

JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT



ISSUE 4, 2025 vol. 2

E-ISSN: 2181-2438

ISSN: 3060-5164



RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



**TOSHKENT DAVLAT
TRANSPORT UNIVERSITETI**

Tashkent state
transport university



JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS

E-ISSN: 2181-2438

ISSN: 3060-5164

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 4

DECEMBER, 2025



jot.tstu.uz

TASHKENT STATE TRANSPORT UNIVERSITY

JOURNAL OF TRANSPORT

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION JOURNAL

VOLUME 2, ISSUE 4 DECEMBER, 2025

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

SAID S. SHAUMAROV

Professor, Doctor of Sciences in Technics, Tashkent State Transport University

Deputy Chief Editor

Miraziz M. Talipov

Doctor of Philosophy in Technical Sciences, Tashkent State Transport University

The “**Journal of Transport**” established by Tashkent State Transport University (TSTU), is a prestigious scientific-technical and innovation-focused publication aimed at disseminating cutting-edge research and applied studies in the field of transport and related disciplines. Located at Temiryo‘lchilar Street, 1, office 465, Tashkent, Uzbekistan (100167), the journal operates as a dynamic platform for both national and international academic and professional communities. Submissions and inquiries can be directed to the editorial office via email at jot@tstu.uz.

The Journal of Transport showcases groundbreaking scientific and applied research conducted by transport-oriented universities, higher educational institutions, research centers, and institutes both within the Republic of Uzbekistan and globally. Recognized for its academic rigor, the journal is included in the prestigious list of scientific publications endorsed by the decree of the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission No. 353/3 dated April 6, 2024. This inclusion signifies its role as a vital repository for publishing primary scientific findings from doctoral dissertations, including Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) and Doctor of Science (DSc) candidates in the technical and economic sciences.

Published quarterly, the journal provides a broad spectrum of high-quality research articles across diverse areas, including but not limited to:

- Economics of Transport
- Transport Process Organization and Logistics
- Rolling Stock and Train Traction
- Research, Design, and Construction of Railways, Highways, and Airfields, including Technology
- Technosphere Safety
- Power Supply, Electric Rolling Stock, Automation and Telemechanics, Radio Engineering and Communications
- Technological Machinery and Equipment
- Geodesy and Geoinformatics
- Automotive Service
- Air Traffic Control and Aircraft Maintenance
- Traffic Organization
- Railway and Road Operations

The journal benefits from its official recognition under Certificate No. 1150 issued by the Information and Mass Communications Agency, functioning under the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. With its E-ISSN 2181-2438, ISSN 3060-5164 the publication upholds international standards of quality and accessibility.

Articles are published in Uzbek, Russian, and English, ensuring a wide-reaching audience and fostering cross-cultural academic exchange. As a beacon of academic excellence, the "Journal of Transport" continues to serve as a vital conduit for knowledge dissemination, collaboration, and innovation in the transport sector and related fields.

Strength calculation of reinforced concrete beam reinforced with glass fibers

S.J. Razzakov¹^a, A.Sh. Martazaev¹^b, I.Kh. Egamberdiev¹, A.R. Akhmedov¹

¹Namangan State Technical University, Namangan, Uzbekistan

Abstract:

In this study, the theoretical load-bearing capacity of fiber-reinforced concrete beams was analyzed by introducing glass fibers with a length of 40 mm into the concrete matrix through dispersed reinforcement. The theoretical calculations showed that when the fiber content ranges from 0.1% to 0.5%, the maximum load-bearing capacity of the beams increases significantly. The highest efficiency was observed in fiber-reinforced concrete beams containing 0.2% glass fibers. The obtained results are consistent with existing scientific literature and theoretically confirm the effectiveness of dispersed reinforcement. This study contributes to improving structural efficiency, determining the optimal fiber content, and analyzing the load-bearing behavior of glass fiber-reinforced concrete beams. Comparing the theoretical results with experimental tests can further enhance the effectiveness of future research.

