



LAMPIRAN

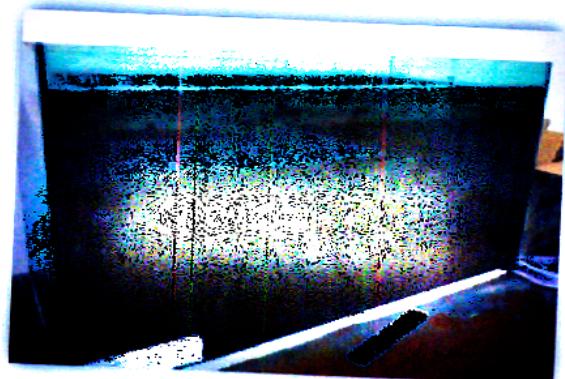
LAMPIRAN
DOKUMENTASI



Sample pondasi hypar



Beban 2kg



Aquarium yang berisi tanah



Plat tempat beban diletakan



rangka alat loading test

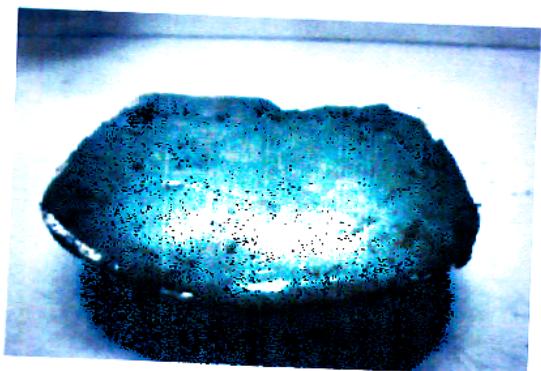


Aquarium & set alat loading test

dial



tanah sampling



Sample pondasi yang di isi tanah



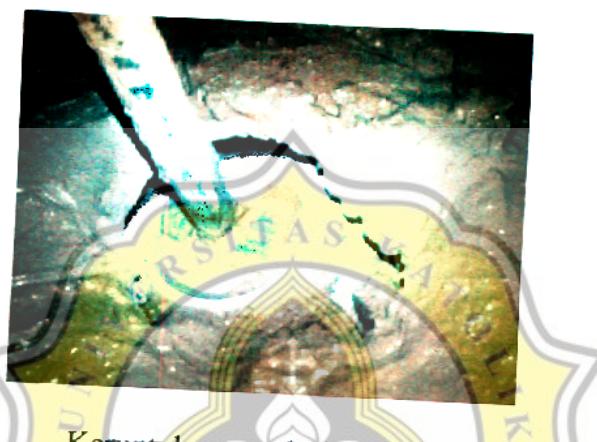
Pondasi yang di alasi karet



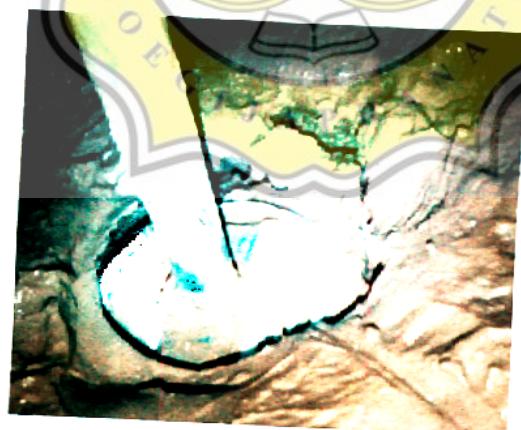
Pengujian loading test



Keruntuhan pondasi yang terjadi



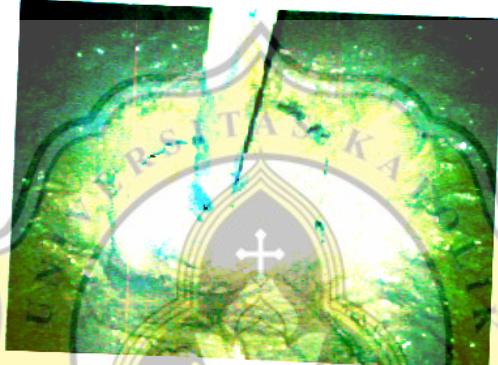
Keruntuhan pondasi yang terjadi



Keruntuhan pondasi yang terjadi



Keruntuhan pondasi yang terjadi



Keruntuhan pondasi yang terjadi



BATAS SUSUT

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nama Instansi | : Unika Soegijapranata | Kedalaman Tanah : 1.5 meter |
| Nama Proyek | : Praktikum Mektan | Nama Operator : |
| Lokasi Proyek | : Lab Mektan Unika | Nama Engineer : |
| Deskripsi tanah | : Tanah Aluvial | Tanggal : 28-5-2013 |

| | |
|--|---------|
| Berat container | 4.8 |
| Barat tanah basah + container, W_2 (gr) | 30.4 |
| Barat tanah kering + container, W_3 (gr) | 18.3 |
| Berat tanah basah $W_4 = W_2 - W_1$ (gr) | 25.6 |
| Berat tanah kering $W_5 = W_3 - W_1$ (gr) | 13.5 |
| Berat air, $W_6 = W_4 - W_5$ (gr) | 12.1 |
| Kadar air, $w = \frac{w_6}{w_5} \times 100\%$ | 89.63 |
| Volume tanah basah, V_0 (cm ³) | 12.81 |
| Berat piring, W_7 (gr) | 67.7 |
| Berat piring + air raksa, W_8 (gr) | 189.1 |
| Berat air raksa, W_9 (gr) | 121.4 |
| Volume tanah kering, $V_f = \frac{w_9}{B_{air raksa}} \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$ | 8.92 |
| Batas susut, $w_s = w - \frac{(V_0 - V_f) \times \gamma_w}{w_5} \times 100\%$ | 89.342 |
| Berat susut, $W_s = \left(\frac{V_f \times \gamma_w}{w_5} - \frac{1}{G_s} \right) \times 100\%$ | 0.367 |
| Kesalahan relative | 18.2045 |
| Shringkage ratio, $SR = \frac{W_5}{V_f}$ | 1,513 |

Perhitungan Batas Susut

Berat container, $W_1 = 4.8 \text{ gr}$

Berat tanah basah + container, $W_2 = 30.4 \text{ gr}$

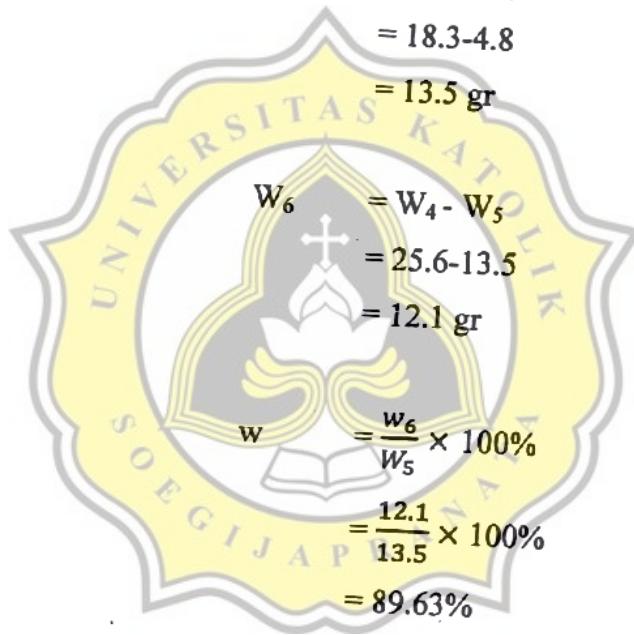
Berat tanah basah + container, $W_3 = 18.3 \text{ gr}$

