

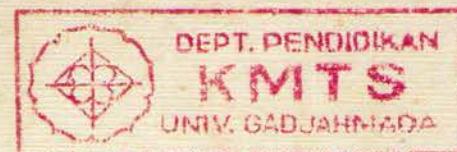
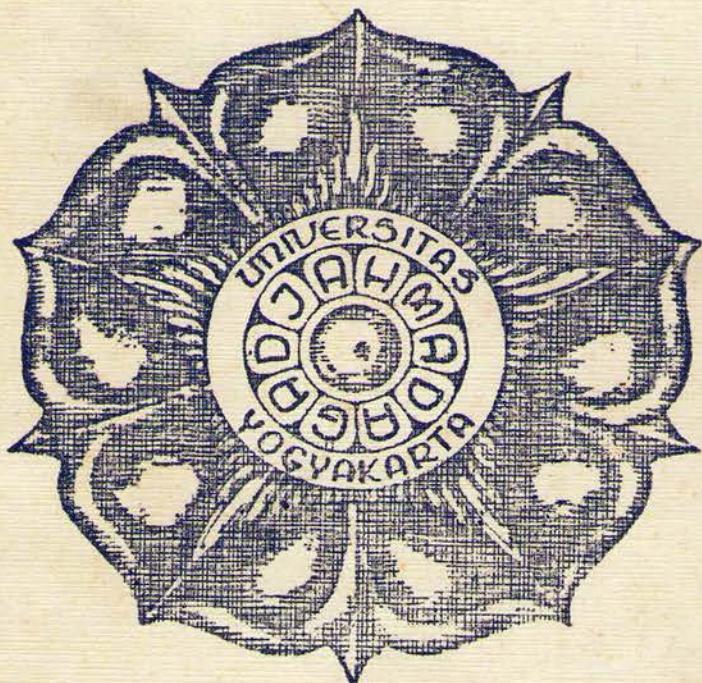
9216

SOAL² PENYELESAIAN

PENGANGKUTAN SEDIMEN



UNTUK
KALANGAN SENDIRI



DIUSAHKAN OLEH DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN
KELUARGA MAHASISWA TEKNIK SIPIL - UGM



Kata Pengantar

Penyelesaian soal-soal sediment ini kami susun dari Assisten , untuk dapat memberi gambaran para rekan-rekan mahasiswa dalam mengerjakan latihan soal-soal ujian.

Belajar hanya menghafalkan soal penyelesaian saja adalah tidak cukup. Dan itu adalah merupakan hal yang sangat keliru. Maka dengan terbitnya buku ini, dapatlah kiranya rekan-rekan mengerjakan variasi soal-soal, yang mana dasar-dasar dan arahnya telah dicantumkan dalam buku ini.

Tentu saja buku ini adalah jauh dari sempurna, maka kami selalu menerima kritik dan saran apa saja agar buku ini menjadi lebih bermanfaat bagi kita semua.

Tak lupa, terima kasih kami ucapkan kepada Assisten Sediment, yang dalam hal ini banyak membantu dan meluangkan waktunya untuk K.M.T.S. Semoga amal dan pengorbanannya mendapatkan ganjaran yang layak. Amin.

Yogyakarta, 1 September 1975

Departemen Pendidikan K.M.T.S.

Periode 1975 - 1

1. Pada suatu sungai lebar tak berkingga didapat data sbb. :

- dalam ir rata-rata = 4,8 meter
- kecepatan setinggi 0,85 m dari dasar sungai = 0,28 m/det.
- kemiringan dasar sungai : $i = 2,4 \cdot 10^{-6}$.
- suhu air = $20^\circ C$. $g = 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2$. Dasar rata.

- Berapa diameter butiran dasar sungai ?
- Bagaimana kesimpulan Saudara tentang hasil tersebut dan hitung ko-effisien Chezy (C).

Penyelesaian :

$$B = \infty \rightarrow \text{maka } R = h = 4,8 \text{ meter.}$$

$$a). U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 2,4 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 1,06 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$t = 20^\circ C \rightarrow \vartheta = 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{detik.}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{11,6 \cdot \vartheta}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,06 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 1,095 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ meter.}$$

$$U_z = 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{33z}{k}$$

$$0,28 = 5,75 \cdot 1,06 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{33 \cdot 0,85}{k}$$

$$\rightarrow \log \frac{28}{k} = \frac{0,28 \cdot 10^2}{5,75 \cdot 1,06} = 4,595 = \log 3,94 \cdot 10^4$$

$$\frac{28}{k} = 3,94 \cdot 10^4 \rightarrow k = \frac{28}{3,94} \cdot 10^{-4} = 7,1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m.}$$

Dasar rata \rightarrow $k = d + \frac{2\zeta}{7}$

$$\frac{2\zeta}{7} = \frac{2}{7} \cdot 1,095 \cdot 10^{-3} = 3,13 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meter.}$$

$$d + \frac{2\zeta}{7} = d + 3,13 \cdot 10^{-4} = 7,1 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$d = (7,1 - 3,13) \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 3,97 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meter}$$

$$d \approx 4,0 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meter.}$$

$$b). \frac{R}{k} = \frac{4,8}{7,1 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 6,76 \cdot 10^3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} H_5 \rightarrow \text{transisi}$$

$$\frac{R}{\zeta} = \frac{4,8}{1,095 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 4,38 \cdot 10^3 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} H_5$$

Apabila tidak memakai grafik maka :

$$\frac{2\zeta}{7} = 3,13 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \frac{2\zeta}{7} \text{ tak bisa diabaikan terhadap } d$$

$$d = 3,97 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{ hydraulic transisi.}$$

$$C = 18 \log \frac{12R}{k} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 4,8}{7,1 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 18 \cdot 4,909 = 88,4 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik.}$$

$$\bar{U} = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{12 h}{k} = 5,75 \cdot 1,06 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{12 \cdot 4,8}{7,1 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 5,75 \cdot 1,06 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 4,909 = 0,3 \text{ meter/detik.}$$

Grafik H₅ → $C = 88,4 \text{ m}^{\frac{1}{2}}/\text{det}$

$$Re = \frac{\bar{U} \cdot R}{\nu} = \frac{0,3 \cdot 4,8}{10^{-6}} = 1,44 \cdot 10^6 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{Daerah transisi dekat hydraulic smooth/licin.}$$

2. Sebuah saluran berbentuk trapesium dengan miring talud 1 : 1.

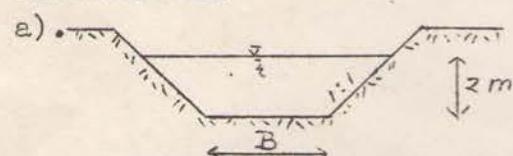
Debit saluran = 10,0 m³/det. Dalamnya air = 2 meter. Lebar dasar saluran = 1,5 meter. Kemiringan dasar = 4 · 10⁻⁴.

$g = 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2$. Suhu air = 20° C.

a). Berapa δ (tebal lapisan batas laminer)?

b). Berapa diameter butiran dasar dan bagaimana kesimpulan Saudara tentang hasil tersebut? (Dasar dianggap rata).

Penyelesaian :



A = luas basah. $m = 1$.

P = keliling basah. $B = 1,5 \text{ m.}$

R = radius hydraulic.

$$A = (1,5 + 2) z = 7 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = (1,5 + 2 \cdot 2\sqrt{2}) = 1,5 + 5,65 = 7,15 \text{ m} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} R = \frac{7,00}{7,15} = 0,98 \text{ m.}$$

$$t = 20^\circ \rightarrow \nu = 1 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{det.}$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,98 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 6,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$\delta = \frac{11,6 \cdot \nu}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{6,2 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 1,870 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meter.}$$

b). $\bar{U} = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{10}{7} = 1,43 \text{ m/detik.}$

$$\bar{U} = 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 R}{k} = 1,43 \text{ m/detik.}$$

$$\rightarrow 1,43 = 5,75 \cdot 6,2 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{12 \cdot 0,98}{k}$$

$$\log \frac{11,75}{k} = \frac{1,43 \cdot 10^2}{5,75 \cdot 6,2} = 4,010 = \log 1,025 \cdot 10^4$$

$$\frac{11,75}{k} = 1,025 \cdot 10^4 \rightarrow k = \frac{11,75}{1,025} \cdot 10^{-4} = 1,145 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m.}$$

$$k = d + \frac{2\delta}{7} \rightarrow 1,145 \cdot 10^{-3} = d + \frac{2 \cdot 1,870 \cdot 10^{-4}}{7}$$

$$d = 11,45 \cdot 10^{-4} - 0,536 \cdot 10^{-4} = 1,0914 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}$$

$d \gg \frac{2\delta}{7} \rightarrow \text{hydraulic kasar.}$

3. Sebuah gelas percobaan berdiameter 10 cm, kedalamnya dilepaskan butir-butir pasir yang berdiameter 0,8 mm. $\rho_s = 2650 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Suhu air = 20°C dan $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$. $g = 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2$.
- Berapa kecepatan jatuh butiran tersebut ?
 - Berapa kecepatan jatuh menurut Rubey ?
 - Hitung shape factor butiran tersebut !
 - Berapa volume penimbunan pasir dalam gelas tersebut jika percobaan berlangsung $\frac{1}{2}$ jam dan diketahui pula porositas penimbunan 40 % .

