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Deflection behavior of reinforced concrete beams with hybrid steel – glass fiber composite reinforcement

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Abstract: In this study, the moment–deflection behavior of six reinforced concrete beams with hybrid steel–glass composite reinforcement (GFRP) and three reinforced concrete beams with conventional steel reinforcement was numerically modeled and investigated using the ANSYS software. A total of nine beams were divided into three groups, and within each group, one reinforced concrete beam with conventional steel reinforcement was considered as a control specimen for comparison with the hybrid steel–glass composite reinforced beams. The obtained results indicate that the load-carrying capacity and deformability of reinforced concrete beams with hybrid reinforcement are nearly equivalent to those of beams reinforced with conventional steel reinforcement.

Keywords: steel reinforcement, glass fiber–reinforced polymer (GFRP) reinforcement, hybrid reinforcement, strength, deflection, reinforced concrete beam

Gibrid po‘lat-shisha kompozit armaturali temirbeton to‘sinlar solqiligi

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¹Namangan davlat texnika universiteti, Namangan, O‘zbekiston

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada olti xil gibrid po‘lat–shisha kompozit armaturali (ShKA) temirbeton to‘sinlar va uch xil an‘anaviy po‘lat armaturali temirbeton to‘sinlarning moment–solqiligi ANSYS dasturida raqamli modellashtirildi va o‘rganildi. Jami to‘qqiz xil to‘sinlar uchta guruhga ajratildi, har bir guruhda gibrid po‘lat–ShKali to‘sinlar bilan taqqoslash uchun bitta nazorat namunasi sifatida olingan po‘lat armaturali temirbeton to‘sinlarga taqqoslandi. Olingan natijalar gibrid armaturali temirbeton to‘sinlarning yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyati va deformatsiyalanuvchanligi an‘anaviy po‘lat armaturali to‘sinlarnikiga deyarli teng ekanligini ko‘rsatdi.

Kalit so‘zlar: po‘lat armatura, shisha kompozit armatura, gibrid armaturalash, mustahkamlik, solqilik, temirbeton to‘sin

1. Kirish

Bugungi kunda jahon qurilish sohasida inshootlarning yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyatini oshirish, hususiy og‘irligini kamaytirish hamda texnik, iqtisodiy va ekologik jihatdan samarali yechimlarni ishlab chiqish dolzarb vazifalardan biriga aylanib bormoqda [1]. Temirbeton konstruksiyalarda keng qo‘llaniladigan po‘lat armatura yuqori mustahkamlikka ega bo‘lsa-da, uning korroziyaga moyilligi, massasi va tannarxining yuqoriligi qo‘llanilish sohaslarida ayrim cheklovlarga sabab bo‘lmoqda [2–3].

Temirbeton konstruksiyalarda po‘lat armaturaning korroziyasi inshootning yaxlitligi va xizmat muddatini kamaytiradi. Po‘lat korroziyaga uchraganda, temirbeton konstruksiyalarda darzlar paydo bo‘ladi va armatura bilan beton o‘rtasidagi bog‘lanish mustahkamligiga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi, bu esa yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyatining sezilarli kamayishiga olib kelishi mumkin [4–5]. Temirbeton konstruksiyalarda korroziya jarayoni suv va kislorod mavjudligida, shuningdek dengiz suvi yoki tarkibida tuzi mavjud suvlardan kelib chiqqan xlorid ionlari ta‘sirida sodir

bo‘ladi. Po‘lat korroziyasining boshlanishi bilan hosil bo‘lgan kimyoviy reaksiyalar beton matritsasi bo‘ylab tarqaladi va beton ichida darzlar hosil bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘ladi [6–8].

Beton o‘ziga xos fizik-mexanik xususiyatlarga ega bo‘lgan va darz hosil bo‘lishga moyil material hisoblanadi. Ichki g‘ovakliklar va mikrodarzlarning o‘zaro tutashishi tufayli elektrolitlar kapillyarlar orqali o‘tib, armaturaga yetib boradi. Qulay muhit sharoitida erigan xlorid ionlari (Cl⁻) va karbonat angidrid (CO₂) korroziya eHtimolini yanada oshiradi [9–11]. Betonning karbonizatsiyasi va xlorid ionlarining kirib borishi beton ichidagi g‘ovaklar strukturasi o‘zgartiradi. Bunday sharoitlar po‘lat armaturaning tashqi sirtidagi himoya qiluvchi sirtga salbiy ta‘sir ko‘rsatib, korroziya jarayonini tezlashtiradi. Shuningdek, CO₂ kirib borishi natijasida yuzaga keladigan karbonizatsiya kislotali muhitni hosil qiladi va xlorid ionlari mavjud bo‘lgan hollarda po‘lat armaturaning zaiflashgan zonalarda korroziyaga uchrashiga olib keladi [12–14].

