In formula (54):

$$\delta_1 = \frac{8.5 E_s \psi \theta}{R \times 10^3} \qquad (55)$$

where $$\theta = 0.8 + \eta \frac{A_{s,tot}}{A_{ef}} \left(1 - \frac{R_b}{100}\right)$$

here η is a coefficient taken according to the rebar class as follows:

10 for A-IV;

25 for A-V, A-VI and Aт-VII.

$A_{s,tot}$ is the total cross sectional area of the longitudinal high-strength reinforcement;

A_{ef} denotes the same as in (49);

R_b is given in MPa.

The value of θ shall be at least 1.0 and at most:

1.2 for the rebars of class A-IV;

1.6 for the rebars of classes A-V, A-VI and Aт-VII.

When used to determine the boundary value of the relative depth of the compression zone in sections with secondary reinforcement, formula (25) is supplemented with:

$$\omega = \alpha - 0.008 R_b + \delta_2 \le 0.9 \qquad (56)$$

where α is a coefficient taken as specified in 3.12;

δ_2 is a coefficient equal to 10μ but not higher than 0.15.

Here μ is the reinforcement ratio μ_{xy} or μ_{cir} which is given by formulae (49) and (53) for fabric and helix, respectively.

$\sigma_{sc,u}$ in (25) for members with high-strength reinforcement shall be taken as

$$\sigma_{sc,u} = (2 + 8.5 \psi \theta) E_s \times 10^{-3} \qquad (57)$$