

## **ABSTRAK**

Jalan Rancakalong merupakan satu satunya akses menuju kampung Rancakalong. Jalan ini berada di atas lereng yang memiliki alinyemen yang curam. Terdapat kerusakan retak buaya (*Alligator Crack*) pada perkerasan jalan yang diperkirakan terjadi karena pergeseran tanah. Sehingga perlu dilakukan perkuatan lereng sebelum dilaksanakan perbaikan jalan. Penanganan harus segera dilakukan untuk mencegah terjadinya risiko kecelakaan. Survei topografi dilakukan pada tahap awal, serta pengolahan data menggunakan AutoCAD Civil 3D. Kemudian dilakukan korelasi data sondir hingga memperoleh *output* berupa parameter tanah dan stratigrafi lapisan tanah. Tahap analisis terdiri dari perhitungan dimensi pradesain kemudian dilakukan analisis global dan analisis stabilitas lokal. Untuk perkerasan jalan, survei kerusakan jalan dilakukan berdasarkan pedoman Pd 01-2016b tentang Penentuan Indeks Kondisi Perkerasan. Alternatif perkuatan lereng yang telah dirancang kemudian dikomparasikan terhadap metode, kemudahan pelaksanaan dan biaya. Hasilnya terpilih perkuatan tipe *buttress wall* dengan ketinggian 5 m, bentang 15 m, lebar pelat kaki 3 m dan penyokong berjumlah 8 buah dengan jarak antar penyokong 3,3 m. Material yang digunakan adalah beton bertulang  $f'_c$  30 Mpa .Hasil survei IKP menunjukkan bahwa perkerasan dalam kondisi *very poor* sehingga perlu dilakukan rekonstruksi ulang. Perancangan perkerasan baru berjenis lentur menggunakan Manual Desain Perkerasan Jalan No 02/M/BM/2017 Rev 9 dan dihasilkan tebal lapis perkerasan jalan berturut – turut yaitu: AC WC 4 cm; AC BC 6 cm dan LPA kelas A 40 cm.

Kata kunci: Retak buaya, Perkerasan lentur, dan Rekonstruksi.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Rancakalong Street is the only access to Rancakalong village. This road is on a slope that has a steep alignment. There is an alligator crack on the pavement which is thought to have occurred due to shifting of the soil so, it is necessary to strengthen the slopes before carrying out road repairs. Handling must be done immediately to prevent the risk of accidents. The topographic survey was carried out at an early stage, as well as data processing using AutoCAD Civil 3D. Then the sondir data correlation was carried out to obtain the output in the form of soil parameters and soil layer stratigraphy. The analysis phase consists of calculating the pre-design dimensions and then doing a global analysis and local stability analysis. For road pavements, a road damage survey was conducted based on the Pd 01-2016b guideline on Determination of Pavement Condition Index. The alternative slope reinforcement that has been designed is then compared to the method, ease of implementation and cost. The result was selected buttress wall type reinforcement with a height of 5 m, a span of 15 m, a foot plate width of 3 m and 8 supports with a distance between supports of 3.3 m. The material used is reinforced concrete fc' 30 MPa. The results of the IKP survey show that the pavement is in a very poor condition so that it needs to be reconstructed. The design of the new flexible type of pavement used the Road Pavement Design Manual No 02/M/BM/2017 Rev 9 and resulted in the thickness of the road pavement layers, namely: AC WC 4 cm; AC BC 6 cm and LPA class A 40 cm.*

*Keywords:* *Alligator cracking, Flexible pavement, and Reconstruction .*