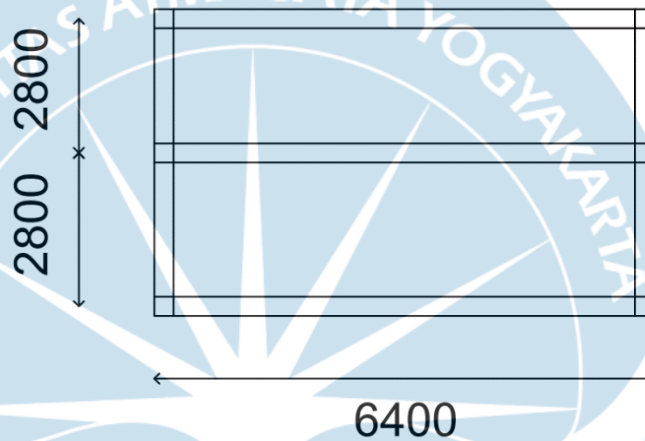


BAB 2

PERANCANGAN STRUKTUR ATAS

2.1 Preliminary Design

Gedung *Co-Working Lab.* terbagi menjadi 2 bangunan. Berikut adalah preliminary design untuk bangunan tersebut. Diketahui:



Gambar 2. 1 Ukuran Plat Lantai Terbesar

Terbesar

$$L_y = 6400 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_x = 2800 \text{ mm}$$

1. Menentukan Tebal Plat pada Lantai

a. Identifikasi plat

$$\frac{L_y}{L_x} = \frac{6400}{2800} = 2,286 > 2$$

Sehingga, menggunakan plat satu arah

b. Menentukan tebal plat dua arah

1) Kondisi tumpuan satu ujung

$$h = \frac{Lx}{24} = \frac{2800}{24} = 116,67 \text{ mm} = 130 \text{ mm}$$

2) Kondisi tumpuan dua ujung menerus

$$h = \frac{Lx}{24} = \frac{2800}{28} = 100 \text{ mm} = 130 \text{ mm}$$

2. Menentukan Dimensi Kolom

Diketahui:

Dimensi kolom = 550 × 550 (mm)

a. Cek dimensi penampang kolom SRPMK

1) $B \leq H$

$$550 \leq 550 \text{ (OK)}$$

2) Perbandingan B/H > 0,4

$$\frac{550}{550} > 0,4$$

$$1 > 0,4 \text{ (OK)}$$

3. Menentukan Dimensi Balok

a. Menentukan tinggi minimum balok

1) Kondisi perlekatan menerus satu sisi

$$h = \frac{Ly}{15} = \frac{6400}{15} = 426,6 \text{ mm} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

2) Kondisi perlekatan menerus dua sisi

$$h = \frac{Ly}{15} = \frac{6400}{15} = 426,6 \text{ mm} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

b. Menentukan lebar minimum balok

1. Kondisi perlekatan menerus satu sisi

$$b = \frac{2}{3}h = \frac{2}{3} \times 450 = 300 \text{ mm}$$

2. Kondisi perlekatan menerus dua sisi

$$b = \frac{2}{3}h = \frac{2}{3} \times 450 = 300 \text{ mm}$$

Tabel 2. 1 Rekap Dimensi Balok

Rekap	B (mm)	H (mm)
-------	--------	--------

Satu sisi	300	450
Dua Sisi	300	450

Balok induk yang digunakan adalah 200×400 (mm)

Balok anak yang digunakan adalah 190×380 (mm)

Selimut beton = 40 mm

Diameter sengkang = 10 mm

Diameter longitudinal = 16 mm

c. Cek syarat dimensi penampang balok SRPMK

$$L_n > 4d$$

$$d = 450 - 40 - 10 - 16/2 = 392 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_n = 6400 - 550 = 5850 \text{ mm}$$

$$6400 > 4 \times 392$$

$$6400 > 1568 \text{ (OK)}$$

Dari perhitungan di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa preliminary design Gedung *Co-Working Lab*, yaitu sebagai berikut:

Tabel 2. 2 Preliminary Design

Pelat	B (mm)
Kolom	550×550 (mm)
Balok Induk	200×400 (mm)
Balok Anak	190×380 (mm)

2.2 Interpretasi Data Tanah dan Pemeliharaan Kelas Situs

Klasifikasi Situs

Tabel 2. 3 Hitung N dan Su – Rerata

Kedalaman	N-SPT	Tebal (d)	Ni = d/N-SPT	Σ Ni	N rerata
0,00 s/d 2,00	6	2	0,3333	1,8413	16,2930
2,00 s/d 4,00	7	2	0,2857		
4,00 s/d 6,00	17	2	0,1176		
6,00 s/d 8,00	18	2	0,1111		
8,00 s/d 10,00	14	2	0,1429		
10,00 s/d 12,00	6	2	0,3333		
12,00 s/d 14,00	14	2	0,1429		
14,00 s/d 16,00	16	2	0,125		
16,00 s/d 18,00	60	2	0,0333		
18,00 s/d 20,00	60	2	0,0333		
20,00 s/d 22,00	52	2	0,0385		
22,00 s/d 24,00	53	2	0,0377		
24,00 s/d 26,00	55	2	0,0364		
26,00 s/d 28,00	56	2	0,0357		
28,00 s/d 30,00	58	2	0,0345		

2.3 Penentuan Sistem Struktur

A. Penentuan Kategori Resiko

Tabel 2. 4 Kategori Resiko

Semua gedung dan struktur lain, kecuali yang termasuk dalam kategori risiko I,III,IV, termasuk, tapi tidak dibatasi untuk: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Perumahan- Rumah toko dan rumah kantor- Pasar- Gedung perkantoran- Gedung apartemen/ rumah susun- Pusat perbelanjaan/ mall- Bangunan industri- Fasilitas manufaktur- Pabrik	II
--	----

Berdasarkan SNI 1726:2019 tabel 3, kategori resiko pada bangunan *Gedung Co-Working Lab* yaitu termasuk pada kategori resiko II. Hal ini dikarenakan bangunan kami merupakan fasilitas untuk gedung perkantoran.

B. Penentuan Faktor Keutamaan Gempa

Tabel 2. 5 Faktor Keutamaan Gempa

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

Keutamaan gempa pada bangunan tersebut yaitu 1.

C. Penentuan Klasifikasi Situs

Tabel 2. 6 Klasifikasi Situs

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

Berdasarkan hasil penyelidikan tanah pada bangunan Gedung *Co-Working Lab* didapatkan bahwa klasifikasi situsnya termasuk ke dalam kelas situs SD (Tanah Sedang).

D. Penentuan Parameter Spektral Respons

Melalui web Desain spektra Indonesia (Pu.go.id), didapatkan nilai sebagai berikut:

- a. $T_0 = 0,149$ s
- b. $T_s = 0,745$ s
- c. $S_{ds} = 0,858$ g
- d. $S_{d1} = 0,639$ g
- e. $S_s = 1,2877$
- f. $S_1 = 0,5471$

E. Hitung Periode Fundamental Gedung (T)

Tabel 2. 7 Nilai Parameter Peridoe Pendekatan C_t dan x

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

Berdasarkan SNI 1726:2019 tabel 18, tipe struktur pada bangunan Gedung *Co-Working Lab* yaitu rangka beton pemikul beton dengan nilai $C_t = 0,0466$ dan $x = 0,9$.

F. Penentuan Kategori Desain Seismik (KDS)

Tabel 2. 8 Kategori Desain Seismik

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

Berdasarkan SNI 1726:2019 tabel 8, dengan $S_{DS} = 0,0858 g$ dan termasuk kategori resiko III maka kategori desain seismik pada bangunan Gedung *Co-Working Lab* adalah D.

G. Penentuan Koefisien Modifikasi Respons (R)

Tabel 2. 9 Koefisien Modifikasi Respons

Sistem pemikul gaya seismik	Koefisien modifikasi respons, R^a	Faktor kuat lebih sistem, Ω_0^b	Faktor pembesaran defleksi, C_d^c	Batasan sistem struktur dan batasan tinggi struktur, h_n (m) ^d					
				Kategori desain seismik					
				B	C	D ^e	E ^e	F ^f	
19.Dinding geser batu bata polos didetail	2	2½	2	TB	TI	TI	TI	TI	
20.Dinding geser batu bata polos biasa	1½	2½	1¼	TB	TI	TI	TI	TI	
21.Dinding geser batu bata prategang	1½	2½	1¼	TB	TI	TI	TI	TI	
22.Dinding rangka ringan (kayu) yang dilapisi dengan panel struktur kayu yang dimaksudkan untuk tahanan geser	7	2½	4½	TB	TB	22	22	22	
23.Dinding rangka ringan (baja canai dingin) yang dilapisi dengan panel struktur kayu yang dimaksudkan untuk tahanan geser, atau dengan lembaran baja	7	2½	4½	TB	TB	22	22	22	
24.Dinding rangka ringan dengan panel geser dari semua material lainnya	2½	2½	2½	TB	TB	10	TB	TB	
25.Rangka baja dengan bresing terkekang terhadap tekuk	8	2½	5	TB	TB	48	48	30	
26.Dinding geser pelat baja khusus	7	2	6	TB	TB	48	48	30	
C. Sistem rangka pemikul momen									
1. Rangka baja pemikul momen khusus	8	3	5½	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB	
2. Rangka batang baja pemikul momen khusus	7	3	5½	TB	TB	48	30	TI	
3. Rangka baja pemikul momen menengah	4½	3	4	TB	TB	10 ^g	TI ^k	TI ^k	
4. Rangka baja pemikul momen biasa	3½	3	3	TB	TB	TI ^l	TI ^l	TI ^l	
5. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen khusus ⁿ	8	3	5½	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB	
6. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen menengah	5	3	4½	TB	TB	TI	TI	TI	
7. Rangka beton bertulang pemikul momen biasa	3	3	2½	TB	TI	TI	TI	TI	
8. Rangka baja dan beton komposit pemikul momen khusus	8	3	5½	TB	TB	TB	TB	TB	
9. Rangka baja dan beton komposit pemikul momen menengah	5	3	4½	TB	TB	TI	TI	TI	
10.Rangka baja dan beton komposit terkekang parsial pemikul momen	6	3	5½	48	48	30	TI	TI	
11.Rangka baja dan beton komposit pemikul momen biasa	3	3	2½	TB	TI	TI	TI	TI	
12.Rangka baja canai dingin pemikul momen khusus dengan pembautan ⁿ	3½	3 ^o	3½	10	10	10	10	10	

Berdasarkan SNI 1726:2019 tabel 12, sistem pemikul gaya seismik bangunan *Co-Working Lab* adalah rangka baja pemikul momen khusus, sehingga nilai $R = 8$, $\Omega_0 = 3$, dan $C_d = 5,5$.

2.4 Perancangan Pelat Lantai

1. Rekapitulasi Tipe Pelat Lantai dan Pelat Atap pada Gedung *Co-Working Lab*

Tabel 2. 10 Rekapitulasi Tipe Pelat Lantai dan Pelat Atap

Tipe Plat	Lx	Ly	Ly/Lx	Jenis Plat	Tebal Plat Minimum	Tebal Plat
	(mm)	(mm)			(mm)	
A	2700	6000	2.22	Plat 1 Arah	112.5	130
C	2800	6400	2.28	Plat 1 Arah	116.67	130
D	2400	6000	2.5	Plat 1 Arah	100	130
E	2500	5400	2.16	Plat 1 Arah	104.17	130
F	2600	6100	2.35	Plat 1 Arah	108.33	130
6C	775	1775	2.29	Plat 1 Arah	77.5	130
1A	2700	3200	1.19	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
1B	2700	3200	1.19	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
1C	2700	3200	1.19	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
1D	2700	3200	1.19	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
2A	3000	3000	1	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
2C	3000	3000	1	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
2D	3000	3000	1	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
3B	2800	3400	1.22	Plat 2 Arah	90	130

Tipe Plat	Lx	Ly	Ly/Lx	Jenis Plat	Tebal Plat Minimum	Tebal Plat
	(mm)	(mm)			(mm)	(mm)
4B	3200	3400	1.07	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
4D	3200	3400	1.07	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
5A	2700	2800	1.04	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
5C	2700	2800	1.04	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
6A	2600	3200	1.23	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
7A	2600	2800	1.08	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
8A	2400	3000	1.25	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
8B	2400	3000	1.25	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
K1A	1775	1775	1	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
K2C	1775	3000	1.69	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
K3C	1775	3225	1.82	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
K4C	1775	2725	1.54	Plat 2 Arah	90	130
K5C	1775	2775	1.56	Plat 2 Arah	90	130

2. Pembebanan pada fungsi pelat

Tabel 2. 11 Perhitungan Beban

Beban Mati (DL)	mm	m	Berat Jenis		kN/m ²
Berat Sendiri Pelat	130	0.13	24	=	3.12

Beban Mati (DL)	mm	m	Berat Jenis		kN/m ²
Spesi	30	0.03	21	=	0.63
Keramik/Tegel	20	0.02	21	=	0.42
Plafon	0	0	0.18	=	0.18
Total DL				=	4.35
Beban Hidup (LL)					
<i>Co-Working</i>				=	4.79
<i>Q Ultimate</i>				=	8.42

2.4.1 Plat 1 arah

Bentang Plat D (sebagai contoh perhitungan)

Diketahui:

Lx : 2400 mm

Ly : 6000 mm

Ln : 2205 mm

Beban Hidup : 4.79 kN/m²

F'c : 30 MPa

Fy : 280 MPa

Tebal Pelat : 130 mm

D Tulangan Utama : 10 mm

Tebal Selimut Beton : 20 mm

Menentukan tebal plat minimum

$$\frac{Lx}{24} = \frac{2700}{24} = 112.5 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 130 \text{ mm}$$

Analisis Struktur dan Pembebanan

$$Mu (-) = -\frac{1}{10} x wu x ln^2$$

$$Mu (-) = -\frac{1}{10} x 12,884 x 2505^2$$

$$Mu (-) = -6264233,01 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Mu (+) = \frac{1}{11} x wu x ln^2$$

$$Mu (+) = \frac{1}{11} x 12,884 x 2505^2$$

$$Mu (+) = 5694757.282 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$Vu = 1.15 x wu x \frac{ln}{2}$$

$$Vu = 1.15 x 12,884 x \frac{2505}{2}$$

$$Vu = 16335,3015 \text{ Nmm}$$

Menghitung Vc

$$d = \text{Tebal Plat} - \text{Selimut Beton} - \frac{D. \text{pokok}}{2}$$

$$d = 130 - 20 - \frac{10}{2}$$

$$d = 105 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 0,17 \times \lambda \times \sqrt{f'_c} \times b \times d$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 105$$

$$\phi V_c = 73326,36 \text{ N}$$

Cek $V_u < \phi V_c$, (Aman)

Koefisien Ketahanan Lentur

$$\text{tumpuan} = \frac{Mu (-)}{0,9 \times b \times d^2}$$

$$\text{tumpuan} = \frac{6264233,01}{0,9 \times 1000 \times 105^2}$$

$$\text{tumpuan} = 0,6314$$

$$\text{lapangan} = \frac{Mu (+)}{0,9 \times b \times d^2}$$

$$\text{lapangan} = \frac{5694757,282}{0,9 \times 1000 \times 105^2}$$

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

Menghitung Kebutuhan Tulangan Tumpuan

Pokok

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

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{280} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,6314}{0,85 \times 30}}\right)$$

$$\rho = 0,00229$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,36 \times \frac{f'c \times \beta_1}{f_y}$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,36 \times \frac{30 \times 0,836}{280}$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,0323$$

$$As_{req} = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$As_{req} = 0,00229 \times 1000 \times 105$$

$$As_{req} = 240,45 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As_{min} = 0,002 \times Ag$$

$$As_{min} = 0,002 \times 1000 \times 130$$

$$As_{min} = 260 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi \times D^2 \times b}{As}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x 10^2 x 1000}{260}$$

$$s = 302,08 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D10 – 250

Susut

$$As_{min} = 0,002 x Ag$$

$$As_{min} = 0,002 x 1000 x 130$$

$$As_{min} = 260 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x D^2 x b}{As}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x 10^2 x 1000}{260}$$

$$s = 302.08 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D10 – 250

Menghitung Kebutuhan Tulangan Lapangan

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 x f'c}{fy} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2k}{0,85 x f'c}}\right)$$

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 x 30}{280} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 x 0,574}{0,85 x 30}}\right)$$

$$\rho = 0,00208$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,36 \times \frac{f'_c \times \beta_1}{f_y}$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,36 \times \frac{30 \times 0,836}{280}$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,0323$$

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

$$A_s.req = 0,00208 \times 1000 \times 105$$

$$A_s.req = 218,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s.min = 0,002 \times A_g$$

$$A_s.min = 0,002 \times 1000 \times 130$$

$$A_s.min = 260 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi \times D^2 \times b}{A_s}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi \times 10^2 \times 1000}{260}$$

$$s = 302,08 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D10 – 250

2.4.2 Plat 2 arah

Bentang Plat 1A (sebagai contoh perhitungan)

Diketahui:

Lx : 2700 mm

Ly : 3200 mm

Lnx : 2505 mm

Lny : 3005 mm

Beban Hidup : 4.79 kN/m²

F_c' : 30 MPa

F_y : 280 MPa

Tebal Plat : 130 mm

D Tulangan Utama : 10 mm

Tebal Selimut Beton : 20 mm

B_w : 190 mm

H_f : 130 mm

H_w : 250 mm

H_t : 380 mm

Menentukan tebal plat minimum

$$be_1 = bw + 2 hw$$

$$be_1 = 190 + 2 \times 250$$

$$be_1 = 690 \text{ mm}$$

$$be_2 = bw + 8 hf$$

$$be_2 = 190 + 8 \times 130$$

$$be_2 = 1230 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{hw}{2}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{250}{2}$$

$$y_1 = 125 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{hf}{2} + hw$$

$$y_2 = \frac{130}{2} + 250$$

$$y_2 = 315 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_1 = hw \times bw$$

$$A_1 = 190 \times 250$$

$$A_1 = 47500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_2 = be \times hf$$

$$A_2 = 690 \times 130$$

$$A_2 = 89700 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$y = \frac{A_1 \times y_1 + A_2 \times y_2}{A_1 + A_2}$$

$$y = \frac{47500 \times 125 + 89700 \times 315}{125 + 315}$$

$$y = 249,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_b = \frac{1}{12} bw hw^3 + A_1 (y - y_1)^2 + \frac{1}{12} be hf^3 + A_2 (y_2 - y)^2$$

$$I_b = \frac{1}{12} \times 190 \times 250^3 + 47500 (249,2 - 125)^2 + \frac{1}{12} 690 \times 130^3 + 89700 (315 - 249,2)^2$$

$$I_b = 1494809885,81 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$IP_1 = \frac{1}{12} Ly hf^3$$

$$IP_1 = \frac{1}{12} \times 3200 \times 130^3$$

$$IP_1 = 585866666,7 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$IP_2 = \frac{1}{12} Lx hf^3$$

$$IP_2 = \frac{1}{12} \times 2700 \times 130^3$$

$$IP_2 = 494325000 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$a = \frac{Ib}{Ip1}$$

$$a = \frac{1494809885,81}{585866666,7}$$

$$a = 2,552$$

$$a = \frac{Ib}{Ip2}$$

$$a = \frac{1494809885,81}{494325000}$$

$$a = 3,024$$

$$a_{fm} = \frac{a + a}{2}$$

$$a_{fm} = \frac{2,552 + 3,024}{2}$$

$$a_{fm} = 2,788 > 2$$

$$h_{min} = \frac{\ln \left(0,8 + \frac{fy}{1400} \right)}{36 + 9b}$$

$$h_{min} = \frac{3005 \left(0,8 + \frac{280}{1400}\right)}{36 + 9 \times 1,19}$$

$$h_{min} = 64,21 \text{ mm}$$

$h_{min} < 90$ tidak diizinkan, maka $h_{min} = 90 \text{ mm}$

Menghitung Momen Terfaktor

$$M_{tx} = wu \times \left(\frac{Lx}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$M_{tx} = 12,884 \times \left(\frac{2700}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{16}$$

$$M_{tx} = 5,87 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{lx} = wu \times \left(\frac{Lx}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{30}$$

$$M_{lx} = 12,884 \times \left(\frac{2700}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{30}$$

$$M_{lx} = 3,13 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ty} = wu \times \left(\frac{Ly}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{35}$$

$$M_{ty} = 12,884 \times \left(\frac{3200}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{35}$$

$$M_{ty} = 3,77 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{ly} = wu \times \left(\frac{Ly}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{60}$$

$$M_{ly} = 12,884 \times \left(\frac{3200}{1000}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{60}$$

$$M_{ly} = 2,20 \text{ kNm}$$

Menghitung Gaya Geser

$$V_u = 1.15 \times w_u \times \frac{l_{ny}}{2}$$

$$V_u = 1.15 \times 12,884 \times \frac{3005}{2}$$

$$V_u = 22261,942 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$d_x = \text{Tebal Plat} - \text{Selimut Beton} - \frac{D. \text{pokok}}{2}$$

$$d_x = 130 - 20 - \frac{10}{2}$$

$$d_x = 105 \text{ mm}$$

$$d_y = \text{Tebal Plat} - \text{Selimut Beton} - D. \text{pokok} - \frac{D. \text{pokok}}{2}$$

$$d_y = 130 - 20 - 10 - \frac{10}{2}$$

$$d_y = 95 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 0,17 \times \lambda \times \sqrt{f'_c} \times b_w \times d_x$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 105$$

$$\phi V_c = 73326,36 \text{ N}$$

Cek $V_u < \phi V_c$, AMAN

Menghitung koefisien tahanan lentur

$$K_{tx} = \frac{M_u (-)}{0,9 \times b \times d_x^2}$$

$$K_{tx} = \frac{5,87 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 1000 \times 105^2}$$

$$K_{tx} = 0,6$$

$$K_{lx} = \frac{M_u (+)}{0,9 \times b \times d_x^2}$$

$$K_{lx} = \frac{3,13 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 1000 \times 105^2}$$

$$K_{lx} = 0,32$$

$$K_{ty} = \frac{M_u (-)}{0,9 \times b \times d_y^2}$$

$$K_{ty} = \frac{3,77 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 1000 \times 95^2}$$

$$K_{ty} = 0,47$$

$$K_{ly} = \frac{M_u (+)}{0,9 \times b \times d_y^2}$$

$$K_{ly} = \frac{2,2 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 1000 \times 95^2}$$

$$K_{ly} = 0,28$$

Menghitung Rasio Penulangan

$$\rho_{tx} = \frac{0,85 \times f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2k}{0,85 \times f'c}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{tx} = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{280} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,6}{0,85 \times 30}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{tx} = 0,00217$$

$$\rho_{tx} = \frac{0,85 \times f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2k}{0,85 \times f'c}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{tx} = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{280} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,32}{0,85 \times 30}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{tx} = 0,00116$$

$$\rho_{ty} = \frac{0,85 \times f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2k}{0,85 \times f'c}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{ty} = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{280} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,47}{0,85 \times 30}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{ty} = 0,0017$$

$$\rho_{ty} = \frac{0,85 \times f'c}{f_y} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2k}{0,85 \times f'c}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{ty} = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{280} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,28}{0,85 \times 30}}\right)$$

$$\rho_{ty} = 0,00101$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,36 \times \frac{f'c \times \beta_1}{f_y}$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,36 \times \frac{30 \times 0,836}{280}$$

$$\rho_{maks} = 0,0323$$

$$\rho < \rho_{maks} \rightarrow \text{diizinkan}$$

Menghitung Kebutuhan Luas Tulangan Tarik

$$As.tx = \rho_{tx} \times b \times d_x$$

$$As.tx = 0,00217 \times 1000 \times 105$$

$$As.tx = 227,85 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.lx = \rho_{lx} \times b \times d_x$$

$$As.lx = 0,00116 \times 1000 \times 105$$

$$As.lx = 121,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.ty = \rho_{ty} \times b \times d_y$$

$$As.ty = 0,0017 \times 1000 \times 95$$

$$As.ty = 161,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.ly = \rho_{ly} \times b \times d_y$$

$$As.ly = 0,00101 \times 1000 \times 95$$

$$As.ly = 95,95 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.min = 0,002 \times Ag$$

$$As.min = 0,002 \times 1000 \times 130$$

$$As.min = 260 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S_{tx} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi \times D^2 \times b}{A_s t_x}$$

$$S_{tx} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi \times 10^2 \times 1000}{260}$$

$$S_{tx} = 302.076 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D10 –200

$$S_{lx} = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x D^2 x b}{As lx}$$

$$S_{lx} = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x 10^2 x 1000}{260}$$

$$S_{lx} = 302,076 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D10 – 200

$$S_{ty} = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x D^2 x b}{As ty}$$

$$S_{ty} = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x 10^2 x 1000}{260}$$

$$S_{ty} = 302,076 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D10 – 200

$$S_{ly} = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x D^2 x b}{As ly}$$

$$S_{ly} = \frac{1}{4} x \frac{\pi x 10^2 x 1000}{260}$$

$$S_{ly} = 302,076 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D10 – 200

Menghitung tulangan susut

$$A_s.min = 0,002 \times Ag$$

$$A_s.min = 0,002 \times 1000 \times 130$$

$$A_s.min = 260 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi \times D^2 \times b}{A_s}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi \times 10^2 \times 1000}{260}$$

$$s = 302,08 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan P10 – 300

2.5 Pemodelan Portal 3D

Data-data:

Mutu beton $F'c = 30 \text{ MPa}$

F_y tulangan = 420 Mpa ; $F_u = 560 \text{ MPa}$

F_y sengkang = 280 Mpa ; $F_u = 430 \text{ MPa}$

Dimensi :

Balok Induk 1 = 350 × 500 mm

Balok Induk 2 = 400 × 580 mm

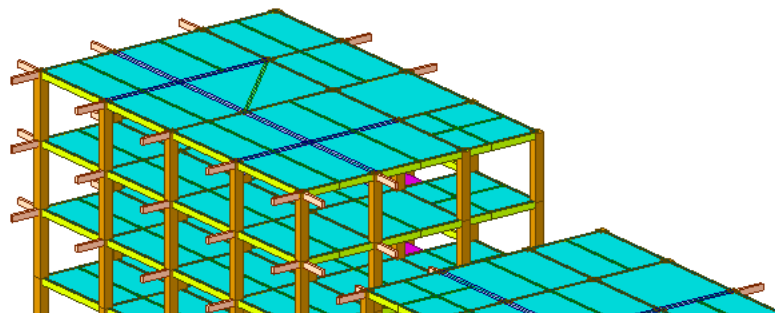
Balok Anak = 200 × 380 mm

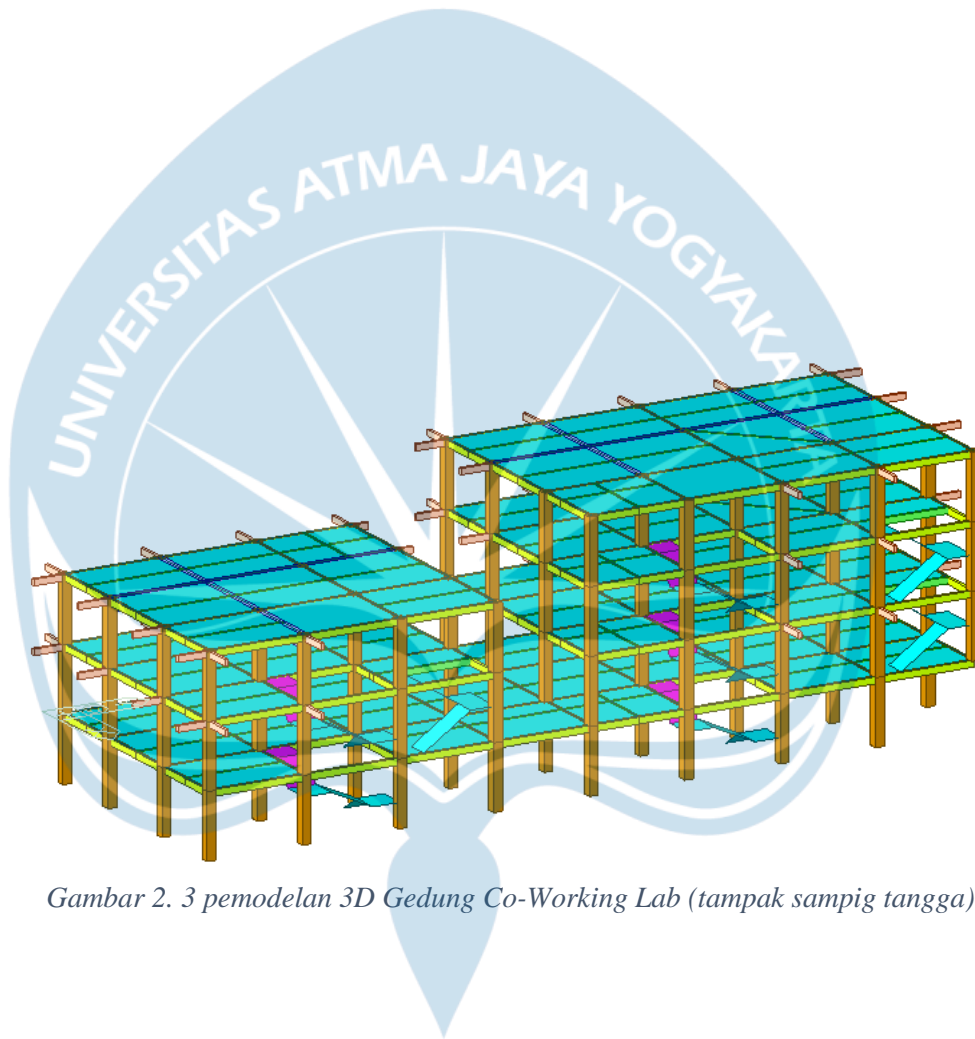
Balok Kantilver = 200 x 300

Balok Lift = 200 x 250

Kolom = 550 × 550 mm

Plat lantai = 130 mm





Gambar 2. 3 pemodelan 3D Gedung Co-Working Lab (tampak sampig tangga)

2.6 Perancangan Struktur Atap

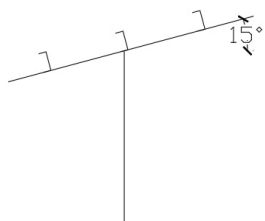
Atap Bentang 18 meter

Gedung Co-Working Lab

Jenis Atap	: Galvalum
Jenis Antar Gording	: 1 m
Sudut	: 15
Jarak Antar Kuda – Kuda	: 3 m
Berat Atap	: 0,066 kN
Beban Plafond + Besi Hollow	: 0 kN
Profil C 100 x 50 x 20 x 2	
Gording : Berat	: 0,0356 kN/m
: $I_3 = I_x$: 71 cm^4 = 710000 mm^4
: $I_2 = I_y$: 17 cm^4 = 170000 mm^4
: $W_3 = Z_x$: 14,3 cm^3 = 14300 mm^3
: $W_2 = Z_y$: 5,4 cm^3 = 5400 mm^3
Kuda – Kuda : Berat	: 0,64746 kN/m
Profil	: 400 x 200 x 8 x 13

1. Rencana Gording

a. Beban gording



Gambar 2. 4 Gording atap kecil

Dead Load

- Beban Atap = $\frac{\text{Jarak antar gording}}{\cos(\text{sudut})} \times \text{berat}$
 $= \frac{1}{\cos(15)} \times 0,066$
 $= 0,0684 \text{ kN/m}$

- Beban Plafon + Hollow = Beban Plafond + Besi Hollow

= 0 kN

- Beban Gording = Berat Gording
 $= 0,0356 \text{ kN/m}$

$$\text{Total Dead Load} = 0.104 \text{ kN/m}$$

Live Load

$$\text{Total Live Load} = 0.96 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Rencana Momen Gording

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2,D} &= \frac{1}{8} \times q \times \cos \times l^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 0,104 \times \cos(15) \times 3^2 \\ &= 0,1131 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2,L} &= \frac{1}{4} \times p \times \cos \times l \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,96 \times \cos(15) \times 3 \\ &= 0,6955 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Kombinasi Beban

$$\begin{aligned} 1,4 D &= 1,4 \times 0,1131 \\ &= 0,1584 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1,2 D + 1,6 L &= 1,2 \times 0,1131 + 1,6 \times 0,6955 \\ &= 1,2486 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka beban gording arah 2} &= M_{2,U} \\ &= 1,2486 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan jumlah sag rod sebanyak 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned} M_{3,D} &= \frac{1}{8} \times q_{dl} \times \sin(15) \times \frac{\text{jarak}^2}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 0,104 \times \sin(15) \times \left(\frac{6}{3}\right)^2 \\ &= 0,0034 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{3,L} &= \frac{1}{4} \times q_{ll} \times \sin(15) \times \frac{\text{jarak}}{3} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,96 \times \sin(15) \times \left(\frac{6}{3}\right) \\ &= 0,0622 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Kombinasi Beban

$$1,4 D = 1,4 \times 0,0034$$

$$= 0,0048 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 D + 1,6 L = 1,2 \times 0,0034 + 1,6 \times 0,0622$$

$$= 0,1036 \text{ kNm}$$

Maka beban gording arah 2 = M3,U = 0,1036 kNm

c. Perhitungan Tegangan

$$fb = \frac{M2,U}{0,9 \times Zx} + \frac{M3,U}{0,9 \times Zy}$$

$$fb = \frac{1,2486 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 14300} + \frac{0,1036 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 5400}$$

$$fb = 119,3332 \leq fy \text{ 240 Mpa}$$

d. Pengecekan Defleksi

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{Dead \text{ Load} \times \cos(15) \times \frac{Jarak^4}{3}}{200000 \times Ix} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{Live \text{ Load} \times \cos(15) \times \frac{Jarak^3}{3}}{200000 \times Ix} \\ &= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{0,104 \times \cos(15) \times \frac{3000^4}{3}}{200000 \times 710000} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{0,96 \times \cos(15) \times \frac{3000^3}{3}}{200000 \times 710000} \\ &= 0,749799 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 &= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{Dead \text{ Load} \times \cos(15) \times \frac{Jarak^4}{3}}{200000 \times Iy} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{Live \text{ Load} \times \cos(15) \times \frac{Jarak^3}{3}}{200000 \times Iy} \\ &= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{0,104 \times \sin(15) \times \frac{3000^4}{3}}{200000 \times 710000} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{0,96 \times \sin(15) \times \frac{3000^3}{3}}{200000 \times 710000} \\ &= 0,0104606 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} O &= \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} \\ &= \sqrt{0,749799^2 + 0,0104606^2} \\ &= 0,749872888 < 12,5 \left(\frac{1}{240} \times \text{jarak antar kuda - kuda} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Sag-Rod

Jumlah Gording

A. Perhitungan Beban

$$\begin{aligned} Ft,d &= \text{Jumlah gording} \times \frac{\text{jarak}}{3} \times DL \times \sin(15) \\ &= 12 \times \frac{3}{3} \times 0,104 \times \sin(15) \\ &= 0,188420265 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ft,l &= \text{Jumlah gording} \times LL \times \sin(15) \\ &= \frac{13}{2} \times 0,96 \times \sin(15) \\ &= 0,869631992 \end{aligned}$$

Kombinasi Pembeban

$$\begin{aligned} Ft,u &= 1,4 Ft,d \\ &= 1,4 \times 0,188420265 \\ &= 0,263788371 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ft,u &= 1,2Ft,d + 1,6 Ft,l \\ &= 1,2 \times 0,188420265 + 1,6 \times 0,869631992 \\ &= 1,617515504 \end{aligned}$$

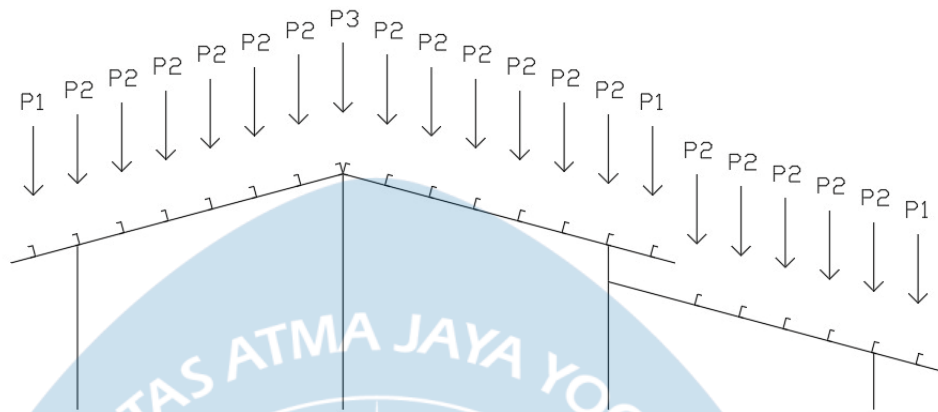
Maka digunakan 1,617515504 karena hasil paling besar yang digunakan

Luas Batang Sag Rod yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned} Asr &= \frac{Ft \times 10^3}{FR \times Fy} \\ &= \frac{1,617515504 \times 10^3}{0,9 \times 240} \\ &= 7,488497705 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{\sqrt{6 \times 4}}{\pi} \\ &= 3,087823 \end{aligned}$$

