

## BAB IV

### ANALISA DAN PERHITUNGAN

#### 4.1 Perencanaan Awal dimensi struktur

Menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.6.2.1 bahwa lebar balok (b) harus sekurang-kurangnya 250 mm dan perbandingan lebar (b) tidak boleh kurang dari 0,3

##### 4.1.1 Dimensi elemen balok

Balok Lantai 1-atap

> Dimensi balok induk B1

$$\begin{aligned}h &= \frac{1}{10} \times \text{panjang bentang} \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 7,2 \\ &= 0,6 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}h &= \frac{1}{16} \times \text{panjang bentang} \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \times 7,2 \\ &= 0,45 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

aka dipakai tinggi balok = 0,7 m

$$\begin{aligned}l &= \frac{2}{3} \times h \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0,7 \\ &= 0,467 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}l &= \frac{1}{2} \times h \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,7 \\ &= 0,35 \text{ m}\end{aligned}$$

aka dipakai lebar balok = 0,4 m

$$\frac{0,4}{0,7} = 0,6 > 0,4 \text{ OK}$$

aka dipakai balok berukuran 30/60

> Dimensi balok anak B2 (bentang 3.6 m)

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= \frac{1}{12} \times \text{panjang bentang} \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} \times 3,6 \\
 &= 0,3 \text{ m} \\
 h &= \frac{1}{16} \times \text{panjang bentang} \\
 &= \frac{1}{16} \times 3,6 \\
 &= 0,2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

maka dipakai tinggi  $b = 0,5 \text{ m}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l &= \frac{2}{3} \times h \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0,5 \\
 &= 0,33 \text{ m} \\
 h &= \frac{1}{2} \times l \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,5 \\
 &= 0,25 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

aka dipakai lebar balok =  $0,25 \text{ m}$

$$\frac{0,25}{0,5} = 0,5 > 0,3 \text{ OK}$$

maka dipakai balok anak be 25/50

Tabel 4.1 Hasil Pendimensian Balok

balok	bentang	antai 1- lantai Atap		
		l	-	h
B1	7,2	0,4	-	0,7
B2 (balok	7,2	0,25	-	0,5

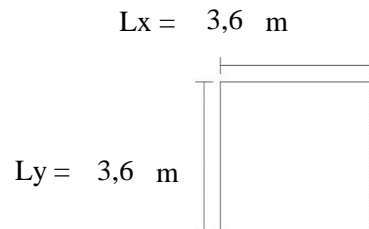
#### 4.1.2 Dimensi elemen kolom

dimensi penampang terpendek, diukur pada garis lurus yang melalui pusat geometri, tidak boleh kurang dari 300 mm dan rasio dimensi penampang terpendek terhadap dimensi tegak lurus tidak boleh

Tabel 4.2 Hasil Pendimensian Kolom

Lantai 1 - Lantai atap					
K1	800	x	800	1	> 0,4

#### 4.1.3 Dimensi Elemen Pelat



Diasumsikan 120 mm

Rasio bentang terpanjang terhadap bentang terpendek ( $\beta$ )

$$\beta = \frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{3,6}{3,6} = 1,00$$

Karena  $\beta < 2$  Maka digunakan tulangan pla 2 arah

perhitungan menggunakan balok 30/60

tinggi seluruh balok = 600 mm

bw = 300 mm

hb = 480 mm

hf = 120 mm

Lebar flens efektif ( $b_{eff}$ ) menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.3.2.1 tidak boleh melebihi:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \quad b_e &< 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} \times 2 + b_w \\ b_e &< 8 \times 120 \times 2 + 300 \\ b_e &< 2220 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \quad b_e &< \frac{S_w}{2} \times 2 + b_w \\ b_e &< 2100 + 300 \\ b_e &< 2400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \quad b_e &< L_n \times \frac{1}{8} \times 2 + b_w \\ b_e &< 7200 \times \frac{1}{8} \times 2 + 300 \\ b_e &< 1200,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan lebar 1200,00 mm

Menentukan titik berat penampang dengan mengambil statis momen terhadap

Luas bagian sayap = 144000 mm<sup>2</sup>

Luas bagian badar = 144000 mm<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas total} &= 288000 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\bar{y} &= \frac{\text{Luas sayap} \times \frac{1}{2} hf + \text{Luas bad} \times \left[ \frac{1}{2} hb + hf \right]}{\text{Luas total}} \\
&= \frac{144000 \times 60 + 144000 \times 360}{288000} \\
&= 210 \text{ mm} \\
I_b &= \frac{1}{12} \times bf \times hf^3 + \text{Luas sayap} \times \left[ \bar{y} - \left( \frac{1}{2} hf \right) \right]^2 + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{12} \times bw \times hb + \text{Luas badan} \times \left[ \frac{1}{2} hb \right]^2 - \bar{y}^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \times 1200,0 \times 2E+06 + 144000 \times 22500 + \\
&\quad \frac{1}{12} \times 300 \times 110592000 + 144000 \times 900 \\
&= 3412800000 + 2,894E+09 \\
&= 6307200000 \text{ mm}^4
\end{aligned}$$

Momen Inersia plat, direncanakan :

- Arah x

$$\text{Tinggi plat (h)} = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Panjang plat (b)} = 3600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{P1} &= \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \times 3600 \times 120^3 \\
&= 518400000 \text{ mm}^4
\end{aligned}$$

- Arah y

$$\text{Tinggi plat (h)} = 120 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Panjang plat (b)} = 3600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{P2} &= \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \times 3600 \times 120^3 \\
&= 518400000 \text{ mm}^4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Dengan, Modulus elastisitas beton} &= 4700 \times \sqrt{35} \\
&= 27806 \text{ MPa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Modulus elastisitas baja} = 200000 \text{ MPa}$$

Maka rasio kekakuan penampang balok terhadap kekakuan penampang pelat adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \alpha_{fm1} &= \frac{I_b}{I_{P1}} = \frac{6307200000}{518400000,0} = 12,17 \\
 - \alpha_{fm2} &= \frac{I_b}{I_{P2}} = \frac{6307200000}{518400000,0} = 12,17
 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga, rata-rata rasio kekakuan balok terhadap penampang ( $\alpha_{fm}$ ) adalah sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha_{fm} &= \frac{\alpha_{fm1} + \alpha_{fm2}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{12,2 + 12,2}{2} \\
 &= 12,17 > 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut SNI 2847 : 2019 pasal 8.3.1.2 untuk  $\alpha_{fm} > 2$ , ketebalan plat minimum tidak boleh kurang

$$\begin{aligned}
 - h_{\min} &= \frac{Ln \times \left[ 0,8 + \frac{f_{yr}}{1400} \right]}{36 + (9 \times \beta)} \\
 h_{\min} &= \frac{3600 \times \left( 0,80 + \frac{420}{1400} \right)}{36 + (9 \times 1)} \\
 &= 88,000 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- dan tidak boleh kurang dari 90 mm  
Ketebalan Plat Maksimum ( $h_{\max}$ ) yaitu :

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_{\max} &= \frac{Ln \times \left[ 0,8 + \frac{fy}{1400} \right]}{36} \\
 &= \frac{4300 \times \left( 0,80 + \frac{420}{1400} \right)}{36,00} \\
 &= 174,39 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

jika digunakan plat dengan ketebalan ( $h_{\text{plat}}$ )  
= **120 mm** = **0,12 m**

Kontrol tebal plat  $h_{\min} < h < h_{\max}$

$$88,000 < \mathbf{120} < 174,39 \text{ .....OK}$$

#### 4.1.4 Dimensi Elemen dinding geser

Ketebalan dinding geser menurut rumus empiris :

$$\text{Tebal Shear } W_t \geq \frac{1}{25} h_w$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{25} \times 6100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\geq 244 \text{ mm}$$

atau

$$\text{Tebal Shear Wall} \geq \frac{1}{25} l_w$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{25} \times 7200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\geq 288 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat selanjutnya untuk tebal minimum elemen dinding geser berdasarkan pasal 18.8.5.1 pada SNI 2847-2019, yaitu untuk panjang penyaluran ( $l_{dh}$ ):

$$- l_{dh} \geq 8 d_b$$

$$\geq 8 \times 25$$

$$\geq 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$- l_{dh} \geq 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$- l_{dh} \geq \frac{f_y d_b}{5 \sqrt{f_c'}}$$

$$\geq \frac{420 \cdot 25}{5 \sqrt{35}}$$

$$\geq 329 \text{ mm}$$

MSehingga panjang penyaluran tarik dipilih terbesar dari perhitungan ( $l_{dh}$ )  
 $= 328.67 \text{ mm} \leq 400 \text{ mm}$  (**Memenuhi**)

## 4.2 Perhitungan Pembebanan

Pembebanan pada struktur gedung meliputi beban gravitasi dan beban gempa. Pembebanan gravitasi direncanakan sesuai (SNI 1727:2020) dan untuk pembebanan gempa direncanakan sesuai pedoman (SNI 1726:2019).

### 4.2.1 Beban Mati

#### 1 Berat bangunan

Berat Volume beton bertulang = 24 kN/m<sup>3</sup>  
(dihitung otomatis dengan program etabs 2018)

#### 2 Beban mati Tambahan

Berat Air hujan = Perkiraan tebal air x BJ air  
= 0,05 m x 9,7 kN/m<sup>3</sup>  
= 0,485 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Berat Plafond+ rangka

(SNI 1727-2020 Tabel C3.1-1)

> Berat gypsum (t= 10 mm) = 0,008 kN/m<sup>2</sup> x 10 mm  
= 0,08  
> Berat Hollow = 0,1 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
> Berat Total = Berat gypsum + berat hollow  
= 0,08 + 0,1  
= 0,18 kN/m<sup>2</sup>  
= 18 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Berat penutup lantai

(SNI 1727-2020 Tabel C3.1-1)

> Berat Keramik 19 mm + 13 mm Spesi = 0,77 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Berat Mekanikal elektrik

(SNI 1727-2020 Tabel C3.1-1)

> Berat Mekanikal Elektrikal = 0,19 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Berat spesi per mm tebal

(SNI 1727-2020 Tabel C3.1-1)

> Berat spesi per mm tebal = 0,023 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Berat Pas Bata

> Berat Pasangan Bata = 0,82 kN/m<sup>2</sup> (sumber bata ringan grand elephant)  
> Berat Pasangan Bata + spesi 2 cm = 0,82 + 0,46  
= 1,28 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

#### Berat keramik

(SNI 1727-2020 Tabel C3.1-1)

- > Berat keramik 19 mm +  
13 mm spesi = 0,77 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Berat jendela  
(SNI 1727-2020 Tabel C3.1-1)
- > Berat jendela = 0,38 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- Berat pintu  
(SNI 1727-2020 Tabel C3.1-1)
- = 0,96 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
- > Berat kayu plester 2 sisi

#### 4.2.1.1 Beban mati tambahan pada pelat

Berikut adalah rincian perhitungan beban mati akibat berat komponen gedung yang bekerja pada pelat.

- a. Perhitungan beban mati tambahan pada lantai atap
  - > berat mekanikal = 0,19 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - > elektrik = 0,19 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - > berat Air hujan = 0,485 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - > berat plafon + rangka = 0,18 kN/m<sup>2</sup> +
  - TOTAL** = 0,855 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - = 85,5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- b. Perhitungan beban mati tambahan pada lantai atap
  - > berat mekanikal = 0,19 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - > elektrik = 0,19 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - > = 0,77 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - > berat plafon + rangka = 0,18 kN/m<sup>2</sup> +
  - TOTAL** = 1,140 kN/m<sup>2</sup>
  - = 114 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

#### 4.2.1.2 Beban mati tambahan akibat Berat Bata pada balok (beasmen - atap)

- a. Beban dinding Lantai 1  
Pada balok B1 (30 x 60)
 

Total beban/m	=	Berat bata	x	(tinggi lantai	-	tinggi balok)
	=	1,28	x	4,5	-	0,6
	=	4,99	kN/m <sup>2</sup>			

Pada balok BA1 (25 x50)

Total beban/m	=	Berat bata	x	(tinggi lantai	-	tinggi balok)
	=	1,28	x	4,5	-	0,5
	=	5,12	kN/m <sup>2</sup>			

#### 4.2.1.3 Beban mati tambahan akibat berat jendela dan pintu

- 1 lantai 1
  - a. Untuk sumbu memanjang x
    - > beban dinding + jendela line 9 balok B1
 

B-C	=	4,700	kN/m <sup>2</sup>
C-D	=	4,700	kN/m <sup>2</sup>



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{D-F} &= 4,700 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 \text{F-H} &= 4,700 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 \text{H-J} &= 4,700 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 \text{J-L} &= 4,700 \text{ kN/m}^2 \\
 \text{L-N} &= 4,99 \text{ kN/m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Luas dinding kotor} &= h \text{ lantai} - h \text{ balok} \times \text{bentang} \\
 &= 4,5 - 0,7 \times 7,2 \\
 &= 27,36 \text{ m}^2 = 100\% \\
 - \text{ Luas jendela 1} &= (\text{h jendela} \times \text{lebar}) \\
 &= 1 \times 1 \\
 &= 1 \\
 - \text{ Presentase Luas} &= \frac{\text{L jendela 1}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{ jendela} &= \frac{1}{27,36} \times 100\% \\
 &= 3,65\% \\
 - \text{ Presentase Luas} &= \frac{\text{L dinding kotor} - \text{L jendela}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\% \\
 \text{ dinding bersih} &= \frac{27,36 - 1}{27,36} \times 100\% \\
 &= 96,35\% \\
 - \text{ Berat ding ding} &= \text{Berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - h \text{ balok}) \\
 &= 1,28 \times 4,5 - 0,7 \\
 &= 4,864 \text{ kN/m} \\
 - \text{ berat jendela} &= \text{berat kaca} \times \text{tinggi jendela} \\
 &= 0,38 \times 1 \\
 &= 0,38 \text{ kN/m} \\
 - \text{ beban dinding} &= \text{presentase} \\
 \text{ 1 jendela} &= \text{dinding} \times \text{Berat} + \text{berat} \times \text{present} \\
 &= \text{bata} \quad \text{Bata} \quad \text{jendela} \quad \text{ase} \\
 &= 96,35\% \times 4,864 + 0,38 \times 3,7\% \\
 &= \mathbf{4,700} \text{ kN / m}
 \end{aligned}$$

> beban dinding LINE 7 B1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Grid B-C} &= 4,700 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{E-F} &= 2,50 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{F-H} &= 1,304 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{H-J} &= 1,304 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{J-L} &= 1,304 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{L-M} &= 2,5 \text{ kN / m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ Luas dinding} &= h \text{ lantai} - h \text{ balok} \times \text{bentang} \\
 \text{ kotor} &= 4,5 - 0,7 \times 7,2 \\
 &= 27,36 \text{ m}^2 = 100\%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
- \text{ Luas jendela 1} &= (\text{h jendela} \times \text{lebar}) \\
&= 1 \times 1 \\
&= 1 \text{ m}^2 \\
\text{Luas Pintu 1} &= (\text{h pintu} \times \text{lebar}) \\
&= 2 \times 1,5 \\
&= 3 \text{ m}^2 \\
- \text{ Presentase Luas jendela} &= \frac{\text{L jendela} + \text{pintu}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\% \\
&= \frac{4}{27,36} \times 100\% \\
&= 14,62\% \\
- \text{ Presentase Luas dinding} &= \frac{\text{L dinding kotor} - \text{jendela} + \text{pin}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\% \\
&= \frac{27,36 - 4}{27,36} \times 100\% \\
&= 85,38\% \\
- \text{ Berat Bata} &= \text{Berat Bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{h balok}) \\
&= 1,28 \times 4,5 - 0,7 \\
&= 4,864 \text{ kN/m} \\
- \text{ berat jendela} &= \text{berat kaca} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{h balok}) \\
&= 0,38 \times 4,5 - 0,7 \\
&= 1,444 \text{ kN/m} \\
- \text{ beban dinding} &= \text{presentase dinding} \times \text{Berat Bata} + \text{berat jendela} \times \text{presentase jendela} \\
+ 1 \text{ jendela} + &= 85,38\% \times 1,28 + 1,444 \times 15\% \\
&= \mathbf{1,304} \text{ kN / m} \\
> \text{ beban dinding LINE 6 Ba} \\
\text{Grid H-J} &= 4,700 \text{ kN / m} \\
\text{J-L} &= 4,700 \text{ kN / m} \\
\text{L-M} &= 4,700 \text{ kN / m} \\
- \text{ Luas dinding kotor} &= \text{h lantai} - \text{h balok} \times \text{bentang} \\
&= 4,5 - 0,25 \times 7,2 \\
&= 30,6 \text{ m}^2 = 100\% \\
- \text{ Luas jendela 1} &= (\text{h jendela} \times \text{lebar}) \\
&= 1 \times 1 \\
&= 1 \\
- \text{ Presentase Luas jendela} &= \frac{\text{L jendela 1}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\% \\
&= \frac{1}{30,6} \times 100\% \\
&= 3,27\% \\
- \text{ Presentase Luas dinding bersih} &= \frac{\text{L dinding kotor} - \text{L jendela}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\%
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{30,6 - 1}{30,6} \times 100\% \\
&= 96,73\% \\
- \text{ Berat ding ding} &= 1,28 \quad \times \quad (\text{tinggi lantai} - h \text{ balok}) \\
&= 1,28 \quad \times \quad 4,5 - 0,25 \\
&= 5,44 \quad \text{kN/m} \\
- \text{ berat jendela} &= \text{berat kaca} \quad \times \quad \text{tinggi jendela} \\
&= 0,38 \quad \times \quad 1 \\
&= 0,38 \quad \text{kN/m} \\
- \text{ beban dinding} &= \text{presentase} \\
\text{1 jendela} &= \text{dinding} \quad \times \quad \text{Berat} \quad + \quad \text{berat} \quad \times \quad \text{present} \\
&= \text{bata} \quad \text{Bata} \quad + \quad \text{jendela} \quad \text{ase} \\
&= 96,73\% \quad \times \quad 5,44 \quad + \quad 0,38 \quad \times \quad 3,3\% \\
&= \mathbf{5,275} \quad \text{kN / m}
\end{aligned}$$

> beban dinding LINE 5 B1

$$\text{Grid} = \text{C-E} \quad 4,992$$

> beban dinding LINE 4 Ba

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Grid} &= \text{D-F} \quad 1,304 \quad \text{Kn/m} \\
&= \text{J-L} \quad 1,304 \quad \text{Kn/m} \\
&= \text{I-N} \quad 1,304 \quad \text{Kn/m} \\
&= \text{N-P} \quad 1,304 \quad \text{Kn/m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
- \text{ Luas dinding} &= h \text{ lantai} - h \text{ balok} \quad \times \quad \text{bentang} \\
\text{kotor} &= 4,5 - 0,5 \quad \times \quad 7,2 \\
&= 28,8 \quad \text{m}^2 = 100\% \\
- \text{ Luas jendela 1} &= (h \text{ jendela} \quad \times \quad \text{lebar}) \\
&= 1 \quad \times \quad 1 \\
&= 1 \quad \text{m}^2 \\
\text{Luas Pintu 1} &= (h \text{ pintu} \quad \times \quad \text{lebar}) \\
&= 2 \quad \times \quad 1,5 \\
&= 3 \quad \text{m}^2 \\
- \text{ Presentase} &= \frac{L \text{ jendela} + \text{pintu}}{L \text{ dinding kotor}} \quad \times \quad 100\% \\
\text{Luas jendela} &= \frac{4}{28,8} \quad \times \quad 100\% \\
&= 13,89\% \\
- \text{ Presentase} &= \frac{L \text{ dinding kotor} - \text{jendela} + \text{pin}}{L \text{ dinding kotor}} \quad \times \quad 100\% \\
\text{Luas dinding} &
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{28,8 - 4}{28,8} \times 100\% \\
&= 86,11\% \\
- \text{ Berat Bata} &= \text{Berat Bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{balok Ba}) \\
&= 1,28 \times 4,5 - 0,50 \\
&= 5,12 \text{ kN/m} \\
- \text{ berat jendela} &= \text{berat kaca} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{balok Ba}) \\
&= 0,38 \times 4,5 - 0,500 \\
&= 1,520 \text{ kN/m} \\
- \text{ beban dinding} &= \text{presentase} \\
+ 1 \text{ jendela} + &= \text{dinding bata} \times \text{Berat Bata} + \text{berat jendela} \times \text{presentase jendela} \\
&= 86,11\% \times 1,28 + 1,52 \times 14\% \\
&= \mathbf{1,3133} \text{ kN / m}
\end{aligned}$$

> beban dinding LINE 3B1

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Grid} &= \text{C-D} = 4,828 \text{ kN / m} \\
&= \text{D-F} = 4,828 \text{ kN / m} \\
&= \text{F-H} = 4,828 \text{ kN / m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
- \text{ Luas dinding kotor} &= h \text{ lantai} - h \text{ balok} \times \text{bentang} \\
&= 4,5 - 0,7 \times 6,6 \\
&= 25,08 \text{ m}^2 = 100\% \\
- \text{ Luas jendela 1} &= (\text{h jendela} \times \text{lebar}) \\
&= 1 \times 1 \\
&= 1 \\
- \text{ Presentase Luas} &= \frac{\text{L jendela 1}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\% \\
\text{ jendela} &= \frac{1}{25,08} \times 100\% \\
&= 3,99\% \\
- \text{ Presentase Luas} &= \frac{\text{L dinding kotor} - \text{L jendela}}{\text{L dinding kotor}} \times 100\% \\
\text{ dinding bersih} &= \frac{25,08 - 1}{25,08} \times 100\% \\
&= 96,01\% \\
- \text{ Berat ding ding} &= 1 \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - h \text{ balok}) \\
&= 1,28 \times 4,5 - 0,7 \\
&= 4,864 \text{ kN/m} \\
- \text{ berat jendela} &= \text{berat kaca} \times \text{tinggi jendela} \\
&= 0,38 \times 1 \\
&= 0,38 \text{ kN/m} \\
- \text{ beban dinding} &= \text{presentase} \quad \text{Berat} \quad \text{berat} \quad \text{present}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 \text{ jendela} && \text{dinding} & \times & \frac{\text{Bata}}{\text{Bata}} & + & \frac{\text{Bata}}{\text{jendela}} & \times & \text{ase} \\
 & && \text{bata} & & & & & & \text{jendela} \\
 & = && 96,01\% & \times & 4,864 & + & 0,38 & \times & 4,0\% \\
 & = && \mathbf{4,685} & & \text{kN / m} & & & & 
 \end{aligned}$$

- beban dinding LINE 2 B1

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Grid} & = \text{L-N} & = & 4,685 \text{ kN / m} \\
 & & & \text{N-P} & = & 4,992 \text{ kN / m}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Untuk Y sumbu melinta**

beban dinding B

$$\text{line 9-7} = 4,828 \text{ kN / m}$$

beban dinding D

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{line 6-5} & = 1,304 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{line 5-3} & = 1,304 \text{ kN / m}
 \end{aligned}$$

beban dinding E

$$\text{line 9-7} = 4,992 \text{ kN / m}$$

beban dinding G

$$\text{line 9-7} = 4,992 \text{ kN / m}$$

beban dinding H

$$\text{line 6-4} = 4,992 \text{ kN / m}$$

beban dinding J

$$\text{line 6-4} = 4,992 \text{ kN / m}$$

beban dinding K

$$\text{line 9-7} = 4,992 \text{ kN / m}$$

beban dinding L

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{line 6-4} & = 4,992 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{line 3-1} & = 4,828 \text{ kN / m}
 \end{aligned}$$

beban dinding M

$$\text{line 9-7} = 4,992 \text{ kN / m}$$

beban dinding N

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{line 9-7} & = 4,992 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{line 5-3} & = 4,828 \text{ kN / m} \\
 \text{line 3-1} & = 4,992 \text{ kN / m}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.2.2 Beban hidup

Berikut adalah beban hidup yang bekerja pada gedung

Tabel 4.4 Beban hidup yang bekerja pada gedung

hunian atau penggunaan	Merata (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )
lobby	4,79
Gudang	6
ruang kuliah (kelas)	1,92
ruang mesin elevator	1,92
ruang kantor	2,4
tangga dan bordes	4,79
Atap datar, terhubung,	0,96
ruang panel	1,92

(Sumber : beban minimum untuk perancangan bangunan gedung dan struktur lain SNI 1727-2020 Tabel 4.3-1)

### 4.2.3 Beban Gempa

#### 4.2.3.1 Parameter Perhitungan beban gempa

1. Menentukan klasifikasi situs tanah

Berikut merupakan perhitungan rata-rata dari dua buah sampel uji standart penetration test (SPT)

Tabel 4.5 hasil uji bohr log sampel 1

no	kedalaman	Tebal	nilai	Ti/Ni
	(m)	(m)	SPT/Ni	
1	0	0	0	
2	2	2	6	0,333
3	4	2	4	0,500
4	6	2	4	0,500
5	8	2	24	0,083
6	10	2	60	0,033
7	12	2	15	0,133
8	14	2	18	0,111
9	16	2	28	0,071
10	18	2	40	0,050
11	20	2	14	0,143
12	22	2	16	0,125
13	24	2	38	0,053
14	26	2	51	0,039
15	28	2	60	0,033
16	30	2	60	0,033
Σti		30	Σti/ni	2,242

$$N = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m = 1 \ t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m = 1 \ \frac{t_i}{N_i}}$$

$$N1 = \frac{30}{2,242} = 13,379$$

Tabel 4.6 hasil uji bohr log sampel 2

no	kedalaman	Tebal	nilai	Ti/Ni
	(m)	(m)	SPT/Ni	
1	0	0	0	
2	2	2	5	0,400
3	4	2	7	0,286
4	6	2	18	0,111
5	8	2	50	0,040
6	10	2	45	0,044
7	12	2	12	0,167
8	14	2	18	0,111
9	16	2	48	0,042
10	18	2	53	0,038
11	20	2	10	0,200
12	22	2	20	0,100
13	24	2	26	0,077

14	26	2	45	0,044
15	28	2	59	0,034
16	30	2	60	0,033
	$\Sigma ti$	30	$\Sigma ti/ni$	1,727

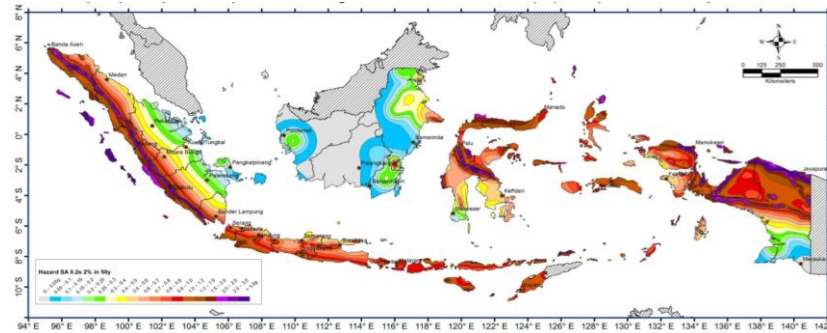
$$N = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m t_i}{\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{t_i}{N_i}}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{30}{1,727} = 17,371$$

nilai N rata-rata dari hasil pengujian bohr log diatas adalah

$$\begin{aligned} N \text{ rata-rata} &= \frac{N_1 + N_2}{2} \\ &= \frac{13,379 + 17,371}{2} \\ &= 15,375 \end{aligned}$$

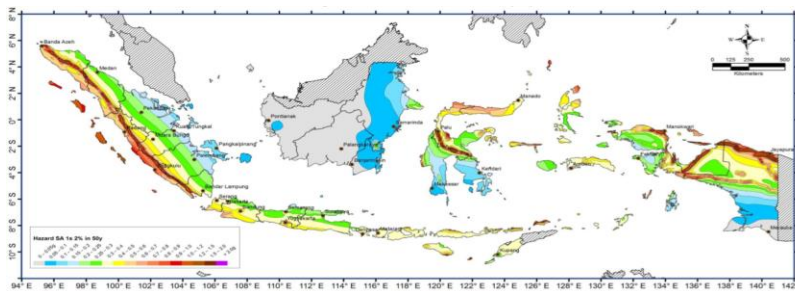
2. Menentukan nilai Ss daerah malang



Gambar 4.1 lokasi di peta respon spectra percepatan 0,2 detik (Ss)

Nilai Ss = 0,887 (sumber : Puskim.pu.go.id)

3. Menentukan nilai S1



Gambar 4.2 lokasi di peta respon spectra percepatan 1 detik (S1)

Nilai S1 = 0,413 (sumber: Puskim.go.id)



4 Menentukan kategori resiko bangunan dan faktor keutamaan

Tabel 4.7 Penentuan Kategori resiko bangunan

Jenis Pemanfaatan	Kategori
Gedung dan non gedung yang ditunjukkan sebagai fasilitas yang penting, termasuk tetapi tidak batasi untuk:	IV
- Bangunan- bangunan monumental	
- Gedung sekolah dan fasilitas pendidikan	
- Rumah sakit dan fasilitas kesehatan lainnya yang memiliki fasilitas bedah dan unit gawat darurat	
- Tempat Perlindungan terhadap gempa bumi, angin badai dan tempat perlindungan darurat lainnya.	
- Fasilitas kesiapan darurat komunikasi, pusat operasi dan fasilitas lainnya untuk tanggap darurat	
Struktur tambahan (termasuk menara telekomunikasi, tangka penyimpanan bahan bakar, menara pendingin, struktur stasiun listrik, tangka air pemadam kebakaran atau struktur pendukung air atau material atau peralatan pemadam kebakaran) yang diisyaratkan untuk beroperasi pada saat keadaan darurat	
Gedung dan non gedung yang dibutuhkan untuk mempertahankan fungsi struktur bangunan lain yang masuk ke dalam kategori resiko IV	

(Sumber: SNI 1726:2019 Pasal 4.1.2)

Tabel 4.8 penentuan faktor keutamaan gempa,  $I_e$

kategori resiko	faktor keutamaan gempa $I_e$
I atau II	1
III	1,25
IV	1,5

(Sumber : SNI 1726:2019 Pasal 4.1.2)

$$I_e = 1,5$$

5 Menentukan koefisien situs  $F_a$  dan  $F_v$

Dari perhitungan nilai  $N$  rata-rata didapatkan nilai  $N = 15,375$  sehingga, gedung fakultas peternakan universitas brawiaya masuk kedalam kelas situs:

Tabel 4.9 Penentuan Klasifikasi situs

kelas situs	$V_s$ (m/detik)	$N$ atau $N_{ch}$	$S_u$ (kPa)
SD (tanah sedang)	175 - 350	15 - 50	50 - 100

(Sumber: SNI 1726:2019 Pasal 5.3)

Tabel 4.10 Penentuan Koefisien situs,  $F_a$

Kelas situs	Parameter respons spektral percepatan gempa maksimum yang dipertimbangkan risiko-tertarget ( $MCE_R$ ) terpetakan pada periode

pendek, T = 0,2 detik, S <sub>s</sub>						
	S <sub>s</sub> ≤ 0,25	S <sub>s</sub> = 0,5	S <sub>s</sub> = 0,75	S <sub>s</sub> = 1,0	S <sub>s</sub> = 1,25	S <sub>s</sub> ≥ 1,5
SA	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
SB	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9
SC	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2
<b>SD</b>	<b>1,6</b>	<b>1,4</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>1,1</b>	<b>1,0</b>	<b>1,0</b>
SE	2,4	1,7	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,8
SF	SS <sup>(a)</sup>					

Catatan:

- Untuk nilai antara S<sub>s</sub> dapat dilakukan interpolasi linear
- SS = Situs yang memerlukan investigasi geoteknik spesifik dan analisis respons situs spesifik, lihat 6.10.1

(sumber: SNI 1726-2019 Pasal 6.2)

Tabel 4.11 penentuan koefisien situs, F<sub>v</sub>

Kelas situs	Parameter respons spektral percepatan gempa (MCER) terpetakan pada periode 1 detik, S <sub>1</sub>					
	S <sub>1</sub> ≤ 0,1	S <sub>1</sub> ≤ 0,2	S <sub>1</sub> ≤ 0,3	S <sub>1</sub> ≤ 0,4	S <sub>1</sub> ≤ 0,5	S <sub>1</sub> ≤ 0,6
SA	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
SB	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
SC	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4
<b>SD</b>	<b>2,4</b>	<b>2,2</b>	<b>2,0</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>1,7</b>
SE	4,2	3,3	2,8	2,4	2,2	2,0
SF	SS <sup>b</sup>					

**CATATAN :**

- Untuk nilai-nilai antara S<sub>s</sub> dapat dilakukan interpolasi linier
- SS = Situs yang memerlukan investigasi geoteknik spesifik dan analisis respons situs-spesifik, lihat 6.10.1

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 pasal 6.2)

$$S_s = 0,887$$

$$S_1 = 0,4126$$

dilakukan interpolasi untuk mendapatkan nilai Fa

$$S_s = 0,75 \quad F_a = 1,2$$

$$S_s = \mathbf{0,8867} \quad F_a = ?$$

$$S_s = 1 \quad F_a = 1,1$$

$$F_a = 1,2 \quad \frac{1,2 - 1,1}{1 - 0,75} \quad 0,887 - 0,75 = \mathbf{1,145}$$

dilakukan interpolasi untuk mendapatkan nilai Fv

$$S_1 = 0,4 \quad F_v = 1,9$$

$$S_1 = \mathbf{0,4126} \quad F_v = ?$$

$$S_1 = 0,5 \quad F_v = 1,8$$

$$F_v = 1,2 \quad \frac{1,2 - 1,1}{1 - 0,75} \quad 0,413 - 0,75 = \mathbf{1,887}$$

Didapatkan nilai Fa dan Fv

- Menghitung percepatan pada periode pendek (SMS) dan periode 1 detik (SM1)

$$SMS = F_a \times S_s$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,145 \times 0,8867 \\
 &= 1,016 \\
 SM1 &= F_v \times S1 \\
 &= 1,887 \times 0,4126 \\
 &= 0,779
 \end{aligned}$$

7 Menentukan nilai SDS dan SD1

$$\begin{aligned}
 Sds &= \frac{2}{3} F_a \times S_s \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} 1,145 \times 0,887 \\
 &= 0,68 \\
 Sd1 &= \frac{2}{3} F_v \times S1 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} 1,887 \times 0,4126 \\
 &= 0,52
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.12 Penentuan KDS berdasarkan SDS

Nilai SDS	Kategori risiko	
	I atau II atau III	IV
$SDS < 0,167$	A	A
$0,167 \leq SDS < 0,33$	B	C
$0,33 < SDS < 0,50$	C	D
$0,50 < SDS$	D	D

(Sumber : SNI 1726:2019 Tabel 8)

Tabel 4.13 Penentuan KDS berdasarkan SD1

Nilai SDS	Kategori risiko	
	I atau II atau III	IV
$SDS < 0,167$	A	A
$0,167 \leq SDS < 0,33$	B	C
$0,33 \leq SDS < 0,50$	C	D
$0,50 < SDS$	D	D

(Sumber : SNI 1726:2019 Tabel 9)

Dari tabel diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa tanah yang berada di kota Malang adalah tanah lunak dengan kategori D

8 Menentukan Faktor R, Cd, Ωo

Tabel 4.14 Penentuan Faktor R, Cd, Ωo

D. Sistem ganda dengan rangka pemikul momen khusus yang mampu menahan paling sedikit 25% persen gaya gempa yang ditetapkan	R	Ωo	Cd	Batasan sistem struktur dan batasan Kategori desain seismik				
				B	C	D	E	F
				1. Rangka baja dengan bresing eksentris	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	TB
2. Rangka baja dengan	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	TR	TR	TR	TR	TR

bresing konsentris khusus	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1B	1B	1B	1B	1B
3. Dinding geser beton bertulang khusus	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB
4. Dinding geser beton biasa	6	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	TB	TB	TI	TI	TI

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 Tabel 12)

Dari tabel diatas didapatkan nilai struktur dinding geser bertulang khusus:

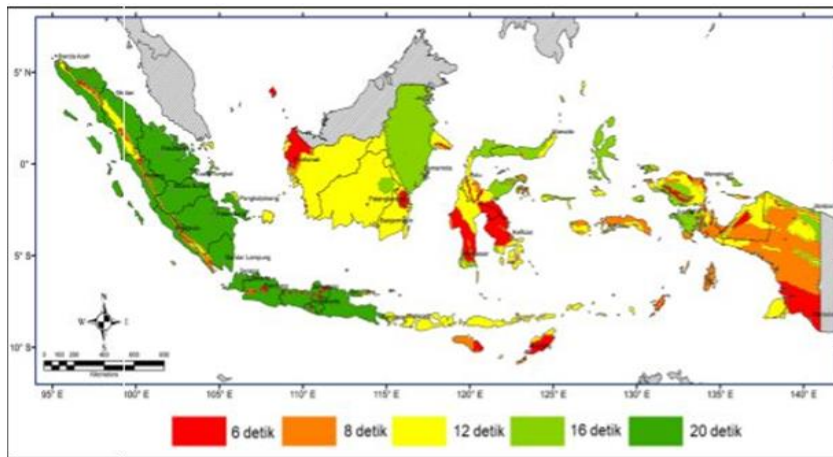
$$R = 7$$

$$\Omega_0 = 2,5$$

$$Cd = 5,5$$

9 Membuat respons Spektrum dan skala gaya respons spektrum

- Menghitung nilai Periode  $T_0$  dan  $T_s$



Gambar 4.3 panjang periode TL

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 Gambar 20)

Dari peta panjang periode TL, maka didapatkan Malang termasuk dalam periode **20 detik**

Maka:

$$T_0 = 0,2 \frac{SD1}{SDS} = 0,2 \frac{0,519}{0,677} = 0,15$$

$$T_s = \frac{SD1}{SDS} = \frac{0,519}{0,677} = 0,767$$

- Mengitung nilai  $S_a$  sesuai dengan SNI 1726-2019 Pasal 6.4

>> Untuk  $T < T_0$

$$S_a = SDS \times \left( 0,4 + 0,6 \frac{T}{T_0} \right)$$

>> Untuk  $T_0 \leq T \leq T_s$

$$S_a = SDS$$

>> Untuk  $T_s \leq T \leq T_L$

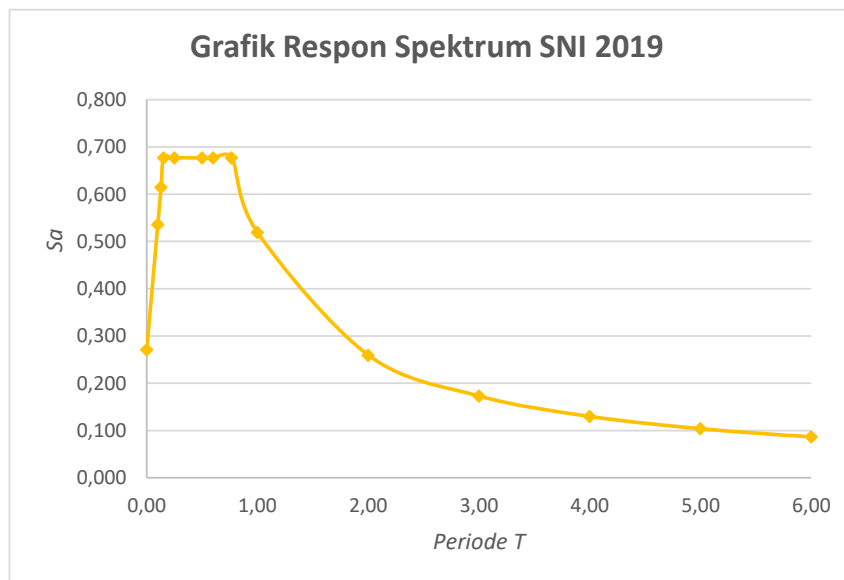
$$S_a = \frac{SD1}{T}$$

$S_a - T$   
 >> Untuk  $T > T_L$

$$S_a = \frac{SD1 \times TL}{T^2}$$

Tabel 4.15 Data parameter respons spektrum

SNI 2019		SNI 2019		SNI 2019	
T	S <sub>a</sub>	T	S <sub>a</sub>	T	S <sub>a</sub>
0,00	0,271	2,00	0,260	14,00	0,037
0,10	0,536	3,00	0,173	15,00	0,035
0,13	0,615	4,00	0,130	16,00	0,032
<b>0,1534</b>	<b>0,677</b>	5,00	0,104	17,00	0,031
0,25	0,677	6,00	0,087	18,00	0,029
0,50	0,677	7,00	0,074	<b>20,00</b>	0,026
0,60	0,677	8,00	0,065		
<b>0,7668</b>	<b>0,677</b>	10,00	0,052		
1,00	0,519	12,00	0,043		



Gambar 4.4 Grafik Respons Spektrum

- Menghitung Skala Gaya Respons Spektrum

$$\text{Skala gaya} = 9,81 \times \frac{I_e}{R}$$

Maka

$$\text{Skala gaya arah x} = 9,81 \times \frac{1,5}{7} = 2,10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\text{Skala gaya arah x} = 9,81 \times \frac{1,5}{7} = 2,10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Dari data- data diatas, maka hasil perhitungan parameter beban gempa dapat disimpulkan dalam tabel berikut ini:

Tabel 4.17 Rekapitulasi Parameter Beban gempa

Kategori resiko	IV
Faktor keutamaan gempa Ie	1,5
Kelas situs tanah	SD
Parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek (Ss)	0,887
Parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik (S1)	0,413
Faktor amplikasi periode pendek ( Fa)	1,145
Faktor amplikasi periode 1 detik ( Fv)	1,887
Percepatan pada periode pendek ( SMS)	1,016
Percepatan pada periode 1 detik ( SM1)	0,779
Percepatan desain pada periode pendek ( SDS)	0,677
Percepatan desain paa periode 1 detik (SD1)	0,519
Kategori desain seismik ( KDS)	D
Nilai Faktor R	7
Nilai Faktor Cd	5,5
Nilai Faktor $\Omega_0$	2,5
Skala Gaya Respons arah X	2,10
Skala Gaya Respons arah Y	2,10

#### 4.2.3.2 Analisis Gempa Statik Ekuivalen

##### 1. Menentukan Periode Fundamental Struktur

Tabel 4.18 Koefisien untuk batas atas pada perioda yang dihitung

Parameter percepatan respons spektral desain pada 1 detik, SD1	Koefisien Cu
$\geq 0,4$	1,4
0,3	1,4
0,2	1,5
0,15	1,6
$\leq 0,1$	1,7

(Sumber: SNI 1726-2019 Tabel 17)

Tabel 4.19 Nilai Parameter Periode pendekatan Ct dan x

Tipe struktur	Ct	x
Sistem rangka pemikul momen dimana rangka memikul 100 persen gaya gempa yang diisyaratkan dan tidak dilengkapi atau dihubungkan dengan komponen yang lebih kaku dan akan mencegah rangka dari defleksi		
Rangka baja pemikul momen	0,0724a	0,8
Rangka beton pemikul momen	0,0466a	0,9
Rangka baja dengan bresing eksentris	0,0731a	0,75
Rangka baja dengan bresing terkekang terhadap	0,0731a	0,75
Semua sistem struktur lainnya	0,0488a	0,75

(Sumber: SNI 1726-2019 Tabel 18)

Didapatkan nilai:

$$C_u = 1,4$$

$$C_t = 0,0488$$

$$x = 0,75$$

$$H_n = 31,5 \quad (H_n = \text{tinggi total bangunan})$$

**Menghitung periode fundamental pendekatan ( $T_a$ )**

$$\begin{aligned} T_a &= C_t \times H_n^x \\ &= 0,0488 \times 31,5^{0,75} \\ &= 0,649 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung periode maksimum**

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\max} &= C_u \times T_a \\ &= 1,4 \times 0,649 \\ &= 0,908 \end{aligned}$$

**Waktu getar alami dari analisis ETABS**

$$T_{cx} = 1,137 \text{ detik}$$

$$T_{cy} = 1,082 \text{ detik}$$

(Sumber: Modal participation mass ratio)

Dalam SNI 1726-2019 pasal 7.8.2 disebutkan:

1 Jika  $T_c > C_u \cdot T_a$  maka  $T = C_u \cdot T_a$

2 Jika  $T_a < T_c < C_u \cdot T_a$  maka  $T = T_c$

3 Jika  $T_c < T_a$  maka  $T = T_a$

$$T_a = 0,908 < T_c = 1,137 > T_{\max} = 0,908$$

$$T_a = 0,908 < T_c = 1,082 > T_{\max} = 0,908$$

Maka nilai  $T$  yang dipakai adalah nilai  $T_{\max}$

$$T_{cx} = 0,908 \text{ detik}$$

$$T_{cy} = 0,908 \text{ detik}$$

2. Menghitung Koefisien respon seismik ( $C_s$ )

a Menghitung nilai  $C_s$  min

$$C_{s \text{ min}} = 0,044 \cdot S_{DS} \cdot I_e \geq 0,01$$

$$= 0,044 \times 0,677 \times 1,5 \geq 0,01$$

$$= 0,045 \geq 0,01 \quad \text{OK}$$

b Menghitung nilai  $C_{sx}$  dan  $C_{sy}$  sesuai dengan (SNI 1726-2019 pasal 7.8.1.1)

$$C_{sx} = \frac{S_{DS}}{\left(\frac{R}{I_e}\right)} = \frac{0,677}{\left(\frac{7}{1,5}\right)} = 0,145$$

$$C_{sy} = \frac{S_{DS}}{\left(\frac{R}{I_e}\right)} = \frac{0,677}{\left(\frac{7}{1,5}\right)} = 0,145$$

c Menghitung nilai  $C_s$  maks

$$C_{sx \text{ max}} = \frac{S_{D1}}{T_{cx} \cdot \left(\frac{R}{I_e}\right)} = \frac{0,52}{0,908 \cdot \left(\frac{7}{1,5}\right)} = 0,122$$

$$C_{sy \max} = \frac{S_{D1}}{T_{cy} \left( \frac{R}{I_e} \right)} = \frac{0,519}{0,908 \left( \frac{7}{1,5} \right)} = 0,122$$

Kontrol :

$$C_{s \min} < C_{sx} < C_{s \max}$$

$$0,045 < 0,145 > 0,122$$

maka dipakai nilai  $C_{s \max} = \mathbf{0,122}$

$$C_{s \min} < C_{sy} < C_{s \max}$$

$$0,045 < 0,145 > 0,122$$

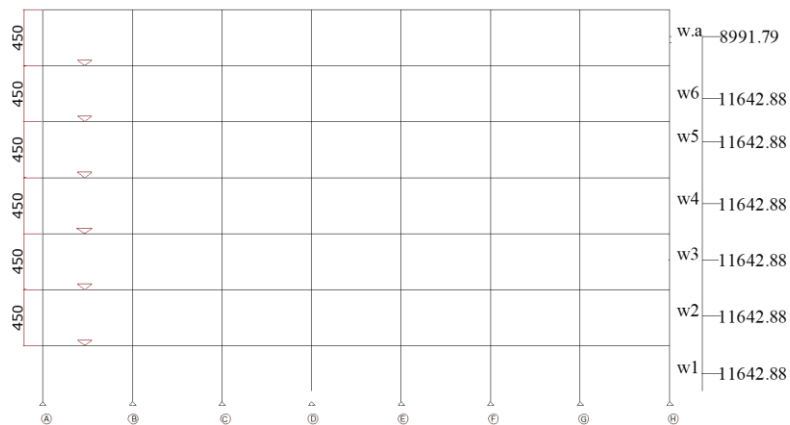
maka dipakai nilai  $C_{s \max} = \mathbf{0,122}$



Dari hasil perhitungan berat seismik efektif setiap lantai maka didapatkan rekapitulasi berat seismik efektif (W) pada tabel berikut ini.

Tabel 4.29 Rekapitulasi berat seismik efektif

Lantai	W
	kN
Atap	9486,33
6	12514,04
5	12613,05
4	12514,04
3	12514,04
2	12514,04
1	12514,04
Total	84669,57



Gambar 4.4 Pembagian beban gempa tiap lantai

3. Menghitung nilai gaya geser dasar ( base shear)

Nilai base shear  $V = C_s \times W$  (SNI 1726-2019 Pasal

Keterangan : 7.8.1.1)

$C_s$  = Koefisien respon seismik

$W$  = Berat Seismik Efektif

Maka nilai  $V_x$  dan  $V_y$  adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} V_x &= C_s \times W \\ &= 0,096 \times 84669,57 \\ &= 8128,279 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= C_s \times W \\ &= 0,096 \times 84669,57 \\ &= 8128,279 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung gaya gempa lateral  $F_x$  (SNI 1726-2019 Pasal

$F_x = C_{vx} \times V$  7.8.3)

$$C_{vx} = \frac{W_x h_x^k}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i h_i^k}$$

keterangan:

$C_{vx}$  = Faktor distribusi vertikal

$V$  = Gaya lateral design total atau geser didasar struktur

$W_i$  &  $W_x$  = Bagian berat seismik efektif total struktur ( $W$ ) yang ditempatkan atau dikenakan pada tingkat  $i$  atau  $x$

$h_i$  &  $h_x$  = Tinggi (m) dari dasar sampai tingkat  $i$  atau  $x$

$K$  = Eksponen yang terkait dengan perioda struktur sebagai berikut:

- Untuk struktur yang mempunyai dengan perioda sebesar 0,5 detik atau kurang,  $K=1$
- Untuk struktur yang mempunyai dengan perioda sebesar 2,5 detik atau lebih,  $K=2$
- Untuk struktur yang mempunyai dengan perioda sebesar 0,5 - 2,5 detik,  $k$  harus sebesar 2 atau harus ditentukan dengan interpolasi linier antara 1 dan 2.

