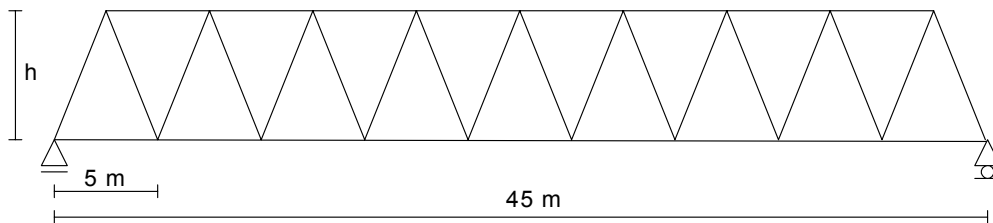


BAB V

PERHITUNGAN KONSTRUKSI

5.1 Data Perencanaan Jembatan



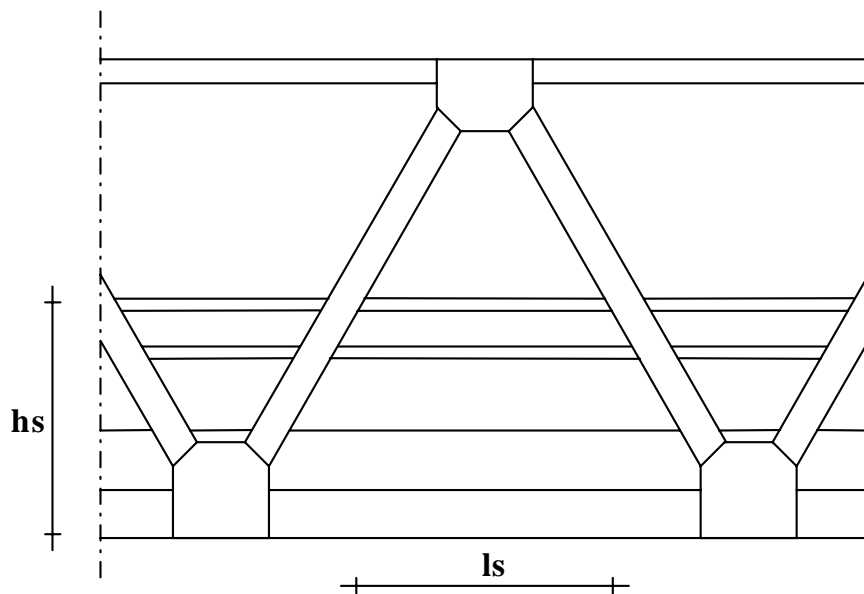
Gambar 5.1 Skema Rangka Baja

Data-Data Bangunan

1. Bentang total : 45,00 m
2. Lebar jembatan : 9,00 m
3. Lebar lantai kendaraan : 2 x 3,5 m
4. Lebar trotoar : 2 x 1,00 m
5. Mutu baja : BJ 37
6. Sambungan : baut
7. Mutu beton : f_c 30 Mpa
8. Mutu tulangan : f_y 400 Mpa
9. Konstruksi atas:
 - a. Struktur rangka : rangka baja
 - b. Lantai jembatan : lapis aspal beton
 - c. Perikatan angin : tertutup
10. Konstruksi bawah:
 - a. Abutment : beton bertulang
 - b. Pondasi : sumuran

5.2. Analisa Elemen Struktur

5.2.1 Perhitungan Sandaran



Gambar 5.2 Sandaran pada Jembatan

Railing atau sandaran merupakan pagar untuk pengamanan pengguna jembatan khususnya pejalan kaki. Menurut Pedoman Perencanaan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya hal 10 :

Tiang-tiang sandaran pada setiap tepi trotoar harus diperhitungkan untuk dapat menahan beban horisontal sebesar 100 kg/m' yang bekerja pada tinggi 90 cm di atas lantai trotoar.

Jika gelagar melintang diasumsikan menggunakan IWF 800.300 dengan ketinggian profil 80 cm, sedangkan tinggi pelat lantai 20 cm, maka tinggi sandaran dari titik terbawah rangka induk :

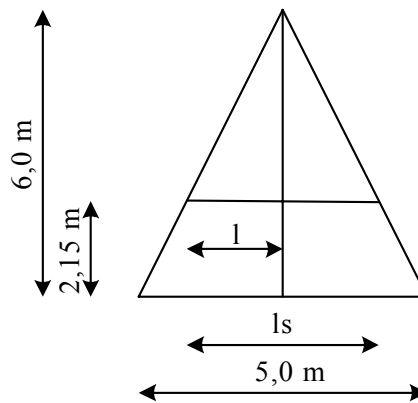
$$h_s = 0,8 + 0,2 + 1,15 = 2,15 \text{ m}$$

Sedangkan tinggi total rangka :

$$h \text{ total rangka} = 5 + 0,2 + 0,8 = 6 \text{ m}$$

Sandaran diasumsikan menumpu sendi pada rangka utama dengan panjang sandaran yang menumpu pada rangka utama sebesar (pada tengah bentang) :

Dengan menggunakan perbandingan segitiga :

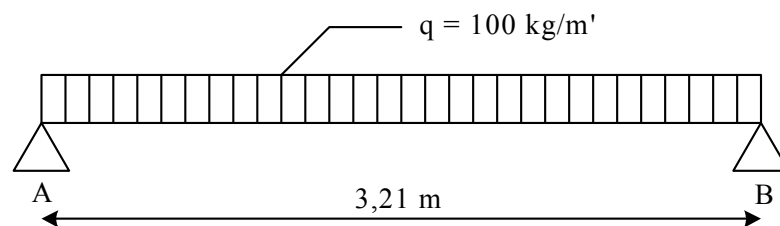


$$\frac{l}{2,5} = \frac{6-2,15}{6} \text{ dimana } l = 0,5 l_s$$

$$l = 1,604 \text{ m} \rightarrow l_s = 2 \times l$$

$$l_s = 2 \times 1,604 = 3,21 \text{ m}$$

Gaya yang terjadi akibat beban 100 kg/m^2 :



Gambar 5.3 Pembebanan pada Sandaran Jembatan

$$R_A = R_B = \frac{q_h \times l_s}{2} = 160,5 \text{ kg}$$

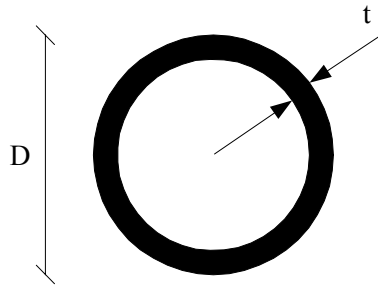
$$M_h = \frac{1}{8} q_h \times l_s^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 100 \times 3,21^2 = 128,8 \text{ kgm}$$

Sandaran direncanakan menggunakan pipa $\varnothing 76,3$

a. Data Perencanaan :

$$\sigma_{ijin} = 160 \text{ Mpa} = 1600 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$E \text{ baja} = 2,1 \times 10^5 \text{ Mpa}$$

b. Data Teknis Profil :

D	=	7,63	cm	I	=	71,5	cm ⁴
t	=	0,5	cm	i	=	2,53	cm
F	=	11,2	cm ²	W	=	18,7	cm ³
G	=	8,79	kg/m				

c. Kontrol terhadap bahan dan tegangan yang ada :

1) Terhadap lendutan

$$\frac{5 \times q_h \times l^4}{384 \times E \times I} < \frac{l}{300}$$

$$\frac{5 \times 1 \times (321)^4}{384 \times 2,1 \times 10^6 \times 71,5} = 0,921 \text{ cm} < 1,07 \text{ cm} \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

2) Terhadap momen

$$\sigma_u < \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$\frac{M_u}{W} < \sigma_{ijin}$$

$$\frac{12880}{18,7} = 688,77 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

3) Terhadap geser

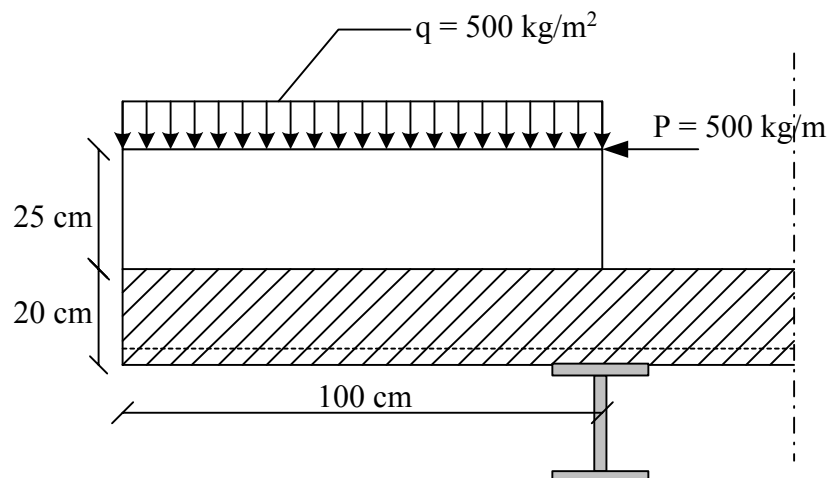
$$\tau = \frac{D \times S}{I} = \frac{160,5 \times 18,7}{71,5} = 41,98 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{ijin} = 0,58 \times \sigma_{ijin} = 0,58 \times 1333 = 773,14 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau < \tau_{ijin} \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

→ Pipa Ø 76,3 dapat dipakai untuk sandaran.

5.2.2 Perhitungan Lantai Trotoar



Gambar 5.4 Pembebanan pada Trotoar

Berdasarkan Pedoman Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya 1987 hal 10 :

- Konstruksi trotoar harus diperhitungkan terhadap beban hidup sebesar 500 kg/m^2
- Kerb yang terdapat pada tepi-tepi lantai kendaraan harus diperhitungkan untuk dapat menahan satu beban horisontal ke arah melintang jembatan sebesar 500 kg/m yang bekerja pada puncak kerb yang bersangkutan atau pada tinggi 25 cm di atas permukaan lantai kendaraan apabila kerb yang bersangkutan lebih tinggi dari 25 cm.

a. Beban Mati

1) Beban trotoar	$= 0,25 \times 1,0 \times 2200 \text{ kg/m}^3$	$= 550 \text{ kg/m}$
2) Beban lantai jembatan	$= 0,2 \times 1,0 \times 2500 \text{ kg/m}^3$	$= 500 \text{ kg/m}$
3) Berat Deck Baja	$= 1,0 \times 22,72 \text{ kg/m}^2$	$= 22,72 \text{ kg/m} +$
	$\underline{\hspace{10em}}$	$W_D = 1072,72 \text{ kg/m}$

b. Beban Hidup

1) Beban horisontal pada kerb (P_L)	$= 500 \text{ kg/m} \times 1,0 = 500 \text{ kg}$
2) Beban merata pada trotoar (q_L)	$= 500 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 1,0 = 500 \text{ kg/m}$

c. Perhitungan Momen

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_D &= 0,5 \times W_D \times L^2 \\
 &= 0,5 \times 1072,72 \times 1^2 \\
 &= 536,36 \text{ kgm} \\
 M_L &= P_L \times 0,35 + 0,5 \times q_L \times L^2 \\
 &= 500 \times 0,35 + 0,5 \times 500 \times 1^2 \\
 &= 425 \text{ kgm} \\
 M_u &= 1,2 M_D + 1,6 M_L \\
 &= 1,2 \times 548,5 + 1,6 \times 425 \\
 &= 1323,632 \text{ kgm} = 13,23632 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Perhitungan Tulangan

Pelat lantai kendaraan jembatan baja ini adalah lantai beton dengan menggunakan lembaran baja gelombang (*deck plate*) merk combideck® produksi PT.P Hokayu Indonesia, sebagai acuan untuk pengisi beton yang berfungsi mendukung seluruh beban mati, beban lalu lintas dan beban-beban lateral yang terjadi. Penulangan lantai beton hanya direncanakan sebagai tulangan minimum yang ditujukan hanya untuk menahan susut.

Tegangan yang terjadi:

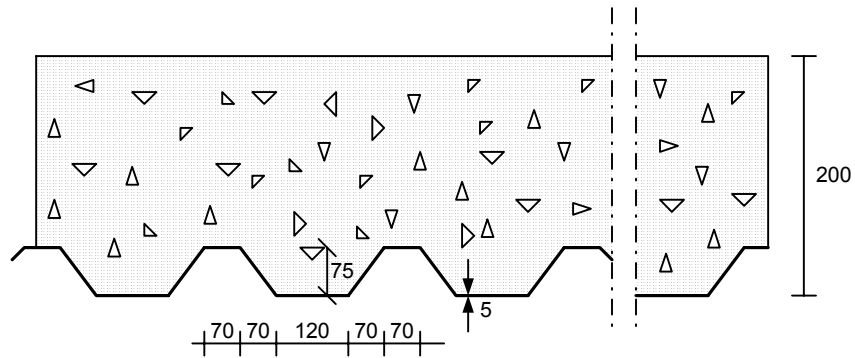
$$M_x = 1323,632 \text{ kg m}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_s = 1600 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{M_x}{W_x} \leq \bar{\sigma}_s$$

$$W_x = \frac{M_x}{\bar{\sigma}_s} = \frac{132363,2}{1600} = 82,727 \text{ cm}^3$$

Data Deck Baja yang dipakai adalah :



Gambar 5.5 Profil Deck Baja

σ_{ijin}	= 1600 kg / cm ²	A_s	= 26,5942 cm ² /m.
Berat	= 22,72 kg / m ²	I_s	= 40,46 cm ⁴ /m.
t	= 5 mm	Y_s	= 21,17 mm.
W_x	= 362 cm ³		

Cek tegangan yang terjadi pada deck baja :

$$\sigma_s = \frac{M_x}{W_x} = \frac{132363,2}{362} = 365,64 \text{ kg / cm}^2 \leq 1600 \text{ kg / cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

- Penulangan arah X

Plat pada tumpuan menerima momen negatif yang harus dipikul oleh tulangan.

➤ Data teknis

M_u	= 1323,632 kg.m'	b	= 100 cm
$f'c$	= 30 Mpa	h	= 10 cm
f_y	= 400 Mpa	d'	= 3,0 cm

➤ Perhitungan penulangan

$$d = h - d' - \frac{1}{2}\phi_{tul} = 20 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} * 1,2 = 16,4 \text{ cm}$$

$$F_{mak} = \frac{\beta_1 \times 450}{600 + f_y} = \frac{0,85 \times 450}{600 + 400} = 0,3825$$

$$Rl = 0,85 \cdot f'c = 0,85 \times 30 = 25,5 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\rho_{max} = F_{mak} \times \frac{Rl}{f_y} = 0,3825 \times \frac{25,5}{400} = 0,02438$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$M_n = \frac{mu}{\phi} = \frac{1323,632}{0,8} = 1654,54 \text{ kg.m}'$$

$$K = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2 \times Rl} = \frac{165454}{100 \times 16,4^2 \times 255} = 0,0241$$

$$F = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2k} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 0,0241} = 0,0244$$

$F < F_{\text{mak}}$ Tulangan Single

$$A_s = F \times b \times d \times \frac{Rl}{f_y} = 0,0244 \times 100 \times 16,4 \times \frac{25,5}{400} = 2,55 \text{ cm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan Ø. 12 – 200 As. Terpasang 6,08 cm²

Cek terhadap ρ_{\min} :

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b \times d} = \frac{6,08}{100 \times 16,4} = 0,0037$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\text{mak}}$ Oke

- Penulangan Arah sumbu Y

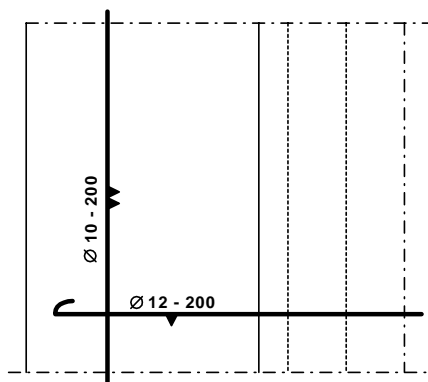
Penulangan arah Y berfungsi sebagai tulangan pembagi yang besarnya 20 % dari tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = 20 \% \times 6,08 = 1,216 \text{ cm}^2$$

Syarat minimal untuk tulangan pokok dan pembagi adalah 0,25 % dari luas beton

$$A_s = 0,25 \% \times A_{s.c} = 0,25 \% \times 100 \times 15 = 3,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan pembagi Ø.10 – 200, As terpasang 3,93 cm²



Gambar 5.6 Denah penulangan trotoar

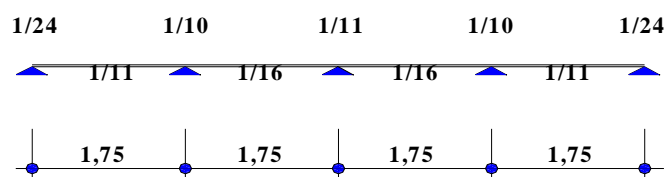
5.2.3 Perhitungan Pelat Lantai Kendaraan

a. Pembebanan

1) Beban Mati

a) Pelat lantai komposit	:	$0,2 \times 1 \times 2,5 = 0,5 \text{ T/m}^2$
b) Perkerasan	:	$0,05 \times 1 \times 2,2 = 0,11 \text{ T/m}^2$
c) Air hujan	:	$0,05 \times 1 \times 1 = 0,05 \text{ T/m}^2$
d) Deck Baja	:	$1 \times 0,02272 = 0,02272 \text{ T/m}^2$
		$WD = 0,68272 \text{ T/m}^2$

$$W_u = 1,2 WD = 0,819624 \text{ ton/m}^2$$



Gambar 5.7 Koefisien momen pada plat menerus

$$M_{\text{tump}} = 1/10 \times W_u \times L^2 = 1/10 \times 0,819624 \times 1,75^2 = 0,251 \text{ ton.m}^2$$

$$M_{\text{lap}} = 1/11 \times W_u \times L^2 = 1/11 \times 0,819624 \times 1,75^2 = 0,228 \text{ ton.m}^2$$

2) Beban T

Beban T dianggap sebagai beban terpusat sebesar 10 Ton di tengah bentang antara dua gelagar memanjang

Menurut Pedoman Perencanaan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya 1987 :

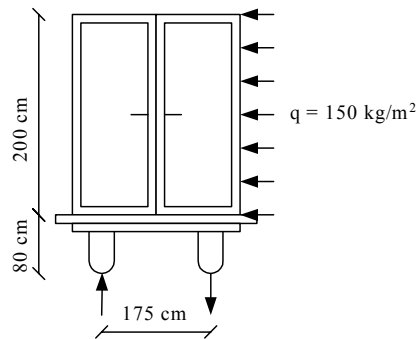
Beban T adalah beban yang merupakan kendaraan truk yang mempunyai beban roda ganda (dual wheel load) sebesar 10 ton.

$$M_{\text{max}} = 1/4 PL = 1/4 \times 10 \times 1,75 = 4,375 \text{ ton m}$$

3) Beban Angin

Beban angin bekerja pada kendaraan dengan arah horisontal sebesar

$$q = 150 \text{ kg/m}^2$$



Gambar 5.8 Beban akibat Angin

$$\text{Reaksi pada roda} = \frac{2 \times 9 \times 1,8 \times 150}{1,75} = 1542,857 \text{ kg} = 1,543 \text{ Ton}$$

$$\text{Beban roda + angin} \rightarrow T = 10 + 1,543 = 11,543 \text{ Ton}$$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{1}{4} P L = \frac{1}{4} \times 11,543 \times 1,75 = 5,05 \text{ ton m}$$

Momen Total :

$$M_{\text{lap}} \rightarrow M_l = 0,228 + 5,05 = 5,278 \text{ Tm}$$

$$M_{\text{tump}} \rightarrow M_t = 0,251 + 5,05 = 5,301 \text{ Tm}$$

b. Perhitungan Tulangan

1) Arah X

Pada desain kekuatan deck baja digunakan teori elastis sedang pada desain beton bertulang digunakan teori kekuatan batas.

* Pada Lapangan

Tegangan yang terjadi:

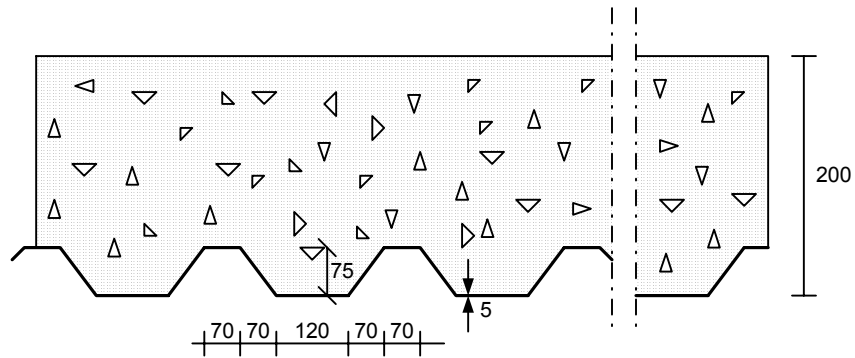
$$M_x = 5278 \text{ kg m}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_s = 1600 \text{ kg / cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{M_x}{W_x} \leq \bar{\sigma}_s$$

$$W_x = \frac{M_x}{\bar{\sigma}_s} = \frac{527800}{1600} = 329,875 \text{ cm}^3$$

Data Deck Baja yang dipakai adalah :



- $\sigma_{ijin} = 1600 \text{ kg / cm}^2$ $As = 26,5942 \text{ cm}^2/\text{m}$.
- Berat = 22,72 kg / m² $Is = 40,46 \text{ cm}^4/\text{m}$.
- t = 5 mm $Ys = 21,17 \text{ mm}$.
- $Wx = 362 \text{ cm}^3$

Cek tegangan yang terjadi pada deck baja :

$$\sigma_s = \frac{Mx}{Wx} = \frac{527800}{362} = 1458,01 \text{ kg / cm}^2 \leq 1600 \text{ kg / cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

* Tulangan Pada Tumpuan

Plat pada tumpuan menerima momen negatif yang harus dipikul oleh tulangan.

➤ Data teknis

- $M_u = 5301 \text{ kg.m}'$ b = 100 cm
- $f'c = 30 \text{ Mpa}$ h = 10 cm
- $f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$ d' = 3,0 cm

➤ Perhitungan penulangan

$$d = h - d' - \frac{1}{2}\phi_{tul} = 20 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} * 1,2 = 16,4 \text{ cm}$$

$$F_{mak} = \frac{\beta_1 \times 450}{600 + f_y} = \frac{0,85 \times 450}{600 + 400} = 0,3825$$

$$Rl = 0,85.f'c = 0,85 \times 30 = 25,5 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\rho_{max} = F_{mak} \times \frac{Rl}{f_y} = 0,3825 \times \frac{25,5}{400} = 0,02438$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$M_n = \frac{mu}{\phi} = \frac{5301}{0,8} = 6626,25 \text{ kg.m'}$$

$$K = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2 \times Rl} = \frac{662625}{100 \times 16,4^2 \times 255} = 0,0966$$

$$F = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2k} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2 \times 0,0966} = 0,102$$

$F < F_{\text{mak}}$ Tulangan Single

$$A_s = F \times b \times d \times \frac{Rl}{f_y} = 0,102 \times 100 \times 16,4 \times \frac{25,5}{400} = 10,6641 \text{ cm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan Ø. 12 – 100 As. Terpasang 12,68 cm²

Cek terhadap ρ_{\min} :

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{b \times d} = \frac{12,68}{100 \times 16,4} = 0,0077$$

$\rho_{\min} < \rho < \rho_{\text{mak}}$ Oke

2) Arah Y

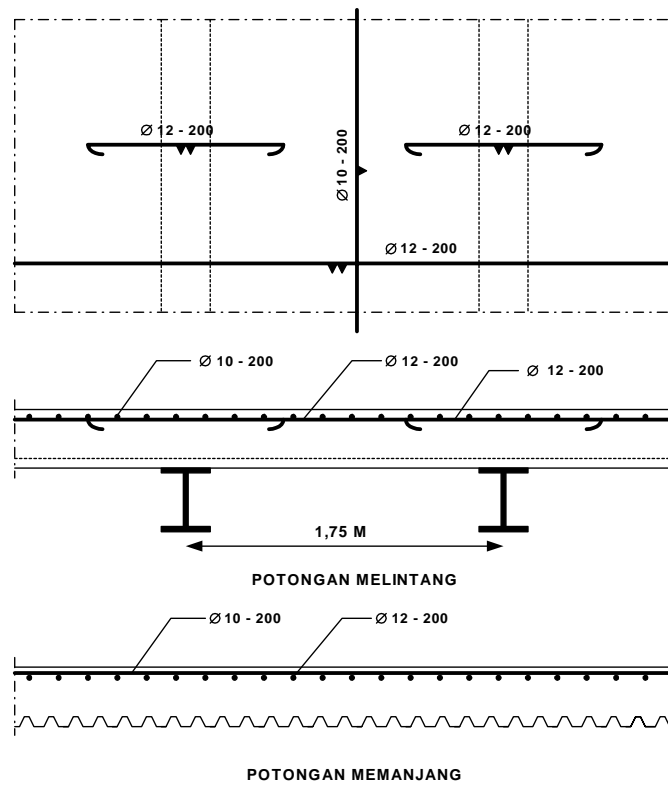
Penulangan arah Y berfungsi sebagai tulangan pembagi yang besarnya 20 % dari tulangan pokok :

$$A_s = 20 \% \times 12,68 = 2,536 \text{ cm}^2$$

Syarat minimal untuk tulangan pokok dan pembagi adalah 0,25 % dari luas beton

$$A_s = 0,25 \% \times A_{s.c} = 0,25 \% \times 100 \times 15 = 3,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

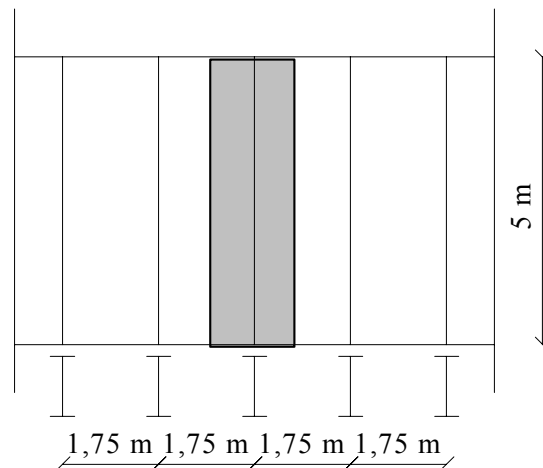
Digunakan tulangan pembagi Ø.10 – 200, As terpasang 3,93 cm²



Gambar 5.9 Denah penulain pelat lantai

5.2.4 Perhitungan Gelagar Memanjang

Direncanakan gelagar memanjang tidak komposit.



