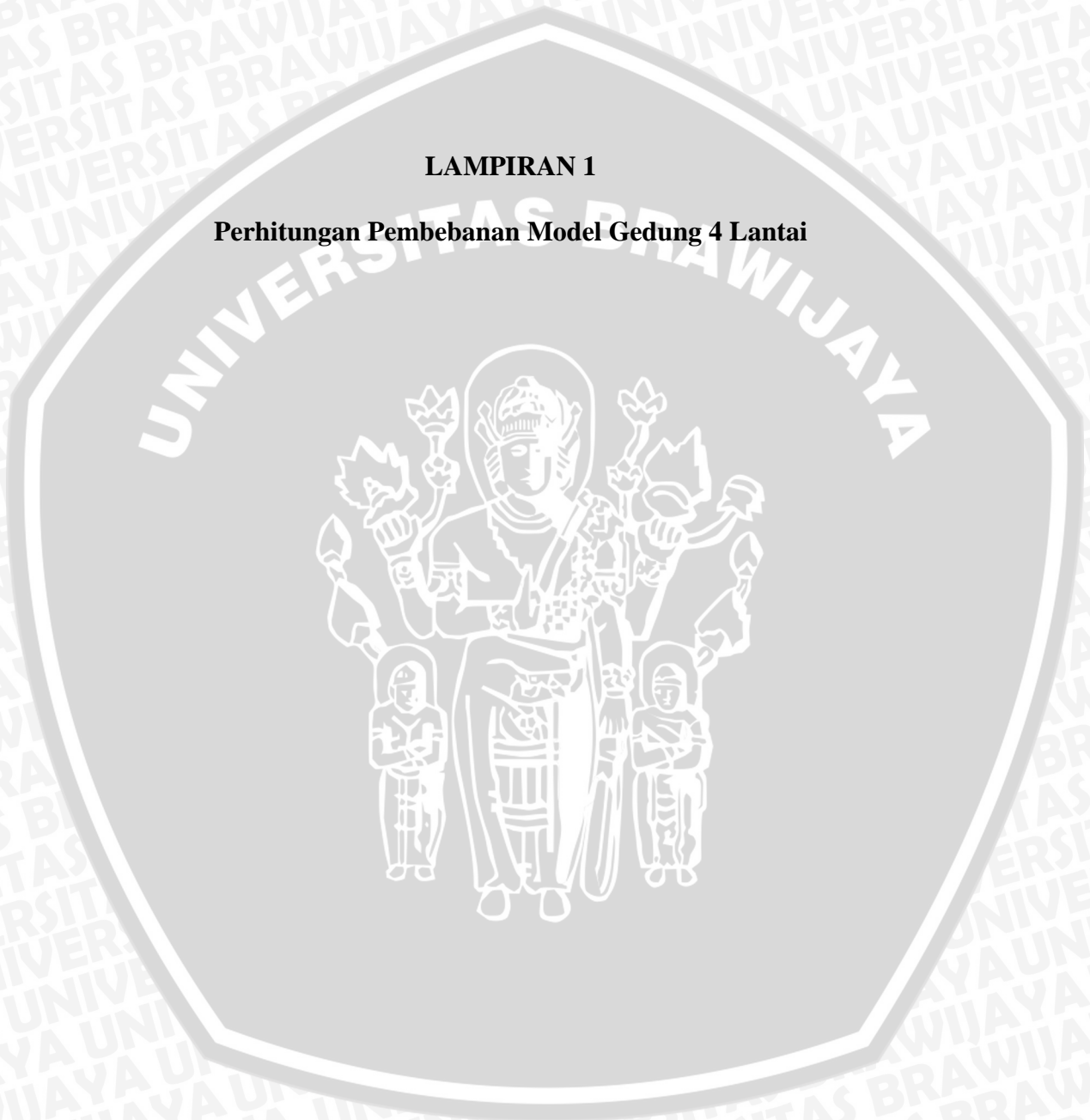


LAMPIRAN 1

Perhitungan Pembebanan Model Gedung 4 Lantai



DATA BANGUNAN

Model Gedung	= Model gedung 4 lantai
Fungsi Bangunan	= Perkantoran
Bentang Memanjang	= 15 meter
Bentang Melintang	= 15 meter
Tinggi Gedung	= 16 meter
Struktur	= Beton Bertulang
Zona Gempa	= Zona 4 (kota Malang)

DATA PEMBEBANAN

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia untuk Gedung tahun 1983 maka **beban mati** diatur sesuai berikut :

Berat isi beton	= 2400 kg/m ³
Berat spesi per cm tebal	= 21 kg/m ²
Berat keramik	= 24 kg/m ²
Berat pasangan bata merah ½ batu	= 250 kg/m ²
Berat eternit + penggantung langit-langit	= 11 + 7 = 18 kg/m ²

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia untuk Gedung tahun 1983 maka **beban hidup** diatur sesuai berikut :

Ruang kuliah dan kantor	= 250 kg/m ²
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DIMENSI BALOK

L	= 500 cm
h = 1/10 L	= 50 cm
h = 1/12 L	= 41,67 cm
sehingga diambil h = 50 cm,	
b = 1/2 h	= 25 cm
sehingga diambil b = 25 cm,	
maka dimensi balok adalah 25/50 cm.	

DIMENSI KOLOM

$$A = \frac{W}{\phi f'_c} = \frac{310687,20}{0,65 \times 30} = 15932,68 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A = b \times h = 15932,68$$

$$b = 126,22 \text{ mm}$$

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

ukuran kolom = 40/40 cm,

dimensi kolom sama pada semua portal.

DIMENSI PELAT

SNI 03-2847-2002 pasal 11.5.3.3

$$h_f = \frac{L_n \left[0,8 + \frac{f_y}{1500} \right]}{36 + 9\beta} \geq 9 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_f = \frac{500 \left[0,8 + \frac{240}{1500} \right]}{36 + 9 \frac{500}{400}} = 11,29 \text{ cm} \geq 9 \text{ cm}$$

Pelat lantai = 12 cm

Pelat atap = 10 cm

PEMBEBANAN PELAT

Direncanakan :

Tebal pelat atap = 10 cm = 0,1 m

Tebal pelat lantai = 12 cm = 0,12 m

Tebal spesi = 4 cm

Tebal keramik = 1 cm

Beban Mati Pelat Lantai

Berat sendiri = 0,12 x 2400 = 288 kg/m²

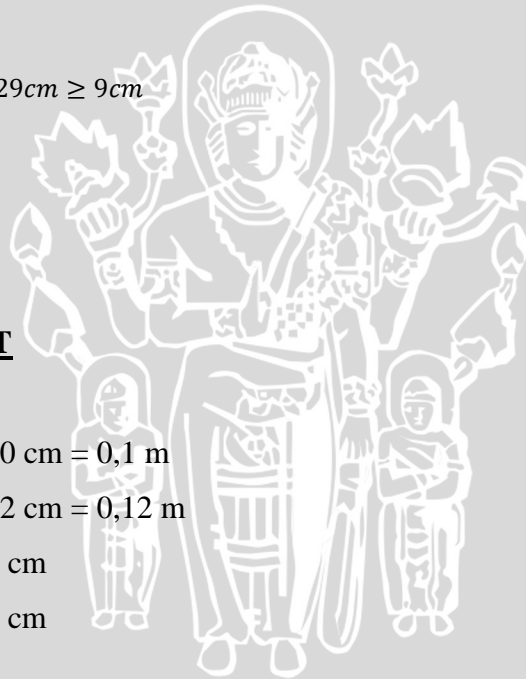
Berat spesi = 4 x 21 = 84 kg/m²

Berat keramik = 1 x 24 = 24 kg/m²

Berat penggantung asbes = 7 kg/m²

Berat eternit = 11 kg/m² +

$q_D = 414 \text{ kg/m}^2$



Beban Mati Pelat Atap

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,1 \times 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ \text{Berat penggantung asbestos} &= 7 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ \text{Berat eternit} &= 11 \text{ kg/m}^2 + \\ \text{qD} &= 258 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Beban Hidup Pelat Lantai (beban guna)

$$\text{Beban hidup perkantoran} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Beban Hidup Pelat Atap

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

LUAS PELAT

$$\text{Pelat lantai} = 5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 9 = 225 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Pelat atap} = 5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 9 = 225 \text{ m}^2$$

PANJANG BALOK

$$\text{Balok memanjang} = 15 \text{ m} \times 4 = 60 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Balok melintang} = 15 \text{ m} \times 4 = 60 \text{ m}^2 +$$

$$\text{Total panjang balok} = 120 \text{ m}^2 \text{ per lantai}$$

$$\text{Total panjang balok 4 lantai} = 120 \times 4 = 480 \text{ m}^2$$

VOLUME BALOK

Dimensi balok :

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

$$b = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{panjang total balok} = 480 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{volume balok} = 0,5 \times 0,25 \times 480 = 60 \text{ m}^3$$

PANJANG KOLOM

$$\text{Tinggi tiap lantai} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total panjang balok} = 4 \text{ m} \times 16 = 64 \text{ m per lantai}$$

$$\text{Total panjang kolom 4 lantai} = 64 \text{ m} \times 4 = 256 \text{ m}$$

VOLUME KOLOM

Dimensi kolom = 40/40 cm

volume kolom = $0,4 \times 0,4 \times 256 = 40,96 \text{ m}^3$

DINDING BATU BATA

Keliling dinding = $(15 \times 4) + (15 \times 4) = 120 \text{ m}$ per lantai

Keliling dinding 4 lantai = $120 \text{ m} \times 4 = 480 \text{ m}$

PERHITUNGAN MASSA BANGUNAN

Keliling dinding = $(15 \times 4) + (15 \times 4) = 120 \text{ m}$ per lantai

Keliling dinding 4 lantai = $120 \text{ m} \times 4 = 480 \text{ m}$

LANTAI 2

Beban mati

Kolom (40/40) = $2400 \times 0,16 \times 16 \times 4 = 24576 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 4 = 90000 \text{ kg}$

Pelat lantai = $414 \times 225 = 93150 \text{ kg}$

Balok (25/50) = $2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg}$

Kolom (40/40) = $2400 \times 0,16 \times 16 \times 2 = 12288 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg} +$
 $= 278694 \text{ kg}$

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran = $250 \times 225 = 56250 \text{ kg}$

LANTAI 3

Beban mati

Kolom (40/40) = $2400 \times 0,16 \times 16 \times 2 = 12288 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg}$

Pelat lantai = $414 \times 225 = 93150 \text{ kg}$

Balok (25/50) = $2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg}$

Kolom (40/40) = $2400 \times 0,16 \times 16 \times 2 = 12288 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg} +$
 $= 221406 \text{ kg}$

Beban hidup

$$\text{Ruang perkantoran} = 250 \times 225 = 56250 \text{ kg}$$

LANTAI 4**Beban mati**

$$\text{Kolom (40/40)} = 2400 \times 0,16 \times 16 \times 2 = 12288 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Dinding} = 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Pelat lantai} = 414 \times 225 = 93150 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok (25/50)} = 2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kolom (40/40)} = 2400 \times 0,16 \times 16 \times 2 = 12288 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Dinding} = 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg} +$$

$$= 221406 \text{ kg}$$

Beban hidup

$$\text{Ruang perkantoran} = 250 \times 225 = 56250 \text{ kg}$$

ATAP**Beban mati**

$$\text{Kolom (40/40)} = 2400 \times 0,16 \times 16 \times 2 = 12288 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Dinding} = 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Pelat atap} = 258 \times 225 = 58050 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok (25/50)} = 2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg} +$$

$$= 129018 \text{ kg}$$

Beban hidup

$$\text{Ruang perkantoran} = 100 \times 225 = 22500 \text{ kg}$$

REKAP MASSA BANGUNAN PER LANTAI

Tingkat	Beban mati (kg)	Beban hidup (kg)	Reduksi beban hidup 50%	Beban kombinasi 1,2 D + 1,6 L
Lantai 2	278694	56250	28125	379432,8
Lantai 3	221406	56250	28125	310687,2
Lantai 4	221406	56250	28125	310687,2
Atap	129018	22500	11250	172821,6
Total	850524	191250		1173628,8

* Koefisien reduksi beban hidup untuk peninjauan gempa berdasarkan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia untuk Gedung tahun 1983 untuk penggunaan ruang perkantoran adalah 0,5.

