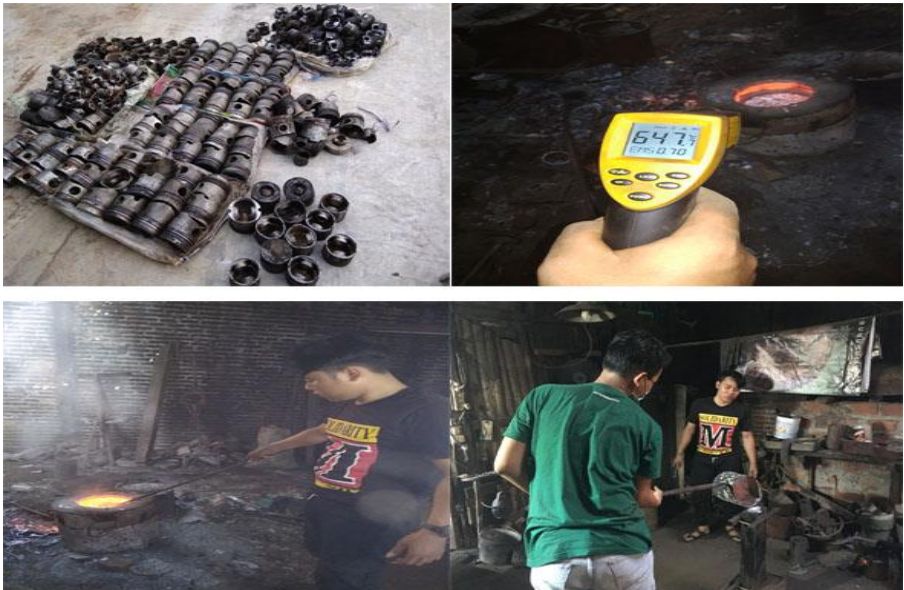


LAMPIRAN

A. Persiapan Bahan



B. Pengecoran



C. Homogenizing



D. Proses Tempa



E. Pembuatan Spesimen

a) Spesimen Uji Tarik



b) Pengujian



c) Perhitungan Data Uji Tarik

1.1.1 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 350°C dan V= 1 mm/detik

Tabel 4.2 Data Sampel A1

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,18 mm x 4,86 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	30 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6 mm x 4 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	24 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	450 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	600 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	144 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,38 mm
ΔL _{uts}	2,16 mm
ΔL _f	2,17 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	172,5 Mpa=17,59 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,1

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{450}{30} = 15 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{600}{30} = 20 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{144}{30} = 4,8 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,38}{24} = 0,0575$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{2,16}{24} = 0,09$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{2,17}{24} = 0,0904$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 15 / 0,00575 = 2,61$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{30 - 24}{30} \times 100\% = 20\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 15 (1 + 0,0575) = 15,86 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 20 (1 + 0,09) = 21,8 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 4,8 (1 + 0,0904) = 5,23 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0575) = 0,0559$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,09) = 0,0862$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0904) = 0,0865$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0559^{0,16} = 46,89$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0862^{0,16} = 48,45$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0865^{0,16} = 49,39$$

f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 17,59 \cdot 1^{0,1} = 17,59$$

1.1.2 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 350°C dan V= 0,1 mm/detik

Tabel 4.3 Data Sampel B1

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,36 mm x 5 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	31,8 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6 mm x 4,8 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	28,8 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	445,2 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	540,6 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	120 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,92 mm
ΔL _{uts}	2,45 mm
ΔL _f	2,78 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	172,5 Mpa=17,59 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,1

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{445,2}{31,8} = 14 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{540,6}{31,8} = 17 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{120}{31,8} = 3,77 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,92}{24} = 0,08$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{2,45}{24} = 0,1020$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{2,78}{24} = 0,1158$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 14 / 8 = 1,75$$

b. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{31,8 - 28,8}{31,8} \times 100\% = 9,43\%$$

c. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 14 (1 + 0,08) = 15,08 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 17 (1 + 0,1020) = 18,73 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 3,77 (1 + 0,1158) = 4,21 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,08) = 0,0769$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,1020) = 0,0971$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,1158) = 0,1096$$

d. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0769^{0,16} = 46,67$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0971^{0,16} = 48,17$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,1096^{0,16} = 48,21$$

e. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 17,59 \cdot 0,1^{0,1} = 13,97$$

