Introduction

Currently, in all developed countries, great importance is attached to studies of the fire resistance of building structures, the development of new materials with increased fire resistance, as well as the development of new methods and materials for protecting structures from fire. Such interest in this issue is caused by the constant increase in the number of fires in industrial and civil buildings in recent years. An increase in the number of storeys in construction also requires an increase in the reliability of structures in case of fire [1].

Elements of reinforced concrete structures that find themselves in the high temperature zone are heated quite strongly: in this case, both due to an increase in their temperature and due to changes in the metal structure, the strength characteristics decrease below the level at which the bearing capacity for design loads can be guaranteed.

Building standards of our republic, a number of European countries, the USA and Japan prescribe the protection of reinforced concrete structures with the help of fireproof coatings. These requirements apply to residential and administrative buildings, as well as to a number of engineering structures located in densely populated areas. However, the use of protective stains, coatings, etc. is accompanied by a deterioration in the sanitary and hygienic condition of workplaces, additional labor and material costs, sometimes a significant increase in the dead weight of structures, and also significantly increases the cost of work.

The use of reinforced concrete structures with strength characteristics normalized to a fairly high level during short-term heating during a fire in the temperature range 500-700 °C allows to weaken, and in some cases eliminate, these negative circumstances. Reinforced concrete structures with high fire resistance [2].

Reinforced concrete structures with sufficiently high strength under prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures - mainly heat-resistant steels - have been developed for such applications as tanks operating under high pressure in aggressive environments at high temperatures, boiler pipes, etc. These reinforced concrete structures are used for long-term service at elevated temperatures and differ from fire-resistant reinforced concrete structures, which must withstand fire for a relatively short time [3].

The main field of application of fire-resistant reinforced concrete structures in foreign countries is industrial and high-rise civil engineering, especially for areas with increased seismic activity, where the likelihood of fires is especially high, and the use of fire-retardant colors significantly worsens the environmental situation.
The use of reinforced concrete structures resistant to short-term exposure to high temperatures for the manufacture of metal structures of these structures can significantly reduce construction costs and increase the operational reliability of structures.

The specificity of the requirements for fire-resistant reinforced concrete structures is that these materials must ensure the operability of the reinforced concrete structures both under ordinary conditions (including at freezing temperatures) and under conditions of short-term heating of the reinforced concrete structures in the event of a fire. In this regard, fire-resistant reinforced concrete structures must also have a full range of mechanical and technological properties, the necessary building reinforced concrete structures and including normalized strength, plastic characteristics determined at normal temperature (+20 °C), impact strength, determined at negative temperatures have sufficient technological ductility, guaranteed weldability.

The solution to the problem of introducing fire-resistant reinforced concrete structures in industrial and civil engineering necessitated extensive research related to the development and study of the properties of these new steels, studying the behavior of these reinforced concrete structures in building structures during heating, and determining the actual increase in fire resistance of structures made from new fire-resistant concrete structures, with the development and practical use of methods for testing new materials, and fire resistance assessments and methods of corresponding calculation.

The relevance of the research is due to the need to increase the fire resistance of reinforced concrete building structures, improve fire resistance methods, ways to regulate it and increase the operational reliability of reinforced concrete building structures in case of fire.

The aim of our research is to develop methods for evaluating the performance of fire-resistant reinforced concrete compositions in building structures, study the properties, determine the actual increase in fire resistance of structures made from new fire-resistant reinforced concrete structures, and identify areas of application for new materials [4].

To achieve this goal, we conducted studies to determine the possibility of the integrated use of mechanically chemically activated additives of the YuUT series based on the mechanochemical activation of ash and slag of the Novo-Angren TPP, phosphogypsum waste from Maham-Ammofos OJSC and cement baking dust. The chemical compositions of the averaged samples of mechanochemically activated additives are shown in table 1.

Table 1. Chemical composition of the components of the ash-slag + phosphogypsum mixture

| Name of components | The content of the mass fraction of oxides, % |  |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|--|
| Ash and slag       | Relative content of oxides, %               |  |
| NN                 | SiO_2                                      | Al_2O_3 | FeO_3 | CaO | MgO | SO_3 | P_2O_5 |  |
|                    | 7.97                                       | 54.82   | 21.34 | 3.18 | 5.72 | 1.30 | 0.56 | 0.14* |
| Phosphogypsum      | 19.61                                      | 3.04    | 0.74  | 0.78 | 29.44 | 0.25 | 43.22 | 2.42* |

*Mass fraction of water-soluble phosphates, %, in terms of P_2O_5.

