

SOIL MECHANIC 2

Daya Dukung Tanah untuk Pondasi Dangkal

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Bandung, 2020

Outline

Session 1

1. Perbedaan pondasi dalam dan pondasi dangkal
2. Definisi Daya dukung *ultimate* untuk pondasi dangkal
3. Daya Dukung *ultimate* menurut Terzaghi
4. Persamaan umum daya dukung

Session 2

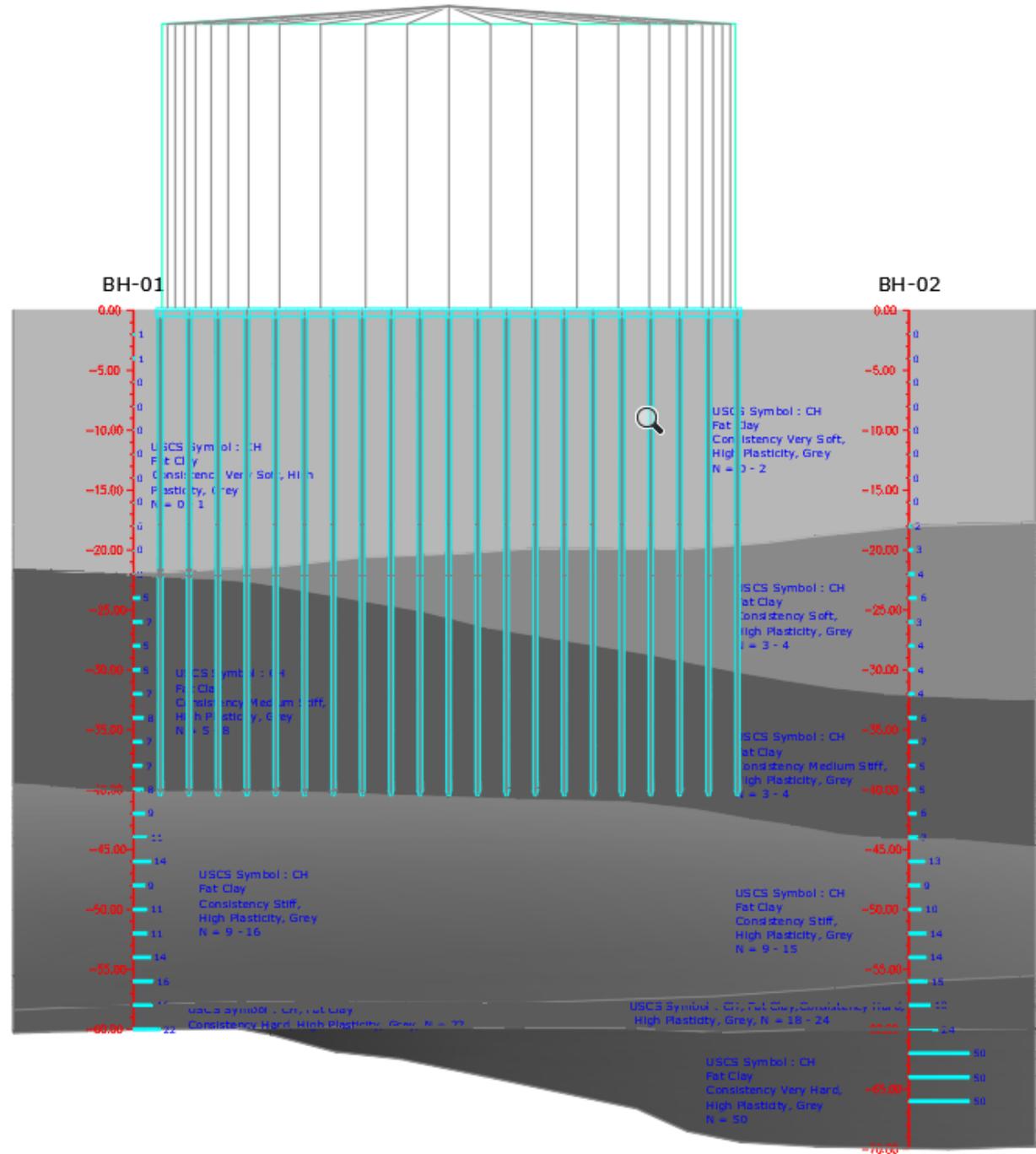
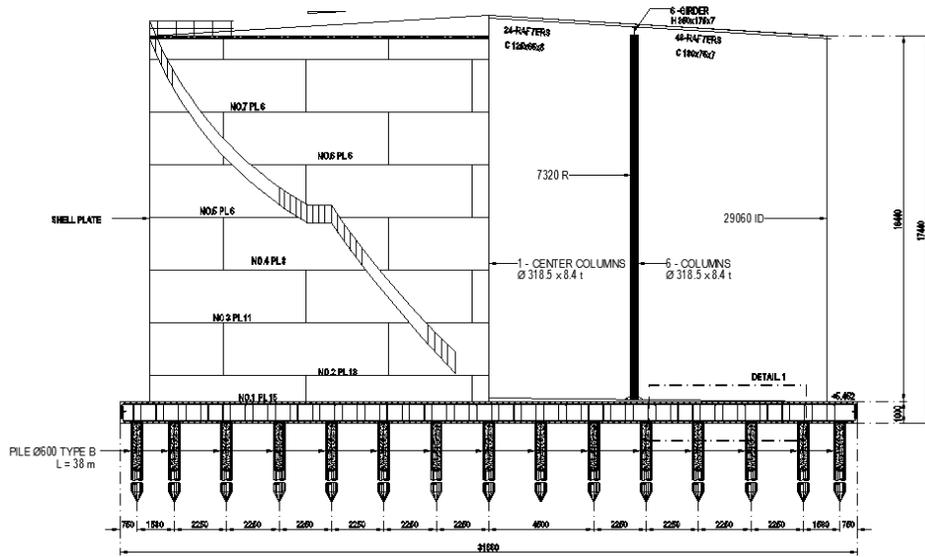
5. Faktor keamanan
6. Menghitung daya dukung
7. Tugas menghitung daya dukung pondasi dangkal

1. Perbedaan pondasi dalam dan pondasi dangkal

Pemilihan Pondasi berdasarkan pada faktor berikut :

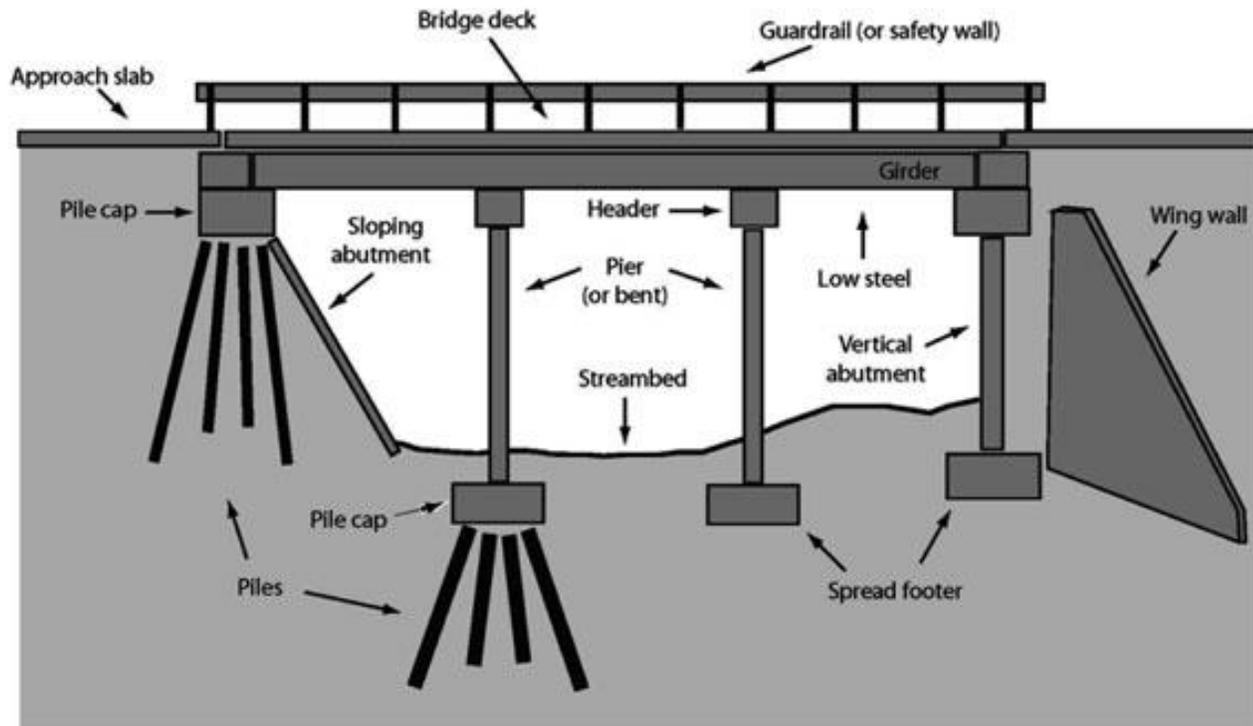
1. Struktur : tipe, fungsi, beban, dan persyaratan design
2. Tanah : kondisi lapisan tanah, lokasi tanah keras, dan muka air tanah (MAT)
3. Biaya

DESAIN STRUKTUR DAN PONDASI TANKI 610-TK-213 AREA OM PT. PERTAMINA PERSERO RU II DUMAI

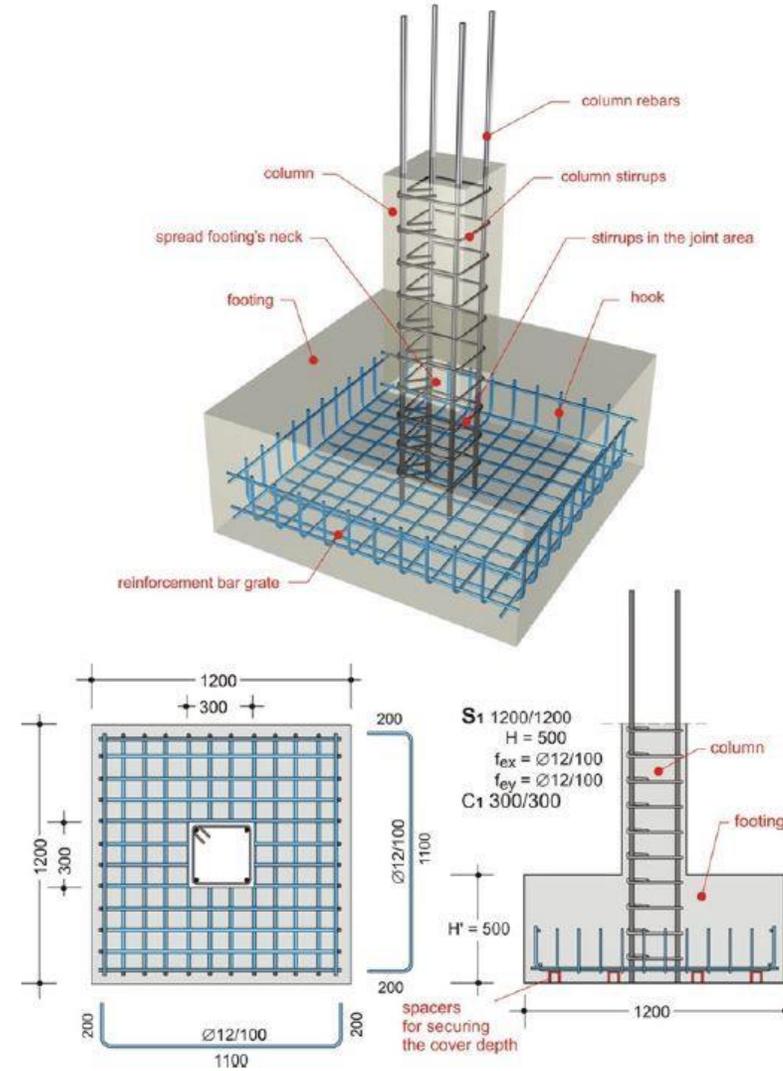


Pada kondisi tanah yang sangat buruk, Cost untuk konstruksi pondasi bisa lebih besar daripada kosntruksi untuk struktur atas