1.1.3 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 350°C dan V= 0,01 mm/detik

Tabel 4.4 Data Sampel C1

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,3 mm x 4,95 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	31,2 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6,1 mm x 4,85 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	29,59 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	405,6 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	499,2 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	124 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,98 mm
ΔL _{uts}	2,36 mm
ΔL _f	2,37 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	172,5 Mpa=17,59 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,1

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{405,6}{31,2} = 13 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{499,2}{31,2} = 16 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{124}{31,2} = 4 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,98}{24} = 0,0825$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{2,36}{24} = 0,0983$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{2,37}{24} = 0,0987$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 13 / 8,25 = 1,58$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{31,2 - 29,59}{31,2} \times 100\% = 5,45\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 13 (1 + 0,0825) = 14,07 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 16 (1 + 0,0983) = 17,57 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 4 (1 + 0,0987) = 4,39 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0825) = 0,0792$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0983) = 0,0937$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0987) = 0,0941$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0792^{0,16} = 44,35$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0937^{0,16} = 47,53$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0941^{0,16} = 47,56$$

f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 17,59 \cdot 0,01^{0,1} = 11,09$$

1.1.4 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 400°C dan V= 1 mm/detik

Tabel 4.5 Data Sampel A2

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,66 mm x 5,22 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	34,8 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6,2 mm x 5,1 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	31,62 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	487,2 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	556,8 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	121 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,85 mm
ΔL _{uts}	2,02 mm
ΔL _f	2,36 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	126,7 Mpa=12,92 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,13

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{487,2}{34,8} = 14 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{556,8}{34,8} = 16 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{121}{34,8} = 3,48 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,85}{24} = 0,0771$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{2,02}{24} = 0,0842$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{2,36}{24} = 0,0983$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 14 / 7,71 = 1,82$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{34,8 - 31,62}{34,8} \times 100\% = 9,13\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 14 (1 + 0,0771) = 15,07 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 16 (1 + 0,0842) = 17,34 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 3,48 (1 + 0,0983) = 3,82 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0771) = 0,0743$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0842) = 0,0808$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0983) = 0,0938$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0743^{0,16} = 48,11$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0808^{0,16} = 48,3$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0938^{0,16} = 48,75$$

f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 12,92 \cdot 1^{0,13} = 12,92$$

1.1.5 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 400°C dan V= 0,1 mm/detik

Tabel 4.6 Data Sampel B2

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,24 mm x 4,9 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	30,6 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6 mm x 4,5 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	27 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	428,4 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	459 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	116 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,67 mm
ΔL _{uts}	1,86 mm
ΔL _f	1,97 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	126,7 Mpa=12,92 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,13

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{428,4}{30,6} = 14 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{459}{30,6} = 15 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{116}{30,6} = 3,79 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,67}{24} = 0,0695$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{1,86}{24} = 0,0775$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{1,97}{24} = 0,0820$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 14 / 6,95 = 2,01$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{30,6 - 27}{30,6} \times 100\% = 11,76\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 14 (1 + 0,0695) = 14,97 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 15 (1 + 0,0775) = 16,16 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 3,79 (1 + 0,0820) = 4,1 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0695) = 0,0672$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0775) = 0,0746$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0820) = 0,0788$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0672^{0,16} = 46,41$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0746^{0,16} = 47,04$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0788^{0,16} = 48,18$$

f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 12,92 \cdot 0,1^{0,13} = 9,6$$

1.1.6 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 400°C dan V= 0,01 mm/detik

Tabel 4.6 Data Sampel C2

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,48 mm x 5,09 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	33 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6,2 mm x 4,95 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	30,69 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	330 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	330 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	85,4 Kgf
ΔL _y	2,34 mm
ΔL _{uts}	2,4 mm
ΔL _f	2,55 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	126,7 Mpa=12,92 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,13