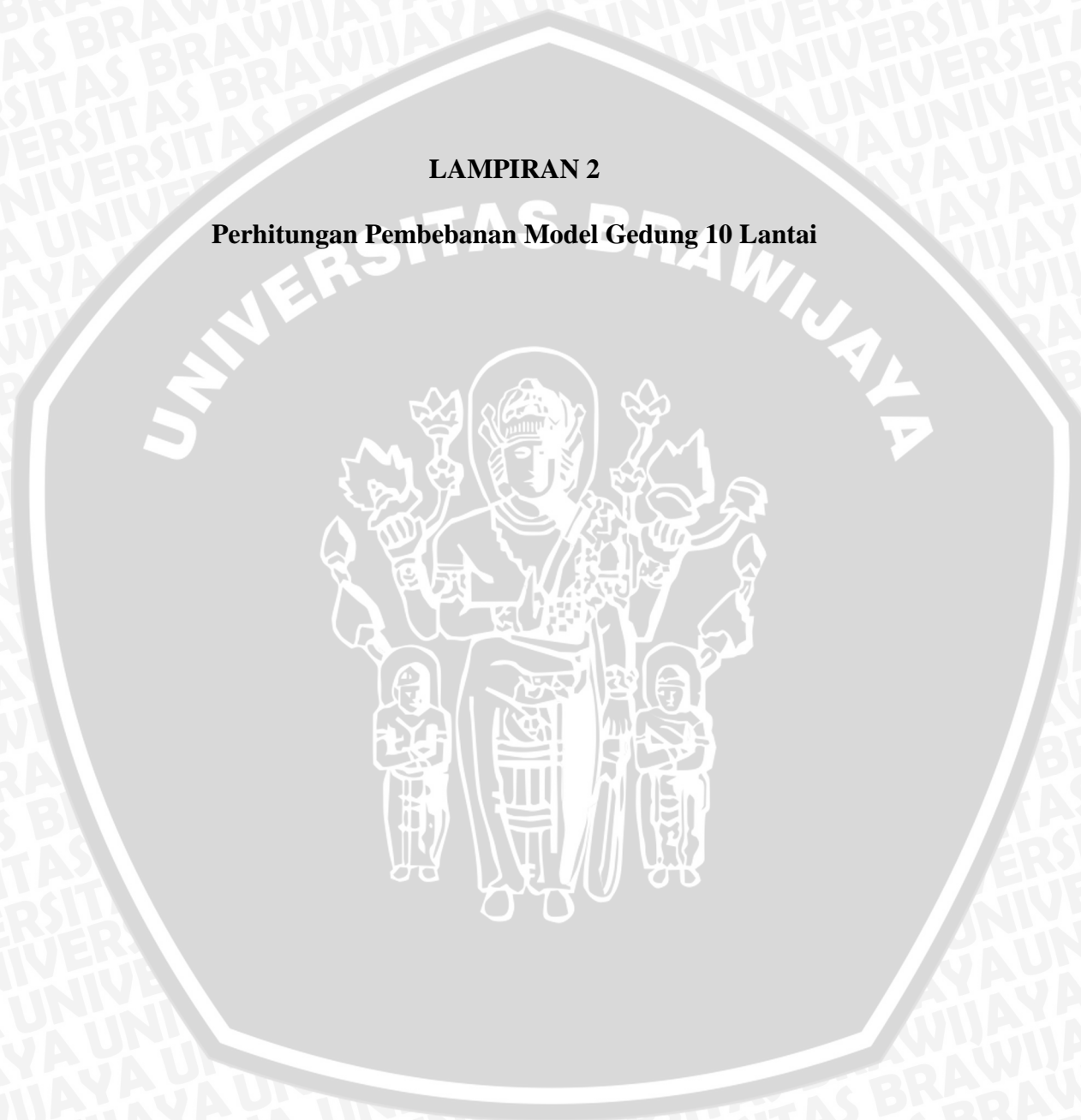
REKAP MASSA BANGUNAN PER LANTAI

Lantai	W_i (kg)	z_i (m)	$W_i z_i$ (kgm)	F_i (kg)	V_i (kg)
Atap	172821.60	16	2765145.60	28837.03	28837.03
Lantai 4	310687.20	12	3728246.40	38880.97	67717.99
Lantai 3	310687.20	8	2485497.60	25920.64	93638.64
Lantai 2	379432.80	4	1517731.20	15828.05	109466.68
Total	1173628.80		10496620.80		



LAMPIRAN 2

Perhitungan Pembebanan Model Gedung 10 Lantai



DATA BANGUNAN

Model Gedung	= Model gedung 10 lantai
Fungsi Bangunan	= Perkantoran
Bentang Memanjang	= 15 meter
Bentang Melintang	= 15 meter
Tinggi Gedung	= 40 meter
Struktur	= Beton Bertulang
Zona Gempa	= Zona 4 (kota Malang)

DATA PEMBEBANAN

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia untuk Gedung tahun 1983 maka **beban mati** diatur sesuai berikut :

Berat isi beton	= 2400 kg/m ³
Berat spesi per cm tebal	= 21 kg/m ²
Berat keramik	= 24 kg/m ²
Berat pasangan bata merah ½ batu	= 250 kg/m ²
Berat eternit + penggantung langit-langit	= 11 + 7 = 18 kg/m ²

Sesuai dengan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia untuk Gedung tahun 1983 maka **beban hidup** diatur sesuai berikut :

Ruang kuliah dan kantor	= 250 kg/m ²
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DIMENSI BALOK

L	= 500 cm
h = 1/10 L	= 50 cm
h = 1/12 L	= 41,67 cm
sehingga diambil h = 50 cm,	
b = 1/2 h	= 25 cm
sehingga diambil b = 25 cm,	
maka dimensi balok adalah 25/50 cm.	

DIMENSI KOLOM

$$A = \frac{W}{\phi f'_c} = \frac{310687,20}{0,65 \times 30} = 15932,68 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A = b \times h = 15932,68$$

$$b = 126,22 \text{ mm}$$

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

ukuran kolom = 60/60 cm,

dimensi kolom sama pada semua portal.

DIMENSI PELAT

SNI 03-2847-2002 pasal 11.5.3.3

$$h_f = \frac{L_n \left[0,8 + \frac{f_y}{1500} \right]}{36 + 9\beta} \geq 9 \text{ cm}$$

$$h_f = \frac{500 \left[0,8 + \frac{240}{1500} \right]}{36 + 9 \frac{500}{400}} = 11,29 \text{ cm} \geq 9 \text{ cm}$$

Pelat lantai = 12 cm

Pelat atap = 10 cm

PEMBEBANAN PELAT

Direncanakan :

Tebal pelat atap = 10 cm = 0,1 m

Tebal pelat lantai = 12 cm = 0,12 m

Tebal spesi = 4 cm

Tebal keramik = 1 cm

Beban Mati Pelat Lantai

Berat sendiri = 0,12 x 2400 = 288 kg/m²

Berat spesi = 4 x 21 = 84 kg/m²

Berat keramik = 1 x 24 = 24 kg/m²

Berat penggantung asbes = 7 kg/m²

Berat eternit = 11 kg/m² +

q_D = 414 kg/m²

Beban Mati Pelat Atap

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat sendiri} &= 0,1 \times 2400 = 240 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ \text{Berat penggantung asbes} &= 7 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ \text{Berat eternit} &= 11 \text{ kg/m}^2 + \\ \hline q_D &= 258 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Beban Hidup Pelat Lantai (beban guna)

$$\text{Beban hidup perkantoran} = 250 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Beban Hidup Pelat Atap

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

LUAS PELAT

$$\text{Pelat lantai} = 5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 9 = 225 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Pelat atap} = 5 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 9 = 225 \text{ m}^2$$

PANJANG BALOK

$$\text{Balok memanjang} = 15 \text{ m} \times 4 = 60 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Balok melintang} = 15 \text{ m} \times 4 = 60 \text{ m}^2 +$$

$$\text{Total panjang balok} = 120 \text{ m}^2 \text{ per lantai}$$

$$\text{Total panjang balok 10 lantai} = 120 \times 10 = 1200 \text{ m}^2$$

VOLUME BALOK

Dimensi balok :

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

$$b = 25 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{panjang total balok} = 1200 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{volume balok} = 0,5 \times 0,25 \times 1200 = 150 \text{ m}^3$$

PANJANG KOLOM

$$\text{Tinggi tiap lantai} = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total panjang balok} = 4 \text{ m} \times 16 = 64 \text{ m per lantai}$$

$$\text{Total panjang kolom 10 lantai} = 64 \text{ m} \times 10 = 640 \text{ m}$$

VOLUME KOLOM

Dimensi kolom = 60/60 cm

volume kolom = $0,6 \times 0,6 \times 640 = 230,4 \text{ m}^3$

DINDING BATU BATA

Keliling dinding = $(15 \times 4) + (15 \times 4) = 120 \text{ m}$ per lantai

Keliling dinding 10 lantai = $120 \text{ m} \times 10 = 1200 \text{ m}$

PERHITUNGAN MASSA BANGUNAN

Keliling dinding = $(15 \times 4) + (15 \times 4) = 120 \text{ m}$ per lantai

Keliling dinding 10 lantai = $120 \text{ m} \times 10 = 1200 \text{ m}$

LANTAI 2

Beban mati

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 4 = 55296 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 4 = 90000 \text{ kg}$

Pelat lantai = $414 \times 225 = 93150 \text{ kg}$

Balok (25/50) = $2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg}$

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2 = 27648 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg} +$

