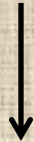


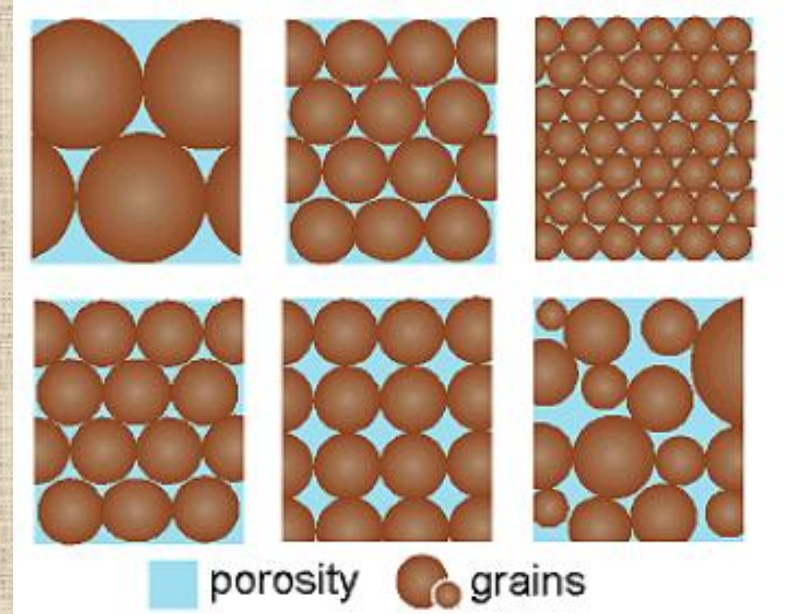
# **KONSEP TEGANGAN EFEKTIF**

# KEGUNAAN?

AIR MENGALIR DARI TEMPAT  
YANG TINGGI KE TEMPAT  
LEBIH YANG RENDAH

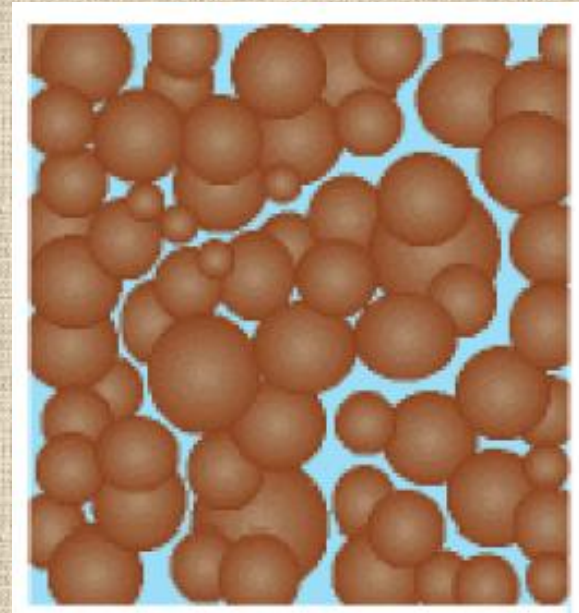


**ENERGI**



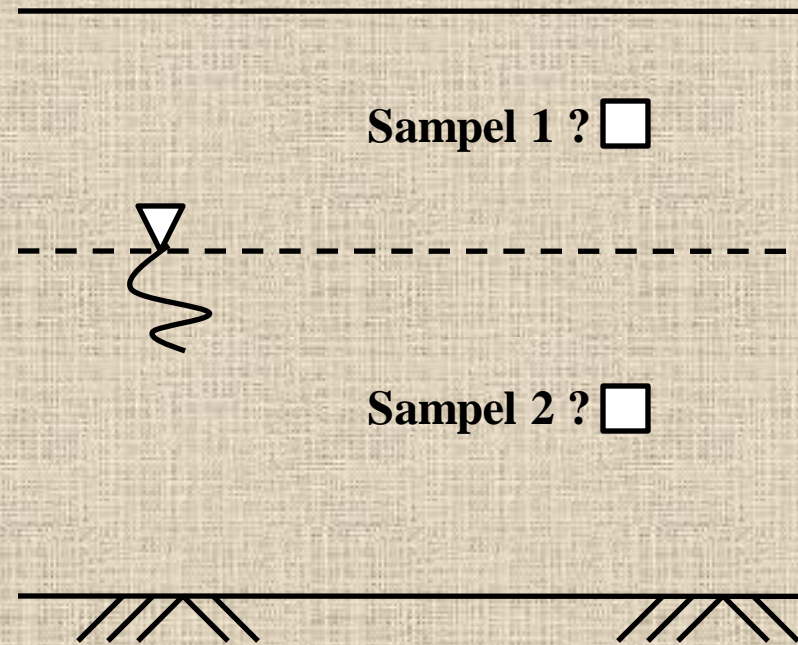
DIGUNAKAN PADA ANALISIS :

- PENURUNAN
- DAYA DUKUNG TANAH
- STABILITAS LERENG
- TEKANAN TANAH LATERAL



# REVIEW BERAT ISI TANAH ( $\gamma$ )

- Berat isi tanah : berat tanah persatuan volume
- Satuan :  $\text{gr}/\text{cm}^3$ ,  $\text{t}/\text{m}^3$ ,  $\text{kN}/\text{m}^3$
- Ada 3 macam :
  - (a) Berat isi tanah normal (alami, unsaturated) =  
 $\gamma_{\text{unsat}} = \gamma_n$
  - (b) Berat isi tanah jenuh (terendam, saturated) =  
 $\gamma_{\text{sat}}$
  - (c) Berat isi tanah kering (oven) =  $\gamma_{\text{dry}}$

