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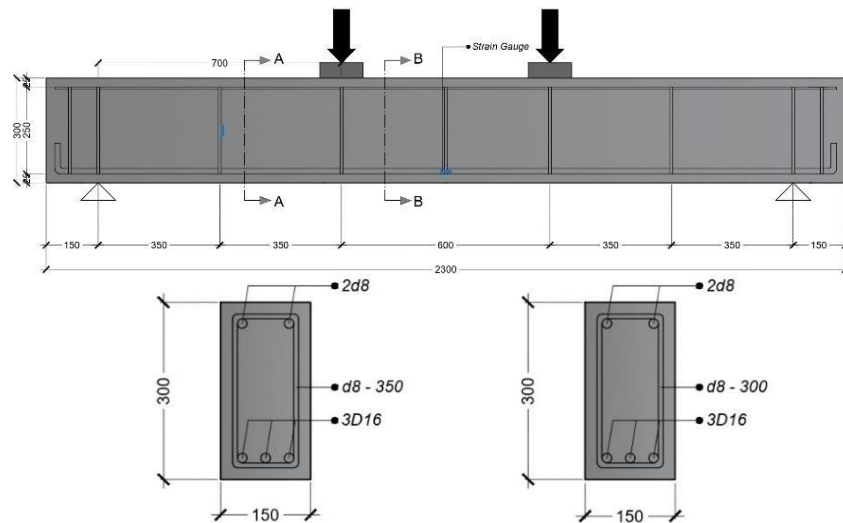
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LAMPIRAN

lampiran 1. Perhitungan Kapasitas Lentur dan Kapasitas Geser Balok Beton Bertulang



Data Balok :

- Panjang Balok (L) = 2300 mm
- Tinggi Balok (h) = 300 mm
- Lebar Balok (b) = 150 mm
- Jarak serat tekan ke titik berat tulangan tarik (d) = 264 mm
- Jarak serat tekan ke titik berat tulangan tekan (d')
- Kuat tekan beton (f'_c) = 21,1 MPa
- Kuat leleh tulangan longitudinal
 - Tulangan tekan (f_s') = 336,75 MPa
 - Tulangan tarik (f_s) = 384,82 MPa
- Luas tulangan balok
 - Tulangan tekan (A_s') = 100,53 mm²
 - Tulangan Tarik (A_s) = 603,19 mm²

a. Kapasitas Lentur (Mn)

$$C_c + C_s = T_s \dots(13)$$

$$(0.85 \times f'_c \times a \times b) + (A'_s \times f'_y) = A_s \times f_y \dots(14)$$

$$a = \frac{(A_s \times f_y) - (A'_s \times f'_y)}{0.85 \times f'_c \times b} \dots(15)$$

Dimana:

C_c = gaya tekan pada beton (kN),

C_s = gaya tekan pada tulangan (kN),

T_s = jumlah gaya total dari tulangan tarik (kN),

a = tinggi balok tekan equivalen (mm)

Diperoleh:

$$a = \frac{(A_s \times f_y) - (A'_s \times f'_y)}{0.85 \times f'_c \times b}$$

$$a = \frac{603.19 \text{ mm}^2 \times 384.82 \text{ MPa} - (100.53 \text{ mm}^2 \times 336.75 \text{ MPa})}{0.85 \times 21.1 \text{ MPa} \times 150 \text{ mm}}$$

$$a = 73.70 \text{ mm}$$

$$Mn = T_s \times \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \dots(16)$$

$$Mn = A_s \times f_y \times \left(d - \frac{a}{2}\right) \dots(17)$$

Diperoleh :

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

$$\begin{aligned} Mn &= 603.19 \text{ mm}^2 \times 384.82 \text{ MPa} \times \left(264 \text{ mm} - \frac{73.70}{2}\right) \\ &= 52.73 \text{ kNm} \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga,

$$P = \frac{Mn}{0.35}$$

$$P_{lentur} = \frac{52.37 \text{ kNm}}{0.35 \text{ m}} = 150.65 \text{ kN}$$

b. Kapasitas Geser (V_n)