$= 324774 \text{ kg}$

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran = $250 \times 225 = 56250 \text{ kg}$

LANTAI 3

Beban mati

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2 = 27648 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg}$

Pelat lantai = $414 \times 225 = 93150 \text{ kg}$

Balok (25/50) = $2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg}$

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2 = 27648 \text{ kg}$

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg} +$

$= 252126 \text{ kg}$

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran = 250×225 = 56250 kg

LANTAI 4

Beban mati

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2$ = 27648 kg

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2$ = 45000 kg

Pelat lantai = 414×225 = 93150 kg

Balok (25/50) = $2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120$ = 13680 kg

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2$ = 27648 kg

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2$ = 45000 kg +

= 252126 kg

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran = 250×225 = 56250 kg

LANTAI 5

Beban mati

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2$ = 27648 kg

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2$ = 45000 kg

Pelat lantai = 414×225 = 93150 kg

Balok (25/50) = $2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120$ = 13680 kg

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2$ = 27648 kg

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2$ = 45000 kg +

= 252126 kg

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran = 250×225 = 56250 kg

LANTAI 6

Beban mati

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2$ = 27648 kg

Dinding = $250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2$ = 45000 kg

Pelat lantai = 414×225 = 93150 kg

Balok (25/50) = $2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120$ = 13680 kg

Kolom (60/60) = $2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2$ = 27648 kg

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dinding} &= 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 &= \underline{45000 \text{ kg}} + \\ & &= 252126 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup

$$\text{Ruang perkantoran} = 250 \times 225 = 56250 \text{ kg}$$

LANTAI 7

Beban mati

$$\text{Kolom (60/60)} = 2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2 = 27648 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Dinding} = 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Pelat lantai} = 414 \times 225 = 93150 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Balok (25/50)} = 2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kolom (60/60)} = 2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2 = 27648 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dinding} &= 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 &= \underline{45000 \text{ kg}} + \\ & &= 252126 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup

$$\text{Ruang perkantoran} = 250 \times 225 = 56250 \text{ kg}$$

LANTAI 8

Beban mati

$$\text{Kolom (60/60)} = 2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2 = 27648 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Dinding} = 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 = 45000 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Pelat lantai} = 414 \times 225 = 93150 \text{ kg}$$

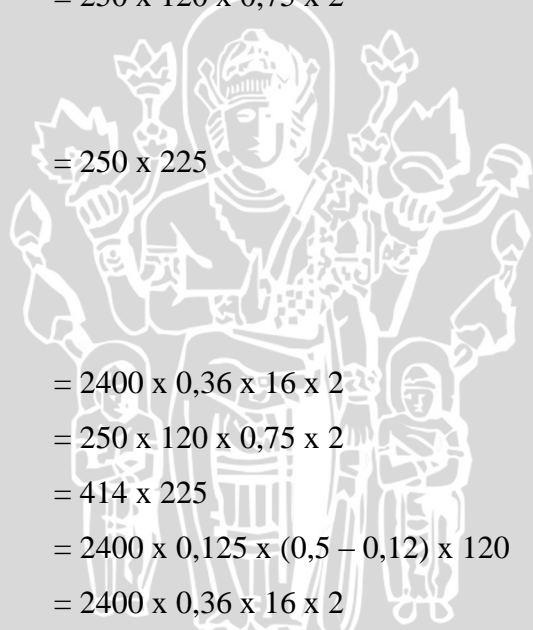
$$\text{Balok (25/50)} = 2400 \times 0,125 \times (0,5 - 0,12) \times 120 = 13680 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Kolom (60/60)} = 2400 \times 0,36 \times 16 \times 2 = 27648 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dinding} &= 250 \times 120 \times 0,75 \times 2 &= \underline{45000 \text{ kg}} + \\ & &= 252126 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Beban hidup

$$\text{Ruang perkantoran} = 250 \times 225 = 56250 \text{ kg}$$



LANTAI 9

Beban mati

Kolom	(60/60)	= 2400 x 0,36 x 16 x 2	= 27648 kg
Dinding		= 250 x 120 x 0,75 x 2	= 45000 kg
Pelat lantai		= 414 x 225	= 93150 kg
Balok	(25/50)	= 2400 x 0,125 x (0,5 – 0,12) x 120	= 13680 kg
Kolom	(60/60)	= 2400 x 0,36 x 16 x 2	= 27648 kg
Dinding		= 250 x 120 x 0,75 x 2	= <u>45000 kg</u> +
			= 252126 kg

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran		= 250 x 225	= 56250 kg
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LANTAI 10

Beban mati

Kolom	(60/60)	= 2400 x 0,36 x 16 x 2	= 27648 kg
Dinding		= 250 x 120 x 0,75 x 2	= 45000 kg
Pelat lantai		= 414 x 225	= 93150 kg
Balok	(25/50)	= 2400 x 0,125 x (0,5 – 0,12) x 120	= 13680 kg
Kolom	(60/60)	= 2400 x 0,36 x 16 x 2	= 27648 kg
Dinding		= 250 x 120 x 0,75 x 2	= <u>45000 kg</u> +
			= 252126 kg

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran		= 250 x 225	= 56250 kg
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ATAP

Beban mati

Kolom	(60/60)	= 2400 x 0,36 x 16 x 2	= 27648 kg
Dinding		= 250 x 120 x 0,75 x 2	= 45000 kg
Pelat atap		= 258 x 225	= 58050 kg
Balok	(25/50)	= 2400 x 0,125 x (0,5 – 0,12) x 120	= <u>13680 kg</u> +
			= 144378 kg

Beban hidup

Ruang perkantoran		= 100 x 225	= 22500 kg
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REKAP MASSA BANGUNAN PER LANTAI

Tingkat	Beban mati (kg)	Beban hidup (kg)	Reduksi beban hidup 50%	Beban kombinasi 1,2 D + 1,6 L
Lantai 2	324774	56250	28125	434728,8
Lantai 3	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Lantai 4	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Lantai 5	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Lantai 6	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Lantai 7	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Lantai 8	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Lantai 9	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Lantai 10	252126	56250	28125	347551,2
Atap	144378	22500	11250	191253,6
Total	2486160	528750		3406392

* Koefisien reduksi beban hidup untuk peninjauan gempa berdasarkan Peraturan Pembebanan Indonesia untuk Gedung tahun 1983 untuk penggunaan ruang perkantoran adalah 0,5.



BALOK Model Gedung 4 Lantai

Balok	$M_{U \text{ Tump}}$ (kgm)	V_U (kg)
Lantai 4		
290	8626.937	6895.074
291	8519.436	6760.207
292	8607.846	6874.166
Lantai 3		
287	13118.479	9199.034
288	12761.977	9071.283
289	13128.168	9202.024
Lantai 2		
284	15852.941	10270.741
285	15354.435	10103.070
286	15917.670	10293.154
Lantai 1		
281	15118.963	10106.978
282	14768.655	9865.946
283	15207.392	10107.225

Diketahui :

- $M_{U \text{ Tump max}}$ = 15852,94 kgm
- $M_{U \text{ Lap max}}$ = 4330,729 kgm
- f'_c = 30 MPa
- f_y = 240 MPa
- Dimensi balok = 250 x 500 mm
- Selimut beton = 50 mm
- Bentang balok = 5000 mm

Cek perilaku balok apakah balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-murni atau T-persegi (Istimawan 79) :

$$M_R \text{ (momen tahanan)} = \phi \times 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times h_f \times (d - h_f / 2)$$

Keterangan :

- ✓ Jika $M_R > M_u$, maka tinggi a sebenarnya adalah $< h_f$ dan flens mampu menahan tekan seluruhnya. Ini berarti balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-persegi.
- ✓ Jika $M_R < M_u$, maka tinggi a sebenarnya adalah $> h_f$ dan flens tidak mampu menahan tekan seluruhnya. Ini berarti balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-murni.

Perhitungan lebar efektif (b_e) (SK SNI 03-2847-2002 pasal 10.10) :

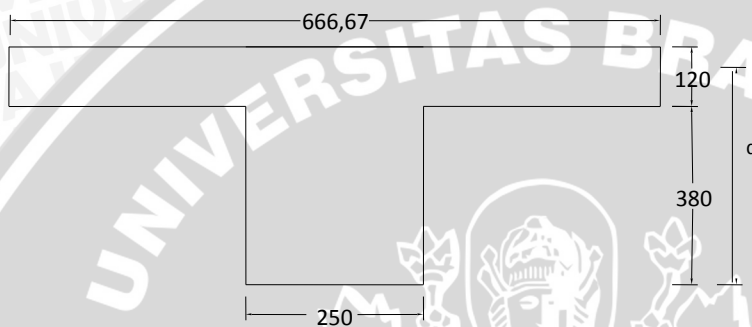
Lebar efektif balok T tidak lebih besar dan diambil nilai terkecil dari :

- $b_w + 1/12 \times \text{bentang balok} = 250 + (1/12 \times 5000) = 666,67 \text{ mm}$
- $b_w + 6 \times h_f = 250 + (6 \times 120) = 970 \text{ mm}$
- $b_w + 1/2 \text{ jarak bersih antar balok} = 250 + (0,5 \times 4750) = 2625 \text{ mm}$

Maka diambil lebar efektif (b_e) yang terkecil yaitu = 666,67 mm

Keterangan :

- ✓ Untuk perhitungan analisa tulangan digunakan :
 - $b_e = b_w = 250 \text{ mm}$ jika balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-persegi
 - $b_e = 666,67 \text{ mm}$ jika balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-murni



Tinggi efektif balok :

$$d = 500 - 50 = 450 \text{ mm}$$

Analisa Tulangan Tumpuan

Nilai M_u diambil yang terbesar antara momen tumpuan positif dan negatif.

$$M_{U \text{ Tump}} = 15917,67 \text{ kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_R \text{ (momen tahanan)} &= \phi \times 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times h_f \times (d - h_f / 2) \\ &= 0,8 \times 0,85 \times 30 \times 666,67 \times 120 \times (450 - 120/2) \\ &= 636483182,4 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 64947,26 \text{ kgm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_R = 64947,26 \text{ kgm} > M_{U \text{ Tump}} = 15917,67 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{T-Persegi}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{240} = 0,0058$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \times \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times \beta_1 \times f'_c)}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times 0,85 \times 30)}{240} \times \frac{600}{600 + 240} = 0,048$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b_e \times d^2}$$

$$= \frac{15917,67 \times 10^2}{0,8 \times 25 \times 45^2} = 39,3 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 4,01 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f_c'} = \frac{240}{0,85 \times 30} = 9,41$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9,41} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 9,41 \times 4,01}{240}} \right] = 0,018$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max}$, maka dipakai ρ

$$A_s = \rho \times b_e \times d = 0,018 \times 250 \times 450 = 2056,57 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s' = 0,2 \times A_s = 0,2 \times 2056,57 = 411,31 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dari nilai A_s dan A_s' yang diperoleh maka dapat ditentukan jumlah tulangan atas dan tulangan bawah yang diperoleh dari tabel tulangan :

Tulangan atas	: 8 D 19 (2290 mm ²)
Tulangan bawah	: 2 D 19 (573 mm ²)

Kontrol Momen Kapasitas Penampang (momen tumpuan).

