

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

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Деформационный метод расчета прочности железобетонных изгибаемых элементов с использованием диаграмм деформирования для упругопластических материалов

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Deformation method for calculating the strength of reinforced concrete bending elements using deforming diagrams for elastoplastic materials

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The method of describing the equilibrium equations and the limiting bending moment for calculating the strength of reinforced concrete bending elements of rectangular cross-section with multi-row reinforcement according to a nonlinear deformation model with the use of deformation diagrams of concrete and reinforcement under axial compression and tension for ideally elastic-plastic materials is considered (Prandtl diagram). In accordance with the accepted hypothesis of plane sections, the stresses and forces in the section of the element are expressed through deformations, and in the compressed zone of the concrete discrete sections of linear stresses are formed with well-defined centers of gravity of the application of forces, after which the resolving equations of equilibrium and the limiting bending moment are output. An algorithm for solving a nonlinear problem for performing a successive approximation is presented for checking the equilibrium condition and calculating the limiting bending moment with a given accuracy, which can be used when using any piecewise linear diagram of materials, including hardening (for steel) or a falling branch (for concrete). Modern software complexes perform calculations of structures with strength and deformation characteristics of materials adopted in regulatory documents for design with a security of 0.95. The proposed method allows to carry out verification calculations for reinforced concrete elements of regular section shapes (rectangular, T-shaped, I-forms) when the loads, characteristics of construction materials depend on the condi-

tions of their operation, as well as in the experimental studies of new efficient materials and progressive technologies when the characteristics of materials are determined on standard samples

Keywords: reinforced concrete element; diagrams of concrete and reinforcement; voltage; deformation; ultimate effort; strength; calculation model.

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[3, 4]. h $b c$ -

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A_{si} ($i = 1...n$) -

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A'_{sj} ($j = 1...k$). -

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[5-7]. $\varepsilon_{b2} = 0,0035$ —

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() [8-10], $\varepsilon_{s2} = 0,025$ —

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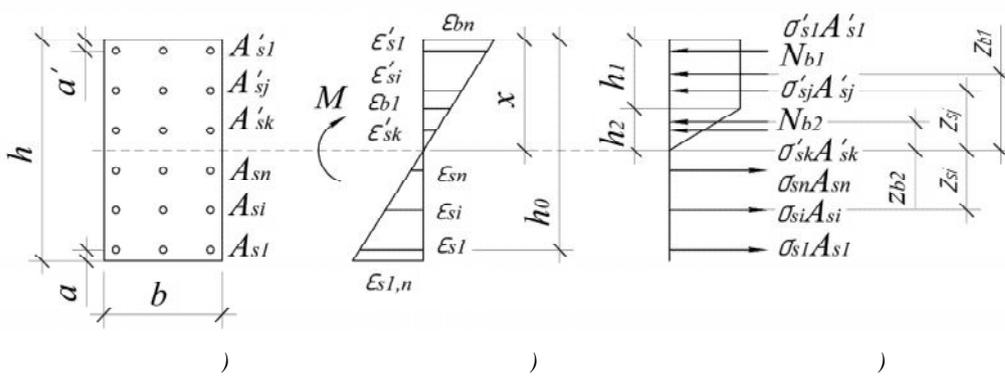
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$$R_b b h_1 + \frac{R_b b h_2}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^k \sigma'_{sj} A'_{sj} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_{si} A_{si} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_{b2}}{x} = \frac{\epsilon_{s2}}{(h_0 - x)}$$

(. 1)

: ϵ_{bn} —

; ϵ_{b1} —

; ϵ'_{sj} —

A'_{sj} ; ϵ_{si} —

$$A_{si} \cdot \epsilon_{bn} = \epsilon_{b2} = 0,0035.$$

$$\epsilon_{bn}^{(1)} = \epsilon_{b2},$$

$$\epsilon_{b1} = \sigma_{b1} / E_b,$$

$$\sigma_{b1} = R_b; \epsilon_s^{(1)} = \epsilon_{s2} —$$

A_{s1} (

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(. 1):

$$\sigma_b = R_b$$

$h_1,$

ϵ_{b2}

ϵ_{b1} (

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$h_2,$

ϵ_{b1} 0 (

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$$N_{b1} \quad N_{b2}$$

$$N'_{sj} = \sigma'_{sj} A'_{sj}.$$

A_{si}

$$N_{si} = \sigma_{si} A_{si}.$$

:

$$N_{b1} + N_{b2} + \sum_{j=1}^k \sigma'_{sj} A'_{sj} - \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_{si} A_{si} = 0 \quad (1)$$

(1)

, :

$$x = \frac{\epsilon_{b2} h_0}{\epsilon_{s2} + \epsilon_{b2}} = \frac{\epsilon_{b2}}{\chi}, \quad (3)$$

χ —

$$\chi = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{\epsilon_{b2} + \epsilon_{s2}}{h_0}; \quad (4)$$

ρ —

; h_0 —

$$\frac{\epsilon_{b2}}{x} = \frac{\epsilon_{b1}}{h_2}$$

h_2 :

$$h_2 = \frac{\epsilon_{b1} x}{\epsilon_{b2}} = \frac{\epsilon_{b1}}{\chi}. \quad (5)$$

