

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



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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

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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.

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Strength and crack resistance of steel and bfrp hybrid reinforced concrete beams

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Abstract: This article presents a study on the use of combined steel and basalt fiber reinforced polymer (BFRP) reinforcement in the tensile zones of reinforced concrete beams. In the research, the effects of combined reinforcement on the strength of the beams, their behavior under loading, and the formation and development of cracks were learned deeply. In addition, the failure modes of such beams and the factors affecting their failure were investigated. The work of beams with combined steel–BFRP reinforcement was compared with conventional reinforced concrete beams. On this basis, conclusions were drawn regarding the pros and cons of both types of beams, their differences in load-bearing capacity, and crack formation. Additionally, the article highlights the optimal placement of BFRP reinforcement in the beams. The research results show that combined reinforcement improves the long-term performance of reinforced concrete elements and enhances their load-bearing capacity.

Keywords: concrete, reinforced concrete, steel reinforcement, FRP reinforcement, BFRP reinforcement, strength, crack resistance

Kombinatsiyalashgan po‘lat va bazalt kompozit armaturali temirbeton to‘sinlarning mustahkamligi va darzbardoshligi

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada temirbeton to‘sinlarning cho‘ziluvchi zonasida po‘lat va bazalt kompozit armaturalarning kombinatsiyalashgan holda qo‘llanishi bo‘yicha keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar o‘tkazilgan. Tadqiqot doirasida kombinatsiyalangan armaturalashning to‘sinlarning umumiy mustahkamligiga ta‘siri, yuklama ostida ishlash xarakteri, darzlarning hosil bo‘lishi va rivojlanishi tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, bu turdagi to‘sinlarning buzilish hollari, buzilishiga sabab bo‘luvchi omillar konstruksiyaviy nuqtayi nazaridan chuqur o‘rganilgan. Maqolada kombinatsiyalashgan po‘lat–bazalt kompozit armaturali to‘sinlarning ishlashi an‘anaviy po‘lat armaturali temirbeton to‘sinlar bilan solishtirilgan. Ushbu taqqoslash natijasida har ikki turdagi to‘sinlarning afzalliklari ba kamchiliklari, yuklamani qabul qilishdagi farqlari, darzlarning shakllanish dinamikasi bo‘yicha xulosalar chiqarilgan. Bundan tashqari, maqolada kombinatsiyalashgan armaturalashda bazalt kompozit armaturalarni optimal joylashtirish yoritilgan. Tadqiqot natijalari kombinatsiyalangan armaturalashning temirbeton elementlarning uzoq muddatli ekspluatatsiya ko‘rsatkichlarining yaxshilanishini hamda yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyatini oshirishini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: beton, temirbeton, po‘lat armatura, kompozit armatura, bazalt kompozit armatura, mustahkamlik, darzbardoshlik

1. Kirish

Qurilish sanoatida temirbeton konstruksiyalarning uzoq muddatga chidamliligi dolzarb masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Temirbeton konstruksiyalarda betonning yemirilishi natijasida po‘lat armaturaning ochilib qolishi havo tarkibidagi kislorodning sekin-asta darzlardan kirib borishi natijasida asosini temir tashkil qilgan po‘lat armaturada temir oksidini hosil qiladi [1]. Temirbeton konstruksiyalarda kompozit polimer armaturalardan po‘lat armaturalarga muqobil sifatida foydalanish qurilish innovatsion yangilik sifatida kirib keldi.

Uning korroziyaga chidamliligi, magnit maydon hosil bo‘lmashligi hamda elektr tokini o‘tkazmalik kabi afzalliklari uni qo‘llanish sohasini kengaytirmoqda. Bundan tashqari, kompozit polimer armaturalarning cho‘zilishdagi yuqori mustahkamligi hamda yengilligi o‘ziga ko‘proq jalb etmoqda. Shunga qaramasdan, ularning cho‘zilishdagi diagrammasi chiziqli qonuniyatni tashkil etib, uzilgunga qadar chiziqli qoladi [2-3].

