

# Проверка надежности ускоренных методов определения морозостойкости бетона

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09.01.2018, 30.01.2018

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; SAP;

## Verification of the reliability of the accelerated method of determination of concrete frost resistance

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Received 9.01.2018, accepted 30.01.2018

*The article presents the results of research in the field of accelerated definition of frost resistance of concrete. The present rapid methods have high complexity and low operativeness, consequently low efficiency and misallocation of resources. Moreover, there is still no regulated method for determination of frost resistance of concrete in the field of innovative materials with the use of superabsorbent polymers (SAP), fiber-reinforced concrete, high strength concrete etc. Therefore, it is necessary to substantiate new accelerated method that ensures sufficient accuracy. Previously, two new accelerated methods were proposed, one based on the measurement of fracture energy, the other on the estimation of the relative residual deformation after failure. The main goal of this study is to identify the most effective method, since both of them are highly operational and do not take a lot of time, but differ in accuracy assurance. To test the accuracy of the methods, 10 concrete sample cubes were tested, and the results were compared with tests of similar samples using the basic method.*

**Keywords:** concrete; frost resistance; thermocycling; unbreakable control; strength; SAP; superabsorbent polymers; damage; Material Science.

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 1. :  

$$R_{it} = 2L_0 / S, \quad (1)$$

$$W_{tc} = {}_{ten}R_{it}, \quad (2)$$

$$W_{com} = R^2, \quad (3)$$

$$W/W_{com} = 2[ R/R], \quad (4)$$
 [18]  
 L<sub>0</sub>  
 A -15 AE

$$F_{sam} = [W]/W_{tc} \quad (4)$$

$$F_{sam} = 2[ R/R]W_{com}/W_{tc} \quad (5)$$

$$z_i = \frac{L_{1i} - L_{2i}}{L_{1i} - 0_i} \quad (7)$$

$$m_i = \frac{R/R}{z_i} \quad (8)$$

[19, 20]

1.

$T_{ij}$   
5 (10).

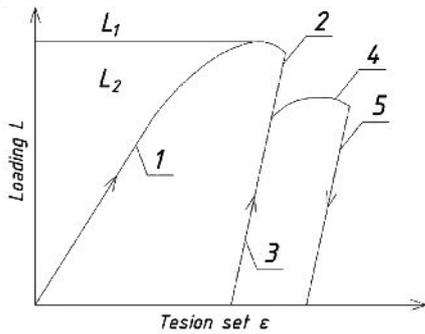
2.

. 1,

$$L_{max} = L_1$$

( = tg )

$L_2$ .



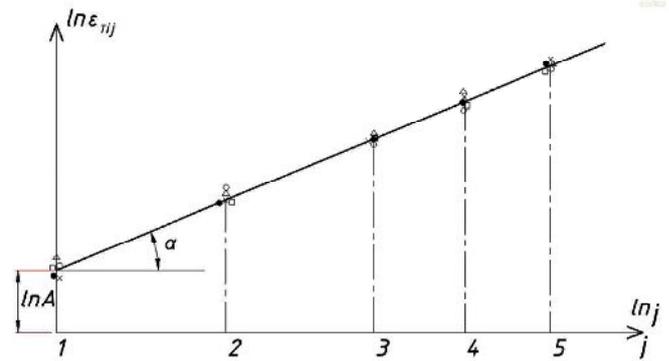
. 1.

; 2 — ; 1 — ; 3 — ; 4 — ; 5 — ; — ; L1 — ; L2 —

3.

$$a_0 = \frac{a}{a_0} \quad (6)$$

$a_0$  — ;  $a_i$  —



. 2.

$ij = j$   
 $T_{ij}$  i-  
j- : j — ; —  
; □, , , , × —  
I, II, III, IV V

$$\frac{mj}{T_{ij}} = \frac{F_i}{j} \quad F_i = j \frac{mi}{T_{ij}} \quad (9)$$

$F_i$  — ;  $\varepsilon_{Tij}$  — j

$i$  - ;  $m_i$  - ;  $j$  - ;  $400$  - 1  
 - 5...20 - 4,5 , - 0,6  
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	$\overline{R}_{lt}$ ,	$t_{ten} \cdot 10^4$	$W_{tc} \cdot 10^4$ ,	$W_{com} \cdot 10^4$ ,	$W \cdot 10^2$ ,	$F_i$
1	1,5	2,7	4,05	0,9990	2,997	74
2	1,7	3,1	5,27	1,7215	5,165	98
3	1,8	1,8	3,24	1,2312	3,694	114
4	1,9	2,6	4,90	1,6796	5,039	102
5	2,0	2,5	5,00	1,4333	4,300	86
6	2,1	1,9	4,00	1,4364	4,309	108
7	2,2	2,6	5,72	2,2308	6,692	117
8	2,3	2,1	4,83	1,3846	4,154	86
9	2,9	1,8	5,22	1,6008	4,802	92
10	3,1	1,5	4,65	1,8600	0,558	120
	2,15	2,1	4,69	1,5577	-	99,7

2

	$R/R$	$\sigma_i \cdot 10^3$	$z_i$	$T_{i5} \cdot 10^5$	$\frac{m_i}{T_{i5}}$	$F_i$
1	0,093	8,86	10,50	56	24,78	76
2	0,077	6,99	11,02	42	33,04	97
3	0,105	9,91	10,60	40	34,69	102
4	0,081	7,49	10,82	38	36,5	106
5	0,092	7,95	11,57	38	36,5	106
6	0,063	5,83	10,80	37	37,5	109
7	0,114	10,16	11,22	36	38,54	111
8	0,080	7,66	10,40	34	40,81	117
9	0,106	9,53	11,12	33	42,05	120
10	0,096	9,55	10,05	31	44,76	127
	0,92	8,40	10,81	-	-	107

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DOI: 10.18324/2077-5415-2018-1-90-93

## Формирование инструмента оценки комплексного показателя качества в строительстве

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 10.12.2017, 18.01.2018

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## Formation of complex quality index assessment tool in construction

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Received 10.12.2017, ccepted 18.01.2018

*The necessity of forming a tool for assessing the complex quality index in construction is substantiated. It is suggested to use as an instrument such an integral potential of a complex quality index in construction as a set of single potentials. Expert studies have been carried out to identify the main parameters that affect the indices of a single potential. The importance (weight) of the parameters was determined by the method of expert estimates and the theory of mathematical statistics. As the results of the research, the most significant 10 parameters were identified, which affect the quality of the construction site more than 95%. It is proved that in order to assess the quality of construction at different combinations of the selected ten parameters, it is necessary to build 236196 objects. Taking into account the complexity and scale of the construction industry, the implementation of such a plan is impossible. It is proposed to reduce the number of factors using the methodology of factor analysis, as well as the use of similar properties of D-optimal plans in the construction to plan matrix. The direction of further research is determined, giving opportunity in case of use mathematical model to make adjustments to achieve the required levels of quality and reliability in general at any stage of the of the construction project.*