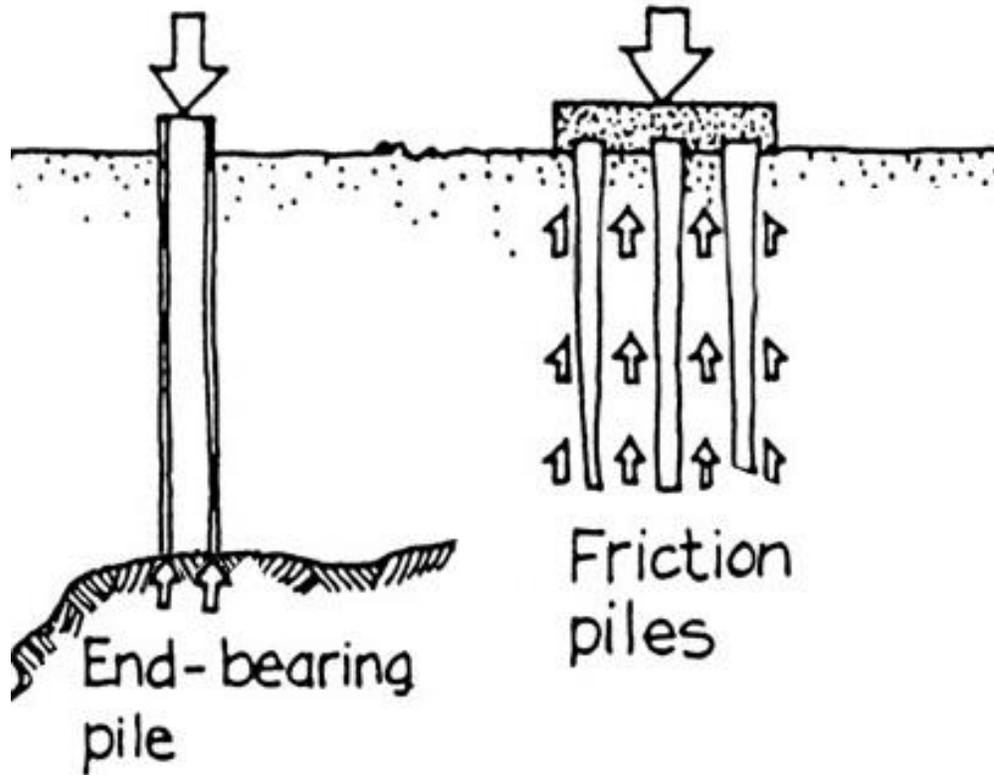
Pondasi Dalam



Pondasi Dangkal



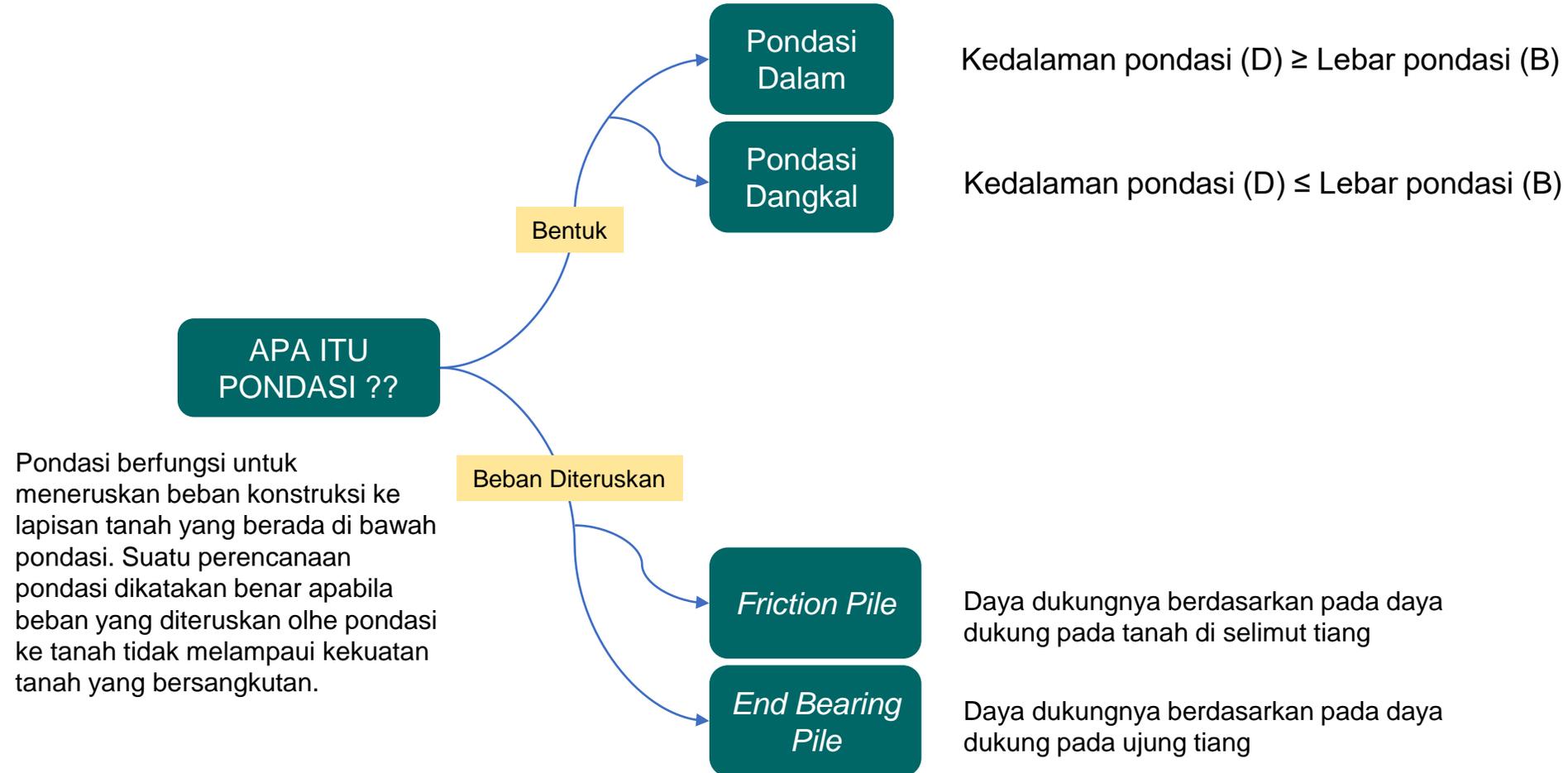
Friction Pile & End bearing Pile



Friction Pile : kekuatan tiang atau daya dukung tiang terletak pada tahanan friksi tanah di selimut tiang

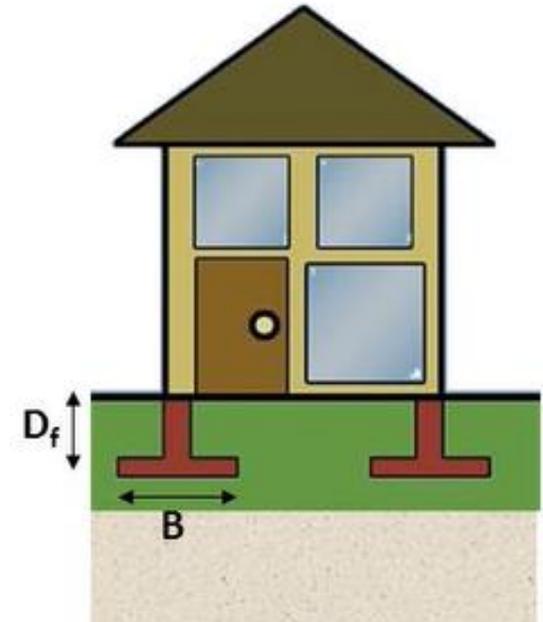
End bearing pile : kekuatan tiang terletak pada ujung tiang. Pada kondisi ini tiang dipancang atau dibor hingga mencapai tanah keras

Perbedaan pondasi dalam dan pondasi dangkal



Pondasi Dangkal

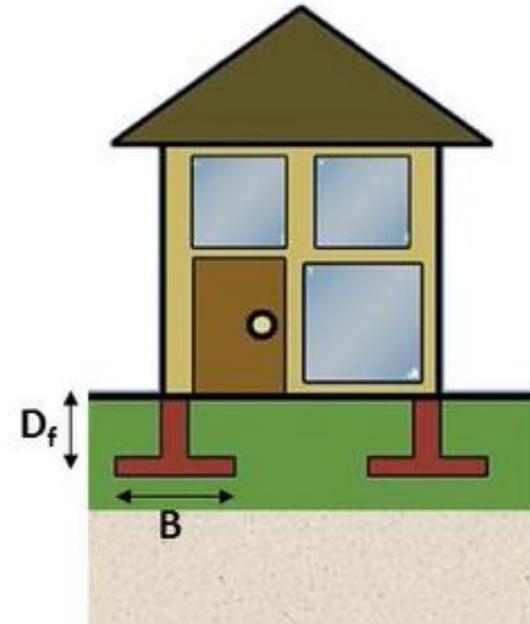
- Pondasi dangkal adalah pondasi yang kedalamannya dekat dengan permukaan tanah, umumnya kedalaman Pondasi (D_f) lebih kecil atau sama dengan lebar pondasi (B) dan umumnya kurang dari 3 meter
- Pondasi dangkal biasanya digunakan ketika permukaan tanah cukup kuat dan keras untuk menahan beban di atasnya
- Pondasi ini tidak cocok digunakan pada tanah lempung lunak atau tanah granular dengan kompresibilitas tinggi seperti tanah pasir yang kurang padat, tanah gambut, dan tanah timbunan alluvial (tipe tanah pasir lepas)



Pondasi Dangkal

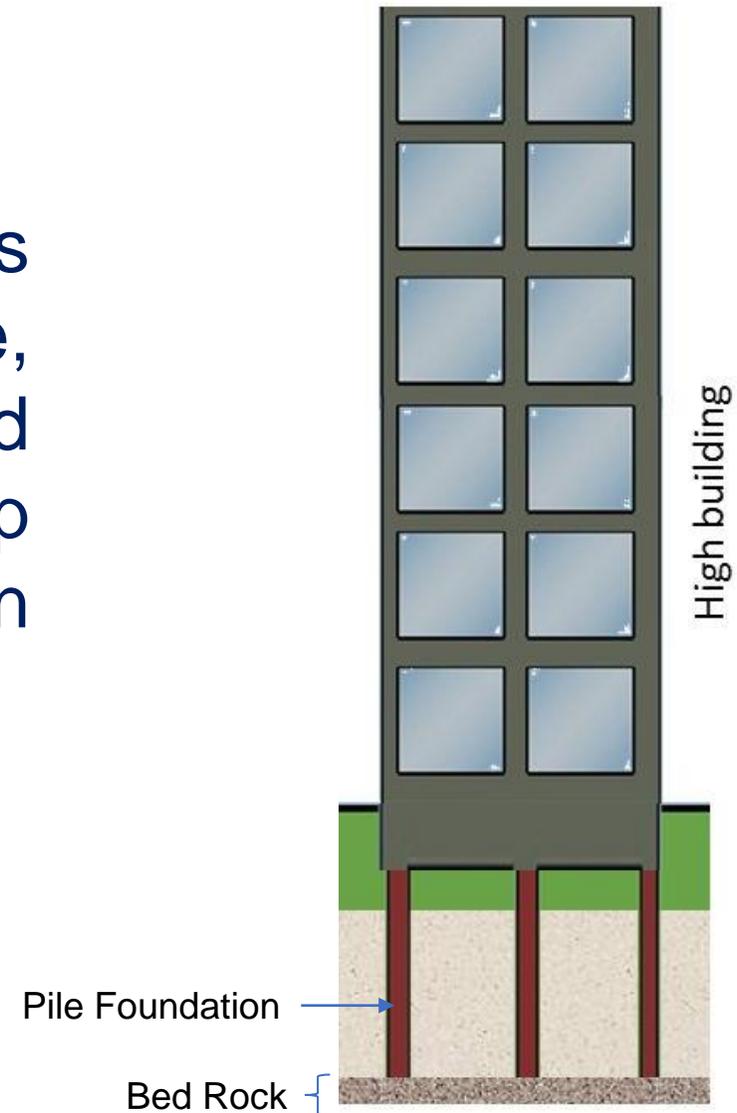
Kelebihan :

- Biaya relatif murah
- Konstruksinya sederhana dan mudah
- Material umumnya menggunakan beton
- Tidak memerlukan penyelidikan tanah di Laboratorium



Pondasi Dalam

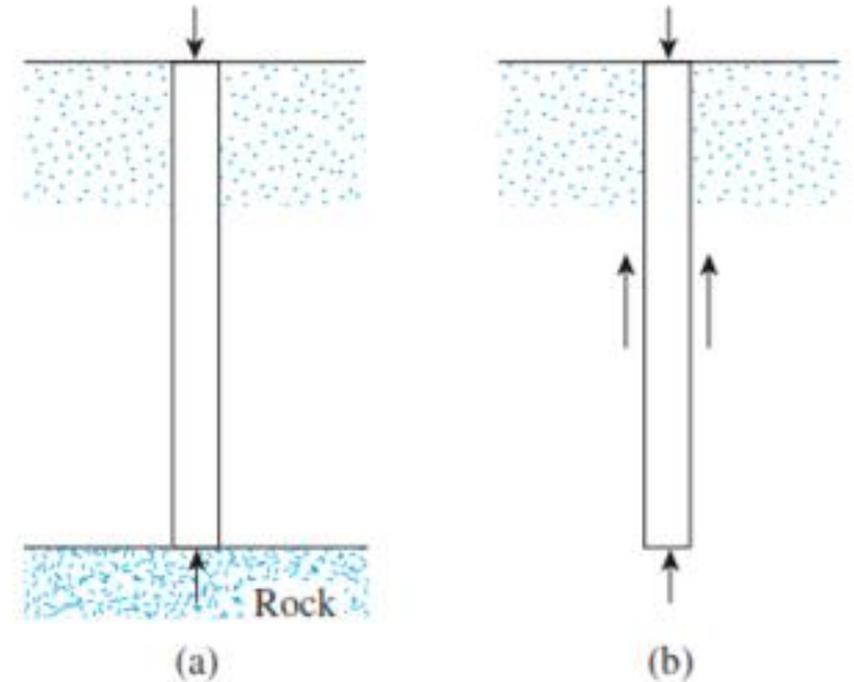
Piles are structural members that are made of steel, concrete, or timber. They are used to build pile foundations, which are deep and which cost more than shallow foundations



Pondasi Dalam

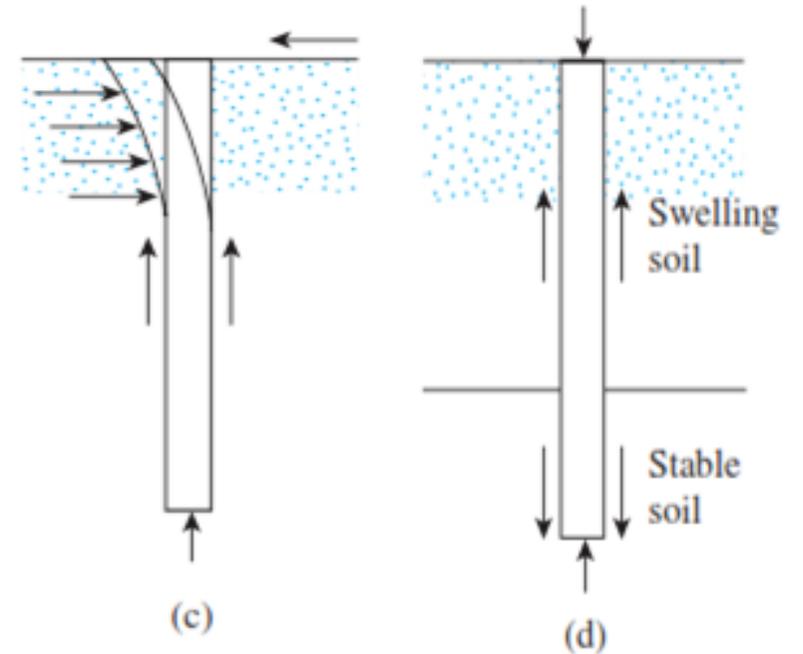
The following list identifies some of the conditions that require pile foundations (Vesic, 1977):

- a) Kondisi lapisan tanah atas memiliki kompressibilitas tinggi dan kurang kuat memikul distribusi beban dari struktur atas. Pile berfungsi untuk mendistribusikan beban ke lapisan batuan atau tanah yang lebih kuat.
- b) Jika lapisan tanah keras cukup jauh dari permukaan tanah. Pile dapat digunakan untuk mentransfer beban struktur ke tanah secara bertahap. Kemampuan tiang menahan beban berasal dari tahanan friksi yang terbentuk dari interface antara tiang+tanah.