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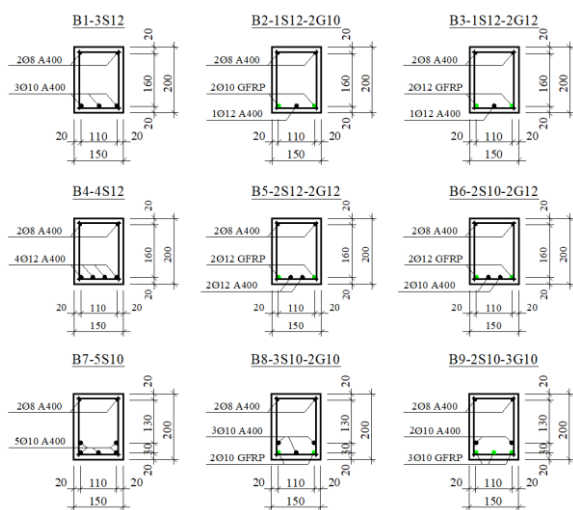


Qurilish sanoati rivojlanib borishi bilan temirbeton elementlarning xizmat muddatini uzaytirish maqsadida po'lat armaturani korroziyadan himoya qilish usullari bo'yicha keng ko'lamli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda. Ushbu muammoni hal etishda amaliy yechimlardan biri po'lat armaturani korroziyaga chidamli armatura turi bilan almashtirish hisoblanadi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, kompozit armatura muhim va ishonchli muqobil yechim sifatida namoyon bo'lmoqda [15]. U elektr o'tkazmasligi, diamagnitligi va korroziyaga uchramasligi bilan ajralib turadi, bu esa uni noqulay sharoitdagi inshootlar uchun mos qiladi. Yuqori mustahkamligi tufayli kompozit armatura konstruksiyalarning hususiy og'irligini kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, kompozit armaturaning xarorat ta'sirida kengayish koeffitsienti po'latnikiga nisbatan past bo'lgani sababli, beton konstruksiyalarda termik darzlar xavfini kamaytiradi [16].

Garchi kompozit armaturali beton konstruksiyalarni loyihalash qoidalari bir qator davlatlar me'yoriy hujjatlarida keltirilgan bo'lsa-da, kompozit armaturaning mo'rtligi uni po'lat armaturaning to'liq o'rnini bosuvchi material sifatida tavsiya etishga to'sqinlik qiladi [17]. Shu sababli beton elementlarda gibril po'lat-kompozit armaturalash g'oyasi taklif etilgan. Po'lat armatura gibril armaturali elementlarga egiluvchanlini ta'minlaydi, kompozit armatura esa cho'zilishdagi yuqori mustahkamligi sababli konstruksiyaning umumiy yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini oshiradi. Ushbu yondashuv gibril armaturali beton to'sinlarning mo'rt buzilish xavfini kamaytirishga xizmat qiladi [18].

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Hozirgi muhandislik amaliyotida chekli elementlar usuliga asoslangan raqamli modellashtirish dasturlari butun dunyo bo'ylab konstruktiv elementlar, jumladan to'sinlarning kuchlanish-deformatsiya holatini, yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatini, darzbardoshligini, shuningdek solqiligini o'rganishda keng qo'llanilmoqda. Ushbu usul amaliy va nazariy natijalarni samarali integratsiya qilish imkonini beradi. ANSYS Workbench dasturida modellashtirishda, ayniqsa temirbeton konstruksiyalarni tahlil qilishda yuqori samaradorlik, aniqlik va o'ziga xos funksional imkoniyatlari bilan ajralib turadi.



1-rasm. To'sinlarning ko'ndalang kesim o'lchamlari va armaturalarning joylashishi

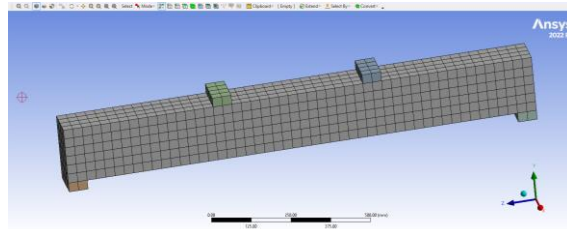
Jami to'qqizta to'sin cho'zilish zonasiga joylashtirilgan armaturalar soniga ko'ra uchta guruhga ajratildi [6, 9].

