

ABSTRAK

Pasca bencana lahar dingin November 2010 Kali Putih adalah salah satu Sungai yang menerima kerugian atau dampak kerusakan cukup besar dalam bencana tersebut seperti kerusakan bangunan sabo yang telah dibangun, pemukiman warga, daerah pertanian, sarana transportasi dan terjadinya kenaikan dasar sungai yang cukup tinggi sehingga mengakibatkan terjadi luapan Kali Putih di Jalan Provinsi Yogyakarta - Magelang di Jumoyo. Aktivitas ekonomi maupun aktivitas warga sehari – hari menjadi terhambat akibat putusnya jalan Provinsi Yogyakarta – Magelang dikarenakan tertutup material lahar.

Pada penelitian ini data yang digunakan untuk simulasi pada *software* SIMLAR V 2.0 adalah data hujan, data material sedimen, data sabo eksisting dan data topografi. Data hujan digunakan untuk menghitung hidrograf dengan metode HSS Nakayasu. Data material sedimen yang diperlukan yaitu massa jenis, nilai kohesi sedimen, distribusi ukuran butir, sudut geser dalam dan kadar air. Sedangkan data topografi digunakan adalah peta RBI dan DEM, peta RBI digunakan untuk menentukan luas dan panjang DAS menggunakan program ArcGIS 10.3 dan peta DEM digunakan untuk memodifikasi penampang sungai yang disesuaikan pada kondisi penelitian. Pada kondisi sabo data sabo eksisting digunakan sebagai acuan untuk memodifikasi DEM.

Dari analisis yang dilakukan didapatkan bahwa Sabo dam yang digunakan untuk penelitian efektif mengurangi volume debris dengan persentase terbesar yaitu 55,93%. dengan catatan Sabo membutuhkan waktu untuk mengurangi volume debris secara signifikan dikarenakan persentase tertinggi baru terjadi pada jam ke 9 simulasi yaitu sebesar $44075,61 \text{ m}^3$ atau 55,93%. Debit puncak pada simulasi terjadi pada jam ke 3 yaitu sebesar $206,8477 \text{ m}^3/\text{det}$. 4. Kecepatan aliran debris terbesar terjadi pada jam ke 3 yaitu $3,7729 \text{ m/s}$ sedangkan penurunan kecepatan debris terbesar terjadi pada jam ke 8 yaitu sebesar $0,8781 \text{ m/s}$. Sabo dam PU-CSeloiring mampu menahan tinggi sedimen maksimum dibanding dengan sabo penelitian yang lain yaitu dengan tinggi 1,8579 m.

Kata kunci: Sabo Dam, Aliran Debris, SIMLAR V 2.0

ABSTRACT

After the cold lava disaster in November 2010 Kali Putih was one of the rivers that received significant damage in the disaster such as damage to the sabo building that had been built, residential areas, agricultural areas, transportation facilities and the occurrence of river bed rises that were high enough so that it resulted Kali Putih overflows on Jalan Yogyakarta - Magelang Province in Jumoyo. Economic activities and daily activities of residents are hampered due to the breakdown of the Province streets of Yogyakarta - Magelang due to covered by lava material. Therefore there are several methods for disaster mitigation that can be done, one of which is debris flow simulation using SIMLAR V 2.0 software to determine the distribution of debris flow, debris volume and velocity, erosion and sediment that occur so that the simulation results can be used as a reference for disaster mitigation.

In this study the data used for simulations on the SIMLAR V 2.0 software are rain data, sediment material data, existing sabo data and topographic data. Rain data is used to calculate the flood using the Nakayasu HSS method. Sediment material data needed are density, sediment cohesion value, grain size distribution, deep shear angle and moisture content. Whereas the topographic data used is the RBI and DEM maps, the RBI maps are used to determine the area and length of the watershed using the ArcGIS 10.3 program and the DEM map is used to modify the cross section of the river which is adjusted to the study conditions on the sabo and without sabo conditions. In the condition of sabo, the existing sabo data is used as a reference to modify DEM.

From the analysis conducted it was found that Sabo dam research effectively reduced the volume of debris with the largest percentage of 55.93%. With notes Sabo requires time to reduce the volume of debris significantly because the highest percentage just occurred at the 9th hour of the simulation that is equal to 44075.61 m^3 or 55.93%. The peak discharge in the simulation occurs at the 3rd hour of $206.8477 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. The biggest debris flow velocity occurred at the 3rd hour which was 3.7729 m/s while the biggest decrease in debris velocity occurred at the 8th hour which was 0.8781 m/s . Sabo dam PU-CSeloiring is able to hold the maximum sediment height compared to other research sabo which is 1,8579 m high..

Kata kunci: Sabo Dam, Debris Flow, SIMLAR V 2.0