

EVALUASI KINERJA SEISMIK STRUKTUR BANGUNAN GEDUNG BERTINGKAT MENGGUNAKAN *PUSHOVER ANALYSIS* DENGAN *CAPACITY SPECTRUM METHOD*

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ABSTRAK

Indonesia menjadi salah satu daerah paling seismik dan sering terjadi bencana gempa bumi karena terletak di tengah-tengah daerah Cincin Api Pasifik, jalur gempa Sabuk Alpide serta di atas beberapa lempeng tektonik. Oleh karena itu, struktur bangunan harus direncanakan sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah perencanaan yang berlaku, sehingga pada saat terjadi gempa, struktur bangunan tersebut mampu bertahan dan tidak mengalami kegagalan struktur yang signifikan. Diperlukan analisis non-linier yang sederhana tetapi cukup akurat untuk mengetahui kinerja struktur saat menerima beban gempa. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perilaku struktur dengan memperlihatkan skema terjadinya sendi plastis pada elemen balok dan kolom serta menentukan level kinerja struktur terhadap tahanan gempa. Analisis yang digunakan adalah statik non-linear *pushover* dengan *capacity spectrum method* berdasarkan peraturan *code Applied Technology Council (ATC-40)*. Objek penelitian dalam studi ini yaitu gedung *Digital Library* Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta yang terdiri dari 5 lantai utama dan lantai atap, berlokasi di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, yang dibangun pada bulan Agustus dan selesai Januari 2018. Level kinerja struktur gedung ditentukan melalui kriteria *drift ratio* yang disyaratkan oleh ATC-40 (1996). Posisi sendi plastis dapat dilihat apabila analisis *pushover* sudah dilakukan.

Hasil analisis *pushover* menggunakan *software* SAP2000 menunjukkan nilai yang sama untuk maksimum *drift ratio push X* dan *push Y* sebesar 0,0034. Sedangkan nilai maksimum *inelastic drift push X* = 0,0019 dan *push Y* = 0,0021. Dari hasil penelitian diketahui level kinerja struktur gedung adalah *Immediate Occupancy*. Dalam kategori ini sistem penahan gaya lateral dalam bangunan dapat menahan karakteristik dan kapasitas beban gempa, kerusakan pada struktur tidak terlalu berarti. Sedangkan kondisi komponen nonstruktur masih berfungsi dan bangunan masih bisa digunakan tanpa terganggu pada masalah perbaikan kerusakan bangunan tersebut.

Kata kunci : *drift ratio*, level kinerja, *pushover*, sendi plastis

ABSTRACT

Indonesia becomes one of the most seismic areas, and earthquake often occurs due to the location which in the middle of the Pacific Ring of Fire area, the Alpide Belt earthquake lane, and also above several tectonic plates. Therefore the building's structure must be planned based on the valid planning rules, thus when an earthquake occurs, the structure of the building is able to survive, and not experiences significant structural failure. The simple, yet accurate enough, non-linear analysis is required to find out the structure performance when receiving the earthquake load. This research is aim to find out the structural behavior by showing the scheme of the occurrence of plastic joints on the elements of beam and column, and also to determine the level of the structural performance on the earthquake resistance. The analysis used here is the pushover non-linear static with the capacity spectrum method based on the regulation of the Applied Technology Council (ATC-40) code. The object of this research is the Digital Library building of the Yogyakarta State University, consisting of five main floors and a rooftop, located in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and built in August and

completed in January 2018. The level of the building structural performance is determined by the criterion of the drift ratio which is required by ATC-40 (1996). The position of the plastic joint can be seen when the pushover analysis has been executed.

The results of the pushover analysis, using the SAP2000 software, show the same values for the maximum drift ratio push X and push Y which is 0.0034. Meanwhile the maximum value of the inelastic drift push X is 0.0019, and the push Y is 0.0021. The results of the research show that the level of the building structural performance is the Immediate Occupancy. In this category, the lateral force retaining system inside the building can withstand the characteristics and capacity of the earthquake load, the damage on the structure is not very meaningful. At the same time, the condition of the non-structural component is still functioned, and the building is still able to be used without being disturbed by the damage maintenance trouble of the building itself.

Keywords : *drift ratio, performance level, pushover, plastic joint.*