2. Rencana Beban Kuda-kuda



Gambar 2. 5 beban kuda – kuda atap bentang 18 meter

a. Beban P1

$$\text{Berat sendiri kuda-kuda} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1,5\right) \times 0,64746 = 1,295 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat gording} = 2 \times 3 \times 0,0356 = 0,2136 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat atap} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1,5\right)}{\cos 15} \times 3 \times 0,066 = 0,41 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat plafon} = 0$$

$$\text{Berat P1} = 1,9186 \text{ kN}$$

b. Beban P2

$$\text{Berat sendiri kuda-kuda} = 1 \times 0,64746 = 0,64746 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat gording} = 3 \times 0,0356 = 0,1068 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat atap} = \frac{1}{\cos 15} \times 3 \times 0,066 = 0,205 \text{ kN}$$

Berat plafon = 0

Berat P2 = 0,95926 kN

c. Beban P3

Berat sendiri kuda-kuda = $1 \times 0,64746$ = 0,64746 kN

Berat gording = $2 \times 3 \times 0,0356$ = 0,1068 kN

Berat atap = $\frac{1}{\cos 15} \times 3 \times 0,066$ = 0,205 kN

Berat plafon = 0

Berat P3 = 1,06606 kN

d. Beban Angin

Beban W1 = $\frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}+b\right)}{\cos a} \times C_{ti} \times L_1 \times Q_w$
 = $\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}+1,5\right)}{\cos 15} \times (-0,18) \times 3 \times 0,25$
 = -0,2796 kN

Beban W2 = $\frac{a}{\cos a} \times C_{ti} \times L_1 \times Q_w$
 = $\frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,18) \times 3 \times 0,25$
 = -0,1398 kN

Beban W3 = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\cos a} \times C_{ti} \times L_1 \times Q_w$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,18) \times 3 \times 0,25$
 = -0,0699 kN

Beban W4 = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\cos a} \times C_{ti} \times L_1 \times Q_w$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,5158) \times 3 \times 0,25$

$$= -0,2003 \text{ kN}$$

Beban W5

$$= \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,5158) \times 3 \times 0,25$$

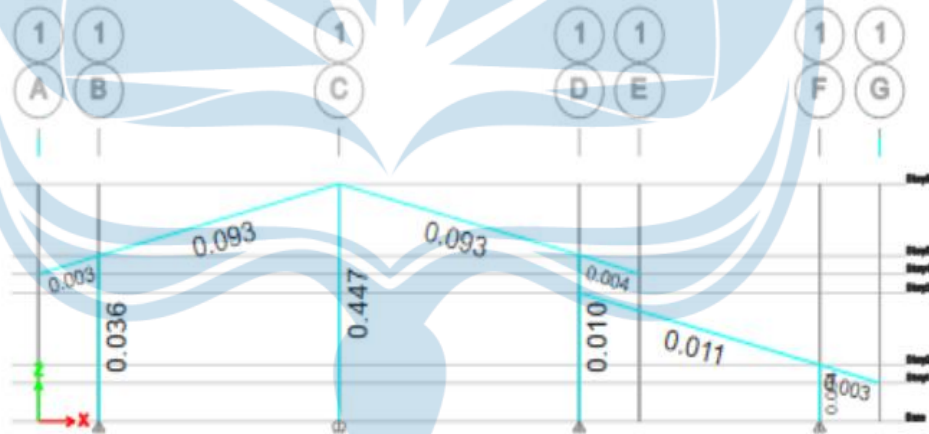
$$= -0,4005 \text{ kN}$$

Beban W6

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2} + b\right)}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1,5\right)}{\cos 15} \times (-0,5158) \times 3 \times 0,25$$

$$= -0,801 \text{ kN}$$



Gambar 2. 6 Hasil analisis atap bentang 18 m pada aplikasi Etabs

3. Perhitungan Rafter

Diketahui data-data sebagai berikut

Tegangan leleh baja (F_y) = 240 MPa

Tegangan sisa (F_r) = 70 MPa

Modulus elastik baja(E)	= 200000 MPa
Angka poisson (V)	= 0,3
Digunakan profil	= IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13
Ht	= 400 mm
Bf	= 200 mm
Tw	= 8 mm
Tf	= 13 mm
R	= 16 mm
A	= 8410 mm ²
W	= 660 N/m
H0	= 374 mm
Ix	= 237000000 mm ⁴
Iy	= 17400000 mm ⁴
Rx	= 168 mm
Ry	= 45,4 mm
Sx	= 1990000 mm ³
Sy	= 174000 mm ³
Bw	= $ht - 2tf = 374 \text{ mm}$
Modulus geser (G)	= 80000 MPa
H1	= $tf + r = 29 \text{ mm}$
H2	= $ht - 2h1 = 342 \text{ mm}$
H	= $ht - tf = 387 \text{ mm}$
J (konstanta torsi)	= $\Sigma(b \times \frac{t^3}{3}) = 342159,333 \text{ mm}$
Iw	= $Iy \times \frac{h^2}{4} = 3,51495 \times 10^{11} \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 X1 &= \frac{\pi}{sx} \sqrt{E G J \frac{A}{2}} = 12666,60123 \text{ mm} \\
 X2 &= 4 \left(\frac{sx}{(G J)^2} \right) \frac{iw}{iy} = 2,37866 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mm} \\
 Zx &= 1286000 \text{ mm}^3 \\
 Zy &= 266000 \text{ mm}^3 \\
 \text{Panjang elemen miring (panjang miring rafter,lx)} &= 7764,6 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Panjang elemen terhaddap sumbu y (jarak antar gording)} &= 1000 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Dari hasil ETABS didapatkan data senagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Momen maksimum akibat beban terfaktor (Mu)} &= 38428680 \text{ Nmm} \\
 \text{Momen pada } \frac{1}{4} \text{ bentang (Ma)} &= 4670343,603 \text{ Nmm} \\
 \text{Momen pada } \frac{1}{2} \text{ bentang (Mb)} &= 6319613,684 \text{ Nmm} \\
 \text{Momen pada } \frac{3}{4} \text{ bentang (Mc)} &= 7913615,404 \text{ Nmm} \\
 Pu &= 2634,31 \text{ N} \\
 Vu &= 9831,34 \text{ N} \\
 Cb &= 3,0268 \\
 C &= 1 \\
 K &= 0,65 \text{ (Jepit)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal pengaruh local buckling Kelangsingan penampang sayap

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda &= \frac{bf}{2tf} = 7,692 \\
 \lambda_p &= 0,38 \times \sqrt{\frac{E}{Fy}} = 10,97
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda_r = \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 28,86$$

$\lambda < \lambda_p$, maka kompak

Kelangsingan penampang badan

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{tw} = 29,769$$

$$\lambda_p = 3,76 \times \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 108,51$$

$$\lambda_r = 5,7 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 164,502$$

$\lambda < \lambda_p$, maka kompak

karena kompak maka, $M_n = M_p$

$$M_p = F_y \times Z_x = 308640000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Momen nominal pengaruh lateral Buckling

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

$$L_p = 1,76 r_y \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 2306,63 \text{ mm}$$

Tahanan momen lentur

$$M_n = 30860000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 M_n = 277776000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Tahanan Aksial Tekan

$$\frac{L_{cx}}{r_x} = 77,03$$

$$\frac{L_{cy}}{r_y} = 22,026$$

$$4,71 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 135,966$$

Karena

$$\frac{L_{cx}}{r_x} < 4,71 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}}, \text{ maka } F_{cr} = \left(0,658 \frac{F_y}{F_e}\right) F_y$$

$$F_e = 332,669$$

$$F_{cr} = 215,279 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_n = F_{cr} \cdot A_g = 1492342,857 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0,9 P_n = 1343108,571 \text{ N}$$

Interaksi Aksial Tekan dan Momen Lentur

$$\frac{P_u}{\phi P_n} = 0,041 < 0,2 \text{ maka } \frac{P_u}{2\phi P_n} + \frac{M_u}{\phi M_n}$$

$$\frac{P_u}{2\phi P_n} + \frac{M_u}{\phi M_n} = 0,129 < 1, \text{ AMAN}$$

Tahanan Geser

$$\frac{h}{t_w} = 48,375 < 1,1 \sqrt{kv \frac{E}{F_y}} = 73,379, \text{ dengan nilai } kv = 5,34 \text{ AMAN}$$

$$V_n = 0,6 F_y A_w = 460800 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,9 V_n = 414720 \text{ N} > V_u \text{ AMAN}$$

Interaksi Geser dan Lentur

$$\frac{M_u}{\phi M_n} + 0,625 \frac{V_u}{\phi V_n} \leq 1,375$$

$$0,123 \leq 1,375 \text{ AMAN}$$

4. Perencanaan Sambungan Atap Bentang 18 Meter

a. Perhitungan Sambungan Profil IWF x 400 x 200 x 8 x 13

Direncanakan sambungan pada batang yang menggunakan profil IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13 pelat mutu BJ37 dan menggunakan baut kelompok A diameter 16 mm dimana batang tersebut menerima gaya tekan sebesar 3,944 kN.

Data Perencanaan:

t profil (web) = 8 mm

tf = 13 mm

ht = 400 mm

bf = 200 mm

Digunakan baut A325

d baut = 16 mm

F_{nt} = 620 Mpa (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.2)

F_{nv} = 372 Mpa (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.2)

d lubang = 18 mm (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.3M)

F_y = 240 Mpa

F_u = 370 Mpa

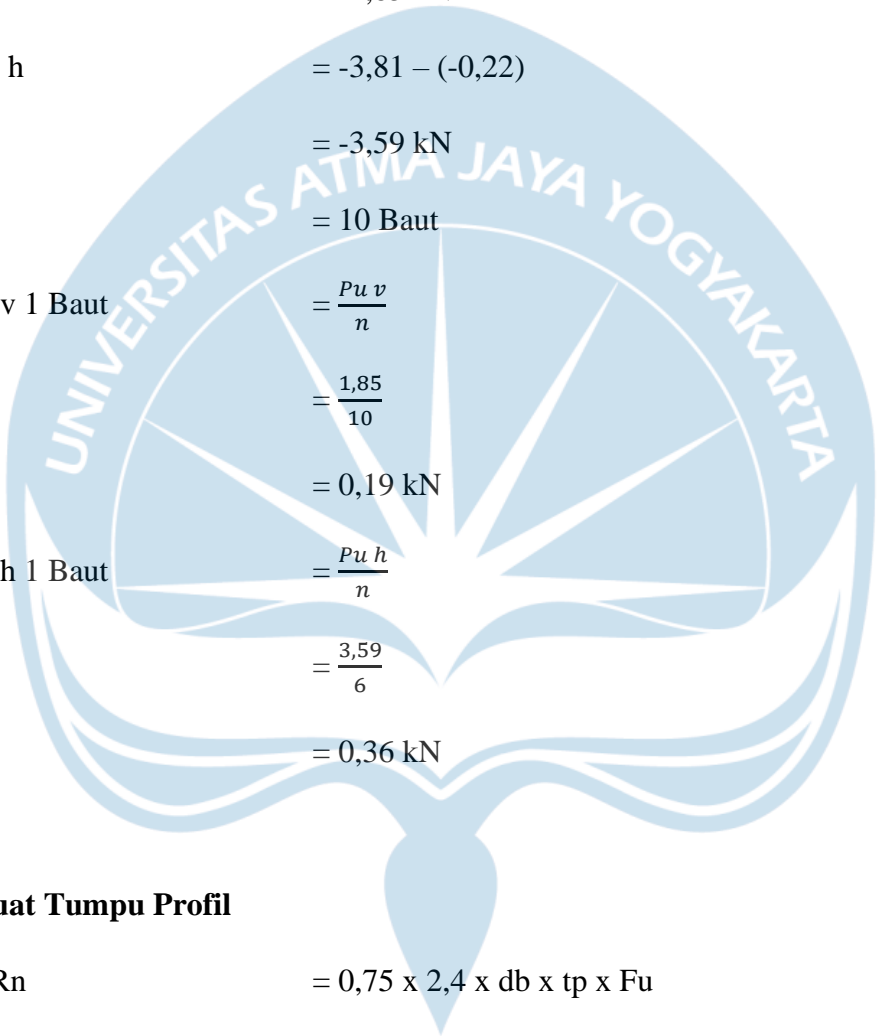
Dicoba pada sambungan atap IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13 digunakan 10 baut

Diketahui Tinjau Bawah Balok

P_{u Sin} = -1,02 kN

P_{u Cos} = -3,81 kN

V_{u Sin} = -0,22 kN



$$V_u \cos = -0,83 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u v = -1,02 + -0,83$$

$$= -1,85 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u h = -3,81 - (-0,22)$$

$$= -3,59 \text{ kN}$$

$$n = 10 \text{ Baut}$$

$$P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut} = \frac{P_u v}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1,85}{10}$$

$$= 0,19 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_{uh} \text{ 1 Baut} = \frac{P_u h}{n}$$

$$= \frac{3,59}{10}$$

$$= 0,36 \text{ kN}$$

Kuat Tumpu Profil

$$\phi R_n = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times d_b \times t_p \times F_u$$

$$= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times 16 \times 13 \times 370$$

$$= 138528 \text{ N}$$

$$= 138,53 \text{ kN}$$

Kuat Geser Baut

$$F_{nv} = 372 \text{ Mpa (baut kelompok A)} \quad (\text{SNI } 1729:2020 \text{ Tabel } J3.2)$$

$$A_b = \frac{1 \times \pi \times d^2}{4}$$
$$= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 16^2}{4}$$
$$= 201,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\varnothing R_n = 0,75 \times F_{nv} \times A_b$$
$$= 0,75 \times 372 \times 201,06$$
$$= 56096,28 \text{ N}$$
$$= 56,10 \text{ kN}$$

Baut Pengaruh Gaya Axial dan Geser

$$P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut} = 0,19 \text{ kN}$$
$$= 185,5 \text{ N}$$

$$f_{rv} = \frac{P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut}}{A_b}$$
$$= \frac{185,5}{201,06}$$
$$= 0,92 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$f'_{nt} = 1,3 \times f_{nt} - \frac{f_{nt}}{\varnothing \times F_{nv} \times f_{rv}}$$
$$= 1,3 \times 620 - \frac{620}{0,75 \times 372 \times 0,92}$$
$$= 803,95 \text{ Mpa}$$

F'nt > Fnt jadi digunakan Fnt

$$Fnt = 620 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\varnothing Rn = 0,75 \times Fnt \times Ab$$

$$= 0,75 \times 620 \times 201,06$$

$$= 93493,8 \text{ N}$$

$$= 93,49 \text{ Kn}$$

$\varnothing Rn > Pu$ h (OK)

Jarak Baut ke Tepi

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = 22 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J2.4M})$$

$$\text{Jarak pakai} = 25 \text{ mm} > 22 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Jarak Antar Baut As ke As

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = d \times \frac{8}{3} \quad (\text{SNI 1729:2020 J3.3})$$

$$= 16 \times \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= 42,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak ideal} = 3.d$$

$$= 3 \times 16$$

$$= 48 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak pakai} = 50 \text{ mm} > 42,67 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Atap Bentang 16 Meter

Gedung *Co-Working Lab*

Jenis Atap : Galvalum

Jenis Antar Gording : 1 m

Sudut : 15

Jarak Antar Kuda – Kuda : 6 m

Berat Atap : 0,066 kN

Beban Plafond + Besi Hollow: 0 kN

Profil C 100 x 50 x 20 x 2

Gording : Berat : 0,055 kN/m

: I3 = Ix : 106 cm⁴ = 1060000 mm⁴

: I2 = Iy : 24 cm⁴ = 240000 mm⁴

: W3 = Zx : 21,3 cm³ = 21300 mm³

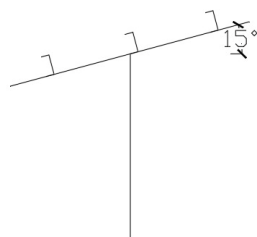
: W2 = Zy : 7,8 cm³ = 7800 mm³

Kuda – Kuda : Berat : 0,64746 kN/m

Profil : 400 x 200 x 8 x 13

1. Rencana Gording

a. Beban gording



Gambar 2. 7 Gording atap bentang 18 meter

- Dead Load

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{- Beban Atap} &= \frac{\text{Jarak antar gording}}{\cos(\text{sudut})} \times \text{Berat Atap} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos(15)} \times 0,066 \\
 &= 0,0684 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Beban Plafon + Hollow = Beban Plafond + Besi Hollow

$$= 0 \text{ kN}$$

- Beban Gording = Berat Gording

$$= 0,055 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\text{Total Dead Load} = 0.1234 \text{ kN/m}$$

- Live Load

$$\text{Total Live Load} = 0,96 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Rencana Momen Gording

$$M_{2,D} = 1/8 \times q_{dl} \times \cos \times l^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times 0,1234 \times \cos(15) \times 6^2$$

$$= 0,5364 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$M_{2,L} = 1/4 \times q_{ll} \times \cos \times l$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,96 \times \cos(15) \times 6$$

$$= 1,391 \text{ kN/m}$$

Kombinasi Beban

$$1,4 D = 1,4 \times 0,5364$$

$$= 0,751 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 D + 1,6 L = 1,2 \times 0,5364 + 1,6 \times 1,391$$

$$= 2,8693 \text{ kNm}$$

Maka beban gording arah 2 = $M_{3,U} = 2,8693 \text{ kNm}$

Direncanakan jumlah sag rod sebanyak 2 buah

$$M_{3,D} = 1/8 \times q_{dl} \times \sin(15) \times \frac{\text{jarak}}{3} \times 6^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times 0,1234 \times \sin(15) \times \left(\frac{6}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= 0,5364 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{3,L} &= \frac{1}{4} \times q_{ll} \times \sin(15) \times \frac{\text{jarak}}{3} \times 6^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0,96 \times \sin(15) \times \left(\frac{6}{3}\right)^2 \\
 &= 0,1243 \text{ kN/m}
 \end{aligned}$$

Kombinasi Beban

$$\begin{aligned}
 1,4 D &= 1,4 \times 0,5364 \\
 &= 0,0224 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1,2 D + 1,6 L &= 1,2 \times 0,5364 + 1,6 \times 0,1243 \\
 &= 0,2181 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka beban gording arah 2 = $M_{3,U} = 0,2181 \text{ kNm}$

Perhitungan Tegangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_b &= \frac{M_{2,U}}{0,9 \times Z_x} + \frac{M_{3,U}}{0,9 \times Z_y} \\
 &= \frac{2,8693 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 21300} + \frac{0,2181 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 7800}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f_b = 180,745 \leq f_y 240 \text{ Mpa}$$

Pengecekan Defleksi

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 &= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{\text{Dead Load} \times \cos(15) \times \text{Jarak}^4}{200000 \times I_x} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{\text{Live Load} \times \cos(15) \times \text{Jarak}^3}{200000 \times I_x} \\
 &= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{0,1234 \times \cos(15) \times 6000^4}{200000 \times 1060000} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{0,96 \times \cos(15) \times 6000^3}{200000 \times 1060000} \\
 &= 9,507512227
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3 &= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{Dead\ Load \times \sin 15 \times (\frac{jarak}{3})^4}{200000 \times Ix} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{Live\ Load \times \sin 15 \times (\frac{jarak}{3})^3}{200000 \times Ix} \\
&= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{0,104 \times \sin(15) \times (\frac{6000}{3})^4}{200000 \times 1060000} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{0,96 \times \sin 15 \times (\frac{6000}{3})^3}{200000 \times 1060000} \\
&= 0,139483694
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
O &= \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2} \\
&= \sqrt{9,507512227^2 + 0,139483694} \\
&= 9,508535347 < 25 (\frac{1}{240} \times jarak\ antar\ kuda - kuda)
\end{aligned}$$

Sag-Rod

Jumlah Gording = 12

Perhitungan Beban

$$\begin{aligned}
Ft,d &= Jumlah\ gording \times \frac{jarak}{3} \times DL \times \sin(15) \\
&= 12 \times \frac{6}{3} \times 0,1234 \times \sin(15) \\
&= 0,766518484
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Ft,l &= Jumlah\ gording \times \frac{jarak}{3} \times LL \times \sin(15) \\
&= 12 \times \frac{6}{3} \times 0,96 \times \sin(15) \\
&= 1,4907977
\end{aligned}$$

Kombinasi Pembeban

$$Ft,u = 1,4Ftd$$

$$= 1,4 \times 0,766518484$$

$$= 1,073125878$$

$$F_{t,u} = 1,2F_{td} + 1,6F_{tl}$$

$$= 1,2 \times 0,766518484 + 1,6 \times 1,4907977$$

$$= 3,3050985$$

Maka digunakan 3,3050985 karena hasil paling besar yang digunakan

Luas Batang Sag Rod yang dibutuhkan

$$A_{sr} = \frac{F_t \times 10^3}{F_R \times F_y}$$

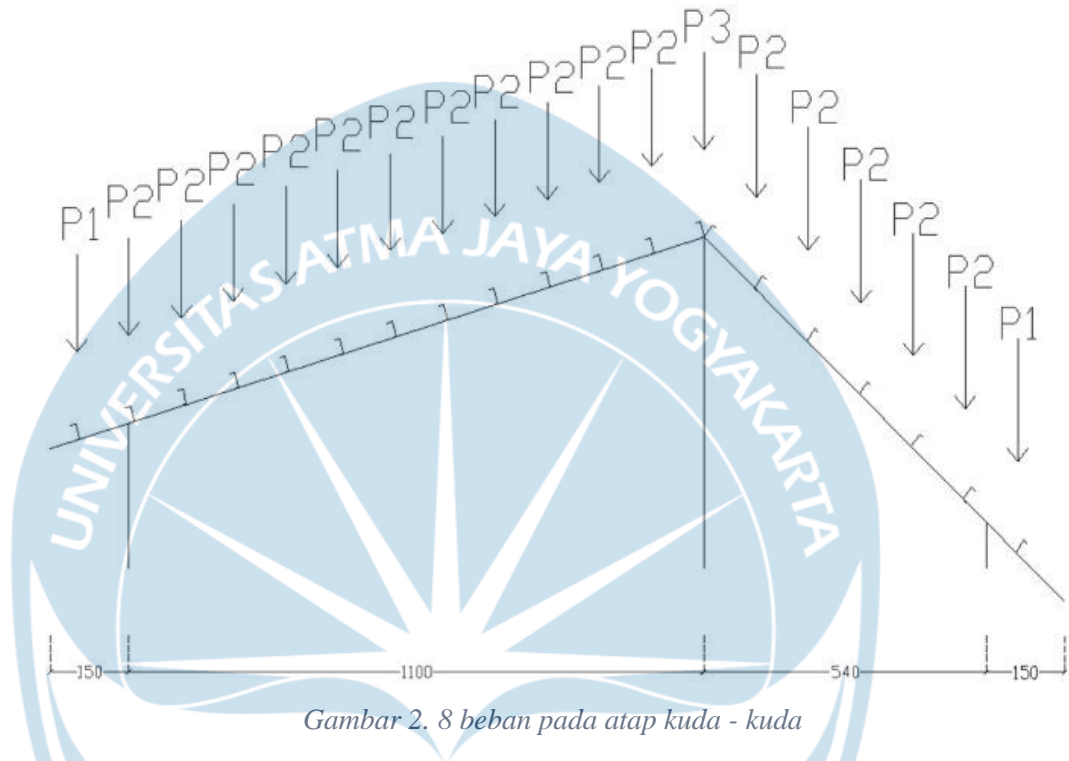
$$= \frac{3,3050985 \times 10^3}{0,9 \times 240}$$

$$= 15,30138195$$

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{15,30138195 \times 4}}{\pi}$$

$$= 4,413879$$

2. Rencana Beban Kuda-kuda



Gambar 2. 8 beban pada atap kuda - kuda

Kuda-kuda bagian kiri

Beban P1

$$\text{Berat sendiri kuda-kuda} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1,5\right) \times 0,64746 = 1,295 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat gording} = 2 \times 6 \times 0,055 = 0,66 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat atap} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + 1,5\right)}{\cos 15} \times 6 \times 0,066 = 0,82 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat plafon} = 0$$

$$\text{Berat P1} = 2,775 \text{ kN}$$

Beban P2

Berat sendiri kuda-kuda = $1 \times 0,64746$ = 0,64746 kN

Berat gording = $6 \times 0,055$ = 0,33 kN

Berat atap = $\frac{1}{\cos 15} \times 6 \times 0,066$ = 0,41 kN

Berat plafon = 0

Berat P2 = 1,38746 kN

Beban P3

Berat sendiri kuda-kuda = $1 \times 0,64746$ = 0,64746 kN

Berat gording = $2 \times 6 \times 0,055$ = 0,66 kN

Berat atap = $\frac{1}{\cos 15} \times 6 \times 0,066$ = 0,41 kN

Berat plafon = 0

Berat P3 = 1,71746 kN

Beban Angin

Beban W1 = $\frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}+b\right)}{\cos a} \times C_{ti} \times L_1 \times Q_w$
= $\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}+1,5\right)}{\cos 15} \times (-0,18) \times 6 \times 0,25$
= -0,5591 kN

Beban W2 = $\frac{a}{\cos a} \times C_{ti} \times L_1 \times Q_w$
= $\frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,18) \times 6 \times 0,25$

$$= -0,2796 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban W3} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,18) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\ &= -0,1398 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban W4} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,578) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\ &= -0,4488 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban W5} &= \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos 15} \times (-0,578) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\ &= -0,8976 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban W6} &= \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}+b\right)}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}+1,5\right)}{\cos 15} \times (-0,578) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\ &= -1,7952 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

3. Perhitungan Rafter

Diketahui data-data sebagai berikut

$$\text{Tegangan leleh baja (Fy)} = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Tegangan sisa (Fr)} = 70 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Modulus elastik baja (E)} = 200000 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{Angka poisson (V)} = 0,3$$

Digunakan profil	= IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13
Ht	= 400 mm
Bf	= 200 mm
Tw	= 8 mm
Tf	= 13 mm
R	= 16 mm
A	= 8410 mm ²
W	= 660 N/m
H0	= 374 mm
Ix	= 237000000 mm ⁴
Iy	= 17400000 mm ⁴
Rx	= 168 mm
Ry	= 45,4 mm
Sx	= 1990000 mm ³
Sy	= 174000 mm ³
Bw	= $ht - 2tf = 374 \text{ mm}$
Modulus geser (G)	= 80000 MPa
H1	= $tf + r = 29 \text{ mm}$
H2	= $ht - 2h1 = 342 \text{ mm}$
H	= $ht - tf = 387 \text{ mm}$
J (konstanta torsi)	= $\Sigma(b \times \frac{t^3}{3}) = 342159,333 \text{ mm}^4$
Iw	= $Iy \times \frac{h^2}{4} = 3,51495 \times 10^{11} \text{ mm}^4$
X1	= $\frac{\pi}{sx} \sqrt{E G J \frac{A}{2}} = 12666,60123 \text{ mm}$
X2	= $4 \left(\frac{sx}{(G j)^2} \right) \frac{iw}{iy} = 2,37866 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mm}$
Zx	= 1286000 mm ³
Zy	= 266000 mm ³

Panjang elemen miring (panjang miring rafter, lx) = 7764,6 mm

Panjang elemen terhadap sumbu y (jarak antar gording) = 1000 mm

Dari hasil ETABS didapatkan data sebagai berikut :

Momen maksimum akibat beban terfaktor (Mu) = 38428680 Nmm

Momen pada ¼ bentang (Ma) = 4670343,603 Nmm

Momen pada ½ bentang (Mb) = 6319613,684 Nmm

Momen pada ¾ bentang (Mc) = 7913615,404 Nmm

Pu = 2634,31 N

Vu = 9831,34 N

Cb = 3,0268

C = 1

K = 0,65 (Jepit)

Momen nominal pengaruh local buckling Kelangsingan penampang sayap

$$\lambda = \frac{bf}{2t_f} = 7,692$$

$$\lambda_p = 0,38 \times \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 10,97$$

$$\lambda_r = \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 28,86$$

$\lambda < \lambda_p$, maka kompak

Kelangsingan penampang badan

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{tw} = 29,769$$

$$\lambda_p = 3,76 \times \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 108,51$$

$$\lambda_r = 5,7 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 164,502$$

$\lambda < \lambda_p$, maka kompak

karena kompak maka, $M_n = M_p$

$$M_p = F_y \times Z_x = 308640000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Momen nominal pengaruh lateral Buckling

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

$$L_p = 1,76 r_y \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 2306,63 \text{ mm}$$

Tahanan momen lentur

$$M_n = 30860000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 M_n = 277776000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Tahanan Aksial Tekan

$$\frac{L_{cx}}{r_x} = 77,03$$

$$\frac{L_{cy}}{r_y} = 22,026$$

$$4,71 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 135,966$$

Karena

$$\frac{L_{cx}}{r_x} < 4,71 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}}, \text{ maka } F_{cr} = \left(0,658 \frac{F_y}{F_e}\right) F_y$$

$$F_e = 332,669$$

$$F_{cr} = 215,279 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_n = F_{cr} \cdot A_g = 1492342,857 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0,9 P_n = 1343108,571 \text{ N}$$

Interaksi Aksial Tekan dan Momen Lentur

$$\frac{P_u}{\phi P_n} = 0,041 < 0,2 \text{ maka } \frac{P_u}{2\phi P_n} + \frac{M_u}{\phi M_n}$$

$$\frac{P_u}{2\phi P_n} + \frac{M_u}{\phi M_n} = 0,129 < 1, \text{ AMAN}$$

Tahanan Geser

$$\frac{h}{t_w} = 48,375 < 1,1 \sqrt{k_v \frac{E}{F_y}} = 73,379, \text{ dengan nilai } k_v = 5,34$$

AMAN

$$V_n = 0,6 F_y A_w = 460800 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,9 V_n = 414720 \text{ N} > V_u, \text{ AMAN}$$

Interaksi Geser dan Lentur

$$\frac{M_u}{\phi M_n} + 0,625 \frac{V_u}{\phi V_n} \leq 1,375$$

$0,123 \leq 1,375$ AMAN

4. Perencanaan Sambungan Atap Bentang 16 Meter

a. Perhitungan Sambungan Profil IWF x 400 x 200 x 8 x 13

Direncanakan sambungan pada batang yang menggunakan profil IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13 pelat mutu BJ37 dan menggunakan baut kelompok A diameter 16 mm dimana batang tersebut menerima gaya tekan sebesar 3,944 kN.

Data Perencanaan:

t profil (web) = 8 mm

tf = 13 mm

ht = 400 mm

bf = 200 mm

Digunakan baut A325

d baut = 16 mm

Fnt = 620 Mpa (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.2)

Fnv = 372 Mpa (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.2)

d lubang = 18 mm (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.3M)

Fy = 240 Mpa

Fu = 370 Mpa

Dicoba pada sambungan atap IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13 digunakan 6 baut

Diketahui Tinjau Bawah Balok

Pu Sin = -1,02 kN

Pu Cos = -3,81 kN

Vu Sin = -0,22 kN

Vu Cos = -0,83 kN

Pu v = -1,02 + -0,83

= -1,85 kN

$$P_u h = -3,81 - (-0,22)$$

$$= -3,59 \text{ kN}$$

$$n = 10 \text{ Baut}$$

$$P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut} = \frac{P_u v}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1,85}{10}$$

$$= 0,19 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_{uh} \text{ 1 Baut} = \frac{P_u h}{n}$$

$$= \frac{3,59}{10}$$

$$= 0,36 \text{ kN}$$

Kuat Tumpu Profil

$$\phi R_n = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times db \times t_p \times F_u$$

$$= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times 16 \times 13 \times 370$$

$$= 138528 \text{ N}$$

$$= 138,53 \text{ kN}$$

Kuat Geser Baut

$$F_{nv} = 372 \text{ Mpa (baut kelompok A)} \quad (\text{SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.2})$$

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

$$= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 16^2}{4}$$

$$= 201,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\phi R_n = 0,75 \times F_{nv} \times A_b$$

$$= 0,75 \times 372 \times 201,06$$

$$= 56096,28 \text{ N}$$

$$= 56,10 \text{ kN}$$

Baut Pengaruh Gaya Axial dan Geser

$$P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut} = 0,19 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 185,5 \text{ N} \\
 F_{rv} &= \frac{P_u \text{ v 1 Baut}}{A_b} \\
 &= \frac{185,5}{201,06} \\
 &= 0,92 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F'_{nt} &= 1,3 \times F_{nt} - \frac{F_{nt}}{\emptyset \times F_{nv} \times f_{rv}} \\
 &= 1,3 \times 620 - \frac{620}{0,75 \times 372 \times 0,92} \\
 &= 803,95 \text{ Mpa}
 \end{aligned}$$

F'nt > Fnt jadi digunakan Fnt

$$F_{nt} = 620 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \emptyset R_n &= 0,75 \times F_{nt} \times A_b \\
 &= 0,75 \times 620 \times 201,06 \\
 &= 93493,8 \text{ N} \\
 &= 93,49 \text{ Kn}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\emptyset R_n > P_u$ h (OK)

Jarak Baut ke Tepi

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = 22 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J2.4M})$$

$$\text{Jarak pakai} = 25 \text{ mm} > 22 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Jarak Antar Baut As ke As

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = d \times \frac{8}{3} \quad (\text{SNI 1729:2020 J3.3})$$

$$= 16 \times \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= 42,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak ideal} = 3.d$$

$$= 3 \times 16$$

$$= 48 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak pakai} = 50 \text{ mm} > 42,67 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Atap Bentang 16 Meter

Gedung *Co-Working Lab*

Jenis Atap : Galvalum

Jenis Antar Gording : 1 m

Sudut : 40

Jarak Antar Kuda – Kuda : 6 m

Berat Atap : 0,066 kN

Beban Plafond + Besi Hollow: 0 kN

Profil C 100 x 50 x 20 x 3,2

Gording : Berat : 0,055 kN/m

: I3 = Ix : 106 cm⁴ = 1060000 mm⁴

: I2 = Iy : 24 cm⁴ = 240000 mm⁴

: W3 = Zx : 21,3 cm³ = 21300 mm³

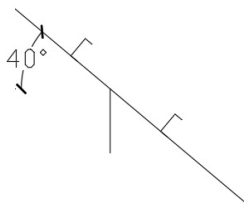
: W2 = Zy : 7,8 cm³ = 7800 mm³

Kuda – Kuda : Berat : 0,64746 kN/m

Profil : 400 x 200 x 8 x 13

1. Rencana Gording

a. Beban gording



Gambar 2. 9 Gording atap bentang 18 meter

- Dead Load
- Beban Atap = $\frac{\text{Jarak antar gording}}{\cos(\text{sudut})} \times \text{Berat Atap}$
 $= \frac{1}{\cos(40)} \times 0,066$
 $= 0,0862 \text{ kN/m}$
 - Beban Plafon + Hollow = Beban Plafond + Besi Hollow
 $= 0 \text{ kN}$
 - Beban Gording = Berat Gording
 $= 0,055 \text{ kN/m}$

$$\text{Total Dead Load} = 0.1412 \text{ kN/m}$$

Live Load

$$\text{Total Live Load} = 0.96 \text{ kN/m}$$

b. Rencana Momen Gording

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2,D} &= \frac{1}{8} \times q_{dl} \times \cos \alpha \times \text{Jarak}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 0.1412 \times \cos(40) \times 6^2 \\ &= 0.4868 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{2,L} &= \frac{1}{4} \times q_{ll} \times \cos \alpha \times \text{Jarak} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0.96 \times \cos(40) \times 6 \\ &= 1.1032 \text{ kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

Kombinasi Beban

$$\begin{aligned} 1.4 D &= 1.4 \times 0.4868 \\ &= 0.6816 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1.2 D + 1.6 L &= 1.2 \times 0.4868 + 1.6 \times 1.1032 \\ &= 2.3493 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka beban gording arah 2 = $M_{2,U} = 2.3493 \text{ kNm}$

Direncanakan jumlah sag rod sebanyak 2 buah

$$\begin{aligned} M_{3,D} &= \frac{1}{8} \times q_{dl} \times \sin(40) \times \left(\frac{\text{jarak}}{3}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \times 0.1412 \times \sin(40) \times \left(\frac{6}{3}\right)^2 \\ &= 0.0454 \text{ KN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{3,L} &= \frac{1}{4} \times q_{ll} \times \sin(40) \times \left(\frac{\text{jarak}}{3}\right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 0.96 \times \sin(40) \times \left(\frac{6}{3}\right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,3086 \text{ kN/m}$$

