Pada perencanaan hitungan gempa, digunakan ketentuan dan peraturan yang diambil dari Peraturan Perencanaan Tahap Gempa Indonesia Untuk Gedung 1983 dengan daktilitas penuh seperti yang terdapat dalam SKSNI T-15-1991-03.

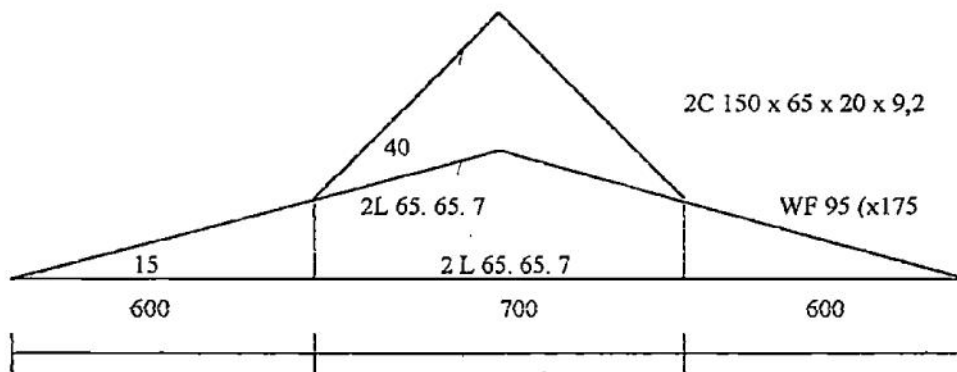
Dalam menganalisis struktur portal di dalam Tugas Akhir ini penyusun di dalam melakukan analisis atau menentukan pembebanan yaitu pembebanan akibat beban mati dan akibat pembebanan beban hidup. Penyusun langsung menggabungkan atau menjumlahkan pembebanan beban mati dan pembebanan beban hidup sesuai dengan peraturan SKSNI 3.2.2. Selanjutnya didalam menentukan beban titik yang bekerja pada kolom lantai atap, penyusun dalam menentukannya berdasarkan pada beban vertikal yang bekerja pada konstruksi kuda-kuda atau konstruksi atap, dengan cara mencari reaksi yang bekerja pada dua tumpuan yang dimisalkan sebagai tumpuan A dan B. Untuk beban tembok dan talang dijadikan beban merata yang bekerja pada elemen balok yang menerima

beban tembok ataupun beban talang, sedangkan beban tangga dijadikan beban yang di SHELL yang bekerja pada struktur yang merupakan fasilitas program SAP- 90.

B. Beban-beban yang Bekerja pada Konstruksi Kuda-kuda

Pembebanan yang digunakan dalam analisis struktur kuda-kuda adalah menurut Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gedung 1983.

I. Analisis Beban yang Bekerja



Gambar 3.1. Rangka Kuda-kuda

Perhitungan gording

Beban-beban yang berpengaruh pada gording

- muatan mati : Berat sendiri + penutup atap
- muatan hidup : Beban terpusat akibat pekerja
- muatan angin : Angin tekan dan atau angin hisap

Data gording

Digunakan gording : C 150 x 65 x 20 x 3,2

Dari daftar diperoleh : $W_x = 44,3 \text{ cm}^3$

$W_y = 12,2 \text{ cm}^3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= 9,567 \text{ cm}^2 \\
 I_x &= 332 \text{ cm}^4 \\
 I_y &= 53,8 \text{ cm}^4 \\
 q &= 7,51 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Panjang kuda-kuda : 19 m
 Penutup atap : Genteng beton ex diamond
 berat sendiri 50 kg/m^2
 Kemiringan atap : $\alpha_1 = 15$
 $\alpha_2 = 55$
 Jarak gording : $1000 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ m}$
 Jarak kuda-kuda : $300 \text{ cm} = 3 \text{ m}$

Pembebanan

a. Muatan mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Berat sendiri gording} &: 7,51 \text{ kg/m} \\
 \text{Berat penutup atap} &: 1 \times 50 = 50,00 \text{ kg/m} \\
 q &= 57,51 \text{ kg/m} \\
 \text{Berat tak terduga } 10\% & 57,51 = 5,751 \text{ kg/m} \\
 \text{Total} &= 63,251 \text{ kg/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Muatan hidup

$$\text{Berat muatan hidup} : 100 \text{ kg/m}$$

c. Muatan angin (Yogyakarta) $q_a = 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$

$$\text{Angin tekan } (W_1) = (0,02 \times \alpha - 0,4) \times q_a \times a \times L$$

$$(\alpha_1 = 15) \quad (W_{1a} = (0,02 \cdot 15 - 0,4) \cdot 25 (6/\cos 15) 3 (1/2))$$

$$= -23,30 \text{ kg}$$

$$(\alpha_2 = 55) \quad (W_{1b} = (0,02 \cdot 55 - 0,4) \cdot 25 (3,5/\cos 55)^3 (1/2))$$

$$= 160,20 \text{ kg}$$

Angin hisap (W_2) = $-0,4 \times q_a \times a \times L$

$$(\alpha_1 = 15) \quad W_{2a} = -0,4 \cdot 25 \cdot (6/\cos 15) \cdot 3 (1/2) = -93,18 \text{ kg}$$

$$(\alpha_2 = 55) \quad W_{2b} = -0,4 \cdot 25 \cdot (3,5/\cos 55) \cdot 3 (1/2) = -91,53 \text{ kg}$$

Didalam perhitungan portal untuk mencari beban titik (beban vertikal) pada portal, maka beban angin tidak diperhitungkan, untuk selanjutnya beban angin diabaikan.

d. Muatan air hujan

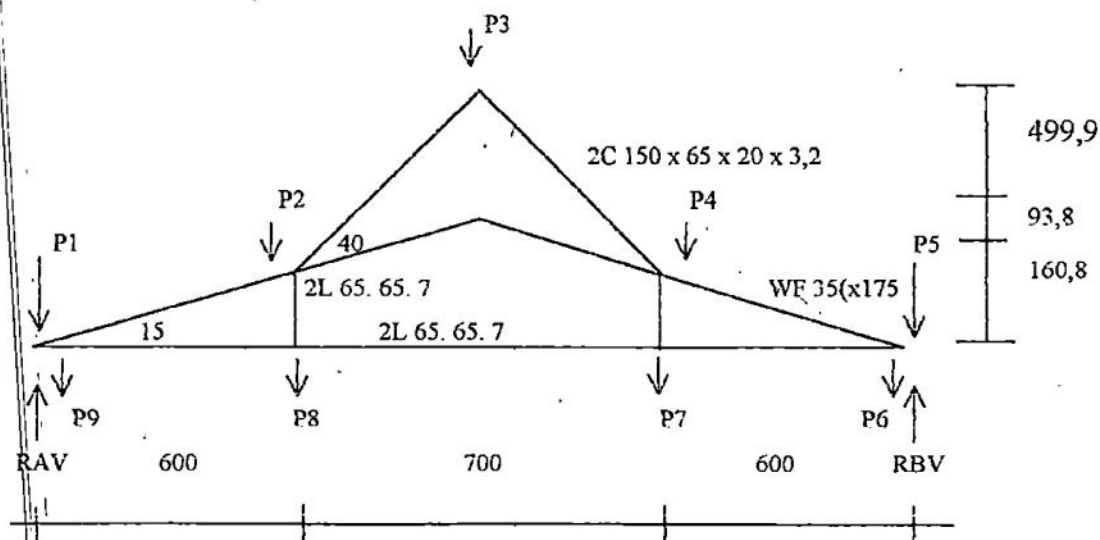
$$\text{Beban air hujan } (\alpha_1 = 15) = 40 - 0,8 \times 15 = 28 \text{ kg/m} > 20$$

maka digunakan = 20 kg/m

karena $\alpha > 50$ ($\alpha_2 = 55$) = tidak perlu ditinjau

Untuk perimeter = 20 kg/m

2. Perhitungan Konstruksi Kuda-kuda



Gambar 3.2. Gaya-gaya yang Bekerja pada Rangka Kuda-kuda

Analisis beban akibat beban vertikal

Untuk nilai gaya

a. beban hujan 20 kg/m

menurut Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia, atap dengan kemiringan $55^\circ > 50^\circ$ maka beban hujan tidak berpengaruh.

