

Optimal Design Cost of Sewer Network

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صَيِّدَة قالله العَظيم

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my country, Jordan
I dedicate this thesis to my lovely family
I dedicate this work, first and foremost, to all
The people who contributed towards the success of this thesis.

In addition, I would like to thank all people who help and supported me during the duration of my research.

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Nisrein Al-Nizami

May 2018

Authorization Form

I, Nisrein H. Al-Nizami, authorized Isra University to

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Committee Decision

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Abstract

Many countries such as Jordan are suffering from the problem of funding for infrastructure projects. This problem is very clear, especially, for the wastewater sewers and water pipes systems construction. The population of Jordan increased from five million in 2003 to ten million in 2017. Besides, the migration waves resulted in an increase in the population number in a short period of time. Under these circumstances Jordan must develop techniques and planes to build more efficient infrastructure projects. This issue was in focus by many governmental agencies, scientific workers, and engineers in order to find a successful methodology that take into consideration the high construction costs for sewerage systems. Therefore, this study is written to partially solve this problem and to find the optimum route of sewer system in cities. Jerash governorate is chosen as a case study because this city suffers from poor performance of the sewerage system. Finally, the total cost of the optimum system is calculated.

In this study, the optimization methods is used to determine the optimal cost of sewer network that covers five municipalities of Jerash governorate. The integer linear programming is employed to developed and solve mathematical model equations with the h,elpful of using computer programs of WinQSB and MS-EXCEL program.

The results showed that using optimization method is an efficient tool to find the optimum routes of sewer network system. The optimum routes of sewer systems is presented taking nto account the topography, population, fixed and variable costs. The total cost of the optimum route was found to be equal to (41,405,538) US\$ US\$ which

means a reduction equal to 44%. The model is very efficient, as shown by sensitivity analysis in chapter four. The increase and decrease of the population values have the negligible effects on the calculation of total cost. This study could be adopted by the authorities responsible for the design of sewerage systems in Jordan. Also, it is expected that the results of the present work can contribute to optimize an integral model for optimizing a total regional wastewater treatment plants.

الخلاصة

الكثير من الدول ومن بينها الأردن تعاني من قلة التمويل لمشاريع البنية التحتية. إذ تظهر هذه المشكلة بوضوح خاصة في مشاريع الصرف الصحي ولمشاريع مدّ خطوط المياه, حيث أن عدد السكان تزايد في الأردن من خمسة ملايين عام 2003 إلى عشرة ملايين عام 2017, بسبب الزيادة الطبيعية بالإضافة إلى حركة الهجرة المفاجئة في وقت قياسي, وأصبح لزاما على الأردن كسائر الدول وضع خطط وتطوير تقنيات لبناء مشاريع بنية تحتية فعالة من خلال الجهات الحكومية المهتمة, والقطاع الهندسي والقطاع العامل في مشاريع البنية التحتية للحصول على منهجية واضحة تأخذ بعين الاعتبار التكلفة المرتفعة لمشاريع البنية التحتية, لذلك قدم هذا البحث لتقديم حل جزئي لمشكلة الصرف الصحي ولإيجاد الشبكة التصميم الأمثل والتكلفة المثلى لشبكة المياه في منطقة جرش, حيث أن منطقة جرش تعاني من سوء عام في تنفيذ مشاريع البنية التحية, وفي نهاية الدراسة تم حساب الكلفة الإجمالية للشبكة المثلى.

في هذه الدراسة تم استعمال تقنيات التحسين الرياضية لتحديد الكلفة المثلى لشبكة صرف صحي تغطي مدينة جرش بأكملها, حيث أنها مقسمة جغرافيا إلى خمس بلديات, حيث تم توظيف تقنية برمجة الأعداد الصحيحة لبناء وحل معادلات النموذج الرياضي, بالإضافة إلى استعمال برنامج WinQSB وبرنامج MS-EXCEL.

وبينت نتائج البحث أن استخدام تقنيات التحسين الرياضية فعّالة لإيجاد الشبكة المثلى الشبكات الصرف الصحي, وبعد هذا تمّ إيجاد الشبكة المثلى مع الأخذ بالحسبان طبوغرافيا مدينة جرش, وعدد سكان كل بلدية من البلديات الخمس والكُلف الثابتة والمتغيرة, بعد هذا تم إيجاد الكلفة الكلية للشبكة المثلى وكانت تساوي \$US (41,405,538) حيث تم تخفيض الكلفة الكلية بنسبة تصل إلى 44 % من الكلفة الكلية للشبكة المقترحة مما يثبت فعالية الدراسة, وهذا ما يتضح جلياً في الفصل الرابع في جزء تحليل الحساسية, إذ أن الشبكة تحافظ على نسبة ارتفاع كلفتها وانخفاضها نسبيا عند تغيير المعاملات الأساسية في النموذج الرياضي من الكلف وعدد السكان, مما يشجع الجهات الحكومية من وزارة المياه والري ووزارة الأشغال اعتماد هذا النوع من الدراسات كأداة تصميمية إدارية لتغطية منطقة جرش وجميع مناطق المملكة بشبكات الصرف الصحى بالتكلفة المثلى.