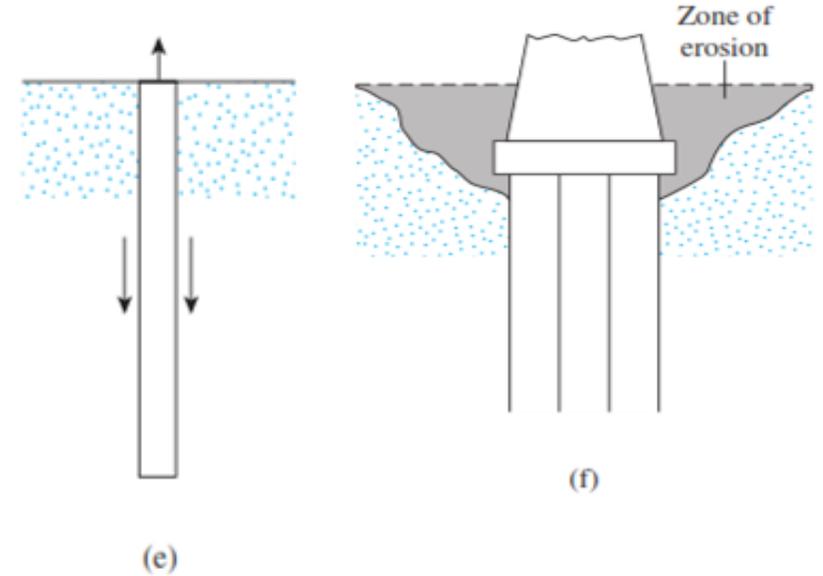
Pondasi Dalam

- c) Tiang mampu menahan tekuk (*resist to bending*) di saat yang sama juga menahan beban vertical dari struktur atas. Kondisi ini terjadi saat terdapat struktur sangat tinggi yang memiliki dampak signifikan terhadap beban gempa dan beban angin
- d) Kondisi berada di tanah yang mudah runtuh atau tanah ekspansif (mengembang). Penggunaan pile menjadi alternatif untuk kondisi zona aktif ini



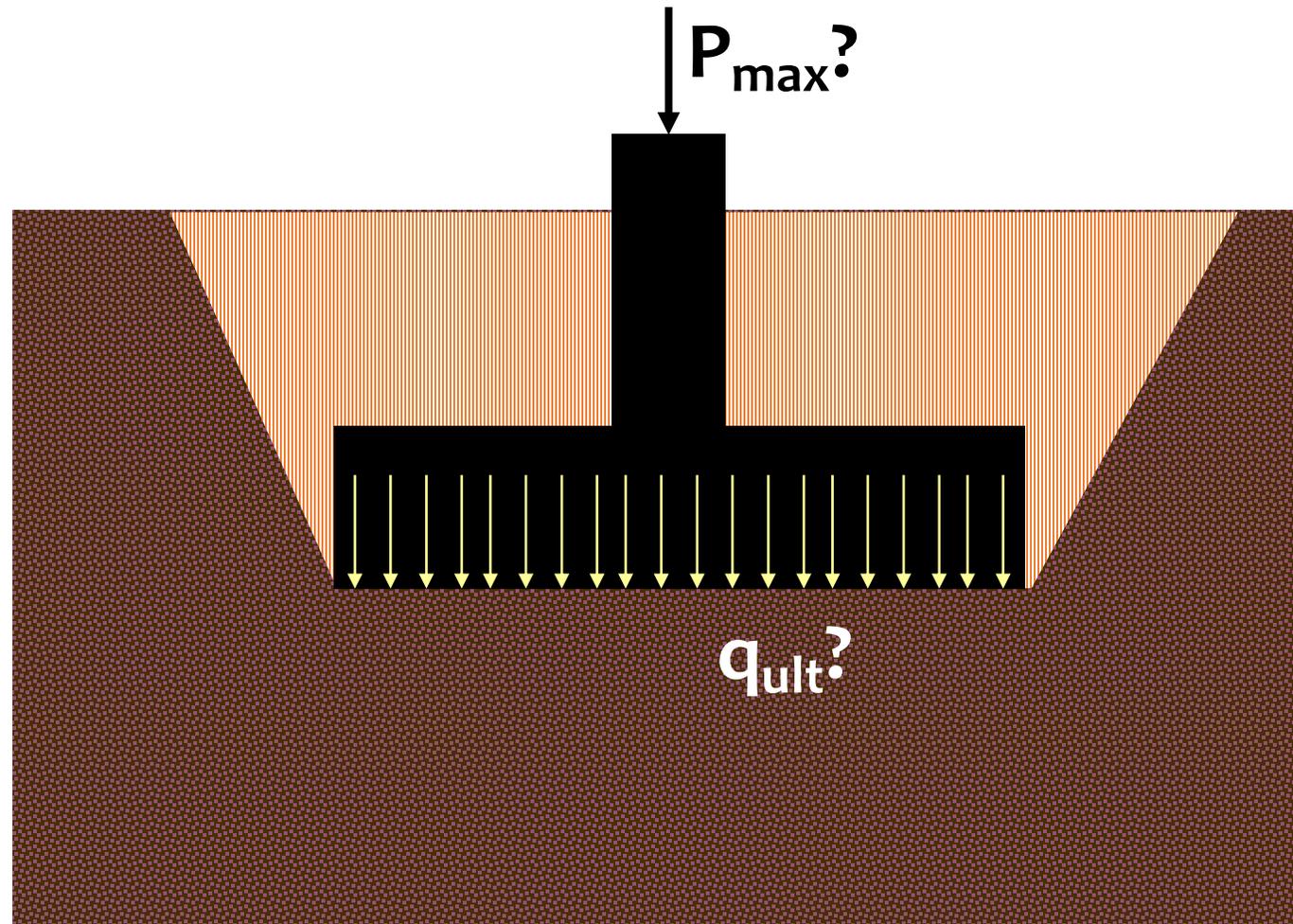
Pondasi Dalam

- e) Pile juga digunakan untuk menahan beban *uplift* untuk beberapa struktur seperti tower transmisi, platform offshore, dan alas basement yang berada dibawah permukaan air tanah
- f) Abutment jembatan dan piers biasanya juga menggunakan *pile foundation* untuk menghindari hilangnya kapasitas daya dukung

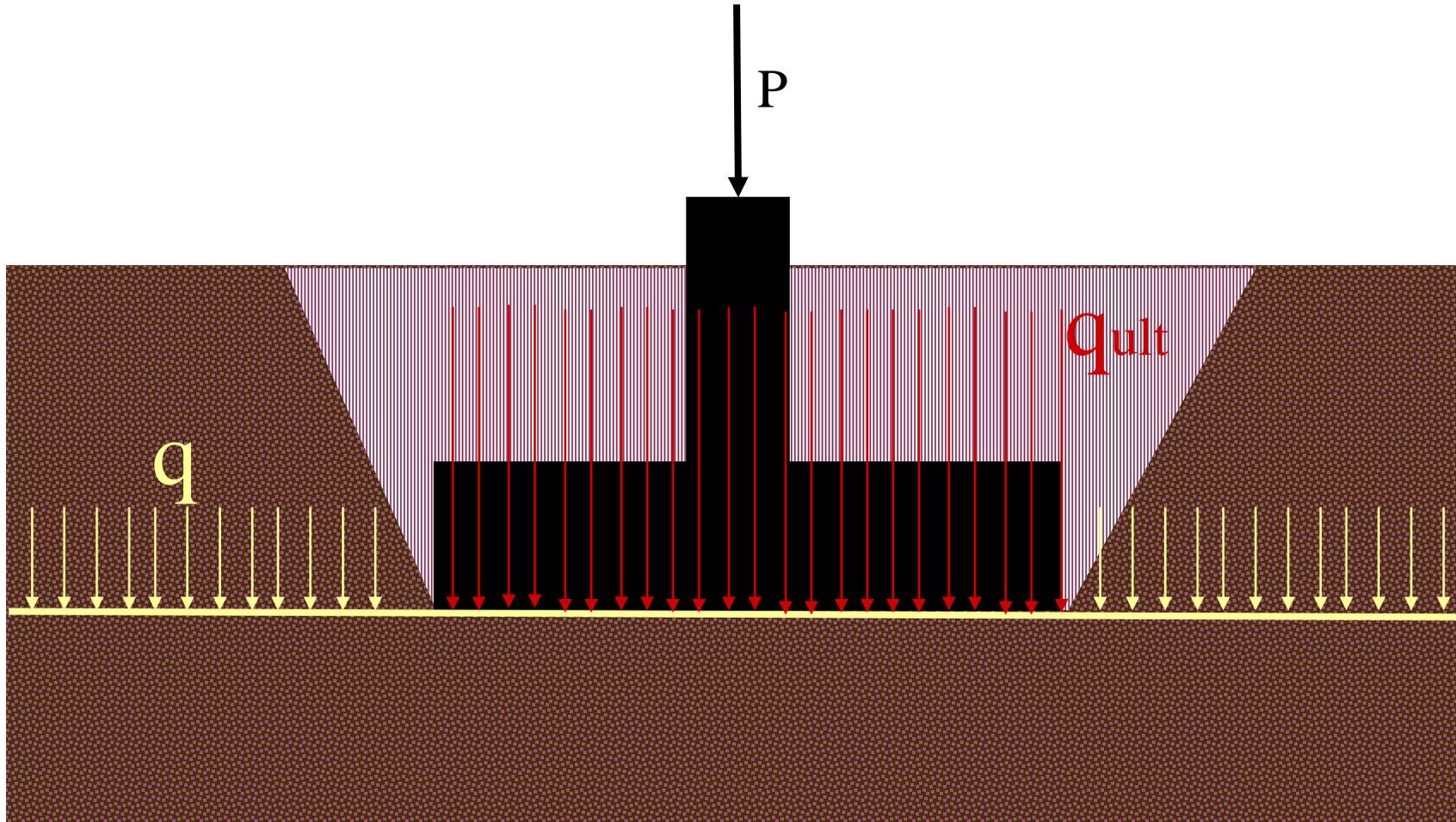


2. Definisi Daya dukung ultimate untuk pondasi dangkal

Teori Daya Dukung Pondasi Dangkal (Daya Dukung Ultimate)



Teori Daya Dukung Pondasi Dangkal (Daya Dukung Ultimate)



Informasi yang diketahui

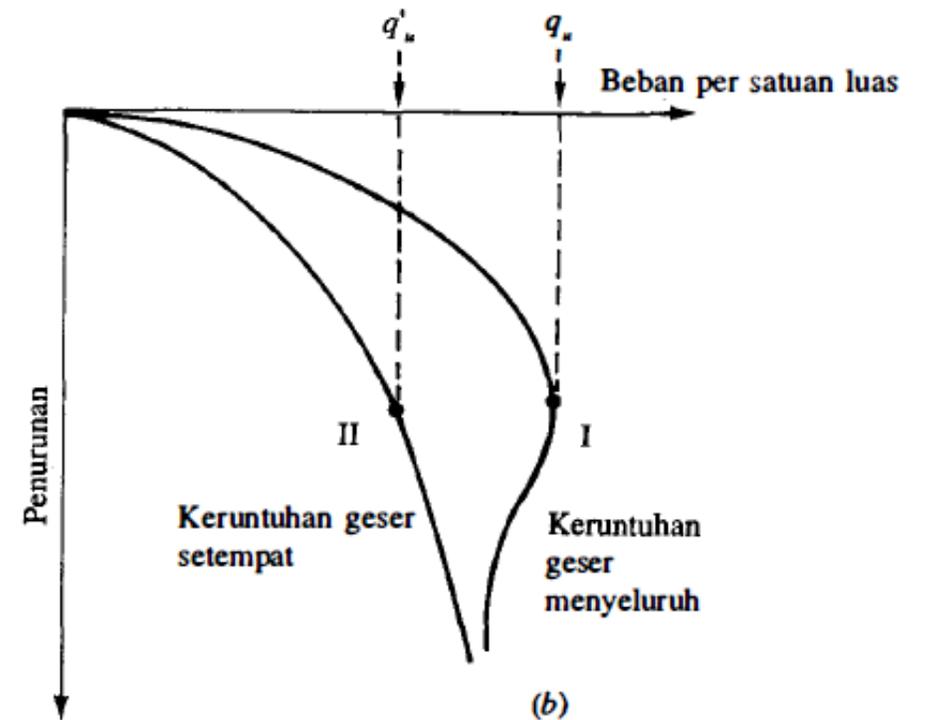
Pondasi : dimensinya (B)

Tanahnya : C, ϕ, γ

Daya dukung *ultimate*

Apabila beban q persatuan luas diletakkan di atas model pondasi, maka pondasi tadi akan TURUN. Apabila beban merata tersebut ditambah tentu saja penurunan pondasi akan semakin bertambah. Sehingga tercapai nilai q_u (q ultimate atau beban batas). Maka keruntuhan daya dukung akan terjadi, yang berarti pondasi akan mengalami penurunan yang sangat besar tanpa penambahan beban q lebih lanjut. Tanah disebelah kiri dan kanan pondasi akan menyembul dan bidang longsor akan mencapai permukaan.