$$P1 = P2 = P4 = P5 = (20 \times 0,5 \times 5) \times 6/\cos 15 = 186,35 \text{ kg}$$

b. beban atap 50 kg/m

$$P1 = P5 = (50 \times 0,5 \times 3) \times 6/\cos 15 = 465,87 \text{ kg}$$

$$P2 = P4 = 50 \times 3 \times \{(0,5 \times 6/\cos 15) + (0,5 \times 3,5/\cos 55)\} = 923,529 \text{ kg}$$

$$P3 = 50 \times 3 \times (3,5/\cos 55) = 915,31 \text{ kg}$$

c. beban hidup 100 kg

$$P1 = P2 = P3 = P4 = P5 = 100 \text{ kg}$$

d. berat sendiri kuda-kuda

$$\text{batang atas 2C } 150 \times 65 \times 20 \times 3,2 = 15 \times (2 \times 3,5/\cos 55) = 183,062 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{batang atas WF } 350 \times 175 = 41,4 \times (2 \times 9,5/\cos 15) = 814,348 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{batang bawah 2L } 65.65.7 = (6,83 \times 19) \times 2 = 259,540 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{batang vertikal 2L } 65.65.7 = 6,83 \times 6 \text{ tg } 15 \times 2 \times 2 = \underline{43,922 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\text{total berat sendiri kuda-kuda} = 1.300,872 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{berat lain-lain diperkirakan } 20\% = \underline{260,174 \text{ kg}}$$

$$\text{berat total} = 1.561,046 \text{ kg}$$

jadi nilai untuk

$$P1 = P5 = (1561,046/19) \times 6/2 = 246,481 \text{ kg}$$

$$P2 = P4 = (1561,046/19) \times \{(6/2) + (3,5/2)\} = 390,262 \text{ kg}$$

$$P3 = (1561,046/19) \times 3,5 = 287,561 \text{ kg}$$

Cek berat sendiri kuda-kuda

$$P1 + P2 + P3 + P4 + P5 = 1561,046 \text{ kg ok!}$$

e. Berat gording C 150 x 65 x 20 x 3,2 $q = 7,51 \text{ kg/m}$

$$P1 = P5 = (7 \times 7,51/2) \times 3 = 78,855 \text{ kg}$$

$$P2 = P3 = P4 = 7 \times 7,51 \times 3 = 157,710 \text{ kg}$$

f. Berat plafon

$$\text{penggantung} = 7 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$\text{cternit} = \underline{11 \text{ kg/m}^2}$$

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

$$P6 = P9 = 18 \times 6 \times 3 \times 0,5 = 162 \text{ kg}$$

$$P7 = P8 = 18 \times \{(6 + 7)/2\} \times 3 = 351 \text{ kg}$$

Jadi nilai total gaya

$$P1 = 186,35 + 465,87 + 100 + 246,481 + 78,855 = 1068,56 \text{ kg}$$

$$P2 = 186,35 + 923,529 + 100 + 390,262 + 157,71 = 1757,85 \text{ kg}$$

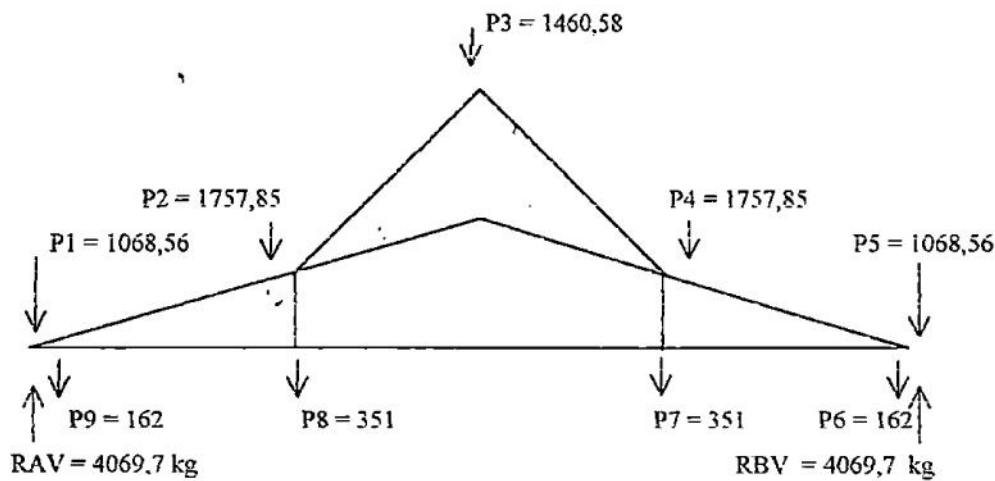
$$P3 = 915,31 + 287,561 + 100 + 157,71 = 1460,58 \text{ kg}$$

$$P4 = P2 = 1757,85 \text{ kg}$$

$$P5 = P1 = 1068,56 \text{ kg}$$

$$P6 = P9 = 162 \text{ kg}$$

$$P7 = P8 = 351 \text{ kg}$$



Gambar 3.3. Nilai Gaya yang Bekerja pada Kuda-kuda

C. Analisis Perhitungan Portal 3 Dimensi

1. Data-data pembebanan menurut Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia Untuk Gudang 1983 atau PPIUG 1983

Beban mati

f. Berat sendiri beton bertulang	2400 kg/m^3
g. Adukan dari semen atau spesi	$21 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$
h. Ubin	$24 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$
i. Langit-langit atau eternit	11 kg/m^2
j. Penggantung	7 kg/m^2
k. Penutup atap (genteng beton ex diamond)	50 kg/m^2
l. Dinding pasangan batu biasa (1/2 batu)	250 kg/m^2
m. Lapis dinding (marmer ex citatah)	$26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

Beban hidup

- Kantor	250 kg/m^2
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Beban angin (diabaikan)

- Di Yogyakarta diambil minimal	25 kg/m^2
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2. Analisis pembebanan tetap

a. Pembebanan plat lantai

Untuk beban mati

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1) t = 10 cm | WDa = 372 kg/m ² = 3,72 kN/m ² |
| 2) t = 12 cm | WDb = 420 kg/m ² = 4,20 kN/m ² |
| 3) t = 15 cm | WDc = 492 kg/m ² = 4,92 kN/m ² |
| 4) t = 20 cm | WDd = 612 kg/m ² = 6,12 kN/m ² |
| 5) t = 12 cm-plafon | WDe = 402 kg/m ² = 4,02 kN/m ² |
| 6) t = 20 cm-plafon | Wdf = 594 kg/m ² = 5,94 kN/m ² |

Untuk beban hidup

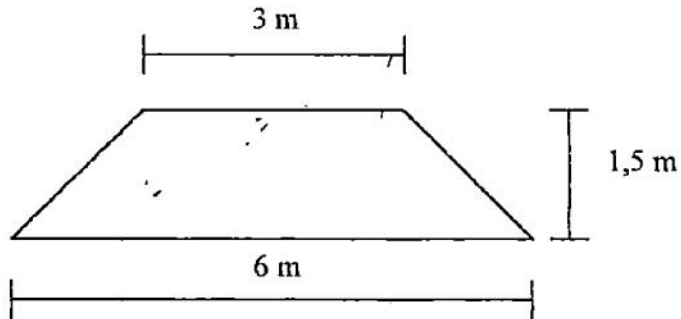
$$WL = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 2,50 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Maka q kombinasi pembebanan (menurut PBBI 1971 N1-2 P3.3.10. atau SKSNI 3.2.2)

- 1) $q_a = 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} = 8,464 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 846,4 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 0,8464 \text{ t/m}^2$
- 2) $q_b = 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} = 9,040 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 904,0 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 0,9040 \text{ t/m}^2$
- 3) $q_c = 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} = 9,904 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 990,4 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 0,9904 \text{ t/m}^2$
- 4) $q_d = 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} = 11,344 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 1134,4 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1,1344 \text{ t/m}^2$
- 5) $q_e = 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} = 8,824 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 882,4 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 0,8824 \text{ t/m}^2$
- 6) $q_f = 1,2 \text{ WD} + 1,6 \text{ WL} = 11,128 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 1112,8 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 1,1128 \text{ t/m}^2$

Gamba 3.4. Tipe-tipe Pembebanan Plat Lantai

Tipe pembebanan I



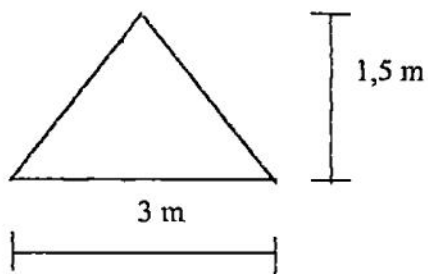
$$\text{Tipe I1} \quad q_1 = 1,5 \times q_e = 1,3236 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe I2} \quad q_2 = 1,5 \times q_b = 1,3560 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe I3} \quad q_3 = 1,5 \times q_a = 1,2696 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe I4} \quad q_4 = 1,5 \times q_c = 1,4856 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan II



