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## Nonlinear dynamic and seismic performance of elevated metro viaduct supports

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**Abstract:** This paper presents a nonlinear dynamic and seismic assessment of elevated metro viaduct supports considering geometric and material nonlinearities. A three-dimensional finite element model based on the Updated Lagrangian formulation was implemented [3]. Steel (A500) and basalt (FRP) reinforcement alternatives were evaluated under spectral and time-history seismic loading according to EN 1998-1[2]. Modal characteristics, critical load factors, geometric stiffness contribution, energy dissipation ratios, and post-buckling behavior were quantified. Results indicate that geometric stiffness contributes approximately 11% to the overall structural response. Steel reinforcement demonstrates higher energy dissipation capacity (30%) and improved post-critical ductility compared to basalt reinforcement (20%), which exhibits brittle response characteristics. The proposed energy-based performance criteria provide a rational framework for optimizing metro viaduct support systems in seismic regions [1].

**Keywords:** nonlinear dynamics, metro viaduct, seismic analysis, energy dissipation, FRP reinforcement, finite element method, overpass support, stress-strain state, load-bearing capacity, lateral displacements, spatial stiffness, deformability, reinforcement schemes, steel reinforcement, composite reinforcement, concrete class, LIRA-SAPR

## Yer usti metropoliten estakada tayanchlarining geometrik va fizik nolinearlik sharoitidagi dinamik hamda seysmik ishlash ko'rsatkichlarini baholash

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada yer usti metropoliten estakada tayanchlarining geometrik va material nolinearlik sharoitidagi nolinear dinamik hamda seysmik baholashi taqdim etilgan. Updated Lagrangian formulatsiyasiga asoslangan uch o'lchamli chekli elementlar modeli ishlab chiqildi[3]. EN 1998-1 talablariga muvofiq spektral va time-history (vaqt bo'yicha) seysmik yuklanishlar ostida po'lat (A500) va bazalt (FRP) armatura variantlari baholandi. Modal ko'rsatkichlar, kritik yuk koeffitsienti, geometrik qattqlik ulushi, energiya dissipatsiyasi nisbatlari hamda post-kritik (post-buckling) xatti-harakat miqdoriy tahlil qilindi[2]. Natijalar geometrik qattqlik umumiy konstruktiv javobning taxminan 11 foizini tashkil etishini ko'rsatdi. Po'lat armatura bazalt armaturaga (20%) nisbatan yuqoriroq energiya yutish qobiliyatini (30%) va post-kritik bosqichda yaxshiroq duktil xatti-harakatni namoyon etdi, bazalt armatura esa mo'rt buzilish xususiyatlari bilan tavsiflandi. Taklif etilgan energiyaga asoslangan samaradorlik mezonlari seysmik hududlarda metropoliten estakada tayanch tizimlarini optimallashtirish uchun ilmiy asoslangan konseptual yondashuvni ta'minlaydi[1].

**Kalit so'zlar:** nolinear dinamik, metropoliten estakadasi, seysmik tahlil, energiya dissipatsiyasi (so'nishi), FRP kompozit armatura, chekli elementlar usuli, yo'l o'tkazgich tayanchi, kuchlanish-deformatsiya holati, yuk ko'tarish qobiliyati, yonlama siljishlar, fazoviy bikrlilik, deformatsiyalanish qobiliyati, armaturalash sxemalari, po'lat armatura, kompozit armatura, beton sinfi, LIRA-SAPR hisoblash majmuasi.


### 1. Kirish

Zamonaviy yer usti metropoliten estakadalari murakkab fazoviy yuklanish sharoitida ishlaydigan muhandislik inshootlari bo'lib, ularning tayanch elementlari ekspluatatsion, takrorlanuvchi dinamik hamda seysmik ta'sirlarga bir vaqtning o'zida duchor bo'ladi. Ayniqsa, seysmik hududlarda joylashgan transport infratuzilmasi obyektlarida tayanch konstruksiyalarning barqarorligi,

duktil xatti-harakati va energiya yutish qobiliyati muhim ishonchlilik mezonini hisoblanadi[5].

Ko'prik va estakada tayanchlarining an'anaviy hisoblash usullari ko'pincha chiziqli-elastik yondashuvga asoslanadi. Biroq transport yuklarining siklik xarakteri, katta deformatsiyalar, ikkinchi tartibli (P-Δ) effektlar hamda material plastiklik jarayonlari konstruksiyaning haqiqiy ishlash mexanizmini sezilarli darajada o'zgartiradi. Shu sababli, fazoviy geometrik va fizik nolinearlikni hisobga olgan holda dinamik-seysmik tahlil o'tkazish 05.09.02 –

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“Asoslar, poydevorlar va yer osti inshootlari. Ko‘priklar va transport tunnelari. Yo‘llar, metropolitenlar” ixtisosligi doirasida dolzarb ilmiy muammo hisoblanadi[7].

