

EVALUASI STABILITAS LERENG GALIAN DI STA 28+800 PEMBANGUNAN JALAN TOL PADANG - SICINCIN

Nama : Bella Aprilia Ghozali/Shafarina Anugrah Nurhaliza
NIM : 202001/202038
Pembimbing : Juandra Hartono, S.T., M.Eng.

ABSTRAK

Permasalahan yang terjadi pada proyek Pembangunan Jalan Tol Padang – Sicincin STA 28+800 yaitu adanya keruntuhan pada salah satu bagian lereng, penyebab utama keruntuhan tersebut karena kondisi tanah galian berupa tanah berpasir dan intensitas curah hujan yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyebab terjadinya keruntuhan lereng, menentukan solusi penanganan lereng yang tepat sesuai dengan faktor keamanan (FK), peninjauan terhadap bidang gelincir, serta membandingkan efisiensi biaya berdasarkan variasi penanganan lereng yang digunakan. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis stabilitas lereng dengan bantuan *software Plaxis V21* untuk mendapatkan nilai faktor keamanan dan kondisi bidang gelincir. Peninjauan nilai faktor keamanan dan bidang gelincir dilakukan untuk mengetahui apakah lereng sudah dalam kondisi stabil. Dari hasil analisis didapatkan nilai faktor keamanan tertinggi berada pada perkuatan *shotcrete soil nailing* dengan faktor keamanan (1,518), perkuatan dengan *shotcrete* (1,500), dan terendah berada di kondisi tanpa perkuatan (1,481). Jika ditinjau dari *feasibility study* didapat selisih biaya antara perkuatan menggunakan *shotcrete* dan perkuatan *shotcrete soil nailing* sebesar Rp14.934.206,00. Dari kedua alternatif tersebut, dipilih penanganan lereng dengan *shotcrete soil nailing* karena memiliki nilai faktor keamanan tertinggi dan bidang gelincir yang lebih sedikit jika dibandingkan dengan perkuatan *shotcrete*.

Kata Kunci : *Keruntuhan, Shotcrete, Nailing, Faktor Kemanan, Bidang Gelincir*

EVALUATION OF EXCAVATED SLOPE STABILITY IN STA 28+800 PADANG - SICINCIN TOLL ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Name : Bella Aprilia Ghozali/Shafarina Anugrah Nurhaliza

NIM : 202001/202038

Advisor : Juandra Hartono, S.T., M.Eng.

ABSTRACT

The problem that occurred in the Padang - Sicincin STA 28+800 free way development project was a collapse on one part of the slope, the main cause of the collapse was due to the condition of the excavated soil was soil with sand substance and high-intensity of rainfall. This study aims to determine the causes of the slope collapse, determine appropriate solutions to handle slope according to safety factors, observing the slip planes, and comparing the cost efficiency based on the variations of methods used to handle the slope. The research method used in this study was slope stability analysis with the help of Plaxis V21 software to obtain the value of the safety factor and the slip plane condition. The monitoring of the safety factor value and slip area was done to find out whether the slope is in a stable condition. From the results of the analysis, it was found that the highest safety factor was in the shotcrete soil nailing reinforcement with a safety factor of (1.518), the reinforcement with shotcrete (1.500), and the lowest was in the unreinforced condition (1.481). If considered from the feasibility study, the cost difference between strengthening using shotcrete and strengthening shotcrete soil nailing is Rp. 14,934,206.00. From the two alternatives, shotcrete soil nailing was chosen because it has the highest safety factor and less slip area compared to shotcrete reinforcement.

Keywords : *Collapse, Shotcrete, Nailing, Safety Factor, Slip Area*