Berat tanah basah,
$$\begin{aligned} W_4 &= W_2 - W_1 \\ &= 30.4 - 4.8 \\ &= 25.6 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

Berat tanah kering,
$$\begin{aligned} W_5 &= W_3 - W_1 \\ &= 18.3 - 4.8 \\ &= 13.5 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

Berat air,
$$\begin{aligned} W_6 &= W_4 - W_5 \\ &= 25.6 - 13.5 \\ &= 12.1 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

Kadar air,
$$\begin{aligned} w &= \frac{w_6}{w_5} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{12.1}{13.5} \times 100\% \\ &= 89.63\% \end{aligned}$$



Volume tanah basah, $V_0 = 12.81 \text{ cm}^3$

Berat piring, $W_7 = 67.7 \text{ gr}$

Berat piring + air raksa, $W_8 = 189.1 \text{ gr}$

Berat air raksa, $W_9 = 121.4 \text{ gr}$

Volume tanah kering,
$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= \frac{w_9}{BJ_{raksa}} \\ &= \frac{121.4}{13.6} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8.92 \text{ cm}^3$$

Batas susut,

$$w_s = w - \frac{(v_o - v_f) \times r_w}{w_s} \times 100\%$$
$$= 89.63 - \frac{(12.81 - 8.92) \times 1}{13.5} \times 100\%$$
$$= 89.342\%$$

Berat susut,

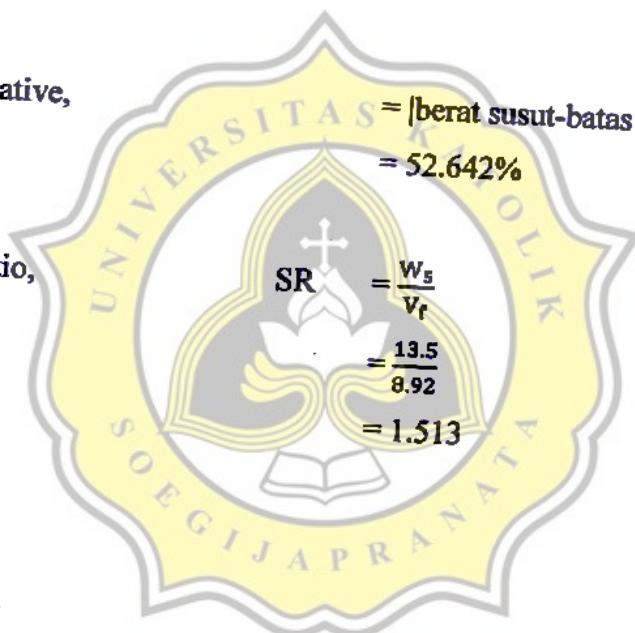
$$W_s = \left(\frac{V_f \times r_w}{w_s} - \frac{1}{G_s} \right) \times 100\%$$
$$= \left(\frac{8.92 \times 1}{13.5} - \frac{1}{3.412} \right) \times 100\%$$
$$= 36.7\%$$

Kesalahan relative,

$$= |\text{berat susut} - \text{batas susut}|$$
$$= 52.642\%$$

Shringkage ratio,

$$\text{SR} = \frac{w_s}{V_f}$$
$$= \frac{13.5}{8.92}$$
$$= 1.513$$



BATAS PLASTIS

Nama Instansi : Unika Soegijapranata
Nama Proyek : Praktikum Mektan
Lokasi Proyek : Lab Mektan Unika
Deskripsi tanah : Tanah Aluvial

Kedalaman Tanah : 1.5 meter
Nama Operator :
Nama Engineer :
Tanggal : 29-5-2013

| | |
|---|-----|
| No. Uji | 1 |
| No. Container | 1 |
| Berat container, W_1 (gr) | 4.8 |
| Berat tanah basah + container, W_2 (gr) | 8.0 |
| Berat tanah kering + container, W_3 (gr) | 7.3 |
| Berat tanah basah, $W_4 = W_2 - W_1$ (gr) | 3.2 |
| Berat tanah kering, $W_5 = W_3 - W_1$ (gr) | 2.5 |
| Berat air, $W_6 = W_4 - W_5$ (gr) | 0.7 |
| Kadar air, $w = \frac{W_6}{W_5} \times 100\%$ | 28 |
| Batas plastis, w_p (%) | 28 |

Perhitungan Batas Plastis

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| No uji | = 1 |
| No.Container | = 1 |
| Berat Container , | $W_1 = 4.8\text{gr}$ |
| Berat Tanah Basah+ Container, | $W_2 = 8.0\text{gr}$ |
| Berat Tanah Kering + Container, | $W_3 = 7.3\text{gr}$ |
| Berat Tanah Basah, | $W_4 = W_2 - W_1$ $= 8.0 - 4.8$ $= 3.2 \text{ gr}$ |

Berat Tanah Kering,
 $W_5 = W_3 - W_1$
 $= 7.3 - 4.8$
 $= 2.5 \text{ gr}$

Berat air,
 $W_6 = W_4 - W_5$
 $= 3.2 - 2.5$
 $= 0.7\text{gr}$

Kadar air,
 $w = \frac{W_6}{W_5} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{0.7}{2.5} \times 100\%$
 $= 28\%$

Batas Plastis
 $W_p = \frac{W_1}{1}$
 $= \frac{28}{1}$
 $= 28\%$

BATAS CAIR

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|---|-------------|
| Nama Instansi | : | Unika Soegijapranata | Kedalaman Tanah | : | 1.5 meter |
| Nama Proyek | : | Praktikum Mektan | Nama Operator | : | Kelompok II |
| Lokasi Proyek | : | Lab Mektan Unika | Nama Engineer | : | |
| Deskripsi tanah | : | | Tanggal | : | 29-5-2013 |

| No. Uji | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|-------|------|-------|------|
| No. Container | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Berat container, W_1 (gr) | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Berat tanah basah + container, W_2 (gr) | 8.0 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 11.2 |
| Berat tanah kering + container, W_3 (gr) | 7.0 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 8.5 |
| Berat tanah basah, $W_4 = W_2 - W_1$ (gr) | 3.1 | 3.9 | 7.2 | 6.4 |
| Berat tanah kering, $W_5 = W_3 - W_1$ (gr) | 2.1 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Berat air, $W_6 = W_4 - W_5$ (gr) | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Kadar air, $w = \frac{W_6}{W_5} \times 100\%$ | 47.62 | 62.5 | 71.43 | 73 |
| Jumlah ketukan, N | 50 | 32 | 20 | 17 |
| Batas Cair, W_L (%) | 63.64 | | | |

Perhitungan Batas Cair

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|
| No uji | | = 1 |
| No.Container | | = 1 |
| Berat Container , | W_1 | = 4.9gr |
| Berat Tanah Basah+ Container, | W_2 | = 8.0gr |
| Berat Tanah Kering + Container, | W_3 | = 7.0gr |
| Berat Tanah Basah, | W_4 | $= W_2 - W_1$ = 8.0-4.9 = 3.1 gr |
| Berat Tanah Kering, | W_5 | $= W_3 - W_1$ = 7.0 - 4.9 = 2.1 gr |
| Berat air, | W_6 | $= W_4 - W_5$ = 3.1-2.1 = 1gr |
| Kadar air, | w | $\frac{W_6}{W_5} \times 100\%$ $= \frac{1}{2.1} \times 100\%$ = 47.62% |
| Banyak ketukan, Batas Cair | N | = 50 |
| | W_L | = 63.64 |

KESIMPULAN PERCOBAAN ATTERBERG LIMIT

Batas Susut (*Shrinkage Limit*) W_s adalah batas dimana tanah dengan kadar air tersebut tidak menyusut lagi (tidak berubah volume).

