



Sertifikat Penghargaan

Diberikan kepada:

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Atas kontribusinya dalam menyusun dokumen
Tata cara membuat model balok baja canai dingin berlubang
pada program Abaqus



Dr. Ir. Usman Wijaya, S.T., M.T.
Direktur PT. DeltaKoni

1 Februari 2024



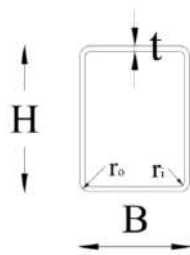
**TATA CARA MEMBUAT MODEL BALOK
BAJA CANAI DINGIN BERLUBANG
PADA PROGRAM ABAQUS**

DISUSUN OLEH:
ANDY PRABOWO
DAN
KELSEN ANDRIAN PRIESTLEY

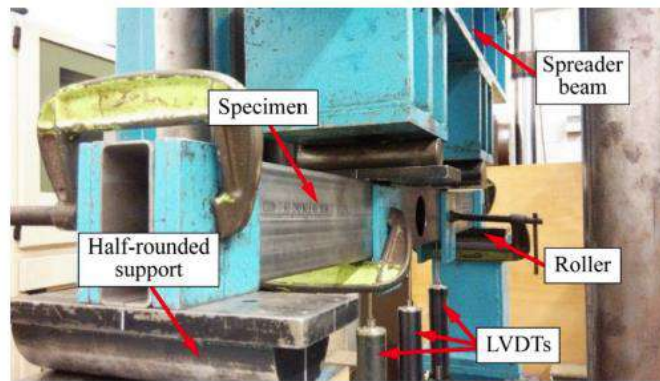


**PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA TEKNIK SIPIL
FAKULTAS TEKNIK
UNIVERSITAS TARUMANAGARA
Februari 2024**

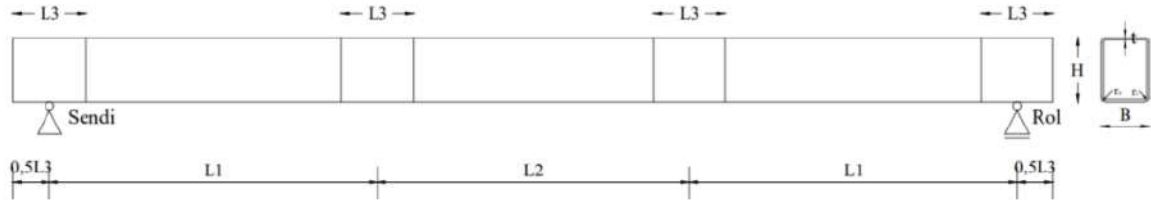
STUDI KASUS



Bentuk Profil *Rectangular Hollow Section* (RHS)



Pengujian *Four-Point Bending* (Chen et al., 2022)



Gambar Tampak Memanjang Dan Melintang Balok RHS

Model yang digunakan adalah RHS *Lean Duplex Stainless Steel* dengan ukuran sebagai berikut:

H (mm)	B (mm)	t (mm)	L1 (mm)	L2 (mm)	L3 (mm)	r _o (mm)	r _i (mm)
120	80	3	410	390	90	6	6

Properti material yang digunakan adalah pada temperatur 900°C yang didapatkan dari rumus empiris Huang & Young (2014) yaitu sebagai berikut:

Elastic:

$$E_T = 40259.2308 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{y,T} = 54.2724 \text{ MPa}$$

$$f_{u,T} = 66.8872 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\epsilon_{u,T} = 2.19\%$$

Poisson's Ratio = 0.3

Plastic:

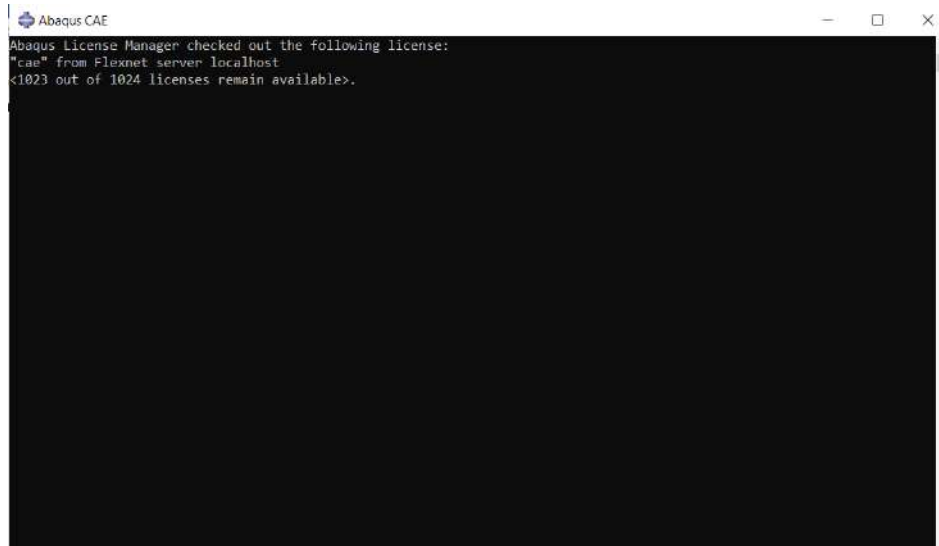
σ_{true} (MPa)	ϵ_{true}
35.0308	0
45.0598	2.0880E-04
50.0995	7.4324E-04
54.4541	1.9899E-03
56.3705	5.1948E-03
58.6279	9.3111E-03
60.9135	1.3597E-02
63.2244	1.7986E-02
64.3890	2.0209E-02
65.5596	2.2448E-02
66.7360	2.4700E-02
67.9183	2.6964E-02
68.9720	2.8981E-02

1. Membuka Abaqus.

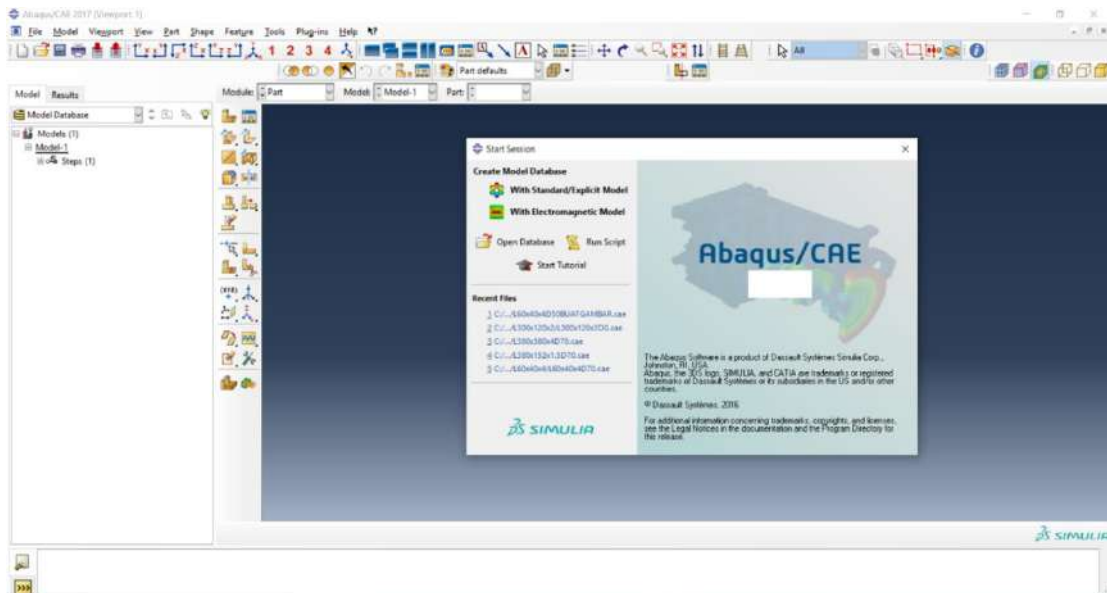
Klik *Windows* – Ketik *Abaqus CAE* – Klik *Abaqus CAE*.



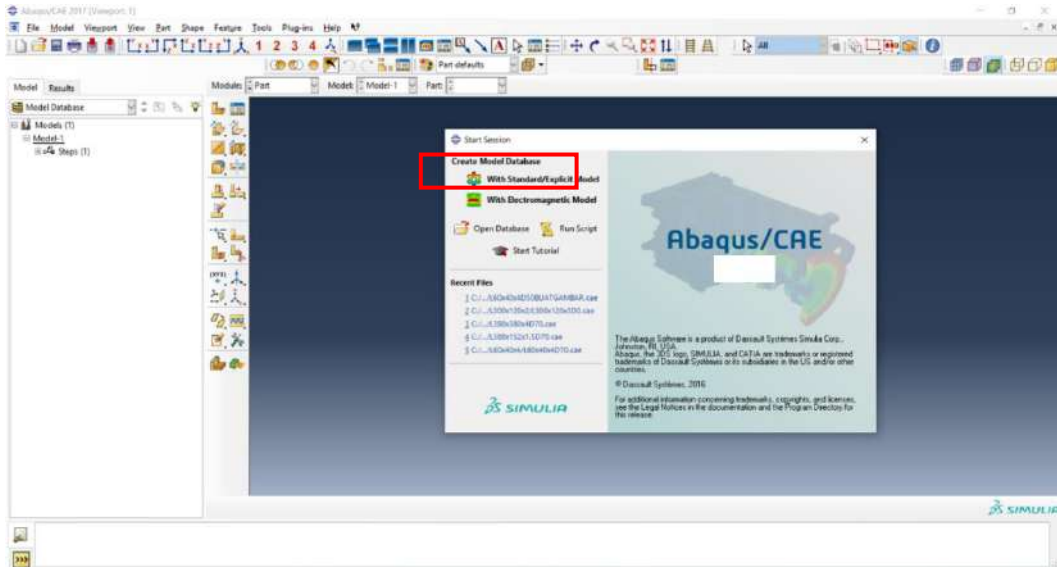
Pada saat Klik *Abaqus CAE* akan muncul *window Abaqus CAE* seperti dibawah ini.



Diamkan beberapa saat, lalu akan muncul *window Abaqus/CAE [Viewport 1]*.



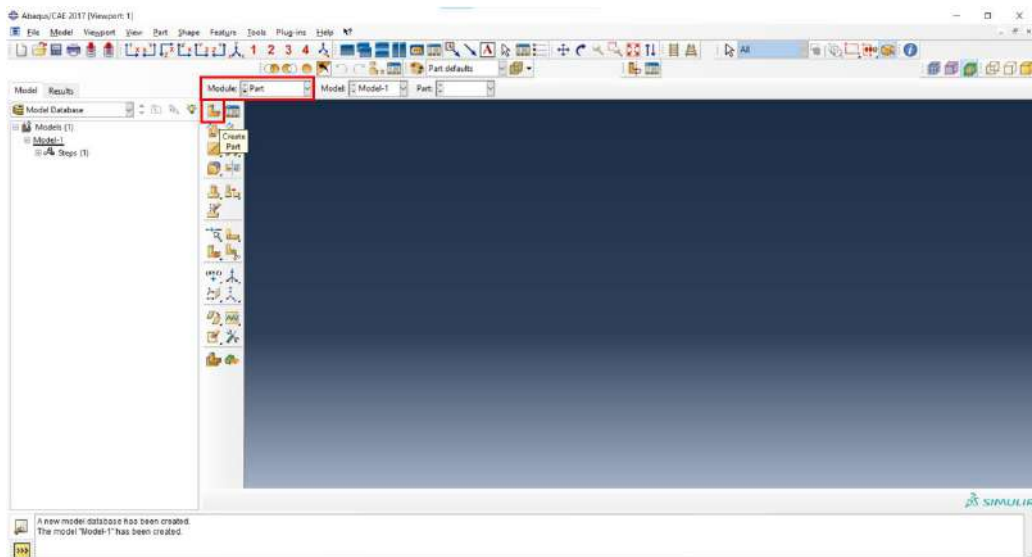
Pilih *Create Model Database* – *With Standard/Explicit Model*.



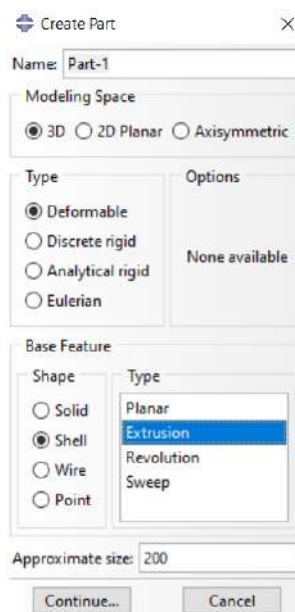
Setelah itu, *window* akan seperti gambar dibawah ini.



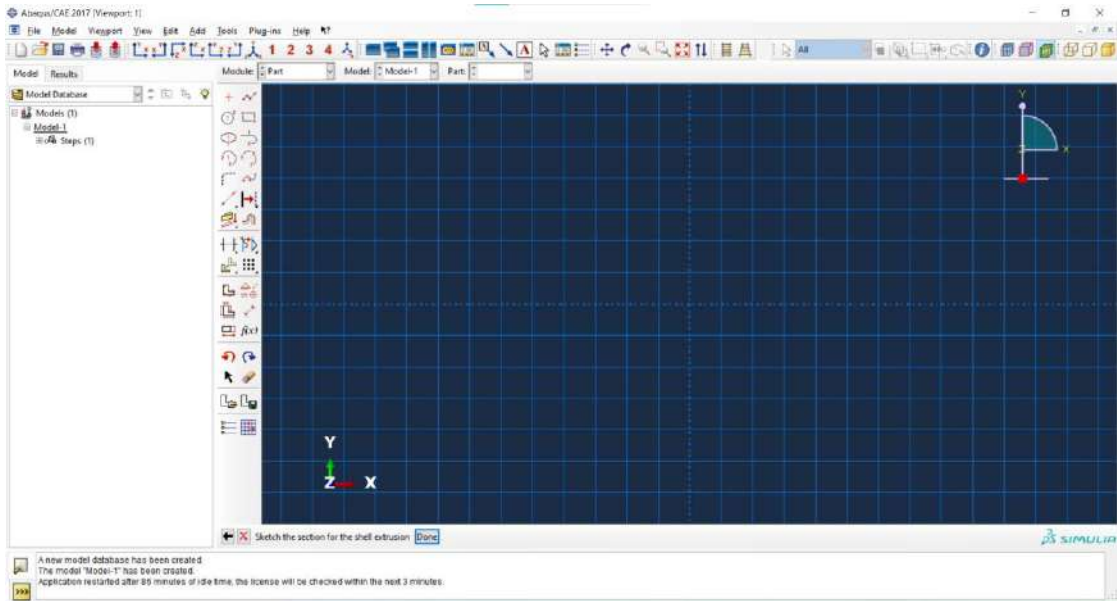
2. Membuat Model, pada *Module: Part* – Klik *Create Part*.



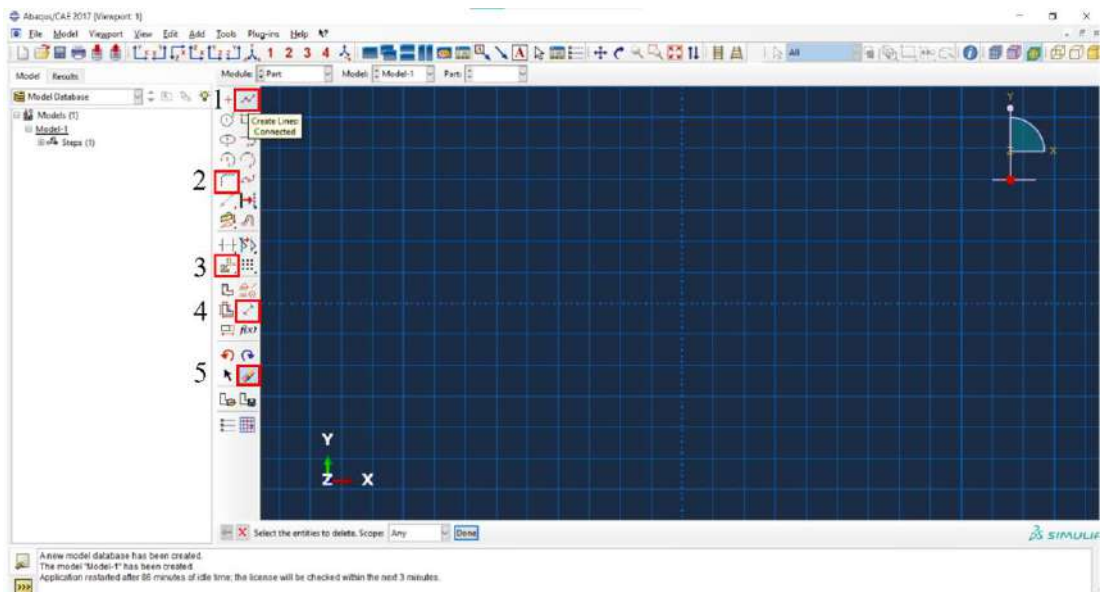
Setelah itu, akan muncul *window Create Part*. Untuk studi kasus ini, digunakan *Modeling Space – 3D, Type – Deformable, Base Feature – Shape – Shell, Type Extrusion* dan *Approximate Size 200*. Klik *Continue...*

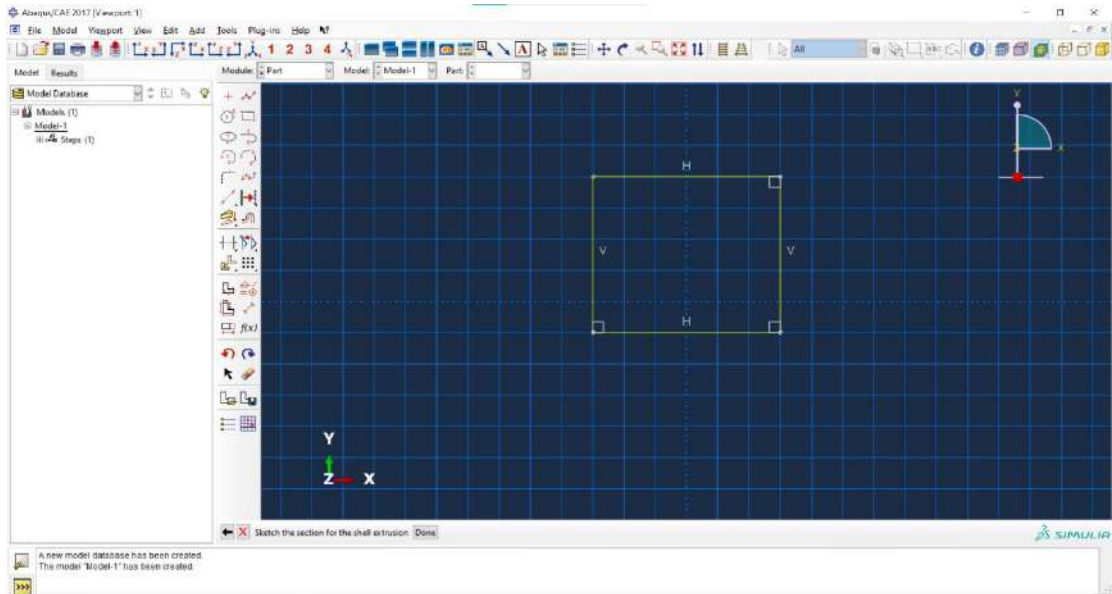


Setelah itu, akan muncul *window* seperti ini.

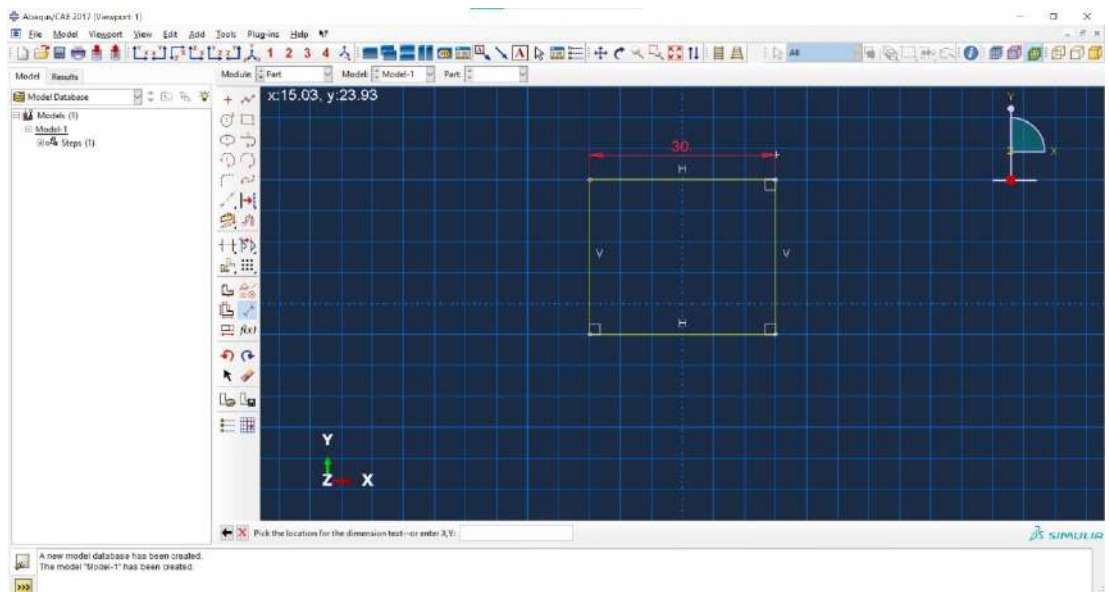


Gunakan *Create Lines: Connected* (1) untuk membuat garis. Gunakanlah tinggi dan lebar bersih serta radius yang diperoleh dari $\frac{(r_o + r_i)}{2}$.

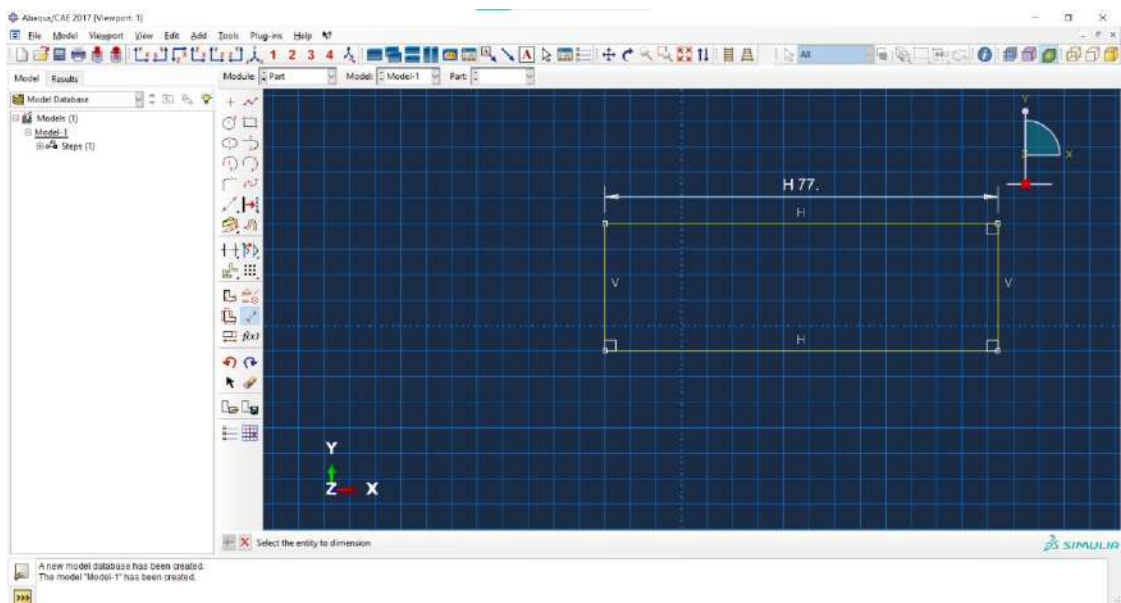
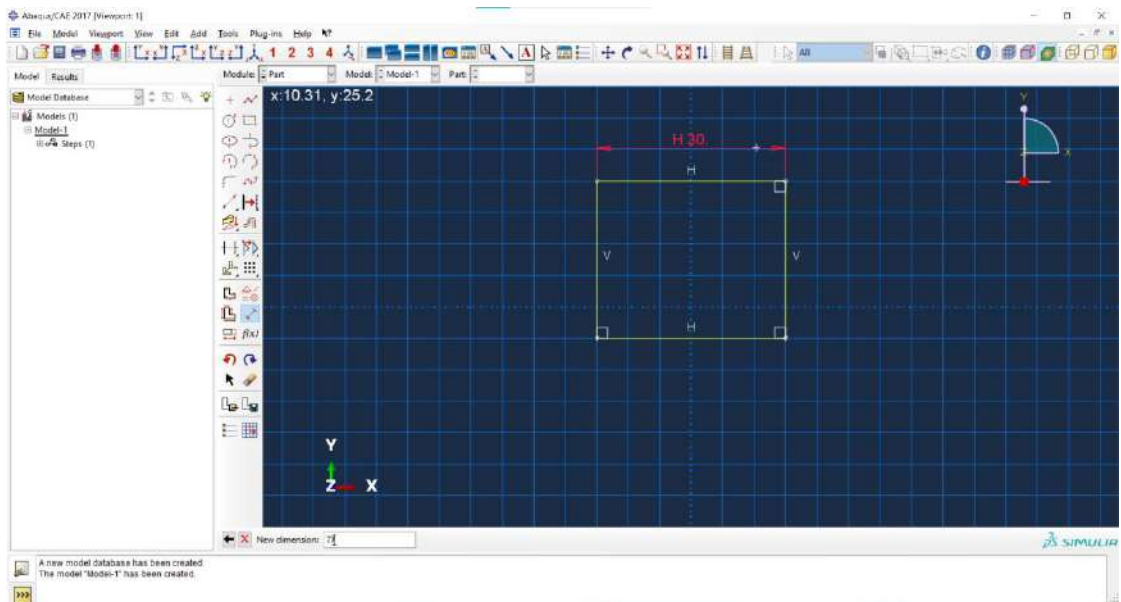




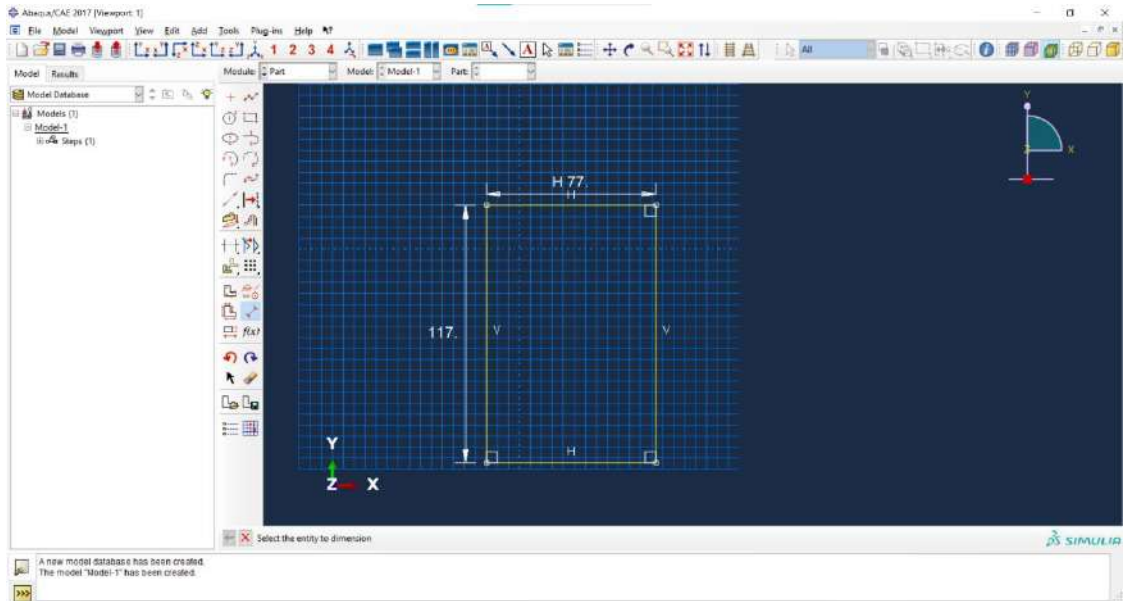
Setelah bentuk kotak sudah seperti gambar, gunakan *Add Dimension* (4) untuk merubah ukuran kotak sesuai tinggi dan lebar bersih. Klik *Add Dimension* (4) – Klik ujung kiri dan ujung kanan salah satu garis lebar yang telah dibuat.



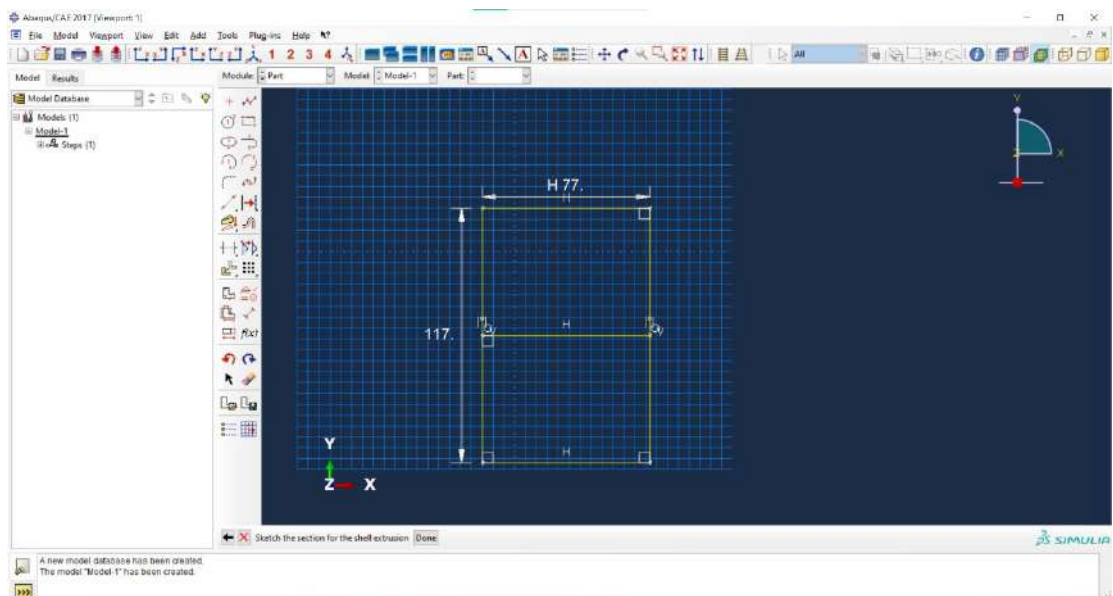
Pada kotak *New Dimension*, ketik lebar bersih profil, yaitu $B - t$ ($80 - 3$) lalu tekan *Enter*.

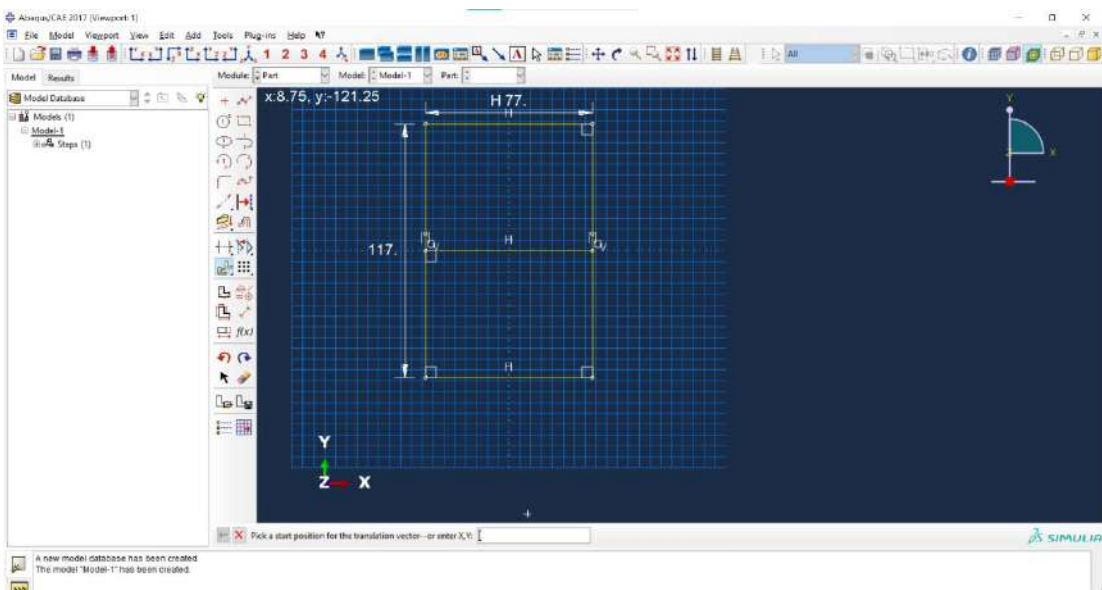
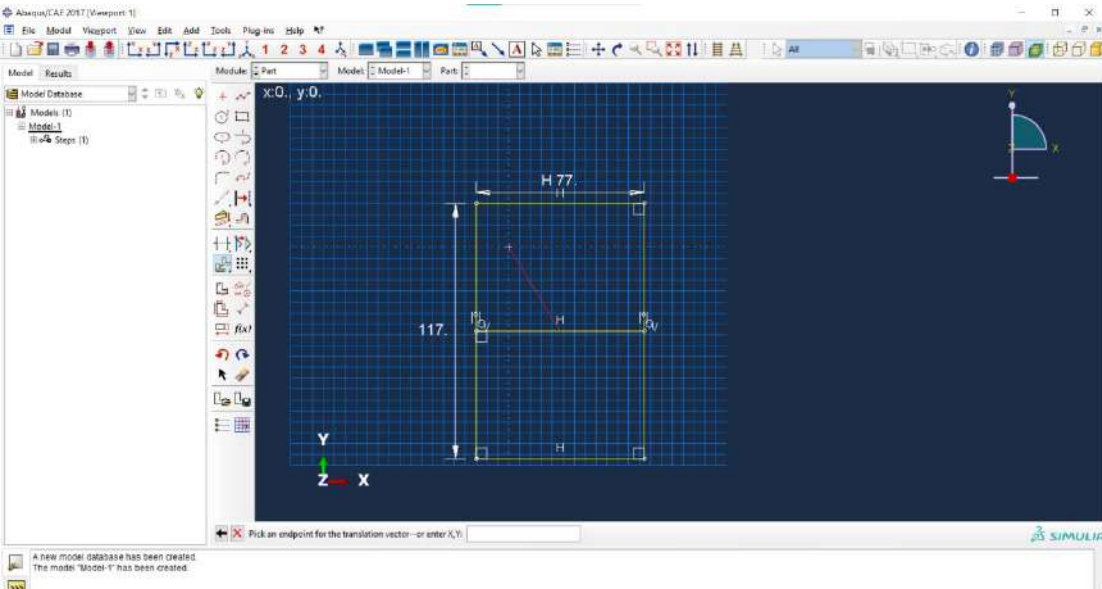
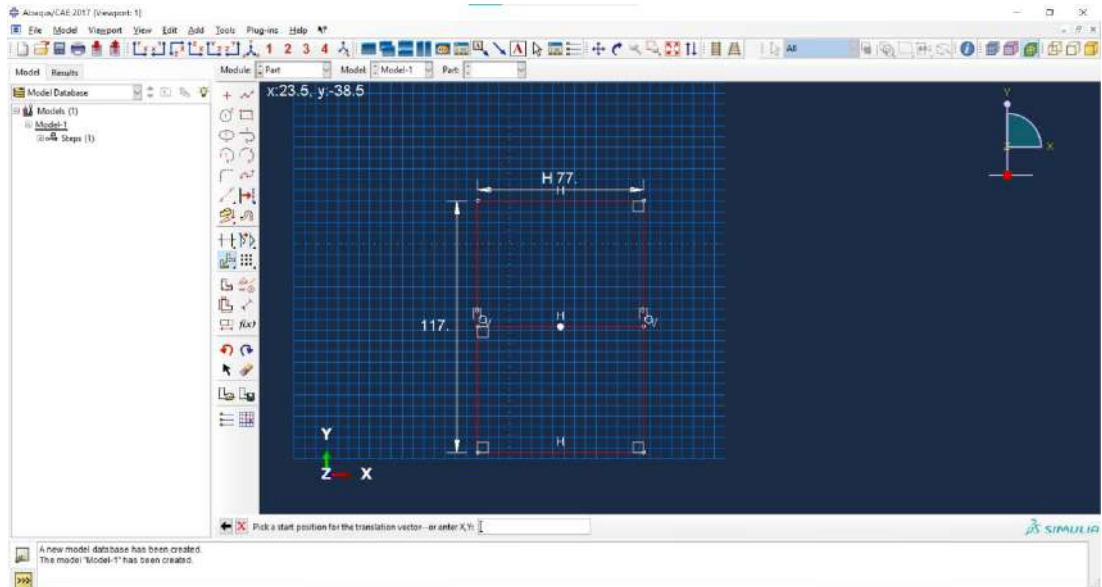


Lakukan hal yang sama dengan garis tinggi sehingga diperoleh bentuk kotak sebagai berikut.