1-guruh to'sinlari (B1-3S12, B2-1S12-2G10 va B3-1S12-2G12) cho'zilish zonasida uchta armatura qo'llanildi. B1-3S12 to'sini ushbu guruh uchun nazorat namunasi bo'lib xizmat qildi va u po'lat armatura bilan armaturalangan. B2-1S12-2G10 hamda B3-1S12-2G12 namuna to'sinlari esa gibril po'lat-ShKA armaturalangan temirbeton to'sinlar bo'lib, ularda mos ravishda diametri 10 mm va 12 mm bo'lgan ikkita ShKA armatura to'sin burchaklariga joylashtirildi (1-rasm).

2-guruh to'sinlari (B4-4S12, B5-2S12-2G12 va B6-2S10-2G12) cho'zilish zonasida bir qatorda joylashtirilgan to'rtta armatura bilan armaturalandi. B4-4S12 to'sini an'anaviy po'lat armaturalangan nazorat to'sini hisoblanadi, B5-2S12-2G12 va B6-2S10-2G12 esa gibril armaturalangan temirbeton to'sinlardir. Ushbu ikki to'sinda diametri 12 mm bo'lgan ikkita ShKA armatura burchaklarga joylashtirildi, o'rta qismidagi armaturalar esa mos ravishda diametri 12 mm va 10 mm bo'lgan po'lat armaturalardan iborat bo'ldi (1-rasm).

3-guruh to'sinlari (B7-5S10, B8-3S10-2G10 va B9-2S10-3G10) cho'zilish zonasida ikki qatorda joylashtirilgan beshta armatura bilan armaturalandi. Armaturalar bo'ylama yo'nalishda ikki qator joylashtirilgan holatda, ular orasidagi vertikal masofa 30 mm qilib qabul qilindi. B8-3S10-2G10 va B9-2S10-3G10 to'sinlarida po'lat va ShKA armaturalar birgalikda qo'llanildi. 3-guruhdagi barcha to'sinlar bir xil armaturalash foiziga ega. B8-3S10-2G10 namunada diametri 10 mm bo'lgan ShKA armaturalar burchaklarga joylashtirildi, B9-2S10-3G10 namunada esa cho'zilish yuzasiga eng yaqin joylashgan uchta armatura kompozit armaturadan tayyorlandi (1-rasm).

To'sinlarning uzunligi $l=150$ sm, hisobiy uzunligi esa $l_0=140$ sm ni tashkil etdi. To'sinlar to'g'ri to'rtburchak kesimga ega bo'lib, uning o'lchamlari $b \times h=15 \times 20$ sm ga teng. To'plangan yuk tayanchlardan $l_0/3$ masofada joylashtirildi. To'sin uchidan tayanchgacha bo'lgan masofa 5 sm etib qabul qilindi. Barcha to'sinlar normal kesim bo'yicha sinaldi. To'sinlar armatura karkasi bilan armaturalandi. To'sinlar normal kesimlar bo'yicha sinalganligi uchun, prolyotning o'rtasida ko'ndalang armatura o'rnatilmadi. Tayanchlar yaqinida esa xomutlar qadami 5 sm qilib belgilandi. Armatura karkasining umumiy uzunligi 145 sm, balandligi esa 18 sm ni tashkil etdi. Barcha to'sinlarda siqilish zonasida diametri $\varnothing 8$ mm bo'lgan A400 sinfli ikkita po'lat armatura qo'llanildi. Xomutlar sifatida diametri $\varnothing 6$ mm bo'lgan A240 sinfli po'lat armaturalar ishlatildi [6, 9].



