

BAB V

ANALISA PERHITUNGAN *PONDASI SUMURAN*

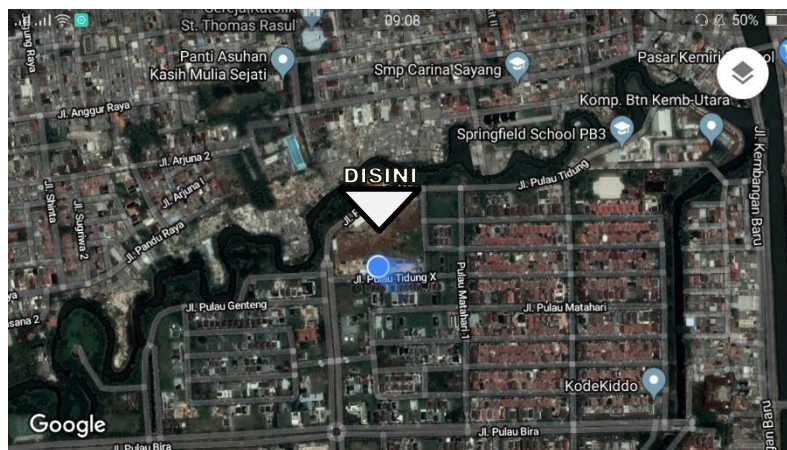
5.1 Pendahuluan

Dalam bab ini akan dibahas tentang analisis perhitungan daya dukung pondasi. Data yang digunakan berasal dari data *Standard Penetration Test* (SPT). Data tersebut diperoleh dari uji di lapangan dan beberapa literatur.

5.2 Data proyek

5.2.1 Lokasi Proyek

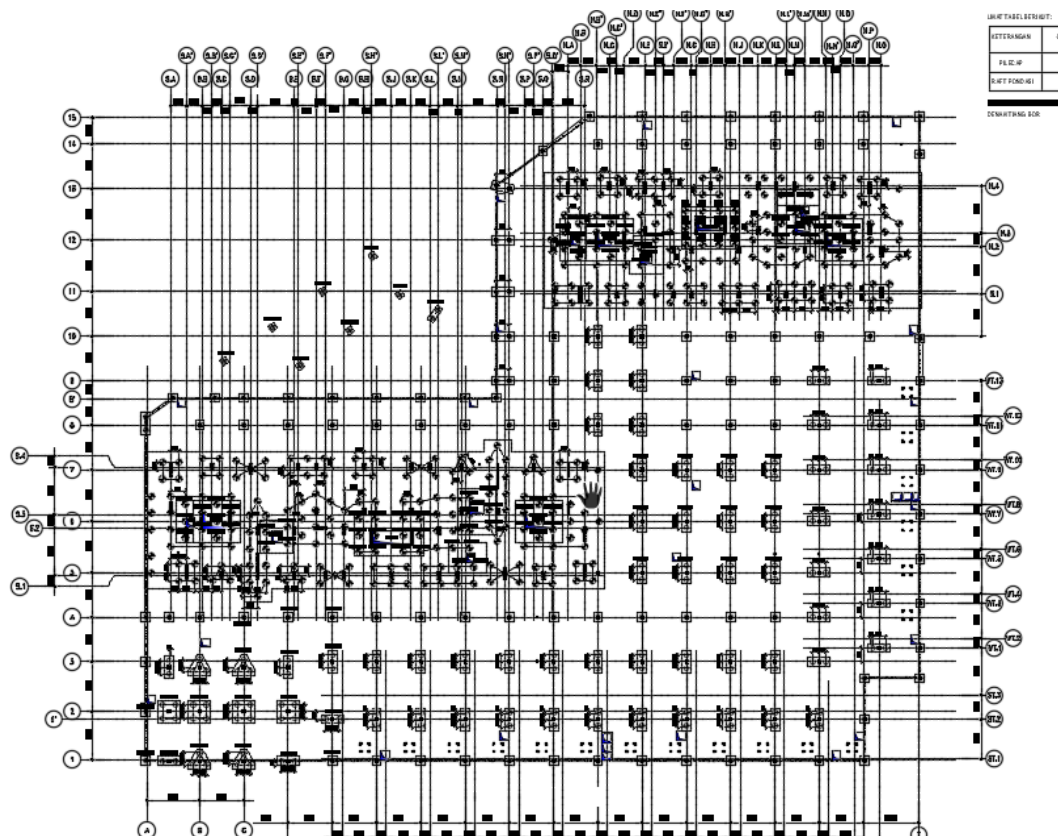
Cone Penetration Test (CPT) dilakukan di proyek Pembangunan Apartemen Permata Buana, Jakarta Barat



