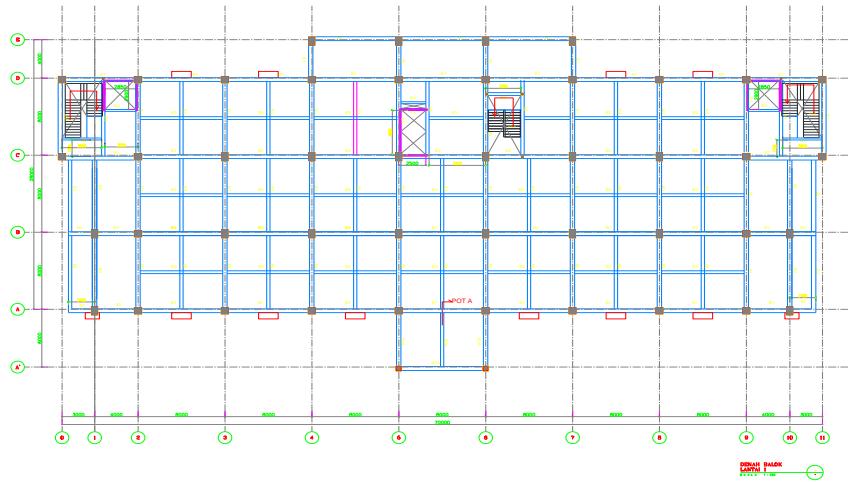
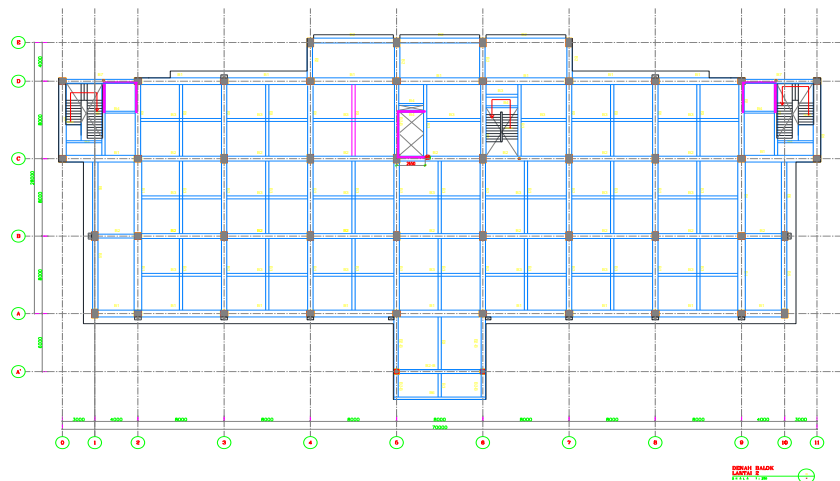


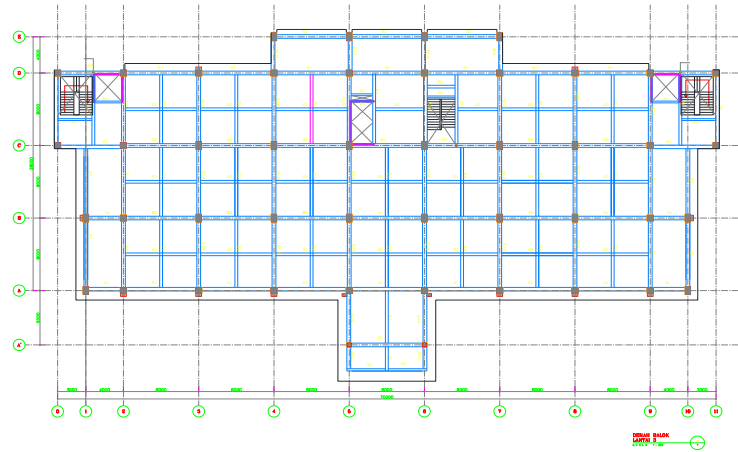
BAB IV ANALISA DAN PERHITUNGAN



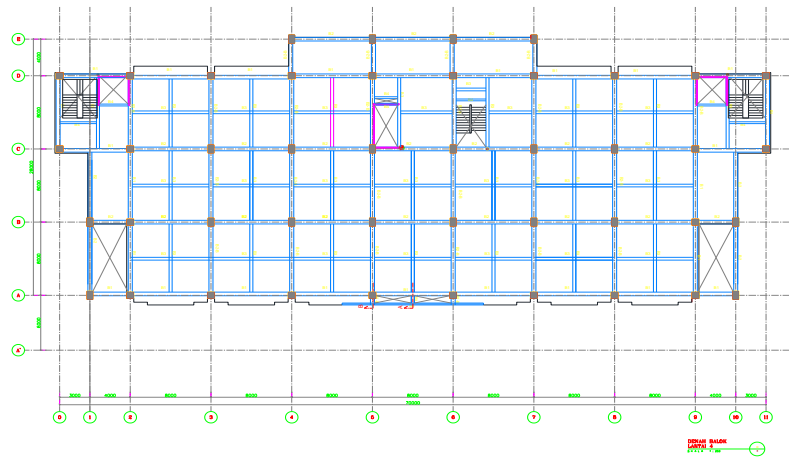
Gambar 4.1 Denah lantai 1 Elevasi 5 meter Pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang



Gambar 4.2 Denah Lanta 2 Elevasi 4 meter Pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Univerditas Negeri Malang



Gambar 4.3 Denah Lantai 3 Elevasi 4 meter Pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang



Gambar 4.4 Denah lantai 4, 5, 6, dan 7 Elevasi 4 meter Pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang

4.1 Perencanaan Dimensi Balok Dan Kolom

Dimensi balok dan kolom yang digunakan dalam tugas akhir ini adalah dimensi yang sesuai dengan eksistingnya.

4.1.1 Dimensi Balok

Balok harus memenuhi syarat berikut ini :

- Bentang bersih l_n , harus minimal $4d$
- Lebar penampang b_w , harus sekurangnya nilai terkecil dari $0,3h$ dan 250 mm
- Proyeksi lebar balok yang melampaui lebar kolom penumpu tidak boleh melebihi nilai terkecil dari c_2 dan $0,75c_1$ pada masing-masing sisi kolom.

a. Dimensi Balok (B1)

Dengan menggunakan rumus pendekatan perhitungan dimensi balok, bentang terpanjang = 8 meter

- Batas maksimum tinggi balok (h) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{10} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{max} &= \frac{1}{10} \times 8 \\ &= 0,8 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

- Batas minimum tinggi balok (h):

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{15} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{max} &= \frac{1}{15} \times 8 \\ &= 0,533 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

Maka dipakai tinggi balok 0,8 meter

- Batas maksimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{max} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,8 \\ &= 0,4 \text{ meter} \end{aligned}$$

- Batas minimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,8$$

$$= 0,533 \text{ meter}$$

Maka dipakai lebar balok 0,4 meter

Jadi, dipakai balok ukuran $\frac{40}{80} = 0,5 > 0,3$ (OK)

b. Dimensi Balok (B2)

Dengan menggunakan rumus pendekatan perhitungan dimensi balok, bentang terpanjang = 8 meter

- Batas maksimum tinggi balok (h) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{10} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{10} \times 8$$

$$= 0,8 \text{ meter}$$

- Batas minimum tinggi balok (h):

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{15} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{15} \times 8$$

$$= 0,533 \text{ meter}$$

Maka dipakai tinggi balok 0,8 meter

- Batas maksimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0,8$$

$$= 0,4 \text{ meter}$$

- Batas minimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,8$$

$$= 0,5 \text{ meter}$$

Maka dipakai lebar balok 0,5 meter

Jadi, dipakai balok ukuran $\frac{50}{80} = 0,625 > 0,3$ (OK)

c. Dimensi Balok (B3)

Dengan menggunakan rumus pendekatan perhitungan dimensi balok, bentang terpanjang = 8 meter

- Batas maksimum tinggi balok (h) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{10} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{10} \times 8$$

$$= 0,8 \text{ meter}$$

- Batas minimum tinggi balok (h):

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{15} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{15} \times 8$$

$$= 0,533 \text{ meter}$$

Maka dipakai tinggi balok 0,7 meter

- Batas maksimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0,7$$

$$= 0,35 \text{ meter}$$

- Batas minimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,6$$

$$= 0,467 \text{ meter}$$

Maka dipakai lebar balok 0,35 meter

Jadi, dipakai balok ukuran $\frac{35}{70} = 0,5 > 0,3$ (OK)

d. Dimensi Balok (B4)

Dengan menggunakan rumus pendekatan perhitungan dimensi balok, bentang terpanjang = 8 meter

- Batas maksimum tinggi balok (h) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{10} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{10} \times 8$$

$$= 0,8 \text{ meter}$$

- Batas minimum tinggi balok (h):

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{15} \times \text{panjang bentang}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{15} \times 8$$

$$= 0,533 \text{ meter}$$

Maka dipakai tinggi balok 0,6 meter

- Batas maksimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{1}{2} \times 0,6$$

$$= 0,3 \text{ meter}$$

- Batas minimum lebar balok (b) :

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times h \text{ balok}$$

$$h_{max} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0,6$$

$$= 0,4 \text{ meter}$$

Maka dipakai lebar balok 0,3 meter

Jadi, dipakai balok ukuran $\frac{30}{60} = 0,5 > 0,3$ (OK)

4.1.2 Dimensi Kolom

Berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.7.2.1 halaman 385 kolom-kolom harus memenuhi syarat berikut ini :

- Dimensi penampang terkecil diukur pada garis lurus yang melalui pusat geometri, dan tidak kurang dari 300 mm
- Rasio dimensi penampang terkecil terhadap dimensi tegak lurusnya tidak kurang dari 0,4

a. Dimensi kolom K1

Dipakai kolom dengan ukuran 90/90 cm

Cek Syarat :

1. Penampang terpendek (b) kolom = 900 mm > 300 mm (OK)
2. $\frac{90}{90} = 1 > 0,4$ (OK)

b. Dimensi kolom K2

Dipakai kolom dengan ukuran 70/90 cm

Cek Syarat :

1. Penampang terpendek (b) kolom = 700 mm > 300 mm (OK)
2. $\frac{70}{90} = 0,778 > 0,4$ (OK)

c. Dimensi Kolom K3

Dipakai kolom dengan ukuran 50/50 cm

Cek Syarat :

1. Penampang terpendek (b) kolom = 600 mm > 300 mm (OK)
2. $\frac{50}{50} = 1 > 0,4$ (OK)

4.2 Perhitungan Pembebanan

4.2.1 Beban Mati (Dead Load)

Berikut ini merupakan berat sendiri bahan bangunan dan berat komponen – komponen gedung yang digunakan, dan mengacu pada Beban Minimum Untuk Perancangan Gedung Dan Struktur Lain (SNI 1727-2020) :

a. Beban mati struktur :

- Volume beton bertulang = $24,0 \text{ kN/m}^3 = 24000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

(sumber SNI 1727-2020, tabel C3.1-2)

(dihitung menggunakan program bantu ETABS)

b. Beban mati tambahan :

- Berat air hujan = perkiraan tebal air x berat jenis air hujan
= $0,05 \text{ m} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
= 50 kg/m^3

- Berat plafon dan rangka :

- Berat Gypsum = $0,08 \text{ kN/m}^2$

- Berat Hollow = $0,38 \text{ kN/m}^2$

- Berat Total = Berat Gypsum + Berat Hollow

= $0,08 + 0,38$

= $0,46 \text{ kN/m}^2$

(sumber SNI 1727-2020, tabel C3.1-1)

- Berat penutup lantai :

- Berat Keramik = $0,77 \text{ kN/m}^2$

(sumber SNI 1727-2020, tabel C3.1-1)

- Berat mekanikal elektrik :
 - Berat ME = 0,19 kN/m²
- Berat pasangan bata :
 - Berat pas. bata = 1,29 kN/m²
- Berat spesi :
 - Berat spesi per mm tebal = 0,023 kN/m²
- Berat jendela :
 - Berat kaca = 0,38 kN/m²

4.2.1.1 Beban Mati Sendiri Struktur (Selfweight)

Untuk berat sendiri struktur, meliputi balok, kolom dan pelat sudah dihitung dengan perintah selfweight pada program bantu ETABS 2017.

4.2.1.2 Beban Mati Tambahan Pada Pelat Atap

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Berat mekanikal elektrik | = 0,19 kN/m ² |
| • Berat air hujan | = 0,485 kN/m ² |
| • Berat plafon dan tangga | = 0,46 kN/m ² |
| • Berat spesi tebal 5 cm | = 1,15 kN/m ² |
| Berat total | = 2,285 kN/m ² |

4.2.1.3 Beban Mati Tambahan Pada Pelat Lantai

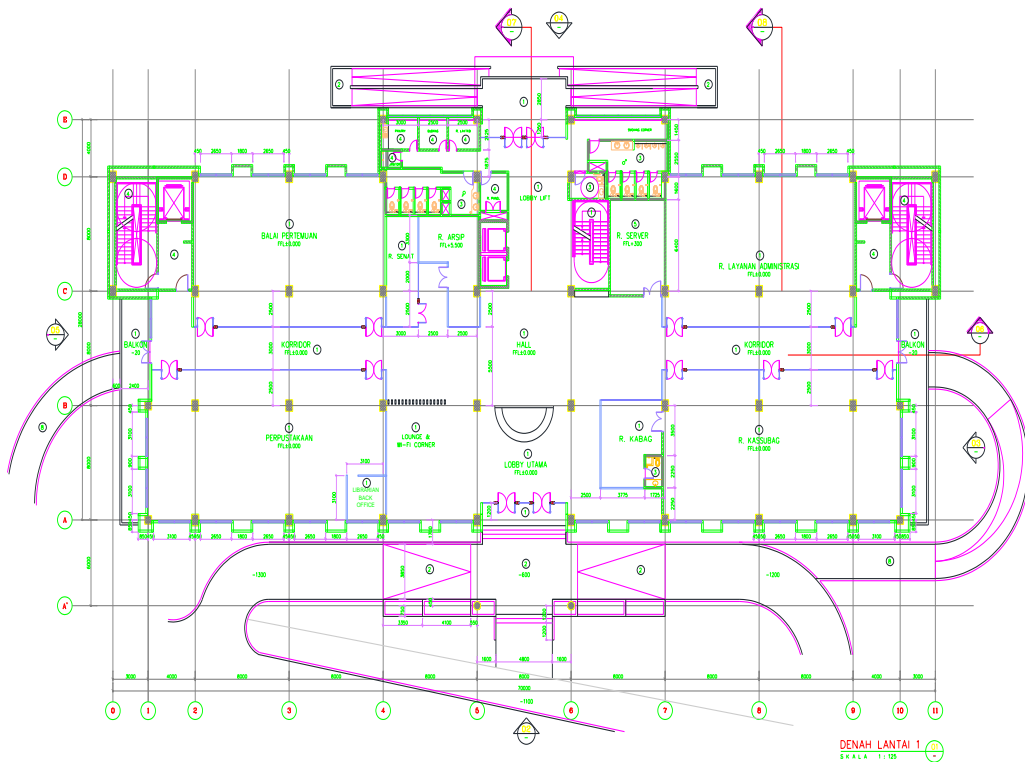
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Berat mekanikal elektrik | = 0,19 kN/m ² |
| • Berat keramik | = 0,77 kN/m ² |
| • Berat plafon dan rangka | = 0,46 kN/m ² |
| • Berat spesi tebal 2 cm | = 0,46 kN/m ² |
| Berat total | = 1,88 kN/m ² |

4.2.1.4 Beban Mati Pada Tangga

- Berat spesi tebal 3 cm = 0,46 kN/m²
 - Berat penutup lantai = 0,77 kN/m²
-
- = 1,23 kN/m²

4.2.1.5 Beban Mati Pada Balok (Akibat Beban Dinding)

A. Lantai 1 (elevasi 5 meter)



Gambar 4.5 Denah Lantai 1 Elevasi 5 meter

1. Arah memanjang (sumbu x)

a. Grid C-E dan Grid U-W pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 4 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – h balok) x bentang
 $= (5,5 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 16,8 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J2) = (tinggi jendela x lebar jendela)
 $= 2,2 \times 2,65$
 $= 5,83 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$

$$= \frac{16,8 - 5,83}{1,826} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 65,3 \%$$

- Berat jendela = 319,5 kg/m
- Berat dinding = Berat bata x (tinggi lantai x tinggi balok)

$$= 129 \times (5 \times 0,8)$$

$$= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}^2$$
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela

$$= 65,3 \% \times 541,8 + 319,5$$

$$= 673,235 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 6,732 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Grid E-G, G-I, I-K, N-Q, Q-S pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang

$$= (5 - 0,8) \times 8$$

$$= 33,6 \text{ m}^2$$
- A jendela (J2) = (tinggi jendela x lebar jendela) x 2

$$= (2,2 \times 2,65) \times 2$$

$$= 11,66 \text{ m}^2$$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$

$$= \frac{33,6 - 11,6}{33,6} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 65,298 \%$$
- Berat jendela = 319,5 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)

$$= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$$

$$= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela

$$= 65,298 \% \times 541,8 + 319,5$$

$$= 562,38 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 5,624 \text{ kN/m}$$

c. Grid K-N pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai - tinggi balok) x bentang

$$= (5 - 0,80) \times 8$$

$$= 33,6 \text{ m}^2$$

- A kaca = (tinggi kaca x lebar kaca) x 3

$$= (2,4 \times 0,94) \times 3$$

$$= 6,768 \text{ m}^2$$

- A pintu (PU.1) = (tinggi pintu x lebar pintu) x 2

$$= (2,4 \times 1,6) \times 2$$

$$= 7,68 \text{ m}^2$$

- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding} (A \text{ kaca} + A \text{ pintu})}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$

$$= \frac{33,6 - (7,68 + 6,768)}{33,6} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 57 \%$$

- Berat pintu = 243 kg/m

- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai - tinggi balok)

$$= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$$

$$= 5,418 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding baata x (berat dinding + berat pintu)

$$= 57 \% \times (5,418 + 243)$$

$$= 141,644 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 1,416 \text{ kN/m}$$

d. Grid C-E, U-W pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 4 meter

- A dinding kotor

$$= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$$

$$= (5 - 0,8) \times 8$$

$$= 17,2 \text{ m}^2$$

- A pintu (PK.1)

$$= \text{tinggi pintu} \times \text{lebar pintu}$$

$$= 2,4 \times 1,63$$

$$= 3,912 \text{ m}^2$$

- Prosentase dinding bata

$$= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{17,2 - 3,912}{17,2} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 77,3 \%$$

- Berat pintu

$$= 26 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Berat dinding

$$= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$$

$$= 129 \times (5 - 0,7)$$

$$= 554,7 \text{ kg/m}$$

- Beban dinding

$$= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat pintu}$$

$$= 77,3 \% \times (554,7 + 26)$$

$$= 454,062 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 4,541 \text{ kN/m}$$

e. Grid E-G pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding

$$= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$$

$$= 129 \times (5 - 0,7)$$

$$= 554,7 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 5,547 \text{ kN/m}$$

f. Grid E-G, H-I, Q-S, S-U pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (5 – 0,7) x 8
= 34,4 m²
- A pintu (PK.1) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
= 2,4 x 1,6
= 3,84 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{33,4 - 3,84}{33,4} \times 100 \%$
= 88,8 %
- Berat pintu = 121 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (5 – 0,7)
= 554,7 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat pintu
= 88,8 % x (554,7 + 121)
= 613,348 kg/m
= 6,133 kN/m

g. Grid A-E, V-Y pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 7 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (5 – 0,8)
= 541,8 kg/m
= 5,418 kN/m

h. Grid K-N pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang

- $$= (5 - 0,8) \times 8$$

$$= 33,6 \text{ m}^2$$
- A kaca

$$= (\text{tinggi kaca} \times \text{lebar kaca}) \times 2$$

$$= (2,4 \times 1,48) \times 2$$

$$= 7,104 \text{ m}^2$$
 - A pintu (PU.2)

$$= (\text{tinggi pintu} \times \text{lebar pintu}) \times 2$$

$$= (2,4 \times 0,8) \times 2$$

$$= 3,84 \text{ m}^2$$
 - Prosentase dinding bata

$$= \frac{A \text{ dinding} (A \text{ kaca} + A \text{ pintu})}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= \frac{33,6 - (7,104 + 3,84)}{33,6} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 67,429 \%$$
 - Berat pintu

$$= 241 \text{ kg/m}$$
 - Berat dinding

$$= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$$

$$= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$$

$$= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$$
 - Beban dinding

$$= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat}$$

$$= 67,429 \% \times (541,8 + 241)$$

$$= 730,656 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 7,307 \text{ kN/m}$$
- i. Grid I-K, N-P pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter
 - A dinding kotor

$$= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$$

$$= (5 - 0,8) \times 8$$

$$= 33,6 \text{ m}^2$$
 - A jendela (J6)

$$= \text{tinggi jendela} \times \text{lebar jendela}$$

$$= 4,4 \times 6,8$$

$$= 29,92 \text{ m}^2$$

- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{33,6 - 29,92}{33,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 11,0 \%$
- Berat jendela $= 809 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$
 $= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times (\text{berat dinding} + \text{berat jendela})$
 $= 11,0 \% \times (541,8 + 809)$
 $= 868,648 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 8,686 \text{ kN/m}$

2. Arah melintang (sumbu y)

a. Grid 10-15 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$
 $= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 5,418 \text{ kN/m}$

b. Grid 10-15 pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (5 - 0,7)$
 $= 554,7 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 5,547 \text{ kN/m}$

c. Grid 6-10 pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$
 $= (5 - 0,8) \times 8$

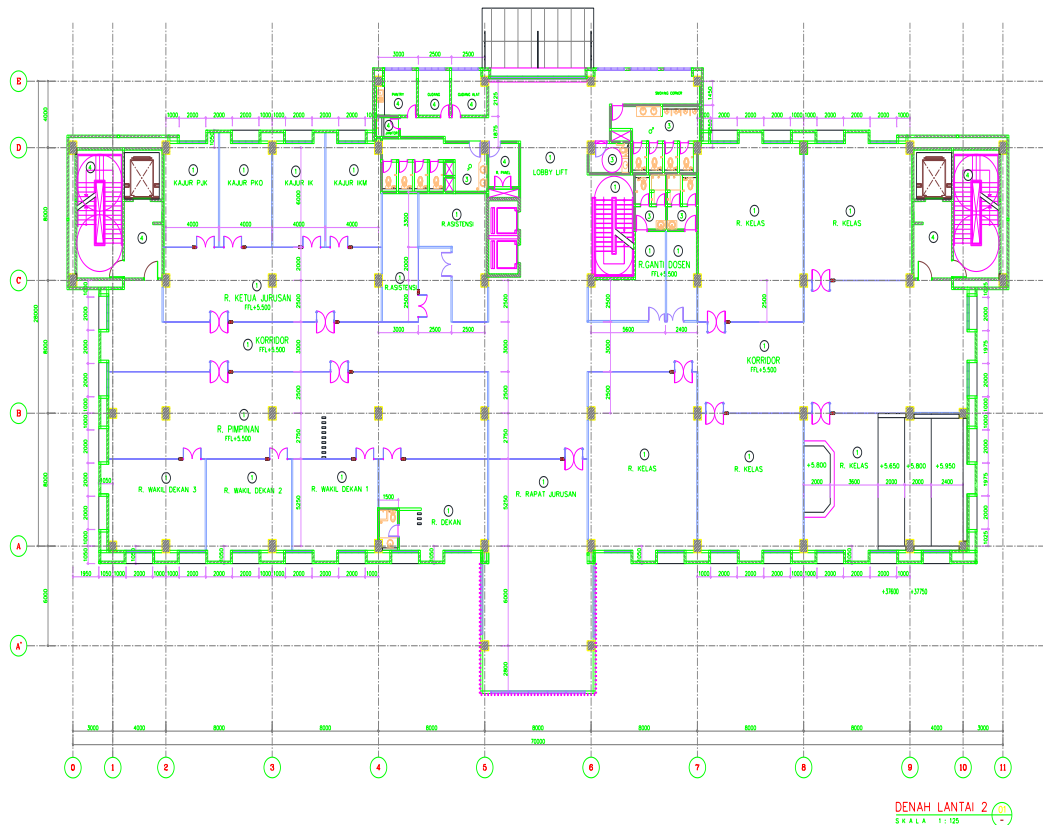
- $$= 33,6 \text{ m}^2$$
- A jendela (J2) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
 $= 4,4 \times 2,65$
 $= 11,66 \text{ m}^2$
 - A pintu (PD.1) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
 $= 4,4 \times 1,58$
 $= 6,952 \text{ m}^2$
 - Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding (A jendela+A pintu)}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{33,6 - (11,66 + 6,952)}{33,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 44,607 \%$
 - Berat jendela dan pintu = $319,452 + 188,275$
 $= 507,73 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 $= 129 \times (5 - 0,7)$
 $= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela dan pintu
 $= 44,607 \times 541,8 + 507,73$
 $= 749,409 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 7,494 \text{ kN/m}$
- d. Grid 2-6 pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

 - A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 $= (5 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 33,6 \text{ m}^2$
 - A jendela (J2) = (tinggi jendela x lebar jendela) x 2
 $= (4,4 \times 2,65) \times 2$
 $= 23,32 \text{ m}^2$

- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{33,6 - 23,32}{33,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 30,6 \%$
 - Berat jendela $= 198,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$
 $= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat jendela}$
 $= 30,6 \% \times 541,8 + 198,8$
 $= 563,463 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 5,635 \text{ kN/m}$
- e. Grid 15-16 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 4 meter
- Beban dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$
 $= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 5,418 \text{ kN/m}$
- f. Grid 2-6 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter
- Beban dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (5 - 0,8)$
 $= 541,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 5,418 \text{ kN/m}$
- g. Grid 2-6 pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter
- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$
 $= (5 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 33,6 \text{ m}^2$

- A pintu (PD.2A) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
 = 2,7 x 1,28
 = 3,456 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 = $\frac{33,6 - 3,456}{33,6} \times 100 \%$
 = 89,7 %
- Berat pintu = 82 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 = 129 x (5 – 0,8)
 = 541,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 = 89,7 % x (541,8 + 82)
 = 568,408 kg/m
 = 5,684 kN/m

B. Lantai 2 (elevasi 4 meter)



Gambar 4.6 Denah Lantai 2 Elevasi 4 meter

1. Arah memanjang (sumbu x)

a. Grid K-N pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang

$$= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$$

$$= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$$
- A jendela (J5) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela

$$= 2,95 \times 5,7$$

$$= 16,815 \text{ m}^2$$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$

$$= \frac{25,6 - 16,815}{25,6} \times 100 \%$$

- Berat jendela = 34,3 %
- Berat jendela = 472,6 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
- Berat dinding = 129 x (4 – 0,8)
- Berat dinding = 412,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
- Beban dinding = 34,3 % x (412,8 + 472,6)
- Beban dinding = 614,3 kg/m
- Beban dinding = 6,143 kN/m

b. Grid A-E, U-Y pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 4 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
- A dinding kotor = (4 – 0,8) x 4
- A dinding kotor = 12,8 m²
- A jendela (J4) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
- A jendela (J4) = 2,95 x 1,8
- A jendela (J4) = 5,31 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{12,8 - 5,31}{12,8} \times 100 \%$
- Prosentase dinding bata = 58,5 %
- Berat jendela = 188,8 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
- Berat dinding = 129 x (4 – 0,8)
- Berat dinding = 412,8 kg/m

- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 58,5 \% \times (413 + 188,8)$
 $= 430,38 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,304 \text{ kN/m}$

c. Grid E-G, G-I, I-K, N-Q, Q-S pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J4) = (tinggi jendela x lebar jendela) x 2
 $= (2,95 \times 1,8) \times 2$
 $= 10,62 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 10,62}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 58,516 \%$
- Berat jendela = 188,8 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 58,516 \% \times (412,8 + 188,8)$
 $= 352,05 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 3,520 \text{ kN/m}$

d. Grid C-E, U-W pada dinding B4 30/60 bentang 4 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,6)
= 438,6 kg/m
= 4,386 kN/m

e. Grid E-G, G-I, I-K, K-N, N-Q, Q-S, S-U pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 4 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,7) x 4
= 13,2 m²
- A pintu (PK.3) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
= 2,4 x 1,6
= 3,84 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{13,2 - 3,84}{13,2} \times 100 \%$
= 70,9 %
- Berat pintu = 121 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,7)
= 425,7 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 58,516 % x (425,7 + 121)
= 422,43 kg/m
= 4,224 kN/m

f. Grid A-E, U-Y pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
= 4,128 kN/m

g. Grid E-G, G-I, I-K, K-N, N-Q, Q-S, S-U pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,7) x 8
= 26,4 m²
- A pintu (PD.2A) = (tinggi pintu x lebar pintu) x 2
= (2,7 x 1,28) x 2
= 6,912 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{26,4 - 6,912}{26,4} \times 100 \%$
= 73,8 %
- Berat pintu = 82 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,7)
= 425,7 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 73,8 % x (425,7 + 82)
= 396,58 kg/m
= 3,966 kN/m

h. Grid A-E, U-Y pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,8) x 8
= 25,6 m²
- A pintu (PB.1) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
= 2,1 x 0,9
= 1,89 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{25,6 - 1,89}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
= 92,6 %
- Berat pintu = 64 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 92,6 % x (412,8 + 64)
= 446,58 kg/m
= 4,466 kN/m

i. Grid E-G, G-I pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,7) x 8
= 26,4 m²
- A pintu (PK.3) = (tinggi pintu x lebar pintu) x 2
= (2,4 x 1,6) x 2
= 7,68 m²

- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{26,4 - 7,68}{26,4} \times 100 \%$
 $= 70,9 \%$
- Berat pintu $= 121 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,7)$
 $= 425,7 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat jendela}$
 $= 70,9 \% \times (425,7 + 121)$
 $= 422,43 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,224 \text{ kN/m}$

j. Grid I-K, N-Q pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$
 $= (4 - 0,6) \times 8$
 $= 27,2 \text{ m}^2$
- A pintu (P4) $= (\text{tinggi pintu} \times \text{lebar pintu}) \times 4$
 $= (2,2 \times 0,7) \times 4$
 $= 6,16 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{27,2 - 6,16}{27,2} \times 100 \%$
 $= 77,4 \%$
- Berat pintu $= 22 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,6)$
 $= 438,6 \text{ kg/m}$

- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 77,4 \% \times (438,6,7 + 22)$
 $= 422,43 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,224 \text{ kN/m}$

k. Grid I-K, N-Q pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J4) = (tinggi jendela x lebar jendela) x 3
 $= (2,95 \times 1,8) \times 3$
 $= 15,93 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 15,93}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 37,773 \%$
- Berat jendela = 188,8 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 37,773 \% \times (412,8 + 188,8)$
 $= 227,26 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 2,273 \text{ kN/m}$

1. Grid K-N pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,8) x 8
= 25,6 m²
- A jendela (J.6A) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
= 2,44 x 6,82
= 16,646 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{25,6 - 16,646}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
= 34,978 %
- Berat jendela = 476,2 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 34,978 % x (412,8 + 476,2)
= 310,94 kg/m
= 3,109 kN/m

2. Arah melintang (sumbu y)

a. Grid 10-15 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
= 4,128 kN/m

b. Grid 6-10 pada dinding B3 30/60 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,6) x 8
= 27,2 m²
- A jendela (J4) = (tinggi jendela x lebar jendela) x 2
= (2,95 x 1,8) x 2
= 10,62 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{27,2 - 10,62}{27,2} \times 100 \%$
= 61,0 %
- Berat jendela = 188,8 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,6)
= 438,6 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 61 % x (412,8 + 188,8)
= 645,01 kg/m
= 6,450 kN/m

c. Grid 2-6 pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,6)
= 425,7 kg/m
= 4,257 kN/m

d. Grid 10-15 pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,7)
= 425,7 kg/m
= 4,257 kN/m

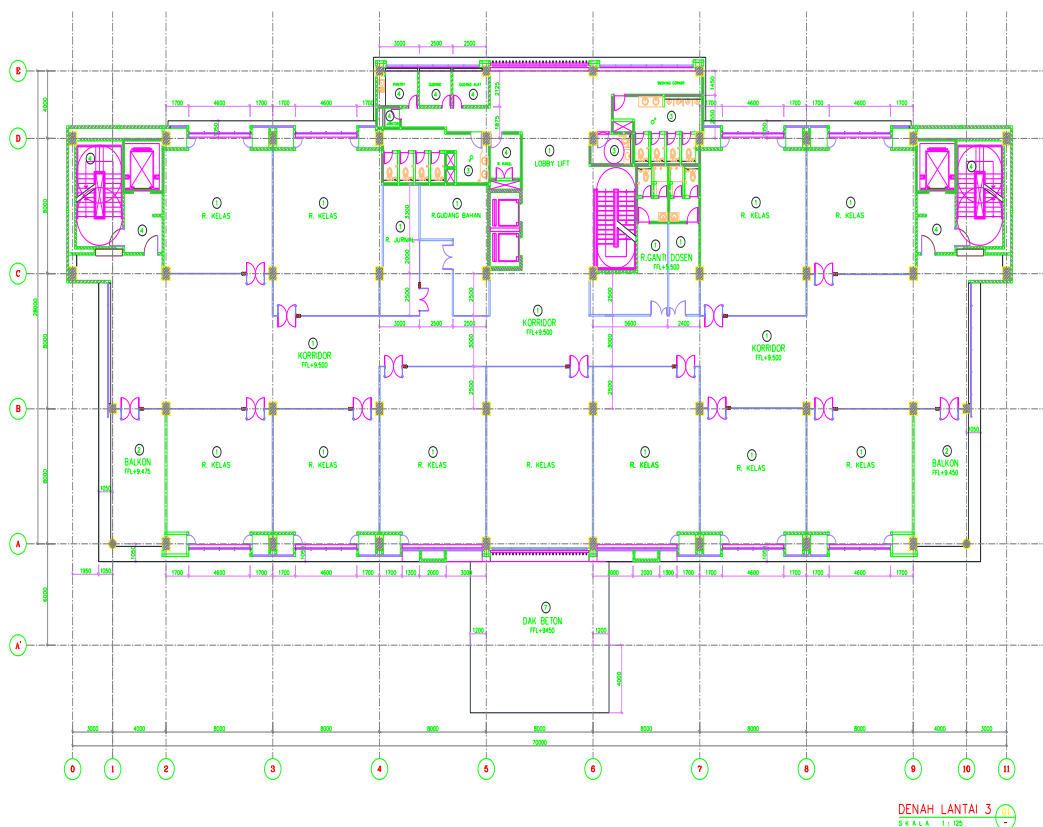
e. Grid 1-2 pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 6 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,7) x 6
= 19,8 m²
- A jendela (J3) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
= 3,24 x 4,05
= 13,122 m²
- Prosentase dindingg bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{19,8 - 13,122}{27,2} \times 100 \%$
= 33,727 %
- Berat jendela = 361,7 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,7)
= 425,7 kg/m
- Bebandinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 33,727 % x (425,7,8 + 361,7)
= 265,57 kg/m
= 2,656 kN/m

f. Grid 2-6 pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 = 129 x (4 – 0,8)
 = 412,8 kg/m
 = 4,128 kN/m

C. Lantrai 3 (elevasi 4 meter)



Gambar 4.7 Denah Lantai 3 Elevasi 4 meter

1. Arah memanjang (sumbu x)

a. Grid E-G, G-I, Q-S, S-U pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 = (4 – 0,8) x 6

- $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J4.A) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
 $= 2,95 \times 4,35$
 $= 12,838 \text{ m}^2$
 - Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 12,838}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 49,85 \%$
 - Berat jendela = $453,6 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 - Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 49,85 \% \times (412,8 + 453,6)$
 $= 431,9 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,319 \text{ kN/m}$

b. Grig I-K, K-N, N-Q pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
 - A jendela (J5) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
 $= 2,95 \times 5,70$
 $= 16,815 \text{ m}^2$
 - Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 16,815}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 34,32 \%$
 - Berat jendela = $472,6 \text{ kg/m}$

- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 34,32 % x (412,8 + 472,6)
= 303,9 kg/m
= 3,039 kN/m

c. Grid C-E, U-W pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 4 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,8) x
= 12,8 m²
- A pintu (PK.3) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
= 2,4 x 1,6
= 3,84 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{12,8 - 3,84}{12,8} \times 100 \%$
= 70 %
- Berat pintu = 120,6 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 70 % x (412,8 + 120,6)
= 373,4 kg/m
= 3,734 kN/m

d. Grid E-G, G-I, I-K, K-N, N-Q, Q-S, S-U pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,8) x 8
= 25,6 m²
- A pintu (PK.3) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
= 2,4 x 1,6
= 3,84 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{25,6 - 3,84}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
= 85 %
- Berat pintu = 120,6 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 85 % x (412,8 + 120,6)
= 453,4 kg/m
= 4,534 kN/m

e. Grid N-Q pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,8) x 8
= 25,6 m²
- A pintu (PD.2A) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
= 2,7 x 1,28
= 3,456 m²

- Prosentase dinfing bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 3,456}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 86,5 \%$
- Berat pintu $= 82,3 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat jendela}$
 $= 86,5 \% \times (412,8 + 82,3)$
 $= 428,3 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,283 \text{ kN/m}$

f. Grid A-E, U-Y pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A pintu (PB.1) $= \text{tinggi pintu} \times \text{lebar pintu}$
 $= 2,1 \times 0,9$
 $= 1,89 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 1,89}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 92,62 \%$
- Berat pintu $= 64,3 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$

- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 92,62 \% \times (412,8 + 64,3)$
 $= 441,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,418 \text{ kN/m}$

g. Grid A-E, U-Y pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,128 \text{ kN/m}$

h. Grid I-K, K-N, N-Q pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J6.A) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
 $= 2,44 \times 6,82$
 $= 16,646 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 16,646}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 34,98 \%$
- Berat jendela = 809,3 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 34,98 \% \times (412,8 + 809,3)$

$$= 427 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 4,27 \text{ kN/m}$$

2. Arah melintang (sumbu y)

a. Grid 10-15, pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times$
bentang
 $= (4 - 0,7) \times 8$
 $= 26,4 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J5) $= \text{tinggi jendela} \times \text{lebar jendela}$
 $= 2,95 \times 5,7$
 $= 16,815 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{26,4 - 16,815}{26,4} \times 100 \%$
 $= 36,31 \%$
- Berat jendela $= 472,6 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi}$
balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,7)$
 $= 427,7 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat}$
dinding + berat jendela
 $= 36,31 \% \times (427,7 + 472,6)$
 $= 326 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 3,26 \text{ kN/m}$

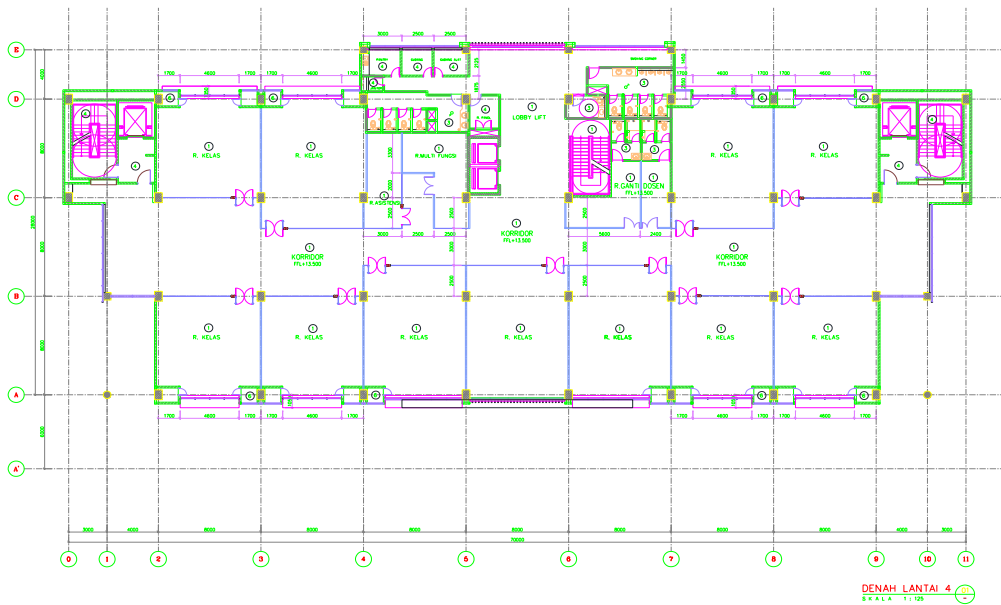
b. Grid 10-15, 2-6 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi}$
balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,128 \text{ kN/m}$

c. Grid 15-16 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 4 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 = 129 x (4 – 0,8)
 = 412,8 kg/m
 = 4,128 kN/m

D. Lantai 4, 5, 6, dan 7 (elevasi 4 meter)



Gambar 4.8 Denah lantai 4, 5, 6, dan 7 Elevasi 4 meter

1. Arah memanjang (sumbu x)

a. Grid E-G, G-I, Q-S, S-U pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 = (4 – 0,8) x 8
 = 25,6 m²
- A jendela (J.4B) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
 = 3,85 x 4,35
 = 16,747 m²

- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 16,747}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 34,6 \%$
- Berat jendela $= 664,2 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat jendela}$
 $= 34,6 \% \times (412,8 + 664,2)$
 $= 372,4 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 3,724 \text{ kN/m}$

b. Grid I-K, K-N, N-Q pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J5.A) $= \text{tinggi jendela} \times \text{lebar jendela}$
 $= 3,85 \times 5,70$
 $= 21,945 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 21,945}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 14,3 \%$
- Berat jendela $= 607,7 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$

- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
 $= 14,3 \% \times (412,8 + 607,7)$
 $= 145,7 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 1,457 \text{ kN/m}$

c. Grid E-G, G-I, I-K, K-N, N-Q, Q-S, S-U pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A pintu (PK.3) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
 $= 2,4 \times 1,6$
 $= 3,84 \text{ m}^2$
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 3,84}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 85 \%$
- Berat pintu = 120,6 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat pintu
 $= 85 \% \times (412,8 + 120,6)$
 $= 453,4 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,534 \text{ kN/m}$

d. Grid C-E, U-W pada dinding B2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,8) x 8
= 25,6 m²
- A jendela (J2) = tinggi jendela x lebar jendela
= 4,4 x 2,65
= 11,66 m²
- Prosentase dinding bata = $\frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
= $\frac{25,6 - 11,66}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
= 54,5 %
- Berat jendela = 319,5 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 54,5 % x (412,8 + 319,5)
= 398,7 kg/m
= 3,987 kN/m

e. Grid N-Q pada dinding b2 50/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor = (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok) x bentang
= (4 – 0,7) x 8
= 26,4 m²
- A pintu (PD.2A) = tinggi pintu x lebar pintu
= 2,7 x 1,28
= 3,456 m²

- Prosentase inding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ pintu}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{26,4 - 3,456}{26,4} \times 100 \%$
 $= 86,9 \%$
- Berat pintu $= 82,3 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,7)$
 $= 425,7 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat pintu}$
 $= 86,9 \% \times (425,7 + 82,3)$
 $= 4415,4 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,415 \text{ kN/m}$

f. Grid A-E, U-Y pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,128 \text{ kN/m}$

g. Grid I-K, K-N, N-Q pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$
 $= (4 - 0,8) \times 8$
 $= 25,6 \text{ m}^2$
- A jendela (J6.A) $= \text{tinggi jendela} \times \text{lebar jendela}$
 $= 2,44 \times 6,82$
 $= 16,646 \text{ m}^2$

- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$
 $= \frac{25,6 - 16,646}{25,6} \times 100 \%$
 $= 35 \%$
- Berat jendela $= 476,2 \text{ kg/m}$
- Berat dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
- Beban dinding $= \text{prosentase dinding bata} \times \text{berat dinding} + \text{berat jendela}$
 $= 35 \% \times (412,8 + 476,2)$
 $= 311 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 3,11 \text{ kN/m}$

2. Arah melintang (sumbu y)

a. Grid 2-6 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding $= \text{berat bata} \times (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok})$
 $= 129 \times (4 - 0,8)$
 $= 412,8 \text{ kg/m}$
 $= 4,128 \text{ kN/m}$

b. Grid 6-10 pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- A dinding kotor $= (\text{tinggi lantai} - \text{tinggi balok}) \times \text{bentang}$
 $= (4 - 0,7) \times 8$
 $= 26,4 \text{ m}^2$

$$A \text{ jendela (J5)} = \text{tinggi jendela} \times \text{lebar jendela}$$

$$= 2,95 \times 5,70$$

$$= 16,815 \text{ m}^2$$

- Prosentase dinding bata $= \frac{A \text{ dinding kotor} - A \text{ jendela}}{A \text{ dinding kotor}} \times 100 \%$

$$= \frac{26,4 - 16,815}{26,4} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 36,3 \%$$

- Berat jendela = 472,6 kg/m
- Berat dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,7)
= 425,7 kg/m
- Beban dinding = prosentase dinding bata x berat dinding + berat jendela
= 36,3 % x (425,7 + 472,6)
= 326 kg/m
= 3,26 kN/m

c. Grid 10-15 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
= 4,128 kN/m

d. Grid 10-15 pada dinding B3 35/70 bentang 8 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,7)
= 426 kg/m
= 4,26 kN/m

e. Grid 15-16 pada dinding B1 40/80 bentang 4 meter

- Beban dinding = berat bata x (tinggi lantai – tinggi balok)
= 129 x (4 – 0,8)
= 412,8 kg/m
= 4,128 kN/m

4.2.2 Beban Hidup (Live Load)

4.2.2.1 Beban Hidup Yang Bekerja

Berikut adalah beban hidup yang digunakan dalam tugas akhir ini yang mengacu berdasarkan SNI 1727-2020 tentang Beban Desain Minimum dan Kriteria Terkait Untuk Bangunan Gedung dan Struktur Lain :

- Ruang Kantor = 2,4 kN/m²
- Atap datar, Berhubung, dan Lengkung = 0,96 kN/m²
- Room Hotel = 1,92 kN/m²
- Balkon Room = 4,79 kN/m²
- Koridor = 4,79 kN/m²
- Tangga dan Bordes = 4,79 kN/m²
- Ruang Makan dan Restoran = 4,79 kN/m²
- Ruang Pertemuan = 4,79 kN/m²
- Lobby = 4,79 kN/m²

4.2.2.2 Koefisien Reduksi Beban Hidup

Sehubungan dengan terjadinya beban hidup yang akan membebani semua bagian dari semua unsur struktur pemikul secara serentak selama umur gedung tersebut adalah sangat kecil dan dianggap tidak efektif sepenuhnya, maka beban hidup terbagi rata perlu dikalikan suatu koefisien reduksi untuk mereduksi sebagian nilai dari beban tersebut.

Berdasarkan PPUIG 1983 halaman 21, koefisien reduksi beban hidup adalah sebagai berikut :

Tabel 4.1 Koefisien Reduksi Beban Hidup

No	PENGUNAAN GEDUNG	Koef. Reduksi	
		Untuk balok induk dan portal	Untuk peninjauan gempa
1	Rumah tinggal, asrama, hotel, dan RS	0,75	0,3
2	Sekolah, Ruang kuliah	0,9	0,5
3	Masjid, gereja, bioskop, dan restoran	0,9	0,5
4	Kantor dan bank	0,6	0,3
5	*Perumahan/penhunian	0,75	0,3
	*Pendidikan dan kantor	0,75	0,5
	*Pertemuan umum, perdagangan, industri, dan kendaraan	0,9	0,5

Karena Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan berfungsi sebagai ruang kuliah, maka koefisien reduksi yang digunakan dalam perencanaan portal balok dan kolom sebesar 0,9 dan untuk peninjauan beban gempa sebesar 0,5. Nilai 0,9 langsung dikalikan kedalam kombinasi pembebanan untuk beban hidup (Live Load), sehingga pada program bantu ETABS 2018 Pattern Live Load Factor diubah menjadi 1.

4.3 Beban Gempa

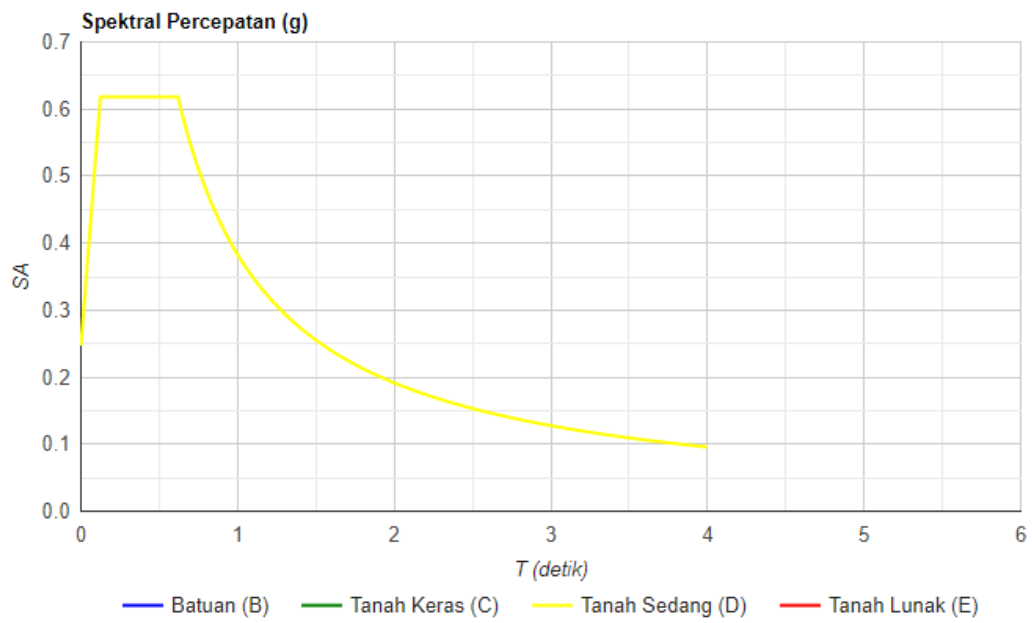
4.3.1 Analisis Gempa Berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012

4.3.1.1 Menentukan Data Beban Gempa Respons Spektrum Berdasarkan Puskim.pu.go.id

Variabel	Nilai
PGA (g)	0.399
S _s (g)	0.781
S ₁ (g)	0.330
C _{RS}	1.003
C _{R1}	0.921
F _{PGA}	1.101
F _A	1.188
F _V	1.740
PSA (g)	0.439
S _{MS} (g)	0.927
S _{M1} (g)	0.574
S _{DS} (g)	0.618
S _{D1} (g)	0.383
T ₀ (detik)	0.124
T _s (detik)	0.619

T (detik)	SA (g)
0	0.247
T ₀	0.618
T _S	0.618
T _S +0	0.532
T _S +0.1	0.467
T _S +0.2	0.416
T _S +0.3	0.376
T _S +0.4	0.342
T _S +0.5	0.314
T _S +0.6	0.290
T _S +0.7	0.270
T _S +0.8	0.252
T _S +0.9	0.236
T _S +1	0.223
T _S +1.1	0.210
T _S +1.2	0.199
T _S +1.3	0.190
T _S +1.4	0.181
T _S +1.5	0.172
T _S +1.6	0.165
T _S +1.7	0.158
T _S +1.8	0.152
T _S +1.9	0.146
T _S +2	0.141
T _S +2.1	0.136
T _S +2.2	0.131
T _S +2.3	0.127
T _S +2.4	0.123
T _S +2.5	0.119
T _S +2.6	0.115
T _S +2.7	0.112
T _S +2.8	0.109
T _S +2.9	0.106
T _S +3	0.103

T (detik)	SA (g)
$T_S+3.1$	0.100
$T_S+3.2$	0.098
4	0.096
-	-
-	-



1. Menentukan kategori resiko bangunan

Jenis pemanfaatan	Kategori resiko
<p>Gedung dan nongedung yang memiliki risiko rendah terhadap jiwa manusia pada saat terjadi kegagalan, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk, antara lain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fasilitas pertanian, perkebunan, perternakan, dan perikanan - Fasilitas sementara - Gudang penyimpanan - Rumah jaga dan struktur kecil lainnya 	I
<p>Semua gedung dan struktur lain, kecuali yang termasuk dalam kategori risiko I,III,IV, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perumahan - Rumah toko dan rumah kantor - Pasar - Gedung perkantoran - Gedung apartemen/ rumah susun - Pusat perbelanjaan/ mall - Bangunan industri - Fasilitas manufaktur - Pabrik 	II
<p>Gedung dan nongedung yang memiliki risiko tinggi terhadap jiwa manusia pada saat terjadi kegagalan, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bioskop - Gedung pertemuan - Stadion - Fasilitas kesehatan yang tidak memiliki unit bedah dan unit gawat darurat - Fasilitas penitipan anak - Penjara - Bangunan untuk orang jompo <p>Gedung dan nongedung, tidak termasuk kedalam kategori risiko IV, yang memiliki potensi untuk menyebabkan dampak ekonomi yang besar dan/atau gangguan massal terhadap kehidupan masyarakat sehari-hari bila terjadi kegagalan, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pusat pembangkit listrik biasa - Fasilitas penanganan air - Fasilitas penanganan limbah - Pusat telekomunikasi <p>Gedung dan nongedung yang tidak termasuk dalam kategori risiko IV, (termasuk, tetapi tidak dibatasi untuk fasilitas manufaktur, proses, penanganan, penyimpanan, penggunaan atau tempat pembuangan bahan bakar berbahaya, bahan kimia berbahaya, limbah berbahaya, atau bahan yang mudah meledak) yang mengandung bahan beracun atau peledak di mana jumlah kandungan bahannya melebihi nilai batas yang disyaratkan oleh instansi yang berwenang dan cukup menimbulkan bahaya bagi masyarakat jika terjadi kebocoran.</p>	III

Jenis pemanfaatan	Kategori risiko
<p>Gedung dan nongedung yang dikategorikan sebagai fasilitas yang penting, termasuk, tetapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bangunan-bangunan monumental - Gedung sekolah dan fasilitas pendidikan - Rumah ibadah - Rumah sakit dan fasilitas kesehatan lainnya yang memiliki fasilitas bedah dan unit gawat darurat - Fasilitas pemadam kebakaran, ambulans, dan kantor polisi, serta garasi kendaraan darurat - Tempat perlindungan terhadap gempa bumi, tsunami, angin badai, dan tempat perlindungan darurat lainnya - Fasilitas kesiapan darurat, komunikasi, pusat operasi dan fasilitas lainnya untuk tanggap darurat - Pusat pembangkit energi dan fasilitas publik lainnya yang dibutuhkan pada saat keadaan darurat - Struktur tambahan (termasuk menara telekomunikasi, tangki penyimpanan bahan bakar, menara pendingin, struktur stasiun listrik, tangki air pemadam kebakaran atau struktur rumah atau struktur pendukung air atau material atau peralatan pemadam kebakaran) yang disyaratkan untuk beroperasi pada saat keadaan darurat <p>Gedung dan nongedung yang dibutuhkan untuk mempertahankan fungsi struktur bangunan lain yang masuk ke dalam kategori risiko IV.</p>	IV

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 halaman 14-15)

Berdasarkan jenis pemanfaatan Gedung, Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang termasuk kategori IV, yaitu Gedung sekolah dan fasilitas pendidikan.

2. Menentukan faktor keutamaan gempa (I_e)

Kategori risiko	Faktor keutamaan gempa, I_e
I atau II	1,0
III	1,25
IV	1,50

3. Menentukan klasifikasi situs tanah

Berikut merupakan perhitungan nilai N rata-rata dari 2 buah sampel benda uji Standart Penetration Test (SPT) pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang.

Menghitung nilai rata-rata dengan rumus sebagai berikut :

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

- Sampel 1

Tabel 4.2 Rekapitulasi Data Uji SPT Benda Uji 1

No	Kedalaman	Tebal	Nilai SPT/Ni	Ti/Ni
1	0	0	0	
2	2	2	6	0,333
3	4	2	4	0,5
4	6	2	4	0,5
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	0,05
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
	$\sum ti$	30	$\sum ti/ni$	2,242

$$Ni = \frac{30}{2,242}$$

$$= 13,38 \text{ ft/blows}$$

- Sampel 2

Tabel 4.3 Rekapitulasi Data Uji SPT Benda Uji 2

No	Kedalaman	Tebal	Nilai SPT/Ni	Ti/Ni
1	0	0	0	0
2	2	2	5	0,4
3	4	2	7	0,286
4	6	2	18	0,111
5	8	2	50	0,04
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	0,2
12	22	2	20	0,1
13	24	2	26	0,077
14	26	2	45	0,044
15	28	2	59	0,034
16	30	2	60	0,033
	$\sum ti$	30	$\sum ti/ni$	1,727

$$Ni = \frac{30}{1,727}$$

$$= 17,37$$

Sehingga, $\frac{N1+N2}{2} = \frac{13,38+17,37}{2} = 15,38$ ft/blows

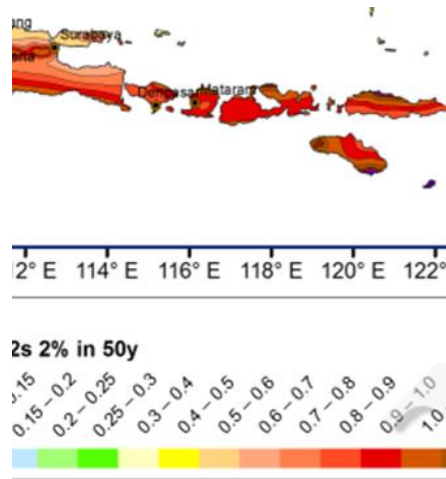
Dari perhitungan ke 2 buah sampel tersebut didapat nilai N rata-rata = 15,38 > 15. Sehingga Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahraagaan Universitas Negeri Malang masuk kedalam kelas situs Tanah Sedang (SD).

Kelas situs	\bar{v}_s (m/detik)	\bar{N} atau \bar{N}_{ch}	\bar{s}_u (kPa)
SA (batuan keras)	>1500	N/A	N/A
SB (batuan)	750 sampai 1500	N/A	N/A
SC (tanah keras, sangat padat dan batuan lunak)	350 sampai 750	>50	≥ 100
SD (tanah sedang)	175 sampai 350	15 sampai 50	50 sampai 100
SE (tanah lunak)	< 175	<15	< 50
	Atau setiap profil tanah yang mengandung lebih dari 3 m tanah dengan karakteristik sebagai berikut : 1. Indeks plastisitas, $PI > 20$, 2. Kadar air, $w \geq 40\%$, 3. Kuat geser niralir $\bar{s}_u < 25$ kPa		
SF (tanah khusus,yang membutuhkan investigasi geoteknik spesifik dan analisis respons spesifik-situs yang mengikuti 0)	Setiap profil lapisan tanah yang memiliki salah satu atau lebih dari karakteristik berikut: - Rawan dan berpotensi gagal atau runtuh akibat beban gempa seperti mudah likuifaksi, lempung sangat sensitif, tanah tersementasi lemah - Lempung sangat organik dan/atau gambut (ketebalan $H > 3$ m)		

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2012 halaman 17-18)

- Menentukan nilai percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek (Ss) dan parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik (S1)

Nilai percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek (Ss) dan parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik (S1) ditentukan dari peta sumber dan bahaya gempa indonesia yang terbaru pada tahun 2017 dan untuk probabilitas terlampaui 2% dalam 50 tahun.



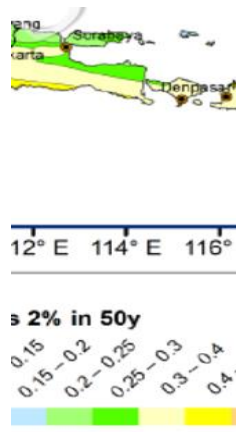
Gambar 4.9 Percepatan Spektrum Respons 0,2 Detik (S_s) Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang

(Sumber : Peta Gempa 2017)

Dari peta percepatan spektrum respon 0,2 detik (S_s) diatas didapatkan nilai S_s sebesar :

$$S_s = 0,7 - 0,8$$

$$= 0,781$$



Gambar 4.10 Percepatan Spektrum Respon 1 Detik (S_1) Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang

(Sumber : Peta Gempa 2017)

Dari percepatan spectrum 1 detik (S1) diatas, didapat nilai S1 sebesar :

$$S1 = 0,3 - 0,4$$

$$= 0,330$$

5. Menghitung faktor amplifikasi periode pendek (Fa)

Kelas situs	Parameter respons spektral percepatan gempa (MCE _R) terpetakan pada periode pendek, T=0,2 detik, S _s				
	S _s ≤ 0,25	S _s = 0,5	S _s = 0,75	S _s = 1,0	S _s ≥ 1,25
SA	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
SB	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
SC	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0
SD	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,0
SE	2,5	1,7	1,2	0,9	0,9
SF	SS ^b				

CATATAN:

- (a) Untuk nilai-nilai antara S_s dapat dilakukan interpolasi linier
- (b) SS= Situs yang memerlukan investigasi geoteknik spesifik dan analisis respons situs-spesifik, lihat 6.10.1

Dari kelas situs tanah sedang (S_D) dan nilai S_s sebesar 0,781. Maka dilakukan interpolasi linear dengan tujuan agar mendapatkan nilai Fa :

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

$$S_s = 0,781 \quad Fa = ?$$

$$S_s = 1 \quad Fa = 1,1$$

$$Fa = 1,2 - \frac{(1,2 - 1,1)}{(1 - 0,75)} \times (0,781 - 0,75)$$

$$= 1,188$$

6. Menghitung faktor amplifikasi periode 1 detik (Fv)

Kelas situs	Parameter respons spektral percepatan gempa MCE _R terpetakan pada periode 1 detik, S ₁				
	S ₁ ≤ 0,1	S ₁ = 0,2	S ₁ = 0,3	S ₁ = 0,4	S ₁ ≥ 0,5
SA	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
SB	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
SC	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3
SD	2,4	2	1,8	1,6	1,5
SE	3,5	3,2	2,8	2,4	2,4
SF	SS ^b				

CATATAN :

- (a) Untuk nilai-nilai antara S₁ dapat dilakukan interpolasi linier
- (b) SS= Situs yang memerlukan investigasi geoteknik spesifik dan analisis respons situs-spesifik, lihat 6.10.1

Dari kelas situs tanah sedang (S_D) dan nilai S_1 sebesar 0,330. Maka dilakukan interpolasi linear dengan tujuan agar mendapatkan nilai F_v :

$$S_1 = 0,3 \qquad F_v = 1,8$$

$$S_1 = 0,330 \qquad F_v = ?$$

$$S_1 = 0,4 \qquad F_v = 1,6$$

$$F_v = 1,8 - \frac{(1,8-1,6)}{(0,4-0,3)} \times (0,330 - 0,3)$$

$$= 1,740$$

7. Menghitung percepatan pada periode pendek (S_{MS}) berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 6.2 halaman : 21

$$S_{MS} = F_a \times S_s$$

$$= 1,188 \times 0,781$$

$$= 0,928 \text{ g}$$

8. Menghitung percepatan pada periode 1 detik (S_{M1}) berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 6.2 halaman : 21

$$S_{M1} = F_v \times S_1$$

$$= 1,740 \times 0,330$$

$$= 0,574 \text{ g}$$

9. Menghitung percepatan desain periode (S_{DS}) berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 6.2 halaman : 22

$$S_{DS} = \frac{2}{3} \times F_a \times S_s$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 1,188 \times 0,781$$

$$= 0,618$$

10. Menghitung percepatan desain periode (S_{D1}) berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 6.2 halaman : 22

$$S_{D1} = \frac{2}{3} \times F_v \times S_1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 1,740 \times 0,330$$

$$= 0,383$$

11. Menentukan kategori desain seismik

- a. Kategori desain seismik berdasarkan parameter respon percepatan pada perioda pendek (S_{DS})

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

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2012 Halaman 24)

Setelah mendapatkan nilai $S_{DS} = 0,618$ g, maka Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang termasuk dalam kategori resiko D.

- b. Kategori desain seismik berdasarkan parameter respon percepatan pada perioda pendek (S_{D1})

Nilai S_{D1}	Kategori risiko	
	I atau II atau III	IV
$S_{D1} < 0,167$	A	A
$0,067 \leq S_{D1} < 0,133$	B	C
$0,133 \leq S_{D1} < 0,20$	C	D
$0,20 \leq S_{D1}$	D	D

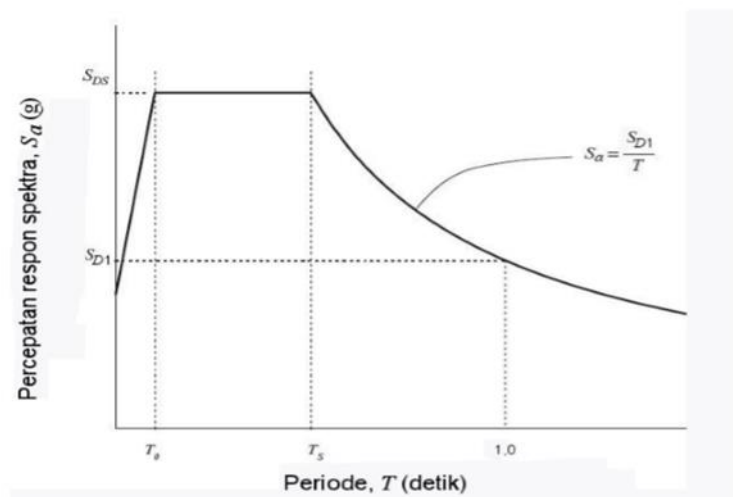
(Sumber : SNI 1726-2012 Halaman 25)

Setelah mendapatkan nilai $S_{D1} = 0,383$ g, maka Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang termasuk dalam kategori resiko D. Jadi, berdasarkan kategori desain seismik pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan jika ditinjau dari nilai S_{DS} dan S_{D1} adalah termasuk dalam kategori resiko D. Maka berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 21 halaman 362, sistem struktur penahan gaya gempa yang digunakan adalah komponen sistem rangka pemikul momen (SRPMM) dan harus memenuhi pasal 18.6 – 18.9.

Berikut merupakan rekapitulasi dari parameter-parameter yang digunakan dalam perhitungan beban gempa.

Kategori resiko	IV
Faktor keutamaan gempa (I_e)	1,5
Kelas situs tanah	SD
Parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek	0,781
Parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik (S_1) g	0,330
Faktor amplifikasi periode pendek (F_a)	1,188
Faktor amplifikasi periode 1 detik (F_v)	1,740
Percepatan pada periode pendek (S_{MS}) g	0,928
Percepatan pada periode 1 detik (S_{M1}) g	0,574
Percepatan desain pada periode pendek (S_{DS}) g	0,618
Percepatan desain pada periode 1 detik (S_{D1}) g	0,383
Kategori desain seismik (KDS)	D

4.3.1.2 Spectrum Respon Desain



(Sumber Sni 1726-2012 Halaman 23)

1. Menghitung nilai periode T_0 berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 6.4 halaman 23

$$\begin{aligned}T_0 &= 0,2 \times \frac{SD1}{SDS} \\ &= 0,2 \times \frac{0,383}{0,618} \\ &= 0,124 \text{ detik}\end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung nilai periode T_s berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 6.4 halaman 23

$$\begin{aligned}T_0 &= \frac{SD1}{SDS} \\ &= \frac{0,383}{0,618} \\ &= 0,619 \text{ detik}\end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung nilai S_a berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 6.4 halaman 23

- a. Untuk $T < T_0$

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

- b. Untuk $T \geq T_0$

$$S_a = S_{DS}$$

- c. Untuk $T \geq T_s$

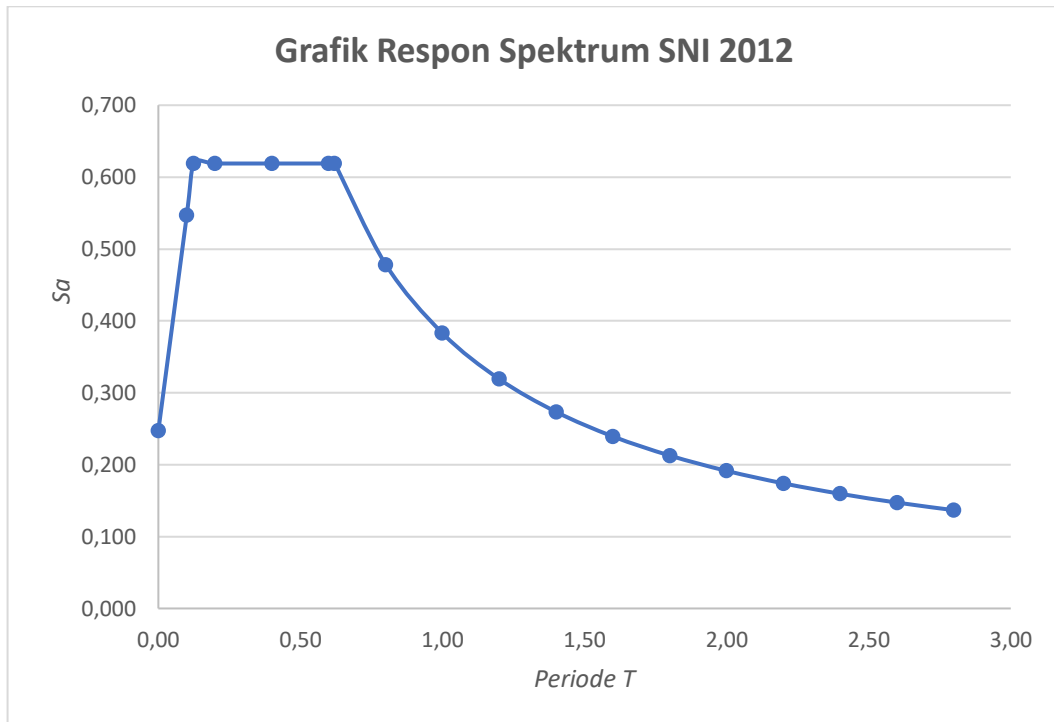
$$S_a = \frac{SD1}{T}$$

Berikut ini adalah hasil perhitungan respon spectrum rencana menggunakan aplikasi microsoft excel dan didapatkan grafik respon spectrum rencana pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang.