Keywords:

beam, glass fiber, strength, structure, experiment, reinforced concrete

Shisha tolalari bilan kuchaytirilgan temirbeton to'sinni mustaxkamlikka hisoblash

Razzakov S.J.¹^a, Martazayev A.Sh.¹^b, Egamberdiyev I.X.¹, A.R. Ahmedov¹

¹Namangan davlat texnika universiteti, Namangan, O'zbekiston

Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada uzunligi 40 mm bo'lgan shisha tolalarni bilan beton tarkibiga dispers armaturalash orqali fibrotemirbeton to'sinlarning nazariy yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati tahlil qilindi. Nazariy hisob ishlari shuni ko'rsatdiki, tolalar miqdori $0.1 \pm 0.5\%$ oralig'ida bo'lganda to'sinning maksimal yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati sezilarli darajada oshadi. Eng yuqori samaradorlik 0.2% shisha tolali fibrotemirbeton to'sinlarda kuzatildi. Olingan natijalar mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar bilan mos kelib, dispers armaturalashning samaradorligini nazariy jihatdan tasdiqlaydi. Ushbu ish konstruktiv samaradorlikni oshirish, optimal tolalar miqdorini aniqlash va shisha tolali fibrobeton to'sinlarning yuk ko'tarish xususiyatlarini tahlil qilishga xizmat qiladi. Nazariy natijalarni eksperimental sinovlar bilan taqqoslash orqali kelgusidagi tadqiqotlar samaradorligini oshirish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar:

to'sin, shisha tola, mustaxkamlik, konstruksiya, tajriba, temir beton

1. Kirish

Bugungi kunda qurilish sohasida mustahkam, ishonchli va uzoq muddatli inshootlar barpo etish dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa, temirbeton to'sinlar binolarning asosiy yuk ko'taruvchi elementlari sifatida xizmat qiladi [1]. Oddiy betonning egilish va yorilishlarga qarshi chidamliligi cheklangan bo'lib, bu inshootlarning xizmat muddatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin [2]. Temirbeton konstruksiyalarni mustahkamlashda zamonaviy materiallardan, xususan, shisha tolalardan foydalanish samarador natijalar bermoqda. Shisha tolalar betonning cho'zilish, egilish va yorilishga qarshi chidamliligini oshirib, uning deformatsiyaga bardoshlilikini yaxshilaydi. Shu sababli, shisha tolali temirbeton to'singa oid mustahkamlikka hisoblash masalalarini chuqur o'rganish va ilmiy asoslash muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Tadqiqotda nazariy hisoblashlar, standartlar (SNiP 2.03.01 va ST SEB 1406-78) ga muvofiq formulalar va

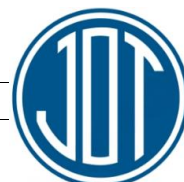
mexanik xossalarni tahlil qilish metodlari qo'llanilgan. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, shisha tolalari bilan kuchaytirilgan temirbeton konstruksiyalar oddiy temirbetonga nisbatan yuqori yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatiga ega va qurilishda ishonchli yechim sifatida foydalanilishi mumkin [2].

Shisha tolalari bilan kuchaytirilgan temir beton to'sinni mustaxkamlikka birinchi guruh chegara holatlari va normal ekspluatatsiyaga yaroqlilikka ikkinchi guruh chegara holatlari bo'yicha hisoblanadi. Bu hisoblarda shisha tolali beton konstruksiyalarga xos quyidagi xususiyatlar inobatga olinadi:

- dispers armaturalash (ya'ni tolalarning bir xil taqsimlanishi);
- konstruksiyaning o'lchamlari;
- temirbeton konstruksiyalarga nisbatan himoya qatlaminin kamayganligi;

^a <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3676-901X>

^b <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0799-8139>



- nam muhitda ishlaganda shisha tolali betonning cho'zilishga bo'lgan mustahkamligining vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishi.

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Shisha fibrobeton konstruksiyalar mustahkamlikka hisoblanganda, butun kesim (hajm) bo'ylab bir xil taqsimlangan fibrallari armatura bilan dispers tarzda mustahkamlangan elementlar sifatida qaraladi.