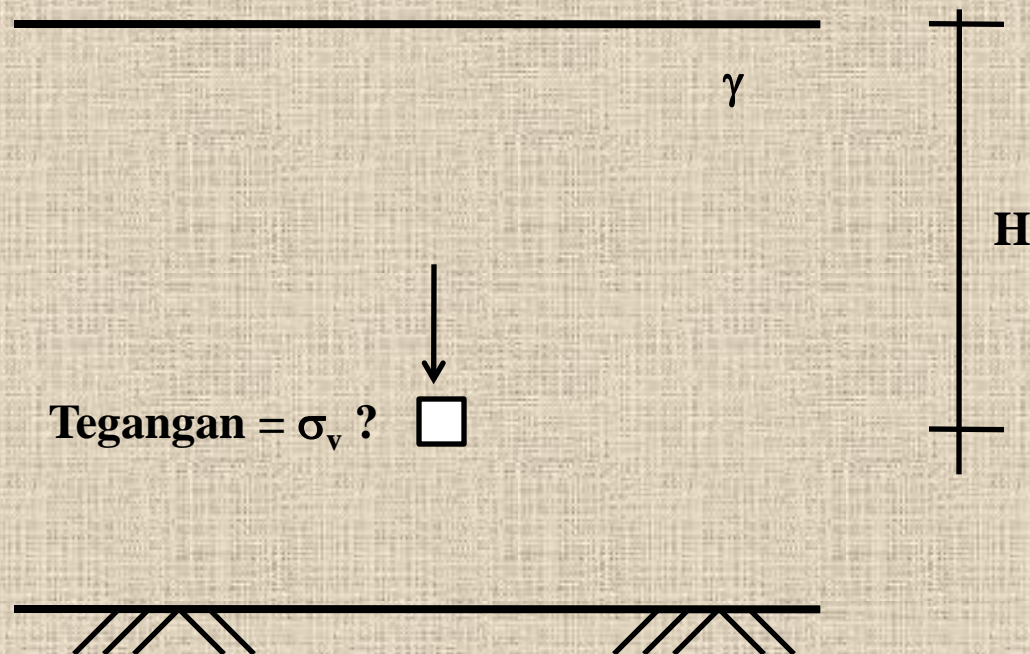


**BEDAKAN DENGAN BERAT ISI AIR ( $\gamma_w$ )**  
 $\gamma_w = 1 \text{ t}/\text{m}^3 = 1 \text{ gr}/\text{cm}^3$

**DALAM PERHITUNGAN TEGANGAN TANAH SELALU ADA 2 HAL : TANAH DAN AIR**

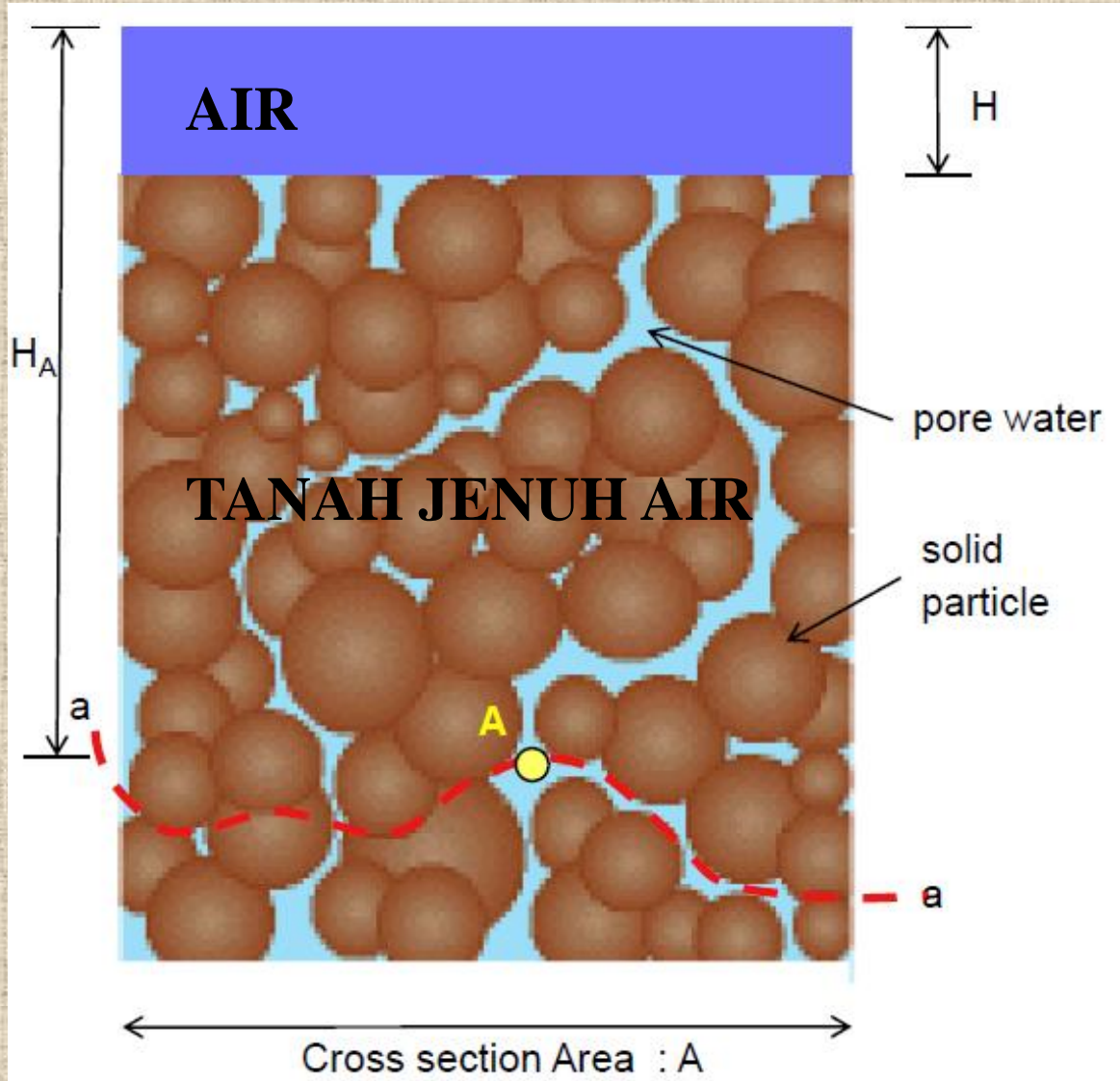
# PRINSIP TEGANGAN TANAH

- TEGANGAN VERTIKAL TANAH = BERAT TANAH DI ATASNYA → BERAT PERSATUAN LUAS ( $\text{kg}/\text{cm}^2$ ,  $\text{kN}/\text{m}^2$ ,  $\text{t}/\text{m}^2$ )
- BERAT TANAH = KEDALAMAN TANAH (m) x BERAT ISI TANAH





# TEKANAN PADA TANAH JENUH AIR TANPA ALIRAN



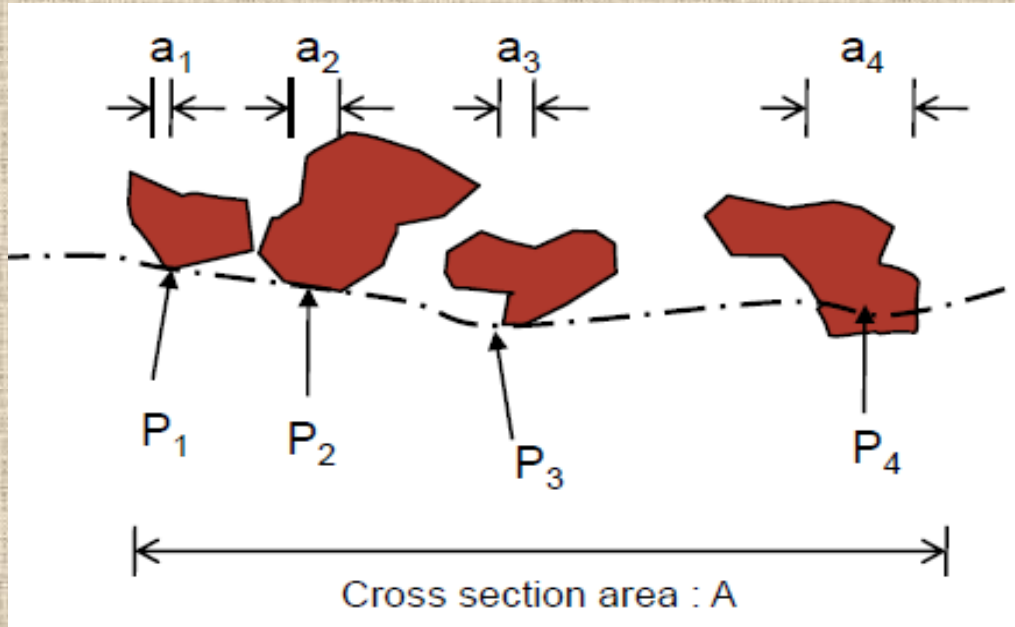
TEGANGAN VERTIKAL DI A

$$\sigma = H\gamma_w + (H_A - H)\gamma_{sat}$$

↓  
TEGANGAN VERTIKAL TOTAL

- AKIBAT TANAH
- AKIBAT AIR

# TEKANAN PADA TANAH JENUH AIR TANPA ALIRAN



## TEGANGAN EFEKTIF :

JUMLAH TEGANGAN YANG BEKERJA PADA MASING-MASING BIDANG KONTAK ANTAR PARTIKEL (TANPA ADANYA AIR)

$$\sigma' = \frac{P_{1(v)} + P_{2(v)} + P_{3(v)} + \dots + P_{n(v)}}{\bar{A}} \quad \text{Small; ignored}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma' + \frac{u(\bar{A} - a_s)}{\bar{A}} = \sigma' + u(1 - a'_s)$$

$$u = H_A \gamma_w \quad a'_s = a_s / \bar{A}$$

$$\sigma = \sigma' + u$$

Pore water pressures (hydrostatic pressure at A)

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma' &= [H\gamma_w + (H_A - H)\gamma_{sat}] - H_A\gamma_w \\ &= (H_A - H)(\gamma_{sat} - \gamma_w) \\ &= \text{height of the soil column} \times \gamma' \end{aligned}$$