Tabel 4.4 Rekapitulasi Perhitungan Respon Spektrum Rencana Pada Gedung
Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang

T	Sa
(detik)	(g)
0,00	0,247
0,10	0,547
0,124	0,619
0,20	0,619
0,40	0,619
0,60	0,619
0,62	0,619
0,80	0,479
1,00	0,383
1,20	0,319
1,40	0,273
1,60	0,239
1,80	0,213
2,00	0,191
2,20	0,174
2,40	0,160
2,60	0,147
2,80	0,137

Grafik 4.1 Respon Spektrum SNI 2012



4.3.1.3 Periode Fundamental Struktur (T)

1. Menghitung perioda fundamental (Ta)

Untuk struktur dengan ketinggian < 12 tingkat dimana sistem penahan gaya gempa terdiri dari rangka pemikul momen beton atau baja secara keseluruhan dan tinggi tingkat paling sedikit 3 m (SNI 12726-2012 pasal 7.8.2 halaman 56)

Tipe struktur	C_t	x
Sistem rangka pemikul momen di mana rangka memikul 100 persen gaya gempa yang disyaratkan dan tidak dilingkupi atau dihubungkan dengan komponen yang lebih kaku dan akan mencegah rangka dari defleksi jika dikenai gaya gempa:		
Rangka baja pemikul momen	0,0724 ^a	0,8
Rangka beton pemikul momen	0,0466 ^a	0,9
Rangka baja dengan bresing eksentris	0,0731 ^a	0,75
Rangka baja dengan bresing terkekang terhadap tekuk	0,0731 ^a	0,75
Semua sistem struktur lainnya	0,0488 ^a	0,75

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_a &= C_t \times H_n^x \\
 &= 0,0466 \times 33^{0,9} \\
 &= 1,084
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung perioda maksimum (Tmax)

Parameter percepatan respons spektral desain pada 1 detik, S_{D1}	Koefisien C_u
> 0,4	1,4
0,3	1,4
0,2	1,5
0,15	1,6
≤ 0,1	1,7

(Sumber SNI 1726-2012 halaman 56)

Ditinjau dari nilai $SD1 = 0,383$ g, maka nilai C_u yang diperoleh dari tabel diatas adalah 1,4.

a. Arah X

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{max} &= C_u \times T_a \\
 &= 1,4 \times 1,084 \\
 &= 1,518
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Arah Y

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{max} &= C_u \times T_a \\
 &= 1,4 \times 1,084 \\
 &= 1,518
 \end{aligned}$$

c. Waktu getar alami dari hasil analisis ETABS :

$$T_{cx} = 0,817 \text{ detik (hasil output ETABS mode 1)}$$

$$T_{cy} = 0,802 \text{ detik (hasil output ETABS mode 2)}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 7.8.2 halaman 55 :

1. Jika $T_c > C_u.T_a$, maka $T = C_u.T_a$
2. Jika $T_a < T_c < C_u.T_a$, maka $T = T_c$
3. Jika $T_c < T_a$, maka $T = T_a$

4.3.1.4 Batasan Penggunaan Prodedur Analisis Gaya Lateral Ekuivalen (ELV)

Kontrol :

$$T_s = \frac{SD1}{SDS}$$

$$= \frac{0,383}{0,618}$$

$$= 0,620 \text{ detik}$$

$T_c < 3,5 T_s$, maka gaya gempa yang dihitung dengan prosedur analisis lateral ekuivalen (ELF)

4.3.1.5 Menghitung Gaya Geser Dasar Seismik/Base Shear (V)

1. Menentukan nilai faktor R, Cd

Sistem penahan gaya seismik	(R^c)	(Ω_o^c)	(Cd^c)	Batasan sistem struktur dan batasan tinggi struktur, h_n (m) ^c				
				Kategori desain seismik				
C. Sistem rangka pemikul momen				B	C	D ^d	E ^d	F ^e
5. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen khusus	8	3	5 ½	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB
6. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen menengah	5	3	4 ½	TB	TB	TI	TI	TI
7. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen biasa	3	3	2 ½	TB	TI	TI	TI	TI

$$R = 8$$

$$\Omega_o = 3$$

$$C_d = 5,5$$

2. Menghitung koefisien respon seismik (Cs)

- a. Menghitung nilai Cs min

$$C_{smin} = 0,004 SDS I_e \geq 0,01$$

$$C_{smin} = 0,004 \times 0,618 \times 1,5 \geq 0,01$$

$$C_{smin} = 0,041 \geq 0,01 \text{ (OK)}$$

b. Menghitung nilai C_s

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= \frac{SDS}{R/I_e} \\ &= \frac{0,618}{8/1,5} \\ &= 0,116 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung nilai C_s maks

$$\begin{aligned} C_{smaks} &= \frac{SD1}{T \times \left(\frac{R}{I_e}\right)} \\ &= \frac{0,383}{1,084 \times \left(\frac{8}{1,5}\right)} \\ &= 0,066 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana syarat yang dipakai adalah :

$$(C_s = 0,044 \text{ SDS } I_e \geq 0,01 < C_s = \frac{SDS}{R/I_e} < C_s = \frac{SD1}{T \times \left(\frac{R}{I_e}\right)}$$

Kontrol :

$$C_{smin} < C_{smaks} < C_s$$

$$0,041 < 0,066 < 0,116$$

$$C_{smin} < C_{sy \text{ maks}} < C_s$$

$$0,041 < 0,047 < 0,116$$

Maka, nilai C_s yang digunakan adalah :

$$C_{sx} = 0,066$$

$$C_{sy} = 0,066$$

3. Menghitung nilai gaya dasar seismik /base shear (V)

a. Berat seismik efektif struktur (w) bisa didapat dari hasil output program bantu ETABS 2018 (Centers Mass and Rigidity) :

Lantai 1	= 766344,9
Lantai 2	= 178257,99
Lantai 3	= 164125,23
Lantai 4	= 157431,8
Lantai 5	= 159439,8
Lantai 6	= 159267,52
Lantai 7	= 157564,21
Atap	= 27588,54
Total (W)	= 1770020

b. Gaya dasar seismik/Base Shear (V)

$$\begin{aligned}V_x &= C_{sx} \times W_t \\ &= 0,066 \times 1770020 \\ &= 1146017143 \text{ KN} \\ V_y &= C_{sy} \times W_t \\ &= 0,066 \times 1770020 \\ &= 1146017143 \text{ KN}\end{aligned}$$

4.3.1.6 Menghitung Gaya Gempa Lateral (Fx)

$$\begin{aligned}F_x &= C_{vx} \times V \\ C_{vx} &= \frac{W_i h_i^K}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i k_i^i}\end{aligned}$$

Keterangan :

C_{vx} = faktor distribusi vertikal

V = gaya lateral desain total atau geser dasar 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 dari dasar sampai tingkat i atau x

k = eksponen yang terkait dengan periode struktur sebagai berikut :

- a. Untuk struktur dengan periode struktur sebesar 0,5 detik atau kurang ($k=1$)
- b. Untuk struktur dengan periode sebesar 2,5 atau lebih ($k=2$)
- c. Untuk struktur dengan periode sebesar 0,5-2,5 detik, k harus sebesar 2 atau dilakukan interpolasi linear antara 1 dan 2

1. Nilai perioda struktur yang digunakan

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan nilai periode struktur untuk arah X dan Y adalah sebagai berikut :

$$T_x = 1,084$$

$$T_y = 1,084$$

2. Menentukan nilai eksponen (k)

Periode struktur arah x dan y adalah 1,518 dan berada di rengs antara 0,5-2,5 detik. Sehingga, perlu dilakukan interpolasi untuk mendapatkan nilai eksponennya:

a. Nilai eksponen untuk arah x (k_x)

$$T_x = 0,5 \quad k_x = 1$$

$$T_x = 1,084 \quad k_x = ?$$

$$T_x = 2,5 \quad k_x = 2$$

$$K_x = 1 + \frac{1,125 - 0,5}{2,5 - 0,5} \times 2 - 1$$

$$= 1,509$$

b. Nilai eksponen untuk arah y (k_y)

$$T_y = 0,5 \quad k_y = 1$$

$$T_y = 1,158 \quad k_y = ?$$

$$T_y = 2,5 \quad k_y = 2$$

$$K_y = 1 + \frac{1,1084-0,5}{2,5-0,5} \times 2 - 1$$

$$= 1,292$$

Dari interpolasi diatas, nilai eksponen arah x dan arah y adalah sebesar 1,084

3. Gaya gempa lateral (Fx)

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas didapat nilai gaya geser dasar seismik V_x dan V_y adalah : 4774967756 KN

Tabel 4.5 Rekapitulasi Gaya Gempa Lateral

Lantai	Tinggi (h_i)	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	33,00	270,6435774	91,61	91,61	24792,35	24792,35
Lantai 7	29,0	1545,7049	77,52	77,52	119824,27	119824,27
Lantai 6	25,0	1562,414371	63,99	63,99	99984,97	99984,97
Lantai 5	21,0	1564,104438	51,09	51,09	79904,84	79904,84
Lantai 4	17,0	1544,405958	38,88	38,88	60048,40	60048,40
Lantai 3	13,0	1610,068506	27,49	27,49	44264,87	44264,87
Lantai 2	9,0	1748,710882	17,10	17,10	29895,05	29895,05
Lantai 1	5,00	7517,843469	8,00	8,00	60139,88	60139,88
TOTAL		17363,8961			518854,63	518854,63

Lantai	Cv _x	Cv _y	F _x	F _y	V _x	V _y
			(kN)	(kN)	(kN)	(kN)
Atap	0,0478	0,0478	54,7600	54,7600	54,760	54,760
Lantai 7	0,2309	0,2309	264,6612	264,6612	319,421	319,421
Lantai 6	0,1927	0,1927	220,8412	220,8412	540,262	540,262
Lantai 5	0,1540	0,1540	176,4893	176,4893	716,752	716,752
Lantai 4	0,1157	0,1157	132,6316	132,6316	849,383	849,383
Lantai 3	0,0853	0,0853	97,7698	97,7698	947,153	947,153
Lantai 2	0,0576	0,0576	66,0305	66,0305	1013,184	1013,184
Lantai 1	0,1159	0,1159	132,8336	132,8336	1146,017	1146,017
TOTAL			1146,0171	1146,0171		

Contoh perhitungan lantai 1 :

a. Gaya gempa arah X (FX)

$$- W_i \times h_i^{kx} = 7517,843469 \times 8,00$$

$$= 60139,88 \text{ KN}$$

$$- C_{vx} = \frac{W_i h_i^{kx}}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i h_i^{kx}}$$

$$= \frac{60139,88}{518854,63}$$

$$= 0,1159$$

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

$$= 0,1159 \times 1146,017$$

$$= 132,834 \text{ KN}$$

b. Gaya gempa arah Y (FY)

$$- W_i \times h_i^{ky} = 7517,843469 \times 8,00$$

$$= 60139,88 \text{ KN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
- \quad C_{vy} &= \frac{W \sum_{i=1}^n h_i^k}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i k_i^i} \\
&= \frac{60139,88}{518854,63} \\
&= 0,1159 \\
- \quad F_y &= C_{vy} \times V_y \\
&= 0,1159 \times 1146,017 \\
&= 132,834 \text{ KN}
\end{aligned}$$

4.3.1.7 Kombinasi Pembebanan

Pengaruh beban gempa vertikal, E_v :

1. $E_v = 0,2SDS$
2. $SDS = 0,618$
3. $\Omega_o = 3$

Kombinasi beban gempa yang digunakan :

1. 1,4D
2. 1,2D + 1,6L
3. 1,232D + 1L + 0,9Q_{ex} + 3,0Q_{ey}
4. 1,22D + 1L - 0,9 Q_{ex} + 3,0Q_{ey}
5. 1,18D + 1L + 0,9 Q_{ex} - 3,0Q_{ey}
6. 1,17D + 1L - 0,9Q_{ex} - 3,0Q_{ey}
7. 1,23D + 1L + 3,0Q_{ex} + 0,9Q_{ey}
8. 1,18D + 1L - 3,0Q_{ex} + 0,9Q_{ey}
9. 1,22D + 1L + 3,0Q_{ex} - 0,9 Q_{ey}
10. 1,17D + 1L - 3,0Q_{ex} - 0,9Q_{ey}
11. 0,87D + 1 L + 0,9Q_{ex} + 3,0Q_{ey}
12. 0,88D + 1L - 0,9Q_{ex} + 3,0Q_{ey}
13. 0,92D + 1L + 0,9 Q_{ex} - 3,0Q_{ey}
14. 0,93D + 1L - 0,9Q_{ex} - 3,0 Q_{ey}
15. 0,87D + 1L + 3,0Q_{ex} + 0,9Q_{ey}
16. 0,92D + 1L - 3,0Q_{ex} + 0,9 Q_{ey}
17. 0,88D + 1L + 3,0Q_{ex} - 0,9Q_{ey}
18. 0,93 D + 1L - 3,0Q_{ex} - 0,9Q_{ey}

4.4 Kontrol Perilaku Struktur

4.4.1 Eksentrisitas

Tabel 4.6 Centers of Mass and Rigidity

Story	Diaphragm	Mass X	Mass Y	XCM	YCM	Cum Mass X	Cum Mass Y	XCCM	YCCM	XCR	YCR
		kg	kg	m	m	kg	kg	m	m	m	m
Lantai 1	D1	766344,9	766344,9	34541,214	18787,182	766344,9	766344,9	34541,214	18787,182	35085,161	19937,39
Lantai 2	D2	178258	178258	33333,985	18060,352	178257,99	178257,99	33333,985	18060,352	34959,85	20218,352
Lantai 3	D3	164125,2	164125,2	34799,441	18991,108	164125,23	164125,23	34799,441	18991,108	35016,367	20325,13
Lantai 4	D4	157431,8	157431,8	34937,419	18954,547	157431,8	157431,8	34937,419	18954,547	34973,768	20582,07
Lantai 5	D5	159439,8	159439,8	34958,221	18946,739	159439,8	159439,8	34958,221	18946,739	34996,228	20740,594
Lantai 6	D6	159267,5	159267,5	34916,885	18839,648	159267,52	159267,52	34916,885	18839,648	34975,542	20880,654
Lantai 7	D7	157564,2	157564,2	35005,654	18322,312	157564,21	157564,21	35005,654	18322,312	35006,472	20893,509
Lantai Atap	D8	27588,54	27588,54	34696,284	20057,642	27588,54	27588,54	34696,284	20057,642	35049,078	20876,162

(Sumber output ETABS 2018 : Display - Show Table – Analisis – Result - Structure Result – Centers Mass and Rigidity)

Keterangan :

CM = Centers of Mass (pusat massa)

CR = Centers of reactions (pusat rotasi)

Ukuran gedung :

Lebar gedung (B) = 34 m

Panjang gedung (L) = 70 m

Tabel 4.7 Perhitungan Eksentrisitas Rencana (ed)

Story	Pusat Masa		Pusat Rotasi		Eksentrisitas (e)		ed = 1,5e+0,05b		ed = e-0,05b	
	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
Lantai 1	34541,2	18787,18	35085,16	19937	-543,9	-1150,2079	-812,4211	-1721,812	-547,45	-1154
Lantai 2	33334	18060,35	34959,85	20218	-1626	-2157,9997	-2435,2966	-3233,5	-1629,4	-2161
Lantai 3	34799,4	18991,11	35016,37	20325	-216,9	-1334,0221	-321,8893	-1997,533	-220,43	-1338
Lantai 4	34937,4	18954,55	34973,77	20582	-36,35	-1627,5235	-51,0232	-2437,785	-39,849	-1631
Lantai 5	34958,2	18946,74	34996,23	20741	-38,01	-1793,8549	-53,51125	-2687,282	-41,507	-1797
Lantai 6	34916,9	18839,65	34975,54	20881	-58,66	-2041,0062	-84,48625	-3058,009	-62,158	-2045
Lantai 7	35005,7	18322,31	35006,47	20894	-0,818	-2571,197	2,2724	-3853,296	-4,3184	-2575
Lantai Atap	34696,3	20057,64	35049,08	20876	-352,8	-818,5198	-525,69025	-1224,28	-356,29	-822

Keterangan :

e = Eksentrisitas teoritis

ed = Eksentrisitas rencana

Contoh perhitungan :

e = pusat massa x – pusat rotasi x

$$= 29,3619 - 35,1257$$

$$= -5,764$$

ed = $1,5e + 0,05b$

$$= 1,5 (-5,764) + 0,5 (70)$$

$$= -5,146 \text{ m}$$

Tabel 4.8 Koordinat Pusat Massa Baru

Story	Pusat Masa		Pusat Rotasi		ed = 1,5e+0,05b		Koordinat pusat massa	
	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
Lantai 1	34541,2	18787,18	35085,16	19937	-812,4	-1721,8119	33728,7928	17065,36995
Lantai 2	33334	18060,35	34959,85	20218	-2435	-3233,4996	30898,6885	14826,85275
Lantai 3	34799,4	18991,11	35016,37	20325	-321,9	-1997,5332	34477,5518	16993,57505
Lantai 4	34937,4	18954,55	34973,77	20582	-51,02	-2437,7853	34886,3961	16516,76145
Lantai 5	34958,2	18946,74	34996,23	20741	-53,51	-2687,2824	34904,7095	16259,45665
Lantai 6	34916,9	18839,65	34975,54	20881	-84,49	-3058,0093	34832,3984	15781,6386
Lantai 7	35005,7	18322,31	35006,47	20894	2,2724	-3853,2955	35007,926	14469,0161
Lantai Atap	34696,3	20057,64	35049,08	20876	-525,7	-1224,2797	34170,594	18833,3626

4.4.2 Kontrol Nilai Base Shear (Gaya Geser Dasar)

Tabel 4.9 Base Shear (Gaya Geser Dasar)

Tipe Gempa		F _x	F _y	85% Statik X	85% Statik Y
Statik	EQ X	1146,013	0	1146,013	1146,013
	EQ Y	0	1146,013	974,115	974,115
Dinamik	RSPX	3571,669	156,846	DINAMIS	DINAMIS
	RSPY	156,846	3647,202		

(Sumber output ETABS 2018 : Display – Show Table – Analisis – Result – Reactions – Base Reactions)

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas, maka syarat SNI 1726-2012 pasal 7.94.1 halaman 62, yaitu $V_{dinamis} \geq V_{statis}$ (terpenuhi), dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa konfigurasi bangunan adalah menggunakan gempa Dinamis (RSPX dan RSPY).

4.4.3 Kontrol Partisipasi Massa

Tabel 4.10 Modal Participating Mass Ratio

Case	Mode	Period	UX	UY	UZ	Keterangan
		sec				
Modal	1	0,817	0,7848	8,00E-04	0	Arah Y
Modal	2	0,802	0,0008	7,89E-01	0	Arah X
Modal	3	0,598	0,0126	9,22E-06	0	Torsi
Modal	4	0,264	0,1211	0,00E+00	0	Arah Y
Modal	5	0,252	0	1,23E-01	0	Arah X
Modal	6	0,192	0,0018	2,29E-05	0	Torsi
Modal	7	0,183	0	0,00E+00	0	Arah Y
Modal	8	0,143	0,0413	9,64E-07	0	Arah X
Modal	9	0,133	0,000005096	4,48E-02	0	Torsi
Modal	10	0,122	0	2,11E-06	0	Arah Y
Modal	11	0,12	0	1,34E-05	0	Arah X
Modal	12	0,117	0,000006647	0,00E+00	0	Torsi
Total			0,962412	0,957949		

(Sumber output ETABS 2018 : Display – Show Table – Analisis – Result –
Modal Result – Modal Participating Mass Ratios)

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa partisipasi masa telah terpenuhi pada mode 12 dan sudah memenuhi syarat SNI 1726-2012 pasal 7.9.1 halaman 61

4.4.4 Kontrol Simpangan Akibat Gempa Dinamis

4.4.4.1 Kontrol kinerja Batas Layan Akibat Gempa Dinamis (RXPX, RSPY)

Berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 8.1.2 halaman 35 disebutkan bahwa simpangan antar lantai yang diizinkan tidak boleh melampaui $0,03/R \times$ tinggi tingkat yang bersangkutan atau 30 mm.

Tabel 4.11 Simpangan Akibat Gempa Dinamis (RSPX dan RSPY)

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	Statis X (EX)		Statis Y (EY)	
		X	Y	X	Y
Atap	4000	77,693	98,314	77,693	98,314
7	4000	60,027	80,898	60,027	80,898
6	4000	50,463	67,100	50,463	67,100
5	4000	40,252	53,100	40,252	53,100
4	4000	29,651	38,834	29,651	38,834
3	4000	19,600	25,983	19,600	25,983
2	4000	12,177	15,740	12,177	15,740
1	5000	2,751	3,429	2,751	3,429

(Sumber output ETABS 2018 : Display – Story Response Plot – Case Combo – RSPX dan RSPY)

a. Akibat RSPX

Tabel 4.12 Simpangan Akibat RSPX (simpangan arah x dan y) Untuk Kontrol Batas Layan

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	Simpangan (mm)		Δ_s		Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		X	Y	X	Y		
Atap	4000	21,093	6,094	1,126	0,383	15	Ok
7	4000	19,967	5,711	1,758	0,548	15	Ok
6	4000	18,209	5,163	2,429	0,747	15	Ok
5	4000	15,780	4,416	2,991	0,907	15	Ok
4	4000	12,789	3,509	3,039	0,991	15	Ok
3	4000	9,750	2,518	3,594	0,972	15	Ok
2	4000	6,156	1,546	3,432	0,893	15	Ok
1	5000	2,724	0,653	2,724	0,653	18,75	Ok
Basement	3500	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	13,125	Ok

Berikut adalah contoh perhitungan :

Simpangan antar lantai tingkat desain (Δ_s)

Δ_s = simpangan dilantai yang bersangkutan – simpangan lantai dibawahnya

$$= 2,724 - 0,000$$

$$= 2,724 \text{ mm}$$

Simpangan yang diijinkan = $0,03 / R \times$ tinggi lantai 1

$$= 0,03 / 8 \times 5000$$

$$= 18,75 \text{ mm}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas, $\Delta_s = 2,724 \text{ mm} < \text{simpangan yang diijinkan} = 18,75 \text{ mm}$
(AMAN)

b. Akibat RSPY

Tabel 4.13 Simpangan Akibat RSPX (simpangan arah x dan y) Untuk Kontrol
Batas Layan

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	Simpangan (mm)		ΔS		Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		X	Y	X	Y		
Atap	4000	1,154	20,261	0,056	1,274	15	Ok
7	4000	1,098	18,987	0,090	1,756	15	Ok
6	4000	1,008	17,231	0,129	2,303	15	Ok
5	4000	0,879	14,928	0,157	2,844	15	Ok
4	4000	0,722	12,084	0,132	3,174	15	Ok
3	4000	0,590	8,910	0,209	3,341	15	Ok
2	4000	0,381	5,569	0,214	3,146	15	Ok
1	5000	0,167	2,423	0,167	2,423	18,75	Ok
Basement	3500	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	13,125	Ok

4.4.4.2 Kontrol Kinerja Batas Ultimit Akibat Gempa Dinamis (RSPX, RSPY)

Berdasarkan SNI 1726-2012 pasal 8.2 halaman 35-36, simpangan dan simpangan antar lantai ini harus dihitung dari simpangan struktur gedung akibat pembebanan gempa nominal, dikalikan dengan suatu faktor pengali $\xi = 0,7 \times R$ (untuk gedung beraturan). Dalam pasal 8.2.2 disebutkan bahwa dalam segala macam simpangan antar lantai yang dihitung dari simpangans truktur gedung untuk batas ultimit tidak boleh melampaui 0,02 kali tinggi lantai yang bersangkutan.

a. Akibat RSPX (simpangan arah x)

Tabel 4.14 Simpangan Akibat RSPX (simpangan arah x) Untuk Kontrol Batas Ultimit

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	Simpangan	Simpangan	Faktor	$\Delta S \times \xi$	Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		X	antar tingkat	Pengali			
Atap	4000	21,093	1,126	5,600	6,306	80	Ok
7	4000	19,967	1,758	5,600	9,845	80	Ok
6	4000	18,209	2,429	5,600	13,602	80	Ok
5	4000	15,780	2,991	5,600	16,750	80	Ok
4	4000	12,789	3,039	5,600	17,018	80	Ok
3	4000	9,750	3,594	5,600	20,126	80	Ok
2	4000	6,156	3,432	5,600	19,219	80	Ok
1	5000	2,724	2,724	5,600	15,254	100	Ok
Basement	3500	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	13,125	Ok

Contoh perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta s &= \text{simpangan dilantai yang bersangkutan} - \text{simpangan lantai dibawahnya} \\ &= 2,724 - 0,000 \\ &= 2,724 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Faktor pengali } (\xi) &= 0,7 \times R \\ &= 0,7 \times 8 \\ &= 5,6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta s \times \text{faktor pengali } (\xi) = 2,724 \text{ mm} \times 5,6$$

$$= 15,254 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Simpangan yang diijinkan} = 0,02 \times \text{tinggi lantai yang bersangkutan}$$

$$= 0,02 \times 5000$$

$$= 100 \text{ mm}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas, $\Delta s \times \text{faktor pengali } (\xi) = 15,254 \text{ mm} < \text{simpangan yang diijinkan} = 100 \text{ mm}$ (**AMAN**)

b. Akibat RSPX (simpangan arah y)

Tabel 4.15 Simpangan Akibat RSPX (simpangan arah y) Untuk Kontrol Batas Ultimit

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	Simpangan	Simpangan	Faktor	$\Delta S \times \xi$	Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		Y	antar tingkat	Pengali			
Atap	4000	20,261	1,274	5,600	7,134	80	Ok
7	4000	18,987	1,756	5,600	9,834	80	Ok
6	4000	17,231	2,303	5,600	12,897	80	Ok
5	4000	14,928	2,844	5,600	15,926	80	Ok
4	4000	12,084	3,174	5,600	17,774	80	Ok
3	4000	8,910	3,341	5,600	18,710	80	Ok
2	4000	5,569	3,146	5,600	17,618	80	Ok
1	5000	2,423	2,423	5,600	13,569	100	Ok
Basement	3500	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	13,125	Ok

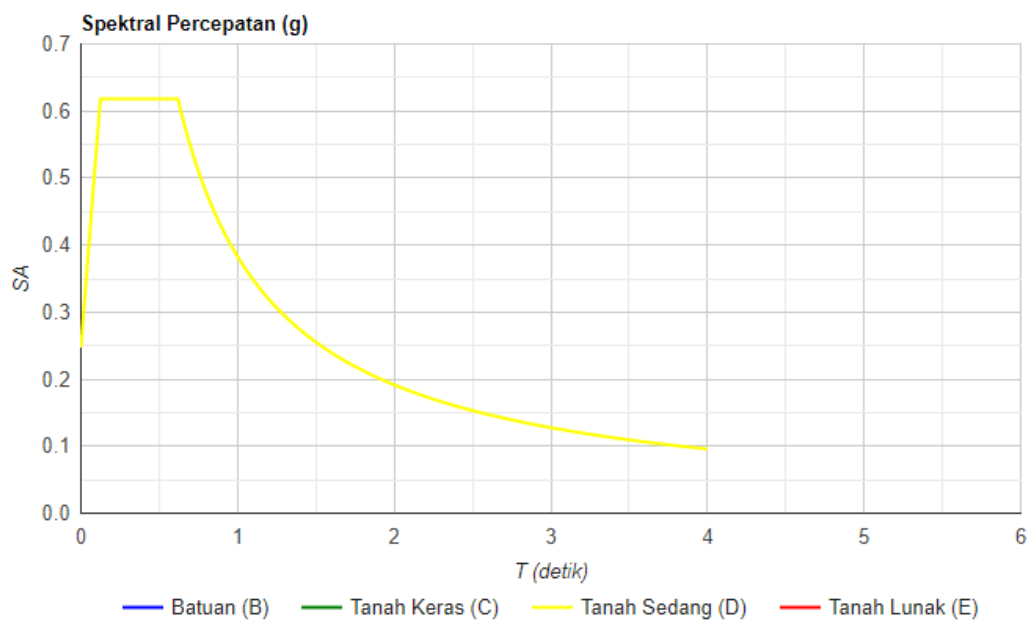
4.4.5 Analisis Gempa Berdasarkan SNI 1726-2019

4.4.5.1 Menentukan Data Beban Gempa Respons Spektrum Berdasarkan Puskim.pu.go.id

Variabel	Nilai
PGA (g)	0.399
S _S (g)	0.781
S ₁ (g)	0.330
C _{RS}	1.003
C _{R1}	0.921
F _{PGA}	1.101
F _A	1.188
F _V	1.740
PSA (g)	0.439
S _{MS} (g)	0.927
S _{M1} (g)	0.574
S _{DS} (g)	0.618
S _{D1} (g)	0.383
T ₀ (detik)	0.124
T _S (detik)	0.619

T (detik)	SA (g)
0	0.247
T ₀	0.618
T _S	0.618
T _S +0	0.532
T _S +0.1	0.467
T _S +0.2	0.416
T _S +0.3	0.376
T _S +0.4	0.342
T _S +0.5	0.314
T _S +0.6	0.290
T _S +0.7	0.270
T _S +0.8	0.252
T _S +0.9	0.236
T _S +1	0.223
T _S +1.1	0.210
T _S +1.2	0.199
T _S +1.3	0.190
T _S +1.4	0.181
T _S +1.5	0.172
T _S +1.6	0.165
T _S +1.7	0.158
T _S +1.8	0.152
T _S +1.9	0.146
T _S +2	0.141
T _S +2.1	0.136
T _S +2.2	0.131
T _S +2.3	0.127
T _S +2.4	0.123
T _S +2.5	0.119
T _S +2.6	0.115
T _S +2.7	0.112
T _S +2.8	0.109
T _S +2.9	0.106
T _S +3	0.103

T (detik)	SA (g)
$T_S+3.1$	0.100
$T_S+3.2$	0.098
4	0.096
-	-
-	-



1. Menentukan kategori resiko bangunan

Jenis pemanfaatan	Kategori resiko
<p>Gedung dan nongedung yang memiliki risiko rendah terhadap jiwa manusia pada saat terjadi kegagalan, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk, antara lain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fasilitas pertanian, perkebunan, perternakan, dan perikanan - Fasilitas sementara - Gudang penyimpanan - Rumah jaga dan struktur kecil lainnya 	I
<p>Semua gedung dan struktur lain, kecuali yang termasuk dalam kategori risiko I,III,IV, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perumahan - Rumah toko dan rumah kantor - Pasar - Gedung perkantoran - Gedung apartemen/ rumah susun - Pusat perbelanjaan/ mall - Bangunan industri - Fasilitas manufaktur - Pabrik 	II
<p>Gedung dan nongedung yang memiliki risiko tinggi terhadap jiwa manusia pada saat terjadi kegagalan, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bioskop - Gedung pertemuan - Stadion - Fasilitas kesehatan yang tidak memiliki unit bedah dan unit gawat darurat - Fasilitas penitipan anak - Penjara - Bangunan untuk orang jompo <p>Gedung dan nongedung, tidak termasuk kedalam kategori risiko IV, yang memiliki potensi untuk menyebabkan dampak ekonomi yang besar dan/atau gangguan massal terhadap kehidupan masyarakat sehari-hari bila terjadi kegagalan, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pusat pembangkit listrik biasa - Fasilitas penanganan air - Fasilitas penanganan limbah - Pusat telekomunikasi <p>Gedung dan nongedung yang tidak termasuk dalam kategori risiko IV, (termasuk, tetapi tidak dibatasi untuk fasilitas manufaktur, proses, penanganan, penyimpanan, penggunaan atau tempat pembuangan bahan bakar berbahaya, bahan kimia berbahaya, limbah berbahaya, atau bahan yang mudah meledak) yang mengandung bahan beracun atau peledak di mana jumlah kandungan bahannya melebihi nilai batas yang disyaratkan oleh instansi yang berwenang dan cukup menimbulkan bahaya bagi masyarakat jika terjadi kebocoran.</p>	III

Jenis pemanfaatan	Kategori risiko
<p>Gedung dan nongedung yang dikategorikan sebagai fasilitas yang penting, termasuk, tetapi tidak dibatasi untuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bangunan-bangunan monumental - Gedung sekolah dan fasilitas pendidikan - Rumah ibadah - Rumah sakit dan fasilitas kesehatan lainnya yang memiliki fasilitas bedah dan unit gawat darurat - Fasilitas pemadam kebakaran, ambulans, dan kantor polisi, serta garasi kendaraan darurat - Tempat perlindungan terhadap gempa bumi, tsunami, angin badai, dan tempat perlindungan darurat lainnya - Fasilitas kesiapan darurat, komunikasi, pusat operasi dan fasilitas lainnya untuk tanggap darurat - Pusat pembangkit energi dan fasilitas publik lainnya yang dibutuhkan pada saat keadaan darurat - Struktur tambahan (termasuk menara telekomunikasi, tangki penyimpanan bahan bakar, menara pendingin, struktur stasiun listrik, tangki air pemadam kebakaran atau struktur rumah atau struktur pendukung air atau material atau peralatan pemadam kebakaran) yang disyaratkan untuk beroperasi pada saat keadaan darurat <p>Gedung dan nongedung yang dibutuhkan untuk mempertahankan fungsi struktur bangunan lain yang masuk ke dalam kategori risiko IV.</p>	IV

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 halaman 24-25)

Berdasarkan jenis pemanfaatan Gedung, Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang termasuk kategori IV, yaitu Gedung sekolah dan fasilitas pendidikan.

2. Menentukan faktor keutamaan gempa (I_e)

Kategori risiko	Faktor keutamaan gempa, I_e
I atau II	1,0
III	1,25
IV	1,50

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 halaman 25)

Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang termasuk dalam kategori IV, maka nilai faktor keutamaan gempa sebesar 1,5.

3. Menentukan klasifikasi situs tanah

Berikut merupakan perhitungan nilai N rata-rata dari 2 buah sampel benda uji Standart Penetration Test (SPT) pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang.

Menghitung nilai rata-rata dengan rumus sebagai berikut :

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

- Sampel 1

Tabel 4.16 Rekapitulasi Data Uji SPT Benda Uji 1

No	Kedalaman	Tebal	Nilai SPT/Ni	Ti/Ni
1	0	0	0	
2	2	2	6	0,333
3	4	2	4	0,5
4	6	2	4	0,5
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	0,05
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
	$\sum ti$	30	$\sum ti/ni$	2,242

$$Ni = \frac{30}{2,242}$$

$$= 13,38 \text{ ft/blows}$$

- Sampel 2

Tabel 4.17 Rekapitulasi Data Uji SPT Benda Uji 2

No	Kedalaman	Tebal	Nilai SPT/Ni	Ti/Ni
1	0	0	0	0
2	2	2	5	0,4
3	4	2	7	0,286
4	6	2	18	0,111
5	8	2	50	0,04
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	0,2
12	22	2	20	0,1
13	24	2	26	0,077
14	26	2	45	0,044
15	28	2	59	0,034
16	30	2	60	0,033
	$\sum ti$	30	$\sum ti/ni$	1,727

$$Ni = \frac{30}{1,727}$$

$$= 17,37$$

Sehingga, $\frac{N_1+N_2}{2} = \frac{13,38+17,37}{2} = 15,38$ ft/blows

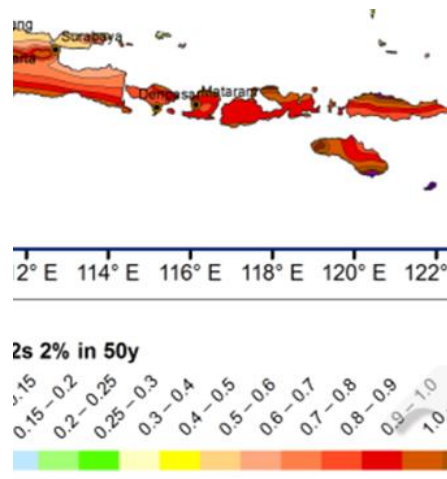
Dari perhitungan ke 2 buah sampel tersebut didapat nilai N rata-rata = 15,38 > 15. Sehingga Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahraagaan Universitas Negeri Malang masuk kedalam kelas situs Tanah Sedang (SD).

Kelas situs	\bar{v}_s (m/detik)	\bar{N} atau \bar{N}_{ch}	\bar{s}_u (kPa)
SA (batuan keras)	>1500	N/A	N/A
SB (batuan)	750 sampai 1500	N/A	N/A
SC (tanah keras, sangat padat dan batuan lunak)	350 sampai 750	>50	≥ 100
SD (tanah sedang)	175 sampai 350	15 sampai 50	50 sampai 100
SE (tanah lunak)	< 175	<15	< 50
	Atau setiap profil tanah yang mengandung lebih dari 3 m tanah dengan karakteristik sebagai berikut : 1. Indeks plastisitas, $PI > 20$, 2. Kadar air, $w \geq 40\%$, 3. Kuat geser niralir $\bar{s}_u < 25$ kPa		
SF (tanah khusus,yang membutuhkan investigasi geoteknik spesifik dan analisis respons spesifik-situs yang mengikuti 0)	Setiap profil lapisan tanah yang memiliki salah satu atau lebih dari karakteristik berikut: - Rawan dan berpotensi gagal atau runtuh akibat beban gempa seperti mudah likuifaksi, lempung sangat sensitif, tanah tersementasi lemah - Lempung sangat organik dan/atau gambut (ketebalan $H > 3$ m)		

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 halaman 29)

- Menentukan nilai percepatan batuan dasar pada poeride pendek (Ss) dan parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik (S1)

Nilai percepatan batuan dasar pada periode pendek (Ss) dan parameter percepatan batuan dasar pada periode 1 detik (S1) ditentukan dari peta sumber dan bahaya gempa indonesia yang terbaru pada tahun 2017 dan untuk probabilitas terlampaui 2% dalam 50 tahun.



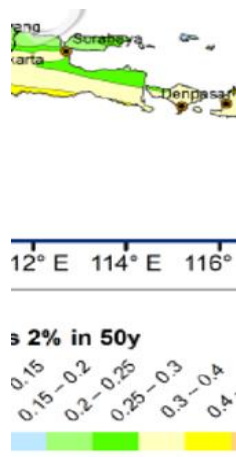
Gambar 4.11 Percepatan Spektrum Respons 0,2 Detik (Ss) Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang

(Sumber : Peta Gempa 2017)

Dari peta percepatan spektrum respon 0,2 detik (Ss) diatas didapatkan nilai Ss sebesar :

$$S_s = 0,7 - 0,8$$

$$= 0,781$$



Gambar 4.12 Percepatan Spektrum Respon 1 Detik (S1) Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan (FIK) Universitas Negeri Malang

(Sumber : Peta Gempa 2017)

Dari percepatan spectrum 1 detik (S1) diatas, didapat nilai S1 sebesar :

$$S1 = 0,3 - 0,4$$

$$= 0,330$$

5. Menghitung faktor amplifikasi periode pendek (Fa)

Kelas situs	Parameter respons spektral percepatan gempa maksimum yang dipertimbangkan risiko-tertarget (MCE _R) terpetakan pada periode pendek, T = 0,2 detik, S _s					
	S _s ≤ 0,25	S _s = 0,5	S _s = 0,75	S _s = 1,0	S _s = 1,25	S _s ≥ 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
SD	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0
SE	2,4	1,7	1,3	1,1	0,9	0,8
SF	SS ^(a)					

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 Halaman 34)

Dari kelas situs tanah sedang (S_D) dan nilai S_s sebesar 0,87. Maka dilakukan interpolasi linear dengan tujuan agar mendapatkan nilai Fa :

$$S_s = 1,0 \quad Fa = 1,1$$

$$S_s = 0,781 \quad Fa = ?$$

$$S_s = 1,25 \quad Fa = 1,0$$

$$Fa = 1,2 - \frac{1,25 - 1,1}{1,0 - 1,0} \times 0,781 - 0,1$$

$$= 1,188$$

6. Menghitung faktor amplifikasi periode 1 detik (F_v)

Kelas situs	Parameter respons spektral percepatan gempa maksimum yang dipertimbangkan risiko-tertarget (MCER) terpetakan pada periode 1 detik, S_1					
	$S_1 \leq 0,1$	$S_1 = 0,2$	$S_1 = 0,3$	$S_1 = 0,4$	$S_1 = 0,5$	$S_1 \geq 0,6$
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
SD	2,4	2,2	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7
SE	4,2	3,3	2,8	2,4	2,2	2,0
SF	$SS^{(a)}$					

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019 Halaman 34-35)

Dari kelas situs tanah sedang (S_D) dan nilai S_1 sebesar 0,41. Maka dilakukan interpolasi linear dengan tujuan agar mendapatkan nilai F_v :

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

$$S_1 = 0,330 \quad F_v = ?$$

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

$$F_v = 1,9 - \frac{1,9-1,8}{0,5-0,4} \times 0,330 - 0,4$$

$$= 1,970$$

7. Menghitung percepatan pada periode 1 detik (S_{MS}) berdasarkan SNI 1726-2019

$$S_{MS} = F_a \times S_s$$

$$= 1,188 \times 0,781$$

$$= 0,928 \text{ g}$$

8. Menghitung percepatan pada periode 1 detik (S_{M1}) berdasarkan Sni 1726-2019

$$S_{M1} = F_v \times S_1$$

$$= 1,970 \times 0,330$$

$$= 0,650 \text{ g}$$

9. Menghitung percepatan desain periode 1 detik (S_{DS}) berdasarkan SNI 1726-2019

$$\begin{aligned} S_{DS} &= \frac{2}{3} \times S_{MS} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0,928 \\ &= 0,618 \end{aligned}$$

10. Menghitung percepatan desain pada periode 1 detik (S_{D1}) berdasarkan SNI 1726-2019

$$\begin{aligned} S_{D1} &= \frac{2}{3} \times S_{M1} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \times 0,650 \\ &= 0,433 \end{aligned}$$

11. Menentukan kategori desain seismik

a. Kategori desain seismik berdasarkan parameter respon percepatan pada periode pendek (S_{DS})

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

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019)

Setelah mendapatkan nilai $S_{DS} = 0,627$ g, maka Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang termasuk dalam kategori risiko D.

b. Kategori desain seismik berdasarkan parameter respon percepatan pada periode pendek (S_{D1})

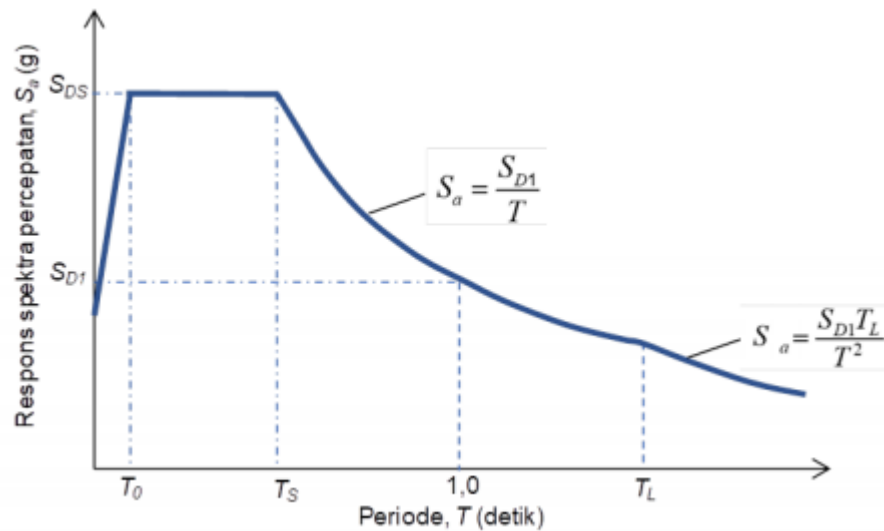
Nilai S_{DI}	Kategori risiko	
	I atau II atau III	IV
$S_{DI} < 0,167$	A	A
$0,067 \leq S_{DI} < 0,133$	B	C
$0,133 \leq S_{DI} < 0,20$	C	D
$0,20 \leq S_{DI}$	D	D

(Sumber : SNI 1726-2019)

Setelah mendapatkan nilai $S_{DI} = 0,5166$ g, maka Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang termasuk dalam kategori resiko D. Jadi, berdasarkan kategori desain seismik pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan jika ditinjau dari nilai S_{DS} dan S_{DI} adalah termasuk dalam kategori resiko D. Maka berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 21 halaman 362, sistem struktur penahan gaya gempa yang digunakan adalah komponen sistem rangka pemikul momen (SRPMM) dan harus memenuhi pasal 18.6 – 18.9.

Berikut merupakan rekapitulasi dari parameter-parameter yang digunakan dalam perhitungan beban gempa.

4.4.5.2 Spektrum Respon Desain



(Sumber SNI 1726-2019 halaman 36)

1. Menghitung nilai periode T_0 berdasarkan Sni 1726-2019 pasal 6.4 halaman 36 :

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &= 0,2 \frac{SD1}{SDS} \\ &= 0,2 \frac{0,433}{0,618} \\ &= 0,140 \text{ detik} \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung nilai periode T_s berdasarkan SNI 1726-2019 pasal 6.4 halaman 36 :

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= \frac{SD1}{SDS} \\ &= \frac{0,433}{0,627} \\ &= 0,701 \text{ detik} \end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung nilai s_a berdasarkan SNI 1726-2019 pasal 6.4 halaman 36 :

- c. Untuk $T < T_0$

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

- d. Untuk $T \geq T_0$

$$S_a = S_{DS}$$

- e. Untuk $T \geq T_s$

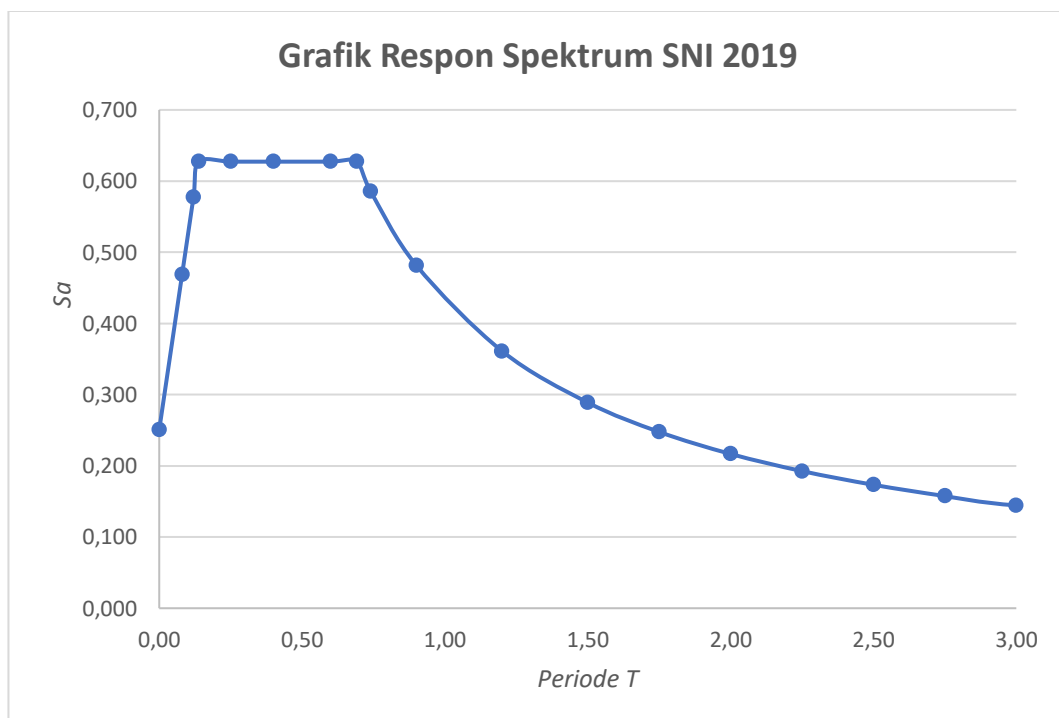
$$S_a = \frac{SD1}{T}$$

Berikut ini adalah hasil perhitungan respon spectrum rencana menggunakan aplikasi microsoft excel dan didapatkan grafik respon spectrum rencana pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang.

Tabel 4.18 Rekapitulasi Perhitungan Respon Spectrum Rencana Pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan Universitas Negeri Malang

T	Sa
(detik)	(g)
0,00	0,247
0,08	0,459
0,12	0,565
0,138	0,618
0,25	0,618
0,40	0,618
0,60	0,618
0,69	0,618
0,74	0,586
0,90	0,482
1,20	0,361
1,50	0,289
1,75	0,248
2,00	0,217

2,25	0,193
2,50	0,173
2,75	0,158
3,00	0,144
6,00	0,072
9,00	0,048
12,00	0,036
15,00	0,028
18,00	0,024
20,00	0,022



Grafik 4.2 Respon Spektrum Rencana Pada Gedung Fakultas Ilmu Keolahragaan
Universitas Negeri Malang

4.4.5.3 Periode Fundamental Struktur (T)

1. Menghitung perioda fundamental (Ta)

Untuk struktur dengan ketinggian < 12 tingkat dimana sistem penahan gaya gempa terdiri dari rangka pemikul momen beton atau baja secara keseluruhan dan tinggi tingkat paling sedikit 3 m (SNI 12726-2019 tabel 18)

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 jika dikenai gaya gempa		
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

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_a &= C_t \times H_n^x \\
 &= 0,0466 \times 33^{0,9} \\
 &= 1,084
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menghitung perioda maksimum (Tmax)

Parameter percepatan respons spektral desain pada 1 detik, SD1	Koefisien Cu
>0,4	1,4
0,3	1,4
0,2	1,5
0,15	1,6
≤0,1	1,7

(Sumber SNI 1726-2012 tabel 18)

Ditinjau dari nilai SD1 = 0,433 g, maka nilai Cu yang diperoleh dari tabel diatas adalah 1,4.

a. Arah X

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{max} &= C_u \times T_a \\
 &= 1,4 \times 1,084 \\
 &= 1,518
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Arah Y

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\max} &= C_u \times T_a \\ &= 1,4 \times 1,084 \\ &= 1,518 \end{aligned}$$

c. Waktu getar alami dari hasil analisis ETABS :

$$T_{cx} = 0,824 \text{ detik (hasil output ETABS mode 1)}$$

$$T_{cy} = 0,799 \text{ detik (hasil output ETABS mode 2)}$$

Karena T_{cx} dan $T_{cy} < T_a$ maka T yang di gunakan adalah $T_a = 1,084$

Berdasarkan SNI 1726-2019 :

1. Jika $T_c > C_u.T_a$, maka $T = C_u.T_a$
2. Jika $T_a < T_c < C_u.T_a$, maka $T = T_c$
3. Jika $T_c < T_a$, maka $T = T_a$

4.4.5.4 Batasan Penggunaan Prosedur Analisis Gaya Lateral Ekuivalen (ELV)

Kontrol :

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= \frac{SD1}{SDS} \\ &= \frac{0,433}{0,618} \\ &= 0,700 \text{ detik} \end{aligned}$$

$T_c < 3,5 T_s$, maka gaya gempa yang dihitung dengan prosedur analisis lateral ekuivalen (ELF)

4.4.5.4.1 Menghitung Gaya Geser Dasar Seismik/Base Shear (V)

1. Menentukan nilai faktor R, Cd

Sistem penahan gaya seismik	(R ^s)	(Ω ₀ ^s)	(Cd ^s)	Batasan sistem struktur dan batasan tinggi struktur, h _s (m) ^c				
				Kategori desain seismik				
C. Sistem rangka pemikul momen				B	C	D ^d	E ^d	F ^e
5. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen khusus	8	3	5 ½	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB
6. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen menengah	5	3	4 ½	TB	TB	TI	TI	TI
7. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen biasa	3	3	2 ½	TB	TI	TI	TI	TI

$$R = 8$$

$$\Omega_o = 3$$

$$C_d = 5,5$$

2. Menghitung koefisien respon seismik (C_s)

a. Menghitung nilai $C_{s\min}$

$$C_{s\min} = 0,004 \text{ SDS } I_e \geq 0,01$$

$$C_{s\min} = 0,004 \times 0,618 \times 1,5 \geq 0,01$$

$$C_{s\min} = 0,041 \geq 0,01 \text{ (OK)}$$

b. Menghitung nilai C_s

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= \frac{\text{SDS}}{R/I_e} \\ &= \frac{0,627}{8/1,5} \\ &= 0,116 \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung nilai $C_{s\text{maks}}$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{s\text{maks}} &= \frac{\text{SD1}}{T \times \left(\frac{R}{I_e}\right)} \\ &= \frac{0,383}{1,084 \times \left(\frac{8}{1,5}\right)} \\ &= 0,075 \end{aligned}$$

Dimana syarat yang dipakai adalah :

$$(C_s = 0,044 \text{ SDS } I_e \geq 0,01 < C_s = \frac{\text{SDS}}{R/I_e} < C_s = \frac{\text{SD1}}{T \times \left(\frac{R}{I_e}\right)}$$

Kontrol :

$$C_{s\min} < C_{s\text{maks}} < C_s$$

$$0,041 < 0,075 < 0,116$$

$$C_{s\min} < C_{s\text{maks}} < C_s$$

$$0,041 < 0,075 < 0,116$$

Maka, nilai C_s yang digunakan adalah :

$$C_{sx} = 0,075$$

$$C_{sy} = 0,075$$

3. Menghitung nilai gaya dasar seismik /base shear (V)

a. Berat seismik efektif struktur (w) bisa didapat dari hasil output program bantu ETABS 2018 (Centers Mass and Rigidity) :

Lantai 1	=	766344,9
Lantai 2	=	719459,37
Lantai 3	=	680091,39
Lantai 4	=	641146,39
Lantai 5	=	652071,33
Lantai 6	=	652291,91
Lantai 7	=	656434,12
Atap	=	376536,32
Total (W)	=	514437573

b. Gaya dasar seismik/Base Shear (V)

$$\begin{aligned}V_x &= C_{sx} \times W_t \\ &= 0,075 \times 50466,33 \\ &= 3784,97 \text{ KN} \\ V_y &= C_{sy} \times W_t \\ &= 0,075 \times 50466,33 \\ &= 3784,97 \text{ KN}\end{aligned}$$

4.4.5.4.2 Menghitung Gaya Gempa Lateral (Fx)

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

$$C_{vx} = \frac{W_i h_i^K}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i k_i^i}$$

Keterangan :

C_{vx} = faktor distribusi vertikal

V = gaya lateral desain total atau geser dasar 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 dari dasar sampai tingkat i atau x

k = eksponen yang terkait dengan periode struktur sebagai berikut :

- a. Untuk struktur dengan periode struktur sebesar 0,5 detik atau kurang ($k=1$)
- b. Untuk struktur dengan periode sebesar 2,5 atau lebih ($k=2$)
- c. Untuk struktur dengan periode sebesar 0,5-2,5 detik, k harus sebesar 2 atau dilakukan interpolasi linear antara 1 dan 2

1. Nilai perioda struktur yang digunakan

Dari perhitungan diatas didapatkan nilai periode struktur untuk arah X dan Y adalah sebagai berikut :

$$T_x = 1,084$$

$$T_y = 1,084$$

2. Menentukan nilai eksponen (k)

Periode struktur arah x dan y adalah 1,518 dan berada di rengs antara 0,5-2,5 detik. Sehingga, perlu dilakukan interpolasi untuk mendapatkan nilai eksponennya:

a. Nilai eksponen untuk arah x (k_x)

$$T_x = 0,5 \quad k_x = 1$$

$$T_x = 1,084 \quad k_x = ?$$

$$T_x = 2,5 \quad k_x = 2$$

$$K_x = 1 + \frac{1,084-0,5}{2,5-0,5} \times 2 - 1$$

$$= 1,292$$

b. Nilai eksponen untuk arah y (k_y)

$$T_y = 0,5 \quad k_y = 1$$

$$T_y = 1,084 \quad k_y = ?$$

$$T_y = 2,5 \quad k_y = 2$$

$$K_y = 1 + \frac{1,084-0,5}{2,5-0,5} \times 2 - 1$$

$$= 1,292$$

Dari interpolasi diatas, nilai eksponen arah x dan arah y adalah sebesar 1,292

3. Gaya gempa lateral (Fx)

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas didapat nilai gaya geser dasar seismik Vx dan Vy adalah : 3784,97 KN

Tabel 4.19 Rekapitulasi Gaya Gempa Lateral

Lantai	Tinggi (hi)	Berat (Wi)	hi ^{Kx}	hi ^{Ky}	Wi x hi ^{Kx}	Wi x hi ^{Ky}
	m	kN	m	m	kNm	kNm
Atap	33,0	3693,821299	91,61	91,61	338373,15	338373,15
7	29,0	6439,618717	77,52	77,52	499204,36	499204,36
6	25,0	6398,983637	63,99	63,99	409495,84	409495,84
5	21,0	6396,819747	51,09	51,09	326792,02	326792,02
4	17,0	6289,646086	38,88	38,88	244549,18	244549,18
3	13,0	6671,696536	27,49	27,49	183421,86	183421,86
2	9,0	7057,896420	17,10	17,10	120658,13	120658,13
1	5,0	7517,843469	8,00	8,00	60139,88	60139,88
TOTAL		50466,32591			2182634,41	2182634,41

Lantai	Cvx	Cvy	Fx	Fy	Vx	Vy
			(kN)	(kN)	(kN)	(kN)
Atap	0,1550	0,1550	586,78	586,78	586,78	586,78
7	0,2287	0,2287	865,69	865,69	1452,47	1452,47
6	0,1876	0,1876	710,12	710,12	2162,59	2162,59
5	0,1497	0,1497	566,70	566,70	2729,29	2729,29
4	0,1120	0,1120	424,08	424,08	3153,37	3153,37
3	0,0840	0,0840	318,08	318,08	3471,45	3471,45
2	0,0553	0,0553	209,24	209,24	3680,68	3680,68
1	0,0276	0,0276	104,29	104,29	3784,97	3784,97
TOTAL			3784,97	3784,97		

Contoh perhitungan lantai 1 :

a. Gaya gempa arah X (FX)

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad W_i \times h_i^{kx} &= 7517,843469 \times 5,0^{1,292} \\
 &= 60139,88 \text{ KN} \\
 - \quad C_{vx} &= \frac{W_i h_i^{kx}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i h_i^{kx}} \\
 &= \frac{60139,88}{2182634,41} \\
 &= 0,027 \\
 - \quad F_x &= C_{vx} \times V_x \\
 &= 0,0276 \times 3784,97 \\
 &= 270,67 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Gaya gempa arah Y (FY)

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \quad W_i \times h_i^{ky} &= 39620,94 \times 5,0^{1,509} \\
 &= 449438,74 \text{ KN} \\
 - \quad C_{vy} &= \frac{W_i h_i^{ky}}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i h_i^{ky}} \\
 &= \frac{449438,81}{16929359,89} \\
 &= 0,026
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - F_y &= C_{vy} \times V_y \\
 &= 0,026 \times 10410,49 \\
 &= 104,29 \text{ KN}
 \end{aligned}$$

4.4.5.5 Kombinasi Pembebanan

Pengaruh beban gempa vertikal, E_v :

1. $E_v = 0,2SDS$
2. $SDS = 0,627$
3. $\Omega_o = 1,3$

Kombinasi beban gempa yang digunakan :

1. 1,4D
2. 1,2D + 1,6L
3. 1,23D + 0,5L + 0,39Q_{ex} + 1,3Q_{ey}
4. 1,22D + 0,5L - 0,39Q_{ex} + 1,3Q_{ey}
5. 1,18D + 0,5L + 0,39Q_{ex} - 1,3Q_{ey}
6. 1,17D + 0,5L - 0,39Q_{ex} - 1,3Q_{ey}
7. 1,23D + 0,5L + 1,3Q_{ex} + 0,39Q_{ey}
8. 1,18D + 0,5L - 1,3Q_{ex} + 0,39Q_{ey}
9. 1,22D + 0,5L + 1,3Q_{ex} - 0,39Q_{ey}
10. 1,17D + 0,5L - 1,3Q_{ex} - 0,39Q_{ey}
11. 0,87D + 0,4Q_{ex} + 1,3Q_{ey}
12. 0,88D - 0,4Q_{ex} + 1,3Q_{ey}
13. 0,92D + 0,4Q_{ex} - 1,3Q_{ey}
14. 0,93D - 0,4Q_{ex} - 1,3Q_{ey}
15. 0,87D + 1,3Q_{ex} + 0,4Q_{ey}
16. 0,92D - 1,3Q_{ex} + 0,4Q_{ey}
17. 0,88D + 1,3Q_{ex} - 0,4Q_{ey}
18. 0,93 D - 1,3Q_{ex} - 0,4Q_{ey}

4.5 Kontrol Perilaku Struktur

4.5.1 Eksentrisitas

Tabel 4.20 Centers of Mass and Rigidity

Story	Diaphragm	Mass X	Mass Y	XCM	YCM	Cumulative X	Cumulative Y	XCCM	YCCM	XCR	YCR
		kg	kg	m	m	kg	kg	m	m	m	m
Lantai Atap	D8	376536,32	376536,32	35000	19386,1	376536,32	376536,32	35000	19386,1	35069	20757,6
Lantai 7	D7	656434,12	656434,12	34991,8	17308,9	656434,12	656434,12	34991,8	17308,9	35026,7	20782
Lantai 6	D6	652291,91	652291,91	34813,8	19193,6	652291,91	652291,91	34813,8	19193,6	34989,1	20782,2
Lantai 5	D5	652071,33	652071,33	34940	19329,8	652071,33	652071,33	34940	19329,8	35020,6	20653,6
Lantai 4	D4	641146,39	641146,39	34853,3	19277,8	641146,39	641146,39	34853,3	19277,8	34986	20526,8
Lantai 3	D3	680091,39	680091,39	34803,5	18725,2	680091,39	680091,39	34803,5	18725,2	35043,7	20304,4
Lantai 2	D2	719459,37	719459,37	34180	18053,5	719459,37	719459,37	34180	18053,5	34961,8	20273,9
Lantai 1	D1	766344,9	766344,9	34541,2	18787,2	766344,9	766344,9	34541,2	18787,2	35106,3	20041,9
JUMLAH		5144376	5144376								

(Sumber output ETABS 2018 : Display - Show Table – Analisis – Result - Structure Result – Centers Mass and Rigidity)

Keterangan :

CM = Centers of Mass (pusat massa)

CR = Centers of reactions (pusat rotasi)

Ukuran gedung :

Lebar gedung (B) = 28 m

Panjang gedung (L) = 70 m

Tabel 4.21 Perhitungan Eksentrisitas Takterduga

Story	Panjang Bentang		0,05 Ly (m)	0,05 Lx (m)
	Sumbu Y	Sumbu X		
Lantai Atap	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7
Lantai 7	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7
Lantai 6	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7
Lantai 5	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7
Lantai 4	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7
Lantai 3	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7
Lantai 2	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7
Lantai 1	70,00 m	34,00 m	3,5	1,7

Tabel 4.22 Pengecekan Eksentrisitas dan Torsi

Story	ed = e - 0,05 b	
	Y	X
Lantai Atap	65,5294	1369,7767
Lantai 7	31,3328	3471,3831
Lantai 6	171,7943	1586,8909
Lantai 5	77,0763	1322,0866
Lantai 4	129,218	1247,2147
Lantai 3	236,6581	1577,5093
Lantai 2	778,3165	2218,6882
Lantai 1	561,6129	1253,0179

4.5.2 Kontrol Nilai Base Shear (Gaya Geser Dasar)

Tabel 4.23 Base Shear (Gaya Geser Dasar)

Tipe Gempa		F_x	F_y	100% Statik X	100% Statik Y
Statik	EQ X	3781,9368	0	3781,9368	3781,9368
	EQ Y	0	3781,94	3781,9368	3781,9368
Dinamik	RSPX	4099,60	77,0354	DINAMIS	DINAMIS
	RSPY	77,0354	4211,8128		

(Sumber output ETABS 2018 : Display – Show Table – Analisis – Result – Reactions – Base Reactions)

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas, maka syarat SNI 1726-2019 pasal 7.9.4.1 yaitu $V_{dinamis} \geq V_{statis}$ (terpenuhi), dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa konfigurasi bangunan adalah menggunakan gempa Dinamis (RSPX dan RSPY).

