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Придніпровської державної академії  
будівництва та архітектури

**BULLETIN**  
OF PRYDNIPROVS'KA  
STATE ACADEMY OF  
CIVIL ENGINEERING  
AND ARCHITECTURE



**№ 10 ЖОВТЕНЬ 2015 РОКУ**

**ДНІПРОПЕТРОВСЬК**

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# **ВІСНИК**

**ПРИДНІПРОВСЬКОЇ  
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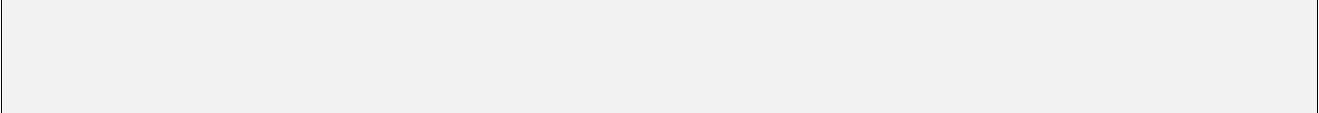
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## THE STUDY OF STRUCTURE AND HARDNESS OF STEEL-MOLIBDENUMAL COVERING

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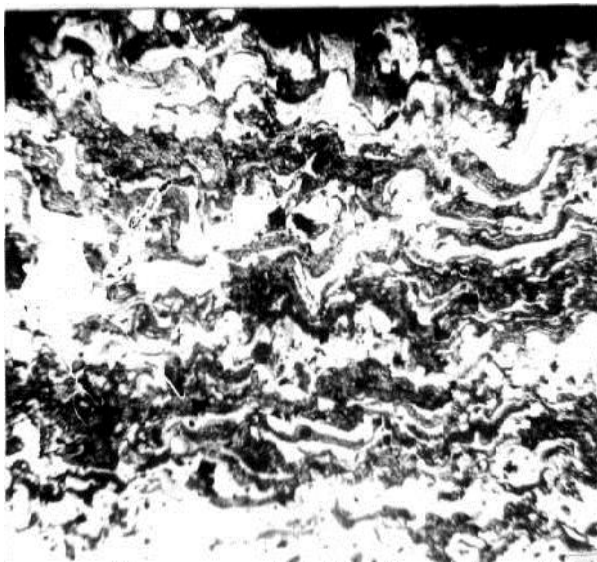
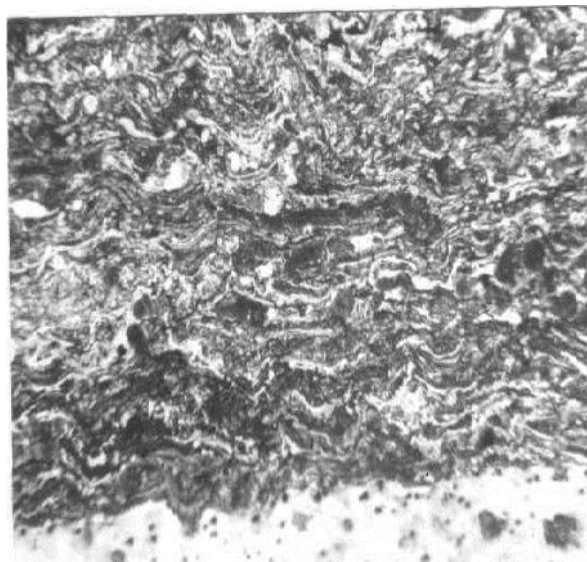
<sup>2\*</sup> Metal technology and material sciences, Kharkiv National Automobile and Highway University, Kharkiv, 61002, Ukraine, Tel. +38 (057) 707-37-92, e-mail: diana.glushkova, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8612-6584

**Summary. Purpose.** The new methods of surface hardening and creation of special materials are appealed for problem solving of the increasing of exploitation characteristic of materials. Among them a special place is gas-thermal coating. They are used in the different branches of machine-building for protection of the surface of details and machine assemblies from abrasion wearout. In addition, these parts and components during operation can be restored by repeatedly re-coating, that significantly reduces the cost of repair of equipment, reduces the consumption of materials to manufacture new details. Purpose of the work is to establish the influence of the gas-thermal spraying on the hardness of surface coating and to determine the connection between microhardness and structural state. **The results.** The value of measurements of the microhardness of molybdenum and steel in the surface layer are consistent with character of structural components. The major characteristic of the deposited layer, determining the success work of the coating is its relationship with the substrate surface. Rapid crystallization under the pressure help to create of fine-grained structure. **Scientific novelty.** The mechanism of formation of the coating by sequentially packaging of greatly deformed particles and the formation of the layered structure are shown. High hardness of the particles of molybdenum of sprayed layer is stipulated by several factors: the ultrafine grain, hardening particles and change of their chemical composition, being created the conditions for senescence hardening. The hardness of steel parts is determined by micro dispersive carbides and hardening of austenite.

**Key words:** *steel-molibdenumat coating, gas-thermal spraying, structural state, strengthening*

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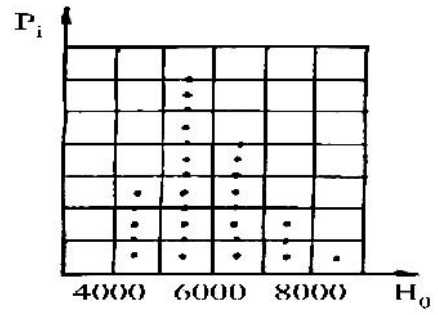
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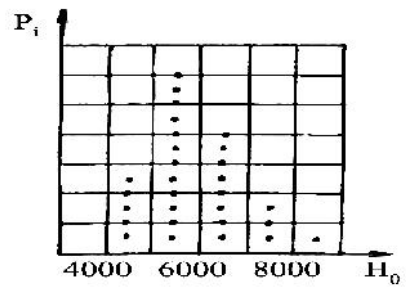
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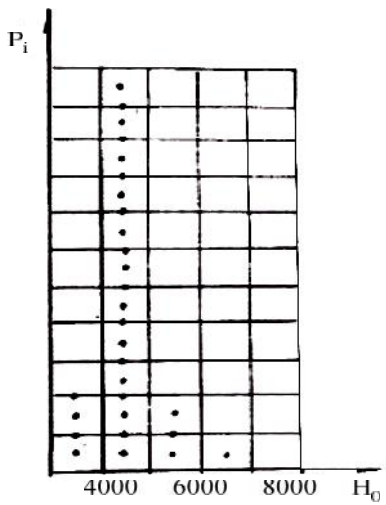
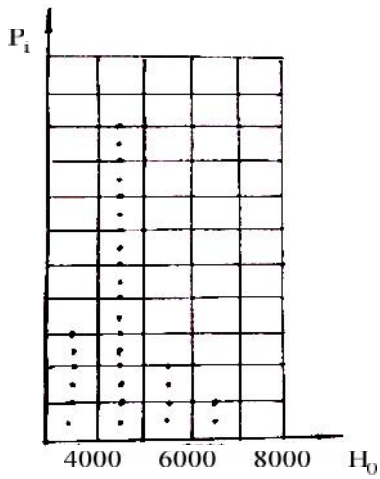
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## APPLICATION OF RESULTS OF WAVELET AND MULTIFRACTAL ANALYSIS OF METAL STRUCTURE FOR PROGNOSIS OF ITS QUALITY

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Department of Materials Science, State Higher Education Establishment «Prydniprov'ska State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture», 24- Chernyshevskogo str., Dnipropetrovsk 49600, Ukraine, tel. +38 (0562) 47-39-56, e-mail: volchuky@yandex.ua, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8717-6786

**Summary. Problem statement.** At present, to implement a deterministic method of assessment of the mechanical features is not possible based on the analysis of causal links, because they are influenced with a large number of variables that are highly correlated with each other, and some part of them are changing in a wide range of unpredictable ways.

