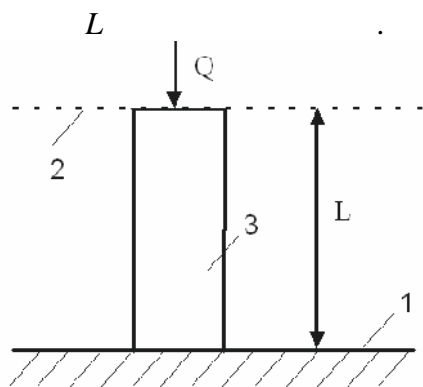


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1.

; 1 - ; 2 - ; 3 -

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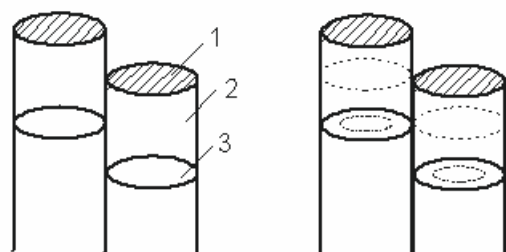
.

,

ω ,

[1].

[1].

$$\sigma_e = Q \cdot F^{-1} = p = \text{const} [1]. \quad \sigma_s$$


a)

6)

2.
;
() - [2].
): 1 -
, 2-
,
3-
,
,
« »
,
« ».
(2.).

[3].

 $\omega.$

$$\omega = \frac{V_p}{V} = \frac{V - V_s}{V} = \left[V_0 \left(1 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) - V_s \right] \cdot \left[V_0 \left(1 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \right) \right]^{-1}, \quad (1)$$

$$V - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} \right)^2, \quad V_p - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} \right)^2, \quad V_s - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} \right)^2, \quad V_0 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dt} \right)^2. \quad (1)$$

$$V_0 = \frac{V_s}{1 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x}} \quad [1].$$

$$\omega = \frac{V_0 - V_s}{V_0} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \omega_0 + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \quad , \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0 &= \omega, \quad \dots \\ &, \quad \ll \dots \gg \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} &= f(\sigma_s) \quad f = \dots, \\ &. \quad f \quad f(\sigma_s) = f(-\sigma_s). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 - f \left(\frac{p}{1 - \omega} \right), \quad (3)$$

$$\omega = p, \quad \omega = f, \quad (3), \quad \omega [1].$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d\omega}{dp} = \varphi\left(\frac{p}{1-\omega}\right), \omega = \omega_0 \quad p = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dp} = \Phi\left(\frac{p}{1-\omega}\right), \quad \varepsilon = 0 \quad p = 0. \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon}{dp} = \Phi\left(\frac{p}{1-\omega}\right), \quad \varepsilon = 0 \quad p = 0. \quad (5)$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 - \frac{p}{1-\omega} \frac{1}{E},$$

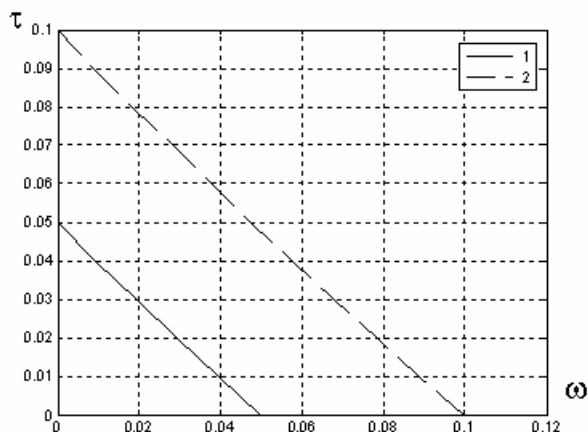
$$\begin{aligned}
& E - \omega \\
& 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_0, \quad \dots \\
& \omega \neq 0, \quad \dots \\
& \omega = 0. \\
& p_{cr}. \\
& \omega = 0, \quad p_{cr} = E \cdot \omega_0. \\
& p > p_{cr} \\
& \gg [4].
\end{aligned}
\tag{6}$$

