

BAB VI

PERHITUNGAN KONSTRUKSI

Analisa Struktur :

Perhitungan Beban

- Beban Mati (qD)

- Berat Penutup Atap

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat Penutup Atap} &= \text{Jarak Miring Antar Gording} \times \text{Berat Asbes Berat Penutup Atap} \\ &= 1.7 \times 18 \\ &= 30.6 \text{ kg.m} \end{aligned}$$
- Berat Alat Pengikat

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat Alat Pengikat} &= 10\% \times (\text{Berat Atap} + \text{Berat Profil Gording}) \text{ Berat Alat Pengikat} \\ &= 10\% \times (30.6 + 25.3) \\ &= 10\% \times (55.9) \\ &= 5.59 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$
- Beban Mati (qD)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Berat Total (qD)} &= \text{Berat Atap} + \text{Berat Gording} + \text{Berat Alat Pengikat Berat Total (qD)} \\ &= 30.6 + 25.3 + 5.59 \\ &= 61.05 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$
- PD

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PD} &= \text{qD} \times \text{Jarak Kuda-Kuda} \\ \text{PD} &= 61.05 \times 5,5 \\ \text{PD} &= 335.75 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban Hidup (qL)

- Beban Hidup Terbagi Rata Akibat Air Hujan $q = (40 - (0,8\alpha))$

$$\begin{aligned} q &= (40 - (0,8 \times 21)) \\ q &= 23,2 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\ 23,2 \text{ kg/m}^2 &> 20 \text{ kg/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Karena nilai q lebih besar dari 20 kg/m² maka digunakan q = 20 kg/m²
- Beban Hidup (qL)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{qL} &= q \times \text{Jarak Datar Antar Gording} \\ \text{qL} &= 20 \times 1,59 \text{ qL} = 31.8 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$
- PL

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PL} &= \text{qL} \times \text{Jarak kuda-kuda} \\ \text{PL} &= 31.8 \times 5,5 \\ \text{PL} &= 174.9 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

- Beban Angin

Tekanan angin (W) = 25 kg/m² → Jauh Dari Pantai (Menurut PPI UG 1983 Pasal 2.1.3.2)

- Koefisien Angin

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koefisien angin (C)} &= [(0,02 \times \alpha) - 0,4] \\ &= [(0,02 \times 21) - 0,4] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,02$$

- Angin Tekan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Angin Tekan} &= C \times W \times \text{Jarak Kuda-Kuda} \\ &= 0.02 \times 25 \times 5.5 \\ &= 2.75 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$
- Angin Hisap

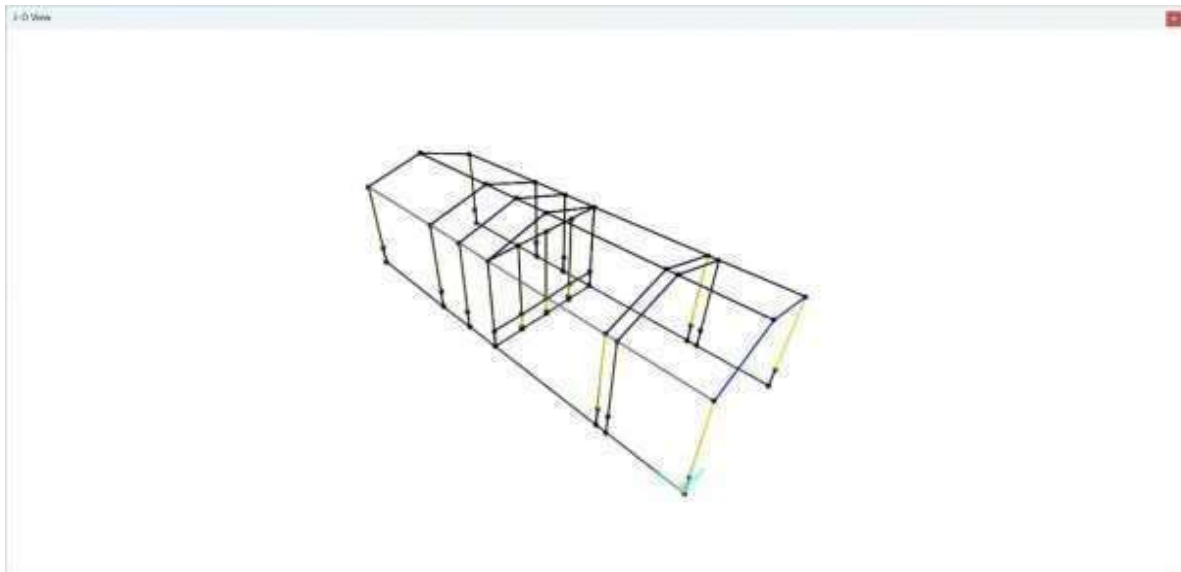
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Angin Hisap} &= C \times W \times \text{Jarak Kuda-Kuda} \\ &= 0.4 \times 25 \times 5.5 \\ &= 55 \text{ kg/m} \end{aligned}$$