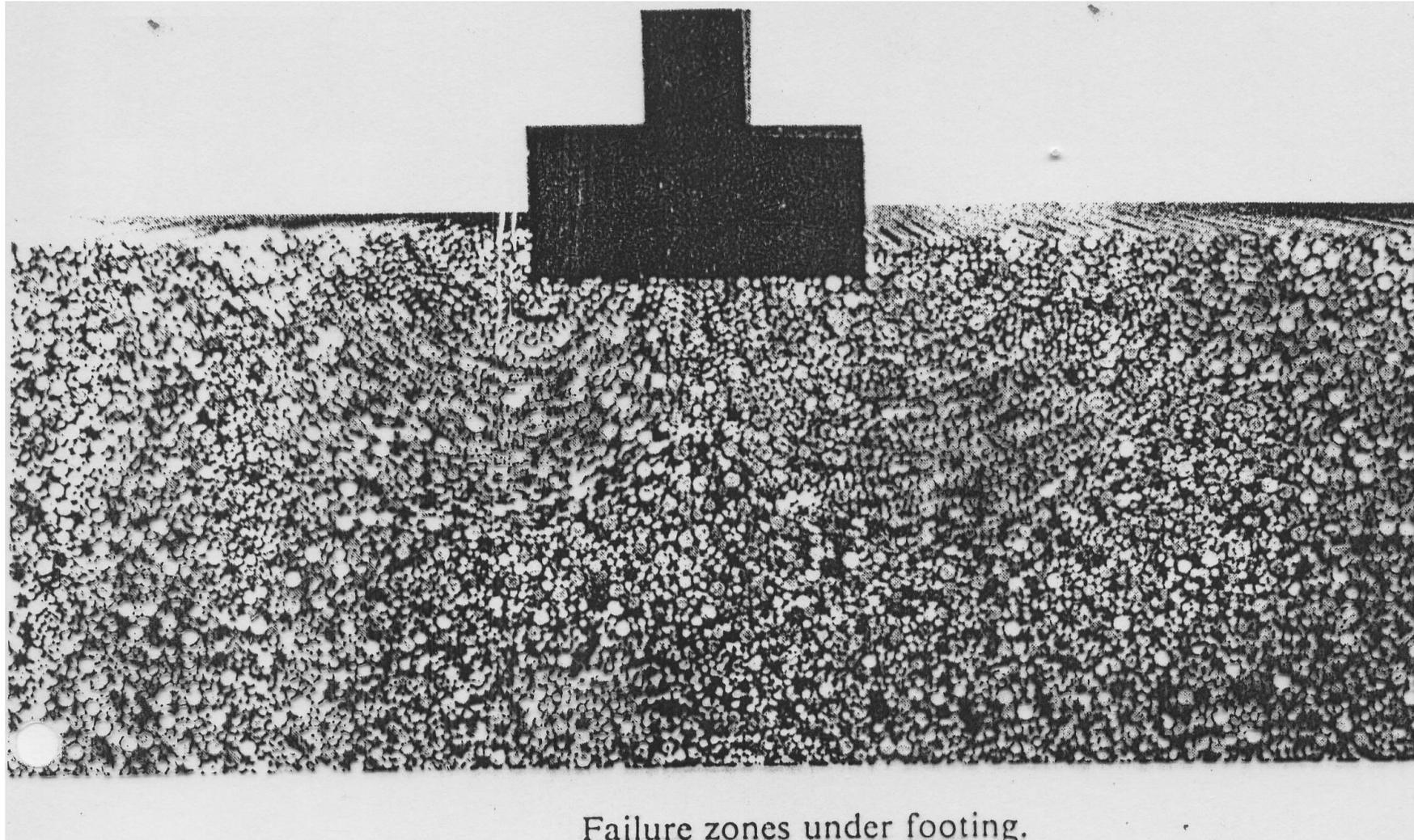
Tanah sebelah kiri dan kanan pondasi akan menyembul dan bidang longsor akan mencapai permukaan tanah. Hubungan antara beban dan penurunan akan seperti kurva berikut. Untuk ini didefinisikan q_u (q ultimate) sebagai daya dukung ultimate / batas suatu pondasi



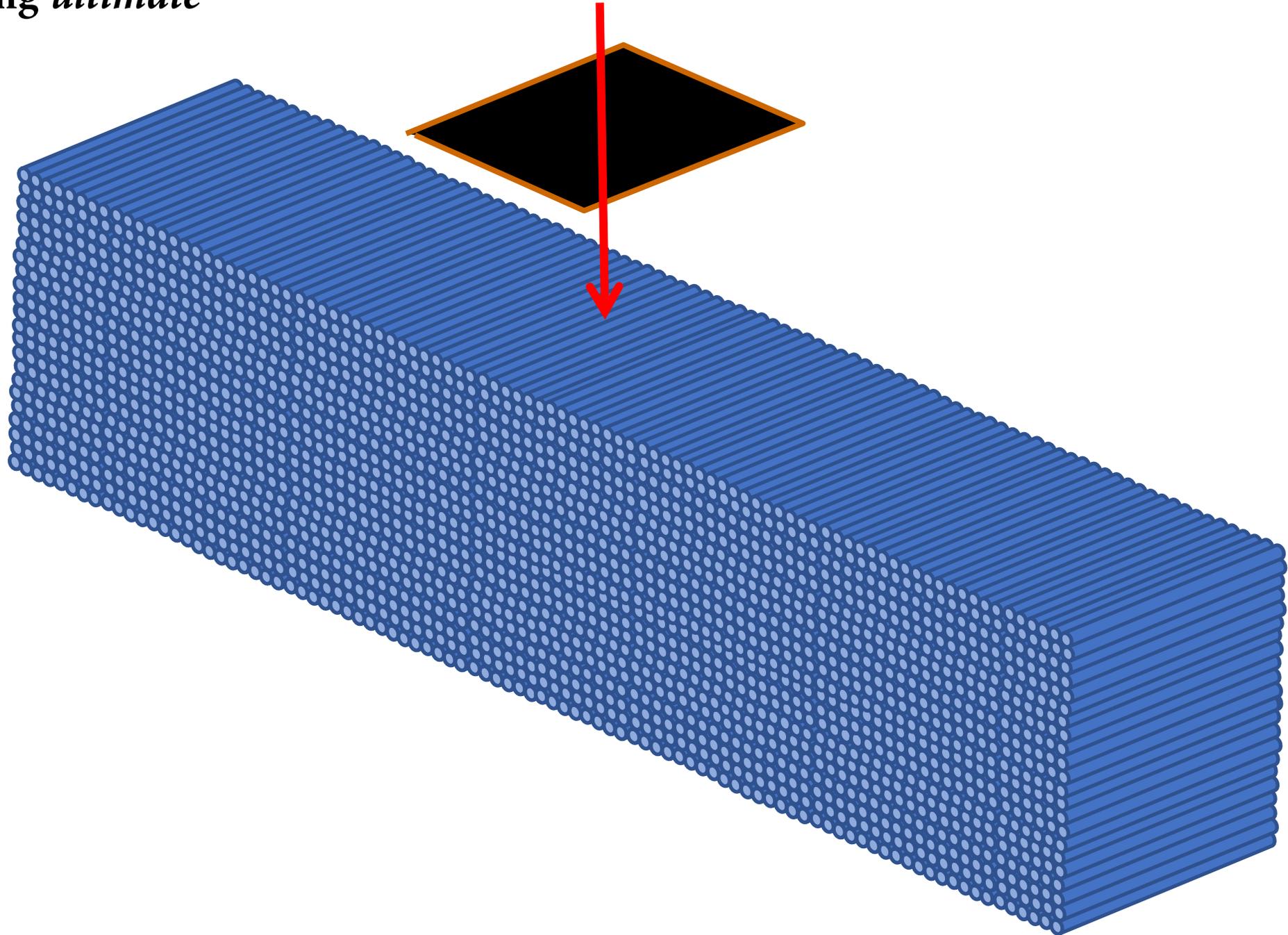
3. Daya Dukung *ultimate* menurut Terzaghi