Shisha fibrobeton konstruksiyalarni birinchi guruh chegaraviy holatlar bo'yicha hisoblash SNiP 2.03.01 asosiy qoidalari asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Elementning bo'ylama o'qiga perpendikulyar bo'lgan kesimdagi chegaraviy kuchlanishlar quyidagi asosiy shartlardan kelib chiqib aniqlanadi [3]:

- shisha tolali betonning siqilishga bo'lgan qarshiligi R_{fb} ga teng bo'lgan kuchlanishlar orqali ifodalanadi va bu kuchlanishlar kesimning siqilgan qismi bo'ylab bir tekisda taqsimlangan deb qabul qilinadi;

- shisha tolali betonning cho'zilishga bo'lgan qarshiligi R_{fbt} ga teng bo'lgan kuchlanishlar orqali ifodalanadi va bu kuchlanishlar kesimning cho'zilgan qismi bo'ylab bir tekisda taqsimlanadi, bunda elementning armaturalanish darajasi va kesim shakliga qarab kuchlanish epyurasi to'liqlik koeffitsienti ω hisobga olinadi;

- kesimning siqilgan qismida joylashgan sterjenli yoki sim armaturadagi kuchlanishlar oddiy (R_{sc}) va oldindan cho'zilgan (R_{pc}) armatura uchun siqilish bo'yicha hisobiy qarshilikka teng deb qabul qilinadi;

- kesimning cho'zilgan qismida joylashgan sterjenli yoki sim armaturadagi kuchlanishlar cho'zilish bo'yicha hisobiy qarshiliklar R_s va R_{sp} ga teng deb qabul qilinadi.

Hisoblash uchun 1-jadvalda keltirilgan kattaliklarni haqiqiy o'lchamlarini o'lchash va materiallarni sinash orqali olingan natijalar asosida to'sinni hisoblanadi.

1-jadval

To'sin kattaliklari

№	Kattalik nomi	Belgilanishi	O'lchov birligi
1	Kesim balandligi	h	sm
2	Ishchi balandlik	h_0	sm
3	Kesim eni	b	sm
4	To'sin uzunligi	L	sm
5	Hisobiy oraliq	l_0	sm
6	Buylama armatura yuzasi	A_s	sm ²
7	Armatura foizi	μ	%
8	Shisha tolasining beton hajmiga nisbatan foizi	μ_f	%

9	Buylama armatura diametri	d	mm
10	Armatura m'yoriy qarshiligi	R_{sn}	MPa
11	Armatura hisobiy qarshiligi	R_s	MPa
12	Armatura elastiklik moduli	E_s	MPa
13	Beton me'yoriy kubik mustahkamligi	R_n	MPa
14	Me'yoriy prizmatik mustahkamlik	R_{bn}	MPa
15	Hisobiy prizmatik mustahkamlik	R_b	MPa
16	Betonni cho'zilishga bo'lgan m'yoriy qarshiligi	R_{btn}	MPa

Yuqorida berilganlar asosida to'sinni mustahkamlikka hisoblash

Kubik mustahkamlikni o'rtacha arifmetik qiymati [3, 4]:

$$\bar{R} = \frac{\sum R_i}{n}; MPa \quad (1)$$

Beton (klassi) m'yoriy kubik mustahkamligi:

$$R_n(B) = 0,778 \cdot \bar{R}; MPa \quad (2)$$

M'yoriy prizmatik mustahkamlik:

$$R_{bn} = R(0,77 - 0,00125 \cdot R); MPa \quad (3)$$

Hisobiy prizmatik mustahkamlik:

$$R_b = \frac{R_{bn}}{1,3}; MPa \quad (4)$$

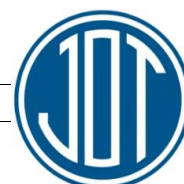
Betonni cho'zilishga bo'lgan m'yoriy qarshiligi:

$$R_{bt} = \frac{5 \cdot R}{45 \cdot R}; MPa \quad (5)$$

R_{bt} ning qiymati tajriba yo'li bilan aniqlangan Beton boshlang'ich elastiklik moduli