**TEGANGAN TOTAL**

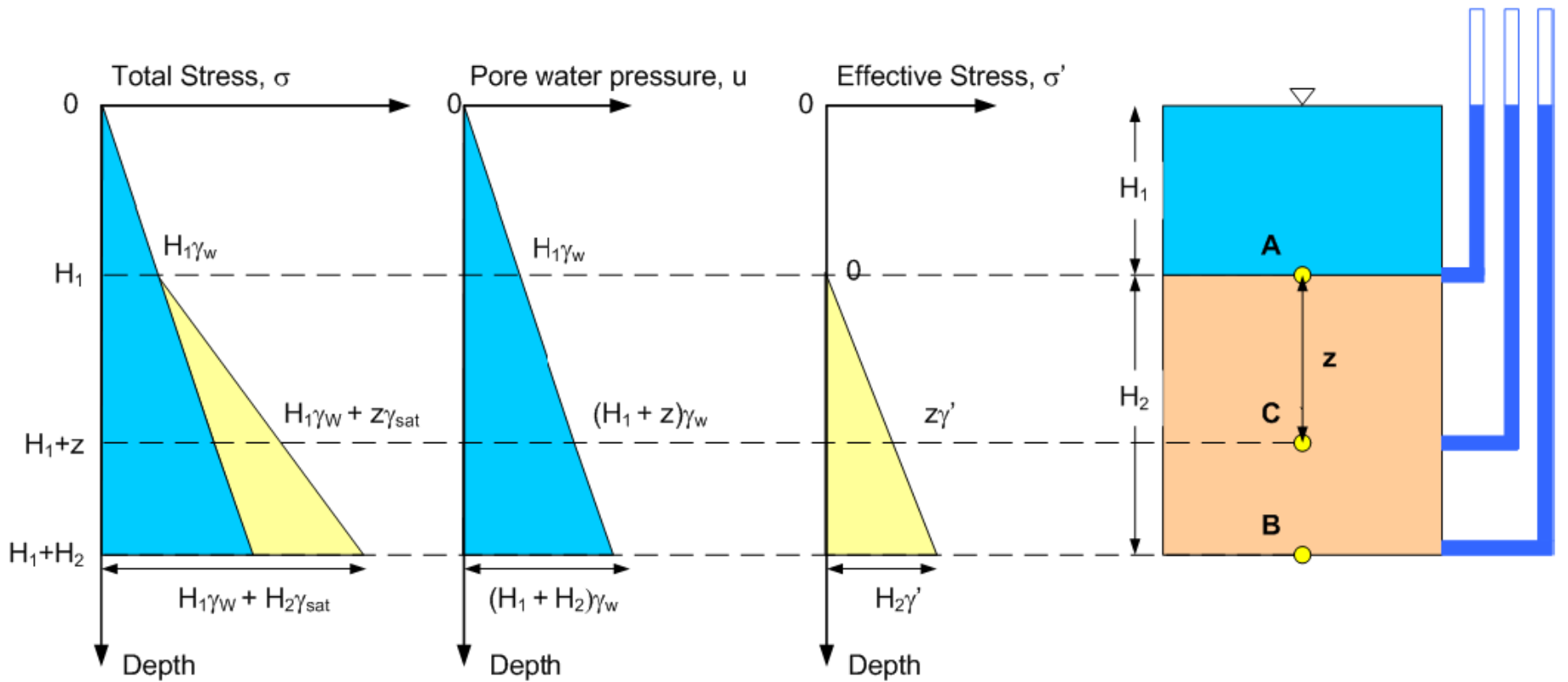
**= TEGANGAN EFEKTIF + TEGANGAN AIR**

$$\sigma = \sigma' + u$$

**TEGANGAN EFEKTIF**

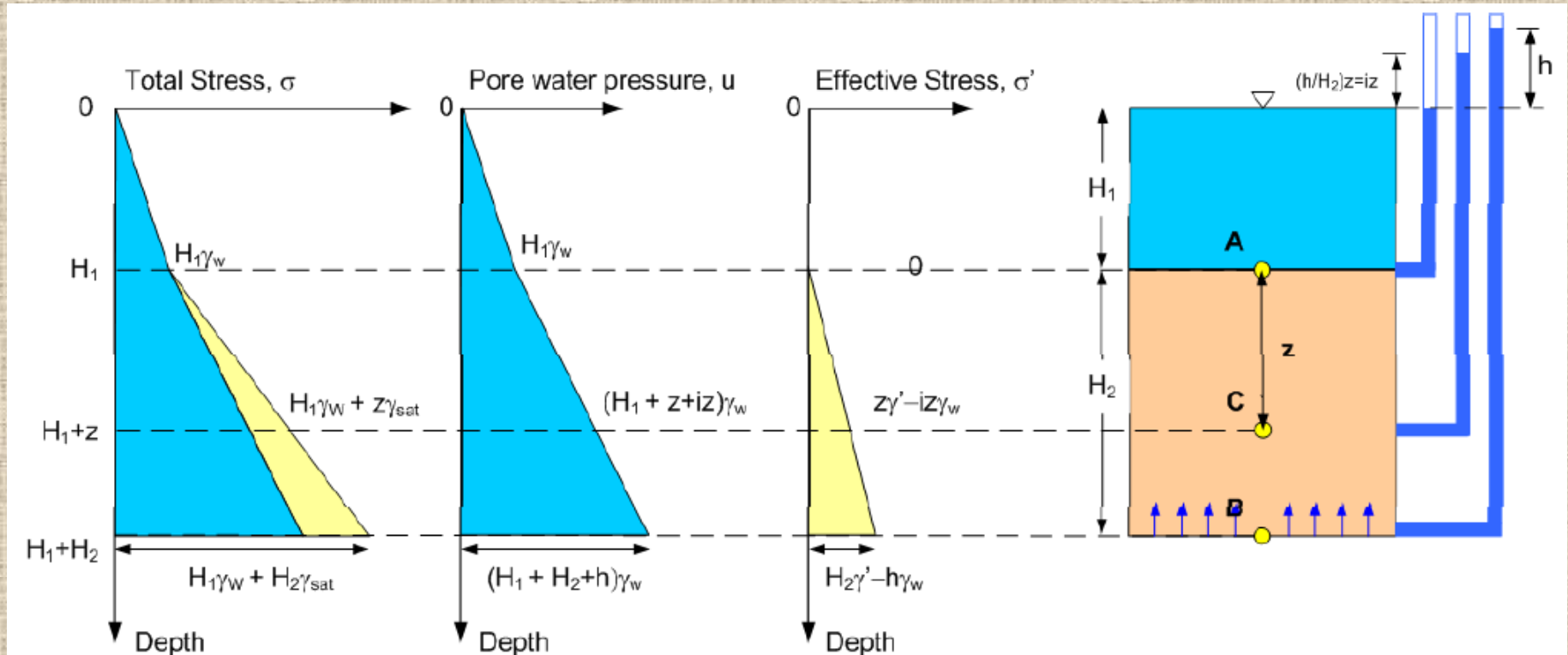
**= TEGANGAN TOTAL - TEGANGAN AIR**

# TEKANAN PADA TANAH JENUH AIR TANPA ALIRAN



# TEKANAN PADA TANAH JENUH AIR DENGAN ALIRAN

ALIRAN KE ATAS → Ada tekanan air yang bertambah



## TITIK A

- Tekanan total,  $\sigma_A = \gamma_w \cdot h_w = \gamma_w \cdot H_1$
- Tekanan air pori,  $u_A = \gamma_w \cdot h_w = \gamma_w \cdot H_1$
- Tekanan efektif,  $\sigma'_A = \sigma_A - u_A = 0$

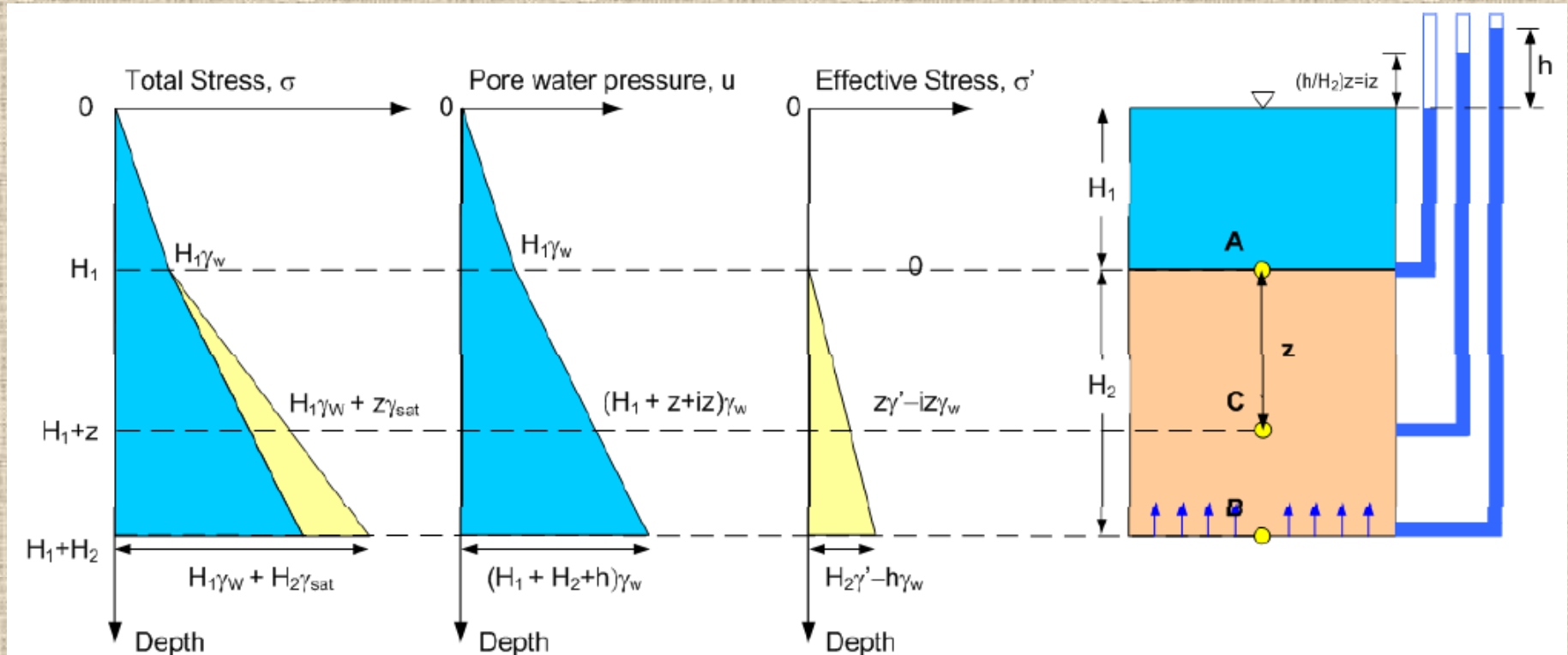
## TITIK B

- Tekanan total,  $\sigma_B = \gamma_{sat} \cdot H_2 + \gamma_w \cdot H_1$
- Tekanan air pori,  $u_B = \gamma_w (H_1 + H_2 + h)$
- Tekanan efektif,  $\sigma'_B = H_2(\gamma_{sat} - \gamma_w) + \gamma_w \cdot h$   
 $\sigma'_B = H_2\gamma' + \gamma_w \cdot h$



# TEKANAN PADA TANAH JENUH AIR DENGAN ALIRAN

ALIRAN KE ATAS → Ada tekanan air yang bertambah



## TITIK C

- Tekanan total,  $\sigma_C = \gamma_{sat} \cdot z + \gamma_w \cdot H_1$
- Tekanan air pori,  $u_C = \gamma_w (z + H_1 + (h/H_2)z)$
- Tekanan efektif,  $\sigma'_C = z(\gamma_{sat} - \gamma_w) + \gamma_w \cdot z \cdot (h/H_2)$   
 $\sigma'_C = z\gamma' + \gamma_w \cdot z \cdot (h/H_2)$