Gambar 5.10 Pola Pembebanan pada Gelagar Memanjang

a. Beban

1) Beban Mati

a) Berat pelat lantai	: $0,2 \times 1,75 \times 2,5$	= 0,875 t/m
b) Perkerasan	: $0,05 \times 1,75 \times 2,2$	= 0,1925 t/m
c) Air hujan	: $0,05 \times 1,75 \times 1$	= 0,0875 t/m
d) Deck Baja	: $1,75 \times 0,02272$	= 0,03976 t/m
e) Berat Profil perkiraan		= 0,1 t/m
	q_1	= 1,29476 t/m

2) Beban Hidup

Beban D

Sesuai tabel 3 *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* hal 11

$$\rightarrow \text{untuk } 30 \text{ m} < L < 60 \text{ m, maka } q = 2,2 - \frac{1,1}{60}(L - 30)$$

$$L = 45 \text{ m} \rightarrow q = 2,2 - \frac{1,1}{60}(45 - 30) \rightarrow q = 1,925 \text{ t/m}$$

Jarak antar gelagar memanjang = 1,75 m

Menurut *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* halaman 8 \rightarrow

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban terbagi rata} &= \frac{q}{2,75} \times \alpha \times s \\ &= \frac{1,925}{2,75} \times 1 \times 1,75 \\ &= 1,225 \text{ t/m} \\ &= 1225 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow q \text{ total} &= 1294,76 + 1225 \\ &= 2519,76 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

a) Koefisien kejut

Menurut *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* halaman 10 :

$$K = 1 + \frac{20}{50 + L}$$

$$K = 1 + \frac{20}{50 + 45}$$

$$K = 1,21$$

b) Beban garis

Menurut *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* halaman 8 :

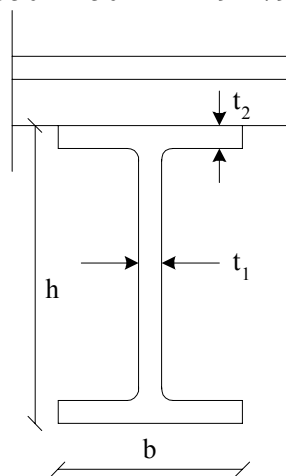
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban garis} &= \frac{P}{2,75} \times \alpha \times s \times K \\ &= \frac{12}{2,75} \times 1 \times 1,75 \times 1,21 \\ &= 9,24 \text{ t} \\ &= 9240 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Momen max} &= \frac{1}{8} q_{\text{total}} \times L^2 + \frac{1}{4} PL \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 2519,76 \times 5^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times 9240 \times 5 \\ &= 19360,81 \text{ kgm} \end{aligned}$$

Dalam merencanakan gelagar memanjang di tinjau gelagar yang paling banyak menerima beban yaitu yang berada di tengah.

$$\begin{aligned} W_x &= \frac{\text{Momen max}}{\sigma} \\ &= \frac{1936081}{1600} = 1210,05 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

digunakan profil IWF 350 x 250 x 14 x 9 - 79,7



Gambar 5.11 Penampang Profil Gelagar Memanjang

Data Profil :

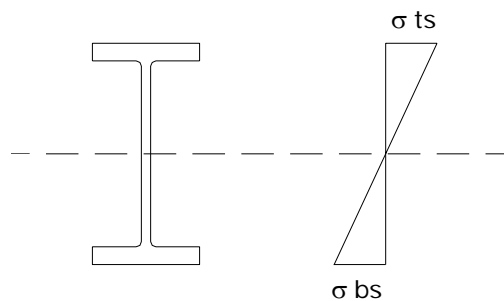
Berat	=	79,7 kg/m	I_x	=	21700 cm ⁴
h	=	350 mm	I_y	=	3650 m ⁴
b	=	250 mm	i_x	=	14,6 cm
F	=	101,5 cm ²	i_y	=	6 cm
t ₁	=	9 mm	W_x	=	1280 cm ³
t ₂	=	14 mm	W_y	=	292 cm ³

a. Check berat sendiri

Berat asumsi ≥ berat profil

$$100 \text{ kg/m} \geq 79,7 \text{ kg/m} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

b. Perhitungan Tegangan



Gambar 5.12 Diagram Tegangan Profil Baja

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{ts} &= \sigma_{bs} \\ &= \text{Momen maximum} / w_x \\ &= \frac{1936081}{1280} \\ &= 1512,56 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

c. Kontrol lendutan

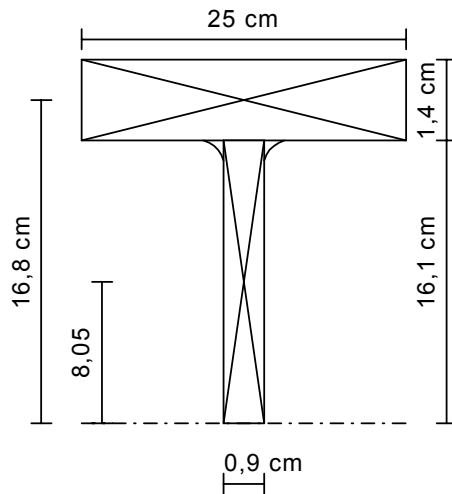
$$f_{\text{ijin}} = \frac{L}{500} = \frac{500}{500} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = \frac{5 \times q \times L^4}{384 \times E \times I_{\text{profil}}} + \frac{P \times L^3}{48 \times E \times I_{\text{profil}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{5 \times (24,9946) \times 500^4}{384 \times 2,1 \times 10^6 \times 21700} + \frac{9240 \times 500^3}{48 \times 2,1 \times 10^6 \times 21700} \\
 &= 0,44636 + 0,52803 \\
 &= 0,97466 \text{ cm} < 1 \text{ cm} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Cek Tegangan Geser

$$D_{max} = 2499,46 \times 5/2 + 9240 = 15488,65 \text{ kg}$$



Gambar 5.13 1/2 Tinggi Penampang Gelagar Memanjang

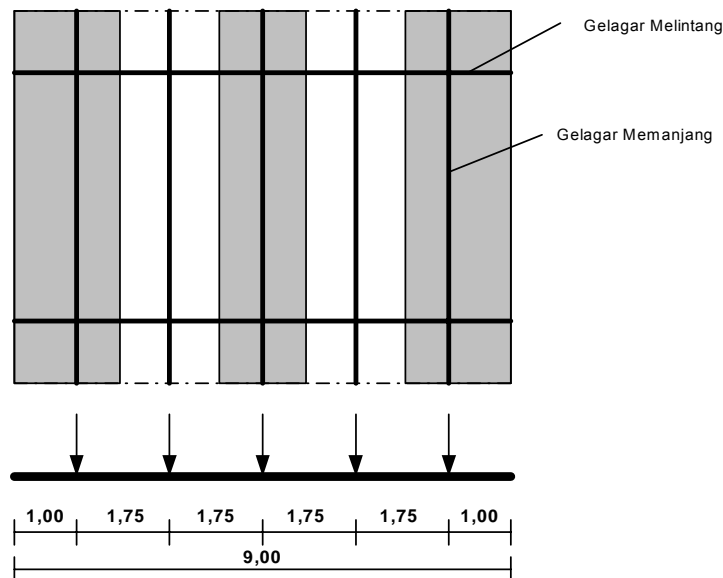
$$\begin{aligned}
 S_x &= 25 \times 1,4 \times 16,8 + 0,9 \times 16,1 \times 8,05 + 2 \times 0,858 \times (16,1 - 0,2234 \times 2) \\
 &= 731,505 \text{ cm}^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau &= \frac{D_{max} S_x}{b I_x} \\
 &= \frac{15488,65 \times 731,505}{0,9 \times 21700} \\
 &= 580,134 \text{ kg/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_{ijin} &= 0,58 \times \sigma_{ijin} \\
 &= 0,58 \times 1600 \\
 &= 928 \text{ kg/cm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

→ $\tau < \tau_{ijin} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$

Perhitungan Gelagar Melintang



Gambar 5.14 Pola Pembebanan pada Gelagar Melintang

a. Beban mati 1

1. Berat pelat lantai	: $0,2 \times 1,75 \times 2,5$	= 0,875 t/m
2. Perkerasan	: $0,05 \times 1,75 \times 2,2$	= 0,1925 t/m
3. Air hujan	: $0,05 \times 1,75 \times 1$	= 0,0875 t/m
4. Deck Baja	: $1,75 \times 0,02272$	= 0,03976 t/m
5. Berat Gelagar memanjang		= 0,0797 t/m +
	<u>q₁</u>	= 1,27446 t/m

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_1 &= q_1 \times 5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1,27446 \times 5 \\
 &= 6,3723 \text{ ton} = 6372,3 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

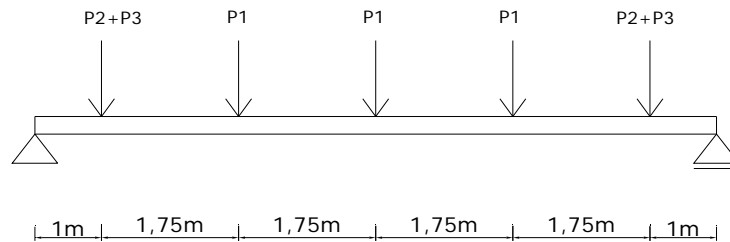
b. Beban mati 2

1) Pelat lantai kendaraan	: $0,2 \times 1 \times 2,5$	= 0,5 t/m
2) Air hujan	: $0,05 \times 1 \times 1$	= 0,05 t/m
3) Trotoar	: $0,25 \times 1 \times 2,2$	= 0,55 t/m +
	<u>q₂</u>	= 1,1 t/m

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban } P_2 &= q_2 \times 5 \text{ m} \\
 &= 1,1 \times 5 \\
 &= 5,5 \text{ t} = 5500 \text{ kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

sedangkan,

$$\begin{aligned} P_3 &= \frac{1}{2} P_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 6372,3 \\ &= 3186,15 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.15 Distribusi Beban pada Gelagar Melintang

$$\begin{aligned} R_A &= \frac{3P_1 + 2(P_2 + P_3)}{2} \\ &= \frac{3 \times 6372,3 + 2(5500 + 3186,15)}{2} \\ &= 18244,6 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= R_A \times 4,5 - (P_2 + P_3) \times 3,5 - P_1 \times 1,75 \\ &= 18244,6 \times 4,5 - (5500 + 3186,15) \times 3,5 - 6372,3 \times 1,75 \\ &= 40547,65 \text{ kgm} \end{aligned}$$

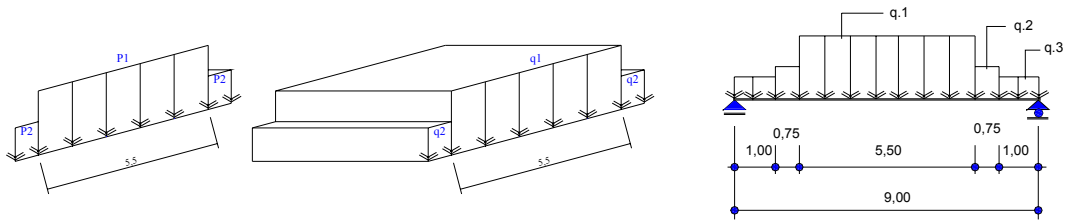
c. Berat sendiri gelagar melintang

→ Ditaksir $q = 250 \text{ kg/m}$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= \frac{1}{8} q \times l^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 250 \times 9^2 \\ &= 2531,25 \text{ kgm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{gm} &= \frac{1}{2} q \times l \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 250 \times 9 \\ &= 1125 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

d. Beban hidup



Gambar.5.16 Penggunaan beban “D” pada balok melintang

$$L = 45 \text{ m} \rightarrow q = 2,2 - \frac{1,1}{60}(45 - 30) \rightarrow q = 1,925 \text{ t/m}$$

Jarak antar gelagar memanjang = 1,75 m

Menurut *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* halaman 8 →

Untuk lebar 5,5 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban terbagi rata} &= \frac{q}{2,75} \times 5 \\ &= \frac{1,925}{2,75} \times 5 \\ &= 3,5 \text{ t/m} = 3500 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{untuk lebar sisa : } q_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 3500 = 1750 \text{ kg/m'}$$

c) Koefisien kejut

Menurut *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* halaman 10 :

$$K = 1 + \frac{20}{50 + L}$$

$$K = 1 + \frac{20}{50 + 45}$$

$$K = 1,21$$

d) Beban garis

Menurut *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* halaman 8 :

Untuk lebar 5,5 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban garis} &= \frac{P}{2,75} \times K \\ &= \frac{12}{2,75} \times 1,21 \\ &= 5,28 \text{ t/m} \\ &= 5280 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

untuk lebar sisa : $q_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot q_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 5280 = 2640 \text{ kg/m}$

total $q_1 = 3500 + 5280 = 8780 \text{ kg/m}$

total $q_2 = 1750 + 2640 = 4390 \text{ kg/m}$

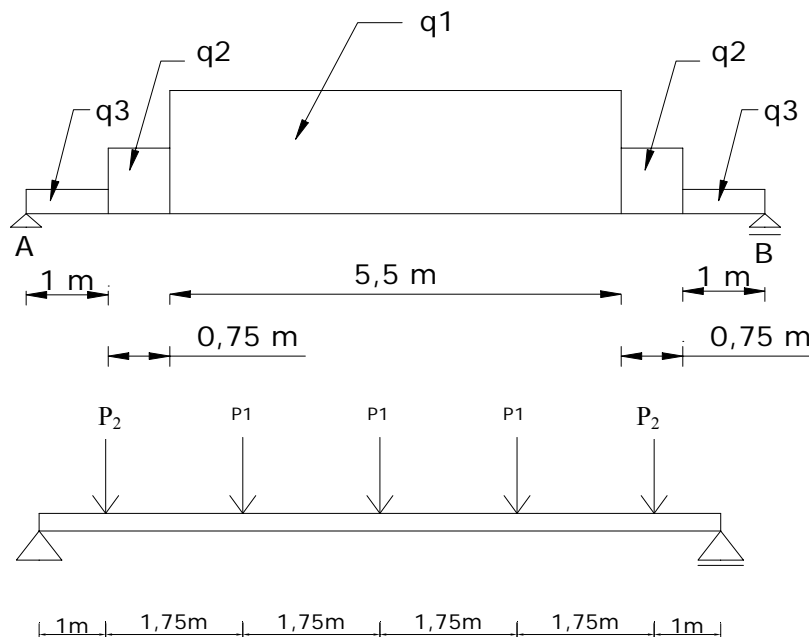
Menurut *Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya* halaman 10 :

Dalam perhitungan kekuatan gelagar akibat pengaruh beban hidup pada trotoar diperhitungkan beban sebesar 60 % beban hidup trotoar.

→ Untuk trotoar

$$q_3 = 60 \% \times 500 \text{ kg/m}^2 \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$q_3 = 300 \text{ kg/m}$$



Gambar 5.17 Distribusi Beban Hidup Merata

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΤΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

$$P_2 = q_1 \times 1,75 = 8780 \times 1,75 = 15365 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_1 = q_2 \times 0,75 + q_3 \times 1 + q_1 \times 0,125 \\ = 4390 \times 0,75 + 300 \times 1 + 8780 \times 0,125$$

$$P_1 = 4690 \text{ kg}$$

$$R_a = R_b = \frac{1}{2} (2 \times p_1 + 3 \times P_2) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \times 4690 + 3 \times 15365) = 27737,5 \text{ kg}$$

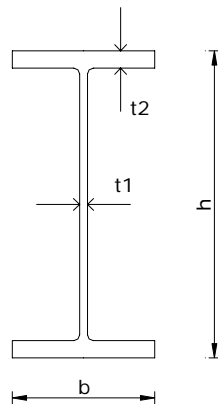
$$M_{\max} = R_a \times 4,5 - P_1 \times 3,5 - P_2 \times 1,75 \\ = 27737,5 \times 4,5 - 4690 \times 3,5 - 15365 \times 1,75 \\ = 81515 \text{ kg.m}$$

$$M_{\max \text{ total}} = M_{\max \text{ beban mati}} + M_{\max \text{ berat sendiri}} + M_{\max \text{ beban hidup}} \\ = 40547,65 + 2531,25 + 81515 \\ = 124593,9 \text{ kg.m}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{M_{\text{total}}}{W_x}$$

$$W_x = \frac{12459390}{1600} = 7787,119 \text{ cm}^3$$

Dipakai profil IWF 800 x 300 x 16 x 30 – 241



Gambar 5.18 Penampang Gelagar Melintang

G	=	241 kg/m'	r	=	28 mm
H	=	808 mm	A	=	307,6 cm ²
B	=	302 mm	I _x	=	339000 cm ⁴
t.1	=	16 mm	w _x	=	8400 cm ³
t.2	=	30 mm			

Tugas Akhir "Perencanaan Jembatan Kabelukan" Ruas Jalan Wonosobo-Parakan
Akhamd Alham S. (L2A098010) Aditiya Budi S. (L2A098005)

a. Check berat sendiri

Berat asumsi ≥ berat profil

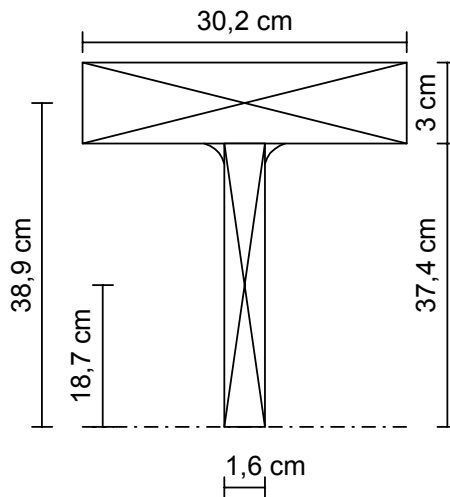
$$250 \text{ kg/m} \geq 241 \text{ kg/m} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

b. Check tegangan lentur

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \frac{M_{\text{total}}}{W_x} \\ &= \frac{12320921,25}{8400} \\ &= 1466,776 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{OK} \end{aligned}$$

c. Check tegangan geser

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\text{max}} &= R_A \text{ beban mati} + R_A \text{ berat sendiri} + R_A \text{ beban hidup} \\ &= 18244,6 + 1125 + 27737,5 \\ &= 47107,1 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.19 ½ Tinggi Penampang Gelagar Melintang

$$\begin{aligned} S_x &= 30,2 \times 3 \times 38,9 + 1,6 \times 37,4 \times 18,7 + 2 \times 1,686 (37,4 - 0,2234 \times 2,8) \\ &= 4767,355 \text{ cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \frac{D_{\text{max}} S_x}{b I_x} \\ &= \frac{47107,1 \times 4767,355}{1,6 \times 339000} \\ &= 414,04 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau_{\text{ijin}} &= 0,58 \times \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \\
 &= 0,58 \times 1600 \\
 &= 928 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \\
 \rightarrow \tau &< \tau_{\text{ijin}} \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$

d. Check lendutan

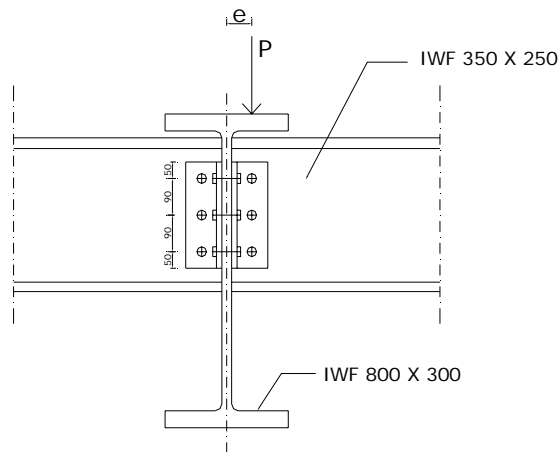
$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{\text{ijin}} &= \frac{L}{500} = \frac{900}{500} = 1,8\text{cm} \\
 f_{\text{yang terjadi}} &= \frac{5}{48} \frac{M_{\text{maxtotal}} \times L^2}{E I_x} \\
 &= \frac{5}{48} \frac{12459390 \times 900^2}{2,1 \times 10^6 \times 339000} \\
 &= 1,46 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{\text{yang terjadi}} < f_{\text{ijin}} \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

Sambungan Gelagar Melintang dengan Gelagar Memanjang**a. Beban yang bekerja :**

1) Beban mati : $\frac{1}{2} \times 1294,76 \text{ kg / m} \times 5 \text{ m}$	=	3186,15 kg
2) Beban hidup : $\frac{1}{2} \times 2519,76 \text{ kg/m} \times 5 \text{ m}$	=	6248,65 kg
3) Beban garis : $\frac{1}{2} \times 9240 \text{ kg}$	=	4620 kg +
	P total	= 14054,8 kg

Untuk penyambung digunakan profil L 130 x 130 x 12



Gambar 5.20 Sambungan Gelagar Melintang dengan Gelagar Memanjang

- $d = 20 \text{ mm}$
- $e \geq 1,5 d \rightarrow e \geq 30 \text{ mm} \rightarrow$ diambil 50 mm
- $3d \leq a \leq 6d$
 $60 \leq a \leq 120 \rightarrow$ diambil 90 mm
- $\frac{\delta}{d} = \frac{1,2}{2} = 0,6 < 0,628 \rightarrow$ pengaruh desak

b. Sambungan irisan 2 disambung sekuat P

$$n_{ds} = \frac{P}{2\sigma_{ijin} \cdot \delta \cdot d} = \frac{14054,8}{2 \times 1600 \times 1,2 \times 2} = 1,83 \rightarrow \text{diambil 3 baut}$$

$$M = P \times e \rightarrow e = \frac{16}{2} + 36,4 = 44,4 \text{ mm} = 4,44 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 14054,8 \text{ kg} \times 4,44 \text{ cm} = 65354,82 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$K_H = \frac{M \times Y}{2 \times Y^2} = \frac{65354,82 \times 9}{2 \times 9^2} = 3630,82 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_V = \frac{P}{n} = \frac{14054,8}{3} = 4684,93 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = \sqrt{K_H^2 + K_V^2} = \sqrt{3630,82^2 + 4684,93^2} = 5927,18 \text{ kg}$$

c. Check tegangan

$$1) \quad \sigma_{ds} = \frac{R}{\delta \cdot d} = \frac{5927,18}{1,2 \times 2} = 2469,66 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{ijin ds} = 2 \times \sigma_{ijin} = 2 \times 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 3200 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

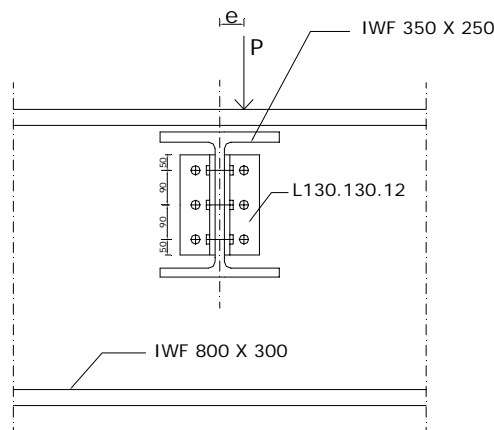
$\sigma_{ds} < \sigma_{ijin ds}$ OK

$$2) \quad \tau = \frac{P}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot 2n} = \frac{14054,8}{\frac{1}{4} 3,14 \times 2^2 \times 2 \times 3} = 746,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{ijin} = 0,58 \times \sigma_{ijin} = 0,58 \times 1600 = 928 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$\tau < \tau_{ijin}$ OK

Sambungan Gelagar Memanjang dengan Gelagar Melintang



Gambar 5.21 Sambungan Gelagar Memanjang dengan Gelagar Melintang

- $d = 20 \text{ mm}$
- $e \geq 1,5 d \rightarrow e \geq 30 \text{ mm} \rightarrow$ diambil 50 mm
- $3d \leq a \leq 6d$
 $60 \leq a \leq 120 \rightarrow$ diambil 90 cm
- $\frac{\delta}{d} = \frac{1,2}{2} = 0,6 < 0,628 \rightarrow$ pengaruh desak

a. Sambungan irisan 2 disambung sekuat P

$$n_{ds} = \frac{P}{2\sigma_{ijin} \cdot \delta \cdot d} = \frac{14054,8}{2 \times 1600 \times 1,2 \times 2} = 1,83 \rightarrow \text{diambil 3 baut}$$

$$M = P \times e \rightarrow e = \frac{9}{2} + 36,4 = 40,9 \text{ mm} = 4,09 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 14054,8 \text{ kg} \times 4,09 \text{ cm} = 65354,82 \text{ kgcm}$$

$$K_H = \frac{M \times Y}{2 \times Y^2} = \frac{65354,82 \times 9}{2 \times 9^2} = 3630,82 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_V = \frac{P}{n} = \frac{14054,8}{3} = 4684,93 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = \sqrt{K_H^2 + K_V^2} = \sqrt{3630,82^2 + 4684,93^2} = 5927,18 \text{ kg}$$

d. Check tegangan

$$3) \quad \sigma_{ds} = \frac{R}{\delta \cdot d} = \frac{5927,18}{1,2 \times 2} = 2469,66 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{ijin ds} = 2 \times \sigma_{ijin} = 2 \times 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 3200 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{ds} < \sigma_{ijin ds} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$4) \quad \tau = \frac{P}{\frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot 2n} = \frac{14054,8}{\frac{1}{4} \cdot 3,14 \times 2^2 \times 2 \times 3} = 746,01 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{ijin} = 0,58 \times \sigma_{ijin} = 0,58 \times 1600 = 928 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau < \tau_{ijin} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

5.2.5 Perhitungan Rangka Baja

Perhitungan Pertambahan Angin

Tekanan angin $W = 150 \text{ kg/m}^2$

Luas bidang rangka : $45 \text{ m} \times 5,9 \text{ m} = 265,5 \text{ m}^2$

Beban angin yang timbul :

a. Rangka induk

Menurut Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya hal 13 :

Untuk jembatan rangka diambil sebesar 30 % luas bidang sisi jembatan yang langsung terkena angin, ditambah 15 % luas bidang sisi lainnya.

$$Q_1 = 30 \% \times 265,5 \times 150 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 11947,5 \text{ kg}$$

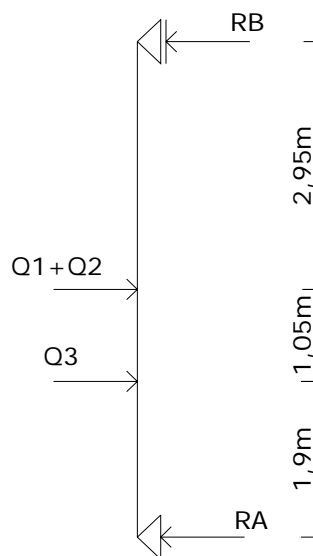
$$Q_2 = 15 \% \times 265,5 \times 150 \text{ kg/m}^2 = 5973,75 \text{ kg}$$

b. Beban hidup (kendaraan)

Menurut Peraturan Pembebanan Jembatan Jalan Raya hal 13 :

Bidang vertikal beban hidup ditetapkan sebagai suatu permukaan bidang vertikal yang mempunyai tinggi menerus sebesar 2 m di atas lantai kendaraan.

Tekanan angin tersebut ditahan oleh pertambahan angin atas dan pertambahan angin bawah.



Gambar 5.22 Pola Pembebanan untuk Pertambahan Angin

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΤΥΓΜΑΤΑ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = 11947,5 + 5973,75$$

$$= 17921,25 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Sigma M_B = 0$$

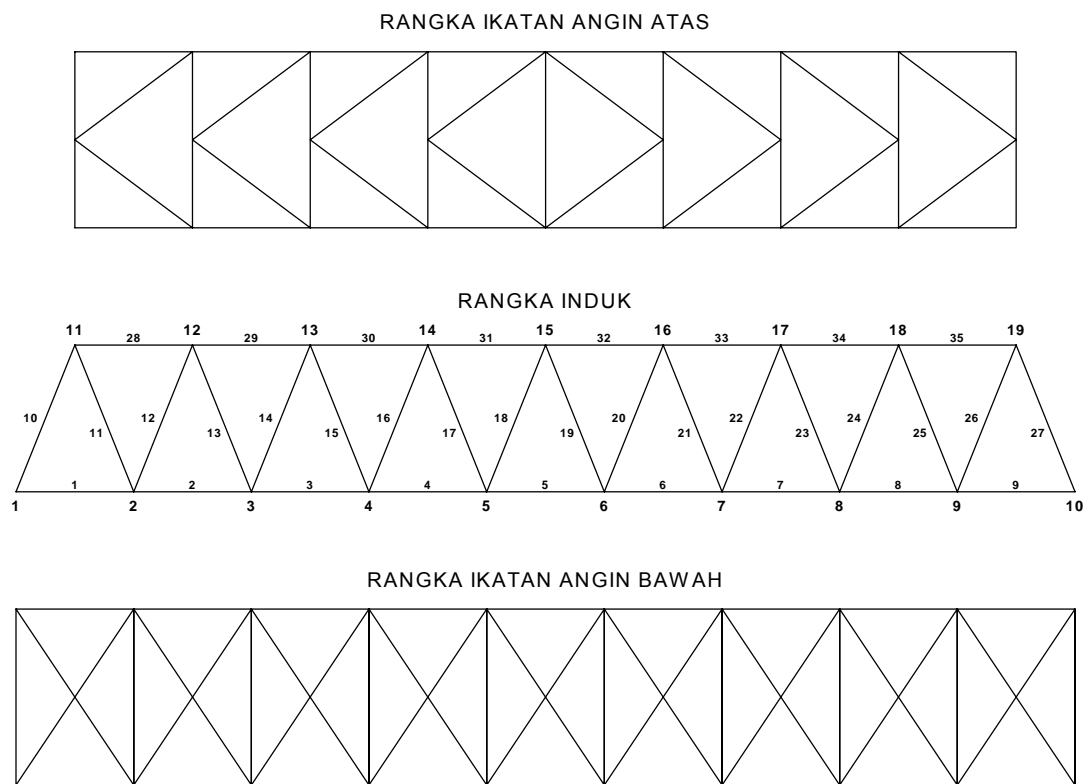
$$R_A \times 5,9 - Q_3 \times 4 - (Q_1 + Q_2) \times 2,95 = 0$$

$$5,9 R_A = 4 \times 13500 + 17921,25 \times 2,95$$

$$R_A = 18113,17 \text{ kg}$$

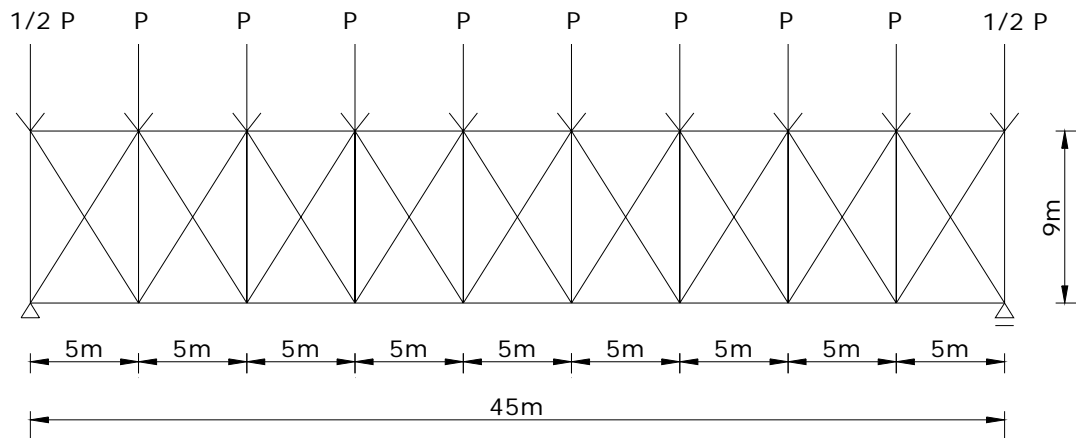
→ Masing – masing buhul menerima beban :

$$P = 18113,17 / 9 = 2012,57 \text{ kg}$$



Gambar 5.23 Skema ikatan angin

Perhitungan Ikatan Angin Bawah



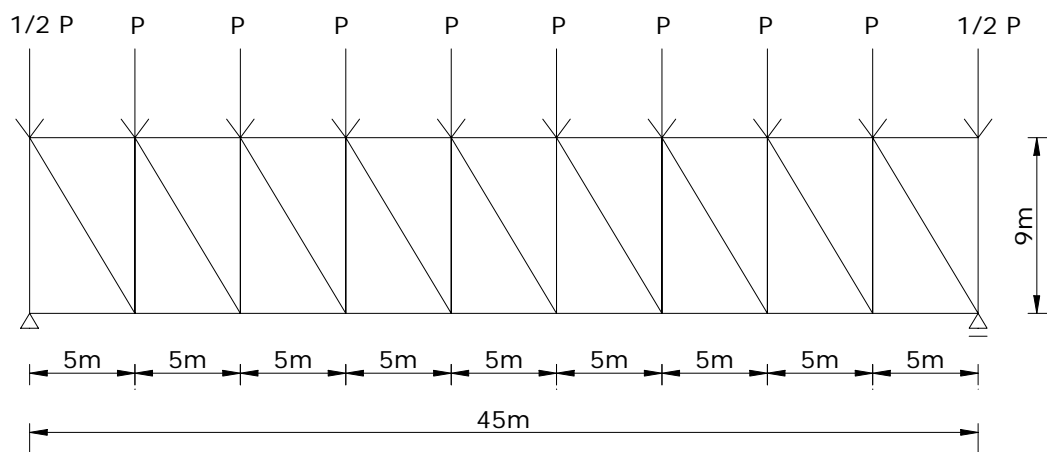
Gambar 5.24 Pola Pembebanan pada Pertambahan Angin Bawah

Dimana : $P = 2012,57 \text{ kg}$

$$\frac{1}{2} P = 1006,285 \text{ kg}$$

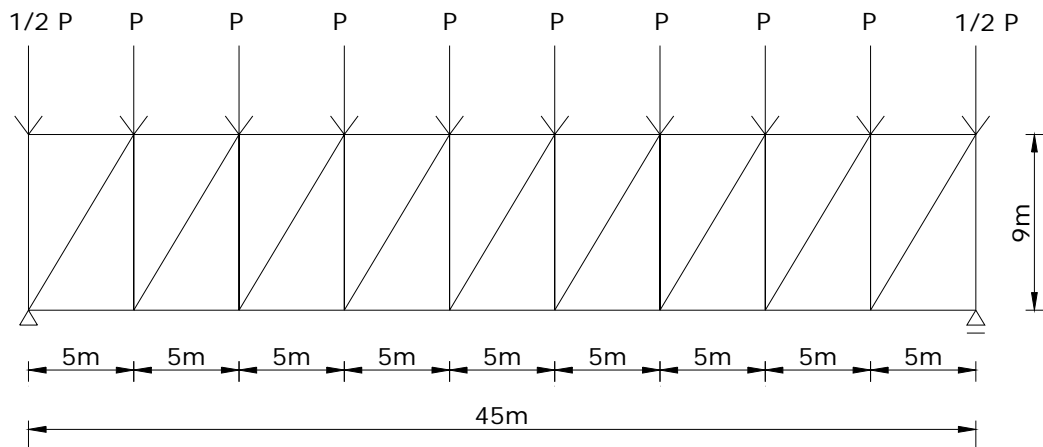
Konstruksi pertambahan angin bawah tersebut dibagi menjadi 2 bagian :

Konstruksi I



Gambar 5.25 Pola Pembebanan pada Pertambahan Angin Bawah (Konstruksi I)

Konstruksi II



Gambar 5.26 Pola Pembebanan pada Pertambahan Angin Bawah (Konstruksi II)

Pendimensian pertambahan angin didasarkan pada batang yang mempunyai gaya batang terbesar.