Shu sababli, kompozit armatura bilan armaturalangan beton konstruksiyalar hech qanday ogoxlantirishsiz mo‘rt buzilishga moyil bo‘ladi [4]. Ushbu omil sababli loyihalash

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me'yorlari kompozit armaturali beton elementlarda armaturani keragidan ortiqcha o'rnatilishini talab qiladi, chunki shundagina mazkur to'sinlarning buzilish ehtimolligi kamayib kamroq deformatsiyalanadi. Vaholanki, mazkur holat iqtisodiy jihatdan qo'llab-quvvatlanmaydi. Kompozit armaturalar elastiklik modulining kichikligi, egiluvchi beton elementlarda solqilik va darzlarning ochilish kengligi bir xil ko'ndalang kesimli va bir xil miqdorda armaturalangan po'lat armaturali temirbeton to'sinlarga nisbatan katta bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi. Natijada, kompozit armaturali beton to'sinlarni ikkinchi guruh chegaraviy holatlari bo'yicha hisoblashda ba'zi muammolar paydo bo'ladi [5, 6].

Temirbeton konstruksiyalardagi po'lat armaturaning korroziyasi konstruksiyaning uzoq muddat ishlashiga to'sqinlik qilib, xavf darajasini oshishiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Betonda yuqori ishqoriy muhit mavjudligi va armaturalar yuzasida passiv himoya plyonkasining hosil bo'lishi tufayli po'lat armaturalar korroziyadan himoyalangan. Karbonatlanish tufayli betonning ishqoriyligi vaqt o'tishi bilan kamayadi va kislorod, nam hamda turli agressiv kimyoviy moddalar tufayli armaturada zanglash jarayoni boshlanadi. [7] Biroq korroziya bir vaqtning o'zida barcha armaturalarda sodir bo'lmaydi, dastlab chetki sirtga yaqin joylarda ayniqsa konstruksiyaning burchaklarida sodir bo'ladi. Mazkur holat yuqori karbonatlanish tezligi, kislorod va namlikning oson kirishi va burchaklardagi betonning yemirilishga moyilligi yuqori bo'lganligi sababli sodir bo'ladi. Tashqi sirtga yaqin joylashgan armaturalar himoya qatlamini tashkil etuvchi betonning yemirilishi armaturalarning ham korroziyasini tezlashtiradi [8-10].

Temirbeton to'sinlarni kombinatsiyalashgan po'lat-kompozit armatura bilan armaturalash orqali muayyan darajada kompozit armaturaning qo'llanilish sohasini kengaytirish mumkin. Mazkur muammolarni yechish uchun egiluvchi elementlarni po'lat va kompozit polimer armaturalar bilan kombinatsiyalashgan holatda armaturalash g'oyasi paydo bo'ldi. Eng qulay yechim kompozit armaturani cho'ziluvchi zonaning eng ostki qismiga eng kichik himoya qatlamda o'rnatishdan iborat [11]. Bunda po'lat armaturalar kompozit armaturaga nisbatan chuqurroq himoya qatlamda joylashadi va po'latning korroziyaga moyilligini beton himoya qatlamini oshirish orqali kamaytiriladi. Buning natijasida, po'lat armaturalar elementning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini ta'minlashga kamroq hissa qo'shadi, lekin birkirlik va egiluvchanlikni ta'minlashda muhim rol o'ynaydi [12]. Shuningdek, po'lat armaturaning mavjudligi darzlar sonini va ularning kengligini kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi. Shuning uchun, po'lat va kompozit armaturalarni kombinatsiyalashgan holatda qo'llash temirbeton to'sinlarning chidamliligini va uzoq yashovchanligini odatdagi temirbeton nisbatan oshiradi [13].

Kombinatsiyalashgan po'lat va kompozit armaturali temirbeton to'sinlar bir qator afzalliklarga ega bo'lsada,

ularning armaturalanishi mustahkamlik va egiluvchanlikni oshirish uchun optimal bo'lishi kerak. Ularning birgalikda ishlashi konstruksiyani xavfsiz ishlashini ta'minlashi kerak. So'nggi yillarda dunyo miqyosida po'lat va kompozit armaturali temirbeton to'sinlar ustida bir qator izlanishlar olib borildi va ularda mazkur to'sinlarni nazariy hisoblash bo'yicha yangi usullar taqdim qilindi hamda optimal armaturalash aniqlandi [14-16].