Kombinasi Beban

$$1,4 D = 1,4 \times 0,0454$$

$$= 0,0636 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 D + 1,6 L = 1,2 \times 0,0454 + 1,6 \times 0,3086$$

$$= 0,5483 \text{ kNm}$$

Maka beban gording arah 2 = M3,U = 0,5483 kNm

c. Perhitungan Tegangan

$$fb = \frac{M2,U}{0,9 \times Zx} + \frac{M3,U}{0,9 \times Zy}$$

$$fb = \frac{2,3493 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 21300} + \frac{0,5483 \times 10^6}{0,9 \times 7800}$$

$$fb = 200,6563 \leq fy \text{ 240 Mpa}$$

d. Pengecekan Defleksi

$$2 = \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{\text{Dead Load} \times \cos(40) \times \text{jarak}^4}{200000 \times Ix} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{\text{Live Load} \times \cos(40) \times \text{jarak}^3}{200000 \times Ix}$$

$$= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{0,1412 \times \cos(40) \times 15^4}{200000 \times 1060000} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{0,96 \times \cos(40) \times 15^3}{200000 \times 1060000}$$

$$= 8,625479759$$

$$3 = \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{\text{Dead Load} \times \sin 40 \times \left(\frac{\text{jarak}}{3}\right)^4}{200000 \times Ix} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{\text{Live Load} \times \sin(40) \times \left(\frac{\text{jarak}}{3}\right)^3}{200000 \times Ix}$$

$$= \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{0,1412 \times \sin 40 \times \left(\frac{6000}{3}\right)^4}{200000 \times 1060000} + \frac{1}{48} \times \frac{0,96 \times \sin 40 \times \left(\frac{6000}{3}\right)^3}{200000 \times 1060000}$$

$$= 0,396073226$$

$$O = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{8,625479759^2 + 0,396073226^2}$$

$$= 8,634568609 < 25 \left(\frac{1}{240} \times \text{jarak antar kuda - kuda}\right)$$

Sag-Rod

$$\text{Jumlah Gording} = 6$$

Perhitungan Beban

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ft,d} &= \text{Jumlah gording} \times \frac{\text{jarak}}{3} \times DL \times \sin(40) \\ &= 6 \times \frac{6}{3} \times 0.1412 \times \sin(40) \\ &= 1,089139326 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ft,l} &= \text{Jumlah gording} \times \frac{\text{jarak}}{3} \times LL \times \sin(40) \\ &= 6 \times \frac{6}{3} \times 0,96 \times \sin(40) \\ &= 1,851228316 \end{aligned}$$

Kombinasi Pembebanan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ft,u} &= 1,4\text{Ftd} \\ &= 1,4 \times 1,089139326 \\ &= 1,524795056 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ft,u} &= 1,2\text{Ftd} + 1,6\text{Ftl} \\ &= 1,2 \times 1,089139326 + 1,6 \times 1,851228316 \\ &= 4,268932496 \end{aligned}$$

Maka digunakan 4,268932496 karena hasil paling besar yang digunakan

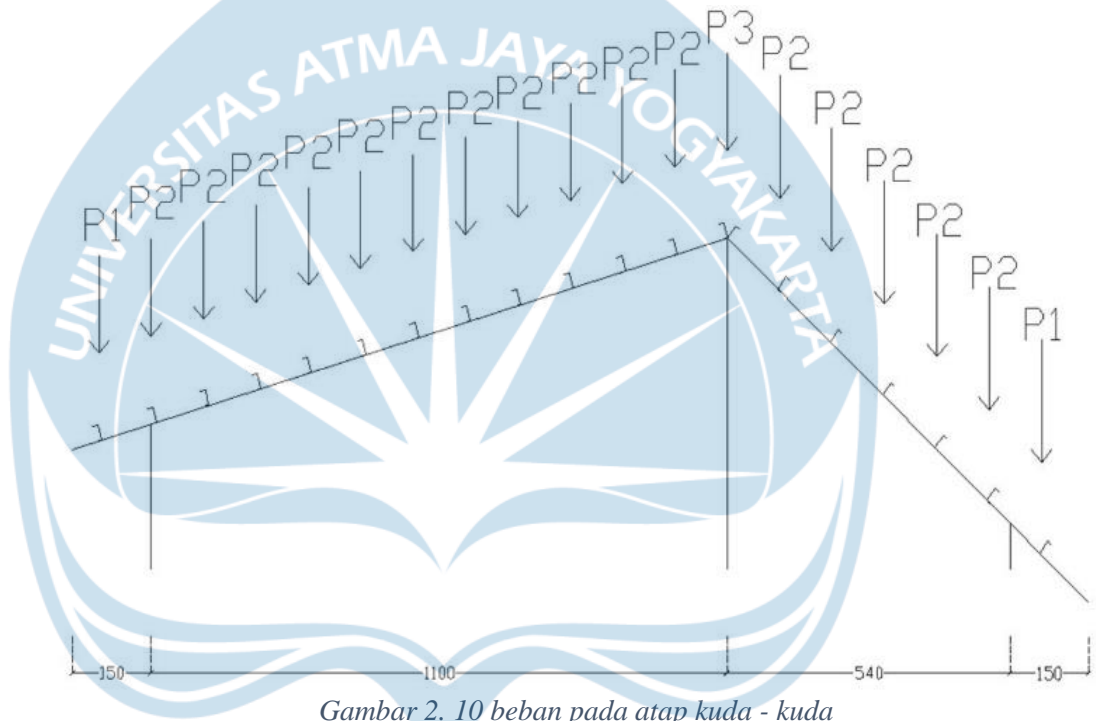
Luas Batang Sag Rod yang dibutuhkan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Asr} &= \frac{Ft \times 10^3}{FR \times Fy} \\ &= \frac{4,268932496 \times 10^3}{0,9 \times 240} \\ &= 19,76357637 \end{aligned}$$

$$d = \frac{\sqrt{19,76357637 \times 4}}{\pi}$$

$$= 5,01635$$

2. Rencana Beban Kuda-kuda



Gambar 2. 10 beban pada atap kuda - kuda

Kuda-kuda bagian kanan

a. Beban P4

$$\text{Berat sendiri kuda-kuda} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + 0,9\right) \times 0,64746 = 0,9065 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat gording} = 6 \times 0,055 = 0,33 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat atap} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + 0,9\right)}{\cos 40} \times 6 \times 0,066 = 0,7238 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat plafon} = 0$$

$$\text{Berat P4} = 1,9603 \text{ kN}$$

Beban P5

$$\text{Berat sendiri kuda-kuda} = 1 \times 0,64746 = 0,64746 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat gording} = 6 \times 0,055 = 0,33 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat atap} = \frac{1}{\cos 40} \times 6 \times 0,066 = 0,517 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Berat plafon} = 0$$

$$\text{Berat P5} = 1,49446 \text{ kN}$$

b. Beban Angin

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban W1} &= \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2}+b\right)}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}+0,9\right)}{\cos 15} \times (0,311) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\ &= 0,6762 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

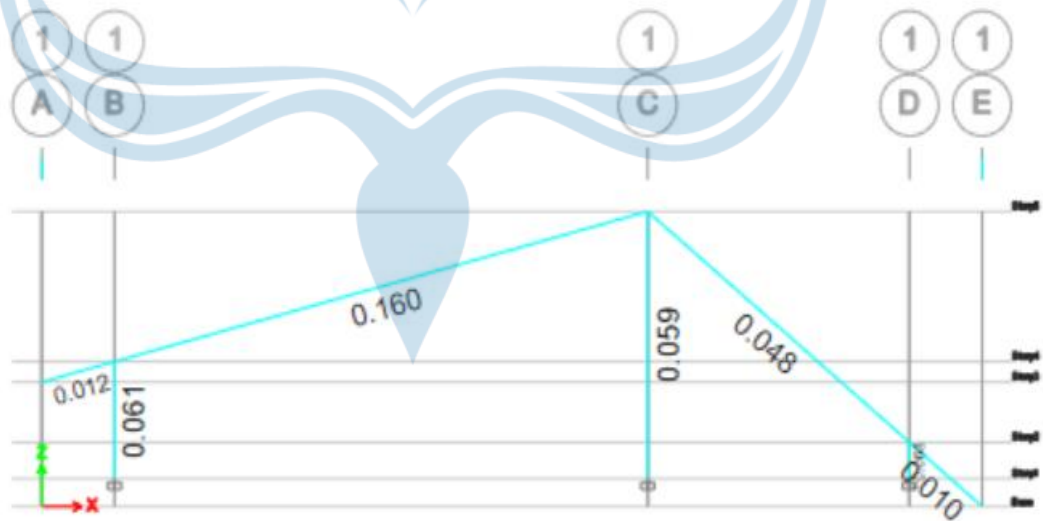
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban W2} &= \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos 40} \times (0,311) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\ &= 0,609 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Beban W3} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos 40} \times 0,311 \times 6 \times 0,25 \\ &= 0,3045 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban W4} &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\cos 40} \times (-0,6) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\
 &= -0,5875 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban W5} &= \frac{a}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos 40} \times (-0,6) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\
 &= -1,1749 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Beban W6} &= \frac{\left(\frac{a}{2} + b\right)}{\cos a} \times Cti \times L_1 \times Qw \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} + 0,9\right)}{\cos 40} \times (-0,6) \times 6 \times 0,25 \\
 &= -1,6449 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$



Gambar 2. 11 Hasil analisis atap kecil oleh Etabs

3. Perhitungan Rafter

Diketahui data-data sebagai berikut

Tegangan leleh baja (F_y)	= 240 MPa
Tegangan sisa (F_r)	= 70 MPa
Modulus elastik baja (E)	= 200000 MPa
Angka poisson (V)	= 0,3
Digunakan profil	= IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13
Ht	= 400 mm
Bf	= 200 mm
Tw	= 8 mm
Tf	= 13 mm
R	= 16 mm
A	= 8410 mm ²
W	= 660 N/m
H0	= 374 mm
Ix	= 237000000 mm ⁴
Iy	= 17400000 mm ⁴
Rx	= 168 mm
Ry	= 45,4 mm
Sx	= 1990000 mm ³
Sy	= 174000 mm ³
Bw	= $ht - 2tf = 374 \text{ mm}$
Modulus geser (G)	= 80000 MPa
H1	= $tf + r = 29 \text{ mm}$
H2	= $ht - 2h1 = 342 \text{ mm}$
H	= $ht - tf = 387 \text{ mm}$

$$\begin{aligned}
J \text{ (konstanta torsi)} &= \Sigma(b \times \frac{t^3}{3}) = 342159,333 \text{ mm} \\
I_w &= I_y \times \frac{h^2}{4} = 3,51495 \times 10^{11} \text{ mm} \\
X_1 &= \frac{\pi}{sx} \sqrt{E G J \frac{A}{2}} = 12666,60123 \text{ mm} \\
X_2 &= 4 \left(\frac{sx}{(G j)^2} \right) \frac{i_w}{i_y} = 2,37866 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mm} \\
Z_x &= 1286000 \text{ mm}^3 \\
Z_y &= 266000 \text{ mm}^3 \\
\text{Panjang elemen miring (panjang miring rafter, lx)} &= 7764,6 \text{ mm} \\
\text{Panjang elemen terhaddap sumbu y (jarak antar gording)} &= 1000 \text{ mm} \\
\text{Dari hasil ETABS didapatkan data senagai berikut :} \\
\text{Momen maksimum akibat beban terfaktor (Mu)} &= 38428680 \text{ Nmm} \\
\text{Momen pada } \frac{1}{4} \text{ bentang (Ma)} &= 4670343,603 \text{ Nmm} \\
\text{Momen pada } \frac{1}{2} \text{ bentang (Mb)} &= 6319613,684 \text{ Nmm} \\
\text{Momen pada } \frac{3}{4} \text{ bentang (Mc)} &= 7913615,404 \text{ Nmm} \\
P_u &= 2634,31 \text{ N} \\
V_u &= 9831,34 \text{ N} \\
C_b &= 3,0268 \\
C &= 1 \\
K &= 0,65 \text{ (Jepit)}
\end{aligned}$$

Momen nominal pengaruh local buckling Kelangsingan penampang sayap

$$\lambda = \frac{bf}{2t_f} = 7,692$$

$$\lambda_p = 0,38 \times \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 10,97$$

$$\lambda_r = \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 28,86$$

$\lambda < \lambda_p$, maka kompak

Kelangsingan penampang badan

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{tw} = 29,769$$

$$\lambda_p = 3,76 \times \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 108,51$$

$$\lambda_r = 5,7 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 164,502$$

$\lambda < \lambda_p$, maka kompak

karena kompak maka, $M_n = M_p$

$$M_p = F_y \times Z_x = 308640000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Momen nominal pengaruh lateral Buckling

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

$$L_p = 1,76 r_y \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 2306,63 \text{ mm}$$

Tahanan momen lentur

$$M_n = 30860000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 M_n = 277776000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Tahanan Aksial Tekan

$$\frac{L_{cx}}{r_x} = 77,03$$

$$\frac{L_{cy}}{r_y} = 22,026$$

$$4,71 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}} = 135,966$$

Karena

$$\frac{L_{cx}}{r_x} < 4,71 \sqrt{\frac{E}{F_y}}, \text{ maka } F_{cr} = \left(0,658 \frac{F_y}{F_e}\right) F_y$$

$$F_e = 332,669$$

$$F_{cr} = 215,279 \text{ MPa}$$

$$P_n = F_{cr} \cdot A_g = 1492342,857 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi P_n = 0,9 P_n = 1343108,571 \text{ N}$$

Interaksi Aksial Tekan dan Momen Lentur

$$\frac{P_u}{\phi P_n} = 0,041 < 0,2 \text{ maka } \frac{P_u}{2\phi P_n} + \frac{M_u}{\phi M_n}$$

$$\frac{P_u}{2\phi P_n} + \frac{M_u}{\phi M_n} = 0,129 < 1, \text{ AMAN}$$

Tahanan Geser

$$\frac{h}{t_w} = 48,375 < 1,1 \sqrt{k_v \frac{E}{F_y}} = 73,379, \text{ dengan nilai } k_v = 5,34$$

AMAN

$$V_n = 0,6 F_y A_w = 460800 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,9 V_n = 414720 \text{ N} > V_u, \text{ AMAN}$$

Interaksi Geser dan Lentur

$$\frac{M_u}{\phi M_n} + 0,625 \frac{V_u}{\phi V_n} \leq 1,375$$

$0,123 \leq 1,375$

AMAN

4. Perencanaan Sambungan Atap

a. Perhitungan Sambungan Profil IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13

Direncanakan sambungan pada batang yang menggunakan profil IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13 pelat mutu BJ37 dan menggunakan baut kelompok A diameter 16 mm dimana batang tersebut menerima gaya tekan sebesar 3,944 kN.

Data Perencanaan:

t profil (web) = 8 mm
tf = 13 mm
ht = 400 mm
bf = 200 mm

Digunakan baut A325

d baut = 16 mm
Fnt = 620 Mpa (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.2)
Fnv = 372 Mpa (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.2)
d lubang = 18 mm (SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J3.3M)
Fy = 240 Mpa
Fu = 370 Mpa

Dicoba pada sambungan atap IWF 400 x 200 x 8 x 13 digunakan 10 baut

Diketahui Tinjau Bawah Balok

$$P_u \sin = -1,02 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u \cos = -3,81 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u \sin = -0,22 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u \cos = -0,83 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u v = -1,02 + -0,83$$

$$= -1,85 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u h = -3,81 - (-0,22)$$

$$= -3,59 \text{ kN}$$

$$n = 10 \text{ Baut}$$

$$P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut} = \frac{P_u v}{n}$$

$$= \frac{1,85}{10}$$

$$= 0,19 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_{uh} \text{ 1 Baut} = \frac{P_u h}{n}$$

$$= \frac{3,59}{6}$$

$$= 0,36 \text{ kN}$$

Kuat Tumpu Profil

$$\phi R_n = 0,75 \times 2,4 \times d_b \times t_p \times F_u$$

$$= 0,75 \times 2,4 \times 16 \times 13 \times 370$$

$$= 138528 \text{ N}$$

$$= 138,53 \text{ kN}$$

Kuat Geser Baut

$$F_{nv} = 372 \text{ Mpa (baut kelompok A)} \quad (\text{SNI } 1729:2020 \text{ Tabel } J3.2)$$

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

$$= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 16^2}{4}$$

$$= 201,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\varnothing R_n = 0,75 \times F_{nv} \times A_b$$

$$= 0,75 \times 372 \times 201,06$$

$$= 56096,28 \text{ N}$$

$$= 56,10 \text{ kN}$$

Baut Pengaruh Gaya Axial dan Geser

$$P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut} = 0,19 \text{ kN}$$

$$= 185,5 \text{ N}$$

$$F_{rv} = \frac{P_{uv} \text{ 1 Baut}}{A_b}$$

$$= \frac{185,5}{201,06}$$

$$= 0,92 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$F'_{nt} = 1,3 \times F_{nt} - \frac{F_{nt}}{\varnothing \times F_{nv} \times f_{rv}}$$

$$= 1,3 \times 620 - \frac{620}{0,75 \times 372 \times 0,92}$$

$$= 803,95 \text{ Mpa}$$

$F'_{nt} > F_{nt}$ jadi digunakan F_{nt}

$$F_{nt} = 620 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\phi R_n = 0,75 \times F_{nt} \times A_b$$

$$= 0,75 \times 620 \times 201,06$$

$$= 93493,8 \text{ N}$$

$$= 93,49 \text{ Kn}$$

$\phi R_n > P_u$ (OK)

Jarak Baut ke Tepi

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = 22 \text{ mm} \quad (\text{SNI 1729:2020 Tabel J2.4M})$$

$$\text{Jarak pakai} = 25 \text{ mm} > 22 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Jarak Antar Baut As ke As

$$\text{Jarak minimum} = d \times \frac{8}{3} \quad (\text{SNI 1729:2020 J3.3})$$

$$= 16 \times \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= 42,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak ideal} = 3.d$$

$$= 3 \times 16$$

$$= 48 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jarak pakai} = 50 \text{ mm} > 42,67 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

2.8 Perancangan Tangga

A. Tangga Utama Lift

1. Perencanaan Tangga Utama (*Lift*)

a. Data perencanaan

Tinggi Lantai = 3500 mm

Lebar tangga = 2520 mm

Lebar anak tangga (*antrede*) = 280 mm

Tinggi anak tangga (*optrade*) = 175 mm

Tebal pelat tangga = 130 mm

Tebal pelat bordes = 13 cm

Berat Volume Beton = 24 kN/m³

Berat Volume Ubin = 21 kN/m³

Maka didapatkan seperti berikut

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Jumlah anak tangga (n)} &= \frac{Het}{o} \\ &= \frac{3500}{175} \\ &= 20 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

Dipakai = 20 buah

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \text{ Lebar tangga (Ltg)} &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\text{tinggi tangga}}{\text{optrade}} - 1 \right) \times \text{antrede} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3500}{175} - 1 \right) \times 280 \\ &= 2520 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \alpha &= \arctan \frac{o}{a} \\ &= \arctan \frac{175}{280} \\ &= 32,005 \text{ derajat} \end{aligned}$$

b. Rencana beban tangga

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat sendiri tangga} &= \frac{\text{tebal plat tangga}}{\alpha} \times \text{berat volume beton} \\ &= \frac{130}{\cos 32,005^\circ} \times 24 \\ &= 3,75342 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat anak tangga} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{optrede} \times \text{berat volume beton}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{1}{2} \times 0,175 \times 24 \\ &= 2,1 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat anak tangga} = 0,05 \times \text{berat volume ubin}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 0,05 \times 21 \\ &= 1,05 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat railing (diperkirakan)} = 1 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\sum \text{Beban atg} = 2,05 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

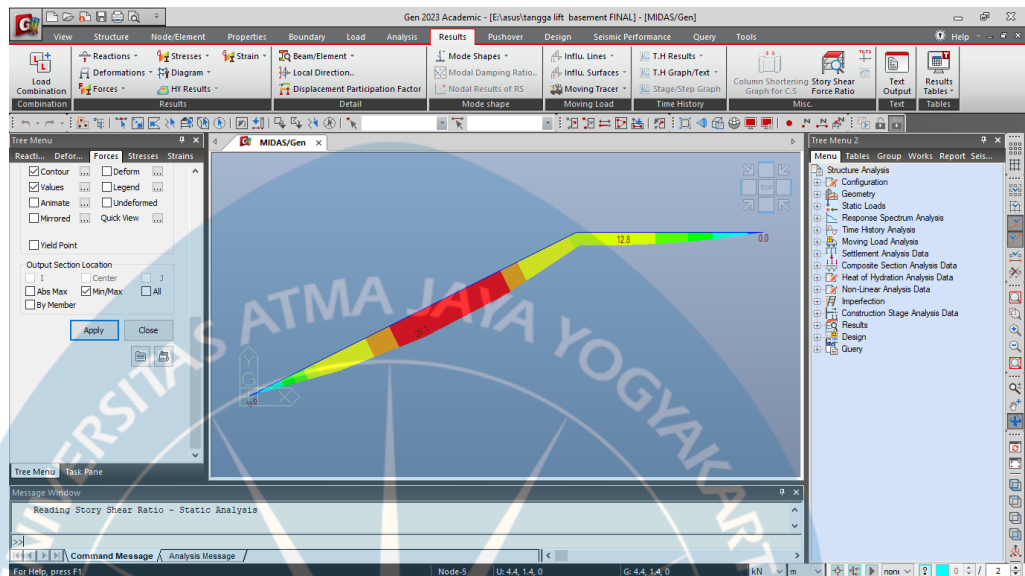
c. Berat qbd bordes

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat sendiri tangga} &= \text{tebal plat tangga} \times \text{berat volume beton} \\ &= 0,13 \times 24 \\ &= 3,12 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat ubin dan spesi} &= 0,005 \times \text{berat volume ubin} \\ &= 0,005 \times 21 \\ &= 1,05 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Beban Hidup} = 4,79 \text{ (SNI)}$$

d. Output momen dari Midas



Gambar 2. 12 Hasil analisis momen oleh Midas Tangga Lift

Berdasarkan hasil pembebanan di Midas didapatkan hasil momen dengan menggunakan kombinasi pembebanan 1,2 DL +1,6 LL dan 1,4 DL, dari kombinasi pembebanan tersebut, didapatkan hasil bagian bordes tangga dengan $M_{ur} = 25,1$ kNm dan $V_{ur} = 20$ kNm sehingga dengan menggunakan redistribusi momen didapat momen negatif tumpuan = 12,550 kNm dan momen positif lapangan = 20,080 kNm.

2. Rencana Penulangan Tangga

a. Rencana penulangan tangga tumpuan

$$M_{ux} = 0,5 M_{ur} = 0,5 \times 25,1 = 12,550 \text{ kNm}$$

Direncanakan

$$\text{Tulangan Pokok} = D13$$

$$\text{Tulangan Susut} = D10$$

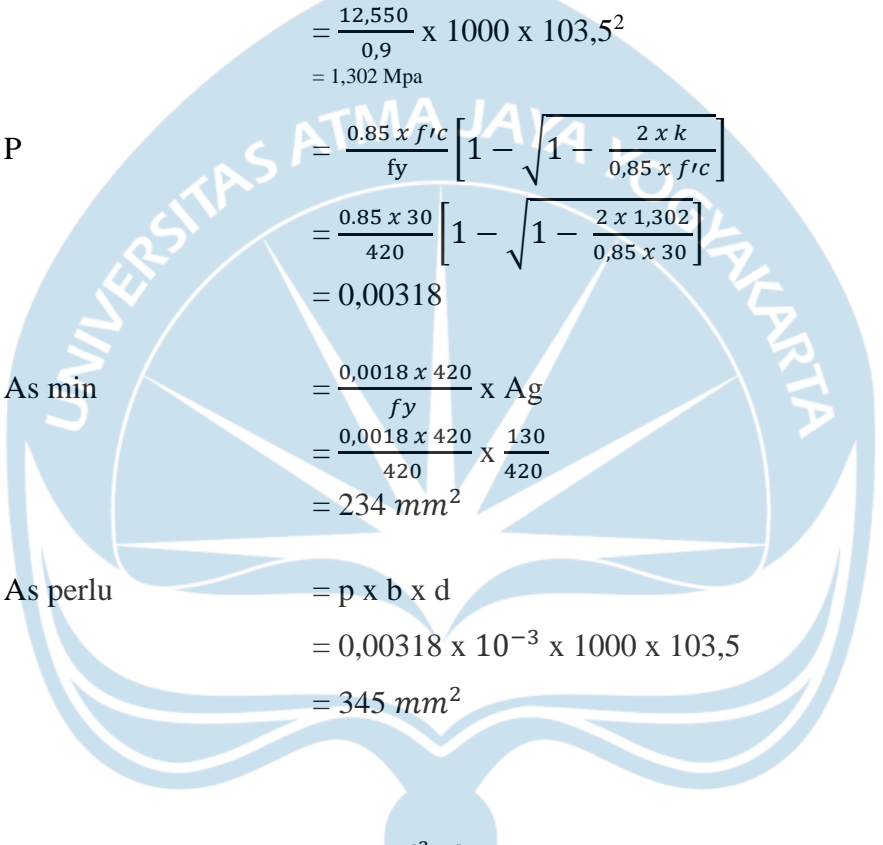
$$f_y \text{ Tulangan Pokok} = 420 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_y \text{ Tulangan Susut} = 280 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f'_c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$h_{tg} = 130 \text{ mm}$$



Selimit Beton = 20 mm

β_1 = 0,8357

ds = 130 – 20 – (13/2) = 103,5 mm

k = $\frac{Mux}{0,9} \times b \times d^2$
 = $\frac{12,550}{0,9} \times 1000 \times 103,5^2$
 = 1,302 Mpa

P = $\frac{0,85 \times f'c}{fy} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times k}{0,85 \times f'c}} \right]$
 = $\frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1,302}{0,85 \times 30}} \right]$
 = 0,00318

As min = $\frac{0,0018 \times 420}{fy} \times Ag$
 = $\frac{0,0018 \times 420}{420} \times \frac{130}{420}$
 = 234 mm²

As perlu = p x b x d
 = 0,00318 x 10⁻³ x 1000 x 103,5
 = 345 mm²

S = $\frac{0,25 \pi d^2 \times b}{As\ perlu}$
 = $\frac{0,25 \pi \times 13^2 \times 1000}{345}$
 = 384,73 mm

Digunakan D13-300

Cek Gaya Geser

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{F'c} \times b \times d$$

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 103,5$$

$$V_c = 96,37178 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 V_c$$

$$= 0,75 \times 96,37178$$

$$= 72,27884 \text{ kN} > 56,998 \text{ (Aman)}$$

Tulangan Susut

$$A_s \text{ min} = 234 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{0,25 \pi d^2 \times b}{A_s \text{ min}}$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \pi 10^2 \times 1000}{234}$$

$$= 335,64 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan tulangan susut P10 – 300

b. Rencana Penulangan Tangga Lapangan

$$M_{ux} = 0,8 M_{ur} = 0,8 \times 25,1 = 20,080 \text{ kNm}$$

Direncanakan

Tulangan Pokok = D13

Tulangan Susut = P10

$$F_y \text{ Tulangan Pokok} = 420 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F_y \text{ Tulangan Susut} = 280 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F'c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$htg = 130 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Selimut Beton} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0,8357$$

$$d_s = 130 - 20 - (13/2) = 103,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_{ux}}{0,9} \times b \times d^2$$
$$= \frac{20,080}{0,9} \times 1000 \times 103,5^2$$
$$= 2,083 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$P = \frac{0,85 \times f'c}{f_y} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times k}{0,85 \times f'c}} \right]$$
$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2,083}{0,85 \times 30}} \right]$$
$$= 0,00518$$

$$A_s \text{ min} = \frac{0,0018 \times 420}{f_y} \times A_g$$
$$= \frac{0,0018 \times 420}{420} \times \frac{130}{420}$$
$$= 234 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = p \times b \times d$$
$$= 0,00518 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000 \times 103,5$$
$$= 536,123 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{0,25 \pi d^2 \times b}{A_s \text{ perlu}}$$
$$= \frac{0,25 \pi \times 13^2 \times 1000}{536,123}$$
$$= 247,58 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D13-200

Cek Gaya Geser

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{f'_c} \times b \times d$$

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 103,5$$

$$V_c = 96,37178 \text{ kN}$$

Kesimpulan: Dari hasil analisis, digunakan tulangan sebagai berikut:

Penulangan pada tangga dengan tebal pelat 130 mm yaitu tulangan pokok D13 - 300 dan tulangan susut P10 - 300.

B. Tangga Darurat

1. Perencanaan Tangga Darurat

a. Data perencanaan

Tinggi Lantai = 4000 mm

Lebar tangga = 252 mm

Lebar anak tangga (antrede) = 280 mm

Tinggi anak tangga (optrade) = 175 mm

Tebal pelat tangga = 130 mm

Tebal pelat bordes = 13 cm

Berat Volume Beton = 24 kN/m³

Berat Volume Ubin = 21 kN/m³

Maka didapatkan seperti berikut

- Jumlah anak tangga (n) = $\frac{Het}{o}$
= $\frac{4000}{175}$
= 22,86 buah = 23 buah

- Lebar tangga (Ltg) = $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\text{tinggi tangga}}{\text{optrede}} - 1\right) \times \text{antrede}$
 = $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4000}{175} - 1\right) \times 280$
 = 2920 mm

- α = $\text{arc tan} \frac{o}{a}$
 = $\text{arc tan} \frac{175}{280}$
 = 32,005 derajat

b. Rencana beban tangga

- Berat sendiri tangga = $\frac{\text{tebal plat tangga}}{\alpha} \times \text{berat volume beton}$
 = $\frac{130}{\cos 32,005^\circ} \times 24$
 = 3,75342 kN/m²

- Berat anak tangga = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{optrede} \times \text{berat volume beton}$
 = $\frac{1}{2} \times 0,175 \times 24$
 = 2,1 kN/m²

- Berat anak tangga = 0,05 x berat volume ubin
 = 0,05 x 21
 = 1,05 kN/m²

- Berat railing (diperkirakan) = 1 kN/m²

$$\Sigma \text{Beban atg} = 2,05 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

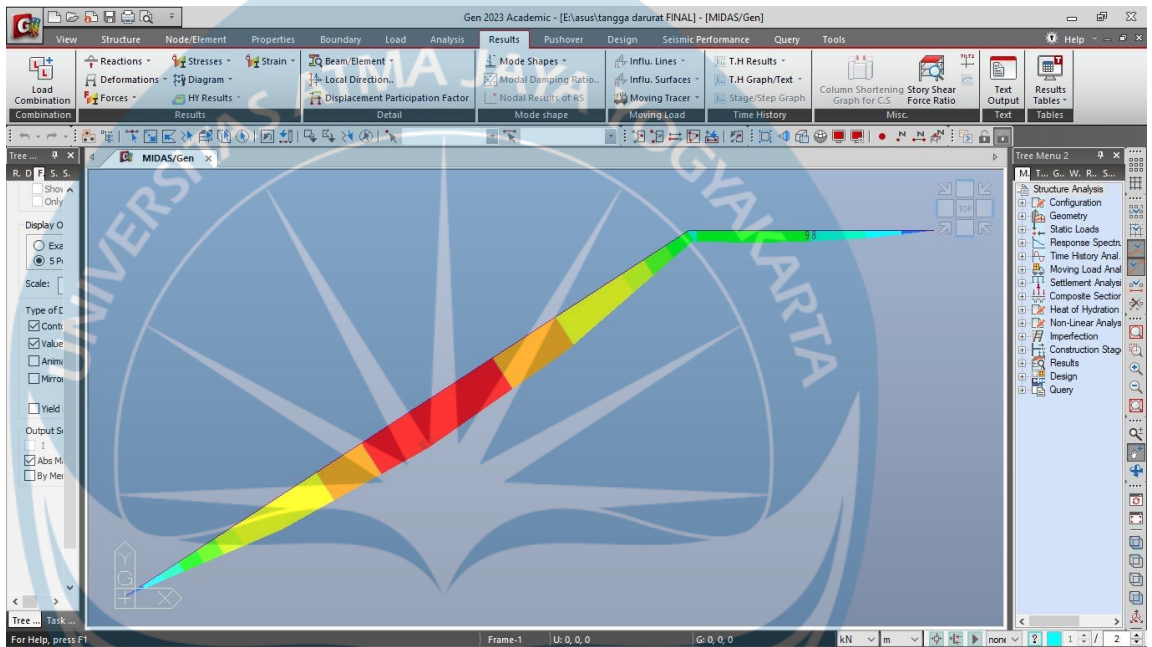
c. Berat qbd bordes

- Berat sendiri tangga = tebal plat tangga x berat volume beton
 = 0,13 x 24
 = 3,12 kN/m²

- Berat ubin dan spesi = 0,005 x berat volume ubin
= 0,005 x 21
= 1,05 kN/m²

Beban Hidup = 4,79 (SNI)

d. Output momen dari Midas



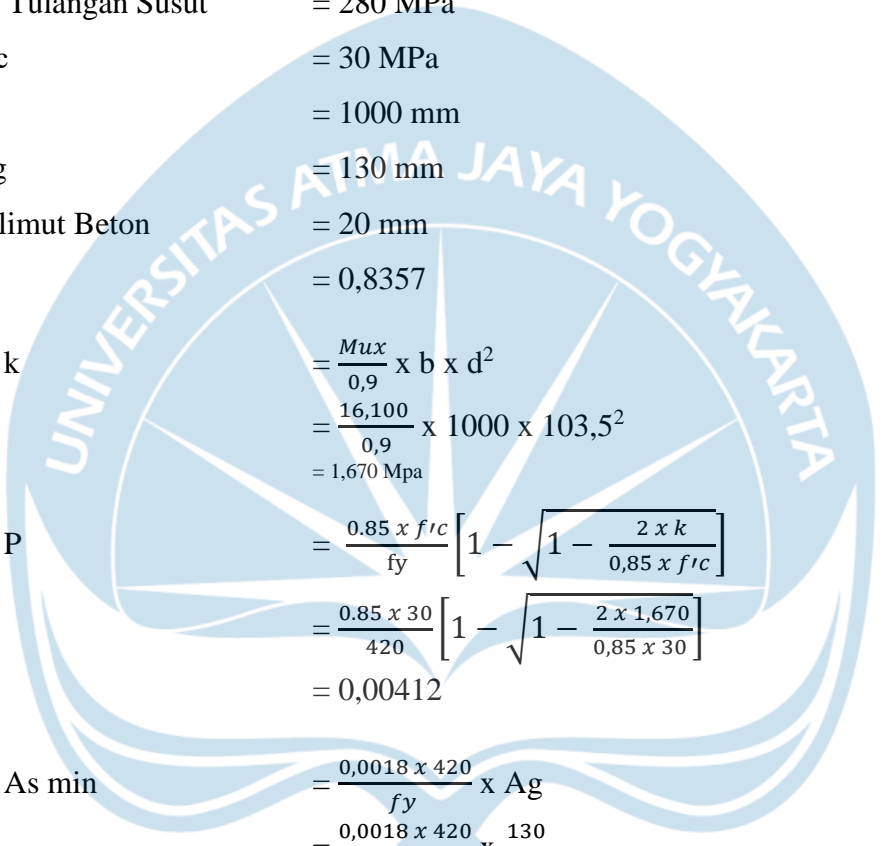
Gambar 2. 13 Hasil analisis momen oleh Midas tangga darurat

Berdasarkan hasil pembebanan di Midas didapatkan hasil momen dengan menggunakan kombinasi pembebanan 1,2 DL + 1,6 LL dan 1,4 DL, dari kombinasi pembebanan tersebut, didapatkan hasil bagian bordes tangga dengan $M_{ur} = 32,2$ kNm dan $V_{ur} = 32,7$ kNm sehingga dengan menggunakan redistribusi momen didapat momen negatif tumpuan = 16,100 kNm dan momen positif lapangan = 25,760 kNm.