Dari perhitungan sebelumnya didapat nilai periode struktur untuk arah X dan Y sebagai berikut :

$$T_{cx} = 0,959 \text{ detik}$$

$$T_{cy} = 0,959 \text{ detik}$$

Karena nilai periode struktur berada diantara 0,5 - 2,5 detik, maka melalui Interpolasi didapat :

- Nilai eksponen arah X

T	K
0,5	1
0,959	?
2,5	2

Maka untuk mendapatkan nilai K dari T harus diinterpolasi terlebih dahulu sebagai berikut:

$$K = 1 + \frac{0,9588 - 0,5}{2,5 - 0,5} \times 2 - 1$$

$$= 1,229$$

- Nilai eksponen arah Y

T	K
0,5	1
0,959	?
2,5	2

Maka untuk mendapatkan nilai K dari T harus diinterpolasi terlebih dahulu sebagai berikut:

$$K = 1 + \frac{0,9588 - 0,5}{2,5 - 0,5} \times 2 - 1$$

$$= 1,229$$

4. Menghitung Gaya gempa lateral (F) (SNI 1726-2019 Pasal 7.8.3)

Dari perhitungan sebelumnya didapatkan nilai  $V_x$  dan  $V_y$  yaitu:

$$V_x = 8128,279 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_y = 8128,279 \text{ kN}$$

Contoh perhitungan gaya gempa lateral pada lantai 1

Gaya gempa arah X

$$W_i \times h_i^{K_x} = 12514 \times 3,75^{\wedge} 1,229$$

$$= 63515,814 \text{ kNm}$$

$$C_{vx} = \frac{W_i \times h_i^{K_x}}{\sum W_i \times h_i^{K_x}}$$

$$= 0,048$$

$$F_x = C_{vx} \times V_x$$

$$= 12514,037 \times 8128,279$$

$$= 101717584$$

Gaya gempa arah Y

$$W_i \times h_i^{K_y} = 12514 \times 3,75^{\wedge} 1,229$$

$$= 63515,814 \text{ kNm}$$

$$C_{vy} = \frac{W_i \times h_i^{K_y}}{\sum W_i \times h_i^{K_y}}$$

$$= 0,048$$

$$F_y = C_{vy} \times V_y$$

$$= 0,048 \times 8128,279$$

$$= 390,962$$

Berikut adalah rekapitulasi hasil perhitungan gaya gempa lateral pada setiap lantai:

Tabel 4.30 Faktor Distribusi Vertikal

Lantai	Tinggi	Berat ( $W_i$ )	$h_i^{k_x}$	$h_i^{k_y}$	$W_i \times h_i^{k_x}$	$W_i \times h_i^{k_y}$
	m	kN	m	m	kNm	kNm
atap	36	93,06	81,79	81,79	7611	7611
6	31,5	122,76	69,41	69,41	8521	8521
5	27	123,73	57,43	57,43	7106	7106
4	22,5	122,76	45,90	45,9	5635	5635
3	18	122,76	34,89	34,89	4283	4283
2	13,5	122,76	24,50	24,5	3008	3008

1	9	122,76	14,89	14,89	1827	1827
Total		830,61			37992	37992

Tabel 4.31 Gaya Gempa Lateral Per Lantai

Lantai	Cvx	Cvy	Fx	Fy	Vx	Vy
			kN	kN	kN	kN
atap	0,200	0,200	<b>1628,422</b>	<b>1628,4218</b>	1628,4	1628,4
6	0,224	0,224	<b>1823,030</b>	<b>1823,0299</b>	3451,5	3451,5
5	0,187	0,187	<b>1520,334</b>	<b>1520,3336</b>	4971,8	4971,8
4	0,148	0,148	<b>1205,598</b>	<b>1205,5978</b>	6177,4	6177,4
3	0,113	0,113	<b>916,432</b>	<b>916,43155</b>	7093,8	7093,8
2	0,079	0,079	<b>643,503</b>	<b>643,50262</b>	7737,3	7737,3
1	0,048	0,048	<b>390,962</b>	<b>390,96166</b>	8128,3	8128,3
TOTAL			8128,279	8128,279		

#### 4.2.3.3 Analisa Gempa dinamik

##### 1. Partisipasi Massa

Menurut SNI 1726:2019 pasal 7.9.1.1 Analisis harus dilakukan untuk menentukan ragam getar alami untuk struktur. Analisis harus menyertakan jumlah ragam yang cukup untuk mendapatkan partisipasi massa ragam terkombinasi sebesar 100 % dari massa struktur. Untuk mencapai ketentuan ini, untuk ragam satu badan kaku (single rigid body) dengan periode 0,05 detik, diizinkan untuk mengambil semua ragam dengan periode di bawah 0,05 detik. Pengecualian Sebagai alternatif, analisis diizinkan untuk memasukkan jumlah ragam yang minimum untuk mencapai massa ragam terkombinasi paling sedikit 90 % dari massa aktual dalam masing-masing arah horizontal ortogonal dari respons yang ditinjau oleh model.

Berikut adalah tabel rasio modal partisipasi massa yang didapatkan dari hasil analisa gempa dinamis menggunakan program bantu ETABS.

Tabel 4.32 Modal Rasio Partisipasi Massa

Case	Mode	Periode	UX	UY	Sum UX	Sum UY
		sec				
Modal	1	1,139	0,6910	0,0114	69%	1%
Modal	2	1,077	0,0137	0,6131	70%	62%
Modal	3	0,766	0,0002	0,0431	70%	67%
Modal	4	0,251	0,1839	0,0017	89%	67%
Modal	5	0,235	0,0020	0,1856	89%	86%

Modal	6	0,162	0,0002	0,0059	89%	86%
Modal	7	0,109	0,0582	0,0002	95%	86%
Modal	8	0,103	0,0006	0,0881	95%	95%
Modal	9	0,079	0,0027	0,0190	95%	97%
Modal	10	0,071	0,0003	0,0013	95%	97%
Modal	11	0,069	0,0002	0,0000	95%	97%
Modal	12	0,068	0,0208	0,0016	97%	97%

Dari tabel diatas disimpulkan bahwa Partisipasi Massa dipenuhi sampai pada Modal 21 dan sudah mampu memenuhi syarat Partisipasi Massa sesuai SNI 1726 : 2019 pasal 7.9.1.1

## 2. Parameter analisis

Menurut SNI 1726 : 2019 pasal 7.9.1.3 disebutkan bahwa nilai untuk masing-masing parameter yang ditinjau, harus dikombinasikan menggunakan akar kuadrat Square Root of the Sun of Square (SRSS) atau metode kombinasi kuadrat lengkap Complete Quadratic Combination (CQC). Metode CQC harus digunakan untuk masing-masing nilai ragam di mana ragam yang berdekatan mempunyai korelasi silang yang signifikan di antara respons translasi dan torsi.

Tabel 4.33 Selisih Periode (T)

Mode	Periode	$\Delta T$
1	1,139	5%
2	1,077	29%
3	0,766	67%
4	0,251	6%
5	0,235	31%
6	0,162	33%
7	0,109	6%
8	0,103	23%
9	0,079	10%
10	0,071	3%
11	0,069	1%
12	0,068	100%

### 3. Skala Gaya geser dasar

Menurut SNI 1726:2019 pasal 7.9.4.1 bila periode fundamental hasil analisis lebih besar dari  $C_u T_a$  pada suatu arah tertentu, maka periode struktur  $T$  harus diambil sebesar  $C_u T_a$ . Apabila kombinasi respons untuk gaya geser dasar hasil analisis ragam ( $V_t$ ) kurang dari 100 % dari gaya geser ( $V$ ) yang dihitung melalui metode statik ekuivalen, maka gaya tersebut harus dikalikan dengan  $V/V_t$ , dimana  $V$  adalah gaya geser dasar statik ekuivalen, dan  $V_t$  adalah gaya geser dasar yang didapatkan dari hasil analisis kombinasi ragam.

Tabel 4.40 hasil perhitungan gaya gempa statik dan dinamis model ketiga

Tipe Gempa		$F_x$	$F_y$
Statik	Ex user	8128,28	
	Ey user		8128,279
Dinamik	RSPX	6951,152	
	RSPY		6662,9858

Cek konfigurasi  $V_{dinamik} \geq V_{statik}$

Tabel 4.41 Kontrol nilai gaya geser dasar

Tipe beban gempa	Arah X	Arah Y
V statik	8128,28	8128,28
V Dinamis	6951,1518	6662,9858
Kontrol $V_{dinamik} \geq V_{statik}$	Tidak Memenuhi	Tidak Memenuhi

Faktor Skala di Etabs  $U_1$  2,10  
 $U_2$  2,10

Faktor Skala Modifikasi:

$$U_{1\text{ Mod}} = 2,10 \times \frac{8128,28}{6951,1518} = 2458,126 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$U_{2\text{ Mod}} = 2,10 \times \frac{8128,28}{6662,9858} = 2564,436 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Setelah mendapatkan skala yang baru, maka dilanjutkan dengan

menginput faktor skala baru pada Program bantu ETABS dan melakukan analisis ulang dengan beban gempa dinamis

Tabel 4.42 hasil Perhitungan gaya geser dasar baru

Tipe beban gempa	Arah X	Arah Y
V statik	7676,55	7676,55
V Dinamis	16606,565	15608,86
Kontrol Vdinamik $\geq V_{statik}$	Memenuhi	Memenuhi

Maka dari hasil diatas dapat dipastikan nilai akhir respon spektrum telah memenuhi SNI 1726-2019 pasal 7.9.4.1, dengan syarat  $V_{dinamis} \geq V_{statik}$ . Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa untuk konfigurasi bangunan gedung, gempa dinamik lebih menentukan

#### 4.3 Kombinasi Pembebanan

Sebagaimana yang telah disyaratkan Pada SNI 1726-2019 Pasal 7.4.2.2 bahwa terdapat pengaruh beban gempa secara vertikal dan Horizontal. Beban gempa juga harus dimodifikasi untuk memperhitungkan kuat lebih sistem, seperti yang ditetapkan SNI 1726-2019 Pasal 7.4.3.1

1. Pengaruh beban gempa Vertical

$$\begin{aligned} E_v &= 0,2 \times SDS \times D \\ &= 0,2 \times 0,616 \times D \\ &= 0,123 D \end{aligned}$$

2. Pengaruh beban gempa horizontal

$$\begin{aligned} E_{mh} &= \times (Q_e(100\% \text{ dan } 30\%)) \\ &= 1,3 (1 Q_{ex} \pm 0,3 Q_{ey}) \text{ atau } 1,3 (1 Q_{ey} \pm 0,3 Q_{ex}) \\ &= (1,3 Q_{ex} \pm 0,39 Q_{ey}) \text{ atau } (1,3 Q_{ey} \pm 0,39 Q_{ex}) \end{aligned}$$

3. Beban Gempa ( Akibat gempa horizontal dan vertikal)

$$\begin{aligned} E &= E_{mh} + E_v \\ &= (1,3 Q_{ex} \pm 0,39 Q_{ey}) \text{ atau } (1,3 Q_{ey} \pm 0,39 Q_{ex}) \\ &\quad + 0,123 D \end{aligned}$$

Maka kombinasi pembebanan yang dipakai adalah sebagai berikut:

1. **1,4 D**
2. **1.20 D + 1.6 L**
3. **1.2 D + 1 L + 0.5 (1.3 Q<sub>ex</sub> + 0.2 S<sub>ds</sub> D) + 1(1.3 Q<sub>ey</sub> + 0.2 S<sub>ds</sub> D)**  
**1.24 D + 0.5L + 0.39 Q<sub>ex</sub> + 1.3 Q<sub>ey</sub>**
4. **1,20 D + 0.5 L + 0.3 (1.3 Q<sub>ex</sub> + 0.2 S<sub>ds</sub> D) + 1(1.3 Q<sub>ey</sub> + 0.2 S<sub>ds</sub> D)**  
**1.22D + 0.5 L - 0.39 Q<sub>ex</sub> + 1.3 Q<sub>ey</sub>**

5.  $1.20 D + 0.5 L + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} + 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$1.18 D + 0.5 L + 0.39 Q_{ex} - 1.3 Q_{ey}$**
6.  $1.20 D + 0.5 L + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} + 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$1.16 D + 0.5 L - 0.39 Q_{ex} - 1.3 Q_{ey}$**
7.  $1.20 D + 0.5 L + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} + 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$1.24 D + 0.5 L + 1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.39 Q_{ey}$**
8.  $1.20 D + 1 L + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} + 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$1.18 D + 0.5 L - 1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.39 Q_{ey}$**
9.  $1.20 D + 0.5 L + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} + 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$1.22 D + 0.5 L + 1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.39 Q_{ey}$**
10.  $1.20 D + 0.5 L + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} + 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$1.16 D + 0.5 L - 1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.39 Q_{ey}$**
11.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.86 D + 0.39 Q_{ex} + 1.3 Q_{ey}$**
12.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.88 D - 0.39 Q_{ex} + 1.3 Q_{ey}$**
13.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.92 D + 0.39 Q_{ex} - 1.3 Q_{ey}$**
14.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.94 D - 0.39 Q_{ex} - 1.3 Q_{ey}$**
15.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.86 D + 1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.39 Q_{ey}$**
16.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.92 D - 1.3 Q_{ex} + 0.39 Q_{ey}$**
17.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.88 D + 1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.39 Q_{ey}$**
18.  $0.90 D + 0.3 (1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.2 S_{ds} D) + 1(1.3 Q_{ey} - 0.2 S_{ds} D)$   
 **$0.94 D - 1.3 Q_{ex} - 0.39 Q_{ey}$**

Keterangan :

L = Beban hidup

D = Beban Mati

Q<sub>ex</sub> = Beban Gempa Arah X

Q<sub>ey</sub> = Beban Gempa Arah Y

#### 4.4 Kontrol Perilaku Struktur

##### 4.4.1 Pengecekan simpangan antar lantai

a. Model Awal

Diketahui:

Batas izin = 0,02 h<sub>sx</sub> (sumber: SNI 1726-2019 tabel 12)

Simpangan antar lantai =  $\frac{\delta_{xe}}{Cd}$



$$Cd = \frac{l_e}{5,5}$$

$$Ie = 1,5$$

Keterangan:

Cd = faktor pembesaran simpangan lateral dalam Tabel 12  
 $\delta_{xe}$  = simpangan di tingkat-x yang disyaratkan pada-pasal ini,yang ditentukan dengan analisis elastik

$$\delta_x = \frac{\delta_{xe} \cdot Cd}{Ie} = \frac{5,5 \delta_{xe}}{1,5} = 3,7 \delta_{xe}$$

Sesuai SNI 1726-2019 pasal 7.12.1.1 batasan izin untuk rangka pemikul momen KDS D sampai F harus dihitung tidak boleh melebihi batasan izin /  $\rho$ . Dan  $\rho$  adalah 1,3 sesuai SNI 1726-2019 pasal 7.3.4.2

$$\text{Batasan izin} = \frac{0,02 \text{ hsx}}{\rho}$$

$$\text{Batasan izin} = \frac{0,02 \text{ hsx}}{1,3} = 0,015 \text{ hsx}$$

Berikut adalah pengecekan simpangan yang terjadi akibat beban gempa dinamis Model awal

Tabel 4.43 Hasil pengecekan simpangan arah X

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	$\delta_{xe}$ (mm)	$\delta_x$ (mm)	$\Delta$ (mm)	Batas izin	cek
		X	X	X		
atap	4500	117,075	429,28	63,57	69,23	aman
6	4500	99,739	365,71	66,93	69,23	aman
5	4500	81,485	298,78	67,90	69,23	aman
4	4500	62,968	230,88	66,50	69,23	aman
3	4500	44,831	164,38	61,35	69,23	aman
2	4500	28,099	103,03	52,20	69,23	aman
1	4500	13,864	50,83	50,83	69,23	aman

Tabel 4.44 Hasil pengecekan simpangan arah Y

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	$\delta_{xe}$ (mm)	$\delta_x$ (mm)	$\Delta$ (mm)	Batas izin	cek
		Y	Y	Y		
atap	4500	111,774	409,84	63,47	69,23	aman
6	4500	94,465	346,37	67,31	69,23	aman
5	4500	76,109	279,07	66,36	69,23	aman
4	4500	58,011	212,71	65,08	69,23	aman
3	4500	40,262	147,63	58,95	69,23	aman
2	4500	24,186	88,68	47,74	69,23	aman
1	4500	11,165	40,94	40,94	69,23	aman

#### 4.4.2 Kontribusi Rangka dan Dinding Geser

Tabel 4.49 Rata-rata joint design reaction

Load Case	Rangka	Dinding geser
RSPX MAX	46,52%	53,48%
RSPY MAX	31,94%	53,48%
Rata-Rata	39,23%	53,48%

catatan: joint dinding geser terletak pada label: 259, 267,277,278,1,2,3,4,5,6,9,10,20,21,7,8,12,14

Tabel 4.50 joint design reaction RSPX

Story	Joint Label	Load comb		Fx	Fy
				kN	kN
base	11	RSPX	Max	526,61	526,609
base	259	RSPX	Max	545,95	545,951
base	260	RSPX	Max	493,13	493,134
base	261	RSPX	Max	28,25	519,103
base	262	RSPX	Max	519,10	515,050
base	263	RSPX	Max	515,05	466,554
base	267	RSPX	Max	466,55	467,156
base	268	RSPX	Max	467,16	514,418
base	269	RSPX	Max	38,20	71,627
base	270	RSPX	Max	514,42	69,778
base	271	RSPX	Max	71,63	89,125
base	275	RSPX	Max	69,78	81,445
base	276	RSPX	Max	89,12	71,919
base	277	RSPX	Max	81,45	82,498
base	278	RSPX	Max	71,92	82,332
base	304	RSPX	Max	82,50	55,234
base	306	RSPX	Max	82,33	91,921
base	322	RSPX	Max	55,23	86,719
base	1	RSPX	Max	1516,47	52,277
base	2	RSPX	Max	1508,40	78,483

base	3	RSPX	Max	91,92	77,949
base	4	RSPX	Max	86,72	78,134
base	5	RSPX	Max	1512,68	71,292
base	6	RSPX	Max	52,28	76,098
base	9	RSPX	Max	1510,28	56,285
base	10	RSPX	Max	78,48	28,255
base	20	RSPX	Max	77,95	38,198
base	21	RSPX	Max	78,13	1516,472
base	7	RSPX	Max	71,29	1508,395
base	8	RSPX	Max	76,10	1512,680
base	12	RSPX	Max	56,29	1510,275
base	14	RSPX	Max	1,12	1,119
Total dinding				6118,045	53,48%
Total Rangka				5321,0895	46,52%
TOTAL				11439,1345	

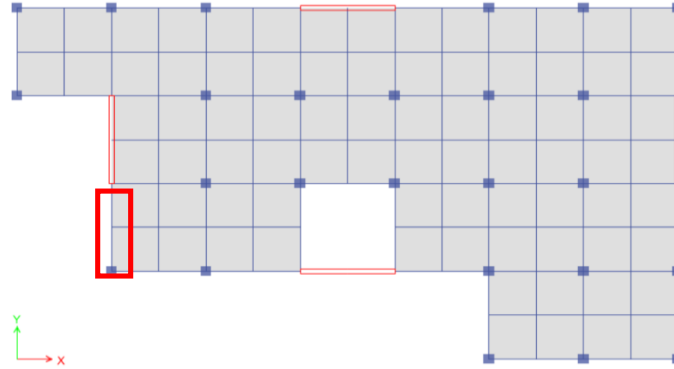
Tabel 4.51 joint design reaction RSPY

Story	Joint Label	Load comb		Fx	Fy
				kN	kN
base	11	RSPX	Max	526,61	526,609
base	259	RSPX	Max	545,95	545,951
base	260	RSPX	Max	493,13	493,134
base	261	RSPX	Max	28,25	519,103
base	262	RSPX	Max	519,10	515,050
base	263	RSPX	Max	515,05	466,554
base	267	RSPX	Max	466,55	467,156
base	268	RSPX	Max	467,16	514,418
base	269	RSPX	Max	38,20	71,627
base	270	RSPX	Max	514,42	69,778
base	271	RSPX	Max	71,63	89,125
base	275	RSPX	Max	69,78	81,445
base	276	RSPX	Max	89,12	71,919
base	277	RSPX	Max	81,45	82,498
base	278	RSPX	Max	71,92	82,332
base	304	RSPX	Max	82,50	55,234
base	306	RSPX	Max	82,33	91,921
base	322	RSPX	Max	55,23	86,719
base	1	RSPX	Max	1516,47	52,277
base	2	RSPX	Max	1508,40	78,483
base	3	RSPX	Max	91,92	77,949
base	4	RSPX	Max	86,72	78,134
base	5	RSPX	Max	1512,68	71,292
base	6	RSPX	Max	52,28	76,098
base	9	RSPX	Max	1510,28	56,285
base	10	RSPX	Max	78,48	28,255
base	20	RSPX	Max	77,95	38,198
base	21	RSPX	Max	78,13	1516,472
base	7	RSPX	Max	71,29	1508,395
base	8	RSPX	Max	76,10	1512,680
base	12	RSPX	Max	56,29	1510,275
base	14	RSPX	Max	1,12	1,119
base	16	RSPX	Max	2,65	2,651
Total dinding				6118,05	53,48%
Total Rangka				3653,101	31,935%
TOTAL				11439,1345	

## 4.5 Perhitungan Penulangan Balok

### 4.5.1 Data Perencanaan

- Perhitungan Balok B1 400/700
- Nomor batang = B74



Gambar 4.13 Letak Balok rencana ( B74) Lantai 5

- Lebar balok (bw)	=	400	mm
- Tinggi balok (h)	=	700	mm
- Bentang balok (L balok)	=	7200	mm
- Bentang bersih balok (Ln balok)	=	6400	mm
- Selimut beton ( sb)	=	40	mm
- Mutu Tulangan Utama fy	=	420	Mpa
- Mutu Tulangan sengkang fy	=	420	Mpa
- Diameter Tul. Pokok	=	22	mm
- Diameter Tul. Sengkang	=	13	mm
- Tebal plat ( hf)	=	125	mm
- Modulus Elastisitas Baja (Es)	=	200000	Mpa
- Mutu beton fc'	=	35	Mpa
- Nilai β1	=	0,85	- $\frac{0,05}{7} \cdot \frac{f_c - 28}{7}$
			(SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 22.2.2.4.3)
	=	0,85	- $\frac{0,05}{7} \cdot \frac{35 - 28}{7}$
	=	0,85	- 0,05
	=	<b>0,80</b>	

### 4.5.2 Perhitungan Penulangan Longitudinal Balok

#### 1. Desain Pendahuluan

Tinggi efektif tulangan dalam satu lapis

$$d' = sb + d.sengkang + \frac{1}{2} \times d.tulangan\ tekan$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 11$$

$$= 64 \text{ mm}$$

$$ds = sb + d.sengkang + \frac{1}{2} \times d.tulangan\ tarik$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 11$$

$$= 64 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h \text{ balok} - ds$$

$$= 700 - 64$$

$$= 636 \text{ mm (diasumsikan tulangan 1 baris)}$$

keterangan:

$d'$  = jarak dari serat tekan terjauh ke pusat tulangan tekan longitudinal

$d$  = jarak dari serat tekan terjauh ke pusat tulangan tarik longitudinal

$d_s$  = jarak dari serat tarik terjauh ke pusat tulangan tarik longitudinal

## 2. Syarat tulangan minimum

Tulangan minimum balok dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 9.6.1.2

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ As min} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{35}}{420} \times 400 \times 636 \\ &= 895,864 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ As min} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} 400 \times 636 \\ &= 848,000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Maka berdasarkan perhitungan diambil As min dengan nilai terbesar yaitu : 895,864 mm<sup>2</sup>

## 3. Syarat spasi tulangan

- Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm (SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 25.2.1)
- Bila tulangan sejajar tersebut diletakkan dalam dua lapis atau lebih, tulangan pada lapis atas harus diletakkan tepat di atas tulangan di bawahnya dengan spasi bersih antar lapis tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm (SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 25.2.2)

## 4. Syarat lebar sayap efektif

Lebar flens efektif ( $b_{eff}$ ) menurut SNI 2847- 2019 pasal 6.3.2.1 tidak boleh melebihi:

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ beff} &= b_w + \left\{ 6 \times h_f \text{ kanan} \right\} \\ \text{beff} &= 400 + \left\{ 6 \times 125 \right\} \\ \text{beff} &= \mathbf{1150} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ beff} &= b_w + \frac{S_w \text{ kanan}}{2} \\ \text{beff} &= 400 + \left( \frac{3250}{2} \right) \\ \text{beff} &= \mathbf{2025} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

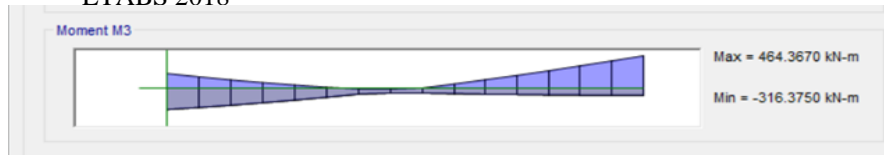
$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ beff} &= b_w + \left\{ \frac{L_n \text{ balok}}{12} \right\} \\ \text{beff} &= 400 + \left\{ \frac{6400}{12} \right\} \\ &= \mathbf{933,33} \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

digunakan lebar efektif ( $b_{eff}$ ) terkecil = 933,33 mm

#### 4.5.2.1 Perhitungan penulangan longitudinal tumpuan

##### a. Momen hasil dari output etabs

Berikut adalah momen maksimum yang didapat dari output program bantu ETABS 2018



$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Mu+} &= 464,367 \quad \text{kNm} = 464367000 \quad \text{Nmm} \\
 - \text{Mu-} &= 764,000 \quad \text{kNm} = 764000000 \quad \text{Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### b. Kontrol momen negatif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Mu-} &= 764,0000 \quad \text{kNm} \\
 &= 764000000 \quad \text{Nmm} \\
 - \text{Direncanakan pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:} \\
 \text{Tulangan tarik (atas) As} &= 7 \quad \text{D} \quad 25 = 3434,38 \quad \text{mm}^2 \\
 \text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) As'} &= 4 \quad \text{D} \quad 25 = 1962,50 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 1. Menghitung luas tulangan tarik (As)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As 1} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
 &= 5 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
 &= 2453,13 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As 2} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
 &= 981,25 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 2. Menghitung luas tulangan tekan (As')

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As'} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
 &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
 &= 1962,5 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 3. Menghitung nilai tinggi efektif d dan d'

$$\begin{aligned}
 y1 &= sb + d \text{ sengkang} + (1/2 \times \text{tulangan pokok lapis 1}) \\
 &= 40 + 13 + 12,5 \\
 &= 65,5 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y2 &= sb + d \text{ sengkang} + d \text{ lapis 1} + \text{spasi} + (1/2 \times d \text{ tul pokok lapis 2}) \\
 &= 40 + 13 + 25 + 25 + 12,5 \\
 &= 116 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds &= \frac{(A1 \times y1) + (A2 \times y2)}{A1 + A2} \\
 &= \frac{2453,13 \times 65,5 + 981,25 \times 116}{2453,13 + 981,25} \\
 &= 80 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan ds

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= sb + d \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 \text{ tulangan pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + 11 \\
 &= 64 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h \text{ balok} - ds \\
 &= 700 - 80 \\
 &= 620 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4 Menghitung tegangan dan regangan pada balok

Di misalkan garis netral ( $c$ ) >  $d'$  maka perhitungan garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan:

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w \quad (\text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 22.2.2.4.1})$$

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003 \quad (\text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 22.2.2.1})$$

$$E_s = 200000 \quad (\text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 20.2.2.2})$$

$$C_s = A_s' \times f_s'$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w) + (A_s' \times f_s') = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s': \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times E_s$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times E_s \times \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 200000 \times 0,003$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 600$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w \right] + A_s' \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w \right] c + \left[ A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 600 \right] c - \left[ A_s \times d' \times 600 \right] = \left[ A_s \times f_y \right] \times c$$

$$\text{Substitusi } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 c \times b_w \right] c + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] c - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s \right] = \left[ A_s \times f_y \right] c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 \times b \right] c^2 + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times c \right] - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s \right] = \left[ A_s \times f_y \right] c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 400 \right] c^2 + \left[ 600 \times 1962,5 \right] c - \left[ 600 \times 64 \times 1962,5 \right] = \left[ 1442437,5 \right] c$$

$$9520 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 75360000 = 1E+06 c$$

$$9520 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 75360000 - 1E+06 c = 0$$

$$9520 c^2 - 264938 c - 75360000 = 0$$

sehingga didapat:

$$a = 9520$$

$$b = -264937,5$$

$$c = -75360000$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai  $c$  maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$$

$$c = \frac{264938 \pm \sqrt{70191878906 - 4 \times 9520 \times -75360000}}{2 \times 9520}$$

$$c+ = \frac{264938 + \sqrt{2939900678906}}{19040}$$

$$= 103,97$$

$$c- = \frac{264938 - \sqrt{2939900678906}}{19040}$$



$$= -76,14$$

Substitusi nilai c = **103,97**

$$9520 c^2 + -264938 c - 75360000 = 0$$

$$[9520 \times 10809,35] - [264938 \times 103,97] - 75360000 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

cek syarat nilai c > d'

$$103,97 > 64 \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

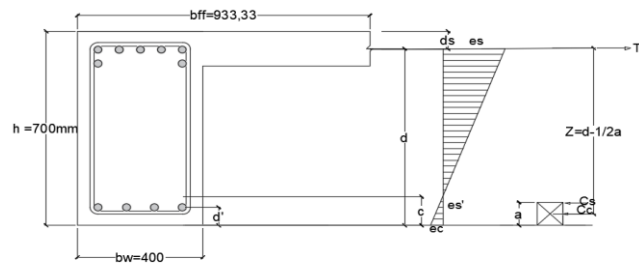
dari nilai c ( garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d', maka dilanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,8 \times 103,97$$

$$= 83,17 \text{ mm}$$

berikut adalah diagram tegangan dan regangan momen tumpuan negatif



Gambar 4.7 digram regangan dan tegangan momen negatif tumpuan

Menghitung regangan

Regangan tulangan tekan (  $\epsilon_s'$  )

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{103,97 - 64}{103,97} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0012 < \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Belum leleh}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik (  $\epsilon_s$  )

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{620 - 103,97}{103,97} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0149 > \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Sudah leleh}$$

Batasan regangan leleh pada balok(  $\epsilon_y$  ):

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{F_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{420}{200000}$$

$$= 0,002$$

Menghitung Tegangan

Tegangan pada tulangan tekan (  $f_s'$  )

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

$$= 0,0012 \times 200000$$

$$= 231 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow < f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

karena nilai  $f_s' < f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_s' = 231 \text{ Mpa}$

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik (  $f_s$  )

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0149 \times 200000$$

$$= 2979 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow > f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

karena nilai  $f_s > f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$   
 menentukan nilai  $\phi$  dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :  
 Karena nilai  $\epsilon_s$  sesudah leleh =  $0,0149 \geq 0,005$   
 maka di ambil  $\phi$ :  $0,9$  (SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 21.2.2)

**5. Menghitung resultan gaya tekan dan tarik pada balok**

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_w \\ &= 0,85 \times 35 \times 83,17 \times 400 \\ &= 989775,68 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1962,50 \times 231 \\ &= 452661,82 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 3434,375 \times 420 \\ &= 1442437,5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} C_c + C_s &= T_s \\ 989776 + 452661,82 &= 1442437,5 \\ 1442438 &= 1442437,5 \quad \text{(kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

**6. Menghitung momen kapasitas**

Jarak momen

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - 1/2 a \\ &= 620 - 41,59 \text{ mm} \\ &= 578,63 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - d' \\ &= 620 - 64,0 \text{ mm} \\ &= 556,21 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal ( $M_n$ )

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= C_c \times Z_1 + C_s \times Z_2 \\ &= 1E+06 \times 578,63 + 452661,82 \times 556,21 \\ &= 1086410359 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen kapasitas

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi \times M_n \\ &= 0,90 \times 1086410359 \\ &= 977769323,4 \text{ Nmm} \\ 977769323,4 \text{ Nmm} &> 764000000 \text{ Nmm} \quad \text{AMAN} \end{aligned}$$

**c. Kontrol Momen Positif**

- $M_u$  =  $464,3670 \text{ kNm}$   
 $= 464367000 \text{ Nmm}$
- Direncanakan pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:  
 Tulangan tekan (atas)  $A_s' = 5 \text{ D } 25 = 2453,125 \text{ mm}^2$   
 Tulangan tarik (bawah)  $A_s = 4 \text{ D } 25 = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$

**1. Menghitung luas tulangan tekan ( $A_s'$ )**

$$\begin{aligned} A_s' &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\ &= 5 \times 1/4 \pi 25^2 \\ &= 2453,125 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**2. Menghitung luas tulangan tarik ( $A_s$ )**

$$A_s = n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan}$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times 25^2$$

$$= 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

### 3. Menghitung nilai tinggi efektif d dan d'

- Menghitung nilai d'

$$d' = s_b + \frac{D}{\text{senggang}} + \frac{1}{2} \times D \text{ tulangan pokok}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 11$$

$$= 64 \text{ mm}$$

- Menghitung nilai d

$$d = h - s_b + \frac{D}{\text{senggang}} + \frac{1}{2} \times D \text{ tulangan pokok}$$

$$= 700 - 40 + 13 + 11$$

$$= 636 \text{ mm}$$

### 4 Menghitung tegangan dan regangan pada balok

jika di misalkan garis netral (c) > d' maka persamaan untuk perhitungan garis netral

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$(0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b) + (A_s' \times f_s') = A_s \times f_y$$

Substitusi nilai fs' :

$$\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} \epsilon_s$$

$$f_s' = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} \epsilon_s \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s' = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} 0,003 \times 200000$$

$$f_s' = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} 600$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b \right] + A_s' \left[ \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] 600 = A_s \times F_y$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b \times c \right] + \left[ A_s' \times (c - 60) \right] - \left[ A_s' \times d' \times 600 \right] =$$

$$\left[ A_s \times F_y \times c \right]$$

substitusi a = β1 c

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 \times c \times b \times c \right] + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times c \right] - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s' \right] =$$

$$\left[ 1962,5 \times 420 \right] \times c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 \times b \times c^2 \right] + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times c \right] - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s' \right] =$$

$$\left[ 824250 \times c \right]$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 933,3333 \right] c^2 + \left[ 600 \times 2453,1 \right] c -$$

$$\left[ 600 \times 64 \times 2453,1 \right] = 824250 \times c$$

$$22213,3 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 94200000 = 824250 c$$

$$22213,3 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 94200000 - 824250 c = 0$$

$$22213 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 = 0$$

sehingga didapat:

$$a = 22213$$

$$b = 647625$$

$$c = -94200000$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai c maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai

berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$$

$$c = \frac{-647625 \pm \sqrt{419418140625 - 4 \cdot 22213 \cdot -94200000}}{2 \cdot 22213,3}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-647625 + \sqrt{8789402140625}}{44426,66667}$$

$$= 52,15$$

$$c- = \frac{-647625 - \sqrt{8789402140625}}{44426,66667}$$

$$= -81,31$$

Substitusi nilai c = **52,15**

$$22213 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 = 0$$

$$22213 \times 2720,13 + 647625 \times 52,2 - 94200000 = 0$$

$$\text{cek syarat nilai } c > d' \quad 0 = 0$$

$$52,15 > 64$$

**Tidak memenuhi**

dari nilai c ( garis netral) ternyata kurang dari d', maka harus dihitung ulang dengan persamaan:

$$C_c = T_{s1} + T_{s2}$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_{eff} \right] = \left[ A_{s1} \times f_s \right] + \left[ A_{s2} \times f_y \right]$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s}{\epsilon_c} = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 0,003 \times 200000$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600$$

$$\left[ 0,85 f_c' a b_{eff} \right] = A_{s1} \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600 + \left[ A_{s2} F_y \right]$$

$$\left[ 0,85 f_c' a b_{eff} \right] c = \left[ A_{s1} d' 600 \right] - \left[ A_{s1} c 600 \right] + \left[ A_{s2} F_y \right] c$$

$$\text{substitusi } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 f_c' \beta_1 c b_{eff} \right] c = \left[ 600 A_{s1} d' \right] - \left[ 600 c A_{s1} \right] + \left[ 1962,50 \times 420 \right] c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 f_c' \beta_1 b_{eff} \right] c^2 = \left[ 600 A_{s1} d' \right] - \left[ 600 c A_{s1} \right] + \left[ 824250 c \right]$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 933 \right] c^2 = \left[ 600 \times 2453 \right] c - \left[ 600 \times c \times 2453 \right] + 824250 c$$

$$22213,333 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 = 0$$

$$a = 22213$$

$$b = 647625$$

$$c = -94200000$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai c maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$$

$$c = \frac{-647625 \pm \sqrt{419418140625 - 4 \cdot 22213 \cdot -94200000}}{2 \cdot 22213}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-647625 + \sqrt{8789402140625}}{44426,66667}$$

$$c = \frac{-647625 \pm \sqrt{8789402140625}}{44426,66667}$$

$$= -81,31$$

Substitusi nilai c = **52,15**

$$22213 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 = 0$$

$$22213 \times 2720,13 + 647625 \times 52,15 - 94200000 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

maka dipakai nilai c = **52,15** mm

cek asumsi bahwa garis netral c < d'

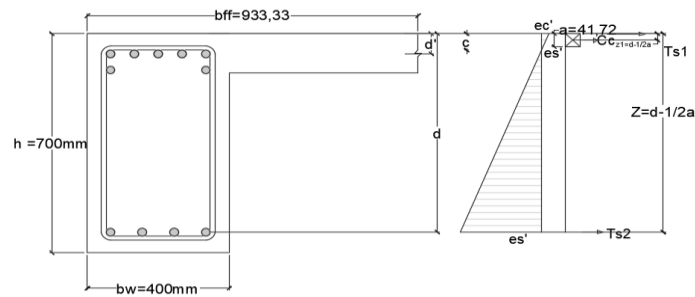
$$52,15 < 64 \text{ Memenuhi}$$

dari nilai c garis netral kurang dari d' dan telah memenuhi persamaan diatas maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,8 \times 52,15$$

$$= 41,72 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.7 digram regangan dan tegangan momen positif tumpuan

Menghitung regangan:

Regangan tulangan tekan (  $\epsilon_s'$  )

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{64 - 52,15}{52,15} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0007 < \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Belum leleh}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik (  $\epsilon_s$  )

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{636 - 52,15}{52,15} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,034 > \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Sudah leleh}$$

batas Regangan leleh pada balok(  $\epsilon_y$  )

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{F_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{420}{200000}$$

$$= 0,002$$

menghitung Tegangan:

Tegangan pada tulangan tekan

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0007 \times 200000 \\ &= 136 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow < f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai  $f_s' < f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_s' = 136 \text{ Mpa}$

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik ( $f_s$ )

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,034 \times 200000 \\ &= 6717 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow > f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai  $f_s > f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$

menentukan nilai  $\phi$  dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai  $\epsilon_s$  sesudah leleh  $= 0,0336 \geq 0,005$

maka di ambil  $\phi: 0,9$  (SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 21.2.2)

#### 5. Menghitung resultan gaya tekan dan tarik pada balok

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_{eff} \\ &= 0,85 \times 35 \times 41,72 \times 933,33 \\ &= 1158533,8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_{s'} \times f_s' \\ &= 2453,1 \times 136 \\ &= 334284 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1963 \times 420 \\ &= 824250 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= T_{s1} + T_{s2} \\ 1158533,8 &= 334283,79 + 824250 \\ 1158534 &= 1158534 \text{ (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

#### 6. Menghitung momen kapasitas

Jarak momen

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d' - 1/2 \times a \\ &= 64 - 20,862 \text{ mm} \\ &= 43,138 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - 1/2 \times a \\ &= 636 - 20,862 \text{ mm} \\ &= 615,14 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal ( $M_n$ )

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z1 + T_{s2} \times Z2 \\ &= 334284 \times 43,138 + 824250 \times 615,14 \\ &= 521447885,2 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi \times M_n \\ &= 0,90 \times 521447885,2 \\ &= 469303096,7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$469303096,7 \text{ Nmm} > 464367000 \text{ Nmm} \quad \text{AMAN}$$

Cek syarat  $M_n+ > 1/2 M_n-$  (SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.6.3.2)

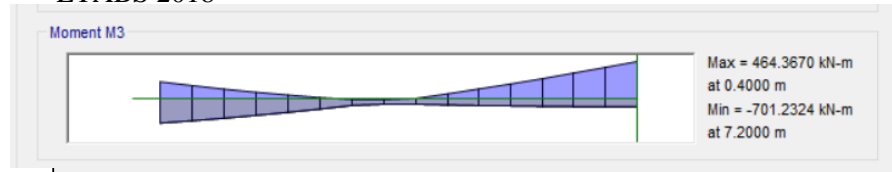
$$469303096,7 \text{ Nmm} > 1/2 \times 1086410359 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$469303096,7 \text{ Nmm} > 543205179 \text{ 2/3 Nmm (Memenuhi)}$$

#### 4.5.2.1 Perhitungan penulangan longitudinal tumpuan

##### a. Momen hasil dari output etabs

Berikut adalah momen maksimum yang didapat dari output program bantu ETABS 2018



$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Mu}^+ &= 464,367 \quad \text{kNm} = 464367000 \quad \text{Nmm} > 50\% \text{ M-} \\
 - \text{Mu}^- &= 701,232 \quad \text{kNm} = 701232400 \quad \text{Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### b. Kontrol momen negatif

- $\text{Mu}^- = 701,2324 \text{ kNm}$   
 $= 701232400 \text{ Nmm}$
- Direncanakan pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:  
 Tulangan tarik (atas)  $\text{As} = 7 \text{ D } 25 = 3434,38 \text{ mm}^2$   
 Tulangan tekan (bawah)  $\text{As}' = 5 \text{ D } 25 = 2453,13 \text{ mm}^2$

##### 1. Menghitung luas tulangan tarik ( $\text{As}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
 &= 7 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
 &= 3434,38 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 2. Menghitung luas tulangan tekan ( $\text{As}'$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As}' &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
 &= 5 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
 &= 2453,125 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 3. Menghitung nilai tinggi efektif $d$ dan $d'$

- Menghitung nilai  $d'$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= s_b + \frac{D. \text{ sengkang}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ tulangan} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + 12,5 \\
 &= 65,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung nilai  $d$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - s_b + \frac{D. \text{ sengkang}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ tulangan} \\
 &= 800 - 40 + 13 + 12,5 \\
 &= 775 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 4 Menghitung tegangan dan regangan pada balok

Di misalkan garis netral ( $c$ )  $> d'$  maka perhitungan garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan:

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w \quad (\text{SNI } 2847:2019 \text{ Pasal } 22.2.2.4.1)$$

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003 \quad (\text{SNI } 2847:2019 \text{ Pasal } 22.2.2.1)$$

$$E_s = 200000 \quad (\text{SNI } 2847:2019 \text{ Pasal } 20.2.2.2)$$

$$C_s = \text{As}' \times f_s'$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w) + (A_s' f_s') = A_s \times f_y$$

Substitusi nilai  $f_s'$ :  $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times E_s$

$$f_s' = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times E_s \times \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 200000 \times 0,003$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 600$$

$$[0,85 f'_c a b_w] + A_s' \left[ \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] 600 = A_s \times F_y$$

$$[0,85 f'_c a b_w] c + [A_s' c 600] - [A_s d' 600] =$$

$$[A_s \times f_y] \times c$$

Substitusi  $a = \beta_1 c$

$$[0,85 f'_c \beta_1 c b_w] c + [600 A_s' c] - [600 d' A_s] =$$

$$[3434,38 \times 420] c$$

$$[0,85 f'_c \beta_1 b] c^2 + [600 A_s' c] - [600 d' A_s] = [1442438 c]$$

$$[0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 400] c^2 + [600 \times 2453,1] c -$$

$$[600 \times 65,5 \times 2453,1] = [1E+06 c]$$

$$9520 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 96407813 = 1E+06 c$$

$$9520 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 96407813 - 1E+06 c = 0$$

$$9520 c^2 + 29438 c - 96407813 = 0$$

sehingga didapat:

$$a = 9520$$

$$b = 29437,5$$

$$c = -96407813$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai  $c$  maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$$

$$c = \frac{-29438 \pm \sqrt{866566406 - 4 \times 9520 \times -96407813}}{2 \times 9520}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-29438 + \sqrt{3672076066406}}{19040}$$

$$= 99,10$$

$$c- = \frac{-29438 - \sqrt{3672076066406}}{19040}$$

$$= -102,19$$

Substitusi nilai  $c = 99,10$

$$9520 c^2 + 29438 c - 96407813 = 0$$

$$[9520 \times 9820,44] - [-29438 \times 99,10] - 96407812,5 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

cek syarat nilai  $c > d'$

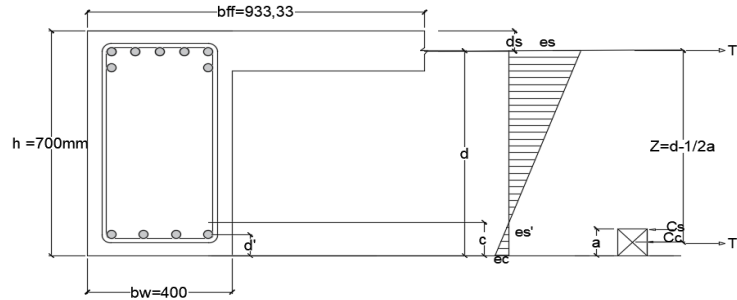


99,10 > 65,5 **Memenuhi**

dari nilai c ( garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d', maka dilanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,8 \times 99,10 \\ &= 79,28 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

berikut adalah diagram tegangan dan regangan momen tumpuan negatif



Gambar 4.7 digram regangan dan tegangan momen negatif tumpuan

Menghitung regangan

Regangan tulangan tekan ( εs')

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{s'} &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{99,10 - 65,5}{99,10} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0010 < \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Belum leleh} \end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik ( εs)

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{735 - 99,10}{99,10} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0192 > \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Sudah leleh} \end{aligned}$$

Batasan regangan leleh pada balok( εy):

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_y &= \frac{F_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Tegangan

Tegangan pada tulangan tekan ( fs')

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s'} &= \epsilon_{s'} \times E_s \\ &= 0,0010 \times 200000 \\ &= 203 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow < f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai fs' < fy maka dipakai fs' = 203 Mpa

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik ( fs)

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0192 \times 200000 \\ &= 3847 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow > f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

karena nilai fs > fy maka dipakai fy = 420 Mpa

menentukan nilai  $\phi$  dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :  
 Karena nilai  $\epsilon_s$  sesudah leleh = 0,0192  $\geq$  0,005  
 maka di ambil  $\phi$ : 0,9 (SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 21.2.2)

**5. Menghitung resultan gaya tekan dan tarik pada balok**

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_w \\ &= 0,85 \times 35 \times 79,28 \times 400 \\ &= 943414,34 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 2453,13 \times 203 \\ &= 499023,16 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 3434,375 \times 420 \\ &= 1442437,5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang dimana:

$$\begin{aligned} C_c + C_s &= T_s \\ 943414 + 499023,16 &= 1E+06 \\ 1442438 &= 1E+06 \quad \text{(kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

**6. Menghitung momen kapasitas**

Jarak momen

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - 1/2 a \\ &= 735 - 39,64 \text{ mm} \\ &= 694,86 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - d' \\ &= 735 - 65,5 \text{ mm} \\ &= 669,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal ( $M_n$ )

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= C_c \times Z_1 + C_s \times Z_2 \\ &= 1E+06 \times 694,86 + 499023,16 \times 669,00 \\ &= 1336139686 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen kapasitas

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi \times M_n \\ &= 0,90 \times 1336139686 \\ &= 1202525718 \text{ Nmm} \\ 1202525718 \text{ Nmm} &> 701232400 \text{ Nmm} \quad \text{AMAN} \end{aligned}$$

**c. Kontrol Momen Positif**

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{Mu-} &= 464,3670 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 464367000 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

- Direncanakan pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' = 5 D 25 = 2453,125 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s = 4 D 25 = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

**1. Menghitung luas tulangan tekan ( $A_s'$ )**

$$\begin{aligned} A_s' &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\ &= 5 \times 1/4 \pi 25^2 \\ &= 2453,125 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**2. Menghitung luas tulangan tarik ( $A_s$ )**

$$\begin{aligned}
A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
&= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
&= 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung nilai tinggi efektif d dan d'

