

## INTISARI

Gempa bumi menyebabkan permasalahan pada infrastruktur. Salah satu infrastruktur yang terdampak akibat gempa bumi adalah jembatan. Kerusakan jembatan akibat gempa bumi terjadi di daerah kritis sendi plastis. Kapasitas daktilitas pilar jembatan yang terbatas menyebabkan pilar jembatan tidak mampu menahan beban gempa yang signifikan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan peredam gempa untuk mengatasi hal tersebut. Salah satu solusi permasalahan tersebut adalah dengan peredam gempa histeresis *shear panel damper (SPD)*. Saat ini, *SPD* dirancang hanya menahan gempa dari satu arah saja. Sedangkan gempa yang terjadi di jembatan terjadi dari berbagai arah.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang analisis pengaruh penambahan sirip dan modifikasi reduksi bentuk sirip pada *tubular shear panel damper (TSPD)* terhadap performa seismik akibat gempa dari berbagai arah. Perangkat tersebut disebut sebagai *finned tubular shear panel damper (FTSPD)*. *FTSPD* didesain menjadi tiga variasi, yaitu tanpa modifikasi, modifikasi 1, dan modifikasi 2 yang mana setiap variasi *FTSPD* dianalisis terhadap jumlah sirip. Jumlah sirip yang dipasang pada *FTSPD* sejumlah 4 sirip vertikal, 6 sirip vertikal, dan 8 sirip vertikal. Pembebanan yang diterapkan mengacu pada standar pembebanan AISC. Perangkat lunak ABAQUS digunakan untuk menganalisis metode elemen hingga sehingga didapat performa seismik berupa daktilitas, kekuatan lateral, energi disipasi, dan rasio redaman.

Nilai kekuatan lateral simulasi metode elemen hingga dibandingkan dengan prediksi von mises dan tresca sehingga didapat rumus prediksi kekuatan lateral *TSPD* dan *FTSPD*. Hasil simulasi didapat pula kontur regangan sehingga dapat diketahui konsentrasi regangan yang terjadi saat pembebanan. Komponen utama *FTSPD* yaitu badan dan sirip menggunakan material baja LY225. Sedangkan pelat dasar menggunakan baja S355. Dalam mewujudkan perilaku material non linear, pada simulasi numerik juga diterapkan parameter *combined isometric* dan *kinematic hardening (NLCHM)*. Hasil analisis metode elemen hingga didapatkan bahwa *TSPD* dan *FTSPD* yang memiliki sirip sedikit terjadi tekuk inelastik. Sedangkan *FTSPD* yang memiliki jumlah sirip lebih banyak dapat mencapai performa seismik yang lebih baik. Pengaruh modifikasi reduksi bentuk pada sirip mengakibatkan penurunan performa seismik, namun berhasil menghindari konsentrasi regangan pada sambungan las.

**Kata kunci:** *Finned tubular shear panel damper*, pembebanan statik berbagai arah, analisis metode elemen hingga, energi disipasi, performa seismik.

## ABSTRACT

*The earthquakes cause problems in the infrastructure. One of the infrastructures affected by the earthquake is a bridge. Damage to the bridge due to the earthquake occurred in a critical area of the plastic hinge. The limited ductility capacity of bridge piers causes the bridge pillars to be unable to withstand significant earthquake loads. Therefore, earthquake dampers are needed to overcome this problem. One solution to this problem is by using a hysteresis shear panel damper (SPD) earthquake damper. Currently, SPD is designed to withstand earthquakes from one direction only. Meanwhile, the earthquake that occurred on the bridge occurred from various directions.*

*This research discusses the analysis of the effect of adding fins and fins shape modification reduction to the tubular shear panel damper (TSPD) on seismic performance due to earthquakes from various directions. These devices are defined as finned tubular shear panel dampers (FTSPD). The FTSPD was designed into three variations, namely without modification, modification 1, and modification 2 where each variation of the FTSPD was analyzed according to the number of fins. The number of fins installed on the FTSPD was 4 vertical fins, 6 vertical fins, and 8 vertical fins. The loading applied refers to the AISC loading standard. ABAQUS software was used to analyze the finite element method to obtain seismic performance in the form of ductility, lateral strength, energy dissipation, and damping ratio.*

*The value of the lateral strength of the finite element method simulation was compared with the prediction of von mises and tresca in order to obtain the prediction formula for the lateral strength of TSPD and FTSPD. The simulation results also obtained the strain contour so that it can be seen the strain concentration that occurs during loading. The main components of the FTSPD, namely the web and fins, used LY225 steel material. While the base plate used S355 steel. In realizing the non-linear behavior of materials, the numerical simulation also applied combined isometric and kinematic hardening (NLCHM) parameters. The results of the finite element method analysis showed that TSPD and FTSPD which had a slight inelastic bending occurred. Meanwhile, the FTSPD which has a higher number of fins can achieve better seismic performance. The effect of modification on the fins resulted in a decrease in seismic performance, but managed to avoid strain concentrations in the weld point.*

**Keywords:** *Finned tubular shear panel damper, finite element analysis, multi-direction static loading, seismic performance.*