$h/H_2 = \text{gradien hidrolis} = I \rightarrow \text{akibat aliran air}$

$$\sigma'_C = z\gamma' + \gamma_w \cdot z \cdot i$$

# TEKANAN PADA TANAH JENUH AIR DENGAN ALIRAN

Jika kecepatan aliran naik , artinya i akan naik, maka pada suatu titik tegangan akan mencapai nilai 0 pada  $i$  tersebut  $\rightarrow$  gradien kritis,  $i_{cr}$

$$\sigma'_c = z\gamma' + \gamma_w \cdot z \cdot i_{cr} = 0$$

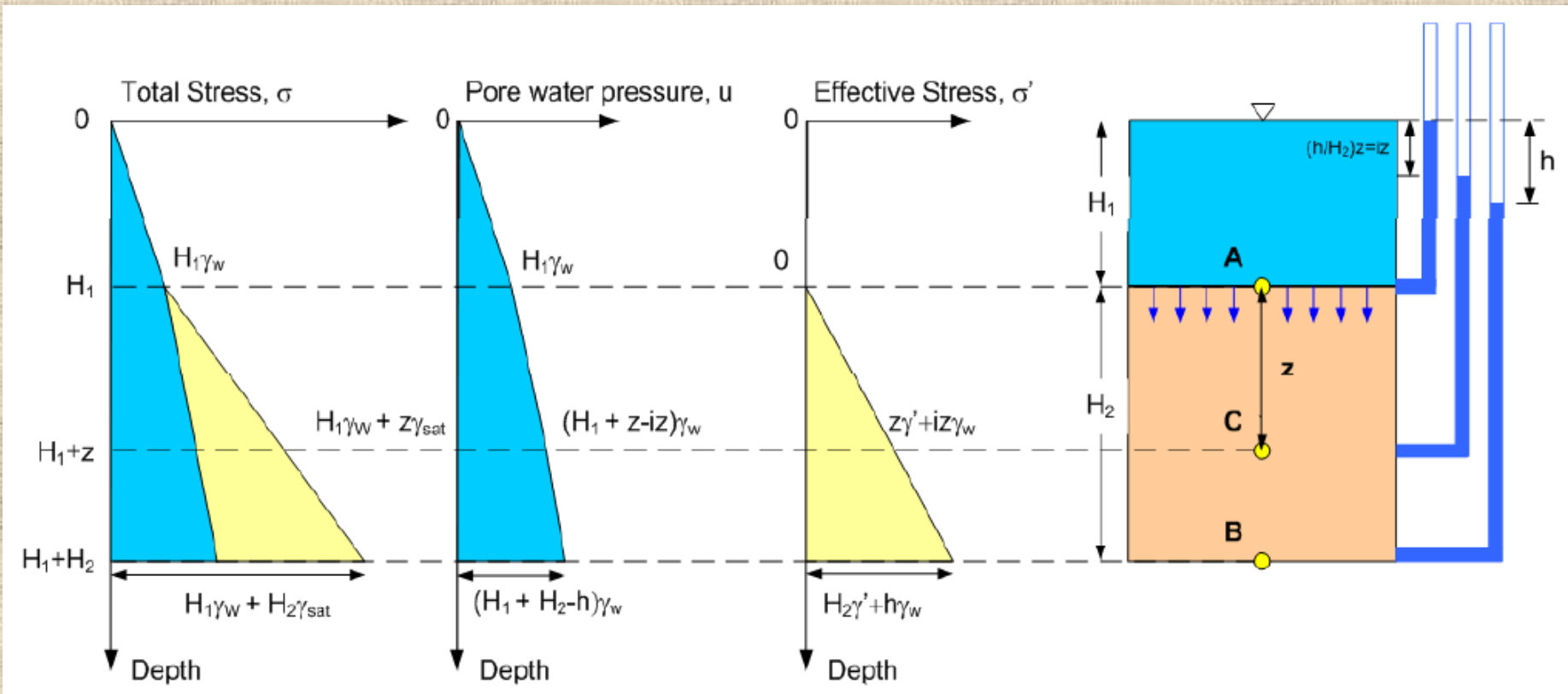
$$i_{cr} = \gamma' / \gamma_w$$

Pada kondisi ini yang terjadi adalah :

- Stabilitas tanah akan hilang
- kondisi ini dinamakan kondisi boiling atau quick