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Turli Eksperimental tadqiqot namunalari tayyorlash uchun portlandsement, qum, chaqiroq va suv ishlatildi. Nazariy jihatdan betonning tarkibini B30 sinfga mos kelgan materiallardan foydalanildi. Beton qorishmasi uchun haqiqiy zichligi $3,1 \text{ g/sm}^3$, to'kma zichligi $1,3 \text{ g/sm}^3$, me'yoriy quyuvligi 26%, donadorlik darajasi 8,2%, 28 sutkadagi siqilishdagi mustahkamlik chegarasi 43,0 MPa, egilishdagi mustahkamligi 7,1 MPa, solishtirma yuzasi 3000-3500 sm^2/g ni tashkil etgan "Namangansement" MChJ ning markasi M400 bo'lgan SEM II/A-K 32,5 N sementi, hamda mayda to'ldiruvchi sifatida yiriklik moduli $M_k \approx 2,0$, zichligi 2670 kg/m^3 , namligi 2,9 % bo'lgan Namangan kar'eridan olingan daryo qumi, shuningdek yirik to'ldiruvchi sifatida yiriklik 5-20 mm, zichligi 2650 kg/m^3 bo'lgan chaqiroqlardan foydalanilgan. Beton qorishmasining tarkibi GOST 27006-2019 davlatlararo standart talablari asosida tanlandi.

Betonning siqilishdagi mustahkamligini aniqlash uchun qirralarining nominal o'lchami $100 \times 100 \times 100 \text{ mm}$ bo'lgan jami 3 ta seriyadagi kub namunalar GOST 10180-2012 xalqaro standart talablari asosida amalga oshirildi. Beton qorishmalari maxsus tayyorlangan qoliplarga joylashda belgilangan talablarga hamda beton qorishmasini zichlashga alohida e'tibor qaratildi. Tayyorlangan kub namunalar markalanib, normal sharoitda 28 sutka saqlandi. Beton kub namunalarning mustahkamlik ko'rsatkichlari 1-jadvalda keltirilgan.

Sinov uchun uzunligi $l=150 \text{ sm}$, hisobiy uzunligi $l_0=140 \text{ sm}$ bo'lgan 9 ta seriyadagi jami 27 ta to'sinlar tayyorlangan. Ularning ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari $b \times h = 15 \times 20 \text{ sm}$ ga teng olingan. To'plangan yuklama to'singa $l_0/3$ masofada qo'yilgan. To'sin chetidan tayanchgacha bo'lgan masofa 5 sm ga teng. Barcha to'sinlarni normal kesim bo'yicha tadqiq qilingan (1,a-rasm).

To'sinlar fazoviy karkas bilan armaturalangan. To'sinlar normal kesim bo'yicha tadqiq qilinishini hisobga olinib, to'sining o'rta qismiga ko'ndalang armaturalar o'rnatilmagan. Tayanch oldi uchastkalarda ko'ndalang armaturalar qadamlari 5 sm qabul qilingan. Karkasning io'la uzunligi 145 sm ni, balandligi esa 18 sm ni tashkil etgan. Barcha to'sinlarda siqiluvchi zonaga 2Ø8 A-III armatura o'rnatilgan. Xomut sifatida esa Ø6 A-I sterjen armaturalar qo'llanilgan (1, b-rasm).