2. Rencana Penulangan Tangga

- a. Rencana penulangan tangga tumpuan
 $M_{ux} = 0,5 M_{ur} = 0,5 \times 32,2 = 16,100$ kNm

Direncanakan



Tulangan Pokok = D13
 Tulangan Susut = P10
 Fy Tulangan Pokok = 420 MPa
 Fy Tulangan Susut = 280 MPa
 F'c = 30 MPa
 b = 1000 mm
 htg = 130 mm
 Selimut Beton = 20 mm
 β_1 = 0,8357
 k = $\frac{Mux}{0,9} \times b \times d^2$
 = $\frac{16,100}{0,9} \times 1000 \times 103,5^2$
 = 1,670 Mpa
 P = $\frac{0,85 \times f'c}{fy} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times k}{0,85 \times f'c}} \right]$
 = $\frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 1,670}{0,85 \times 30}} \right]$
 = 0,00412
 As min = $\frac{0,0018 \times 420}{fy} \times Ag$
 = $\frac{0,0018 \times 420}{420} \times \frac{130}{420}$
 = 234 mm²
 As perlu = p x b x d
 = 0,00412 x 10⁻³ x 1000 x 103,5
 = 425,9596 mm²
 S = $\frac{0,25 \pi d^2 \times b}{As\ perlu}$
 = $\frac{0,25 \pi \times 13^2 \times 1000}{425,9596}$
 = 311,61 mm

Digunakan D13-300

Cek Gaya Geser

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{F'c} \times b \times d$$

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 103,5$$

$$V_c = 96,37178 \text{ kN}$$

Tulangan Susut

$$A_s \text{ min} = 234 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{0,25 \pi d^2 \times b}{A_s \text{ min}}$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \pi 10^2 \times 1000}{234}$$

$$= 335,64 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan tulangan susut P10 – 300

b. Rencana Penulangan Tangga Lapangan

$$M_{ux} = 0,8 M_{ur} = 0,8 \times 32,2 = 25,760 \text{ kNm}$$

Direncanakan

$$\text{Tulangan Pokok} = \text{D13}$$

$$\text{Tulangan Susut} = \text{P10}$$

$$F_y \text{ Tulangan Pokok} = 420 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F_y \text{ Tulangan Susut} = 280 \text{ MPa}$$

$$F'c = 30 \text{ MPa}$$

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

$$h_{tg} = 130 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Selimut Beton} = 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta_1 = 0,8357$$

$$d_s = 130 - 20 - \left(\frac{13}{2}\right) = 103,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$k = \frac{M_{ux}}{0,9} \times b \times d^2$$

$$= \frac{25,760}{0,9} \times 1000 \times 103,5^2$$

$$= 2,672 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$P = \frac{0,85 \times f'c}{f_y} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times k}{0,85 \times f'c}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{420} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 2,672}{0,85 \times 30}} \right]$$

$$= 0,00674$$

$$A_{s \text{ min}} = \frac{0,0018 \times 420}{f_y} \times A_g$$

$$= \frac{0,0018 \times 420}{420} \times \frac{130}{420}$$

$$= 234 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \text{ perlu}} = \rho \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,00674 \times 10^{-3} \times 1000 \times 103,5$$

$$= 697,102 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{0,25 \pi d^2 \times b}{A_{s \text{ perlu}}}$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \pi \times 13^2 \times 1000}{697,102}$$

$$= 190,41 \text{ mm}$$

Digunakan D13-150

Cek Gaya Geser

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{F'c} \times b \times d$$

$$V_c = 0,17 \times \sqrt{30} \times 1000 \times 103,5$$

$$V_c = 96,37178 \text{ kN}$$

Kesimpulan: Dari hasil analisis, digunakan tulangan sebagai berikut:

Penulangan pada tangga dengan tebal pelat 130 mm yaitu tulangan pokok D13 - 300 dan tulangan susut P10 - 300.

2.9 Perencanaan Balok

2.9.1 Perencanaan Balok Induk

Pada perencanaan gedung *Co-Working Lab* ini, akan memperhitungkan satu buah balok dengan momen terbesar (Balok Induk 350 x 500)

Data Perencanaan Balok Induk (350 x 500mm)

Mutu beton	= 30 Mpa
Lebar Balok (b)	= 350 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 500 mm
Bentang Balok (L)	= 6000 mm
Bentang Bersih (Ln)	= 5450 mm
Selimut Beton	= 40 mm
Diameter Tulangan Utama	= 22 mm
Diameter Tulangan Sengkang	= 10 mm
Mutu Tulangan (Fy)	= 420 Mpa
Mutu Beton (Fc)	= 30 Mpa
β	= 0,84
Tegangan Leleh	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul Torsi	= 13 mm
Tinggi efektif	= 439 mm

A. Tulangan Longitudinal

a. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$M_u - \text{Tumpuan} = 361,5$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u -}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{361,5}{0,9} \\ &= 401,667 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n \cdot req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{439 - \sqrt{439^2 - 2 | 401,667 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} \\ &= 118,514 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{118,514}{0,84} \\ &= 141,008 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{439 - 141,008}{141,008} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0063 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s \cdot req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 118,51 \times 350}{420} \\ &= 2518,423 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{2518,423}{0,25 \times \pi \times 439^2} \\
 &= 7 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{7 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\
 &= 2660,93 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\
 &= 963,731 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\
 &= 985,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 985,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 1900,66 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 985,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c' \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 400 \times 739}{420} \\
 &= 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.max} = 1900,66 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{400 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{5-1}$$

$$= 47,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 54 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

$$S_{\text{use}} = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{400 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{5-1}$$

$$= 54 \text{ mm}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, Mn

$$a = \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b}$$

$$= \frac{1520,53 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400}$$

$$= 62,6101 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1}$$

$$= \frac{62,6101}{0,84}$$

$$= 74,5358 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n = A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1520,53 \left(739 - \frac{62,6101}{2} \right)$$

$$= 451949989 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 451,949989 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 \times M_n$$

$$= 0,9 \times 451,949989$$

$$= 406,75499 \text{ kNm}$$

b. Tulangan Positif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$Mu + \text{Tumpuan} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times Mu \text{ tumpuan}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 462$$

$$= 231$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$Mn = \frac{Mu -}{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{231}{0,9}$$

$$= 256,667 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$a = \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | Mn.req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b}$$

$$= \frac{739 - \sqrt{739^2 - 2 | 256,667 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400}$$

$$= 34,8753 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1}$$

$$= \frac{34,8753}{0,84}$$

$$= 41,516 \text{ mm}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003$$

$$= \frac{739 - 41,516}{41,516} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0504$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 34,8735 \times 400}{420} \\
 &= 846,928 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{846,928}{0,25 \times \pi \times 739^2} \\
 &= 3 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{3 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\
 &= 1140,4 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 350 \times 439 \\
 &= 500,938 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 350 \times 439 \\
 &= 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 1520,53 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$A_{s.max} = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 350 \times 439}{420}$$

$$= 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s\text{-use}} \geq A_{s\text{-max}} = 1520,53 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{350 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{4-1}$$

$$= 54 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 54 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, Mn

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} \\ &= \frac{3041,06 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} \\ &= 143,109 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{143,109}{0,84} \\ &= 170,368 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 3041,06 \left(439 - \frac{143,109}{2} \right) \\ &= 469318398,8 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 469,318 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= 0,9 \times M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 469,318 \\ &= 422,387 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

c. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

Mu - Lapangan = 0 (didapat dari midas)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu - Lapangan yang digunakan} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \text{Mu Tumpuan} - \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 361,5 \\ &= 90,375 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u -}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{90,375}{0,9} \\ &= 100,417 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 |M_n.req|}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{439 - \sqrt{439^2 - 2 |100,417 \times 10^6|}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} \\ &= 26,424 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{26,424}{0,84} \\ &= 31,457 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{439 - 31,457}{31,457} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0389 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s.req &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 26,424 \times 350}{420} \\ &= 561,51 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$n = \frac{As.req}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2}$$

$$= \frac{561,51}{0,25 \times \pi \times 439^2}$$

$$= 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$As.use = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4}$$

$$= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.min1 = \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times bw \times d$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 350 \times 439$$

$$= 500,938 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.min2 = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times bw \times d$$

$$= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 350 \times 439$$

$$= 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.min = \text{As.min diambil yang terbesar } 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.use \geq As.min = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$As.max = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c' \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 350 \times 439}{420}$$

$$= 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.use \geq As.max = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

Cek spasi tulangan

$$S1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{350 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (2 \times 22)}{2-1}$$

$$= 206 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > Smin = 206 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

d. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$M_u + \text{Lapangan} = 134,6$$

Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{134,6}{0,9} \\ &= 149,556 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 |M_n \text{ req}|}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{439 - \sqrt{439^2 - 2 |149,556 \times 10^6|}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} \\ &= 39,992 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{39,992}{0,84} \\ &= 47,61 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{439 - 47,61}{47,61} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0247 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_s \text{ req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 39,992 \times 350}{420} \\ &= 849,83 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$n = \frac{As.req}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2}$$

$$= \frac{849,83}{0,25 \times \pi \times 439^2}$$

$$= 3 \text{ buah}$$

$$As.use = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4}$$

$$= 1140,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.min1 = \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times bw \times d$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 350 \times 439$$

$$= 500,938 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.min2 = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times bw \times d$$

$$= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 350 \times 439$$

$$= 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.min = As.min \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.use \geq As.min = 1140,4 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$As.max = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 350 \times 439}{420}$$

$$= 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As.use \geq As.max = 1140,4 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

Cek spasi tulangan

$$S1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{350 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (3 \times 22)}{3-1}$$

$$= 92 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > Smin = 92 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

B. Tulangan Torsi

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_u \text{ hasil analisis midas} &= 26 \text{ kNm} \\
 V_u \text{ hasil analisis midas} &= 207,6 \text{ kN} \\
 A_{cp} &= b \times h \\
 &= 350 \times 500 \\
 &= 175000 \\
 P_{cp} &= 2 \times (b + h) \\
 &= 2 \times (350 + 500) \\
 &= 1700 \\
 \Phi T_{th} &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \\
 &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 175000^2}{1700} \\
 &= 6,142 \text{ kNm} \\
 x_1 &= \frac{b - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{350 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
 &= 260 \text{ mm} \\
 y_1 &= \frac{h - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{500 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
 &= 410 \text{ mm} \\
 A_{oh} &= x_1 \times y_1 \\
 &= 260 \times 410 \\
 &= 106600 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_o &= 0,85 \times A_{oh} \\
 &= 0,85 \times 106600 \\
 &= 90610 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ph &= 2 \times (x_1 + y_1) \\
 &= 2 \times (260 + 410) \\
 &= 1340 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Vc &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \\
 &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 350 \times 439 \\
 &= 143067,8706 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Batasan 1} &= \frac{\sqrt{Vu \times 1000}}{b \times d^2} + \left(\frac{Tu \times 10^6 \times Ph}{(1,7 \times Aoh^2)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{186,9 \times 1000}}{350 \times 439^2} + \left(\frac{26 \times 10^6 \times 1340}{(1,7 \times 106600^2)^2} \right) \\
 &= 2,253 \text{ N/mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Batasan 2} &= 0,75 \frac{Vc \times 1000}{(b \times d) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{f'c}} \\
 &= 0,75 \frac{143,0679 \times 1000}{(350 \times 439) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{30}} \\
 &= 3,41 \text{ N/mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Tn &= \frac{Tu \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
 &= \frac{26 \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
 &= 34666666,67 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta &= 45^\circ \\
 \frac{At}{s} &= \frac{Tn}{2 \times Ao \times fyt \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\
 &= \frac{34666666,67}{2 \times 90610 \times 280 \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\
 &= 0,683 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Torsi Transversal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \emptyset Vs &= Vu - (0,75 \times Vc) \\
 &= 207,6 - (0,75 \times 143,0679)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 100,299 \text{ kN} \\
 V_s &= \frac{\phi V_s}{0,75} \\
 &= \frac{100,299}{0,75} \\
 &= 133,732 \text{ kN} \\
 \frac{A_v}{s} &= \frac{V_s \times 1000}{f_{yt} \times d} \\
 &= \frac{133,732 \times 1000}{280 \times 439} \\
 &= 1,08796 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \\
 \frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req} &= \frac{A_t}{s} + \frac{A_v}{s} \\
 &= 0,683 + 1,08796 \\
 &= 2,454 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \\
 A_{sk,use} &= \frac{1 \times \pi \text{ diameter tul sengkang}^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 10^2}{4} \\
 &= 78,54 \\
 s &= 2 \times \frac{A_{sk,use}}{\frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req}} \\
 &= 2 \times \frac{78,54}{2,454} \\
 &= 64,01 \text{ mm} \\
 s \text{ max} &= \frac{Ph}{8} \\
 &= \frac{1340}{8} \\
 &= 167,5 \text{ mm} \\
 s \text{ pakai} &= 60 \text{ mm} \\
 A_s \text{ min1} &= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times s \text{ use}}{f_{yt}} \\
 &= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{30} \times 350 \times 60}{280}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 21,224 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{As min 2} &= \frac{0,35 \times b \times S \text{ use}}{f_{yt}} \\
&= \frac{0,35 \times 350 \times 60}{280} \\
&= 26,25 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{AI} &= \frac{\frac{A_t}{s} \times Ph \times \theta \times f_{yt}}{f_y \times \text{COT}(\text{RADIANS}(\theta))^2} \\
&= \frac{0,683 \times 1340 \times 45 \times 280}{420 \times \text{COT}(\text{RADIANS}(45))^2} \\
&= 610,14667 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{AI min} &= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}}{f_y - \frac{A_t}{s} \times Ph \times \frac{f_{yt}}{f_y}} \\
&= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{30} \times 175000}{420 - 0,683 \times 1340 \times \frac{280}{420}} \\
&= 348,36781 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{As use} &= \text{dipilih yang paling besar dari AI dan AI min} \\
&= 610,14667 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{Tulangan Torsi Longitudinal Tumpuan} & \\
\text{Sisi Atas} &= A_{s,\text{req}} + \frac{AI}{4} \\
&= 2518,423 + \frac{610,14667}{4} \\
&= 2670,95967 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{n terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi atas}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\
&= \frac{2670,95967}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\
&= 7,02639 \\
&= 8 \\
\text{Sisi Bawah} &= A_{s,\text{req}} + \frac{AI}{4} \\
&= 1161,548 + \frac{610,14667}{4} \\
&= 1314,0847 \text{ mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi bawah}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{1314,0847}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\
 &= 3,45691 \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Torsi} &= \frac{A_I \text{ use}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{610,14667}{2} \\
 &= 305,0733 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ terpasang} &= \frac{\text{Torsi}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{305,0733}{0,25 \times \pi \times 13^2} \\
 &= 2,29841 \\
 &= 4
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka didapatkan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan atas} = 8\text{D}-22$$

$$\text{Tulangan bawah} = 4\text{D}-22$$

$$\text{Torsi} = 4\text{D}-13$$

C. Tulangan Traansversal

Data Perencanaan Balok Induk (350 x 500mm)

Tabel 2. 12 Tulangan Longitudinal Balok Indok (350 x 500mm)

	Kiri	Kanan
Atas	8	8
Bawah	4	4

a. Tumpuan

1) Momen ujung tumpuan negatif (MPr₁)

Tulangan atas = 8D22

$$As_{use} = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{8 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4}$$

$$= 3041,0617 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Apr = \frac{As \times 1,25 \times fy}{0,85 \times Fc' \times b}$$
$$= \frac{3041,0617 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350}$$

$$= 178,886 \text{ mm}$$

$$Mpr_1 = As \times 1,25 \times fy \left(d - \frac{apr}{2} \right)$$
$$= 3041,0617 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(439 - \frac{178,886}{2} \right)$$
$$= 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Momen ujung tumpuan positif (MPr₂)

Tulangan atas = 8D22

$$As_{use} = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4}$$

$$= 1520,5308 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Apr = \frac{As \times 1,25 \times fy}{0,85 \times Fc' \times b}$$
$$= \frac{1520,5308 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350}$$

$$= 89,443 \text{ mm}$$

$$Mpr_2 = As \times 1,25 \times fy \left(d - \frac{apr}{2} \right)$$
$$= 1520,5308 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(439 - \frac{89,443}{2} \right)$$
$$= 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

3) Gaya geser gempa akibat sendi plastis

$$Ve = \frac{Mpr_1 + Mpr_2}{Ln}$$

$$= \frac{516,577 + 293,989}{5450/1000}$$

$$= 148,728 \text{ Kn}$$

4) Gaya geser akibat beban gravitasi

(Tumpuan -)

$$V_g = 126,2 \text{ kN}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$V_g = 122,1 \text{ kN}$$

5) Gaya geser desain

(Tumpuan -)

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kiri} = V_g - V_{e1}$$

$$= 126,2 - 148,728$$

$$= - 22,528 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kanan} = V_g + V_{e1}$$

$$= 126,2 + 148,728$$

$$= 274,928 \text{ kN}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kiri} = V_g + V_{e1}$$

$$= 122,1 + 148,728$$

$$= 270,828 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kanan} = V_g - V_{e1}$$

$$= 122,1 - 148,728$$

$$= - 26,628 \text{ kN}$$

6) Tulangan geser

Tumpuan -

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 274,928 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ maks} = 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 400 \times 739}{1000}$$

$$= 522,544 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tumpuan +

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 270,828 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s \text{ maks} &= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000} \\ &= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 400 \times 739}{1000} \\ &= 522,544 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

7) Cek spasi :

Tumpuan -

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 739}{274,928 \times 1000} \\ &= 66,071 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \text{ maks} &= 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan utama} \\ &= 6 \times 22 \\ &= 132 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, batas spasi maksimum = 66,071 mm

$S < S \text{ max} = 66,071 \text{ mm} < 132 \text{ mm}$ (OK)

Dipasang 2D10-50

Tumpuan +

$$S = \frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 739}{270,828 \times 1000}$$

$$= 67,071 \text{ mm}$$

S maks = 6 x diameter tulangan utama

$$= 6 \times 22$$

$$= 132 \text{ mm}$$

Maka, batas spasi maksimum = 67,071 mm

$S < S_{\text{max}} = 67,071 \text{ mm} < 132 \text{ mm}$ (OK)

Dipasang 2D10-50

b. Lapangan

Ve1 gempa kiri = $\frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (\text{Ve gempa kiri tumpuan positif} - \text{ve tumpuan negative}) + \text{ve tumpuan negative}$

$$= \frac{5450 - 2 \times 500}{5450} \times (270,828 - 22,528) + 22,528$$

$$= 225,2684 \text{ kN}$$

Ve1 gempa kanan = $\frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (\text{Ve gempa kanan tumpuan positif} - \text{ve tumpuan negative}) + \text{ve tumpuan negative}$

$$= \frac{5450 - 2 \times 500}{5450} \times (274,928 - 26,628) + 26,628$$

$$= 229,3684 \text{ kN}$$

Ve = 229,3684 kN (diambil nilai yang terbesar dari hasil Ve gempa)

$$V_c = 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'_c} \times b \times d}{1000}$$

$$= 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 350 \times 439}{1000}$$

$$= 143,0679 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times V_c$$

$$= 0,75 \times 143,0679$$

$$= 107,301$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_e \text{ Lapangan}}{\phi} - V_c$$

$$= \frac{229,3684}{0,75} - 143,0679$$

$$= 162,757 \text{ kN}$$

Dipasang sengkang 2 kaki diameter 10

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{tulangan tumpuan} \times \text{diameter tumpuan}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 2 \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{A_v \times f_{yt} \times d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times d_{439}}{162,757 \times 1000} \\ &= 118,633 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\max} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{439}{2} \\ &= 219,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S < S_{\max} = 118,633 \text{ mm} < 219,5 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Maka dipasang Sengkang lapangan 2D10-100

Pada perencanaan gedung *Co-Working Lab* ini, akan memperhitungkan satu buah balok dengan momen terbesar (Balok Induk 400 x 800)

Data Perencanaan Balok Induk (400 x 800mm)

Mutu beton	= 30 Mpa
Lebar Balok (b)	= 400 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 800 mm
Bentang Balok (L)	= 6000 mm
Bentang Bersih (Ln)	= 5450 mm
Selimut Beton	= 40 mm
Diameter Tulangan Utama	= 22 mm
Diameter Tulangan Sengkang	= 10 mm
Mutu Tulangan (Fy)	= 420 Mpa

Mutu Beton (F_c)	= 30 Mpa
β	= 0,84
Tegangan Leleh	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul Torsi	= 13 mm
Tinggi efektif	= 739 mm

A. Tulangan Longitudinal

a. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

Mu – Tumpuan = 462 kNm

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{462}{0,9} \\
 &= 513,333 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n.req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{739 - \sqrt{739^2 - 2 | 513,333 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400} \\
 &= 71,567 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{71,567}{0,84} \\
 &= 85,199 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{739 - 85,199}{0,0125} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0063
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 71,567 \times 400}{420} \\ &= 1738,056 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{1738,056}{0,25 \times \pi \times 739^2} \\ &= 5 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{5 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\ &= 1900,66 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 350 \times 439 \\ &= 500,938 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 350 \times 439 \\ &= 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 2660,93 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 512,1667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 350 \times 439}{420} \\
 &= 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s,use} \geq A_{s,max} = 2660,93 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 3318,84 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{350 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{7-1} \\
 &= 16 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 54 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{use}} &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{350 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{4-1} \\
 &= 54 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{1520,53 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 350} \\
 &= 71,5544 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1}$$

$$= \frac{71,5544}{0,84}$$

$$= 85,1838 \text{ mm}$$

$$M_n \quad q = A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1520,53 \left(439 - \frac{71,5544}{2} \right)$$

$$= 257507338,2 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 257,507 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 \times M_n$$

$$= 0,9 \times 257,507$$

$$= 231,757 \text{ kNm}$$

b. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan
 $\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$M_u + \text{Tumpuan} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times M_u \text{ tumpuan} -$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 462$$

$$= 231$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$M_n = \frac{M_u -}{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{231}{0,9}$$

$$= 256,667 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$a = \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n \cdot req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b}$$

$$= \frac{739 - \sqrt{739^2 - 2 | 256,667 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400}$$

$$= 34,8735 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1}$$

$$= \frac{34,8735}{0,84}$$

$$= 41,516 \text{ mm}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{739 - 41,516}{41,516} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0504 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\varepsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 34,8735 \times 400}{420} \\ &= 846,928 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{846,928}{0,25 \times \pi \times 739^2} \\ &= 3 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{3 \times \pi \times 739^2}{4} \\ &= 1140,4 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\ &= 963,731 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\ &= 985,333 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 985,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 1140,4 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 985,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 400 \times 739}{420} \\ &= 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.max} = 1140,4 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\ &= \frac{400 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2-1} \\ &= 47,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S > S_{min} = 47,5 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{2280,7963 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400} \\ &= 93,91514 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{93,91514}{0,84} \\ &= 111,8037 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 2280,7963 \times 420 \times \left(739 - \frac{93,91514}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 662931281,8 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$= 662,9312818 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi M_n = 0,9 \times M_n$$

$$= 0,9 \times 662,9312818$$

$$= 596,6382 \text{ kNm}$$

c. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

Mu - Lapangan = 0 (didapat dari midas)

$$\text{Mu - Lapangan yang digunakan} = \frac{1}{4} \times \text{Mu Tumpuan} -$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 462$$

$$= 115,5 \text{ kNm}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$M_n = \frac{M_u -}{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{115,5}{0,9}$$

$$= 128,333 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$a = \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n.req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b}$$

$$= \frac{739 - \sqrt{739^2 - 2 | 128,333 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400}$$

$$= 17,226 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1}$$

$$= \frac{17,226}{0,84}$$

$$= 20,507 \text{ mm}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003$$

$$= \frac{739 - 20,507}{20,507} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,1051$$

Karena $\varepsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 17,226 \times 400}{420} \\ &= 418,346 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{418,346}{0,25 \times \pi \times 739^2} \\ &= 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 739^2}{4} \\ &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\ &= 963,731 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\ &= 985,333 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 985,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As_{use} \geq As_{min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 985,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (NO)}$$

$$As_{max} = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 400 \times 739}{420}$$

$$= 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As_{use} \geq As_{max} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (NO)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{400 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (2 \times 22)}{2-1}$$

$$= 256 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{min} = 256 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

d. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$Mu + \text{Lapangan} = 200,7 \text{ (didapatkan dari hasil midas)}$$

$$Mu + \text{Lapangan yang digunakan} = \frac{1}{4} \times Mu \text{ Tumpuan} -$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 462$$

$$= 115,5 \text{ kNm}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$Mn = \frac{Mu -}{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{200,7}{0,9}$$

$$= 200 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | Mn.req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{739 - \sqrt{739^2 - 2 | 200 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400} \\ &= 30,201 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{30,201}{0,84} \\ &= 35,954 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{739 - 35,954}{35,954} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0587 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 30,201 \times 400}{420} \\ &= 641,771 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{641,771}{0,25 \times \pi \times 739^2} \\ &= 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\ &= 963,731 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 400 \times 739 \\ &= 985,333 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{As.min} = \text{As.min diambil yang terbesar } 985,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{As.use} \geq \text{As.min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 985,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (NO)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As.max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c' \times b \times d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 400 \times 739}{420} \\ &= 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{As.use} \geq \text{As.max} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 6384,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (NO)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\ &= \frac{400 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (3 \times 22)}{2-1} \\ &= 256 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S > S_{\min} = 256 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

B. Tulangan Torsi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tu hasil analisis midas} &= 192 \text{ kNm} \\
 \text{Vu hasil analisis midas} &= 33,4 \text{ kN} \\
 A_{cp} &= b \times h \\
 &= 400 \times 800 \\
 &= 320000 \\
 P_{cp} &= 2 \times (b + h) \\
 &= 2 \times (400 + 800) \\
 &= 2400 \\
 \Phi T_{th} &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \\
 &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 320000^2}{2400} \\
 &= 14,548 \text{ kNm} \\
 x_1 &= \frac{b - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{400 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
 &= 310 \text{ mm} \\
 y_1 &= \frac{h - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{800 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
 &= 710 \text{ mm} \\
 A_{oh} &= x_1 \times y_1 \\
 &= 310 \times 710 \\
 &= 220100 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_o &= 0,85 \times A_{oh} \\
 &= 0,85 \times 220100
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 187085 \text{ mm}^2 \\
\text{Ph} &= 2 \times (x_1 + y_1) \\
&= 2 \times (310 + 710) \\
&= 2040 \text{ mm} \\
\text{Vc} &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \\
&= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 400 \times 739 \\
&= 275241,5396 \text{ N} \\
&= 275,2415396 \text{ kN} \\
\text{Batasan 1} &= \frac{\sqrt{Vu} \times 1000}{b \times d^2} + \left(\frac{Tu \times 10^6 \times Ph}{(1,7 \times Aoh^2)^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{192} \times 1000}{400 \times 739^2} + \left(\frac{33,4 \times 10^6 \times 2040}{(1,7 \times 220100^2)^2} \right) \\
&= 1,052 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
\text{Batasan 2} &= 0,75 \frac{Vc \times 1000}{(b \times d) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{f'c}} \\
&= 0,75 \frac{275,2415396 \times 1000}{(400 \times 739) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{30}} \\
&= 3,41 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
\text{Tn} &= \frac{Tu \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
&= \frac{33,4 \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
&= 44533333,33 \text{ Nmm} \\
\theta &= 45^\circ \\
\frac{At}{s} &= \frac{Tn}{2 \times Ao \times fyt \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\
&= \frac{44533333,33}{2 \times 187085 \times 280 \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\
&= 0,425 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}
\end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Torsi Transversal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned}\emptyset V_s &= Vu - (0,75 \times Vc) \\ &= 192 - (0,75 \times 275,2415396) \\ &= -14,431 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,75} \\ &= \frac{-14,431}{0,75} \\ &= -19,24133 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{A_v}{s} &= \frac{V_s \times 1000}{f_{yt} \times d} \\ &= \frac{-19,24133 \times 1000}{280 \times 739} \\ &= -0,09299 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req} &= \frac{A_t}{s} + \frac{A_v}{s} \\ &= 0,425 + (-0,09299) \\ &= 0,757 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A_{sk.use} &= \frac{1 \times \pi \text{ diameter tul sengkang}^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 10^2}{4} \\ &= 78,54\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}s &= 2 \times \frac{A_{sk.use}}{\frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req}} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{78,54}{0,757} \\ &= 207,503 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}s \text{ max} &= \frac{Ph}{8} \\ &= \frac{2040}{8} \\ &= 255 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$s \text{ pakai} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As min1} &= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times s \times use}{fyt} \\ &= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{30} \times 400 \times 200}{280} \\ &= 97,025 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As min 2} &= \frac{0,35 \times b \times S \times use}{fyt} \\ &= \frac{0,35 \times 400 \times 200}{280} \\ &= 100 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AI} &= \frac{\frac{At}{s} \times Ph \times \theta \times fyt}{fy \times COT(RADIANS(\theta))^2} \\ &= \frac{0,425 \times 2040 \times 45 \times 280}{420 \times COT(RADIANS(45))^2} \\ &= 578 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AI min} &= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times Acp}{fy - \frac{At}{s} \times Ph \times \frac{fyt}{fy}} \\ &= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{30} \times 320000}{420 - 0,425 \times 2040 \times \frac{280}{420}} \\ &= 1174,7122 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AI use} &= \text{dipilih yang paling besar dari AI dan AI min} \\ &= 1174,7122 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Torsi Longitudinal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sisi Atas} &= \text{As}_{.req} + \frac{\text{AI}}{4} \\ &= 1738,056 + \frac{1174,7122}{4} \\ &= 2031,73405 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{n terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi atas}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{2031,73405}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\ &= 5,3448 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sisi Bawah} &= A_{s,\text{req}} + \frac{AI}{4} \\ &= 846,928 + \frac{1174,7122}{4} \\ &= 1140,606046 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi bawah}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{1140,606046}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\ &= 3,00055 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Torsi} &= \frac{AI \text{ use}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1140,606046}{2} \\ &= 587,3561 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n \text{ terpasang} &= \frac{\text{Torsi}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{587,3561}{0,25 \times \pi \times 13^2} \\ &= 4,42512 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Maka didapatkan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan atas} = 6D-22$$

$$\text{Tulangan bawah} = 4D-22$$

$$\text{Torsi} = 6D-13$$

C. Tulangan Traansversal

Data Perencanaan Balok Induk (400 x 800mm)

Tabel 2. 13 Tulangan Longitudinal Balok Indok (400 x 800mm)

	Kiri	Kanan
Atas	6	6
Bawah	4	4

a. Tumpuan Kiri

1) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr1})

Tulangan atas = 6D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{6 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\ &= 2280,7963 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apr} &= \frac{\text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y}{0,85 \times F_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{2280,7963 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400} \\ &= 117,394 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{Pr1} &= \text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y \left(d - \frac{\text{apr}}{2} \right) \\ &= 2280,7963 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(739 - \frac{117,394}{2} \right) \\ &= 814,607 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr2})

Tulangan atas = 6D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{6 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\ &= 1520,5308 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apr} &= \frac{\text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y}{0,85 \times F_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{1520,5308 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 400} \\ &= 78,263 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{Pr2} = \text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y \left(d - \frac{\text{apr}}{2} \right)$$

$$= 1520,5308 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(739 - \frac{78,263}{2} \right)$$

$$= 558,69 \text{ kNm}$$

3) Gaya geser gempa akibat sendi plastis

$$V_e = \frac{M_{pr1} + M_{pr2}}{L_n}$$

$$= \frac{814,607 + 558,69}{5450/1000}$$

$$= 251,981 \text{ kN}$$

4) Gaya geser akibat beban gravitasi

(Tumpuan -)

$$V_g = 153,3 \text{ kN}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$V_g = 125,6 \text{ kN}$$

5) Gaya geser desain

(Tumpuan -)

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kiri} = V_g - V_e$$

$$= 153,3 - 251,981$$

$$= -98,681 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kanan} = V_g + V_e$$

$$= 153,3 + 251,981$$

$$= 405,281 \text{ kN}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kiri} = V_g + V_e$$

$$= 125,6 + 251,981$$

$$= 377,581 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_{e1} \text{ gempa kanan} = V_g - V_e$$

$$= 125,6 - 251,981$$

$$= -126,381 \text{ kN}$$

6) Tulangan geser

Tumpuan -

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 405,281 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s \text{ maks} &= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000} \\ &= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 400 \times 739}{1000} \\ &= 1068,585 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Tumpuan +

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 377,581 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s \text{ maks} &= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000} \\ &= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 400 \times 739}{1000} \\ &= 1068,585 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times D^2 \\ &= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

7) Cek spasi :

Tumpuan -

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 739}{405,281 \times 1000} \\ &= 80,199 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \text{ maks} &= 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan utama} \\ &= 6 \times 22 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 132 \text{ mm}$$

Maka, batas spasi maksimum = 80,199 mm

$$S < S_{\text{max}} = 80,199 \text{ mm} < 132 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

Dipasang 2D10-75

Tumpuan +

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 739}{377,581 \times 1000} \\ &= 86,082 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{maks}} &= 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan utama} \\ &= 6 \times 22 \\ &= 132 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, batas spasi maksimum = 86,082 mm

$$S < S_{\text{max}} = 86,082 \text{ mm} < 132 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

Dipasang 2D10-75

b. Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned} V_{e1} \text{ gempa kiri tumpuan (-)} &= \frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (V_e \text{ gempa kiri tumpuan (+)} - v_e \text{ tumpuan (-)} + v_e \text{ tumpuan (-)}) \\ &= \frac{5450 - 2 \times 800}{5450} \times (377,581 - 98,681) + 98,681 \\ &= 295,7021 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{e1} \text{ gempa kanan tumpuan positif - ve tumpuan negative)} &= \frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (V_e \text{ gempa kanan tumpuan positif - ve tumpuan negative)} + v_e \text{ tumpuan negative} \\ &= \frac{5450 - 2 \times 800}{5450} \times (405,281 - 126,381) + 126,381 \\ &= 323,4021 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_e = 323,4021 \text{ kN (diambil nilai yang terbesar dari hasil } V_e \text{ gempa)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d}{1000} \\ &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 350 \times 739}{1000} \\ &= 275,2415 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \times V_c \\ &= 0,75 \times 275,2415 \\ &= 206,4312\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{V_e \text{ Lapangan}}{\phi} - V_c \\ &= \frac{323,4021}{0,75} - 275,2415 \\ &= 155,9613 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Dipasang sengkang 2 kaki diameter 10

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{tulangan tumpuan} \times \text{diameter tumpuan}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 2 \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \frac{A_v \times f_{yt} \times d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 739}{155,9613 \times 1000} \\ &= 208,4038 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\text{max}} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{739}{2} \\ &= 369,5 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$S < S_{\text{max}} = 208,4038 \text{ mm} < 369,5 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Maka dipasang Sengkang lapangan 2D10-200

2.9.2 Perencanaan Balok Anak

Pada perencanaan gedung *Co-Working Lab* ini, akan memperhitungkan satu buah balok dengan momen terbesar (Balok Induk 200 x 280) di lantai 1.