Batas Plastis (*Plastic Limit*) W_p adalah kadar air tertentu dimana tanah yang digulung dengan telapak tangan, setelah mencapai $1/8$ inch mulai retak.

Batas Cair (*Liquid Limit*) W_L adalah kadar air minimum dimana perilaku tanah berubah dari kondisi plastis ke cair, dimana tanah mempunyai kuat geser minimum (diperkirakan 2 ± 0.2 KPa).

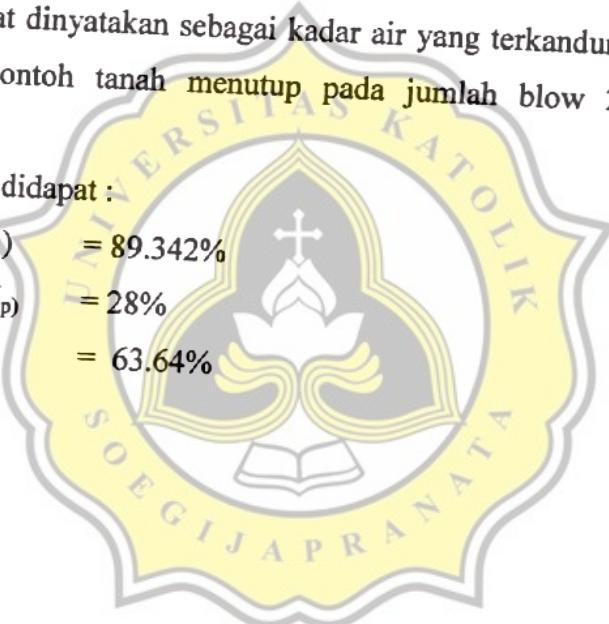
Batas cair dapat dinyatakan sebagai kadar air yang terkandung dimana alur yang dibuat pada contoh tanah menutup pada jumlah blow 25 pada percobaan Casagrande.

Dari percobaan didapat :

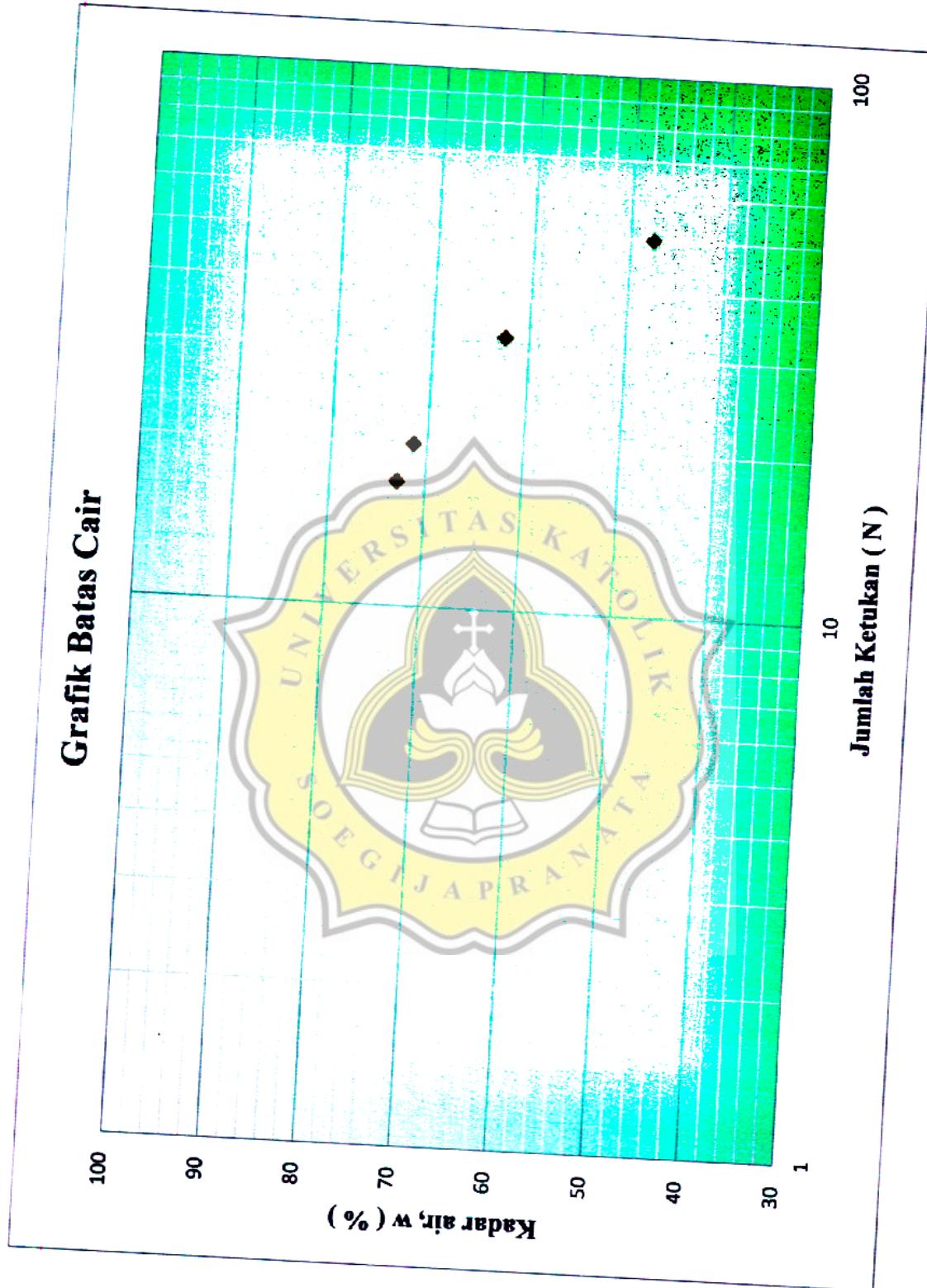
$$\text{Batas susut } (W_s) = 89.342\%$$