Especially, this problem is in assessing the mechanical properties of metal constructions and products of special purpose in the process of their exploitation: oil pipes, carcasses of residential buildings, etc. In these cases, mechanical testing is the problem is not always technically feasible, and out of variety of express methods of non-destructive control are used often in practice in verbal or semiquantitative. The difficulty is that under the impact of various factors: temperature, corrosive environments, etc., structural changes occur far from thermodynamic equilibrium, and as result the mixed structures are got, including Widmannstätten structure. Use of classical methods of metallography is not always possible to quantify such structures with the precision that may be necessary for practical purposes. In this regard, considerable interest is the search for new approaches to assess the metal structure with a purpose of prognosis of its mechanical properties. **Purpose.** To obtain information about the possible application of wavelet-multifractal analysis to assess the mechanical properties of metal. **Conclusion.** Sensitiveness between strength properties and uniformity is set with regularity of structure elements of bainite-perlite group, and also between the viscous properties and uniformity, a regularity of element of the ferrite group. The results suggest that the realization of this method allows in the minimal and possible cost for the real tests to provide the necessary accuracy for practical purposes.

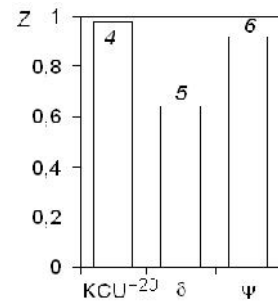
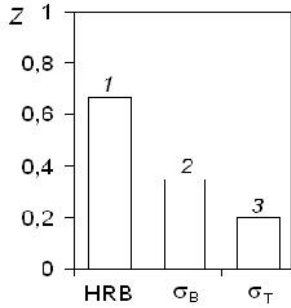
**Key words:** wavelet-multifractal analysis, the dimension, the mechanical properties, the prognosis

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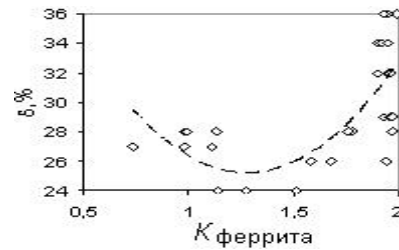
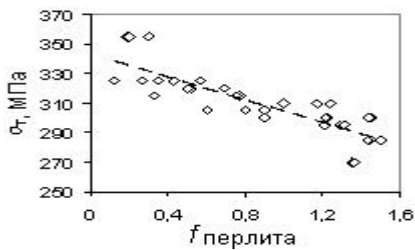
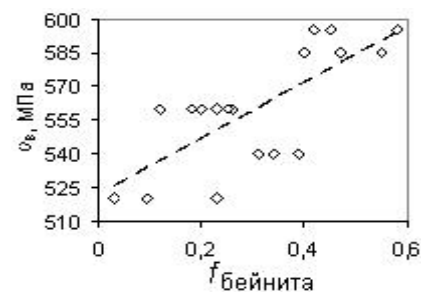
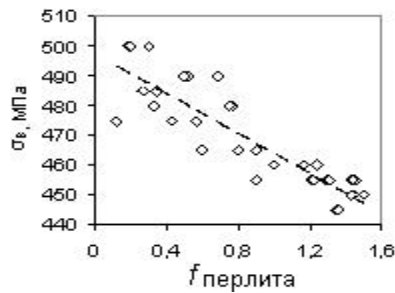
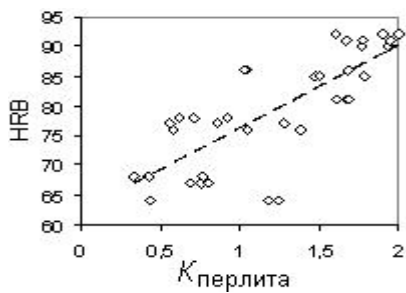
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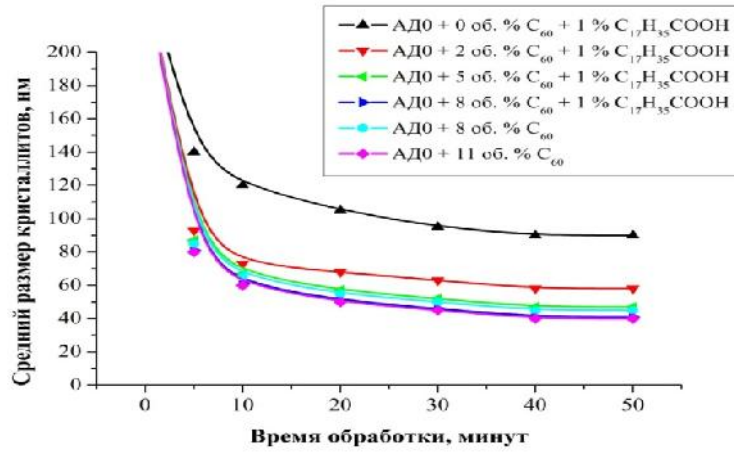




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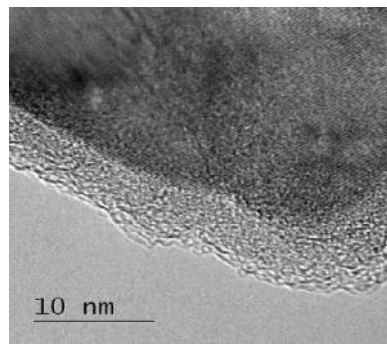
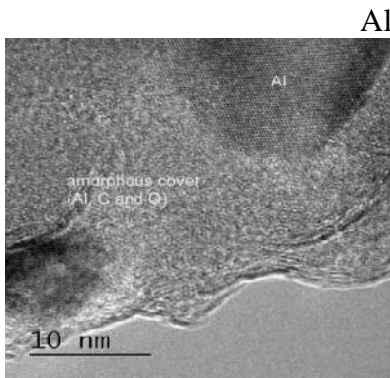
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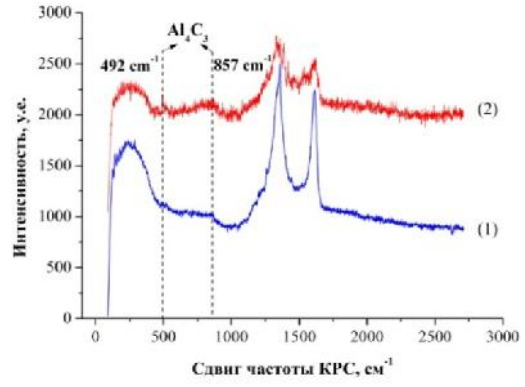
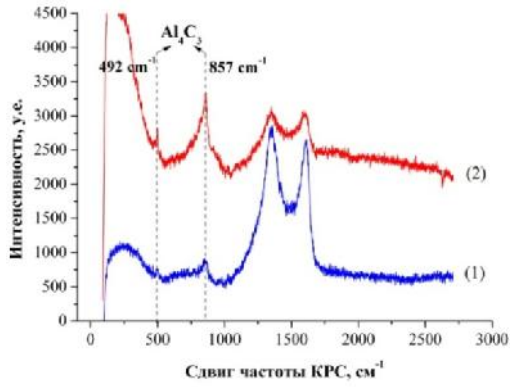
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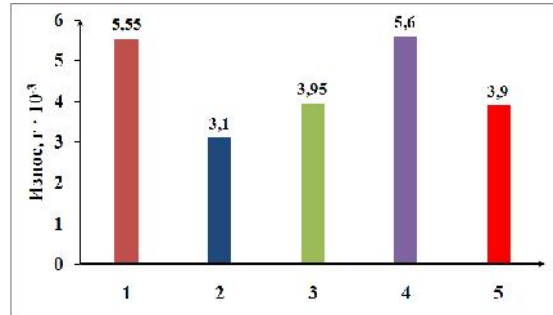
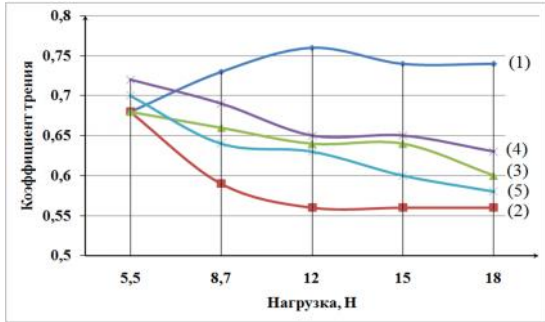
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## CALCULATION OF FOUNDATIONS-COVERS FOR CONSTRUCTIONS OF TOWER TYPE ON THE IMPACT OF UNEVEN SUBSIDENCE OF BASE