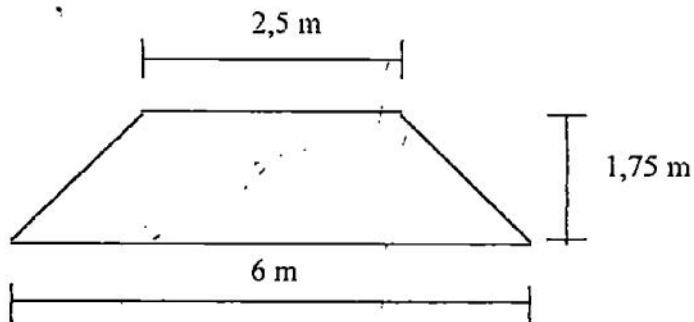
$$\text{Tipe II1} \quad q_1 = 1,5 \times q_e = 1,3236 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe II2} \quad q_2 = 1,5 \times q_b = 1,3560 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe II3} \quad q_3 = 1,5 \times q_a = 1,2696 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe II4} \quad q_4 = 1,5 \times q_c = 1,4856 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe Pembebanan III

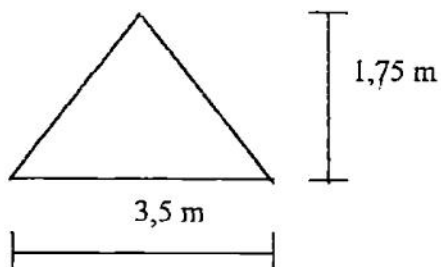


$$\text{Tipe III1 } q_1 = 1,75 \times q_c = 1,5442 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe III2 } q_2 = 1,75 \times q_b = 1,5820 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe III3 } q_3 = 1,75 \times q_a = 1,4812 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan IV

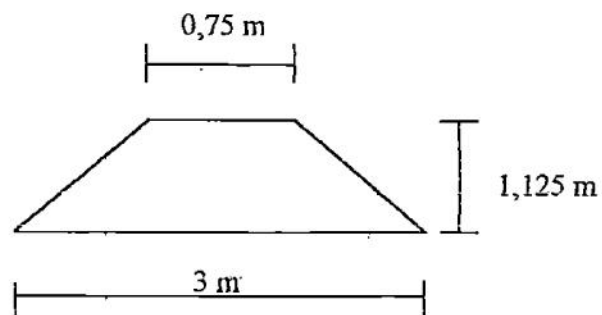


$$\text{Tipe IV1 } q_1 = 1,75 \times q_c = 1,5442 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe IV2 } q_2 = 1,75 \times q_b = 1,5820 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe IV3 } q_3 = 1,75 \times q_a = 1,4812 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan V



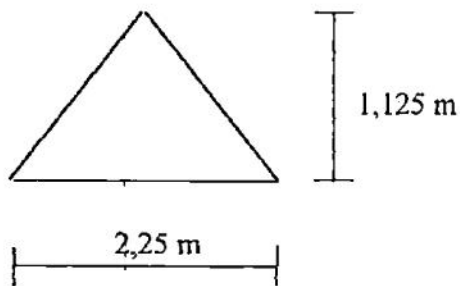
$$\text{Tipe V1 } q_1 = 1,125 \times q_f = 1,2519 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe V2 } q_2 = 1,125 \times q_e = 0,9927 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe V3 } q_3 = 1,125 \times q_d = 1,2762 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe V4 } q_4 = 1,125 \times q_b = 1,0170 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan VI



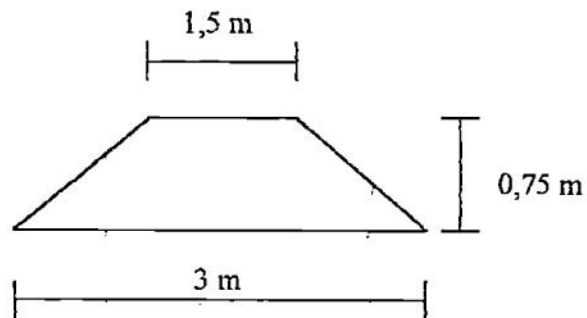
$$\text{Tipe VI1 } q_1 = 1,125 \times q_f = 1,2519 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe VI2 } q_2 = 1,125 \times q_e = 0,9927 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe VI3 } q_3 = 1,125 \times q_d = 1,2762 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe VI4 } q_4 = 1,125 \times q_b = 1,0170 \text{ t/m}^2$$

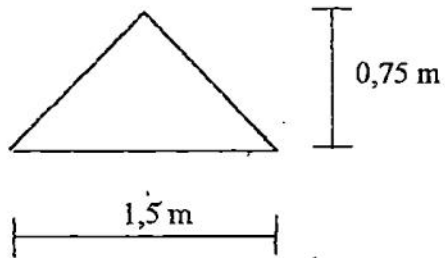
Tipe pembebanan VII



$$\text{Tipe VII1 } q_1 = 0,75 \times q_e = 0,6618 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe VII2 } q_2 = 0,75 \times q_b = 0,6780 \text{ t/m}^2$$

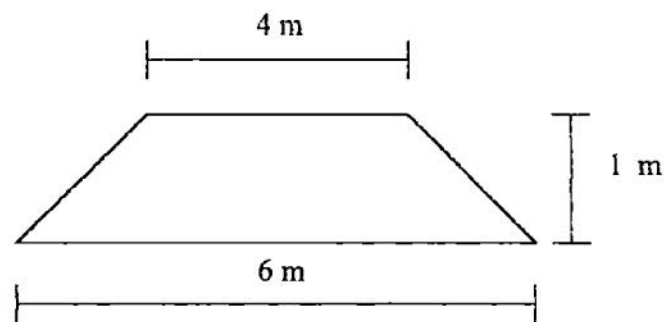
Tipe pembebanan VIII



$$\text{Tipe VIII1 } q_1 = 0,75 \times q_c = 0,6618 \text{ t/m}^2$$

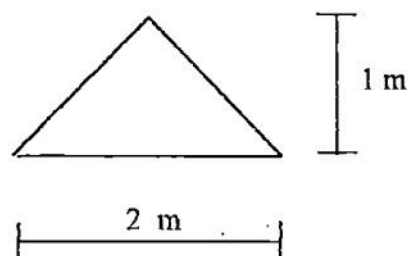
$$\text{Tipe VIII2 } q_2 = 0,75 \times q_b = 0,6780 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan IX



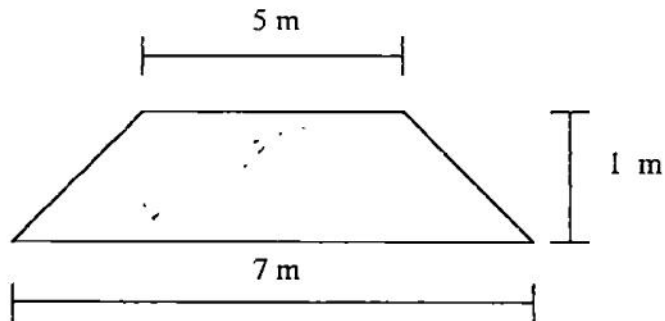
$$\text{Tipe IX } q = 1 \times q_b = 0,9040 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan X



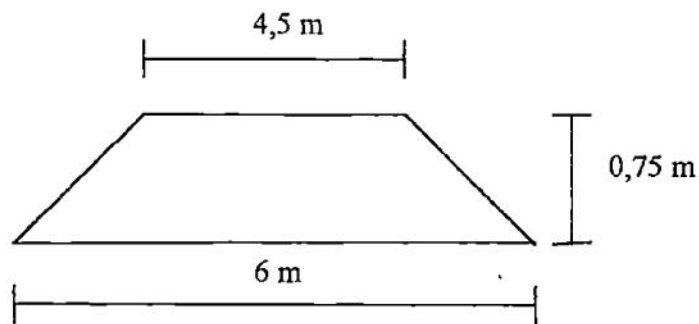
$$\text{Tipe X } q = 1 \times q_b = 0,9040 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XI



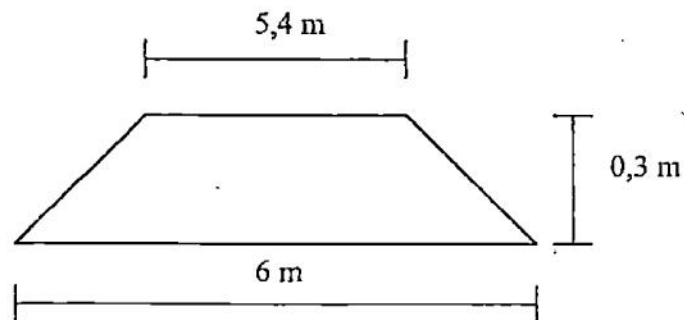
$$\text{Tipe XI } q = 1 \times q_b = 0,9040 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XII



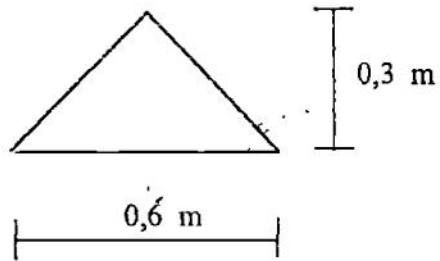
$$\text{Tipe XII } q = 0,75 \times q_b = 0,6780 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XIII