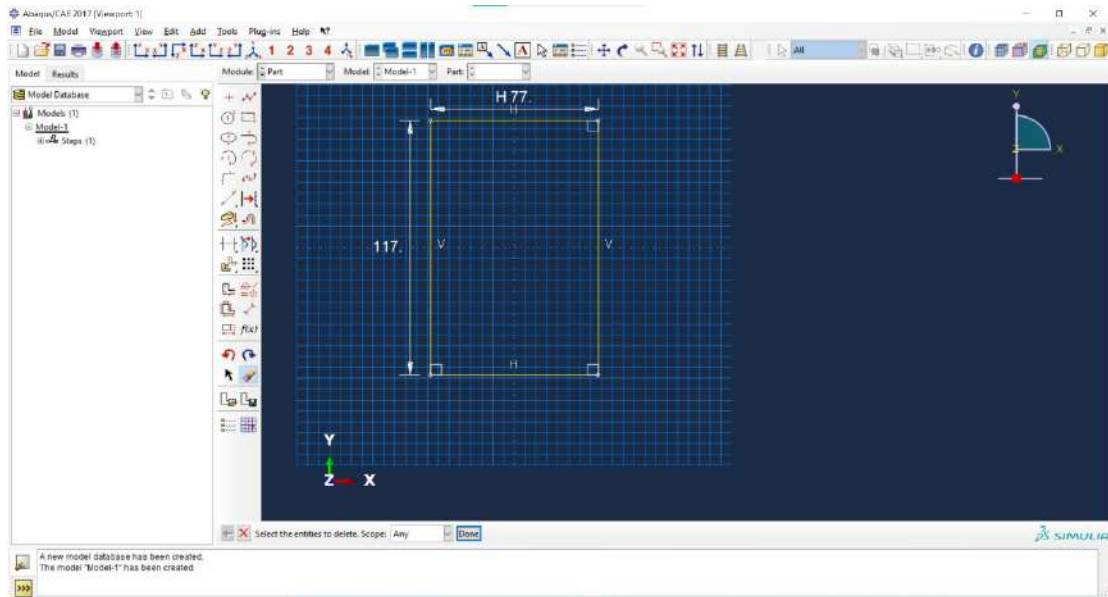


Setelah itu pindahkan bentuk kotak ke titik tengah *grid* dengan menambahkan garis bantu terlebih dahulu. Lalu pindahkan bentuk kotak dengan menggunakan *Translate* (3). Klik *Translate – Move – Select* bentuk kotak – *Done* – Klik titik tengah garis bantu – Klik titik tengah *grid*. Bentuk kotak akan berada ditengah-tengah *grid*.

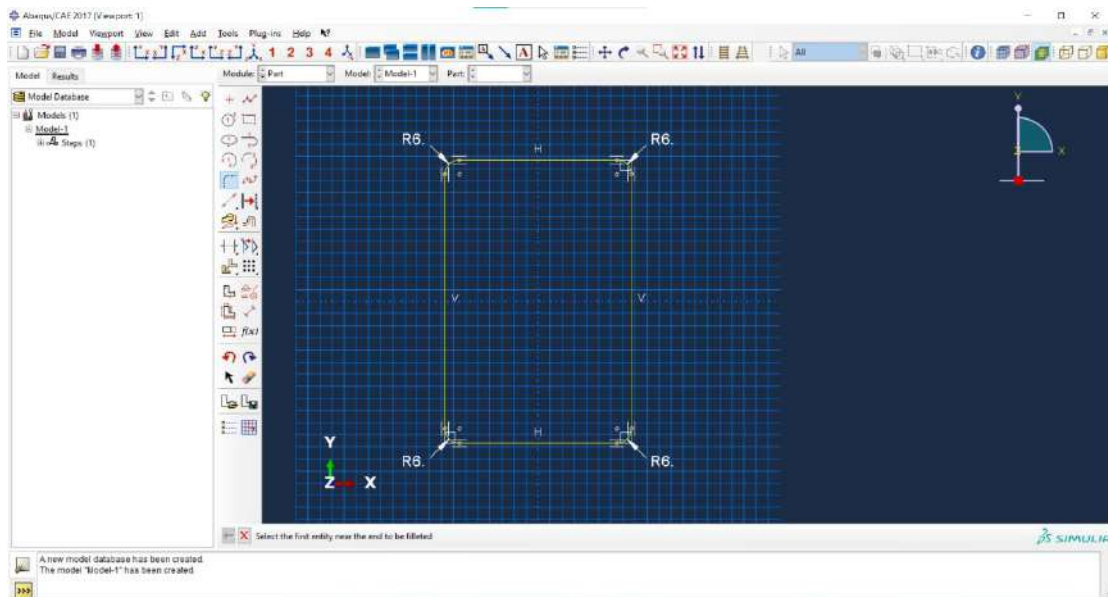




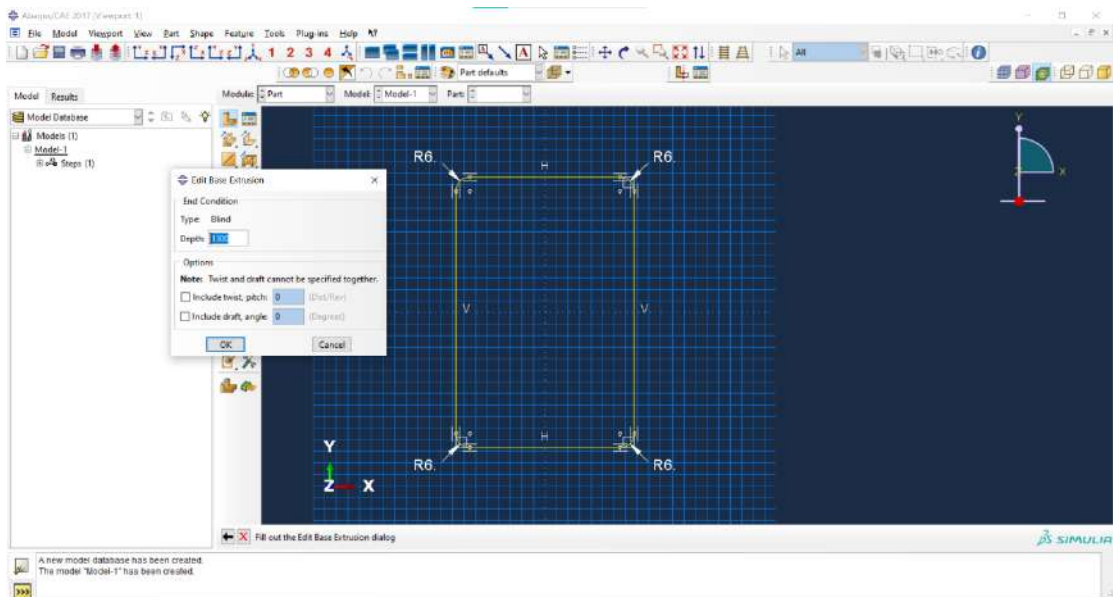
Setelah itu, hapus garis bantu dengan menggunakan *Delete* (5) – *Select* garis bantu – *Done*.



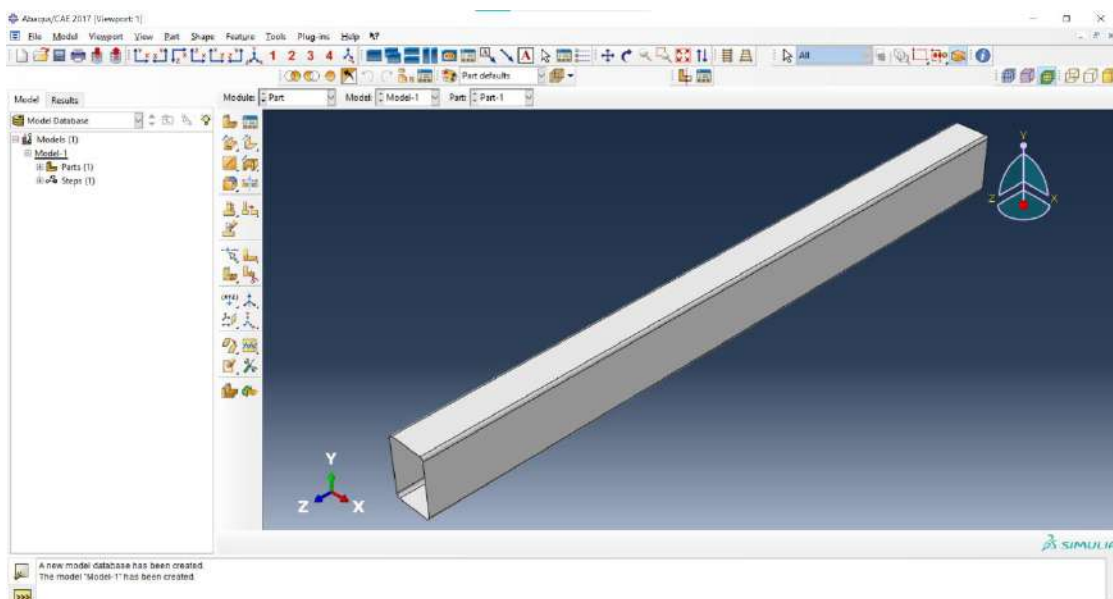
Klik *Create Fillet: Between 2 Curves* (2) – Masukkan *Fillet Radius* 6 dari perhitungan $\frac{(r_o + r_i)}{2}$ – *Enter* – Klik garis tinggi dan lebar sehingga terbentuk *fillet*.



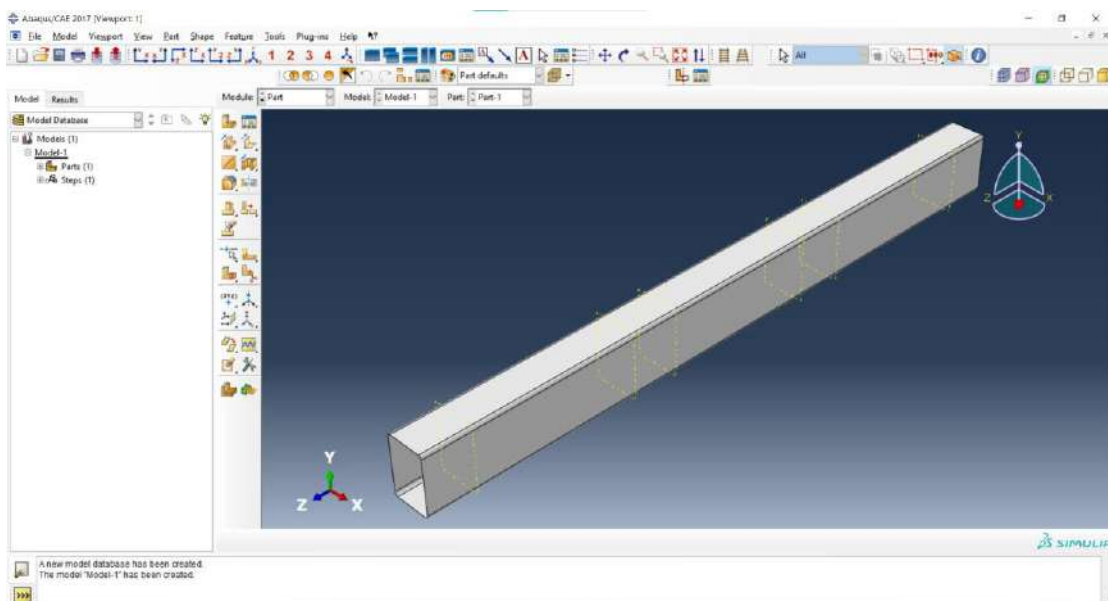
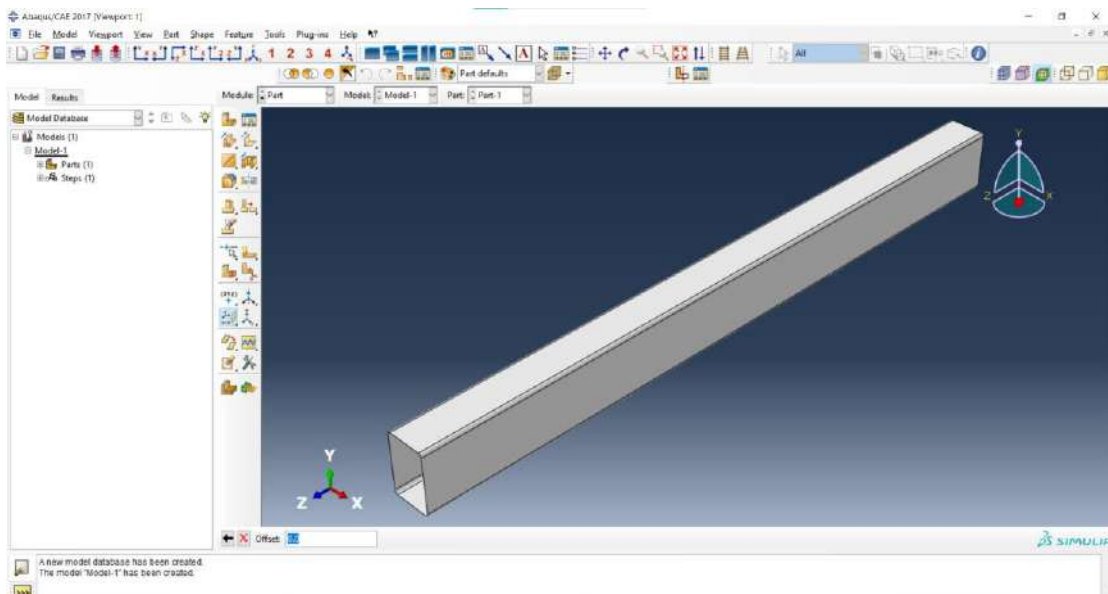
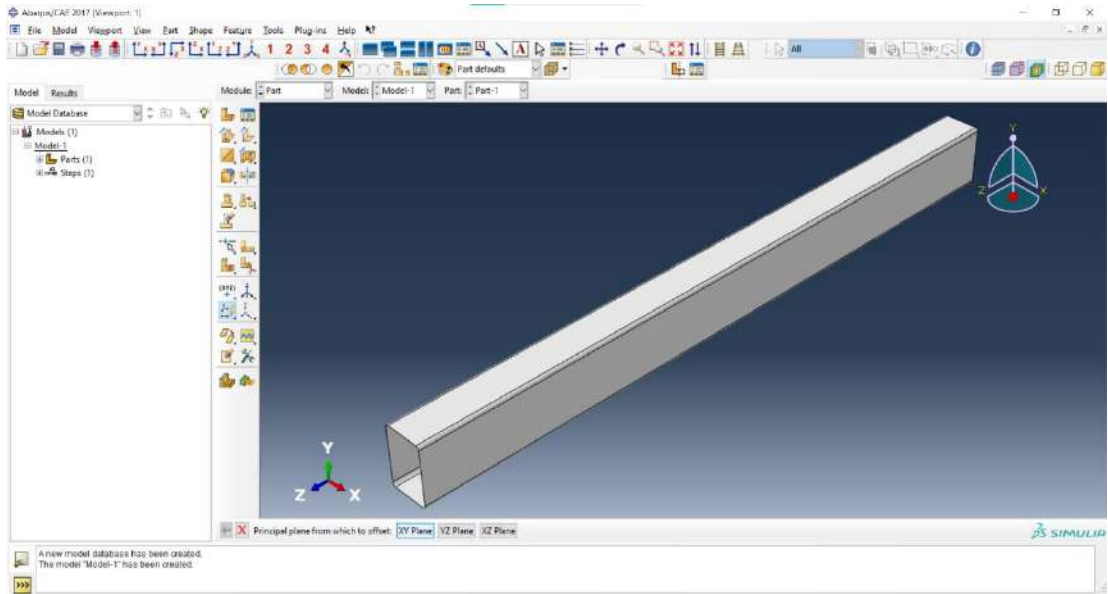
Klik X pada tulisan “*Select the first entity near the end to be filleted*” – Klik *Done* pada tulisan “*Sketch the section for the shell extrusion*”.



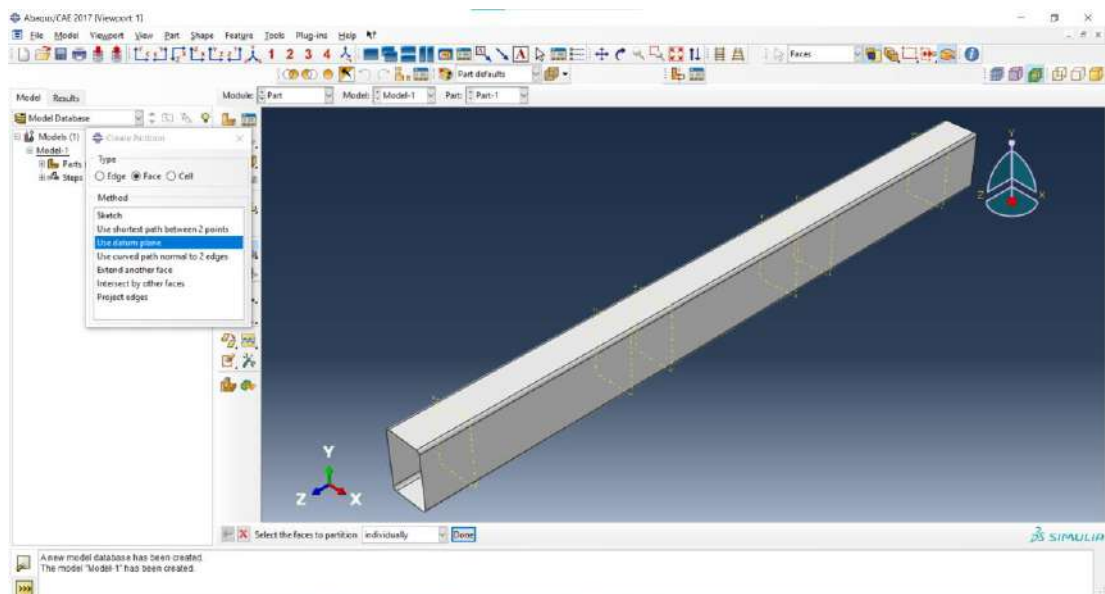
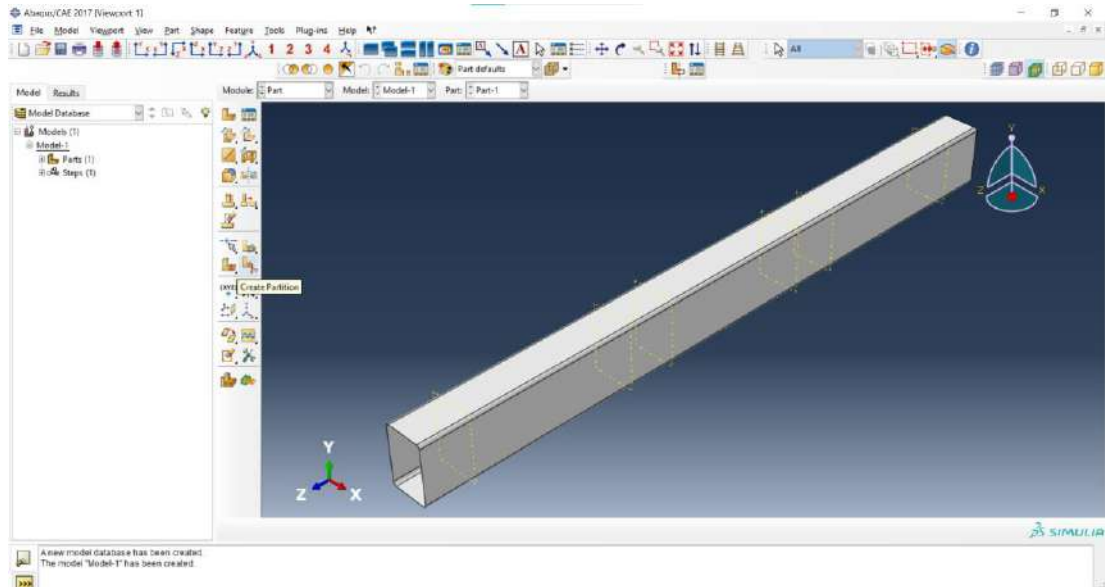
Pada *Edit Base Extrusion – Depth* di isi dengan total panjang bentang model tersebut dimana pada studi kasus ini adalah 1300 – Klik Ok. Maka akan terbentuk model penampang profil RHS dengan panjang total 1300 mm.

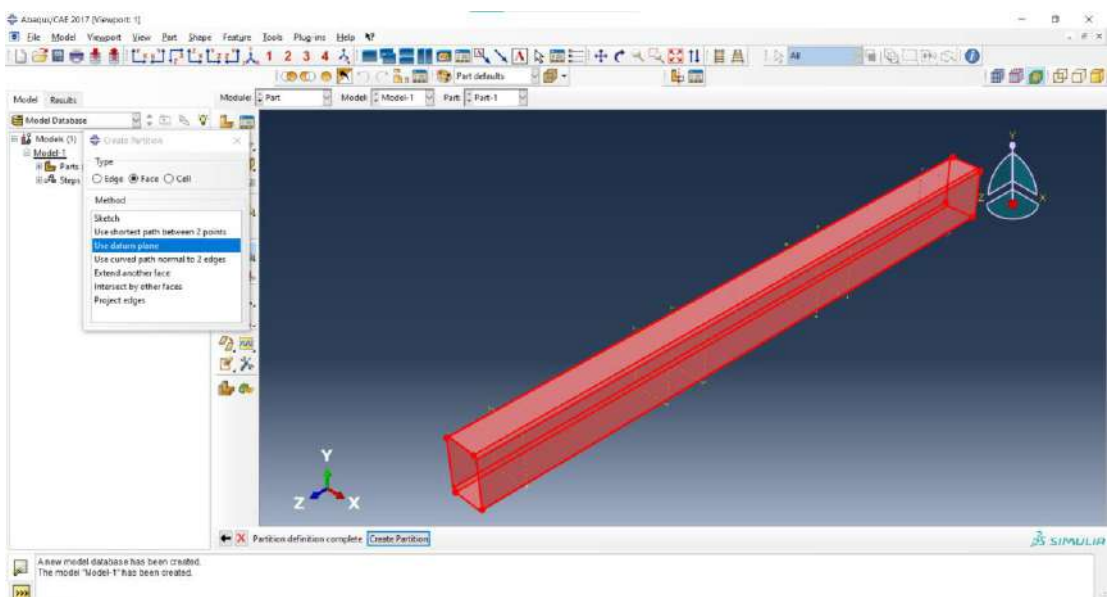
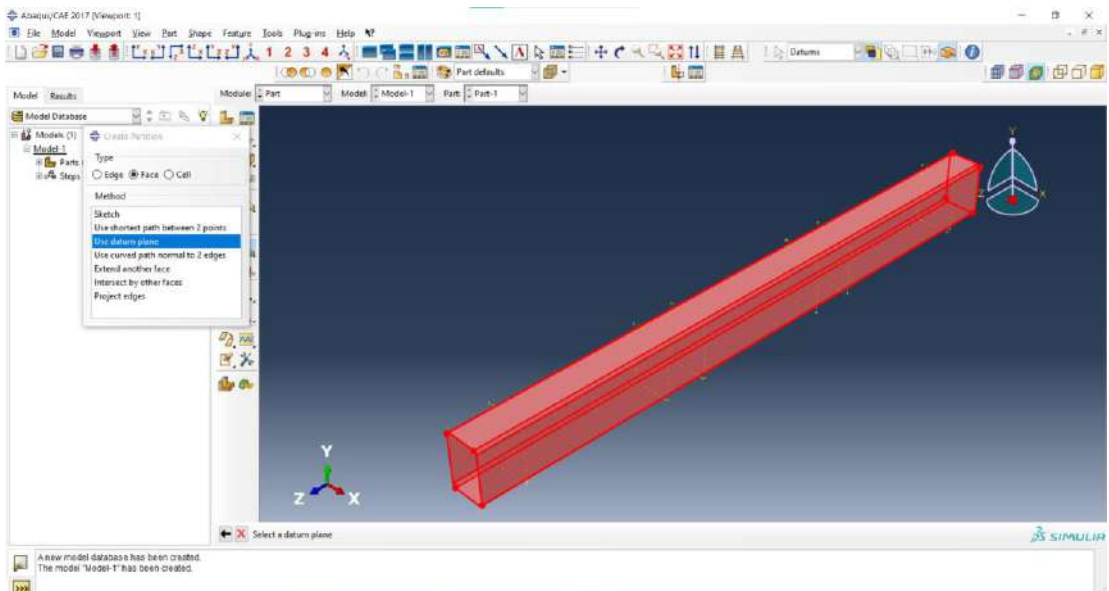
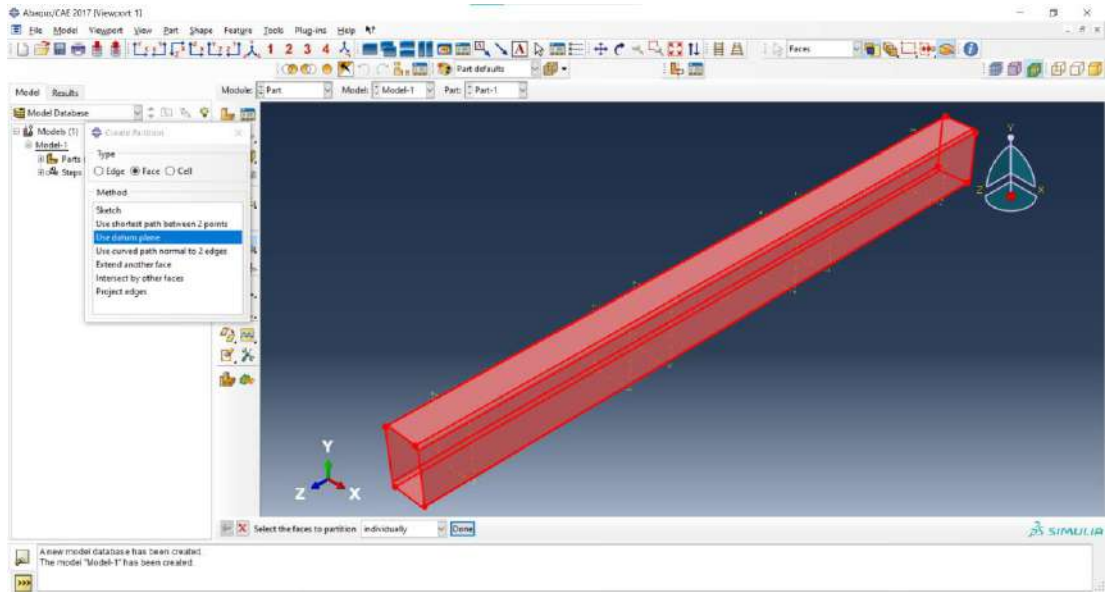


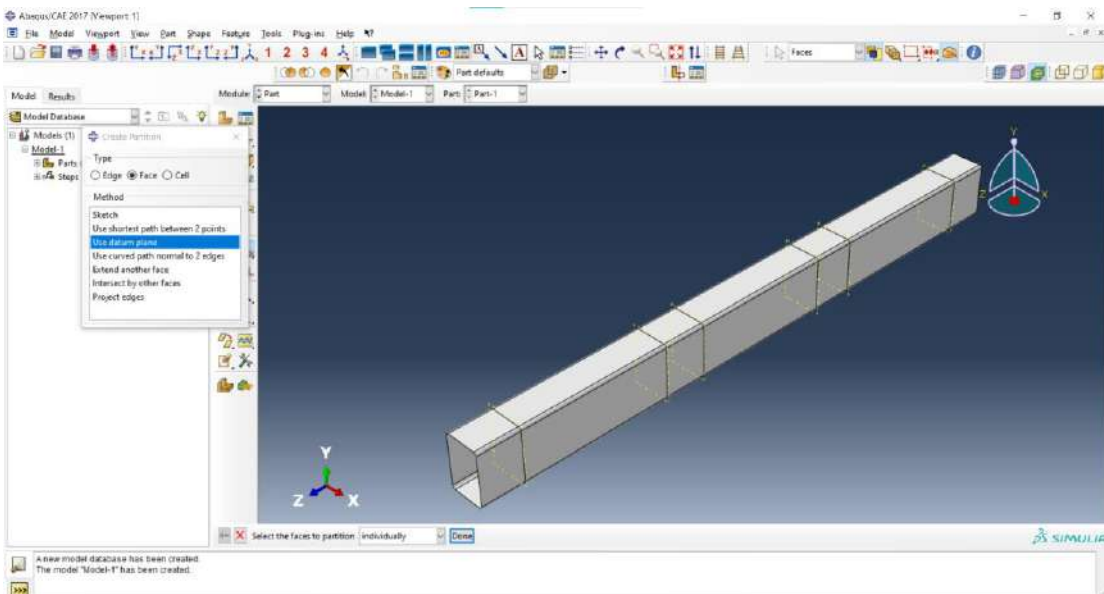
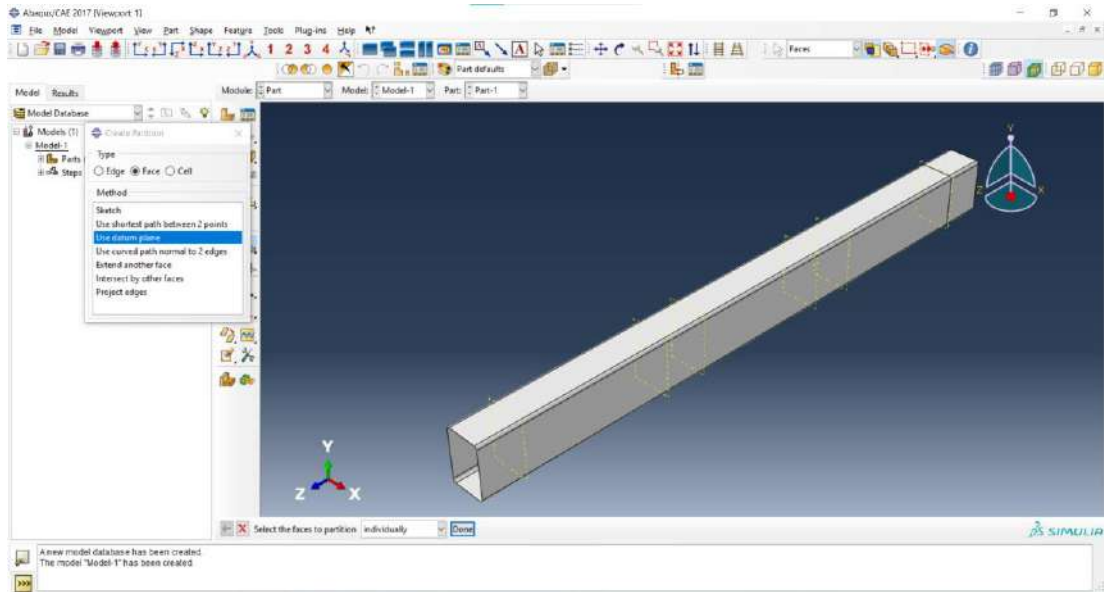
Membuat Partisi, Klik *Create Datum Plane: Offset From Principal Plane* – Klik *XY Plane* – Masukkan *Offset* sesuai dengan partisi yang diinginkan – Enter. Pada studi kasus ini, jarak partisi yang diinginkan adalah sebagai berikut: 90-410-500-800-890-1210.



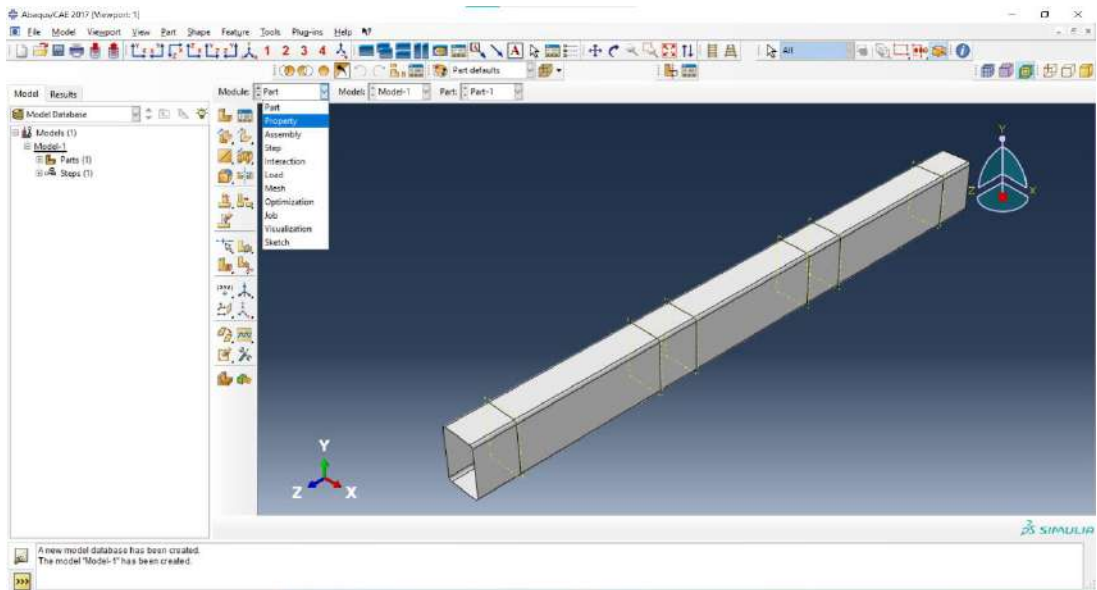
Setelah itu, Klik *Create Partition – Type Face – Use Datum Plane – Select* semua bagian model – Klik *Done* – Klik *Datum Plane* (Garis kuning putus-putus) yang sudah dibuat – Klik *Create Partition*. Lakukan secara berulang sampai semua *Datum Plane* sudah terpartisi.



