

Pulau Samosir merupakan wilayah gempa aktif akibat adanya sesar Sumatra. Sepanjang garis tepi Danau Toba didominasi tanah berpasir dengan muka air tanah tinggi. Gempa bumi dan kondisi tanah menjadi faktor pemicu terjadinya likuefaksi. Berdasarkan Atlas Zona Kerentanan Likuefaksi Indonesia, Pulau Samosir terletak pada kawasan rawan potensi sedang. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi potensi likuefaksi dan dampaknya terhadap stabilitas fondasi dengan mengambil studi kasus bangunan dua lantai di Pulau Samosir. Adapun jenis fondasi yang dianalisa adalah tiang pancang dan sumuran.

Site Specific Response Analysis (SSRA) dilakukan karena lokasi penelitian tergolong kelas situs SF. *SSRA* digunakan untuk menentukan perambatan gelombang seismik dengan bantuan *DEEPSOIL*. Nilai *Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA)* setiap kedalaman digunakan untuk mengevaluasi potensi likuefaksi dengan tiga skenario gempa 6,4 Mw, 5,6 Mw, dan 6,2 Mw. Metode Boulanger dan Idriss (2014) digunakan untuk menghitung nilai *Safety Factor* kemudian dilanjutkan dengan perhitungan *Liquefaction Potential Index (LPI)* dan *Liquefaction Severity Index (LSI)*. Pemodelan fondasi menggunakan *RSPile* pada kondisi likuefaksi dan tanpa likuefaksi untuk mengetahui perbandingan nilai daya dukung tanah, penurunan, dan perpindahan lateral. Beban yang diterapkan pada fondasi merupakan beban struktur atas yang dihitung menggunakan *ETABS*.

Hasil menunjukkan potensi likuefaksi pada kedalaman 2,7–20 meter. Nilai *LPI* masuk dalam kategori sangat tinggi dan *LSI* masuk kategori moderat hingga tinggi. Analisis kapasitas dukung aksial menunjukkan fondasi tiang pancang mampu menerima beban saat kondisi tidak terlikuefaksi, namun mengalami kehilangan daya dukungnya saat kondisi terlikuefaksi dengan penurunan 5,6 meter. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, rekomendasi penanganan yang sesuai adalah *re-design* perpanjangan tiang hingga 22 meter. Dengan perpanjangan tersebut, fondasi mampu menahan beban dan memenuhi persyaratan izin terhadap penurunan dan perpindahan lateral yang terjadi. Pada fondasi sumuran dengan kondisi likuefaksi, penurunan yang terjadi melebihi batas izin sehingga direkomendasikan melakukan *grouting* dengan minimal persentase campuran semen 32% dari berat tanah asli untuk mendapatkan nilai $SF > 1$ pada lapisan terlikuefaksi.

Kata kunci: Likuefaksi, *Liquefaction Potential Index*, *Site Specific Response Analysis*, Tiang Pancang, Fondasi Sumuran.

ABSTRACT

Samosir Island is an active earthquake area due to the Sumatran fault. Along the shores of Lake Toba, sandy soil with high groundwater levels dominates. Earthquakes and soil conditions are factors that trigger liquefaction. Based on the Indonesian Liquefaction Vulnerability Zones, Samosir Island is located in a vulnerable area with moderate potential. Therefore, this research aims to evaluate the potential for liquefaction and its impact on foundation stability by taking a case study of a two-story building on Samosir Island. The types of foundations analyzed are piles and caisson.

Site Specific Response Analysis (SSRA) was carried out because the research location is classified as an SF site. SSRA is used to determine seismic wave propagation with the help of DEEPSOIL. Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) values at each depth are used to evaluate the potential for liquefaction with three earthquake scenarios of 6.4 Mw, 5.6 Mw, and 6.2 Mw. The Boulanger and Idriss (2014) method was used to calculate the Safety Factor value, then continued with the calculation of the Liquefaction Potential Index (LPI) and Liquefaction Severity Index (LSI). Foundation modeling uses RSPile in liquefaction and without liquefaction conditions to determine the comparison of soil bearing capacity, settlement and lateral displacement values. The load applied to the foundation is the upper structure load calculated using ETABS.

The results show the potential for liquefaction at a depth of 2.7–20 meters. The LPI value is in the very high category and the LSI is in the moderate to high category. Analysis of the axial bearing capacity shows that the pile foundation is able to accept the load when it is not liquefied, but experiences a loss of bearing capacity when it is liquefied with a drop of 5.6 meters. Based on this, the appropriate treatment recommendation is to re-design the pile extension to 22 meters. With this extension, the foundation is able to withstand the load and meet the permit requirements for settlement and lateral displacement that occurs. In well founded foundations with liquefaction conditions, the settlement that occurs exceeds the permit limit so it is recommended to grout with a minimum cement mixture percentage of 32% of the original soil weight to obtain an SF value > 1 in the liquefaction layer.

Keywords: *Liquefaction, Liquefaction Potential Index, Site Specific Response Analysis, Driven Pile, Caisson.*