- Menghitung nilai d'

$$\begin{aligned}
d' &= s_b + \frac{D. \text{ sengkang}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ tulangan pokok} \\
&= 40 + \frac{13}{2} + \frac{11}{2} \\
&= 64 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung nilai d

$$\begin{aligned}
d &= h - s_b + \frac{D. \text{ sengkang}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ tulangan pokok} \\
&= 800 - 40 + \frac{13}{2} + \frac{11}{2} \\
&= 736 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

### 4 Menghitung tegangan dan regangan pada balok

jika di misalkan garis netral (c) > d' maka persamaan untuk perhitungan garis netral

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$(0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b) + (A_s' \times f_s') = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} E_s \\
f_s' &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} E_s \epsilon_c \\
f_s' &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} 0,003 \times 200000 \\
f_s' &= \left\{ \begin{array}{c} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} 600
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_{eff} \right] + A_s' \left[ \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] 600 &= A_s \times F_y \\
\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b \times c \right] + \left[ A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 600 \right] - \left[ A_s' \times d' \times 600 \right] &= \\
\left[ A_s \times F_y \times c \right] & \\
\text{substitusi } a = \beta_1 c & \\
\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 c \times b_{eff} \right] c + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s' \right] &= \\
\left[ 1962,5 \times 420 \right] \times c & \\
\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 \times b_{eff} \right] c^2 + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s' \right] &= \\
\left[ 824250 \times c \right] & \\
\left[ 0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 1187,5 \right] c^2 + \left[ 600 \times 2453,1 \right] c - & \\
\left[ 600 \times 64 \times 2453,1 \right] &= 824250 \times c \\
28262,5 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 94200000 &= 824250 c \\
28262,5 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 94200000 - 824250 c &= 0 \\
28263 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

sehingga didapat:

$$\begin{aligned}
a &= 28263 \\
b &= 647625 \\
c &= -94200000
\end{aligned}$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai c maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$c = \frac{-647625 \pm \sqrt{419418140625 - 4 \cdot 28263 \cdot -94200000}}{2 \cdot 28262,5}$$

$$c^+ = \frac{-647625 + \sqrt{11068728140625}}{56525}$$

$$= 47,40$$

$$c^- = \frac{-647625 - \sqrt{11068728140625}}{56525}$$

$$= -70,32$$

Substitusi nilai c = **47,40**

$$28263 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 = 0$$

$$28263 \times 2246,86 + 647625 \times 47,40 - 9,42E+07 = 0$$

$$\text{cek syarat nilai } c > d' \quad 0 = 0$$

$$47,40 > 64 \quad \textbf{Tidak memenuhi}$$

dari nilai c ( garis netral) ternyata kurang dari d', maka harus dihitung ulang dengan persamaan:

$$C_c = T_{s1} + T_{s2}$$

$$[0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times \text{beff}] = [A_{s1} \times f_s] + [A_{s2} \times f_y]$$

Substitusi nilai fs' :

$$\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 0,003 \times 200000$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600$$

$$[0,85 f_c' a \text{ beff}] = A_{s1} \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600 + [A_{s2} F_y]$$

$$[0,85 f_c' a \text{ beff}] c = [A_{s1} d' 600] - [A_{s1} c 600] + [A_{s2} F_y] c$$

substitusi a = β1 c

$$[0,85 f_c' \beta_1 c \text{ beff}] c = \left[ \frac{600 A_{s1} d'}{1962,50 \times 420} \right] c - \left[ \frac{600 c A_{s1}}{1962,50 \times 420} \right] c +$$

$$[0,85 f_c' \beta_1 \text{ beff}] c^2 = \left[ \frac{600 A_{s1} d'}{824250 c} \right] c - \left[ \frac{600 c A_{s1}}{824250 c} \right] c +$$

$$[0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 1188] c^2 = [600 \times 2453] 64 - [600 \times c \times 2453] + 824250 c$$

$$28262,5 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 = 0$$

$$a = 28263$$

$$b = 647625$$

$$c = -94200000$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai c maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$$

$$c = \frac{-647625 \pm \sqrt{419418140625 - 4 \cdot 28263 \cdot -94200000}}{2 \cdot 28263}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-647625 + \sqrt{11068728140625}}{56525}$$

$$= 47,40$$

$$c- = \frac{-647625 - \sqrt{11068728140625}}{56525}$$

$$= -70,32$$

Substitusi nilai c = **47,40**

$$28263 c^2 + 647625 c - 94200000 = 0$$

$$28263 \cdot 2246,86 + 647625 \cdot 47,40 - 94200000 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

maka dipakai nilai c = **47,40** mm

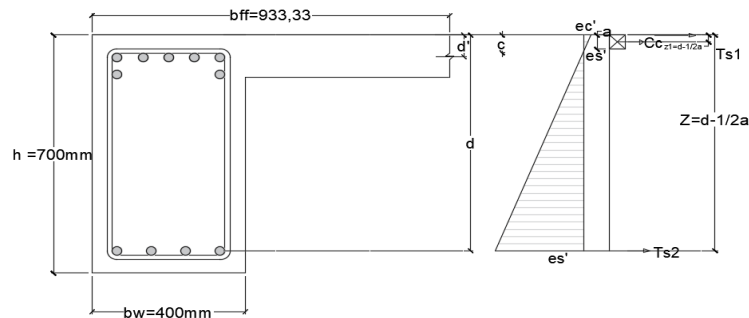
cek asumsi bahwa garis netral c < d'

$$47,40 < 64 \text{ Memenuhi}$$

dari nilai c garis netral kurang dari d' dan telah memenuhi persamaan diatas maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a

$$a = \beta_1 \cdot c$$

$$= 0,8 \cdot 47,40$$



Gambar 4.7 digram regangan dan tegangan momen positif tumpuan

Menghitung regangan:

Regangan tulangan tekan ( $\epsilon_s'$ )

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{d' - c}{c} \cdot \epsilon_c = \frac{64 - 47,40}{47,40} \cdot 0,003$$

$$= 0,0011 < \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Belum leleh}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik ( $\epsilon_s$ )

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \cdot \epsilon_c = \frac{736 - 47,40}{47,40} \cdot 0,003$$

$$= 0,044 > \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Sudah leleh}$$

batasan Regangan leleh pada balok ( $\epsilon_y$ )

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{F_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{420}{E_s}$$

$$200000$$

$$= 0,002$$

menghitung Tegangan:

Tegangan pada tulangan tekan

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

$$= 0,0011 \times 200000$$

$$= 210 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow < f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

karena nilai  $f_s' < f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_s' = 210 \text{ Mpa}$

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik ( $f_s$ )

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,044 \times 200000$$

$$= 8716 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow > f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

karena nilai  $f_s > f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$

menentukan nilai  $\phi$  dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai  $\epsilon_s$  sesudah leleh =  $0,0436 \geq 0,005$

maka di ambil  $\phi: 0,9$  (SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 21.2.2)

#### 5. Menghitung resultan gaya tekan dan tarik pada balok

$$C_c = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_{eff}$$

$$= 0,85 \times 35 \times 37,92 \times 1187,5$$

$$= 1339672,4 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_{s'} \times f_s'$$

$$= 2453,1 \times 210$$

$$= 515422 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s2} = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 1963 \times 420$$

$$= 824250 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang dimana:

$$C_c = T_{s1} + T_{s2}$$

$$1339672,4 = 515422,41 + 824250$$

$$1339672 = 1339672 \text{ (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

#### 6. Menghitung momen kapasitas

Jarak momen

$$Z_1 = d' - 1/2 \times a$$

$$= 64 - 18,960 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 45,04 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_2 = d - 1/2 \times a$$

$$= 736 - 18,960 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 717,04 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal ( $M_n$ )

$$M_n = T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2$$

$$= 515422 \times 45,04 + 824250 \times 717,04$$

$$= 614234278,2 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_r = \phi \times M_n$$

$$= 0,90 \times 614234278,2$$

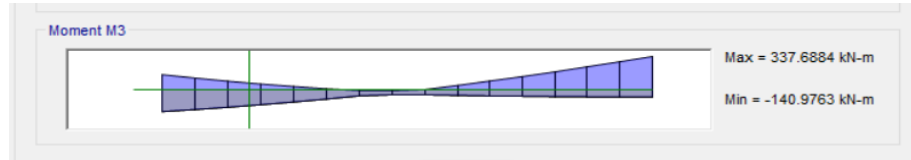
$$= 552810850,3 \text{ Nmm}$$

552810850,3 Nmm > 464367000 Nmm **AMAN**  
Cek syarat Mn+ > 1/2 Mn- (SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.6.3.2)  
552810850,3 Nmm > 1/2 x 1336139686 Nmm  
**552810850,3** Nmm > **668069843** Nmm (**Memenuhi**)

#### 4.5.2.1 Perhitungan penulangan longitudinal lapangan

##### a. Momen hasil dari output etabs

Berikut adalah momen maksimum yang didapat dari output program bantu ETABS 2018



$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Mu}^+ &= 337,688 \quad \text{kNm} = 337688400 \quad \text{Nmm} \\
 - \text{Mu}^- &= 140,976 \quad \text{kNm} = 140976300 \quad \text{Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### b. Kontrol momen negatif

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{Mu}^- &= 140,9763 \quad \text{kNm} \\
 &= 140976300 \quad \text{Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Direncanakan pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) As} = 4 \text{ D } 25 = 1962,50 \quad \text{mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) As}' = 4 \text{ D } 25 = 1962,50 \quad \text{mm}^2$$

##### 1. Menghitung luas tulangan tarik (As)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
 &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
 &= 1962,50 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 2. Menghitung luas tulangan tekan (As')

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As}' &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\
 &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\
 &= 1962,5 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 3. Menghitung nilai tinggi efektif d dan d'

- Menghitung nilai d'

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= s_b + \frac{D.}{\text{senggang}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{D. tulangan} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + 12,5 \\
 &= 65,5 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung nilai d

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - s_b + \frac{D.}{\text{senggang}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{D. tulangan} \\
 &= 700 - 40 + 13 + 12,5 \\
 &= 635 \quad \text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

##### 4 Menghitung tegangan dan regangan pada balok

Di misalkan garis netral (c) > d' maka perhitungan garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan:

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$C_c = 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w \quad (\text{SNI } 2847:2019 \text{ Pasal } 22.2.2.4.1)$$

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003 \quad (\text{SNI } 2847:2019 \text{ Pasal } 22.2.2.1)$$



$$E_s = 200000 \quad (\text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 20.2.2.2})$$

$$(0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w) + (A_s' \times f_s') = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s': \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times E_s$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times E_s \times \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 200000 \times 0,003$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 600$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w \right] + A_s' \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 600 = A_s \times F_y$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times a \times b_w \right] \times c + \left[ A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 600 \right] \times c - \left[ A_s \times d' \times 600 \right] \times c =$$

$$\left[ A_s \times f_y \right] \times c$$

$$\text{Substitusi } a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 \times c \times b_w \right] \times c + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] \times c - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s \right] \times c =$$

$$\left[ 1962,50 \times 420 \right] \times c$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 \times b \right] \times c^2 + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] \times c - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s \right] \times c = \left[ 824250 \times c \right]$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 400 \right] \times c^2 + \left[ 600 \times 1962,5 \right] \times c -$$

$$\left[ 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,5 \right] \times c = \left[ 824250 \times c \right]$$

$$9520 \times c^2 + 1E+06 \times c - 77126250 = 824250 \times c$$

$$9520 \times c^2 + 1E+06 \times c - 77126250 - 824250 \times c = 0$$

$$9520 \times c^2 + 353250 \times c - 77126250 = 0$$

sehingga didapat:

$$a = 9520$$

$$b = 353250$$

$$c = -77126250$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai c maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \times a \times c}}{2 \times a}$$

$$c = \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{\text{#####} - 4 \times 9520 \times -77126250}}{2 \times 9520}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{3061753162500}}{19040}$$

$$= 73,35$$

$$c- = \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{3061753162500}}{19040}$$

$$= -110,45$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } c = \mathbf{73,35}$$

$$9520 \times c^2 + 353250 \times c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$\left[ 9520 \times 5379,86 \right] + \left[ -353250 \times 73,35 \right] - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

cek syarat nilai  $c > d'$

$$73,35 > 65,5 \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

dari nilai  $c$  (garis netral) ternyata kurang dari  $d'$ , maka harus dihitung ulang dengan persamaan:

$$C_c = T_{s1} + T_{s2}$$

$$[0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_w] = [A_{s1} \times f_s] + [A_{s2} \times f_y]$$

Substitusi nilai  $f_s'$ :

$$\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 0,003 \times 200000$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600$$

$$[0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_w] = A_{s1} \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600 + [A_{s2} \times F_y]$$

$$[0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_w] c = [A_{s1} \times d' \times 600] - [A_{s1} \times c \times 600] + [A_{s2} \times F_y] c$$

substitusi  $a = \beta_1 c$

$$[0,85 \times f_c' \times \beta_1 c \times b_w] c = [600 \times A_{s1} \times d'] - [600 \times c \times A_{s1}] + [1962,50 \times 420] c$$

$$[0,85 \times f_c' \times \beta_1 \times b_w] c^2 = [600 \times A_{s1}] d' - [600 \times c \times A_{s1}] + [824250 \times c]$$

$$[0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 400] c^2 = [600 \times 1963] c - [600 \times c \times 1963] + 824250 c$$

$$9520 c^2 + 353250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$a = 9520$$

$$b = 353250$$

$$c = -77126250$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai  $c$  maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$c = \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{124785562500 - 4 \times 9520 \times -77126250}}{2 \times 9520}$$

$$c_+ = \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{3061753162500}}{19040}$$

$$= 73,35$$

$$c_- = \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{3061753162500}}{19040}$$

$$= -110,45$$

Substitusi nilai  $c = 73,35$

$$9520 c^2 + 353250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$9520 \times 5379,86 + 353250 \times 73,35 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

maka dipakai nilai  $c = 73,35$  mm

cek asumsi bahwa garis netral  $c < d'$

$$73,35 < 66 \text{ Tidak memenuhi}$$

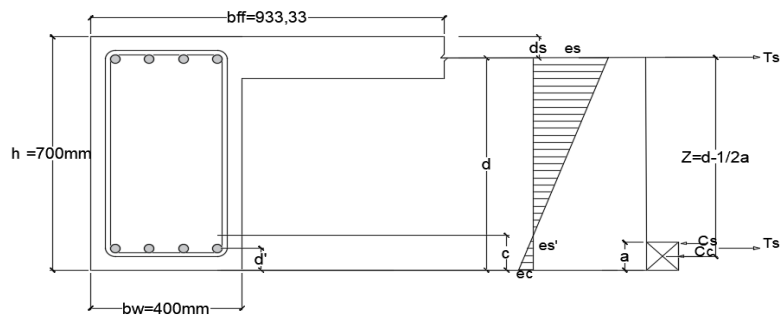
dari nilai  $c$  garis netral kurang dari  $d'$  dan telah memenuhi persamaan diatas maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai  $a$

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,8 \times 73,35$$

$$= 58,68 \text{ mm}$$

berikut adalah diagram tegangan dan regangan momen tumpuan negatif



Gambar 4.7 digram regangan dan tegangan momen negatif lapangan

Menghitung regangan

Regangan tulangan tekan ( $\epsilon_s'$ )

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{65,5 - 73,35}{73,35} \times 0,003$$

$$= -0,0003 < \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Belum leleh}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik ( $\epsilon_s$ )

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{635 - 73,35}{73,35} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0230 > \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Sudah leleh}$$

Batasan regangan leleh pada balok ( $\epsilon_y$ ):

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{F_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{420}{200000}$$

$$= 0,002$$

Menghitung Tegangan

Tegangan pada tulangan tekan ( $f_s'$ )

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

$$= -0,0003 \times 200000$$

$$= -64 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow < f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

karena nilai  $f_s' < f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_s' = -64$  Mpa

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik ( $f_s$ )

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0230 \times 200000$$

$$= 4590 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow > f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

karena nilai  $f_s > f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_y = 420$  Mpa

menentukan nilai  $\phi$  dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai  $\epsilon_s$  sesudah leleh =  $0,0230 \geq 0,005$

maka di ambil  $\phi$ : 0,9 (SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 21.2.2)

### 5. Menghitung resultan gaya tekan dan tarik pada balok

$$C_c = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_w$$

$$= 0,85 \times 35 \times 58,68 \times 400$$

$$= 698268,30 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_{s'} \times f_s'$$

$$= 1963 \times -64$$

$$= -125981,70 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s2} = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 1962,50 \times 420$$

$$= 824250 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang dimana:

$$C_c = T_{s1} + T_{s2}$$

$$698268,3 = -125981,70 + 824250$$

$$698268 = 698268$$

(kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)

### 6. Menghitung momen kapasitas

Jarak momen

$$Z_1 = d' - 1/2 a$$

$$= 66 - 29,34 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 36,16 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_2 = d - 1/2 a$$

$$= 635 - 29,34 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 605,16 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal ( $M_n$ )

$$M_n = T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2$$

$$= -125981,7 \times 36,16 + 824250,0 \times 605,16$$

$$= 494248327,1 \text{ Nmm}$$

Momen kapasitas

$$M_r = \phi \times M_n$$

$$= 0,90 \times 494248327,1$$

$$= 444823494,4 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$444823494,4 \text{ Nmm} > 140976300 \text{ Nmm} \quad \text{AMAN}$$

### c. Kontrol Momen Positif

$$- M_u = 337,6884 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 337688400 \text{ Nmm}$$

- Direncanakan pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' = 4 D 25 = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s = 4 D 25 = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

### 1. Menghitung luas tulangan tekan ( $A_s'$ )

$$\begin{aligned} A_s' &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\ &= 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 2. Menghitung luas tulangan tarik ( $A_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \text{luas 1 tulangan} \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi 25^2 \\ &= 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung nilai tinggi efektif $d$ dan $d'$

- Menghitung nilai  $d'$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= s_b + \frac{D.}{\text{senggang}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{D. tulangan} \\ &= 40 + 13 + 11 \\ &= 64 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung nilai  $d$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - s_b + \frac{D.}{\text{senggang}} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{D. tulangan} \\ &= 700 - 40 + 13 + 11 \\ &= 636 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

### 4 Menghitung tegangan dan regangan pada balok

jika di misalkan garis netral ( $c$ )  $>$   $d'$  maka persamaan untuk perhitungan garis netral

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$(0,85 \times f_c \times a \times b) + (A_s' \times f_s') = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Substitusi nilai } f_s : \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} E_s \\ f_s' &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} E_s \epsilon_c \\ f_s' &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} 0,003 \times 200000 \\ f_s' &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c - d' \\ c \end{array} \right\} 600 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c \times a \times b \right] + A_s' \left[ \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] 600 = A_s \times F_y$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c \times a \times b \right] + \left[ A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 600 \right] - \left[ A_s \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 600 \right] =$$

$$\left[ A_s \times F_y \times c \right]$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c \times \beta_1 \times c \times b \right] c + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] - \left[ 600 \times d' \times \frac{A_s'}{c} \right] =$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c \times \beta_1 \times b \right] c^2 + \left[ 600 \times A_s' \times c \right] - \left[ 600 \times d' \times A_s' \right] =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 824250 \\ 0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 1200 \end{array} \right\} c^2 + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 600 \times 1962,5 \\ 600 \times 64 \times 1962,5 \end{array} \right\} c - 824250 = 0 \\ & 28560,0 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 75360000 = 824250 c \\ & 28560,0 c^2 + 1E+06 c - 75360000 - 824250 c = 0 \\ & 28560 c^2 + 353250 c - 75360000 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

sehingga didapat:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 28560 \\ b &= 353250 \\ c &= -75360000 \end{aligned}$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai c maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ c &= \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{124785562500 - 4 \times 28560 \times -75360000}}{2 \times 28560,0} \\ c+ &= \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{8733911962500}}{57120} \\ &= 45,55 \\ c- &= \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{8733911962500}}{57120} \\ &= -57,92 \end{aligned}$$

Substitusi nilai c = **45,55**

$$28560 c^2 + 353250 c - 75360000 = 0$$

$$28560 \times 2075,21 + 353250 \times 45,6 - 75360000 = 0$$

$$\text{cek syarat nilai } c > d' \quad 0 = 0$$

$$45,55 > 64 \quad \textbf{Tidak memenuhi}$$

dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata kurang dari d', maka harus dihitung ulang dengan persamaan:

$$C_c = T_{s1} + T_{s2}$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times \text{beff} \right] = \left[ A_{s1} \times f_s \right] + \left[ A_{s2} \times f_y \right]$$

Substitusi nilai fs :

$$\frac{f_s}{\epsilon_c} = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) E_s \epsilon_c$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 0,003 \times 200000$$

$$f_s = \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times \text{beff} \right] = A_{s1} \left( \frac{d' - c}{c} \right) 600 + \left[ A_{s2} \times F_y \right]$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times \text{beff} \right] c = \left[ A_{s1} \times d' \times 600 \right] - \left[ A_{s1} \times c \times 600 \right] + \left[ A_{s2} \times F_y \right] c$$

$$\text{substitusi } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 [0,85 f_c \beta_1 c_{\text{eff}}] c &= \left[ \frac{600 A_{s1} d'}{1962,5 \times 420} \right] - \left[ \frac{600 c A_{s1}}{824250 c} \right] + \\
 [0,85 f_c \beta_1 c_{\text{eff}}] c^2 &= \left[ \frac{600 A_{s1} d'}{824250 c} \right] - \left[ \frac{600 c A_{s1}}{824250 c} \right] + \\
 \left[ \frac{0,85 \times 35 \times 0,8 \times 1200,0}{600 \times c \times 1963} \right] c^2 &= \left[ \frac{600 \times 1963}{64} \right] - \\
 28560 c^2 + 353250 c - 75360000 &= 0 \\
 a &= 28560 \\
 b &= 353250 \\
 c &= -75360000
 \end{aligned}$$

untuk mendapatkan nilai c maka dihitung dengan rumus ABC sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a} \\
 c &= \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{124785562500 - 4 \times 28560 \times -75360000}}{2 \times 28560} \\
 c_+ &= \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{8733911962500}}{57120} \\
 &= 45,55 \\
 c_- &= \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{8733911962500}}{57120} \\
 &= -57,92
 \end{aligned}$$

Substitusi nilai c = **45,55**

$$\begin{aligned}
 28560 c^2 + 353250 c - 75360000 &= 0 \\
 28560 \times 2075,21 + 353250 \times 45,55 - 75360000 &= 0 \\
 0 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

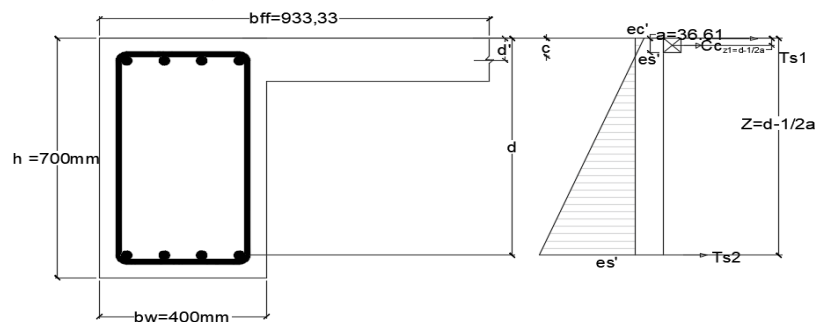
maka dipakai nilai c = **45,55** mm

cek asumsi bahwa garis netral  $c < d'$

$$45,55 < 64 \text{ Benar}$$

dari nilai c garis netral kurang dari d' dan telah memenuhi persamaan diatas maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \beta_1 \times c \\
 &= 0,8 \times 45,55 \\
 &= 36,44 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.7 digram regangan dan tegangan momen positif tumpuan

Menghitung regangan:

Regangan tulangan tekan ( $\epsilon_s'$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_s' &= \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{64 - 45,55}{45,55} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0012 < \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Belum leleh}\end{aligned}$$

Regangan tulangan tarik ( $\epsilon_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_s &= \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{636 - 45,55}{45,55} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,039 > \epsilon_y \longrightarrow \text{Sudah leleh}\end{aligned}$$

batas Regangan leleh pada balok ( $\epsilon_y$ )

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_y &= \frac{F_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0,002\end{aligned}$$

menghitung Tegangan:

Tegangan pada tulangan tekan

$$\begin{aligned}f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0012 \times 200000 \\ &= 243 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow < f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

karena nilai  $f_s' < f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_s' = 243 \text{ Mpa}$

Tegangan pada tulangan tarik ( $f_s$ )

$$\begin{aligned}f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,039 \times 200000 \\ &= 7777 \text{ Mpa} \longrightarrow > f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

karena nilai  $f_s > f_y$  maka dipakai  $f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$

menentukan nilai  $\phi$  dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai  $\epsilon_s$  sesudah leleh  $= 0,0389 \geq 0,005$   
maka di ambil  $\phi = 0,9$  (SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 21.2.2)

### 5. Menghitung resultan gaya tekan dan tarik pada balok

$$\begin{aligned}C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b_{eff} \\ &= 0,85 \times 35 \times 36,44 \times 1200 \\ &= 1301034,6 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1962,5 \times 243 \\ &= 476785 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1963 \times 420 \\ &= 824250 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$



Cek kondisi seimbang dimana:

$$C_c = T_1 + T_2$$

$$1301034,6 = 476784,63 + 824250$$

$$1301035 = 1301035 \text{ (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

#### 6. Menghitung momen kapasitas

Jarak momen

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d' - 1/2 \times a \\ &= 64 - 18,222 \text{ mm} \\ &= 45,778 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - 1/2 \times a \\ &= 636 - 18,222 \text{ mm} \\ &= 617,78 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal ( Mn )

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2 \\ &= 476785 \times 45,778 + 824250 \times 617,78 \\ &= 531030058 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi \times M_n \\ &= 0,90 \times 531030058 \\ &= 477927052,2 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$477927052,2 \text{ Nmm} > 337688400 \text{ Nmm} \quad \text{AMAN}$$

Cek syarat Mn+ > 1/2 Mn- (SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.6.3.2)

$$477927052,2 \text{ Nmm} > 1/2 \times 494248327,1 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$477927052,2 \text{ Nmm} > 247124163 \text{ 1/2 Nmm (Memenuhi)}$$

3. Desain Penulangan Transversal Balok

1. Menghitung Mpr (Moment Probable Capacities)

$W_u = 30,806$

$P_u = 30,035$

$L_n = 6,3$

a. Kapasitas momen ujung balok apabila struktur bergoyang ke kiri

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr 1 (-)} &= M_n - \text{tumpuan kiri} \times 1,25 \\ &= 756771403,6 \times 1,25 \\ &= 945964254,4 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 945,96425444 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr 4 (+)} &= M_n + \text{tumpuan kanan} \times 1,25 \\ &= 485561341,4 \times 1,25 \\ &= 606951676,7 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 606,9516767 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Kapasitas momen ujung balok apabila st

**Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (Mpr2)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr 2 (+)} &= M_n + \text{tumpuan kiri} \times 1,25 \\ &= 697294287,7 \times 1,25 \\ &= 871617859,6 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 871,6178596 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

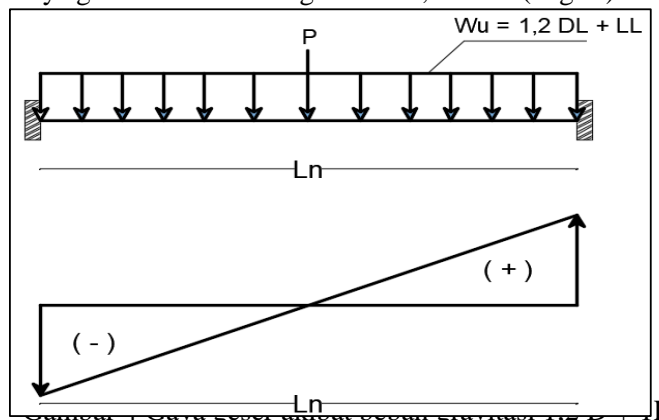
**Momen ujung tumpuan kanan negatif(Mpr3)**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr 3 (-)} &= M_n - \text{tumpuan kanan} \times 1,25 \\ &= 636204057,1 \times 1,25 \\ &= 795255071,4 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 795,2550714 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung Gaya Geser Desain Tiap Kondisi

a. Perhitungan gaya geser desain apabila struktur bergoyang ke kiri

1). Gaya geser akibat beban gravitasi  $1,2 + 1 L$  (V graf)



(V graf) Goyangan ke Kiri

$$\begin{aligned} \text{V Graf Kiri} &= \frac{W_u \times L_n}{2} + \frac{P_u}{2} \\ &= \frac{30,8 \times 6,3}{2} + \frac{30}{2} \\ &= 112,06 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

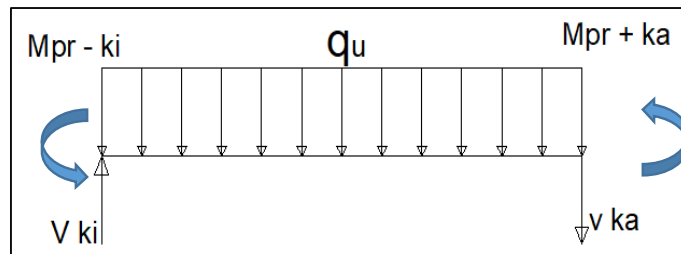
$$= 112056 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{Graf Kanan}} &= \frac{W_u \times l_n}{2} + \frac{P_u}{2} \\ &= \frac{30,8 \times 6,3}{2} + \frac{30}{2} \\ &= 112,06 \text{ kN} \\ &= 112056 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

2). Gaya geser akibat momen ujung (V Mpr) goyangan gempa ke kiri

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{sway}} &= \frac{M_{pr_1} + M_{pr_4}}{L_n} \\ &= \frac{945964254,44 + 606951676,7}{6300} \\ &= 246494,592 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

3). Gaya geser desain akibat goyangan ke kiri



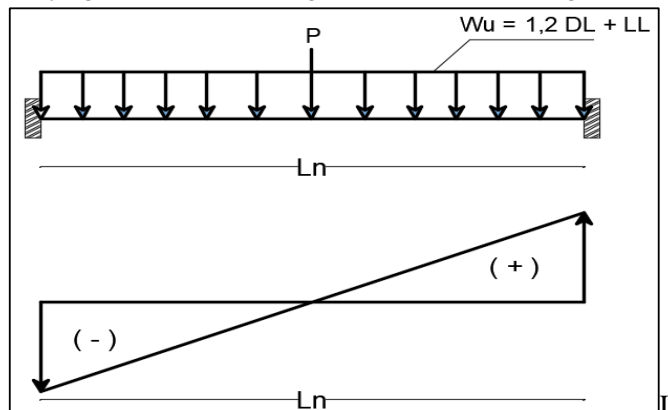
Gambar. Skema geser desain balok akibat goyangan ke Kiri

$$\begin{aligned} V_{e1} &= V_{\text{sway}} + V_{\text{graf Kiri}} \\ &= 246494,59 + 112055,85 \\ &= 358550,45 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{e2} &= V_{\text{sway}} - V_{\text{graf Kanan}} \\ &= 246494,59 - 112055,85 \\ &= 134438,74 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

b. Perhitungan gaya geser desain apabila struktur bergoyang ke kanan

1). Gaya geser akibat beban gravitasi 1,2 + 1 L (V graf)



(V graf) Goyangan ke Kanan

$$V_{\text{Graf Kiri}} = \frac{W_u \times l_n}{2} + \frac{P_u}{2}$$

$$= \frac{30,8 \times 6,3}{2} + \frac{30}{2}$$

$$= 112,06 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 112056 \text{ N}$$

$$V_{\text{Graf Kanan}} = \frac{W_u \times l_n}{2} + \frac{P_u}{2}$$

$$= \frac{30,8 \times 6,3}{2} + \frac{30}{2}$$

$$= 112,06 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 112056 \text{ N}$$

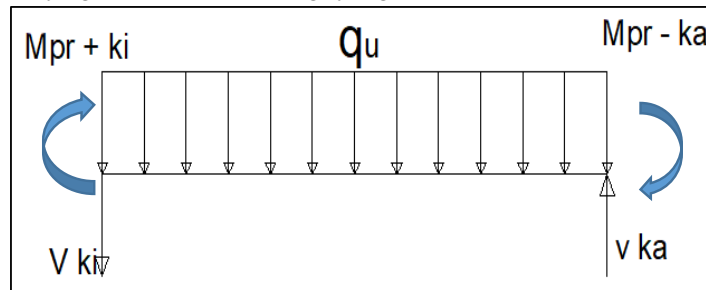
2). Gaya geser akibat momen ujung (V Mpr) goyangan gempa ke kanan

$$V_{\text{sway}} = \frac{M_{pr 2} + M_{pr 3}}{L_n}$$

$$= \frac{871617859,6 + 795255071,4}{6300}$$

$$= 264583,005 \text{ N}$$

3). Gaya geser desain akibat goyangan ke kanan



Gambar. Skema geser desain balok akibat goyangan ke kanan

$$V_{e3} = V_{\text{sway}} - V_{\text{graf kiri}}$$

$$= 264583 - 112055,85$$

$$= 152527,15 \text{ N}$$

$$V_{e4} = V_{\text{sway}} + V_{\text{graf kanan}}$$

$$= 264583 + 112055,85$$

$$= 376638,86 \text{ N}$$

2. Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan geser di daerah sendi plastis

$$\text{Panjang Sendi Plastis} = 2h$$

$$= 2 \times 800$$

$$= 1600 \text{ mm}$$

SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.6.5.2 menyatakan daerah sendi plastis sepanjang 2h dari muka kolom, maka kontribusi beton dalam menahan geser  $V_c = 0$  apabila :

- Gaya geser akibat gempa melebihi 1/2 atau lebih dari kekuatan geser maksimum disepanjang bentang.
-

Gaya aksial terfaktor, Pu termasuk pengaruh gempa kurang dari  $A_g \cdot f_c' / 20$

**Cek syarat a dan b**

- Syarat a

Arah Gempa	Geser Gempa Vn	Tumpuan Kiri		Cek syarat Vn (akibat Mpr)
		Ve (N)	1/2 Ve (N)	
Kiri	246494,592	358550,4456	179275,2228	Memenuhi
Kanan	264583,0049	134438,7389	67219,36943	Memenuhi

Arah Gempa	Geser Gempa Vn	Tumpuan Kanan		Cek syarat Vn (akibat Mpr)
		Ve (N)	1/2 Ve (N)	
Kiri	246494,5922	152527,1515	76263,57576	Memenuhi
Kanan	264583,0049	376638,8583	188319,4292	Memenuhi

- Syarat b

$$P_u = 0 \text{ N} \quad (\text{Output etabs 2018})$$

$$P_u < \frac{A_g \times f_c'}{20}$$

$$0 < \frac{b \times h \times f_c'}{20}$$

$$< \frac{400 \times 800 \times 35}{20}$$

$$0 < 560000 \text{ N} \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

Karena kedua syarat diatas terpenuhi maka Vc atau gaya geser yang dihasilkan oleh beton dianggap 0

Maka  $V_c = 0 \text{ kN}$

a. Kebutuhan tulangan geser tumpuan kiri

$$V_e = 358550,45 \text{ N}$$

$$f_c' = 35$$

$$b_w = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$D \text{ tulangan utama} = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 736 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_e}{0,75} - V_c \quad \text{SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.5.10.1}$$

$$= \frac{358550,45}{0,75} - 0$$

$$= 478067,26 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ max} = 0,66 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$\text{SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.5.1.2}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \sqrt{35} \times 400 \times 736$$

$$= 1149517,966 \text{ N}$$

Kontrol

$$V_s < V_s \text{ max } \textbf{Memenuhi}$$

$$V_s \text{ yang dipakai} = 478067,26 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dicoba sengkang} = 2 \text{ kaki } D \quad 13$$

$$A_s = n \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times D^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 265,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{V_s \text{ pakai}}$$

$$= \frac{265 \times 420 \times 736}{478067,2608}$$

$$= 171,56 \text{ mm}$$

2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.6.4.4 halaman 381 menyatakan bahwa sengkang tertutup pertama harus ditempatkan tidak lebih dari 50 mm dari muka komponen struktur penumpu. Spasi sengkang tertutup tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil dari (a), (b) dan (c) :

$$a. = \frac{1}{4} d$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 736$$

$$= 184 \text{ mm}$$

$$b. = 6 \times d \text{ tulangan utama}$$

$$= 6 \times 22$$

$$= 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$c. = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jadi direncanakan sengkang} = \textbf{2 kaki } D \quad \textbf{13} \quad \textbf{-} \quad \textbf{100} \quad \textbf{mm}$$

$$A_s = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_s \text{ terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s}$$

$$= \frac{265 \times 420 \times 736}{100}$$

$$= 820188,1 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s \quad \text{SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.5.1.1}$$

$$= 0 + 820188,1$$

$$= 820188,1 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0,75 \times 820188,1$$

$$= 615141,07 \text{ N} > V_e = 358550,45 \text{ N} \quad \textbf{Memenuhi}$$

b. Kebutuhan tulangan geser tumpuan kanan

$$V_e = 376638,86 \text{ N}$$

$$f_c' = 35$$

$$b_w = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$D \text{ tulangan utama} = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 736 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_e}{0,75} - V_c \quad \text{SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.5.10.1}$$

$$= \frac{376638,86}{0,75} - 0$$

$$= 502185,14 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ max} = 0,66 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$\text{SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.5.1.2}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \sqrt{35} \times 400 \times 736$$

$$= 1149517,966 \text{ N}$$

Kontrol

$$V_s < V_s \text{ max} \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

$$V_s \text{ yang dipakai} = 502185,14 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dicoba sengkang} = 2 \text{ kaki } D \quad 13$$

$$A_s = n \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times D^2$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 265,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{V_s \text{ pakai}}$$

$$= \frac{265 \times 420 \times 736}{502185,1444}$$

$$= 93,201 \text{ mm}$$

2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.6.4.4 halaman 381 menyatakan bahwa sengkang tertutup pertama harus ditempatkan tidak lebih dari 50 mm dari muka komponen struktur penumpu. Spasi sengkang tertutup tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil dari (a), (b) dan (c) :

$$a. = \frac{1}{4} d$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 736$$

$$= 184 \text{ mm}$$

$$b. = 6 \times d \text{ tulangan utama}$$

$$= 6 \times 22$$

$$= 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$c. = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi direncanakan sengkang = **2 kaki D 13 - 100 mm**

$$A_s = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_s \text{ terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s}$$

$$= \frac{265 \times 420 \times 736}{100}$$

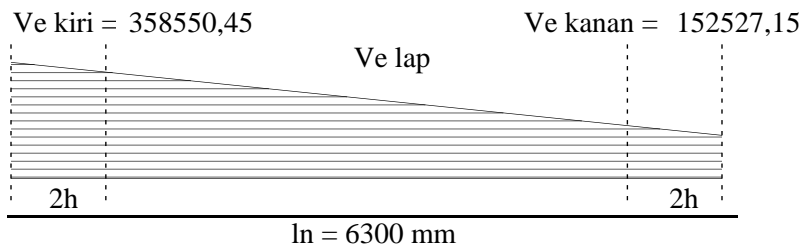
$$= 820188,1 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_n &= V_c + V_s \quad \text{SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.5.1.1} \\
&= 0 + 820188,1 \\
&= 820188,1 \text{ N} \\
\phi V_n &= 0,75 \times V_n \\
&= 0,75 \times 820188,1 \\
&= 615141,07 \text{ N} > V_e = 376638,86 \text{ N} \quad \text{Memenuhi}
\end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Diluar Daerah Sendi Plastis

$$\begin{aligned}
h &= 800 \text{ mm} \\
L_n &= 6300 \text{ mm} \\
d &= 736 \text{ mm} \\
b_w &= 400 \text{ mm} \\
f_c &= 35 \text{ Mpa} \\
V_{e \text{ kiri}} &= 358550,45 \text{ N} \\
V_{e \text{ kanan}} &= 152527,15 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Panjang Luar Sendi Plastis} &= L_n - 2h \\
&= 6300 - 1600 \\
&= 4700 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$



Menghitung nilai  $V_e$  lapangan menggunakan persamaan segitiga sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{(L_n - 2h)}{L_n} &= \frac{V_e \text{ lapangan}}{\left[ \frac{V_{e \text{ kiri}} - V_{e \text{ kanan}}}{L_n - 2h} \right] \times (L_n - 2h) + V_{e \text{ kanan}}} \\
V_e \text{ lapangan} &= \frac{(4700)}{6300} \times \left[ \frac{358550 - 152527,15}{4700} \right] \times 4700 + 152527,152 \\
&= 306227 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_c &= 0,17 \times \lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d \\
&= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{35} \times 400 \times 736 \\
&= 296088 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_s &= \frac{V_e \text{ lapangan}}{\phi} - V_c \\
&= \frac{306227,0694}{0,75} - 296087,96 \\
&= 112214,798 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_s \text{ max} &= 0,66 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d \\
&= 0,66 \times \sqrt{35} \times 400 \times 736 \\
&= 1149518 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$



Kontrol

$$V_s < V_s \text{ max} \quad \mathbf{Memenuhi}$$

$$V_s \text{ dipakai} = 112215 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dipakai sengkang} = 2 \text{ kaki } D \text{ 13}$$

$$A_s = n \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times D^2$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 265,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{V_s \text{ pakai}}$$

$$= \frac{265 \times 420 \times 736}{112214,7982}$$

$$= 730,91 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak maksimum tulangan transversal pada daerah luar sendi plastis (SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.6.4.6) yaitu :

$$S_o = d / 2$$

$$= 736 / 2$$

$$= 368 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi direncanakan sengkang **2 kaki D 13 - 250**

$$A_s = 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 265 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s}$$

$$= \frac{265 \times 420 \times 736}{250}$$

$$= 328075,24 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s \quad \text{SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.5.1.1}$$

$$= 296088 + 328075,24$$

$$= 624163,2 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0,75 \times 624163,2$$

$$= 468122,4 \text{ N} > V_e = 306227,07 \text{ N} \quad \mathbf{Memenuhi}$$

Tabel 4.53 Kebutuhan tulangan geser balok B1

Daerah		Kebutuhan Tulangan
Tumpuan	Kiri	2 D 13 - 100
	Kanan	2 D 13 - 100
Lapangan		2 D 13 -250

#### 4. Perhitungan Penulangan Torsi Balok

berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 22.7.1.1 halaman 509 dijelaskan bahwa jika  $T_u \geq \phi T_{th}$ . Dan jika  $T_u < \phi T_{th}$  maka diperbolehkan untuk mengabaikan pengaruh torsi.

##### a. Kontrol pengaruh torsi pada balok

###### Ambang batas torsi

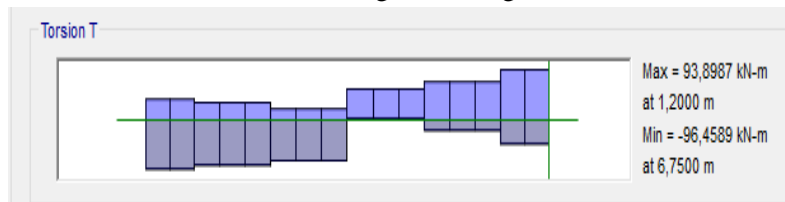
Luas penampang

$$\begin{aligned} A_{cp} &= b_w \times h \\ &= 400 \times 800 \\ &= 320000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling penampang

$$\begin{aligned} P_{cp} &= \left\{ 2 \ b \right\} + \left\{ 2 \ h \right\} \\ &= \left\{ 2 \ 400 \right\} + \left\{ 2 \ 800 \right\} \\ &= 2400 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kekuatan momen torsi dengan ambang batas torsi



$$\begin{aligned} T_u &= 96,4589 \text{ kNm} \quad \left( \text{Output etabs 2018} \right) \\ &= 9645890 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi T_{th} &= \phi \times 0,083 \times \lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times \frac{A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{35} \times \frac{1,0240000000E+11}{2400} \\ &= 15713107,9 \text{ Nmm} > T_u = 9645890 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

dari perhitungan diatas,  $\phi T_{th} > T_u$  maka diperlukan penulangan torsi

###### Retak akibat torsi

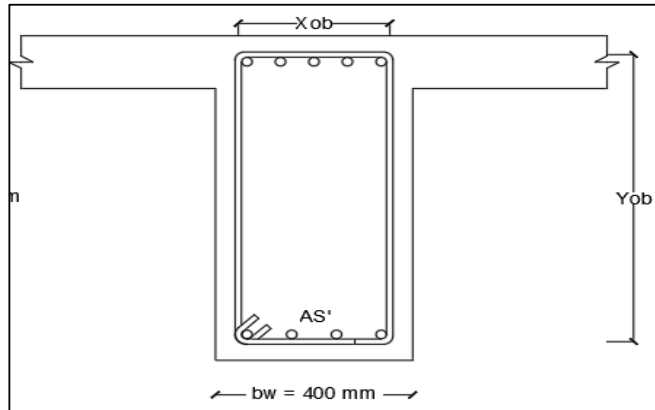
Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 22.7.3.2 dijelaskan bahwa momen torsi bisa direduksi dengan redistribusi gaya internal setelah retak. Jika torsi terjadi dari komponen struktur terpuntir untuk mempertahankan kompatibilitas deformasi. Torsi jenis ini disebut torsi kompatibilitas. pada struktur statis tak tentu dimana  $T_u \geq \phi T_{cr}$ , kekuatan torsi dapat direduksi menggunakan  $\phi T_{cr}$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi T_{cr} &= \phi \times 0,33 \times \lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times \frac{A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,33 \times 1 \times \sqrt{35} \times \frac{320000^2}{2400} \\ &= 62473802,51 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$9645890 \text{ Nmm} \geq 62473802,51 \text{ Nmm} \quad \left( \text{Maka kekuatan torsi dipakai momen retak torsi} \right)$$

**b. Kontrol batasan penampang**

Menghitung keliling bersih yang dibatasi oleh garis berat sengkang tertutup SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal R 22.7.6.1.1 halaman 515.



Data Perencanaan :

$$T_u = 96,459 \text{ Knm} \rightarrow 96458900 \text{ Nm}$$

$$V_c = 296088 \text{ N}$$

$$V_u = 224112 \text{ N}$$

Lebar daerah tertutup dari garis pusat tulangan transversal

$$\begin{aligned} X_{ob} &= b - \{ 2 \times s_b \} - 2 \times \{ 1/2 D. \text{ Sengkang} \} \\ &= 400 - \{ 2 \times 40 \} - 2 \times \{ 1/2 \times 13 \} \\ &= 307 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinggi daerah tertutup dari garis pusat tulangan transversal

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{ob} &= h - \{ 2 \times s_b \} - 2 \times \{ 1/2 D. \text{ Sengkang} \} \\ &= 800 - \{ 2 \times 40 \} - 2 \times \{ 1/2 \times 13 \} \\ &= 707 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Luas daerah tertutup dari garis pusat tulangan transversal

$$\begin{aligned} A_{oh} &= X_{ob} \times Y_{ob} \\ &= 307 \times 707 \\ &= 217049 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_o &= 0,85 \times A_{oh} \\ &= 0,85 \times 217049 \\ &= 184492 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Keliling daerah tertutup dari garis pusat tulangan transversal

$$\begin{aligned} P_h &= 2 \times \{ X_{ob} + Y_{ob} \} \\ &= 2 \times \{ 307 + 707 \} \\ &= 2028 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Memeriksa kecukupan penampang (SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 22.7.7.1)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{\left( \frac{V_u}{b \times d} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{T_u \times P_h}{1,7 \times A_{oh}} \right)^2} \leq \phi \\ &\quad \left[ \frac{V_c}{b \times b} \right] + 0,66 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \\ &= \sqrt{\left( \frac{224112,7068}{400 \times 736} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{96458900 \times 2028}{1,7 \times 47110268401} \right)^2} \leq 0,75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \frac{296087,961}{400 \times 736} \right) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{35}$$

= 2,56 Mpa ≤ 4,66 Mpa      **Dimensi penampang mencukupi**  
 Dari perhitungan diatas dimensi penampang mencukupi, maka dilanjutkan untuk kebutuhan tulangan longitudinal torsi :

**c. Desain penulangan torsi**

Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 22.7.6.1 dijelaskan bahwa untuk komponen struktur prategang dan non prategang, nilai Tn diambil dari nilai terkecil diantara poin dibawah ini. Dimana At adalah luas satu kaki sengkang tertutup yang menahan torsi: Al adalah luas tulangan longitudinal torsi.