Karena beban angin hisap dan tekan lebih kecil dibandingkan dengan beban mati dan beban hidup, maka beban angin tidak diperhitungkan.

- **Beban Terfaktor**

$$\begin{aligned} P_u &= 1,2 PD + 1,6 PL \\ P_u &= (1,2 \times 335.75) + (1,6 \times 174.9) \\ P_u &= 682.74 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

PERENCANAAN BALOK DAN KOLOM



- Perencanaan kolom

Direncanakan kolom menggunakan profil WF 300.150.6,5.9 mutu baja BJ 37 dan data sebagai berikut :

A_g	= 300cm ²	Z_y	= 67,7 cm ³
$t_w = t_1$	= 6,5mm	Z_x	= 481 cm ³
$t_f = t_2$	= 9 mm	i_x	= 12,4 cm
W	= 36,7 kg/m	i_y	= 3,29 cm
r	= 13 mm	I_y	= 508 cm ⁴
B	= 150 mm	I_x	= 7,210cm ⁴
h	= 300 mm	f_y	= 240 Mpa
f_u	= 370 Mpa	E	= 200000 Mpa

Panjang Kolom	= 3,15m
P_{max}	= 1804,97 kgf
V_{max}	= 93,82 kgf
M_{max}	= 178,46 kgf.m

KONTROL PENAMPANG PROFIL

➤ Untuk Sayap

$$\frac{b}{2 \times t_f} < \frac{250}{\sqrt{f_y}}$$

$$\frac{150}{2 \times 9} < \frac{250}{\sqrt{240}}$$

$$8,3 < 16,13$$

➤ Untuk Badan

$$H_{Bersih} = h - 2(t_2 + r)$$

$$H_{Bersih} = 300 - 2(9 + 13)$$

$$H \text{ Bersih} = 256 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{H \text{ bersih}}{t_w} < \frac{665}{\sqrt{f_y}}$$