4.5.3 Kontrol Partisipasi Massa

Tabel 4.24 Modal Participating Mass Ratio

Case	Mode	Period	UX	UY	UZ	Sum UX	Sum UY	Keterangan
		sec						
Modal	1	0,82	0,7854	0,0001	0	0,7854	0,0001	Arah X
Modal	2	0,8	0,0001	0,7845	0	0,7855	0,7846	Arah Y
Modal	3	0,59	0,0099	1,334E-05	0	0,7954	0,7846	Torsi
Modal	4	0,27	0,1200	0	0	0,9154	0,7846	Arah X
Modal	5	0,25	0,0000	0,1238	0	0,9154	0,9084	Arah Y
Modal	6	0,19	0,0014	0,000029	0	0,9168	0,9084	Torsi
Modal	7	0,18	0,0000	1,04E-06	0	0,9168	0,9084	Arah X
Modal	8	0,14	0,0427	2,767E-06	0	0,9595	0,9084	Arah Y
Modal	9	0,13	0,0000	0,0464	0	0,9595	0,9548	Torsi
Modal	10	0,12	0,0000	0,0000	0	0,9595	0,9549	Arah X
Modal	11	0,12	0,0000	0,0000	0	0,9595	0,9549	Arah Y
Modal	12	0,12	0,000004	0,0000	0	0,9595	0,9549	Torsi

(Sumber output ETABS 2018 : Display – Show Table – Analisis – Result –
Modal Result – Modal Participating Mass Ratios)

Dari hasil perhitungan diatas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa partisipasi masa telah terpenuhi. Pada mode 12 sudah memenuhi syarat SNI 1726-2019 pasal 7.9.1.1

4.5.4 Kontrol Simpangan Akibat Gempa Statis dan Dinamis

4.5.4.1 Kontrol Kinerja Batas Layan Akibat Gempa Statis EX

Tabel 4.25 Simpangan Statis X

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	δx_e (mm)	δx (mm)	Δ (mm)	Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		X	X	X		
Atap	4000	25,03	137,7	7,19	61,54	Ok
7	4000	23,72	130,5	11,39	61,54	Ok
6	4000	21,65	119,1	15,87	61,54	Ok
5	4000	18,76	103,2	19,67	61,54	Ok
4	4000	15,19	83,5	19,89	61,54	Ok
3	4000	11,57	63,6	23,89	61,54	Ok
2	4000	7,23	39,7	22,73	76,92	Ok
1	5000	3,10	17,0	17,02	76,92	Ok

4.5.4.2 Kontrol Kinerja Batas Layan Akibat Gempa Statis EY

Tabel 4.26 Simpangan Statis Y

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	δx_e (mm)	δx (mm)	Δ (mm)	Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		Y	Y	Y		
Atap	4000	6,98	25,6	1,61	61,54	Ok
7	4000	6,54	24,0	2,32	61,54	Ok
6	4000	5,90	21,6	3,15	61,54	Ok
5	4000	5,05	18,5	3,86	61,54	Ok
4	4000	3,99	14,6	4,17	61,54	Ok
3	4000	2,86	10,5	4,14	61,54	Ok
2	4000	1,73	6,3	3,74	76,92	Ok
1	5000	0,71	2,6	2,60	76,92	Ok

4.5.4.3 Kontrol Kinerja Batas Layan Akibat Gempa Dinamis RSPX

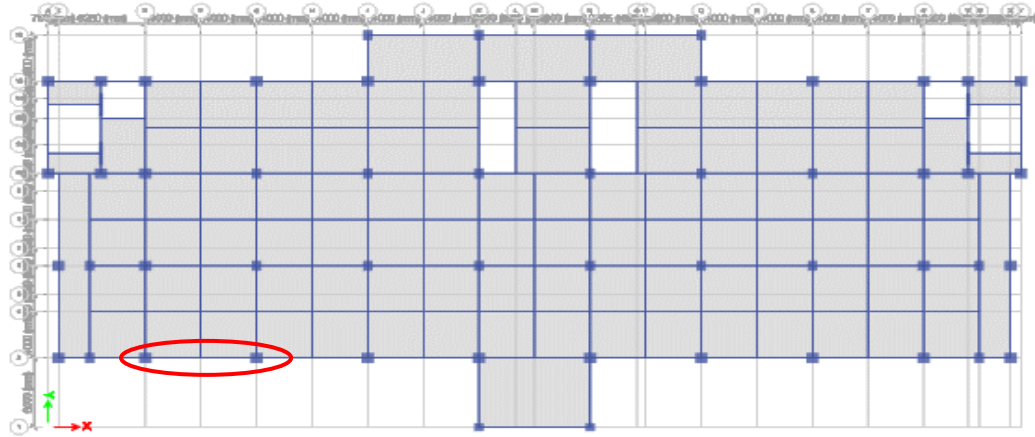
Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	δx_e (mm)	δx (mm)	Δ (mm)	Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		X	X	X		
Atap	4000	2,05	7,5	0,48	61,54	Ok
7	4000	1,92	7,0	0,66	61,54	Ok
6	4000	1,74	6,4	0,90	61,54	Ok
5	4000	1,49	5,5	1,06	61,54	Ok
4	4000	1,20	4,4	0,21	61,54	Ok
3	4000	1,15	4,2	1,59	61,54	Ok
2	4000	0,71	2,6	1,54	76,92	Ok
1	5000	0,29	1,1	1,07	76,92	Ok

4.5.4.4 Kontrol Kinerja Batas Layan Akibat Gempa Dinamis RSPY

Lantai	Ketinggian (mm)	Simpangan (mm)	δx (mm)	Δ (mm)	Batas izin (mm)	Cek
		Y	Y	Y		
Atap	4000	26,74	98,1	6,22	61,54	Ok
7	4000	25,04	91,8	8,65	61,54	Ok
6	4000	22,68	83,2	11,34	61,54	Ok
5	4000	19,59	71,8	14,04	61,54	Ok
4	4000	15,76	57,8	15,58	61,54	Ok
3	4000	11,51	42,2	16,33	61,54	Ok
2	4000	7,06	25,9	15,08	76,92	Ok
1	5000	2,95	10,8	10,80	76,92	Ok

4.6 Perhitungan Penulangan Struktur

4.6.1 Penulangan Balok 400 x 800 mm (Pada Balok 491 Lantai 1)



Gambar 4.13 Letak Balok 400 x 800 (Tipe Balok B 491 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut :

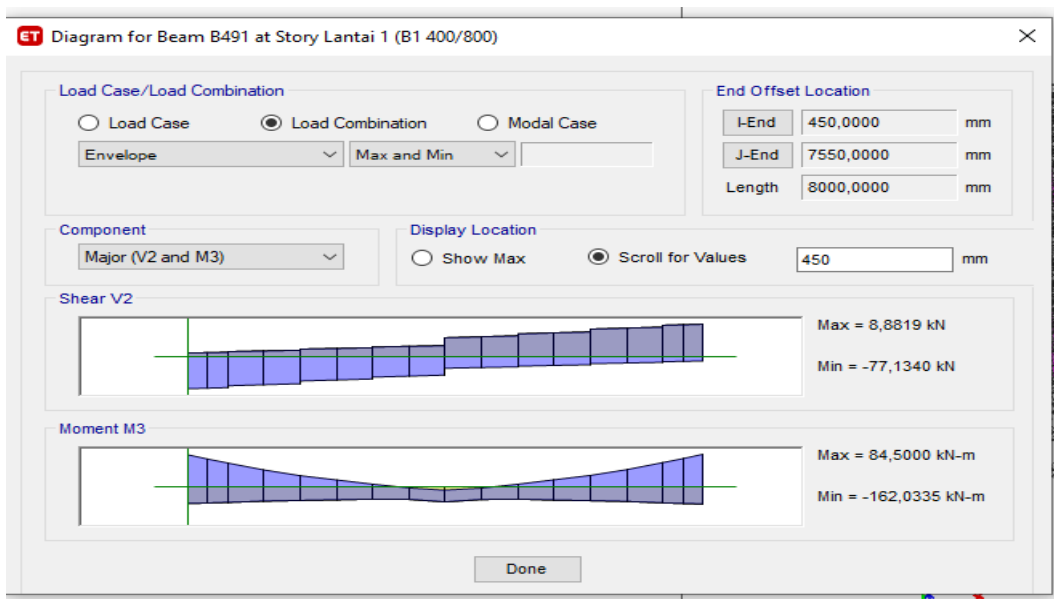
Lebar Balok b_w	= 400 mm
Tinggi Balok h	= 800 mm
Selimut Beton c_b	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 420 Mpa
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 22 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 13 mm
L Balok	= 8000 mm
Es Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 7100 mm
Tebal Plat h_f	= 120 mm

Momen terfaktor :

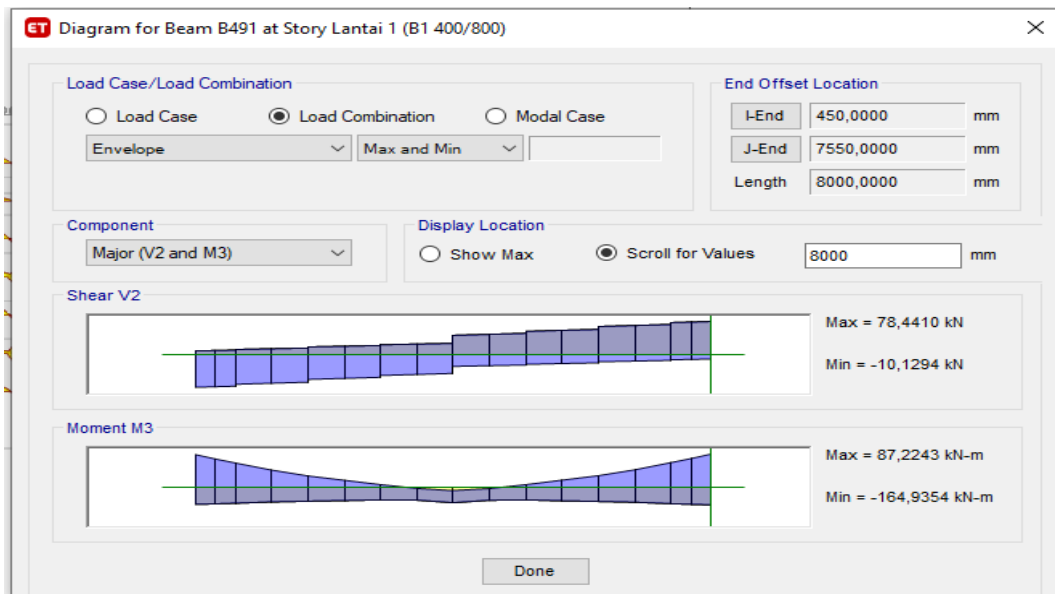
Tumpuan Kiri + = 84,5000 kNm
= 162,0335 kNm

Tumpuan Kanan + = 87,2243 kNm
= 164,9354 kNm

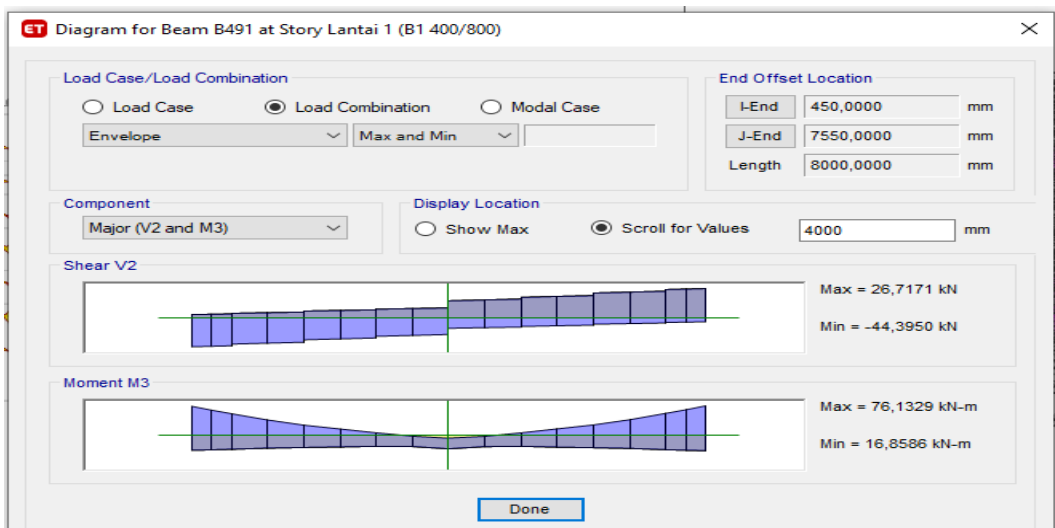
Lapangan + = 76,1329 kNm
= 16,8586 kNm



Gambar 4.14 Momen Tumpuan Kiri



Gambar 4.15 Momen Tumpuan Kanan



Gambar 4.16 Momen Lapangan

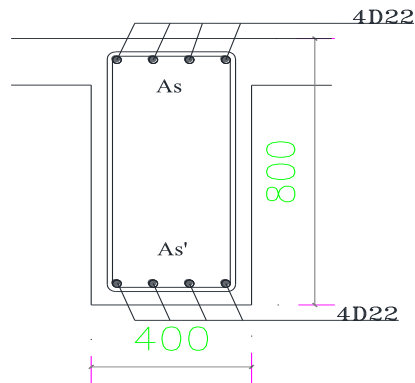
Menentukan nilai β_1

f_c', MPa	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\beta_1 = 0,85 - [30 - 28] \times 0,05$$

$$= 0,84$$

4.6.2 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



Gambar 4.17 Rencana Penulangan Tumpuan Kiri (Momen Negatif)

$$d' = cb + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 800 - 64,00$$

$$= 736,00 \text{ mm}$$

- a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As_{\min} = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} b w d = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{30}}{420} 400 \times 736,00 = 959,819 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As_{\min} = \frac{1,4 b w d}{F_y} = \frac{1,4 \times 400 \times 736,00}{420} = 918 \text{ mm}^2$$

- b. Tulangan maksimal harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As_{\max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 F_c' \beta_1}{F_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + F_y} b w \times d$$

$$As_{\max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84}{420} \times \frac{600}{600 + 420} 400 \times 736$$

$$A_s \text{ max} = 6590,204082 \text{ mm}^2$$

c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada Sni 2847-2019 pasal 25.2.1 :

1. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.
2. 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.

d. Lebar flens efektif (b_{eff}) menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.3.2.1. tidak boleh melebihi salah satu sisi :

1. $b_e < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + b_w$

$$b_e < 6 \times 120 + 400$$

$$b_e < 1120 \text{ mm}$$

2. $b_e < S_w / 2 + b_w$ (S_w : jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)

$$b_e < 2900 / 2 + 400$$

$$b_e < 1850 \text{ mm}$$

3. $b_e < L_n \times 1 / 12 + b_w$ (L_n : panjang bersih balok)

$$b_e < 7100 \times 1 / 12 + 400$$

$$b_e < 991,6666667 \text{ mm}$$

A. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kiri

$$M_u + = 84,50000 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 84500000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u - = 162,033500 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 162033500 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (atas)} \quad A_s 4D 22 = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (bawah)} \quad A_s' 4D 22 = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

Momen Negatif :

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b \times d}$$

$$= \frac{162033500}{0,9 \times 400 \times 736^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,83 \\
P &= \frac{Mu \times F'c}{Fy} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times Rn}{0,85 F'c}}\right) \\
&= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,8309}{0,85 \times 30}}\right) \\
&= 0,00201165
\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times Fy}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420} = 0,0032603$$

$$\rho \text{ min} = \frac{1,4}{Fy}$$

$$\frac{1,4}{420} = 0,0033$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho \text{ balance} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta 1}{fy} \times \left(\frac{600}{600+fy}\right) \\
&= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600+420}\right) \\
&= 0,0223852
\end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\rho \text{ min} \leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max}$$

$$0,0033 \leq 0,00201165 \leq 0,022$$

$$\begin{aligned}
As &= \rho \times b \times d \\
&= 0,00201165 \times 400 \times 736 \\
&= 592,2297413 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
As \text{ tul} &= D22 \\
&= 380,3 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
n \text{ tul} &= \frac{As}{As \text{ tulangan}} \\
&= \frac{592,2297}{380,3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 6 \text{ tulangan D 22}$$

Momen Positif

$$Rn = \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d}$$

$$= \frac{84500000}{0,9400736^2}$$

$$= 0,43$$

$$\rho = \frac{0,85x F'c}{f_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times Rn}{0,85 F'c}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,4333}{0,85 \times 30}}\right)$$

$$= 0,0010$$

$$\rho \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times f_y}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420}$$

$$= 0,0033$$

$$\rho \text{ balance} = \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y}\right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420}\right)$$

$$= 0,0298$$

$$\rho \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \rho \text{ balance}$$

$$= 0,75 \times 0,0298$$

$$= 0,022385204$$

Cek :

$$\rho \text{ min} \leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max}$$

$$0,0033 \leq 0,0010 \leq 0,022$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,001040608 \times 400 \times 420$$

$$= 174,8221224 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ tul} = D 22$$

$$= 380,3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n \text{ tul} = \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}}$$

$$= \frac{174,8221224}{380,3} = 3 \text{ tulangan D 22}$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) } A_s 4 D 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan tekan (bawah) $A_s' 4 D 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

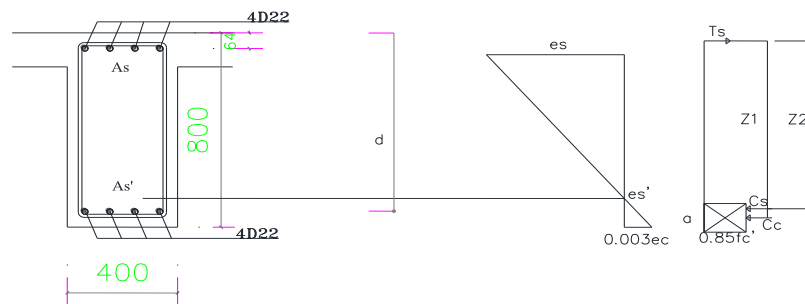
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 800 - 64,000$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.18 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kiri

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

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

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 f_c' b) + \left(A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

Distribusi : $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 Fc' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = 1520 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 Fc' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = 638299,2 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8 \times c^2 \times 400 + 600 \times 1520 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1520 = 638299,2 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 638299,2 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 911856 c - 638299 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 273557 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = -273557 \pm \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 48524,285714 - 58358784}}{2 \times 8524,285714}$$

$$c^+ = -273557 + \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 48524,285714 - 58358784}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= 68,24$$

$$c^- = -273557 - \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 48524,285714 - 58358784}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= -100,3289$$

$$8524,285714 \times 4656,341159 + 273556,8 \times 68,24 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 68,23738828 > 64,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 68,23738828$$

$$= 57,0269602 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\varepsilon_{s'} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{68,23738828 - 64,0}{68,237} 0,003$$

$$= 0,0002 < \varepsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{736 - 68,2}{68,237} 0,003$$

$$= 0,029 > \varepsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000} = 0,002$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$f_{s'} = \varepsilon_{s'} \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0002 \times 200000$$

$$= 37,3 \text{ Mpa} < 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_{s'} = 37,3 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$F_s = \varepsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0294 \times 200000$$

$$= 5871,525525 \text{ Mpa} > 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik : Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh = $0,0294 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil

$$\phi : 0,90$$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b$$

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 57,0269602 \times 400$$

$$= 581674,9941 \text{ N}$$

$$C_s = A_s' \times f_{s'}$$

$$= 1519,76 \times 37,3$$

$$= 56624,20592 \text{ N}$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 1519,76 \times 420$$

$$= 638299,2 \text{ N}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$581674,9941 + 56624,21 = 638299,20$$

$$638299,2 = 638299,20 \text{ (Metode Keseimbangan Terpenuhi)}$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap C_c :

$$Z_1 = d - \frac{1}{2} a$$

$$= 736,000 - \frac{1}{2} \times 57,0269602$$

$$= 707,4865199 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$M_n = T \cdot Z_1$$

$$= 638299,2 \times 707,487$$

$$= 451.588.080 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_r = \phi M_n$$

$$= 0,9 \times 451.588.080$$

$$= 406429272 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n > M_u$$

$$406.429.271,70 \text{ Nmm} > 162.033.500 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \quad 4 \text{ D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan tarik (bawah) As 4 D 22 = 1519,76 mm²

d'' = Tebal selimut beton balok + D. sengkang + ½ D. Pokok

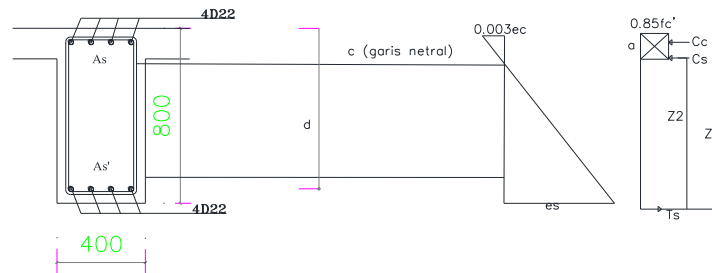
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 64, \text{ mm}$$

d = $h - d''$

$$= 800 - 64,00$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.19 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ 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 $f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) E_s$

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 Fc' a b) + As \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600] = As x fy$$

$$(0,85 Fc' a b c) + As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy$$

$$\text{Substitusi : } a = \beta 1 \quad c$$

$$(0,85 Fc' \beta 1 x c) b x c + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy x c$$

$$0,85 Fc' \beta 1 c^2 b + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = 1520 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1583 + 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 64 x 1520 = 638299 c \quad 33742 c^2 + 911856 c + -58358784 = 638299 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856 c + -638299 c + -58358784 = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 273557 c + -58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-273556,8 \pm \sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \cdot 33741,96429 \cdot -58358784}}{2 \cdot 33742}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-273556,8 + \sqrt{7951393344769}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 37,73142381$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{7951393344769}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -45,83874079$$

$$33741,96429 \cdot 1423,660343 + 273556,8 \cdot 37,73142381 + -58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 37,73142381 < 64,00$ (Ok)

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d", maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \beta_1 c \\
 &= 0,84 \cdot 37,73142381 \\
 &= 31,5326899 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{64 - 37,73}{37,73} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,021 \text{ (belum leleh)}
 \end{aligned}$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{736 - 37,7}{37,7} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,056 \text{ (sudah leleh)}
 \end{aligned}$$
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{420}{200000} \\
 &= 0,002
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\
 &= 0,0021 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\
 &= 417,72 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)
 \end{aligned}$$
- $$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\
 &= 0,0556 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\
 &= 11104 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 400 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0555 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} Cc &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 31,5 \times 1583,3 \\ &= 1273132 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts1 &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 417,719 \\ &= 634833,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts2 &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 420 \\ &= 638299,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cc \quad Ts1 \quad + \quad Ts2 \\ 1273132,355 &= 644833,155 + 638299,200 \\ 1273132,355 &= 1273132,355 \quad (\text{metode keseimbangan terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung jarak Cc, Cs ke T :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64 - \frac{1}{2} \times 31,53 \\ &= 48 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 736 - 0,5 \times 31,53 \\ &= 720 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= T1 \times Z1 + T2 \times Z2 \\ &= 634833,2 \text{ N} \times 48 \text{ mm} + 638299,2 \text{ N} \times 720 \text{ mm} \\ &= 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mr &= \Phi Mn \\ &= 0,9 \times 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 44130100,307 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi Mn > Mu$:

$$\Phi Mn > Mu$$

$$44130100,307 \text{ Nmm} > 84500000 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n -$$

$$490.344.889,23 > \frac{1}{2} 451.588.079,66$$

$$490.344.889,23 > 225.794.040 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kanan

$$M_u + = 87,22430 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 87224300 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u - = 164,93540 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 164935400 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) } A_s \text{ 4 D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) } A_s' \text{ 4 D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif

$$\text{Tulangan tarik } A_s \text{ 4 D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan } A_s' \text{ 4 D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

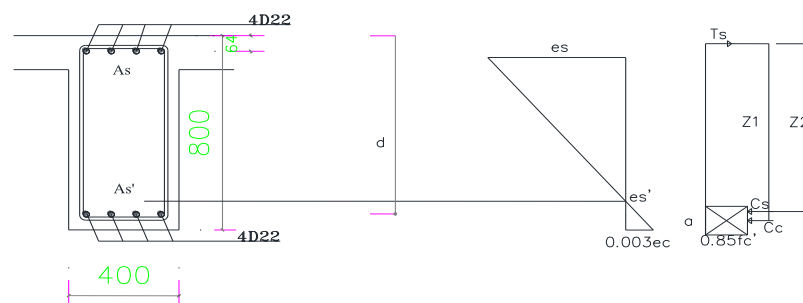
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 800 - 64,000$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.20 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif

Tumpuan Kanan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' (a - b) + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} \epsilon_s$$

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' (a - b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' (a - b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c (b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1519,8 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 (b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 638299,2 c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 400 + 600 x 1519,76 x c - 600 x 64 x 1519,76$$

$$= 638299,2 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 638299,2 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 911856 c - 638299,2 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 273556,8 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-273556,8 \pm \sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \cdot 8524,2857 - 58358784}}{2 \cdot 8524,3}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-273556,8 + \sqrt{2064701117843}}{17048,5714}$$

$$= 68,23739$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{2064701117843}}{17048,5714}$$

$$= -100,329$$

$$8524,285714 \cdot 4656,341159 + 273556,8 \cdot 68,23738828 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 68,23738828 > 64,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 68,23738828$$

$$= 57,0269602 \text{ mm}$$

➤ Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{64,37,73}{37,73} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0021 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$

➤ Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{736 - 37,73}{37,73} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,056 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$

➤ Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

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

$$= 0,002$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,0021$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0021 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 417,72 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0555 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 31,5 \times 2000 \\ &= 1273132 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 417,719 \\ &= 1273132 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 420 \\ &= 638299,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= T_{s1} + T_{s2} \\ 3659611,07 \text{ N} &= 634833,115 \text{ N} + 638299,2 \text{ N} \\ 1273132,355 \text{ N} &= 1273132,355 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64 - \frac{1}{2} \times 31,35 \\ &= 48 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 736 - \frac{1}{2} \times 31,35 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 720 \text{ mm}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_2 \times Z_2 \\ &= 1273132 \text{ N} \times 48 \text{ mm} + 638299,2 \text{ N} \times 720 \text{ mm} \\ &= 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 441310400,307 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi M_n &> M_u^+ \\ 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} &> 84500000 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN}) \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

syarat $M_n^+ > \frac{1}{2} M_n^-$ (SNI 2847 2013 pasal 21.5.2.2 halaman 186) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n (+) &\geq \frac{1}{2} M_n (-) \\ 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} &\geq \frac{1}{2} 451.588.079,66 \text{ Nmm} \\ 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} &\geq \frac{1}{2} 225.794.040 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

C. Perhitungan penulangan lapangan

$$\begin{aligned} M_u + &= 76,13 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 76132900 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= 16,8586 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 16.858.600 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan bawah As } 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan atas As' } 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

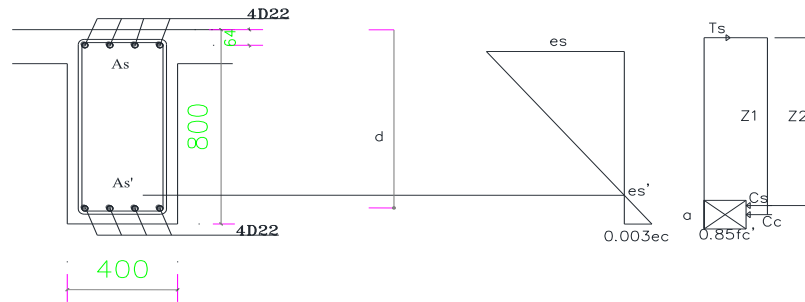
$$\text{Tulangan bawah As } 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan atas As' } 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 = 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 800 - 64,000 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.21 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' x a x b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 759,9 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 400 + 600 \times 759,9 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 759,9$$

$$= 319149,60 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 455928 c + -319150 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 136778 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times 8524 \times -29179392}}{2 \times 8524}$$

$$= \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times 8524 \times -29179392}}{2 \times 8524}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{1013642228215}}{1748,5714}$$

$$c- = \frac{-136778,4 - \sqrt{1013642228215}}{1748,5714}$$

$$= -67,0776$$

$$8524,3 \times 2604,247 + 136778,4 \times 51,03 + -29179392 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 51,03 < 64,0$ (OK)

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 51,0$$

$$= 42,648 \text{ mm}$$

- Menghitung regangan tulangan = $(\epsilon_s') = \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{51,0 - 64,0}{51,0} \times 0,003$
 $= -0,0008$ (tulangan belum leleh)
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{736 - 51,0}{51,0} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0403$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{420}{200000}$
 $= 0,002$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = -0,0008$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= -0,0008 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= -152,5 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0403 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik
 $C_c = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b$
 $= 0,85 \times 30 \times 42,6 \times 400$
 $= 435009,8 \text{ N}$
 $C_s = A_s' \times f_s$
 $= 759,88 \times -152,47$
 $= -115860 \text{ N}$
 $T_s = A_s \times f_y$
 $= 759,9 \times 420$
 $= 319149,6 \text{ N}$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c + C_s &= T_1 \\ 435009,6 \text{ N} + (-115860) &= 319149,6 \text{ N} \\ 319149,6 \text{ N} &= 319149,6 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 736,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 42,6 \\ &= 714,7 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 \\ &= 399149,6 \text{ N} \times 714,68 \text{ mm} \\ &= 228088556,341 \text{ Nmm} \\ M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 228088556,341 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 205279700,7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi M_n &> M_u \\ 205279700,7 \text{ Nmm} &> 16858600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN}) \\ 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} &\geq \frac{1}{2} 225.794.040 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

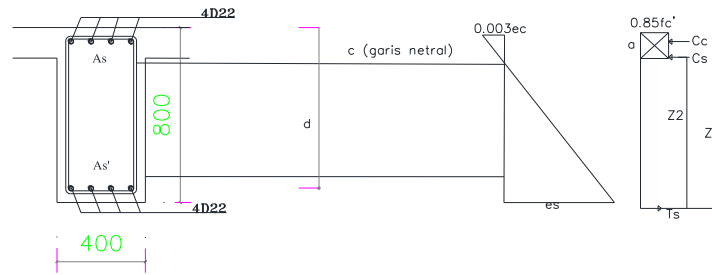
Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 = 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 800 - 64,000 \\ &= 736,0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.22 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' \times a \times b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 759,9 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 1583 + 600 \times 759,9 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 759,9$$

$$= 319149,60 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33742c^2 + 455928 c + -319150 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33742c^2 + 136778 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-136778,4 + \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times 33742 - 29179392}}{2 \times 33742}$$

$$= \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times 8524 - -29179392}}{2 \times 33742}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{395698341678}}{67483,9286}$$

$$= 27,45009$$

$$c- = \frac{-136778,4 - \sqrt{395698341678}}{67483,9286}$$

$$= -31,5037$$

$$33742 \times 753,5037 + 136778,4 \times 27,45 + -29179392 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 27,45 < 64,0$ (OK)

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 27,5$$

$$= 22,94 \text{ mm}$$

➤ Menghitung regangan tulangan $= (\epsilon_s') = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{64 - 27,5}{27,5} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,004 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) $= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{736 - 27,5}{27,5} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0774$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) $= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{420}{200000}$
 $= 0,002$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,004$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= 0,004 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 798,9 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0774 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik
 $C_c = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b$
 $= 0,85 \times 30 \times 22,96 \times 1583,33$
 $= 9262,19,8 \text{ N}$
 $T_{s1} = A_{s'} \times f_s'$
 $= 759,88 \times 798,903$
 $= 607070,2 \text{ N}$
 $T_{s2} = A_s \times f_y$
 $= 759,9 \times 420$
 $= 319149,6 \text{ N}$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

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

$$926219,881 \text{ N} = 607070,2 \text{ N} + 319149,6 \text{ N}$$

926219,881 N = 926219,881 N (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)

➤ Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 22,9 \\ &= 52,53 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 736,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 22,9 \\ &= 724,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z1 + T_{s2} \times Z2 \\ &= 607070,2 \text{ N} \times 52,53 + 319149,6 \times 724,5 \\ &= 247998251,3 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 247998251,3 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 223198426,2 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

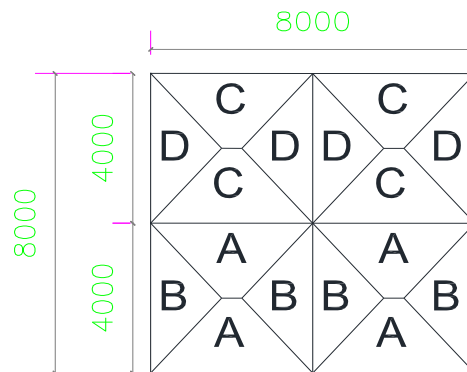
$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$223198426,2 \text{ Nmm} > 76132900 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Tabel 4.27 Data Penulangan B1 400/800

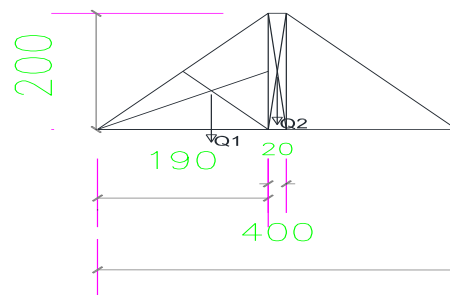
Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	164.935.400	4	D	22	1521,143	406.429.272	Oke
	Kan +	82.467.700	4	D	22	1521,143	441.310.400	Oke
	kir -	162.033.500	4	D	22	1521,143	406.429.272	Oke
	kir +	81.016.750	4	D	22	1521,143	441.310.400	Oke
Lap	-	16.858.600	2	D	22	760,5714	205.279.701	Oke
	+	76.132.900	2	D	22	760,5714	223.198.426	Oke

4.6.3 P Dan WU Pada Baolok 400 x 800 mm



Gambar 4.23 Perhitungan Perataan Beban Gelagar

a. Perataan beban tipe A



$$\begin{aligned}
 Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1,9 \\
 &= 1,900 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q2 &= 0,1 \times 2 \\
 &= 0,2 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 RAV = RBV &= Q1 + Q2 \\
 &= 1,900 + 0,2 \\
 &= 2,10 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\
 &= (2,10 \times 2) - (1,900 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 0,05) \\
 &= 2,73 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2$$

$$= 2 \text{ h m}^2$$

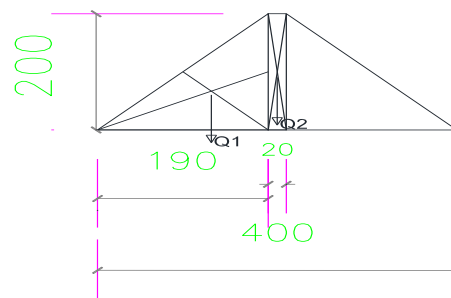
$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$H = \frac{2,733}{2}$$

$$= 1,3667 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

b. Perataan beban tipe C



$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas}$$

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

$$= 1,900 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,1 \times 2$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$RAV = RBV = Q1 + Q2$$

$$= 1,900 + 0,2$$

$$= 2,10 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M1 = (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right)$$

$$= (2,10 \times 2) - (1,900 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 0,05)$$

$$= 2,73 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2$$

$$= 2 \text{ h m}^2$$

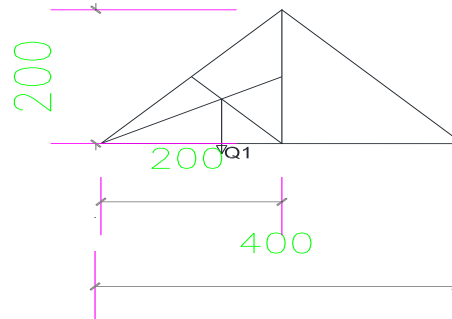
$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$H = \frac{2,733}{2}$$

$$= 1,3667 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

c. Perataan beban tipe B



$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2$$

$$= 2,000 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,1 \times 2$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$RAV = RBV = Q1$$

$$= 2,000$$

$$= 2,00 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M1 = (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right)$$

$$= (2,000 \times 2) - (2,000 \times 0,667)$$

$$= 2,67 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2$$

$$= 2 h \text{ m}^2$$

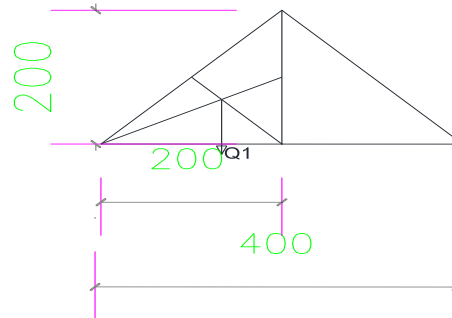
$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$H = \frac{2,67}{2}$$

$$= 1,333 \text{ m} < 2 \text{ m (OK)}$$

d. Perataan beban tipe D



$$\begin{aligned} Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \\ &= 2,000 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q2 &= 0,1 \times 2 \\ &= 0,2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RAV = RBV &= Q1 \\ &= 2,000 \\ &= 2,00 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\ &= (2,000 \times 2) - (2,000 \times 0,667) \\ &= 2,67 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2 \\ &= 2 h \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{2,67}{2} \\ &= 1,333 \text{ m} < 2 \text{ m (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.28 Perataan Beban

Tipe	h
A	1,3667
B	1,3333
C	1,3667
D	1,3333

**4.6.3.1 Perhitungan Beban Mati Yang Bekerja Pada Sebelah Kanan Balok
400 x 800 mm**

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned} \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\ &= 0,40 \times (0,8 - 0,12) \\ &= 0,272 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bj beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times \text{bj beton bertulang} \\ &= 0,272 \times 24 \\ &= 6,42 \text{ kN/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 4,937 \text{ kN/m}$$

- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,333 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\ &= 7,552 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

- d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6,419 + 4,937 + 7,6 \\ &= 18,908 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributary area)

$$\text{berat} = 1,333 \times 2,87 \times 2$$

$$= 7,653 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_u \text{ kombinasi} = 1,2 D + 1 L$$

$$= 1,2 \times 18,908 + 1 \times 7,653$$

$$= 30,343 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_q \text{ kiri} = 53,100 \text{ kN}$$

4.6.3.2 Perhitungan Beban Mati Yang Bekerja Pada Sebelah Kiri Balok 400 x 800 mm

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\text{luas} = b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat})$$

$$= 0,40 \times (0,8 - 0,12)$$

$$= 0,272 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B_j \text{ beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\text{berat} = \text{luas} \times b_j \text{ beton bertulang}$$

$$= 0,272 \times 24$$

$$= 6,42 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$SILD = 4,336 \text{ kN/m}$$

- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$= 1,333 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2$$

$$= 7,552 \text{ kN/m}$$

- d. total beban mati

$$= 6,419 + 4,336 + 7,6$$

$$= 18,307 \text{ kN/m}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\text{berat} = 1,333 \times 2,87 \times 2$$

$$= 7,653 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_u \text{ kombinasi} = 1,2 D + 1 L$$

$$= 1,2 \times 18,908 + 1 \times 7,653$$

$$= 29,622 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_q \text{ kanan} &= 51,838 \text{ kN} \\
 P \text{ balok} &= 53,100 + 51,838 \\
 &= 104,939 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan perhitungan beban mati yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\
 &= 0,40 \times (0,8 - 0,12) \\
 &= 0,272 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{Bj beton bertulang} &= 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\
 \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times \text{bj beton bertulang} \\
 &= 0,272 \times 24 \\
 &= 6,42 \text{ kN/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$
- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 3,937 \text{ kN/m}$$
- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,367 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\
 &= 7,741 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$
- d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 6,419 + 3,937 + 7,7 \\
 &= 18,097 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

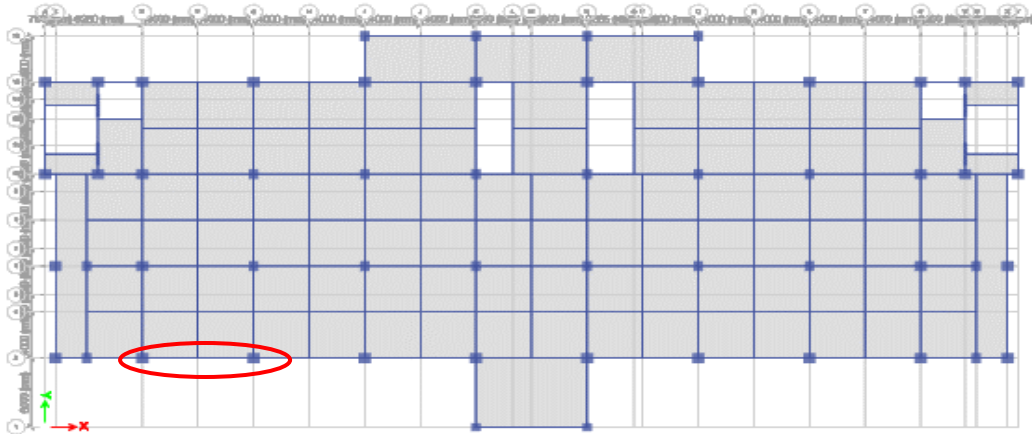
- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{berat} &= 1,367 \times 2,87 \times 2 \\
 &= 7,844 \text{ kN/m} \\
 \text{Wu kombinasi} &= 1,2 D + 1 L \\
 &= 1,2 \times 18 + 1 \times 7,845 \\
 &= 29,561 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan Wu dan P balok adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Wu} &= 29,561 \\
 P \text{ balok} &= 104,939
 \end{aligned}$$

4.6.4 Perhitungan Momen MPR Pada Balok 400 x 800 mm



Gambar 4.24 Letak Balok 400 x 800 (Tipe Balok 491 lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut:

Lebar Balok (b_w) = 400 mm

Tinggi Balok (h) = 800 mm

Selimut Beton (c_b) = 40 mm

Mutu Beton F_c' = 30 Mpa

f_y ulir = 525 Mpa (1,25 dari f_y asli)

f_y sengkang ulir = 280 Mpa

Diameter Tul. Pokok = 22 mm

Diameter Tul. Sengkang = 13 mm

L Balok = 8000 mm

E_s Baja = 200000 Mpa

L_n Balok Bersih = 7100 mm

Tebal Plat (h_f) = 120 mm

Momen terfaktor :

Tumpuan Kiri + = 74.7003 kNm
 - = 162,0335kNm

Tumpuan Kanan + = 87,2243 kNm
 - = 164,9354 kNm

Lapangan + = 76,1329 kNm
 - = 16,8586 kNm

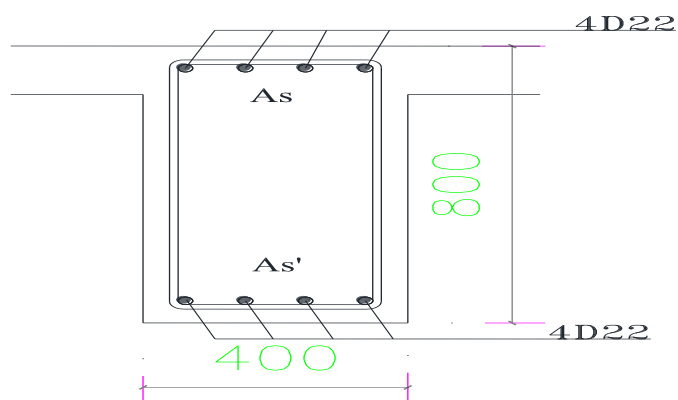
Menentukan nilai β_1

f_c', MPa	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\beta_1 = 0.85 - (30 - 28) \times 0.05 / 7$$

$$= 0.84$$

4.6.5 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



Gambar 4.25 Rencana Penulangan Balok 400 x 800

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= cb + D. \text{ Senggang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} 22 \\
 &= 64,00 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d'' \\
 &= 800 - 64,00 \\
 &= 736,00 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.6.1.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As min} &= \frac{0.25\sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} bw = \frac{0.25\sqrt{30}}{525} 400 \times 736.00 \\
 &= 767,855 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As min} &= \frac{1.4 bw d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 400 \times 736,00}{525} \\
 &= 785 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka tulangan minimal adalah 785,07 mm²

- b. Tulangan maksimal dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.6.1.2

$$\text{As max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0.85 F_c' \beta_1}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600+f_y} \times bw \times d$$

$$\text{As max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8}{525} \times \frac{600}{600+525} \times 400 \times 736$$

$$\text{As max} = 4780,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

- c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 25.2.1

1. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.
2. 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.

- d. Lebar flens efektif (beff) menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 6.3.2.1 tidak boleh melebihi :

Satu sisi :

- 1 $Be < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + bw$
 $Be < 6 \times 120 + 400$
 $Be < 1120 \text{ mm}$
- 2 $Be < Sw/2 + bw$ (Sw: jarak bersih balok dengan balok
sebelahnya)
 $Be < 2900/2 + 400$
 $Be < 1850 \text{ mm}$
- 3 $Be < Ln \times 1/12 + bw$ (Ln: panjang bersih balok)
 $Be < 7100 \times 1/12 + 400$
 $Be < 991,7 \text{ mm}$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 992 mm

Kedua sisi:

- 1 $Be < 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} \times 2 + bw$
 $Be < 8 \times 120 \times 2 + 120$
 $Be < 2040 \text{ mm}$
- 2 $Be < Sw/2 \times 2 + bw$
 $Be < 2900 + 400$
 $Be < 3300 \text{ mm}$
- 3 $Be < Ln \times 1/12 \times 2 + bw$
 $Be < 7100 \times 1/12 \times 2 + 400$
 $Be < 1583 \text{ mm}$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 1583 mm

A. Perhitungan Penulangan Tumpuan Kiri

$$\begin{aligned} Mu^+ &= 74.70030 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 74700300 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$Mu^- = 162,033500 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 162033500 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (atas) As 4 D 22} = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (bawah) As' 4 D 22} = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

Momen negatif :

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d} \\ &= \frac{162033500}{0.9 \times 400 \times 736^2} \\ &= 0.85 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{0.85 \times F'c}{fy} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times Rn}{0.85 \times F'c}} \right] \\ &= \frac{0.85 \times 30}{525} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.8409}{0.85 \times 30}} \right] \\ &= 0,00160932 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times fy} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} = 0.0026082 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1.4}{fy} \\ &= \frac{1.4}{525} = 0.0027 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ balance} &= \frac{0.85 F'c \beta_1}{fy} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + fy} \right) \\ &= \frac{0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 525} \right) \\ &= 0.0216 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ max} &= 0.75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\ &= 0.75 \times 0.0216 \\ &= 0.016236735 \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\rho \text{ min} \leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max}$$

$$0.0027 \leq 0,00160932 \leq 0.016$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\
 &= 0.001641279 \times 400 \times 736 \\
 &= 473,7838 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s \text{ tul} &= D 22 \\
 &= 380.3 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A \text{ tulangan}} \\
 &= \frac{473,783793}{380.3} = 6 \text{ tulangan D22}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen positif :

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b \times d} \\
 &= \frac{74700300}{0.9 \times 400 \times 736} \\
 &= 0.38
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= \frac{0.85 \times F'c}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0.85 \times F'c}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{0.85 \times 30}{525} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.3831}{0.85 \times 30}} \right] \\
 &= 0.0007
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times f_y} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} = 0.0026082
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1.4}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1.4}{525} = 0.0027
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ balance} &= \frac{0.85 F'c \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 525} \right) \\
 &= 0.0216
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ max} &= 0.75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\
 &= 0.75 \times 0.0216 \\
 &= 0.016236735
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho \leq \rho_{\max}$$

$$0.0027 \leq 0.0007 \leq 0.016$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,000735198 \times 400 \times 525 \\ &= 154.3916 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tul} &= D22 \\ &= 380.3 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A \text{ tulangan}} \\ &= \frac{154.3916}{380.3} = 3 \text{ tulangan D22} \end{aligned}$$

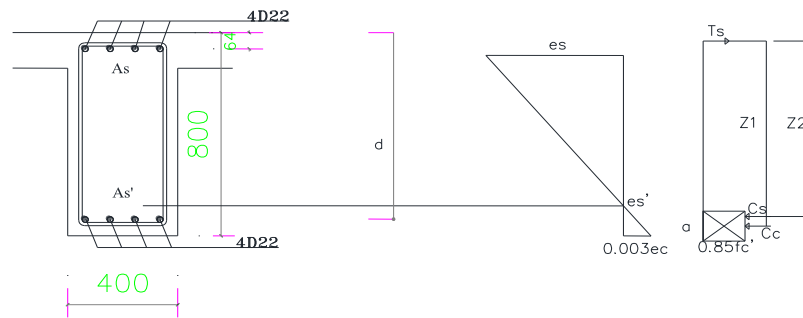
Kontrol momen negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) } A_s \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) } A_s' \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\ &= 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 800 - 64,00 \\ &= 736 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.26 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0.85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

$$\epsilon_c = 0.003 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.1}$$

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0.85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 0.003 \cdot 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi: } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1520 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 797874 c$$

$$0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8 \times c^2 \times 400 + 600 \times 1520 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1520 = 797874 c$$

$$8524,3c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 797874 c$$

$$8524,3c^2 + 911856 c - 797874c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$8524,3c^2 + 113982 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \times 8524,3 \times -58358784}}{2 \times 8524,285714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{2002859691341}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= 76,33$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{2002859691341}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= -89,6970$$

$$8524,29 \times 5825,596 + 113982 \times 76,33 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 76,33 > 64,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0.84 \times 76,3256$$

$$= 63,8 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_s' &= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{76,33-64,0}{76,326} 0.003 \\ &= 0.0005 < \varepsilon_y = 0.002 && \text{tulangan belum leleh} \\ \varepsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{736-76,3}{76,326} 0.003 \\ &= 0.026 > \varepsilon_y = 0.002 && \text{tulangan sudah leleh} \\ \varepsilon_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.003 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \varepsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0.0005 \times 200000 \\ &= 96,9 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} && \text{maka di pakai } f_s' = 96,9 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s &= \varepsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0.0259 \times 200000 \\ &= 5186 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} && \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh $= 0.0259 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0.90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0.85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 63,786 \times 400 \\ &= 650621,1 \text{ N} \\ C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1520 \times 96,9 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 147252,9 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 525 \\ &= 797874 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$650621,127 + 147252,87 = 797874,00$$

$$797874 = 797874,00 \text{ (Metode Keseimbangan Terpenuhi)}$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\ &= 736.000 - \frac{1}{2} \times 63,786 \\ &= 704 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen M_{pr} :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr} &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 797874 \times 704,107 \\ &= 561.788.515 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol momen positif :

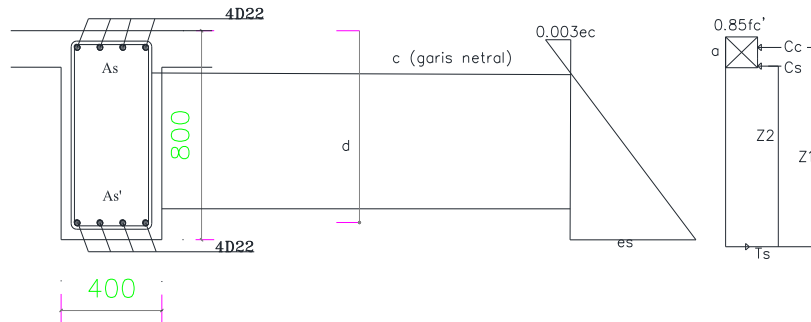
$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\ &= 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 800 - 64,00 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.27 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ 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' $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) \epsilon c E_s$ SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 0.003 \cdot 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b c) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

Substitusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 1520 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0.8 c^2 1583 + 600 \times 1520 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1520 = 797874 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856 c + -58358784 = 797874 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856 c + -797874 c + -58358784 = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 113982 c + -58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \cdot 33741,96429(-58358784)}}{2 \cdot 33741,96429}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 39,93325042$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -43,31129917$$

$$33741,96429 (1594,664489) + 113982 (39,93325042) + -58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,9333 < 64,00$ (OK)

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0.85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{d'' - c}{c} \right) \epsilon_s$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{d''-c}{c}\right) 0.003 \ 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

Substitusi : $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + 1520 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0.8 c^2 1583 = 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 64 x 1520 + 797874c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856 c + (-58358784) = 797874 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856 c + (-797874) c + (-58358784) = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 113982 c + (-58358784) = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \ 33741,96429 \ (-58358784)}}{2 \ 33741,96429}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 39,93325042$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -43,31129917$$

$$33741,96429 \ (1594,664) + 113982 \ (39,9333) + (-58358784) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,93 < 64,00$

Ok

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 c \\ &= 0.84 (39,93) \\ &= 33,373 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s' &= \frac{d'-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{64,00-39,93}{39,93} 0.003 \\ &= 0.0018 < \epsilon_y = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{736-39,93}{39,93} 0.003 \\ &= 0.052 > \epsilon_y = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.003$$

Menghitung tegangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0.0018 \times 200000 \\ &= 361,6 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{Maka di pakai dengan nilai } f_s' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0.0523 \times 200000 \\ &= 10458 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik:

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0.0523 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil ϕ : 0.9

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} Cc &= 0.85 Fc' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 33,4 \times 1583,3 \\ &= 1347426N \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts1 &= As' \times fs' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 361,605 \\ &= 549552,3N \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts2 &= As \times fy \\ &= 1519,76 \times 525 \\ &= 797874 N \end{aligned}$$

$$Cc = Ts1 + Ts2$$

$$1347426,31 = 549552,3096 + 797874,000$$

$$1347426,31 = 1347426,310 \quad (\text{Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 64,00 - 0.5 \times 33,373 \\ &= 47 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 736 - 0.5 \times 33,373 \\ &= 719 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Ts1 \times Z1 + Ts2 \times Z2 \\ &= 549552 \times 47 + 797874 \times 719 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 599922925,626 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_r = \phi M_n$$

$$= 0.9 \times 599922925,626$$

$$= 539930633,063 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$539.930.633,06 \text{ Nmm} > 74.700,300 \text{ Nmm}$$

Memenuhi Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019

18.6.3.2 :

$$M_{n+} > \frac{1}{2} M_n$$

$$599.922.925,63 > \frac{1}{2} 561.788.514,91$$

$$599.922.925,63 > 280.894.257 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Perhitungan Penulangan Tumpuan Kanan

$$M_{u+} = 87,22430 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 8722430 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_{u-} = 164,93540 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 16493540 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) As } 4 \text{ D } 22 = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) As' } 4 \text{ D } 22 = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol momen negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik As } 4 \text{ D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

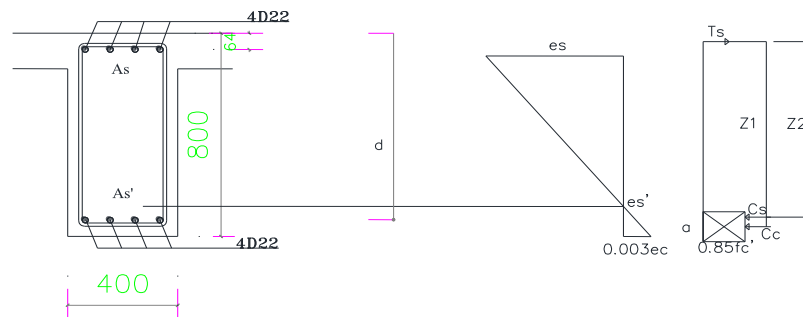
$$\text{Tulangan tekan As' } 4 \text{ D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d'' \\
 &= 800 - 64,00 \\
 &= 736,00 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.28 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kanan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0.85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

Substitusi nilai f_s' $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) \epsilon_s$ SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 0.003 \cdot 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

Distribusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1519,8 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 797874 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 400 + 600 \times 1519,76 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1519,76 = 797874 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 797874 c$$

$$8524,285714c^2 + 1177500 c - 797874 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$8524,285714c^2 + 113982 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \times 8524,285714 \times -58358784}}{2 \times 8524,285714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{2002859691341}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= 76,32558894$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{2002859691341}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= -89,69703187$$

$$8524,285714 \times 5825,595526 + 113982 \times 76,32558894 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 76,33 > 64,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 76,32558894$$

$$= 63,78638504 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_s' &= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{76,32558894-64,00}{76,326} 0.003 \\ &= 0.0005 < \varepsilon_y = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{736,0-76,33}{76,326} 0.003 \\ &= 0,0259 > \varepsilon_y = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}\end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.003$$

Maka tulangan baja tarik telah leleh, baja tekan beban. Dihitung tegangan yang terjadi pada tulangan tekan :

$$\begin{aligned}f_s' &= \varepsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0.0005 \times 200000 \\ &= 96,9 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_s' = 96,9 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_s &= \varepsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0259 \times 200000 \\ &= 5185,739831 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh $= 0.000 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0.90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}C_c &= 0.85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 63,8 \times 400 \\ &= 650621,1274 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\
&= 1519,76 \times 96,89218864 \\
&= 147252,8726 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\
&= 1519,76 \times 525 \\
&= 797874 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$\begin{aligned}
650621,1274 + 147252,87 &= 797874,00 \\
797874 &= 797874,00 \text{ (Metodekeseimbangan terpenuhi)}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\
&= 736 - \frac{1}{2} \times 63,78638504 \\
&= 704,1068075 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n &= T \times Z_1 \\
&= 797874 \times 704,107 \\
&= 561.788.515 \text{ Nmm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_r &= \phi M_n \\
&= 0.9 \times 561.788.515 \\
&= 505.609.663 \text{ Nmm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$505.609.663 \text{ Nmm} > 164.935.400 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 4 D22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan tarik (bawah) $A_s 4 D 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$

$$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$$

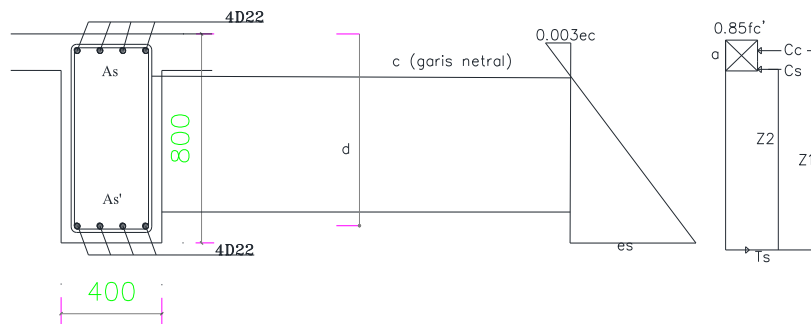
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 800 - 64,00$$

$$= 736 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.29 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kanan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ 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' $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) \epsilon_s$ SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

Substitusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0.84 c^2 \times 1583 + 600 \times 1519,8 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1519,76 = 1519,76 \times 525,000 c$$

$$33741,96429 c^2 + 911856 c + -77126250c + -58358784 = 0$$

$$33741,96429 c^2 + 113982 c + -58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \times 33741,96429 \times (-58358784)}}{2 \times 33741,96429}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 39,93325042$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -43,31129917$$

$$33741,96429 (1594,664489) + 113982 (39,93325042) + (-58358784) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,93325042 < 64,00$ (OK)

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d'' , maka dihitung ulang dengan persamaan :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{d'-c}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

$$\text{Subtitusi: } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s \quad x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + 1520 \quad x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0.8 c^2 1583 = 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 64 x 1520 + 797874 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856 c + (-58358784) = 797874 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856c + (-797874) c + (-58358784) = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 113982 c + (-58358784) = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \cdot 33741,96429 \cdot (-58358784)}}{2 \cdot 33741,96429}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 39,93325042$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -43,31129917$$

$$33741,96429 \quad (1594,664489) + 113982 (39,93325042) + (-58358784) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,93325042 < 64,00$

Ok

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0.84 (39,93325042)$$

$$= 33,37278785 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{64,0 - 39,9}{39,93} 0.003$$

$$= 0.0018 < \epsilon_y = 0.003$$

tulangan belum leleh

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{736 - 39,9}{39,933} 0.003$$

$$= 0.052 > \epsilon_y = 0.003$$

tulangan sudah leleh

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.003$$

Menghitung tegangan tulangan :

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

$$= 0.0018 \times 200000$$

$$= 361,605 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai dengan nilai } f_s' = 362$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0523 \times 200000$$

$$= 10458,5 \quad \text{Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik:

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0523 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0.9$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$C_c = 0.85 F_c' a b$$

$$= 0.85 \times 30 \times 33,4 \times 1583,333333$$

$$= 1347426,31 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_s' \times f_s'$$

$$= 1519,76 \times 361,6046676$$

$$= 549552,3096 \text{ N}$$

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

$$= 1519,76 \times 525$$

$$= 797874 \text{ N}$$

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

$$1347426,31 = 549552,3096 + 797874$$

$$1347426,31 = 1347426,31 \quad (\text{Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$Z_1 = d' - 0.5 \times a$$

$$= 64,00 - 0.5 \times 33,4$$

$$= 47 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z2 = d - 0.5 \times a$$

$$= 736 - 0.5 \times 33,4$$

$$= 719 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$M_n = T_{s1} \times Z1 + T_{s2} \times Z2$$

$$= 549552,3096 \times 47,31 + 797874 \times 719$$

$$= 599922925,626 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_r = \phi M_n$$

$$= 0.9 \times 599922925,626$$

$$= 539930633,063 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$539.930.633,06 \text{ Nmm} > 87.224.300 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n$$

$$599.922.925,63 > \frac{1}{2} 561.788.514,91$$

$$599.922.925,63 > 280.894.257 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

C. Perhitungan Penulangan Lapangan

$$M_{u+} = 76,13 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 76132900 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u = 16,8586 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 16.858.600 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Tulangan bawah As } 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan atas As}' 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol momen negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) As } 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) As}' 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

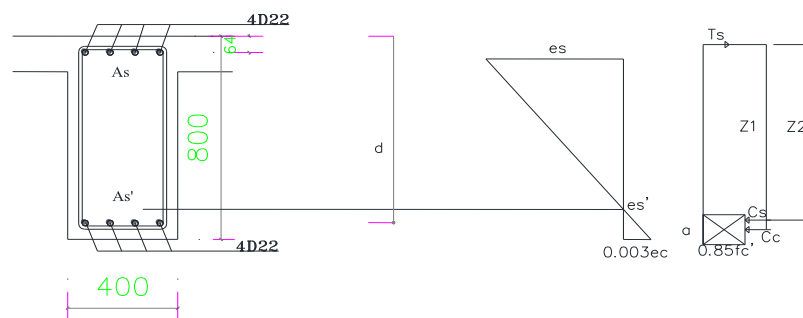
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 800 - 64,00$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.30 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 0.003 \ 200000$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y$$

Distribusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 759,9 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0.8 x c^2 x 400 + 600 x 759,88 x c - 600 x 64 x 759,88 = 398937c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 455928 c + -398937 + -29179392 = 0$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 56991c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-56991 \pm \sqrt{3247974081 - 4 \ 8524,285714 \ (-29179392)}}{2 \ 8524,285714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{998181871590}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= 55,259734$$

$$c- = \frac{-56991 - \sqrt{998181871590}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= -61,94545547$$

$$8524,285714 \ (3053,638202) + 56991 \ (55,259734) + (-29179392) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 55,26 > 64,0$ (OK)

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta c \\ &= 0.84 \times 55,3 \\ &= 46,18134913 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s' &= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{55,3-64,0}{55,3} 0.003 \\ &= -0.0005 < \epsilon_s = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{736-55,3}{55,3} 0.003 \\ &= 0.0370 > \epsilon_y = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.002625$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= -0.0005 \times 200000 \\ &= -94,9 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_s' = -95 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0.0370 \times 200000 \\ &= 7391,352257 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik:

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0.0370 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0.90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 46,2 \times 400 \\ &= 471049,8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 759,88 \times -94,90019623 \\ &= -72112,76111 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 759,9 \times 525 \\ &= 398937 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} 471049,7611 + (-72112,76111) &= 398937 \\ 398937 &= 398937 (\text{Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\ &= 736,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 46,2 \\ &= 712,9 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_s \times Z_1 \\ &= 398937 \times 712,91 \\ &= 284405907,561 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi M_n \\ &= 0.9 \times 284405907,6 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 255965316,8 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$255.965.316,8 \text{ Nmm} > 16.858.600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$$

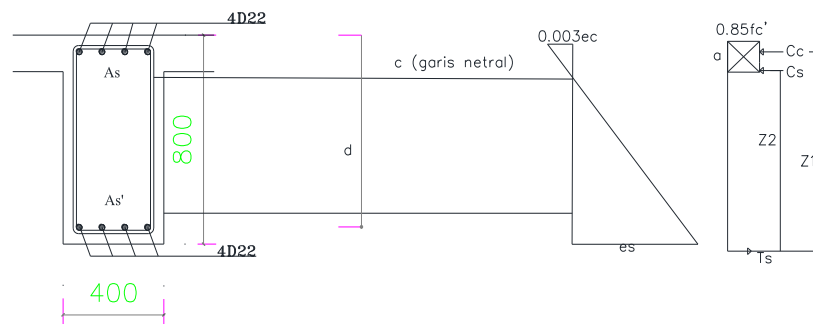
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} 24$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 800 - 64,00$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.31 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus di cari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

Substitusi nilai f_s' $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) E_s$ SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

Substitusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 759,9 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0.84 c^2 1583 + 600 x 759,9 x c - 600 x 64 x 759,9 = 398937,00c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 455928 c + -398937 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 56991 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-56991 \pm \sqrt{3247974081 - 4 \cdot 33741,96429(-29179392)}}{2 \cdot 33741,96429}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3941527985052}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 28,57476175$$

$$c- = \frac{-56991 - \sqrt{3941527985052}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -30,26378612$$

$$33741,96429 (816,5170089) + 56991 (28,57476175) + (-29179392) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 28,57476175 < 64,00$ (OK)

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

$$\text{Subtitusi: } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + 760 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1583 = 600 x 759,9 x c - 600 x 64 x 759,9 + 398937c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 455928 c - 29179392 c + 398937 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 455928 c + 398937 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 56991c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-56991 \pm \sqrt{3247974081 - 4 \cdot 33741,96429 \cdot (-29179392)}}{2 \cdot 33741,96429}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3941527985052}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 28,57476175$$

$$c- = \frac{-56991 - \sqrt{3941527985052}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -30,26378612$$

$$33741,96429 (816,5170089) + 56991 (28,57476175) + (-29179392) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 28,57476175 < 64,00$ (OK)

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0.84 (28,6)$$

$$= 23,8803366 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{64,00 - 28,6}{28,6} 0.003$$

$$= 0.004 > \epsilon_s = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{736 - 28,6}{28,6} 0.003$$

$$= 0.0743 > \epsilon_y = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{fy}{Es} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.003$$

Menghitung tegangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} fs' &= \epsilon_s' \times Es \\ &= 0.0037 \times 200000 \\ &= 743,843 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ Maka di pakai dengan nilai } fs' = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs &= \epsilon_s \times Es \\ &= 0,0743 \times 200000 \\ &= 14854,1971 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } fy = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0743 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil ϕ : 0.9

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} Cc &= 0.85 Fc' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 23,9 \times 1583,333333 \\ &= 964168,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts1 &= As' \times fs' \\ &= 759,88 \times 743,843 \\ &= 565231,5903 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts2 &= As \times fy \\ &= 759,9 \times 525 \\ &= 398937 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$964168,59 = 565231,5903 + 398937$$

$$964168,59 = 964168,5903 \quad (\text{Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d' - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 64,00 - 0.5 \times 23,9 \\ &= 52.06 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 736,0 - 0.5 \times 23,9 \\ &= 724,1 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (M_n) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2 \\ &= 398937 + 52,06 \times 398937 \times 724,1 \\ &= 309622850,157 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi M_n \\ &= 0.9 \times 309622850,2 \\ &= 278660565,1 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$278.660.565,1 \text{ Nmm} > 76.132.900 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Tabel 4.29 Data Tulangan B1 400 x 800

Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	164.935.400	4	D	22	1521,143	505.609.663	Oke
	Kan +	82.467.700	4	D	22	1521,143	539.930.633	Oke
	kir -	162.033.500	4	D	22	1521,143	561.788.515	Oke
	kir +	81.016.750	4	D	22	1521,143	539.930.633	Oke
Lap	-	16.858.600	2	D	22	760,5714	255.965.317	Oke
	+	76.132.900	2	D	22	760,5714	278.660.565	Oke

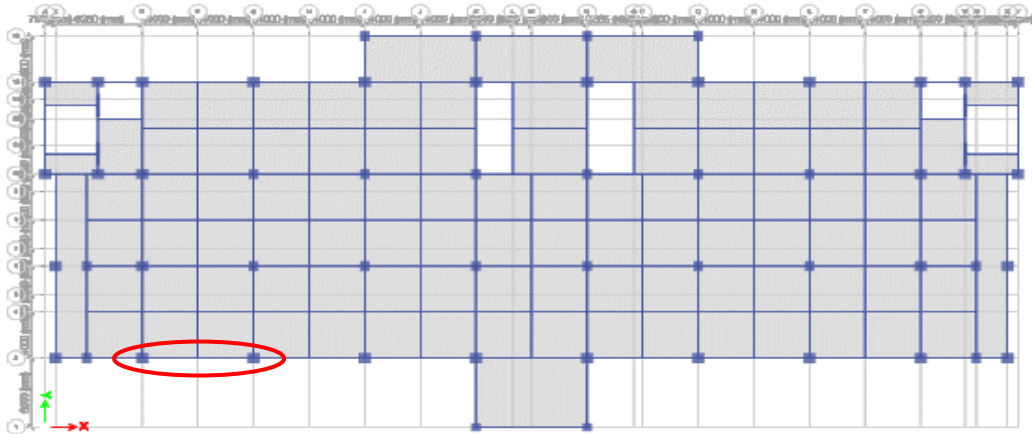
Mpr - Tumpuan Kiri = 561.788.515

Mpr + Tumpuan Kanan = 599.922.926

Mpr + Tumpuan Kiri = 599.922.926

Mpr - Tumpuan Kanan = 561.788.515

4.6.6 Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Balok 400 x 800



Gambar 4.32 Letak Balok 400 x 800 (Tipe Balok B 491 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut:

Lebar Balok (b_w) = 500 mm

Tinggi Balok (h) = 800 mm

Selimut Beton (c_b) = 40 mm

Mutu Beton F_c' = 30 Mpa

f_y ulir = 420 Mpa

f_y sengkang ulir = 280 Mpa

Diameter Tul. Pokok = 25 mm

Diameter Tul. Sengkang = 13 mm

L Balok = 8000 mm

E_s Baja = 200000 Mpa

L_n Balok Bersih = 7100 mm

P balok anak dari tributari beban area pelat = 87.8192

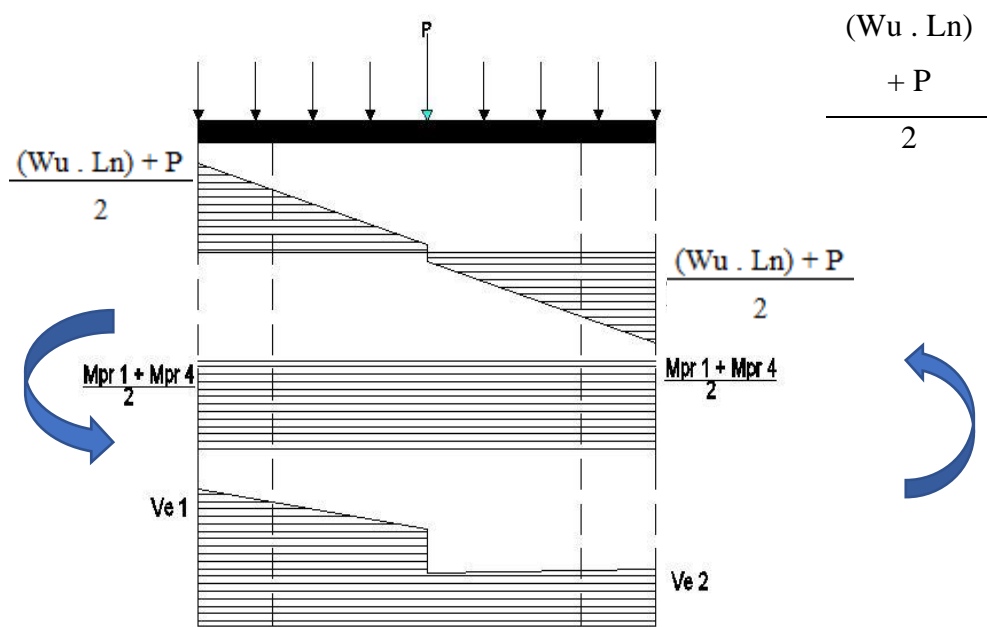
W_u balok dari tributari beban area pelat = 25.47776

A. Menghitung Gaya Geser Desain

Menghitung gaya geser desain dihitung berdasarkan momen ujung balok atau probable moment capacities (Mpr). Momen ujung dihitung berdasarkan nilai tegangan Tarik baja sebesar 1,25 fy dan factor reduksi kekuatan lentur $\phi = 1$.

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kiri

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri negatif (Mpr 1)

$$M_{pr1} = M_{pr} - \text{kiri balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25)$$

$$= 722,989,486 \text{ N.mm}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan positif (Mpr 4)

$$M_{pr4} = M_{pr} + \text{kanan balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25)$$

$$= 764,015,705 \text{ N.mm}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\&= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\&= 90,489.96 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\&= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\&= 90,489.96 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{\text{sway}} &= \frac{M_{pr \ 1} + M_{pr \ 4}}{ln} = \frac{722,989,468.18 + 764,015,705}{7,100} \\&= 209,437.4 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

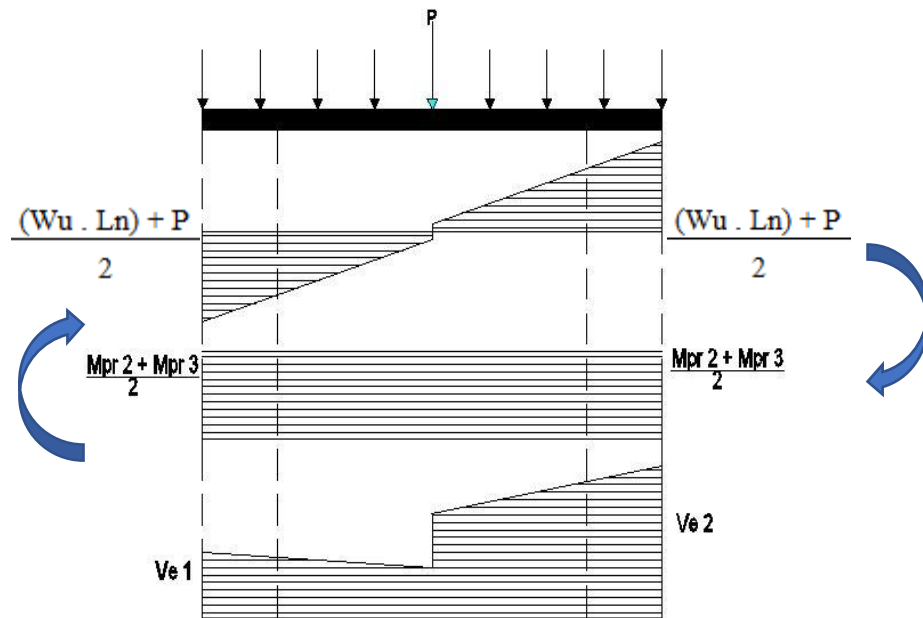
Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kiri :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{e1} &= V_{\text{sway}} + V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\&= 209,437.4 + 90,489.96 \\&= 299,927.31 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{e2} &= V_{\text{sway}} - V_{q \text{ kanan}} \\&= 209,437.4 - 0.00 \\&= 209,437.35 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kanan

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri Positif (Mpr 2)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr 2} &= M_{pr} + \text{tumpuan kiri} \\ &= 764,015,705 \text{ N.mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan Negatif (Mpr 3)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr 4} &= M_{pr} - \text{tumpuan kanan} \\ &= 722,989,486 \text{ N.mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times L_n) + P}{2} \\ &= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\ &= 90,489.96 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\
 &= 90,489.96 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{Mpr} &= \frac{M_{pr \ 1} + M_{pr \ 4}}{ln} = \frac{722,989,468.18 + 764,015,705}{7,100} \\
 &= 209,437.4 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kiri :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e1} &= V_{Mpr} - V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\
 &= 209,437.4 - 90,489.96 \\
 &= 118,947,39 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e2} &= V_{Mpr} - V_{q \text{ kanan}} \\
 &= 209,437.4 - 0.00 \\
 &= 209,437.35 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Sendi Plastis

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ atau lebih dari kekuatan geser maksimum disepanjang bentang.
- Gaya tekan aksial terfaktor, P_u termasuk pengaruh gempa kurang dari $A_g \cdot f_c' / 20$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4) yaitu $S = d/4$, $S = 6 \times db$ dan $S = 150 \text{ mm}$.