$$\text{Batas plastis } (W_p) = 28\%$$

$$\text{Batas cair } (W_L) = 63.64\%$$



Grafik Batas Cair





Alat Uji Batas Susut



Alat Uji Batas Plastis



Alat Uji Batas Cair



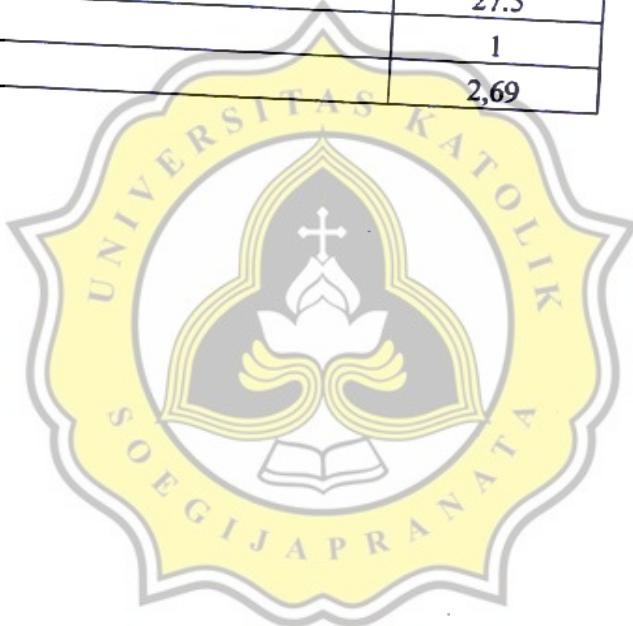
**PENENTUAN
BERAT JENIS
TANAH**

The watermark consists of a yellow shield-shaped emblem. Inside the shield is a white cross at the top, a white flower in the center, and a book at the bottom. The words "UNIVERSITAS" and "JAPAN" are written around the perimeter of the shield.

Nama Instansi : Unika Soegijapranata
 Nama Proyek : Tugas Akhir
 Lokasi Proyek : Krapyak
 Deskripsi Tanah : Silty Sand

Kedalaman Tanah : 1,5 meter
 Nama Operator :
 Nama Engineer :
 Tanggal : 16 - 4 - 2013

| No. uji | |
|---|------|
| Berat pic kosong (gr) | 1 |
| Berat tanah kering (gr) | 28.5 |
| Berat aquades (gr) | 18 |
| Berat pic + aquades (gr) | 47,2 |
| Berat pic + tanah kering, (gr) | 72.4 |
| Berat pic + aquades + sampel tanah (gr) | 47.1 |
| Temperatur, (°) | 87.0 |
| Faktor Gt | 27.5 |
| Gs | 1 |
| | 2,69 |



Contoh Perhitungan Berat Jenis Tanah

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Berat Air} &= \text{Berat pic aquades} - \text{berat pic kosong} \\ &= 72.4 - 28.5 \\ &= 43.9 \text{ gr}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}G_s &= \frac{\text{Berat Tanah Kering}}{\{(\text{Berat air} \times \text{Faktor Gt}) - (\text{Berat pikno tanah air} - \text{berat pikno} - \text{berat tanah kering}) \times \text{Faktor Gt}\}} \\ &= \frac{18}{\{(47.2 \times 1) - (87.0 - 28.5 - 18) \times 1.00361\}} \\ &= 2,69\end{aligned}$$



KESIMPULAN PERCOBAAN PENENTUAN BERAT JENIS TANAH

1. Hasil percobaan

- Percobaan Picnometer

Dari percobaan didapat Berat Jenis (Gs) sebesar 2,69

- ❖ .Definisi

Berat Jenis (specific gravity) tanah adalah perbandingan antara berat isi butir tanah terhadap berat isi air pada temperature 4°C , tekanan 1 atmosfer.



KADAR AIR ALAMI

(water content)



KADAR AIR ALAMI

(*water content*)

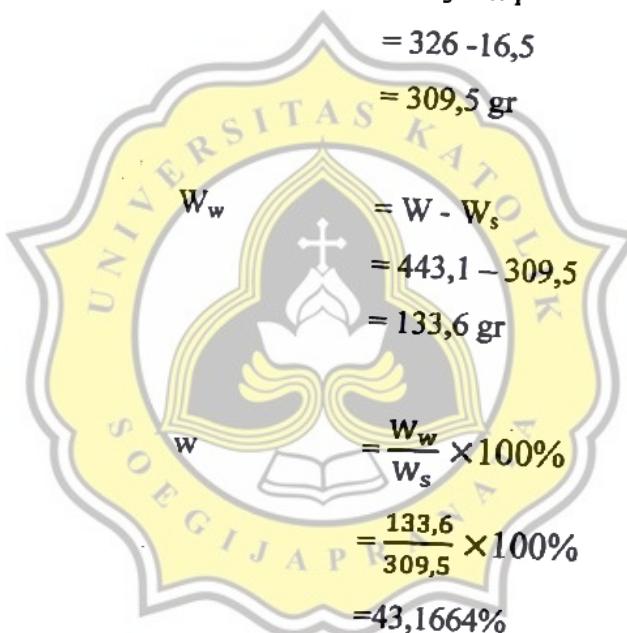
| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Nama Instansi | : Unika Soegijapranata | Kedalaman Tanah | : 1.5 meter |
| Nama Proyek | : Praktikum Mektan | Nama Operator | : |
| Lokasi Proyek | : Lab Mektan Unika | Nama Engineer | : |
| Deskripsi tanah | : Tanah tambak | Tanggal | : 29-7-2013 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| No. Uji | 1 |
| No. Container | 1 |
| Berat container, W_1 (gr) | 16,5 |
| Berat tanah basah + container, W_2 (gr) | 459,6 |
| Berat tanah kering + container, W_3 (gr) | 326 |
| Berat tanah basah, $W = W_2 - W_1$ (gr) | 443,1 |
| Berat tanah kering, $W_s = W_3 - W_1$ (gr) | 309,5 |
| Berat air, $W_w = W - W_s$ (gr) | 133,6 |
| Kadar air, $w = \frac{W_w}{W_s} \times 100\%$ | 43,1664 |

Contoh Perhitungan Kadar Air Alami

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| No uji | =1 |
| No.Container | =1 |
| Berat Container , | $W_1 = 16,5 \text{ gr}$ |
| Berat Tanah Basah+ Container, | $W_2 = 459,6 \text{ gr}$ |
| Berat Tanah Kering + Container, | $W_3 = 326 \text{ gr}$ |
| Berat Tanah Basah, | $\begin{aligned} W &= W_2 - W_1 \\ &= 459,6 - 16,5 \\ &= 443,1 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$ |

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| Berat Tanah Kering, | W_s | $\begin{aligned} &= W_3 - W_1 \\ &= 326 - 16,5 \\ &= 309,5 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$ |
| Berat air, | W_w | $\begin{aligned} &= W - W_s \\ &= 443,1 - 309,5 \\ &= 133,6 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$ |
| Kadar air, | W | $\begin{aligned} &= \frac{W_w}{W_s} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{133,6}{309,5} \times 100\% \\ &= 43,1664\% \end{aligned}$ |



Perhitungan Derajat Kejemuhan, Angka Pori, dan Porositas

Porositas :