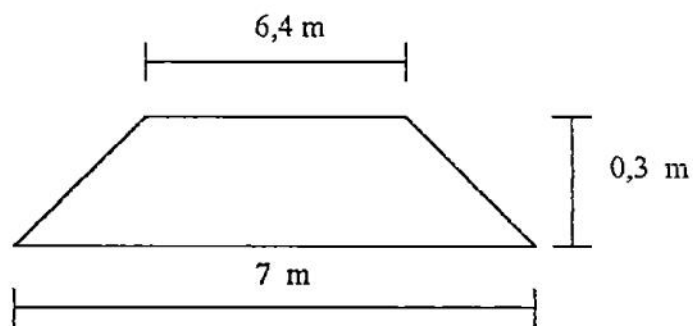
$$\text{Tipe XIII } q = 0,3 \times q_b = 0,2712 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XIV



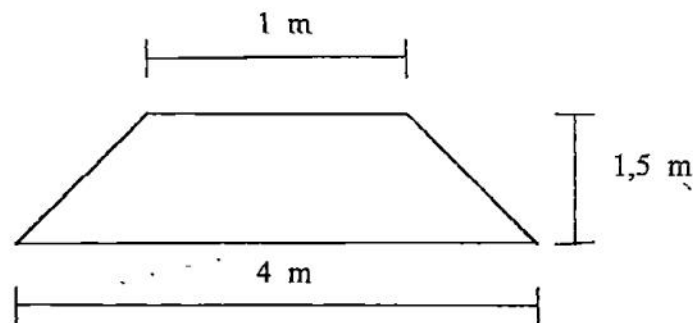
$$\text{Tipe XIV } q = 0,3 \times q_b = 0,2712 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XV



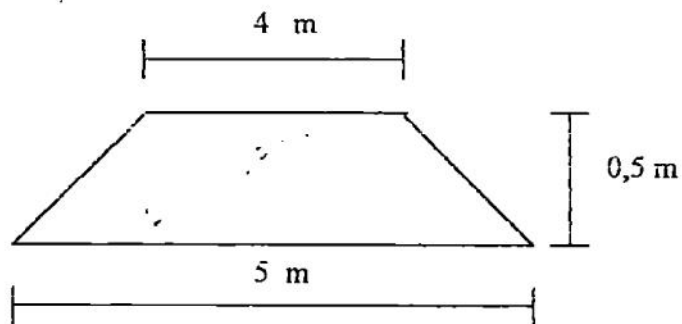
$$\text{Tipe XV } q = 0,3 \times q_b = 0,2712 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XVI



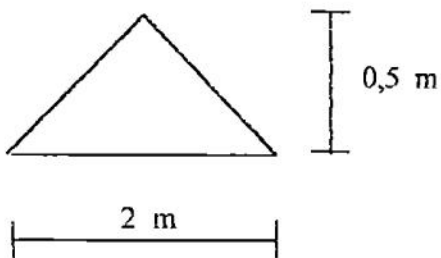
$$\text{Tipe XVI } q = 1,5 \times q_a = 1,2696 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XVII



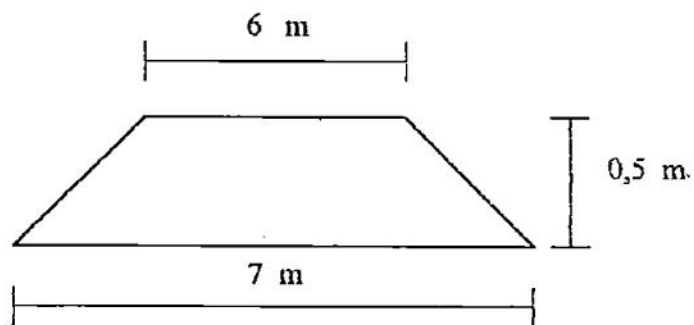
$$\text{Tipe XVII } q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XVIII



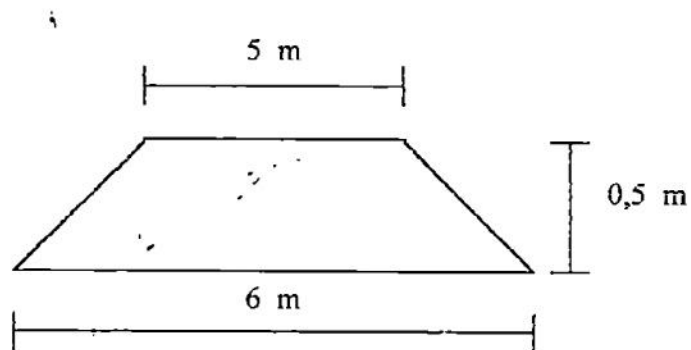
$$\text{Tipe XVIII } q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XIX



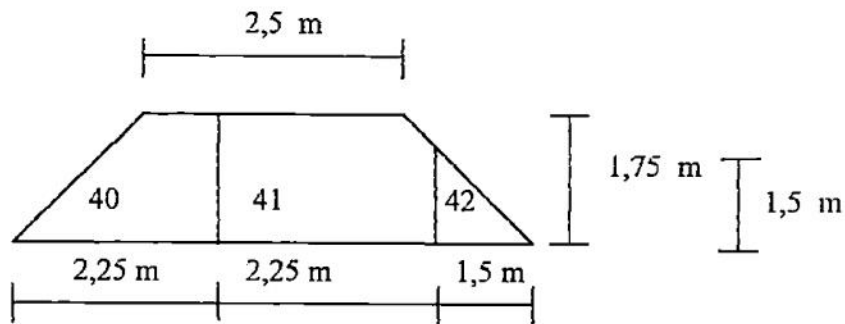
$$\text{Tipe XIX } q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XX



$$\text{Tipe XX } q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$$

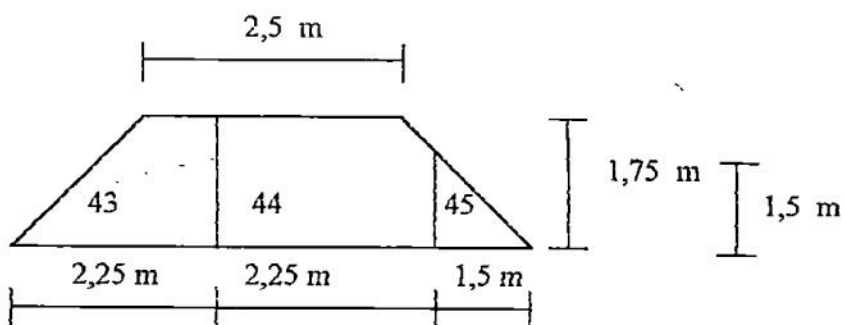
Tipe pembebanan XXI



$$\text{Tipe XXI } q_{1,75} = 1,75 \times q_e = 1,5442 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe XXI } q_{1,5} = 1,5 \times q_e = 1,3236 \text{ t/m}^2$$

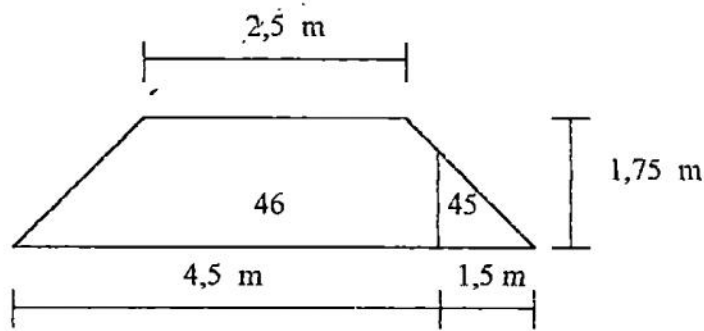
Tipe pembebanan XXII



Tipe XXII $q_{1,75} = 1,75 \times q_b = 1,5820 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe XXII $q_{1,5} = 1,5 \times q_b = 1,3560 \text{ t/m}^2$

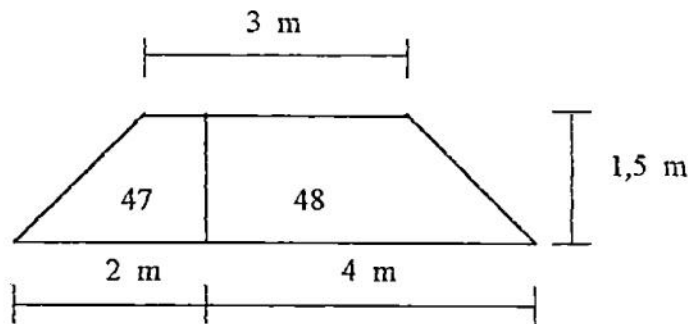
Tipe pembebanan XXIII



Tipe XXIII $q_{1,75} = 1,75 \times q_b = 1,5820 \text{ t/m}^2$

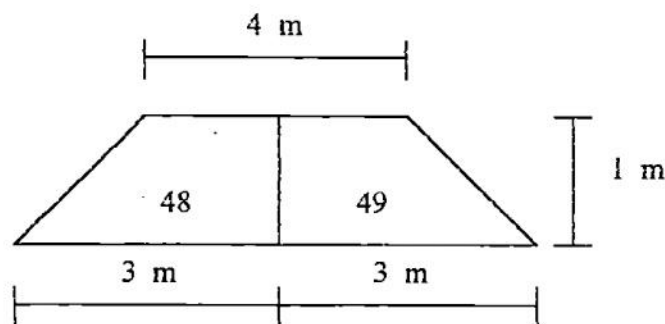
Tipe XXIII $q_{1,5} = 1,5 \times q_b = 1,3560 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXIV



