

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan infrastruktur jalan tol Cisumdawu salah satu merupakan Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN). Pembangunan jalan tol Cisumdawu secara keseluruhan adalah sepanjang 60,27 km yang terdiri dari enam seksi. Pemerintah akan mengerjakan sebanyak dua seksi yaitu seksi I Cileunyi – Rancakalong sepanjang 12,025 km dan seksi II Rancakalong – Sumedang sepanjang 17,35 km. Sedangkan sisanya yaitu Seksi III Sumedang – Cimalaka (3,75 km), Seksi IV Cimalaka – Legok (7,2 km) Seksi V Legok – Ujung Jaya (15,9 km) dan Seksi VI Ujung Jaya – Dawuan (4,048 km) akan dikerjakan oleh investor.

Pembangunan infrastruktur jalan tol tersebut diatas didirikan diatas berbagai jenis tanah sebagai dasar struktur. Jenis tanah pada lokasi jalan tol Cisumdawu selain tanah yang mempunyai daya dukung yang tinggi/baik juga terdapat jenis tanah yang bermasalah seperti tanah lunak dan tanah ekspansif. Sehingga perlu dilakukan perbaikan tanah berupa stabilisasi tanah dengan campuran kapur 5%, 7,5%, dan 10% dalam pengujian Triaxial UU.

Hasil pengujian Triaxial UU pada tanah asli didapat nilai $c = 0,184 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ dan $\phi = 11.166^\circ$. Dan untuk campuran tanah + kapur didapat peningkatan nilai kohesi tanah (c) sebesar 173,91% (5%), 218,48% (7,5%), dan 277,72% (10%). Sedangkan peningkatan parameter sudut geser tanah (ϕ) adalah 126,18% (5%), 131,95% (7,5%), dan 135,09% (10%).

Kata Kunci : stabilisasi tanah, uji triaxial UU, kapur, kohesi tanah, sudut geser tanah

ABSTRACT

One of the Cisumdawu toll road infrastructure developments is a National Strategic Project (PSN). The construction of the Cisumdawu toll road as a whole is 60.27 km long, consisting of six sections. The government will work on two sections, namely section I Cileunyi – Rancakalong 12.025 km long and section II Rancakalong – Sumedang 17.35 km long. While the rest, namely Section III Sumedang – Cimalaka (3.75 km), Section IV Cimalaka – Legok (7.2 km), Section V Legok – Ujung Jaya (15.9 km) and Section VI Ujung Jaya – Dawuan (4.048 km) will be done by investors.

The construction of the toll road infrastructure mentioned above was built on various types of soil as the basis for the structure. The type of soil at the Cisumdawu toll road location, aside from soil that has a high/good carrying capacity, there are also problematic soil types such as soft soil and expansive soil. So it is necessary to improve the soil in the form of soil stabilization with a mixture of 5%, 7.5% and 10% lime in the Triaxial UU test.

The results of Triaxial UU testing on native soil obtained values of $c = 0.184 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ and $w = 11.166^\circ$. And for the soil + lime mixture, the soil cohesion value (c) was increased by 173.91% (5%), 218.48% (7.5%), and 277.72% (10%). While the increase in the soil shear angle parameter (w) was 126.18% (5%), 131.95% (7.5%), and 135.09% (10%).

Key Words : soil stabilization, Triaxial UU test, lime, soil cohesion, soil shear angle