Luas satu kaki sengkang tertutup pasang

$$A_t = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2$$

$$A_t = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 132,67 \text{ mm}^2$$

Luasan tulangan longitudinal torsi

$$A_l = n \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 22^2$$

$$= 1519,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

Ketahanan torsi terhadap sengkang tutup

$$T_n = \frac{2 \times A_o \times A_t \times F_{yt}}{s} \times \text{Cot } \theta$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 184492 \times 132,67 \times 420}{100} \times \text{Cot } 45$$

$$= 205594911,9 \text{ Nmm} \quad \textbf{Persamaan 1}$$

Ketahanan torsi terhadap tulangan longitudinal

$$T_n = \frac{2 \times A_o \times A_l \times F_{yt}}{p_h} \times \text{Cot } \theta$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 184492 \times 1519,8 \times 420}{2028} \times \text{Cot } 45$$

$$= 116134982,8 \text{ Nmm} \quad \textbf{Persamaan 2}$$

sehingga dalam perhitungan diatas ketahanan torsi dipakai terkecil yaitu persamaan 2 yaitu Tn = 116134982,8 Nmm

$$\phi T_n = \phi \times T_n$$

$$= 0,75 \times 116134982,8$$

$$= 87101237,13 \text{ Nmm}$$

Cek kekuatan tulangan torsi

$$\phi T_n > T_u$$

$$87101237,13 \text{ Nmm} > 62473802,51 \text{ Nmm} \quad \textbf{Memenuhi}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.6.4.2 dijelaskan bahwa tulangan torsi diperlukan, tulangan transversal harus lebih besar tulangan transversal minimum

Luas satu kaki sengkang tertutup per jarak sengkang pasang

$$\frac{A_t}{s} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2$$

$$A_t = \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 1,32665 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}/\text{dua kaki}$$

Syarat tulangan transversal

Luas kaki sengkang yang berdekatan dengan sisi balok pasang

$$A_{sv} = n \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 265,33 \text{ mm}^2$$

Luas dua kaki sengkang tertutup pasang

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{A_{sv}}{s}$$

$$= \frac{265,33}{100}$$

$$= 2,653 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}/\text{dua kaki}$$

Luas tulangan transversal pasang

$$\frac{A_{vt}}{s} = \frac{A_v}{s} + \frac{2 \times A_t}{s}$$

$$= 2,653 + 2 \times 1,327$$

$$= 5,307 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}/\text{dua kaki}$$

Luas tulangan transversal minimum

$$\frac{A_{vt \text{ min}}}{s} = 0,062 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times \frac{b_w}{f_{yt}}$$

$$= 0,062 \times \sqrt{35} \times \frac{400}{420}$$

$$= 0,349 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}/\text{dua kaki} \quad \textbf{(Dipakai)}$$

Atau

$$\frac{A_{vt \text{ min}}}{s} = 0,35 \times \frac{b_w}{f_{yt}}$$

$$= 0,35 \times \frac{400}{420}$$

$$= 0,333 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}/\text{dua kaki}$$

Cek

$$A_{vt} > A_{vt \text{ min}}$$

$$5,307 > 0,349 \quad (\text{syarat tulangan transversal terpenuhi})$$

Syarat tulangan longitudinal

Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.6.4.3 dijelaskan bahwa tulangan torsi diperlukan, apabila tulangan longitudinal harus lebih besar tulangan longitudinal minimum

$$\begin{aligned} AI_{\min} &= 0,42 \times \sqrt{F_c'} \times \frac{A_{cp}}{f_{yt}} - \frac{A_t}{s} \times Ph \times \frac{F_{yt}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,42 \times \sqrt{35} \times \frac{320000}{420} - \frac{1,33}{100} \times 2028 \times \frac{420}{420} \\ &= 1866 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Atau

$$\begin{aligned} AI_{\min} &= 0,42 \times \sqrt{F_c'} \times \frac{A_{cp}}{f_{yt}} - \frac{0,175 \times bw}{f_{yt}} \times Ph \times \frac{F_{yt}}{f_y} \\ &= 0,42 \times \sqrt{35} \times \frac{320000}{420} - \frac{70}{420} \times 2028 \times \frac{420}{420} \\ &= 1555 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Al min dipilih yang terkecil yaitu: = 1555 mm<sup>2</sup>

maka perlu dicek tulangan longitudinal masing-masing sisi samping balok apakah sudah mencukupi kebutuhan untuk tulangan torsi.

Direncanakan tulangan longitudinal torsi yaitu = 4 D 19

$$\begin{aligned} A_t &= n \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 19^2 \\ &= 1133,5 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat

$$\begin{aligned} A_t &< AI_{\min} \\ 1133,5 \text{ mm}^2 &< 1555,1 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

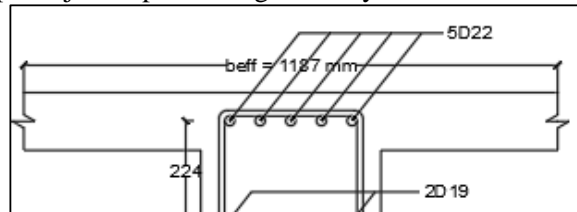
#### d. Detail tulangan torsi

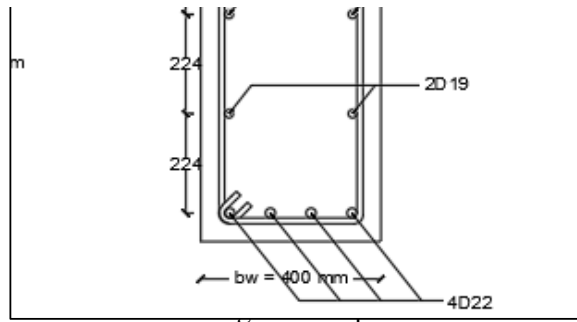
Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.7.5.1 dijelaskan bahwa jika tulangan torsi diperlukan, tulangan torsi longitudinal harus didistribusikan disekeliling sisi sengkang tertutup dengan spasi tidak lebih dari 300 mm

Jarak maximum spasi tulangan transversal torsi

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\max} &= \frac{Ph}{8} \text{ atau } 300 \text{ mm} \\ &= \frac{2028}{8} \text{ atau } 300 \text{ mm} \\ &= 254 \text{ mm atau } 300 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka dipakai jarak spasi tulangan torsi yaitu = 224 mm





### Pendetailan penulangan balok

#### 1. Panjang Penyaluran Tulangan Kondisi Tarik

SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3 mensyaratkan bahwa panjang penyaluran dalam kondisi tarik harus memenuhi:

Diketahui:

$$d_b = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_c' = 35 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\Psi_t = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.2.4})$$

$$\Psi_e = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.2.4})$$

$$\Psi_s = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.2.4})$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.2.4})$$

$$c_b = s_b + D. \text{ tul geser} + 1/2 D. \text{ tul utama}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 1/2 \cdot 22$$

$$= 64 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_{tr} = 0 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3})$$

$$l_d = \frac{f_y}{1,1 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'}} \times \frac{\Psi_t \times \Psi_e \times \Psi_s}{\frac{c_b + k}{d_b}} \times d_b$$

$$= \frac{420}{1,1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{35}} \times \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{\frac{64 + 0}{22}} \times 22$$

$$= 488,08 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \mathbf{500 \text{ mm}}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 25.4.2.1 panjang penyaluran  $l_d$  untuk batang ulir dan kawat tarik harus memenuhi:

a. Panjang yang dihitung sesuai dengan 25.4.2.2 atau 25.4.2.3 dengan menggunakan faktor modifikasi yang berlaku pada 25.4.2.4

b.  $l_d \text{ min} = 300 \text{ mm}$

Cek syarat

$$l_d > l_d \text{ min}$$

$$500 > 300 \text{ mm} \quad \mathbf{\text{Memenuhi}}$$

#### 2. Panjang Penyaluran Tulangan Kondisi Tekan

SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9.1 mensyaratkan bahwa panjang penyaluran dalam kondisi tekan dipilih terbesar dari:

$$\Psi_r = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.9.3})$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.9.3})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. } l_{dc} &= \frac{0,24 \times f_y \times \Psi_r}{\lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'}} \times d_b \\
 &= \frac{0,24 \times 420 \times 1}{1 \times \sqrt{35}} \times 22 \\
 &= 374,84 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Atau

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. } l_{dc} &= 0,043 \times f_y \times \Psi_r \times d_b \\
 &= 0,043 \times 420 \times 1 \times 22 \\
 &= 397 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka panjang penyaluran dalam kondisi tekan = 397 → **400 mm**  
 Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.4.9.1 hal. 565 Panjang penyaluran  $l_{dc}$  untuk batang ulir dan kawat ulir dalam kondisi tekan yang terbesar dari:

- a. Panjang yang dihitung sesuai dengan 25.4.9.2 dengan menggunakan faktor modifikasi yang berlaku pada 25.4.2.4
- b.  $l_{dc \text{ min}} = 200 \text{ mm}$

Cek syarat

$$l_{dc} > l_{d \text{ min}}$$

$$400 > 200 \text{ mm} \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

3. Panjang penyaluran kait standar tulangan tarik

$$\Psi_r = 0,8 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.3.2})$$

$$\Psi_e = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.3.2})$$

$$\Psi_c = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.3.2})$$

$$\lambda = 1 \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 tabel 25.4.3.2})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 l_{dh} &= \frac{0,24 \times f_y \times \Psi_e \times \Psi_c \times \Psi_r}{\lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'}} \times d_b \\
 &= \frac{0,24 \times 420 \times 1 \times 1 \times 0,8}{1 \times \sqrt{35}} \times 22 \\
 &= 299,87 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Atau

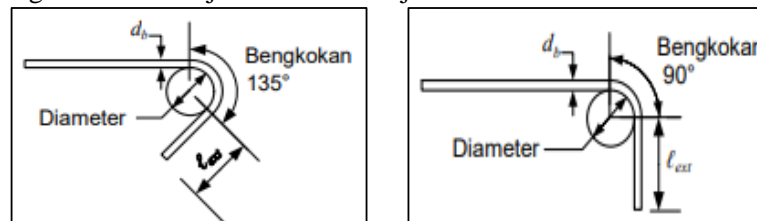
$$\begin{aligned}
 l_{dh} &= 8 \times d_b \\
 &= 8 \times 22 \\
 &= 176 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Atau

$$l_{dh} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga panjang penyaluran tarik dipilih terbesar dari perhitungan  $l_{dh} = 299,87 \text{ mm} \rightarrow \mathbf{300 \text{ mm}}$

3. Panjang tekuk dan perpanjangan lurus geometri kait standar untuk penyaluran batang ulir pada kondisi tarik untuk bengkokan 90 derajat dan 135 derajat



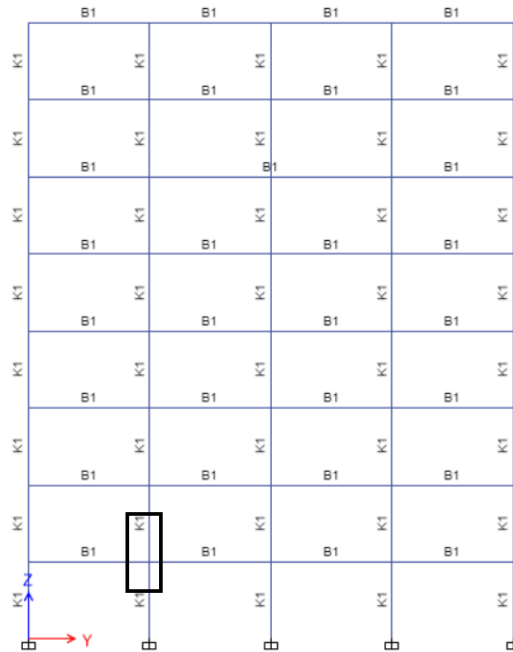
gambar 4.3 standar bengkokan tulangan



- a. Kait standar tulangan longitudinal
- db = 22 mm
  - tipe kait standar = 90 derajat
  - diameter tekuk = 6 db
  - = 132 mm  $\approx$  250 mm
  - perpanjangan lurus (lext) = 12 db
  - = 264 mm  $\approx$  300 mm
- b. Kait standar tulangan torsi
- db = 19 mm
  - tipe kait standar = 90 derajat
  - diameter tekuk = 6 db
  - = 114 mm  $\approx$  120 mm
  - perpanjangan lurus (lext) = 12 db
  - = 228 mm  $\approx$  250 mm
- c. Kait standar tulangan sengkang dan cross ties
- db = 13 mm
  - tipe kait standar = 135 derajat
  - diameter tekuk = 4 db
  - = 52 mm  $\approx$  60 mm
  - perpanjangan lurus (lext) = 6 db
  - = 78 mm  $\approx$  80 mm

### Penulangan Kolom (800 x 800mm)

Nomor joint 29



#### Section Properties

b (mm)	h (mm)	dc (mm)	Cover (Torsion) (mm)
800	800	65.5	27.3

Gambar 4.30 Kolom rencana C29 besement

#### Data - data perencanaan :

Lebar Kolom (bw)	:	800	mm
Tinggi Kolom (h)	:	800	mm
Selimit beton (sb)	:	40	mm
Mutu beton $f_c'$	:	30	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir	:	420	Mpa
$f_y$ sengkang polos	:	280	Mpa
Modulus elastisitas baja (E)	:	200000	Mpa
Diameter tul. Pokok (D)	:	25	mm
Diameter tul. Sengkang (D)	:	13	mm
Tinggi Lantai (h lantai)	:	4500	mm
Tinggi Balok (h lantai)	:	700	mm
Tinggi bersih kolom (h <sub>n</sub> kc)	:	3800	mm
V <sub>u</sub> Maks	:	668,15	kN
P <sub>u</sub> Maks	:	5243,62	kN

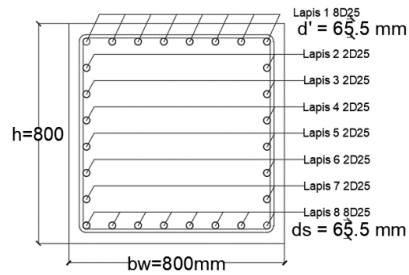
Dengan  $f_c' = 30$  Mpa maka digunakan  $\beta_1$  :

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_1 &= 0,85 - \frac{0,05 (f_c' - 28)}{7} \\ &= 0,85 - \frac{0,05 (30 - 28)}{7} \\ &= 0,84\end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan kolom de 28 D 25 8 Lapis

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - s_b - \text{Sengkan} - /2 D \text{ Tulangan Utam} \\ &= 800 - 40 - 13 - 12,5 \\ &= 735 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

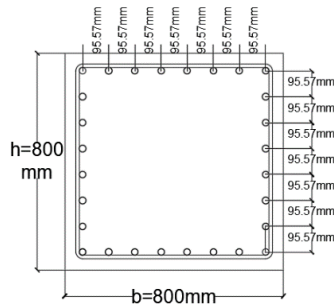
$$\begin{aligned}d' &= h - d \\ &= 800 - 735 \\ &= 65,5 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.

Perhitungan Jarak Antar Tulangan (X)

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{\text{Jarak antar tulangan tepi}}{\text{tulangan yang ditinjau} - 1} \\ &= \frac{h - 2 \times d'}{\text{tulangan yang ditinjau} - 1} \\ &= \frac{800 - 2 \times 65,5}{8 - 1} \\ &= 95,57 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



Jarak Antar Tulangan

Luas penampang kolom ( $A_g$ )

$$\begin{aligned} A_g &= b \times h \\ &= 800 \times 800 \\ &= 640000 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan ( $A_s$  perlu/ $A_{st}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} A_{st} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= 28 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 625 \\ &= 13737,50 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 18.7.2 luas tulangan memanjang (longitudinal),

Periksa rasio tulangan memanjang ( $\rho_g$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_g &= \frac{A_{st}}{A_g} \\ &= \frac{13738}{640000} \\ &= 0,02 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,01 A_g &< \rho_g < 0,06 A_g \\ 0,01 \times 640000 &< 0,02 < 0,06 \times 640000 \quad \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ minimum} &= \rho \times A_g \\ &= 0,01 \times 640000 \\ &= 6400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tulangan} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\ &= 490,63 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dibutuhkan tulangan} &= \frac{A_g}{A_{st}} \\ \text{minimum} &= \frac{6400}{490,63} \\ &= 13 \rightarrow 28 \text{ tulangan} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ maksimum} &= \rho \times A_g \\ &= 0,06 \times 640000 \\ &= 38400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tulangan} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\ &= 490,63 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Dibutuhkan tulangan} &= \frac{A_g}{A_{st}} \\
\text{maksimum} &= \frac{38400}{490,63} \\
&= 78,3 \rightarrow 80 \text{ tulangan}
\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan luas tulangan (As) tiap baris :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 1 (As 1)} &= 8 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 3925 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 2 (As 2)} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 981 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 3 (As 3)} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 981 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 4 (As 4)} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 981 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 5 (As 5)} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 981 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 6 (As 6)} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 981 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 7 (As7)} &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 981 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Luas tulangan} &= \text{umlah tulanga} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
\text{baris 8 (As 8)} &= 8 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 3925 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

#### A. Kondisi Sentris

Beban sentris (Po)

$$\begin{aligned}
P_o &= 0,85 \times F_c' \times [A_g - A_{st}] + F_y \times A_{st} \\
&= 0,85 \times 30 \times [640000 - 13738] + 420 \times 13738
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 21739443,75 \text{ N}$$

$$= 21739,44 \text{ Kn}$$

$$P_n = 0,8 \times P_o$$

$$= 0,8 \times 21739,44$$

$$= 17391,6 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\phi P_r = 0,65 \times P_n$$

$$= 0,65 \times 17391,56$$

$$= 11304,5108 \text{ Kn}$$

### C. Kondisi Seimba

$$F_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + F_y}$$

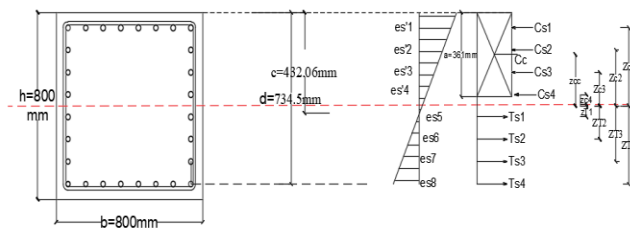
$$c_b = \frac{600 \times 735}{600 + 420}$$

$$= 432 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = c \times \beta_1$$

$$= 432 \times 0,84$$

$$= 361 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 1. Diagram tegangan dan regangan kolom kondisi seimbang

#### 1. Menghitung Regangan Tulangan

$$e_y = \frac{F_y}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{420}{200000}$$

$$= 0$$

$$e's1 = \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{432 - 65,5}{432,06} \times 0$$

$$= 0,0025 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e's2 &= \frac{cb - d' + x}{cb} \times ec \\
 &= \frac{432 - 65,5 + 95,6}{432,06} \times 0 \\
 &= 0,0019 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e's3 &= \frac{cb - d' + 2 \times x}{cb} \times ec \\
 &= \frac{432 - 65,5 + 2 \times 95,6}{432,06} \times 0 \\
 &= 0,0012 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e's4 &= \frac{cb - d' + 3 \times x}{cb} \times ec \\
 &= \frac{432 - 65,5 + 3 \times 95,57}{432,06} \times 0 \\
 &= 0,0006 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 es1 &= \frac{d' + 4 \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
 &= \frac{65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 432}{432,06} \times 0 \\
 &= 0,0001 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 es2 &= \frac{d' + 5 \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
 &= \frac{65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 432}{432,06} \times 0 \\
 &= 0,00077 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 es3 &= \frac{d' + 6 \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
 &= \frac{65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 432}{432,06} \times 0 \\
 &= 0,0014 > ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs'}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 es4 &= \frac{d' + 7 \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
 &= \frac{65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 432}{432,06} \times 0 \\
 &= 0,0021 > ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fy ulir}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menghitung Tegangan pada Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'1 &= fy \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'2 &= e's2 \times Es \\
 &= 0 \times 200000 \\
 &= 376,32 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'3 &= e's3 \times Es \\
 &= 0 \times 200000 \\
 &= 243,60 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'4 &= e's4 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0006 \times 200000 \\
 &= 110,880 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs5 &= e's5 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0001 \times 200000 \\
 &= 21,84 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs6 &= e's6 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0008 \times 200000 \\
 &= 154,56 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs7 &= e's7 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0014 \times 200000 \\
 &= 287,28 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs8 &= fy \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung Gaya Tekan dan Tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 NCc &= 0,85 \times fc' \times ab \times b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 361 \times 800 \\
 &= 7365986 \text{ N} \\
 &= 7365,986 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC1 &= As1 \times fs'1 \\
 &= 3925,0 \times 420 \\
 &= 1648500 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1648,500 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC2 &= As2 \times fs'2 \\
 &= 981,25 \times 376,32 \\
 &= 369264 \text{ N} \\
 &= 369,264 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC3 &= As3 \times fs'3 \\
 &= 981,25 \times 243,60 \\
 &= 239033 \text{ N} \\
 &= 239,033 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\text{NC4} &= \text{As4} \times \text{fs}'4 \\
&= 981,25 \times 110,88 \\
&= 108801 \text{ N} \\
&= 108,801 \text{ Kn}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{NT1} &= \text{As5} \times \text{fs}'5 \\
&= 981,25 \times 21,84 \\
&= 21430,4 \text{ N} \\
&= 21,430 \text{ Kn}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{NT2} &= \text{As6} \times \text{fs}'6 \\
&= 981,25 \times 154,56 \\
&= 151662 \text{ N} \\
&= 151,662 \text{ Kn}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{NT3} &= \text{As7} \times \text{fs}'7 \\
&= 981,25 \times 287,28 \\
&= 281893 \text{ N} \\
&= 281,893 \text{ Kn}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{NT4} &= \text{As8} \times \text{fs}'8 \\
&= 3925,0 \times 420,00 \\
&= 1648500 \text{ N} \\
&= 1648,500 \text{ Kn}
\end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Menghitung Jarak Gaya Terhadap h/2

$$h/2 = 400$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ZCc} &= h / 2 - ab / 2 \\
&= 400 - 180,54 \\
&= 219,46 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ZC1} &= h / 2 - d' \\
&= 400 - 65,5 \\
&= 334,50 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ZC2} &= h / 2 - d' - x \\
&= 400 - 65,5 - 95,6 \\
&= 238,93 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ZC3} &= h / 2 - d' - 2 \times x \\
&= 400 - 65,5 - 2 \times 95,6 \\
&= 143,36 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{ZC4} &= h / 2 - d' - 3 \times x \\
&= 400 - 65,5 - 3 \times 95,57 \\
&= 47,786 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT1 &= d' + 4 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 400 \\ &= 47,79 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT2 &= d' + 5 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 400 \\ &= 143,36 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT3 &= d' + 6 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 400 \\ &= 238,93 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT4 &= d' + 7 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 7 \times 95,7 - 400 \\ &= 334,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung Pub pada kondisi seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} Pnb &= NCc + NC1 + NC2 + NC3 + NC4 \\ &\quad - NT1 - NT2 - NT3 - NT4 \\ &= 7366 + 1649 + 369,264 + 239,0 \\ &\quad + 108,801 - 21,4 - 151,662 - 281,9 \\ &\quad - 1648,5 \\ &= 7628,1 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung  $\phi Pnb$  pada Kondisi Seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Pnb &= 0,65 \times Pnb \\ &= 0,65 \times 7628,1 \\ &= 4958,3 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

7. Menghitung Momen Nominal ( $Mnb$ ) pada kondisi seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} MCc &= NCc \times ZCc \\ &= 7366,0 \times 219,5 \\ &= 1616548 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 1616,548 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC1 &= NC1 \times ZC1 \\ &= 1648,50 \times 334,5 \\ &= 551423 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 551,423 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC2 &= NC2 \times ZC2 \\ &= 369,264 \times 238,9 \\ &= 88227,8 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 88,228 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MC3 &= NC3 \times ZC3 \\
&= 239,033 \times 143,4 \\
&= 34267,03 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 34,267 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MC4 &= NC4 \times ZC4 \\
&= 108,801 \times 47,79 \\
&= 5199,138 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 5,199 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MT1 &= NT1 \times ZT1 \\
&= 21,430 \times 47,79 \\
&= 1024,068 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 1,024 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MT2 &= NT2 \times ZT2 \\
&= 151,662 \times 143,4 \\
&= 21741,82 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 21,742 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MT3 &= NT3 \times ZT3 \\
&= 281,893 \times 238,9 \\
&= 67352,41 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 67,352 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MT4 &= NT4 \times ZT4 \\
&= 1648,500 \times 334,5 \\
&= 551423,3 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 551,423 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Mn \text{ total} &= MCc + MC1 + MC2 + MC3 + MC4 \\
&\quad + MT1 + MT2 + MT3 + MT4 \\
&= 1616,548 + 551,423 + 88,228 + 34,27 \\
&\quad + 5,199 + 1,024 + 21,742 + 67,35 \\
&\quad + 551,423 \\
&= 2937,21 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi Mnb &= 0,65 \times Mnb \text{ Total} \\
&= 0,65 \times 2937,21 \\
&= 1909,18410
\end{aligned}$$

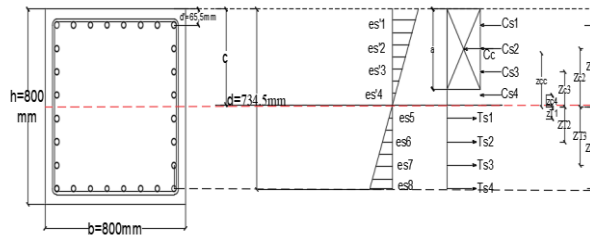
$$\begin{aligned}
eb &= \frac{Mnb}{Pnb} \\
&= \frac{1909,18}{4958,26} \\
&= 0,385 \text{ m} \\
&= 385,051 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

#### D. Kondisi Seimbang (1,25 x

$$1,25 \times F_y = 1,25 \times 420 \\ = 525 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + F_y} \\ c_b = \frac{600 \times 735}{600 + 525} \\ = 392 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = c_b \times \beta_1 \\ = 392 \times 0,84 \\ = 327,38 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 1. Diagram tegangan dan regangan kolom kondisi seimbang 1,25 fy

#### 1. Menghitung Regangan Tulangan

$$e_y = \frac{F_y}{E_s} \\ = \frac{525}{200000} \\ = 0,0026$$

$$e's_1 = \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} \times e_c \\ = \frac{392 - 65,5}{391,73} \times 0 \\ = 0,0025 < e_y \ 0,0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s$$

$$e's_2 = \frac{c_b - d' + x}{c_b} \times e_c \\ = \frac{392 - 65,5 + 95,6}{391,73} \times 0 \\ = 0,0018 < e_y \ 0,0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s$$

$$e's_3 = \frac{c_b - d' + 2 \times x}{c_b} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{392 - 65,5 + 2 \times 95,6}{391,73} \times 0$$

$$= 0,0010 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s$$

$$e's4 = \frac{cb - d' + 3 \times x}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{392 - 65,5 + 3 \times 95,57}{391,73} \times 0$$

$$= 0,0003 < e_y = 0,0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s$$

$$e's5 = \frac{d' + 4 \times x - cb}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 392}{391,73} \times 0$$

$$= 0,0004 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s$$

$$e's6 = \frac{d' + 5 \times x - cb}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 392}{391,73} \times 0$$

$$= 0,0012 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s$$

$$e's7 = \frac{d' + 6 \times x - cb}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 392}{391,73} \times 0$$

$$= 0,0019 > e_y = 0,0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s$$

$$e's8 = \frac{d' + 7 \times x - cb}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 392}{391,73} \times 0$$

$$= 0,0026 > e_y = 0,0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_y$$

## 2. Menghitung Tegangan pada Tulangan

$$f_s'1 = e's1 \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0025 \times 200000$$

$$= 499,68 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_s'2 = e's2 \times E_s$$

$$= 0 \times 200000$$

$$= 353,29 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_s'3 = e's3 \times E_s$$

$$= 0 \times 200000$$

$$= 206,91 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'4 &= e's4 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0003 \times 200000 \\
 &= 60,530 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'5 &= e's5 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0004 \times 200000 \\
 &= 85,853 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'6 &= e's6 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0012 \times 200000 \\
 &= 232,24 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'7 &= e's7 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0019 \times 200000 \\
 &= 378,62 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'8 &= fy \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 525 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung Gaya Tekan dan Tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 NCc &= 0,85 \times fc' \times ab \times b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 327 \times 800 \\
 &= 6678494 \text{ N} \\
 &= 6678,49 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC1 &= As1 \times fs'1 \\
 &= 3925,0 \times 499,68 \\
 &= 1961231 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1961,23 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC2 &= As2 \times fs'2 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 353,3 \\
 &= 346670 \text{ N} \\
 &= 346,670 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC3 &= As3 \times fs'3 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 206,9 \\
 &= 203032 \text{ N} \\
 &= 203,032 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC4 &= As4 \times fs'4 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 60,53 \\
 &= 59394,6 \text{ N} \\
 &= 59,395 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NT1 &= As5 \times fs'5 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 85,85
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 84243,1 \text{ N}$$

$$= 84,243 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\text{NT2} = A_{s6} \times f_{s'6}$$

$$= 981,3 \times 232,2$$

$$= 227881 \text{ N}$$

$$= 227,881 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\text{NT3} = A_{s7} \times f_{s'7}$$

$$= 981,3 \times 378,6$$

$$= 371519 \text{ N}$$

$$= 371,519 \text{ Kn}$$

$$\text{NT4} = A_{s8} \times f_{s'8}$$

$$= 3925 \times 525,0$$

$$= 2060625 \text{ N}$$

$$= 2060,63 \text{ Kn}$$

#### 4. Menghitung Jarak Gaya Terhadap h/2

$$h/2 = 400$$

$$\text{ZCc} = h / 2 - ab / 2$$

$$= 400 - 163,7$$

$$= 236,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC1} = h / 2 - d'$$

$$= 400 - 65,5$$

$$= 334,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC2} = h / 2 - d' - x$$

$$= 400 - 65,5 - 95,6$$

$$= 238,9 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC3} = h / 2 - d' - 2 \times x$$

$$= 400 - 65,5 - 2 \times 95,6$$

$$= 143,4 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC4} = h / 2 - d' - 3 \times x$$

$$= 400 - 65,5 - 3 \times 95,6$$

$$= 47,79 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT1} = d' + 4 \times x - h / 2$$

$$= 65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 400$$

$$= 47,79 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT2} = d' + 5 \times x - h / 2$$

$$= 65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 400$$

$$= 143,4 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT3 &= d' + 6 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 400 \\ &= 238,9 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT4 &= d' + 7 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 400 \\ &= 334,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung  $P_{nb}$  pada kondisi seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} P_{nb} &= N_{Cc} + N_{C1} + N_{C2} + N_{C3} + N_{C4} \\ &\quad - N_{T1} - N_{T2} - N_{T3} - N_{T4} \\ &= 6678,49 + 1961,23 + 346,670 + 203,0 \\ &\quad + 59,395 - 84,243 - 227,881 - \\ &\quad 371,519 - 2060,63 \\ &= 6504,55 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung  $\phi P_{nb}$  pada Kondisi Seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_{nb} &= 0,65 \times P_{nb} \\ &= 0,65 \times 6504,55 \\ &= 4227,96 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

7. Menghitung Momen Nominal ( $M_{nb}$ ) pada kondisi seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} M_{Cc} &= N_{Cc} \times Z_{Cc} \\ &= 6678,49 \times 236,3 \\ &= 1578204 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 1578,20 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{C1} &= N_{C1} \times Z_{C1} \\ &= 1961,23 \times 334,5 \\ &= 656032 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 656,032 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{C2} &= N_{C2} \times Z_{C2} \\ &= 346,670 \times 238,9 \\ &= 82829,4 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 82,829 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{C3} &= N_{C3} \times Z_{C3} \\ &= 203,032 \times 143,4 \\ &= 29106,1 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 29,106 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{C4} &= N_{C4} \times Z_{C4} \\ &= 59,395 \times 47,79 \\ &= 2838,21 \text{ Knmm} \end{aligned}$$



$$= 2,838 \text{ Knm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT1} &= \text{NT1} \times \text{ZT1} \\ &= 84,243 \times 47,79 \\ &= 4025,62 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 4,026 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT2} &= \text{NT2} \times \text{ZT2} \\ &= 227,881 \times 143,4 \\ &= 32668,3 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 32,668 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT3} &= \text{NT3} \times \text{ZT3} \\ &= 371,519 \times 238,9 \\ &= 88766,4 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 88,766 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT4} &= \text{NT4} \times \text{ZT4} \\ &= 2060,63 \times 334,5 \\ &= 689279 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 689,279 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn total} &= \text{MCc} + \text{MC1} + \text{MC2} + \text{MC3} + \text{MT1} \\ &\quad + \text{MT2} + \text{MT3} \\ &= 1578,20 + 656,032 + 82,829 + 29,11 \\ &\quad + 2,838 + 4,026 + 32,668 + 88,77 \\ &\quad + 689,279 \\ &= 3163,75 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{Mnb} &= 0,65 \times \text{Mnb Total} \\ &= 0,65 \times 3163,75 \\ &= 2056 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eb} &= \frac{\text{Mnb}}{\text{Pnb}} \\ &= \frac{2056,44}{4227,96} \\ &= 0,486 \text{ m} \\ &= 486,4 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

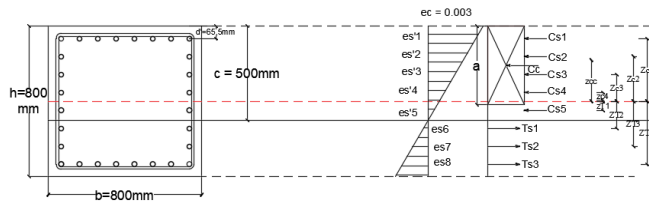
### C. Kondisi Patah Desak ( $c >$ )

$$F_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cb} &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + F_y} \\ \text{cb} &= \frac{600 \times 735}{600 + 420} \\ &= 432 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena kondisi patah desak  $c > c_b$ , maka digunakan nilai  $c$  sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 500 \\ a &= c \times \beta_1 \\ &= 500 \times 0,84 \\ &= 418 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 1. Diagram tegangan dan regangan kolom kondisi patah desak

### 1. Menghitung Regangan Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} e_y &= \frac{F_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's_1 &= \frac{cb - d'}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{500,0 - 65,5}{500,00} \times 0 \\ &= 0,00261 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_y \text{ uli} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's_2 &= \frac{cb - d' + x}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{500 - 65,5 + 95,6}{500,00} \times 0 \\ &= 0,00203 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's_3 &= \frac{cb - d' + 2 \times x}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{500 - 65,5 + 2 \times 95,6}{500,00} \times 0 \\ &= 0,00146 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's4 &= \frac{cb - d' + 3 \times x}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{500 - 65,5 + 3 \times 95,57}{500,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00089 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's5 &= \frac{cb - d' + 4 \times x}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{500 - 65,5 + 4 \times 95,57}{500,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00031 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's6 &= \frac{d' + 5 \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 500}{500,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00026 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's7 &= \frac{d' + 6 \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 500}{500,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00083 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's8 &= \frac{d' + 7 \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 500}{500,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00141 < ey \ 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai fs}
\end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menghitung Tegangan pada Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'1 &= fy \text{ ulir} \\
&= 420 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'2 &= e's2 \times Es \\
&= 0,00203 \times 200000 \\
&= 406,714 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'3 &= e's3 \times Es \\
&= 0,00146 \times 200000 \\
&= 292,029 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'4 &= e's4 \times Es \\
&= 0,0009 \times 200000 \\
&= 177,343 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'5 &= e's5 \times Es \\
 &= 0,0003 \times 200000 \\
 &= 62,657 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'6 &= e's6 \times Es \\
 &= 0,00026 \times 200000 \\
 &= 52,029 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'7 &= e's7 \times Es \\
 &= 0,00083 \times 200000 \\
 &= 166,714 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'8 &= e's8 \times Es \\
 &= 0,00141 \times 200000 \\
 &= 281,400 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung Gaya Tekan dan Tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 NCc &= 0,85 \times fc' \times ab \times b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 418 \times 800 \\
 &= 8524286 \text{ N} \\
 &= 8524,29 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC1 &= As1 \times fs'1 \\
 &= 3925 \times 420 \\
 &= 1648500 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1648,50 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC2 &= As2 \times fs'2 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 406,7 \\
 &= 399088 \text{ N} \\
 &= 399,088 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC3 &= As3 \times fs'3 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 292,0 \\
 &= 286553 \text{ N} \\
 &= 286,553 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC4 &= As4 \times fs'4 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 177,3 \\
 &= 174018 \text{ N} \\
 &= 174,018 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC5 &= As5 \times fs'5 \\
 &= 981,3 \times 62,66 \\
 &= 6E+04 \text{ N} \\
 &= 61,482 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT1} &= A_{s6} \times f_{s'6} \\
 &= 981,3 \times 52,03 \\
 &= 51053 \text{ N} \\
 &= 51,053 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT2} &= A_{s7} \times f_{s'7} \\
 &= 981,3 \times 166,7 \\
 &= 163588 \text{ N} \\
 &= 163,588 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT3} &= A_{s8} \times f_{s'8} \\
 &= 3925 \times 281,4 \\
 &= 1104495 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1104,50 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Menghitung Jarak Gaya Terhadap h/2

$$h/2 = 400$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZCc} &= h / 2 - ab / 2 \\
 &= 400 - 208,9 \\
 &= 191,1 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC1} &= h / 2 - d' \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 \\
 &= 334,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC2} &= h / 2 - d' - x \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 - 95,6 \\
 &= 238,9 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC3} &= h / 2 - d' - 2 \times x \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 - 2 \times 95,6 \\
 &= 143,4 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC4} &= h / 2 - d' - 3 \times x \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 - 3 \times 95,6 \\
 &= 47,79 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZT1} &= d' + 4 \times x - h / 2 \\
 &= 65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 400 \\
 &= 47,79 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZT2} &= d' + 5 \times x - h / 2 \\
 &= 65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 400 \\
 &= 143,4 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT3 &= d' + 6 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 400 \\ &= 238,9 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT4 &= d' + 7 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 400 \\ &= 334,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} Pnb &= NCc + NC1 + NC2 + NC3 + NC4 \\ &\quad + NC5 - NT1 - NT2 - NT3 \\ &= 8524,29 + 1648,50 + 399,088 + 286,6 \\ &\quad + 174,0 + 61,482 - 51,053 - 163,6 \\ &\quad - 1104,50 \\ &= 9774,79 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung  $\phi Pnb$  pada Kondisi Seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Pnb &= 0,65 \times Pnb \\ &= 0,65 \times 9774,79 \\ &= 6353,61 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Momen Nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi

7. seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} MCc &= NCc \times ZCc \\ &= 8524,29 \times 191 \\ &= 1628747 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 1628,75 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC1 &= NC1 \times ZC1 \\ &= 1648,50 \times 334,5 \\ &= 551423 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 551,423 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC2 &= NC2 \times ZC2 \\ &= 399,088 \times 238,9 \\ &= 95353,6 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 95,354 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC3 &= NC3 \times ZC3 \\ &= 286,553 \times 143,4 \\ &= 41079,4 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 41,079 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC4 &= NC4 \times ZC4 \\ &= 174,018 \times 47,79 \\ &= 8315,56 \text{ Knmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8,316 \text{ Knm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MC5} &= \text{NC5} \times \text{ZC5} \\ &= 61,482 \times 47,79 \\ &= 2937,98 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 2,938 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT1} &= \text{NT1} \times \text{ZT1} \\ &= 51,053 \times 143,4 \\ &= 7318,82 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 7,319 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT2} &= \text{NT2} \times \text{ZT2} \\ &= 163,588 \times 238,9 \\ &= 39085,9 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 39,086 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT3} &= \text{NT3} \times \text{ZT3} \\ &= 1104,50 \times 334,5 \\ &= 369454 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 369,454 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mn total} &= \text{MCc} + \text{MC1} + \text{MC2} + \text{MC3} + \text{MC4} \\ &\quad + \text{MC5} + \text{MT1} + \text{MT2} + \text{MT3} \\ &= 1628,75 + 551,423 + 95,354 + 41,08 \\ &\quad + 8,316 + 2,938 + 7,319 + 39,09 \\ &\quad + 369,454 \\ &= 2743,72 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{Mnb} &= 0,65 \times \text{Mnb Total} \\ &= 0,65 \times 2743,72 \\ &= 1783 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eb} &= \frac{\text{Mnb}}{\text{Pnb}} \\ &= \frac{1783,42}{6353,61} \\ &= 0,281 \text{ m} \\ &= 280,7 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

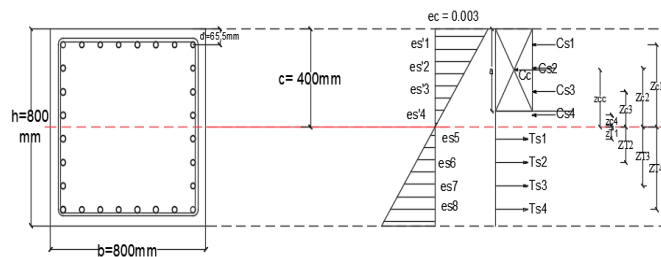
#### D. Kondisi Patah Tarik ( $e <$

$$F_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cb} &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + F_y} \\ \text{cb} &= \frac{600 \times 735}{600 + 420} = 432 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena kondisi patah tarik  $c < c_b$ , maka digunakan nilai  $c$  sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 400 \\ a &= c \times \beta_1 \\ &= 400 \times 0,84 \\ &= 334 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 1. Diagram tegangan dan regangan kolom kondisi patah desak

#### 1. Menghitung Regangan Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} e_y &= \frac{F_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0,0021 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's1 &= \frac{cb - d'}{cb} \times ec \\ &= \frac{400,0 - 65,5}{400,00} \times 0 \\ &= 0,003 > e_y \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{aka dipakai nilai } f_y \text{ u} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's2 &= \frac{cb - d' + x}{cb} \times ec \\ &= \frac{400 - 65,5 + 95,6}{400,00} \times 0 \\ &= 0,002 < e_y \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's3 &= \frac{cb - d' + 2x}{cb} \times ec \\ &= \frac{400 - 65,5 + 2 \times 95,57}{400,00} \times 0 \\ &= 0,001 < e_y \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
e's4 &= \frac{cb - d' + 3 \times x}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{400 - 65,5 + 3 \times 95,57}{400,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00036 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } fs
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's5 &= \frac{d' + 4 \times x \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 400}{400,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00036 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } fs
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's6 &= \frac{d' + 5 \times x \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 400}{400,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00108 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } fs'
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's7 &= \frac{d' + 6 \times x \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 400}{400,00} \times 0 \\
&= 0,00179 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } fs
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's8 &= \frac{d' + 7 \times x \times x - cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 400}{400,00} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00251 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir}
\end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menghitung Tegangan pada Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'1 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
&= 420 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'2 &= e's2 \times E_s \\
&= 0,00179 \times 200000 \\
&= 358,393 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'3 &= e's3 \times E_s \\
&= 0 \times 200000 \\
&= 215,036 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'4 &= e's4 \quad x \quad Es \\
 &= 0,00036 \quad x \quad 200000 \\
 &= 71,679 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'5 &= e's5 \quad x \quad Es \\
 &= 0,00036 \quad x \quad 200000 \\
 &= 71,679 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'6 &= e's6 \quad x \quad Es \\
 &= 0,00108 \quad x \quad 200000 \\
 &= 215,036 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'7 &= e's7 \quad x \quad Es \\
 &= 0,00179 \quad x \quad 200000 \\
 &= 358,393 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'8 &= Fy \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Menghitung Gaya Tekan dan Tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 NCc &= 0,85 \quad x \quad fc' \quad x \quad ab \quad x \quad b \\
 &= 0,85 \quad x \quad 30 \quad x \quad 334 \quad x \quad 800 \\
 &= 6819429 \text{ N} \\
 &= 6819,43 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC1 &= As1 \quad x \quad fs'1 \\
 &= 3925 \quad x \quad 420 \\
 &= 1648500 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1648,50 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC2 &= As2 \quad x \quad fs'2 \\
 &= 981,25 \quad x \quad 358,393 \\
 &= 351673 \text{ N} \\
 &= 351,673 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC3 &= As3 \quad x \quad fs'3 \\
 &= 981,3 \quad x \quad 215,0 \\
 &= 211004 \text{ N} \\
 &= 211,004 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 NC4 &= As4 \quad x \quad fs'4 \\
 &= 981,3 \quad x \quad 71,68 \\
 &= 70334,6 \text{ N} \\
 &= 70,335 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT1} &= A_{s5} \times f_{s'5} \\
 &= 981,3 \times 71,68 \\
 &= 70334,6 \text{ N} \\
 &= 70,335 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT2} &= A_{s6} \times f_{s'6} \\
 &= 981,3 \times 215,0 \\
 &= 211004 \text{ N} \\
 &= 211,004 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT3} &= A_{s7} \times f_{s'7} \\
 &= 981,3 \times 358,4 \\
 &= 351673 \text{ N} \\
 &= 351,673 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT4} &= A_{s8} \times f_{s'8} \\
 &= 3925 \times 420,0 \\
 &= 1648500 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1648,50 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Menghitung Jarak Gaya Terhadap h/2

$$h/2 = 400$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZCc} &= h / 2 - ab / 2 \\
 &= 400 - 167,143 \\
 &= 232,857 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC1} &= h / 2 - d' \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 \\
 &= 334,500 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC2} &= h / 2 - d' + x \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 + 95,6 \\
 &= 238,929 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC3} &= h / 2 - d' + 2 x \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 + 2 \times 95,57 \\
 &= 143,36 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZC4} &= h / 2 - d' + 3 x \\
 &= 400 - 65,5 + 3 \times 95,57 \\
 &= 47,79 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ZT1} &= d' + 4 x - h / 2 \\
 &= 65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 400 \\
 &= 47,79 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT2 &= d' + 5 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 5 \times 95,6 - 400 \\ &= 143,357 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT3 &= d' + 6 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 400 \\ &= 238,929 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT4 &= d' + 7 \times x - h / 2 \\ &= 65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 400 \\ &= 334,500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

5. Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} Pnb &= NCc + NC1 + NC2 + NC3 + NC4 \\ &\quad - NT1 - NT2 - NT3 - NT4 \\ &= 6819,43 + 1648,50 + 351,673 + 211,004 \\ &\quad + 70,33 - 70,335 - 211,004 - 351,673 \\ &\quad - 1648,50 \\ &= 6819,43 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

6. Menghitung  $\phi Pnb$  pada Kondisi Seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} \phi Pnb &= 0,65 \times Pnb \\ &= 0,65 \times 6819,43 \\ &= 4432,63 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

7. Menghitung Momen Nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi seimbang

$$\begin{aligned} MCc &= NCc \times ZCc \\ &= 6819,43 \times 232,857 \\ &= 1587952,65 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 1587,95 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC1 &= NC1 \times ZC1 \\ &= 1648,50 \times 334,500 \\ &= 551423,250 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 551,423 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC2 &= NC2 \times ZC2 \\ &= 351,673 \times 238,929 \\ &= 84024,725 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 84,025 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MC3 &= NC3 \times ZC3 \\
 &= 211,004 \times 143,357 \\
 &= 30248,901 \text{ Knmm} \\
 &= 30,249 \text{ Knm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MC4 &= NC4 \times ZC4 \\
 &= 70,335 \times 47,786 \\
 &= 3360,989 \text{ Knmm} \\
 &= 3,361 \text{ Knm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MT1 &= NT1 \times ZT1 \\
 &= 70,335 \times 47,786 \\
 &= 3360,989 \text{ Knmm} \\
 &= 3,361 \text{ Knm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MT2 &= NT2 \times ZT2 \\
 &= 211,004 \times 143,357 \\
 &= 30248,901 \text{ Knmm} \\
 &= 30,249 \text{ Knm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MT3 &= NT3 \times ZT3 \\
 &= 351,673 \times 238,929 \\
 &= 84024,725 \text{ Knmm} \\
 &= 84,025 \text{ Knm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MT4 &= NT4 \times ZT4 \\
 &= 1648,50 \times 334,500 \\
 &= 551423,250 \text{ Knmm} \\
 &= 551,423 \text{ Knm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn \text{ total} &= MCc + MC1 + MC2 + MC3 + MC4 \\
 &\quad + MT1 + MT2 + MT3 + MT4 \\
 &= 1587,95 + 551,423 + 84,025 + 30,25 \\
 &\quad + 3,361 + 3,361 + 30,249 + 84,02 \\
 &\quad + 551,423 \\
 &= 2926,07 \text{ Knm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi Mnb &= 0,65 \times Mnb \text{ Total} \\
 &= 0,65 \times 2926,07 \\
 &= 1902
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 eb &= \frac{Mnb}{Pnb} \\
 &= \frac{1901,94}{4432,63} \\
 &= 0,429 \text{ m} \\
 &= 429,1 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

F. Kondisi Lentur Murni

Dicoba Pemasangan Tulangan Sebagai Berikut :

Tulangan Tarik (As) As 20 D 25 = 9812,50

Tulangan Tekan (As') As 8 D 25 = 3925,00

D tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - s_b - \text{D sengkang} - 1 / 2 \text{ utama} \\ &= 800 - 40 - 13 - 1 / 2 \times 25 \\ &= 735 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= h - d \\ &= 800 - 735 \\ &= 65,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dimisalkan Garis Netral (c) dihitung berdasarkan d'

$c < y_2$ . Maka Garis Netral Dicari

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b + A_s' \times f_s' = A_s \times f_y \text{ ulir}$$

**Substitusi nilai**  $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times E_s$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times \epsilon_c \times E_s$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 0 \times 200000$$

$$f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \times 600$$

$$\left[ 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \right] + \left[ A_s' \times \frac{c - d'}{c} \right] \times 600$$

$$= A_s \times f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \right] \times c + 600 \times A_s' \times c \\ &- 600 \times d' \times A_s' = A_s \times f_y \text{ ulir} \times c \end{aligned}$$