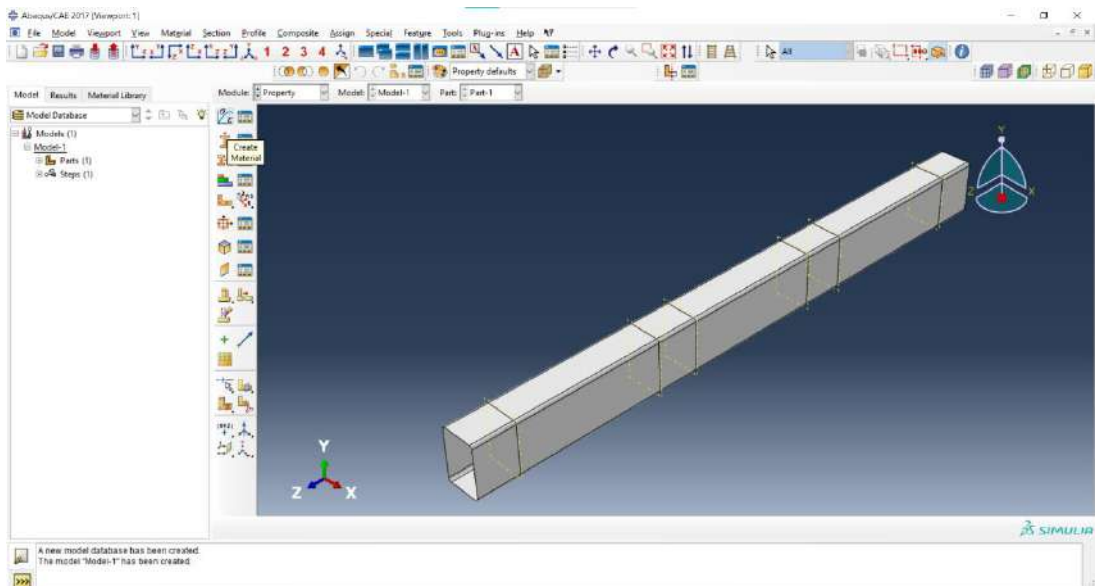


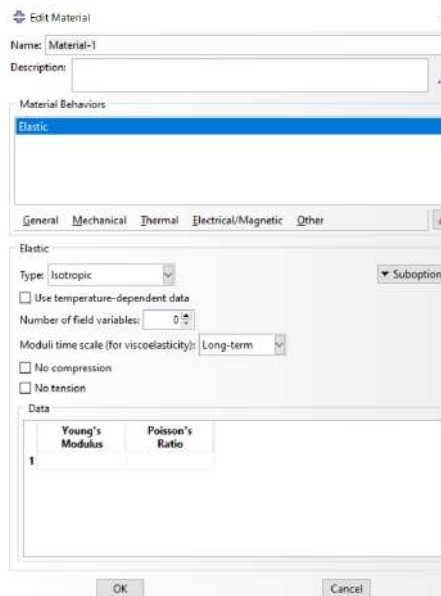
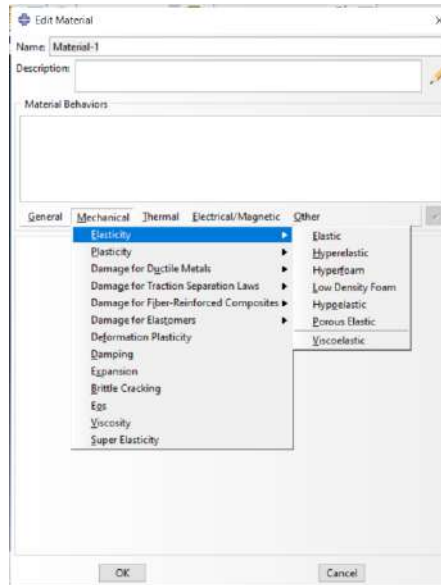


3. Membuat Properti Material, pada *Module*: Pilih *Property*.

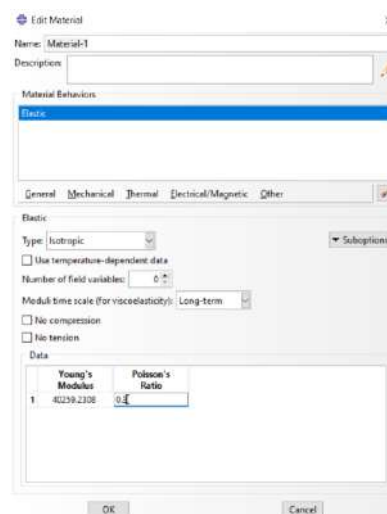


Klik *Create Material* – Pada *Edit Material* – Klik *Mechanical* – *Elasticity* – *Elastic*.

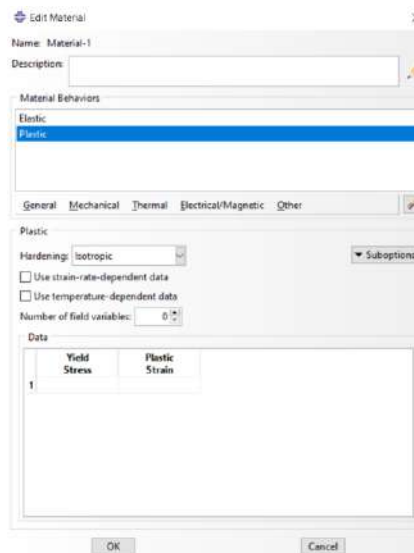
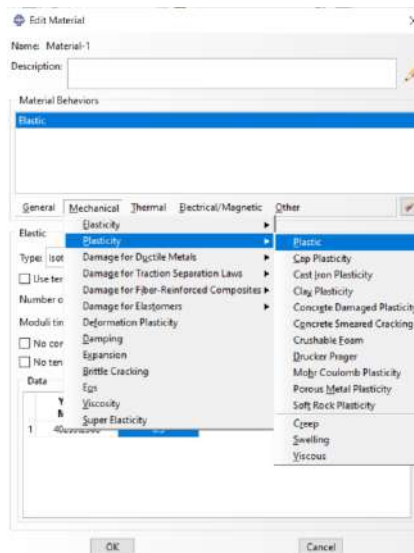




Input nilai *Young's Modulus* yaitu 40259.2308 MPa dan *Poisson's Ratio* yaitu 0.3.



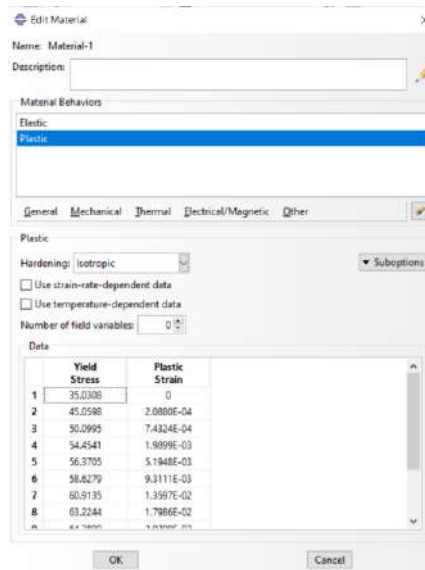
Pada *Edit Material* – Klik *Mechanical* – *Plasticity* – *Plastic*.



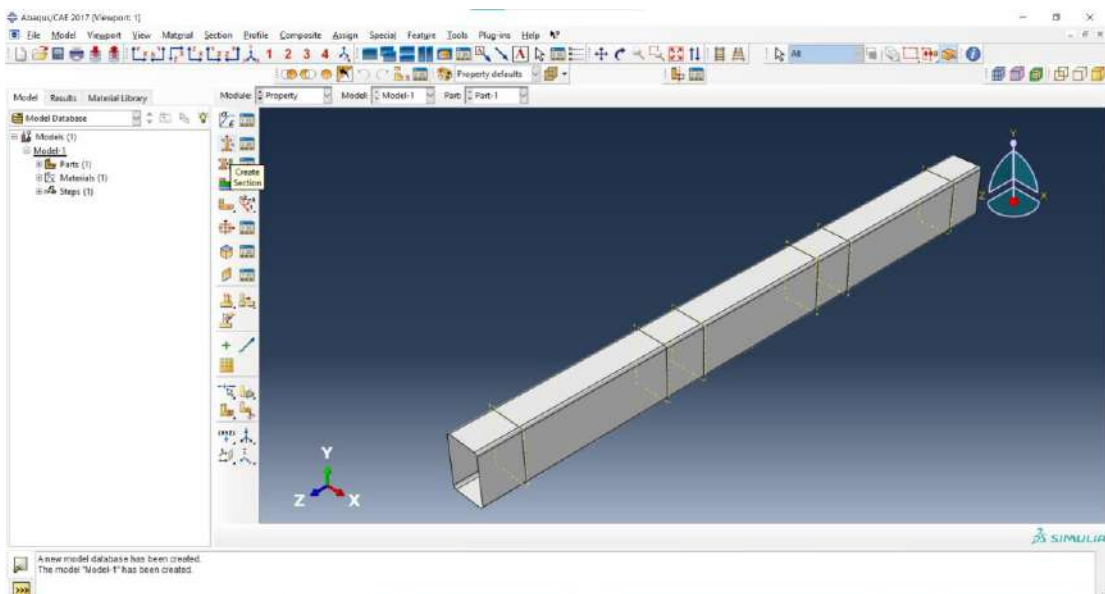
Input nilai *plastic* sesuai dengan tabel – Klik Ok.

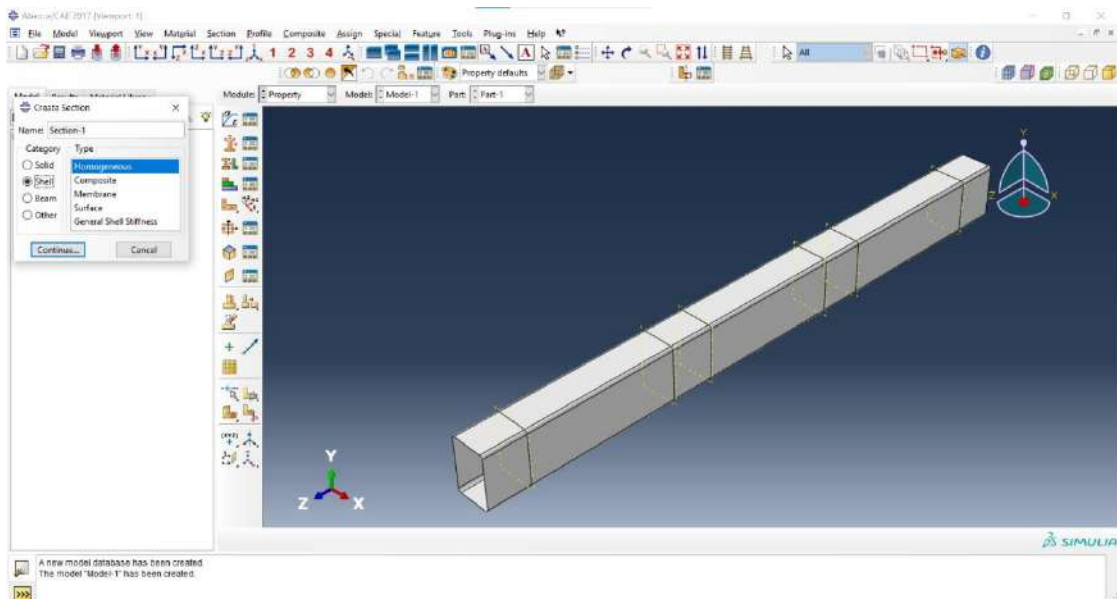
σ_{true} (MPa)	ϵ_{true}
35.0308	0
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54.4541	1.9899E-03
56.3705	5.1948E-03
58.6279	9.3111E-03
60.9135	1.3597E-02
63.2244	1.7986E-02
64.3890	2.0209E-02
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68.9720 2.8981E-02

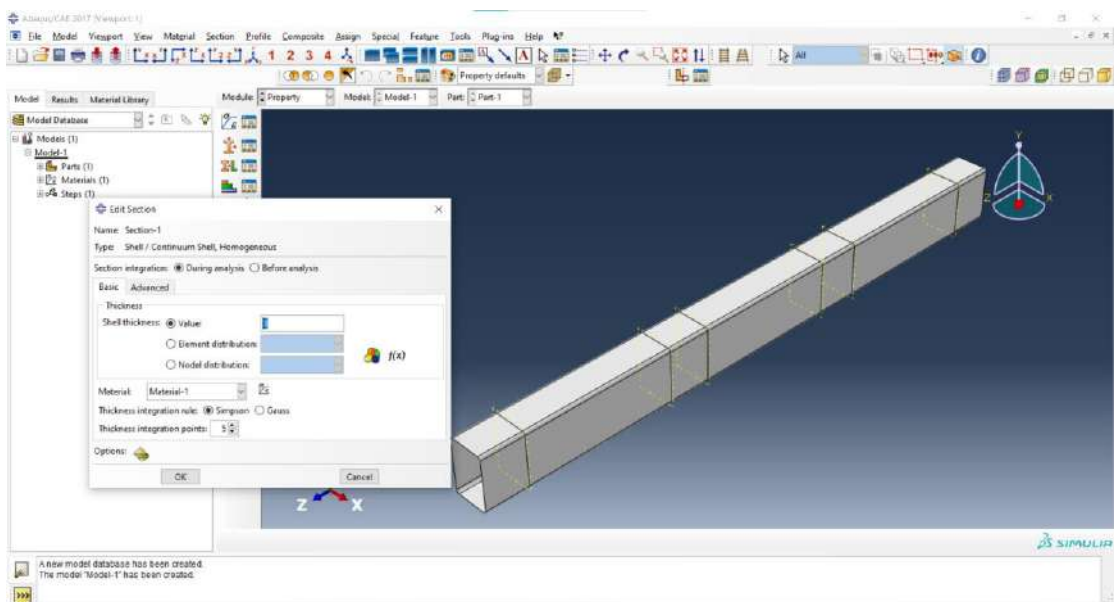


Membuat *Section Properties*, Klik *Create Section* – *Category Shell* – *Type Homogeneous* – Klik *Continue*...

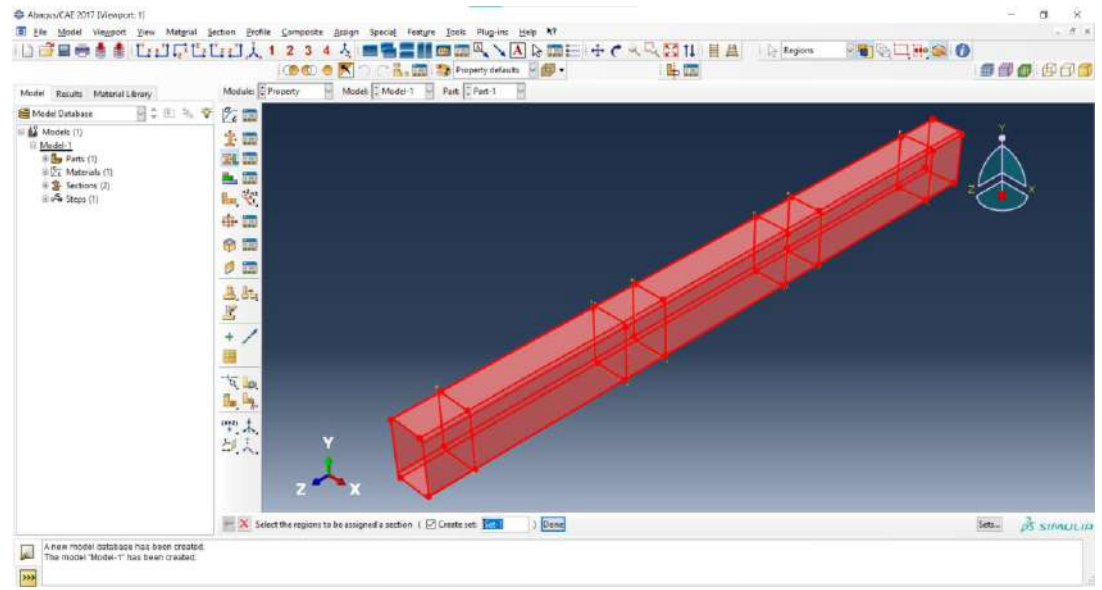
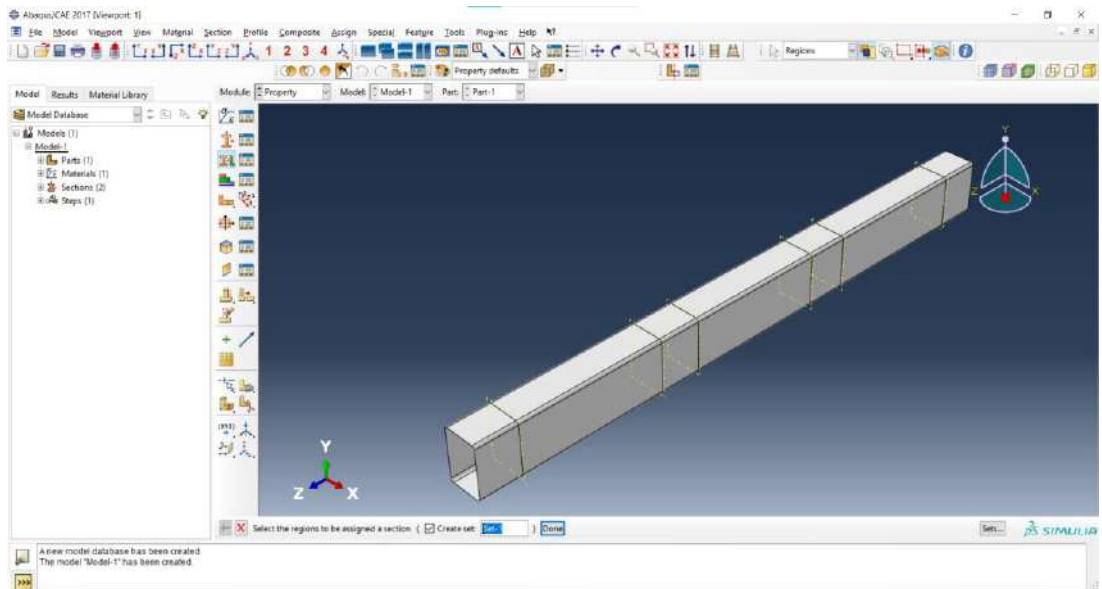
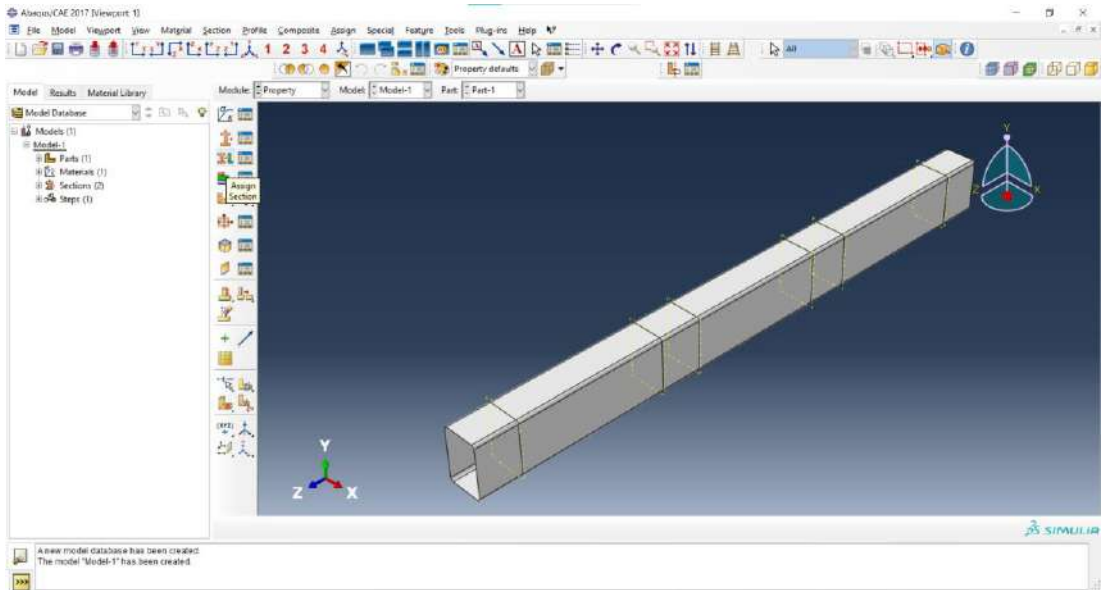


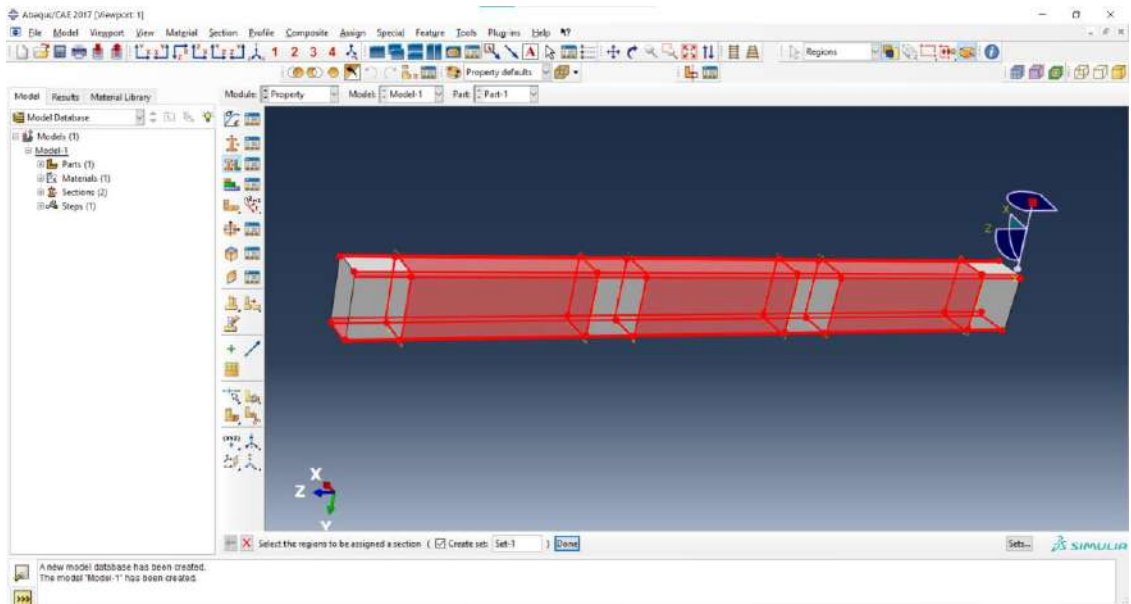
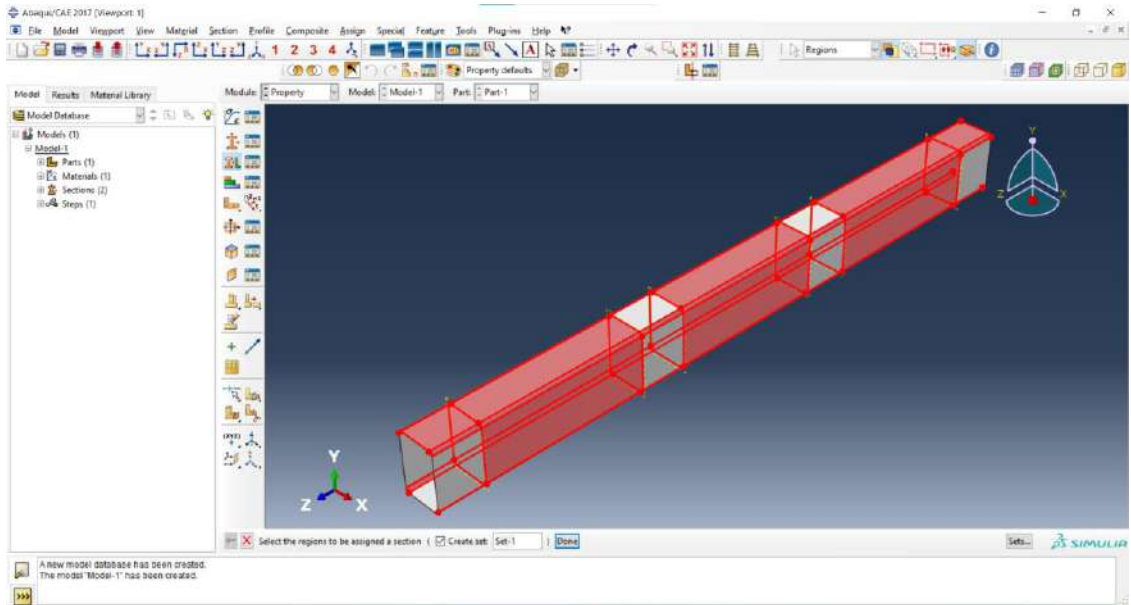


Pada *Edit Section – Shell Thickness: Value* diisi sesuai tebal profil yaitu 3 – Klik Ok. Lalu ulangi untuk *section 2* dengan *Shell Thickness: Value* diisi 12 untuk penebalan pada bagian tumpuan dan *load*.

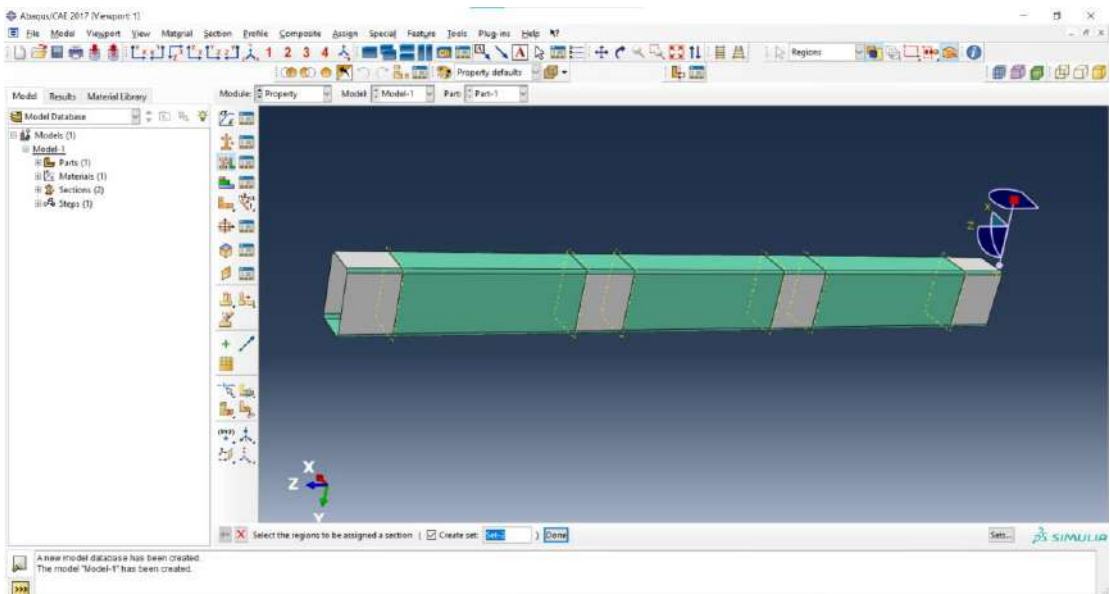
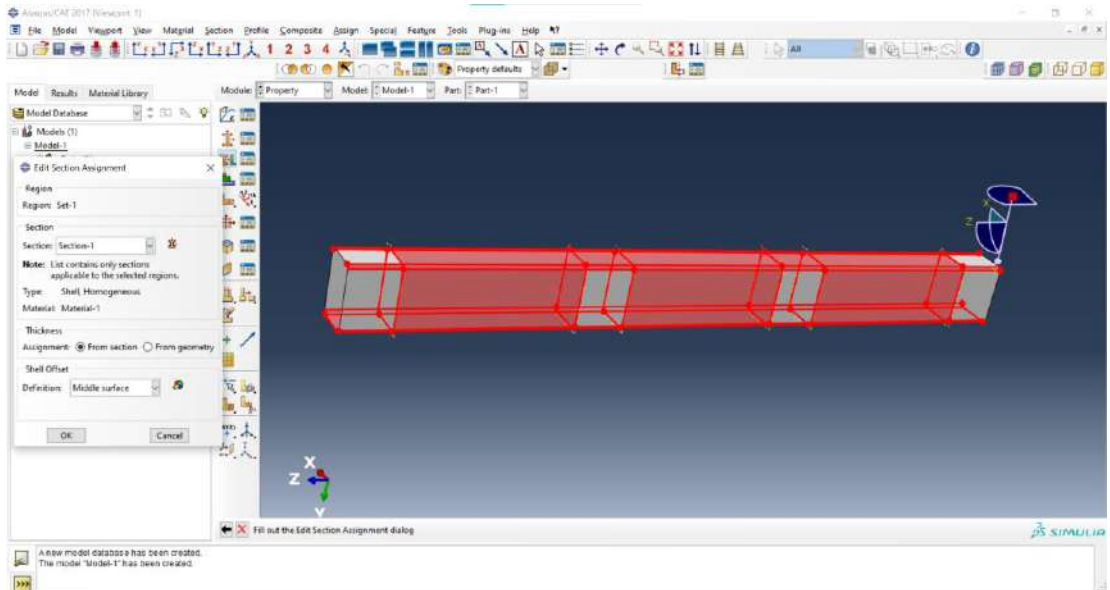


Setelah dibuat 2 *section*, Klik *Assign Section – Select* bagian-bagian yang tidak mengalami penebalan – Klik Done. Cara *select* bagian-bagian yang tidak mengalami penebalan dengan cara *select* semua bagian model lalu tahan tombol Ctrl dan klik bagian-bagian yang mengalami penebalan. Untuk memutar model, dapat menekan tombol Ctrl, Alt dan bagian kiri *mouse*.

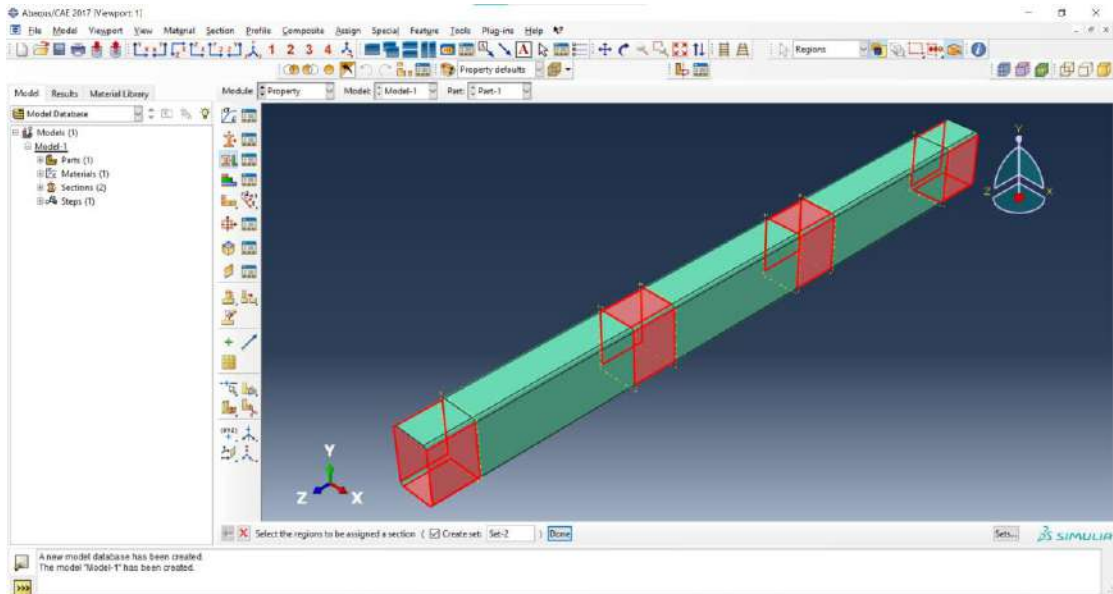




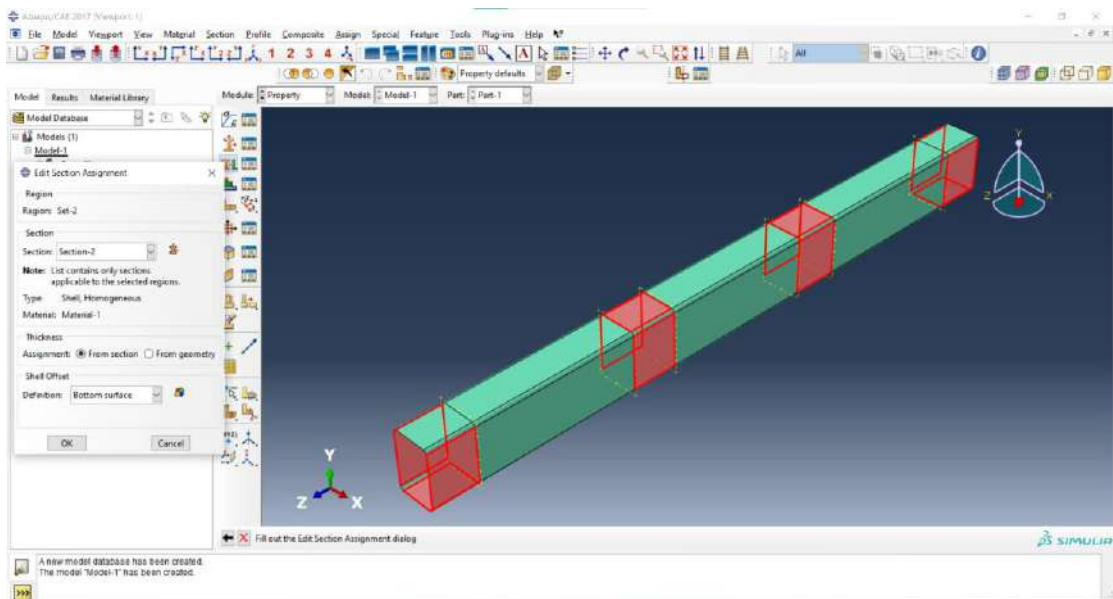
Pada *Edit Section Assignment*, gunakan Section-1 dengan *Shell Offset – Definition: Middle Surface* – Klik Ok.

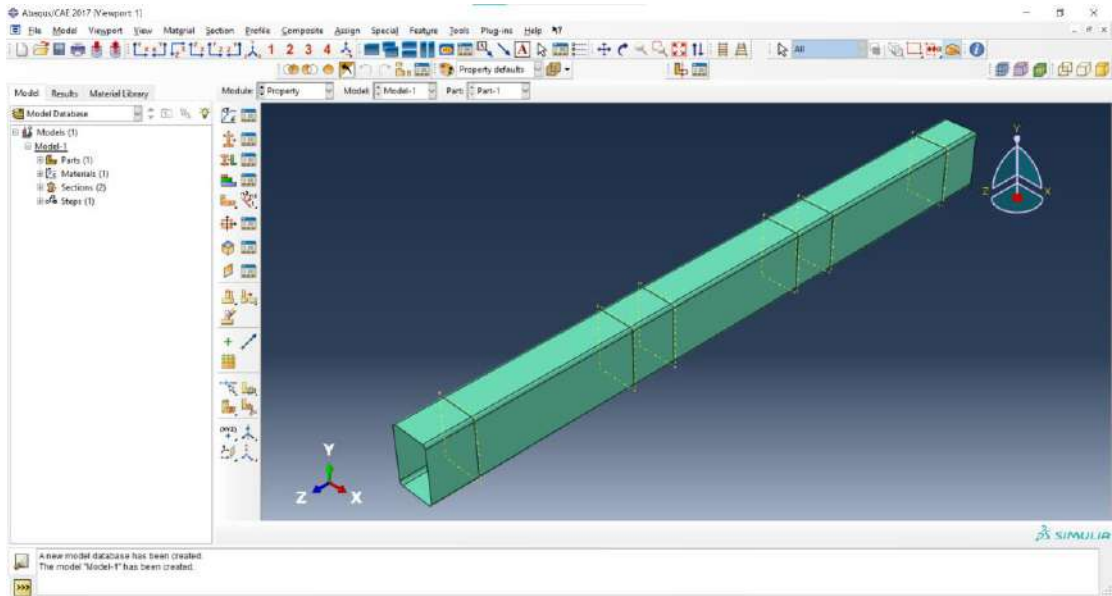


Lakukan juga untuk bagian-bagian yang mengalami penebalan dengan *Assign Section*.
 Cara *select* dengan menahan tombol *Shift* dan bagian kiri *mouse*.

