

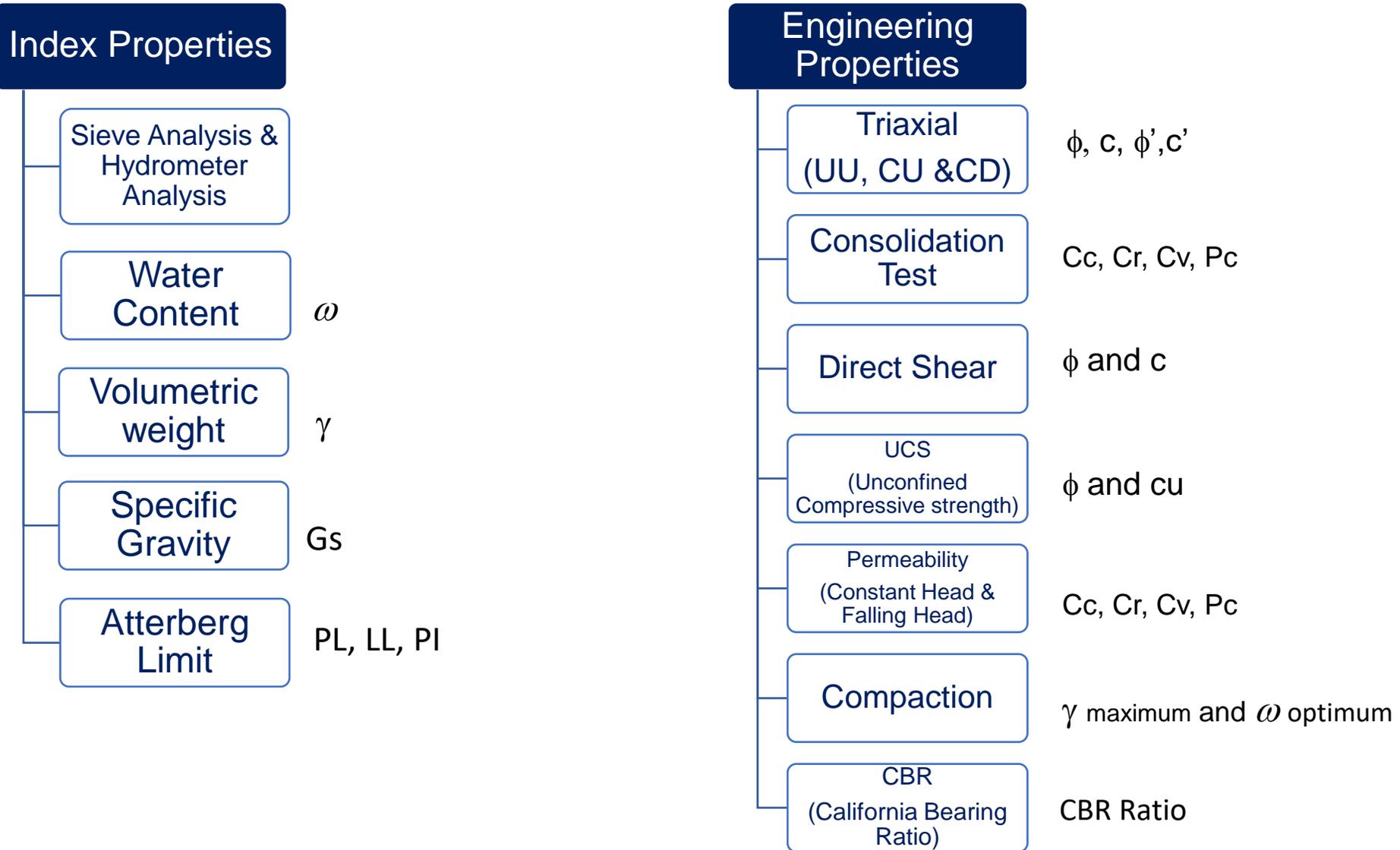
Praktikum Mekanika TANAH

Dosen : Sherly Meiwa ST., MT.

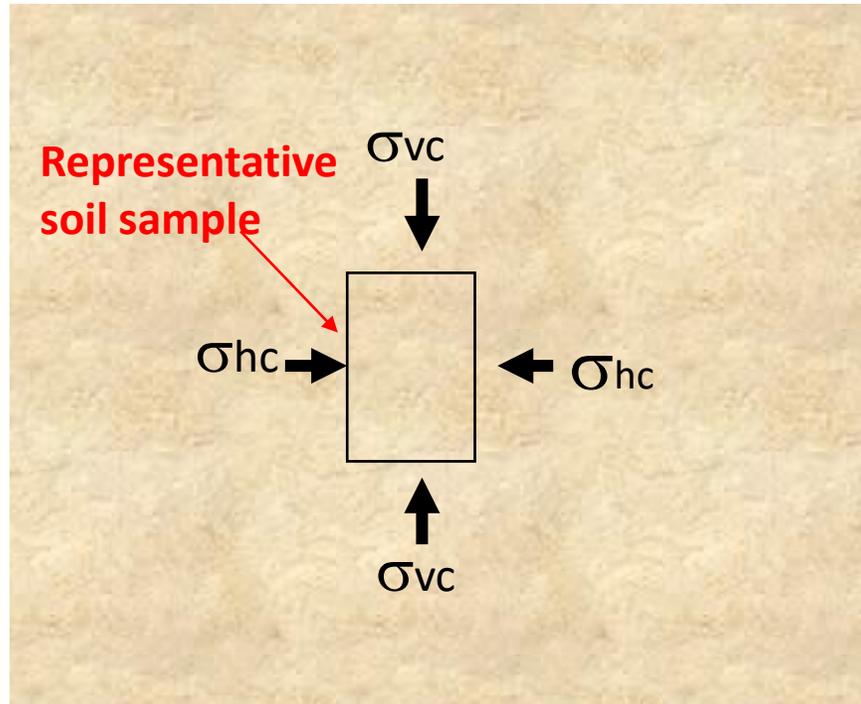


Jurusan Teknik Sipil
Universitas Komputer Indonesia
Bandung, 2021

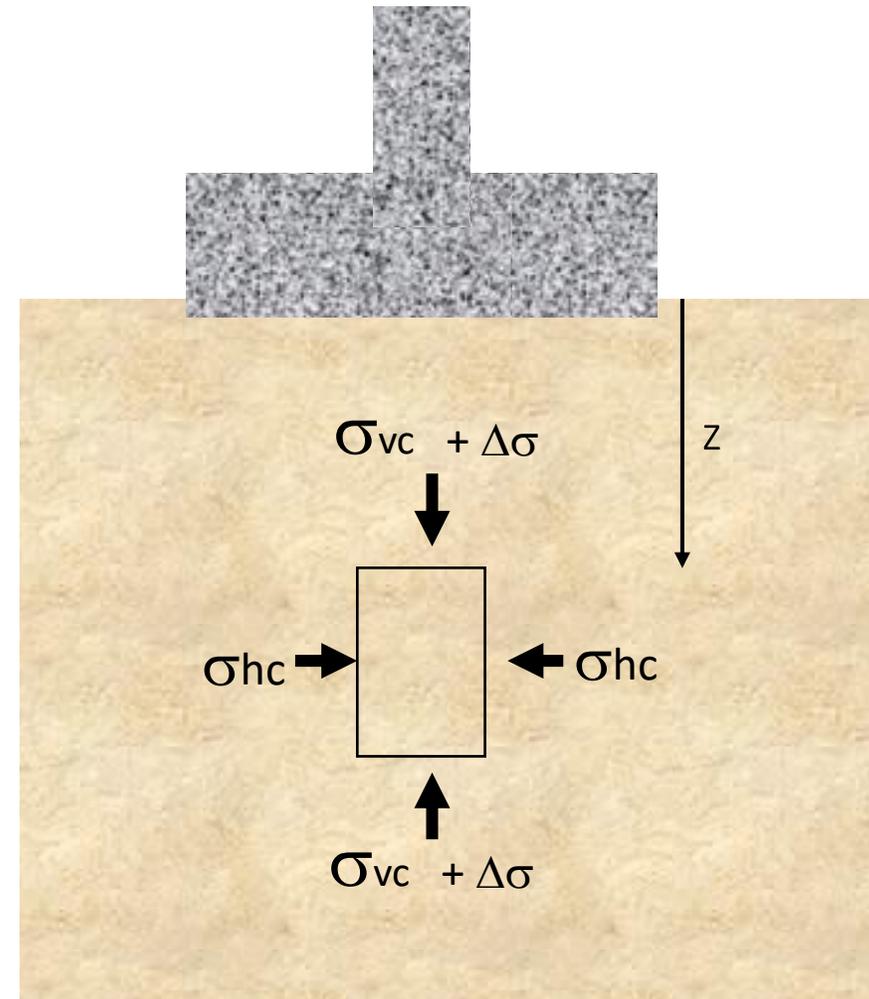
Laboratory Test



Laboratory Test



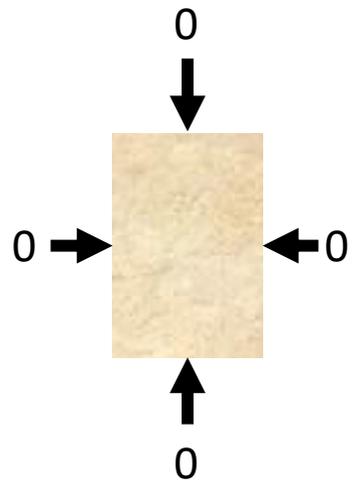
**Before
Construction**



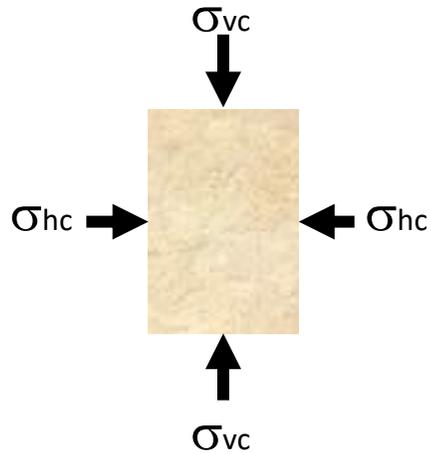
**After and during
Construction**

Laboratory Test

Simulating Field Condition in the Laboratory

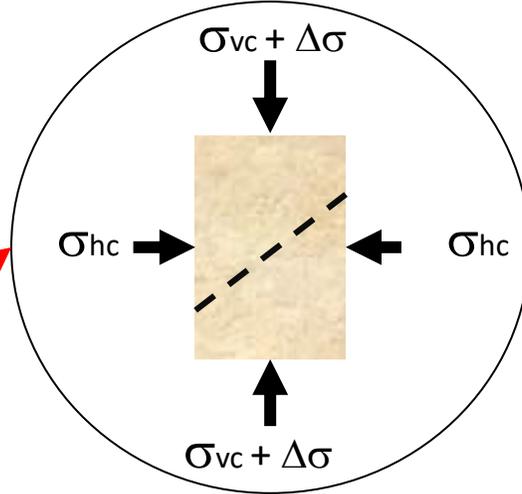


Representative soil sample taken from the site



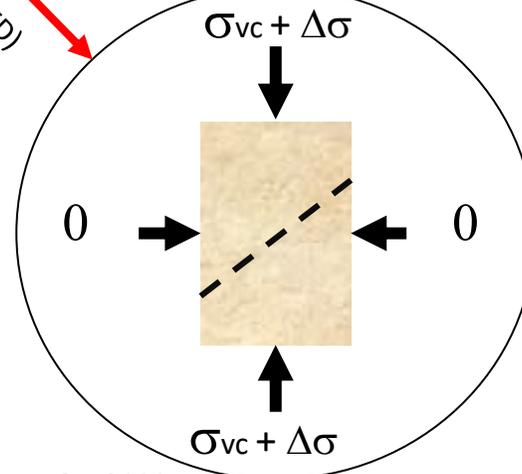
1. Set the specimen in the apparatus and apply the initial stress condition