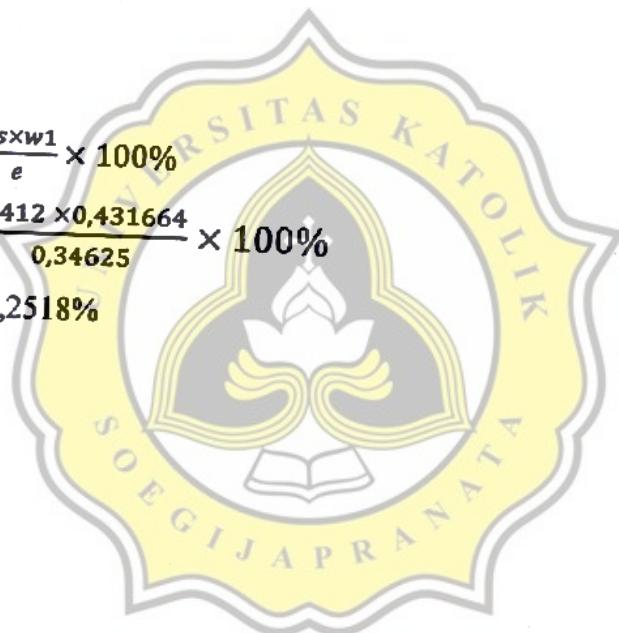
$$\begin{aligned} n &= \left(1 - \frac{\gamma_d}{G_s}\right) \times 100\% \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{2,5346}{3,412}\right) \times 100\% \\ &= 25,72\% \end{aligned}$$

Angka Pori:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= \frac{n}{1-n} \\ &= \frac{25,72\%}{1-25,72\%} \\ &= 0,34625 \end{aligned}$$

Derajat Kejemuhan:

$$\begin{aligned} Sr_1 &= \frac{G_s \times w_1}{e} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{3,412 \times 0,431664}{0,34625} \times 100\% \\ &= 4,2518\% \end{aligned}$$



KESIMPULAN UJI KADAR ALAMI

Kadar air(w) adalah perbandingan antara berat air dengan berat butiran tanah, dinyatakan dengan %.

$$w = 43,1664\%$$

Derajat kejemuhan (Sr) adalah perbandingan volume air dengan volume pori total, dinyatakan dalam %.

Angka pori (e) adalah perbandingan antara volume pori dengan volume butiran.
Porositas (n) adalah perbandingan antara volume pori dengan volume total.

Dari percobaan didapat:

Pada kedalaman 1,5 meter

$$Sr = 4,2518\%$$

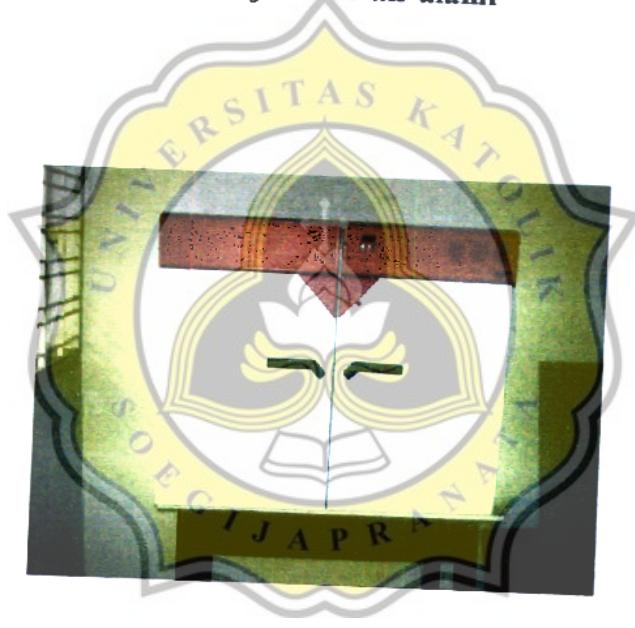
$$e = 0,34625$$

$$n = 25,72 \%$$





Alat Uji kadar air alami



oven



**BERAT ISI
TANAH**

BERAT ISI TANAH

Nama Instansi : Unika Soegijapranata Kedalaman Tanah : 1.5 meter
 Nama Proyek : Praktikum Mektan Nama Operator :
 Lokasi Proyek : Lab Mektan Unika Nama Engineer :
 Deskripsi tanah : Tanah Aluvial Tanggal : 29-7-2013

| | |
|---|---------|
| No. ring | 1 |
| Tinggi ring, t (cm) | 1,5 |
| Diameter ring, d (cm) | 3,5 |
| Volume ring, V (cm ³) | 14,4243 |
| Berat ring, W ₁ (gr) | 16,7 |
| Berat tanah basah + ring, W ₂ (gr) | 41,3 |
| Berat tanah kering + ring, W ₃ (gr) | 32,3 |
| Berat tanah basah, W = W ₂ - W ₁ (gr) | 24,6 |
| Berat tanah kering, W _s = W ₃ - W ₁ (gr) | 15,6 |
| Berat air, W _w = W - W _s (gr) | 9 |
| Kadar air, w = $\frac{W_w}{W_s} \times 100\%$ | 57,6923 |
| Berat isi tanah basah, $\gamma = \frac{w}{V}$ (gr/cm ³) | 3,997 |
| Berat isi tanah kering, $\gamma_d = \frac{\gamma}{1+w}$ (gr/cm ³) | 2,5346 |

Contoh Perhitungan Berat Isi Tanah

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------|--|
| Tinggi ring, | t | = 1,5 cm |
| Diameter ring, | d | = 3,5 cm |
| Volume ring, | V | $= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times d^2 \times t$ $= \frac{1}{4} \times \pi \times 3,5^2 \times 1,5$ $= 14,4243 \text{ cm}^3$ |
| Berat ring, | W_1 | = 16,7 gr |
| Berat tanah basah + ring, | W_2 | = 41,3 gr |
| Berat tanah kering + ring, | W_3 | = 32,3 gr |
| Berat tanah basah, | W | $= W_2 - W_1$ $= 41,3 - 16,7$ $= 24,6 \text{ gr}$ |
| Berat tanah kering, | W_s | $= W_3 - W_1$ $= 32,3 - 16,7$ $= 15,6 \text{ gr}$ |
| Berat air, | W_w | $= W - W_s$ $= 24,6 - 15,6$ $= 9 \text{ gr}$ |
| Kadar air, | | $= \frac{W_w}{W_s} \times 100\%$ $= \frac{9}{15,6} \times 100\%$ $= 57,6923 \%$ |
| Berat isi tanah basah, | γ | $= \frac{W}{V}$ $= \frac{57,6923}{14,4243}$ $= 3,997 \text{ gr/cm}^3$ |
| Berat isi tanah kering, | γ_d | $= \frac{\gamma}{1+W}$ $= \frac{3,997}{1+0,576923}$ $= 2,5346 \text{ gr/cm}^3$ |

KESIMPULAN UJI BERAT ISI TANAH

Berat isi (γ_d) adalah berat tanah per satuan volume

$$(\gamma_d) = 2,5346 \%$$

$$(\gamma) = 3,997$$

Kadar air (w) adalah perbandingan antara berat air dengan berat butiran tanah, dinyatakan dengan %.

$$w = 43,1664 \%$$

Derajat kejemuhan (Sr) adalah perbandingan volume air dengan volume pori total, dinyatakan dalam %.

Angka pori (e) adalah perbandingan antara volume pori dengan volume butiran.

Porositas (n) adalah perbandingan antara volume pori dengan volume total.