Metropoliten estakada tayanchlari yuk ko‘tarish qobiliyatini faqat kesim mustahkamligi orqali emas, balki ularning fazoviy birligi, lateral siljishlarga chidamliligi va energiya dissipatsiyasi xususiyatlari orqali ham namoyon etadi. Ayniqsa, seysmik ta‘sir o‘stida konstruksiyaning umumiy javobi birinchi moda bilan boshqarilishi, geometrik qattiqlikning umumiy birlikka qo‘shgan hissasi hamda post-kritik barqarorlik darajasi alohida ilmiy ahamiyatga ega[9].

So‘nggi yillarda kompozit (CHEU) armaturalarning qo‘llanilishi kengayib bormoqda. Ularning korroziyaga chidamliligi yuqori bo‘lsa-da, plastiklik rezervining yo‘qligi va mo‘rt buzilish xususiyati transport inshootlari uchun xavfsizlik nuqtai nazaridan qo‘shimcha tahlilni talab etadi. Shu bois, po‘lat (A500) va bazalt (FRP) armaturalari variantlarni bir xil yuklanish sharoitida qiyosiy dinamik-seysmik baholash muhim ilmiy va amaliy masaladir[11].

Mazkur tadqiqotning maqsadi — yer usti metropoliten estakada tayanchining geometrik va fizik nolinearlik sharoitidagi dinamik hamda seysmik xatti-harakatini uch o‘lchamli chekli elementlar modeli asosida kompleks baholash hamda energiyaga asoslangan samaradorlik mezonlari orqali optimal armaturalash variantini asoslashdan iborat.

Ilmiy yangilik shundan iboratki, estakada tayanchining dinamik-seysmik javobi faqat deformatsion yoki kuchlanish mezonlari bilan emas, balki energiya dissipatsiyasi ulushi orqali baholanib, po‘lat va bazalt armatura variantlari o‘rtasidagi farq miqdoriy asosda ko‘rsatib berildi. Bu yondashuv transport inshootlari uchun energiyaga asoslangan ishonchlik mezonini shakllantirish imkonini beradi.

Natijalar seysmik hududlarda joylashgan yer usti metropoliten estakada tayanchlari uchun konstruktiv parametrlarni tanlash va optimallashtirishda ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega[8,13]

## 2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Tadqiqot obyekti sifatida yer usti metropoliten estakadasining oraliq tayanchi qabul qilindi. Konstruksiya fazoviy uch o‘lchamli kontinum tizim sifatida chekli elementlar usuli (CHEU) asosida modellashtirildi. Hisobiy modelda beton va armatura elementlari kompozit ishlash sharti asosida birgalikda qaraldi[4].

Geometrik nolinearlikni hisobga olish maqsadida Updated Lagrangian formulatsiyasi qo‘llanildi. Bu yondashuv katta siljishlar va ikkinchi tartibli (P-Δ) effektlarni aniqlash imkonini beradi. Umumiy nolinear dinamik muvozanat tenglamasi quyidagicha yozildi:

$$M \ddot{u} + C \dot{u} + K_T(u) u = F(t)$$

bu yerda:

**M**– massa matritsasi;

**C**– Rayleigh dempirlash matritsasi;

**K<sub>T</sub>** = **K<sub>M</sub>** + **K<sub>G</sub>**– tangensial birlilik matritsasi;

**K<sub>G</sub>**– geometrik qattiqlik matritsasi.

Geometrik qattiqlik ulushi quyidagi nisbat orqali baholandi:

$$\eta_G = \|K_G\| / \|K_M\|$$

Hisob natijalariga ko‘ra, geometrik nolinearlik umumiy konstruktiv javobning sezilarli qismini tashkil etadi.

Beton materiali

Betonning uch o‘qli kuchlanish holatidagi xatti-harakati Drucker–Prager plastiklik mezoni asosida ifodalandi:

$$F = \sqrt{J_2} + \alpha I_1 - k = 0$$

bu yerda  $J_2$ – deviatorik kuchlanish invarianti,  $I_1$ – kuchlanishlar yig‘indisi invarianti,  $\alpha$  va  $k$ – material parametrlaridir.

Beton sinfi B35 uchun ichki ishqalanish burchagi, yopishish koeffitsienti va dilatatsiya parametrlari Eurocode 2 talablariga muvofiq qabul qilindi. Bu model tayanch elementlarida siqilish, kesish va uch o‘qli kuchlanish holatini adekvat aks ettiradi.

