

## BAB II

### DASAR-DASAR PERENCANAAN

#### 2.1 PERATURAN-PERATURAN YANG DIPAKAI

Peraturan yang dipakai dalam perencanaan Tugas Akhir ini, yaitu :

1. Peraturan Perencanaan Teknik Jembatan " Bridge Management Sysytem "  
(BMS)
2. American Associationb Of State Highway And Transportation Officials  
(AASHTO) Edisi 1992.
3. Peraturan Perencanaan Bangunan Baja Indonesia (PPBBI).
4. Standar Tata Cara Perhitungan Beton Untuk Bangunan Gedung SKSNI  
T-15-1991-03 dari Departemen Pekerjaan Umum.
5. Dan lain - lain.

#### 2.2 TEGANGAN IJIN BAHAN

- Beton bertulang digunakan mutu beton  $f_c' = 30 \text{ Mpa}$
- Baja untuk tulangan dipakai :  
mutu baja  $U_{32}$  dengan  $f_y = 3.200 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 320 \text{ MPa}$
- Baja untuk profil dipakai :  
mutu baja BJ 52 , dengan tegangan leleh  $f_y = 360 \text{ MPa}$ .
- Baja untuk kabel pemikul dipakai BBR DINA stay cable  
Diameter kabel 7 mm  
 $U.t.s = 1.670 \text{ N/mm}^2$

## 2.3 SISTEM JEMBATAN

Penentuan type jembatan untuk menyeberangkan sungai, lembah atau jalan raya tidak bisa ditentukan begitu saja.

Karena bentang yang ekonomis untuk jembatan cable stayed berkisar antara 400 ft - 2000 ft (122 m - 610 m), maka pada perencanaan ini penyusun memilih sistim cable stayed, mengingat bentang yang ada yaitu 250 m.

### a. Sistem Lantai Kendaraan dan Gelagar Utama

Untuk lantai kendaraan dipakai beton bertulang, sedangkan gelagar utama direncanakan memakai bentuk **Plate Girder**.

### b. Sistem Kabel dan Ratio Bentang

Sistim kabel yang digunakan adalah sistim radial dengan penempatan pada dua bidang vertikal. Direncanakan tiga bentang, dengan dua bentang tepi yang simetris.

### c. Tinggi Menara dan Kemiringan Kabel

Pada perencanaan ini memakai menara bentuk portal. Leonhart dan Zellneer memberikan perbandingan tinggi menara dan bentang lebih besar dari 0,3.

Menurut buku sudut optimum kemiringan kabel adalah  $45^{\circ}$ , dan sudut yang masih diijinkan terletak antara  $25^{\circ}$  -  $65^{\circ}$  atau  $\tan \alpha = 0,466 - 2,144$ .

Direncanakan :

- Tinggi menara = 30 m

- Dipasang tiga kabel (dua sisi)

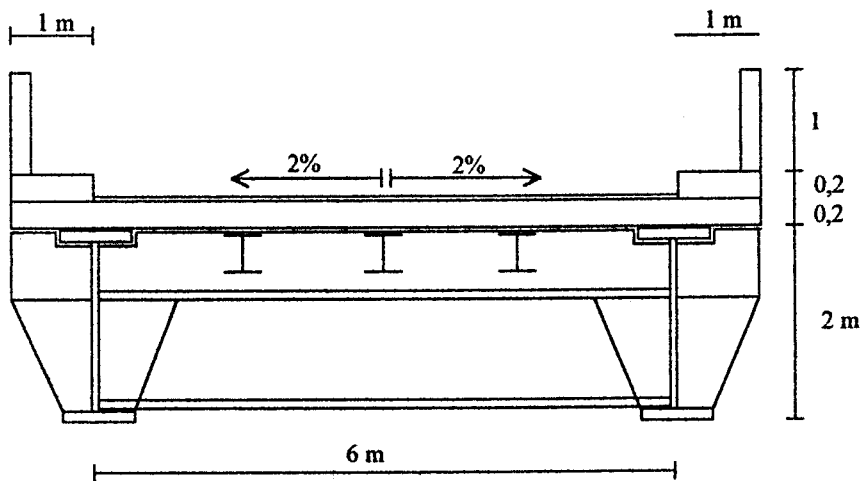
tangen sudut kabel 1 :  $30/60 = 0,6$

tangen sudut kabel 2 :  $30/40 = 0,75$

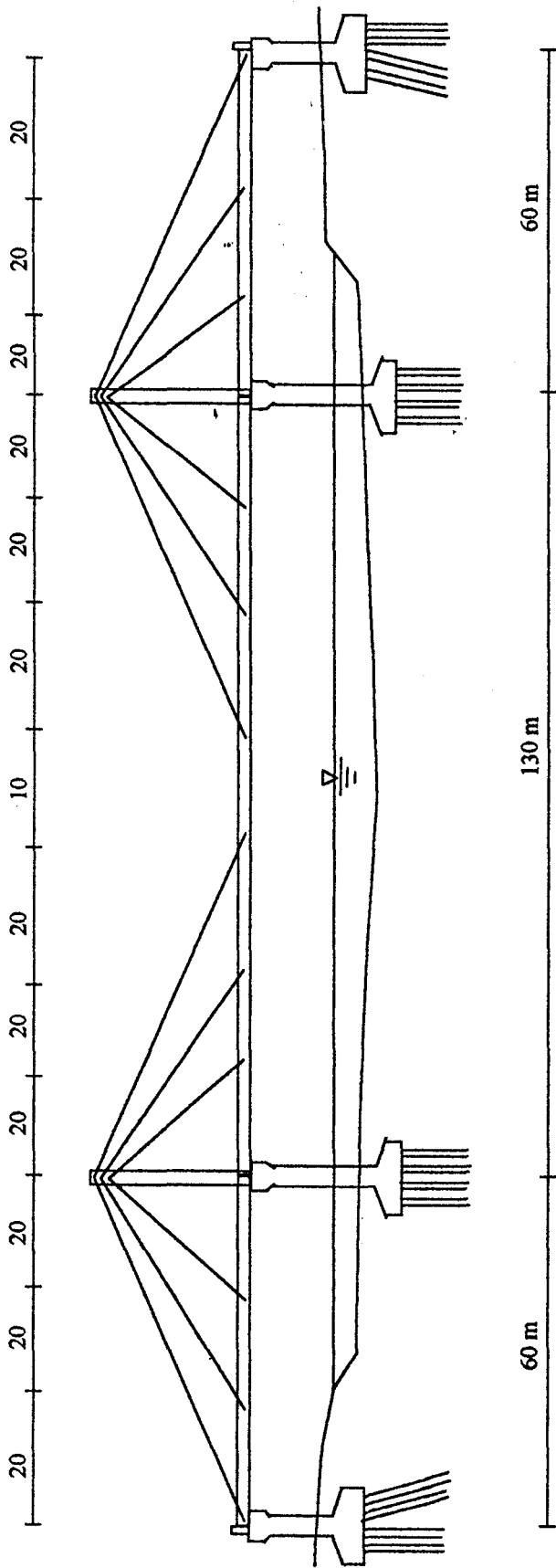
tangen sudut kabel 3 :  $30/20 = 1,5$

d. Spesifikasi Jembatan

- Bentang total jembatan : 250 m
- Panjang bentang tengah : 130 m
- Panjang masing-masing bentang tepi : 60 m
- Lebar total jembatan : 8 m
- Lebar lantai kendaraan : 6 m
- Lebar trotoar : 1 m



Gbr.2.1 Potongan melintang jembatan



Gbr 2.2 Tampak samping jembatan

## 2.4 PEMBEBANAN

Beban-beban yang bekerja pada jembatan diambil dari Peraturan Perencanaan Teknik Jembatan Departemen Pekerjaan Umum (BMS) bagian 2.

Beban yang bekerja pada jembatan meliputi :

### a. Beban Mati

Beban mati yang dihitung dalam perencanaan meliputi :

- berat sendiri plate girder
- berat pelat lantai kendaraan
- berat perkerasan (aspal)
- berat trotoar

### b. Beban Hidup

Beban hidup yang bekerja , yaitu beban lalu lintas, yang terdiri dari beban lajur "D" dan beban truk "T". Beban lajur "D" bekerja pada seluruh lebar jalur kendaraan dan menimbulkan pengaruh pada jembatan yang ekuivalen dengan suatu iring-iringan kendaraan yang sebenarnya. Beban truk "T" adalah satu kendaraan berat dengan 3 as yang ditempatkan pada beberapa posisi dalam lajur lalu lintas rencana. Hanya satu truk "T" diterapkan per lajur lalu lintas rencana.

- Beban lajur "D" terdiri dari beban tersebar merata (UDL : Uniformly Distributed Load) yang digabung dengan beban garis (KEL : Knife Edge Load) seperti pada *BMS Gambar 2.2*. Beban terbagi rata (UDL)

mempunyai intensitas  $q$  kPa dimana besarnya  $q$  tergantung pada panjang total yang dibebani seperti berikut :

$$L \leq 30 \text{ m} : q = 8.0 \text{ kPa}$$

$$L > 30 \text{ m} : q = 8.0 \left(0.5 + \frac{15}{L}\right) \text{ kPa}$$

Beban garis (KEL) dengan intensitas  $p$  kN/m harus ditempatkan tegak lurus dari arah lalu lintas pada jembatan. Besarnya intensitas  $p$  adalah 44 kN/m. Beban "D" harus disusun pada arah melintang sedemikian rupa sehingga menimbulkan momen maksimum. Bila lebar jembatan kurang atau sama dengan 5.5 m, maka beban "D" harus ditempatkan pada seluruh jalur dengan intensitas 100 %. Apabila lebar jalur lebih besar dari 5.5 m, maka beban "D" harus ditempatkan pada dua lajur lalu lintas rencana yang berdekatan dengan intensitas 100 % dan beban "D" tambahan harus ditempatkan pada seluruh lebar sisa dari lajur dengan intensitas sebesar 50 %. Susunan pembebanan ini dapat dilihat pada **BMS Gambar 2.5.**

- Beban truk "T" terdiri dari kendaraan truk semi trailer yang mempunyai susunan dan berat as seperti pada BMS Gambar 2.7. Terlepas dari panjang jembatan atau susunan bentang, hanya ada satu kendaraan truk "T" yang bisa ditempatkan pada satu lajur lalu lintas rencana.

- Faktor beban dinamis (DLA : Dynamic Load Allowance)

Faktor beban dinamis merupakan interaksi antara kendaraan yang bergerak dengan jembatan. Untuk pembebanan "D", DLA merupakan

fungsi panjang bentang ekivalen (lihat *BMS Gambar 2.8*). Untuk bentang menerus panjang bentang ekivalen LE diberikan rumus :

$$L_E = \sqrt{L_{av} \cdot L_{max}}$$

dimana :

$L_{AV}$  = panjang bentang rata-rata dari kelompok bentang yang disambungkan secara menerus.

$L_{MAX}$  = panjang bentang maximum dalam kelompok bentang yang disambung menerus

Untuk pembebanan Truk "T" : DLA diambil 0,3

#### c. Beban Rem

Pengaruh percepatan dan pengereman dari lalu lintas harus diperhitungkan sebagai gaya dalam arah memanjang dan dianggap bekerja pada permukaan lantai jembatan. Tanpa melihat berapa besarnya lebar jembatan, gaya memanjang yang bekerja harus diambil dari *BMS Gambar 2.9*.

#### d. Beban Angin

Beban angin membebani jembatan tergantung dari kecepatan angin rencana, yang perumusannya diambil dari *BMS Pasal 2.4.6* sebagai berikut:

$$T_{EW} = 0.0006 C_w (V_w)^2 A_b$$

dimana :

$V_w$  = kecepatan angin rencana (m/det), diambil dari *BMS Tabel 2.10*

$C_w$  = koefisien seret, diambil dari *BMS Tabel 2.9*

$A_b$  = luas bagian samping jembatan (m<sup>2</sup>) yaitu luas total bagian yang masif dalam arah tegak lurus sumbu memanjang jembatan.

Apabila suatu kendaraan lewat diatas jembatan, maka beban garis merata tambahan arah horisontal sebagai berikut :

$$T_{EW} = 0.0012 C_w (V_w)^2 \quad \text{kN/m}$$

dimana :

$$C_w = 1.2$$

#### e. Beban Gempa

Untuk menghitung pengaruh beban gempa pada struktur jembatan cable stayed ini digunakan analisa statis

Kombinasi beban gempa yang terjadi diambil yang terbesar dari :

- 100% gempa vertikal + 100% gempa horisontal + 30% gempa longitudinal
- 100% gempa vertikal + 30% gempa horisontal + 100% gempa longitudinal

#### f. Beban Temperatur

Pengaruh temperatur dapat dilihat pada *BMS Pasal 2.4.3*



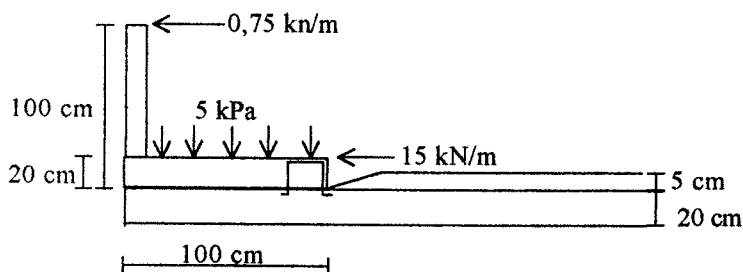
## BAB III

# PERENCANAAN LANTAI KENDARAAN, TROTOAR, DAN TIANG SANDARAN

### 3.1 PERHITUNGAN TROTOAR DAN SANDARAN

Beberapa syarat/ketentuan mengenai perencanaan trotoar dan sandaran di dalam Bridge Design Code, yaitu :

- Beban nominal = 5 kPa (beban di trotoar akibat pejalan kaki)
- Kerb harus direncanakan untuk menahan beban ultimate sebesar 15 kN/m yang bekerja sepanjang bagian atas kern
- Gaya yang bekerja pada bagian atas vertikal dan horisontal tiang sandaran = 0,75 kN/m
- Lebar trotoar = 1,00 m
- Tinggi tiang sandaran dianjurkan 1,1 m, sedang tinggi minimum 1,00 m



Gbr 3.1

### 3.1.1 Perhitungan Trotoar

Data - data perencanaan :

- Lebar pelat trotoar = 1,00 m
- Tinggi pelat trotoar sama dengan tinggi kerb, yaitu 20 cm
- Mutu beton :  $f_c' = 30$  MPa
- Mutu baja :  $f_y = 320$  MPa
- Dimensi kerb = 20 x 20 cm

$$M_u = 15 \times 0,2 = 3 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

$$M_n = M_u/\theta = 3/0,8 = 3,75 \text{ kN.m/m}$$

Batas rasio tulangan :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_b &= \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c'}{f_y} \cdot \beta_1 \cdot \frac{600}{600 + f_y} \\ &= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{320} \times 0,8 \times \frac{600}{600 + 320} \\ &= 0,044\end{aligned}$$

$$\rho_{\min} = 1,4/f_y = 1,4/320 = 0,004$$

$$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \cdot \rho_b = 0,033$$

Rasio tulangan perlu :

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{m} \left[ 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}} \right]$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{320}{0,85 \times 30} = 12,55$$

$$R_n = M_n / (b \times d^2)$$

$$d = h - 0,5 \times \phi \text{ tul - decking} = 200 - 5 - 25 = 170 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 1 \text{ m} = 1000 \text{ mm (tiap 1 meter ke arah memanjang)}$$

$$R_n = 3.750.000 / (1000 \times 170^2) = 0,13 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{12,55} \left| 1 - \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{2 \times 12,55 \times 0,13}{320}\right)} \right| = 0,0004 = \rho \text{ min}$$

$$A_s \text{ perlu} = 0,004 \times 1.000 \times 170 = 680 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \phi 10 \text{ mm} : A_s = 0,7854 \times 10^2 = 78,54 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Jarak maksimum antar tulangan} = (78,54 / 680) \times 1.000 = 115,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } \phi 10 - 100 \text{ mm} \rightarrow A_s = 785,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

### 3.1.2 Perhitungan Sandaran

Data - data perencanaan :

- Tinggi tiang sandaran 1,00 m
- Jarak antar tiang sandaran 5,00 m
- Dimensi tiang sandaran 20 x 20 cm

$$P' = 0,75 \times 2,5 = 1,875 \text{ kN}$$

$$M_u = 1,875 \times 1 = 1,875 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$M_n = 1,875 / 0,8 = 2,344 \text{ kN.m}$$

$$R_n = 2.344.000 / (200 \times 170^2) = 0,41 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{12,55} \left| 1 - \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{2 \times 12,55 \times 0,41}{320}\right)} \right| = 0,0013 < \rho \text{ min}$$

$$\text{As perlu} = 0,004 \times 200 \times 170 = 136 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan } 2 \phi 10 \text{ mm} : \text{As} = 2 \times 78,54 = 157,1 \text{ mm}^2$$

### 3.2 PERENCANAAN LANTAI KENDARAAN

Sesuai dengan *BMS Pasal 6.7.1.2*, tebal minimum pelat lantai kendaraan harus memenuhi :

$$t_s \geq 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$t_s \geq 100 + 40.L = 100 + 40 (1,5) = 160 \text{ mm}$$

dimana :

$t_s$  = tebal pelat lantai kendaraan

$L$  = bentang pelat lantai antar pusat tumpuan

Direncanakan pelat lantai kendaraan beton dengan tebal 20 cm.

#### 3.2.1 Pembebanan

Beban yang bekerja pada pelat lantai kendaraan :

a. Beban mati

- Berat sendiri pelat beton =  $0,2 \times 2.400 = 480 \text{ kg/m}^2$

- Berat aspal =  $0,05 \times 2.240 = 112 \text{ kg/m}^2$

- Berat air hujan =  $0,03 \times 1000 = \underline{30 \text{ kg/m}^2}$

$$\text{Total} = 622 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

b. Beban hidup

- Beban roda truk =  $100 \text{ kN} = 10.000 \text{ kg}$  (*BMS Pasal 2.3.4.1*)

- DLA untuk truk diambil 0,3 (*BMS Pasal 2.3.6*)

- Maka total muatan  $T = 10.000 + 0,3 (10.000) = 13.000 \text{ kg}$

### 3.2.2 Penulangan Lantai Kendaraan

metode perencanaan penulangan pelat lantai kendaraan adalah metode keadaan batas (ultimate)

- Faktor beban  $K_{MS}^U = 1,3$  (beton cor ditempat)

- Faktor beban  $K_{TT}^U = 2,0$  (muatan " T ")

-  $q_{DU} = 1,3 q_D = 1,3 \times 622 = 810 \text{ kg/m}^2$

-  $P_U = 2 \times P = 2 \times 13000 = 26000 \text{ kg}$

#### Penulangan Arah Melintang

- Momen akibat beban mati :

$$M = 0,1 \times 810 \times 1^2 = 81 \text{ kg.m/meter pelat}$$

- Momen akibat beban hidup :

$$M = 0,8 \cdot \frac{S+0,6}{10} \cdot P \quad (\text{BMS Pasal 2.5.5})$$

dimana bentang S diambil sebagai :

S = bentang bersih, bila pelat lantai bersatu dengan balok atau dinding tanpa peninggian.

$$S = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$M = 0,8 \cdot \frac{1,5+0,6}{10} \cdot 260 = 44 \text{ kN.m/meter pelat}$$

$$M = 4400 \text{ kg.m/meter pelat}$$

$$M_u = 81 + 4400 = 4481 \text{ kg.m/meter pelat}$$

$$M_n = M_u/f = 4481/0,75 = 5975 \text{ kg.m/meter pelat}$$

$$M_n = 59750 \text{ N.m/meter pelat}$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \times f_c'}{f_y} \cdot \beta \cdot \frac{600}{600 + f_y}$$

$$\rho_b = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{320} \cdot 0,85 \cdot \frac{600}{600 + 320} = 0,04417$$

$$\rho_{mac} = 0,75 \times \rho_b = 0,75 \times 0,04417 = 0,03313$$

$$\rho_{min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{320} = 0,004375$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \cdot f_c'} = \frac{320}{0,85 \times 30} = 12,549$$

$d = h - 0,5 \times (\text{dia tul}) - \text{deking}$

$$d = 200 - 0,5 \cdot (13) - 25 = 168,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$b = 1\text{m} = 1000 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b \times d^2} = \frac{59750000}{1000 \times 168,5^2} = 2,1$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{m} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times m \times R_n}{f_y}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{12,549} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 12,549 \times 2,1}{320}} \right)$$

$$= 0,00686$$

$$A_s = \rho \times b \times d = 0,00686 \times 1000 \times 169 = 1160 \text{ mm}^2/\text{meter pelat}$$

Dipakai tulangan D13 - 100 mm,  $A_s = 1327 \text{ mm}^2$

### Penulangan Arah Memanjang

Dipasang tulangan susut dan suhu dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

-  $A_{s_{min}} = 0,0020 A_{bruto}$  .....(tul. deform mutu 300)

-  $A_{s_{min}} = 0,0018 A_{bruto}$  .....(tul. deform mutu 400)

- Tulangan deform mutu 320 dengan cara interpolasi didapat  $\rho = 0,00196$ .

$$- A_{smin} = 0,00196 \times 168,5 \times 1000 = 330,26 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Dipakai tulangan D10 - 200 mm, } A_s = 392,7 \text{ mm}^2$$

### 3.2.3 Kekuatan Pelat Lantai Terhadap Geser (Geser Pons)

Kontrol Geser pelat lantai terhadap beban terpusat (beban T) direncanakan sesuai dengan *BMS Pasal 6.7.2*. Kekuatan geser ultimate dari pelat lantai :

$$V_{uc} = u.d.(f_{cv} + 0,3 \sigma_{cp})$$

dengan :

$$f_{cv} = 0,17 \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta.h}\right) \cdot \sqrt{f_c'} \leq 0,34 \sqrt{f_c'}$$

dimana :

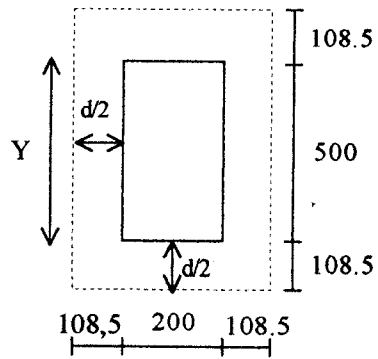
u = panjang efektif dari keliling geser kritis

d = tinggi efektif diambil rata-rata disekeliling garis keliling geser kritis

$\beta.h$  = perbandingan antara dimensi terpanjang dari luas efektif yang dibebani, y, dengan dimensi, x, diukur tegak lurus y.

Beban T yang bekerja sebesar 100 kN, dengan luas bidang kontak roda 200 x 500 mm. Beban T pada saat ultimate dengan faktor beban 2 dan faktor beban dinamis 0,3 sebesar  $= (100 + 100 \times 0,3) \times 2 = 260 \text{ kN}$

Lintasan kritis yang terjadi sesuai dengan BMS Gambar 6.5 adalah sebagai berikut :



Gbr.3.2 Lintasan Kritis

Dari gambar di atas maka :

$$u = 2 \times (717 + 417) = 2.268 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta h = 500/200 = 2,5$$

$$d = 217 \text{ mm}$$

$$f_{cv} = 0,17 \left( 1 + \frac{2}{2,5} \right) \cdot \sqrt{30} = 1,68 \text{ N/mm}^2 < 0,34 \sqrt{30} = 1,86 \text{ N/mm}^2$$

$$V_{uc} = 2.268 \times 217 (1,68 + 0)$$

$$= 826.822 \text{ N}$$

$$= 826,8 \text{ kN}$$

Gaya geser yang terjadi = 260 kN < kuat geser beton ( $V_{uc}$ ) .....ok



## **BAB IV**

### **PERENCANAAN GELAGAR JEMBATAN**

#### **4.1 METODE ANALISA**

Dalam menganalisa jembatan cable stayed, harus dibuat model struktur atau pendekatan idealisasinya. Restraints walaupun ada pada masing-masing join dalam struktur harus ditentukan untuk model struktur matematikanya. Kekakuan atau fleksibilitas dari masing-masing batang harus diketahui.

Untuk sistem satu bidang struktur dapat diidealisasikan sebagai dua dimensi plane frame, dan gaya torsi yang terjadi pada girder ditambahkan pada girder.

Untuk sistem dua bidang dapat diidealisasikan sebagai tiga dimensi space frame, dengan gaya torsi disertakan dalam analisa.

Kecuali untuk jembatan cable stayed yang sangat sederhana, diperlukan bantuan komputer untuk menyelesaikan analisa strukturnya. Program komputer tersebut diperlukan untuk membuat diagram garis pengaruh pada kabel maupun gelagar. Disamping itu, juga untuk menentukan momen lentur, gaya lintang, reaksi serta defleksi pada struktur akibat beban-beban yang bekerja. Tujuannya adalah untuk mendapatkan analisa struktur dengan cepat dan untuk memperoleh desain yang efisien.

Persoalan utama dalam perencanaan jembatan cable stayed adalah menentukan penampang optimum gelagar beserta ukurannya dan konfigurasi kabel. Dalam hal ini, untuk menganalisa struktur jembatan dipakai program STAAD-3.

## 4.2 PLEMINARY DESAIN

### 4.2.1 Gelagar Anak Memanjang

Untuk gelagar anak memanjang dipakai WF 350 x 250 x 9 x 14.

$$A = 101,5 \text{ cm}^2 \quad I_x = 21.700 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$h = 34 \text{ cm} \quad I_y = 3.650 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$b = 25 \text{ cm} \quad S_x = 1.280 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$q = 79,7 \text{ kg/m} \quad S_y = 292 \text{ cm}^3$$

### 4.2.2 Gelagar Melintang

Untuk gelagar melintang dipakai WF 900 x 300 x 15 x 23

$$A = 270,9 \text{ cm}^2 \quad I_x = 345.000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$h = 89 \text{ cm} \quad I_y = 10.300 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$b = 29,9 \text{ cm} \quad S_x = 7.760 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$q = 213 \text{ kg/m} \quad S_y = 688 \text{ cm}^3$$

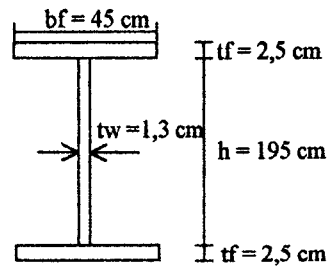
### 4.2.3 Gelagar Utama

Dari survey terhadap sekitar 20 jembatan cable stayed (Tabel 2.3, Construction & Design Of cable Stayed Bridge) diperoleh perbandingan antara tinggi gelagar terhadap panjang bentang bervariasi antara 1/40 sampai dengan 1/100. Dan khusus untuk jembatan yang sistem penempatan kabel dalam arah longitudinal memakai sistem Converging diperoleh perbandingan antara tinggi gelagar terhadap panjang bentang bervariasi antara 1/55 sampai dengan 1/67.

$$\text{Dicoba diambil tinggi gelagar} = 130/67 = 1,94 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Diambil tinggi gelagar} = 2 \text{ m}$$

Untuk gelagar utama ini dipakai profil buatan/plate girder



Gbr 4.1 Penampang gelagar utama

Ukuran-ukuran profil tersebut di atas bukan merupakan harga konstan, tetapi dapat diperbesar atau diperkecil sesuai dengan momen atau tegangan yang terjadi.

Berat profil estimasi :

$$\text{- flens} = 2 (0,45 \times 0,025) = 0,0225 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{- web} = 0,013 \times 1,95 = \underline{0,02535 \text{ m}^2}$$

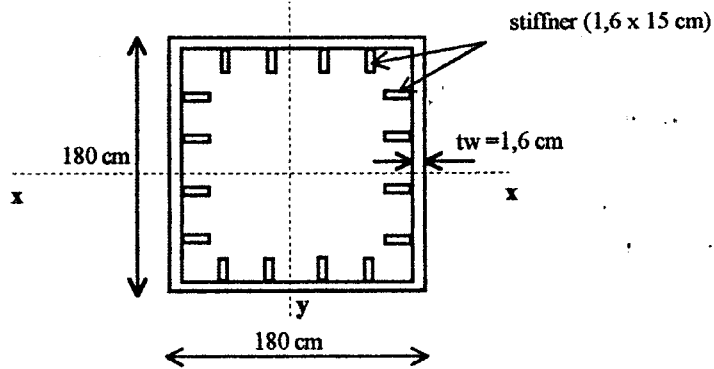
$$\text{- luas penampang} = 0,04785 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{berat/m} = 0,0475 \text{ m}^2 \times 7850 \text{ kg/m}^3 = 376 \text{ kg/m}$$

Jadi berat satu profil perkiraan =  $376 + 25\% (376) = 470 \text{ kg/m}$

Penambahan 25 % adalah berat estimasi dari stiffener, baut, dan pelat penyambung antar segmen.

#### 4.2.4 Menara



Gbr 4.2 Penampang menara

$$I_x = I_y = 7.776.078 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$A = 1.530,88 \text{ cm}^2 = 0,153088 \text{ m}^2$$

$$q = 0,153088 \times 7850 = 1.202 \text{ kg/m}$$

#### 4.2.5 Kabel

Dipakai standard BBR DIN A stay cable (lampiran)

Diameter kabel 7 mm

Breaking load 1670 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

Fatigue 200 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

### 4.3 PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR ANAK MEMANJANG

#### 4.3.1 Pembebanan

##### Beban Mati

- berat sendiri profil		= 79,7 kg/m'
- berat pelat beton	= 0,2 x 1,5 x 2.400	= 720 kg/m'
- berat bekisting	= 0,03 x 1,5 x 1.100	= 50 kg/m'
- berat aspal	= 0,05 x 1,5 x 2.240	= 168 kg/m'
- berat air hujan	= 0,03 x 1,5 x 1.000	= 45 kg/m'
	<b>Total</b>	<b>= 1.063 kg/m'</b>

$$M_D = (1/8) \times 1.063 \times 5^2 = 3.322 \text{ kg-m}$$

##### Beban Hidup

###### - Beban terbagi rata (UDL)

$$L < 30 \text{ m} \quad q = 8 \text{ kPa} = 800 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$L = 60 \text{ m} \quad q = 800 \cdot (0,5 + 15/60) = 600 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

$$q' = 1,5 \times 600 = 900 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$M_{L1} = (1/8) \times 900 \times 5^2 = 2.813 \text{ kg-m}$$

###### - Beban garis (KEL)

$$P = 44 \text{ kN/m}' = 4.400 \text{ kg/m}'$$

$$\text{Koefisien kejut (DLA)} = 0,3 \text{ (} L > 90 \text{ m)}$$

$$P = (1+0,3) \times 1,5 \times 4.400 = 8.580 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{L2} = (1/4) \times 8.580 \times 5 = 10.725 \text{ kg-m}$$

Momen akibat beban lajur D (UDL dan KEL) :

$$M_L = 2.813 + 10.725 = 13.538$$

- Beban truk " T " (P = 10 ton dan DLA = 0,3)

$$M_L = (1/4) \times [(1+0,3) \times 10.000] \times 5 = 16.250 \text{ kg-m}$$

Dipakai momen akibat beban T karena lebih besar.

#### 4.3.2 Kontrol Tegangan

- Sebelum komposit

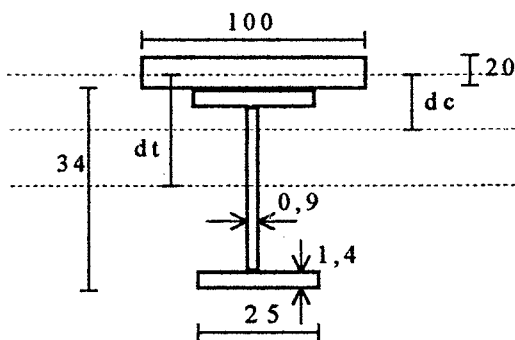
Momen akibat beban mati  $M_D = 3.322 \text{ kg-m}$

$$f_b = \frac{M_D}{S_x} = \frac{3322 \cdot (100)}{1280} = 260 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Tegangan ijin  $F_b = 0,55 \cdot F_y = 0,55 \times 3.600 = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  (AASHTO)

$$f_b = 260 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < F_b = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ ..... (oke)}$$

- Sesudah komposit



Gbr 4.3 Penampang komposit gelagar anak memanjang

Lebar efektif menurut Draft Bridge Design Code Pasal 7.6.2.1 diambil

nilai terkeci dari :

1.  $1/5 \times \text{panjang bentang} = 1/5 \times 500 = 100 \text{ cm}$

2.  $12 \times \text{tebal pelat} = 12 \times 20 = 240 \text{ cm}$

3. Jarak antar pusat ke pusat gelagar = 150 cm

Jadi lebar efektif = 100 cm

Baja :  $A_s = 101,5 \text{ cm}^2$

$I_x = 21.700 \text{ cm}^4$

$S_x = 1.280 \text{ cm}^3$

Beton : Luas beton =  $100 \times 20 = 2.000 \text{ cm}^2$

Luas pengganti  $A_c = 2.000/n$

$n = E_s/E_c$

$E_s = 200.000 \text{ MPa}$  ;  $E_c = 4.700 \sqrt{f_c'} = 4700 \sqrt{30} = 25.743 \text{ MPa}$

$n = 200.000/25.743 = 8$

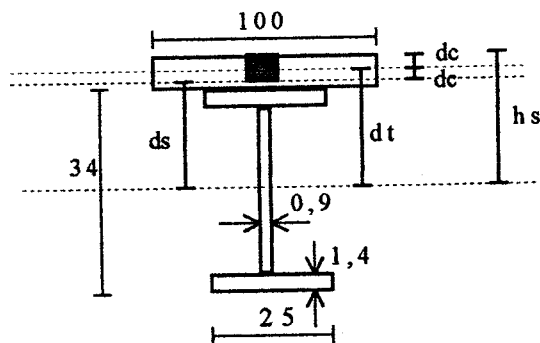
$A_c = 2000/8 = 250 \text{ cm}^2$

Luas total  $A_t = 101,5 + 250 = 351,5 \text{ cm}^2$

$d_t = (34/2) + (20/2) = 27 \text{ cm}$

$d_t \times A_s = A_t \times d_c$

$d_c = (27 \times 101,5)/351,5 = 7,79 \text{ cm} < 10 \text{ cm}$  (garis netral ada di beton)



Gbr 4.4 Penampang komposit dengan garis netral di beton

$$(2b/n).dc^2 + 2.As.dc - As.hs = 0$$

$$(2 \times 100/8).dc^2 + (2 \times 101,5 \times dc) - 101,5.(17 + 20) = 0$$

$$25.dc^2 + 203.dc - 3.755,5 = 0$$

$$dc = 8,85 \text{ cm (menentukan)}$$

Momen inersia penampang komposit :

$$I_t = I_s + \frac{I_c}{n} + \frac{F_c \cdot dc^2}{n} + F_s \cdot ds^2$$

$$I_t = 21700 + \frac{(1/12) \times 100 \times 17,7^2}{8} + \frac{100 \times 17,7 \times 8,85^2}{8} + 101,5 \times 19,3^2$$

$$I_t = 77.162 \text{ cm}^4$$

Momen akibat beban hidup setelah komposit  $M_L = 16.250 \text{ kg-m}$

- Serat atas pelat beton :

$$Y_{ca} = 17,7 \text{ cm} \quad S_{ca} = 77.162/17,7 = 4.359 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_{ca} = 16.250.(100)/(8 \times 4.359) = 47 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,45.f_c' = 135 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{(oke)}$$

- Serat atas gelagar baja :

$$Y_{ba} = 2,3 \text{ cm} \quad S_{ba} = 77.162/2,3 = 33.548 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_{ba} = 16.250.(100)/33.548 = 50 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1.320 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{(oke)}$$

- Serat bawah gelagar baja :

$$Y_{bb} = 36,3 \text{ cm} \quad S_{bb} = 77.162/36,3 = 2.125 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_{bb} = 16.250.(100)/2.125 = 765 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1.320 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{(oke)}$$

Tegangan total sebelum dan sesudah komposit adalah :

$$f_b = 260 + 765 = 1.025 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{(oke)}$$

Untuk perhitungan gelagar melintang jembatan akan dihitung bersamaan dengan gelagar utama jembatan dengan memakai bantuan program STAAD-3.



#### 4.4 PEMBEBANAN GELAGAR UTAMA

Perhitungan pembebanan didasarkan pada Peraturan Perencanaan Teknik Jembatan, Bridge Management System (BMS).

##### 4.4.1 Beban Yang Bekerja Pada Gelagar Utama

###### Beban mati

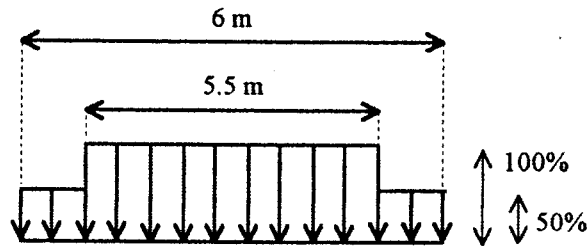
- pelat beton : $0,20 \times 1,75 \times 2.400$	= 840	kg/m'
- berat profil	= 470	kg/m'
- aspal : $0,05 \times 1,75 \times 2.240$	= 336	kg/m'
- bekisting : $0,03 \times 1,75 \times 1.100$	= 58	kg/m'
- air hujan : $0,03 \times 1,75 \times 1.000$	= 53	kg/m'
- kerb : $1 \times 0,2 \times 2.400$	= 480	kg/m'
Total	= 2.237	kg/m'

###### Beban hidup (UDL)

Pada bentang menerus untuk perhitungan  $q$  dengan panjang bentang jembatan ( $L$ ), maka  $q$  harus diambil sesuai dengan BMS Pasal 2.3.3.

$L = 60 \text{ m}$	$q = 800 (0,5 + 15/60)$	= 600	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
$L = 125 \text{ m}$	$q = 800 (0,5 + 15/125)$	= 496	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
$L = 130 \text{ m}$	$q = 800 (0,5 + 15/125)$	= 493	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
$L = 190 \text{ m}$	$q = 800 (0,5 + 15/190)$	= 464	kg/m <sup>2</sup>
$L = 250 \text{ m}$	$q = 800 (0,5 + 15/250)$	= 448	kg/m <sup>2</sup>

Penyebaran beban sesuai dengan BMS Pasal 2.3.3.2 adalah sebagai berikut



Gbr 4.5 Penyebaran pembebanan arah melintang

Beban yang diterima tiap girder utama adalah :

$$L = 60 \text{ m} \quad q = 600 \times 0,5 \times 100\% + 600 \times 0,25 \times 50\% = 375 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$L = 125 \text{ m} \quad q = 496 \times 0,5 \times 100\% + 496 \times 0,25 \times 50\% = 310 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$L = 130 \text{ m} \quad q = 493 \times 0,5 \times 100\% + 493 \times 0,25 \times 50\% = 308 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$L = 190 \text{ m} \quad q = 464 \times 0,5 \times 100\% + 464 \times 0,25 \times 50\% = 290 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$L = 250 \text{ m} \quad q = 448 \times 0,5 \times 100\% + 448 \times 0,25 \times 50\% = 280 \text{ kg/m}$$

#### - beban hidup (KEL)

Besarnya beban garis adalah  $44 \text{ kN/m} = 4.400 \text{ kg/m}$ .

Akibat beban dinamis, untuk bentang menerus berlaku :

$$L = \sqrt{L_{av} \cdot L_{max}}$$

$$L = \sqrt{83,33 \times 130} = 104,08 \text{ m}$$

Beban dinamis untuk  $L = 104,08 \text{ m}$  sesuai dengan BMS Gambar 2.8 adalah

30%, maka besar beban garis menjadi :  $4.400 + 30\% (4.400) = 5.720 \text{ kg/m}$ .

Beban KEL dijadikan beban terpusat pada gelagar

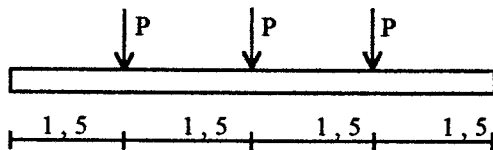
$$P = 5.720 \times 0,5 \times 100\% + 5.720 \times 0,25 \times 50\% = 3575 \text{ kg}$$

#### 4.4.2 Beban Yang Bekerja Pada Gelagar Melintang

Semua beban yang bekerja pada gelagar anak memanjang dijadikan beban terpusat pada gelagar melintang.

##### - Beban mati

Berat sendiri gelagar lintang  $q = 213 \text{ kg/m}$



Gbr 4.6 Pembebanan pada gelagar lintang

$$P = 1.063 \times 5 = 5.315 \text{ kg}$$

##### - Beban hidup (UDL)

$$L = 60 \text{ m} \quad q = 600 \times 1,5 \times 100\% = 900 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$P = 900 \times 5 = 4.500 \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 125 \text{ m} \quad q = 496 \times 1,5 \times 100\% = 744 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$P = 744 \times 5 = 3.720 \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 130 \text{ m} \quad q = 493 \times 1,5 \times 100\% = 740 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$P = 740 \times 5 = 3.700 \text{ kg}$$

$$L = 190 \text{ m} \quad q = 464 \times 1,5 \times 100\% = 696 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$P = 696 \times 5 = 3.480 \text{ kg}$$

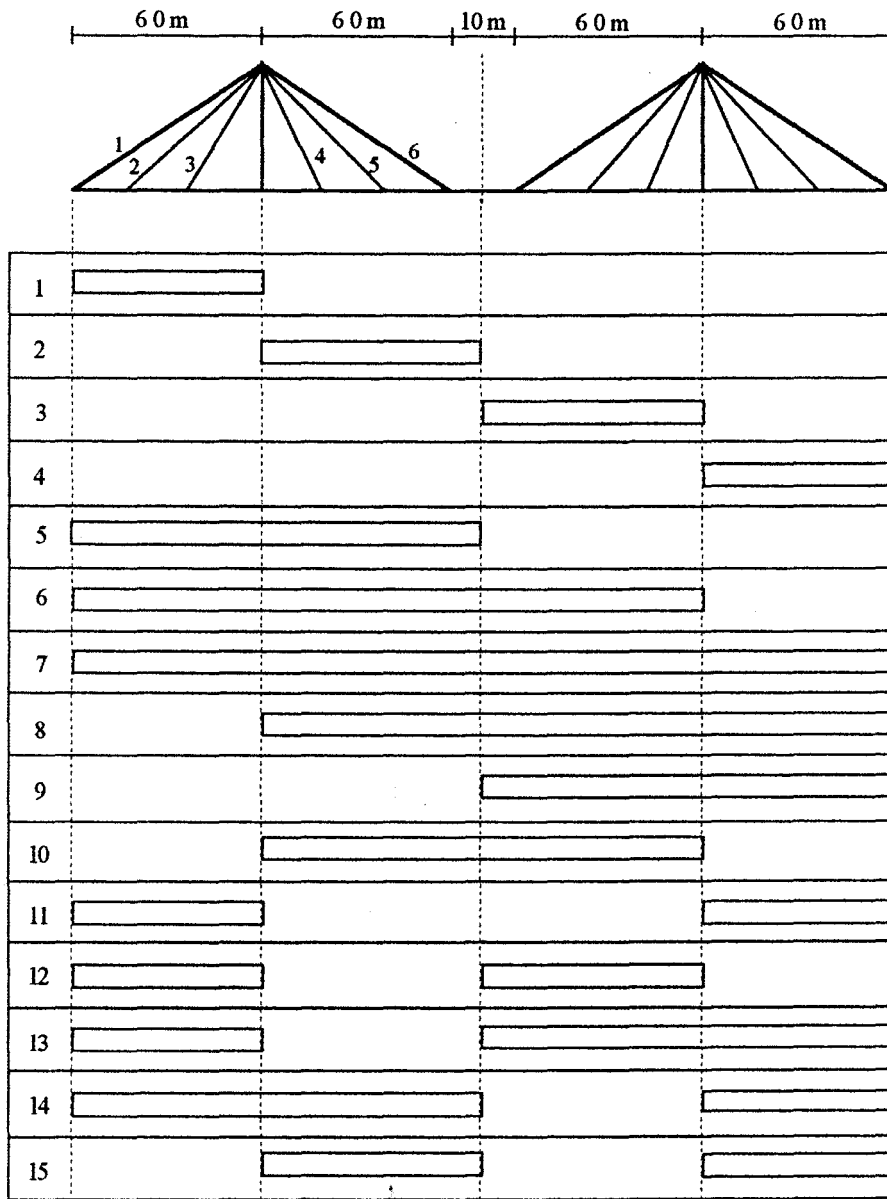
$$L = 250 \text{ m} \quad q = 448 \times 1,5 \times 100\% = 672 \text{ kg/m}$$

$$P = 672 \times 5 = 3.360 \text{ kg}$$

**- Beban hidup (KEL)**

$$P = 5.720 \times 1,5 \times 100\% = 8.580 \text{ kg}$$

**4.4.3 Model Pembebanan Akibat Beban Hidup**



**Gbr 4.7 Susunan pembebanan "UDL"**

Height zone (m)	Q (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )
9,2 ----- 15,3	1,07
15,3 ----- 24,4	1,20
24,4 ----- 42,7	1,31
42,7 ----- 61,0	1,41
61,0 ----- 76,3	1,48
76,3 ----- 91,5	1,53

Besarnya beban angin (BS5400) :

$$w = q \cdot A \cdot C_d$$

w = beban angin nominal

q = tekanan angin

C<sub>d</sub> = koefisien seret diambil = 2

Untuk tinggi 10 m, q = 1,07 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

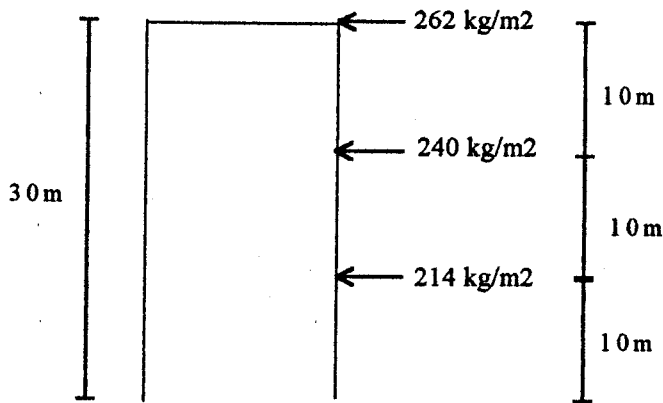
$$w = 1,07 \times 2 = 2,14 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 214 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Untuk tinggi 20 m, q = 1,2 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$$w = 1,2 \times 2 = 2,4 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 240 \text{ kg/m}^2$$

Untuk tinggi 30 m, q = 1,31 kN/m<sup>2</sup>

$$w = 1,31 \times 2 = 2,62 \text{ kN/m}^2 = 262 \text{ kg/m}^2$$



Gbr 4.8 Beban angin pada menara

#### 4.4.5 Beban Gempa

Gaya horisontal ekuivalen akibat gempa bumi ini adalah :

$$T_{EQ} = K_h \cdot I \cdot W_T \quad (BMS 2.4.7.1)$$

Dimana :  $K_h = C \cdot S$

dan :  $T_{EQ}$  = Gaya geser dasar total

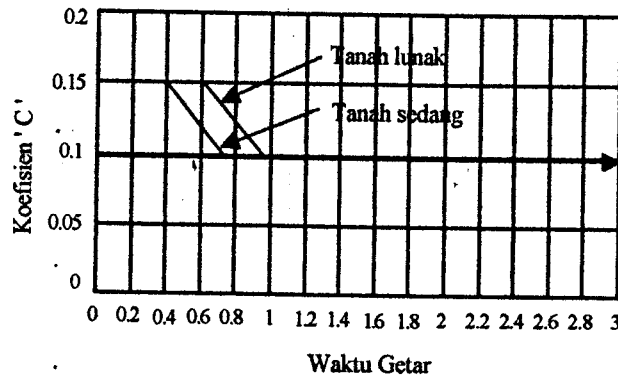
$K_h$  = koefisien beban gempa horisontal

$C$  = Koefisien geser dasar gempa

$I$  = Faktor kepentingan

$S$  = Faktor tipe bangunan

$W_T$  = Berat total nominal bangunan



Gbr 4.9 Koefisien gempa dasar (zone 4)

Koefisien gempa dasar C diambil = 0,1

Faktor tipe bangunan S diambil = 1

$$K_h = 0,1 \times 1 = 0,1$$

Faktor kepentingan I diambil = 1

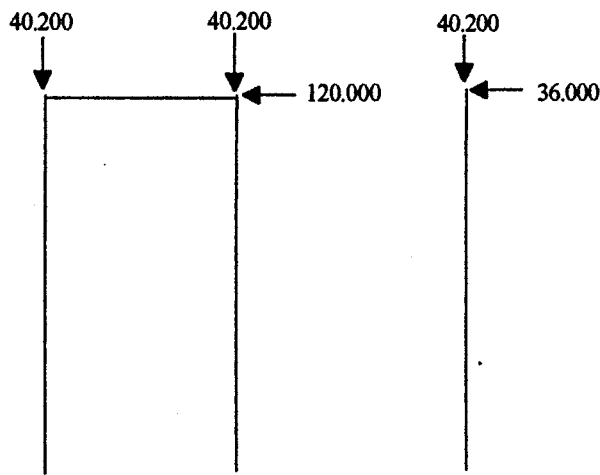
Beban mati yang dipikul oleh menara  $W_t = 1.200.000 \text{ kg}$

$$T_{EQ} = 0,1 \times 1200000 = 120.000 \text{ kg}$$

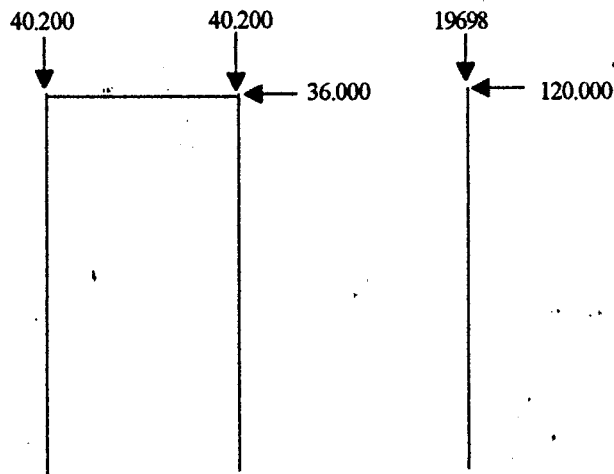
Besar gaya gempa vertikal diambil =  $0,67 \times 58800 = 80.400 \text{ kg}$

Kombinasi beban gempa yang terjadi diambil yang terbesar dari :

- 100% gempa vertikal + 100% gempa transversal + 30% gempa longitudinal
- 100% gempa vertikal + 30% gempa transversal + 100% gempa longitudinal



Gempa kombinasi-1



Gempa kombinasi-2

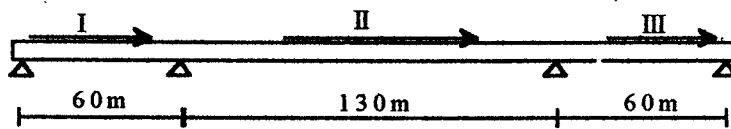
Gbr 4.10 Arah pembebanam gempa

#### 4.4.6 Gaya Rem

Pengaruh percepatan dan pengereman dari lalu-lintas harus diperhitungkan sebagai gaya dalam arah memanjang dan dianggap bekerja pada permukaan lantai kendaraan. Tanpa melihat berapa besarnya lebar jembatan, gaya memanjang yang bekerja harus diambil dari BMS Gambar 2.9. Pada perencanaan ini, karena



bentang menerus maka  $L = 250$  m. Dari tabel 2.9 diperoleh gaya rem sebesar 500 kN atau 50.000 kg. Gaya rem ini dibagi ketiap perletakan sesuai dengan perbandingan panjang bentang.



**Gbr 4.11 Penyebaran gaya rem**

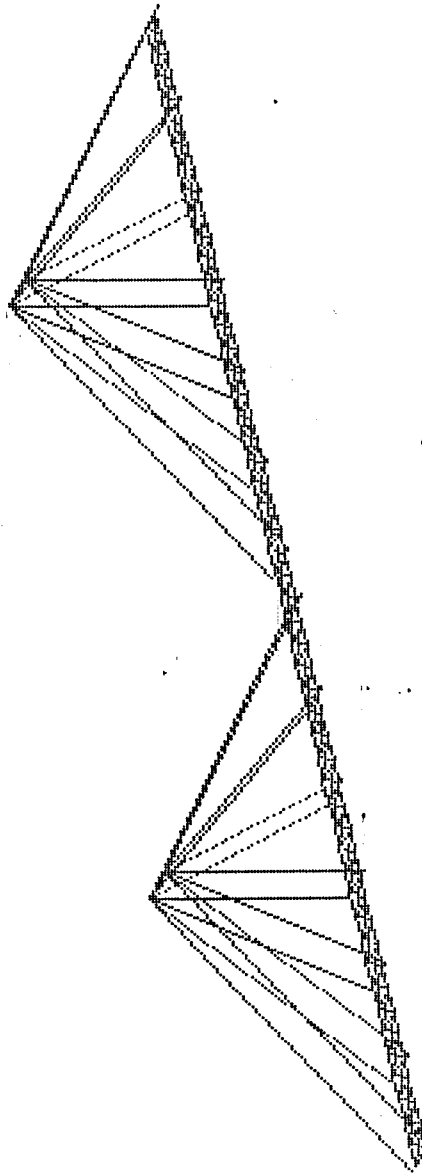
Pembagian gaya rem, untuk tiap perletakan :

$$I = III = (60/250) \times 50.000 = 12.000 \text{ kg}$$

$$II = (130/250) \times 50.000 = 26.000 \text{ kg}$$

NIVELEN

### 4.5 PEMODELAN STRUKTUR



STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
 NJ = 184  
 NN = 401  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 16  
 NL = 1  
 XMAX = 250.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

J=184, N=401

UNIT NET 88

DATE: JUN 10, 1999

STANDARD PLOT (REV: 20.1)

TRC. PLOT10

USER ID:1008

#### 4.6 PERHITUNGAN GAYA-GAYA DALAM

Perhitungan momen, geser, dan aksial didasarkan pada pembebanan yang terjadi pada jembatan. Karena perletakan yang digunakan sistem menerus, maka untuk mempermudah perhitungan digunakan software STAAD-3. Momen dan gaya geser yang terjadi ditinjau tiap 10 m.

Dari hasil perhitungan STAAD-3, gaya-gaya yang terjadi dari tiap model pembebanan kemudian ditabelkan.

