

### Latihan Soal

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Mata Kuliah : Pelat Cangkang Beton

Prodi : Teknik Sipil

Semester : 4

Sifat Ujian : Open Latihan Soal

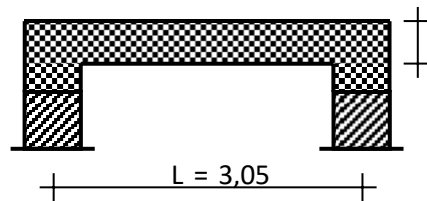
Waktu = 90 menit

1. Diketahui pelat lantai seperti pada gambar 1, ditumpu bebas pada tembok bata, menahan beban hidup  $235 \text{ kg/m}^2$  dan finishing penutup pelat (tegel, spesi, pasir urug) sebesar  $150 \text{ kg/m}^2$ . Pelat ini terletak dalam lingkungan kering. Mutu beton  $f'_c = 20 \text{ MPa}$ , Mutu baja  $f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$  (Polos).

Ditanyakan :

Tebal pelat dan Penulangan yang diperlukan?

Catatan untuk X adalah nim terakhir mahasiswa



Gambar 1 soal Pelat satu arah

**SELAMAT MENGERJAKAN !**

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Jawaban :

Dik: Beban hidup :  $235 \text{ kg/m}^2$   
 Finish Penutup plat :  $150 \text{ kg/m}^2$   
 Mutu beton  $f'_c$  :  $20 \text{ MPa}$   
 Mutu baja  $f_y$  :  $240 \text{ MPa}$  (polos)  
 $L$  :  $3,05$

1. Tebal pelat :  $h_{\min} = \frac{L}{27} = \frac{3,05}{27} = 0,1129 \text{ m}$

$h = 0,12 \text{ m}$  (12 cm)

2. Hitung Beban :

$q_u = (1,2 \times q_d) + (1,6 \times q_1)$

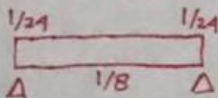
$q_d = \text{akibat berat sendiri + finishing} = 0,12 \times 2,40 = 0,288 \text{ t/m}^2$

$\text{akibat berat sendiri} = h \times f_y = 0,12 \times 2,40 = 0,288 \text{ t/m}^2$

$q_d = 0,288 + 0,150 = 0,438 \text{ t/m}^2$

$q_u = (1,2 \times 0,438) + (1,6 \times 0,235) = 0,5256 + 0,376 = 0,9016 \text{ t/m}^2$

3. Beban terfaktor



Pada lapangan :  $M_u = \frac{1}{8} \cdot q_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 0,9016 \times 3,05^2 = 1,1150 \text{ tm}$

Pada tumpuan :  $M_u = \frac{1}{24} \cdot q_u \cdot L^2 = \frac{1}{24} \times 0,9016 \times 3,05^2 = 0,3716$

4. Hitungan Tulangan

Tebal pelat :  $120 \text{ mm}$

Tebal penutup :  $20 \text{ mm}$  (pasal 1.3)

Ditentukan diameter tulangan  $\phi_r$

tinggi efektif  $d = h - p - \frac{1}{2} \phi_r$

$= 120 - 20 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 = 95 \text{ mm}$

$f'_c = 20 \text{ MPa} \rightarrow \beta_1 : 0,85 \text{ untuk } f'_c < 30 \text{ MPa}$

$f_y = 240 \text{ MPa}$

$\rho_B = \frac{0,85 \cdot \beta_1 \cdot f'_c}{f_y} \cdot \frac{600}{600 + f_y}$

$= \frac{0,85 \cdot 0,85 \cdot 20}{240} \cdot \frac{600}{600 + 240} = 0,0430$

$\rho_{\max} = 0,75 \times \rho_B = 0,75 \times 0,0430 = 0,0322$

a). Tulangan Pada Lapangan.

$$M_u = 1,1150 \text{ tm} = 1,1150 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{1,1150 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 1,394 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{1,394 \times 10^7}{1000 \times 95^2} = 1,5445$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \times 20} = 14,1176$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{14,1176} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,1176 \times 1,5445}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0067$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho > \rho_{\min} (= 0,0025) \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho = 0,0067$$

$$A_s = \rho b d = 0,0067 \times 1000 \times 95 = 637 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Diperlukan tulangan } \phi 10-125 = 628 \text{ mm}^2 > 610 \text{ mm}^2$$

b). Tulangan pada tumpuan

$$M_u = 0,3716 \text{ tm} = 0,3716 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$M_n = \frac{M_u}{\phi} = \frac{0,3716 \times 10^7}{0,8} = 0,4645 \times 10^7 \text{ Nmm}$$

$$R_n = \frac{M_n}{b d^2} = \frac{0,4645 \times 10^7}{1000 \times 95^2} = 0,5146$$

$$m = \frac{f_y}{0,85 \times f'_c} = \frac{240}{0,85 \times 20} = 14,1176$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{14,1176} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \times 14,1176 \times 0,5146}{240}} \right)$$

$$= 0,0021$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\max}$$

$$\rho < \rho_{\min} \rightarrow \text{dipakai } \rho = 0,0025$$

$$A_s = \rho_{\min} b d = 0,0025 \times 1000 \times 95 = 238 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Diperlukan tulangan } \phi 10-250 = 314 \text{ mm}^2 > 288 \text{ mm}^2$$

c). Tulangan Pembagi

$$A_s = \frac{0,25 \times 1000 \times 120}{100} = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\text{Diperlukan tulangan } \phi 10-220 = 357 \text{ mm}^2 > 350 \text{ mm}^2$$