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} \times b_w \times d \dots (18)$$

Diperoleh :

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{f'_c} \times b_w \times d$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{21.1 \text{ MPa}} \times 150 \text{ mm} \times 264 \text{ mm}$$
$$= 30.32 \text{ kN}$$

$$V_s = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s} \dots (19)$$

Diperoleh :

$$V_s = \frac{A_s \times f_y \times d}{s}$$

$$V_s = \frac{100.53 \text{ mm}^2 \times 336.78 \text{ MPa} \times 264 \text{ mm}}{350 \text{ mm}}$$
$$= 25,54 \text{ kN}$$

Jadi, kuat geser nominal (V_n) :

$$V_n = V_c + V_s$$

$$V_n = 30.32 \text{ kN} + 25,54 \text{ kN} = 55,85 \text{ kN}$$

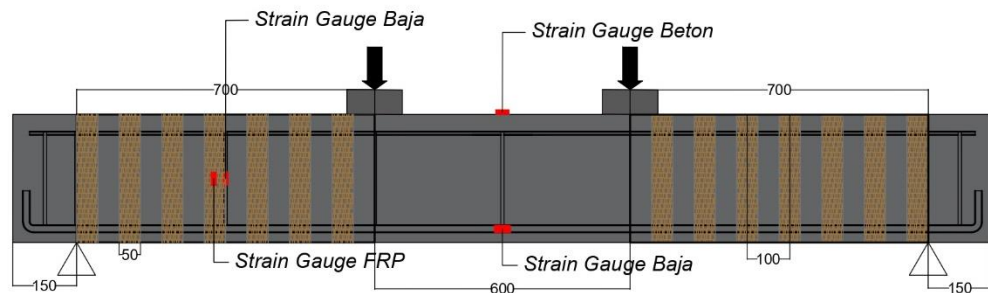
Sehingga,

$$P = 2V_n$$

$$P_{geser} = 2 \times 55,85 \text{ kN} = 111,7 \text{ kN}$$

Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan analitis menunjukkan $P_{lentur} > P_{geser}$. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa balok beton bertulang mengalami kegagalan geser.

Lampiran 2. Perbandingan Efektifitas Ketebalan dan Lebar FRP



Data FRP 1:

- Lebar FRP (w_f) = 100 mm
- Tinggi FRP (d_{fv}) = 264 mm
- Tebal FRP (t_f) = 1 mm
- Kuat tarik ultimit (f^*_{fu}) = 67,34 N/mm²
- Regangan ultimit (ϵ^*_{fu}) = 0,01013 mm/mm
- Modulus elastisitas (E_f) = 6644,70 N/mm²
- Sudut pemasangan FRP = 90°
- Jarak pemasangan FRP = 100 mm

Kapasitas FRP (V_f) berdasarkan ACI 440.2R-17

$$V_f = \frac{A_f f_{fe} (\sin \beta + \cos \beta) d_{fv}}{s_f}$$

Dimana:

V_f = Gaya geser yang disumbangkan oleh FRP (kN)

Diperoleh :

$$\epsilon_{fe} = K_v ; \epsilon_{fu} \leq 0,004$$

$$k_1 = \left(\frac{f'_c}{27}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{21,1}{27}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0,85$$

$$L_e = \frac{23300}{(n \cdot t_f \cdot E_f)^{0,58}} = \frac{23300}{(1 \times 1 \times 6644,70)^{0,58}} = 141,36 \text{ mm}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{d_{fv} - L_e}{d_{fv}} = \frac{264 - 141,36}{264} = 0,46$$

Maka,

$$K_v = \frac{k_1 k_2 L_e}{11900 \varepsilon_{fu}} = \frac{0,85 \times 0,46 \times 141,36}{11900 \times 0,0076} = 0,616 \leq 0,750 \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka regangan efektif (ε_{fe}):