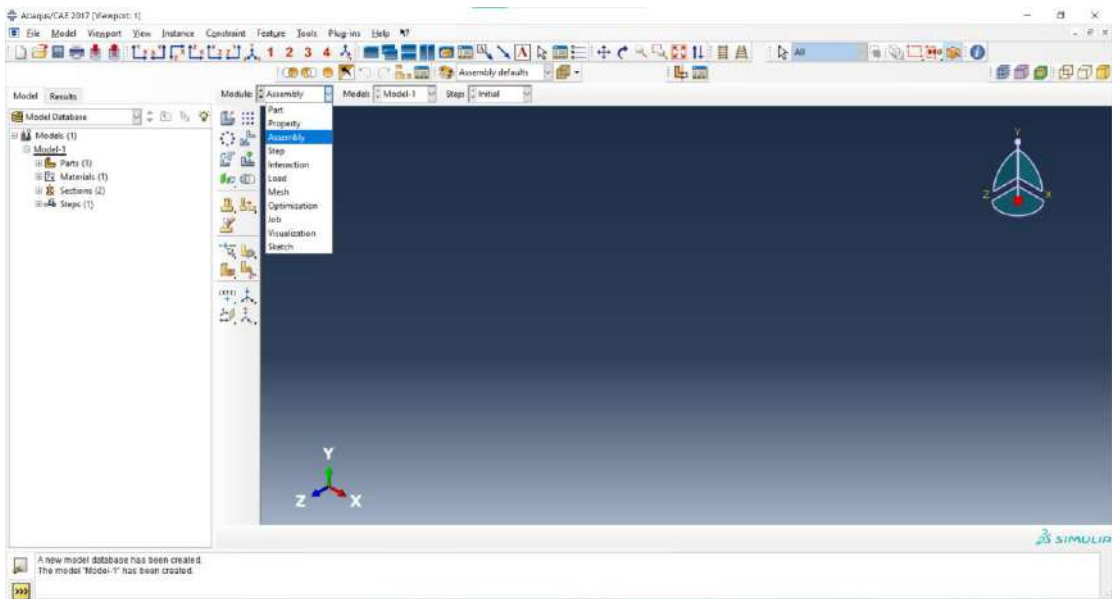


Pada *Edit Section Assignment*, gunakan Section-2 dengan *Shell Offset – Definition: Bottom Surface* – Klik Ok.

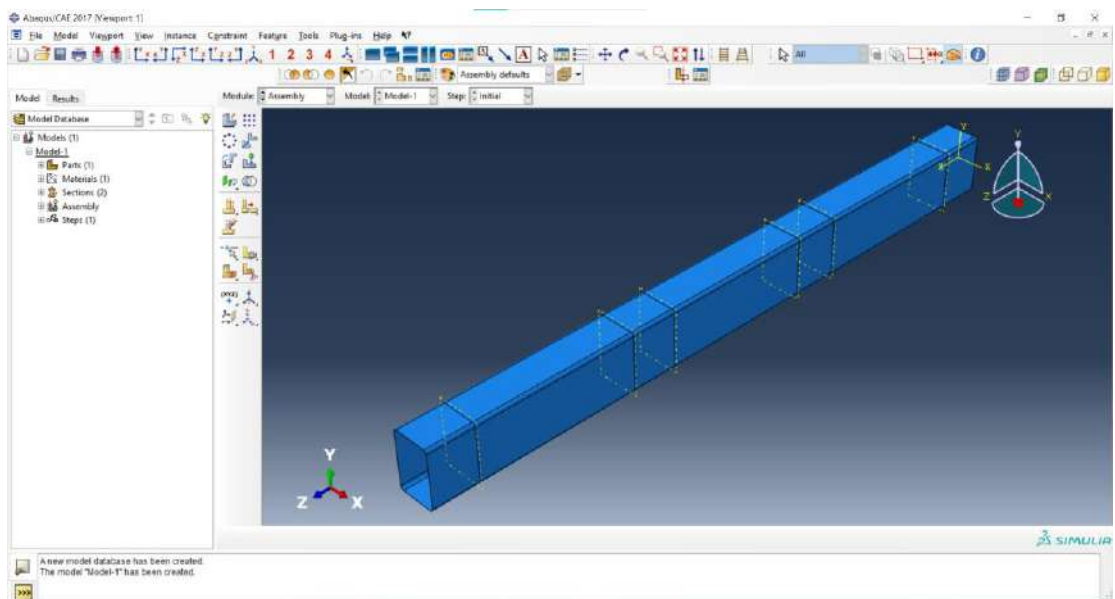
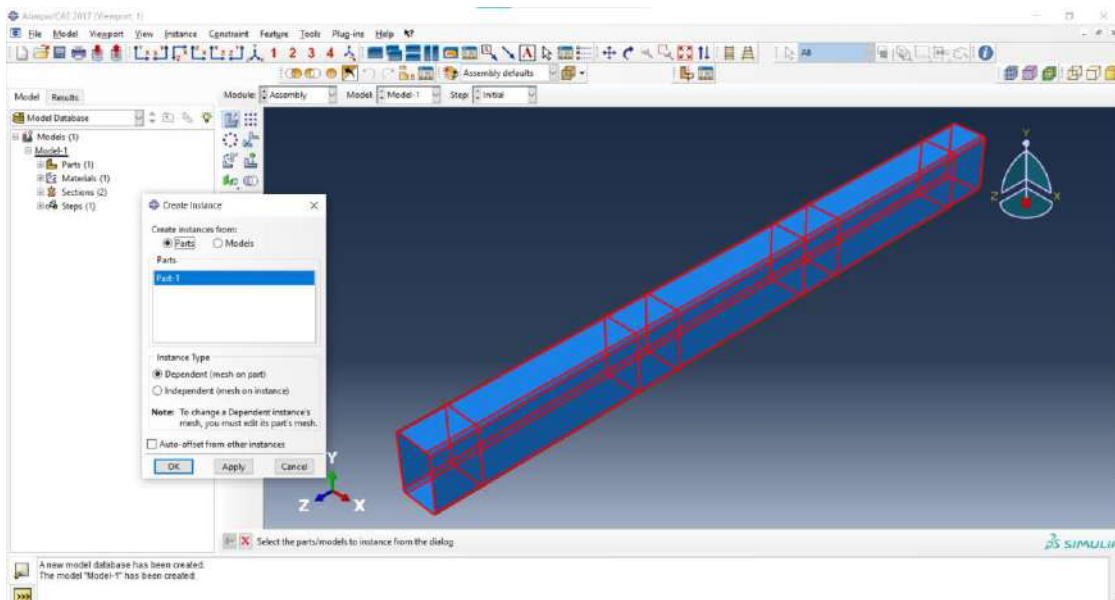
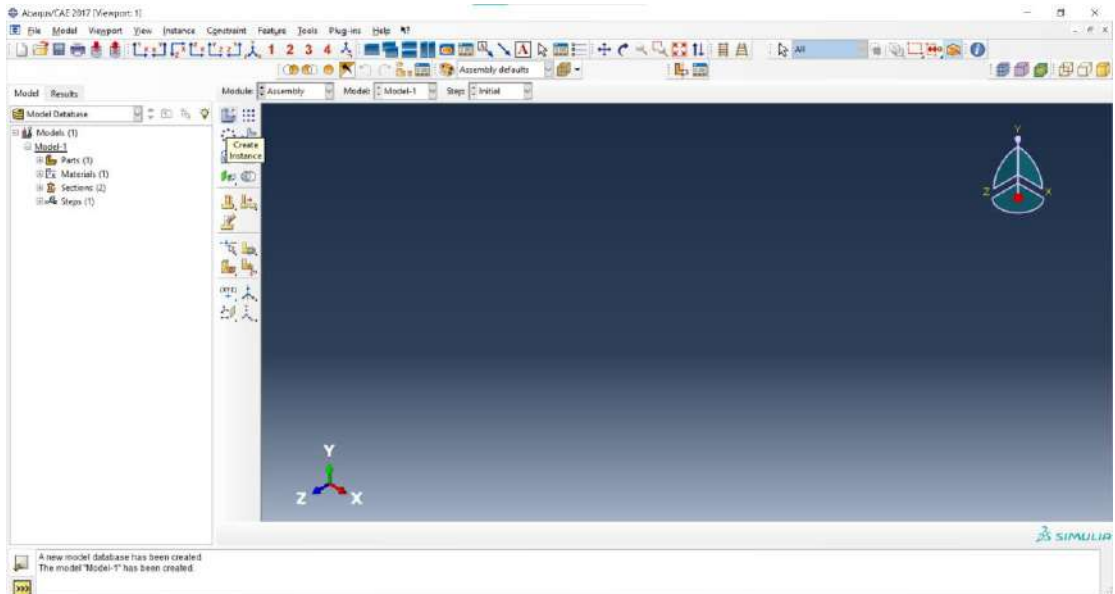




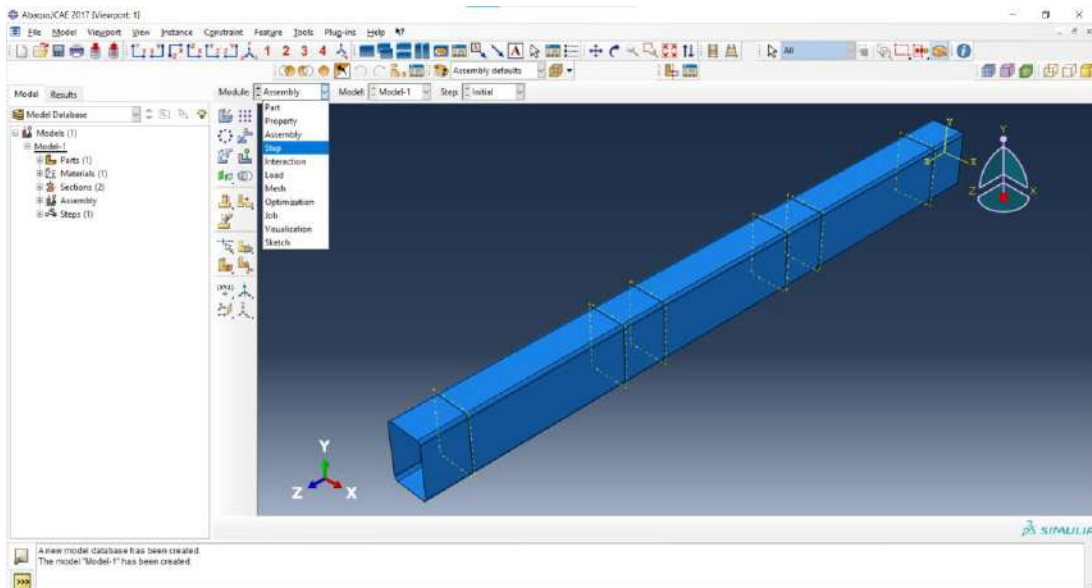
4. Memasukkan *Part*, pada *Module*: Pilih *Assembly*.



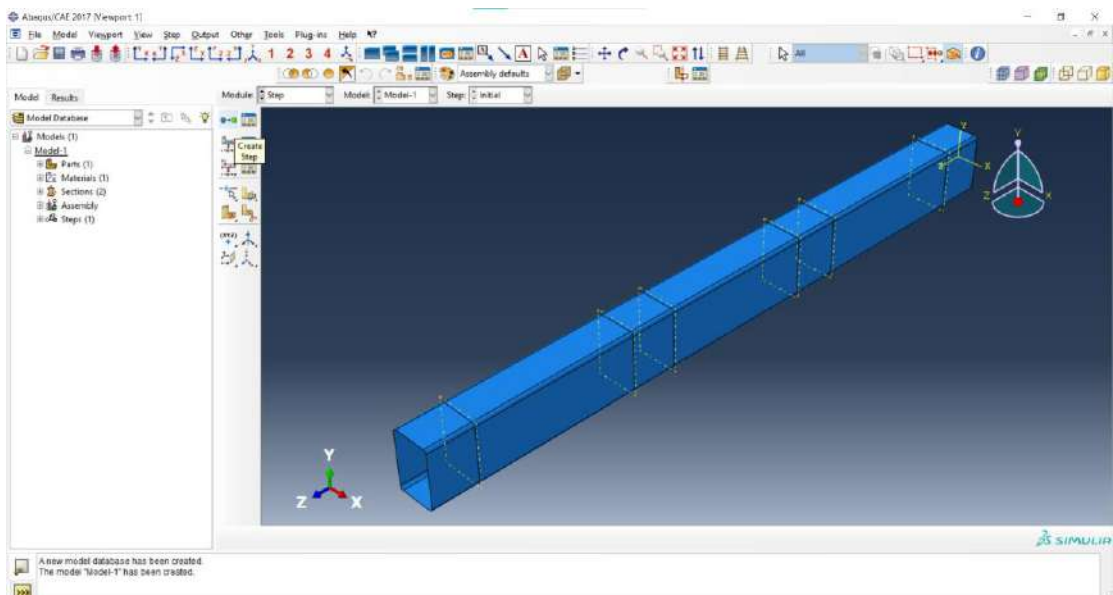
Klik *Create Instance* – *Create Instance From: Parts* – Klik *Part-1* – *Instance Type Dependent (mesh on part)* – Klik *Ok*.

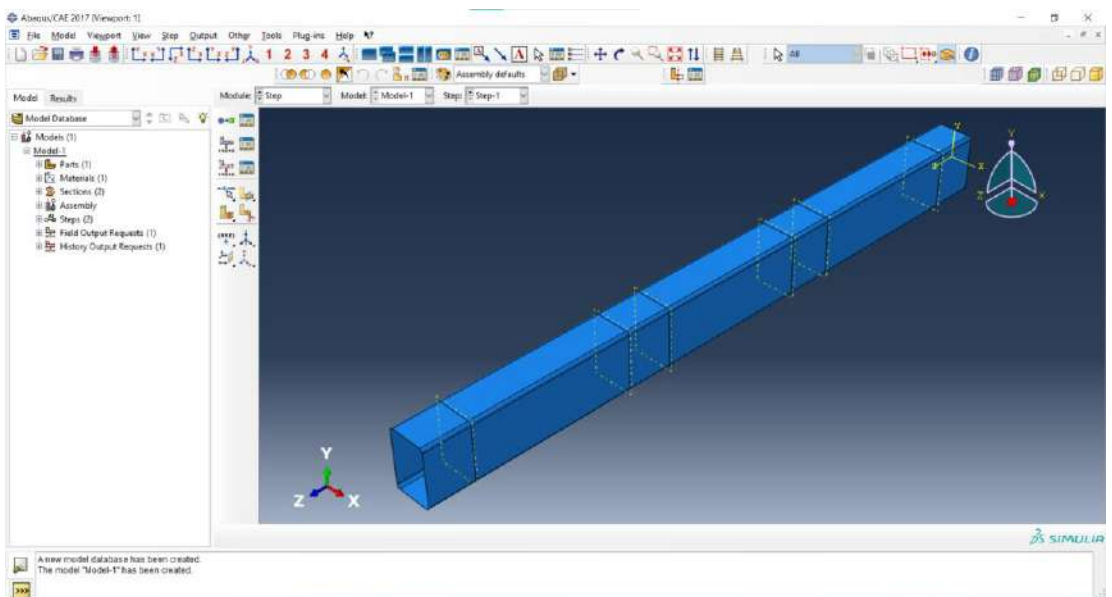
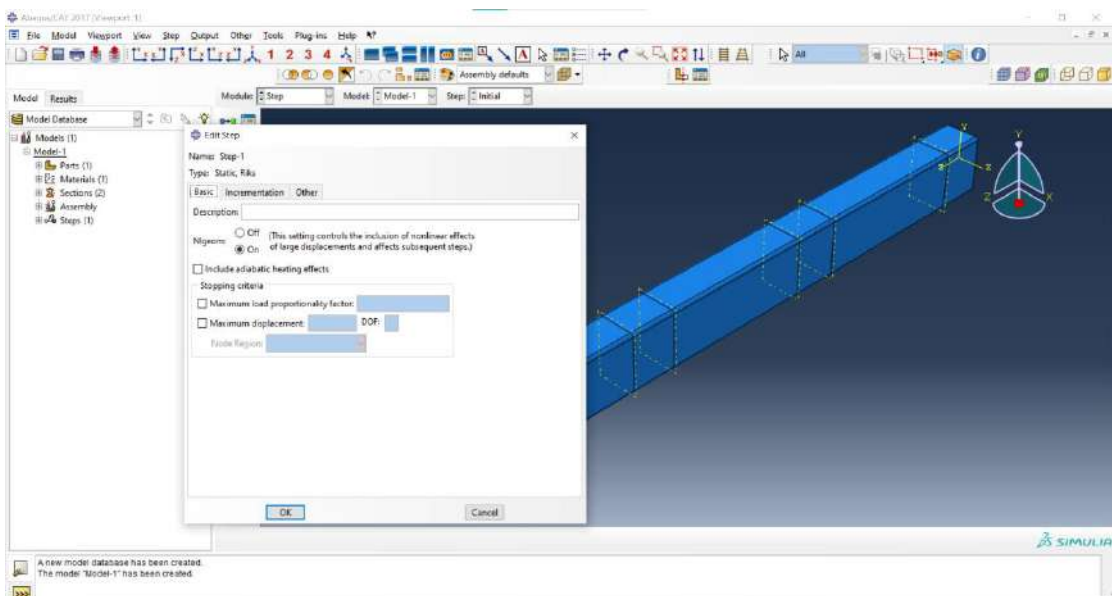
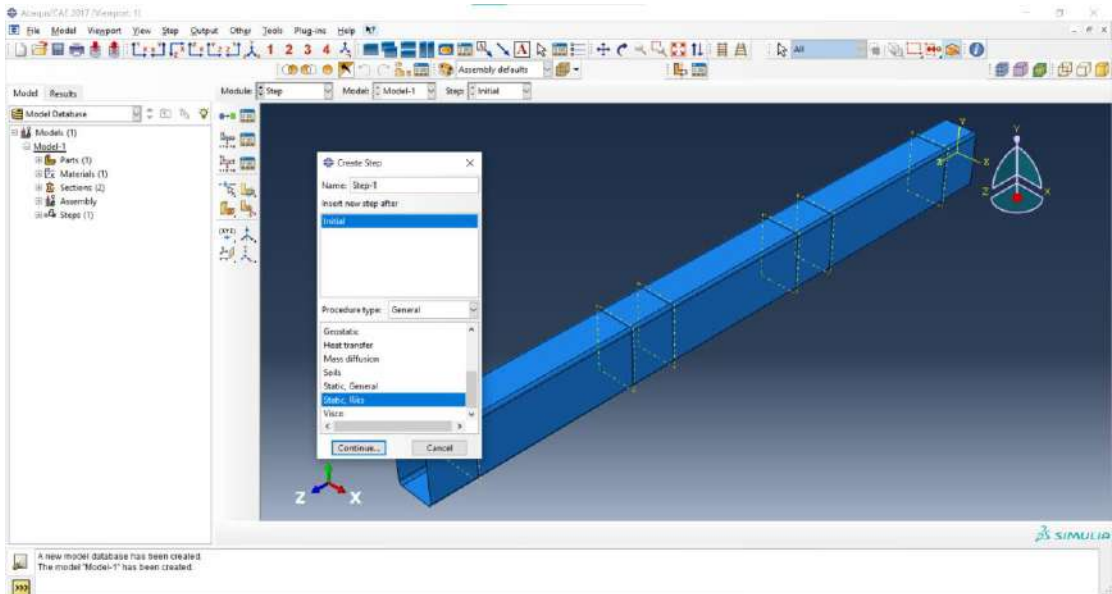


5. Membuat Step, pada Module: Pilih Step.

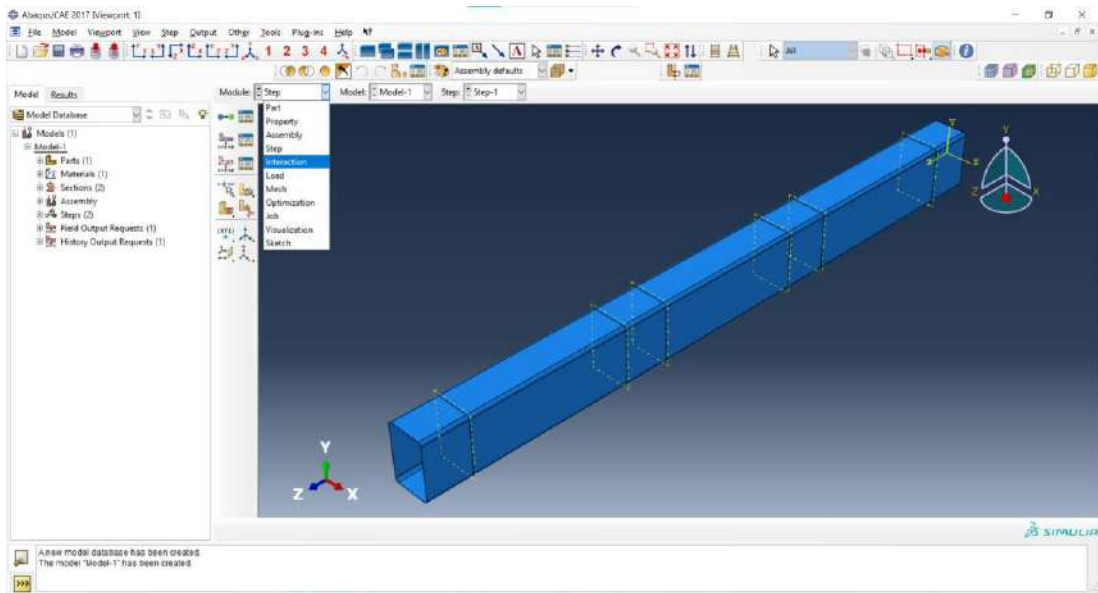


Create Step – Static, Riks – Continue... – Pada Edit Step, NLGEOM ON – Klik Ok.



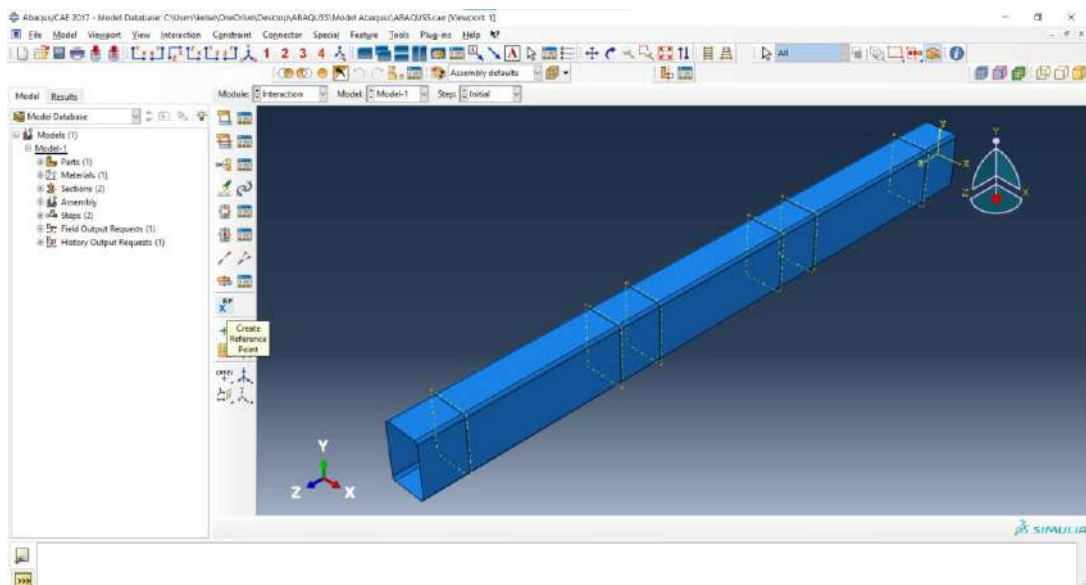


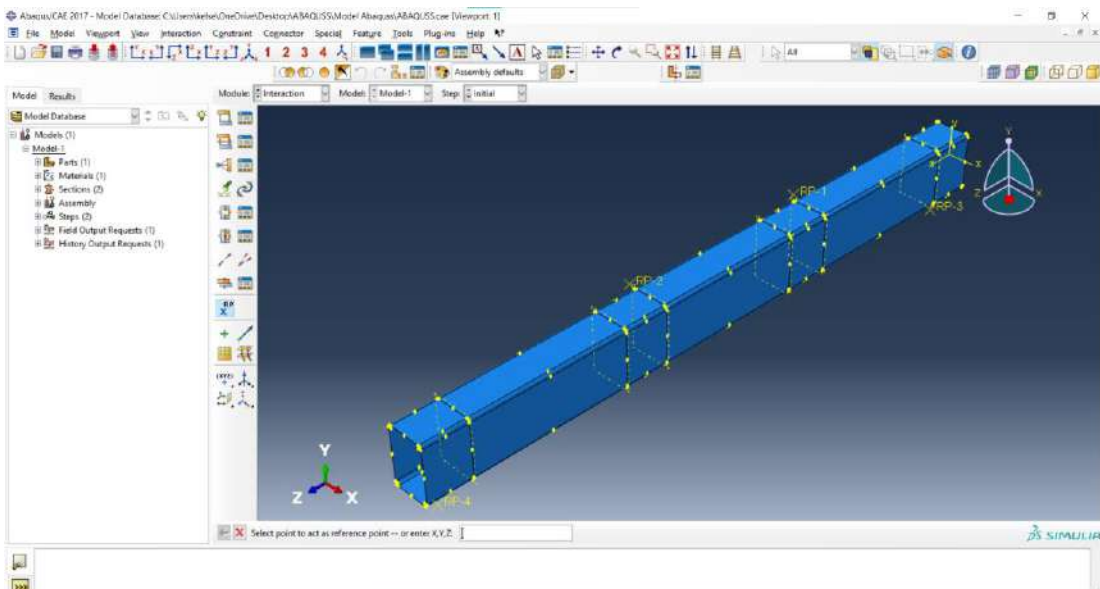
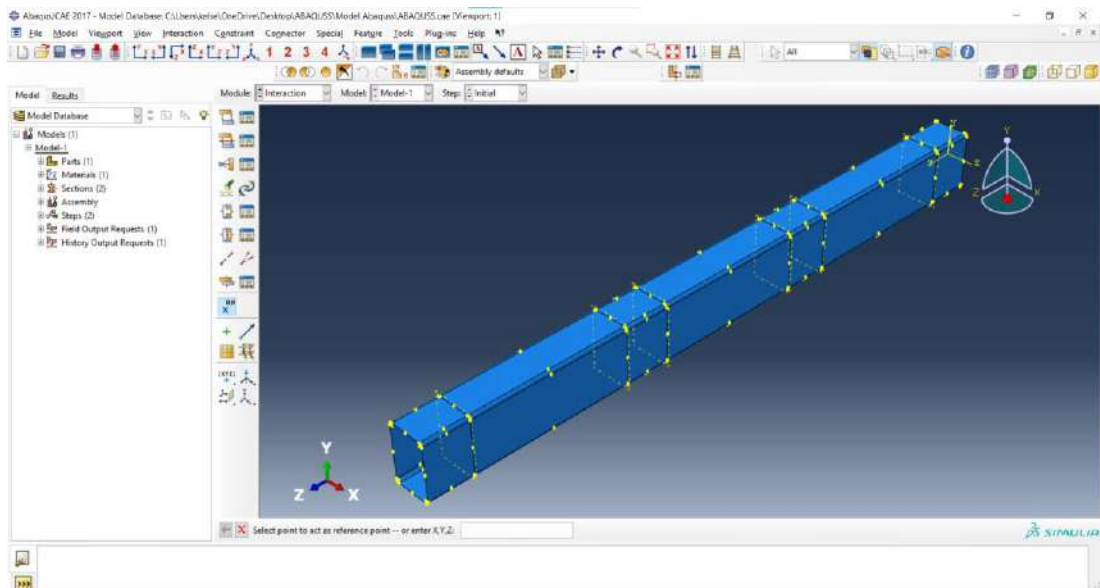
6. Membuat *Interaction*, pada *Module*: Pilih *Interaction*.



Klik *Create Reference Point* – Input Titik Tengah dari *section* yang mengalami penebalan seperti pada tabel.

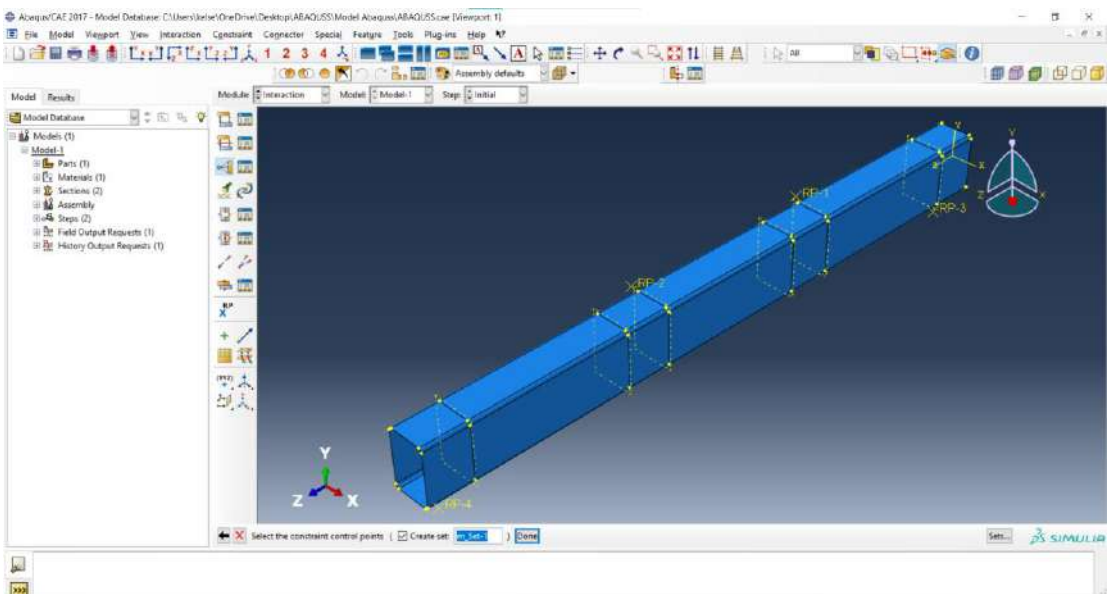
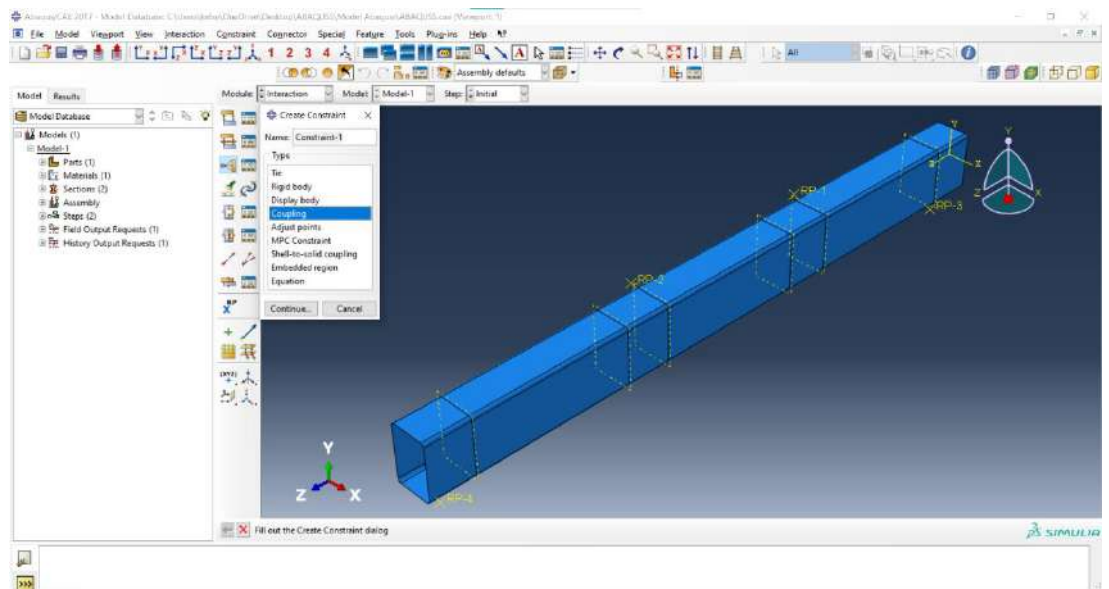
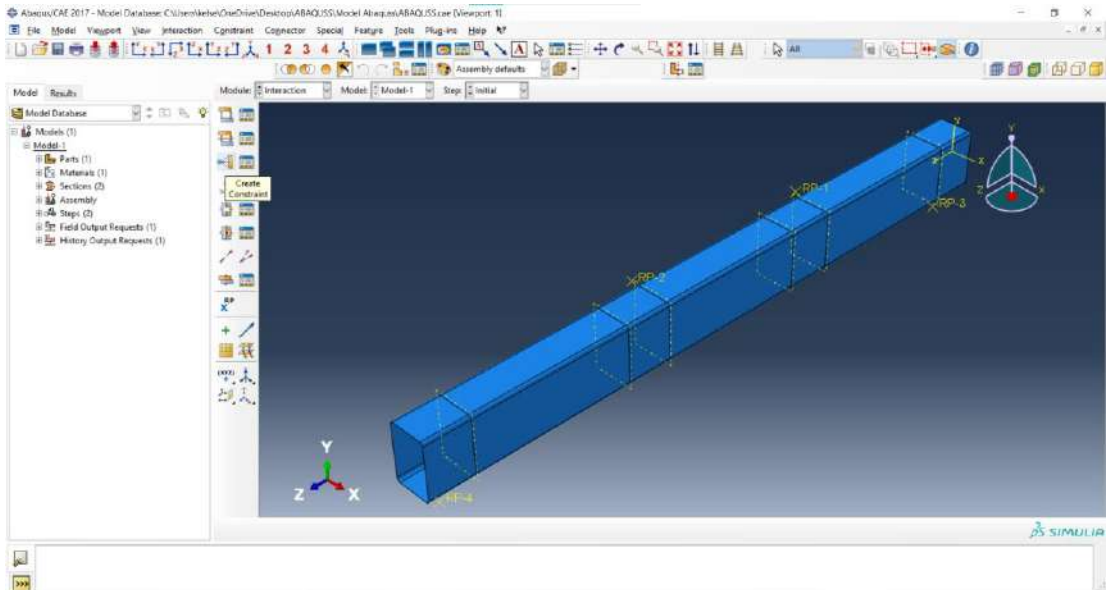
	X	Y	Z
RP1	0	105	455
RP2	0	105	845
RP3	0	-105	45
RP4	0	-105	1255