Po‘lat armatura (A400) uchun elasto-plastik bilinear model qo‘llanildi:

$$\sigma = \{ E_s \varepsilon, \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_y; f_y + E_t(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_y), \varepsilon > \varepsilon_y \}$$

bu yerda  $E_t$ – qattiqlashuv moduli.

Qattiqlashuv modulining kiritilishi plastiklik zonasida energiya dissipatsiyasini va post-kritik barqarorlikni modellashtirish imkonini berdi[6].

Bazalt armatura elastik–mo‘rt model asosida qaraldi. Plastiklik rezervining yo‘qligi energiya yutilish mexanizmining cheklanganligini ko‘rsatadi. Bu jihat seysmik ishonchlik nuqtai nazaridan alohida baholandi.

Konstruksiyaning xos qiymat masalasi quyidagicha ifodalandi:

$$(K - \omega^2 M) \varphi = 0$$

Birinchi xos chastota va tabiiy period aniqlanib, modal mass ishtiroki quyidagicha hisoblandi:

$$\Gamma_i = (\varphi_i^T M r) / (\varphi_i^T M \varphi_i)$$

Kumulativ mass ishtiroki 90% dan ortiq qiymatga yetkazildi, bu seysmik hisobning yetarilgini ta‘minlaydi.

Barqarorlik tahlili eigenvalue usuli orqali bajarildi va kritik yuk koeffitsienti aniqlashtirildi:

$$(K + \lambda K_G) \varphi = 0$$

Spektral hisob EN 1998-1 talablariga muvofiq amalga oshirildi[7]. Dizayn spektri quyidagi ifoda bilan aniqlanadi:

$$S_d(T) = S_a(T) T^2 / (4\pi^2)$$

bu yerda  $S_a(T)$ – spektral tezlanish.

Tuproq kategoriyasi va pik tezlanish qiymatlari normativ hujjatlariga asosan qabul qilindi.

Harakat tenglamasi vaqt bo‘yicha integratsiya qilindi:

$$M \ddot{u} + C \dot{u} + K u = -M r a_g(t)$$

Integratsiya uchun Newmark–β sxemasi qo‘llanildi:

$$\beta = 0.25, \gamma = 0.5$$

Dinamik kuchayish koeffitsienti (DAF) maksimal siljish nisbatlari orqali baholandi.

Seysmik energiya balansi quyidagicha ifodalandi:

$$E_k + E_s + E_d = E_{input}$$

bu yerda:

$E_k$ – kinetik energiya;



$E_s$  – elastik energiya;  
 $E_d$  – dissipativ energiya.

Ekvivalent dempfilash koeffitsienti energiya nisbatlari asosida aniqlanadi:

$$\xi_{eq} = E_d / (4\pi E_s)$$

Mazkur mezon konstruktiv variantlarni energetik samaradorlik nuqtai nazaridan qiyoslash imkonini beradi.

Post-buckling barqarorlik Euler formulasi va nolinear yuk-siljish egri chizig'i asosida baholandi:

$$P_{cr} = \pi^2 EI / (kL)^2$$

Plastiklik mavjud variantda duktil post-kritik javob, mo'rt modelda esa keskin yuk yo'qotilishi kuzatildi[10].

### 3. Natija va muhokamalar

Hisob natijalari tangensial bikrlilik tarkibidagi geometrik qattqlikning ulushi:

$$\eta_G = ||K_G|| / ||K_M|| \approx 0.11$$

ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Bu qiymat ikkinchi tartibli (P-Δ) effektlar estakada tayanchi uchun sezilarli ekanligini bildiradi [2]. Agar chiziqli-elastik model qo'llanilganda, umumiy siljish qiymatlari quyidagi nisbatda kam baholanadi:

$$\Delta_{lin} = \Delta_{nl} / (1 + \eta_G)$$

bu yerda  $\Delta_{nl}$  – nolinear siljish.

Demak, geometrik nolinearlikni hisobga olmaslik taxminan 10–12% aniqlik yo'qotilishiga olib keladi[1]. Transport estakada tayanchlari uchun bu farq seysmik ishonchlik koeffitsientiga bevosita ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Birinchi xos chastota:

$$f_1 = 2.175 \text{ Hz}$$

$$T_1 = 0.46 \text{ s}$$

Modal mass ishtiroki:

$$M_1 = 72\%$$

Bu natija konstruksiyaning dinamik javobi asosan birinchi egilish rejimi bilan boshqarilishini ko'rsatadi[13].