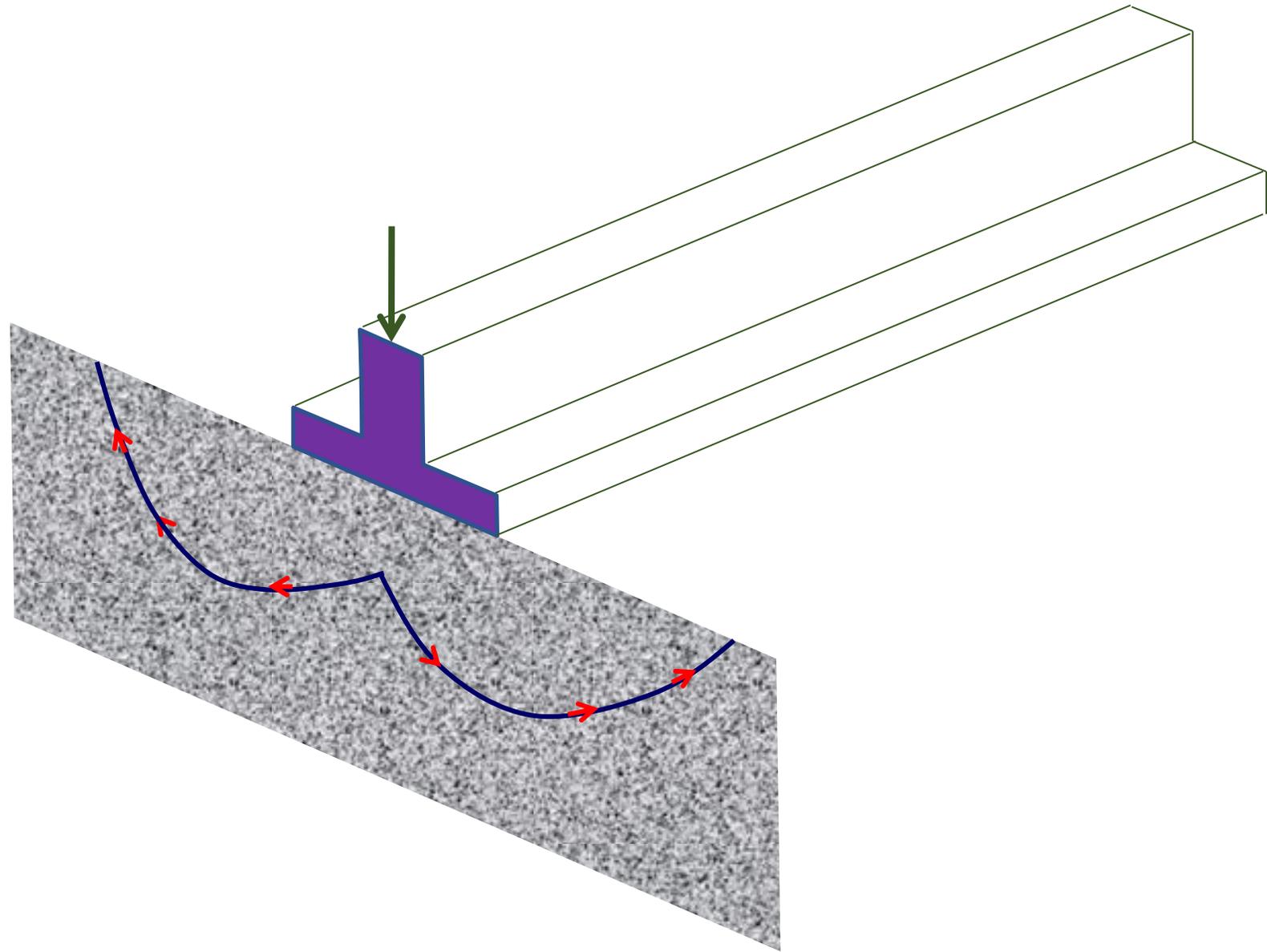
Daya dukung *ultimate* menurut TERZAGHI

POLA KERUNTUHAN TERZAGHI

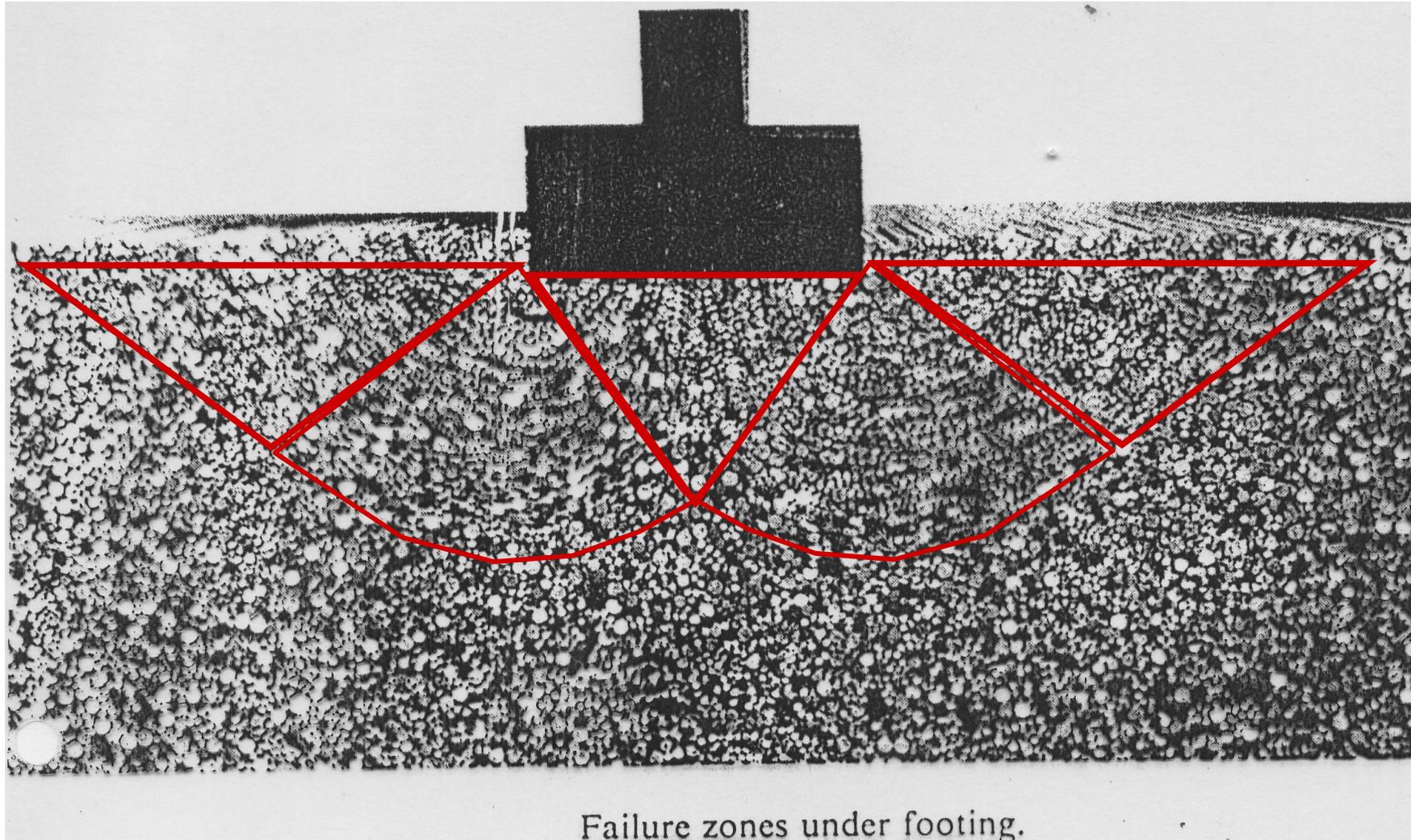


Daya dukung *ultimate*

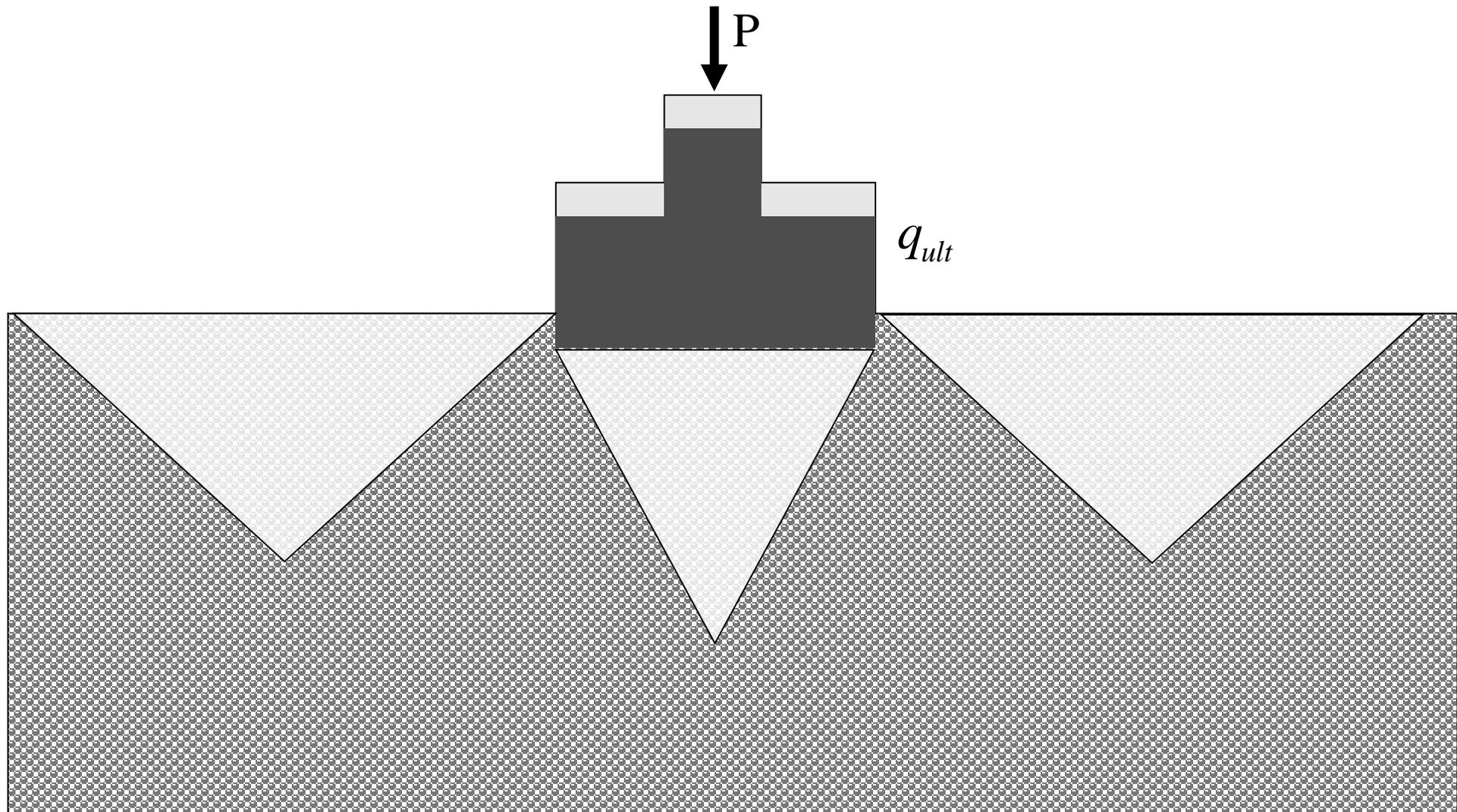


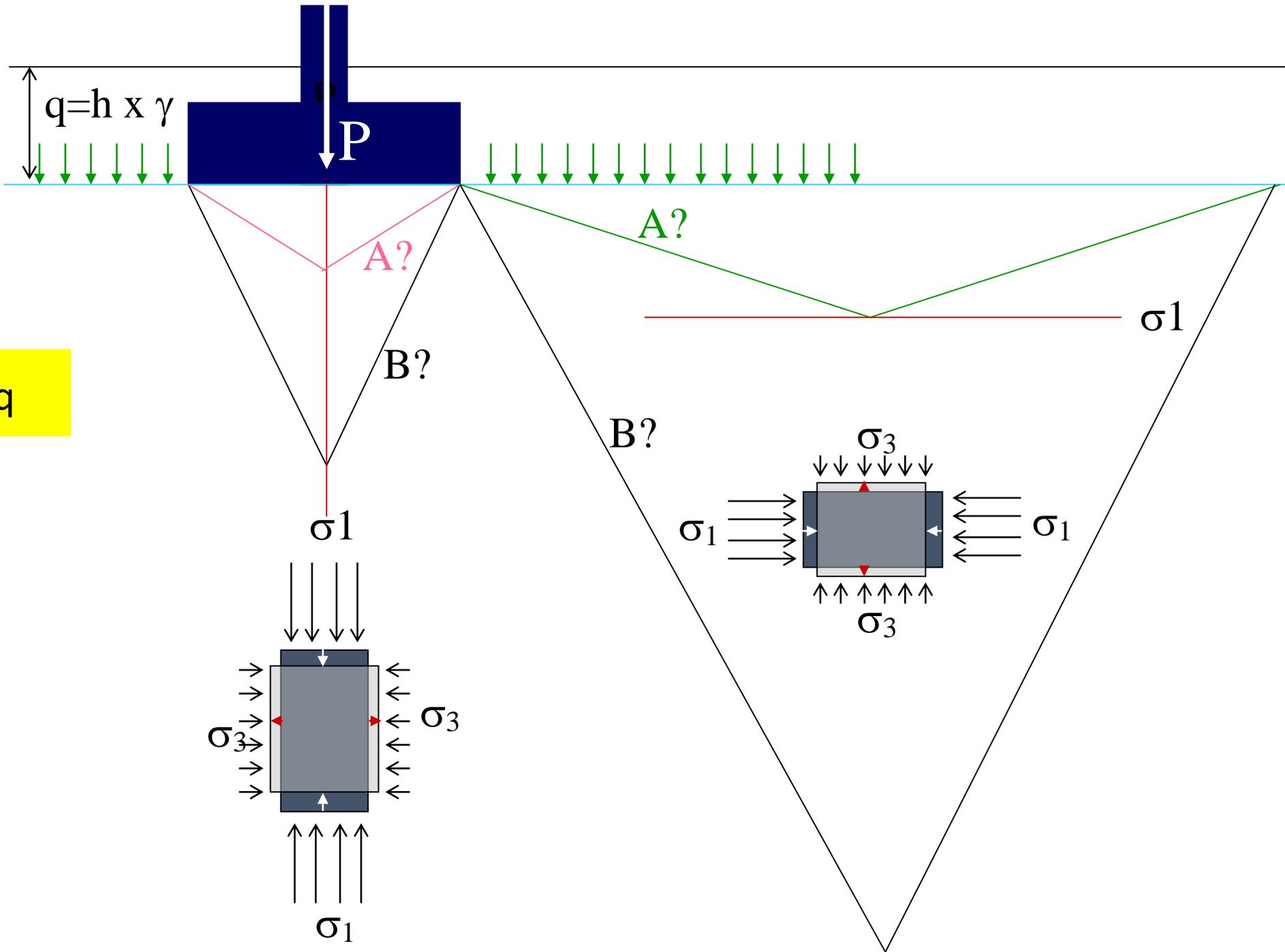


POLA KERUNTUHAN TERZAGHI



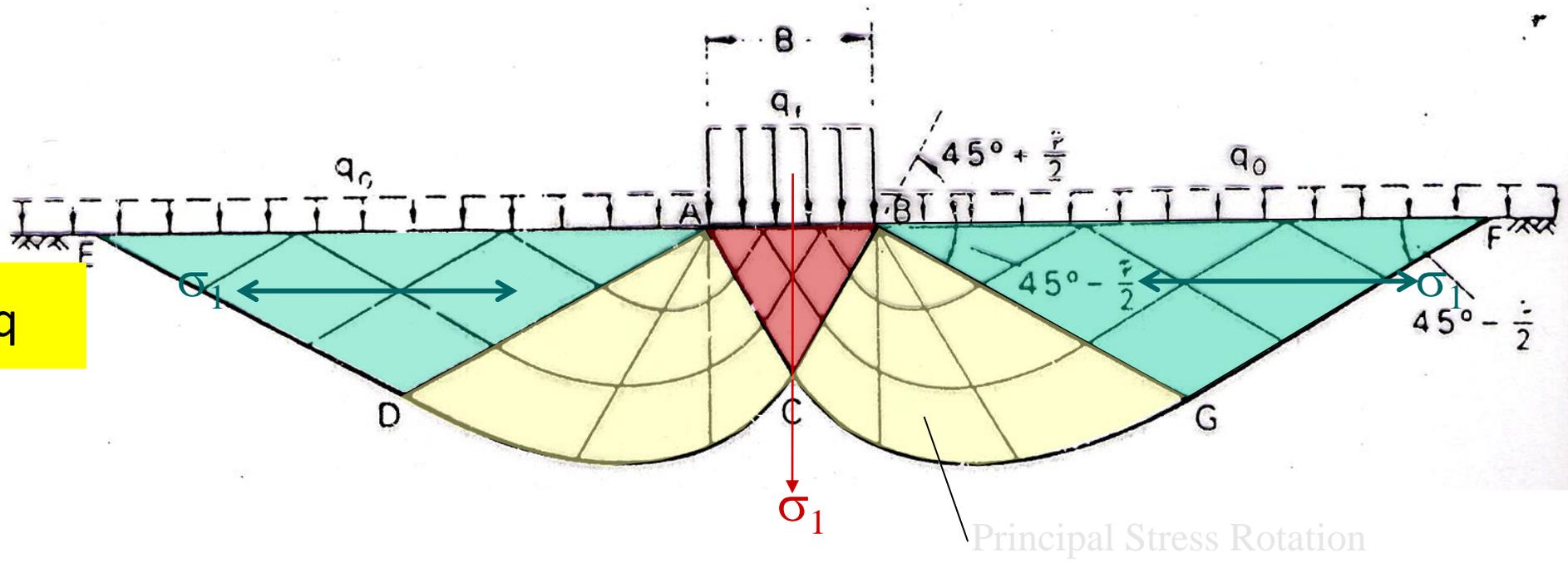
POLA KERUNTUHAN TERZAGHI



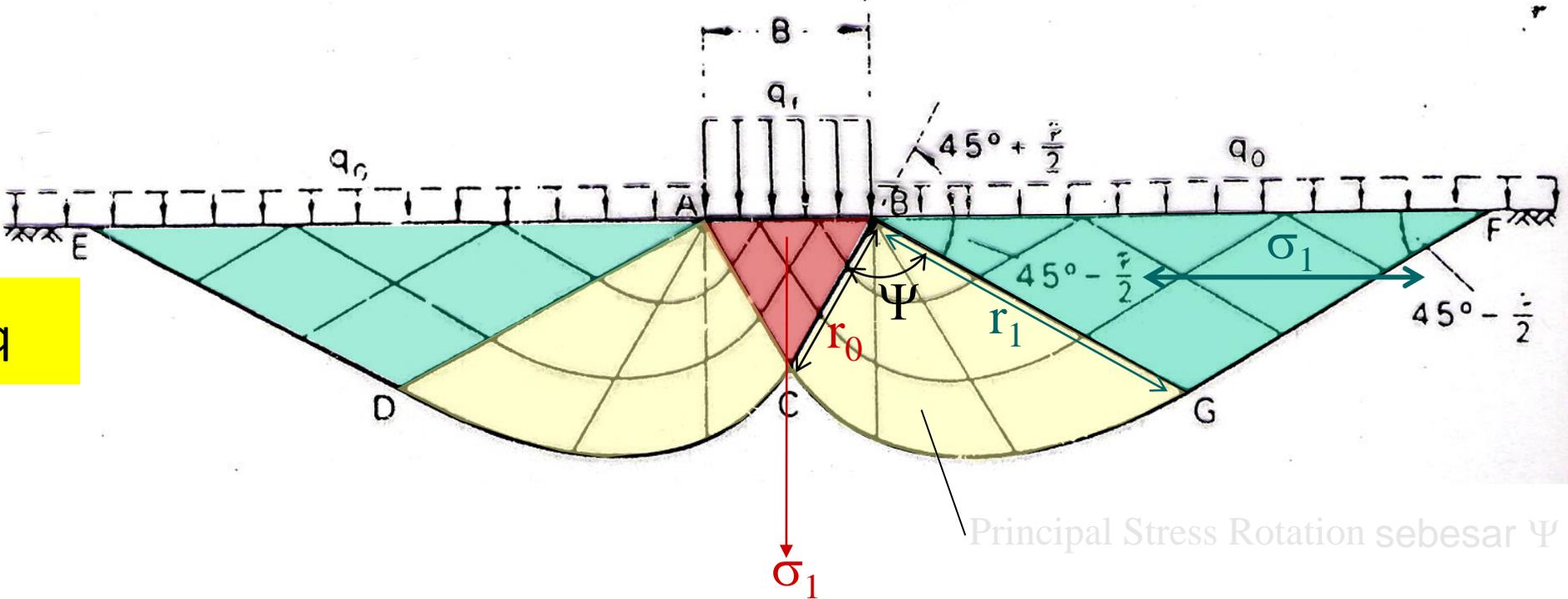


Pengaruh q

Pengaruh q



Principal Stress Rotation

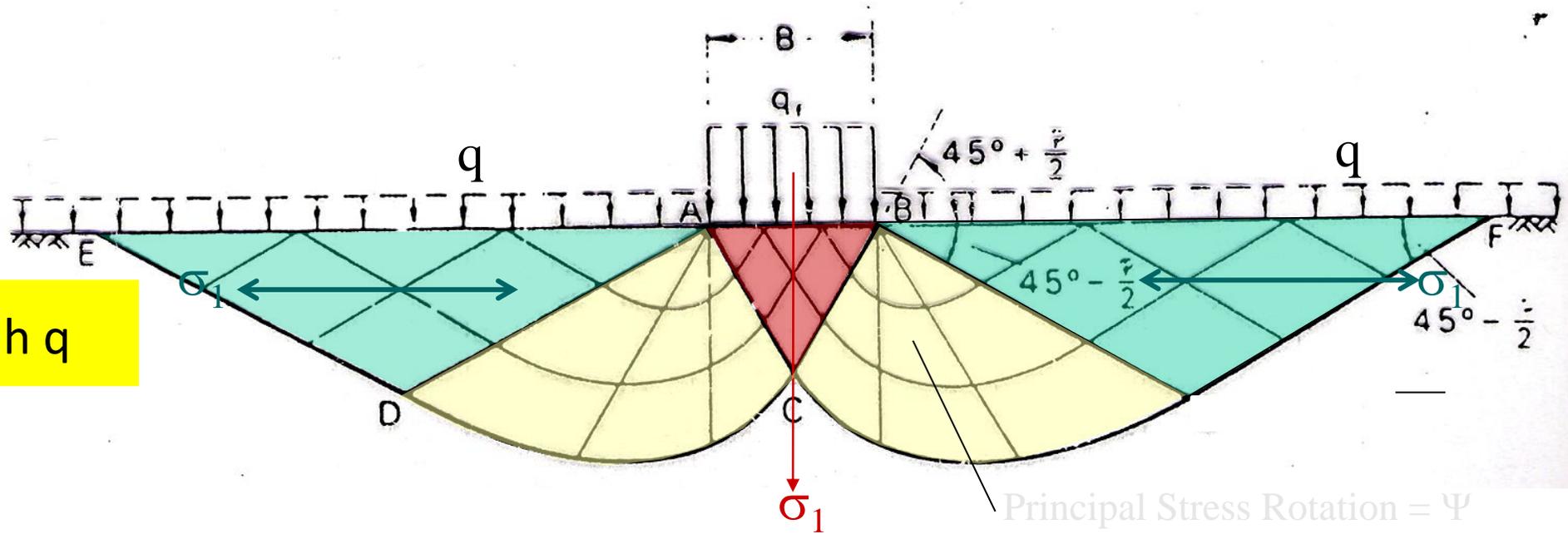


Pengaruh q

Principal Stress Rotation sebesar Ψ

unit dlm radian

