

SAFETY ASSESSMENT MODEL OF COASTAL PASSENGER VESSEL IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF LIFE JACKET COMPATIBILITY

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perspective of life jacket compatibility / Ahamd Faizal Ahmad
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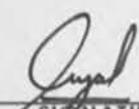
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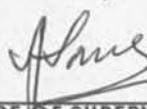
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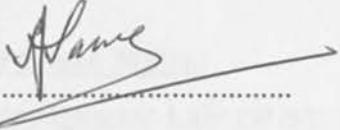
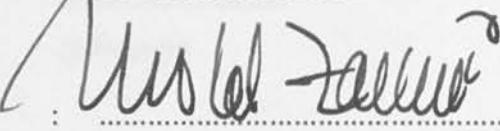
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SAFETY ASSESSMENT MODEL OF COASTAL PASSENGER VESSEL IN THE
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AHMAD FAIZAL BIN AHMAD FUAD

A thesis submitted in the fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of
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Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
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To my beloved family, teachers and supporting group in UTM

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted due to frequent occurrence of passenger vessel accidents related to the use of life jackets, which believed due to incompatibility between life jackets and passenger vessels. To address this problem, the research sets to develop a safety assessment model of coastal passenger vessel (CPV) in the perspective of life jacket's compatibility, which is known as Life Jacket Compatibility Index (LCI) model. The main purpose of LCI model is to evaluate the life jacket's compatibility with CPV. The LCI model was developed based on a combination of variables from four previous safety models. Compatibility was introduced as a new variable in the present model. The development of the LCI model started by mapping the variables from both life jacket model and passenger vessel safety combined model. Variables were selected based on the research criteria and used to develop the Life Jacket Compatibility Index (LCI) model. The LCI model was transformed into LCI Static and LCI Dynamic algorithms that are based on Fault Tree analysis approach. The LCI Static assesses the life jacket's compatibility with CPV which is under the approved plan and number of passengers, while the LCI Dynamic assesses the same compatibility during CPV is in the operational mode. The LCI model's accuracy was verified by using regression method and the results were further validated by case studies and sensitivity analyses. Results from LCI Static showed that the open-deck CPV *Explorer 320* equipped with inherently buoyant life jackets has better compatibility (2.79) than closed-deck CPV *Duta Pangkor 3* and *Bahagia No. 1* (1.79 and 1.84 respectively). The LCI model was used to improve the safety performance of *Bahagia No. 1*. It was found that LCI Dynamic of the vessel can be improved by 3.4% when the number of passengers was reduced from 57 to 55. In conclusion, the newly developed LCI model is significant to assess and improve the safety of CPV.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan kerana berlakunya kejadian kemalangan kapal penumpang yang kerap berkaitan dengan penggunaan jaket keselamatan, yang dipercayai disebabkan oleh ketidakserasan antara jaket keselamatan dan kapal penumpang. Bagi menangani masalah ini, kajian ini telah membangunkan model penilaian keselamatan kapal penumpang pesisir (CPV) dalam perspektif keserasian dengan jaket keselamatan yang dikenali sebagai model Indeks Keserasian Jaket Keselamatan (LCI). Tujuan utama model LCI dibangunkan adalah untuk menilai keserasian antara jaket keselamatan dengan CPV. Model LCI telah dibangunkan berdasarkan gabungan pembolehubah-pembolehubah dari empat model keselamatan sebelumnya. Keserasian diperkenalkan sebagai pembolehubah baru dalam model ini. Pembangunan model LCI bermula dengan pemetaan pembolehubah dari kedua-dua model jaket keselamatan dan model keselamatan kapal penumpang yang gabungkan. Pembolehubah-pembolehubah dipilih berdasarkan kriteria penyelidikan dan digunakan untuk membangunkan model (LCI). Model LCI berubah menjadi algoritma LCI Statik dan LCI Dinamik dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisa *Fault Tree*. Fungsi LCI Statik adalah menilai keserasian jaket keselamatan dengan CPV berdasarkan pelan kapal dan bilangan penumpang yang diluluskan, manakala fungsi LCI Dinamik adalah menilai keserasian yang sama semasa CPV beroperasi. Ketepatan model LCI telah disahkan dengan menggunakan kaedah regresi dan pengesahan lanjut telah buat melalui kajian kes dan analisis sensitiviti. Keputusan LCI Statik menunjukkan bahawa CPV jenis dek terbuka *Explorer 320* yang dilengkapi dengan jaket keselamatan apung kekal mempunyai keserasian yang lebih baik (2.79) berbanding CPV jenis tertutup dek *Duta Pangkor 3* dan *Bahagia No. 1* (1.79 dan 1.84 masing-masing). Model LCI telah digunakan untuk meningkatkan prestasi keselamatan *Bahagia No. 1*. Adalah didapati bahawa LCI Dinamik kapal tersebut boleh dipertingkatkan sebanyak 3.4% apabila bilangan penumpang dikurangkan daripada 57 kepada 55. Kesimpulannya, model LCI yang baru dibangunkan ini adalah penting untuk menilai dan meningkatkan keselamatan CPV.