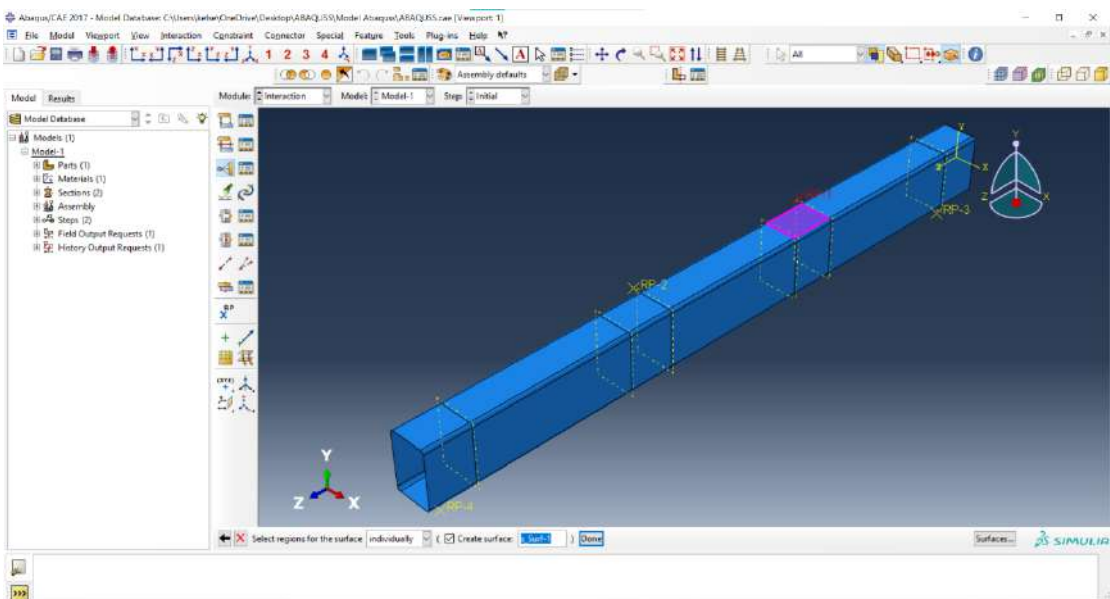
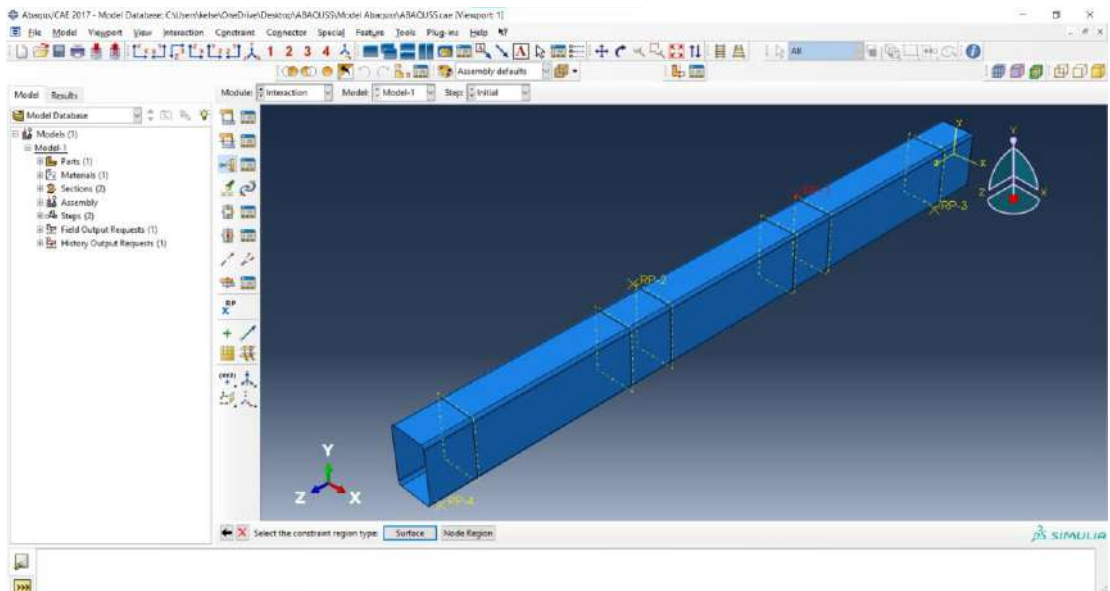
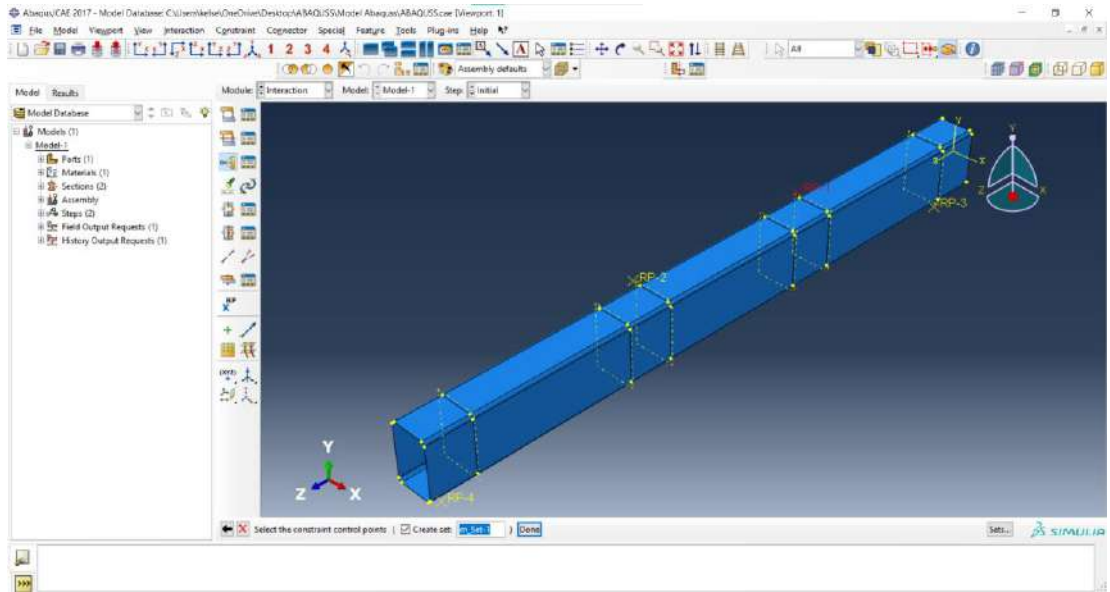


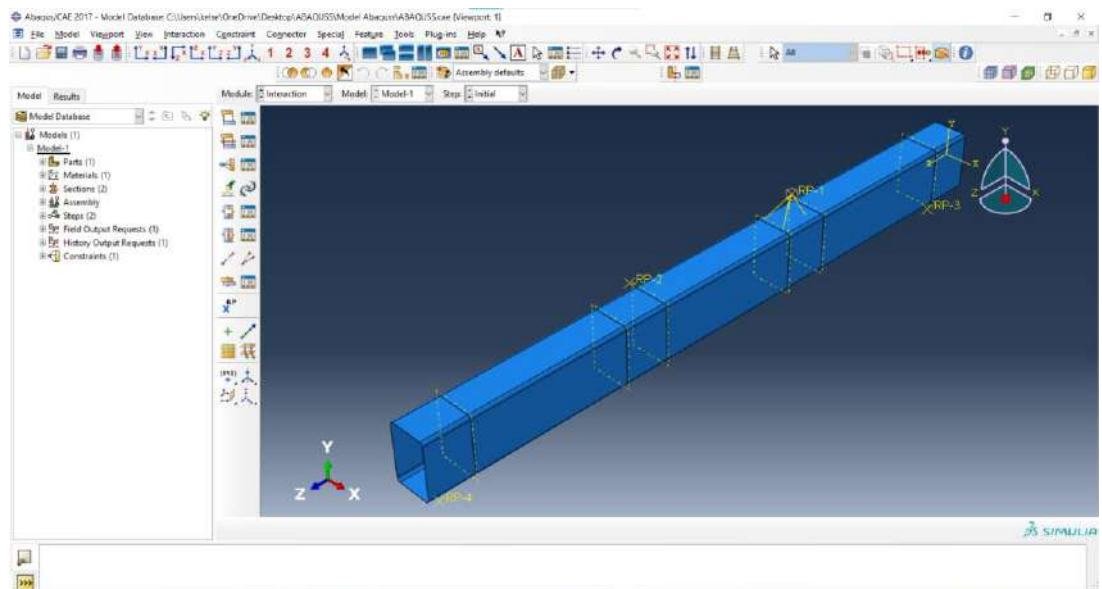
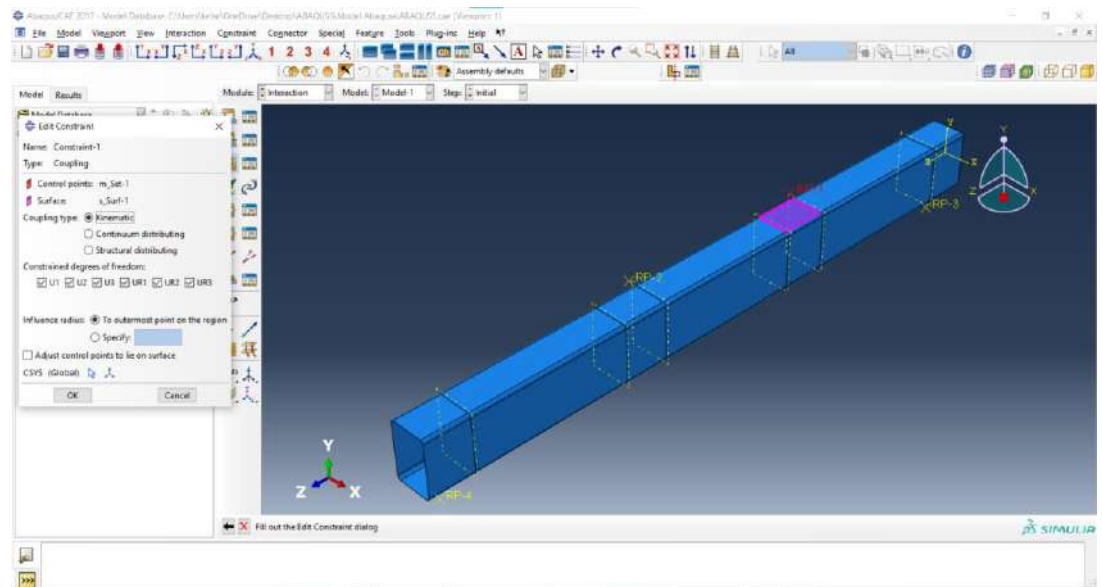
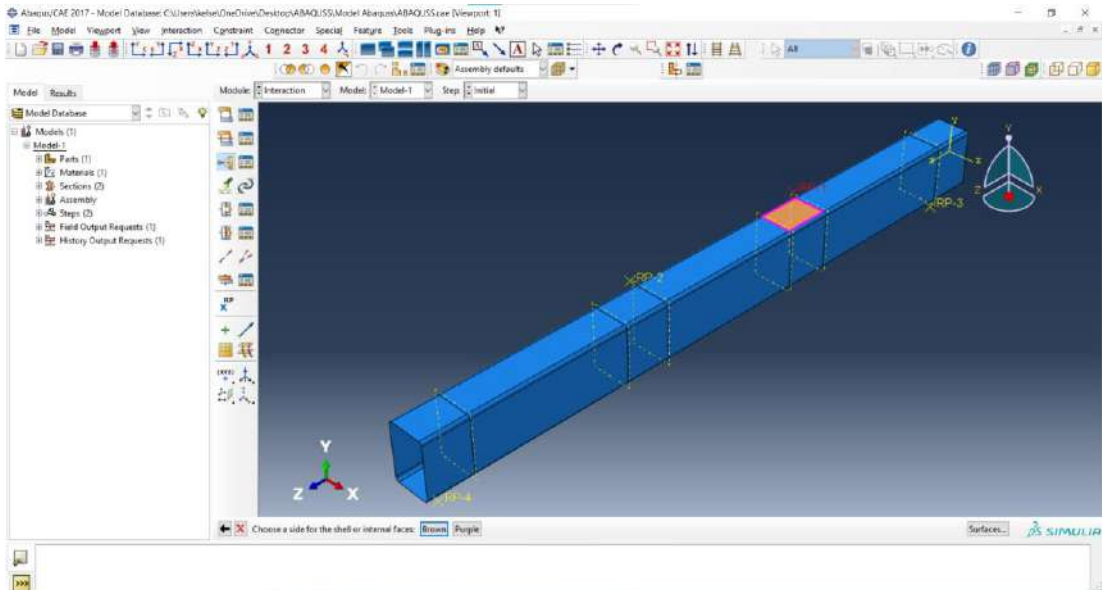


Setelah semua *reference point* (RP) sudah diinput, klik X pada “*Select point to act as reference point – or enter X,Y,Z:*”.

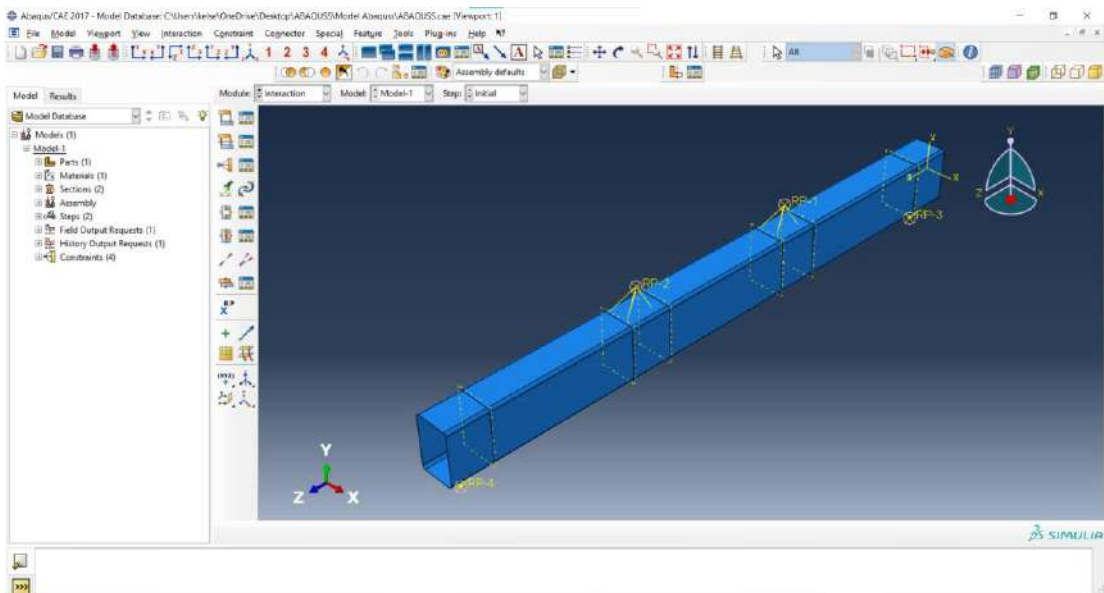
Klik *Create Constraint – Type Coupling – Continue...* – Klik RP-1 – Klik *Done* – Klik *Surface* – Klik Bidang di bawah RP-1 – Klik *Done* – Klik *Brown* – Pada *Edit Constraint*, *Coupling Type: Kinematic* – Klik *Ok*.



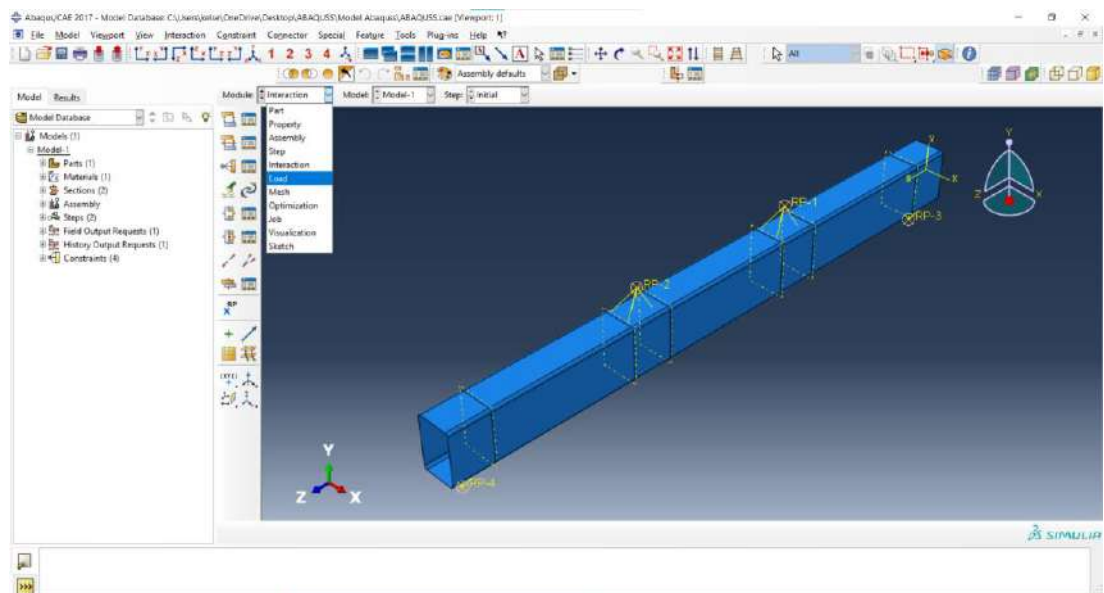




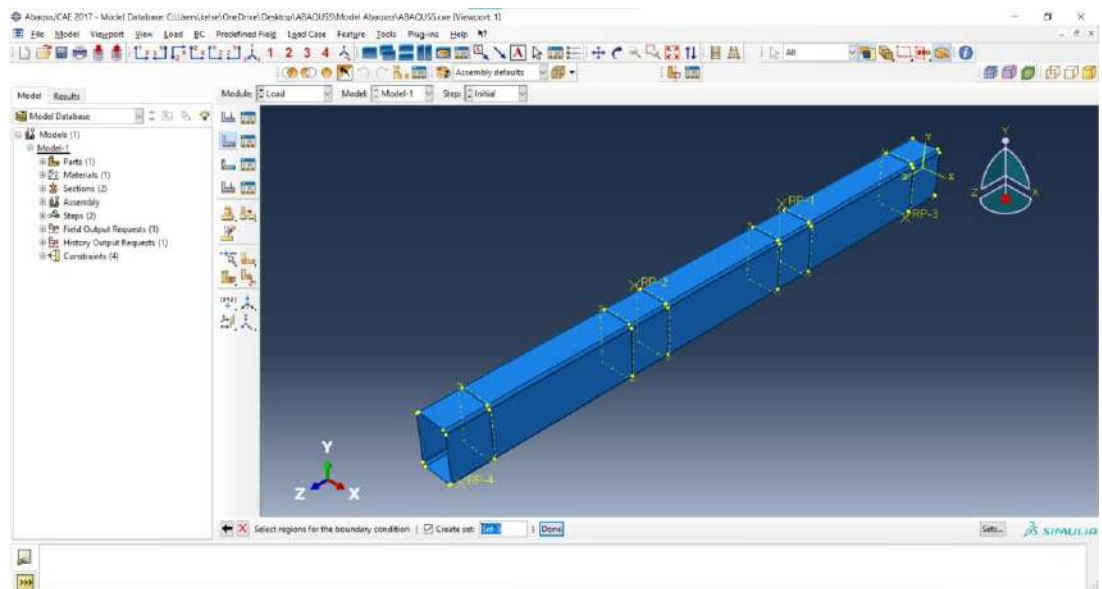
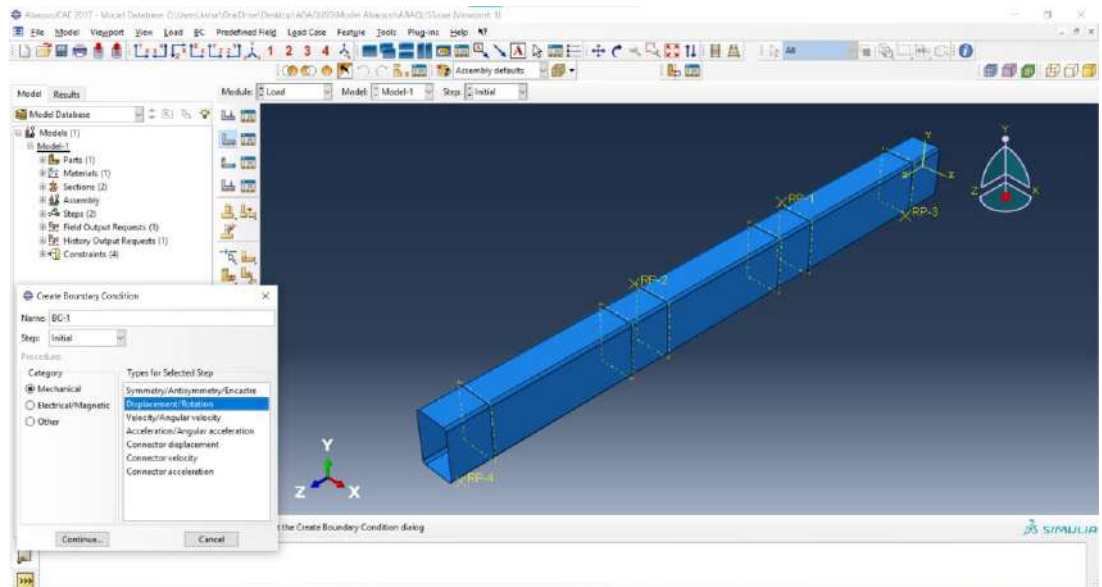
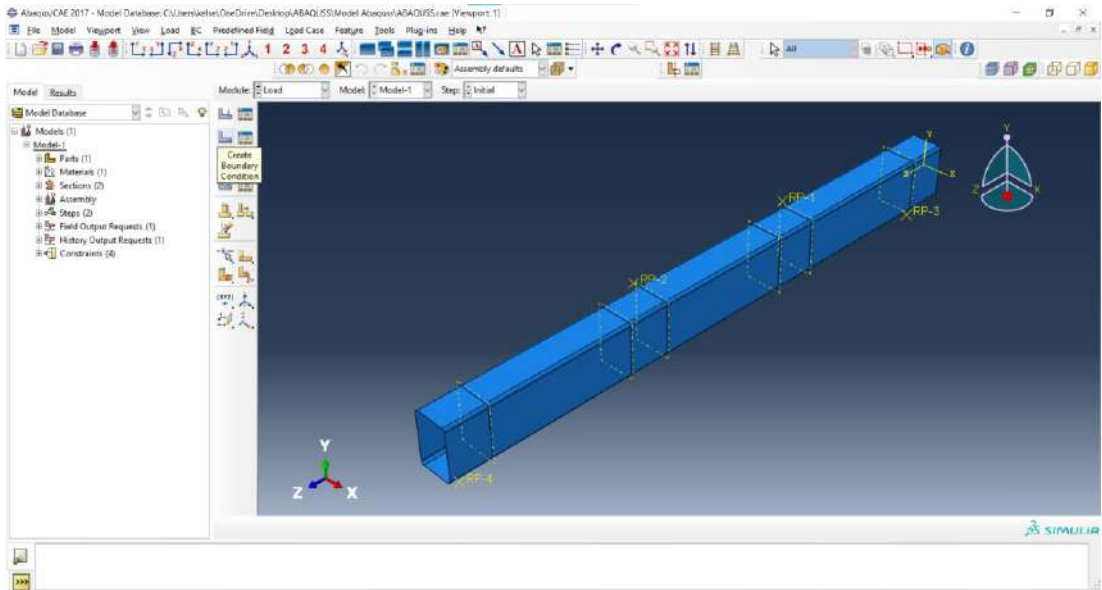
Lakukan hal yang sama untuk ketiga RP lainnya.

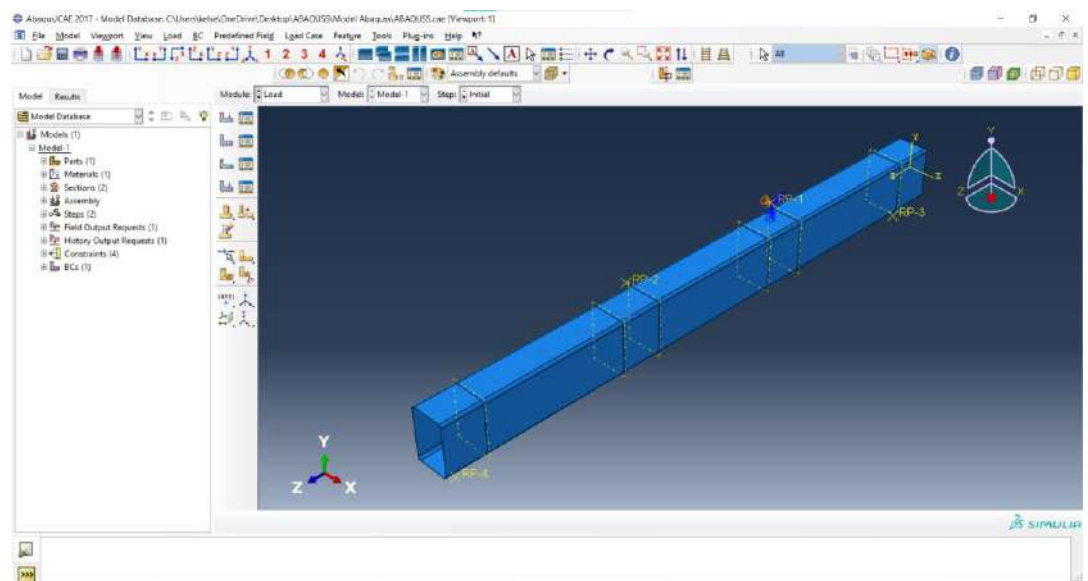
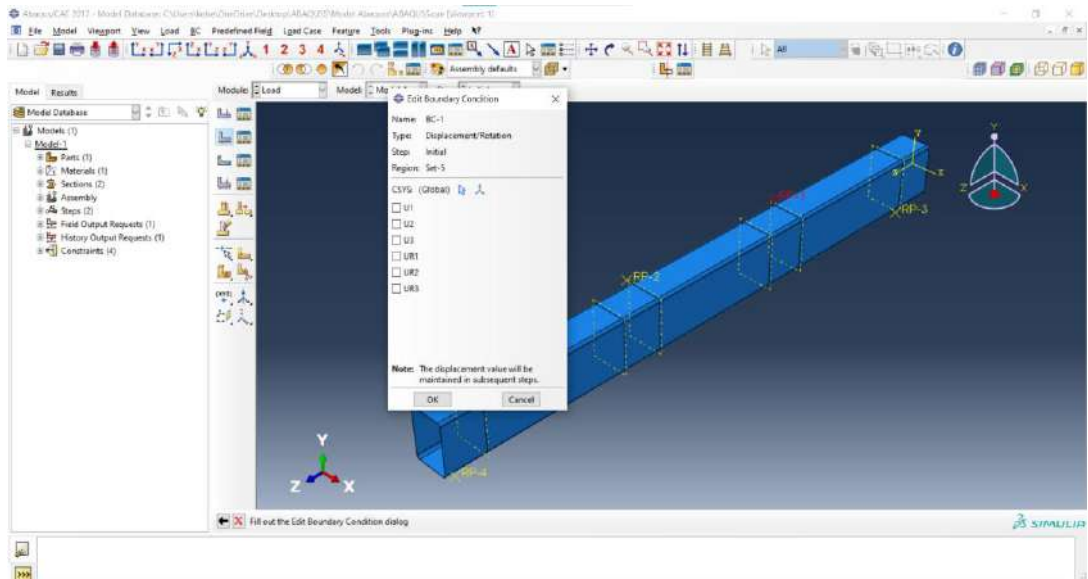
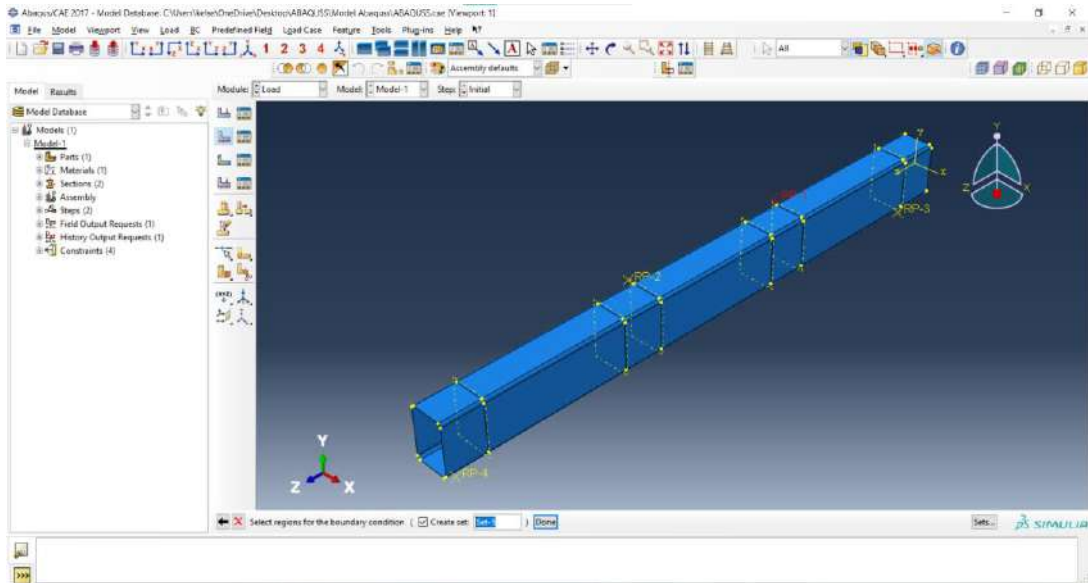


7. Membuat *Load*, pada *Module*: Pilih *Load*.



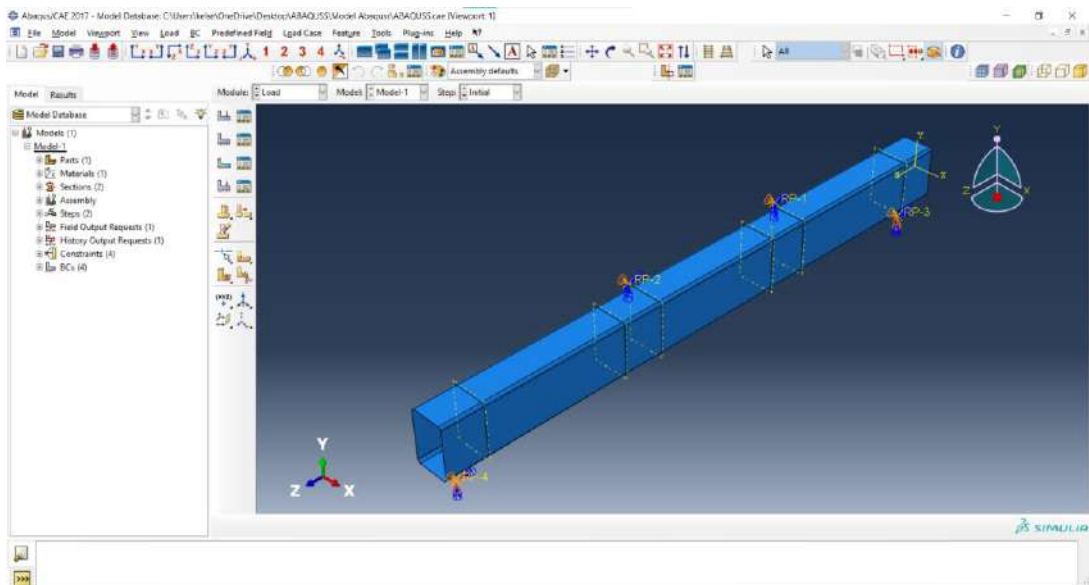
Klik *Create Boundary Condition* – Pada *Create Boundary Condition, Step: Initial, Types for Selected Step* – *Displacement/Rotation* – Klik *Continue...* – Klik RP-1 – Klik *Done* – Pada *Edit Boundary Condition*, Centang U1, UR2 dan UR3 – Klik *Ok*.



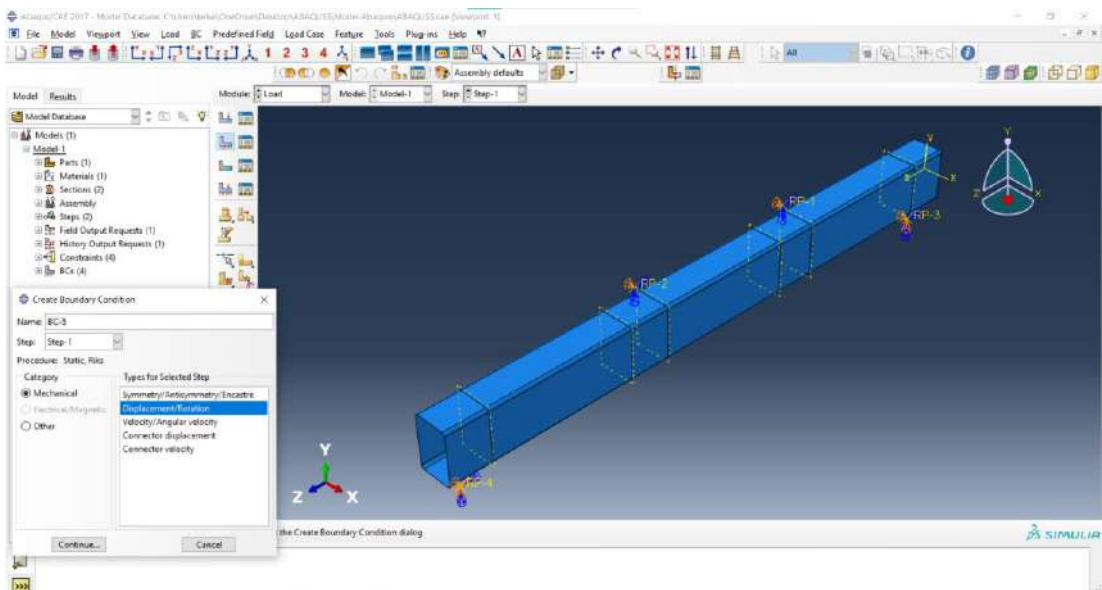


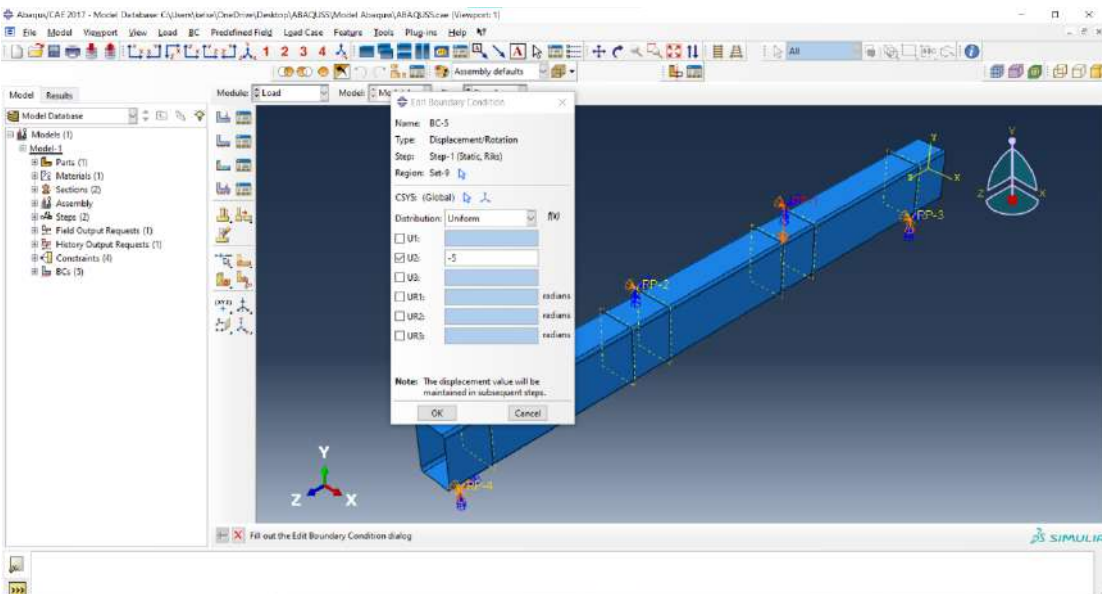
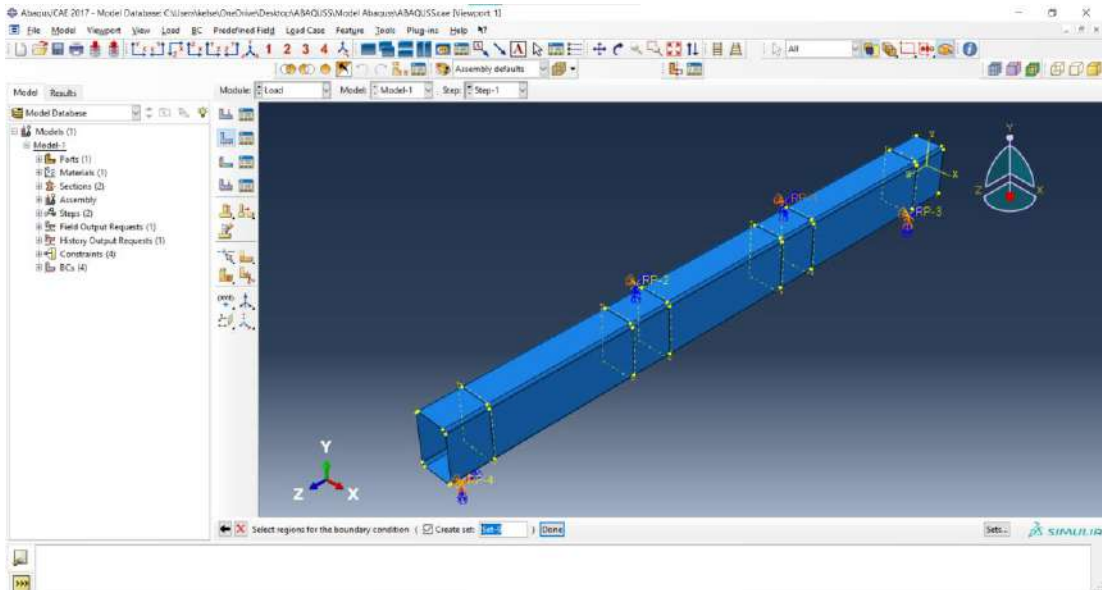
Lakukan hal yang sama untuk ketiga RP lainnya sesuai tabel di bawah ini.