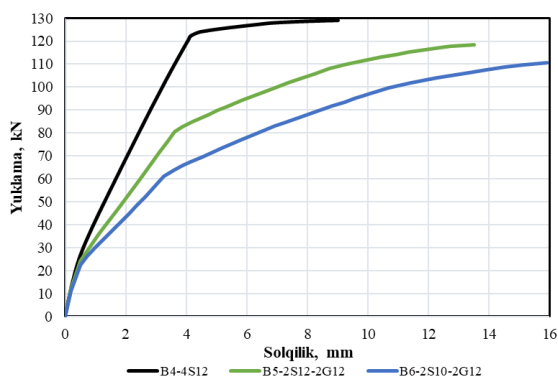
2-rasm. To'sinni ANSYS dasturida chekli elementlarga ajratilishi

Ushbu tadqiqot doirasida to'sinlarni raqamli modellashtirish jarayonida beton va armaturaning nochiqlik hususiyatlari e'tiborga olindi. Betonning plastik deformatsiyasi va darzlar hosil bo'lish xususiyatlari

mm ni tashkil etdi. Ushbu natijalar po'lat armaturaning an'anaviy temirbeton to'singa nisbatan ertaroq oqishga o'tganini ko'rsatadi, bu esa asosan ShKA armatura hisobiga bikrlilikning kamroq hissasi bilan izohlanadi.

Chegaraviy yuk holatida gibril to'sinlar po'lat armaturalangan temirbeton to'singa nisbatan kattaroq solqiliklarni namoyon etdi. Xususan, B5-2S12-2G12 namuna to'sinida $P_u=118,57$ kN yukda maksimal solqilik 13,52 mm ga yetgan bo'lsa, B6-2S10-2G12 namunasida $P_u=110,70$ kN da solqilik 15,90 mm ni tashkil etdi. Gibril po'lat-ShKA armaturalangan temirbeton to'sinlarda solqilikning ortishi asosan ShKA armaturaning nisbatan past elastiklik moduli va armaturalash koefitsientidagi farqlar bilan bog'liq.

Umumiy armaturalash koefitsienti bir xil bo'lgan to'sinlarni taqqoslash natijasiga ko'ra, po'lat armaturalangan to'sin gibril namuna to'sinlarga nisbatan 10,53 kN ga yuqori maksimal yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan, shu bilan birga uning maksimal solqiligi 4,51 mm ga kamroq bo'lgan. Olingan natijalarga ko'ra, 2-seriyadagi po'lat armaturalangan to'sin gibril po'lat-ShKA armaturalangan to'sinlarga nisbatan yuqoriroq samaradorlikni namoyon etdi, bu uning kattaroq yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati va kamroq deformatsiyasi bilan izohlanadi (4-rasm). Ushbu xarakter po'lat armaturaning mexanik afzalliklari, jumladan katta bikrlilik va buzilishdan oldin oquvchanlik hususiyatiga muvofiq keladi.



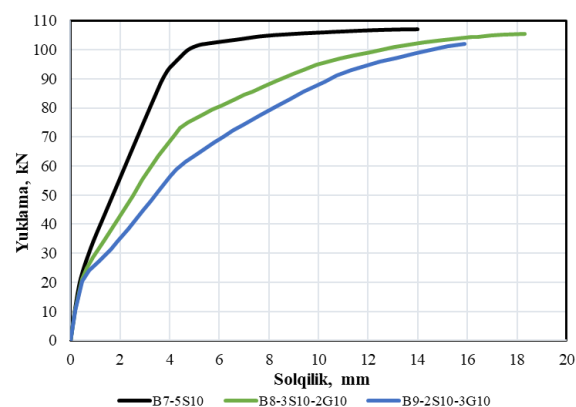
4-rasm. 2-seriya to'sinlar uchun yuk-solqilik diagrammasi

3-seriya to'sinlar. Nazorat namunasi B7-5S10 uchun, cho'zilish zonasida beshta po'lat armatura bilan armaturalangan, yuk-solqilik diagrammasidan ko'rinib turibdiki, to'sin $0,93P_u$ gacha elastik xarakterni saqlab qoldi. Po'lat armaturadagi normal kuchlanish oquvchanlik qiymatiga yetganda, to'sinda solqilik sezilarli darajada oshdi. Oraliq o'rtasidagi solqilik 4,74 mm dan 13,98 mm ga o'zgargan, yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati esa $P=100,02$ kN dan $P=107,05$ kN gacha oshdi. Ushbu holat an'anaviy po'lat armaturalangan temirbeton to'sinlarining oquvchanlikdan keyingi egiluvchanligini aks ettiradi, ya'ni nisbatan kichik qiymatdagi yuklarda ham solqilik qiymati ortib bordi.