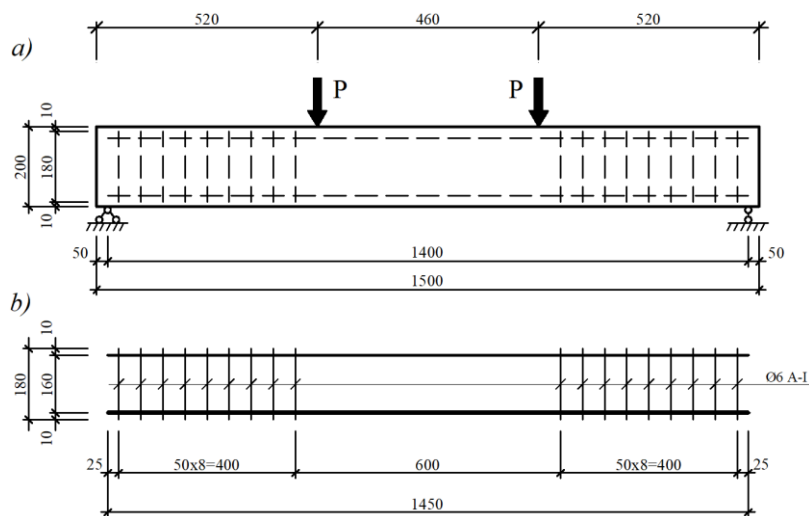
1-jadval

Beton kub namunalar mustahkamligini siqilishga sinash orqali olingan natijalar

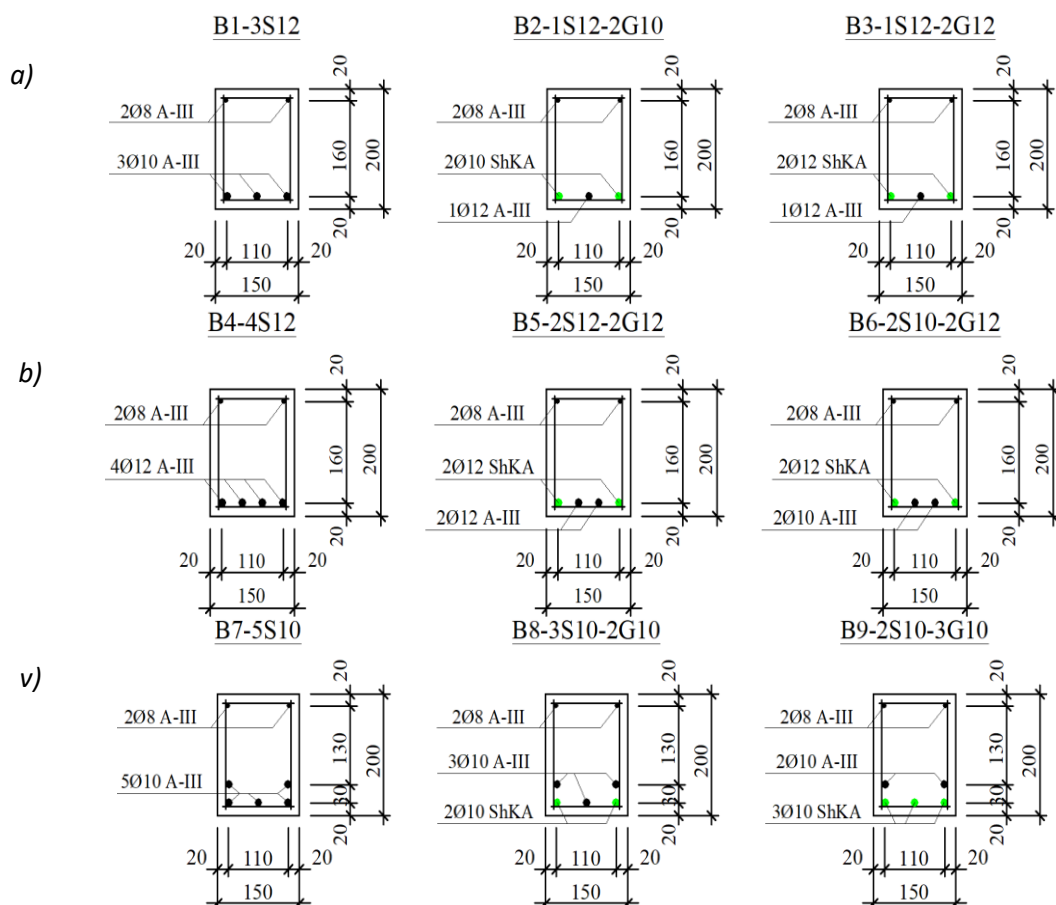
№	Kub namuna seriyalari	O'lchami $a \times b \times h$, mm	Buzuvchi kuch P , kN	Namuna mustahkamligi, R_t MPa	O'rtacha mustahkamlik, R_m MPa	Me'yoriy mustahkamlik R_n , MPa	Shartli beton sinfi	Elastiklik moduli E , MPa
1	1-seriya	102x100x101	377,89	35,9	34,4	31,2	B30	30449
2		100x101x99	349,47	33,2				
3		100x102x100	358,95	34,1				
4	2-seriya	100x99x101	383,16	36,4	34,9	31,7	B30	30568