Syarat a :

Arah Gempa	Geser Gempa (N)	Tump. Kiri		Tump. Kanan	
		Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)	Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)
Kanan	268.615,59	268.615,59	134.307,793	163.621,3297	81.810,665
Kiri	268.615,59	58.627,073	29.313,5367	268.615,586	134.307,79

Syarat b :

$$\text{Nilai } P_u = 0 \text{ kN} < A_g f_y' / 20 \cdot f_c'$$

$$p_u = 0 \text{ N} < \frac{400.000 - 400}{20 - 30} = 266.666.7 \text{ N} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Karena kedua syarat diatas terpenuhi maka V_c atau gaya geser yang diakibatkan beton dianggap 0

maka $V_c = 0 \text{ KN}$

C. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kiri

$$V_e = 299,927.3 \text{ N} \quad f_c = 30.0 \quad b_w = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 734.50 \text{ mm} \quad d = 734.5 \quad f_y = 280 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d \text{ tul utama} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung dengan:

$$V_s = \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 22.5.10.1})$$

$$= \frac{299,927.3}{0.75} - 0 = 399,903.1$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \sqrt{30.0} \times 400 \times 734.5$$

$$= 1,062,077.9 \text{ N}$$

V_s yang dipakai = 399,903.1 N

Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 13 = $A_v : 531 \text{ mm}^2$

$$S = \frac{Av \times fy \times d}{Vs} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.50}{369,903.1} = 272 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 db = 6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki Ø 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{As \times fy \times d}{s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 737,570 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 0.00 + 727,570$$

$$= 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$= 545,677.7 \text{ N} > V_e = 299,927.31 \text{ N} \quad (\text{Aman})$$

D. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kanan

$$V_e = 299,927.3 \text{ N} \quad f_c = 30.0 \quad b_w = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 734.50 \text{ mm} \quad d = 734.5 \quad f_y = 280 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d \text{ tul utama} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c \quad d \text{ utama} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$= \frac{299,927.3}{0.75} - 0 = 399,903.1$$

$$V_{s \max} = 0.66 \times 30 \times 400 \times 734.5$$

$$= 1,062,077.9 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ yang dipakai} = 399,903.1 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 13} = A_v : 531 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.50}{369,903.1} = 272 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 \text{ db} = 6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki Ø 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal:

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 737,570 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 0.00 + 727,570$$

$$= 727,570 \text{ N}$$

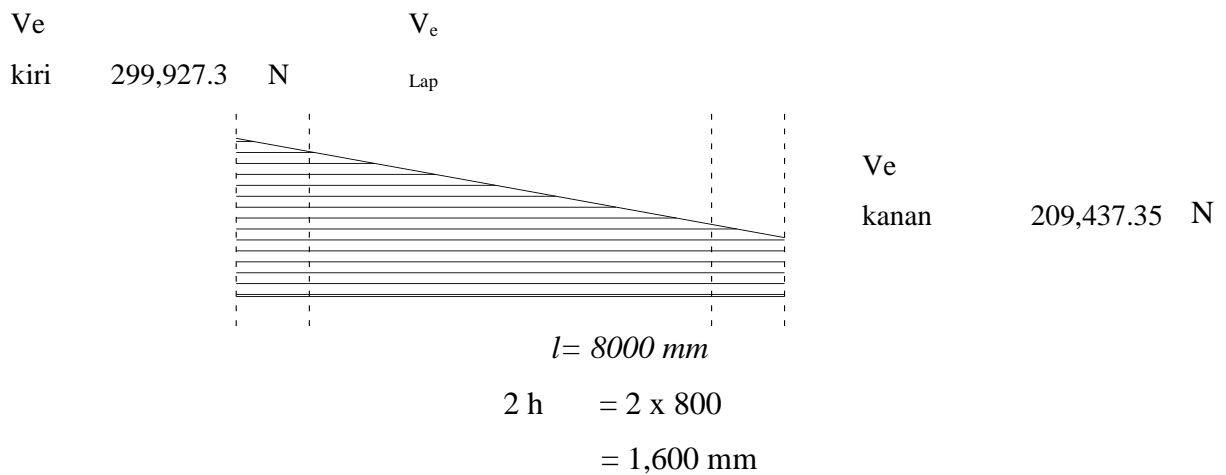
$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$= 545,677.7 \text{ N} > V_e = 299,927.31 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

E. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Luar Sendi Plastis

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 800 \text{ mm} & 2h &= 1,600 \text{ mm} & f_c &= 30.0 \text{ Mpa} \\
 l &= 8,000 \text{ mm} & & & d &= 734.5 \text{ mm} \\
 V_e \text{ kiri} &= 299,927.3 \text{ N} & & & b_w &= 500 \text{ mm} \\
 V_e \text{ kanan} &= 209,437.35 \text{ N} & & & &
 \end{aligned}$$



Menghitung Nilai V_e lap menggunakan persamaan segitiga sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{l-2h}{l} &= \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{V_e \text{ kiri} - V_e \text{ kanan}} \\
 V_e \text{ lap} &= \frac{(8000 - 1,600) \times (299,927.3 - 209,437.35)}{8,000} + 209,437.35 \\
 &= 281,829.32 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 0.17 \times \lambda \times f_c \times b_w \times d \\
 &= 0.17 \times \lambda \times 30.0 \times 500 \times 734.50 \\
 &= 341,956.9 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_s &= \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{\phi} - V_c \\
 &= \frac{281,829.3}{0.75} - 341,956.9 \\
 &= 33,815.54 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \times f_c \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.66 \times 30.0 \times 500 \times 734.50$$

$$= 1,327,597.3 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ dipakai} = 33,815.54 \text{ N}$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki D 13 = A_v : 265 mm

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{265 \times 280 \times 734.50}{33,815.54} = 1.613.69 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.6)

Sehingga dipakai sengkang : 2 kaki \emptyset 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{265 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 36,785 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

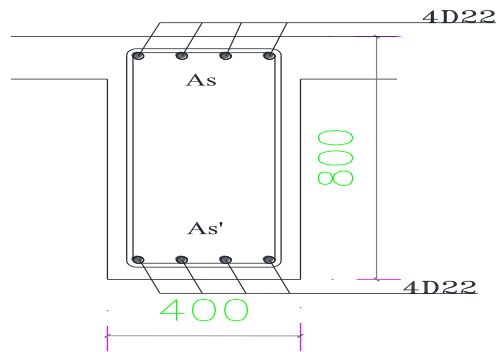
$$= 341,957 + 363,785 = 705,742 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 705,742 \text{ N}$$

$$= 545,677.7 \text{ N} > V_u = 281,829.317 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

Perhitungan Penulangan Torsi :



$$A_{cp} = 500 \times 800$$

$$= 400,000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_{cp} = 2 (500 + 800)$$

$$= 2,600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi T_{nc} = \phi 0.083 \lambda \sqrt{f'c} \left(\frac{A_{cp}}{P_{cp}} \right)^2 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 22.7.4.1}$$

$$= 0.75 \cdot 0.083 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{30} \left(\frac{160,000,000,000}{2,600,000} \right)^2$$

$$= 20,981,987.20 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 20.98 \text{ KNm} < T_u = 11.99 \text{ KNm}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas T_{nc} lebih besar, maka tidak diperlukan tulangan torsi

Balok	Tulangan Transversal									
	Dalam Sendi Plastis				Luar Sendi Plastis					
B1 40 x 80	4	Ø	13	-	150	2	Ø	13	-	150

Panjang penyalurann tulangan balok induk :

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tarik

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3:

Data - data Parameter :

$$db = 25 \text{ mm} \quad \Psi_t = 1.0 \quad \lambda = 1.0$$

$$f_c = 30 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_e = 1.0$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_s = 0.8$$

$$cb = \text{Deck} + D \text{ tul Geser} + 0,5 D \text{ tul Utama} \\ = 40 + 13 + 12.5 = 65.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$k_{tr} = 0 \text{ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3)}$$

$$(cb + k_{tr})/db = \frac{65.5+0}{25.00} = 2.62 > 2.5 \text{ diambil} = 2.5$$

$$l_d = \frac{f_y}{1.1 \sqrt{\lambda} f_v} \times \frac{\varphi_t \varphi_e \varphi_s}{(cb+k_{tr})/db} \\ = \frac{420}{6.024} \times \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.8}{2.5} \times 2.5 = 557.681 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{d \text{ min}} = 300 \text{ mm (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.1)}$$

maka dipakai: 600 mm

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tekan :

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9 :

$$l_{dc \ 1} = \frac{0.24 \times f_y \times \varphi_e \times db}{\lambda \sqrt{x} f_c} = \frac{0.24 \times 420 \times 1 \times 25}{1.0 \times \sqrt{30}} = 460 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{dc \ 2} = 0.043 \times 420 \times 25 \\ = 451,5 \text{ mm}$$

$l_{dc \text{ min}} = 200 \text{ mm}$ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9.1)

dipakai: 600 mm

Panjang Kait :

Panjang penyaluran dibutuhkan oleh kait menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.3.1 dapat dihitung untuk kait 90° sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} L_{dh} &= \left(\frac{0,24 \times \Psi_e \times f_y}{\lambda \times \sqrt{f'_{ci}}} \right) \times db \\ &= \frac{0,24 \times 1,0 \times 420}{1,0 \times \sqrt{30}} \times 25 \\ &= 460,1 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

maka dipakai l_{dh} : 500 mm

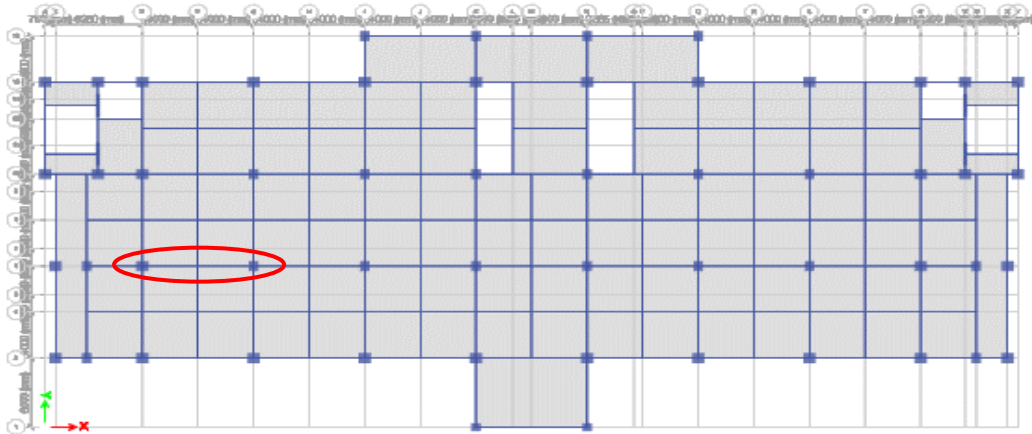
Persyaratan mengenai kait ada dalam SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.3.1 yaitu :

1. Batang tulangan D10-D16 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 6db
2. Batang tulangan D19, D22 dan D25, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 12db
3. Batang tulangan D25 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 135° ditambah perpanjangan 6db

Sehingga karena tulangan yang dipakai yaitu D25, maka panjang bengkokan :

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \text{ db} &= 12 \times 22 \\ &= 264 \text{ mm} \\ &= 270 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

4.6.7 Penulangan Balok 500 x 800 mm (Pada Balok 472 Lantai 1)



Gambar 4.33 Letak Balok 500 x 800 (Tipe Balok B 472 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut :

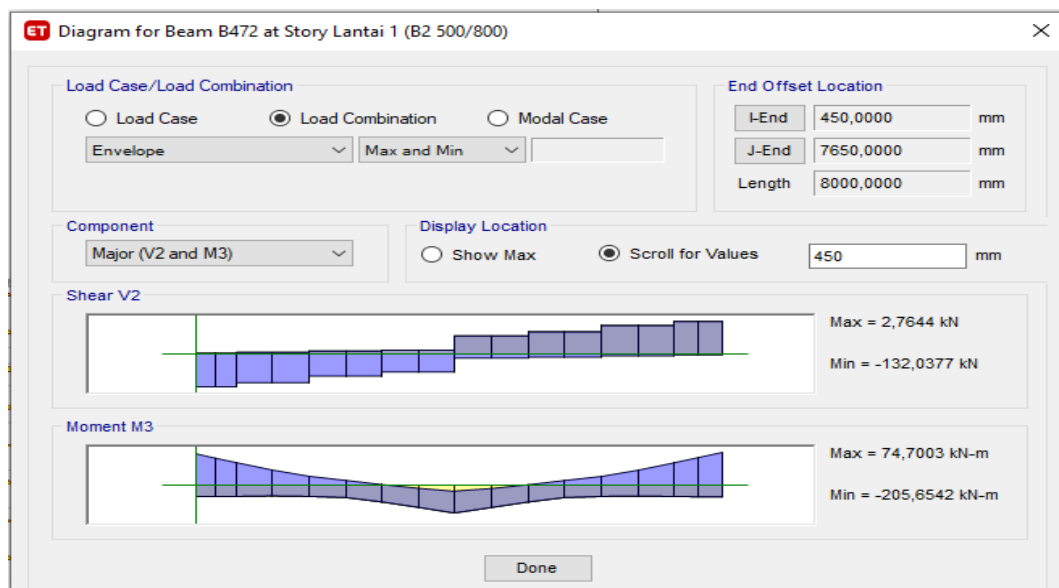
Lebar Balok (b_w)	= 500 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 800 mm
Selimut Beton (c_b)	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 420 Mpa
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 25 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 13 mm
L Balok	= 8000 mm
Es Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 7100 mm
Tebal Plat h_f	= 120 mm

Momen terfaktor :

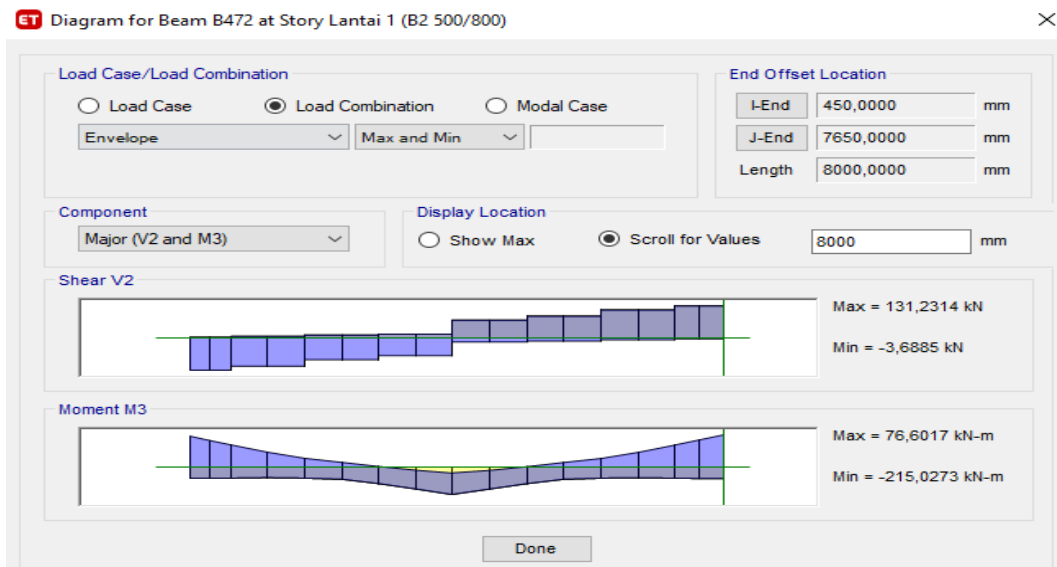
Tumpuan Kiri + = 74,7003 kNm
= 205,6542 kNm

Tumpuan Kanan + = 76,6017 kNm
= 215,0273 kNm

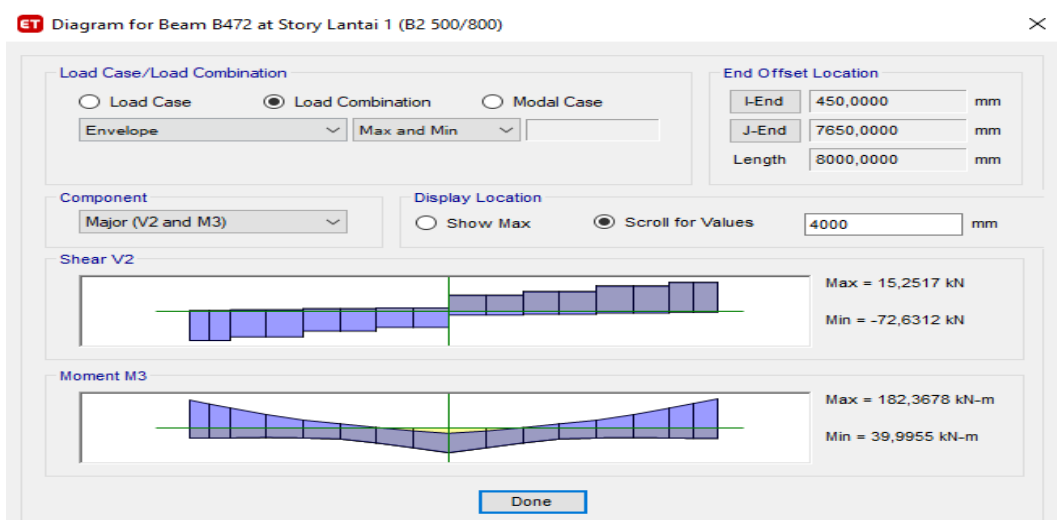
Lapangan + = 182,3678 kNm
= 39,9955 kNm



Gambar 4.34 Momen Tumpuan Kiri



Gambar 4.35 Momen Tumpuan Kanan



Gambar 4.36 Momen Lapangan

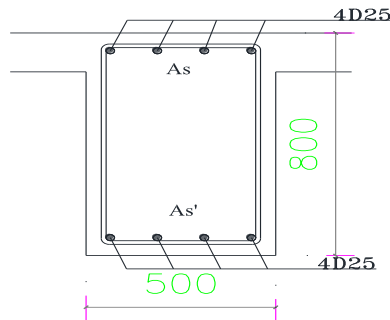
Menentukan nilai β_1

f_c', MPa	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\beta_1 = 0,85 - [30 - 28] \times 0,05$$

$$= 0,84$$

4.6.8 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



Gambar 4.37 Rencana Penulangan Balok 500 x 800

$$d' = cb + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25$$

$$= 65,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 800 - 65,50$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$

- a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As \text{ min} = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} b w d = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 500 \times 734,50 = 1197,328 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As \text{ min} = \frac{1,4 b w d}{F_y} = \frac{1,4 \times 500 \times 734,50}{420} = 1224 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka tulangan minimal adalah : 1224,667 mm²

- b. Tulangan maksimal harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 F_c' \beta_1}{F_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + F_y} b w \times d$$

$$As \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84}{420} \times \frac{600}{600 + 420} \times 500 \times 734,5$$

$$As \text{ max} = 8220,966 \text{ mm}^2$$

- c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada Sni 2847-2019 pasal 25.2.1 :

1. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.

2. 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.
- d. Lebar flens efektif (b_{eff}) menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.3.2.1. tidak boleh melebihi

Satu sisi :

$$1. \quad b_e < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + b_w$$

$$b_e < 6 \times 120 + 500$$

$$b_e < 1220 \text{ mm}$$

$$2. \quad b_e < \frac{sw}{2} + b_w \text{ (Sw adalah jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)}$$

$$b_e < \frac{2900}{2} + 500$$

$$b_e < 1950 \text{ mm}$$

$$3. \quad b_e < L_n \times \frac{1}{12} + b_w \text{ (Ln panjang bersih balok)}$$

$$b_e < 7100 \times \frac{1}{12} + 500$$

$$b_e < 1092 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (b_{eff}) terkecil = 1092 mm

Dua sisi :

$$1. \quad b_e < 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} \times 2 + b_w$$

$$b_e < 8 \times 120 \times 2 + 500$$

$$b_e < 2040 \text{ mm}$$

$$2. \quad b_e < \frac{sw}{2} + b_w \text{ (Sw adalah jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)}$$

$$b_e < 2900 + 500$$

$$b_e < 3400 \text{ mm}$$

$$3. \quad b_e < L_n \times \frac{1}{12} + b_w \text{ (Ln panjang bersih balok)}$$

$$b_e < 7100 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 2 + 500$$

$$b_e < 1683 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (b_{eff}) terkecil = 1683 mm

A. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kiri

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu} + &= 74,70030 \quad \text{kNm} \\ &= 74700300 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu} - &= 205,654200 \quad \text{kNm} \\ &= 205654200 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

Tulangan di daerah (atas) As 4 D 25 = 1962,5 mm²

Tulangan di daerah (bawah) As'4 D 25 = 1962,5 mm²

Momen Negatif :

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{205654200}{0,9 \times 500 \times 734,5^2} \\ &= 0,8471 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{R_n \times F'c}{F_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0,85 \times f'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,8471}{0,85 \times 30}} \right) \\ &= 0,002051599 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times F_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420} \\ &= 0,0032603 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1,4}{F_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \\ &= 0,0033 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ balance} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420} \right) \\ &= 0,0298 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \times \rho_{\text{balance}} \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0298 \\ &= 0,022385204\end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &\leq \rho \leq \rho_{\max} \\ 0,0033 &\leq 0,002051599 \leq 0,022\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,002051599 \times 500 \times 734,5 \\ &= 753,4498 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s \text{ tul} &= D25 \\ &= 491,071 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}} \\ &= \frac{753,4498}{491,071} \\ &= 6 \text{ tulangan D 25}\end{aligned}$$

Momen Positif :

$$\begin{aligned}R_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b \times d} \\ &= \frac{74700300}{0,9 \times 500 \times 734,5} \\ &= 0,3077\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \frac{0,85 \times F'_c}{f_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0,85 \times F'_c}}\right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,3077}{0,85 \times 30}}\right) \\ &= 0,000737\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'_c}}{4 \times f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420} \\ &= 0,0033\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\text{balance}} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'_c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y}\right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420}\right)\end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0298$$

$$\rho \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \rho \text{ balance}$$

$$= 0,75 \times 0,0298$$

$$= 0,022385204$$

Cek :

$$\rho \text{ min} \leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max}$$

$$0,0033 \leq 0,000737 \leq 0,022$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,000737 \times 500 \times 735,5$$

$$= 270,6967 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ tul} = D \ 25$$

$$= 491,071 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n \text{ tul} = \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}}$$

$$= \frac{270,6967}{491,071} = 3 \text{ tulangan D 22}$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

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

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

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

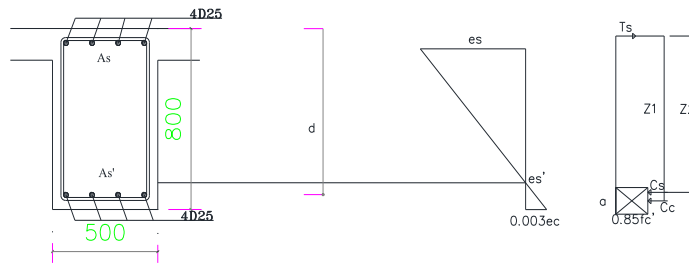
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25$$

$$= 65,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 800 - 65,50$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.38 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kiri

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

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

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 f_c' b) + \left(A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1962,5 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 824250 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 500 + 600 \times 1962,5 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,5 = 824250 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 824250 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 1177500 c - 824250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$10655 c^2 + 353250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = -353250 \pm \frac{\sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$c^+ = -353250 + \frac{\sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= 70,102$$

$$c^- = -353250 - \frac{\sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= -103,254$$

$$10655 \times 4656,341159 + 353250 \times 68,24 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 70,102 > 65,5$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 70,102$$

$$= 58,585 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{70,102 - 65,5}{70,102} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0002 < \epsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{735,5 - 70,102}{70,102} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0284 > \epsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000} = 0,002$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$\begin{aligned}f_s' &= \varepsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0002 \times 200000 \\ &= 39,4 \text{ Mpa} < 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_s' = 39,4 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}F_s &= \varepsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0284 \times 200000 \\ &= 5686,593 \text{ Mpa} > 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik : Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0294 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}C_c &= 0,85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 59,585 \times 500 \\ &= 746957,227 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1962,5 \times 39,4 \\ &= 77292,773 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1962,5 \times 420 \\ &= 824520 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$746957,227 \text{ N} + 77292,773 \text{ N} = 824520 \text{ N}$$

$$824520 \text{ N} = 824520 \text{ N} \text{ (Metode Keseimbangan Terpenuhi)}$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned}Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\ &= 735,5,000 - \frac{1}{2} \times 58,585 \\ &= 705,207 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned}Mn &= T \cdot Z1 \\ &= 824520 \times 705,207 \\ &= 581267331,114 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Mr &= \phi Mn \\ &= 0,9 \times 581267331,114 \\ &= 523140598,002 \text{ Nmm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\phi Mn > Mu$$

$$523140598,002 \text{ Nmm} > 205654200 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

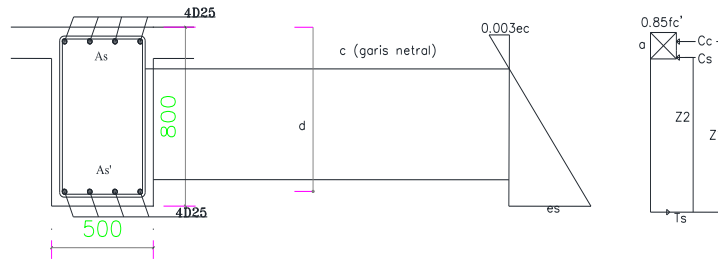
Kontrol Momen Positif :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \\ &= 65,5 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d' \\ &= 800 - 65,5 \\ &= 734,50 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.39 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) + A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 \times c) b \times c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 1962,50 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 1683 + 600 \times 1962,5 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,50 = 824250 \text{ c}$$

$$35873 \text{ c}^2 + 1177500 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 824250 \text{ c}$$

$$35873 \text{ c}^2 + 1177500 \text{ c} - 824250 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 \text{ c}^2 + 353250 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= 41,705$$

$$C^- = \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -51,552$$

$$33741,96429 \times 1739,300436 + 353250 \times 41,552 + (-77126250) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 41,705 < 65,50$ Tidak Ok

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik, maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s' \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 600 + A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 x A_s' x c - 600 d'' x A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

Substitusi : $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b - 600 A_s' c + 600 d'' A_s' = 1962,50 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 c^2 x 1683 - 600 x 1962,5 x c + 600 x 65,5 x 1962,50 = 824250 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 824250 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 824250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 353250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= 41,705$$

$$C = \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -51,552$$

$$33741,96429 \times 1739,300436 + 353250 \times 41,552 + (-77126250) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 41,705 > 65,50$ Ok

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d ", maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 41,705$$

$$= 34,853 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

➤ Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{65,5 - 41,705}{41,705} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0017 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (belum leleh)}$$

➤ Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{736 - 41,705}{41,705} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0498 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (sudah leleh)}$$

➤ Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

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

$$= 0,002$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

➤ Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,0017 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 342,33 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s')$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0498 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 9967,098 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0498 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 34,85 \times 1683,33$$

$$= 1496082,121 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_s' \times f_s'$$

$$= 1962,50 \times 342,335$$

$$= 671832,121 \text{ N}$$

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

$$= 1962,50 \times 420$$

$$= 824250 \text{ N}$$

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

$$1496082,121 \text{ N} = 671832,121 \text{ N} + 824250 \text{ N}$$

$$1496082,121 \text{ N} = 1496082,121 \quad (\text{metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

➤ Menghitung jarak C_c , C_s ke T :

$$Z_1 = d - \frac{1}{2} \times a$$

$$= 65,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 34,85$$

$$= 48,073 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_2 = d - \frac{1}{2} \times a$$

$$= 734,5 - 0,5 \times 34,85$$

$$= 717,073 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = T_1 \times Z_1 + T_2 \times Z_2$$

$$= 671832,121 \text{ N} \times 48,073 \text{ mm} + 824250 \text{ N} \times 717,073 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 623344855,906 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_r = \Phi M_n$$

$$= 0,9 \times 623344855,906 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 561010370,315 \text{ Nmm}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$561010370,315 \text{ Nmm} > 74700300 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n^+ > \frac{1}{2} M_n^-$$

$$623344855,906 \text{ Nmm} > \frac{1}{2} \times 581267331,114 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$490.344.889,23 \text{ Nmm} > 290633666 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kanan

$$M_u + = 76,6017 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 76601700 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u - = 215,0273 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 215027300 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) As 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) As' 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik As 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan As' 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

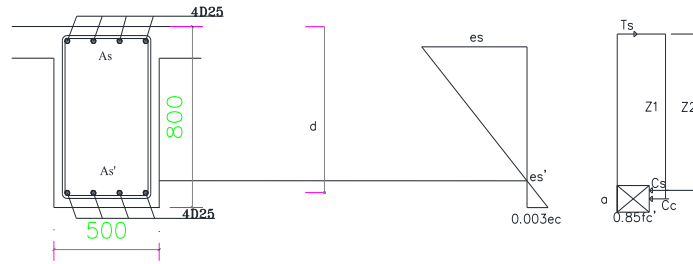
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25$$

$$= 65,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 800 - 65,50$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.40 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif
Tumpuan Kanan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s$$

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1962,50 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 824250 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 500 + 600 \times 1962,50 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,50 = 824250 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 824250 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 1177500 c - 824250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$10655 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-1177500 \pm \sqrt{1177500^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-1177500 + \sqrt{3412016517857}}{21310,7143}$$

$$= 70,102$$

$$C^- = \frac{-1177500 - \sqrt{3412016517857}}{21310,7143}$$

$$= -103,254$$

$$10655 \times 70,102^2 + 1177500 \times 70,102 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 70,102 > 65,50$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 70,102 \\ &= 58,585 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{c-d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{70,102 - 65,5}{70,102} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,000197 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{65,5 - 70,102}{70,102} \times 0,003$$

$$= \frac{734,5 - 70,102}{70,102} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,028433 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$

➤ Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y)

$$= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$$

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

$$= 0,002$$

maka tulangan baja tarik telah leleh, baja tekan belum. Di hitung tegangan yang terjadi pada tulangan tekan :

➤ Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,000197 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 39,4 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s')$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,018433 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 5686,593 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0284 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)
maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 58,585 \times 500$$

$$= 746957,227 \text{ N}$$

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

$$= 1962,50 \times 417,719$$

$$= 77292,773 \text{ N}$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 1962,50 \times 420$$

$$= 824250 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$746957,227 \text{ N} + 77292,773 \text{ N} = 824250 \text{ N}$$

$$824250 \text{ N} = 824250 \text{ N (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

- Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 735 - \frac{1}{2} \times 58,585 \\ &= 705,208 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= T \times Z1 \\ &= 824250 \text{ N} \times 705,208 \text{ mm} \\ &= 581267331,114 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mr &= \Phi Mn \\ &= 0,9 \times 581267331,114 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 523140598,002 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi Mn > Mu$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi Mn &> Mu^+ \\ 523140598,002 \text{ Nmm} &> 215027300 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN}) \end{aligned}$$

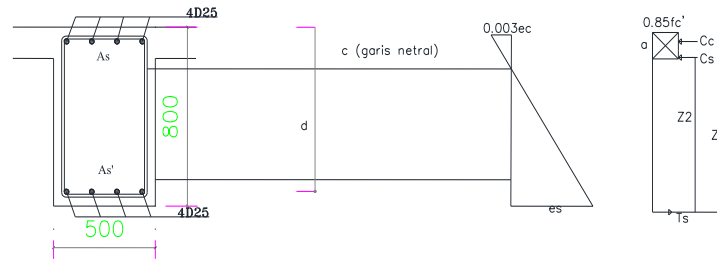
Kontrol Momen Positif :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \\ &= 65,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 800 - 65,5 \\ &= 734,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.41 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kanan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) + A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b \times c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 1962,50 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \ c^2 \times 1683 + 600 \times 1962,5 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,50 = 814250 \ c$$

$$35873 \ c^2 + 1177500 \ c - 77126250 = 814250 \ c$$

$$35873 \ c^2 + 1177500 \ c - 814250 \ c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 \ c^2 + 353250 \ c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= 41,705$$

$$C^- = \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -51,552$$

$$35873 \times 41,552^2 + 353250 \times 41,552 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 41,705 < 65,50$ Tidak Ok

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik, maka nilai harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 \ F_c' \ a \ b = A_s' \ f_s' + A_s \ f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 + A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

Substitusi : a = $\beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1962,50 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 c^2 x 1683 + 600 x 1962,5 x c - 600 x 65,5 x 1962,50 = 814250 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 814250 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 814250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 353250 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-353250 \pm \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-353250 + \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= 41,705$$

$$C = \frac{-353250 - \sqrt{353250^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -51,552$$

$$35873 \times 41,552^2 + 353250 \times 41,552 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 41,705 < 65,50$ Ok

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d ", maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 41,705$$

$$= 34,853 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan tekan } (\epsilon_s') &= \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 - 41,705}{41,705} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0017 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (belum leleh)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan tekan } (\epsilon_s'') &= \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c \\ &= \frac{734,5 - 41,705}{41,705} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0498 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (sudah leleh)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan ulir } (\epsilon_y) &= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

➤ Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,0017 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 342,33 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s')$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0498 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 9967,098 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ (dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0498 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 34,85 \times 1683,33$$

$$= 1496082,121 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_s' \times f_s'$$

$$= 1962,50 \times 342,335$$

$$= 671832,121 \text{ N}$$

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

$$= 1962,50 \times 420$$

$$= 824250 \text{ N}$$

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

$$1496082,121 \text{ N} = 671832,121 \text{ N} + 824250 \text{ N}$$

$$1496082,121 \text{ N} = 1496082,121 \text{ (metode keseimbangan terpenuhi)}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak C_c , C_s ke T :

$$Z_1 = d - \frac{1}{2} \times a$$

$$= 65,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 34,85$$

$$= 48,073 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_2 = d - \frac{1}{2} \times a$$

$$= 734,5 - 0,5 \times 34,85$$

$$= 717,073 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = T_1 \times Z_1 + T_2 \times Z_2$$

$$= 671832,121 \text{ N} \times 48,073 \text{ mm} + 824250 \text{ N} \times 717,073 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 623344855,906 \text{ Nmm} \\
 \text{Mr} &= \Phi M_n \\
 &= 0,9 \times 623344855,906 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 561010370,315 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$561010370,315 \text{ Nmm} > 76601700 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n^+ > \frac{1}{2} M_n^-$$

$$623344855,906 \text{ Nmm} > \frac{1}{2} \times 581267331,114 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$490.344.889,23 \text{ Nmm} > 290633666 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

C. Perhitungan penulangan lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u + &= 182,3678 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 182367800 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= 39,9955 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 39995500 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas)} \quad A_s \text{ 2 D 25} = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah)} \quad A_s' \text{ 2 D 25} = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik } A_s \text{ 2 D 25} = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan } A_s' \text{ 2 D 25} = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

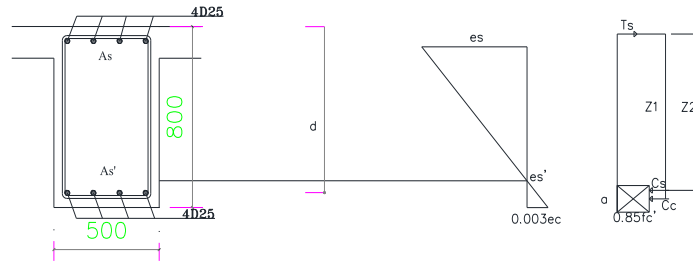
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25$$

$$= 65,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 800 - 65,50$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.42 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s$$

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 981,25 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 412125 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 500 + 600 \times 981,25 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 981,25 = 412125 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 588750 c - 38563125 = 824250 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 588750 c - 412125 c - 38563125 = 0$$

$$10655 c^2 + 176625 c - 38563125 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-176625 \pm \sqrt{176625^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-1177500 + \sqrt{1674811868304}}{21310,7143}$$

$$= 52,439$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{1674811868304}}{21310,7143}$$

$$= -69,016$$

$$10655 \times 52,439^2 + 176625 \times 52,439 - 38563125 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 52,439 > 65,50$ (tidak ok)

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 52,439 \\ &= 43,824 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{52,439 - 65,5}{52,439} \times 0,003$$

$$= -0,00075 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{287}{c} \times \epsilon_c$$

$$= \frac{734,5 - 52,439}{52,439} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,03902 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$

➤ Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y)

$$= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$$

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

$$= 0,002$$

maka tulangan baja tarik telah leleh, baja tekan belum. Di hitung tegangan yang terjadi pada tulangan tekan :

➤ Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= -0,00075 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= -149,437 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ (dipakai nilai } f_s')$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,03902 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 7803,993 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ (dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = 0,03902 \geq 0,005 (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil ϕ : 0,9

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 43,824 \times 500$$

$$= 558760,113 \text{ N}$$

$$C_s = A_s' \times f_s$$

$$= 981,25 \times (-149,437)$$

$$= -146635,1134 \text{ N}$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 981,25 \times 420$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$558760,113 \text{ N} + (-146635,1134 \text{ N}) = 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$412125 \text{ N} = 412125 \text{ N (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

- Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 734,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 43,824 \\ &= 712,588 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T \times Z1 \\ &= 412125 \text{ N} \times 712,588 \text{ mm} \\ &= 293675263,019 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 293675263,019 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 264307736,717 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u^+$$

$$264307736,717 \text{ Nmm} > 39995500 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

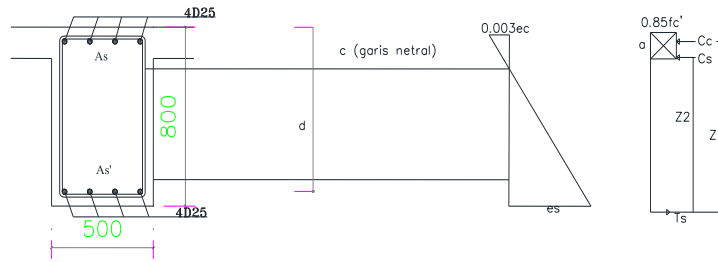
Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 2 D 25} = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 2 D 25} = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \\ &= 65,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 800 - 65,5 \\ &= 734,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.43 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) + A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 \times c) b \times c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 981,25 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 c^2 \times 1683 + 600 \times 981,25 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 981,25 = 412125 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 38563125 = 412125 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 412125 c - 38563125 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 176625 c - 38563125 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-176625 \pm \sqrt{176625^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-176625 + \sqrt{176625^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= 30,417$$

$$C^- = \frac{-176625 - \sqrt{176625^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -35,341$$

$$35873 \times 30,417^2 + 176625 \times 30,417 - 38563125 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 30,417 < 65,50$ Tidak Ok

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik, maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_{s'} f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600 + A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

Substitusi : $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + 981,25 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 c^2 x 1683 + 600 x 981,25 x c - 600 x 65,5 x 981,25 = 412125 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 38563125 = 412125 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 412125 c - 38563125 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 176625 c - 38563125 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-176625 \pm \sqrt{176625^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-38563125))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-176625 + \sqrt{176625^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-38563125))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= 30,417$$

$$C^- = \frac{-176625 - \sqrt{176625^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-38563125))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= -35,341$$

$$35873 \times 30,417^2 + 176625 \times 30,417 - 38563125 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 30,417 < 65,50$ Ok

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 30,417$$

$$= 25,420 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d'' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{65,5 - 30,417}{30,417} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00346 > \epsilon_s = 0,002 \text{ (sudah leleh)}$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{734,5 - 41,705}{41,705} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,06944 < \epsilon_y = 0,002 \text{ (sudah leleh)}$$
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

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

$$= 0,002$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,00346 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 692,019 \text{ Mpa} > f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ (dipakai nilai } f_s')$$
- f_s

$$= \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,06944 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 13888,364 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = 0,06944 \geq 0,005 (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil ϕ : 0,9

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 25,420 \times 692,019 \\ &= 1091168,512 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 981,25 \times 692,019 \\ &= 679043,512 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 981,25 \times 420 \\ &= 412125 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= T_{s1} + T_{s2} \\ 1091168,512 \text{ N} &= 679043,512 \text{ N} + 412125 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$1091168,512 \text{ N} = 1091168,512 \text{ N} \text{ (metode keseimbangan terpenuhi)}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak C_c , C_s ke T :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 65,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 25,40 \\ &= 52,79 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 734,5 - 0,5 \times 25,40 \\ &= 721,79 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_1 \times Z_1 + T_2 \times Z_2 \\ &= 679043,512 \text{ N} \times 52,79 \text{ mm} + 412125 \text{ N} \times 721,79 \text{ mm} \\ &= 319223638,368 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 319223638,368 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 287301274,531 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

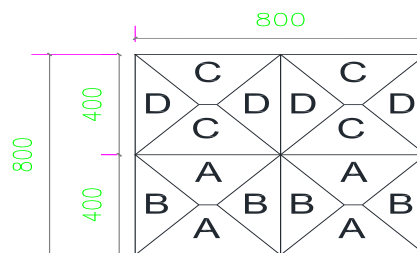
$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$287301274,531 \text{ Nmm} > 182367800 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Tabel 4.30 Data Penulangan Balok 500/800

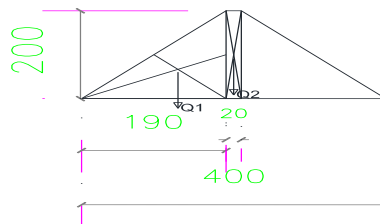
Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	215,027,300	4	D	25	1964.286	523,140,598	Oke
	Kan +	107,513,650	4	D	25	1964.286	561,010,370	Oke
	kir -	205,654,200	4	D	25	1964.286	523,140,598	Oke
	kir +	102,827,100	4	D	25	1964.286	561,010,370	Oke
Lap	-	39,995,500	2	D	25	982.1429	264,307,737	Oke
	+	182,367,800	2	D	25	982.1429	287,301,275	Oke

4.6.9 Perhitungan Perataan Beban Gelagar Pada Balok 500 x 800 mm



Gambar 4.44 Perhitungan Perataan Beban Gelagar

a. Perataan beban tipe A



$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas}$$

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

$$= 1,900 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,1 \times 2$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$RAV = RBV = Q1 + Q2$$

$$= 1,900 + 0,2$$

$$= 2,10 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M1 = (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right)$$

$$= (2,10 \times 2) - (1,900 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 0,05)$$

$$= 2,73 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2$$

$$= 2 h \text{ m}^2$$

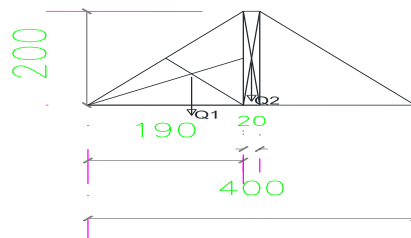
$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2 h$$

$$h = \frac{2,733}{2}$$

$$= 1,3667 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

b. Perataan beban tipe C



$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas}$$

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

$$= 1,900 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,1 \times 2$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RAV} = \text{RBV} &= \text{Q1} + \text{Q2} \\ &= 1,900 + 0,2 \\ &= 2,10 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M1} &= (\text{RAV} \times \text{jarak}) - \text{Q1} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - \text{Q2} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\ &= (2,10 \times 2) - (1,900 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 0,05) \\ &= 2,73 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M2} &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 3,5^2 \\ &= 1,53 \text{ h} \end{aligned}$$

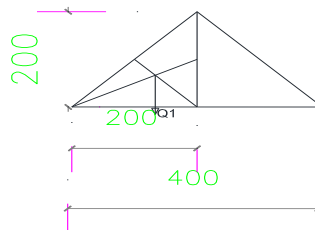
$$\text{M1} = \text{M2}$$

$$2,733 = 1,531 \text{ h}$$

$$h = \frac{2,733}{1,531}$$

$$= 1,7850 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

c. Perataan beban tipe B



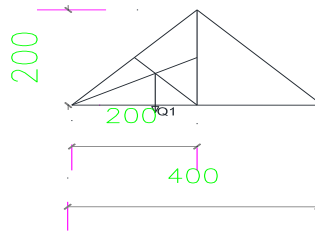
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Q1} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \\ &= 2,000 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RAV} = \text{RBV} &= \text{Q1} \\ &= 2,000 \\ &= 2,00 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M1} &= (\text{RAV} \times \text{jarak}) - \text{Q1} \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2\right) \\ &= (2,000 \times 2) - (2,000 \times 0,667) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 2,67 \text{ m}^2 \\
 M2 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2 \\
 &= 2 h \\
 M1 &= M2 \\
 2,733 &= 2 h \\
 h &= \frac{2,67}{2} \\
 &= 1,333 \text{ m} < 2 \text{ m (OK)}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Perataan beban tipe D



$$\begin{aligned}
 Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \\
 &= 2,000 \text{ m}^2 \\
 RAV &= RBV = Q1 \\
 &= 2,000 \\
 &= 2,00 \text{ m}^2 \\
 M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2\right) \\
 &= (2,000 \times 2) - (2,000 \times 0,667) \\
 &= 2,67 \text{ m}^2 \\
 M2 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2 \\
 &= 2 h \text{ m}^2 \\
 M1 &= M2 \\
 2,733 &= 2 h
 \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{2,67}{2}$$

$$= 1,333 \text{ m} < 2 \text{ m (OK)}$$

Tabel IV.31 Perataan Beban

Tipe	h
A	1,3667
B	1,3333
C	1,7850
D	1,3333

4.6.9.1 Perhitungan Beban Mati Yang Bekerja Pada Balok 500 x 800 mm

- a. Beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned} \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\ &= 0,50 \times (0,8 - 0,12) \\ &= 0,340 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$B_j \text{ beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times b_j \text{ beton bertulang} \\ &= 0,340 \times 24 \\ &= 8,02 \text{ kN/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 0 \text{ kN/m}$$

- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,333 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\ &= 7,552 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

- d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8,024 + 0 + 7,6 \\ &= 15,576 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- b. beban hidup pada pelat (tributary area)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{berat} &= 1,333 \times 2,40 \times 2 \\ &= 6,40 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Wu kombinasi} &= 1,2 D + 1 L \\ &= 1,2 \times 15,576 + 1 \times 6,40 \\ &= 25,091 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{V q kiri} &= \frac{1}{2} \times l \times \text{Wu kombinasi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 3,5 \times 25,091 \\ &= 43,9096 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

4.6.9.2 Perhitungan Beban Hidup Yang Bekerja Pada Balok 500 x 800 mm

- a. Beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned}\text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\ &= 0,50 \times (0,8 - 0,12) \\ &= 0,340 \text{ m}^2\end{aligned}$$

- b. B_j beton bertulang = 24 kN/m³

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat} &= \text{Luas} \times b_j \text{ beton bertulang} \\ &= 0,340 \times 24 \\ &= 8,02 \text{ kN/m}^3\end{aligned}$$

- c. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 0 \text{ kN/m}$$

- d. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}&= 1,333 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\ &= 7,552 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

- e. Total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}&= 8,024 + 0 + 7,552 \\ &= 15,576 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{berat} &= 1,333 \times 2,40 \times 2 \\ &= 6,40 \text{ kN/m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
W_u \text{ kombinasi} &= 1,2 D + 1 L \\
&= 1,2 \times 15,576 + 1 \times 6,40 \\
&= 25,091 \text{ kN/m} \\
V q \text{ kanan} &= \frac{1}{2} \times l \times W_u \text{ kombinasi} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \times 3,5 \times 25,091 \\
&= 43,9096 \text{ kN} \\
P \text{ balok} &= 43,9096 + 43,9096 \\
&= 87,8192 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan perhitungan beban mati yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\
&= 0,50 \times (0,8 - 0,12) \\
&= 0,34 \text{ m}^2 \\
B_j \text{ beton bertulang} &= 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\
\text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times b_j \text{ beton bertulang} \\
&= 0,34 \times 24 \\
&= 8,024 \text{ kN/m}^3
\end{aligned}$$
- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$SILD = 0 \text{ kN/m}$$
- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1,367 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\
&= 7,741 \text{ kN/m}
\end{aligned}$$
- d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 8,024 + 3,937 + 7,741 \\
&= 15,765 \text{ kN/m}
\end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Berat} &= 1,367 \times 2,87 \times 2 \\
&= 6,56 \text{ kN/m} \\
W_u \text{ kombinasi} &= 1,2 D + 1 L \\
&= 301
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 15,765 + 1 \times 6,56$$

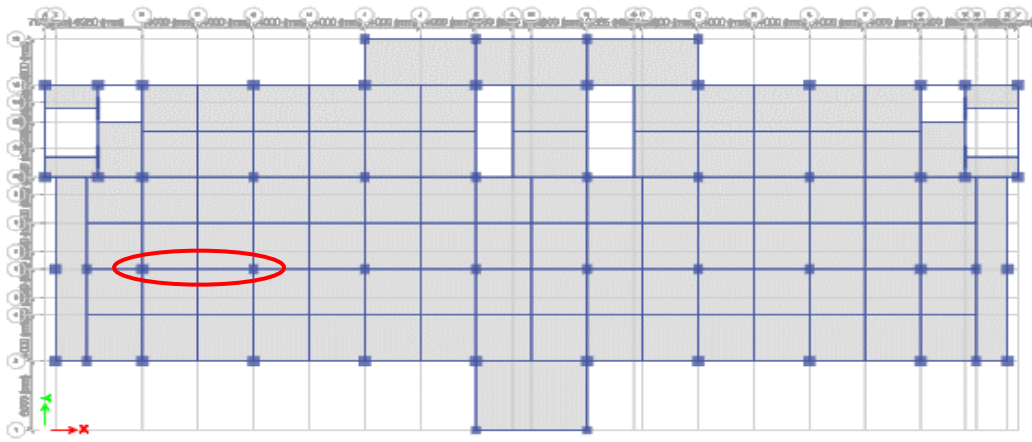
$$= 25,478 \text{ kN/m}$$

Jadi kesimpulan W_u dan P balok adalah :

$$W_u = 25,478 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$P \text{ balok anak} = 87,8912 \text{ kN}$$

4.6.10 Perhitungan Momen MPR Pada Balok 500 x 800 mm



Gambar 4.45 Letak Balok 500 x 800 (Tipe Balok B 472 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Lebar Balok (bw)} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi Balok (h)} = 800 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Selimut Beton (cb)} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Mutu Beton } F_c' = 30 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa (1,25 dari } f_y \text{ asli)}$$

$$f_y \text{ sengkang ulir} = 280 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Diameter Tul. Pokok} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter Tul. Sengkang} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$L \text{ Balok} = 8000 \text{ mm}$$

Es Baja = 200000 Mpa

Ln Balok Bersih = 7100 mm

Tebal Plat hf = 120 mm

Momen terfaktor :

Tumpuan Kiri + = 74,7003 kNm
= 205,6542 kNm

Tumpuan Kanan + = 76,6017 kNm
= 215,0273 kNm

Lapangan + = 182,3678 kNm
= 39,9955 kNm

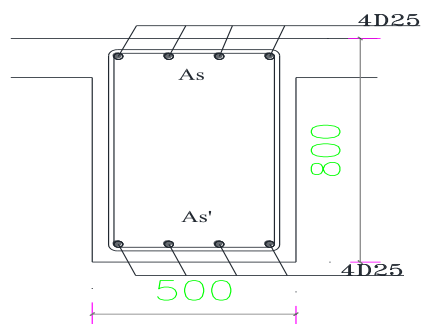
Menentukan nilai β_1

f_c', MPa	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\beta_1 = 0,85 - [30 - 28] \times 0,05$$

$$= 0,84$$

4.6.11 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



Gambar 4.46 Rencana Penulangan Balok 500 x 800

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= cb + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \\
 &= 65,50 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d'' \\
 &= 800 - 65,50 \\
 &= 734,50 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As \text{ min} = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} b_w d = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{30}}{525} \times 500 \times 734,50 = 957,862 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As \text{ min} = \frac{1,4 b_w d}{F_y} = \frac{1,4 \times 500 \times 734,50}{525} = 979,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka tulangan minimal adalah : 979,333 mm²

- b. Tulangan maksimal harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 F_c' \beta_1}{F_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + F_y} b_w \times d$$

$$As \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84}{525} \times \frac{600}{600 + 525} \times 500 \times 734,5$$

$$As \text{ max} = 5962,941 \text{ mm}^2$$

- c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada Sni 2847-2019 pasal 25.2.1 :

1. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.
2. 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.

- d. Lebar flens efektif (beff) menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.3.2.1. tidak boleh melebihi

Satu sisi :

1. $Be < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + b_w$

$$Be < 6 \times 120 + 500$$

$$Be < 1220 \text{ mm}$$

2. $Be < \frac{sw}{2} + bw$ (Sw adalah jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)

$$Be < \frac{2900}{2} + 500$$

$$Be < 1950 \text{ mm}$$

3. $Be < Ln \times \frac{1}{12} + bw$ (Ln panjang bersih balok)

$$Be < 7100 \times \frac{1}{12} + 500$$

$$Be < 1092 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 1092 mm

Dua sisi :

1. $Be < 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} \times 2 + bw$

$$Be < 8 \times 120 \times 2 + 120$$

$$Be < 2040 \text{ mm}$$

2. $Be < \frac{sw}{2} + bw$ (Sw adalah jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)

$$Be < 2900 + 500$$

$$Be < 3400 \text{ mm}$$

3. $Be < Ln \times \frac{1}{12} + bw$ (Ln panjang bersih balok)

$$Be < 7100 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 2 + 500$$

$$Be < 1683 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 1683 mm

A. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kiri

$$Mu + = 74,70030 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 74700300 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Mu - = 205,654200 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 205654200 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (atas)} \quad As \ 4 \ D \ 25 = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (bawah)} \quad As' \ 4 \ D \ 25 = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Momen Negatif :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{205654200}{0,9 \times 500 \times 734,5^2} \\
 &= 0,8471
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{Rn \times F'c}{Fy} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times Rn}{0,85 \times f'c}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{525} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,8471}{0,85 \times 30}} \right) \\
 &= 0,001641279
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times Fy} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} \\
 &= 0,0026082
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1,4}{Fy} \\
 &= \frac{1,4}{525} \\
 &= 0,0027
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ balance} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta 1}{fy} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + fy} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 525} \right) \\
 &= 0,0216
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ max} &= 0,75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\
 &= 0,75 \times 0,0216 \\
 &= 0,016236735
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\rho \text{ min} \leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max}$$

$$0,0033 \leq 0,001641279 \leq 0,016$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 As &= \rho \times b \times d \\
 &= 0,001641279 \times 500 \times 734,5 \\
 &= 602,759 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As tul} &= D25 \\ &= 491,071 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ tul} &= \frac{\text{As}}{\text{As tulangan}} \\ &= \frac{602,759}{491,071} \\ &= 6 \text{ tulangan D 25} \end{aligned}$$

Momen Positif :

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d} \\ &= \frac{74700300}{0,9 \times 500 \times 734,5} \\ &= 0,3077 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c}{f_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times Rn}{0,85 \times F'c}}\right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{525} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,3077}{0,85 \times 30}}\right) \\ &= 0,0005897 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} \\ &= 0,0026 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1,4}{F_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{525} \\ &= 0,0027 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ balance} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y}\right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 525}\right) \\ &= 0,0216 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ max} &= 0,75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0216 \\ &= 0,016236735 \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho \leq \rho_{\max}$$

$$0,0027 \leq 0,0005897 \leq 0,016$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0005897 \times 500 \times 734,5 \\ &= 154,7891 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tul} &= D \ 25 \\ &= 491,071 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}} \\ &= \frac{154,7891}{491,071} = 3 \text{ tulangan D 25} \end{aligned}$$

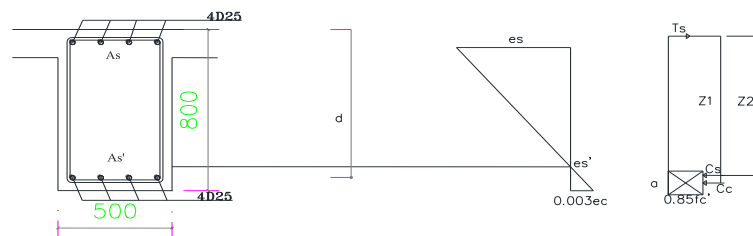
Kontrol Momen Negatif :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \\ &= 65,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 800 - 65,50 \\ &= 734,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.47 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif
Tumpuan Kiri

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

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

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0,85 F_c' \quad a \quad b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 f_c' b) + \left(A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1962,5 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 824250 c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 500 + 600 x 1962,5 x c - 600 x 65,5 x 1962,5 = 1030313 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 1030313 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 1177500 c - 1030313 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$10655 c^2 + 147188 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = -147188 \pm \frac{\sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 10655 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 10655}$$

$$c^+ = -147188 + \frac{\sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 10655 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 10655}$$

$$= 78,45$$

$$c' = -147188 - \frac{\sqrt{147188^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= -92,27$$

$$10655 \times 70,102^2 + 147188 \times 70,102 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 78,45 > 65,5$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 78,45$$

$$= 65,56 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\varepsilon_{s'} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{78,45 - 65,5}{78,45} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0005 < \varepsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{735,5 - 78,45}{78,45} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0251 > \varepsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0,003$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$f_{s'} = \varepsilon_{s'} \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0005 \times 200000$$

$$= 99,05 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_{s'} = 99,05 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_s = \varepsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0251 \times 200000$$

$$= 5017,511 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik : Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0251 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 65,56 \times 500 \\ &= 835924,682 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1962,5 \times 99,1 \\ &= 194387,817 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1962,5 \times 525 \\ &= 1030312,5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$835924,682 \text{ N} + 194387,817 \text{ N} = 1030312,5 \text{ N}$$

$$824520 \text{ N} = 1030312,5 \text{ N (Metode Keseimbangan Terpenuhi)}$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\ &= 734,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 65,56 \\ &= 701,719 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 1030312,5 \times 701,719 \\ &= 722989486,178 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol Momen Positif :

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

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

$$d'' \quad = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$$

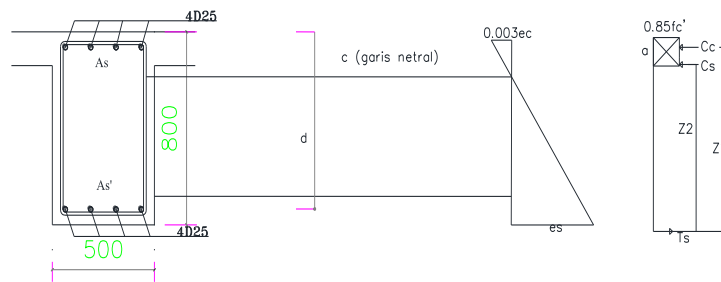
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25$$

$$= 65,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d \quad = h - d''$$

$$= 800 - 65,5$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.48 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 Fc' a b) + As \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600] = As x fy$$

$$(0,85 Fc' a b c) + As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy$$

$$\text{Substitusi : } a = \beta 1 \quad c$$

$$(0,85 Fc' \beta 1 x c) b x c + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy x c$$

$$0,85 Fc' \beta 1 c^2 b + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = 1962,50 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 c^2 x 1683 + 600 x 1962,5 x c - 600 x 65,5 x 1962,50 = 1030312,5 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c + (-77126250) = 1030312,5 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 1030312,5 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 147188 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-147188 \pm \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-147188 + \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= 44,362$$

$$C^- = \frac{-147188 - \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= -48,465$$

$$35873 x 44,362^2 + 147188 x 44,362 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 44,362 < 65,50$ Tidak Ok

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik, maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

$$\varepsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s' \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) 600 + A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 \times A_s' \times c - 600 d'' \times A_s' + A_s \times f_y \times c$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 \times c) b \times c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b - 600 A_s' c + 600 d'' A_s' = 1962,50 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 c^2 \times 1683 - 600 \times 1962,5 \times c + 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,50 = 1030312,5 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 1030312,5 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 1030312,5 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 147188 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-147188 \pm \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-147188 + \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= 44,362$$

$$C^- = \frac{-147188 - \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -48,465$$

$$35873 \times 44,362^2 + 353250 \times 44,362 + (-77126250) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 44,362 < 65,50$ Ok

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d ", maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 c \\ &= 0,84 \times 44,362 \\ &= 37,074 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan tekan } (\epsilon_s') &= \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c \\ &= \frac{65,5 - 44,362}{44,362} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0014 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (belum leleh)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan tekan } (\epsilon_s'') &= \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c \\ &= \frac{736 - 44,362}{44,362} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0467 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (sudah leleh)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan ulir } (\epsilon_y) &= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{525}{200000} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,003$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0014 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 285,899 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ (dipakai nilai } f_s') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0467 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 9334,24 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ (dipakai nilai } f_y) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0467 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 37,07 \times 1683,33 \\ &= 1591389,361 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_{s'1} \times f_s' \\ &= 1962,50 \times 285,899 \\ &= 561076,861 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1962,50 \times 420 \\ &= 1030312,5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= T_{s1} + T_{s2} \\ 1591389,361 \text{ N} &= 561076,861 \text{ N} + 1030312,5 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$1591389,361 \text{ N} = 1591389,361 \text{ N} \quad (\text{metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

- Menghitung jarak C_c , C_s ke T :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 65,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 37,07 \\ &= 46,96 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} x a \\ &= 734,5 - 0,5 x 37,07 \\ &= 715,96 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T1 x Z1 + T2 x Z2 \\ &= 561076,861 \text{ N} x 46,96 \text{ mm} + 1030312,5 \text{ N} x 715,96 \text{ mm} \\ &= 764015705,160 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 x 764015705,160 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 68761434,644 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$68761434,644 \text{ Nmm} > 74700300 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n^+ > \frac{1}{2} M_n^-$$

$$764015705,160 \text{ Nmm} > \frac{1}{2} x 722989486,178 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$764015705,160 \text{ Nmm} > 361494743,089 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kanan

$$\begin{aligned} M_u + &= 76,6017 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 76601700 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u - &= 215,0273 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 215027300 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) As 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) As' 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik As 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

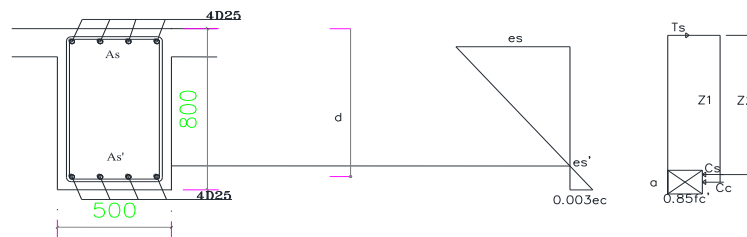
$$\text{Tulangan tekan As' 4 D 25} = 1962,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} x D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} 25 \\ &= 65,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 800 - 65,50$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.49 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kanan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s$$

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1962,50 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1030313 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 500 + 600 \times 1962,50 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,50 = 1030313 \text{ c}$$

$$10655 \text{ c}^2 + 1177500 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 1030313 \text{ c}$$

$$10655 \text{ c}^2 + 1177500 \text{ c} - 1030313 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 0$$

$$10655 \text{ c}^2 + 147187,5 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-147187,5 \pm \sqrt{147187,5^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-147187,5 + \sqrt{147187,5^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= 78,45$$

$$C^- = \frac{-147187,5 - \sqrt{147187,5^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= -92,27$$

$$10655 \times 78,45^2 + 1177500 \times 78,45 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 78,45 > 65,50$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 78,45$$

$$= 65,56 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan tekan } (\epsilon_s') &= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c \\ &= \frac{78,45 - 65,5}{78,45} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,000495 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh}) \end{aligned}$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) $= \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{734,5 - 78,45}{78,45} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,02509$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) $= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{525}{200000}$
 $= 0,003$

maka tulangan baja tarik telah leleh, baja tekan belum. Di hitung tegangan yang terjadi pada tulangan tekan :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= 0,000495 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 99,1 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_s')
- $f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$
 $= 0,02509 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 5017,51 \text{ Mpa} > f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,02509 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik
 $C_c = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b$
 $= 0,85 \times 30 \times 65,56 \times 500$
 $= 835924,682 \text{ N}$
- $C_s = A_s' \times f_s'$
 $= 1962,50 \times 99,1$
 $= 192387,817 \text{ N}$
- $T_s = A_s \times f_y$
 $= 1962,50 \times 525$
 $= 1030312,5 \text{ N}$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$835924,682 \text{ N} + 192387,817 \text{ N} = 1030312,5 \text{ N}$$

$$1030312,5 \text{ N} = 1030312,5 \text{ N} \text{ (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 734,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 65,56 \\ &= 701,719 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 1030312,5 \text{ N} \times 701,719 \text{ mm} \\ &= 722989486,178 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 722989486,178 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 650690538,560 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u^+$$

$$650690538,560 \text{ Nmm} > 215027300 \text{ Nmm} \text{ (AMAN)}$$

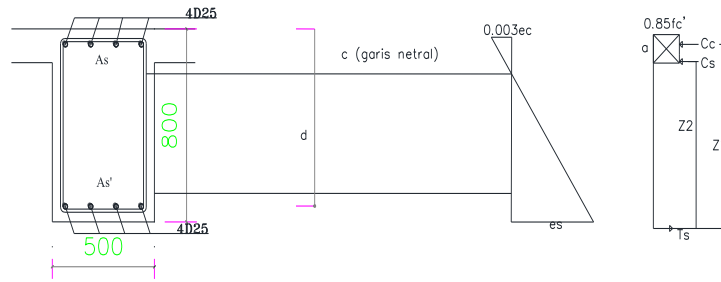
Kontrol Momen Positif :

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \\ &= 65,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 800 - 65,5 \\ &= 734,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.50 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) + A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 \times c) b \times c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 1962,50 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 1683 + 600 \times 1962,5 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 1962,50 = 1030312,5 \text{ c}$$

$$35873 \text{ c}^2 + 1177500 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 1030312,5 \text{ c}$$

$$35873 \text{ c}^2 + 1177500 \text{ c} - 1030312,5 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 \text{ c}^2 + 147187,5 \text{ c} - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-147187,5 \pm \sqrt{147187,5^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-147187,5 + \sqrt{147187,5^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= 44,36$$

$$C^- = \frac{-147187,5 - \sqrt{147187,5^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-77126250))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -48,47$$

$$35873 \times 44,36^2 + 353250 \times 44,36 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 41,705 < 65,50$ Tidak Ok

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik, maka nilai harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 + A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

Substitusi : $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1962,50 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 c^2 x 1683 + 600 x 1962,5 x c - 600 x 65,5 x 1962,50 = 1030312,5 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 77126250 = 1030312,5 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 1177500 c - 1030312,5 c - 77126250 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 147188 c - 77126250 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-147188 \pm \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-147188 + \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= 44,36$$

$$C^- = \frac{-147188 - \sqrt{147188^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-77126250))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= -48,464$$

$$35873 \times 44,36^2 + 353250 \times 44,36 - 77126250 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 44,36 < 65,50$ Ok

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 44,36$$

$$= 37,07 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{65,5 - 44,36}{44,36} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0014 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (belum leleh)}$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{734,5 - 44,36}{44,36} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0467 < \epsilon_c = 0,002 \text{ (sudah leleh)}$$
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

$$= \frac{525}{200000}$$

$$= 0,003$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,0014 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 285,899 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ (dipakai nilai } f_s')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\
 &= 0,0467 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\
 &= 9334,242 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa (dipakai nilai } f_y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0467 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)
maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\
 &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 37,07 \times 1683,33 \\
 &= 1591389,361 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\
 &= 1962,50 \times 285,899 \\
 &= 561076,8613 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\
 &= 1962,50 \times 525 \\
 &= 1030312,5 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$1591389,361 \text{ N} = 561076,8613 \text{ N} + 1030312,5 \text{ N}$$

$$1591389,361 \text{ N} = 1591389,361 \text{ N (metode keseimbangan terpenuhi)}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak C_c , C_s ke T :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\
 &= 65,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 37,07 \\
 &= 46,96 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\
 &= 734,5 - 0,5 \times 37,07 \\
 &= 715,96 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= T_1 \times Z_1 + T_2 \times Z_2 \\
 &= 561076,8613 \text{ N} \times 46,96 \text{ mm} + 1030312,5 \text{ N} \times 715,96 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 764015705,160 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 764015705,160 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 687614134,644 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u^-$$

$$687614134,644 \text{ Nmm} > 76601700 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n^+ > \frac{1}{2} M_n^-$$

$$764015705,160 \text{ Nmm} > \frac{1}{2} \times 722989486,178$$

$$764015705,160 \text{ Nmm} > 361494743,09 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

C. Perhitungan penulangan lapangan

$$\begin{aligned} M_{u+} &= 182,3678 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 182367800 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= 39,9955 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 39995500 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas)} \quad A_s \ 2 \ D \ 25 = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah)} \ A_s' \ 2 \ D \ 25 = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik } A_s \ 2 \ D \ 25 = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan } A_s' \ 2 \ D \ 25 = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