	U1	U2	U3	UR1	UR2	UR3
RP-1	✓				✓	✓
RP-2	✓				✓	✓
RP-3	✓	✓			✓	✓
RP-4	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

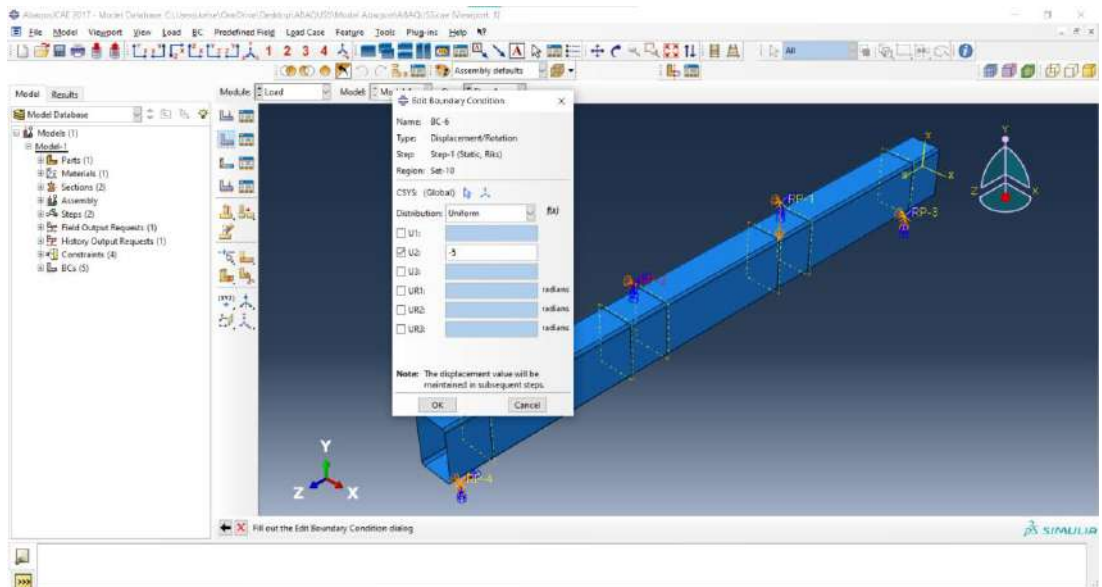


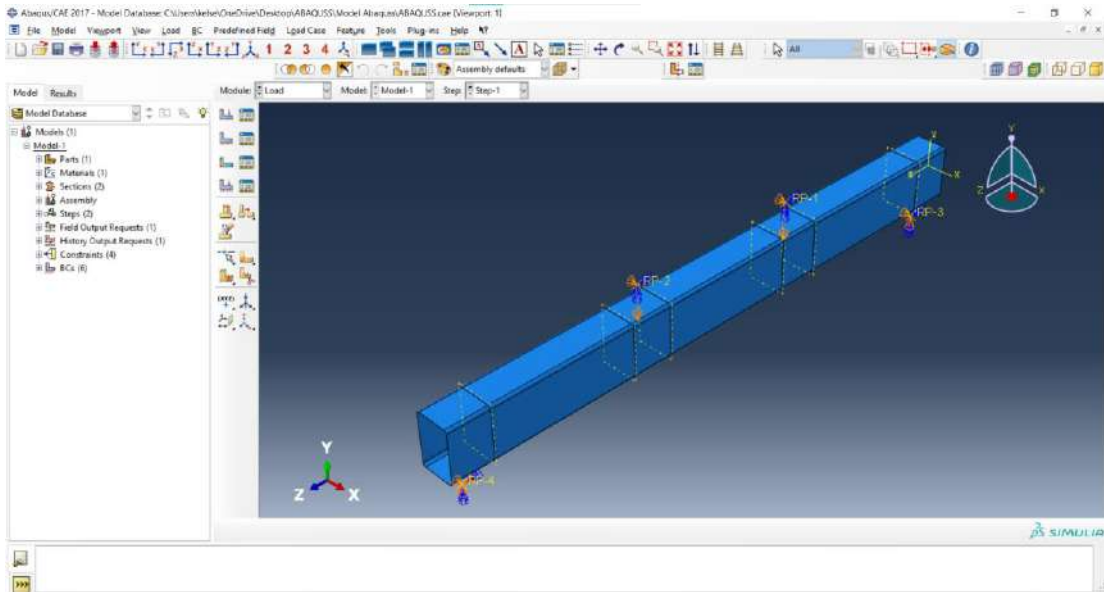
Klik *Create Boundary Condition* – Pada *Create Boundary Condition*, Step: Step-1, Types for Selected Step – Displacement/Rotation – Klik *Continue...* – Klik RP-1 – Klik *Done* – Pada *Edit Boundary Condition*, Centang U2, Input -5 – Klik *Ok*.



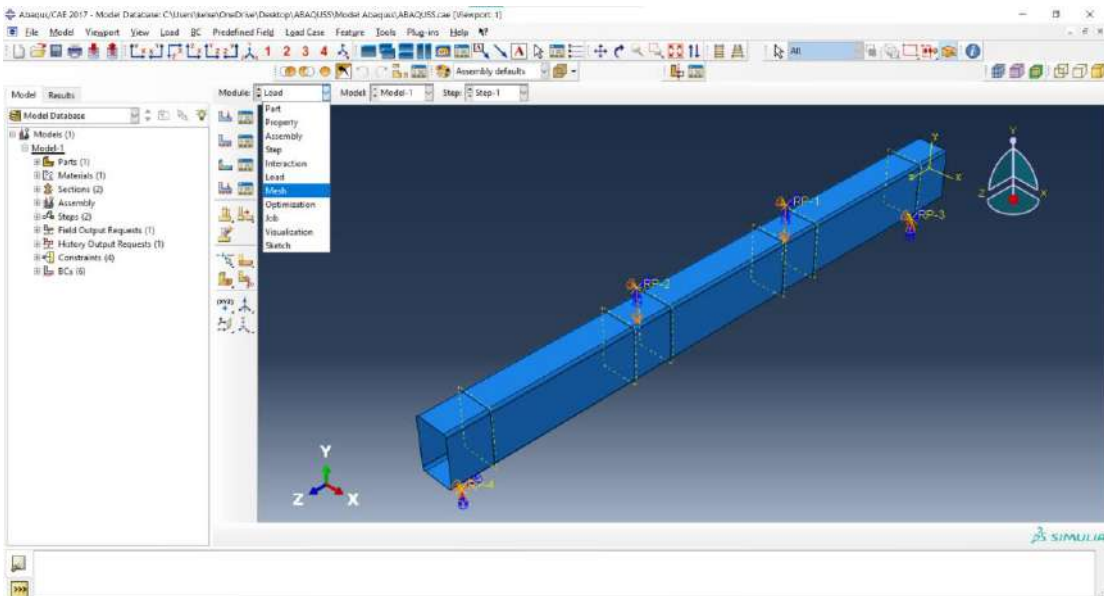


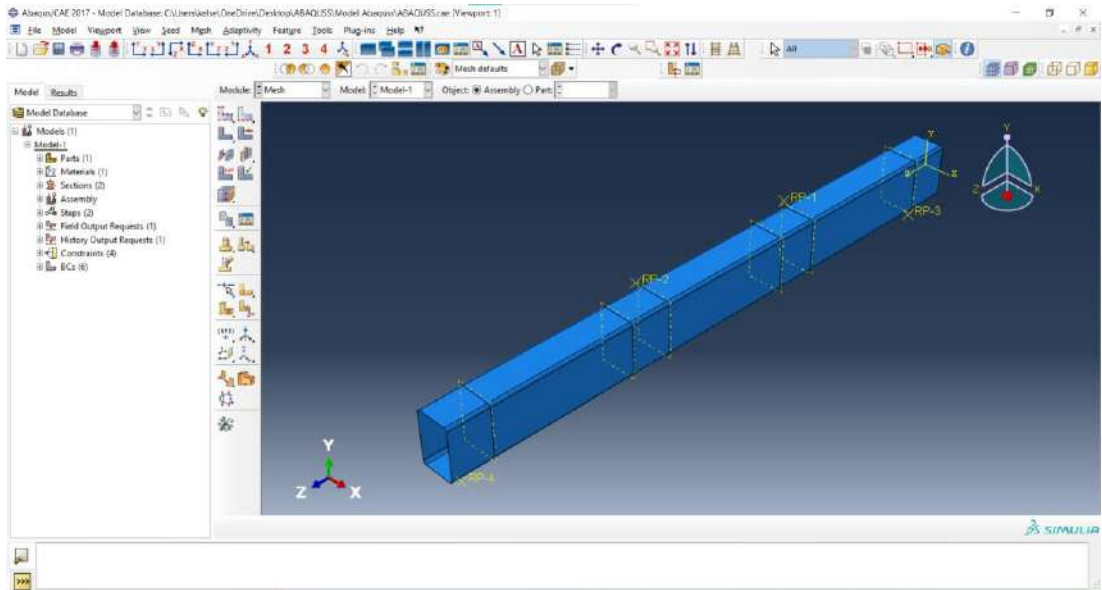
Lakukan hal yang sama untuk RP-2.



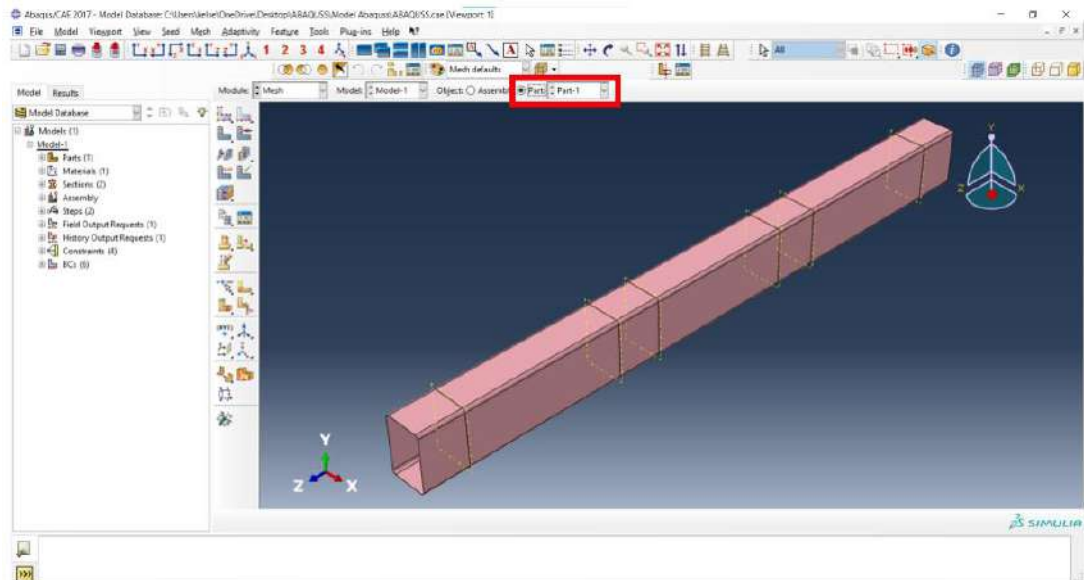


8. Membuat *Mesh*, pada *Module*: Pilih *Mesh*.

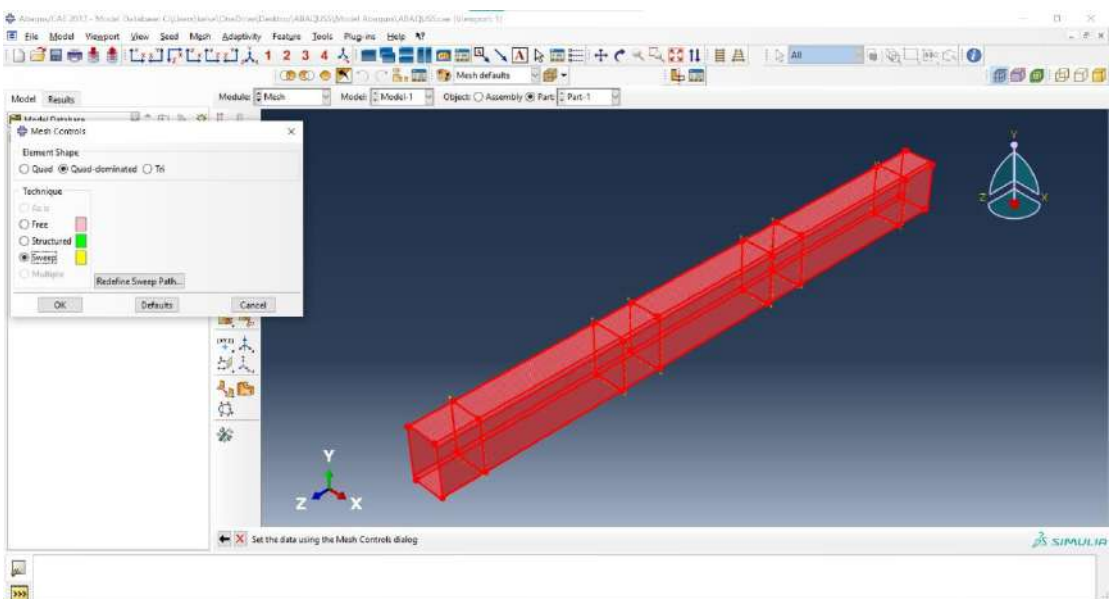
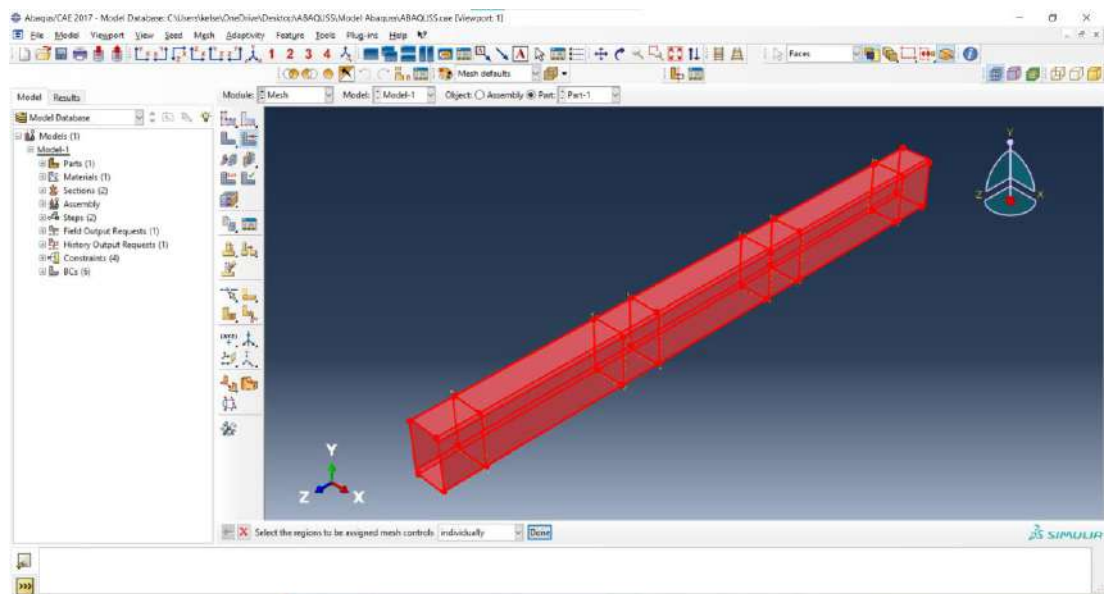
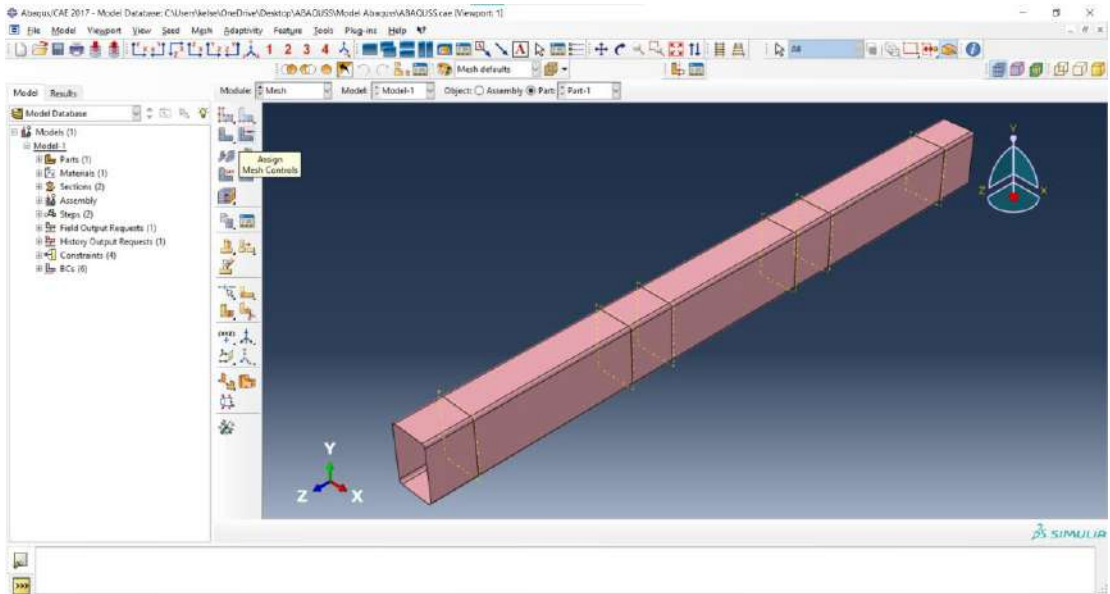


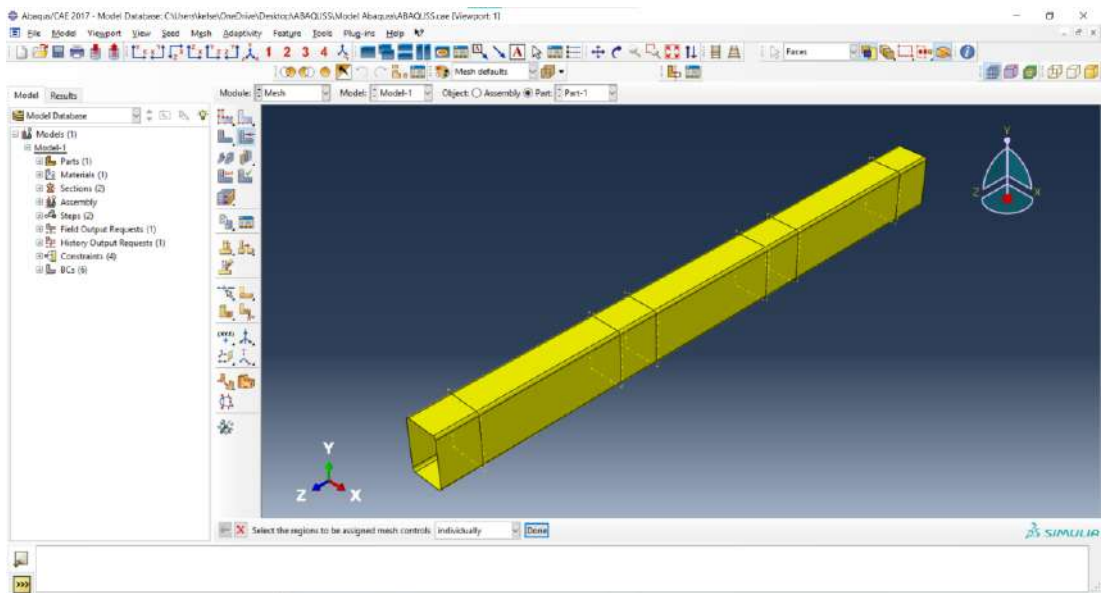


Pada *Object*, Klik *Part*

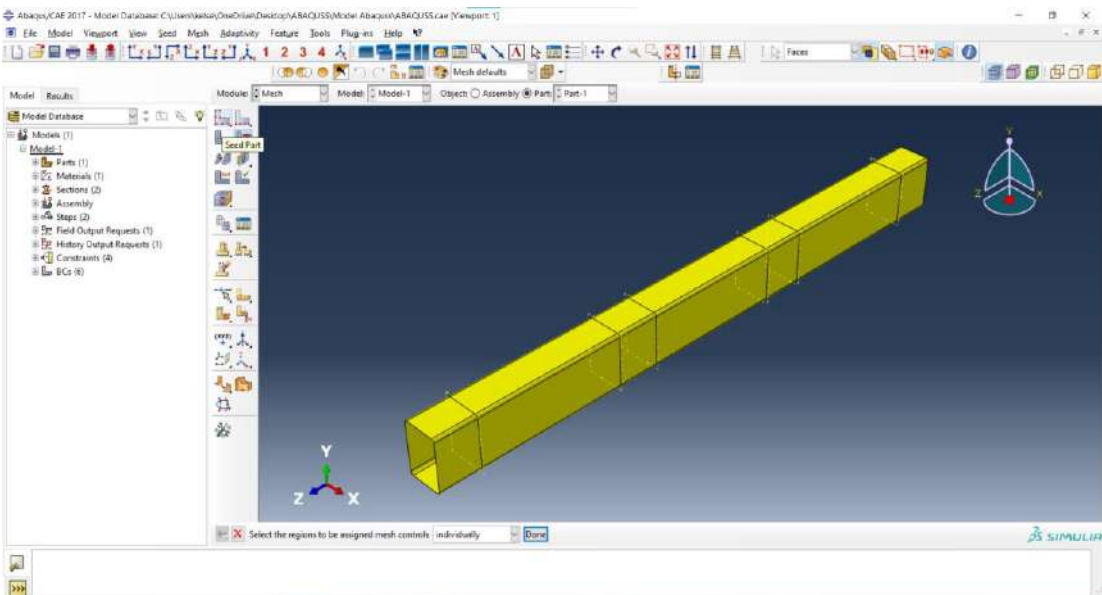


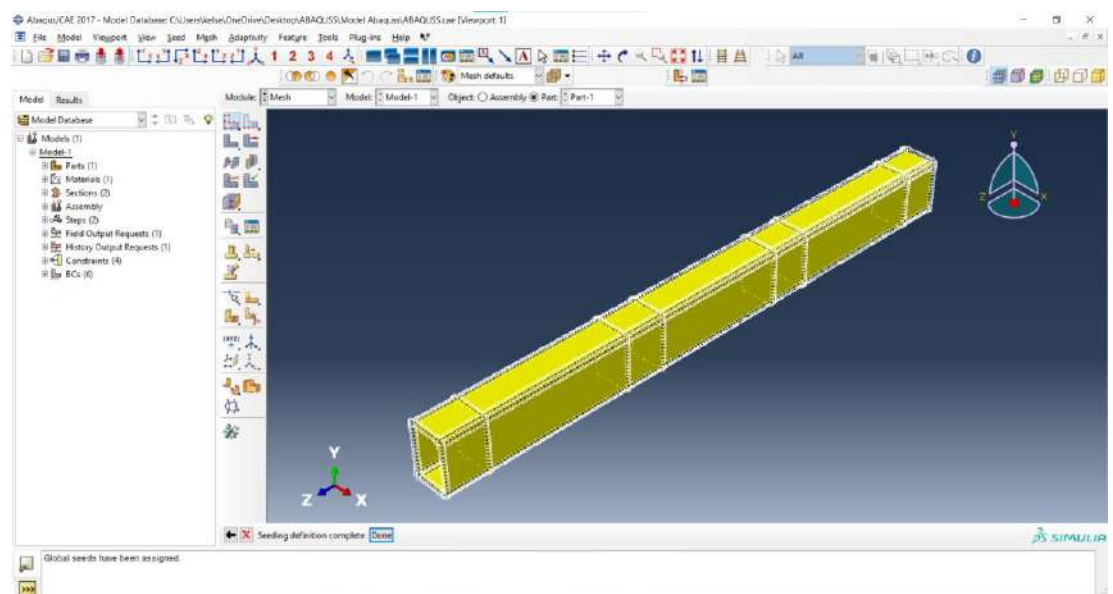
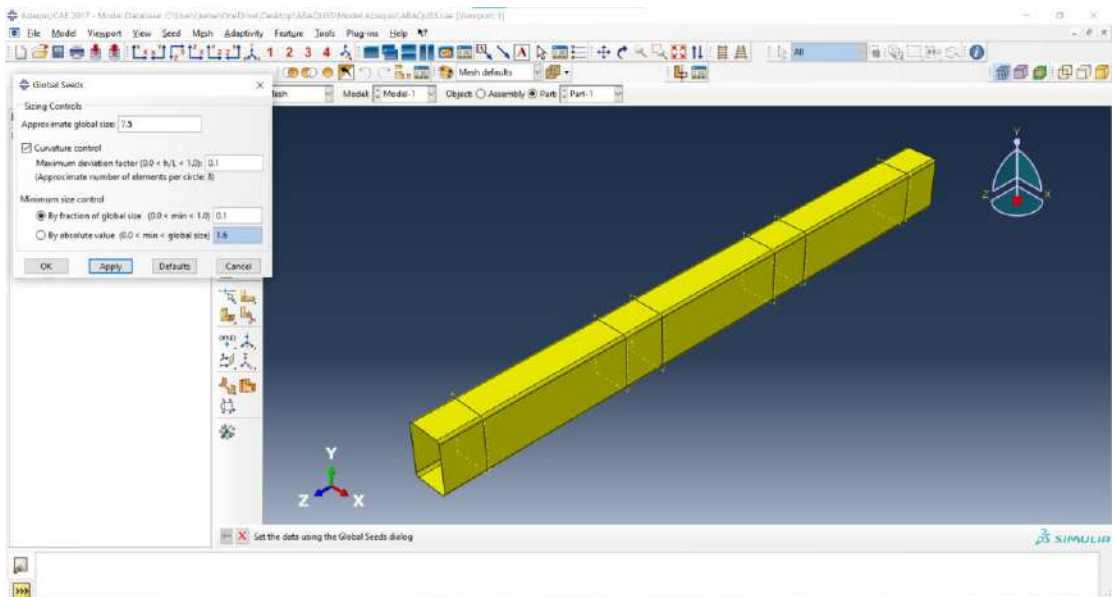
Klik *Assign Mesh Controls* – *Select* semua – Klik *Done* – Pada *Mesh Controls*, *Element Shape Quad-dominated*, *Technique Sweep* – Klik *Ok*.



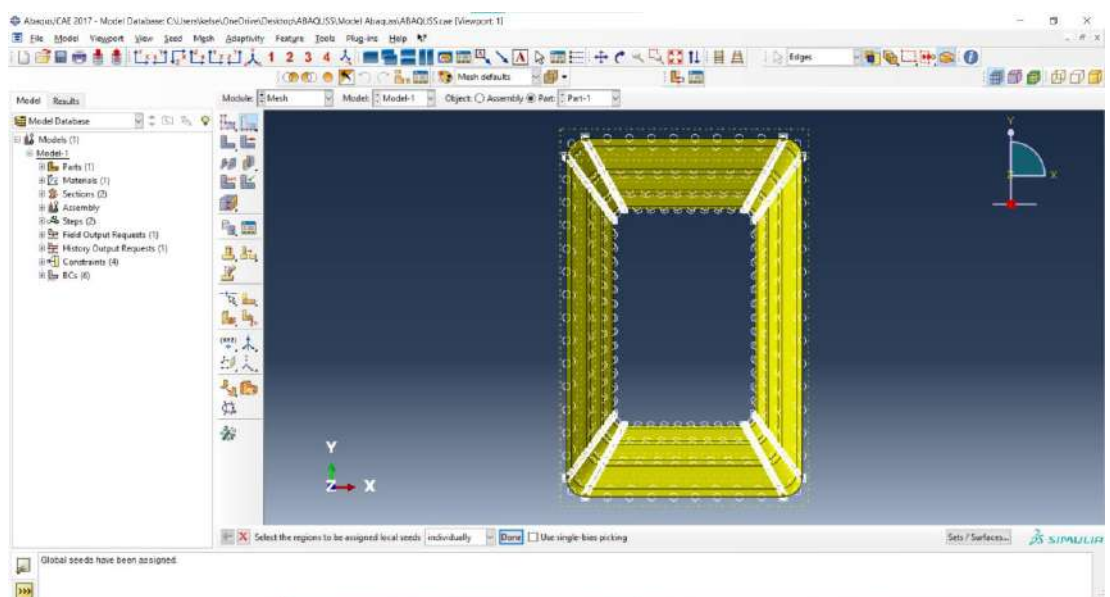
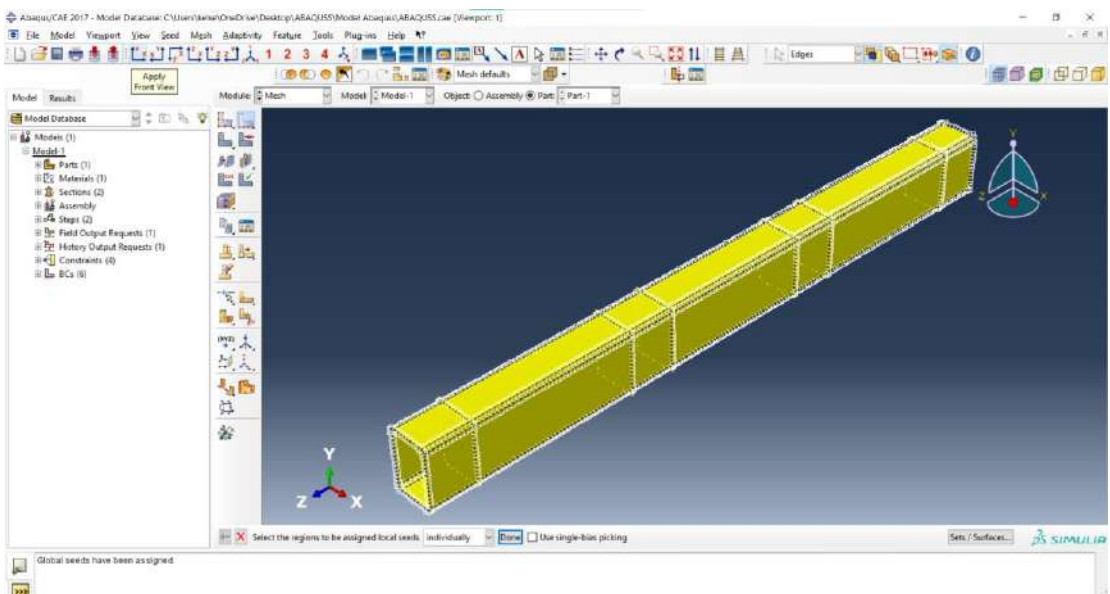
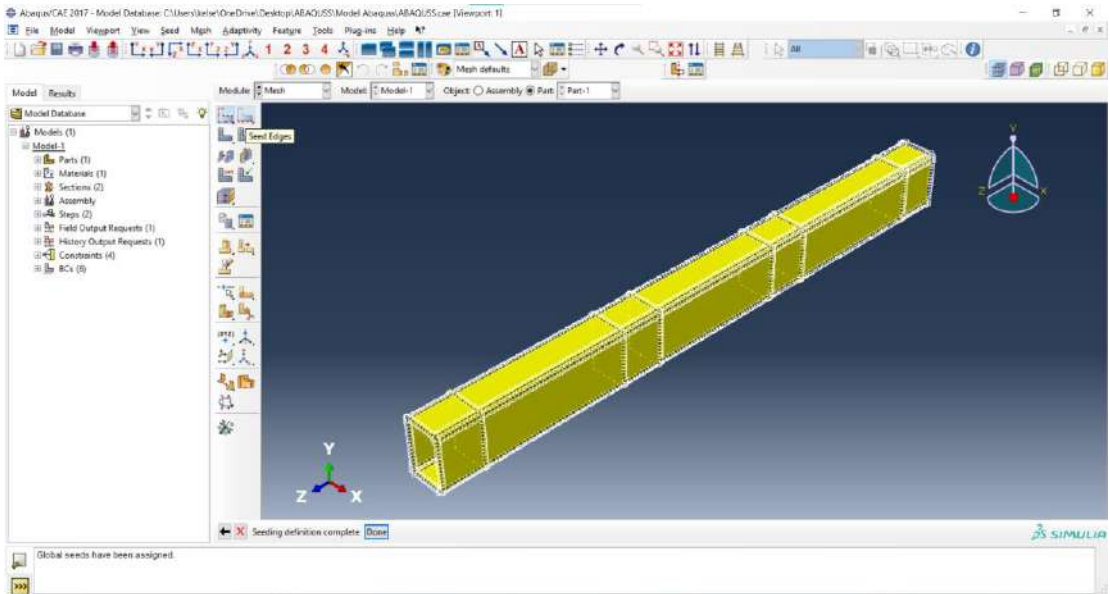