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**Summary. Problem statement.** Among the constructions of the tower type there are the foundations are made as round or circular plate and a truncated conical coverleans on it being a continuation of kernel hardness. The round in plan and circular annular reinforced concrete foundations are mainly used in engineering structures, such as chimneys, silos, water towers, tanks. Buildings and structures built on the unfavorable areas are exposed with deformation influence from the foundation. The degree of weakening of the foundation depends on the size of the horizontal deformations and change of the structure and state of the soil. **Purpose.** Reduced the characteristics of weak bases are defined differently, depending on the nature, type and size of deformation. Not for all cases, there are specific recommendations as for their definition. The work of round, circular, polygonal shape of the foundation plates is not studied enough in these conditions and requires consideration. **Conclusion.** One of the actual problems of the foundation structures design is to define the limits of deformation effects for a certain type of foundation for a given force loading in hard soil conditions. This task can be solved with a gradual increase of deformation impacts on foundation (increasing of curvature, slope, subsidence, dimensions of the ledge, the diameter of the failures). Foundation structures should be designed with such dimensions that the ratio of the stiffness of the plate and the foundation will be conformed to the highest capacity of plate, then supporting capacity of the elements of the system are used most fully.

**Key words:** *deformation impacts, foundation, soil*

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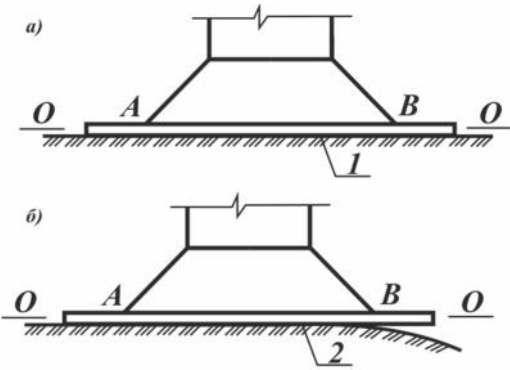
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 $; H_{\ddot{\theta}}$  –

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 [3].

1,  
 2.  
 ( . 2)

$$S_i = S_i^f + S_i^{r2} + S_i^{\Delta P_i} = S_i^f + X_i \cdot n_2 + S_i^{\Delta P_i}, \quad (1)$$

$S_i^{r2}$  –  
 (  
 $n_2$ ;  $S_i^{\Delta P_i}$  –



. 1.  
 –  
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(  
 ),  
 $e_{n2}$ ,

$$M_2 = F \cdot e_{n2} = F \cdot H_{\ddot{\theta}} \cdot n_2, \quad (2)$$

$$(S_i^{\Delta P_i})$$

$$P_1(r, \xi) \quad P_2(r, \xi)$$

$$\Delta P_i = P_{2,i}(r, \xi) - P_{1,i}(r, \xi) = \Delta P_i(r, \xi). \quad (3)$$

$P_1(r, \xi)$ ,

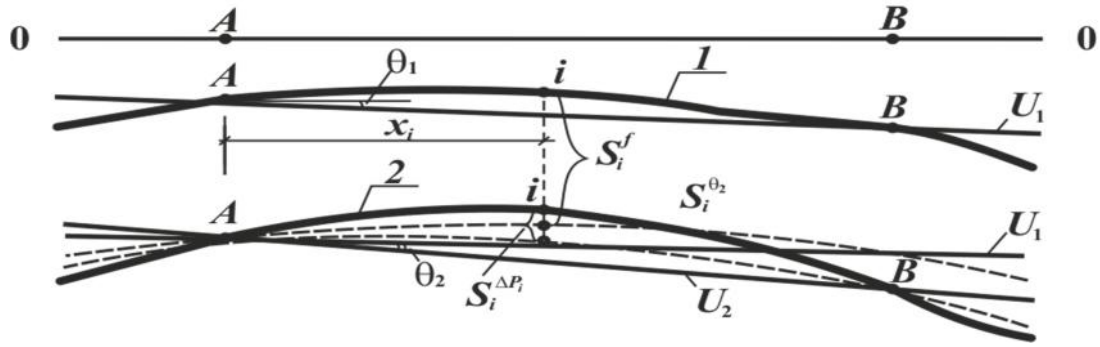
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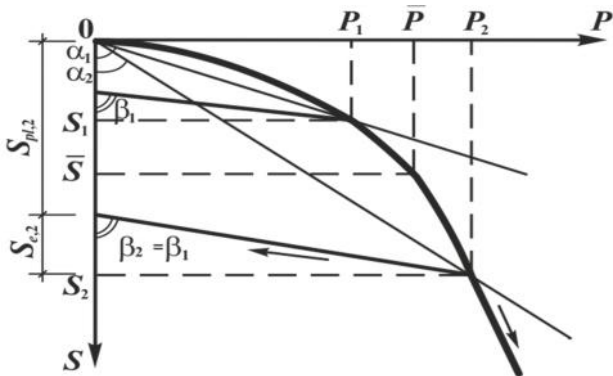
. 2.

( . 4)

$$P_i = \frac{F}{A} + \frac{m \cdot e_i}{W} \cdot \cos \{ \dots \} \quad (4)$$

$$e_i = r_i / R_0$$

A, W -



. 3.

$S_i$  [3; 4]

$$k_i = \operatorname{tg} \Gamma_i = \frac{R}{S_i + \bar{S} (R/\bar{P} - 1)} \quad (5)$$

R -

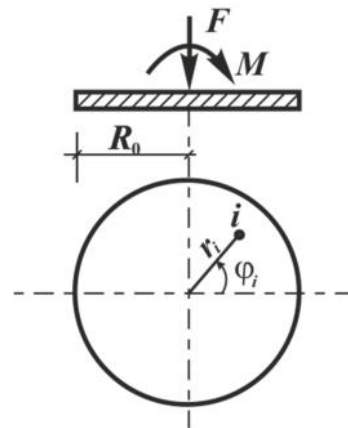
$\bar{P}$ ,

;  $\bar{S}$  -

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(5),

$k_{1,i}^{(m)}, S_{1,i}^{(m)}, P_{1,i}^{(m)}$ .



. 4.

[7].