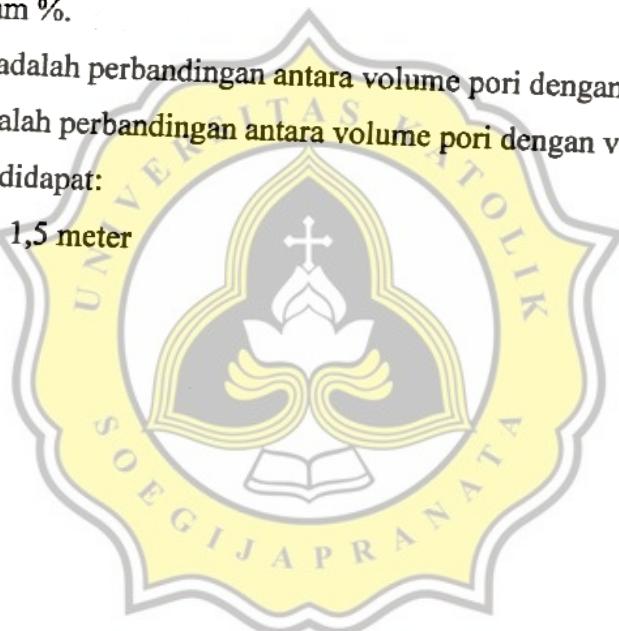
Dari percobaan didapat:

Pada kedalaman 1,5 meter

$$Sr = 4,2518\%$$

$$e = 0,34625$$

$$n = 25,72 \%$$





UJI
SARINGAN

UJI SARINGAN

Nama Instansi : Unika Soegijapranata Kedalaman Tanah : 1,5 meter
 Nama Proyek : Prakt. Mekanika Tanah Nama Operator :
 Lokasi Proyek : Lab. Mektan Unika Nama Engineer :
 Deskripsi Tanah : Tanah Aluvial Tanggal : 17-6-2013

| No. Saringan | Diameter Saringan (mm) | Berat Saringan (gr) | Berat Tanah + Saringan (gr) | Berat Tertahan (gr) | % Tertahan | % Lolos |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------|
| 4 | 4.750 | 532,6 | 703,2 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| 10 | 2.000 | 318,3 | 323,5 | 5,2 | 11.95 | 88.05 |
| 20 | 0.850 | 316,2 | 323 | 6,8 | 15.63 | 72.42 |
| 40 | 0.425 | 305,1 | 311,2 | 6,1 | 14.02 | 58,4 |
| 80 | 0.180 | 289,9 | 296,3 | 6,4 | 14.71 | 43.69 |
| 120 | 0.125 | 297,0 | 303,5 | 6,5 | 14.94 | 28.75 |
| 200 | 0.075 | 270,8 | 277,3 | 6,5 | 14.94 | 13.8 |
| Pan | - | 270,6 | 276,6 | 6,0 | 13.8 | 0 |
| | | | Jumlah | 43,5 | 100 | |

Catatan :

Sampel Tanah : 50 gr

Contoh Perhitungan Uji Saringan

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| No. Saringan | = 4 |
| Diameter saringan | = 4,750 mm |
| Berat saringan | = 532,6 gr |
| Berat tanah + saringan | = 532.6 gr |
| Berat tertahan | = (Berat tanah + saringan) – Berat saringan = 532.6 - 532,6 = 0 gr |

$$\text{Percentase tertahan} = \frac{\text{Berat tertahan}}{\text{Jumlah berat tertahan}} \times 100\% \\ = \frac{0}{43.5} \times 100\% \\ = 0 \%$$

$$\text{Percentase tanah lolos} = 100\% - \text{Percentase tertahan} \\ = 100\% - 0 \% \\ = 100\%$$

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| No. Saringan | |
| Diameter saringan | = 10 |
| Berat saringan | = 2 mm |
| Berat tanah + saringan | = 318,3 gr |

$$= 10 \\ = 2 \text{ mm} \\ = 318,3 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Berat tertahan} = (\text{Berat tanah + saringan}) – \text{Berat saringan} \\ = 323.5 - 318,3 \\ = 5.2 \text{ gr}$$

Persentase tertahan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\text{Barat tertahan}}{\text{Jumlah berat tertahan}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{5.2}{43.5} \times 100\% \\ &= 11.95\%, \end{aligned}$$

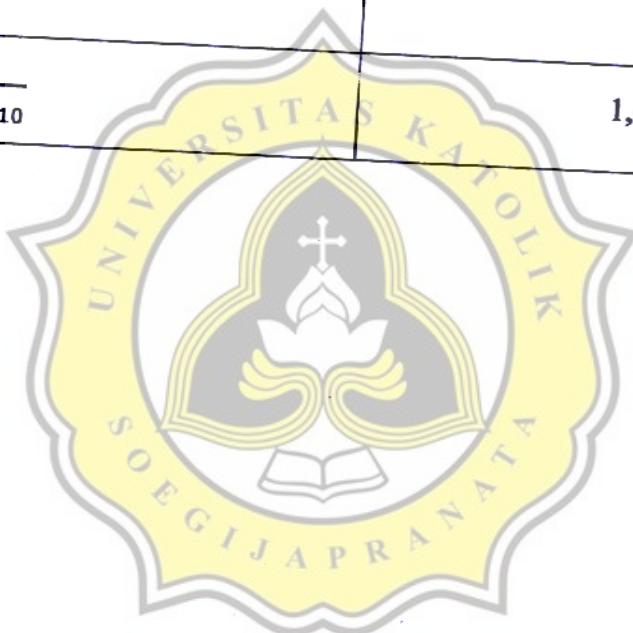
Persentase tanah lolos

$$\begin{aligned} &= 100\% - \text{Persentase tertahan} \\ &= 100\% - 11.95\% \\ &= 88.05\% \end{aligned}$$



TABEL UJI SARINGAN

| | |
|---|------|
| Persentase gravel (%) | 0 |
| Persentase coarse to medium sand (%) | 100% |
| Persentase fine sand (%) | 58% |
| Persentase silt – clay (%) | 15% |
| D ₁₀ | 0,06 |
| D ₆₀ | 0,3 |
| D ₃₀ | 0,14 |
| $C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ | 5 |
| $C_c = \frac{D_{30}^2}{D_{60} \times D_{10}}$ | 1,08 |



KESIMPULAN PERCOBAAN UJI SARINGAN

Diketahui dari grafik $D_{60} = 0,3$, $D_{10} = 0,06$, $D_{30} = 0,14$
Percentase silt-clay = 15%