Diketahui :

- Tulangan tarik = 8 D 19 (2290 mm²)
- Tulangan tekan = 2 D 19 (573 mm²)
- f_c' = 30 Mpa
- f_y = 240 Mpa
- ϵ_{cu} = 0,003
- E_s = $2 \cdot 10^5$ MPa
- Dimensi Balok = 250/500 mm
- d = 450 mm
- d' = 50 mm

Perhitungan :

- Asumsi : keruntuhan tarik

Tulangan tarik (A_s) sudah leleh $\Rightarrow f_s \geq f_y$

Tulangan tekan (A_s') belum leleh $\Rightarrow f_s' < f_y$

- $T = A_s f_y = 2290 \times 240 = 549600 \text{ Mpa}$

- $C_s = A_s' f_s' = 573 \times \epsilon_{cu} \times E_s \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - d'}{0,85}$
 $= 573 \times 0,003 \times 200000 \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - 50}{0,85}$
 $= 343800 - \frac{14611500}{a} \text{ Mpa}$

- $C_c = 0,85 f_c' c b a = 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times a = 6375a \text{ Mpa}$

- Kesetimbangan gaya :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$6375a + 343800 - \frac{14611500}{a} = 549600$$

$$6375a^2 - 205800a - 14611500 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 66,66 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_2 = -34,38 \text{ mm}$$

- $c = \frac{a_1}{\beta} = \frac{66,66}{0,85} = 78,42 \text{ mm} > d'$

- Kontrol Tegangan :

Tulangan Tarik

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= \epsilon_{cu} \times \left(\frac{d-c}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{450 - 78,42}{78,42} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 2842,99 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}$$

Tulangan Tekan

$$f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \varepsilon cu \times \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{78,42-50}{78,42} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 217,44 \text{ Mpa} < f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena tegangan baja tarik dan baja tekan sesuai dengan asumsi awal maka dapat dilakukan perhitungan momen nominal penampang dengan tulangan tekan sebagai tulangan semu.

- $M_n = C_c \times (d - a/2) + C_s (d-d')$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times a (d - a/2) + A_s' \times f_s' \times (d-d') \\
 &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times 66,66 \times (450 - 66,66/2) + 573 \times 217,44 \times (450 - 50) \\
 &= 226895121,5 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 23152,56 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$
- Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\emptyset M_n > M_u \\
 &0,8 \times 23152,56 > 15917,67 \\
 &18522,05 \text{ kgm} > 15917,67 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{OK!!}
 \end{aligned}$$

Analisa Tulangan Lapangan

Nilai M_u diambil yang terbesar antara momen lapangan

$$M_{U \text{ Lap}} = 4330,73 \text{ kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_R \text{ (momen tahanan)} &= \phi \times 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times h_f \times (d - h_f / 2) \\
 &= 0,8 \times 0,85 \times 30 \times 666,67 \times 120 \times (450-120/2) \\
 &= 636483182,4 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 64947,26 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_R = 64947,26 \text{ kgm} > M_{U \text{ Lap}} = 4330,73 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{T-Persegi}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{240} = 0,0058$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \times \rho_b \\
 &= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times \beta_1 \times f_c')}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + f_y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times 0,85 \times 30)}{240} \times \frac{600}{600 + 240} = 0,048$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b_e \times d^2}$$

$$= \frac{4330,73 \times 10^2}{0,8 \times 25 \times 45^2} = 10,69 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 1,09 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f_c'} = \frac{240}{0,85 \times 30} = 9,41$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9,41} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 9,41 \times 1,09}{240}} \right] = 0,0064$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max}$, dipakai ρ

$$A_s = \rho \times b_e \times d = 0,0064 \times 250 \times 450 = 720 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s' = 0,2 \times A_s = 0,2 \times 720 = 144 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dari nilai A_s dan A_s' yang diperoleh maka dapat ditentukan jumlah tulangan atas dan tulangan bawah yang diperoleh dari tabel tulangan :

Tulangan atas : 4 D 19 (1146 mm²)

Tulangan bawah : 2 D 19 (573 mm²)

Kontrol Momen Kapasitas Penampang (momen lapangan).

Diketahui :

- Tulangan tarik = 4 D 19 (1146 mm²)
- Tulangan tekan = 2 D 19 (573 mm²)
- f_c' = 30 Mpa
- f_y = 240 Mpa
- ϵ_{cu} = 0,003
- E_s = $2 \cdot 10^5$ MPa
- Dimensi Balok = 250/500 mm
- d = 450 mm
- d' = 50 mm

Perhitungan :

- Asumsi : keruntuhan tarik

Tulangan tarik (A_s) sudah leleh $\Rightarrow f_s \geq f_y$

Tulangan tekan (A_s') belum leleh $\Rightarrow f_s' < f_y$

- $T = A_s f_y = 1146 \times 240 = 275040 \text{ Mpa}$

- $C_s = A_s' f_s' = 573 \times \epsilon_{cu} \times E_s \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - d'}{0,85}$
 $= 573 \times 0,003 \times 200000 \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - 50}{0,85}$
 $= 343800 - \frac{14611500}{a} \text{ Mpa}$

- $C_c = 0,85 f_c' b a = 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times a = 6375a \text{ Mpa}$

- Kesetimbangan gaya :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$6375 a + 343800 - \frac{14611500}{a} = 275040$$

$$6375 a^2 + 68760 a - 14611500 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 42,78 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_2 = -53,57 \text{ mm}$$

- $c = \frac{a_1}{\beta} = \frac{42,78}{0,85} = 50,33 \text{ mm} > d'$

- Kontrol Tegangan :

Tulangan Tarik

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= \epsilon_{cu} \times \left(\frac{d - c}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{450 - 50,33}{50,33} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 4764,59 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}$$

Tulangan Tekan

$$f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \varepsilon_{cu} \times \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{50,33-50}{50,33} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 3,94 \text{ Mpa} < f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena tegangan baja tarik dan baja tekan sesuai dengan asumsi awal maka dapat dilakukan perhitungan momen nominal penampang dengan tulangan tekan sebagai tulangan semu.

- $M_n = C_c \times (d - a/2) + C_s (d - d')$

$$= 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times a (d - a/2) + A_s' \times f_s' \times (d - d')$$

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times 42,78 \times (450 - 42,78/2) + 573 \times 3,94 \times (450 - 50)$$

$$= 117794638,7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 12019,86 \text{ kgm}$$
- Kontrol :

$$\phi M_n > M_u$$

$$0,8 \times 12019,86 > 4330,73$$

$$9615,89 \text{ kgm} > 4330,73 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{OK!!}$$

Tulangan geser tumpuan

Nilai V_u diambil yang terbesar.

$$V_{U \text{ Tump}} = 10293,15 \text{ kgm}$$

Pemeriksaan kebutuhan tulangan geser :

Syarat kebutuhan tulangan geser $\rightarrow V_n > V_c$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \times 450 = 10269,8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\phi = 0,6 \text{ (Faktor reduksi untuk geser)}$$

$$V_n = \frac{V_u}{\phi} = \frac{10293,15}{0,6} = 17155,25 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_n = 17155,25 \text{ kg} > V_c = 10269,8 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \text{Perlu Tulangan Geser}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= V_n - V_c \\
 &= 17155,25 - 10269,8 = 6885,45 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan *SK SNI-1991 pasal 3.4.5 (6 (2))* bila digunakan tulangan geser yang tegak lurus terhadap sumbu aksial komponen struktur maka :

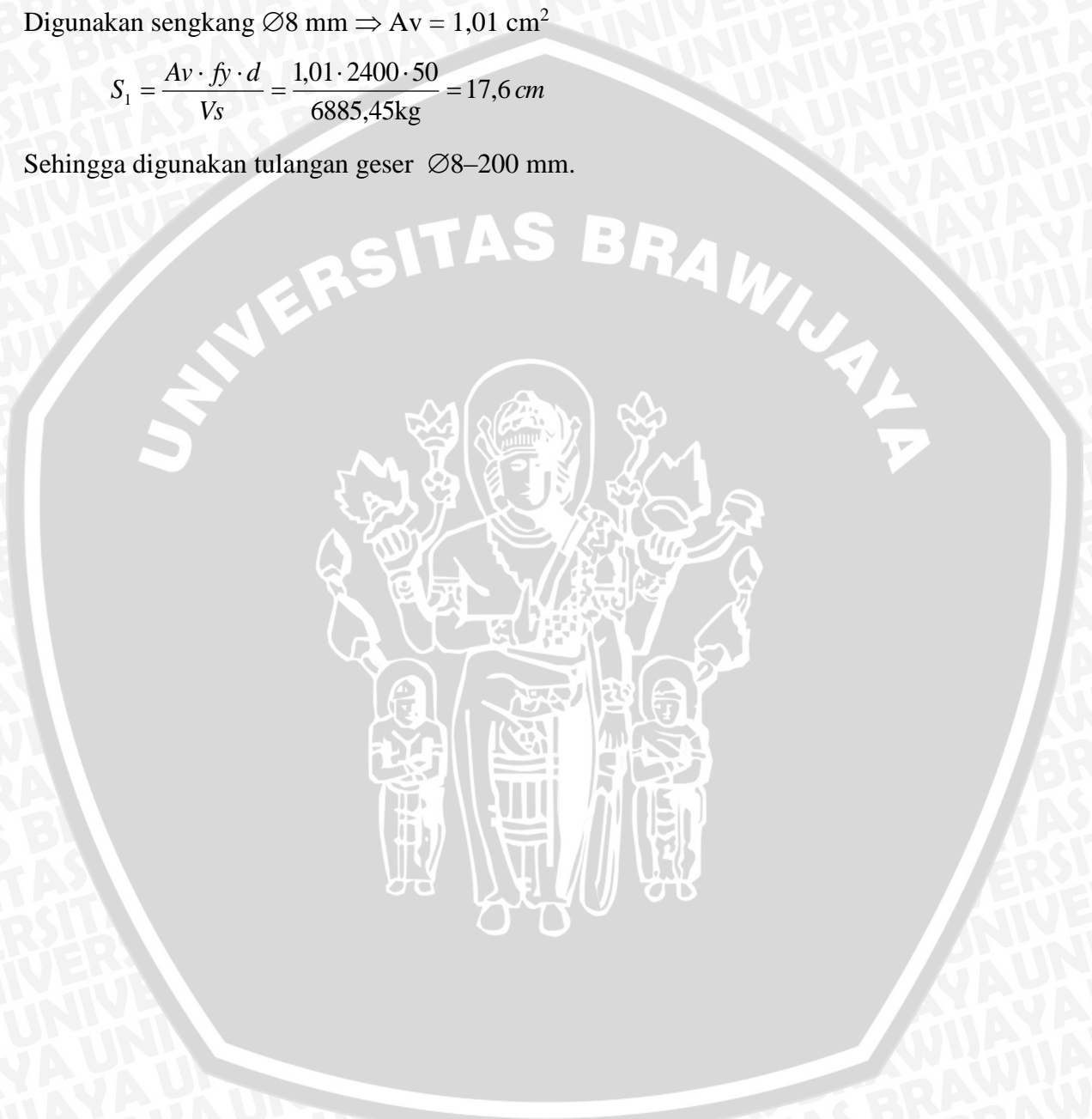
$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot F_y \cdot d}{S} \Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v \cdot F_y \cdot d}{V_s}$$

dimana A_v adalah luas tulangan geser yang berada dalam rentang jarak S

Digunakan sengkang $\varnothing 8$ mm $\Rightarrow A_v = 1,01$ cm²

$$S_1 = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} = \frac{1,01 \cdot 2400 \cdot 50}{6885,45 \text{ kg}} = 17,6 \text{ cm}$$

Sehingga digunakan tulangan geser $\varnothing 8-200$ mm.