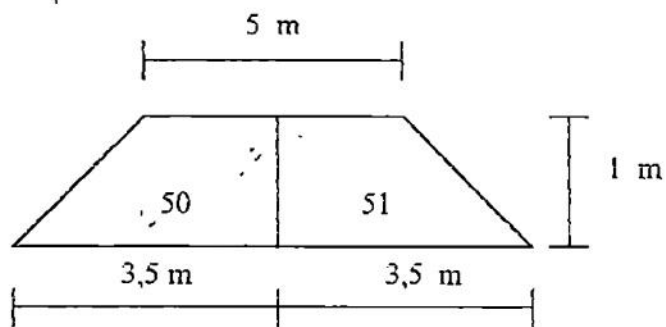
Tipe XXIV $q = 1,5 \times q_a = 1,2696 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXV



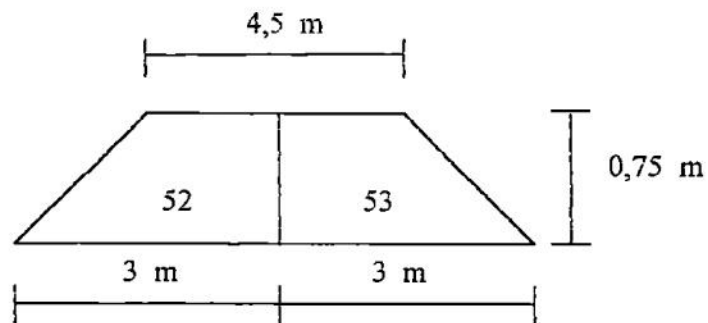
Tipe XXV $q = 1 \times q_b = 0,9040 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXVI



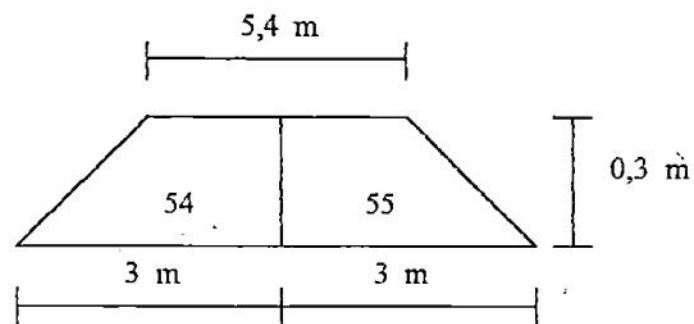
Tipe XXVI $q = 1 \times q_b = 0,9040 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXVII



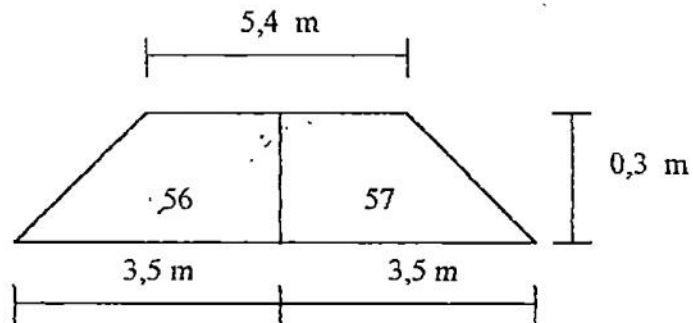
Tipe XXVII $q = 0,75 \times q_b = 0,7680 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXVIII



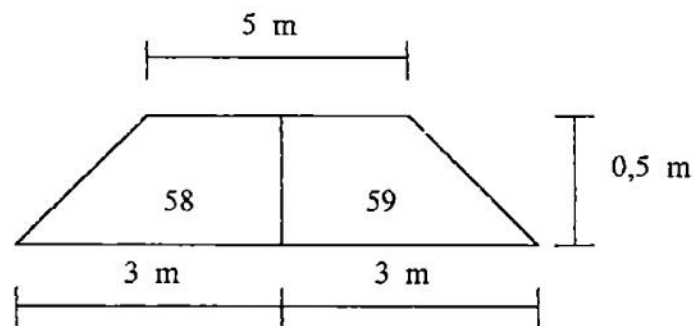
Tipe XXVIII $q = 0,3 \times q_b = 0,2712 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXIX



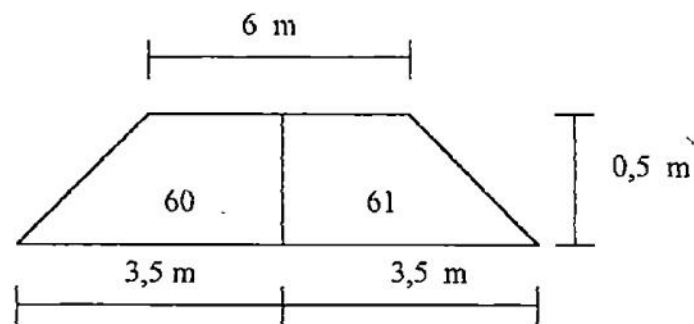
Tipe XXIX $q = 0,3 \times q_b = 0,2712 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXX



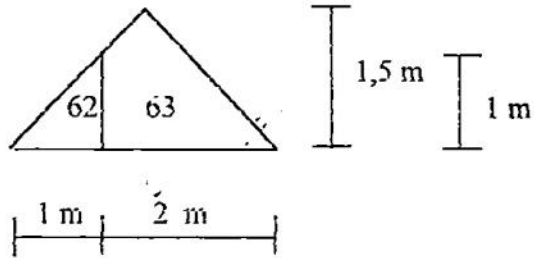
Tipe XXX $q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXXI



Tipe XXXI $q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$

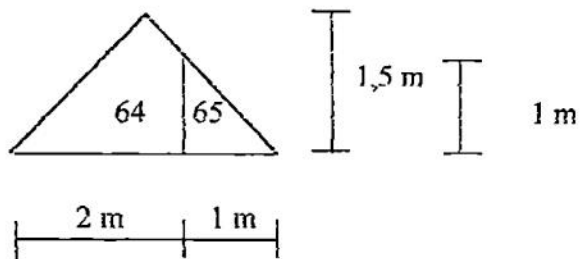
Tipe pembebanan XXXII



$$\text{Tipe XXXII } q_{1,5} = 1,5 \times q_a = 1,2696 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$\text{Tipe XXXII } q_{1,0} = 1,0 \times q_a = 0,8464 \text{ t/m}^2$$

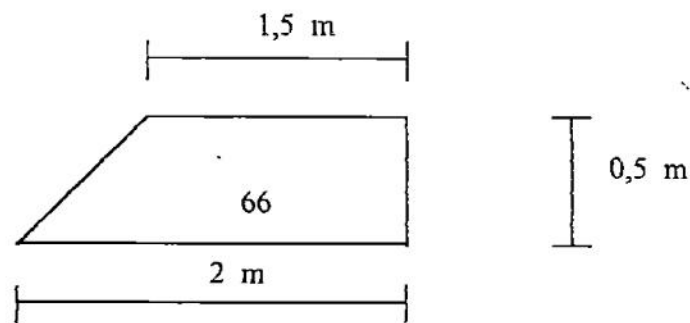
Tipe pembebanan XXXIII



$$\text{Tipe XXXIII } q_{1,5} = 1,5 \times q_c = 1,4856 \text{ t/m}^2$$

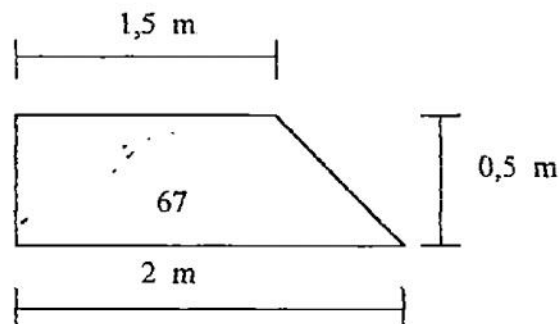
$$\text{Tipe XXXIII } q_{1,0} = 1,0 \times q_c = 0,9904 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XXXIV