TRIAXIAL TEST

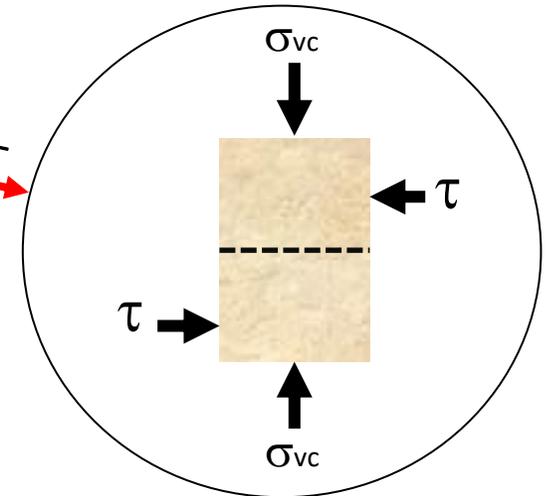


2. Apply the corresponding field stress condition

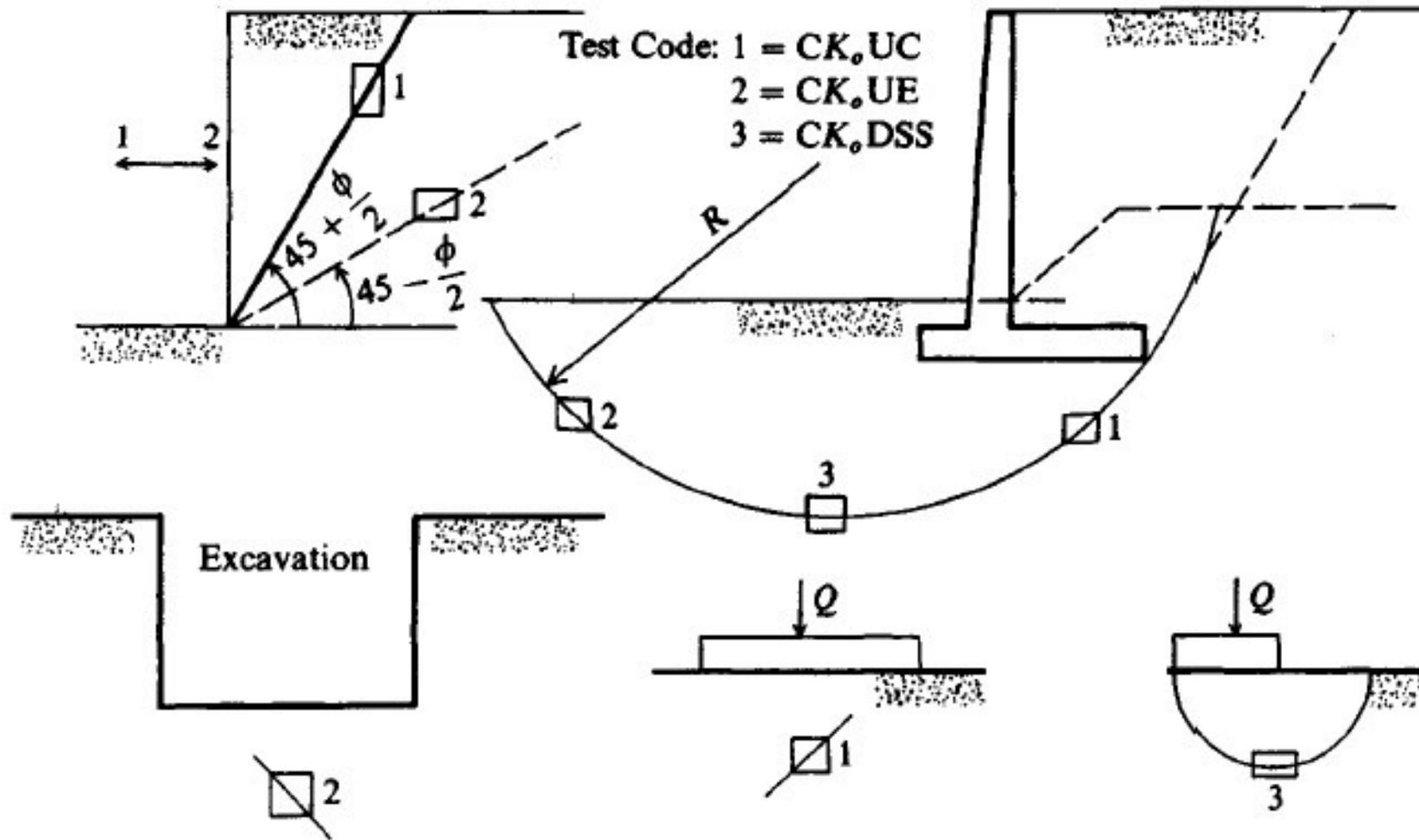
UCS (UNCONFINED) TEST



DIRECT SHEAR TEST



Penerapan Analisis Kuat Geser Tanah



Dasar Teori

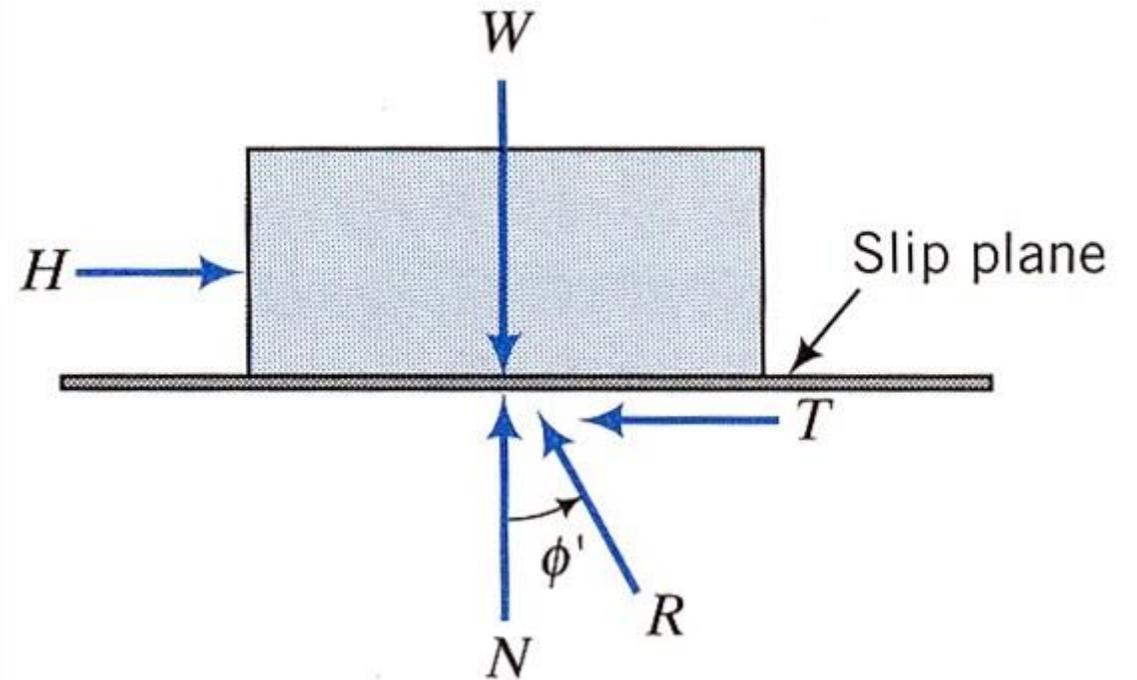
Hukum Gesekan Newton

$H > \mu W$ Geser
 $H < \mu W$ Diam
 $H = \mu W$ Labil

$$\frac{T}{W} = \tan \phi = \mu$$

dalam tegangan

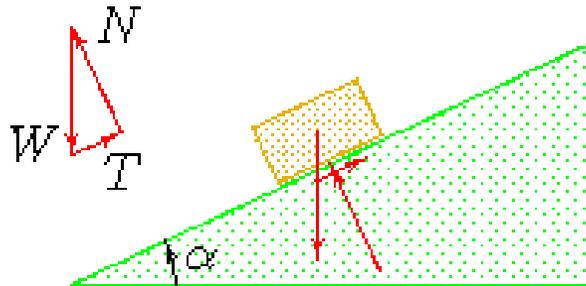
$$\frac{T/A}{W/A} = \frac{\tau}{\sigma} = \tan \phi = \mu$$



Kriteria Keruntuhan

Kriteria keruntuhan Coulomb

Keruntuhan pada Material diakibatkan oleh kombinasi kritis antara teg. Normal dan geser yang dinyatakan dalam bentuk:



Longsor terjadi manakala tegangan geser tanah lebih besar dari pada tegangan normal tanah

T = *tegangan geser*
 W = *berat tanah arah gravitasi*
 N = *tegangan Normal*

$$\frac{T}{N} = \tan \alpha$$

$$\tau_f = c + \sigma \tan \phi$$

σ = Teg. Normal

Kriteria keruntuhan Mohr-Coulomb

Keruntuhan pada Material diakibatkan oleh kombinasi kritis antara teg. normal dan geser serta sifat-sifat mekanis tanah yang dinyatakan dalam bentuk:

$$\tau_f = c + \sigma \tan\phi$$

τ_f = Teg. Geser pada runtuh

c = Kohesi

ϕ = Sudut geser dalam

σ = Teg. Normal

Beberapa cara penentuan (pengujian kekuatan Geser Tanah:

1. Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)
2. Uji Triaxial (Triaxial Test)
3. Uji Kuat Tekan Bebas (Unconfined Compressive Strength Test)
4. Uji Vane Shear

DIRECT SHEAR TEST

Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)

Standar ASTM yang Berlaku

ASTM D3080 : Direct Shear Test of Soils Under Consolidated Drained Conditions.

Alat dan Bahan

- a. Alat geser langsung (direct shear) terdiri dari
 - Stang penekan dan pemberi beban
 - Alat penggeser lengkap dengan cincin penguji (proving ring) dan dua buah arloji geser (ekstensiometer)
 - Cincin pemeriksa yang terbagi dua dengan penguncinya, terletak dalam kotak
 - Beban
 - Dua buah batu pori
- b. Extruder dan sendok perata
- c. Cincin cetak benda uji
- d. Neraca ketelitian 0.01 gr
- e. Stopwatch
- f. Kertas pori (whatman filter paper)



Alat geser Langsung (Direct Shear)

Prosedur

1. Timbang benda uji dengan cincinnya
2. Masukkan benda uji ke dalam kotak pemeriksaan yang telah terkunci menjadi satu dan pasang batu pori dan kertas pori pada permukaan atas dan permukaan bawah benda uji di dalam kotaknya. Kotak benda uji tersebut diletakkan pada alat *direct shear*. Masukkan air dan jenuhkan sampel.
3. Stang penekan dipasang pada arah vertikal untuk memberikan beban normal pada benda uji.
4. Penggeser benda uji dipasang pada arah mendatar untuk memberikan beban mendatar pada bagian atas cincin pemeriksaan. Atur pembacaan arloji geser sehingga menunjukkan angka nol.
5. Dengan beban normal yang ada, pembebanan geser pada kecepatan konstan diberikan dengan menyalakan mesin pada alat.
6. Lakukan pembacaan dial pada regangan tertentu (kelipatan 1%) sampai terjadi keruntuhan, dimana jarumnya berputar membalik.
7. Lakukan hal yang sama pada benda uji kedua sebesar 2x beban normal yang pertama dan lakukan juga untuk benda uji ketiga dengan beban 3x beban normal yang pertama.

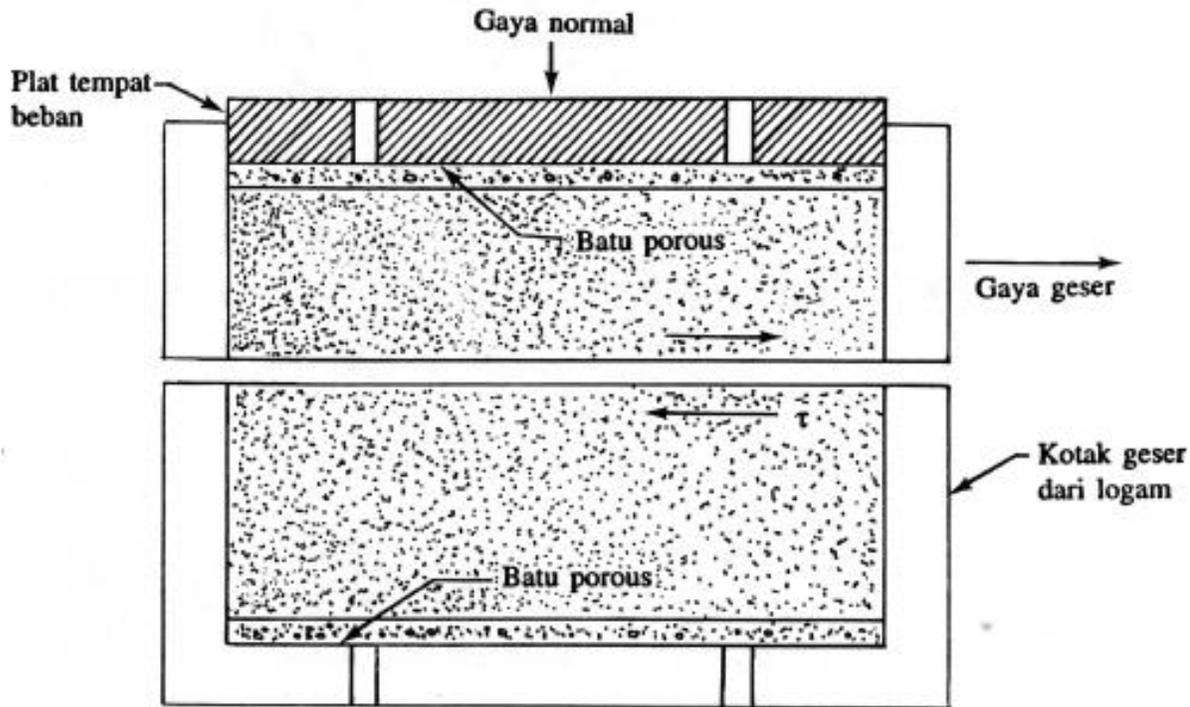
NOTED:

Strain rate

For NC use 0.2 - 1 mm/min

OC use 0.1 - 0.2 mm/min

Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)



- N_i : Beban Vertikal (normal)
 T_i : Gaya horisontal yang diperlukan untuk menggeser ring (tanah)
 A : luas penampang tanah
 S_i : lintasan yang diperlukan sampai tanah tergeser

Gambar 9-4 Diagram susunan alat uji geser langsung.