$$\tau = (\omega_0 - \omega)(1 - \omega); \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \omega_0 - \sqrt{(1 - \omega_0)^2 + 4\tau} \right]; \quad \tau = \frac{p}{E}. \quad (7)$$

$$\omega = \omega_0, \quad \tau = 0.$$

$$\tau = \tau(\omega).$$

$$\frac{d\tau}{d\omega} = -(1-\omega) - (\omega_0 - \omega) = -1 - \omega_0 + 2\omega = 0; \quad \omega_s = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \omega_0).$$

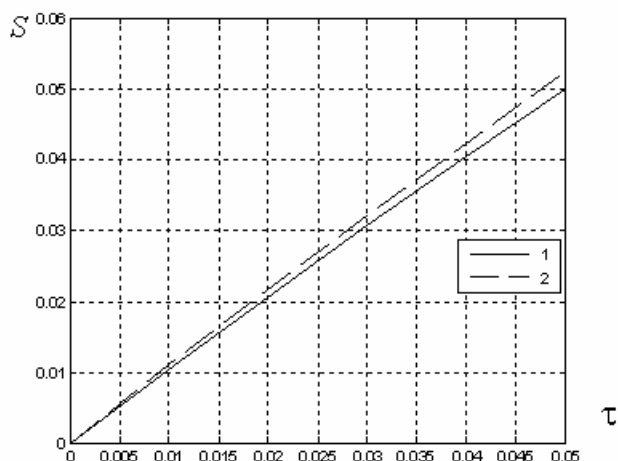


. 3. τ ω (
): 1 - $\omega_0 = 0.05$; 2 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{E} \frac{p}{1-\omega} = -2\tau \left[1 - \omega_0 + \sqrt{(1-\omega_0)^2 + 4\tau} \right]^{-1}.$$

$$, \quad U = 0 \quad x = 0,$$

$$S = 2\tau \left[1 - \omega_0 + \sqrt{(1-\omega_0)^2 + 4\tau} \right]^{-1}; \quad S = \frac{|U(L)|}{L}. \quad (8)$$



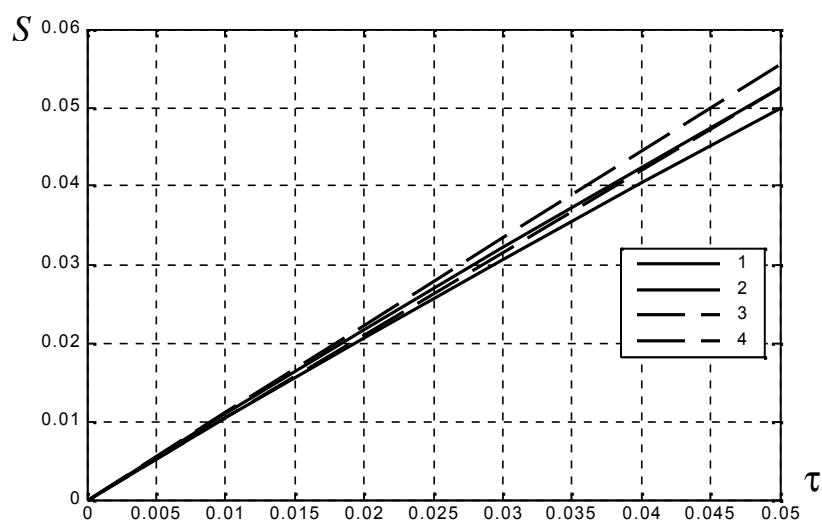
. 4. S τ (
): 1 - $\omega_0 = 0.05$; 2 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$

$$\tau < \tau_{cr} = \omega_0, \quad - \\ 0 \leq S \leq S_{cr} \quad S_{cr} = \omega_0. \quad (8)$$

$$: S < \omega_0. \quad S \\ \tau \\ (8) \quad \tau \ll 1 \\ (8)$$

$$S = 2\tau \left[2(1-\omega_0) + \frac{1}{2}\tau \frac{4}{1-\omega_0} \right]^{-1} = \frac{\tau}{1-\omega_0}, \quad \tau = S(1-\omega_0).$$