$$E_b = \frac{55000 \cdot R}{27 + R}; MPa \quad (6)$$

Ishchi armaturaning cho'zilishga bo'lgan hisobiy qarshiligi



$$R_s = \frac{R_{s1} + R_{s2} + R_{s3}}{3}; MPa \quad (7)$$

Konstruktiv armaturaning cho'zilishga bo'lgan hisobiy qarshiligi

$$R_s = \frac{R_{s1} + R_{s2} + R_{s3}}{3}; MPa \quad (8)$$

Keng ko'lamli eksperimental ma'lumotlarga asosanib, armaturaning kuchlanish deformatsiyasi va siqilish diagrammalari bir xil deb hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun armaturaning hisoblangan (o'rtacha) bosim kuchi armaturaning hisoblangan (o'rtacha) tortish kuchiga teng deb qabul qilamiz. Lekin bu qiymat siqilgan armaturani o'rab turgan betonning kirishish deformatsiyalariga mos keladigan kuchlanishlar bilan hisob kitoblarda chegaralanadi [5].

$$R_{sc} = R_s \leq \varepsilon_{br} \cdot E_s \quad (9)$$

bu yerda ε_{br} -prizma na'munasini siqilish paytida R_b ga teng kuchlanishlarga erishishga mos keladigan o'rtacha beton deformatsiyasi.

B25 sinfli beton uchun

$$B = R(1 - 1,65\vartheta); MPa \quad (10)$$

Bu yerda ϑ - siqiluvchi betonning o'zgarish koefitsenti $\varepsilon_{bk} = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ SNiP da og'ir betonning barcha sinflari uchun qisqa muddatli yuklarda ε_{br} ning qiymatini $2,0 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ga va $\varepsilon_{b2} = \varepsilon_{b,k} = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ga teng deb qabul qilingan.

Armaturaning siqilishdagi o'rtacha qarshiligini quyidagicha qabul qilamiz.

$$R_{sc} = R_s MPa < \varepsilon_{br} \cdot E_s MPa \quad (11)$$

$$R_{sw} = 0,8 \cdot R_s; MPa \quad (12)$$

Armaturaning elastiklik moduli SNiP [3] da keltirilgan ma'lumotlardan olinadi. E_s ; MPa , E'_s ; MPa

To'sinni 1 m uzunlikdagi og'irligi

$$g = b \cdot h \cdot l \cdot \gamma_b; \frac{N}{m} \quad (13)$$

Eguvchi moment

$$M_{C.B} = \frac{g \cdot l_0^2}{8}; N \cdot m \quad (14)$$

Yuklash moslamasining og'irligi $P_{3.U}$, N

Yuklash moslamasining og'irligi tufayli sof egilish zonasidagi eguvchi moment.

$$M_{3.U} = \frac{P_{3.U} \cdot l_0}{6}; \frac{N}{m} \quad (15)$$

Maksimal eguvchi moment

$$M_{RA3} = \frac{P_{RA3} \cdot l_0}{6} + M_{S.V} + M_{3.U}; N \cdot m \quad (16)$$

Darzar hosil bo'lish bosqichida to'sindagi maksimal eguvchi moment

$$M_{crc} = \frac{P_{crc} \cdot l_0}{6} + M_{S.V} + M_{3.U}; N \cdot m \quad (17)$$

Darzar hosil bo'lishining nazariy momentini aniqlash. Keltirilgan kesim yuzasi

$$A_{red} = b \cdot h + A'_s \cdot \left(\frac{E'_s}{E_b} - 1 \right) + A_s \cdot \left(\frac{E_s}{E_b} - 1 \right); sm^2 \quad (18)$$

Statik momentni aniqlash

$$S_{red} = \frac{b \cdot h^2}{2} + A'_s \cdot \left(\frac{E'_s}{E_b} - 1 \right) \cdot (h - a'_s) + A_s \cdot \left(\frac{E_s}{E_b} - 1 \right) \cdot a_s; sm^3 \quad (19)$$

Quyi chetdan keltirilgan kesim og'irlik markazigacha bo'lgan masofa

$$y_0 = S_{red} / A_{red}; sm \quad (19)$$

Keltirilgan kesim inersiya momenti.

$$I_{red} = \frac{b \cdot h^3}{12} + b \cdot h \cdot (0,5 \cdot h - y_0)^2 + A'_s \cdot \left(\frac{E'_s}{E_b} - 1 \right) \cdot (h - y_0 - a'_s)^2 + A_s \cdot \left(\frac{E_s}{E_b} - 1 \right) \cdot (y_0 - a_s)^2; sm^4 \quad (20)$$