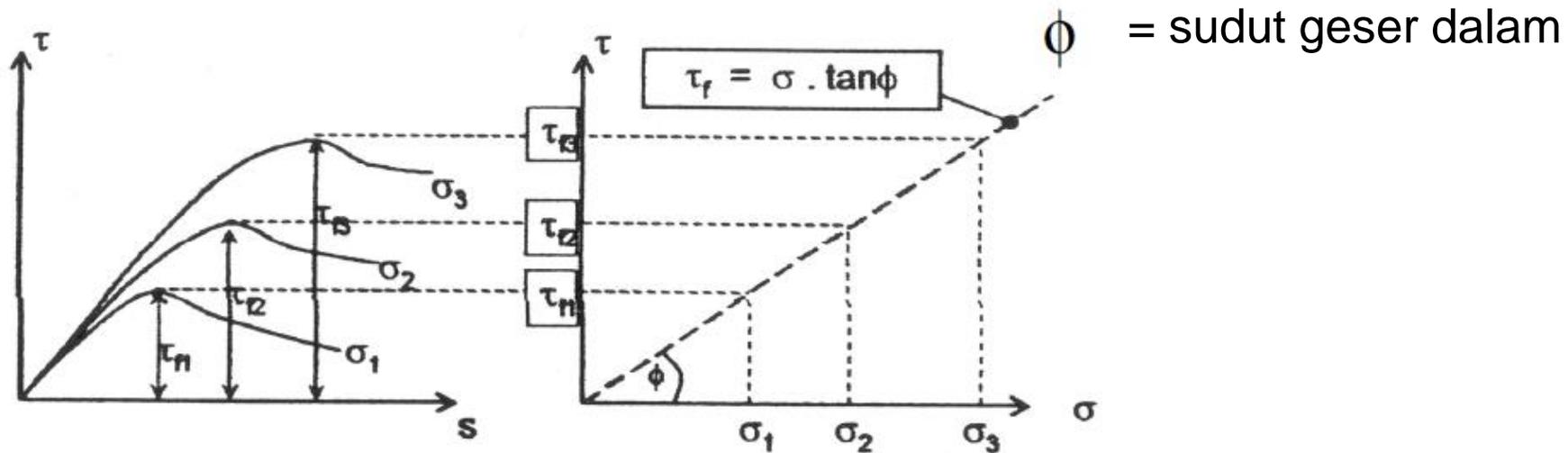
Direct Shear Test pada Tanah Pasir

$$\text{Uji 1 : } \sigma_1 = \frac{N_1}{A} : \tau_1 = \frac{T_1}{A} : S_1$$

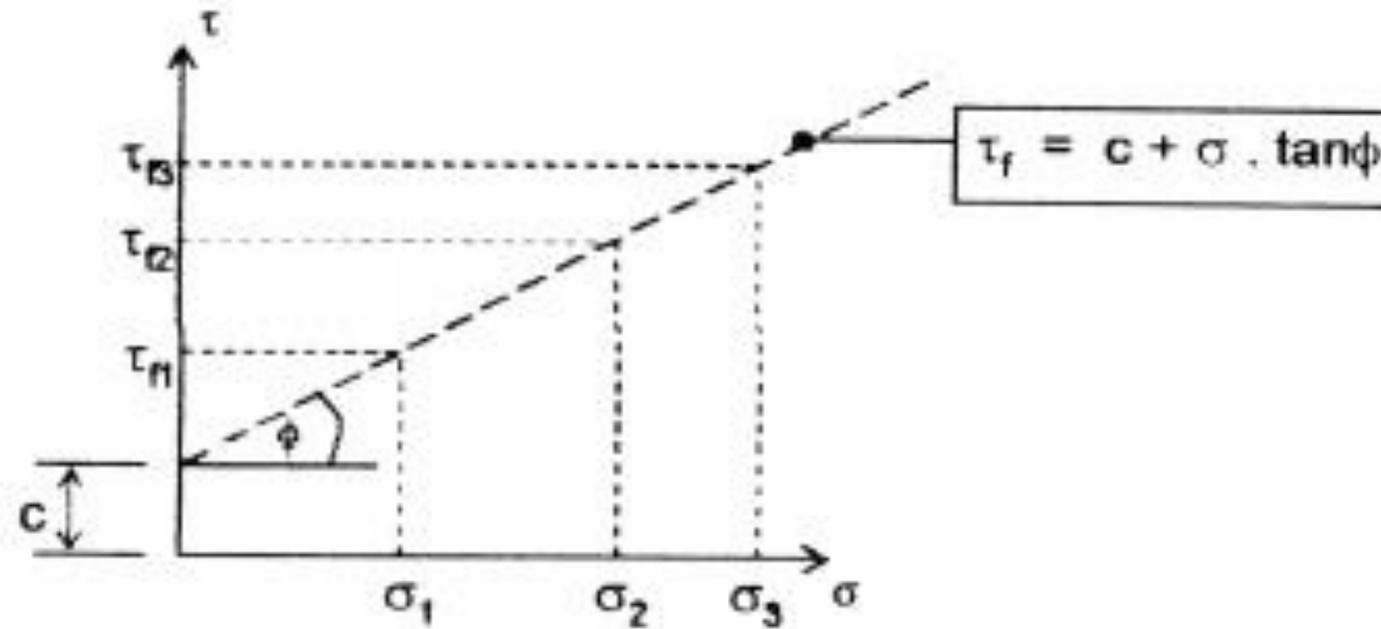
$$\text{Uji 1 : } \sigma_2 = \frac{N_2}{A} : \tau_2 = \frac{T_2}{A} : S_2$$

$$\text{Uji 1 : } \sigma_3 = \frac{N_3}{A} : \tau_3 = \frac{T_3}{A} : S_3$$

Hasil Uji



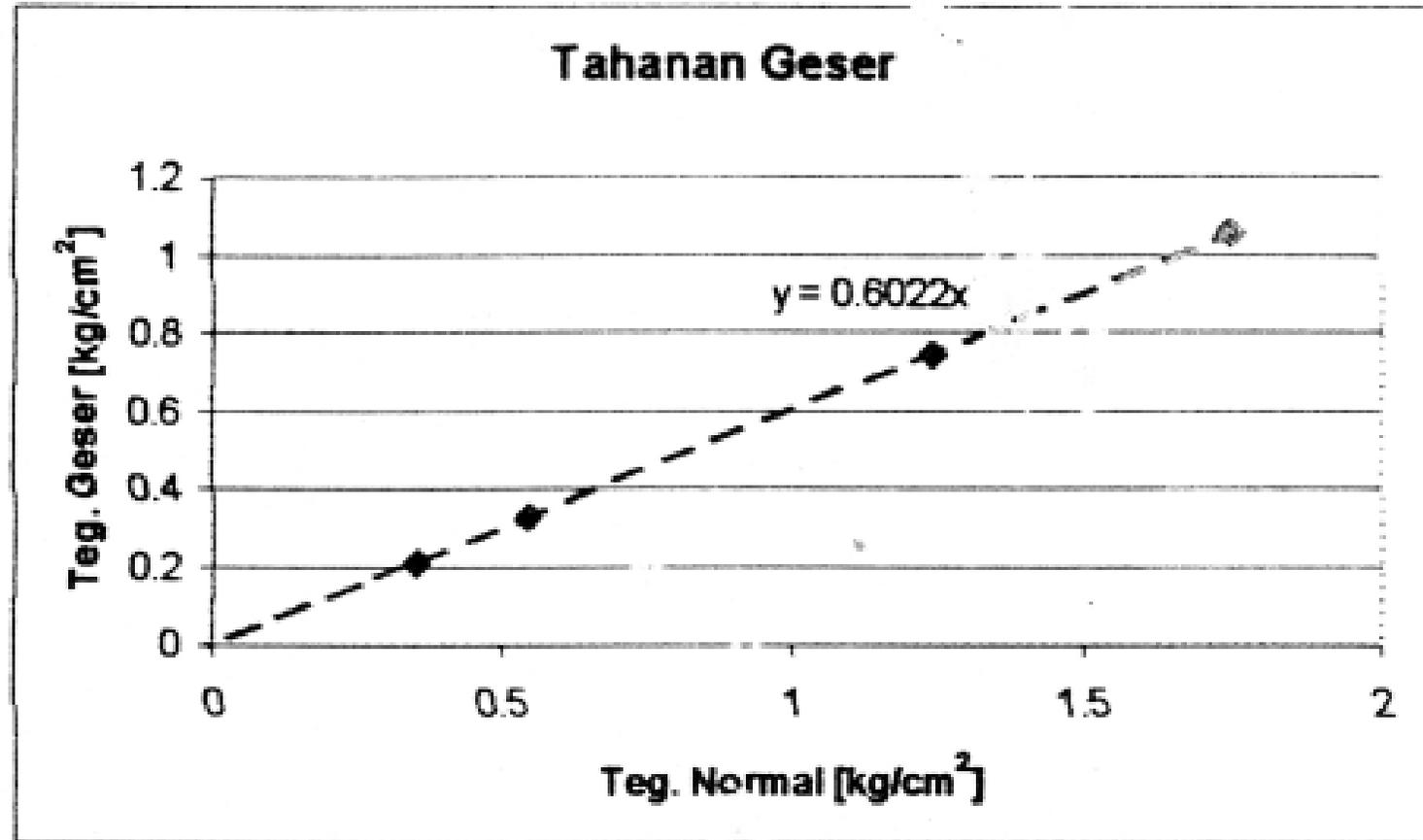
Direct Shear Test pada Tanah Lempung



ϕ : sudut geser dalam

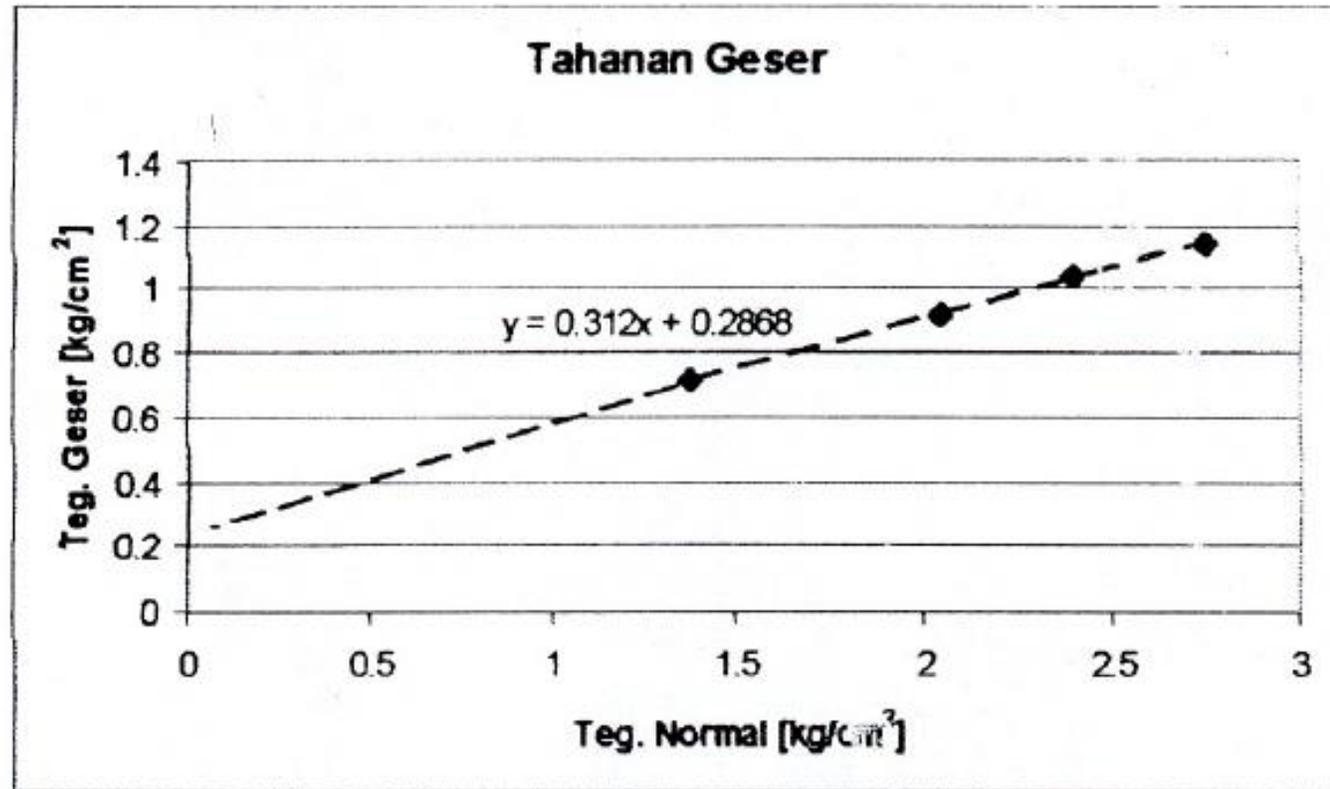
c : kohesi [kN/m^2]

Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)



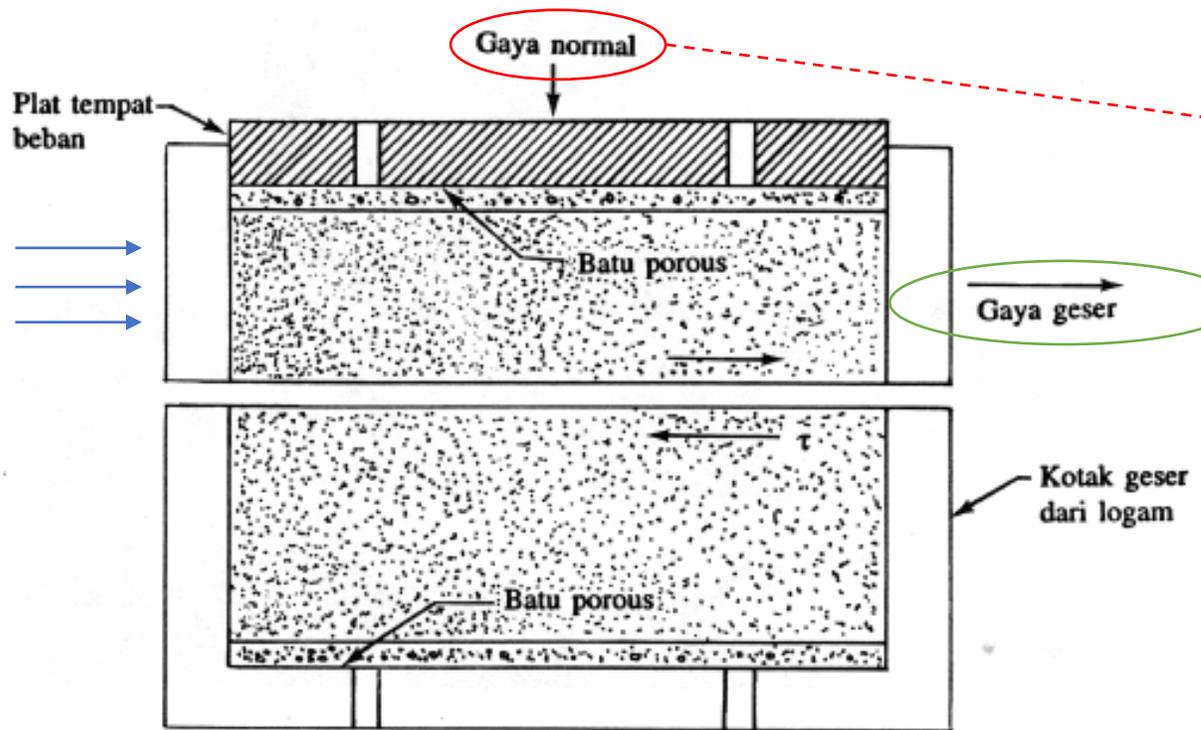
$$\Phi = a \tan(0,6022) = 31^\circ$$

$$c = 0$$



$\phi = \text{atan}(0.312) = 17.32^\circ$
$c = 0.2868 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)