5	3-seriya	102x101x101	346,32	32,9	33,3	30,2	B30	30097
6		100x100x99	372,63	35,4				
7		100x101x101	386,32	36,7				
8		99x100x101	344,21	32,7				
9		100x101x100	321,05	30,5				



1-rasm. To'sinning geometrik o'lchamlari va armatura karkasi



2-rasm. Tajriba to'sinlarining ko'ndalang kesimlari va armatura karkaslarining joylashishi

Jami 9 ta seriyadagi to'sinlar cho'ziluvchi zonaga o'rnatiladigan armaturalar sonidan kelib chiqib 3 ta partiyaga bo'lingan. 1-partiya to'sinlar (B1-3S12, B2-1S12-2G10 va B3-1S12-2G12) da cho'ziluvchi zonaga 3 tadan armatura o'rnatilgan. B1-3S12 to'sinda 1-partiya to'sinlar uchun nazorat to'sini hisoblanib faqat po'lat armatura bilan armaturalangan. B2-1S12-2G10 va B3-1S12-2G12 to'sinlar gibrid armaturalangan to'sinlar bo'lib, ularning burchaklaridan mos ravishda 2 tadan diametri 10 va 12 mm li ShKA lar o'rnatilgan (2, a-rasm).

2-partiya to'sinlar (B4-4S12, B5-2S12-2G12 va B6-2S10-2G12)da cho'ziluvchi zonaga 4 tadan armatura bir qator qilib o'rnatilgan. B4-4S12 odatdagi po'lat armaturali nazorat temirbeton to'sini, B5-2S12-2G12 va B6-2S10-2G12 gibrid armaturali to'sinlardir. Bu ikki to'sinlarning burchaklarida 2 tadan diametri 12 mm li ShKA armatura va o'rta qismida mos ravishda diametri 12 va 10 mm bo'lgan armaturalar o'rnatilgan (2, b-rasm).

3-partiya to'sinlar (B7-5S10, B8-3S10-2G10 va B9-2S10-3G10)da cho'ziluvchi zonaga 5 tadan armatura ikki qator qilib o'rnatilgan. Bo'ylama holatda armatura 2 qator joylashtirilganda ularning oralig'idagi masofa 30 mm qabul qilingan. Bunda B8-3S10-2G10 va B9-2S10-3G10 larda po'lat va ShKA lar kombinatsiyalashgan holatda qo'llanilgan. Barcha 3-partiya to'sinlarda armaturalash foizi bir-biriga teng bo'lgan. B8-3S10-2G10 to'sining burchaklarida diametri 10 mm li ShKA qo'llanilgan bo'lsa, B9-2S10-3G10 to'sinning cho'ziluvchi sirtiga yaqin joylashgan 3 ta armaturaning barchasi kompozit armaturadan tashkil topgan (2, v-rasm).

3. Natijalar

Eksperimental sinovlar natijalariga ko'ra, kombinatsiyalashgan po'lat-kompozit armatura bilan armaturalangan temirbeton to'sinlar 4-holga xos bo'lgan buzilish kuzatildi. Bu buzilish turi amaliyotda eng ko'p uchraydigan va real konstruksiyalarda sodir bo'ladigan holatga to'g'ri keladi. 1-, 2- va 3-hollarda to'sinning ko'ndalang kesimiga nisbatan bo'ylama armatura miqdori yetarli emasligi sababli konstruksiyada mo'rt buzilish ro'y beradi, 5- va 6-hollarda esa armatura me'yordan ortiq qo'llanilgan bo'lib, bunday holatlar qurilish amaliyotida iqtisodiy va konstruktiv jihatdan maqbul sanalmaydi. Shu bois, 4-hol texnik va amaliy nuqtayi nazardan real xayotga yaqin buzilish turi sifatida baholanadi (6-rasm).