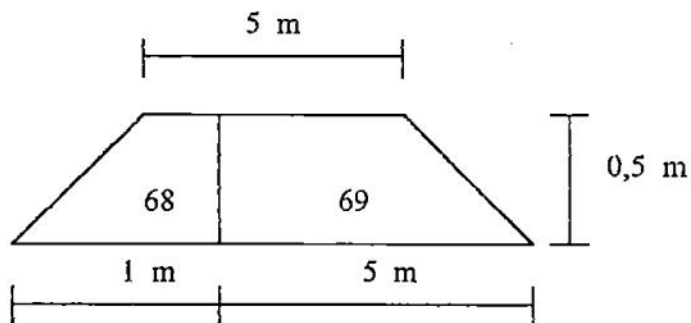
$$\text{Tipe XXXIV } q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tipe pembebanan XXXV



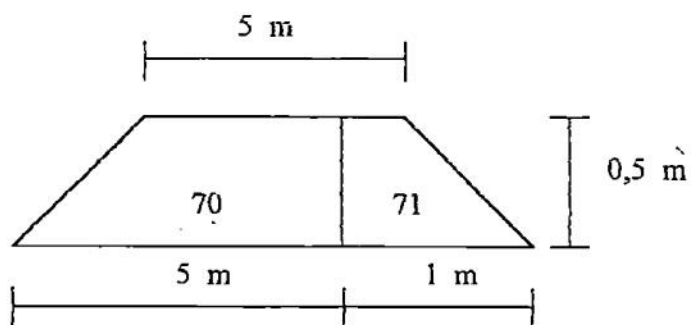
Tipe XXXV $q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXXVI



Tipe XXXVI $q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$

Tipe pembebanan XXXVII



Tipe XXXVII $q = 0,5 \times q_a = 0,4232 \text{ t/m}^2$

b. Pembebanan lisplang

$$\text{Tipe 1} \quad 10/120 \quad q_1 = 0,10 \times 1,20 \times 2400 = 288 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 2} \quad 10/160 \quad q_2 = 0,10 \times 1,60 \times 2400 = 384 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

c. Pembebanan balok

$$\text{Tipe 3} \quad 100/20 \quad q_3 = 1,00 \times 0,20 \times 2400 = 480 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 4} \quad 70/60 \quad q_4 = 0,70 \times 0,60 \times 2400 = 1008 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 5} \quad 70/50 \quad q_5 = 0,70 \times 0,50 \times 2400 = 840 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 6} \quad 30/70 \quad q_6 = 0,30 \times 0,70 \times 2400 = 504 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 7} \quad 30/65 \quad q_7 = 0,30 \times 0,65 \times 2400 = 468 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 8} \quad 50/60 \quad q_8 = 0,50 \times 0,60 \times 2400 = 720 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 9} \quad 40/60 \quad q_9 = 0,40 \times 0,60 \times 2400 = 576 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 10} \quad 30/60 \quad q_{10} = 0,30 \times 0,60 \times 2400 = 432 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 11} \quad 30/50 \quad q_{11} = 0,30 \times 0,50 \times 2400 = 360 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 12} \quad 20/50 \quad q_{12} = 0,20 \times 0,50 \times 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 13} \quad 25/40 \quad q_{13} = 0,25 \times 0,40 \times 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 14} \quad 20/30 \quad q_{14} = 0,20 \times 0,30 \times 2400 = 144 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

d. Pembebanan kolom

$$\text{Tipe 15} \quad 50/50 \quad q_{15} = 0,50 \times 0,50 \times 2400 = 600 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\text{Tipe 16} \quad 40/40 \quad q_{16} = 0,40 \times 0,40 \times 2400 = 384 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

e. Pembebanan dinding

$$q \text{ dinding pasangan } \frac{1}{2} \text{ batu} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Dinding I pasangan $\frac{1}{2}$ batu

$$\text{tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m} = 4,4 \times 250 = 1100 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m} = 4,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{114,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_1 = 1214,4 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding II pasangan $\frac{1}{2}$ batu

$$\text{tinggi H} = 3,4 \text{ m} = 3,4 \times 250 = 850 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi H} = 3,4 \text{ m} = 3,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{88,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_2 = 938,4 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding III pasangan beton $\frac{1}{2}$ batu bertulang

$$q = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{ tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m dan tebal} = 28 \text{ cm} = 0,28 \text{ m}$$

$$4,4 \times 0,28 \times 2400 = 2956,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m} = 4,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{114,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_3 = 3071,2 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding IV pasangan beton bertulang

$$q = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{ tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m dan tebal} = 26 \text{ cm} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$4,4 \times 0,26 \times 2400 = 2745,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m} = 4,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{114,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_4 = 2860 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding V pasangan beton bertulang

$$q = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{ tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m dan tebal} = 20 \text{ cm} = 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$4,4 \times 0,20 \times 2400 = 2112,0 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 20 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi H} = 4,4 \text{ m} = 4,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{114,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_5 = 2226,4 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding VI pasangan beton bertulang

$$q = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{ tinggi } H = 3,4 \text{ m dan tebal} = 28 \text{ cm} = 0,28 \text{ m}$$

$$3,4 \times 0,28 \times 2400 = 2228,4 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi } H = 3,4 \text{ m} = 3,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{88,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_6 = 2373,2 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding VII pasangan beton bertulang

$$q = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{ tinggi } H = 3,4 \text{ m dan tebal} = 26 \text{ cm} = 0,26 \text{ m}$$

$$3,4 \times 0,26 \times 2400 = 2121,6 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi } H = 3,4 \text{ m} = 3,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{88,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_7 = 2210,0 \text{ kg/m}$$

Dinding VIII pasangan beton bertulang

$$q = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3, \text{ tinggi } H = 3,4 \text{ m dan tebal} = 20 \text{ cm} = 0,20 \text{ m}$$

$$3,4 \times 0,20 \times 2400 = 1632,0 \text{ kg/m}$$

penutup dinding (marmer ex citatah) $q = 26 \text{ kg/m}^2/\text{cm}$

$$\text{tinggi } H = 3,4 \text{ m} = 3,4 \times 26 \times 1 \text{ cm} = \underline{88,4 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_8 = 1720,4 \text{ kg/m}$$

f. Pembebanan talang

$$\text{Plat tebal } 12 \text{ cm} = 0,12 \text{ m, dengan tinggi } H = 60 \text{ cm} = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$2400 \times 0,12 \times 0,6 = 172,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

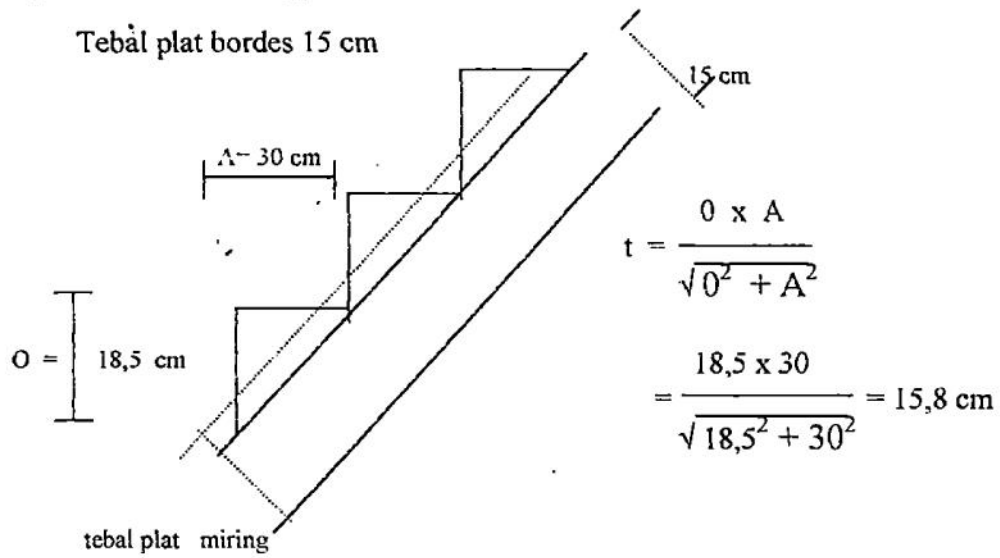
air dengan $q = 50 \text{ kg/m}^2$, lebar $40 \text{ cm} = 0,4 \text{ m}$