Data Perencanaan Balok Induk (200 x 280mm) Bentang 5M

Mutu beton = 30 Mpa

Lebar Balok (b) = 200 mm

Tinggi Balok (h)	= 280 mm
Bentang Balok (L)	= 6000 mm
Bentang Bersih (Ln)	= 5450 mm
Selimut Beton	= 40 mm
Diameter Tulangan Utama	= 22 mm
Diameter Tulangan Sengkang	= 10 mm
Mutu Tulangan (Fy)	= 420 Mpa
Mutu Beton (Fc)	= 30 Mpa
β	= 0,84
Tegangan Leleh	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul Torsi	= 13 mm
Tinggi efektif	= 319 mm

A. Tulangan Longitudinal

a. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

Mu – Tumpuan = 55,4 kNm

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mn &= \frac{Mu}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{55,4}{0,9} \\
 &= 61,556 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | Mn.req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{319 - \sqrt{319^2 - 2 | 61,556 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 40,394 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{40,394}{0,84} \\
 &= 48,088 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{319 - 48,088}{48,088} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0169
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 40,394 \times 200}{420} \\
 &= 490,499 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s,req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{490,444}{0,25 \times \pi \times 319^2} \\
 &= 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 319^2}{4} \\
 &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 319 \\
 &= 208,004 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s,min2} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 319$$

$$= 212,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.\min} = A_{s.\min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 212,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.\text{use}} \geq A_{s.\min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 212,667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$A_{s.\max} = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 319}{420}$$

$$= 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.\text{use}} \geq A_{s.\max} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2-1}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \min} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\max} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\min} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

$$S_{\text{use}} = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2-1}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} \\ &= \frac{760,2654 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 62,6101 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{62,6101}{0,84} \\ &= 74,5358 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 760,2654 \times 420 \left(319 - \frac{62,6101}{2} \right) \\ &= 91864296,82 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 91,86429682 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= 0,9 \times M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 91,86429682 \\ &= 82,6779 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$\begin{aligned} M_u + \text{Tumpuan} &= 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times M_u \text{ tumpuan} - \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 55,4 \\ &= 27,7 \end{aligned}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u -}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{27,7}{0,9} \\ &= 30,778 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | Mn.req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{319 - \sqrt{319^2 - 2 | 30,778 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 19,5151 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{19,5151}{0,84} \\
 &= 23,232 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{319 - 23,232}{23,232} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0382
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali Tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 19,5151 \times 200}{420} \\
 &= 236,969 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{236,969}{0,25 \times \pi \times 319^2} \\
 &= 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\
 &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 319 \\
 &= 208,004 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 319 \\
 &= 212,667 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 212,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 212,667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c' \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 319}{420} \\
 &= 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.max} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (2 \times 22)}{2-1} \\
 &= 56 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S > S_{min} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} \\ &= \frac{760,2654 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 62,6101 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{62,6101}{0,84} \\ &= 74,5358 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 760,2654 \times 420 \left(319 - \frac{62,6101}{2} \right) \\ &= 91864296,82 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 91,86429682 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= 0,9 \times M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 91,86429682 \\ &= 82,6779 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

c. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

M_u - Lapangan = 0 (didapat dari midas)

$$\begin{aligned} M_u \text{ - Lapangan yang digunakan} &= \frac{1}{4} \times M_u \text{ Tumpuan} - \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 55,4 \\ &= 13,85 \end{aligned}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$M_n = \frac{M_u -}{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{13,85}{0,9}$$

$$= 15,389 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$a = \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 |Mn.req|}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b}$$

$$= \frac{319 - \sqrt{319^2 - 2 |15,389 \times 10^6|}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200}$$

$$= 9,604 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1}$$

$$= \frac{9,604}{0,84}$$

$$= 11,433 \text{ mm}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003$$

$$= \frac{319 - 11,433}{11,433} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0807$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$A_{s.req} = \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 9,604 \times 200}{420}$$

$$= 116,61 \text{ mm}^2$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$n = \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2}$$

$$= \frac{116,61}{0,25 \times \pi \times 319^2}$$

$$= 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\
 &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 319 \\
 &= 208,004 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 319 \\
 &= 212,667 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 212,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 212,667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 319}{420} \\
 &= 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.max} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_1 &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1} \\
 &= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (2 \times 22)}{2 - 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\min} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

d. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$M_u + \text{Lapangan} = 22,5 \text{ kNm}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{22,5}{0,9} \\ &= 25 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 |M_n \cdot req|}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{319 - \sqrt{319^2 - 2 |25 \times 10^6|}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 15,756 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{15,756}{0,84} \\ &= 18,757 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{319 - 18,757}{18,757} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,048 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 15,756 \times 200}{420} \\ &= 191,323 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{191,323}{0,25 \times \pi \times 319^2} \\ &= 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 319^2}{4} \\ &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 319 \\ &= 208,004 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 319 \\ &= 212,667 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 212,667 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 212,667 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$A_{s.max} = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 319}{420}$$

$$= 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s\text{-use}} \geq A_{s\text{-max}} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1378,08 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (2 \times 22)}{2-1}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

B. Tulangan Torsi

$$T_u \text{ hasil analisis midas} = 43,9 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V_u \text{ hasil analisis midas} = 0,8 \text{ kN}$$

$$A_{cp} = b \times h$$

$$= 200 \times 380$$

$$= 76000$$

$$P_{cp} = 2 \times (b + h)$$

$$= 2 \times (200 + 380)$$

$$= 1160$$

$$\Phi T_{th} = \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}}$$

$$= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 76000^2}{1160}$$

$$= 1,698 \text{ kNm}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{b - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{200 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
&= 110 \text{ mm} \\
y_1 &= \frac{h - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
&= \frac{380 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
&= 290 \text{ mm} \\
A_{oh} &= x_1 \times y_1 \\
&= 110 \times 290 \\
&= 31900 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_o &= 0,85 \times A_{oh} \\
&= 0,85 \times 31900 \\
&= 27115 \text{ mm}^2 \\
Ph &= 2 \times (x_1 + y_1) \\
&= 2 \times (110 + 290) \\
&= 800 \text{ mm} \\
V_c &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \\
&= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 319 \\
&= 59405,98859 \text{ N} \\
&= 59,40598859 \text{ kN} \\
\text{Batasan 1} &= \frac{\sqrt{Vu \times 1000}}{b \times d^2} + \left(\frac{Tu \times 10^6 \times Ph}{(1,7 \times A_{oh}^2)^2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{43,9 \times 1000}}{200 \times 319^2} + \left(\frac{0,8 \times 10^6 \times 800}{(1,7 \times 31900^2)^2} \right) \\
&= 0,781 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
\text{Batasan 2} &= 0,75 \frac{V_c \times 1000}{(b \times d) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{f'c}} \\
&= 0,75 \frac{59,40598859 \times 1000}{(200 \times 319) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{30}} \\
&= 3,41 \text{ N/mm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_n &= \frac{T_u \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
 &= \frac{0,8 \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
 &= 1066666,667 \text{ Nmm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{A_t}{s} &= \frac{T_n}{2 \times A_o \times f_{yt} \times \cot(\text{RADIANS}(45))} \\
 &= \frac{1066666,667}{2 \times 27115 \times 280 \times \cot(\text{RADIANS}(45))} \\
 &= 0,07 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Torsi Transversal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \emptyset V_s &= V_u - (0,75 \times V_c) \\
 &= 43,9 - (0,75 \times 59,40598859) \\
 &= -0,654 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_s &= \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,75} \\
 &= \frac{-0,654}{0,75} \\
 &= -0,872 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{A_v}{s} &= \frac{V_s \times 1000}{f_{yt} \times d} \\
 &= \frac{-0,872 \times 1000}{280 \times 319} \\
 &= -0,00976 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req} &= \frac{A_t}{s} + \frac{A_v}{s} \\
 &= 0,07 + (-0,00976) \\
 &= 0,13 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ask.use} &= \frac{1 \times \pi \text{ diameter tul sengkang}^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 10^2}{4} \\
 &= 78,54
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s = 2 \times \frac{Ask.use}{\frac{Ask}{s}req}$$

$$= 2 \times \frac{78,54}{0,13}$$

$$= 1208,308 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\max} = \frac{Ph}{8}$$

$$= \frac{800}{8}$$

$$= 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\text{pakai}} = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$As_{\min 1} = \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times s \times use}{fyt}$$

$$= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 150}{280}$$

$$= 36,384 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$As_{\min 2} = \frac{0,35 \times b \times S \times use}{fyt}$$

$$= \frac{0,35 \times 200 \times 150}{280}$$

$$= 37,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$AI = \frac{\frac{At}{s} \times Ph \times \theta \times fyt}{fy \times COT(RADIANS(\theta))^2}$$

$$= \frac{0,07 \times 800 \times 45 \times 280}{420 \times COT(RADIANS(45))^2}$$

$$= 37,3333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$AI_{\min} = \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times Acp}{fy - \frac{At}{s} \times Ph \times \frac{fyt}{fy}}$$

$$= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{30} \times 76000}{420 - 0,07 \times 800 \times \frac{280}{420}}$$

$$= 378,93581 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$AI_{\text{use}} = \text{dipilih yang paling besar dari AI dan AI}_{\min}$$

$$= 378,93581 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan Torsi Longitudinal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sisi Atas} &= A_{s,\text{req}} + \frac{AI}{4} \\ &= 490,499 + \frac{378,93581}{4} \\ &= 585,23295 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{n terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi atas}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{585,23295}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\ &= 1,53955 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sisi Bawah} &= A_{s,\text{req}} + \frac{AI}{4} \\ &= 236,969 + \frac{378,93581}{4} \\ &= 331,70295 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{n terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi bawah}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{331,70295}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\ &= 0,872598 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Torsi} &= \frac{AI \text{ use}}{2} \\ &= \frac{331,70295}{2} \\ &= 189,4679 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{n terpasang} &= \frac{\text{Torsi}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\ &= \frac{189,4679}{0,25 \times \pi \times 13^2} \\ &= 1,4274 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Maka didapatkan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan atas} = 2D-22$$

$$\text{Tulangan bawah} = 2D-22$$

$$\text{Torsi} = 2D-13$$

C. Tulangan Traansversal

Data Perencanaan Balok Anak (200 x 380mm) Bentang 5m

Tabel 2. 14 Tulangan Longitudinal Balok Anak (200 x 380mm)

	Kiri	Kanan
Atas	2	2
Bawah	2	2

a. Tumpuan Kiri

1) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr1})

Tulangan atas = 2D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\ &= 760,2654 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apr} &= \frac{\text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y}{0,85 \times F_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 78,263 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{M}_{pr1} &= \text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y \left(d - \frac{\text{apr}}{2} \right) \\ &= 760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(319 - \frac{78,263}{2} \right) \\ &= 101,329 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr2})

Tulangan atas = 2D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ause} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 760,2654 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apr} &= \frac{A_s \times 1,25 \times f_y}{0,85 \times F_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 78,263 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr}_1 &= A_s \times 1,25 \times f_y \left(d - \frac{\text{apr}}{2} \right) \\ &= 760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(319 - \frac{78,263}{2} \right) \\ &= 101,329 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

3) Gaya geser gempa akibat sendi plastis

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve} &= \frac{\text{Mpr}_1 + \text{Mpr}_2}{L_n} \\ &= \frac{101,329 + 101,329}{5450/1000} \\ &= 37,185 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

4) Gaya geser akibat beban gravitasi

(Tumpuan -)

$$\text{Vg} = 35,9 \text{ Kn}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$\text{Vg} = 35 \text{ Kn}$$

5) Gaya geser desain

(Tumpuan -)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve1 gempu kiri} &= \text{Vg} - \text{Ve1} \\ &= 35,9 - 37,185 \\ &= - 1,285 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve1 gempu kanan} &= \text{Vg} + \text{Ve1} \\ &= 35,9 + 37,185 \\ &= 73,085 \text{ Kn} \end{aligned}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve1 gempu kiri} &= \text{Vg} + \text{Ve1} \\ &= 35 + 37,185 \\ &= 72,185 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve1 gempu kanan} &= \text{Vg} - \text{Ve1} \\ &= 35 - 37,185 \end{aligned}$$

$$= - 2,185 \text{ kN}$$

6) Tulangan geser

Tumpuan -

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 73,085 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ maks} = 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 319}{1000}$$

$$= 211,837 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

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

$$= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2$$

$$= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tumpuan +

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 72,185 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ maks} = 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 319}{1000}$$

$$= 211,837 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

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

$$= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2$$

$$= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

7) Cek spasi :

Tumpuan -

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{As \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 319}{73,085 \times 1000} \\ &= 176,327 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \text{ maks} &= 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan utama} \\ &= 6 \times 22 \\ &= 132 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S > S \text{ max} = 176,327 \text{ mm} > 132 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Dipasang 2D10-125

Tumpuan +

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{As \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 739}{72,185 \times 1000} \\ &= 178,525 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S \text{ maks} &= 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan utama} \\ &= 6 \times 22 \\ &= 132 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S > S \text{ max} = 178,525 \text{ mm} > 132 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Dipasang 2D10-125

b. Lapangan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve1 gempa kiri} &= \frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (\text{Ve gempa kiri tumpuan positif} - \text{ve tumpuan} \\ &\text{negative}) + \text{ve tumpuan negative} \\ &= \frac{5450 - 2 \times 380}{5450} \times (72,185 - 1,285) + 1,285 \\ &= 62,2980 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ve1 gempa kanan} &= \frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (\text{Ve gempa kanan tumpuan positif} - \text{ve tumpuan} \\ &\text{negative}) + \text{ve tumpuan negative} \\ &= \frac{5450 - 2 \times 380}{5450} \times (73,085 - 2,185) + 2,185 \\ &= 63,1980 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_e = 63,1980 \text{ kN (diambil nilai yang terbesar dari hasil } V_e \text{ gempa)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d}{1000} \\ &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 319}{1000} \\ &= 59,406 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi V_c &= 0,75 \times V_c \\ &= 0,75 \times 59,406 \\ &= 44,5545 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{V_e \text{ Lapangan}}{\phi} - V_c \\ &= \frac{63,1980}{0,75} - 59,406 \\ &= 24,858 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Dipasang sengkang 2 kaki diameter 10

$$\begin{aligned} A_v &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{tulangan tumpuan} \times \text{diameter tumpuan}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 2 \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{A_v \times f_{yt} \times d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 319}{24,858 \times 1000} \\ &= 564,419 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{max}} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{319}{2} \\ &= 159,5 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$S > S_{\text{max}} = 564,419 \text{ mm} > 159,5 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Maka dipasang Sengkang lapangan 2D10-150

2.9.3 Perencanaan Balok Lift

Pada perencanaan gedung *Co-Working Lab* ini, akan memperhitungkan satu buah balok dengan momen terbesar (Balok Lift 200 x 280) di lantai 1.

Data Perencanaan Balok Lift (200 x 280mm) Bentang 5m

Mutu beton ($f'c$)	= 30 Mpa
Lebar Balok (b)	= 200 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 250 mm
Bentang Balok (L)	= 2350 mm
Bentang Bersih (L_n)	= 2150 mm
Selimut Beton	= 40 mm
Diameter Tulangan Utama	= 19 mm
Diameter Tulangan Sengkang	= 10 mm
Mutu Tulangan (F_y)	= 420 Mpa
β	= 0,84
Tegangan Leleh	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul Torsi	= 13 mm
Tinggi efektif	= 190,5 mm

A. Tulangan Longitudinal

a. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$M_u - \text{Tumpuan} = 26,4 \text{ kNm}$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u -}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{26,4}{0,9} \\ &= 29,333 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | Mn.req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{109,5 - \sqrt{109,5^2 - 2 | 29,333 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 33,061 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{33,061}{0,84} \\
 &= 39,358 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{109,5 - 39,358}{39,358} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0115
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 33,061 \times 200}{420} \\
 &= 401,455 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{401,455}{0,25 \times \pi \times 109,5^2} \\
 &= 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 19^2}{4} \\
 &= 567,057 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s\cdot\min 1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5 \\
 &= 124,216 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s\cdot\min 2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5 \\
 &= 127 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s\cdot\min} = A_{s\cdot\min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 127 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s\cdot\text{use}} \geq A_{s\cdot\min} = 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 127 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s\cdot\max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c' \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 190,5}{420} \\
 &= 822,96 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s\cdot\text{use}} \geq A_{s\cdot\max} = 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 822,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2-1}$$

$$= 62 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\min} = 62 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{use}} &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\
 &= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2-1} \\
 &= 62 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} \\
 &= \frac{567,0575 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 46,6989 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{46,6989}{0,84} \\
 &= 55,5939 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\
 &= 5670575 \times 420 \left(190,5 - \frac{46,6989}{2} \right) \\
 &= 39809272,695 \text{ Nmm} \\
 &= 39,809272695 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi M_n &= 0,9 \times M_n \\
 &= 0,9 \times 39,809272695 \\
 &= 35,8284 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

b. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_u + \text{Tumpuan} &= 0 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times M_u \text{ tumpuan} - \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 26,4 \\
 &= 13,2 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{13,2}{0,9} \\ &= 14,667 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n \cdot req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{190,5 - \sqrt{190,5^2 - 2 | 14,667 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 15,7474 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{15,7474}{0,84} \\ &= 18,747 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{190,5 - 18,747}{18,747} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0275 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali Tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s,req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 15,7474 \times 200}{420} \\ &= 191,218 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s,req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{191,218}{0,25 \times \pi \times 190,5^2} \\ &= 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s,use} = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 19^2}{4} \\
&= 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \\
AS_{\text{.min1}} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
&= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5 \\
&= 124,216 \text{ mm}^2 \\
AS_{\text{.min2}} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
&= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5 \\
&= 127 \text{ mm}^2 \\
AS_{\text{.min}} &= AS_{\text{.min}} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 127 \text{ mm}^2 \\
AS_{\text{.use}} \geq AS_{\text{.min}} &= 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 127 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \\
AS_{\text{.max}} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
&= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 190,5}{420} \\
&= 822,96 \text{ mm}^2 \\
AS_{\text{.use}} \geq AS_{\text{.max}} &= 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 822,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}
\end{aligned}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
S_1 &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\
&= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2-1} \\
&= 62 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{ max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{use}} &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1} \\ &= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2 - 1} \\ &= 62 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} \\ &= \frac{567,0575 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 46,6989 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{46,6989}{0,84} \\ &= 55,5939 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 5670575 \times 420 \left(190,5 - \frac{46,6989}{2} \right) \\ &= 39809272,695 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 39,809272695 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= 0,9 \times M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 39,809272695 \\ &= 35,8284 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

c. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

Mu - Lapangan = 0 (didapat dari midas)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu - Lapangan yang digunakan} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \text{Mu Tumpuan} - \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 26,4 \\ &= 6,6 \end{aligned}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{Mu}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{6,6}{0,9} \\ &= 7,333 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n \cdot req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{190,5 - \sqrt{190,5^2 - 2 | 7,333 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 7,703 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{7,703}{0,84} \\ &= 9,17 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{190,5 - 9,17}{9,17} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0593 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s \cdot req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 7,703 \times 200}{420} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 93,536 \text{ mm}^2$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\ &= \frac{93,536}{0,25 \times \pi \times 190,5^2} \\ &= 2 \text{ buah} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 19^2}{4} \\ &= 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5 \\ &= 124,216 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\ &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5 \\ &= 127 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 127 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 127 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s.max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c \times b \times d}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 190,5}{420} \\ &= 822,96 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s\text{-use}} \geq A_{s\text{-max}} = 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 822,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

8) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 62 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 62 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

$$S_{\text{use}} = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 62 \text{ mm}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

d. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$$\phi = 0,9 \text{ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)}$$

$$M_u + \text{Lapangan} = 30,7 \text{ kNm}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{30,7}{0,9}$$

$$= 34,111 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$a = \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n \text{ req} |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b}$$

$$= \frac{190,5 - \sqrt{190,5^2 - 2 | 34,111 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200}$$

$$= 39,128 \text{ mm}$$

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1}$$

$$= \frac{39,128}{0,84}$$

$$= 46,581 \text{ mm}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\epsilon_s = \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003$$

$$= \frac{190,5 - 46,581}{46,581} \times 0,003$$

$$= 0,0093$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$A_{s.req} = \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 39,128 \times 200}{420}$$

$$= 475,126 \text{ mm}^2$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$n = \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2}$$

$$= \frac{475,126}{0,25 \times \pi \times 190,5^2}$$

$$= 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$A_{s.use} = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 19^2}{4}$$

$$= 567,057 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.min1} = \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5$$

$$= 124,216 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.\text{min}2} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 190,5$$

$$= 127 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.\text{min}} = A_{s.\text{min}} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 127 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.\text{use}} \geq A_{s.\text{min}} = 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 127 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$A_{s.\text{max}} = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 190,5}{420}$$

$$= 822,96 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.\text{use}} \geq A_{s.\text{max}} = 567,057 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 822,96 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 62 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 62 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{use}} &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1} \\
 &= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 19)}{2 - 1} \\
 &= 62 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

B. Tulangan Torsi

$$T_u \text{ hasil analisis midas} = 47,9 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V_u \text{ hasil analisis midas} = 2,9 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{cp} &= b \times h \\
 &= 200 \times 250 \\
 &= 50000
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{cp} &= 2 \times (b + h) \\
 &= 2 \times (200 + 250) \\
 &= 900
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi T_{th} &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \\
 &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 50000^2}{900} \\
 &= 0,947 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 &= \frac{b - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{200 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
 &= 110 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1 &= \frac{h - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{250 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 160 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Aoh} &= x_1 \times y_1 \\
 &= 110 \times 160 \\
 &= 17600 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{Ao} &= 0,85 \times \text{Aoh} \\
 &= 0,85 \times 17600 \\
 &= 14960 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 \text{Ph} &= 2 \times (x_1 + y_1) \\
 &= 2 \times (110 + 160) \\
 &= 540 \text{ mm} \\
 \text{Vc} &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \\
 &= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 190,5 \\
 &= 35475,99005 \text{ N} \\
 &= 35,47599005 \text{ kN} \\
 \text{Batasan 1} &= \frac{\sqrt{Vu} \times 1000}{b \times d^2} + \left(\frac{Tu \times 10^6 \times Ph}{(1,7 \times Ao h^2)^2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{47,9} \times 1000}{200 \times 190,5^2} + \left(\frac{0,8 \times 10^6 \times 540}{(1,7 \times 17600^2)^2} \right) \\
 &= 3,229 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 \text{Batasan 2} &= 0,75 \frac{Vc \times 1000}{(b \times d) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{f'c}} \\
 &= 0,75 \frac{35,47599005 \times 1000}{(200 \times 190,5) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{30}} \\
 &= 3,41 \text{ N/mm}^2 \\
 \text{Tn} &= \frac{Tu \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
 &= \frac{2,9 \times 10^6}{0,75} \\
 &= 3866666,667 \text{ Nmm} \\
 \theta &= 45^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_t}{s} &= \frac{T_n}{2 \times A_o \times f_{yt} \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\ &= \frac{3866666,667}{2 \times 14960 \times 280 \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\ &= 0,462 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Torsi Transversal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_s &= V_u - (0,75 \times V_c) \\ &= 47,9 - (0,75 \times 35,47599005) \\ &= 21,293 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,75} \\ &= \frac{21,293}{0,75} \\ &= 28,39067 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_v}{s} &= \frac{V_s \times 1000}{f_{yt} \times d} \\ &= \frac{28,39067 \times 1000}{280 \times 190,5} \\ &= 0,53226 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req} &= \frac{A_t}{s} + \frac{A_v}{s} \\ &= 0,462 + 0,53226 \\ &= 1,456 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sk.use} &= \frac{1 \times \pi \text{ diameter tul sengkang}^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 10^2}{4} \\ &= 78,54 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2 \times \frac{A_{sk.use}}{\frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req}} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{78,54}{1,456} \\ &= 107,885 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$s \text{ max} = \frac{Ph}{8}$$

$$= \frac{540}{8}$$

$$= 67,5 \text{ mm}$$

s pakai = 100 mm

As min1 = $\frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times s \text{ use}}{f_{yt}}$

$$= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 100}{280}$$

$$= 24,256 \text{ mm}^2$$

As min 2 = $\frac{0,35 \times b \times s \text{ use}}{f_{yt}}$

$$= \frac{0,35 \times 200 \times 100}{280}$$

$$= 25 \text{ mm}^2$$

AI = $\frac{\frac{A_t}{s} \times Ph \times \theta \times f_{yt}}{f_y \times \text{COT}(\text{RADIANS}(\theta))^2}$

$$= \frac{0,07 \times 540 \times 45 \times 280}{420 \times \text{COT}(\text{RADIANS}(45))^2}$$

$$= 166,32 \text{ mm}^2$$

AI min = $\frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}}{f_y - \frac{A_t}{s} \times Ph \times \frac{f_{yt}}{f_y}}$

$$= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{30} \times 50000}{420 - 0,462 \times 540 \times \frac{280}{420}}$$

$$= 107,5413 \text{ mm}^2$$

AI use = *dipilih yang paling besar dari AI dan AI min*

$$= 166,32 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tulangan Torsi Longitudinal Tumpuan

Sisi Atas = $A_{s,req} + \frac{AI}{4}$

$$= 401,455 + \frac{166,32}{4}$$

$$= 443,035 \text{ mm}^2$$

n terpasang = $\frac{\text{sisi atas}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2}$

$$= \frac{443,035}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2}$$

$$= 1,165475$$

$$= 2$$

Sisi Bawah

$$= A_{s.req} + \frac{A_I}{4}$$

$$= 191,218 + \frac{166,32}{4}$$

$$= 232,798 \text{ mm}^2$$

n terpasang

$$= \frac{\text{sisi bawah}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2}$$

$$= \frac{232,798}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2}$$

$$= 0,61241$$

$$= 2$$

Torsi

$$= \frac{A_I \text{ use}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{166,32}{2}$$

$$= 83,16 \text{ mm}^2$$

n terpasang

$$= \frac{\text{Torsi}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2}$$

$$= \frac{83,16}{0,25 \times \pi \times 13^2}$$

$$= 0,626524$$

$$= 2$$

Maka didapatkan tulangan sebagai berikut :

Tulangan atas = 2D-22

Tulangan bawah = 2D-22

Torsi = 2D-13

C. Tulangan Transversal

Data Perencanaan Balok Anak (200 x 250mm) Bentang 5m

Tabel 2. 15 Tulangan Longitudinal Balok Anak (200 x 250mm)

	Kiri	Kanan
Atas	2	2
Bawah	2	2

a. Tumpuan Kiri

1) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr1})

Tulangan atas = 2D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 19^2}{4} \\ &= 567,0575 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apr} &= \frac{\text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y}{0,85 \times F_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{567,0575 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 58,374 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr}_1 &= \text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y \left(d - \frac{\text{apr}}{2} \right) \\ &= 567,0575 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(190,5 - \frac{58,374}{2} \right) \\ &= 48,024 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr2})

Tulangan atas = 2D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 19^2}{4} \\ &= 567,0575 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Apr &= \frac{As \times 1,25 \times fy}{0,85 \times Fc' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{567,0575 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 58,374 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mpr_1 &= As \times 1,25 \times fy \left(d - \frac{apr}{2} \right) \\
 &= 567,0575 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(190,5 - \frac{58,374}{2} \right) \\
 &= 48,024 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Gaya geser gempa akibat sendi plastis

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve &= \frac{Mpr_1 + Mpr_2}{Ln} \\
 &= \frac{48,024 + 48,024}{2150/1000} \\
 &= 44,763 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Gaya geser akibat beban gravitasi

(Tumpuan -)

$$Vg = 31,8 \text{ kN}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$Vg = 30,1 \text{ kN}$$

5) Gaya geser desain

(Tumpuan -)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kiri} &= Vg - Ve1 \\
 &= 31,8 - 44,763 \\
 &= -12,873 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kanan} &= Vg + Ve1 \\
 &= 31,8 + 44,763 \\
 &= 76,473 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kiri} &= Vg + Ve1 \\
 &= 30,1 + 44,763 \\
 &= 74,773 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kanan} &= Vg - Ve1 \\
 &= 30,1 - 44,763 \\
 &= -14,573 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Tulangan geser

Tumpuan -

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 76,473 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ maks} = 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 190,5}{1000}$$

$$= 137,73 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

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

$$= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2$$

$$= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tumpuan +

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 74,773 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ maks} = 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 190,5}{1000}$$

$$= 137,73 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

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

$$= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2$$

$$= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

7) Cek spasi :

Tumpuan -

$$S = \frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 190,5}{76,473 \times 1000}$$

$$= 109,563 \text{ mm}$$

S maks = 6 x diameter tulangan utama

$$= 6 \times 19$$

$$= 114 \text{ mm}$$

S > S max = 109,563 mm > 114 mm (OK)

Dipasang 2D10-75

Tumpuan +

S

$$= \frac{As \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 190,5}{74,773 \times 1000}$$

$$= 112,054 \text{ mm}$$

S maks = 6 x diameter tulangan utama

$$= 6 \times 19$$

$$= 114 \text{ mm}$$

S > S max = 112,054 mm > 114 mm (OK)

Dipasang 2D10-75

b. Lapangan

Ve1 gempa kiri = $\frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (V_e \text{ gempa kiri tumpuan positif} - v_e \text{ tumpuan negative}) + v_e \text{ tumpuan negative}$

$$= \frac{2150 - 2 \times 250}{5450} \times (74,773 - 12,873) + 12,873$$

$$= 60,3777 \text{ kN}$$

Ve1 gempa kanan = $\frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (V_e \text{ gempa kiri tumpuan positif} - v_e \text{ tumpuan negative}) + v_e \text{ tumpuan negative}$

$$= \frac{2150 - 2 \times 250}{5450} \times (76,473 - 14,573) + 14,573$$

$$= 62,0777 \text{ kN}$$

Ve = 62,0777 kN (diambil nilai yang terbesar dari hasil Ve gempa)

Vc = $0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d}{1000}$

$$= 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 190,5}{1000}$$

$$= 35,47599 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \times V_c \\ &= 0,75 \times 35,47599 \\ &= 26,607\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{V_e \text{ Lapangan}}{\phi} - V_c \\ &= \frac{62,0777}{0,75} - 35,47599 \\ &= 47,2942 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Dipasang sengkang 2 kaki diameter 10

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{tulangan tumpuan} \times \text{diameter tumpuan}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 2 \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \frac{A_v \times f_{yt} \times d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 190,5}{47,2942 \times 1000} \\ &= 177,16 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\max} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{190,5}{2} \\ &= 95,25 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$S > S_{\max} = 177,16 \text{ mm} > 95,25 \text{ mm}$ (OK)

Maka dipasang Sengkang lapangan 2D10-150

2.9.4 Perencanaan Balok Kantilever

Pada perencanaan gedung *Co-Working Lab* ini, akan memperhitungkan satu buah balok dengan momen terbesar (Balok Kantilever 200 x 300) di lantai 1.

Data Perencanaan Balok Induk (200 x 300mm) Bentang 5M

Mutu beton ($f'c$)	= 30 Mpa
Lebar Balok (b)	= 200 mm
Tinggi Balok (h)	= 300 mm
Bentang Balok (L)	= 2000 mm
Bentang Bersih (L_n)	= 1725 mm
Selimut Beton	= 40 mm
Diameter Tulangan Utama	= 22 mm
Diameter Tulangan Sengkang	= 10 mm
Mutu Tulangan (F_y)	= 420 Mpa
β	= 0,84
Tegangan Leleh	= 280 Mpa
Diameter Tul Torsi	= 13 mm
Tinggi efektif	= 239 mm

A. Tulangan Longitudinal

a. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$M_u - \text{Tumpuan} = 53,9 \text{ kNm}$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u -}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{53,9}{0,9} \\ &= 59,889 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 |Mn.req|}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{239 - \sqrt{239^2 - 2 |59,889 \times 10^6|}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 55,601 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{55,601}{0,84} \\
 &= 66,192 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{239 - 66,192}{66,192} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0078
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 55,601 \times 200}{420} \\
 &= 675,155 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{675,155}{0,25 \times \pi \times 239^2} \\
 &= 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\
 &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min1} = \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f_c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 239$$

$$= 155,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \cdot \min 2} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 239$$

$$= 159,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \cdot \min} = A_{s \cdot \min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 159,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \cdot \text{use}} \geq A_{s \cdot \min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 159,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$A_{s \cdot \max} = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f_c' \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 239}{420}$$

$$= 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s \cdot \text{use}} \geq A_{s \cdot \max} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\min} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

$$S_{\text{use}} = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 62 \text{ mm}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} \\ &= \frac{760,2654 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 62,6101 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{62,6101}{0,84} \\ &= 74,5358 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 760,2654 \times 420 \left(239 - \frac{62,6101}{2} \right) \\ &= 66319379,38 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 66,31937938 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= 0,9 \times M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 66,31937938 \\ &= 59,6874 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

b. Tulangan Negatif Tumpuan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu} + \text{Tumpuan} &= 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Mu tumpuan} - \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 53,9 \\ &= 26,95 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_n &= \frac{M_u}{\phi} \\
 &= \frac{26,95}{0,9} \\
 &= 29,944 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n \cdot req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{239 - \sqrt{239^2 - 2 | 29,944 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 25,9783 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{25,9783}{0,84} \\
 &= 30,927 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{239 - 30,927}{30,927} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0202
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s,req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 25,9783 \times 200}{420} \\
 &= 315,451 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s,req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{315,451}{0,25 \times \pi \times 239^2} \\
 &= 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s,use} = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\
&= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{s.\min 1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
&= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 239 \\
&= 155,84 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{s.\min 2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
&= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 239 \\
&= 159,333 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{s.\min} &= A_{s.\min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 159,333 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{s.\text{use}} \geq A_{s.\min} &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 159,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)} \\
A_{s.\max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
&= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 239}{420} \\
&= 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2 \\
A_{s.\text{use}} \geq A_{s.\max} &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}
\end{aligned}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
S_1 &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1} \\
&= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2-1} \\
&= 56 \text{ mm}
\end{aligned}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{ max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{ min}} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{ use}} &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1} \\ &= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2 - 1} \\ &= 62 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

7) Kekuatan nominal, M_n

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{A_s f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c \times b} \\ &= \frac{760,2654 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 62,6101 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{62,6101}{0,84} \\ &= 74,5358 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= A_s f_y \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \\ &= 760,2654 \times 420 \left(239 - \frac{62,6101}{2} \right) \\ &= 66319379,38 \text{ Nmm} \\ &= 66,31937938 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n &= 0,9 \times M_n \\ &= 0,9 \times 66,31937938 \\ &= 59,6874 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

c. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$\phi = 0,9$ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)

Mu - Lapangan = 0 (didapat dari midas)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mu - Lapangan yang digunakan} &= \frac{1}{4} \times \text{Mu Tumpuan} - \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times 53,9 \\ &= 13,475 \end{aligned}$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$\begin{aligned} M_n &= \frac{M_u -}{\phi} \\ &= \frac{13,475}{0,9} \\ &= 14,972 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 | M_n \cdot req |}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{239 - \sqrt{239^2 - 2 | 14,972 \times 10^6 |}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 12,616 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\ &= \frac{12,616}{0,84} \\ &= 15,019 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\ &= \frac{239 - 15,019}{15,019} \times 0,003 \\ &= 0,0447 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali Tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned} A_{s \cdot req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 12,616 \times 200}{420} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 153,194 \text{ mm}^2$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$n = \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2}$$

$$= \frac{153,194}{0,25 \times \pi \times 239^2}$$

$$= 2 \text{ buah}$$

$$A_{s.use} = \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4}$$

$$= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.min1} = \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 239$$

$$= 155,84 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.min2} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d$$

$$= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 239$$

$$= 159,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 159,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 159,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$A_{s.max} = \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c \times b \times d}{f_y}$$

$$= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 239}{420}$$

$$= 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s\text{-use}} \geq A_{s\text{-max}} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

8) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

$$S_{\text{use}} = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2 - 1}$$

$$= 62 \text{ mm}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

d. Tulangan Negatif Lapangan

$$\phi = 0,9 \text{ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)}$$

$$\phi = 0,9 \text{ (diasumsi terkendali tarik)}$$

$$M_u \text{ - Lapangan} = 0 \text{ (didapat dari midas)}$$

$$M_u \text{ - Lapangan yang digunakan} = \frac{1}{4} \times M_u \text{ Tumpuan} -$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 53,9$$

$$= 13,475$$

1) Menghitung momen nominal

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{13,475}{0,9}$$

$$= 14,972 \text{ kNm}$$

2) Menghitung tinggi balok tekan beton dan letak garis netral

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= \frac{d - \sqrt{d^2 - 2 |Mn.req|}}{0,85 \times f_c' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{239 - \sqrt{239^2 - 2 |14,972 \times 10^6|}}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 12,616 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 c &= \frac{a}{\beta_1} \\
 &= \frac{12,616}{0,84} \\
 &= 15,019 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Cek regangan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_s &= \frac{d-c}{c} \times 0,003 \\
 &= \frac{239 - 15,019}{15,019} \times 0,003 \\
 &= 0,0447
 \end{aligned}$$

Karena $\epsilon_s \geq 0,005$ maka direncanakan terkendali tarik

4) Menghitung kebutuhan tulangan

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.req} &= \frac{0,85 \times f_c' \times a \times b}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,85 \times 30 \times 12,616 \times 200}{420} \\
 &= 153,194 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

5) Menghitung dan control tulangan terpasang

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{A_{s.req}}{0,25 \times \pi \times D^2} \\
 &= \frac{153,194}{0,25 \times \pi \times 239^2} \\
 &= 2 \text{ buah}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\
 &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 239^2}{4} \\
 &= 760,265 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min1} &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{f'c'}}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{0,25 \times \sqrt{30}}{420} \times 200 \times 239 \\
 &= 155,84 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.min2} &= \frac{1,4}{f_y} \times b_w \times d \\
 &= \frac{1,4}{420} \times 200 \times 239 \\
 &= 159,333 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.min} = A_{s.min} \text{ diambil yang terbesar } 159,333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.min} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \geq 159,333 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s.max} &= \frac{0,36 \times \beta \times f'c' \times b \times d}{f_y} \\
 &= \frac{0,36 \times 0,84 \times 30 \times 200 \times 239}{420} \\
 &= 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{s.use} \geq A_{s.max} = 760,265 \text{ mm}^2 \leq 1032,5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ (OK)}$$

6) Cek spasi tulangan

$$S_1 = \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2-1}$$

$$= 56 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{1 \text{ min}} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$S_{\text{ max}} = 280 \text{ mm}$$

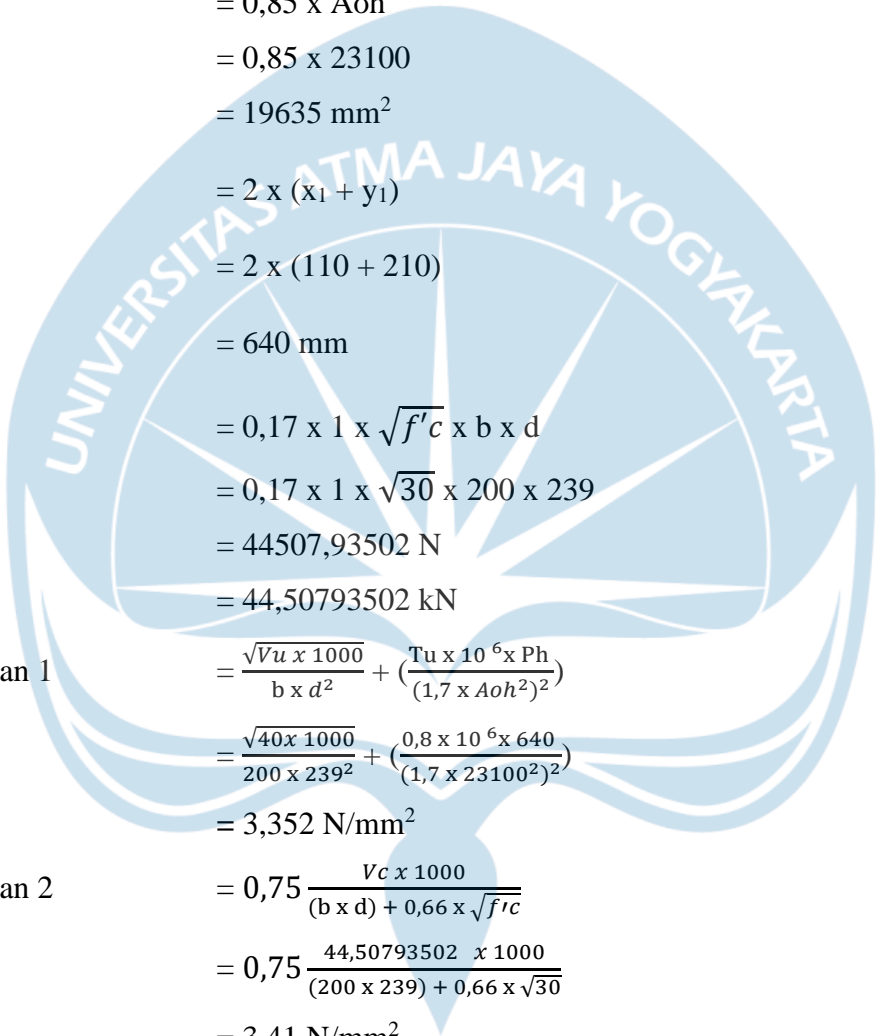
$$S > S_{\text{min}} = 56 \text{ mm} > 25 \text{ mm} \text{ (OK)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_{\text{use}} &= \frac{b - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) - (2 \times D \text{ sengkang}) - (n \times D \text{ tul utama})}{n - 1} \\
 &= \frac{200 - (2 \times 40) - (2 \times 10) - (4 \times 22)}{2 - 1} \\
 &= 62 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sesuai dengan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 25.2, jarak bersih antara tulangan yang sejajar tidak boleh kurang dari 25 mm.