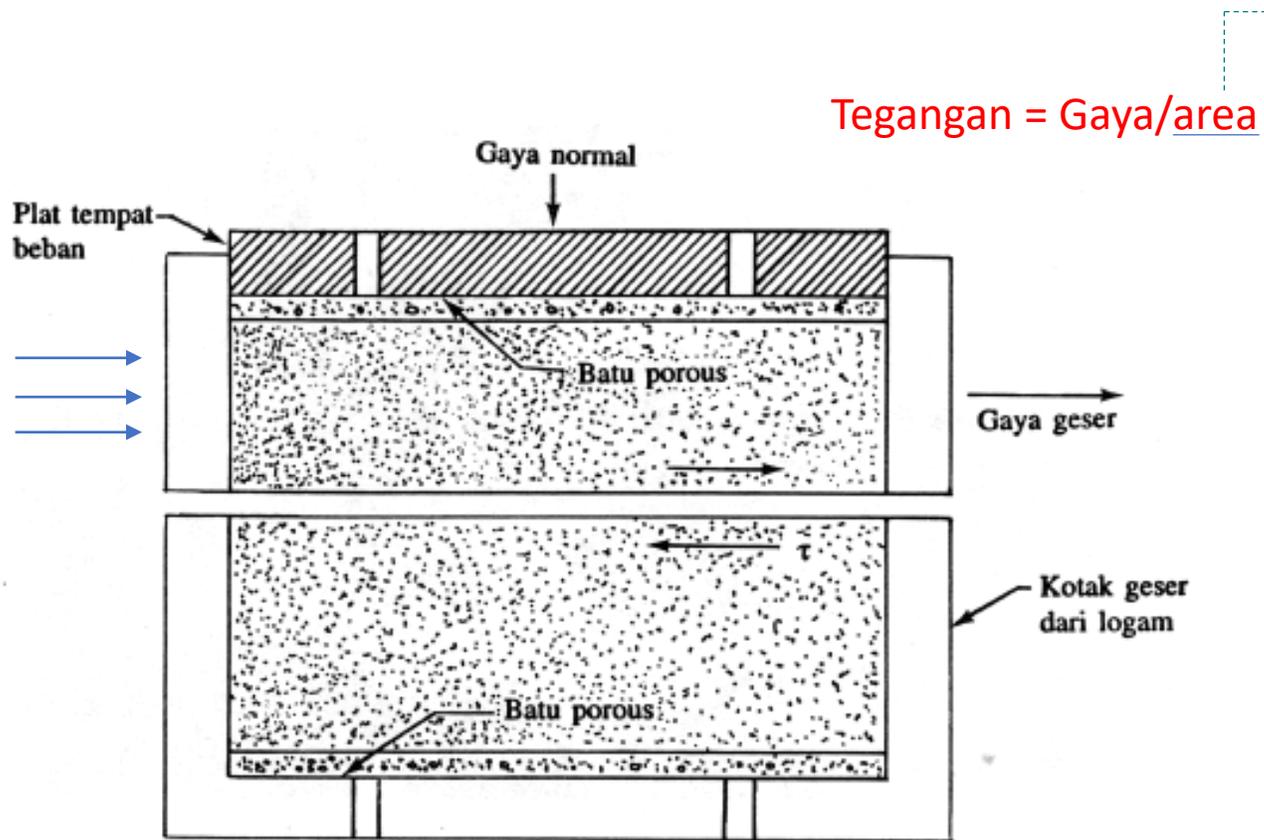


Luas Sample: $A = (5.08 \times 5.08) \text{ cm}^2$

No. Uji	Arah Normal		Arah Geser	
	Gaya	Tegangan	Gaya	Tegangan
	kg	kg/cm ²	kg	kg/cm ²
1	9	0.348751	5.44	0.210924
2	14	0.542501	8.30	0.32166
3	32	1.240002	19.10	0.739993
4	45	1.743753	27.26	1.056638

Gambar 9-4 Diagram susunan alat uji geser langsung.

Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)

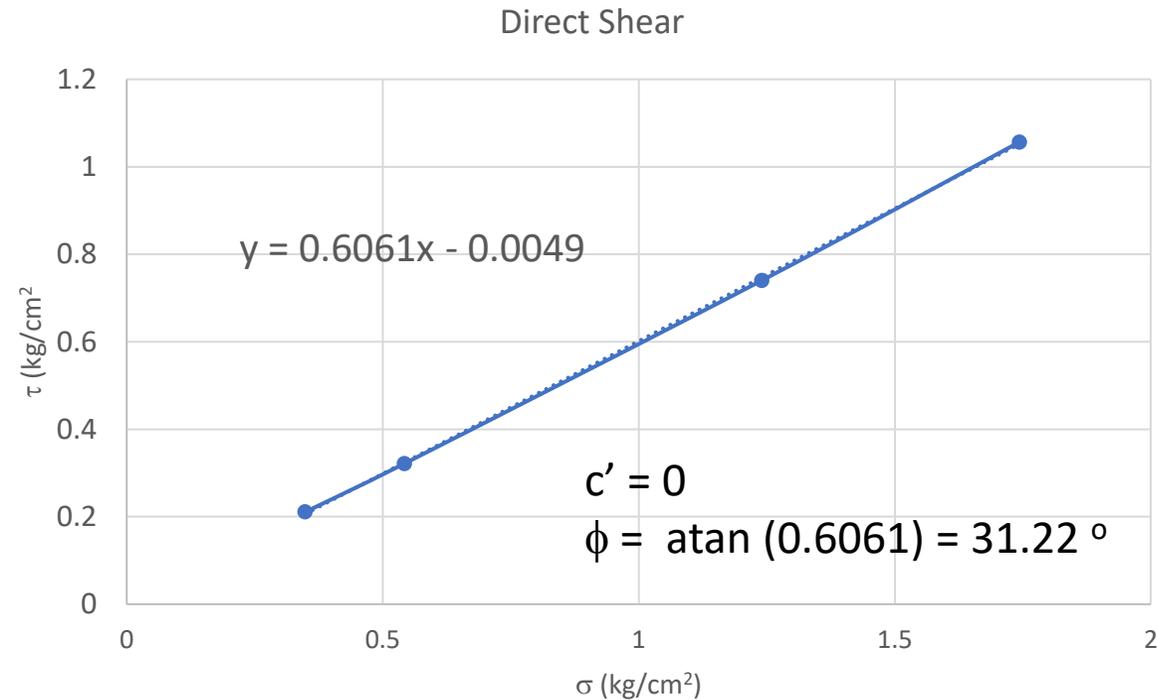


Luas Sample: $A = (5.08 \times 5.08) \text{ cm}^2$

No. Uji	Arah Normal		Arah Geser	
	Gaya	Tegangan	Gaya	Tegangan
	kg	kg/cm ²	kg	kg/cm ²
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Gambar 9-4 Diagram susunan alat uji geser langsung.

Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)



Luas Sample: $A = (5.08 \times 5.08) \text{ cm}^2$

No. Uji	Arah Normal		Arah Geser	
	Gaya	Tegangan	Gaya	Tegangan
	kg	kg/cm ²	kg	kg/cm ²
1	9	0.348751	5.44	0.210924
2	14	0.542501	8.30	0.32166
3	32	1.240002	19.10	0.739993
4	45	1.743753	27.26	1.056638

Uji Geser Langsung (Direct Shear Test)

Contoh Tanah Pasir

Diameter Sample: $D = 5.08 \text{ cm}$

No. Uji	Arah Normal		Arah Geser	
	Gaya	Tegangan	Gaya	Tegangan
	kg	kg/cm ²	kg	kg/cm ²
1	27	1.374545	14.06	0.715782
2	40	2.036363	18.06	0.919418
3	47	2.392727	20.41	1.039054
4	54	2.749091	22.43	1.141891

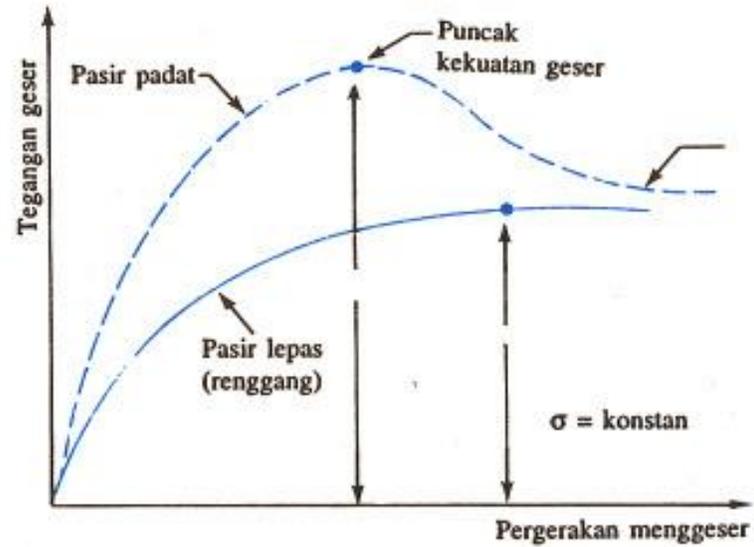
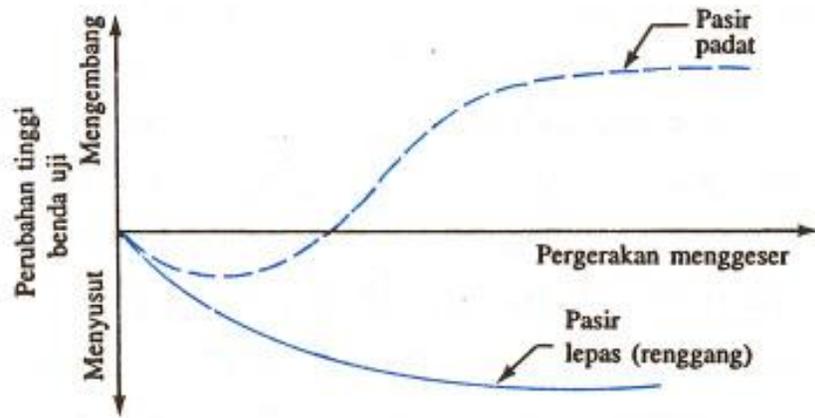


Diagram tegangan geser vs perubahan tinggi, benda uji karena pergerakan menggeser untuk tahanan pasir padat dan lepas (uji geser langsung)





Hal umum yang dapat ditarik dari gambar di atas berkaitan dengan variasi tegangan geser penghambat dan perpindahan geser, yaitu:

1. Pada pasir lepas (renggang), tegangan geser penahan akan membesar sesuai dengan membesarnya perpindahan geser sampai tegangan tadi mencapai tegangan geser runtuh. Setelah itu, besar tegangan geser akan kira-kira konstan sejalan dengan bertambahnya perpindahan geser.
2. Pada pasir padat, tegangan penghambat akan naik sejalan dengan membesarnya perpindahan geser hingga tegangan geser runtuh (maksimum) τ_1 tercapai. Harga τ_1 ini disebut sebagai kekuatan geser puncak (peak shear strength). Bila tegangan runtuh telah dicapai, maka tegangan geser penghambat yang ada akan berkurang secara lambat laun dengan bertambahnya perpindahan geser sampai pada suatu saat mencapai harga konstan yang disebut kekuatan geser akhir maksimum (ultimate shear strength).

Contoh Laporan di Laboratorium

Pengujian Geser Langsung Direct Shear Test (ASTM D3080)

calibration 0.5 kg RPM: 0.5 mm/minute
Diameter 6.3 cm

Dial	Normal Force (gr)	5040	Normal Force (gr)	10060	Normal Force (gr)	20030	(σ) $\left[\frac{\text{Normal force}}{\text{Area}} \right]$ kg/cm^2	(τ) $\left[\frac{\text{Shear force}}{\text{Area}} \right]$ kg/cm^2
	Dial Reading Stress Force	Stress Force (kg)	Dial Reading Stress Force	Stress Force (kg)	Dial Reading Stress Force	Stress Force (kg)		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.162	0.130
65	1.8	0.9	4.7	2.35	6.5	3.25	0.323	0.225
130	3.7	1.85	7.5	3.75	9.3	4.65	0.643	0.258
195	5.1	2.55	8.5	4.25	10.1	5.05	Kohesi (c) 0.1126 (kg/cm ²)	
260	6.7	3.35	9.1	4.55	11.6	5.8	Sudut Geser (Ø) in degree 13.71 °	
325	7.3	3.65	10.5	5.25	12.9	6.45		
390	7.9	3.95	11.8	5.9	14.2	7.1		
455	8.1	4.05	13.1	6.55	15.4	7.7		
520	8	4	14	7	16.1	8.05		
585	0	0	0	0	0	0		
650	0	0	0	0	0	0		
715	0	0	0	0	0	0		
780	0	0	0	0	0	0		
845	0	0	0	0	0	0		
910	0	0	0	0	0	0		
975	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1040	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1105	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1170	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1235	0	0	0	0	0	0		
maximum shear strength		4.05		7		8.05		

TRIAxIAL TEST

Triaxial

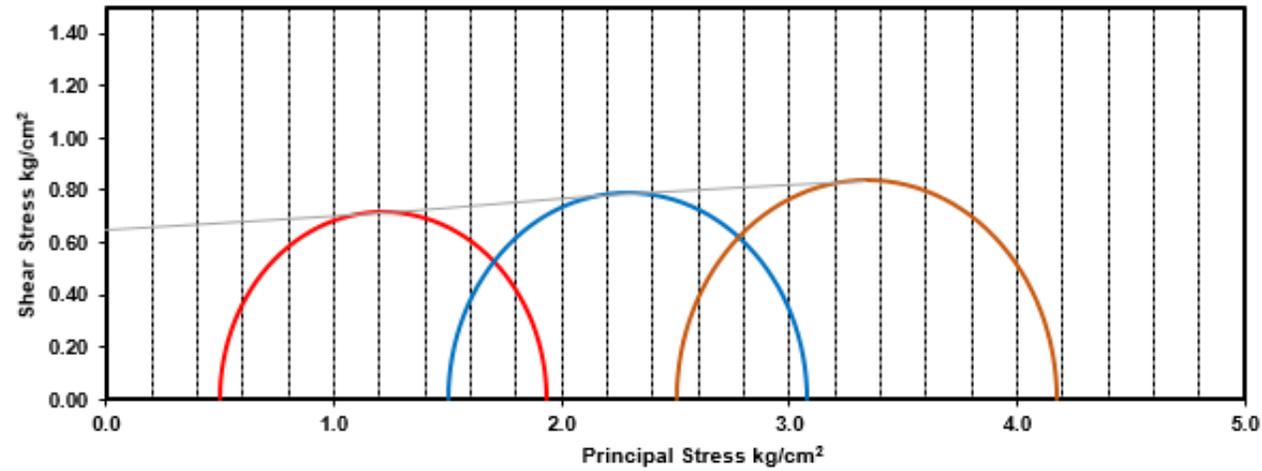
Triaxial Compression Test

The triaxial compression test (ASTM D2850) is used for the determination of strength parameter of soil. The two parameters acquired are cohesion (c) and internal angle friction (ϕ).