Gambar 5.1 Lokasi proyek

5.2.2 Denah Pondasi

Berikut adalah denah pondasi proyek Pembangunan Apartemen Taman Permata Buana, Jakarta Barat:



Gambar 5.2 Denah *bored pile*

5.2.3 Data Sumuran

1. Diameter sumuran : 1,2 m
2. Jumlah titik pengeboran : 250 titik
3. Mutu beton : 30 Mpa
4. Luas tiang $\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2$ (A_b) : $\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 0,8^2 = 0,502 \text{ m}^2 = 5024 \text{ cm}^2$
5. Keliling Tiang (K) : $\pi \times d = 3,14 \times 0,8 = 2,512 \text{ m} = 251,2 \text{ cm}$

5.2.4 Data Tanah

depth (kedalaman)	qc (kg/cm ²)	ft (kg/cm)
0.80	9	4.00
1.00	9	9.33
1.20	7	13.33
1.40	14	20.00
1.60	19	33.33
1.80	19	46.67
2.00	20	60.00
2.20	21	73.33
2.40	23	90.67
2.60	21	104.00
2.80	21	117.33
3.00	20	130.67
3.20	21	144.00
3.40	22	158.67
3.60	23	173.33
3.80	22	188.00
4.00	21	201.33
4.20	21	214.67
4.40	23	229.33
4.60	23	244.00
4.80	23	258.67
5.00	20	272.00
5.20	19	285.33
5.40	19	296.00
5.60	21	310.67
5.80	23	326.67
6.00	11	330.67
6.20	14	338.67
6.40	14	345.33
6.60	14	352.00
6.80	21	366.67
7.00	20	378.67
7.20	19	389.33
7.40	21	402.67
7.60	23	416.00
7.80	22	429.33
8.00	21	442.67

8.20	22	456.00
8.40	20	469.33
8.60	14	476.00
8.80	19	489.33
9.00	19	502.67
9.20	21	516.00
9.40	21	529.33
9.60	16	538.67
9.80	20	552.00
10.00	23	569.33

Tabel 5.1 *Cone Penetration Test* di lapangan

5.3 Perhitungan Daya Dukung Pondasi

Pada peninjauan struktur pondasi proyek Pembangunan Gedung Kantor Terpadu Kabupaten Sukoharjo, perhitungan daya dukung pondasi menggunakan metode Mayerhoff.

1. Daya Dukung Ijin Tiang

Dari data tanah pada tabel 5.1 diatas, direncanakan pondasi dengan data teknis sebagai berikut :

$$\text{➤ } d = 4 \text{ m}$$

$$q_c = 21 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$t_f = 201,33 \text{ kg/cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_u \text{ ijin} &= \frac{q_c \times A_p}{3} + \frac{t_f \times K t}{5} \\ &= \frac{21 \times 5024}{3} + \frac{201,33 \times 251,2}{5} \\ &= 45282,819 \text{ kg} \\ &= 452,828 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{➤ } d = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$q_c = 20 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$t_f = 272 \text{ kg/cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_u \text{ ijin} &= \frac{q_c \times A_p}{3} + \frac{t_f \times K_t}{5} \\ &= \frac{20 \times 5024}{3} + \frac{272 \times 251,2}{5} \\ &= 47158,613 \text{ kg} \\ &= 471,586 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{➤ } d = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$q_c = 11 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$t_f = 330,67 \text{ kg/cm}$$