BALOK Model Gedung 10 Lantai

Balok	M _{U Tump} (kgm)	V _U (kg)
Lantai 10		
308	4202.402	3203.497
309	2138.606	2420.393
310	4188.000	3204.106
Lantai 9		
305	8360.730	7790.871
306	6254.790	6925.400
307	8337.563	7791.220
Lantai 8		
302	8322.881	7768.529
303	6245.065	6927.111
304	8292.545	7768.398
Lantai 7		
299	8203.712	7722.319
300	6253.296	6927.624
301	8170.562	7721.991
Lantai 6		
296	8035.669	7654.816
297	6255.393	6926.558
298	8005.472	7654.576

Balok	M _{U Tump} (kgm)	V _U (kg)
Lantai 5		
293	7814.133	7566.257
294	6258.457	6924.816
295	7789.354	7566.110
Lantai 4		
290	7543.657	7457.897
291	6265.084	6924.031
292	7519.822	7457.498
Lantai 3		
287	7225.062	7330.869
288	6281.174	6925.666
289	7195.837	7329.880
Lantai 2		
284	6859.462	7182.230
285	6290.728	6926.353
286	6821.185	7180.242
Lantai 1		
281	6334.067	6983.740
282	6311.504	6925.674
283	6302.608	6982.430

Diketahui :

- M_{U Tump max} = 8360,73 kgm
- M_{U Lap max} = 3508,86 kgm
- f'_c = 30 MPa
- f_y = 240 MPa
- Dimensi balok = 250 x 500 mm
- Selimut beton = 50 mm
- Bentang balok = 5000 mm

Cek perilaku balok apakah balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-murni atau T-persegi (Istimawan 79) :

$$M_R \text{ (momen tahanan)} = \phi \times 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times h_f \times (d - h_f / 2)$$

Keterangan :

- ✓ Jika $M_R > M_u$, maka tinggi a sebenarnya adalah $< h_f$ dan flens mampu menahan tekan seluruhnya. Ini berarti balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-persegi.

- ✓ Jika $M_R < M_u$, maka tinggi a sebenarnya adalah $< h_f$ dan flens tidak mampu menahan tekan seluruhnya. Ini berarti balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-murni.

Perhitungan lebar efektif (b_e) (SK SNI 03-2847-2002 pasal 10.10) :

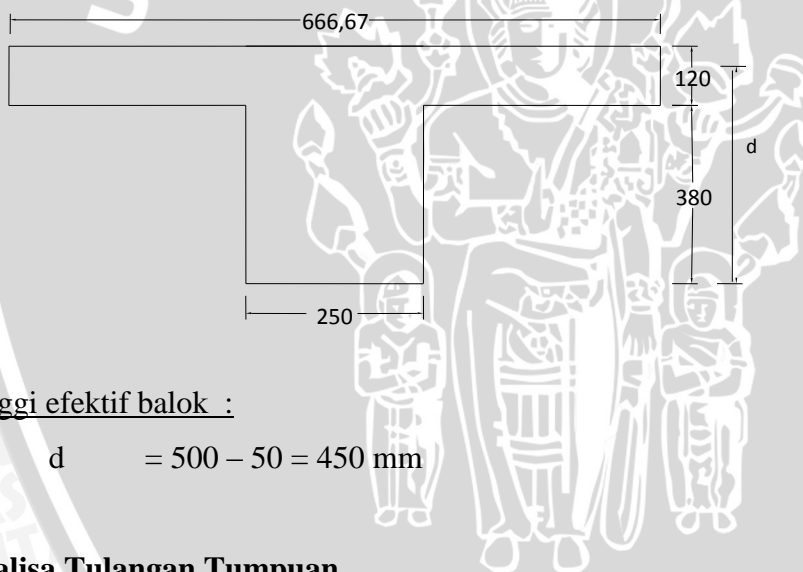
Lebar efektif balok T tidak lebih besar dan diambil nilai terkecil dari :

- $b_w + 1/12 \times$ bentang balok = $250 + (1/12 \times 5000)$ = 666,67 mm
- $b_w + 6 \times h_f$ = $250 + (6 \times 120)$ = 970 mm
- $b_w + 1/2$ jarak bersih antar balok = $250 + (0,5 \times 4750)$ = 2625 mm

Maka diambil lebar efektif (b_e) yang terkecil yaitu = 666,67 mm

Keterangan :

- ✓ Untuk perhitungan analisa tulangan digunakan :
 - $b_e = b_w = 250$ mm jika balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-persegi
 - $b_e = 666,67$ mm jika balok berperilaku sebagai balok T-murni



Tinggi efektif balok :

$$d = 500 - 50 = 450 \text{ mm}$$

Analisa Tulangan Tumpuan

Nilai M_u diambil yang terbesar antara momen tumpuan positif dan negatif.

$$M_{U \text{ Tump}} = 8360,73 \text{ kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_R \text{ (momen tahanan)} &= \phi \times 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times h_f \times (d - h_f / 2) \\ &= 0,8 \times 0,85 \times 30 \times 666,67 \times 120 \times (450 - 120/2) \\ &= 636483182,4 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 64947,26 \text{ kgm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_R = 64947,26 \text{ kgm} > M_{U \text{ Tump}} = 8360,73 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{T-Persegi}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{240} = 0,0058$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \times \rho_b \\ &= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times \beta_1 \times f_c')}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \\ &= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times 0,85 \times 30)}{240} \times \frac{600}{600 + 240} = 0,048\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}R_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b_e \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{8360,73 \times 10^2}{0,8 \times 25 \times 45^2} = 20,64 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 2,11 \text{ MPa}\end{aligned}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f_c'} = \frac{240}{0,85 \times 30} = 9,41$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{9,41} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 9,41 \times 2,11}{240}} \right] = 0,0092\end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\max}$, maka dipakai ρ

$$A_s = \rho \times b_e \times d = 0,0092 \times 250 \times 450 = 1033,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s' = 0,2 \times A_s = 0,2 \times 1033,76 = 206,75 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dari nilai A_s dan A_s' yang diperoleh maka dapat ditentukan jumlah tulangan atas dan tulangan bawah yang diperoleh dari tabel tulangan :

Tulangan atas : 4 D 19 (1146 mm²)

Tulangan bawah : 2 D 19 (573 mm²)

Kontrol Momen Kapasitas Penampang (momen tumpuan).

Diketahui :

- Tulangan tarik = 4 D 19 (1146 mm²)
- Tulangan tekan = 2 D 19 (573 mm²)
- f_c' = 30 Mpa
- f_y = 240 Mpa
- ϵ_{cu} = 0,003
- E_s = $2 \cdot 10^5$ MPa
- Dimensi Balok = 250/500 mm
- d = 450 mm
- d' = 50 mm

Perhitungan :

- Asumsi : keruntuhan tarik

Tulangan tarik (A_s) sudah leleh $\Rightarrow f_s \geq f_y$

Tulangan tekan (A_s') belum leleh $\Rightarrow f_s' < f_y$

- $T = A_s f_y = 1146 \times 240 = 275040 \text{ Mpa}$

- $C_s = A_s' f_s' = 573 \times \epsilon_{cu} \times E_s \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - d'}{0,85}$
 $= 573 \times 0,003 \times 200000 \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - 50}{0,85}$

$$= 343800 - \frac{11689200}{a} \text{ Mpa}$$

- $C_c = 0,85 f_c' b a = 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times a = 6375a \text{ Mpa}$

- Kesetimbangan gaya :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$6375a + 343800 - \frac{11689200}{a} = 275040$$

$$6375a^2 + 68760a - 11689200 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 37,76 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_2 = -48,55 \text{ mm}$$

- $c = \frac{a_1}{\beta} = \frac{37,76}{0,85} = 54,42 \text{ mm} > d'$

- Kontrol Tegangan :

Tulangan Tarik

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= \epsilon_{cu} \times \left(\frac{d-c}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{450 - 54,42}{54,42} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 5478,34 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}$$

Tulangan Tekan

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\
 &= \epsilon_{cu} \times \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{54,42-50}{54,42} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 48,73 \text{ Mpa} < f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena tegangan baja tarik dan baja tekan sesuai dengan asumsi awal maka dapat dilakukan perhitungan momen nominal penampang dengan tulangan tekan sebagai tulangan semu.

- $M_n = C_c \times (d - a/2) + C_s (d-d')$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times a (d - a/2) + A_s' \times f_s' \times (d-d') \\
 &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times 37,76 \times (450 - 37,76/2) + 573 \times 48,73 \times (450 - 50) \\
 &= 114948600 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 11729,45 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$
- Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \emptyset M_n &> M_u \\
 0,8 \times 11729,45 &> 8360,73 \\
 9383,56 \text{ kgm} &> 8360,73 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{OK!!}
 \end{aligned}$$

Analisa Tulangan Lapangan

Nilai M_u diambil yang terbesar antara momen lapangan

$$M_{U \text{ Lap}} = 3508,86 \text{ kgm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_R \text{ (momen tahanan)} &= \phi \times 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times h_f \times (d - h_f / 2) \\
 &= 0,8 \times 0,85 \times 30 \times 666,67 \times 120 \times (450-120/2) \\
 &= 636483182,4 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 64947,26 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_R = 64947,26 \text{ kgm} > M_{U \text{ Lap}} = 3508,86 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{T-Persegi}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{240} = 0,0058$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \times \rho_b \\
 &= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times \beta_1 \times f'_c)}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + f_y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,75 \times \frac{(0,85 \times 0,85 \times 30)}{240} \times \frac{600}{600 + 240} = 0,048$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b_e \times d^2}$$

$$= \frac{3508,86 \times 10^2}{0,8 \times 25 \times 45^2} = 8,66 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 0,88 \text{ MPa}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f_c'} = \frac{240}{0,85 \times 30} = 9,41$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{9,41} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 9,41 \times 0,88}{240}} \right] = 0,0037$$

$\rho_{\min} > \rho$, dipakai ρ_{\min}

$$A_s = \rho \times b_e \times d = 0,0058 \times 250 \times 450 = 652,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s' = 0,2 \times A_s = 0,2 \times 652,5 = 130,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dari nilai A_s dan A_s' yang diperoleh maka dapat ditentukan jumlah tulangan atas dan tulangan bawah yang diperoleh dari tabel tulangan :

Tulangan atas : 4 D 19 (1146 mm²)

Tulangan bawah : 2 D 19 (573 mm²)

Kontrol Momen Kapasitas Penampang (momen tumpuan).