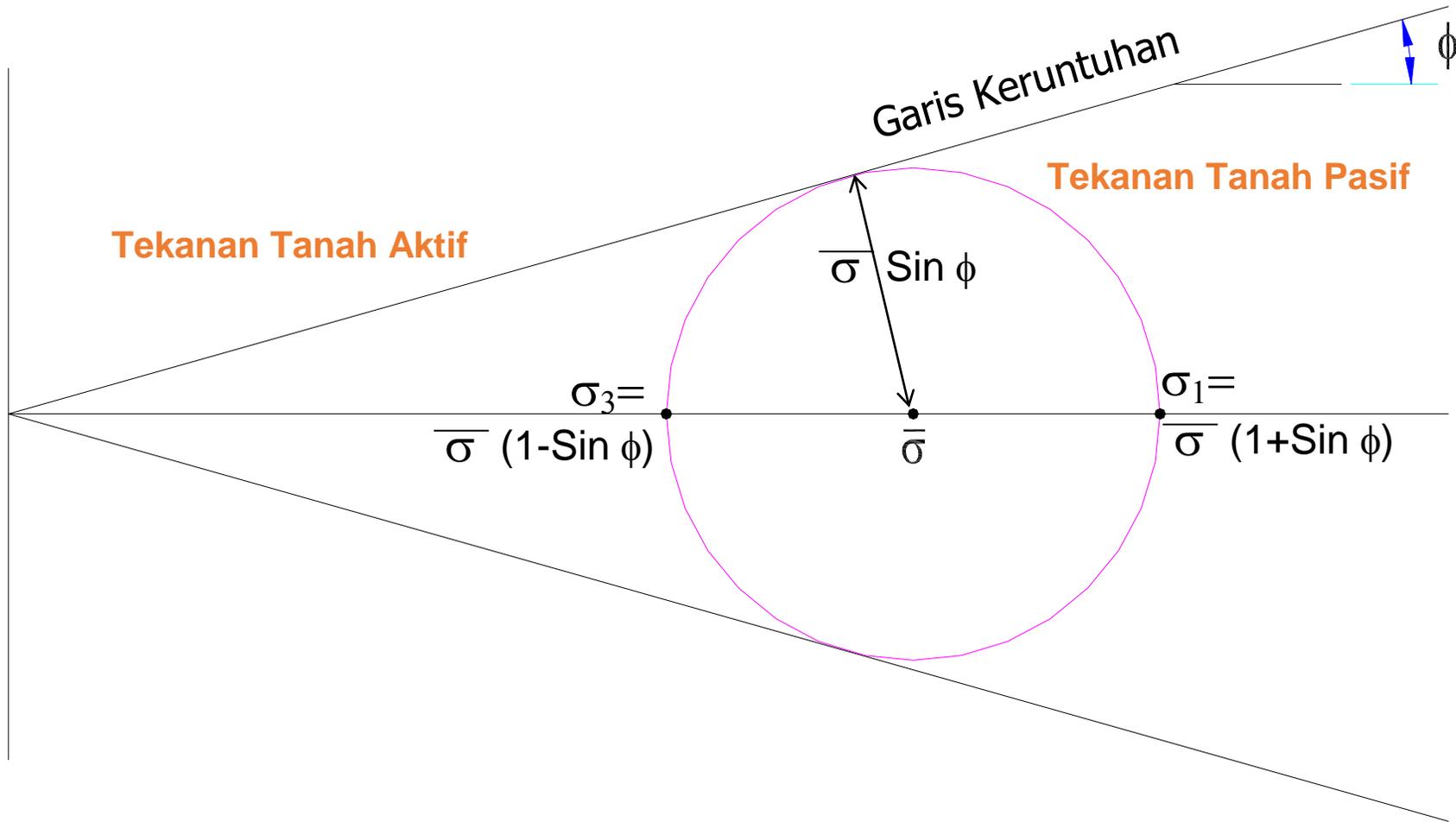
$$r_1 = r_0 e^{\Psi \tan \phi}$$

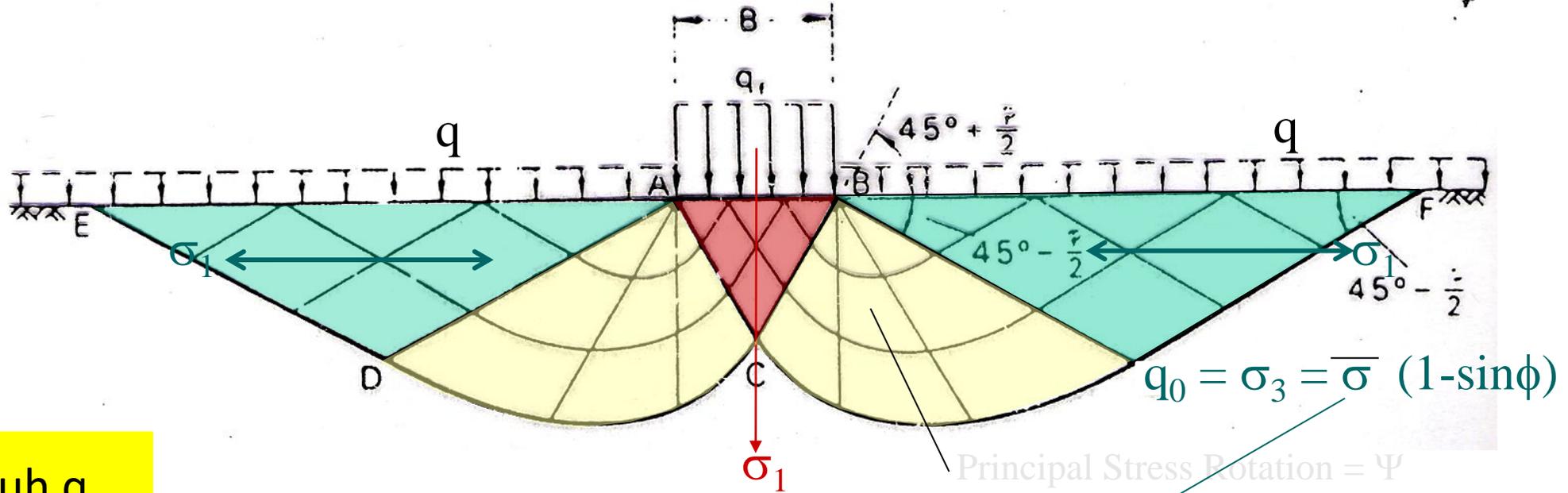


Pengaruh q

Q_{ult} ← q

Pengaruh q





Pengaruh q

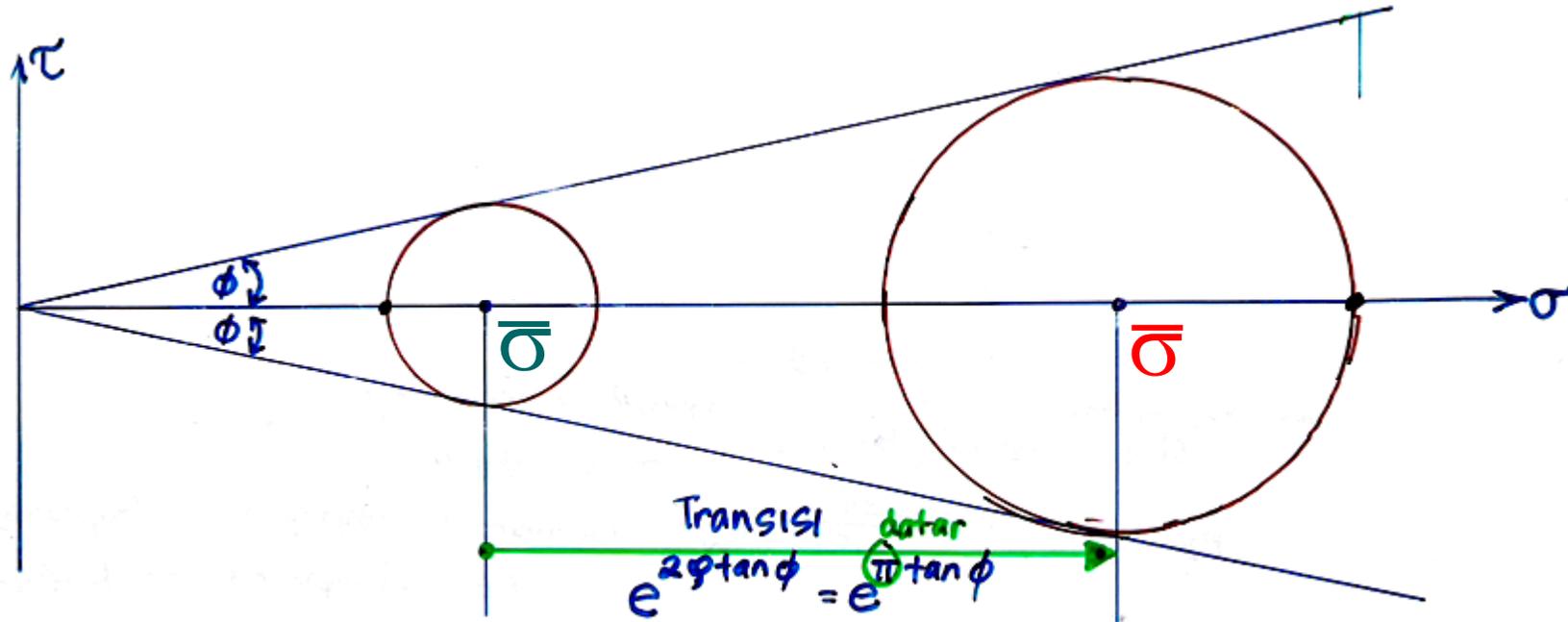
$$q_{ult} = \sigma_1 = \bar{\sigma} (1 + \sin \phi)$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \sigma e^{2 \Psi \tan(\phi)}$$

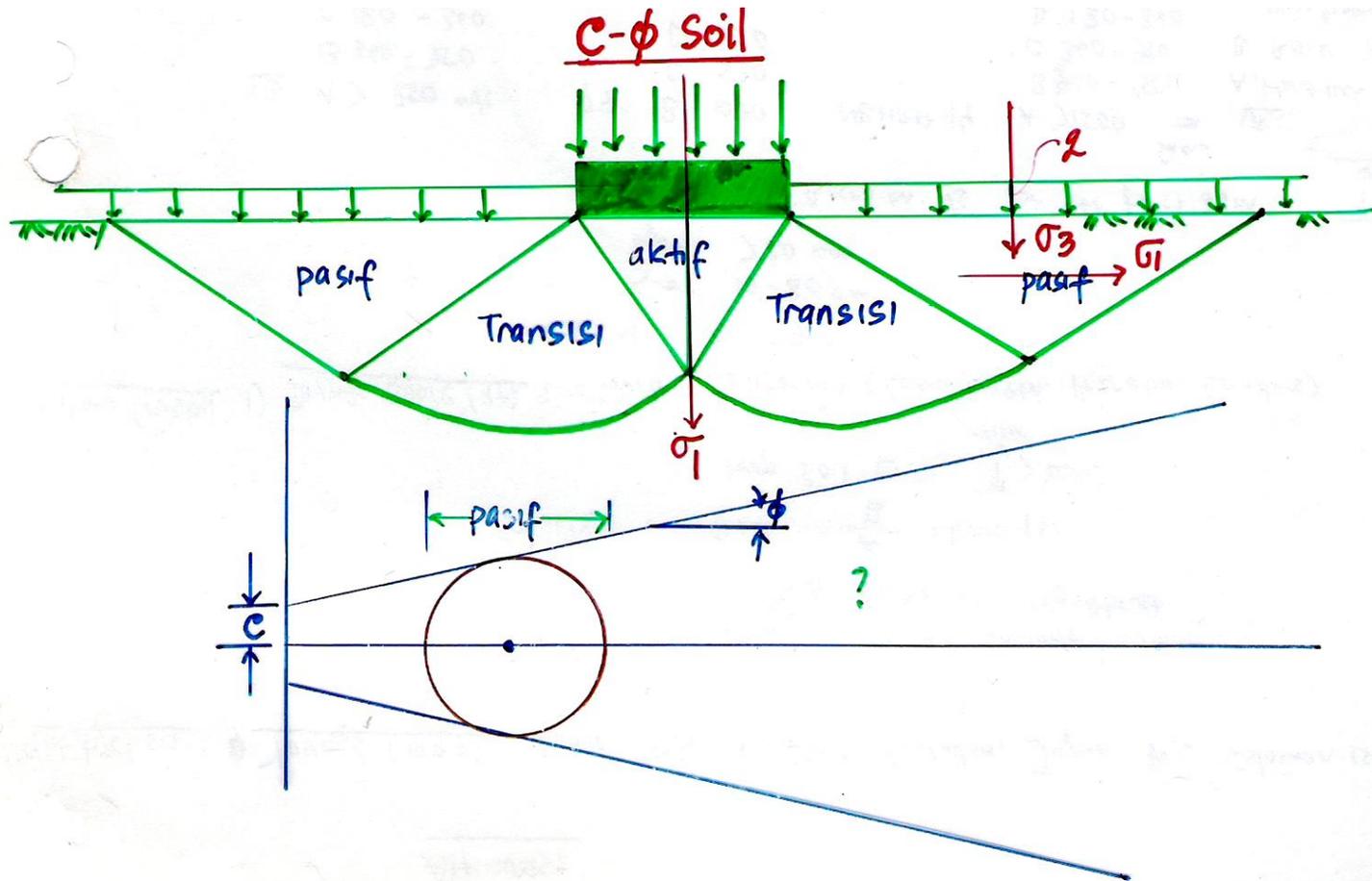
$$\frac{q_{ult}}{(1 + \sin \phi)} = \frac{q}{(1 - \sin \phi)} e^{2 \Psi \tan(\phi)}$$

$$q_{ult} = q \underbrace{\frac{(1 + \sin \phi)}{(1 - \sin \phi)} e^{2 \Psi \tan(\phi)}}_{Nq}$$