# TEKANAN PADA TANAH JENUH AIR DENGAN ALIRAN

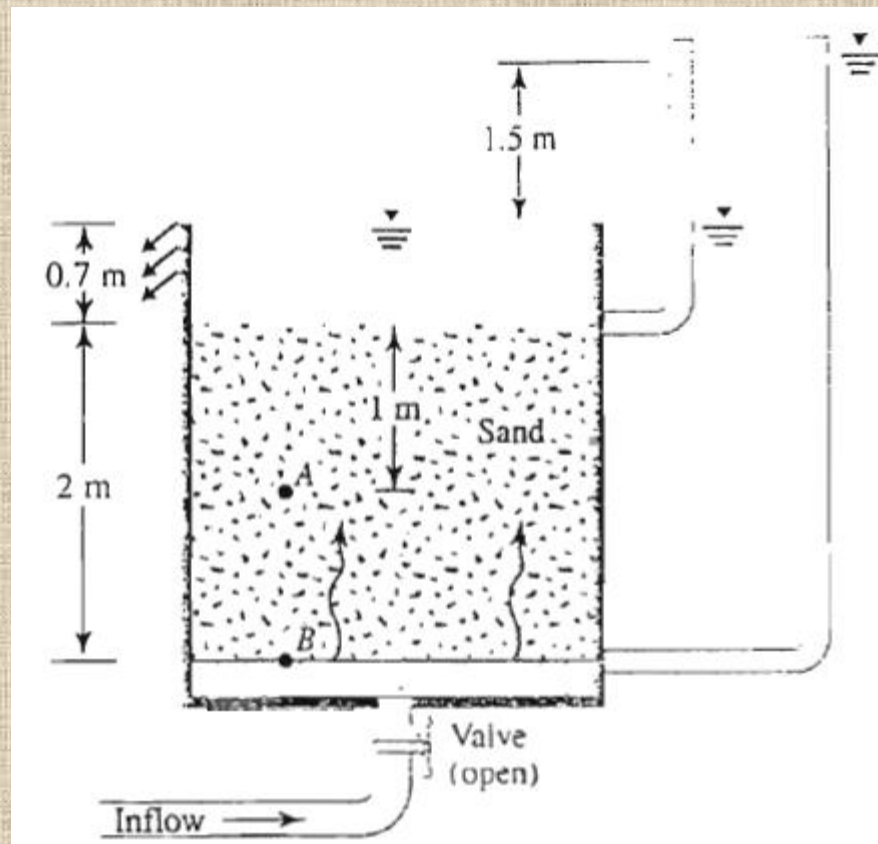
ALIRAN KE BAWAH  $\rightarrow$  Ada tekanan air yang hilang



# CONTOH - 1

Consider the upward flow of water through a layer of sand in a tank as shown in Figure 8.9. For the sand, the following are given: void ratio ( $e$ ) = 0.52 and specific gravity of solids = 2.67.

- a. Calculate the total stress, pore water pressure, and effective stress at points  $A$  and  $B$ .



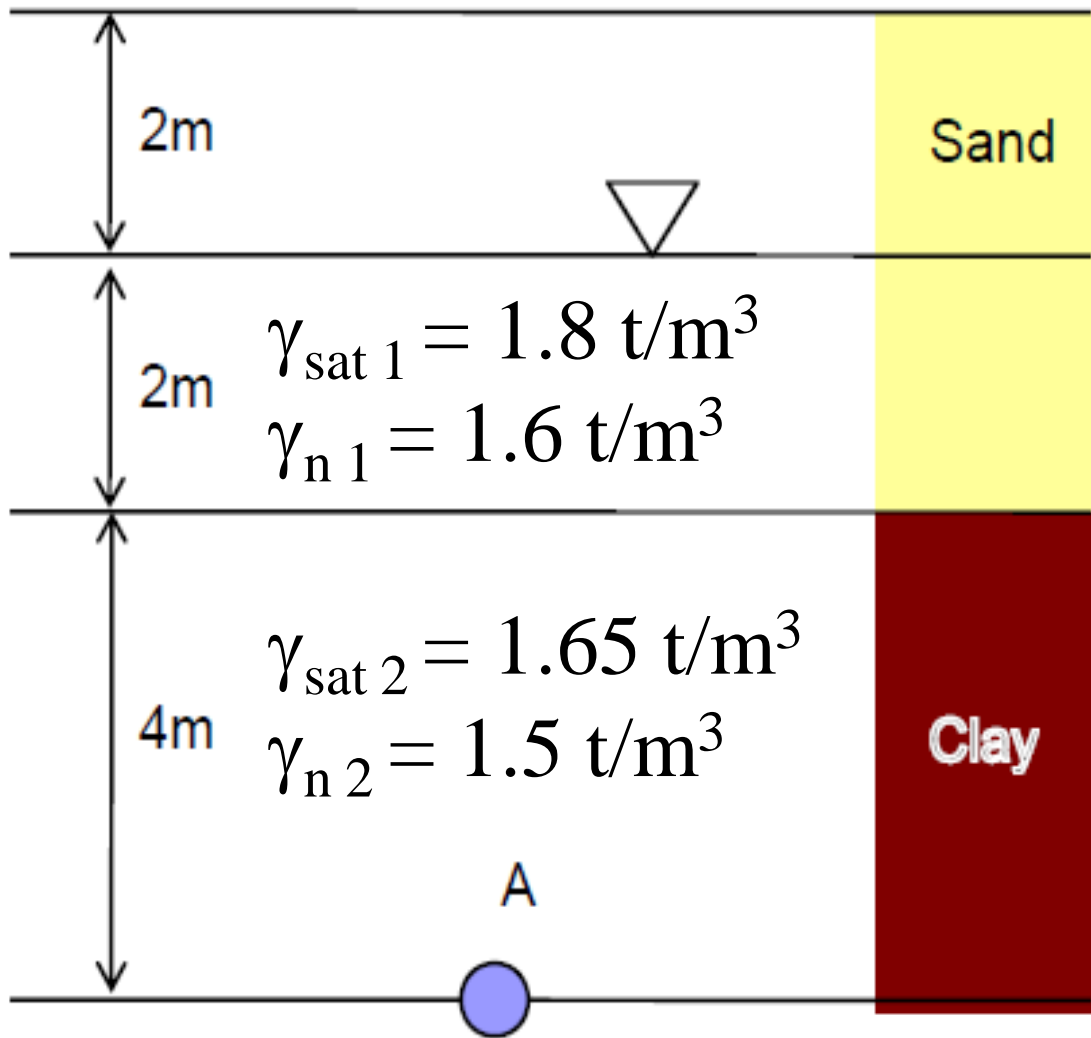


# CONTOH - 1

$$\gamma_{\text{sat}} = \frac{(G_s + e)\gamma_w}{1 + e} = \frac{(2.67 + 0.52)9.81}{1 + 0.52} = 20.59 \text{ kN/m}^3$$