B. Tulangan Torsi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Tu hasil analisis midas} &= 40 \text{ kNm} \\
 \text{Vu hasil analisis midas} &= 4,6 \text{ kN} \\
 A_{cp} &= b \times h \\
 &= 200 \times 300 \\
 &= 60000 \\
 P_{cp} &= 2 \times (b + h) \\
 &= 2 \times (200 + 300) \\
 &= 1000 \\
 \Phi T_{th} &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}^2}{P_{cp}} \\
 &= \frac{0,75 \times 0,083 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 60000^2}{1000} \\
 &= 1,227 \text{ kNm} \\
 x_1 &= \frac{b - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{200 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
 &= 110 \text{ mm} \\
 y_1 &= \frac{h - 2 \times (\text{selimut beton} + \text{diameter tulangan sengkang})}{2} \\
 &= \frac{300 - 2 \times (40 + 10)}{2} \\
 &= 210 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$A_{oh} = x_1 \times y_1$$

$$= 110 \times 210$$

$$= 23100 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_o = 0,85 \times A_{oh}$$

$$= 0,85 \times 23100$$

$$= 19635 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$P_h = 2 \times (x_1 + y_1)$$

$$= 2 \times (110 + 210)$$

$$= 640 \text{ mm}$$

$$V_c = 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d$$

$$= 0,17 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 239$$

$$= 44507,93502 \text{ N}$$

$$= 44,50793502 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{Batasan 1} = \frac{\sqrt{V_u \times 1000}}{b \times d^2} + \left(\frac{T_u \times 10^6 \times P_h}{(1,7 \times A_{oh}^2)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{40 \times 1000}}{200 \times 239^2} + \left(\frac{0,8 \times 10^6 \times 640}{(1,7 \times 23100^2)^2} \right)$$

$$= 3,352 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Batasan 2} = 0,75 \frac{V_c \times 1000}{(b \times d) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{f'c}}$$

$$= 0,75 \frac{44,50793502 \times 1000}{(200 \times 239) + 0,66 \times \sqrt{30}}$$

$$= 3,41 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$T_n = \frac{T_u \times 10^6}{0,75}$$

$$= \frac{4,6 \times 10^6}{0,75}$$

$$= 6133333 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_t}{s} &= \frac{T_n}{2 \times A_o \times f_{yt} \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\ &= \frac{6133333}{2 \times 19635 \times 280 \times COT(RADIANS(45))} \\ &= 0,558 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Torsi Transversal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned} \emptyset V_s &= V_u - (0,75 \times V_c) \\ &= 40 - (0,75 \times 44,50793502) \\ &= 6,619 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_s &= \frac{\emptyset V_s}{0,75} \\ &= \frac{6,619}{0,75} \\ &= 8,82533 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_v}{s} &= \frac{V_s \times 1000}{f_{yt} \times d} \\ &= \frac{8,82533 \times 1000}{280 \times 239} \\ &= 0,13188 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req} &= \frac{A_t}{s} + \frac{A_v}{s} \\ &= 0,558 + 0,13188 \\ &= 1,248 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{sk.use} &= \frac{1 \times \pi \text{ diameter tul sengkang}^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \pi \times 10^2}{4} \\ &= 78,54 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 2 \times \frac{A_{sk.use}}{\frac{A_{sk}}{s} \text{ req}} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{78,54}{1,248} \\ &= 125,87 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_{\max} &= \frac{Ph}{8} \\
 &= \frac{640}{8} \\
 &= 80 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$s_{\text{pakai}} = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s \text{ min}1} &= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times b \times s_{\text{use}}}{f_{yt}} \\
 &= \frac{0,062 \times \sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 75}{280}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 18,192 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{s \text{ min}2} &= \frac{0,35 \times b \times s_{\text{use}}}{f_{yt}} \\
 &= \frac{0,35 \times 200 \times 75}{280}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 18,75 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_I &= \frac{\frac{A_t}{s} \times Ph \times \theta \times f_{yt}}{f_y \times \text{COT}(\text{RADIANS}(\theta))^2} \\
 &= \frac{0,07 \times 640 \times 45 \times 280}{420 \times \text{COT}(\text{RADIANS}(45))^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 238,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{I \text{ min}} &= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{f'c} \times A_{cp}}{f_y - \frac{A_t}{s} \times Ph \times \frac{f_{yt}}{f_y}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{0,42 \times \sqrt{30} \times 60000}{420 - 0,558 \times 640 \times \frac{280}{420}}$$

$$= 90,5535 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{I \text{ use}} &= \text{dipilih yang paling besar dari } A_I \text{ dan } A_{I \text{ min}} \\
 &= 238,08 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Tulangan Torsi Longitudinal Tumpuan

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sisi Atas} &= A_{s \text{ req}} + \frac{A_I}{4} \\
 &= 675,155 + \frac{238,08}{4} \\
 &= 734,675 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi atas}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{734,675}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\
 &= 1,93268 \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sisi Bawah} &= A_{S.\text{req}} + \frac{AI}{4} \\
 &= 315,451 + \frac{238,08}{4} \\
 &= 374,971 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ terpasang} &= \frac{\text{sisi bawah}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{374,971}{0,25 \times \pi \times 22^2} \\
 &= 0,98642 \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Torsi} &= \frac{AI \text{ use}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{238,08}{2} \\
 &= 119,04 \text{ mm}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \text{ terpasang} &= \frac{\text{Torsi}}{0,25 \times \pi \times d^2} \\
 &= \frac{119,04}{0,25 \times \pi \times 13^2} \\
 &= 0,89684 \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka didapatkan tulangan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{Tulangan atas} = 2D-22$$

$$\text{Tulangan bawah} = 2D-22$$

$$\text{Torsi} = 2D-13$$

C. Tulangan Transversal

Data Perencanaan Balok Kantilever (200 x 300mm) Bentang 5m

Tabel 2. 16 Tulangan Longitudinal Balok Kantilever (200 x 300mm)

	Kiri	Kanan
Atas	2	2
Bawah	2	2

c. Tumpuan Kiri

1) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr1})

Tulangan atas = 2D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\ &= 760,2654 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Apr} &= \frac{\text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y}{0,85 \times F_c' \times b} \\ &= \frac{760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\ &= 78,263 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Mpr}_1 &= \text{As} \times 1,25 \times f_y \left(d - \frac{\text{apr}}{2} \right) \\ &= 760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(239 - \frac{78,263}{2} \right) \\ &= 79,775 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

2) Momen ujung tumpuan kiri positif (M_{Pr2})

Tulangan bawah = 2D22

$$\begin{aligned} \text{As use} &= \frac{n \times \pi \times D^2}{4} \\ &= \frac{2 \times \pi \times 22^2}{4} \\ &= 760,2654 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Apr &= \frac{As \times 1,25 \times fy}{0,85 \times Fc' \times b} \\
 &= \frac{760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420}{0,85 \times 30 \times 200} \\
 &= 78,263 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mpr_1 &= As \times 1,25 \times fy \left(d - \frac{apr}{2} \right) \\
 &= 760,2654 \times 1,25 \times 420 \left(239 - \frac{58,374}{2} \right) \\
 &= 79,775 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Gaya geser gempa akibat sendi plastis

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve &= \frac{Mpr_1 + Mpr_2}{Ln} \\
 &= \frac{79,775 + 79,775}{1725/1000} \\
 &= 92,493 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

4) Gaya geser akibat beban gravitasi

(Tumpuan -)

$$Vg = 34,9 \text{ kN}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$Vg = 34,9 \text{ kN}$$

5) Gaya geser desain

(Tumpuan -)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kiri} &= Vg - Ve1 \\
 &= 34,9 - 92,493 \\
 &= - 57,593 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kanan} &= Vg + Ve1 \\
 &= 34,9 + 92,493 \\
 &= 127,393 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

(Tumpuan +)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kiri} &= Vg + Ve1 \\
 &= 34,9 + 92,493 \\
 &= 127,393 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ve1 \text{ gempa kanan} &= Vg - Ve1 \\
 &= 34,9 - 92,493 \\
 &= - 57,593 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

6) Tulangan geser

Tumpuan -

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 127,393 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ maks} = 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 239}{1000}$$

$$= 172,796 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

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

$$= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2$$

$$= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

Tumpuan +

Gaya geser akibat gempa :

$$V_s = 127,393 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s \text{ maks} = 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'c} \times b \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{1000}$$

$$= 0,66 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 239}{1000}$$

$$= 172,796 \text{ kN}$$

Direncanakan diameter 10 mm

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

$$= 2 \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10^2$$

$$= 157,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

7) Cek spasi :

Tumpuan -

$$S = \frac{A_s \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 239}{172,796 \times 1000}$$

$$= 82,515 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \text{ maks} = 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan utama}$$

$$= 6 \times 22$$

$$= 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$S < S \text{ max} = 82,515 \text{ mm} > 132 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Dipasang 2D10-50

Tumpuan +

$$S = \frac{As \times f_{yt} \times d \text{ tulangan transversal}}{V_s \times 1000}$$

$$= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 239}{172,796 \times 1000}$$

$$= 82,515 \text{ mm}$$

$$S \text{ maks} = 6 \times \text{diameter tulangan utama}$$

$$= 6 \times 22$$

$$= 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$S < S \text{ max} = 82,515 \text{ mm} < 132 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

Dipasang 2D10-50

d. Lapangan

$$Ve1 \text{ gempa kiri} = \frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (Ve \text{ gempa kiri tumpuan positif} - ve \text{ tumpuan negative}) + ve \text{ tumpuan negative}$$

$$= \frac{1725 - 2 \times 300}{1725} \times (127,393 - 57,593) + 57,593$$

$$= 103,1147 \text{ kN}$$

$$Ve1 \text{ gempa kanan} = \frac{L_n - 2 \times h}{L_n} \times (Ve \text{ gempa kiri tumpuan positif} - ve \text{ tumpuan negative}) + ve \text{ tumpuan negative}$$

$$= \frac{1725 - 2 \times 300}{1725} \times (127,393 - 57,593) + 57,593$$

$$= 103,1147 \text{ kN}$$

$$Ve = 103,1147 \text{ kN (diambil nilai yang terbesar dari hasil } Ve \text{ gempa)}$$

$$V_c = 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{f'_c} \times b \times d}{1000}$$

$$= 0,17 \times 1 \times \frac{\sqrt{30} \times 200 \times 239}{1000}$$

$$= 44,5079 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,75 \times V_c \\ &= 0,75 \times 44,5079 \\ &= 33,38095\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}V_s &= \frac{V_e \text{ Lapangan}}{\phi} - V_c \\ &= \frac{103,1147}{0,75} - 44,5079 \\ &= 92,9784 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

Dipasang sengkang 2 kaki diameter 10

$$\begin{aligned}A_v &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times \text{tulangan tumpuan} \times \text{diameter tumpuan}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 2 \times 10^2 \\ &= 157,08\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \frac{A_v \times f_{yt} \times d}{V_s} \\ &= \frac{157,08 \times 280 \times 239}{92,9784 \times 1000} \\ &= 113,0561 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\max} &= \frac{d}{2} \\ &= \frac{239}{2} \\ &= 119,5 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$S < S_{\max} = 113,0561 \text{ mm} < 119,5 \text{ mm}$ (OK)
Maka dipasang Sengkang lapangan 2D10-100

2.10 Perencanaan Kolom

Kolom dirancang sesuai dengan ketentuan Sistem Pemikul Rangka Momen Khusus (SRPMK). Penulangan kolom dilakukan setelah mendapat gaya-gaya dalam yang terjadi pada analisa struktur utama dari hasil analisa struktur dengan bantuan program Midas Gen.

2.10.1 Perencanaan Kolom K1 *Basement*

Data perencanaan kolom K1 *Basement* dengan ukuran 550 mm x 550 mm dengan tinggi 3,5 m sebagai berikut:

- Mutu beton ($f'c$) = 30 Mpa
- Dimensi kolom = 550 mm x 550 mm
- Selimut kolom = 40 mm
- Tinggi kolom (l) = 3500 mm
- Tinggi bersih kolom (l_n) = 3000 mm
- D. tulangan longitudinal = 22 mm
- f_y = 420 Mpa
- D. tulangan transversal = 13 mm
- f_{yt} = 420 Mpa
- d = $550 - 40 - 13/2 = 503,5$ mm

Berikut adalah hasil analisis struktur kolom:

Pu kolom atas	= 1645 kN
Mx atas	= 0 kNm
My atas	= 0 kNm
Pu kolom desain	= 2223,2 kN
Mx desain	= 292,7 kNm
My desain	= 0 kNm

$$V_u = 148,9 \text{ kN}$$

$$N_u \text{ (komb. aksial kecil)} = 770,7 \text{ kN}$$

Batasan Dimensi

- Sisi terpendek kolom tidak kurang dari 300 mm (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1a)

$$\text{Sisi terpendek} = b = 550 \text{ mm} > 300 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

- Rasio dimensi penampang tidak kurang dari 0,4 (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1b)

$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{550}{550} = 1 > 0,4 \text{ (OK)}$$

1. Estimasi Tulangan Longitudinal

Rasio tulangan longitudinal ρ dibatasi tidak boleh kurang dari 0.01 dan tidak boleh lebih dari 0.06 (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.4.1). Untuk estimasi awal digunakan tulangan 16D22.

Data tulangan kolom longitudinal:

$$\text{Diameter} = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 16 \text{ buah}$$

$$A_s = 16 \times 0,25\pi \times 22^2 = 6082,12 \text{ mm}^2$$

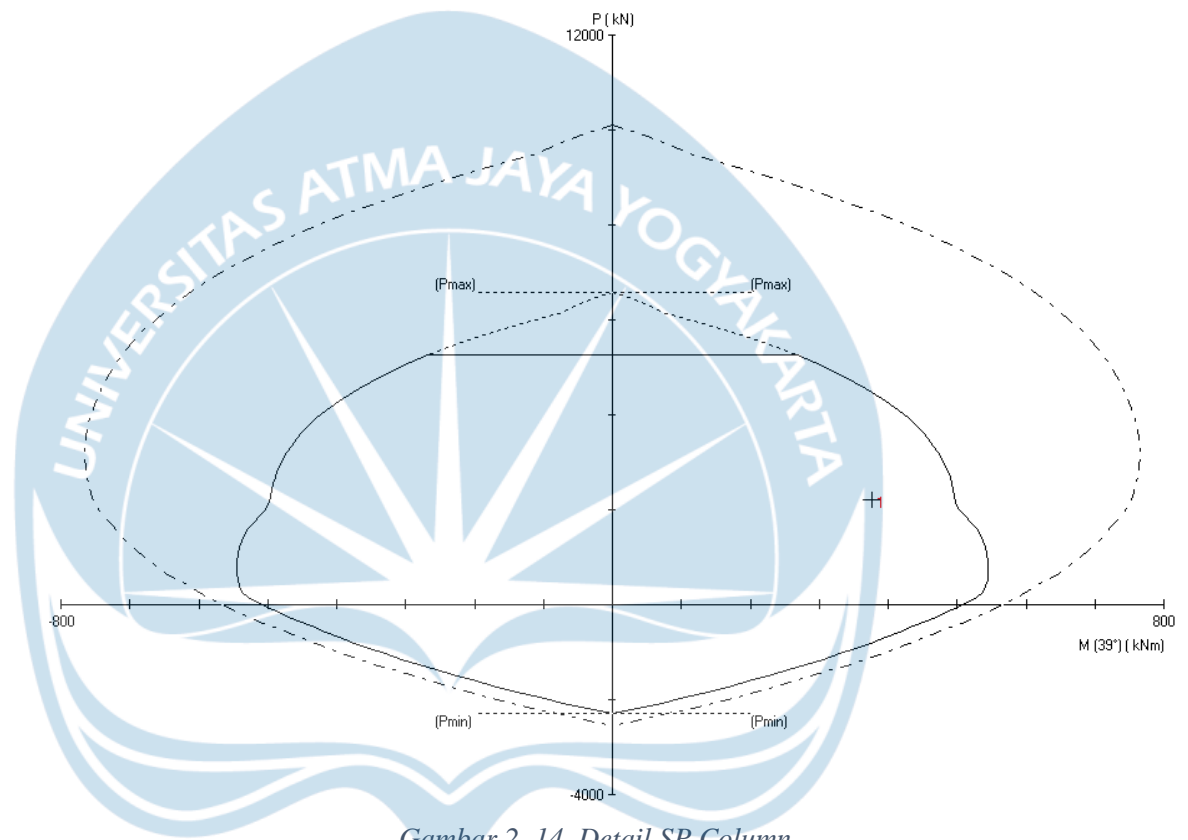
$$A_g = 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{A_g} = \frac{6082,12}{302500} = 0,0201$$

$$0,01 < \rho < 0,06 \text{ (OK)}$$

Kuat Kolom Rencana

Dilakukan perhitungan kuat kolom rencana dengan bantuan program spcolumn dan didapatkan hasil seperti berikut:



Gambar 2. 14 Detail SP Column

Kolom sudah kuat menahan interaksi gaya axial ultimate P_u dan momen ultimate arah X dan Y.

2. Cek Syarat Strong Column Weak Beam

Kuat lentur kolom harus memenuhi $\Sigma M_{nk} \geq 1.2 \Sigma M_{nb}$ (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.3.2). Karena kolom berbentuk persegi, momen nominal kolom arah X dan arah Y sama.

Hasil perhitungan momen nominal kolom :

No	Pu	Mux	Muy	ϕM_{nx}	ϕM_{ny}	$\phi M_n / M_u$	NA Depth	dt Depth	ϵ_t	ϕ
	kN	kNm	kNm	kNm	kNm		mm	mm		

Gambar 2. 15 Hasil perhitungan momen nominal

$$\phi M_n \text{ kolom x} = 386,33 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom x} = 0,65$$

$$\phi M_n \text{ kolom y} = 313,21 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom y} = 0,65$$

$$M_n \text{ kolom x} = 386,33 / 0,65 = 594,35 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_n \text{ kolom y} = 313,21 / 0,65 = 481,86 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} = 594,35 + 481,86 = 1076,21 \text{ kNm}$$

Tinjau Arah X dan Y

Balok dengan dimensi 350x500 dan 350x500 menumpu pada arah X kolom.

$$M_{nb^-} \text{ 350x500} = 469,32 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{nb^+} \text{ 350x500} = 257,51 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} = 1856,12 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok} = 1,2 (469,32 + 257,51) = 872,19 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} > 1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok (OK)}$$

3. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal

a. Tulangan di Daerah Sendi Plastis (l_0)

$$\begin{aligned}bc &= b_w - (2 \times \text{selimut beton}) \\ &= 550 - (2 \times 40) \\ &= 470 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$A_g = 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{ch} = 470 \times 470 = 220900 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,3 f_c A_g = 0,3 \times 30 \times 302500 = 2722500 \text{ N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}P_u &= P_u \text{ desain} \times 1000 \\ &= 2223,2 \times 1000 \\ &= 2223200 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$P_u > 0,3f_c A_g$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.4 karena $P_u > 0,3f_c A_g$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{A_{sh}}{s \ bc} (1) &= 0,3 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{f'_c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,3 \left(\frac{302500}{220900} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) \\ &= 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s \ bc} (2) = 0,09 \left(\frac{f'_c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,09 \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) = 0,0064 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$k_f = \frac{f'_c}{175} + 0,6 = \frac{30}{175} + 0,6 = 0,77 < 1$$

$$k_f = 1$$

$$n_l = 16 \text{ buah}$$

$$k_n = \frac{n_l}{n_l - 2} = \frac{16}{16 - 2} = 1,1$$

Jadi diambil nilai terbesar $A_{sh}/s.bc = 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 0,0079 \times 470 = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.2.f setiap batang tulangan longitudinal harus memiliki tumpuan lateral, baik oleh sudut sengkang pengegang atau kait gempa, maka jumlah kaki = 3.

$$D \text{ sengkang} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{sh} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,197 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$S = \frac{A_{sh}}{A_{sh/s}} = \frac{398,197}{3,713} = 107,244 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak spasi maksimum menurut SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.3, adalah nilai terkecil dari:

$$s_1 = 1/4 \times 550 = 137,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_2 = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = \frac{550 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 13 - 22}{16/4} = 105,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_3 = 100 + \frac{350 - 2 \times 105,5}{3} = 146,3 \text{ mm}$$

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

Maka digunakan tulangan transversal 3D - 100 didaerah sendi plastis (l_0).

Panjang Sendi Plastis

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.1, nilai l_0 dipilih terbesar antara:

$$l_{01} = \text{sisi terlebar kolom} = 550 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{02} = 1/6 l_n = 1/6 \times 3000 = 500 \text{ mm}$$

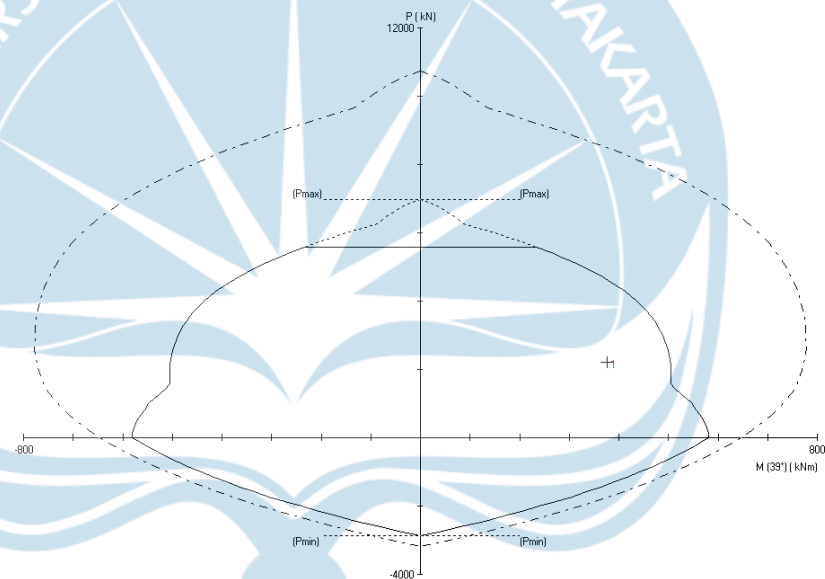
$$l_{o3} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{maka } l_o = 550 \text{ mm}$$

Diambil nilai $l_o = 650 \text{ mm} > 550 \text{ mm}$ (OK)

b. Kuat Geser Kolom

Nilai M_{pr} kolom diambil dari nilai momen nominal kemungkinan terbesar dengan f_y diperbesar $1,25f_y$. Nilai M_{pr} kolom yang didapatkan dari program SPcolumn sebagai berikut:



Gambar 2. 16 Hasil Desain SP column

$$M_{pr} \text{ kolom} = 778 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{pr}^- \text{ 350x500} = 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{pr}^+ \text{ 350x500} = 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} = 516,577 + 293,989 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang kolom atas dan bawah sama tapi tinggi berbeda, maka untuk mencari faktor distribusi momen atas:

$$DF_{atas} = \frac{1/3,5}{1/4 + 1/3,5} = 0,533$$

Ve berdasarkan Mpr kolom:

$$Ve(1) = \frac{Mprk\ bawah + Mprk\ atas}{ln} = \frac{432,275 + 778}{3} = 403,4249\ kN$$

Geser kolom tersebut di atas tidak perlu melebihi nilai geser yang dihitung dari kekuatan joint berdasarkan Mpr balok yang merangka ke joint (SNI 2047:2019 pasal 18.7.6.1.1). Khusus kolom lantai 1 digunakan Mpr kolom pada joint bawah karena tidak ada balok yang merangka.

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.6.2.1, Vc dianggap 0 apabila:

- $Ve > 1/2 \times Vu\ as$
 $Ve = 403,4249\ kN > 1/2 \times 148,9$
 $Ve = 403,4249\ kN > 74,45\ kN\ (OK)$
- $Pu < Ag\ f'c / 20$
 $Ag\ f'c / 20 = 302500 \times 30 / 20 = 453750\ N = 453,7\ kN$
 $Pu = 2223,2\ kN > 453,7\ kN\ (Not\ OK)$

Maka Vc dihitung:

$$Nu = 770,7\ kN$$

$$\begin{aligned} Vc &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{Nu}{14Ag} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'c} bw d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{770,7 \times 1000}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 \\ &= 304777,65\ N \\ &= 304,7777\ kN \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 304,7777 = 228,6 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 403,4249 \text{ kN}$$

$V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{403,4249}{0,75} - 304,7777 = 233,122 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_{yt} d} = \frac{233,122 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 1,1024 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500538 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 318,9 < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b w d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b w d$, maka:

$$s_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 453,5/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

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

$$s_{\text{pakai}} < s_{\text{max}} = 100 < 251,75 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$A_v = 1,1024 \times 100 = 110,24 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,5\phi V_c = 0,5 \times 0,75 \times 304,7777$$

$$= 114,292 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 467,7583 \text{ kN} > 0,5$

ϕV_c , maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_v \text{ min1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'_c} \frac{b w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 44,4699 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_v \text{ min2} = 0,35 \frac{b w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 45,8333 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_v \text{ min} = 45,8333 \text{ mm}^2$$

Luas tulangan transversal yang dipakai:

$$A_{v \text{ req}} = 110,24 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \text{ pakai}} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,1969 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ req}} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di daerah sendi plastis tetap menggunakan 3 kaki D13-100 mm.

c. Tulangan di Luar Daerah Sendi Plastis (luar lo)

$$N_u = 770,7 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{770,7}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 \\ &= 304777,6503 \text{ N} \\ &= 304,7777 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 403,4249 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 304,7777 = 228,583 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 403,4249 \text{ kN} > \phi V_c, \text{ maka } A_v \text{ dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{403,4249}{0,75} - 304,7777 = 233,122 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_{yt} d} = \frac{233,122 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 1,1024 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ pakai}} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,4646 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = 265,4646 / 1,1024 = 240,806 \text{ mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500537,63 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 233,122 < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} bw d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} bw d$, maka:

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = 503,5/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.5 jarak tulangan tidak perlu melebihi nilai terkecil dari:

$$s_1 = 6 D_{\text{longitudinal}} = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_2 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan jarak tulangan transversal yang digunakan $s = 125 \text{ mm}$

$$0,5\phi V_c = 114,292 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 403,4249 \text{ kN} > 0,5\phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_{v \min 1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'_c} \frac{bw s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 225}{420} = 100,0572 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \min 2} = 0,35 \frac{bw s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 225}{420} = 103,125 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \min} = 100,0572 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \text{ pakai}} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,4646 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \min} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di luar daerah sendi plastis (luar lo) digunakan 2 kaki D13-125 mm.

4. Hubungan Balok Kolom

Data perencanaan:

$$\text{Tinggi balok (h)} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar balok (b)} = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Ash/s} = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{mm}$$

Jumlah Tump (-)	= 8 buah
As Tump (-)	= 3041,0617 mm ²
Jumlah Tump (+)	= 4 buah
As Tump (+)	= 1520,5308 mm ²
Mpr (-)	= 516,577 kNm
Mpr (+)	= 293,989 kNm

a. Penentuan Dimensi Joint (Aj)

lebar balok (b) = 350 mm

Tinggi joint (h) = h kolom = 550 mm

$$x = (h - b)/2 = (550 - 350)/2 = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$b+h = 350 + 550 = 900 \text{ mm}$$

$$b+2x = 350 + 2(100) = 550 \text{ mm}$$

$b+h > b+2x$

Lebar efektif = $b + 2x = 550 \text{ mm}$

Luas joint efektif (Aj) = lebar efektif x tinggi joint = $550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$

b. Tulangan Transversal

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.3.2, kebutuhan tulangan dapat dikurangi setengah dan spasi bisa ditingkatkan hingga 150 mm jika:

- Terdapat balok yang merangka pada keempat sisi HBK (OK)
- Lebar balok setidaknya 3/4 lebar kolom

Lebar balok = 350 mm

3/4 b kolom = $3/4 \times 550 = 412,5 \text{ mm}$

Lebar balok < 3/4 lebar kolom (Not OK)

Maka kebutuhan tulangan transversal di HBK tetap sama seperti yang digunakan di daerah sendi plastis kolom.

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

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

$$\text{jumlah kaki} = 3 \text{ kaki}$$

$$D \text{ transversal} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{sh \text{ req}} = 3,713 \times 100 = 371,3 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sh \text{ pakai}} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,197 \text{ mm}^2$$

$A_{sh \text{ pakai}} > A_{sh \text{ req}}$ (OK)

Maka digunakan 3 kaki tulangan D13-100 mm di HBK

c. Gaya Geser Pada Joint

$$M_{prb^- \text{ ki}} = 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{prb^+ \text{ ka}} = 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr \text{ balok}} = 516,577 + 293,989 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang sama tapi tinggi berbeda, maka faktor distribusi di kolom atas dan kolom bawah hbk menjadi:

$$DF \text{ atas} = \frac{1/3,5}{1/4 + 1/3,5} = 0,533$$

$$DF \text{ bawah} = \frac{1/4}{1/4 + 1/4} = 0,5$$

$$Me_1 = \Sigma M_{pr \text{ balok}} \times DF \text{ atas}$$

$$= 810,566 \times 0,533$$

$$= 432,275 \text{ kNm}$$

$$Me_2 = \Sigma M_{pr \text{ balok}} \times DF \text{ bawah}$$

$$= 810,566 \times 0,5$$

$$= 405,283 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{sway} &= \frac{DF \text{ atas} \times \Sigma M_{prb} + DF \text{ bawah} \times \Sigma M_{prb}}{ln \text{ kolom atas}} \\
 &= \frac{0,533 \times 810,566 + 0,467 \times 810,566}{3} \\
 &= 279,186 \text{ kNm}
 \end{aligned}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan atas kiri HBK:

$$A_s^- \text{ ki} = 3041,0617 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T1 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 3041,0617 \times 420 = 1596557,4 \text{ N} = 1596,56 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kiri HBK:

$$C1 = T1 = 1596,56 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan bawah di sisi kanan HBK:

$$A_s^+ \text{ ka} = 1520,5308 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T2 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 1520,5308 \times 420 = 798278,67 \text{ N} = 798,28 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kanan HBK:

$$C2 = T2 = 798,28 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_j &= T1 + C2 - V_{sway} \\
 &= 1596,56 + 798,28 - 279,186 \\
 &= 2115,65 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.4.1, kuat geser HBK yang terkekang oleh balok-balok pada keempat sisinya:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_n &= 1,7\lambda \sqrt{f'_c} A_j \\
 &= 1,7 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 302500 \\
 &= 2816663,3 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,85 \times 2816663,3 = 2394163,764 \text{ N} = 2394,16 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_n = 2394,16 \text{ kN} > V_j = 2115,65 \text{ kN} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka dimensi pada HBK mencukupi dan dipasang tulangan transversal 3 kaki D13 jarak 100 mm.

2.10.2 Perencanaan Kolom K1 Lantai 1

Data perencanaan kolom K1 lantai 1 dengan ukuran 550 mm x 550 mm dengan tinggi 4 m sebagai berikut:

- Mutu beton (f'_c) = 30 Mpa
- Dimensi kolom = 550 mm x 550 mm
- Selimut kolom = 40 mm
- Tinggi kolom (l) = 4000 mm
- Tinggi bersih kolom (l_n) = 3500 mm
- D. tulangan longitudinal = 22 mm
- f_y = 420 Mpa
- D. tulangan transversal = 13 mm
- f_{yt} = 420 Mpa
- d = $550 - 40 - 13/2 = 503,5$ mm

Berikut adalah hasil analisis struktur kolom:

Pu kolom desain	= 1645 kN
Mx desain	= 302,3 kNm
My desain	= 221,6 kNm
Vu	= 147,6 kN
Nu (komb. aksial kecil)	= 606,2 kN

Batasan Dimensi

- Sisi terpendek kolom tidak kurang dari 300 mm (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1a)

Sisi terpendek = $b = 550 \text{ mm} > 300 \text{ mm}$ (OK)

- Rasio dimensi penampang tidak kurang dari 0,4 (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1b)

$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{550}{550} = 1 > 0,4 \text{ (OK)}$$

1. Estimasi Tulangan Longitudinal

Rasio tulangan longitudinal ρ dibatasi tidak boleh kurang dari 0.01 dan tidak boleh lebih dari 0.06 (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.4.1). Untuk estimasi awal digunakan tulangan 16-D22.

Data tulangan kolom longitudinal:

Diameter = 22 mm

Jumlah = 16 buah

$A_s = 16 \times 0,25\pi \times 22^2 = 6082,12 \text{ mm}^2$

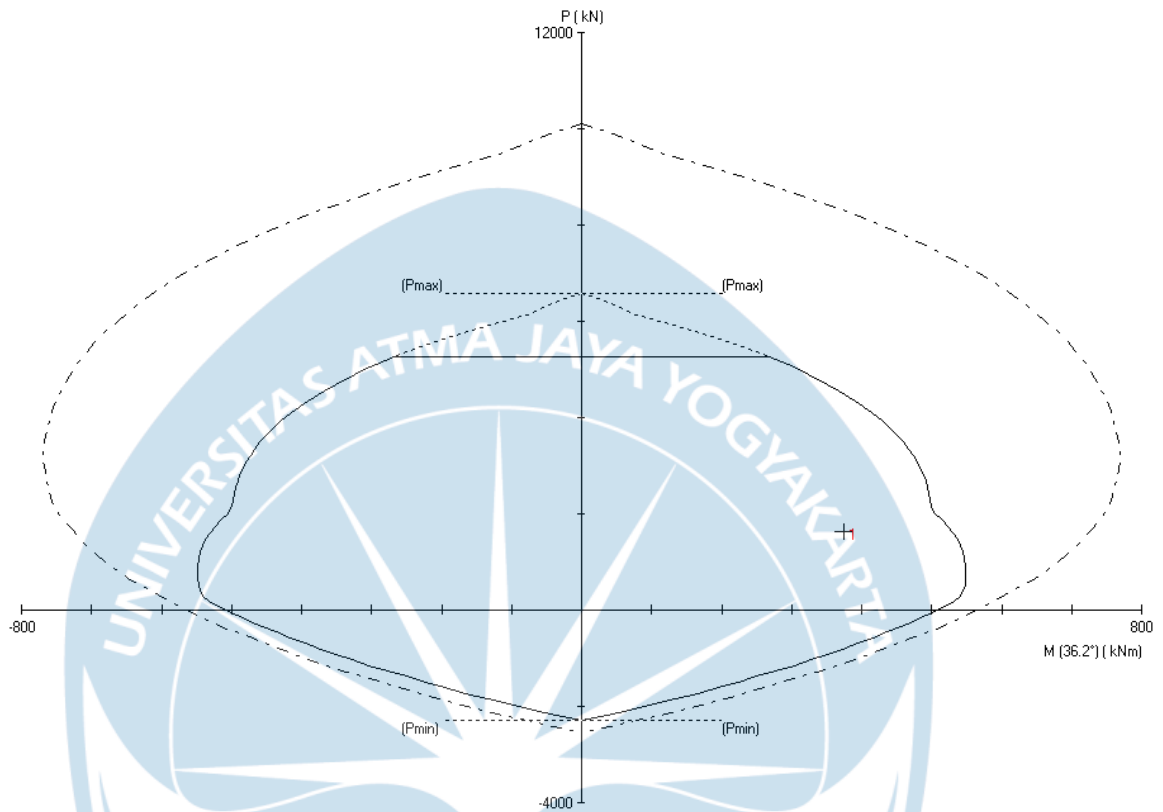
$A_g = 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{A_g} = \frac{6082,12}{302500} = 0,0201$$

$0.01 < \rho < 0.06$ (OK)

Kuat Kolom Rencana

Dilakukan perhitungan kuat kolom rencana dengan bantuan program spcolumn dan didapatkan hasil seperti berikut:



Gambar 2. 17 Hasil Desain SP column

Kolom sudah kuat menahan interaksi gaya axial ultimate P_u dan momen ultimate arah X dan Y.

2. Cek Syarat *Strong Column Weak Beam*

Kuat lentur kolom harus memenuhi $\Sigma M_{nk} \geq 1.2 \Sigma M_{nb}$ (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.3.2). Karena kolom berbentuk persegi, momen nominal kolom arah X dan arah Y sama.