**Distribusi a =  $\beta$**

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ 0,85 \times f_c' \times \beta_1 \times c \right] \times b \times c + 600 \times A_s' \times c \\ &- 600 \times d' \times A_s' = A_s \times f_y \text{ ulir} \times c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &0,85 \times f_c' \times \beta_1 \times c^2 \times b + 600 \times A_s' \times c - 600 \\ &\times d' \times A_s' = 9813 \times 420 \times c \\ &0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 800 + 600 \times \\ &3925 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 3925 \\ &= 9813 \times 420 \end{aligned}$$

$$17049 c^2 + 2355000 c - 154252500 = 4121250 c$$

$$17049 c^2 + 2355000 c - 4121250 c - 154252500$$

$$= 0$$

$$17049 c^2 - 1766250 c - 154252500 = 0$$

**ihitung dengan rumus AB**

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \quad (154252500)$$

$$c = \frac{1766250 \pm \sqrt{1766250,0^2 - 4 \times 17049 \times -154252500}}{2 \times 17048,5714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{1766250,0 + \sqrt{13638778119642,9}}{34097,1}$$

$$= 160$$

$$c- = \frac{1766250,00 - \sqrt{13638778119642,90}}{34097,1}$$

$$= -56,5$$

$$\left[ \begin{matrix} 17048,6 & \times & 25635 \\ 154252500 & & \end{matrix} \right] - \left[ \begin{matrix} 1766250,00 & \times & 160 \\ & & \end{matrix} \right] -$$

$$= 0$$

$$0,00 = 0$$

Maka, dipakai ni = 160

Cek asum d' < c < y2

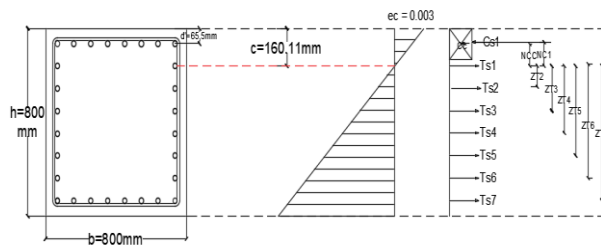
$$65,5 < 160 < 186,07 \quad \text{OK}$$

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d', maka dilanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 160$$

$$= 134 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar4.28 Diagram tegangan dan regangan kolom kondisi lentur murni

1. Menghitung Regangan Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} e_y &= \frac{F_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0,0021 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's1 &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{160 - 65,5}{160,111} \times 0 \\ &= 0,0018 < e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} es1 &= \frac{d' + x - c}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 + 95,6 - 160}{160,111} \times 0 \\ &= 0,000018 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} es2 &= \frac{d' + 2 \times x - c}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 + 2 \times 95,6 - 160}{160,111} \times 0 \\ &= 0,0018 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_s' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} es3 &= \frac{d' + 3 \times x - c}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 + 3 \times 95,57 - 160}{160,111} \times 0 \\ &= 0,0036 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} es4 &= \frac{d' + 4 \times x - c}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 160}{160,111} \times 0 \\ &= 0,0054 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} es5 &= \frac{d' + 5 \times x - c}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 + 5 \times 95,57 - 160}{160,111} \times 0 \\ &= 0,0072 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} es6 &= \frac{d' + 6 \times x - c}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 160}{160,111} \times 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 0,0090 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai}$$

$$\begin{aligned} es7 &= \frac{d' + 7 \times x - c}{c} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 160}{160,111} \times 0 \\ &= 0,0108 > e_y = 0 \rightarrow \text{Maka dipakai nilai } f_y \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Menghitung Tegangan Pada Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} fs'1 &= e's' \times Es \\ &= 0,00177 \times 200000 \\ &= 355 \text{ Mpa} \\ fs'2 &= es1 \times Es \\ &= 0,00002 \times 200000 \\ &= 3,6 \text{ Mpa} \\ fs'3 &= f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ fs'4 &= f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ fs'5 &= f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ fs'6 &= f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ fs'7 &= f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ fs'8 &= f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Menghitung Gaya Tekan dan Tarik

$$\begin{aligned} NCc &= 0,85 \times F_c' \times a_b \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 134 \times 800 \\ &= 2729661 \text{ N} \\ &= 2729,661 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NC1 &= A_{s1} \times fs'1 \\ &= 3925 \times 354,545 \\ &= 1391589 \text{ N} \\ &= 1392 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NT1 &= A_{s2} \times fs'2 \\ &= 981 \times 3,600 \\ &= 3532 \text{ N} \\ &= 3,53 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NT2 &= A_{s2} \times f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 981 \times 420,000 \\ &= 412125 \text{ N} \\ &= 412 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NT3 &= A_{s3} \times f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 981 \times 420,000 \\ &= 412125 \text{ N} \\ &= 412 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT4} &= A_{s4} \times f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 981 \times 420,000 \\
 &= 412125 \text{ N} \\
 &= 412 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT5} &= A_{s5} \times f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 981 \times 420,000 \\
 &= 412125 \text{ N} \\
 &= 412 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT6} &= A_{s6} \times f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 981 \times 420,000 \\
 &= 412125 \text{ N} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT7} &= A_{s7} \times f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 3925 \times 420,000 \\
 &= 1648500 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1648,5 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Menghitung Jarak Gaya Terhadap Garis Netral (c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{Cc} &= c - a/2 \\
 &= 160 - 66,9 \\
 &= 93,2 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{C1} &= c - d' \\
 &= 160 - 65,5 \\
 &= 94,6 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{T1} &= d' + x - c \\
 &= 65,5 + 95,6 - 160 \\
 &= 0,96 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{T2} &= d' + 2 \times x - c \\
 &= 65,5 + 2 \times 95,6 - 160 \\
 &= 96,5 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{T3} &= d' + 3 \times x - c \\
 &= 65,5 + 3 \times 95,6 - 160 \\
 &= 192 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{T4} &= d' + 4 \times x - c \\
 &= 65,5 + 4 \times 95,6 - 160 \\
 &= 288 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{T5} &= d' + 5 \times x - c \\
 &= 65,5 + 5 \times 95,7 - 160
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 383 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT6 &= d' + 6 \times x - c \\ &= 65,5 + 6 \times 95,6 - 160 \\ &= 479 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT7 &= d' + 7 \times x - c \\ &= 65,5 + 7 \times 95,57 - 160 \\ &= 574 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

## 5. Menghitung Momen Nominal (Mn) Pada Kondisi

Lentur Murni

$$\begin{aligned} MCc &= NCc \times ZCc \\ &= 2730 \times 93,2 \\ &= 254425 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 254 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC1 &= NC1 \times ZC1 \\ &= 1392 \times 94,6 \\ &= 131659 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 132 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MT1 &= NT1 \times ZT1 \\ &= 3,53 \times 0,96 \\ &= 3,39 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 0 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MT2 &= NT2 \times ZT2 \\ &= 412 \times 96,5 \\ &= 39783,2642 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 39,8 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MT3 &= NT3 \times ZT3 \\ &= 412 \times 192 \\ &= 79170,6392 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 79,2 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MT4 &= NT4 \times ZT4 \\ &= 412 \times 288 \\ &= 118558,014 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 119 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MT5 &= NT5 \times ZT5 \\ &= 412 \times 383 \\ &= 157945 \text{ Knmm} \\ &= 158 \text{ Knm} \end{aligned}$$

$$MT6 = NT6 \times ZT6$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 412 \times 479 \\
&= 197333 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 197 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{MT7} &= \text{NT7} \times \text{ZT7} \\
&= 1649 \times 574 \\
&= 946880,557 \text{ Knmm} \\
&= 947 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Mn tota} &= \text{MC1} + \text{MCc} + \text{MT1} + \text{MT2} + \text{MT3} \\
&\quad + \text{MT4} + \text{MT5} + \text{MT6} + \text{MT7} \\
&= 132 + 254 + 0 + 39,8 + \\
&\quad 79,2 + 119 + 158 + 197 \\
&\quad + 947 = 1926 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi \text{Mn} &= 0,65 \times 1926 \\
&= 1252 \text{ Knm}
\end{aligned}$$

Berikut adalah tabel hasil perhitungan dengan formasi tulangan yang simetris yaitu 20 D25, 24

Tabel 4.38 Koordinat Diagram Interaksi Formasi T

Kondisi	20 D 25	
	$\phi$ Pn (Kn)	$\phi$ Mn (Kn)
Sentris	11304,511	0
Patah Desak	432,059	4958,264
Balance	4227,960	1616,548
Balance 1,25 fy	6353,614	2056,437
Patah Tarik	4432,629	429,078
Lentur Murni	0	1251,743

Tabel 4.38 Koordinat Diagram Interaksi Formasi T

Kondisi	24 D 25	
	$\phi$ Pn (Kn)	$\phi$ Mn (Kn)
Sentris	11304,511	0
Patah Desak	6353,614	1524,683
Balance	4432,629	1624,914
Balance 1,25 fy	4252,629	1743,021
Patah Tarik	4432,629	0,000
Lentur Murni	0	0,000

Tabel 4.38 Koordinat Diagram Interaksi Formasi T

Kondisi	28 D 25	
	$\phi$ Pn (Kn)	$\phi$ Mn (Kn)
Sentris	11304,511	0
Patah Desak	6353,614	1783,415
Balance	4958,264	1909,184
Balance 1,25 fy	4227,960	2056,437
Patah Tarik	4432,629	1901,944
Lentur Murni	0	1251,743

Tabel 4.38 Koordinat Diagram Interaksi Formasi T

Kondisi	32 D 25	
	$\phi$ Pn (Kn)	$\phi$ Mn (Kn)
Sentris	11304,511	0
Patah Desak	6258,553	1702,237
Balance	4955,509	1820,415
Balance 1,25 fy	4227,960	2005,864
Patah Tarik	4432,629	1805,864
Lentur Murni	0	1115,991

## 2. Perhitungan Pembesaran Momen

### Data - data perencanaan :

Lebar Kolom (bw)	:	800	mm
Tinggi Kolom (h)	:	800	mm
Selimit beton (sb)	:	40	mm
Mutu beton $f_c'$	:	30	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir	:	420	Mpa
$f_y$ sengkang polos	:	280	Mpa
Modulus elastisitas baja (E)	:	200000	Mpa
Diameter tul. Pokok (D)	:	25	mm
Diameter tul. Sengkang (D)	:	13	mm
Tinggi Lantai (h lantai)	:	4500	mm
Tinggi Balok (h lantai)	:	700	mm
Tinggi bersih kolom (hn kc)	:	3800	mm
$P_u$	:	3609,233	Kn
M kolom	:	862,359	kNm
$\Sigma V_u$	:	9485,92	
$\Sigma P_u$	:	113447	
Simpangan	:	29,7	

## 1. Menghitung Inersia Penampang

### a. Inersia Penampang Utuh Kolom Atas

$$I_{gk \text{ atas}} = \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{12} \times 800 \times 5,1E+08 \\
&= 3,4133E+10 \text{ mm}^4 \\
&= 0,03413 \text{ m}^4
\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Lantai = 4000 mm

b. Inersia Penampang Utuh Kolom yang dit .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{I}_{gk} \text{ yang ditir} &= \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \times 800 \times 5,1E+08 \\
&= 3,4133E+10 \text{ mm}^4 \\
&= 0,03413 \text{ m}^4
\end{aligned}$$

Tinggi Lantai = 4500 mm

c. Inersia Penampang Utuh Balok Kiri .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{I}_{gk} \text{ yang ditir} &= \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \times 400 \times 3,4E+08 \\
&= 1,1433E+10 \text{ mm}^4 \\
&= 0,01143 \text{ m}^4
\end{aligned}$$

Bentang Balc = 3000 mm

d. Inersia Penampang Utuh Balok Kanan .

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{I}_{gk} \text{ yang ditir} &= \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3 \\
&= \frac{1}{12} \times 400 \times 3,4E+08 \\
&= 1,1433E+10 \text{ mm}^4 \\
&= 0,01143 \text{ m}^4
\end{aligned}$$

Bentang Balc = 7200 mm

2. Modulus Elastisitas Beton ( $E_c$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
E_c &= 4700 \sqrt{f_c'} \\
&= 4700 \sqrt{30} \\
&= 25742,9602 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Kekakuan Lentur Komponen Struktur  
Tekan dan Rasio Beban Terfaktor

a. Kolom Atas

$$1,4 D = 42,1 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 D + 1,6 L = 44,6 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\beta_d \text{ Kolom Atas} = \frac{1,4 D}{1,2 D + 1,6 L} = \frac{42,1}{44,6}$$

$$= 0,95$$

$$E_1 \text{ Kolom Atas} = \frac{0,7 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Kolom Atas}} =$$

$$\frac{0,7 \times 25743 \times 3,4133E+10}{1 + 0,95}$$

$$= 316227165201716 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

b. Kolom yang ditinjau

$$1 D = 56,6 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1 D + 2 L = 63,5 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\beta_d \text{ Kolom yang} = \frac{1,4 D}{1 D + 2 L} = \frac{56,6}{63,5}$$

$$= 0,89$$

$$E_1 \text{ Kolom yang} = \frac{0,7 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Kolom Atas}}$$

$$\text{ditinjau} = \frac{0,7 \times 25743 \times 3,4133E+10}{1 + 0,89}$$

$$= 325144372894491,00 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

c. Balok Kiri

$$1 D = 8,3023 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1 D + 2 L = 12,9138 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\beta_d \text{ Balok Kiri} = \frac{1,4 D}{1 D + 2 L} = \frac{8,3}{12,9}$$

$$= 0,64$$

$$E_1 \text{ Balok Kiri} = \frac{0,35 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Balok kiri}}$$

$$= \frac{0,35 \times 3E+04 \times 1,1433E+10}{1 + 0,64}$$

$$= 62702938975455,60 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

d. Balok Kanan

$$1 D = 65,8434 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1 D + 2 L = 77,0000 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\beta_d \text{ Balok Kanan} = \frac{1,4 D}{1 D + 2 L} = \frac{65,8}{77}$$

$$= 0,86$$

$$E_i \text{ Balok Kanan} = \frac{0,35 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Balok kan:}} =$$

$$\frac{0,35 \times 25743 \times 1,1433E+10}{1 + 0,86}$$

$$= 55530289970257,40 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

#### 4. Perhitungan Rasio Kekakuan Balok dan Kolom

$$\Psi_{\text{atas}} = \frac{EI \text{ kolom}}{EI \text{ balok}} = \frac{79.056.791.300 + 72.254.305.088}{20.900.979.658 + 7.712.540.274}$$

$$= 5,29$$

##### a. Inersia Penampang Utuh Kolom Bawah

$$I_{gk} \text{ atas} = \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 800 \times 5,1E+08$$

$$= 3,4133E+10 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$= 0,03413 \text{ m}^4$$

$$\text{Tinggi Lantai} = 4000 \text{ mm}$$

##### b. Inersia Penampang Utuh Kolom yang dit.

$$I_{gk} \text{ yang ditir} = \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 800 \times 5,1E+08$$

$$= 3,4133E+10 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$= 0,03413 \text{ m}^4$$

$$\text{Tinggi Lantai} = 4500 \text{ mm}$$

##### c. Inersia Penampang Utuh Balok Kiri

$$I_{gk} \text{ yang ditir} = \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \times 400 \times 3,4E+08$$

$$= 1,1433E+10 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$= 0,01143 \text{ m}^4$$



Bentang Balc = 3000 mm

d. Inersia Penampang Utuh Balok Kanan .

$$\begin{aligned} I_{gk} \text{ yang ditir} &= \frac{1}{12} \times b \times h^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \times 400 \times 343000000 \\ &= 1,1433\text{E}+10 \text{ mm}^4 \\ &= 0,01143 \text{ m}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Bentang Balc = 7200 mm

2. Modulus Elastisitas Beton ( $E_c$ )

$$\begin{aligned} E_c &= 4700 \sqrt{f'c'} \\ &= 4700 \sqrt{30} \\ &= 25743 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Kekakuan Lentur Komponen Struktur

Tekan dan Rasio Beban Terfaktor

a. Kolom Bawah

$$1,4 \text{ D} = 30,4 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 \text{ D} + 1,6 \text{ L} = 32,4 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_d \text{ Kolom Atas} &= \frac{1,4 \text{ D}}{1,2 \text{ D} + 1,6 \text{ L}} = \frac{30,4}{32,4} \\ &= 0,94 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_l \text{ Kolom Atas} &= \frac{0,7 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Kolom Atas}} = \\ &= \frac{0,7 \times 25743 \times 3,4133\text{E}+10}{1 + 0,94} \\ &= 317155214450010,00 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

b. Kolom yang ditinjau

$$1 \text{ D} = 56,6 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1 \text{ D} + 2 \text{ L} = 63,5 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\beta_d \text{ Kolom yang ditinjau} = \frac{1,4 \text{ D}}{1 \text{ D} + 2 \text{ L}} = \frac{56,6}{63,5}$$

$$= 0,89$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_i \text{ Kolom yang} &= \frac{0,7 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Kolom Atas}} \\ \text{ditinjau} &= \frac{0,7 \times 25743 \times 3,4133\text{E}+10}{1 + 0,89} \\ &= 325144372894491,00 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c. Balok Kiri

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ D} &= 8,3023 \text{ kNm} \\ 1 \text{ D} + 2 \text{ L} &= 12,9138 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_d \text{ Balok Kiri} = \frac{1,4 \text{ D}}{1 \text{ D} + 2 \text{ L}} = \frac{8,3}{12,9} = 0,64$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_i \text{ Balok Kiri} &= \frac{0,35 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Balok kiri}} \\ &= \frac{0,35 \times 3\text{E}+04 \times 1,1433\text{E}+10}{1 + 0,64} \\ &= 62702938975456 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

d. Balok Kanan

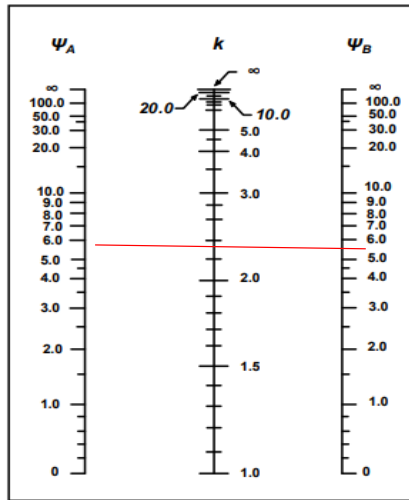
$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ D} &= 65,8434 \text{ kNm} \\ 1 \text{ D} + 2 \text{ L} &= 77,0000 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_d \text{ Balok Kanan} = \frac{1,4 \text{ D}}{1 \text{ D} + 2 \text{ L}} = \frac{65,8}{77} = 0,86$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_i \text{ Balok Kanan} &= \frac{0,35 E_c I_g}{1 + \beta_d \text{ Balok kanan}} \\ &= \frac{0,35 \times 25743 \times 1,1433\text{E}+10}{1 + 0,86} \\ &= 55530289970257 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

4. Perhitungan Rasio Kekakuan Balok dan Kolom

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{\text{bawah}} &= \frac{E_i \text{ kolom}}{E_i \text{ balok}} = \frac{79.288.803.613 + 72.254.305.088}{20.900.979.658 + 7.712.540.274} \\ &= 5,3 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar. Penentuan Nilai k

dari gambar diatas didapat = 2,37

5. Menentukan faktor kelangsingan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radius girasi} &= 0,3 \times r \text{ kolon} \\ &= 0,3 \times 800 \\ &= 240 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cek} &= \frac{k \times l_n}{r} \leq 22 \\ &= \frac{2,37 \times 3800}{240} \\ &= 37,5 \geq 22 \end{aligned}$$

Maka sesuai SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 6.2.5 halaman 91  
prosedur pembesaran  
diperhitungkan

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \frac{\sum P_u \times \text{Simpangan}}{\sum V_u \times L} \\ &= \frac{113447 \times 29,7}{9486 \times 3800} \\ &= 0,09 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_s = \frac{1}{1 - Q} \geq 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{1 - 0,09} \geq 1 \\ &= 1,1 \geq 1 \quad \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

Nilai momen setiap kombinasi setelah dilakukan pembesaran momen

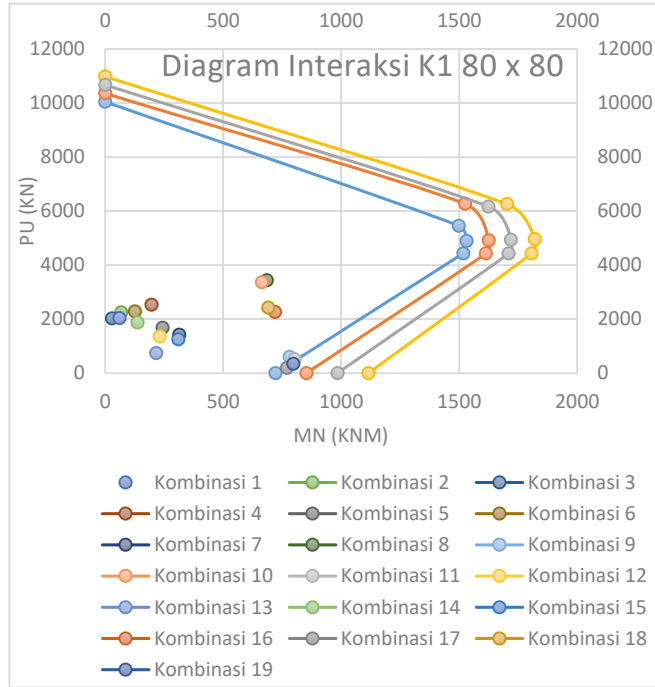
$$\begin{aligned} M_c &= \delta_s \times M \text{ kolom} \\ &= 1,1 \times 862 \\ &= 951,2 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2 \text{ mi}} &= P_u \left[ 15 + 0,03 \text{ h kolom} \right] \leq M_c \\ &= 3609 \left[ 15 + 0,03 \times 800 \right] \leq M_c \\ &= 140760 \text{ Nmm} \leq 951 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 141 \text{ kNm} \leq 951 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

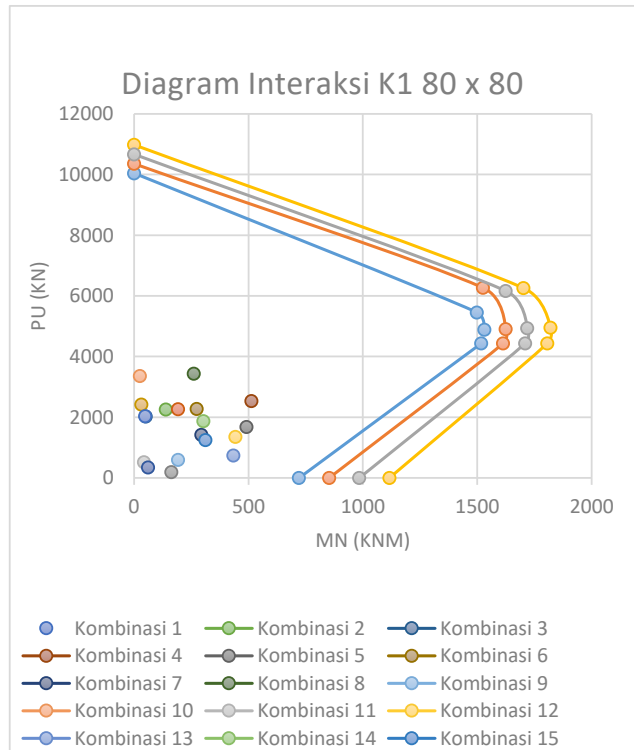
Tabel. Rekapitulasi Pembesaran Momen Arah X dan Y

Kombinasi	Sumbu X			Sumbu Y		
	Pu (kN)	Mu (kNm)	Mc (kNm)	Pu (kN)	Mu (kNm)	Mc (kNm)
Dinamis 1	262	11,5	12,732	262,119	121,094	134
Dinamis 2	262	64,5	71,124	2388,51	70,0597	77,3
Dinamis 3	2389	668	737,007	2322,6	671,352	741
Dinamis 4	5244	283	312,571	2854,37	74,1495	81,8
Dinamis 5	2854	215	236,748	2078,45	960,19	1059
Dinamis 6	1511	262	289,425	2888,37	910,62	1004
Dinamis 7	1104	196	215,936	1657,54	909,21	1003
Dinamis 8	3119	50,8	55,984	4327,46	328,92	363
Dinamis 9	4327	97,6	107,629	818	307,55	339
Dinamis 10	2248	127	140,113	4325,51	257,97	285
Dinamis 11	1247	318	351,313	659,21	279,35	308
Dinamis 12	2506	272	299,806	1647,93	943,74	1041
Dinamis 13	2149	224	247,174	991,82	947,95	1046
Dinamis 14	965	271	298,680	2421,23	916,31	1011
Dinamis 15	628	183	202,002	1456,86	912,1	1006
Dinamis 16	2363	35,5	39,180	2974,38	313,87	346
Dinamis 17	1228	41,4	45,681	350,87	301,85	333
Dinamis 18	351	1354	1494,00	3238,87	270,21	298
Dinamis 19	1904	1182	1303,49	458,55	282,23	311

**Arah X**



**Arah Y**



Dari diagram interaksi diatas dapat dilihat bahwa P dan M pada kolom yang ditinjau masuk ke dalam area 28 D

### 5. Desain Penulangan Transversal Kolom

Data - data perencanaan :

Lebar Kolom (bw)	:	800	mm
Tinggi Kolom (h)	:	800	mm
Selimit beton (sb)	:	40	mm
Mutu beton $f_c'$	:	30	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir	:	420	Mpa
$f_y$ sengkang polos	:	280	Mpa
Modulus elastisitas baja (E)	:	200000	Mpa
Diameter tul. Pokok (D)	:	25	mm
Diameter tul. Sengkang (D)	:	13	mm
Tinggi Lantai (h lantai)	:	4500	mm
Tinggi Balok (h lantai)	:	700	mm
Tinggi bersih kolom (hn kc)	:	3800	mm
Nu	:	4958	kN

#### a. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal Kolom Akibat $V_e$

##### 1. Momen Probable Capacities (Mpr) Kolom

Nilai Mpr didapat dari diagram interaksi kolom yang menghasilkan

$$\text{Mpr kolom} = \phi M_n \text{ Kondisi balance dengan } 1,25$$

$$\text{Mpr kolom} = 2056,44 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Mpr kolom} = 2,1\text{E}+09 \text{ Nmm}$$

Karena tulangan longitudinal disepanjang kolom sama, maka Mpr3 dan Mpr 4 sama :

$$\text{Mpr3} = 2,1\text{E}+09 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\text{Mpr4} = 2,1\text{E}+09 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_e \text{ Kolom} &= \frac{\text{Mpr3} + \text{Mpr4}}{L_u} \\ &= \frac{2,1\text{E}+09 + 2,1\text{E}+09}{3800} \\ &= 1082335,3 \text{ N} \\ &= 1082 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

##### 2. Momen Probable Capacities (Mpr) Balok

Mpr1 (balok kiri/sisi atas)

$$= 1,25 \times n (-) \text{ tumpuan ki}$$

$$= 1,25 \times 562.737.319,84$$

$$= 703.421.649,80 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 1,25 \times ln (+) \text{ tumpuan kanan}$$

$$= 1,25 \times 347.777.761,14$$

$$= 434.722.201 \quad \text{Nmm}$$

Mpr2 (balok kanan/sisi bawah)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve Balok} &= \frac{\text{Mpr1} + \text{Mpr2}}{\text{Lu}} \\ &= \frac{703.421.650 + 434.722.201,42}{6400} \\ &= 177834,98 \quad \text{N} \\ &= 178 \quad \text{kN} \end{aligned}$$

**c. Menghitung Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser di Daerah Sendi Plastis**

SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 18.7.6.2 Menyatakan bahwa untuk daerah sendi plastis sepanjang  $l_0$  dari muka kolom, maka kontribusi beton dalam menahan geser,

- 1). Gaya geser yang ditimbulkan gempa yang dihitung dengan 18.7.6.1 mewakili 1/2 atau lebih dari
  - 2). Gaya tekan aksial terfaktor,  $P_u$ , termasuk pengaruh gempa kurang dari  $A_g f_c' / 20$
- Cek kedua persyaratan diatas :
1.  $1 / 2 \text{ Ve kolom} > V_u \text{ maks sepanjang } l_0$   
 $1 / 2 \times 1082 > 344,205 \text{ kN}$   
 $541,167634 \text{ kN} > 344,205 \text{ kN} \quad \text{Memenuhi}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad P_u &< \frac{A_g \times f_c}{20} \\ P_u &< \frac{b \times h \times f_c}{20} \\ 668,15 &< \frac{800 \times 800 \times 30}{20} \\ 668,15 &< 960000 \text{ N} \\ 668,15 &< 960 \text{ kN} \quad \text{Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

Karena syarat diatas tidak terpenuhi, maka nilai  $V_c$  perlu diperhitungkan,  $V_c$  dihitung sesuai SNI 2847-

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left( 1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d \\ V_c &= 0,17 \left( 1 + \frac{N_u}{14 \times b \times h} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} b_w d \\ V_c &= 0,17 \times \left[ 1 + \frac{4958263,502}{14 \times 800 \times 800} \right] \\ &\quad 1,0 \sqrt{30} \times 800 \times 735 \\ &= 849901 \text{ N} \quad = \quad 850 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

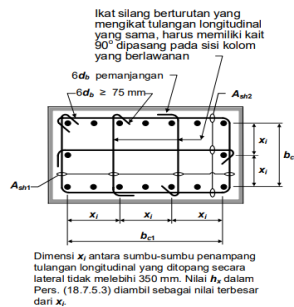
Tulangan transversal yang diisyaratkan dalam SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.7.5.2 sampai 18.7.5.4 harus dipasang sepanjang  $l_0$  dari setiap muka joint dan pada kedua sisi sebarang penampang dimana pelelehan lentur sepertinya terjadi sebagai akibat dari

- a). Tinggi kolom pada muka joint atau pada penampang dimana pelelehan lentur  
 $h = 800 \text{ mm}$
- b). Seperenam tinggi bersih kolom  
 $1 / 6 \times 3800 \text{ mm} = 633 \text{ mm}$
- c). 450 mm

Jadi, daerah yang berpotensi terjadi sendi plastis ( $l_0$ ) adalah sepanjang 800 mm

Pada SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 18.7.5.2, tulangan transversal harus disediakan dengan salah satu dari spiral tunggal atau saling tumpuk yang memenuhi 25.7.2.2, sengkang bulat atau sengkang persegi dengan atau tanpa pengikat silang. Pengikat silang dengan ukuran batang tulangan yang sama atau yang lebih kecil seperti begelnya diizinkan.

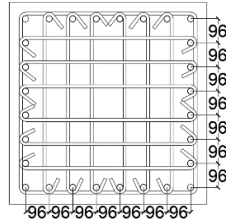
setiap ujung pengikat silang harus memegang batang tulangan longitudinal terluar. Pengikat silang yang berurutan harus diseling ujung-ujungnya sepanjang tulangan longitudinal. Spasi pengikat silang atau kaki-kaki sengkang persegi,  $h_x$ , dalam penampang komponen struktur tidak boleh melebihi 350 mm pusat ke pusat (Gambar S21.6.4.2).





Gambar. 4.32 Nilai Terbesar xi (Spasi Antar Senggang)

$$h_x = 95,57 \text{ mm}$$



Menurut SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 18.7.5.3, Spasi tulangan transversal sepanjang lo komponen struktur tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil

- Seperempat dimensi terkecil penampang kolom  
 $1 / 4 \times 800 = 200 \text{ mm}$
- Enam kali diameter tulangan longitudinal terkecil  
 $6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$
- $S_o$ , yang dihitung dengan

$$\begin{aligned} S_o &= 100 + \left( \frac{350 - h_x}{3} \right) \\ &= 100 + \left( \frac{350 - 95,6}{3} \right) \\ &= 185 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Catatan : Nilai  $S_o$  tidak boleh melebihi 150 mm dan tidak perlu kurang dari 100 mm.

Maka direncanakan spasi (s) tulangan transversal sepanjang lo sebesar :

110

Luas penampang total tulangan sengkang persegi (Ash) tidak boleh kurang dari yang disyaratkan pada SNI 2847 2019 Pasal

$$\begin{aligned} bc &= 1 \text{ kolom} - sb - sb - 1 / 2 lb \text{ sengan} \\ &= 800 - 40 - 40 - 1 / 2 \times 13 \\ &= 714 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ach &= (1 \text{ kolom} - 2 \times sb) \times (1 \text{ kolom} - 2 \times sb) \\ &= (800 - 2 \times 40) \times (800 - 2 \times 40) \\ &= 518400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ash &= 0,3 \times \left( \frac{s \times bc \times fc'}{fyt} \right) \\ Ash &= 0,3 \times \left( \frac{s \times bc \times fc'}{fyt} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$x \left( \frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \\ x \left( \frac{b \times h}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sh} &= 0,3 \times \left( \frac{110 \times 714 \times 30}{280} \right) \\ &\quad \times \left( \frac{800 \times 800}{518400} - 1 \right) \\ &= 592 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

**Atau :**

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sh} &= 0,09 \times \left( \frac{s \times bc \times fc'}{f_y t} \right) \\ A_{sh} &= 0,09 \times \left( \frac{110 \times 714 \times 30}{280} \right) \\ &= 757 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan pengekan 6

kaki D 13 mm - 110

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 > A_{sh} \\ &= 6 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 169 > 757 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 796 \text{ mm}^2 > 757 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ OKE}$$

Maka, direncanakan tulangan pengekan 6 kaki

D 13 mm - 110

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{A_s \times f_y t \times d}{s} \\ &= \frac{796 \times 280 \times 735}{110} \\ &= 1488212 \text{ N} \\ &= 1488,21 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s \text{ ma}} &= 0,66 \times \sqrt{c'} \times b_w \times d \\ &= 0,66 \times \sqrt{30} \times 800 \times 735 \\ &= 2124156 \text{ N} \\ &= 2124,16 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ pak}} = 1488,21 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= V_c + V_s \\ &= 850 \text{ kN} + 1488,21 \text{ kN} \\ &= 2338,11 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi V_n &= \phi \times V_n \\
&= 0,75 \times 2338,11 \\
&= 1753,58 \text{ kN} > V_e \text{ kolom} = 1082 \text{ kN} \\
&\text{AMAN}
\end{aligned}$$

**d. Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan geser diluar daerah sendi**

Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan geser diluar daerah sendi plastis sesuai SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 18.7.5.5

Spasi maksimum untuk tulangan transversal

(sengkang) diluar sendi plastis tidak melebihi yang

a. enam kali diameter tulangan longitudinal terkecil

$$6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

b. 150 mm

Maka, direncanakan tulangan transversal (sengkang) diluar sendi plastis

$$: 2 \text{ kaki } D \text{ 13 mm} - 110$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\
&= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 169 \\
&= 265 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_s &= \frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d}{s} \\
&= \frac{265 \times 280 \times 735}{110} \\
&= 496071 \text{ N} \\
&= 496,071 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{s \text{ ma}} &= 0,66 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d \\
&= 0,66 \times \sqrt{30} \times 800 \times 735 \\
&= 2124156 \text{ N} \\
&= 2124,16 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ pak}} = 496,071 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_n &= V_c + V_s \\
&= 850 \text{ kN} + 496,071 \text{ kN} \\
&= 1345,97 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi V_n &= \phi \times V_n \\
&= 0,75 \times 1345,97 \\
&= 1009,48 \text{ kN} > V_e \text{ kolom} = 1082 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

5. Panjang penyaluran dalam kondisi tarik  
 Sesuai SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 25.4.2.3 halaman 567,  
 panjang penyaluran harus dihitung sesuai dengan

$$L_d = \left( \frac{f_y}{1,1 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} \times \frac{\Psi_t \Psi_e \Psi_s}{\left( \frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} \right)} \right) \times d_b$$

Dimana menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 25.4.2.4  
 halaman 568 menyatakan:

$$\Psi_t = 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Untuk situasi lainnya} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Psi_e = 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Untuk tulangan tidak dilapisi dan dilapisi} \\ \text{bahan seng (digalvanis)} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Psi_s = 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Untuk batang tulangan D22 dan yang lebih} \\ \text{besar} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bila beton berat normal} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$c_b = \text{Selimut beton} + 1. \text{ senganq}$$

$$+ 1 / 2 \text{ d. longitudinal}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 1 / 2 \times 25$$

$$= 65,5 \text{ mm}$$

$K_{tr}$  = Diizinkan sebagai penyederhanaan desain  
 meskipun terdapat tulangan transversal

$$\left( \frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} \right) \text{ tidak boleh lebih dari } 2,5$$

$$\left( \frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} \right) = \left( \frac{66 + 0}{25} \right) \leq 2,5$$

$$= 2,620 \geq 2,5 \text{ (Dipakai } 2,5)$$

Sehingga :

$$L_d = \left( \frac{f_y}{1,1 \lambda \sqrt{f'_c}} \times \frac{\Psi_t \Psi_e \Psi_s}{\left( \frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} \right)} \right) \times d_b$$

$$= \left( \frac{420}{1,1 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30}} \right) \times \left( \frac{1 \times 1 \times 1}{2,5} \right) \times 25$$

$$= 697 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 700 \text{ mm}$$

Sesuai SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 18.7.4.3 halaman 386,  
 sambungan lewatan diletakan ditengah panjang  
 SNI 2847 2019 Pasal 25.5.2.1 halaman 586, Panjang  
 minimum sambungan untuk sambungan lewatan  
 tarik harus seperti disyaratkan untuk sambungan

1. Sambungan kelas = 1,0  $l_d$
2. Sambungan kelas = 1,3  $l_d$

Mengingat sambungan lewatan ini termasuk kelas B,  
 Maka panjangnya harus :

$$1,3 \text{ } l_d = 1,3 \times 700 = 910 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan  $l_d = 910 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 1000 \text{ mm} \geq 300 \text{ mm}$  OK

Spasi sengkang disepanjang sambungan tidak boleh melebihi yang lebih kecil dari (SNI 2847 2019 Pasal

1.  $\frac{d}{4} = \frac{735}{4} = 183,63 \text{ mm}$

2.  $100 \text{ mm}$

Diambil spasi sengkang disepanjang sambungan lewatan sebesar  $100 \text{ mm}$ , sehingga digunakan tulangan transversal pada daerah sambungan lewatan yaitu

6 kaki  $\emptyset 13 \text{ mm} - 100 \text{ mm}$

#### 4.7 Persyaratan Strong Column Weak Beam

Sesuai persyaratan di SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.7.3.2 kekuatan lentur kolom harus memenuhi  $\Sigma M_{nc} \geq 1,2 \Sigma M_{nb}$ . Kekuatan lentur kolom ( $M_{nc}$ ) harus dicari dari gaya aksial terfaktor yang konsisten terhadap arah gempa yang ditinjau yang menghasilkan kekuatan lentur terendah.

Kontrol desain kapasitas :

##### 1. Momen pada kolom

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_s M_{nc} \text{ atas} &= M_{nc} \text{ atas} \times \delta_s \\ &= 1616547581 \times 1 \\ &= 1616547581 \text{ Nmm} \\ \delta_s M_{nc} \text{ Bawah} &= M_{nc} \text{ bawah} \times \delta_s \\ &= 1616547581 \times 1 \\ &= 1616547581 \text{ Nmm} \\ \Sigma M_{nc} &= M_{nc} \text{ atas} + M_{nc} \text{ bawah} \\ &= 1616547581 + 1616547581 \\ &= 3233095162 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

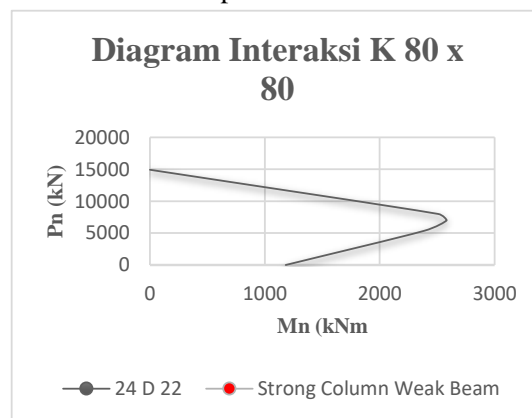
##### 2. Momen pada balok

$$\begin{aligned} M^+ &= 521.447.885 \text{ Nmm} \\ M^- &= 636.204.057 \text{ Nmm} \\ \Sigma M_{nb} &= 521.447.885 + 636.204.057 \\ &= 1157651942,1 \text{ Nmm} \\ 1,2 \Sigma M_{nb} &= 1,2 \times 1157651942,1 \\ &= 1389182330,5 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol persyaratan :

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma M_{nc} &\geq 1,2 \Sigma M_{nb} \\ 3233095162 \text{ Nmm} &\geq 1389182330,5 \text{ Nmm} \\ 3233,095162 \text{ kNm} &\geq 1389,182 \text{ kNm} \quad \mathbf{Memenuhi} \end{aligned}$$

Dari analisa diatas, kita tahu bahwa persyaratan desain kapasitas "Strong Column Weak sudah terpenuhi



#### 4.8 Hubungan Balok Kolom (*Joints*)

##### 1. Arah X

Data-data perencanaan:

$f_c'$	=	35,0	Mpa	
$f_y$ ulir	=	420	Mpa	
Tinggi kolom (h kolom)	=	800	mm	
Lebar kolom (b kolom)	=	800	mm	
Tinggi lantai	=	4500	mm	
Tinggi bersih kolom (hn)	=	Tinggi lantai	-	h balok
	=	4500	-	700
	=	3800	mm	
Mpr (+) balok	=	464367000,000	Nmm	
Mpr (-) balok	=	764000000,000	Nmm	
Nu (Aksial terfaktor maks)	=	2910518,600	N	

Tulangan yang terpasang pada balok :

Balok sisi atas	=	7	D	25	
As tulangan atas	=	n tulangan	x	1/4	3,14 D <sup>2</sup>
	=	7	x	1/4	3,14 625
	=	3436,117	mm <sup>2</sup>		
Balok sisi bawah	=	5	D	25	
As tulangan bawah	=	n tulangan	x	1/4	3,14 D <sup>2</sup>
	=	5	x	1/4	3,14 625
	=	2454,369	mm <sup>2</sup>		

##### A. Kuat Geser Nominal Pada *Joint* (arah x-x)

Menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.8.2.1, Gaya-gaya pada tulangan balok longitudinal di muka *joint* harus ditentukan dengan mengasumsikan bahwa tegangan pada tulangan tarik lentur adalah **1,25  $f_y$**

-

Gaya yang bekerja pada tulangan sisi atas (T1) pada balok di sebelah kiri HBK:

$$\begin{aligned} T1 &= 1,25 \quad As \quad f_y \\ &= 1,25 \quad 3436,117 \quad 420 \\ &= 1803961,407 \quad N \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada beton sisi kiri HBK (C1):

$$\begin{aligned} C1 &= T1 \\ &= 1803961,407 \quad N \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya yang bekerja pada tulangan sisi bawah (T2) pada balok di sebelah kanan HBK:

$$\begin{aligned} T2 &= 1,25 \quad As \quad f_y \\ &= 1,25 \quad 2454,369 \quad 420 \\ &= 1288543,862 \quad N \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada beton sisi kanan HBK (C2):

$$\begin{aligned} C2 &= T2 \\ &= 1288543,862 \quad N \end{aligned}$$

Karena kolom memiliki kekakuan yang sama, maka faktor distribusinya sebesar 0,5.

- Momen kolom (Mc)

$$\begin{aligned} M_c &= \frac{M_{pr+} + M_{pr-}}{2} \\ &= \frac{464367000,000 + 764000000,000}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 614183500,000 \text{ Nmm}$$

- Gaya geser kolom (Vh)

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &= \frac{2 \times M_c}{h_n} \\ &= \frac{2 \times 614183500,000}{3800} \\ &= 323254,474 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

• Gaya geser horizontal yang terjadi pada joint (Vjh):

$$\begin{aligned} V_{jh} &= T1 + C2 - V_h \\ &= 1803961 + 1288543,862 - 323254,474 \\ &= 2769250,795 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet V_n &= 1,7 \sqrt{f_c'} A_j \\ &= 1,7 \sqrt{f_c'} h_{\text{kolom}} \times b_{\text{kolom}} \\ &= 1,7 \times 5,916 \times 800 \times 800 \\ &= 6436694,804 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_n &= \phi V_n > V_{jh} \\ &= 0,75 \times 6436694,804 > 2769250,795 \text{ N} \\ &= 4827521,103 \text{ N} > 2769250,795 \text{ N} \quad \mathbf{AMAN} \end{aligned}$$

### B. Penulangan Geser Horizontal (arah x-x)

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \frac{N_u}{A_g} &= \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h} > 0,1 f_c' \\ &= \frac{2910518,600}{800 \times 800} > 0,1 \times 35,0 \\ &= 4,548 > 3,5 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, nilai  $V_{c,h}$  dihitung dengan persamaan berikut:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 V_{c,h} &= \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h}} - 0,1 \right\} f_c' \times b_j \times h_j \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2910518,600}{800 \times 800}} - 0,1 \right\} 35,0 \times 800 \times 800 \\ &= 436721,067 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 V_{s,h} + V_{c,h} &= V_{j,h} \\ V_{s,h} &= V_{j,h} - V_{c,h} \\ &= 2769250,795 - 436721,067 \\ &= 2332529,727 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{j,h} &= \frac{V_{s,h}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{2332529,727}{420} \\ &= 5553,642 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba dipasang tulangan geser horizontal sebagai berikut 12 lapis  
7 kaki D 10 mm

$$A_s = 7 \times 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 100 > A_{j,h}$$



$$= 6594,000 \text{ mm}^2 > 5553,642 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \mathbf{OK}$$

### C. Penulangan Geser Vertikal (arah x-x)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j,v} &= \frac{h_j}{b_j} \times V_{j,h} \\ &= \frac{800}{800} \times 2769250,795 \\ &= 2769250,79 \text{ N} \\ V_{c,v} &= \frac{A_s' \times V_{j,v}}{A_s} \times 0,6 \frac{N_{u,k}}{A_g f_c} \\ &= \frac{A_s' \times V_{j,v}}{A_s} \times 0,6 \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h f_c} \\ &= \frac{2454,37 \times 2769250,795}{3436,117} \times 0,6 \frac{2910518,600}{800 \times 800 \times 35,0} \\ &= 1978036,282 \times 0,078 \\ &= 154208,341 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s,v} &= V_{j,v} - V_{c,v} \\ &= 2769250,795 - 154208,341 \\ &= 2615042,454 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{j,v} &= \frac{V_{s,v}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{2615042,454}{420} \\ &= 6226,292 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan longitudinal kolom yang terpasang adalah: 28 D 25

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 > A_{j,v} \\ &= 28 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 625 > 6226,292 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= 13744,468 \text{ mm}^2 > 6226,292 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

#### Cukup menggunakan tul. longitudinal kolom

As tu. Longitudinal kolom >  $A_{j,v}$  yang dibutuhkan, sehingga tidak diperlukan lagi tulangan geser vertikal karena sudah ditahan oleh tulangan longitudinal kolom yang terpasang.

## 2. Arah Y

Data-data perencanaan:

$f_c'$	=	35,0	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir	=	420	Mpa
Tinggi kolom (h kolom)	=	800	mm
Lebar kolom (b kolom)	=	800	mm
Tinggi lantai	=	4500	mm
Tinggi bersih kolom (hn)	=	Tinggi lantai	- h balok
	=	4500	- 700
	=	3800	mm
Mpr (+) balok	=	464367000,000	Nmm
Mpr (-) balok	=	764000000,000	Nmm
Nu (Aksial terfaktor maks)	=	2910518,600	N

Tulangan yang terpasang pada balok :

Balok sisi atas	=	7	D	25
As tulangan atas	=	n tulangan	x	$\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2$
	=	7	x	$\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 625$
	=	3436,117	mm	$^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Balok sisi bawah} &= 5 \text{ D } 25 \\
 \text{As tulangan bawah} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \\
 &= 5 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 625 \\
 &= 2454,369 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**A. Kuat Geser Nominal Pada Joint ( arah y-y)**

Menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.8.2.1, Gaya-gaya pada tulangan balok longitudinal di muka *joint* harus ditentukan dengan mengasumsikan bahwa tegangan pada tulangan tarik lentur adalah **1,25 fy**

- Gaya yang bekerja pada tulangan sisi atas (T1) pada balok di sebelah kiri HBK:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T1 &= 1,25 \times As \times fy \\
 &= 1,25 \times 3436,117 \times 420 \\
 &= 1803961,407 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada beton sisi kiri HBK (C1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 C1 &= T1 \\
 &= 1803961,407 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya yang bekerja pada tulangan sisi bawah (T2) pada balok di sebelah kanan HBK:

$$\begin{aligned}
 T2 &= 1,25 \times As \times fy \\
 &= 1,25 \times 2454,369 \times 420 \\
 &= 1288543,862 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada beton sisi kanan HBK (C2):

$$\begin{aligned}
 C2 &= T2 \\
 &= 1288543,862 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena kolom memiliki kekakuan yang sama, maka faktor distribusinya sebesar 0,5.