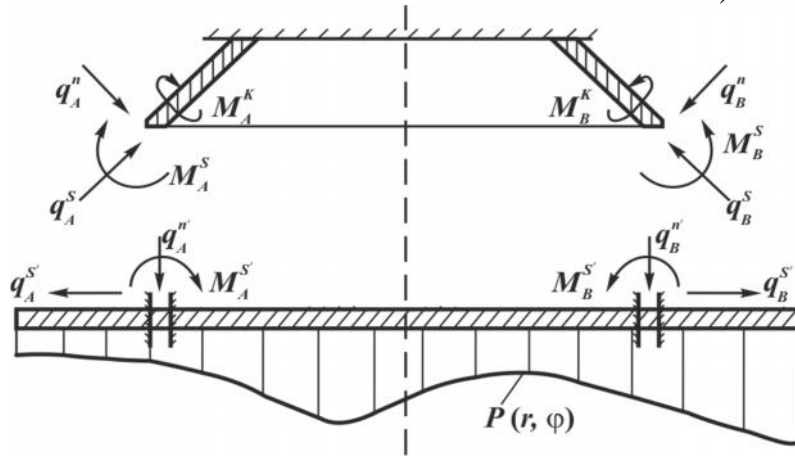
$k_{2,i}^{(n)}, S_{2,i}^{(n)}, P_{2,i}^{(n)}$ .

$$1. \quad P_{1,i}^{(m)} \leq P_{2,i}^{(n)},$$

$$2. \quad P_{1,i}^{(m)} > P_{2,i}^{(n)},$$

$$3. \quad P_{2,i}^{(n)} = 0,$$

$$k_i = tgS_i = \frac{P_{1,i}^{(m)}}{S_{e,i}} = \frac{P_{1,i}^{(m)}}{S_{1,i}^{(m)} - S_{pl,i}}. \quad (6)$$



.5.

$$P_i = \bar{P}_i \cdot A_i, \quad (7)$$

$A_i$  –  
;  $\bar{P}_i$  –

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## MODERN METHODS OF DESIGN AND ARRANGEMENT OF RAMMING PILES IN PUNCHED HOLES

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**Summary. Problem statement.** Ramming piles in punched holes (RPPH) differ of high degree of use of supporting capacity of base because of forming in it a compacted zone at the expense of displacement of soil in the volume rammer and compacted material of expansion. The method of their construction almost exclude excavation and formwork, reducing the consumption of concrete, metal, accelerates zero cycle compared to the foundations raised and excavation and immersion into the soil of precast elements. The expansion of the normative base, their design and construction should be for further implementation of of natural objects. The correctness of the geomechanical model of plane and spatial version of finite element method (FEM) should be proved for the calculation of cooperative work of RPPH as part of grillages with base. The most effective kinds of equipment and technological schemes of construction of RPPH should be noticed. **Conclusions.** The paper presents the main regulations on the design and the arrangement RPPH, corresponding of construction norms of Ukraine. The results of experimental and theoretical studies conducted by the authors for over thirty years, and the experience of the use of these piles on the objects of civil engineering, industrial and agricultural construction made their base. The use of the elastoplastic model with the criterion of Mohr-Coulomb strength for designing of the system "grillage -RPPH- soil" was substantiated. The designing in plane and spatial problems of FEM is proved that in the distance between the axes of adjacent piles up to five diameters is a correct choice of a flat version and simplifying of calculating scheme to the conventional strip foundation. An improved. The method of calculating of RPPH as part of grillages ribbon, where as the width of the foundation was taken a diameter of the broadening of the pile, and the depth of its inception corresponds to the bottom of it. The supporting layer of base under the foundation consist of upper zone, of sufficient sealing and a RPPH in geotechnical practice. The purpose is improvement of the methods of design and construction of RPPH. It should be improved the method of calculating the sediment of RPPH as part of grillages, considering the interaction of zones of influence of the piles. The most reliable way of solving this problem is a comparison of the calculated and measured of sinking lower of natural soil.

**Key words:** *ramming pile in punched hole, sealing zone, sinking, finite element method, intense and deformed state, elastoplastic model with Mohr-Coulomb strength criterion, the method of finite elements*

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$$l_w > 5b_p,$$

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$$b_y = nl_n + d_{br}, \quad l_n -$$

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$$S_{u,mt} < 0,8S_r - 0,2 \quad (2)$$

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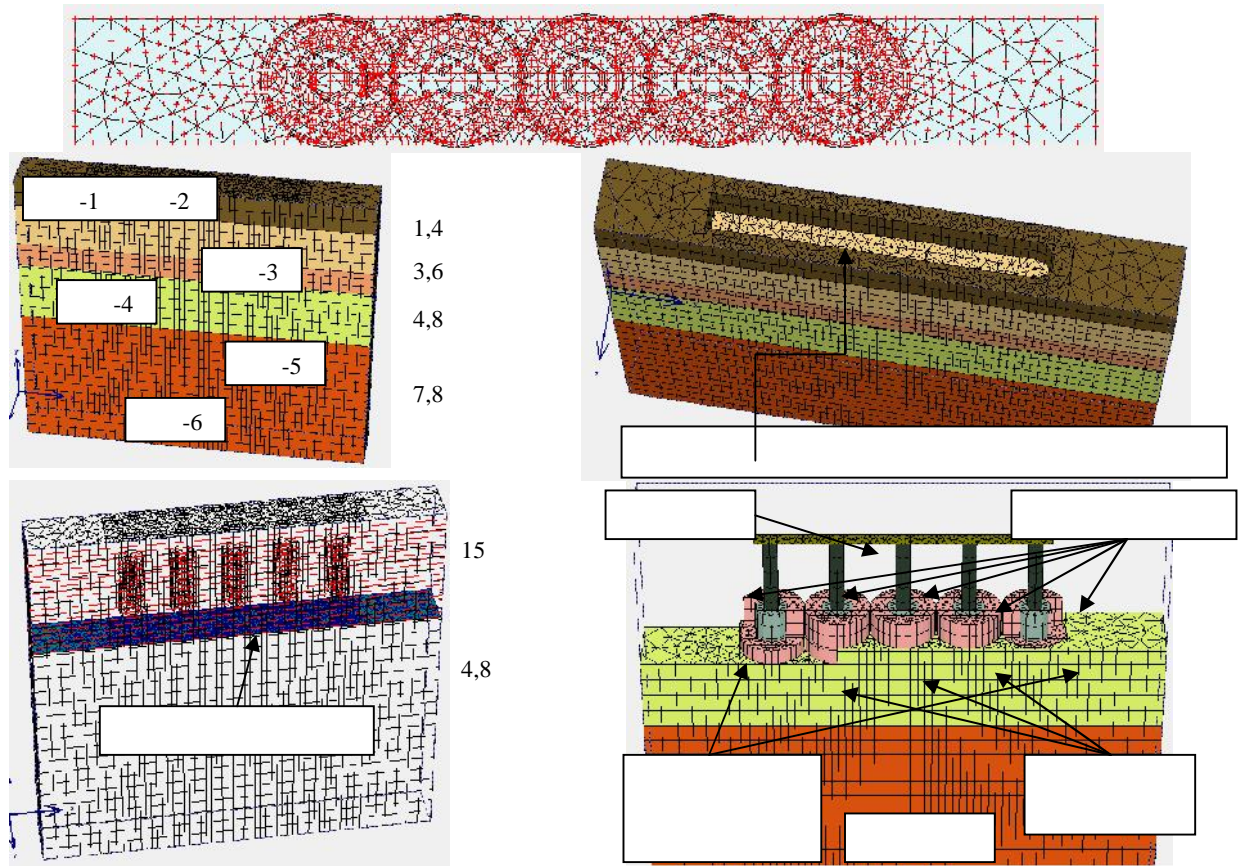


Fig. 3. Numerical model of a foundation on soil. The diagram shows a 3D view of a cylindrical foundation on a soil surface with a grid of nodes. Below it are two cross-sectional views. The left cross-section shows soil layers labeled -1 to -6 with depths of 1.4, 3.6, 4.8, 7.8, and 15. The right cross-section shows a foundation with vertical piles and a horizontal layer, with a depth of 4.8. Arrows indicate the direction of forces and displacements.