Keltirilgan kesimni quyi zonasi bo'yicha qarshilik momenti

$$W_{red} = \frac{I_{red}}{y_0} sm^3; \quad (21)$$

1-bosqichida to'sinda normal darzarlar paydo bo'lishidan oldin kuchlanish zonasida betonda sezilarli plastik deformatsiyalar hosil bo'ladi. Bu ushbu mintaqada to'rtburchak kuchlanish diagrammasini qabul qilish va W_{red} o'rniga W_p kesmaning qarshilik elastik-plastik momentini kiritish orqali hisoblab olinadi [5].

W_r ni hisoblash uchun nol chizig'ining o'rmini aniqlash kerak.

$$S'_b = b \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot x = \frac{b \cdot x^2}{2}; S'_s = A'_s \cdot (x - a'_s); \alpha'_s = \frac{E'_s}{E_b}; \quad (22)$$

$$S_s = A_s \cdot (h - x - a_s); S_{bt} = b \cdot (h - x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (h - x) = \frac{b \cdot (h - x)^2}{2}; \quad (23)$$

1-bosqichdagi betonning siqiluvchi zona balandligi quyidagi formula bilan aniqlanadi.

$$x = \frac{0,5 \cdot b \cdot h^2 + \alpha_s \cdot A_s (h - a_s) + \alpha'_s \cdot A'_s \cdot a'_s}{b \cdot h + \alpha'_s \cdot A'_s + \alpha_s \cdot A_s} = \frac{S'_{red}}{A_{red}} = h - y_0; \quad (24)$$

Kesmaning elastik-plastik qarshilik momenti W_{pl} siqilgan betonda kuch ta'sir qiluvchi nuqtasidan o'tuvchi o'qqa nisbatan barcha kuchlar momentlarining muvozanat holatidan aniqlanadi. Bu nuqta kesmaning yuqori chetidan $\frac{x}{3}$ masofada joylashgan. Amaliy hisob natijalarida W_{pl} qiymati quyidagicha aniqlanadi.



$$W_{pl} = \gamma \cdot W_{red} \text{ sm}^3; \quad (25)$$

bu yerda γ -betonning elastik-plastik deformatsiyalarini hisobga oluvchi koefitsent. To'g'ri to'rtburchak kesm uchun $\gamma = (1,73 - 0,005R_{fb} - 15)$.

Yoriq hosil bo'lishining nazariy momenti quyidagi formula orqali aniqlanadi.

$$M_{crc}^T = R_{bt} \cdot W_{pl} \cdot N \cdot m; \quad (26)$$

Yoriq shakllanishining nazariy moment mos keladigan tashqi yuk.

$$M_{crc}^T = \frac{P_{crc}^T \cdot l_0}{6} + M_{S,V} + M_{3,U}; \quad (27)$$

$$P_{crc}^T = \frac{6 \cdot (M_{crc}^T - M_{3,U} - M_{S,V})}{l_0}; \quad N \quad (28)$$

Yoriq hosil bo'lishini hisobga olgan holda cho'zilgan betonning elastik bo'lmagan deformatsiyalari quyidagi qoidalarni hisobga olgan holda aniqlanadi.

-deformatsiyalardan so'ng kesm yuzasi tekis bo'lib qoladi.

-betonning siqiluvchi zonasidagi kuchlanish diagrammasi elastik zonadagi kabi uchburchak shaklida olinadi.

$$\left(\sigma_{b1} = 0,6 \cdot \dot{R}_b, \varepsilon_{b1} = \frac{\sigma}{E_b}, \varepsilon_{b0} = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}, \varepsilon_{b2} = 3,5 \cdot 10^{-3} \right) \quad (29)$$

$$\sigma_b \leq \sigma_{b1}, \quad \varepsilon_b \leq \varepsilon_{b1};$$

-betonning kuchlanish zonasidagi kuchlanish diagrammasi trapesiya shaklida qabul qilinadi. Betonning kuchlanish kuchining hisoblangan qiymati oshmaydi.

$$R_{bt}(\varepsilon_{bt1} = 0,8 \cdot 10^{-4}, \varepsilon_{br0} = 1 \cdot 10^{-4}, \varepsilon_{bt2} = 1,5 \cdot 10^{-4})$$

-betonning haddan tashqari qo'zilish tolasining nisbiy deformatsiyasi

$$\sigma_b = \varepsilon_b \text{ yoki } \sigma_{bt} = \varepsilon_{bt};$$

-kuchlanishsiz armaturadagi kuchlanishlar elastik jismdagi kabi nisbiy deformatsiyalarga qarab olinadi.