Penyelesaian :

a). $d = 0,8 \text{ mm}$ }
 $t = 20^\circ\text{C}$ } $S_1 \longrightarrow w = 13 \text{ cm/det}$ (Albertson).

b). Menurut Rubey :

Rubey
 $d = 0,8 \text{ mm}$ } $S_1 \longrightarrow w = 8,6 \text{ cm/detik}$.

c). Shape factor :

1. $Re = \frac{w \cdot d_n}{\nu} = \frac{13 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 104 > 1$.

$$Re > 1 \rightsquigarrow C_D = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{g \cdot d}{w^2} \cdot \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{9,8 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(13 \cdot 10^{-2})^2} \cdot 1,65 = 1,02.$$

$$\begin{aligned} Re &= 104 \\ C_D &= 1,02 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} S_2 &\longrightarrow S_f = 1 \rightsquigarrow \text{bentuk bola} \\ &\text{sesuai Albertson.} \end{aligned} \right.$$

2. $Re = \frac{w \cdot d_n}{\nu} = \frac{8,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 88,7 > 1$.

$$C_D = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{g \cdot d}{w^2} \cdot \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{9,8 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(8,6 \cdot 10^{-2})^2} \cdot 1,65 = 2,33.$$

$$\begin{aligned} Re &\approx 88,7 \\ C_D &= 2,33 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} S_2 &\longrightarrow S_f = 0,35 - 0,37. \end{aligned} \right.$$

Kesimpulan yang dapat diambil dari 2 hal tersebut ialah :

- grafik Albertson : untuk pasir/krikil bulat.
- grafik Rubey : untuk pasir alam (disungai pada umumnya)
 \rightsquigarrow jadi tidak bulat.

d). Volume penimbunan :

Misalkan volume rongga = V_1
volume solid = V_2 } $Parositas = \frac{V_1}{V_1 + V_2} \times 100 \% = 40 \% .$

$$V_1 = 0,4 V_1 + 0,4 V_2 .$$

$$V_1 = \frac{2}{3} V_2 .$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{Volume penimbunan} = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{1}{3} V_2 .$$

$$w = 13 \text{ cm/detik} .$$

$$V_2 = F \cdot t = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot D^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 10^{-2} (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 60 \cdot 60) \\ = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 0,1^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 1800 = 1,83 \text{ m}^3.$$

$$\text{Jadi volume penimbunan} = \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1,83 = 3,05 \text{ m}^3 .$$

4. Sebuah sungai dengan lebar ∞ , dasar terdiri dari krikil dengan diameter nominal 10 mm. $\rho_s = 2650 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Suhu = 20°C . $h = 4,8 \text{ meter}$. $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$. $\bar{U} = 0,88 \text{ meter/detik}$. $U_h = 1 \text{ meter/detik}$.
- a). Selidikilah butiran dasar bergerak atau belum ?
- b). Bagaimana konfigurasi dasar ? Bagaimana kesimpulan Saudara ?

Penyelesaian :

$$\frac{U_z}{U} = \frac{5,75 \cdot U_* \cdot \log \frac{33 \cdot z}{k}}{5,75 \cdot U_* \cdot \log \frac{12 \cdot R}{k}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0,880} = \frac{\log \frac{33 \cdot 4,8}{k}}{\log \frac{12 \cdot 4,8}{k}} \\ \log \frac{12 \cdot 4,8}{k} = 0,88 \log \frac{33 \cdot 4,8}{k}$$

$$\log 12 \cdot 4,8 - \log k = 0,88 \log 33 \cdot 4,8 - 0,88 \log k .$$

$$0,12 \log k = 1,76 - 0,88 \cdot 2,2 = - 0,175$$

$$\log k = - 0,175 : 0,12 = - 1,458 = 0,542 - 2$$

$$k = 3,48 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter} = 34,8 \text{ mm} .$$

$$C = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot R}{k} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 4,8}{34,8 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 18 \log 1,654 \cdot 10^3 = 57,7 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{det} .$$

$$\bar{U} = C \sqrt{R \cdot I} \rightarrow 0,88 = 57,7 \sqrt{4,8 \cdot I} \\ (1,525 \cdot 10^{-2})^2 = 4,8 \cdot I$$

$$I = \frac{2,32}{4,8} \cdot 10^{-4} = 0,483 \cdot 10^{-4} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g \cdot R \cdot I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 4,8 \cdot 0,483 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 4,76 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$\text{Atau : } k = 34,8 \text{ mm} \rightarrow U_z = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{33 \cdot z}{k}$$

$$1 = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{33 \cdot 4,8}{34,8 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 5,75 \cdot U_* \cdot 3,658$$

$$U_* = \frac{1}{5,75 \cdot 3,658} = 4,76 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$d = 10 \text{ mm} \\ S_3 \left. \right\} U_{*cr}^2 = 0,055 \cdot \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot g \cdot d$$

$$= 0,055 \cdot 1,65 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3} = 8,9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2/\text{det}^2 .$$

$$U_{*cr} = 8,9 \cdot 10^{-3} = 9,45 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$U_* = 4,76 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$U_{*cr} > U_* \rightsquigarrow \text{butiran diam} .$$

$d = 10 \text{ mm}$ }
 Rubey }
 pasir alam yang umum terdapat.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{U_*}{w} &= \frac{4,76 \cdot 10^{-2}}{3,4 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 1,4 \cdot 10^{-1} = 0,14 \\ Re_* &= \frac{U_* \cdot d}{\nu} = \frac{4,76 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 476 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{transition}$$

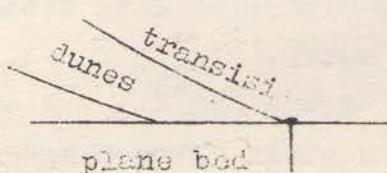
Atau langsung :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{U_*}{w} &= 0,14 \\ d &= 10 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{Konfigurasi dasar} \\ \text{transisi (Dunes} \rightarrow \text{Anti dunes)} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{tidak mungkin} \rightsquigarrow \underline{\text{Dunes}} \end{array}$$

Kesimpulan :

*. Dasar tidak rata .

*.



5. Sebuah sungai sangat lebar berbentuk trapesium dengan talud 1 : 2 1/4. Dasar terdiri atas krikil dengan diameter 5 mm, $i = 8,00 \cdot 10^{-5}$.

$$\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3, g = 9,8 \text{ meter/det}^2, \rho_s = 2650 \text{ kg/m}^3.$$

a). Berapa tinggi air agar supaya butiran dalam keadaan bahaya ?

b). Berapa diameter butiran pada tebing supaya masih stabil ?

Penyelesaian :

a). S_3 : $d = 5 \text{ mm}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{cr} &= 0,052 (\rho_s - \rho_w) g d = 0,052 \cdot 1650 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ &= 5,2 \cdot 1,650 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3} = 4,2 \text{ N/m}^2. \end{aligned}$$

Butiran dalam keadaan bahaya maka $\tau_o = \tau_{cr}$.

$$\tau_o = \rho_w \cdot g \cdot h \cdot I = 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot h \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

$$h = \frac{4,2}{0,8 \cdot 8} \cdot 10^2 = 5,37 \text{ meter}.$$

b). Trapesium : $\tau_{s \max} = 0,76 \cdot \rho_w \cdot g \cdot h \cdot I = 0,76 \cdot 4,2 = 3,19 \text{ N/m}^2$.

Trial :

$$\begin{aligned} * d = 20 \text{ mm} : \text{ grafik } S_3 \rightsquigarrow \tau_{o cr} &= 0,055 \cdot 1650 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ &= 5,5 \cdot 1,650 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3} = 17,8 \text{ N/m}^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d = 20 \text{ mm} \\ \text{bulat} \end{aligned} \right\} S_{6c} \rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} \theta = 34^\circ \\ \text{talud } 1:2\frac{1}{4} \end{aligned} \right\} S_{6B} \rightarrow K = 0,67.$$

$$K = \frac{\tau_{s cr}}{\tau_{o cr}} = 0,67 \rightarrow \tau_{s cr} = 0,67 \cdot \tau_{o cr} = 0,67 \cdot 17,8 = 12 \text{ N/m}^2.$$

$$* d = 8 \text{ mm} : \text{ grafik } S_3 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{o_{cr}} = 0,055 \cdot 1650 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-3} = 7,12 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 8 \text{ mm} \\ \text{bulat} \end{array} \right\} S_6 \rightarrow \theta = 31,6^\circ \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{talud } 1 : 2 \frac{1}{4} \\ S_6 \rightarrow K = 0,6 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$K = \frac{\tilde{\tau}_{scr}}{\tilde{\tau}_{o_{cr}}} = 0,6 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{scr} = 0,6 \cdot 7,12 = 4,27 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$* d = 6 \text{ mm} : \text{ grafik } S_3 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{o_{cr}} = 0,055 \cdot 1650 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-3} = 5,34 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 6 \text{ mm} \\ \text{bulat} \end{array} \right\} S_6 \rightarrow \theta = 31^\circ \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{talud } 1 : 2 \frac{1}{4} \\ S_6 \rightarrow K = 0,6 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$K = \frac{\tilde{\tau}_{scr}}{\tilde{\tau}_{o_{cr}}} = 0,6 \rightarrow \tilde{\tau}_{scr} = 0,6 \cdot 5,34 = 3,2 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 6 \text{ mm} .$$

6. Pengukuran pada sungai lebar diperoleh data sebagai berikut :

- dalam air rata-rata = 2 meter.
- $\bar{U} = 0,75 \text{ meter/detik}$. $i = 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$. $t = 20^\circ \text{ C}$.
- dasar sungai terdiri atas pasir homogen dengan $d = 0,8 \text{ mm}$.
- $\rho_s = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$.
- kecepatan jatuh butiran pasir dalam air = 0,10 meter/detik.

- Berapa U_* dan U_{*cr} dan bagaimana kesimpulan Saudara ?
- Selidikilah konfigurasi dasar sungai !
- Hitunglah shape factor pasirnya !
- Hitunglah angkutan bed load menurut Trylink dalam kg/m.det .
- Selidiki kestabilan tebing yang terdiri atas krikil amat tajam dengan $d = 5 \text{ mm}$ sedang taludnya 30° .

Penyelesaian :

$$a). U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 4,43 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 0,8 \text{ mm} \\ S_3 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow U_{*cr}^2 = 0,035 \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} g \cdot d \\ = 0,035 \cdot 1,600 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3} = 4,39 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{det}^2 .$$

$$U_{*cr} = \sqrt{4,39} \cdot 10^{-2} = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$U_* > U_{*cr} \rightsquigarrow$ butiran bergerak .

$$b). Re_* = \frac{U_* \cdot d}{\nu} = \frac{4,43 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 35,4 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ S_4 \rightarrow \text{Dunes} . \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{U_*}{w} = \frac{4,43 \cdot 10^{-2}}{10^{-1}} = 0,443 .$$

$$c). Re = \frac{w \cdot d}{\nu} = \frac{10^{-1} \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 80 .$$

$$C_D = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{g \cdot d}{w^2} \cdot \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{9,8 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{(10^{-1})^2} \cdot 1,600 = 1,675$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Re = 80 \\ C_D = 1,675 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow S_f = 0,60$$

$$d) \delta = \frac{11,6 \cdot 2}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{4,43 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 2,62 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = \frac{2 \cdot 2,62}{7} \cdot 10^{-4} = 7,47 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$d = 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3} = 80 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$C_{d90} = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{d + \frac{2\delta}{7}} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 2}{87,47 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 18 \cdot 4,438 = 80 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{det.}$$

$$\bar{U} = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{12 R}{k} \rightarrow 0,75 = 5,75 \cdot 4,43 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{12 \cdot 2}{k}$$

$$\log \frac{24}{k} = \frac{0,75 \cdot 10^2}{5,75 \cdot 4,43} = 2,95 = \log 8,93 \cdot 10^2$$

$$\frac{24}{k} = 8,93 \cdot 10^2 \rightarrow k = \frac{24}{8,93} \cdot 10^{-2}$$

$$= 2,69 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter.}$$

$$C = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{k} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 2}{2,69 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 18 \cdot 2,95 = 53,1 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik.}$$

$$\text{Atau : } \bar{U} = C \sqrt{R \cdot I} \rightarrow 0,75 = C \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$C = 0,75 : \sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 53,1 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik.}$$

$$\mu = \left[\frac{C}{C_{d90}} \right]^{3/2} = \left[\frac{53,1}{80} \right]^{3/2} = 0,665^{3/2} = 0,54$$

$$\Psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d}{\mu R I} = 1,600 \cdot \frac{0,8 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,54 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 11,85$$

$$\text{Grafik S}_9 : T_b = 0,21 \cdot d \sqrt{g \cdot \mu \cdot R \cdot I}$$

$$= 0,21 \cdot 0,8 \cdot 10^{-3} \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,54 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 5,42 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.detik.}$$

$$= 5,42 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 2600 \text{ kg/m.detik} = 14,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.detik.}$$