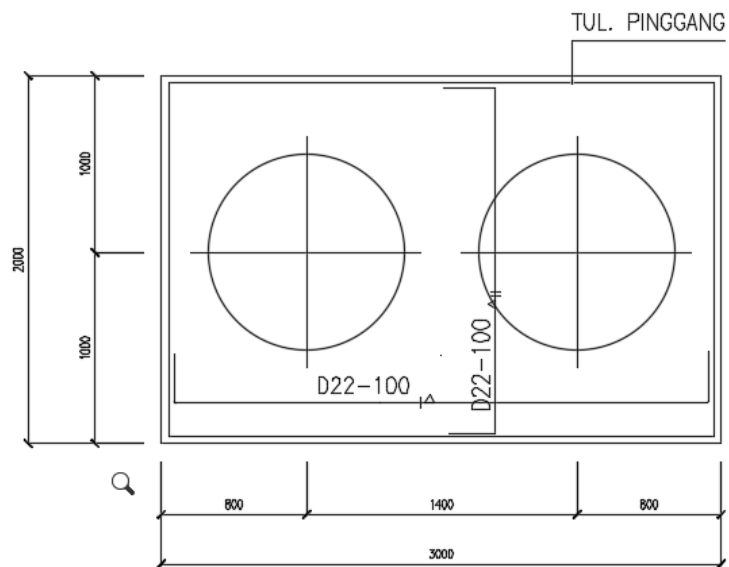
$$\begin{aligned} Q_u \text{ ijin} &= \frac{q_c \times A_p}{3} + \frac{t_f \times K_t}{5} \\ &= \frac{11 \times 5024}{3} + \frac{330,67 \times 251,2}{5} \\ &= 35034,194 \text{ kg} \\ &= 350,342 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Qu ijin berdasarkan nilai sondir (*cone penetration test*) pada setiap kedalaman berbeda mempunyai hasil yang berbeda-beda hasilnya yaitu. Dari perhitungan diambil hasil yang paling besar yaitu pada kedalaman **5 m (Qu ijin = 471,586 kN)**

2. Daya Dukung Tiang Kelompok

Menghitung Efisiensi Kelompok Tiang (Eff)

a) Kelompok tiang $n = 4$



Gambar 5.3 Detail *pile cap*

Efisiensi

$$d = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$s = 1,8 \text{ m}$$

$$\theta = \arctan d/s$$

$$= \arctan 1/2$$

$$= 26,565^\circ$$

$$n' = 4$$

$$m = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{ff} &= 1 - \theta \frac{(n'-1)m+(m-1)n'}{90 \times m \times n'} \\
 &= 1 - 26,565 \frac{(4-1)2+(2-1)4}{90 \times 2 \times 4} \\
 &= 0.631
 \end{aligned}$$

Kapasitas Dukung Kelompok Tiang

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_g &= E_{ff} \times n \times Q_u \\
 &= 0.631 \times 4 \times 471,586 \\
 &= 1190,283 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Hasil output SAP 2000

Pada perhitungan SAP 2000 dapat diambil kesimpulan untuk beban yang diterima pondasi adalah sebagai berikut :

Frame	Pu
f-1	794,667
f-5	888,581
f-9	1007,631
f-13	914,776

Tabel 5.2 Output SAP 2000

Cek control

- Kelompok tiang n = 4

$$Q > P_u$$

$$1190,283 \text{ kN} > 794,667 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

- Kelompok tiang n = 4

$$Q > P_u$$

$$1190,283 \text{ kN} > 888,581 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

➤ Kelompok tiang $n = 4$

$$Q > P_u$$

$$1190,283 \text{ kN} > 1007,631 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

