

ABSTRAK

Seiring bertambahnya jumlah penduduk di Indonesia, kebutuhan manusia akan sarana dan prasarana transportasi serta tempat tinggal pun semakin bertambah. Terbatasnya lahan dan arena kebutuhan inilah, maka diusahakan pemanfaatan penggunaan lahan dari yang kondisinya kurang baik menjadi lebih baik, agar dapat dimanfaatkan untuk pembangunan. Pada penelitian ini diharapkan dapat mengetahui pengaruh stabilisasi *subgrade* pada tanah lempung.

Tahap penelitian terdiri dari 2 tahap. Tahap pertama diawali dengan pengujian pendahuluan yaitu pengujian fisik tanah yang meliputi : kadar air, berat volume, berat jenis, uji batas *atterberg* dan proktor standar. Tahap kedua dilakukan pengujian mekanik dengan pengujian *CBR* (*California Bearing Ratio*) pada setiap variasi campuran tanah dengan limbah karbit 12% dan variasi serat bambu 0%, 0,6%, 0,9% dan 1,2% dengan pemeraman 0 hari dan 7 hari. Pengujian *CBR* dilakukan tanpa rendaman (*unsoaked*) dan pada kondisi rendaman (*soaked*). *CBR* dilakukan pada pengujian (limbah Karbit 12% dan serat bambu 0% dan 1,2%), variasi ini juga berlaku pada pengujian pengembangan (*swelling*) dan kuat tekan bebas.

Hasil penelitian tanah lempung desa Klangkapan I, Kelurahan Marguluweh, Kecamatan Seyegan, Kabupaten Sleman. Menurut sistem klasifikasi *USCS* tanah sampel termasuk kedalam CL-ML dengan nama lanau berlempung inorganik, dengan pasir halus atau sedikit kerikil. Hasil Pengujian pendahuluan memiliki nilai kadar air 14,24%, berat volume 1,52 gr/cm³, berat jenis 2,64 gr/cm³ dan kadar air optimum sebesar (OMC) 19,25%. Hasil pengujian *CBR* Laboratorium tanah asli tanpa rendaman (*unsoaked*) sebesar 10,64%. Nilai peningkatan *CBR* variasi limbah karbit 12% dan serat bambu 0%, 0,6%, 0,9% dan 1,2% didapat peningkatan nilai *CBR* tanpa rendaman (*unsoaked*) berturut-turut pada pemeraman 0 hari sebesar 27,82%, 29,70%, 36,88% dan 44,06%. Peningkatan *CBR* tanpa rendaman (*unsoaked*) berturut-turut pada pemeraman 7 hari sebesar 44,75%, 46,53%, 62,41% dan 75,30%. Nilai *CBR* rendaman (*soaked*) dengan dilakukan pemeraman 7 hari terlebih dahulu pada variasi optimum (limbah karbit 12% + serat bambu 1,2%) sebesar 68,31%, sedangkan pada variasi limbah karbit tanpa serat bambu (limbah karbit 12% + serat bambu 0%) sebesar 40,59%. Hasil pengujian pengembangan (*swelling*) sampai hari ke-4 pengujian pada variasi (limbah karbit 12% + serat bambu 0%) nilai *swelling* sebesar 0,39% dan pada variasi (limbah karbit 12% + serat bambu 1,2%) naik hingga 1,95%. Hasil pengujian kuat tekan bebas untuk variasi limbah karbit 12% + serat bambu 0% didapatkan nilai kuat tekan bebas (*qu*), kohesi (*c*), sudut pecah (α) dan sudut gesek (ϕ) berturut-turut sebesar 2,6 kg/cm², 0,81 kg/cm², 55° dan 20°, sedangkan untuk variasi limbah karbit 12% + serat bambu 1,2% sebesar 4,11 kg/cm², 1,26 kg/cm², 57,5° dan 25°.

Kata kunci : Lempung, *CBR*, Limbah Karbit, Serat Bambu

ABSTRACT

As the number of people in Indonesia increase, the human need for transportation facilities and infrastructures as well as residential areas is increasingly booming. Limited land and the arena is increasingly booming. Limited land and the arena of this need, then cultivated the use of land form the condition is not good to be better, in order to be used or development in this study is expected to know the effect on the stabilization of clay subgrade.

The research phase consists of 2 stages. The first stage begins with a preliminary examination of soil physical testing which includes: moisture content, volume weight, specific gravity, atterberg limit test and standard proctor. The second stage is mechanical testing with CBR (California Bearing Ratio) testing on each variation of soil mixture with 12% carbide waste and bamboo fiber variation 0%, 0.6%, 0.9% and 1.2% with 0 days and 7 ripening days. CBR testing is done with no immersion (unsoaked) and soaked (soaked), this variation also applies to the swelling and compression test clay.

The result of peat research in Klangkapan I village, Marguluweh Subdistrict, Seyegan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency. According to the USCS classification system the sample soil belongs to CL-ML by the name of an inorganic loam, with fine sand or a bit of gravel. The preliminary test has a moisture content of 14.24%, a weight volume of 1.52 gr / cm³, a specific gravity of 2.64 gr / cm³ and an optimum moisture content of 19.25% (OMC). The result of CBR laboratory test of original soil without immersion (unsoaked) equal to 10.64%. The value of CBR increase of 12% carbide waste and 0%, 0.6%, 0.9% and 1.2% of bamboo obtained an increase of CBR value without unsoaked at the rate of 0 days at 27.82%, 29.70%, 36.88% and 44.06% respectively. Increased CBR without immersion (unsoaked) in a row on 7 days by 44.75%, 46.53%, 62.41% and 75.30% respectively. Soaked CBR value with 7 days curing at optimum variation (12% carbide waste + bamboo fiber 1.2%) equal to 68.31%, while on variation of carbide waste without bamboo fiber (12% carbide waste + fiber bamboo 0%) equal to 40.59%. The results of the swelling test until the 4th day of the test on the variation (12% carbide waste + 0% bamboo fiber) the swelling value of 0.39% and on the variation (12% carbide waste + 1.2% bamboo fiber) 1.95%. The result of free compressive strength test for variation of 12% carbide waste + 0% bamboo fiber obtained free compressive strength value (q_u), cohesion (c), crack angle (α) and friction angle (ϕ) 2.6 kg / cm², 0.81 kg / cm², 55 ° and 20 °, while for variation of 12% carbide waste + 1.2% bamboo fiber by 4.11 kg / cm², 1.26 kg / cm², 57.5 ° and 25 °.

Keyword : clay, CBR, waste carbide, bamboo fiber