→ Berdasarkan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

Batang diagonal :

$$\text{Batang 11 (tarik)} = 9209,19 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Batang 27 (tekan)} = 9209,19 \text{ kg}$$

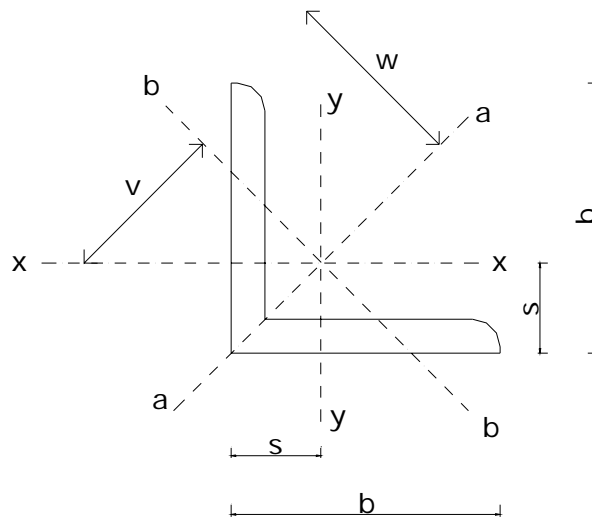
Pendimensian Pertambahan Angin Bawah**a. Batang diagonal (tekan)**

$$N = 9209,19 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_k = \sqrt{5^2 + 9^2} = 10,296 \text{ m} = 1029,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{ijin}} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Dipakai profil L 180 x 180 x 16



Gambar 5.27 Penampang Profil L 180 x 180 x 16

s	=	50,2 mm	$i_x = i_y$	=	5,51 cm
v	=	71,1 mm	I_a	=	2690 cm ⁴
w	=	127 mm	I_a	=	6,96 cm
F	=	55,4 cm ²	I_b	=	679 cm ⁴
Berat	=	43,5 kg/m	i_b	=	3,5 cm
$I_x = I_y$	=	1680 cm ⁴			

1) Angka kelangsingan :

$$\lambda = \frac{Lk}{i_{\min}} = \frac{1029,6}{5,51} = 186,86$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7\sigma_1}} = 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{2,1 \times 10^6}{0,7 \times 2400}} = 111,016$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{186,86}{111,016} = 1,68$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_s \geq 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \omega &= 2,381 \times \lambda_s^2 \\ &= 2,381 \times 1,68^2 = 6,75 \end{aligned}$$

2) Check tegangan :

$$\omega \frac{N}{A} \leq \sigma \text{ ijin}$$

$$6,75 \frac{9209,19}{55,4} = 1121,33 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

b. Batang diagonal (tarik)

$$N = 9209,19 \text{ kg}$$

Dipakai profil L 180 x 180 x 16

$$F_{nt} = 0,8 \times F \text{ profil} = 0,8 \times 55,4 = 44,3 \text{ cm}^2$$

→ Check tegangan :

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{F_{nt}} = \frac{9209,19}{44,3} = 207,88 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,75 \times 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma = 207,88 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

Sambungan ikatan angin bawah

a. Sambungan batang diagonal dengan pelat buhul ikatan angin

$$S = 9209,19 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P \text{ geser} &= 0,8 \times A \times \sigma \\ &= 0,8 \times 0,25 \times 3,14 \times 1,6^2 \times 1600 \\ &= 2572,288 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah baut (n)

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{S}{P \text{ geser}} \\ &= \frac{9209,19}{2572,288} \\ &= 3,58 \sim \text{diambil 4 buah} \end{aligned}$$

b. Sambungan pelat buhul ikatan angin dengan gelagar melintang

Digunakan las sudut sama kaki

Tebal las

$$a \leq (\delta_2 + 2) / 2 \quad \text{dimana : } \delta_2 = \text{tebal pelat buhul} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$a \leq 6 \text{ mm}$$

diambil tebal las 5 mm

Panjang las

$$P_{\text{las}} = S$$

$$S = 9209,19 \text{ kg}$$

$$568 L_{\text{netto}} = 9209,19$$

Las dan gaya membentuk sudut 45°

$$L_{\text{netto}} = 16,21 \text{ cm}$$

$$P_{\text{las}} = a \times L_{\text{netto}} \times 0,71 \sigma$$

$$L_{\text{bruto}} = L_{\text{netto}} + 3a$$

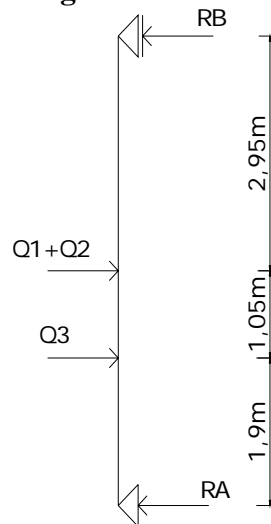
$$= 0,5 \times L_{\text{netto}} \times 0,71 \times 1600$$

$$= 16,21 + 3 \times 0,5$$

$$= 568 L_{\text{netto}}$$

$$= 17,71 \text{ cm}$$

Perhitungan Pertambahan Angin Atas



$$R_B = (Q_1 + Q_2) + Q_3 - R_A$$

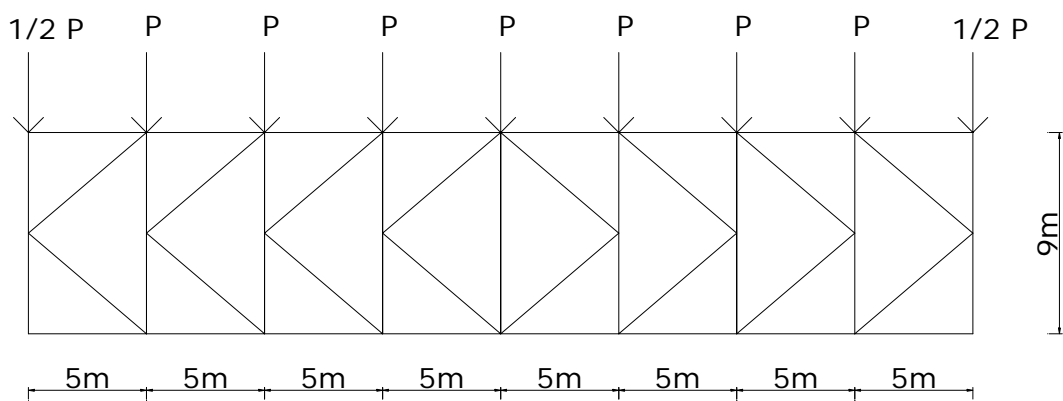
$$= 17921,25 + 13500 - 18113,17$$

$$= 13308,08 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = \frac{13308,08}{8} = 1663,51 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} P = 831,76 \text{ kg}$$

Gambar 5.28 Pola Pembebanan untuk Pertambahan Angin



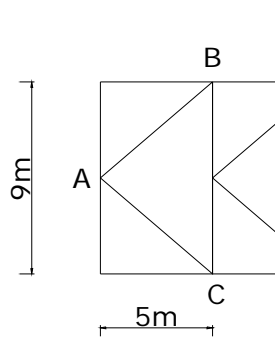
Gambar 5.29 Pola Pembebanan pada Pertambahan Angin Atas

Pendimensionian Pertambahan Angin Atas

Pendimensionian pertambahan angin atas juga didasarkan pada batang yang mempunyai gaya batang terbesar.

Berdasarkan SAP 2000 diperoleh :

- Batang 27 (tekan) : 4351,71 kg
- Batang 10 (tarik) : 4351,71 kg
- Batang 9 (tekan) : 6654,04 kg



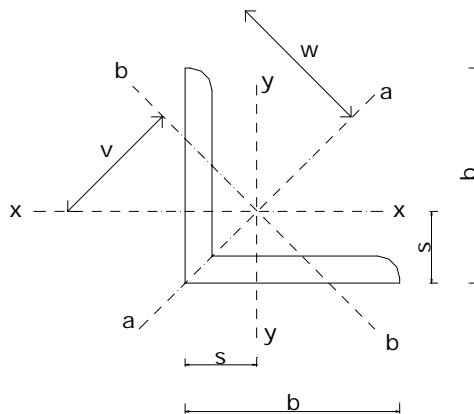
$$AB = AC = \sqrt{5^2 + 4,5^2} = 6,727 \text{ m}$$

a. Batang tekan (Batang 27)

$$N = 4351,71 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_k = 6,727 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan profil L 140 x 140 x 13



s	=	39,2 mm	Ia	=	1010 cm ⁴
v	=	55,4 mm	ia	=	5,38 cm
w	=	9,9 mm	Ib	=	262 cm ⁴
F	=	35 mm	ib	=	2,74 cm
Berat	=	27,5 mm	r	=	15 mm
Ix = Iy	=	638 cm ⁴	ri	=	7,5 mm
ix = iy	=	4,27 cm			

1) Angka kelangsingan :

$$\lambda = \frac{Lk}{i_{\min}} = \frac{672,7}{4,27} = 157,5$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \sigma l}} = 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{2,1 \times 10^6}{0,7 \times 2400}} = 111,016$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{157,5}{111,016} = 1,419$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_s \geq 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \omega &= 2,381 \times \lambda_s^2 \\ &= 2,381 \times 1,419^2 \\ &= 4,794 \end{aligned}$$

2) Check tegangan :

Check tegangan akibat beban angin + beban akibat defleksi baja

$$\sigma = \omega \frac{N}{A} + \frac{M}{W} \leq \sigma \text{ ijin}$$

di mana $M = P \times \Delta e$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 4351,71 \times 0,07655 \\ &= 333,1234 \text{ kgcm} \end{aligned}$$

$$4,794 \frac{4351,71}{35} + \frac{333,1234}{425,3} = 596,843 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{OK}$$

b. Batang tarik (Batang 10)

$$N = 4351,71 \text{ kg}$$

Dipakai profil L 140 x 140 x 13

$$F_{nt} = 0,8 \times F \text{ profil} = 0,8 \times 35 = 28 \text{ cm}^2$$

➤ Check tegangan :

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{F_{nt}} + \frac{M}{W}$$

di mana $M = P \times \Delta e$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= 4351,71 \times 0,07655 \\ &= 333,1234 \text{ kgcm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{4351,71}{28} + \frac{333,1234}{425,3} = 156,203 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,75 \times 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma = 156,203 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

c. Batang tekan (Batang 9)

$$N = -6654,04 \text{ kg}$$

$$L_k = 9 \text{ m}$$

Digunakan profil IWF 150 x 75 x 5 x 7 - 14

1) Angka kelangsingan :

$$\lambda = \frac{Lk}{i_{\min}} = \frac{900}{6,11} = 147,3$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7 \sigma l}} = 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{2,1 \times 10^6}{0,7 \times 2400}} = 111,016$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{147,3}{111,016} = 1,32$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_s > 1 \rightarrow \omega &= 2,381 \lambda_s^2 \\ &= 2,381 \times 1,32^2 \\ &= 4,15 \end{aligned}$$

2) Check tegangan :

Check tegangan akibat beban angin + beban akibat defleksi baja

$$\sigma = \omega \frac{N}{A} + \frac{M}{W} \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$\text{di mana } M = 1/8 \times q \times l^2 = 1/8 \times 14 \times 9^2 = 141,75 \text{ kgm}$$

$$\sigma = 4,15 \frac{6654,04}{17,85} + \frac{141,75}{88,8} = 1548,5 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\text{OK}$$

Perhitungan Rangka Induk**a. Beban mati**

- 1) Berat rangka induk → menggunakan IWF 400 x 400 x 20 x 35 – 283
 - a) Joint 1 = joint 10 = $(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \text{ m} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6,41 \text{ m}) 283 \text{ kg/m} = 1614,52 \text{ kg}$
 - b) Joint 11 = joint 19 = $(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \text{ m} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6,41 \text{ m}) 283 \text{ kg/m} = 2521,53 \text{ kg}$
 - c) Joint 2 = joint 3 = joint 4 = joint 5 = joint 6 = joint 7 = joint 8 = joint 9 =
joint 12 = joint 13 = joint 14 = joint 15 = joint 16 = joint 17 = joint 18
= $(2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \text{ m} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6,41 \text{ m}) 283 \text{ kg/m} = 3229,03 \text{ kg}$
- 2) Berat gelagar melintang = $\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \text{ m} \times 241 \text{ kg/m} = 1084,5 \text{ kg}$
- 3) Berat gelagar memanjang = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \times 5 \text{ m} \times 79,7 \text{ kg/m} = 996,25 \text{ kg}$
Untuk buhul tepi = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 996,25 \text{ kg} = 498,13 \text{ kg}$
- 4) Ikatan angin atas = $(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 6,727 \text{ m} \times 27,5 \text{ kg/m} + 9 \text{ m} \times 29,6 \text{ kg/m}) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$
= 318,19 kg
Untuk buhul tepi = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 318,19 \text{ kg} = 159,1 \text{ kg}$
- 5) Ikatan angin bawah = $(10,296 \text{ m} \times 2 \times 27,5 \text{ kg/m}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 566,28 \text{ kg}$
Untuk buhul tepi = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 566,28 \text{ kg} = 283,14 \text{ kg}$
- 6) Berat trotoar = $0,25 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \times 2200 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 2750 \text{ kg}$
Untuk buhul tepi = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2750 \text{ kg} = 1375 \text{ kg}$
- 7) Berat sandaran = $2 \times 5 \text{ m} \times 8,79 \text{ kg/m} = 87,9 \text{ kg}$
Untuk buhul tepi = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 87,9 \text{ kg} = 43,95 \text{ kg}$
- 8) Berat pelat beton = $0,2 \text{ m} \times 9 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 2500 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 11250 \text{ kg}$
Untuk buhul tepi = $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 11250 \text{ kg} = 5625 \text{ kg}$

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

$$9) \text{ Berat aspal} = 0,05 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 2200 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1925 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Untuk buhul tepi} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1925 \text{ kg} = 962,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$10) \text{ Berat air hujan} = 0,05 \text{ m} \times 7 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} \times 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 875 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Untuk buhul tepi} = \frac{1}{2} \times 875 \text{ kg} = 437,5 \text{ kg}$$

→ Beban yang bekerja pada buhul atas :

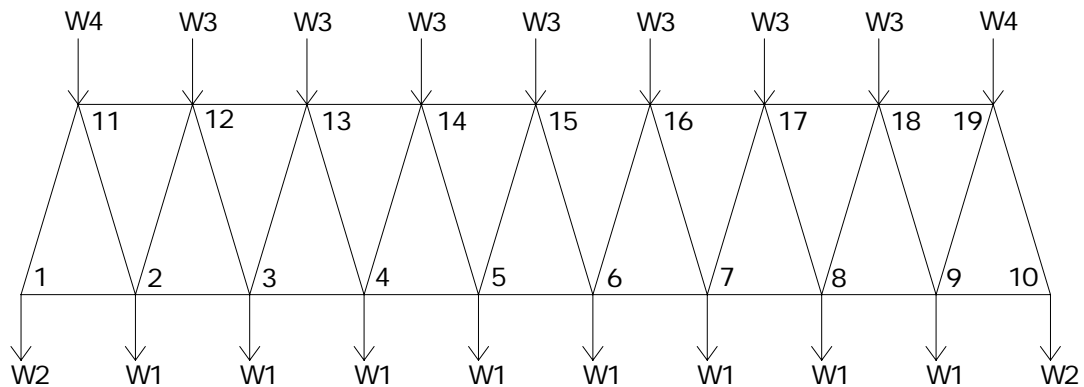
$$W_3 = 318,19 + 3229,03 = 3547,22 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_4 = 159,1 + 2521,53 = 2680,63 \text{ kg}$$

→ Beban yang bekerja pada buhul bawah :

$$\begin{aligned} W_1 &= 3229,03 + 1084,5 + 996,25 + 566,28 + 2750 + 87,9 + 11250 + 1925 \\ &\quad + 875 \\ &= 22763,96 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_2 &= 1614,52 + 2169 + 498,13 + 283,14 + 1375 + 43,95 + 5625 + 962,5 \\ &\quad + 437,5 \\ &= 11924,24 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.30 Pola Pembebanan pada Rangka Induk

b. Beban hidup

Distribusi pembebanan :

1. Beban terbagi rata

$$a. \text{ Trotoar} = 60\% \times 0,50 \times 2 = 0,600 \text{ t/m}$$

$$b. \text{ Jalur 5,5 m} = \frac{1,925}{2,75} \times 5,5 = 3,85 \text{ t/m}$$

$$c. \text{ Jalur 0,75 m} = 50\% \times \frac{1,925}{2,75} \times 0,75 \times 2 = 0,525 \text{ t/m}$$

$$\text{Total beban terbagi rata untuk 2 rangka} = 4,375 \text{ t/m}$$

2. Beban terpusat

$$a. \text{ Jalur 5,5 m} = \frac{12}{2,75} \times 5,5 \times 1,21 = 29,04 \text{ ton}$$

$$b. \text{ Jalur 0,75 m} = 50\% \times \frac{12}{2,75} \times 0,75 \times 2 \times 1,21 = 3,96 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Total beban terpusat untuk 2 rangka} = 33 \text{ ton}$$

Pembebanan untuk satu rangka :

a. Beban terbagi rata

$$q = 0,5 \times 4,375 = 2,1875 \text{ t/m}$$

b. Beban terpusat

$$P = 0,5 \times 33 = 16,5 \text{ ton}$$

Gaya Batang akibat Beban Hidup / Garis Pengaruh

$$a. S_1 = S_9$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P \times 0,3766 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times 0,3766 \\ &= 16500 \times 0,3766 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times 0,3766 \\ &= 24749,68 \text{ kg (tarik)} \end{aligned}$$

$$b. S_2 = S_8$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= P \times 0,9887 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 35 \times 0,9887 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,225 \\ &\quad + q \times 5 \times 0,7062 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,7062 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 16500 \times 0,9887 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 35 \times 0,9887 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,2825 \\
&\quad + 2187,5 \times 5 \times 0,7062 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,7062 \\
&= 67293,24 \text{ kg (tarik)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c. } S_3 &= S_7 \\
&= P \times 1,41 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 1,41 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,19 + q \times 5 \times 1,22 \\
&\quad + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 1,22 \\
&= 16500 \times 1,41 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 1,41 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,19 \\
&\quad + 2187,5 \times 5 \times 1,22 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 1,22 \\
&= 97257,1875 \text{ kg (tarik)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{d. } S_4 &= S_6 \\
&= P \times 1,65 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \times 1,65 + q \times 5 \times 1,55 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,1 \\
&\quad + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 1,55 \\
&= 16500 \times 1,62 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 25 \times 1,65 + 2187,5 \times 5 \times 1,55 \\
&\quad + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 0,1 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 1,55 \\
&= 114776,875 \text{ kg (tarik)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{e. } S_5 &= P \times 1,69 + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times (45 + 5) \times 1,69 \\
&= 16500 \times 1,69 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 1,69 \\
&= 120306,875 \text{ kg (tarik)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{f. } S_{28} &= S_{35} \\
&= P \times (-0,7533) + q \times \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times (-0,7533) \\
&= 16500 \times (-0,7533) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times (-0,7533) \\
&= -49505,93 \text{ kg (tekan)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{g. } S_{29} &= S_{34} \\
 &= P (-1,32) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 45 (-1,32) \\
 &= 16500 (-1,32) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 45 (-1,32) \\
 &= -86748,75 \text{ kg (tekan)} \\
 \\
 \text{h. } S_{30} &= S_{33} \\
 &= P (-1,69) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 45 \times (-1,69) \\
 &= 16500 (-1,69) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 45 (-1,69) \\
 &= -111064,69 \text{ kg (tekan)} \\
 \\
 \text{i. } S_{31} &= S_{32} \\
 &= P (-1,88) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 45 (-1,88) \\
 &= 16500 (-1,88) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 45 (-1,88) \\
 &= -123551,25 \text{ kg (tekan)} \\
 \\
 \text{j. } S_{10} &= S_{27} = -S_{11} = -S_{26} \\
 &= P (-0,9654) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 45 (-0,9654) \\
 &= 16500 (-0,9654) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 45 (-0,9654) \\
 &= -63444,88 \text{ kg (tekan)} \\
 \\
 \text{k. } S_{12} &= S_{25} = -S_{13} = -S_{24} \\
 1) &= P \times 0,1207 + q \times \frac{1}{2} 5,625 \times 0,1207 \\
 &= 16500 \times 0,1207 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 5,625 \times 0,1207 \\
 &= 2734,14 \text{ kg (tarik)} \\
 2) &= P \times (-0,8447) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 39,375 (-0,8447) \\
 &= 16500 (-0,8447) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 39,375 (-0,8447) \\
 &= -50315,74 \text{ kg (tekan)} \\
 \\
 \text{l. } S_{14} &= S_{23} = -S_{15} = -S_{22} \\
 1) &= P \times 0,2413 + q \times \frac{1}{2} 11,25 \times 0,2413 \\
 &= 16500 \times 0,2413 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 11,25 \times 0,2413 \\
 &= 6950,57 \text{ kg (tarik)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) &= P \times (-0,724) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 33,75 (-0,724) \\
 &= 16500 (-0,724) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 33,75 (-0,724) \\
 &= -38671,78 \text{ kg (tekan)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{m. S_{16}} = \mathbf{S_{21}} = -\mathbf{S_{17}} = -\mathbf{S_{20}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) &= P \times 0,362 + q \times \frac{1}{2} 16,875 \times 0,362 \\
 &= 16500 \times 0,362 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 16,875 \times 0,362 \\
 &= 12654,44 \text{ kg (tarik)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) &= P \times (-0,6034) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 28,125 (-0,6034) \\
 &= 16500 (-0,6034) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 28,125 (-0,6034) \\
 &= -28517,72 \text{ kg (tekan)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{n. S_{18}} = -\mathbf{S_{19}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) &= P \times 0,4827 + q \times \frac{1}{2} 22,5 \times 0,4827 \\
 &= 16500 \times 0,4827 + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 22,5 \times 0,4827 \\
 &= 19843,5 \text{ kg (tarik)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) &= P \times (-0,4827) + q \times \frac{1}{2} 22,5 (-0,4827) \\
 &= 16500 (-0,4827) + 2187,5 \times \frac{1}{2} 22,5 (-0,4827) \\
 &= -19843,5 \text{ kg (tekan)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Rekapitulasi Gaya Batang

Tabel 5.1 Rekapitulasi Gaya Batang (Kg)

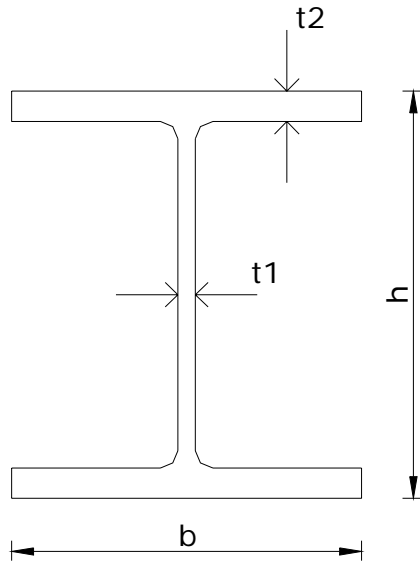
Batang	Beban Mati	Beban Hidup	Ikatan Angin Atas	Ikatan Angin Bawah	Total (Maximum)
S1	44229,89	24749,68		0 4472,38	68979,57 73451,95
S2	120970,83	67293,24		4472,38 7826,66	192736,45 196090,73
S3	175785,79	97257,19		7826,66 10062,85	280869,64 283105,83
S4	208674,77	114776,875		10062,85 11180,94	333514,495 334632,585
S5	219637,76	120306,875		11180,94 11180,94	351125,575 351125,575
S6	208674,77	114776,875		11180,94 10062,85	334632,585 333514,495
S7	175785,79	92663,44		10062,85 7826,66	278512,08 276275,89
S8	120970,83	67293,24		7826,66 4472,38	196090,73 192736,45
S9	44229,89	24749,68		4472,38 0	73451,95 68979,57
S10	-115658,19	-63444,88			-179103,07
S11	112093,70	63444,88			175538,58
S12	-87432,75	2734,14 -50315,74			-84698,61 -137748,49
S13	83589,92	-2734,14 50315,74			80855,78 133905,66
S14	-58928,97	6950,57 -38671,78			-51978,4 -97600,75
S15	55086,15	-6950,57 38671,78			48135,58 93757,93
S16	-30425,19	12654,44 -28517,72			-17770,75 -58942,91
S17	26582,37	-12654,44 28517,72			-17770,75 55100,09
S18	-1921,41	19843,5 -19843,5			17922,09 -21764,91
S19	-1921,41	19843,5 -19843,5			17922,09 -21764,91

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Batang	Beban Mati	Beban Hidup	Ikatan Angin Atas	Ikatan Angin Bawah	Total (Maximum)
S20	26582,37	-12654,44 28517,72			13927,93 55100,09
S21	-30425,19	12654,44 -28517,72			-17770,75 -58942,91
S22	55086,15	-6950,57 38671,78			48135,58 93757,93
S23	-58928,97	6950,57 -38671,78			-51978,4 -97600,75
S24	83589,92	-2734,14 50315,74			80855,78 133905,66
S25	-87432,75	2734,14 -50315,74			-84698,61 -137748,49
S26	112093,70	63444,88			175538,58
S27	-115658,19	-63444,88			-179103,07
S28	-87342,85	-49505,93	0 0		-136848,78
S29	-152930,04	-86748,69	3234,6 -3234,6		-236444,13 -242913,33
S30	-196654,84	-111064,69	5545,03 -5545,03		-302174,5 -313264,56
S31	-218517,24	-123551,25	6931,29 -6931,29		-335137,2 -348999,78
S32	-218517,24	-123551,25	6931,29 -6931,29		-335137,2 -348999,78
S33	-196654,84	-111064,69	5545,03 -5545,03		-302174,5 -313264,56
S34	-152930,04	-86748,69	3234,6 -3234,6		-236444,13 -242913,33
S35	-87342,85	-49505,93	0 0		-136848,78