(diudara)

$$\text{Berat didalam air} \rightarrow T_b = 5,42 \cdot 10^{-6} (\rho_s - \rho_w)$$

$$= 5,42 \cdot 10^{-6} (2600 - 1000) \text{ kg/m.detik.}$$

$$= 8,672 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg/m.detik.}$$

$$e) \widetilde{T}_s = 0,76 \cdot \rho_w \cdot g \cdot h \cdot i = 0,76 \cdot 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4} = 1,37 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\text{Grafik S}_{6C} : d = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{krikil tajam} \\ \theta = 35^\circ \\ \alpha = 30^\circ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow S_{6B} \rightarrow K = 0,48$$

$$K = \frac{\widetilde{T}_{scr}}{\widetilde{T}_{oer}} = 0,48 \rightarrow \widetilde{T}_{scr} = 0,48 \cdot \widetilde{T}_{oer}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 5 \text{ mm} \\ S_3 \end{array} \right\} \quad \tilde{\tau}_{ocr} = 0,055 (\rho_s - \rho_w) g d \\ = 0,055 \cdot 1600 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-3} = 4,3 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ \tilde{\tau}_{scr} = 0,48 \cdot \tilde{\tau}_{ocr} = 0,48 \cdot 4,3 = 1,85 \text{ N/m}^2 \\ \tilde{\tau}_s < \tilde{\tau}_{scr} \rightsquigarrow \text{butiran stabil} .$$

7. Dibagian lurus dari bagian sungai yang lebar diadakan pengukuran dengan hasil sebagai berikut :

- dalam rata-rata = 3,20 meter.
- kecepatan dipermukaan = 1,65 meter/detik.
- kecepatan rata-rata = 1,45 meter/detik.
- suhu = 20°C ; $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$.
- dasar saluran adalah krikil homogen dengan diameter nominal 2,2 mm
 ρ_s krikil = 2800 kg/m^3 ; talud $1 : 1\frac{1}{3}$; $g = 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2$.

- Hitung kecepatan geser !
- Hitung kekasaran dasar k dan bagaimana kesimpulan Saudara .
- Hitung kecepatan geser kritis dan bagaimana kesimpulan Saudara .
- Hitung Re_* dan konfigurasi dasarnya !
- Hitung angkutan bed load menurut Rrylink !

Penyelesaian :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a). U_z = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{33 z}{k} \\ \overline{U} = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{12 h}{k} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{5,75 U_* \log \frac{33 \cdot 3,20}{k}}{5,75 U_* \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,20}{k}} = \frac{1,65}{1,45} = 1,137 .$$

$$\log 33 \cdot 3,20 - \log k = 1,137 (\log 12 \cdot 3,20 - \log k)$$

$$\log 105,6 - \log k = 1,137 \log 38,4 - 1,137 \log k$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0,137 \log k &= 1,137 \log 38,4 - \log 105,6 \\ &= 1,137 \cdot 1,584 - 2,023 \\ &= 1,800 - 2,023 = - 0,223 . \end{aligned}$$

$$\log k = - 0,223 : 0,137 = - 1,625 = 0,375 - 2$$

$$k = 2,37 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter} .$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{U} &= 5,75 U_* \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,2}{k} \rightarrow 1,45 = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,2}{2,37} \cdot 10^2 \\ &\quad = 5,75 U_* \cdot 3,209 \\ U_* &= \frac{1,45}{5,75 \cdot 3,209} = 7,85 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/det.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} b). k = 2,37 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \\ d = 2,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{Kekasaran dasar : } k = 2,37 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter} .$$

Kesimpulan : $k \gg d \rightsquigarrow$ dasar tak rata .

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{k} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,2}{2,37} \cdot 10^2 = 18 \cdot 3,209 = 57,8 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{det} \\ Re = \frac{\overline{U} R}{V} = \frac{1,45 \cdot 3,2}{10^{-6}} = 4,64 \cdot 10^6 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} H_5 \\ \text{Hyd.} \\ \text{kasar} \end{array}$$

$Re > 600 \rightsquigarrow$ turbulen sempurna .

c). Grafik S₃ : d = 2,2 mm

$$U_{*cr}^2 = 0,04 \cdot \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} g d = 0,04 \cdot 1,800 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$= 1,55 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ meter}^2/\text{detik}^2.$$

$$U_{*cr} = \sqrt{1,55 \cdot 10^{-3}} \text{ meter/detik} = 3,94 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/detik}.$$

$U_* = 7,85 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/det} > U_{*cr} = 3,94 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/det} \rightsquigarrow \text{butiran bergerak.}$

$$d). Re_* = \frac{U_* \cdot d}{\nu} = \frac{7,85 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 173.$$

$d = 2,2 \text{ mm}$ } $\Rightarrow w = 16 \text{ cm/detik} = 16 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik}.$

Grafik S₁ Rubey }

$$\frac{U_*}{w} = \frac{7,85 \cdot 10^{-2}}{16 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,49.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Ro = 173 \\ \frac{U_*}{w} = 0,49 \end{array} \right\} S_4 \rightsquigarrow \text{Konfigurasi dasarnya : Anti Dunes}.$$

$$e). C = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{k} = 57,8 \text{ m}^2/\text{detik}.$$

Butiran homogen $d_n = d_{90}$.

$$C_{d90} = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{d_{90}} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,2}{2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 18 \cdot 4,242 = 76,3 \text{ m}^2/\text{det}.$$

$$\mu = \left[\frac{C}{C_{d90}} \right]^{3/2} = \left[\frac{57,8}{76,3} \right]^{3/2} = 0,758^{3/2} = 0,655.$$

$$\bar{U} = C \sqrt{R \cdot I} \rightsquigarrow 1,45 = 57,8 \sqrt{3,2 \cdot I}$$

$$I = \left(\frac{1,45}{57,8} \right)^2 : 3,2 = 1,97 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$\frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d_n}{\mu R I} = \frac{2800 - 1000}{1000} \cdot \frac{2,2 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,655 \cdot 3,2 \cdot 1,07} \cdot 10^4 = 9,6.$$

$$\text{Grafik S}_9 \rightsquigarrow \frac{T_b}{d \sqrt{g \cdot \mu \cdot R \cdot I}} = 0,38.$$

$$T_b = 0,38 \cdot 2,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,655 \cdot 3,2 \cdot 1,97 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 0,38 \cdot 2,2 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 6,36 \cdot 10^{-2} = 5,3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.det.}$$

Jadi memurut Frylink angkutan bed load nya = $5,3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.det.}$

8. Soal ujian tanggal 5 Nopember 1973 .

Sebuah sungai dengan kemiringan dasar rata-rata 0,0001 mempunyai tampang lintang trapesium dengan lebar dasar 95 meter dan kemiringan talud 1 : 1,5 (tegak : datar). Pada pengaliran dengan debit normal kedalaman airnya 1,63 meter. Dari contoh-contoh pasir didasar sungai tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa diameter median = 1 mm, $d_{65} = 1,3$ mm, sedang $d_{90} = 3$ mm dengan rapat massa 2700 kg/m^3 . Adapun porositasnya 33 %.

Rapat massa air 1000 kg/m^3 . Suhu air rata-rata 20° C . $g = 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2$. Dalam keadaan banjir besar debit sungai tersebut adalah 11 kali debit normal.

Petunjuk : 1. Jika kedalaman air $< 5\%$ lebar dasar sungai maka geseran pada tebing-tebing diabaikan.

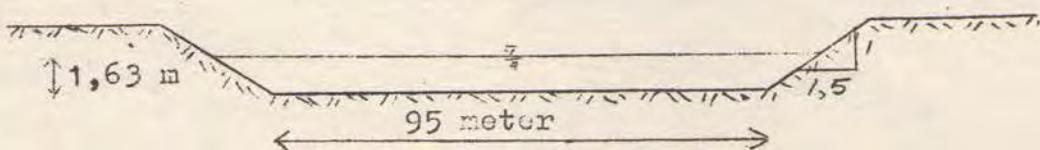
2. Ripple factor sesuai dengan data sungai Lower & Rhine.

Pertanyaan :

- Hitunglah besar debit normal sungai !
- Tentukan konfigurasi dasar sungai pada keadaan pengaliran dengan debit normal dan bagaimanakah sifat pengalirannya ditinjau dari bilangan Froude .
- Adakah pengangkutan bed load pada keadaan debit normal ?
Jika ada hitunglah volume timbunan bed load sungai selama 360 hari dalam m^3 menurut rumus Einstein !
- Berapa ton berat kering pasir yang diangkut sungai selama 360 hari menurut rumus Frylink ?
- Berapakah kedalaman air sungai pada waktu banjir dan bagaimanakah konfigurasi dasar sungainya ?
- Hitunglah volume timbunan bed load pada waktu pengaliran dengan debit banjir selama 5 hari dalam m^3 menurut rumus Meyer-Peter-Muller !
- Tentukan diameter minimum butiran yang diperlukan sebagai pelindung dasar sungai pada waktu banjir !
- Berapakah diameter minimum batu bulat yang masih stabil sebagai pelindung talud pada keadaan e).