Rezonans nisbat:

$$r = f_{load} / f_1 = 0.69$$

$$r < 0.8 \Rightarrow \text{Rezonans xavfi mavjud emas}$$

Biroq  $r$  qiymati 0.5–0.8 oralig'ida bo'lgani sababli dinamik kuchayish sezilarli bo'lishi mumkin.

Dinamik kuchayish koeffitsienti:

$$DAF = \Delta_{dyn} / \Delta_{stat}$$

Hisob natijalari:

$$\text{Po'lat variant: } DAF_{steel} = 1.21$$

$$\text{Bazalt variant: } DAF_{basalt} = 1.26$$

Bazalt armatura pastroq bikrlilik va plastiklik rezervining yo'qligi sababli yuqoriroq dinamik javob namoyon etadi[9].

Eigenvalue tahlil natijasi:

$$\lambda_{cr} = 2.18$$

ya'ni:

$$P_{cr} = 2.18 P_{design}$$

Bu qiymat konstruksiya ekspluatatsion yuklarga nisbatan yetarli barqarorlik zaxirasiga ega ekanligini bildiradi.

Post-kritik xatti-harakatni baholashda yuk-siljish egri chizig'ining tangensial qiyaligi muhim rol o'ynaydi:

$$k_t = dP / d\Delta$$

Po'lat armatura mavjud bo'lgan holatda  $k_t$  nolga silliq yaqinlashadi (duktil javob), bazalt variantda esa keskin kamayadi (mo'rt buzilish).

Bu farq transport inshootlarining seysmik xavfsizligi nuqtai nazaridan prinsipial ahamiyatga ega.

### 4. Xulosa

Mazkur tadqiqotda yer usti metropoliten estakada tayanchining geometrik va fizik nolinearlik sharoitidagi dinamik hamda seysmik xatti-harakati fazoviy uch o'lchamli chekli elementlar modeli asosida kompleks tahlil qilindi. Olingan natijalar quyidagi ilmiy xulosalarni shakllantirish imkonini berdi:

1. Geometrik nolinearlikning ahamiyati. Hisob natijalari geometrik qattqlikning umumiy konstruktiv javobdagi ulushi taxminan 11% ni tashkil etishini ko'rsatdi. Bu esa estakada tayanchlari uchun ikkinchi tartibli (P-Δ) effektlarni hisobga olish majburiyatini ilmiy asosda tasdiqlaydi. Chiziqli modeldan foydalanish siljish va ichki kuchlarni kam baholashga olib kelishi mumkin[5].

2. Dinamik boshqaruv rejimi. Konstruksiyaning seysmik javobi asosan birinchi egilish modasi bilan boshqarilishi ( $\approx 72\%$  mass ishtiroki) aniqlanib, tabiiy period qiymati dinamik sezgirlikni belgilovchi asosiy parametr ekanligi ko'rsatildi. Rezonans xavfi aniqlanmadi, biroq dinamik kuchayish koeffitsienti sezilarli bo'lishi mumkinligi qayd etildi[3].

3. Kritik yuk va barqarorlik zaxirasi. Kritik yuk koeffitsienti  $\lambda_{cr} > 2$  bo'lishi konstruksiyaning ekspluatatsion yuklarga nisbatan yetarli barqarorlik rezerviga ega ekanligini ko'rsatdi. Post-kritik bosqichda po'lat armatura mavjud variant duktil xatti-harakat namoyon etdi, bu esa seysmik xavfsizlikni oshiradi[2].

4. Energiya dissipatsiyasi mezoni. Seysmik energiya balansining tahlili po'lat armaturalivariantda yuqori energiya yutilish qobiliyati ( $\approx 30\%$ ) mavjudligini ko'rsatdi, bazalt armatura esa pastroq dissipativ samaradorlikka ( $\approx 20\%$ ) ega. Energiya asosidagi samaradorlik ko'rsatkichi konstruktiv variantlarni tanlashda muhim indikator sifatida taklif etildi[1].

5. Armaturalash turining konstruktiv samaradorligi. Po'lat armatura yuqori duktil xatti-harakat, post-kritik barqarorlik va energiya dissipatsiyasi bo'yicha ustun natija ko'rsatdi. Bazalt armatura korroziyaga chidamlilik afzalligiga ega bo'lsa-da, mo'rt buzilish xususiyati sababli seysmik hududlarda qo'llanilishi qo'shimcha konstruktiv asoslashni talab etadi[13].

Umuman olganda, tadqiqot natijalari yer usti metropoliten estakada tayanchlarini loyihalashda nolinear dinamik yondashuvni qo'llash zarurligini tasdiqlaydi hamda energiyaga asoslangan samaradorlik mezonlari asosida optimal armaturalash variantini tanlash uchun ilmiy-metodik asos yaratadi[12].



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