Hasil perhitungan momen nominal kolom :

No	Pu	Mux	Muy	ϕMnx	ϕMny	$\phi Mn/Mu$	NA Depth	dt Depth	ϵt	ϕ
	kN	kNm	kNm	kNm	kNm		mm	mm		
1	1645.00	302.30	221.60	426.61	312.72	1.411	370	697	0.00265	0.698

Gambar 2. 18 Detail hitungan SP column

$$\phi Mn \text{ kolom x} = 426,61 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom x} = 0,698$$

$$\phi Mn \text{ kolom y} = 312,72 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom y} = 0,698$$

$$Mn \text{ kolom x} = 426,61 / 0,698 = 611,19 \text{ kNm}$$

$$Mn \text{ kolom y} = 312,72 / 0,698 = 448,02 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma Mn \text{ kolom} = 611,19 + 448,02 = 1059,21 \text{ kNm}$$

Tinjauan Arah X dan Y

Balok dengan dimensi 350x500 dan 350x500 menumpu pada arah X kolom.

$$Mnb^- 350x500 = 469,32 \text{ kNm}$$

$$Mnb^+ 350x500 = 257,51 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma Mn \text{ kolom} = 1059,21 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 \Sigma Mn \text{ balok} = 1,2 (469,32 + 257,51) = 872,19 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma Mn \text{ kolom} > 1,2 \Sigma Mn \text{ balok (OK)}$$

3. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal

a. Tulangan di Daerah Sendi Plastis (l_o)

$$bc = bw - (2 \times \text{selimut beton})$$

$$= 550 - (2 \times 40)$$

$$= 470 \text{ mm}$$

$$Ag = 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Ach = 470 \times 470 = 220900 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,3 f'c Ag = 0,3 \times 30 \times 302500 = 2722500 \text{ N} = 2722,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$Pu = 1645 \text{ kN}$$

$$Pu < 0,3f'cAg$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.4 karena $Pu < 0,3f'cAg$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_{sh}}{s bc} (1) &= 0,3 \left(\frac{Ag}{Ach} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{f'c}{fyt} \right) = 0,3 \left(\frac{302500}{220900} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) \\ &= 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s bc} (2) = 0,09 \left(\frac{f'c}{fyt} \right) = 0,09 \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) = 0,0064 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Diambil nilai terbesar $A_{sh}/s.bc = 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 0,0079 \times 420 = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Digunakan jumlah kaki pada tulangan transversal = 3 kaki

$$D \text{ sengkang} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{sh} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,197 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_{sh}}{A_{sh}/s} = \frac{398,197}{3,713} = 107,244 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak spasi maksimum menurut SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.3, adalah nilai terkecil dari:

$$s1 = 1/4 \times 550 = 137,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s2 = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = \frac{550 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 13 - 22}{16/4} = 105,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s3 = 100 + \frac{350 - 2 \times 105,5}{3} = 146,33 \text{ mm}$$

s terpakai = 100 mm

Maka digunakan tulangan transversal 3D13 - 100 didaerah sendi plastis (l_o).

Panjang Sendi Plastis

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.1, nilai l_o dipilih terbesar antara:

l_{o1} = sisi terlebar kolom = 550 mm

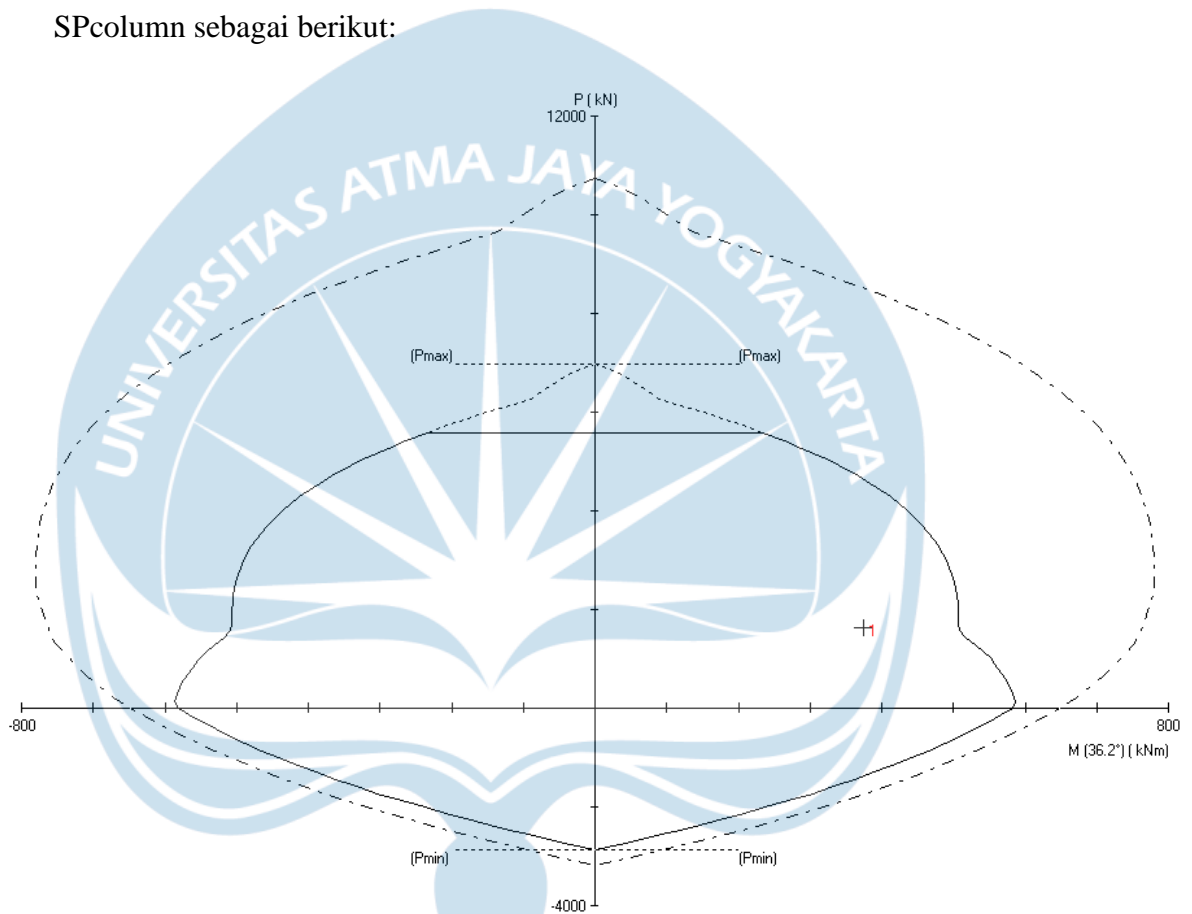
l_{o2} = $1/6 l_n = 1/6 \times 3500 = 583,33$ mm

l_{o3} = 450 mm

l_o pakai = 600 mm

b. Kuat Geser Kolom

Nilai Mpr kolom diambil dari nilai momen nominal kemungkinan terbesar dengan f_y diperbesar 1,25 f_y . Nilai Mpr kolom yang didapatkan dari program SPcolumn sebagai berikut:



Gambar 2. 19 Hasil Desain SP column

$$M_{pr} \text{ kolom} = 782 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{pr}^- \text{ 350x500} = 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{pr}^+ \text{ 350x500} = 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} = 516,577 + 293,989 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang dan tinggi kolom desain dan atas sama maka faktor distribusi momen atas:

$$DF_{atas} = 0,5$$

Karena penampang kolom desain dan bawah sama tapi tinggi berbeda, maka untuk mencari faktor distribusi momen bawah:

$$DF_{bawah} = \frac{1/4}{1/4 + 1/3,5} = 0,47$$

Ve berdasarkan Mpr kolom:

$$Ve(1) = \frac{Mpr_{bawah} + Mpr_{atas}}{ln} = \frac{378,29 + 405,28}{3,5} = 223,88 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.6.2.1, Vc dianggap 0 apabila:

- $Ve > 1/2 Vu_{as}$

$$Ve = 223,88 \text{ kN} > 1/2 \times 147,6$$

$$Ve = 223,88 \text{ kN} > 1/2 Vu_{as} = 73,8 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

- $Pu < Ag f'c / 20$

$$Ag f'c / 20 = 302500 \times 30 / 20 = 453750 \text{ N} = 453,75 \text{ kN}$$

$$Pu = 1645 \text{ kN} > 453,75 \text{ kN (No)}$$

Maka Vc dihitung.

$$Nu = 606,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$Vc = 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{Nu}{14Ag} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'c} bw d$$

$$= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{606,2}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5$$

$$= 294761,88 \text{ N}$$

$$= 294,7619 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 294,7619 = 221,071 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 223,88 \text{ kN}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{223,88}{0,75} - 294,7619 = 3,7425 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_{yt} d} = \frac{3,7425 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 0,0177 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500537,6 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 3,7425 \text{ kN} < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$, maka spasi maksimal:

$$s_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 500,54/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\text{pakai}} = 100 \text{ mm} < 251,75 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$A_v = 0,0177 \times 100 = 1,77 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,5 \phi V_c = 110,54 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 223,88 \text{ kN} > 0,5 \phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_v \text{ min1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'_c} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 44,47 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ min2} = 0,35 \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ min} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan transversal yang dipakai:

$$A_v \text{ req} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ pakai} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,1969 \text{ mm}^2 > A_v \text{ req (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di daerah sendi plastis tetap menggunakan 3 kaki D13-100 mm.

c. Tulangan di Luar Daerah Sendi Plastis (luar lo)

$$N_u = 606,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{606,2}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 \\ &= 294761,88 \text{ N} \\ &= 294,76 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 223,88 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 294,76 = 221,07 \text{ kN}$$

$V_u = 223,88 \text{ kN} > \phi V_c$, maka A_v dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{223,88}{0,75} - 294,76 = 3,74 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_y t d} = \frac{3,74 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 0,0177 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ pakai} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = 265,46 / 0,32 = 14997,9988 \text{ mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500538 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 3,74 < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$, maka:

$$s_{\max} = d/2 = 503,5/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.5 jarak tulangan tidak perlu melebihi nilai terkecil dari:

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= 6 D_{\text{longitudinal}} \\ &= 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$s_2 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan jarak tulangan transversal yang digunakan $s = 125 \text{ mm}$

$$0,5 \Phi V_c = 110,54 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 223,88 \text{ kN} > 0,5 \Phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_{v \min 1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'_c} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 14990}{420} = 6666,03 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \min 2} = 0,35 \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 14990}{420} = 6870,42 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \min} = 6666,03 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \text{ pakai}} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2 < A_{v \min} \text{ (Not OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di luar daerah sendi plastis (luar lo) digunakan 2 kaki D13-125 mm.

4. Hubungan Balok Kolom

Data perencanaan:

Tinggi balok (h)	= 500 mm
Lebar balok (b)	= 350 mm
Ash/s	= 3,713 mm ² /mm
Jumlah Tump –	= 8 kaki
As Tump –	= 3041,0617 mm ²
Jumlah Tump +	= 4 kaki
As Tump +	= 1520,5308 mm ²
Mpr –	= 516,577 kNm
Mpr +	= 293,989 kNm

a. Penentuan Dimensi Joint (Aj)

lebar balok (b) = 350 mm

Tinggi joint (h) = h kolom = 550 mm

x = $(h - b)/2 = (550 - 350)/2 = 100$ mm

b+h = 350 + 550 = 900 mm

b+2x = 350 + 2(100) = 550 mm

b+h > b+2x

Lebar efektif = b+2x = 550 mm

Luas joint efektif (Aj) = lebar efektif x tinggi joint = 550 x 550 = 302500 mm²

b. Tulangan Transversal

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.3.2, kebutuhan tulangan dapat dikurangi setengah dan spasi bisa ditingkatkan hingga 150 mm jika:

- Terdapat balok yang merangka pada keempat sisi HBK (OK)
- Lebar balok setidaknya 3/4 lebar kolom

Lebar balok = 350 mm

3/4 b kolom = 3/4 x 550 = 412,5 mm

Lebar balok < 3/4 lebar kolom (No)

Maka kebutuhan tulangan transversal di HBK tetap sama seperti yang digunakan di daerah sendi plastis kolom.

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

s pakai = 100 mm

jumlah kaki = 3 kaki

D transversal = 13 mm

Ash req = $3,713 \times 100 = 371,3 \text{ mm}^2$

Ash pakai = $3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398.197 \text{ mm}^2$

Ash pakai > Ash req (OK)

Maka digunakan 3 kaki tulangan D13-100 mm di HBK

c. Gaya Geser Pada Joint

Mprb⁻ ki = 516,577 kNm

Mprb⁺ ka = 293,989 kNm

$\Sigma Mpr \text{ balok} = 516,577 + 293,989 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$

Karena penampang sama tapi tinggi berbeda, maka faktor distribusi di kolom atas dan kolom bawah hbk menjadi:

$$DF \text{ atas} = \frac{1/4}{1/4 + 1/4} = 0,5$$

$$DF \text{ bawah} = \frac{1/4}{1/4 + 1/3} = 0,47$$

Me1 = $\Sigma Mpr \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ atas}$
= $810,566 \times 0,5$
= 405,283 kNm

Me2 = $\Sigma Mpr \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ bawah}$
= $810,566 \times 0,47$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 378.291 \text{ kNm} \\
V_e &= \frac{DF \text{ atas} \times \Sigma M_{prb} + DF \text{ bawah} \times \Sigma M_{prb}}{ln \text{ kolom atas}} \\
&= \frac{0,5 \times 810,566 + 0,47 \times 810,566}{3} \\
&= 223,878 \text{ kNm}
\end{aligned}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan atas kiri HBK:

$$A_s^- \text{ ki} = 3041,0617 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T1 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 3041,0617 \times 420 = 1596557,4 \text{ N} = 1596,56 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kiri HBK:

$$C1 = T1 = 1596,56 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan bawah di sisi kanan HBK:

$$A_s^+ \text{ ka} = 1520,5308 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T2 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 1520,5308 \times 420 = 798278,67 \text{ N} = 798,28 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kanan HBK:

$$C2 = T2 = 798,28 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
V_j &= T1 + C2 - V_e \\
&= 1596,56 + 798,28 - 223,878 \\
&= 2170,96 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.4.1, kuat geser HBK yang terkekang oleh balok-balok pada keempat sisinya:

$$V_n = 1,7\lambda \sqrt{f'_c} A_j$$

$$= 1,7 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 302500$$

$$= 2816663,3 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,85 \times 2816663,3 = 2394163,764 \text{ N} = 2394,16 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_n = 2394,16 \text{ kN} > V_j = 2170,96 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

Maka dimensi pada HBK mencukupi dan dipasang tulangan transversal 3 kaki D13 jarak 100 mm.

2.10.3 Perencanaan Kolom K1 Lantai 2

Data perencanaan kolom K1 lantai 2 dengan ukuran 550 mm x 550 mm dengan tinggi 4 m sebagai berikut:

- Mutu beton (f'_c) = 30 Mpa
- Dimensi kolom = 550 mm x 500 mm
- Selimut kolom = 40 mm
- Tinggi kolom (l) = 4000 mm
- Tinggi bersih kolom (l_n) = 3500 mm
- D. tulangan longitudinal = 22 mm
- f_y = 420 Mpa
- D. tulangan transversal = 13 mm
- f_{yt} = 420 Mpa
- d = $550 - 40 - 13/2 = 503,5$ mm

Berikut adalah hasil analisis struktur kolom:

P_u kolom desain	= 1094,4 kN
M_x desain	= 251,1 kNm
M_y desain	= 151,3 kNm
V_u	= 92,3 kN
N_u (komb. aksial kecil)	= 432,2 kN

Batasan Dimensi

- Sisi terpendek kolom tidak kurang dari 300 mm (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1a)

Sisi terpendek = $b = 550 \text{ mm} > 300 \text{ mm}$ (OK)

- Rasio dimensi penampang tidak kurang dari 0,4 (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1b)

$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{550}{550} = 1 > 0,4 \text{ (OK)}$$

1. Estimasi Tulangan Longitudinal

Rasio tulangan longitudinal ρ dibatasi tidak boleh kurang dari 0.01 dan tidak boleh lebih dari 0.06 (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.4.1). Untuk estimasi awal digunakan tulangan 16D22.

Data tulangan kolom longitudinal:

Diameter = 22 mm

Jumlah = 16 buah

$A_s = 16 \times 0,25\pi \times 22^2 = 6082,12 \text{ mm}^2$

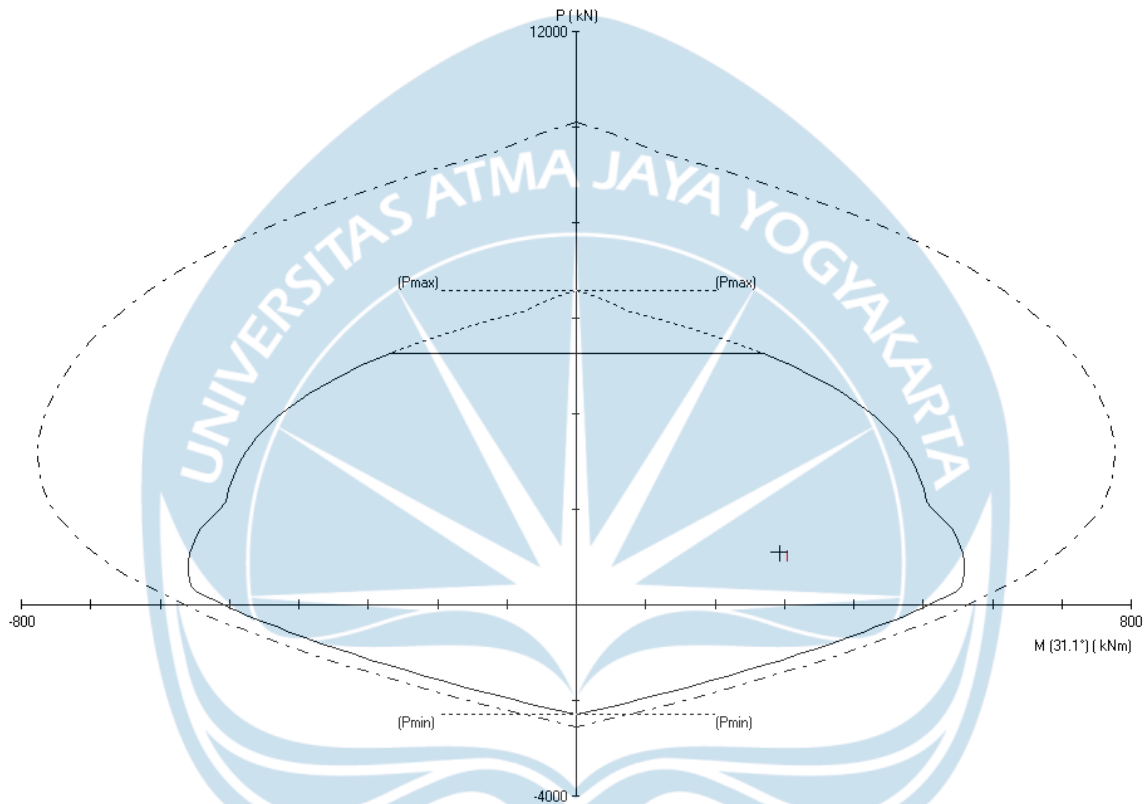
$A_g = 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{A_g} = \frac{6082,12}{302500} = 0,0201$$

$0.01 < \rho < 0.06$ (OK)

Kuat Kolom Rencana

Dilakukan perhitungan kuat kolom rencana dengan bantuan program spcolumn dan didapatkan hasil seperti berikut:



Gambar 2. 20 Hasil Desain SP column

Kolom sudah kuat menahan interaksi gaya axial ultimate P_u dan momen ultimate arah X dan Y.

2. Cek Syarat *Strong Column Weak Beam*

Kuat lentur kolom harus memenuhi $\Sigma M_{nk} \geq 1.2 \Sigma M_{nb}$ (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.3.2). Karena kolom berbentuk persegi, momen nominal kolom arah X dan arah Y sama.

Hasil perhitungan momen nominal kolom:

No	Pu	Mux	Muy	ϕM_{nx}	ϕM_{ny}	$\phi M_n / \mu_u$	NA Depth	dt Depth	ϵ_t	ϕ
	kN	kNm	kNm	kNm	kNm		mm	mm		
1	1094.40	251.10	151.30	477.29	287.59	1.901	315	685	0.00354	0.774

Gambar 2. 21 Hasil Desain SP column

$$\phi M_n \text{ kolom x} = 477,29 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom x} = 0,77$$

$$\phi M_n \text{ kolom y} = 287,59 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom y} = 0,77$$

$$M_n \text{ kolom x} = 477,29 / 0,77 = 616,65 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_n \text{ kolom y} = 287,59 / 0,77 = 371,56 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} = 616,65 + 371,56 = 988,21 \text{ kNm}$$

Tinjau Arah X dan Y

Balok dengan dimensi 350x500 dan 350x500 menumpu pada arah X kolom.

$$M_{nb}^- \text{ 350x500} = 469,32 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{nb}^+ \text{ 350x500} = 257,51 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} = 988,21 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok} = 1,2 (469,32 + 257,51) = 872,19 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} > 1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok (OK)}$$

3. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal

a. Tulangan di Daerah Sendi Plastis (l_o)

$$bc = b_w - (2 \times \text{selimut beton})$$

$$= 550 - (2 \times 40)$$

$$= 470 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_g &= 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 A_{ch} &= 470 \times 470 = 220900 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 0,3 f'_c A_g &= 0,3 \times 30 \times 302500 = 2722500 \text{ N} = 2722,5 \text{ kN} \\
 P_u &= 1094,4 \text{ kN} \\
 P_u &< 0,3f'_cA_g
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.4 karena $P_u < 0,3f'_cA_g$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{A_{sh}}{s \ bc} (1) &= 0,3 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{f'_c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,3 \left(\frac{302500}{220900} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) \\
 &= 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s \ bc} (2) = 0,09 \left(\frac{f'_c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,09 \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) = 0,0064 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Diambil nilai terbesar $A_{sh}/s.bc = 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 0,0079 \times 470 = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Digunakan jumlah kaki pada tulangan transversal = 3 kaki

$$D \text{ sengkang} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{sh} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,197 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_{sh}}{A_{sh}/s} = \frac{398,197}{3,713} = 107,244 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak spasi maksimum menurut SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.3, adalah nilai terkecil dari:

$$s_1 = 1/4 \times 550 = 137,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_2 = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = \frac{550 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 13 - 22}{16/4} = 105,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_3 = 100 + \frac{350 - 2 \times 105,5}{3} = 146,33 \text{ mm}$$

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

Maka digunakan tulangan transversal 3D13 - 100 didaerah sendi plastis (l_o).

Panjang Sendi Plastis

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.1, nilai l_o dipilih terbesar antara:

$$l_{o1} = \text{sisi terlebar kolom} = 550 \text{ mm}$$

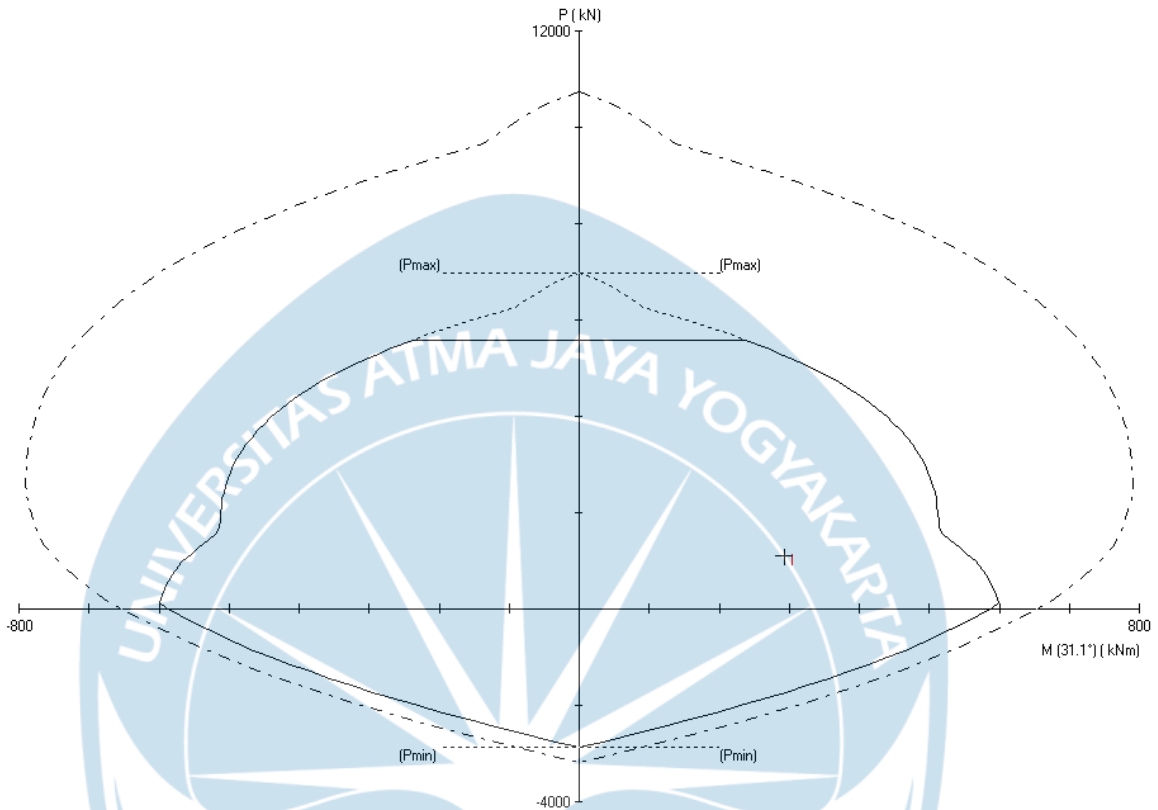
$$l_{o2} = \frac{1}{6} l_n = \frac{1}{6} \times 3500 = 583,33 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{o3} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{o \text{ pakai}} = 600 \text{ mm}$$

b. Kuat Geser Kolom

Nilai M_{pr} kolom diambil dari nilai momen nominal kemungkinan terbesar dengan f_y diperbesar $1,25f_y$. Nilai M_{pr} kolom yang didapatkan dari program SPcolumn sebagai berikut:



Gambar 2. 22 Hasil Desain SP column

$$M_{pr \text{ kolom}} = 793 \text{ kNm}$$

Diambil nilai M_{pr} balok dari arah dengan M_{pr} terbesar yaitu arah Y.

$$M_{prb}^- 350 \times 500 = 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{prb}^+ 350 \times 500 = 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr \text{ balok}} = 516,577 + 293,989 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang dan tinggi kolom desain, kolom bawah dan atas sama maka faktor distribusi momen atas dan bawah sama:

$$DF = 0,5$$

Ve berdasarkan M_{pr} kolom:

$$V_e(1) = \frac{M_{prk \text{ bawah}} + M_{prk \text{ atas}}}{l_n} = \frac{405,3 + 405,3}{3,5} = 231,59 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.6.2.1, V_c dianggap 0 apabila:

- $V_e > 1/2 V_u \text{ as}$

$$V_e = 231,59 \text{ kN} > 1/2 \times 92,3$$

$$V_e = 231,59 \text{ kN} > 1/2 V_u \text{ as} = 46,15 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

- $P_u < A_g f'_c / 20$

$$A_g f'_c / 20 = 302500 \times 30 / 20 = 453750 \text{ N} = 453,75 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u = 1094,4 \text{ kN} > 453,75 \text{ kN (Not OK)}$$

Maka V_c dihitung.

$$N_u = 432,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{432,2}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 \\ &= 284167,699 \text{ N} \\ &= 284,17 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 284,17 = 213,16 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 231,59 \text{ kN}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{231,59}{0,75} - 284,17 = 24,62 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_{yt} d} = \frac{24,62 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 0,1164 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'c} bw d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500537,63 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 24,62 \text{ kN} < 0,33\sqrt{f'c} bw d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'c} bw d$, maka spasi maksimal:

$$s_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 503,5/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\text{pakai}} = 100 \text{ mm} < 251,75 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$A_v = 0,1164 \times 100 = 11,64 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,5 \phi V_c = 106,56 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 231,59 \text{ kN} > 0,5 \phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_{v \text{ min}1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'c} \frac{bw s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 44,47 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ min}2} = 0,35 \frac{bw s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ min}} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan transversal yang dipakai:

$$A_{v \text{ req}} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ pakai}} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,1969 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ req}} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di daerah sendi plastis tetap menggunakan 3 kaki D13-100 mm.

c. Tulangan di Luar Daerah Sendi Plastis (luar lo)

$$N_u = 432,2 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{432,2}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 \\ &= 284167,699 \text{ N} \\ &= 284,1677 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 231,59 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 284,1677 = 213,13 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 231,59 \text{ kN} > \phi V_c, \text{ maka } A_v \text{ dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{231,59}{0,75} - 284,1677 = 24,62 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_y t d} = \frac{24,62 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 0,1164 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ pakai} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$s = 265,46 / 0,1164 = 2280,62 \text{ mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500537,63 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 24,62 < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$, maka:

$$s_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 503,5/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.5 jarak tulangan tidak perlu melebihi nilaiterkecil dari:

$$s_1 = 6 D_{\text{longitudinal}} = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_2 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan jarak tulangan transversal yang digunakan $s = 125 \text{ mm}$

$$0,5 \Phi V_c = 106,56 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 231,59 \text{ kN} > 0,5 \Phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_v \text{ min1} = 0,062 \sqrt{f'_c} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062 \sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 1013,91 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_v \text{ min2} = 0,35 \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 2280}{420} = 1045 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_v \text{ min} = 1045 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_v \text{ pakai} = 2 \times 0,25 \pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2 > A_v \text{ min (Not OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di luar daerah sendi plastis (luar lo) digunakan 2 kaki D13-125 mm.

4. Hubungan Balok Kolom

Data perencanaan:

$$\text{Tinggi balok (h)} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar balok (b)} = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Ash/s} = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tump -} = 8 \text{ kaki}$$

$$\text{As Tump -} = 3041,0617 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tump +} = 4 \text{ kaki}$$

$$\text{As Tump +} = 1520,5308 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Mpr -} = 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Mpr +} = 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

a. Penentuan Dimensi Joint (Aj)

lebar balok (b) = 350 mm

Tinggi joint (h) = h kolom = 550 mm

x = $(h - b)/2 = (550 - 350)/2 = 100$ mm

b+h = $350 + 550 = 900$ mm

b+2x = $350 + 2(100) = 550$ mm

b+h > b+2x

Lebar efektif = b+2x = 550 mm

Luas joint efektif (Aj) = lebar efektif x tinggi joint = $550 \times 550 = 302500$ mm²

b. Tulangan Transversal

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.3.2, kebutuhan tulangan dapat dikurangi setengah dan spasi bisa ditingkatkan hingga 150 mm jika:

- Terdapat balok yang merangka pada keempat sisi HBK (OK)
- Lebar balok setidaknya 3/4 lebar kolom

Lebar balok = 350 mm

3/4 b kolom = $3/4 \times 550 = 412,5$ mm

Lebar balok < 3/4 lebar kolom (Not OK)

Maka kebutuhan tulangan transversal di HBK tetap sama seperti yang digunakan di daerah sendi plastis kolom.

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

s pakai = 100 mm

jumlah kaki = 3 kaki

D transversal = 13 mm

Ash req = $3,713 \times 100 = 371,3$ mm²

$$\text{Ash pakai} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398.197 \text{ mm}^2$$

Ash pakai > Ash req (OK)

Maka digunakan 3 kaki tulangan D13-100 mm di HBK

c. Gaya Geser Pada Joint

$$M_{prb^- ki} = 516,58 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{prb^+ ka} = 293,99 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} = 516,58 + 293,99 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang dan tinggi kolom desain dan atas sama, maka faktor distribusi momen atas bawah sama:

$$DF = \frac{1/4}{1/4 + 1/4} = 0,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{e1} &= \Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ atas} \\ &= 810,566 \times 0,5 \\ &= 405,283 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{e2} &= \Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ bawah} \\ &= 810,566 \times 0,5 \\ &= 405,283 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_e &= \frac{DF \text{ atas} \times \Sigma M_{prb} + DF \text{ bawah} \times \Sigma M_{prb}}{ln} \\ &= \frac{0,5 \times 810,566 + 0,5 \times 810,566}{3,5} \\ &= 231,59 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan atas kiri HBK:

$$A_s^- ki = 3041,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T1 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 3041,06 \times 420 = 1596557,39 \text{ N} = 1596,557 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kiri HBK:

$$C1 = T1 = 1596,557 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan bawah di sisi kanan HBK:

$$A_s^+ \text{ ka} = 1520,53 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T2 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 1520,53 \times 420 = 798278,67 \text{ N} = 798,279 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kanan HBK:

$$C2 = T2 = 798,279 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_j &= T1 + C2 - V_{\text{sway}} \\ &= 1596,557 + 798,279 - 231,59 \\ &= 2163,25 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.4.1, kuat geser HBK yang terkekang oleh balok-balok pada keempat sisinya:

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= 1,7\lambda \sqrt{f'_c} A_j \\ &= 1,7 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 302500 \\ &= 2816663,3 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,85 \times 2816663,3 = 2394163,76 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 2394,16 \text{ kN} > V_j = 2163,25 \text{ kN (OK)}$$

Maka dimensi pada HBK mencukupi dan dipasang tulangan transversal 3 kaki D13 jarak 100 mm.

2.10.4 Perencanaan Kolom K1 Lantai 3

Data perencanaan kolom K1 lantai 3 dengan ukuran 550 mm x 550 mm dengan tinggi 3,5 m sebagai berikut:

- Mutu beton ($f'c$) = 30 Mpa
- Dimensi kolom = 550 mm x 550 mm
- Selimut kolom = 40 mm
- Tinggi kolom (l) = 3500 mm
- Tinggi bersih kolom (l_n) = 4000 mm
- D. tulangan longitudinal = 22 mm
- f_y = 420 Mpa
- D. tulangan transversal = 13 mm
- f_{yt} = 420 Mpa
- d = $550 - 40 - 13/2 = 503,5$ mm

Berikut adalah hasil analisis struktur kolom:

- Pu kolom desain = 550,4 kN
- M_x desain = 71,3 kNm
- M_y desain = 92,3 kNm
- V_u = 115,6 kN
- N_u (komb. aksial kecil) = 254,5 kN

Batasan Dimensi

- Sisi terpendek kolom tidak kurang dari 300 mm (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1a)
Sisi terpendek = $b = 550$ mm > 300 mm (OK)
- Rasio dimensi penampang tidak kurang dari 0,4 (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1b)

$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{550}{550} = 1 > 0,4 \text{ (OK)}$$

1. Estimasi Tulangan Longitudinal

Rasio tulangan longitudinal ρ dibatasi tidak boleh kurang dari 0.01 dan tidak boleh lebih dari 0.06 (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.4.1). Untuk estimasi awal digunakan tulangan 16D22.

Data tulangan kolom longitudinal:

$$\text{Diameter} = 22 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah} = 16 \text{ buah}$$

$$A_s = 16 \times 0,25\pi \times 22^2 = 6082,12 \text{ mm}^2$$

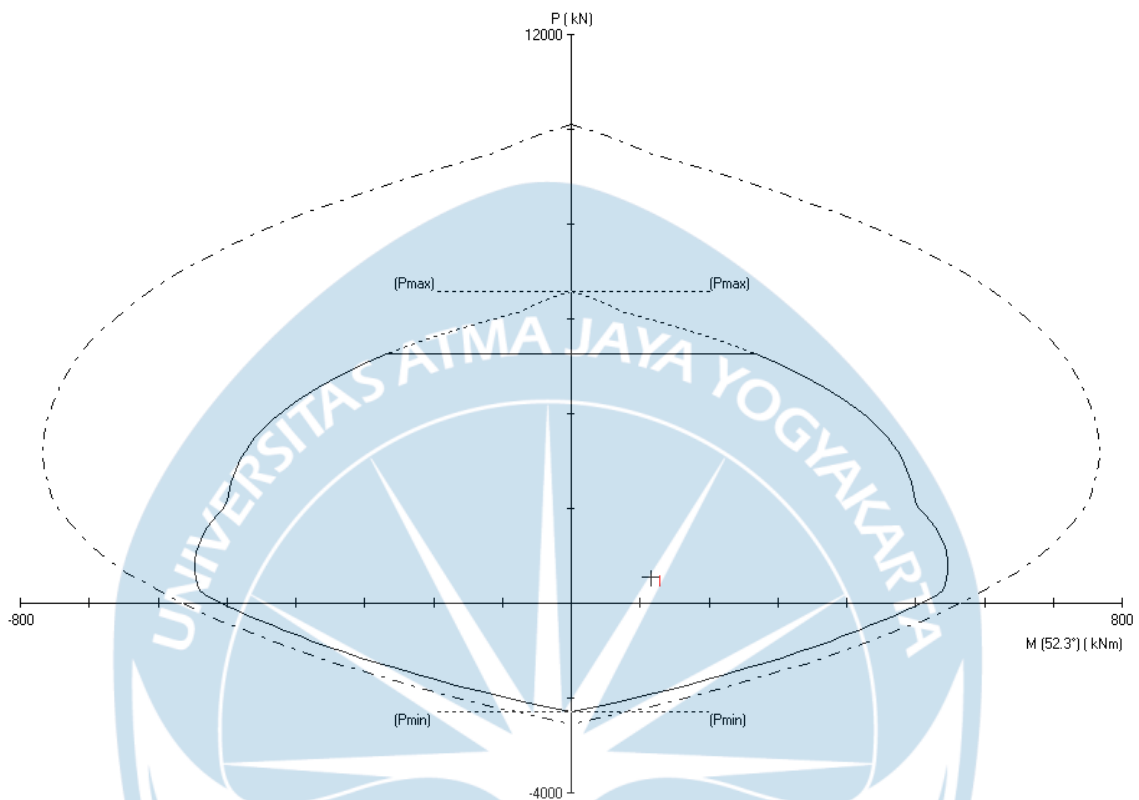
$$A_g = 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{A_g} = \frac{6082,12}{302500} = 0,0201$$

$$0.01 < \rho < 0.06 \text{ (OK)}$$

Kuat Kolom Rencana

Dilakukan perhitungan kuat kolom rencana dengan bantuan program spcolumn dan didapatkan hasil seperti berikut:



Gambar 2. 23 Hasil Desain SP column

Kolom sudah kuat menahan interaksi gaya axial ultimate P_u dan momen ultimate arah X dan Y.