➤ Kelompok tiang $n = 4$

$$Q > P_u$$

$$1190,283 \text{ kN} > 914,776 \text{ kN} \quad (\text{AMAN})$$

Dikarenakan $Q > P_u$ (sudah memenuhi) maka dapat diambil kesimpulan

kedalaman sumuran adalah 5 m

5.4 Perhitungan *Pile Cap*

Perencana pile cap tipe P-5

panjang = 2,0 m

lebar = 2,0 m

tinggi = 1 m

$f_c' = 30 \text{ MPa}$

$f_y = 400 \text{ Mpa}$

diameter sumuran = 120 cm

Selimut beton = 70 mm

Diameter tulangan = 22 mm

Hasil output SAP 2000

Frame	Pu
f-1	794,667
f-5	888,581
f-9	1007,631
F13	914,776

Tabel 5.3 Output Pu pada SAP 2000

- 1) Dimensi pile cap Jarak tiang pancang

panjang = 3,0 m

lebar = 2,0 m

tinggi = 1,0 m

Luas = 6,0 m²

- 2) Kontrol gaya geser 1 arah

- a) Gaya geser yang bekerja pada penampang kritis

$$\delta = P/A$$

$$= 1007,631 \text{ kN} / (6,0) = 167,938 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

L = panjang pondasi

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

d = tebal efektif pile cap

$$= 1000 \text{ mm} - 70 = 930 \text{ mm}$$

G' = L - (L/2 + lebar kolom/2 + d)

$$= 3000 - (3000/2 + 600 /2 + 930)$$

$$= 270 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_u &= \delta \cdot L \cdot G \\
 &= 167,938 \cdot 3,0 \cdot 0,270 \\
 &= 136,030 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Kuat geser beton

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi V_c &= \phi \cdot 1/6 \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b \cdot d \\
 &= 0,75 \cdot 1/6 \sqrt{30} \cdot 3000 \cdot 930 \\
 &= 1910,182 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c = 1910,182 \text{ kN} > V_u = 136,030 \text{ (OK)}$$

3) Kontrol gaya geser 2 arah

a) Lebar penampang kritis (B')

$$\begin{aligned}
 B' &= \text{lebar kolom} + 2 \cdot (1/2) \cdot d \\
 &= 60 \text{ cm} + 2 \cdot (1/2) \cdot 93,0 \text{ cm} = 153 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) Gaya geser yang bekerja pada penampang kritis

$$V_u = \delta \cdot (L^2 \cdot B'^2)$$

Dimana:

$$\delta = 167,938 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$B' = 1,530 \text{ m}$$

$$L = 3,0 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_u &= 167,938 \text{ kN/m}^2 (3,0^2 \text{ m} - 1,53^2 \text{ m}) \\
 &= 1118,316 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

c) Kuat geser beton (Vc)

berdasarkan SNI 03-2847-2002 pasal 13.12.2.1 adalah nilai terkecil dari:

$$B_c = a_k/b_k$$

$$\beta_c = 60/80$$

$$= 0,75$$

$$b_o = 4B'$$

$$= 4 \times 153 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 612 \text{ cm} = 6120 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta_c}\right) \frac{\sqrt{f_c' \cdot b_o \cdot d}}{6}$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{2}{0,75}\right) \frac{\sqrt{30 \cdot 6120 \cdot 930}}{6}$$

$$= 19560,215 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 19560,215 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 14670,161 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 14670,161 > V_u = 1118,316 \text{ (OK)}$$