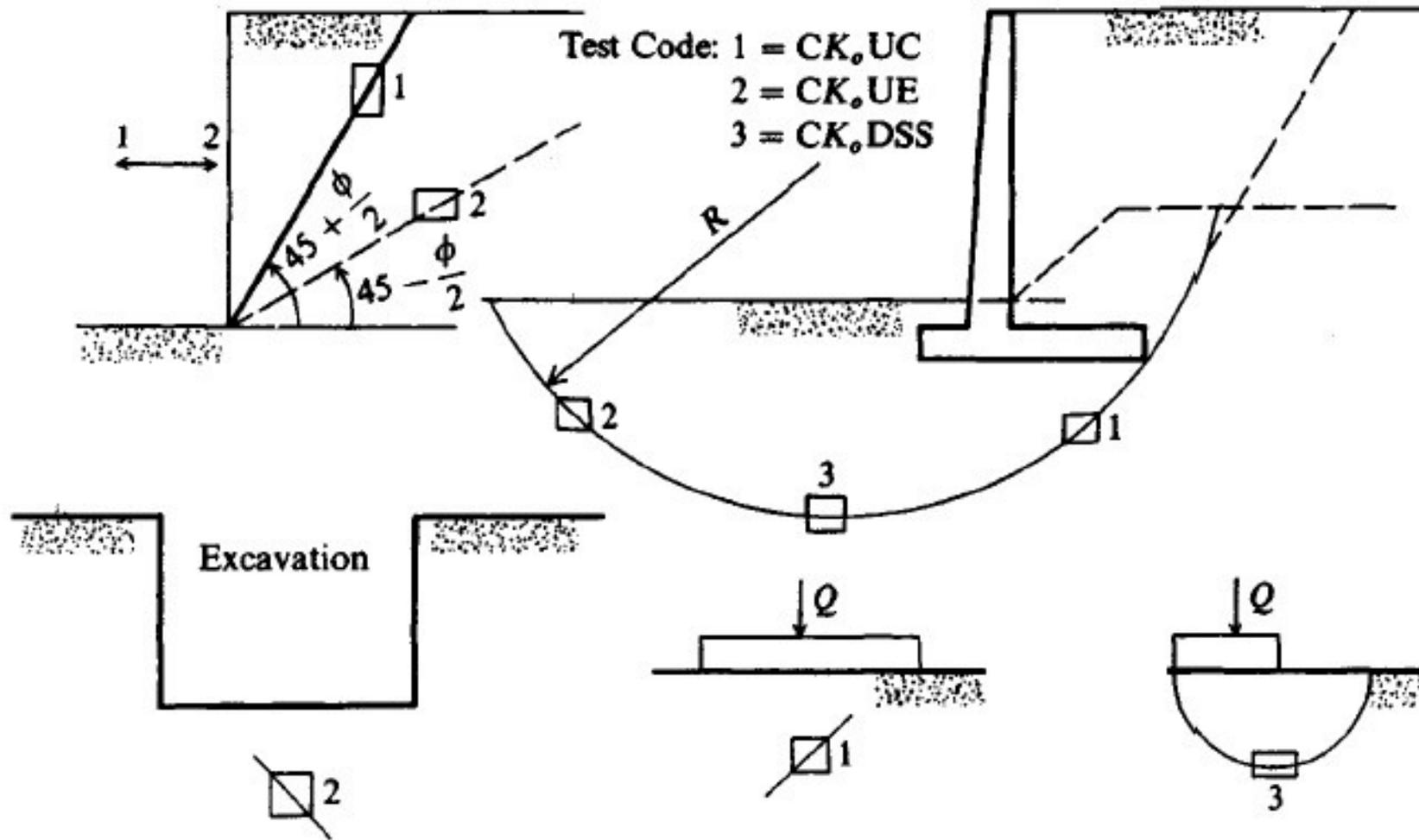


Triaxial

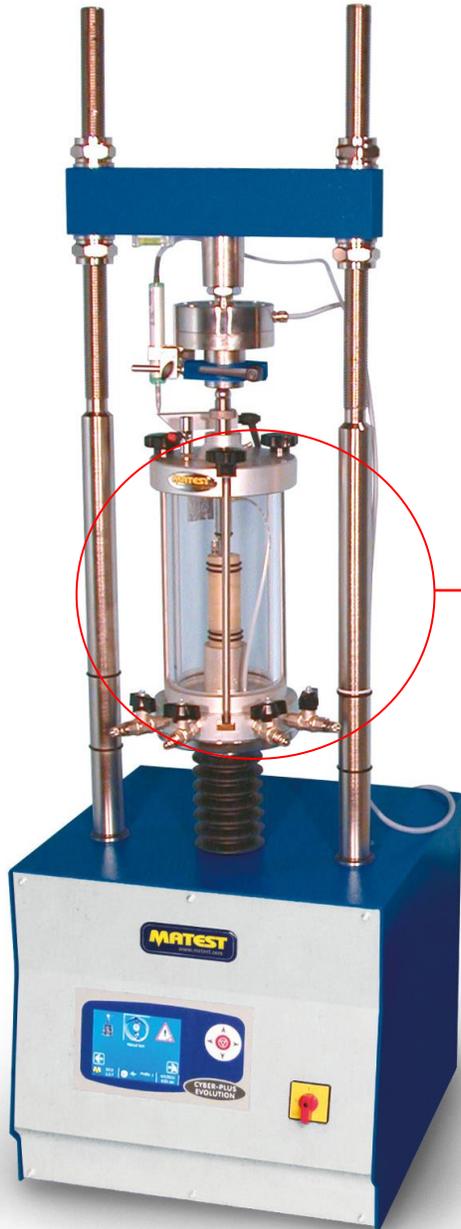
Triaxial Compression Test



Aplikasi



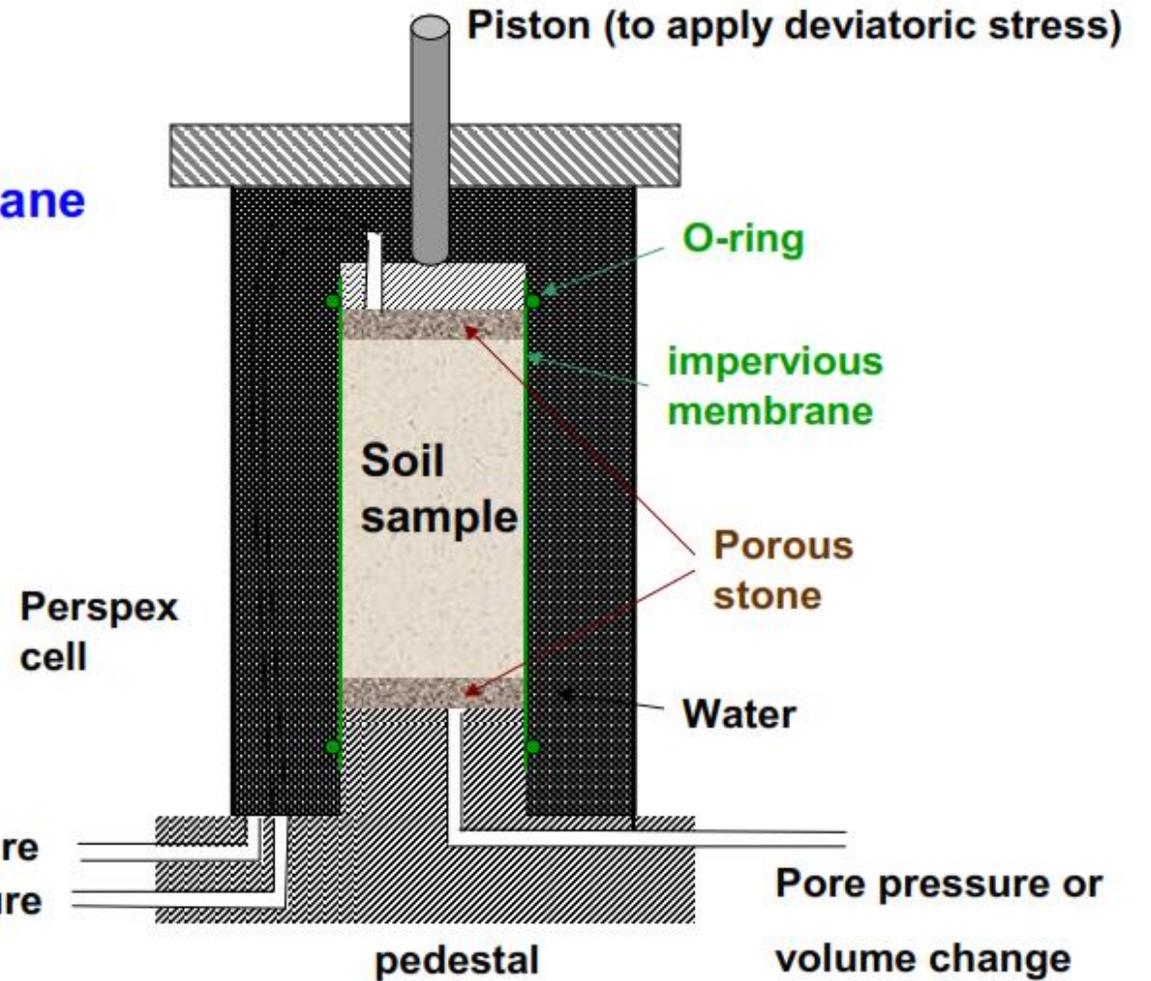
Uji Triaxial (Triaxial Test)



Soil sample at failure

Cell Pressure Berfungsi sebagai pemberian tekanan pada specimen uji

Cell pressure
Back pressure



Uji Triaxial (Triaxial Test)

Tiga tipe standard dari uji triaxial yang biasanya dilakukan

1. Consolidated-drained test atau drained test (CD test)
2. Consolidated-undrained test (CU test)
3. Unconsolidated-undrained test atau undrained test (UU test)



Uji Triaxial (Triaxial Test)

Specimen Preparation (Undisturbed Sample)



Sampel dalam kondisi tidak terganggu (Undisturb) di siapkan dalam *Shelby tube*. *Shelby tube* seharusnya diletakkan dalam posisi vertical saat penyimpanan



Sample dikeluarkan dengan alat extruder

Uji Triaxial (Triaxial Test)

Specimen Preparation (Undisturbed Sample)



Sampel dicetak dengan tabung silinder untuk pengujian triaxial



Spesimen diletakkan di atas Bottomcap alat triaxial

Uji Triaxial (Triaxial Test)

Specimen Preparation (Undisturbed Sample)



Spesimen dibungkus dengan membrane karet diberi kertas filter diatas maupun bawah spesimen



Chamber alat triaxial diisi dengan air

Uji Triaxial (Triaxial Test)

Specimen Preparation (Undisturbed Sample)



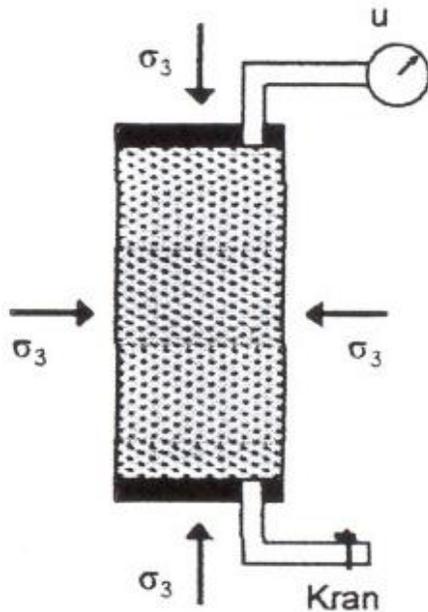
Proving Ring untuk mengukur deviatoric stress

Dial reading untuk mengukur penurunan vertikal

Prinsip Uji Triaxial

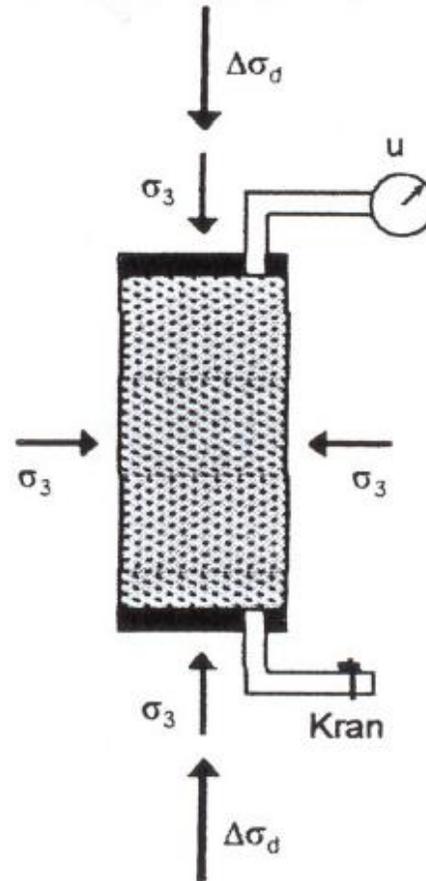
Tahap 1: Confining Pressure

Tahap pemberian tegangan σ_3



Tahap 2: Shear Pressure

Tahap pemberian tegangan deviatorik



Pemberian Beban:

σ_3 : konstan

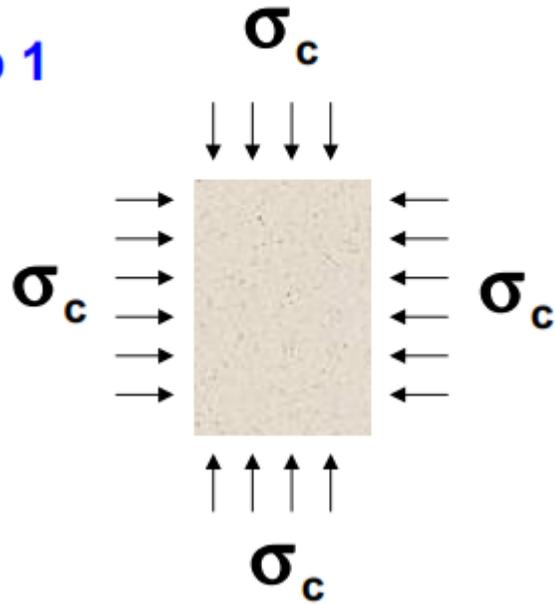
$\Delta\sigma_d$: bertahap sampai runtuh ($\Delta\sigma_d$)_t

Perbedaan Tipe Standard Pengujian Triaxial

Jenis Uji	Confining Pressure		Shear Pressure	
	Kran	Teg. Air Pori (u)	Kran	Teg. Air Pori (u)
CD	Buka	$u = u_c = 0$	Buka	$u = u_c + \Delta u_d = 0$
CU	Buka	$u = u_c = 0$	Tutup	$u = u_c + \Delta u_d = 0$
UU	Tutup	$u = u_c$	Tutup	$u = u_c + \Delta u_d$

Types of Triaxial Tests

Step 1



Under all-around cell pressure σ_c

Is the drainage valve open?