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{fe} &= K_v \times \varepsilon_{fu} \\ &= 0,616 \times 0,00760 \\ &= 0,00468 \text{ mm/mm} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan Tegangan Efektif dari Perkuatan FRP

$$\begin{aligned} f_{fe} &= \varepsilon_{fe} \cdot E_f \\ &= 0,00468 \times 6644,70 \\ &= 31,11 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_f &= 2nt_f w_f \\ &= 2 \times 1 \times 1 \times 100 \\ &= 200 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_f = \frac{A_f f_{fe} (\sin \beta + \cos \beta) d_{fv}}{s_f} = \frac{200 \times 31,11 (\sin 90 + \cos 90) 264}{100} = 16,43 \text{ kN}$$

Maka kuat geser total:

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= V_c + V_s + V_f \\ &= 30,32 + 25,54 + 16,43 \\ &= 72,28 \text{ kN} \end{aligned}$$

Data FRP 2:

- Lebar FRP (w_f) = 50 mm
- Tinggi FRP (d_{fv}) = 264 mm
- Tebal FRP (t_f) = 2 mm
- Kuat tarik ultimit (f_{fu}^*) = 67,34 N/mm²
- Regangan ultimit (ϵ_{fu}^*) = 0,01013 mm/mm
- Modulus elastisitas (E_f) = 6644,70 N/mm²
- Sudut pemasangan FRP = 90°
- Jarak pemasangan FRP = 100 mm

Kapasitas FRP (V_f) berdasarkan ACI 440.2R-17

$$V_f = \frac{A_f f_{fe} (\sin \beta + \cos \beta) d_{fv}}{s_f}$$

Dimana:

V_f = Gaya geser yang disumbangkan oleh FRP (kN)

Diperoleh :

$$\epsilon_{fe} = K_v ; \epsilon_{fu} \leq 0,004$$

$$k_1 = \left(\frac{f'_c}{27}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left(\frac{21,1}{27}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0,85$$

$$L_e = \frac{23300}{(n \cdot t_f \cdot E_f)^{0,58}} = \frac{23300}{(1 \times 2 \times 6644,70)^{0,58}} = 94,56 \text{ mm}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{d_{fv} - L_e}{d_{fv}} = \frac{264 - 94,56}{264} = 0,64$$

Maka,

$$K_v = \frac{k_1 k_2 L_e}{11900 \epsilon_{fu}} = \frac{0,85 \times 0,64 \times 94,56}{11900 \times 0,0076} = 0,569 \leq 0,750 \text{ (OK)}$$

Maka regangan efektif (ϵ_{fe}):

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{fe} &= K_v \times \epsilon_{fu} \\ &= 0,569 \times 0,00760 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,00433 \text{ mm/mm}$$

Menentukan Tegangan Efektif dari Perkuatan FRP

$$\begin{aligned} f_{fe} &= \varepsilon_{fe} \times E_f \\ &= 0,00433 \times 6644,70 \\ &= 28,75 \text{ MPa} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_f &= 2nt_f w_f \\ &= 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times 50 \\ &= 200 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_f = \frac{A_f f_{fe} (\sin \beta + \cos \beta) d_{fv}}{s_f} = \frac{200 \times 28,75 (\sin 90 + \cos 90) 264}{100} = \mathbf{15,18 \text{ kN}}$$

Maka kuat geser total:

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= V_c + V_s + V_f \\ &= 30,32 + 25,54 + 15,18 \\ &= \mathbf{71,04 \text{ kN}} \end{aligned}$$

Dari hasil perhitungan di atas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa FRP dengan ketebalan yang lebih kecil memiliki tingkat efektifitas yang tinggi sebagaimana dari hasil V_f yang dihasilkan bahwa $V_f \text{ FRP 1} > V_f \text{ FRP 2}$.