.5



5. $\omega_0 = 0.05$ (); 2 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$ (); 3 - $\omega_0 = 0.05$ (); 4 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$ ()

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \quad , \quad , \quad , \\
 & \quad , \quad , \\
 & \quad \cdot \\
 & \quad \omega . \\
 & \quad , \quad (S), \\
 & (\omega) \quad \tau , \quad \cdot \quad \cdot \\
 & \quad U(L), \\
 & Q . \quad , \quad Q \\
 & \quad U(L) . \quad : \\
 & \quad (Q) \quad (Q_{cr}), \\
 & \quad \cdot \quad U_{cr} \\
 & \quad Q_{cr} . \quad , \\
 & \quad L, \quad S_{cr} = \frac{U_{cr}}{L} .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_{cr} = \omega_0, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{L} U_{cr}. \quad \omega_0$$

$$\omega_0$$

$$E,$$

$$E = \frac{p}{\tau} = \frac{Q}{F\tau} = \frac{Q_{cr}}{F\tau_{cr}} = \frac{Q_{cr}}{F\omega_0} = \frac{Q_{cr} \cdot L}{F \cdot U_{cr}}.$$

$$,$$

$$,$$

$$(3)$$

$$,$$

$$\omega = \omega_0 - A \left(\frac{p}{1-\omega} \right)^3 = \omega_0 - A_0 \left(\frac{\tau}{1-\omega} \right)^3; \quad A_0 = AE^3, \quad (9)$$

$$A$$

$$(9). \quad 0 \leq \omega \leq \omega_0, \quad \tau < \tau_{cr}, \quad \tau_{cr} = \left(\frac{\omega_0}{A_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

$$(9)$$

$$\tau = \left[(\omega_0 - \omega) \frac{1}{A_0} (1 - \omega)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{3}} = (1 - \omega) \left(\frac{\omega_0 - \omega}{A_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

$$\tau = \tau(\omega).$$

$$:$$

$$\frac{d\tau}{d\omega} = A_0^{-\frac{1}{3}} \left[-(\omega_0 - \omega)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (1 - \omega) \frac{1}{3} (\omega_0 - \omega)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right] =$$

$$= -A_0^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot (\omega_0 - \omega)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \left(\omega_0 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} \omega \right) = 0; \quad \omega_c = \frac{1}{4} (3\omega_0 + 1).$$

$$\omega > \omega_0, \quad \tau$$

$$. 6. ,$$

$$,$$

$$\omega$$

$$.$$

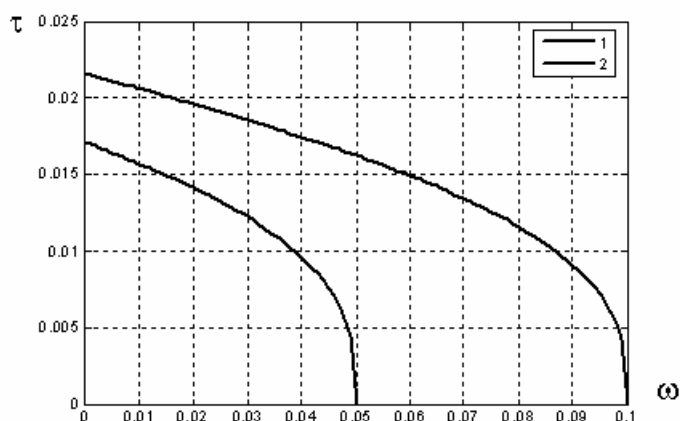
$$:$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = -A_0 \left(\frac{\tau}{1-\omega} \right)^3.$$

$$x$$

$$U = -A_0 \left(\frac{\tau}{1-\omega} \right)^3 x.$$

$$S = A_0 \left(\frac{\tau}{1-\omega} \right)^3 = \omega_0 - \omega(\tau); \quad \omega(\tau) = \omega_0 - A_0 \left(\frac{\tau}{1-\omega} \right)^3. \quad (10)$$