Layer	Drainage	$\gamma_s, / 3$		D	$\phi, ^\circ$	v	
		15	17				
1, 2	Drained	15	17	10	10	0,30	
3	Drained	17,2	18	13	20	0,35	
4	Drained	17,6	17,6	17	20	0,35	
5	Drained	18,2	18,2	8	19	0,35	
6	Drained	18,9	18,9	16	21	0,35	
	Drained	19	19	20	30	0,30	
	Drained	22	22	1	50	0,2	
	Linear Elasti	25	-	Non-porous		$2,3 \cdot 10^4$	0,2
	Linear Elasti	25	-	Isotropic		$2,3 \cdot 10^4$	0,2

$$T = A \cdot (1 + C \cdot A_{zi}) (1 + I_L)^2 \quad (3)$$

$$A_{zi} = fD^2/4 - A_{br} \quad (4)$$



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## STIMULATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING BY REFORMATION OF A CONSTRUCTION COMPLEX MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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**Summary. Purpose.** Development of offers on stimulation of construction of affordable housing by reformation of a construction complex management system. **Methodology.** The revelation of the problems of planning of construction in large cities. The analysis of forming of structure of a build complex management in soviet times and in a

transitional period. The revelation of the modern, actual, socio-economic problems of the construction activity management. Proposition on the improvement of methods of construction management in cities of Ukraine. **Results.** The methods of a construction complex management in countries with a market economy as for building of affordable housing are shown. **Originality.** In composition of a town-planning documentations, except for the norms of the common use of territories of city (density of population of micro region), the maximum parameters of a construction examining of land areas are proposed to determine: building percent and coefficient of maximum superficial area. **Practical value.** The principle of management and organization of construction is norms of a build use of territories for building of mass affordable housing for funds of population and investors while providing of the comfort of housing in accordance with state construction norms.

**Key words:** house building; affordable housing; social housing; building analyzing of land area; cost

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# REGULARITIES OF THE INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS ON THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH-RISE MULTIFUNCTIONAL COMPLEXES

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**Summary. Problem statement.** Technical and economic indexes of projects of construction of high-rise multifunctional complexes, namely: the duration of construction works and the cost of building products depends on the technology of construction works and method of construction organization, and on their choice influence the architectural and design, constructional and engineering made decisions. **Purpose.** To reveal the regularity of influence of organizational and technological factors on the duration of construction of high-rise multifunctional complexes in the conditions of dense city building. **Conclusion.** To reveal the regularity of the influence of organizational and technological factors (the height, the factor complexity of design of project and estimate documentation, factor of complexity of construction works, the factor of complexity of control of investment and construction project, economy factor, comfort factor, factor of technology of projected solutions) for the duration of the construction of high-rise multifunctional complexes (depending on their height: from 73,5 m to 100 m inclusively; from 100 m to 200 m inclusively ) allow us to quantitatively assess their influence and can be used in the development of the methodology of substantiation of the expediency and effectiveness of the realization of projects of high-rise construction in condition of compacted urban development, based on the consideration of the influence of organizational and technological aspects.

**Key words:** *high-rise multifunctional complex, efficiency, duration, cost, organizational and technological factors*

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Таблиця 1

Статистичні характеристики досліджуваних показників та факторів проєктів зведення висотних багатofункціональних комплексів умовною висотою від 73,5 до 100 м включно

Найменування досліджуваних показників і факторів	Статистичні характеристики						
	Мінімальне значення	Максимальне значення	Середнє значення	Середньо-квдратичне відхилення	Коефіцієнт варіації, %	$A/m_a$	$E/m_e$
Тривалість ( $T_1$ ), міс.	13	51	28,8	9,43	32,76	1,6	0,06
Кількість поверхів	24	36	29	3,88	13,46	2,33	0,43
Фактор складності розроблення проектно-кошторисної документації ( $C_{ркд}$ )	0,492	0,69	0,568	0,051	8,94	0,81	0,37
Фактор складності виробництва будівельно-монтажних робіт ( $C_{бмр}$ )	0,5	0,7	0,598	0,05	8,43	0,6	0,096
Фактор складності управління інвестиційно-будівельним проєктом ( $C_{упр}$ )	0,55	0,65	0,599	0,02	3,29	0,21	0,999
Фактор економічності ( $F_e$ )	0,51	0,715	0,646	0,06	9,7	1,14	0,76
Фактор комфортабельності ( $F_c$ )	0,6	0,72	0,671	0,05	7,38	1,31	1,71
Фактор стисненості ( $F_s$ )	0,2	0,73	0,446	0,14	30,64	0,28	0,09
Фактор технологічності проєктних рішень ( $F_t$ )	0,52	0,71	0,592	0,05	9,8	1,8	0,65

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Таблиця 2

Статистичні характеристики досліджуваних показників та факторів проєктів зведення висотних багатofункціональних комплексів умовною висотою від 100 до 200 м включно

Найменування досліджуваних показників і факторів	Статистичні характеристики						
	Мінімальне значення	Максимальне значення	Середнє значення	Середньо-квдратичне відхилення	Коефіцієнт варіації, %	$A/m_a$	$E/m_e$
Тривалість ( $T_2$ ), міс.	18	66	42,6	14,02	32,89	0,23	0,59
Кількість поверхів	27	50	39	7,68	19,8	0,4	1,19
Фактор складності розроблення проектно-кошторисної документації ( $C_{ркд}$ )	0,576	0,87	0,71	0,09	12,25	1,14	0,3
Фактор складності виробництва будівельно-монтажних робіт ( $C_{бмр}$ )	0,595	0,8	0,698	0,05	7,17	0,37	0,8
Фактор складності управління інвестиційно-будівельним проєктом ( $C_{упр}$ )	0,615	0,85	0,696	0,08	11,38	11,82	0,08
Фактор економічності ( $F_e$ )	0,5	0,8	0,615	0,12	20,3	0,68	1,42
Фактор комфортабельності ( $F_c$ )	0,55	0,8	0,647	0,09	14,39	0,57	1,28
Фактор стисненості ( $F_s$ )	0,2	0,8	0,489	0,15	31,54	0,02	0,08
Фактор технологічності проєктних рішень ( $F_t$ )	0,51	0,81	0,636	0,13	20,2	0,42	1,57





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**Introduction.** Under modern conditions one of the most important tasks in the labor protection field is to provide of proper micro-climatic conditions for the staff of industrial and office premises [2-12]. One of the significant parameters is directly affecting on the

staff productivity is the qualitative composition of the air. In order to maintain the necessary ions level in the air space is used often the artificial ionization of the indoor air. Ionization is generally carried out either by setting the ionizer indoors or supply of ionized air into the room. In the case



of an ionized air supply it is necessary to calculate the level of negative ions in the working areas of office and industrial premises, and therefore have the necessary mathematical apparatus for calculating the ions concentration field in the premises. It is important to take into account all factors that influence the ions dispersion in the room.