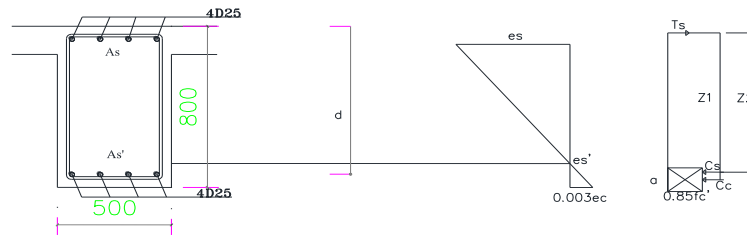
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25$$

$$= 65,50 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 800 - 65,50$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.51 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s$$

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 981,25 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 412125 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 500 + 600 \times 981,25 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 981,25 = 515156,25 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 588750 c - 38563125 = 515156,25 c$$

$$10655 c^2 + 588750 c - 515156,25 c - 38563125 = 0$$

$$10655 c^2 + 73594 c - 38563125 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-73594 + \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= 56,81$$

$$C^- = \frac{-73594 - \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= -63,71$$

$$10655 \times 56,81^2 + 176625 \times 56,81 - 38563125 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 56,81 < 65,50$ (tidak ok)

Karena nilai $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik, maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} \epsilon_s$$

$$\epsilon c = 0,003$$

$$f_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} \epsilon c \epsilon_s$$

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

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

$$(0,85 F'c \ a \ b) = A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} \quad 600 + A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' \ a \ b) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta 1 \quad c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta 1 \ c \ b) \ c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + 981,25 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta 1 \ c^2 \ b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 412125 \ c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 500 + 600 \times 981,25 \times c - 600 \times 65,5 \times 981,25 = 515156,25 \ c$$

$$10655 \ c^2 + 588750 \ c - 38563125 = 515156,25 \ c$$

$$10655 \ c^2 + 588750 \ c - 515156,25 \ c - 38563125 = 0$$

$$10655 \ c^2 + 73594 \ c - 38563125 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-73594 + \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= 56,81$$

$$C^- = \frac{-73594 - \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 10655 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 10655}$$

$$= -63,71$$

$$10655 \times 56,81^2 + 176625 \times 56,81 - 38563125 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 52,44 < 65,50$ (ok)

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 56,81 \\ &= 47,47 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') $= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{56,81 - 65,5}{56,81} \times 0,003$
 $= -0,000459$ (tulangan belum leleh)
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) $= \frac{d'-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{734,5 - 56,81}{56,81} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,03579$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) $= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{525}{200000}$
 $= 0,003$

maka tulangan baja tarik telah leleh, baja tekan belum. Di hitung tegangan yang terjadi pada tulangan tekan :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= -0,000459 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= -91,482 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_s')
 $f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$
 $= 0,03579 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 7158,14 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,03579 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 47,47 \times 500 \\ &= 605276,236 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s \\ &= 981,25 \times (-91,482) \\ &= -90119,986 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 981,25 \times 420 \\ &= 515156,25 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$605276,236 \text{ N} + (-90119,986 \text{ N}) = 515156,25 \text{ N}$$

$$515156,25 \text{ N} = 515156,25 \text{ N} \text{ (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

- Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 734,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 47,47 \\ &= 710,764 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung momen nominal (M_n) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 515156,25 \text{ N} \times 710,764 \text{ mm} \\ &= 366154350,497 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 366154350,497 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 329538915,447 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u^+$$

$$329538915,447 \text{ Nmm} > 39995500 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 2 D 25 } = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan tarik (bawah) $A_s \ 2 \ D \ 25 = 981,25 \text{ mm}^2$

$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$

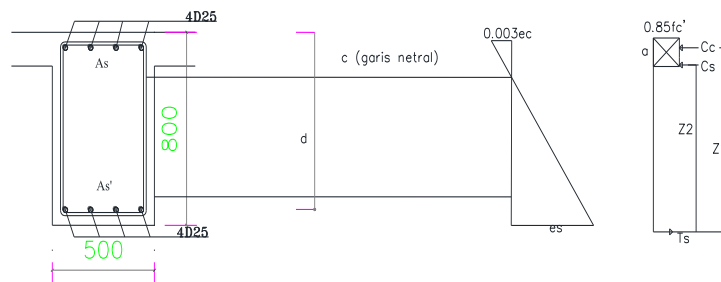
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 25$$

$$= 65,5 \text{ mm}$$

$d = h - d''$

$$= 800 - 65,5$$

$$= 734,50 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.52 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 Fc' a b) + As \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600] = As x fy$$

$$(0,85 Fc' a b c) + As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy$$

Substitusi : $a = \beta 1 \quad c$

$$(0,85 Fc' \beta 1 x c) b x c + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy x c$$

$$0,85 Fc' \beta 1 c^2 b + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = 981,25 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 c^2 x 1683 + 600 x 981,25 x c - 600 x 65,5 x 981,25 = 515156,25 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 38563125 = 515156,25 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 515156,25 c - 38563125 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 73594 c - 38563125 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-38563125))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-38563125))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= 31,78$$

$$C^- = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 x 35873 x (-38563125))}}{2 x 35873}$$

$$= -33,83$$

$$35873 x 31,78^2 + 176625 x 31,78 - 38563125 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 31,78 < 65,50$ Tidak Ok

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik, maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600 + A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + 981,25 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 c^2 x 1683 + 600 x 981,25 x c - 600 x 65,5 x 981,25 = 515156,25 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 38563125 = 515156,25 c$$

$$35873 c^2 + 588750 c - 515156,25 c - 38563125 = 0$$

$$35873 c^2 + 73594 c - 38563125 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= 31,78$$

$$C^- = \frac{-73594 \pm \sqrt{73594^2 - (4 \times 35873 \times (-38563125))}}{2 \times 35873}$$

$$= -33,83$$

$$35873 \times 31,78^2 + 176625 \times 31,78 - 38563125 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 31,78 < 65,50$ Ok

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 31,78 \\ &= 25,56 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d'' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{65,5 - 31,78}{31,78} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,00318 > \epsilon_s = 0,002$ (sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{734,5 - 31,78}{31,78} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,06634 < \epsilon_y = 0,002$ (sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

$$= \frac{525}{200000}$$

$$= 0,002$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,00318 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 636,731 \text{ Mpa} > f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s')$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,06944 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 13268,383 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,06944 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 26,56 \times 1683,33$$

$$= 1139948,794 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_{s'1} \times f_s'$$

$$= 981,25 \times 636,731$$

$$= 624792,544 \text{ N}$$

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

$$= 981,25 \times 525$$

$$= 515156,25 \text{ N}$$

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

$$1139948,794 \text{ N} = 624792,544 \text{ N} + 515156,25 \text{ N}$$

$$1139948,794 \text{ N} = 1139948,794 \text{ N} \text{ (metode keseimbangan terpenuhi)}$$

- Menghitung jarak C_c, C_s ke T :

$$Z_1 = d - \frac{1}{2} \times a$$

$$= 65,5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 26,56$$

$$= 52,22 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z2 = d - \frac{1}{2} x a$$

$$= 734,5 - 0,5 x 26,56$$

$$= 721,22 \text{ mm}$$

$$Mn = T1 x Z1 + T2 x Z2$$

$$= 624792,544 \text{ N} x 52,22 \text{ mm} + 515156,25 \text{ N} x 721,22 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 398444120,650 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Mr = \Phi Mn$$

$$= 0,9 x 398444120,650 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 358599708,650 \text{ Nmm}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi Mn > Mu$:

$$\Phi Mn > Mu$$

$$358599708,650 \text{ Nmm} > 182367800 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Tabel 4.32 Data Penulangan Balok 500/800

Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	215,027,300	4	D	25	1964.286	650,690,538	Oke
	Kan +	107,513,650	4	D	25	1964.286	687,614,135	Oke
	kir -	205,654,200	4	D	25	1964.286	722,989,486	Oke
	kir +	102,827,100	4	D	25	1964.286	687,614,135	Oke
Lap	-	39,995,500	2	D	25	982.1429	329,538,915	Oke
	+	182,367,800	2	D	25	982.1429	358,599,709	Oke

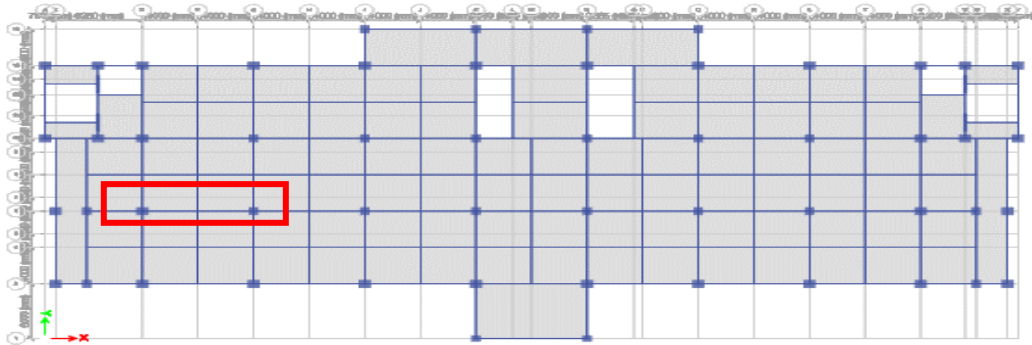
$$Mpr^- = 722,989,486 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Mpr^+ = 764,015,705 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Mpr^+ = 764,015,705 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Mpr^- = 722,989,486 \text{ Nmm}$$

4.6.12 Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Balok 500 x 800



Gambar 4.53 Letak Balok 500 x 800 (Tipe Balok B 472 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didesain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut:

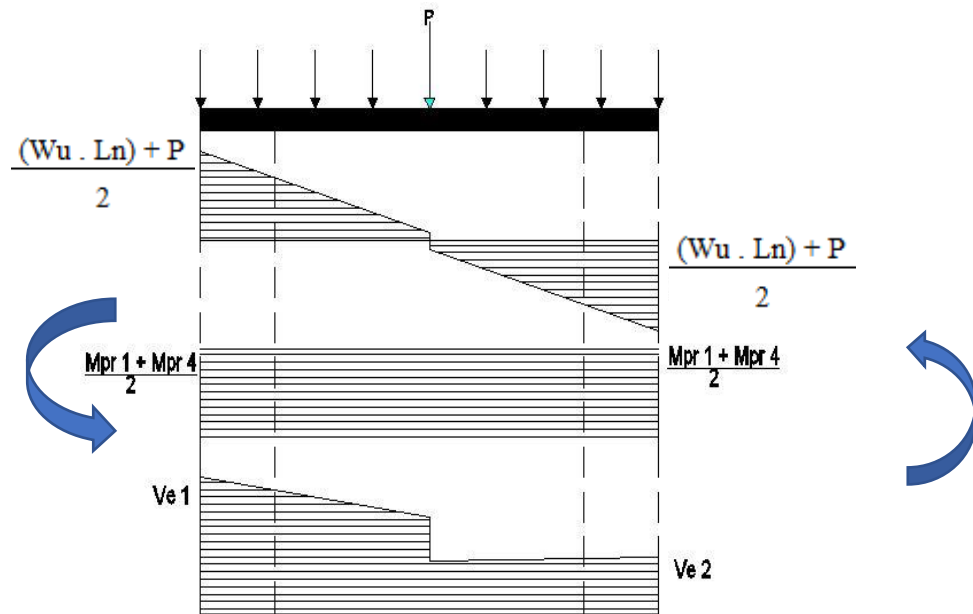
Lebar Balok (b_w)	= 500 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 800 mm
Selimut Beton (c_b)	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 420 Mpa
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 25 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 13 mm
L Balok	= 8000 mm
E_s Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 7100 mm
P balok anak dari tributari beban area pelat	= 87.8192
W_u balok dari tributari beban area pelat	= 25.47776

A. Menghitung Gaya Geser Desain

Menghitung gaya geser desain dihitung berdasarkan momen ujung balok atau probable moment capacities (Mpr). Momen ujung dihitung berdasarkan nilai tegangan Tarik baja sebesar 1,25 fy dan factor reduksi kekuatan lentur $\phi = 1$

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kiri

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri negatif (Mpr 1)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr1} &= M_{pr} - \text{kiri balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25) \\ &= 722,989,486 \text{ N.mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan positif (Mpr 4)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr4} &= M_{pr} + \text{kanan balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25) \\ &= 764,015,705 \text{ N.mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times L_n) + P}{2} \\ &= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\ &= 90,489.96 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\
 &= 90,489.96 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{\text{sway}} &= \frac{M_{pr \ 1} + M_{pr \ 4}}{ln} = \frac{722,989,468.18 + 764,015,705}{7,100} \\
 &= 209,437.4 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

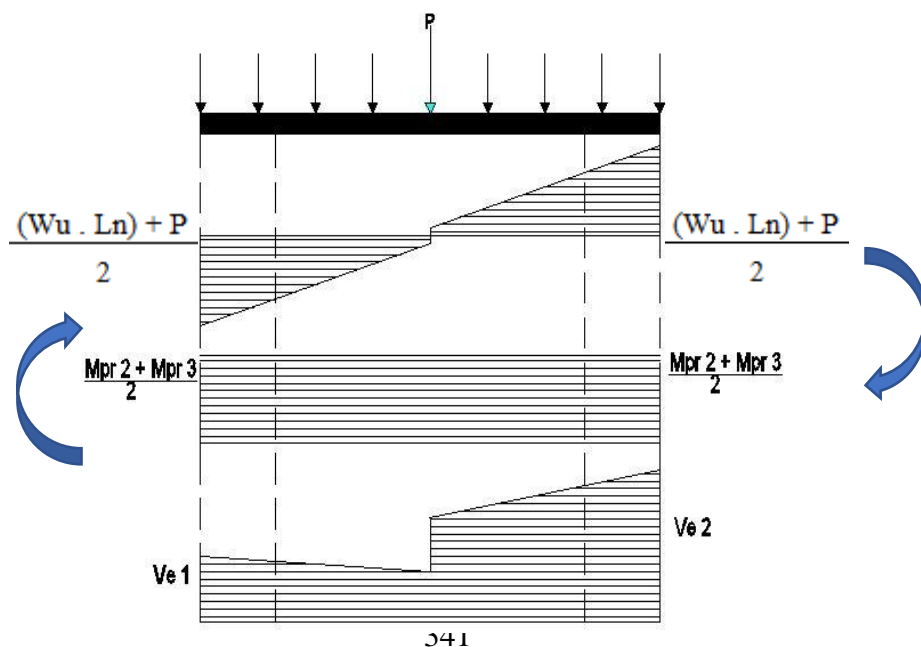
Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kiri :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e1} &= V_{\text{sway}} + V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\
 &= 209,437.4 + 90,489.96 \\
 &= 299,927.31 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e2} &= V_{\text{sway}} - V_{q \text{ kanan}} \\
 &= 209,437.4 - 0.00 \\
 &= 209,437.35 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kanan

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri Positif (Mpr 2)

$$\begin{aligned}M_{pr 2} &= M_{pr} + \text{tumpuan kiri} \\ &= 764,015,705 \text{ N.mm}\end{aligned}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan Negatif (Mpr 3)

$$\begin{aligned}M_{pr 4} &= M_{pr} - \text{tumpuan kanan} \\ &= 722,989,486 \text{ N.mm}\end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\ &= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\ &= 90,489.96 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\ &= \frac{(25.48 \times 7.100) + 87.82}{2} \\ &= 90,489.96 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{Mpr} &= \frac{M_{pr 1} + M_{pr 4}}{ln} = \frac{722,989,468.18 + 764,015,705}{7,100} \\ &= 209,437.4 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kiri :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{el} &= V_{Mpr} - V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\ &= 209,437.4 - 90,489.96 \\ &= 118947,39 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e2} &= V_{Mpr} + V_{q\text{ kanan}} \\
 &= 209,437.4 - 90,489,96 \\
 &= 299927,31 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Sendi Plastis

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 :

- c. Gaya geser akibat gempa melebihi $\frac{1}{2}$ atau lebih dari kekuatan geser maksimum disepanjang bentang.
- d. Gaya tekan aksial terfaktor, P_u termasuk pengaruh gempa kurang dari $A_g \cdot f_c' / 20$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4) yaitu $S = d/4$, $S = 6 \times d_b$ dan $S = 150 \text{ mm}$.

Syarat a :

Arah Gempa	Geser Gempa (N)	Tump. Kiri		Tump. Kanan	
		Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)	Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)
Kanan	299,927.31	299,927.31	149,963.654	209,437.3509	104,718.675
Kiri	299,927.31	118,947.393	59,473.6966	299,927.308	149,963.65

Syarat b :

$$\text{Nilai } P_u = 0 \text{ kN} < A_g f_y' / 20 \cdot f_c'$$

$$p_u = 0 \text{ N} < \frac{400,000 \times 420}{20 \times 30} = 280000 \text{ N} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Karena kedua syarat diatas terpenuhi maka V_c atau gaya geser yang diakibatkan beton dianggap 0

maka $V_c = 0 \text{ KN}$

C. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kiri

$$\begin{aligned} V_e &= 299,927.3 \text{ N} & f_c &= 30.0 & b_w &= 500 \text{ mm} \\ d &= 734.50 \text{ mm} & d &= 734.5 & f_y &= 280 \text{ Mpa} \\ & & d \text{ tul utama} &= 25 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 22.5.10.1}) \\ &= \frac{299,927.3}{0.75} - 0 = 399,903.1 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \sqrt{f'c} \times b_w \times d$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s \text{ max}} &= 0.66 \sqrt{30.0} \times 400 \times 734.5 \\ &= 1,062,077.9 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

V_s yang dipakai = 399,903.1 N

Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 13 = A_v : 531 mm²

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.50}{369903.1} = 272,90 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 \text{ db} = 6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki Ø 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$\begin{aligned} V_s \text{ Terpasang} &= \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150} \\ &= 737,570 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_n &= V_c + V_s \\
&= 0.00 + 727,570 \\
&= 727,570 \text{ N} \\
\phi V_n &= 0.75 \times V_n \\
&= 0.75 \times 727,570 \text{ N} \\
&= 545,677.7 \text{ N} > V_e = 299,927.31 \text{ N} \quad (\text{Aman})
\end{aligned}$$

D. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kanan

$$\begin{aligned}
V_e &= 299,927.3 \text{ N} & f_c &= 30.0 & b_w &= 500 \text{ mm} \\
d &= 734.50 \text{ mm} & d &= 734.5 & f_y &= 280 \text{ Mpa} \\
d \text{ tul utama} &= 25 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_s &= \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c \quad d \text{ utama} = 25 \text{ mm} \\
&= \frac{299,927.3}{0.75} - 0 = 399,903.1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{s \text{ max}} &= 0.66 \times 30 \times 400 \times 734.5 \\
&= 1,062,077.9 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ yang dipakai} = 399,903.1 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 13} = A_v : 531 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.50}{399,903.1} = 272 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 d_b = 6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki Ø 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal:

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 737,570 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 0.00 + 727,570$$

$$= 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$= 545,677.7 \text{ N} > V_e = 299,927.31 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

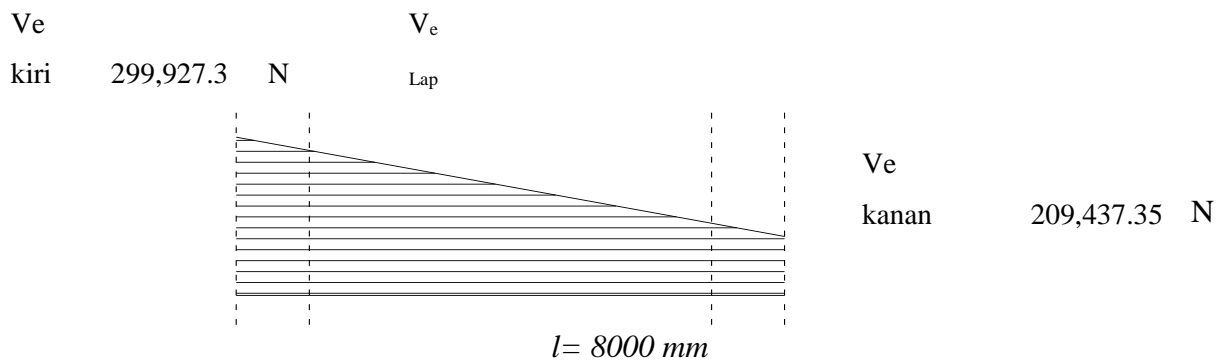
E. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Luar Sendi Plastis

$$h = 800 \text{ mm} \quad 2h = 1,600 \text{ mm} \quad f_c = 30.0 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$l = 8,000 \text{ mm} \quad d = 734.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_e \text{ kiri} = 299,927.3 \text{ N} \quad b_w = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_e \text{ kanan} = 209,437.35 \text{ N}$$



$$2h = 2 \times 800$$

$$= 1,600 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung Nilai V_e lap menggunakan persamaan segitiga sebagai berikut:

$$\frac{I-2h}{I} = \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{V_e \text{ kiri}-V_e \text{ kanan}}$$

$$V_e \text{ lap} = \frac{(8000-1,600) \times (299,927.3-209,437.35)}{8.000} + 209,437.35$$

$$= 281,829.32 \text{ N}$$

$$V_c = 0.17 \times \lambda \times f_c \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.17 \times \lambda \times 30.0 \times 500 \times 734.50$$

$$= 341,956.9 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{\phi} - V_c$$

$$= \frac{281,829.3}{0.75} - 341,956.9$$

$$= 33,815.54 \text{ N}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \times f_c \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.66 \times 30.0 \times 500 \times 734.50$$

$$= 1,327,597.3 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ dipakai} = 33,815.54 \text{ N}$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki D 13 = A_v : 265 mm

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{265 \times 280 \times 734.50}{33,815.54} = 1.613.69 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.6)

Sehingga dipakai sengkang : 2 kaki \emptyset 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{265 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 36,785 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

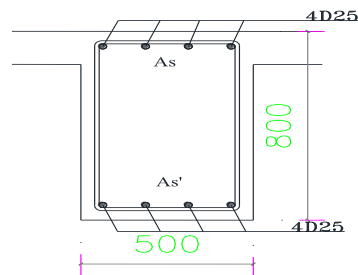
$$= 341,957 + 363,785 = 705,742 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 705,742 \text{ N}$$

$$= 545,677.7 \text{ N} > V_u = 281,829.317 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

Perhitungan Penulangan Torsi :



$$A_{cp} = 500 \times 800$$

$$= 400000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_{cp} = 2 (500 + 800)$$

$$= 2600 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi T_{nc} = \phi 0.083 \lambda \sqrt{f_c'} \left(\frac{A_{cp}}{P_{cp}} \right)^2 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 22.7.4.1}$$

$$= 0.75 \cdot 0.083 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{30} \left(\frac{160,000,000,000}{2,600,000} \right)^2$$

$$= 20,981,987.20 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 20.98 \text{ KNm} < T_u = 11.99 \text{ KNm}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas T_{nc} lebih besar, maka tidak diperlukan tulangan torsi

Balok	Tulangan Transversal									
	Dalam Sendi Plastis			Luar Sendi Plastis						
B2 50 x 80	4	Ø	13	-	150	2	Ø	13	-	150

Panjang penyalurann tulangan balok induk :

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tarik

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3:

Data - data Parameter :

$$d_b = 25 \text{ mm} \quad \Psi_t = 1.0 \quad \lambda = 1.0$$

$$f_c = 30 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_e = 1.0$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_s = 0.8$$

$$c_b = \text{Deck} + D \text{ tul Geser} + 0,5 D \text{ tul Utama} \\ = 40 + 13 + 12.5 = 65.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$k_{tr} = 0 \text{ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3)}$$

$$(c_b + k_{tr})/d_b = \frac{65.5+0}{25.00} = 2.62 > 2.5 \text{ diambil} = 2.5$$

$$l_d = \frac{f_y}{1.1 \sqrt{\lambda} f_v} \times \frac{\varphi_t \varphi_e \varphi_s}{(c_b + k_{tr})/d_b} \\ = \frac{420}{6.024} \times \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.8}{2.5} \times 2.5 = 557.681 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_d \text{ min} = 300 \text{ mm (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.1)}$$

maka dipakai: 600 mm

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tekan :

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9 :

$$l_{dc} 1 = \frac{0.24 \times f_y \times \varphi_e \times d_b}{\lambda \sqrt{x} f_c} = \frac{0.24 \times 420 \times 1 \times 25}{1.0 \times \sqrt{30}} = 460 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{dc} 2 = 0.043 \times 420 \times 25$$

$$= 451,5 \text{ mm}$$

$l_{dc \text{ min}} = 200 \text{ mm}$ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9.1)

dipakai: 600 mm

Panjang Kait :

Panjang penyaluran dibutuhkan oleh kait menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.3.1 dapat dihitung untuk kait 90° sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} L_{dh} &= \left(\frac{0,24 \times \Psi_e \times f_y}{\lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'}} \right) \times db \\ &= \frac{0,24 \times 1,0 \times 420}{1,0 \times \sqrt{30}} \times 25 \\ &= 460,1 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

maka dipakai l_{dh} : 500 mm

Persyaratan mengenai kait ada dalam SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.3.1 yaitu :

4. Batang tulangan D10-D16 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 6db
5. Batang tulangan D19, D22 dan D25, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 12db
6. Batang tulangan D25 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 135° ditambah perpanjangan 6db

Sehingga karena tulangan yang dipakai yaitu D25, maka panjang bengkokan :

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \text{ db} &= 12 \times 25 \\ &= 300 \text{ mm} \\ &= 270 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

4.6.13 Penulangan Balok 350 x 700 mm (Pada Balok 463 Lantai 1)



Gambar 4.54 Letak Balok 350 x 700 (Tipe Balok B 463 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut :

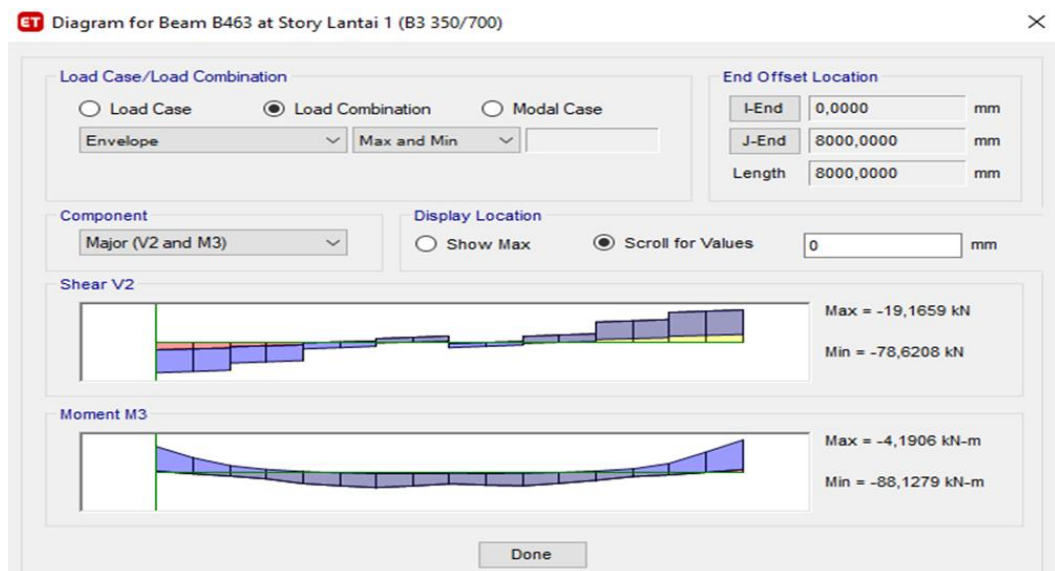
Lebar Balok b_w	= 350 mm
Tinggi Balok h	= 700 mm
Selimut Beton c_b	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 420 Mpa
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 22 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 13 mm
L Balok	= 8000 mm
Es Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 7100 mm
Tebal Plat h_f	= 120 mm

Momen terfaktor :

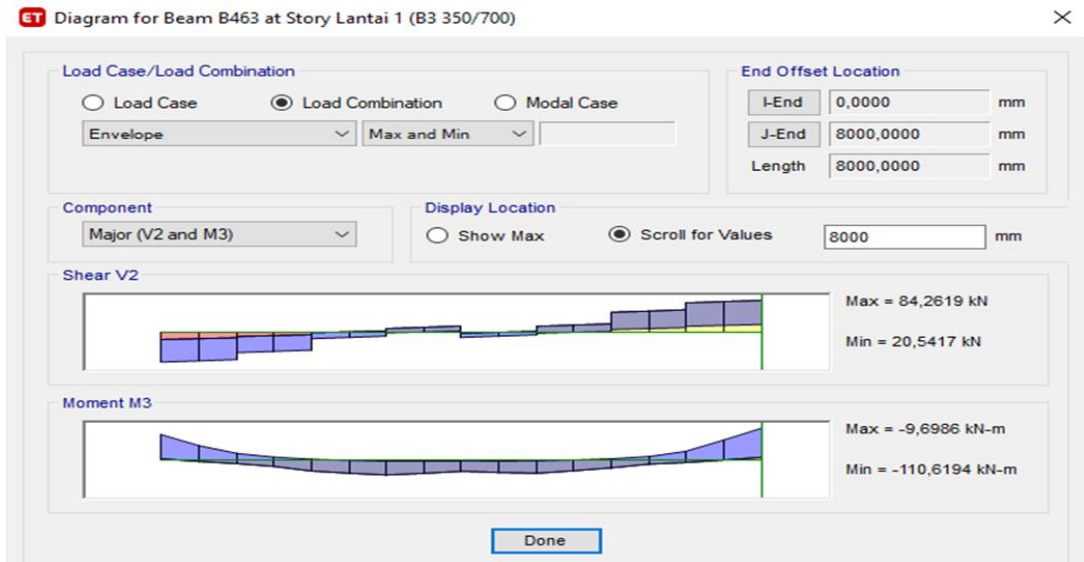
Tumpuan Kiri + = 4,1906 kNm
= 88,1279 kNm

Tumpuan Kanan + = 9,6986 kNm
= 110,6194 kNm

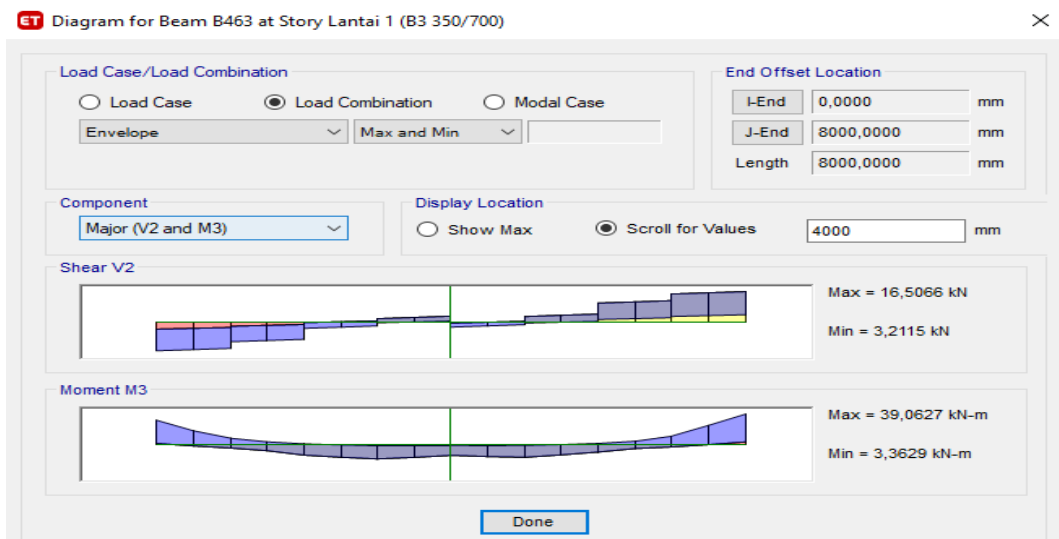
Lapangan + = 39,0627 kNm
= 3,3629 kNm



Gambar 4.55 Momen Tumpuan Kiri



Gambar 4.56 Momen Tumpuan Kanan



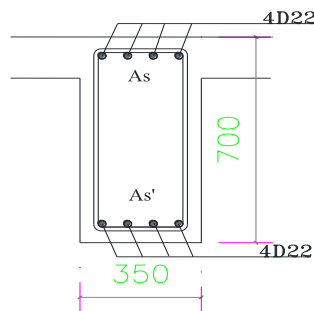
Gambar 4.57 Momen Lapangan

Menentukan nilai β_1

f_c', MPa	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_1 &= 0,85 - [30 - 28] \times 0,05 \\ &= 0,84 \end{aligned}$$

4.6.14 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



Gambar 4.58 Rencana Penulangan Balok 350 x 700

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= cb + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\ &= 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 700 - 64,00 \\ &= 636,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} b w d = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{30}}{420} 400 \times 636,00 = 725,732 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1,4 b w d}{F_y} = \frac{1,4 \times 400 \times 636,00}{420} = 742 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka tulangan minimal adalah = 742 mm²

b. Tulangan maksimal harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$A_s \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 F_c' \beta_1}{F_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + F_y} b_w \times d$$

$$A_s \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \frac{600}{600 + 420} 350 \times 636$$

$$A_s \text{ max} = 4982,9 \text{ mm}^2$$

c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada Sni 2847-2019 pasal 25.2.1 :

3. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.
4. 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.

d. Lebar flens efektif (beff) menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.3.2.1. tidak boleh melebihi salah satu sisi :

4. $Be < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + b_w$

$$Be < 6 \times 120 + 350$$

$$Be < 1070 \text{ mm}$$

5. $Be < S_w / 2 + b_w$ (S_w : jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)

$$Be < 2900 / 2 + 350$$

$$Be < 1800 \text{ mm}$$

6. $Be < L_n \times 1 / 12 + b_w$ (L_n : panjang bersih balok)

$$Be < 7200 \times 1 / 12 + 350$$

$$Be < 950 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 950 mm

Kedua sisi :

1. $Be < 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} \times 2 + b_w$

$$Be < 8 \times 120 \times 2 + 120$$

$$Be < 2040 \text{ mm}$$

2. $Be < S_w / 2 + b_w$

$$Be < 2900 / 2 \times 2 + 350$$

$$Be < 3250 \text{ mm}$$

$$3. \quad Be < Ln \times 1 / 12 + bw$$

$$Be < 7200 \times 1 / 12 \times 2 + 350$$

$$Be < 1550 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 1550

A. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kiri

$$Mu + = 4,19060 \quad \text{kNm}$$

$$= 4190600 \quad \text{Nmm}$$

$$Mu - = 88,12790 \quad \text{kNm}$$

$$= 88127900 \quad \text{Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

Tulangan di daerah (atas) As 4D 22 = 1520 mm²

Tulangan di daerah (bawah) As'4D 22 = 1520 mm²

Momen Negatif :

$$Rn = \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d}$$

$$= \frac{88127900}{0,9 \times 350 \times 636^2}$$

$$= 0,69$$

$$\rho = \frac{Mu \times F'c}{Fy} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times Rn}{0,85 F'c}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,69}{0,85 \times 30}} \right)$$

$$= 0,001669755$$

$$\rho \text{ min} = \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times Fy}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420} = 0,0032603$$

$$\rho \text{ min} = \frac{1,4}{Fy}$$

$$\frac{1,4}{420} = 0,0033$$

$$\rho \text{ balance} = \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta 1}{fy} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + fy} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600+420} \right)$$

$$= 0,0298$$

Cek :

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho \leq \rho_{\max}$$

$$0,0033 \leq 0,001669755 \leq 0,022$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,00167 \times 350 \times 636$$

$$= 371,6874 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ tul} = D22$$

$$= 380,3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n \text{ tul} = \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}}$$

$$= \frac{371,6874}{380,3}$$

$$= 6 \text{ tulangan D 22}$$

Momen Positif

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b \times d}$$

$$= \frac{4190600}{0,9 \times 400 \times 636^2}$$

$$= 0,43$$

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 \times F'_c}{f_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0,85 \times F'_c}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,4333}{0,85 \times 30}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0001$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{F'_c}}{4 \times f_y}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420}$$

$$= 0,0033$$

$$\rho_{\text{balance}} = \frac{0,85 \times F'_c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600+f_y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600+420} \right)$$

$$= 0,0298$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\max} &= 0,75 \times \rho_{\text{balance}} \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0298 \\ &= 0,022385204\end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\min} &\leq \rho \leq \rho_{\max} \\ 0,0033 &\leq 0,0010 \leq 0,022\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,001040608 \times 400 \times 420 \\ &= 174,8221224 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s \text{ tul}} &= D \ 22 \\ &= 380,3 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A_{s \text{ tulangan}}} \\ &= \frac{174,8221224}{380,3} = 3 \text{ tulangan D 22}\end{aligned}$$

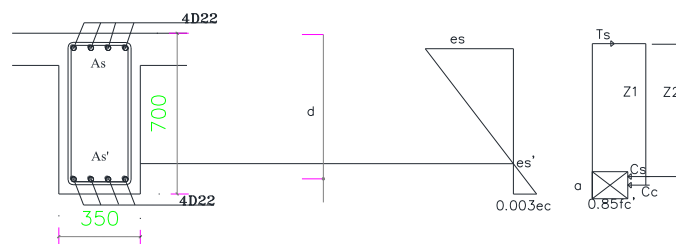
Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) } A_s \ 4 \ D \ 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) } A_s' \ 4 \ D \ 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}d' &= C_b + D. \text{ Senggang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\ &= 64,00 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d'' \\ &= 700 - 64,000 \\ &= 636,0 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.59 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif

Tumpuan Kiri

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

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

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 f_c' b) + \left(A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1520 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 638299,2 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8 \times c^2 \times 350 + 600 \times 1520 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1520 = 638299,2 c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 638299,2 c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 911856 c - 638299 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 273557 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = -273557 \pm \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \times 7458,75 \times (-58358784)}}{2 \times 7458,75}$$

$$c^+ = -273557 + \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \times 7458,75 \times (-58358784)}}{2 \times 7458,75}$$

$$= 72,00$$

$$c' = -273557 - \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \times 7458,75(-58358784)}}{2 \times 7458,75}$$

$$= -108,6734$$

$$7458,75 \times 5183,6297 + 273556,8 \times 72,00 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 72,00 > 64,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 71,997$$

$$= 60,17 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\epsilon_{s'} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{72 - 64,0}{71,997} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0003 < \epsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{636 - 72}{71,997} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,024 > \epsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000} = 0,002$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$f_{s'} = \epsilon_{s'} \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0003 \times 200000$$

$$= 66,6 \text{ Mpa} < 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_{s'} = 66,6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$F_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0235 \times 200000$$

$$= 4700 \text{ Mpa} > 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik : Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0235 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 60,1693 \times 350 \\ &= 537010,8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 66,6 \\ &= 101288,4 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 420 \\ &= 638299,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$537010,81 + 101288,38 = 638299,20$$

$$638299,20 = 638299,20 \text{ (Metode Keseimbangan Terpenuhi)}$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\ &= 636,000 - \frac{1}{2} \times 60,1693 \\ &= 605,9 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= T \cdot Z_1 \\
 &= 638299,2 \times 605,915 \\
 &= 386755290 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_r &= \phi M_n \\
 &= 0,9 \times 386755290 \\
 &= 348079761 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &> M_u \\
 348079761 \text{ Nmm} &> 88127900 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})
 \end{aligned}$$

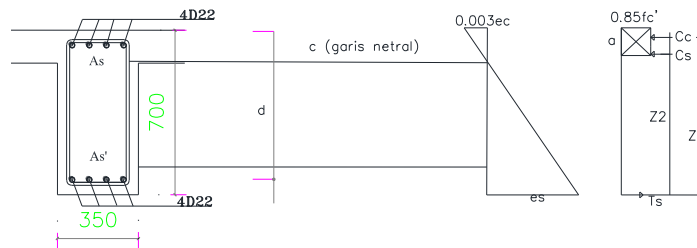
Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\
 &= 64, \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d' \\
 &= 700 - 64,00 \\
 &= 636,0 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.60 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) + A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 1520 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1550 + 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 64 x 1520 = 638299 c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 911856 c + -58358784 = 638299 c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 911856 c + -638299 c + -58358784 = 0$$

$$33032 c^2 + 273557 c + -58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-273556,8 \pm \sqrt{74833322826 - 4(33032)x(-58358784)}}{2x(33032)}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-273556,8 + \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,214}$$

$$= 38,095$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,21}$$

$$= -46,3771$$

$$33032 \times 1451,2621 + 273556,8 \times 38,1 + -58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 38,1 < 64,00$ Ok

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 38,095$$

$$= 31,837 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{64 - 38,1}{38,10} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0021 \text{ (belum leleh)}$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{636 - 38,1}{38,1} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,047 \text{ (sudah leleh)}$$

➤ Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y)

$$= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$$

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

$$= 0,002$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

➤ Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,0020 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 407,99 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0471 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 9416,9 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0471 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 30 \times 1550$$

$$= 1258353,4 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{s1} = A_{s'1} \times f_s'$$

$$= 1519,76 \times 407,9948$$

$$= 620054,21 \text{ N}$$

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

$$= 1519,76 \times 420$$

$$= 638299,2 \text{ N}$$

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

$$1258353,406 = 620054,2 + 638299,2$$

$$1258353,406 = 1258353,406 \quad (\text{metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

- Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} x a \\ &= 64 - \frac{1}{2} x 31,8 \\ &= 48 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} x a \\ &= 636 - 0,5 x 31,8 \\ &= 620 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T1 \times Z1 + T2 \times Z2 \\ &= 620054,21 \text{ N} \times 48,08 \text{ mm} + 638299,2 \text{ N} \times 620 \text{ mm} \\ &= 425610752,679 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 425610752,679 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 383049653,111 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$383049653,111 \text{ Nmm} > 9698600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n -$$

$$425610725,68 > \frac{1}{2} 386755289,76$$

$$425610725,68 > 193377645 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

B. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kanan

$$\begin{aligned} M_u + &= 9,69860 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 9698600 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u - &= 110,61940 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 1106199400 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) As } 4 \text{ D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) As' } 4 \text{ D } 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik } A_s \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan } A_s' \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Senggang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

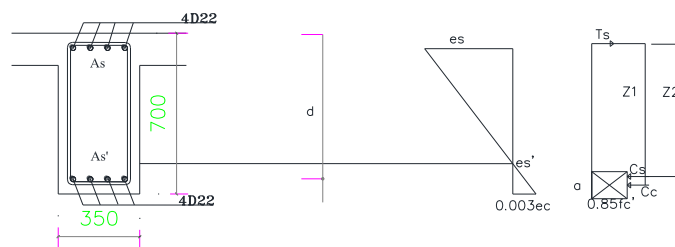
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 700 - 64,000$$

$$= 636,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.61 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kanan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F'c a b) + As' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 fc' a b) + 600 As'c - 600 d' As' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 Fc' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = 1519,8 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 Fc' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = 638299,2 c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 350 + 600 x 1519,76 x c - 600 x 64 x 1519,76 = 638299,2 c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 638299,2 c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 911856 c - 638299,2 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 273556,8 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-273556,8 \pm \sqrt{74833322826 - 4 x (7459)(-58358784)}}{2x(7458,75)}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-273556,8 + \sqrt{1815967643466}}{14917,5}$$

$$= 71,997$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{1815967643466}}{14917,5}$$

$$= -108,6734$$

$$7458,8 x 5183,6297 + 273556,8 x 71,9974 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 72 > 64,00$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 72 \\ &= 60,169 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung Regangan Tulangan

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{71,997 - 64}{71,997} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0021$ (tulangan belum leleh)
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{636 - 72}{72} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0235$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{420}{200000}$
 $= 0,002$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,0021$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= 0,0235 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 66,6 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_s')
- $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= 0,0235 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 4700,2 \text{ Mpa} > f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $200000 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 60,17 \times 350 \\ &= 537010,82 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 66,648 \\ &= 101288,38 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 420 \\ &= 638299,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$537010,8184 \text{ N} + 101288,38 \text{ N} = 638299,2 \text{ N}$$

$$638299,2 \text{ N} = 638299,2 \text{ N} \text{ (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

- Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 636 - \frac{1}{2} \times 60,169 \\ &= 605,92 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 638299,2 \text{ N} \times 605,92 \text{ mm} \\ &= 386755290 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 386755290 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 348079761 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

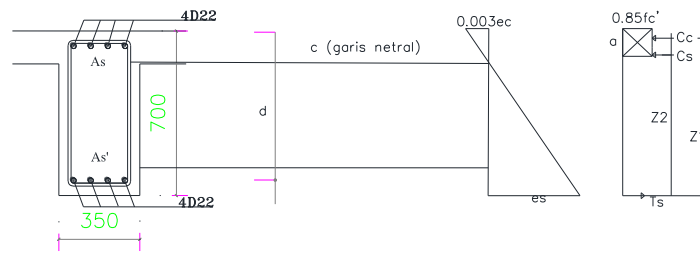
$$348079761 \text{ Nmm} > 110619400 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Kontrol Momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik } A_s \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan } A_s' \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\
 &= 64,00 \text{ mm} \\
 d &= h - d' \\
 &= 700 - 64,000 \\
 &= 636,0 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.62 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kanan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s$$

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' c a b) + A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 f c' a b) + 600 A s' c - 600 d' A s' = A s \ x f y \ x \ c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta 1 \ c$$

$$(0,85 F c' \beta 1 c b) c + 600 A s' c - 600 d' A s' = 1519,8 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 F c' \beta 1 c^2 b + 600 A s' c - 600 d' A s' = 638299,2 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 1550 + 600 \times 1519,76 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1519,76 = 638299,2 c$$

$$33031,6 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 638299,2 c$$

$$33031,6 c^2 + 911856 c - 638299,2 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$33031,6 c^2 + 273556,8 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-273556,8 \pm \sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \times (33032)(-58358784)}}{2 \times (33031,6)}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-273556,8 + \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,21}$$

$$= 38,095$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{1815967643466}}{14917,5}$$

$$= -46,3771$$

$$7458,8 \times 5183,6297 + 273556,8 \times 71,9974 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 38,095 < 64,00$ OK

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d' , maka dihitung ulang dengan persamaan sebagai berikut:

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

$$0,85 \times F_c \times a \times b = A_s' \times f_s' + A_s \times F_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s' \frac{c - d'}{c} 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + 1520 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + 1520 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 1550 = 600 \times 1520 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1520$$

$$+ 638299,2 c$$

$$33031,6 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 638299,2 c$$

$$33031,6 c^2 + 911856 c - 638299,2 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$33031,6 c^2 + 273556,8 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-273556,8 \pm \sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \times (33032)(-58358784)}}{2 \times (33031,6)}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-273556,8 + \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,21}$$

$$= 38,095$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{1815967643466}}{14917,5}$$

$$= -46,3771$$

$$7458,8 \times 5183,6297 + 273556,8 \times 71,9974 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 38,095 < 64,00$ OK

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 38,095$$

$$= 31,837 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung Regangan Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan tekan } (\epsilon_s') &= \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c \\ &= \frac{64 - 38,1}{38,1} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0021 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan tekan } (\epsilon_s) &= \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c \\ &= \frac{636 - 38,1}{38,1} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,047 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan ulir } (\epsilon_y) &= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{420}{200000} \\ &= 0,002 \end{aligned}$$

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,002 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 407,99 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0471 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 9416,9 \text{ Mpa} > f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0471 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)
maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 31,8 \times 1550 \\ &= 1258353,4 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 407,9948 \\ &= 620054,21 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 420 \\ &= 638299,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$1258353,406 \text{ N} = 620054,21 \text{ N} + 638299,2 \text{ N}$$

$$1258353,406 \text{ N} = 1258353,406 \text{ N} \text{ (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

- Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64 - \frac{1}{2} \times 31,8 \\ &= 48 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 636 - \frac{1}{2} \times 31,8 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 620 \text{ mm}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2 \\ &= 620054,21 \times 48,08 + 638299,2 \times 620 \\ &= 425610725,679 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 425610725,679 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 383049653,111 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$383049653,111 \text{ Nmm} > 9698600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n -$$

$$425610725,68 > \frac{1}{2} 386755289,76$$

$$425610725,68 > 193377645 \text{ (Memenuhi)}$$

C. Perhitungan penulangan lapangan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu} + &= 39,06 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 39062700 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu} &= 3,3629 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 3362900 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan bawah As 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan atas As'2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

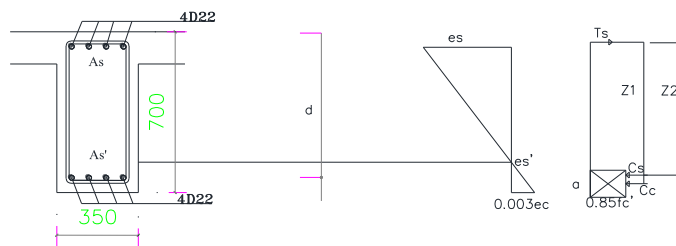
Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan bawah As 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan atas As'2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 = 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 700 - 64,000 \\ &= 636,0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.63 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' \times a \times b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

$$f_{s'} = \frac{c-d'}{c} \varepsilon_c E_s$$

$$f_{s'} = \frac{c-d'}{c} 0,003 200000$$

$$f_{s'} = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 759,9 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 400 + 600 \times 759,9 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 759,9$$

$$= 319149,60 c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 455928 c + -319150 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 136778 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times (7459) \times (-29179392)}}{2 \times 7459}$$

$$= \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times (7459) \times (-29179392)}}{2 \times 7459}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-136778,4 + \sqrt{1013642228215}}{1748,5714}$$

$$= 54,046$$

$$c = \frac{-136778,4 - \sqrt{1013642228215}}{1748,5714}$$

$$= -72,384$$

$$8524,3 \times 2604,247 + 136778,4 \times 51,03 + -29179392 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 54,046 < 64,0$ (OK)

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 54,0 \\ &= 45,167 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung regangan tulangan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{54,0 - 64,0}{54,0} \times 0,003$$

$$= -0,0006 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{636 - 54,0}{54,0} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0323 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

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

$$= 0,002$$
- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

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

$$= -0,0006 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= -110,5 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s' = -111 \text{ Mpa})$$

$$F_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0323 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 6460,6 \text{ Mpa} > f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s' = 420 \text{ Mpa})$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0403 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 45,2 \times 350 \\ &= 403117,8 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s \\ &= 759,88 \times -110,502 \\ &= -83968,22 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 759,9 \times 420 \\ &= 319149,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c + C_s &= T_s \\ 403117,823 + (-83968,22) &= 319149,6 \text{ N} \\ 319149,6 \text{ N} &= 319149,6 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 636,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 45,2 \\ &= 613,4 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (M_n) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_s \times Z_1 \\ &= 319149,6 \text{ N} \times 613,42 \text{ mm} \\ &= 195771588,627 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 195771588,627 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 176194429,8 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\phi M_n > M_u$$

$$176194429,8 \text{ Nmm} > 3362900 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

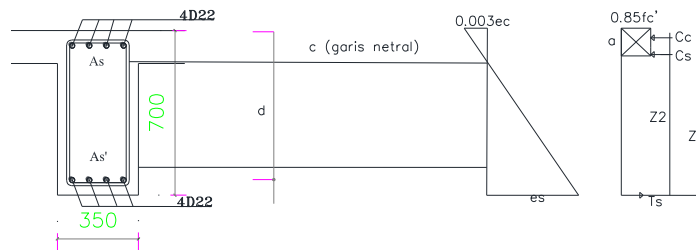
Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } As' 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } As 2 \text{ D } 22 = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 = 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 700 - 64,000 \\ &= 636,0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.64 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$Cc + Cs = T$$

$$0,85 Fc' \times a \times b + As' fs' = As fs$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } fs' : \frac{fs'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) Es$$

$$Ec = 0,003$$

$$fs' = \frac{c-d'}{c} \epsilon c Es$$

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

$$fs' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600$$

$$(0,85 F'c \ a \ b) + As' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times fy$$

$$(0,85 fc' \ a \ b) + 600 As'c - 600 d' As' = As \times fy$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 \ c$$

$$(0,85 Fc' \ \beta_1 \ c \ b) c + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = As \times fy \times c$$

$$0,85 Fc' \ \beta_1 \ c^2 \ b + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = 759,9 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 1550 + 600 \times 759,9 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 759,9$$

$$= 319149,60 \ c$$

$$33031,6 \ c^2 + 455928 \ c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33031,6 \ c^2 + 455928 \ c + -319150 \ c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33031,6 \ c^2 + 136778 \ c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-136778,4 + \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times (33032) \times (-29179392)}}{2 \times 33032}$$

$$= \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{18708330707^2 - 4 \times (33032) \times (-29179392)}}{2 \times 33032}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-136778,4 \pm \sqrt{3874077183552}}{66063,21}$$

$$= 27,72$$

$$c- = \frac{-136778,4 - \sqrt{3874077183552}}{66063,21}$$

$$= -31,86$$

$$33031,6 \times 768,5804 + 136778,4 \times 27,72 + -29179392 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 27,723 < 64,0$ (Tidak OK)

Karena nilai $c < d'$ tulangan tekan Sebagian mengalami gaya Tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{d'' - c}{c} \right) \epsilon_s$$

$$\epsilon c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + 760 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1550 = 600 x 759,9 x c - 600 x 64 x 759,9 + 319051c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 455928 c - 29179392 c = 319051 c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 455928 c - 398937 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33032 c^2 + 136778 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-136778 \pm \sqrt{18708330707 - 4(33032)(-29179392)}}{2 \times 33032}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3874077183552}}{66063,214}$$

$$= 27,72$$

$$c- = \frac{-136778 - \sqrt{3874077183552}}{66063,214}$$

$$= -30,86$$

$$33032 (768,5804) + 136778,4 (27,72) + (-29179392) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 27,72 < 64,00$ (OK)

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 c \\ &= 0,84 (27,72) \\ &= 23,169 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung regangan tulangan $= (\epsilon_s') = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{636 - 27,7}{27,7} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,004 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$

➤ Regangan tulangan tekan $(\epsilon_s) = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{636 - 27,7}{27,7} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0658 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$

➤ Regangan tulangan ulir $(\epsilon_y) = \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

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

$$= 0,002$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,004$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0039 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 785,12 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0658 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 13165 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0658 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 23,2 \times 1550 \\ &= 915744,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 759,88 \times 785,1174 \\ &= 596594,98 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 759,9 \times 420 \\ &= 319149,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= T_{s1} + T_{s2} \\ 915744,6 \text{ N} &= 596594,98 \text{ N} + 319149,6 \text{ N} \\ 915744,6 \text{ N} &= 915744,6 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 23,2 \\ &= 52,42 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 636,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 23,2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 624,4 \text{ mm}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2 \\ &= 319150 \text{ N} \times 52,42 + 319150 \times 624,4 \\ &= 216010424,839 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 216010424,8 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 194409382,4 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

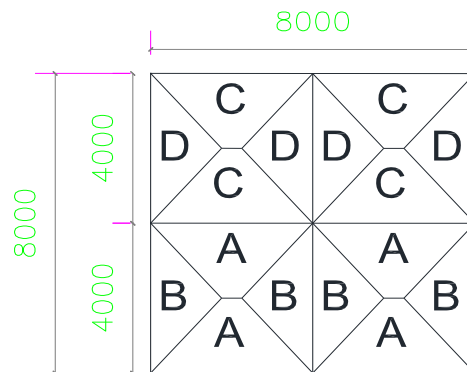
$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$194409382,4 \text{ Nmm} > 39062700 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Tabel 4.33 Data Penulangan Balok 350 x 700

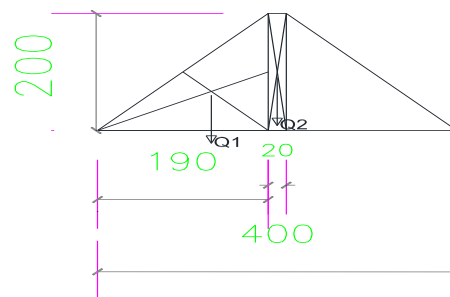
Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	110.619.400	4	D	22	1521,143	348.079.761	Oke
	Kan +	55.309.700	4	D	22	1521,143	383.049.653	Oke
	kir -	88.127.900	4	D	22	1521,143	348.079.761	Oke
	kir +	44.063.950	4	D	22	1521,143	383.049.653	Oke
Lap	-	3.362.900	2	D	22	760,5714	176.194.430	Oke
	+	39.062.700	2	D	22	760,5714	194.409.382	Oke

4.6.15 Perhitungan Perataan Beban Gelagar Pada Balok 350 x 700 mm



Gambar 4.65 Perhitungan Perataan Beban Gelagar

a. Perataan beban tipe A



$$\begin{aligned}
 Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 1,9 \\
 &= 1,900 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q2 &= 0,1 \times 2 \\
 &= 0,2 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 RAV = RBV &= Q1 + Q2 \\
 &= 1,900 + 0,2 \\
 &= 2,10 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\
 &= (2,10 \times 2) - (1,900 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 0,05) \\
 &= 2,73 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2$$

$$= 2 \text{ h m}^2$$

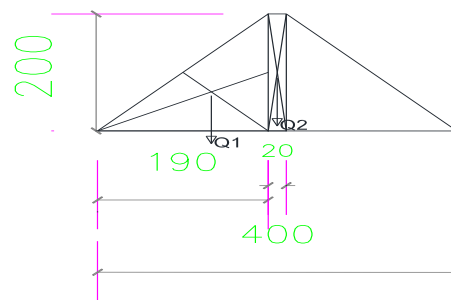
$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$H = \frac{2,733}{2}$$

$$= 1,3667 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

b. Perataan beban tipe C



$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas}$$

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

$$= 1,900 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,1 \times 2$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$RAV = RBV = Q1 + Q2$$

$$= 1,900 + 0,2$$

$$= 2,10 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M1 = (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right)$$

$$= (2,10 \times 2) - (1,900 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 0,05)$$

$$= 2,73 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2$$

$$= 2 \text{ h m}^2$$

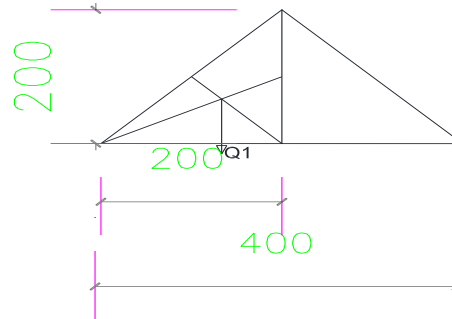
$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$H = \frac{2,733}{2}$$

$$= 1,3667 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

c. Perataan beban tipe B



$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2$$

$$= 2,000 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,1 \times 2$$

$$= 0,2 \text{ m}^2$$

$$RAV = RBV = Q1$$

$$= 2,000$$

$$= 2,00 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M1 = (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right)$$

$$= (2,000 \times 2) - (2,000 \times 0,667)$$

$$= 2,67 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2$$

$$= 2 h \text{ m}^2$$

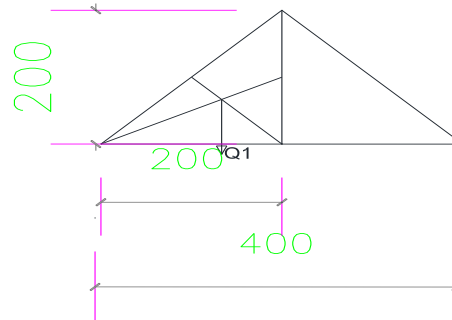
$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$H = \frac{2,67}{2}$$

$$= 1,333 \text{ m} < 2 \text{ m (OK)}$$

d. Perataan beban tipe D



$$\begin{aligned} Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 2 \\ &= 2,000 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q2 &= 0,1 \times 2 \\ &= 0,2 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RAV = RBV = Q1 \\ &= 2,000 \\ &= 2,00 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\ &= (2,000 \times 2) - (2,000 \times 0,667) \\ &= 2,67 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 4^2 \\ &= 2 h \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$M1 = M2$$

$$2,733 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{2,67}{2} \\ &= 1,333 \text{ m} < 2 \text{ m (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.34 Perataan Beban

Tipe	h
A	1,3667
B	1,3333
C	1,3667
D	1,3333

4.6.15.1 Perhitungan Beban Mati Yang Bekerja Pada Sebelah Kanan Balok

350 x 700 mm

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned} \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\ &= 0,35 \times (0,7 - 0,12) \\ &= 0,203 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bj beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times \text{bj beton bertulang} \\ &= 0,203 \times 24 \\ &= 4,79 \text{ kN/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 5,123 \text{ kN/m}$$

- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,333 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\ &= 7,552 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

- d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4,791 + 5,123 + 7,6 \\ &= 17,4748 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributary area)

$$\text{berat} = 1,333 \times 2,87 \times 2$$

$$= 7,653 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_u \text{ kombinasi} = 1,2 D + 1 L$$

$$= 1,2 \times 17,4748 + 1 \times 7,653$$

$$= 28,623 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$V_q \text{ kiri} = 50,090 \text{ kN}$$

4.6.15.2 Perhitungan Beban Mati Yang Bekerja Pada Sebelah Kiri Balok 350 x 700 mm

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\text{luas} = b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat})$$

$$= 0,35 \times (0,7 - 0,12)$$

$$= 0,203 \text{ m}^2$$

$$B_j \text{ beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\text{berat} = \text{luas} \times b_j \text{ beton bertulang}$$

$$= 0,203 \times 24$$

$$= 4,79 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$SILD = 4,349 \text{ kN/m}$$

- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$= 1,333 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2$$

$$= 7,552 \text{ kN/m}$$

- d. total beban mati

$$= 4,791 + 4,349 + 7,6$$

$$= 16,692 \text{ kN/m}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- b. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\text{berat} = 1,333 \times 2,87 \times 2$$

$$= 7,653 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$W_u \text{ kombinasi} = 1,2 D + 1 L$$

$$= 1,2 \times 16,692 + 1 \times 7,653$$

$$= 27,684 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_q \text{ kanan} &= 48,446 \text{ kN} \\
 P \text{ balok} &= 50,090 + 48,446 \\
 &= 98,5365 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan perhitungan beban mati yang bekerja pada balok :

e. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\
 &= 0,35 \times (0,7 - 0,12) \\
 &= 0,203 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bj beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times \text{bj beton bertulang} \\
 &= 0,203 \times 24 \\
 &= 4,791 \text{ kN/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

f. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 5,547 \text{ kN/m}$$

g. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,367 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\
 &= 7,741 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

h. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 4,791 + 5,547 + 7,7 \\
 &= 18,079 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

b. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{berat} &= 1,367 \times 2,87 \times 2 \\
 &= 7,844 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Wu kombinasi} = 1,2 D + 1 L$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1,2 \times 18 + 1 \times 7,845 \\
 &= 29,561 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan Wu dan P balok adalah :

$$\text{Wu} = 29,539$$

$$\text{P balok} = 98,537$$

4.6.16 Perhitungan Momen MPR Pada Balok 350 x 700 mm



Gambar 4.66 Letak Balok 350 x 700 (Tipe Balok B 491 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut :

Lebar Balok b_w	= 350 mm
Tinggi Balok h	= 700 mm
Selimut Beton c_b	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 525Mpa
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 22 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 13 mm
L Balok	= 8000 mm
Es Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 7200 mm
Tebal Plat h_f	= 120 mm
Momen terfaktor :	

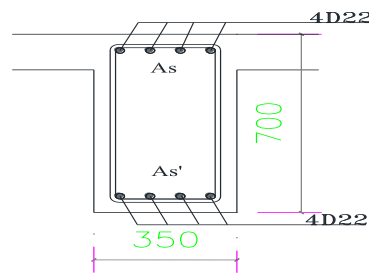
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tumpuan Kiri} + &= 4,1906 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 88,1279 \text{ kNm} \\
 \text{Tumpuan Kanan} + &= 9,6986 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 110,6194 \text{ kNm} \\
 \text{Lapangan} + &= 39,0627 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 3,3629 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai β_1

$f_c', \text{ MPa}$	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \beta_1 &= 0,85 - [30 - 28] \times 0,05 \\
 &= 0,84
 \end{aligned}$$

4.6.17 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



Gambar 4.67 Rencana Penulangan Balok 350 x 700

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= cb + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\
 &= 64,00 \text{ mm} \\
 d &= h - d'' \\
 &= 700 - 64,00 \\
 &= 636,00 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} b_w d = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{30}}{525} 350 \times 636,00 = 580,586 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{1,4 b_w d}{F_y} = \frac{1,4 \times 350 \times 636,00}{525} = 593,6 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka tulangan minimal adalah = 593,6 mm²

- b. Tulangan maksimal harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$A_s \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 F_c' \beta_1}{F_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + F_y} b_w \times d$$

$$A_s \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{525} \times \frac{600}{600 + 525} 350 \times 636,00 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ max} = 3614 \text{ mm}^2$$

- c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada Sni 2847-2019 pasal 25.2.1 :

5. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.
6. 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.