Penyelesaian :

a).



$$A = (95 + 1,5 \cdot 1,63) \cdot 1,63 = (95 + 2,44) \cdot 1,63 = 158,7 \text{ m}^2$$

$$H = \frac{1,63}{95} \times 100 \% B = 1,725 \% B < 5 \% B .$$

~~~ Dapat dianggap  $B = \infty \rightsquigarrow R = H = 1,63 \text{ meter}$ .

$$h = 1,63 \text{ m. } d_{50} = d_m = 1 \text{ mm.}$$

$$\frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d}{h \cdot I} = \frac{2700 - 1000}{1000} \cdot \frac{10^{-3}}{1,63 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 10,45 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Grafik : } S_{10} \\ \mu = 0,39 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$c_{d90} = 18 \log \frac{12h}{d_{90}} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 1,63}{3 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 18 \log 6520 = 18 \cdot 3,815 = 68,7 \text{ m}^{\frac{1}{2}}/\text{detik.}$$

$$\mu = \left[ \frac{c_k}{c_{d90}} \right]^{3/2} \rightarrow 0,39 = \left[ \frac{c_k}{68,7} \right]^{3/2}$$

$$c_k = (0,39)^{2/3} \cdot 68,7 = 36,7 \text{ m}^{\frac{1}{2}}/\text{detik.}$$

Kontrole :

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 1,63 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$\delta = \frac{11,6 \cdot 2}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{4 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 2,9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meter.}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = 0,63 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m} = 8,3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} \ll d = 3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m.}$$

Hydraulic kasar.

$$\bar{U} = c \sqrt{R I} = 36,7 \sqrt{1,63 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,469 \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$Q = A \cdot \bar{U} = 158,7 \cdot 0,469 = 74,50 \text{ meter}^3/\text{detik.}$$

Jadi debit normal sungai :

$$\underline{Q = 74,50 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik.}}$$

$$b) Re_* = \frac{U_* \cdot d}{\nu} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{1 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 40.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 1 \text{ mm} \\ t = 20^\circ \text{ C} \end{array} \right\} \text{Rubey} \rightarrow w = 10 \text{ cm/detik} = 0,10 \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$\frac{U_*}{w} = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{-2}}{0,10} = 0,40.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Re_* = 40 \\ \frac{U_*}{w} = 0,40 \end{array} \right\} \text{grafik } S_4 \rightarrow \underline{\text{Konfigurasi dasar : "dunes".}}$$

$$Fr = \frac{V}{\sqrt{g R}} = \frac{0,469}{\sqrt{9,8 \cdot 1,63}} = \frac{0,469}{4} = 0,117 < 1$$

Fr < 1  $\rightsquigarrow$  Monggaliir.

Catatan : Diambil Rubey dengan alasan: pasir alam dianggap tajam  
( bukan bulat )

$\rightsquigarrow$  karena tak diketahui apa-apa.

c). Dianggap  $d_{\text{effektif}} = d_{\text{median}} = d_m = 1 \text{ mm}$ .

$$\text{Grafik S}_3 \rightarrow \frac{\frac{U^2}{\rho_s - \rho_w} \cdot g \cdot d}{\rho_w} = 0,033 .$$

$$U_{*\text{cr}}^2 = 0,033 \cdot \frac{2700 - 1000}{1000} \cdot 9,8 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,033 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 10^{-3} = 5,5 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$U_{*\text{cr}} = \sqrt{5,5 \cdot 10^{-4}} \text{ meter/detik} = 2,34 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$U_{*\text{cr}} < U_* \rightsquigarrow$  ada angkutan bed load.

Dipakai  $d_{\text{median}} = d_{50} = 1 \text{ mm}$  ( $d_{65}$  hanya dipakai untuk roughness plain bed dengan non uniform grains)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \psi_* &= \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d_m}{\mu_{\text{R.I}}} = \frac{1,700 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,39 \cdot 1,63 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 26,8 \\ &\qquad \qquad \qquad \text{Grafik S}_7 \end{aligned} \right\} \Phi = 0,00015 .$$

$$\Phi = \frac{T_b}{\rho_s \cdot g} \left( \frac{\rho_w}{\rho_s - \rho_w} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{g \cdot d^3} \right)^{1/2} = 0,00015 .$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_b &= 0,00015 \cdot 2700 \cdot 9,8 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2700 - 1000}{1000}} \cdot \sqrt{9,8 \cdot (10^{-3})^3} \text{ N/m.det.} \\ &= 0,00015 \cdot 2700 \cdot 9,8 \cdot \sqrt{1,700 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 10^{-9}} \text{ N/m.detik} . \\ &= 0,00015 \cdot \sqrt{1,700 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 10^{-9}} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{detik} \\ &= 1,94 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{detik} . \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Selebar sungai} \rightsquigarrow T_b = 1,94 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 95 = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$\text{Selama 360 hari} \rightsquigarrow T_b = 1,84 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 360 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 = 57,2 \text{ m}^3 \text{ (solid material)} .$$

$$\text{Volume peri} = \frac{33}{67} \cdot 57,2 = 28,1 \text{ m}^3 .$$

$$\text{Volume penimbunan} = 57,2 + 28,1 = 85,3 \text{ m}^3 .$$

$$\text{Atau volume penimbunan} = \frac{100}{67} \times 57,2 = 85,4 \text{ m}^3 .$$

d). Menurut Frylink :  $\rightarrow d_{\text{eff}}$ .

$$\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d_m}{\mu_{\text{R.I}}} = 1,700 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,39 \cdot 1,63 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 26,8 .$$

$$\text{Grafik S}_9 \rightsquigarrow \frac{T_b}{d \sqrt{g \cdot \mu_{\text{R.I}}}} = 0,0038 .$$

$$T_b = 0,0038 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,39 \cdot 1,63 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 9,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{det.}$$

$$\text{Selebar sungai} \rightsquigarrow T_b = 9,5 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 95 = 9,02 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

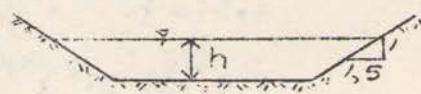
$$\text{Selama 360 hari} \rightsquigarrow T_b = 9,02 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 360 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 = 280 \text{ m}^3 .$$

$$\rightsquigarrow P_b = 280 \text{ m}^3 = 280 \cdot 2,7 = 756 \text{ ton} .$$

e). Debit banjir =  $Q = 11 \cdot 74,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = 819,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$ .

Misalnya pada waktu banjir pengangkutan bed load kita anggap "SHEET FLOW", maka disini yang berpengaruh adalah kekasaran dari butir pasir.

$$C = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{k} \rightsquigarrow \text{Hydraulic kasar.}$$



Kita trial :

$$h = 4,54 \text{ meter}$$

$$A = (95 + 1,5 \cdot 4,54) \cdot 4,54 = 462,22 \text{ m}^2$$

Menurut petunjuk maka  $R = h = 4,54 \text{ meter}$  ( karena  $h < 5\%$  lebar dasar sungai ).

$$C = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{k} = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 4,54}{1,3 \cdot 10^{-3}} \rightarrow \text{harus } d_{65} \\ = 18 \cdot 4,623 = 83,214 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik}.$$

$$\bar{U} = C \sqrt{R I} = 83,214 \sqrt{4,54 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1,773 \text{ m/detik.}$$

$$Q = A \cdot \bar{U} = 462,22 \cdot 1,773 = 819,516 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ \approx 819,500 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik.}$$

Kontrole :

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 4,54 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$\delta = \frac{11,6 \cdot U_*}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{6,67 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 1,739 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meter.}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = \frac{2 \cdot 1,739 \cdot 10^{-4}}{7} = 4,968 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} \ll d = 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m.}$$

O.K. Hydraulic kasar.

Jadi kedalaman air sungai pada waktu banjir = 4,54 meter.

Konfigurasi dasar :

$$U_* = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/detik.}$$

$$Re_* = \frac{U_* \cdot d_m}{\nu} = \frac{6,67 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10^{-2}}{10^{-6}} = 66,70 \quad \left. \right\}$$

$$\frac{U_*}{w} = \frac{6,67 \cdot 10^{-2}}{10 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,667$$

Grafik :  $S_4$

Konfigurasi dasar :  
"Transition" dekat  
"Anti dunes".

~~~ Anggaran kita sheet flow adalah betul.

$$f). \text{ Rumus M.P.M. : } \gamma_v \left(\frac{Q_s}{Q} \right) \mu_{RI} = 0,047 (\gamma_s - \gamma_w) d + 0,25 \left(\frac{\gamma_w}{\varepsilon} \right)^{1/3} (T_b')^{2/3}$$

