

## **ABSTRAK**

# **PENGARUH HAMBATAN SAMPING TERHADAP KINERJA JALAN PADA RUAS JALAN (Studi Kasus Jalan Pemuda Di Depan Chandra Tanjung Karang)**

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Pertumbuhan jumlah penduduk dan aktivitas ekonomi di kawasan perkotaan, khususnya di sekitar pusat perbelanjaan seperti Chandra Tanjung Karang, Kota Bandar Lampung, menyebabkan peningkatan volume lalu lintas yang berdampak pada kenyamanan dan keselamatan pengguna jalan. Ruas Jalan Pemuda yang berada di depan pusat aktivitas tersebut sering mengalami penurunan kinerja akibat hambatan samping yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh hambatan samping terhadap volume lalu lintas, kapasitas jalan, dan kecepatan kendaraan menggunakan metode observasi lapangan berdasarkan pendekatan PKJI 2023. Data dikumpulkan pada jam sibuk pagi dan sore, dengan fokus pada variabel seperti volume kendaraan, frekuensi hambatan samping, serta kecepatan kendaraan. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa volume tertinggi terjadi pada sore hari sebesar 2.070,1 SMP/Jam, dengan dominasi sepeda motor dan mobil penumpang. Hambatan samping paling dominan berasal dari aktivitas pejalan kaki dan kendaraan berhenti, menghasilkan nilai KHS tinggi (633,6 kejadian/jam). Kapasitas aktual jalan menurun menjadi 1.997,52 SMP/Jam atau 74,32% dari kapasitas dasarnya. Derajat kejemuhan juga melebihi batas ideal ( $D_J > 1$ ) pada sore hari. Kecepatan rata-rata kendaraan saat hambatan samping tinggi tercatat turun hingga 13,3–14,4 Km/Jam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa hambatan samping memberikan dampak signifikan terhadap penurunan kinerja lalu lintas. Diperlukan pengelolaan parkir, penataan pedestrian, dan penegakan aturan lalu lintas untuk meningkatkan efisiensi jalan.

Kata kunci : Hambatan Samping, Kapasitas Jalan, Volume Lalu Lintas, PKJI 2023.

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THE EFFECT OF SIDE OBSTACLES ON ROAD PERFORMANCE ON ROAD SECTIONS**

**(Case Study on Jalan Pemuda in Front of Chandra Tanjung Karang)**

By

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The growth of the population and economic activity in urban areas, particularly around commercial centers such as Chandra Tanjung Karang in Bandar Lampung City, has led to increased traffic volume, affecting road users' comfort and safety. The segment of Jalan Pemuda located in front of this activity hub frequently experiences reduced performance due to high side friction. This study aims to analyze the impact of side friction on traffic volume, road capacity, and vehicle speed using field observation methods based on the 2023 PKJI approach. Data were collected during morning and evening peak hours, focusing on variables such as vehicle volume, side friction frequency, and vehicle speed. Results show that the highest traffic volume occurred in the evening at 2,070.1 pcu/hour, dominated by motorcycles and passenger cars. The most dominant side frictions were pedestrian movements and parked or stopped vehicles, resulting in a high Side Friction Class (SFC) value of 633.6 events/hour. Actual road capacity decreased to 1,997.52 pcu/hour, or 74.32% of its base capacity. The degree of saturation exceeded the ideal threshold ( $D_s > 1$ ) during the evening peak. Average vehicle speeds dropped significantly during periods of high side friction, ranging from 13.3 to 14.4 km/h. The findings indicate that side friction significantly affects the decline in road performance. Effective parking management, pedestrian infrastructure, and strict traffic enforcement are needed to improve road efficiency.

Keywords: Side Friction, Road Capacity, Traffic Volume, PKJI 2023.