- d. Lebar flens efektif (beff) menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.3.2.1. tidak boleh melebihi salah satu sisi :

$$7. \text{ Be} < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + b_w$$

$$\text{Be} < 6 \times 120 + 350$$

$$\text{Be} < 1070 \text{ mm}$$

$$8. \text{ Be} < S_w / 2 + b_w \text{ (} S_w \text{: jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)}$$

$$\text{Be} < 2900 / 2 + 350$$

$$\text{Be} < 1800 \text{ mm}$$

$$9. \text{ Be} < L_n \times 1 / 12 + b_w \text{ (} L_n \text{: panjang bersih balok)}$$

$$\text{Be} < 7100 \times 1 / 12 + 350$$

$$\text{Be} < 950 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 950 mm

Kedua sisi :

$$1. \text{ Be} < 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} \times 2 + b_w$$

$$Be < 8 \times 120 \times 2 + 350$$

$$Be < 2270 \text{ mm}$$

$$2. Be < Sw/2 \times 2 + bw$$

$$Be < 2900 + 350$$

$$Be < 3250 \text{ mm}$$

$$3. Be < Ln \times 1/12 \times 2 + bw$$

$$Be < 7100 \times 1/12 \times 2 + 350$$

$$Be < 1550 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 1550 mm

A. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kiri

$$\begin{aligned} Mu + &= 4,19060 \quad \text{kNm} \\ &= 4190600 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mu - &= 88,127900 \quad \text{kNm} \\ &= 88127900 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

Tulangan di daerah (atas) As 4D 22 = 1520 mm²

Tulangan di daerah (bawah) As'4D 22 = 1520 mm²

Momen Negatif :

$$\begin{aligned} Rn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d} \\ &= \frac{88127900}{0,9 \times 350 \times 636^2} \\ &= 0,69 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{Mu \times F'c}{Fy} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times Rn}{0,85 F'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{525} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,6917}{0,85 \times 30}} \right) \\ &= 0,001335804 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times Fy} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} = 0,0026082 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1,4}{F_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{525} = 0,0027 \\ \rho \text{ balance} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600+f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600+525} \right) \\ &= 0,0216 \\ \rho \text{ max} &= 0,75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0216 \\ &= 0,016236735 \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &\leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max} \\ 0,0027 &\leq 0,001641279 \leq 0,016236735 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,001336 \times 350 \times 636 \\ &= 297,35 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tul} &= D22 \\ &= 380,3 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}} \\ &= \frac{297,35}{380,3} \\ &= 0,781882461 \end{aligned}$$

Momen Positif

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b \times d} \\ &= \frac{4190600}{0,9 \times 350 \times 636^2} \\ &= 0,03 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c}{f_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0,85 \times F'c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{525} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,0329}{0,85 \times 30}} \right) \\ &= 0,0001 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} \\ &= 0,0027\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ balance} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 525} \right) \\ &= 0,0216\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ max} &= 0,75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\ &= 0,75 \times 0,0216 \\ &= 0,016236735\end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho \text{ min} &\leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max} \\ 0,0027 &\leq 0,0001 \leq 0,016\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As} &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,00006269 \times 350 \times 525 \\ &= 11,51860296 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{As tul} &= \text{D 22} \\ &= 380,3 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}n \text{ tul} &= \frac{\text{As}}{\text{As tulangan}} \\ &= \frac{11,51860296}{380,3} = 3 \text{ tulangan D 22}\end{aligned}$$

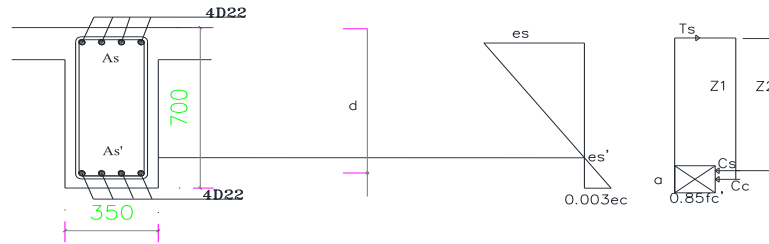
Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) As 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) As' 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}d' &= \text{Cb} + \text{D. Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{D. Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\ &= 64,00 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}d &= h - d'' \\ &= 700 - 64,000 \\ &= 636,00 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.68 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kiri

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

$$E_c = 0,003 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.1}$$

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 f_c' b) + \left(A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1520 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 797874 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8 \times c^2 \times 350 + 600 \times 1520 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 1520 = 797874 c$$

$$7458,8 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 797874 c$$

$$7458,8 c^2 + 911856 c - 797874 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$7458,8 c^2 + 113982 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = -113982 \pm \frac{\sqrt{12991896324 - (4 \times 7458,8 \times (-58358784))}}{2 \times 7458,8}$$

$$c^+ = -273557 + \frac{\sqrt{1754126216964}}{149117,5}$$

$$= 81,14$$

$$c^- = -113982 - \frac{\sqrt{1754126216964}}{149117,5}$$

$$= -96,4248$$

$$7458,75 \times 6584,204 + 113982 \times 81,14 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 81,14 > 64,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 81,14$$

$$= 67,8 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\varepsilon_{S'} = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_C = \frac{81,14 - 64,0}{81,14} 0,003$$

$$= 0,0006 < \varepsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_S = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_C = \frac{636 - 81,1}{81,14} 0,003$$

$$= 0,021 > \varepsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0,003$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \varepsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0006 \times 200000 \\ &= 126,8 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_s' = 126,8 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_s &= \varepsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0205 \times 200000 \\ &= 4103 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik : Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0205 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 67,812 \times 350 \\ &= 605226,1504 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 126,8 \\ &= 192647,8496 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 525 \\ &= 797874 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$605226,1504 + 192647,8496 = 797874,00$$

$$797874,00 = 797874,00 \text{ (Metode Keseimbangan Terpenuhi)}$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\ &= 636,000 - \frac{1}{2} \times 67,812 \\ &= 602 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen M_{pr} :

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr} &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 797874 \times 602,094 \end{aligned}$$

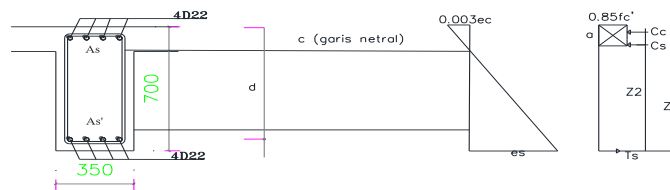
Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\ &= 64, \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 700 - 64,00 \\ &= 636,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.69 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan

Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) + A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 1520 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1550 + 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 64 x 1520 = 797874 c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 911856 c + -58358784 = 797874 c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 911856 c + -797874c + -58358784 = 0$$

$$33032 c^2 + 113982 c + -58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \times 33032 - 58358784}}{2 \times 33032}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= 40,34284287$$

$$C^- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= -43,79353782$$

$$33032 \times 1627,544971 + 113982 \times 40,34284287 + -58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 40,34284287 < 64,00$ Ok

Karena $< d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang:

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' \times f_{s'} + A_s \times f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600 + A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

Substitusi : $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 x c) b x c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c + 600 d'' A_s' = 1520 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1550 + 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 64 x 1520 = 797874 c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 638299 c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 911856 c + -797874c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$33032 c^2 + 113982 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 x 33031,60714 - 58358784}}{2 x 33031,60714}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= 40,34284287$$

$$C^- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7785571028518}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= -43,79353782$$

$$33031,60714 x 1627,544971 + 113982 x 40,34284287 + -58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 40,34284287 < 64,00$ Ok

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d", maka di lanjutkan menghitung nilai a :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \cdot c \\ &= 0,84 \times 40,34284287 \\ &= 33,71509011 \quad \text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{64 - 40,34}{40,34} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0018 < \epsilon_y = 0,003 \quad (\text{belum leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{636 - 40,34}{40,343} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,044 > \epsilon_y = 0,003 \quad (\text{sudah leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

$$= \frac{525}{200000}$$

$$= 0,003$$
- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,0018 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 351,8416965 \quad \text{Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$
- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tarik (f_s):

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0443 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 8858,926859 \quad \text{Mpa} > f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0443 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 33,7 \times 1550 \\ &= 1332588,937 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 351,8416965 \\ &= 534714,9367 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 525 \\ &= 797874 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= T_{s1} + T_{s2} \\ 1332588,937 \text{ N} &= 534714,9367 \text{ N} + 797874,000 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$1332588,937 \text{ N} = 1332588,937 \text{ N} \quad (\text{metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

➤ Menghitung jarak C_c , C_s ke T :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64 - \frac{1}{2} \times 33,72 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 47 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 636 - 0,5 \times 33,72 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 619 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}):

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2 \\ &= 534715 \text{ N} \times 47 \text{ mm} + 797874 \text{ N} \times 619 \text{ mm} \\ &= 519205441,907 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 519205441,907 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 467284897,716 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u^-$$

$$467.284.897,72 \quad \text{Nmm} > 4190600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n -$$

$$519.205.441,91 \quad \text{Nmm} > \frac{1}{2} \times 480.394.967,11$$

$$519.205.441,91 \quad \text{Nmm} > 240.197.484 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kanan

$$M_u + = 9,69860 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 9698600 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u - = 110,61940 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 110619400 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) As 4 D 22} = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) As' 4 D 22} = 1520 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik As 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan As' 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

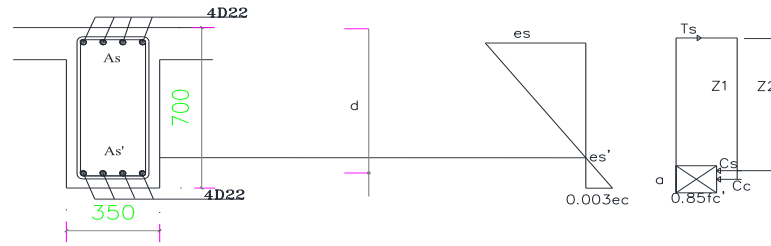
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 700 - 64,000$$

$$= 636,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.70 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kanan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s$$

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 1519,8 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 638299,2 c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 350 + 600 x 1519,76 x c - 600 x 64 x 1519,76$$

$$= 797874 \quad c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 797874 c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 911856 c - 797874c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 113982 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \cdot 7458,75 \cdot 58358784}}{2 \cdot 7458,75}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-113982 + \sqrt{1754126216964}}{14917,5}$$

$$= 81,14310714$$

$$C^- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{1754126216964}}{14917,5}$$

$$= -96,42475621$$

$$7458,75 \cdot 6584,203836 + 113982 \cdot 81,14310714 - 58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 81,14 > 64,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 81,14310714$$

$$= 67,81245382 \quad \text{mm}$$

➤ Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{81,14310714 - 64}{81,14310714} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0006 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$

➤ Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) $= \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{636 - 81,14}{81,14} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0205 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$

➤ Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) $= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{525}{200000}$
 $= 0,003$

➤ Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

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

$$= 0,0006 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 126,8 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)$$

$$f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0205 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 4102,802412 \text{ Mpa} > 525$$

maka di pakai $F_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0006 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 67,8 \times 350$$

$$= 605226,1504 \quad \text{N}$$

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

$$= 1519,76 \times 126,7620214$$

$$= 192647,8496 \quad \text{N}$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 1519,76 \times 525$$

$$= 797874 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$605226,1504 + 192647,85 = 797874,00 \text{ N}$$

$$797874 = 797874,00 \text{ N (kondisi seimbang terpenuhi)}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 636 - \frac{1}{2} \times 67,81245382 \\ &= 602,0937731 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 797874 \text{ N} \times 602,0937731 \\ &= 480.394.967 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 480.394.967 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 432.355.470 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi M_n &> M_u^+ \\ 432.355.470 \text{ Nmm} &> 110.619.400 \text{ Nmm (AMAN)} \end{aligned}$$

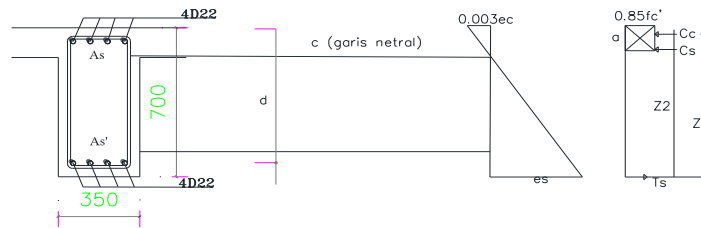
Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \quad 4 \quad D \ 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \quad 4 \quad D \ 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 = 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 700 - 64,000 \\ &= 636,0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.71 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kanan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' x a x b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 1550 + 600 x 1519,8 x c - 600 x 64 x 1519,76 = 1519,76 x 525 c$$

$$33031,60714 c^2 + 911856 c + -797874 c + -58358784 = 0$$

$$33031,60714 c^2 + 113982 c + -58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{12991896324 - 4 \cdot 33031,60714 \cdot -58358784}}{2 \cdot 33031,60714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-113982 \pm \sqrt{7723729602015}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= 40,34284287$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7723729602015}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= -43,79353782$$

$$33031,60714 \times 1627,544971 + 113982 \times 40,34284287 + -58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 40,34284287 < 64,0$ (OK)

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 40,34$$

$$= 33,71509011 \quad \text{mm}$$

- Menghitung regangan tulangan $= (\epsilon_s') = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{64,0 - 40,3}{40,34} \times 0,003$$

$$= -0,0018 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan $(\epsilon_s) = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{636 - 40,3}{40,343} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,044 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ Regangan tulangan ulir } (\epsilon_y) &= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s} \\ &= \frac{525}{200000} \\ &= 0,003 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,003 > \epsilon_s' = 0,044$ tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

➤ Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0,0018 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= 351,8416965 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0443 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 33,7 \times 1550 \\ &= 1332588,937 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s \\ &= 1519,76 \times -351,8416965 \\ &= 534714,9367 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 525 \\ &= 797874 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c + C_s &= T_1 \\ 1332588,937 - 534714,9367 &= 797874 \text{ N} \\ 1332588,937 &= 1332588,937 \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 33,7 \\ &= 47 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 636 - \frac{1}{2} \times 33,7 \\ &= 619 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (M_n) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z1 + T_{s2} \times z2 \\ &= 534714,9367 \text{ N} \times 47,14 + 797874 \times 619 \\ &= 519205441,907 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 519205441,907 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 467284897,716 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi M_n &> M_u \\ 467.284.897,72 \text{ Nmm} &> 9.698.600 \quad \text{Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN}) \end{aligned}$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + \geq \frac{1}{2} m_n$$

$$519.205.441,91 \geq \frac{1}{2} 480.394.967,11$$

$$519.205.441,91 \geq 240.197.484 \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

C. Perhitungan penulangan lapangan

$$M_u + = 39,06 \quad \text{kNm}$$

$$= 39062700 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u = 3,3629 \quad \text{kNm}$$

$$= 3362900 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan bawah} = A_s \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan atas} = A_s' \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas)} A_s \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah)} A_s' \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

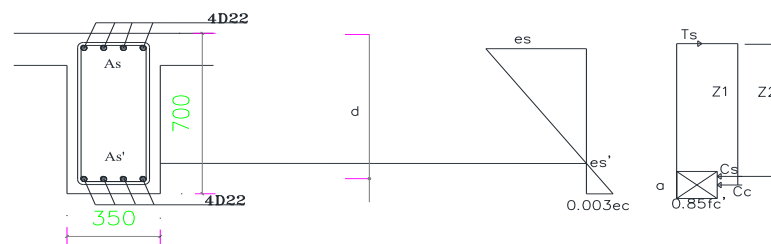
$$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$$

$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 = 64,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 700 - 64,000$$

$$= 636,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.72 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$\text{Menghitung jarak } T_s \text{ terhadap } C_c : C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' \times a \times b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F' c a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 759,9 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 350 + 600 \times 759,9 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 759,9 \\ = 398937,00 c$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 455928 c + -398937c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$7458,75 c^2 + 56991 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

$$c = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ = \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3247974081 - 4 \times 7458,75 \times -29179392}}{2 \times 7458,75}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 \pm \sqrt{873815134401}}{14917,5}$$

$$=58,84295591$$

$$c- = = \frac{-56991 - \sqrt{873815134401}}{14917,5}$$

$$= -66,48378045$$

$$7458,75 \quad 3462,493461 + 56991 \quad 58,84295591 + -29179392 = \quad 0$$

$$0 \quad = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 58,84 < 64,0$ (tdk OK)

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 58,8$$

$$= 49,17589887 \quad \text{mm}$$

- Menghitung regangan tulangan $= (\epsilon_s') = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{58,8 - 64}{58,8} \times 0,003$$

$$= -0,003 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan $(\epsilon_s) = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{636 - 58,8}{58,8} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0294 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan ulir $(\epsilon_y) = \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

$$= \frac{525}{200000}$$

$$= 0,003$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = -0,003 > \epsilon_s' = 0,004$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

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

$$= -0,003 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= -52,58 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_s)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\
&= 0,0294 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\
&= 5885,058306 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y)
\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0294 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

➤ Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\
&= 0,85 \times 30 \times 49,2 \times 350 \\
&= 438894,9 \quad \text{N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\
&= 759,88 \times -52,584 \\
&= -39957,9 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\
&= 759,9 \times 525 \\
&= 398937 \quad \text{N}
\end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_i$$

$$438894,8974 \text{ N} + -39957,89742 \quad = \quad 398937 \text{ N}$$

$$398937 \text{ N} = 398937 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\
&= 636,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 49,2 \\
&= 611,4 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\
&= 636,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 49,2 \\
&= 611,4 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + \\ &= 398937 \times 611,41 \\ &= 243914889,216 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 243914889,2 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 219523400,3 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi M_n &> M_u \\ 219.523.400,3 \text{ Nmm} &> 3.362.900 \text{ Nmm (AMAN)} \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol Momen Positif

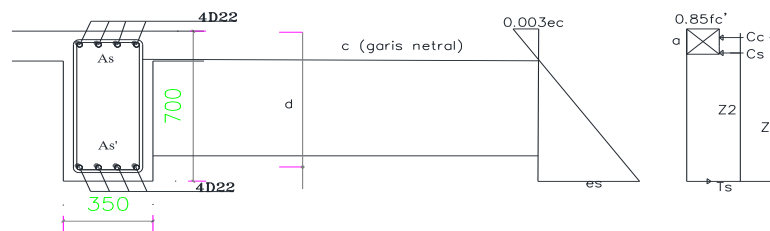
$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas)} = A_s \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah)} = A_s' \text{ 2 D 22} = 759,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22 = 64,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 700 - 64,000 \\ &= 636,0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.73 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c : $C_c + C_s = T$

$$0,85 F_c' \times a \times b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 759,9 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 1550 + 600 \times 759,9 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 759,9$$

$$= 398937,00 c$$

$$33031,60714 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33031,60714c^2 + 455928 c + -398937c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33031,60714c^2 + 56991 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3247974081 - 4 \times 33031,60714 \times -29179392}}{2 \times 33031,60714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 \pm \sqrt{3858616826927}}{66063,21429}$$

$$=28,87151725$$

$$c- = = \frac{-56991 - \sqrt{3858616826927}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= -30,59686472$$

$$33031,60714 \quad 833,5645081 \quad + 56991 \quad 28,87151725 \quad + -29179392 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 28,87 < 64,0$ (tdk OK)

karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' x a x b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 760 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 1550 + 600 x 760 x c - 600 x 64 x 759,9$$

$$= 398937,00 \quad c$$

$$33032 \quad c^2 + 455928 \quad c + -29179392 \quad = 0$$

$$33032 \quad c^2 + 455928 \quad c + -398937c + -29179392 \quad = 0$$

$$33032 \quad c^2 + 56991 \quad c + -29179392 \quad = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3247974081 - 4 \times 33031,60714 - 29179392}}{2 \times 33031,60714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3858616826927}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= 28,87151725$$

$$c- = \frac{-56991 - \sqrt{3858616826927}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= -30,59686472$$

$$33031,60714 \quad 833,5645081 \quad + 56991 \quad 28,87151725 \quad + -29179392 = 0$$

$$0 \quad = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 28,87 < 64,0$ (tdk OK)

karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 \quad F_c' \quad x \quad a \quad x \quad b \quad + \quad A_s' \quad f_s' = A_s \quad f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

$$f s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 0,003 200000$$

$$f s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600$$

$$(0,85 F'c a b) + A s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 f c' a b) + 600 A s' c - 600 d' A s' = A_s x f_y$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta 1 \quad c$$

$$(0,85 F c' \beta 1 c b) c + 600 A s' c - 600 d' A s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F c' \beta 1 c^2 b + 600 A s' c - 600 d' A s' = 760 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 1550 + 600 x 760 x c - 600 x 64 x 759,9$$

$$= 398937,00 \quad c$$

$$33032 c^2 + 455928 c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33032 c^2 + 455928 c + -398937c + -29179392 = 0$$

$$33032 c^2 + 56991 c + -29179392 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$= \frac{-56991 + \sqrt{3247974081 - 4 x 33031,60714 - 29179392}}{2 x 33031,60714}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-56991 \pm \sqrt{3858616826927}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= 28,87151725$$

$$c- = \frac{-56991 - \sqrt{3858616826927}}{66063,21429}$$

$$= -30,59686472$$

$$33031,60714 \quad 833,5645081 \quad + 56991 \quad 28,87151725 \quad + -29179392 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 28,87151725 < 64,00$

Ok

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 c \\ &= 0,84 \times 28,9 \\ &= 24,12833941 \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung regangan tulangan $= (\epsilon_s') = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{64 - 28,9}{28,9} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,004$ (tulangan belum leleh)
- Regangan tulangan tekan $(\epsilon_s) = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{636 - 28,9}{28,9} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0631$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir $(\epsilon_y) = \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{525}{200000}$
 $= 0,003$

:

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= 0,0037 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 730,0305513 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_s)
- $f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$
 $= 0,0631 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 12617,1786 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 525 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0631 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)
maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\
&= 0,85 \times 30 \times 24,1 \times 1550 \\
&= 953672,6 \quad \text{N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\
&= 759,88 \times 730,031 \\
&= 554735,6 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\
&= 759,9 \times 525 \\
&= 398937 \quad \text{N}
\end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c + C_s &= T_i \\
953672,6153 \text{ N} + 554735,6153 &= 398937 \text{ N} \\
953672,6153 \text{ N} &= 953672,6153 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi})
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc:

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\
&= 64,00 - \frac{1}{2} \times 24,1 \\
&= 51,94 \quad \text{mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\
&= 636,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 24,1 \\
&= 623,9 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 + T_{s2} \times Z_2 \\
&= 398937 \times 51,94 + 398937 \times 623,9 \\
&= 269630212,659 \quad \text{Nmm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_r &= \Phi M_n \\
&= 0,9 \times 269630212,7 \text{ Nmm} \\
&= 242667191,4 \quad \text{Nmm}
\end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$242.667.191,4 \quad N_{mm} > 39.062.700 \quad N_{mm} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

Tabel 4.35 Data Penulangan Balok 350 x 700

Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	110.619.400	4	D	22	1521,143	432.355.470	Oke
	Kan +	55.309.700	4	D	22	1521,143	467.284.898	Oke
	kir -	88.127.900	4	D	22	1521,143	480.394.967	Oke
	kir +	44.063.950	4	D	22	1521,143	467.284.898	Oke
Lap	-	3.362.900	2	D	22	760,5714	219.523.400	Oke
	+	39.062.700	2	D	22	760,5714	242.667.191	Oke

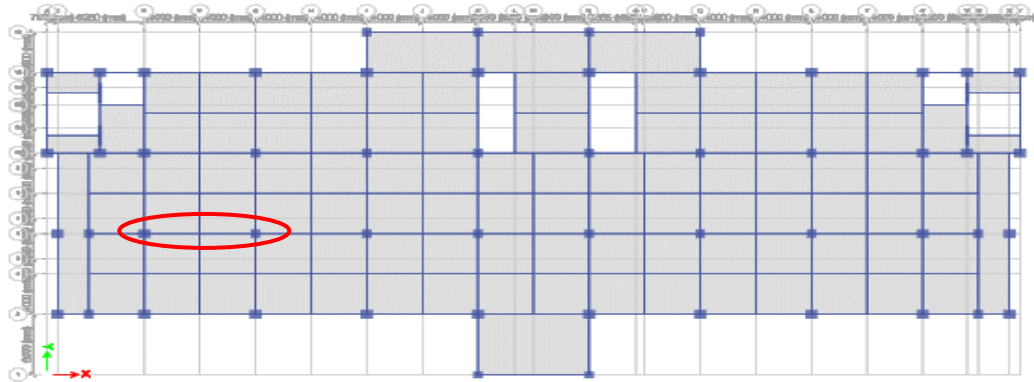
$$M_{pr} - \text{Tumpuan Kiri} = 480.394.967$$

$$M_{pr} + \text{Tumpuan Kanan} = 519.205.442$$

$$M_{pr} + \text{Tumpuan Kiri} = 519.205.442$$

$$M_{pr} - \text{Tumpuan Kanan} = 480.394.967$$

4.6.18 Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Balok 350 x 700



Gambar 4.74 Letak Balok 350 x 700 (Tipe Balok B 463 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut:

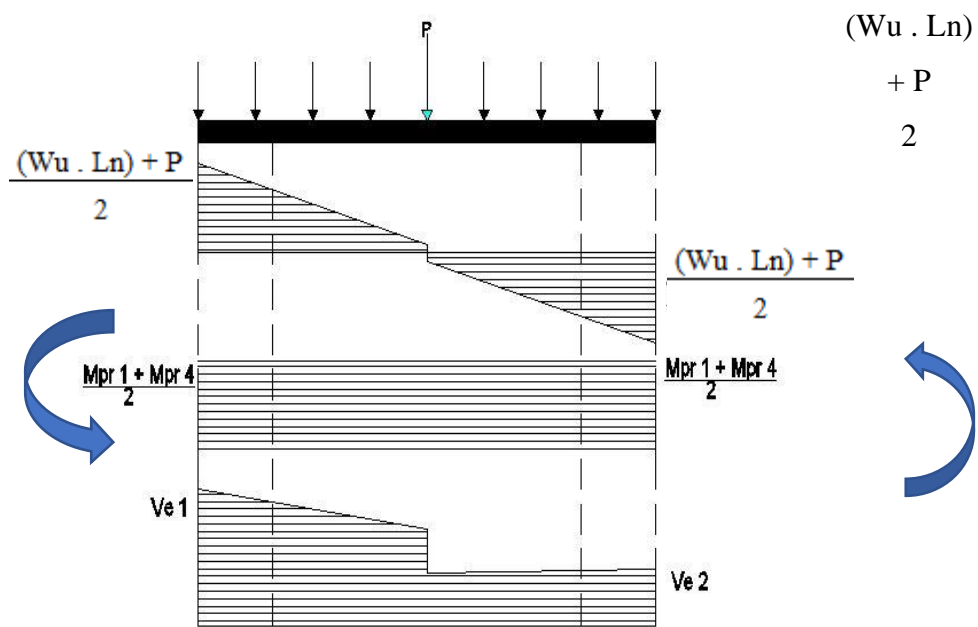
Lebar Balok (b_w)	= 350 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 700 mm
Selimut Beton (c_b)	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 420 Mpa
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 22 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 13 mm
L Balok	= 8000 mm
E_s Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 7100 mm
P balok anak dari tributari beban area pelat	= 98,5365 N
W_u balok dari tributari beban area pelat	= 29,5389 Nmm

A. Menghitung Gaya Geser Desain

Menghitung gaya geser desain dihitung berdasarkan momen ujung balok atau probable moment capacities (Mpr). Momen ujung dihitung berdasarkan nilai tegangan Tarik baja sebesar 1,25 fy dan factor reduksi kekuatan lentur $\phi = 1$.

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kiri

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri negatif (Mpr 1)

$$M_{pr1} = M_{pr} - \text{kiri balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25)$$

$$= 480394967,109 \text{ Nmm}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan positif (Mpr 4)

$$M_{pr4} = M_{pr} + \text{kanan balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25)$$

$$= 519205442,907 \text{ Nmm}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\&= \frac{(25,54 \times 7.100) + 98,54}{2} \\&= 106389,62 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\&= \frac{(25,54 \times 7.100) + 98,54}{2} \\&= 106389,62 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{sway} &= \frac{M_{pr 1} + M_{pr 4}}{ln} = \frac{480394967,109 + 519205441,907}{7200} \\&= 138833,390 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

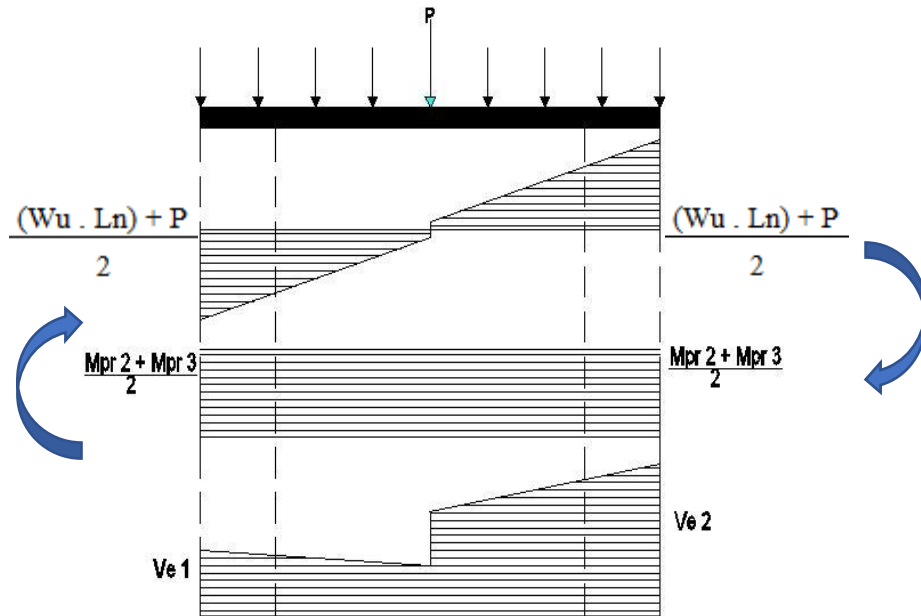
Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kiri :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{e1} &= V_{sway} + V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\&= 138833,390 \text{ N} + 106389,62 \text{ N} \\&= 245223,01 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{e2} &= V_{sway} - V_{q \text{ kanan}} \\&= 138833,390 \text{ N} - 106389,62 \text{ N} \\&= 32443,77 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kanan

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri Positif (Mpr 2)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr 2} &= M_{pr} + \text{tumpuan kiri} \\ &= 519205442,907 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan Negatif (Mpr 3)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr 4} &= M_{pr} - \text{tumpuan kanan} \\ &= 480394967,109 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times L_n) + P}{2} \\ &= \frac{(29,54 \times 7.200) + 98,54}{2} \\ &= 106389,620 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(29,54 \times 7.200) + 98,54}{2} \\
 &= 106389,620 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{Mpr} &= \frac{M_{pr 2} + M_{pr 4}}{ln} = \frac{480394967,109 + 519205441,907}{7200} \\
 &= 138833,390 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kanan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e1} &= V_{Mpr} - V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\
 &= 138833,390 \text{ N} - 106389,620 \text{ N} \\
 &= 32443,77 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e2} &= V_{Mpr} - V_{q \text{ kanan}} \\
 &= 138833,390 \text{ N} + 106389,620 \text{ N} \\
 &= 245223,01 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Sendi Plastis

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ atau lebih dari kekuatan geser maksimum disepanjang bentang.
- Gaya tekan aksial terfaktor, P_u termasuk pengaruh gempa kurang dari $A_g \cdot f_c' / 20$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4) yaitu $S = d/4$, $S = 6 \times d_b$ dan $S = 150 \text{ mm}$.

Syarat a :

Arah Gempa	Geser Gempa (N)	Tump. Kiri		Tump. Kanan	
		Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)	Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)
Kanan	245.223,01	245.223,01	122.611,505	32.443,7699	16.221,885
Kiri	245.223,01	32.443,770	16.221,8849	245.223,010	122.611,51

Syarat b :

$$\text{Nilai Pu} = 0 \text{ kN} < A_g f_y' / 20 \cdot f_c'$$

$$p_u = 0 \text{ N} < \frac{245000 \times 420}{20 \times 30} = 163333,33 \text{ N} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Karena kedua syarat diatas terpenuhi maka V_c atau gaya geser yang diakibatkan beton dianggap 0

maka $V_c = 0 \text{ KN}$

C. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kiri

$$\begin{aligned} V_e &= 245223,01 \text{ N} & f_c &= 30.0 & b_w &= 350 \text{ mm} \\ d &= 734.50 \text{ mm} & d &= 734.5 & f_y &= 280 \text{ Mpa} \\ d \text{ tul utama} &= 22 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung dengan:

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 22.5.10.1}) \\ &= \frac{245223,01}{0.75} - 0 = 326964,014 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \max} = 0.66 \sqrt{f'_c} \times b_w \times d$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s \max} &= 0.66 \sqrt{30.0} \times 350 \times 734.5 \\ &= 929318,125 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

V_s yang dipakai = 326964,014 N

Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 13 = A_v : 531 mm²

$$S = \frac{Av \times fy \times d}{Vs} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.50}{326964,014} = 333,78 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 \text{ db} = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki Ø 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{As \times fy \times d}{s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 0.00 + 727,570$$

$$= 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$= 545,677.68 \text{ N} > V_e = 245223,01 \text{ (Aman)}$$

D. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kanan

$$V_e = 299,927.3 \text{ N} \quad f_c = 30.0 \quad b_w = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 734.50 \text{ mm} \quad d = 734.5 \quad f_y = 280 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d \text{ tul utama} = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c$$

$$= \frac{245223,01}{0.75} - 0 = 326964,01 \text{ N}$$

$$V_{s \max} = 0.66 \times 30 \times 420 \times 734.5$$

$$= 1,062,077.9 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ yang dipakai} = 326964,014 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 13} = A_v : 531 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.50}{326964,014} = 333,78 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 \text{ db} = 6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki \emptyset 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal:

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{531 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 0.00 + 727,570$$

$$= 727,570 \text{ N}$$

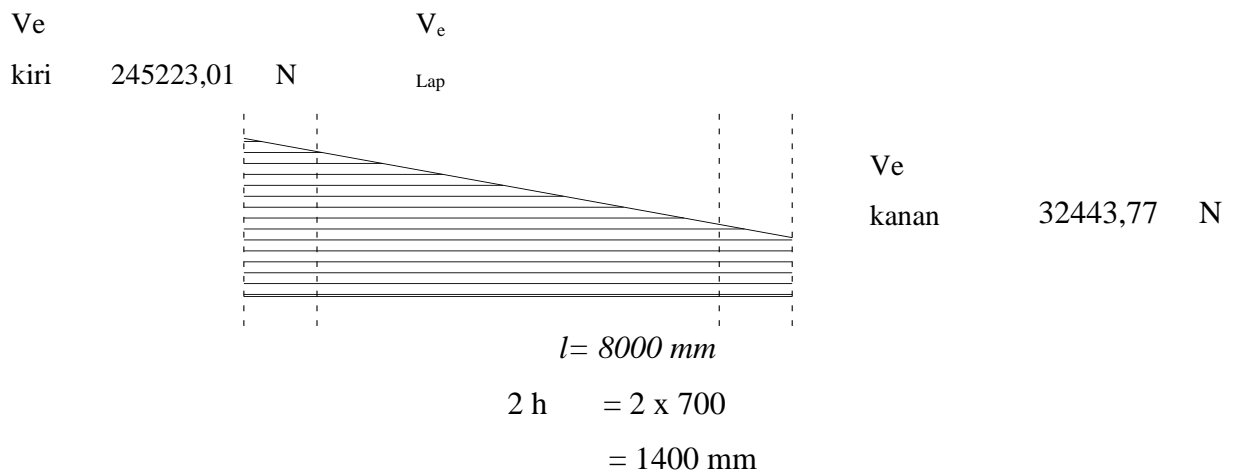
$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 727,570 \text{ N}$$

$$= 545,677.7 \text{ N} > V_e = 245223,01 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

E. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Luar Sendi Plastis

$$\begin{aligned}
 h &= 700 \text{ mm} & 2h &= 1400 \text{ mm} & f_c &= 30.0 \text{ Mpa} \\
 l &= 8,000 \text{ mm} & & & d &= 734.5 \text{ mm} \\
 V_e \text{ kiri} &= 245223,01 \text{ N} & & & b_w &= 350 \text{ mm} \\
 V_e \text{ kanan} &= 32443,77 \text{ N} & & & &
 \end{aligned}$$



Menghitung Nilai V_e lap menggunakan persamaan segitiga sebagai berikut:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{l-2h}{l} &= \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{V_e \text{ kiri} - V_e \text{ kanan}} \\
 V_e \text{ lap} &= \frac{(8000-1400) \times (245223,01 - 32443,77)}{8.000} + 32443,77 \\
 &= 207986,64 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_c &= 0.17 \times \lambda \times f_c \times b_w \times d \\
 &= 0.17 \times \lambda \times 30.0 \times 350 \times 734.50 \\
 &= 239369,82 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_s &= \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{\phi} - V_c \\
 &= \frac{281,829,3}{0.75} - 239369,82 \text{ N} \\
 &= 37945,70 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \times f_c \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.66 \times 30.0 \times 350 \times 734.50$$

$$= 929318,12 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ dipakai} = 37945,70 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki D 13} = A_v : 265 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{265 \times 280 \times 734.50}{37945,70} = 1438,05 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.6)

$$S = \frac{d}{2} = \frac{734.50}{2} = 367,25 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang : 2 kaki \emptyset 13 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{265 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 363,785 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

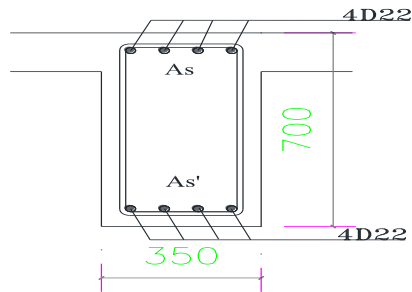
$$= 239,370 + 363,785 = 603,155 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 603,155 \text{ N}$$

$$= 452366, \text{ N} > V_u = 207986,643 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

Perhitungan Penulangan Torsi :



$$A_{cp} = 350 \times 700$$

$$= 245000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_{cp} = 2 (350 + 700)$$

$$= 2100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi T_{nc} = \phi 0.083 \lambda \sqrt{f'c} \left(\frac{A_{cp}}{P_{cp}} \right)^2 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 22.7.4.1}$$

$$= 0.75 \times 0.083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \left(\frac{60025000000}{2100} \right)^2$$

$$= 9745695,93 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 9,75 \text{ kNm} < T_u = 1,15 \text{ kNm}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas T_{nc} lebih besar, maka tidak diperlukan tulangan torsi :

Balok	Tulangan Transversal									
	Dalam Sendi Plastis					Luar Sendi Plastis				
B1 35 x 70	2	Ø	13	-	150	2	Ø	13	-	150

Panjang penyalurann tulangan balok induk :

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tarik

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3:

Data - data Parameter :

$$db = 22 \text{ mm} \quad \Psi_t = 1.0 \quad \lambda = 1.0$$

$$f_c = 30 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_e = 1.0$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_s = 0.8$$

$$cb = \text{Deck} + D \text{ tul Geser} + 0,5 D \text{ tul Utama} \\ = 40 + 13 + 11 = 64 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_{tr} = 0 \text{ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3)}$$

$$(cb + k_{tr})/db = \frac{64+0}{25.00} = 2,909 > 2.5 \text{ diambil} = 2.5$$

$$l_d = \frac{f_y}{1.1 \sqrt{\lambda} f_v} \times \frac{\phi_t \phi_e \phi_s}{(cb+k_{tr})/db} \\ = \frac{420}{6.024} \times \frac{1 \times 1 \times 0.8}{2.5} \times 22 = 490,759 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{d \text{ min}} = 300 \text{ mm (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.1)}$$

maka dipakai: 500 mm

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tekan :

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9 :

$$l_{dc \ 1} = \frac{0.24 \times f_y \times \phi_e \times db}{\lambda \sqrt{x} f_c} = \frac{0.24 \times 420 \times 1 \times 22}{1.0 \times \sqrt{30}} = 460 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{dc \ 2} = 0.043 \times 420 \times 22 \\ = 397,32 \text{ mm}$$

$l_{dc \text{ min}} = 200 \text{ mm}$ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9.1)

dipakai: 500 mm

Panjang Kait :

Panjang penyaluran dibutuhkan oleh kait menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.3.1 dapat dihitung untuk kait 90° sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} L_{dh} &= \left(\frac{0,24 \times \Psi_e \times f_y}{\lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'}} \right) \times db \\ &= \frac{0,24 \times 1,0 \times 420}{1,0 \times \sqrt{30}} \times 22 \\ &= 404,877 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

maka dipakai l_{dh} : 500 mm

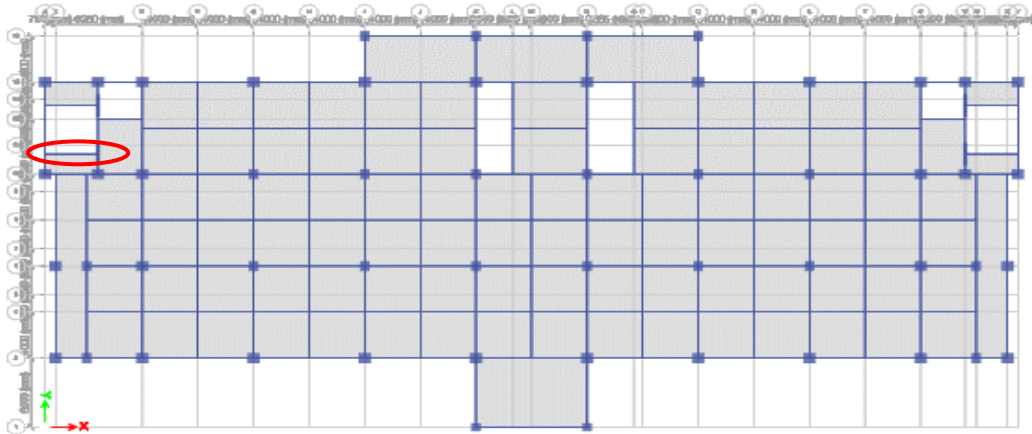
Persyaratan mengenai kait ada dalam SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.3.1 yaitu :

1. Batang tulangan D10-D16 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 6db
2. Batang tulangan D19, D22 dan D25, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 12db
3. Batang tulangan D25 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 135° ditambah perpanjangan 6db

Sehingga karena tulangan yang dipakai yaitu D25, maka panjang bengkokan :

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \text{ db} &= 12 \times 22 \\ &= 264 \text{ mm} \\ &= 270 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

4.6.19 Penulangan Balok 300 x 600 mm (Pada Balok 504 Lantai 1)



Gambar 4.75 Letak Balok 300 x 600 (Tipe Balok B 504 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut :

Lebar Balok b_w	= 300 mm
Tinggi Balok h	= 600 mm
Selimut Beton c_b	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 420 Mpa
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 16 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 10 mm
L Balok	= 3800 mm
Es Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 3050 mm
Tebal Plat h_f	= 120 mm

Momen terfaktor :

Tumpuan Kiri + = 33,3966 kNm

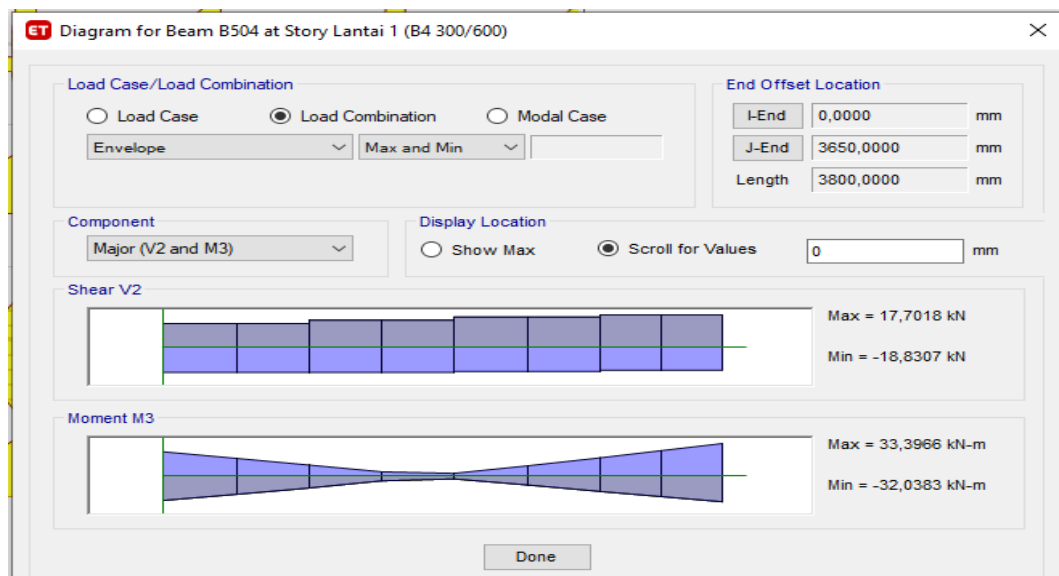
= 32,0383 kNm

Tumpuan Kanan + = 35,0993 kNm

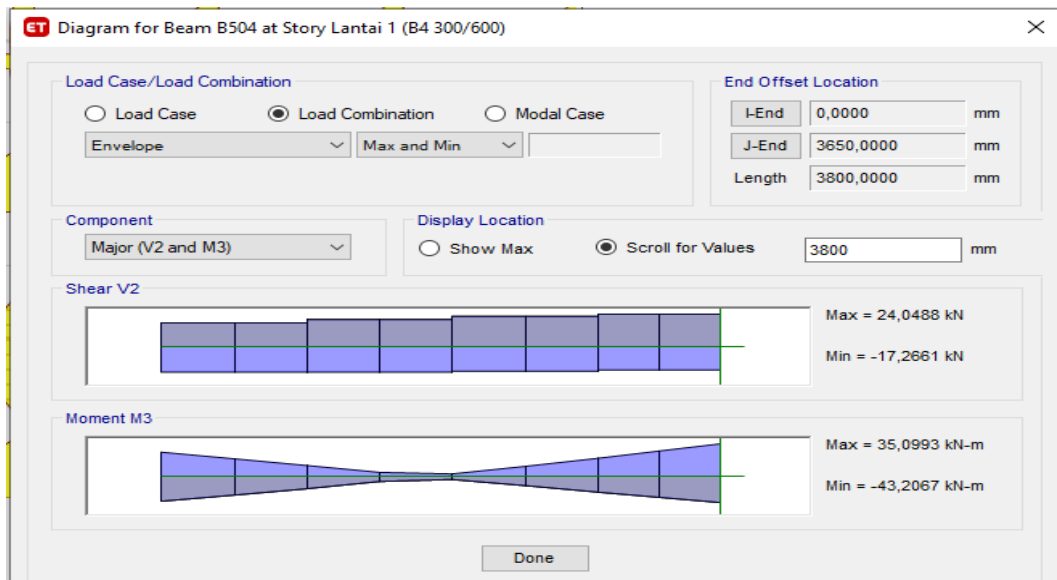
= 43,2067 kNm

Lapangan + = 4,3366 kNm

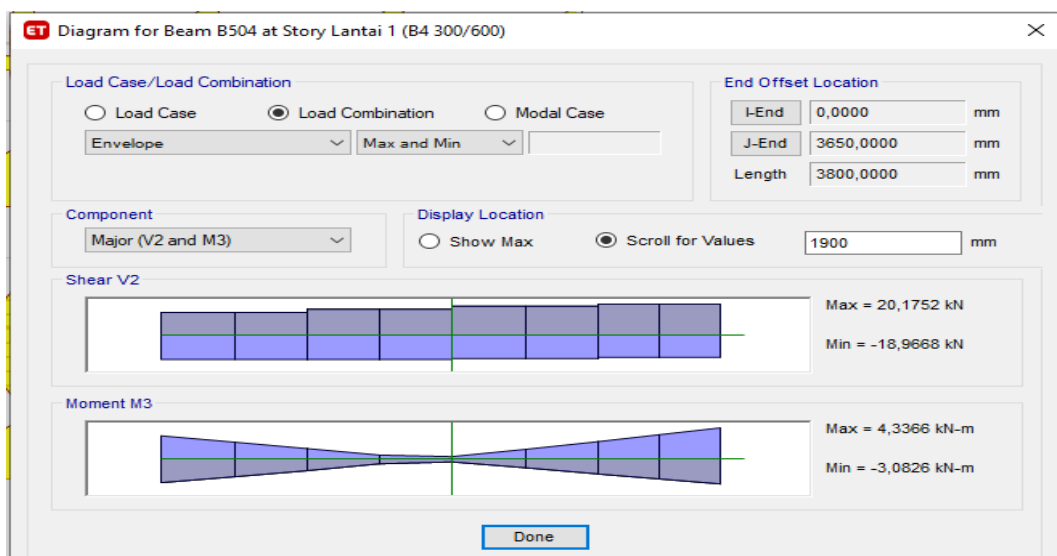
= 3,0826 kNm



Gambar 4.76 Momen Tumpuan Kiri



Gambar 4.77 Momen Tumpuan Kanan



Gambar 4.78 Momen Lapangan

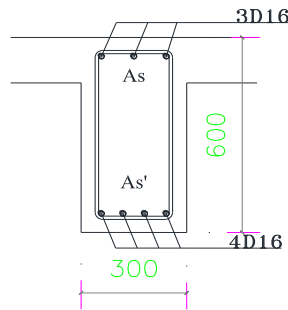
Menentukan nilai β_1

$f_c', \text{ MPa}$	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\beta_1 = 0,85 - [30 - 28] \times 0,05$$

$$= 0,84$$

4.6.20 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



$$d' = cb + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok}$$

$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 600 - 58,00$$

$$= 542,00 \text{ mm}$$

- a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As_{\min} = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} b w d = \frac{0,25 \sqrt{30}}{420} 300 \times 542,00 = 530,1172 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As_{\min} = \frac{1,4 b w d}{F_y} = \frac{1,4 \times 300 \times 542,00}{420} = 542 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka tulangan minimal adalah 542 mm²

- b. Tulangan maksimal harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 9.6.1.2 :

$$As_{\max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 F_c' \beta_1}{F_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + F_y} b w \times d$$

$$As_{\max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \frac{600}{600 + 420} 300 \times 542$$

$$As_{\max} = 3639,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

- c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada Sni 2847-2019 pasal 25.2.1 :

1. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.
 2. 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.
- d. Lebar flens efektif (b_{eff}) menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.3.2.1. tidak boleh melebihi salah satu sisi :
1. $Be < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + bw$
 $Be < 6 \times 120 + 300$
 $Be < 1120 \text{ mm}$
 2. $Be < S_w / 2 + bw$ (S_w : jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)
 $Be < 2900 / 2 + 300$
 $Be < 1750 \text{ mm}$
 3. $Be < L_n \times 1 / 12 + bw$ (L_n adalah panjang bersih balok)
 $Be < 3050 \times 1 / 12 + 300$
 $Be < 554,2 \text{ mm}$
- Dua sisi :
1. $Be < 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} + bw$
 $Be < 8 \times 120 + 300$
 $Be < 2040 \text{ mm}$
 2. $Be < S_w / 2 + bw$ (S_w : jarak bersih balok dengan balok sebelahnya)
 $Be < 2900 / 2 + 300$
 $Be < 3200 \text{ mm}$
 3. $Be < L_n \times 1 / 12 + bw$ (L_n adalah panjang bersih balok)
 $Be < 3050 \times 1 / 12 + 300$
 $Be < 808,3 \text{ mm}$

A. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kiri

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu} + &= 33,39660 \quad \text{kNm} \\ &= 3339660 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu} - &= 32,038300 \quad \text{kNm} \\ &= 32038300 \quad \text{Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

Tulangan di daerah (atas) As 3 D 16 = 603 mm²

Tulangan di daerah (bawah) As'4 D 16 = 804 mm²

Momen Negatif :

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d} \\ &= \frac{32038300}{0,9 \times 300 \times 542^2} \\ &= 0,4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{Mu \times F'_c}{F_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0,85 F'_c}} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,8309}{0,85 \times 30}} \right) \\ &= 0,000969481 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'_c}}{4 \times F_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420} \\ &= 0,0032603 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1,4}{F_y} \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \\ &= 0,0033 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ balance} &= \frac{0,85 \times F'_c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420} \right) \\ &= 0,0298 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,7 \times \rho_{\text{balance}}$$

$$= 0,7 \times 0,0298$$

$$= 0,0033$$

Cek :

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho \leq \rho_{\max}$$

$$0,0033 \leq 0,000969481 \leq 0,022$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,00201165 \times 300 \times 736$$

$$= 1576376 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ tul} = D 16$$

$$= 276,6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n \text{ tul} = \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}}$$

$$= \frac{127,3773}{276,6}$$

$$= 3 \text{ tulangan D16}$$

Momen Positif :

$$R_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b \times d}$$

$$= \frac{33396600}{0,9 \times 300 \times 542^2}$$

$$= 0,42$$

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 \times F'_c}{f_y} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0,85 \times F'_c}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \times \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,4333}{0,85 \times 30}}\right)$$

$$= 0,0010$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{F'_c}}{4 \times f_y}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 420}$$

$$= 0,0033$$

$$\rho_{\text{balance}} = \frac{0,85 \times F'_c \times \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y}\right)$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8}{420} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 420}\right)$$

$$= 0,0298$$

$$\rho \text{ max} = 0,75 \times \rho \text{ balance}$$

$$= 0,75 \times 0,0298$$

$$= 0,022385204$$

Cek :

$$\rho \text{ min} \leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max}$$

$$0,0033 \leq 0,0010 \leq 0,022$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,001040608 \times 300 \times 542$$

$$= 164,3773 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ tul} = D 16$$

$$= 276,6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$n \text{ tul} = \frac{A_s}{A_s \text{ tulangan}}$$

$$= \frac{164,3773}{276,6} = 3 \text{ tulangan D16}$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) } A_s 3 D 16 = 602,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) } A_s' 4 D 16 = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

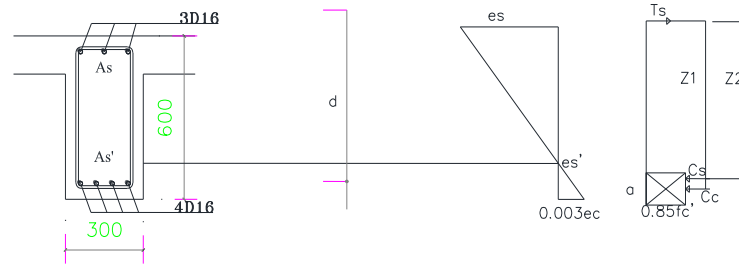
$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 600 - 58,000$$

$$= 542,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.79 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kiri

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

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

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 f_c' b) + \left(A_s' \frac{c-d'}{c} \right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 253210 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 253210 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,8 \times c^2 \times 400 + 600 \times 1520 \times c - 600 \times 58 \times 1520 = 253210 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 911856 c - 58358784 = 253210 c$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 911856 c - 638299 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$8524,285714 c^2 + 273557 c - 58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = -229094,4 \pm \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 48524,285714 - 58358784}}{2 \cdot 8524,285714}$$

$$c^+ = -229094,4 + \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 48524,285714 - 58358784}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= 50,61$$

$$c^- = -229094,4 - \frac{\sqrt{74833322826 - 48524,285714 - 58358784}}{17048,57143}$$

$$= -86,4483$$

$$6393,2 \times 2561,807 + 273556,8 \quad 50,61 - 273556,8 \quad = 0$$

$$0 \quad = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 50,61 > 58$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \times c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 50,61$$

$$= 42,3 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{50,61 - 58,0}{50,61} \cdot 0,003$$

$$= -0,0004 < \epsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{542 - 50,6}{50,61} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,029 > \varepsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\varepsilon_s = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{420}{200000} = 0,002$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$f_s' = \varepsilon_s' \times E_s$$

$$= -0,0002 \times 200000$$

$$= -87,6 \text{ Mpa} < 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_s' = -87,6 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$F_s = \varepsilon_s \times E_s$$

$$= 0,0291 \times 200000$$

$$= 5825 \text{ Mpa} > 420 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai } f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik : Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh = 0,0291 \geq 0,005 (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil

$$\phi : 0,90$$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$C_c = 0,85 F_c' a b$$

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 42,299 \times 300$$

$$= 323588 \text{ N}$$

$$T_s 1 = A_s' \times f_s'$$

$$= 602,88 \times 417,369$$

$$= 251623,3 \text{ N}$$

$$T_s 2 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 803,84 \times 420$$

$$= 337612,8 \text{ N}$$

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

$$589226,0855 = 251623,2855 + 337612,800$$

$$589226,0855 = 589226,0855 \quad (\text{Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap C_c :

$$Z_1 = d - \frac{1}{2} a$$

$$= 58 - \frac{1}{2} \times 28,586$$

$$= 44 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_2 = d - \frac{1}{2} a$$

$$= 542 - \frac{1}{2} \times 28,586$$

$$= 528 \text{ mm}$$

Momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

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

$$= 251623 \times 44 + 337612,8 \times 528$$

$$= 189158234,441 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_r = \phi M_n$$

$$= 0,9 \times 189158234,441$$

$$= 170242410,997 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n > M_u$$

$$170242411,44 \text{ Nmm} > 33396,600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Kontrol Momen Positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 4 D 22} = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan tarik (bawah) $A_s \ 4 \ D \ 22 = 1519,76 \text{ mm}^2$

$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$

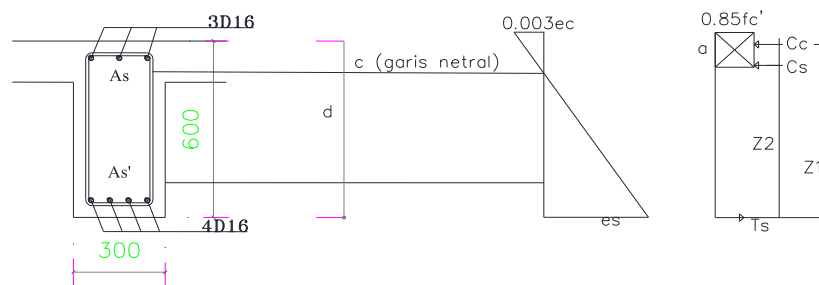
$$= 40 + 13 + \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 64, \text{ mm}$$

$d = h - d''$

$$= 800 - 64,00$$

$$= 736,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.80 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

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

$$\epsilon_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 Fc' a b) + As \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600] = As x fy$$

$$(0,85 Fc' a b c) + As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy$$

$$\text{Substitusi : } a = \beta 1 \quad c$$

$$(0,85 Fc' \beta 1 x c) b x c + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = As x fy x c$$

$$0,85 Fc' \beta 1 c^2 b + 600 As' c - 600 d'' As' = 1520 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1583 + 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 64 x 1520 = 638299 c \quad 33742 c^2 + 911856 c + -58358784 = 638299 c$$

$$33742 c^2 + 911856 c + -638299 c + -58358784 = 0$$

$$33742 c^2 + 273557 c + -58358784 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-273556,8 \pm \sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \cdot 33741,96429 \cdot -58358784}}{2 \cdot 33742}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-273556,8 + \sqrt{7951393344769}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= 37,73142381$$

$$C^- = \frac{-273556,8 - \sqrt{7951393344769}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -45,83874079$$

$$33741,96429 \cdot 1423,660343 + 273556,8 \cdot 37,73142381 + -58358784 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 37,73142381 < 64,00$ (Ok)

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 c \\ &= 0,84 \cdot 37,73142381 \\ &= 31,5326899 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{64 - 37,73}{37,73} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,021$ (belum leleh)
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s'') = $\frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{736 - 37,7}{37,7} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,056$ (sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{420}{200000}$
 $= 0,002$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,00003$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= 0,0021 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 417,72 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)
- $f_s = \epsilon_s \times E_s$
 $= 0,0556 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 11104 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 400 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0555 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} Cc &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 31,5 \times 1583,3 \\ &= 1273132 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts1 &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 1519,76 \times 417,719 \\ &= 634833,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts2 &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 1519,76 \times 420 \\ &= 638299,2 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cc \quad Ts1 \quad + \quad Ts2 \\ 1273132,355 &= 644833,155 + 638299,200 \\ 1273132,355 &= 1273132,355 \quad (\text{metode keseimbangan terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung jarak Cc, Cs ke T :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 64 - \frac{1}{2} \times 31,53 \\ &= 48 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 736 - 0,5 \times 31,53 \\ &= 720 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= T1 \times Z1 + T2 \times Z2 \\ &= 634833,2 \text{ N} \times 48 \text{ mm} + 638299,2 \text{ N} \times 720 \text{ mm} \\ &= 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mr &= \Phi Mn \\ &= 0,9 \times 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 44130100,307 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi Mn > Mu$:

$$\Phi Mn > Mu$$

$$44130100,307 \text{ Nmm} > 84500000 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n -$$

$$490.344.889,23 > \frac{1}{2} 451.588.079,66$$

$$490.344.889,23 > 225.794.040 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Perhitungan penulangan tumpuan kanan

$$M_u + = 35,09930 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 3509930 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u - = 43,20670 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 4320670 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) As } 3 \text{ D } 16 = 603 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) As' } 4 \text{ D } 16 = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik As } 3 \text{ D } 16 = 602,88 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan As' } 4 \text{ D } 16 = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Senggang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

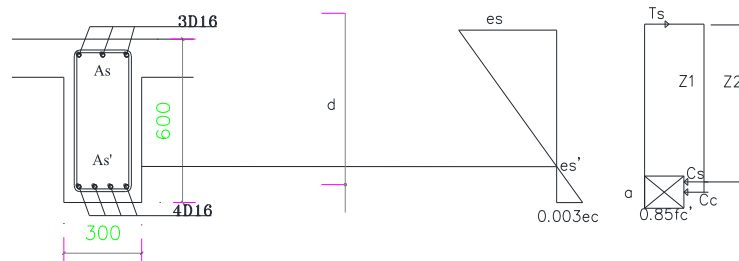
$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 600 - 58,000$$

$$= 542 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.81 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Tumpuan Kanan

jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' : \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \frac{c-d'}{c} E_s$$

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 602,9 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 253210 c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 400 + 600 x 803,84 x c - 600 x 64 x 1519,76$$

$$= 253210 c$$

$$6393,2 c^2 + 482304 c - 58358784 = 638299,2 c$$

$$6393,2 c^2 + 482304 c - 638299,2 c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$6393,2 c^2 + 229094,4 c - 27973632 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-229094,4 + \sqrt{74833322826 - 4 \cdot 6393 \cdot 27973632}}{2 \cdot 6393,2}$$

$$C^+ = \frac{-229094,4 + \sqrt{2064701117843}}{12786,42857}$$

$$= 50,6143$$

$$C^- = \frac{-229094,4 - \sqrt{767849939014}}{12786,42857}$$

$$= -86,44829$$

$$6393,2 \cdot 2561,807 + 229094,4 \cdot 50,614 - 27973632 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 50,61 > 58,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 \cdot c$$

$$= 0,84 \cdot 50,61$$

$$= 42,3 \text{ mm}$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s') = $\frac{c - d'}{c} \cdot \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{50,61 - 58,0}{50,61} \cdot 0,003$$

$$= -0,0004 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) = $\frac{d' - c}{c} \cdot \epsilon_c$

$$= \frac{542,0 - 50,61}{50,61} \cdot 0,003$$

$$= 0,0291 \quad (\text{tulangan sudah leleh})$$
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) = $\frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$

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

$$= 0,002$$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = -0,0004$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s'):

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= -0,0004 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa} \\ &= -87,6 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad (\text{dipakai nilai } f_y) \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0555 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 42,3 \times 300 \\ &= 323588 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 803,84 \times 420 \\ &= 253209,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 602,88 \times 420 \\ &= 253209,6 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c + C_s &= T_s \\ 323588 \text{ N} + -70378,44 &= 253209,6 \\ 1273132,355 \text{ N} &= 1273132,355 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 542 - \frac{1}{2} \times 42,299 \\ &= 520,85 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 \\ &= 253209,6 \text{ N} \times 520,85 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 131.884.3335 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 131.884.3335 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 118.695.902 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi M_n &> M_u^+ \\ 131.884.3335 \text{ Nmm} &> 118.695.902 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN}) \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

syarat $M_n^+ > \frac{1}{2} M_n^-$ (SNI 2847 2013 pasal 21.5.2.2 halaman 186):

$$\begin{aligned} M_n (+) &\geq \frac{1}{2} M_n (-) \\ 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} &\geq \frac{1}{2} 451.588.079,66 \text{ Nmm} \\ 490344889,229 \text{ Nmm} &\geq \frac{1}{2} 225.794.040 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{memenuhi}) \end{aligned}$$

C. Perhitungan penulangan lapangan

$$\begin{aligned} M_u + &= 4,34 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 433660 \text{ Nmm} \\ M_u &= 3,0826 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 3082600 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

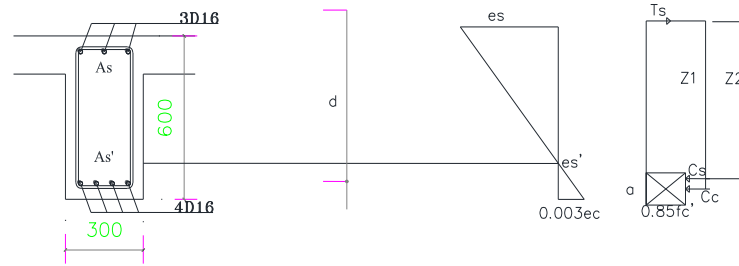
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tulangan bawah As } 2 \text{ D } 16 &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \text{Tulangan atas As' } 2 \text{ D } 16 &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Kontrol Momen Negatif :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tulangan bawah As } 2 \text{ D } 16 &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 \\ \text{Tulangan atas As' } 2 \text{ D } 16 &= 401,92 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 58,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 600 - 58,000 \\ &= 542,0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.82 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' x a x b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s x f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' a b) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 401,9 x 420 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,84 x c^2 x 400 + 600 x 759,9 x c - 600 x 58 x 401,9$$

$$= 168806,40 \text{ c}$$

$$6393,2 \text{ c}^2 + 241152 \text{ c} + -13986816 = 0$$

$$6393,2 \text{ c}^2 + 241152 \text{ c} + -319150 \text{ c} + -29179392 = 0$$

$$6393,2 \text{ c}^2 + 72346 \text{ c} + -13986816 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-72345,6 + \sqrt{52338858839^2 - 4 \times 6393 - 13986816}}{2 \times 6393} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c+ &= \frac{-72345,6 + \sqrt{3629167332291}}{12786428} \\ &= 41,45 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c- &= \frac{-72345,6 - \sqrt{3629167332291}}{12786,428} \\ &= -52,7724 \end{aligned}$$

$$6393,2 \times 1718638 + 72345,6 \times 41,46 + -13986816 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 41,456 < 58,0$ (OK)

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 41,10 \\ &= 34,646 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung regangan tulangan $= (\epsilon_s') = \frac{c - d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{41,5 - 58,0}{41,0} \times 0,003 \\ &= -0,00012 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh}) \end{aligned}$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) $= \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{542 - 41,0}{41,0} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0362$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) $= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{420}{200000}$
 $= 0,002$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = -0,0008$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= -0,00012 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= -239,4 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0403 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik

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

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \times 34,6 \times 300$$

$$= 265040,1 \text{ N}$$

$$C_s = A_s' \times f_s$$

$$= 401,92 \times -239,432$$

$$= -96233,65 \text{ N}$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 401,9 \times 420$$

$$= 168806,4 \text{ N}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$2650040 \text{ N} + -96233,7 = 168806,4 \text{ N}$$

$$168806,4 \text{ N} = 168806,4 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi})$$

- Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 542,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 34,6 \\ &= 524,7 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z_1 \\ &= 168806,4 \text{ N} \times 524,68 \text{ mm} \\ &= 88568855,9 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 88568855,9 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 79711970,3 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$79711970,3 \text{ Nmm} > 3082600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

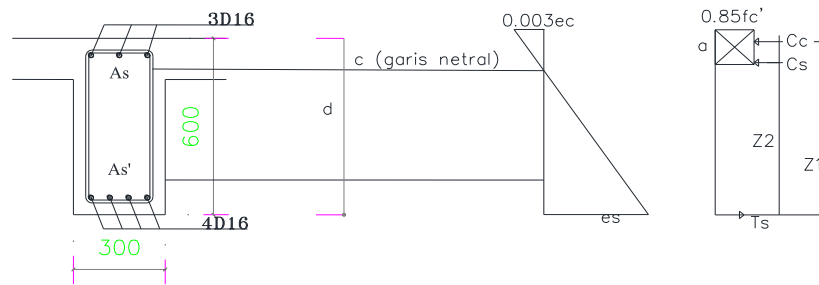
Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 2 D 16} = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 2 D 16} = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'' &= \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16 = 58,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 600 - 58,000 \\ &= 542,0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.83 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' \times a \times b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

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

$$E_c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' \times a \times b) + A_s' = \frac{c-d'}{c} 600 = A_s \times f_y$$

$$(0,85 f_c' \times a \times b) + 600 A_s' \times c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y$$

$$\text{Distribusi : } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c \times b) \times c + 600 A_s' \times c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 \times b + 600 A_s' \times c - 600 d' A_s' = 401,9 \times 420 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 808,3 + 600 \times 401,9 \times c - 600 \times 58 \times 401,9$$

$$= 168806,40 \text{ c}$$

$$17226 \text{ c}^2 + 241152 \text{ c} + -13986816 = 0$$

$$17226\text{c}^2 + 241152 \text{ c} + -168806 \text{ c} + -13986816 = 0$$

$$17226\text{c}^2 + 72346 \text{ c} + -13986816 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c} &= \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} \\ &= \frac{-72345,6 + \sqrt{5233885839^2 - 4 \times 17226 - 13986816}}{2 \times 17266} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c+} &= \frac{-72345,6 + \sqrt{968990447028}}{34452,32} \\ &= 26,472 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c-} &= \frac{-72345,6 - \sqrt{3956988341678}}{34452,32143} \\ &= -30,671 \end{aligned}$$

$$17226 \times 700,775 + 72345,6 \times 26,47 + -13986816 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka dipakai nilai $c = 26,47 < 58,0$ (OK)

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 \times c \\ &= 0,84 \times 26,5 \\ &= 22,123 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung regangan tulangan $= (\epsilon_s') = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{58 - 26,5}{26,5} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,004 \quad (\text{tulangan belum leleh}) \end{aligned}$$

- Regangan tulangan tekan (ϵ_s) $= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c$
 $= \frac{542 - 26,5}{26,5} \times 0,003$
 $= 0,0584$ (tulangan sudah leleh)
- Regangan tulangan ulir (ϵ_y) $= \frac{f_y \text{ ulir}}{E_s}$
 $= \frac{420}{200000}$
 $= 0,002$

Karena $\epsilon_y = 0,002 > \epsilon_s' = 0,004$, tulangan tekan belum leleh. Sehingga dilanjutkan ke perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :

- Perhitungan tegangan pada tulangan tekan (f_s') :
 $f_s' = \epsilon_s' \times E_s$
 $= 0,004 \times 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
 $= 714,59 \text{ Mpa} < f_y \text{ ulir} = 420 \text{ Mpa}$ (dipakai nilai f_y)

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0,0774 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2) maka diambil $\phi : 0,9$

- Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik
 $C_c = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b$
 $= 0,85 \times 30 \times 22,1 \times 808,33$
 $= 456013,8 \text{ N}$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s1} &= A_{s'} \times f_s' \\ &= 401,92 \times 714,588 \\ &= 287207,4 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 401,9 \times 420 \\ &= 168806 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Cek kondisi seimbang :

$$\begin{aligned} C_c &= T_{s1} + T_{s2} \\ 456013,762 \text{ N} &= 287207,4 \text{ N} + 168806,4 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$456013,762 \text{ N} = 456013,8 \text{ N} \quad (\text{kondisi seimbang terpenuhi})$$

➤ Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 58,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 22,1 \\ &= 46,94 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - \frac{1}{2} \times a \\ &= 542,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 22,1 \\ &= 530,9 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z1 + T_{s2} \times Z2 \\ &= 168806 \text{ N} \times 46,94 + 168806 \times 530,9 \\ &= 97549307,968 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \Phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 97549308 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 87794377,2 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek syarat $\Phi M_n > M_u$:

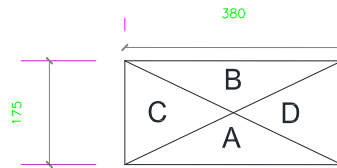
$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$87794377,2 \text{ Nmm} > 4336600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Tabel 4.36 Data Penulangan Balok 300/600

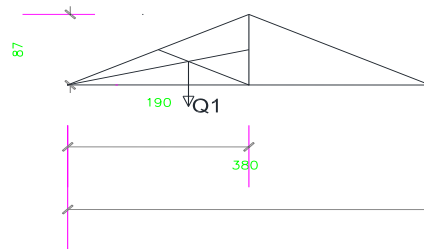
Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	43.206.700	3	D	16	603,428	118.695.902	Oke
	Kan +	21.603.350	4	D	16	804,571	170.242.411	Oke
	kir -	32.038.300	3	D	16	603,428	118.695.902	Oke
	kir +	16.019.150	4	D	16	804,571	170.242.411	Oke
Lap	-	3.082.600	2	D	16	402,285	79.711.970	Oke
	+	4.336.600	2	D	16	402,285	87.794.377	Oke

4.6.21 P Dan WU Pada Balok 300 x 600 mm



Gambar 4.84 Perhitungan Perataan Beban Gelagar

a. Perataan beban tipe A



$$\begin{aligned} Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,92 \times 1,9 \\ &= 0,827 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q2 &= 0,1 \times 0,87 \\ &= 0,087 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RAV = RBV &= Q1 + Q2 \\ &= 0,827 + 0,087 \\ &= 0,91 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 0,87 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\ &= (0,91 \times 2) - (0,827 \times 0,4) - (0,09 \times 0,05) \\ &= 1,50 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 3,8^2 \\ &= 1,805 \text{ h m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

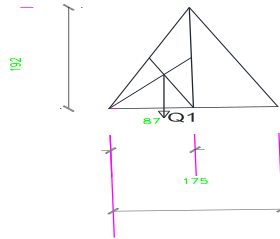
$$M1 = M2$$

$$1,5003 = 1,805$$

$$H = \frac{1,805}{1,5003}$$

$$= 0,8312 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

b. Perataan beban tipe C



$$Q1 = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,87 \times 1,9$$

$$= 0,827 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q2 = 0,1 \times 0,87$$

$$= 0,087 \text{ m}^2$$

$$RAV = RBV = Q1 + Q2$$

$$= 0,827 + 0,087$$

$$= 0,91 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M1 = (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 0,87 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right)$$

$$= (2,10 \times 2) - (1,900 \times 0,8) - (0,2 \times 0,05)$$

$$= 1,50 \text{ m}^2$$

$$M2 = \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 3,8^2$$

$$= 1,805 \text{ h m}^2$$

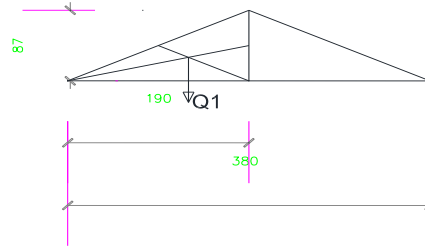
$$M1 = M2$$

$$1,5030 = 2$$

$$H = \frac{1,5030}{1,805}$$

$$= 0,8312 \text{ m} < 1,90 \text{ m (OK)}$$

c. Perataan beban tipe B



$$\begin{aligned} Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,92 \times 0,87 \\ &= 0,835 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RAV &= RBV = Q1 \\ &= 0,835 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

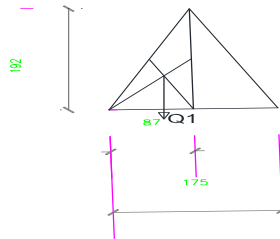
$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 0,87 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\ &= (0,835 \times 0,87) - (0,835 \times 0,290) \\ &= 0,48 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 1,75^2 \\ &= 0,383 \text{ h m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= M2 \\ 0,48 &= 0,383 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{0,48}{0,383} \\ &= 1,265 \text{ m} < 0,9 \text{ m (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

d. Perataan beban tipe D



$$\begin{aligned} Q1 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{tinggi} \times \text{alas} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 1,92 \times 0,87 \\ &= 0,835 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} RAV &= RBV = Q1 \\ &= 0,835 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= (RAV \times \text{jarak}) - Q1 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 2 + 0,1\right) - Q2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 0,100\right) \\ &= (0,835 \times 0,87) - (0,835 \times 0,290) \\ &= 0,48 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M2 &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times L^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times h \times 1,75^2 \\ &= 0,383 \text{ h m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M1 &= M2 \\ 0,48 &= 0,383 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{0,48}{0,383} \\ &= 1,265 \text{ m} < 0,9 \text{ m (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 4.37 Perataan Beban

Tipe	h
A	0,8312
B	1,2654
C	0,8312
D	1,2654

4.6.21.1 Perhitungan Beban Mati Yang Bekerja Pada Balok 300 x 600 mm

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned} \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\ &= 0,35 \times (0,7 - 0,12) \\ &= 0,203 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bj beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times \text{bj beton bertulang} \\ &= 0,203 \times 24 \\ &= 7,49 \text{ kN/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 4,257 \text{ kN/m}$$

- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,2654 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\ &= 7,267 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

- d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4,790 + 4,257 + 7,2 \\ &= 16,215 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributary area)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat} &= 1,265 \times 2,87 \times 2 \\ &= 7,634 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_u \text{ kombinasi} &= 1,2 D + 1 L \\ &= 1,2 \times 16 + 1 \times 7,263 \\ &= 26,721 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan :

$$V_q \text{ kiri} = 46,762 \text{ kN}$$

4.6.21.2 Perhitungan Beban Mati Yang Bekerja Sebelah Kanan Pada Balok 300 x 600 mm

a. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned} \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\ &= 0,40 \times (0,8 - 0,12) \\ &= 0,272 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bj beton bertulang} = 24 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times \text{bj beton bertulang} \\ &= 0,272 \times 24 \\ &= 6,42 \text{ kN/m}^3 \end{aligned}$$

b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 5,418 \text{ kN/m}$$

c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1,2654 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\ &= 7,167 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6,419 + 5,418 + 7,2 \\ &= 19,004 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{berat} &= 1,265 \times 2,9 \times 2 \\ &= 7,263 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_u \text{ kombinasi} &= 1,2 D + 1 L \\ &= 1,2 \times 19 + 1 \times 7,263 \\ &= 30,068 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_q \text{ kanan} &= 52,620 \text{ kN} \\
 P \text{ balok} &= 46,762 + 52,620 \\
 &= 99,383 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan perhitungan beban mati yang bekerja pada balok :

- a. beban sendiri balok

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{luas} &= b \times (h - \text{lebar pelat}) \\
 &= 0,30 \times (0,6 - 0,12) \\
 &= 0,114 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{Bj beton bertulang} &= 24 \text{ kN/m}^3 \\
 \text{berat} &= \text{luas} \times \text{bj beton bertulang} \\
 &= 0,114 \times 24 \\
 &= 3,398 \text{ kN/m}^3
 \end{aligned}$$
- b. beban mati tambahan akibat dinding

$$\text{SILD} = 0 \text{ kN/m}$$
- c. berat pada pelat akibat beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0,831 \times 0,12 \times 23,6 \times 2 \\
 &= 4,707 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$
- d. total beban mati

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 3,398 + 0 + 4,7 \\
 &= 8,1063 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Perhitungan beban hidup yang bekerja pada balok :

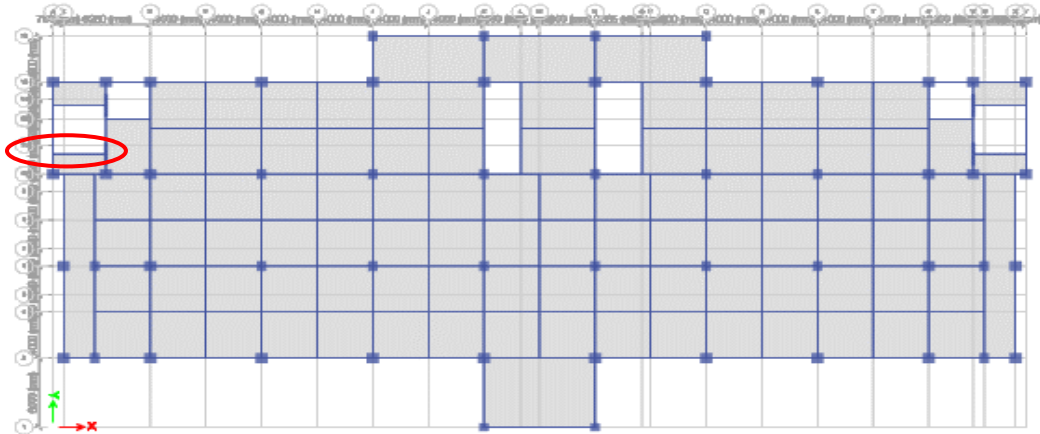
- a. beban hidup pada pelat (tributari area)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{berat} &= 0,831 \times 2,9 \times 2 \\
 &= 4,771 \text{ kN/m} \\
 \text{Wu kombinasi} &= 1,2 D + 1 L \\
 &= 1,2 \times 18 + 1 \times 4,771 \\
 &= 14,498 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi kesimpulan Wu dan P balok adalah :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Wu} &= 14,498 \\
 P \text{ balok} &= 99,383
 \end{aligned}$$

4.6.22 Perhitungan Momen MPR Pada Balok 300 x 600 mm



Gambar 4.85 Letak Balok 300 x 600 (Tipe Balok 504 lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut:

Lebar Balok (b_w)	= 300 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 600 mm
Selimut Beton (c_b)	= 40 mm
Mutu Beton F_c'	= 30 Mpa
f_y ulir	= 525 Mpa (1,25 dari f_y asli)
f_y sengkang ulir	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul. Pokok	= 16 mm
Diameter Tul. Sengkang	= 10 mm
L Balok	= 3800 mm
E_s Baja	= 200000 Mpa
L_n Balok Bersih	= 2900 mm
Tebal Plat (h_f)	= 120 mm

Momen terfaktor :

Tumpuan Kiri	+	= 33,3966 kNm
	-	= 32,0383 kNm
Tumpuan Kanan	+	= 35,0993 kNm
	-	= 43,2067 kNm
Lapangan	+	= 4,3366 kNm
	-	= 3,0826 kNm

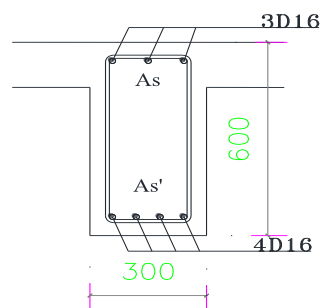
Menentukan nilai β_1

f_c', MPa	β_1	
$17 \leq f_c' \leq 28$	0,85	a)
$28 < f_c' < 55$	$0,85 - \frac{0,05(f_c' - 28)}{7}$	b)
$f_c' \geq 55$	0,65	c)

$$\beta_1 = 0,85 - (30 - 28) \times 0,05 / 7$$

$$= 0,84$$

4.6.23 Perhitungan Penulangan Pada Kondisi Momen Maksimum



Gambar 4.86 Penampang Balok 300 x 600

$$\begin{aligned}
 d' &= cb + D. \text{ Senggang} + \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Diameter Tul. Pokok} \\
 &= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} 16 \\
 &= 58,00 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d'' \\
 &= 600 - 58,00 \\
 &= 542,00 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Tulangan minimal sedikitnya harus dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.6.1.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As min} &= \frac{0.25\sqrt{F_c'}}{F_y} bw = \frac{0.25\sqrt{30}}{525} 300 \times 542.00 \\
 &= 424,093 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{As min} &= \frac{1.4 bw d}{f_y} = \frac{1.4 \times 300 \times 524,00}{525} \\
 &= 434 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka tulangan minimal adalah 434 mm²

- b. Tulangan maksimal dihitung menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 9.6.1.2

$$\text{As max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0.85 F_c' \beta_1}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600+f_y} \times bw \times d$$

$$\text{As max} = 0,75 \times \frac{0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8}{525} \times \frac{600}{600+525} \times 300 \times 542$$

$$\text{As max} = 2640,093 \text{ mm}^2$$

- c. Syarat spasi tulangan pada SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 25.2.1

3. Spasi bersih minimum antara batang tulangan yang sejajar dalam suatu lapis harus sebesar db, tetapi tidak kurang dari 25 mm.