Diketahui :

- Tulangan tarik = 4 D 19 (1146 mm²)
- Tulangan tekan = 2 D 19 (573 mm²)
- f_c' = 30 Mpa
- f_y = 240 Mpa
- ϵ_{cu} = 0,003
- E_s = $2 \cdot 10^5$ MPa
- Dimensi Balok = 250/500 mm
- d = 450 mm
- d' = 50 mm

Perhitungan :

- Asumsi : keruntuhan tarik

Tulangan tarik (A_s) sudah leleh $\Rightarrow f_s \geq f_y$

Tulangan tekan (A_s') belum leleh $\Rightarrow f_s' < f_y$

- $T = A_s f_y = 1146 \times 240 = 275040 \text{ Mpa}$

- $C_s = A_s' f_s' = 573 \times \epsilon_{cu} \times E_s \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - d'}{0,85}$
 $= 573 \times 0,003 \times 200000 \times \frac{\frac{a}{0,85} - 50}{0,85}$
 $= 343800 - \frac{11689200}{a} \text{ Mpa}$

- $C_c = 0,85 f_c' b a = 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times a = 6375a \text{ Mpa}$

- Kesetimbangan gaya :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$6375a + 343800 - \frac{11689200}{a} = 275040$$

$$6375a^2 + 68760a - 11689200 = 0$$

$$a_1 = 37,76 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_2 = -48,55 \text{ mm}$$

- $c = \frac{a_1}{\beta} = \frac{37,76}{0,85} = 54,42 \text{ mm} > d'$

- Kontrol Tegangan :

Tulangan Tarik

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= \epsilon_{cu} \times \left(\frac{d - c}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{450 - 54,42}{54,42} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5$$

$$= 5478,34 \text{ MPa} > f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}$$

Tulangan Tekan

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs' &= \epsilon s' \times E_s \\
 &= \epsilon cu \times \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 0,003 \times \left(\frac{54,42-50}{54,42} \right) \times 2 \times 10^5 \\
 &= 48,73 \text{ Mpa} < f_y = 240 \text{ MPa (sesuai asumsi)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena tegangan baja tarik dan baja tekan sesuai dengan asumsi awal maka dapat dilakukan perhitungan momen nominal penampang dengan tulangan tekan sebagai tulangan semu.

- $M_n = C_c \times (d - a/2) + C_s (d-d')$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,85 \times f'_c \times b_e \times a (d - a/2) + A_s' \times fs' \times (d-d') \\
 &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 250 \times 37,76 \times (450 - 37,76/2) + 573 \times 48,73 \times (450 - 50) \\
 &= 114948600 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 11729,45 \text{ kgm}
 \end{aligned}$$
- Kontrol :
 - $\emptyset M_n > M_u$
 - $0,8 \times 12019,86 > 3508,86$
 - $9615,89 \text{ kgm} > 3508,86 \text{ kgm} \rightarrow \text{OK!!}$

Tulangan geser tumpuan

Nilai V_u diambil yang terbesar.

$$V_{U \text{ Tump}} = 7791,22 \text{ kgm}$$

Pemeriksaan kebutuhan tulangan geser :

Syarat kebutuhan tulangan geser $\rightarrow V_n > V_c$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{f'_c} \cdot b_w \cdot d = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \sqrt{30} \cdot 250 \cdot 450 = 10269,8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\emptyset = 0,6 \text{ (Faktor reduksi untuk geser)}$$

$$V_n = \frac{V_u}{\phi} = \frac{7791,22}{0,6} = 12985,37 \text{ kg}$$

$$V_n = 12985,37 \text{ kg} > V_c = 10269,8 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \text{Perlu Tulangan Geser}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= V_n - V_c \\
 &= 12985,37 - 10269,8 = 2715,56 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan *SK SNI-1991 pasal 3.4.5 (6 (2))* bila digunakan tulangan geser yang tegak lurus terhadap sumbu aksial komponen struktur maka :

$$V_s = \frac{A_v \cdot F_y \cdot d}{S} \Rightarrow S = \frac{A_v \cdot F_y \cdot d}{V_s}$$

dimana A_v adalah luas tulangan geser yang berada dalam rentang jarak S

Digunakan sengkang $\varnothing 8$ mm $\Rightarrow A_v = 1,01$ cm²

$$S_1 = \frac{A_v \cdot f_y \cdot d}{V_s} = \frac{1,01 \cdot 2400 \cdot 50}{2715,56 \text{ kg}} = 44,6 \text{ cm}$$

Sehingga digunakan tulangan geser $\varnothing 8-400$ mm.

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA



KOLOM Modek Gedung 10 Lantai

Kolom	M _{U Tump} (kgm)	P _U (kg)
Lantai 10		
67	6018.957	12006.42
137	7761.987	14521.37
207	7944.341	14596.55
277	6017.639	12015.25
Lantai 9		
63	8578.801	33950.78
133	10761.033	44612.96
203	10139.31	44662.1
273	8543.99	33962.28
Lantai 8		
59	9457.873	56749.22
129	10677.375	75621.94
199	11001.675	75612.84
269	9450.975	56759.89
Lantai 7		
55	10322.645	80312.29
125	11818.915	107395.5
195	11849.063	107400.9
265	10324.488	80325.12
Lantai 6		
51	10931.104	104504.1
121	12418.234	139903.4
191	12422.533	139921.7
261	10933.991	104521.9
Kolom	M _{U Tump} (kgm)	P _U (kg)
Lantai 5		
47	11340.471	129170.1
117	12783.074	173022.8
187	12786.844	173052.4
257	11340.972	129194.3
Lantai 4		
43	11439.229	154135.8
113	12825.445	206611.2
183	12829.425	206651.3
253	11437.086	154166.5
Lantai 3		
39	11481.735	179165
109	12761.499	240463.5
179	12773.816	240513.4
249	11483.228	179201.8
Lantai 2		

35	14805.911	203813.3
105	16106.927	274166.3
175	16109.537	274228.7
245	14793.469	203856
Lantai 1		
31	22784.821	226918.6
101	23285.837	306632.5
171	23273.858	306699
241	22743.024	226961.9



Diketahui :

- $P_{U \max} = 306699,04 \text{ kgm}$
- $M_{U \max} = 23285,84 \text{ kgm}$
- Dimensi kolom = $600 \times 600 \text{ mm}$
- Selimut beton = 50 mm
- $f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$
- $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$
- Tinggi kolom = 4000 mm
- $E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 \sqrt{30} = 252281,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
- $I_k = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = \frac{1}{12} \times 60 \times 60^3 = 1080000 \text{ cm}^4$
- $E_c \times I_k = 2,72 \times 10^{11} \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Kekakuan kolom lantai 1

$$\beta_d = \frac{1,2 D}{1,2 D + 1,6 L} = \frac{3322,84}{4006,73} = 0,83$$

$$E.I_k = \frac{E_c.I_k}{1 + \beta_d} = \frac{2,72 \times 10^{11}}{1 + 0,83} = 5,95 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{E.I_k}{L} = \frac{5,95 \times 10^{10}}{400} = 148633879,8$$

Kekakuan kolom lantai 2

$$\beta_d = \frac{1,2 D}{1,2 D + 1,6 L} = \frac{4258,11}{5140,59} = 0,83$$

$$E.I_k = \frac{E_c.I_k}{1 + \beta_d} = \frac{2,72 \times 10^{11}}{1 + 0,83} = 5,95 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{E.I_k}{L} = \frac{5,95 \times 10^{10}}{400} = 148633879,8$$

Kekakuan balok lantai 2

$$E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 \sqrt{30} = 252281,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$I_b = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times 50^3 = 260416,6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$E_c \times I_b = 6,57 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\beta_d = \frac{1,2 D}{1,2 D + 1,6 L} = \frac{5675,93}{6202,65} = 0,92$$

$$E_c I_b = \frac{E_c I_b}{1 + \beta_d} = \frac{6,57 \times 10^{10}}{1 + 0,92} = 1,37 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{E_c I_b}{L} = \frac{1,37 \times 10^{10}}{500} = 27375000$$

Mencari nilai k

$$\Psi_a = \frac{\sum E_c I_k / L}{\sum E_c I_b / L} = \frac{148633879,8 + 148633879,8}{27375000} = 10,86$$

$$\Psi_b = 0 \text{ (terjepit penuh)}$$

Dari nomogram (SNI 03-2847-2002 hal.78) untuk struktur bergoyang, didapat nilai k = 1,7

❖ Kontrol kelangsingan :

$$\left[\frac{K \cdot l_u}{r} \right] \geq 22 \text{ , kolom langsing (SNI 03-2847-2002 hal. 79)}$$

$$\left[\frac{K \cdot l_u}{r} \right] \leq 22 \text{ , kolom pendek}$$

$$\left[\frac{1,7 \times 4}{0,3 \times 0,4} \right] = 56,6 \geq 22 \quad \longrightarrow \text{faktor kelangsingan dihitung}$$

❖ Pembesaran Momen

$$P_c = \frac{\pi^2 \times 5,95 \cdot 10^{10}}{(1,3 \times 400)^2} = 2171750,97 \text{ kg}$$

$$\delta_s = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{P_u}{\phi_x P_c}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{306699,04}{0,65 \times 2171750,97}} = 1,28 > 1 \rightarrow \text{OK!}$$

❖ $M_c = \delta_s \times M_u$

$$= 1,28 \times 23285,84$$

$$= 29749,31 \text{ kgm}$$

Perencanaan Tulangan Kolom

$$P_u = 306699,04 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_u = 23285,84 \text{ kgm}$$

$$A_{gr} = 60 \times 60 = 3600 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$d' = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Phi \text{ sengkang} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Phi \text{ tul.utama} = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 600 - 50 = 550 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1\%$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 2\%$$

$$\text{Ditaksir } \rho = \rho' = 0,01$$

$$A_s = A_s' = \rho \times b_e \times d = 0,01 \times 600 \times 550 = 3300 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan 10 - D22 (3370 cm²) pada 2 sisi :

$$\text{tulangan tarik} = 10 - \text{D22} = 3370 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{tulangan tekan} = 10 - \text{D22} = 3370 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol terhadap keadaan seimbang