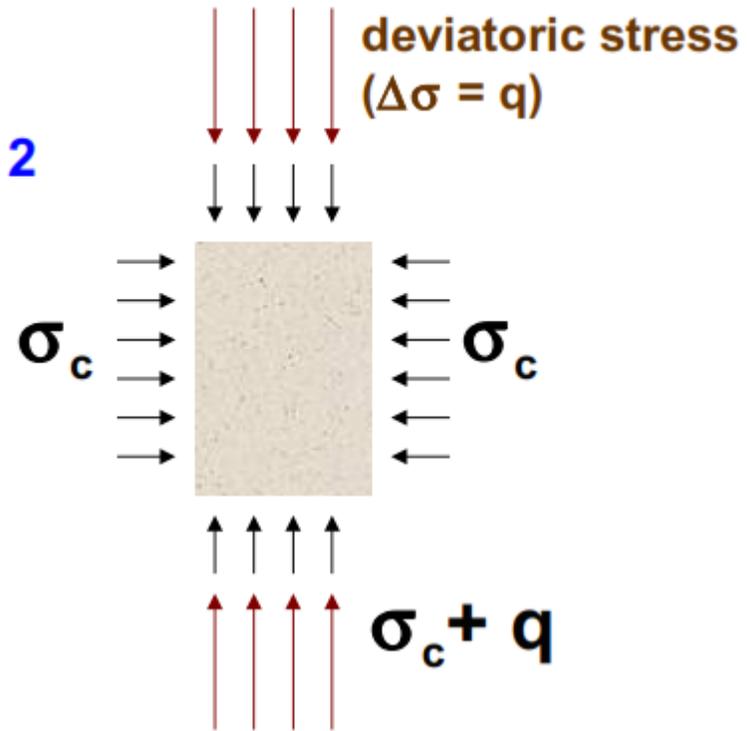
yes

no

Consolidated
sample

Unconsolidated
sample

Step 2



Shearing (loading)

Is the drainage valve open?

yes

no

Drained
loading

Undrained
loading

Triaxial Test : Consolidated Drained (CD)

Types of Triaxial Tests

Step 1

Under all-around cell pressure σ_c

Is the drainage valve open?

yes

no

Consolidated
sample

Unconsolidated
sample

Step 2

Shearing (loading)

Is the drainage valve open?

yes

no

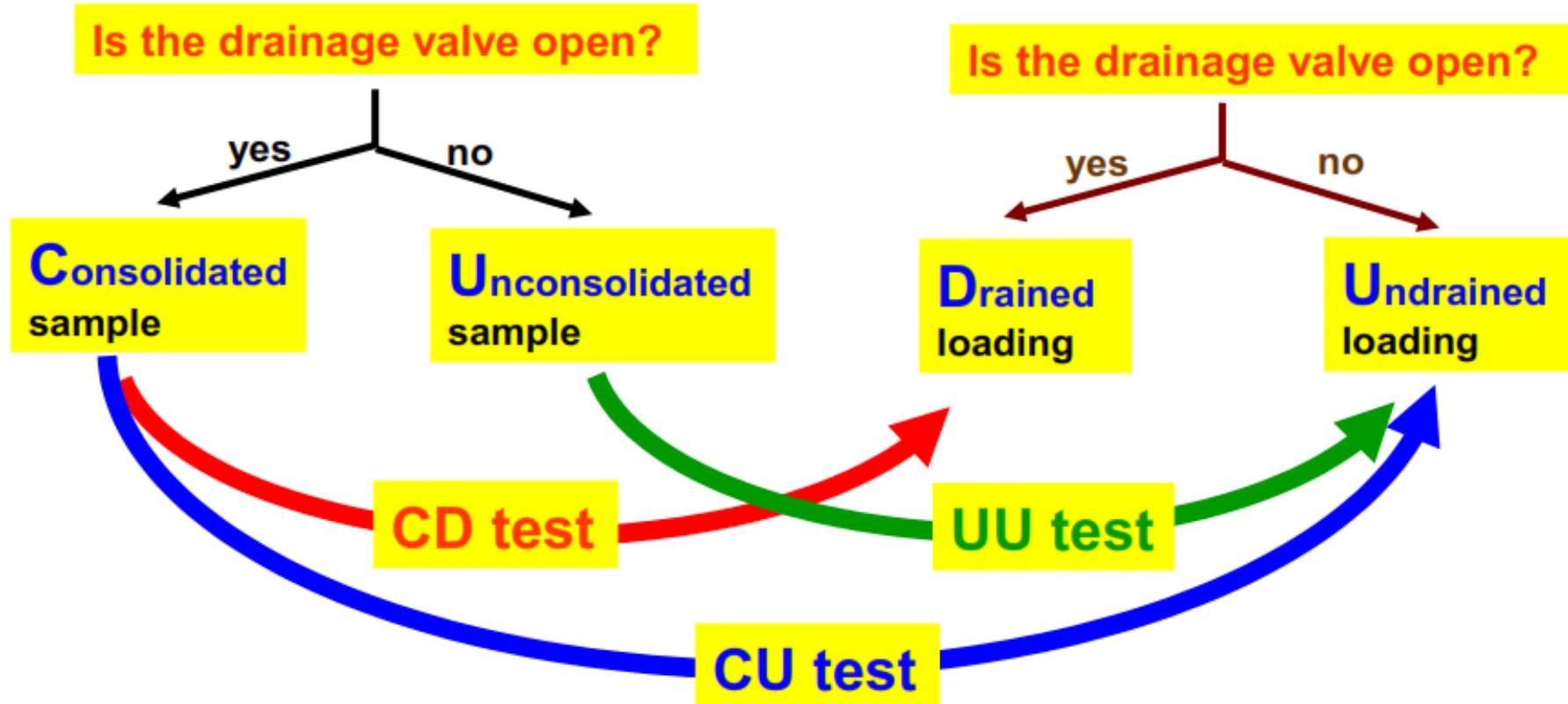
Drained
loading

Undrained
loading

CD test

UU test

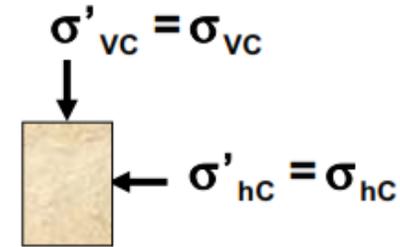
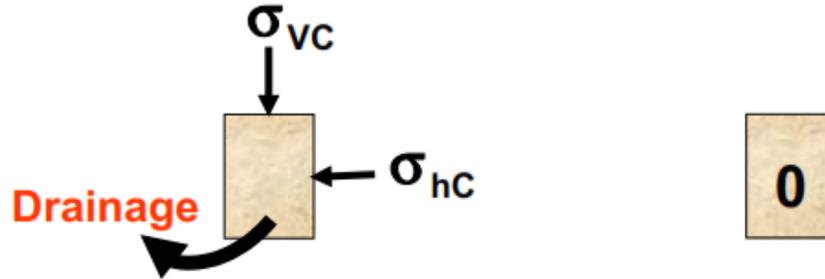
CU test



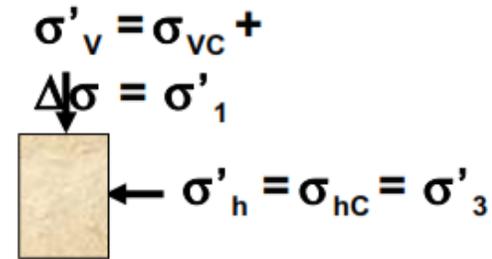
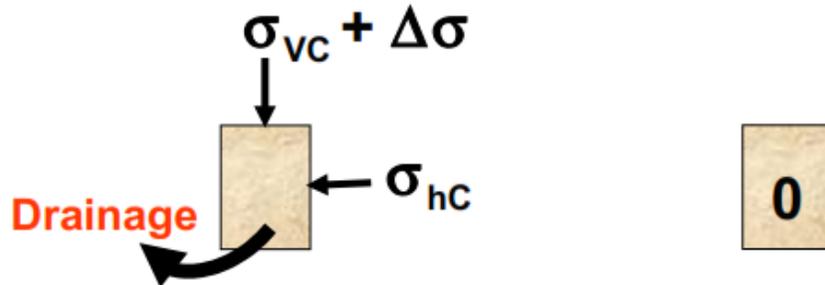
Consolidated- drained test (CD Test)

$$\text{Total, } \sigma = \text{Neutral, } u + \text{Effective, } \sigma'$$

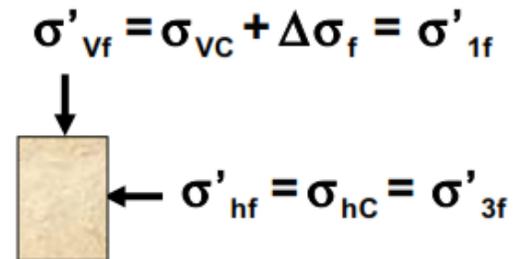
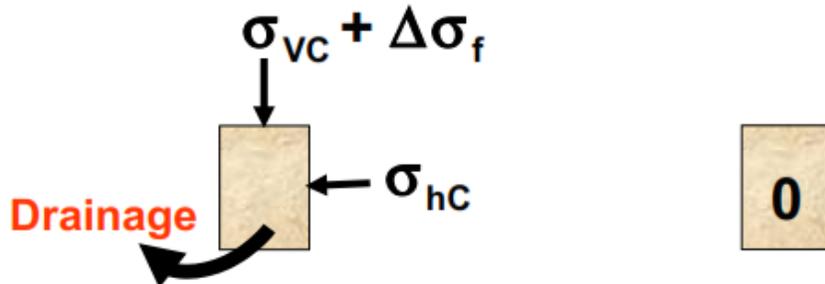
Step 1: At the end of consolidation



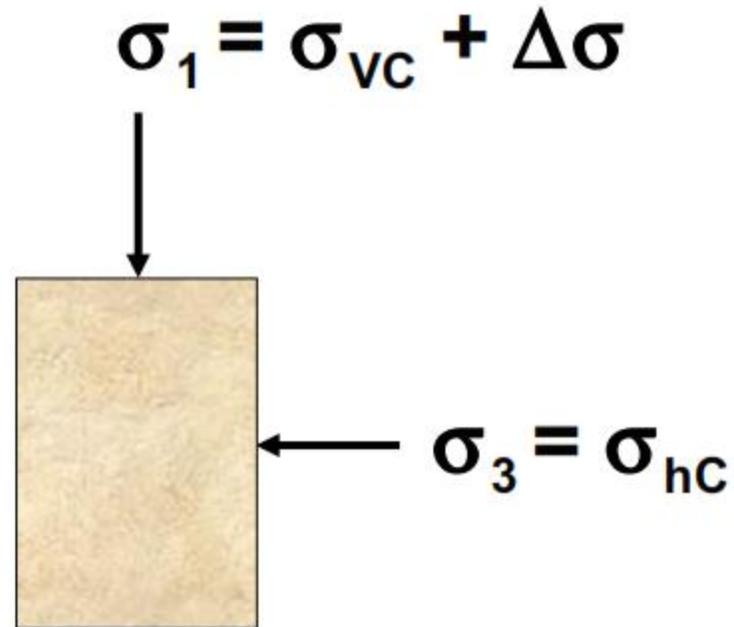
Step 2: During axial stress increase



Step 3: At failure



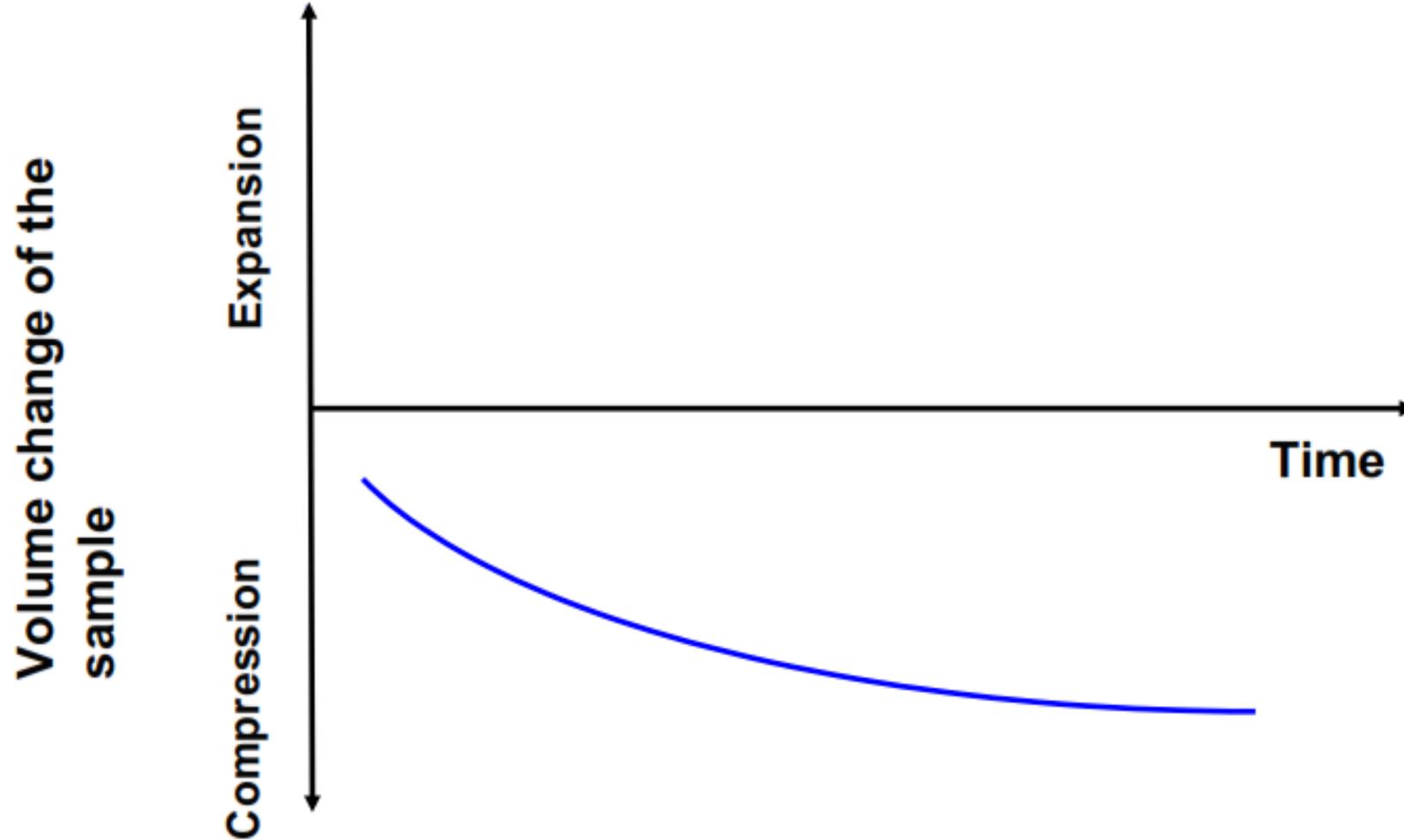
Consolidated- drained test (CD Test)