Tajribalarda 4-hol kuzatilganda po'lat armaturadagi cho'zilishdagi kuchlanishlar oquvchanlik bosqichiga yetgach, to'sinning siqiluvchi zonasidagi beton ezilishi natijasida buzilish sodir bo'lgani aniqlandi. Bundan tashqari, to'sin tarkibidagi shisha kompozit armatura (ShKA) bu bosqichda uzilmasdan qoldi. Kompozit armaturaning uzilmasligi konstruksiyaning buzilish bosqichida ham ma'lum darajada yukni qabul qilib turishini ta'minladi.

Shuningdek, kompozit armaturaning cho'ziluvchanligi po'lat armaturaning oquvchanlik chegarasidan kattaligi va elastik xususiyatga ega ekani sababli, to'sin buzilgandan so'ng konstruksiyadagi solqilikning ma'lum qisman dastlabki holatga qaytgani kuzatildi. Bu esa gibrid armaturali to'sinlarning avariya holatida qoldiq mustahkamlik va elastik tiklanish qobiliyati yuqoriligini ko'rsatadi.



B3-1S12-2G12



B6-2S10-2G12



B8-3S10-2G10



B9-2S10-3G10

6-rasm. To'sinlarning yuklama ostida buzilishi

1-guruh (B1-3S12, B2-1S12-2G10 va B3-1S12-2G12) to'sinlarda kombinatsiyalashgan po'lat va kompozit armaturali to'sinlarning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati bir xil armaturalash foiziga teng bo'lgan po'lat armaturali temirbeton to'sinlarga nisbatan 8,3 % gacha, 2- guruh (B4-4S12, B5-2S12-2G12 va B6-2S10-2G12) to'sinlarda 2 % gacha va 3-guruh to'sinlarda 10,4 % gacha katta bo'lishi aniqlandi.



2-jadval

To'sin namunalarda darzbardoshlik momenti
qiymatlari

To'sinn ing markal anishi	Buzuvchi kuch P_u , kN	Solqilik f , mm	M_{crc}^{exp} , kN·m	M_u^{exp} , kN·m	$M_{crc}^{exp} / M_u^{exp}$
B1-3S12	109.7	29.9	4.61	25.60	0.18
B2-1S12- 2G10	107.3	28.1	4.26	25.04	0.17
B3-1S12- 2G12	119.6	30.2	4.47	27.91	0.16
B4-4S12	135.3	29.7	5.37	31.57	0.17
B5-2S12- 2G12	138.1	23.4	4.83	32.22	0.15
B6-2S10- 2G12	121.5	29.8	4.25	28.35	0.15
B7-5S10	116.2	25.0	5.15	27.11	0.19
B8-3S10- 2G10	129.7	29.7	4.84	30.26	0.16
B9-2S10- 3G10	118.1	28.1	4.41	27.56	0.16

To'sinlarni eksperimental sinov natijasida po'lat armatura bilan armaturalangan to'sinlarda darzlarning hosil bo'lishi gibrid armaturali to'sinlarga nisbatan kechroq rivojlandi, ya'ni to'sin yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatining 17...19 % da dastlabki vizual darzlar kuzatildi. Lekin gibrid armaturali to'sinlarda 15...17 % ni tashkil etdi (2-jadval).

4. Xulosa

Eksperimental sinov natijalariga ko'ra uchta seriyadagi to'sinlarning qiyosiy tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, kombinatsiyalashgan po'lat va kompozit armaturali to'sinlarning mustahkamligi odatdagi temirbeton to'sinlarga nisbatan 10 % gacha katta bo'lishi kuzatildi. To'sinlarning buzilishi 4-holga to'g'ri keldi, ya'ni po'lat armaturadagi kuchlanishlar oquvchanlik chegarasiga yetganda siqiluvchi zonada betonda ezilish sodir bo'ldi va ShKANing uzilmasdan qoldi. Lekin darzbardoshligi oddiy temirbetonga nisbatan pastligi aniqlandi. Olingan natijalar kombinatsiyalashgan armaturalashning qo'llanilishi egilishga ishlovchi elementlarning xizmat muddatini sezilarli darajada uzaytirishini, hamda qayta tiklash va ta'mirlash xarajatlarini kamaytirishini anglatadi. Shuningdek, ularning chidamliligi bunday konstruksiyalarning, ayniqsa korroziyaga moyil muhitda, barqaror ishlashini ta'minlaydi.

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