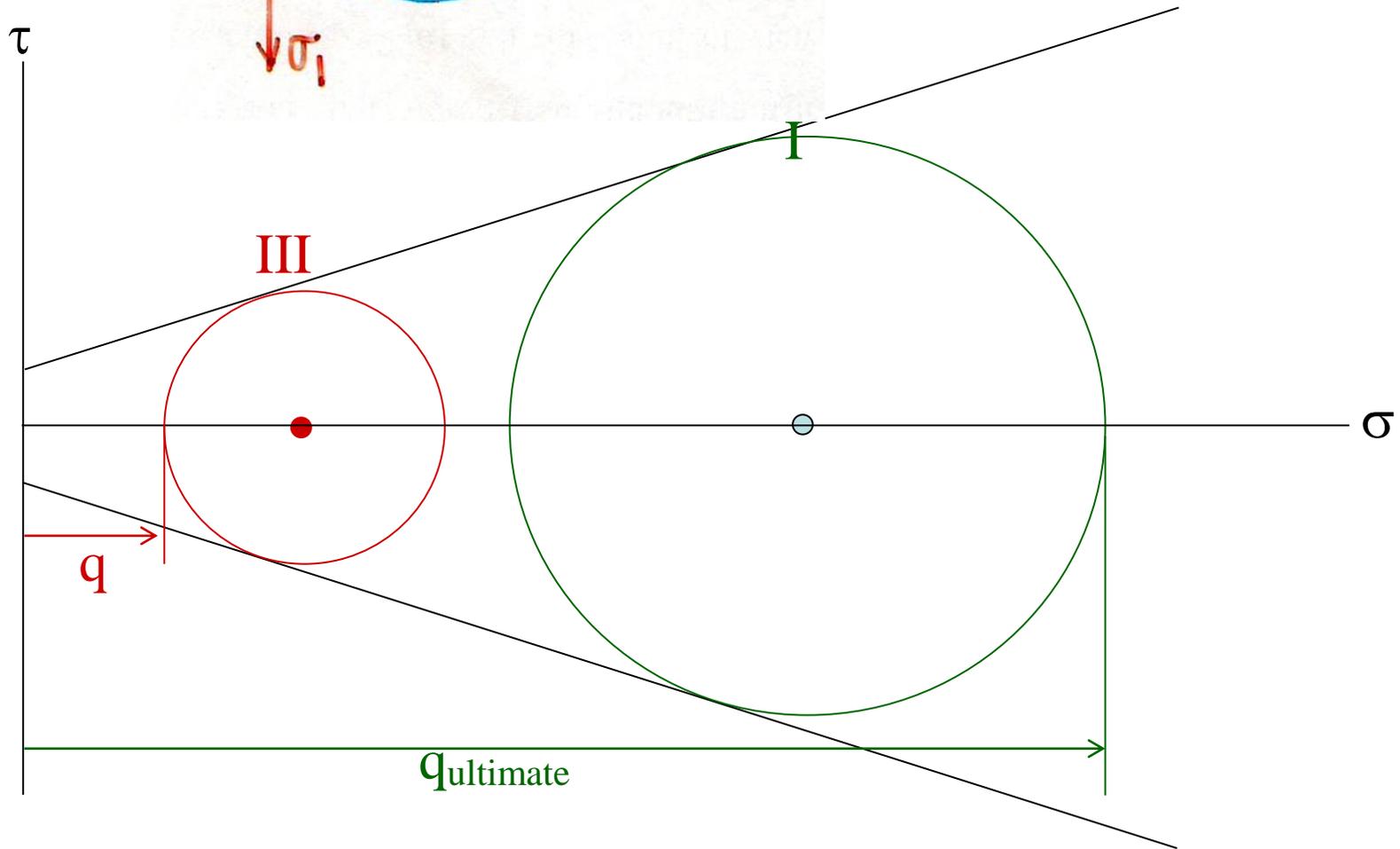
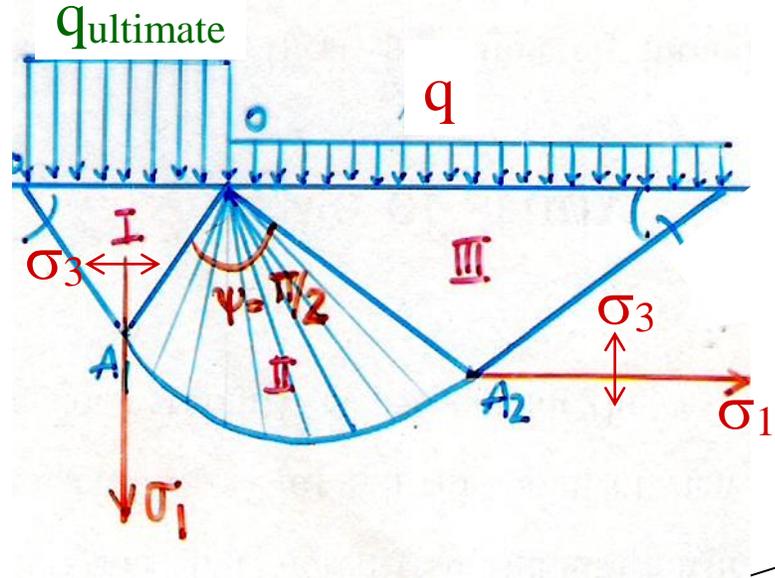
Pengaruh q



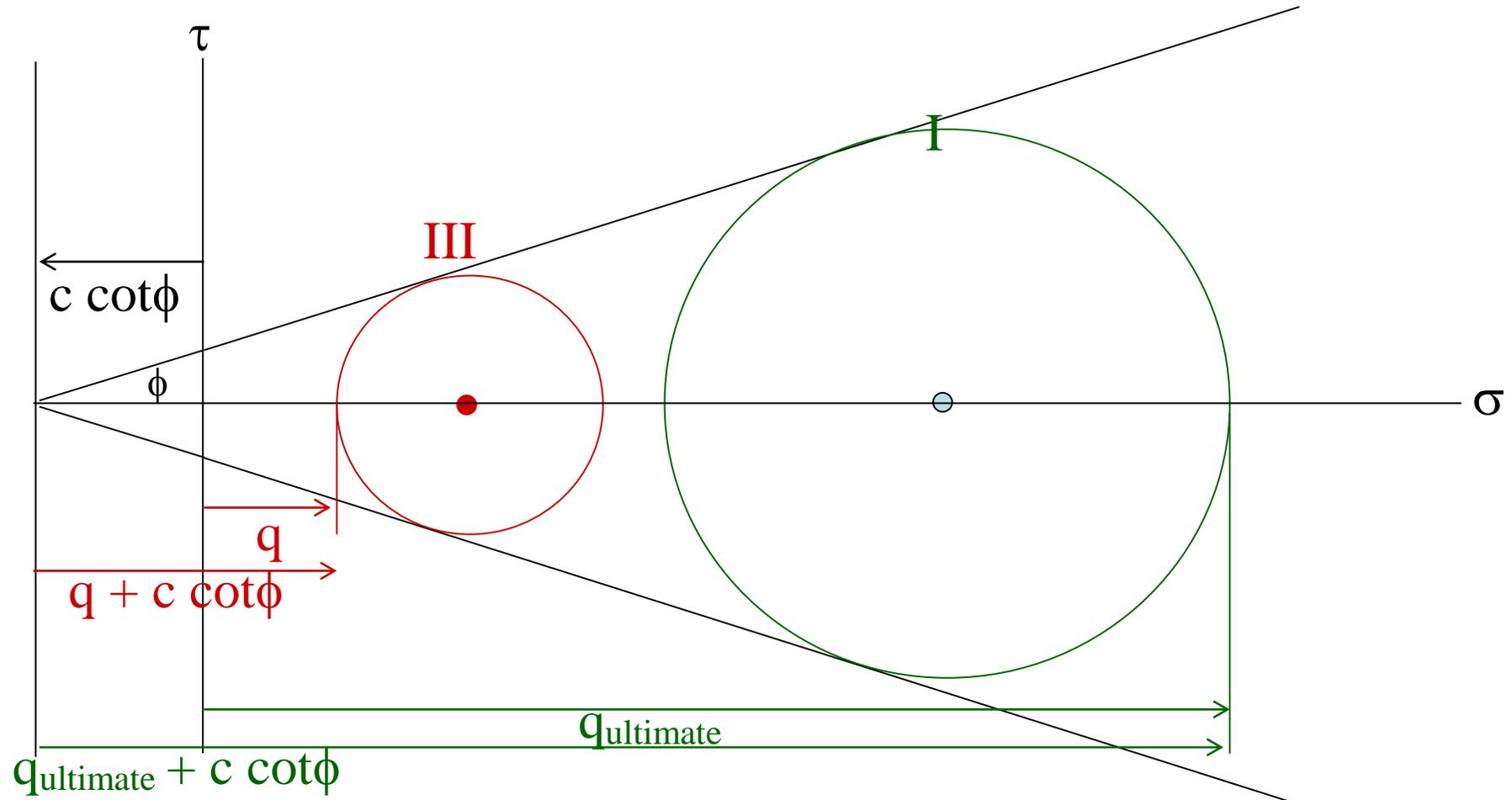
Pengaruh c



Pengaruh c



Pengaruh c



Pengaruh c

$$\sigma_{mp} = \frac{\sigma_3 \text{ pasif}}{1 - \sin \phi} = \frac{2 + c \cot \phi}{1 - \sin \phi}$$

$$\sigma_{ma} = \frac{\sigma_1 \text{ aktif}}{1 + \sin \phi} = \frac{\sigma_{ult} + c \cot \phi}{1 + \sin \phi}$$

$$\sigma_{ma} = \sigma_{mp} \cdot e^{\pi \tan \phi}$$

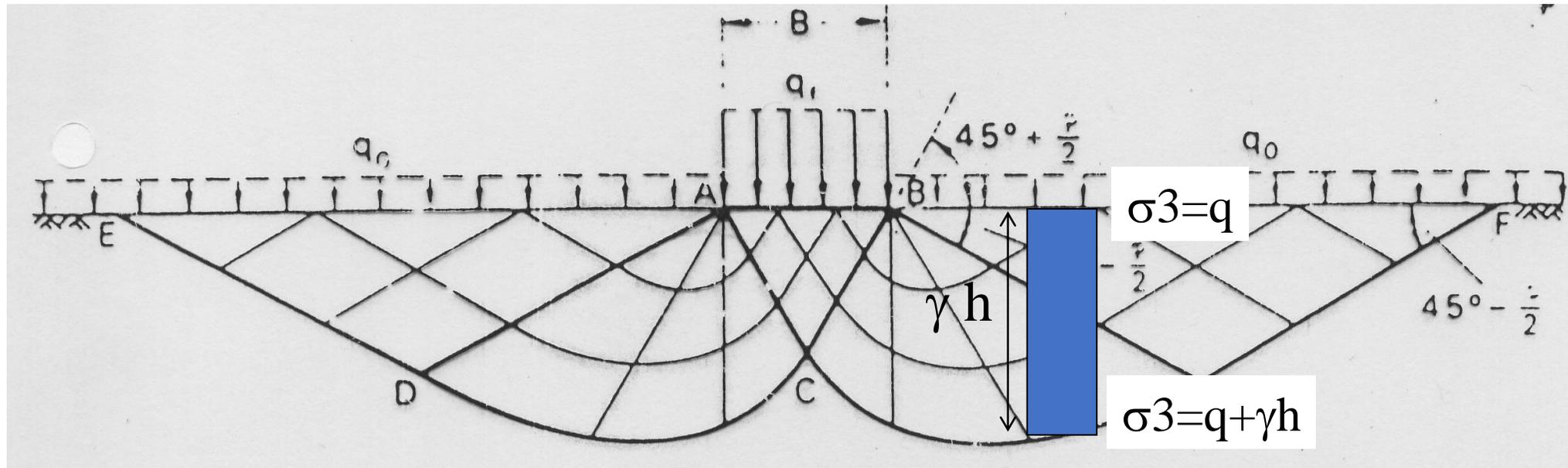
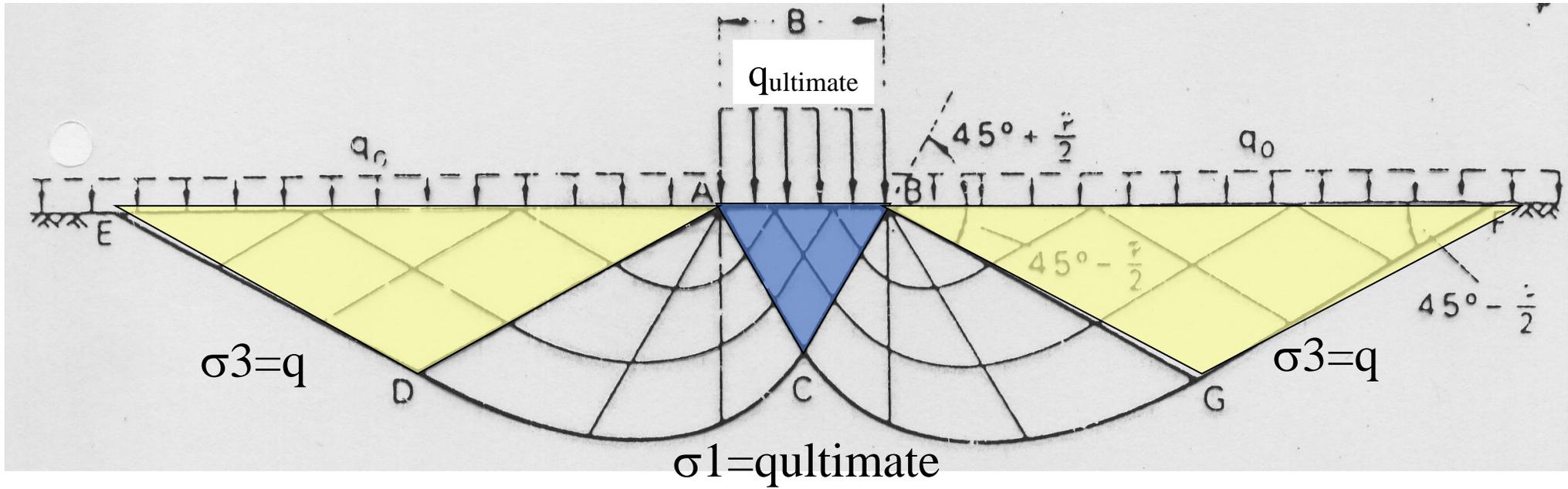
$$\frac{\sigma_{ult} + c \cot \phi}{1 + \sin \phi} = \frac{2 + c \cot \phi}{1 - \sin \phi} \cdot e^{\pi \tan \phi}$$

$$\sigma_{ult} = (2 + c \cot \phi) \underbrace{\frac{1 + \sin \phi}{1 - \sin \phi} \cdot e^{\pi \tan \phi}}_{N_2} - c \cot \phi$$

$$= 2 \cdot N_2 + c \cot \phi \cdot N_2 - c \cot \phi = 2 \cdot N_2 + \underbrace{c \cot \phi (N_2 - 1)}_{N_c}$$

$$= 2 \cdot N_2 + c \cdot N_c$$

Pengaruh γ



4. Persamaan umum daya dukung

Terzaghi's Bearing Capacity Theory

Local
Shear
Failure

$$q_u = c'N_c + qN_q + \frac{1}{2}\gamma BN_\gamma \quad (\text{Strip foundation})$$

$$q_u = 1.3c'N_c + qN_q + 0.4\gamma BN_\gamma \quad (\text{square foundation})$$

$$q_u = 1.3c'N_c + qN_q + 0.3\gamma BN_\gamma \quad (\text{circular foundation})$$

c' = cohesion of soil (kN/m²)