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{330}{33} = 10 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{330}{33} = 10 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{85,4}{33} = 2,59 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{2,34}{24} = 0,0975$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{2,4}{24} = 0,1$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{2,55}{24} = 0,1063$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 10 / 0,00975 = 1,03$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{33 - 30,69}{33} \times 100\% = 7\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 10 (1 + 0,0975) = 10,98 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 10 (1 + 0,1) = 11 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 2,59 (1 + 0,1063) = 2,87 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0975) = 0,0930$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,1) = 0,0953$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,1063) = 0,1010$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0930^{0,16} = 45,68$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0953^{0,16} = 46,45$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,1010^{0,16} = 46,85$$

f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 12,92 \cdot 0,01^{0,13} = 7,1$$

1.1.7 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 450°C dan V= 1 mm/detik

Tabel 4.6 Data Sampel A3

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,36 mm x 5 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	31,8 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6,12 mm x 4,95 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	30,29 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	286,2 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	318 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	79 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,10 mm
ΔL _{uts}	1,21 mm
ΔL _f	1,31 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	80,83 Mpa=8,24 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,17

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{286,2}{31,8} = 9 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{318}{31,8} = 10 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{79}{31,8} = 2,48 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,10}{24} = 0,0458$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{1,21}{24} = 0,0504$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{1,31}{24} = 0,0545$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 9 / 4,58 = 1,96$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{31,8 - 30,29}{31,8} \times 100\% = 4,75\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 9 (1 + 0,0458) = 9,41 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 10 (1 + 0,0504) = 10,5 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 2,48 (1 + 0,0545) = 2,62 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0458) = 0,0448$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0504) = 0,0492$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0545) = 0,0531$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0448^{0,16} = 44,93$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0492^{0,16} = 45,72$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0531^{0,16} = 45,76$$

f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 8,24 \cdot 1^{0,17} = 8,24$$

1.1.8 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 450°C dan V= 0,1 mm/detik

Tabel 4.6 Data Sampel B3

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,41 mm x 5,04 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	32,33 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6,1 mm x 4,98 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	30,38 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	258,64 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	290,97 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	75 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,5 mm
ΔL _{uts}	1,68 mm
ΔL _f	1,69 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	80,83 Mpa=8,24 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,17

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{258,64}{32,33} = 8 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{290,97}{32,33} = 9 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{75}{32,33} = 2,32 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,5}{24} = 0,0625$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{1,68}{24} = 0,07$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{1,69}{24} = 0,0704$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \epsilon_y = 8 / 6,25 = 1,28$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{32,33 - 30,38}{32,33} \times 100\% = 6,03\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ϵ_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \epsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \epsilon_y) = 8 (1 + 0,0625) = 8,5 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \epsilon_{uts}) = 9 (1 + 0,07) = 9,63 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \epsilon_f) = 2,32 (1 + 0,0704) = 2,48 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\epsilon_T) = \text{Ln} (1 + \epsilon)$$

$$\epsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln} (1 + \epsilon_y) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0625) = 0,0606$$

$$\epsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln} (1 + \epsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,07) = 0,0676$$

$$\epsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln} (1 + \epsilon_f) = \text{Ln} (1 + 0,0704) = 0,0680$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \epsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \epsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0606^{0,16} = 44,04$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \epsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0676^{0,16} = 44,40$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \epsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0680^{0,16} = 44,93$$

f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\epsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\epsilon}^m = 8,24 \cdot 0,1^{0,17} = 5,6$$