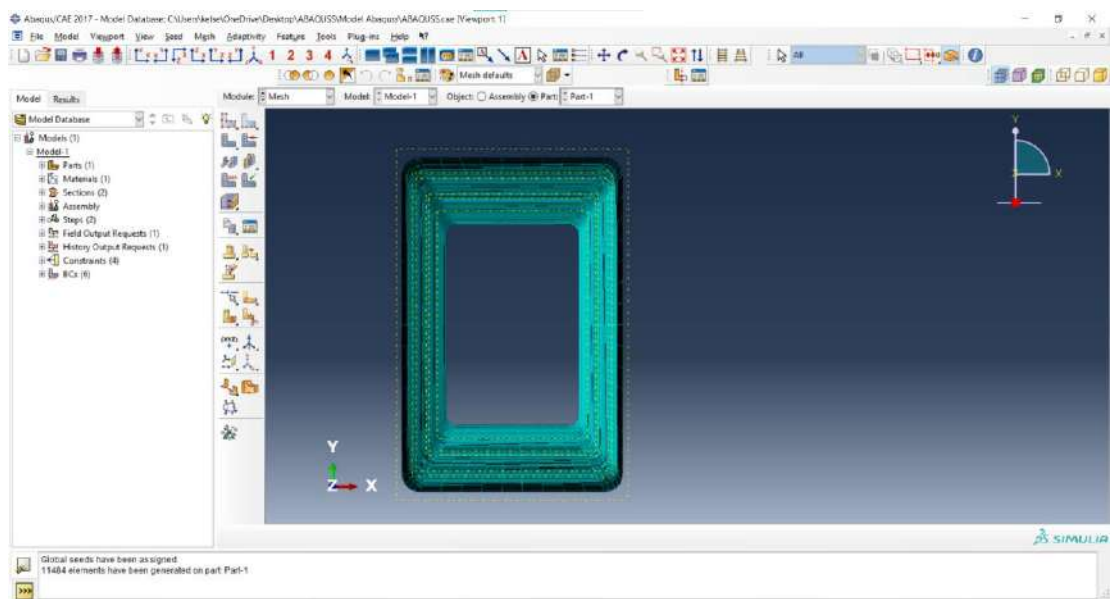
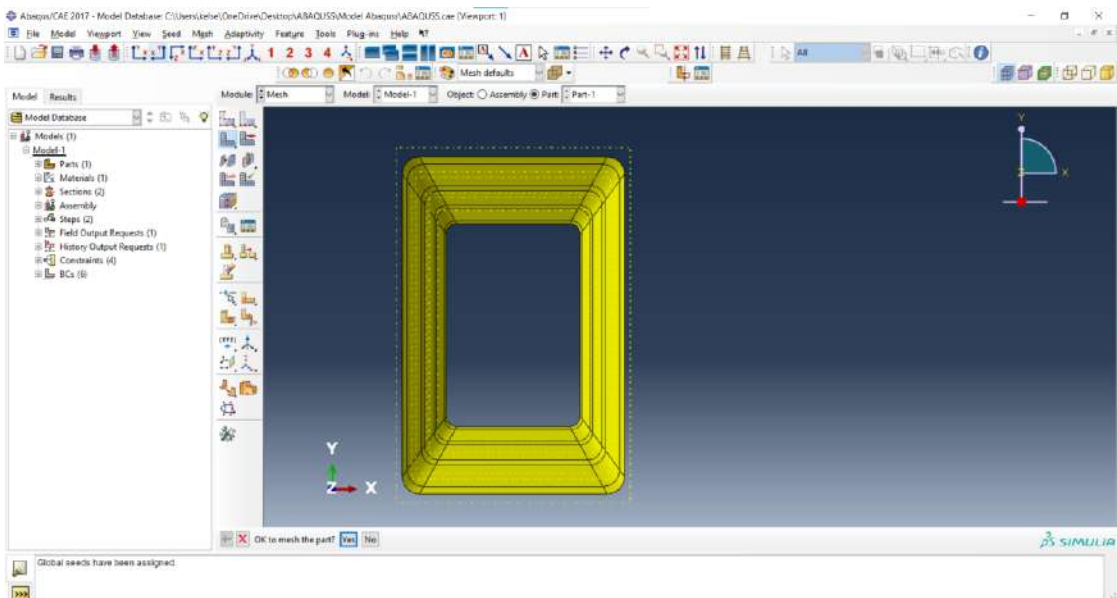
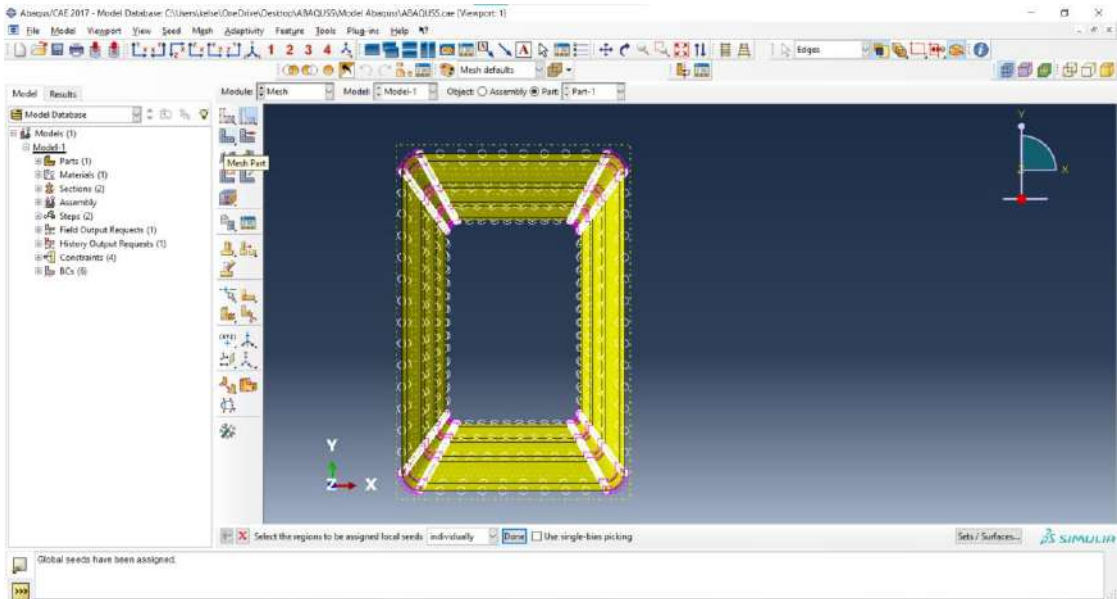
Klik *Seed Part* – Pada *Global Seeds, Sizing Controls, Approximate Global Size*: Input 7.5 –
Klik Ok.

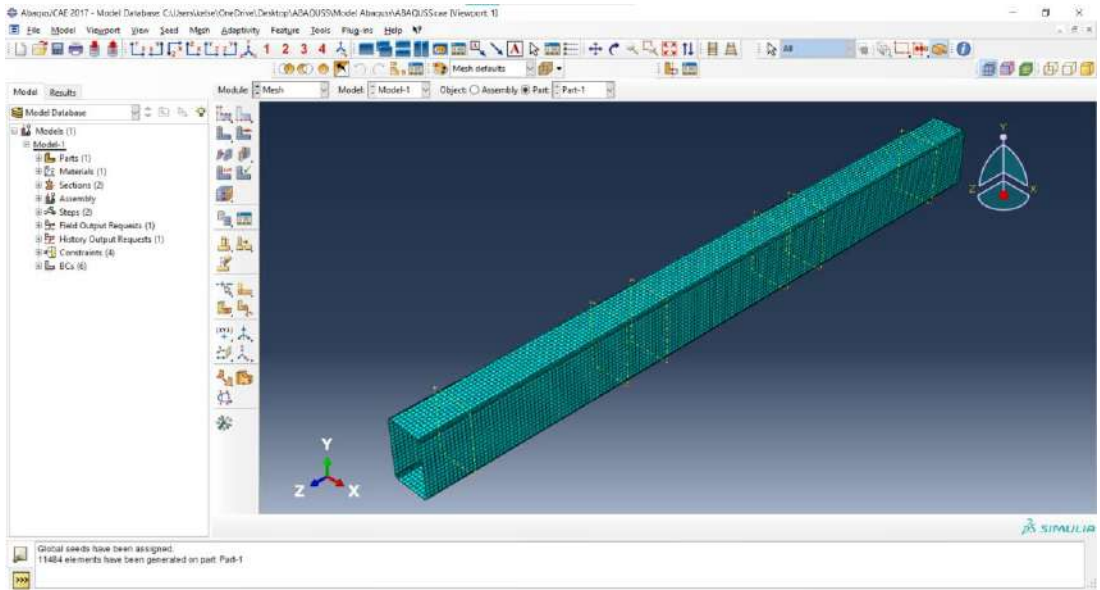




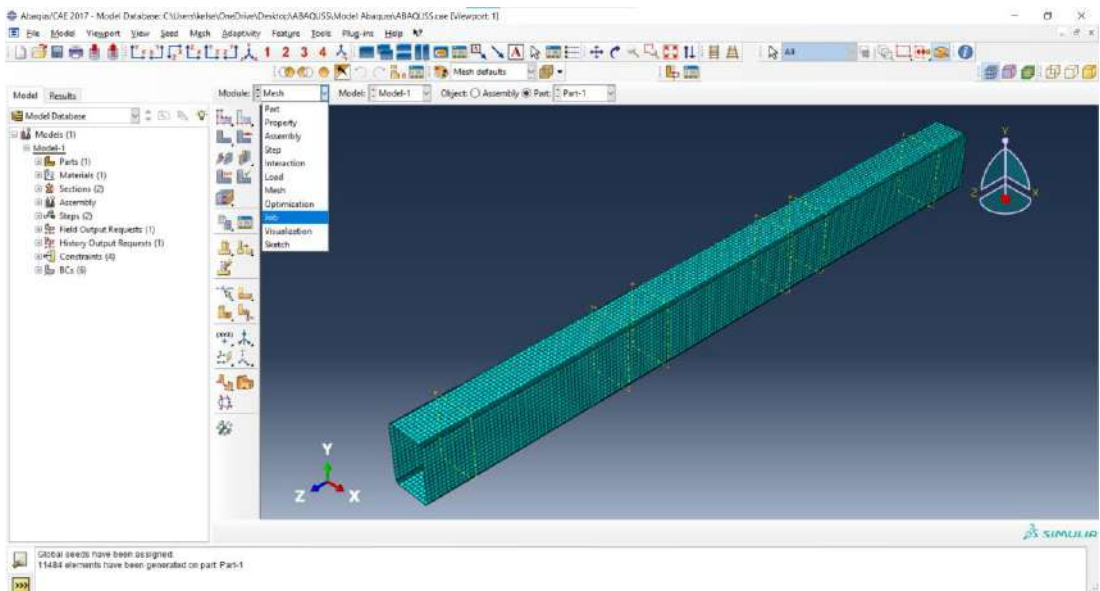
Klik *Seed Edges* – Klik *Apply Front View* – Klik *Semua Corner* dengan menahan tombol *Shift* saat mengklik *corner* – Klik *Done* – Pada *Local Seeds, Method By Number, Sizing Controls, Number of elements* input 5 – Klik *Ok*

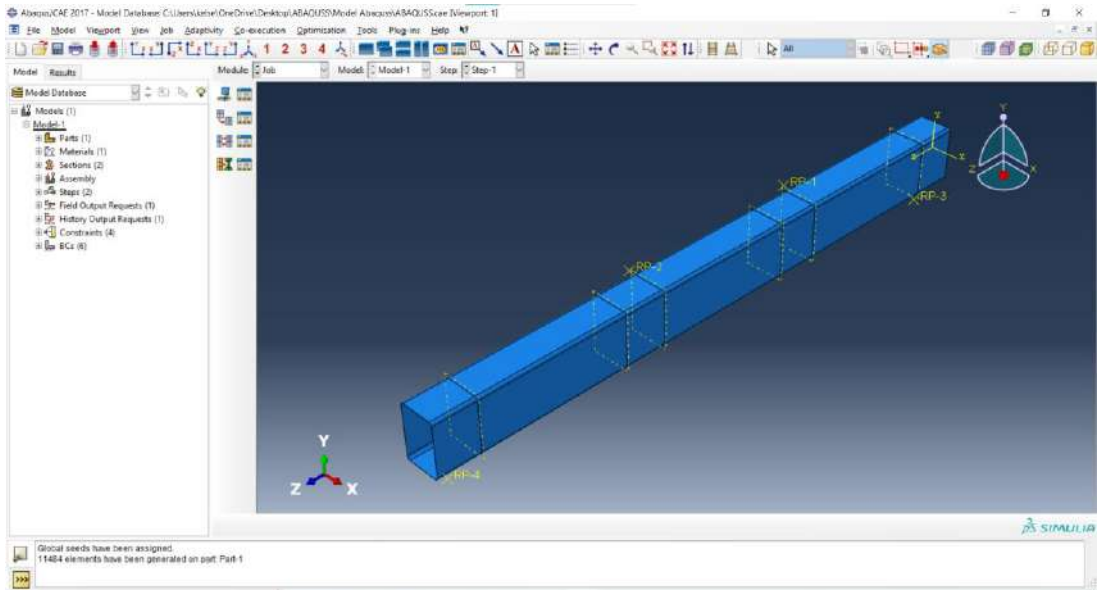




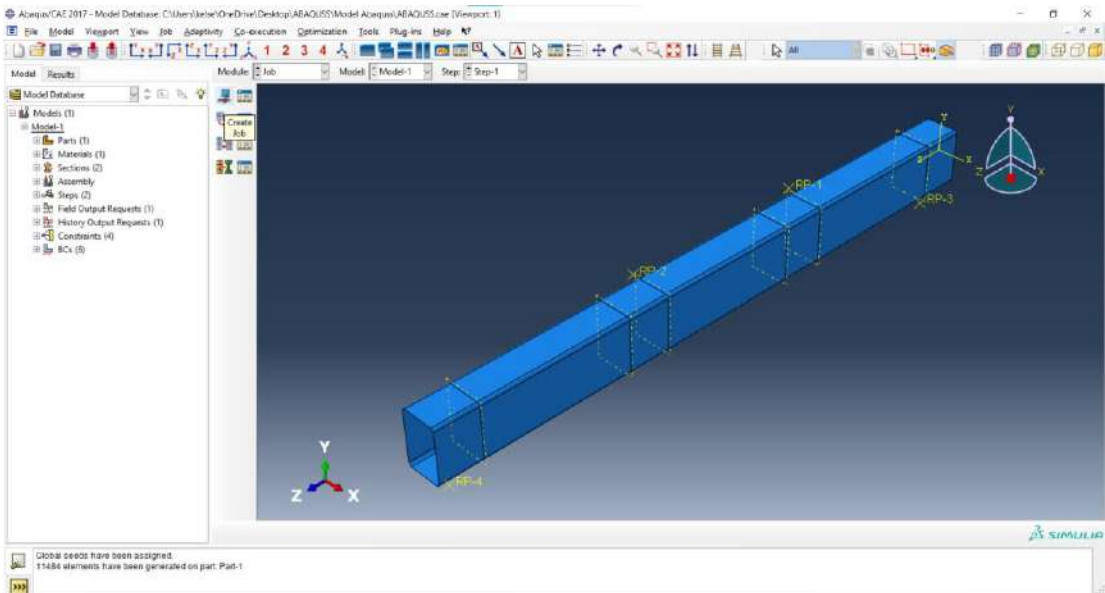


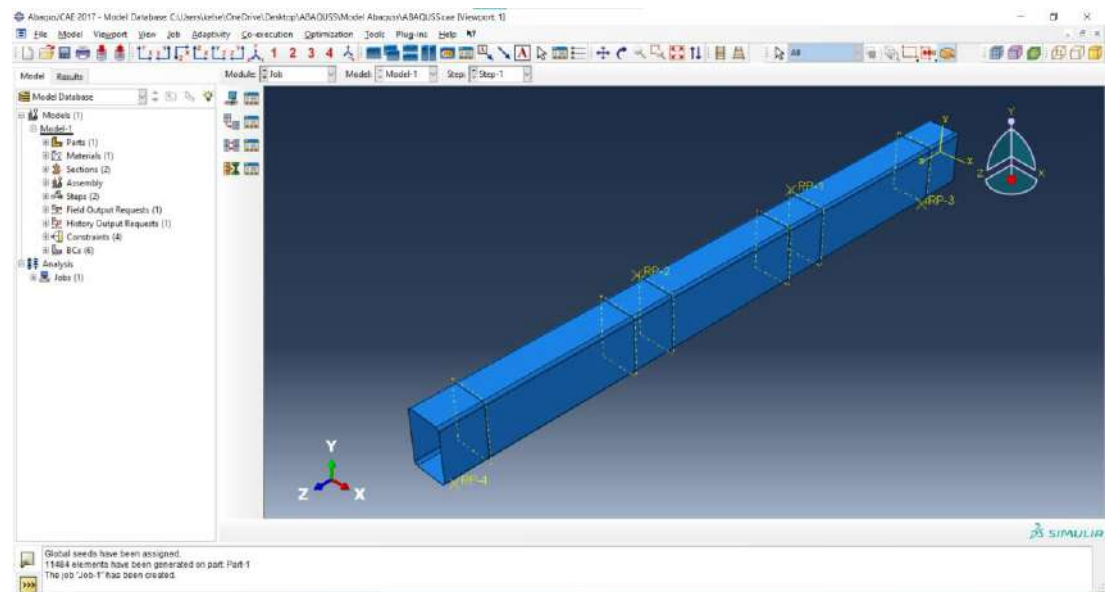
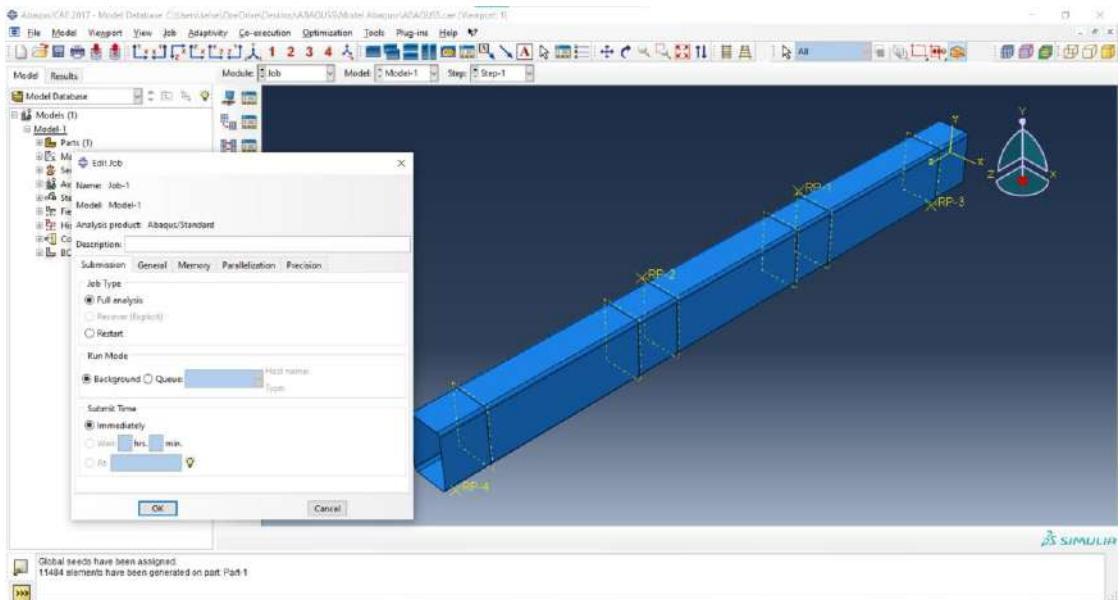
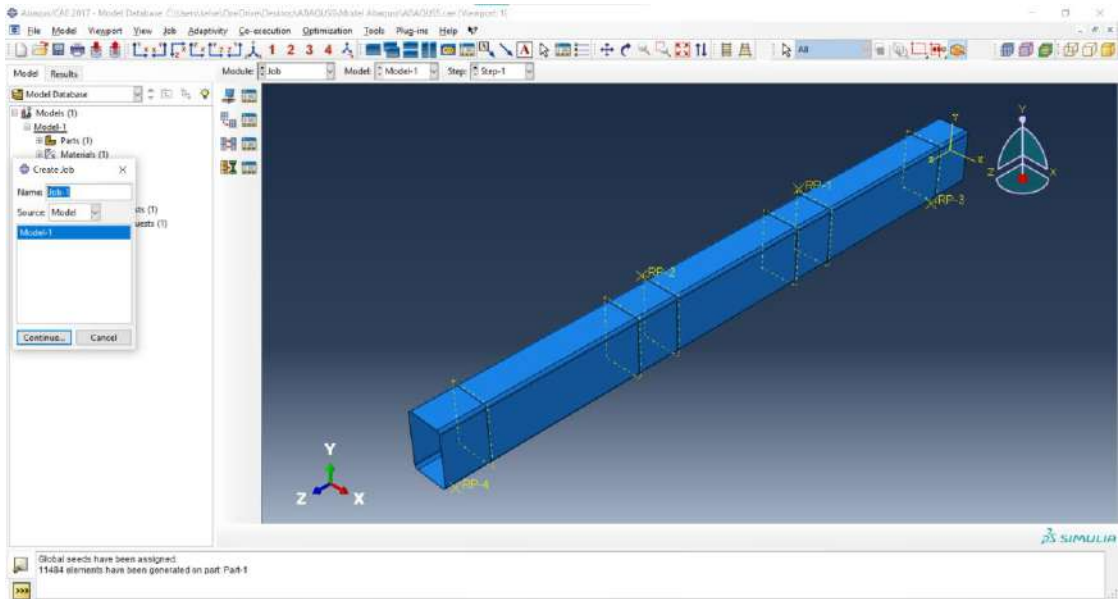
9. Membuat *Job*, pada *Module*: Pilih *Job*.



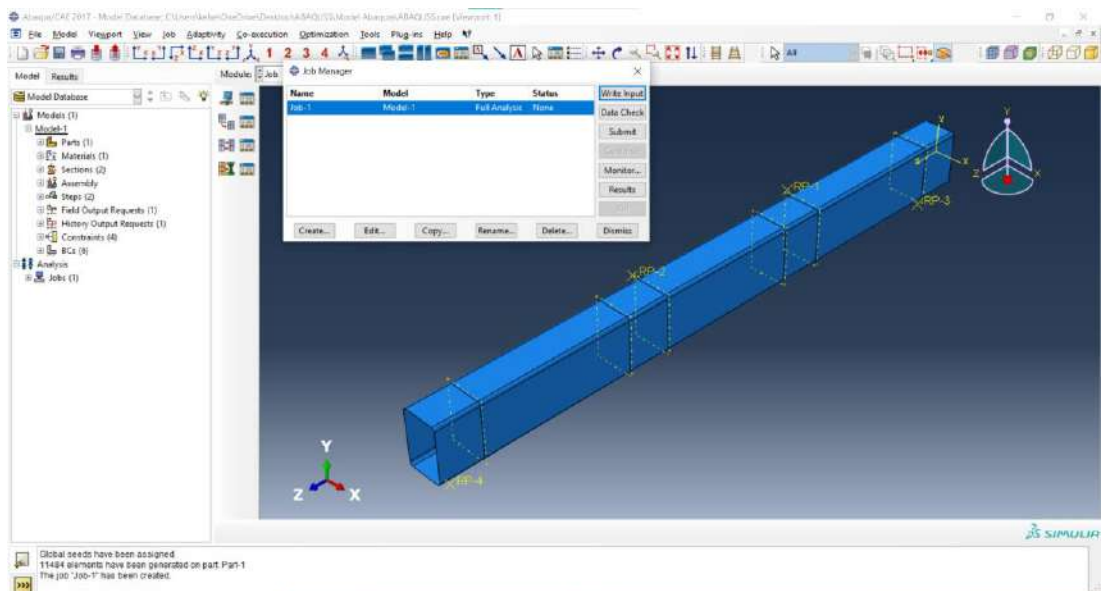
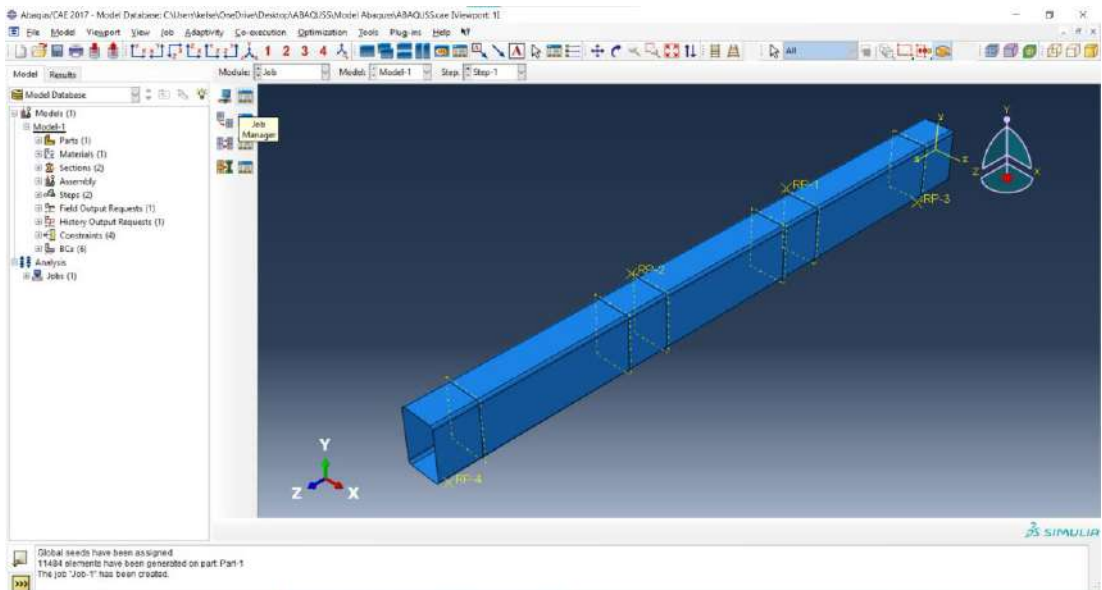


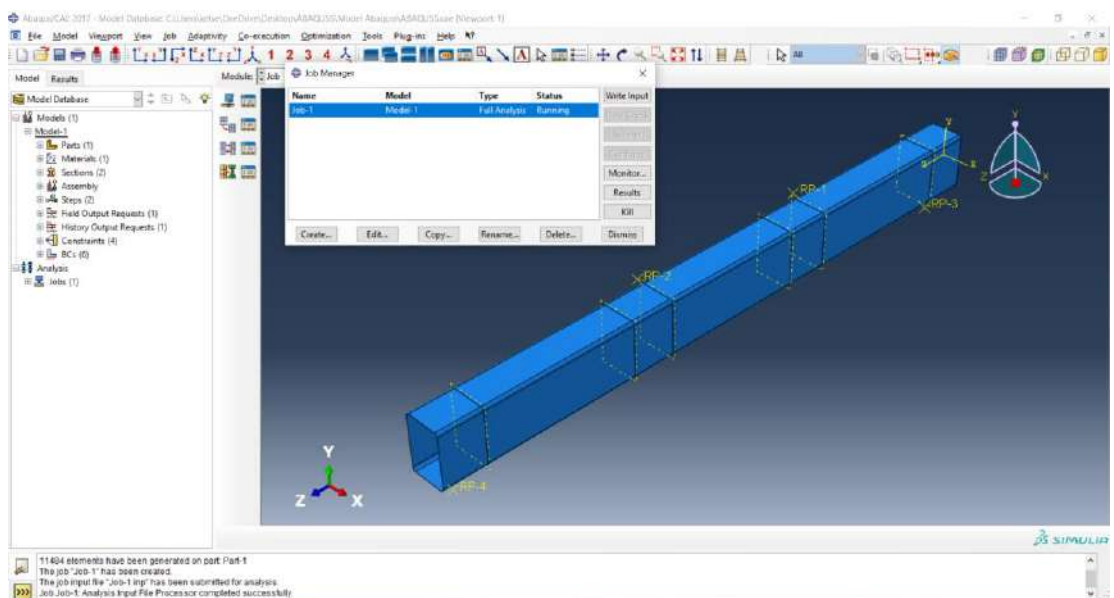
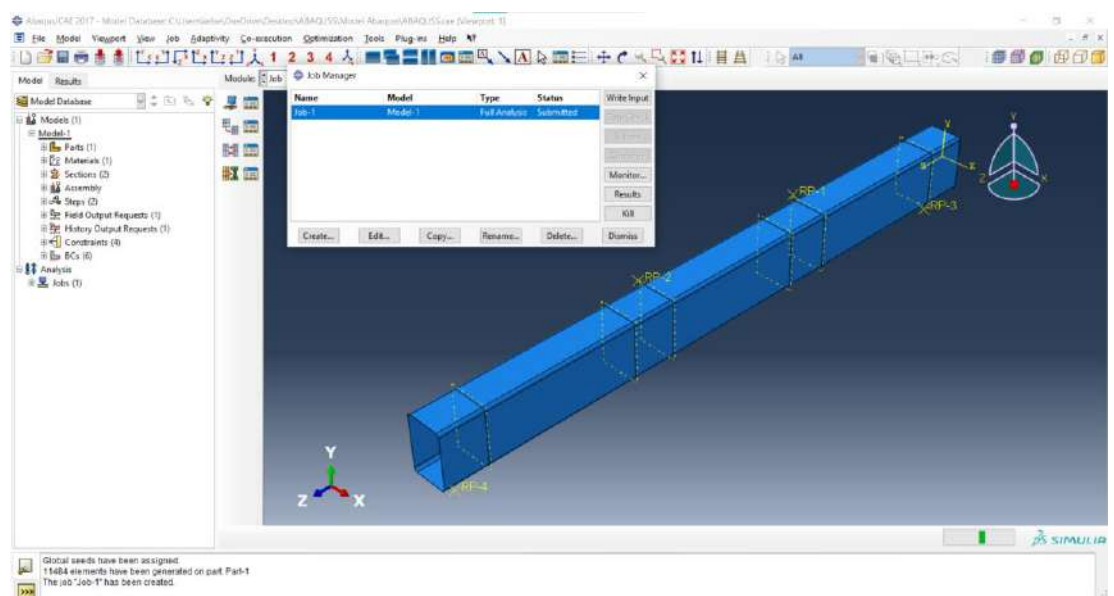
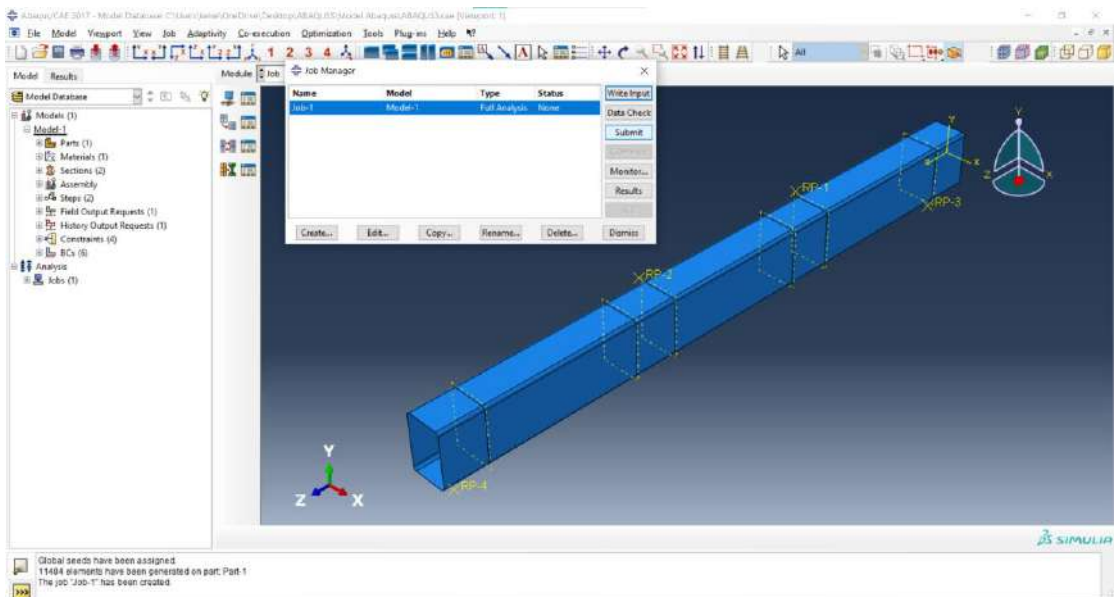
Klik *Create Job* – Pada *Create Job*, Klik *Continue...* – Pada *Edit Job*, Klik *Ok*.

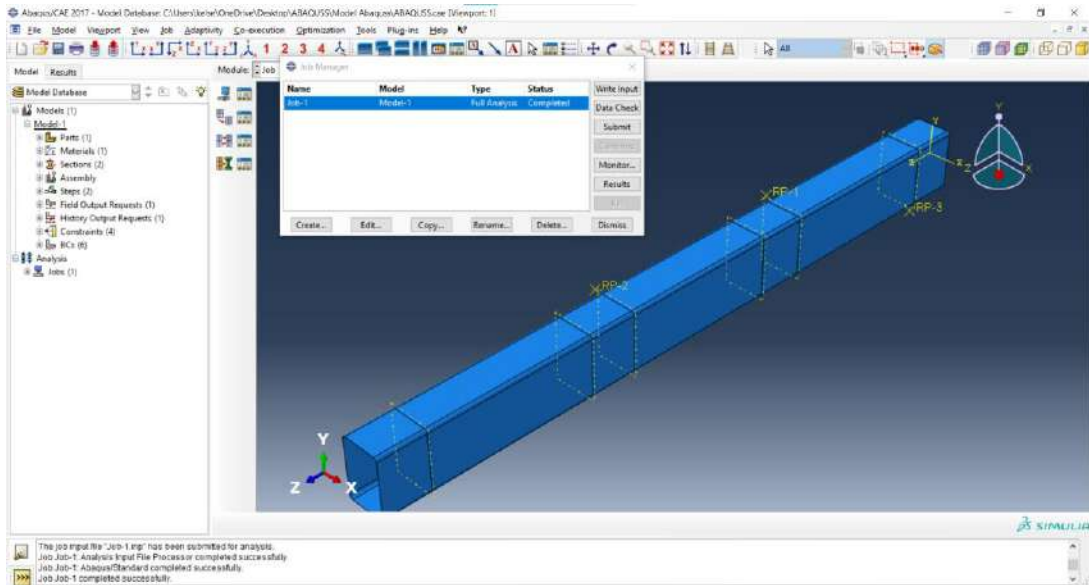




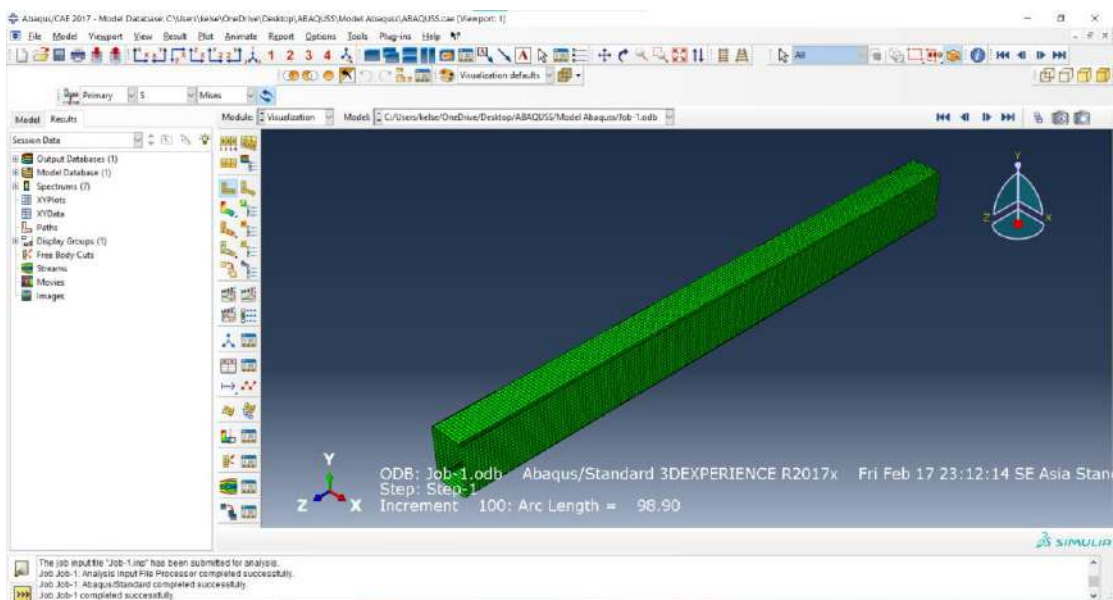
Klik *Job Manager* – Pada *Job Manager*, Klik *Submit* – Tunggu hingga selesai run.