4. 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.

- d. Lebar flens efektif (beff) menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 6.3.2.1 tidak boleh melebihi :

Satu sisi :

- 1 $Be < 6 \times \text{tebal pelat} + bw$
 $Be < 6 \times 120 + 300$
 $Be < 1020 \text{ mm}$
- 2 $Be < Sw/2 + bw$ (Sw adalah jarak bersih balok dengan balok
sebelahnya)
 $Be < 2900/2 + 300$
 $Be < 1750 \text{ mm}$
- 3 $Be < Ln \times 1/12 + bw$ (Ln: panjang bersih balok)
 $Be < 2900 \times 1/12 + 300$
 $Be < 541,7 \text{ mm}$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 992 mm

Kedua sisi:

- 1 $Be < 8 \times \text{tebal pelat} \times 2 + bw$
 $Be < 8 \times 120 \times 2 + 120$
 $Be < 2040 \text{ mm}$
- 2 $Be < Sw/2 \times 2 + bw$
 $Be < 2900 + 300$
 $Be < 3200 \text{ mm}$
- 3 $Be < Ln \times 1/12 \times 2 + bw$
 $Be < 2900 \times 1/12 \times 2 + 300$
 $Be < 783,333 \text{ mm}$

Maka digunakan lebar efektif (beff) terkecil = 783,333 mm

A. Perhitungan Penulangan Tumpuan Kiri

$$\begin{aligned} Mu^+ &= 33,39660 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 3339660 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Mu^- &= 32,038300 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 32038300 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (atas) As 4 D 16} = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah (bawah) As' 4 D 16} = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

Momen negatif :

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= \frac{Mu}{\phi \times b \times d} \\ &= \frac{205654200}{0.9 \times 300 \times 735^2} \\ &= 0.85 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{0.85 \times F'c}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0.85 \times F'c}} \right] \\ &= \frac{0.85 \times 30}{525} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.403930}{0.85 \times 30}} \right] \\ &= 0,000775 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times f_y} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} \\ &= 0.0026082 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1.4}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1.4}{525} \\ &= 0.0027 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P balance} &= \frac{0.85 F'c \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\ &= \frac{0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 525} \right) \\ &= 0.0216 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \text{ max} &= 0.75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\ &= 0.75 \times 0.0216 \\ &= 0.016236735 \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\rho \text{ min} \leq \rho \leq \rho \text{ max}$$

$$0.0027 \leq 0,000775 \leq 0.016$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\
 &= 0.000775 \times 300 \times 542 \\
 &= 126,110 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s \text{ tul} &= D 16 \\
 &= 380 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A \text{ tulangan}} \\
 &= \frac{126,110}{380.3} = 6 \text{ tulangan D16}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen positif :

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \times b \times d} \\
 &= \frac{33396600}{0.9 \times 300 \times 542} \\
 &= 0.42
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho &= \frac{0.85 \times F'c}{f_y} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times R_n}{0.85 \times F'c}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{0.85 \times 30}{525} \times \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0.421056}{0.85 \times 30}} \right] \\
 &= 0.0008
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{\sqrt{F'c}}{4 \times f_y} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{30}}{4 \times 525} = 0.0026082
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ min} &= \frac{1.4}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1.4}{525} = 0.0027
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P \text{ balance} &= \frac{0.85 F'c \beta_1}{f_y} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right) \\
 &= \frac{0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8}{525} \times \left(\frac{600}{600 + 525} \right) \\
 &= 0.0216
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho \text{ max} &= 0.75 \times \rho \text{ balance} \\
 &= 0.75 \times 0.0216 \\
 &= 0.016236735
 \end{aligned}$$

Cek :

$$\rho_{\min} \leq \rho \leq \rho_{\max}$$

$$0.0027 \leq 0.0008 \leq 0.016$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \rho \times b \times d \\ &= 0,000735198 \times 400 \times 525 \\ &= 127,3772 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tul} &= D16 \\ &= 380.3 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ tul} &= \frac{A_s}{A \text{ tulangan}} \\ &= \frac{154.3916}{380.3} = 3 \text{ tulangan D16} \end{aligned}$$

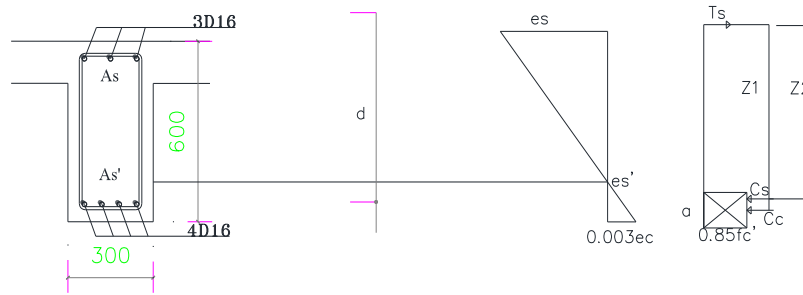
Kontrol momen negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) } A_s \text{ 4 D 16} = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) } A_s' \text{ 4 D 16} = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok} \\ &= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \\ &= 58,00 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d'' \\ &= 600 - 58,00 \\ &= 542 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.87 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$C_c = 0.85 F_c' a b \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.4.1}$$

$$\epsilon_c = 0.003 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 22.2.2.1}$$

$$E_s = 200000 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 pasal 20.2.2.2}$$

$$0.85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s f_y \times c$$

$$\text{Distribusi: } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 804 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 4220 c$$

$$0.85 \times 30 \times 0.8 \times c^2 \times 300 + 600 \times 804 \times c - 600 \times 58 \times 804 = 422016 c$$

$$6393,214 c^2 + 482304 c - 58358784 = 797874 c$$

$$6393,214 c^2 + 482304 c - 797874c - 58358784 = 0$$

$$6393,214 c^2 + 60288 c - 27973632 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{36346429 - 4 \times 6393,214 \times -279736}}{2 \times 6393,214}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{71900033}}{12786,428}$$

$$= 61,60$$

$$c- = \frac{-60288 - \sqrt{71900033}}{12786,428}$$

$$= -71,0305$$

$$6393,214 \times 3794,626 + 60288 \times 61,60 - 27973632 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 61,60 > 58,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0.84 \times 61,60$$

$$= 52,48 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{s'} &= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{61,60-58,0}{61,60} 0,003 \\ &= 0,0002 < \epsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{542-61,6}{61,6} 0,003 \\ &= 0,023 > \epsilon_y = 0,002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}\end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0,003$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$\begin{aligned}f_{s'} &= \epsilon_{s'} \times E_s \\ &= 0,0002 \times 200000 \\ &= 35,1 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_{s'} = 35,1 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0234 \times 200000 \\ &= 4679 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0259 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0,90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}C_c &= 0,85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times 51,48 \times 300 \\ &= 393825,438 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$C_s = A_{s'} \times f_{s'}$$

$$= 803,84 \times 35,1$$

$$= 28190,561 \text{ N}$$

$$T_s = A_s \times f_y$$

$$= 803,84 \times 525$$

$$= 422016 \text{ N}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$393825,438 + 28190,56 = 422016,0$$

$$422016 = 422016 \text{ (Metode Keseimbangan Terpenuhi)}$$

Menghitung jarak terhadap C_c :

$$Z_1 = d - \frac{1}{2} a$$

$$= 542.000 - \frac{1}{2} \times 51,48$$

$$= 516 \text{ mm}$$

Momen M_{pr} :

$$M_{pr} = T \times Z_1$$

$$= 422016 \times 516,260$$

$$= 217.869.885 \text{ Nmm}$$

Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 4 D 16} = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 4 D 16} = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$$

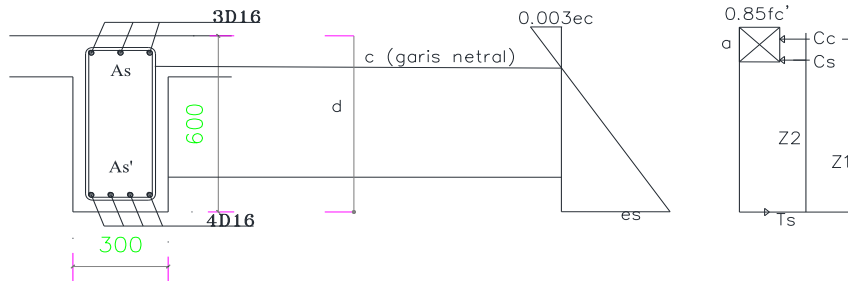
$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d'$$

$$= 600 - 58,00$$

$$= 542,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.88 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kiri

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ 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' $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) \epsilon_c E_s$ SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 0.003 \cdot 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b c) + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

Substitusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 804 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0.8 c^2 738 + 600 \times 804 \times c - 600 \times 58 \times 804 = 422016 c$$

$$16693 c^2 + 482304 c + -27973632 = 422016 c$$

$$16693 c^2 + 482304 c + -422016 c + -27973632 = 0$$

$$16693 c^2 + 60288 c + -27973632 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{3634642944 - 4 \times 16693,39286(-27973632)}}{2 \times 16693,39286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-60286 + \sqrt{1871533957}}{33386,785}$$

$$= 39,169$$

$$c- = \frac{-60288 - \sqrt{1871533957}}{33386,785}$$

$$= -42,781$$

$$16639,39286 \times 1534,269641 + 60288 \times 39,16975416 + -27973632) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,1697 < 58,00$ (OK)

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0.85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{d'' - c}{c} \right) \epsilon_s E_s$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{d''-c}{c}\right) 0.003 \ 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

Substitusi : $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + 804 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0.8 c^2 783 = 600 x 804 x c - 600 x 58 x 804 + 422016c$$

$$16393 c^2 + 482304 c + (-27973632) = 422016 c$$

$$16393 c^2 + 482304 c + (-422016) c + (-27973632) = 0$$

$$16393 c^2 + 60288 c + (-27973632) = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{3634642944 - 4 x 16693,39286 (-27973632)}}{2 \ 16693,39286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{1871533995}}{33386,7857}$$

$$= 39,169$$

$$c- = \frac{-113982 - \sqrt{7889551918267}}{67483,92857}$$

$$= -43,31129917$$

$$16693,39286 (1534,269641) + 60288 (39,1697) + (-279736) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,169 < 58,00$ Ok

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta_1 c \\ &= 0.84 (39,169) \\ &= 32,735 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s' &= \frac{d'-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{58,00-39,17}{39,17} 0.003 \\ &= 0.0014 < \epsilon_y = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{542-39,17}{39,17} 0.003 \\ &= 0.039 > \epsilon_y = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.003$$

Menghitung tegangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \epsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0.0014 \times 200000 \\ &= 288,44 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{Maka di pakai dengan nilai } f_s' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0.0385 \times 200000 \\ &= 7702,3 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik:

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh $= 0.0523 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil ϕ : 0.9

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned} Cc &= 0.85 Fc' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 37,1 \times 783,333 \\ &= 653876,0943 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts1 &= As' \times fs' \\ &= 803,84 \times 288,441 \\ &= 231860,1 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ts2 &= As \times fy \\ &= 803,84 \times 525 \\ &= 422016 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Cc &= Ts1 + Ts2 \\ 653876,0943 &= 549552,3096 + 797874,000 \\ 653876,094 &= 653876,094 \text{ (Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 58,00 - 0.5 \times 32,73 \\ &= 42 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 542 - 0.5 \times 32,72 \\ &= 526 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= Ts1 \times Z1 + Ts2 \times Z2 \\ &= 231860 \times 42 + 422016 \times 526 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 231478331,018 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_r = \phi M_n$$

$$= 0.9 \times 231478331,018$$

$$= 208330497,916 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$208.330.497,92 \text{ Nmm} > 33.396.600 \text{ Nmm}$$

Memenuhi Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019

18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n$$

$$231.478.331,02 > \frac{1}{2} 217.869.885,33$$

$$231.478.331,02 > 108.934.943 \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

B. Perhitungan Penulangan Tumpuan Kanan

$$M_u + = 35,09930 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 35099300 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_u - = 43,20670 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 43206700 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tarik (atas) As 4 D 16} = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan di daerah tekan (bawah) As' 4 D 16} = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol momen negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik As 4 D 16} = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

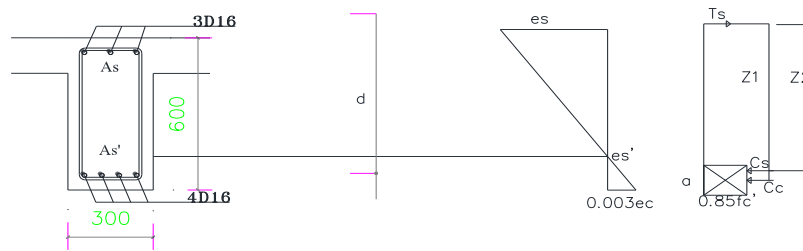
$$\text{Tulangan tekan As' 4 D 16} = 804 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = C_b + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d &= h - d'' \\
 &= 600 - 58,00 \\
 &= 542,00 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 4.89 Penampang bBalok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Tumpuan Kanan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$0.85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_s$$

Substitusi nilai f_s' $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) \epsilon_s$ SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

Distribusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 803,4 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' = 422016 c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 \times c^2 \times 300 + 600 \times 803,84 \times c - 600 \times 64 \times 803,84 \\ = 422016 c$$

$$6393,214286 c^2 + 482304 c - 27973632 = 422016 c$$

$$6393,214286 c^2 + 482304 c - 422016 c - 27973632 = 0$$

$$6393,214286 c^2 + 60288 c - 27973632 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-60288 \pm \sqrt{3634642944 - 4 \cdot 6393,214286 \cdot -27973632}}{2 \cdot 6393,214286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{719000337847}}{12786,42857}$$

$$= 61,60053778$$

$$c- = \frac{-60288 - \sqrt{719000337847}}{12786,42857}$$

$$= -71,0305361$$

$$6393,214286 \cdot 3794,626254 + 60288 \cdot 61,60053778 - 27973632 = 0 \\ 0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 61,60 > 58,00$

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,84 \times 61,6005$$

$$= 51,48 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_s' &= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{61,60053778-58,00}{61,601} 0.003 \\ &= 0.0002 < \varepsilon_y = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{542,0-61,60}{61,601} 0.003 \\ &= 0,0234 > \varepsilon_y = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}\end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.002625$$

Maka tulangan baja tarik telah leleh, baja tekan beban. Dihitung tegangan yang terjadi pada tulangan tekan :

$$\begin{aligned}f_s' &= \varepsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0.0002 \times 200000 \\ &= 35,1 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_s' = 35,1 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_s &= \varepsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0234 \times 200000 \\ &= 4679,2 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh = $0.000 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0.90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}C_c &= 0.85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 51,5 \times 300\end{aligned}$$

$$= 393825,4 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 803,84 \times 35,07 \\ &= 147252,8726 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 803,84 \times 35,07 \\ &= 28190,56 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} 393825,438 + 28190,56 &= 422016,00 \\ 422016 &= 422016,00 \text{ (Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi)} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned} Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\ &= 542 - \frac{1}{2} \times 51,480 \\ &= 516,259 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T \times Z_1 \\ &= 422016 \times 516,26 \\ &= 217.869.885 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 217.869.885 \\ &= 196.082.897 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$196.082.897 \text{ Nmm} > 43.206.700 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } As' \text{ 4 D 16} = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } As \text{ 4 D 16} = 803,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$$

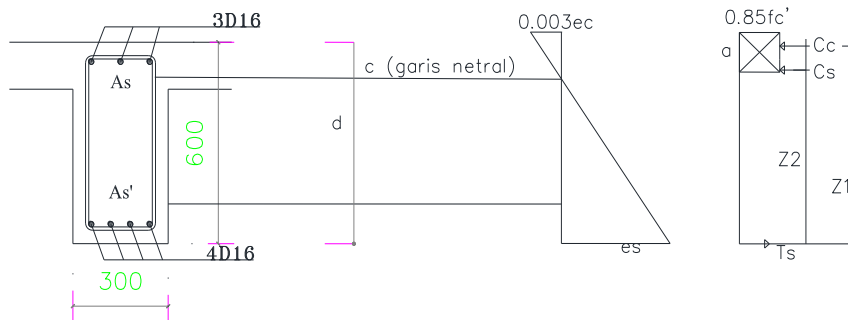
$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 600 - 58,00$$

$$= 542 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.90 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Tumpuan Kanan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d''$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$Cc + Cs = Ts$$

$$0,85 Fc' a b + As' fs' = As fy$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } fs' \quad \frac{fs'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) Es \quad \text{SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

Substitusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0.85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0.84 c^2 1583 + 600 \times 1519,8 \times c - 600 \times 58 \times 803,84 = 1030313 \times 525,000 c$$

$$16693,39286 c^2 + 482304 c - 422016 c - 27973632 = 0$$

$$16693,39286 c^2 + 60288 c - 27973632 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-60288 \pm \sqrt{3634642944 - 4 \cdot 16693,39286 \cdot (-27973632)}}{2 \cdot 16693,39286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{1871533957413}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= 39,169$$

$$c- = \frac{-60288 - \sqrt{1871533957413}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= -42,781$$

$$16693,39286 \cdot 1534,269641 + 60288 \cdot 39,16975416 - 27973632 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,16975416 < 58,00$ (OK)

Dari nilai c (garis netral) ternyata lebih besar dari d'' , maka dihitung ulang dengan persamaan :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

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

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{d'-c}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0.85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0.85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

$$\text{Subtitusi: } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c) b c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d' A_s' + 804 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0.8 c^2 783 = 600 x 1520 x c - 600 x 58 x 804 + 422016 c$$

$$16693 c^2 + 482304 c + (-27973632) = 422016 c$$

$$16693 c^2 + 482304c + (-422016) c + (-27973632) = 0$$

$$16693 c^2 + 60288 c + -27973632 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{3634642944 - 4 \cdot 16693 \cdot 39286 \cdot (-27973632)}}{2 \cdot 16693 \cdot 39286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-60288 + \sqrt{1871533957413}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= 39,16975416$$

$$c- = \frac{-60288 - \sqrt{1871533957413}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= -42,78124288$$

$$16693,39286 \quad 1534,269641 \quad + 60288 \quad 39,16975416 \quad + -27973632 \quad = 0$$

$$0 \quad = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 39,16975416 < 58,00$ Ok

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0.84 (39,16975416)$$

$$= 32,73472312 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{58,0 - 39,2}{39,17} 0.003$$

$$= 0.0014 < \epsilon_y = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{542 - 39,2}{39,170} 0.003$$

$$= 0.039 > \epsilon_y = 0.003 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.003$$

Menghitung tegangan tulangan :

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

$$= 0.0018 \times 200000$$

$$= 361,605 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ maka di pakai dengan nilai } f_s' = 362$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_s &= \epsilon_s \times E_s \\
 &= 0,0523 \times 200000 \\
 &= 10458,5 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik:

Karena nilai ϵ_s sesudah leleh = $0,0523 \geq 0,005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0.9$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_c &= 0.85 F_c' a b \\
 &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 37,1 \times 783,333 \\
 &= 653876,0943 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\
 &= 803,84 \times 288,4406029 \\
 &= 231860,0943 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\
 &= 803,84 \times 525 \\
 &= 422016 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$653876,0943 + 231860,0943 = 1030312.500$$

$$653876,0943 = 653876,0943 \quad (\text{Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 &= d' - 0.5 \times a \\
 &= 58,0 - 0.5 \times 32,7 \\
 &= 42 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z2 &= d - 0.5 \times a \\
 &= 542,0 - 0.5 \times 32,7 \\
 &= 526 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z1 + T_{s2} \times Z2 \\
 &= 231860,0943 \times 41,63 + 422016 \times 526 \\
 &= 231478331,018 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_r &= \phi M_n \\
 &= 0.9 \times 231478331,018 \\
 &= 539930633,063 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$208.330.497,92 \text{ Nmm} > 35.099.300 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Syarat kuat momen yang terpasang menurut SNI 2847-2019 18.6.3.2 :

$$M_n + > \frac{1}{2} M_n$$

$$231.478.331,02 > \frac{1}{2} 217.869.885,33$$

$$231.478.331,02 > 108.934.943 \text{ Memenuhi}$$

C. Perhitungan Penulangan Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{u+} &= 4,34 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 4336600 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= 3,0826 \text{ kNm} \\
 &= 3.082.600 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut:

$$\text{Tulangan bawah As } 2 \text{ D } 16 = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan atas As' } 2 \text{ D } 16 = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

Kontrol momen negatif :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (atas) As 2 D 16} = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (bawah) As' 2 D 16} = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d' = Cb + D. \text{ Sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} \times D. \text{ Pokok}$$

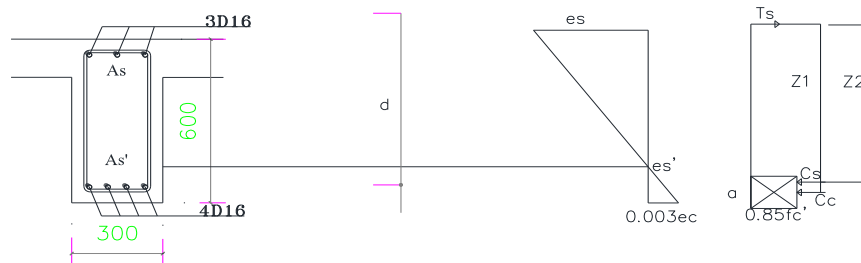
$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 600 - 58,00$$

$$= 542,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.91 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Negatif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus dicari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

Substitusi nilai f_s' $\frac{f_s'}{\epsilon_c} = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) E_s$ SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 0.003 \times 200000$$

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

$$(0,85 Fc' a b) + As \left(\frac{c-d'}{c}\right) 600 = As fy$$

$$(0,85 Fc' a b) c + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = As x fy$$

Distribusi: $a = \beta 1 c$

$$(0,85 Fc' \beta 1 c b) c + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = As x fy xc$$

$$0,85 Fc' \beta 1 c^2 b + 600 As' c - 600 d' As' = 401,9 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 x c^2 x 400 + 600 x 759,88 x c - 600 x 58 x 401,9 = 398937c$$

$$6393,214286 c^2 + 241152 c + -13986816 = 0$$

$$6393,214286 c^2 + 241152c + -211008 + -13986816 = 0$$

$$6393,214286 c^2 + 30144c + -13986816 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-30144 \pm \sqrt{908660736 - 4 \cdot 6393,214286 \cdot (-13986816)}}{2 \cdot 6393,214286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-30144 + \sqrt{358591508187}}{12786,42857}$$

$$= 44,47536725$$

$$c- = \frac{-30144 - \sqrt{358591508187}}{12786,42857}$$

$$= -49,19036641$$

$$6393,214286 \cdot 1978,058292 + 30144 \cdot 44,47536725 + -13986816 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 44,475 > 58,0$ (OK)

Karena $c < d'$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta c \\ &= 0.84 \times 44,5 \\ &= 37,169 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_s' &= \frac{c-d'}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{44,5-58,00}{44,5} 0.003 \\ &= -0.0009 < \varepsilon_s = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times \varepsilon_c = \frac{542-44,5}{44,5} 0.003 \\ &= 0.0336 > \varepsilon_y = 0.002 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0.002625$$

Perhitungan nilai tegangan :

$$\begin{aligned} f_s' &= \varepsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= -0.0009 \times 200000 \\ &= -182,4555963 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_s' = -95 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_s &= \varepsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0.0336 \times 200000 \\ &= 6711,912641 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik:

Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh $= 0.0336 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil $\phi : 0.90$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
C_c &= 0,85 F_c' a b \\
&= 0,85 \times 30 \times 37,2 \times 300 \\
&= 471049,8 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_s &= A_s' \times f_s' \\
&= 759,88 \times -94,90019623 \\
&= -284340,6 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
T_s &= A_s \times f_y \\
&= 401,9 \times 525 \\
&= 211008 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$C_c + C_s = T_1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
284340,553 + (-73332,6) &= 211008 \\
211008 &= 211008 \text{ (Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi)}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak T_s terhadap C_c :

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_1 &= d - \frac{1}{2} a \\
&= 542,0 - \frac{1}{2} \times 37,2 \\
&= 523,4 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n &= T_s \times Z_1 \\
&= 211008 \times 523,42 \\
&= 110444889,499 \text{ Nmm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_r &= \phi M_n \\
&= 0,9 \times 110444889,5 \\
&= 99400400,5 \text{ Nmm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$99.400.400,5 \text{ Nmm} > 3.082.600 \text{ Nmm} \quad \text{Memenuhi}$$

Kontrol momen positif :

$$\text{Tulangan tekan (atas) } A_s' \text{ 2 D 16} = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tarik (bawah) } A_s \text{ 2 D 16} = 401,92 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$d'' = \text{Tebal selimut beton balok} + D. \text{ sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D. \text{ Pokok}$$

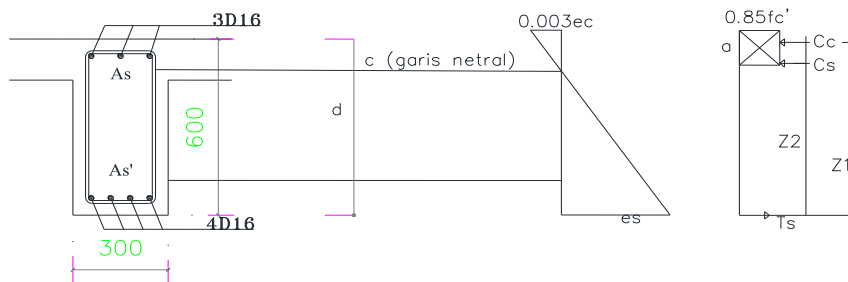
$$= 40 + 10 + \frac{1}{2} 16$$

$$= 58,00 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = h - d''$$

$$= 600 - 58,00$$

$$= 542,0 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.92 Penampang Balok dan Diagram Tegangan Momen Positif Lapangan

Jika dimisalkan garis netral $> d'$ maka perhitungan garis netral harus di cari menggunakan persamaan :

$$C_c + C_s = T$$

$$0,85 F_c' a b + A_s' f_s' = A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c} \right) E_s \quad \text{SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 20.2.2.1}$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 0.003 200000$$

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) + A_s \left(\frac{c-d''}{c}\right) 600 = A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

Substitusi: $a = \beta_1 c$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = A_s \times f_y \times c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b + 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' = 40,9 \times 525 \times c$$

$$0,85 \times 30 \times 0,84 c^2 1583 + 600 \times 401,9 \times c - 600 \times 58 \times 401,9 = 211008c$$

$$16693,39286 c^2 + 241152 c + -13986816 = 0$$

$$16693,39286 c^2 + 241152 c + -211008 + -13986816 = 0$$

$$16693,39286 c^2 + 30144 c + -13986816 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-30144 + \sqrt{908660736 - 4 \cdot 16693,39286 \cdot (-13986816)}}{2 \cdot 16693,39286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-30144 + \sqrt{934858317970}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= 28,057$$

$$c- = \frac{-30144 - \sqrt{934858317970}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= -29,86285424$$

$$16693,39286 \cdot 787,2014151 + 30144 \cdot 28,05710988 + -13986816 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 28,05710988 < 58,00$ (OK)

Karena $c < d''$ tulangan tekan sebagian mengalami gaya tarik maka nilai c harus dihitung ulang :

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

$$0,85 F_c' a b = A_s' f_s' + A_s f_y$$

$$\text{Substitusi nilai } f_s' \quad \frac{f_s'}{\epsilon c} = \left(\frac{d'' - c}{c} \right) \epsilon_s$$

$$\epsilon c = 0,003$$

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

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

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

$$(0,85 F_c' a b) = A_s \left(\frac{c - d''}{c} \right) 600 + A_s f_y$$

$$(0,85 F_c' a b c) = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y$$

$$\text{Subtitusi: } a = \beta_1 c$$

$$(0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c b) c = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + A_s x f_y x c$$

$$0,85 F_c' \beta_1 c^2 b = 600 A_s' c - 600 d'' A_s' + 402 x 525 x c$$

$$0,85 x 30 x 0,8 c^2 1583 = 600 x 759,9 x c - 600 x 58 x 402 + 211008c$$

$$16693 c^2 + 241152 c + -13986816 c = 211008 c$$

$$16693c^2 + 241152 c + 211008 c + 13986816 c = 0$$

$$16693c^2 + 30144 c + -13986816 = 0$$

Dihitung dengan rumus ABC :

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

$$c = \frac{-30144 \pm \sqrt{908660736 - 4 \cdot 16693,39286 \cdot (-13986816)}}{2 \cdot 16693,39286}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-30144 + \sqrt{934858317970}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= 28,057$$

$$c- = \frac{-30144 - \sqrt{934858317970}}{33386,78571}$$

$$= -29,86285424$$

$$16693,39286 \cdot 787,2014151 + 30144 \cdot 28,05710988 + (-13986816) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 28,06 < 58,00$ (OK)

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

$$a = \beta_1 c$$

$$= 0,84 (28,6)$$

$$= 23,8803366 \text{ mm}$$

Menghitung regangan tulangan :

$$\epsilon_s' = \frac{d' - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{58,00 - 28,1}{28,1} \cdot 0,003$$

$$= 0,003 > \epsilon_s = 0,003 \quad \text{tulangan belum leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d - c}{c} \times \epsilon_c = \frac{54,2 - 28,1}{28,1} \cdot 0,003$$

$$= 0,0550 > \epsilon_y = 0,003 \quad \text{tulangan sudah leleh}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0,003$$

Menghitung tegangan tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}f_s' &= \varepsilon_s' \times E_s \\ &= 0.0032 \times 200000 \\ &= 640,33 \text{ Mpa} < 525 \text{ Mpa} \text{ Maka di pakai dengan nilai } f_s' = 525 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}f_s &= \varepsilon_s \times E_s \\ &= 0,0550 \times 200000 \\ &= 10991 \text{ Mpa} > 525 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{maka di pakai } f_y = 525 \text{ Mpa}\end{aligned}$$

Menentukan nilai ϕ dari penampang yang terkendali tarik :

Karena nilai ε_s sesudah leleh = $0,0743 \geq 0.005$ (SNI 2847:2019 tabel 21.2.2)

maka diambil ϕ : 0.9

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}C_c &= 0.85 F_c' a b \\ &= 0.85 \times 30 \times 30 \times 783,3333333 \\ &= 468368,4 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{s1} &= A_s' \times f_s' \\ &= 401,92 \times 640,327 \\ &= 257360,3577 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{s2} &= A_s \times f_y \\ &= 401,9 \times 525 \\ &= 211008 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$468368,3577 = 257360,3577 + 211008$$

$$468368,3577 = 468368,3577 \quad (\text{Metode keseimbangan terpenuhi})$$

Menghitung jarak Ts terhadap Cc :

$$\begin{aligned} Z1 &= d' - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 58,00 - 0.5 \times 23,4 \\ &= 46,28 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z2 &= d - 0.5 \times a \\ &= 542,0 - 0.5 \times 23,4 \\ &= 530,3 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) :

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= T_{s1} \times Z1 + T_{s2} \times Z2 \\ &= 211008 \times 46,28 + 211008 \times 530,3 \\ &= 121657141,906 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_r &= \phi M_n \\ &= 0.9 \times 121657141,9 \\ &= 109491427,7 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi M_n > M_u$$

$$109.491.427,7 \quad \text{Nmm} > 4.336.600 \text{ Nmm} \quad (\text{Memenuhi})$$

Tabel 4.38 Data Tulangan Balok 300 x 600

Lokasi		Mu	keb. Tul			As psg	Mn	Ket.
a	b							
Tump.	Kan. -	43.206.700	3	D	16	804,5714	196.082.897	Oke
	Kan +	21.603.350	4	D	16	804,5714	208.330.498	Oke
	kir -	32.038.300	3	D	16	804,5714	217.869.885	Oke
	kir +	16.019.150	4	D	16	804,5714	208.330.498	Oke
Lap	-	3.082.600	2	D	16	402,2857	99.400.401	Oke
	+	4.336.600	2	D	16	402,2857	109.491.428	Oke

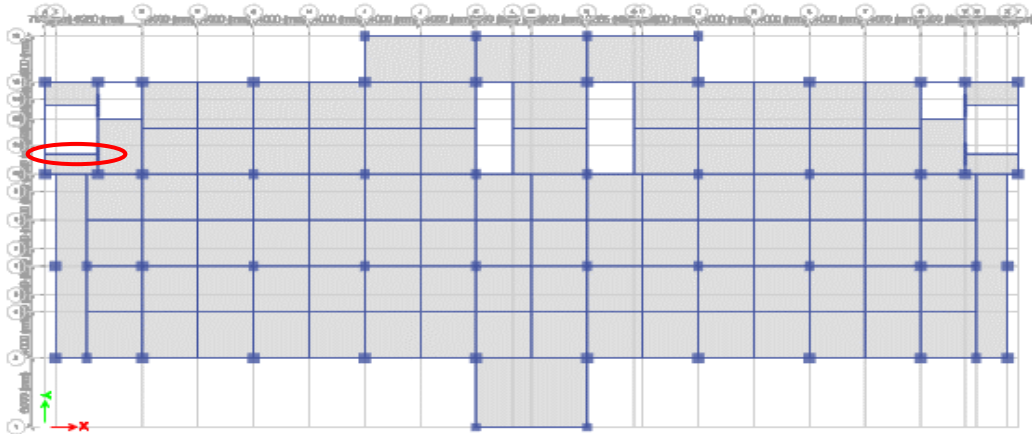
Mpr - Tumpuan Kiri = 217.869.885

Mpr + Tumpuan Kanan = 231.478.331

Mpr + Tumpuan Kiri = 231.478.331

Mpr - Tumpuan Kanan = 217.869.885

4.6.24 Perhitungan Kebutuhan Tulangan Transversal Balok 300 x 600



Gambar 4.93 Letak Balok 300 x 600 (Tipe Balok B 504 Lantai 1)

Balok yang akan didisain dengan data-data desain sebagai berikut:

Lebar Balok (b_w) = 300 mm

Tinggi Balok (h) = 600 mm

Selimut Beton (c_b) = 40 mm

Mutu Beton F_c' = 30 Mpa

f_y ulir = 420 Mpa

f_y sengkang ulir = 280 Mpa

Diameter Tul. Pokok = 16 mm

Diameter Tul. Sengkang = 10 mm

L Balok = 3800 mm

E_s Baja = 200000 Mpa

L_n Balok Bersih = 3650 mm

P balok anak dari tributari beban area pelat = 99,38331379

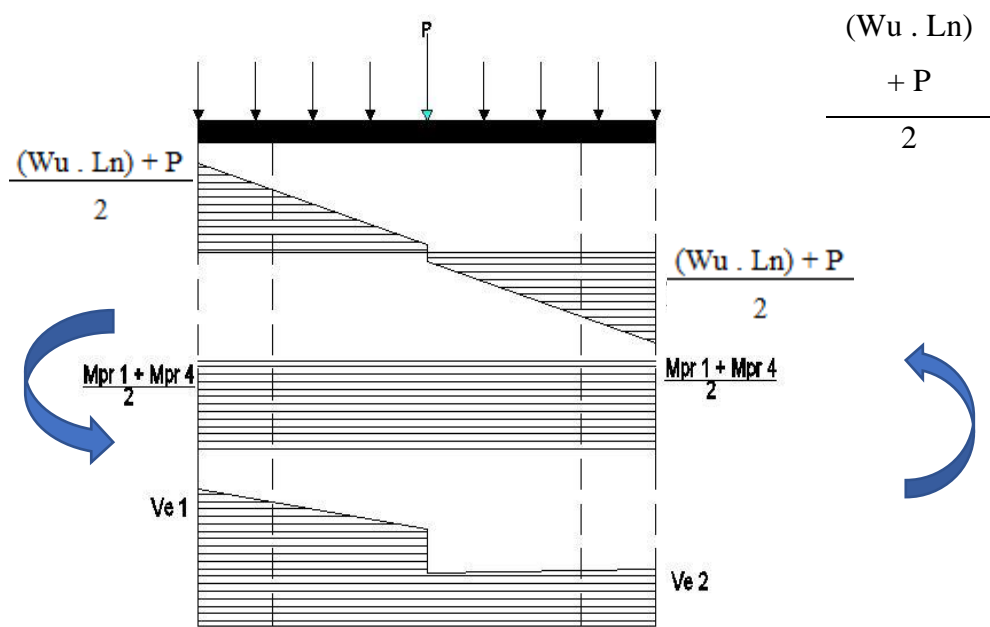
W_u balok dari tributari beban area pelat = 14,49866121

A. Menghitung Gaya Geser Desain

Menghitung gaya geser desain dihitung berdasarkan momen ujung balok atau probable moment capacities (Mpr). Momen ujung dihitung berdasarkan nilai tegangan Tarik baja sebesar 1,25 fy dan factor reduksi kekuatan lentur $\phi = 1$.

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kiri

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri negatif (Mpr 1)

$$M_{pr1} = M_{pr} - \text{kiri balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25)$$

$$= 217.869.885 \text{ N.mm}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan positif (Mpr 4)

$$M_{pr4} = M_{pr} + \text{kanan balok} (f_y \cdot 1.25)$$

$$= 231.478.331 \text{ N.mm}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\&= \frac{(14,50 \times 3.650) + 99,38}{2} \\&= 90,489,96 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\&= \frac{(14,50 \times 3.650) + 99,38}{2} \\&= 26.509,75 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{sway} &= \frac{M_{pr 1} + M_{pr 4}}{ln} = \frac{722,989,468.18 + 764,015,705}{7,100} \\&= 123.109,1 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

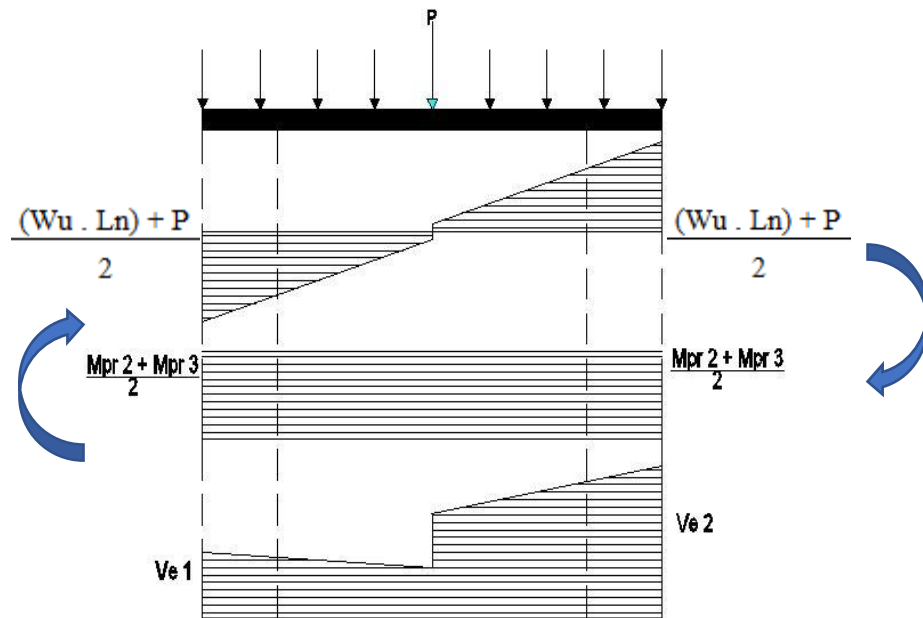
Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kiri :

$$\begin{aligned}V_{e1} &= V_{sway} + V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\&= 123.109,1 + 26.509,75 \\&= 149.618,85 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_{e2} &= V_{sway} - V_{q \text{ kanan}} \\&= 123.109,1 - 0,00 \\&= 123.109,1 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung probable capacities (Mpr) akibat goyangan ke kanan

$$W_u = 1,2 D + 1,0 L$$



Momen ujung tumpuan kiri Positif (Mpr 2)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr 2} &= M_{pr} + \text{tumpuan kiri} \\ &= 231.478.331 \text{ N.mm} \end{aligned}$$

Momen ujung tumpuan kanan Negatif (Mpr 3)

$$\begin{aligned} M_{pr 4} &= M_{pr} - \text{tumpuan kanan} \\ &= 217.869.885 \text{ N.mm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser terfaktor akibat beban gravitasi :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{q \text{ kiri}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\ &= \frac{(14,50 \times 3.650) + 99,38}{2} \\ &= 26.509,748 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{q \text{ kanan}} &= \frac{(W_u \times Ln) + P}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(14,50 \times 3.650) + 99,38}{2} \\
 &= 26.509,748 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{Mpr} &= \frac{M_{pr 1} + M_{pr 4}}{ln} \\
 &= \frac{231.478.331,02 + 217.869.885,33}{3.650} \\
 &= 123.109,10 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya geser akibat goyangan ke kanan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e1} &= V_{Mpr} - V_{q \text{ kiri}} \\
 &= 123.109,10 - 26.509,748 \\
 &= 96.599,35 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{e2} &= V_{Mpr} - V_{q \text{ kanan}} \\
 &= 123.109,10 + 26.509,748 \\
 &= 149.618,85 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

B. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Sendi Plastis

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 :

- c. Gaya geser akibat gempa melebihi $\frac{1}{2}$ atau lebih dari kekuatan geser maksimum disepanjang bentang.
- d. Gaya tekan aksial terfaktor, P_u termasuk pengaruh gempa kurang dari $A_g \cdot f_c' / 20$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4) yaitu $S = d/4$, $S = 6 \times d_b$ dan $S = 150 \text{ mm}$.

Syarat a :

Arah Gempa	Geser Gempa (N)	Tump. Kiri		Tump. Kanan	
		Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)	Ve (N)	0,5 Ve (N)
Kanan	149.618,85	149.618,85	74.809,424	123.109,1004	61.554,550
Kiri	149.618,85	96.599,352	48.299,6760	149.618,849	74.809,42

Syarat b :

$$\text{Nilai Pu} = 0 \text{ kN} < A_g f_y' / 20 \cdot f_c'$$

$$p_u = 0 \text{ N} < \frac{180.000 \cdot 400}{20 \cdot 30} = 120.000,00 \text{ N} \quad (\text{OK})$$

Karena kedua syarat diatas terpenuhi maka V_c atau gaya geser yang diakibatkan beton dianggap 0

maka $V_c = 0 \text{ KN}$

C. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kiri

$$V_e = 149.618,8 \text{ N} \quad f_c = 30.0 \quad b_w = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 734.50 \text{ mm} \quad d = 734.5 \quad f_y = 280 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d \text{ tul utama} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung dengan:

$$V_s = \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c \quad (\text{SNI 2847-2019 22.5.10.1})$$

$$= \frac{149.618,8}{0.75} - 0 = 199.491,8$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_w \times d$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \sqrt{30.0} \times 400 \times 734.5$$

$$= 1,062,077.9 \text{ N}$$

V_s yang dipakai = 199.491,8 N

Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 10 = A_v 314 mm²

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{314 \times 280 \times 734.50}{199.491,8} = 323,71 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 \text{ db} = 6 \times 25 = 96 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki Ø 10 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{314 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 430.515 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 0.00 + 430.515$$

$$= 430.515 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 430.515 \text{ N}$$

$$= 322.886,2 \text{ N} > V_e = 149.618,85 \text{ N} \quad (\text{Aman})$$

D. Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser Tumpuan Kanan

$$V_e = 149.618,85 \text{ N} \quad f_c = 30.0 \quad b_w = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 734.50 \text{ mm} \quad d = 734.5 \quad f_y = 280 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$d \text{ tul utama} = 16 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{V_e}{0.75} - V_c \\
 &= \frac{149.618,8}{0.75} - 0 \\
 &= 199.491,8
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s \max} &= 0.66 \times 30 \times 400 \times 734.5 \\
 &= 1,062,077.9 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_s \text{ yang dipakai} = 199.491,8 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{Dipakai sengkang 4 kaki D 10} = A_v \text{ 314 mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{314 \times 280 \times 734.50}{199.491,8} = 323,71 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.4)

$$S = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{734.50}{4.00} = 183.63 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 6 \text{ db} = 6 \times 25 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$S = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Sehingga dipakai sengkang: 4 kaki \emptyset 10 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s \text{ Terpasang} &= \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{314 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150} \\
 &= 430.515 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_n &= V_c + V_s \\
 &= 0.00 + 430.515 \\
 &= 727,570 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 430.515 \text{ N}$$

$$= 322.886,2 \text{ N} > V_e = 149.618,849 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

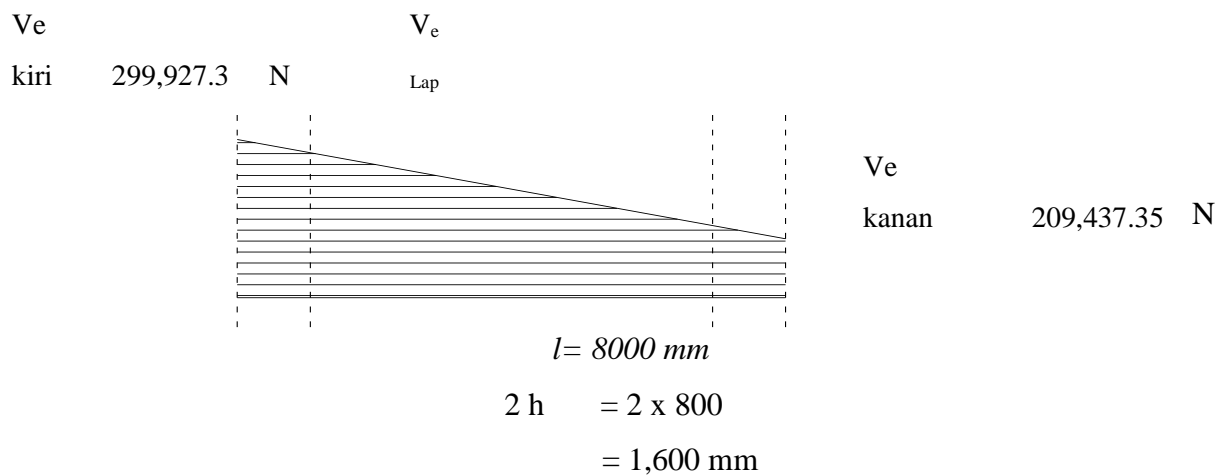
E. Tulangan Geser Didaerah Luar Sendi Plastis

$$h = 600 \text{ mm} \quad 2h = 1,200 \text{ mm} \quad f_c = 30.0 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$l = 3,800 \text{ mm} \quad d = 734.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_e \text{ kiri} = 299,927.3 \text{ N} \quad b_w = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_e \text{ kanan} = 209,437.35 \text{ N}$$



Menghitung Nilai V_e lap menggunakan persamaan segitiga sebagai berikut:

$$\frac{l-2h}{l} = \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{V_e \text{ kiri} - V_e \text{ kanan}}$$

$$V_e \text{ lap} = \frac{(3.800 - 1,200) \times (149.618,8 - 123.109,10)}{3.800} + 123.109,10$$

$$= 141.247,35 \text{ N}$$

$$V_c = 0.17 \times \lambda \times f_c \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.17 \times \lambda \times 30.0 \times 300 \times 734.50$$

$$= 205.174,1 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_e \text{ lap}}{\phi} - V_c$$

$$= \frac{141.247,3}{0.75} - 205.174,1$$

$$= 16.844,33 \text{ N}$$

$$V_{s \text{ max}} = 0.66 \times f_c \times b_w \times d$$

$$= 0.66 \times 30.0 \times 300 \times 734.50$$

$$= 796.558,4 \text{ N}$$

$$V_s \text{ dipakai} = 16.844,33 \text{ N}$$

Dipakai sengkang 2 kaki D 10 = A_v 157 mm

$$S = \frac{A_v \times f_y \times d}{V_s} = \frac{157 \times 280 \times 734.50}{16.844,33} = 1.916,88 \text{ mm}$$

Syarat jarak tulangan transversal pada daerah sendi plastis (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.6.4.6)

Sehingga dipakai sengkang : 2 kaki \emptyset 10 - 150

Kontrol Tulangan Transversal :

$$V_s \text{ Terpasang} = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} = \frac{157 \times 280 \times 734.5}{150}$$

$$= 215.257 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 205.174 + 215.257$$

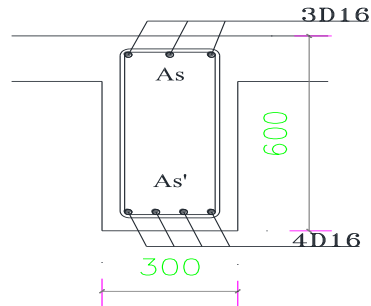
$$= 420.432 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0.75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0.75 \times 420.432 \text{ N}$$

$$= 315.323,7 \text{ N} > V_u = 141.247,349 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

Perhitungan Penulangan Torsi :



$$A_{cp} = 300 \times 600$$

$$= 180,000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_{cp} = 2 (300 + 600)$$

$$= 1,800 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi T_{nc} = \phi 0.083 \lambda \sqrt{f'c'} \left(\frac{A_{cp}}{P_{cp}} \right)^2 \quad \text{SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 22.7.4.1}$$

$$= 0.75 \cdot 0.083 \cdot 1 \cdot \sqrt{30} \left(\frac{32.400.000.000}{1.800,00} \right)^2$$

$$= 6.137.231,26 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 6,14 \text{ KNm} < T_u = 1.50 \text{ KNm}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas T_{nc} lebih besar, maka tidak diperlukan tulangan torsi

Balok	Tulangan Transversal									
	Dalam Sendi Plastis					Luar Sendi Plastis				
B1 30 x 60	4	Ø	10	-	150	2	Ø	10	-	150

Panjang penyalurann tulangan balok induk :

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tarik

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3:

Data - data Parameter :

$$db = 25 \text{ mm} \quad \Psi_t = 1.0 \quad \lambda = 1.0$$

$$f_c = 30 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_e = 1.0$$

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa} \quad \Psi_s = 0.8$$

$$cb = \text{Deck} + D \text{ tul Geser} + 0,5 D \text{ tul Utama} \\ = 40 + 10 + 8 = 58 \text{ mm}$$

$$K_{tr} = 0 \text{ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3)}$$

$$(cb + k_{tr})/db = \frac{65.5+0}{25.00} = 2.62 > 2.5 \text{ diambil} = 2.5$$

$$l_d = \frac{f_y}{1.1 \sqrt{\lambda} f_v} \times \frac{\varphi_t \varphi_e \varphi_s}{(cb+k_{tr})/db} \\ = \frac{420}{6.024} \times \frac{1 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.8}{2.5} \times 2.5 = 356,9159357 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{d \text{ min}} = 300 \text{ mm (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.1)}$$

maka dipakai: 400 mm

Panjang penyaluran tulangan kondisi tekan :

Untuk tulangan ulir kondisi tekan dihitung berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9 :

$$l_{dc \ 1} = \frac{0.24 \times f_y \times \varphi_e \times db}{\lambda \sqrt{x} f_c} = \frac{0.24 \times 420 \times 1 \times 25}{1.0 \times \sqrt{30}} = 460 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{dc \ 2} = 0.043 \times 420 \times 16 \\ = 288,96 \text{ mm}$$

$l_{dc \text{ min}} = 200 \text{ mm}$ (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.9.1)

dipakai: 400 mm

Panjang Kait :

Panjang penyaluran dibutuhkan oleh kait menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.3.1 dapat dihitung untuk kait 90° sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned} L_{dh} &= \left(\frac{0,24 \times \Psi_e \times f_y}{\lambda \times \sqrt{f_c'}} \right) \times db \\ &= \frac{0,24 \times 1,0 \times 420}{1,0 \times \sqrt{30}} \times 16 \\ &= 294,455 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

maka dipakai l_{dh} : 300 mm

Persyaratan mengenai kait ada dalam SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.3.1 yaitu :

4. Batang tulangan D10-D16 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 6db
5. Batang tulangan D19, D22 dan D25, bengkokan 90° ditambah perpanjangan 12db
6. Batang tulangan D25 dan yang lebih kecil, bengkokan 135° ditambah perpanjangan 6db

Sehingga karena tulangan yang dipakai yaitu D25, maka panjang bengkokan :

$$\begin{aligned} 12 \text{ db} &= 12 \times 26 \\ &= 192 \text{ mm} \\ &= 270 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

4.7 Penulangan Kolom K1 (900 x 900)

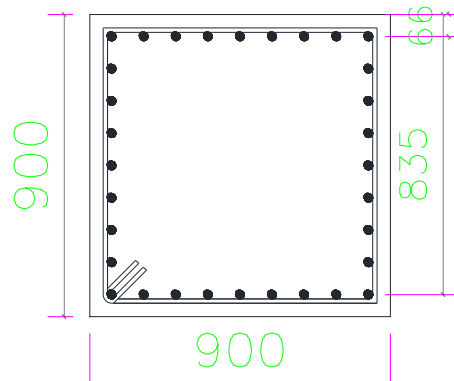
4.7.1 Desain Penulangan Longitudinal Kolom K1 900 x 900

Data- data perencanaan :

- Lebar Kolom (bw) = 900 mm
- Tinggi Balok (h) = 900 mm
- Selimut Beton (sb) = 40 mm
- Mutu Beton f_c' = 30 Mpa $\rightarrow \beta_1 = 0,85$
- f_y ulir = 420 Mpa
- f_y ulir sengkang = 280 Mpa
- Modulus Elastisitas Baja (E_s) = 200000 Mpa
- Diameter Tul. Longitudinal = 25 mm
- Diameter Tul. Transversal = 13 mm
- Tinggi Lantai (h lantai) = 5000 mm
- Tinggi Balok (h balok) = 800 mm
- Tinggi Bersih Kolom(h_n) = h lantai – h balok
= 5000 mm – 800 mm
= 4200 mm

Direncanakan kolom dengan :

- $d = h \text{ kolom} - sb - d \text{ sengkang} - \frac{1}{2} d \text{ tulangan pokok}$
= 900 mm – 40 mm – 13 mm - $\frac{1}{2} \times 25 \text{ mm}$
= 835 mm
- $d' = h \text{ kolom} - d$
= 900 mm - 834,50 mm
= 66 mm



Gambar 4.94 Rencana Penulangan Kolom

Karena keempat sisi kolom dapat terkena pengaruh dari gaya, maka jumlah tulangan tiap sisi kolom harus sama (simetris). Maka dari itu dipilih formasi tulangan yang simetris (contoh : 16D25, 20D25, 24D25, 28D25, 32D25) lalu dikontrol rasio tulangannya (ρ_g) apakah masih memenuhi syarat 1% - 6%. Jika masih dalam range 1% - 6% perhitungan desain kolom dilanjutkan.

4.7.1.1 Kolom 32D25

- Luas penampang kolom (A_g) = b kolom x h kolom
 $= 900 \text{ mm} \times 900 \text{ mm}$
 $= 810000 \text{ mm}^2$
- Luas tulangan perlu (A_{st}) = n tulangan x $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2$
 $= 32 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (25 \text{ mm})^2$
 $= 15700 \text{ mm}^2$

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 .

