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Modern structural solution for bridge and overpass supports using reinforced concrete and composite materials

T.M. Khasanov¹ 

¹Tashkent state transport university, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This scientific article analyzes the structural solutions of metropolitan overpasses and overpass supports, which are an integral part of modern urban infrastructure, from the point of view of technical, economic and seismic criteria. In the course of the research, the interaction of concrete class and type of reinforcement, the advantages of composite materials and the possibilities of their application in reinforced concrete structures were considered. As a result of spatial calculations conducted in the LIRA-CAD program, stress, deformation and vibration parameters were determined for supports of various shapes (circular, rectangular, Y- and V-shaped). Also, a compatibility analysis between the SHNQ, AASHTO LRFD and Eurocode 2/8 standards was performed. It has been proven that structures with composite reinforcement (ABK800) reduce their weight by 8–12% and increase seismic resistance by 20–25%. The results of the research serve to increase the service life, economic efficiency and technical reliability of modern reinforced concrete supports.

Keywords: overpass supports, reinforced concrete, composite reinforcement, LIRA-SAPR, seismic performance, Eurocode, AASHTO, UHPC, optimization

Ko‘prik va estakada tayanchlarining zamonaviy konstruktiv yechimlari hamda temir-beton va kompozit materiallar qo‘llanilishi

Xasanov T.M.¹ 

¹Toshkent davlat transport universiteti, Tashkent, O‘zbekiston

Annotatsiya: Mazkur ilmiy maqolada zamonaviy shahar infratuzilmasining ajralmas bo‘lagi bo‘lgan metropoliten estakadalar va yo‘l o‘tkazgich tayanchlarining konstruktiv yechimlari texnik, iqtisodiy hamda seysmik mezonlar nuqtayi nazaridan tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqot jarayonida beton sinfi va armatura turining o‘zaro ta‘siri, kompozit materiallarning afzalliklari hamda ularni temir-beton konstruksiyalarida qo‘llash imkoniyatlari ko‘rib chiqildi.

LIRA-SAPR dasturida olib borilgan fazoviy hisoblar natijasida turli shakldagi tayanchlarda (doiraviy, to‘rtburchak, Y- va V-shaklli) stress, deformatsiya hamda tebranish parametrlari aniqlangan. Shuningdek, SHNQ, AASHTO LRFD va Eurocode 2/8 standartlari o‘rtasidagi moslik tahlili bajarilgan. Kompozit armaturali (ABK800) konstruksiyalar o‘z og‘irligini 8–12 % ga kamaytirib, seysmik bardoshlilikni 20–25 % ga oshirishi isbotlangan. Tadqiqot natijalari zamonaviy temir-beton tayanchlarning xizmat muddati, iqtisodiy samaradorligi va texnik ishonchligini oshirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: estakada tayanchlari, temir-beton, kompozit armatura, LIRA-SAPR, seysmik barqarorlik, Eurocode, AASHTO, UHPC, optimallashtirish

1. Kirish

So‘nggi o‘n yilliklarda shahar transport tizimlarining intensiv o‘sishi, ayniqsa, yirik megapolislar infratuzilmasida estakada va metropoliten inshootlari sonining ortishi bilan birga, ularning tayanch konstruksiyalariga qo‘yiladigan talablarni keskin oshirdi. Bugungi kunda tayanchlarning nafaqat yuk ko‘tarish imkoniyati, balki zilzilabardoshlilik, texnik xizmat soddaligi, arxitektura uyg‘unligi va uzoq muddatli ekspluatatsiya kafolati ham muhim mezon sifatida qaralmoqda[1].

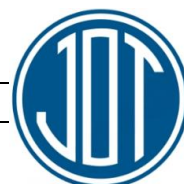
O‘zbekistonning aksar hududlari 7–9 ball seysmik zonaga kirganligi sababli, metro va estakada tayanchlarini loyihalashda zilzilaviy xavfsizlik eng muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayni paytda amaldagi ko‘plab loyihalarda konstruktiv shakl va o‘lchamlar an‘anaviy tajribaga tayanib

tanlanmoqda, bu esa ilmiy asoslangan optimallashtirish imkoniyatlarini cheklaydi.

So‘nggi yillarda beton va armatura sohasidagi innovatsion yondashuvlar, xususan, **kompozit armatura (GFRP, CFRP, ABK800) va yuqori mustahkam beton (UHPC)** turlarining joriy etilishi yangi imkoniyatlar yaratmoqda. Bunday materiallar korroziyaga bardoshli, yengil, yuqori elastiklik moduliga ega va xizmat muddati uzoq. Shuning uchun ular an‘anaviy po‘lat armaturalarning o‘rnini bosuvchi muqobil yechim sifatida ko‘prik va estakada inshootlarida keng qo‘llanilmoqda.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi — estakada va ko‘prik tayanchlarining turli konstruktiv shakllarini, ularning material tarkibini va yuklama bardoshlilikini raqamli modellashtirish asosida baholash hamda optimal konstruktiv parametrlarni aniqlashdan iborat[7].