γ = unit weight of soil (kN/m³)

$q = \gamma D_f$

where N_c , N_q , and N_γ = bearing capacity factors.

$$q_{\text{all}} = \frac{q_u}{\text{FS}} \longrightarrow \text{FS} = \text{Factored of Safety (factor keamanan)}$$



Terzaghi's Bearing Capacity Theory

N_c, N_q, N_γ = bearing capacity factors that are nondimensional and are only functions of the soil friction angle, ϕ

The bearing capacity factors, N_c, N_q , and N_γ are defined by

$$N_c = \cot \phi \left[\frac{e^{2(3\pi/4 - \phi/2)\tan \phi}}{2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2} \right)} - 1 \right] = \cot \phi (N_q - 1) \quad (3.4)$$

$$N_q = \frac{e^{2(3\pi/4 - \phi/2)\tan \phi}}{2 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\phi}{2} \right)}$$

$$N_\gamma = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{K_{p\gamma}}{\cos^2 \phi} - 1 \right) \tan \phi$$

Table 4.1 Terzaghi's Bearing Capacity Factors—Eqs. (4.15), (4.13), and (4.11).^a

ϕ'	N_c	N_q	N_γ^a	ϕ'	N_c	N_q	N_γ^a
0	5.70	1.00	0.00	26	27.09	14.21	9.84
1	6.00	1.10	0.01	27	29.24	15.90	11.60
2	6.30	1.22	0.04	28	31.61	17.81	13.70
3	6.62	1.35	0.06	29	34.24	19.98	16.18
4	6.97	1.49	0.10	30	37.16	22.46	19.13
5	7.34	1.64	0.14	31	40.41	25.28	22.65
6	7.73	1.81	0.20	32	44.04	28.52	26.87
7	8.15	2.00	0.27	33	48.09	32.23	31.94
8	8.60	2.21	0.35	34	52.64	36.50	38.04
9	9.09	2.44	0.44	35	57.75	41.44	45.41
10	9.61	2.69	0.56	36	63.53	47.16	54.36
11	10.16	2.98	0.69	37	70.01	53.80	65.27
12	10.76	3.29	0.85	38	77.50	61.55	78.61
13	11.41	3.63	1.04	39	85.97	70.61	95.03
14	12.11	4.02	1.26	40	95.66	81.27	115.31
15	12.86	4.45	1.52	41	106.81	93.85	140.51
16	13.68	4.92	1.82	42	119.67	108.75	171.99
17	14.60	5.45	2.18	43	134.58	126.50	211.56
18	15.12	6.04	2.59	44	151.95	147.74	261.60
19	16.56	6.70	3.07	45	172.28	173.28	325.34
20	17.69	7.44	3.64	46	196.22	204.19	407.11
21	18.92	8.26	4.31	47	224.55	241.80	512.84
22	20.27	9.19	5.09	48	258.28	287.85	650.67
23	21.75	10.23	6.00	49	298.71	344.63	831.99
24	23.36	11.40	7.08	50	347.50	415.14	1072.80
25	25.13	12.72	8.34				

Persamaan Umum Daya Dukung

(Strip foundation)

$$q_u = c'N_c + qN_q + \frac{1}{2}\gamma BN_\gamma$$

c' = cohesion of soil (kN/m²)

γ = unit wight of soil (kN/m³)

$q = \gamma D_f$

where N_c , N_q , and N_γ = bearing capacity factors.

$$q_{all} = \frac{q_u}{FS}$$

5. Faktor Keamanan (FS- *Factored of Safety*)

Faktor Keamanan

Angka keamanan digunakan untuk menghitung daya dukung diijinkan untuk tanah di bawah pondasi. Hal ini mengingatkan bahwa keadaan sesungguhnya, tanah tidak homogen dan tidak isotropis sehingga saat mengevaluasi parameter-parameter dasar dari kekuatan geser tanah ini kita menemukan banyak KETIDAK PASTIAN

FS for shallow foundation = 3

$$q_{all} = \frac{q_{ult}}{FS} \longrightarrow FS = \text{Factored of Savety (factor keamanan)}$$

$$q_{all} = q_{allowable} (\text{daya dukung ijin})$$

$$q_{ult} = q_{ultimate} (\text{daya dukung batas})$$

FS = Factored of Safety (factor keamanan)

6. Menghitung Daya Dukung Pondasi Dangkal

1. A square foundation is 2m x 2m in plan. The soil supporting the foundation has a friction angle of $\phi' = 25^\circ$ and $c' = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$. The unit weight of soil, γ , is 16.5 kN/m^3 . Determine the allowable gross load on the foundation with a factor of safety (FS) of 3. Assume that the depth of the foundation (D_f) is 1.5m and that general shear failure occur in the soil.

$$q_u = 1.3c'N_c + qN_q + 0.4\gamma BN_\gamma \quad (\text{square foundation})$$

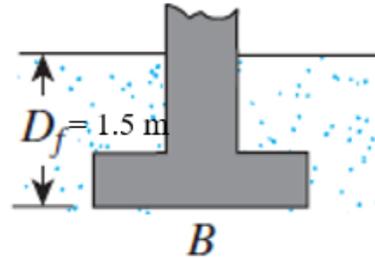
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9	9.09	2.44	0.44	35	57.75	41.44	45.41
10	9.61	2.69	0.56	36	63.53	47.16	54.36
11	10.16	2.98	0.69	37	70.01	53.80	65.27
12	10.76	3.29	0.85	38	77.50	61.55	78.61
13	11.41	3.63	1.04	39	85.97	70.61	95.03
14	12.11	4.02	1.26	40	95.66	81.27	115.31
15	12.86	4.45	1.52	41	106.81	93.85	140.51
16	13.68	4.92	1.82	42	119.67	108.75	171.99
17	14.60	5.45	2.18	43	134.58	126.50	211.56
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1. A square foundation is 2m x 2m in plan. The soil supporting the foundation has a friction angle of $\phi' = 25^\circ$ and $c' = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$. The unit weight of soil, γ , is 16.5 kN/m^3 . Determine the allowable gross load on the foundation with a factor of safety (FS) of 3. Assume that the depth of the foundation (D_f) is 1.5m and that general shear failure occur in the soil.

SOLUTION

Data : a factor of safety (FS) of 3, **general shear failure**



Bearing Capacity Factor :

$$N_c = 25.13$$

$$N_q = 12.72$$

$$N_\gamma = 8.34$$

soil supporting the foundation :

$$\phi' = 25^\circ$$

$$c' = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\gamma = 16.5 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$q_u = 1.3c'N_c + qN_q + 0.4\gamma BN_\gamma \quad (\text{square foundation})$$

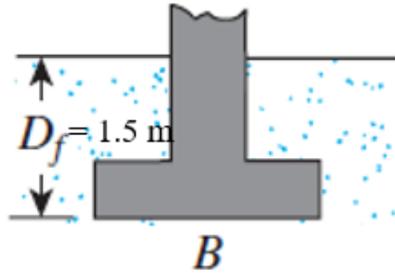
$$q_{\text{all}} = \frac{q_u}{\text{FS}}$$

Determine the allowable gross load -----Qall?

ϕ'	N_c	N_q	N_γ^*
0	5.70	1.00	0.00
1	6.00	1.10	0.01
2	6.30	1.22	0.04
3	6.62	1.35	0.06
4	6.97	1.49	0.10
5	7.34	1.64	0.14
6	7.73	1.81	0.20
7	8.15	2.00	0.27
8	8.60	2.21	0.35
9	9.09	2.44	0.44
10	9.61	2.69	0.56
11	10.16	2.98	0.69
12	10.76	3.29	0.85
13	11.41	3.63	1.04
14	12.11	4.02	1.26
15	12.86	4.45	1.52
16	13.68	4.92	1.82
17	14.60	5.45	2.18
18	15.12	6.04	2.59
19	16.56	6.70	3.07
20	17.69	7.44	3.64
21	18.92	8.26	4.31
22	20.27	9.19	5.09
23	21.75	10.23	6.00
24	23.36	11.40	7.08
25	25.13	12.72	8.34

*From Kumbhojkar (1993)

Data : a factor of safety (FS) of 3, **general shear failure**



Bearing Capacity Factor :

$$N_c = 25.13$$

$$N_q = 12.72$$

$$N_\gamma = 8.34$$

soil supporting the foundation :

$$\phi' = 25^\circ$$

$$c' = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$\gamma = 16.5 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

$$q_u = 1.3c'N_c + qN_q + 0.4\gamma BN_\gamma \quad (\text{square foundation})$$

$$q_{\text{all}} = \frac{q_u}{\text{FS}}$$

Determine the allowable gross load -----Q_{all}?

$$q = \gamma \times D_f = 16.5 \times 1.5 = 24.75 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$q_u = [1.3 \times 20 \times 25.13] + [24.75 \times 12.72] + [0.4 \times 16.5 \times 2 \times 8.34]$$

$$q_u = 653.38 + 314.82 + 110.09 = 1078.29 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

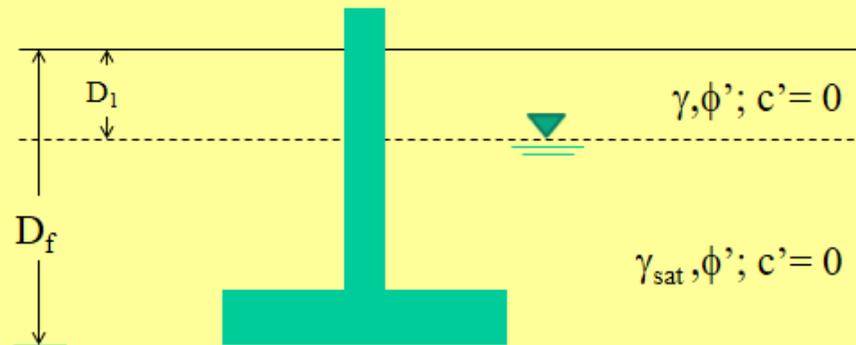
So, the allowable load per unit area of the foundation is

$$q_{\text{all}} = 1078.29 / 3 \approx 359.5 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

thus, the total allowable gross load is

$$Q_{\text{all}} = (359.5 \text{ kN/m}^2) B^2 = (359.5 \text{ kN/m}^2) 2^2 = 1438 \text{ kN}$$

3. A square foundation ($B \times B$) has to be constructed as shown in the following figure.



Assume that $\gamma = 105 \text{ lb/ft}^3$, $\gamma_{\text{sat}} = 118 \text{ lb/ft}^3$, $\phi' = 34^\circ$, $D_f = 4 \text{ ft}$, and $D_1 = 2 \text{ ft}$. The allowable load, Q_{all} , with $\text{FS} = 3$ is 150,000 lb. Determine the size of the footing.

Assume **local shear failure**

the water table is located so that $0 \leq D_1 \leq D_f$ the factor q in the bearing capacity equations takes the form :

$$q = \text{effective surcharge} = D_1\gamma + D_2(\gamma_{\text{sat}} - \gamma_w)$$

where

γ_{sat} = saturated unit weight of soil

γ_w = unit weight of water

$$q = (2 \times 105) + (4 - 2)(118 - 62.4) = 321.2 \frac{\text{lb}^2}{\text{ft}}$$

Bearing Capacity Factor :

$$N_c = 23.72$$

$$N_q = 11.67$$

$$N_\gamma = 7.22$$

ϕ'	N'_c	N'_q	N'_γ
26	15.53	6.05	2.59
27	16.30	6.54	2.88
28	17.13	7.07	3.29
29	18.03	7.66	3.76
30	18.99	8.31	4.39
31	20.03	9.03	4.83
32	21.16	9.82	5.51
33	22.39	10.69	6.32
34	23.72	11.67	7.22

$$q_u = 0.867c'N'_c + qN'_q + 0.4\gamma BN'_\gamma \quad (\text{square foundation})$$

Solution

$$q_u = 0.867c'N'_c + qN'_q + 0.4\gamma BN'_\gamma \quad (\text{square foundation})$$

$$q_u = (0) + (321.2 \times 11.67) + (0.4 \times (118 - 62.4) \times B \times 7.22)$$

$$q_u = (0) + 3748.404 + 160.57B \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

$$q_u = q_{all} \times FS$$

$$q_u = \left(\frac{Q_{all}}{B^2} \right) \times FS$$

$$q_u = \left(\frac{150000}{B^2} \right) \times 3 = \frac{450000}{B^2} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Substitute result (1) and (2)

$$\frac{450000}{B^2} = 3748.404 + 160.57B \rightarrow 3748.404B^2 + 160.57B^3 - 450000 = 0$$

$B_1 = 9.27 \text{ ft}$, $B_2 = -16.3 \text{ ft}$.. so the size of floating BxB is 9.27ft x 9.27ft (2.8m x 2.8m)