Cement plant baking dust trapped on electrostatic precipitators has the following chemical composition shown in Table 2. (according to the laboratory of the Kuvasay cement plant).

The results of chemical analysis show that if the bulk of calcium oxide is part of the clinker, then up to 10.0% of the oxide is in a free state. Given the possibility of direct use of free calcium oxide, as well as the possibility of displacing it from the corresponding carbonate compounds with stronger nitrite and nitrate anions, we thought it advisable to search for the use of caked dust as an additive to concrete.

Table 2. Chemical composition of caked dust of the Kuvasay cement plant

| №   | The composition of the baked dust, in terms of oxides | Amount, % the weight | Note         |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1.  | SiO_2                                                | 14.10                | Dust from the stove № 4 |
| 2.  | FeO_3                                                | 3.38                 | Kuvasay cement |
| 3.  | Al_2O_3                                              | 3.30                 |              |
| 4.  | CaO                                                  | 46.28                |              |

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The SO₃ content is 21.89% and 13.36% in UUT-1 and UUT-2, respectively, the results of chemical analysis of the mechanically-chemically activated additives of the UUT series indicate the possibility of their use as active mineral additives, and possibly a time regulator setting instead of gypsum stone to obtain fire-resistant and heat-resistant cements, concrete and building structures [4].

As is known [5], marble chips consist mainly of calcium carbonates, magnesium and related impurities, which give marble color and shade. The activity of calcium and magnesium carbonates occupy almost the same absorption, they are equal with respect to caustic potassium 0.39 and 0.4, respectively. It can be seen that their activity, although 2 times lower than the activity of potassium oxide, in those cases when it is available a

To improve the structure of the cement composition and increase the strength of structures, mineral components were added to the binder (a battle of magnesite or fireclay bricks, andesite, blast furnace granulated slag, loesslike loam, fly ash, etc.), which possess the necessary refractoriness indices.

When heating reinforced concrete structures, destructive processes occur not only in cement binders, but also in the used aggregates. The occurrence of these reactions is explained by the uneven thermal expansion of the mineral aggregates. Therefore, you need to carefully approach the issue of choice of aggregates for a particular brand of heat-resistant concrete.

Fire-resistant structures prepared using the UUT additives we developed in aluminous cements can be exposed to high temperatures already after a day after manufacture. The optimal compositions of heat-resistant concrete on aluminous cements are shown below in Table 3.

Table 3. Some thermophysical properties of fire and heat-resistant concrete

| Components of concrete | Content by weight, % | Deformation under load, °C | Refractorines s, % | Linear shrinkage, % |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Aluminous cement + YuUT-1 fireclay powder | 20-15 | 1480-1520 | 1800 | 0.2-0.3 |
| | 80-85 | 1500-1600 | | |
| Aluminous cement + YuUT-1 chromite powder | 15-7 | 1495-1560 | 1800 | 0.2-0.3 |
| | 85-93 | 1500-1600 | | |
Impact Factor:

| Journal | Impact Factor |
|---------|--------------|
| ISRA (India) | 4.971 |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | 0.829 |
| GIF (Australia) | 0.564 |
| JIF | 1.500 |
| SIS (USA) | 0.912 |
| PII (Russia) | 0.126 |
| ESJI (KZ) | 8.716 |
| SJIF (Morocco) | 5.667 |
| ICV (Poland) | 6.630 |
| PIF (India) | 1.940 |
| IBI (India) | 4.260 |
| OAJI (USA) | 0.350 |

Aluminous cement fireclay powder

| Fineness | Setting Time | Hardening Time | Asbestos Content | Blended Cements Content |
|---------|-------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 20-15 | 1200-1350 | 1300-1400 | 1500 | 1-2 |
| 80-85 | |

Aluminous cement chromite powder

| Fineness | Setting Time | Hardening Time | Asbestos Content | Blended Cements Content |
|---------|-------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 15-7 | 1280-1340 | 1380-1440 | 1600 | 1-2 |
| 85-93 | |

CONCLUSION

Consequently, the dense heavy heat-resistant concrete developed by us can be used for the manufacture of fire-resistant building structures, and as a heat-resistant lining in thermal units: blast furnace recuperators, in chemical industry enterprises, in building brick kilns, in the construction of chimneys, etc.

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