Joint	S (m)	Momen ( M ) Akibat Beban Mati (kg-m)
1	0	0
3	10	135,706
5	20	-153,748
7	30	74,973
9	40	-121,418
11	50	67,325
13	60	-169,041
15	70	69,279
17	80	-117,513
19	90	68,007
21	100	-171,586
23	110	94,831
25	120	-63,864
26	125	-10,727

Tabel 4.1 Momen di gelagar utama  
akibat beban mati

Joint	S (m)	Momen ( M ) Akibat Hidup " D " (kg-m)												
		D-1	D-2	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8	D-9	D-10	D-11	D-12	D-13	D-14	D-15
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	10	178,420	-83,842	78,790	50,087	57,342	-82,086	-20,024	-96,136	189,647	143,068	158,396	90,018	-72,616
5	20	184,335	-167,183	14,979	-33,227	-14,118	-164,170	-40,048	-192,267	206,789	113,633	144,287	37,433	-145,228
7	30	230,000	-95,146	124,280	92,824	102,662	-93,905	-23,717	-110,345	243,177	188,057	206,186	137,554	-81,873
9	40	-6,147	-22,610	-73,470	-78,977	-73,810	-23,635	-7,386	-28,422	-57,383	-74,467	-68,862	-69,375	-18,515
11	50	7,016	-50,361	-39,455	-39,097	-37,985	-40,595	-567	-43,313	7,626	5,710	6,448	-38,844	-49,751
13	60	-96,993	-78,112	-148,040	-132,617	-130,961	-57,553	6,250	-58,204	-99,866	-86,615	-90,743	-150,914	-80,986
15	70	-44,394	-4,918	-44,355	-42,892	-41,167	-6,489	-161	-6,954	-43,204	-45,895	-44,555	-43,165	-3,728
17	80	8,205	-109,223	-83,271	-86,568	-80,174	-88,827	-6,572	-97,507	13,459	-5,175	1,634	-78,017	-98,969
19	90	-14,370	145,260	120,960	84,331	96,759	109,506	-27,209	97,685	1,852	-63,119	-41,400	137,181	161,480
21	100	-36,943	57,788	18,143	-42,614	-19,558	9,985	-47,486	-13,380	-9,754	-121,061	-84,429	45,332	84,977
23	110	-48,672	189,352	116,124	64,767	74,454	117,248	-28,747	111,241	-33,310	-97,661	-77,420	131,487	204,715
25	120	-60,402	148,419	71,497	38,760	39,668	91,115	-10,009	94,508	-56,865	-74,255	-70,412	75,035	151,975
26	125	-28,434	86,503	46,634	81,607	55,768	81,619	46,632	111,774	-56,868	58,066	18,198	18,200	58,070

Tabel 4.4 Momen di gelagar utama akibat beban hidup

Joint	S (m)	Geser (V) Akibat Beban Hidup " D " (kg)												
		D-1	D-2	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8	D-9	D-10	D-11	D-12	D-13	D-14	D-15
1	0	23,093	-8,384	12,219	9,069	9,654	-8,209	-2,003	-9,614	24,215	19,557	21,090	13,342	-7,262
3	10	21,218	-8,384	3,540	949	1,815	-8,209	-2,003	-9,614	13,715	9,057	10,590	4,662	-7,262
		14,468	-8,384	-2,042	-4,272	-3,226	-8,209	-2,003	-9,614	6,965	2,307	3,840	-919	-7,262
5	20	-4,660	-8,384	-10,722	-12,392	-11,066	-8,209	-2,003	-9,613	-3,537	-8,195	-6,663	-9,599	-7,262
		9,808	7,255	15,270	16,665	15,599	7,027	1,634	8,192	8,890	12,693	11,441	14,352	6,337
7	30	-695	7,255	6,590	8,545	7,758	7,027	1,634	8,192	-1,613	2,192	939	5,672	6,337
		-23,888	7,255	-15,435	-13,120	-13,728	7,027	1,634	8,192	-24,806	-21,002	-22,255	-16,353	6,337
9	40	-34,388	7,255	-24,115	-21,240	-20,868	7,027	1,634	8,192	-35,306	-31,503	-32,755	-25,034	6,337
		12,100	-2,775	7,742	-74	7,503	-1,696	682	-1,489	11,751	13,268	12,781	7,393	-3,124
11	50	1,600	-2,775	-939	-5,292	-73	-1,696	682	-1,489	1,251	2,768	2,281	-1,287	-3,124
		-5,151	-2,775	-6,519	-13,412	-5,378	-1,696	682	-1,489	-5,500	-3,983	-4,470	-6,867	-3,124
13	60	-15,651	-2,775	-15,199	13,032	-13,218	-1,696	682	-1,490	-16,000	-14,483	-14,969	-15,547	-3,124
		5,260	12,570	14,709	4,913	12,900	9,167	-641	9,441	5,667	4,072	4,619	15,115	12,976
15	70	5,260	3,007	6,029	4,912	5,060	1,047	-641	810	5,667	4,072	4,619	6,435	2,476
		5,260	-4,681	449	-75	-74	-4,174	-641	-4,740	5,667	4,072	4,619	855	-4,275
17	80	5,260	-15,180	-8,232	-8,428	-7,821	-12,295	-641	-13,372	5,667	4,072	4,619	-7,825	-14,774
		-2,258	30,199	24,764	21,150	21,613	23,894	-2,046	23,835	-1,161	-5,795	-4,304	25,860	31,296
19	90	-2,258	19,699	16,083	13,030	13,773	15,774	-2,046	15,204	-1,161	-5,795	-4,304	17,180	20,795
		-2,258	-3,494	-5,943	-8,636	-7,712	-5,891	-2,046	-6,793	-1,161	-5,795	-4,304	-4,846	-2,397
21	100	-2,258	-13,998	-14,622	-16,753	-15,553	-14,011	-2,046	-15,422	-1,161	-5,795	-4,304	-13,525	-12,901
		-1,173	18,406	14,137	14,797	13,322	14,786	1,874	16,778	-2,356	2,341	702	12,954	17,224
23	110	-1,173	7,905	5,460	6,679	5,481	6,667	1,874	8,149	-2,356	2,340	702	4,277	6,723
		-1,173	1,156	-323	1,461	340	1,448	1,874	2,600	-2,356	2,340	702	-1,306	-27
25	120	-1,173	-9,345	-8,803	-6,661	-7,399	-6,675	1,874	-6,033	-2,356	2,342	702	-9,986	-10,257
		6,394	-11,446	-4,198	9,295	3,920	-1,174	11,328	4,314	0,75	26,465	17,722	-10,593	-17,840
26	125	6,394	-12,383	-574	7,845	2,520	-2,624	11,328	2,774	0,75	26,465	17,722	-12,142	-19,716

Tabel 4.5 Geser di gelagar utama akibat beban hidup

S (m)	Momen ( Mx ) Akibat Beban Hidup " D " (kg-m)												
	D-1	D-2	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8	D-9	D-10	D-11	D-12	D-13	D-14	D-15
0	-229,158	365,859	113,680	207,123	162,713	355,948	84,394	415,751	-276,548	-80,090	-144,764	66,291	318,470
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tabel 4.6 Momen di menara akibat beban hidup

Tabel 4.15

S (m)	Geser ( Vy ) Akibat Beban Hidup " D " (kg)												
	D-1	D-2	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8	D-9	D-10	D-11	D-12	D-13	D-14	D-15
0	-7,639	12,196	3,790	6,904	5,424	11,865	2,814	13,859	-9,219	-2,670	-4,826	2,210	10,616
30	-7,639	12,196	3,790	6,904	5,424	11,865	2,814	13,859	-9,219	-2,670	-4,826	2,210	10,616

Tabel 4.7 Geser di menara akibat beban hidup

Tabel 4.16

Aksial Akibat Beban Hidup " D " (kg)													
D-1	D-2	D-5	D-6	D-7	D-8	D-9	D-10	D-11	D-12	D-13	D-14	D-15	
53,301	136,485	162,621	181,020	165,800	126,672	22,740	144,267	40,490	93,546	76,041	149,810	123,673	

Tabel 4.8 Gaya aksial di menara akibat beban hidup

Joint	S (m)	Momen ( M ) Akibat Angin (kg-m)
1	0	0
3	10	-324
5	20	-647
7	30	260
9	40	1,165
11	50	-774
13	60	-2,712
15	70	-945
17	80	821
19	90	1,755
21	100	2,689
23	110	338
25	120	-2,012
26	125	-2,012

**Tabel 4.9 Momen di gelagar utama akibat beban angin**

Joint	S (m)	Momen ( M ) Akibat Gempa Kombinasi - 1 (kg-m)	Momen ( M ) Akibat Gempa kombinasi - 2 (kg-m)
1	0	0	0
3	10	-9,994	-33,908
5	20	-19,899	-66,196
7	30	-12,906	-39,206
9	40	-5,913	-12,216
11	50	-668	-5,229
13	60	4,579	1,758
15	70	1,830	3,082
17	80	-939	4,407
19	90	7,663	29,032
21	100	16,260	53,657
23	110	15,523	51,963
25	120	14,789	50,267
26	125	-279	-45

**Tabel 4.10 Momen di gelagar utama akibat beban gempa**

Joint	S (m)	Geser ( V ) Akibat Angin (kg)	Geser ( V ) Akibat Gempa Kombinasi - 1 (kg)	Geser ( V ) Akibat Gempa Kombinasi - 2 (kg)
1	0	-33	-995	-3,310
3	10	-33	-995	-3,310
		-33	-995	-3,310
5	20	-33	-995	-3,310
		91	670	2,670
7	30	91	670	2,670
		91	670	2,670
9	40	91	670	2,670
		-194	525	699
11	50	-194	525	699
		-194	525	699
13	60	-194	525	699
		177	-276	-133
15	70	177	-276	-133
		177	-276	-133
17	80	177	-276	-133
		94	860	2,463
19	90	94	860	2,463
		94	860	2,463
21	100	94	860	2,463
		-235	-74	-170
23	110	-235	-74	-170
		-235	-74	-170
25	120	-235	-74	-170
		0.6	-3,014	-10,045
26	125	0.7	-3,014	-10,045

**Tabel 4.11 Geser di gelagar utama  
akibat beban angin dan gempa**



S (m)	Momen (My) Akibat Angin (kg-m)	Geser (Vx) Akibat Angin (kg)
0	94,058	-10,586
30	-23,300	3,254

Tabel 4.12 Momen dan geser dimenara akibat angin

S (m)	Momen Akibat Gempa Kombinasi - 1 (kg-m)		Momen Akibat Gempa Kombinasi - 2 (kg-m)	
	Mx	My	Mx	My
0	47,217	965,705	142,052	289,253
30	0	-833,268	0	-249,981

Tabel 4.13 Momen di menara akibat beban gempa

S (m)	Geser Akibat Gempa Kombinasi - 1 (kg)		Geser Akibat Gempa Kombinasi - 2 (kg-m)	
	Vx	Vy	Vx	Vy
0	-59,945	1,574	-17,984	4,735
30	-59,945	1,574	-17,984	4,735

Tabel 4.14 Geser di menara akibat beban gempa

<b>Aksial Akibat Beban Mati (kg)</b>
560,018
<b>Aksial Akibat Angin (kg)</b>
6,558
<b>Aksial Akibat Gempa k-1 (kg)</b>
208,273
<b>Aksial Akibat Gempa k-2 (kg)</b>
97,072
<b>Aksial Akibat Temperatur</b>
333

Tabel 4.15 Gaya aksial di menara

Joint	S (m)	Momen (M) Akibat Perubahan Temperatur (kg-m)
1	0	0
3	10	1,637
5	20	3,270
7	30	3,950
9	40	5,086
11	50	-19,944
13	60	-44,973
15	70	-22,502
17	80	-31
19	90	2,749
21	100	5,526
23	110	24,430
25	120	43,340
26	125	43,340

Tabel 4.16 Momen di gelagar utama akibat perubahan temperatur

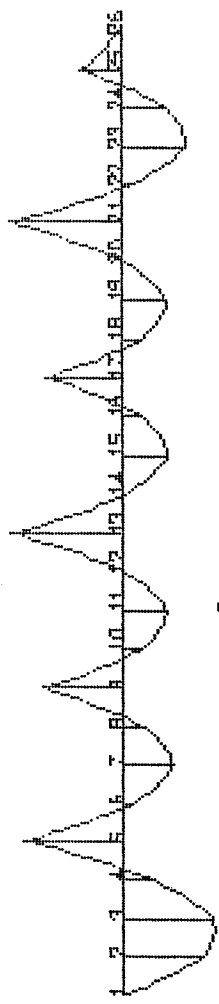
Joint	S (m)	Geser (V) Akibat Perubahan Temperatur (kg)
1	0	164
3	10	164
5	20	164
7	30	164
9	40	91
11	50	91
13	60	91
15	70	91
17	80	-2,053
19	90	-2,053
21	100	-2,053
23	110	-2,053
25	120	2,247
26	125	2,247
		2,247
		2,247
		278
		278
		278
		278
		278
		1,891
		1,891
		1,891
		1,891
		0,44
		0,44

Tabel 4.17 Geser di gelagar utama akibat perubahan temperatur

S (m)	Momen Akibat Perubahan Temperatur (kg-m)		Geser Akibat Perubahan Temperatur (kg)	
	Mx	My	Vx	Vy
0	83,157	0	0	2,772
30	0	0	0	2,772

Tabel 4.18 Momen dan geser di menara akibat perubahan temperatur

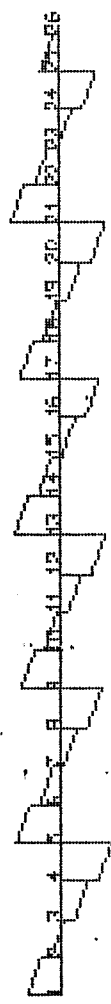
INVELEB  
MOMENT KE LR= 1



BIDANG Momen AKIBAT BEBAN MATI

Maximum= 171585.34

SHEAR FY LR= 1



BIDANG GERAK AKIBAT BEBAN MATI

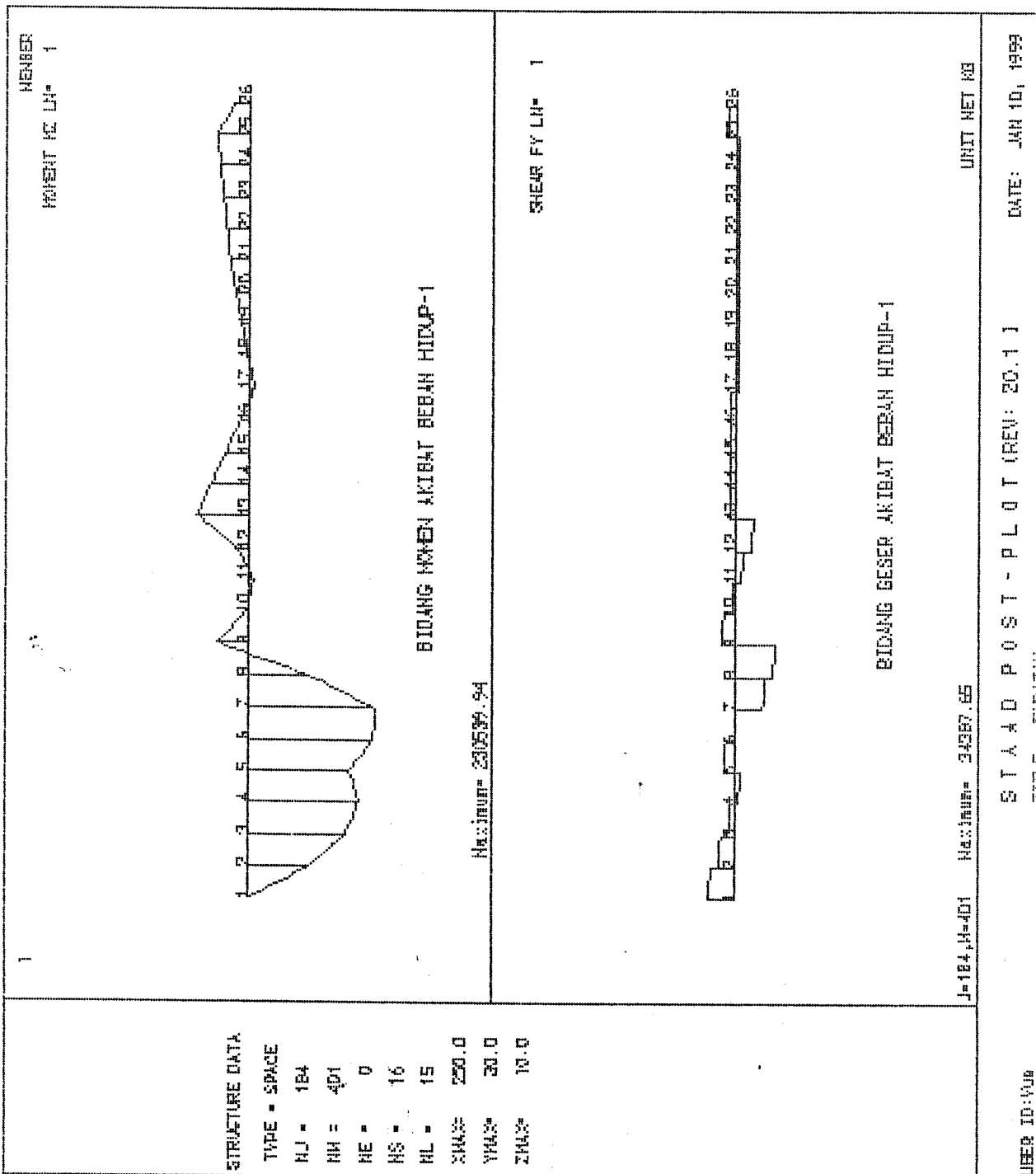
J=184, H=401 Maximum= 45750.19

UNIT NET NO

STRUCTURE DATA  
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NJ = 184  
NH = 401  
NE = 0  
NS = 16  
NL = 1  
XMAX= 200.0  
YMAX= 30.0  
ZMAX= 10.0

STANDARD POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES

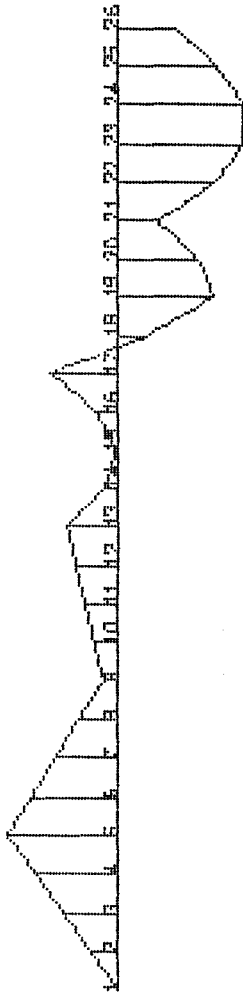


STAD POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)

DATE: JAN 10, 1999

USER ID: YUG

MEMBER  
MOMENT KE LH= 2



BIDANG MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-2

Maximum= 191193.06

SHEAR FY LH= 2



BIDANG GESER AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-2

Maximum= 30155.65

UNIT NET KG

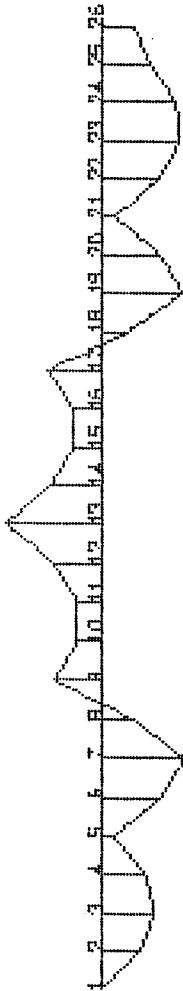
STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
 NJ = 184  
 NM = 401  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 16  
 NL = 15  
 XMAX = 250.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

J=184,N=401 Maximum= 30155.65  
 STAAD POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)  
 WTC. PUNITIU

DATE: JAN 10, 1999  
 USER ID:YUG

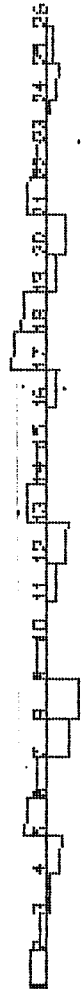
MEMBER  
MOMENT KE LN# 5



BIDANG MOMEN AKTIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-5

Maximum= 146099.91

SHEAR FY LN# 5



BIDANG GESER AKTIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-5

Maximum= 24763.26

UNIT NET K3

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE

NJ = 184

NH = 401

NE = 0

NS = 16

NL = 15

XMAS= 220.0

YMAS= 30.0

ZMAS= 10.0

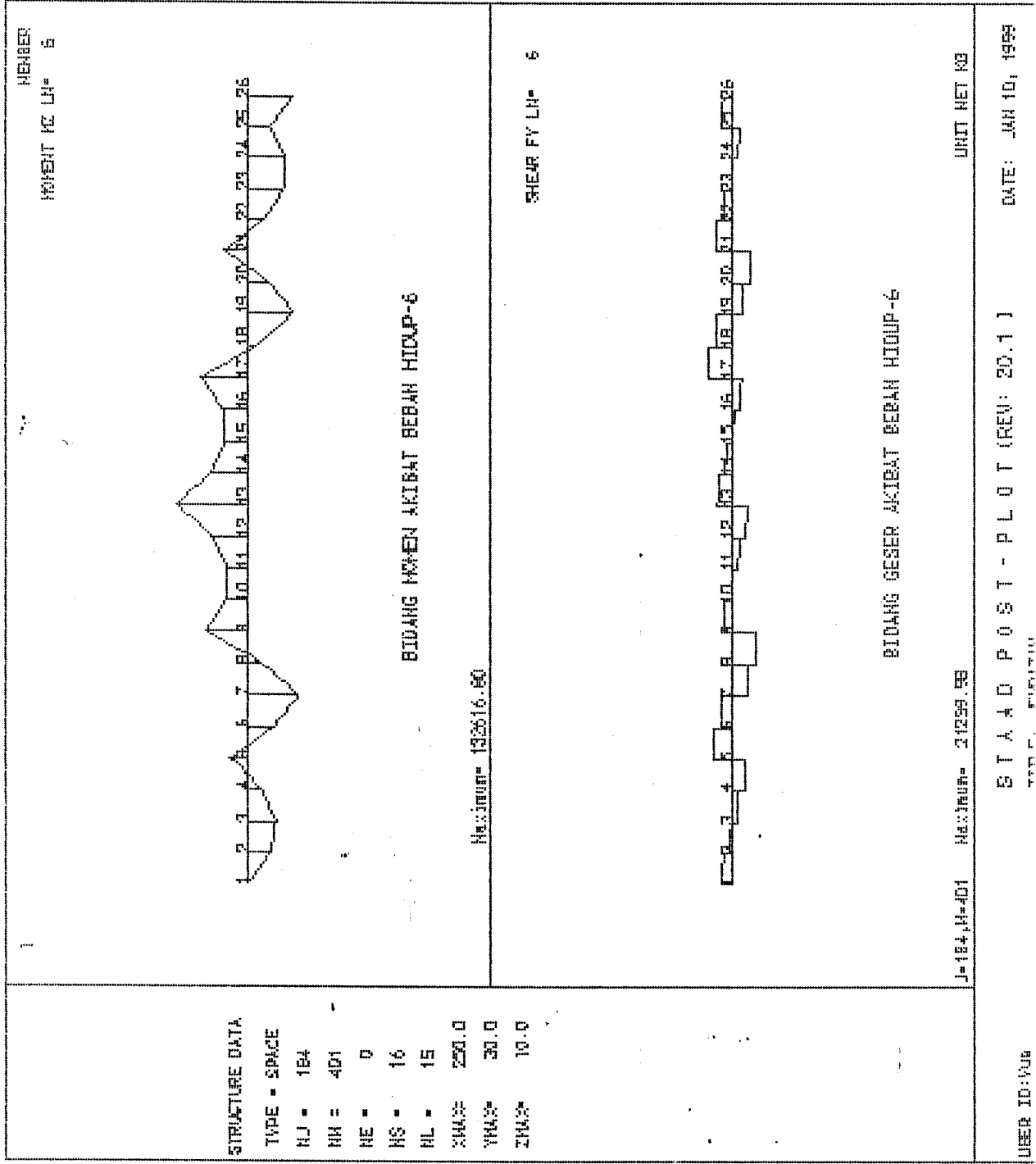
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TITIP. PURITAU

DATE: JAN 10, 1999

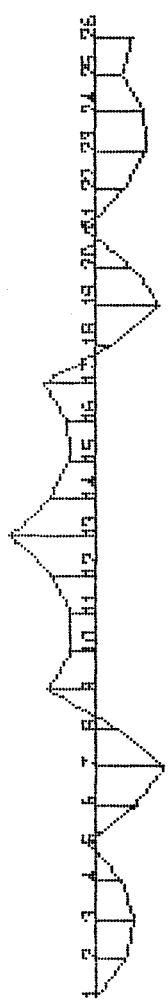
USER ID:WU



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USER ID: VJB      TITEL: PUSKINTAN

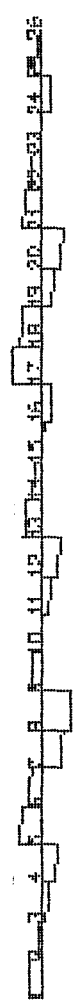
MEMBER  
MOMENT K/LN= 7



BIDANG MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-7

Maximum= 1307500.10

SHEAR FY LN= 7



BIDANG GESER AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-7

J=184,M=401    Maximum= 21612.34

UNIT NET KG

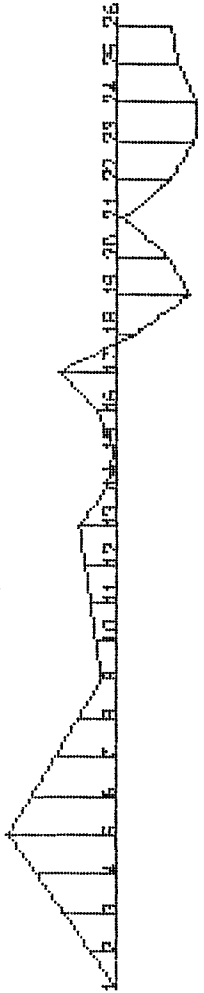
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 NH = 401  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 16  
 NL = 15  
 XMAX = 250.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

STAAD POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)    DATE: JAN 10, 1999  
 TSP. PLOTIU

USER ID: W00



MEMBER  
MOMENT KE LN= 8



BIDANG MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-8

Maximum= 164171.06

SHEAR FY LN= 8



BIDANG GESER AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-8

J=184, H=401 Maximum= 23893.92

UNIT NET KG

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
HJ = 184  
NH = 401  
HE = 0  
NS = 16  
NL = 15  
XMAX = 250.0  
YMAX = 30.0  
ZMAX = 10.0

STA 4 D P O S T - P L O T (REV: 20.1) DATE: JAN 10, 1999

USER ID: YUB

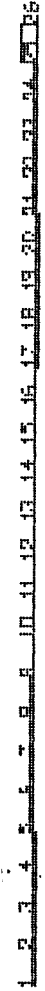
LN= 9 MEMBER  
 POINT AC LN= 9



BIDANG Momen AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-9

Maximum= 47495.82

LN= 9  
 SHEAR FY LN= 9



BIDANG Geser AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-9

Maximum= 11927.83

UNIT NET K3

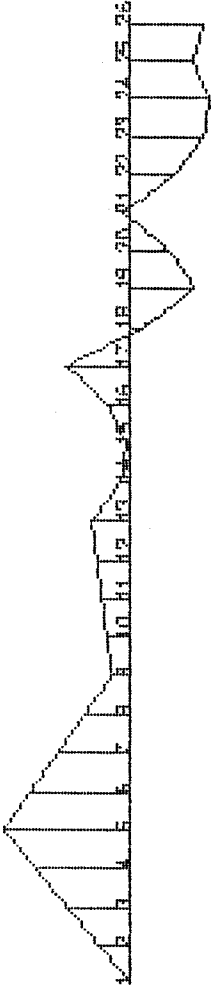
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 NJ = 184  
 NH = 401  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 16  
 NL = 15  
 XMAX= 250.0  
 YMAX= 30.0  
 ZMAX= 10.0

J=184, H=401

STAND POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1) DATE: JAN 10, 1999

USER ID: VNA

MEMBER  
MOMENT KE LIN= 10



BIDANG Momen AKTIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-10

Maximum= 192267.73

SHEAR FY LIN= 10



BIDANG GESER AKTIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-10

Maximum= 23534.15

STRUCTURE DATA  
 TYPE = SPACE  
 HJ = 184  
 HM = 401  
 HE = 0  
 HS = 16  
 HL = 15  
 SWAG = 250.0  
 YHAG = 30.0  
 ZHAG = 10.0

UNIT NET KG

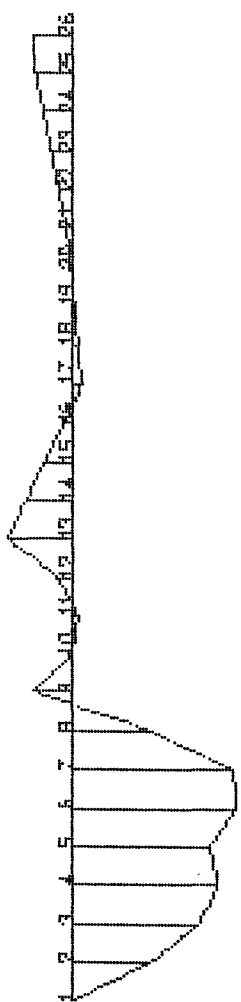
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DATE: JAN 10, 1999

ST A 4 0 P O S T - P L O T (REV: 20.1.1)

USER ID:VUA

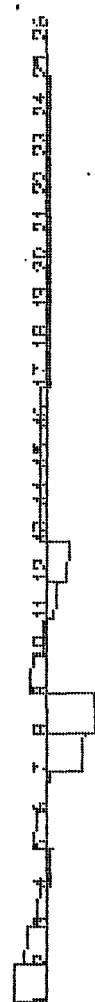
MEMBER  
MOMENT KE LH= 11



BIDANG MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-11

Maximum= 2466.40.09

SHEAR FY LH= 11



BIDANG GESER AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-11

Maximum= 2535.64

UNIT NET K3

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
 NJ = 184  
 NH = 401  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 16  
 NL = 15  
 XMAX = 250.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

DATE: JAN 10, 1999

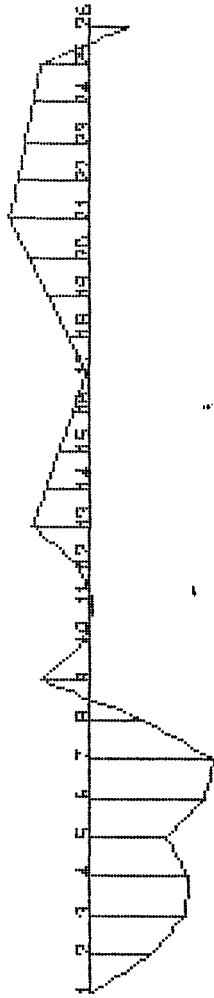
STANDARD POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)

TITEL: FIBRILU

USER ID: WUB

J=184,N=401

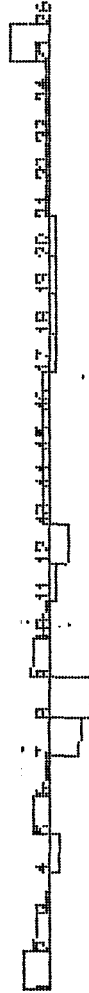
MEMBER  
MOMENT FC LIP- 12



BIDANG MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-12

Maximum= 102056.98

SHEAR FY LIP- 12



BIDANG GESER AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-12

J=184, M=401 Maximum= 31502.22

UNIT NET KG

STRUCTURE DATA

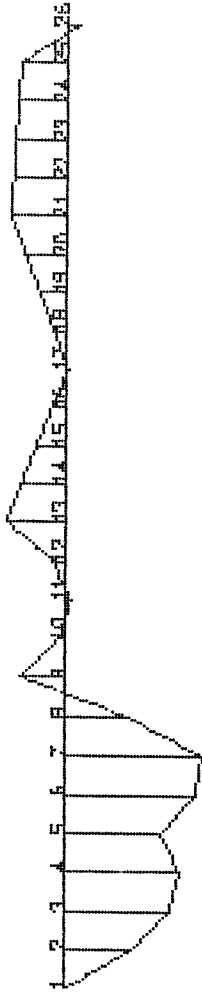
TYPE = SPACE  
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 NE = 0  
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 NL = 15  
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 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

DATE: JAN 10, 1999

STA AND PLOT (REV: 20.1)  
 TYP C. FINISH

USER ID: NUB

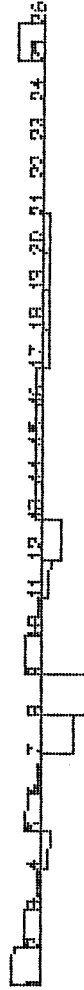
MEMBER:  
MOMENT VE LN# 13



BIDANG MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-13

Maximum= 206186.17

SHEAR FY LN# 13



BIDANG GESER AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-13

J=184.4N=401 Maximum= 32754.57

UNIT NET KG

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
 HJ = 184  
 RH = 401  
 HE = 0  
 HS = 16  
 HL = 15  
 XMAX = 200.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

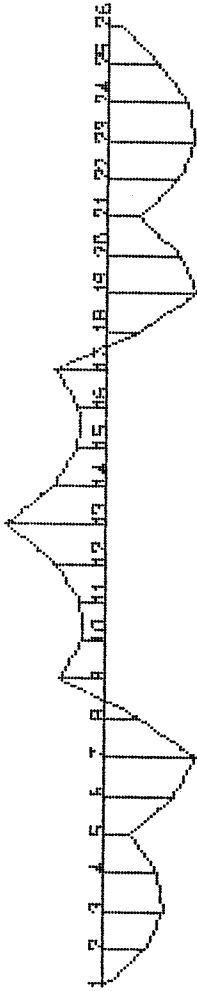
DATE: JAN 10, 1999

ST A D P O S T - P L O T (REV: 20.1 J)

TIT C. PURITUN

USER ID:YUG

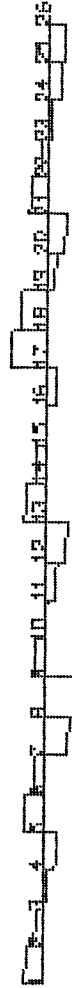
MEMBER  
MOMENT IN LB- 14



BIDANG MOMEN AKTIF BEBAN HIDUP-14

Maximum= 150213.53

SHEAR FY LN= 14



BIDANG GESER AKTIF BEBAN HIDUP-14

J=184,N=401 Maximum= 25550.10

UNIT NET K3

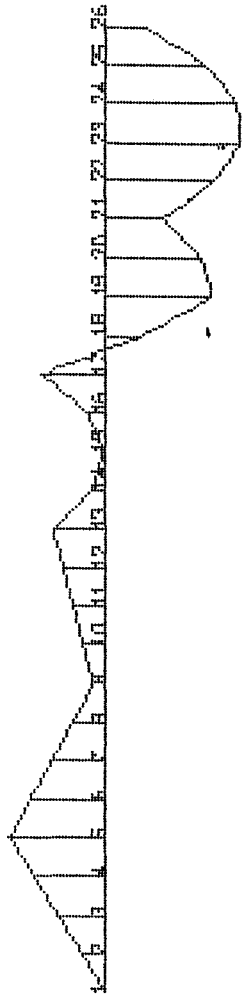
STRUCTURE DATA

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 NJ = 184  
 NI = 401  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 16  
 NL = 15  
 XMAX = 250.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

STANDARD POST- PLOT (REV: 20.1 J)  
 DATE: JAN 10, 1999

USER ID: YUS

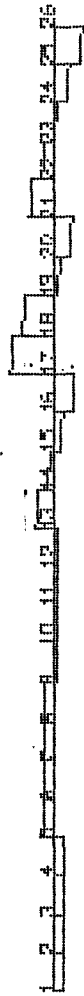
MEMBER  
MOMENT KE LN= 15



BIDANG MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-15

Maximum= 204715.94

SHEAR FY LN= 15



BIDANG GEBER AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP-15

J=184,M=401 Maximum= 31255.72

UNIT NET KG

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
 RJ = 184  
 RM = 401  
 RE = 0  
 RS = 16  
 RL = 15  
 XMAX = 250.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0

DATE: JAN 10, 1999

STAAD POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)

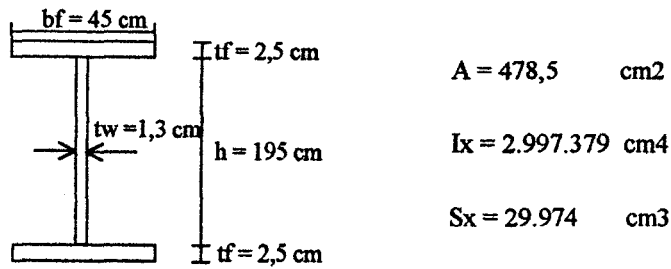
TYPE: FINITE

USER ID: YUB



## 4.7 PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR UTAMA (PLATE GIRDER)

### 4.7.1 Dimensi Plate Girder



Gbr 4.12 Penampang gelagar utama

### 4.7.2 Tegangan Yang Terjadi Di Gelagar Utama

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x}$$

Tegangan yang terjadi di gelagar utama ditabelkan pada tabel 4.20.

Joint	S (m)	$f_b$ ( kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )				
		M + H	M + H + T	M + H + A	M + H + T + A	M + G
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	10	1,086	1,092	1,087	1,093	420
5	20	1,155	1,166	1,157	1,168	734
7	30	1,018	1,032	1,019	1,033	207
9	40	669	686	673	690	446
11	50	250	317	253	320	223
13	60	1,068	1,238	1,077	1,247	558
15	70	231	306	234	309	242
17	80	757	757	760	760	395
19	90	766	775	772	781	324
21	100	977	996	986	1,005	531
23	110	999	1,081	1,000	1,082	490
25	120	460	605	467	612	164
26	125	337	482	344	489	37

Tabel 4.20 Kombinasi tegangan yang terjadi

M = tegangan akibat beban mati  
 H = tegangan akibat beban hidup  
 T = tegangan akibat temperatur

A = tegangan akibat beban angin  
 G = tegangan akibat gempa

## 4.7.3 Kontrol Stabilitas Plate Girder

### a. Kontrol Dimensi Plate Girder

- Berdasarkan AASHTO

Kontrol tebal web (badan) tanpa pengaku memanjang :

$$t_w > \frac{D \cdot \sqrt{f_b}}{23000} = \frac{200 \cdot \sqrt{18082}}{23000} = 1,14 \text{ cm} \quad \text{AASHTO Pasal 10.34.3.1}$$

$$t_w > \frac{D}{170} = \frac{200}{170} = 1,18 \text{ cm}$$

dimana :

$f_b$  = tegangan max yang terjadi di flens (psi) ( dari tabel 4.20 )

$$= 1.247 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 18.082 \text{ psi}$$

D = tinggi web = 195 cm

$t_w$  yang ada = 1,3 cm > 1,18 cm .. (tidak perlu longitudinal stiffener)

### Kontrol tebal flens

$$\frac{b}{t} < \frac{3250}{\sqrt{f_b}} \quad \text{AASHTO Pasal 10.342.1.3}$$

dimana :

b = lebar flens = 60 cm

t = tebal flens = 3,5 cm

$$\frac{b}{t} < \frac{3250}{\sqrt{18082}} = 24$$

$$\frac{b}{t} \text{ yang ada} = \frac{45}{2,5} = 18 < 24 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

### Tegangan ijin

Tegangan ijin berdasarkan AASHTO :

$$F_b = 0,55 \cdot F_y = 0,55 \times 3600 = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

- Berdasarkan AISC

### Kontrol kelangsingan badan

Untuk mencegah tekuk badan akibat tegangan lentur (AISC 1.10.6), maka :

$$\frac{h}{t_w} \leq \frac{760}{\sqrt{F_b}}$$

$$F_b = 0,6 \times F_y = 0,6 \times 3.600 = 2.160 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 31,32 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\frac{h}{t_w} = \frac{195}{1,3} = 150 > \frac{760}{\sqrt{31,32}} = 135,8$$

Tegangan lentur ijin pada flens harus direduksi.

Untuk mencegah tekuk vertikal pada sayap (AISC 1.10.2), maka :

$$\frac{h}{t_w} \leq \frac{14.000}{\sqrt{F_y(F_y + 16,5)}}$$

$$F_y = 360 \text{ MPa} = 52,2 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\frac{h}{t_w} = \frac{195}{1,3} = 150 < \frac{14000}{\sqrt{52,2(52,2 + 16,5)}} = 233,78 \text{ ..... (oke)}$$

### Kontrol tebal sayap

Rasio lebar/tebal yang diijinkan (AISC 1.9.1.2), adalah :

$$\frac{b_f}{2t_f} < \frac{95}{\sqrt{F_y}}$$

$$\frac{45}{2 \times 2,5} = 9 < \frac{95}{\sqrt{52,2}} = 13,14 \text{ .....(oke)}$$

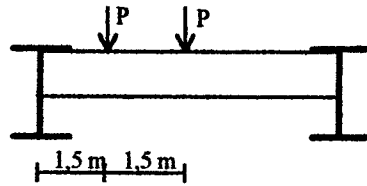
### Tegangan Ijin

$$I_{oy} = (3,5 \times 60^3)/12 = 63.000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$A_f + A_w/6 = (3,5 \times 60) + (200 \times 1,6)/6 = 263,33 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$r_T = \sqrt{\frac{I_{oy}}{A_f + \frac{A_w}{6}}} = \sqrt{\frac{63000}{263,33}} = 15,47 \text{ cm}$$

### Pembebanan untuk perhitungan puntir akibat beban hidup



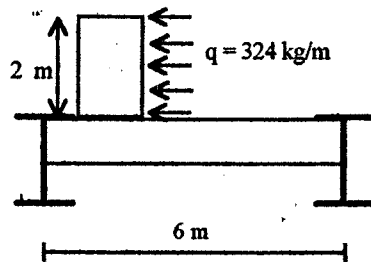
Gbr 4.13 Pembebanan akibat beban hidup

- Beban hidup merata yang diterima oleh plate girder = 375 kg/m
- Beban  $P = 4.500$  kg (Akibat beban hidup merata/UDL)
- Beban  $P = 8.580$  kg (Akibat beban garis/KEL)

Dari hasil perhitungan STAAD-3, maka momen puntir terbesar yang terjadi pada plate girder akibat pembebanan beban hidup adalah :

$$M = 1.800 \text{ kg-m}$$

### Pembebanan akibat beban angin yang bekerja pada kendaraan



Gbr 4.14 Pembebanan akibat angin

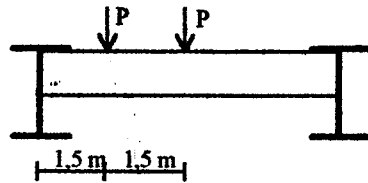
Momen torsi akibat beban angin ini adalah :

$$M = 129,6 \times 2 \times 1 = 648 \text{ kg-m}$$

Momen torsi total yang terjadi adalah :

$$M = 1.800 + 648 = 2.448 \text{ kg-m} = 244.800 \text{ kg-cm}$$

### Pembebanan untuk perhitungan puntir akibat beban hidup



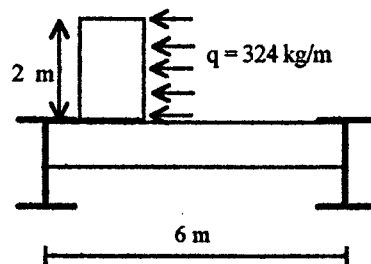
Gbr 4.13 Pembebanan akibat beban hidup

- Beban hidup merata yang diterima oleh plate girder = 375 kg/m
- Beban  $P = 4.500$  kg (Akibat beban hidup merata/UDL)
- Beban  $P = 8.580$  kg (Akibat beban garis/KEL)

Dari hasil perhitungan STAAD-3, maka momen puntir terbesar yang terjadi pada plate girder akibat pembebanan beban hidup adalah :

$$M = 1.800 \text{ kg-m}$$

### Pembebanan akibat beban angin yang bekerja pada kendaraan



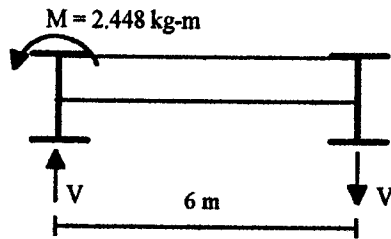
Gbr 4.14 Pembebanan akibat angin

Momen torsi akibat beban angin ini adalah :

$$M = 129,6 \times 2 \times 1 = 648 \text{ kg-m}$$

Momen torsi total yang terjadi adalah :

$$M = 1.800 + 648 = 2.448 \text{ kg-m} = 244.800 \text{ kg-cm}$$



Gbr 4.15 Momen puntir yang terjadi

### Momen Penahan Puntir

$$T = \frac{J \times \tau}{t_f}, \text{ dimana :}$$

$T$  = momen penahan puntir

$J$  = konstanta puntir

$\tau$  = tegangan geser ijin

$t_f$  = tebal sayap

$$J = \sum \frac{b \cdot t^3}{3} = \frac{1}{3} [2 \cdot (45 \times 2,5^3) + (195 \times 1,3^3)] = 612 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\tau = 0,33 \times 3.600 = 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$t_f = 3,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = \frac{612 \times 1188}{2,5} = 290.823 \text{ kg-cm} > M = 244.800 \text{ kg-cm} \dots (\text{oke})$$

### Beban Tambahan Akibat Puntir

Akibat puntir terjadi beban vertikal  $V$  pada plate girder.

$V = M/6 = 2.448/6 = 408 \text{ kg}$ . Momen dan tegangan yang terjadi akibat

beban  $V$  ini ditabelkan pada tabel 4.21.

Joint	S (m)	M (kg-m)	$f_b$ (kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )
1	0	0	0
3	10	2,996	10
5	20	-2,209	7
7	30	1,566	5
9	40	-2,860	9
11	50	545	2
13	60	-4,252	14
15	70	526	2
17	80	-2,897	10
19	90	1,382	5
21	100	-2,530	8
23	110	3,121	11
25	120	581	2
26	125	1,606	5

Tabel 4.21 Momen dan tegangan akibat beban tambahan

Tegangan yang terjadi akibat beban tambahan ini sangat kecil sekali, sehingga jika ditambahkan dengan tegangan-tegangan akibat beban (M+H+T+A+G) masih lebih kecil dari tegangan ijin yang disyaratkan.

#### 4.7.4 Perhitungan Pengaku / Stiffner

##### a. Pengaku Antara

Bila pengaku antara digunakan maka :

$$F_v = \frac{F_y}{3} \left| C + \frac{0,87 \cdot (1 - C)}{\sqrt{1 + (d_o/D)^2}} \right| \quad \text{AASHTO 10.34.3}$$

dimana :  $F_v$  = tegangan geser ijin

$$F_y = 3.600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 52.200 \text{ psi}$$

$d_o$  = jarak antara pengaku

Harga C tergantung dari :

$$\frac{D}{t_w} < \frac{6000\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}}, \text{ maka } C = 1,0$$

$$\frac{6000\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \leq \left(\frac{D}{t_w}\right) \leq \frac{7500\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}}, \text{ maka } C = \frac{6000\sqrt{k}}{(D/t_w)\sqrt{F_y}}$$

$$\frac{D}{t_w} > \frac{7500\sqrt{k}}{F_y}, \text{ maka } C = \frac{4,5 \times 10^7 \times k}{(D/t_w)^2 \cdot F_y}$$

$$\text{dimana : } k = 5 + \frac{5}{(d_o/D)^2}$$

Jarak pengaku maximum =  $3 \times D = 3 \times 195 = 585 \text{ cm}$

Digunakan  $d_o = 500 \text{ cm}$

$$k = 5 + \frac{5}{(500/200)^2} = 5,8$$

$$D/t_w = 195/1,3 = 150$$

$$\frac{7500\sqrt{5,8}}{\sqrt{52200}} = 79 < 150, \text{ maka } C = \frac{4,5 \times 10^7 \times 5,8}{150^2 \times 52200} = 0,22$$

$$F_v = \frac{3600}{3} \left| 0,22 + \frac{0,87(1-0,22)}{\sqrt{1+(500/195)^2}} \right| = 560 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_v = \frac{V}{D \times t_w}, \text{ dimana } V = 71.733 \text{ kg}$$

$$f_v = \frac{71733}{195 \times 1,3} = 283 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < F_v = 560 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots \text{ (oke)}$$

Luas cross section yang diperlukan adalah :

$$A = [0,15 \cdot B \cdot D \cdot t_w \cdot (1-C) \cdot (f_v/F_v) - 18 \cdot t_w^3] \cdot Y$$

dimana  $B = 2,4$

$$Y = 1$$

$$A = [0,15 \times 2,4 \times 195 \times 1,3 \cdot (1-0,22) \cdot (275,3/560) - 18 \times 1,3^3] \times 1$$

$$A = -4,55 \text{ cm}^2$$



Jika A sama dengan nol atau negatif, maka perhitungan luasan stiffner dicari dari momen inersia dan rasio tebal lebarnya.

$$\text{Rasio tebal lebar} : \frac{b}{t} \leq \frac{2600}{\sqrt{F_y}}$$

Perhitungan I min :

$$I_{\min} = d_o \cdot t_w^3 \cdot J$$

dimana :  $J = 2,5 \cdot (D/d_o)^2 - 2$  : dengan  $J > 0,5$

$$J = 2,5 \cdot (195/500)^2 - 2 = -1,62, \text{ dipakai } J = 0,5$$

$$I_{\min} = 500 \times 1,3^3 \times 0,5 = 549,25 \text{ cm}^4$$

Dicoba ukuran pengaku  $b = 10 \text{ cm}$  ;  $t = 1,3 \text{ cm}$

$$I_{\text{ada}} = (1/12) \cdot (1,3) \cdot [(2 \times 10) + 1,3]^3 = 1.046 \text{ cm}^4 > 549,25 \text{ cm}^4 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

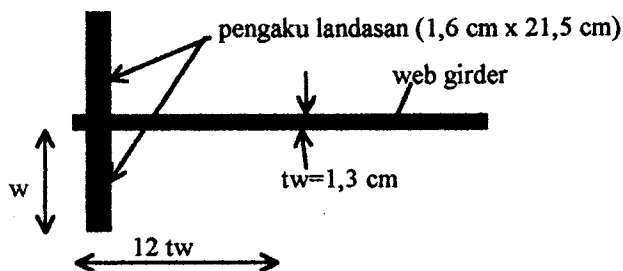
$$\text{Rasio tebal lebar} : \frac{10}{1,3} = 7,7 \leq \frac{2600}{\sqrt{52200}} = 11,38 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

### b. Pengaku Landasan

Karena pengaku landasan harus diperluas sampai mendekati ujung plat sayap, maka dicoba dua pelat 21,5 cm

$$t_{\min} = \frac{w}{\left(\frac{95}{\sqrt{F_y}}\right)} = \frac{21,5}{\left(\frac{95}{\sqrt{52,2}}\right)} = 1,6 \text{ cm}$$

dicoba dua pelat 1,6 cm x 21,5 cm



Gbr 4.16 Pengaku landasan

Cek tegangan tekan pada pelat tersebut dengan menganggap aksi kolom

*AISC 1.10.5.1*

$$I = (1/12) \times 1,6 \times (21,5 + 21,5 + 1,3)^3 = 11.592 \text{ cm}^4$$

Luas efektif adalah :

$$A_{\text{efektif}} = (2 \times 21,5 \times 1,6) + (12 \times 1,3 \times 1,3) = 89 \text{ cm}^2$$

Jari-jari girasi adalah :

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{11592}{89}} = 11,4 \text{ cm}$$

Panjang efektif kL diambil sebesar  $3/4 \cdot (195) = 146,25 \text{ cm}$

Tegangan tekan ijin  $F_a$  :

$$kL/r = 146,25/11,4 = 12,83$$

$$C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \pi^2 E}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot 29000}{52,2}} = 104, > kL/r = 13,32 \text{ maka :}$$

$$F_a = \frac{\left[1 - \frac{(kL/r)^2}{2 \cdot C_c^2}\right]}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3 \cdot (kL/r)}{8 \cdot C_c} + \frac{(kL/r)^3}{8 \cdot C_c^3}} \times F_y = \frac{\left[1 - \frac{(12,83)^2}{2 \cdot 104,7^2}\right]}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3 \cdot 12,83}{8 \cdot 104,7} + \frac{(12,83)^3}{8 \cdot (104,7)^3}} \times 52,2 = 30,25 \text{ ksi}$$

Tegangan tekan aksial aktual adalah :

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{71733}{89} = 806 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 11,69 \text{ ksi} < F_a = 30,25 \text{ ksi} \dots\dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

Jadi digunakan dua pelat 1,6 cm x 21,5 cm x 195 cm

Cek tegangan tumpu pada pengaku landasan yang telah dipilih ini (*AISC*

*1.5.15.1*), tegangan tumpu ijin adalah :

$$F_p = 0,90 \times F_y = 0,90 \times 52,2 = 46,98 \text{ ksi}$$

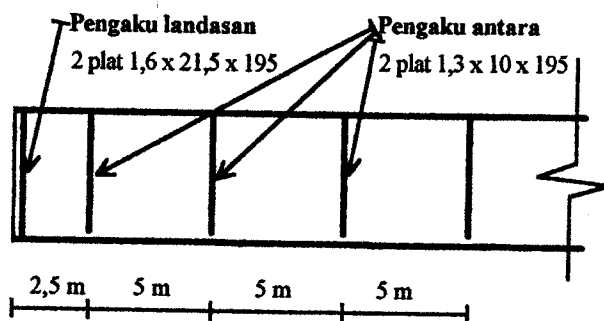
Anggap bahwa hubungan flens ke web menggunakan las  $3/8 \text{ in} = 1 \text{ cm}$ .

