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2. Berita Acara dan Daftar Hadir Seminar TA
3. Surat Menyurat TA dan Lembar Asistensi
4. Hasil Turnitin

## LIST OF ABBREVIATION

d	= Height of steel profile
L	= Width of the bridge
DL	= Dead Load
SDL	= Superimpose Dead Load
LL	= Live Load
UDL	= Uniformly Distributed Load
KEL	= Knife Edge Load
PLL	= Construction Stage Load
$\phi M_{nx}$	= Nominal bending moment of structural component with a reduction factor
$Z_x$	= Modulus of a sector
$f_y$	= Voltage shrinkage
$\phi V_n$	= nominal shear force of the structural component with a reduction factor
$f_y$	= Voltage shrinkage
$A_w$	= Sector across the profile area
$\phi M_n$	= Bending moment of the nominal structural component with a reduction factor
$\phi V_n$	= nominal shear force of the structural component with a reduction factor
$M_u$	= Bending moment factor
$V_u$	= Shear force factor
$f_y$	= Voltage shrinkage
$A_w$	= Sector across the profile area
$Y_{allow}$	= Allowed tension
L	= Length of deck
L	= The length of the bridge deck
h	= High box girder

$\phi P_n$  = Nominal axial force of structural components by reduction factor  
 $P_{u_{max}}$  = Maximum axial force factor  
 $q$  = UDL intensity  
 $L$  = Length of Bridge  
 $DLA$  = Dynamic Load Allowance  
 $Q_{TD}$  = Uniform Load Uniformly Distributed Load  
 $n_1$  = Number of lanes  
 $b_1$  = Width of Bridge  
 $Q_{TD}'$  = Uniform Load Uniformly Distributed Load'  
 $s$  = Distance between Ribs Girder  
 $p$  = Uniform Loads Knife Edge Load  
 $p$  = KEL intensity  
 $P_{TD}$  = Dynamic factor load  
 $P_{TT}$  = Truck load  
 $DLA$  = Dynamic Load Allowance  
 $T$  = Truck double tyres load  
 $TTB$  = Break load  
 $L_t$  = Total length of bridge  
 $A$  = The area of the sidewalk  
 $b_2$  = One sidewalk width  
 $L_e$  = Equivalent span length  
 $\Delta T$  = Temperature difference  
 $T_{max}$  = Temperature maximum  
 $T_{min}$  = Temperature Minimum  
 $C_w$  = Drag coefficient  
 $V_w$  = Wind speed plan  
 $A_b$  = Wide side of the bridge  
 $h$  = Height of center weight of the truck  
 $b$  = The distance between two tyres in one axle  
 $H$  = High pylon  
 $L$  = The total length of the bridge

$\lambda$	= Distance of cable anchor on girder
$n$	= Number of cables
CL	= Minimum distance
$\emptyset$	= Angle cable on the girder deck
$h$	= The distance from the first joint deck in the pylon
$b$	= Cable distance on the deck
$A_{sc}$	= Sectional area of the cable without the anchor block
$A_{ac}$	= Sectional area of the cable with the anchor block
$W$	= Dead and live load evenly distributed
$P$	= Concentrated load
$\lambda$	= The distance between the anchor cables on the girder
$\theta_t$	= Angle of cable to the horizontal
$\gamma$	= Density of cable
$f_u$	= Tensile stress of cable
$a$	= The horizontal distance from the pylon to the anchor cable on the girder
$h$	= Cable High on pylon from deck
$W\lambda$	= Longitudinal girder weight per cable box
$n$	= The number of the cable
$A_s$	= Sectional area of the strands
$E_{eq}$	= Modulus of equivalent elasticity
$E$	= Modulus of elasticity cable
$\sigma$	= Tensile stress in the cable
$l$	= The distance of the cable hanging point
$P_n$	= Cable force ( $f_{allow} \times A_{sc_{actual}}$ )
$P$	= Cable force from Unknown load factor in Midas civil program
$T_s$	= Thick floor plate (mm)
$b_1$	= Distance between Ribs Girder (m)
$q$	= Dead load
$l$	= Distance between girder
$q_d$	= Combination load

- q = Load intensity
- q = The load received by the plate
- qu = Loading factor
- Ra = Support reaction
- Mo = Moment max in the middle plate
- Lx = Review of load on 1 tyres load (length)
- Bx = Review of load on 1 tyres load (width)
- Ly = Length of tyres distribution
- r = Coefficient of support
- As = Capacity plate
- F = Cross section capacity
- $\rho$  = Reinforcement ratio