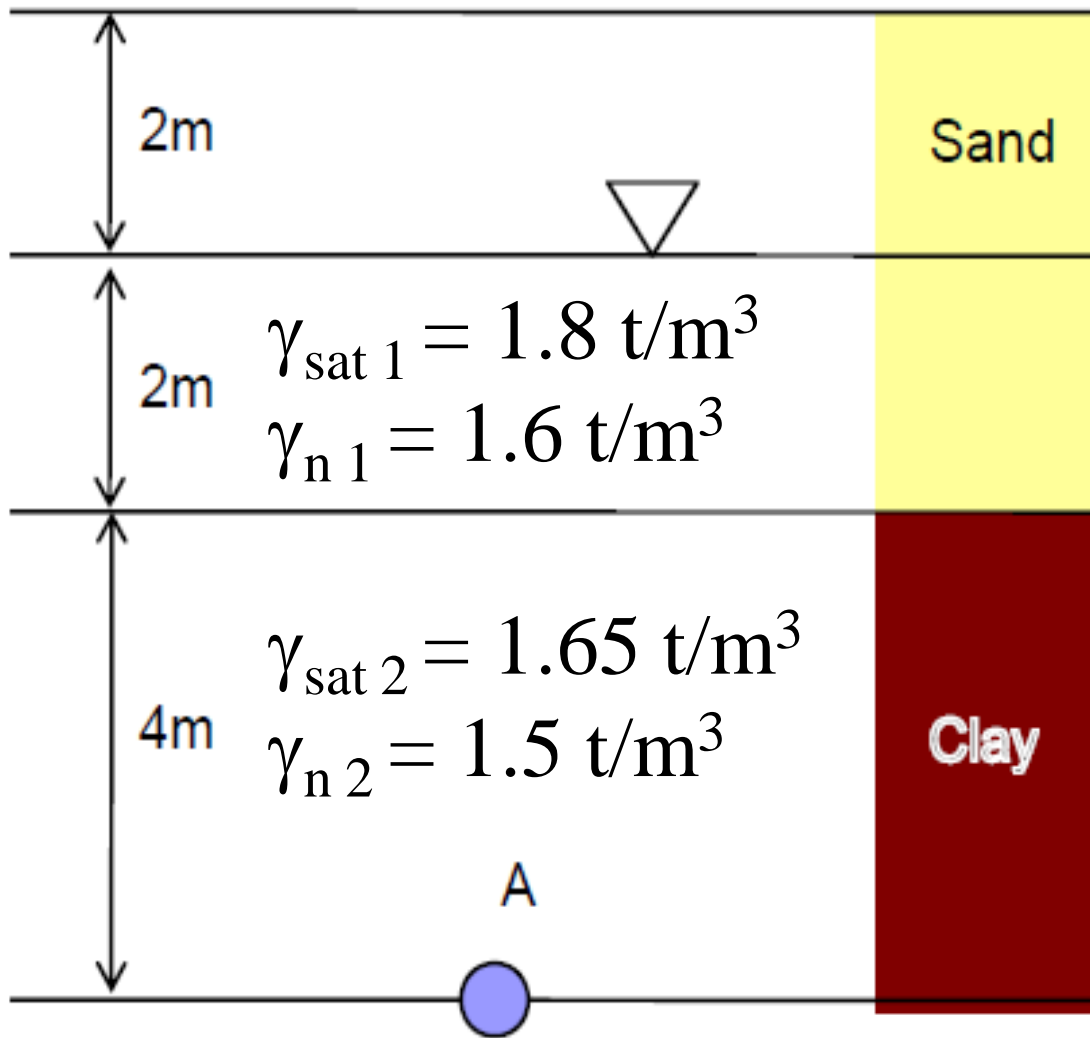
Point	Total stress, $\sigma$ (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	Pore water pressure, $u$ (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )	Effective stress, $\sigma' = \sigma - u$ (kN/m <sup>2</sup> )
<i>A</i>	$0.7\gamma_w + 1\gamma_{\text{sat}} = (0.7)(9.81)$ $+ (1)(20.59) = \mathbf{27.46}$	$\left[ (1 + 0.7) + \left(\frac{1.5}{2}\right)(1) \right] \gamma_w$ $= (2.45)(9.81) = \mathbf{24.03}$	<b>3.43</b>
<i>B</i>	$0.7\gamma_w + 2\gamma_{\text{sat}} = (0.7)(9.81)$ $+ (2)(20.59) = \mathbf{48.05}$	$(2 + 0.7 + 1.5)\gamma_w$ $= (4.2)(9.81) = \mathbf{41.2}$	<b>6.85</b>

# CONTOH - 2



TENTUKAN  
TEKANAN VERTIKAL  
TOTAL, TEKANAN  
AIR PORI, DAN  
TEKANAN EFEKTIF DI  
TITIK A

# CONTOH - 2



TENTUKAN  
TEKANAN VERTIKAL  
TOTAL, TEKANAN  
AIR PORI, DAN  
TEKANAN EFEKTIF DI  
TITIK A

$$\sigma_A = 4 \times 1.65 + 2 \times 1.8 + 2 \times 1.6$$
$$= 13.4 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$u_A = (4 + 2) \times 1 = 8 \text{ t/m}^3$$

$$\sigma'_A = (13.4 - 8) = 5.4 \text{ t/m}^3$$