Dengan demikian luas efektif untuk landasan pengaku pada flens adalah :

$$(21,5 - 1) \times (1,6) \times 2 = 65,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Tegangan tumpu aktual adalah :

$$f_p = 69798/65,6 = 1.064 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 15,43 \text{ ksi} < 46,98 \text{ ksi} \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$



Gbr 4.17 Penempatan pengaku antara dan pengaku landasan

## 4.8 PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR MELINTANG

### 4.8.1 Gaya-Gaya Yang Terjadi

Dari hasil output STAAD-3, diperoleh gaya-gaya maksimum yang terjadi pada gelagar melintang, yaitu :

- Akibat beban mati :  $M = 17.048 \text{ kg-m}$

$$V = 8.702 \text{ kg}$$

- Akibat beban hidup :  $M = 39.240 \text{ kg-m}$

$$V = 19.620 \text{ kg}$$

### 4.8.2 Kontrol Tegangan Yang Terjadi

Direncanakan gelagar melintang memakai profil WF 700 x 300 x 13 x 24

$$A = 235,5 \text{ cm}^2 \quad I_x = 210.000 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$h = 70 \text{ cm} \quad I_y = 10.800 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$b = 30 \text{ cm} \quad S_x = 5.700 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$q = 185 \text{ kg/m} \quad S_y = 722 \text{ cm}^3$$

**- Sebelum komposit**

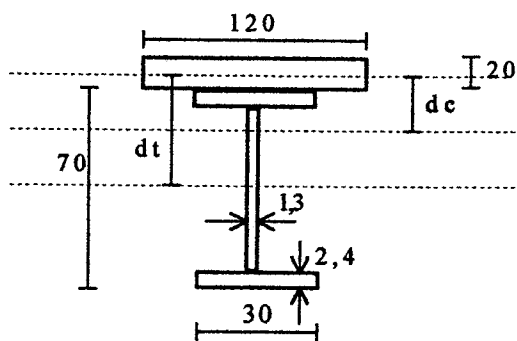
Momen akibat beban mati  $M_D = 17.048 \text{ kg-m}$

$$f_b = \frac{M_D}{S_x} = \frac{17048.(100)}{5700} = 300 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Tegangan ijin  $F_b = 0,55.F_y = 0,55 \times 3.600 = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  (AASHTO)

$$f_b = 300 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < F_b = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots \text{ (oke)}$$

**- Sesudah komposit**



**Gbr 4.18 Penampang komposit gelagar melintang**

Lebar efektif menurut Draft Bridge Design Code Pasal 7.6.2.1 diambil nilai terkeci dari :

1.  $1/5$  x panjang bentang =  $1/5 \times 600 = 120 \text{ cm}$
2.  $12 \times$  tebal pelat =  $12 \times 20 = 240 \text{ cm}$
3. Jarak antar pusat ke pusat gelagar =  $500 \text{ cm}$

Jadi lebar efektif =  $120 \text{ cm}$

$$\text{Luas beton} = 120 \times 20 = 2.400 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Luas pengganti } A_c = 2.400/n$$

$$n = 8$$

$$A_c = 2400/8 = 300 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Luas total } A_t = 235,5 + 300 = 535,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$d_t = (70/2) + (20/2) = 45 \text{ cm}$$

$$d_t \times A_s = A_t \times d_c$$

$$d_c = (45 \times 235,5) / 535,5 = 19,79 \text{ cm} > 10 \text{ cm (garis netral ada di baja)}$$

$$I_t = 201000 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 120 \times 19,79^3\right)}{8} + 300 \times 19,79^3 + 235,5 \times 25,21^2$$
$$= 477.852 \text{ cm}^4$$

Momen akibat beban hidup setelah komposit  $M_L = 39.240 \text{ kg-m}$

- Serat atas pelat beton :

$$Y_{ca} = 29,79 \text{ cm} \quad S_{ca} = 477852 / 29,79 = 16.040 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_{ca} = 39240 \cdot (100) / (8 \times 16040) = 30,6 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,45 \cdot f_c' = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

- Serat atas gelagar baja :

$$Y_{ba} = 9,79 \text{ cm} \quad S_{ba} = 477852 / 9,79 = 48810 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_{ba} = 39.240 \cdot (100) / 48810 = 81 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

- Serat bawah gelagar baja :

$$Y_{bb} = 60,21 \text{ cm} \quad S_{bb} = 477852 / 60,21 = 7936 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_{bb} = 39240 \cdot (100) / 7936 = 495 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

Tegangan total sebelum dan sesudah komposit adalah :

$$f_b = 300 + 495 = 795 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

#### 4.9 SHEAR CONNECTOR (Penghubung Geser)

Pada perencanaan jembatan komposit, hubungan geser harus diadakan sepanjang gelagar untuk menyalurkan gaya geser memanjang dan gaya pemisah antara lantai beton dengan gelagar baja, dengan mengabaikan ikatan antara

keduanya. Pada perencanaan ini dipakai shear connector type Stud (paku). Shear connector ini dipasang pada flens atas dengan cara dilas. BMS Pasal 7.6.8.3 memberikan syarat bahwa diameter paku penghubung tidak boleh melebihi :

- 1,5 kali tebal flens bila flens memikul gaya tarik, atau
- 2 kali tebal flens bila tidak terdapat tegangan tarik

Dengan pilihan spesifikasi pada BMS Tabel 7.10, dipakai shear connector dengan kriteria :

- Diameter = 19 mm
- Tinggi total = 100 mm
- Kekuatan statik penghubung geser (dengan  $f_c' = 30 \text{ MPa}$ ) = 105 kN



Gbr 4.19 Stud connector

Tegangan geser per satuan panjang ( $q$ ) dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$q = \left( \frac{S_t}{I_t} \right) \times Dc, \text{ dimana :}$$

$$S_t = \text{Momen statis beton} = (\text{Aslab}/n) \times dc$$

$$I_t = \text{Momen kelembaman komposit}$$

$$Dc = \text{Gaya lintang}$$

$$dc = \text{jarak garis netral komposit ke garis netral slab}$$

Dan jarak shear connector dapat dicari dengan :

$$S = \frac{Q}{q}, \text{ dimana:}$$

$$Q = \text{kekuatan statis shear connector}$$

$$q = \text{gaya persatuan panjang}$$

#### 4.9.1 Perhitungan Shear Connector Gelagar Anak Memanjang

$$D_c = 10.000 + 0,5.(5 \times 1.063) = 12.567,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$I_t = 77.162 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_t = 250 \times 7,79 = 1.947,5 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$q = \frac{1947,5}{77162} \times 12567,5 = 317,19 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Jarak shear connector yang dibutuhkan :

$$S = \frac{2 \times 10500}{317,19} = 66,2 \text{ cm} \approx 60 \text{ cm}$$

#### 4.9.2 Perhitungan Shear Connector Gelagar Melintang

$$D_c = 8702 + 19620 = 28.322 \text{ kg}$$

$$I_t = 477.852 \text{ cm}^4$$

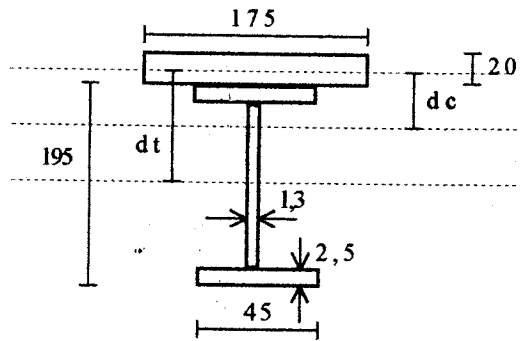
$$S_t = 300 \times 19,79 = 5937 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$q = \frac{5937}{477852} \times 28322 = 351,88 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Jarak shear connector yang dibutuhkan :

$$S = \frac{2 \times 10500}{351,88} = 59,6 \text{ cm} \approx 60 \text{ cm}$$

### 4.9.3 Perhitungan Shear Connector Gelagar Utama



Gbr 4.20 Penampang komposit gelagar utama

$$\text{Luas baja} = 478,5 \text{ cm}^2 ; I_x = 2.997.379 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$\text{Luas beton} = 175 \times 20 = 3.500 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Luas pengganti } A_c = 3.500/n$$

$$n = 8$$

$$A_c = 3.500/8 = 437,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{Luas total } A_t = 478,5 + 437,5 = 916 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$d_t = (195/2) + (20/2) = 107,5 \text{ cm}$$

$$d_t \times A_s = A_t \times d_c$$

$$d_c = (107,5 \times 478,5)/916 = 56,16 \text{ cm} > 10 \text{ cm (garis netral ada di baja)}$$

$$I_t = 2997379 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 175 \times 56,16^3\right)}{8} + 437,5 \times 56,16^2 + 478,5 \times 41,34^2$$

$$= 5.517.869 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$D_c = 69.798 \text{ kg}$$

$$I_t = 5.517.869 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_t = 437,5 \times 56,16 = 24.565,625 \text{ cm}^3$$

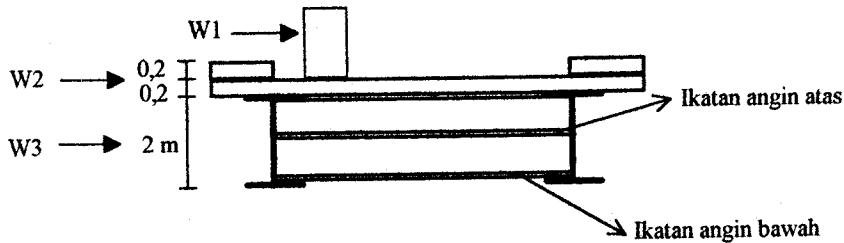
$$q = \frac{24565,625}{5517869} \times 69798 = 310,74 \text{ kg/cm}$$



Jarak shear connector yang dibutuhkan :

$$S = \frac{2 \times 10500}{310,74} = 67,58 \text{ cm} \approx 60 \text{ cm}$$

#### 4.10 PERHITUNGAN IKATAN ANGIN



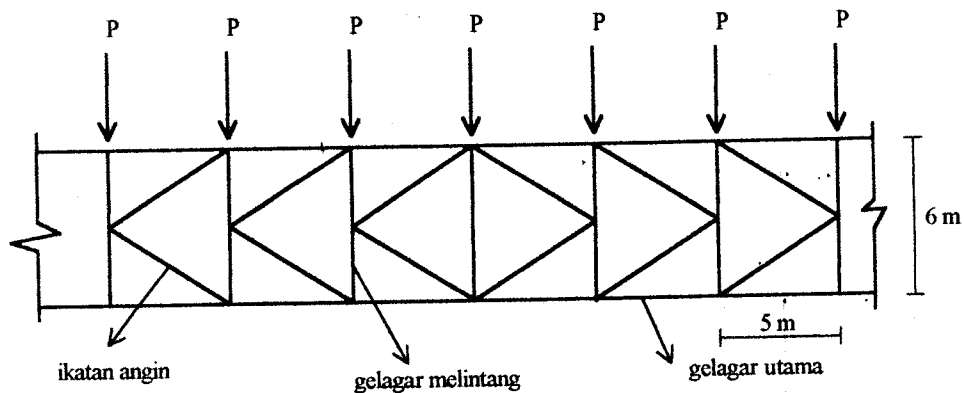
Gbr 4.21 Ikatan angin

$$W_1 = 0,0012 \times 1,2 \times 30^2 \times 5 = 648 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_2 = 0,0006 \times 1,44 \times 30^2 \times 0,4 \times 5 = 155,52 \text{ kg}$$

$$W_3 = 0,0006 \times 1,44 \times 30^2 \times 2 \times 5 = 777,6 \text{ kg}$$

##### 4.10.1 Ikatan Angin Atas



Gbr 4.22 Ikatan angin atas

$$P = W_1 + W_2 + 0,5 \times W_3$$

$$= 648 + 155,52 + 0,5 \times 777,6 = 1192,32 \text{ kg}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan dengan menggunakan STAAD-3 diperoleh gaya tekan maksimum yang terjadi pada ikatan angin adalah : 8850 kg

Dicoba gunakan 2 profil baja siku 80 x 80 x 8 :

$$- A = 2 \times 12,3 = 24,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$- I_x = I_y = 2 \times 72,3 = 144,6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$- r_x = r_y = 2 \times 2,42 = 4,84 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Panjang ikatan angin } L = \sqrt{5^2 + 3^2} = 5,83 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{K \cdot l}{r} = \frac{1 \times 5,83(100)}{4,84} = 120,47$$

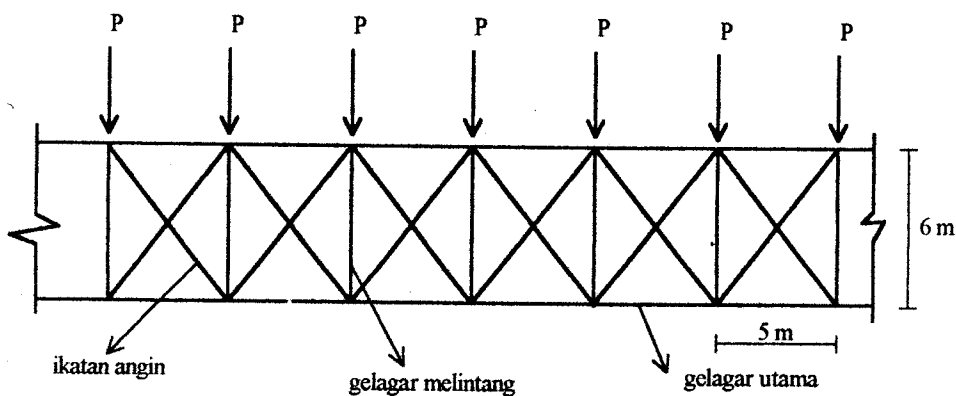
$$C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times \pi^2 \times 2000000}{3600}} = 104,72$$

Karena  $Kl/r > C_c$ , maka tegangan ijin yang dipakai adalah :

$$F_a = \frac{12 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{23(Kl/r)^2} = \frac{12 \times \pi^2 \times 2000000}{23 \times 120,47^2} = 709,62 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$P_a = F_a \times A = 709,62 \times 24,6 = 17456,6 \text{ kg} > 8850 \text{ kg} \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

#### 4.10.2 Ikatan Angin Bawah



Gbr 4.23 Ikatan angin bawah

$$P = 0,5 \times W3$$

$$= 0,5 \times 777,6 = 388,8 \text{ kg}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan dengan menggunakan STAAD-3 diperoleh gaya tarik maksimum yang terjadi pada ikatan angin adalah : 6000 kg

Dicoba gunakan 2 profil baja siku 80 x 80 x 8 :

$$- A = 2 \times 12,3 = 24,6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$- I_x = I_y = 2 \times 72,3 = 144,6 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$- r_x = r_y = 2 \times 2,42 = 4,84 \text{ cm}$$

Direncanakan untuk sambungan dipakai baut diameter 2 cm

$$\text{Luas lubang} = 2 + 0,15 = 2,15 \text{ cm}$$

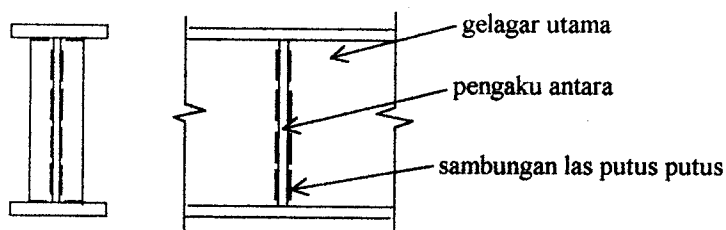
$$A_{\text{netto}} = 24,6 - 2 \times 2,15 = 20,3 \text{ cm}^2$$

Gaya tarik ijin :

$$N = 0,75 \times (0,55 \times 3600) \times 20,3 = 30145 \text{ kg} > 6000 \text{ kg} \dots(\text{oke})$$

## 4.11 PERHITUNGAN SAMBUNGAN

### 4.11.1 Sambungan Antara Web dan Pengaku Antara Pada Gelagar Utama



Gbr 4.24 Sambungan las pada pengaku antara

Las diantara web dan pengaku antara harus mnyalurkan geser total :

(AISC Bab 1.10.5.4) :

$$f_{vs} = h \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{F_y}{340}\right)^3} = 76,77 \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{52,2}{340}\right)^3} = 4,62 \text{ kips/in} = 808,67 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Dicoba digunakan las E70XX SMAW<sup>a</sup>, ukuran kaki las 3/8 in

Kekuatan las sudut adalah (Tabel 8.1, Desain Baja Struktural Terapan):

Kekuatan las = 5,55 kips/in = 971,9 kg/cm

Panjang minimum las sudut (AISC Bab 1.17.4) adalah :

$$4 \cdot (\text{ukuran kaki}) = 4 \cdot (5/16) = 1,25 \text{ in}$$

Akan tetapi, panjang minimum las sudut putus-putus adalah 1,5 in.

Jadi dicoba digunakan las 3/8 in, yang panjangnya 2 in = 5 cm

Jarak las yang diperlukan :

$$\frac{\text{kekuatan las}}{\text{transfer geser total}} = \frac{2 \times 5 \times 971,9}{808,67} = 12 \text{ cm}$$

Dicoba las putus-putus dengan jarak 12 cm as ke as. Jarak bersih antara

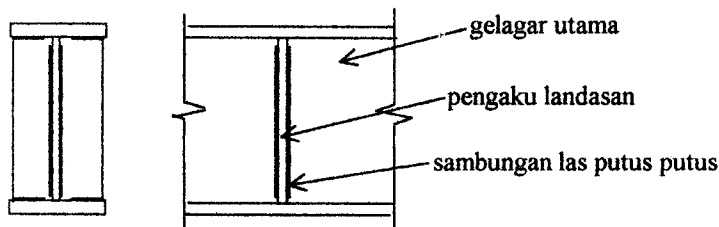
las tidak boleh melampaui 16 kali tebal web dan tidak melampaui 10 in

$$\text{Jarak bersih} = 12 - 5 = 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$7 \text{ cm} < 16 \cdot (1,3) = 20,8 \text{ cm} < 10 \text{ in} = 25,4 \text{ cm} \dots\dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

#### 4.11.2 Sambungan Antara Web dan Pengaku Landasan Pada Gelagar

Utama



Gbr 4.25 Sambungan las pada pengaku landasan

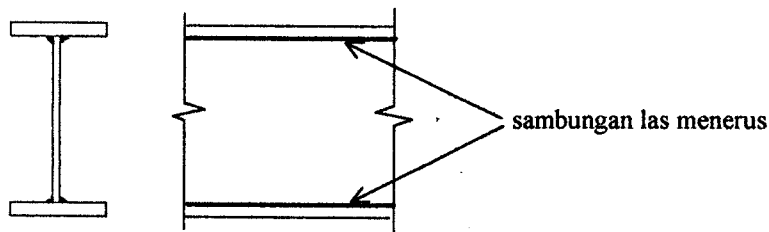
Pengelasan diantara web dan pengaku landasan harus menerus dikedua sisi plat pengaku landasan.

Digunakan las E70XX SMAW<sup>a</sup> (3/8 in)

Kekuatan las total adalah ;

$$2 \times 195 \times 971,9 = 379.041 > 71.733 \text{ kg .... (oke)}$$

#### 4.11.3 Sambungan Antara Flens dan Web Gelagar Utama



Gbr 4.26 Sambungan las antara flens dan web

Las antara flens dan web harus menyalurkan geser horisontal :

$$V_h = \frac{V \cdot Q_f}{I}$$

$$Q_f = 2,5 \times 45 \times (97,5 + 1,25) = 11.109,375 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V = 71.733 \text{ kg}$$

$$I = 2.997.379 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$V_h = \frac{71733 \times 11109,375}{2997379} = 266 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Digunakan las E70XX SMAW<sup>a</sup> (3/8 in)

Kekuatan las total =  $2 \times 971,9 = 1.943,8 \text{ kg/cm} > 278,89 \text{ kg/cm ..... (oke)}$

Jadi digunakan pengelasan menerus 3/8 in

#### 4.11.4 Sambungan Antara Segmen Gelagar Utama

Direncanakan sambungan antara gelagar utama setiap 15 m, dan untuk memudahkan semua sambungan dibuat sama berdasarkan pada sambungan yang menerima gaya-gaya terbesar.

Direncanakan sambungan memakai baut :

$$\phi \text{ Baut} = 1\frac{1}{8} \text{ inc} = 2,86 \text{ cm} \left(1\frac{1}{8}-7 \text{ UNC}\right) \text{ ASTM A 325}$$

$$\text{- Stress Area} = 4,92 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{- Alternate proof load} = 61.800 \text{ lbf} (275 \text{ kN})$$

$$\text{Kekuatan 1 baut terhadap geser } N_g = \frac{F}{\phi} \cdot n \cdot N_o \text{ PPBBI (58 a)}$$

$$F = \text{Faktor geser permukaan} = 0,26 \text{ (galvanize)}$$

$$\phi = \text{Faktor keamanan} = 1,4$$

$$n = \text{Jumlah bidang geser}$$

#### Ketentuan jarak baut

$$\text{- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut, minimum} = 2,5 D = 2,5 \times 2,86 = 7,15 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut, maksimum} = 7 D = 7 \times 2,86 = 20,02 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut dengan tepi, minimum} = 1,5 D$$

$$= 1,5 \times 2,86 = 4,29 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut dengan tepi, maksimum} = 3 D = 3 \times 2,86$$

$$= 8,59 \text{ cm}$$

dimana D = diameter baut

### Sambungan Badan (Web)

$$I_{web} = (1/12).(1,3 \times 195^3) = 803.278,125 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_x = 2.997.379 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$M_{tot} = 319.982 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$D = 56.425 \text{ kg}$$

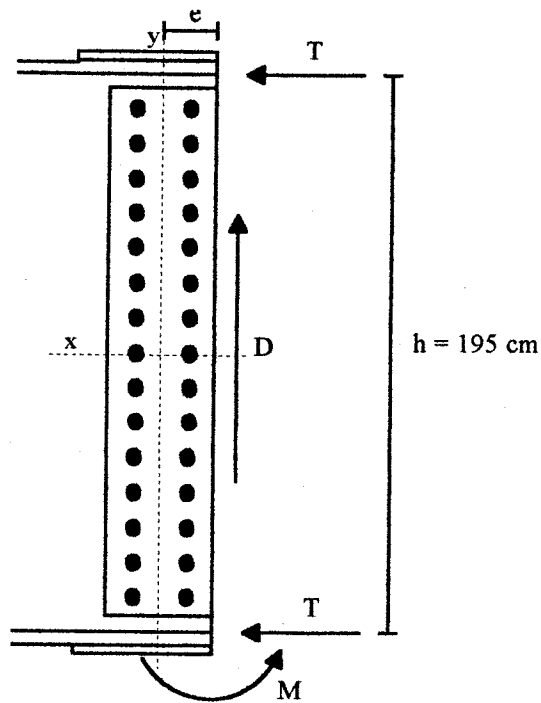
Momen yang diterima badan.:

$$\begin{aligned} M_{badan} &= \frac{I_{web}}{I_x} \times M_{tot} \\ &= \frac{803278,125}{2997379} \times 319982 = 85753 \text{ kg-m} \end{aligned}$$

Kekuatan 1 baut :

$$\begin{aligned} K_g &= \frac{0,26}{1,4} \times 2 \times 27500 \\ &= 10.214,29 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

Dicoba dipasang susunan baut seperti sketsa berikut :



Gbr 4.27 Pemasangan baut pada sambungan badan

Data sambungan sebagai berikut :

- jarak antara pusat lubang baut horisontal = 15 cm
- jarak antara pusat lubang baut vertikal = 12,5 cm
- jarak antara pusat lubang baut dengan tepi = 5 cm
- eksentrisitas (e) = 5 + 7,5 = 12,5 cm
- jumlah baut total = 30 baut

Kontrol Gaya Geser :

Momen pada sambungan ( $M_s$ )

$$M_s = M_{\text{badan}} + D \cdot e$$

$$= 85753 + 56425 \cdot (0,125) = 92.806,125 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$\Sigma x^2 = 30 \cdot (7,5^2) = 1687,5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Sigma y^2 = 4 \cdot (12,5^2 + 25^2 + 37,5^2 + 50^2 + 62,5^2 + 75^2 + 87,5^2) = 87.500 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Sigma r^2 = \Sigma x^2 + \Sigma y^2 = 1.87,5 + 87.500 = 89.187,5 \text{ cm}^2$$



Akibat beban D :

$$K_{VD} = \frac{D}{n} = \frac{56425}{30} = 1.881 \text{ kg}$$

Akibat beban M

$$K_{VM} = \frac{M_s \cdot x}{\Sigma r^2} = \frac{92806,125(100) \times 7,5}{89187,5} = 780,43 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_{HM} = \frac{M_s \cdot y}{\Sigma r^2} = \frac{92806,125(100) \times 87,5}{89187,5} = 9.105 \text{ kg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\text{tot}} &= \sqrt{K_{HM}^2 + (K_{VM} + K_{VD})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{9105^2 + (780,43 + 1881)^2} = 9.486 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{\text{tot}} = 9.486 \text{ kg} < K_{\text{ijin}} \text{ baut} = 10.214,29 \text{ kg} \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

**Sambungan Flens**

Kekuatan 1 baut :

$$\begin{aligned} K_g &= \frac{0,26}{1,4} \times 1 \times 27500 \\ &= 5.107 \text{ kg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{\text{daun}} &= M_{\text{flens}} - M_{\text{web}} \\ &= 319982 - 85753 = 234.229 \text{ kg-m} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{\text{daun}} = T \times h$$

$$T = \frac{M_{\text{daun}}}{h} = \frac{234229(100)}{195} = 120.117,44 \text{ kg}$$

Jumlah baut yang diperlukan :

$$n = \frac{T}{K_R} = \frac{120117,44}{5107} = 23,52 \text{ baut}$$

**Sambungan baut pada gelagar melintang :**

$$N_g = \frac{0,26 \times 2 \times 24800}{1,4} = 9.211,4 \text{ kg}$$

Jumlah baut yang diperlukan

$$n = \frac{P}{N_g} = \frac{28322}{9211,4} = 3,07 \rightarrow \text{dipakai 4 buah baut}$$

**Sambungan baut pada gelagar utama :**

$$N_g = \frac{0,26 \times 1 \times 24800}{1,4} = 4.605,7 \text{ kg}$$

Jumlah baut yang diperlukan

$$n = \frac{28322}{4605,7} = 6,15 \rightarrow \text{dipakai 8 buah baut}$$

**Baja siku :**

$$t = \frac{28322}{2 \times 1,4 \times 60} = 170 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\bar{t}_{ijm} = 0,33 \times F_y = 0,33 \times 3600 = 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$t = 170 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

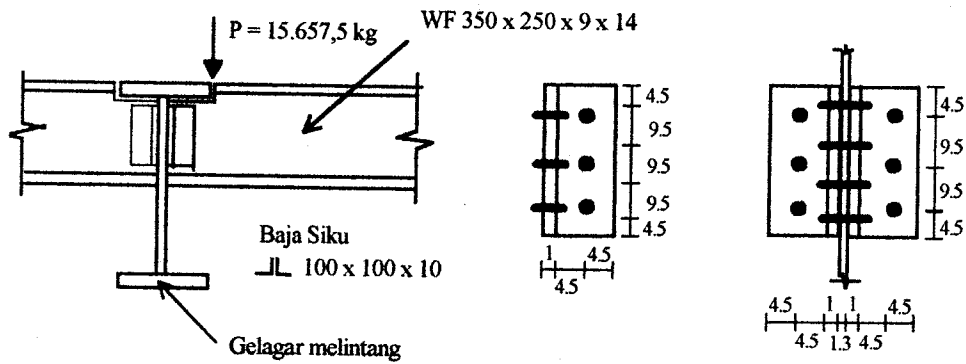
#### **4.11.6 Sambungan Antara Gelagar Anak Memanjang Dengan Gelagar Melintang**

Direncanakan sambungan memakai baut :

$$\phi \text{ Baut} = 1 \text{ inc} = 2,54 \text{ cm (1-8 UN) ASTM 325}$$

$$\text{- Stress Area} = 4,92 \text{ cm}^2$$

- Alternate proof load = 248 kN



Gbr 4.30 Sambungan baut gelagar induk dengan gelagar melintang

Sambungan baut pada gelagar anak memanjang :

$$N_g = 9.211,4 \text{ kg}$$

Jumlah baut yang diperlukan

$$n = \frac{15657,5}{9211,4} = 1,6 \rightarrow \text{dipakai 3 buah baut}$$

Sambungan baut pada gelagar melintang :

$$N_g = 4.605,7 \text{ kg}$$

Jumlah baut yang diperlukan

$$n = \frac{15657,5}{4605,7} = 3,3 \rightarrow \text{dipakai 6 buah baut}$$

Baja siku :

$$t = \frac{15657,5}{2 \times 1 \times 28} = 280 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

#### 4.12 KONTROL LENDUTAN

Secara umum semakin panjang suatu jembatan, maka semakin besar lendutannya. Persyaratan batas lendutan sesuai dengan BMS Pasal 7.2.3.2, yaitu :

- Gelagar pada umumnya :  $L/800$
- Kantilever :  $L/400$

Dimana  $L$  = panjang jembatan

##### 4.12.1 Kontrol Lendutan Gelagar Anak Memanjang

- Panjang gelagar =  $5 \text{ m} = 500 \text{ cm}$
- Lendutan ijin maximum =  $500/800 = 0,625 \text{ cm}$
- $I_s$  (sebelum komposit) =  $21700 \text{ cm}^4$
- $I_k$  (sesudah komposit) =  $77162 \text{ cm}^4$

##### Lendutan Sebelum Komposit :

$M = 3322 \text{ kg-m} = 332200 \text{ kg-cm}$  (akibat beban mati merata)

$$\delta = \frac{5}{48} \frac{ML^2}{E.I_s} = \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{332200 \times 500^2}{2000000 \times 21700} = 0,199 \text{ cm}$$

##### Lendutan Sesudah Komposit :

$M = 16250 \text{ kg-m} = 162500 \text{ kg-cm}$  (akibat beban truk)

$$\delta = \frac{1}{12} \frac{ML^2}{E.I_k} = \frac{1}{12} \times \frac{162500 \times 500^2}{2000000 \times 77162} = 0,022 \text{ cm}$$

Lendutan total =  $0,199 + 0,022 = 0,221 \text{ cm} < 0,625 \text{ cm}$  .....(oke)

#### 4.12.2 Kontrol Lendutan Gelagar Melintang

- Panjang gelagar = 6 m = 600 cm
- Lendutan ijin maximum =  $600/800 = 0,75$  cm
- $I_s$  (sebelum komposit) =  $210000 \text{ cm}^4$
- $I_k$  (sesudah komposit) =  $477852 \text{ cm}^4$

##### Lendutan Sebelum Komposit :

$$M = 17048 \text{ kg-m} = 1704800 \text{ kg-cm (akibat beban mati)}$$

$$\delta = \frac{5}{48} \frac{ML^2}{EI_s} = \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{1704800 \times 600^2}{2000000 \times 210000} = 0,152 \text{ cm}$$

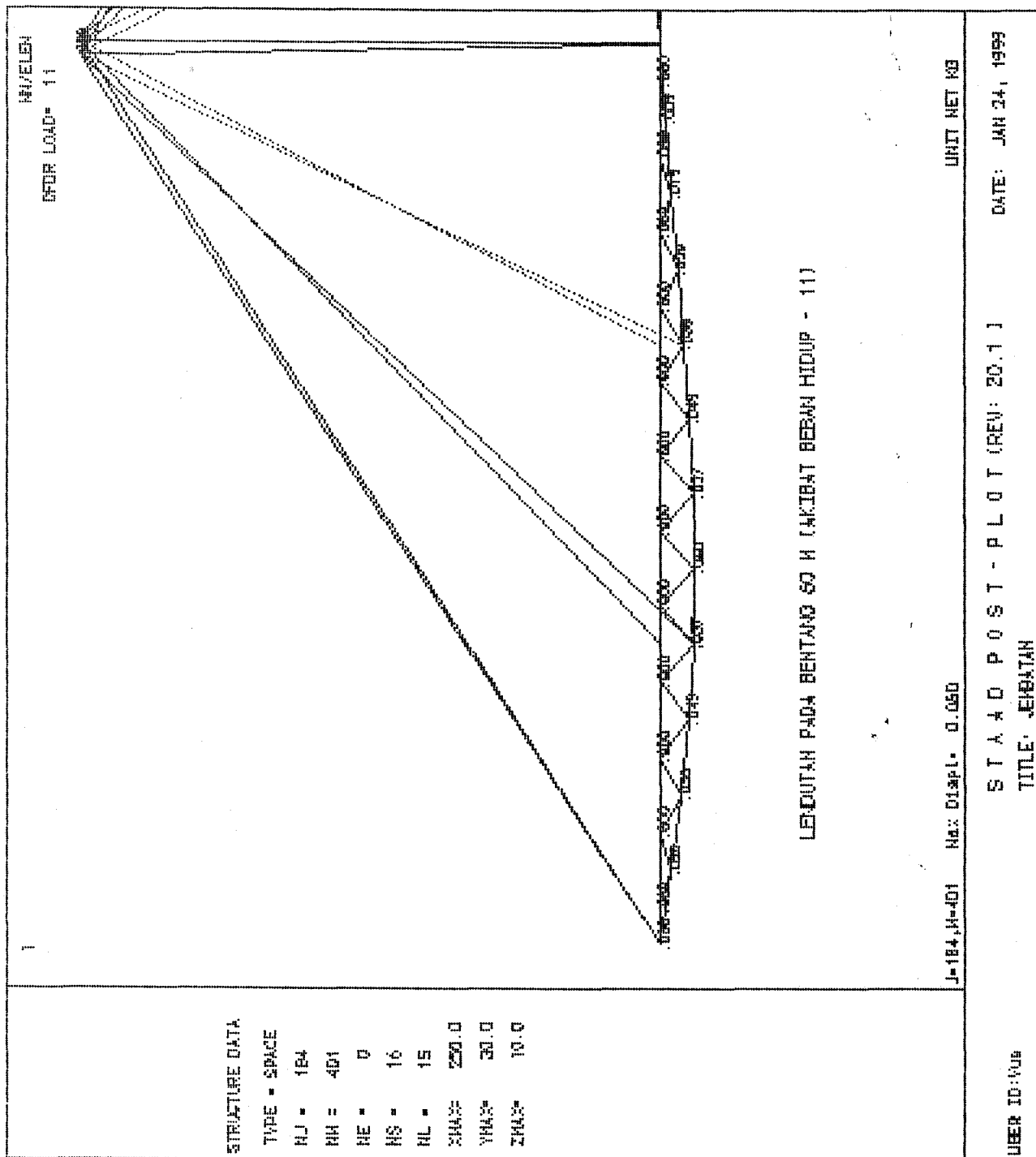
##### Lendutan Sesudah Komposit :

$$M = 39240 \text{ kg-m} = 3924000 \text{ kg-cm (akibat beban hidup)}$$

$$\delta = \frac{5}{48} \frac{ML^2}{EI_k} = \frac{5}{48} \times \frac{392400 \times 600^2}{2000000 \times 477852} = 0,015 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Lendutan total} = 0,152 + 0,015 = 0,167 \text{ cm} < 0,75 \text{ cm} \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

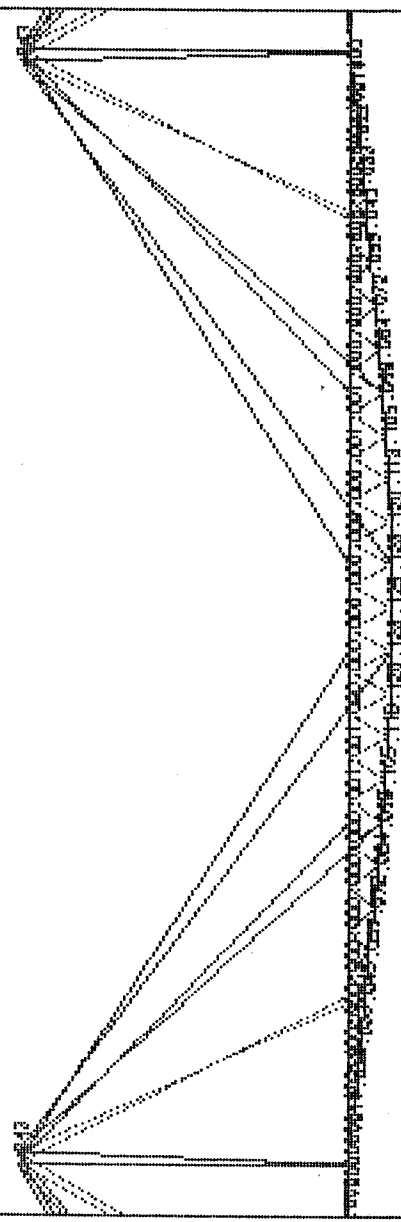
### 4.12.3 Kontrol Lendutan Gelagar Utama



MIVELEN  
 SFOR LOAD= 10

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
 NJ = 184  
 NN = 401  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 16  
 NL = 15  
 XMAX = 200.0  
 YMAX = 30.0  
 ZMAX = 10.0



LENGKUTAN PADA BENTANG 130 M LAKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP - 101

UNIT NET KG

J=184,N=401 Max Displ= 0.125

DATE: JAN 24, 1999

STAD POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)  
 TITLE: JERBATAN

USER ID:VUB

### **Kontrol Lendutan Pada Bentang 60 m**

- Lendutan ijin maximum =  $6000/800 = 7,5$  cm
- Lendutan yang terjadi =  $6$  cm  $< 7,5$  cm .....(oke)

### **Kontrol Lendutan Pada Bentang 130 m**

- Lendutan ijin maksimum =  $13000/800 = 16,25$  cm
- Lendutan yang terjadi =  $12,5$  cm  $< 16,25$  cm .....(oke)

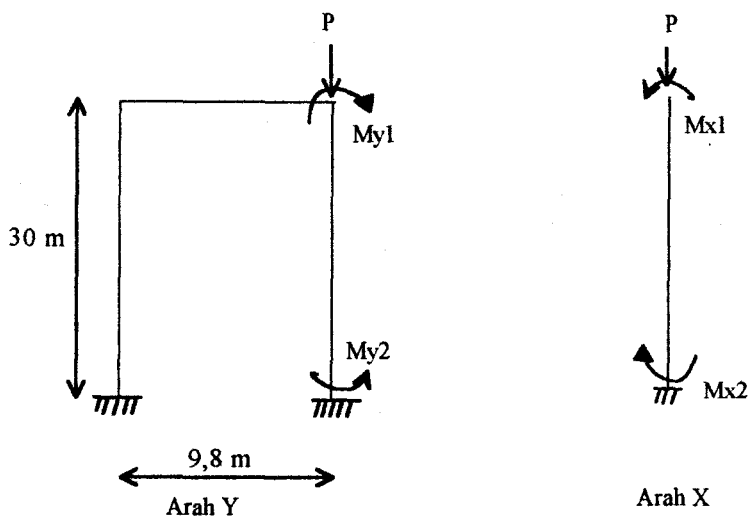


# BAB V

## PERHITUNGAN MENARA, SADDLE PADA MENARA DAN KABEL

### 5.1 PERHITUNGAN MENARA

Bentuk menara yang dipakai adalah bentuk Box



Gbr 5.1 Bentuk menara

#### 5.1.1 Gaya-Gaya Yang Terjadi di Menara

Dari hasil perhitungan STAAD-3, maka diperoleh gaya-gaya yang terjadi di menara. Dan kombinasi dari beban-beban yang terjadi kemudian ditabelkan di bawah ini :

S (m)	$M_x$ (kg-m)			$M_y$ (kg-m)		
	M+H	M+H+T+A	M+G	M+H	M+H+T+A	M+G
0	418,051	501,210	144,352	0	94,058	965,705
30	0	0	0	0	-23,300	-833,268

Tabel 5.1 Momen yang terjadi di menara

S (m)	$V_y$ (kg)			$V_x$ (kg)		
	M+H	M+H+T+A	M+G	M+H	M+H+T+A	M+G
0	13,936	16,708	4,735	0	-10,586	-59,945
30	13,936	16,708	4,735	0	3,245	-59,945

Tabel 5.2 Geser yang terjadi di menara

Aksial (kg)		
M+H	M+H+T+A	M+G
741,038	747,596	768,291

Tabel 5.3 Gaya aksial yang terjadi di menara

### 5.1.2 Perhitungan Stiffner / Pengaku Box

Pada menara bentuk box ini dipasang stiffner (pengaku) berupa pelat yang berfungsi menambah kekakuan box / menambah momen inersia (I) untuk menahan momen / tegangan sepanjang box. Perencanaan stiffner pada box, sesuai dengan AASHTO, meliputi :

- stiffner memanjang pada flens / badan
- stiffner melintang flens (transerve stiffner)
- stiffner melintang web (intermediate stiffner)

#### a. Stiffner memanjang flens

Stiffner memanjang flens diperlukan apabila :

$$b/t > 45 \quad \text{AASHTO Pasal 10.39.4.2.5}$$

dengan :

b = lebar flens antara web

t = tebal flens

Dimensi box yang ada, yaitu :  $b = 180 \text{ cm}$  ;  $t = 1,6 \text{ cm}$

$$b/t = 180/1,6 = 112,5 > 45 \text{ diperlukan stiffner}$$

Momen inersia yang diperlukan masing-masing stiffner adalah :

$$I_s = 8 \cdot t_f^3 \cdot w \quad \text{AASHTO Pasal 10.39.4.4}$$

dimana :

$t_f$  = tebal flens

$w$  = jarak antara stiffner memanjang atau jarak web dengan stiffner terdekat

Dicoba dipasang 4 stiffner :

$$w = 180/5 = 36 \text{ cm}$$

$$t_f = 1,6 \text{ cm}$$

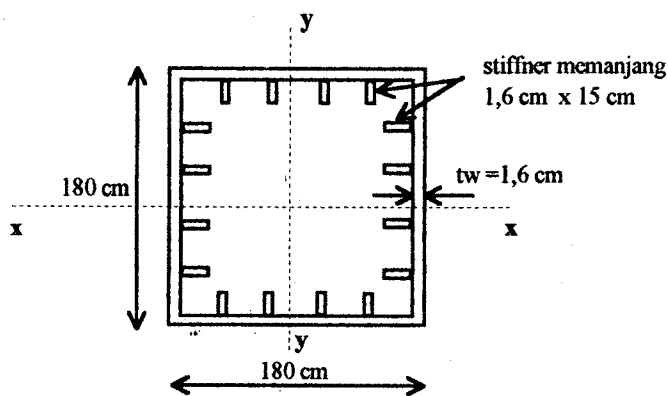
$$I_s = 8 \cdot (1,6)^3 \cdot 36 = 1.180 \text{ cm}^4$$

Dicoba dipakai :

$$b_s = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$t_s = 1,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{ada} = 1/3 \times 1,6 \times 15^3 = 1.800 \text{ cm}^4 > 1.180 \text{ cm}^4 \text{ .....(oke)}$$



Gbr 5.2 Penampang melintang menara

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_x = I_y &= 2.(1/12 \times 1,6 \times 178,4^3) + 2.(1/12 \times 180 \times 1,6^3) + 2.(1,6 \times 180 \times 90^2) \\
 &+ 8.(1/12 \times 15 \times 1,6^3) + 4.(1,6 \times 15 \times 54^2) + 4.(1,6 \times 15 \times 18^2) + \\
 &8.(1/12 \times 1,6 \times 15^3) + 8.(1,6 \times 15 \times 81,7^2) \\
 &= 7.776.078 \text{ cm}^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_x = S_y = 7.776.078/90 = 86.400 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$\text{Luas A} = 2(1,6 \times 180) + 2(1,6 \times 178,4) + 16(1,6 \times 15) = 1.530,88 \text{ cm}^2$$

### b. Stiffner melintang flens

Momen inersia stiffner melintang pada flens harus memenuhi persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$I_t = 0,10.(n+1)^3 \cdot w^3 \cdot (f_s / E) \cdot (A_f / a) \quad \text{AASHTO Pasal 10.39.4.4.2}$$

Dimana :

$n = 4$  (jumlah stiffner longitudinal)

$w = 36$  (lebar flens antara longitudinal flens)

$f_s =$  tegangan max pada flens

$E = 2.000.000 \text{ kg/cm}^2$  (modulus elastisitas baja)

$A_f =$  luas flens bawah termasuk longitudinal flens

$a =$  jarak stiffner melintang pada flens

$$\text{Jarak stiffner max} = 3 \times D = 3 \times 180 = 540 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai jarak stiffner  $a = 300 \text{ cm}$

$$A_f = 288 + 96 \text{ 384 cm}^2$$

$$f_s = \frac{M}{S}, \text{ dimana } M = \text{momen max di flens} = 965.705 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$f_s = \frac{965705 \cdot (100)}{86.400} = 1.118 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$I_t = 0,1 \cdot (4 + 1)^3 \times 36^3 \times \left( \frac{1118}{2000000} \right) \times \left( \frac{384}{300} \right) = 417,3 \text{ cm}^4$$

Dicoba dipakai :

$$t_s = 1,6 \text{ cm}$$

$$b_s = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_{ada} = 1/3 \times 1,6 \times 15^3 = 1.800 \text{ cm}^4 > 417,3 \text{ cm}^4 \dots\dots \text{ (oke)}$$

### c. Stiffner melintang web

Luasan cross section stiffner yang diperlukan direncanakan berdasarkan persamaan sebagai berikut :

$$A = (0,15 \times B \times D \times t_w \cdot (1 - C) \cdot (V/V_u) - 18 \cdot t_w^3) \cdot Y$$

dimana :

$$B = 2,4$$

$$D = \text{tinggi bersih web} = 180 - 1,6 = 178,4 \text{ cm}$$

$$t_w = \text{tebal web} = 1,6 \text{ cm}$$

C = konstanta

V = gaya geser yang terjadi

$V_u$  = kapasitas geser

$$\text{dimana harga } V_u = V_p \times \left| C + \frac{0,87(1 - c)}{\sqrt{1 + (d_0/D)^2}} \right|$$

$$V_p = 0,58 \cdot F_y \cdot D \cdot t_w$$

Sedangkan harga C tergantung dari :

$$\text{- untuk } D/t_w < \frac{6000 \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \quad \text{maka } C = 1,0$$

$$\text{- untuk } \frac{6000 \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \leq \frac{D}{t_w} \leq \frac{7500 \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \quad \text{maka } C = \frac{6000 \sqrt{k}}{(D/t_w) \sqrt{F_y}}$$

- untuk  $D/t_w > \frac{7500\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}}$  maka  $C = \frac{4,5 \times 10^7 \times k}{(D/t_w)^2 \sqrt{F_y}}$

harga  $k = 5 + \frac{5}{(d_o/D)^2}$

$d_o$  = jarak antara stiffner transversal.

Pada perencanaan ini :

$d_o = 300 \text{ cm}$

$D = 178,4 \text{ cm}$

$V = 59.945 \text{ kg}$

$F_y = 3.600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 52.200 \text{ psi}$

$k = 5 + \frac{5}{(300/178,4)^2} = 6,8$        $D/t_w = 178,4/1,6 = 111,5$

$\frac{7500\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} = \frac{7500\sqrt{6,8}}{\sqrt{52200}} = 85,6 < 111,5$  maka  $C = \frac{4,5 \times 10^7 \times 6,8}{111,5^2 \times 52200} = 0,47$

$V_u = 0,58.F_y.D.t_w \left| C + \frac{0,87(1-C)}{\sqrt{1+(d_o/D)^2}} \right|$

$V_u = 0,58 \times 3600 \times 178,4 \times 1,6 \left| 0,47 + \frac{0,87(1-0,47)}{\sqrt{1+(300/178,4)^2}} \right| = 420.583 \text{ kg}$

$V_u = 420.583 \text{ kg} > V = 59.945 \text{ kg}$  ..... (oke)

$A_s = [0,15.B.D.t_w.(1-C).(V/V_u)-18.t_w^3].Y$

$A_s = [0,15 \times 2,4 \times 178,4 \times 1,6.(1-0,47).(59945/420.583) - 18 \times 1,6^3].1$

$A_s = -66$

Jika harga  $A_s$  sama dengan nol atau negatif, sesuai dengan AASHTO Pasal 10.48.5.3, maka perhitungan luasan stiffner dicari dari momen inersia dan rasio tebalnya.