2. Cek Syarat *Strong Column Weak Beam*

Kuat lentur kolom harus memenuhi $\Sigma M_{nk} \geq 1.2 \Sigma M_{nb}$ (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.3.2). Karena kolom berbentuk persegi, momen nominal kolom arah X dan arah Y sama.

Hasil perhitungan momen nominal kolom :

No	Pu	Mux	Muy	ϕM_{nx}	ϕM_{ny}	$\phi M_n/\mu$	NA Depth	dt Depth	ϵ_t	ϕ
	kN	kNm	kNm	kNm	kNm		mm	mm		
1	550.40	71.30	92.30	333.57	431.82	4.678	284	697	0.00437	0.846

Gambar 2. 24 Hasil Desain SP column

$$\begin{aligned} \phi M_n \text{ kolom x} &= 333,57 \text{ kNm} \\ \phi \text{ kolom x} &= 0,846 \\ \phi M_n \text{ kolom y} &= 431,82 \text{ kNm} \\ \phi \text{ kolom y} &= 0,846 \\ M_n \text{ kolom x} &= 333,57/0,846 = 394,29 \text{ kNm} \\ M_n \text{ kolom y} &= 431,82/0,846 = 510,43 \text{ kNm} \\ \Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} &= 394,29 + 510,43 = 904,72 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Tinjau Arah X dan Y

Balok dengan dimensi 350x500 dan 350x500 menumpu pada arah X kolom.

$$M_{nb}^- 350 \times 500 = 469,32 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{nb}^+ 350 \times 500 = 257,51 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} = 904,72 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok} = 1,2 (469,32 + 257,51) = 872,19 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} > 1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok (OK)}$$

3. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal

a. Tulangan di Daerah Sendi Plastis (l_o)

$$bc = b_w - (2 \times \text{selimut beton})$$

$$= 550 - (2 \times 40)$$

$$= 470 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_g = 550 \times 550 = 302500 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{ch} &= 470 \times 470 = 220900 \text{ mm}^2 \\
 0,3 f_c A_g &= 0,3 \times 30 \times 302500 = 2722500 \text{ N} = 2722,5 \text{ kN} \\
 P_u &= 550,4 \text{ kN} \\
 P_u &< 0,3f_c A_g
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.4 karena $P_u < 0,3f_c A_g$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{A_{sh}}{s \ bc} (1) &= 0,3 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{f'_c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,3 \left(\frac{302500}{220900} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) \\
 &= 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s \ bc} (2) = 0,09 \left(\frac{f'_c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,09 \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) = 0,0064 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Diambil nilai terbesar $A_{sh}/s.bc = 0,0079 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 0,0079 \times 470 = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Digunakan jumlah kaki pada tulangan transversal = 3 kaki

$$D \text{ sengkang} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{sh} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,197 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_{sh}}{A_{sh}/s} = \frac{398,197}{3,713} = 107,244 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak spasi maksimum menurut SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.3, adalah nilai terkecil dari:

$$s_1 = 1/4 \times 550 = 137,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_2 = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = \frac{550 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 13 - 22}{16/4} = 105,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_3 = 100 + \frac{350 - 2 \times 105,5}{3} = 146,33 \text{ mm}$$

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

Maka digunakan tulangan transversal 3D13 - 100 didaerah sendi plastis (l_0).

Panjang Sendi Plastis

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.1, nilai l_0 dipilih terbesar antara:

$$l_{01} = \text{sisi terlebar kolom} = 550 \text{ mm}$$

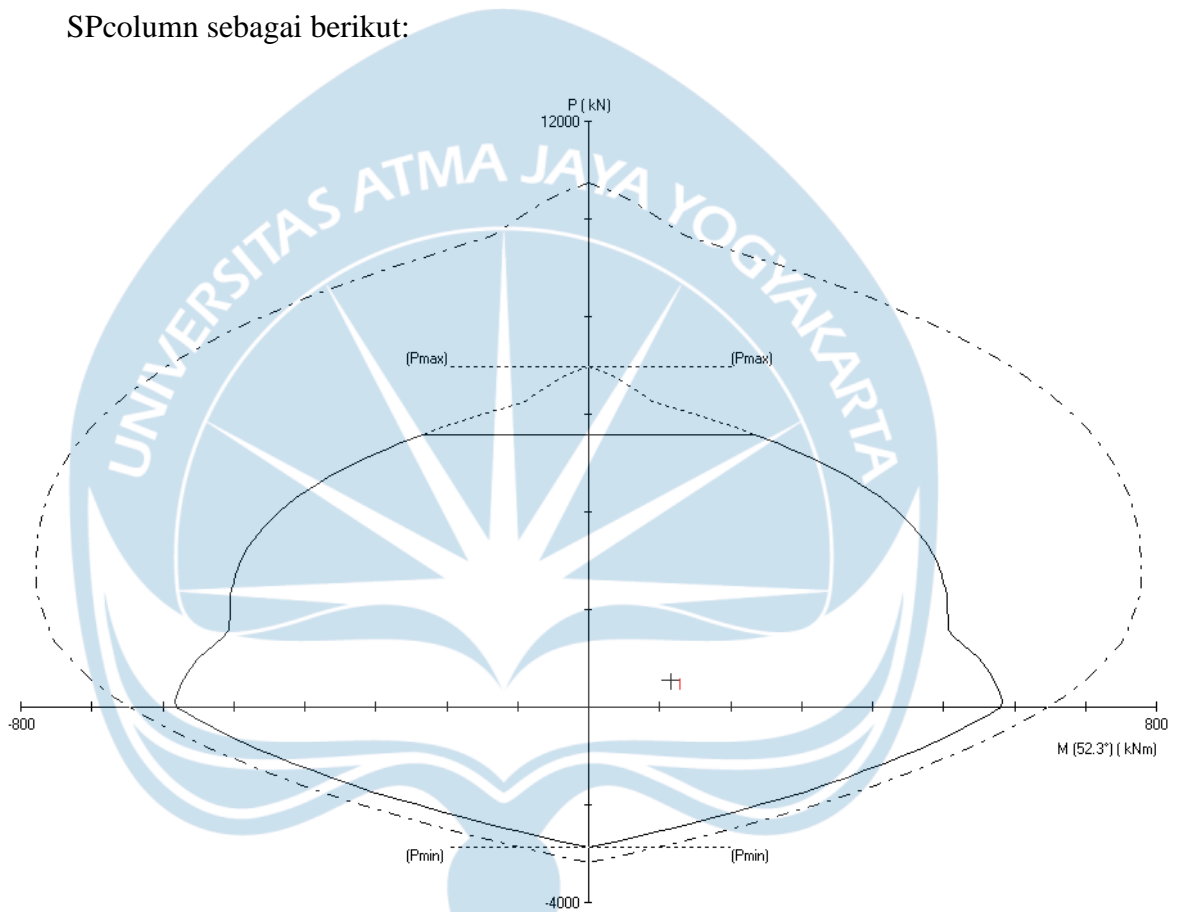
$$l_{02} = \frac{1}{6} l_n = \frac{1}{6} \times 3500 = 583,33 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{03} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{0 \text{ pakai}} = 600 \text{ mm}$$

b. Kuat Geser Kolom

Nilai M_{pr} kolom diambil dari nilai momen nominal kemungkinan terbesar dengan f_y diperbesar 1,25 f_y . Nilai M_{pr} kolom yang didapatkan dari program SPcolumn sebagai berikut:



Gambar 2. 25 Hasil Desain SP column

$$M_{pr} \text{ kolom} = 780 \text{ kNm}$$

Diambil nilai M_{pr} balok dari arah dengan M_{pr} terbesar yaitu arah Y.

$$M_{pr}^- \text{ 350x500} = 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{pr}^+ \text{ 350x500} = 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} = 516,577 + 293,989 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang dan tinggi kolom desain, kolom bawah dan atas sama maka faktor distribusi momen atas dan bawah sama:

$$DF = 0,5$$

Ve berdasarkan Mpr kolom:

$$V_e(1) = \frac{M_{prk} \text{ bawah} + M_{prk} \text{ atas}}{l_n} = \frac{405,3 + 780}{3,5} = 338,65 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.6.2.1, Vc dianggap 0 apabila:

- $V_e > 1/2 V_u$ as
 $V_e = 338,65 \text{ kN} > 1/2 \times 115,6$
 $V_e = 338,65 \text{ kN} > 1/2 V_u \text{ as} = 57,8 \text{ kN (OK)}$
- $P_u < A_g f'_c / 20$
 $A_g f'_c / 20 = 302500 \times 30 / 20 = 453750 \text{ N} = 453,75 \text{ kN}$
 $P_u = 550,4 \text{ kN} > 453,75 \text{ kN (Not OK)}$

Maka Vc dihitung.

$$N_u = 254,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{254,5}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 \\ &= 273348,24 \text{ N} \\ &= 273,35 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 273,35 = 205,01 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 338,65 \text{ kN}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka Vs dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{338,65}{0,75} - 273,35 = 178,188 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_{yt} d} = \frac{178,188 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 0,8426 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500537,63 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 178,188 \text{ kN} < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$, maka spasi maksimal:

$$s_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 503,5/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\text{pakai}} = 100 \text{ mm} < 251,75 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$A_v = 0,8426 \times 100 = 84,26 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,5 \phi V_c = 102,506 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 338,65 \text{ kN} > 0,5 \phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_v \text{ min1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'_c} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 44,47 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ min2} = 0,35 \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 100}{420} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ min} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan transversal yang dipakai:

$$A_v \text{ req} = 45,83 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ pakai} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,1969 \text{ mm}^2 > A_v \text{ req (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di daerah sendi plastis tetap menggunakan 3 kaki D13-100 mm.

c. Tulangan di Luar Daerah Sendi Plastis (luar lo)

$$N_u = 254,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{254,5}{14 \times 302500} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 \\ &= 273348,24 \text{ N} \\ &= 273,348 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 338,65 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 273,348 = 205,01 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = 338,65 \text{ kN} > \phi V_c, \text{ maka } A_v \text{ dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)}$$

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{338,65}{0,75} - 273,348 = 178,19 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_y t d} = \frac{178,19 \times 1000}{420 \times 503,5} = 0,8426 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$A_v \text{ pakai} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$s = 265,46 / 0,8426 = 315,05 \text{ mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 550 \times 503,5 = 500537,63 \text{ N} = 500,54 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 178,19 < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$, maka:

$$s_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 503,5/2 = 251,75 \text{ mm}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.5 jarak tulangan tidak perlu melebihi nilaiterkecil dari:

$$s1 = 6 D.\text{longitudinal} = 6 \times 22 = 132 \text{ mm}$$

$$s2 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan jarak tulangan transversal yang digunakan $s = 125 \text{ mm}$

$$0,5 \Phi Vc = 102,51 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $Vu = 338,65 \text{ kN} > 0,5 \Phi Vc$, maka Av min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$Av \text{ min}1 = 0,062 \sqrt{f'c} \frac{bw s}{fyt} = 0,062 \sqrt{30} \frac{550 \times 310}{420} = 137,86 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Av \text{ min}2 = 0,35 \frac{bw s}{fyt} = 0,35 \frac{550 \times 310}{420} = 142,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Av \text{ min} = 142,08 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$Av \text{ pakai} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2 > Av \text{ min (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di luar daerah sendi plastis (luar lo) digunakan 2 kaki D13-125 mm.

4. Hubungan Balok Kolom

Data perencanaan:

$$\text{Tinggi balok (h)} = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar balok (b)} = 350 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Ash/s} = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tump -} = 8 \text{ kaki}$$

$$\text{As Tump -} = 3041,0617 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tump +} = 4 \text{ kaki}$$

$$\text{As Tump +} = 1520,5308 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Mpr -} = 516,577 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Mpr +} = 293,989 \text{ kNm}$$

a. Penentuan Dimensi Joint (Aj)

lebar balok (b) = 350 mm

Tinggi joint (h) = h kolom = 550 mm

x = $(h - b)/2 = (550 - 350)/2 = 100$ mm

b+h = $350 + 550 = 900$ mm

b+2x = $350 + 2(100) = 550$ mm

b+h > b+2x

Lebar efektif = b+2x = 550 mm

Luas joint efektif (Aj) = lebar efektif x tinggi joint = $550 \times 550 = 302500$ mm²

b. Tulangan Transversal

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.3.2, kebutuhan tulangan dapat dikurangi setengah dan spasi bisa ditingkatkan hingga 150 mm jika:

- Terdapat balok yang merangka pada keempat sisi HBK (OK)
- Lebar balok setidaknya 3/4 lebar kolom

Lebar balok = 350 mm

3/4 b kolom = $3/4 \times 550 = 412,5$ mm

Lebar balok < 3/4 lebar kolom (Not OK)

Maka kebutuhan tulangan transversal di HBK tetap sama seperti yang digunakan di daerah sendi plastis kolom.

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 3,713 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

s pakai = 100 mm

jumlah kaki = 3 kaki

D transversal = 13 mm

Ash req = $3,713 \times 100 = 371,3$ mm²

$$\text{Ash pakai} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398.197 \text{ mm}^2$$

Ash pakai > Ash req (OK)

Maka digunakan 3 kaki tulangan D13-100 mm di HBK

c. Gaya Geser Pada Joint

$$M_{prb^- ki} = 516,58 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{prb^+ ka} = 293,99 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} = 516,58 + 293,99 = 810,566 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang dan tinggi kolom desain dan atas sama, maka faktor distribusi momen atas bawah sama:

$$DF = 0,5$$

$$M_{e1} = \Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ atas}$$

$$= 810,566 \times 0,5$$

$$= 405,283 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{e2} = \Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ bawah}$$

$$= 810,566 \times 0,5$$

$$= 405,283 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V_{sway} = \frac{DF \text{ atas} \times \Sigma M_{prb} + DF \text{ bawah} \times \Sigma M_{prb}}{ln}$$

$$= \frac{0,5 \times 810,566 + 0,5 \times 810,566}{3,5}$$

$$= 231,59 \text{ kNm}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan atas kiri HBK:

$$A_s^- ki = 3041,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T1 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 3041,06 \times 420 = 1596557,39 \text{ N} = 1596,557 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kiri HBK:

$$C1 = T1 = 1596,557 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan bawah di sisi kanan HBK:

$$A_s^+ k_a = 1520,53 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T2 = 1,25 A_s f_y = 1,25 \times 1520,53 \times 420 = 798278,67 \text{ N} = 798,279 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kanan HBK:

$$C2 = T2 = 798,279 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_j &= T1 + C2 - V_{\text{sway}} \\ &= 1596,557 + 798,279 - 231,59 \\ &= 2163,25 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.4.1, kuat geser HBK yang terkekang oleh balok-balok pada keempat sisinya:

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= 1,7\lambda \sqrt{f'_c} A_j \\ &= 1,7 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 302500 \\ &= 2816663,3 \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_n = 0,85 \times 2816663,3 = 2394163,76 \text{ N}$$

$$\phi V_n = 2394,16 \text{ kN} > V_j = 2163,25 \text{ kN} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka dimensi pada HBK mencukupi dan dipasang tulangan transversal 3 kaki D13 jarak 100 mm.

2.10.5 Perencanaan Kolom Lift Basement – Lift Lantai

Data perencanaan kolom *Lift Basement* dengan ukuran 300 mm x 300 mm dengan tinggi 3,5 m sebagai berikut:

- Mutu beton ($f'c$) = 30 Mpa
- Dimensi kolom = 300 mm x 300 mm
- Selimut kolom = 40 mm
- Tinggi kolom (l) = 3500 mm
- Tinggi bersih kolom (l_n) = 3250 mm
- D. tulangan longitudinal = 19 mm
- f_y = 420 Mpa
- D. tulangan transversal = 13 mm
- f_{yt} = 420 Mpa
- d = $300 - 40 - 13/2 = 253,5$ mm

Berikut adalah hasil analisis struktur kolom:

P_u kolom atas	= 0 kN
M_x atas	= 0 kNm
M_y atas	= 0 kNm
P_u kolom desain	= 517,7 kN
M_x desain	= 57,2 kNm
M_y desain	= 61,6 kNm
V_u	= 28,8 kN
N_u (komb. aksial kecil)	= 165,5 kN

Batasan Dimensi

- Sisi terpendek kolom tidak kurang dari 300 mm (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1a)
Sisi terpendek = $b = 300$ mm ≥ 300 mm (OK)

- Rasio dimensi penampang tidak kurang dari 0,4 (SNI 2847:2019 18.7.2.1b)

$$\frac{b}{h} = \frac{300}{300} = 1 > 0,4 \text{ (OK)}$$

1. Estimasi Tulangan Longitudinal

Rasio tulangan longitudinal ρ dibatasi tidak boleh kurang dari 0.01 dan tidak boleh lebih dari 0.06 (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.4.1). Untuk estimasi awal digunakan tulangan 12D19.

Data tulangan kolom longitudinal:

Diameter = 19 mm

Jumlah = 12 buah

$A_s = 12 \times 0,25\pi \times 19^2 = 3402,3 \text{ mm}^2$

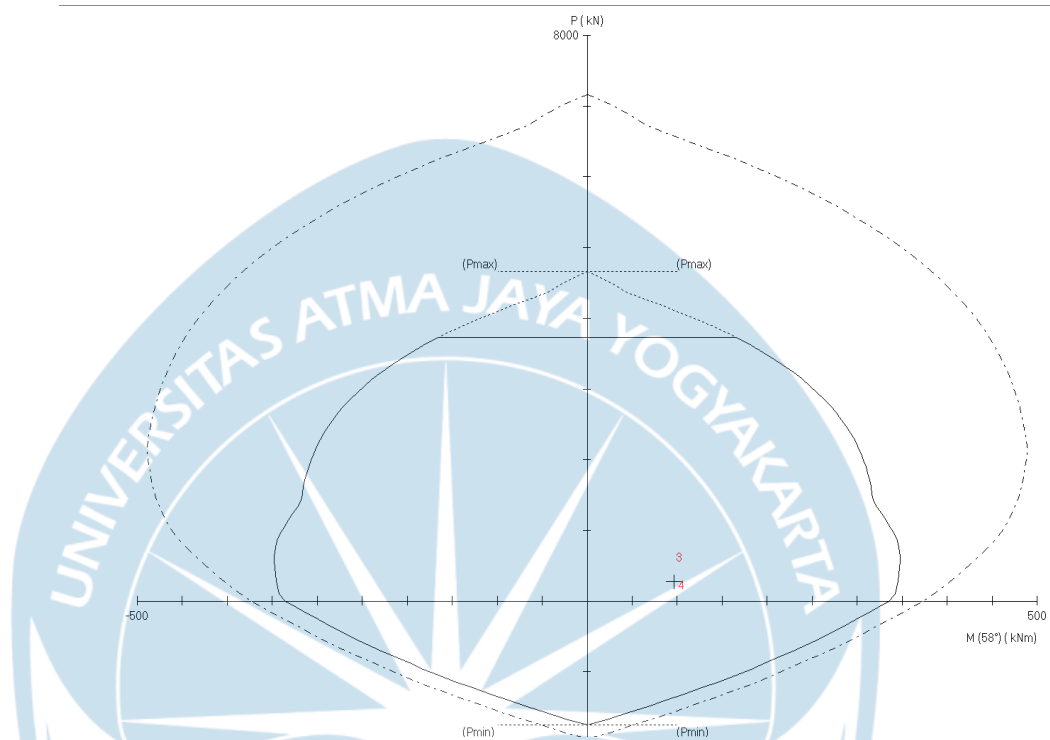
$A_g = 300 \times 300 = 90000 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\rho = \frac{A_s}{A_g} = \frac{3402,3}{90000} = 0,0378$$

$0.01 < \rho < 0.06 \text{ (OK)}$

Kuat Kolom Rencana

Dilakukan perhitungan kuat kolom rencana dengan bantuan program spcolumn dan didapatkan hasil seperti berikut:



Gambar 2. 26 Hasil Desain SP column

Kolom sudah kuat menahan interaksi gaya axial ultimate P_u dan momen ultimate arah X dan Y.

2. Cek Syarat Strong Column Weak Beam

Kuat lentur kolom harus memenuhi $\Sigma M_{nk} \geq 1.2 \Sigma M_{nb}$ (SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.3.2). Karena kolom berbentuk persegi, momen nominal kolom arah X dan arah Y sama.

Hasil perhitungan momen nominal kolom :

P_u	M_{ux}	ϕM_{nx}	$\phi M_n / M_u$	NA Depth	dt Depth	ϵ_t	ϕ
kN	kNm	kNm		mm	mm		
2223.20	292.70	593.50	2.028	290	499	0.00215	0.655
1645.00	0.00	707.28	999.999	207	499	0.00425	0.835

Gambar 2. 27 Hasil Desain SP column

$$\phi M_n \text{ kolom atas} = 62,01 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom atas} = 0,65$$

$$\phi M_n \text{ kolom desain} = 66,79 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\phi \text{ kolom desain} = 0,65$$

$$M_n \text{ kolom x} = 62,01/0,65 = 95,4 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_n \text{ kolom y} = 66,79 /0,65 = 102,75 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} = 95,4 + 102,75 = 198,15 \text{ kNm}$$

Tinjau Arah X dan Y

Balok dengan dimensi 350x500 dan 350x500 menumpu pada arah X kolom.

$$M_{nb}^- \text{ 350x500} = 39,81 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{nb}^+ \text{ 350x500} = 39,81 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} = 198,15 \text{ kNm}$$

$$1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok} = 1,2 (39,81 + 39,81) = 95,54 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_n \text{ kolom} > 1,2 \Sigma M_n \text{ balok (OK)}$$

3. Perhitungan Tulangan Transversal

a. Tulangan di Daerah Sendi Plastis (l_o)

$$bc = b_w - (2 \times \text{selimut beton})$$

$$= 300 - (2 \times 40)$$

$$= 220 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_g = 300 \times 300 = 90000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{ch} = 220 \times 220 = 48400 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,3 f_c A_g = 0,3 \times 30 \times 90000 = 810000 \text{ N} = 810 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u = 517,7 \text{ kN}$$

$$P_u < 0,3f'cA_g$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.4 karena $P_u < 0,3f'cA_g$ maka:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{A_{sh}}{s \cdot bc} (1) &= 0,3 \left(\frac{A_g}{A_{ch}} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{f'c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,3 \left(\frac{90000}{48400} - 1 \right) \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) \\ &= 0,0184 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s \cdot bc} (2) = 0,09 \left(\frac{f'c}{f_{yt}} \right) = 0,09 \left(\frac{30}{420} \right) = 0,0064 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Diambil nilai terbesar $A_{sh}/s \cdot bc = 0,0184 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 0,0184 \times 220 = 4,048 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

Digunakan jumlah kaki pada tulangan transversal = 3 kaki

$$D \text{ sengkang} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{sh} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,197 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$s = \frac{A_{sh}}{A_{sh}/s} = \frac{398,197}{4,048} = 98,37 \text{ mm}$$

Jarak spasi maksimum menurut SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.3, adalah nilai terkecil dari:

$$s_1 = 1/4 \times 300 = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_2 = 6 \times 19 = 114 \text{ mm}$$

$$s = \frac{300 - 2 \times 40 - 2 \times 13 - 19}{16/4} = 58,33 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_3 = 100 + \frac{350 - 2 \times 58,33}{3} = 177,78 \text{ mm}$$

$$s \text{ pakai} = 75 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan tulangan transversal 3D13 - 75 didaerah sendi plastis (l_o).

Panjang Sendi Plastis

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 Pasal 18.7.5.1, nilai l_o dipilih terbesar antara:

$$l_{o1} = \text{sisi terlebar kolom} = 300 \text{ mm}$$

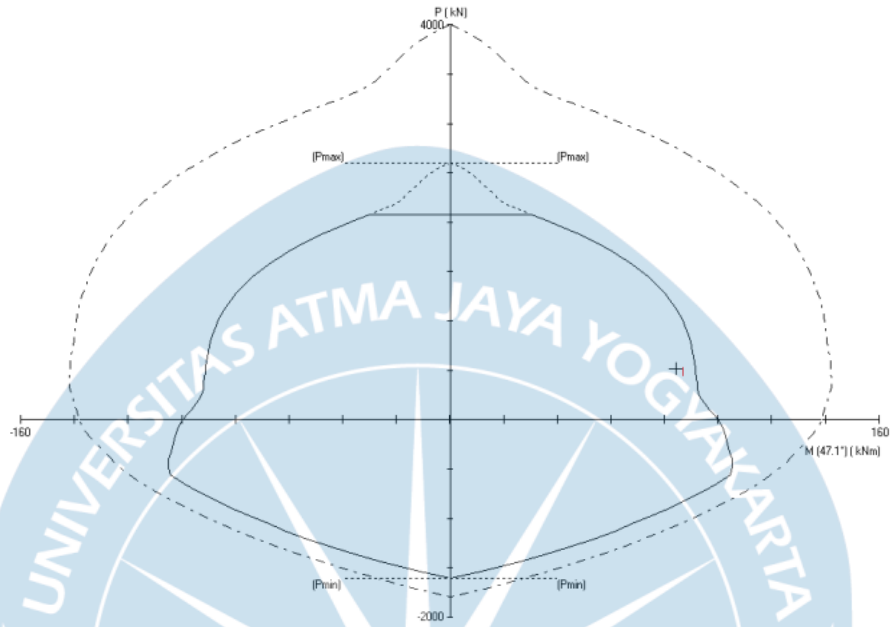
$$l_{o2} = 1/6 l_n = 1/6 \times 3250 = 541,67 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{o3} = 450 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_o \text{ pakai} = 541,67 \text{ mm}$$

b. Kuat Geser Kolom

Nilai M_{pr} kolom diambil dari nilai momen nominal kemungkinan terbesar dengan f_y diperbesar $1,25f_y$. Nilai M_{pr} kolom yang didapatkan dari program SPcolumn sebagai berikut:



Gambar 2. 28 Hasil Desain SP Coulomn

$$M_{pr \text{ kolom}} = 143 \text{ kNm}$$

Diambil nilai M_{pr} balok dari arah dengan M_{pr} terbesar yaitu arah Y.

$$M_{prb^-} 350 \times 500 = 48,024 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{prb^+} 350 \times 500 = 48,024 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr \text{ balok}} = 48,024 + 48,024 = 96,048 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang kolom atas dan bawah sama tapi tinggi berbeda, maka untuk mencari faktor distribusi momen atas:

$$DF_{atas} = \frac{1/3,5}{1/4 + 1/3,5} = 0,533$$

Ve berdasarkan M_{pr} kolom:

$$V_e(1) = \frac{M_{prk \text{ bawah}} + M_{prk \text{ atas}}}{ln} = \frac{143 + 51,22}{3,25} = 59,76 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.6.2.1, V_c dianggap 0 apabila:

- $V_e > 1/2 V_u \text{ as}$
 $V_e = 59,76 \text{ kN} > 1/2 \times 28,8$
 $V_e = 59,76 \text{ kN} > 1/2 V_u \text{ as} = 14,4 \text{ kN (OK)}$
- $P_u < A_g f'_c / 20$
 $A_g f'_c / 20 = 90000 \times 30 / 20 = 135000 \text{ N} = 135 \text{ kN}$
 $P_u = 517,7 \text{ kN} > 135 \text{ kN (Not OK)}$

Maka V_c dihitung.

$$N_u = 165,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'_c} b_w d \\ &= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{165,5}{14 \times 90000} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 300 \times 253,5 \\ &= 80113,4517 \text{ N} \\ &= 80,113 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 80,113 = 60,085 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 59,76 \text{ kN}$$

Karena $V_u > \phi V_c$, maka V_s dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)

$$V_s = \frac{V_u}{\phi} - V_c = \frac{59,76}{0,75} - 80,113 = 0 \text{ kN}$$

$$\frac{A_v}{s} = \frac{V_s}{f_y t d} = \frac{0}{420 \times 253,5} = 0 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'c} bw d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 300 \times 253,5 = 137459,2N = 137,459 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 0 \text{ kN} < 0,33\sqrt{f'c} bw d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'c} bw d$, maka spasi maksimal:

$$s_{\text{max}} = d/2 = 253,5/2 = 126,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_{\text{pakai}} = 75 \text{ mm} < 126,75 \text{ mm (OK)}$$

$$A_v = 0 \times 75 = 0 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$0,5 \phi V_c = 30,04 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 59,76 \text{ kN} > 0,5 \phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_{v \text{ min}1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'c} \frac{bw s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{300 \times 75}{420} = 18,19 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ min}2} = 0,35 \frac{bw s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{300 \times 75}{420} = 18,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ min}} = 18,75 \text{ mm}$$

Luas tulangan transversal yang dipakai:

$$A_{v \text{ req}} = 18,75 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ pakai}} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,1969 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \text{ req}} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di daerah sendi plastis tetap menggunakan 3 kaki D13-75 mm.

c. Tulangan di Luar Daerah Sendi Plastis (luar lo)

$$N_u = 165,5 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_c = 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{N_u}{14A_g} \right) \lambda \sqrt{f'c} bw d$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{165,5}{14 \times 90000} \right) 1 \sqrt{30} \times 300 \times 253,5 \\
&= 80113,4517 \text{ N} \\
&= 80,1135 \text{ kN}
\end{aligned}$$

$$V_u = V_e = 59,76 \text{ kN}$$

$$\phi V_c = 0,75 \times 80,1135 = 60,085 \text{ kN}$$

$V_u = 59,76 \text{ kN} < \phi V_c$, maka A_v tidak dihitung (SNI 2847:2019 22.5.10.1)

$$A_v \text{ pakai} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{mm}$$

$$s \text{ asumsi} = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d = 0,33 \times \sqrt{30} \times 300 \times 253,5 = 137459,2 \text{ N} = 137,459 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = 0 < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2 jika $V_s < 0,33\sqrt{f'_c} b_w d$, maka:

$$s \text{ max} = d/2 = 253,5/2 = 126,75 \text{ mm}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.7.5.5 jarak tulangan tidak perlu melebihi nilai terkecil dari:

$$s_1 = 6 D_{\text{longitudinal}} = 6 \times 19 = 114 \text{ mm}$$

$$s_2 = 150 \text{ mm}$$

Maka digunakan jarak tulangan transversal yang digunakan $s = 100 \text{ mm}$

$$0,5\phi V_c = 30,04 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 10.7.6.5.2, jika $V_u = 59,76 \text{ kN} > 0,5\phi V_c$, maka A_v min dihitung dari yang terbesar dari:

$$A_v \text{ min1} = 0,062\sqrt{f'_c} \frac{b_w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,062\sqrt{30} \frac{300 \times 100}{420} = 24,26 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \min 2} = 0,35 \frac{b w s}{f_{yt}} = 0,35 \frac{300 \times 100}{420} = 25 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{v \min} = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{v \text{ pakai}} = 2 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 265,46 \text{ mm}^2 > A_{v \min} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka tulangan transversal di luar daerah sendi plastis (luar lo) digunakan 2 kaki D13-100 mm.

4. Hubungan Balok Kolom

Data perencanaan:

$$\text{Tinggi balok (h)} = 250 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar balok (b)} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Ash/s} = 4,048 \text{ mm}^2 / \text{mm}$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tump -} = 2 \text{ kaki}$$

$$\text{As Tump -} = 567,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jumlah Tump +} = 2 \text{ kaki}$$

$$\text{As Tump +} = 567,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Mpr -} = 48,024 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\text{Mpr +} = 48,024 \text{ kNm}$$

a. Penentuan Dimensi Joint (Aj)

$$\text{lebar balok (b)} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Tinggi joint (h)} = h \text{ kolom} = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$x = (h - b)/2 = (300 - 200)/2 = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$b+h = 200 + 300 = 500 \text{ mm}$$

$$b+2x = 200 + 2(50) = 300 \text{ mm}$$

$$b+h > b+2x$$

$$\text{Lebar efektif} = b+2x = 300 \text{ mm}$$

Luas joint efektif (A_j) = lebar efektif x tinggi joint = $300 \times 300 = 90000 \text{ mm}^2$

b. Tulangan Transversal

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.3.2, kebutuhan tulangan dapat dikurangi setengah dan spasi bisa ditingkatkan hingga 150 mm jika:

- Terdapat balok yang merangka pada keempat sisi HBK (OK)
- Lebar balok setidaknya $3/4$ lebar kolom

$$\text{Lebar balok} = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$3/4 \text{ b kolom} = 3/4 \times 300 = 225 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Lebar balok} < 3/4 \text{ lebar kolom (Not OK)}$$

Maka kebutuhan tulangan transversal di HBK tetap sama seperti yang digunakan di daerah sendi plastis kolom.

$$\frac{A_{sh}}{s} = 4,048 \text{ mm}^2/\text{mm}$$

$$s \text{ pakai} = 75 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{jumlah kaki} = 3 \text{ kaki}$$

$$D \text{ transversal} = 13 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{sh \text{ req}} = 4,048 \times 75 = 303,6 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sh \text{ pakai}} = 3 \times 0,25\pi \times 13^2 = 398,197 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_{sh \text{ pakai}} > A_{sh \text{ req}} \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka digunakan 3 kaki tulangan D13-75 mm di HBK

c. Gaya Geser Pada Joint

$$M_{prb^- \text{ ki}} = 48,024 \text{ kNm}$$

$$M_{prb^+ \text{ ka}} = 48,024 \text{ kNm}$$

$$\Sigma M_{pr \text{ balok}} = 48,024 + 48,024 = 96,048 \text{ kNm}$$

Karena penampang sama tapi tinggi berbeda, maka faktor distribusi di kolom atas dan kolom bawah hbk menjadi:

$$DF \text{ atas} = \frac{1/3,5}{1/4 + 1/3,5} = 0,53$$

$$DF \text{ bawah} = \frac{1/4}{1/4 + 1/4} = 0,5$$

$$Me1 = \Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ atas}$$

$$= 48,024 \times 0,53$$

$$= 51,22 \text{ kNm}$$

$$Me2 = \Sigma M_{pr} \text{ balok} \times DF \text{ bawah}$$

$$= 48,024 \times 0,5$$

$$= 48,02 \text{ kNm}$$

$$V_{sway} = \frac{DF \text{ atas} \times \Sigma M_{prb} + DF \text{ bawah} \times \Sigma M_{prb}}{ln \text{ kolom atas}}$$

$$= \frac{0,53 \times 48,024 + 0,5 \times 48,024}{3,25}$$

$$=$$

$$= 30,54 \text{ kNm}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan atas kiri HBK:

$$As^- \text{ ki} = 567,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T1 = 1,25 As fy = 1,25 \times 567,06 \times 420 = 297705,19 \text{ N} = 297,705 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kiri HBK:

$$C1 = T1 = 297,705 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tarik tulangan bawah di sisi kanan HBK:

$$As^+ \text{ ka} = 567,06 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$T2 = 1,25 As fy = 1,25 \times 567,06 \times 420 = 297705,19 \text{ N} = 297,705 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya tekan di sisi kanan HBK:

$$C2 = T2 = 297,705 \text{ kN}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_j &= T1 + C2 - V_{sway} \\
 &= 297,705 \text{ kN} + 297,705 \text{ kN} - 30,54 \\
 &= 564,873 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan SNI 2847:2019 pasal 18.8.4.1, kuat geser HBK yang terkekang oleh balok-balok pada keempat sisinya:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_n &= 1,7\lambda \sqrt{f'_c} A_j \\
 &= 1,7 \times 1 \times \sqrt{30} \times 90000 \\
 &= 838015,5 \text{ N} \\
 \phi V_n &= 0,85 \times 838015,5 = 712313,2 \text{ N} = 712,31 \text{ kN} \\
 \phi V_n &= 712,31 \text{ kN} > V_j = 564,873 \text{ kN} \text{ (OK)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Maka dimensi pada HBK mencukupi dan dipasang tulangan transversal 3 kaki D13 jarak 75 mm.