$C_u = 5$ dan $C_c = 1.08$

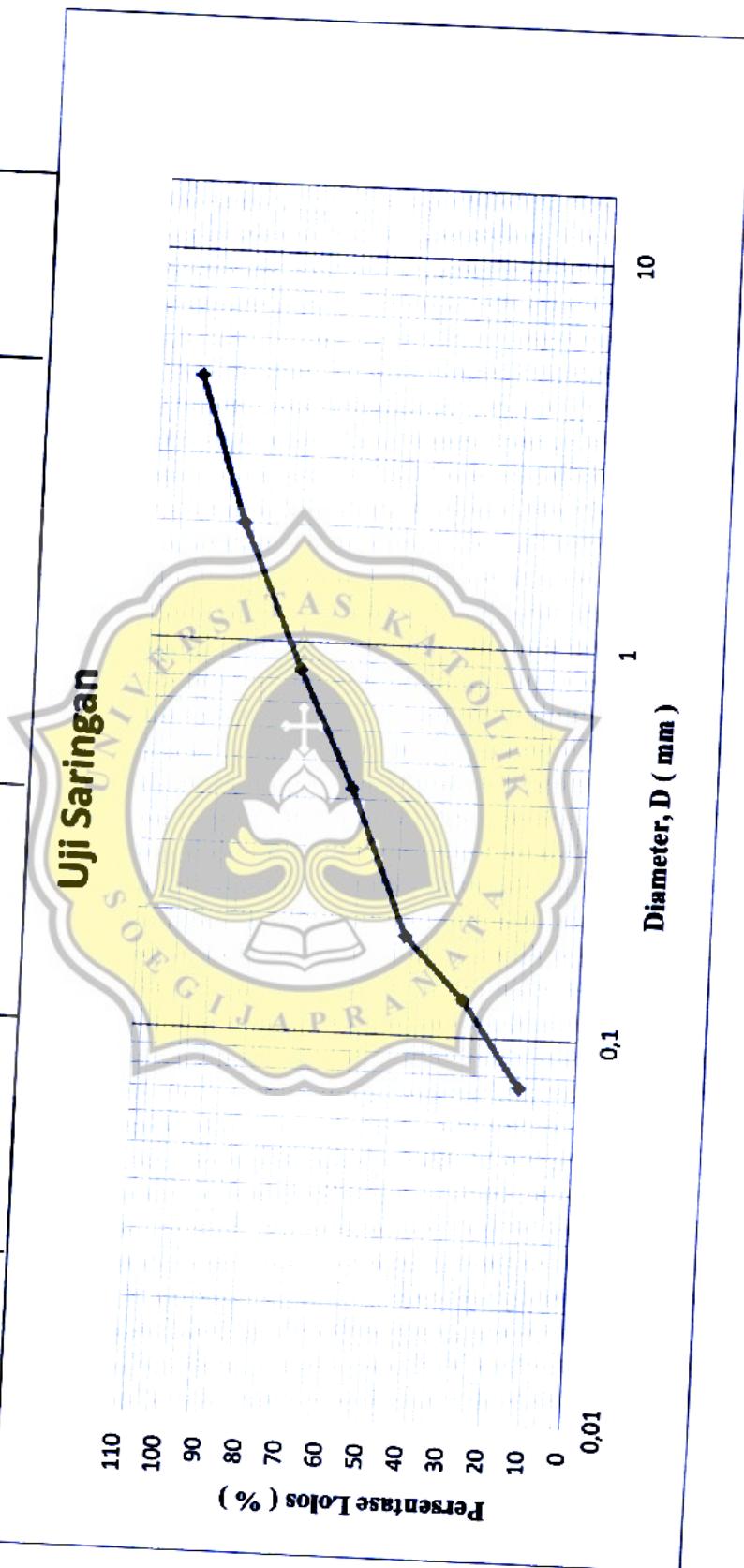
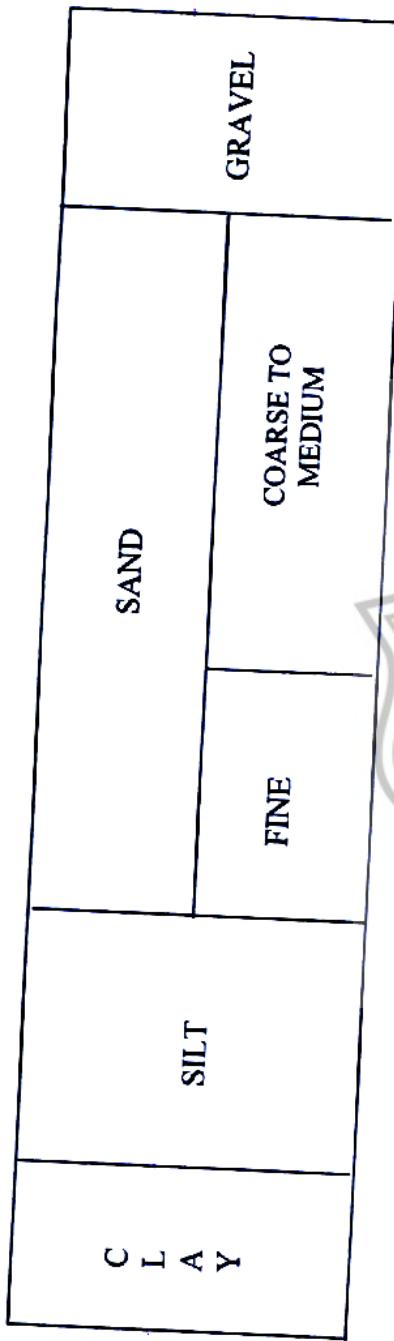
Maka tanah bergradasi baik.

Tanah termasuk bergradasi buruk karena berdasar USCS (Unified Soil Classification System) ditentukan bahwa :

Untuk gravel : $C_u > 4$ dan $1 < C_c < 3$

Untuk pasir : $C_u > 6$ dan $1 < C_c < 3$







Gambar Alat Uji Saringan





UJI
HIDROMETER

UJI HIDROMETER

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Nama Instansi | : | Unika Soegijapranata | Kedalaman Tanah | : 1,5 m |
| Nama Proyek | : | Praktikum Mektan | Nama Operator | : |
| Lokasi Proyek | : | Lab Mektan Unika | Nama Engineer | : |
| Deskripsi Tanah | : | Tanah Aluvial | Tanggal | : 17/6/13 |
| Dispersing Agent | : | | Zero Correction, C_0 | : 1 |
| Berat Jenis Tanah, G_s | : | 2,69 | Meniscus Correction | : 2 |
| Faktor Koreksi, a | : | 0,99 | Berat Tanah Kering, W_s | : 50 gr |

| Elapsed Time t (minute) | I | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| | Temp (°C) | Actual Hyd. Reading Ra |
| 0 | 25 | 17 |
| 1 | 25 | 15 |
| 2 | 25 | 13 |
| 3 | 25 | 12 |

| Elapsed Time t (minute) | Temp. (°C) | Actual Hyd. Reading Ra | Corr. Hyd. Reading Rc | % Finer | Hyd. Corr. Only for Meniscus | L cm | L/t cm/mnt | K | Diameter D (mm) |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 31,71% | 19 | 13,2 | 13,2 | 0,10860 | 0,394563 |
| 2 | 23 | 13 | 14 | 24,66% | 15 | 13,8 | 6,9 | 0,10860 | 0,285269 |
| 4 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 21,14% | 13 | 14,2 | 3,55 | 0,10860 | 0,204618 |
| 8 | 23 | 10 | 11 | 19,38% | 12 | 14,3 | 1,7875 | 0,10860 | 0,145195 |
| 16 | 23 | 9 | 10 | 17,62% | 11 | 14,5 | 0,90625 | 0,10860 | 0,103384 |
| 30 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 15,85% | 10 | 14,7 | 0,49 | 0,10860 | 0,07602 |
| 45 | 23 | 7 | 8 | 14,09% | 9 | 14,8 | 0,328889 | 0,10860 | 0,062281 |
| 90 | 23 | 5 | 6 | 10,57% | 7 | 15,2 | 0,168889 | 0,10860 | 0,04463 |
| 240 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 8,81% | 6 | 15,3 | 0,06375 | 0,10860 | 0,02742 |
| 1440 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 7,05% | 5 | 15,5 | 0,010764 | 0,10860 | 0,011267 |

Contoh Perhitungan Uji Hidrometer

Faktor Koreksi (a)

$$a = \frac{1.65 \times G_s}{2.65 \times (G_s - 1)}$$
$$= \frac{1.65 \times 2,69}{2.65 \times (2,69-1)}$$
$$= 0,99$$