- Momen kolom (Mc)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mc &= \frac{Mpr+}{2} + \frac{Mpr-}{2} \\
 &= \frac{464367000,000}{2} + \frac{764000000,000}{2} \\
 &= 614183500,000 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya geser kolom (Vh)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vh &= \frac{2 \times Mc}{hn} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times 614183500,000}{3800} \\
 &= 323254,474 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

• Gaya geser horizontal yang terjadi pada joint (Vjh):

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vjh &= T1 + C2 - Vh \\
 &= 1803961 + 1288543,862 - 323254,474 \\
 &= 2769250,795 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

• Kuat geser dari HBK yang terkekang (4/3/2/kondisi lainnya) sisinya (syaratnya

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vn &= 1,7 \times \sqrt{fc'} \times Aj \\
 &= 1,7 \times \sqrt{fc'} \times h \text{ kolom} \times b \text{ kolom} \\
 &= 1,7 \times 5,916 \times 800 \times 800 \\
 &= 6436694,804 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi V_n &= \phi V_n > V_{jh} \\
&= 0,75 \cdot 6436694,804 > 2769250,795 \text{ N} \\
&= 4827521,103 \text{ N} > 2769250,795 \text{ N} \quad \mathbf{AMAN}
\end{aligned}$$

**B. Penulangan Geser Horizontal (arah y-y)**

$$\begin{aligned}
1 \frac{N_u}{A_g} &= \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \cdot x \cdot h} > 0,1 \cdot f_c' \\
&= \frac{2910518,600}{800 \cdot x \cdot 800} > 0,1 \cdot 35,0 \\
&= 4,548 > 3,5
\end{aligned}$$

Maka, nilai  $V_{c,h}$  dihitung dengan persamaan berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
2 V_{c,h} &= \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{N_{u,k}}{b \cdot x \cdot h}} - \right\} 0,1 \cdot f_c' \cdot x \cdot b_j \cdot h_j \\
&= \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2910518,600}{800 \cdot x \cdot 800}} - \right\} 0,1 \cdot 35,0 \cdot x \cdot 800 \cdot 800 \\
&= 436721,067 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3 V_{s,h} + V_{c,h} &= V_{j,h} \\
V_{s,h} &= V_{j,h} - V_{c,h} \\
&= 2769250,795 - 436721,067 \\
&= 2332529,727 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{j,h} &= \frac{V_{s,h}}{f_y} \\
&= \frac{2332529,727}{420} \\
&= 5553,642 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Dicoba dipasang tulangan geser horizontal sebagai berikut 7 lapis  
7 kaki D 22 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
A_s &= 7 \cdot x \cdot 0,25 \cdot 3,14 \cdot 484 > A_{j,h} \\
&= 18617,060 \text{ mm}^2 > 5553,642 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \mathbf{OK}
\end{aligned}$$

**C. Penulangan Geser Vertikal (arah y-y)**

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{j,v} &= \frac{h_j}{b_j} \cdot x \cdot V_{j,h} \\
&= \frac{800}{800} \cdot x \cdot 2769250,795 \\
&= 2769250,795 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{c,v} &= \frac{A_s' \cdot x \cdot V_{j,v}}{A_s} \cdot x \cdot 0,6 \cdot \frac{N_{u,k}}{A_g \cdot f_c} \\
&= \frac{A_s' \cdot x \cdot V_{j,v}}{A_s} \cdot x \cdot 0,6 \cdot \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \cdot x \cdot h \cdot f_c} \\
&= \frac{2454,37 \cdot x \cdot 2769250,795}{3436,117} \cdot x \cdot 0,6 \cdot \frac{2910518,600}{800 \cdot x \cdot 800 \cdot 35,0} \\
&= 1978036,282 \cdot x \cdot 0,078 \\
&= 154208,341 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{s,v} &= V_{j,v} - V_{c,v} \\
&= 2769250,795 - 154208,341 \\
&= 2615042,454 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{j,v} &= \frac{V_{s,v}}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{2615042,454}{420} \\
 &= 6226,292 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

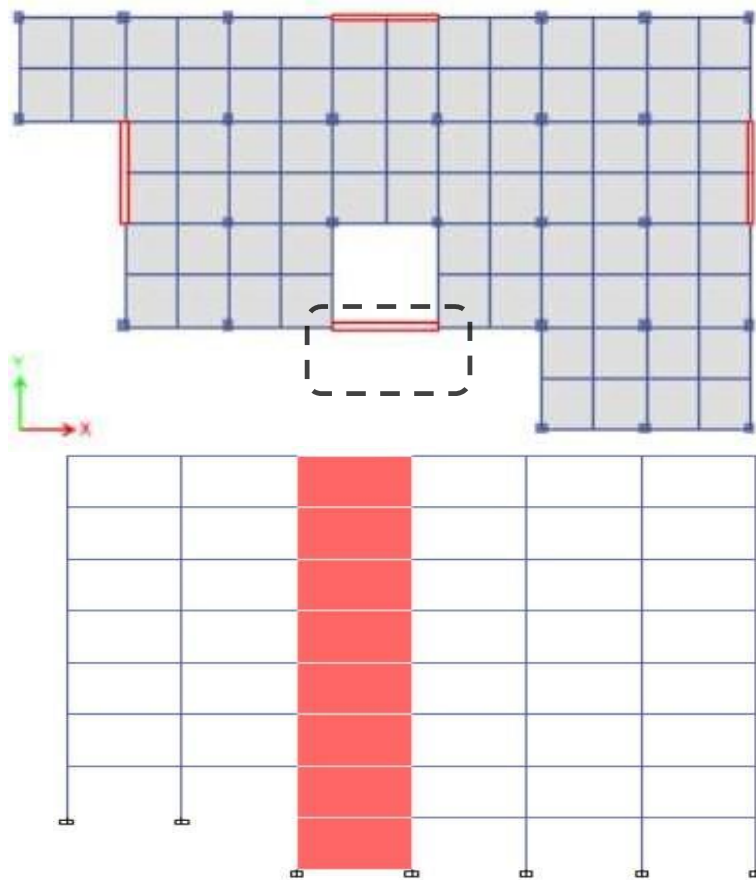
Tulangan longitudinal kolom yang terpasang adalah: 28 D 25

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times 3,14 \times D^2 > A_{j,v} \\
 &= 28 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi \times 3,14 \times 625 > 6226,292 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 &= 13737,500 \text{ mm}^2 > 6226,292 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

**Cukup menggunakan tul. longitudinal kolom**

As tu. Longitudinal kolom >  $A_{j,v}$  yang dibutuhkan, sehingga tidak diperlukan lagi tulangan geser vertikal karena sudah ditahan oleh tulangan longitudinal kolom yang terpasang.

#### 4.9 perhitungan Penulangan dinding Struktural



Gambar 4.42 dinding geser rencana P1 lantai 1

Data perencanaan :

Lebar Kolom (b)	=	350	mm
Tinggi kolom (h)	=	4800	mm
Selimit Beton (sb)	=	40	mm
Mutu Beton $f_c'$	=	35	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir	=	420	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir sengkang	=	420	Mpa
Modulus Elastisitas Baja ( $E_s$ )	=	200000	Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	=	22	mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	=	13	mm
Tinggi bersih dinding geser	=	3750	mm

Pu maks	=	8578.930	kN
Mux maks	=	500.503	kN.m
Muy maks	=	16470.426	kN.m
Vux maks	=	239.970	kN
Vuy maks	=	328.960	kN

#### 4.9.1 Kebutuhan Elemen Pembatas Khusus

Menurut SNI 2847 : 2019 Pasal 18.10.6.2 daerah tekan harus diberi komponen batas apabila persamaan berikut terpenuhi:

$$c > \frac{l_w}{600 \times 2 \delta_{u/hw}}$$

Dimana nilai  $\delta_{u/hw}$  tidak kurang dari 0,005

Dari perhitungan simpangan didapat nilai  $\delta$  : 29.91 mm

$$\frac{\delta_u}{h_w} = \frac{24.358}{33850} = 0.0007 < 0.005$$

maka dipakai :  $\frac{\delta_u}{h_w} = 0.005$

Nilai c dari Sp Column : 995 mm (Lampiran)

$$\text{Maka : } \frac{l_w}{600 \times 2 \left( \frac{\delta_u}{h_w} \right)} = \frac{4200}{600 \times 0.01} = 933 \text{ mm}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan nilai **995 mm > 933.33 mm**

Maka dinding struktur harus menggunakan Boundary Element

#### - Dimensi Elemen batas khusus

Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.10.6.4 (a), elemen batas harus diperpanjang pada arah horizontal dari serat tekan terluar sejauh minimal nilai yang terbesar dari  $c-0,1 l_w$  dan  $c/2$ .

$$- c - 0,1 l_w = 995 - 0.1 \times 4200 = 575 \text{ mm}$$

$$- c/2 = \frac{995}{2} = 497.5 \text{ mm}$$

jadi *boundary element* harus dipasang sejauh 580 mm dari serat tekan terluar

**(lbe = 580 mm)**

Menurut SNI pasal 18.10.6.4 (c) untuk  $h_w/l_w \geq 2,0$  maka harus dicek :

$$\frac{c}{h_w} \geq \frac{3}{l_w}$$

$$\frac{l_w}{8} \geq 0.375$$

$$0.23 \leq 0.375$$

Dari perhitungan diatas karena  $c/l_w$  kurang dari  $3/8$  maka lebar elemen batas khusus boleh diambil kurang dari 300 mm. Tetapi disarankan diambil sebesar 300 atau lebih untuk mengurangi ketidak stabilan lateral zona tekan atau retak pada selimut beton Maka lebar elemen pembatas diambil 400 mm. ( $b = 400$  mm)

Maka dimensi elemen pembatas khusus :

$$l_{be} \times b = 580 \text{ mm} \times 400 \text{ mm}$$

#### - Tulangan transversal (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.10.6.4 e)

Direncanakan tulangan elemen batas dengan  $h_x$  :

$$\leq 1/3 \text{ dimensi terkecil elemen batas} = 1/3 \times 400 = \mathbf{133.33 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\leq 2/3 \text{ tebal elemen batas} = 2/3 \times 400 = \mathbf{266.67 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\leq \mathbf{350 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\text{Diambil nilai terkecil } h_x = 113 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dapat digunakan sengkang pada elemen batas dengan  $h_x$

$$= 113 \text{ mm}$$

Maka nilai  $A_{sh}$  untuk masing - masing sisi sebagai berikut

(SNI 2847-2019 tabel 18.10.6.4)

$$A_g = h \text{ elemen batas} \times b \text{ elemen batas}$$

$$= 580 \times 400$$

$$= 232000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$b_c = h \text{ elemen batas} - s_b - s_b - 1/2 d_b$$

$$= 580 - 40 - 40 - 0.5 \times 13$$

$$= 487.0 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{ch} = \left[ h \text{ elemen batas} - 2 s_b \right] \times \left[ b \text{ elemen batas} - 2 s_b \right]$$

$$= \left[ 580 - 2 \times 40 \right] \times \left[ 400 - 2 \times 40 \right]$$

$$= 160000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sh} = 0.09 \left( \frac{b_c f_c s}{f_y t} \right)$$

$$= 0.09 \left( \frac{487.0 \times 35 \times 113}{f_y t} \right) = 412.73 \text{ } ^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{sh} &= 0.3 \frac{s \cdot b_c \cdot f_c \cdot x}{f_{yt}} \left( \frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \quad \text{mm} \\
 &= 0.3 \frac{113 \cdot 487 \cdot 35}{420} \times \left( \frac{232000}{160000} - 1 \right) \\
 &= 619.099 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

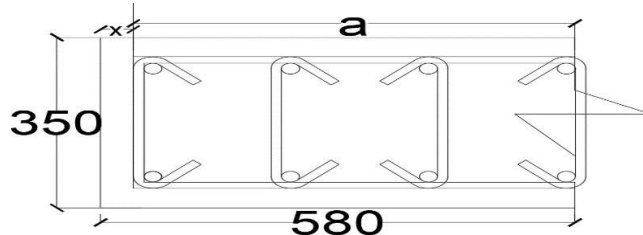
Digunakan Sengkang (hoop) **5 kaki D 13**

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s \text{ pasang} &= 5 \text{ Tul} \times 1/4 \times 3.14 \times 13^2 \\
 &= 663.66 \text{ mm}^2 > 619.099 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### - Tulangan longitudinal pada elemen batas khusus

SNI 2847: 2019 Pasal R18.10.6.5 mengatakan bahwa rasio tulangan longitudinal dihitung dengan rumus:

penulangan pada elemen batas dicoba menggunakan tulangan 10 D 22



Gambar 4.43 Rasio tulangan longitudinal untuk elemen batas dinding

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= s_b + d_b \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d_b \text{ tul pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + 11 \\
 &= 64
 \end{aligned}$$

$A_b$  = luas 1 tulangan longitudinal

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= \frac{10 A_b}{h (2x + a)} \\
 \rho &= \frac{10 \times 379.94}{400 (2 \times 64 + 452)} \\
 \rho &= 0.02
 \end{aligned}$$

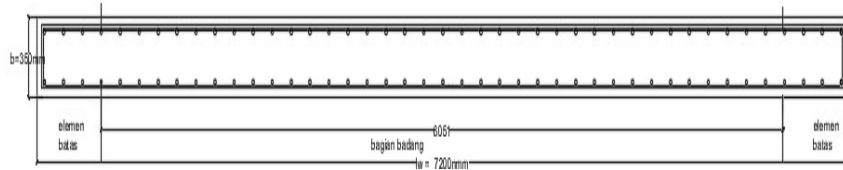
Menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.7.4.1 luas tulangan memanjang (longitudinal),  $A_{st}$ , tidak boleh kurang dari 0,01  $A_g$  atau lebih dari 0,06  $A_g$ .

$$0.01 \leq \rho \leq 0.06$$

$$0.01 \leq 0.02 \leq 0.06 \quad \text{OK}$$

spasi tulangan longitudinal mengacu pada nilai  $h_x$  yang didapat pada perhitungan kebutuhan tulangan transversal yaitu sebesar : 113 mm





Gambar 4.44 skema bagian badan dan elemen batas

#### 4.9.2 Perhitungan Penulangan Longitudinal dinding geser searah sumbu X

Penulangan longitudinal termasuk memperhitungkan tulangan longitudinal pada daerah elemen batas khusus (Boundary Element).

Menentukan Nilai  $\beta_1$  untuk  $f_c' = 35$  sebagai berikut :

$$b_1 = 0.85 - 35 - 28 \times 0.05 / 7$$

$$= 0.8$$

di coba menggunakan tulangan = 44 D 22

$$d' = s_b + d. \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d \text{ tulangan}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 11$$

$$= 64 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_s = s_b + d. \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d \text{ tulangan}$$

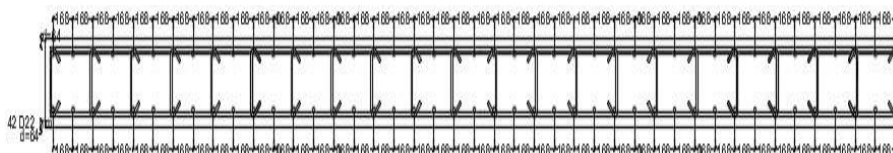
$$40 + 13 + 11$$

$$64 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d_s$$

$$= 350 - 64.0$$

$$= 286 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.45 Skema d dan d' arah X dinding geser

**Perhitungan jarak antar tulangan (x):**

$$x_1 = \frac{\text{Jarak antar tulangan tepi}}{n \text{ tulangan yg ditinjau} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{h - 2 \times d'}{n - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n \text{ tulangan yg ditinjau} - 1 \\
 = & \frac{350 - 2 \times 64}{2 - 1} \\
 = & 222 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang dinding geser ( $A_g$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_g &= b \times h \\
 A_g &= 400 \times 4200 \\
 A_g &= 1680000 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As 1 tul} &= D22 \text{ ( 1 tulangan)} \\
 &= 1/4 \pi D^2 \\
 &= 1/4 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 22^2 \\
 &= 380.3 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.7.4.1 luas tulangan memanjang (longitudinal),  $A_{st}$ , tidak boleh kurang dari 0,01  $A_g$  atau lebih dari 0,06  $A_g$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= 0.01 \\
 A_s &= \rho \times A_g \\
 A_s &= 0.01 \times 1680000 \\
 A_s &= 16800 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A_{st}} \\
 &= \frac{16800}{380} \\
 &= 44
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{st} &= n \text{ tul} \times A_s \text{ 1 tul} \\
 &= 44 \times 380.3 \\
 &= 16800 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan luas tulangan ( $A_s$ ) tiap baris:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tulangan baris 1 (As 1)} &= \text{Jumlah tulangan} \times 1/4 \pi D^2 \\
 &= 22 \times 1/4 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 484 \\
 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tulangan baris 2 (As 2)} &= \text{Jumlah tulangan} \times 1/4 \pi D^2 \\
 &= 22 \times 1/4 \cdot 3.14 \cdot 484 \\
 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### A. Kondisi sentris

Beban sentris ( $P_o$ )

$$\begin{aligned} P_o &= 0.85 f_c' [A_g - A_{st}] + f_y \times A_{st} \\ &= 0.85 \times 35 [1680000 - 16800] + 420 \times 16800 \\ &= 56536200 \text{ N} \\ &= 56536.2 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0.8 \times P_o \\ &= 0.8 \times 56536.2 \\ &= 45228.96 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= 0.65 \times P_n \\ &= 0.65 \times 45228.96 \\ &= 29398.82 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

### B. Kondisi Seimbang (cb)

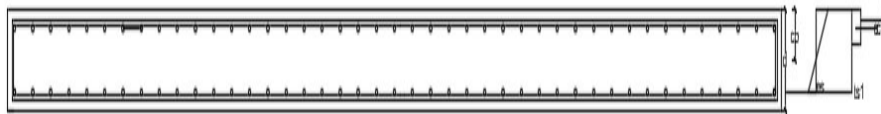
$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 420}$$

$$c_b = 168.24 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_b &= c_b \times \beta_1 \\ &= 168.24 \times 0.8 \\ &= 134.59 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.46 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi seimbang SW

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned} e_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0.0021 \\ e_{s1} &= \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{168.24 - 64.0}{168.24} \times 0.003 \\ &= 0.0019 < e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{s'} \\ e_{s2} &= \frac{d' + 1 \times c_b}{c_b} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{64 + 1 \times 222}{168.2} - 168.2 \times 0.003 \\ &= 0.0021 = e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s1} &= e_{s1} \times E_s \\ &= 0.0019 \times 200000 \\ &= \mathbf{371.748 \text{ Mpa}} \\ f_{s2} &= e_{s2} \times E_s \\ &= 0.0021 \times 200000 \\ &= \mathbf{420.000 \text{ Mpa}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0.85 f_c' \frac{a b}{b} \\ &= 0.85 \times 35 \times \frac{134.59 \times 4800}{4800} \\ &= 19219200.0 \text{ N} \\ &= \mathbf{19219.2 \text{ kN}} \\ C_{s1} &= A_s 1 \times f_{s1} \\ &= 8358.680 \times 372 \\ &= 3107324.677 \text{ N} \\ &= \mathbf{3107.325 \text{ kN}} \\ T_{s1} &= A_s 2 \times f_{s2} \\ &= 8358.680 \times 420 \\ &= 3510645.600 \text{ N} \\ &= \mathbf{3510.64560 \text{ kN}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$\begin{aligned} h/2 &= 175 \\ Z_{C_c} &= h/2 - ab/2 \\ &= \underline{400} - \underline{134.59} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 175^2 - 67.294^2 \\
 &= \mathbf{107.71 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ZC_{s1} &= h/2 - d' \\
 &= 175 - 64 \\
 &= \mathbf{111 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ZT_{s1} &= d' + 1 \times - h/2 \\
 &= 64 + 1 \times 222 - 200 \\
 &= \mathbf{86 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{nb} &= C_c + C_{s1} - T_{s1} \\
 &= 19219 + 3107.3 - 3510.6 \\
 &= 18815.879 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi P_{nb}$  pada kondisi seimbang:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi P_{nb} &= 0.65 \times P_{nb} \\
 &= 0.65 \times 18815.879 \\
 &= 12230.321 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi seimbang:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 MC_c &= C_c \times ZC_c \\
 &= 19219.200 \times 107.71 \\
 &= 2070020.9 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= \mathbf{2070.021 \text{ kNm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MC_{s1} &= C_{s1} \times ZC_{s1} \\
 &= 3107.325 \times 111 \\
 &= 344913.04 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= \mathbf{344.913 \text{ kNm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MT_{s1} &= NT_{s1} \times ZT_{s1} \\
 &= 3510.646 \times 86.00 \\
 &= 301915.52 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= \mathbf{301.916 \text{ kNm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n \text{ total} &= M_{Cs1} + M_{Cc} + M_{Ts1} \\
&= 344.91 + 2070.0 + 301.916 \\
&= 2716.849 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \times M_{nb} \text{ total} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2716.849 \\
&= \mathbf{1765.952 \text{ kNm}} \\
e_b &= \frac{\Phi M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\
&= \frac{1765.952}{18815.879} = 0.094 \text{ m} = 93.85 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**C. Kondisi seimbang ( $1,25 \times f_y$ )**

$$\begin{aligned}
1.25 \times f_y &= 1 \times 420 \\
&= 525 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$c = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y}$$

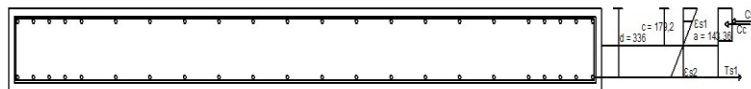
$$c = \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 525}$$

$$c = 152.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = c \times \beta_1$$

$$= 152.5 \times 0.8$$

$$= 122.03 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.47 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi seimbang  $1,25f_y$  SW arah X

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$e_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{525}{200000}$$

$$= 0.0026$$

$$e_{s1} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{152.5 - 64.0}{152.5} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.0017 < e_y = 0.0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_s'$$

$$e_{s2} = \frac{d' + 1}{c} x - \frac{c}{c} x e_c$$

$$= \frac{64.0 + 1}{152.5} \frac{222}{152.5} - \frac{152.5}{152.5} x 0.003$$

$$= 0.0026 = e_y = 0.0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$f_{s1} = e_{s1} \times E_s$$

$$= 0.0017 \times 200000$$

$$= 348.252 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_{s2} = e_{s2} \times E_s$$

$$= 0.0026 \times 200000$$

$$= 525 \text{ Mpa}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$C_c = 0.85 f_c' \frac{a}{b}$$

$$= 0.85 \times 35 \times \frac{122.03}{4800}$$

$$= 17425408 \text{ N}$$

$$= 17425.408 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_{s1} = A_{s1} \times f_{s1}$$

$$= 8358.680 \times 348$$

$$= 2910924.923 \text{ N}$$

$$= 2910.925 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_{s2} \times f_{s2}$$

$$= 8358.680 \times 525$$

$$= 4388307 \text{ N}$$

$$= 4388.307 \text{ kN}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$h/2 = 175$$

$$Z_{C_c} = h/2 - a/2$$

$$= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{122.03}{2}$$

$$= 175 - 61.013$$

$$= \mathbf{113.99 \text{ mm}}$$

$$Z_{C_{s1}} = h/2 - d'$$

$$= 175 - 64$$

$$= \mathbf{111 \text{ mm}}$$

$$Z_{T_{s1}} = d' + 1 \times - h/2$$

$$= 64 + 1 \times 222 - 175$$

$$= \mathbf{111 \text{ mm}}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang ( 1,25 fy)**

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{nb} &= C_c + C_{s1} - T_{s1} \\
&= 17425.408 + 2910.925 - 4388.307 \\
&= 15948.026 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi P_{nb}$  pada kondisi seimbang (1,25 fy)**

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi P_{nb} &= 0.65 \times P_{nb} \\
&= 0.65 \times 15948.026 \\
&= 10366.217 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal ( $M_{nb}$ ) pada kondisi seimbang( 1,25 fy):**

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{Cc} &= C_c \times Z_{Cc} \\
&= 17425.408 \times 113.99 \\
&= 1986264.2 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 1986.264 \text{ kNm} \\
M_{Cs1} &= C_{s1} \times Z_{Cs1} \\
&= 2910.925 \times 111 \\
&= 323112.67 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 323.113 \text{ kNm} \\
M_{Ts1} &= T_{s1} \times Z_{Ts1} \\
&= 4388.307 \times 111 \\
&= 487102.08 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 487.102 \text{ kNm} \\
M_n \text{ total} &= M_{Cs1} + M_{Cc} + M_{Ts1} \\
&= 323.11 + 1986.3 + 487.10 \\
&= 2796.479 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi M_{nb} &= 1 \times M_{nb} \text{ total} \\
&= 1 \times 2796.479 \\
&= \mathbf{2796.479 \text{ kNm}} \\
e_b &= \frac{\Phi M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\
&= \frac{2796.5}{15948} \\
&= 0.175 \text{ m} \\
&= 175.35 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$



**D. Kondisi Patah Desak ( $c > c_b$ )**

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 420}$$

$$c_b = 168.2 \text{ mm}$$

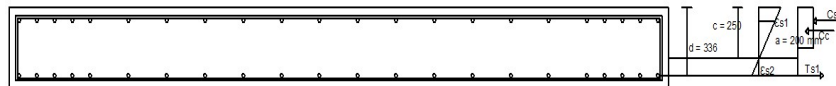
Karena kondisi patah desak  $c > c_b$ , maka digunakan nilai  $c$  sebagai berikut:

$$c = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = c \beta_1$$

$$= 250 \times 0.8$$

$$= 200 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.48 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi patah desak SW arah X

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$e_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{420}{200000}$$

$$= 0.0021$$

$$e_{s1} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{250 - 64}{250} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.0022 > e_y = 0.0021 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$e_{s2} = \frac{d' + 1}{c} \times \frac{222 - c}{250} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{64.0 + 1}{250.0} \times \frac{222 - 250}{250} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.000 < e_y = 0.002 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_s'$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$f_{s1} = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{s2} &= e_{s2} \times E_s \\
 &= 0.000 \times 200000 \\
 &= 86.4 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0.85 f_c' a b \\
 &= 0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 200 \cdot 4800 \\
 &= 28560000 \text{ N} \\
 &= \mathbf{28560 \text{ kN}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{s1} &= A_{s1} \times f_{s1} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 420 \\
 &= 3510645.600 \text{ N} \\
 &= \mathbf{3510.646 \text{ kN}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{s1} &= A_{s2} \times f_{s2} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 86.40 \\
 &= 722189.952 \text{ N} \\
 &= \mathbf{722.190 \text{ kN}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 h/2 &= 175 \\
 Z_{C_c} &= h/2 - a/2 \\
 &= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{200}{2} \\
 &= 175 - 100 \\
 &= 75 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{C_{s1}} &= h/2 - d' \\
 &= 175 - 64 \\
 &= 111 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{T_{s1}} &= d' + 1 \times - h/2 \\
 &= 64 + 1 \cdot 222 - 175 \\
 &= 111 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi patah desak (c > cb) :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{nb} &= C_c + C_{s1} - T_{s1} \\
 &= 28560 + 3510.6 - 722.190 \\
 &= 31348.456 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi P_{nb}$  pada kondisi patah desak (c > cb) :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi P_{nb} &= 0.65 \times P_{nb} \\
 &= 0.65 \times 31348.46 \\
 &= 20376.496 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi patah desak (c > cb) :**

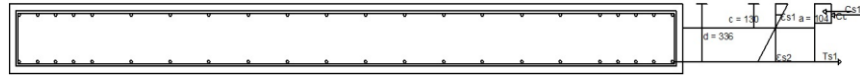
$$\begin{aligned}
MCc &= Cc \times ZCc \\
&= 28560 \times 75 \\
&= 2142000 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{2142.000 \text{ kNm}} \\
MCs1 &= Cs1 \times ZCs1 \\
&= 3510.646 \times 111 \\
&= 389681.66 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{389.682 \text{ kNm}} \\
MTs1 &= Ts1 \times ZTs1 \\
&= 722.190 \times 111 \\
&= 80163 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{80.163 \text{ kNm}} \\
Mn \text{ total} &= MCc + MCs1 + MTs1 \\
&= 2142 + 389.68 + 80.16 \\
&= 2611.845 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi Mnb &= 0.65 \times Mn \text{ total} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2611.845 \\
&= 1697.699 \text{ kNm} \\
eb &= \frac{\Phi Mnb}{Pnb} \\
&= \frac{1697.7}{31348.46} \\
&= 0.054 \text{ m} \\
&= 54.156 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

#### E. Kondisi Patah Tarik ( $c < cb$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
fy &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\
cb &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + fy} \\
cb &= \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 420} \\
cb &= 168.2 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Karena kondisi patah tarik  $c < cb$ , maka digunakan nilai  $c$  sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
c &= 130 \text{ mm} \\
a &= c \beta_1 \\
&= 130 \times 0.8 \\
&= 104 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.49 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi patah tarik SW arah X

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\
 &= \frac{420}{200000} \\
 &= 0.0021 \\
 e_{s1} &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{130 - 64}{130} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.0015 < e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{s'} \\
 e_{s2} &= \frac{d' + 1}{c} \times \frac{222 - 130}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{64 + 1}{130} \times \frac{222 - 130}{130} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.004 > e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{s1} &= e_{s1} \times E_s \\
 &= 0.0015 \times 200000 \\
 &= 304.615 \\
 f_{s2} &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0.85 f_c' a b \\
 &= 0.85 \times 35 \times 104 \times 4800 \\
 &= 14851200 \text{ N} \\
 &= 14851.2 \text{ kN} \\
 C_{s1} &= A_{s1} \times f_{s1} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 305 \\
 &= 2546182.523 \text{ N} \\
 &= 2546.183 \text{ kN} \\
 T_{s1} &= A_{s2} \times f_{s2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 8358.680 \times 420 \\
&= 3510645.6 \text{ N} \\
&= 3510.646 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$\begin{aligned}
h/2 &= 175 \\
ZCc &= h/2 - ab/2 \\
&= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{104}{2} \\
&= 175 - 52 \\
&= 123 \text{ mm} \\
ZCs1 &= h/2 - d' \\
&= 175 - 64 \\
&= 111 \text{ mm} \\
ZTs1 &= d' + 1 \times - h/2 \\
&= 64 + 1 \times 222 - 175 \\
&= 111 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada Kondisi Patah Tarik (c < cb)**

$$\begin{aligned}
Pnb &= Cc + Cs1 - Ts1 \\
&= 14851.2 + 2546.183 - 3510.6 \\
&= 13886.737 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi Pnb$  pada Kondisi Patah Tarik (c < cb)**

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi Pnb &= 0.65 \times Pnb \\
&= 0.65 \times 13886.737 \\
&= 9026.379 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada Kondisi Patah Tarik (c < cb)**

$$\begin{aligned}
MCc &= Cc \times ZCc \\
&= 14851.200 \times 123 \\
&= 1826697.6 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{1826.698 \text{ kNm}} \\
MCs1 &= Cs1 \times ZCs1 \\
&= 2546.183 \times 111 \\
&= 282626.2601 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{282.626 \text{ kNm}} \\
MTs1 &= NTs1 \times ZTs1 \\
&= 3510.646 \times 111 \\
&= 389681.662 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{389.68 \text{ kNm}} \\
Mn \text{ total} &= MCs1 + MCc + MTs1 \\
&= 282.63 + 1826.7 + 389.68 \\
&= 2499.006 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \times M_{nb \text{ total}} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2499.006 \\
&= \mathbf{1624.354 \text{ kNm}} \\
e_b &= \frac{\Phi M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\
&= \frac{1624.354}{13886.737} \\
&= 0.117 \text{ m} \\
&= 116.972 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

#### F. Kondisi lentur murni

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tulangan tarik } A_s \quad 22 \text{ D } 22 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{Tulangan tekan } A_s' \quad 22 \text{ D } 22 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_1 = d' &= 40 + 13 \times 0.5 \times 22 \\
&= 64 \text{ mm} \\
y_2 &= 64 + 222 \\
&= 286 \text{ mm} \\
d &= h - s_b - D - D \text{ tul utama} \\
&= 350 - 40 - 13 - 1/2 \times 22 \\
&= 286 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Dimisalkan garis netral (c) dihitung berdasarkan  $d' < c < y_2$ . Maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c + C_s &= T_s \\
0.85 f_c' a b + A_s f_s' &= A_s f_y \text{ ulir}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) E_s \\
\epsilon_c &= 0.003 \\
f_s' &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \epsilon_c E_s \\
f_s' &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 0.003 \times 200000 \\
f_s' &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 600
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ 0.85 f_c' a b \right] + A_s \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$\left[ 0.85 f_c' b \right] c + 600 A_s c - 600 A_s d' = A_s f_y c$$

Substitusi nilai a:  $= \beta_1 c$   
 $(0.85 f_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 A_s' d' = A_s f_y \text{ ulir } c$

$(0.85 f_c' \beta_1 b) c^2 + 600 A_s' c - 600 A_s' d' = A_s f_y \text{ ulir } c$

$(0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 350) c^2 + 600 \cdot 8358.7 c - 600 \cdot 8358.7 \cdot 64$   
 $= 8358.7 \cdot 420 c$

$8330 c^2 + 5015208 c - 320973312 = 3510645.6 c$

$8330 c^2 + 5015208 c - 3510645.6 c - 320973312 = 0$

$8330 c^2 + 1504562.4 c - 320973312 = 0$

$a = 8330$   
 $b = 1504562.4$   
 $c = -320973312$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC:

$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$

$c = \frac{-1504562.4 \pm \sqrt{2263708015494 - 4 \cdot 8330 \cdot -320973312}}{16660}$

$c+ = \frac{-1504562.4 + \sqrt{12958538771334}}{16660}$

$= 125.76 \text{ mm}$

$c- = \frac{-1504562.4 - \sqrt{12958538771334}}{16660}$

$= -306.384 \text{ mm}$

Maka di pakai nilai  $c = 125.76 \text{ mm}$

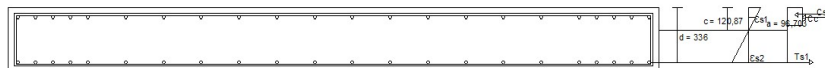
CEK asumsi  $d' < (c)$

$d' < c < y_2$

$64 < 125.76 < 286$  **Benar**

Dari nilai  $c$  (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari  $d'$ , maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai  $a$  :

$a = \beta_1 \times c$   
 $= 0.80 \times 125.76$   
 $= 100.612 \text{ mm}$



Gambar 4.50 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi lentur murni SW arah x

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\
 &= \frac{420}{200000} \\
 &= 0.0021 \\
 e_{s1} &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{125.76 - 64.0}{125.8} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.0015 < e_y = 0.0021 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{s'} \\
 e_{s2} &= \frac{d' + x - c}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{64.0 + 222.0 - 125.76}{125.764} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.0038 > e_y = 0.0021 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{y \text{ ulir}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{s1} &= e_{s1} \times E_s \\
 &= 0.0015 \times 200000 \\
 &= 294.667 \text{ Mpa} \\
 f_{s2} &= F_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0.85 f_c' a b \\
 &= 0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 100.612 \cdot 4800 \\
 &= 14367323.29 \text{ N} \\
 &= 14367.323 \text{ kN} \\
 C_{s1} &= A_s 1 \times f_{s1} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 295 \\
 &= 2463028.277 \text{ N} \\
 &= 2463.028 \text{ kN} \\
 T_{s1} &= A_s 2 \times f_{s2} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 420 \\
 &= 3510645.600 \text{ N} \\
 &= 3510.646 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap garis netral**

$$h/2 = 200 \text{ mm}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
Z_{Cc} &= c - a/2 \\
&= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{100.612}{2} \\
&= 200 - 50.306 \\
&= 149.694 \text{ mm} \\
Z_{Cs1} &= c - d' \\
&= 125.76 - 64 \\
&= 62 \text{ mm} \\
Z_{Ts1} &= d' + x - c \\
&= 64.0 + 222 - 125.76 \\
&= 160.236 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada Kondisi lentur murni :**

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{Cc} &= C_c \times Z_{Cc} \\
&= 14367 \times 149.694 \\
&= 2150705.63 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{2151 \text{ kNm}} \\
M_{Cs1} &= C_{s1} \times Z_{Cs1} \\
&= 2463.028 \times 62 \\
&= 152127.426 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{152.127 \text{ kNm}} \\
M_{Ts1} &= T_{s1} \times Z_{Ts1} \\
&= 3511 \times 160.236 \\
&= 562530.46 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{562.530 \text{ kNm}} \\
M_n \text{ total} &= M_{Cc} + M_{Cs1} + M_{Ts1} \\
&= 2151 + 152.13 + 562.53 \\
&= 2865.36 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \times M_{nb} \text{ total} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2865.4 \\
&= 1862.486 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.59 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 44 D 22

Kondisi	44 D 22	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	29398.824	0
Patah desak	20376.496	1697.699
balance	12230.321	1765.952
balance 1,25 fy	10366.217	2796.479
Patah Tarik	9026.379	1624.354
Lentur murni	0	1862.486

Tabel 4.60 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 66 D 22

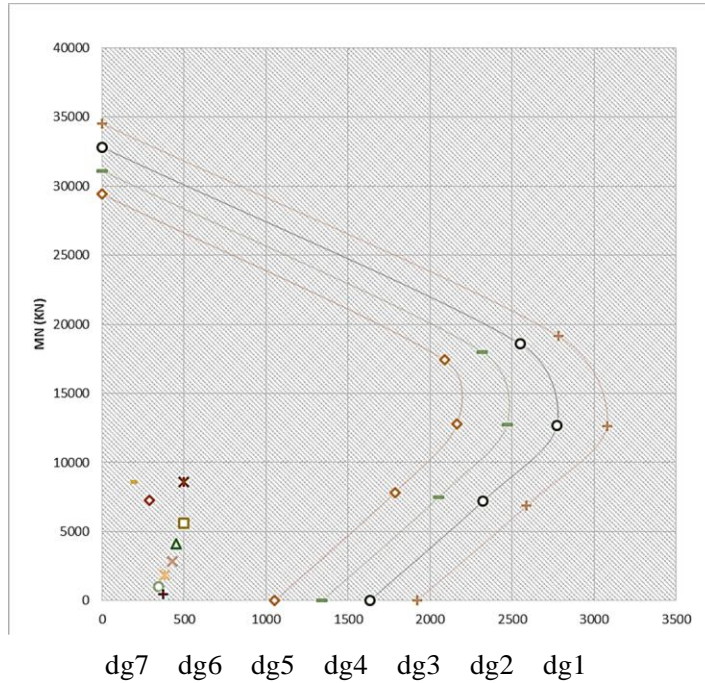
Kondisi	<b>66 D 22</b>	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	31103.436	0
Patah desak	17984.279	2318.63
balance	12725.496	2468.31
balance 1,25 fy	10508.202	3851.50
Patah Tarik	7506.269	2053.24
Lentur murni	0	1341.90

Tabel 4.61 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 88 D 22

Kondisi	<b>88 D 22</b>	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	32808.048	0
Patah desak	18564.538	2550.05
balance	12686.687	2773.37
balance 1,25 fy	10129.823	4369.14
Patah Tarik	7192.818	2320.95
Lentur murni	0	1630.96

Tabel 4. 62 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 110 D 22

Kondisi	<b>110 D 22</b>	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	34512.660	0
Patah desak	19144.798	2781.48
balance	12647.879	3078.43
balance 1,25 fy	9751.443	4886.78
Patah Tarik	6879.368	2588.66
Lentur murni	0	1920.03



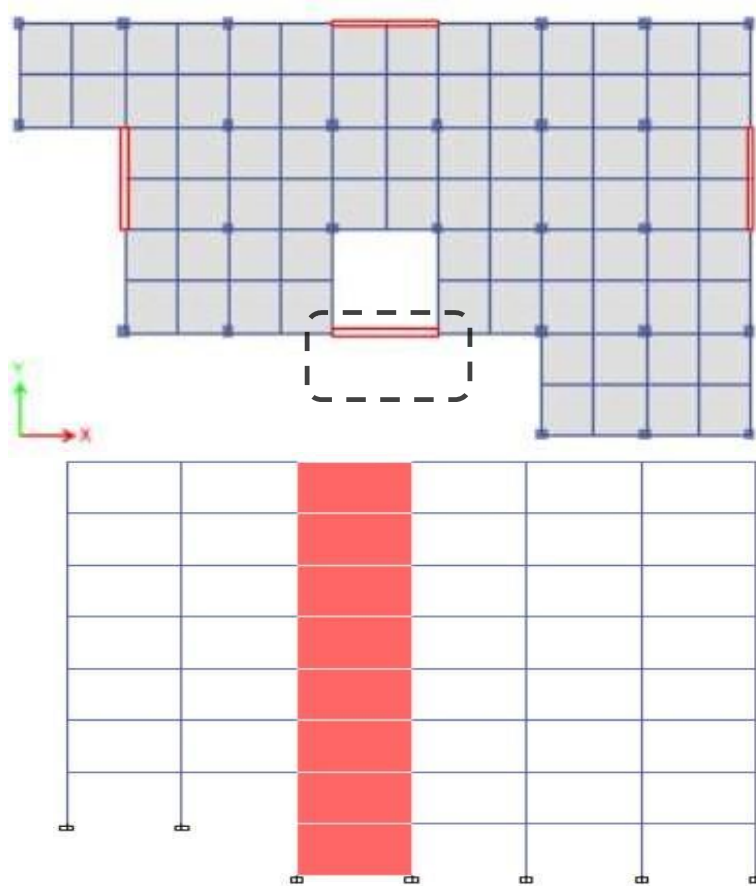
Gambar 4.51 Diagram interaksi dinding geser arah X

Tabel 4.63 nilai Pu, Mx dinding geser tiap lantai

Lantai	Kode	Pu (kN)	Mx (kNm)
L7	dg7	434.51	423.30
L6	dg6	1536.02	5730.30
L5	dg5	2633.90	932.47
L4	dg4	3727.19	1572.57
L3	dg3	4194.20	2646.02
L2	dg2	5143.57	47123.80
L1	dg1	6077.22	74386.51
0	0	0.00	183.45

Dari diagram interaksi diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa Pu maksimum dan Mu arah X (MuX) pada lantai 1 -8 dapat dipikul oleh konfigurasi tulangan 44 D 22.

#### 4.9 perhitungan Penulangan dinding Struktural



Gambar 4.42 dinding geser rencana P1 lantai 1

Data perencanaan :

Lebar Kolom (b)	=	350	mm
Tinggi kolom (h)	=	4800	mm
Selimit Beton (sb)	=	40	mm
Mutu Beton $f_c'$	=	35	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir	=	420	Mpa
$f_y$ ulir sengkang	=	420	Mpa
Modulus Elastisitas Baja ( $E_s$ )	=	200000	Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	=	22	mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	=	13	mm
Tinggi bersih dinding geser	=	3750	mm

Pu maks	=	8578.930	kN
Mux maks	=	500.503	kN.m
Muy maks	=	16470.426	kN.m
Vux maks	=	239.970	kN
Vuy maks	=	328.960	kN

#### 4.9.1 Kebutuhan Elemen Pembatas Khusus

Menurut SNI 2847 : 2019 Pasal 18.10.6.2 daerah tekan harus diberi komponen batas apabila persamaan berikut terpenuhi:

$$c > \frac{l_w}{600 \times 2 \delta_{u/hw}}$$

Dimana nilai  $\delta_{u/hw}$  tidak kurang dari 0,005

Dari perhitungan simpangan didapat nilai  $\delta$  : 29.91 mm

$$\frac{\delta_u}{h_w} = \frac{24.358}{33850} = 0.0007 < 0.005$$

maka dipakai :  $\frac{\delta_u}{h_w} = 0.005$

Nilai c dari Sp Column : 995 mm (Lampiran)

$$\text{Maka : } \frac{l_w}{600 \times 2 \left( \frac{\delta_u}{h_w} \right)} = \frac{4200}{600 \times 0.01} = 933 \text{ mm}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan nilai **995 mm > 933.33 mm**

Maka dinding struktur harus menggunakan Boundary Element

#### - Dimensi Elemen batas khusus

Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.10.6.4 (a), elemen batas harus diperpanjang pada arah horizontal dari serat tekan terluar sejauh minimal nilai yang terbesar dari  $c-0,1 l_w$  dan  $c/2$ .

$$- c - 0,1 l_w = 995 - 0.1 \times 4200 = 575 \text{ mm}$$

$$- c/2 = \frac{995}{2} = 497.5 \text{ mm}$$

jadi *boundary element* harus dipasang sejauh 580 mm dari serat tekan terluar

**(lbe = 580 mm)**

Menurut SNI pasal 18.10.6.4 (c) untuk  $h_w/l_w \geq 2,0$  maka harus dicek :

$$\frac{c}{h_w} \geq \frac{3}{l_w}$$

$$\frac{955}{4200} \geq 0.375$$

$$0.23 \leq 0.375$$

Dari perhitungan diatas karena  $c/l_w$  kurang dari  $3/8$  maka lebar elemen batas khusus boleh diambil kurang dari 300 mm. Tetapi disarankan diambil sebesar 300 atau lebih untuk mengurangi ketidak stabilan lateral zona tekan atau retak pada selimut beton Maka lebar elemen pembatas diambil 400 mm. ( $b = 400$  mm)

Maka dimensi elemen pembatas khusus :

$$l_{be} \times b = 580 \text{ mm} \times 400 \text{ mm}$$

#### - Tulangan transversal (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.10.6.4 e)

Direncanakan tulangan elemen batas dengan  $h_x$  :

$$\leq 1/3 \text{ dimensi terkecil elemen batas} = 1/3 \times 400 = \mathbf{133.33 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\leq 2/3 \text{ tebal elemen batas} = 2/3 \times 400 = \mathbf{266.67 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\leq \mathbf{350 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\text{Diambil nilai terkecil } h_x = 113 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dapat digunakan sengkang pada elemen batas dengan  $h_x$

$$= 113 \text{ mm}$$

Maka nilai  $A_{sh}$  untuk masing - masing sisi sebagai berikut

(SNI 2847-2019 tabel 18.10.6.4)

$$A_g = h \text{ elemen batas} \times b \text{ elemen batas}$$

$$= 580 \times 400$$

$$= 232000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$b_c = h \text{ elemen batas} - s_b - s_b - 1/2 d_b$$

$$= 580 - 40 - 40 - 0.5 \times 13$$

$$= 487.0 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{ch} = \left[ h \text{ elemen batas} - 2 s_b \right] \times \left[ b \text{ elemen batas} - 2 s_b \right]$$

$$= \left[ 580 - 2 \times 40 \right] \times \left[ 400 - 2 \times 40 \right]$$

$$= 160000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sh} = 0.09 \left( \frac{b_c f_c s}{f_y t} \right)$$

$$= 0.09 \left( \frac{487.0 \times 35 \times 113}{f_y t} \right) = 412.73 \text{ } ^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{sh} &= 0.3 \frac{s \cdot b_c \cdot f_c \cdot x}{f_{yt}} \left( \frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \quad \text{mm} \\
 &= 0.3 \frac{113 \cdot 487 \cdot 35}{420} \times \left( \frac{232000}{160000} - 1 \right) \\
 &= 619.099 \quad \text{mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

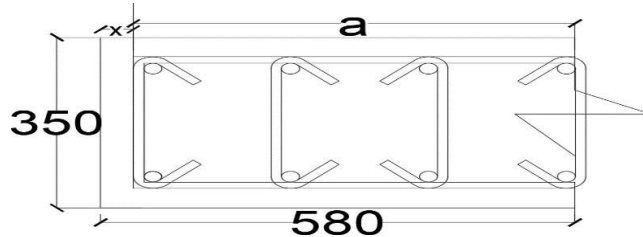
Digunakan Sengkang (hoop) **5 kaki D 13**

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s \text{ pasang} &= 5 \text{ Tul} \times 1/4 \times 3.14 \times 13^2 \\
 &= 663.66 \text{ mm}^2 > 619.099 \text{ mm}^2 \quad \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### - Tulangan longitudinal pada elemen batas khusus

SNI 2847: 2019 Pasal R18.10.6.5 mengatakan bahwa rasio tulangan longitudinal dihitung dengan rumus:

penulangan pada elemen batas dicoba menggunakan tulangan 10 D 22



Gambar 4.43 Rasio tulangan longitudinal untuk elemen batas dinding

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= s_b + d_b \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d_b \text{ tul pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + 11 \\
 &= 64
 \end{aligned}$$

$A_b$  = luas 1 tulangan longitudinal

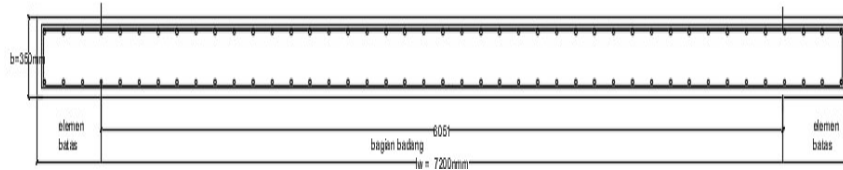
$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= \frac{10 A_b}{h (2x + a)} \\
 \rho &= \frac{10 \times 379.94}{400 (2 \times 64 + 452)} \\
 \rho &= 0.02
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.7.4.1 luas tulangan memanjang (longitudinal),  $A_{st}$ , tidak boleh kurang dari 0,01  $A_g$  atau lebih dari 0,06  $A_g$ .

$$0.01 \leq \rho \leq 0.06$$

$$0.01 \leq 0.02 \leq 0.06 \quad \text{OK}$$

spasi tulangan longitudinal mengacu pada nilai  $h_x$  yang didapat pada perhitungan kebutuhan tulangan transversal yaitu sebesar : 113 mm



Gambar 4.44 skema bagian badan dan elemen batas

#### 4.9.2 Perhitungan Penulangan Longitudinal dinding geser searah sumbu X

Penulangan longitudinal termasuk memperhitungkan tulangan longitudinal pada daerah elemen batas khusus (Boundary Element).