$$\text{Anggapan : 1. Sungai lebar : } \frac{Q_s}{Q} = 1 ..$$

~~~  $R = h = 4,54 \text{ meter}$  (chusus rumus M.P.M.)

$$2. \text{ Diameter effektif} = d_{50} = 10^{-3} \text{ meter.}$$

Karena disini pengangkutan bed material secara "sheet flow", maka  $\mu = 1 \rightsquigarrow$  tak ada ripple.

$$M.P.M. : 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 4,54 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0,047 (1,7) 10^{-3} + 0,25 \left(\frac{1}{9,8}\right)^{1/3} (T_b')^{2/3}$$

$$4,54 \cdot 10^{-4} = 0,8 \cdot 10^{-4} + 0,25 (0,102 T_b')^{2/3}$$

$$(0,102 T_b')^{2/3} = \frac{3,74}{0,25} \cdot 10^{-4} = 1,496 \cdot 10^{-3}.$$

$$0,102 T_b'^2 = (1,496 \cdot 10^{-3})^3 = 3,3480 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$T_b' = 3,2823 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$T_b' = \sqrt{3,2823 \cdot 10^{-8}} = 1,812 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ t/m.detik.}$$

$$= \frac{1,812}{1,7} \cdot 10^{-4} = 1,066 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}. \text{detik}$$

$$\text{Selebar sungai} \rightsquigarrow T_b' = 25 \cdot 1,066 \cdot 10^{-4} = 101,27 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik.}$$

$$\text{Selama 5 hari} \rightsquigarrow T_b' = 5 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 \cdot 101,27 \cdot 10^{-4} = 4374,864 \text{ m}^3 \\ (\text{solid material}).$$

$$\text{Volume penimbunan} = \frac{100}{67} \cdot 4374,864 \text{ m}^3 = \underline{\underline{6529,65 \text{ m}^3}}.$$

g). Diameter minimum butiran sebagai pelindung dasar sungai pada waktu banjir.

Dengan adanya pelindung tersebut maka dasar sungai akan rata.

Disini diadakan trial diatas trial.

$$Q_{\text{banjir}} = 819,50 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik.}$$

$$i = 10^{-4}.$$

$$A = (95 + 1,5H) H$$

$$P = 95 + 2H \sqrt{3,25} = 95 + 3,61H \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} R = \frac{A}{P} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\bar{U} = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{819,50}{A}$$

$$\bar{U} = C \sqrt{R I} = 18 \log \frac{12R}{d} \cdot \sqrt{10^{-4} R} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{819,50}{A} = 18 \log \frac{12R}{d} \cdot \sqrt{10^{-4} R} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Misal } d > 2 \text{ mm} \rightsquigarrow \text{SHIELDS} : U_{*c}^2 = 0,055 \Delta g d$$

$$g R I = 0,055 (1,7) (9,8) d$$

$$9,8 \cdot 10^{-4} R = 0,055 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 9,8 \cdot d$$

$$d = \frac{R}{935}$$

$$\frac{819,50}{A} = 18 \log \frac{12R}{d} \cdot \sqrt{10^{-4} R} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{819,50}{A} = 18 \log (12 \cdot 935) \cdot 10^{-2} \sqrt{R} \\ \frac{819,50}{A} = 0,729 \sqrt{R} \end{array} \right\} \dots \dots \text{ (I)}$$

Trial :

$$*) . H = 5,14 \text{ meter} \rightsquigarrow A = (95 + 1,7 \cdot 5,14) \cdot 5,14 = 527,93 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = 95 + 3,61 \cdot 5,14 = 113,56 \text{ meter} .$$

$$R = 527,93 : 113,56 = 4,649 \text{ meter} .$$

$$\frac{819,50}{A} = \frac{819,50}{527,93} = 1,552 .$$

$$0,729\sqrt{R} = 0,729 \cdot \sqrt{4,649} = 1,572 .$$

Persamaan I  $\rightsquigarrow 1,552 \approx 1,572 \quad \text{O.K.}$

$$\text{Jadi } d_{\min} = \frac{R}{935} = \frac{4,649}{935} \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ meter} .$$

Koeffisien Shields 0,055 masih boleh dipakai ! ( S - 2 ) .

h). Kedalaman air sungai pada waktu banjir = 4,54 meter .

Menurut petunjuk maka  $R = 4,54 \text{ meter}$  ( karena  $4,54 < 5\% E$  ) .

$$\tilde{\tau}_o = \rho_w g R I = 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 4,54 \cdot 10^{-4} = 4,45 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$\text{Trapesium} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\tau}_s = 0,76 \cdot 4,45 \text{ N/m}^2 = 3,382 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

Trial :

$$*) . d = 30 \text{ mm} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\tau}_{o,cr} = 0,055 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 30 \cdot 10^{-3} = 27,4 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 30 \text{ mm} \\ \text{Bulat} \end{array} \right\} S_{6C} \rightarrow \theta = 35^\circ \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} S_{6B} \rightarrow K = 0,22 \\ \text{talud } 1\frac{1}{2}:1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$K = \frac{\tilde{\tau}_{s,cr}}{\tilde{\tau}_{o,cr}} = 0,22 \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\tau}_{s,cr} = 0,22 \cdot 27,4 = 6 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$*) . d = 25 \text{ mm} \rightsquigarrow \tilde{\tau}_{o,cr} = 0,055 \cdot 1,7 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 25 \cdot 10^{-3} = 22,8 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} d = 25 \text{ mm} \\ \text{Bulat} \end{array} \right\} S_{6C} \rightarrow \theta = 34,5^\circ \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} S_{6B} \rightarrow K = 0,15 \\ \text{talud } 1\frac{1}{2}:1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\tilde{\tau}_{s,cr} = 0,15 \cdot 22,8 \text{ N/m}^2 = 3,42 \text{ N/m}^2 > 3,382 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

Jadi diameter minimum batu bulat yang masih stabil untuk pelindung talud :

$$\underline{d = 25 \text{ mm} = 2,5 \text{ cm}} .$$

Soal ujian tanggal 15 Desember 1972 .

Bagian hulu suatu sungai mempunyai tampang lintang dengan lebar dasar 45 meter serta tebing-tebingnya tegak. Dasarnya rata sedang bed material terdiri atas batu-batu bulat dengan diameter rata-rata 7 cm.

Lendai dasar sungai bagian hulu adalah 0,002. Kedalaman air yang penting ( significant depth ) pada bagian hulu adalah 2,60 meter.

Bagian hilir sungai tersebut mempunyai lebar dasar 110 meter dengan talud 1 : 1. Bed material dihilir terdiri dari pasir dan krikil dengan  $d_{65} = 1 \text{ mm}$  dan  $d_{90} = 7,75 \text{ mm}$ . Adapun lendai dasarnya 0,00004,

suhu air =  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  $\rho = 9,8 \text{ m/det}^2$ .  $\rho_s = 2600 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .  $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . Ripple factor sesuai dengan data Sungai Niger & Benue.

Geseran tebing tak boleh diabaikan. Pengaliran dianggap permanen serta beraturan dibagian yang ditinjau.

Pertanyaan :

- Hitunglah debit sungai pada keadaan pengaliran dengan significant depth di hulu ! Hitung angkutan bed material menurut M.P.M. !
- Mengingat batu-batu yang tampak didasar sungai bagian hulu, hitunglah debit banjir yang pernah terjadi !
- Pada pengaliran seperti a), hitung kedalaman air sungai dibagian hilir !
- Berapa kecepatan air dipermukaan pada bagian hilir sungai dalam keadaan tersebut pada c).
- Berapa liter/detik angkutan bed load dibagian hilir menurut Einstein dalam keadaan c).
- Idem menurut Frylink.
- Apakah kesimpulan Saudara jika membandingkan jawaban e) dan f) terhadap jawaban a) ?.
- Hitung diameter butiran yang masih stabil (butiran terkecil) untuk pelindung dasar (rata) bagian hilir sungai pada keadaan pengaliran dalam debit seperti a).

Penyelesaian :

a).

$i = 0,002$ .

$d$  rata-rata = 7 cm.

Dasar rata  $\rightsquigarrow$  dapat diambil  $k = 7 \text{ cm}$ , tetapi apabila tak diketahui rata maka tak dapat dipakai seperti ini.

$A = 45 \cdot 2,6 = 117 \text{ m}^2$ .

$P = 45 + 2 \cdot 2,6 = 50,2 \text{ meter}$ .

$R = 117 : 50,2 = 2,33 \text{ meter}$ .

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R i} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 2,33 \cdot 0,002} = 2,14 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ meter/detik}$$

$$\delta = \frac{11,6 \cdot 2}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2,14 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 5,42 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ meter}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = \frac{2 \cdot 5,42 \cdot 10^{-5}}{7} = 1,55 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ meter} \ll 7 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter}$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  Hydraulic kasar .

$$Q = A \cdot \bar{U} = A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 R}{7 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 117 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 2,14 \cdot 10^{-1} \log \frac{12 \cdot 2,33}{7 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 117 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 2,14 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 2,603 = 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

$$U_{*cr}^2 = 0,055 \cdot \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot g \cdot d$$

$$= 0,055 \cdot 1,600 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 7 \cdot 10^{-2} = 6,04 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2/\text{detik}^2$$

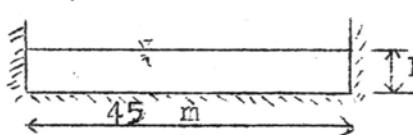
$$U_{*cr} = \sqrt{6,04 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 2,46 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m/det.}$$

$$U_* = 2,14 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ meter/detik}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} U_* < U_{*cr} \\ \text{Tak ada angkutan bed material.} \end{array} \right\}$$

b).  $U_{*cr} = 2,46 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m/det.}$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot R \cdot 0,002} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} U_* = U_{*cr} \\ 9,8 \cdot R \cdot 0,002 = 6,04 \cdot 10^{-2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$R = \frac{6,04 \cdot 10^{-2}}{9,8 \cdot 0,002} = 3,08 \text{ meter}$$


$$A = 45 \cdot h = 45 h$$

$$P = 45 + 2h$$

$$R = A : P = 45h : (45 + 2h)$$

$$3,08 = \frac{45h}{45 + 2h}$$

$$45h = 138,5 + 6,16h$$

$$\Rightarrow h = \frac{138,5}{38,84} = 3,57 \text{ meter}$$

$$Q = A \cdot \bar{U}$$

$$= 45 \cdot 3,57 \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 \cdot R}{k}$$

$$= 45 \cdot 3,57 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 2,46 \cdot 10^{-1} \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,08}{7 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 45 \cdot 3,57 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 2,46 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 2,722 = 618 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$$

Mengingat batu-batu yang tampak didasap sungai bagian hulu, debit banjir yang pernah terjadi adalah sebesar  $618 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$ .

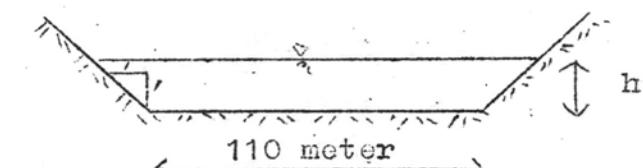