$$\frac{256}{6,5} < \frac{665}{\sqrt{240}}$$

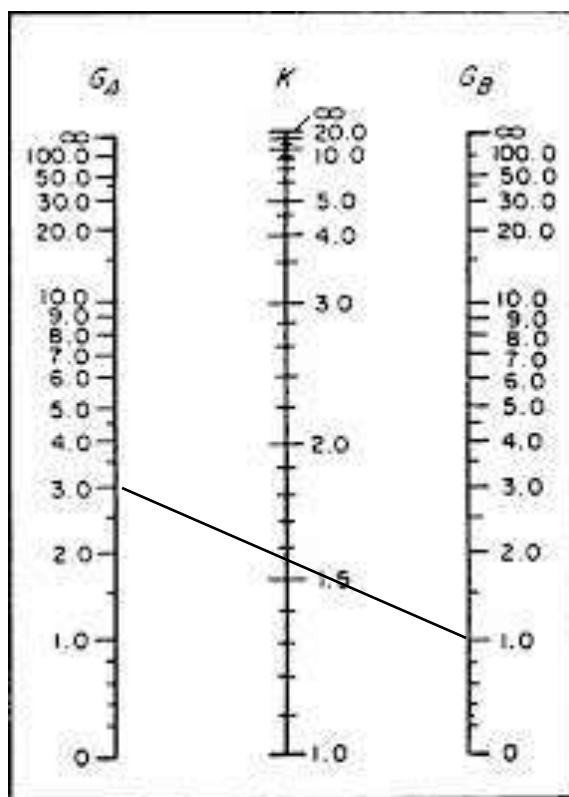
$$39,3 < 42,9$$

TEKUK TERHADAP SUMBU X

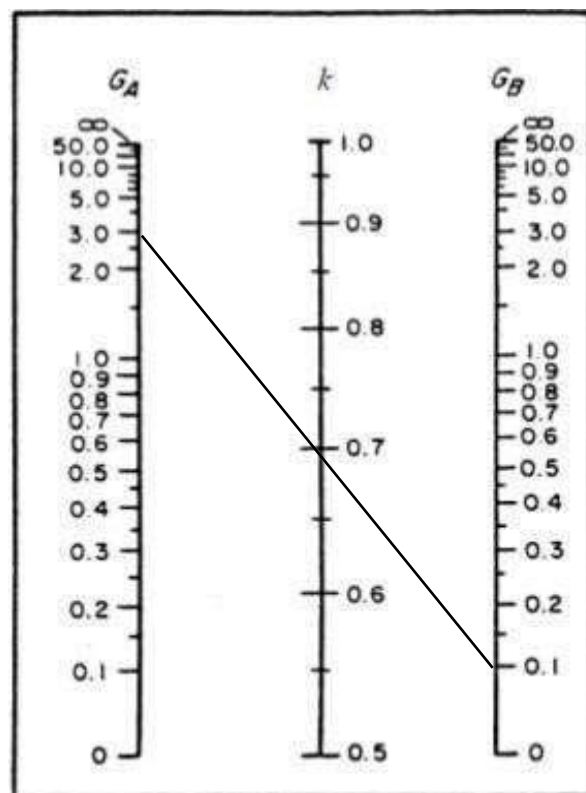
$$\text{GA} = \frac{7210}{\frac{315}{540}}$$

$$\text{GA} = 3,05$$

$$\text{GB} = 1 \text{ (JEPIT)}$$



(a) Komponen Struktur Bergoyang



(b) Komponen Struktur Tak Bergoyang

TAK BERGOYANG

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda x &= \frac{k \times l}{i_x} \\ \lambda x &= \frac{0,7 \times 315}{12,4} \\ \lambda x &= 17,78 \end{aligned}$$

BERGOYANG

$$\lambda x = \frac{k \times l}{i_x}$$

$$\lambda x = \frac{1,6 \times 315}{12,4}$$

$$\lambda x = 40,64$$

$$\lambda x = 40,64$$

$$\text{Di Pakai } \lambda_{\max} = 40,64$$

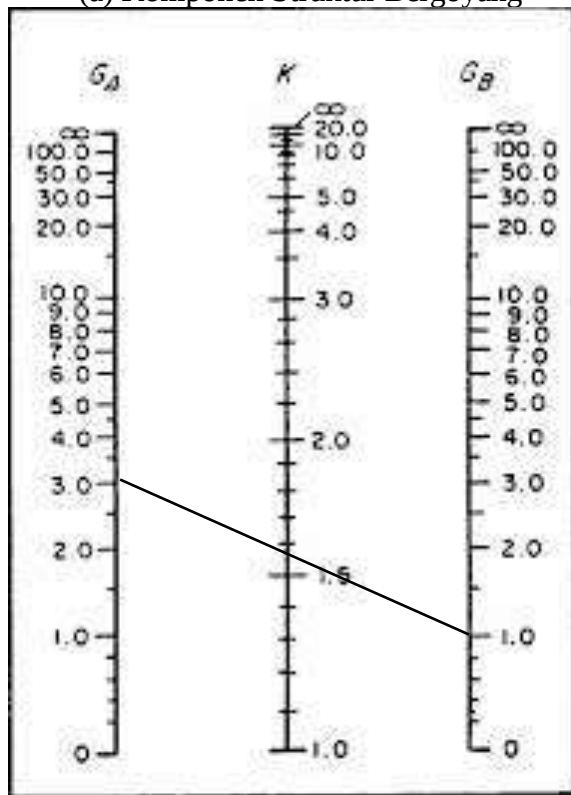
TEKUK TERHADAP SUMBU Y

$$\begin{aligned} \text{➤ } G_A &= \frac{508}{315} \\ &= \frac{508}{540} \end{aligned}$$