,

h_1 :

$$h_1 = x - h_2 = \frac{\epsilon_{b2} - \epsilon_{b1}}{\chi}. \quad (6)$$

:

$$\sigma'_{sj} = \epsilon'_{sj} E_s \cdot \sigma_{si} = \epsilon_{si} E_s \quad (7)$$

E_s —

;

$$\frac{\epsilon_{b2}}{x} = \frac{\epsilon'_{sj}}{z_{sj}},$$

$$z_{sj} = x - a'_j \quad (a'_j —$$

j -

).

$$\frac{\epsilon_{s2}}{h_0 - x} = \frac{\epsilon_{si}}{z_{si}}, \quad \epsilon_{s2} = \epsilon_{s1};$$

$$z_{si} = h - x - a_i \quad (a_i \text{ — } i \text{ — } \epsilon_{bn}^{(1)} \text{ — } \epsilon_{bn}^{(2)}):$$

$$\epsilon'_{sj} = \epsilon_{b2} - \chi a'_j; \quad \epsilon_{si} = h\chi - \epsilon_{b2} - a_i \chi. \quad (8)$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ \epsilon'_{sj} < \epsilon_{s0} \quad \epsilon_{si} < \epsilon_{s0}, \quad \epsilon_{s0} = R_s/E_s, \\ \vdots \\ \sigma'_{sj} = \epsilon'_{sj} E_s, \quad \sigma_{si} = \epsilon_{si} E_s; \end{matrix} \quad (9)$$

$$\epsilon_{s0} \leq \epsilon'_{sj} \leq \epsilon_{s2} \quad \epsilon_{s0} \leq \epsilon_{si} \leq \epsilon_{s2} \quad (\epsilon_{s2} = 0.025), \quad (10)$$

$$\sigma'_{sj} = R_s \quad \sigma_{si} = R_s. \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{R_b b}{2\chi} (2\epsilon_{b2} - \epsilon_{b1}) + \sum_{j=1}^k \sigma'_{sj} A'_{sj} - \sum \sigma_{si} A_{si} = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$(9) \quad \sigma'_{sj} \quad \sigma_{si} \quad (10), \quad (13)$$

$$(8). \quad (11)$$

$$\epsilon_{bn}^{(1)} = \epsilon_{b2}; \quad \epsilon_s^{(1)} = \epsilon_{s2}, \quad \sigma_b = R_b, \quad \epsilon_{b2} = 0,0035, \\ \sigma_s = R_s, \quad (11)$$

$$1 \text{ — } (11) \quad M \text{ — } \\ 2 \text{ — } (11) \quad M_{ult}$$

$$\epsilon_{bn}^{(2)} = \epsilon_{bn}^{(1)} - \Delta\epsilon_b^{(1)}, \quad (12)$$

$$\Delta\epsilon_b^{(1)} = 0.1 \epsilon_{bn}^{(1)} \quad (11),$$

$$\Delta\epsilon_b^{(2)} = \Delta\epsilon_b^{(1)}; \quad (12)$$

$$\Delta\epsilon_b^{(k)} \leq 0.01 \epsilon_{bn}^{(1)}. \quad (13)$$

$$(l-1) \quad (l)$$

$$\Delta\epsilon_b^{(k)} = \epsilon_b^{(i-1)} + \Delta\epsilon_b^{(l)} \quad (14)$$

$$\epsilon_{b2} = 0,0035. \quad (13).$$

$$(11)$$

$$\epsilon_{s1}^{(1)} = \epsilon_{s2} = 0.025, \quad (15)$$

$$\epsilon_{s1}^{(2)} = \epsilon_{s1}^{(1)} - \Delta\epsilon_s^{(1)} \quad (15)$$

$$\epsilon_{b2} = 0,0035. \quad (13) \quad \Delta\epsilon_s^{(k)}$$

$$: M \leq M_{ult}, \quad ; M_{ult}$$

$$N_{si} \quad N'_{sj}$$

$$z_{si} = \frac{\epsilon_{b2} - a_i \chi}{\chi}; \quad z'_{sj} = \frac{\chi h_0 - \epsilon_{b2} - a'_j \chi}{\chi}; \quad (16)$$

$$z_{b1} = \frac{\epsilon_{b2} + \epsilon_{b1}}{2\chi}; \quad z_{b2} = \frac{2\epsilon_{b1}}{3\chi}. \quad (17)$$

(3) – (8)

$h = 18$, $b = 12$. 400 ,
 10 ($A_s = A'_s = 1,57$ 2).

$$M_{ult} = \frac{R_b b}{\chi^2 6} (3\epsilon_{b2}^2 - \epsilon_{b1}^2) + \sum_{j=1}^k \sigma'_{sj} A'_{sj} z_{sj} + \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_{si} A_s z_{si}. \quad (18)$$

$\sigma_t = 522$

$R_b = 30.6$

$E_b \cdot 10^{-4} = 3,07$

$$\epsilon_s = \epsilon_{sn}^{()}; \quad \chi^{()}, \quad \epsilon_{bu} = \epsilon_{bn}^{()};$$

Microsoft Excel.

(11)

M_{ult}

(18); f ,

. 1.

	$\epsilon_b,$ 10^{-5}	$\chi,$ 10^{-5}	$x,$	$\epsilon_s,$ 10^{-5}	$\epsilon'_s,$ 10^{-5}	M_{ult}	$f,$
	315	176	1.79	2500	37	7.4	73
	21.2	16.26	1.3	239	11.9	7.37	6,7

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