$$50 \times 0,4 = \underline{20 \text{ kg/m}}$$

$$q_{tal} = 192,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

g. Pembebanan tangga

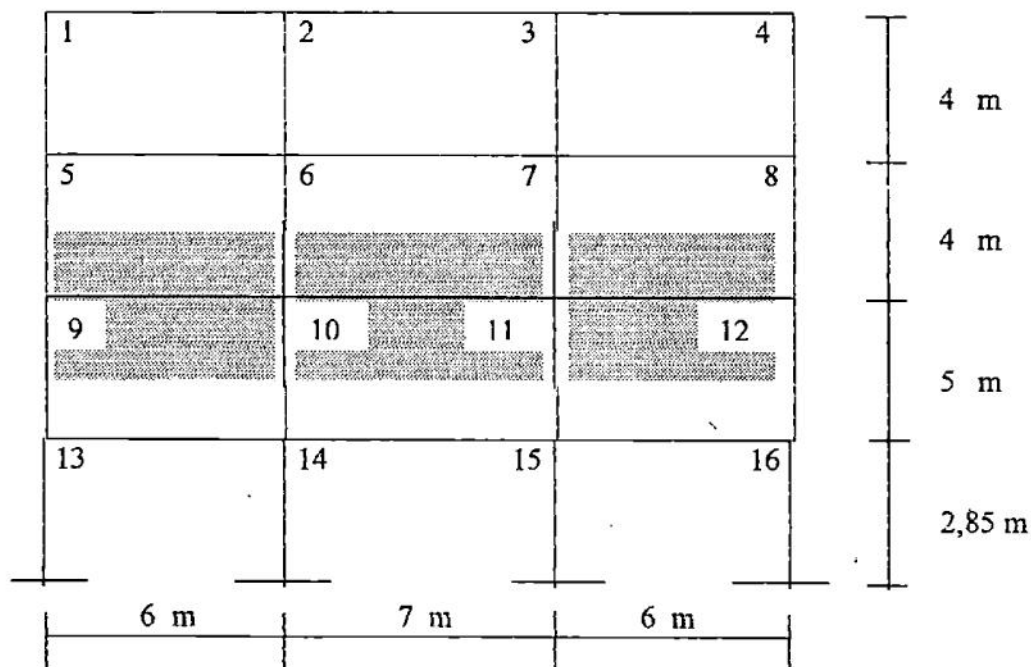
Tebal plat bordes 15 cm

Tebal plat miring tangga = $15 + (0,5 \times 15,8) = 22,9 \text{ cm}$

Gambar 2.5. Potongan Plat Tangga

3. Analisis pembebanan angin

a. Beban angin arah Y

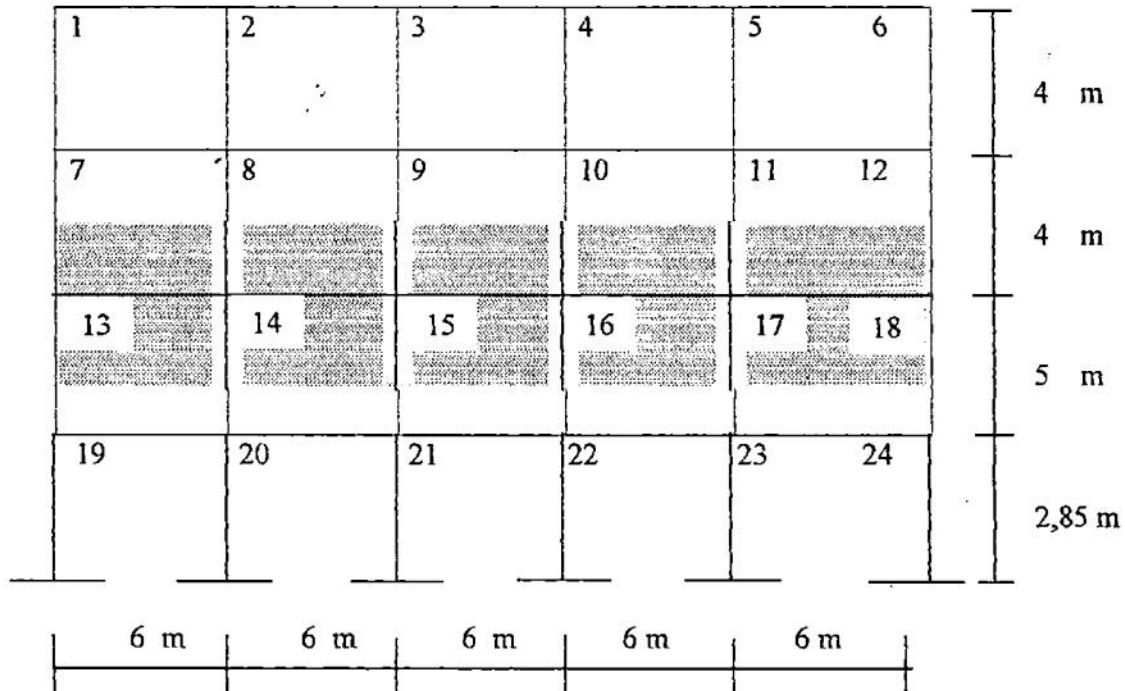
Beban angin di Yogyakarta adalah 25 kg/m^2 

Gambar 3.6. Beban Angin Arah Y

$$\begin{aligned} P1 &= (3,0 \times 2,0) \times 25 \\ &= 150 \text{ kg} = 0,150 \text{ ton} \\ P2 &= (3,0 + 3,5) \times 2 \times 25 \\ &= 325 \text{ kg} = 0,325 \text{ ton} \\ P3 &= P2 = 0,325 \text{ ton} \\ P4 &= P1 = 0,150 \text{ ton} \\ P5 &= (3,0 + 4,5) \times 25 \\ &= 300 \text{ kg} = 0,300 \text{ ton} \\ P6 &= (6,5 + 4,0) \times 25 \\ &= 650 \text{ kg} = 0,650 \text{ ton} \\ P7 &= P6 = 0,650 \text{ ton} \\ P8 &= P5 = 0,300 \text{ ton} \\ P9 &= (3,0 + 4,5) \times 25 \\ &= 337,5 \text{ kg} = 0,3375 \text{ ton} \\ P10 &= (6,5 + 4,5) \times 25 \\ &= 731,25 \text{ kg} = 0,73125 \text{ ton} \\ P11 &= P10 = 0,7312 \text{ ton} \\ P12 &= P9 = 0,3375 \text{ ton} \\ P13 &= (3,0 + 2,5) \times 25 \\ &= 187,5 \text{ kg} = 0,1875 \text{ ton} \\ P14 &= (6,5 + 2,0) \times 25 \\ &= 406,25 \text{ kg} = 0,40625 \text{ ton} \\ P15 &= P14 = 0,40625 \text{ ton} \\ P16 &= P13 = 0,1875 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

b. Beban angin arah X

Beban angin di Yogyakarta adalah 25 kg/m^2



Gambar 3.7. Beban Angin Arah X

$$P1 = P6 = 3 \times 2 \times 25 = 150 \text{ kg} = 0,150 \text{ ton}$$

$$P2 = P3 = P4 = P5 = 6 \times 2 \times 25 = 300 \text{ kg} = 0,300 \text{ ton}$$

$$P7 = P12 = 3 \times 4 \times 25 = 300 \text{ kg} = 0,300 \text{ ton}$$

$$P8 = P9 = P10 = P11 = 6 \times 4 \times 25 = 600 \text{ kg} = 0,600 \text{ ton}$$

$$P13 = P18 = 3 \times 4,5 \times 25 = 337,5 \text{ kg} = 0,3375 \text{ ton}$$

$$P14 = P15 = P16 = P17 = 6 \times 4,5 \times 25 = 675 \text{ kg} = 0,675 \text{ ton}$$

$$P19 = P24 = 3 \times 2,5 \times 25 = 187,5 \text{ kg} = 0,1875 \text{ ton}$$

$$P20 = P21 = P22 = P23 = 6 \times 2,5 \times 25 = 375 \text{ kg} = 0,375 \text{ ton}$$

4. Analisis pembebanan gempa

- a. Perhitungan gaya geser dasar horisontal total akibat gempa dan distribusinya sepanjang tinggi gedung.

1) Berat bangunan total (Wt)

a) Beban mati

$$\text{Plat-1} = \{(7 \times 13) + (2 \times 19) + (22 \times 1) + (22 \times 1)\} \times 0,1 \times 2400 = 41520 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Plat-2} = 7 \times 6 \times 0,15 \times 2400 = 15120 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{atap (sebagai beban titik)} = 14 \times 4069,7 = 56975,8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-1} = \{(19 \times 3) + (31 \times 2) + (7 \times 2)\} \times 0,3 \times 0,6 \times 2400 = 57456 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-2} = \{(6 \times 3) + (2 \times 2)\} \times 0,3 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = 7920 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-3} = 3 \times 0,2 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = 720 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-4} = \{(6 \times 1) \times 0,25 \times 0,4 \times 2400 = 1440 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-5} = (16 \times 6) \times 0,2 \times 0,3 \times 2400 = 12096 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-6} = (3 \times 7) \times 0,2 \times 0,3 \times 2400 = 3024 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{plafon} = 19 \times 31 \times 50 = 29450 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{kolom} = 18 \times (4/2) \times 0,4 \times 0,4 \times 2400 = 13824 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Wm. atap} = 239545,8 \text{ kg}$$

b) Beban hidup

$$q \text{ hidup atap} = 100 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