Pendimensionian Gelagar Induk

Dipakai profil IWF 400 x 400 x 20 x 35 – 283



Gambar 5.31 Penampang Profil Gelagar Induk

h	$=$	428	mm	I_x	$=$	119000	cm^4
b	$=$	407	mm	I_y	$=$	39400	cm^4
t_1	$=$	20	mm	i_x	$=$	18,2	cm
t_2	$=$	35	mm	i_y	$=$	10,4	cm
r	$=$	22	mm	w_x	$=$	5570	cm^3
F	$=$	360,7	cm^2	w_y	$=$	1930	cm^3

a. Batang bawah (tarik)

$$P_{\max} = 351125,575 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{0,85F} = \frac{351125,575}{0,85 \times 360,7} = 1145,2 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma < 0,75 \times 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

b. Batang atas (tekan)

$$P_{\max} = 348999,78 \text{ kg}$$

1) Angka kelangsingan

$$\lambda = \frac{Lk}{i_{\min}} = \frac{500}{10,4} = 48,08$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7\sigma_1}} = 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{2,1 \times 10^6}{0,7 \times 2400}} = 111,016$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{48,08}{111,016} = 0,433$$

$$0,183 < \lambda_s < 1 \rightarrow \omega = \frac{1,41}{1,593 - \lambda_s} = \frac{1,41}{1,593 - 0,433} = 1,216$$

2) Check tegangan

$$\omega \frac{N}{A} \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$1,216 \frac{348999,78}{360,7} = 1176,55 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

c. Batang diagonal (tekan)

$$P_{\max} = 179103,07 \text{ kg}$$

1) Angka kelangsingan

$$\lambda = \frac{Lk}{i_{\min}} = \frac{641}{10,4} = 61,63$$

$$\lambda_g = \pi \sqrt{\frac{E}{0,7\sigma_1}} = 3,14 \sqrt{\frac{2,1 \times 10^6}{0,7 \times 2400}} = 111,016$$

$$\lambda_s = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_g} = \frac{61,63}{111,016} = 0,56$$

$$0,183 < \lambda_s < 1 \rightarrow \omega = \frac{1,41}{1,593 - \lambda_s} = \frac{1,41}{1,593 - 0,56} = 1,365$$

2) Check tegangan

$$\omega \frac{N}{A} \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}}$$

$$1,365 \frac{179103,07}{360,7} = 677,78 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

d. Batang diagonal (tarik)

$$P_{\max} = 175538,58 \text{ kg}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{0,85F} = \frac{175538,58}{0,85 \times 360,7} = 572,54 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma < 0,75 \times 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 1200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

Kontrol Rangka Induk terhadap Bahaya Lipat

Menurut Pedoman Perencanaan Bangunan Baja untuk Gedung 1987, Departemen Pekerjaan Umum Bab XII tentang bahaya lipat :

“Ukuran – ukuran suatu profil harus memenuhi syarat – syarat tertentu untuk menghindari bahaya lipat “

a. Batang bawah (tarik)

$$P_{\max} = 351125,575 \text{ kg}$$

1) Sayap – sayap profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$\frac{b}{t_s} \leq 20$$

$$\frac{40,7}{3,5} = 11,63 \leq 20 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

2) Badan – badan profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$0,2 A \sigma_1 = 0,2 \times 360,7 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 173136 \text{ kg}$$

$$A \sigma_1 = 360,7 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 865680 \text{ kg}$$

Karena $0,2 A \sigma_1 < N \leq A \sigma_1$ maka

$$\frac{h}{t_b} \leq 45 - 13 \frac{N}{A\sigma}$$

$$45 - 13 \frac{N}{A\sigma} = 45 - 13 \frac{351125,575}{360,7 \times 2400} = 39,727$$

$$\frac{h}{t_b} = \frac{42,8}{2} = 21,4 \leq 39,866 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

b. Batang atas (tekan)

$$P_{\max} = 348999,78 \text{ kg}$$

- 1) Sayap – sayap profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$\frac{b}{t_s} \leq 20$$

$$\frac{40,7}{3,5} = 11,63 \leq 20 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

- 2) Badan – badan profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$0,2 A \sigma_1 = 0,2 \times 360,7 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 173136 \text{ kg}$$

$$A \sigma_1 = 360,7 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 865680 \text{ kg}$$

Karena $0,2 A \sigma_1 < N \leq A \sigma_1$ maka

$$\frac{h}{t_b} \leq 45 - 13 \frac{N}{A \sigma}$$

$$45 - 13 \frac{N}{A \sigma} = 45 - 13 \frac{348999,78}{360,7 \times 2400} = 39,759$$

$$\frac{h}{t_b} = \frac{42,8}{2} = 21,4 \leq 39,759 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

c. Batang diagonal (tekan)

$$P_{\max} = 179103,07 \text{ kg}$$

- 1) Sayap – sayap profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$\frac{b}{t_s} \leq 20$$

$$\frac{40,7}{3,5} = 11,63 \leq 20 \dots\dots\dots\text{OK}$$

- 2) Badan – badan profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$0,2 A \sigma_1 = 0,2 \times 360,7 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 173136 \text{ kg}$$

Karena $0 < N \leq 0,2 A \sigma_1$ maka

$$\frac{h}{tb} \leq 70 - 135 \frac{N}{A\sigma}$$

$$70 - 135 \frac{179103,07}{360,7 \times 2400} = 42,069$$

$$\frac{h}{tb} = \frac{42,8}{2} = 21,4 \leq 42,069 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

d. Batang diagonal (tarik)

$$P_{\max} = 175538,58 \text{ kg}$$

1) Sayap – sayap profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$\frac{b}{ts} \leq 20$$

$$\frac{40,7}{3,5} = 11,63 \leq 20 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

2) Badan – badan profil I

→ Untuk BJ 37

$$0,2 A \sigma_1 = 0,2 \times 360,7 \text{ cm}^2 \times 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 173136 \text{ kg}$$

Karena $0 < N \leq 0,2 A \sigma_1$ maka

$$\frac{h}{tb} \leq 70 - 135 \frac{N}{A\sigma}$$

$$70 - 135 \frac{175538,58}{360,7 \times 2400} = 42,625$$

$$\frac{h}{tb} = \frac{42,8}{2} = 21,4 \leq 42,625 \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

5.2.6 Perhitungan Sambungan

Sambungan antar gelagar induk pada jembatan merupakan sambungan irisan 1.

Direncanakan menggunakan :

Baut → diameter $d = 30 \text{ mm}$

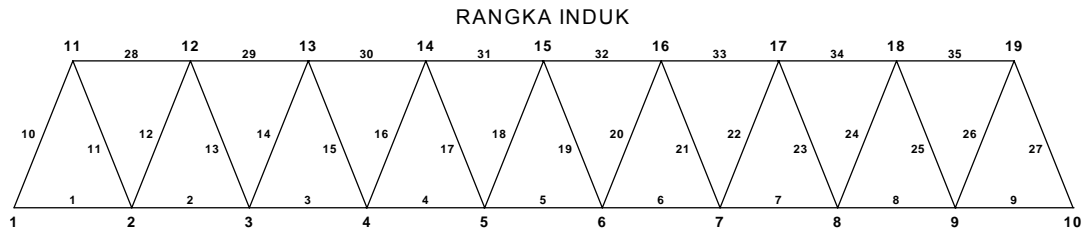
Pelat → ketebalan $\delta = 20 \text{ mm}$

$$\frac{\delta}{d} = \frac{20}{30} = 0,667 > 0,628 \rightarrow \text{pengaruh geser}$$

Jumlah baut untuk 1 sisi pelat sambungan :

$$n_{gsr} = \frac{P}{0,8 \sigma_{ijin} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{4} \pi d^2} = \frac{P}{0,8 \times 1600 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3,14 \times 3^2}$$

$$n_{gsr} = \frac{P}{18086,4}$$



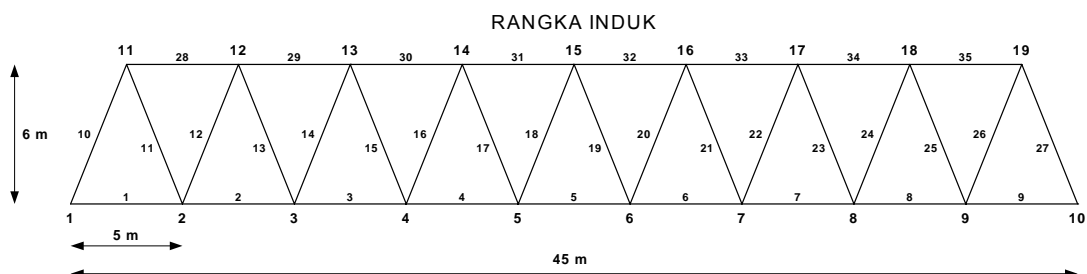
Tabel 5.2 Perhitungan jumlah baut

Batang	Gaya Batang (P)	Jumlah baut per sisi P / n _{gsr}	Jumlah baut yang dipakai
S1	73451,95	4,06117	6
S2	196090,73	10,8419	12
S3	283105,83	15,653	16
S4	334632,585	18,5019	20
S5	351125,575	19,4138	20
S6	334632,585	18,5019	20
S7	283105,83	15,653	16
S8	196090,73	10,8419	12
S9	73451,95	4,06117	6
S10	-179103,07	9,90264	10
S11	175538,58	9,705557	10
S12	-137748,49	7,61614	8
S13	133905,66	7,403666	8
S14	-97600,75	5,39636	6
S15	93757,93	5,183891	6
S16	-58942,91	3,25896	4
S17	55100,09	3,046493	4
S18	-21764,91	1,20339	4
S19	-21764,91	1,20339	4
S20	55100,09	3,046493	4
S21	-58942,91	3,25896	4

Batang	Gaya Batang (P)	Jumlah baut per sisi P / n gsr	Jumlah baut yang dipakai
S22	93757,93	5,183891	6
S23	-97600,75	5,39636	6
S24	133905,66	7,403666	8
S25	-137748,49	7,61614	8
S26	175538,58	9,705557	10
S27	-179103,07	9,90264	10
S28	-136848,78	7,56639	8
S29	-242913,33	13,4307	14
S30	-313264,56	17,3204	18
S31	-348999,78	19,2963	20
S32	-348999,78	19,2963	20
S33	-313264,56	17,3204	18
S34	-242913,33	13,4307	14
S35	-136848,78	7,56639	8

Kontrol Pelat Buhul pada Pelat Induk

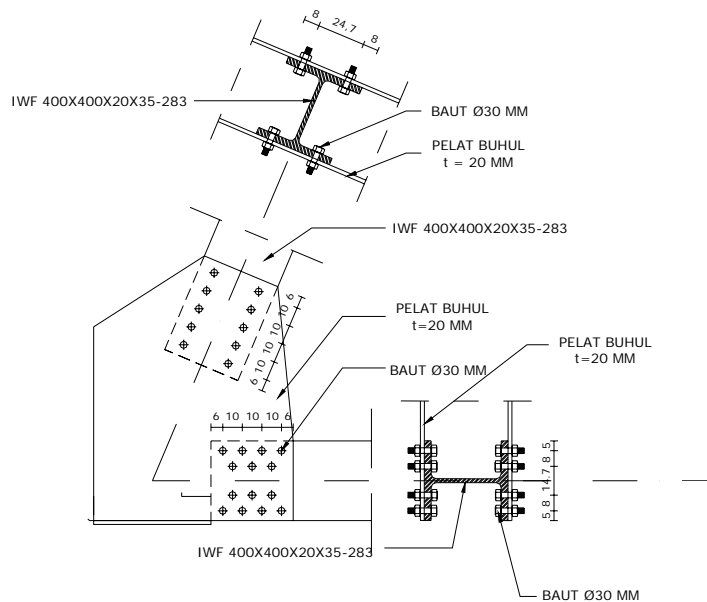
Kontrol pelat buhul pada rangka induk dilakukan untuk mengetahui bahwa dimensi pelat yang digunakan cukup aman akibat beban. Kontrol pelat buhul cukup diwakili oleh buhul / joint yang mengalami momen dan geser maksimum.



Kontrol terhadap pelat buhul diwakili oleh buhul / joint :

- Buhul 1
- Buhul 5
- Buhul 11
- Buhul 14

$$\text{Tg } \alpha = \frac{6}{2,5} = 2,4 \rightarrow \alpha = 67,38^\circ$$

Buhul 1

Gambar 5.32 Detail buhul 1

Potongan 1 - 1

$$N = 73451,95 - 179103,07 (2,5 / 6,5) = 4566,12 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 179103,07 (6 / 6,5) = 165325,91 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 2 \times 120 = 480 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{lubang}} = 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times 3,1 = 12,4 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{netto}} = A_{\text{brutto}} - A_{\text{lubang}} = 480 - 12,4 = 467,6 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(480 \times 0,5 \times 120) - [12,4 \times 112]}{467,6} = 58,62 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 68885,796 \times 59,4 + 73451,95 \times 20,303$$

$$= 5583111,223 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 120^3 = 576000 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times 53,38^2$$

$$\Delta I = 35331,481 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{\text{netto}} = I_{\text{brutto}} - \Delta I = 576000 - 35331,481 = 540668,519 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{I_n}{H - Y} = \frac{540668,519}{120 - 58,62} = 8808,69 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{In}{Y} = \frac{540668,519}{58,62} = 9223,11 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{A_n} = \frac{4566,12}{467,6} = 9,765 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{W_a} = \frac{540668,519}{8808,69} = 633,818 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{W_b} = \frac{540668,519}{9223,11} = 605,34 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_{maks} = \sigma_n + \sigma_a = 9,765 + 633,818 = 643,58 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{A_n} = \frac{165325,91}{467,6} = 353,56 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{max} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 353,56 = 530,34 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{ijin} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{633,818^2 + 3 \times 353,56^2} = 881,33 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

Potongan 2 – 2

$$N = 179103,07 (6 / 6,5) = 165325,91 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 73451,95 - 179103,07 (2,5 / 6,5) = 4566,12 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{brutto} = 2 \times 2 \times 85 = 340 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{lubang} = 2 \times 2 \times 4 \times 3,1 = 49,6 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{netto} = A_{brutto} - A_{lubang} = 340 - 49,6 = 290,4 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(340 \times 0,5 \times 85) - [2 \times 2 \times 3,1(6 + 16 + 26 + 36)]}{290,4} = 46,172 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 165325,91 \times 10,49$$

$$= 1734269 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{brutto} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 85^3 = 204708,3 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times (40,172^2 + 30,172^2 + 20,172^2 + 10,172^2)$$

$$\Delta I = 37628,47 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{netto} = I_{brutto} - \Delta I = 204708,3 - 37628,47 = 167079,93 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{In}{H - Y} = \frac{167079,93}{85 - 46,172} = 4303,096 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{I_n}{Y} = \frac{167079,93}{46,172} = 3618,627 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{A_n} = \frac{165325,91}{290,4} = 569,3 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{W_a} = \frac{1734269}{4030,096} = 403,3 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{W_b} = \frac{1734269}{3618,627} = 479,26 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

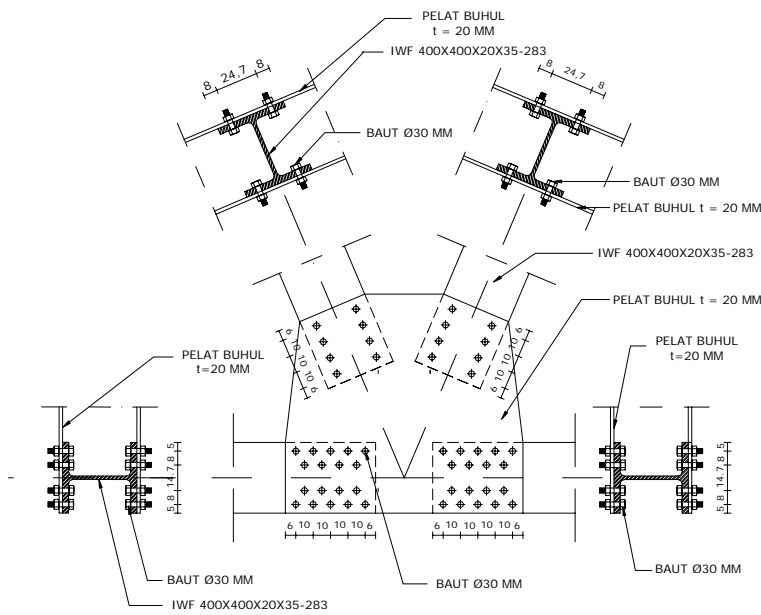
$$\sigma_{maks} = \sigma_n + \sigma_b = 569,3 + 479,26 = 1048,56 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{A_n} = \frac{4566,114}{290,4} = 15,72 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{max} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 15,72 = 23,58 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{ijin} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{479,26^2 + 3 \times 15,72^2} = 480,03 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

Buhul 5



Gambar 5.33 Detail buhul 5

Potongan 1 - 1

$$N = 351125,575 - 334632,585 - 55100,09 (2,5 / 6,5) = 4699,352 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 55100,09 (6 / 6,5) = 50861,62 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 2 \times 120 = 480 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{lubang}} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3,1 = 37,2 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{netto}} = A_{\text{brutto}} - A_{\text{lubang}} = 480 - 37,2 = 442,8 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(480 \times 0,5 \times 85) - [2 \times 2 \times 3,1(5 + 35,4 + 95)]}{442,8} = 61,25 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 351125,575 \times 41,05 - 334632,585 \times 41,05 - 21192,34 \times 8,751 \\ = 862475,1 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 120^3 = 576000 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times (56,25^2 + 25,85^2 + 33,75^2)$$

$$\Delta I = 61643,46 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{\text{netto}} = I_{\text{brutto}} - \Delta I = 576000 - 61643,46 = 514356,5 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{I_n}{H - Y} = \frac{514356,5}{120 - 61,25} = 8754,85 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{I_n}{Y} = \frac{514356,5}{61,25} = 8397,8 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{A_n} = \frac{4699,352}{442,8} = 10,613 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots$$

OK

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{W_a} = \frac{862475,1}{8754,85} = 98,514 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{ OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{W_b} = \frac{862475,1}{8397,8} = 102,7 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{ OK}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{maks}} = \sigma_n + \sigma_b = 10,6 + 102,7 = 113,3 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{ OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{A_n} = 442,8 = 114,864 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 114,864 = 172,296 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{\text{ijin}} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{ OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{102,7^2 + 3 \times 114,864^2} = 222,0044 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \dots\dots\dots \text{ OK}$$

Potongan 2 – 2

$$N = 55100,09 (6 / 6,5) + 21764,91 (6 / 6,5) = 30770,94 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 55100,09 (2,5 / 6,5) - 21764,91 (2,5 / 6,5) = 12821,221 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 2 \times 150 = 600 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{lubang}} = 2 \times 2 \times 10 \times 3,1 = 124 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{netto}} = A_{\text{brutto}} - A_{\text{lubang}} = 600 - 124 = 476 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(600 \times 0,5 \times 150) - [2 \times 2 \times 3,1(6 + 16 + 26 + 36 + 46 + 104 + 114 + 124 + 134 + 144)]}{476}$$

$$Y = 75 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 20090,69 \times 6,333 + 50861,62 \times 6,333 \\ = 449362,3 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 150^3 = 1125000 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times (69^2 + 59^2 + 49^2 + 39^2 + 29^2 + 29^2 + 39^2 + 49^2 + 59^2 + 69^2 +)$$

$$\Delta I = 322524 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{\text{netto}} = I_{\text{brutto}} - \Delta I = 1125000 - 322524 = 802476 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{I_n}{H - Y} = \frac{802476}{150 - 75} = 10699,68 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{I_n}{Y} = \frac{802476}{75} = 10699,68 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{A_n} = \frac{30770,94}{476} = 64,645 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{W_a} = \frac{449362,3}{10699,68} = 41,998 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{W_b} = \frac{449362,3}{10699,68} = 41,998 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

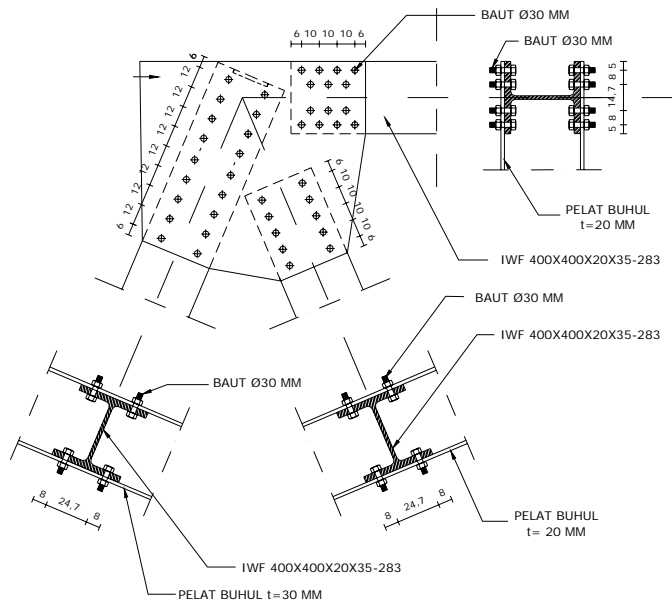
$$\sigma_{\text{maks}} = \sigma_n + \sigma_a = 64,645 + 41,998 = 106,643 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{A_n} = \frac{12821,221}{476} = 26,94 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 26,94 = 40,41 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{\text{ijin}} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{41,998^2 + 3 \times 26,94^2} = 62,78 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \dots \text{OK}$$

Buhul 11



Gambar 5.34 Detail buhul 11

Potongan 1 - 1

$$N = 136848,8 - 175538,58(2,5 / 6,5) = 69333,94 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 175538,58 (6 / 6,5) = 162035,6 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 2 \times 130 = 520 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{lubang}} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3,1 = 37,2 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{netto}} = A_{\text{brutto}} - A_{\text{lubang}} = 520 - 37,2 = 482,8 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(520 \times 0,5 \times 130) - [2 \times 2 \times 3,1(45 + 94,6 + 125)]}{482,8} = 63,212 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 136848,8 \times 46,59 + 67514,84 \times 41,79 \\ = 9196734 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 130^3 = 732333,33 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times (18,212^2 + 31,387^2 + 61,787^2)$$

$$\Delta I = 63668,75 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{\text{netto}} = I_{\text{brutto}} - \Delta I = 732333,33 - 63668,75 = 668664,58 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{I_n}{H - Y} = \frac{668664,58}{130 - 63,212} = 10011,81 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{In}{Y} = \frac{668664,58}{63,212} = 10578,06 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{An} = \frac{69333,94}{482,8} = 143,608 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{Wa} = \frac{9196734}{10011,81} = 918,59 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{Wb} = \frac{9196734}{10578,06} = 869,42 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_{maks} = \sigma_n + \sigma_a = 143,608 + 918,59 = 1062,198 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{An} = \frac{162035,6}{482,8} = 335,616 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{max} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 335,616 = 503,425 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{ijin} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{918,59^2 + 3 \times 335,616^2} = 1087,07 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

Potongan 2 – 2

$$N = 175538,58 (6 / 6,5) = 162035,5 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 67514,84 + 68885,8 = 136400,64 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{brutto} = 2 \times 2 \times 120 = 480 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{lubang} = 2 \times 2 \times 4 \times 3,1 = 49,6 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{netto} = A_{brutto} - A_{lubang} = 480 - 49,6 = 430,4 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(480 \times 0,5 \times 120) - [2 \times 2 \times 3,1(6 + 16 + 26 + 36)]}{430,4} = 64,494 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 165325,91 \times 15,21 - 162035,6 \times 2,51 \\ = 2107883 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{brutto} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 120^3 = 576000 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times (58,49^2 + 48,49^2 + 38,49^2 + 28,49^2)$$

$$\Delta I = 100031,5 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{netto} = I_{brutto} - \Delta I = 576000 - 100031,5 = 475968,5 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{In}{H - Y} = \frac{475968,5}{120 - 64,494} = 8575,147 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{I_n}{Y} = \frac{475968,5}{64,494} = 7379,994 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{A_n} = \frac{3290,298}{430,4} = 7,645 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{W_a} = \frac{2107883}{8575,147} = 245,81 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{W_b} = \frac{2107883}{7379,994} = 285,62 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

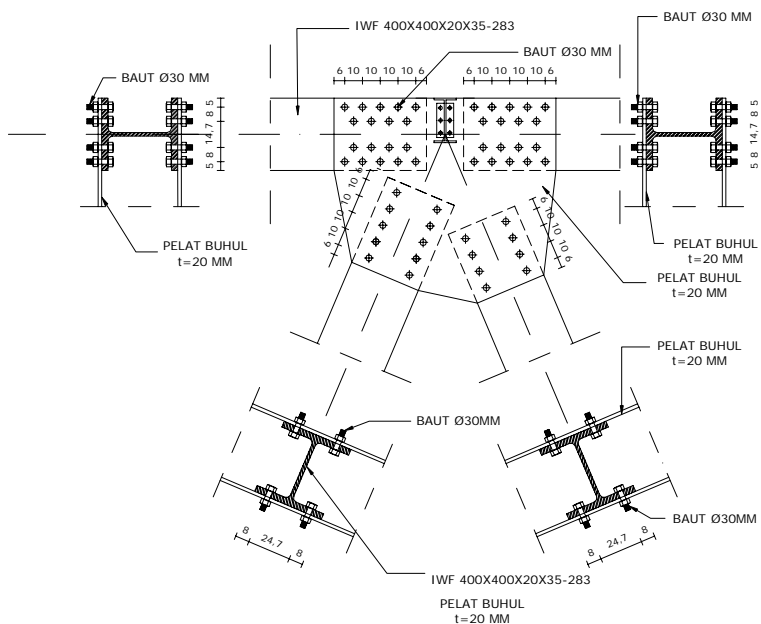
$$\sigma_{maks} = \sigma_n + \sigma_b = 7,645 + 285,62 = 293,266 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{A_n} = \frac{136400,6}{430,4} = 316,916 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau \text{ max} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 316,916 = 475,374 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{ijin} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{285,62^2 + 3 \times 316,916^2} = 618,78 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{ijin} \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$

Buhul 14



Gambar 5.35 Detail buhul 14

Potongan 1 - 1

$$N = 348999,8 - 313264,6 - 55100,09 (2,5 / 6,5) = 14542,88 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 55100,09 (6 / 6,5) = 50861,62 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 2 \times 120 = 480 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{lubang}} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3,1 = 37,2 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{netto}} = A_{\text{brutto}} - A_{\text{lubang}} = 480 - 37,2 = 442,8 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(480 \times 0,5 \times 85) - [2 \times 2 \times 3,1(5 + 35,4 + 95)]}{442,8} = 61,25 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 348999,8 \times 41,05 - 313264,6 \times 41,05 + 21192,34 \times 8,751 \\ = 1652349 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 120^3 = 576000 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times (56,25^2 + 25,85^2 + 33,75^2)$$

$$\Delta I = 61643,46 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{\text{netto}} = I_{\text{brutto}} - \Delta I = 576000 - 61643,46 = 514356,5 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{I_n}{H - Y} = \frac{514356,5}{120 - 61,25} = 8754,85 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{I_n}{Y} = \frac{514356,5}{61,25} = 8397,8 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{A_n} = \frac{14542,88}{442,8} = 32,843 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{W_a} = \frac{1652349}{8754,85} = 188,735 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{W_b} = \frac{1652349}{8397,8} = 196,76 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{maks}} = \sigma_n + \sigma_b = 32,843 + 196,76 = 229,603 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{A_n} = \frac{50861,62}{430,4} = 114,864 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 114,864 = 172,296 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{\text{ijin}} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{196,76^2 + 3 \times 114,864^2} = 274,23 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \dots \dots \dots \text{OK}$$

Potongan 2 – 2

$$N = 58942,91 (6 / 6,5) - 55100,09 (6 / 6,5) = 3547,218 \text{ kg.}$$

$$D = 58942,91 (2,5 / 6,5) - 55100,09 (2,5 / 6,5) = 12821,221 \text{ kg.}$$

$$A_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 2 \times 150 = 600 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{lubang}} = 2 \times 2 \times 10 \times 3,1 = 124 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$A_{\text{netto}} = A_{\text{brutto}} - A_{\text{lubang}} = 600 - 124 = 476 \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$Y = \frac{(600 \times 0,5 \times 150) - [2 \times 2 \times 3,1(6 + 16 + 26 + 36 + 46 + 104 + 114 + 124 + 134 + 144)]}{476}$$

$$= 75 \text{ cm.}$$

Momen gaya horisontal terhadap garis netral

$$M = 54408,84 \times 6,333 + 50861,62 \times 6,333$$

$$= 666709,4 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$I_{\text{brutto}} = 2 \times 1/12 \times 2 \times 150^3 = 1125000 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$\Delta I = 2 \times 2 \times 3,1 \times (69^2 + 59^2 + 49^2 + 39^2 + 29^2 + 29^2 + 39^2 + 49^2 + 59^2 + 69^2 +)$$

$$\Delta I = 322524 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$I_{\text{netto}} = I_{\text{brutto}} - \Delta I = 1125000 - 322524 = 802476 \text{ cm}^4.$$

$$W_a = \frac{I_n}{H - Y} = \frac{802476}{150 - 75} = 10699,68 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$W_b = \frac{I_n}{Y} = \frac{802476}{75} = 10699,68 \text{ cm}^3.$$

$$\sigma_n = \frac{N}{A_n} = \frac{3547,218}{476} = 7,452 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{M}{W_a} = \frac{666709,4}{10699,68} = 62,311 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{W_b} = \frac{666709,4}{10699,68} = 62,311 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{maks}} = \sigma_n + \sigma_a = 7,45 + 62,311 = 69,148 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} (1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\tau_r = \frac{D}{A_n} = \frac{43862,34}{476} = 92,15 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\tau_{\text{max}} = 3/2 \tau_r = 3/2 \times 92,15 = 138,22 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \tau_{\text{ijin}} (928 \text{ kg/cm}^2) \dots \text{OK}$$

$$\sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + 3\tau_r^2} = \sqrt{62,311^2 + 3 \times 92,15^2} = 171,338 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \leq \sigma_{\text{ijin}} \dots \text{OK}$$

5.2.7 Perencanaan Bearing Elastomer

Untuk perletakan jembatan direncanakan digunakan Elastomer memiliki karakteristik sebagai berikut :

5.1.8.1 Karakteristik Elastomer

a. Spesifikasi :

- Merupakan bantalan atau perletakan *elastomer* yang dapat menahan beban berat, baik yang vertikal maupun horisontal.
- Bantalan atau perletakan elastomer disusun atau dibuat dari lempengan elastomer dan logam yang disusun secara lapis berlapis.
- Merupakan satu kesatuan yang saling melekat kuat, diproses dengan tekanan tinggi.
- Bantalan atau perletakan elastomer berfungsi untuk meredam getaran, sehingga kepala jembatan (abutment) tidak mengalami kerusakan.
- Lempengan logam yang paling luar dan ujung-ujungnya elastomer dilapisi dengan lapisan elastomer supaya tidak berkarat.
- Bantalan atau perletakan elastomer juga disebut bantalan Neoprene yang dibuat dari karet sintetis.

b. Pemasangan :

- Bantalan atau perletakan elastomer dipasang diantara tumpuan kepala jembatan dan gelagar jembatan.

c. Ukuran :

- Ukuran elastomer yang digunakan disesuaikan dengan buku “ Standart Steel Bridging For Indonesia, PT. Trans – Bakrie, Indonesia “.