1.1.9 Perhitungan Uji Tarik Panas T= 450°C dan V= 0,01 mm/detik

Tabel 4.6 Data Sampel C3

Dimensi Awal (mm)	6,48 mm x 5,09 mm
Luas Penampang Awal/A _o (mm ²)	33 mm ²
Dimensi Akhir (mm)	6,13 mm x 4,9 mm
Luas Penampang Akhir/A _f (mm ²)	30,04 mm ²
Panjang Ukur/Gage Length (mm)	24 mm
Beban Yield (P _y)	264 Kgf
Beban Maksimum (P _{uts})	297 Kgf
Beban Putus (P _f)	72 Kgf
ΔL _y	1,32 mm
ΔL _{uts}	1,39 mm
ΔL _f	1,5 mm
Koefisien Kekuatan/K	690 Mpa=70,36 Kgf/mm ²
Koefisien Pengerasan Regang/n	0,16
Koefisien Kekuatan/C	80,83 Mpa=8,24 Kgf/mm ²
Sensitivitas Laju Regangan/m	0,17

a. Tegangan Teknik dan Regangan Teknik

Tegangan Teknik

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{A_o} = \frac{263}{33} = 8 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{uts} = \frac{P_{uts}}{A_o} = \frac{297}{33} = 9 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_f = \frac{P_f}{A_o} = \frac{72}{33} = 2,18 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

Regangan Teknik

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\Delta L_y}{L_o} = \frac{1,32}{24} = 0,0550$$

$$\epsilon_{uts} = \frac{\Delta L_{uts}}{L_o} = \frac{1,39}{24} = 0,0579$$

$$\epsilon_f = \frac{\Delta L_f}{L_o} = \frac{1,5}{24} = 0,0625$$

b. Modulus Elastisitas

$$E = \sigma_y / \varepsilon_y = 8 / 5,5 = 1,45$$

c. Reduksi Penampang

$$q = \frac{A_o - A_f}{A_o} \times 100\% = \frac{33 - 30,04}{33} \times 100\% = 8,96\%$$

d. Tegangan Sejati (σ_T) dan Regangan Sejati (ε_T)

$$\text{Tegangan Sejati } (\sigma_T) = \sigma (1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\sigma_{Ty} = \sigma_y (1 + \varepsilon_y) = 8 (1 + 0,0550) = 8,44 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tuts} = \sigma_{uts} (1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = 9 (1 + 0,0579) = 9,52 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\sigma_{Tf} = \sigma_f (1 + \varepsilon_f) = 2,18 (1 + 0,0625) = 2,32 \text{ Kgf/mm}^2$$

$$\text{Regangan Sejati } (\varepsilon_T) = \text{Ln}(1 + \varepsilon)$$

$$\varepsilon_{Ty} = \text{Ln}(1 + \varepsilon_y) = \text{Ln}(1 + 0,0550) = 0,0535$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tuts} = \text{Ln}(1 + \varepsilon_{uts}) = \text{Ln}(1 + 0,0579) = 0,0563$$

$$\varepsilon_{Tf} = \text{Ln}(1 + \varepsilon_f) = \text{Ln}(1 + 0,0625) = 0,0606$$

e. Tegangan Alir/Flow Stress (σ_F)

$$\sigma_F = K \cdot \varepsilon_T^n$$

$$\sigma_{Fy} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Ty}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0535^{0,16} = 42,81$$

$$\sigma_{Futs} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tuts}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0563^{0,16} = 43,45$$

$$\sigma_{Ff} = K \cdot \varepsilon_{Tf}^n = 70,36 \cdot 0,0606^{0,16} = 43,98$$

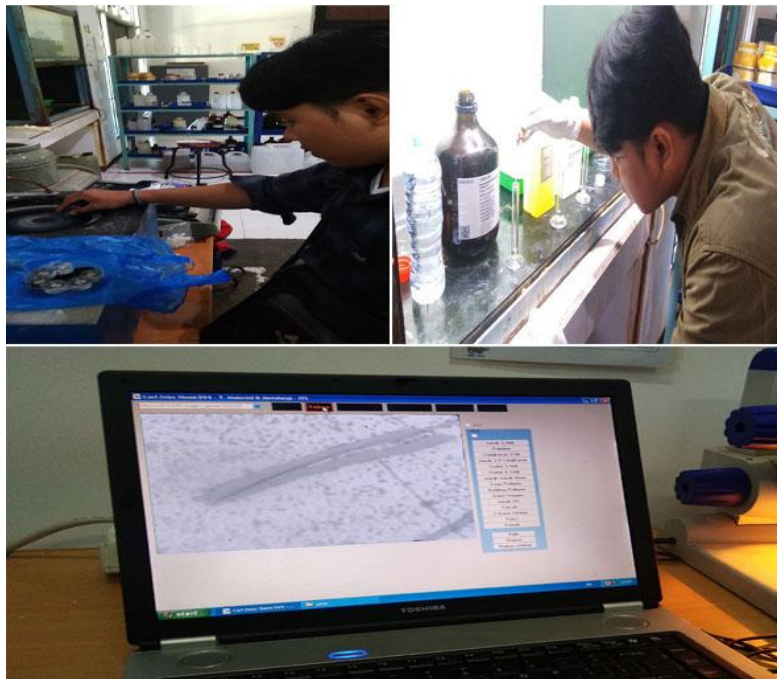
f. Hubungan Tegangan Alir (σ_F) dengan Laju Penarikan ($\dot{\varepsilon}$)