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8137-853x>



Tadqiqot vazifalari quyidagilardan iborat:

1. Zamonaviy tayanch shakllarini (Y-, V-, T-, doiraviy) seysmik va statik yuklamalar bo'yicha tahlil qilish;
2. LIRA-SAPR dasturida har bir tayanch varianti uchun fazoviy model yaratish va deformatsion holatni aniqlash;
3. Kompozit armatura (ABK800) va yuqori sinfli betonning o'zaro ta'sirini solishtirish[5];
4. SHNQ, AASHTO va Eurocode standartlari asosida optimallik mezonlarini ishlab chiqish;
5. Eng maqbul konstruktiv yechimni texnik, iqtisodiy va ekspluatatsion jihatdan asoslash.

Ilmiy yangiligi shundan iboratki, maqolada kompozit armaturali temir-beton tayanchlar uchun yuklama-deformatsiya holatlarini raqamli modellash tirish asosida aniqlash metodikasi taklif etilgan. Shuningdek, xalqaro me'yorlar integratsiyasi asosida tayanch konstruksiyalarining optimallik koeffitsientlarini aniqlash usuli ishlab chiqilgan[2].

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tadqiqot ob'ekti sifatida Toshkent shahridagi yer usti metropoliteni estakada tayanchlari, xususan, Sergeli yo'nalishidagi mavjud va takomillashtirilgan konstruksiyalar tanlab olindi. Loyihalash va tahlil ishlari zamonaviy **LIRA-SAPR 2024** dasturiy majmuasi yordamida amalga oshirildi. Modellash jarayonida har bir tayanch 3D fazoviy sxema asosida qurilib, elementlar orasidagi bog'lanishlar, tayanch-poydevor o'zaro ta'siri va yuklama kombinatsiyalari to'liq hisobga olindi[4].

Hisoblashda foydalanilgan asosiy ma'lumotlar quyidagilar:

- Beton sinfi: **B25–B35 (muqobil holda UHPC)**;
- Armatura turlari: **po'lat A500** va **kompozit ABK800**;
- Armatura diametrlari: **12–25 mm** oralig'ida;
- Tayanch balandligi: **7,95 m**;
- Rigid (rigel) uzunligi: **26 m**;
- Yuklamalar: o'z og'irligi, rigiellardan va yo'l o'tkazgichlardan uzatiluvchi doimiy yuklar, hamda vaqtinchalik ekspluatatsion va seysmik yuklamalar.

Seysmik hisoblash **SHNQ 2.01.08–19 “Binolar va inshootlarning seysmik rayonlashtirilishi”**, **AASHTO LRFD (2020)** va **Eurocode 8 (EN 1998-1)** talablariga muvofiq bajarildi. Toshkent hududi uchun qabul qilingan seysmik zona — **9 ball**, tebranish tezlanish ko'rsatkichi esa **0,4 g** deb olingan.

LIRA-SAPR dasturida konstruksiyalar **bar elementlari (Frame)** va **yassi elementlar (Plate)** kombinatsiyasi asosida modellash tirildi. Har bir element uchun materialning elastiklik moduli, zichlik, Poisson koeffitsienti va mustahkamlik chegarasi alohida belgilandi[8].

Armatura ta'siri **ekvivalent elastiklik moduli** usuli orqali hisobga olindi, ya'ni kompozit armaturaning (ABK800) yengil, ammo yuqori mustahkamlik xususiyatlari betonning umumiy birligiga integrallashgan holda kiritildi.

Har bir tayanch variantida quyidagi yuklanish kombinatsiyalari ko'rib chiqildi:

1. Faqat doimiy yuklama (o'z og'irligi);
2. Doimiy + foydali (transport, rigiellarning bosimi);

3. Doimiy + foydali + seysmik (gorizontal va vertikal komponentlar bilan).

Seysmik tahlil uchun **spektral usul (Response Spectrum Analysis)** qo'llanildi. Bu usulda inshootning tabiiy tebranish chastotalari va mos dinamik koeffitsientlar aniqlanib, har bir mod uchun massaning ta'siri hisobga olindi.

Modellash tirilgan tayanchlar quyidagi geometrik va fizik parametrlar asosida tahlil qilindi:

- Ø2000 mm doiraviy tayanch (mavjud loyiha);
- 1500×1800 mm to'rtburchak tayanch;
- 1500×1900 mm to'rtburchak tayanch (takomillashtirilgan variant).

