

## ABSTRAK

**Nurhaliza Husna, NIM 4202540007 (2024). Analisis Respon Struktur Bangunan Bertingkat dengan Beton Campuran *Slag* dan Karbon Nanotube saat Gempa Bumi Menggunakan Metode Beda hingga.**

Rancangan bangunan bertingkat perlu diperhitungkan dengan baik untuk menjamin kekuatan bangunan terhadap gempa bumi. Pemilihan material campuran beton yang baik adalah salah satu upaya meningkatkan bangunan bertingkat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis respon struktur bangunan berupa pola goyangan, perpindahan dan gaya geser pada bangunan bertingkat dengan beton campuran *slag* dan beton campuran karbon nanotube saat gempa bumi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode beda hingga yang di implementasikan dalam program matlab dengan menginput data kekakuan, massa, redaman, serta data percepatan gempa bumi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa grafik pola goyangan beton-*slag* dan beton-karbon nanotube memiliki frekuensi getaran yang berbeda. Perpindahan bangunan masih memenuhi batas izin simpangan yang berlaku, dimana perpindahan maksimum untuk beton-*slag* dan beton-karbon nanotube tercatat di lantai 12, yaitu 0.038125 m dan 0.0355705 m, sementara perpindahan minimum di lantai 1 adalah 0.000233007 m dan 0.000120849 m, sedangkan gaya geser maksimum untuk beton-*slag* dan beton-karbon nanotube tercatat di lantai 1, yaitu 43661 N dan 43788.9 N, sementara gaya geser minimum beton-*slag* di lantai 12 yaitu 22.083 N dan gaya geser minimum beton-karbon nanotube di lantai 11 yaitu 28.0374 N. Penggunaan material *slag* dan karbon nanotube dalam bangunan bertingkat dapat menjadi solusi yang efektif untuk memperkuat keamanan dan daya tahan bangunan terhadap risiko gempa bumi.

**Kata kunci:** Gempa bumi, metode beda hingga, pola goyangan, perpindahan, gaya geser.



## ABSTRACT

**Nurhaliza Husna, NIM 4202540007 (2024). Response Analysis of Multi-Story Building Structure with Slag and Carbon Nanotube Admixture Concrete during Earthquake Using Finite Difference Method.**

The design of multi-storey buildings needs to be well calculated to ensure the strength of the building against earthquakes. The selection of a good concrete mix material is one of the efforts to improve multi-storey buildings. This study aims to analyse the structural response of buildings in the form of sway patterns, displacement and shear forces in multi-storey buildings with slag-mixed concrete and carbon nanotube-mixed concrete during earthquakes. This study uses the finite difference method implemented in the Matlab program by inputting data on stiffness, mass, damping, and earthquake acceleration data. The results show that the sway pattern graphs of slag-concrete and carbon nanotube-concrete have different vibration frequencies. The displacement of the building still meets the applicable deviation allowance, where the maximum displacement for concrete-slag and concrete-carbon nanotube is recorded at the 12th floor, which is 0.038125 m and 0.0355705 m, while the minimum displacement at the 1st floor is 0.000233007 m and 0.000120849 m, respectively. The maximum shear forces for concrete-slag and concrete-carbon nanotube were recorded at the 1st floor, which were 43661 N and 43788.9 N, while the minimum shear force for concrete-slag at the 12th floor was 22.083 N and the minimum shear force for concrete-carbon nanotube at the 11th floor was 28.0374 N. The use of slag and carbon nanotube materials in high-rise buildings can be an effective solution to strengthen the safety and durability of buildings against earthquake risks.

**Keywords:** Earthquake, finite difference method, sway pattern, displacement, shear force.