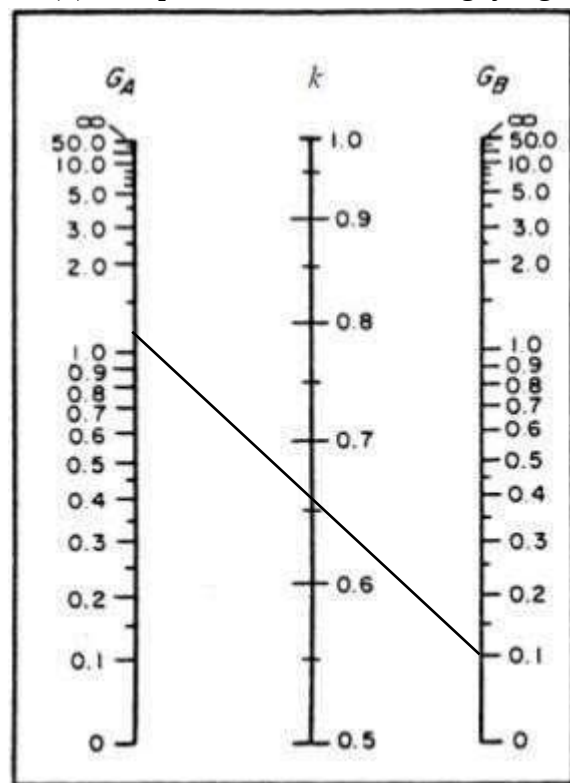
$$G_A = 1,51$$

$$G_B = 1 \text{ (JEPIT)}$$

(a) Komponen Struktur Bergoyang



(b) Komponen Struktur Tak Bergoyang



TAK BERGOYANG

$$\text{➤ } \lambda x = \frac{k \times l}{ix}$$

$$\lambda x = \frac{0,7 \times 315}{3,29}$$

$$\lambda x = 67,02$$

BERGOYANG

$$\text{➤ } \lambda x = \frac{k \times l}{ix}$$

$$\lambda x = \frac{1,6 \times 315}{3,29}$$

$$\lambda x = 153,19$$

$$\text{Dipakai } \lambda_{\max} = 153,19$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} x \sqrt{\frac{fy}{e}}$$

$$\lambda_c = \frac{153,19}{3,14} x \sqrt{\frac{240}{200000}}$$

$$\lambda_c = 1,69$$

Karena $0,24 < \lambda_c < 1,2$, maka menggunakan rumus $\omega = \frac{153}{1,6 - 0,67\lambda_c}$