In Ukraine today for calculating air ion regime in premises mainly used analytical models [4-12], allowing calculating the ions concentration in the room. However, as a rule, in these models do not consider the aerodynamics of the air jets in the room, the presence of equipment, furniture, dust emission sources, that is, physical factors influencing the formation of ions concentration field. To account for the above mentioned factors, it is more expedient to use CFD models [2; 3; 13; 16].

**Purpose.** In the given work results of applying CFD numerical models, which is taken into account the placement of furniture and equipment in the room and physical factors determining the formation of the ions concentration field, for computation air ion regime in premises and in work areas in the conditions of artificial air ionization.

**Methodology.** In the development of a numerical model for computation of air ion regime should take into account the impact of indoor air flows caused by the ventilation operation, diffusion, electric field effects. It is also necessary to take into account the interaction of different polarities ions with each other and their interaction with the dust particles. Thus, in the simulation of air ions dispersion to account for the above processes will use the transfer equation in the form [16]:

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(u + bE)C}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(v + bE)C}{\partial y} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \mu \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \mu_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right) - CB -$$

$$- SCD + \sum Q(t) \delta(x - x_i) \delta(y - y_i), \quad (1)$$

where  $C, B, D$  – the concentration of negative and positive air ions and dust particles respectively;  $u, v$ , – velocity components of airflow in the room;  $\mu = (\mu_x, \mu_y)$  – diffusion coeffi-

icients;  $t$  – time;  $\Gamma$  – the rate recombination of ions with different polarity;  $S$  – the rate of recombination of ions with dust particles;  $Q_{Ci}$ , – the intensity of the negative ions emission at the appropriate points with the coordinates  $x_i, y_i$ ;  $\delta(x - x_i)\delta(y - y_i)$  – Dirac delta function;  $b$  – coefficient of ion mobility;  $E$  – electric field intensity.

Since air ions have a charge, they generate an electric field  $E$ , which is described by the following equation [16]:

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} = \frac{q_e}{\epsilon_0}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\epsilon_0$  – the dielectric permittivity;  $q_e$  – the space charge density.

From equation (2) can go to the scalar potential, taking into account such dependence

$$E_x = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}, \quad E_y = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial y}. \quad (3)$$

Then we get the Poisson equation of the following form [16], which we will use to simulate the electric field:

$$\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{q_e}{\epsilon_0}, \quad (4)$$

where  $q_e = -eC(x, y)$ ,  $C(x, y)$  – the concentration of negative air ions;  $W$  – scalar potential;  $e$  – elementary charge. On the basis of this equation is performed simulations of the electric field.

To describe the processes of positive ions and dust dispersion will use the equation of transfer in the form [16]:

$$\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial uB}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial vB}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \mu \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} \right) +$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \mu_y \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} \right) - \Gamma CB - SBD +$$

$$+ \sum Q(t) \delta(x - x_i) \delta(y - y_i), \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial uD}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial vD}{\partial y} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \mu \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \mu_y \frac{\partial D}{\partial y} \right) +$$

$$+ \sum Q_{Di}(t) \delta(x - x_{Di}) \delta(y - y_{Di}). \quad (6)$$

Designation of the physical parameters in these equations is the same, which was given for the equation (1).

To calculate the aerodynamics of air flow in the room will use a model of potential flow. In this case the Laplace equation for the velocity potential is a modeling equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad (7)$$

where  $P$  – velocity potential.

The components of the air environment velocity vector are connected with the velocity potential following dependencies

$$u = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \quad v = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}. \quad (8)$$

Formulation of boundary conditions for the modeling equations is considered in [1; 13; 16].

For the numerical integration of the transfer equations [1; 11; 13; 16] used the implicit alternately - triangular difference schemes, which has being implemented by the method of running accounts [1]. For the numerical solution of the Laplace equation and Poisson's equation used the Libman's method. The calculation is performed on rectangular difference grid.

On the basis of the difference schemes was designed the software package (code) «ION-2». This package is built on a modular principle; each sub-program implements a specific numerical integration of the modeling equation and implementing appropriate boundary conditions.

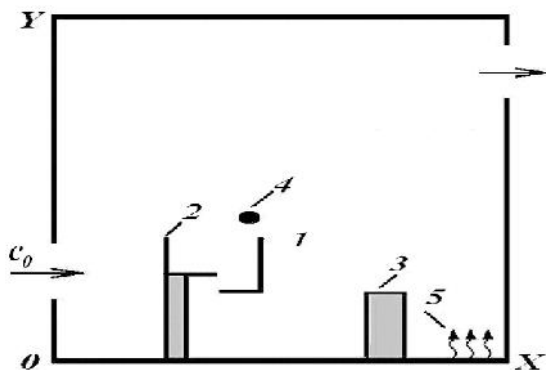


Fig. 1. The computational domain: 1 – chair; 2 – work desk; 3 – rack; 4 – place of positive ions emission (the position of the respiratory organs); 5 – place of dust emission

A feature of the modeled process is the presence of furniture in the room, i.e., objects, influencing the formation of ion concentration field. To «reproducing» these and other ob-

jects in the numerical model uses a technology called «porosity technique», also called the method of marking [1]. The essence of this technology lies in the encoding of difference cells, which belong to such facilities, and the implementation of them in the appropriate boundary conditions.

**Findings.** CFD numerical model was used to calculate the negative ions concentration in the field of office space in the conditions of artificial air ionization.

Sketch of the computational domain is shown in Fig. 1. It is the premises where to the air flows enter through the ventilation system. These air contains negative ions with a concentration  $C_0=0.55 \times 10^{11}$  particles/m<sup>3</sup>. The air exit from the room occurs through the outlet in the wall. The work area includes table and chair placed next.

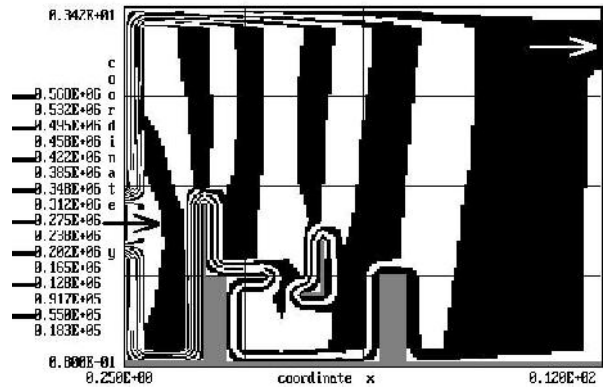


Fig. 2. Concentration field of negative air ions in the room

The people are the source of positive ions emission in the room. Therefore in the zone of their respiratory organs (Fig. 1, pos. 4) set point sources of positive ions emission intensity  $Q_B = 7 \times 10^5$  particles/s. The other of the problem parameters are: the size of the computational domain 12.25m×3.50m; ventilation rate is equal 3 [1/h]; the position of the inlet and outlet ventilation holes shown by arrows in Fig. 1;  $Q_{Di} = 1.5 \times 10^{-12}$  m<sup>3</sup>/s,  $Q_{Di} = 1 \times 10^{-12}$  m<sup>3</sup>/s [13; 16]; the coefficients of turbulent diffusion in all directions are taken to equal  $\sim_x = \sim_y = kV$  (where  $k=0,1$  – the parameter,  $V$  - the local velocity in the specific computational point and it is defined by solving the aerodynamic problem). Dust emission occurs indoor,  $Q_{Di}=52 \times 10^6$  particles/s (dust emission position shown in Fig. 1 as a

wavy line). Purpose of numerical modeling is definition of the negative ions concentration in the room and the area of the human respiratory system.