$I_{\min} = d_o.t_w^3.J$

dengan  $J = 2,5 \cdot (D/d_o)^2 - 2 > 0,5$

$J = 2,5 \cdot (178,4/300)^2 - 2 = -1,12$  dipakai  $J = 0,5$

$I_{\min} = 300 \times 1,6^3 \times 0,5 = 614,4 \text{ cm}^4$

Dicoba dipakai :

$t_s = 1,6 \text{ cm} ; b_s = 15 \text{ cm}$

$I_{\text{ada}} = 1/3 \cdot b^3 \cdot t = 1/3 \times 15^3 \times 1,6 = 1.800 \text{ cm}^4 > 614,4 \text{ cm}^4 \dots\dots (\text{oke})$

Rasio tebal lebar :

$$\frac{b}{t} \leq \frac{2600}{\sqrt{F_y}}$$

$$\frac{15}{1,6} = 9,375 < \frac{2600}{\sqrt{52200}} = 11,38 \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

### 5.1.3 Kontrol Tegangan Yang Terjadi Di Menara

Jari-jari inersia

$$r_x = r_y = \sqrt{\frac{I}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{7776078}{1530,88}} = 71,27 \text{ cm}$$

Menentukan faktor panjang efektif :

$$G_A = \frac{\sum(I_{cA}/L_{cA})}{\sum(I_{bA}/L_{bA})} = 1 \quad (\text{karena ujung kolom berupa jepit})$$

$$G_B = \frac{\sum(I_{cB}/L_{cB})}{\sum(I_{bB}/L_{bB})} = \frac{(7776078/3000)}{(7776078/980)} = 0,33$$

Dari Nomogram 1 PPBBI, untuk  $G_A = 1$  dan  $G_B = 0,33$  diperoleh harga  $k = 1,2$

Faktor panjang efektif :  $k_y = 1,2$  dan  $k_x$  diambil = 2

$$(k_x)(L)/r_x = 2 \times 30(100)/71,27 = 84,18 \quad (\text{menentukan})$$

$$(k_y)(L)/r_y = 1,2 \times 30(100)/71,27 = 50,5$$

### Menentukan tegangan tekan aksial ijin :

Untuk kolom dengan harga  $k.L/r < C_c$ , harga  $F_a$  ditentukan dari :

$$F_a = \frac{F_y}{2,12} \times \left| 1 - \frac{(kL/r)^2}{2C_c^2} \right| \quad \text{AASHTO 1.7.1}$$

Untuk kolom dengan harga  $k.L/r > C_c$ , harga  $F_a$  ditentukan dari :

$$F_a = \frac{12 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{23(k.L/r)^2}$$

$$\text{dimana } C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{F_y}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot 2000000}{3600}} = 104,72$$

$C_c = 104,72 > k_x.L/r_x = 84,18$  maka :

$$F_a = \frac{3600}{2,12} \left| 1 - \frac{(84,18)^2}{2 \cdot (104,72)^2} \right| = 1.149,46 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

### Menentukan tegangan lentur ijin :

Sesuai dengan AASHTO PASAL 10.39.4.4.3, tegangan ijin flens harus memenuhi aturan sebagai berikut :

$$\text{- untuk } \frac{w}{t} \leq \frac{3070 \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \quad \text{maka tegangan ijin } F_b = 0,55 \cdot F_y$$

$$\text{- untuk } \frac{3070 \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} < \frac{w}{t} < \frac{6650 \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \quad \text{maka :}$$

$$F_b = 0,55 \cdot F_y - 0,224 \cdot F_y \left| 1 - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{6650 \sqrt{k} - \frac{w \cdot \sqrt{F_y}}{t}}{3580} \right) \right|$$

$$\text{- untuk } \frac{w}{t} > \frac{6650 \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{F_y}} \text{ tetapi kurang dari 60, maka:}$$

$$F_b = 14,4 \times \left( \frac{w}{t} \right)^2 \cdot 10^6$$



Dimana :

- w = jarak antara stiffner memanjang flens/antar web ke stiffner terdekat

$$= 36 \text{ cm}$$

- t = tebal flens = 1,6 cm

$$- k = \text{bukling koefisien} = \frac{[1 + (a/b)^2]^2 + 87,3}{(n+1)^2 \cdot (a/b)^2 \cdot [1 + 0,1(n+1)]}$$

- n = 4 (jumlah stiffner memanjang di flens)

- a = 300 cm (jarak antara stiffner melintang flens)

- b = jarak antara stiffner atau antara web (dipilih yang terkecil)

$$= 36 \text{ cm}$$

-  $F_y$  = tegangan leleh baja = 3.600 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> = 52.200 psi

$$k = \frac{[1 + (300/36)^2]^2 + 87,3}{(4+1)^2 \times (300/36)^2 \times [1 + 0,1(4+1)]} = 1,94$$

$$F_b = 0,55 \times 52200 - 0,224 \times \left[ 1 - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{6650 \sqrt{1,94} - \frac{36 \sqrt{52200}}{1,6}}{3580} \right) \right]$$

$$F_b = 28381,24 \text{ psi} = 1957 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Apabila  $f_a/F_a \leq 0,15$ , maka:

$$\frac{f_a}{F_y} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1 \quad \text{AISC 1.6-2}$$

Apabila  $f_a/F_a > 0,15$  maka :

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{C_{mx} \cdot f_{bx}}{(1 - f_a/F'_{ex}) \cdot F_{bx}} + \frac{C_{my} \cdot f_{by}}{(1 - f_a/F'_{ey}) \cdot F_{by}} \leq 1 \quad \text{AISC 1.6-1}$$

$$\frac{f_a}{0,6 \cdot F_y} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1 \quad \text{AISC 1.6-1}$$

**- Kontrol akibat beban mati + hidup**

$$M_{x1} = 0 \quad P = 741.038 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{x2} = 418.051 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$M_{y1} = M_{y2} = 0$$

Tegangan tekan aksial aktual adalah :

$$f_a = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{741038}{1530,88} = 484 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_a/F_a = 484/1149,46 = 0,421 > 0,15$$

$$C_m = 0,6 - 0,4(M_1/M_2) \geq 0,4$$

$$C_{mx} = 0,6 - 0,4(0) = 0,6$$

$$F'e \text{ merupakan fungsi dari } kL/r : F'e = \frac{12 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{23(k \cdot L/r)^2}$$

$$F'_{ex} = \frac{12 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot 2000000}{23(84,18)^2} = 1.453,33 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$F'_{ey} = \frac{12 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot 2000000}{23(50,5)^2} = 4.038,32 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Tegangan lentur tekan maksimum aktual adalah :

$$f_{bx} = \frac{M_x}{S_z} = \frac{415081(100)}{86400} = 481 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Cek tegangan yang terjadi :

$$\frac{484}{1149,46} + \frac{0,6 \times 481}{\left(1 - \frac{484}{1453,33}\right) 1957} = 0,64 < 1 \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

$$\frac{484}{0,6 \times 3600} + \frac{481}{1957} = 0,47 < 1 \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

**- Kontrol akibat beban mati + hidup + temperatur + angin**

$$M_{x1} = 0 \quad P = 747596$$

$$M_{x2} = 501.210 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$M_{y1} = -23300 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$M_{y2} = 94058 \text{ kg-m}$$

Tegangan tekan aksial aktual adalah :

$$f_a = \frac{747596}{1530,88} = 488,34 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_a/F_a = 488,34/1149,46 = 0,42 > 0,15$$

$$C_{mx} = 0,6 - 0,4 \cdot (0/477555) = 0,6$$

$$C_{my} = 0,6 - 0,4 \cdot (-23300/94058) = 0,7$$

Tegangan lentur tekan maksimum aktual adalah :

$$f_{bx} = \frac{501210(100)}{86400} = 580 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_{by} = \frac{94058(100)}{86400} = 110 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Cek tegangan yang terjadi (tegangan ijinnya dapat dinaikkan 40%) :

$$\frac{488,34}{1149,46} + \frac{0,6 \times 580}{\left(1 - \frac{488,34}{1453,33}\right) 1957} + \frac{0,7 \times 110}{\left(1 - \frac{488,34}{4038,32}\right) 1957} = 0,7 < 1,4 \dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

$$\frac{488,34}{0,6 \times 3600} + \frac{580}{1957} + \frac{110}{1957} = 0,58 < 1,4 \dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

**- Kontrol akibat beban mati + gempa**

$$M_{x1} = 0 \quad P = 768.291 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_{x2} = 144.352 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$M_{y1} = -833.268 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$M_{y2} = 965.705 \text{ kg-m}$$

Tegangan tekan aksial aktual adalah :

$$f_a = \frac{768291}{1530,88} = 501,86 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_a/F_a = 501,86/1149,46 = 0,44 > 0,15$$

$$C_{mx} = 0,6 - 0,4 \cdot (0/144352) = 0,6$$

$$C_{my} = 0,6 - 0,4 \cdot (-833268/965705) = 0,945$$

Tegangan lentur tekan maksimum aktual adalah :

$$f_{bx} = \frac{144352 \cdot (100)}{86400} = 167,1 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

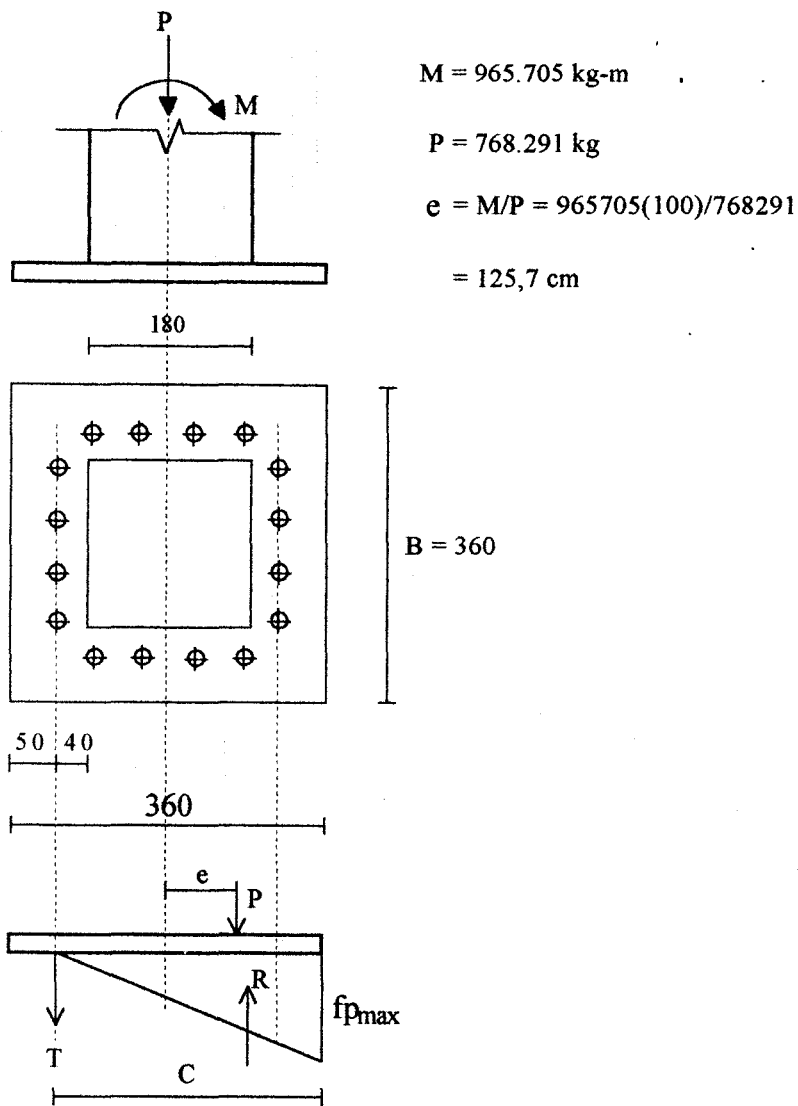
$$f_{by} = \frac{965705 \cdot (100)}{86400} = 1117,7 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Cek tegangan yang terjadi (tegangan ijin dapat dinaikkan 50%) :

$$\frac{501,86}{1149,46} + \frac{0,6 \times 167,1}{\left(1 - \frac{501,86}{1453,33}\right) 1957} + \frac{0,95 \times 1117,7}{\left(1 - \frac{501,86}{4038,32}\right) 1957} = 1,13 < 1,5 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

$$\frac{501,86}{0,6 \times 3600} + \frac{167,1}{1957} + \frac{1117,7}{1957} = 0,89 < 1,5 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

### 5.1.4 Perhitungan Plat Dasar Menara



$$M = 965.705 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$P = 768.291 \text{ kg}$$

$$e = M/P = 965705(100)/768291$$

$$= 125,7 \text{ cm}$$

Gbr 5.4 Plat dasar menara

$$C = 180 + 40 + 90 = 310 \text{ cm}$$

$$C/3 = 310/3 = 103,33 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antara T dan R adalah} = 310 - 103,33 = 206,67 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = \frac{768291 \times (125,7 - 76,67)}{206,67} = 182.268 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = T + P = 182268 + 768291 = 950.559 \text{ kg}$$

$$f_{pmax} = \frac{2.R}{C.B} = \frac{2 \times 950559}{310 \times 360} = 17,035 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Letak titik kritis :

$$m = \frac{360 - 0,95 \times 180}{2} = 94,5 \text{ cm}$$

Tegangan pada titik kritis :

$$f_p = \frac{f_p \text{ max}}{C} \times (C - M) = \frac{17,035}{310} \times (310 - 94,5) = 11,8 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Momen pada titik kritis :

$$M = \left| 11,8 \times \frac{94,5^2}{2} + (17,035 - 11,8) \cdot \frac{94,5^2}{3} \right| \times 360 = 24.577.834 \text{ kg-cm}$$

**Perhitungan tebal pelat**

$$\sigma = \frac{6.M}{B.t^2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{6.M}{\sigma.B}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 24577834}{0,75 \times 3600 \times 360}} = 12,32 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai tebal pelat 2 x 7 cm

**Perhitungan baut angker**

$$T = 182.268 \text{ kg}$$

$$H = 59.945 \text{ kg}$$

Dipakai baut A307,  $F_u = 60 \text{ ksi} = 4130 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Dicoba  $\phi 4'' (= 10,16 \text{ cm})$

Kekuatan 1 baut berdasarkan tarik :

$$k_{ta} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \sigma_{ta} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10,16)^2 \cdot 0,7 \cdot (0,55 \times 4130) = 128.910 \text{ kg}$$

Kekuatan satu baut berdasarkan geser :

$$k_g = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \sigma_g = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (10,16)^2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot (0,55 \times 4130) = 110.494 \text{ kg}$$

jumlah angker berdasarkan tarik :

$$n = \frac{182268}{128910} = 1,41$$

jumlah angker berdasarkan geser :

$$n = \frac{59945}{110494} = 0,54$$

Dipakai 6 buah angker pada masing-masing sisi.

### Perhitungan panjang angker

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tegangan geser diambil } V_s &= 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{f_c'} \\ &= 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} = 5,48 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Luas selimut tulangan :

$$A_s = \pi \cdot d \cdot l$$

$$\frac{T}{A_s} \leq V_s \rightarrow \frac{T}{\pi \cdot d \cdot l} \leq V_s$$

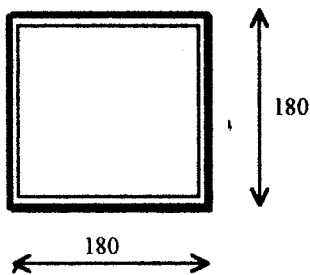
$$l \geq \frac{T}{\pi \cdot d \cdot V_s}$$

$$l \geq \frac{182268}{6 \times \pi \times 10,16 \times 5,48}$$

$$l \geq 173,67 \text{ cm}$$

Diambil  $L = 180 \text{ cm}$

### Perhitungan las dasar menara



$$M_x = 144.352 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$V_y = 4.735 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_y = 965.705 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$V_x = 59.945 \text{ kg}$$

Gbr 5.5 Las dasar menara

dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = 4 \times 180 = 720 \text{ cm}$$

Momen inersia :

$$I_x = I_y = 2 \times (1/12) \times (180^3) + 2 \times 180 \times 90^2 = 3.888.000 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f_{1-1} = \frac{144352.(100) \times 90}{3888000} = 334,15 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

$$f_{1-2} = \frac{965705.(100) \times 90}{3888000} = 2.235,43 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

Akibat gaya horisontal :

$$f_{2-1} = \frac{4735}{720} = 6,58 \text{ kg/cm } (\rightarrow)$$

$$f_{2-2} = \frac{25327}{720} = 83,26 \text{ kg/cm } (\rightarrow)$$

Tegangan geser total :

$$f_r = \sqrt{(334,15 + 2235,43)^2 + (6,58^2) + (83,26^2)} = 2.337 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Digunakan las E70XX SAW<sup>b</sup>, ukuran las 7/8 in

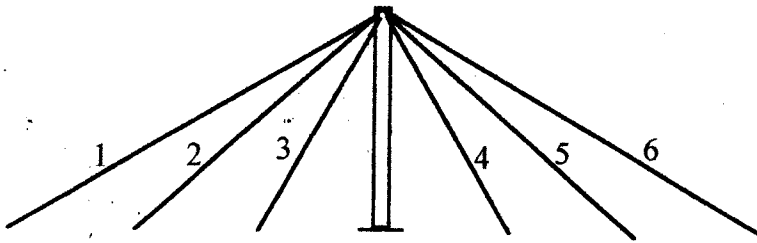
Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 7/8 in

maka kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in = 2.679 kg/cm > 2.337 kg/cm ...(oke)



## 5.2 PERHITUNGAN KABEL



Gbr 5.6 Penomoran kabel

### 5.2.1 Gaya Tarik Kabel

No Kabel	Gaya Tarik Kabel (kg)	
	M	H
1	140,000	90,000
2	170,000	58,000
3	110,000	65,000
4	110,000	64,000
5	170,000	63,000
6	140,000	54,000

Tabel 5.4 Gaya tarik pada kabel

Gaya tarik kabel akibat angin , gempa, dan temperatur diabaikan karena kecil.

### 5.2.2 Kontrol Kekuatan Kabel

Direncanakan memakai BBR DINA STAY cable, diameter 7 mm, 144 wires

- Beban putus = 9.256 kN = 925.600 kg

- Fatigue = 200 N/mm<sup>2</sup> = 2.000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>

### Kontrol terhadap beban putus

Gaya tarik kabel maximum akibat (M + H),  $T = 233000 \text{ kg}$  (kabel no 5)

$$\text{Gaya tarik kabel} < \frac{\text{Beban putus}}{SF}$$

$$SF = 2,2 - 3 \text{ (AASHTO)}$$

$$233.000 < \frac{925.600}{3} = 308.533,33 \text{ kg} \dots\dots\dots \text{(oke)}$$

### Kontrol terhadap fatigue

Gaya tarik maksimum akibat beban hidup  $T = 90.000 \text{ kg}$

$$\text{Luas 1 wires } A = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (0,7^2) = 0,3848 \text{ cm}^2$$

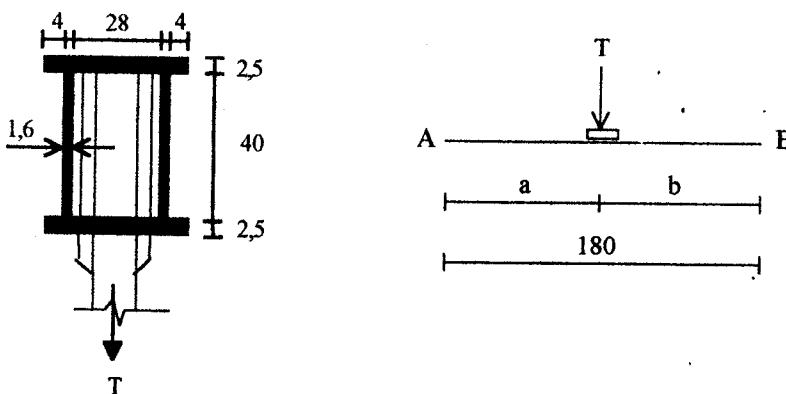
Tegangan yang terjadi pada 1 wires :

$$\sigma = \frac{90000}{0,3848 \times 144} = 1.624 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma < \sigma_{\text{fatigue}} \rightarrow \sigma = 1.624 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < \sigma_{\text{fatigue}} = 2.000 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{(oke)}$$

## 5.3 SADDLE PADA MENARA

Ukuran semua saddle dibuat sama, yaitu berdasarkan pada ukuran saddle yang menerima gaya tarik terbesar, yaitu pada kabel no 5.



Gbr 5.7 Bentuk saddle

Gaya tarik kabel maksimum,  $T = 233.000 \text{ kg}$  (kabel no 5)

Angker yang dipergunakan adalah Standard fixed BBR DINA anchorage

(lampiran)

$$M_A = M_B = \frac{P \cdot a \cdot b}{L^2} = \frac{233000 \times 90^3}{180^2} = 5.245.500 \text{ kg-cm}$$

$$I_x = 2\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 40^3\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 39,2 \times 2,5^3\right) + 2(2 \times 39,2 \times 21,25^2)$$

$$I_x = 105.675 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_x = \frac{105675}{22,5} = 4.697 \text{ cm}^3$$

### Kontrol tegangan

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x} = \frac{5242050}{4697} = 1.116 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

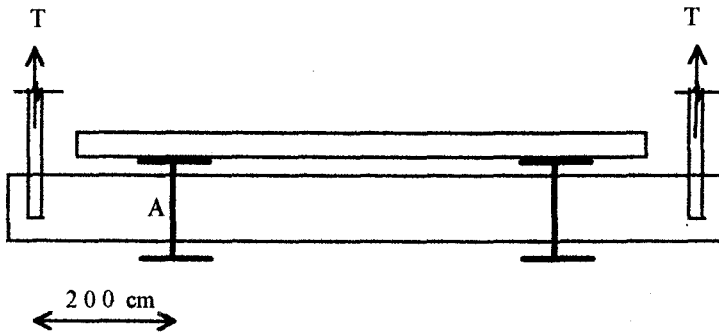
$$f_v = \frac{V}{t \cdot h}$$

$$f_v = \frac{(233000/2)}{2 \times 1,6 \times 40} = 911 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33 \cdot F_y = 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots (\text{oke})$$

$$f_{\text{ditil}} = \sqrt{1116^2 + 3(911)^2} = 1.993 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots (\text{oke})$$

## 5.4 PERHITUNGAN BALOK ANGKER TEMPAT KABEL PADA GELAGAR JEMBATAN

Semua ukuran balok anker kabel di gelagar jembatan dibuat sama berdasarkan gaya tarik kabel maksimum yang terjadi, yaitu pada kabel no 5.



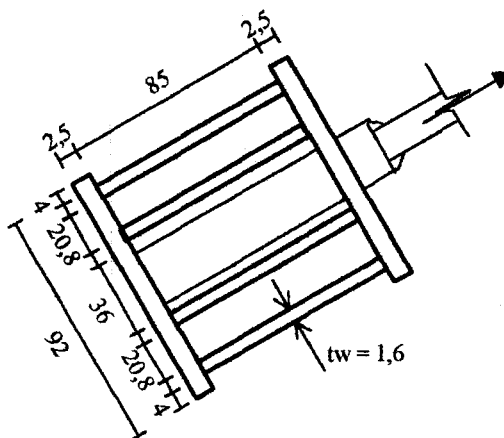
Gbr 5.8 Balok anker tempat kabel pada gelagar

Dianggap semua beban diterima oleh tempat anker :

$$M_A = 233.000 \times 200 = 46.600.000 \text{ kg-cm}$$

Angker yang dipakai adalah Standard stressable BBR DINA anchorage

(lampiran)



Gbr 5.9 Dimensi balok tempat anker

$$I_x = 4\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 85^3\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 92 \times 2,5^3\right) + 2(2,5 \times 92 \times 43,75^2)$$

$$= 1.208.241 \text{ cm}^4$$

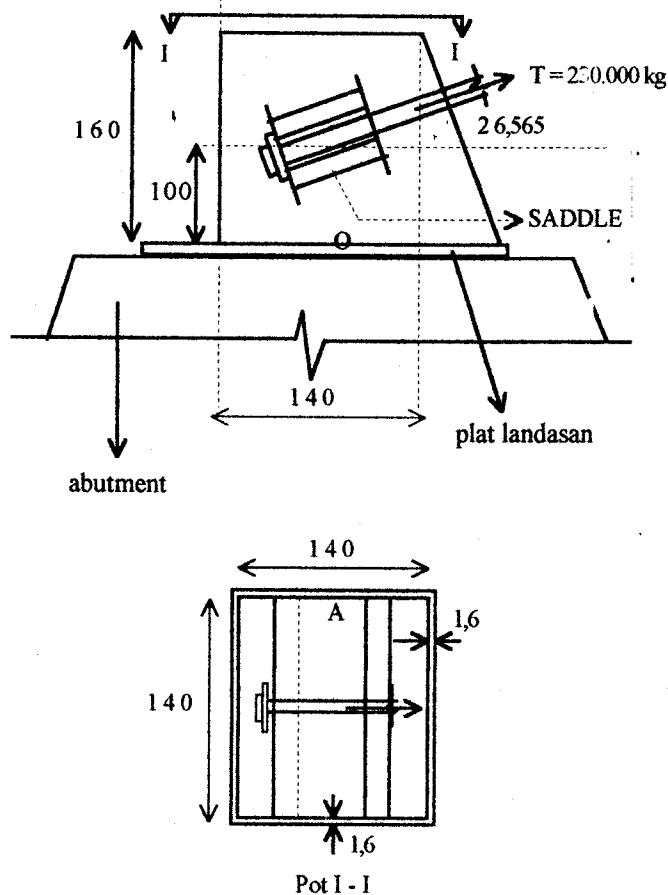
$$S_x = \frac{1208241}{45} = 26.850 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x} = \frac{46600000}{26.850} = 1.736 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

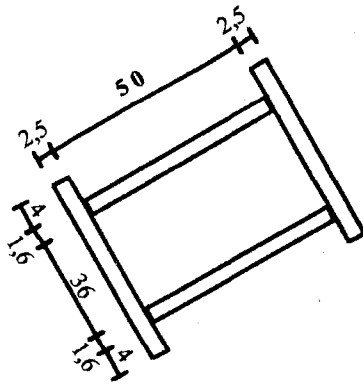
$$f_v = \frac{V}{t.h} = \frac{233000}{4 \times 1,6 \times 83} = 428 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33.F_y = 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

$$f_{\text{dilat}} = \sqrt{1736^2 + 3 \times 428^2} = 1.888 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

### 5.5 PERHITUNGAN BALOK ANGKER KABEL PADA ABUTMENT



Gbr 5.10 Dimensi tempat angker di abutment



Gbr 5.11 Dimensi saddle

### Balok Angker

$$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 136,8^3 \times 2 + 2 \times 1,6 \times 140 \times 69,2^2 = 2.828.006 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_x = S_y = \frac{2828006}{69,2} = 40.867 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$T \cdot \cos \alpha = 230000 \times \cos 26,565 = 205.720 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_o = 205720 \times 1 = 205.720 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$f_b = \frac{205720 \cdot (100)}{40867} = 503,4 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

$$f_v = \frac{205720}{2 \times 1,6 \times 136,8} = 470 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33 \cdot F_y = 1188 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_{\text{ditil}} = \sqrt{503,4^2 + 3(470^2)} = 957 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

### Saddle

$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 50^3 \times 2 + 2 \times 2,5 \times 47,2 \times 26,25^2 = 195.952 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_x = \frac{195952}{27,5} = 7.125,5 \text{ cm}^3$$

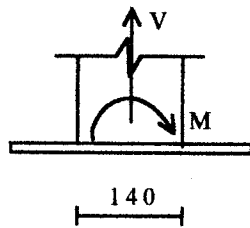
$$M_A = \frac{230000 \times 70^3}{140^2} = 4.025.000 \text{ kg-cm}$$

$$f_b = \frac{4025000}{7125,5} = 565 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

$$f_v = \frac{(230000/2)}{2 \times 1,6 \times 50} = 718,75 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33.F_y = 1188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

$$f_{\text{ditiil}} = \sqrt{565^2 + 3.(718,75^2)} = 1367,125 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

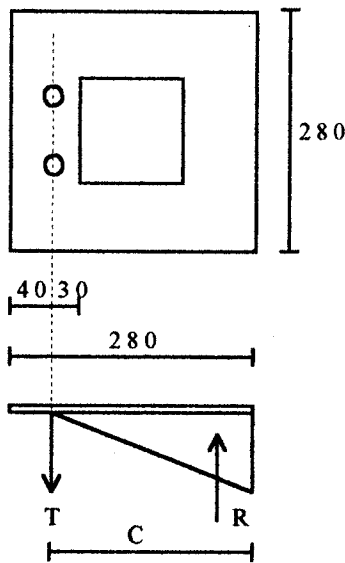
**Perhitungan Plat Dasar**



$$V = 230000 \cdot X \sin(26,565)$$

$$V = 102.860 \text{ kg}$$

$$M = 205.720 \text{ kg-m}$$



**Gbr 5.12 Plat dasar balok angker**

$$C = 140 + 30 + 70 = 240 \text{ cm}$$

$$C/3 = 240/3 = 80 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antara T dan R} = 240 - 80 = 160 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = \frac{102860 \times 60 + 205720 \cdot (100)}{160} = 167.147,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = T - V = 167147,5 - 102860 = 64.287,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$f_p \text{ max} = \frac{2R}{CB} = \frac{2 \times 64287,5}{240 \times 280} = 2 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Letak titik kritis :

$$m = \frac{280 - 0,95 \times 140}{2} = 73,5 \text{ cm}$$

Tegangan pada titik kritis :

$$f_p = \frac{fp_{\text{max}}}{C} \times (C - m) = \frac{2}{240} \times (240 - 73,5) = 1,4 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Momen pada titik kritis :

$$M = \left| 1,4 \times \frac{73,5^2}{2} + (2 - 1,4) \frac{73,5^2}{3} \right| \cdot 280 = 1.361.367 \text{ kg-cm}$$

**Perhitungan tebal plat :**

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{6.M}{\sigma.B}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 1361367}{0,75 \times 3600 \times 280}} = 3,3 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai tebal pelat = 4 cm

**Perhitungan baut angker**

$$T = 167.147,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$H = 205.860 \text{ kg}$$

Dipakai baut A307,  $F_u = 60 \text{ ksi} = 4130 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Dicoba  $\phi$  baut 4" (10,16 cm)

Kekuatan 1 baut berdasarkan tarik :

$$K_{\text{ta}} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10,16^2 \times 0,7 \times (0,55 \times 4130) = 128.910 \text{ kg}$$



Kekutan 1 baut berdasarkan geser :

$$K_g = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 10,16^2 \times 0,6 \times (0,55 \times 4130) = 110.494 \text{ kg}$$

Jumlah angker berdasarkan tarik :

$$n = \frac{167147,5}{128910} = 1,3$$

Jumlah angker berdasarkan geser :

$$n = \frac{205860}{110494} = 1,86$$

Dicoba dipakai 6 buah angker

### Perhitungan Panjang angker

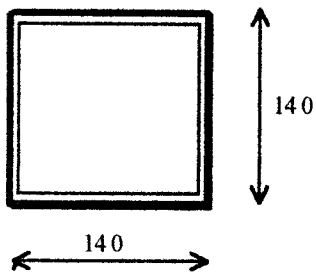
$$\text{Tegangan geser diambil } V_g = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} = 5,48 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$L \geq \frac{T}{\pi \cdot d \cdot V_g}$$

$$L \geq \frac{167147,5}{6 \times \pi \times 10,16 \times 5,48} = 159,27 \text{ cm}$$

Diambil panjang angker = 160 cm

### Perhitungan las dasar balok angker



$$M_x = 207.720 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$V = 102.860 \text{ kg}$$

$$H = 205.720 \text{ kg}$$

Gbr 5.13 Las dasar balok angker

dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = 4 \times 140 = 560 \text{ cm}$$

Momen inersia :

$$I_x = I_y = 2 \times (1/12) \times 140^3 + 2 \times 140 \times 70^2 = 1.829.333 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f1 = \frac{205720 \cdot (100) \times 70}{1829333} = 787,2 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

Akibat gaya horisontal :

$$f2 = \frac{205720}{560} = 367,4 \text{ kg/cm } (\rightarrow)$$

Akibat gaya tarik vertikal :

$$f3 = \frac{102860}{560} = 183,7 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

Tegangan geser total :

$$f_r = \sqrt{(787,2 + 183,7)^2 + 367,4^2} = 1.038 \text{ kg/cm}$$

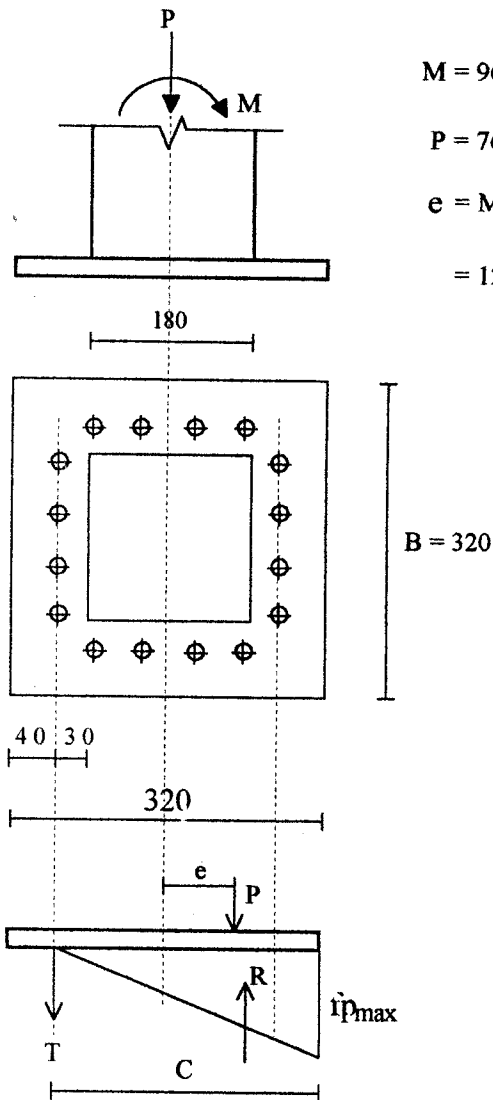
Digunakan las E70XXSMAWb, ukuran las 1/2 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 1/2 in

maka kekuatan las = 7,4 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 7,4 kips/in = 1.295,87 kg/cm > 1.038 kg/cm ..... (oke)

### 5.1.4 Perhitungan Plat Dasar Menara



$$M = 965.705 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$P = 768.291 \text{ kg}$$

$$e = M/P = 965705(100)/768291$$

$$= 125,7 \text{ cm}$$

Gbr 5.4 Plat dasar menara

$$C = 180 + 30 + 70 = 280 \text{ cm}$$

$$C/3 = 280/3 = 93,33 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antara T dan R adalah} = 280 - 93,33 = 186,67 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = \frac{768291 \times (125,7 - 66,67)}{186,67} = 242954 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = T + P = 242954 + 768291 = 1011245 \text{ kg}$$

$$f_{pmax} = \frac{2 \cdot R}{C \cdot B} = \frac{2 \times 1011254}{280 \times 320} = 22,57 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Letak titik kritis :

$$m = \frac{320 - 0,95 \times 180}{2} = 74,5 \text{ cm}$$

Tegangan pada titik kritis :

$$f_p = \frac{f_p \text{ max}}{C} \times (C - M) = \frac{22,57}{280} \times (280 - 74,5) = 16,56 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Momen pada titik kritis :

$$M = \left[ 16,56 \times \frac{74,5^2}{2} + (22,57 - 16,56) \cdot \frac{74,5^2}{3} \right] \times 320 = 18264023 \text{ kg-cm}$$

**Perhitungan tebal pelat**

$$\sigma = \frac{6.M}{B t^2}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{6.M}{\sigma.B}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 18264023}{0,75 \times 3600 \times 320}} = 11,262 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai tebal pelat 2 x 7 cm

**Perhitungan baut angker**

$$T = 242954 \text{ kg}$$

$$H = 59.945 \text{ kg}$$

Dipakai baut A307,  $F_u = 60 \text{ ksi} = 4130 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Dicoba  $\phi 3''$  ( 7,62 cm )

Kekuatan 1 baut berdasarkan tarik :

$$k_{ta} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \sigma_{tu} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (7,62)^2 \cdot 0,7 \cdot (0,55 \times 4130) = 72512 \text{ kg}$$

Kekuatan satu baut berdasarkan geser :

$$k_g = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 \cdot \sigma_g = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (7,62)^2 \cdot 0,6 \cdot (0,55 \times 4130) = 62153 \text{ kg}$$

jumlah angker berdasarkan tarik :

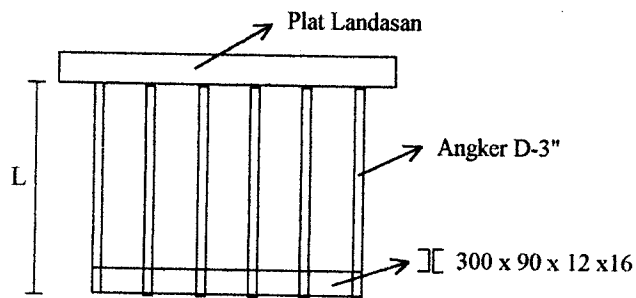
$$n = \frac{242954}{72512} = 3,35$$

jumlah angker berdasarkan geser :

$$n = \frac{59945}{62153} = 0,96$$

Dipakai 6 buah angker pada masing-masing sisi.

### Perhitungan panjang angker



Gbr 5.5 Panjang angker

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

$$\text{Tegangan geser diambil } V_s = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{f_c'}$$

$$= 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} = 5,48 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\frac{T}{A_s} \leq V_s \rightarrow \frac{T}{6[2d + 2(9 + d + 9)] \times l \times 5,48} \leq V_s$$

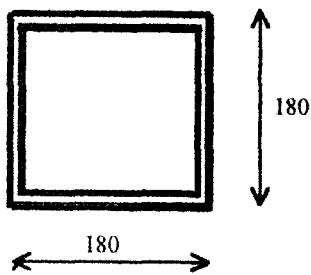
$$l \geq \frac{T}{6[2d + 2(7 + d + 7)] \times 5,48}$$

$$l \geq \frac{242954}{6[(2 \times 7,62) + 2(9 + 7,62 + 9)] \times 5,48}$$

$$l \geq 112 \text{ cm}$$

Diambil  $L = 125 \text{ cm}$

## Perhitungan las dasar menara



$$M_x = 144.352 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$V_y = 4.735 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_y = 965.705 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$V_x = 59.945 \text{ kg}$$

Gbr 5.6 Las dasar menara

dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = 8 \times 180 = 1440 \text{ cm}$$

Momen inersia :

$$I_x = I_y = 4 \times (1/12) \times (180^3) + 4 \times 180 \times 90^2 = 7776000 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f_{1-1} = \frac{144352.(100) \times 90}{7776000} = 167 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

$$f_{1-2} = \frac{965705.(100) \times 90}{7776000} = 1118 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

Akibat gaya horisontal :

$$f_{2-1} = \frac{4735}{1140} = 3,29 \text{ kg/cm } (\rightarrow)$$

$$f_{2-2} = \frac{25327}{1140} = 42 \text{ kg/cm } (\rightarrow)$$

Tegangan geser total :

$$f_r = \sqrt{(167 + 1118)^2 + (3,29^2) + (42^2)} = 1286 \text{ kg/cm}$$

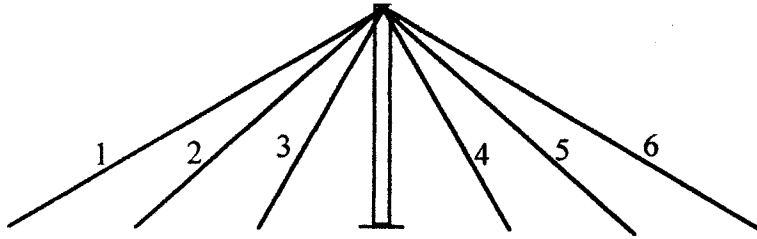
Digunakan las E70XX SMAW<sup>a</sup> , ukuran las 9/16 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 9/16 in

maka kekuatan las = 8,33 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 8,33 kips/in = 1458,7 kg/cm > 1286 kg/cm ...(oke)

## 5.2 PERHITUNGAN KABEL



Gbr 5.7 Penomoran kabel

### 5.2.1 Gaya Tarik Kabel

No Kabel	Gaya Tarik Kabel (kg)	
	M	H
1	140,000	90,000
2	170,000	58,000
3	110,000	65,000
4	110,000	64,000
5	170,000	63,000
6	140,000	54,000

Tabel 5.4 Gaya tarik pada kabel

Gaya tarik kabel akibat angin , gempa, dan temperatur diabaikan karena kecil.

### 5.2.2 Kontrol Kekuatan Kabel

Direncanakan memakai BBR DINA STAY cable, diameter 7 mm, 144 wires

- Beban putus = 9.256 kN = 925.600 kg

- Fatigue = 200 N/mm<sup>2</sup> = 2.000 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>

### Kontrol terhadap beban putus

Gaya tarik kabel maximum akibat (M + H),  $T = 233000 \text{ kg}$  (kabel no 5)

$$\text{Gaya tarik kabel} < \frac{\text{Beban putus}}{SF}$$

$$SF = 2,2 - 3 \text{ (AASHTO)}$$

$$233.000 < \frac{925.600}{3} = 308.533,33 \text{ kg} \dots\dots\dots \text{(oke)}$$

### Kontrol terhadap fatigue

Gaya tarik maksimum akibat beban hidup  $T = 90.000 \text{ kg}$

$$\text{Luas 1 wires } A = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot d^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot (0,7^2) = 0,3848 \text{ cm}^2$$

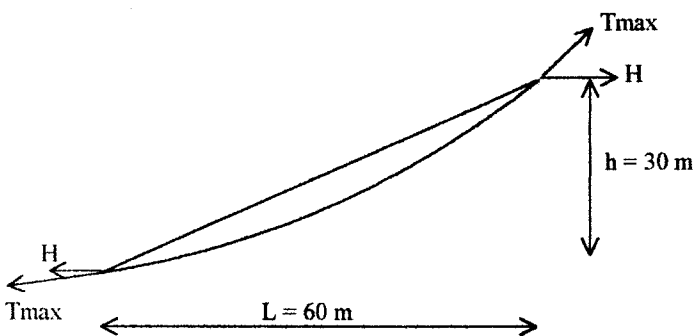
Tegangan yang terjadi pada 1 wires :

$$\sigma = \frac{90000}{0,3848 \times 144} = 1.624 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma < \sigma_{\text{fatigue}} \rightarrow \sigma = 1.624 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < \sigma_{\text{fatigue}} = 2.000 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots \text{(oke)}$$

### Aerodinamis

#### - Kabel 1



Gbr 5.8 Kabel 1

- Diameter kabel =  $140 \text{ mm} = 14 \text{ cm} = 5,512 \text{ in}$

$$\text{- Berat kabel} = 7850 \times \left( \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 0,14^2 \right) = 120,84 \text{ kg/m}$$



$$T = \frac{wS^2}{8y'} \quad ; \quad S = \sqrt{L^2 + h^2} = \sqrt{60^2 + 30^2} = 67.08 \text{ m}$$

$$140000 = \frac{120,84 \times 67,08^2}{8 \cdot y'} \rightarrow y' = 0,485 \text{ m}$$

$$T_{\max} = H \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{h}{L} + \frac{4y'}{L}\right)^2}$$

$$H = \frac{wL^2}{8y'} = \frac{120,84 \times 60^2}{8 \times 0,485} = 112120 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\max} = 112120 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{30}{60} + \frac{4 \times 0,485}{60}\right)^2} = 127017 \text{ kg} < 140000 \text{ kg}$$

Dicoba  $y' = 0,43 \text{ m}$

$$H = \frac{120,84 \times 60^2}{8 \times 0,43} = 126460 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\max} = 126460 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{30}{60} + \frac{4 \times 0,43}{60}\right)^2} = 143044 \text{ kg}$$

Jadi dipakai  $y' = 0,43 \text{ m} = 1,43 \text{ ft}$

$$y = 1,43 \cdot \cos \theta = 1,43 \times \frac{60}{67,08} = 1,28 \text{ ft}$$

frekuensi dari mode 1 adalah :

$$f_n = 1 \times \pi \times \sqrt{\frac{32,2}{8y}} = 1 \times \pi \times \sqrt{\frac{32,2}{8 \times 1,28}} = 5,571 \text{ Hz}$$

Kecepatan angin adalah :

$$V = \frac{D \cdot f_n}{S}, \text{ dimana}$$

$S$  = Strouhal number = 0,2

$D$  = Diameter kabel

$f_n$  = frekuensi

$$V = \frac{5,512 \times 5,571}{0,2} = 153,54 \text{ in/sec}$$

Strouhal number merupakan fungsi dari Reynolds number, yang dirumuskan sebagai :

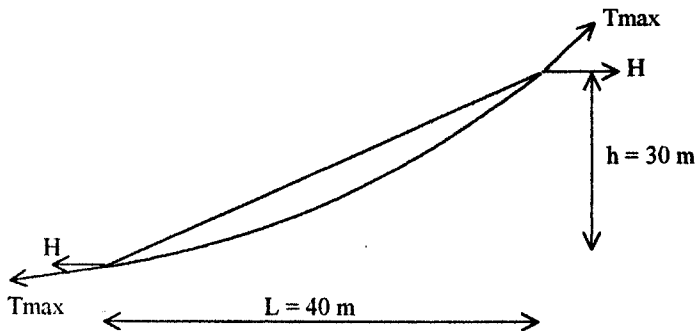
$$R = 44,516 \cdot V \cdot D$$

Jika dipakai Strouhal number = 0,2

maka harga dari Reynolds number harus  $< 3 \times 10^5$

$$R = 44,516 \times 153,54 \times 5,512 = 3,77 \times 10^4 < 3 \times 10^5 \text{ .....(oke)}$$

### Kabel 2



Gbr 5.9 Kabel 2

$$S = \sqrt{40^2 + 30^2} = 50 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 170000 = \frac{120,84 \times 50^2}{8y'} \rightarrow y' = 0,222 \text{ m}$$

$$H = \frac{120,84 \times 40^2}{8 \times 0,222} = 108865 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\max} = 108865 \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{30}{40} + \frac{4 \times 0,222}{40} \right)^2} = 137545 < 170000 \text{ kg}$$

Dicoba  $y' = 0,18 \text{ m}$

$$H = \frac{120,84 \times 40^2}{8 \times 0,18} = 134267 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\max} = 134267 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{30}{40} + \frac{4 \times 0,18}{40}\right)^2} = 169295 \text{ kg}$$

Jadi dipakai  $y' = 0,18 \text{ m}$

$$y = 0,18 \times \frac{40}{50} = 0,144 \text{ m} = 0,48 \text{ ft}$$

frekuensi dari mode 1 adalah :

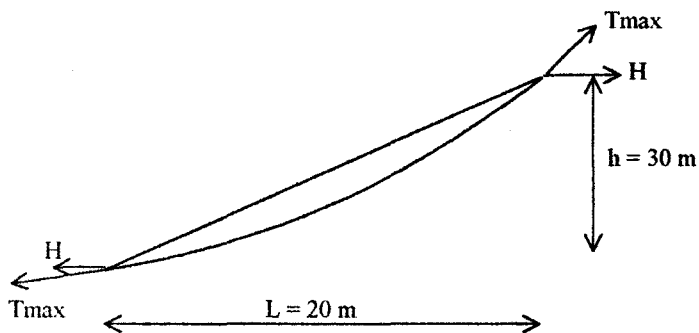
$$f_n = 1 \times \pi \times \sqrt{\frac{32,2}{8 \times 0,48}} = 9,1 \text{ Hz}$$

Kecepatan angin :

$$V = \frac{5,512 \times 9,1}{0,2} = 250,8 \text{ in/sec}$$

$$R = 44,516 \times 250,8 \times 5,512 = 6,154 \times 10^4 < 3 \times 10^5 \text{ .....(oke)}$$

### Kabel 3



Gbr 5.10 Kabel 3

$$S = \sqrt{20^2 + 30^2} = 36,05 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 110000 = \frac{120,84 \times 36,05^2}{8y'} \rightarrow y' = 0,178 \text{ m}$$

$$H = \frac{120,84 \times 20^2}{8 \times 0,178} = 33944 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\max} = 33944 \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{30}{20} + \frac{4 \times 0,178}{20} \right)^2} = 62202 \text{ kg} < 110000 \text{ kg}$$

Dicoba  $y' = 0,10 \text{ m}$

$$H = \frac{120,84 \times 20^2}{8 \times 0,1} = 60420 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_{\max} = 60420 \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{30}{20} + \frac{4 \times 0,1}{20} \right)^2} = 109931 \text{ kg}$$

Jadi dipakai  $y' = 0,10 \text{ m}$

$$y = 0,1 \times \frac{20}{36,05} = 0,055 \text{ m} = 0,183 \text{ ft}$$

frekuensi dari mode 1 adalah :

$$f_n = 1 \times \pi \times \sqrt{\frac{32,2}{8 \times 0,183}} = 14,65 \text{ Hz}$$

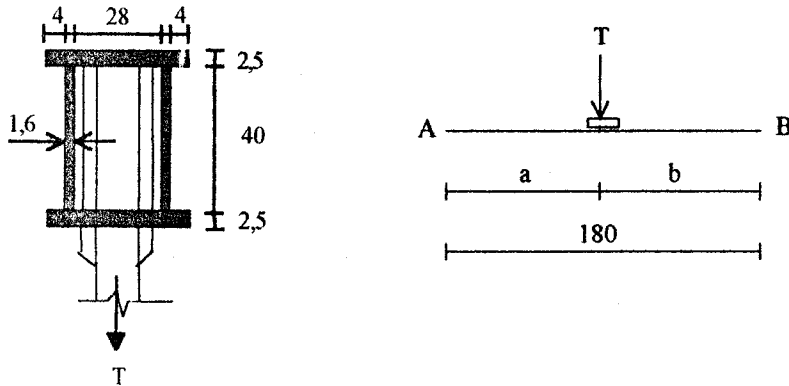
Kecepatan angin :

$$V = \frac{5,512 \times 14,65}{0,2} = 403,754 \text{ in/sec}$$

$$R = 44,516 \times 403,754 \times 5,512 = 9,91 \times 10^4 < 3 \times 10^5 \text{ .....(oke)}$$

### 5.3 SADDLE PADA MENARA

Ukuran semua saddle dibuat sama, yaitu berdasarkan pada ukuran saddle yang menerima gaya tarik terbesar, yaitu pada kabel no 5.



Gbr 5.11 Bentuk saddle

Gaya tarik kabel maksimum,  $T = 233.000 \text{ kg}$  (kabel no 5)

Angker yang dipergunakan adalah Standard fixed BBR DINA anchorage (lampiran)

$$M_A = M_B = \frac{P \cdot a \cdot b}{L^2} = \frac{233000 \times 90^3}{180^2} = 5.245.500 \text{ kg-cm}$$

$$I_x = 2\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 40^3\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 39,2 \times 2,5^3\right) + 2(2 \times 39,2 \times 21,25^2)$$

$$I_x = 105.675 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_x = \frac{105675}{22,5} = 4.697 \text{ cm}^3$$

#### Kontrol tegangan

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x} = \frac{5242050}{4697} = 1.116 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots\dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

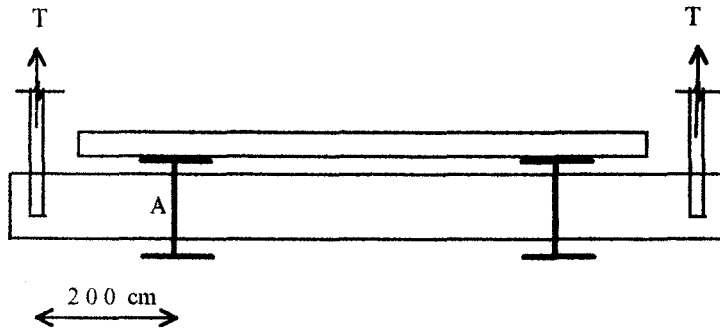
$$f_v = \frac{V}{t \cdot h}$$

$$f_v = \frac{(233000/2)}{2 \times 1,6 \times 40} = 911 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33 \cdot F_y = 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots (\text{oke})$$

$$f_{\text{ditil}} = \sqrt{1116^2 + 3(911)^2} = 1.993 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots (\text{oke})$$

## 5.4 PERHITUNGAN BALOK ANGKER TEMPAT KABEL PADA GELAGAR JEMBATAN

Semua ukuran balok anker kabel di gelagar jembatan dibuat sama berdasarkan gaya tarik kabel maksimum yang terjadi, yaitu pada kabel no 5.



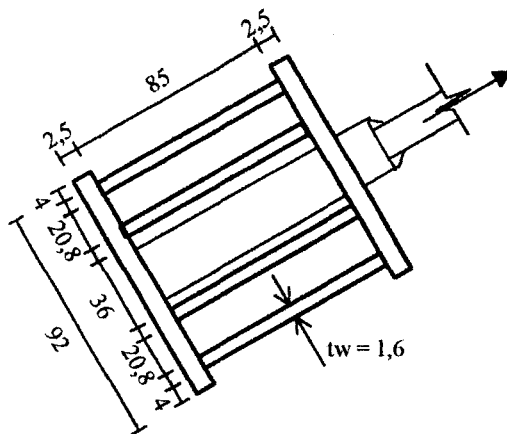
Gbr 5.12 Balok anker tempat kabel pada gelagar

Dianggap semua beban diterima oleh tempat anker :

$$M_A = 233.000 \times 200 = 46.600.000 \text{ kg-cm}$$

Angker yang dipakai adalah Standard stressable BBR DINA anchorage

(lampiran)



Gbr 5.13 Dimensi balok tempat anker

$$I_x = 4\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 85^3\right) + 2\left(\frac{1}{12} \times 92 \times 2,5^3\right) + 2(2,5 \times 92 \times 43,75^3)$$

$$= 1.208.241 \text{ cm}^4$$

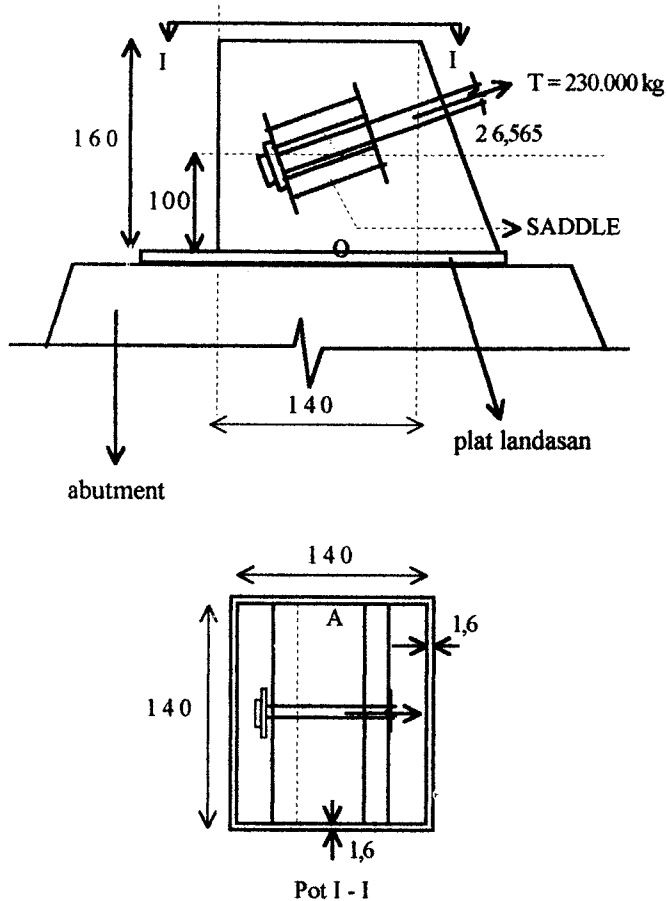
$$S_x = \frac{1208241}{45} = 26.850 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x} = \frac{46600000}{26.850} = 1.736 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

$$f_v = \frac{V}{t.h} = \frac{233000}{4 \times 1,6 \times 83} = 428 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33.F_y = 1.188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

$$f_{\text{idil}} = \sqrt{1736^2 + 3 \times 428^2} = 1.888 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1.980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

## 5.5 PERHITUNGAN BALOK ANGKER KABEL PADA ABUTMENT



Gbr 5.14 Dimensi tempat angker di abutment

### Ketentuan jarak baut

- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut, minimum =  $2,5 D = 2,5 \times 2,86 = 7,15 \text{ cm}$
- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut, maksimum =  $7 D = 7 \times 2,86 = 20,02 \text{ cm}$
- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut dengan tepi, minimum =  $1,5 D$   
 $= 1,5 \times 2,86 = 4,29 \text{ cm}$
- Jarak antara pusat lubang baut dengan tepi, maksimum =  $3 D = 3 \times 2,86$   
 $= 8,59 \text{ cm}$

dimana  $D$  = diameter baut

Data sambungan sebagai berikut :

- jarak antara pusat lubang baut horisontal =  $10 \text{ cm}$
- jarak antara pusat lubang baut vertikal =  $12 \text{ cm}$
- jarak antara pusat lubang baut dengan tepi =  $5 \text{ cm}$
- eksentrisitas ( $e$ ) =  $5 + 10 = 15 \text{ cm}$
- jumlah baut total =  $45$  baut

Kontrol Gaya Geser :

Momen pada sambungan ( $M_s$ )

$$M_s = M_{\text{badan}} + D \cdot e$$
$$= 76835 + 173034 \cdot (0,15) = 102790 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$\Sigma x^2 = 30 \times 10^2 = 3000 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Sigma y^2 = 6(12^2 + 24^2 + 36^2 + 48^2 + 60^2 + 72^2 + 84^2) = 120960 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\Sigma r^2 = 3000 + 120960 = 123960 \text{ cm}^2$$

Akibat beban  $D$  :

$$K_{VD} = \frac{D}{n} = \frac{173034}{45} = 3846 \text{ kg}$$



Akibat beban M :

$$K_{VM} = \frac{M_s \cdot x}{\sum r^2} = \frac{10279000 \times 10}{123960} = 830 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_{HM} = \frac{M_s \cdot y}{\sum r^2} = \frac{10279000 \times 84}{123960} = 6966 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_{TOT} = \sqrt{6966^2 + (3846 + 830)^2} = 8390 \text{ kg}$$

$$K_{TOT} = 8390 \text{ kg} < \text{Kijin baut} = 10214,29 \text{ kg} \dots\dots (\text{oke})$$

### - Sambungan Flens

Direncanakan sambungan memakai baut :

$$\phi \text{ Baut} = 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ inc} = 3,175 \text{ cm} (1\frac{1}{4} - 8\text{UN}) \text{ ASTM 325}$$

- Alternate proof load = 360 kN

Kekuatan 1 baut terhadap geser  $N_g = \text{PPBBI (58 a)}$

F = Faktor geser permukaan = 0,26 (galvanize)

= Faktor keamanan = 1,4

n = Jumlah bidang geser

Kekuatan 1 baut :

$$K_g = \frac{0,26}{1,4} \times 34900 = 6481,4 \text{ kg}$$

Mdaun = Mflange - Mweb

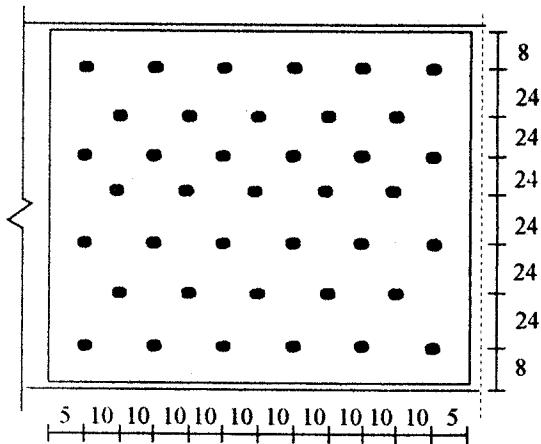
$$= 563457 - 153670 = 409787 \text{ kg-m}$$

Mdaun = T x h

$$T = \frac{409787}{1,8} = 227660 \text{ kg}$$

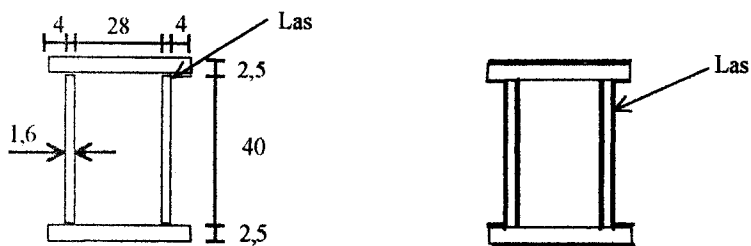
$$\text{Jumlah baut } n = \frac{227660}{6481,4} = 35,125 \text{ buah baut}$$

Digunakan 39 buah baut, dengan susunan baut seperti gambar berikut :