Tabel.5.3 Ukuran dan Kapasitas Elastomer

Tipe Bearing	Ukuran (mm)	Load (KN)
TRB.1	480 x 300 x 87	2425
TRB.2	480 x 380 x 101	3600
TRB.3	350 x 280 x 97	540
TRB.4	350 x 280 x 137	540

Sumber : Standar Steel Bridging For Indonesia, PT. Trans – Bakrie, Indonesia

5.1.8.2 Beban Yang Bekerja Pada Elastomer**a. Beban Vertikal**

- Beban mati = 118,076 ton
- Beban hidup = 76,969 ton
- Total = 195,045 ton

Digunakan Elastomer tipe TRB.1, ukuran 480 x 300 x 87 dengan beban batas 2425 KN

b. Beban Horizontal

- Gempa = $118,076 \times 0,14 = 16,531$ ton
- Gaya gesek = $118,076 \times 0,16 = 8,892$ ton
- Total = 35,423 ton

Digunakan Elastomer tipe TRB.3, ukuran 350 x 280 x 97 dengan beban batas 540 KN

- Seismic Buffer (arah melintang)

Pembebanan :

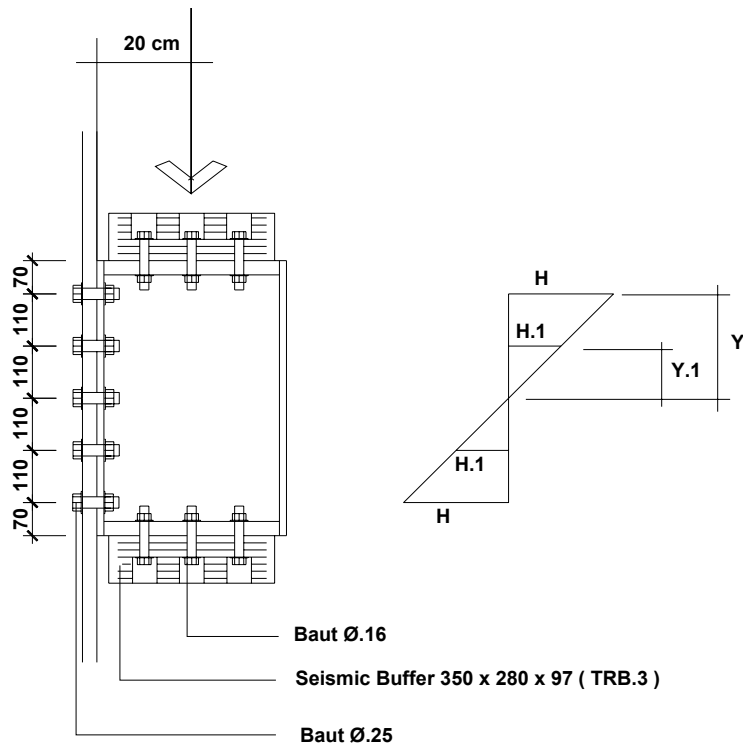
- Beban gempa : $236,152 \times 0,14 = 33,061$ ton
- Beban Angin :

- Rangka = $150 \times 50\% \times (30\% + 15\%) \times (45 + 40) \times \frac{6}{2 \times 2} = 4.303,125$ kg
 - Trotoar = $150 \times 0,45 \times 45/2 = 1.518,750$ kg
 - Hidup = $150 \times 45/2 \times 2 = \underline{6.750,000}$ kg
- 12.571,875kg

Beban Total = $33.061 + 12.571,875 = 45.632,875$ kg

Digunakan seismic buffer tipe TRB.3 dengan beban maksimal 540 KN (54 ton)

Kontrol Tegangan :



Gambar 5.36 Gaya pada Seismic Buffer

- Kontrol Tegangan Baut

$$M_{\text{luar}} = T_i \times \frac{C}{2} = 45.632,875 \times 20 = 912.657,5 \text{ kg cm}$$

$$M_{\text{dalam}} = 2 \times \left(Y.H + \frac{Y_1}{Y} . H.Y \right) = 2 \times \left(22 \times H + \frac{11}{22} \times H \times 11 \right) = 55H$$

$$M_{\text{dalam}} = M_{\text{luar}}$$

$$55 H = 912.657,5$$

$$H = 16.593,773 \text{ kg untuk 2 baut}$$

$$H_1.\text{baut} = 8.296,886 \text{ kg}$$

$$V = \frac{T_i}{4} = \frac{45.632,875}{10} = 4.563,2875 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = \sqrt{H^2 + V^2} = \sqrt{8296,886^2 + 4563,2875^2} = 9468,997 \text{ kg}$$

Tegangan Baut :

- Tegangan Geser :

$$\tau = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{4.563,2875}{0,25 \times \pi \times 2,5^2} = 930,216 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

- Tegangan Tarik :

$$\sigma_{tarik} = \frac{H}{A} = \frac{8.296,886}{0,25 \times \pi \times 2,5^2} = 1691,085 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

- Kombinasi tegangan tarik dan geser akibat beban sementara :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \sqrt{\sigma_{tarik}^2 + 1,56 \cdot \tau^2} < 1,30 \cdot \sigma &= 2080 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \\ &= \sqrt{1691,085^2 + 1,56 \times 930,216^2} = 2051,47 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 2080 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Tegangan Tumpu :

$$\sigma_{tumpu} = \frac{R}{A} = \frac{9468,997}{1,6 \times 2,5} = 2367,25 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 2400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

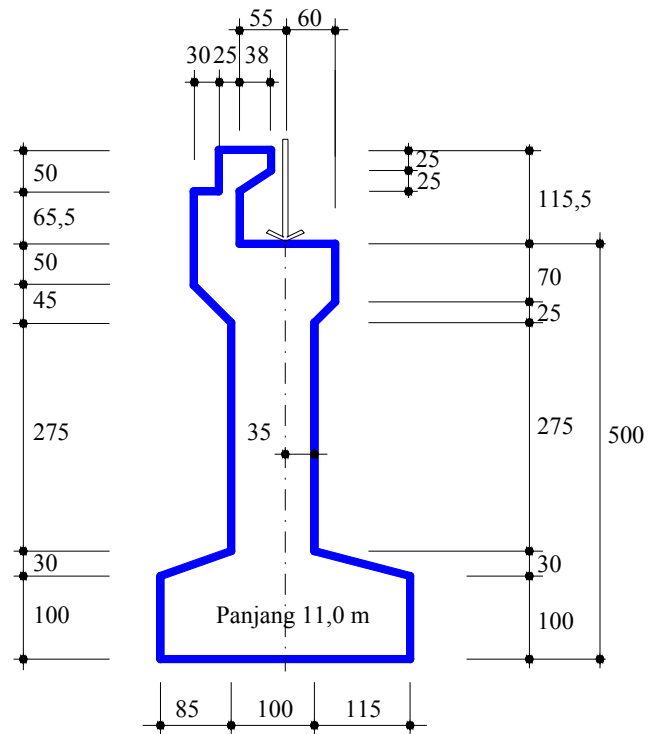
5.3 PERENCANAAN BANGUNAN BAWAH

Fungsi utama konstruksi bawah jembatan adalah untuk menyalurkan semua beban yang bekerja pada bangunan atas ke tanah. Perhitungan konstruksi bawah meliputi :

- Perhitungan abutment
- Perhitungan pondasi sumuran

Perencanaan elemen-elemen struktural pembentuk konstruksi bangunan bawah jembatan, secara detail akan disajikan dalam sub-sub bab sesuai dengan jenis elemennya.

5.3.1 Perencanaan Abutment



Gambar.5.37 Dimensi rencana abutment

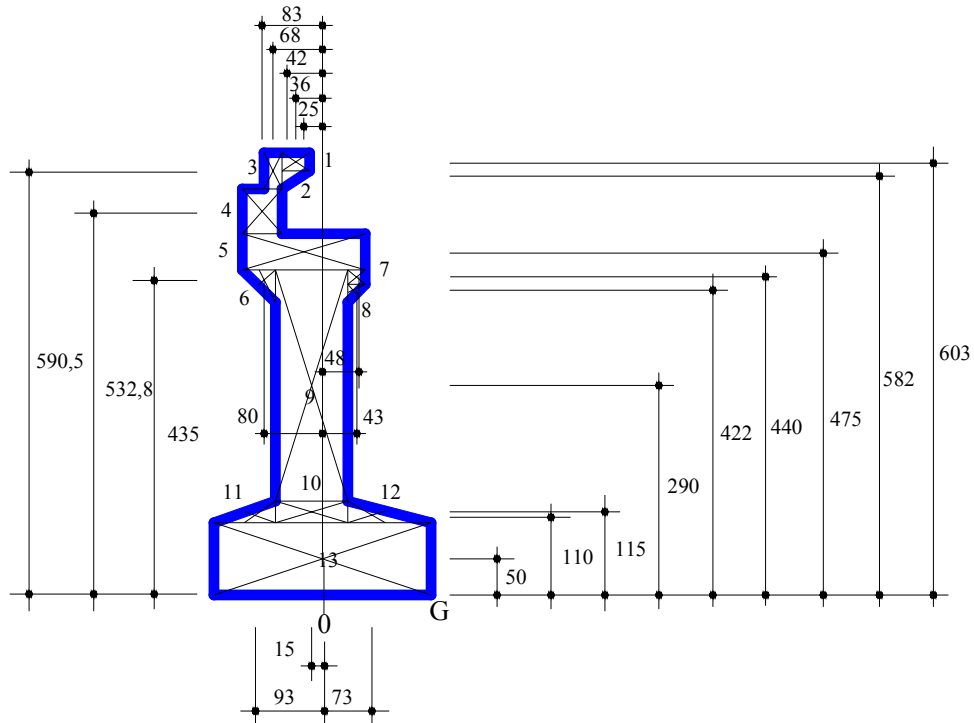
5.3.1.1 Pembebanan pada Abutment

Abutment direncanakan untuk menyalurkan beban struktur atas ke dalam tanah. Di dalam pembebanan *abutment*, perlu diperhatikan :

1. Gaya akibat berat sendiri *abutment*.
2. Beban mati dan beban hidup.
3. Gaya akibat berat tanah vertikal.
4. Gaya horisontal akibat rem dan traksi.
5. Gaya akibat tekanan tanah aktif.
6. Gaya geser tumpuan dengan rangka baja.
7. Gaya akibat gempa.

* **Beban Vertikal**

A. Gaya akibat berat sendiri *abutment*



Gambar.5.38 Perhitungan titik berat abutment

Tabel.5.4 Perhitungan titik berat abutment

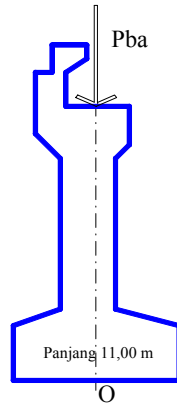
No	A m ²	W=δ.A.L ton	X m	Y m	A.X m ³	A.Y m ³
1	0,095	2,613	-0,360	6,030	-0,034	0,573
2	0,048	1,306	-0,420	5,820	-0,020	0,276
3	0,125	3,438	-0,680	5,905	-0,085	0,738
4	0,360	9,900	-0,830	5,328	-0,299	1,918
5	0,850	23,375	-0,250	4,750	-0,213	4,038
6	0,101	2,784	-0,800	4,350	-0,081	0,440
7	0,050	1,375	0,480	4,400	0,024	0,220
8	0,031	0,859	0,430	4,220	0,013	0,132
9	3,200	88,000	-0,150	2,900	-0,480	9,280
10	0,300	8,250	-0,150	1,150	-0,045	0,345
11	0,128	3,506	-0,930	1,100	-0,119	0,140
12	0,173	4,758	0,730	1,100	0,126	0,190
13	3,000	82,500	0,000	0,500	0,000	1,500
Total	8,461	232,664			-1,211	19,791

Titik berat *abutment* terhadap titik O :

$$x_a = \frac{\sum A * X}{\sum A} = \frac{-1,211}{8,461} = -0,143 \text{ m}$$

$$y_a = \frac{\sum A * Y}{\sum A} = \frac{19,791}{8,461} = 2,339 \text{ m}$$

B. Beban mati akibat konstruksi atas

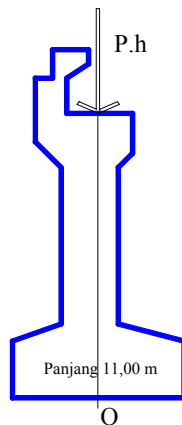


Gambar.5.39 Beban akibat konstruksi atas

Beban mati yang diterima abutment (P_{ba}) = 236,152 ton

Lengan gaya terhadap titik O \longrightarrow $X = 0$

C. Beban hidup



Gambar.5.40 Beban hidup pada abutment

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

▼ **Beban merata**

$$q = 2,2 - [(1,1 / 60) * (L - 30)] \longrightarrow (30 < L < 60)$$

$$= 2,2 - [(1,1 / 60) * (45 - 30)] = 1,925 \text{ t/m}$$

$$\text{Beban merata} = \left(\frac{5,5}{2,75} \times 1,925 + \frac{1,5}{2,75} \times 0,5 \times 1,925 \right) \times 45 = 196,875 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Beban merata untuk abutment} = 196,875 \text{ ton} / 2 = 98,4375 \text{ ton}$$

▼ **Beban garis**

$$k = 1 + [20 / (50 + L)] = 1 + [20 / (50 + 45)] = 1,21$$

$$\text{Beban garis} = 12 \text{ ton}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5,5}{2,75} \times 12 + \frac{1,50}{2,75} \times 12 \times 0,5 \right) \times 1,21 = 33 \text{ ton}$$

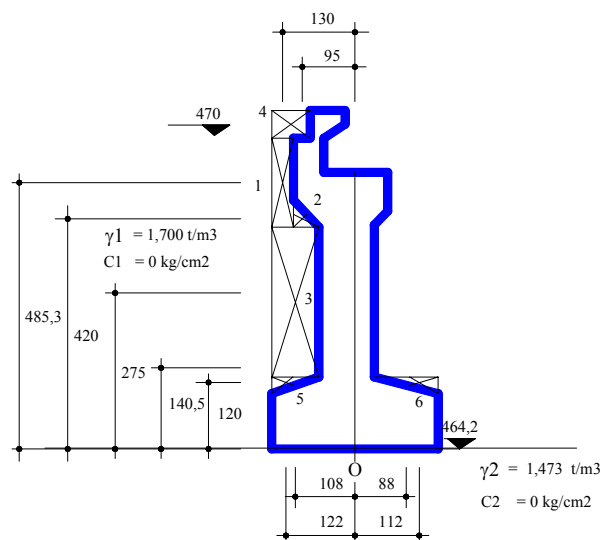
$$\text{Beban hidup pada Trotoar} : = 0,50 \times 1,0 \times 2 \times 45 : 2 = 22,5 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Beban hidup (Pq)} = \text{beban merata} + \text{beban garis} + \text{beban pada trotoar}$$

$$= 98,4375 + 33 + 22,5 = 153,9375 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Lengan terhadap titik O} \longrightarrow X_c = 0$$

D. Beban Akibat Tanah di Atas Abutment



Gambar.5.41 Beban akibat berat tanah di atas abutment

Tabel.5.5 Perhitungan titik berat tanah di atas abutment

No	Luas A m ²	W=δ.A.L ton	X m	Y m	A.X m ³	A.Y m ³
1	0,642	12,005	-1,300	4,853	-0,835	3,116
2	0,203	3,787	-0,950	4,200	-0,192	0,851
3	2,125	39,738	-1,080	2,750	-2,295	5,844
4	0,350	8,547	-1,155	5,250	-0,404	1,838
5	0,128	2,384	-1,220	1,200	-0,156	0,153
6	0,173	3,235	1,120	1,200	0,194	0,208
Total	3,620	69,696			-3,688	12,008

$\gamma = 1,70 \text{ t/m}^3$

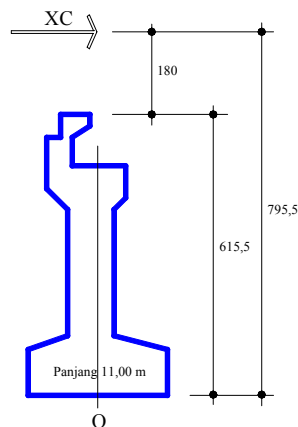
Titik berat tanah di atas abutment terhadap titik O :

$$x_a = \frac{\sum A * X}{\sum A} = \frac{-3,688}{3,620} = -1,02 \text{ m}$$

$$y_a = \frac{\sum A * Y}{\sum A} = \frac{12,008}{3,620} = 3,317 \text{ m}$$

* **Beban Horisontal**

A. Gaya rem dan traksi



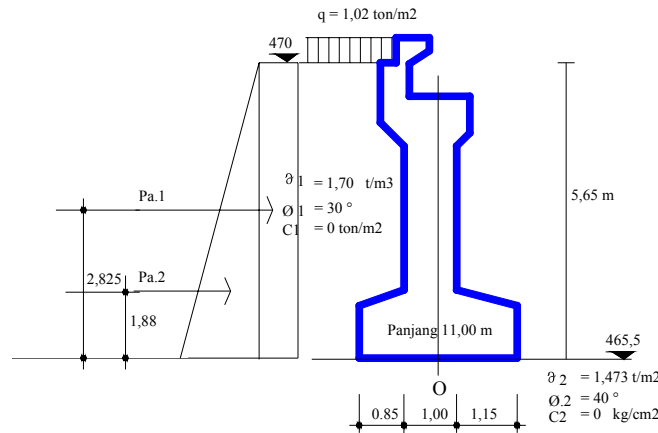
Gambar.5.42 Gaya Rem dan Traksi

Beban hidup (c) = beban D tanpa koefisien kejut (diperhitungkan e sebesar 5%)

$$c = 0,05 \times 125,71 = 6,28 \text{ ton}$$

Lengan gaya terhadap titik O \longrightarrow $Y_c = 7,955 \text{ m}$

B. Gaya akibat tekanan tanah aktif



Gambar.5.43 Gaya horisontal akibat tekanan tanah

Berdasarkan PPPJRR 1987 ps. 1.4 akibat muatan lalu lintas dapat diperhitungkan sebagai beban merata senilai dengan tekanan tanah setinggi 60 cm, sehingga beban merata di atas abudment :

$$q = 0,60 \times 1,70 = 1,02 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

Koefisien tekanan tanah

$$Ka.1 = \text{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \text{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{30}{2}\right) = 0,333$$

$$Ka.2 = \text{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \text{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{40}{2}\right) = 0,217$$

Gaya yang bekerja permeter panjang

Tekanan tanah aktif

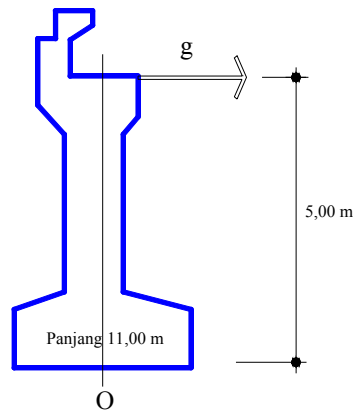
$$Pa.1 = q \times ka.1 \times H_1 = 1,02 \times 0,333 \times 5,655 = 2,139 \text{ ton}$$

$$Pa.2 = 0,5 \times \gamma.1 \times H_1^2 \times Ka.1 = 0,5 \times 1,70 \times 5,655^2 \times 0,333 = 11,234 \text{ ton}$$

$$P.tot = 13,374 \text{ ton}$$

$$Y.pa = (2,139 \times 2,825 + 11,234 \times 1,88) : 13,374 = 2,27 \text{ m}$$

Berat total tekanan tanah sepanjang 11 m = 13,374 x 11 = 147,114 ton

C. Gaya gesek pada tumpuan

Gambar.5.44 Gaya gesek pada tumpuan

Gaya gesek pada tumpuan

$$g = f_s \cdot b$$

dimana :

g = gaya gesek antara tumpuan dengan rangka baja

f_s = koefisien gesek antara karet dengan beton / baja ($f = 0,15 - 0,18$)

b = beban pada tumpuan = 236,152 ton

$$g = 0,15 \times 236,152 = 35,443 \text{ ton}$$

Lengan gaya terhadap titik O \longrightarrow $Y_g = 5,00$ meter

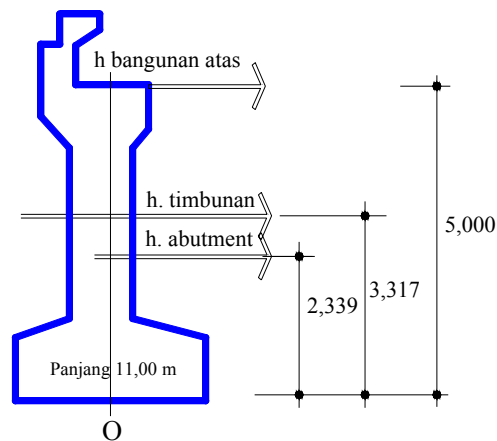
D. Gaya akibat gempa

$$h = E \cdot M$$

dimana : h = gaya horisontal akibat gempa

E = koefisien gempa untuk daerah Jawa Tengah (Wilayah 4 = 0,14)

M = muatan mati dari konstruksi yang ditinjau



Gambar.5.45 Gaya akibat gempa

- Gaya gempa terhadap *abutment* :

$$W_a = 232,664 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_p = 232,664 \times 0,14 = 32,573 \text{ ton}$$
- Gaya gempa terhadap bangunan atas :

$$W_{ba} = 236,152 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_{ba} = 236,152 \times 0,14 = 33,061 \text{ ton}$$
- Gaya gempa terhadap tanah di atas abudment :

$$W_t = 69,696 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_{ba} = 69,696 \times 0,14 = 9,757 \text{ ton}$$

5.3.1.2 Kombinasi Pembebanan

Kestabilan konstruksi harus ditinjau berdasarkan komposisi pembebanan dan gaya yang mungkin akan terjadi. Tegangan atau gaya yang digunakan dalam pemeriksaan kekuatan konstruksi yang bersangkutan dikalikan terhadap tegangan ijin atau tegangan batas yang telah ditentukan dalam persen (PPJRR-SKBI-1987)

Tabel.5.6 Kombinasi Pembebanan

No	Kombinasi pembebanan dan gaya	Tegangan ijin
1	$M + H + Ta + Tu$	100 %
2	$M + Ta + Ah + Gg + A + SR + Tm$	125 %
3	$Komb (1) + Rm + Gg + A + SR + Tm + S$	140 %
4	$M + Gh + Tag + Gg + Ahg + Tu$	150 %

Keterangan :

A = beban angin.

Ah = gaya akibat aliran dan hanyutan.

Ahg = gaya akibat aliran dan hanyutan pada waktu gempa.

Gg = gaya gesek pada tumpuan bergerak.

Gh = gaya horisontal ekivalen akibat gempa bumi.

(H+K) = beban hidup dengan koefisien kejut.

M = beban mati.

P_1 = gaya-gaya pada waktu pelaksanaan.

Rm = gaya rem.

S = gaya sentrifugal.

SR = gaya akibat perubahan suhu (selain susut dan rangkai).

Ta = gaya tekanan tanah.

Tag = gaya tekanan tanah akibat gempa bumi.

Tb = gaya tumbuk.

Tu = gaya angkat (*buoyancy*).

Tm = gaya akibat perubahan suhu.

Tabel.5.7 Kombinasi I

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
M	Wa	232,664		1,643		382,267	
	Wt	69,696		2,522		175,773	
	Wba	236,152		1,500		354,228	
H+K		153,938		1,500		230,906	
Ta			147,114		2,270		333,949
Tu							
JUMLAH		692,450	147,114			1143,175	333,949
Beban ijin		692,450	147,114			1143,175	333,949

Tabel.5.8 Kombinasi II

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
M	Wa	232,664		1,643		382,267	
	Wt	69,696		2,522		175,773	
	Wba	236,152		1,500		354,228	
Ta			147,114		2,270		333,949
Ah							
Gg			35,443		5,000		177,215
A							
SR							
Tm							
JUMLAH		538,512	182,557			912,268	511,164
Beban ijin		430,810	146,046			729,815	408,931

Tabel.5.9 Kombinasi III

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
Komb. I		692,450	147,114			1134,175	333,949
Rm			6,280		7,955		49,957
Gg			35,443		5,000		177,215
A							
SR							
Tm							
S							
JUMLAH		692,450	188,837			1134,175	561,121
Beban ijin		494,607	134,884			810,125	400,801

Tabel.5.10 Kombinasi IV

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
M	Wa	232,664		1,643		382,267	
	Wt	69,696		2,522		175,773	
	Wba	236,152		1,500		354,228	
Gh	Ta		32,573		2,339		76,188
	Tt		9,757		3,227		31,486
	Tba		33,061		5,000		165,305
Tag							
Gg			35,443		5,000		177,215
Ahg							
Tu							
JUMLAH		538,512	110,834			912,268	450,194
Beban ijin		359,008	73,889			608,179	300,129

Kontrol Abutmen terhadap kestabilan konstruksi

Kontrol terhadap daya dukung tanah

Menurut Grafik faktor daya dukung tanah dari Terzaghi (Ir. Suyono

Sosrodarsono & Kazuto Nakazawa, Mekanika Tanah & Teknik Pondasi, hal 32)

Untuk $\phi = 40^\circ$, didapat

$$N_c = 95,6$$

$$N_q = 81,2$$

$$N_\gamma = 114$$

$$q_{ult} = \left(1,0 + 0,3 \frac{B}{L}\right) c \cdot N_c + D_f \cdot \gamma_0 \cdot N_q + \left(0,5 + 0,1 \frac{B}{L}\right) \gamma_t \cdot B \cdot N_\gamma$$

$$q_{ult} = \left(1,0 + 0,3 \frac{3}{11}\right) \times 0 \times 95,6 + 1,3 \times 1,7 \times 81,2 + \left(0,5 + 0,1 \frac{3}{11}\right) \times 1,473 \times 3 \times 114$$

$$q_{ult} = 445,07 \text{ ton / m}^2$$

Daya dukung ijin

$$q_a = \frac{q_{ult}}{FS} = \frac{445,07}{3} = 148,36 \text{ ton / m}^2$$

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

✚ Kombinasi beban I

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 692,450 \text{ ton} \\
 H &= 147,114 \text{ ton} \\
 MV &= - 1143,175 \text{ ton m} \\
 MH &= 333,949 \text{ ton m} \\
 M &= 333,949 - 1143,175 = - 809,226 \text{ ton m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap guling

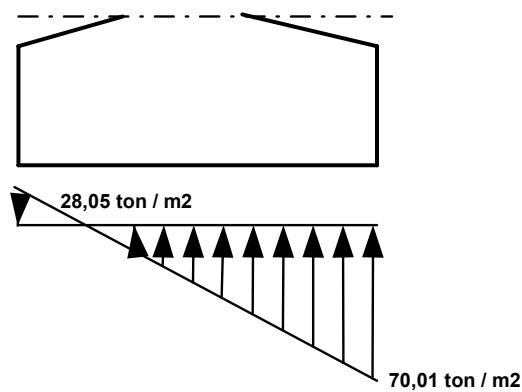
$$\begin{aligned}
 MV / MH &= 1143,175 / 333,949 \\
 &= 3,42 > 2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman.}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap geser

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \times (\mu / H) &= 692,45 \times (0,6 / 147,114) \\
 &= 2,82 > 1,5 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tegangan yang terjadi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma &= \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W} \\
 \sigma &= \frac{692,450}{3 \times 11} \pm \frac{809,226}{1/6 \times 11 \times 3^2} \\
 \sigma &= 20,98 \pm 49,03 \\
 \sigma_{\text{min}} &= - 28,05 \text{ ton / m}^2 \\
 \sigma_{\text{max}} &= 70,01 \text{ ton / m}^2 < q_a (148,36 \text{ ton / m}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.46 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΗΤΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

✚ Kombinasi beban II

V = 430,810 ton
 H = 146,046 ton
 MV = - 729,815 ton m
 MH = 408,931 ton m
 M = 408,931 – 729,815 = - 320,884 ton m

- Kontrol terhadap guling

MV / MH = 729,815 / 408,931
 = 1,78 < 2 tidak aman.