Menentukan Nilai  $\beta_1$  untuk  $f_c' = 35$  sebagai berikut :

$$b_1 = 0.85 - 35 - 28 \times 0.05 / 7$$

$$= 0.8$$

di coba menggunakan tulangan = 44 D 22

$$d' = s_b + d. \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d \text{ tulangan}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 11$$

$$= 64 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_s = s_b + d. \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d \text{ tulangan}$$

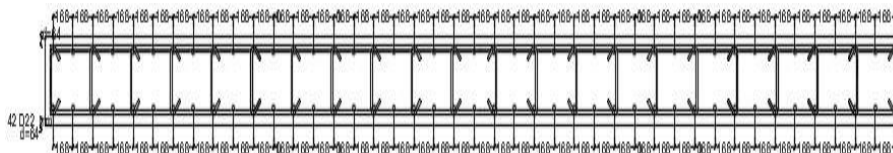
$$40 + 13 + 11$$

$$64 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d_s$$

$$= 350 - 64.0$$

$$= 286 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.45 Skema d dan d' arah X dinding geser

**Perhitungan jarak antar tulangan (x):**

$$x_1 = \frac{\text{Jarak antar tulangan tepi}}{n \text{ tulangan yg ditinjau} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{h - 2 \times d'}{n - 1}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & n \text{ tulangan yg ditinjau} && - 1 \\
 = & \frac{350 - 2 \times 64}{2 - 1} \\
 = & 222 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Luas penampang dinding geser ( $A_g$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_g &= b \times h \\
 A_g &= 400 \times 4200 \\
 A_g &= 1680000 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As 1 tul} &= D22 \text{ ( 1 tulangan)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 22^2 \\
 &= 380.3 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.7.4.1 luas tulangan memanjang (longitudinal),  $A_{st}$ , tidak boleh kurang dari 0,01  $A_g$  atau lebih dari 0,06  $A_g$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= 0.01 \\
 A_s &= \rho \times A_g \\
 A_s &= 0.01 \times 1680000 \\
 A_s &= 16800 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A_{st}} \\
 &= \frac{16800}{380} \\
 &= 44
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{st} &= n \text{ tul} \times A_s \text{ 1 tul} \\
 &= 44 \times 380.3 \\
 &= 16800 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan luas tulangan ( $A_s$ ) tiap baris:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tulangan baris 1 (As 1)} &= \text{Jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \\
 &= 22 \times \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 484 \\
 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Luas tulangan baris 2 (As 2)} &= \text{Jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \\
 &= 22 \times \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 484 \\
 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

### A. Kondisi sentris

Beban sentris ( $P_o$ )

$$\begin{aligned} P_o &= 0.85 f_c' [A_g - A_{st}] + f_y \times A_{st} \\ &= 0.85 \times 35 [1680000 - 16800] + 420 \times 16800 \\ &= 56536200 \text{ N} \\ &= 56536.2 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0.8 \times P_o \\ &= 0.8 \times 56536.2 \\ &= 45228.96 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi P_n &= 0.65 \times P_n \\ &= 0.65 \times 45228.96 \\ &= 29398.82 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

### B. Kondisi Seimbang (cb)

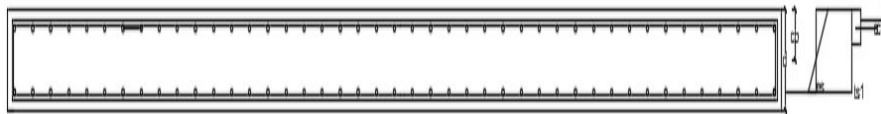
$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 420}$$

$$c_b = 168.24 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_b &= c_b \times \beta_1 \\ &= 168.24 \times 0.8 \\ &= 134.59 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.46 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi seimbang SW

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned} e_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0.0021 \\ e_{s1} &= \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{168.24 - 64.0}{168.24} \times 0.003 \\ &= 0.0019 < e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{s'} \\ e_{s2} &= \frac{d' + 1}{c_b} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{64 + 1}{168.2} \times 0.003 \\ &= 0.0021 = e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s1} &= e_{s1} \times E_s \\ &= 0.0019 \times 200000 \\ &= \mathbf{371.748 \text{ Mpa}} \\ f_{s2} &= e_{s2} \times E_s \\ &= 0.0021 \times 200000 \\ &= \mathbf{420.000 \text{ Mpa}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0.85 f_c' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 35 \times 134.59 \times 4800 \\ &= 19219200.0 \text{ N} \\ &= \mathbf{19219.2 \text{ kN}} \\ C_{s1} &= A_s 1 \times f_{s1} \\ &= 8358.680 \times 372 \\ &= 3107324.677 \text{ N} \\ &= \mathbf{3107.325 \text{ kN}} \\ T_{s1} &= A_s 2 \times f_{s2} \\ &= 8358.680 \times 420 \\ &= 3510645.600 \text{ N} \\ &= \mathbf{3510.64560 \text{ kN}} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$\begin{aligned} h/2 &= 175 \\ Z_{Cc} &= h/2 - ab/2 \\ &= \underline{400} - \underline{134.59} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 175^2 - 67.294^2 \\
 &= \mathbf{107.71 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ZCs1 &= h/2 - d' \\
 &= 175 - 64 \\
 &= \mathbf{111 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ZTs1 &= d' + 1 \times - h/2 \\
 &= 64 + 1 \times 222 - 200 \\
 &= \mathbf{86 \text{ mm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 Pnb &= Cc + Cs1 - Ts1 \\
 &= 19219 + 3107.3 - 3510.6 \\
 &= 18815.879 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi Pnb$  pada kondisi seimbang:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi Pnb &= 0.65 \times Pnb \\
 &= 0.65 \times 18815.879 \\
 &= 12230.321 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi seimbang:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 MCc &= Cc \times ZCc \\
 &= 19219.200 \times 107.71 \\
 &= 2070020.9 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= \mathbf{2070.021 \text{ kNm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

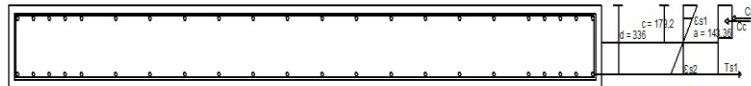
$$\begin{aligned}
 MCs1 &= Cs1 \times ZCs1 \\
 &= 3107.325 \times 111 \\
 &= 344913.04 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= \mathbf{344.913 \text{ kNm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MTs1 &= NTs1 \times ZTs1 \\
 &= 3510.646 \times 86.00 \\
 &= 301915.52 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= \mathbf{301.916 \text{ kNm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Mn \text{ total} &= MCs1 + MCc + MTs1 \\
&= 344.91 + 2070.0 + 301.916 \\
&= 2716.849 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi Mnb &= 0.65 \times Mnb \text{ total} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2716.849 \\
&= \mathbf{1765.952 \text{ kNm}} \\
eb &= \frac{\Phi Mnb}{Pnb} \\
&= \frac{1765.952}{18815.879} = 0.094 \text{ m} = 93.85 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**C. Kondisi seimbang (1,25 x fy)**

$$\begin{aligned}
1.25 \times fy &= 1 \times 420 \\
&= 525 \text{ Mpa} \\
c &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + fy} \\
c &= \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 525} \\
c &= 152.5 \text{ mm} \\
a &= c \times \beta 1 \\
&= 152.5 \times 0.8 \\
&= 122.03 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.47 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi seimbang 1,25fy SW arah X

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
ey &= \frac{fy}{Es} \\
&= \frac{525}{200000} \\
&= 0.0026 \\
es1 &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times ec \\
&= \frac{152.5 - 64.0}{152.5} \times 0.003
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 0.0017 < e_y = 0.0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_s'$$

$$e_{s2} = \frac{d' + 1}{c} x - \frac{c}{c} x e_c$$

$$= \frac{64.0 + 1}{152.5} \frac{222}{152.5} - \frac{152.5}{152.5} x 0.003$$

$$= 0.0026 = e_y = 0.0026 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$f_{s1} = e_{s1} \times E_s$$

$$= 0.0017 \times 200000$$

$$= 348.252 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_{s2} = e_{s2} \times E_s$$

$$= 0.0026 \times 200000$$

$$= 525 \text{ Mpa}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$C_c = 0.85 f_c' \frac{a}{b}$$

$$= 0.85 \times 35 \times \frac{122.03}{4800}$$

$$= 17425408 \text{ N}$$

$$= 17425.408 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_{s1} = A_{s1} \times f_{s1}$$

$$= 8358.680 \times 348$$

$$= 2910924.923 \text{ N}$$

$$= 2910.925 \text{ kN}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_{s2} \times f_{s2}$$

$$= 8358.680 \times 525$$

$$= 4388307 \text{ N}$$

$$= 4388.307 \text{ kN}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$h/2 = 175$$

$$Z_{C_c} = h/2 - a/2$$

$$= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{122.03}{2}$$

$$= 175 - 61.013$$

$$= \mathbf{113.99 \text{ mm}}$$

$$Z_{C_{s1}} = h/2 - d'$$

$$= 175 - 64$$

$$= \mathbf{111 \text{ mm}}$$

$$Z_{T_{s1}} = d' + 1 \times - h/2$$

$$= 64 + 1 \times 222 - 175$$

$$= \mathbf{111 \text{ mm}}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang ( 1,25 fy)**

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{nb} &= C_c + C_{s1} - T_{s1} \\
&= 17425.408 + 2910.925 - 4388.307 \\
&= 15948.026 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi P_{nb}$  pada kondisi seimbang (1,25 fy)**

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi P_{nb} &= 0.65 \times P_{nb} \\
&= 0.65 \times 15948.026 \\
&= 10366.217 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal ( $M_{nb}$ ) pada kondisi seimbang( 1,25 fy):**

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{Cc} &= C_c \times Z_{Cc} \\
&= 17425.408 \times 113.99 \\
&= 1986264.2 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 1986.264 \text{ kNm} \\
M_{Cs1} &= C_{s1} \times Z_{Cs1} \\
&= 2910.925 \times 111 \\
&= 323112.67 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 323.113 \text{ kNm} \\
M_{Ts1} &= T_{s1} \times Z_{Ts1} \\
&= 4388.307 \times 111 \\
&= 487102.08 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 487.102 \text{ kNm} \\
M_n \text{ total} &= M_{Cs1} + M_{Cc} + M_{Ts1} \\
&= 323.11 + 1986.3 + 487.10 \\
&= 2796.479 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi M_{nb} &= 1 \times M_n \text{ total} \\
&= 1 \times 2796.479 \\
&= \mathbf{2796.479 \text{ kNm}} \\
e_b &= \frac{\Phi M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\
&= \frac{2796.5}{15948} \\
&= 0.175 \text{ m} \\
&= 175.35 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**D. Kondisi Patah Desak ( $c > c_b$ )**

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 420}$$

$$c_b = 168.2 \text{ mm}$$

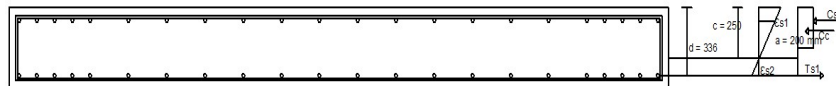
Karena kondisi patah desak  $c > c_b$ , maka digunakan nilai  $c$  sebagai berikut:

$$c = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$a = c \beta_1$$

$$= 250 \times 0.8$$

$$= 200 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.48 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi patah desak SW arah X

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$e_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s}$$

$$= \frac{420}{200000}$$

$$= 0.0021$$

$$e_{s1} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{250 - 64}{250} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.0022 > e_y = 0.0021 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$e_{s2} = \frac{d' + 1}{c} \times \frac{c - 250}{c} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{64.0 + 1}{250.0} \times \frac{222 - 250}{250} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.000 < e_y = 0.002 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_s'$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$f_{s1} = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{s2} &= e_{s2} \times E_s \\
 &= 0.000 \times 200000 \\
 &= 86.4 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0.85 f_c' a b \\
 &= 0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 200 \cdot 4800 \\
 &= 28560000 \text{ N} \\
 &= \mathbf{28560 \text{ kN}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{s1} &= A_{s1} \times f_{s1} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 420 \\
 &= 3510645.600 \text{ N} \\
 &= \mathbf{3510.646 \text{ kN}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{s1} &= A_{s2} \times f_{s2} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 86.40 \\
 &= 722189.952 \text{ N} \\
 &= \mathbf{722.190 \text{ kN}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 h/2 &= 175 \\
 Z_{Cc} &= h/2 - a/2 \\
 &= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{200}{2} \\
 &= 175 - 100 \\
 &= 75 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{Cs1} &= h/2 - d' \\
 &= 175 - 64 \\
 &= 111 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{Ts1} &= d' + 1 \times - h/2 \\
 &= 64 + 1 \cdot 222 - 175 \\
 &= 111 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi patah desak (c > cb) :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{nb} &= C_c + C_{s1} - T_{s1} \\
 &= 28560 + 3510.6 - 722.190 \\
 &= 31348.456 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi P_{nb}$  pada kondisi patah desak (c > cb) :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi P_{nb} &= 0.65 \times P_{nb} \\
 &= 0.65 \times 31348.46 \\
 &= 20376.496 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi patah desak (c > cb) :**

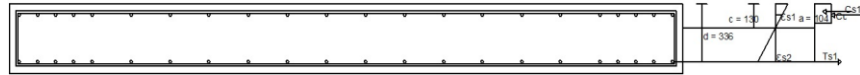
$$\begin{aligned}
MCc &= Cc \times ZCc \\
&= 28560 \times 75 \\
&= 2142000 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{2142.000 \text{ kNm}} \\
MCs1 &= Cs1 \times ZCs1 \\
&= 3510.646 \times 111 \\
&= 389681.66 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{389.682 \text{ kNm}} \\
MTs1 &= Ts1 \times ZTs1 \\
&= 722.190 \times 111 \\
&= 80163 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{80.163 \text{ kNm}} \\
Mn \text{ total} &= MCc + MCs1 + MTs1 \\
&= 2142 + 389.68 + 80.16 \\
&= 2611.845 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi Mnb &= 0.65 \times Mn \text{ total} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2611.845 \\
&= 1697.699 \text{ kNm} \\
eb &= \frac{\Phi Mnb}{Pnb} \\
&= \frac{1697.7}{31348.46} \\
&= 0.054 \text{ m} \\
&= 54.156 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

#### E. Kondisi Patah Tarik ( $c < cb$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
fy &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\
cb &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + fy} \\
cb &= \frac{600 \times 286}{600 + 420} \\
cb &= 168.2 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Karena kondisi patah tarik  $c < cb$ , maka digunakan nilai  $c$  sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
c &= 130 \text{ mm} \\
a &= c \beta_1 \\
&= 130 \times 0.8 \\
&= 104 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.49 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi patah tarik SW arah X

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\
 &= \frac{420}{200000} \\
 &= 0.0021 \\
 e_{s1} &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{130 - 64}{130} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.0015 < e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{s'} \\
 e_{s2} &= \frac{d' + 1}{c} \times \frac{222 - 130}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{64 + 1}{130} \times \frac{222 - 130}{130} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.004 > e_y = 0.0021 \quad \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{y \text{ ulir}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{s1} &= e_{s1} \times E_s \\
 &= 0.0015 \times 200000 \\
 &= 304.615 \\
 f_{s2} &= f_{y \text{ ulir}} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0.85 f_c' a b \\
 &= 0.85 \times 35 \times 104 \times 4800 \\
 &= 14851200 \text{ N} \\
 &= 14851.2 \text{ kN} \\
 C_{s1} &= A_{s1} \times f_{s1} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 305 \\
 &= 2546182.523 \text{ N} \\
 &= 2546.183 \text{ kN} \\
 T_{s1} &= A_{s2} \times f_{s2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 8358.680 \times 420 \\
&= 3510645.6 \text{ N} \\
&= 3510.646 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2:**

$$\begin{aligned}
h/2 &= 175 \\
ZCc &= h/2 - ab/2 \\
&= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{104}{2} \\
&= 175 - 52 \\
&= 123 \text{ mm} \\
ZCs1 &= h/2 - d' \\
&= 175 - 64 \\
&= 111 \text{ mm} \\
ZTs1 &= d' + 1 \times - h/2 \\
&= 64 + 1 \times 222 - 175 \\
&= 111 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung Pnb pada Kondisi Patah Tarik (c < cb)**

$$\begin{aligned}
Pnb &= Cc + Cs1 - Ts1 \\
&= 14851.2 + 2546.183 - 3510.6 \\
&= 13886.737 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung  $\Phi Pnb$  pada Kondisi Patah Tarik (c < cb)**

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi Pnb &= 0.65 \times Pnb \\
&= 0.65 \times 13886.737 \\
&= 9026.379 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada Kondisi Patah Tarik (c < cb)**

$$\begin{aligned}
MCc &= Cc \times ZCc \\
&= 14851.200 \times 123 \\
&= 1826697.6 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{1826.698 \text{ kNm}} \\
MCs1 &= Cs1 \times ZCs1 \\
&= 2546.183 \times 111 \\
&= 282626.2601 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{282.626 \text{ kNm}} \\
MTs1 &= NTs1 \times ZTs1 \\
&= 3510.646 \times 111 \\
&= 389681.662 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{389.68 \text{ kNm}} \\
Mn \text{ total} &= MCs1 + MCc + MTs1 \\
&= 282.63 + 1826.7 + 389.68 \\
&= 2499.006 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \times M_{nb \text{ total}} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2499.006 \\
&= \mathbf{1624.354 \text{ kNm}} \\
e_b &= \frac{\Phi M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\
&= \frac{1624.354}{13886.737} \\
&= 0.117 \text{ m} \\
&= 116.972 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

#### F. Kondisi lentur murni

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tulangan tarik } A_s \quad 22 \text{ D } 22 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{Tulangan tekan } A_s' \quad 22 \text{ D } 22 &= 8358.7 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_1 = d' &= 40 + 13 \times 0.5 \times 22 \\
&= 64 \text{ mm} \\
y_2 &= 64 + 222 \\
&= 286 \text{ mm} \\
d &= h - s_b - D - D \text{ tul utama} \\
&= 350 - 40 - 13 - 1/2 \times 22 \\
&= 286 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Dimisalkan garis netral (c) dihitung berdasarkan  $d' < c < y_2$ . Maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c + C_s &= T_s \\
0.85 f_c' a b + A_s f_s' &= A_s f_y \text{ ulir}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) E_s \\
\epsilon_c &= 0.003 \\
f_s' &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \epsilon_c E_s \\
f_s' &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 0.003 \times 200000 \\
f_s' &= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 600
\end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ 0.85 f_c' a b \right] + A_s \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$\left[ 0.85 f_c' b \right] c + 600 A_s c - 600 A_s d' = A_s f_y c$$

Substitusi nilai a:  $= \beta_1 c$   
 $(0.85 f_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 A_s' d' = A_s f_y \text{ ulir } c$

$$(0.85 f_c' \beta_1 b) c^2 + 600 A_s' c - 600 A_s' d' = A_s f_y \text{ ulir } c$$

$$(0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 350) c^2 + 600 \cdot 8358.7 c - 600 \cdot 8358.7 \cdot 64 = 8358.7 \cdot 420 c$$

$$8330 c^2 + 5015208 c - 320973312 = 3510645.6 c$$

$$8330 c^2 + 5015208 c - 3510645.6 c - 320973312 = 0$$

$$8330 c^2 + 1504562.4 c - 320973312 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \mathbf{8330} \\ b &= \mathbf{1504562.4} \\ c &= \mathbf{-320973312} \end{aligned}$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC:

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$$

$$c = \frac{-1504562.4 \pm \sqrt{2263708015494 - 4 \cdot 8330 \cdot -320973312}}{16660}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-1504562.4 + \sqrt{12958538771334}}{16660}$$

$$= \mathbf{125.76 \text{ mm}}$$

$$c- = \frac{-1504562.4 - \sqrt{12958538771334}}{16660}$$

$$= -306.384 \text{ mm}$$

Maka di pakai nilai  $c = \mathbf{125.76 \text{ mm}}$

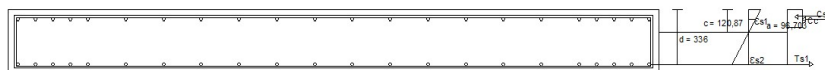
CEK asumsi  $d' < (c)$

$$d' < c < y_2$$

$$64 < 125.76 < 286 \quad \mathbf{Benar}$$

Dari nilai  $c$  (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari  $d'$ , maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai  $a$  :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0.80 \times 125.76 \\ &= 100.612 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.50 Diagram tegangan regangan kondisi lentur murni SW arah x

**Menghitung regangan tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} \\
 &= \frac{420}{200000} \\
 &= 0.0021 \\
 e_{s1} &= \frac{c - d'}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{125.76 - 64.0}{125.8} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.0015 < e_y = 0.0021 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{s'} \\
 e_{s2} &= \frac{d' + x - c}{c} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{64.0 + 222.0 - 125.76}{125.764} \times 0.003 \\
 &= 0.0038 > e_y = 0.0021 \rightarrow \text{Maka di pakai nilai } f_{y \text{ ulir}}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{s1} &= e_{s1} \times E_s \\
 &= 0.0015 \times 200000 \\
 &= 294.667 \text{ Mpa} \\
 f_{s2} &= F_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik:**

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0.85 f_c' a b \\
 &= 0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 100.612 \cdot 4800 \\
 &= 14367323.29 \text{ N} \\
 &= 14367.323 \text{ kN} \\
 C_{s1} &= A_{s1} \times f_{s1} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 295 \\
 &= 2463028.277 \text{ N} \\
 &= 2463.028 \text{ kN} \\
 T_{s1} &= A_{s2} \times f_{s2} \\
 &= 8358.680 \times 420 \\
 &= 3510645.600 \text{ N} \\
 &= 3510.646 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap garis netral**

$$h/2 = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ZC_c &= c - a/2 \\
&= \frac{400}{2} - \frac{100.612}{2} \\
&= 200 - 50.306 \\
&= 149.694 \text{ mm} \\
ZC_{s1} &= c - d' \\
&= 125.76 - 64 \\
&= 62 \text{ mm} \\
ZT_{s1} &= d' + x - c \\
&= 64.0 + 222 - 125.76 \\
&= 160.236 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada Kondisi lentur murni :**

$$\begin{aligned}
MC_c &= C_c \times ZC_c \\
&= 14367 \times 149.694 \\
&= 2150705.63 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{2151 \text{ kNm}} \\
MC_{s1} &= C_{s1} \times ZC_{s1} \\
&= 2463.028 \times 62 \\
&= 152127.426 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{152.127 \text{ kNm}} \\
MT_{s1} &= T_{s1} \times ZT_{s1} \\
&= 3511 \times 160.236 \\
&= 562530.46 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= \mathbf{562.530 \text{ kNm}} \\
Mn \text{ total} &= MC_c + MC_{s1} + MT_{s1} \\
&= 2151 + 152.13 + 562.53 \\
&= 2865.36 \text{ kNm} \\
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \times Mn \text{ total} \\
&= 0.65 \times 2865.4 \\
&= 1862.486 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.59 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 44 D 22

Kondisi	44 D 22	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	29398.824	0
Patah desak	20376.496	1697.699
balance	12230.321	1765.952
balance 1,25 fy	10366.217	2796.479
Patah Tarik	9026.379	1624.354
Lentur murni	0	1862.486



Tabel 4.60 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 66 D 22

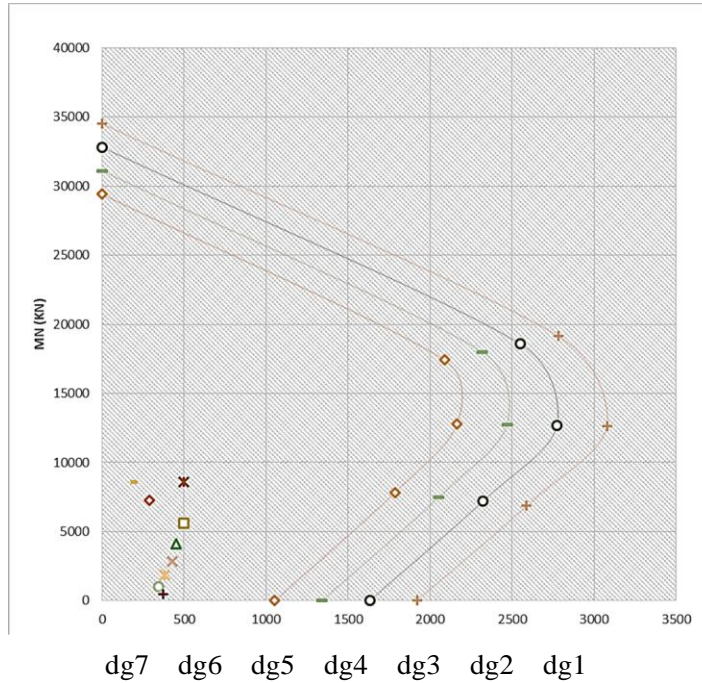
Kondisi	<b>66 D 22</b>	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	31103.436	0
Patah desak	17984.279	2318.63
balance	12725.496	2468.31
balance 1,25 fy	10508.202	3851.50
Patah Tarik	7506.269	2053.24
Lentur murni	0	1341.90

Tabel 4.61 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 88 D 22

Kondisi	<b>88 D 22</b>	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	32808.048	0
Patah desak	18564.538	2550.05
balance	12686.687	2773.37
balance 1,25 fy	10129.823	4369.14
Patah Tarik	7192.818	2320.95
Lentur murni	0	1630.96

Tabel 4. 62 Rekapitulasi Nilai  $\phi P_n$  dan  $\phi M_n$  Tulangan 110 D 22

Kondisi	<b>110 D 22</b>	
	$\phi P_n$ (kN)	$\phi M_n$ (kNm)
Sentris	34512.660	0
Patah desak	19144.798	2781.48
balance	12647.879	3078.43
balance 1,25 fy	9751.443	4886.78
Patah Tarik	6879.368	2588.66
Lentur murni	0	1920.03



Gambar 4.51 Diagram interaksi dinding geser arah X

Tabel 4.63 nilai Pu, Mx dinding geser tiap lantai

Lantai	Kode	Pu (kN)	Mx (kNm)
L7	dg7	434.51	423.30
L6	dg6	1536.02	5730.30
L5	dg5	2633.90	932.47
L4	dg4	3727.19	1572.57
L3	dg3	4194.20	2646.02
L2	dg2	5143.57	47123.80
L1	dg1	6077.22	74386.51
0	0	0.00	183.45

Dari diagram interaksi diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa Pu maksimum dan Mu arah X (MuX) pada lantai 1 -8 dapat dipikul oleh konfigurasi tulangan 44 D 22.

#### 4.9.3 Perhitungan Penulangan Longitudinal dinding geser sumbu Y

Data perencanaan

- Lebar dinding struktural (bw)	=	350	mm
- Panjang dinding struktural (lwy)	=	7200	mm
- tinggi dinding struktural hw	=	3850	mm
- Selimut Beton (sb)	=	40	mm
- fy ulir	=	420	Mpa
- fy ulir sengkang	=	420	Mpa
- Modulus Elastisitas Baja (Es)	=	200000	Mpa
- Diameter Tul. Pokok	=	22	mm
- Diameter Tul. Sengkang	=	13	mm
- Tinggi Lantai ( h Lantai )	=	3850	mm
- Tinggi Balok ( h balok )	=	800	mm
- Mutu Beton fc'	=	35	Mpa
- Nilai b <sub>1</sub>	=	0.85 - $\frac{0.05 f_c' - 28}{7}$	
		(SNI 2847:2019 Tabel 22.2.2.4.3)	
	=	0.85 - $\frac{0.05 \cdot 35 - 28}{7}$	
	=	0.85 - 0.05	
	=	0.80	

#### 4.6.1 Perhitungan Penulangan longitudinal dinding struktural

- di coba menggunakan tulangan = 88 D 22
- Luas penampang kolom (Ag)
 
$$Ag = bw \times lwy$$

$$= 350 \times 7200$$

$$= 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$
- Luas tulangan yang diperlukan (As perlu/Ast)
 
$$Ast = n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2$$

$$= 88 \times \frac{1}{4} \cdot 3.14 \cdot 22^2$$

$$= 33435 \text{ mm}^2$$
- Menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.7.4.1 luas tulangan memanjang (longitudinal), Ast, tidak boleh kurang dari 0,01 Ag atau lebih dari 0,06 Ag.

Periksa rasio tulangan memanjang ( ρg ):

$$\rho_g = \frac{Ast}{Ag}$$

$$= \frac{33435}{2520000}$$

$$= 0.013$$

$$0.01 \text{ Ag} < \rho_g < 0.06 \text{ Ag}$$

$$0.01 \text{ Ag} < 0.01 < 0.06 \text{ Ag} \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

- Menghitung tinggi efektif d dan d'

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= sb + d. \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d \text{ tulangan} \\ &= 40 + 13 + 11 \\ &= 64 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ds &= sb + d. \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 d \text{ tulangan} \\ &= 40 + 13 + 11 \\ &= 64 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= lw - ds \\ &= 7200 - 64 \\ &= 7136 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan jarak antar tulangan (x):

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\text{Jarak antar tulangan tepi}}{n \text{ tul lapis 1} - 1} \\ &= \frac{lw - 2x - d'}{n \text{ tulangan yg ditinjau} - 1} \\ &= \frac{7200 - 2x - 64.0}{44 - 1} \\ &= 164.465 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan luas tulangan (As) tiap baris:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tulangan baris 1 (As 1)} &= \text{Jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times 484 \\ &= 759.880 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan selanjutnya dapat dilihat pada tabel dibawah ini:

Baris Tulangan	Jumlah tulangan	As	Jarak ke serat atas
1	2	759.88	64
2	2	759.88	228.465
3	2	759.88	392.930
4	2	759.88	557.395
5	2	759.88	721.860
6	2	759.88	886.326
7	2	759.88	1050.791
8	2	759.88	1215.256
9	2	759.88	1379.721
10	2	759.88	1544.186
11	2	759.88	1708.651
12	2	759.88	1873.116
13	2	759.88	2037.581
14	2	759.88	2202.047
15	2	759.88	2366.512
16	2	759.88	2530.977
17	2	759.88	2695.442

18	2	759.88	2859.907
19	2	759.88	3024.372
20	2	759.88	3188.837
21	2	759.88	3353.302
22	2	759.88	3517.767
23	2	759.88	3682.233
24	2	759.88	3846.698
25	2	759.88	4011.163
26	2	759.88	4175.628
27	2	759.88	4340.093
28	2	759.88	4504.558
29	2	759.88	4669.023
30	2	759.88	4833.488
31	2	759.88	4997.953
32	2	759.88	5162.419
33	2	759.88	5326.884
34	2	759.88	5491.349
35	2	759.88	5655.814
36	2	759.88	5820.279
37	2	759.88	5984.744
38	2	759.88	6149.209
39	2	759.88	6313.674
40	2	759.88	6478.140
41	2	759.88	6642.605
42	2	759.88	6807.070

**a. Kondisi Sentris**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_o &= 0.85 \times F_c' \left[ A_g - A_{st} \right] + F_y \times A_{st} \\
 &= 0.85 \times 35 \left[ 2520000 - 33435 \right] + 420 \times 33435 \\
 &= 88017.8995 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_n &= 0.8 P_o \\
 &= 0.8 \times 88017.89948 \\
 &= 70414.3196 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi P_n &= 0.65 \times 70414.31958 \\
 &= 45769.30773 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

**c. Kondisi Seimbang**

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_y &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\
 c_b &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + F_y} = \frac{600 \times 7136}{600 + 420} = 4197.65 \text{ mm} \\
 a_b &= c_b \times \beta_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4197.65 \times 0.80$$

$$= 3358.11765 \text{ mm}$$

**Menghitung regangan tulangan**

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000}$$

$$= 0.0021$$

$$\epsilon_s'1 = \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} \times 0.003$$

$$= \frac{4197.6 - 64}{4197.65} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.00295 > 0.0021 \quad \text{Fy ulir}$$

**Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan**

$$F_{s1} = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik**

$$C_c = 0.85 F_c' \times a_b \times b_w$$

$$= 0.85 \times 35 \times 3358.12 \times 350$$

$$= 34966.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_{s1} = A_{s1} \times F_{s1}$$

$$= 759.88 \times 420$$

$$= 319.150 \text{ kN}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap lwy/2**

$$l_{wy}/2 = 3600 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_{Cc} = l_{wy}/2 - \frac{a_b}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4200}{2} - \frac{3358.12}{2}$$

$$= 3600 - 1679.06$$

$$= 1920.941 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_{C1} = l_{wy}/2 - d'$$

$$= 3600 - 64$$

$$= 3536 \text{ mm}$$

Tabel 4.64 Tabel nilai Pn pier arah Y kondisi seimbang

x	εs	Jarak	fs	As	Cs	Ts
1	0.0005	3536	95	759.88	71.865	
2	0.0006	3372	118	759.88	89.728	
3	0.0007	3207	142	759.88	107.592	
4	0.0008	3043	165	759.88	125.455	
5	0.0009	2878	189	759.88	143.318	
6	0.0011	2714	212	759.88	161.182	
7	0.0012	2549	236	759.88	179.045	
8	0.0013	2385	259	759.88	196.909	
9	0.0014	2220	283	759.88	214.772	
10	0.0015	2056	306	759.88	232.635	

11	0.0016	1891	330	759.88	250.499	
12	0.0018	1727	353	759.88	268.362	
13	0.0019	1562	377	759.88	286.226	
14	0.0020	1398	400	759.88	304.089	
15	0.0021	1233	420	759.88	319.150	
16	0.0021	1069	420	759.88	319.150	
17	0.0021	905	420	759.88	319.150	
18	0.0021	740	420	759.88	319.150	
19	0.0021	576	420	759.88	319.150	
20	0.0021	411	420	759.88	319.150	
21	0.0021	247	420	759.88	319.150	
22	0.0021	82	420	759.88	319.150	
23	0.0021	82	420	759.88	319.150	
24	0.0021	247	420	759.88	319.150	
25	0.0021	411	420	759.88		319.150
26	0.0021	576	420	759.88		319.150
27	0.0021	740	420	759.88		319.150
28	0.0021	905	420	759.88		319.150
29	0.0021	1069	420	759.88		319.150
30	0.0021	1233	420	759.88		319.150
31	0.0020	1398	400	759.88		319.150
32	0.0019	1562	377	759.88		319.150
33	0.0018	1727	353	759.88		319.150
34	0.0016	1891	330	759.88		319.150
35	0.0015	2056	306	759.88		319.150
36	0.0014	2220	283	759.88		304.089
37	0.0013	2385	259	759.88		286.226
38	0.0012	2549	236	759.88		268.362
39	0.0011	2714	212	759.88		250.499
40	0.0009	2878	189	759.88		232.635
41	0.0008	3043	165	759.88		214.772
42	0.0021	1233	420	759.88		319.150
<b>Jumlah</b>					<b>4748.080</b>	<b>1595.748</b>

Tabel 4.65 Nilai Mn pier arah Y kondisi seimbang

x	Cs	Ts	Z	Cs x Z	Ts x Z
cc	34966.4		1921	67168398	
1	71.865		3536	254114.23	
2	89.728		3371.53	302522.04	
3	107.592		3207.07	345054.04	
4	125.455		3042.6	381710.23	
5	143.318		2878.14	412490.60	

6	161.182		2713.67	437395.17	
7	179.045		2549.21	456423.92	
8	196.909		2384.74	469576.85	
9	214.772		2220.28	476853.98	
10	232.635		2055.81	478255.29	
11	250.499		1891.35	473780.79	
12	268.362		1726.88	463430.47	
13	286.226		1562.42	447204.35	
14	304.089		1397.95	425102.41	
15	319.150		1233.49	393667.32	
16	319.150		1069.02	341178.34	
17	319.150		904.558	288689.37	
18	319.150		740.093	236200.39	
19	319.150		575.628	183711.42	
20	319.150		411.163	131222.44	
21	319.150		246.698	78733.46	
22	319.150		82.2326	26244.49	
23	319.150		82.2326	26244.49	
24	319.150		246.698	78733.46	
25		319.150	411.163		131222
26		319.150	575.628		183711
27		319.150	740.093		236200
28		319.150	904.558		288689
29		319.150	1069.02		341178
30		319.150	1233.49		393667
31		319.150	1397.95		446156
32		319.150	1562.42		498645
33		319.150	1726.88		551134
34		319.150	1891.35		603623
35		319.150	2055.81		656112
36		304.089	2220.28		675163
37		286.226	2384.74		682575
38		268.362	2549.21		684112
39		250.499	2713.67		679772
40		232.635	2878.14		669557
41		214.772	2220.28		476854
42		319.150	82.2326		26244
<b>Jumlah</b>				<b>74776937.11</b>	<b>8224618.2</b>
				<b>83001.555</b>	<b>KNm</b>

**Menghitung Pn kondisi seimbang**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{nb} &= C_c + \Sigma C_s - \Sigma T_1 \\
 &= 34966.4 + 4748.080 - 1595.748
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 38118.732 \quad \text{KN}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0.65 \quad 38118.73 \quad = \quad 24777.18 \quad \text{kN}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal kondisi seimbang**

$$\begin{aligned} MC_c &= C_c \quad x \quad ZC_c \\ &= 34966.4 \quad x \quad 1920.941 \\ &= 67168398 \quad \text{kNmm} \\ MC_1 &= NC_1 \quad x \quad ZC_1 \\ &= 319.150 \quad x \quad 3536 \\ &= 1128513 \quad \text{kNmm} \\ M_n \text{ total} &= MC_c \quad + \quad MC_s \quad + \quad MT_s \\ &= 74776937 \quad + \quad 74776937.1 \quad + \quad 8224618.19 \\ &= 157778492.40 \quad \text{kNmm} \\ &= 157778.492 \quad \text{kNm} \\ \phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \quad x \quad 157778.492 \\ &= 102556.020 \quad \text{KNm} \\ e_b &= \frac{M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} = \frac{102556.0201}{38118.73155} = 2690.43633 \quad \text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

**e. Kondisi Seimbang dengan pembesaran (1,25fy)**

$$\begin{aligned} f_y &= 420 \quad \text{Mpa} \\ f_y &= 1,25 f_y = 1.25 \quad x \quad 420 = 525 \quad \text{MPa} \\ c &= \frac{600 \quad x \quad d}{600 \quad + \quad F_y} = \frac{600 \quad x \quad 7136}{600 \quad + \quad 525} = 3805.87 \quad \text{mm} \\ a &= c \quad \beta_1 \\ &= 3806 \quad x \quad 1 \\ &= 3044.693 \quad \text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung regangan tulangan**

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{20000}$$

$$= 0.026$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 0.003$$

$$= \frac{3805.87 - 64}{3805.867} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.0029 > 0.026$$

maka yang di ambil :  $f_y$  ulir

**Menghitung tegangan tulangan**

$$F_{s1} = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 525 \text{ Mpa}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik**

$$C_c = 0.85 F_c' a b$$

$$= 0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 3044.693 \cdot 350$$

$$= 31702.8693 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_s = A_{s1} \times F_{s1}$$

$$= 759.88 \times 525$$

$$= 398.937 \text{ kN}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2**

$$h/2 = 3600 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_c = h/2 - a/2$$

$$= 3600 - 1522.35$$

$$= 2077.653 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_{c1} = h/2 - d'$$

$$= 3600 - 64$$

$$= 3536 \text{ mm}$$

Untuk perhitungan selanjutnya dapat dilihat pada tabel dibawah

Tabel 4.66 Tabel nilai Pn pier arah Y kondisi seimbang  $1,25f_y$

x	$\epsilon_s$	Jarak	fs	As	Cs	Ts
1	0.0002	3536	525	759.88	398.94	
2	0.0003	3372	525	759.88	398.94	
3	0.0005	3207	94	759.88	71.73	
4	0.0006	3043	120	759.88	91.44	
5	0.0007	2878	146	759.88	111.14	
6	0.0009	2714	172	759.88	130.84	
7	0.0010	2549	198	759.88	150.54	
8	0.0011	2385	224	759.88	170.24	
9	0.0012	2220	250	759.88	189.95	

10	0.0014	2056	276	759.88	209.65	
11	0.0015	1891	302	759.88	229.35	
12	0.0016	1727	328	759.88		249.05
13	0.0018	1562	354	759.88		268.76
14	0.0019	1398	380	759.88		288.46
15	0.0020	1233	406	759.88		308.16
16	0.0022	1069	431	759.88		327.86
17	0.0023	905	457	759.88		347.57
18	0.0024	740	483	759.88		367.27
19	0.0025	576	509	759.88		386.97
20	0.0027	411	535	759.88		406.67
21	0.0028	247	561	759.88		426.37
22	0.0029	82	587	759.88		446.08
23	0.0029	82	587	759.88		446.08
24	0.0028	247	561	759.88		426.37
25	0.0027	411	535	759.88		406.67
26	0.0025	576	509	759.88		386.97
27	0.0024	740	483	759.88		367.27
28	0.0023	905	457	759.88		347.57
29	0.0022	1069	431	759.88		327.86
30	0.0020	1233	406	759.88		308.16
31	0.0019	1398	380	759.88		288.46
32	0.0018	1562	354	759.88		268.76
33	0.0016	1727	328	759.88		249.05
34	0.0015	1891	302	759.88		229.35
35	0.0014	2056	276	759.88		209.65
36	0.0012	2220	250	759.88		189.95
37	0.0011	2385	224	759.88		170.24
38	0.0010	2549	198	759.88		150.54
39	0.0009	2714	172	759.88		130.84
40	0.0007	2878	146	759.88		111.14
41	0.0006	3043	120	759.88		91.44
42	0.0020	1233	406	759.88		308.16
Jumlah					2152.8	3823.2

Tabel 4.67 Nilai Mn pier arah Y kondisi seimbang 1,25fy

x	Cs	Ts	Jarak	Cs . Jarak	Ts . Jarak
cc	31702.9		2077.7	65867572	
1	398.937		3536	1410641	
2	398.937		3371.53488	1345030	
3	71.7335		3207.06977	230054	
4	91.4358		3042.60465	278203	

5	111.138		2878.13953	319871	
6	130.84		2713.67442	355058	
7	150.543		2549.2093	383765	
8	170.245		2384.74419	405991	
9	189.947		2220.27907	421736	
10	209.649		2055.81395	431000	
11	229.352		1891.34884	433784	
12		249.0540577	1726.88372		430087
13		268.7563379	1562.4186		419910
14		288.4586182	1397.95349		403252
15		308.1608984	1233.48837		380113
16		327.8631786	1069.02326		350493
17		347.5654588	904.55814		314393
18		367.267739	740.093023		271812
19		386.9700192	575.627907		222751
20		406.6722995	411.162791		167209
21		426.3745797	246.697674		105186
22		446.0768599	82.2325581		36682
23		446.0768599	82.2325581		36682
24		426.3745797	246.697674		105186
25		406.6722995	411.162791		167209
26		386.9700192	575.627907		222751
27		367.267739	740.093023		271812
28		347.5654588	904.55814		314393
29		327.8631786	1069.02326		350493
30		308.1608984	1233.48837		380113
31		288.4586182	1397.95349		403252
32		268.7563379	1562.4186		419910
33		249.0540577	1726.88372		430087
34		229.3517775	1891.34884		433784
35		209.6494973	2055.81395		431000
36		189.9472171	2220.27907		421736
37		170.2449369	2384.74419		405991
38		150.5426566	2549.2093		383765
39		130.8403764	2713.67442		355058
40		111.1380962	2878.13953		319871
41		91.43581599	3042.60465		278203
42		446.0768599	82.2325581		36682
<b>Jumlah</b>				<b>71882705.8</b>	<b>9269865.3</b>
				<b>81152.57108</b>	<b>KNm</b>

**Menghitung nilai Pn**

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{nb} &= C_c + \Sigma C_s - \Sigma T_1 \\
&= 31702.9 + 2152.758 - 3823.2 \\
&= 30032.4072 \quad \text{KN} \\
\phi P_n &= 0.65 \quad 30032.4072 = 19521 \quad \text{KN}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal kondisi seimbang 1,25fy**

$$\begin{aligned}
MC_c &= C_c \times Z_{C_c} \\
&= 31702.8693 \times 2077.653 \\
&= 65867572 \quad \text{kNmm} \\
&= 65868 \quad \text{kNm} \\
MC_1 &= NC_1 \times Z_{C_1} \\
&= 398.937 \times 3536 \\
&= 1410641 \quad \text{kNmm} \\
M_n \text{ total} &= MC_c + MC_s + MT_s \\
&= 65867572 + 71882705.79 + 9269865.29 \\
&= 147020143 \quad \text{kNmm} \\
&= 147020.143 \quad \text{kNm} \\
\phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \times 81152.57108 \\
&= 52749.1712 \quad \text{KNm} \\
e_b &= \frac{M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} = \frac{81152.57108}{30032.4072} = 2702.2 \quad \text{mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**f. Kondisi Patah Tarik**

$$\begin{aligned}
f_y &= 420 \quad \text{Mpa} \\
c_b &= 4197.65
\end{aligned}$$

Karena kondisi patah tarik  $c < c_b$ , maka diambil nilai  $c$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
c &= 1800 \quad \text{mm} \\
a &= c \beta_1 \\
&= 1800 \times 0.8 \\
&= 1440 \quad \text{mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**Menghitung regangan tulangan**

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000} \\ = 0.0021$$

$$\epsilon_{s1} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 0.003 \\ = \frac{1800 - 64}{1800} \times 0.003 \\ = 0.00289 > \epsilon_y; 0.0021 \\ \text{maka yang di ambil : } F_y \text{ ulir}$$

**Menghitung tegangan tulangan**

$$F_{s1} = f_y \text{ ulir} \\ = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik**

$$C_c = 0.85 F_c' a b \\ = 0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 1440 \cdot 350 \\ = 14994 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_{s1} = A_{s1} \cdot F_{s1} \\ = 759.88 \cdot 420 \\ = 319.150 \text{ kN}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2**

$$h/2 = 3600 \text{ mm}$$

$$ZC = \frac{h/2 - a/2}{2} \\ = \frac{4200 - 1440}{2} \\ = \frac{3600 - 720}{2} \\ = 2880 \text{ mm}$$

$$ZC = \frac{h/2 - d'}{2} \\ = \frac{3600 - 64}{2} \\ = 3536 \text{ mm}$$

Untuk perhitungan selanjutnya dapat dilihat pada tabel dibawah

Tabel 4.68 Tabel nilai Pn pier arah Y kondisi patah tarik

x	$\epsilon_s$	Jarak	fs	As	Cs	Ts
1	0.0021	3536	420.00	759.88	319	
2	0.0021	3372	420.00	759.88	319	
3	0.0021	3207	420.00	759.88	319	
4	0.0021	3043	414.20	759.88	315	
5	0.0018	2878	359.38	759.88	273	
6	0.0015	2714	304.56	759.88	231	
7	0.0012	2549	249.74	759.88	190	
8	0.0010	2385	194.91	759.88	148	
9	0.0007	2220	140.09	759.88	106	
10	0.0004	2056	85.27	759.88	65	
11	0.0002	1891	30.45	759.88		23
12	0.0001	1727	24.37	759.88		19
13	0.0004	1562	79.19	759.88		60
14	0.0007	1398	134.02	759.88		102
15	0.0009	1233	188.84	759.88		143
16	0.0012	1069	243.66	759.88		185
17	0.0015	905	298.48	759.88		227
18	0.0018	740	353.30	759.88		268
19	0.0020	576	408.12	759.88		310
20	0.0021	411	420.00	759.88		319
21	0.0021	247	420.00	759.88		319
22	0.0021	82	420.00	759.88		319
23	0.0021	82	420.00	759.88		319
24	0.0021	247	420.00	759.88		319
25	0.0021	411	420.00	759.88		319
26	0.0020	576	408.12	759.88		310
27	0.0018	740	353.30	759.88		268
28	0.0023	905	457.40	759.88		348
29	0.0012	1069	243.66	759.88		185
30	0.0009	1233	188.84	759.88		143
31	0.0007	1398	134.02	759.88		102
32	0.0004	1562	79.19	759.88		60
33	0.0001	1727	24.37	759.88		19
34	0.0002	1891	30.45	759.88		23
35	0.0004	2056	85.27	759.88		65
36	0.0007	2220	140.09	759.88		106
37	0.0010	2385	194.91	759.88		148
38	0.0012	2549	249.74	759.88		190
39	0.0015	2714	304.56	759.88		231
40	0.0018	2878	359.38	759.88		273