Gbr 4.22 Pemasangan baut pada sambungan flens

### 5.6.2 Sambungan Saddle pada menara



Las antara badan dan sayap saddle

Las saddle pada menara

Gbr 4.23 Sambungan las saddle pada menara

- Las antara badan dan sayap saddle

$$V_h = \frac{V \cdot Q_f}{I}$$

$$Q_f = 2,5 \times 36 \times (20 + 1,25) + 2 \times 20 \times 1,6 \times 10 = 2552,5 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V = 233000/2 = 116500 \text{ kg}$$

$$I_{\text{saddle}} = 105675 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$V_h = \frac{116500 \times 2552,5}{105675} = 2814 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Digunakan las E70XXSMAW<sup>a</sup>, ukuran las 9/16 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 9/16 in

maka kekuatan las = 8,33 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 2 x 8,33 kips/in = 2 x 1458 = 2916 kg/cm > 2814 kg/cm

- Las saddle pada menara

dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = (2 \times 36) + (4 \times 4) + (4 \times 40) = 248 \text{ cm}$$

Momen inersia :

$$I_x = 4 \times (1/12) \times 40^3 + 2 \times 36 \times 20^2 + 4 \times 4 \times 20^2 = 56533 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f_1 = \frac{5245500 \times 20}{56533} = 1856 \text{ kg/cm } (\downarrow)$$

Akibat gaya geser :

$$f_2 = \frac{116500}{248} = 470 \text{ kg/cm } (\downarrow)$$

$$f_{\text{tot}} = 1856 + 470 = 2326 \text{ kg/cm}$$

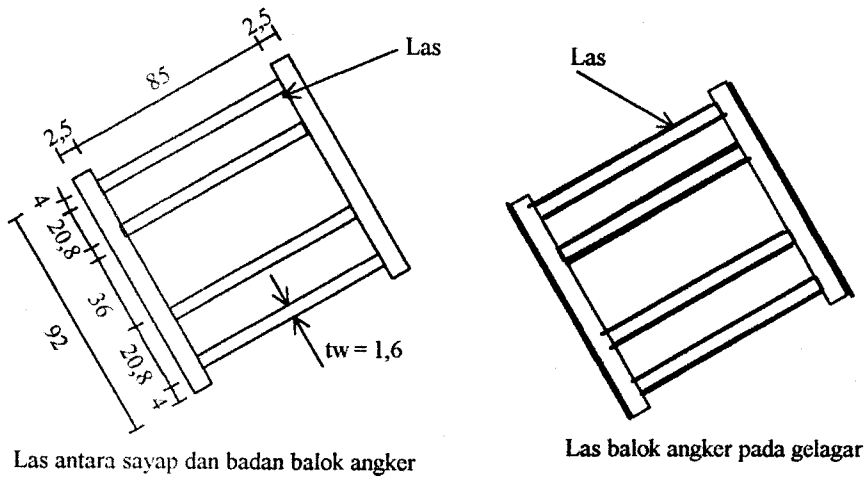
Digunakan las E70XXSAW<sup>b</sup>, ukuran las 7/8 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 7/8 in

maka kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in = 2679 kg/cm > 2326 kg/cm ..... (oke)

### 5.6.3 Sambungan Balok Angker Kabel di Gelagar



Gbr 5.24 Sambungan las balok angker di gelagar utama

- Las antara badan dan sayap balok angker

$$Q_f = 2,5 \times 92 \times (42,5 + 1,25) + 4 \times 42,5 \times 1,6 \times 21,25 = 9947,5 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$V = 233000 \text{ kg}$$

$$I = 1208241 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$V_h = \frac{233000 \times 9947,5}{1208241} = 1919 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Digunakan las E70XXSMAW<sup>a</sup>, ukuran las 3/8 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 3/8 in

maka kekuatan las = 5,55 kips/in

$$\text{Kekuatan las} = 4 \times 8,33 \text{ kips/in} = 4 \times 1458 = 5832 \text{ kg/cm} > 1919 \text{ kg/cm}$$

- Las balok angker di gelaga

dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = (4 \times 85) + (2 \times 92) = 524 \text{ cm}$$

Momen inersia :

$$I_x = 8 \times (1/12) \times 85^3 + 2 \times 92 \times 42,5^2 = 741767 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f_1 = \frac{46600000 \times 42,5}{741767} = 2670 \text{ kg/cm } (\downarrow)$$

Akibat geser :

$$f_2 = \frac{233000}{524} = 445 \text{ kg/cm } (\downarrow)$$

$$f_{\text{tot}} = 2670 + 445 = 3115$$

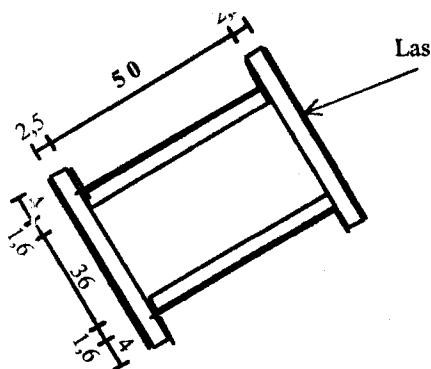
Digunakan las E70XXSAW<sup>b</sup>, ukuran las 7/8 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 7/8 in

maka kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in = 2679 kg/cm

#### 5.6.4 Sambungan Saddle Balok Angker di Abutment



Gbr 4.25 Sambungan las saddle balok angker

dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = (2 \times 50) + (2 \times 47,2) + (4 \times 4) = 210,4 \text{ cm}$$

Momen inersia :

$$I_x = 2 \times (1/12) \times 50^3 + (2 \times 47,2 \times 25^2) + (4 \times 4 \times 25^2) = 89833 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f_1 = \frac{4025000 \times 25}{89833} = 1120 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Akibat geser :

$$f_2 = \frac{230000}{210,4} = 1093 \text{ kg} (\downarrow)$$

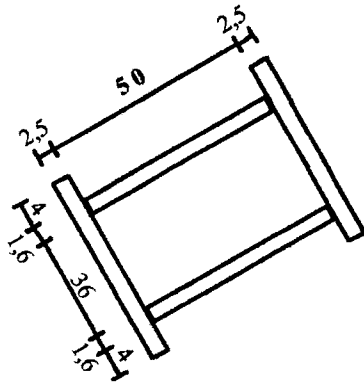
$$f_{\text{tot}} = 1120 + 1093 = 2213$$

Digunakan las E70XXSAW<sup>b</sup>, ukuran las 7/8 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 7/8 in

maka kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 15,3 kips/in = 2679 kg/cm



Gbr 5.15 Dimensi saddle

### Balok Angker

$$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 136,8^3 \times 2 + 2 \times 1,6 \times 140 \times 69,2^2 = 2.828.006 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_x = S_y = \frac{2828006}{69,2} = 40.867 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$T \cdot \cos \alpha = 230000 \times \cos 26,565 = 205.720 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_o = 205720 \times 1 = 205.720 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$f_b = \frac{205720 \cdot (100)}{40867} = 503,4 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

$$f_v = \frac{205720}{2 \times 1,6 \times 136,8} = 470 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33 \cdot F_y = 1188 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$f_{\text{diii}} = \sqrt{503,4^2 + 3(470^2)} = 957 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55 \cdot F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \dots \text{ (oke)}$$

### Saddle

$$I_x = \frac{1}{12} \times 1,6 \times 50^3 \times 2 + 2 \times 2,5 \times 47,2 \times 26,25^2 = 195.952 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$S_x = \frac{195952}{27,5} = 7.125,5 \text{ cm}^3$$

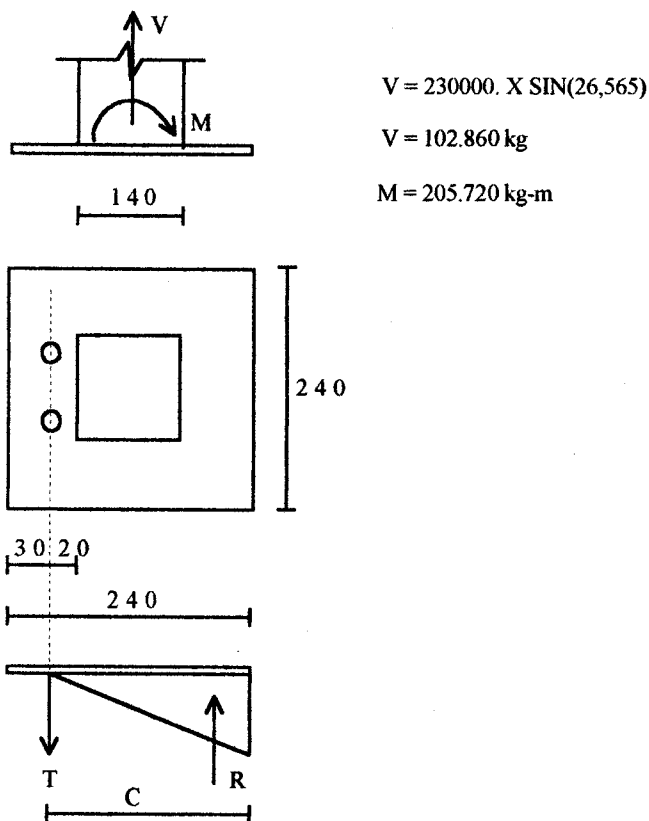
$$M_A = \frac{230000 \times 70^3}{140^2} = 4.025.000 \text{ kg-cm}$$

$$f_b = \frac{4025000}{7125,5} = 565 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ .....(oke)}$$

$$f_v = \frac{(230000/2)}{2 \times 1,6 \times 50} = 718,75 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,33.F_y = 1188 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ .....(oke)}$$

$$f_{idiii} = \sqrt{565^2 + 3.(718,75^2)} = 1367,125 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 0,55.F_y = 1980 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

### Perhitungan Plat Dasar



Gbr 5.16 Plat dasar balok anker

$$C = 140 + 20 + 50 = 210 \text{ cm}$$

$$C/3 = 210/3 = 70 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Jarak antara T dan R} = 210 - 70 = 140 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = \frac{102860 \times 50 + 205720 \cdot (100)}{140} = 183679 \text{ kg}$$

$$R = T - V = 183679 - 102860 = 80819 \text{ kg}$$



$$f_p \max = \frac{2R}{CB} = \frac{2 \times 80819}{210 \times 240} = 3,2 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Letak titik kritis :

$$m = \frac{240 - 0,95 \times 140}{2} = 53,5 \text{ cm}$$

Tegangan pada titik kritis :

$$f_p = \frac{f_p \max}{C} \times (C - m) = \frac{2}{210} \times (210 - 53,5) = 1,5 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

Momen pada titik kritis :

$$M = \left[ 1,5 \times \frac{53,5^2}{2} + (3,2 - 1,5) \frac{53,5^2}{3} \right] \cdot 240 = 904471 \text{ kg-cm}$$

**Perhitungan tebal plat :**

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{6 \cdot M}{\sigma \cdot B}} = \sqrt{\frac{6 \times 904471}{0,75 \times 3600 \times 240}} = 2,89 \text{ cm}$$

Dipakai tebal pelat = 4 cm

**Perhitungan baut angker**

$$T = 183679 \text{ kg}$$

$$H = 205.860 \text{ kg}$$

Dipakai baut A307,  $F_u = 60 \text{ ksi} = 4130 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Dicoba  $\phi$  baut 3" ( 7,62 cm )

Kekuatan 1 baut berdasarkan tarik :

$$K_{ta} = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 7,62^2 \times 0,7 \times (0,55 \times 4130) = 72512 \text{ kg}$$

Kekutan 1 baut berdasarkan geser :

$$K_g = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 7,62^2 \times 0,6 \times (0,55 \times 4130) = 62513 \text{ kg}$$

Jumlah angker berdasarkan tarik :

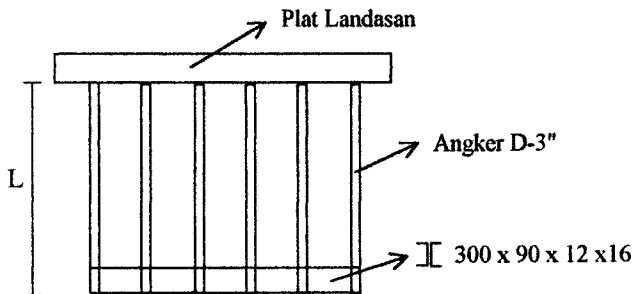
$$n = \frac{183679}{72512} = 2,53$$

Jumlah angker berdasarkan geser :

$$n = \frac{205860}{62513} = 3,29$$

Dipakai dipakai 6 buah angker pada masing-masing sisi

### Perhitungan Panjang angker



Gbr 5.17 Panjang angker

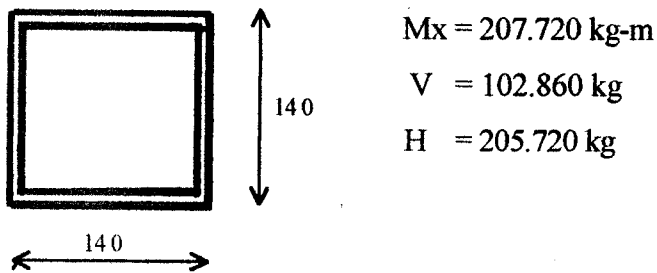
Tegangan geser diambil  $V_g = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} = 5,48 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$$L \geq \frac{T}{6 \cdot [2 \cdot d + 2(9 + d + 9)] V_g}$$

$$L \geq \frac{183679}{6[(2 \times 7,62) + 2(9 + 7,62 + 9)] \times 5,48} = 84 \text{ cm}$$

Diambil panjang angker = 100 cm

## Perhitungan las dasar balok angker



Gbr 5.18 Las dasar balok angker

dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = 8 \times 140 = 1120 \text{ cm}$$

Momen inersia :

$$I_x = I_y = 4 \times (1/12) \times 140^3 + 4 \times 140 \times 70^2 = 3658666 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f_1 = \frac{205720 \cdot (100) \times 70}{3658666} = 394 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

Akibat gaya horisontal :

$$f_2 = \frac{205720}{1120} = 183,7 \text{ kg/cm } (\rightarrow)$$

Akibat gaya tarik vertikal :

$$f_3 = \frac{102860}{1120} = 92 \text{ kg/cm } (\uparrow)$$

Tegangan geser total :

$$f_r = \sqrt{(394 + 92)^2 + 183,7^2} = 520 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Digunakan las E70XXSMAW<sup>a</sup>, ukuran las 5/16 in

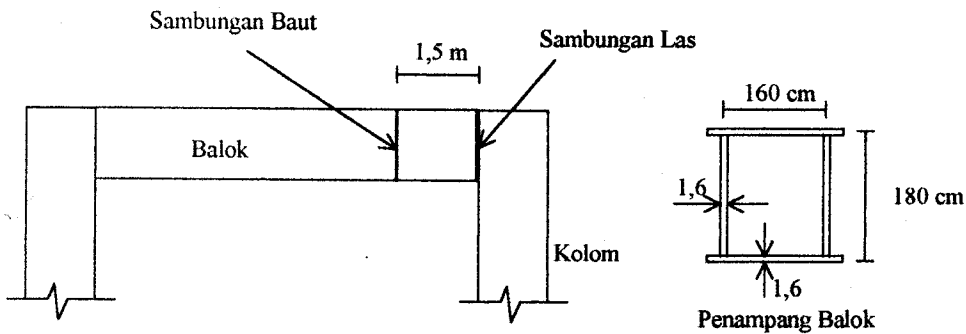
Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 5/16 in

maka kekuatan las = 4,63 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 4,63 kips/in = 810,7 kg/cm > 520 kg/cm ..... (oke)

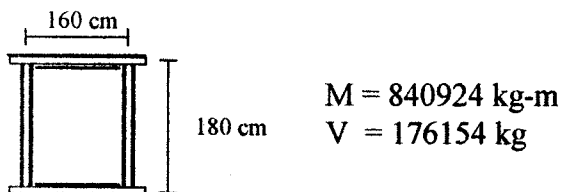
## 5.6 PERHITUNGAN SAMBUNGAN

### 5.6.1 Sambungan Antara Balok dan Kolom menara



Gbr 5.19 Sambungan pada menara

### Sambungan Las



Gbr 5.20 Sambungan las antara balok dengan kolom menara

Dimisalkan  $t_e = 1 \text{ cm}$

$$A = (4 \times 160) + (4 \times 180) = 1360 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_x = 4 \times (1/12) \times 180^3 + 4 \times 160 \times 90^2 = 7128000 \text{ cm}^3$$

Akibat momen :

$$f_1 = \frac{840924(100) \times 90}{7128000} = 1062 \text{ kg/cm } (\downarrow)$$

Akibat gaya vertikal :

$$f_2 = \frac{176154}{1360} = 490 \text{ kg/cm } (\downarrow)$$

Gaya geser total :

$$f_{\text{total}} = 1062 + 490 = 1552 \text{ kg/cm}$$

Digunakan las E70XXSMAW<sup>a</sup>, ukuran las 5/8 in

Dari tabel 8.1 (Desain Baja Struktural Terapan) untuk ukuran las 5/8 in

maka kekuatan las = 9,25 kips/in

Kekuatan las = 9,25 kips/in = 1620 kg/cm > 1552 kg/cm ..... (oke)

## Sambungan Baut

### - Sambungan Badan (web)

$$A_{\text{web}} = 2 \times 1,6 \times 180 = 576 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_x = 2 \times (1/12) \times 1,6 \times 180^3 + 2 \times 1,6 \times 160 \times 90^2 = 5702400 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$I_{\text{web}} = 2 \times (1/12) \times 1,6 \times 180^3 = 1555200 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$M = 563457 \text{ kg-m}$$

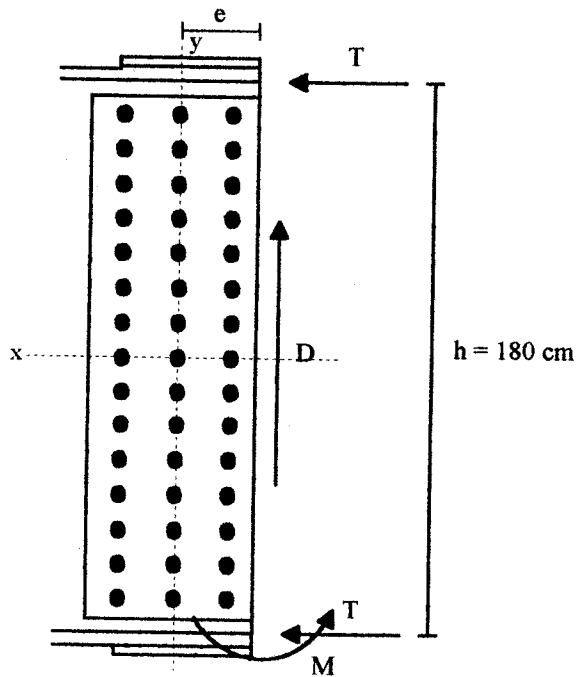
$$D = 173034 \text{ kg}$$

Momen yang diterima badan :

$$M_{\text{badan}} = \frac{I_{\text{web}}}{I_x} \times M = \frac{1555200}{5702400} \times 563457 = 153670 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$\text{Momen yang diterima untuk satu badan} = \frac{153670}{2} = 76835 \text{ kg-m}$$

Dicoba dipasng baut seperti sketsa berikut :



Gbr 4.21 Pemasangan baut pada sambungan badan

Direncanakan sambungan memakai baut :

$$\phi \text{ Baut} = 1\frac{1}{8} \text{ inc} = 2,86 \text{ cm} \left( 1\frac{1}{8} - 7\text{UNC} \right) \text{ASTM A325}$$

- Stress Area = 4,92 cm<sup>2</sup>

- Alternate proof load = 61.800 lbf (275 kN)

Kekuatan 1 baut terhadap geser  $N_g = \frac{F}{\phi} \cdot n \cdot N_0$  PPBBI (58 a)

F = Faktor geser permukaan = 0,26 (galvanize)

= Faktor keamanan = 1,4

n = Jumlah bidang geser

Kekuatan 1 baut :

$$K_g = \frac{0,26}{1,4} \times 2 \times 27500$$

$$= 10.214,29 \text{ kg}$$

# BAB VI

## PERENCANAAN PONDASI

### 6.1 PENGGUNAAN DATA SPT UNTUK PERENCANAAN DAYA DUKUNG TIANG PANCANG

#### 1. Koreksi harga $N \rightarrow \bar{N}$

- Overburden pressure  $P_o \leq 7,5 \text{ t/m}^2$

$$\bar{N} = \frac{4.N}{1 + 0,4P_o} \dots\dots\dots 1$$

- Overburden pressure  $P_o > 7,5 \text{ t/m}^2$

$$\bar{N} = \frac{4.N}{3,25 + 0,1P_o} \dots\dots\dots 2$$

$\bar{N}$  harus  $\leq 2.N$

Bila dari koreksi didapatkan  $\bar{N} > 2.N$  maka diambil  $\bar{N} = 2.N$

Bila tanahnya merupakan tanah pasir halus dan pasir berlanau yang saturated (di bawah muka air) harga  $\bar{N}$  diatas masih harus dicek lagi dengan rumus :

- khusus untuk  $\bar{N} > 15 \rightarrow \bar{N} = 15 + 0,5(\bar{N} - 15) \dots\dots\dots 3$

$\rightarrow \bar{N} = 0,6.\bar{N} \dots\dots\dots 4$

Pilih harga  $\bar{N}$  terkecil dari 3 dan 4

- Khusus untuk  $\bar{N} < 15$  atau tanah bukan pasir halus dan pasir berlanau yang saturated maka harga  $\bar{N}$  dari 1 dan 2 tidak usah dikoreksi lagi.

#### 2. Daya dukung tiang pancang

-  $Q_u = Q_p + Q_f$

-  $Q_p = 40.\bar{N}_{avg}.A_p$  (dalam ton)

dimana  $A_p$  dalam ( $\text{m}^2$ )

Harga  $\bar{N}_{avg}$  merupakan harga  $\bar{N}$  rata-rata dari 4D di bawah ujung tiang dan 8D di atas ujung tiang.

$$- Q_f(\text{pasir}) = \frac{\bar{N}}{5} \cdot A_s \text{ (ton)}$$

$$- Q_f(\text{lempung}) = \frac{\bar{N}}{2} \cdot A_s \text{ (ton)}$$

dimana :  $A_s$  = luas selimut

h (m)	Po (t/m <sup>2</sup> )	N	N
1	0,634	1	2
2	1,268	1,5	3
3	1,902	3	6
4	2,536	7,5	14,89
5	3,17	12	21,16
6	3,804	10	15,86
7	4,438	8	11,53
8	5,072	10	13,2
9	5,706	12	14,62
10	6,34	11,5	13
11	6,974	11	11,61
12	7,608	11,5	11,47
13	8,242	12	11,78
14	8,876	13	12,57
15	9,51	14	13,33
16	10,144	14,5	13,6
17	10,778	15	13,86
18	11,412	16	14,57
19	12,046	17	15,27
20	12,68	17,5	15,49
21	13,314	18	15,72
22	13,948	18	15,5
23	14,582	18	15,29
24	15,216	22	18,44
25	15,85	26	21,5
26	16,484	26,5	21,64
27	17,118	27	21,77
28	17,752	27,5	21,89
29	18,386	28	22
30	19,02	28	21,74

Tabel 6.1 Harga N setelah dikoreksi



Tiang pancang  $D = 0,5 \text{ m}$   $k = 1,5708 \text{ m}$   $A = 0.1963 \text{ m}^2$

h (m)	N	Cli (t/m <sup>2</sup> )	Cli.hi.k (ton)	$\Sigma$ Cli.hi.k (ton)	N <sub>avg</sub>	Q <sub>p</sub> (ton)	Q <sub>u</sub> (ton)	P = Q <sub>u</sub> /3 (ton)
1	2	2/5	0.63	0.63				
2	3	3/5	0.94	1.57				
3	6	6/5	1.88	3.45				
4	14.89	14.89/2	11.69	15.14				
5	21.16	21.16/2	16.62	31.76				
6	15.86	15.86/2	12.46	44.22				
7	11.53	11.53/2	9.06	53.28				
8	13.2	13.2/2	10.37	63.65				
9	14.62	14.62/2	11.48	75.13				
10	13	13/2	10.21	85.34				
11	11.61	11.61/2	9.12	94.46				
12	11.47	11.47/2	9	103.46				
13	11.78	11.78/2	9.25	112.71				
14	12.57	12.57/2	9.87	122.58				
15	13.33	13.33/2	10.47	133.05	12.6	98.93	231.98	77.33
16	13.6	13.6/2	10.68	143.73	13.03	102.31	246.04	82.13
17	13.86	13.86/2	10.88	154.61	13.57	106.55	261.16	87.05
18	14.57	14.57/2	11.44	166.05	14.1	110.71	276.76	92.25
19	15.27	15.27/2	11.99	178.04	14.55	114.25	292.29	97.43
20	15.49	15.49/2	12.17	190.21	14.86	116.68	306.89	102.3
21	15.72	15.72/2	12.35	202.56	15.1	118.56	321.12	107.04
22	15.5	15.5/21	12.17	214.73	15.75	123.67	338.4	112.8
23	15.29	15.29/2	12	226.73	16.74	131.44	358.17	119.39
24	18.44	18.44/2	14.48	241.21	17.65	138.59	379.8	126.6
25	21.5	21.5/2	16.89	258.1	18.55	145.65	403.75	134.58
26	21.64	21.64/2	17	275.1	19.43	152.56	427.66	142.55
27	21.77	21.77/2	17.1	292.2	20.36	159.87	452.07	150.69
28	21.89	21.89/2	17.19	310.1	21.28	167.1	477.2	159.07
29	22	22/2	17.28	327.38	21.76	170.86	498.24	166.08
30	21.74	21.74/2	17.07	344.45	21.81	171.25	515.7	171.9

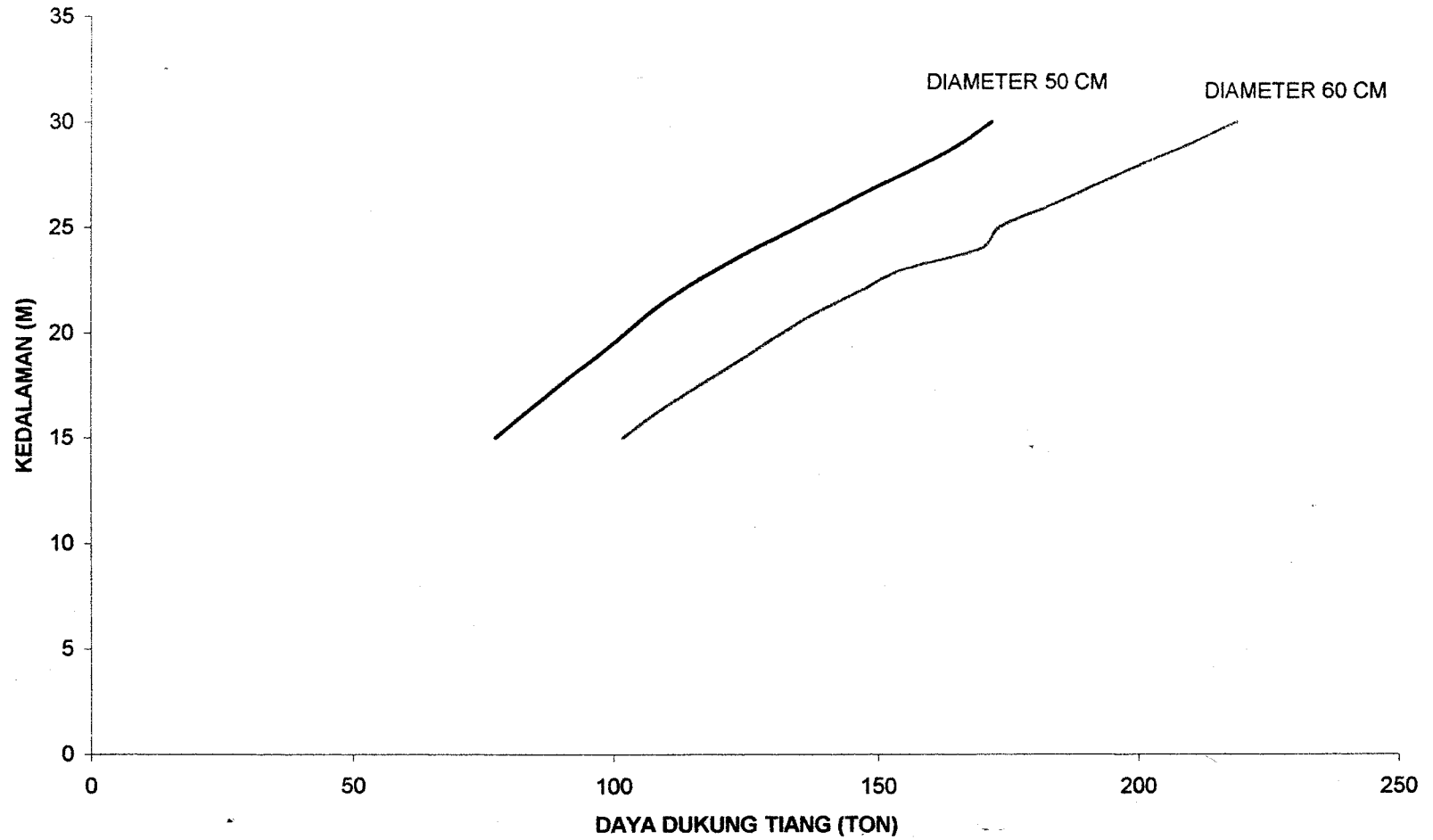
Tabel 6.2 Daya dukung tanah untuk tiang pancang diameter 50 cm

Tiang pancang  $D = 0,6 \text{ m}$   $k = 1,8849 \text{ m}$   $A = 0,2827 \text{ m}^2$

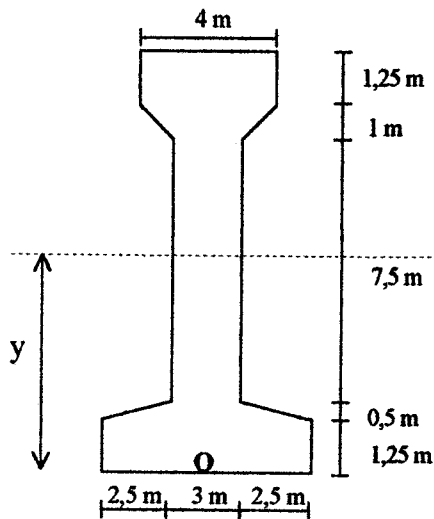
h (m)	N	Cli (t/m <sup>2</sup> )	Cli.hi.k (ton)	ΣCli.hi.k (ton)	N <sub>avg</sub>	Q <sub>p</sub> (ton)	Q <sub>u</sub> (ton)	P = Q <sub>u</sub> /3 (ton)
1	2	2/5	0.75	0.75				
2	3	3/5	1.13	1.88				
3	6	6/5	2.26	4.14				
4	14.89	14.89/2	14	18.14				
5	21.16	21.16/2	19.94	38.08				
6	15.86	15.86/2	14.95	53.03				
7	11.53	11.53/2	10.87	63.9				
8	13.2	13.2/2	12.44	76.34				
9	14.62	14.62/2	13.78	90.12				
10	13	13/2	12.25	102.37				
11	11.61	11.61/2	10.94	113.31				
12	11.47	11.47/2	10.81	124.12				
13	11.78	11.78/2	11.1	135.22				
14	12.57	12.57/2	11.85	147.07				
15	13.33	13.33/2	12.56	159.63	12.87	145.56	305.19	101.73
16	13.6	13.6/2	12.82	172.45	13.12	148.38	320.83	106.94
17	13.86	13.86/2	13.06	185.51	13.55	153.25	338.76	112.92
18	14.57	14.57/2	13.73	199.24	14.02	158.56	357.8	119.27
19	15.27	15.27/2	14.39	213.63	14.46	163.54	377.17	125.72
20	15.49	15.49/2	14.6	228.23	14.73	166.59	394.82	131.61
21	15.72	15.72/2	14.82	243.05	15.3	173.04	416.09	138.7
22	15.5	15.5/21	14.61	257.66	16.18	182.99	440.65	146.88
23	15.29	15.29/2	14.41	272.07	17.05	192.83	464.9	154.97
24	18.44	18.44/2	17.38	289.45	17.85	201.88	491.33	163.78
25	21.5	21.5/2	20.26	309.71	18.58	210.13	519.84	173.28
26	21.64	21.64/2	20.39	330.1	19.3	218.28	548.38	182.79
27	21.77	21.77/2	20.52	350.62	19.97	225.85	576.47	192.16
28	21.89	21.89/2	20.63	371.25	20.53	232.19	603.44	201.15
29	22	22/2	20.73	391.98	21.28	240.67	632.65	210.88
30	21.74	21.74/2	20.49	412.47	21.76	246.1	658.57	219.52

Tabel 6.3 Daya dukung tanah untuk tiang pancang diameter 60 cm

### GRAFIK DAYA DUKUNG VS KEDALAMAN TIANG PANCANG







Gbr 6.2 Potongan B - B

**Berat sendiri pilar**

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= [(1,25 \times 8 \times 15) + 2(0,5 \times 2,5 \times 0,5 \times 15) + 2(8 \times 3 \times 3) + \\
 &\quad (1,25 \times 5,8 \times 4) + (1,25 \times 1,5 \times 6,8) + 2(4 \times 1,25 \times 4) + \\
 &\quad 2\left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}((4 \times 4) + (3 \times 3)) \times 1\right)] \times 2,4 \\
 &= 1.003 \text{ ton}
 \end{aligned}$$

**Garis netral " y " :**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma M_o &= [(1,25 \times 8 \times 15) \cdot 0,625 + (2 \times 2,5 \times 0,5^2 \times 15) \cdot 1,42 + \\
 &\quad (2 \times 8 \times 3^2) \cdot 5,25 + (1,25 \times 5,8 \times 4) \cdot 10,875 + (1,25 \times 1,5 \times 6,8) \cdot 6 \\
 &\quad (2 \times 1,25 \times 4^2) \cdot 10,875 + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4^2 + 3^2 \times 1\right) \cdot 9,92] \times 2,4 \\
 &= 4.662,216 \text{ t-m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \frac{4662,216}{1003} = 4,65 \text{ m}$$

**Gaya gempa pada pilar :**

$$T_{EQ} = K_h \cdot I \cdot W_T \quad (BMS \ 2.4.7.1)$$

Dimana  $K_h = C \cdot S$

Koefisien gempa dasar C diambil = 0,1

Faktor tipe bangunan S diambil = 1

$$K_h = 0,1 \times 1 = 0,1$$

Berat sendiri pilar = 1.003 ton

$$T_{EQ} = 0,1 \times 1003 = 100,3 \text{ ton}$$

## 6.2.2 Pembebanan

**Beban Vertikal :**

1. Berat sendiri pilar

$$W = 1.003 \text{ ton}$$

2. Reaksi akibat beban mati (upper struktur) :

$$\text{Pada gelagar} = 2 \times 90 = 180 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Pada menara} = 2 \times 560 = 1.120 \text{ ton}$$

3. Reaksi akibat beban hidup (upper struktur) :

$$\text{Pada gelagar} = 2 \times 36,24 = 72,48 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Pada menara} = 2 \times 181 = 362 \text{ ton}$$

4. Reaksi akibat angin (upper struktur) :

$$\text{Pada gelagar} = 0$$

$$\text{Pada menara} = 0$$

5. Reaksi akibat perubahan temperatur (upper struktur) :

$$\text{Pada gelagar} = 2 \times 4,75 = 9,5 \text{ ton}$$

$$\text{Pada menara} = 0$$

6. Reaksi akibat gempa (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 0

Pada menara = 94,44 ton

**Beban Horisontal (Longitudinal)**

1. Reaksi akibat beban mati (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 0

Pada menara =  $2 \times 0,077 = 0,154$  ton

2. Reaksi akibat beban hidup (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar =  $2 \times 38 = 76$  ton

Pada menara =  $2 \times 13,86 = 27,72$  ton

3. Reaksi akibat angin (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 4,8 ton

Pada menara = 0

4. Reaksi akibat perubahan temperatur (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 0 ton

Pada menara =  $2 \times 2,77 = 5,54$  ton

5. Reaksi akibat gempa

Pada gelagar =  $2 \times 23,86 = 47,72$  ton (upper struktur) :

Pada menara =  $2 \times 4,74 = 9,48$  ton (upper struktur) :

Gempa pada pilar = 100,3 ton (lower struktur)

6. Akibat gaya rem (upper struktur) :

Besar gaya rem = 26 ton (dianggap bekerja pada permukaan lantai kendaraan)

7. Gaya gesekan tumpuan (upper struktur) :

Gaya gesek tumpuan hanya ditinjau akibat beban mati saja.

Koefisien gesek antara baja dengan karet = 0,15

Gaya gesek =  $2 \times 0,15 \times 90 = 27$  ton

**Beban Horisontal (Transversal)**

1. Reaksi akibat beban mati (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 0

Pada menara = 0

2. Reaksi akibat beban hidup (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 0

Pada menara = 0

3. Reaksi akibat angin (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 32 ton

Pada menara = 13,84 ton

4. Reaksi akibat perubahan temperatur (upper struktur) :

Pada gelagar = 0

Pada menara = 0

5. Reaksi akibat gempa

Pada gelagar = 0 (upper struktur) :

Pada menara =  $2 \times 60 = 120$  ton (upper struktur) :

Gempa pada pilar = 100,3 ton (lower struktur)

6. Gaya akibat aliran air

$$A_h = k \cdot V_a^2$$



Dimana :  $A_h =$  tekanan aliran air ( $\text{ton/m}^2$ )

$V_a =$  kecepatan aliran air (diambil  $V_a = 3 \text{ m/det}$ )

$k =$  koefisien aliran yang tergantung dari bentuk pilar

$= 0,075$  (untuk bentuk depan pilar persegi)

$$A_h = 0,075 \times 3^2 = 0,675 \text{ t/m}^2$$

Tinggi air yang ada sekitar 5,5 m, maka  $H_t = 2 \times 5,5 \times 0,675 = 7,425 \text{ ton}$

### Reaksi momen pada dasar menara

1. Akibat beban mati (upper struktur) :

$$M = 2 \times 2,3 = 4,6 \text{ t-m (Longitudinal)}$$

2. Akibat beban hidup (upper struktur) :

$$M = 2 \times 415 = 830 \text{ t-m (Longitudinal)}$$

3. Akibat angin (upper struktur) :

$$M = 94,1 + 53,24 = 147,34 \text{ t-m (Transversal)}$$

4. Akibat perubahan temperatur (upper struktur) :

$$M = 2 \times 83,16 = 166,32 \text{ t-m (longitudinal)}$$

5. Akibat gempa (upper struktur) :

$$M = 2 \times 142 = 284 \text{ t-m (longitudinal)}$$

$$M = 2 \times 967 = 1.934 \text{ t-m (Transversal)}$$

### 6.2.3 Kombinasi Pembebanan

1. Kombinasi I :  $M + (H + K)$

dimana :  $M =$  beban mati

$(H + K) =$  beban hidup dengan kejut

$$V = 1003 + 180 + 1.120 + 72,48 + 362 = 2.737,48 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_L = 0,154 + 76 + 27,72 = 103,874 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 0$$

$$M_L = 4,6 + 830 + (0,154 + 76 + 27,72) \cdot 11,5 = 2.029,15 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_T = 0$$

## 2. Kombinasi II : M + Ah + Gg + A + Tm

dimana : Ah = gaya akibat aliran

Gg = gaya gesek pada tumpuan bergerak

A = beban angin

Tm = gaya akibat perubahan suhu

$$V = 1003 + 180 + 1.120 + 9,5 = 2.312,5 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_L = 0,154 + 27 + 4,8 + 5,54 = 37,494 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 7,425 + 32 + 13,84 = 53,265 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_L = 4,6 + 166,32 + (0,154 + 27 + 4,8 + 5,54) \cdot 11,5 = 602,101 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_T = 147,34 + (7,425 \times 2,75) + (32 + 13,84) \cdot 11,5 = 694,858 \text{ t-m}$$

## 3. Kombinasi III : kombinasi I + Rm + Gg + A + Tm

dimana : Rm = gaya rem

$$V = 2.737,48 + 9,5 = 2.746,98 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_L = 103,874 + 26 + 27 + 4,8 + 5,54 = 167,214 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 32 + 13,84 = 45,84 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_L = 2.029,15 + 166,32 + (26 \times 13,5) + (27 + 4,8 + 5,54) \cdot 11,5 = 2.975,88 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_T = 147,3 + (45,84 \times 11,5) = 674,5 \text{ t-m}$$

#### 4. Kombinasi IV : M + Gh + Gg

dimana : Gh = gaya horisontal ekivalen akibat gempa

$$V = 1003 + 180 + 1.120 + 94,44 = 2.397,44 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_L = 0,154 + 27 + 47,72 + 9,48 + 100,3 = 184,65 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 120 + 100,3 = 220,3 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_L = 4,6 + 284 + (84,354 \times 11,5) + 100,3 \times 4,65 = 1.725 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_T = 1.934 + (120 \times 11,5) + 100,3 \times 4,65 = 3780,4 \text{ t-m}$$

Kombinasi Pembebanan	Gaya (ton)			Momen (t-m)	
	V	H <sub>L</sub>	H <sub>T</sub>	M <sub>L</sub>	M <sub>T</sub>
Kombinasi I	2,737.48	103.87	0	2,029.15	0
Kombinasi II	2,312.5	37.49	53.27	602.1	694.86
Kombinasi III	2,746.98	167.21	45.84	2,975.88	674.5
Kombinasi IV	2,397.44	184.65	220.3	1,725	3,780.4

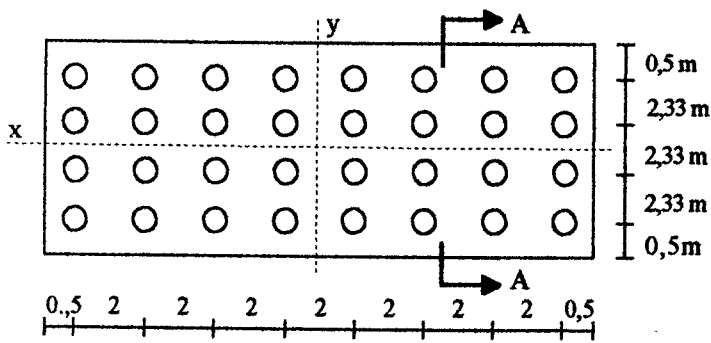
Tabel 6.3 Kombinasi Pembebanan

#### 6.2.4 Perhitungan Kekuatan Tiang Pancang

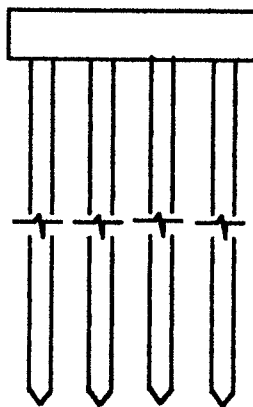
Jenis tiang pancang yang digunakan adalah tiang pancang WIKA Class C, dengan klasifikasi sebagai berikut :

- Diameter tiang = 60 cm
- Ketebalan tiang = 10 cm
- Diameter tulangan 9 cm, dan jumlah tulangan 32 buah
- Allowable aksial = 211,60 ton
- Bending momen : Crack = 29 t-m  
Ult = 58 t-m

Susunan penempatan dan jumlah tiang dapat dilihat pada gambar 6.3



Denah



Potongan A-A

Gbr 6.3 Susunan tiang pancang

$$E_{ff} = 1 - \frac{\text{arc tg}(D/S)}{90^0} \times \left[ 2 - \frac{1}{n_1} - \frac{1}{n_2} \right]$$

dimana : S = spasi as ke as dari tiang dalam kelompok

D = diameter tiang pancang

n1,n2 = jumlah lajur baris dan kolom tiang

$$E_{ff} = 1 - \frac{\text{arc tg}(0,6/2)}{90^0} \times \left[ 2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \right] = 0,698$$

Beban aksial maksimum pada suatu tiang dalam kelompok, dihitung berdasarkan kombinasi dari gaya aksial dan momen yang ada :

$$P_{\max} = \frac{P}{n} + \frac{M_x \cdot y_{\max}}{\Sigma y^2} + \frac{M_y \cdot x_{\max}}{\Sigma x^2}$$

dimana :  $P_{\max}$  = beban aksial

$M_x$  = momen terhadap sumbu x

$M_y$  = momen terhadap sumbu y

n = jumlah tiang pancang

$x_{\max}$  = abasis terjauh dari titik berat kelompok tiang

$y_{\max}$  = ordinat terjauh dari titik berat kelompok tiang

$\Sigma x^2$  = jumlah dari kuadrat absis tiap tiang

$\Sigma y^2$  = jumlah dari kuadrat ordinat tiap tiang

$$x_{\max} = 7 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma x^2 = 8 \cdot (1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2 + 7^2) = 672 \text{ m}^2$$

$$y_{\max} = 3,495 \text{ m}$$

$$\Sigma y^2 = 16 \cdot (1,165^2 + 3,495^2) = 216,59 \text{ m}^2$$

- kombinasi I

$$P = \frac{2737,48}{32} + \frac{2029,15 \times 3,495}{216,59} + 0 = 120 \text{ ton}$$

- kombinasi II

$$P = \frac{2312,5}{32} + \frac{602,1 \times 3,495}{216,59} + \frac{694,86 \times 7}{672} = 89,23 \text{ ton}$$

- kombinasi III

$$P = \frac{2746,98}{32} + \frac{2975,88 \times 3,495}{216,59} + \frac{674,5 \times 7}{672} = 140,89 \text{ ton}$$

- kombinasi IV

$$P = \frac{2397,44}{32} + \frac{1725 \times 3,495}{216,59} + \frac{3780,4 \times 7}{672} = 142,13 \text{ ton}$$

### Check daya dukung tiang pancang

Direncanakan kedalaman tiang pancang 30 m

$$P_{ijin} (\text{tanah}) = 219,52 \text{ ton} > P_{ijin} (\text{tiang}) = 211,60 \text{ ton},$$

Maka dipakai  $P_{ijin} \text{ tiang} = 211,60 \text{ ton}$

$$P_{\text{terjadi}} < E_{ff} \times P_{ijin}$$

- kombinasi I

$$P = 120 \text{ ton} < 0,698 \times 211,6 = 147,7 \text{ ton} \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

- kombinasi II

$$P = 89,23 \text{ ton} < 1,25 \cdot (0,698 \times 211,6) = 184,6 \text{ ton} \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

- kombinasi III

$$P = 140,89 \text{ ton} < 1,4 \cdot (0,698 \times 211,6) = 206,7 \text{ ton} \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

- kombinasi IV

$$P = 142,13 \text{ ton} < 1,5 \cdot (0,698 \times 211,6) = 221,5 \text{ ton} \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

## 6.2.5 Kontrol Kekuatan Tiang Pancang Terhadap Gaya Horisontal

- Gaya horisontal yang diterima satu tiang

$$H = \sqrt{220,3^2 + 184,65^2} = 287,45 \text{ ton}$$

$$H (\text{satu tiang}) = 287,45/32 = 8,983 \text{ ton}$$

- Kekakuan relatif tiang (T)

$$I = \frac{\pi}{64} [D^4 - (D - 2t)^4] = \frac{\pi}{64} [60^4 - (60 - 2 \times 10)^4] = 510.508 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$E_c = \frac{4700}{\sqrt{f_{c'}}} = \frac{4700}{\sqrt{30}} = 25742,96 \text{ MPa} = 257430 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$C_u = 0,075 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$q_u = 2 \cdot C_u = 2 \times 0,075 = 0,15 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \approx 0,15 \text{ tsf}$$

Dari grafik 6.1 diperoleh  $f = 1,5 \text{ t/ft}^3 = 0,048 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$$T = \left( \frac{EI}{f} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \left( \frac{257430 \times 510508}{0,048} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 307,24 \text{ cm} = 3,072 \text{ m}$$

$$L/T = 30/3,072 = 9,77$$

- Momen maksimum satu tiang ( $M_{\max}$ )

$$M_{\max} = F_m \cdot H \cdot T$$

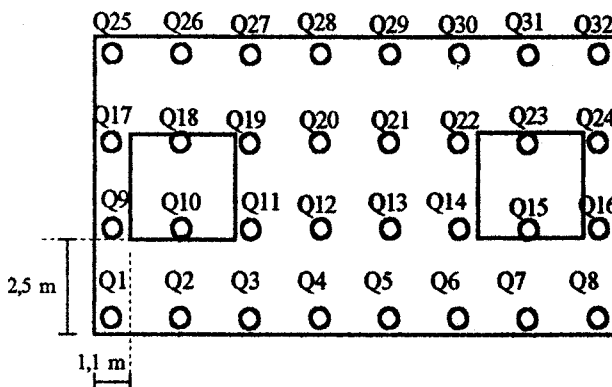
Dimana :  $F_m$  = Koefisien momen akibat H (grafik 6.2)

$$= 0,9 \text{ (untuk } Z/T = 0 \text{ dan } L/T = 9,77)$$

$$M_{\max} = 0,9 \times 5,983 \times 3,072 = 24,84 \text{ t-m} < M_{\text{crack}} = 29 \text{ t-m ... (oke)}$$

## 6.2.6 Perhitungan Penulangan

### Penulangan Poer



Gbr 6.4 Susunan tiang pancang

$$Q_1 = 142,13 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_2 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 130,92 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_3 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 119,67 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_4 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 108,42 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_5 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 97,17 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_6 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 85,92 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_7 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 74,67 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_8 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 7)/672 = 63,42 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_9 = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 7)/672 = 123,56 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{10} = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 112,33 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{11} = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 101,07 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{12} = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 89,82 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{13} = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 78,57 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{14} = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 67,32 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{15} = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 56,07 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{16} = 2397,44/32 + (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 7)/672 = 44,82 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{17} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 7)/672 = 105 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{18} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 93,77 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{19} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 82,52 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{20} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 71,27 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{21} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 60 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{22} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 48,77 \text{ ton}$$

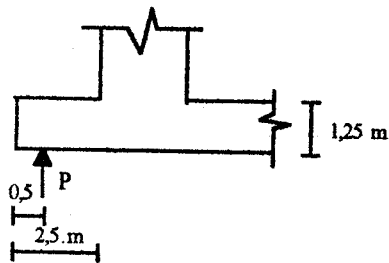
$$Q_{23} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 37,51 \text{ ton}$$

$$Q_{24} = 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 1,165)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 7)/672 = 26,26 \text{ ton}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{25} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 7)/672 = 86,42 \text{ ton} \\
 Q_{26} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 75,17 \text{ ton} \\
 Q_{27} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 63,92 \text{ ton} \\
 Q_{28} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 + (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 52,67 \text{ ton} \\
 Q_{29} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 1)/672 = 41,42 \text{ ton} \\
 Q_{30} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 3)/672 = 30,17 \text{ ton} \\
 Q_{31} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 5)/672 = 18,92 \text{ ton} \\
 Q_{32} &= 2397,44/32 - (1725 \times 3,5)/216,59 - (3780,4 \times 7)/672 = 7,67 \text{ ton}
 \end{aligned}$$

**- Penulangan Arah Memendek**



**Gbr 6.5 Pembebanan arah memendek**

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5 + Q_6 + Q_7 + Q_8 \\
 &= 142,13 + 130,92 + 119,67 + 108,42 + 97,17 + 85,92 + 74,67 + 63,42 \\
 &= 822,32 \text{ ton}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$M = 822,32 \times (2,5 - 0,5) = 1645 \text{ t-m} = 164,5 \times 10^8 \text{ Nmm}$$

Direncanakan memakai tulangan D25 mm

$$d' = 70 + 0,5 \times 2,5 = 82,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 1250 - 82,5 = 1167,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{164,5 \times 10^8}{0,8 \times 15000 \times 1167,5^2} = 1,005$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f_c'} = \frac{320}{0,85 \times 30} = 12,549$$

$$\rho_{perlu} = \frac{1}{m} \left| 1 - \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{2 \cdot m \cdot R_n}{f_y}\right)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{12,549} \left| 1 - \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{2 \times 12,549 \times 1,005}{320}\right)} \right| = 0,0032$$

$$\rho_{min} = \frac{1,4}{f_y} = \frac{1,4}{320} = 0,004375$$

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

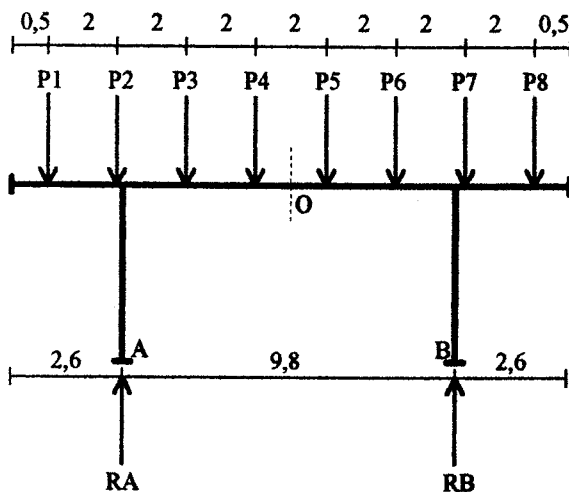
$$= 0,004375 \times 15000 \times 1167,5 = 76.618 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 157 D25 ( $A_s = 77.067 \text{ mm}^2$ )

$$\text{spasi} = (15000 - 2 \times 82,5)/(157 - 1) = 95 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi untuk tulangan arah memendek dipakai D25 - 90