To'sinning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati kuchlanish-deformatsiya holatining 3-bosqich va quyidagi taxminlarga asoslanib aniqlanadi.

-betonning kuchlanishi nolga teng deb qabul qilinadi.

-betonning siqilish kuchi R_b ga teng va betonning siqilish zonasida bir xilda taqsimlangan kuchlanishlar bilan ifodalanadi.

armaturadagi bosim kuchlanishlari R_{sc} hisoblangan bosim qarshiligidan ko'p bo'lmagan holda qabul qilinadi.

-armaturadagi kuchlanish betonning siqiluvchi zona balandligidan kelib chiqib aniqlanadi. Lekin hisoblangan kuchlanish R_s dan oshmaydi. Laboratoriya ishlarida kesimning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatining nazariy va eksperimental qiymatlarini solishtirish uchun beton va armaturaning hisoblangan qarshiliklari o'rniga ularning o'rtacha qiymatlari qo'llaniladi. R_b, R_{sc}, R_s .

Kesimning bo'ylama o'qigidagi barcha kuchlar uchun muvozanat tenglamasi [6].

$$\sum N = 0. R_b \cdot b \cdot x \cdot \gamma_{b2} + R_{sc} \cdot R'_s = R_s \cdot A_s; \quad (30)$$

bu yerda γ_{b2} -statik yukning davomiyligini hisobga oluvchi koefitsent $\gamma_{b2} = 1$.

To'sinning siqiluvchi zona balandligi.

$$x = \frac{R_s \cdot A_s - R_{sc} \cdot R'_s}{R_b \cdot b}; \text{ sm} \quad (31)$$

Siqiluvchi zonaning nisbiy balandligi

$$\xi_R = \frac{\omega}{1 + \frac{R_s}{400} \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{1,1}\right)}; \quad \xi \leq \xi_R \quad (32)$$

Nazariy buzilish momentini aniqlash uchun kuchlanish armaturasining o'qiga nisbatan barcha kuchlarning momentlari uchun muvozanat shartlari qo'llaniladi.

$$\sum N = 0. M_{raz}^T = R_b \cdot b \cdot x \cdot (h_0 - 0,5 \cdot x) + R_{sc} \cdot A'_s \cdot (h_0 - a'_s); \quad N \cdot m. \quad (33)$$

Nazariy uzilish momentiga mos keladigan tashqi yuk:

$$M_{raz}^T = \frac{P_{raz}^T \cdot l_0}{6} + M_{S,V} + M_{3,U}; \quad (34)$$

$$P_{raz}^T = \frac{6 \cdot (M_{raz}^T - M_{3,U} - M_{S,V})}{l_0}; \quad N \quad (35)$$

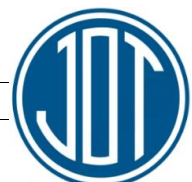
3. Natijalar

Ushbu nazariy tadqiqotda uzunligi 40 mm bo'lgan shisha tolalarini beton tarkibiga turli hajmlarda (0.0÷0.5%) qo'shish natijasida fibrotemirbeton to'sinning nazariy yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatiga ta'siri o'rganildi. Temirbeton va fibrotemirbeton to'sinlarning mustahkamlik ko'rsatkichlari 2-jadvalda keltirilgan.