$$\omega = \frac{153}{1,6 - 0,67\lambda_c}$$

$$\omega = \frac{153}{1,6 - 0,67 \cdot 1,69}$$

$$\omega = 3,27$$

$$P_n = A_g x \frac{fy}{\omega}$$

$$P_n = 300 x \frac{240}{3,27}$$

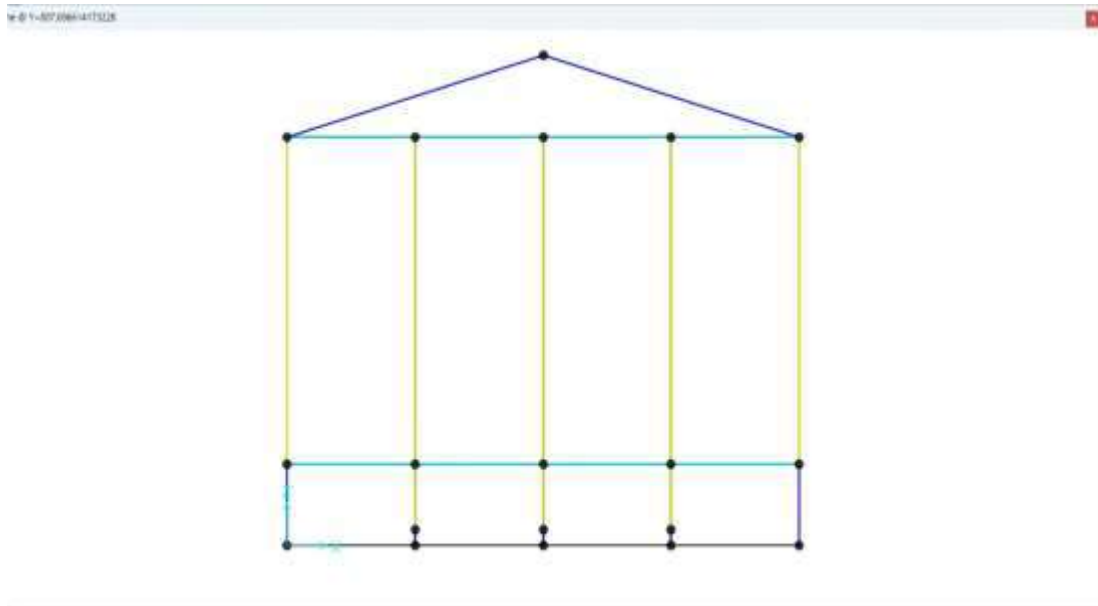
$$P_n = 22018,34 \text{ kg}$$

$$\frac{Pu}{\phi P_n} = \frac{1804,97}{22018,34}$$

$$\frac{Pu}{\phi P_n} = 0,08$$

$$0,08 < 1 \text{ (OK)}$$

PERENCANAAN PERLETAKAN KOLOM



DATA PERENCANAAN

Direncanakan kolom menggunakan profil WF 300.150.6,5.9 mutu baja BJ 37 dan data sebagai berikut :

A_g	$= 300 \text{ cm}^2$	Z_y	$= 67,7 \text{ cm}^3$
$t_w = t_1$	$= 6,5 \text{ mm}$	Z_x	$= 481 \text{ cm}^3$
$t_f = t_2$	$= 9 \text{ mm}$	i_x	$= 12,4 \text{ cm}$
W	$= 36,7 \text{ kg/m}$	i_y	$= 3,29 \text{ cm}$
r	$= 13 \text{ mm}$	I_y	$= 508 \text{ cm}^4$
B	$= 150 \text{ mm}$	I_x	$= 7,210 \text{ cm}^4$
h	$= 300 \text{ mm}$	f_y	$= 240 \text{ Mpa}$
f_u	$= 370 \text{ Mpa}$	E	$= 200000 \text{ Mpa}$
D	$300 - 2(9 + 13) = 256$		
Panjang Kolom	$= 3,15 \text{ m}$		
P_{max}	$= 1804,97 \text{ kgf}$		
V_{max}	$= 93,82 \text{ kgf}$		
M_{max}	$= 178,46 \text{ kgf.m} = 178460 \text{ kgf.mm}$		

PLAT TUMPUAN (BASE PLATE)

- Direncanakan
 - Nilai B = 250 mm
 - Nilai L = 400 mm
 - Tebal Plat = 10 mm
 - A1 = B X L
 - = 250 X 400
 - = 100000 mm²

KOLOM PEDESTAL

- Di rencanakan
 - Nilai I = 400
 - Nilai J = 400
 - A2 = I x J
 - A2 = 400 X 400
 - A2 = 160000 mm²

ANGKUR BAUT

- Mutu Baut A325
 - f_u^b = 825 mpa
 - f_u^b = 400 mpa
- Diameter Baut (d_b) = 20 mm
 - f = 150 mm
 - nt = 2 buah
 - nc = 2 buah
 - La = 400 mm
- Tegangan Baut Mutu Tinggi
 - f1 = 807 Mpa
 - f2 = 621 Mpa
 - r1 = 0,4
 - r2 = 0,9

PERHITUNGAN

- Direncanakan Las Mutu E60XX
- f_y^w = 414 mpa
- f_y^w = 620 mpa
- Tebal las = 5 mm

KAPASITAS GESER LAS (Vn)

- Vn = A Las x f_y^w
- A las = t (2 In1 + 2 In2 + 4 In3)
 - In1 = B – 2t
 - In1 = 250 – (2 x 5)
 - In1 = 240 mm
 - In1 = 240 mm