#### - Penulangan Arah Memanjang



Gbr 6.6 Pembebanan arah memanjang

$$P_1 = Q_1 + Q_9 + Q_{17} + Q_{25} = 142,13 + 123,56 + 105 + 86,42 = 457,11 \text{ t}$$

$$P_2 = Q_2 + Q_{10} + Q_{18} + Q_{26} = 130,92 + 112,33 + 93,77 + 75,17 = 412,19 \text{ t}$$

$$P_3 = Q_3 + Q_{11} + Q_{19} + Q_{27} = 119,67 + 101,07 + 82,52 + 63,92 = 367,18 \text{ t}$$

$$P_4 = Q_4 + Q_{12} + Q_{20} + Q_{28} = 108,42 + 89,82 + 71,27 + 52,62 = 322,13 \text{ t}$$

$$P_5 = Q_5 + Q_{13} + Q_{21} + Q_{29} = 97,17 + 78,57 + 60 + 41,41 = 277,16 \text{ t}$$

$$P_6 = Q_6 + Q_{14} + Q_{22} + Q_{30} = 85,42 + 67,32 + 48,77 + 30,17 = 231,68 \text{ t}$$

$$P_7 = Q_7 + Q_{15} + Q_{23} + Q_{31} = 74,67 + 56,07 + 37,51 + 18,92 = 187,17 \text{ t}$$

$$P_8 = Q_8 + Q_{16} + Q_{24} + Q_{32} = 63,42 + 44,82 + 26,26 + 7,67 = 142,17 \text{ t}$$

$$\Sigma M_A = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$9,8R_B + 2,1P_1 + 0,1P_2 = 1,9P_3 + 3,9P_4 + 5,9P_5 + 7,9P_6 + 9,9P_7 + 11,9P_8$$

$$\text{Diperoleh } R_B = 812,56 \text{ t}$$

$$R_A = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_4 + P_5 + P_6 + P_7 + P_8 - R_B$$

$$R_A = 457,11 + 412,19 + 367,18 + 322,13 + 277,16 + 231,68 + 187,17$$

$$+ 142,17 - 812,56$$

$$= 1584,23 \text{ t}$$

$$M_0 = 4,9R_A - 7P_1 - 5P_2 - 3P_3 - 1P_4$$

$$= 4(1584,23) - 7(456,11) - 5(412,19) - 3(367,18) - 1(322,13)$$

$$= 1078,33 \text{ t-m}$$

$$= 107,833 \times 10^8 \text{ Nmm}$$

Direncanakan memakai tulangan D25 mm

$$d' = 70 + 2,5 + 0,5 \times 2,5 = 107,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 1250 - 107,5 = 1142,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{107,833 \times 10^8}{0,8 \times 8000 \times 1142,5^2} = 1,29$$

$$\rho = \frac{1}{12,549} \left| 1 - \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{2 \times 12,549 \times 1,29}{320}\right)} \right| = 0,00414 < \rho_{\min}$$

$$A_s = 0,004375 \times 8000 \times 1142,5 = 39.987,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 82 D25 ( $A_s = 40.251 \text{ mm}^2$ )

$$\text{spasi} = (8000 - 2 \times 107,5)/(82 - 1) = 96 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi untuk tulangan arah memanjang dipakai D25 - 90

### - Perhitungan Geser Pons Pada Poer

Beban Pu = 2747 ton

Tulangan utama = D25

Tebal poer (h) = 1250 mm

Tinggi efektif (d) = 1.142,5 mm

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

tetapi tidak boleh lebih dari :

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_o \cdot d \quad \text{atau} \quad \left(1 + \frac{2}{\beta_c}\right) \leq 2$$

dimana :

$$\phi = 0,6$$

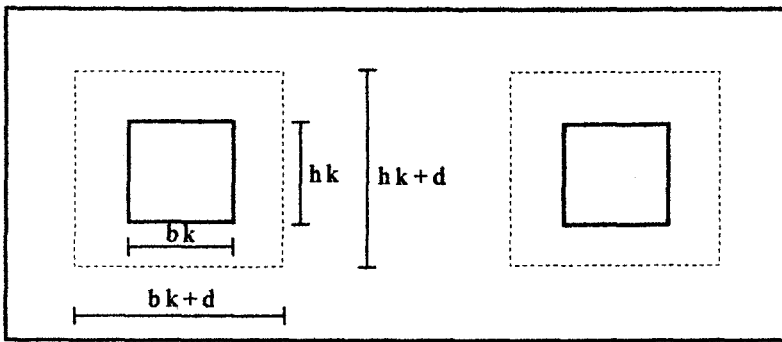
$\beta_c$  = rasio sisi panjang terhadap sisi pendek kolom

$$= 1 \text{ (kolom bujur sangkar)}$$

$b_o$  = keliling dari penampang kritis pada poer

$$= 2[2 \cdot (b_k + h_k + 2d)]$$

$$= 2[2 \cdot (3000 + 3000 + 2 \times 1167,5)] = 33.340 \text{ mm}^2$$



Gbr 6.7 Keliling penampang kritis pada poer

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{30} \times 33340 \times 1142,5$$

$$= 69.544.241 \text{ N} = 6.954 \text{ ton} > P_u = 2747 \text{ ton} \dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

#### - Kontrol Geser Pada Penampang Kritis

Apabila geser yang terjadi lebih besar dari geser nominal beton, maka dibutuhkan tulangan geser yang diambil dari bengkokkan tulangan utama bawah ke atas dan membengkokkan tulangan utama atas ke bawah

#### Arah Memendek

Tulangan geser = D25 ;  $A_v = 1963 \text{ mm}^2$  (4 kaki)

Penampang kritis =  $(B \text{ kolom} + d)/2 = (3000 + 1167,5)/2$   
 $= 2.083,75 \text{ mm}$  dari pusat kolom

Decking = 70 mm

$$V = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5 + Q_6 + Q_7 + Q_8 + Q_9 + Q_{10} + Q_{11} + Q_{12}$$

$$+ Q_{13} + Q_{14} + Q_{15} + Q_{16}$$

$$= 142,13 + 130,92 + 119,67 + 108,42 + 97,17 + 85,92 + 74,67 + 63,42$$

$$+ 123,56 + 112,33 + 101,07 + 89,82 + 78,57 + 67,32 + 56,07 + 44,82$$

$$= 1495,88 \text{ ton}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= \phi \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f_c'} \cdot b_w \cdot d \\ &= 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{30} \times 15000 \times 1167,5 \\ &= 9.591.991 \text{ N} < 14.958.800 \text{ N (perlu tulangan geser)}\end{aligned}$$

$$S_{\max} = \frac{\phi \cdot A_v \cdot F_y \cdot d}{V_u - \phi V_c} = \frac{0,6 \times 1963 \times 320 \times 1167,5}{14958800 - 9591991} = 90 \text{ mm}$$

### Arah Memanjang

Tulangan geser = D25 ;  $A_v = 1963 \text{ mm}^2$  (4 kaki)

Penampang kritis =  $(B \text{ kolom} + d)/2 = (3000 + 1142,5)/2$

= 2.071,25 mm dari pusat kolom

Decking = 70 mm

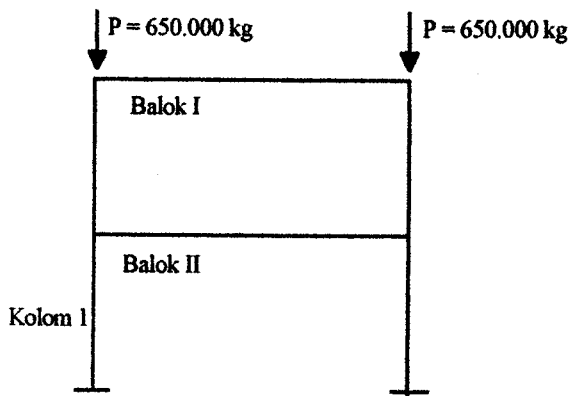
$$\begin{aligned}V &= Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_9 + Q_{10} + Q_{17} + Q_{18} + Q_{25} + Q_{26} \\ &= 142,13 + 130,92 + 123,56 + 112,33 + 105 + 93,77 + 86,42 + 75,17 \\ &= 869,3 \text{ ton} = 8693000 \text{ N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} \times 8000 \times 1142,5 \\ &= 5.006.184 \text{ N} < 8.693.000 \text{ N (perlu tulangan geser)}\end{aligned}$$

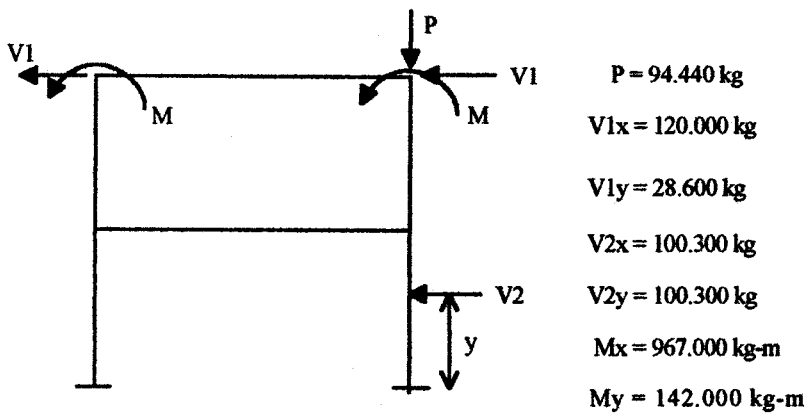
$$\begin{aligned}S_{\max} &= \frac{\phi A_v \times F_y \times d}{(V_u - \phi V_c)} \\ &= \frac{0,6 \times 1963 \times 320 \times 1142,5}{(8693000 - 5006184)} \\ &= 116,79 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

## Penulangan Kolom Dan Balok Pilar

Untuk mencari gaya-gaya dalam yang terjadi pada kolom dan balo-balok pilar digunakan bantuan program STAAD-3. Permodelan pembebanan dapat dilihat pada gambar 6.8



Pembebanan akibat beban mati ditambah dengan berat sendiri pilar

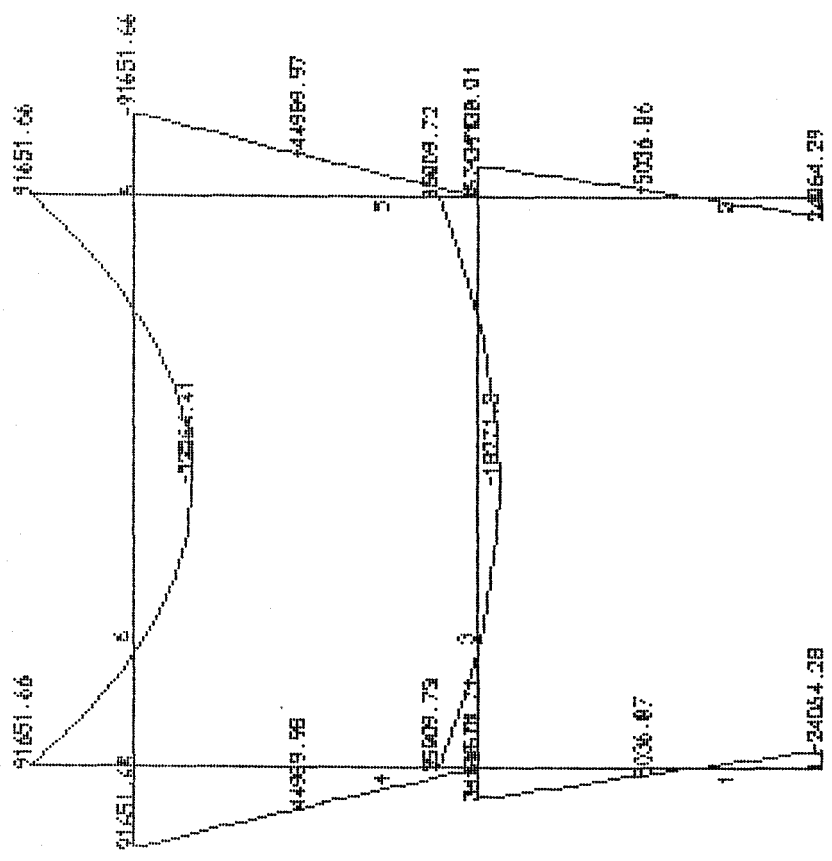


Pembebanan akibat beban gempa

Gbr 6.8 Permodelan pembebanan pada pilar

Gaya-gaya yang terjadi pada pilar dapat dilihat pada halaman berikut :

MM/VELEN  
MOMENT KC LN= 1



STRUCTURE DATA  
 TYPE = SPACE  
 NJ = 6  
 NN = 6  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 2  
 NL = 3  
 XMAX = 9.8  
 YMAX = 9.1  
 ZMAX = 0.0

MOMEN AKIBAT BEBAN HATI

UNIT: KET K3

Maximum = 91651.67

J=6, N=6

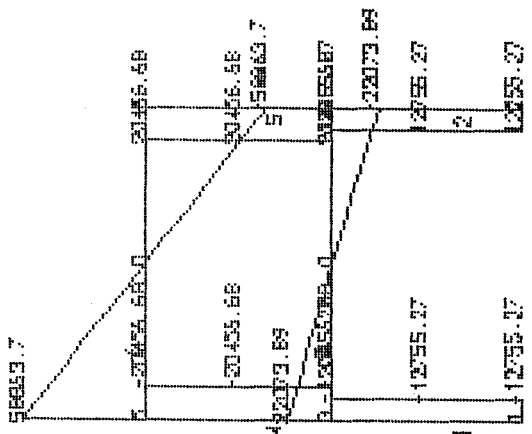
DATE: JAN 20, 1999

STAND POST - PLOT (REV: 20.1)  
 TITLE: PERHITUNGAN PILAR JEMBATAN

USER ID: VUB



MINIEN  
SHEAR FX LN= 1

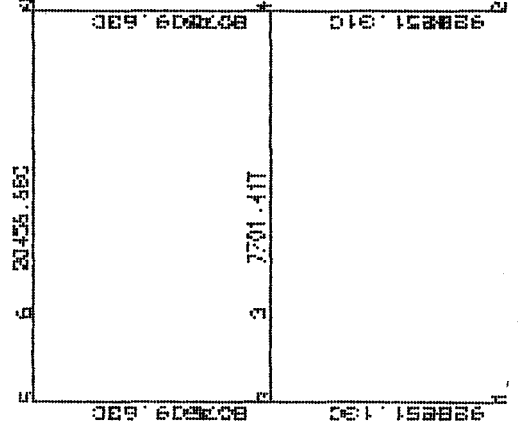


GESER AKIBAT BEBAN HATI

Maximum= 50000.70

STRUCTURE DATA  
 TYPE = SPACE  
 NJ = 6  
 NH = 6  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 2  
 NL = 3  
 ZMAX = 9.8  
 YMAX = 9.1  
 ZMAX = 0.0

SFORCE FX LN= 1



AKSIAL AKIBAT BEBAN HATI

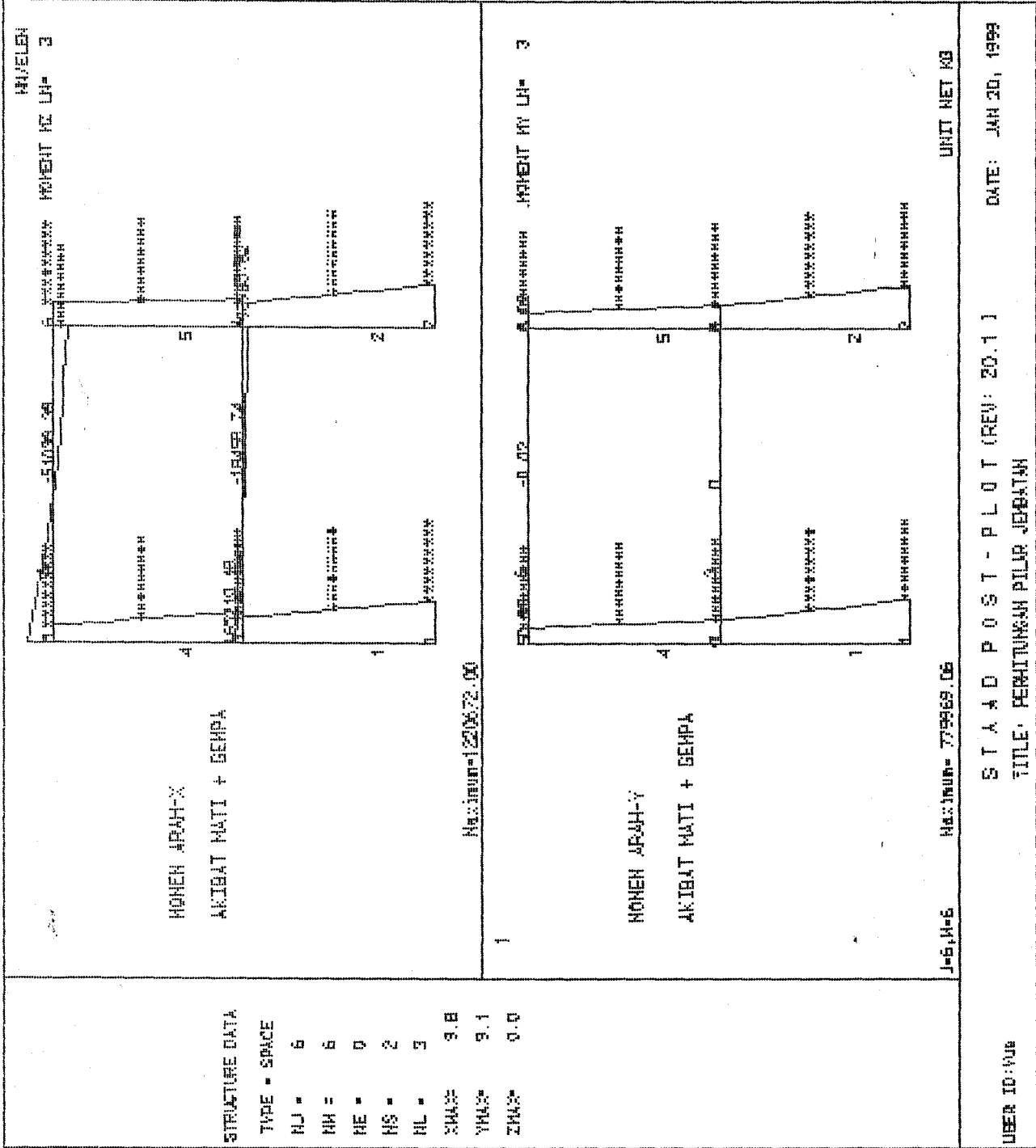
J=6, H=6

UNIT NET KG

DATE: JUN 20, 1999

STANDARD POST-PLQT (REV: 20.1)  
 TITLE: PERHITUNGAN PILAR JERBATAN

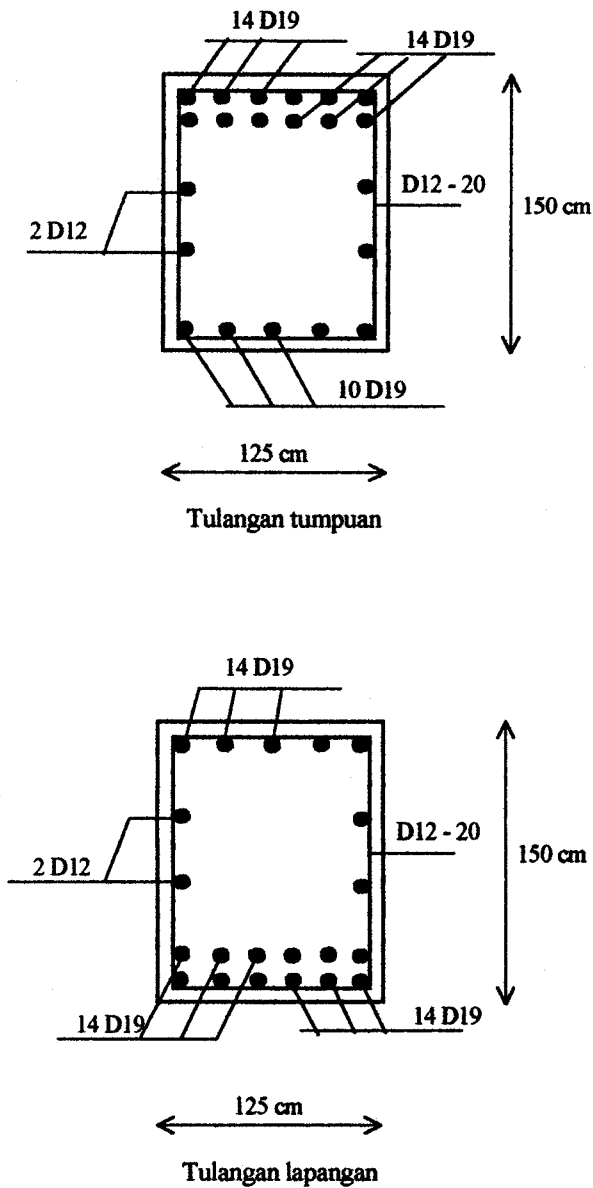
USER ID: YUG



Kuat geser yang disumbangkan beton :

$$\begin{aligned}\phi V_c &= 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} \times 1250 \times 1454 \\ &= 995485 \text{ N} > V = 485200 \text{ N (tidak perlu tulangan geser)}\end{aligned}$$

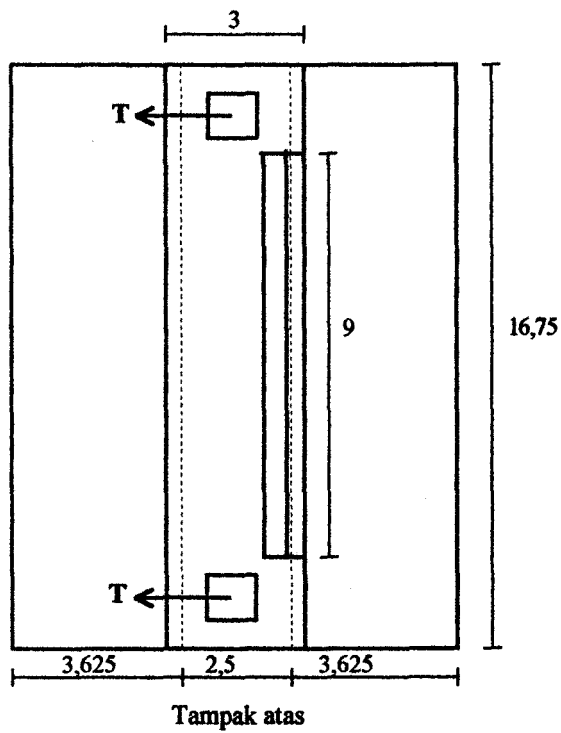
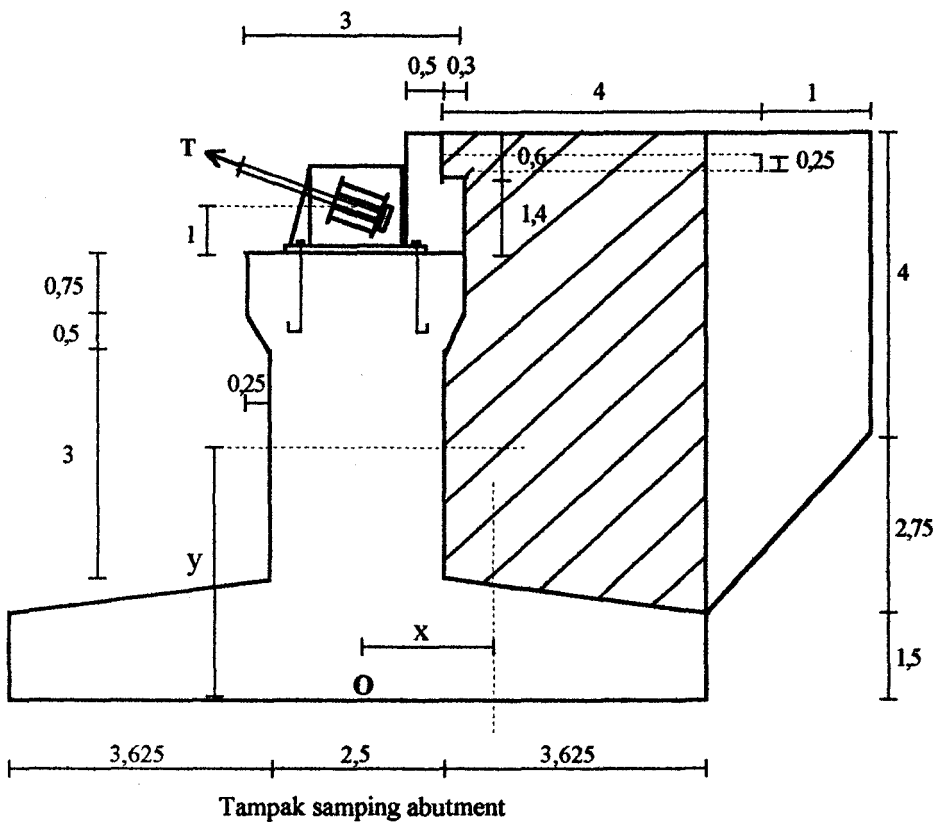
Dipakai tulangan praktis



Gbr 6.11 Penulangan balok II

## 6.3 PERENCANAAN ABUTMENT JEMBATAN

### 6.3.1 Dimensi Abutment



Gbr 6.12 Dimensi abutment

**Element Abutment :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= [(0,5 \times 2) + (0,3 \times 1,4) + ((0,75 \times 3) + (2 \times 0,5 \times 0,25 \times 0,5) + (2,5 \times 3) + \\ &\quad (2 \times 0,5 \times 3,625 \times 0,5) + (9,75 \times 1,5))] \\ &= 1 + 0,42 + 26,3125 = 27,325 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat} = [(1,42 \times 9) + (26,3125 \times 16,75)] \cdot 2,4 = 1088,43 \text{ ton}$$

Titik tangkap gaya terhadap titik O :

$$\begin{aligned} y &= [(0,5 \times 2)7,25 + (0,3 \times 1,4)6,95 + (0,75 \times 3)5,875 + (2 \times 0,5 \times 0,25 \times 0,5)5,33 \\ &\quad + (2,5 \times 3)3,5 + (2 \times 0,5 \times 2,75 \times 0,5)1,667 + (9,75 \times 1,5)0,75] / 27,7325 \\ &= 2,3 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$x = \frac{(0,5 \times 2)0,9 + (0,3 \times 1,4)1,35 + 0}{27,7325} = 0,055 \text{ m}$$

**Element Tanah :**

$$\text{Luas} = (3,625 \times 6,25) + (0,5 \times 0,5 \times 3,625) = 23,56 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat} = 23,56 \times 16,75 \times 1,8 = 710,334 \text{ ton}$$

$$x = \frac{(3,625 \times 6,25)3,06 + (0,5 \times 0,5 \times 3,625)3,67}{23,56} = 3,08 \text{ m}$$

**Elemen Dinding Sayap :**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= (5 \times 4) + (2,25 \times 3,625) + (0,5 \times 1,375 \times 2,75) + (0,5 \times 3,625 \times 0,5) \\ &= 30,95 \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Berat} = (30,95 \times 0,25 \times 2,4) \cdot 2 = 37,14 \text{ ton}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= [(5 \times 4)3,75 + (2,25 \times 3,625)3,06 + (0,5 \times 1,375 \times 2,75)5,33 + \\ &\quad (0,5 \times 3,625 \times 0,5)3,67] / 30,95 \\ &= 3,66 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

### **Elemen Plat Injakan :**

$$\text{Luas} = 4 \times 0,25 = 1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\text{Berat} = 1 \times 9 \times 2,4 = 21,6 \text{ ton}$$

$$x = 2 + 1,2 = 3,2 \text{ m}$$

### **6.3.2 Pembebanan**

#### **Beban Vertikal :**

1. Berat abutment = 1088,43 ton

2. Berat tanah = 710,334 ton

3. Berat dinding sayap = 37,14 ton

4. Berat plat injakan = 21,6 ton

5. Akibat beban mati (upper struktur) :

- pada gelagar =  $2 \times 39,172 = 78,344 \text{ ton}$

- akibat gaya tarik kabel (  $T = 140 \text{ ton}$  )

$$2 \times T \cdot \sin \alpha = 2 \times 140 \times \sin (26,565^\circ) = 125,22 \text{ ton } (\uparrow)$$

6. Akibat beban hidup (upper struktur) :

- pada gelagar =  $2 \times 30,965 = 61,93 \text{ ton}$

- akibat gaya tarik kabel (  $T = 90 \text{ ton}$  )

$$2 \times T \cdot \sin \alpha = 2 \times 90 \times \sin (26,565^\circ) = 80,5 \text{ ton } (\uparrow)$$

7. Reaksi akibat angin (upper struktur) = 0

8. Reaksi akibat perubahan temperatur (upper struktur) :

- pada gelagar =  $2 \times 0,164 = 0,328 \text{ ton}$

9. Reaksi akibat gempa (upper struktur) :

- pada gelagar =  $2 \times 3,31 = 6,62$  ton

- akibat gaya tarik kabel ( $T = 30,15$  ton)

$$2 \times T \cdot \sin \alpha = 2 \times 30,15 \times \sin(26,565^\circ) = 26,97 \text{ ton } (\uparrow)$$

**Beban Horisontal (longitudinal) :**

1. Akibat beban mati (upper struktur) :

- pada gelagar =  $2 \times 107,64 = 215,28$  ton

- akibat gaya tarik kabel ( $T = 140$  ton)

$$2 \times T \cdot \cos \alpha = 2 \times 140 \times \cos(26,565^\circ) = 250,45 \text{ ton}$$

2. Akibat beban hidup (upper struktur) :

- pada gelagar =  $2 \times 38,7 = 77,4$  ton

- akibat gaya tarik kabel ( $T = 90$  ton)

$$2 \times T \cdot \cos \alpha = 2 \times 90 \times \cos(26,565^\circ) = 161 \text{ ton}$$

3. Akibat angin (upper struktur) :

- pada gelagar =  $18,498 - 14,394 = 4,104$  ton

4. Akibat gaya rem (upper struktur) :

- besar gaya rem = 12 ton

5. Gaya gesekan tumpuan (upper struktur) :

- gaya gesek =  $0,15 \times 78,344 = 11,75$  ton

6. Gaya gempa :

- pada gelagar =  $2 \times 4,97 = 9,94$  ton (upper struktur) :

- akibat gaya tarik kabel ( $T = 30,15$  ton) (upper struktur) :

$$2 \times T \cdot \cos \alpha = 2 \times 30,15 \times \cos(26,565^\circ) = 53,9 \text{ ton}$$

- gempa pada lower struktur :

$$T_{EQ} = K_h \cdot I \cdot W_T \quad (BMS 2.4.7.1)$$

Dimana  $K_h = C \cdot S$

Koefisien gempa dasar C diambil = 0,1

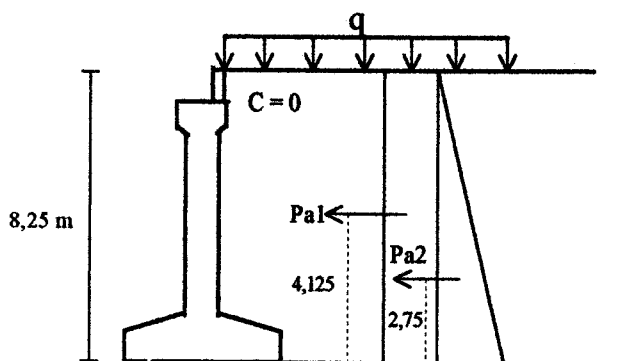
Faktor tipe bangunan S diambil = 1

$$K_h = 0,1 \times 1 = 0,1$$

Berat abutment = 1088,43 ton

$$T_{EQ} = 0,1 \times 1088,43 = 100,843 \text{ ton}$$

7. Tekanan aktif + muatan :



Gbr 6.13 Diagram tekanan tanah

$q$  = beban kendaraan yang dianggap beban tanah setinggi 60 cm

$$q = 1,8 \times 0,6 = 1,08 \text{ t/m}^2$$

$$k_a = \tan^2 \left( 45 - \frac{30}{2} \right) = 0,333$$

$$P_{a1} = 8,25 \times q \times k_a \times 16,75$$

$$= 8,25 \times 1,8 \times 0,333 \times 16,75 = 82 \text{ ton}$$



$$P_{a2} = \frac{1}{2} \times 8,25^2 \times \gamma \times K_a \times 16,75$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 8,25^2 \times 1,8 \times 0,333 \times 16,75 = 338,6 \text{ ton}$$

8. Gaya tambahan tanah akibat gempa bumi :

$$V = 0,1.(82 + 338,6) = 42,06 \text{ ton}$$

### Beban Horisontal (transversal) :

1. Akibat angin (upper struktur) :

$$\text{- pada gelagar} = 2 \times 10,893 = 21,876 \text{ ton}$$

2. Akibat gempa (lower struktur) :

$$\text{- gaya gempa} = 108,843 \text{ ton}$$

### 6.3.3 Kombinasi Beban

#### 1. Kombinasi I : M + (H + K) + Ta

dimana : M = beban mati

(H + K) = beban hidup dengan kejut

Ta = gaya tekanan tanah

$$V = 1088,43 + 710,334 + 37,14 + 21,6 + 78,344 + 61,93 - 125,22 - 80,95$$

$$= 1791,6 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_L = 250,45 + 161 + 215,28 + 77,4 + 82 + 338,6 = 1119,73 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 0$$

$$M_L = (250,45 + 161).7,25 + (82 \times 2,75) + (338,6 \times 4,125)$$

$$+ (215,28 + 77,4).6,25 - (37,14 \times 3,66) - (1088,43 \times 0,055)$$

$$- (710,334 \times 3,08) - (21,6 \times 3,2)$$

$$= 3950,5 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_T = 0$$

## 2. Kombinasi II : $M + Ta + Gg + A + Tm$

dimana :  $Ta$  = gaya tekanan tanah

$Gg$  = gaya gesek pada tumpuan bergerak

$A$  = beban angin

$Tm$  = gaya akibat perubahan suhu

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 1088,43 + 710,334 + 37,14 + 21,6 + 78,344 + 0,328 - 125,22 \\ &= 1810,96 \text{ ton} \end{aligned}$$

$$H_L = 250,45 + 512,28 + 82 + 338,6 + 11,75 + 4,1 = 902,18 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 21,876 \text{ ton}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_L &= (250,45 \times 7,25) + (82 \times 2,75) + (338,6 \times 4,125) + (11,75 + 4,1) \cdot 6,25 \\ &\quad (215,28 \times 6,25) - (37,14 \times 3,66) - (1088,43 \times 0,055) \\ &\quad - (710,334 \times 3,08) - (21,6 \times 3,2) \\ &= 2429,8 \text{ t-m} \end{aligned}$$

$$M_T = 21,876 \times 6,25 = 136,725 \text{ t-m}$$

## 3. Kombinasi III : kombinasi I + $Rm + Gg + A + Tm$

dimana :  $Rm$  = gaya rem

$$V = 1791,6 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_L = 1119,73 + 4,1 + 11,75 + 12 = 1147,58 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 21,876 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_L = 3950,5 + (4,1 + 11,75) \cdot 6,25 + (12 \times 8,25) = 4148,56 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_T = 21,876 \times 6,25 = 136,725 \text{ t-m}$$

#### 4. Kombinasi IV : M + Gh + Tag + Gg

dimana : Gh = gaya horisontal ekivalen akibat gempa

Tag = gaya tekanan tanah akibat gempa bumi

$$V = 1088,43 + 710,334 + 37,14 + 21,6 + 78,344 - 125,22 = 1810,63 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_L = 250,45 + 215,28 + 53,9 + 9,94 + 100,843$$

$$+ 42,06 + 11,75 = 684,22 \text{ ton}$$

$$H_T = 100,843 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_L = (250,45 + 53,9) \cdot 7,25 + (215,28 + 9,94 + 11,75) \cdot 6,25$$

$$+ (100,843 \times 2,3) + (42,06 \times 4,125) - (37,14 \times 3,66)$$

$$- (1088,43 \times 0,055) - (710,334 \times 3,08) - (21,6 \times 3,2)$$

$$= 1640,5 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_T = 100,843 \times 2,3 = 231,94 \text{ t-m}$$

Kombinasi Pembebanan	Gaya (ton)			Momen (t-m)	
	V	H <sub>L</sub>	H <sub>T</sub>	M <sub>L</sub>	M <sub>T</sub>
Kombinasi I	1,791.6	1,119.73	0	3,950.5	0
Kombinasi II	1,810.96	902.18	21.88	2,429.8	136.73
Kombinasi III	1,791.6	1,147.58	21.88	4,148.56	136.73
Kombinasi IV	1,810.63	684.22	100.84	1,640.5	231.94

Tabel 6.4 Kombinasi pembebanan

#### 6.3.4 Perhitungan Kekuatan Tiang Pancang

Jenis tiang pancang yang digunakan adalah tiang pancang WKA Class C,

dengan klasifikasi sebagai berikut :

- Diameter tiang = 60 cm
- Ketebalan tiang = 10 cm



### Kekakuan Relatif Tiang (T)

$$I = \frac{\pi}{64} [60^4 - (60 - 2 \times 10)^4] = 510508 \text{ cm}^4$$

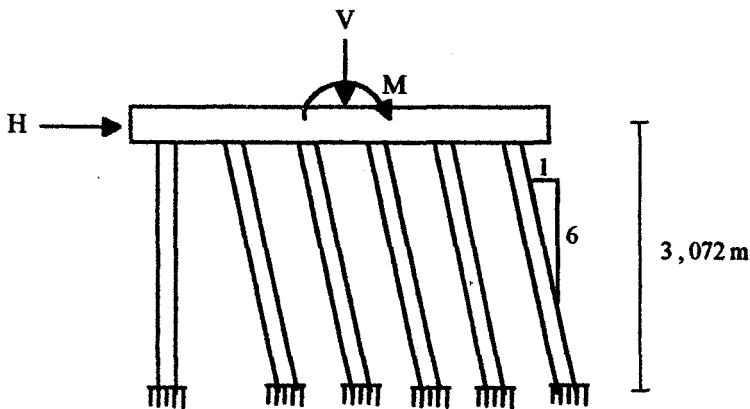
$$E_c = \frac{4700}{\sqrt{f_c'}} = \frac{4700}{\sqrt{30}} = 25742,96 \text{ MPa} = 257430 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$C_u = 0,075 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$q_u = 2 \cdot C_u = 2 \times 0,075 = 0,15 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \approx 0,15 \text{ tsf}$$

Dari grafik 6.1 diperoleh  $f = 1,5 \text{ t/ft}^3 = 0,048 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$$T = \left( \frac{EI}{f} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = \left( \frac{257430 \times 510508}{0,048} \right)^{\frac{1}{5}} = 307,24 \text{ cm} = 3,072 \text{ m}$$



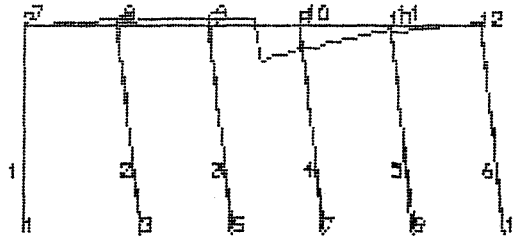
Gbr 6.15 Model pembebanan

Untuk menghitung gaya - gaya yang terjadi pada tiang pancang, digunakan program STAAD-3, dan hasilnya dapat dilihat pada halamam berikutnya.

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = PLANE  
 NJ = 12  
 NN = 11  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 6  
 NL = 4  
 XMAX = 9.9  
 YMAX = 3.1  
 ZMAX = 0.0

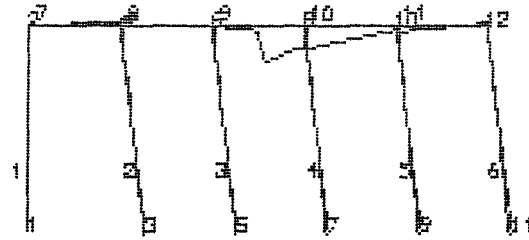
MOMENT KZ LN= 1



MOMEN AKIBAT KOMBINASI-I

Maximum= 327011.53

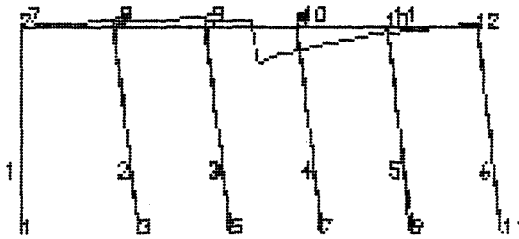
NIVELEN  
 MOMENT KZ LN= 2



MOMEN AKIBAT KOMBINASI-II

Maximum= 262030.42

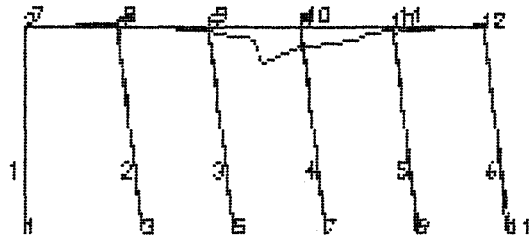
MOMENT KZ LN= 3



MOMEN AKIBAT KOMBINASI-III

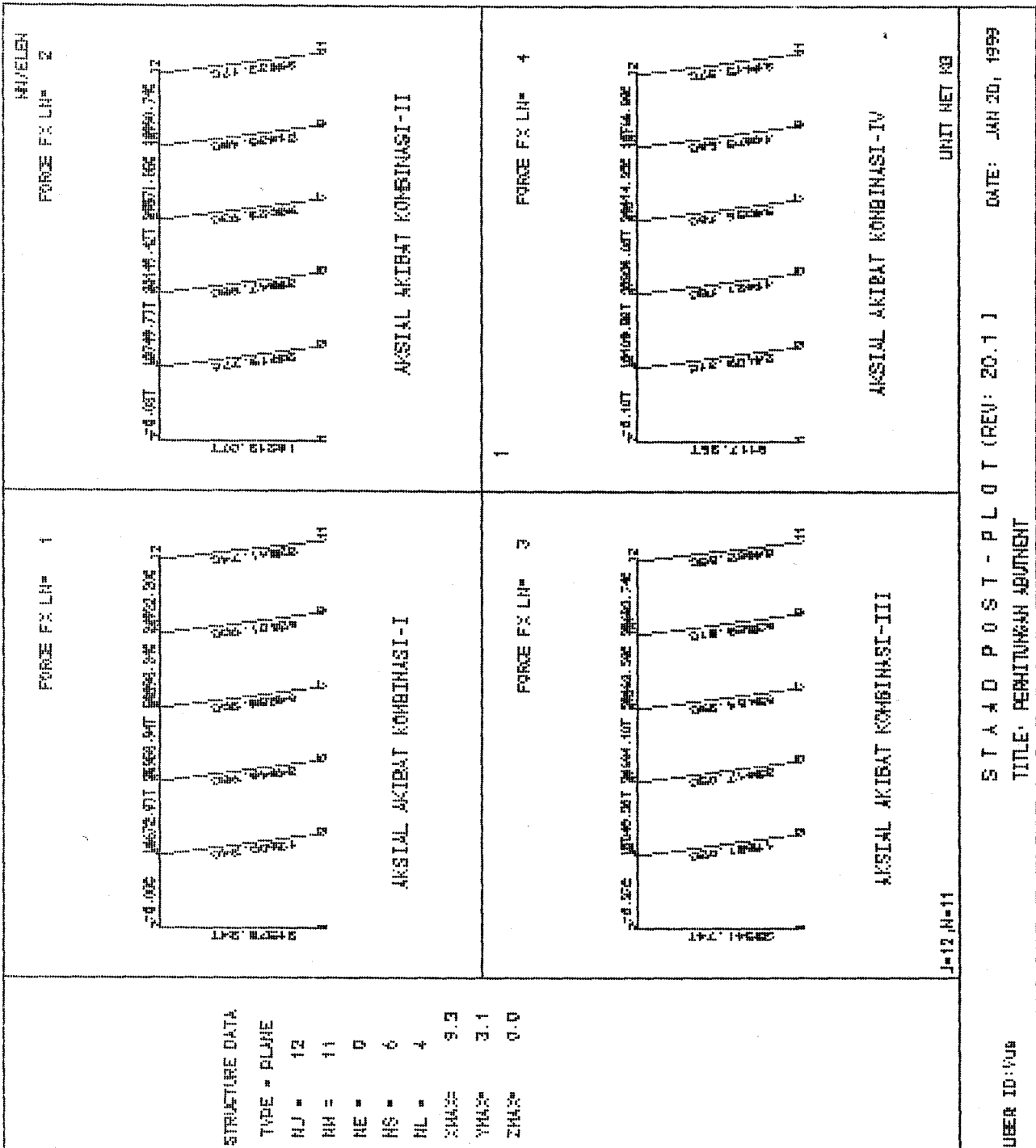
J=12,N=11 Maximum= 335723.31

MOMENT KZ LN= 4



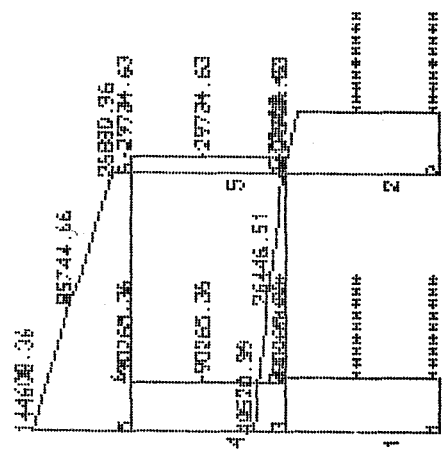
MOMEN AKIBAT KOMBINASI-IV

Maximum= 250053.99 UNIT NET KG



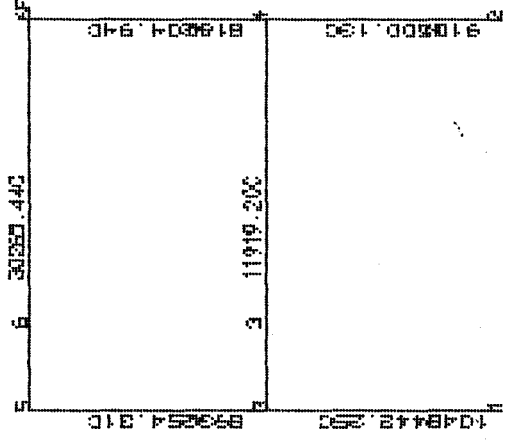
J=12, N=11

MAXIMUM SHEAR FY LN# 3



Maximum = 144608.36

SPACE FX LN# 3



AKSIAL AKIBAT HATI + GEMPA

J=5, H=6

UNIT NET KG

STRUCTURE DATA

TYPE = SPACE  
 NJ = 6  
 NH = 6  
 NE = 0  
 NS = 2  
 NL = 3  
 XMAX = 9.8  
 YMAX = 9.1  
 ZMAX = 0.0



## - Penulangan Kolom

### Penulangan Lentur

Ukuran kolom	= 3000 x 3000 mm
Decking	= 60 mm
Sengkang	= D12
Tulangan utama	= D25
d'	= 60 + 12 + (0,5 x 2,5) = 73,25 mm
d	= 3000 - 73,25 = 2926,75 mm
M <sub>ux</sub>	= 1.220.672 kg-m
M <sub>uy</sub>	= 779.970 kg-m
Aksial (P)	= 1.040.443 kg

$$M_{nx} = \frac{M_{ux}}{\phi} = \frac{1220672 \times 10^4}{0,65} = 1,878 \times 10^{10}$$

$$M_{ny} = \frac{M_{uy}}{\phi} = \frac{779970 \times 10^4}{0,65} = 1,2 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{M_{ny}}{M_{nx}} = \frac{1,2}{1,878} = 0,64 < \frac{b}{h} = \frac{3000}{3000} = 1, \text{ maka :}$$

$$M_{nox} = M_{nx} + M_{ny} \cdot \left[ \frac{b}{h} \times \frac{(1 - \beta)}{\beta} \right]$$

$$= 1,878 \times 10^{10} + 1,2 \times 10^{10} \cdot \left[ 1 \times \frac{(1 - 0,65)}{0,65} \right]$$

$$= 2,524 \times 10^{10}$$

$$\frac{M_n}{A_g \cdot h} = \frac{2,524 \times 10^{10}}{3000 \times 2926,75 \times 3000} = 0,9582$$

$$\frac{P}{A_g} = \frac{10404430}{3000 \times 2926,5} = 1,185$$

Dari diagram interaksi M - N non dimensi, diperoleh :

$\rho < 1\%$ , maka dipakai  $\rho_{\min} = 1\%$

Luas tulangan yang diperlukan :

$$A_s = 0,01 \times 3000 \times 2926,75 = 87.802,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Digunakan tulangan 180 - D25 ( $A_s = 88.357 \text{ mm}^2$ )

### Penulangan geser

Tulangan geser = D12 ;  $A_v = 226,19 \text{ mm}^2$  (2kaki)

$$V = 118.115,42 \text{ kg} = 1.181.154,2 \text{ N}$$

$$d' = 60 + (0,5 \times 12) = 66 \text{ mm}$$

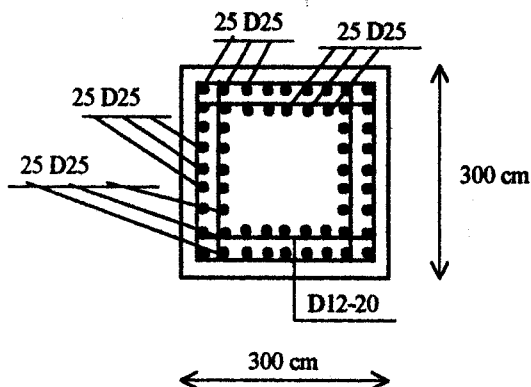
$$d = 3000 - 66 = 2934 \text{ mm}$$

Kuat geser yang disumbangkan beton :

$$\phi V_c = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} \times 3000 \times 2934$$

$$= 4.821.054 \text{ N} > V = 1.181.154,2 \text{ N} \text{ (tidak perlu tulangan geser)}$$

Dipakai tulangan geser praktis



Gbr 6.9 Penulangan kolom

### - Penulangan Balok I

Ukuran balok	= 4000 x 1250 mm
Decking	= 40 mm
Sengkang	= D-12 ; $A_v = 226,19 \text{ mm}^2$
Tulangan utama	= D19
$d'$	= $40 + 12 + (0,5 \times 19) = 61,5 \text{ mm}$
$d$	= $1250 - 61,5 = 1188,5 \text{ mm}$
Mu tumpuan	= 513.325,5 kg-m
Mu lapangan	= 52.565 kg-m

### Penulangan tumpuan

$$M_u = 513325,5 \text{ kg-m} = 5133255000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Dipakai  $\delta = 0,5$

$$R_n = \frac{(1 - \delta)M_u}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{(1 - 0,5)5133255000}{0,8 \times 4000 \times 1188,5^2} = 0,569$$

$$\rho \cdot \delta = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c'}{F_y} \left| 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot R_n}{0,85 \cdot f_c'}} \right|$$
$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{320} \left| 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,569}{0,85 \times 30}} \right|$$

$$= 0,0018$$

$$\rho_{\min} = \frac{1,4}{F_y} = \frac{1,4}{320} = 0,004375$$

Rasio tulangan tekan :

$$\rho' = \frac{0,5 \times 5133255000}{0,8 \times 320 \times (1187 - 63) \times 4000 \times 1188,5} = 0,00188$$

Tulangan tumpuan atas :

$$\rho = \rho\delta + \rho' = 0,0018 + 0,00188 = 0,00368 < \rho_{\min}$$

$$A_s = \rho_{\min} \cdot b \cdot d$$

$$= 0,004375 \times 4000 \times 1188,5$$

$$= 20.798,75 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 74 D19 ( $A_s = 20.981 \text{ mm}^2$ )

Tulangan tumpuan bawah :

$$A_s' = \rho' \cdot b \cdot d = 0,00188 \times 4000 \times 1188,5 = 8937,52 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 32 D19 ( $A_s = 9072,9 \text{ mm}^2$ )

### Penulangan lapangan

$$M_u = 52565 \text{ kg-m} = 525650000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$0,25 \cdot M_u \text{ tumpuan} = 0,25 \times 5133255000 = 1283313750$$

Jadi dipakai  $M = 1283313750$

$$R_n = \frac{M}{\phi \cdot b \cdot d^2} = \frac{1283313750}{0,8 \times 4000 \times 1188,5^2} = 0,285$$

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 \cdot f_c'}{F_y} \left| 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot R_n}{0,85 \cdot f_c'}} \right|$$

$$= \frac{0,85 \times 30}{320} \left| 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,285}{0,85 \times 30}} \right|$$

$$= 0,0009 < \rho_{\min}$$

$$A_s = 0,004375 \times 4000 \times 1187 = 20.798,75 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 74 D19 ( $A_s = 20.981 \text{ mm}^2$ )

$$As' = 0,5 \times 20798,7 = 10.399,35 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 37 D19 ( $As = 10.490 \text{ mm}^2$ )

**Penulangan geser**

$$V = 144.608 \text{ kg} = 1446080 \text{ N}$$

$$d' = 40 + (0,5 \times 12) = 46 \text{ mm}$$

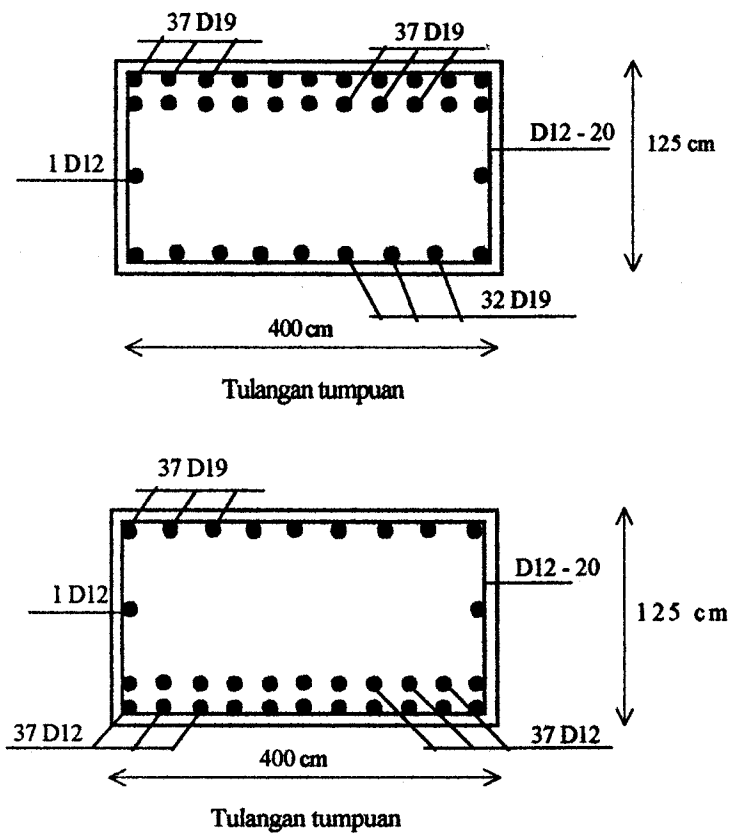
$$d = 1250 - 46 = 1204 \text{ mm}$$

Kuat geser yang disumbangkan beton :

$$\phi.V_c = 0,6 \times \frac{1}{6} \times \sqrt{30} \times 4000 \times 1204$$

$$= 2.637.832 \text{ N} > 1.446.080 \text{ N (tidak perlu tulangan geser)}$$

Dipakai tulangan geser praktis



**Gbr 6.10 Penulangan balok I**

## - Penulangan Balok II

Ukuran balok	= 1250 x 1500 mm
Decking	= 40 mm
Sengkang	= D-12 ; $A_v = 226,19 \text{ mm}^2$
Tulangan utama	= D19
$d'$	= $40 + 12 + (0,5 \times 19) = 61,5 \text{ mm}$
$d$	= $1500 - 63 = 1438,5 \text{ mm}$
Mu tumpuan	= 165.210 kg-m
Mu lapangan	= 18.272 kg-m