- Kontrol terhadap geser

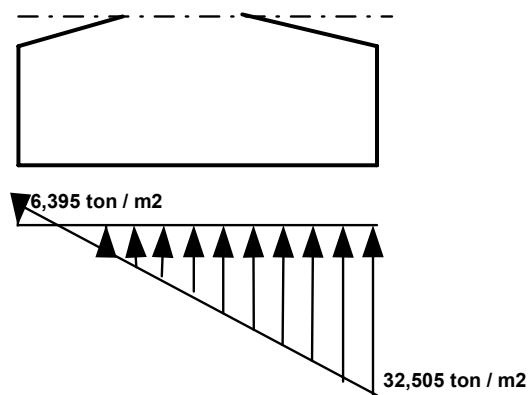
V x (μ / H) = 430,810 x (0,6 / 146,046)
 = 1,77 > 1,5 Aman

- Tegangan yang terjadi

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{430,810}{3 \times 11} \pm \frac{320,884}{1/6 \times 11 \times 3^2}$$

σ = 13,055 ± 19,45
 σ min = - 6,395 ton / m²
 σ max = 32,505 ton / m² < q a (148,36 ton / m²)OK



Gambar 5.47 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

✚ Kombinasi beban III

V = 494,607 ton
 H = 134,884 ton
 MV = - 810,125 ton m
 MH = 400,801 ton m
 M = 400,801 - 810,125 = - 409,324 ton m

- Kontrol terhadap guling
 $MV / MH = 810,125 / 400,801 = 2,02 > 2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman.}$

- Kontrol terhadap geser
 $V \times (\mu / H) = 494,607 \times (0,6 / 134,884) = 2,2 > 1,5 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman}$

- Tegangan yang terjadi

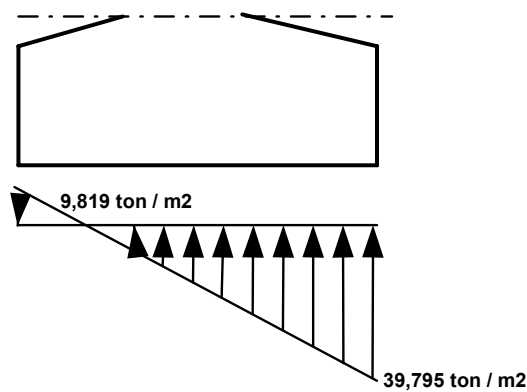
$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{494,607}{3 \times 11} \pm \frac{409,324}{1/6 \times 11 \times 3^2}$$

$$\sigma = 14,988 \pm 24,807$$

$$\sigma_{\text{min}} = -9,819 \text{ ton / m}^2$$

$$\sigma_{\text{max}} = 39,795 \text{ ton / m}^2 < q_a (148,36 \text{ ton / m}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}$$



Gambar 5.48 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

✚ Kombinasi beban IV

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 359,008 \text{ ton} \\
 H &= 73,889 \text{ ton} \\
 MV &= - 608,179 \text{ ton m} \\
 MH &= 300,129 \text{ ton m} \\
 M &= 300,129 - 608,179 = - 308,05 \text{ ton m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap guling

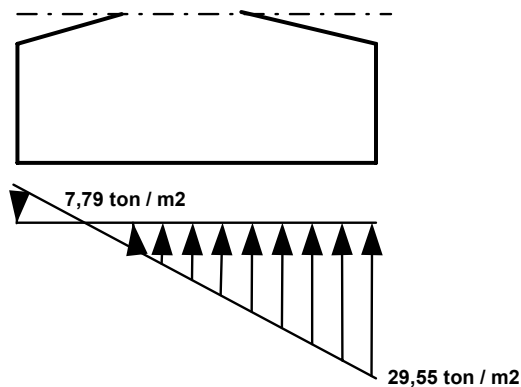
$$\begin{aligned}
 MV / MH &= 608,179 / 300,129 \\
 &= 2,02 > 2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman.}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap geser

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \times (\mu / H) &= 359,008 \times (0,6 / 73,889) \\
 &= 2,91 > 1,5 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tegangan yang terjadi

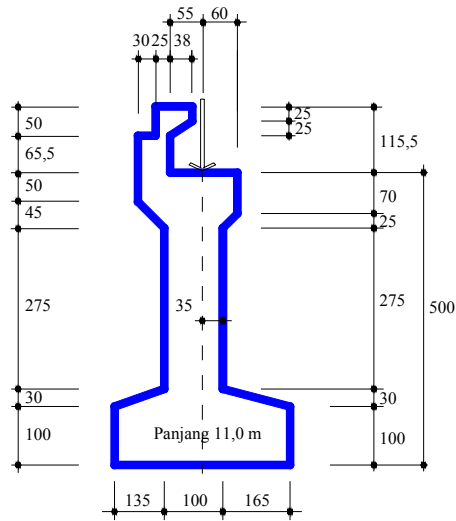
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma &= \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W} \\
 \sigma &= \frac{359,008}{3 \times 11} \pm \frac{308,05}{1/6 \times 11 \times 3^2} \\
 \sigma &= 10,88 \pm 18,67 \\
 \sigma_{\text{min}} &= - 7,79 \text{ ton / m}^2 \\
 \sigma_{\text{max}} &= 29,55 \text{ ton / m}^2 < q_a (148,36 \text{ ton / m}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.49 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

Abutment tidak aman terhadap guling beban kombinasi II perlu pelebaran dasar abutment

Perencanaan Abutment setelah pelebaran dasar abutment

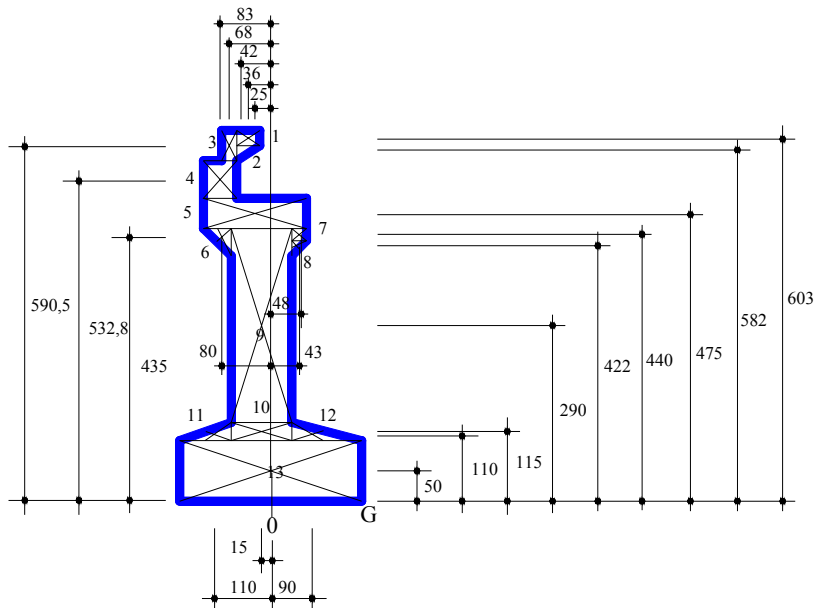


Gambar.5.50 Dimensi rencana abutment

Pembebanan pada Abutment

* **Beban Vertikal**

A. Gaya akibat berat sendiri abutment



Gambar.5.51 Perhitungan titik berat abutment

Tabel.5.11 Perhitungan titik berat abutment

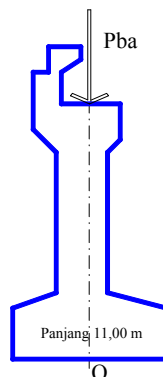
No	A m ²	W=δ.A.L ton	X m	Y m	A.X m ³	A.Y m ³
1	0,095	2,613	-0,360	6,030	-0,034	0,573
2	0,048	1,306	-0,420	5,820	-0,020	0,276
3	0,125	3,438	-0,680	5,905	-0,085	0,738
4	0,360	9,900	-0,830	5,328	-0,299	1,918
5	0,850	23,375	-0,250	4,750	-0,213	4,038
6	0,101	2,784	-0,800	4,350	-0,081	0,440
7	0,050	1,375	0,480	4,400	0,024	0,220
8	0,031	0,859	0,430	4,220	0,013	0,132
9	3,200	88,000	-0,150	2,900	-0,480	9,280
10	0,300	8,250	-0,150	1,150	-0,045	0,345
11	0,203	5,569	-1,100	1,100	-0,223	0,223
12	0,248	6,806	0,900	1,100	0,223	0,272
13	4,000	110,000	0,000	0,500	0,000	2,000
Total	9,610	264,275			-1,219	20,455

Titik berat *abutment* terhadap titik O :

$$x_a = \frac{\sum A * X}{\sum A} = \frac{-1,219}{9,610} = -0,127 \text{ m}$$

$$y_a = \frac{\sum A * Y}{\sum A} = \frac{20,455}{9,610} = 2,128 \text{ m}$$

B. Beban mati akibat konstruksi atas

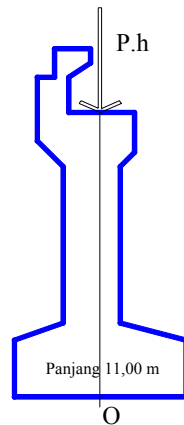


Gambar.5.52 Beban akibat konstruksi atas

Beban mati yang diterima abutment (P_{ba}) = 236,152 ton

Lengan gaya terhadap titik O \longrightarrow $X = 0$

C. Beban hidup



Gambar.5.53 Beban hidup pada abutment

✓ **Beban merata**

$$q = 2,2 - \left[\left(\frac{1,1}{60} \right) * (L - 30) \right] \longrightarrow (30 < L < 60)$$

$$= 2,2 - \left[\left(\frac{1,1}{60} \right) * (45 - 30) \right] = 1,925 \text{ t/m}$$

$$\text{Beban merata} = \left(\frac{5,5}{2,75} \times 1,925 + \frac{1,5}{2,75} \times 0,5 \times 1,925 \right) \times 45 = 196,875 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Beban merata untuk abutment} = 196,875 \text{ ton} / 2 = 98,4375 \text{ ton}$$

✓ **Beban garis**

$$k = 1 + \left[\frac{20}{50 + L} \right] = 1 + \left[\frac{20}{50 + 45} \right] = 1,21$$

$$\text{Beban garis} = 12 \text{ ton}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5,5}{2,75} \times 12 + \frac{1,50}{2,75} \times 12 \times 0,5 \right) \times 1,21 = 33 \text{ ton}$$

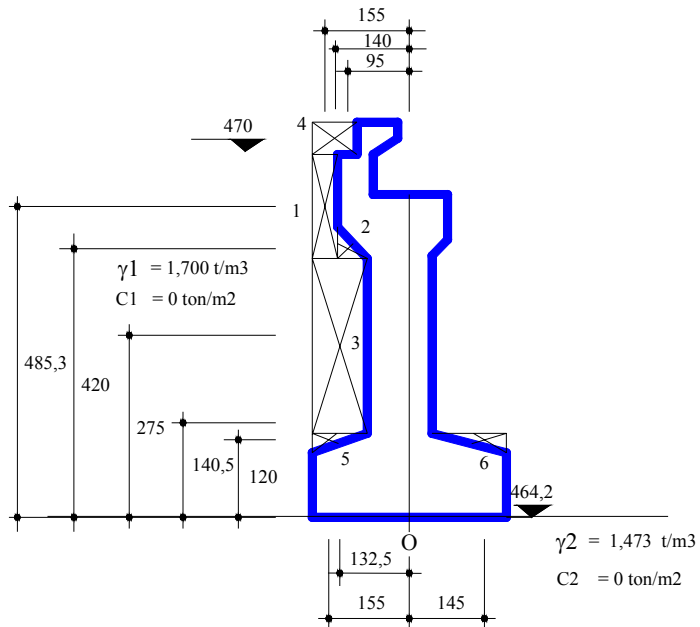
$$\text{Beban hidup pada Trotoar} : = 0,50 \times 1,0 \times 2 \times 45 : 2 = 22,5 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Beban hidup (Pq)} = \text{beban merata} + \text{beban garis} + \text{beban pada trotoar}$$

$$= 98,4375 + 33 + 22,5 = 153,9375 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Lengan terhadap titik O} \longrightarrow X_c = 0$$

D. Beban Akibat Tanah di Atas Abutment



Gambar.5.54 Beban akibat berat tanah di atas abutment

Tabel. 5.12 Perhitungan titik berat tanah di atas abutment

No	Luas A m ²	W=δ.A.L ton	X m	Y m	A.X m ³	A.Y m ³
1	0,990	18,513	-1,550	4,853	-1,535	4,804
2	0,203	3,787	-0,950	4,200	-0,192	0,851
3	3,375	63,113	-1,325	2,750	-4,472	9,281
4	0,600	14,652	-1,400	5,250	-0,840	3,150
5	0,203	3,787	-1,550	1,200	-0,314	0,243
6	0,278	5,189	1,450	1,200	0,402	0,333
Total	5,648	109,040			-6,950	18,662

γ 1= 1,70 t/m³

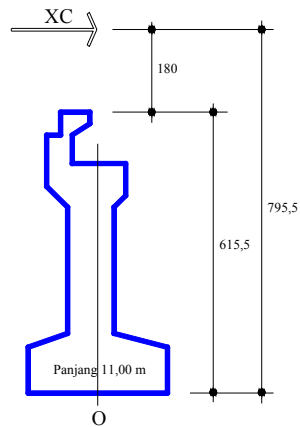
Titik berat tanah di atas *abutment* terhadap titik O :

$$x_a = \frac{\sum A * X}{\sum A} = \frac{-6,950}{5,648} = -1,23 \text{ m}$$

$$y_a = \frac{\sum A * Y}{\sum A} = \frac{18,662}{5,648} = 3,304 \text{ m}$$

* **Beban Horizontal**

E. Gaya rem dan traksi

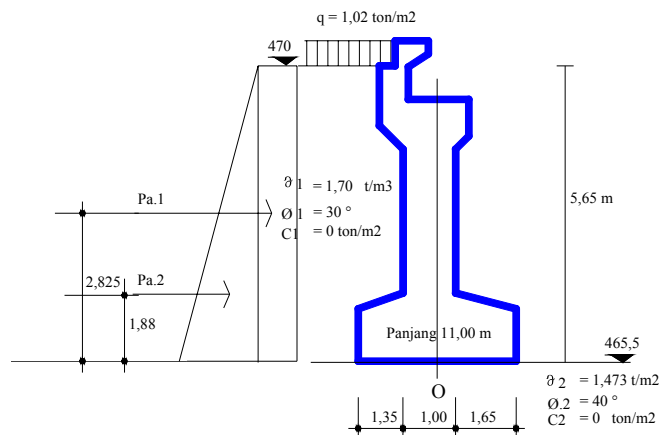


Gambar.5.55 Gaya Rem dan Traksi

Beban hidup (c) = beban D tanpa koefisien kejut (diperhitungkan e sebesar 5%)
 $c = 0,05 \times 125,71 = 6,28 \text{ ton}$

Lengan gaya terhadap titik O $\longrightarrow Y_c = 7,955 \text{ m}$

F. Gaya akibat tekanan tanah aktif



Gambar.5.56 Gaya horisontal akibat tekanan tanah

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΟΦΩΝ

Berdasarkan PPPJRR 1987 ps. 1.4 akibat muatan lalu lintas dapat diperhitungkan sebagai beban merata senilai dengan tekanan tanah setinggi 60 cm, sehingga beban merata di atas abudment :

$$q = 0,60 \times 1,70 \\ = 1,02 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

Koefisien tekanan tanah

$$K_{a.1} = \operatorname{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \operatorname{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{30}{2}\right) = 0,333$$

$$K_{a.2} = \operatorname{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{\phi}{2}\right) = \operatorname{tg}^2\left(45^\circ - \frac{40}{2}\right) = 0,217$$

Gaya yang bekerja per meter panjang**Tekanan tanah aktif**

$$P_{a.1} = q \times k_{a.1} H_1 = 1,02 \times 0,333 \times 5,655 = 2,139 \text{ ton}$$

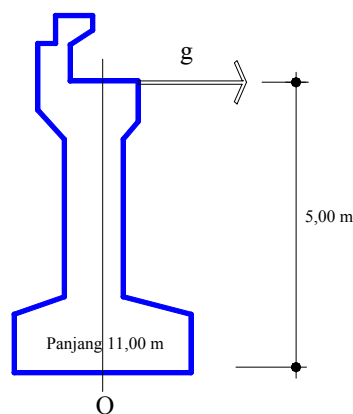
$$P_{a.2} = 0,5 \times \gamma_1 \times H_1^2 \times K_{a.1} = 0,5 \times 1,70 \times 5,655^2 \times 0,333 = 11,234 \text{ ton}$$

$$P_{\text{tot}} = 13,374 \text{ ton}$$

$$Y_{\text{pa}} = (2,139 \times 2,825 + 11,234 \times 1,88) : 13,374$$

$$= 2,27 \text{ m}$$

Berat total tekanan tanah sepanjang 11 m = 13,374 x 11 = 147,114 ton

G. Gaya gesek pada tumpuan

Gambar.5.57 Gaya gesek pada tumpuan

Gaya gesek pada tumpuan

$$g = f_s \cdot b$$

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΤΥΓΜΑΤΑ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

dimana :

g = gaya gesek antara tumpuan dengan rangka baja

f_s = koefisien gesek antara karet dengan beton / baja ($f = 0,15 - 0,18$)

b = beban pada tumpuan = 236,152 ton

$g = 0,15 \times 236,152 = 35,443$ ton

Lengan gaya terhadap titik O \longrightarrow $Y_g = 5,00$ meter

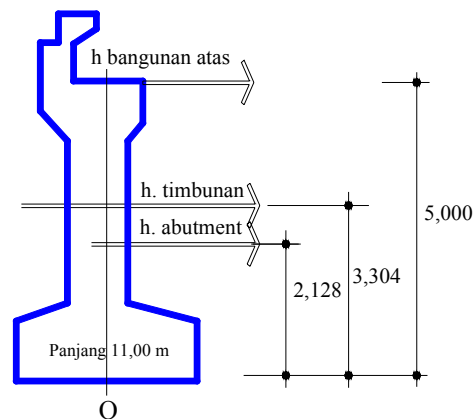
H. Gaya akibat gempa

$h = E \cdot M$

dimana : h = gaya horisontal akibat gempa

E = koefisien gempa untuk daerah Jawa Tengah (Wilayah 4 = 0,14)

M = muatan mati dari konstruksi yang ditinjau



Gambar.5.58 Gaya akibat gempa

- Gaya gempa terhadap *abutment* :

$$W_a = 264,275 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_p = 264,275 \times 0,14 = 36,998 \text{ ton}$$

- Gaya gempa terhadap bangunan atas :

$$W_{ba} = 236,152 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_{ba} = 236,152 \times 0,14 = 33,061 \text{ ton}$$

- Gaya gempa terhadap tanah di atas abudment :

$$W_t = 109,04 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_{ba} = 109,04 \times 0,14 = 15,266 \text{ ton}$$

Kombinasi Pembebanan

Kestabilan konstruksi harus ditinjau berdasarkan komposisi pembebanan dan gaya yang mungkin akan terjadi. Tegangan atau gaya yang digunakan dalam pemeriksaan kekuatan konstruksi yang bersangkutan dikalikan terhadap tegangan ijin atau tegangan batas yang telah ditentukan dalam persen (PPJRR-SKBI-1987)

Tabel.5.13 Kombinasi Pembebanan

No	Kombinasi pembebanan dan gaya	Tegangan ijin
1	M + H + Ta + Tu	100 %
2	M + Ta + Ah + Gg + A + SR + Tm	125 %
3	Komb (1) + Rm + Gg + A + SR + Tm + S	140 %
4	M + Gh + Tag + Gg + Ahg + Tu	150 %

Tabel.5.14 Kombinasi I

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
M	Wa	264,275		2,127		562,113	
	Wt	109,040		3,123		340,532	
	Wba	236,152		2,000		472,304	
H+K		153,938		2,000		307,875	
Ta			147,114		2,270		333,949
Tu							
JUMLAH		763,405	147,114			1682,824	333,949
Beban ijin		763,405	147,114			1682,824	333,949

Tabel.5.15 Kombinasi II

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
M	Wa	264,275		2,127		562,113	
	Wt	109,040		3,123		340,532	
	Wba	236,152		2,000		472,304	
Ta			147,114		2,270		333,949
Ah							
Gg			35,443		5,000		177,215
A							
SR							
Tm							
JUMLAH		609,467	182,557			1374,949	511,164
Beban ijin		487,574	146,046			1099,959	408,931

Tabel.5.16 Kombinasi III

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
Komb. I		763,405	147,114			1682,824	333,949
Rm			6,280		7,955		49,957
Gg			35,443		5,000		177,215
A							
SR							
Tm							
S							
JUMLAH		763,405	188,837			1682,824	561,121
Beban ijin		545,289	134,884			1202,017	400,801

Tabel.5.17 Kombinasi IV

Beban		Gaya (T)		Jarak Terhadap G (m)		Momen (T.m)	
Jenis	Bagian	V	H	X	Y	MV	MH
M	Wa	264,275		2,127		562,113	
	Wt	109,040		3,123		340,532	
	Wba	236,152		1,500		354,228	
Gh	Ta		36,998		2,128		78,732
	Tt		15,266		3,304		50,439
	Tba		33,061		5,000		165,305
Tag							
Gg			35,443		5,000		177,215
Ahg							
Tu							
JUMLAH		609,467	120,768			1256,873	471,691
Beban ijin		406,311	80,512			837,915	314,460

Kontrol Abutmen terhadap kestabilan konstruksi

Kontrol terhadap daya dukung tanah

Menurut Grafik faktor daya dukung tanah dari Terzaghi (Ir. Suyono Sosrodarsono & Kazuto Nakazawa, Mekanika Tanah & Teknik Pondasi, hal 32) $\phi = 40^\circ$, didapat

$$N_c = 95,6 ; N_q = 81,2 ; N_\gamma = 114$$

$$q_{ult} = \left(1,0 + 0,3 \frac{B}{L} \right) c \cdot N_c + D_f \cdot \gamma_0 \cdot N_q + \left(0,5 + 0,1 \frac{B}{L} \right) \gamma_i \cdot B \cdot N_\gamma$$

$$q_{ult} = \left(1,0 + 0,3 \frac{4}{11} \right) \times 0 \times 95,6 + 1,3 \times 1,7 \times 81,2 + \left(0,5 + 0,1 \frac{4}{11} \right) \times 1,473 \times 3 \times 114$$

$$q_{ult} = 449,65 \text{ ton / m}^2$$

Daya dukung ijin

$$q_a = \frac{q_{ult}}{FS} = \frac{449,65}{3} = 149,88 \text{ ton / m}^2$$

✚ Kombinasi beban I

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 763,405 \text{ ton} \\
 H &= 147,114 \text{ ton} \\
 MV &= - 1682,824 \text{ ton m} \\
 MH &= 333,949 \text{ ton m} \\
 M &= 333,949 - 1682,824 = - 1348,893 \text{ ton m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap guling

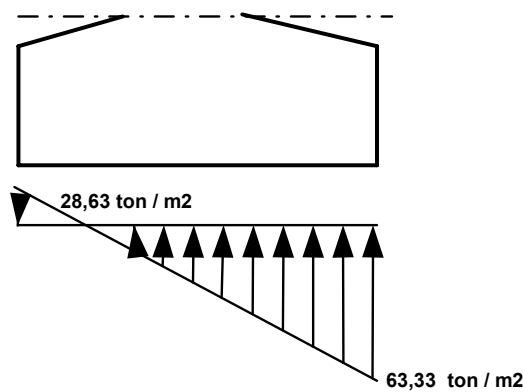
$$\begin{aligned}
 MV / MH &= 1682,824 / 333,949 \\
 &= 5,04 > 2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman.}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap geser

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \times (\mu / H) &= 763,405 \times (0,6 / 147,114) \\
 &= 3,11 > 1,5 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tegangan yang terjadi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma &= \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W} \\
 \sigma &= \frac{763,405}{4 \times 11} \pm \frac{1348,893}{1/6 \times 11 \times 4^2} \\
 \sigma &= 17,35 \pm 45,98 \\
 \sigma_{\text{min}} &= - 28,63 \text{ ton / m}^2 \\
 \sigma_{\text{max}} &= 63,33 \text{ ton / m}^2 < q_a (149,88 \text{ ton / m}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.59 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

✚ Kombinasi beban II

V = 487,574 ton
 H = 146,046 ton
 MV = - 1099,959 ton m
 MH = 408,931 ton m
 M = 408,931 – 1099,959 = - 691,028 ton m

- Kontrol terhadap guling

MV / MH = 1099,959 / 408,931
 = 2,69 < 2 Aman.

- Kontrol terhadap geser

V x (μ / H) = 487,574 x (0,6 / 146,046)
 = 2 > 1,5 Aman

- Tegangan yang terjadi

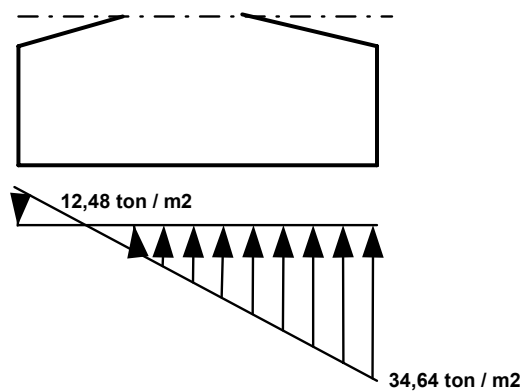
$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{487,574}{4 \times 11} \pm \frac{691,028}{1/6 \times 11 \times 4^2}$$

σ = 11,08 ± 23,56

σ min = - 12,48 ton / m²

σ max = 34,64 ton / m² < q a (110,49 ton / m²)OK



Gambar 5.60 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

✚ Kombinasi beban III

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 545,289 \text{ ton} \\
 H &= 134,884 \text{ ton} \\
 MV &= - 1202,017 \text{ ton m} \\
 MH &= 400,801 \text{ ton m} \\
 M &= 400,801 - 1202,017 = - 801,216 \text{ ton m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap guling

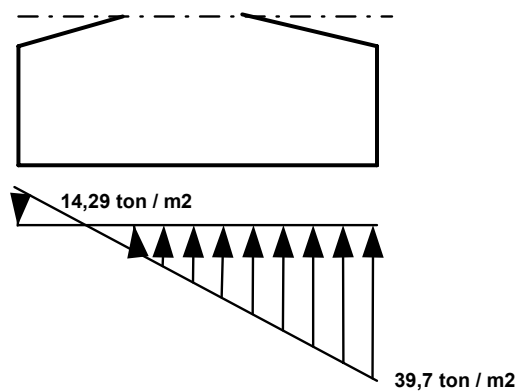
$$\begin{aligned}
 MV / MH &= 1202,017 / 400,801 \\
 &= 2,99 > 2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman.}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap geser

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \times (\mu / H) &= 545,289 \times (0,6 / 134,884) \\
 &= 2,43 > 1,5 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tegangan yang terjadi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma &= \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W} \\
 \sigma &= \frac{545,289}{4 \times 11} \pm \frac{801,216}{1/6 \times 11 \times 4^2} \\
 \sigma &= 12,39 \pm 27,31 \\
 \sigma_{\text{min}} &= - 14,29 \text{ ton / m}^2 \\
 \sigma_{\text{max}} &= 39,7 \text{ ton / m}^2 < q_a (149,88 \text{ ton / m}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.61 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΗΤΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

✚ Kombinasi beban IV

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 406,311 \text{ ton} \\
 H &= 80,512 \text{ ton} \\
 MV &= - 837,915 \text{ ton m} \\
 MH &= 314,460 \text{ ton m} \\
 M &= 314,460 - 837,915 = - 523,455 \text{ ton m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap guling

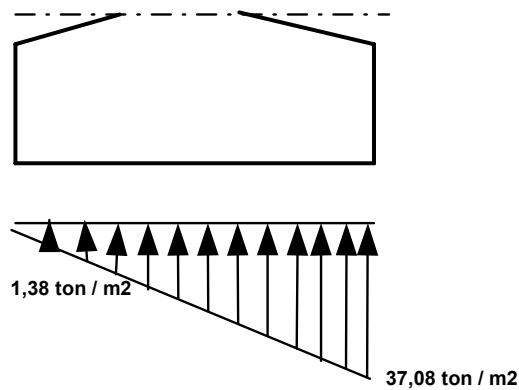
$$\begin{aligned}
 MV / MH &= 837,915 / 314,460 \\
 &= 2,66 > 2 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman.}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Kontrol terhadap geser

$$\begin{aligned}
 V \times (\mu / H) &= 406,311 \times (0,6 / 80,512) \\
 &= 3,03 > 1,5 \dots\dots\dots \text{Aman}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Tegangan yang terjadi

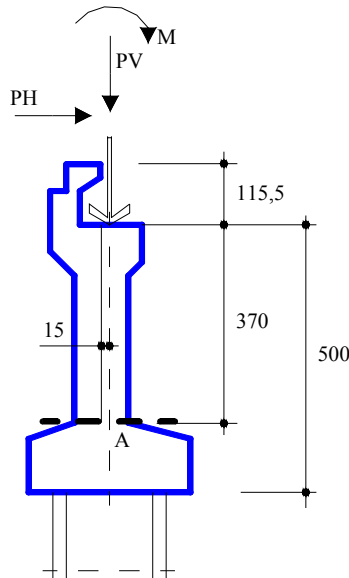
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma &= \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{W} \\
 \sigma &= \frac{406,311}{4 \times 11} \pm \frac{523,455}{1/6 \times 11 \times 4^2} \\
 \sigma &= 19,23 \pm 17,85 \\
 \sigma_{\text{min}} &= 1,38 \text{ ton / m}^2 \\
 \sigma_{\text{max}} &= 37,08 \text{ ton / m}^2 < q_a (149,88 \text{ ton / m}^2) \dots\dots\dots \text{OK}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 5.62 Tegangan tanah di dasar abutment

5.3.1.3 Penulangan Abutment

Beban yang digunakan pada perhitungan penulangan badan *abutment* adalah berdasarkan pembebanan maksimal yang bekerja pada pangkal badan abutment, dimana momen akibat beban vertikal diperhitungkan terhadap eksentrisitas dari garis netral badan abutment sebesar 15 cm.