- Rasio tul. Memanjang (ρ_g) = $\frac{A_{st}}{A_g}$
 $= \frac{15700 \text{ mm}^2}{810000 \text{ mm}^2}$
 $= 0,019$

Cek rasio tulangan memanjang (ρ_g):

$$0,01 A_g < \rho_g < 0,6 A_g \text{ (OK)}$$

$$0,01 A_g < 0,019 < 0,6 A_g \text{ (OK)}$$

- Perhitungan luas tulangan (As) tiap baris :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 1 (As 1)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 9 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 2 (As 1)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 3 (As 3)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 4 (As 4)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 5 (As 5)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 6 (As 6)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 7 (As 7)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 8 (As 8)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas tul. baris 9 (As 9)} &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \\ &= 9 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times (32 \text{ mm})^2 \\ &= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

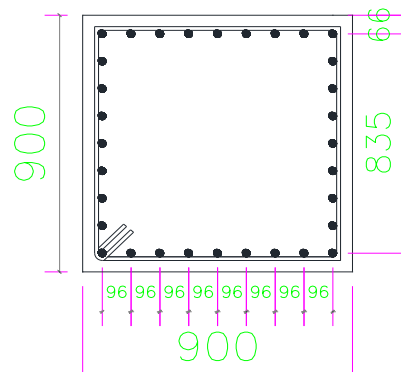
- Perhitungan jarak antar tulangan (x):

$$x = \frac{\text{Jarak antar tulangan tepi}}{n \text{ tulangan yg ditinjau} - 1}$$

$$x = \frac{h - 2d'}{n \text{ tulangan yg ditinjau} - 1}$$

$$x = \frac{900 \text{ mm} - 2(66 \text{ mm})}{9 - 1}$$

$$x = 96 \text{ mm}$$



Gambar 4.95 Jarak Antar Tulangan

a) Kondisi Sentris

Beban Sentris (P_o) :

$$\begin{aligned} P_o &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times (A_g - A_{st}) + f_y \times A_{st} \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \times (810000 - 15700) + 420 \times 15700 \\ &= 26848650 \text{ N} \\ &= 26848,65 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_n &= 0,8 \times P_o \\ &= 0,8 \times 26848,65 \text{ kN} \\ &= 21478,92 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi P_n &= 0,65 \times P_n \\ &= 0,65 \times 21478,92 \text{ kN} \\ &= 13961,298 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

b) Kondisi Seimbang

$$F_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y}$$

$$= \frac{600 \times 835}{600 + 420}$$

$$= 490,882 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ab} = \text{cb} \times \beta_1$$

$$= 490,882 \times 0,85$$

$$= 417,250 \text{ mm}$$

▪ **Menghitung regangan tulangan Kondisi Seimbang**

(cb) :

$$e_y = \frac{fy}{E_s} = \frac{400}{200000} = 0,0021$$

$$e's1 = \frac{cb-d'}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{490,882-66}{490,882} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00260 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir)}$$

$$e's2 = \frac{cb-(d'+x)}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{490,882-(66+96)}{490,882} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00201 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$e's3 = \frac{cb-(d'+2x)}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{490,882-(66+2 \times 96)}{490,882} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00142 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$e's4 = \frac{cb-(d'+3x)}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{490,882-(66+3 \times 96)}{490,882} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00084 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$e's5 = \frac{(d'+4x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{(66+4 \times 96)-490,882}{490,882} \times 0,003$$

$$= -0,00020 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$e's6 = \frac{(d'+5x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{(66+5 \times 96)-490,882}{490,882} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00030 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's7 &= \frac{(d'+6x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{(66+6 \times 96)-490,882}{490,882} \times 0,003 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,00093 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's8 &= \frac{(d'+7x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{(66+7 \times 96)-490,882}{490,882} \times 0,003 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,00150 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's9 &= \frac{(d'+8x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{(66+8 \times 96)-490,882}{490,882} \times 0,003 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0021 = e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fy ulir)}$$

▪ **Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan :**

$$\begin{aligned} fs'1 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'2 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'3 &= e's3 \times E_s \\ &= 0,00142 \times 200000 \\ &= 284,955 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'4 &= e's4 \times E_s \\ &= 0,00084 \times 200000 \\ &= 167,463 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'5 &= e's5 \times E_s \\ &= -0,00020 \times 200000 \\ &= -49,970 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'6 &= e's6 \times E_s \\ &= 0,00030 \times 200000 \\ &= 67,522 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$fs'7 = e's7 \times E_s$$

$$= 0,00093 \times 200000$$

$$= 185,015 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_s'8 = e's8 \times E_s$$

$$= 0,00150 \times 200000$$

$$= 302,507 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_s'9 = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

▪ **Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :**

$$N_{Cc} = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a_b \times b$$

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \text{ N/mm}^2 \times 417,250 \text{ mm} \times 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 9575887,50 \text{ N}$$

$$= 9575,888 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{C1} = A_{s1} \times f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 1854562,2 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1854,562 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{C2} = A_{s2} \times f_s'2$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{C3} = A_{s3} \times f_s'3$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 284,955 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 279612,155 \text{ N}$$

$$= 279,612 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{C4} = A_{s4} \times f_s'4$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 167,463 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 164322,630 \text{ N}$$

$$= 164,323 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{T1} = A_{s5} \times f_s'5$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times (-49,970) \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= -49033,104 \text{ N}$$

$$= -49,033 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NT2} &= A_s 6 \times f_s'6 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 67,522 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 66256,422 \text{ N} \\ &= 66,256 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NT3} &= A_s 7 \times f_s'7 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 185,015 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 181545,948 \text{ N} \\ &= 181,546 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NT4} &= A_s 8 \times f_s'8 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 302,507 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 296835,474 \text{ N} \\ &= 296,835 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NT5} &= A_s 9 \times f_s'9 \\ &= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 1854562,2 \text{ N} \\ &= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap $h/2$:**

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{Cc} &= h/2 - (ab/2) \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - (417,25 \text{ mm}/2) \\ &= 241,375 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{C1} &= h/2 - d' \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} \\ &= 384 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{C2} &= h/2 - d' - x \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - 96,125 \text{ mm} \\ &= 288,375 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_{C3} = h/2 - d' - 2x$$

$$= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (2 \times 96,125 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC4} = h/2 - d' - 3x$$

$$= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (3 \times 96,125 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT1} = d' + (4x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (4 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT2} = d' + (5x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (5 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT3} = d' + (6x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (6 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT4} = d' + (7x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (7 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 288,375 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT5} = d' + (8x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (8 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 384 \text{ mm}$$

▪ **Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\text{Pnb} = \text{NCc} + \text{NC1} + \text{NC2} + \text{NC3} + \text{NC4} - \text{NT1}$$

$$- \text{NT2} - \text{NT3} - \text{NT4} - \text{NT5}$$

$$= 9575,888 \text{ kN} + 1854,562 \text{ kN} + 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$+ 279,612 \text{ kN} + 164,323 \text{ kN} - (-49,033 \text{ kN})$$

$$- 66,256 \text{ kN} - 181,546 \text{ kN} - 296,835 \text{ kN} -$$

$$1854,562 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 9936,343 \text{ kN}$$

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▪ **Menghitung ΦP_{nb} pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi P_{nb} &= 0,65 \times P_{nb} \\ &= 0,65 \times 9936,343 \text{ kN} \\ &= 6458,623 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung momen nominal (M_{nb}) pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned}MC_c &= NC_c \times ZC_c \\ &= 9575,888 \text{ kN} \times 241,375 \text{ mm} \\ &= 2311379,845 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 2311,379 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}MC_1 &= NC_1 \times ZC_1 \\ &= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm} \\ &= 713079,281 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 713,079 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}MC_2 &= NC_2 \times ZC_2 \\ &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm} \\ &= 118846,567 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 118,847 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}MC_3 &= NC_3 \times ZC_3 \\ &= 279,612 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm} \\ &= 53755,437 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 53,755 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}MC_4 &= NC_4 \times ZC_4 \\ &= 164,323 \text{ kN} \times 96,125 \text{ mm} \\ &= 15795,513 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 15,795 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}MT_1 &= NT_1 \times ZT_1 \\ &= -49,033 \text{ kN} \times 0 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 0 \text{ kNm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{MT2} &= \text{NT2} \times \text{ZT2} \\
&= 66,256 \text{ kN} \times 96,125 \text{ mm} \\
&= 6368,899 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 6,369 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{MT3} &= \text{NT3} \times \text{ZT3} \\
&= 181,546 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm} \\
&= 34902,209 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 34,902 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{MT4} &= \text{NT4} \times \text{ZT4} \\
&= 296,835 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm} \\
&= 85599,929 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 85,599 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{MT5} &= \text{NT5} \times \text{ZT5} \\
&= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm} \\
&= 713079,281 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 713,079 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Mn total} &= \text{MCc} + \text{MC1} + \text{MC2} + \text{MC3} + \text{MC4} + \text{MT1} \\
&\quad + \text{MT2} + \text{MT3} + \text{MT4} + \text{MT5} \\
&= 2311,380 \text{ kNm} + 713,079 \text{ kNm} + 118,847 \\
&\quad \text{kNm} + 53,755 \text{ kNm} + 15,795 \text{ kNm} + 0 \\
&\quad \text{kNm} + 6,369 \text{ kNm} + 34,902 \text{ kNm} + 85,599 \\
&\quad \text{kNm} + 713,079 \text{ kNm} \\
&= 4052,807 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi \text{Mnb} &= 0,65 \times \text{Mnb} \\
&= 0,65 \times 4052,807 \text{ kNm} \\
&= 2634,325 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{eb} &= \frac{\text{Mnb}}{\text{Pnb}} \\
&= \frac{4052,807}{9936,343} \\
&= 0,408 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 408 \text{ mm}$$

c) Kondisi Seimbang 1,25

$$f_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$1,25f_y = 1,25 \times 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 525 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$c_b = \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y}$$

$$= \frac{600 \times 834}{600 + 525}$$

$$= 445,067 \text{ mm}$$

$$a_b = c_b \times \beta_1$$

$$= 445,067 \times 0,85$$

$$= 378,307 \text{ mm}$$

▪ **Menghitung regangan tulangan Kondisi Seimbang**

(c_b) :

$$e_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{525}{200000} = 0,00263$$

$$e's_1 = \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{445,067 - 66}{445,067} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00256 < e_y = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$e's_2 = \frac{c_b - (d' + x)}{c_b} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{445,067 - (66 + 96)}{445,067} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00191 < e_y = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$e's_3 = \frac{c_b - (d' + 2x)}{c_b} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{445,067 - (66 + 2 \times 96)}{445,067} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00126 < e_y = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$e's_4 = \frac{c_b - (d' + 3x)}{c_b} \times e_c$$

$$= \frac{445,067 - (66 + 3 \times 96)}{445,067} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00061 < e_y = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's5 &= \frac{(d'+4x)-cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{(66+4 \times 96)-445,067}{445,067} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00003 < ey = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai fs')} \\
e's6 &= \frac{(d'+5x)-cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{(66+5 \times 96)-445,067}{445,067} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00070 < ey = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai fs')} \\
e's7 &= \frac{(d'+6x)-cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{(66+6 \times 96)-445,067}{445,067} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00130 < ey = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai fs')} \\
e's8 &= \frac{(d'+7x)-cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{(66+7 \times 96)-445,067}{445,067} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00200 < ey = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai fs')} \\
e's9 &= \frac{(d'+8x)-cb}{cb} \times ec \\
&= \frac{(66+8 \times 96)-445,067}{445,067} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00263 = ey = 0,00263 \text{ (dipakai fy ulir)}
\end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan :**

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'1 &= fy \text{ ulir} \\
&= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\
fs'2 &= e's2 \times Es \\
&= 0,00191 \times 200000 \\
&= 382,111 \text{ Mpa} \\
fs'3 &= e's3 \times Es \\
&= 0,00126 \times 200000 \\
&= 252,524 \text{ Mpa} \\
fs'4 &= e's4 \times Es \\
&= 0,00061 \times 200000 \\
&= 122,937 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'5 &= e's5 \times Es \\ &= 0,00003 \times 200000 \\ &= 6,651 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'6 &= e's6 \times Es \\ &= 0,00070 \times 200000 \\ &= 136,238 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'7 &= e's7 \times Es \\ &= 0,0013 \times 200000 \\ &= 265,825 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'8 &= e's8 \times Es \\ &= 0,0020 \times 200000 \\ &= 395,413 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} fs'9 &= fy \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :**

$$\begin{aligned} NCc &= 0,85 \times fc' \times ab \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \text{ N/mm}^2 \times 378,307 \text{ mm} \times 900 \text{ mm} \\ &= 8682138 \text{ N} \\ &= 8682,138 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NC1 &= As 1 \times fs'1 \\ &= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 1854562,5 \text{ N} \\ &= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NC2 &= As 2 \times fs'2 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 382,111 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 374946,707 \text{ N} \\ &= 374,947 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} NC3 &= As 3 \times fs'3 \\ &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 252,524 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 247789,142 \text{ N} \\ &= 247,789 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NC4} &= A_s 4 \times f_s'4 \\
 &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 122,937 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 &= 120631,577 \text{ N} \\
 &= 120,632 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT1} &= A_s 5 \times f_s'5 \\
 &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 6,651 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 &= 6525,899 \text{ N} \\
 &= 6,526 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT2} &= A_s 6 \times f_s'6 \\
 &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 136,238 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 &= 133683,554 \text{ N} \\
 &= 133,684 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT3} &= A_s 7 \times f_s'7 \\
 &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 265,825 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 &= 260841,119 \text{ N} \\
 &= 260,841 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT4} &= A_s 8 \times f_s'8 \\
 &= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 395,413 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 &= 387998,685 \text{ N} \\
 &= 387,999 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{NT5} &= A_s 9 \times f_s'9 \\
 &= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 &= 1854562,50 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1854,563 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

▪ Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap $h/2$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{Cc} &= h/2 - (ab/2) \\
 &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - (378,307 \text{ mm}/2) \\
 &= 260,847 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_{C1} = h/2 - d'$$

$$= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 384 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC2} = h/2 - d' - x$$

$$= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 288,375 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC3} = h/2 - d' - 2x$$

$$= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (2 \times 96,125 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZC4} = h/2 - d' - 3x$$

$$= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (3 \times 96,125 \text{ mm})$$

$$= 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT1} = d' + (4x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (4 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT2} = d' + (5x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (5 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT3} = d' + (6x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (6 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT4} = d' + (7x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (7 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 288,375 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT5} = d' + (8x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (8 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 384 \text{ mm}$$

- **Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{nb} &= N_{Cc} + N_{C1} + N_{C2} + N_{C3} + N_{C4} - N_{T1} \\
 &\quad - N_{T2} - N_{T3} - N_{T4} - N_{T5} \\
 &= 8682,138 \text{ kN} + 1854,562 \text{ kN} + 374,947 \text{ kN} \\
 &\quad + 247,789 \text{ kN} + 120,632 \text{ kN} - 6,526 \text{ kN} \\
 &\quad - 133,684 \text{ kN} - 260,841 \text{ kN} - 387,999 \text{ kN} \\
 &\quad - 1854,562 \text{ kN} \\
 &= 8636,456 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Menghitung ΦP_{nb} pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi P_{nb} &= 0,65 \times P_{nb} \\
 &= 0,65 \times 8636,456 \text{ kN} \\
 &= 5613,696 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

- **Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{Cc} &= N_{Cc} \times Z_{Cc} \\
 &= 8636,456 \text{ kN} \times 260,847 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 2264706,757 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 2264,707 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{C1} &= N_{C1} \times Z_{C1} \\
 &= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 713079,281 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 713,079 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{C2} &= N_{C2} \times Z_{C2} \\
 &= 374,947 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 108125,257 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 108,125 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{C3} &= N_{C3} \times Z_{C3} \\
 &= 247,789 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 47637,463 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 47,637 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{C4} = N_{C4} \times Z_{C4}$$

$$= 120,632 \text{ kN} \times 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 11595,710 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 11,596 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT1} = \text{NT1} \times \text{ZT1}$$

$$= 6,526 \text{ kN} \times 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 0 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT2} = \text{NT2} \times \text{ZT2}$$

$$= 133,684 \text{ kN} \times 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 12850,332 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 12,850 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT3} = \text{NT3} \times \text{ZT3}$$

$$= 260,841 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 50146,705 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 50,147 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT4} = \text{NT4} \times \text{ZT4}$$

$$= 387,999 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 111889,121 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 111,889 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT5} = \text{NT5} \times \text{ZT5}$$

$$= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 713079,281 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 713,079 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Mn total} = \text{MCc} + \text{MC1} + \text{MC2} + \text{MC3} + \text{MC4} + \text{MT1}$$

$$+ \text{MT2} + \text{MT3} + \text{MT4} + \text{MT5}$$

$$= 2264,707 \text{ kNm} + 864,29 \text{ kNm} + 713,079$$

$$\text{kNm} + 108,125 \text{ kNm} + 47,637 \text{ kNm} + 11,596$$

$$\text{kNm} + 0 \text{ kNm} + 12,850 \text{ kNm} + 50,147 \text{ kNm}$$

$$+ 111,889 \text{ kNm} + 713,079 \text{ kNm}$$

$$= 4033,110 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0,65 \times M_{nb} \\
&= 0,65 \times 4052,807 \text{ kNm} \\
&= 2621,521 \text{ kNm} \\
e_b &= \frac{M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\
&= \frac{4033,110}{8636,456} \\
&= 0,467 \text{ m} \\
&= 467 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

d) Kondisi Patah Desak ($c > c_b$)

$$\begin{aligned}
F_y &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\
c_b &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y} \\
&= \frac{600 \times 835}{600 + 420} \\
&= 490,882 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Karena kondisi patah desak $c > c_b$, maka digunakan nilai c sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
c &= 520 \text{ mm} \\
a_b &= c_b \times \beta_1 \\
&= 520 \times 0,85 \\
&= 442 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung regangan tulangan Kondisi Seimbang (c_b) :**

$$\begin{aligned}
e_y &= \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{400}{200000} = 0,0021 \\
e's_1 &= \frac{c_b - d'}{c_b} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{442 - 66}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00262 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir)} \\
e's_2 &= \frac{c_b - (d' + x)}{c_b} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{442 - (66 + 96)}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00207 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_s')
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's3 &= \frac{cb-(d'+2x)}{cb} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{442-(66+2 \times 96)}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00151 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's4 &= \frac{cb-(d'+3x)}{cb} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{442-(66+3 \times 96)}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00096 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's5 &= \frac{(d'+4x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{(66+4 \times 96)-442}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= -0,00040 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's6 &= \frac{(d'+5x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{(66+5 \times 96)-442}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00020 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's7 &= \frac{(d'+6x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{(66+6 \times 96)-442}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00070 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's8 &= \frac{(d'+7x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{(66+7 \times 96)-442}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00130 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e's9 &= \frac{(d'+8x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
&= \frac{(66+8 \times 96)-442}{442} \times 0,003 \\
&= 0,00181 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}
\end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan :**

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'1 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
&= 420 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'2 &= e's2 \times E_s \\
&= 0,00151 \times 200000 \\
&= 549
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 302,596 \text{ Mpa} \\
fs'3 &= e's3 \times Es \\
&= 0,00151 \times 200000 \\
&= 302,596 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'4 &= e's4 \times Es \\
&= 0,00096 \times 200000 \\
&= 191,683 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'5 &= e's5 \times Es \\
&= -0,00040 \times 200000 \\
&= -80,769 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'6 &= e's6 \times Es \\
&= 0,00015 \times 200000 \\
&= 30,144 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'7 &= e's7 \times Es \\
&= 0,00071 \times 200000 \\
&= 141,058 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'8 &= e's8 \times Es \\
&= 0,00126 \times 200000 \\
&= 251,971 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
fs'9 &= e's9 \times Es \\
&= 0,00181 \times 200000 \\
&= 362,885 \text{ Mpa}
\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :

$$\begin{aligned}
NCc &= 0,85 \times fc' \times ab \times b \\
&= 0,85 \times 30 \text{ N/mm}^2 \times 442 \text{ mm} \times 900 \text{ mm} \\
&= 10143900 \text{ N} \\
&= 10143,90 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
NC1 &= As \ 1 \times fy \ \text{ulir} \\
&= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 1854562,2 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 1854,562 \text{ kN}$$

NC2 = $A_s 2 \times f_s^2$
= $981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$
= 412125 N
= 412,125 kN

NC3 = $A_s 3 \times f_s^3$
= $981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 302,596 \text{ N/mm}^2$
= 296922,476 N
= 296,922 kN

NC4 = $A_s 4 \times f_s^4$
= $981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 191,683 \text{ N/mm}^2$
= 188088,642 N
= 188,089 kN

NT1 = $A_s 5 \times f_s^5$
= $981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times (-80,769) \text{ N/mm}^2$
= -79254,808 N
= -79,255 kN

NT2 = $A_s 6 \times f_s^6$
= $981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 30,144 \text{ N/mm}^2$
= 29579,026 N
= 29,579 kN

NT3 = $A_s 7 \times f_s^7$
= $981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 141,058 \text{ N/mm}^2$
= 138412,861 N
= 138,413 kN

NT4 = $A_s 8 \times f_s^8$
= $981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 251,971 \text{ N/mm}^2$
= 247246,695 N
= 247,247 kN

NT5 = $A_s 9 \times f_s^9$
= $4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 362,885 \text{ N/mm}^2$

$$= 1602362,380 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1602,362 \text{ kN}$$

- Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap $h/2$:

$$\begin{aligned} ZC_c &= h/2 - (ab/2) \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - (442 \text{ mm}/2) \\ &= 241,375 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZC_1 &= h/2 - d' \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} \\ &= 384 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZC_2 &= h/2 - d' - x \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - 96,125 \text{ mm} \\ &= 288,375 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZC_3 &= h/2 - d' - 2x \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (2 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) \\ &= 192,250 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZC_4 &= h/2 - d' - 3x \\ &= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (3 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) \\ &= 96,125 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT_1 &= d' + (4x) - h/2 \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + (4 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2) \\ &= 0 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT_2 &= d' + (5x) - h/2 \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + (5 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2) \\ &= 96,125 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT_3 &= d' + (6x) - h/2 \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + (6 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT4 &= d' + (7x) - \frac{h}{2} \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + (7 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - \left(\frac{900 \text{ mm}}{2}\right) \\ &= 288,375 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ZT5 &= d' + (8x) - \frac{h}{2} \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + (8 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - \left(\frac{900 \text{ mm}}{2}\right) \\ &= 384 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned} Pnb &= NCc + NC1 + NC2 + NC3 + NC4 - NT1 \\ &\quad - NT2 - NT3 - NT4 - NT5 \\ &= 10143,900 \text{ kN} + 1854,562 \text{ kN} + 412,125 \\ &\quad \text{kN} + 296,922 \text{ kN} + 188,089 \text{ kN} - (-79,255 \\ &\quad \text{kN}) - 29,579 \text{ kN} - 138,413 \text{ kN} - 247,247 \text{ kN} \\ &\quad - 1602,362 \text{ kN} \\ &= 10957,252 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung ΦPnb pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi Pnb &= 0,65 \times Pnb \\ &= 0,65 \times 10957,252 \text{ kN} \\ &= 7122,214 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned} MCc &= NCc \times ZCc \\ &= 10143,900 \text{ kN} \times 229 \text{ mm} \\ &= 2322953,10 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 2322,953 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} MC1 &= NC1 \times ZC1 \\ &= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm} \\ &= 713079,281 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 713,079 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$MC2 = NC2 \times ZC2$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 118846,567 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 118,847 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MC3} = \text{NC3} \times \text{ZC3}$$

$$= 296,922 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 57083,346 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 57,083 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MC4} = \text{NC4} \times \text{ZC4}$$

$$= 188,089 \text{ kN} \times 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 18080,021 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 18,080 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT1} = \text{NT1} \times \text{ZT1}$$

$$= -79,255 \text{ kN} \times 0 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 0 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 0 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT2} = \text{NT2} \times \text{ZT2}$$

$$= 29,579 \text{ kN} \times 96,125 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 2843,284 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 2,843 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT3} = \text{NT3} \times \text{ZT3}$$

$$= 138,413 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 26609,872 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 26,609 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT4} = \text{NT4} \times \text{ZT4}$$

$$= 247,247 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 71299,766 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 71,299 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MT5} = \text{NT5} \times \text{ZT5}$$

$$= 1602,362 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 616108,335 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 616,108 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
M_n \text{ total} &= MC_c + MC_1 + MC_2 + MC_3 + MC_4 + MT_1 \\
&\quad + MT_2 + MT_3 + MT_4 + MT_5 \\
&= 2322,953 \text{ kNm} + 713,079 \text{ kNm} + 118,847 \\
&\quad \text{kNm} + 57,083 \text{ kNm} + 18,080 \text{ kNm} + 0 \\
&\quad \text{kNm} + 2,843 \text{ kNm} + 26,609 \text{ kNm} + 71,299 \\
&\quad \text{kNm} + 616,108 \text{ kNm} \\
&= 3946,904 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0,65 \times M_{nb} \\
&= 0,65 \times 4052,807 \text{ kNm} \\
&= 2565,487 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e_b &= \frac{M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\
&= \frac{3946,904}{100957,252} \\
&= 0,360 \text{ m} \\
&= 360 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

e) Kondisi Patah Tarik ($c < c_b$)

$$F_y = 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c_b &= \frac{600 \times d}{600 + f_y} \\
&= \frac{600 \times 835}{600 + 420} \\
&= 490,882 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Karena kondisi patah desak $c < c_b$, maka digunakan nilai c sebagai berikut :

$$c = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ab &= c \times \beta_1 \\
&= 300 \times 0,85 \\
&= 255 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung regangan tulangan Kondisi Seimbang (cb) :**

$$e_y = \frac{f_y}{E_s} = \frac{400}{200000} = 0,0021$$

$$e's_1 = \frac{cb-d'}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{300-66}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00235 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fy ulir)}$$

$$e's2 = \frac{cb-(d'+x)}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{300-(66+96)}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00138 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}$$

$$e's3 = \frac{cb-(d'+2x)}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{300-(66+2 \times 96)}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00042 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}$$

$$e's4 = \frac{cb-(d'+3x)}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{300-(66+3 \times 96)}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= -0,00054 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}$$

$$e's5 = \frac{(d'+4x)-cb}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{(66+4 \times 96)-300}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00150 < e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fs')}$$

$$e's6 = \frac{(d'+5x)-cb}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{(66+5 \times 96)-300}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00250 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fy ulir)}$$

$$e's7 = \frac{(d'+6x)-cb}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{(66+6 \times 96)-300}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00342 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fy ulir)}$$

$$e's8 = \frac{(d'+7x)-cb}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{(66+7 \times 96)-300}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00440 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai fy ulir)}$$

$$e's9 = \frac{(d'+8x)-cb}{cb} \times ec$$

$$= \frac{(66+8 \times 96)-300}{300} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,00535 = e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir)}$$

▪ **Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan :**

$$\begin{aligned} f_s'1 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'2 &= e's2 \times E_s \\ &= 0,00138 \times 200000 \\ &= 276,750 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'3 &= e's3 \times E_s \\ &= 0,00042 \times 200000 \\ &= 84,50 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'4 &= e's4 \times E_s \\ &= -0,00054 \times 200000 \\ &= -107,750 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'5 &= e's5 \times E_s \\ &= 0,00150 \times 200000 \\ &= 300 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'6 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'7 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'8 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_s'9 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &= 420 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :**

$$\begin{aligned} N_{Cc} &= 0,85 \times f_c' \times a_b \times b \\ &= 0,85 \times 30 \text{ N/mm}^2 \times 255 \text{ mm} \times 900 \text{ mm} \\ &= 5852250 \text{ N} \\ &= 5852,250 \text{ kN} \\ N_{C1} &= A_s 1 \times f_y \text{ ulir} \\ &557 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 1854562,2 \text{ N} \\
&= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NC2} &= A_s 2 \times f_s' 2 \\
&= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 276,750 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 271560,938 \text{ N} \\
&= 271,561 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NC3} &= A_s 3 \times f_s' 3 \\
&= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 84,50 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 82915,625 \text{ N} \\
&= 82,916 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NC4} &= A_s 4 \times f_s' 4 \\
&= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times (-107,750) \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= -105729,688 \text{ N} \\
&= -105,730 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NT1} &= A_s 5 \times f_s' 5 \\
&= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 300) \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 294375 \text{ N} \\
&= 294,375 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NT2} &= A_s 6 \times f_s' 6 \\
&= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 412125 \text{ N} \\
&= 412,125 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NT3} &= A_s 7 \times f_s' 7 \\
&= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 412125 \text{ N} \\
&= 412,125 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NT4} &= A_s 8 \times f_s' 8 \\
&= 412125 \text{ N} \\
&= 412,125 \text{ kN} \\
\text{NT5} &= A_s 9 \times f_s' 9
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 1854562,2 \text{ N} \\
&= 1854,562 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap $h/2$:**

$$\begin{aligned}
ZC_c &= h/2 - (ab/2) \\
&= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - (255 \text{ mm}/2) \\
&= 322,5 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ZC_1 &= h/2 - d' \\
&= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} \\
&= 384 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ZC_2 &= h/2 - d' - x \\
&= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - 96,125 \text{ mm} \\
&= 288,375 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ZC_3 &= h/2 - d' - 2x \\
&= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (2 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) \\
&= 192,250 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ZC_4 &= h/2 - d' - 3x \\
&= (900 \text{ mm}/2) - 66 \text{ mm} - (3 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) \\
&= 96,125 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ZT_1 &= d' + (4x) - h/2 \\
&= 66 \text{ mm} + (4 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2) \\
&= 0 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
ZT_2 &= d' + (5x) - h/2 \\
&= 66 \text{ mm} + (5 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2) \\
&= 96,125 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$ZT_3 = d' + (6x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (6 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 192,250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT4} = d' + (7x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (7 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 288,375 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{ZT5} = d' + (8x) - h/2$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + (8 \times 96,125 \text{ mm}) - (900 \text{ mm}/2)$$

$$= 384 \text{ mm}$$

▪ **Menghitung Pnb pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\text{Pnb} = \text{NCc} + \text{NC1} + \text{NC2} + \text{NC3} + \text{NC4} - \text{NT1}$$

$$- \text{NT2} - \text{NT3} - \text{NT4} - \text{NT5}$$

$$= 5852,250 \text{ kN} + 1854,562 \text{ kN} + 271,561 \text{ kN}$$

$$+ 82,916 \text{ kN} + (-105,730 \text{ kN}) - 294,375 \text{ kN}$$

$$- 412,125 \text{ kN} - 412,125 \text{ kN} - 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$- 1854,562 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 5394,497 \text{ kN}$$

▪ **Menghitung ΦPnb pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\Phi\text{Pnb} = 0,65 \times \text{Pnb}$$

$$= 0,65 \times 5394,497 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 3506,423 \text{ kN}$$

▪ **Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\text{MCc} = \text{NCc} \times \text{ZCc}$$

$$= 5852,250 \text{ kN} \times 322,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 1887350,625 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 1887,351 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{MC1} = \text{NC1} \times \text{ZC1}$$

$$= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 713079,281 \text{ kNmm}$$

$$= 713,079 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{MC2} &= \text{NC2} \times \text{ZC2} \\
&= 271,561 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm} \\
&= 78311,385 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 78,311 \text{ kNm} \\
\text{MC3} &= \text{NC3} \times \text{ZC3} \\
&= 82,916 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm} \\
&= 15940,529 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 15,941 \text{ kNm} \\
\text{MC4} &= \text{NC4} \times \text{ZC4} \\
&= (-105,730 \text{ kN}) \times 96,125 \text{ mm} \\
&= -10163,266 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= -10,163 \text{ kNm} \\
\text{MT1} &= \text{NT1} \times \text{ZT1} \\
&= 294,375 \text{ kN} \times 0 \text{ mm} \\
&= 0 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 0 \text{ kNm} \\
\text{MT2} &= \text{NT2} \times \text{ZT2} \\
&= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 96,125 \text{ mm} \\
&= 39615,516 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 39,616 \text{ kNm} \\
\text{MT3} &= \text{NT3} \times \text{ZT3} \\
&= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 192,250 \text{ mm} \\
&= 79231,031 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 79,231 \text{ kNm} \\
\text{MT4} &= \text{NT4} \times \text{ZT4} \\
&= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 288,375 \text{ mm} \\
&= 118846,547 \text{ kNmm} \\
&= 118,847 \text{ kNm} \\
\text{MT5} &= \text{NT5} \times \text{ZT5} \\
&= 1854,562 \text{ kN} \times 384 \text{ mm} \\
&= 713079,281 \text{ kNmm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 713,079 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n \text{ total} &= M_{Cc} + M_{C1} + M_{C2} + M_{C3} + M_{C4} + M_{T1} \\ &\quad + M_{T2} + M_{T3} + M_{T4} + M_{T5} \\ &= 864,29 \text{ kNm} + 713,079 \text{ kNm} + 78,311 \\ &\quad \text{kNm} + 15,941 \text{ kNm} + (-10,163 \text{ kNm}) + 0 \\ &\quad \text{kNm} + 39,616 \text{ kNm} + 79,231 \text{ kNm} + \\ &\quad 118,847 \text{ kNm} + 713,079 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 3635,291 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi M_{nb} &= 0,65 \times M_{nb} \\ &= 0,65 \times 3635,291 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 2362,939 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_b &= \frac{M_{nb}}{P_{nb}} \\ &= \frac{3635,291}{5394,497} \\ &= 0,674 \text{ m} \\ &= 674 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

f) Kondisi Lentur Murni

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan tarik} = 13 \text{ D25} = 6378,125 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Tulangan tekan} = 13 \text{ D25} = 6378,125 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} d' &= h - s_b + D \cdot \text{sengkang} + \frac{1}{2} D \cdot \text{tulangan longitudinal} \\ &= 1700 - 40 \text{ mm} + 3,14 \text{ mm} + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \text{ mm} \\ &= 1644,36 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d &= h - d' \\ &= 1700 \text{ mm} - 1644,36 \text{ mm} \\ &= 55,6 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Dimisalkan garis netral (c) dihitung berdasarkan $d' < c < y_2$.

Maka garis netral dicari menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$C_c + C_s = T_s$$

$$(0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot a \cdot b) + A_s' \cdot f_s' = A_s \cdot f_y \text{ ulir}$$

Substitusi nilai f_s' :

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

$$\epsilon c = 0.003$$

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

$$f_s' = \left(\frac{c - d'}{c} \right) 0.003 \times 200000$$

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

$$(0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot a \cdot b) + A_s' \left(\frac{c-d'}{c} \right) = A_s \cdot f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$(0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot a \cdot b)c + 600 \cdot A_s' \cdot c - 600A_s' \cdot d' = A_s \cdot f_y \text{ ulir} \cdot c$$

Substitusi nilai $a = \beta_1 \cdot c$

$$(0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta_1 \cdot c \cdot b) c + 600 \cdot A_s' \cdot c - 600A_s' \cdot d' = A_s \cdot f_y \text{ ulir} \cdot c$$

$$(0,85 \cdot f_c' \cdot \beta_1 \cdot b) c^2 + 600 \cdot A_s' \cdot c - 600A_s' \cdot d' = A_s \cdot f_y \text{ ulir} \cdot c$$

$$(0,85 \cdot 30 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 900) c^2 + 600 \cdot 6378,125 \cdot c - 600 \cdot 6378,125 \cdot 55,6 = A_s \cdot f_y \text{ ulir} \cdot c$$

$$19507,5 c^2 + 3826875 c - 212927325 = 2678812,5c$$

$$19507,5 c^2 + 3826875 c - 2678812,5c - 212927325 = 2678812,5c$$

$$19507,5 c^2 + 1148062,5 c - 212927325 = 2678812,5c$$

$$a = 19507,5$$

$$b = 1148062,5$$

$$c = 212927325$$

Dengan menggunakan rumus ABC didapatkan nilai c

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

$$c = \frac{-1148062,5 \pm \sqrt{1318047503906,25 - 19507,50 \cdot -212927325}}{39015}$$

$$c+ = \frac{-1148062,5 + \sqrt{17932766673656,30}}{39015}$$

$$= 79.114 \text{ mm}$$

$$c- = \frac{-1148062,5 - \sqrt{17932766673656,30}}{39015}$$

$$= -137.967 \text{ mm}$$

Maka di pakai nilai $c = 79,114 \text{ mm}$

Cek asumsi $d' < c$:

$$d' < c$$

$$55,6 \text{ mm} < 79,114 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{OK})$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} a &= c \times \beta_1 \\ &= 79,114 \times 0,85 \\ &= 67,247 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung regangan tulangan Kondisi Seimbang**

(cb) :

$$e_y = \frac{fy}{Es} = \frac{400}{200000} = 0,0021$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's1 &= \frac{cb-d'}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{79,114-66}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,00052 < e_y = 0,0021 \quad (\text{dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's2 &= \frac{cb-(d'+x)}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{79,114-(66+96)}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,014064 > e_y = 0,0021 \quad (\text{dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's3 &= \frac{cb-(d'+2x)}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{79,114-(66+2 \times 96)}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,017709 > e_y = 0,0021 \quad (\text{dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's4 &= \frac{cb-(d'+3x)}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{79,114-(66+3 \times 96)}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,021354 > e_y = 0,0021 \quad (\text{dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e's5 &= \frac{(d'+4x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\ &= \frac{(66+4 \times 96)-79,114}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,014064 > e_y = 0,0021 \quad (\text{dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e's6 &= \frac{(d'+5x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{(66+5 \times 96)-79,114}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,017709 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e's7 &= \frac{(d'+6x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{(66+6 \times 96)-79,114}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,021354 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e's8 &= \frac{(d'+7x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{(66+7 \times 96)-79,114}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,024999 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e's9 &= \frac{(d'+8x)-cb}{cb} \times e_c \\
 &= \frac{(66+8 \times 96)-79,114}{79,114} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,028644 > e_y = 0,0021 \text{ (dipakai } f_y \text{ ulir)}
 \end{aligned}$$

▪ **Menghitung tegangan pada tulangan :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs'1 &= e's3 \times E_s \\
 &= 0,00052 \times 200000 \\
 &= 103,521 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs1 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs2 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs3 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs4 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs5 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 420 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 fs6 &= f_y \text{ ulir} \\
 &= 565
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_{s7} = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_{s8} = f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 420 \text{ Mpa}$$

▪ **Menghitung gaya tekan dan tarik :**

$$N_{Cc} = 0,85 \times f_c' \times a_b \times b$$

$$= 0,85 \times 30 \text{ N/mm}^2 \times 67,247 \text{ mm} \times 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 1543323,625 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1543,324 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{C1} = A_{s1} \times f_y \text{ ulir}$$

$$= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 103,521 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 455916,889 \text{ N}$$

$$= 455,917 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{T1} = A_{s2} \times f_s'2$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{T2} = A_{s3} \times f_s'3$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{T3} = A_{s4} \times f_s'4$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{T4} = A_{s5} \times f_s'5$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_{T5} = A_{s6} \times f_s'6$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{NT6} = A_s 7 \times f_s'7$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{NT7} = A_s 8 \times f_s'8$$

$$= 981,25 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 412125 \text{ N}$$

$$= 412,125 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{NT8} = A_s 9 \times f_s'9$$

$$= 4415,625 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$= 1854562,2 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1854,562 \text{ kN}$$

▪ **Menghitung jarak gaya terhadap $h/2$:**

$$ZC_c = c - d'$$

$$= 79,114 \text{ mm} - 66 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 13,614 \text{ mm}$$

$$ZC_1 = c - a/2$$

$$= 79,114 \text{ mm} - 33,624 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 45,491 \text{ mm}$$

$$ZT_1 = d' + x - c$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 82,511 \text{ mm}$$

$$ZT_2 = d' + 2x - c$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + 2 \times 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 178,636 \text{ mm}$$

$$ZT_3 = d' + 3x - c$$

$$= 66 \text{ mm} + 3 \times 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 274,761 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ZT4} &= d' + 4x - c \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + 4 \times 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm} \\ &= 370,886 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ZT5} &= d' + 5x - c \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + 5 \times 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm} \\ &= 467,011 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ZT6} &= d' + 6x - c \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + 6 \times 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm} \\ &= 563,136 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ZT7} &= d' + 7x - c \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + 7 \times 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm} \\ &= 659,261 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ZT8} &= d' + 8x - c \\ &= 66 \text{ mm} + 8 \times 96,125 \text{ mm} - 79,114 \text{ mm} \\ &= 755,386 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

- **Menghitung momen nominal (Mnb) pada kondisi seimbang :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MCc} &= \text{NCc} \times \text{ZCc} \\ &= 9575,888 \text{ kN} \times 13,614 \text{ mm} \\ &= 70206,971 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 70,207 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MC1} &= \text{NC1} \times \text{ZC1} \\ &= 455,917 \text{ kN} \times 45,491 \text{ mm} \\ &= 6207,022 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 6,207 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MT1} &= \text{NT1} \times \text{ZT1} \\ &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 82,511 \text{ mm} \\ &= 34004,692 \text{ kNmm} \\ &= 34,005 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MT2} &= \text{NT2} \times \text{ZT2} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 178,636 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 73620,208 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 73,620 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MT3} &= \text{NT3} \times \text{ZT3} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 274,761 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 113235,724 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 113,236 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MT4} &= \text{NT4} \times \text{ZT4} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 370,886 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 152851,239 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 152,851 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MT5} &= \text{NT5} \times \text{ZT5} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 467,011 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 192466,755 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 192,467 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MT6} &= \text{NT6} \times \text{ZT6} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 563,136 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 232082,270 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 232,082 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MT7} &= \text{NT7} \times \text{ZT7} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 659,261 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 271697,786 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 271,698 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{MT8} &= \text{NT8} \times \text{ZT8} \\
 &= 412,125 \text{ kN} \times 755,386 \text{ mm} \\
 &= 1400909,857 \text{ kNmm} \\
 &= 1400,910 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Mn total} &= \text{MCc} + \text{MC1} + \text{MT1} + \text{MT2} + \text{MT3} + \text{MT4} \\
 &\quad + \text{MT5} + \text{MT6} + \text{MT7} + \text{MT8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 70,207 \text{ kNm} + 6,207 \text{ kNm} + 34,005 \text{ kNm} + \\
&\quad 73,620 \text{ kNm} + 118,847 \text{ kNm} + 53,755 \text{ kNm} \\
&\quad + 113,236 \text{ kNm} + 152,851 \text{ kNm} + 192,467 \\
&\quad \text{kNm} + 232,082 \text{ kNm} + 271,698 \text{ kNm} + \\
&\quad 1400,910 \text{ kNm} \\
&= 2547,283 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi M_{nb} &= 0,65 \times M_{nb} \\
&= 0,65 \times 2547,283 \text{ kNm} \\
&= 1655,734 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

4.7.2 Perhitungan Pembesaran Momen Kolom K1 900 x 900

Data- data perencanaan :

- Lebar Kolom (bw) = 900 mm
- Tinggi Balok (h) = 900 mm
- Selimut Beton (sb) = 40 mm
- Mutu Beton f_c' = 30 Mpa $\rightarrow \beta_1 = 0,85$
- f_y ulir = 420 Mpa
- f_y ulir sengkang = 280 Mpa
- Modulus Elastisitas Baja (E_s) = 200000 Mpa
- Diameter Tul. Longitudinal = 25 mm
- Diameter Tul. Transversal = 13 mm
- Tinggi Lantai (h lantai) = 5000 mm
- Tinggi Balok (h balok) = 800 mm
- Tinggi Bersih Kolom(h_n) = 4200 mm
- P_u max = 3975650 N (analisa ETABS)
- Untuk Balok
 M_{pr} Balok = 299961462,813 Nmm
= 299,961 kNm

1. Perhitungan Kekakuan

Elastisitas Beton :

$$E_c = 4700\sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$E_c = 4700\sqrt{30}$$

$$E_c = 25742,960 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Inersia penampang utuh kolom :

$$\begin{aligned} I_g &= \frac{b \times h^3}{12} \\ &= \frac{900 \times 900^3}{12} \\ &= 54675000000 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Inersia penampang utuh balok 40 x 80 :

$$\begin{aligned} I_g &= \frac{b \times h^3}{12} \\ &= \frac{400 \times 900^3}{12} \\ &= 24300000000 \text{ mm}^4 \end{aligned}$$

Panjang Nominal Kolom :

$$L_n \text{ kolom} = 4200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Momen akibat kombinasi 1} = 1,4D = 518,20 \text{ Nm}$$

$$2 = 1,2D + 1,6L = 1510,90 \text{ Nm}$$

Jadi,

$$\beta d = \frac{1,4D}{1,4D + 1,6L} = \frac{518,20}{1510,90} = 0,343$$

$$\begin{aligned} EI_{\text{kolom}} &= \frac{0,7 \times E_c \times I_g}{1 + \beta d} \\ &= \frac{0,7 \times 25742,960 \times 54675000000}{1 + 0,343} \\ &= 733630852931215 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EI_{\text{Balok}} &= \frac{0,35 \times E_c \times I_g}{1 + \beta d} \\ &= \frac{0,35 \times 25742,960 \times 24300000000}{1 + 0,343} \\ &= 163029078429159 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. Menentukan Panjang Tekuk Kolom

Dianggap Portal tidak bergoyang, berdasarkan SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.6.4.4.3 maka diambil nilai faktor panjang efektif, k sebesar 1 jadi panjang tekuk kolom :

$$k_c = k \times L_n = 1 \times 4200 = 4200 \text{ mm}$$

3. Perhitungan Pembesaran Momen

$$\begin{aligned} EI_{\text{kolom}} &= \frac{0,4 \times E_c \times I_g}{1 + \beta_d} \\ &= \frac{0,4 \times 25742,960 \times 54675000000}{1 + 0,343} \\ &= 419217630246409 \text{ N/mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban kritis, } P_c &= \frac{\pi \times EI}{(k \times L_n)^2} \\ &= \frac{\pi \times 419217630246409}{(4200)^2} \\ &= 234741697,792 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2013 Pasal 10.10.6.4 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Faktor } C_m &= 0,6 + 0,4 \frac{M_1}{M_2} \\ &= 0,6 + 0,4 \frac{518,20}{1510,90} \\ &= 0,737 \end{aligned}$$

Faktor pembesaran momen (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 6.6.4.5.2) :

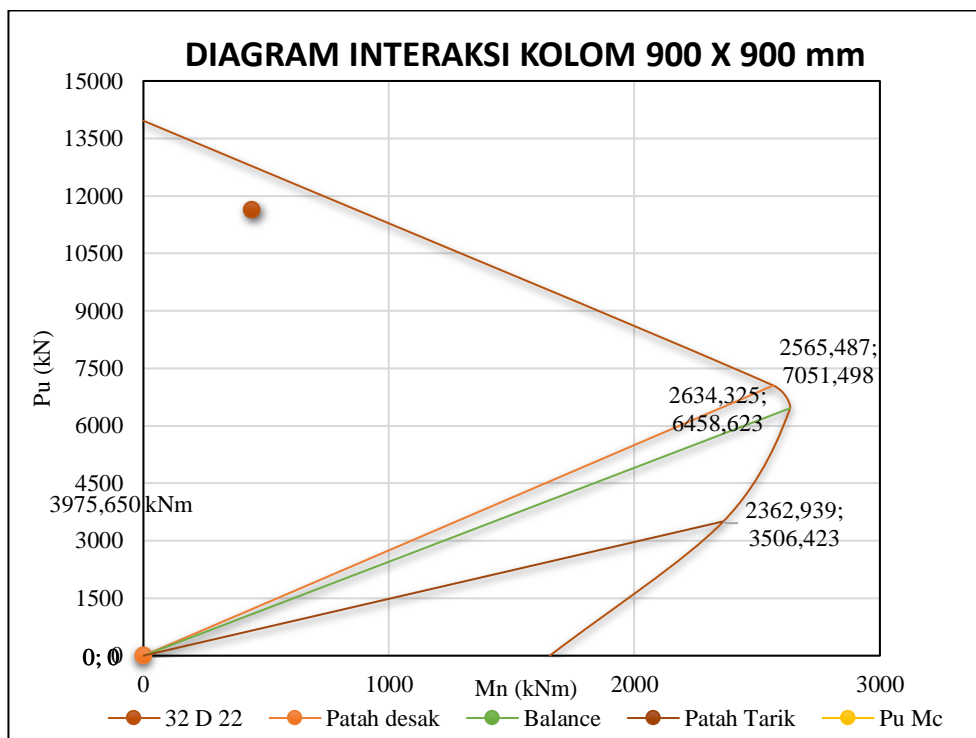
$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{ns} &= \frac{C_m}{1 - \frac{P_u}{0,75 P_c}} \geq 1 \\ &= \frac{0,737}{1 - \frac{3,975,650}{0,8 \times 234,741,696.792}} \\ &= 0,754 \geq 1 \text{ (diambil 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2, \text{ min}} &= P_u (15 + 0,03h) \\ &= 3975650 (15 + 0,03 \times 900) \\ &= 166977300 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_c &= \delta_{ns} \times M_{pr} \text{ Balok} \\
 &= 1,00 \times 299961462,813 \\
 &= 299961462,813 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 299,961 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka nilai M_c yang dipakai adalah 299,961 kNm

4.7.3 Diagram Interaksi Kolom K1 900 x 900



4.7.4 Desain Penulangan Transversal Kolom K1 900 x 900

Data- data perencanaan :

- Lebar Kolom (bw) = 900 mm
- Tinggi Balok (h) = 900 mm
- Selimut Beton (sb) = 40 mm
- Mutu Beton f_c' = 30 Mpa $\rightarrow \beta_1 = 0,85$
- f_y ulir = 420 Mpa
- f_y ulir sengkang = 280 Mpa
- Diameter Tul. Longitudinal = 25 mm
- Diameter Tul. Transversal = 13 mm
- Tinggi bersih Lantai (Lu) = h lantai – h balok
= 5000 mm – 800 mm
= 4200 mm
- Nu (Diambil dari gaya aksial terfaktor maks pada kolom yang di desain) = 12350,949 kN

1. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal Kolom Akibat Ve

- Momen Probable Capacities (Mpr) Kolom

Nilai Mpr didapat dari diagram interaksi kolom yang menghasilkan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr kolom} &= \phi M_n \text{ kolom kondisi balance dengan } 1,25f_y \\ &= 2621,521 \text{ kNm} \\ &= 2621521439,205 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

Karena tulangan longitudinal disepanjang kolom sama, maka M_{pr_3} dan M_{pr_4} sama :

$$M_{pr_3} = 2621521439,205 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_{pr_4} = 2621521439,205 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve kolom} &= \frac{M_{pr_3} + M_{pr_4}}{L_u} \\ &= \frac{2621521439,205 \text{ Nmm} + 2621521439,205 \text{ Nmm}}{4200 \text{ mm}} \\ &= 1248343,542 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1248,344 \text{ kN}$$

- Momen Probable Capacities (Mpr) Balok :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr1} &= \text{Mpr (+) Tumpuan Kanan} \\ &= 599922925,626 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr2} &= \text{Mpr (-) Tumpuan Kiri} \\ &= 561788514,912 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve balok} &= \frac{\text{Mpr}_1 + \text{Mpr}_2}{Ln} \\ &= \frac{599922925,626 \text{ Nmm} + 561788514,912 \text{ Nmm}}{7100 \text{ mm}} \\ &= 163621,330 \text{ N} \\ &= 163,621 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

2. 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, $V_c = 0$ apabila (a) dan (b) terjadi :

- Gaya geser yang ditimbulkan gempa yang dihitung dengan 21.6.5.1 mewakili $1/2$ atau lebih dari kekuatan geser perlu maksimum dalam l_0
- Gaya tekan aksial terfaktor , P_u , termasuk pengaruh gempa kurang dari $A_g \cdot f_c' / 20$

Cek kedua persyaratan di atas:

- $1/2 V_e \text{ kolom} > V_u \text{ maksimum sepanjang } l_0$

$$1/2 \cdot 1248,344 \text{ kN} > 77,134 \text{ kN}$$

$$624,172 \text{ kN} > 77,134 \text{ kN} \text{ (memenuhi)}$$

- $P_u < \frac{A_g \cdot f_c'}{20}$

$$3975,650 \text{ kN} < \frac{b \cdot h \cdot f_c'}{20}$$

$$3975,650 \text{ kN} < \frac{900 \cdot 900 \cdot 30}{20}$$

$$3975,650 \text{ kN} < 1215000 \text{ N}$$

$$3975,650 \text{ kN} < 1215 \text{ kN (tidak memenuhi)}$$

Karena syarat di atas tidak terpenuhi, maka nilai V_c perlu diperhitungkan. sesuai SNI 2847 2019 :

$$V_c = 0 \text{ kN}$$

Tulangan transversal yang disyaratkan dalam SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.7.5.2 sampai 18.7.5.4 harus dipasang sepanjang panjang l_o dari setiap muka joint dan pada kedua sisi sebarang penampang dimana pelelehan lentur sepertinya 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 sepertinya terjadi.

$$h = 900 \text{ mm}$$

- b. $1/6$ bentang bersih komponen struktur

$$1/6 \times 4200 \text{ mm} = 700 \text{ mm}$$

- c. 450 mm

Jadi, daerah yang berpotensi terjadi sendi plastis (l_o) = 900 mm

Menurut SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.7.5.3, Spasi tulangan transversal sepanjang l_o komponen struktur tidak boleh melebihi yang terkecil dari (a), (b), dan (c):

- a. $1/4$ dimensi komponen struktur minimum

$$1/4 \times 900 \text{ mm} = 225 \text{ mm}$$

- b. $6 \times$ diameter batang tulangan longitudinal terkecil

$$6 \times 25 \text{ mm} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

- c. So, seperti yang didefinisikan oleh pers (21-2) di bawah ini:

$$\begin{aligned} S_o &= 100 + \frac{350-hx}{3} \\ &= 100 + \frac{350-286}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 121,333 \text{ mm}$$

Catatan:

Nilai s_o , tidak boleh melebihi 150 mm dan tidak perlu diambil kurang dari 100 mm.

Maka direncanakan spasi (s) tulangan transversal sepanjang :

$$l_o = 100 \text{ mm}$$

Luas penampang total tulangan sengkang persegi (Ash) tidak boleh kurang dari yang disyaratkan SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 18.7.5.4 :

$$\begin{aligned} bc &= h \text{ kolom} - sb - sb - \frac{1}{2}db \\ &= 900 \text{ mm} - 40 \text{ mm} - 40 \text{ mm} - \frac{1}{2} 13 \\ &= 813,50 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ch} &= (h \text{ kolom} - (2 \times sb)) \times (b \text{ kolom} - (2 \times sb)) \\ &= (900 \text{ mm} - (2 \times 40 \text{ mm})) \times (900 \text{ mm} - (2 \times 40 \text{ mm})) \\ &= 672400 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sh} &= 0,3 \left(\frac{s \times bc \times f_{c'}}{f_{yt}} \right) \times \left(\left(\frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} \right) - 1 \right) \\ &= 0,3 \left(\frac{100 \times 813,50 \times 30}{280} \right) \times \left(\left(\frac{b \times h}{A_{ch}} \right) - 1 \right) \\ &= 0,3 \left(\frac{100 \times 813,50 \times 30}{280} \right) \times \left(\left(\frac{900 \times 900}{672400} \right) - 1 \right) \\ &= 535,097 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Atau

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sh} &= 0,09 \left(\frac{s \times bc \times f_{c'}}{f_{yt}} \right) \\ &= 0,09 \left(\frac{100 \times 813,50 \times 30}{280} \right) \\ &= 784,446 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan tulangan pengekang kolom :

8 kaki Ø13 mm-100 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 > A_{sh} \\ &= 8 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2 > 784,446 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= 1061,320 \text{ mm}^2 > 784,446 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \end{aligned}$$

Maka direncanakan tulangan pengekang kolom :

8 kaki Ø13 mm-100 mm

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \left(\frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d}{s} \right) \\&= \left(\frac{1061,320 \times 280 \times 636}{100} \right) \\&= 1889998,656 \text{ N} \\&= 1889,999 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_s \text{ max} &= 0,66 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b \times d \\&= 0,66 \times \sqrt{30} \times 900 \times 636 \\&= 2069208,187 \text{ N} \\&= 2069,208 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol :

$$V_s < V_s \text{ max}$$

$$1889,999 \text{ kN} < 2069,208 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_n &= V_c + V_s \\&= 0 \text{ kN} + 1889,999 \text{ kN} \\&= 1889,999 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_n &= 0,75 \times V_n \\&= 0,75 \times 1889,999 \text{ kN} \\&= 1417,499 \text{ kN} \geq V_e \text{ kolom} = 1348,344 \text{ kN (AMAN)}\end{aligned}$$

3. Menghitung Kebutuhan Tulangan Geser di Daerah Luar Sendi Plastis

Sesuai SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.7.5.5, spasi maksimum untuk tulangan transversal (sejangkang) diluar sendi plastis tidak melebihi yang lebih kecil dari :

- a. 6 x diameter tulangan kolom longitudinal terkecil
 $6 \times 25 \text{ mm} = 150 \text{ mm}$
- b. 150 mm

Maka, direncanakan tulangan transversal (sejangkang) di luar sendi plastis: 12 kaki Ø13 mm-150 mm

$$A_s = n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2$$

$$= 12 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2$$

$$= 1591,980 \text{ mm}^2$$

Maka direncanakan tulangan pengekang kolom :

8 kaki Ø13 mm-100 mm

$$V_s = \left(\frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d}{s} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1591,980 \times 280 \times 636}{150} \right)$$

$$= 1889998,656 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1889,999 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ max} = 0,66 \times \sqrt{f_{c'}} \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,66 \times \sqrt{30} \times 900 \times 636$$

$$= 2069208,187 \text{ N}$$

$$= 2069,208 \text{ kN}$$

Kontrol :

$$V_s < V_s \text{ max}$$

$$1889,999 \text{ kN} < 2069,208 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$= 0 \text{ kN} + 1889,999 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 1889,999 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,75 \times V_n$$

$$= 0,75 \times 1889,999 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 1417,499 \text{ kN} \geq V_e \text{ kolom} = 1348,344 \text{ kN (AMAN)}$$

4. Sambungan Lewatan Tulangan Kolom 900 x 900 mm (K1)

Sesuai SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 25.4.2.3, panjang sambungan lewatan harus dihitung sesuai dengan rumus sebagai berikut :

Untuk sambungan kondisi tertarik :

$$l_d = \left[\frac{f_y}{1.1 \lambda \sqrt{f_{c'}}} \times \left(\frac{\Psi_t \Psi_e \Psi_s}{Cb + Ktr} \right) \right] \times d_b$$

Dimana menurut SNI 2847-2019 Pasal 25.4.2.3 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 :

$$\begin{aligned}c_b &= s_b + d.\text{sengkang} + \frac{1}{2}D. \text{ tulangan longitudinal kolom} \\ &= 40 \text{ mm} + 13 \text{ mm} + \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \text{ mm} \\ &= 66 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$K_{tr} = 0$ (Diizinkan sebagai penyederhanaan desain meski terdapat tulangan transversal. (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 25.4.2.3)

$$\frac{C_b + K_{tr}}{d_b} = \frac{66 + 0}{25} \leq 2.5$$

$$= 2,62 \leq 2,50 \text{ (dipakai 2,50)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}l_d &= \left[\frac{420}{1.1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \times \frac{1}{2.5} \frac{1}{2.5} \right] \times 25 \\ &= 69,710 \times 0,40 \times 25 \\ &= 697,101 \text{ mm} \approx 700 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

Digunakan panjang $l_d = 700 \text{ mm}$

Sesuai SNI 2847 2019 pasal 18.7.4.3, sambungan lewatan diletakan 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 :

- Sambungan kelas A = $1,0 l_d$
- Sambungan kelas B = $1,3 l_d$

Mengingat sambungan lewatan ini termasuk kelas B, maka panjangnya harus :

$$1,3 l_d = 1,3 \times 700 \text{ mm} \geq 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$= 910 \text{ mm} \quad \geq 300 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Digunakan panjang $ld = 910 \text{ mm}$

Spasi sengkang disepanjang sambungan tidak boleh melebihi yang lebih kecil dari (SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.6.3.3):

- a. $d/4 = 636/4 = 159 \text{ mm}$
- b. 100 mm

Diambil spasi sengkang disepanjang sambungan lewatan sebesar :
100 mm

Maka dari hasil analisa diatas digunakan tulangan transversal pada daerah sambungan lewatan : 8 kaki $\text{Ø}13 \text{ mm}$ -100 mm

4.7.5 Persyaratan Strong Column Weak Beam (SCWB)

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 untuk joint:

- a. Momen pada kolom

$$M_n \text{ atas} = 2044304523,98 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n \text{ bawah} = 2044304523,98 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma M_{nc} &= \frac{M_n \text{ atas} + M_n \text{ bawah}}{0,65} \\ &= \frac{2044304523,98 \text{ Nmm} + 2044304523,98 \text{ Nmm}}{0,65} \\ &= 6290167766,11 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

- b. Momen pada balok

$$M_n + = 599922925,63 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n - = 561788514,91 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma M_{nb} &= M_n^+ + M_n^- \\ &= 599922925,63 \text{ Nmm} + 561788514,91 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 1161711440,54 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
1,2 \Sigma Mnb &= \frac{1,20 \times \Sigma Mnb}{0,90} \\
&= \frac{1,20 \times 1161711440,54 \text{ Nmm}}{0,90} \\
&= 1548948587,38 \text{ Nmm}
\end{aligned}$$

Kontrol Persyaratan :

$$\begin{aligned}
\Sigma Mnc &\geq 1,2 \Sigma Mnb \\
6290167766,11 \text{ Nmm} &\geq 1548948587,38 \text{ Nmm} \\
6290,168 \text{ kNm} &\geq 1548,949 \text{ kNm} \quad (\text{AMAN})
\end{aligned}$$

Dari analisa diatas, kita tahu bahwa persyaratan desain kapasitas “Strong Column Weak Beam” terpenuhi.

4.7.6 Hubungan Balok Kolom (Joints)

Perhitungan untuk Hubungan Balok Kolom (joint) pada portal memanjang:

1. Arah X

Data-data perencanaan :

- Mutu beton (f_c') = 30 Mpa $\rightarrow \beta_1 = 0,85$
- f_y ulir (tulangan longitudinal) = 420 Mpa
- Tinggi kolom (h kolom) = 900 mm
- Lebar kolom (b kolom) = 900 mm
- Tinggi lantai = 5000 mm
- Tinggi bersih kolom (h_n) = 4200 mm
- M_{pr} (+) balok = 599922925,63 Nmm
- M_{pr} (-) balok = 561788514,91 Nmm
- N_u (Aksial terfaktor max) = 12350949 N

Tulangan yang terpasang pada balok :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Balok sisi atas} &= 4D25 \\
\text{As tulangan atas} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \\
&= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Balok sisi bawah} &= 4D25 \\
\text{As tulangan bawah} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \\
&= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\
&= 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

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 :

$$\begin{aligned}
T1 &= 1,25 \times \text{As tulangan sisi atas} \times f_y \\
&= 1,25 \times 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 1030312,50 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada beton sisi kiri HBK (C1)

$$\begin{aligned}
C1 &= T1 \\
&= 1030312,50 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

- Gaya yang bekerja pada tulangan sisi bawah (T2) pada balok disebelah kanan HBK :

$$\begin{aligned}
T2 &= 1,25 \times \text{As tulangan sisi atas} \times f_y \\
&= 1,25 \times 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
&= 1030312,50 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada balok sisi kanan HBK (C2)

$$\begin{aligned}
C2 &= T2 \\
&= 1030312,50 \text{ N}
\end{aligned}$$

Karena kolom memiliki kekakuan yang sama, maka faktor distribusinya sebesar 0,5.

- Momen kolom (Mc)

$$\begin{aligned}
M_c &= \frac{M_{pr+} + M_{pr-}}{2} \\
&= \frac{599922925,63 \text{ Nmm} + 561788514,91 \text{ Nmm}}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= 580855720,269 \text{ Nmm}$$

- Gaya geser kolom (V_h)

$$V_h = \frac{2 \times M_c}{h_n}$$

$$V_h = \frac{2 \times 580855720,269}{4200}$$

$$= 276597,962 \text{ N}$$

- Gaya geser horizontal yang terjadi pada joint (V_{jh})

$$V_{jh} = T_1 + C_2 - V_h$$

$$= 1030312,50 \text{ N} + 1030312,50 \text{ N} - 276597,962 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1784027,038 \text{ N}$$

- Kuat geser dari HBK yang terkekang (4/3/2/kondisi lainnya) sisinya (syaratnya di SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.8.4.1)

$$V_n = 1,7 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times A_j$$

$$= 1,7 \times \sqrt{30} \times h \text{ kolom} \times b \text{ kolom}$$

$$= 1,7 \times \sqrt{30} \times 900 \times 900$$

$$= 7542139,617 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = 0,75 \times V_n > V_{jh}$$

$$= 0,75 \times 7542139,617 \text{ N} > 1784027,038 \text{ N}$$

$$= 5656604,713 \text{ N} > 1784027,038 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

b) Penulangan Geser Horizontal (arah x-x)

- $\frac{N_u}{A_g} = \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h} > 0,1 \times f_c'$

$$= \frac{1235949,00}{900 \times 900} > 0,1 \times 30$$

$$= 15,248 \text{ N/mm}^2 > 3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Maka nilai $V_{c,h}$ dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

- $V_{c,h} = \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h}} - 0,1 \right) f_c' \times b_j \times h_j$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1235949,00}{900 \times 900}} - 0,1 \right) 30 \times 900 \times 900$$

$$= 1889852,280 \text{ N}$$

- $V_{s,h} + V_{c,h} = V_{j,h}$

$$V_{s,h} = V_{j,h} - V_{c,h}$$

$$= 1784027,038 \text{ N} - 1889852,280 \text{ N}$$

$$= 105825,242 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad A_{j,h} &= \frac{V_{s,h}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{105825,242}{420} \\ &= 251,965 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan pengekang horizontal sebagai berikut:

4 kaki D 13 mm – 6 lapis

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \times 6 \text{ lapis} > A_{j,h} \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2 \times 6 > 251,965 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= 3183,960 \text{ mm}^2 > 251,965 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

c) Penulangan Geser Vertikal (arah x-x)

$$\begin{aligned} V_{j,v} &= \frac{h_j}{b_j} \times V_{j,h} \\ &= \frac{900}{900} \times 1784027,038 \text{ N} \\ &= 1784027,038 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{c,v} &= \frac{A_s' \times V_{j,v}}{A_s} \times 0,6 \frac{N_{u,k}}{A_g \times f_{c'}} \\ &= \frac{A_s' \times V_{j,v}}{A_s} \times 0,6 \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h \times f_{c'}} \\ &= \frac{1962,50 \times 1784027,038}{1962,50} \times 0,6 \frac{12350949,00}{900 \times 900 \times 30} \\ &= 1784027,038 \times 0,305 \\ &= 544059,925 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{s,v} &= V_{j,v} - V_{c,v} \\ &= 1784027,038 \text{ N} - 544059,925 \text{ N} \\ &= 1239967,113 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{j,v} &= \frac{V_{s,v}}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{1239967,113}{420} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2952,303 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan longitudinal kolom yang terpasang adalah : 32 D25

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 > A_{j,v} \\ &= 32 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 > 2952,303 \text{ mm}^2 \\ &= 15700 \text{ mm}^2 > 2952,303 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat dilihat bahwa A_s tulangan 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 :

- Mutu beton (f_c') = 30 Mpa $\rightarrow \beta_1 = 0,85$
- f_y ulir (tulangan longitudinal) = 420 Mpa
- Tinggi kolom (h kolom) = 900 mm
- Lebar kolom (b kolom) = 900 mm
- Tinggi lantai = 5000 mm
- Tinggi bersih kolom (h_n) = 4200 mm
- M_{pr} (+) balok = 599922925,63 Nmm
- M_{pr} (-) balok = 561788514,91 Nmm
- N_u (Aksial terfaktor max) = 12350949 N

Tulangan yang terpasang pada balok :

$$\text{Balok sisi atas} = 4D25$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tulangan atas} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\ &= 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Balok sisi bawah} = 4D25$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ tulangan bawah} &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 \\ &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 \\ &= 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

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 $1,25 f_y$:

- Gaya yang bekerja pada tulangan sisi atas (T1) pada balok di sebelah kiri HBK :

$$\begin{aligned} T1 &= 1,25 \times A_s \text{ tulangan sisi atas} \times f_y \\ &= 1,25 \times 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 1030312,50 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada beton sisi kiri HBK (C1)

$$\begin{aligned} C1 &= T1 \\ &= 1030312,50 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya yang bekerja pada tulangan sisi bawah (T2) pada balok disebelah kanan HBK :

$$\begin{aligned} T2 &= 1,25 \times A_s \text{ tulangan sisi atas} \times f_y \\ &= 1,25 \times 1962,50 \text{ mm}^2 \times 420 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\ &= 1030312,50 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya tekan yang bekerja pada balok sisi kanan HBK (C2)

$$\begin{aligned} C2 &= T2 \\ &= 1030312,50 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

Karena kolom memiliki kekakuan yang sama, maka faktor distribusinya sebesar 0,5.

- Momen kolom (Mc)

$$\begin{aligned} M_c &= \frac{M_{pr+} + M_{pr-}}{2} \\ &= \frac{599922925,63 \text{ Nmm} + 561788514,91 \text{ Nmm}}{2} \\ &= 580855720,269 \text{ Nmm} \end{aligned}$$

- Gaya geser kolom (Vh)

$$V_h = \frac{2 \times M_c}{h_n}$$

$$V_h = \frac{2 \times 580855720,269}{4200}$$

$$= 276597,962 \text{ N}$$

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$$V_{jh} = T_1 + C_2 - V_h$$

$$= 1030312,50 \text{ N} + 1030312,50 \text{ N} - 276597,962 \text{ N}$$

$$= 1784027,038 \text{ N}$$

- Kuat geser dari HBK yang terkekang (4/3/2/kondisi lainnya) sisinya (syaratnya di SNI 2847-2019 pasal 18.8.4.1)

$$V_n = 1,7 \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times A_j$$

$$= 1,7 \times \sqrt{30} \times h \text{ kolom} \times b \text{ kolom}$$

$$= 1,7 \times \sqrt{30} \times 900 \times 900$$

$$= 7542139,617 \text{ N}$$

$$V_n = 0,75 \times V_n > V_{jh}$$

$$= 0,75 \times 7542139,617 \text{ N} > 1784027,038 \text{ N}$$

$$= 5656604,713 \text{ N} > 1784027,038 \text{ N (Aman)}$$

b) Penulangan Geser Horizontal (arah y-y)

$$\frac{N_u}{A_g} = \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h} > 0,1 \times f_c'$$

$$= \frac{1235949,00}{900 \times 900} > 0,1 \times 30$$

$$= 15,248 \text{ N/mm}^2 > 3 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

Maka nilai V_{c,h} dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$V_{c,h} = \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h}} - 0,1 \right) f_c' \times b_j \times h_j$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \left(\sqrt{\frac{1235949,00}{900 \times 900}} - 0,1 \right) 30 \times 900 \times 900$$

$$= 1889852,280 \text{ N}$$

$$V_{s,h} + V_{c,h} = V_{j,h}$$

$$V_{s,h} = V_{j,h} - V_{c,h}$$

$$= 1784027,038 \text{ N} - 1889852,280 \text{ N}$$

$$= 105825,242 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{j,h} &= \frac{V_{s,h}}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{105825,242}{420} \\
 &= 251,965 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba pemasangan pengekang horizontal sebagai berikut:

4 kaki D 13 mm – 6 lapis

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= \text{jumlah tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 \times 6 \text{ lapis} > A_{j,h} \\
 &= 4 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 13^2 \times 6 > 251,965 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 &= 3183,960 \text{ mm}^2 > 251,965 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Penulangan Geser Vertikal (arah y-y)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{j,v} &= \frac{h_j}{b_j} \times V_{j,h} \\
 &= \frac{900}{900} \times 1784027,038 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1784027,038 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{c,v} &= \frac{A_s' \times V_{j,v}}{A_s} \times 0,6 \frac{N_{u,k}}{A_g \times f_{c'l}} \\
 &= \frac{A_s' \times V_{j,v}}{A_s} \times 0,6 \frac{N_{u,k}}{b \times h \times f_{c'l}} \\
 &= \frac{1962,50 \times 1784027,038}{1962,50} \times 0,6 \frac{12350949,00}{900 \times 900 \times 30} \\
 &= 1784027,038 \times 0,305 \\
 &= 544059,925 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{s,v} &= V_{j,v} - V_{c,v} \\
 &= 1784027,038 \text{ N} - 544059,925 \text{ N} \\
 &= 1239967,113 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{j,v} &= \frac{V_{s,v}}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{1239967,113}{420} \\
 &= 2952,303 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan longitudinal kolom yang terpasang adalah : 32 D25

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_s &= n \text{ tulangan} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times D^2 > A_{j,v} \\
 &= 32 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 25^2 > 2952,303 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 &= 15700 \text{ mm}^2 > 2952,303 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat dilihat bahwa As tulangan longitudinal kolom $>$ $A_{j,v}$ yang dibutuhkan, sehingga tidak diperlukan lagi tulangan geser vertikal karena sudah ditahan oleh tulangan longitudinal kolom yang terpasang.

4.7.7 Kontrol SCWB dan HBK K1 900 x 900

Tabel 4.39 Kontrol SCWB dsn HBK

Kontrol SCWB	
Mn atas Kolom	2044304523,98 Nmm
Mn bawah kolom	2044304523,98 Nmm
ΣM_{nc}	6290167766
Mn + Balok	599922925,63 Nmm
Mn - Balok	561788514,91 Nmm
1.2 ΣM_{nb}	1548948587,38
Cek SCWB	
$\Sigma M_{nc} \geq 1.2 \Sigma M_{nb}$	6290167766 \geq 1548948587,38 Memenuhi

Tabel Desain Kolom K1 900 x 900						
Data Perencanaan Penulangan Kolom K1		Perencanaan Kolom K1 900 x 900				
		16D25	20D25	24D25	28D25	32D25
Lebar kolom (bw)		900	900	900	900	900
Tinggi balok (h)		900	900	900	900	900
Selimut beton		40	40	40	40	40
Mutu beton fc'		30	30	30	30	30
Fy ulir utama		420	420	420	420	420
Fy ulir sengkang		280	280	280	280	280
Modulus elastisitas baja (Es)		200000	200000	200000	200000	200000
Diameter Tul. Pokok		25	25	25	25	25
Diameter Tul. Sengkang		13	13	13	13	13
Tinggi lantai (h)		5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Tinggi balok (h)		800	800	800	800	800
Tinggi bersih kolom (hn kolom)		4200	4200	4200	4200	4200
Kondisi		Koordinat Diagram Interaksi Formasi Tulangan				
Sentris	φ Pn (kN)	12350.949	12753.53625	13156.1235	13558.71075	13961.298
	φ Mn (kNm)	0	0	0	0	0
Patah Desak	φ Pn (kN)	6839.154141	7095.439705	6978.614297	7051.498448	7122.214102
	φ Mn (kNm)	2044.304524	2158.408744	2302.787903	2380.900701	2565.487309
Balance	φ Pn (kN)	6319.941427	6351.812945	6383.684462	6426.506231	6458.622654
	φ Mn (kNm)	2075.026072	2212.602894	2351.460327	2490.44805	2634.324512
Balance 1,25 fy	φ Pn (kN)	5639.147807	5626.42213	5622.180237	5669.409932	5613.696452
	φ Mn (kNm)	2075.026072	2191.75697	2334.305574	2474.833997	2621.521439
Patah tarik	φ Pn (kN)	4469.083125	4878.597141	5012.071921	4885.321005	3506.422969
	φ Mn (kNm)	1949.312571	2152.073778	2307.881514	2440.693917	2362.939104
Lentur murni	φ Pn (kN)	0	0	0	0	0
	φ Mn (kNm)	552.6582447	662.174579	762.2032729	1462.404131	1655.733641