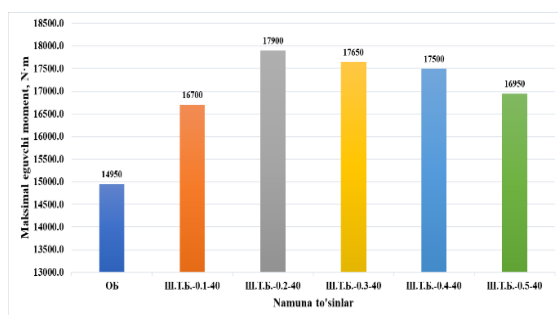
2-jadval

Temirbeton va fibrotemirbeton to'sinlarning mustahkamlik ko'rsatkichlari

№	Seriya	To'sinning kesim o'lchamlari, sm				Buzuvchi moment (N·m)	Farq %
		b	h	h _o	l		
1	O. B.	10	20	17	120	14950	-
2	III.T.B.-0.1-40	10	20	17	120	16700	11,7
3	III.T.B.-0.2-40	10	20	17	120	17900	19,7
4	III.T.B.-0.3-40	10	20	17	120	17650	18,1
5	III.T.B.-0.4-40	10	20	17	120	17500	17,1
6	III.T.B.-0.5-40	10	20	17	120	16950	13,4



Nazorat to'sini uchun hisoblangan maksimal yuk qiymati 14950 N ni tashkil etdi. Tolalar hajmining 0.1% ga oshirilishi bilan to'sinning nazariy yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati 16700 N gacha ko'tarildi. Bu esa nazorat namunasi bilan solishtirganda sezilarli darajada (11.7%) ortish qayd etilganini ko'rsatadi. Shisha tolalari 0.2% miqdorida esa to'sinlarning maksimal yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati 17900 N ni tashkil etdi. Bu nazorat namunaning mustahkamligiga nisbatan 19.7% o'sish bo'lib, hisoblangan qiymatlar ichida eng yuqori samaradorlikni ta'minladi. Tolalar miqdori 0.3%, 0.4% va 0.5% ga yetkazilganda fibrotemirbeton to'sinlarning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatining mos ravishda 17650 N, 17500 N va 16950 N ni tashkil etdi. Shisha tolalari bilan dispers armaturalangan fibrotemirbeton to'silardagi maksimal eguvchi moment qiymatlari 1-rasmda ko'rsatilgan.



1-rasm. Maksimal eguvchi moment

Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, shisha tolalari kichik miqdorda qo'shilganda betonning ko'p nazariy ko'rsatkichlarini yaxshilaydi. Xususan, 0.1–0.2% oralig'i konstruktiv samaradorlikning eng maqbul diapazoni hisoblanadi. Nazariy tahlil natijalari mavjud ilmiy manbalarda shisha tolali kompozitlar bo'yicha qayd etilgan tajriba natijalari bilan mos keladi. Tadqiqotlarda tolalar miqdori $0.2 \div 0.3\%$ miqdorlarida optimal deb baholanishi qayd etilgan bo'lib, ushbu ishda nazariy yondashuv orqali xuddi shu ko'rsatkich tasdiqlandi. Bu esa nazariy hisoblar qabul qilingan modelning real konstruktiv xususiyatlarni yetarli darajada aks ettirishini ko'rsatadi.

Nazariy hisob natijalari dispers armaturalashning shisha tolalari bilan bajarilishi betonning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini oshirishda samarali ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Natijalarga ko'ra, 0.2% tolali fibrobeton variantini optimal variant sifatida tavsiya etish mumkin. Keyingi bosqichlarda ushbu natijalarni eksperimental sinovlar bilan solishtirish, yuklanish ostidagi real deformatsion xususiyatlarni tahlil qilish hamda konstruksiyani chuqur o'rganish bu nazariy xulosalarning aniqligini yanada mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi.

4. Xulosa

1. Nazariy hisoblar shuni ko'rsatdiki, uzunligi 40 mm bo'lgan shisha tolalarni beton tarkibiga dispers usulda qo'shish fibrotemirbeton to'sinning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

2. Tolalar miqdori 0.1% dan 0.5% gacha oshirilganda to'sinlarning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati ortadi: 0.2% tolalar hajmida maksimal samaradorlik kuzatildi (17900 N), bu nazorat namunasi bilan solishtirganda 19.7% o'sishga teng.

