

INTISARI

Pembangunan infrastruktur sudah menjadi aspek vital sebuah negara. Pembangunan infrastruktur dapat memberikan *impact* baik dan buruk bagi negara tergantung pada proses pembangunan infrastruktur. Pembangunan infrastruktur perlu merata dari struktur Gedung, jalan, jembatan, dan bangunan air. Salah satu struktur yang penting adalah struktur Gedung.

Dalam perencanaan struktur Gedung, diperlukan keahlian khusus agar dapat menghasilkan produk yang kuat, aman, dan kokoh. Dasar dari struktur Gedung adalah fondasi dan *pile cap*, pada laporan proyek akhir ini akan membahas kedua aspek tersebut yaitu fondasi bored pile dan pile cap. Pada proyek akhir ini akan membahas analisis *pile cap* dan *bored pile* pada proyek pembangunan Gedung *Smart and Green Learning Center* (SGLC) di Fakultas Teknik Universitas Gadjah Mada cara manual dengan tiga metode, monitoring dan evaluasi pekerjaan *bored pile* dan *pile cap*, dan monitoring BIM level 5D pekerjaan *bored pile* dan *pile cap*.

Analisis yang dilakukan dalam penulisan proyek akhir ini yaitu analisis persebaran beban pada *pile cap*, kapasitas dukung ijin fondasi *bored pile*, dan penurunan tiang bor. *Pile cap* tinjauan yaitu F3 dengan hasil beban vertikal maksimal pada titik 182 sebesar 1984,57 kN. Analisis kapasitas dukung ijin fondasi *bored pile* titik 182 *pile cap* F3 dengan metode Poulos dan Davis (1980) menghasilkan $Q_a = 3053,35 \text{ kN} > 1984,57 \text{ kN}$ (AMAN), metode Kulhawy (1983) menghasilkan $Q_a = 4017,49 \text{ kN} > 1984,57 \text{ kN}$ (AMAN), metode Coyle dan Castello (1981) menghasilkan $Q_a = 4731,89 \text{ kN} > 1984,57 \text{ kN}$ (AMAN). Penurunan tiang bor menggunakan metode Poulos dan Davis (1980) didapatkan penurunan sebesar $3,76 \text{ mm} < 25,4 \text{ mm}$ (AMAN). Monitoring dan evaluasi metode pekerjaan *bored pile* dan *pile cap* diperlukan rekomendasi pengujian geolistrik dan persiapan alat material yang matang. Dalam monitoring BIM terdapat deviasi volume beton antara rencana dan realisasi sebesar 24,57%, serta nilai deviasi estimasi biaya rencana dan realisasi mencapai 14,64%.

Kata kunci : Struktur Gedung, Analisis, Monitoring, BIM.

ABSTRACT

Infrastructure development has become a vital aspect of a country. Infrastructure development have both good and bad impacts in the country depending on the infrastructure development process. Infrastructure development needs to be evenly distributed from the structure of buildings, roads, bridges, and water structures. One of the important structures is the building structure.

In planning the structures of building, special skills are needed in order to produce strong, safe, and sturdy products. The basis of the building structure is the foundation and pile cap, in this final project report will discuss these two aspects, namely the bored pile foundation and pile cap. In this final project, we will discuss pile cap and bored pile analysis in the Smart and Green Learning Center (SGLC) building project at the Faculty of Engineering Universitas Gadjah Mada manually with three methods, monitoring and evaluating bored pile and pile cap work, and monitoring BIM level 5D bored pile and pile cap work.

The analysis carried out in this paper is an analysis of the distribution of the load on the pile cap, the bearing capacity of the bored pile foundation permit, and the settlement of the drill pile. The review pile cap is F3 with the results of a maximum vertical load at pile 182 of 1984,57 kN. Analysis of the bearing capacity of the bored pile foundation permit pile 182 pile cap F3 with the Poulos and Davis method (1980) resulted in $Q_a = 3053.35 \text{ kN} > 1984.57 \text{ kN}$ (SAFE), the Kulhawy method (1983) resulted in $Q_a = 4017.49 \text{ kN} > 1984,57 \text{ kN}$ (SAFE), the method of Coyle and Castello (1981) resulted in $Q_a = 4731.89 \text{ kN} > 1984.57 \text{ kN}$ (SAFE). The settlement of the drill pile using the Poulos and Davis method (1980) showed a decrease of $3.76 \text{ mm} < 25.4 \text{ mm}$ (SAFE). Monitoring and evaluation of bored pile and pile cap work methods requires recommendations for geoelectrical testing and preparation of mature material tools. In BIM monitoring there is a deviation of concrete volume between the plan and realization of 24.57%, and the deviation value of the estimated cost of planning and realization reaches 14.64%.

Keywords : *Building Structure, Analysis, Monitoring, BIM.*