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{n2} &= 256 - (2 \times 5) \\
I_{n2} &= 256 - (2 \times 5) \\
I_{n2} &= 256 - (2 \times 5) \\
I_{n3} &= \frac{1}{2} 250 - (2 \times 5) \\
I_{n3} &= 115 \text{ mm} \\
\text{➤ } A_{\text{las}} &= t (2 I_{n1} + 2 I_{n2} + 4 I_{n3}) \\
A_{\text{las}} &= 5 (2 \times 240 + 2 \times 246 + 4 \times 115) \\
A_{\text{las}} &= 7160 \text{ mm}^2 \\
V_n &= A_{\text{Las}} \times f^w \\
V_n &= 7160 \times 414 \\
V_n &= 2964240 \text{ N} = 296424 \text{ kg} \\
\phi V_n &= 0,75 \times V_n \\
\phi V_n &= 0,75 \times 296424 \\
\phi V_n &= 222318 \text{ kg} \\
\phi V_n &> V_{\text{Max}} \\
222318 &> 20.44 \text{ (OK)}
\end{aligned}$$

Eksentrisitas Beban

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{➤ } e &> \frac{1}{6} \\
\text{➤ } \frac{m_u}{P_u} &> \frac{L}{6} \\
\text{➤ } \frac{m_u}{P_u} &> \frac{L}{6} \\
\frac{178460}{1804,97} &> \frac{400}{6} \\
98,87 \text{ mm} &> 67,55 \text{ mm} \\
\text{➤ } h &= B - t_f \\
h &= 250 - 9 \\
h &= 241 \\
e_t &= f + \frac{h}{2} \\
e_t &= 150 + \frac{241}{2} \\
e_t &= 270 \text{ mm} \\
e_c &= f - \frac{h}{2} \\
e_c &= 150 - \frac{241}{2} \\
e_c &= 29 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

TAHAPAN MUTU BETON

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{➤ } P_t &= P_u \times \frac{e_c}{e_t} \\
P_t &= 1804,97 \times \frac{29}{270} \\
\text{➤ } P_t &= 193,8 \text{ kg} = 1938 \text{ N} \\
\text{➤ } P_{uc} &= P_u + P_t \\
P_{uc} &= 1804,97 + 193,8
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{uc} &= 1998,78 \text{ kg} = 19987,8 \text{ N} \\
\text{➤ } y &= 3 \times \left(\frac{L-h}{2} \right) \\
y &= 3 \times \left(\frac{400-300}{2} \right) \\
y &= 150 \text{ mm} \\
\text{➤ } f_{cu} &= 2 \times \left(\frac{P_{uc}}{y \times B} \right) \\
f_{cu} &= 2 \times \left(\frac{1998,78}{150 \times 250} \right) \\
f_{cu} &= 0,106 \text{ kg } mm^2 = 1,06 \text{ MPa} \\
\text{➤ } f_{cn} &= 0,85 \times f_c \times \sqrt{\frac{A_2}{A_1}} \\
f_{cn} &= 0,85 \times 30 \times \sqrt{\frac{160000}{100000}} \\
f_{cn} &= 32,25 \text{ MPa} \\
\text{➤ } \Phi f_{cn} &= 0,65 \times 32,25 \\
\Phi f_{cn} &= 21,02 \text{ MPa} \\
\text{Syarat : } f_{cu} &< \Phi f_{cn} \\
1,06 &< 21,02 \text{ (OK)}
\end{aligned}$$

PERIKSA DIMENSI DAN PLAT TUMPUAN

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{➤ } BP_{Min} &= \frac{P_{uc}}{0,5 \times \Phi \times \Phi f_{cn} \times y} \\
BP_{Min} &= \frac{19987,8}{0,5 \times 0,65 \times 21,02 \times 150} \\
BP_{Min} &= 19,50 \\
BP_{Min} &< B \\
19,50 &< 250 \text{ (OK)} \\
\text{➤ } a &= \frac{L-0,45 \times h}{2} \\
a &= \frac{400-0,45 \times 300}{2} \\
a &= 132,5 \text{ mm} \\
\text{➤ } f_{cu1} &= 1 - \frac{a}{y} \\
f_{cu1} &= 1 - \frac{132,5}{150} \\
f_{cu1} &= 0,88 \text{ MPa} \\
\text{➤ } Z &= \frac{1}{4} \times B \times (\text{tebal plat} \times \text{tebal plat}) \\
Z &= \frac{1}{4} \times 250 \times (10 \times 10) \\
Z &= 6250 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{➤ } M_{up} &= \frac{1}{2} \times B \times f_{cu1} \times (a \times a) + \frac{1}{3} \times B \times (f_{cu} - f_{cu1}) \\
M_{up} &= \frac{1}{2} \times 250 \times 0,88 \times (132,5 \times 132,5) + \frac{1}{3} \times 250 \times (1,06 - 0,88) \\
M_{up} &= 193121 \\
\text{➤ } \Phi M_n &= \Phi f_y \times Z \\
\Phi M_n &= 0,9 \times 240 \times 6250
\end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi M_n = 13500000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\text{➤ } M_{up} < \Phi M_n$$