4) Tulangan pile cap

TULANGAN BAWAH

a) Lebar penampang kritis

$$B' = \text{lebar pile cap}/2 - \text{lebar kolom}/2$$

$$= 2000 \text{ mm}/2 - 600 \text{ mm}/2 = 700 \text{ mm}$$

b) Berat pile cap pada penampang kritis

$$q' = 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 2,000 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m}$$

$$= 4800 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$M_u = 2 (P_u/4) (s) - \frac{1}{2} q' B'^2$$

$$= 2 (100763/4) (0,3) - \frac{1}{2} (4800 \text{ kg/m}) (0,700)^2$$

$$= 13938,45 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$= 139,384 \text{ kNm}$$

c) Tulangan diameter 22 mm

$$d_{22} = t - \text{selimut beton} - \frac{1}{2} D \text{ tulangan}$$

$$= 1000 - 70 - \frac{1}{2} \times 22$$

$$= 919 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{Mu}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2}$$

$$= \frac{139,384 \times 10^6}{0,85 \times 800 \times 919^2}$$

$$= 0,243$$

$$m = \frac{fy}{0,85 \cdot fc'}$$

$$= \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 30}$$

$$= 15,686$$

- Menentukan rasio tulangan

$$\rho_{\text{pakai}} = \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{fy}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{15,686} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 15,686 \cdot 0,243}{400}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00061$$

Pemeriksaan Syarat Rasio Penulangan ($\rho_{min} < \rho_{pakai} < \rho_{maks}$)

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{min} &= 1,4 / f_y \\ &= 1,4 / 400 \\ &= 0,0035\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{maks} &= 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,85 \times f'_c \times \beta_1 \times 600}{(600 + f_y) \times f_y} \\ &= 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,85 \times 600}{(600 + 400) \times 400} \\ &= 0,0244\end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{min} > \rho$ maka dipakai $\rho_{min} = 0,0035$

- Luas Tulangan yang Dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned}A_{st} &= \rho_{min} \times b \times d \\ &= 0,0035 \times 600 \times 919 \\ &= 1929,9 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

- Jarak Antar Tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}S_{ada} &= \frac{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2 \times b}{A_{st}} \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times 3,14 \times 22^2 \times 600}{1929,9} \\ &= 118,122\end{aligned}$$

$$S_{pakai} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s \text{ pakai}} &= \frac{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2 \times b}{s_{pakai}} \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times 3,14 \times 22^2 \times 600}{100} \\ &= 2279,64 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan **D22 - 100** mm, $A_s = 2534,2 \text{ mm}^2$ (Tabel Beton A-5)

TULANGAN ATAS

a) Lebar penampang kritis

$$\begin{aligned} B' &= \text{lebar pile cap}/2 - \text{lebar kolom}/2 \\ &= 2000 \text{ mm}/2 - 600 \text{ mm}/2 = 700 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

b) Berat pile cap pada penampang kritis

$$\begin{aligned} q' &= 2400 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 2,000 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ m} \\ &= 4800 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_u &= 2 (P_u/4) (s) - \frac{1}{2} q' B'^2 \\ &= 2 (100763/4) (0,3) - \frac{1}{2} (4800 \text{ kg/m}) (0,700)^2 \\ &= 13938,45 \text{ kg/m} \\ &= 139,384 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

c) Tulangan diameter 22 mm

$$\begin{aligned} d_{22} &= t - \text{selimut beton} - \frac{1}{2} D \text{ tulangan} \\ &= 1000 - 70 - \frac{1}{2} \times 22 \\ &= 919 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} \\ &= \frac{139,384 \times 10^6}{0,85 \times 800 \times 919^2} \\ &= 0,243 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= \frac{fy}{0,85 \cdot fc'} \\
&= \frac{400}{0,85 \cdot 30} \\
&= 15,686
\end{aligned}$$

- Menentukan rasio tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_{\text{pakai}} &= \frac{1}{m} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot Rn}{fy}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{15,686} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 15,686 \cdot 0,243}{400}} \right) \\
&= 0,00061
\end{aligned}$$

