

# **STUDI KEKAKUAN STRUKTUR RUKO NINE HARBOUR SEBAGAI ANTISIPASI RAMBATAN GETARAN AKIBAT TRAFFIC TRUK**

( Study Kasus Jl Gresik, Kota Surabaya)

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## **RINGKASAN**

Kekakuan merupakan salah satu faktor yang menentukan respons suatu struktur terhadap beban dinamis. Pada saat truk lewat maka akan terjadi rambatan getaran sehingga gedung disini menerima beban dinamis. Dalam menentukan besaran rambatan getaran menggunakan software Accelerometer Meter

Metode yang di gunakan dalam analisa kekakuan menggunakan metode reyleigh dan SAP 2000 v15. Analisa kekakuan meliputi periode getar dan stabilitas gedung, hasil yang di peroleh adalah nilai  $T_c = 1,120$  detik,  $T_{maks} = 0,697$   $T_c \geq T_{maks}$ , simpangan tingkat 1 = 6,1 mm, simpangan tingkat 2 = 13,6 mm , simpangan tingkat 3 = 16,3 mm, simpangan maks tingkat 1 = 80 mm, simpangan maks tingkat 2 = 74 mm. simpangan maks tingkat 3 = 70 mm, stabilitas tingkat 1 = 0,00037, stabilitas tingkat 2 = 0,00068, stabilitas tingkat 3 = 0,0003,  $\theta$  maks = 0,200. Dari hasil perhitungan eksisting hanya periode getar yang tidak di ijinkan maka struktur tersebut perlu adanya modifikasi strukrur.

Modifikasi struktur yang di pilih adalah memperbesar ukuran kolom dengan metode roofing di tingkat 1 yaitu kolom K1-1 dan K1-2 yang di ganti ukuran K1-1 = 50 cm x 40 cm dan K1=2 40 cm x 50 cm dengan perubahan di mensi kolom di dapatkan periode getar sebesar  $T_c = 0,682$  detik sehingga  $T_c \leq T_{maks}$ .

**Kata Kunci :** *Truck, Periode Getar, Stabilitas Gedung*

# STIFFNESS STUDI OF THE NINE HARBOUR SHOP HOUSE STRUCTURE AS AN ANTICPATION OF THE VIBRATION DUE TO TRAFFIC TRUCK

( Case study of gresik street, Surabaya City)

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## ABSTRACT

*Stiffness is one of the factors that determines the response of a structure to dynamic loads. When the truck passes, vibrational propagation will occur so that the building receives dynamic load. In determining the amount of vibration propagation using the Accelerometer Meter software*

*The method used in the stiffness analysis uses Reyleigh and SAP 2000 v15 methods. Stiffness analysis includes the period of vibration and stability of the building, the results obtained are the value of  $T_c = 1,22$  seconds,  $T_{max} = 0,697$ ,  $T_c \geq T_{max}$ , deviation of level 1 = 6,1 mm, deviation of level 2 = 13,6 mm, deviation of level 3 = 16,3 mm, deviation max level 1 = 80 mm, deviation max level 2 = 74 mm, deviation max level 3 = 70 mm, stability level 1 = 0,00037, stability level 2 = 0,00068, stability level 3 = 0,0003,  $\theta_{max} = 0,200$ . From the results of the existing calculation, only the vibration period that is not permitted, so the structure needs structural modification.*

*The structure modification chosen is to enlarge the column size by roffting methods at level 1, there are column K1-1 and K1-2 which are changed in size K1-1 = 50 cm x 40 cm and K1-2 = 40 cm x 50 cm with changes in column dimensions, a vibration period of  $T_c = 0,682$  seconds is obtained so that  $T_c \leq T_{max}$ .*

**Keyword :** Truck, Vibrate Period, Building Stability