Gambar.5.63 Pembebanan pada badan abutment

A. Gaya Vertikal

✦ Gaya akibat berat sendiri *abutment*

Tabel.5.18 Perhitungan titik berat abutment ditinjau dari pangkal abutment

No	A	W=δ.A.L	X	Y	A.X	A.Y
	m ²	ton	m	m	m ³	m ³
1	0,095	2,613	-0,210	4,730	-0,020	0,449
2	0,048	1,306	-0,273	4,520	-0,013	0,215
3	0,125	3,438	-0,525	4,605	-0,066	0,576
4	0,360	9,900	-0,675	4,028	-0,243	1,450
5	0,850	23,375	-0,100	3,450	-0,085	2,933
6	0,101	2,784	-0,650	3,050	-0,066	0,309
7	0,050	1,375	0,750	3,100	0,038	0,155
8	0,031	0,859	0,583	2,920	0,018	0,091
9	3,200	88,000	0,000	1,600	0,000	5,120
Total	4,860	133,650			-0,437	11,297

Titik berat *abutment* terhadap titik A :

$$x_a = \frac{\sum A \times X}{\sum A} = \frac{-0,437}{4,860} = -0,090 \text{ m}$$

$$y_a = \frac{\sum A \times Y}{\sum A} = \frac{11,297}{4,860} = 2,324 \text{ m}$$

☀ **Beban mati akibat konstruksi atas**

Beban konstruksi atas total (Pba) = 236,152 ton

Lengan gaya terhadap titik O → Xb = 0,15 m

☀ **Beban hidup**

Beban hidup (Pq) = beban merata + beban garis + beban pada trotoar
 = 98,4375 + 33 + 22,5
 = 153,9375 ton

Lengan terhadap titik O → Xc = 0,15 m

☀ **Beban akibat tanah di atas pondasi**

Tabel.5.19 Perhitungan titik berat tanah ditinjau dari Potongan A

No	Luas A m ²	W=δ.A.L ton	X m	Y m	A.X m ³	A.Y m ³
1	0,990	18,513	-1,550	3,553	-1,535	3,517
2	0,203	3,787	-0,950	2,900	-0,192	0,587
3	3,375	63,113	-1,325	1,450	-4,472	4,894
4	0,600	14,652	-1,400	4,605	-0,840	2,763
Total	5,168	100,064			-7,039	11,761

$\gamma = 1,70 \text{ t/m}^3$

Titik berat tanah di atas *abutment* terhadap titik A :

$$y_a = \frac{\sum A * Y}{\sum A} = \frac{11,761}{5,648} = 2.27 \text{ m}$$

B. Gaya Horizontal

☀ **Gaya akibat tekanan tanah aktif**

Tekanan tanah aktif

Pa.1 = q x ka.1 H1 = 1,02 x 0,333 x 4,355 = 1,479 ton

Pa.2 = 0,5 x γ.1 x H1² x Ka.1 = 0,5 x 1,70 x 4,355² x 0,333 = 5,368 ton

P.tot = 6,847 ton

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

$$Y.pa = (1,479 \times 2,18 + 5,368 \times 1,45) : 6,847$$

$$= 1,607 \text{ m}$$

Berat total tekanan tanah sepanjang 11 m = 6,847 x 11 = 75,317 ton

✳ **Gaya akibat gempa**

- Gaya gempa terhadap *abutment* :

$$W_a = 133,650 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_p = 133,650 \times 0,14 = 18,711 \text{ ton}$$

- Gaya gempa terhadap bangunan atas :

$$W_{ba} = 236,152 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_{ba} = 236,152 \times 0,14 = 33,061 \text{ ton}$$

- Gaya gempa terhadap tanah di atas abudment :

$$W_t = 100,064 \text{ ton}$$

$$h_{ba} = 100,064 \times 0,14 = 14 \text{ ton}$$

➤ **Gaya Vertikal Ultimit (Pu)**

Pu = Beban vertikal UltimitKombinasi beban tetap

$$= (1,2 \times P.wa) + (1,2 \times P.wba) + (1,6 \times Pq)$$

$$= (1,2 \times 133,650) + (1,2 \times 236,152) + (1,6 \times 153,9375)$$

$$= 690,062 \text{ ton}$$

➤ **Momen Ultimit**

✳ **Kombinasi I**.....Kombinasi beban sementara

$$M_u = 1,05 (M.D + M.L + M.E)$$

$$M.D = (236,152 \times 0,15) - (133,650 \times 0,09) = 23,3943 \text{ ton.m'}$$

$$M.L = 153,9375 \times 0,15 = 23,09 \text{ ton.m'}$$

$$M.E = (18,711 \times 2,324) + (33,061 \times 3,70) + (14 \times 2,27) = 197,59 \text{ ton.m'}$$

$$M_u = 1,05(23,3943 + 23,09 + 197,59) = 256,278 \text{ ton.m'}$$

✳ **Kombinasi II**.....Kombinasi beban tetap

$$M_u = 1,2 M.D + 1,6 M.L + 1,6 M.H$$

$$M.H = 75,317 \times 1,607 = 121,034 \text{ ton.m'}$$

$$M_u = (1,2 \times 23,3943) + (1,6 \times 23,09) + (1,6 \times 121,034) = 347,328 \text{ ton.m'}$$

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΟΦΩΝ

Disain tulangan abutment digunakan :

$P_u = 763,405 \text{ ton}$

$M_u = 347,328 \text{ ton.m}^2$

$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$

$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$

$A_g = \text{luas penampang} = 1000 * 11000 = 1,10 \cdot 10^7 \text{ mm}^2$

$H_t = \text{tinggi badan abutment} = 3700 \text{ mm}$

$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$

$h = 1000 \text{ mm}$

$d' = 50 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 22 = 61 \text{ mm}$

$d = h - d' = 1000 - 61 = 939 \text{ mm}$

$\phi = 0,80$

$$\frac{P_u}{\phi \times A_g \times 0,85 \times f'_c} = \frac{763,405 \times 10^4}{0,80 \times 1,10 \cdot 10^7 \times 0,85 \times 25} = 0,04$$

$$e_t = \frac{M_u}{P_u} = \frac{347,328 \times 10^7}{690,062 \times 10^4} = 503,328 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{e_t}{h} = \frac{503,328}{3700} = 0,136$$

$$\left(\frac{P_u}{\phi \times A_g \times 0,85 \times f'_c} \right) \times \left(\frac{e_t}{h} \right) = 0,04 \times 0,136 = 0,0054$$

$$\frac{d'}{h} = \frac{61}{1000} = 0,061 \cong 0,10$$

Dari grafik 6.2.a (GTPBB) didapat :

$r = 0,003 \quad f'_c = 25 ; \quad \beta = 1,0$

$\rho = r \cdot \beta = 0,002 \times 1,0 = 0,002$

$\rho_{min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$

$\rho_{max} = 0,0203 \dots\dots\dots$ berdasar DDPBB, tabel. 8

$\rho_{min} = 0,0035$
 $\rho_{max} = 0,0203$

} Karena $\rho < \rho_{min}$, maka dipakai nilai ρ_{min}

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΗΤΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

❖ Tulangan Pokok

$$A_s = \rho \cdot A_g = 0,0035 \cdot 1000 \cdot 1000 = 3500 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai tulangan rangkap **2D 22 – 200** ($A_s = 3801 \text{ mm}^2$)

❖ Tulangan bagi

$$\text{Diambil } 0,20\% A_g \quad A_s = 2000 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai tulangan rangkap **2D 16 – 200** ($A_s = 2010 \text{ mm}^2$)

❖ Tulangan Geser

Gaya lintang sebesar Gaya Horizontal yang bekerja pada abutment $H = 75,317 \text{ ton}$

$$H_u = 75,317 \times 1,6 = 120,51 \text{ ton}$$

Syarat perlu tulangan geser :

$$V_u > \phi V_c$$

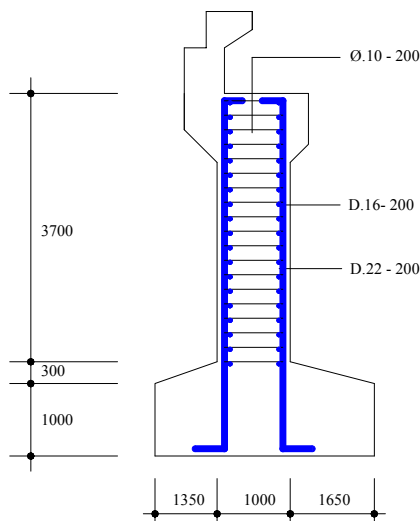
$$V_u = \frac{H_u}{b \times d} = \frac{120,51 \times 10^4}{11000 \times 937,5} = 0,146 \text{ MPa}$$

Menurut tabel 15 “DDPBB” untuk mutu beton $f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$ diperoleh

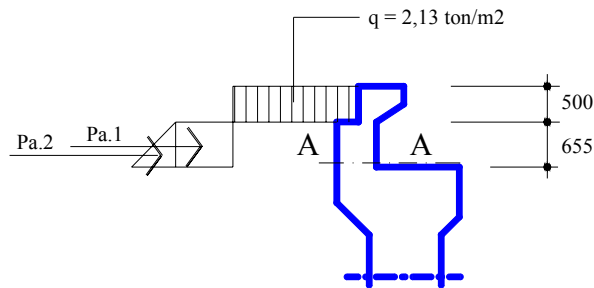
$$\phi V_c = 0,50 \text{ Mpa.}$$

Karena $V_u < \phi V_c$ ($0,146 < 0,50$), maka tidak diperlukan tulangan geser.

Dipakai tulangan geser praktis $\phi 10 - 200$



Gambar.5.64 Penulangan badan abutment

Penulangan ParapetGambar.5.65 Pembebanan *parapet*

$$K_a = 0,333$$

$$\gamma = 1,70 \text{ ton/m}^3$$

$$H = 0,655 \text{ m}$$

$$q = 2,13 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

$$P_{a.1} = q \times k_a \times H \times L = 2,13 \times 0,333 \times 0,655 \times 11,00 = 5,110 \text{ ton}$$

$$P_{a.2} = 0,5 \times \gamma \times H^2 \times K_a \times L = 0,5 \times 1,70 \times 0,655^2 \times 0,333 \times 11,00 = 4,011 \text{ ton}$$

$$P_u = (1,6 \times 5,110) + (1,6 \times 4,011) = 14,594 \text{ ton}$$

Momen di potongan A-A

$$M_{A-A} = (5,110 \times 0,655/2) + (4,011 \times 0,655/3) = 2,549 \text{ tonm}^{\prime}$$

$$M_u = 1,6 \times 2,549 = 4,078 \text{ tonm}^{\prime}$$

Diketahui :

$$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 550 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 550 - (50 + \frac{1}{2} \times 19) = 490,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \times \beta_1 \times \left[\frac{0,85 \times f'_c}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right] \text{ dimana } \beta_1 = 0,85$$

$$= 0,75 \times 0,85 \times \left[\frac{0,85 \times 35}{400} \times \frac{600}{600 + 400} \right] = 0,0203$$

$$\frac{Mu}{b \cdot d^2} = \rho \cdot 0,8 \cdot f_y \left(1 - 0,588 \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{f_y}{f'_c} \right)$$

$$\frac{4,078 \cdot 10^7}{11000 \cdot 490,5^2} = \rho \cdot 0,8 \cdot 400 \left(1 - 0,588 \cdot \frac{400}{25} \right)$$

$$0,0154 = 320\rho - 3010,56\rho^2$$

$$\rho = 0,000048$$

Karena $\rho < \rho_{\min}$, maka dipakai nilai $\rho_{\min} = 0,0035$

$$A_s = \rho \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,0035 \cdot 1000 \cdot 500,5$$

$$= 1751,75 \text{ cm}^2$$

❖ Tulangan Pokok

Digunakan tulangan rangkap **D 19 – 150** ($A_s = 1890 \text{ mm}^2$)

❖ Tulangan Bagi

Tulangan bagi diambil 20% dari tulangan pokok = 378 mm^2

Digunakan tulangan rangkap **D 10 – 200** ($A_s = 393 \text{ mm}^2$)

❖ Tulangan Geser

$$P_u = 14,594 \text{ ton}$$

Syarat perlu tulangan geser :

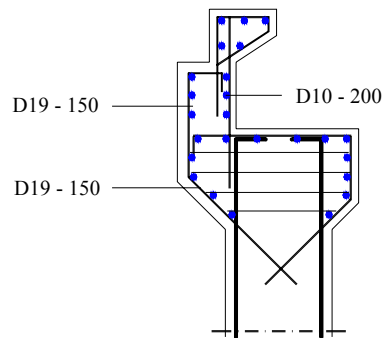
$$V_u > \phi V_c$$

$$V_u = \frac{P_u}{b \times d} = \frac{14,594 \times 10^4}{11000 \times 490,5} = 0,027 \text{ MPa}$$

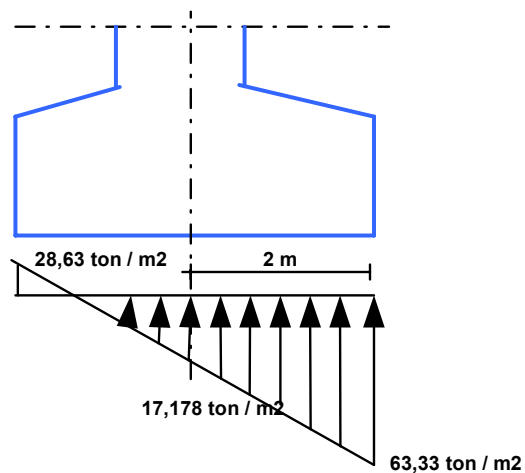
Menurut tabel 15 “DDPB” untuk mutu beton $f'_c = 25 \text{ MPa}$ diperoleh

$$\phi V_c = 0,50 \text{ MPa.}$$

Karena $V_u < \phi V_c$ ($0,022 < 0,50$), maka tidak diperlukan tulangan geser.

Gambar.5.66 Penulangan *parapet*

Penulangan Pile Cap



Gambar 5.67 Pembebanan pada pile cap

Pada perencanaan penulangan Pile Cap digunakan kombinasi I, dimana beban-beban yang bekerja dikalikan dengan koefisien sesuai dengan kombinasi beban tetap.

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 763,405 \text{ ton} \\
 H &= 147,114 \text{ ton} \\
 MV &= - 1682,824 \text{ ton m} \\
 MH &= 333,949 \text{ ton m} \\
 M &= 333,949 - 1682,824 = - 1348,893 \text{ ton m}
 \end{aligned}$$

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΤΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_u &= (1,2 \times w_a) + (1,2 \times w_t) + (1,2 \times w_{ba}) + (1,6 \times w_l) \\
 &= (1,2 \times 232,664) + (1,2 \times 109,04) + (1,2 \times 236,152) + (1,6 \times 153,938) \\
 &= 939,728 \text{ ton}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u &= -\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 17,178 \times 2^2\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 46,152 \times 2 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 2\right) \\
 &= 95,892 \text{ ton.m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Diketahui :

$$f'_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$h = 1300$$

$$d = 1300 - 70 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 25\right) = 1217,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_u = \frac{95,892}{11} = 8,717 \text{ ton.m'}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{400} = 0,0035$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \times \beta_1 \times \left[\frac{0,85 \times f'_c}{f_y} \times \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \right] \text{ dimana } \beta_1 = 0,85$$

$$= 0,75 \times 0,85 \times \left[\frac{0,85 \times 25}{400} \times \frac{600}{600 + 400} \right] = 0,0203$$

$$\frac{M_u}{b \cdot d^2} = \rho \times 0,8 \times f_y \left(1 - 0,588 \times \rho \times \frac{f_y}{f'_c} \right)$$

$$\frac{133,23 \cdot 10^7}{1000 \cdot 1217,5^2} = \rho \times 0,8 \times 400 \left(1 - 0,588 \times \rho \times \frac{400}{25} \right)$$

$$0,059 = 320\rho - 3010,56\rho^2$$

$$\rho = 0,0001$$

Karena $\rho < \rho_{\min}$, maka dipakai nilai $\rho_{\min} = 0,0035$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d = 0,0035 \times 1000 \times 1217,5 = 4261,25 \text{ mm}^2$$

❖ **Tulangan Pokok**

Tulangan tarik digunakan tulangan **D 25 - 100** ($A_s = 4908,74 \text{ mm}^2$)

Tulangan tekan digunakan 0,50 dari tulangan tarik = $2454,37 \text{ mm}^2$

= digunakan tulangan **D 19 - 100** ($A_s = 2835,29 \text{ mm}^2$)

❖ **Tulangan Bagi**

Tulangan bagi diambil 20% dari tulangan pokok = $0,2 * 4908,74 = 981,75 \text{ mm}^2$

Digunakan tulangan rangkap **D 16 - 200** ($A_s = 1005 \text{ mm}^2$)

❖ **Tulangan Geser**

$$\text{Gaya lintang } V = \frac{Pu}{11} = \frac{684,012}{11} = 62,183 \text{ ton}$$

Syarat perlu tulangan geser :

$$V_u > \phi V_c$$

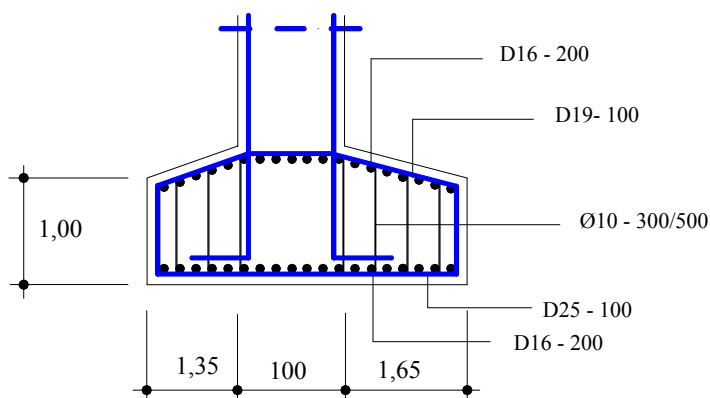
$$V_u = \frac{V}{b \times d} = \frac{62,183 \times 10^4}{1000 \times 1217,5} = 0,511 \text{ MPa}$$

Menurut tabel 15 “DDPBB” untuk mutu beton $f'_c = 25 \text{ MPa}$ diperoleh

$$\phi V_c = 0,50 \text{ MPa.}$$

Karena $V_u < \phi V_c$, maka tidak diperlukan tulangan geser.

Dipakai tulangan geser praktis $\phi 10 - 300/500$



Gambar 5.68 Penulangan *pile cap*

5.4 BANGUNAN PELENGKAP

5.4.1 Pelat Injak

Plat injak adalah bagian dari konstruksi jembatan yang berfungsi mencegah terjadinya penurunan elevasi muka jalan oleh beban kendaraan pada oprit, tebal plat injak direncanakan setebal 20 cm dan lebar 7,00 m.

Pembebanan pada plat injak :

a. Beban Mati (qd)

- Berat sendiri = $0,2 \times 1,0 \times 2,5 \times 1,2$ = 0,600 ton/m
 - Berat pavement = $0,05 \times 1,0 \times 2,2 \times 1,2$ = 0,132 ton/m
 - Berat lapis pondasi = $0,25 \times 1,0 \times 2,0 \times 1,2$ = 0,600 ton/m
- 1,332 ton/m

b. Beban Hidup

- Beban kendaraan dibelakang bangunan penahan tanah diperhitungkan senilai dengan muatan tanah setinggi 60 cm.

$$\text{Beban hidup ql} = 0,6 \times 1,0 \times 1,7 \times 1,6 = 1,632 \text{ ton/m}$$

Momen yang bekerja :

$$\text{Mu} = 1/8 \times q \times L^2 = 1/8 \times (1,332 + 1,632) \times 2,5^2 = 2,316 \text{ tonm}^2$$

di ketahui :

$$f.c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f.y = 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 200 - (50 + 16/2) = 142 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{\text{Mu}}{b \times d^2} = \phi \times \rho \times f_y \left(1 - 0,588 \times \rho \times \frac{f_y}{f_c} \right)$$

$$\frac{2,316 \times 10^7}{1000 \times 142^2} = 0,8 \times \rho \times 240 \left(1 - 0,588 \times \rho \times \frac{240}{25} \right)$$

$$1,149 = 192\rho - 1083,80\rho^2$$

$$\rho = 0,0062 \dots \dots \rho_{\min} = 0,0058 \dots \dots \rho > \rho_{\min} \text{ dipakai } \rho \text{ sebagai disain}$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d = 0,0062 \times 1000 \times 142 = 880,40 \text{ mm}^2$$

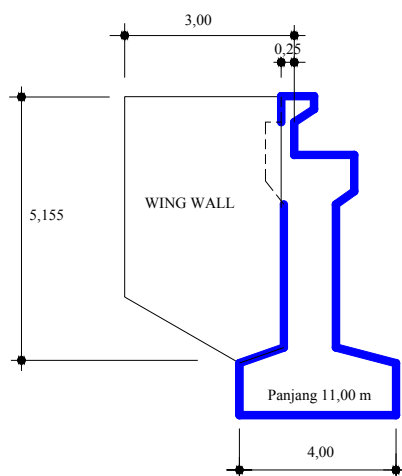
❖ **Tulangan Pokok**

Dipakai tulangan $\emptyset.16 - 200$ ($A_s = 1340,41 \text{ mm}^2$)

❖ **Tulangan Bagi**

Dipakai 0,2 dari luas tulangan utama = $268,082 \text{ mm}^2$

Dipakai $\emptyset.10 - 200$ ($A_s = 392,70 \text{ mm}^2$)

5.4.2 Perencanaan Wing Walls

Gambar 5.69 Konstruksi wing wall

Pembebanan pada wing wall

$$q_{.1} = (0,60 \times \gamma_{.1}) \times 1,6 = (0,60 \times 1,70) \times 1,6 = 1,632 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

Akibat beban plat injak dan pavement

$$q_{.2} = (0,20 \times 2,5 + 0,05 \times 2,20 + 0,25 \times 2,0) \times 1,2 = 1,332 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

$$q = q_{.1} + q_{.2} = 1,632 + 1,332 = 2,964 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

$$K_a = \text{Tg}^2 (45 - \emptyset/2) = \text{tg}^2 (45 - 30/2) = 0,333$$

$$Pa_{.1} = q \times K_a \times H = 2,964 \times 0,333 \times 5,155 = 5,088 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

$$Pa_{.2} = 0,5 \times \gamma_{.1} \times H^2 \times K_a \times 1,6 = 0,5 \times 1,7 \times 5,155^2 \times 0,333 \times 1,6 = 12,035 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

$$\text{Total beban yang bekerja pada wing wall} = 17,123 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

$$\text{Gaya yang terjadi per meter lebar wing wall} = 17,123 \times 1/5,155 = 3,322 \text{ ton/m}^2$$

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΟΦΩΝ

Pada perencanaan wing wall konstruksim dianggap sebagai Kantilever, sehingga momen yang terjadi terhadap bentang 2,75 m :

$$M_u = 0,5 \times q \times L^2 = 0,5 \times 3,322 \times 2,75^2 = 12,561 \text{ tonm}^2$$

di ketahui :

$$f_c = 25 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$b = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 400 - (50 + 16/2) = 342 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{M_u}{b \times d^2} = \phi \times \rho \times f_y \left(1 - 0,588 \times \rho \times \frac{f_y}{f_c} \right)$$

$$\frac{12,561 \times 10^7}{1000 \times 342^2} = 0,8 \times \rho \times 400 \left(1 - 0,588 \times \rho \times \frac{400}{25} \right)$$

$$1,074 = 320\rho - 3010,56\rho^2$$

$$\rho = 0,00347$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0035 \dots \dots \rho < \rho_{\min} \text{ dipakai } \rho_{\min} \text{ sebagai disain}$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d = 0,0035 \times 1000 \times 342 = 1197 \text{ mm}^2$$

❖ **Tulangan Pokok**

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan D.16 - 200 (} A_s = 1340,41 \text{ mm}^2 \text{)}$$

❖ **Tulangan Bagi**

$$\text{Dipakai 0,2 dari luas tulangan utama} = 268,082 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai D.13 - 200 (} A_s = 392,70 \text{ mm}^2 \text{)}$$

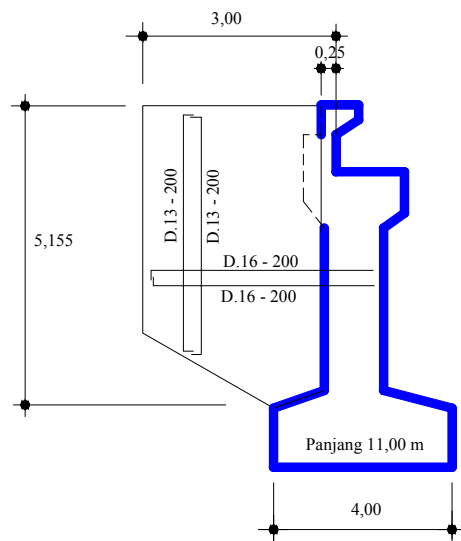
❖ **Tulangan Geser**

$$V_u = 3,322 \times 2,75 = 9,136 \text{ ton}$$

$$\frac{V_u}{b \times d} = \frac{9,136 \times 10^4}{1000 \times 342} = 0,267$$

$$\phi.V_c = \phi \frac{\sqrt{f_c}}{6} = 0,60 \frac{\sqrt{25}}{6} = 0,50$$

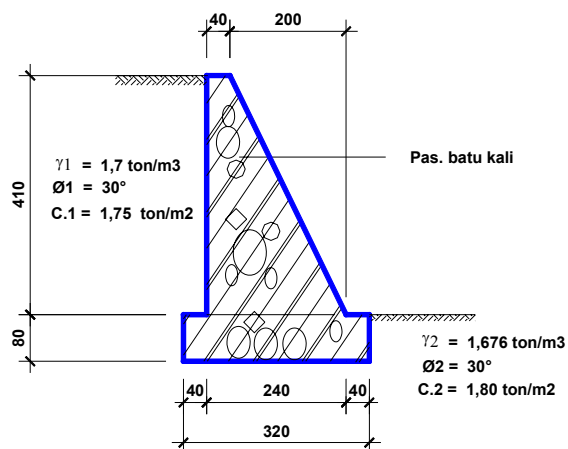
$$\frac{V_u}{b \times d} < \phi.V_c \text{ tidak perlu tulangan geser}$$