Pemeriksaan Syarat Rasio Penulangan ($\rho_{\text{min}} < \rho_{\text{pakai}} < \rho_{\text{maks}}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_{\text{min}} &= 1,4 / fy \\
&= 1,4 / 400 \\
&= 0,0035
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_{\text{maks}} &= 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,85 \times f'c \times \beta_1 \times 600}{(600 + fy) \times fy} \\
&= 0,75 \cdot \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 0,85 \times 600}{(600 + 400) \times 400} \\
&= 0,0244
\end{aligned}$$

$\rho_{\text{min}} > \rho_{\text{maks}}$ maka dipakai $\rho_{\text{min}} = 0,0035$

- Luas Tulangan yang Dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{st} &= \rho_{\min} \times b \times d \\
 &= 0,0035 \times 600 \times 919 \\
 &= 1929,9 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

- Jarak Antar Tulangan

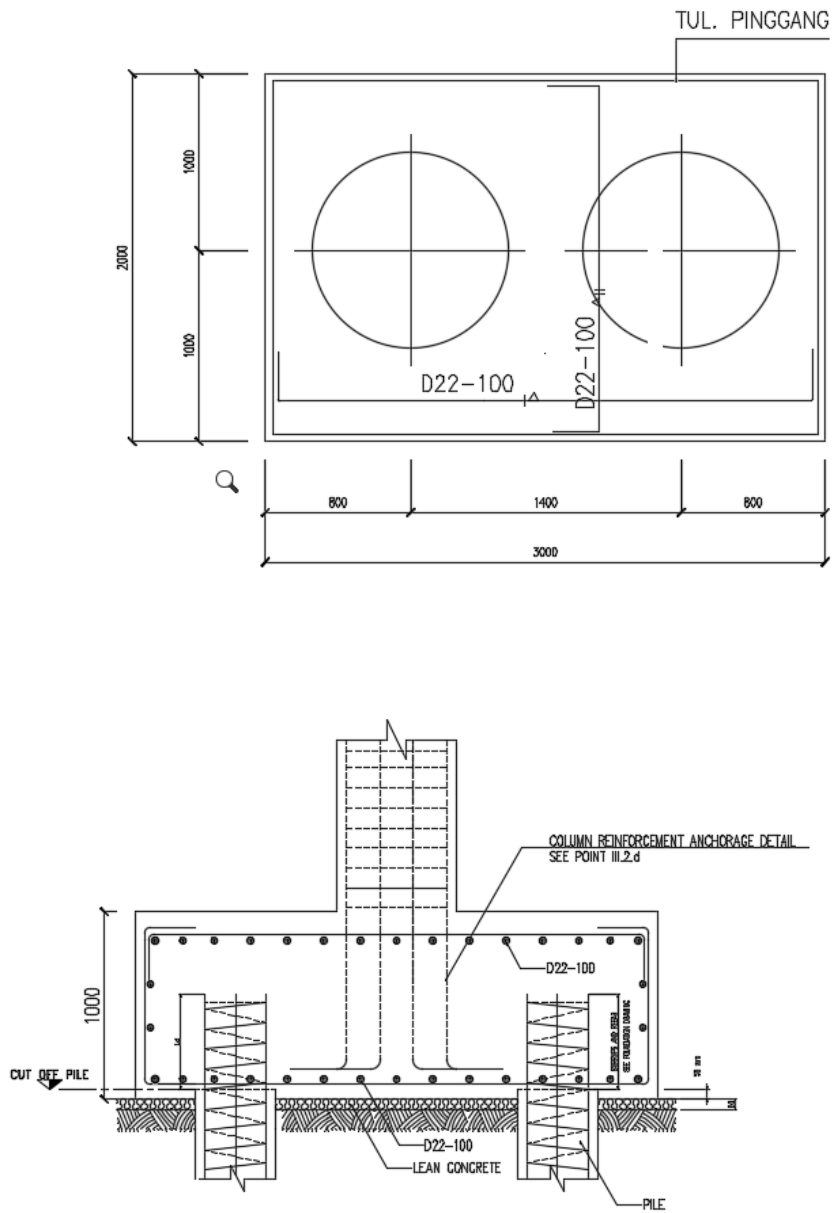
$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{ada}} &= \frac{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2 \times b}{A_{st}} \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times 3,14 \times 22^2 \times 600}{1929,9} \\
 &= 118,122
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\text{pakai}} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s \text{ pakai}} &= \frac{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2 \times b}{s_{\text{pakai}}} \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times 3,14 \times 22^2 \times 600}{100} \\
 &= 2279,64 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan **D22 - 100** mm, $A_s = 2534,2 \text{ mm}^2$ (Tabel Beton