Correction Hydrometer Reading

$$Ra = 17$$

$$\text{Zero Correction, Co} = 1$$

$$\text{Temp.} = 23^\circ$$

$$Ct. = 2.00$$

$$Rc = Ra - \text{Zero Correction} + Ct$$

$$= 17 - 1 + 2$$

$$= 18$$

$$= Ra - \text{Zero Correction} + Ct$$

$$= 17 - 1 + 2$$

$$= 18$$

$$= 50 \text{ gr}$$

Berat Tanah Kering

$$W_s$$

Persen Finer

$$\% \text{ finer} = \frac{Rc \times a}{W_s} \times 100\%$$
$$= \frac{18 \times 0.8808}{50} \times 100\%$$
$$= 31,7 \%$$

Harga R

$$Ra = 17$$

$$R = Ra + \text{Mensius Correction}$$

$$= 17 + 2$$

$$= 19$$

Harga L

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 19 \\ L &= 13.2 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

L/t

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 13.2 \text{ cm} \\ t &= 1 \text{ menit} \\ L/t &= 13.2 / 1 \\ &= 13.2 \text{ cm/menit} \end{aligned}$$

Harga K

Temp.

$$= 23^\circ$$

G_w

$$= 0.99757$$

η

$$= 0.00936$$

g

$$= 981 \text{ cm/s}$$

K^2

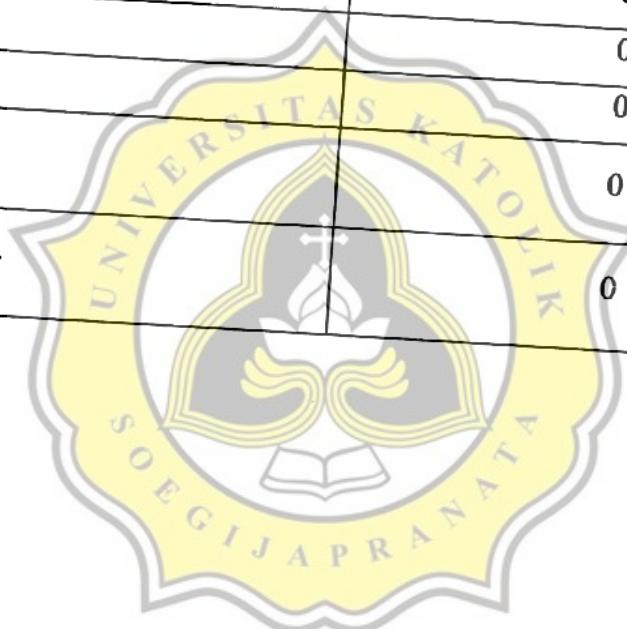
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{30 \times \eta}{g \times (G_s - G_w)} \\ &= \frac{30 \times 0.00936}{981 \times (2.69 - 0.99757)} \\ &= 0.0001855 \\ K &= 0.01088 \end{aligned}$$

Diameter, D

$$\begin{aligned} D &= K \times \sqrt{\frac{L}{t}} \\ &= 0.01088 \times \sqrt{\frac{13,2}{1}} \\ &= 0.03953 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

TABEL UJI HIDROMETER

| | |
|---|----|
| Persentase gravel (%) | 0 |
| Persentase coarse to medium sand (%) | 0 |
| Persentase fine sand (%) | 0 |
| Persentase silt - clay (%) | 32 |
| D ₁₀ | 0 |
| D ₆₀ | 0 |
| D ₃₀ | 0 |
| $C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ | 0 |
| $C_c = \frac{D_{30}^2}{D_{60} \times D_{10}}$ | 0 |



KESIMPULAN PERCOBAAN ANALISA HIDROMETER

Silt atau lanau adalah tanah dengan ukuran butir antara 0.002 mm – 0.075 mm.
Clay atau lempung adalah tanah dengan ukuran butir lebih kecil dari 0.002 mm.
Dari percobaan didapat :

$$D_{10} = 0$$

$$D_{30} = 0$$

$$D_{60} = 0$$

Sehingga nilai $C_U = 0$ dan $C_c = 0$

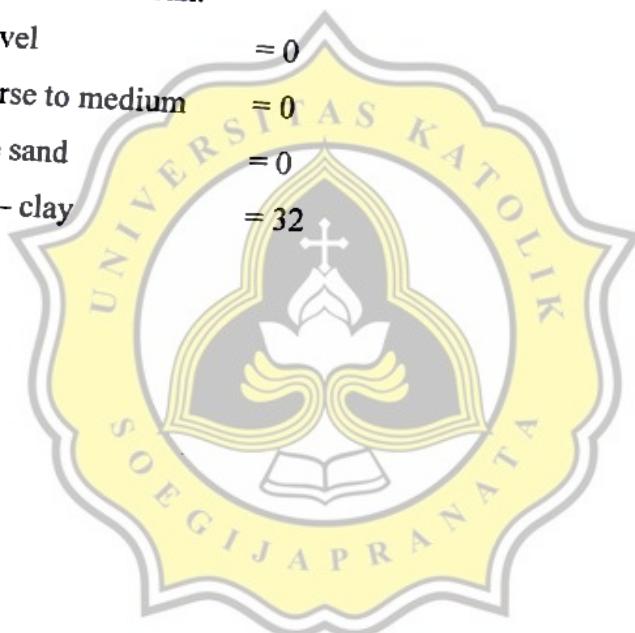
Maka tanah bergradasi buruk.

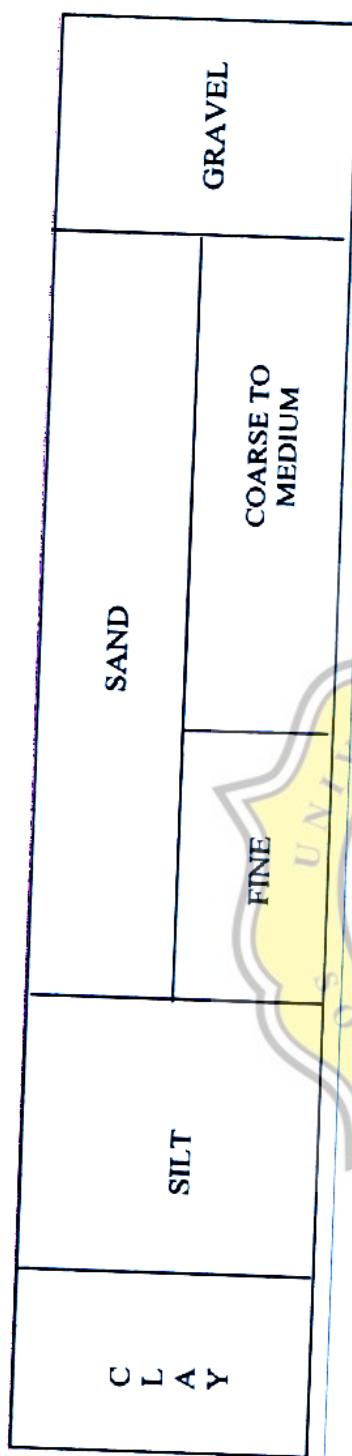
Persentase gravel

Persentase coarse to medium

Persentase fine sand

Persentase silt – clay





KURVA DISTRIBUSI UKURAN BUTIR UJI HIDROMETER