### Penulangan tumpuan

$$Mu = 165210 \text{ kg-m} = 1652100000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{(1 - 0,5) \times 1652100000}{0,8 \times 1250 \times 1438,5^2} = 0,4$$

$$\rho \cdot \delta = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{320} \left| 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,4}{0,85 \times 30}} \right| = 0,00126$$

Rasio tulangan tekan :

$$\rho' = \frac{0,5 \times 1652100000}{0,8 \times 320 \times (1437 - 63) \times 1250 \times 1438,5} = 0,00131$$

Tulangan tumpuan atas :

$$\rho = \rho \delta + \rho' = 0,00126 + 0,00131 = 0,00257 < \rho_{\min}$$

$$As = 0,004375 \times 1250 \times 1438,5 = 7866,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai tulangan 28 D19 ( $A_s = 7938 \text{ mm}^2$ )

Tulangan tumpuan bawah :

$$As' = 0,00131 \times 1250 \times 1438,5 = 2355,5 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai tulangan 10 D19 ( $As = 2835 \text{ mm}^2$ )

### Penulangan lapangan

$$Mu = 18272 \text{ kg-m} = 182720000 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$0,25 \cdot Mu \text{ tumpuan} = 0,25 \times 1652100000 = 413025000 \text{ Nmm}$$

Jadi dipakai  $M = 413025000 \text{ Nmm}$

$$Rn = \frac{413025000}{0,8 \times 1250 \times 1438,5^2} = 0,2$$

$$\rho = \frac{0,85 \times 30}{320} \left| 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 0,2}{0,85 \times 30}} \right| = 0,00063 < \rho_{\text{mir}}$$

$$As = 0,004375 \times 1250 \times 1438,5 = 7866,8 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 28 D19 ( $As = 7938 \text{ mm}^2$ )

$$As' = 0,5 \times 7866,8 = 3933,4 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 14 D19 ( $As = 3969 \text{ mm}^2$ )

### Penulangan geser

$$V = 48520 \text{ kg} = 485200 \text{ N}$$

$$d' = 40 + (0,5 \times 12) = 46 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 1500 - 46 = 1454 \text{ mm}$$

# Gaya-Gaya di Pilar

MEMBER END FORCES      STRUCTURE TYPE = SPACE

-----  
 ALL UNITS ARE -- KG    METE

MEMB	LOAD	JT	AXIAL	SHEAR-Y	SHEAR-Z	TORSION	MOM-Y	MOM-Z
1	1	1	928251.13	-12755.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24064.28
		3	-829583.50	12755.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	-34138.01
	2	1	112191.18	-89429.22	80099.98	0.01	-779969.06	-1142457.88
		3	-112191.18	89429.22	-28599.99	-0.01	414473.09	734392.31
	3	1	11040442.25	-102184.48	80099.98	0.01	-779969.06	-1166522.13
		3	-941774.63	102184.48	-28599.99	-0.01	414473.09	700254.25
2	1	2	928251.31	12755.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	24064.29
		4	-829583.69	-12755.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	34138.01
	2	2	-17751.17	-130870.69	80099.95	0.00	-779969.06	-1244736.25
		4	17751.17	30570.69	-28599.95	0.00	414473.22	647573.44
	3	2	910500.13	-118115.42	80099.95	0.00	-779969.06	-1220672.00
		4	-811832.50	17815.42	-28599.95	0.00	414473.22	681711.44
3	1	3	-7701.41	22073.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	35809.73
		4	7701.41	22073.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	-35809.72
	2	3	19620.62	26446.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	129400.45
		4	-19620.62	-26446.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	129775.34
	3	3	11919.20	48520.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	165210.19
		4	-11919.20	-4372.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	93965.62
4	1	3	807509.63	-20456.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1671.71
		5	-708863.75	20456.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	-91651.67
	2	3	85744.66	-69808.68	28600.03	0.01	-414473.03	-863792.88
		5	-85744.66	69808.68	-28600.03	-0.01	283999.88	545325.94
	3	3	893254.31	-90265.36	28600.03	0.01	-414473.03	-865464.63
		5	-794608.44	90265.36	-28600.03	-0.01	283999.88	453674.31
5	1	4	807509.63	20456.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	1671.71
		6	-708863.69	-20456.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	91651.66
	2	4	8695.34	-50191.30	28599.97	0.00	-414473.03	-777349.00
		6	-8695.34	50191.30	-28599.97	0.00	283999.88	548375.75
	3	4	816204.94	-29734.63	28599.97	0.00	-414473.03	-775677.25
		6	-717559.00	29734.63	-28599.97	0.00	283999.88	640027.44
6	1	5	20456.68	58863.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	91651.66
		6	-20456.68	58863.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	-91651.66
	2	5	9808.76	85744.66	0.00	0.00	-0.02	421673.84
		6	-9808.76	-85744.66	0.00	0.00	-0.02	418623.81
	3	5	30265.44	144608.36	0.00	0.00	-0.02	513325.50
		6	-30265.44	-26880.96	0.00	0.00	-0.02	326972.16

\*\*\*\*\* END OF LATEST ANALYSIS RESULT \*\*\*\*\*



# Gaya-Gaya di Abutment

MEMBER END FORCES      STRUCTURE TYPE = PLANE

-----  
ALL UNITS ARE -- KG      METE

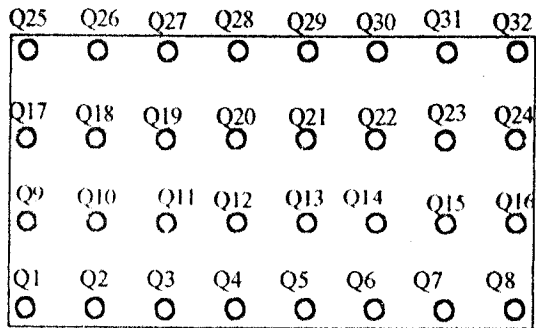
MEMB	LOAD	JT	AXIAL	SHEAR-Y	SHEAR-Z	TORSION	MOM-Y	MOM-Z	
1	1	1	-31578.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	894.85	
		2	31578.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-894.85	
	2	1	-16212.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	918.61	
		2	16212.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-918.61	
	3	1	-33541.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	893.45	
		2	33541.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-893.45	
	4	1	-6117.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	956.55	
		2	6117.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-956.55	
2	1	3	12600.24	-14802.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24140.32	
		4	-12600.24	14802.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	-21960.48	
	2	3	20719.77	-10486.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17345.32	
		4	-20719.77	10486.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	-15313.63	
	3	3	11581.02	-15345.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24996.53	
		4	-11581.02	15345.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	-22794.52	
	4	3	24102.31	-6232.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10693.86	
		4	-24102.31	6232.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8715.13	
	3	1	5	34046.98	-13877.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	-23085.04
			6	-34046.98	13877.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	-20133.92
		2	5	39347.88	-10067.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	-16778.79
			6	-39347.88	10067.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	-14575.83
3		5	33417.05	-14354.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	-23878.05	
		6	-33417.05	14354.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	-20828.08	
4		5	41421.78	-6092.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	-10392.63	
		6	-41421.78	6092.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	-8582.54	
4		1	7	64288.30	-14647.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	-23449.21
			8	-64288.30	14647.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	-22169.14
		2	7	58023.93	-11108.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17515.90
			8	-58023.93	11108.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	-17079.16
	3	7	65164.25	-15092.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24195.81	
		8	-65164.25	15092.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	-22807.56	
	4	7	54036.76	-7294.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11343.77	
		8	-54036.76	7294.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11373.03	
	5	1	9	62101.90	-16083.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	-24735.64
			10	-62101.90	16083.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	-25355.39
		2	9	51430.48	-12294.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	-18631.34
			10	-51430.48	12294.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	-19657.89
3		9	63528.81	-16562.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	-25506.18	
		10	-63528.81	16562.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	-26076.06	
4		9	44875.66	-8384.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12407.80	
		10	-44875.66	8384.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	-13703.79	

6	1	11	53241.74	-16392.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	-25089.00
		12	-53241.74	16392.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	-25964.91
	2	11	39933.17	-12596.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	-19011.42
		12	-39933.17	12596.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	-20218.66
	3	11	54982.65	-16873.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	-25857.12
		12	-54982.65	16873.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	-26693.41
	4	11	31445.57	-8715.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	-12839.61
		12	-31445.57	8715.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	-14303.90
7	1	2	0.00	-31578.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	894.81
		4	0.00	31578.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	-56156.84
	2	2	-0.03	-16212.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	918.63
		4	0.03	16212.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	-29289.72
	3	2	0.27	-33541.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	893.42
		4	-0.27	33541.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	-59591.51
	4	2	-0.10	-6117.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	956.54
		4	0.10	6117.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	-11661.95
8	1	4	-16672.97	-21582.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	34196.31
		6	16672.97	21582.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	-71966.51
	2	4	-13749.77	2501.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	13976.09
		6	13749.77	-2501.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	-9597.95
	3	4	-17040.20	-24641.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	36797.00
		6	17040.20	24641.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	-79918.74
	4	4	-10109.88	16632.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	2946.77
		6	10109.88	-16632.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	26160.04
9	1	6	-35958.94	9719.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	51832.61
		8	-76014.05	169440.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	203461.13
	2	6	-30149.42	39659.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4977.88
		8	-60068.56	141436.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	158902.45
	3	6	-36694.10	5961.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	59090.70
		8	-78063.90	173198.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	209432.70
	4	6	-22929.00	56489.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	-34742.56
		8	-45493.00	124573.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	139218.20
10	1	8	50998.34	-108435.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	-225630.30
		10	-50998.34	108435.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	35868.79
	2	8	39571.85	-86028.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	-175981.53
		10	-39571.85	86028.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	25431.69
	3	8	52463.59	-111402.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	-232240.22
		10	-52463.59	111402.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	37286.51
	4	8	29414.25	-72471.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	-150591.14
		10	-29414.25	72471.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	23765.88
11	1	10	24922.20	-49822.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	-61224.16
	2	10	18990.74	-37318.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	-45089.52
		12	-18990.74	37318.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	-20218.60
	3	10	25682.74	-51460.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	-63362.55
		12	-25682.74	51460.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	-26693.40
	4	10	13766.89	-29584.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	-37469.61
		12	-13766.89	29584.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	-14303.87

\*\*\*\*\* END OF LATEST ANALYSIS RESULT \*\*\*\*\*

## REVISI TUGAS AKHIR

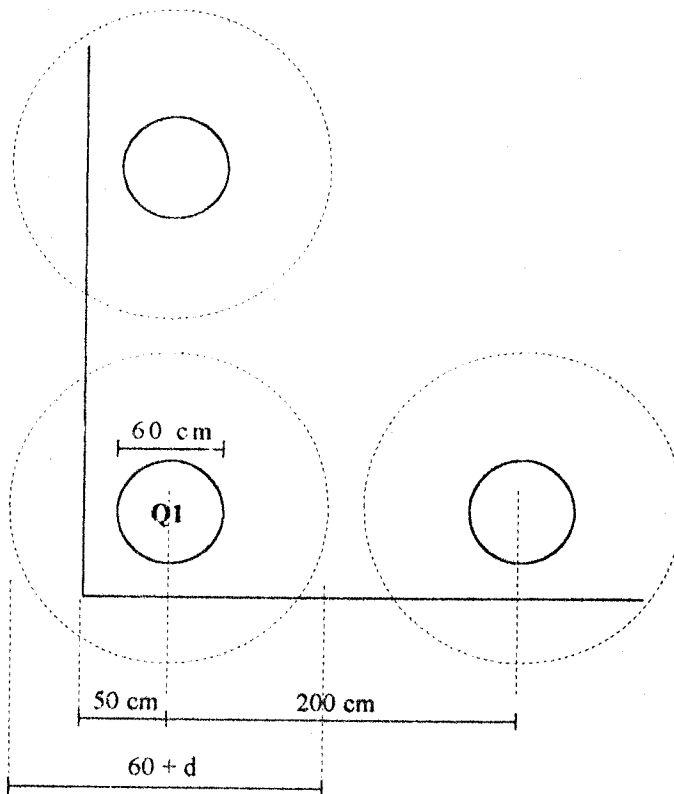
### Perhitungan Geser Pons Pada Tiang Pancang



Susunan Tiang Pancang Pilar

Gaya vertikal maksimum terjadi pada tiang pancang :

$$Q_1 = 142,13 \text{ ton}$$



Keliling Penampang Kritis Tiang Pancang

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{f_c'} \times b_o \times d$$

dimana :

d = Tinggi efektif = 114,25 cm = 1142,5 mm

b<sub>o</sub> = keliling penampang kritis pada poer

$$b_o = \frac{160,04}{360} \times \pi \times (60 + 114,25)$$

$$= 243,36 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 2433,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\phi V_c = \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{30} \times 2433,6 \times 1142,5$$

$$= 5076270 \text{ N}$$

$$= 507,627 \text{ ton} > 142,13 \text{ ton} \dots\dots\dots(\text{oke})$$

### 6.3.5 Perhitungan Penulangan

#### Penulangan Poer Abutment

##### - Penulangan Arah Memendek

$$M = 232240 \text{ kg-m} = 23,224 \times 10^8 \text{ Nmm}$$

Direncanakan memakai tulangan D25 mm

$$d' = 70 + (0,5 \times 2,5) = 82,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 1500 - 82,5 = 1417,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_u = \frac{23,224 \times 10^8}{0,8 \times 1750 \times 1417,5^2} = 0,826$$

$$m = \frac{320}{0,85 \times 30} = 12,549$$

$$\rho_{perlu} = \frac{1}{12,549} \left[ 1 - \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{2 \times 12,549 \times 0,826}{320} \right)} \right] = 0,0026$$

$$\rho_{min} = \frac{1,4}{320} = 0,004375$$

$$A_s = 0,004375 \times 1750 \times 1417,5 = 10853 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai 23 D25 ( $A_s = 11290 \text{ mm}^2$ )

$$\text{Spasi} = (1750 - 2 \times 82,5) / (23 - 1) = 75 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi untuk tulangan arah memendek dipakai D25 - 75

##### - Penulangan Arah Memanjang

Dipasang tulangan susut dan suhu dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

-  $A_{smin} = 0,0020$  Abruto.....(tul. deform mutu 300)

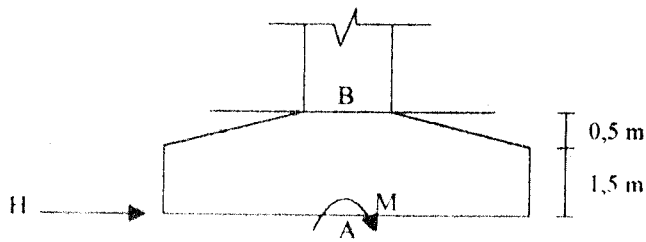
-  $A_{smin} = 0,0018$  Abruto.....(tul. deform mutu 400)

- Tulangan deform mutu 320 dengan cara interpolasi didapat  $\rho = 0,00196$ .

-  $A_{smin} = 0,00196 \times 1000 \times 1417,5 = 2778,3 \text{ mm}^2$

Dipakai tulangan D20 - 100 mm,  $A_s = 3141,59 \text{ mm}^2$

## Penulangan Dinding Abutment



Gbr 6.16 Pembebanan dinding abutment

### - Tulangan Vertikal

$$H = 1147,58 \text{ ton}$$

$$M_A = 4148,56 \text{ t-m}$$

$$M_B = 4148,56 - (1147,58 \times 2) = 1583,4 \text{ t-m} = 158,34 \times 10^8$$

Direncanakan memakai tulangan D22 mm

$$d' = 70 + (0,5 \times 22) = 59 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 2500 - 59 = 2441 \text{ mm}$$

Rasio minimum dari luas tulangan vertikal terhadap luas bruto :

$$\rho_{\min} = 0,0015 \text{ (PB'89 14.3)}$$

$$R_n = \frac{158,34 \times 10^8}{0,8 \times 16750 \times 2441^2} = 0,2$$

$$\rho_{\text{perlu}} = \frac{1}{12,549} \left[ 1 - \sqrt{\left( 1 - \frac{2 \times 12,549 \times 0,2}{320} \right)} \right] = 0,00063 < \rho_{\min}$$

$$A_s = 0,0015 \times 16750 \times 2441 = 61331 \text{ mm}^2$$

Dipakai tulangan 165 D22 ( $A_s = 62721 \text{ mm}^2$ )

$$\text{Spasi} = (16750 - 2 \times 59) / (165 - 1) = 101,4 \text{ mm}$$

Jadi untuk tulangan vertikal dipakai D22 - 100 mm

STAAD SPACE PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR JEMBATAN AKIBAT BEBAN MATI

INPUT WIDTH 72

UNIT METER KG

JOINT COORDINATES

1 0. 0. 0.; 2 5. 0. 0.; 3 10. 0. 0.; 4 15. 0. 0.; 5 20. 0. 0.  
6 25. 0. 0.; 7 30. 0. 0.; 8 35. 0. 0.; 9 40. 0. 0.; 10 45. 0. 0.  
11 50. 0. 0.; 12 55. 0. 0.; 13 60. 0. 0.; 14 65. 0. 0.; 15 70. 0. 0.  
16 75. 0. 0.; 17 80. 0. 0.; 18 85. 0. 0.; 19 90. 0. 0.; 20 95. 0. 0.  
21 100. 0. 0.; 22 105. 0. 0.; 23 110. 0. 0.; 24 115. 0. 0.  
25 120. 0. 0.; 26 125. 0. 0.; 27 130. 0. 0.; 28 135. 0. 0.  
29 140. 0. 0.; 30 145. 0. 0.; 31 150. 0. 0.; 32 155. 0. 0.  
33 160. 0. 0.; 34 165. 0. 0.; 35 170. 0. 0.; 36 175. 0. 0.  
37 180. 0. 0.; 38 185. 0. 0.; 39 190. 0. 0.; 40 195. 0. 0.  
41 200. 0. 0.; 42 205. 0. 0.; 43 210. 0. 0.; 44 215. 0. 0.  
45 220. 0. 0.; 46 225. 0. 0.; 47 230. 0. 0.; 48 235. 0. 0.  
49 240. 0. 0.; 50 245. 0. 0.; 51 250. 0. 0.; 52 0. 0. 6.; 53 5. 0. 6.  
54 10. 0. 6.; 55 15. 0. 6.; 56 20. 0. 6.; 57 25. 0. 6.; 58 30. 0. 6.  
59 35. 0. 6.; 60 40. 0. 6.; 61 45. 0. 6.; 62 50. 0. 6.; 63 55. 0. 6.  
64 60. 0. 6.; 65 65. 0. 6.; 66 70. 0. 6.; 67 75. 0. 6.; 68 80. 0. 6.  
69 85. 0. 6.; 70 90. 0. 6.; 71 95. 0. 6.; 72 100. 0. 6.; 73 105. 0. 6.  
74 110. 0. 6.; 75 115. 0. 6.; 76 120. 0. 6.; 77 125. 0. 6.  
78 130. 0. 6.; 79 135. 0. 6.; 80 140. 0. 6.; 81 145. 0. 6.  
82 150. 0. 6.; 83 155. 0. 6.; 84 160. 0. 6.; 85 165. 0. 6.  
86 170. 0. 6.; 87 175. 0. 6.; 88 180. 0. 6.; 89 185. 0. 6.  
90 190. 0. 6.; 91 195. 0. 6.; 92 200. 0. 6.; 93 205. 0. 6.  
94 210. 0. 6.; 95 215. 0. 6.; 96 220. 0. 6.; 97 225. 0. 6.  
98 230. 0. 6.; 99 235. 0. 6.; 100 240. 0. 6.; 101 245. 0. 6.  
102 250. 0. 6.; 103 20. 0. -2.; 104 20. 0. 8.; 105 40. 0. -2.  
106 40. 0. 8.; 107 80. 0. -2.; 108 80. 0. 8.; 109 100. 0. -2.  
110 100. 0. 8.; 111 120. 0. -2.; 112 120. 0. 8.; 113 130. 0. -2.  
114 130. 0. 8.; 115 150. 0. -2.; 116 150. 0. 8.; 117 170. 0. -2.  
118 170. 0. 8.; 119 210. 0. -2.; 120 210. 0. 8.; 121 230. 0. -2.  
122 230. 0. 8.; 123 2.5 0. 3.; 124 7.5 0. 3.; 125 12.5 0. 3.  
126 17.5 0. 3.; 127 22.5 0. 3.; 128 27.5 0. 3.; 129 32.5 0. 3.  
130 37.5 0. 3.; 131 42.5 0. 3.; 132 47.5 0. 3.; 133 52.5 0. 3.  
134 57.5 0. 3.; 135 62.5 0. 3.; 136 67.5 0. 3.; 137 72.5 0. 3.  
138 77.5 0. 3.; 139 82.5 0. 3.; 140 87.5 0. 3.; 141 92.5 0. 3.  
142 97.5 0. 3.; 143 102.5 0. 3.; 144 107.5 0. 3.; 145 112.5 0. 3.  
146 117.5 0. 3.; 147 122.5 0. 3.; 148 127.5 0. 3.; 149 132.5 0. 3.  
150 137.5 0. 3.; 151 142.5 0. 3.; 152 147.5 0. 3.; 153 152.5 0. 3.  
154 157.5 0. 3.; 155 162.5 0. 3.; 156 167.5 0. 3.; 157 172.5 0. 3.  
158 177.5 0. 3.; 159 182.5 0. 3.; 160 187.5 0. 3.; 161 192.5 0. 3.  
162 197.5 0. 3.; 163 202.5 0. 3.; 164 207.5 0. 3.; 165 212.5 0. 3.  
166 217.5 0. 3.; 167 222.5 0. 3.; 168 227.5 0. 3.; 169 232.5 0. 3.  
170 237.5 0. 3.; 171 242.5 0. 3.; 172 247.5 0. 3.; 173 60. 0. -2.  
174 60. 30. -2.; 175 60. 0. 8.; 176 60. 30. 8.; 177 190. 0. -2.  
178 190. 30. -2.; 179 190. 0. 8.; 180 190. 30. 8.; 181 0. 0. -2.  
182 0. 0. 8.; 183 250. 0. -2.; 184 250. 0. 8.

MEMBER INCIDENCES

1 1 2; 2 2 3; 3 3 4; 4 4 5; 5 5 6; 6 6 7; 7 7 8; 8 8 9; 9 9 10; 10 10 11  
11 11 12; 12 12 13; 13 13 14; 14 14 15; 15 15 16; 16 16 17; 17 17 18  
18 18 19; 19 19 20; 20 20 21; 21 21 22; 22 22 23; 23 23 24; 24 24 25  
25 25 26; 26 26 27; 27 27 28; 28 28 29; 29 29 30; 30 30 31; 31 31 32  
32 32 33; 33 33 34; 34 34 35; 35 35 36; 36 36 37; 37 37 38; 38 38 39  
39 39 40; 40 40 41; 41 41 42; 42 42 43; 43 43 44; 44 44 45; 45 45 46  
46 46 47; 47 47 48; 48 48 49; 49 49 50; 50 50 51; 51 52 53; 52 53 54  
53 54 55; 54 55 56; 55 56 57; 56 57 58; 57 58 59; 58 59 60; 59 60 61  
60 61 62; 61 62 63; 62 63 64; 63 64 65; 64 65 66; 65 66 67; 66 67 68  
67 68 69; 68 69 70; 69 70 71; 70 71 72; 71 72 73; 72 73 74; 73 74 75  
74 75 76; 75 76 77; 76 77 78; 77 78 79; 78 79 80; 79 80 81; 80 81 82

105 109 117 121 125 127 131 135 143 147 152 TO 171 171 171 171 171 -  
171 PRI AX 0.142 IX 0.0000192 IY 0.075 IZ 0.075  
172 TO 371 PRI AX 0.015 IX 0.0000021 IY 0.000057 IZ 0.000057  
372 TO 377 PRI AX 0.238 IX 0.000021 IY 0.141 IZ 0.141  
378 TO 401 ASSIGN BEAM

MEMBER RELEASE

101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 START MX MY MZ  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 END MX MY MZ

MEMBER TENSION

172 TO 371

MEMBER CABLE

380 383 386 389 392 395 398 401 TENSION 110000.  
379 382 385 388 391 394 397 400 TENSION 170000.  
378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 TENSION 140000.

CONSTANTS

E STEEL ALL

DENSITY STEEL ALL

SUPPORTS

1 13 39 51 52 64 90 102 PINNED  
173 175 177 179 181 TO 184 FIXED

LOAD 1 BEBAN MATI

MEMBER LOAD

1 TO 100 UNI GY -2464. 0. 5. 0.  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 151 151 151 -  
151 UNI GY -243. 0. 6. 0.  
105 109 117 121 125 127 131 135 143 147 UNI GY -1117.84 0. 6. 0.  
101 TO 151 CON GY -5315. 1.5 0.  
101 TO 151 CON GY -5315. 3. 0.  
101 TO 151 CON GY -5315. 4.5 0.  
372 TO 375 UNI GY -1871.44 0. 30. 0.  
376 377 UNI GY -1871.44 0. 10. 0.  
378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 UNI GY -50. 0. 67. 0.  
379 382 385 388 391 394 397 400 UNI GY -50. 0. 49.4 0.  
380 383 386 389 392 395 398 401 UNI GY -50. 0. 34.4 0.  
172 TO 371 UNI GY -60. 0. 3.9 0.

PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT LOAD DATA

PRINT JOINT DISPLACEMENTS ALL

PRINT MEMBER FORCES ALL

PRINT SUPPORT REACTIONS

PLOT DISPLACEMENT FILE

PLOT BENDING FILE

PLOT SECTION FILE

FINISH



81 82 83; 82 83 84; 83 84 85; 84 85 86; 85 86 87; 86 87 88; 87 88 89  
88 89 90; 89 90 91; 90 91 92; 91 92 93; 92 93 94; 93 94 95; 94 95 96  
95 96 97; 96 97 98; 97 98 99; 98 99 100; 99 100 101; 100 101 102  
101 1 52; 102 2 53; 103 3 54; 104 4 55; 105 5 56; 106 6 57; 107 7 58  
108 8 59; 109 9 60; 110 10 61; 111 11 62; 112 12 63; 113 13 64  
114 14 65; 115 15 66; 116 16 67; 117 17 68; 118 18 69; 119 19 70  
120 20 71; 121 21 72; 122 22 73; 123 23 74; 124 24 75; 125 25 76  
126 26 77; 127 27 78; 128 28 79; 129 29 80; 130 30 81; 131 31 82  
132 32 83; 133 33 84; 134 34 85; 135 35 86; 136 36 87; 137 37 88  
138 38 89; 139 39 90; 140 40 91; 141 41 92; 142 42 93; 143 43 94  
144 44 95; 145 45 96; 146 46 97; 147 47 98; 148 48 99; 149 49 100  
150 50 101; 151 51 102; 152 5 103; 153 56 104; 154 9 105; 155 60 106  
156 17 107; 157 68 108; 158 21 109; 159 72 110; 160 25 111; 161 76 112  
162 27 113; 163 78 114; 164 31 115; 165 82 116; 166 35 117; 167 86 118  
168 43 119; 169 94 120; 170 47 121; 171 98 122; 172 52 123; 173 123 2  
174 53 124; 175 124 3; 176 54 125; 177 125 4; 178 55 126; 179 126 5  
180 56 127; 181 127 6; 182 57 128; 183 128 7; 184 58 129; 185 129 8  
186 59 130; 187 130 9; 188 60 131; 189 131 10; 190 61 132; 191 132 11  
192 62 133; 193 133 12; 194 63 134; 195 134 13; 196 64 135; 197 135 14  
198 65 136; 199 136 15; 200 66 137; 201 137 16; 202 67 138; 203 138 17  
204 68 139; 205 139 18; 206 69 140; 207 140 19; 208 70 141; 209 141 20  
210 71 142; 211 142 21; 212 72 143; 213 143 22; 214 73 144; 215 144 23  
216 74 145; 217 145 24; 218 75 146; 219 146 25; 220 76 147; 221 147 26  
222 77 148; 223 148 27; 224 78 149; 225 149 28; 226 79 150; 227 150 29  
228 80 151; 229 151 30; 230 81 152; 231 152 31; 232 82 153; 233 153 32  
234 83 154; 235 154 33; 236 84 155; 237 155 34; 238 85 156; 239 156 35  
240 86 157; 241 157 36; 242 87 158; 243 158 37; 244 88 159; 245 159 38  
246 89 160; 247 160 39; 248 90 161; 249 161 40; 250 91 162; 251 162 41  
252 92 163; 253 163 42; 254 93 164; 255 164 43; 256 94 165; 257 165 44  
258 95 166; 259 166 45; 260 96 167; 261 167 46; 262 97 168; 263 168 47  
264 98 169; 265 169 48; 266 99 170; 267 170 49; 268 100 171; 269 171 50  
270 101 172; 271 172 51; 272 1 123; 273 123 53; 274 2 124; 275 124 54  
276 3 125; 277 125 55; 278 4 126; 279 126 56; 280 5 127; 281 127 57  
282 6 128; 283 128 58; 284 7 129; 285 129 59; 286 8 130; 287 130 60  
288 9 131; 289 131 61; 290 10 132; 291 132 62; 292 11 133; 293 133 63  
294 12 134; 295 134 64; 296 13 135; 297 135 65; 298 14 136; 299 136 66  
300 15 137; 301 137 67; 302 16 138; 303 138 68; 304 17 139; 305 139 69  
306 18 140; 307 140 70; 308 19 141; 309 141 71; 310 20 142; 311 142 72  
312 21 143; 313 143 73; 314 22 144; 315 144 74; 316 23 145; 317 145 75  
318 24 146; 319 146 76; 320 25 147; 321 147 77; 322 26 148; 323 148 78  
324 27 149; 325 149 79; 326 28 150; 327 150 80; 328 29 151; 329 151 81  
330 30 152; 331 152 82; 332 31 153; 333 153 83; 334 32 154; 335 154 84  
336 33 155; 337 155 85; 338 34 156; 339 156 86; 340 35 157; 341 157 87  
342 36 158; 343 158 88; 344 37 159; 345 159 89; 346 38 160; 347 160 90  
348 39 161; 349 161 91; 350 40 162; 351 162 92; 352 41 163; 353 163 93  
354 42 164; 355 164 94; 356 43 165; 357 165 95; 358 44 166; 359 166 96  
360 45 167; 361 167 97; 362 46 168; 363 168 98; 364 47 169; 365 169 99  
366 48 170; 367 170 100; 368 49 171; 369 171 101; 370 50 172  
371 172 102; 372 173 174; 373 175 176; 374 177 178; 375 179 180  
376 174 176; 377 178 180; 378 174 181; 379 174 103; 380 174 105  
381 176 182; 382 176 104; 383 176 106; 384 174 111; 385 174 109  
386 174 107; 387 176 112; 388 176 110; 389 176 108; 390 178 113  
391 178 115; 392 178 117; 393 180 114; 394 180 116; 395 180 118  
396 178 183; 397 178 121; 398 178 119; 399 180 184; 400 180 122  
401 180 120

MEMBER PROPERTY AMERICAN

1 TO 100 PRI AX 0.064 IX 0.00000878 IY 0.0009 IZ 0.053  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 151 151 -  
151 PRI AX 0.031 IX 0.0000046 IY 0.000126 IZ 0.00411

STAAD SPACE PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR JEMBATAN AKIBAT BEBAN HIDUP

INPUT WIDTH 72

UNIT METER KG

JOINT COORDINATES

1 0. 0. 0.; 2 5. 0. 0.; 3 10. 0. 0.; 4 15. 0. 0.; 5 20. 0. 0.  
6 25. 0. 0.; 7 30. 0. 0.; 8 35. 0. 0.; 9 40. 0. 0.; 10 45. 0. 0.  
11 50. 0. 0.; 12 55. 0. 0.; 13 60. 0. 0.; 14 65. 0. 0.; 15 70. 0. 0.  
16 75. 0. 0.; 17 80. 0. 0.; 18 85. 0. 0.; 19 90. 0. 0.; 20 95. 0. 0.  
21 100. 0. 0.; 22 105. 0. 0.; 23 110. 0. 0.; 24 115. 0. 0.  
25 120. 0. 0.; 26 125. 0. 0.; 27 130. 0. 0.; 28 135. 0. 0.  
29 140. 0. 0.; 30 145. 0. 0.; 31 150. 0. 0.; 32 155. 0. 0.  
33 160. 0. 0.; 34 165. 0. 0.; 35 170. 0. 0.; 36 175. 0. 0.  
37 180. 0. 0.; 38 185. 0. 0.; 39 190. 0. 0.; 40 195. 0. 0.  
41 200. 0. 0.; 42 205. 0. 0.; 43 210. 0. 0.; 44 215. 0. 0.  
45 220. 0. 0.; 46 225. 0. 0.; 47 230. 0. 0.; 48 235. 0. 0.  
49 240. 0. 0.; 50 245. 0. 0.; 51 250. 0. 0.; 52 0. 0. 6.; 53 5. 0. 6.  
54 10. 0. 6.; 55 15. 0. 6.; 56 20. 0. 6.; 57 25. 0. 6.; 58 30. 0. 6.  
59 35. 0. 6.; 60 40. 0. 6.; 61 45. 0. 6.; 62 50. 0. 6.; 63 55. 0. 6.  
64 60. 0. 6.; 65 65. 0. 6.; 66 70. 0. 6.; 67 75. 0. 6.; 68 80. 0. 6.  
69 85. 0. 6.; 70 90. 0. 6.; 71 95. 0. 6.; 72 100. 0. 6.; 73 105. 0. 6.  
74 110. 0. 6.; 75 115. 0. 6.; 76 120. 0. 6.; 77 125. 0. 6.  
78 130. 0. 6.; 79 135. 0. 6.; 80 140. 0. 6.; 81 145. 0. 6.  
82 150. 0. 6.; 83 155. 0. 6.; 84 160. 0. 6.; 85 165. 0. 6.  
86 170. 0. 6.; 87 175. 0. 6.; 88 180. 0. 6.; 89 185. 0. 6.  
90 190. 0. 6.; 91 195. 0. 6.; 92 200. 0. 6.; 93 205. 0. 6.  
94 210. 0. 6.; 95 215. 0. 6.; 96 220. 0. 6.; 97 225. 0. 6.  
98 230. 0. 6.; 99 235. 0. 6.; 100 240. 0. 6.; 101 245. 0. 6.  
102 250. 0. 6.; 103 20. 0. -2.; 104 20. 0. 8.; 105 40. 0. -2.  
106 40. 0. 8.; 107 80. 0. -2.; 108 80. 0. 8.; 109 100. 0. -2.  
110 100. 0. 8.; 111 120. 0. -2.; 112 120. 0. 8.; 113 130. 0. -2.  
114 130. 0. 8.; 115 150. 0. -2.; 116 150. 0. 8.; 117 170. 0. -2.  
118 170. 0. 8.; 119 210. 0. -2.; 120 210. 0. 8.; 121 230. 0. -2.  
122 230. 0. 8.; 123 2.5 0. 3.; 124 7.5 0. 3.; 125 12.5 0. 3.  
126 17.5 0. 3.; 127 22.5 0. 3.; 128 27.5 0. 3.; 129 32.5 0. 3.  
130 37.5 0. 3.; 131 42.5 0. 3.; 132 47.5 0. 3.; 133 52.5 0. 3.  
134 57.5 0. 3.; 135 62.5 0. 3.; 136 67.5 0. 3.; 137 72.5 0. 3.  
138 77.5 0. 3.; 139 82.5 0. 3.; 140 87.5 0. 3.; 141 92.5 0. 3.  
142 97.5 0. 3.; 143 102.5 0. 3.; 144 107.5 0. 3.; 145 112.5 0. 3.  
146 117.5 0. 3.; 147 122.5 0. 3.; 148 127.5 0. 3.; 149 132.5 0. 3.  
150 137.5 0. 3.; 151 142.5 0. 3.; 152 147.5 0. 3.; 153 152.5 0. 3.  
154 157.5 0. 3.; 155 162.5 0. 3.; 156 167.5 0. 3.; 157 172.5 0. 3.  
158 177.5 0. 3.; 159 182.5 0. 3.; 160 187.5 0. 3.; 161 192.5 0. 3.  
162 197.5 0. 3.; 163 202.5 0. 3.; 164 207.5 0. 3.; 165 212.5 0. 3.  
166 217.5 0. 3.; 167 222.5 0. 3.; 168 227.5 0. 3.; 169 232.5 0. 3.  
170 237.5 0. 3.; 171 242.5 0. 3.; 172 247.5 0. 3.; 173 60. 0. -2.  
174 60. 30. -2.; 175 60. 0. 8.; 176 60. 30. 8.; 177 190. 0. -2.  
178 190. 30. -2.; 179 190. 0. 8.; 180 190. 30. 8.; 181 0. 0. -2.  
182 0. 0. 8.; 183 250. 0. -2.; 184 250. 0. 8.

MEMBER INCIDENCES

1 1 2; 2 2 3; 3 3 4; 4 4 5; 5 5 6; 6 6 7; 7 7 8; 8 8 9; 9 9 10; 10 10 11  
11 11 12; 12 12 13; 13 13 14; 14 14 15; 15 15 16; 16 16 17; 17 17 18  
18 18 19; 19 19 20; 20 20 21; 21 21 22; 22 22 23; 23 23 24; 24 24 25  
25 25 26; 26 26 27; 27 27 28; 28 28 29; 29 29 30; 30 30 31; 31 31 32  
32 32 33; 33 33 34; 34 34 35; 35 35 36; 36 36 37; 37 37 38; 38 38 39  
39 39 40; 40 40 41; 41 41 42; 42 42 43; 43 43 44; 44 44 45; 45 45 46  
46 46 47; 47 47 48; 48 48 49; 49 49 50; 50 50 51; 51 52 53; 52 53 54  
53 54 55; 54 55 56; 55 56 57; 56 57 58; 57 58 59; 58 59 60; 59 60 61  
60 61 62; 61 62 63; 62 63 64; 63 64 65; 64 65 66; 65 66 67; 66 67 68  
67 68 69; 68 69 70; 69 70 71; 70 71 72; 71 72 73; 72 73 74; 73 74 75  
74 75 76; 75 76 77; 76 77 78; 77 78 79; 78 79 80; 79 80 81; 80 81 82

81 82 83; 82 83 84; 83 84 85; 84 85 86; 85 86 87; 86 87 88; 87 88 89  
88 89 90; 89 90 91; 90 91 92; 91 92 93; 92 93 94; 93 94 95; 94 95 96  
95 96 97; 96 97 98; 97 98 99; 98 99 100; 99 100 101; 100 101 102  
101 1 52; 102 2 53; 103 3 54; 104 4 55; 105 5 56; 106 6 57; 107 7 58  
108 8 59; 109 9 60; 110 10 61; 111 11 62; 112 12 63; 113 13 64  
114 14 65; 115 15 66; 116 16 67; 117 17 68; 118 18 69; 119 19 70  
120 20 71; 121 21 72; 122 22 73; 123 23 74; 124 24 75; 125 25 76  
126 26 77; 127 27 78; 128 28 79; 129 29 80; 130 30 81; 131 31 82  
132 32 83; 133 33 84; 134 34 85; 135 35 86; 136 36 87; 137 37 88  
138 38 89; 139 39 90; 140 40 91; 141 41 92; 142 42 93; 143 43 94  
144 44 95; 145 45 96; 146 46 97; 147 47 98; 148 48 99; 149 49 100  
150 50 101; 151 51 102; 152 5 103; 153 56 104; 154 9 105; 155 60 106  
156 17 107; 157 68 108; 158 21 109; 159 72 110; 160 25 111; 161 76 112  
162 27 113; 163 78 114; 164 31 115; 165 82 116; 166 35 117; 167 86 118  
168 43 119; 169 94 120; 170 47 121; 171 98 122; 172 52 123; 173 123 2  
174 53 124; 175 124 3; 176 54 125; 177 125 4; 178 55 126; 179 126 5  
180 56 127; 181 127 6; 182 57 128; 183 128 7; 184 58 129; 185 129 8  
186 59 130; 187 130 9; 188 60 131; 189 131 10; 190 61 132; 191 132 11  
192 62 133; 193 133 12; 194 63 134; 195 134 13; 196 64 135; 197 135 14  
198 65 136; 199 136 15; 200 66 137; 201 137 16; 202 67 138; 203 138 17  
204 68 139; 205 139 18; 206 69 140; 207 140 19; 208 70 141; 209 141 20  
210 71 142; 211 142 21; 212 72 143; 213 143 22; 214 73 144; 215 144 23  
216 74 145; 217 145 24; 218 75 146; 219 146 25; 220 76 147; 221 147 26  
222 77 148; 223 148 27; 224 78 149; 225 149 28; 226 79 150; 227 150 29  
228 80 151; 229 151 30; 230 81 152; 231 152 31; 232 82 153; 233 153 32  
234 83 154; 235 154 33; 236 84 155; 237 155 34; 238 85 156; 239 156 35  
240 86 157; 241 157 36; 242 87 158; 243 158 37; 244 88 159; 245 159 38  
246 89 160; 247 160 39; 248 90 161; 249 161 40; 250 91 162; 251 162 41  
252 92 163; 253 163 42; 254 93 164; 255 164 43; 256 94 165; 257 165 44  
258 95 166; 259 166 45; 260 96 167; 261 167 46; 262 97 168; 263 168 47  
264 98 169; 265 169 48; 266 99 170; 267 170 49; 268 100 171; 269 171 50  
270 101 172; 271 172 51; 272 1 123; 273 123 53; 274 2 124; 275 124 54  
276 3 125; 277 125 55; 278 4 126; 279 126 56; 280 5 127; 281 127 57  
282 6 128; 283 128 58; 284 7 129; 285 129 59; 286 8 130; 287 130 60  
288 9 131; 289 131 61; 290 10 132; 291 132 62; 292 11 133; 293 133 63  
294 12 134; 295 134 64; 296 13 135; 297 135 65; 298 14 136; 299 136 66  
300 15 137; 301 137 67; 302 16 138; 303 138 68; 304 17 139; 305 139 69  
306 18 140; 307 140 70; 308 19 141; 309 141 71; 310 20 142; 311 142 72  
312 21 143; 313 143 73; 314 22 144; 315 144 74; 316 23 145; 317 145 75  
318 24 146; 319 146 76; 320 25 147; 321 147 77; 322 26 148; 323 148 78  
324 27 149; 325 149 79; 326 28 150; 327 150 80; 328 29 151; 329 151 81  
330 30 152; 331 152 82; 332 31 153; 333 153 83; 334 32 154; 335 154 84  
336 33 155; 337 155 85; 338 34 156; 339 156 86; 340 35 157; 341 157 87  
342 36 158; 343 158 88; 344 37 159; 345 159 89; 346 38 160; 347 160 90  
348 39 161; 349 161 91; 350 40 162; 351 162 92; 352 41 163; 353 163 93  
354 42 164; 355 164 94; 356 43 165; 357 165 95; 358 44 166; 359 166 96  
360 45 167; 361 167 97; 362 46 168; 363 168 98; 364 47 169; 365 169 99  
366 48 170; 367 170 100; 368 49 171; 369 171 101; 370 50 172  
371 172 102; 372 173 174; 373 175 176; 374 177 178; 375 179 180  
376 174 176; 377 178 180; 378 174 181; 379 174 103; 380 174 105  
381 176 182; 382 176 104; 383 176 106; 384 174 111; 385 174 109  
386 174 107; 387 176 112; 388 176 110; 389 176 108; 390 178 113  
391 178 115; 392 178 117; 393 180 114; 394 180 116; 395 180 118  
396 178 183; 397 178 121; 398 178 119; 399 180 184; 400 180 122  
401 180 120

MEMBER PROPERTY AMERICAN

1 TO 100 PRI AX 0.064 IX 0.00000878 IY 0.0009 IZ 0.053

101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -

128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 151 151 151 -

151 PRI AX 0.031 IX 0.0000046 IY 0.000126 IZ 0.00411

105 109 117 121 125 127 131 135 143 147 152 TO 171 171 171 171 171 -

171 PRI AX 0.142 IX 0.0000192 IY 0.075 IZ 0.075

172 TO 371 PRI AX 0.015 IX 0.0000021 IY 0.000057 IZ 0.000057

372 TO 377 PRI AX 0.238 IX 0.000021 IY 0.141 IZ 0.141

378 TO 401 ASSIGN BEAM

MEMBER RELEASE

101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -

128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 START MX MY MZ

101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -

128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 END MX MY MZ

MEMBER TENSION

172 TO 371

MEMBER CABLE

380 383 386 389 392 395 398 401 TENSION 0.

379 382 385 388 391 394 397 400 TENSION 0.

378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 TENSION 0.

CONSTANTS

E STEEL ALL

DENSITY STEEL ALL

SUPPORTS

1 13 39 51 52 64 90 102 PINNED

173 175 177 179 181 TO 184 FIXED

LOAD 1 D-1

JOINT LOAD

7 58 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

107 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.

107 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.

107 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.

101 TO 113 CON GY -4500. 1.5 0.

101 TO 113 CON GY -4500. 3. 0.

101 TO 113 CON GY -4500. 4.5 0.

1 TO 12 51 TO 62 UNI GY -375. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 2 D-2

JOINT LOAD

19 70 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

119 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.

119 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.

119 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.

113 TO 126 CON GY -4500. 1.5 0.

113 TO 126 CON GY -4500. 3. 0.

113 TO 126 CON GY -4500. 4.5 0.

13 TO 25 63 TO 75 UNI GY -375. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 3 D-3

JOINT LOAD

33 84 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

133 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.

133 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.

133 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.

126 TO 139 CON GY -4500. 1.5 0.

126 TO 139 CON GY -4500. 3. 0.

126 TO 139 CON GY -4500. 4.5 0.

26 TO 38 76 TO 88 UNI GY -375. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 4 D-4

JOINT LOAD

45 96 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

145 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.

145 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.  
145 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.  
139 TO 151 CON GY -4500. 1.5 0.  
139 TO 151 CON GY -4500. 3. 0.  
139 TO 151 CON GY -4500. 4.5 0.  
39 TO 50 89 TO 100 UNI GY -375. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 5 D-5

JOINT LOAD

7 19 58 76 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

107 119 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.  
107 119 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.  
107 119 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.  
101 TO 126 CON GY -3720. 1.5 0.  
101 TO 126 CON GY -3720. 3. 0.  
101 TO 126 CON GY -3720. 4.5 0.  
1 TO 25 51 TO 75 UNI GY -310. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 6 D-6

JOINT LOAD

7 19 33 58 70 84 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

107 119 133 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.  
107 119 133 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.  
107 119 133 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.  
101 TO 139 CON GY -3480. 1.5 0.  
101 TO 139 CON GY -3480. 3. 0.  
101 TO 139 CON GY -3480. 4.5 0.  
1 TO 38 51 TO 88 UNI GY -290. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 7 D-7

JOINT LOAD

7 19 33 45 58 70 84 96 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

107 119 133 145 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.  
107 119 133 145 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.  
107 119 133 145 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.  
101 TO 151 CON GY -3360. 1.5 0.  
101 TO 151 CON GY -3360. 3. 0.  
101 TO 151 CON GY -3360. 4.5 0.  
1 TO 100 UNI GY -280. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 8 D-8

JOINT LOAD

19 33 45 70 84 96 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

119 133 145 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.  
119 133 145 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.  
119 133 145 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.  
113 TO 151 CON GY -3480. 1.5 0.  
113 TO 151 CON GY -3480. 3. 0.  
113 TO 151 CON GY -3480. 4.5 0.  
13 TO 50 63 TO 100 UNI GY -290. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 9 D-9

JOINT LOAD

33 45 84 96 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

133 145 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.  
133 145 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.  
133 145 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.  
126 TO 151 CON GY -3720. 1.5 0.  
126 TO 151 CON GY -3720. 3. 0.  
126 TO 151 CON GY -3720. 4.5 0.

26 TO 59 76 TO 100 UNI GY -310. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD 10 D 10

JOINT LOAD

19 33 70 84 FY -3575.

MEMBER LOAD

119 133 CON GY -8580. 1.5 0.

119 133 CON GY -8580. 3. 0.

119 133 CON GY -8580. 4.5 0.

113 TO 139 CON GY -3700. 1.5 0.

113 TO 139 CON GY -3700. 3. 0.

113 TO 139 CON GY -3700. 4.5 0.

13 TO 38 63 TO 88 UNI GY -308. 0. 5. 0.

LOAD COMB 11 D-11

1 1. 4 1.

LOAD COMB 12 D-12

1 1. 3 1.

LOAD COMB 13 D-13

1 1. 9 1.

LOAD COMB 14 D-14

5 1. 4 1.

LOAD COMB 15 D-15

2 1. 4 1.

PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT LOAD DATA

PRINT JOINT DISPLACEMENTS ALL

PRINT MEMBER FORCES ALL

PRINT SUPPORT REACTIONS

PLOT DISPLACEMENT FILE

PLOT BENDING FILE

PLOT SECTION FILE

FINISH

STAAD SPACE PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR JEMBATAN AKIBAT BEBAN ANGIN

INPUT WIDTH 72

UNIT METER KG

JOINT COORDINATES

1 0. 0. 0.; 2 5. 0. 0.; 3 10. 0. 0.; 4 15. 0. 0.; 5 20. 0. 0.  
6 25. 0. 0.; 7 30. 0. 0.; 8 35. 0. 0.; 9 40. 0. 0.; 10 45. 0. 0.  
11 50. 0. 0.; 12 55. 0. 0.; 13 60. 0. 0.; 14 65. 0. 0.; 15 70. 0. 0.  
16 75. 0. 0.; 17 80. 0. 0.; 18 85. 0. 0.; 19 90. 0. 0.; 20 95. 0. 0.  
21 100. 0. 0.; 22 105. 0. 0.; 23 110. 0. 0.; 24 115. 0. 0.  
25 120. 0. 0.; 26 125. 0. 0.; 27 130. 0. 0.; 28 135. 0. 0.  
29 140. 0. 0.; 30 145. 0. 0.; 31 150. 0. 0.; 32 155. 0. 0.  
33 160. 0. 0.; 34 165. 0. 0.; 35 170. 0. 0.; 36 175. 0. 0.  
37 180. 0. 0.; 38 185. 0. 0.; 39 190. 0. 0.; 40 195. 0. 0.  
41 200. 0. 0.; 42 205. 0. 0.; 43 210. 0. 0.; 44 215. 0. 0.  
45 220. 0. 0.; 46 225. 0. 0.; 47 230. 0. 0.; 48 235. 0. 0.  
49 240. 0. 0.; 50 245. 0. 0.; 51 250. 0. 0.; 52 0. 0. 6.; 53 5. 0. 6.  
54 10. 0. 6.; 55 15. 0. 6.; 56 20. 0. 6.; 57 25. 0. 6.; 58 30. 0. 6.  
59 35. 0. 6.; 60 40. 0. 6.; 61 45. 0. 6.; 62 50. 0. 6.; 63 55. 0. 6.  
64 60. 0. 6.; 65 65. 0. 6.; 66 70. 0. 6.; 67 75. 0. 6.; 68 80. 0. 6.  
69 85. 0. 6.; 70 90. 0. 6.; 71 95. 0. 6.; 72 100. 0. 6.; 73 105. 0. 6.  
74 110. 0. 6.; 75 115. 0. 6.; 76 120. 0. 6.; 77 125. 0. 6.  
78 130. 0. 6.; 79 135. 0. 6.; 80 140. 0. 6.; 81 145. 0. 6.  
82 150. 0. 6.; 83 155. 0. 6.; 84 160. 0. 6.; 85 165. 0. 6.  
86 170. 0. 6.; 87 175. 0. 6.; 88 180. 0. 6.; 89 185. 0. 6.  
90 190. 0. 6.; 91 195. 0. 6.; 92 200. 0. 6.; 93 205. 0. 6.  
94 210. 0. 6.; 95 215. 0. 6.; 96 220. 0. 6.; 97 225. 0. 6.  
98 230. 0. 6.; 99 235. 0. 6.; 100 240. 0. 6.; 101 245. 0. 6.  
102 250. 0. 6.; 103 20. 0. -2.; 104 20. 0. 8.; 105 40. 0. -2.  
106 40. 0. 8.; 107 80. 0. -2.; 108 80. 0. 8.; 109 100. 0. -2.  
110 100. 0. 8.; 111 120. 0. -2.; 112 120. 0. 8.; 113 130. 0. -2.  
114 130. 0. 8.; 115 150. 0. -2.; 116 150. 0. 8.; 117 170. 0. -2.  
118 170. 0. 8.; 119 210. 0. -2.; 120 210. 0. 8.; 121 230. 0. -2.  
122 230. 0. 8.; 123 2.5 0. 3.; 124 7.5 0. 3.; 125 12.5 0. 3.  
126 17.5 0. 3.; 127 22.5 0. 3.; 128 27.5 0. 3.; 129 32.5 0. 3.  
130 37.5 0. 3.; 131 42.5 0. 3.; 132 47.5 0. 3.; 133 52.5 0. 3.  
134 57.5 0. 3.; 135 62.5 0. 3.; 136 67.5 0. 3.; 137 72.5 0. 3.  
138 77.5 0. 3.; 139 82.5 0. 3.; 140 87.5 0. 3.; 141 92.5 0. 3.  
142 97.5 0. 3.; 143 102.5 0. 3.; 144 107.5 0. 3.; 145 112.5 0. 3.  
146 117.5 0. 3.; 147 122.5 0. 3.; 148 127.5 0. 3.; 149 132.5 0. 3.  
150 137.5 0. 3.; 151 142.5 0. 3.; 152 147.5 0. 3.; 153 152.5 0. 3.  
154 157.5 0. 3.; 155 162.5 0. 3.; 156 167.5 0. 3.; 157 172.5 0. 3.  
158 177.5 0. 3.; 159 182.5 0. 3.; 160 187.5 0. 3.; 161 192.5 0. 3.  
162 197.5 0. 3.; 163 202.5 0. 3.; 164 207.5 0. 3.; 165 212.5 0. 3.  
166 217.5 0. 3.; 167 222.5 0. 3.; 168 227.5 0. 3.; 169 232.5 0. 3.  
170 237.5 0. 3.; 171 242.5 0. 3.; 172 247.5 0. 3.; 173 60. 0. -2.  
174 60. 30. -2.; 175 60. 0. 8.; 176 60. 30. 8.; 177 190. 0. -2.  
178 190. 30. -2.; 179 190. 0. 8.; 180 190. 30. 8.; 181 0. 0. -2.  
182 0. 0. 8.; 183 250. 0. -2.; 184 250. 0. 8.

