

## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mendesain ulang perkerasan lentur pada Jalan Pantura ruas Cikampek-Pamanukan menggunakan tiga pedoman desain perkerasan lentur yang berlaku di Indonesia yaitu Perencanaan Tebal Perkerasan Lentur (2002), Manual Desain Perkerasan Jalan (2013), dan Manual Desain Perkerasan Jalan (2017), serta menganalisis respons struktural yang terjadi berupa regangan horisontal dan vertikal, yang merupakan komponen utama dalam menghitung nilai repetisi izin terhadap kerusakan fatik ( $N_f$ ) dan kerusakan retak alur ( $N_d$ ), diolah menggunakan program KENPAVE. Selanjutnya akan membandingkan hasil perhitungan tebal perkerasan lentur dari ketiga metode tersebut dan membandingkan nilai repetisi izin terhadap kerusakan fatik ( $N_f$ ) dan kerusakan retak alur ( $N_d$ ). Dengan tujuan mencapai ketepatan dalam merancang suatu perkerasan jalan, maka metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu mekanistik-empiris. Data primer berupa volume lalu lintas dengan umur rencana 20 tahun, serta data sekunder digunakan asumsi dengan tetap mengacu pada peraturan dan penelitian sebelumnya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa metode 2002 menghasilkan tebal perkerasan terbesar, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan metode 2013, dan metode 2017 yang menghasilkan tebal perkerasan terkecil. Namun metode 2002 menghasilkan repetisi izin terhadap kerusakan fatik ( $N_f$ ) dan kerusakan retak alur ( $N_d$ ) terbesar. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa metode 2017 menghasilkan desain paling optimal, karena sesuai dengan desain rencana awal.*

**Kata kunci:** *Jalan Pantura, perkerasan lentur, respons struktural, KENPAVE*

## **ABSTRACT**

*This research is intended for redesign the flexible pavement on the Pantura Road for the Cikampek-Pamanukan using three flexible pavement design guidelines that apply in Indonesia, namely Flexible Pavement Thickness Planning (2002), Road Pavement Design Manual (2013), and Road Pavement Design Manual (2017), as well as analyzing responses Structural that occurs in the form of horizontal and vertical strains, which are the main components in calculating the repetition value of permits to fatigue failure ( $N_f$ ) and to rutting failure ( $N_d$ ), are processed using the KENPAVE program. Furthermore, it will compare the results of the calculation of the flexible pavement thickness of the three methods and compare the value of repetition of permits to fatigue failure ( $N_f$ ) and to rutting failure ( $N_d$ ). With the aim of achieving accuracy in designing a pavement, the method used in this research is mechanistic-empirical. Primary data in the form of traffic volume is obtained from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) and LHR0 starting in 2020 with a plan age of 20 years, and secondary data using assumptions by still referring to previous regulations and research. The results of this study indicate that the 2002 method produced the largest pavement thickness, followed by the 2013 method and finally the 2017 method which produced the smallest pavement thickness. However, the 2002 method produced the largest repetition of permits to fatigue failure ( $N_f$ ) and to rutting failure ( $N_d$ ). So it can be concluded that the 2017 method produces the most optimal design, because it is in accordance with the original plan design.*

**Keywords:** *Pantura Road, flexible pavement, structural response, KENPAVE*