$$193121 < 13500000 \text{ (OK)}$$

Gaya Tarik pada Angkur Baut

$$\text{➤ } T_{u1} = \frac{P_t}{n_t}$$

$$T_{u1} = \frac{1804,97}{2}$$

$$T_{u1} = 902,48 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{➤ } \phi T_n = \phi \times 0,75 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d \times d \times f_b^u$$

$$\phi T_n = 0,9 \times 0,75 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 20 \times 20 \times 825$$

$$\phi T_n = 175017,9 \text{ N}$$

$$T_{u1} < \phi T_n$$

$$902,48 \text{ N} < 175017,9 \text{ N (OK)}$$

Gaya Geser pada Angkur Baut

$$\text{➤ } V_{u1} = \frac{V_u}{n}$$

$$V_{u1} = \frac{9382}{4}$$

$$V_{u1} = 2345 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{➤ } \Phi V_n = \Phi \times r_1 \times m \times \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times d \times d \times f_b^u$$

$$\Phi V_n = 0,9 \times 0,4 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \pi \times 20 \times 20 \times 825$$

$$\Phi V_n = 59400 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{➤ } V_{u1} < \Phi V_n$$

$$2345 \text{ N} < 59400 \text{ N (OK)}$$

Gaya Tumpu pada Angkur Baut

$$\text{➤ } R_{u1} = V_{u1} = 2345 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{➤ } \phi R_n = \phi \times 2,4 \times d_b \times \text{Tebal Plat} \times f_u$$

$$\phi R_n = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times 20 \times 10 \times 370$$

$$\phi R_n = 133200$$

$$\text{➤ } R_{u1} < \phi R_n$$

$$2345 \text{ N} < 133200 \text{ N (OK)}$$

Kombinasi Geser dan Tarik

➤ Pada bidang geser

$$\text{➤ } F_{uv} = \frac{V_u}{n \left(\frac{1}{4} \pi (20 \times 20) \right)}$$

$$F_{uv} = \frac{9382}{4 \left(\frac{1}{4} \pi (20 \times 20) \right)}$$

$$F_{uv} = 7,46 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{➤ } \Phi f_n = \phi \times r_1 \times m \times f_b^u$$

$$\Phi f_n = 0,75 \times 0,4 \times 1 \times 825$$

$$\Phi_{fn} = 247,50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{➤ } f_{uv} < \Phi_{fn}$$

$$7,46 \text{ MPa} < 247,50 \text{ MPa}$$

Pada Bidang Tarik

$$\text{➤ } T_{u1} = 902,48 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{➤ } \Phi T_n = \Phi \times f_1 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (d_b \times d_b)$$

$$\Phi T_n = 0,75 \times 807 \times \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times (20 \times 20)$$

$$\Phi T_n = 190221,4 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{➤ } T_{u1} < \Phi T_n$$

$$902,48 \text{ N} < 190221,4 \text{ N (OK)}$$

Kombinasi

$$\text{➤ } f_t = \Phi \times f_b^u$$

$$f_t = 0,75 \times 825$$

$$f_t = 618,75 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{➤ } \text{Batas Tulangan} = f_1 - r_2 \times f_{uv}$$

$$\text{Batas Tulangan} = 807 - 1,9 \times 7,46$$

$$\text{Batas Tulangan} = 792,826 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{➤ } f_t < \text{Batas Tulangan}$$

$$618,75 \text{ MPa} < 792,826 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{➤ } f_t < f_2$$

$$618,75 \text{ MPa} < 621 \text{ MPa}$$

Periksa Panjang Angkur Baut

$$\text{➤ } L_a = 400 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{\min} = \frac{f_y}{4 \sqrt{f_c}} \times d_b$$

$$L_{\min} = \frac{240}{4 \sqrt{25}} \times 20$$

$$L_{\min} = 240 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{\min} < L_a$$

$$240 \text{ mm} < 400 \text{ mm (OK)}$$