A-5)



Gambar 5.4 Detail *pile cap*

5.5 Perhitungan Penulangan *Sumuran*

Diketahui data :

$$\text{Diameter } \textit{sumuran} = 1,2\text{m} = 1200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan utama} = D19 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Diameter tulangan sengkang} = D13 \text{ mm}$$

$$F_c' = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F_y = 4000 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 = 392,266 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\text{Panjang tiang} = 5 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Selimut beton} = 70 \text{ mm}$$

Dari data-data diatas, dapat dihitung untuk perhitungan tulangan *sumuran* sebagai berikut :

$$d' = 2 \times (\text{selimut beton})$$

$$= 2 \times 70$$

$$= 140 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 1200 - 140$$

$$= 1060 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{st} = n \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \right)$$

$$= 24 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 19^2 \right)$$

$$= 6801,24 \text{ mm}^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 3,14 \times 1200^2$$

$$= 1130400 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_g &= A_{st}/A_g \\ &= 6801,24 / 1130400 \\ &= 0,00601\end{aligned}$$

Dengan nilai $\rho = 0,00601$, didapatkan :

$$\begin{aligned}A_s &= \rho \times (1/4 \times \pi \times d^2) \\ &= 0,00601 \times (1/4 \times 3,14 \times 1060^2) \\ &= 5300,976 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{s \text{ tul.}} &= 1/4 \times \pi \times D \text{ tul}^2 \\ &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 19^2 \\ &= 283,385 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tulangan yang dibutuhkan :

Diameter tulangan utama = 19 mm (D 19)

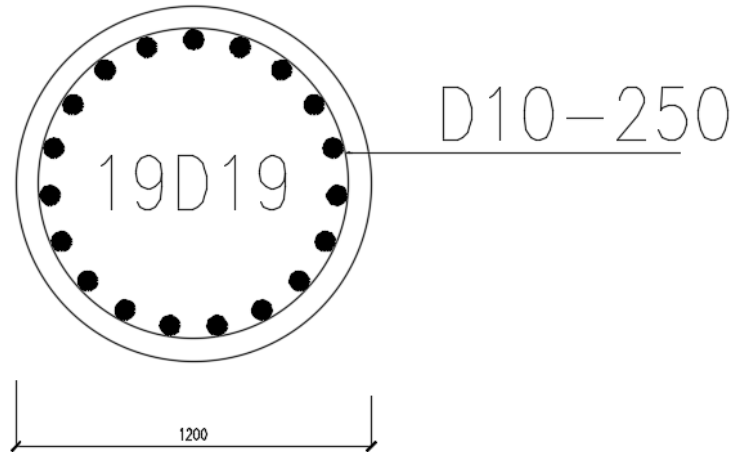
$$\begin{aligned}A_{s \text{ Tulangan}} &= 1/4 \times 3,14 \times 19^2 \\ &= 283,385 \text{ mm}^2\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah Tulangan Yang Dibutuhkan :

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{A_s}{A_{s.tul}} \\ &= \frac{5300,976}{283,385} \\ &= 18,705 \text{ mm}^2 \sim 19 \text{ tulangan}\end{aligned}$$

Maka jumlah tulangan yang dibutuhkan adalah **19 D19**.

Digunakan sengkang spiral praktis $\text{Ø}10\text{-}250$



Gambar 5.5 Detail tulangan *sumuran*