MEMBER INCIDENCES

1 1 2; 2 2 3; 3 3 4; 4 4 5; 5 5 6; 6 6 7; 7 7 8; 8 8 9; 9 9 10; 10 10 11  
11 11 12; 12 12 13; 13 13 14; 14 14 15; 15 15 16; 16 16 17; 17 17 18  
18 18 19; 19 19 20; 20 20 21; 21 21 22; 22 22 23; 23 23 24; 24 24 25  
25 25 26; 26 26 27; 27 27 28; 28 28 29; 29 29 30; 30 30 31; 31 31 32  
32 32 33; 33 33 34; 34 34 35; 35 35 36; 36 36 37; 37 37 38; 38 38 39  
39 39 40; 40 40 41; 41 41 42; 42 42 43; 43 43 44; 44 44 45; 45 45 46  
46 46 47; 47 47 48; 48 48 49; 49 49 50; 50 50 51; 51 52 53; 52 53 54  
53 54 55; 54 55 56; 55 56 57; 56 57 58; 57 58 59; 58 59 60; 59 60 61  
60 61 62; 61 62 63; 62 63 64; 63 64 65; 64 65 66; 65 66 67; 66 67 68  
67 68 69; 68 69 70; 69 70 71; 70 71 72; 71 72 73; 72 73 74; 73 74 75  
74 75 76; 75 76 77; 76 77 78; 77 78 79; 78 79 80; 79 80 81; 80 81 82

81 82 83; 82 83 84; 83 84 85; 84 85 86; 85 86 87; 86 87 88; 87 88 89  
88 89 90; 89 90 91; 90 91 92; 91 92 93; 92 93 94; 93 94 95; 94 95 96  
95 96 97; 96 97 98; 97 98 99; 98 99 100; 99 100 101; 100 101 102  
101 1 53; 102 2 53; 103 3 54; 104 4 55; 105 5 56; 106 6 57; 107 7 58  
108 8 59; 109 9 60; 110 10 61; 111 11 62; 112 12 63; 113 13 64  
114 14 65; 115 15 66; 116 16 67; 117 17 68; 118 18 69; 119 19 70  
120 20 71; 121 21 72; 122 22 73; 123 23 74; 124 24 75; 125 25 76  
126 26 77; 127 27 78; 128 28 79; 129 29 80; 130 30 81; 131 31 82  
132 32 83; 133 33 84; 134 34 85; 135 35 86; 136 36 87; 137 37 88  
138 38 89; 139 39 90; 140 40 91; 141 41 92; 142 42 93; 143 43 94  
144 44 95; 145 45 96; 146 46 97; 147 47 98; 148 48 99; 149 49 100  
150 50 101; 151 51 102; 152 5 103; 153 56 104; 154 9 105; 155 60 106  
156 17 107; 157 68 108; 158 21 109; 159 72 110; 160 25 111; 161 76 112  
162 27 113; 163 78 114; 164 31 115; 165 82 116; 166 35 117; 167 86 118  
168 43 119; 169 94 120; 170 47 121; 171 98 122; 172 52 123; 173 123 2  
174 53 124; 175 124 3; 176 54 125; 177 125 4; 178 55 126; 179 126 5  
180 56 127; 181 127 6; 182 57 128; 183 128 7; 184 58 129; 185 129 8  
186 59 130; 187 130 9; 188 60 131; 189 131 10; 190 61 132; 191 132 11  
192 62 133; 193 133 12; 194 63 134; 195 134 13; 196 64 135; 197 135 14  
198 65 136; 199 136 15; 200 66 137; 201 137 16; 202 67 138; 203 138 17  
204 68 139; 205 139 18; 206 69 140; 207 140 19; 208 70 141; 209 141 20  
210 71 142; 211 142 21; 212 72 143; 213 143 22; 214 73 144; 215 144 23  
216 74 145; 217 145 24; 218 75 146; 219 146 25; 220 76 147; 221 147 26  
222 77 148; 223 148 27; 224 78 149; 225 149 28; 226 79 150; 227 150 29  
228 80 151; 229 151 30; 230 81 152; 231 152 31; 232 82 153; 233 153 32  
234 83 154; 235 154 33; 236 84 155; 237 155 34; 238 85 156; 239 156 35  
240 86 157; 241 157 36; 242 87 158; 243 158 37; 244 88 159; 245 159 38  
246 89 160; 247 160 39; 248 90 161; 249 161 40; 250 91 162; 251 162 41  
252 92 163; 253 163 42; 254 93 164; 255 164 43; 256 94 165; 257 165 44  
258 95 166; 259 166 45; 260 96 167; 261 167 46; 262 97 168; 263 168 47  
264 98 169; 265 169 48; 266 99 170; 267 170 49; 268 100 171; 269 171 50  
270 101 172; 271 172 51; 272 1 123; 273 123 53; 274 2 124; 275 124 54  
276 3 125; 277 125 55; 278 4 126; 279 126 56; 280 5 127; 281 127 57  
282 6 128; 283 128 58; 284 7 129; 285 129 59; 286 8 130; 287 130 60  
288 9 131; 289 131 61; 290 10 132; 291 132 62; 292 11 133; 293 133 63  
294 12 134; 295 134 64; 296 13 135; 297 135 65; 298 14 136; 299 136 66  
300 15 137; 301 137 67; 302 16 138; 303 138 68; 304 17 139; 305 139 69  
306 18 140; 307 140 70; 308 19 141; 309 141 71; 310 20 142; 311 142 72  
312 21 143; 313 143 73; 314 22 144; 315 144 74; 316 23 145; 317 145 75  
318 24 146; 319 146 76; 320 25 147; 321 147 77; 322 26 148; 323 148 78  
324 27 149; 325 149 79; 326 28 150; 327 150 80; 328 29 151; 329 151 81  
330 30 152; 331 152 82; 332 31 153; 333 153 83; 334 32 154; 335 154 84  
336 33 155; 337 155 85; 338 34 156; 339 156 86; 340 35 157; 341 157 87  
342 36 158; 343 158 88; 344 37 159; 345 159 89; 346 38 160; 347 160 90  
348 39 161; 349 161 91; 350 40 162; 351 162 92; 352 41 163; 353 163 93  
354 42 164; 355 164 94; 356 43 165; 357 165 95; 358 44 166; 359 166 96  
360 45 167; 361 167 97; 362 46 168; 363 168 98; 364 47 169; 365 169 99  
366 48 170; 367 170 100; 368 49 171; 369 171 101; 370 50 172  
371 172 102; 372 173 174; 373 175 176; 374 177 178; 375 179 180  
376 174 178; 377 178 180; 378 174 181; 379 174 103; 380 174 105  
381 176 182; 382 176 104; 383 176 106; 384 174 111; 385 174 109  
386 174 107; 387 176 112; 388 176 110; 389 176 108; 390 178 113  
391 178 115; 392 178 117; 393 180 114; 394 180 116; 395 180 118  
396 178 113; 397 178 121; 398 178 119; 399 180 184; 400 180 122  
401 180 120

MEMBER PROPERTY AMERICAN

1 TO 100 PRI AX 0.064 IX 0.00090878 IY 0.0009 IZ 0.053  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 151 151 -  
151 PRI AX 0.031 IX 0.0000046 IY 0.000126 IZ 0.00411



105 109 117 121 125 127 131 135 143 147 152 TO 171 171 171 171 171 -  
171 PRI AX 0.142 IX 0.0000192 IY 0.075 IZ 0.075  
172 TO 371 PRI AX 0.015 IX 0.0000021 IY 0.000057 IZ 0.000057  
372 TO 377 PRI AX 0.238 IX 0.000021 IY 0.141 IZ 0.141  
378 TO 401 ASSIGN BEAM  
MEMBER RELEASE  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 START MX MY MZ  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 END MX MY MZ  
MEMBER TENSION  
172 TO 371  
MEMBER CABLE  
380 383 386 389 392 395 398 401 TENSION 0.  
379 382 385 388 391 394 397 400 TENSION 0.  
378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 TENSION 0.  
CONSTANTS  
E STEEL ALL  
DENSITY STEEL ALL  
SUPPORTS  
1 13 39 51 52 64 90 102 PINNED  
173 175 177 179 181 TO 184 FIXED  
LOAD 1 ANGIN ARAH Z  
JOINT LOAD  
1 TO 51 FZ 1678.  
52 TO 102 FZ 839.  
MEMBER LOAD  
372 374 UNI GZ 428. 0. 10. 0.  
372 374 UNI GZ 454. 10. 20. 0.  
372 374 UNI GZ 502. 20. 30. 0.  
LOAD 2 ANGIN ARAH X  
MEMBER LOAD  
372 TO 375 UNI GX 428. 0. 10. 0.  
372 TO 375 UNI GX 454. 10. 20. 0.  
372 TO 375 UNI GX 502. 20. 30. 0.  
LOAD 3 ANGIN ARAH-X  
MEMBER LOAD  
372 TO 375 UNI GX -428. 0. 10. 0.  
372 TO 375 UNI GX -454. 10. 20. 0.  
372 TO 375 UNI GX -502. 20. 30. 0.  
PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT LOAD DATA  
PRINT JOINT DISPLACEMENTS ALL  
PRINT MEMBER FORCES ALL  
PRINT SUPPORT REACTIONS  
PLOT DISPLACEMENT FILE  
PLOT BENDING FILE  
PLOT SECTION FILE  
FINISH

STAAD SPACE PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR JEMBATAN AKIBAT GEMPA KOMBINASI-1

INPUT WIDTH 72

UNIT METER KG

JOINT COORDINATES

1 0. 0. 0.; 2 5. 0. 0.; 3 10. 0. 0.; 4 15. 0. 0.; 5 20. 0. 0.  
6 25. 0. 0.; 7 30. 0. 0.; 8 35. 0. 0.; 9 40. 0. 0.; 10 45. 0. 0.  
11 50. 0. 0.; 12 55. 0. 0.; 13 60. 0. 0.; 14 65. 0. 0.; 15 70. 0. 0.  
16 75. 0. 0.; 17 80. 0. 0.; 18 85. 0. 0.; 19 90. 0. 0.; 20 95. 0. 0.  
21 100. 0. 0.; 22 105. 0. 0.; 23 110. 0. 0.; 24 115. 0. 0.  
25 120. 0. 0.; 26 125. 0. 0.; 27 130. 0. 0.; 28 135. 0. 0.  
29 140. 0. 0.; 30 145. 0. 0.; 31 150. 0. 0.; 32 155. 0. 0.  
33 160. 0. 0.; 34 165. 0. 0.; 35 170. 0. 0.; 36 175. 0. 0.  
37 180. 0. 0.; 38 185. 0. 0.; 39 190. 0. 0.; 40 195. 0. 0.  
41 200. 0. 0.; 42 205. 0. 0.; 43 210. 0. 0.; 44 215. 0. 0.  
45 220. 0. 0.; 46 225. 0. 0.; 47 230. 0. 0.; 48 235. 0. 0.  
49 240. 0. 0.; 50 245. 0. 0.; 51 250. 0. 0.; 52 0. 0. 6.; 53 5. 0. 6.  
54 10. 0. 6.; 55 15. 0. 6.; 56 20. 0. 6.; 57 25. 0. 6.; 58 30. 0. 6.  
59 35. 0. 6.; 60 40. 0. 6.; 61 45. 0. 6.; 62 50. 0. 6.; 63 55. 0. 6.  
64 60. 0. 6.; 65 65. 0. 6.; 66 70. 0. 6.; 67 75. 0. 6.; 68 80. 0. 6.  
69 85. 0. 6.; 70 90. 0. 6.; 71 95. 0. 6.; 72 100. 0. 6.; 73 105. 0. 6.  
74 110. 0. 6.; 75 115. 0. 6.; 76 120. 0. 6.; 77 125. 0. 6.  
78 130. 0. 6.; 79 135. 0. 6.; 80 140. 0. 6.; 81 145. 0. 6.  
82 150. 0. 6.; 83 155. 0. 6.; 84 160. 0. 6.; 85 165. 0. 6.  
86 170. 0. 6.; 87 175. 0. 6.; 88 180. 0. 6.; 89 185. 0. 6.  
90 190. 0. 6.; 91 195. 0. 6.; 92 200. 0. 6.; 93 205. 0. 6.  
94 210. 0. 6.; 95 215. 0. 6.; 96 220. 0. 6.; 97 225. 0. 6.  
98 230. 0. 6.; 99 235. 0. 6.; 100 240. 0. 6.; 101 245. 0. 6.  
102 250. 0. 6.; 103 20. 0. -2.; 104 20. 0. 8.; 105 40. 0. -2.  
106 40. 0. 8.; 107 80. 0. -2.; 108 80. 0. 8.; 109 100. 0. -2.  
110 100. 0. 3.; 111 120. 0. -2.; 112 120. 0. 8.; 113 130. 0. -2.  
114 130. 0. 8.; 115 150. 0. -2.; 116 150. 0. 8.; 117 170. 0. -2.  
118 170. 0. 8.; 119 210. 0. -2.; 120 210. 0. 8.; 121 230. 0. -2.  
122 230. 0. 8.; 123 2.5 0. 3.; 124 7.5 0. 3.; 125 12.5 0. 3.  
126 17.5 0. 3.; 127 22.5 0. 3.; 128 27.5 0. 3.; 129 32.5 0. 3.  
130 37.5 0. 3.; 131 42.5 0. 3.; 132 47.5 0. 3.; 133 52.5 0. 3.  
134 57.5 0. 3.; 135 62.5 0. 3.; 136 67.5 0. 3.; 137 72.5 0. 3.  
138 77.5 0. 3.; 139 82.5 0. 3.; 140 87.5 0. 3.; 141 92.5 0. 3.  
142 97.5 0. 3.; 143 102.5 0. 3.; 144 107.5 0. 3.; 145 112.5 0. 3.  
146 117.5 0. 3.; 147 122.5 0. 3.; 148 127.5 0. 3.; 149 132.5 0. 3.  
150 137.5 0. 3.; 151 142.5 0. 3.; 152 147.5 0. 3.; 153 152.5 0. 3.  
154 157.5 0. 3.; 155 162.5 0. 3.; 156 167.5 0. 3.; 157 172.5 0. 3.  
158 177.5 0. 3.; 159 182.5 0. 3.; 160 187.5 0. 3.; 161 192.5 0. 3.  
162 197.5 0. 3.; 163 202.5 0. 3.; 164 207.5 0. 3.; 165 212.5 0. 3.  
166 217.5 0. 3.; 167 222.5 0. 3.; 168 227.5 0. 3.; 169 232.5 0. 3.  
170 237.5 0. 3.; 171 242.5 0. 3.; 172 247.5 0. 3.; 173 60. 0. -2.  
174 60. 30. -2.; 175 60. 0. 8.; 176 60. 30. 8.; 177 190. 0. -2.  
178 190. 30. -2.; 179 190. 0. 8.; 180 190. 30. 8.; 181 0. 0. -2.  
182 0. 0. 8.; 183 250. 0. -2.; 184 250. 0. 8.

MEMBER INCIDENCES

1 1 2; 2 2 3; 3 3 4; 4 4 5; 5 5 6; 6 6 7; 7 7 8; 8 8 9; 9 9 10; 10 10 11  
11 11 12; 12 12 13; 13 13 14; 14 14 15; 15 15 16; 16 16 17; 17 17 18  
18 18 19; 19 19 20; 20 20 21; 21 21 22; 22 22 23; 23 23 24; 24 24 25  
25 25 26; 26 26 27; 27 27 28; 28 28 29; 29 29 30; 30 30 31; 31 31 32  
32 32 33; 33 33 34; 34 34 35; 35 35 36; 36 36 37; 37 37 38; 38 38 39  
39 39 40; 40 40 41; 41 41 42; 42 42 43; 43 43 44; 44 44 45; 45 45 46  
46 46 47; 47 47 48; 48 48 49; 49 49 50; 50 50 51; 51 52 53; 52 53 54  
53 54 55; 54 55 56; 55 56 57; 56 57 58; 57 58 59; 58 59 60; 59 60 61  
60 61 62; 61 62 63; 62 63 64; 63 64 65; 64 65 66; 65 66 67; 66 67 68  
67 68 69; 68 69 70; 69 70 71; 70 71 72; 71 72 73; 72 73 74; 73 74 75  
74 75 76; 75 76 77; 76 77 78; 77 78 79; 78 79 80; 79 80 81; 80 81 82

81 82 83; 82 83 84; 83 84 85; 84 85 86; 85 86 87; 86 87 88; 87 88 89  
88 89 90; 89 90 91; 90 91 92; 91 92 93; 92 93 94; 93 94 95; 94 95 96  
95 96 97; 96 97 98; 97 98 99; 98 99 100; 99 100 101; 100 101 102  
101 1 52; 102 2 53; 103 3 54; 104 4 55; 105 5 56; 106 6 57; 107 7 58  
108 8 59; 109 9 60; 110 10 61; 111 11 62; 112 12 63; 113 13 64  
114 14 65; 115 15 66; 116 16 67; 117 17 68; 118 18 69; 119 19 70  
120 20 71; 121 21 72; 122 22 73; 123 23 74; 124 24 75; 125 25 76  
126 26 77; 127 27 78; 128 28 79; 129 29 80; 130 30 81; 131 31 82  
132 32 83; 133 33 84; 134 34 85; 135 35 86; 136 36 87; 137 37 88  
138 38 89; 139 39 90; 140 40 91; 141 41 92; 142 42 93; 143 43 94  
144 44 95; 145 45 96; 146 46 97; 147 47 98; 148 48 99; 149 49 100  
150 50 101; 151 51 102; 152 5 103; 153 56 104; 154 9 105; 155 60 106  
156 17 107; 157 68 108; 158 21 109; 159 72 110; 160 25 111; 161 76 112  
162 27 113; 163 78 114; 164 31 115; 165 82 116; 166 35 117; 167 86 118  
168 43 119; 169 94 120; 170 47 121; 171 98 122; 172 52 123; 173 123 2  
174 53 124; 175 124 3; 176 54 125; 177 125 4; 178 55 126; 179 126 5  
180 56 127; 181 127 6; 182 57 128; 183 128 7; 184 58 129; 185 129 8  
186 59 130; 187 130 9; 188 60 131; 189 131 10; 190 61 132; 191 132 11  
192 62 133; 193 133 12; 194 63 134; 195 134 13; 196 64 135; 197 135 14  
198 65 136; 199 136 15; 200 66 137; 201 137 16; 202 67 138; 203 138 17  
204 68 139; 205 139 18; 206 69 140; 207 140 19; 208 70 141; 209 141 20  
210 71 142; 211 142 21; 212 72 143; 213 143 22; 214 73 144; 215 144 23  
216 74 145; 217 145 24; 218 75 146; 219 146 25; 220 76 147; 221 147 26  
222 77 148; 223 148 27; 224 78 149; 225 149 28; 226 79 150; 227 150 29  
228 80 151; 229 151 30; 230 81 152; 231 152 31; 232 82 153; 233 153 32  
234 83 154; 235 154 33; 236 84 155; 237 155 34; 238 85 156; 239 156 35  
240 86 157; 241 157 36; 242 87 158; 243 158 37; 244 88 159; 245 159 38  
246 89 160; 247 160 39; 248 90 161; 249 161 40; 250 91 162; 251 162 41  
252 92 163; 253 163 42; 254 93 164; 255 164 43; 256 94 165; 257 165 44  
258 95 166; 259 166 45; 260 96 167; 261 167 46; 262 97 168; 263 168 47  
264 98 169; 265 169 48; 266 99 170; 267 170 49; 268 100 171; 269 171 50  
270 101 172; 271 172 51; 272 1 123; 273 123 53; 274 2 124; 275 124 54  
276 3 125; 277 125 55; 278 4 126; 279 126 56; 280 5 127; 281 127 57  
282 6 128; 283 128 58; 284 7 129; 285 129 59; 286 8 130; 287 130 60  
288 9 131; 289 131 61; 290 10 132; 291 132 62; 292 11 133; 293 133 63  
294 12 134; 295 134 64; 296 13 135; 297 135 65; 298 14 136; 299 136 66  
300 15 137; 301 137 67; 302 16 138; 303 138 68; 304 17 139; 305 139 69  
306 18 140; 307 140 70; 308 19 141; 309 141 71; 310 20 142; 311 142 72  
312 21 143; 313 143 73; 314 22 144; 315 144 74; 316 23 145; 317 145 75  
318 24 146; 319 146 76; 320 25 147; 321 147 77; 322 26 148; 323 148 78  
324 27 149; 325 149 79; 326 28 150; 327 150 80; 328 29 151; 329 151 81  
330 30 152; 331 152 82; 332 31 153; 333 153 83; 334 32 154; 335 154 84  
336 33 155; 337 155 85; 338 34 156; 339 156 86; 340 35 157; 341 157 87  
342 36 158; 343 158 88; 344 37 159; 345 159 89; 346 38 160; 347 160 90  
348 39 161; 349 161 91; 350 40 162; 351 162 92; 352 41 163; 353 163 93  
354 42 164; 355 164 94; 356 43 165; 357 165 95; 358 44 166; 359 166 96  
360 45 167; 361 167 97; 362 46 168; 363 168 98; 364 47 169; 365 169 99  
366 48 170; 367 170 100; 368 49 171; 369 171 101; 370 50 172  
371 172 102; 372 173 174; 373 175 176; 374 177 178; 375 179 180  
376 174 176; 377 178 180; 378 174 181; 379 174 103; 380 174 105  
381 176 182; 382 176 104; 383 176 106; 384 174 111; 385 174 109  
386 174 107; 387 176 112; 388 176 110; 389 176 108; 390 178 113  
391 178 115; 392 178 117; 393 180 114; 394 180 116; 395 180 118  
396 178 183; 397 178 121; 398 178 119; 399 180 184; 400 180 122  
401 180 120

MEMBER PROPERTY AMERICAN

1 TO 100 PRI AX 0.064 IX 0.00000878 IY 0.0009 IZ 0.053  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 151 151 151 -  
151 PRI AX 0.031 IX 0.0000046 IY 0.000126 IZ 0.00411

105 105 117 121 125 127 131 135 143 147 152 TO 171 171 171 171 171 -  
171 PRI AX 0.142 IX 0.0000193 IY 0.075 IZ 0.075  
172 TO 371 PRI AX 0.015 IX 0.0000021 IY 0.000057 IZ 0.000057  
372 TO 377 PRI AX 0.238 IX 0.000021 IY 0.141 IZ 0.141  
378 TO 401 ASSIGN BEAM  
MEMBER RELEASE  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 START MX MY MZ  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 END MX MY MZ  
MEMBER TENSION  
172 TO 371  
MEMBER CABLE  
380 383 386 389 392 395 398 401 TENSION 0.  
379 382 385 388 391 394 397 400 TENSION 0.  
378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 TENSION 0.  
CONSTANTS  
E STEEL ALL  
DENSITY STEEL ALL  
SUPPORTS  
1 13 39 51 52 64 90 102 PINNED  
173 175 177 179 181 TO 184 FIXED  
LOAD 1 BEBAN GEMPA-1  
JOINT LOAD  
174 176 178 180 FX 18000.  
174 176 178 180 FY -40200.  
174 178 FZ 120000.  
PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT LOAD DATA  
PRINT JOINT DISPLACEMENTS ALL  
PRINT MEMBER FORCES ALL  
PRINT SUPPORT REACTIONS  
PLOT DISPLACEMENT FILE  
PLOT BENDING FILE  
PLOT SECTION FILE  
FINISH

STAAD SPACE PERHITUNGAN GELAGAR JEMBATAN AKIBAT GEMPA KOMBINASI-2

INPUT WIDTH 72

UNIT METER KG

JOINT COORDINATES

1 0. 0. 0.; 2 5. 0. 0.; 3 10. 0. 0.; 4 15. 0. 0.; 5 20. 0. 0.  
6 25. 0. 0.; 7 30. 0. 0.; 8 35. 0. 0.; 9 40. 0. 0.; 10 45. 0. 0.  
11 50. 0. 0.; 12 55. 0. 0.; 13 60. 0. 0.; 14 65. 0. 0.; 15 70. 0. 0.  
16 75. 0. 0.; 17 80. 0. 0.; 18 85. 0. 0.; 19 90. 0. 0.; 20 95. 0. 0.  
21 100. 0. 0.; 22 105. 0. 0.; 23 110. 0. 0.; 24 115. 0. 0.  
25 120. 0. 0.; 26 135. 0. 0.; 27 130. 0. 0.; 28 135. 0. 0.  
29 140. 0. 0.; 30 145. 0. 0.; 31 150. 0. 0.; 32 155. 0. 0.  
33 160. 0. 0.; 34 165. 0. 0.; 35 170. 0. 0.; 36 175. 0. 0.  
37 180. 0. 0.; 38 185. 0. 0.; 39 190. 0. 0.; 40 195. 0. 0.  
41 200. 0. 0.; 42 205. 0. 0.; 43 210. 0. 0.; 44 215. 0. 0.  
45 220. 0. 0.; 46 225. 0. 0.; 47 230. 0. 0.; 48 235. 0. 0.  
49 240. 0. 0.; 50 245. 0. 0.; 51 250. 0. 0.; 52 0. 0. 6.; 53 5. 0. 6.  
54 10. 0. 6.; 55 15. 0. 6.; 56 20. 0. 6.; 57 25. 0. 6.; 58 30. 0. 6.  
59 35. 0. 6.; 60 40. 0. 6.; 61 45. 0. 6.; 62 50. 0. 6.; 63 55. 0. 6.  
64 60. 0. 6.; 65 65. 0. 6.; 66 70. 0. 6.; 67 75. 0. 6.; 68 80. 0. 6.  
69 85. 0. 6.; 70 90. 0. 6.; 71 95. 0. 6.; 72 100. 0. 6.; 73 105. 0. 6.  
74 110. 0. 6.; 75 115. 0. 6.; 76 120. 0. 6.; 77 125. 0. 6.  
78 130. 0. 6.; 79 135. 0. 6.; 80 140. 0. 6.; 81 145. 0. 6.  
82 150. 0. 6.; 83 155. 0. 6.; 84 160. 0. 6.; 85 165. 0. 6.  
86 170. 0. 6.; 87 175. 0. 6.; 88 180. 0. 6.; 89 185. 0. 6.  
90 190. 0. 6.; 91 195. 0. 6.; 92 200. 0. 6.; 93 205. 0. 6.  
94 210. 0. 6.; 95 215. 0. 6.; 96 220. 0. 6.; 97 225. 0. 6.  
98 230. 0. 6.; 99 235. 0. 6.; 100 240. 0. 6.; 101 245. 0. 6.  
102 250. 0. 6.; 103 20. 0. -2.; 104 20. 0. 8.; 105 40. 0. -2.  
106 40. 0. 8.; 107 80. 0. -2.; 108 80. 0. 8.; 109 100. 0. -2.  
110 100. 0. 8.; 111 120. 0. -2.; 112 120. 0. 8.; 113 130. 0. -2.  
114 130. 0. 8.; 115 150. 0. -2.; 116 150. 0. 8.; 117 170. 0. -2.  
118 170. 0. 8.; 119 210. 0. -2.; 120 210. 0. 8.; 121 230. 0. -2.  
122 230. 0. 8.; 123 2.5 0. 3.; 124 7.5 0. 3.; 125 12.5 0. 3.  
126 17.5 0. 3.; 127 22.5 0. 3.; 128 27.5 0. 3.; 129 32.5 0. 3.  
130 37.5 0. 3.; 131 42.5 0. 3.; 132 47.5 0. 3.; 133 52.5 0. 3.  
134 57.5 0. 3.; 135 62.5 0. 3.; 136 67.5 0. 3.; 137 72.5 0. 3.  
138 77.5 0. 3.; 139 82.5 0. 3.; 140 87.5 0. 3.; 141 92.5 0. 3.  
142 97.5 0. 3.; 143 102.5 0. 3.; 144 107.5 0. 3.; 145 112.5 0. 3.  
146 117.5 0. 3.; 147 122.5 0. 3.; 148 127.5 0. 3.; 149 132.5 0. 3.  
150 137.5 0. 3.; 151 142.5 0. 3.; 152 147.5 0. 3.; 153 152.5 0. 3.  
154 157.5 0. 3.; 155 162.5 0. 3.; 156 167.5 0. 3.; 157 172.5 0. 3.  
158 177.5 0. 3.; 159 182.5 0. 3.; 160 187.5 0. 3.; 161 192.5 0. 3.  
162 197.5 0. 3.; 163 202.5 0. 3.; 164 207.5 0. 3.; 165 212.5 0. 3.  
166 217.5 0. 3.; 167 222.5 0. 3.; 168 227.5 0. 3.; 169 232.5 0. 3.  
170 237.5 0. 3.; 171 242.5 0. 3.; 172 247.5 0. 3.; 173 60. 0. -2.  
174 60. 30. -2.; 175 60. 0. 8.; 176 60. 30. 8.; 177 190. 0. -2.  
178 190. 30. -2.; 179 190. 0. 8.; 180 190. 30. 8.; 181 0. 0. -2.  
182 0. 0. 8.; 183 250. 0. -2.; 184 250. 0. 8.

MEMBER INCIDENCES

1 1 2; 2 2 3; 3 3 4; 4 4 5; 5 5 6; 6 6 7; 7 7 8; 8 8 9; 9 9 10; 10 10 11  
11 11 12; 12 12 13; 13 13 14; 14 14 15; 15 15 16; 16 16 17; 17 17 18  
18 18 19; 19 19 20; 20 20 21; 21 21 22; 22 22 23; 23 23 24; 24 24 25  
25 25 26; 26 26 27; 27 27 28; 28 28 29; 29 29 30; 30 30 31; 31 31 32  
32 32 33; 33 33 34; 34 34 35; 35 35 36; 36 36 37; 37 37 38; 38 38 39  
39 39 40; 40 40 41; 41 41 42; 42 42 43; 43 43 44; 44 44 45; 45 45 46  
46 46 47; 47 47 48; 48 48 49; 49 49 50; 50 50 51; 51 52 53; 52 53 54  
53 54 55; 54 55 56; 55 56 57; 56 57 58; 57 58 59; 58 59 60; 59 60 61  
60 61 62; 61 62 63; 62 63 64; 63 64 65; 64 65 66; 65 66 67; 66 67 68  
67 68 69; 68 69 70; 69 70 71; 70 71 72; 71 72 73; 72 73 74; 73 74 75  
74 75 76; 75 76 77; 76 77 78; 77 78 79; 78 79 80; 79 80 81; 80 81 82

81 82 83; 82 83 84; 83 84 85; 84 85 86; 85 86 87; 86 87 88; 87 88 89  
88 89 90; 89 90 91; 90 91 92; 91 92 93; 92 93 94; 93 94 95; 94 95 96  
95 96 97; 96 97 98; 97 98 99; 98 99 100; 99 100 101; 100 101 102  
101 1 52; 102 2 53; 103 3 54; 104 4 55; 105 5 56; 106 6 57; 107 7 58  
108 8 59; 109 9 60; 110 10 61; 111 11 62; 112 12 63; 113 13 64  
114 14 65; 115 15 66; 116 16 67; 117 17 68; 118 18 69; 119 19 70  
120 20 71; 121 21 72; 122 22 73; 123 23 74; 124 24 75; 125 25 76  
126 26 77; 127 27 78; 128 28 79; 129 29 80; 130 30 81; 131 31 82  
132 32 83; 133 33 84; 134 34 85; 135 35 86; 136 36 87; 137 37 88  
138 38 89; 139 39 90; 140 40 91; 141 41 92; 142 42 93; 143 43 94  
144 44 95; 145 45 96; 146 46 97; 147 47 98; 148 48 99; 149 49 100  
150 50 101; 151 51 102; 152 5 103; 153 56 104; 154 9 105; 155 60 106  
156 17 107; 157 68 108; 158 21 109; 159 72 110; 160 25 111; 161 76 112  
162 27 113; 163 78 114; 164 31 115; 165 82 116; 166 35 117; 167 86 118  
168 43 119; 169 94 120; 170 47 121; 171 98 122; 172 52 123; 173 123 2  
174 53 124; 175 124 3; 176 54 125; 177 125 4; 178 55 126; 179 126 5  
180 56 127; 181 127 6; 182 57 128; 183 128 7; 184 58 129; 185 129 8  
186 59 130; 187 130 9; 188 60 131; 189 131 10; 190 61 132; 191 132 11  
192 62 133; 193 133 12; 194 63 134; 195 134 13; 196 64 135; 197 135 14  
198 65 136; 199 136 15; 200 66 137; 201 137 16; 202 67 138; 203 138 17  
204 68 139; 205 139 18; 206 69 140; 207 140 19; 208 70 141; 209 141 20  
210 71 142; 211 142 21; 212 72 143; 213 143 22; 214 73 144; 215 144 23  
216 74 145; 217 145 24; 218 75 146; 219 146 25; 220 76 147; 221 147 26  
222 77 148; 223 148 27; 224 78 149; 225 149 28; 226 79 150; 227 150 29  
228 80 151; 229 151 30; 230 81 152; 231 152 31; 232 82 153; 233 153 32  
234 83 154; 235 154 33; 236 84 155; 237 155 34; 238 85 156; 239 156 35  
240 86 157; 241 157 36; 242 87 158; 243 158 37; 244 88 159; 245 159 38  
246 89 160; 247 160 39; 248 90 161; 249 161 40; 250 91 162; 251 162 41  
252 92 163; 253 163 42; 254 93 164; 255 164 43; 256 94 165; 257 165 44  
258 95 166; 259 166 45; 260 96 167; 261 167 46; 262 97 168; 263 168 47  
264 98 169; 265 169 48; 266 99 170; 267 170 49; 268 100 171; 269 171 50  
270 101 172; 271 172 51; 272 1 123; 273 123 53; 274 2 124; 275 124 54  
276 3 125; 277 125 55; 278 4 126; 279 126 56; 280 5 127; 281 127 57  
282 6 128; 283 128 58; 284 7 129; 285 129 59; 286 8 130; 287 130 60  
288 9 131; 289 131 61; 290 10 132; 291 132 62; 292 11 133; 293 133 63  
294 12 134; 295 134 64; 296 13 135; 297 135 65; 298 14 136; 299 136 66  
300 15 137; 301 137 67; 302 16 138; 303 138 68; 304 17 139; 305 139 69  
306 18 140; 307 140 70; 308 19 141; 309 141 71; 310 20 142; 311 142 72  
312 21 143; 313 143 73; 314 22 144; 315 144 74; 316 23 145; 317 145 75  
318 24 146; 319 146 76; 320 25 147; 321 147 77; 322 26 148; 323 148 78  
324 27 149; 325 149 79; 326 28 150; 327 150 80; 328 29 151; 329 151 81  
330 30 152; 331 152 82; 332 31 153; 333 153 83; 334 32 154; 335 154 84  
336 33 155; 337 155 85; 338 34 156; 339 156 86; 340 35 157; 341 157 87  
342 36 158; 343 158 88; 344 37 159; 345 159 89; 346 38 160; 347 160 90  
348 39 161; 349 161 91; 350 40 162; 351 162 92; 352 41 163; 353 163 93  
354 42 164; 355 164 94; 356 43 165; 357 165 95; 358 44 166; 359 166 96  
360 45 167; 361 167 97; 362 46 168; 363 168 98; 364 47 169; 365 169 99  
366 48 170; 367 170 100; 368 49 171; 369 171 101; 370 50 172  
371 172 102; 372 173 174; 373 175 176; 374 177 178; 375 179 180  
376 174 176; 377 178 180; 378 174 181; 379 174 103; 380 174 105  
381 176 182; 382 176 104; 383 176 106; 384 174 111; 385 174 109  
386 174 107; 387 176 112; 388 176 110; 389 176 108; 390 178 113  
391 178 115; 392 178 117; 393 180 114; 394 180 116; 395 180 118  
396 178 183; 397 178 121; 398 178 119; 399 180 184; 400 180 122  
401 180 120

MEMBER PROPERTY AMERICAN

1 TO 100 PRI AX 0.064 IX 0.00000878 IY 0.0009 IZ 0.053  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 151 151 151 -  
151 PRI AX 0.031 IX 0.0000046 IY 0.000126 IZ 0.00411

105 109 117 121 125 127 131 135 143 147 152 TO 171 171 171 171 171 -  
171 PRI AX 0.142 IX 0.0000192 IY 0.075 IZ 0.075  
172 TO 371 PRI AX 0.015 IX 0.0000021 IY 0.000057 IZ 0.000057  
372 TO 377 PRI AX 0.238 IX 0.000021 IY 0.141 IZ 0.141  
378 TO 401 ASSIGN BEAM  
MEMBER RELEASE  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 START MX MY MZ  
101 TO 104 106 TO 108 110 TO 116 118 TO 120 122 TO 124 126 -  
128 TO 130 132 TO 134 136 TO 142 144 TO 146 148 TO 151 END MX MY MZ  
MEMBER TENSION  
172 TO 371  
MEMBER CABLE  
380 383 386 389 392 395 398 401 TENSION 0.  
379 382 385 388 391 394 397 400 TENSION 0.  
378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 TENSION 0.  
CONSTANTS  
E STEEL ALL  
DENSITY STEEL ALL  
SUPPORTS  
1 13 39 51 52 64 90 102 PINNED  
173 175 177 179 181 TO 184 FIXED  
LOAD 1 BEBAN GEMPA-2  
JOINT LOAD  
174 176 178 180 FX 60000.  
174 176 178 180 FY -40200.  
174 178 FZ 36000.  
PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT LOAD DATA  
PRINT JOINT DISPLACEMENTS ALL  
PRINT MEMBER FORCES ALL  
PRINT SUPPORT REACTIONS  
PLOT DISPLACEMENT FILE  
PLOT BENDING FILE  
PLOT SECTION FILE  
FINISH

STAAD PLANE PERHITUNGAN TIANG PANCANG ABUTMENT

INPUT WIDTH 72

UNIT METER KG

JOINT COORDINATES

1 0. 0. 0.; 2 0. 3.072 0.; 3 2.262 0. 0.; 4 1.75 3.072 0.; 5 4.012 0. 0.

6 3.5 3.072 0.; 7 5.762 0. 0.; 8 5.25 3.072 0.; 9 7.512 0. 0.

10 7. 3.072 0.; 11 9.262 0. 0.; 12 8.75 3.072 0.

MEMBER INCIDENCES

1 1 2; 2 3 4; 3 5 6; 4 7 8; 5 9 10; 6 11 12; 7 2 4; 8 4 6; 9 6 8

10 8 10; 11 10 12

MEMBER PROPERTY AMERICAN

7 TO 11 PRI YD 1.5 ZD 1.375

1 TO 6 PRI IY 0.005 IZ 0.005

MEMBER RELEASE

1 START FY

1 END FY

CONSTANTS

E CONCRETE ALL

DENSITY CONCRETE ALL

SUPPORTS

1 3 5 7 9 11 FIXED

LOAD 1 KOMBINASI-1

MEMBER LOAD

9 CMOM GZ -395049.813 0.875 0.

9 CON GY -179160. 0.875 0.

9 CON GX 111973. 0.875 0.

LOAD 2 KOMBINASI-2

MEMBER LOAD

9 CMOM GZ -242979.891 0.875 0.

9 CON GY -181096. 0.875 0.

9 CON GX 90217.977 0.875 0.

LOAD 3 KOMBINASI-3

MEMBER LOAD

9 CMOM GZ -414855.813 0.875 0.

9 CON GY -179160. 0.375 0.

9 CON GX 114758. 0.875 0.

LOAD 4 KOMBINASI-4

MEMBER LOAD

9 CMOM GZ -164049.938 0.875 0.

9 CON GY -181063. 0.875 0.

9 CON GX 68422. 0.875 0.

PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT LOAD DATA

PRINT JOINT DISPLACEMENTS ALL

PRINT MEMBER FORCES LL

PRINT SUPPORT REACTIONS

PLOT DISPLACEMENT FILE

PLOT BENDING FILE

PLOT SECTION FILE

FINISH



STAAD SPACE PERHITUNGAN KOLOM DAN BALOK PILAR JEMBATAN  
INPUT WIDTH 72  
UNIT METER KG  
JOINT COORDINATES  
1 0. 0. 0.; 2 9.8 0. 0.; 3 0. 4.563 0.; 4 9.8 4.563 0.; 5 0. 9.125 0.  
6 9.8 9.125 0.  
MEMBER INCIDENCES  
1 1 3; 2 2 4; 3 3 4; 4 3 5; 5 4 6; 6 5 6  
MEMBER PROPERTY AMERICAN  
6 PRI YD 1.25 ZD 4.  
3 PRI YD 1.5 ZD 1.25  
1 2 4 5 PRI YD 3. ZD 3.  
CONSTANTS  
E CONCRETE ALL  
DENSITY CONCRETE ALL  
SUPPORTS  
1 2 FIXED  
LOAD 1 MATI  
SELFWEIGHT Y =1.  
JOINT LOAD  
5 6 FY -650000.  
LOAD 2 GEMPA  
JOINT LOAD  
6 FY -94440.  
5 6 FX -59999.992  
5 6 MZ 966999.625  
5 6 FZ -28600.  
5 6 MX -142000  
MEMBER LOAD  
2 CON GX -100300. 4.65 0.  
1 2 CON GZ -51500. 4.65 0.  
LOAD COMB 3 MATI+GEMPA  
1 1. 2 1.  
PERFORM ANALYSIS PRINT LOAD DATA  
PRINT JOINT DISPLACEMENTS ALL  
PRINT MEMBER FORCES ALL  
PRINT SUPPORT REACTIONS  
PLOT DISPLACEMENT FILE  
PLOT BENDING FILE  
PLOT SECTION FILE  
FINISH

# Description of the BBR DIN A stay cables

## Technical merits

similar to the BBR HIAM cables as described in

## Main dimensions of standard BBR DIN A stay cables

DINA anchorage is a further development of the BBRV wire anchorage. The wires are provided with known BBRV button head which transfers the full force to the anchor body. The button heads and wires are embedded in the DINA epoxy compound for high fatigue resistance. The suggested maximum size of cable is approximately 250 wires, each with a diameter of 7 mm.

Standard stressing anchorage is type C which transmits the force by means of pull-sleeve and lock-nut to the tendon. The corresponding fixed anchorage type D consists of anchor head and lock-nut. A deviator ring combines the cable bundle before entering the standard HDPE duct.

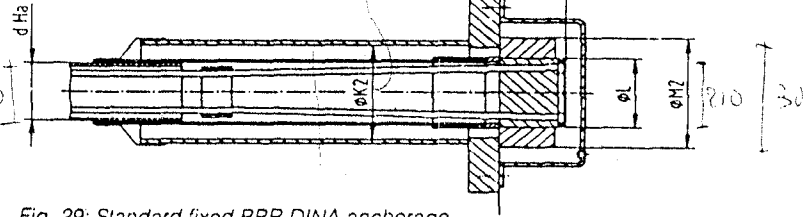


Fig. 29: Standard fixed BBR DIN A anchorage

## 4.3 Special types of BBR DIN A stay cables

On request, special anchorages can be designed and provided by Bureau BBR, Ltd. and its licensees for particular applications.

Such anchor types are:

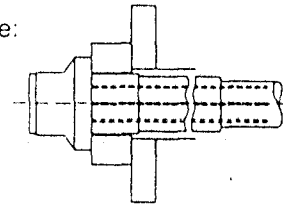
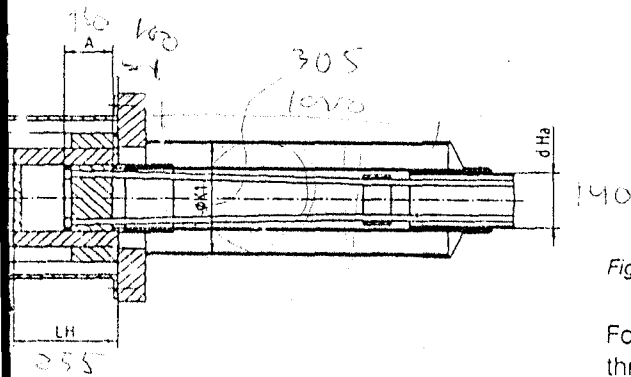


Fig. 30: BBR DIN A anchorage type DM and DF



Standard stressable BBR DIN A anchorage

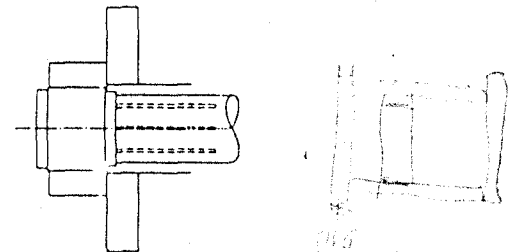


Fig. 31: BBR DIN A anchorage type DD

For cases where the anchor and tendon have to be pushed through a pre-assembled duct, type DD is used. After the pushing operation, the anchor head with an outside thread is fixed by means of a lock nut.

## Main dimensions of standard BBR DIN A stay cables (dimensions in mm)\*\*\*

Size mm res.	Breaking load *) (kN)	ØHa**) type 1	A	ØL	ØSp	LH	ØM <sub>1</sub>	ØK <sub>1</sub>	ØM <sub>2</sub>	ØK <sub>2</sub>
	1 928	75	95	120	145	150	185	160	165	135
	2 699	75	100	130	165	160	215	180	185	145
	4 242	90	105	160	200	170	255	215	225	175
	5 013	110	115	170	215	185	275	230	240	185
	5 784	110	120	180	230	190	295	245	255	195
	6 555	125	130	190	245	210	315	260	270	205
	7 712	125	145	195	265	230	340	280	285	210
✓	9 256	140	160	210	290	255	370	305	305	225
	10 411	140	165	220	305	265	385	320	320	235
	11 568	140	170	230	320	270	405	335	335	245
	13 111	160	175	245	340	280	430	355	355	260
	13 882	160	175	255	350	280	445	365	370	270
	15 039	160	180	265	365	290	465	380	385	280
	15 810	160	180	270	375	290	475	390	395	285

Breaking load is based on 1670 N/mm<sup>2</sup> u.t.s.

polyethylene is \*Hostalen GM 50 to T2\* for ND 6 to ND 10  
Dimensions may be modified for the actual loading conditions

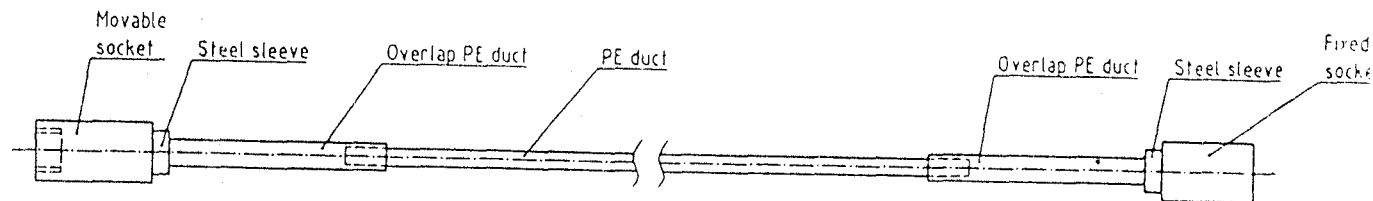
(subject to change)

$$\frac{T}{X} = 7.776.078$$

$$S_x = 86.400 \text{ m}^3$$

$$A = 150 \dots$$

(Type 1) Standard for factory greased type



(Type 2) Standard for cement grouted type

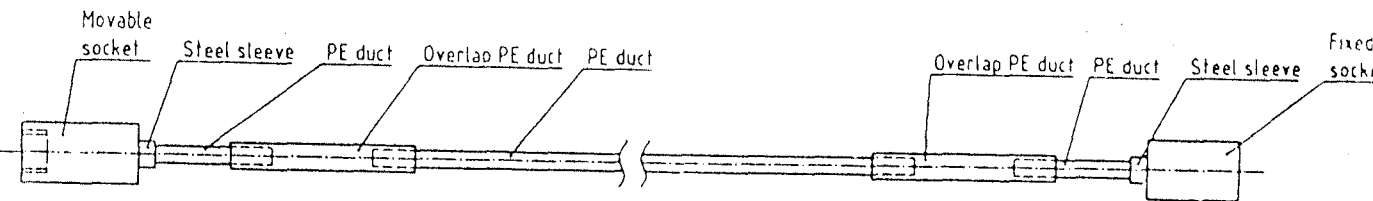
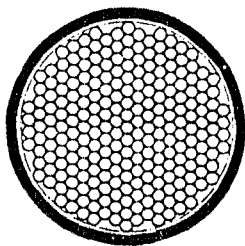


Fig. 26: Schematic cable assembly

Non-grout type cables with galvanized 7mm dia. wire



Grout type cables with bare 7mm dia. wire

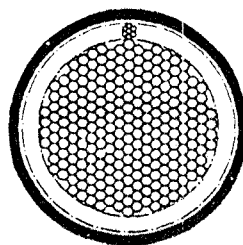


Fig. 27: Cross-section through standard BBR-HIAM cables

Table 4: Main dimensions of standard BBR HIAM stay cables (dimensions in mm)\*\*).

Cable size No. of 7 mm dia. wires	Breaking load *) (kN)	d <sub>Ha</sub> **) (type 1)	d <sub>Ha</sub> **) (type 2)	L <sub>HM</sub>	L <sub>HF</sub>	D <sub>A</sub>	D <sub>M</sub>	H <sub>M</sub>	d <sub>T</sub>
19	1 221	75	75	230	230	135	175	45	150
31	1 992	75	90	270	255	155	200	55	170
61	3 920	90	110	340	310	195	255	75	210
73	4 692	110	110	360	325	210	270	80	225
91	5 848	110	125	390	350	225	295	90	240
121	7 777	125	140	445	390	250	325	100	265
139	8 933	125	140	475	410	265	345	105	280
151	9 705	140	160	490	425	275	360	110	290
163	10 476	140	160	505	435	285	370	115	305
187	12 018	140	160	535	460	305	395	125	325
211	13 560	160	180	570	485	320	415	135	340
223	14 332	160	180	585	495	330	430	140	350
241	15 489	160	180	600	510	340	445	140	360
253	16 260	160	180	615	525	350	460	145	370
283	18 188	180	200	650	545	370	485	155	390
295	18 959	180	200	660	555	375	495	155	395
313	20 116	180	200	675	565	385	505	160	405
325	20 887	180	200	705	595	395	515	165	415
337	21 659	180	200	715	605	405	525	170	425
349	22 430	200	225	730	610	410	530	175	430
367	23 587	200	225	745	625	420	545	180	440
379	24 358	200	225	760	635	425	550	185	445
397	25 515	200	225	780	645	435	565	185	445
421	27 057	200	225	800	660	450	580	190	470

\*) cable breaking load is based on 1670 N/mm<sup>2</sup> u.t.s.

\*\*) type of polyethylene is 'Hostalen GM 5010 T2' for ND6 to ND 10.

\*\*) dimensions may be modified for the actual loading conditions

(subject to change)

#### 1.4 Criteria for the evaluation of the BBR stay cable systems

When evaluating the different types of BBR stay cable systems, the criteria of table 1 may be of assistance in selecting the most suitable BBR stay cable type. Besides the technical aspects such as u.t.s. of the tension elements, fatigue

resistance and modulus of elasticity also the corrosion protection requirements, depending on the environmental influences and commercial aspects of handling, installation and stressing have to be considered.

Table 1 : Criteria for the selection of the most suitable BBR stay cable type

Stay Cable type	Site assembled			Factory made				
	CONA STAY			HIAM		DINA		CFP
Main elements Criterion	Bare-stands in HDPE pipe, grouted	Plain Mono-stands in HDPE pipe, grouted	Galv. Mono-stands in HDPE pipe, empty or filled	Plain wires in HDPE pipe, grouted	Galv. wires in HDPE pipe, waxed or greased	Plain wires in HDPE pipe, grouted	Galv. wires in HDPE pipe, waxed or greased	Carbon fibre wires, sheathed
U.t.s. (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1860	1770 <sup>1)</sup>	1770 <sup>1)</sup>	1670 <sup>2)</sup>	1670 <sup>2)</sup>	1670 <sup>2)</sup>	1670 <sup>2)</sup>	2400
Youngs modulus (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	1,95 · 10 <sup>5</sup>	1,9 · 10 <sup>5</sup>	1,9 · 10 <sup>5</sup>	2,0 · 10 <sup>5</sup>	2,0 · 10 <sup>5</sup>	2,0 · 10 <sup>5</sup>	2,0 · 10 <sup>5</sup>	1,6 · 10 <sup>5</sup>
Anchorage efficiency: - static (%)	95	95	95	98	98	98	98	90
- fatigue (N/mm <sup>2</sup> )	160	200	200	200	250	200	250	>300
Adjustment to length	v. good	v. good	v. good	good	good	good	good	good
Tendon force adjustment	possible	good	good	good	v. good	good	v. good	v. good
Effectiveness of corrosion protection	good	good	v. good	good	v. good	good	v. good	excell.
Durability	good	good	v. good	good	v. good	good	v. good	not known
Replaceability	possible	v. good	v. good	good	v. good	good	v. good	v. good
Shipping & handling	good	good	good	heavy	heavy	heavy	heavy	v. good
Installation and stressing gear	small, light	small, light	small, light	heavy, bulky	heavy, bulky	heavy, bulky	heavy, bulky	light, bulky
Grouting on site	yes	optional	optional	yes	no	yes	no	no
Preferable cable size: - u.t.s. (kN)	< 25'000	< 25'000	< 25'000	< 25'000	< 25'000	< 15'000	<15'000	<25'000
- length (m)	< 100	> 100	> 150	< 150	< 200	<150	<200	> 200

1) According to the French code NF A 35-035, u.t.s. can be upto 1860 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

2) According to the French code NF A 35-035, u.t.s. can be upto 1770 N/mm<sup>2</sup>

From the above table the following general conclusions can be drawn:

- Site assembled BBR CONA STAY are particularly feasible for very long and large size cables when fatigue is of no major concern.
- BBR CONA STAY with galvanized, plastic coated and waxed strands have a good fatigue resistance and a high protection against corrosion.
- BBR HIAM cables are for high fatigue requirements for long and

powerful cables. The grouted solution is only feasible for shorter cables.

- BBR DINA cables are most effective in the smaller capacity range, when a high fatigue resistance is required.
- BBR Carbon stays are suitable for very long cables with very high fatigue resistance requirements or in very aggressive environment or when a material with no magnetic conductivity is required.