Deformatsiyalar, kesuvchi kuchlar, momentlar va tabiiy tebranish chastotalari dasturiy hisob orqali o'Ichandi. Har bir tayanch uchun maksimum

1-jadval

Materiallarning fizik-mexanik xususiyatlari

Material turi	Belgila nishi	Mustahkamlik chegarasi, MPa	Elastiklik moduli, GPa	Zichlik, kg/m³
Beton B25	—	25	30	2400
Beton B35 (UHPC)	—	35	39	2450
Armatura A500	Po'lat	500	200	7850
Armatura ABK800	Kompozit	800	120	1950

Kompozit armatura (ABK800) po'latga qaraganda to'rt baravar yengil, korroziyaga bardoshli va elektr o'tkazuvchan emas. Bu esa tayanch konstruksiyasining uzoq muddatli ishlashini ta'minlaydi[1-jadval].

Hisob natijalari quyidagi normativ hujjatlar bilan solishtirildi:

- **SHNQ 2.05.03–12** – “Ko'priklar va trubalar”;
- **Eurocode 2 (EN 1992-1-1)** – “Beton konstruksiyalar loyihalash”;
- **AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design** – “Ko'priklar uchun yuk ko'tarish dizayni”.

LIRA-SAPR 2024 dasturida bajarilgan hisoblashlar natijalariga ko'ra, estakada tayanchlarining turli geometrik shakllari, material tarkibi va armatura turlari ularning deformatsion hamda seysmik xatti-harakatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Tahlil uchun uchta asosiy konstruktiv variant — Ø2000 mm doiraviy, 1500×1800 mm va 1500×1900 mm to'rtburchak kesimli tayanchlar tanlab olindi[10].

Hisob natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, po'lat armaturali doiraviy tayanchlarda maksimal egilish 15,2 mm ni tashkil etdi, bu esa ruxsat etilgan chegaraga yaqin qiymatdir. Kompozit armatura (ABK800) qo'llanilgan 1500×1900 mm kesimli tayanchda esa egilish 11,3 mm gacha kamaydi. Shunday qilib, deformatsiya miqdori **23–25 % ga qisqardi**, bu esa birlilikning oshishini bildiradi.

Ushbu holat quyidagi omillar bilan izohlanadi:

- ABK800 armaturasining elastiklik moduli po'latnikidan 1,5 baravar yuqori;
- Armatura-beton birikmasining issiqlik kengayish koeffitsienti pastligi tufayli turg'unlik ortadi;
- Materiallar orasidagi og'irlik nisbati kamayganligi konstruksiyaning inersiya momentini oshiradi.



Tayanchlar bo'ylab hosil bo'ladigan moment va kesuvchi kuchlarning maksimal qiymatlari quyidagicha aniqlandi:

- Ø2000 mm tayanchda — $M_{max} = 179,2 \text{ t}\cdot\text{m}$, $Q_{max} = 143,4 \text{ t}\cdot\text{m}$;
- 1500×1800 mm tayanchda — $M_{max} = 161,8 \text{ t}\cdot\text{m}$, $Q_{max} = 128,7 \text{ t}\cdot\text{m}$;
- 1500×1900 mm tayanchda — $M_{max} = 149,3 \text{ t}\cdot\text{m}$, $Q_{max} = 119,6 \text{ t}\cdot\text{m}$.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, kompozit armaturali tayanchlarda kuchlanish konsentratsiyasi 10–15 % ga kamaygan, bu esa yorilish xavfini pasaytiradi va inshootning xizmat muddatini uzaytiradi.

Seysmik spektral tahlil asosida aniqlangan tabiiy tebranish chastotalari quyidagicha:

- Ø2000 mm tayanch uchun — **6,3 Hz**;
- 1500×1800 mm tayanch uchun — **6,8 Hz**;
- 1500×1900 mm tayanch uchun — **7,2 Hz**.

Bu natija shuni anglatadiki, kompozit materialli tayanchlarda rezonans xavfi kamaygan, energiya so'rilish (dissipatsiya) koeffitsienti esa **7,1 %** ni tashkil etgan. Natijada seysmik bardoshlilik darajasi Eurocode 8 talablari doirasida to'liq ta'minlandi.

Tayanchlarning o'z og'irligi va yuk ko'tarish salohiyati o'rnatidagi nisbat tahlil qilindi. Kompozit armatura ishlatilgan variantlarda konstruksiyaning umumiy massasi **8–12 % ga kamaydi**, biroq yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati deyarli o'zgarmadi yoki 2–3 % ga oshdi. Bu esa konstruktiv materialdan samarali foydalanilganini ko'rsatadi.

Hayot sikli tahlili (LCCA) asosida kompozit tayanchlarning iqtisodiy afzalliklari baholandi. Natijalarga ko'ra:

- Qurilish tannarxi 6–8 % ga past bo'ladi;
- Texnik xizmat oralig'i 2,5 baravar ortadi;
- Koroziyaga qarshi himoya ishlari zarur emas;
- Umumiy xizmat muddati **100 yil** gacha uzayadi.