Deviator stress (q or $\Delta\sigma_d$) = $\sigma_1 - \sigma_3$

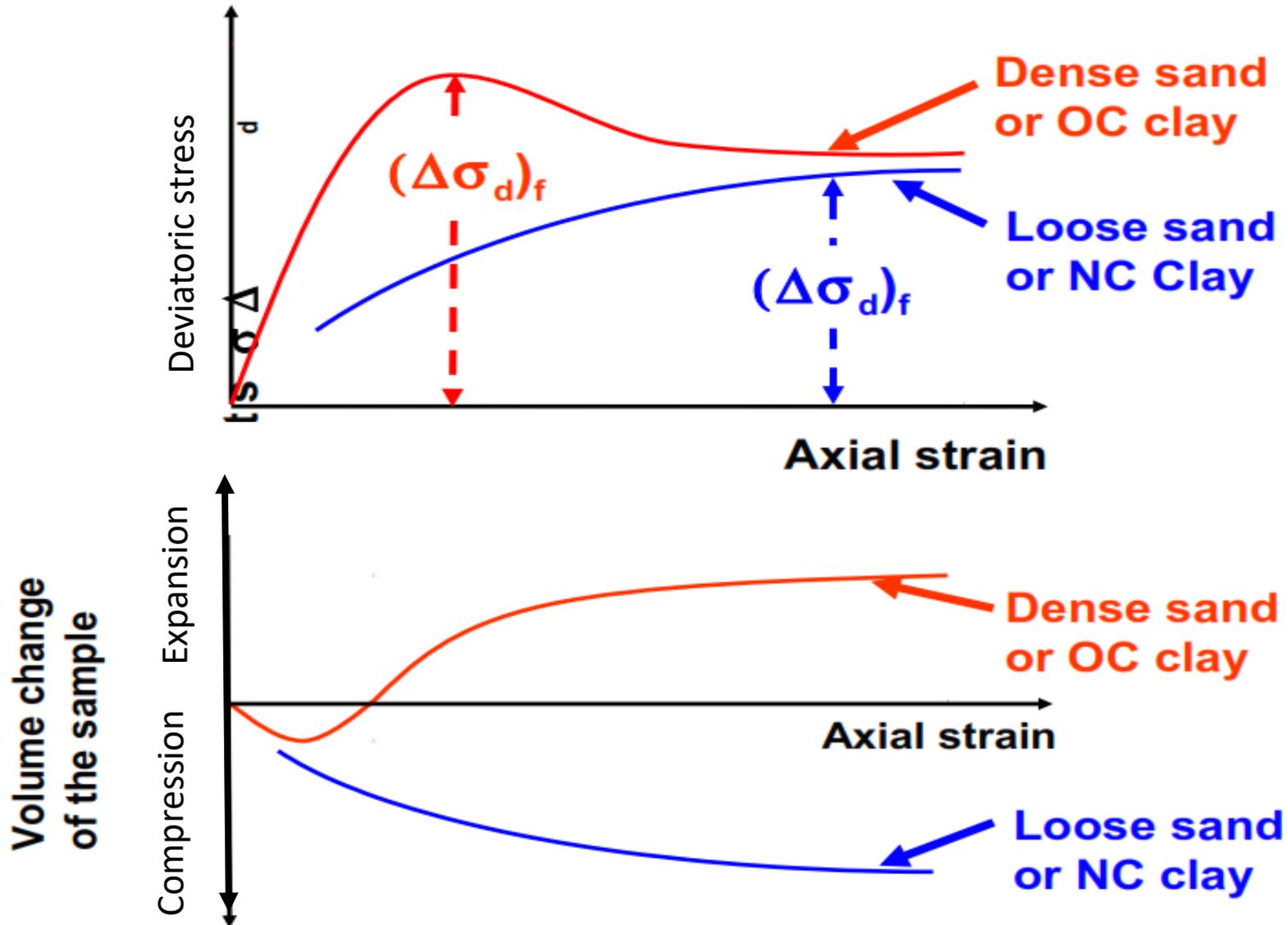
Consolidated- drained test (CD Test)

Volume change of sample during consolidation

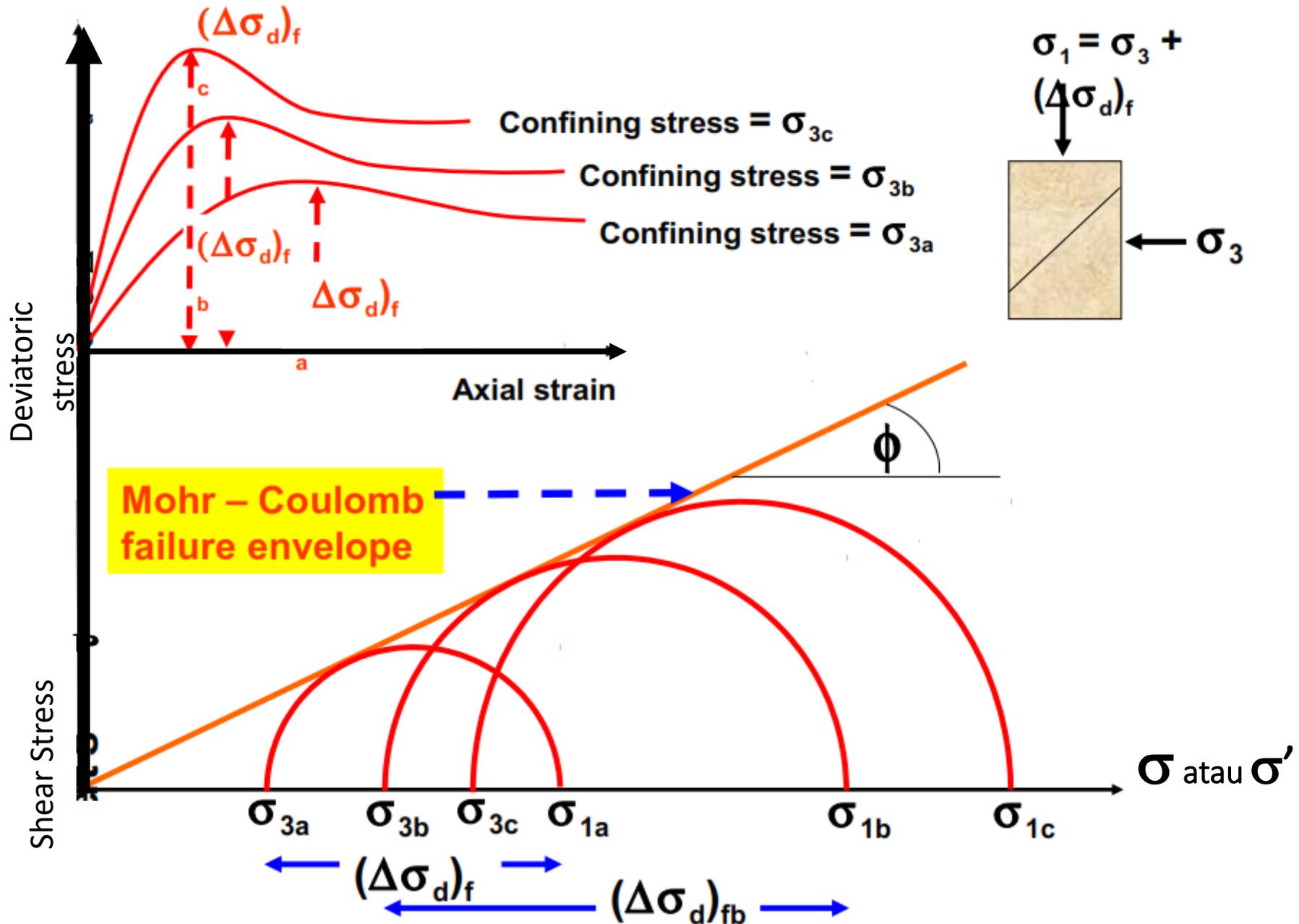


Consolidated- drained test (CD Test)

Stress-strain relationship during shearing

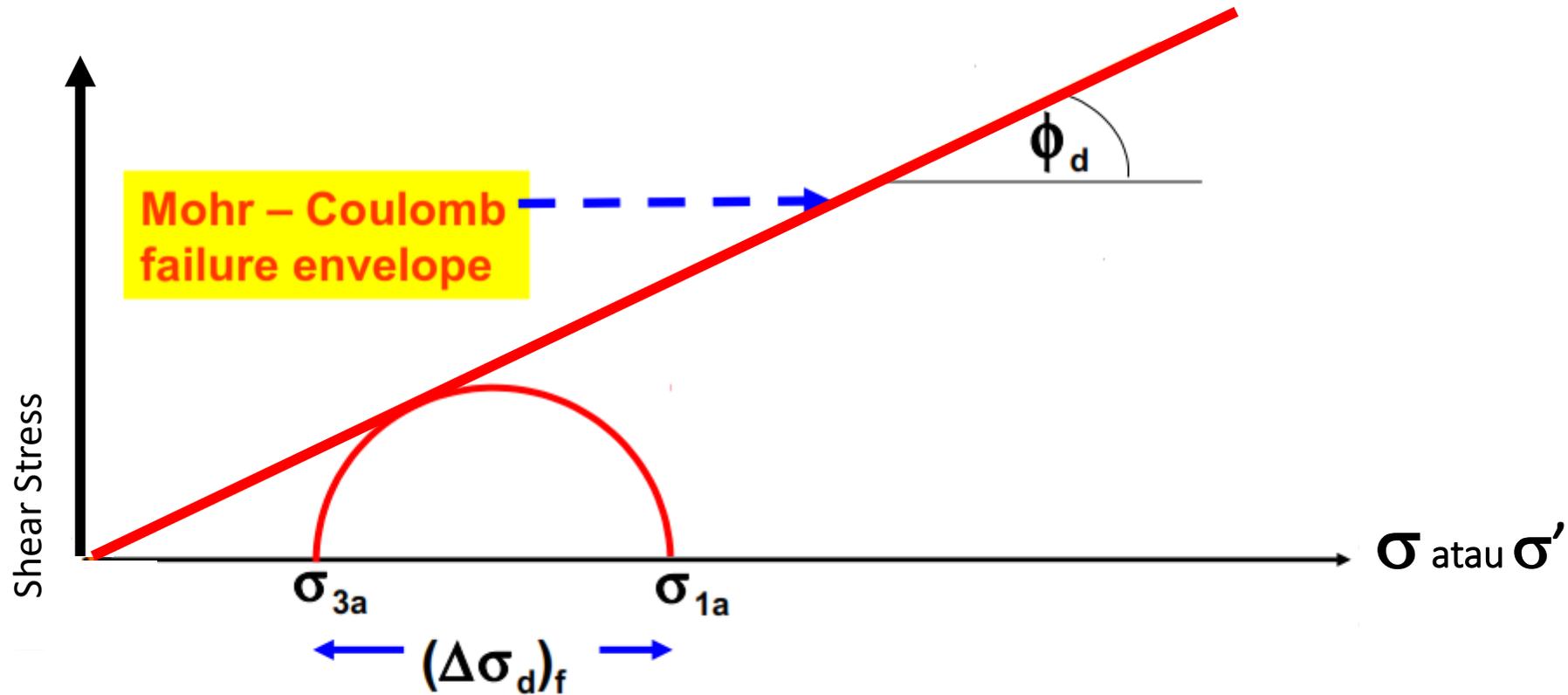


CD tests How to determine strength parameters c and ϕ



CD tests Failure envelopes

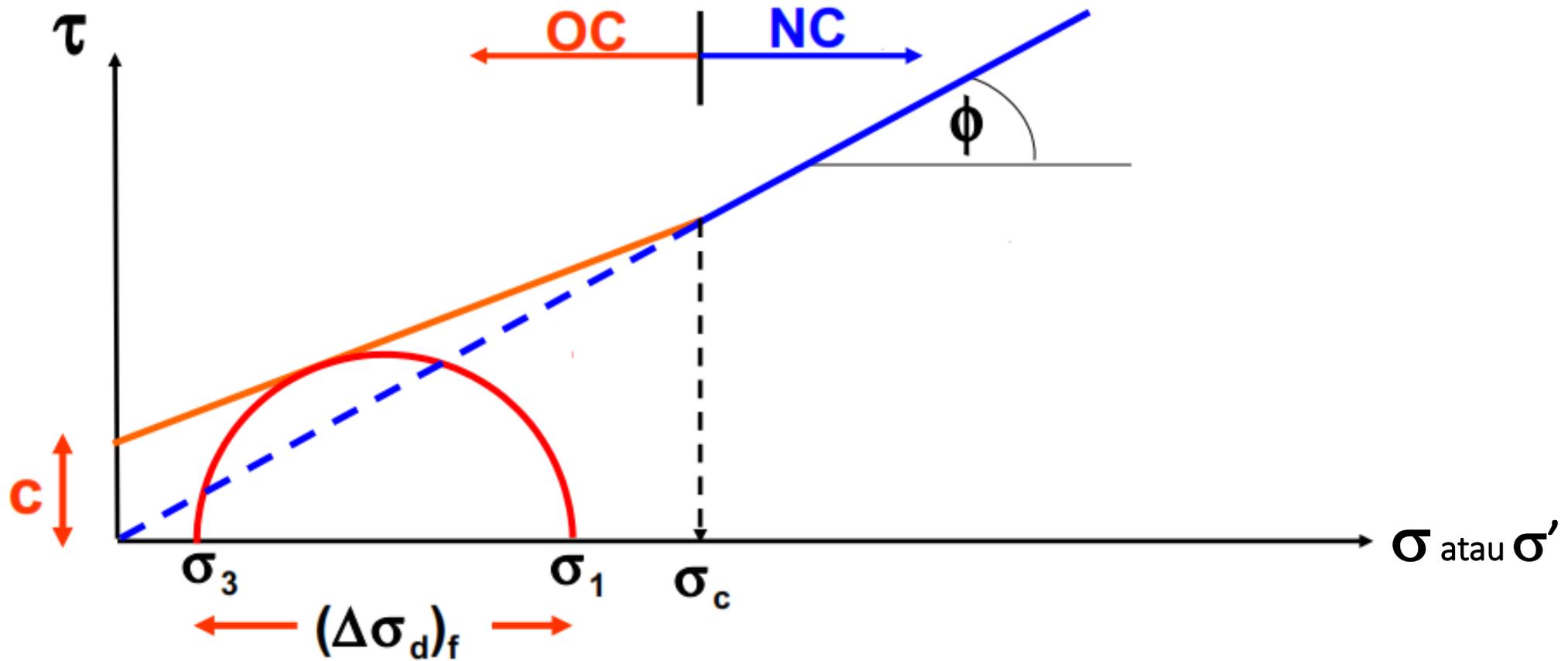
For sand and NC Clay, $c_d = 0$



Therefore, one CD test would be sufficient to determine ϕ_d of sand or NC clay

CD tests Failure envelopes

For OC Clay, $c_d \neq 0$



Triaxial Test : Consolidated Drained (CD)