c).  $Q = 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$ .

$$i = 0,00004$$

$$d_{65} = 1 \text{ mm.}$$

$$d_{90} = 7,75 \text{ mm.}$$

$$A = (110 + h)h$$



Ripple factor sesuai dengan data Sungai Niger & Benue.

Trial:

$$*) \cdot h = 4,0 \text{ m} \rightarrow A = (110 + 4)4 = 456 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = 110 + 2 \cdot 4 \sqrt{2} = 121,3 \text{ meter}$$

$$R = A : P = 456 : 121,3 = 3,76 \text{ meter}$$

$$\frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d}{h I} = 1,600 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 10$$

$$\text{Grafik } S_{10} \Rightarrow \mu = 0,82$$

$$\mu = \left[ \frac{C}{C_{d_{90}}} \right]^{3/2} \rightarrow 0,82 = \left[ \frac{C}{18 \log \frac{12 \cdot R}{d_{90}}} \right]^{3/2}$$

$$0,82^{2/3} \cdot 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,76}{7,75 \cdot 10^{-3}} = c .$$

$$\rightarrow c = 59,10 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$Q = A \cdot C \sqrt{R \cdot I} = 456 \cdot 59,10 \sqrt{3,76 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} \\ = 328 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} < 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

\*) .  $h = 4,35 \text{ m} \rightarrow A = (110 + 4,35) \cdot 4,35 = 495 \text{ m}^2$  .

$$I = 110 + 4,35 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} = 122,3 \text{ meter} .$$

$$R = 495 : 122,3 = 4,06 \text{ meter} .$$

$$\frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d}{h \cdot I} = 1,600 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{4,35 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 9,2 .$$

Grafik S<sub>10</sub>  $\rightarrow \mu = 0,79$  .

$$0,79^{2/3} \cdot 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 4,06}{7,75 \cdot 10^{-3}} = c .$$

$$\rightarrow c = 58,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$Q = A \cdot C \sqrt{R \cdot I} = 495 \cdot 58,5 \sqrt{4,06 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} \\ = 372 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \approx 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

Jadi kedalaman air sungai dibagian hilir =  $h = 4,35 \text{ meter}$  .

d). Rumus :  $U_z = 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{33 z}{k}$

$$C = 58,5 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$C = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{k} \rightarrow 58,5 = 18 \log \frac{12 \cdot 4,06}{k} \\ k = 2,74 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{\varepsilon R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 4,06 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$U_z = 5,75 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{33 \cdot 4,35}{2,74 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 0,852 \text{ meter/detik} .$$

e). Einstein :

$$\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d \cdot n}{\mu \cdot R \cdot I} = \frac{2600 - 1000}{1000} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 10^{-3}}{0,79 \cdot 4,06 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 12,5 .$$

$$\text{Grafik S}_7 \rightarrow \phi = 0,050 .$$

$$T_b = 0,050 \cdot 2600 \cdot 9,8 (1,600)^{1/2} (9,8 \cdot 10^{-5})^{1/2} = 0,16 \text{ N/m.det.}$$

$$= \frac{0,16}{2600 \cdot 9,8} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.detik} = 6,26 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.detik} .$$

$$\text{Untuk selebar sungai} \rightarrow T_b = 110 \cdot 6,26 \cdot 10^{-6} = 6,9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ = 0,69 \text{ liter/detik} .$$

f). Menurut Frylink :

$$\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d_m}{\mu_{R.I.}} = 12,50 .$$

Grafik S<sub>9</sub>  $\rightarrow \frac{T_b}{d \sqrt{g \cdot \mu \cdot R \cdot I}} = 0,17 .$

$$T_b = 0,17 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-3} \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,79 \cdot 4,06 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 6,02 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.det.}$$

$$\text{Selebar sungai} \rightarrow T_b = 110 \cdot 6,02 \cdot 10^{-6} = 6,625 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ = 0,6625 \text{ liter/detik} .$$

g). Di hulu :  $T_b = 0$

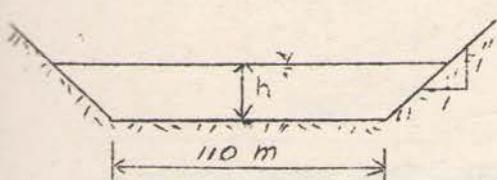
Di hilir :  $T_b = 0,69 \text{ liter/det.}$

$T_b = 0,6625 \text{ liter/det.}$

} Terjadi Erosi.

Slope sungai belum stabil  
akan menyesuaikan diri .

h). Diameter butiran yang masih stabil ( terkecil ) sebagai pelindung dasar .



$$Q = 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$A = (110 + h) h$$

$$P = 110 + 2h\sqrt{2} .$$

Trial :

$$*) . d = 2 \text{ mm} : h = 4 \text{ meter} \rightarrow A = (110 + 4) 4 = 456 \text{ m}^2 .$$

$$R = 3,76 \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = 3,84 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/det.}$$

$$Q = A \cdot U$$

$$= A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \cdot \log \frac{12 R}{d}$$

$$= 456 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 3,84 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,76}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 440 \text{ m}^3/\text{det} > 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$h = 3,6 \text{ meter} \rightarrow A = (110 + 3,6) 3,6 = 409 \text{ m}^2 .$$

$$P = 110 + 2 \cdot 3,6 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 120,2 \text{ m.}$$

$$R = 409 : 120,2 = 3,4 \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 3,4 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} =$$

$$= 3,65 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$Q = 409 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 3,65 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,4}{2 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 370 \text{ m}^3/\text{det} \approx 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{det. O.K.}$$

$$S_3 \rightarrow U_{*cr}^2 = 0,04 \cdot 1,600 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$U_{*cr} = 3,54 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/det} \quad \left. \right\} U_{*cr} < U_*$$

$$U_* = 3,65 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/det} \quad \left. \right\} \text{butiran tak stabil} .$$

$$*) \dots d = 2,5 \text{ mm} : h = 3,7 \text{ m} \rightarrow A = (110 + 3,7) 3,7 = 421 \text{ m}^2 .$$

$$P = 110 + 2 \cdot 3,7 \cdot \sqrt{2} = 120,46 \text{ m}$$

$$R = 421 : 120,46 = 3,50 \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 2,50 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-5}} = \\ = 3,7 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$Q = 421 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 3,7 \cdot 10^{-2} \log \frac{12 \cdot 3,50}{2,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$= 378 \text{ m}^3/\text{det} \approx 374 \text{ m}^3/\text{det. O.K.}$$

$$S_3 : \rightarrow U_{*cr}^2 = 0,045 \cdot 1,600 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ = 17,6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2/\text{det}^2 .$$

$$U_{*cr} = 4,18 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m/detik.}$$

$U_* < U_{*cr} \rightsquigarrow$  butiran stabil .

Diameter butiran yang masih stabil ( terkecil ) sebagai pelindung dasar :

$$\underline{\phi = 2,5 \text{ mm}} .$$

10. Soal ujian tanggal 5 Nopember 1971 .

Tergambar adalah sebuah meander suatu sungai dengan lebar dasar rata-rata = 106 meter dengan tebing-tebing tegak. Landai rata-rata dasar sungai 0,0002. Elevasi dasar sungai di A adalah + 88,50 meter dan di B + 84,50 meter. Direncanakan suatu coupure AB panjang 5 km dengan tumpang lintang seperti tergambar dibawah, dimana pada keadaan banjir dalamnya air di coupure = 7,5 meter. Komposisi bed material sungai ada seperti tabel dibawah.  $\rho_s = 2700 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .  $\rho_w = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .  $t \text{ air} = 20^\circ \text{ C}$ .  $g = 9,8 \text{ meter/detik}^2$  .

Jari-jari kekasaran (a) dasar/dinding sungai = 8,6 cm.

Jari-jari kekasaran (a) dasar/dinding coupure = 10 cm.

Jari-jari kekasaran (a) dasar/dinding flood plane coupure = 25 cm.

\* Jika lebar dasar B  $>$  20 H, maka geseran tebing-tebing dapat diabaikan.

\* Semua pengaliran dianggap permanen & beraturan.

\* Di A & B dasar coupure sama tinggi dengan dasar sungai.

Pertanyaan :

- a). Hitunglah debit banjir !
- b). Berapakah kecepatan air permukaan di sungai pada waktu banjir ?
- c). Selidikilah kestabilan butir-butir pasir di sungai maupun di coupure dengan menghitung tegangan gesernya. Bagaimana konfigurasi dasar sungai pada waktu banjir ( berdasarkan  $d_{50}$  ).
- d). Berapa liter/detik angkutan bed load sungai pada waktu banjir menurut Einstein ?

e). Idem pada coupure.

Bagaimana kesimpulan Saudara tentang perkembangan dasar sungai ?

f). Diketahui bahwa debit dominasi atau "bed shaping discharge"

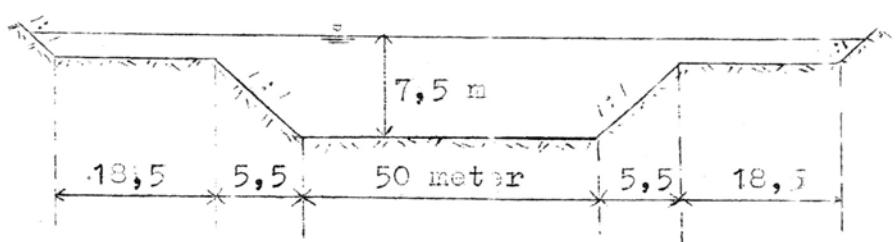
adalah pada mana kecepatan air permukaan adalah sama dengan kecepatan rata-rata air sungai pada waktu banjir.

Berapa besar debit dominasi ?

g). Berapa liter/detik angkutan bed load sungai pada waktu pengaliran dengan debit dominant menurut Meyer Peter & Muller ?

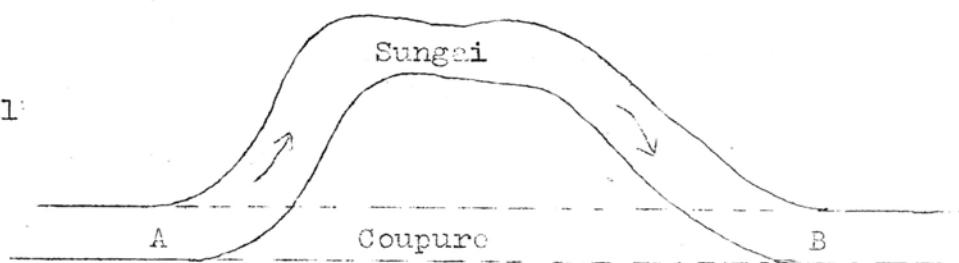
h). Berapakah diameter minimum butiran pasir/krikil didasar coupure yang masih stabil pada pengaliran dengan debit dominant ?

| p (%) | d (mm) |
|-------|--------|
| 90    | 0,50   |
| 65    | 0,75   |
| 50    | 1,00   |
| 35    | 1,50   |
| 10    | 5,00   |
| 0     | 10,00  |

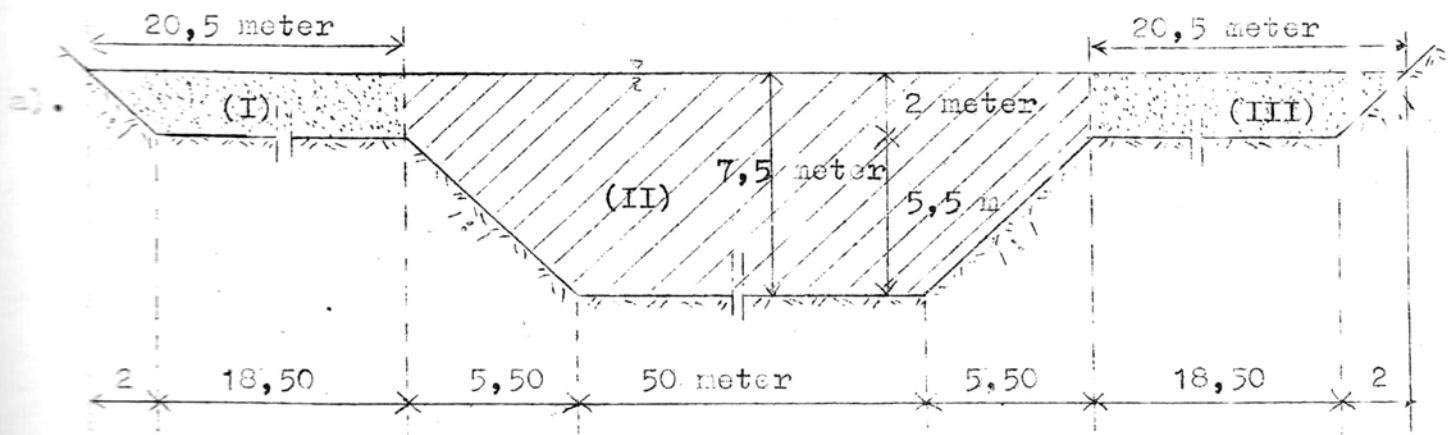


$p = \%$  berat yang tinggal  
diatas saringan .

$d =$  diameter butiran .



Penyelesaian :



$$I_{coupure} = \frac{88,50 - 84,50}{5000} = 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

Debit banjir = Debit coupure bagian I + Debit coupure bagian II +  
Debit coupure bagian III .

$$\rightsquigarrow Q = Q_I + Q_{II} + Q_{III} .$$

$$\text{Debit coupure I = III. } A = \frac{(18,5 + 20,5) 2}{2} = 39 \text{ m}^2 .$$

$$P = 18,5 + 2\sqrt{2} = 21,33 \text{ meter} .$$

$$R = A : P = 39 : 21,33 = 1,83 \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 1,83 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}} \\ = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$\delta = \frac{11,6 \cdot 2}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{1,2 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 9,65 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m.}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = \frac{2 \cdot 9,65 \cdot 10^{-5}}{7} = 2,76 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = 2,76 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} \ll k = 0,50 \text{ m.}$$