The results of numerical simulation on the following figures are shown. On these figures the negative ions concentration field in the room was given. The simulation results are given in dimensionless form, where each number is a measure of concentration in percentage of the maximum ions concentration in the room  $C_{max}$ . Printing was done on the format as «whole number», i.e. the fractional part shall not be issued to the printer.

In Fig. 2, the concentration of negative ions in the room is presented. The concentration of negative ions above the chair (the position of head of the worker) is equal to  $0.021 \times 10^{12}$  particles/m<sup>3</sup>. It is known that the maximum level of negative ions in the working areas must be  $0.05 \times 10^{12}$  particles/m<sup>3</sup>. So, for the proposed regime of ionization the con-

centration of negative ions is satisfied this condition.

In conclusion, for the solution of the problem on the basis of the developed CFD model it took about 1 minute of computer time.

**Originality and practical value.** The results of the new CFD model for the computation of air ion regime in rooms with artificial air ionization are represented. This 2D CFD model is based on the use of aerodynamics, electrostatics and mass transfer equations, and developed taking into account the main factors determining the formation of fields of concentration of ions in the room and work areas.

**Conclusions.** The article contains results numerical simulation of air ion regime in office and industrial environments with artificial air ionization. Calculated ions concentration field in the room, presented in the form of isoclines. To solve the problem on the basis of the developed CFD model took about a minute of computer time.

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MgO  
 [9; 5],  
 ( $C > 20\%$ ) MgCl<sub>2</sub> : 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O,  
 5MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13 H<sub>2</sub>O 7MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·15 H<sub>2</sub>O MgCl<sub>2</sub>  
 Mg[(OH)<sub>n</sub>Cl<sub>2-n</sub>], Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> 1  
 Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>  
 (MgO/MgCl<sub>2</sub>) (MgO)  
 (MgCl<sub>2</sub>)  
 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O, 5MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13 H<sub>2</sub>O (Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>) MgO–  
 ·H<sub>2</sub> 20–30  
 2 5 %  
 Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>, (R 30 ) 1,5 / (13 % 1,1 / <sup>3</sup>)  
 MgO Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> ( MgCl<sub>2</sub>)  
 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O 5Mg·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13H<sub>2</sub> Mg  
 2,5 / ( = 21 % 1,18 / <sup>3</sup>) (5Mg·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13H<sub>2</sub>), (3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O),  
 : Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>,  
 = 1,28 / <sup>3</sup>,  
 :

## STUDY OF CHEMICAL INTERACTION OF MAGNESIA CEMENT WITH HIGH CONCENTRATION MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE SOLUTIONS

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**Summary. Problem statement.** In activating MgO by electrolyte salts, as a result of formation of non water-resist magnesium silicate hydrate are obtained the durable cement stone having the low water-resist. I. P. Vyrodiv considers [9; 5], that magnesia cement curing in mixing with sufficiently concentrated ( $C > 20\%$ ) solutions MgCl<sub>2</sub> is caused with the crystallization of oxyhydrochloride composition: 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O, 5MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13 H<sub>2</sub>O and 7MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·15 H<sub>2</sub>O. In the lower concentration parts of MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution is formed a transitional compound of Mg[(OH)<sub>n</sub>Cl<sub>2-n</sub>] with isomorphous Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> structure. At very low Cl concentration only Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> is practically formed. **Purpose.** The Formation of water-resist magnesium silicate hydrates for obtaining of fast curing and solid structure of the magnesia stone. **Conclusion.** The dependence of the formation of the magnesia stone from the ratio

(MgO/MgCl<sub>2</sub>) of the magnesia cement (MgO) and the magnesium chloride solution (MgCl<sub>2</sub>) of different density has been identified in order to obtain the best content for oxyhydrochloride 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O, 5MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13 H<sub>2</sub>O and magnesium hydroxide (Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>). In putting into the system MgO—H<sub>2</sub>O of the silicic acid or fine ground quartz grains with size of less than 20 – 30 microns, over 1 month for the magnesium silicate hydrates formation is needed, where from 2 to 5 % of the total number of newgrowths are created. The study is proved by the expert opinion, that magnesium silicate hydrates do not have binding properties, unlike calcium silicate hydrates, and the main role in the system curing is played with the Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> gel recrystallization, which provides the acceptable stone strength (R = 30MPa) in a few years. It has been also established, that in mixing of cement with low concentration MgO solutions of less than 1,5 mol/l (or 13% 1,1g/sm<sup>3</sup>), the final product in the stone structure is Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>. With increasing the sealer (MgCl<sub>2</sub> solution) there is formed by turn in structure 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O and 5MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13H<sub>2</sub>O. The increase of the sealer concentration to more than 2,5 mol/l (C = 21 % or 1,18 g/sm<sup>3</sup>) leads to the formation of system MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>—H<sub>2</sub>O consisting of a three phase of pentoxyhydrochloride (5MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13H<sub>2</sub>O), trioxyhydrochloride (3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O), and remains of non-reacted Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>. It has shown in the result of testing that the samples produced from the mixture of cement and bishofit with ρ = 1,28 g/sm<sup>3</sup> have the biggest strength.

**Key words:** magnesia cement, magnesium chloride, sealer, curing time, crystallization, liquid phase, solid phase, x-ray phase analysis, differential and thermal analysis

[1 – 7; 9].

(t = 20 – 50 °C) MgO—MgCl<sub>2</sub>—H<sub>2</sub>O [3].

Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>, MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O, MgCl<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>, 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O, 5 – 15 % MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 11 – 13 % (ρ = 1,25 – 1,5 g/sm<sup>3</sup>) MgCl<sub>2</sub> / (ρ = 1,16 g/sm<sup>3</sup> (ρ ≈ 20 %)).

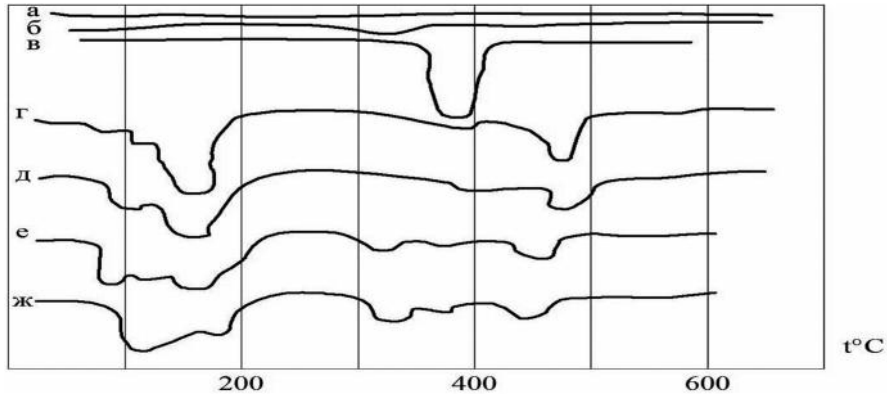
MgO [2]. Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>, 48 % MgCl<sub>2</sub>.

MgO, [1].