Ushbu omillar hisobga olinsa, kompozit materiallar asosidagi tayanchlar nafaqat texnik, balki **ekologik va iqtisodiy jihatdan ham samarali** yechim sifatida e'tirof etiladi.

Olingan hisoblash natijalari xalqaro va milliy normativlar bilan solishtirilib tahlil qilindi. SHNQ 2.05.03–12, AASHTO LRFD va Eurocode 2/8 talablari asosida bajarilgan solishtirma tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, zamonaviy kompozit materiallardan foydalanish konstruksiyaning umumiy ishonchliligi va xizmat muddatini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

An'anaviy po'lat armaturali temir-beton tayanchlar uzoq yillar davomida amaliyotda keng qo'llanib kelmoqda, biroq ularning koroziyaga moyilligi, og'irligi va texnik xizmatga ehtiyoji yuqoriligi ekspluatatsion samaradorlikni pasaytiradi. Kompozit armaturaning qo'llanishi bu kamchiliklarni bartaraf etish imkonini beradi[11].

SHNQ me'yorlariga muvofiq loyihalangan inshootlarda xavfsizlik koeffitsienti 1,2–1,3 atrofida bo'lishi talab etiladi. Eurocode 2 va AASHTO LRFD tizimlarida esa bu ko'rsatkich 1,5–1,7 oralig'ida qabul qilinadi. Ushbu tadqiqotda kompozit armaturali tayanchlar uchun xavfsizlik koeffitsienti 1,6 qiymatini tashkil etdi, bu esa xalqaro talablarga to'liq javob beradi.

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekiston SHNQ me'yorlarini xalqaro standartlarga uyg'unlashtirish orqali

konstruksiyalar xavfsizlik darajasini 20–25 % ga oshirish mumkin.

Kompozit armaturaning yana bir muhim afzalligi — uning og'irlik jihatdan yengilligi va ekologik tozaligidir. Po'lat armatura ishlab chiqarishda ko'p miqdorda energiya sarflanadi va karbonat chiqindilari hosil bo'ladi. ABK800 kabi kompozit materiallardan foydalanish natijasida uglerod izi (carbon footprint) 30 % gacha kamayadi.

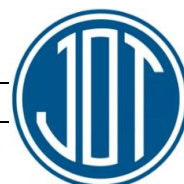
Bundan tashqari, kompozit materiallar koroziyaga bardoshli bo'lgani uchun, texnik xizmat ko'rsatish davri sezilarli darajada uzayadi. Bu, o'z navbatida, ekspluatatsion xarajatlarning kamayishiga olib keladi. Hayot sikli tahliliga (Life Cycle Cost Analysis) ko'ra, kompozit armaturali tayanchlar po'lat variantlarga nisbatan 1,5–2 baravar tejamkor hisoblanadi[9].

3. Xulosa

Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, hozirgi urbanizatsiya sharoitida estakada va metro ko'priklari tayanchlarining konstruktiv yechimlarini modernizatsiya qilish texnik, iqtisodiy va ekologik jihatdan zarurdir. An'anaviy po'lat armaturali temir-beton tayanchlar o'miga kompozit materiallar va yuqori sinfli betonlardan foydalanish strukturaviy samaradorlikni sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

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**Mualliflar to'g'risida ma'lumot/
Information about the authors**

Xasanov Toshkent davlat transport universiteti
Temurbek/ "Amaliy mexanika" kafedrasi tayanch
Temurbek doktoranti
Khasanov E-mail: tima.maksudovich.1991@mail.ru,
Tel.: +998974552979
<https://orcid.org/0009-0007-8137-853x>



M. Miralimov, S. Safarov, R. Ospanov, M. Mukimov

The problem statement and the mathematical model of calculation of designs of expansion joints of bridges5

T. Khasanov

Modern structural solution for bridge and overpass supports using reinforced concrete and composite materials/9

M. Mekhmonov

Development of the construction of the transition part in the zone of connection of the railway land line and the bridge, taking into account the effect of vibrodynamic forces13

M. Burikhodjaeva, G. Samatov, Sh. Sharapova

A method for assessing the strength of the supply chain18

U. Ziyamukhamedov, Sh. Mamaev, J. Nafasov,

E. Turgunaliyev, E. Rakhmatov

Optimization of the geometric parameters of the vibrating planetary mechanism23

S. Kucharov

Lines used in mechanical engineering enterprises and their training methodology29

Z. Yusufkhonov

Selection of optimal forecasting models in road transport freight planning34

B. Bobobekov

Ways to improve the calculation of current assets based on international standards and accounting38

R. Mukarramov

Development of the result of geodetic measurements and forecasting accidental movements41