~~~> Hydraulic kasar.

$$Q_{I=III} = A \cdot \bar{U} \\ = A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 \cdot R}{k} \\ = 39 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 10^{-1} \log \frac{12 \cdot 1,83}{0,5 \cdot 10} \\ = 3,9 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 1,2 \cdot 1,643 = 44 \text{ m}^3/\text{det.}$$

$$\text{Debit coupure bag.II : } A = (50 + 5,5) 5,5 + 2 \cdot 61 = 427 \text{ m}^2 .$$

$$P = 50 + 2 \cdot 5,5 \sqrt{2} = 65,6 \text{ meter} .$$

$$R = A : P = 427 : 65,6 = 6,5 \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 6,5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 2,26 \cdot 10^{-1} . \\ U_* = 2,26 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ meter/detik.}$$

$$\delta = \frac{11,6 \cdot 2}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2,26 \cdot 10^{-1}} = 5,15 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m.}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = \frac{2 \cdot 5,15 \cdot 10^{-5}}{7} = 1,47 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ meter.}$$

$$\frac{2\delta}{7} = 1,47 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} \ll k = 0,20 \text{ meter} .$$

~~~> Hydraulic kasar .

$$Q_{II} = A \cdot \bar{U} \\ = A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 \cdot R}{k} \\ = 427 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 2,26 \cdot 10^{-1} \log \frac{12 \cdot 6,5}{0,20} \\ = 42,7 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 2,26 \cdot 2,591 = 1435 \text{ m}^3/\text{det.}$$

$$\text{Debit banjir} = Q_I + Q_{II} + Q_{III}$$

$$= 44 + 1435 + 44 = 1523 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

b).

$$Q = 1523 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$A = 106 \cdot h \text{ m}^2 .$$

$$P = 106 + h \cdot 2 \text{ meter} \quad \left. \right\} R = A : P \text{ meter.}$$

Trial :

\*) .  $h = 6 \text{ m} \rightarrow A = 106 \cdot 6 = 636 \text{ m}^2 .$

$P = 106 + 2 \cdot 6 = 118 \text{ meter}$

$R = 636 : 118 = 5,4 \text{ meter} .$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 5,4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,103 \text{ m/detik} .$$

$$\xi = \frac{11,6 \cdot \nu}{U_*} = \frac{11,6 \cdot 10^{-6}}{0,103} = 1,125 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ meter.}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{l} = \frac{1,125 \cdot 10^{-4}}{7} = 1,61 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m} \ll a = 3,6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m.}$$

~~~ Hydraulic kisar .

$$Q = A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{6 \cdot R}{a}$$

$$= 636 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 0,103 \log \frac{6 \cdot 5,4}{3,6 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 376,671 \cdot 2,5760 = 974 \ll Q \text{ banjir} = 1523 \text{ m}^3/\text{det.}$$

*) . $h = 8 \text{ m} \rightarrow A = 106 \cdot 8 = 848 \text{ m}^2 .$

$P = 106 + 2 \cdot 8 = 122 \text{ meter} .$

$R = 848 : 122 = 6,95 \text{ meter} .$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 6,95 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,1168 \text{ m/detik.}$$

$$Q = A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{6 \cdot R}{a}$$

$$= 848 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 0,1168 \cdot \log \frac{6 \cdot 6,95}{3,6 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 569,52 \cdot 2,635 = 1530 \text{ m}^3/\text{det} \approx Q \text{ banjir. O.K.}$$

$$U_z = 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{33 z}{k} = 5,75 \cdot 0,1168 \cdot \log \frac{33 \cdot 8}{2 \cdot 3,6 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$U_z = 5,75 \cdot 0,1168 \cdot 3,186 = 2,14 \text{ meter/detik} .$$

c). Penyelidikan kestabilan butiran :

*) . Pada sungai : $\tau_o = \rho_w \cdot g \cdot R \cdot I = 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 6,95 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
 $= 13,63 \text{ N/m}^2 .$

Pada dasar sungai : $a_{50} = 1,00 \text{ mm} .$

$$\tau_{ocr} = 0,038 (\rho_s - \rho_w) g a$$

$$= 0,038 (2700 - 1000) 9,8 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0,63 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

