

Pemindahan ibu kota ke Nusantara diiringi dengan pembangunan jalan, salah satunya Jalan Seksi 6C-1 IKN. Lokasi proyek didominasi tanah *clay shale* yang mudah lapuk jika terpapar udara. Sebagai upaya untuk mencegah longsor dan keruntuhan lereng, pembangunan jalan dilengkapi dengan perkuatan *soil nailing*, *shotcrete*, dan *secant pile*. Pemenuhan standar, khususnya SNI 8460:2017 dan 2847:2019 diperlukan untuk menjamin keamanan dan ketahanan struktur. Penelitian ini berfokus pada *secant pile* dan bertujuan menganalisis alternatif desain *secant pile* yang dapat diaplikasikan.

Penelitian dilakukan pada *secant pile* berdiameter 1,2 m dan kedalaman 33 m pada STA 0+950 dengan data pendukung untuk melakukan kajian berasal dari dokumen resmi proyek maupun pengamatan di lapangan. Analisis diawali dengan mengevaluasi statigrafi tanah dan dilanjutkan dengan analisis desain eksisting *secant pile*. Analisis dilakukan terhadap stabilitas internal, stabilitas eksternal, simulasi numeris, penulangan, serta rencana anggaran biaya (RAB). Pada penelitian ini, diajukan alternatif desain berupa perubahan diameter menjadi 1,3 m dan kedalaman menjadi 30 m dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan kekakuan *pile*.

Berdasarkan analisis desain eksisting, didapatkan *safety factor* (SF) global sebesar 2,910 dan SF gempa sebesar 2,759. Pada analisis penulangan, tulangan longitudinal pada kedalaman 0-12 m memenuhi rasio 0,01  $A_g$  hingga 0,08  $A_g$  sesuai SNI 2847:2019, tetapi pada kedalaman 12-33 m rasio tulangan kurang dari batas minimum. Selain itu, tulangan transversal di seluruh kedalaman kurang memenuhi persyaratan SNI 2847:2019 karena jumlah  $A_v$  dan  $n$  pasang kurang dari kebutuhan. Pada desain alternatif, direncanakan *secant pile* memiliki tulangan longitudinal berdiameter 32 mm di seluruh kedalaman dan sengkang direncanakan berspesifikasi D16-150. Pada desain ini, didapatkan SF global 2,887 dan SF gempa 2,854. Namun, biaya RAB meningkat menjadi Rp1.052.013.352, sekitar (5,635 % dari desain eksisting). Penulangan pada desain alternatif memenuhi seluruh persyaratan tulangan geser dan lentur menurut SNI 2847:2019. Dengan demikian, meskipun biaya lebih tinggi, desain alternatif *secant pile* ini memenuhi standar SNI 8460:2017 dan 2847:2019.

**Kata kunci:** IKN Nusantara, *clay shale*, stabilitas lereng, perkuatan lereng, *secant pile*

The relocation of the capital city to Nusantara is accompanied by road construction, including Section 6C-1 of the IKN road. The project site is dominated by clay shale soil, which weathers easily when exposed to air. To prevent landslides and slope failures, the road construction is reinforced with soil nailing, shotcrete, and secant piles. Compliance with standards, particularly SNI 8460:2017 and 2847:2019, is necessary to ensure the safety and durability of the structure. This study focuses on secant piles and aims to analyze alternative secant pile designs that can be applied.

The research was conducted on a secant pile with a diameter of 1,2 m and a depth of 33 m at STA 0+950, using supporting data from official project documents and field observations. The analysis began with evaluating the soil stratigraphy, followed by an analysis of the existing secant pile design. The analysis covered internal stability, external stability, numerical simulation, reinforcement, and budget plan (RAB). In this study, an alternative design was proposed by increasing the diameter to 1,3 m and reducing the depth to 30 m, aiming to enhance pile stiffness.

Based on the existing design analysis, the global safety factor (SF) was 2,910, and the seismic SF was 2,759. In the reinforcement analysis, the longitudinal reinforcement at depths of 0–12 m met the ratio of  $0,01 A_g$  to  $0,08 A_g$ , as specified in SNI 2847:2019. However, at depths of 12–33 m, the reinforcement ratio was below the minimum limit. Additionally, the transverse reinforcement throughout the entire depth did not meet the requirements of SNI 2847:2019 because the amount of  $A_v$  and the number of pairs were insufficient. In the alternative design, the secant pile was planned to have longitudinal reinforcement with a diameter of 32 mm throughout the depth and stirrups specified as D16-150. This design resulted in a global SF of 2,887 and a seismic SF of 2,854. However, the budget plan cost increased to IDR 1,052,013,352, approximately 5.635% higher than the existing design. The reinforcement in the alternative design met all shear and flexural reinforcement requirements according to SNI 2847:2019. Thus, despite the higher cost, this alternative secant pile design fully complies with SNI 8460:2017 and 2847:2019 standards.

**Keywords:** IKN Nusantara, clay shale, slope stability, slope reinforcement, secant pile,