$$\sigma_F = C \cdot \dot{\varepsilon}^m = 8,24 \cdot 0,01^{0,17} = 3,77$$

d) Spesimen Uji Metalografi



e) Pengujian



f) Perhitungan Data Uji Metalografi



Gambar 2 : A1 (Temperatur 350 °c laju penarikan 1 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 104$, $n_2 = 13$, $f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(104 + 13 / 2)$
 $= 221$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(221)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322(2,34)] - 2,95$
 $= 4,8$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1 , Y_1 , X_2 , Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 4,5$ $Y_1 = 75,5$
 $X_2 = 5,0$ $Y_2 = 63,5$
 $X = 4,8$ $Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 75,5 + \frac{(4,8-4,5)}{(5,0-4,5)} (63,5 - 75,5)$
 $Y = 75,5 + \frac{(0,3)}{(0,5)} (-12)$
 $Y = 75,5 - 7,2 = \underline{68,3}$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 4,8$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $68,3 \mu m$



Gambar 3 : B1 (Temperatur 350 °c laju penarikan 0,1 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 97, \quad n_2 = 12, \quad f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(97 + 13 / 2)$
 $= 207$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(207)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 (2,32)] - 2,95$
 $= 4,76$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1, Y_1, X_2, Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 4,5 \quad Y_1 = 75,5$
 $X_2 = 5,0 \quad Y_2 = 63,5$
 $X = 4,76 \quad Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 75,5 + \frac{(4,76-4,5)}{(5,0-4,5)} (63,5 - 75,5)$
 $Y = 75,5 + \frac{(0,26)}{(0,5)} (-12)$

$$Y = 75,5 - 6,24 = \underline{69,3}$$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 4,76$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $69,3 \mu m$



Gambar 4 : C1 (Temperatur 350 °c laju penarikan 0,01 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 93, \quad n_2 = 11, \quad f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(93 + 11 / 2)$
 $= 197$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(197)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 (2,3)] - 2,95$
 $= 4,7$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1, Y_1, X_2, Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 4,5 \quad Y_1 = 75,5$
 $X_2 = 5,0 \quad Y_2 = 63,5$
 $X = 4,7 \quad Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 75,5 + \frac{(4,7-4,5)}{(5,0-4,5)} (63,5 - 75,5)$

$$Y = 75,5 + \frac{(0,2)}{(0,5)} (-12)$$

$$Y = 75,5 - 4,8 = \underline{70,7}$$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 4,7$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $70,7 \mu m$



Gambar 5 : A2 (Temperatur $400^{\circ}c$ laju penarikan 1 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n1 = 82$, $n2 = 10$, $f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n1 + n2 / 2)$
 $= 2(82 + 10 / 2)$
 $= 174$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(174)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 (2,24)] - 2,95$
 $= 4,5$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 4,5$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $75,5 \mu m$



