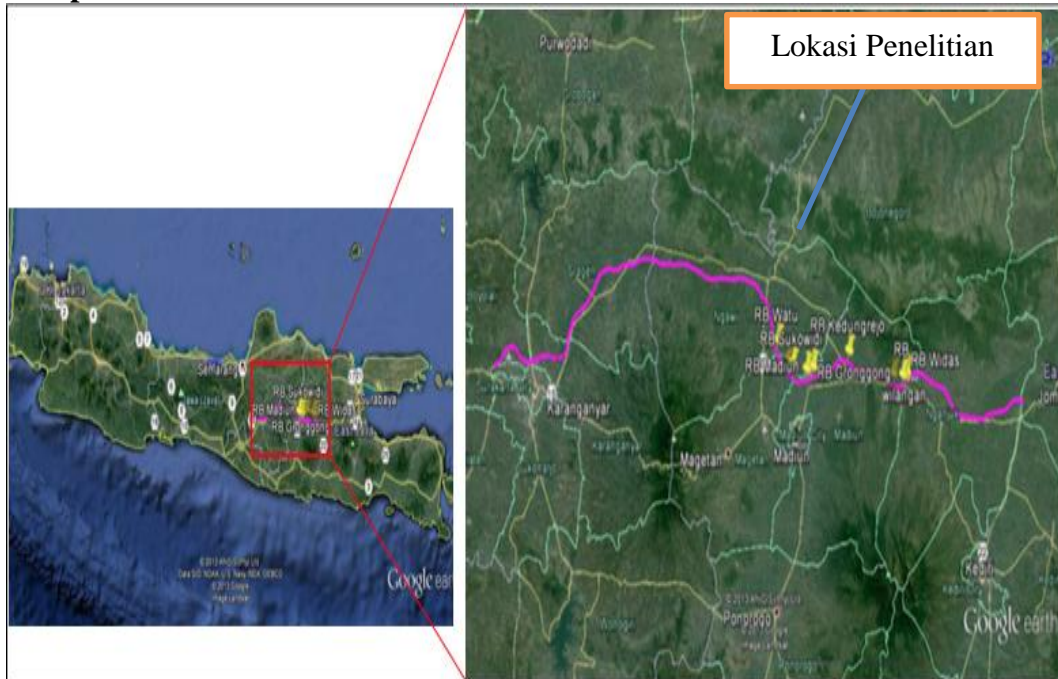


### Lampiran 1: Lokasi Penelitian



(Sumber : PT. LAPI-ITB, 2016)

### Lampiran 2: Penyeledikan Tanah di Lapangan



(Sumber : PT. LAPI-ITB, 2016)

### Lampiran 3: Data Tanah dan Perkuatan

Tabel 1.1 Parameter Tanah Yang Digunakan Untuk Analisis Stabilitas Timbunan Badan Jalan

<i>Material name</i>	$\gamma_b$	$\gamma_d$	$c$	$\phi$	$v$	$E$	$K$
	$\text{kN/m}^3$	$\text{kN/m}^3$	$\text{kN/m}^2$	$^\circ$		$\text{kN/m}^3$	m/hari
<i>Compacted fill material</i>	17.8	14.8	22	19	0.3	3400	0.01
<i>Compacted rebackfill material</i>	17.8	14.8	20	5	0.3	3400	0.01
<i>Soft (Layer 1)</i>	15	11	6	0	0.3	1200	8.6E-04
<i>Medium (Layer 2)</i>	16	12	30	0	0.3	6000	8.6E-04
<i>Hard (layer 3)</i>	17	14	100	0	0.3	20000	8.6E-04
<i>Below hard layer (Layer 4)</i>	17	14	100	0	0.3	40000	8.6E-04

(Sumber : PT. LAPI-ITB, 2016)

Keterangan:

$\gamma_b$  = Berat isi basah ( $\text{kN/m}^3$ )

$\gamma_d$  = Berat isi kering ( $\text{kN/m}^3$ )

$c$  = Kohesi ( $\text{kN/m}^2$ )

$\phi$  = Sudut Geser ( $^\circ$ )

$v$  = Angka Poisson

$E$  = Modulus Young ( $\text{kN/m}^3$ )

$K$  = Permeabilitas (m/hari)

Tabel 1.2 Parameter Geotekstil Yang Digunakan

	<i>Tensile strength</i> (kN/m)	<i>Elongation</i> (%)
<i>Geotextile</i>	50	5

(Sumber : PT. LAPI-ITB, 2016)