6. τ ω (
): 1 - $\omega_0 = 0.05$; 2 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$

$$S. \quad \omega = \omega_0 - S,$$

$$\omega_0 \quad \dots \quad 0 \leq S \leq S_{cr};$$

$$S_{cr} = \omega_0.$$

$$f(0) = 0.$$

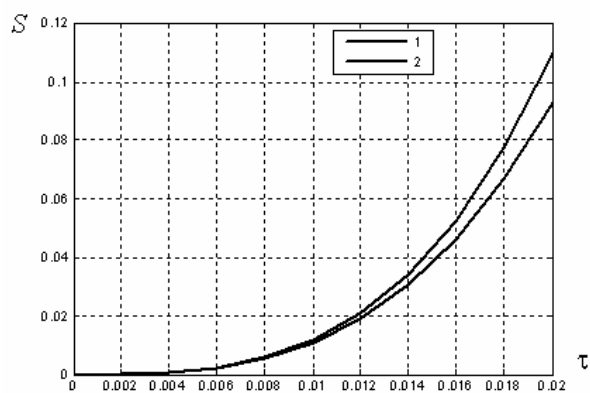
$$S \quad \tau$$

(10).

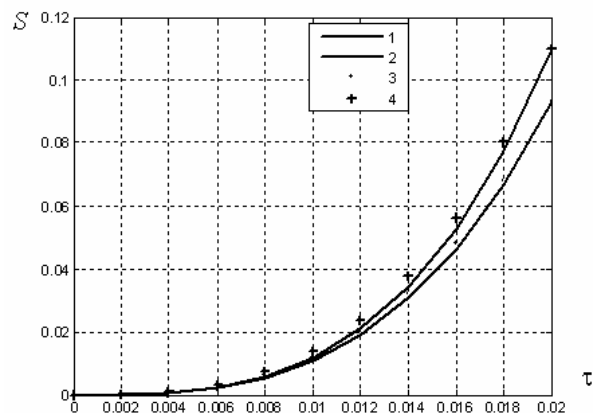
$$\tau^3.$$

$$S \ll 1,$$

$$A_0 \tau^3 = (\omega_0 - \omega)(1 - \omega)^3 = (\omega_0 - \omega + S)(1 - \omega_0 + S)^3 = S(1 - \omega_0 + S)^3 \approx S(1 - \omega_0)^3.$$



7. S τ (
): 1 - $\omega_0 = 0.05$; 2 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$



8. S τ : 1- $\omega_0 = 0.05$ (\dots); 2 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$ (\dots); 3 - $\omega_0 = 0.05$ (\dots); 4 - $\omega_0 = 0.1$ (\dots)

$$S = A_0 \left(\frac{\tau}{1-\omega} \right)^3; \quad \tau = (1-\omega_0) \sqrt[3]{\frac{S}{A_0}}. \quad (11)$$

. 8.

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 2. // .
 – 1975. – 38. – . 1-29.
 3. - / – . . . , 1983.
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 4. / . . . // .
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- 30.01.2012.

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**DETERMINATION OF DISPLACEMENT OF
POINTS OF CONCRETE COVER TAKING
INTO ACCOUNT PHYSICAL NON-LINEARITY
AND POROSITY**

This article describes the displacement of the cover points on the hard ground. Based on the structure of the coating, it is assumed that there are pores in the material. These pores are described in the framework of the damage theory. From the condition of the closing of the pores during compression of the coating the limit values of load and displacement are found. Analysis of the solution was carried out for various physical relations. It has been shown the influence of the initial value of the relative volume of void.

Keywords: limited value of load, pore, damageability, physical non-linearity.