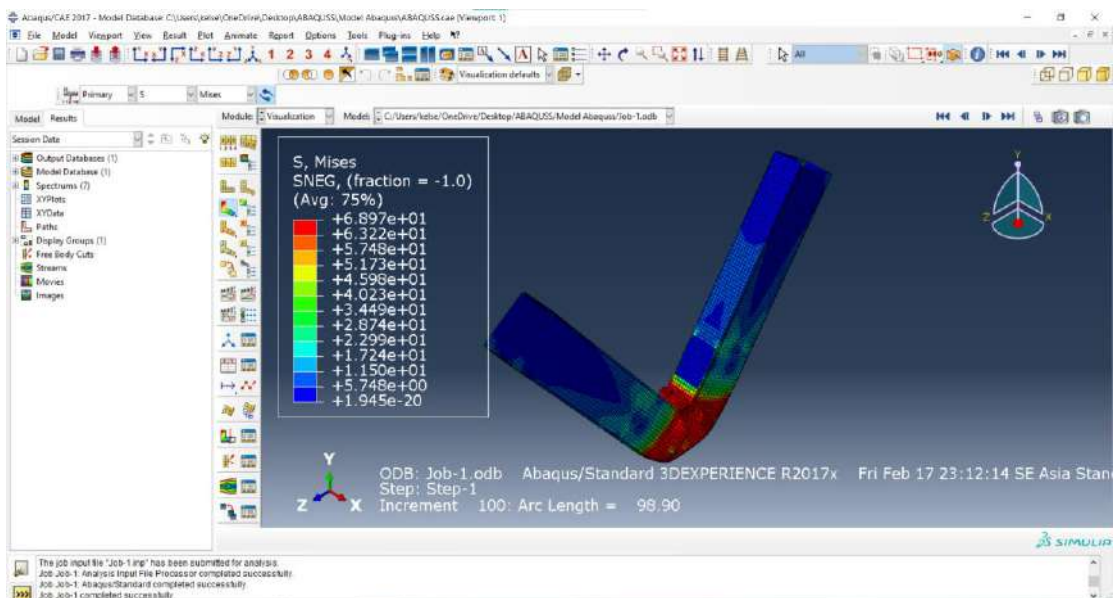
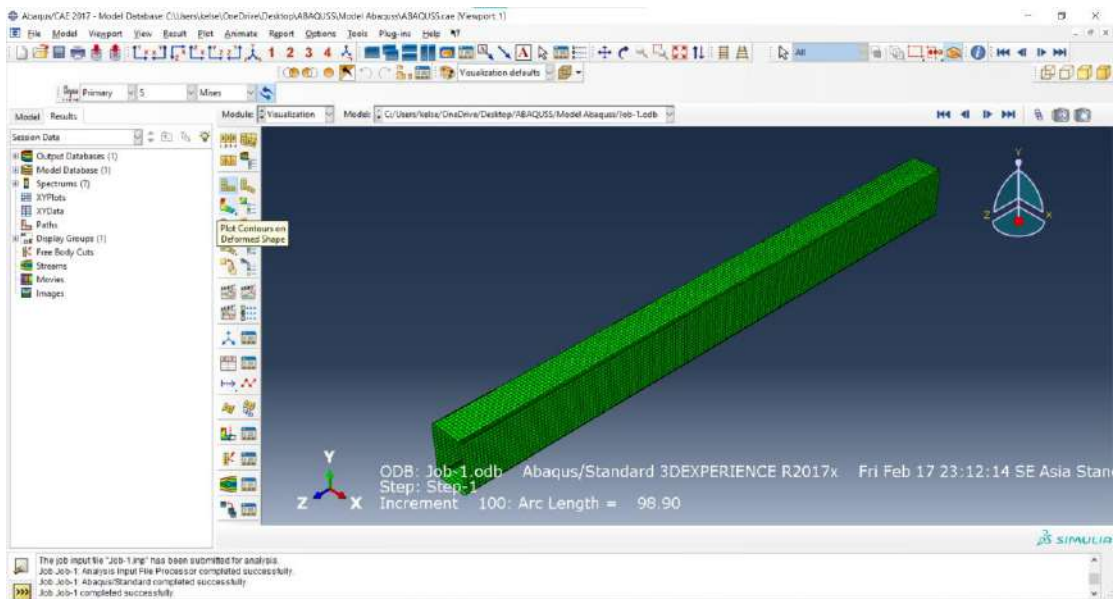






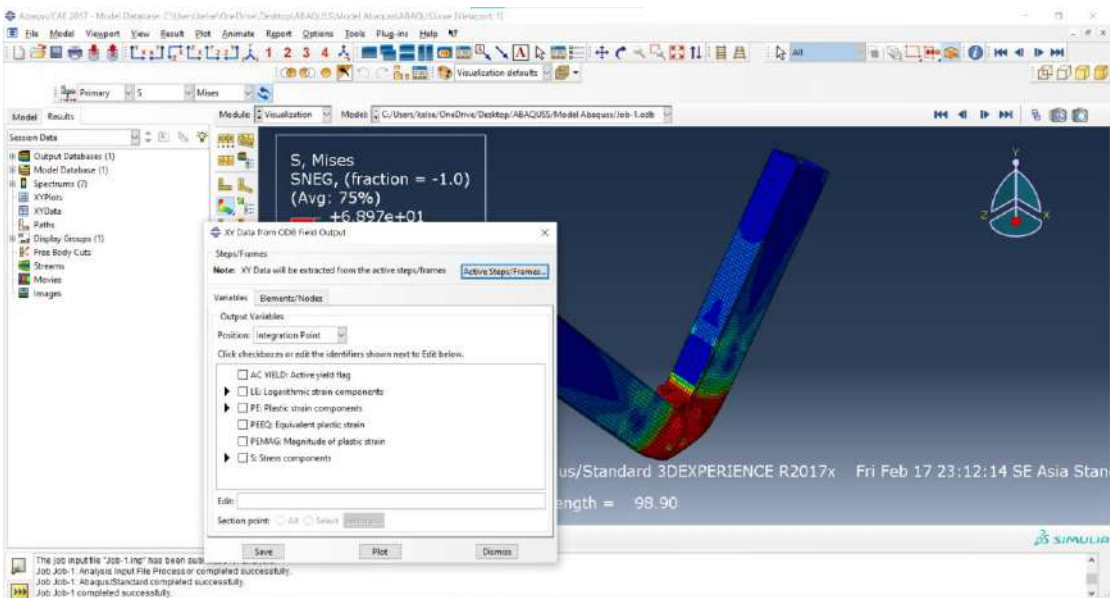
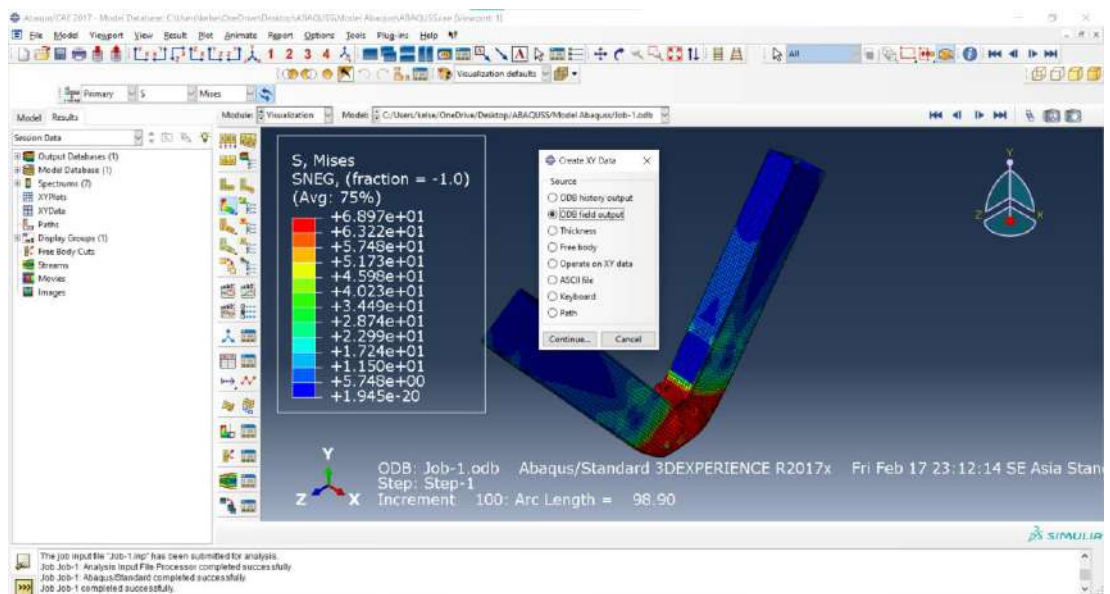
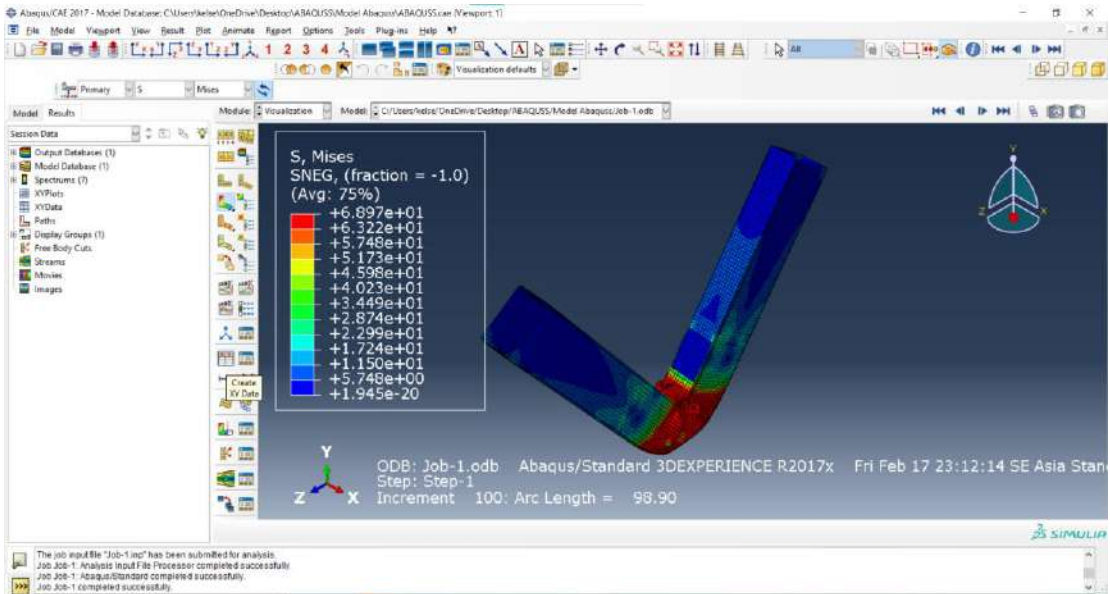
Setelah *Status Completed*, Pada *Job Manager*, Klik *Results* – Klik *Plot Countours on Deformed Shape*.

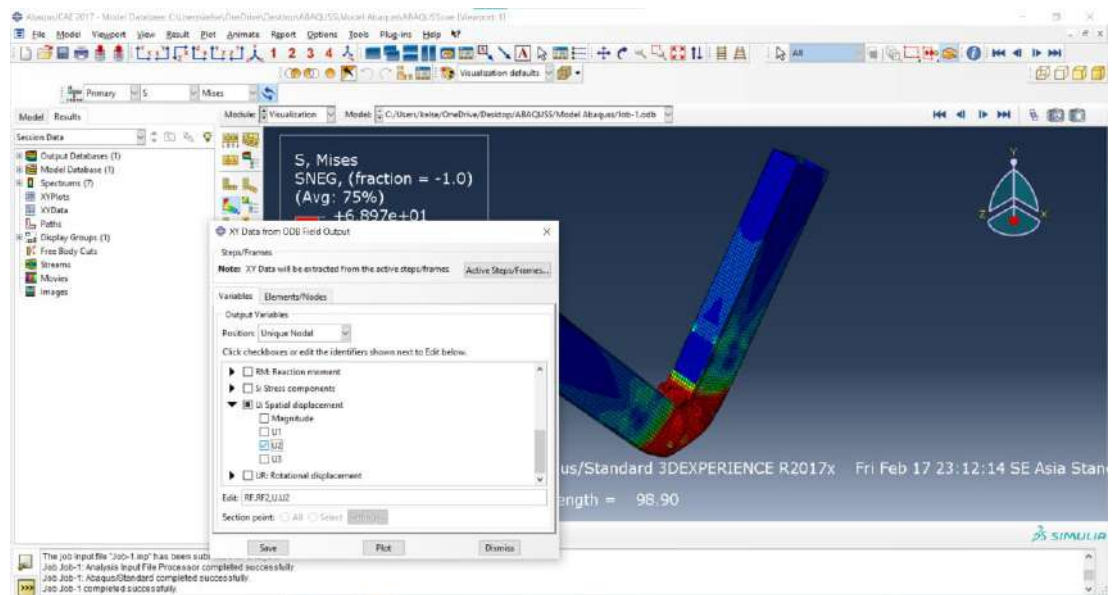
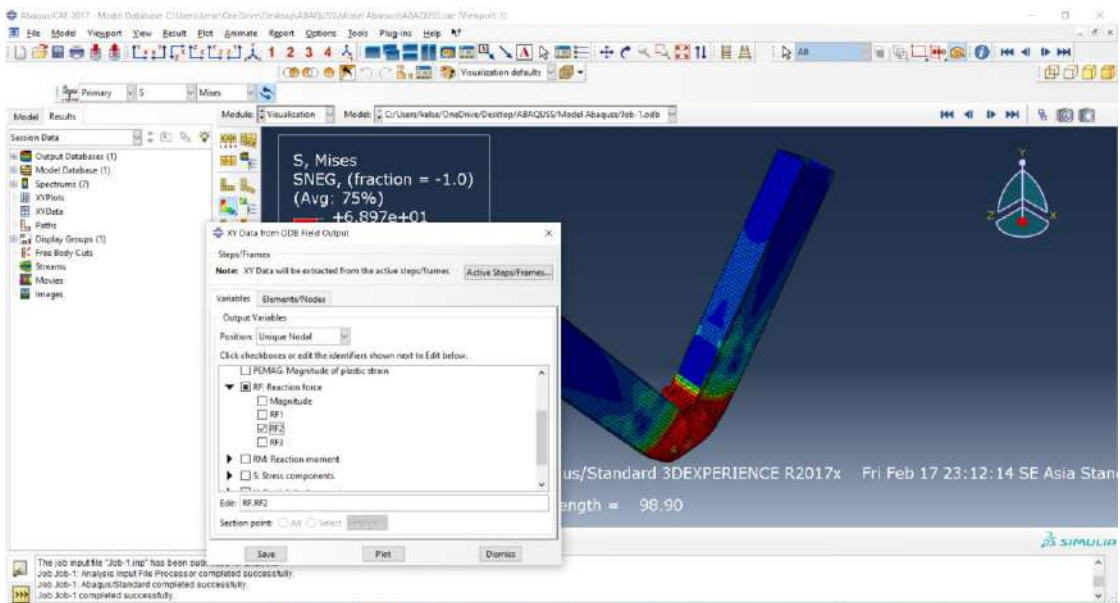
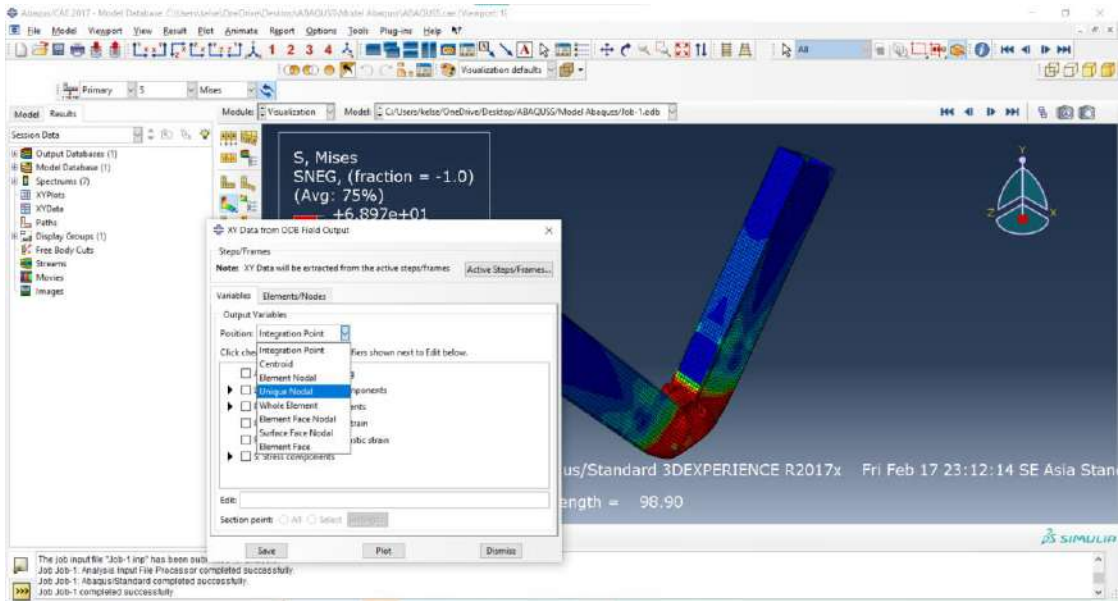


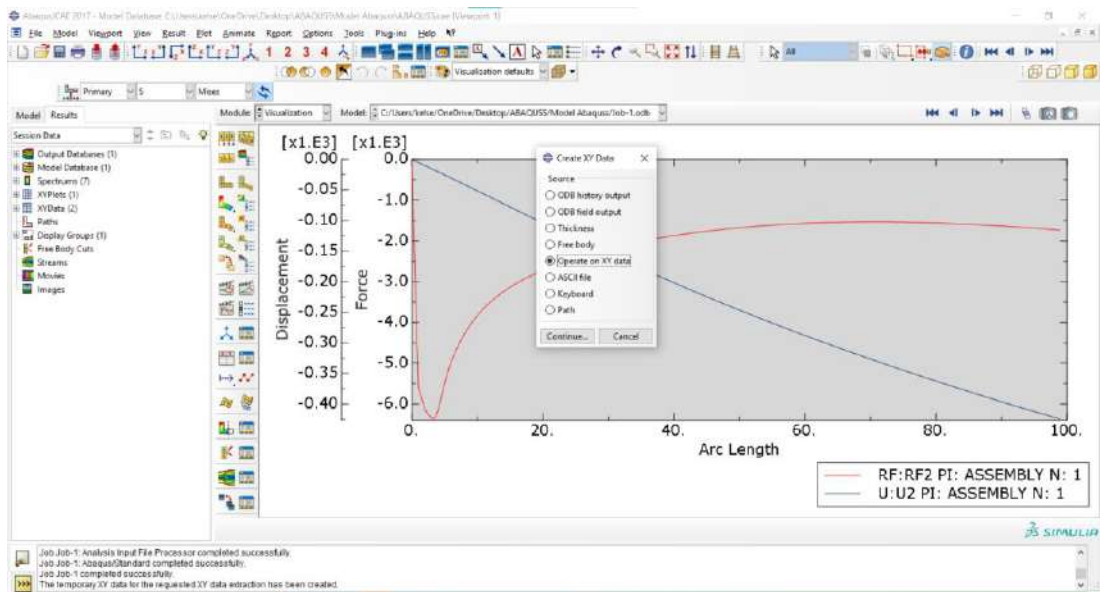
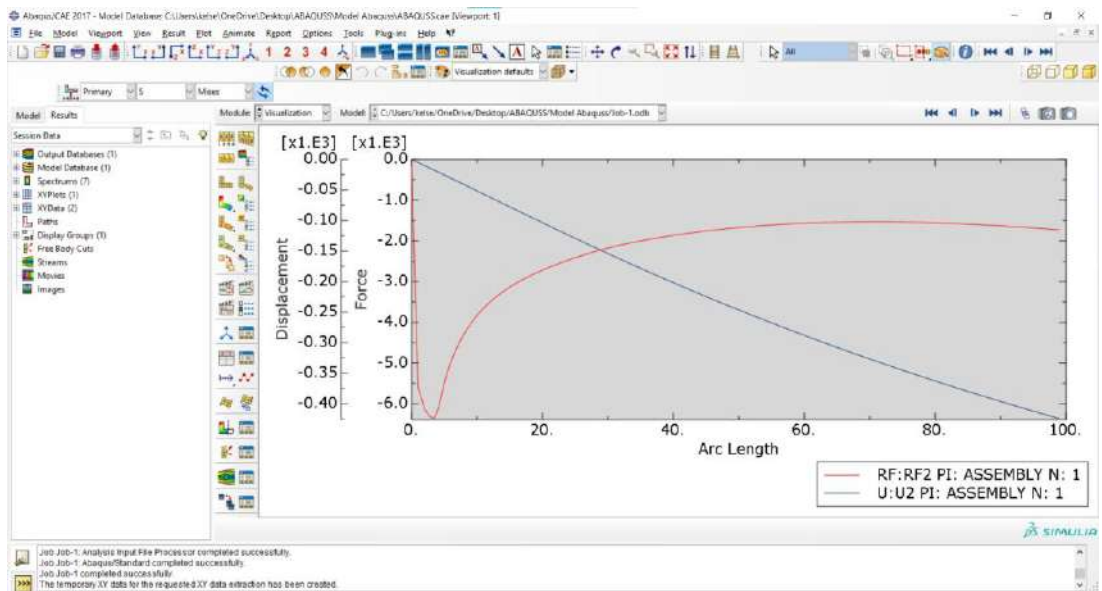
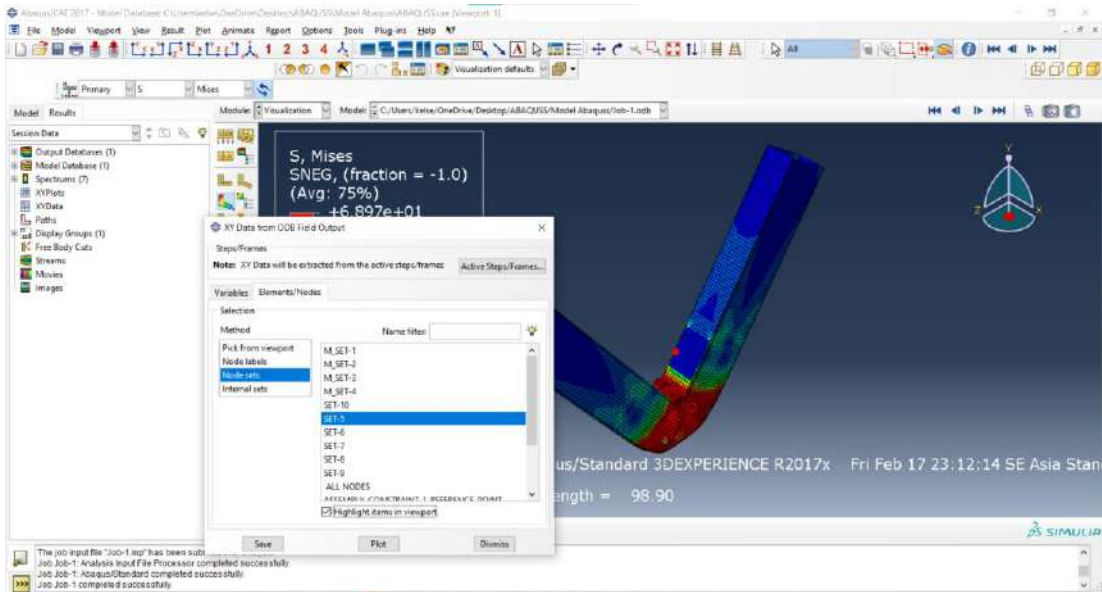


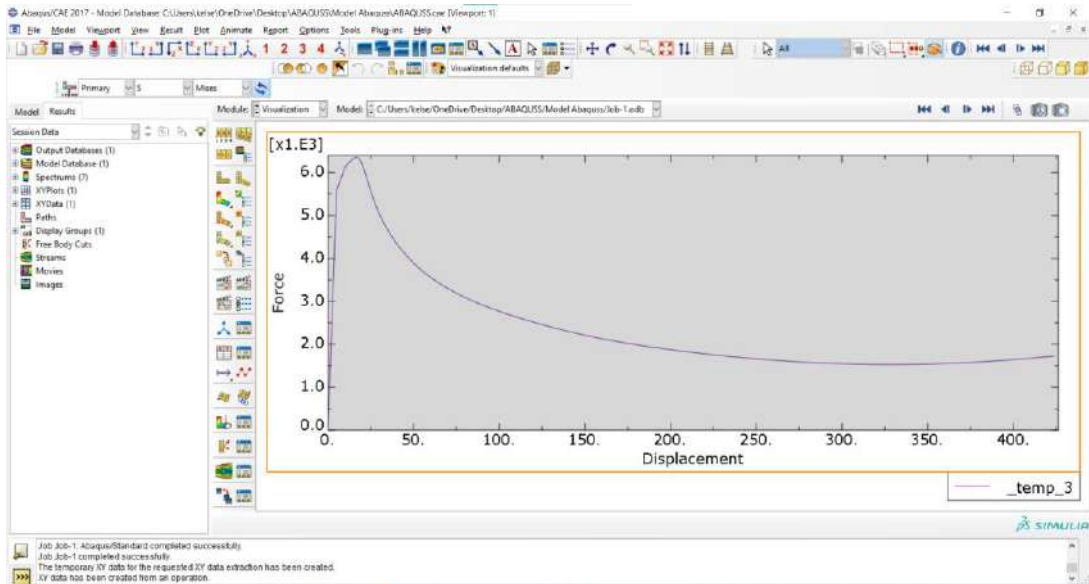
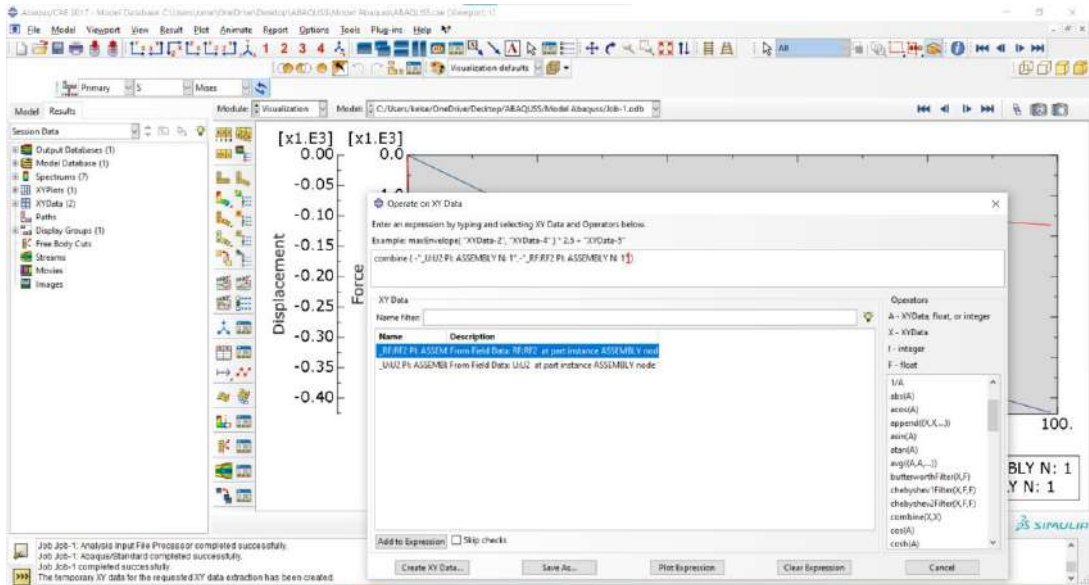
Jika ingin melihat hasil dalam grafik *Force Vs Displacement*:

1. Klik *Create XY Data* – Klik *ODB Field Output* – Klik *Continue...* – Pada *XY Data from ODB Field Output, Variables – Output Variables* pilih *Unique Nodal* – Klik *RF: Reaction Force* – Centang *RF2* – Klik *U: Spatial Displacement* – Centang *U2* – Klik *Element/Nodes* – Klik *SET-5* – Klik *Plot*.
2. Klik *Create XY Data* – Klik *Operate on XY Data* – Klik *Continue...* – Pada *Operate on XY Data*, ketik seperti digambar – Klik *Plot Expression*.

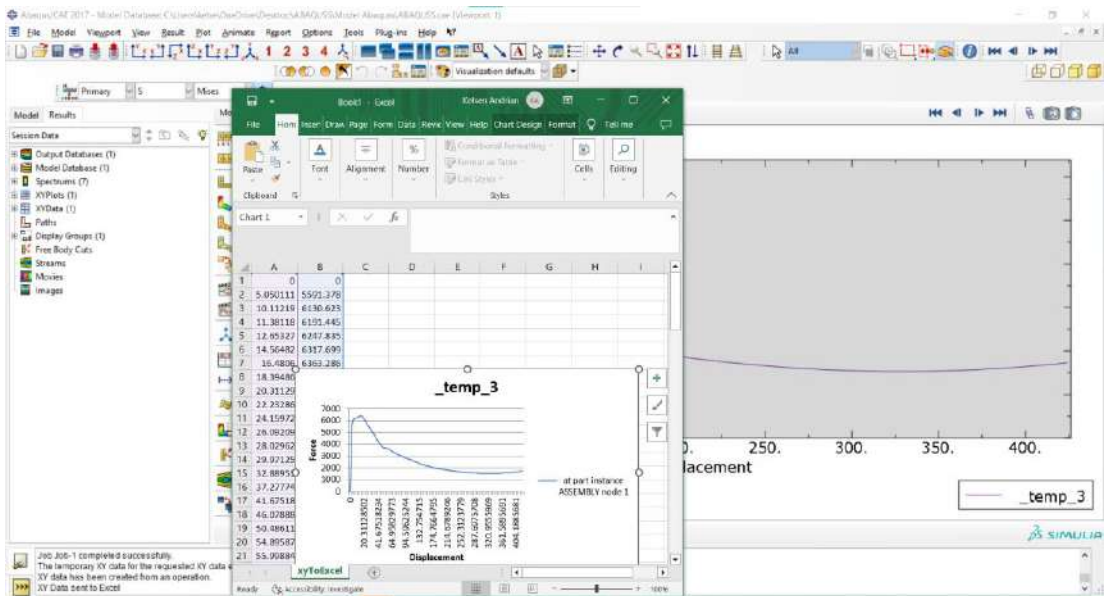
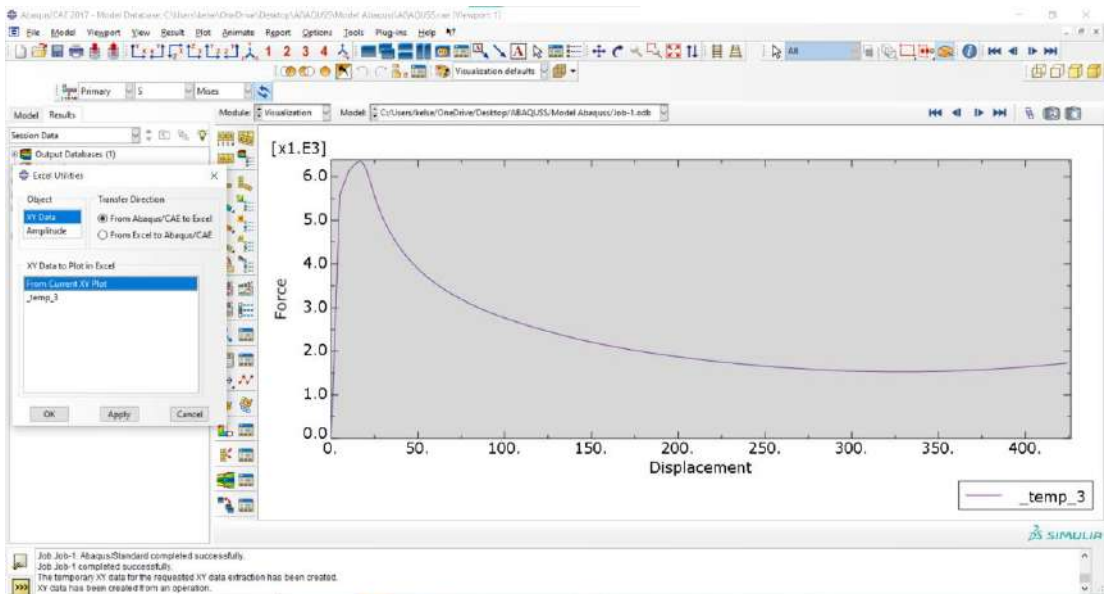
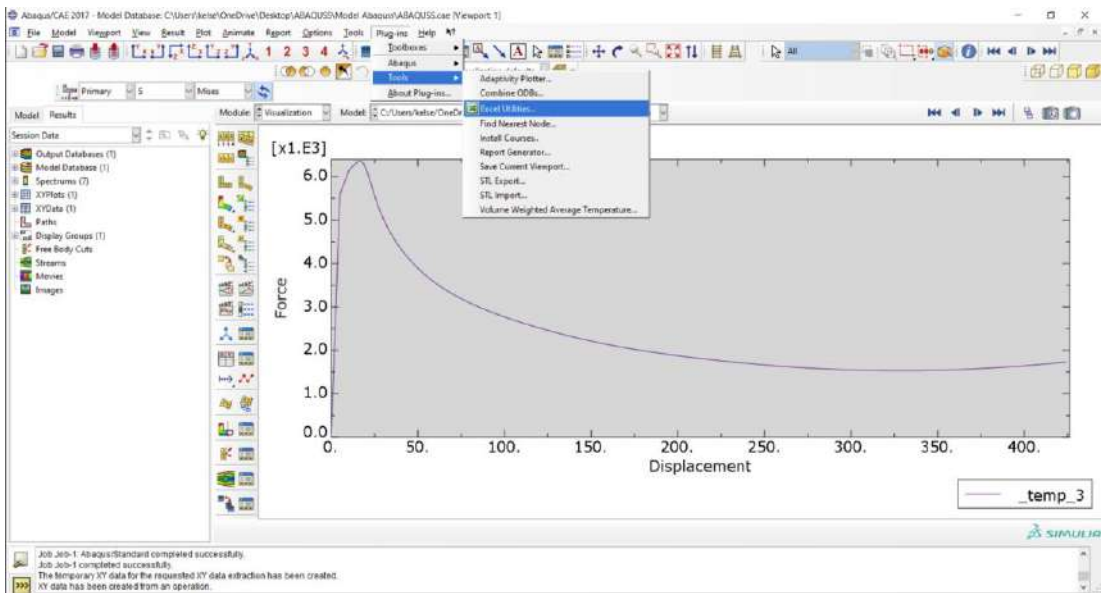








Jika ingin melihat data dalam angka tabel excel, Klik *Plug-ins* – Klik *Tools* – Klik *Excel Utilities...* – Pada *Excel Utilities*, Klik *From Current XY Plot* – Klik *Ok*.



DAFTAR PUSTAKA

ABAQUS. (2023). User's manual and theory manual.: Dassault Systèmes Simulia Corp.

Chen, Z., Huang, Y., & Young, B. (2022). Design of Cold-formed Ferritic Stainless Steel RHS Perforated Beams. *Engineering Structures*, 250.

Huang, Y., & Young, B. (2014). Stress-strain Relationship of Cold-formed Lean Duplex Stainless Steel at Elevated Temperatures. *Journal of Constructional Steel Research*, 92, 103-113.