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

$$\text{Wh. atap} = 0,3 \times \{(7 \times 19) + (2 \times 19) + (22 \times 1) + (22 \times 1)\} \times 100 = 6450 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Maka berat total W.atap} = \text{Wm.atap} + \text{Wh. atap} = 245995,8 \text{ kg}$$

2) Berat Lantai 3

a) Beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{plat} &= (19 \times 18,6) \times 0,12 \times 2400 &= 101779,0 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-1} &= \{(19 \times 5) \times (30 \times 2) + (18,6 \times 2)\} \times 0,3 \times 0,6 \times 2400 &= 83030,4 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-2} &= (6 \times 10) \times 0,3 \times 0,5 \times 2400 &= 21600 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-3} &= 6 \times 0,2 \times 0,5 \times 2400 &= 1440 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{plafon} &= (19 \times 18,6) \times 50 &= 17670 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{kolom} &= (22 \times 4) \times 0,4 \times 0,4 \times 2400 &= 33792 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{dinding} &= \{(17 \times 6) + (3 \times 7)\} \times 4 \times 250 &= 123000 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Wm. 3} = 382311,6 \text{ kg}$$

b) Beban hidup

$$q \text{ hidup kantor} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

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

$$\text{Wh. 3} = 0,3 \times (19 \times 18,6) \times 250 = 26505 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{maka berat total W. 3} = \text{Wm. 3} + \text{Wh. 3} = 408816,8 \text{ kg}$$

3) Berat lantai 2

a) Beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Plat} &= (19 \times 20) \times 0,12 \times 2400 &= 109440 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-1} &= \{(19 \times 3) + (13 \times 2) + (9 \times 6) + (20 \times 2)\} \times 0,3 \times 0,6 \times 2400 &= 76464 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-2} &= (4 \times 6) \times 0,3 \times 0,65 \times 2400 &= 11232 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-3} &= 6 \times 0,3 \times 0,7 \times 2400 &= 3024 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-4} &= \{(18 \times 2) + 19 + 12\} \times 0,3 \times 0,5 \times 2400 &= 24120 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{Balok-5} &= 6 \times 0,2 \times 0,5 \times 2400 &= 1440 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{plafon} &= (19 \times 20) \times 50 &= 19000 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{kolom-1} &= 22 \times (4/2) \times 0,4 \times 0,4 \times 2400 &= 16896 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{kolom-2} &= 22 \times (5/2) \times 0,5 \times 0,5 \times 2400 &= 33000 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{dinding-1} &= \{(18 \times 6) + (3 \times 7)\} \times (4/2) + (5/2)\} \times 250 &= 145125 \text{ kg} \\
 \text{dinding-2} &= (6 \times 2) \times \{(4/2) + (5/2)\} \times 0,2 \times 2400 &= 38880 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Wm. 2} = 478621 \text{ kg}$$

b) Beban hidup

$$q \text{ hidup kantor} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

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

$$Wh. 2 = 0,3 \times (19 \times 20) \times 250 = 28500 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{maka berat total W. 2} = Wm. 2 + Wh. 2 = 507121 \text{ kg}$$

4) Beban lantai 1

a) Beban mati

$$\text{Plat} = (30 \times 19) \times 0,12 \times 2400 = 164160 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-1} = \{(19 \times 4) + (13 \times 2) + (6 \times 4) + (30 \times 3)\} \times 0,3 \times 0,6 \times 2400 = 93312 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-2} = 6 \times 0,5 \times 0,60 \times 2400 = 3456 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-3} = 6 \times 0,5 \times 0,6 \times 2400 = 4320 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-4} = 6 \times 0,7 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = 5040 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-5} = 6 \times 0,6 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = 4320 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok-6} = \{(30 \times 2) + (4 \times 6)\} \times 0,3 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = 30240 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Plafon} = (30 \times 19) \times 50 = 28500 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{kolom-1} = 22 \times (5/2) \times 0,5 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = 33000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{kolom-2} = 24 \times (2,85/2) \times 0,5 \times 0,5 \times 2400 = 20520 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{dinding-1} = \{(15 \times 6) + (2 \times 7)\} \times \{(5/2) + (2,85/2)\} \times 250 = 102050 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{dinding-2} = (6 \times 3) \times \{(5/2) + (2,85/2)\} \times 0,2 \times 2400 = 33912 \text{ kg}$$

$$Wm. 1 = 522830 \text{ kg}$$

b) Beban hidup

$$q \text{ hidup kantor} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

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

$$Wh. 1 = 0,3 \times (30 \times 19) \times 250 = 42750 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{maka berat total W. 1} = Wm. 1 + Wh. 1 = 565580 \text{ kg}$$

5) Berat lantai atap, 3, 2 dan 1

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{W}_t &= W. \text{atap} + W. 3 + W. 2 + W. 1 \\ &= 1727513,4 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

b. Waktu getar bangunan (T)

Dengan rumus empiris

$$T_x = T_y = 0,06 H^{3/4} \text{ detik}$$

$$H = 2,85 + 5 + 4 + 4$$

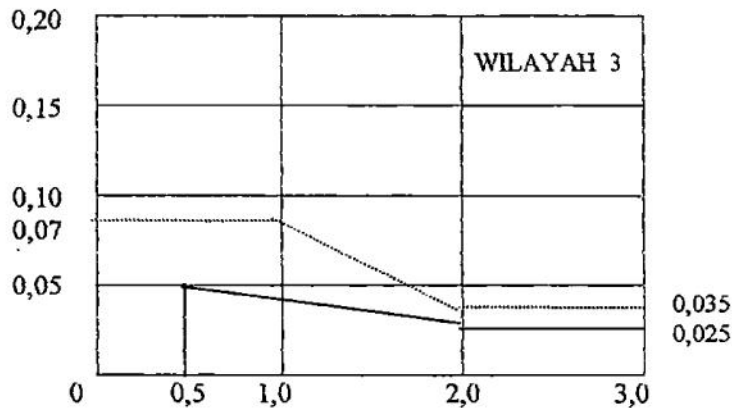
$$= 15,85 \text{ m}$$

$$T_x = T_y = 0,06 (15,85)^{3/4}$$

$$= 0,477 \text{ detik}$$

c. Koefisien gempa dasar (C)

C diperoleh dari gambar



Gambar 3.8. Koefisien Gempa Dasar

Untuk $T_x = T_y = 0,477$ detik, zone 3 dan jenis tanah, diperoleh $C = 0,07$ (lihat gambar).

d. Faktor keutamaan I dan faktor jenis struktur K

Untuk bangunan kantor yang menggunakan struktur rangka beton bertulang dengan daktilitas penuh, diperoleh

$$I = 1,0 \text{ dan } K = 1,0$$

e. Gaya geser horisontal akibat gempa

$$\begin{aligned} V_x = V_y &= C \cdot I \cdot K \cdot W_t \\ &= 0,07 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1727513,4 \text{ kg} \\ &= 120925,938 \text{ kg} \approx 120,926 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

f. Distribusi gaya geser horisontal akibat gempa sepanjang tinggi gedung

1) Arah X

$$H/A = 15,85/30 = 0,5283 < 3$$

$$F_{i,x} = \frac{W_i \cdot H_i}{\sum W_i \cdot H_i} \cdot V_x$$

2) Arah Y

$$H/B = 15,85/19 = 0,8342 < 3$$

$$F_{i,y} = \frac{W_i \cdot H_i}{\sum W_i \cdot H_i} \cdot V_y$$

Dengan

F_i = gaya geser horisontal akibat gempa pada lantai ke-i

H_i = tinggi lantai ke-i terhadap lantai dasar

$V_{x,y}$ = gaya geser horisontal total akibat gempa untuk arah x atau arah y

A, B = panjang sisi bangunan dalam arah x dan arah y

Tabel 3.1. Distribusi Gaya Gempa pada Tiap Kolom

Tingkat	Hi (m)	Wi (t)	Wi . Hi (t.m)	Fi , x , y (t)	Untuk tiap kolom arah x = arah y
Atap (4)	15,85	245,9958	3899,03343	32,8881	F/18 = 1,8271
3	11,85	408,8166	4844,47671	40,8629	F/22 = 1,8574
2	7,85	507,121	3980,89985	33,5787	F/22 = 1,5263
1	2,85	565,580	1611,903	13,5963	F/24 = 0,5665
$\Sigma = 14336,31299$				$\Sigma 120,926$	

Tabel 3.2. Distribusi Gaya Gempa pada Portal

Tingkat	Hi (m)	Wi (t)	Wi . Hi (t.m)	Fi , x , y (t)	Untuk portal	
					arah x Fi , x/6	arah y Fi , y/4
Atap (4)	15,85	245,9958	3899,03343	32,8881	5,481	8,222
3	11,85	408,8166	4844,47671	40,8629	6,811	10,216
2	7,85	507,121	3980,89985	33,5787	5,596	8,395
1	2,85	565,580	1611,903	13,5963	2,266	3,399
$\Sigma = 14336,31299$				$\Sigma 120,926$		