41	0.0021	3043	414.20	759.88		315
42	0.0021	82	420.00	759.88		319
Jumlah					2285.84	6359

Tabel 4.69 Nilai Mn pier arah Y kondisi patah tarik

x	Cs	Ts	Z	Cs x Z	Ts x Z
cc	14994		2880	43182720	
1	319.15		3536	1128513	
2	319.15		3371.53	1076024	
3	319.15		3207.07	1023535	
4	314.743		3042.6	957639.96	
5	273.086		2878.14	785978.34	
6	231.428		2713.67	628019.26	
7	189.77		2549.21	483762.74	
8	148.112		2384.74	353208.76	
9	106.454		2220.28	236357.34	
10	64.796		2055.81	133208.46	
11		23.13805	1891.35		43762.1267
12		18.51987	1726.88		31981.6552
13		60.17778	1562.42		94022.8886
14		101.8357	1397.95		142361.574
15		143.4936	1233.49		176997.71
16		185.1515	1069.02		197931.298
17		226.8095	904.558		205162.337
18		268.4674	740.093		198690.828
19		310.1253	575.628		178516.771
20		319.1496	411.163		131222.44
21		319.1496	246.698		78733.4641
22		319.1496	420		134042.832
23		6358.629	420		2670624.01
24		246.70	420		103613.023
25		411.16	420		172688.372
26		575.63	408.124		234927.582
27		740.09	353.302		261476.586
28		904.56	457.395		413740.544
29		1069.02	243.66		260477.046
30		1233.49	188.837		232928.502
31		1397.95	134.016		187347.441
32		1562.42	79.1938		123733.864
33		1726.88	24.3721		42087.7707
34		1891.35	30.4496		57590.839
35		2055.81	85.2713		175301.965



36		2220.28	140.093		311045.607
37		2384.74	194.915		464821.766
38		2549.21	249.736		636630.441
39		2713.67	304.558		826471.632
40		2878.14	359.38		1034345.34
41		3042.60	414.202		1260251.56
42		82.2	420		34537.6744
<b>Jumlah</b>				<b>49988967</b>	<b>1613425.93</b>
				<b>51602.39281</b>	<b>KNm</b>

#### Menghitung nilai Pn

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{nb} &= C_c + \Sigma C_s - \Sigma T_1 \\
 &= 14994 + 49988966.88 - 1613425.925 \\
 &= 48390.53 \quad \text{KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0.65 \cdot 48390.53 = 31453.8 \text{ KN}$$

#### Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb)

$$\begin{aligned}
 MC_c &= C_c \times ZC_c \\
 &= 14994 \times 2880 \\
 &= 43182720 \quad \text{kNmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 MC_1 &= C_{s1} \times ZC_1 \\
 &= 319.150 \times 3536 \\
 &= 1128513.0 \quad \text{kNmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n \text{ total} &= MC_c + MC_s + MT_s \\
 &= 43182720 + 49988966.88 + 1613425.925 \\
 &= 94785113 \quad \text{kNmm} \\
 &= \mathbf{94785.113 \quad \text{kNm}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_{nb} &= 0.65 \times 94785.11 \\
 &= 61610.32 \quad \text{kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e_b = \frac{M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} = \frac{51602.39281}{48390.53496} = 1066.4 \text{ mm}$$

#### f. Kondisi Patah Desak

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c = 4197.647059$$

Karena kondisi patah Desak  $c > c_b$ , maka diambil nilai c:

$$c = 2700 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= c \beta_1 \\
 &= 2700 \times 0.8 \\
 &= 2160 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

#### Menghitung regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000} \\
 &= 0.0021
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_{s1} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times 0.003$$

$$= \frac{c}{2700} - \frac{64}{2700} \times 0.003$$

$$= 0.0029 > \epsilon_y ; 0.0021$$

maka yang di ambil :  $F_y$  ulir

**Menghitung tegangan tulangan**

$$F_{s1} = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

**Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik**

$$C_c = 0.85 F_c' a b$$

$$= 0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 2160 \cdot 350$$

$$= 22491 \text{ kN}$$

$$C_{s1} = A_{s1} \cdot F_{s1}$$

$$= 759.88 \cdot 420$$

$$= 319.150 \text{ kN}$$

**Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap h/2**

$$h/2 = 3600 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_{Cc} = \frac{h/2}{2} - \frac{a/2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4200}{2} - \frac{2160}{2}$$

$$= 3600 - 1080$$

$$= 2520 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_{C1} = \frac{h/2}{2} - \frac{d'}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3600}{2} - \frac{64}{2}$$

$$= 3536 \text{ mm}$$

**Untuk perhitungan selanjutnya dapat dilihat pada tabel dibawah**

Tabel 4.70 Tabel nilai Pn pier arah Y kondisi patah tarik

x	$\epsilon_s$	Jarak	fs	As	Cs	Ts
1	0.0009	3536	186	759.88	141.17	
2	0.0007	3372	149	759.88	113.40	
3	0.0006	3207	113	759.88	85.62	
4	0.0004	3043	76	759.88	57.85	
5	0.0002	2878	40	759.88	30.08	
6	0.0000	2714	3	759.88	2.31	
7	0.0002	2549	33.51	759.88	25.46	
8	0.0004	2385	70.06	759.88	53.23	
9	0.0005	2220	106.60	759.88	81.01	
10	0.0007	2056	143.15	759.88	108.78	
11	0.0009	1891	179.70	759.88	136.55	
12	0.0011	1727	216.25	759.88	164.32	
13	0.0013	1562	252.80	759.88	192.09	
14	0.0014	1398	289.34	759.88		219.87

15	0.0016	1233	325.89	759.88		247.64
16	0.0018	1069	362.44	759.88		275.41
17	0.0020	905	398.99	759.88		303.18
18	0.0021	740	420.00	759.88		319.15
19	0.0021	576	420.00	759.88		319.15
20	0.0021	411	420.00	759.88		319.15
21	0.0021	247	420.00	759.88		319.15
22	0.0021	82	420.00	759.88		319.15
23	0.0021	82	420.00	759.88		319.15
24	0.0021	247	420.00	759.88		319.15
25	0.0021	411	420.00	759.88		319.15
26	0.0021	576	420.00	759.88		319.15
27	0.0021	740	420.00	759.88		319.15
28	0.0020	905	398.99	759.88		303.18
29	0.0018	1069	362.44	759.88		275.41
30	0.0016	1233	325.89	759.88		247.64
31	0.0014	1398	289.34	759.88		219.87
32	0.0013	1562	252.80	759.88		192.09
33	0.0011	1727	216.25	759.88		164.32
34	0.0009	1891	179.70	759.88		136.55
35	0.0007	2056	143.15	759.88		108.78
36	0.0005	2220	106.60	759.88		81.01
37	0.0004	2385	70.06	759.88		53.23
38	0.0002	2549	33.51	759.88		25.46
39	0.0000	2714	3.04	759.88		2.31
40	0.0002	2878	39.59	759.88		30.08
41	0.0004	3043	76.13	759.88		57.85
42	0.0021	82	420.00	759.88		319.15
Jumlah					1191.9	2641.8

Tabel 4.71 Nilai Mn pier arah X kondisi patah desak

x	Cs	Ts	Z	Cs . Z	Ts . Z
cc	22491		2520	56677320	
1	141.2		3536	499173	
2	113.4		3371.53	382322	
3	85.6		3207.07	274605	
4	57.9		3042.6	176024	
5	30.1		2878.14	86577	
6	2.3		2713.67	6266	
7	25.5		2549.21	64910	
8	53.2		2384.74	126951	
9	81.0		2220.28	179858	
10	108.8		2055.81	223629	
11	136.6		1891.35	258265	

12	164.3		1726.88	283766	
13	192.1		1562.42	300132	
14		219.8665	1397.95		307363
15		247.6384	1233.49		305459
16		275.4104	1069.02		294420
17		303.1823	904.558		274246
18		319.1496	740.093		236200
19		319.1496	575.628		183711
20		319.1496	411.163		131222
21		319.1496	19753.3		6304259
22		319.1496	19917.8		6356748
23		319.1496	19917.8		6356748
24		319.1496	19753.3		6304259
25		319.1496	19588.8		6251770
26		319.1496	19424.4		6199281
27		319.1496	19259.9		6146792
28		303.1823	19095.4		5789400
29		275.4104	18931		5213787
30		247.6384	18766.5		4647309
31		219.8665	18602		4089966
32		192.0945	18437.6		3541758
33		164.3226	18273.1		3002686
34		136.5506	18108.7		2472748
35		108.7787	17944.2		1951945
36		81.00674	17779.7		1440277
37		319.1496	17615.3		5621902
38		25.46	17450.8		444347
39		2.31	17286.3		39916
40		30.08	17121.9		515043
41		57.85	16957.4		981036
42		319.1496	82.2326		26244
Jumlah				59539798	85430841
				144970.639	KNm

Menghitung Nilai Pn

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{nb} &= C_c + \Sigma C_s - \Sigma T1 \\
 &= 22491 + 1191.884543 - 2641.84554 \\
 &= 21041.0 \quad \text{KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0.65 \cdot 21041.039 = 13676.675 \text{ KN}$$

**Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{Cc} &= C_c \times Z_{Cc} \\
 &= 22491 \times 2520 \\
 &= 56677320 \quad \text{kNmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
MC1 &= Cs1 \times ZC1 \\
&= 319.150 \times 3536 \\
&= 1128513.0 \text{ kNmm} \\
Mn \text{ total} &= MCc + MCs + MTs \\
&= 56677320 + 59539798 + 85430841 \\
&= 201647959 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 201647.96 \text{ kNm} \\
\phi Mnb &= 0.65 \times 201647.96 \\
&= 131071.173 \text{ kNm} \\
eb &= \frac{Mnb}{Pnb} = \frac{144970.639}{21041.039} = 6889.9 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

**g. Kondisi lentur murni**

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

Tulangan yang terpasang pada daerah tekan

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Tulangan tarik } As &= 28 \text{ D } 22 = 10643.7 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{Tulangan tekan } As' &= 16 \text{ D } 22 = 6082.12 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.72 Nilai d' pier arah Y kondisi lentur murni

As'	y	As'.y
759.88	64	48632
759.88	228	173606
759.88	393	298580
759.88	557	423554
759.88	722	548527
759.88	886	673501
760.27	1051	798880
<b>5320</b>		<b>2965324.042</b>
<b>d'</b>		<b>557.439</b>

Tabel 4.73 Nilai d pier arah Y kondisi lentur murni

As	y	As.y
760.27	1247	948104
760.27	1491	1133373
760.27	1734	1318642
760.27	1978	1503911
760.27	2222	1689181
760.27	2466	1874450
761.27	2709	2062428
762.27	2953	2250894
763.27	3197	2439847
764.27	3440	2629287
765.27	3684	2819215
766.27	3797	2909487

767.27	3910	2999985
768.27	4023	3090709
769.27	4136	3181659
<b>11449</b>	<b>32851170</b>	
<b>d</b>	<b>2869.353132</b>	

Dimisalkan garis netral  $c > d'$  maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0.85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

Substitusi nilai :  $f_s' = \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) \epsilon_s E_s$

$$= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 0.003 \quad 200000$$

$$= \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 600$$

$$\left( 0.85 F_c' a b \right) + A_s' \left( \frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 600 = \left( A_s f_y \right)$$

$$\left( 0.85 F_c' a b \right) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 A_s' d' = A_s f_y c$$

Distribusi :  $a = \beta_1 c$

$$0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot \beta_1 b c^2 + 600 A_s' c - 600 A_s' d' = A_s f_y c$$

$$0.85 \cdot 35 \cdot 0.85 \cdot 350 c^2 + 600 \cdot 5319.5 c - 600 \cdot 5319.55 \cdot 557.44$$

$$= 11448.9813 \cdot 420 c$$

$$8850.625 c^2 + 3191727.253 c - 1779194425 = 4808572.16 c$$

$$8850.625 c^2 + -1616844.91 c - 1779194425 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC

$$c = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 a c}}{2 a}$$

$$c = \frac{1616844.906 \pm \sqrt{2614187451228 - 4 \cdot 8850.625 \cdot -17791944}}{2 \cdot 8850.63}$$

$$c+ = \frac{1616844.906 + \sqrt{65602118084071}}{17701.25}$$

$$= 548.9080$$

$$c- = \frac{1616844.906 - \sqrt{65602118084071}}{17701.25}$$

$$= -366.2265965$$

$$8851 \cdot x \quad 301300.0308 \quad + \quad -1616844.9 \cdot 548.908 \quad - \quad 1779194425 = 0 = 0 \quad O$$

Maka di pakai nilai  $c = 548.9 > d' = 557.439$  **Tidak Ok**

Jika asumsi  $c > d'$  benar maka dilanjutkan menghitung nilai  $a$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 c \\ &= 0.85 \cdot 548.908035 \\ &= 466.572 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

#### Menghitung regangan tulangan

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000} = 0.0021$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{s1} &= \frac{cb - d'}{cb} \times 0.003 \\ &= \frac{548.908 - 64}{548.908} \times 0.003 \\ &= 0.0027 > \epsilon_y; \quad 0.0021 \end{aligned}$$

maka yang di ambil :  $F_y$  ulir

#### Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} f_{s1} &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

#### Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0.85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 35 \times 467 \times 350 \\ &= 4858.179 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{s1} &= A_{s1} \times f_{s1} \\ &= 760.265 \times 420 \\ &= 319.311 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

#### Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap garis netral (c)

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 548.908 \text{ mm} \\ Z_{Cc} &= c - \frac{a}{2} \\ &= 548.908 - \frac{466.5718}{2} \\ &= 315.622 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{Cs1} &= c - d' \\ &= 548.908 - 64 \\ &= 484.908 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.74 Tabel Pn pier arah Y kondisi lentur murni

x	$\epsilon_s$	Jarak	$f_s$	As	Cs	Ts
1	0.0021	64	420	760.27	319.31	
2	0.0020	177	407	760.27	309.07	
3	0.0014	290	283	760.27	215.16	
4	0.0008	403	159	760.27	121.254	
5	0.0002	516	36	760.27		27.348

6	0.0012	760	230	760.27		175.17
7	0.0021	1003	420	760.27		319.31
8	0.0021	1247	420	760.27		319.31
9	0.0021	1491	420	760.27		319.31
10	0.0021	1734	420	760.27		319.31
11	0.0021	1978	420	760.27		319.31
12	0.0021	2222	420	760.27		319.31
13	0.0021	2466	420	760.27		319.31
14	0.0021	2709	420	760.27		319.31
15	0.0021	2953	420	760.27		319.31
16	0.0021	3197	420	760.27		319.31
17	0.0021	3440	420	760.27		319.31
18	0.0021	3684	420	760.27		319.31
19	0.0021	3797	420	760.27		319.31
20	0.0021	3910	420	760.27		319.31
21	0.0021	4023	420	760.27		319.31
22	0.0021	4136	420	761.27		319.73
23	0.0021	4136	420	762.27		320.15
24	0.0021	4249	420	763.27		320.57
25	0.0021	4362	420	764.27		320.99
26	0.0021	4475	420	765.27		321.41
27	0.0021	4588	420	766.27		321.83
28	0.0021	4701	420	767.27		322.25
29	0.0021	4814	420	768.27		322.67
30	0.0021	4927	420	769.27		323.09
31	0.0021	5040	420	770.27		323.51
32	0.0021	5153	420	771.27		323.93
33	0.0021	5266	420	772.27		324.35
34	0.0021	5379	420	773.27		324.77
35	0.0021	5492	420	774.27		325.19
36	0.0021	5605	420	775.27		325.61
37	0.0021	5718	420	776.27		326.03
38	0.0021	5831	420	777.27		326.45
31	0.0021	5944	420	770.27		323.51
22	0.0021	4136	420	760.27		319.31
Jumlah					964.79	11128

Tabel 4.75 nilai Mn pier arah Y kondisi lentur murni

<b>x</b>	<b>Cs</b>	<b>Ts</b>	<b>Z</b>	<b>Cs . Z</b>	<b>Ts . Z</b>
cc	4858.2		315.622	1533349	
1	319.3		64	20436	
2	309.1		177	54705	
3	215.2		290	62397	
4	121.254		403	48865	



5		27.35	516		14111.35
6		175.17	759.69		133072.02
7		319.31	1003.38		320390.75
8		319.31	1247.07		398203.76
9		319.31	1490.76		476016.78
10		319.31	1734.45		553829.79
11		319.31	1978.14		631642.81
12		319.31	2221.83		709455.82
13		319.31	2465.52		787268.83
14		319.31	2709.21		865081.85
15		319.31	2952.9		942894.86
16		319.31	3196.59		1020707.9
17		319.31	3440.28		1098520.9
18		319.31	3683.97		1176333.9
19		319.31	3796.97		1212416.1
20		319.31	3909.97		1248498.3
21		319.31	4022.97		1284580.5
22		319.31	4135.97		1320662.7
23		320.15	4135.97		1324136.9
24		320.57	4248.97		1362098.6
25		320.99	4361.97		1400155.2
26		321.41	4474.97		1438306.7
27		321.83	4587.97		1476553.2
28		322.25	4700.97		1514894.5
29		322.67	4813.97		1553330.8
30		323.09	4926.97		1591862.0
31		323.51	5039.97		1630488.1
32		323.93	5152.97		1669209.2
33		324.35	5265.97		1708025.1
34		324.77	5378.97		1746936.0
35		325.19	5491.97		1785941.8
36		325.61	5604.97		1825042.6
37		326.03	5717.97		1864238.2
38		326.45	5830.97		1903528.8
39		323.51	5943.97		1922942.5
40		319.31	4135.97		1320662.7
41		11127.6	0		0.0
42		319.31	4135.97		1320662.7
Jumlah				1719751	44552705
				46272.46	KNm

$$\begin{aligned}
MCc &= Cc \quad x \quad ZCc \\
&= 4858.17918 \quad x \quad 315.622 \\
&= 1533349 \quad kNmm
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1533 \quad \text{kNm} \\
\text{MCs} &= \text{Cs1} \quad \times \quad \text{ZC1} \\
&= 319.311 \quad \times \quad 484.908 \\
&= 154836.7 \quad \text{kNmm} \\
\text{Mn total} &= \text{MCc} \quad + \quad \text{MCs} \quad + \quad \text{MTs} \\
&= 1533349 \quad + \quad 1719751 \quad + \quad 44552705 \\
&= 47805805 \quad \text{kNmm} \\
&= 47805.80 \quad \text{kNm} \\
\phi \text{ Mn} &= 47805.80 \quad \text{KNm} \\
&= 0.65 \quad \times \quad 47805.805 \\
&= 31073.7732
\end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.76 Koordinat diagram interaksi pier arah Y 44 D 22

Kondisi	<b>44 D 22</b>	
	$\phi$ Pn (kN)	$\phi$ Mn (kNm)
Sentris	45769.308	0
Patah Desak	13676.675	131071.173
Balance	24777.176	102556.020
Balance 1,25 fy	19521.065	52749.171
Patah Tarik	31453.848	61610.323
Lentur	0	31073.773

Tabel 4.77 Koordinat diagram interaksi pier arah Y 66 D 22

Kondisi	<b>66 D 22</b>	
	$\phi$ Pn (kN)	$\phi$ Mn (kNm)
Sentris	31082.9	0
Patah Desak	18609.0	42261
Balance	16149.8	43436
Balance 1,25 fy	14546.7	23369
Patah Tarik	10167.5	39704
Lentur	0.0	14062

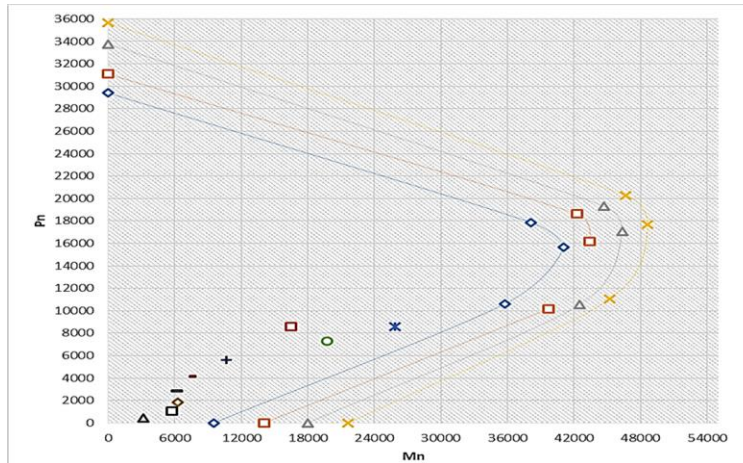
Tabel 4.78 Koordinat diagram interaksi pier arah Y 88 D 22

Kondisi	<b>88 D 22</b>	
	$\phi$ Pn (kN)	$\phi$ Mn (kNm)
Sentris	33764.5	0
Patah Desak	19325.7	44696
Balance	17073.2	46341
Balance 1,25 fy	15643.0	24987
Patah Tarik	10545.3	42510
Lentur	0	17986

Tabel 4.79 Koordinat diagram interaksi pier arah Y 110 D 22

Kondisi	<b>110 D 22</b>	
	$\phi$ Pn (kN)	$\phi$ Mn (kNm)

Sentris	35645.0	0
Patah Desak	20267.8	46696
Balance	17675.3	48654
Balance 1,25 fy	16532.0	24987
Patah Tarik	11056.0	45235
Lentur	0.0	21654



Gambar 4.57 diagram interaksi dinding geser untuk arah Y

Tabel 4.80 nilai  $P_u$ ,  $M_y$  dinding geser tiap lantai

Lantai	Kode	$P_u$ (kN)	$M_y$ (kNm)
L7	dg7	434.51	423.30
L6	dg6	1536.02	5730.30
L5	dg5	2633.90	932.47
L4	dg4	3727.19	1572.57
L3	dg3	4194.20	2646.02
L2	dg2	5143.57	47123.80
L1	dg1	6077.22	74386.51

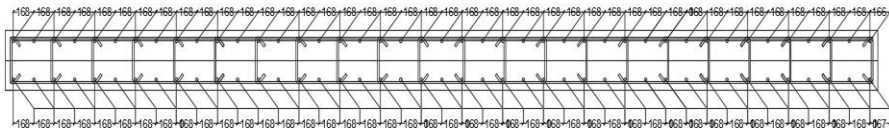
Dari diagram interaksi diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa  $P_u$  maksimum dan  $M_u$  arah Y ( $M_{uy}$ ) pada lantai 1-8 dapat dipikul oleh konfigurasi tulangan 44 D22

#### 4.9.4 Perhitungan Penulangan transversal Arah X

Data Perencanaan

- Kuat Tekan Beton ( $f'_c$ ) : 35 Mpa
- Kuat leleh baja ( $f_y$ ) : 280 Mpa
- Faktor reduksi kekuatan
  - lentur dan tekan aksial  $\Phi$  : 0.65
  - Geser  $\Phi$  : 0.75
  - Panjang dinding geser : 7200 mm
  - Tebal dinding geser : 350 mm
- Data dari etabs :
  - $M_{ux}$  : 500.5027 kNm
  - $P_u$  : 8578.93 kN
  - $V_{ux}$  : 239.97 kN

$$\text{Luas penampang dinding geser} : 350 \times 7200 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$



#### - Tulangan Transversal Untuk Menahan Geser

Kebutuhan Jumlah Tulangan

Berdasarkan SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.10.2.2, bila

$$V_u < 0.17 \lambda A_{cv} x \sqrt{f'_c}$$

maka harus digunakan dua tirai tulangan.

$$A_{cv} = l_w \times b = 7200 \times 350 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_{ux} \geq 0.17 \times \lambda \times A_{cv} \times \sqrt{f'_c}$$

$$239970 < 0.17 \times 1 \times 2520000 \times \sqrt{35}$$

$$239.97 < 2534.4486 \text{ kN}$$

maka harus digunakan dua tirai tulangan.

Keterangan :

$A_{cv}$  = Luas bruto penampang beton yang dibatasi oleh tebal badan dan panjang penampang .

$h$  = tebal atau tinggi keseluruhan komponen struktur , mm

- **Perhitungan kekuatan geser oleh beton**

Menentukan kekuatan geser beton ( $V_c$ ) sesuai SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 11.5.4.6, dimana  $V_c$  diambil yang lebih kecil diantara (a) dan (b) sebagai berikut :

$$d' = cb + \text{diameter tul. Transversal} + 1/2 \text{ diameter tulangan longitudinal}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + 1/2 \times 22 = 64 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 336 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \frac{0.27 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times l_w \times d + \frac{P_u \times d}{4 \times b}}{4 \times b}$$

$$= \frac{0.27 \times \sqrt{35} \times 4200 \times 4200 + \frac{8578930 \times 336}{4 \times 400}}{4 \times 400}$$

$$= 29978680.09 \text{ N}$$

$$= \mathbf{29978.68009 \text{ KN}}$$

$$V_c = \left[ \left( 0.05 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + \frac{b \left( 0.1 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + 0.2 \frac{P_u}{l_w b} \right)}{\frac{M_{ux}}{V_{ux}} - \frac{b}{2}} \right) \times l_w \times d \right]$$

$$= \left[ \left( 0.05 \times 1 \times \sqrt{35} + \frac{400 \left( 0.1 \times 1 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.2 \frac{8578930}{400 \times 4200} \right)}{\frac{500502700}{239970} - \frac{400}{2}} \right) \times 4200 \times 336 \right]$$

$$= 900262.1873$$

$$= \mathbf{900.2621873 \text{ kN}}$$

Maka digunakan  $V_c$  terkecil = **900.2621873 kN**

Keterangan :

$l_w$  = Panjang seluruh dinding atau panjang segmen dinding

$b$  = tebal komponen struktur, mm

$P_u$  = Gaya aksial terfaktor

$d$  = Jarak dari serat tekan terjauh ke pusat tulangan tarik longitudinal

$f_c'$  = Kekuatan beton yang di isyaratkan

$V_c$  = Kekuatan geser nominal yang disediakan oleh beton

**a. Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Daerah Sendi Plastis**

Tulangan transversal yang disyaratkan dalam SNI 2847 -2019 18.7.5.1 sampai 18.7.5.4 harus dipasang sepanjang panjang  $l_o$  dari setiap muka joint dan pada kedua sisi sebarang penampang dimana pelelehan lentur seperti terjadi sebagai akibat dari perpindahan lateral inelastis rangka. Panjang  $l_o$  tidak boleh kurang dari yang terbesar dari (a), (b) dan (c):

- a. Tinggi komponen struktur (h) pada muka joint atau penampang dimana pelelehan lentur seperti terjadi

$$h = 350 \text{ mm}$$

- b. 1/6 tinggi bersih komponen struktur

$$1/6 \times 3750 \text{ mm} = 625 \text{ mm}$$

- c. 450 mm

Jadi, daerah yang berpotensi terjadi sendi plastis ( $l_o$ ) = **625 mm**

Persyaratan spasi maksimum pada daerah gempa (SNI 2847 - 2019

Pasal 18.7.5.3), spasi maksimum tidak boleh melebihi :

- $1/4$  x dimensi terkecil komponen struktur =  $1/4 \times 350 = \mathbf{87.5 \text{ mm}}$
- 6 x diameter tulangan pokok =  $6 \times 22 = \mathbf{132 \text{ mm}}$
- $S_o$  tidak boleh melebihi 150 dan tidak boleh kurang dari 100 mm

$$h_c = 7200 - 40 - 40 - 22 = 7098 \text{ mm}$$

$$h_x = h_c / (n - 1)$$

$$= 7098 / 26$$

$$= 273$$

$$S_o = 100 + \frac{350 - 0.5 \times h_x}{3}$$

$$= 100 + \frac{350 - 273}{3} = \mathbf{125.67 \text{ mm}}$$

Maka diambil  $s = \mathbf{100 \text{ mm}}$

Digunakan tulangan transversa **22 kaki D 13 - 100**

$$A_{vt} = 22 \times 1/4 \times 3.14 \times 13^2 = 2920.110372 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_s = \frac{A_{vt} \times f_y \times d}{3} = \frac{2920.1 \times 280 \times 336}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{s} \quad \frac{\quad}{100}$$

$$= 2747239.8 \text{ N}$$

$$= \mathbf{2747.240 \text{ kN}}$$

$A_{vt}$  = Luas tulangan geser dalam rentang jarak  $s$  ,  
 $f_y$  = Kekuatan leleh tulangan transversal  
 $s$  = spasi pusat ke pusat benda

Menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.10.2.1 rasio tulangan transversal dan longitudinal ( $\rho_t$  dan  $\rho_l$ ) minimal sebesar 0,0025 dan spasi antar tulangan baik longitudinal maupun transversal tidak melebihi 450 mm, maka :

$$\rho_t = \frac{A_{vt}}{b \times s} = \frac{2920.110}{350 \times 100} = 0.0834 > 0.0025 \text{ OK}$$

$$S = 100 < 450 \text{ OK}$$

Sehingga kekuatan geser penampang nominal sebagai berikut :

$$V_n = V_c + V_s = 900262.19 + 2747239.838 = 3647502 \text{ N}$$

$$= 3647.50 \text{ kN}$$

- **Cek Syarat kekuatan geser nominal penampang**

Nilai  $V_n$  yang digunakan tidak boleh melebihi ( SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.10.4.1)

$$\frac{h_w}{l_w} = \frac{33850}{7200} = 4.70 > 2 \text{ Sehingga } a_c = 0.17$$

$$V_n = A_{cv} a_c \lambda \left[ \sqrt{f_c'} + \rho_t f_y \right]$$

$$= 2520000 \left[ 0.17 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.0834 \times 280 \right]$$

$$= 61403874 \text{ N}$$

Sehingga  $3647502.025 \text{ N} < 61403874 \text{ N} \text{ OK}$

$$3647.50 \text{ kN} < 61403.87 \text{ kN}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser nominal maksimum**

Untuk semua segmen dinding geser nilai  $V_n$  tidak boleh lebih besar dari  $0,66\sqrt{A_{cv} f_c'}$

(SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.10.4.4)

$$A_{cv} = l_w \times b = 7200 \times 350 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_n < 0,66 A_{cv} \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$3647502 \text{ N} < 0,66 \times 2520000 \times \sqrt{35}$$

$$3647502 \text{ N} < 9839623,895 \text{ N}$$

$$3647,502 \text{ kN} < 9839,623895 \text{ kN} \quad \text{OK}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser penampang**

$$\phi V_n > V_u$$

$$0,75 \times 3647502,025 > 239970 \text{ N}$$

$$2735626,519 \text{ N} > 239970 \text{ N}$$

$$2735,627 \text{ kN} > 239,97 \text{ kN} \quad \text{OK}$$

**b. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal Daerah Luar Sendi Plastis**

Persyaratan spasi maksimum untuk daerah luar sendi plastis menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.7.5.5, spasi maksimum tidak boleh melebihi :

$$- 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan} = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$- 150 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan s sebesar : **130 mm**

Digunakan tulangan transversal **22 kaki D 13 - 130**

$$A_{vt} = 22 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2 = 2920,11 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_s = \frac{A_{vt} \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{2920,1 \times 280 \times 336}{130} = 2113261,4 \text{ N}$$

Keterangan :

$A_{vt}$  = Luas tulangan geser dalam rentang jarak s ,

$f_y$  = Kekuatan leleh tulangan transversal

s = spasi pusat ke pusat benda

Menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.10.2.1 rasio tulangan transversal dan longitudinal ( $\rho_t$  dan  $\rho_l$ ) minimal sebesar 0,0025 dan spasi antar tulangan baik longitudinal maupun transversal tidak melebihi 450 mm, maka :



$$\rho_t = \frac{A_{vt}}{t \times s} = \frac{2920.11}{350 \times 130} = 0.064 > 0.0025$$

$$S = 130 < 450 \quad \text{OK}$$

Sehingga kekuatan geser penampang nominal sebagai berikut :

$$V = V_c + V_s = 900262 + 2113261.4 = 3013523.6 \text{ N}$$

- **Cek Syarat kekuatan geser nominal penampang**

Nilai  $V_n$  yang digunakan tidak boleh melebihi ( SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.10.4.1)

$$\frac{h_w}{l_w} = \frac{33850}{7200} = 4.7014 > 1.5 \quad \text{Sehingga } a_c = 0.17$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= A_{cv} \left[ \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + \rho_t f_y \right] \\ &= 2520000 \left[ 0.17 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.06 \times 280 \right] \\ &= 49011303 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } 3013523.6 \text{ N} < 49011303 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$3013.52 \text{ kN} < 49011.30 \text{ kN}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser nominal maksimum**

Untuk semua segmen dinding geser nilai  $V_n$  tidak boleh lebih besar dari  $0.66 A_{cv} f_c'$

(SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.10.4.4)

$$A_{cv} = l_w \times h = 7200 \times 350 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_n < 0.66 A_{cv} \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$3013523.6 \text{ N} < 0.66 \times 2520000 \times \sqrt{35}$$

$$3013523.6 \text{ N} < 9839623.9 \text{ N}$$

$$3013.5236 \text{ kN} < 9839.6239 \text{ kN} \quad \text{OK}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser penampang**

$$\phi V_n > V_u$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0.75 \times 3013523.6 &> 239970 \text{ N} \\
2260142.7 \text{ N} &> 239970 \text{ N} \\
2260.14 \text{ KN} &> 239.97 \text{ KN} \quad \text{OK}
\end{aligned}$$

**c. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal Daerah Sambungan Lewatan**

Dalam SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.6.3.3 Spasi Tulangan transversal pada daerah sambungan lewatan tidak boleh melebihi :

$$s \leq d/4 = 87.5 \text{ mm}$$

atau

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

Maka dipakai s sebesar : **100 mm**

Digunakan tulangan transversa **22 kaki D 13 - 100**

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{vt} &= 22 \times 1/4 \times 3.14 \times 13^2 = 2920.11 \text{ mm}^2 \\
V_s &= \frac{A_{vt} \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{2920.1 \times 280 \times 336}{100} = 2747239.8
\end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

$A_v$  = Luas tulangan geser dalam rentang jarak  $s$  ,  
 (  $a_v$  harus diambil dua kali luas batang tulangan pada sengkang ikat bundar , ikat persegiatau spiral dengan spasi  $s$  ).

$f_y$  = Kekuatan leleh tulangan transversal

$s$  = spasi pusat ke pusat benda

Menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.10.2.1 rasio tulangan transversal dan longitudinal (  $\rho_t$  dan  $\rho_l$  ) minimal sebesar 0,0025 dan spasi antar tulangan baik longitudinal maupun transversal tidak melebihi 450 mm, maka :

$$\rho_t = \frac{A_{vt}}{t \times s} = \frac{2920.110372}{350 \times 100} = 0.083 > 0.0025$$

$$S = 100 < 450 \quad \text{Oke}$$

Sehingga kekuatan geser penampang nominal sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
V_n &= V_c + V_s = 900262 + 2747239.8 = 3647502 \text{ N} \\
&= 3647.502 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

- **Cek Syarat kekuatan geser nominal penampang**

Nilai  $V_n$  yang digunakan tidak boleh melebihi ( SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.10.4.1)

$$\frac{h_w}{l_w} = \frac{33850}{7200} = 4.7014 > 1.5 \text{ Sehingga } a_c = 0.17$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= A_{cv} \left[ a_c \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + \rho_t f_y \right] \\ &= 2520000 \left[ 0.17 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.08 \times 280 \right] \\ &= 61403874 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga } 3647502 \text{ N} &< 61403874 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK} \\ 3647.502 \text{ KN} &< 61403.874 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser nominal maksimum**

Untuk semua segmen dinding geser nilai  $V_n$  tidak boleh lebih besar dari  $0,66 A_{cv} f_c'$

(SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.10.4.4)

$$A_{cv} = l_w \times h = 7200 \times 350 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &< 0.66 A_{cv} \sqrt{f_c'} \\ 3647502 \text{ N} &< 0.66 \times 2520000 \times \sqrt{35} \\ 3647502 \text{ N} &< 9839623.9 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK} \\ 3647.502 \text{ KN} &< 9839.6239 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

**Cek syarat kekuatan geser penampang**

$$\phi V_n > V_u$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0.75 \times 3647502.025 &> 239970 \text{ N} \\ 2735626.5 \text{ N} &> 239970 \text{ N} \\ 2735.6265 \text{ KN} &> 239.97 \text{ KN} \quad \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

#### 4.9.5 Perhitungan Penulangan Transversal arah Y

Data Perencanaan

- Kuat Tekan Beton ( $f_c'$ ) : 35 Mpa
- Kuat leleh baja ( $f_y$ ) : 280 Mpa

- Faktor reduksi kekuatan
  - lentur dan tekan aksial  $\Phi : 0.65$
  - Geser  $\Phi : 0.75$
  - Tebal dinding geser : 7200 mm
  - Panjang dinding geser : 350 mm

- Data dari etabs :

$$M_{uy} : 16470.4263 \text{ kNm}$$

$$P_u : 8578.93 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{uy} : 328.96 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Luas penampang dinding geser} : 350 \times 7200 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

### Perhitungan kekuatan geser oleh beton

Menentukan kekuatan geser beton ( $V_c$ ) sesuai SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 11.5.4.6, dimana  $V_c$  diambil yang lebih kecil diantara (a) dan (b) sebagai berikut :

Menentukan nilai  $d$  sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Diketahui nilai } c = 486.3978876 \text{ mm}$$

Baris	As	Jarak	As. Jarak
1	760.27	64	48656.96
2	760.27	177	134566.91
3	760.27	290	220476.85
4	760.27	403	306386.8
Jumlah	3041.1		710087.51

Pusat Tulangan Tekan :

$$d' = \frac{\text{As. Jarak}}{\text{As}}$$

$$= \frac{710088}{3041.1} = 234 \text{ mm}$$

Pusat Tulangan Tarik

$$d = \frac{\text{As. Jarak}}{\text{As}}$$

$$= \frac{34413905}{13684.77} = 2514.76 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 0.27 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b \times d + \frac{P_u \times d}{4 \times l_w} \\
 &= 0.27 \times \sqrt{35} \times 400 \times 2514.76 + \frac{8578930 \times 2514.76}{4 \times 4200} \\
 &= 2890935.3 \text{ N} = 2890.9353 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= \left[ 0.05 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + \frac{\left( \frac{1}{w} \left( 0.1 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + 0.2 \frac{P_u}{l_w} \right) \right)}{\frac{M_{uy}}{V_{uy}} - \frac{l_w}{2}} \right] \times b \times d \\
 &= \left[ 0.05 \times 1 \times \sqrt{35} + \frac{4200 \left( 0.1 \times 1 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.2 \times \frac{8578930}{4200 \times 400} \right)}{\frac{16470426300}{328960} - \frac{4200}{2}} \right] \\
 &\quad \times 400 \times 2514.8 \\
 &= 439607 \text{ N} = 439.61 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan  $V_c = 439607 \text{ N}$   
 $= 439.607 \text{ kN}$

**a. Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Daerah Sendi Plastis**

Diketahui (dari perhitungan sumbu x)

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

**Digunakan tulangan transversal 2 D 13 - 100**

$$A_{vt} = 2 \times 1/4 \times 3.14 \times 13^2 = 265.46458 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{A_{vt} \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{265 \times 280 \times 2514.76}{100} \\
 &= 1869222.8 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.10.2.1 rasio tulangan transversal dan longitudinal ( $\rho_t$  dan  $\rho_l$ ) minimal sebesar 0,0025 dan spasi antar tulangan baik longitudinal maupun transversal tidak melebihi 450 mm, maka :

$$\rho_t = \frac{A_{vt}}{t \times s} = \frac{265.4645792}{350 \times 100} = 0.008 > 0.0025$$

$$S = 100 < 450 \quad \text{OK}$$

Sehingga kekuatan geser penampang nominal sebagai berikut :

$$V_n = V_c + V_s = 439607.292 + 1869222.8 = 2308830.1 \text{ N}$$

- **Cek Syarat kekuatan geser nominal penampang**

Nilai  $V_n$  yang digunakan tidak boleh melebihi ( SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.10.4.1)

$$\frac{h_w}{l_w} = \frac{33850}{7200} = 4.7014 > 1.5 \quad \text{Sehingga } a_c = 0.17$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= A_{cv} \left[ a_c \left( \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + \rho_t f_y \right) \right] \\ &= 2520000 \left[ 0.17 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.01 \times 280 \right] \\ &= 7886214.5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } 2308830.1 \text{ N} < 7886214.5 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$2308.8301 \text{ KN} < 7886.2145 \text{ KN}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser nominal maksimum**

Untuk semua segmen dinding geser nilai  $V_n$  tidak boleh lebih besar dari  $0.66 A_{cv} \sqrt{f_c'}$

$$A_{cv} = l_w \times b = 7200 \times 350 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_n < 0.66 A_{cv} \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$2308830.1 \text{ N} < 0.66 \times 2520000 \times \sqrt{35}$$

$$2308830.1 \text{ N} < 9839623.9 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$2308.8301 \text{ KN} < 9839.6239 \text{ KN}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser penampang**

$$\phi V_n > V_u$$

$$0.75 \times 2308830.1 > 328960 \text{ N}$$

$$1731622.5 \text{ N} > 328960 \text{ N}$$

$$1731.6225 \text{ KN} > 328.96 \text{ KN} \quad \text{OK}$$

**b. Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Daerah luar Sendi Plastis**

Diketahui : (dari perhitungan sumbu x)

$$s = 130 \text{ mm}$$

**Digunakan tulangan transversal 2 D 13 - 130**

$$A_{vt} = 2 \times 1/4 \times 3.1416 \times 13^2 = 265.46458 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_s = \frac{A_{vt} \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{265.46 \times 240 \times 2515}{130}$$

$$= 1232454.6 \text{ N}$$

Menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.10.2.1 rasio tulangan transversal dan longitudinal ( $\rho_t$  dan  $\rho_l$ ) minimal sebesar 0,0025 dan spasi antar tulangan baik longitudinal maupun transversal tidak melebihi 450 mm, maka :

$$\rho_t = \frac{A_{vt}}{t \times s} = \frac{265.4645792}{350 \times 130} = 0.0058344 > 0.0025$$

$$S = 130 < 450 \quad \text{OK}$$

Sehingga kekuatan geser penampang nominal sebagai berikut :

$$V_n = V_c + V_s = 439607.29 + 1232454.6 = 1672061.9 \text{ N}$$

**- Cek Syarat kekuatan geser nominal penampang**

Nilai  $V_n$  yang digunakan tidak boleh melebihi ( SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.10.4.1)

$$\frac{h_w}{l_w} = \frac{33850}{7200} = 4.7014 > 1.5 \text{ Sehingga } a_c = 0.17$$

$$V_n = A_{cv} \cdot a_c \left[ \lambda \cdot f_c \sqrt{f_y} + \rho_t \cdot f_y \right]$$

$$= 2520000 \left[ 0.17 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.0058 \times 280 \right]$$

$$= 7843873.3 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } 1672061.9 \text{ N} < 7843873.3 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$1672.0619 \text{ KN} < 7843.8733 \text{ KN}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser nominal maksimum**

Untuk semua segmen dinding geser nilai  $V_n$  tidak boleh lebih besar dari  $0,66 \sqrt{A_{cv} f_c'}$

$$A_{cv} = l_w \times h = 7200 \times 350 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_n < 0,66 \sqrt{A_{cv} f_c'}$$

$$1672061,9 \text{ N} < 0,66 \times 2520000 \times \sqrt{35}$$

$$1672061,9 \text{ N} < 9839623,9 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$1672,0619 \text{ KN} < 9839,6239 \text{ KN}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser penampang**

$$\phi V_n > V_u$$

$$0,75 \times 1672061,9 > 328960 \text{ N}$$

$$1254046,4 \text{ N} > 328960 \text{ N}$$

$$1254,046 \text{ KN} > 328,96 \text{ KN} \quad \text{OK}$$

**c. Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Daerah sambungan lewatan**

Diketahui (dari perhitungan sumbu x)

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

**Digunakan tulangan transversal 2 D 13 - 100**

$$A_{vt} = 2 \times 1/4 \times 3,1416 \times 13^2 = 265,46458 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_s = \frac{A_{vt} \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{265,46 \times 280 \times 2514,8}{100}$$

$$= 1869222,762$$

Menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.10.2.1 rasio tulangan transversal dan longitudinal ( $\rho_t$  dan  $\rho_l$ ) minimal sebesar 0,0025 dan spasi antar tulangan baik longitudinal maupun transversal tidak melebihi 450 mm, maka :

$$\rho_t = \frac{A_{vt}}{b \times s} = \frac{265,4645792}{350 \times 100} = 0,0076 > 0,0025$$

$$S = 100 < 450 \quad \text{OK}$$



Sehingga kekuatan geser penampang nominal sebagai berikut :

$$V_n = V_c + V_s = 439607.29 + 1869222.8 = 2308830.1 \text{ N}$$

- **Cek Syarat kekuatan geser nominal penampang**

Nilai  $V_n$  yang digunakan tidak boleh melebihi ( SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 18.10.4.1)

$$\frac{h_w}{l_w} = \frac{33850}{7200} = 4.7014 > 1.5 \text{ Sehingga } a_c = 0.17$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= A_{cv} a_c \left[ \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} + \rho_t f_y \right] \\ &= 2520000 \left[ 0.17 \times \sqrt{35} + 0.008 \times 280 \right] \\ &= 7886214.5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga, } 2308830.1 \text{ N} &< 7886214.5 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK} \\ 2308.8301 \text{ KN} &< 7886.2145 \text{ KN} \end{aligned}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser nominal maksimum**

Untuk semua segmen dinding geser nilai  $V_n$  tidak boleh lebih besar dari  $0.66 A_{cv} \sqrt{f_c'}$

$$A_{cv} = l_w \times h = 7200 \times 350 = 2520000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$V_n < 0.66 A_{cv} \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$2308830.1 \text{ N} < 0.66 \times 2520000 \times \sqrt{35}$$

$$2308830.1 \text{ N} < 9839623.895 \text{ N} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$2308.8301 \text{ N} < 9839.623895 \text{ KN}$$

- **Cek syarat kekuatan geser penampang**

$$\phi V_n > V_u$$

$$0.75 \times 2308830.053 > 328960 \text{ N}$$

$$1731622.54 \text{ N} > 328960 \text{ N}$$

$$1731.62254 \text{ KN} > 328.96 \text{ KN} \quad \text{OK}$$

#### 4.9.6 Perhitungan panjang daerah Sambungan Lewatan

Sesuai SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 25.4.2.3, panjang sambungan lewatan harus dihitung sesuai dengan rumus sebagai berikut :

Untuk sambungan kondisi tertarik

$$l_d = \left( \frac{f_y}{1 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'}} \times \frac{\Psi_t \Psi_e \Psi_s}{\left( \frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} \right)} \right) \times d_b$$

Dimana menurut SNI 2847 - 2019 Pasal 25.4.2.4 halaman 568 menyatakan:

$\Psi_t = 1$  Untuk situasi lainnya

$\Psi_e = 1$  Untuk tulangan tidak dilapisi dan dilapisi bahan seng (dikalvanis)

$\Psi_s = 1$  Untuk batang tulangan D22 dan yang lebih besar

$\lambda = 1$  Bila beton berat normal

$c_b + K_{tr}/d_b$  tidak boleh diambil lebih besar dari 2,5

$$\begin{aligned} c_b &= \text{selimut} + d. \text{ sengkang} + 1/2 D. \text{ longitudinal dinding} \\ &= 40 + 13 + 1/2 \cdot 22 \\ &= 64 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$K_{tr} = 0$  Diizinkan sebagai penyederhanaan desain meskipun terdapat tulangan transversal. (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} &= \frac{64.000 + 0}{22} \leq 2.5 \\ &= 2.909 \approx 3 \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga:

$$l_d = \left( \frac{f_y}{1 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'}} \times \frac{\Psi_t \Psi_e \Psi_s}{\left( \frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} \right)} \right) \times d_b$$

$$l_d = \left( 420 \times \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( 1 \sqrt[3]{35} \right) \times 22 \\ &= 64.539 \times 0.333 \times 22 \\ &= 473.286 \text{ mm} \approx 500 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Digunakan nilai 500 mm

Sesuai SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.7.4.3, sambungan lewatan diletakkan ditengah panjang kolom, harus didesain sebagai sambungan lewatan tarik.

SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 25.5.2.1, Panjang minimum sambungan untuk sambungan lewatan tarik harus seperti disyaratkan untuk sambungan kelas A atau B, tetapi tidak kurang dari 300 mm, dimana:

- a. Sambungan kelas A = 1 ld
- b. Sambungan kelas B = 1.3 ld

Mengingat sambungan lewatan ini termasuk kelas B, maka panjangnya harus :

$$\begin{aligned} 1.3 \text{ ld} &= 1.3 \times 500 \\ &= 650.000 \text{ mm} \approx 700 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

**Digunakan ld: 700 mm  $\geq$  300 mm OK**

Spasi sambungan tidak boleh melebihi lebih kecil dari (SNI 2847 - 2019 pasal 18.6.3.3):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } d/4 &= \frac{2515}{4} \\ &= 628.69 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- b. 100 mm

Diambil spasi sengkang sambungan lewatan sebesar: 100 mm

(sama dengan spasi antar sengkang *lo*)