Gambar 5.70 Penulangan wing wall

5.4.3 Perhitungan Dinding penahan Tanah

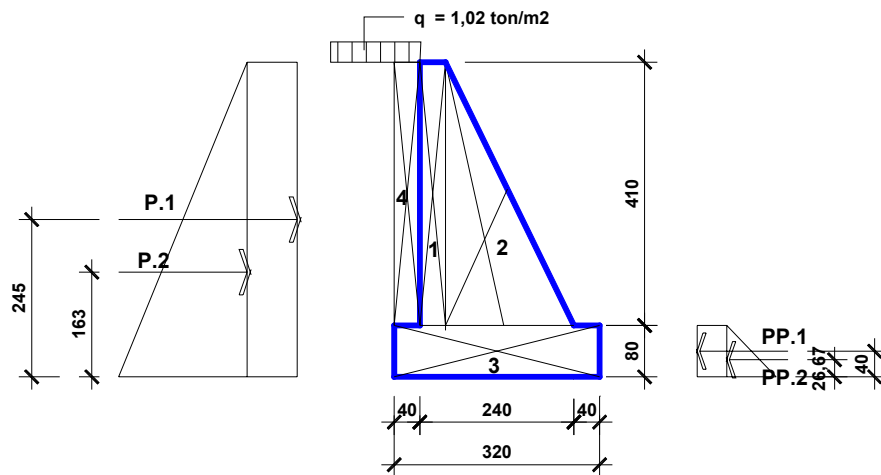
Dinding penahan tanah jalur jembatan Kabelukan pada bagian sebelah timur. Dinding ini direncanakan dengan menggunakan material pasangan batu kali dengan tinggi maksimal 4,9 m dari alas pondasi dan dimensi direncanakan sebagai berikut



Gambar.5.71 Dimensi dinding penahan tanah (DPT)

Pembebanan

A. Terhadap alas dinding penahan tanah



Gambar.5.72 Beban yang bekerja pada dasar DPT

Data teknis :

- $q = 1,020 \text{ ton/m}^2$
- $\gamma. 1 \text{ tanah urug} = 1,70 \text{ ton/m}^3$
- $\phi. 1 \text{ tanah urug} = 30^\circ$
- $\gamma. 2 \text{ tanah dasar} = 1,676 \text{ ton/m}^3$
- $\phi. 2 \text{ tanah dasar} = 40^\circ$
- $C. 2 \text{ tanah dasar} = 1,80 \text{ ton/m}^2$
- $\gamma \text{ pas. batu kali} = 2,2 \text{ ton/m}^3$

☀ Tekanan tanah Aktif.

$$k_a = \tan^2 x \left(45 - \frac{\phi}{2} \right) = \tan^2 x \left(45 - \frac{30}{2} \right) = 0,333$$

$$k_p = \tan^2 x \left(45 + \frac{\phi}{2} \right) = \tan^2 x \left(45 + \frac{30}{2} \right) = 3,000$$

$$P.1 = q \times H \times k_a = 1,020 \times 4,90 \times 0,333 = 1,664 \text{ ton}$$

$$P.2 = 0,5 \times H^2 \times \gamma_1 \times k_a = 0,5 \times 4,90^2 \times 1,70 \times 0,333 = 6,796 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Total Beban Horizontal (H)} = 8,460 \text{ ton}$$

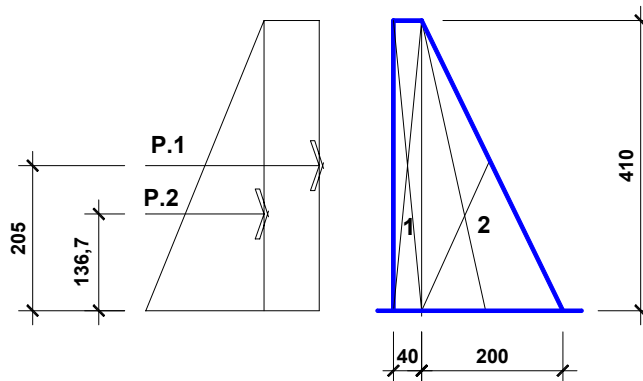
$$\begin{aligned}
 PP_1 &= -2 \times C2 \times \sqrt{kp} \times h = -2 \times 1,80 \times \sqrt{3,000} \times 0,80 = -4,988 \text{ ton} \\
 PP_2 &= -0,5 \times h^2 \times \gamma_2 \times kp = -0,5 \times 0,80^2 \times 1,676 \times 3,00 = -1,609 \text{ ton} \\
 \text{Total Beban Horizontal (H)} &= -6,597 \text{ ton} \\
 y_1 &= 2,450 \text{ m} & y_3 &= 0,400 \text{ m} \\
 y_2 &= 1,633 \text{ m} & y_4 &= 0,267 \text{ m} \\
 MH &= (P.1 \times y_1) + (P.2 \times y_2) - (PP.1 \times y_3) - (PP.2 \times y_4) \\
 &= (1,664 \times 2,450) + (6,796 \times 1,633) - (4,988 \times 0,400) - (1,609 \times 0,267) \\
 &= 12,750 \text{ tonm}
 \end{aligned}$$

☀ **Beban pasangan batu kali dan tanah diatas DPT**

Tabel.5.20 Pembebanan akibat pasangan batu kali dan tanah di atas DPT

No.	Luas (A) m ²	Berat (W) ton	X m	MV ton.m'
1	1,640	3,608	2,400	8,659
2	4,100	9,020	1,600	14,432
3	2,560	5,632	1,500	8,448
4	1,640	2,788	2,800	7,806
Total		21,048		39,346

B. Terhadap pangkal badan dinding penahan tanah



Gambar.5.73 Beban yang bekerja pada pangkal DPT

Data teknis :

- q = 1,020 ton/m²
- γ.1 tanah urug = 1,70 ton/m³
- Ø.1 tanah urug = 30°
- γ pas. batu kali = 2,2 ton/m³

✱ **Tekanan tanah Aktif.**

$$k_a = \tan^2 x \left(45 - \frac{\phi}{2} \right) = \tan^2 x \left(45 - \frac{30}{2} \right) = 0,333$$

$$P.1 = q \times H \times k_a = 1,020 \times 4,10 \times 0,333 = 1,393 \text{ ton}$$

$$P.2 = 0,5 \times H^2 \times \gamma.1 \times k_a = 0,5 \times 4,10^2 \times 1,70 \times 0,333 = 4,758 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Total Beban Horizontal (H)} = 6,151 \text{ ton}$$

$$y.1 = 2,050 \text{ m}$$

$$y.2 = 1,367 \text{ m}$$

$$MH = (P.1 \times y.1) + (P.2 \times y.2)$$

$$= (1,393 \times 2,050) + (4,758 \times 1,367) = 9,360 \text{ tonm'}$$

✱ **Beban pasangan batu kali dan tanah diatas DPT**

Tabel.5.21 Pembebanan akibat pasangan batu kali dan tanah di atas DPT

No.	Luas (A) m ²	Berat (W) ton	X m	MV ton.m'
1	1,640	3,608	-1,000	-3,608
2	4,100	9,020	-0,133	-1,200
Total		12,628		-4,808

Kontrol Stabilitas Konstruksi

✱ **Kontrol terhadap guling**

$$F_s = \frac{\sum M_v}{\sum M_h} > 2 = \frac{39,346}{12,750} = 3,086 > 2 \dots \dots \dots \text{oke}$$

✱ **Kontrol terhadap geser**

$$F_s = \frac{\sum Vx \tan \phi + CxB + PP}{\sum H} > 1,5$$

$$= \frac{21,048x \tan .30 + 1,8x3,2 + 6,597}{8,460} = 2,897 > 1,5 \dots \dots \dots \text{oke}$$

✱ **Kontrol terhadap stabilitas tanah**

$$\sigma_{\text{mak}} = \frac{\sum V}{B_x \times B_y} x \left(1 + \frac{6xe}{B_x} \right)$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} x B_x \frac{\sum M}{\sum V} = \frac{1}{2} x 3,2 - \left(\frac{39,346 - 12,750}{21,048} \right) = 0,336 < \frac{1}{6} x B_x \dots \dots \dots \text{oke}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{mak}} = \frac{21,048}{3,2 \times 1} \times \left(1 + \frac{6 \times 0,336}{3,2} \right) = 10,721 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{m}^2} < \sigma_{\text{ijin. tan. ah}}$$

Kontrol Kekuatan Bahan

✱ Kontrol terhadap geser

$$F_s = \frac{\sum V_{xf}}{\sum H} > 1,5$$

dimana f adalah faktor geser pasangan semen = 1

$$F_s = \frac{12,628 \times 1}{6,151} = 2,053 > 1,5 \dots \dots \dots \text{oke}$$

✱ Kontrol terhadap tegangan pasangan batu kali

$$\sigma_{\text{mak}} = \frac{\sum V}{B_x \times B_y} \times \left(1 + \frac{6 \times e}{B_x} \right)$$

$$e = \frac{\sum M}{\sum V} = \left(\frac{9,360 - 4,808}{12,626} \right) = 0,360 < \frac{1}{6} \times 2,4 \dots \dots \dots \text{oke}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{mak}} = \frac{12,626}{2,4 \times 1} \times \left(1 + \frac{6 \times 0,360}{2,4} \right) = 9,997 \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{m}^2} > \sigma_{\text{ij int. pasangan. batu. kali}}$$

5.4.4 Perhitungan Oprit

Pada perencanaan jembatan aspek geometrik jalan yang menuju dan meninggalkan jembatan harus direncanakan dengan baik, untuk menghasilkan disain yang optimal sesuai dengan standart yang berlaku. Pada perencanaan geometrik pada jembatan Kabelukan ditinjau terhadap kondisi alinyemen horisontal dan vertikal.

5.4.8 Alinyemen Horisontal

Perencanaan alinyemen horisontal pada jembatan Kabelukan tidak diperlukan karena posisi jembatan lurus dengan ruas jalan yang ada.

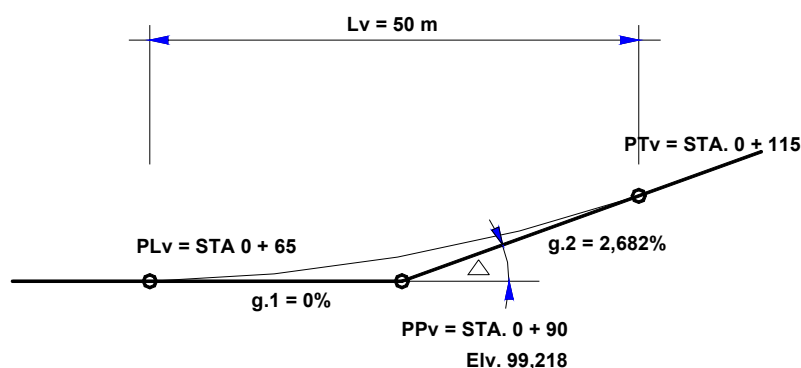
5.4.9 Alinyemen Vertikal

Lengkung vertikal digunakan untuk merubah kelandaian memanjang secara berangsur-angsur dan harus sederhana dalam perencanaan serta memudahkan dalam pelaksanaannya, sehingga diharapkan menghasilkan suatu jalan lengkung yang aman dan nyaman untuk dilintasi. Alinyemen vertikal dalam perencanaan jembatan Kabelukan terdiri dari dua type :

- Tipe Cembung (Crest Vertical Curve)
- Tipe Cekung (Sag Vertical Curve)

Untuk memudahkan dalam perhitungan dan pelaksanaan digunakan lengkung parabola derajat 2.

A. STA. 0 + 90 (elv. 99,218)



Gambar.5.91 Perencanaan elenyemen vertikal STA. 0 + 115

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΨΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

di ketahui :

$$g.1 = 0,00 \% \qquad g.2 = 2,682 \%$$

$$\Delta = (g.2 - g.1) = 2,682 \% - 0 = 2,682\%$$

Lv = 50 m (grafik.v, Peraturan Perencanaan Geometrik Jalan Raya No. 13 /1970 dengan Vr = 80 km/jam)

$$Ev = \frac{\Delta xLv}{800} = \frac{3,682x50}{800} = 0,230 \text{ m}$$

$$PLv = PPv - \frac{g.1xLv}{100x2} = 99,218 - \frac{0x50}{200} = 99,218 \text{ m}$$

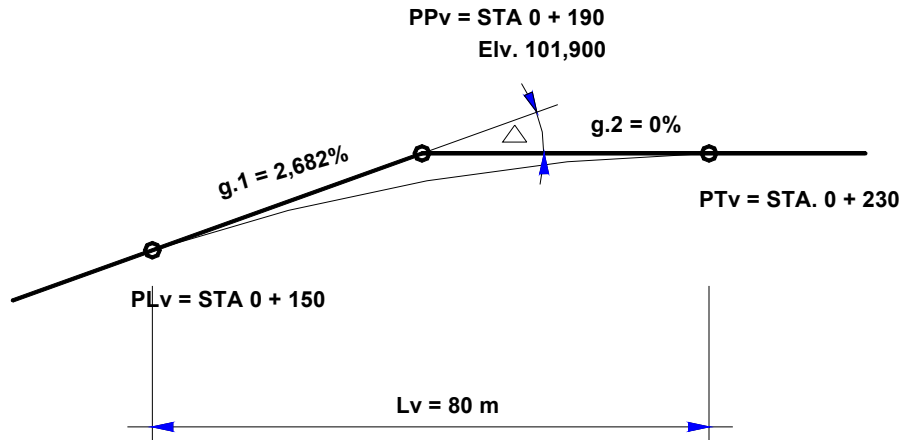
$$PTv = PPv + \frac{g.2xLv}{100x2} = 99,218 + \frac{2,682x50}{200} = 99,889 \text{ m}$$

Tabel.5.20 Perhitungan tinggi elivasi rencana dari STA. 0 + 115

STA	Jarak (X) (m)	g.1 .X (m)	Y (m)	Tx (m)
0 + 065	0	0	0.000	99.218
0 + 070	5	0	0.007	99.225
0 + 075	10	0	0.027	99.245
0 + 080	15	0	0.060	99.278
0 + 085	20	0	0.107	99.325
0 + 090	25	0	0.168	99.386
0 + 095	30	0	0.241	99.459
0 + 100	35	0	0.329	99.547
0 + 105	40	0	0.429	99.647
0 + 110	45	0	0.543	99.761
0 + 115	50	0	0.671	99.889

Dimana : $Y = \frac{\Delta xX^2}{200xLv}$ $Tx = PLv + \frac{g.1xX^2}{100} + Y$

B. STA. 0 + 190(elv. 101,900)



Gambar.5.92 Perencanaan elenyemen vertikal STA. 0 + 190

di ketahui :

- g.1 = 2,682 % g.2 = 0 %
- $\Delta = (g.1 - g.2) = 2,682 \% - 0 = 2,682\%$
- Lv = 80 m (grafik.iii, Peraturan Perencanaan Geometrik Jalan Raya No. 13 /1970 dengan Vr = 80 km/jam)

$$E_v = \frac{\Delta \times L_v}{800} = \frac{2,682 \times 80}{800} = 0,268 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{L_v} = P_{P_v} - \frac{g.1 \times L_v}{100 \times 2} = 101,900 - \frac{2,682 \times 80}{200} = 100,827 \text{ m}$$

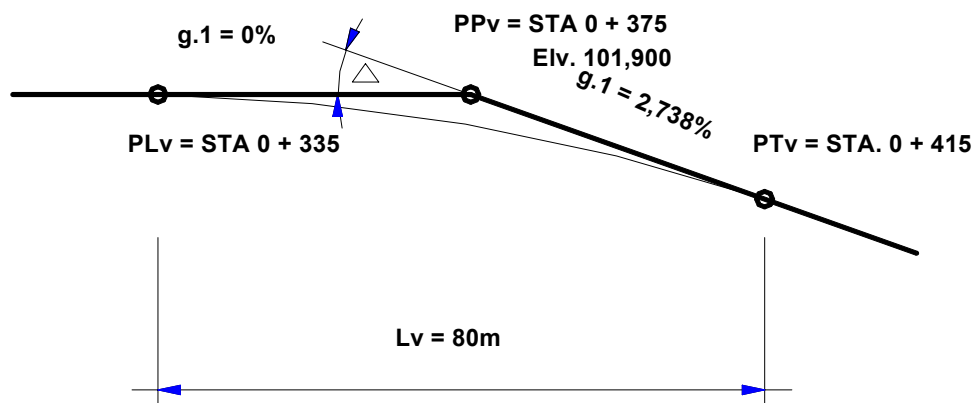
$$P_{T_v} = P_{P_v} + \frac{g.2 \times L_v}{100 \times 2} = 101,900 + \frac{0 \times 80}{200} = 101,900 \text{ m}$$

Tabel.5.21 Perhitungan tinggi elivasi rencana dari STA. 0 + 190

STA	Jarak (X) (m)	g.1 .X (m)	Y (m)	Tx (m)
0 + 150	0	0	0.000	100.827
0 + 155	5	13.41	0.004	100.957
0 + 160	10	26.82	0.017	101.078
0 + 165	15	40.23	0.038	101.192
0 + 170	20	53.64	0.067	101.296
0 + 175	25	67.05	0.105	101.393
0 + 180	30	80.46	0.151	101.481
0 + 185	35	93.87	0.205	101.560
0 + 190	40	107.28	0.268	101.632
0 + 195	45	120.69	0.339	101.694
0 + 200	50	134.1	0.419	101.749
0 + 205	55	147.51	0.507	101.795
0 + 210	60	160.92	0.603	101.833
0 + 215	65	174.33	0.708	101.862
0 + 220	70	187.74	0.821	101.883
0 + 225	75	201.15	0.943	101.896
0 + 230	80	214.56	1.073	101.900

Dimana : $Y = \frac{\Delta x X^2}{200xLv}$ $T_x = PL_v + \frac{g \cdot 1xX}{100} - Y$

C. STA. 0 + 375 (elv. 101,900)



Gambar.5.93 Perencanaan elenyemen vertikal STA. 0 + 375

di ketahui :

$g.1 = 0 \%$ $g.2 = 2,738 \%$

$\Delta = (g.2 - g.1) = 2,738 \% - 0 = 2,738\%$

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΙΨΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

$L_v = 80 \text{ m}$ (grafik.iii, Peraturan Perencanaan Geometrik Jalan Raya No. 13 /1970 dengan $V_r = 80 \text{ km/jam}$)

$$E_v = \frac{\Delta x L_v}{800} = \frac{2,738 \times 50}{800} = 0,274 \text{ m}$$

$$P_{L_v} = P_{P_v} - \frac{g \cdot 1 \times L_v}{100 \times 2} = 101,900 - \frac{0 \times 80}{200} = 101,900 \text{ m}$$

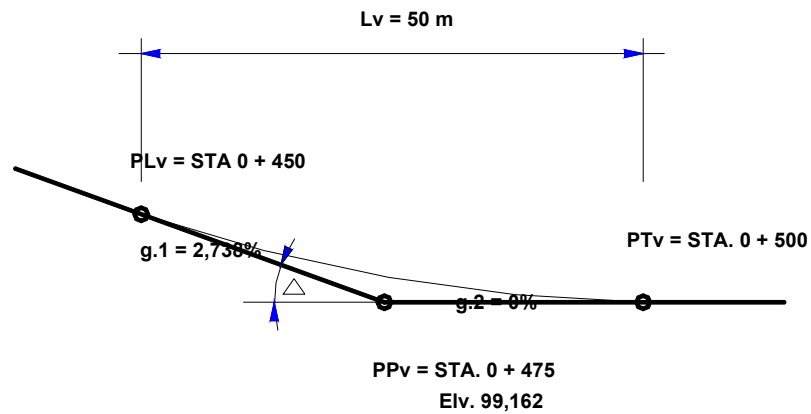
$$P_{T_v} = P_{P_v} - \frac{g \cdot 2 \times L_v}{100 \times 2} = 101,900 - \frac{2,738 \times 80}{200} = 100,805 \text{ m}$$

Tabel.5.22 Perhitungan tinggi elivasi rencana dari STA. 0 + 375

STA	Jarak (X) (m)	$g \cdot 1 \cdot X$ (m)	Y (m)	T _x (m)
0 + 335	0	0	0.000	101.900
0 + 340	5	0	0.004	101.896
0 + 345	10	0	0.017	101.883
0 + 350	15	0	0.039	101.861
0 + 355	20	0	0.068	101.832
0 + 360	25	0	0.107	101.793
0 + 365	30	0	0.154	101.746
0 + 370	35	0	0.210	101.690
0 + 375	40	0	0.274	101.626
0 + 380	45	0	0.347	101.553
0 + 385	50	0	0.428	101.472
0 + 390	55	0	0.518	101.382
0 + 395	60	0	0.616	101.284
0 + 400	65	0	0.723	101.177
0 + 405	70	0	0.839	101.061
0 + 410	75	0	0.963	100.937
0 + 415	80	0	1.095	100.805

Dimana : $Y = \frac{\Delta x X^2}{200 \times L_v}$ $T_x = P_{L_v} - \frac{g \cdot 1 \times X}{100} - Y$

D. STA. 0 + 475 (elv. 99,162)



Gambar.5.94 Perencanaan elenyemen vertikal STA. 0 + 475

di ketahui :

- $g.1 = 2,738 \%$ $g.2 = 0 \%$
- $\Delta = (g.1 + g.2) = 1,676 - 0 = 2,738\%$
- $L_v = 50$ m (grafik.v, Peraturan Perencanaan Geometrik Jalan Raya No. 13 /1970 dengan $V_r = 80$ km/jam)

$$E_v = \frac{\Delta x L_v}{800} = \frac{2,738 x 50}{800} = 0,171 \text{ m}$$

$$PL_v = PP_v + \frac{g.1 x L_v}{100 x 2} = 99,162 + \frac{2,738 x 50}{200} = 99,846 \text{ m}$$

$$PT_v = PP_v - \frac{g.2 x L_v}{100 x 2} = 99,162 - \frac{0 x 50}{200} = 99,162 \text{ m}$$

TabeL.5.23 Perhitungan tinggi elivasi rencana dari STA. 0 + 475

STA	Jarak (X) (m)	g.1 .X (m)	Y (m)	Tx (m)
0 + 450	0	0	0.000	99.846
0 + 455	5	13.69	0.007	99.716
0 + 460	10	27.38	0.027	99.600
0 + 465	15	41.07	0.062	99.497
0 + 470	20	54.76	0.110	99.408
0 + 475	25	68.45	0.171	99.333
0 + 480	30	82.14	0.246	99.271
0 + 485	35	95.83	0.335	99.223
0 + 490	40	109.52	0.438	99.189
0 + 495	45	123.21	0.554	99.168
0 + 500	50	136.9	0.685	99.162

$$\text{Dimana : } Y = \frac{\Delta x X^2}{200xLv} \quad T_x = PLv - \frac{g.1xX}{100} + Y$$

5.4.10 Perhitungan Tebal Perkerasan

Perencanaan perkerasan di rencanakan untuk jalan menuju dan meninggal jembatan sepanjang STA. 0 + 00 sampai STA. 0 + 400 dengan kondisi jalan dua jalur dan satu arah . Masa perencanaan sampai pelaksanaan dilaksanakan tahun 2003 sampai 2005 dan akhir umur rencana tahun 2011 dengan pertumbuhan lalu lintas (i) sebesar 4,901% .

A. Perhitungan Lalu Lintas Harian Rencana (LHR)

Rumus pertumbuhan lalu lintas : $LHR = LHR_jx(1 + i\%)^n$

Dimana pertumbuhan lalu-lintas (i) sebesar 4,901%

Tabel.5.24 Pertumbuhan LHR (kendaraan/hari) ruas jalan
Pekalongan – Pemalang tahun 2005 dan 2011

No	Jenis Kendaraan	LHR 2001 kend./hari	LHR 2005 kend./hari	LHR 2011 kend./hari
1	Kendaraan Ringan < 2 ton	8965	10856	14465
2	Kendaraan Ringan 5 ton	5902	7147	9523
3	Bus 8 ton	2682	3248	4328
4	Truk 2 as. 13 ton	906	1097	1462
5	Truk 3 as. 20 ton	2889	3498	4662

LHR akhir tahun rencana (2005) untuk satu jembatan

BAB 5 ΠΕΡΗΤΥΝΓΑΝ ΚΟΝΣΤΡΥΚΣΙ

- Kendaraan ringan < 2 ton = 5428 kendaraan
- Kendaraan ringan 5 ton = 3574 kendaraan
- Bus 8 ton = 1624 kendaraan
- Truk 2 as. 13 ton = 549 kendaraan
- Truk 3 as. 20 ton = 1749 kendaraan

LHR awal tahun rencana (20015) untuk satu jembatan

- Kendaraan ringan < 2 ton = 7233 kendaraan
- Kendaraan ringan 5 ton = 4762 kendaraan
- Bus 8 ton = 2164 kendaraan
- Truk 2 as. 13 ton = 731 kendaraan
- Truk 3 as. 20 ton = 2331 kendaraan

B. Perhitungan Angka Ekuivalen (E)

- Kendaraan ringan < 2 ton = 0,0002 + 0,0002 = 0,0004
- Kendaraan ringan 5 ton = 0,0036 + 0,0183 = 0,0219
- Bus 8 ton = 0,0183 + 0,1410 = 0,1593
- Truk 2 as. 13 ton = 0,1410 + 0,9238 = 1,0648
- Truk 3 as. 20 ton = 0,2923 + 0,7452 = 1,0375

C. Perhitungan Lintas Ekuivalen Permulaan (LEP)

$$LEP = \sum LHR_j \times C_j \times E_j$$

Dimana : C_j = Koefisien distribusi kendaraan.

Koefisien distribusi untuk 2 jalur 1 arah adalah :

Kendaraan Ringan < 5 ton = 0,6

Kendaraan Berat > 5 ton = 0,7

- Kendaraan ringan < 2 ton = 5428 x 0,6 x 0,0004 = 1,3027
- Kendaraan ringan 5 ton = 3574 x 0,6 x 0,0219 = 46,9624
- Bus 8 ton = 1624 x 0,7 x 0,1593 = 181,0922
- Truk 2 as. 13 ton = 549 x 0,7 x 1,0648 = 409,2026
- Truk 3 as. 20 ton = 1749 x 0,7 x 1,0375 = 1270,2113

Total LEP = 1908,7712

D. Perhitungan Lintas Ekuivalen Akhir (LEA)

- Kendaraan ringan < 2 ton = 7233 x 0,6 x 0,0004 = 1,7359

▪ Kendaraan ringan 5 ton	= 4762 x 0,6 x 0,0219	= 62,5727
▪ Bus 8 ton	= 2164 x 0,7 x 0,1593	= 241,7076
▪ Truk 2 as. 13 ton	= 731 x 0,7 x 1,0648	= 544,8582
▪ Truk 3 as. 20 ton	= 2331 x 0,7 x 1,0375	= 1692,8888
Total LEA		=2543,7632

E. Perhitungan Lintas Ekuivalen Tengah (LET)

$$LET = \frac{LEP + LEA}{2} = \frac{1908,7712 + 2543,7632}{2} = 2226,2672$$

F. Perhitungan Lintas Ekuivalen Rencana (LER)

$$LER = LET \times \frac{UR}{10} = 2226,2672 \times \frac{6}{10} = 1335,7603$$

G. Perhitungan Indeks Tebal Perkerasan (ITP)

CBR tanah dasar = 5,49 ; DDT = 4,90 ; IP = 2,5 ; FR = 1,5

Dari nomogram lampiran1 (2) Perencanaan Tebal Perkerasan Lentur Jalan Raya Dengan Metode Analisa Komponen didapat nilai ITP 11,5

H. Perhitungan Tebal Perkerasan

Koefisien Kekuatan relatif bahan :

▪ Lapis permukaan (Laston MS 590)	a.1	= 0,35
▪ Pondasi atas batu pecah CBR 80%	a.2	= 0,13
▪ Pondasi bawah Sirtu CBR 50%	a.3	= 0,12

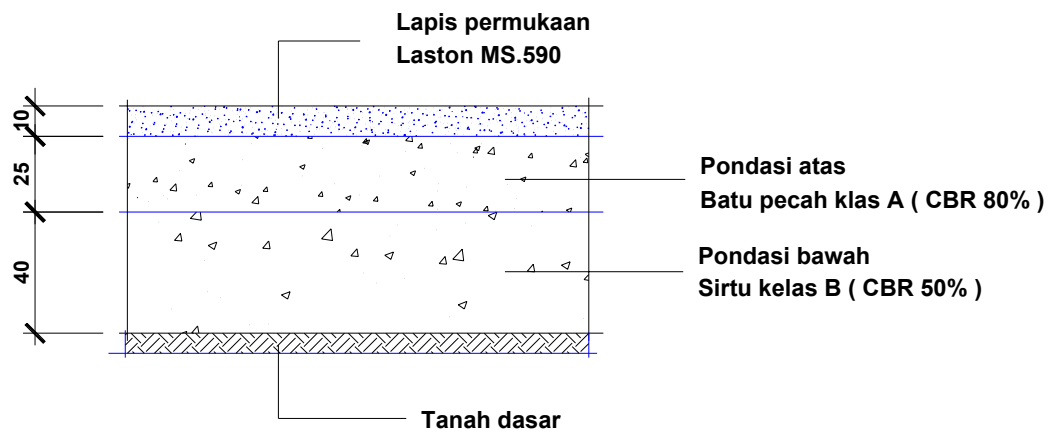
Tebal minimal susunan perkerasan :

▪ Tebal lapis perkerasan laston untuk ITP > 10	D.1	= 10 cm
▪ Tebal lapis pondasi atas untuk ITP 10 – 12,14	D.2	= 20 cm

$$ITP = (a.1 \times D.1) + (a.2 \times D.2) + (a.3 \times D.3)$$

$$11,5 = (0,35 \times 10) + (0,13 \times 20) + (0,12 \times D.3)$$

$$D.3 = \frac{11,5 - (3,5 + 3,25)}{0,12} = 39,58 \longrightarrow 40 \text{ cm}$$



Gambar.5.95 Lapis konstruksi perkerasan

5.5 PERHITUNGAN DINDING PENAHAN TANAH