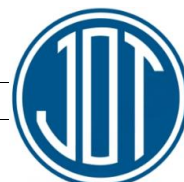
3. Olingan natijalar mavjud ilmiy adabiyotlar bilan mos kelib, dispers armaturalashning samaradorligini nazariy jihatdan tasdiqlaydi. Keyingi bosqichlarda ushbu natijalarni eksperimental sinovlar bilan tekshirish tavsiya etiladi, shuningdek tolalar tarqalishi va fibrobetonni chuqur tahlil qilish orqali konstruksiyaning haqiqiy ishlashini baholash mumkin.

Foydalangan adabiyotlar / References

- [1] Бондаренко В.М., Бакиров Р.О., Назаренко В.Г., Римшин В.И. “Железобетонные и каменные конструкции”. /Под ред. В.М. Бондаренко.-М.: Высшая школа, 2002.-876 с.
- [2] Красовицкий М.Ю. Способы получения полных диаграмм σ - ϵ конструкционных бетонов и предложения по их аппроксимации. -М.:ВИНИТИ РАН, 1998, №8, б/о 286.
- [3] СНиП 2.03.01-84*. Бетонные и железобетонные конструкции. /Госстрой России. -М.: ГУП ЦПП, 1998. -76 с.
- [4] СНиП 52-01-2003. Бетонные и железобетонные конструкции. Основные положения. М.:ФГУП ЦПП, 2004. -25 с.
- [5] СП 52-101-2003. Бетонные и железобетонные конструкции без предварительного напряжения арматуры.-М.:ФГУП ЦПП, 2004. -54 с.
- [6] Пособие по проектированию бетонных и железобетонных конструкций из тяжелого бетона без предварительного напряжения арматуры (к СП 52-101-2003). /ЦНИИПромзданий, НИИЖБ. – М.: ОАО “ЦНИИПромзданий”, 2005.-214 с.

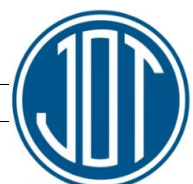
Mualliflar to'g'risida ma'lumot/ Information about the authors

Razzakov Sobirjon / Sobirjon Razzakov	Namangan davlat texnika universiteti, “Bino va inshootlar qurilishi kafedrası” professori, t.f.d., E-mail: sobirjonrsj@gmail.com , Tel.:+99890-741-04-22 https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3676-901X
Egamberdiyev Ismoiljon / Ismoiljon Egamberdiev	Namangan davlat texnika universiteti, “Bino va inshootlar qurilishi” kafedrası doktoranti, E-mail: gamberdiyevismoiljon490@gmail.com , Tel.: +99893-949-69-89.
Ahmedov Akmaljon/Akhmedov Akmaljon	Namangan davlat texnika universiteti, “Bino va inshootlar qurilishi” kafedrası doktoranti E-mail: axmedovakmalxon1@gmail.com , Tel.: +99893-510-05-53



Martazayev
Abdurasul/ Martazaev
Abdurasul

Namangan davlat texnika
universiteti "Bino va
inshootlar qurilishi
kafedrası" dotsenti, t.f.f.d.,
E-mail:
abdurasul.mas@gmail.com,
Tel.:+99893-914-05-06
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0799-8139>



- S. Razzakov, A. Martazaev, I. Egamberdiev, A. Akhmedov**
Strength calculation of reinforced concrete beam reinforced with glass fibers.....133
- O. Kopytenkova, L. Levanchuk, Z. Tursunov**
Modern methodological approaches to assessing health risks of the working population.....139
- O. Kopytenkova, L. Levanchuk, Z. Tursunov**
Methodological approaches to organizing control of acoustic load from railway transport.....144
- Z. Mirzaeva, Sh. Temirova**
Promising directions for the development of automation of geodetic survey in the construction of the metropoliten.....147
- E. Khidirov**
Determination of the reliability of rolling stock derailment control devices.....152
- J. Tolipov, A. Saidov, S. Makhmadjonov**
Operating modes and control challenges of microgrids based on distributed generation.....156
- J. Tolipov, Sh. Murtazov**
Improving power quality using filtered compensation devices.....160
- R. Djuraev, B. Allanazarov**
On the possibility of transitioning opposite piston compressors to the cylinder-piston group lubrication operation mode.....165