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{2400}{2000000} = 0,0012$$

$$cb = \frac{\epsilon_c x d}{\epsilon_c + \epsilon_s} = \frac{0,003 \times 550}{0,003 + 0,0012} = 39,286 \text{ cm}$$

$$ab = 0,85 \times cb = 0,85 \times 39,286 = 33,39 \text{ cm}$$

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{\epsilon_c (cb - d')}{cb} = \frac{0,003(39,286 - 50)}{39,286} = 0,0027 > \frac{f_y}{E_s}$$

karena $\epsilon_s' < \epsilon_s$ maka f_s' dihitung

$$f_s' = f_y = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$P_{nb} = 0,65 [0,85 \times f'_c \times ab \times b]$$

$$= 0,65 [0,85 \times 300 \times 39,46 \times 40]$$

$$= 261619,8 \text{ kg} > P_u = 306699,04 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \text{OK !!}$$

Kontrol penampang kolom

$$e = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{23285,84}{306699,04} = 0,076 \text{ m} = 76 \text{ mm}$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 30} = 9,41$$

$$e' = e + \left(d - \frac{h}{2} \right) = 76 + \left(550 - \frac{400}{2} \right) = 426 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 - \frac{e'}{d} = 1 - \frac{426}{550} = 0,23$$

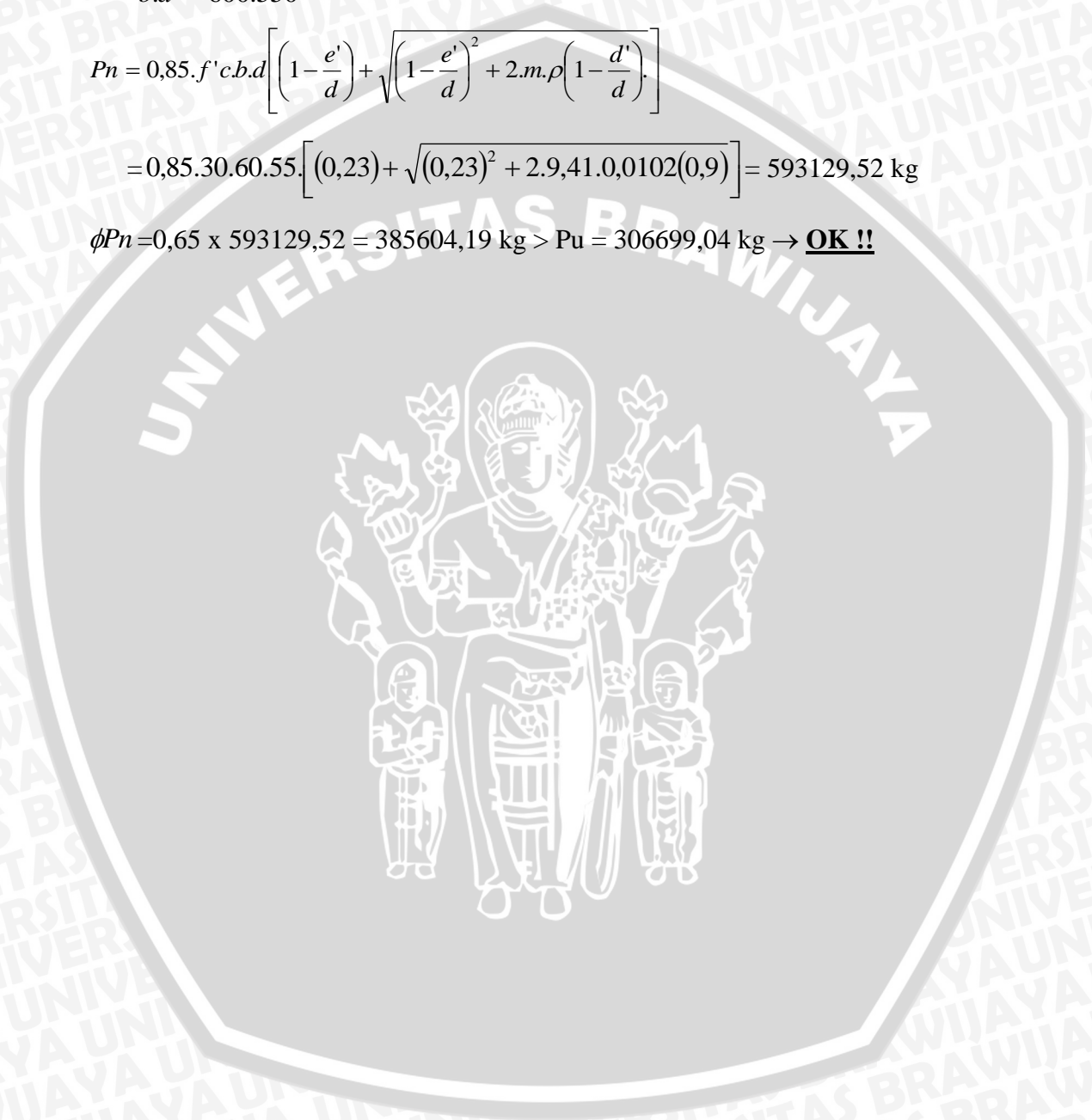
$$1 - \frac{d'}{d} = 1 - \frac{50}{550} = 0,9$$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b.d} = \frac{3370}{600.550} = 0,0102$$

$$P_n = 0,85 \cdot f' \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \left[\left(1 - \frac{e'}{d} \right) + \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{e'}{d} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot m \cdot \rho \left(1 - \frac{d'}{d} \right)} \right]$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 60 \cdot 550 \cdot \left[(0,23) + \sqrt{(0,23)^2 + 2 \cdot 9,41 \cdot 0,0102 \cdot (0,9)} \right] = 593129,52 \text{ kg}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0,65 \times 593129,52 = 385604,19 \text{ kg} > P_u = 306699,04 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \text{OK !!}$$



KOLOM Modek Gedung 4 Lantai

Kolom	M_U Tump (kgm)	P_U (kg)
Lantai 4		
43	11184.791	19419.356
113	13953.139	26358.504
183	13988.113	26446.762
253	11190.79	17945.909
Lantai 3		
39	14986.919	43706.611
109	19822.784	59546.561
179	19842.157	59689.139
249	14987.733	39739.021
Lantai 2		
35	15620.977	70038.252
105	20314.01	94926.102
175	20327.523	95212.13
245	15623.552	62652.551
Lantai 1		
31	29861.107	95775.799
101	39177.058	130007.12
171	39184.431	130458.97
241	29848.865	85140.575

Diketahui :

- $P_{U \max}$ = 130458,97 kgm
- $M_{U \max}$ = 39184,43 kgm
- Dimensi kolom = 400 x 400 mm
- Selimut beton = 50 mm
- f'_c = 30 MPa
- f_y = 240 MPa
- Tinggi kolom = 4000 mm
- $E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'_c} = 4700 \sqrt{30} = 252281,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2$
- $I_k = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = \frac{1}{12} \times 40 \times 40^3 = 213333,33 \text{ cm}^4$
- $E_c \times I_k = 5,38 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Kekakuan kolom lantai 1

$$\beta_d = \frac{1,20D}{1,20D + 1,60L} = \frac{2401,23}{2616,77} = 0,92$$

$$E.I_k = \frac{E_c.I_k}{1 + \beta_d} = \frac{5,38 \times 10^{10}}{1 + 0,92} = 1,12 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{E.I_k}{L} = \frac{1,12 \times 10^{10}}{400} = 28020833,33$$

Kekakuan kolom lantai 2

$$\beta_d = \frac{1,20D}{1,20D + 1,60L} = \frac{3033,93}{3306,69} = 0,92$$

$$E.I_k = \frac{E_c.I_k}{1 + \beta_d} = \frac{5,38 \times 10^{10}}{1 + 0,92} = 1,12 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{E.I_k}{L} = \frac{1,12 \times 10^{10}}{400} = 28020833,33$$

Kekakuan balok lantai 2

$$E_c = 4700 \sqrt{f'c} = 4700 \sqrt{30} = 252281,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$I_b = \frac{1}{12} b h^3 = \frac{1}{12} \times 25 \times 50^3 = 260416,6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$E_c \times I_b = 6,57 \times 10^{10} \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\beta_d = \frac{1,20D}{1,20D + 1,60L} = \frac{3141,64}{3498,90} = 0,90$$

$$E.I_b = \frac{E_c.I_b}{1 + \beta_d} = \frac{6,57 \times 10^{10}}{1 + 0,90} = 1,38 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{E.I_b}{L} = \frac{1,38 \times 10^{10}}{500} = 27663157,89$$

Mencari nilai k

$$\Psi_a = \frac{\sum \frac{E.I_k}{L}}{\sum \frac{E.I_b}{L}} = \frac{28020833,33 + 28020833,33}{27663157,89} = 2,026$$

$\Psi_b = 0$ (terjepit penuh)

Dari nomogram (SNI 03-2847-2002 hal.78) untuk struktur bergoyang, didapat nilai k = 1,3

- ❖ Kontrol kelangsingan :

$$\left[\frac{K \cdot lu}{r} \right] \geq 22 \text{ , kolom langsing (SNI 03-2847-2002 hal. 79)}$$

$$\left[\frac{K \cdot lu}{r} \right] \leq 22 \text{ , kolom pendek}$$

$$\left[\frac{1,3 \times 4}{0,3 \times 0,4} \right] = 43,3 \geq 22 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ faktor kelangsingan dihitung}$$

- ❖ Pembesaran Momen

$$P_c = \frac{\pi^2 \times 1,12 \cdot 10^{10}}{(1,3 \times 400)^2} = 408800,18 \text{ kg}$$

$$\delta_s = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{P_u}{\phi P_c}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{130458,97}{0,65 \times 408800,18}} = 1,43 > 1 \rightarrow \text{OK!}$$

- ❖ $M_c = \delta_s \times M_u$

$$= 1,43 \times 39184,43$$

$$= 10038,75 \text{ kgm}$$

Perencanaan Tulangan Kolom

$$P_u = 130458,97 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_u = 39184,43 \text{ kgm}$$

$$A_{gr} = 40 \times 40 = 1600 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$d' = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Phi \text{ sengkang} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Phi \text{ tul. utama} = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 400 - 50 = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho_{min} = 1\%$$

$$\rho_{max} = 2\%$$

$$\text{Ditaksir } \rho = \rho' = 0,01$$

$$A_s = A_s' = \rho \times b_e \times d = 0,01 \times 400 \times 350 = 1400 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan 5 - D22 (1940 cm²) pada 2 sisi :

$$\text{tulangan tarik} = 5 - D22 = 1940 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{tulangan tekan} = 5 - D22 = 1940 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol terhadap keadaan seimbang