Gambar 6 : B2 (Temperatur 400 °c laju penarikan 0,1 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 79$, $n_2 = 12$, $f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(79 + 12 / 2)$
 $= 170$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(170)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 (2,23)] - 2,95$
 $= 4,46$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1 , Y_1 , X_2 , Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 4,0$ $Y_1 = 89,8$
 $X_2 = 4,5$ $Y_2 = 75,5$
 $X = 4,46$ $Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 89,8 + \frac{(4,46-4,0)}{(4,5-4,0)} (75,5 - 89,8)$
 $Y = 89,8 + \frac{(0,46)}{(0,5)} (-14,3)$
 $Y = 89,8 - 13,16 = \underline{76,64}$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 4,47$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $76,64 \mu m$



Gambar 7 : C2 (Temperatur 400 °c laju penarikan 0,01 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 67, \quad n_2 = 13, \quad f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(67 + 13 / 2)$
 $= 147$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(147)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322(2,17)] - 2,95$
 $= 4,26$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1, Y_1, X_2, Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 4,0 \quad Y_1 = 89,8$
 $X_2 = 4,5 \quad Y_2 = 75,5$
 $X = 4,26 \quad Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 89,8 + \frac{(4,26-4,0)}{(4,5-4,0)} (75,5 - 89,8)$
 $Y = 89,8 + \frac{(0,26)}{(0,5)} (-14,3)$
 $Y = 89,8 - 7,44 = \underline{82,36}$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 4,26$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $82,36 \mu m$



Gambar 8 : A3 (Temperatur 450 °c laju penarikan 1 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 59$, $n_2 = 8$, $f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(59 + 8 / 2)$
 $= 126$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(126)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 (2,17)] - 2,95$
 $= 4,03$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1 , Y_1 , X_2 , Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 4,0$ $Y_1 = 89,8$
 $X_2 = 4,5$ $Y_2 = 75,5$
 $X = 4,03$ $Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 89,8 + \frac{(4,03-4,0)}{(4,5-4,0)} (75,5 - 89,8)$
 $Y = 89,8 + \frac{(0,03)}{(0,5)} (-14,3)$
 $Y = 89,8 - 0,86 = \underline{88,94}$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 4,03$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $88,94 \mu m$



Gambar 9 : B3 (Temperatur 450 °c laju penarikan 0,1 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 52$, $n_2 = 7$, $f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(52 + 7 / 2)$
 $= 111$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(111)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322(2,05)] - 2,95$
 $= 3,9$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1 , Y_1 , X_2 , Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 3,5$ $Y_1 = 106,8$
 $X_2 = 4,0$ $Y_2 = 89,8$
 $X = 3,9$ $Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 106,8 + \frac{(3,9-3,5)}{(4,0-3,5)} (89,8 - 106,8)$
 $Y = 106,8 + \frac{(0,4)}{(0,5)} (-17)$
 $Y = 106,8 - 13,6 = \underline{93,2}$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 3,9$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $93,2 \mu m$



Gambar 10 : C3 (Temperatur 450 °c laju penarikan 0,01 mm/detik)

Diketahui : $n_1 = 37$, $n_2 = 9$, $f = 2$

- $(Na) = f(n_1 + n_2 / 2)$
 $= 2(37 + 9 / 2)$
 $= 83$
- $G = [3,322 \log(Na)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 \log(83)] - 2,95$
 $= [3,322 (1,92)] - 2,95$
 $= 3,43$

Perhitungan interpolasinya adalah sebagai berikut :

Nilai X_1 , Y_1 , X_2 , Y_2 didapatkan dari tabel ASTM E-112

Diketahui : $X_1 = 3,0$ $Y_1 = 127,0$
 $X_2 = 3,5$ $Y_2 = 106,8$
 $X = 3,43$ $Y = ?$

Maka nilai Y adalah :

- $Y = Y_1 + \frac{(X-X_1)}{(X_2-X_1)} (Y_2 - Y_1)$
 $Y = 127,0 + \frac{(3,43-3,0)}{(3,5-3,0)} (106,8 - 127,0)$
 $Y = 127,0 + \frac{(0,43)}{(0,5)} (-20,2)$
 $Y = 127,0 - 17,37 = \underline{109,63}$

Dari Tabel ASTM E-112 nilai $G = 3,43$, diperoleh diameter rata-rata butiran sebesar $109,63 \mu m$

