

## INTISARI

Jalan akses penunjang kegiatan *food estate* Daerah Irigai Rawa Dadahup yaitu ruas jalan Dadahup – G1/A5 – B4 sepanjang 16,110 km dibangun di atas tanggul saluran primer utama dengan menggunakan material galian dari saluran dengan kondisi tanah lempung lunak. Kestabilan galian khususnya pada tanah lempung lunak sangat bergantung pada metode konstruksi dan sifat tanahnya, khususnya kekuatan geser. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui posisi, arah aliran, debit rembesan dan stabilitas tanggul saluran irigasi serta mitigasinya.

Metode penelitian dilakukan dengan simulasi hidraulika memodelkan sistem tata air Daerah Irigasi Rawa Dadahup menggunakan perangkat lunak HEC-RAS 5.0.1 dan simulasi kestabilan lereng tanggul dengan perangkat lunak Geostudio 2022 yaitu SEEP/W dan SLOPE/W yang dilakukan di ruas jalan Dadahup – G1/A5 – B4 di Sta. 5+829. Penelitian dilakukan saat kondisi tanggul belum dibangun konstruksi jalan. Analisis untuk menentukan nilai faktor keamanan berdasarkan elevasi muka air maksimum (K1), elevasi muka air rata-rata (K2) dan elevasi muka air minimum (K3). Mitigasi sistem tata air dengan beberapa skenario juga dilakukan untuk menaikkan elevasi muka air minimum yang berdampak pada meningkatnya nilai faktor keamanan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan posisi muka air rembesan berada di elevasi +2.00 m sampai elevasi -1.00 m. Arah aliran rembesan mengalir dari sisi hulu tanggul saluran (saluran primer utama) menuju hilir tanggul saluran (saluran gendong). Kondisi tanggul sebelum dibangun konstruksi jalan memiliki nilai debit rembesan dan stabilitas lereng untuk kondisi K1, K2 dan K3 masih dalam kondisi aman. Mitigasi sistem tata air mampu mempertahankan maupun meninggikan elevasi muka air minimum saluran primer utama di titik P (Sta. 5+829) sehingga nilai faktor keamanan dapat meningkat. Dari beberapa skenario yang dilakukan didapatkan skenario 4 yang paling optimal dikarenakan kenaikan muka air minimum sebesar 5 cm, paling tinggi diantara yang lain. Simulasi kondisi tanggul saat dilakukan pekerjaan pemadatan dan setelah dipadatkan untuk kondisi K3 mengakibatkan tanggul mengalami penurunan nilai faktor keamanan. Direkomendasikan mitigasi struktural dengan bronjong dan cerucuk galam untuk kondisi tanggul dengan nilai faktor keamanan  $< 1.5$ .

**Kata Kunci:** elevasi muka air, nilai faktor keamanan, kestabilan tanggul, mitigasi.

## ABSTRACT

The access road supporting food estate activities in the Dadahup Tidal Irrigation Area, specifically the Dadahup – G1/A5 – B4 road section spanning 16.110 km, was constructed on the main primary canal embankment using excavated materials from the canal, which consists of soft clay soil. The stability of the embankment, particularly on soft clay soils, highly depends on the construction methods and soil properties, especially its shear strength. This study aims to determine the position, flow direction, seepage discharge, and stability of the irrigation canal embankment, as well as its mitigation measures.

The research methodology involved hydraulic simulation to model the water management system of the Dadahup Tidal Irrigation Area using HEC-RAS 5.0.1 software and slope stability simulation of the embankment using Geostudio 2022 software (SEEP/W and SLOPE/W) conducted at the Dadahup – G1/A5 – B4 road section at Sta. 5+829. The research was carried out before road construction on the embankment. The analysis was conducted to determine the safety factor values based on maximum water level elevation (K1), average water level elevation (K2), and minimum water level elevation (K3). Mitigation of the water management system with several scenarios was also carried out to raise the minimum water level elevation, which positively impacts increasing the safety factor values.

The study results indicate that the seepage water level elevation is between +2.00 m and -1.00 m elevation. The seepage flow direction moves from the upstream side of the canal embankment (main primary canal) to the downstream side (collector canal). Before the road construction, the embankment conditions for seepage discharge and slope stability in conditions K1, K2, and K3 were still in a safe state. Water management system mitigation successfully maintained or increased the minimum water level elevation of the main primary canal at point P (Sta. 5+829), which led to an increase in the safety factor values. Among the various scenarios conducted, Scenario 4 was found to be the most optimal due to the increase in the minimum water level by 5 cm, the highest compared to the others. However, simulations of the embankment condition during compaction and after compaction for condition K3 resulted in a decrease in the safety factor values of the embankment. Structural mitigation using gabions and galam piles is recommended for embankment conditions with a safety factor value of  $< 1.5$ .

**Keywords:** water level elevation, safety factor, embankment stability, mitigation.