Gibril po'lat-ShKAli to'sinlar (B8-3S10-2G10 va B9-2S10-3G10) uchun ham $(0,20...0,22)P_u$ oralig'ida taxminan chiziqli elastik holat kuzatildi, bu avvalgi seriyalarga o'xshash. Ushbu elastik xarakter to'sinda ShKA mavjudligi bilan bog'liq. Po'lat armaturada oqish $0,69P_u$ va $0,57P_u$ yuk qiymatlarida yuzaga keldi va mos ravishda solqilik qiymatlari 4,43 mm va 4,26 mm ni tashkil etdi. Po'lat armatura oquvchanlikdan so'ng, ikkala gibril armaturali to'sinda solqilik sezilarli darajada o'sib bordi. Chegaraviy

buzilish bosqichida, to'sinlar 105,52 kN va 102,10 kN yuk qiymatida solqiliklari 18,31 mm va 15,89 mm ni tashkil etdi.

3-seriyada to'liq po'lat armaturali temirbeton to'sin bilan gibril po'lat-ShKAli to'sinlar orasidagi yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati farqi nisbatan kichik bo'lib, 1,4% dan 4,6% gacha o'zgardi. Biroq maksimal solqilikdagi farq biroz kattaroq bo'lib, 12% dan 24% gacha bo'ldi. Bu natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, gibril armaturalangan to'sinlar po'lat armaturalangan to'sinlarga o'xshash yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatiga erishishi mumkin, lekin ularda ancha katta solqilik kuzatildi. Shuningdek, gibril armaturalangan to'sinlarda ShKA koefitsientining oshishi solqilikning yanada ortishiga olib keldi. Bu ShKAning po'lat armaturaga nisbatan kichikroq elastiklik moduliga bog'liq bo'lib, shu sababli bir xil yuklanishda pasayishi va natijada kattaroq solqiliklar hosil bo'ldi (5-rasm).



5-rasm. 3-seriya to'sinlar uchun yuk-solqilik diagrammasi

1-, 2- va 3-seriyalardan olingan raqamli natijalarni hamda ularning har tomonlama tahlili an'anaviy po'lat armaturalangan va gibril po'lat-ShKAli temirbeton to'sinlarning egilishini aniq tushunish imkonini beradi. Qiyosiy baholash po'lat va ShKAlar joylashtirilihi, armatura koefitsienti hamda ShKAlarning umumiy bikrlilik, egiluvchanlik, darzbardoshlik va yuk ko'tarish qobiliyatiga qo'shgan hissasini aniq ko'rsatadi.

Armatura koefitsienti va armaturalarning joylashtirilishining ta'siri barcha uch seriyada aniq ko'rindi. Gibril armaturalangan temirbeton to'sinlarda armaturalash koefitsienti kichik bo'lganda yoki ShKA armatura miqdori ko'p bo'lganda, po'lat armaturada ertaroq oquvchanlik kuzatildi, oraliq o'rtasidagi solqilik qiymatlari kattaroq bo'ldi va yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati biroz kamaydi. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, gibril armaturalangan to'sinlarning solqiligini po'lat armaturaning oquvchanligi hamda ShKAning chiziqli-elastik xakteri va elastiklik moduli o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sir tomonidan nazorat qilinadi. Biroq, gibril po'lat-ShKAli temirbeton to'sinlar yetarli mustahkamlik va egiluvchanlikka ega bo'lib, po'lat va ShKA armaturalarni cho'zilish zonasida joylashtirish maksimal quvvatda sezilarli kamayishsiz amalga oshirilishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi.

4. Xulosa

1. Umuman olganda, barcha uch seriya bo'yicha solishtirma tahlil bir qator muhim xulosalar berdi. Birinchidan, gibril po'lat-ShKA to'sinlarning yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati an'anaviy po'lat armaturalangan to'sinlarga yaqin



bo'lib, bu yondashuvning qurilishda qo'llanilishi mumkinligini ko'rsatadi. Ikkinchidan, cho'zilish zonasida po'lat armatura bilan birgalikda ShKAni qo'llash to'sinlarning deformatsiyalanish qobiliyatini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Uchinchi, gibrid armaturalangan temirbeton to'sinlarning umumiy ishi po'lat va ShKAlar o'rtasidagi nisbatga bog'liq bo'lib, yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati, bikrlilik va darzbardoshlik o'rtasida muvozanatni ta'minlaydi.

2. Olingan natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, gibrid po'lat-ShKAli temirbeton to'sinlar an'anaviy po'lat armaturalangan to'sinlarga muqobil sifatida xizmat qilishi mumkin, yuqori mustahkamlik va yetarli egiluvchanlikni taqdim etadi, ayniqsa korroziyaga chidamlilik muhim bo'lgan muhitlarda.

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