

**KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN HIDRAULIK BAGI SISTEM AGIHAN  
BEKALAN AIR : KAJIAN KES DI TERENGGANU**

**SYARIFAH HIDAYAH BINTI SYED HARUN**

**SARJANA SAINS  
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU  
MALAYSIA**

**2008**





**KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN HIDRAULIK  
BAGI  
SISTEM AGIHAN BEKALAN AIR :  
KAJIAN KES DI TERENGGANU**

**SISTEM AGIHAN BEKALAN AIR : KAJIAN KES DI TERENGGANU**

**SYARIFAH HIDAYAH BINTI SYED HARUN**

Januari 2008

Pengerusi : Prof. Dr. Haji Ismail Bin Mohd

Anli : Dr. Yosza bin Darrif

Fakulti : Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi

**SYARIFAH HIDAYAH BINTI SYED HARUN**

**Tesis Yang Dikemukakan Sebagai Memenuhi Syarat Untuk  
Mendapatkan Ijazah Sarjana Sains Di Universiti Malaysia**

**Terengganu, Malaysia**

**Mac 2008**

1183300011

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Malaysia Terengganu sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Sarjana Sains.

**KEBOLEHPERCAYAAN HIDRAULIK  
BAGI  
SISTEM AGIHAN BEKALAN AIR : KAJIAN KES DI TERENGGANU**

**SYARIFAH HIDAYAH BINTI SYED HARUN**

**Januari 2008**

**Pengerusi : Prof. Dr. Haji Ismail Bin Mohd**

**Ahli : Dr. Yosza bin Dasril**

**Fakulti : Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi**

Kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenalpasti tahap kebolehpercayaan sistem agihan bekalan air yang telah dibina bagi 10 buah projek di Terengganu dan 1 projek hipotesis. Tahap kebolehpercayaan sistem agihan bekalan air penting diketahui memandangkan air merupakan keperluan asas yang penting bagi manusia dalam menjalani kehidupan seharian. Dua kaedah digunakan bagi mendapatkan kebarangkalian kegagalan paip iaitu Kaedah Poisson dan Kaedah Fungsi Jangkaan Generik (GEF). Nilai kebarangkalian kegagalan paip bagi setiap projek yang diperolehi melalui kedua-dua kaedah di atas, digunakan didalam Kaedah Set Potongan Minimum untuk memperoleh nilai kebolehpercayaan nod dan sistem. Kebolehpercayaan sistem menggunakan kaedah Poisson mempunyai purata sebanyak 99.97 peratus sementara kaedah GEF pula 99.98 peratus untuk projek asal yang direkabentuk oleh jurutera. Bagi sistem yang diubahsuai, kebolehpercayaan sistem sebelum ubahsuai ialah 0.99993 dan selepas ubahsuai 0.99994 menggunakan kaedah

Poisson, sementara itu, menggunakan kaedah GEF pula, kebolehpercayaan sistem sebelum ubahsuai ialah 0.99982 dan selepas ubahsuai 0.99984. Keputusan bagi sistem hipotesis pula, kebolehpercayaan yang diperolehi ialah 0.99989 menggunakan kaedah Poisson dan kaedah GEF pula sebanyak 0.99950. Keputusan menunjukkan sistem hipotesis mempunyai nilai kebolehpercayaan yang paling rendah antara sistem-sistem yang dikaji.

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Haji Ismail bin Mohd

Member : Dr. Yuzza bin Daud

Faculty : Science and Technology

This research has been carried out to determine the level of water distribution systems' reliability that has been built for ten projects in Terengganu and one hypothetical project. The level of water distribution system is significant to be studied because water is listed as one of the most important basic needs of living. Poisson method and Genetic Expectation Function (GEF) method have been applied in this study to get the probability of pipe failure. Reliability system was obtained using Minimum Cost Set method which was applied the pipe failure values that are calculated using both methods mentioned above. Result for system's reliability for real design is 79.97 percent using Poisson method and 92.99 percent using GEF method. For modification design, system's reliability is 0.99982 and 0.99984 after modification using Poisson method. Meanwhile, by using GEF method, system's reliability is 0.99952 and 0.99984 before and after modification respectively. For hypothetical system, system's reliability is 0.99989 using Poisson method and 0.99950 using GEF

Abstract of the thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Malaysia  
Terengganu in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of  
Master of Science

**HYDRAULIC RELIABILITY  
OF  
WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM : CASE STUDY IN TERENGGANU**

**SYARIFAH HIDAYAH BINTI SYED HARUN**

**Januari 2008**

**Chairperson : Prof. Dr. Haji Ismail bin Mohd**

**Member : Dr. Yosza bin Dasril**

**Faculty : Science and Technology**

This research has been carried out to determine the level of water distribution systems' reliability that has been built for ten projects in Terengganu and one hypothetical project. The level of water distribution system is significant to be studied because water is listed as one of the most important basic needs of living. Poisson method and Generic Expectation Function (GEF) method have been applied in this study to get the probability of pipe failure. Reliability system was obtained using Minimum Cut Set method which was applied the pipe failure values that are calculated using both methods mentioned above. Result for system's reliability for real design is 99.97 percent using Poisson method and 99.98 percent using GEF method. For modification design, system's reliability is 0.99993 and 0.99994 after modification using Poisson method. Meanwhile, by using GEF method, system's reliability is 0.99982 and 0.99984 before and after modification respectively. For hypothetical system, system's reliability is 0.99989 using Poisson method and 0.99950 using GEF

method. Results show that hypothetical system has very least reliability compared to other systems.

...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...

...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...

...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...

...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...  
...saya sangat berpuas hati dengan...