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{2400}{2000000} = 0,0012$$

$$cb = \frac{\epsilon_c x d}{\epsilon_c + \epsilon_s} = \frac{0,195}{0,003 + 0,0012} = 46,43 \text{ cm}$$

$$ab = 0,85 \times cb = 0,85 \times 46,43 = 39,46 \text{ cm}$$

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{\epsilon_c x (cb - d')}{cb} = \frac{0,11}{46,43} = 0,0027 > \frac{f_y}{E_s}$$

karena $\epsilon_s' < \epsilon_s$ maka f_s' dihitung

$$f_s' = f_y = 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$P_{nb} = 0,65 [0,85 \times f_s' \times ab \times b]$$

$$= 0,65 [0,85 \times 300 \times 39,46 \times 40]$$

$$= 218040,18 \text{ kg} > P_u = 130458,97 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \text{OK !!}$$

Kontrol penampang kolom

$$e = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{39184,43}{130458,97} = 0,3m = 300mm$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_s'} = \frac{240}{0,85 \cdot 300} = 9,41$$

$$e' = e + \left(d - \frac{h}{2} \right) = 300 + \left(350 - \frac{400}{2} \right) = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 - \frac{e'}{d} = 1 - \frac{400}{350} = -0,14$$

$$1 - \frac{d'}{d} = 1 - \frac{50}{350} = 0,86$$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b \cdot d} = \frac{1940}{400 \cdot 350} = 0,014$$

$$P_n = 0,85 \cdot f_s' \cdot c \cdot b \cdot d \left[\left(1 - \frac{e'}{d} \right) + \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{e'}{d} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot m \cdot \rho \left(1 - \frac{d'}{d} \right)} \right]$$

$$= 0,85 \cdot 300 \cdot 40 \cdot 35 \cdot \left[(-0,14) + \sqrt{(-0,14)^2 + 2 \cdot 9,41 \cdot 0,014 \cdot (0,86)} \right]$$

$$= 235766,14 \text{ kg}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0,65 \times 235766,14 = 153247,99 \text{ kg} > P_u = 130458,97 \text{ kg} \rightarrow \text{OK !!}$$

LAMPIRAN 3

Rekapitulasi Simpangan Antarlantai

berdasarkan SNI 03-1726-2002 pada Analisis Stastis

dengan Model gedung 4 lantai



Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 4	17	22.402	Lantai 3	13	18.289
	18	27.855		14	22.961
	19	27.795		15	22.968
	20	22.354		16	18.274
	61	27.786		57	22.972
	62	28.083		58	23.210
	63	28.065		59	23.207
	64	22.815		60	22.969
	105	27.829		101	22.969
	106	28.064		102	23.210
	107	28.084		103	23.221
	108	27.808		104	22.972
	149	22.391		145	18.296
	150	27.804		146	23.006
151	27.800	147	23.012		
152	22.403	148	18.331		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 2	9	11.910	Lantai 1	5	4.456
	10	15.110		6	5.737
	11	15.110		7	5.731
	12	11.894		8	4.455
	53	15.113		49	5.731
	54	15.271		50	5.813
	55	15.268		51	5.821
	56	15.110		52	5.731
	97	15.110		93	5.731
	98	15.270		94	5.833
	99	15.275		95	5.833
	100	15.114		96	5.731
	141	11.908		137	4.496
	142	15.120		138	5.786
143	15.124	139	5.788		
144	11.918	140	4.502		

LAMPIRAN 4

Rekapitulasi Simpangan Antarlantai

berdasarkan SNI 03-1726-2012 pada Analisis Stastis

dengan Model gedung 4 lantai



Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 4	17	33.143	Lantai 3	13	27.038
	18	41.239		14	34.03
	19	41.225		15	34.038
	20	33.287		16	27.019
	61	40.872		57	33.734
	62	41.7		58	34.431
	63	41.783		59	34.51
	64	41.389		60	34.183
	105	40.884		101	33.201
	106	41.789		102	34.513
	107	41.807		103	34.521
	108	41.403		104	34.188
	149	33.329		145	27.244
	150	41.388		146	34.216
151	41.403	147	34.221		
152	33.350	148	27.265		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 2	9	17.578	Lantai 1	5	6.572
	10	22.346		6	8.467
	11	22.346		7	8.462
	12	17.677		8	6.610
	53	22.110		49	8.369
	54	22.605		50	8.583
	55	22.655		51	8.604
	56	22.440		52	8.494
	97	22.114		93	8.369
	98	22.657		94	8.606
	99	22.665		95	8.609
	100	22.445		96	8.494
	141	17.691		137	6.633
	142	22.445		138	8.540
	143	22.450		139	8.545
	144	17.701		140	6.657

LAMPIRAN 5

Rekapitulasi Simpangan Antarlantai

berdasarkan SNI 03-1726-2002 pada Analisis Dinamis

dengan Model gedung 10 lantai



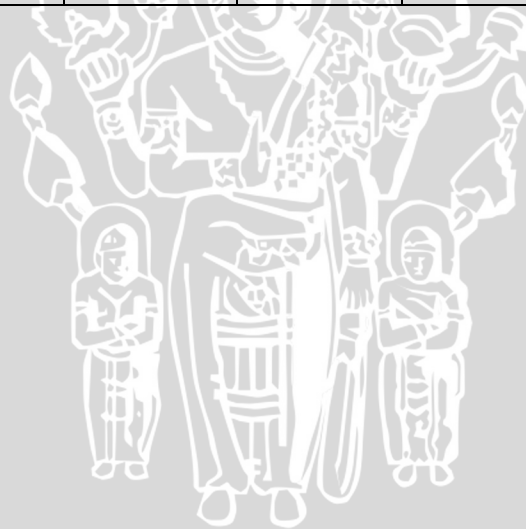
Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 10	41	37.179	Lantai 9	37	35.773
	42	37.449		38	36.013
	43	37.418		39	36.022
	44	37.241		40	35.772
	85	37.163		81	36.094
	86	38.043		82	35.982
	87	38.080		83	36.790
	88	37.557		84	36.089
	129	37.422		125	36.047
	130	37.978		126	36.548
	131	37.299		127	36.559
	132	37.527		128	36.040
	173	37.121		169	35.735
	174	37.395		170	35.972
	175	37.370		171	35.976
176	37.195	172	35.733		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 8	33	33.633	Lantai 7	29	30.722
	34	33.858		30	30.933
	35	33.864		31	30.940
	36	33.631		32	30.721
	77	33.912		73	30.989
	78	34.388		74	31.460
	79	34.386		75	31.464
	80	33.904		76	30.988
	121	33.911		117	30.998
	122	34.403		118	31.475
	123	34.408		119	31.480
	124	33.907		120	30.996
	165	33.605		161	30.540
	166	33.837		162	30.925
	167	33.819		163	30.927
168	33.602	164	30.699		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 6	25	27.100	Lantai 5	21	22.843
	26	27.299		22	23.030
	27	27.303		23	23.034
	28	27.097		24	22.840
	69	27.363		65	23.098
	70	27.817		66	23.526
	71	27.820		67	23.530
	72	27.361		68	22.946
	113	27.367		109	23.097
	114	27.195		110	23.529
	115	27.827		111	23.529
	116	27.363		112	23.092
	157	27.080		153	22.825
	158	27.292		154	23.021
	159	27.294		155	23.023
160	27.077	156	22.821		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 4	17	18.050	Lantai 3	13	12.862
	18	18.220		14	13.012
	19	18.224		15	13.016
	20	18.045		16	12.857
	61	18.291		57	13.082
	62	18.683		58	13.429
	63	18.687		59	13.434
	64	18.285		60	13.075
	105	18.287		101	13.079
	106	18.685		102	13.433
	107	18.684		103	13.432
	108	18.281		104	13.951
	149	18.034		145	12.852
	150	18.211		146	13.008
	151	18.214		147	13.009
152	18.030	148	12.846		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 2	9	7.541	Lantai 1	5	2.718
	10	7.668		6	2.812
	11	7.674		7	2.815
	12	7.538		8	2.686
	53	7.731		49	2.870
	54	8.022		50	3.080
	55	8.030		51	3.084
	56	7.727		52	2.827
	97	7.729		93	2.870
	98	8.031		94	3.087
	99	8.029		95	3.085
	100	7.725		96	2.826
	141	7.536		137	2.717
	142	7.671		138	2.816
	143	7.670		139	2.815
144	7.533	140	2.608		



LAMPIRAN 6

**Rekapitulasi Simpangan Antarlantai
berdasarkan SNI 03-1726-2012 pada Analisis Dinamis
dengan Model gedung 10 lantai**



Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 10	41	72.073	Lantai 9	37	69.285
	42	72.245		38	69.480
	43	72.197		39	69.487
	44	72.079		40	69.284
	85	72.309		81	69.526
	86	72.660		82	69.968
	87	72.642		83	70.080
	88	72.266		84	69.570
	129	72.196		125	69.393
	130	72.550		126	69.790
	131	72.478		127	69.801
	132	72.197		128	69.386
	173	71.966		169	69.206
	174	72.140		170	69.398
	175	72.089		171	69.401
176	71.984	172	69.205		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 8	33	65.127	Lantai 7	29	59.456
	34	65.303		30	59.619
	35	65.308		31	59.624
	36	65.124		32	59.454
	77	65.227		73	59.541
	78	65.563		74	59.885
	79	65.543		75	59.895
	80	65.209		76	59.540
	121	65.242		117	59.573
	122	65.627		118	59.944
	123	65.631		119	59.948
	124	65.238		120	59.571
	165	65.071		161	59.417
	166	65.255		162	59.593
	167	65.256		163	59.595
168	65.068	164	59.415		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 6	25	52.378	Lantai 5	21	44.050
	26	52.528		22	44.192
	27	52.533		23	44.198
	28	52.375		24	44.051
	69	52.478		65	44.162
	70	52.814		66	44.480
	71	52.818		67	44.487
	72	52.474		68	44.157
	113	52.492		109	44.163
	114	52.843		110	44.493
	115	52.848		111	44.498
	116	52.488		112	44.158
	157	52.346		153	44.026
	158	52.510		154	44.177
159	52.512	155	44.179		
160	52.343	156	44.022		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 4	17	34.698	Lantai 3	13	24.611
	18	34.821		14	24.719
	19	34.828		15	24.726
	20	34.694		16	24.606
	61	34.808		57	24.719
	62	35.102		58	24.980
	63	35.109		59	24.989
	64	34.802		60	24.712
	105	34.805		101	24.716
	106	35.107		102	24.985
	107	35.112		103	24.991
	108	34.799		104	24.709
	149	34.676		145	24.597
	150	34.811		146	24.715
151	34.814	147	24.718		
152	34.671	148	24.592		

Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)	Lantai	Node	Simpangan Antarlantai (mm)
Lantai 2	9	14.315	Lantai 1	5	5.016
	10	14.408		6	5.067
	11	14.417		7	5.084
	12	14.312		8	4.984
	53	14.413		49	5.102
	54	14.638		50	5.263
	55	14.649		51	5.286
	56	14.409		52	5.059
	97	14.412		93	5.102
	98	14.645		94	5.269
	99	14.650		95	5.287
	100	14.408		96	5.060
	141	14.310		137	5.015
	142	14.412		138	5.087
	143	14.415		139	5.100
144	14.307	140	4.983		