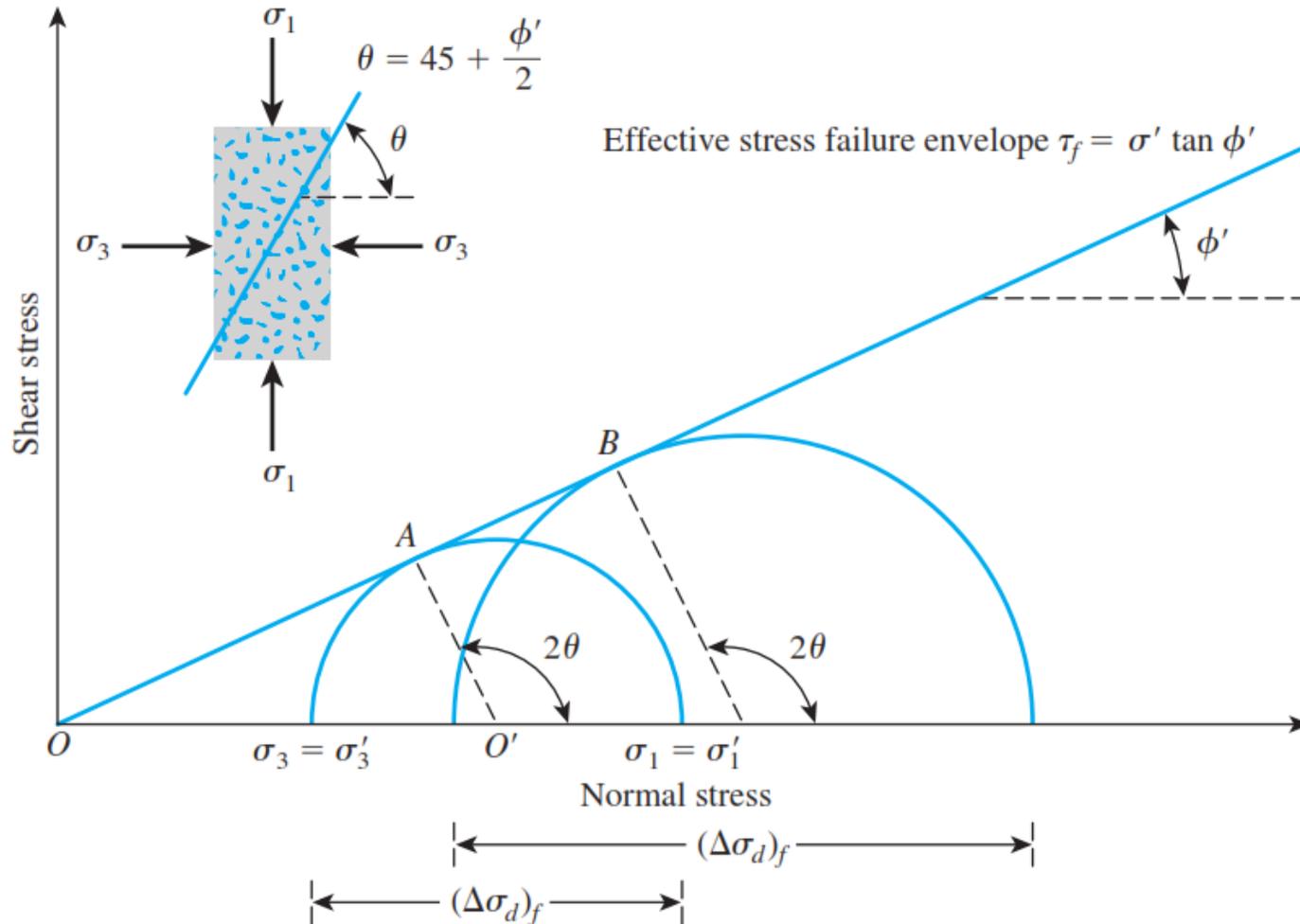


Figure 12.24 Effective stress failure envelope from drained tests on sand and normally consolidated clay

Normally Consolidated (NC)

Triaxial Test : Consolidated Drained (CD)

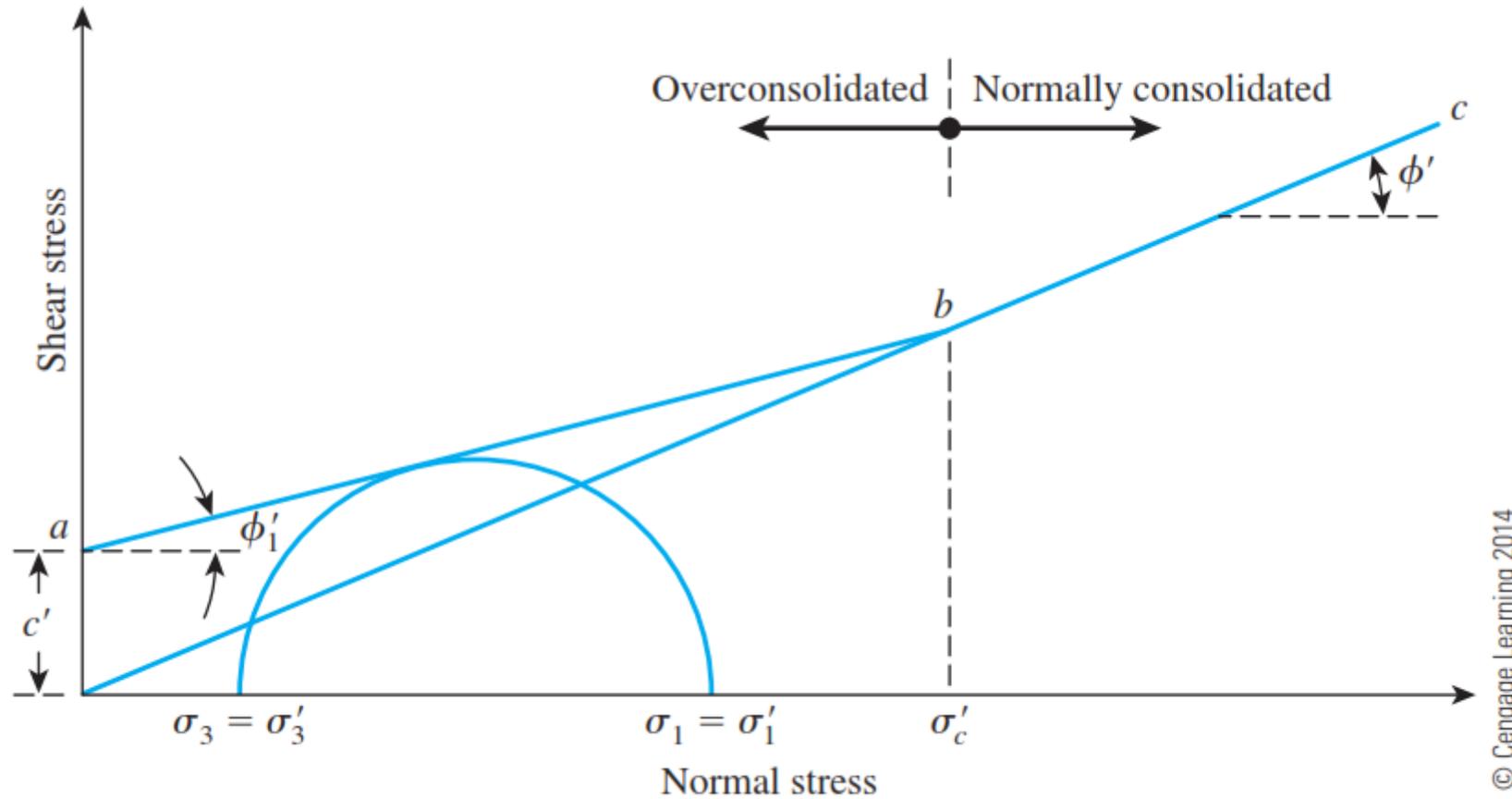


Figure 12.25 Effective stress failure envelope for overconsolidated clay

Overly Consolidated (OC)

Contoh Uji Triaxial 1

Hasil uji triaxial cara air teralirkan terkonsolidasi (CD) pada tanah lempung NC adalah sebagai berikut:

$$\sigma_3 = 276 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$(\Delta\sigma_d)_f = 276 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Tentukan:

- Sudut Geser, ϕ
- Sudut θ (sudut antara bidang keruntuhan dengan bidang utama besar/major principal plane)

Contoh Uji Triaxial 1

Penyelesaian:

Untuk tanah NC, persamaan garis keruntuhannya adalah:

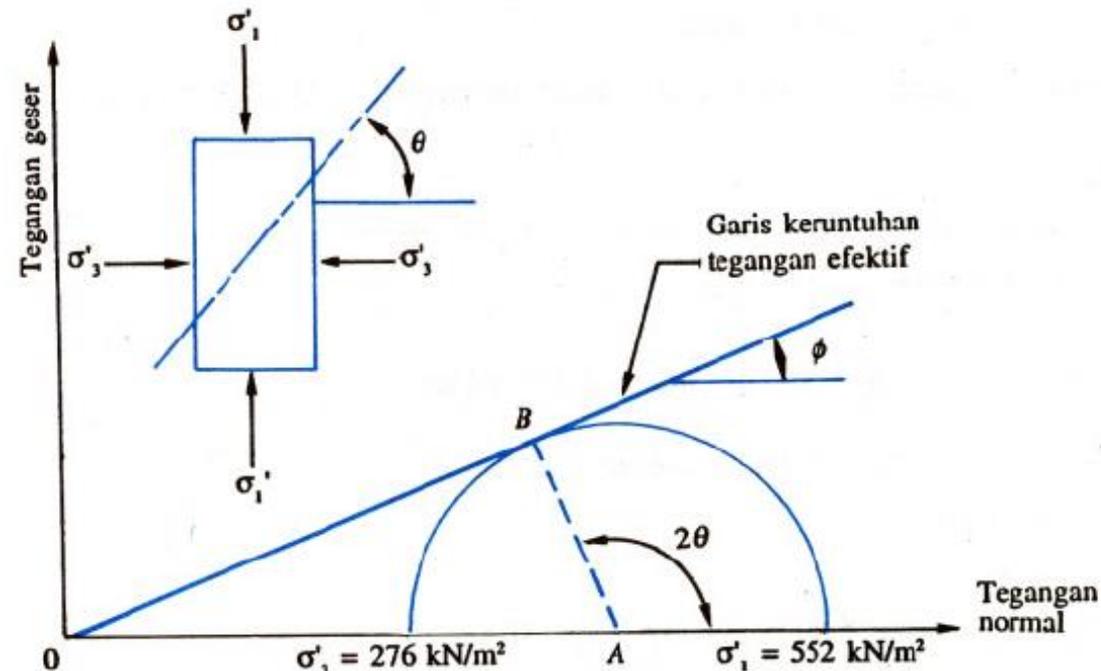
$$\tau_1 = \sigma' \tan \phi$$

Pada uji triaxial baik tegangan utama besar maupun kecil pada saat terjadi keruntuhan adalah:

$$\sigma'_1 = \sigma_1 + \sigma_3 + ((\Delta\sigma_d)_f) = 276 + 276 = 552 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Dan

$$\sigma_3 = \sigma_3 = 276 \text{ kN/m}^2$$



Gambar 9-16

Representative values for angle of internal friction ϕ

Soil	Type of test*		
	Unconsolidated-undrained, U	Consolidated-undrained, CU	Consolidated-drained, CD
Gravel			
Medium size	40–55°		40–55°
Sandy	35–50°		35–50°
Sand			
Loose dry	28–34°		
Loose saturated	28–34°		
Dense dry	35–46°		43–50°
Dense saturated	1–2° less than dense dry		43–50°
Silt or silty sand			
Loose	20–22°		27–30°
Dense	25–30°		30–35°
Clay	0° if saturated	3–20°	20–42°

* See a laboratory manual on soil testing for a complete description of these tests, e.g., Bowles (1992).

Notes:

1. Use larger values as γ increases.
2. Use larger values for more angular particles.
3. Use larger values for well-graded sand and gravel mixtures (GW, SW).
4. Average values for gravels, 35–38°; sands, 32–34°.

UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST

Unconfine Compression Test



The unconfined compression test (ASTM D2166), uses a tall, cylindrical sample of cohesive soil subjected to an axial load. This load applied quickly to maintain undrained condition. The test result are often expressed in terms of the compressive strength (S_u).

Unconfine Compression Test