$$\tau_{ocr} = 0,63 \text{ N/m}^2 < \tau_o = 13,63 \text{ N/m}^2 .$$

~~~ butiran bergerak .

- \*). Pada dasar coupure :  $\tilde{\tau}_o = \rho_s g R I = 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 6,5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$   
 $\tilde{\tau}_o = 50,8 \text{ N/m}^2$ .  
 $\tilde{\tau}_{ocr} = 0,038 (\rho_s - \rho_w) g d = 0,63 \text{ N/m}^2$ .  
 $\tilde{\tau}_o > \tilde{\tau}_{ocr} \rightsquigarrow$  butiran tak stabil .

- \*). Pada flood plane :  $\tilde{\tau}_o = \rho_w \cdot g \cdot R \cdot I = 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 1,83 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}$   
 $\tilde{\tau}_o = 14,30 \text{ N/m}^2$ .  
 $\tilde{\tau}_{ocr} = 0,038 (\rho_s - \rho_w) g d = 0,63 \text{ N/m}^2$ .  
 $\tilde{\tau}_o > \tilde{\tau}_{ocr} \rightsquigarrow$  butiran bergerak .

#### Konfigurasi dasar sungai :

Menurut Rubey : Karena pasir alam ( tidak bulat sempurna  $\rightsquigarrow$  kasar )

$$d = 1 \text{ mm} .$$

$$w = 10 \text{ cm/detik} .$$

$$\frac{U_*}{w} = \frac{1,168 \cdot 10^{-1}}{10 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 1,168 .$$

$$Re = \frac{U_* \cdot d}{\nu} = \frac{0,1168 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-6}} = 116,8 .$$

Menurut grafik  $S_4 \rightsquigarrow$  Konfigurasi dasarnya :  
 " Anti Dunes " .

#### d). Angkutan bed load menurut Einstein .

$$\text{Dipakai } d_{65} = 1,5 \text{ mm} .$$

$$\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\mu} \cdot \frac{d_m}{\mu_{RI}} = 1,700 \cdot \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\mu \cdot 6,95 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-4}} = \frac{1,834}{\mu} .$$

$$c_k = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{K} = 18 \log \frac{6 R}{a} = 18 \log \frac{6 \cdot 6,95}{8,6 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 48,4 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik}.$$

$$c_{d90} = 18 \log \frac{6 R}{a} = 18 \log \frac{6 \cdot 6,95}{0,25 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 18 \cdot 3,222 = 58 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik} .$$

$$\mu = \left[ \frac{c_k}{c_{d90}} \right]^{3/2} = \left( \frac{48,4}{58} \right)^{3/2} = 0,835^{3/2} = 0,76 .$$

$$\mu = 0,76$$

$$\psi_* = 1,834 : \mu = 1,834 : 0,76 = 2,41 .$$

$$\text{Grafik } S_7 \rightsquigarrow \bar{\phi} = 2,50 .$$

$$\bar{\phi} = \frac{T_b}{\rho_s \cdot g} \left( \frac{\rho_w}{\rho_s - \rho_w} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{g d^3} \right)^{1/2} = 2,50 .$$

$$T_b = 2,5 \cdot 2700 \cdot 9,8 \sqrt{1,7 \cdot 9,8 \cdot (1,5 \cdot 10^{-3})^3} \text{ N/m.detik} .$$

$$T_b = 2,5 \cdot 2700 \cdot 9,8 \sqrt{1,7 \cdot 9,8 (1,5 \cdot 10^{-3})^3} \text{ N/m.detik} .$$

$$= 2,5 \cdot \sqrt{1,7 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 1,5^3 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 2,5 \cdot 2,38 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.detik} .$$

$$= 5,95 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.detik} .$$

Selebar sungai  $\rightarrow T_b = 5,95 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 106 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} = 6,3 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik}$ .

a). Pada coupure menurut Frylink.

\*). Pada dasar selokan primer coupure :

$$c_k = 18 \log \frac{12 R}{k} = 18 \log \frac{6 \cdot 6,5}{10 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 18 \cdot 2,592 = 46,6 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik} .$$

$$c_{d90} = 58 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik} .$$

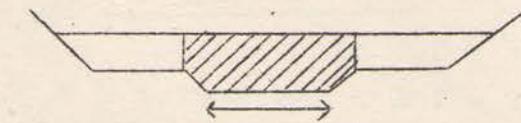
$$\mu = \left( \frac{46,6}{58} \right)^{3/2} = 0,8034^{3/2} = 0,72 .$$

$$\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d_m \curvearrowright d_{50}}{\mu R.I} = 1,700 \cdot \frac{10^{-3}}{0,72 \cdot 6,5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 0,454 .$$

$$\text{Grafik } S_9 \rightarrow \frac{T_b}{d \sqrt{s \cdot \mu \cdot R.I}} = 4,50 .$$

$$T_b = 4,50 \cdot 10^{-3} \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,72 \cdot 6,5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 8,63 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{m.detik}$$

$$\text{Selebar 50 meter} \rightarrow T_b = 8,63 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 50 = 4,32 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$



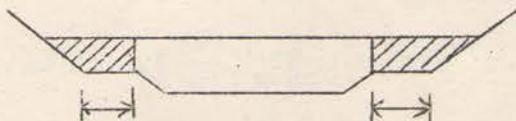
\*). Pada flood plane coupure :

$$c_{d90} = 58 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik} .$$

$$c_k = 18 \log \frac{6 R}{a} = 18 \log \frac{6 \cdot 1,83}{25 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 18 \cdot 1,642 = 29,6 \text{ m}^{1/2}/\text{detik}$$

$$\mu = \left( \frac{29,6}{58} \right)^{3/2} = 0,51^{3/2} = 0,36 .$$

$$\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d_m \curvearrowright d_{50}}{\mu R.I} = 1,700 \cdot \frac{10^{-3}}{0,36 \cdot 1,83 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 3,22 .$$



$$\text{Grafik } S_9 \rightarrow \frac{T_b}{d \sqrt{s \cdot \mu \cdot R.I}} = 2,1 .$$

$$T_b = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-3} \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,36 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 1,83} = 1,51 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3/\text{det.}$$

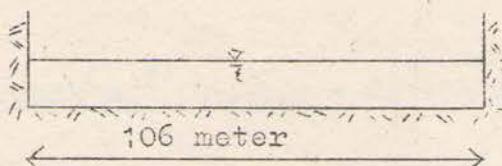
$$\text{Selebar flood plane} \rightarrow T_b = 1,51 \cdot 10^{-4} (2 \times 18,5) \text{ m}^3/\text{det.} \\ = 0,56 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

$$\text{Angkutan bed load pada coupure} = 4,32 \cdot 10^{-2} + 0,56 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\ = 4,88 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

Kesimpulan : Pada titik A akan terjadi pengendapan .

f). Bed shaping discharge :  $U_z = \bar{U}$  pada waktu banjir .

$$\bar{U} = Q : A = 1523 : 848 = 1,8 \text{ m/detik} \rightsquigarrow U_z = 1,80 \text{ meter/detik} .$$



$$A = 106 \cdot h$$

$$P = 106 + 2 \cdot h,$$

$$U_z = 5,75 U_* \log \frac{33 z}{k}$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} \quad i = 0,0002.$$

Kekasaran pada dasar sungai dianggap tetap =  $a = 8,6 \text{ cm}$ .

$$\text{Trial : } h = 6 \text{ m} \longrightarrow A = 106 \cdot 6 = 636 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = 106 + 2 \cdot 6 = 118 \text{ meter} .$$

$$R = 636 : 118 = 5,4 \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_z = 5,75 \cdot 0,103 \cdot \log \frac{33 \cdot 6}{2,8,6 \cdot 10^{-2}}$$

$$= 5,75 \cdot 0,103 \cdot 3,062 = 1,82 \text{ meter/det. O.K.}$$

$$Q = A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 R}{k}$$

$$= 636 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 0,103 \log \frac{6 \cdot 5,4}{8,6 \cdot 10^{-2}} = 636 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 0,103 \cdot 2,575$$

$$= 970 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$

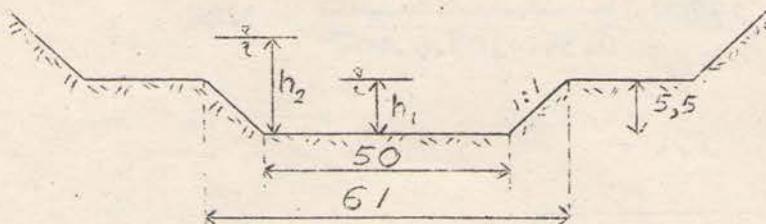
g). M.P.M. Rumus :  $\gamma_w \left( \frac{Q_s}{Q} \right) \mu R I = 0,047 (\gamma_s - \gamma_w) d + 0,25 \left( \frac{\gamma_w}{g} \right)^{1/3} (T_b)^{2/3}$

$T_b$  dapat dicari dalam liter/detik.

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000 \text{ liter} = 1000 \text{ dm}^3 .$$

h). Diameter krikil yang masih stabil pada dasar coupure.

$$Q = 970 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} .$$



k dianggap konstant.

$$i = 8 \cdot 10^{-4} .$$

$$\text{Trial : } h_1 = 5,50 \text{ m} \longrightarrow A = (50 + 5,5) \cdot 5,5 = 306 \text{ m}^2 .$$

$$P = 50 + 2 \cdot 5,5 = 61 \text{ meter} .$$

$$R = 306 : 61 = 4,65 \text{ meter} .$$

$$U_* = \sqrt{g R I} = \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 4,65 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 1,91 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ meter/detik} .$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= A \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 R}{k} \\
 &= 306 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 1,91 \cdot 10^{-1} \log \frac{6 \cdot 4,66}{10 \cdot 10^{-2}} \\
 &= 336,0645 \cdot 2,46 = 830 \text{ m}^3/\text{det} < 970 \text{ m}^3/\text{det}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Trial : } h_2 &= 6 \text{ m} \longrightarrow A_1 = 306 + 0,5 \cdot 61 = 336,5 \text{ m}^2 \\
 P_1 &= 65,6 \text{ meter} \\
 R &= 336,5 : 65,6 = 5,13 \text{ meter} \\
 U_{1*} &= \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 5,13 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 2 \cdot 10^{-1} \text{ m/det.} \\
 Q_1 &= 336,5 \cdot 5,75 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-1} \log \frac{6 \cdot 5,13}{10 \cdot 10^{-2}} \\
 &= 386,975 \cdot 2,482 = 967 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik.} \\
 Q_2 &= A_2 \cdot 5,75 \cdot U_* \log \frac{12 h}{k} \\
 &= \frac{37,3}{2} \cdot 5,75 \cdot \sqrt{9,8 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4}} \log \frac{6 \cdot 0,5}{20 \cdot 10^{-2}} \\
 &= 107,5 \cdot 6,27 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 1,078 \\
 &= 1,075 \cdot 6,27 \cdot 1,078 = 7,3 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik.} \\
 Q &= Q_1 + Q_2 = 967 + 7,3 = 973,3 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik} \\
 &\approx 970 \text{ m}^3/\text{detik. O.K.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\tau}_o = \rho_w \cdot g \cdot R \cdot I = 1000 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 5,13 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-4} = 40,3 \text{ N/m}^2.$$

Misal  $d > 8 \text{ mm}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\tau}_{o_{cr}} &= \bar{\tau}_o = 40,3 \text{ N/m}^2 \rightarrow 40,3 = (2700 - 1000) 9,8 \cdot d \cdot 0,055 \\
 d &= \frac{40,3}{1700 \cdot 9,8 \cdot 0,055} = 4,4 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ m} \\
 &= 44 \text{ mm.}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi diameter butir yang masih stabil =  $44 \text{ mm} = 4,4 \text{ cm}$ .

K.M.T.S.

D.K.

Sedikit catatan tentang grafik.

- \*). GRAFIK S<sub>1</sub> : Pada  $t = 20^\circ \text{ C}$  ( khusus ).  
Albertson : dipakai apabila butiran dari pasir quarts dengan bentuk bulat ( $S_f = 1$ ).  
Rubey : dipakai untuk pasir alam ( disungai pada umumnya ).
- \*). GRAFIK S<sub>2</sub> : Bila  $\text{Re} > 1 \rightarrow w^2 = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{g d}{C_D} \cdot \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w}$   
Bila  $\text{Re} < 1 \rightarrow w = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{C_s - C_w}{\mu} \cdot g d^2$   
 $C_D = \frac{24}{\text{Re}}$ .  
 $S_f = 1 \rightarrow$  bentuk butiran adalah bola.
- \*). GRAFIK S<sub>3</sub> : Bila  $\rho_s = 2650 \text{ kg/m}^3$  dan  $\omega = 1,25 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{detik}$  ( $t = 12^\circ \text{ C}$ ) maka seluruh/semua besaran pada S<sub>3</sub> berlaku penuh.  
Bila tidak demikian, yang berlaku hanya d dan  
$$\frac{U_{*cr}^2}{(\rho_s - \rho_w) \cdot g d} \quad \text{atau} \quad \frac{C_{cr}}{(\rho_s - \rho_w) g d}$$
- \*). GRAFIK S<sub>4</sub> : d ( diameter butiran dasar ) adalah diameter rata-ratanya dalam mm .
- \*). GRAFIK S<sub>5</sub> : Berlaku sempurna apabila :  $\frac{\text{lebar dasar}}{\text{dalarnya air}} = \frac{b}{h} = 4$  .  
Umum dipakai :  
- profile trapesium :  $\zeta_s \text{ max} = 0,76 \rho_w \epsilon h i$   
pada  $\frac{z}{h} = 0,25$  .  
- profile persegi :  $\zeta_s \text{ max} = 0,75 \rho_w g h i$   
pada  $\frac{z}{h} = 1$ .
- \*). GRAFIK S<sub>6</sub> : Berlaku untuk butiran non cohesive .

\*) . GRAFIK S<sub>7</sub> :  $\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d}{\mu_{R.I.}} .$   $d = d_{35} .$

$$\phi_* = \frac{T_b}{\rho_s \cdot g} \left( \frac{\rho_w}{\rho_s - \rho_w} \right)^{1/2} \left( \frac{1}{g d^3} \right)^{1/2} . \quad T_b : N/m.det.$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{Volume} : \frac{T_b}{\rho_s \cdot g} m^3/m.detik .$$

\*) . GRAFIK S<sub>3</sub> : Perbandingan T<sub>b</sub> dalam volume/sat. lebar sat. waktu .

\*) . GRAFIK S<sub>9</sub> :  $\psi_* = \frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \cdot \frac{d_m}{\mu_{R.I.}} . \rightsquigarrow d_n = d_{eff.} = d_{50} .$

$$\mu = \left[ \frac{c}{c_{d90}} \right]^{3/2}$$

\*) . GRAFIK S<sub>10</sub> :  $\mu$  menurut Frylink

- $\rightarrow d = d_{50} .$
- $\rightarrow h$  ( bukan R ).
- $\rightarrow \mu = \left[ \frac{c_k}{c_{d90}} \right]^{3/2} .$

\*) . GRAFIK S<sub>12</sub> : Hubungan antara d  $\rightsquigarrow \tau_{cr}$  .

Inti :  $\left[ \tau_c \right] = \frac{d}{cm^2}$   
 $\downarrow$   
 Kg force/m<sup>2</sup>

BED LOAD Einstein  $\rightarrow d_{35}$

Lainnya  $\rightarrow d_{eff} = d_{50}$

THK  $\square$  parkir  $\rightarrow d_{65}$