(0 – 175 ° ) [7],	-	1 2.	-
0 – 100 °	5- 3-		-
	-		-
	-		-
0 – 25 ° ,	-	MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O	-
3-		2,5 / ( = 21 %; ~ 1,18 / <sup>3</sup> ),	
		3,8 / ( ~ 29 %; ~ 1,26 / <sup>3</sup> ),	
	MgCl <sub>2</sub> .	4,3 / ( ~ 32 %; ~ 1,28 / <sup>3</sup> ), 4,5	
	-	/ ( ~ 32,45 %, ~ 1,3 / <sup>3</sup> ),	
		t = 970 °	-
5Mg ·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·13H <sub>2</sub> ,	-	(	t
		= 800 ° 1 150 ° ,	
3MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·11 H <sub>2</sub> [1].	[7]		
5-			
	-		-
MgCl <sub>2</sub> ;	,		-
	-	pH	-
			-
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> -n 5Mg( ) <sub>2</sub> ·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·8H <sub>2</sub> ,	-		-
Mg( H) <sub>2</sub> ·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·8H <sub>2</sub> . . .	-		-
[5; 9],	-		-
	-		-
( > 20 %)	MgCl <sub>2</sub>		
	-		
		MgCl <sub>2</sub> MgO	
: 3MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·11 H <sub>2</sub> ,		MgO	
5MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·13 H <sub>2</sub> 7MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·15 H <sub>2</sub> .			
	-	5Mg ·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·13H <sub>2</sub>	
MgCl <sub>2</sub>	-	3MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·11H <sub>2</sub>	-
Mg[(OH) <sub>n</sub> Cl <sub>2-n</sub> ],	-		-
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> .		MgO 1 ,	
I <sup>-</sup>	-	MgCl <sub>2</sub> < 1,5 / (	
Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> .		< 13 % < 1,1 / <sup>3</sup> ),	-
		Mg(OH) <sub>2</sub> [2].	
	-		
MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub>	-	MgCl <sub>2</sub> < 1,5 / ;	
	,	MgCl <sub>2</sub> = 1,6461 / (156,772 / 14 %,	
	-	= 1,1198 / <sup>3</sup> ),	-
	-		
		3Mg MgCl <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> .	MgO
	;	3 2,5 / MgCl <sub>2</sub> ( ~ 21 %,	
	,	= 1,18 / <sup>3</sup> ),	
	-	5MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·13 H <sub>2</sub> .	MgO
MgO		4,0 4,8	
	MgCl <sub>2</sub>	4,8 5,4	
	-		MgO -
		5,9 6,6 /	
	-	5MgO·MgCl <sub>2</sub> ·13 H <sub>2</sub> ( . 1),	

( . 1 ) , , 3- ,  $d = 7,7$  (0,77 ),  
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$  ,  $d = 8,3$   
 ( . 1 ) - Å (0,83 ).  
 $400^\circ$  ,  $t = 170$  - 4,5 / -  
 $180^\circ$  .  $MgCl_2$   $MgO$  -  
 , 360 – 370 ° 3 22 -  
 2.  $Mg = 3$  / (  $MgCl_2 = 4,5$  / ),  
 $pH = 5,95 - 6,05$  1  
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$  .  
 $Mg$  6 -  
 $MgCl_2$  4,5 / -  
 $5Mg \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot nH_2O$  ,  $Mg$  8,4 -  
 15  $MgCl_2 = 4,5$  / -  
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot nH_2O$  , -  
 $30$   $Mg > 15$  22 -  
 $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$  .  
 $5MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 13H_2O$  -  
 3-  $MgCl_2 \cdot 6 H_2O$  , 4,3 / -  
 $Mg(OH)_2$   $MgO$  -  
 $5MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 13H_2O$  ( . 2  
 . 3).



. 1.  $MgO$ :  
 -  $MgO$ ; -  $MgO$ , ; -  $Mg(OH)_2$ ;  
 -  $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 11 H_2O$  , ;  
 -  $3MgO \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 9,5H_2O$  ,  $60^\circ$  ;+ ;  
 -  $5Mg \cdot MgCl_2 \cdot 13H_2O$  , ;  
 -  $5MgO \cdot MgCl_2$  ,  $60^\circ$

1

	$C_{MgO}$ (%)	$C_{MgCl_2}$ (%)	pH	MgO (%)	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (%)	H <sub>2</sub> O (%)	MgO:MgCl <sub>2</sub> :H <sub>2</sub> O
2 .	1,0	2,5	7,53	30,1	23,4	46,5	3,03 : 1 : 10,50
40 .	4,5			29,2	22,6	48,2	3,05 : 1 : 11,26
1 .	4,5		7,75	37,12	17,31	45,57	5,05 : 1 : 13,9
30 .	5,4			36,82	17,10	46,08	5,07 : 1 : 14,2
6 .	5,9	2,5	8,31	37,95	17,7	44,35	5,05 : 1 : 13,24
5 .	6,6		7,88	37,85	17,85	44,30	5,02 : 1 : 13,1

MgO:MgCl<sub>2</sub>: 2 3)

( . 3),

1) : ( . . MgCl<sub>2</sub> 1 -  
0,747 : 0,242 : 2,6, 3,08 : 1 : 10,74 . . -

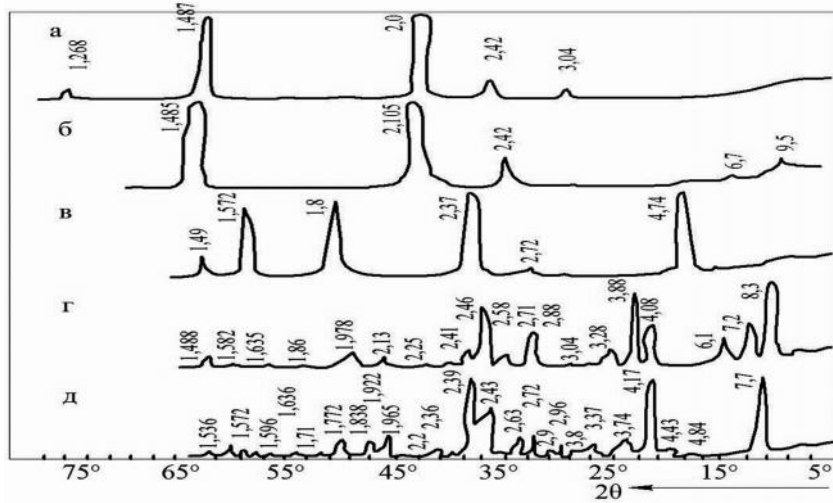
2) MgO = 30,15 % + MgCl<sub>2</sub> = 23,05 % + H<sub>2</sub>O  
= 46,8 % = 100 %;

MgO 4,3

MgCl<sub>2</sub>

3.

:MgO = 30,15 : 40,32 = 0,747; MgCl<sub>2</sub>=  
23,05 : 95,213 = 0,242; 2 = 46,8 : 18 = 2,6;



. 2. MgO:  
- MgO; - MgO ( ); - Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>; - 3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O; - 5Mg·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13H<sub>2</sub>O

MgCl<sub>2</sub> 4,5 /

MgO

4,5 / - 2

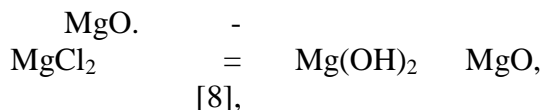
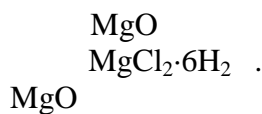
	MgO ( / )	MgCl <sub>2</sub> ( / )	pH	MgO (%)	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (%)	H <sub>2</sub> O (%)	MgO:MgCl <sub>2</sub> :H <sub>2</sub> O
1 .	3	4,5	5,95	29,1	21,9	44,0	3,13 : 1 : 11,83
30 .			6,05	27,8	22,1	49,1	2,97 : 1 : 11,66
6 .	6	4,5	6	38,22	18,3	43,48	4,94 : 1 : 12,58
30 .			6,07	38,1	17,9	44,0	5,02 : 1 : 13,00
30 .	8,4	4,5	6,65	30,1	23,1	46,8	3,06 : 1 : 10,69
60 .	21,9		6,07	29,8	22,6	47,6	3,11 : 1 : 11,15

MgCl<sub>2</sub>

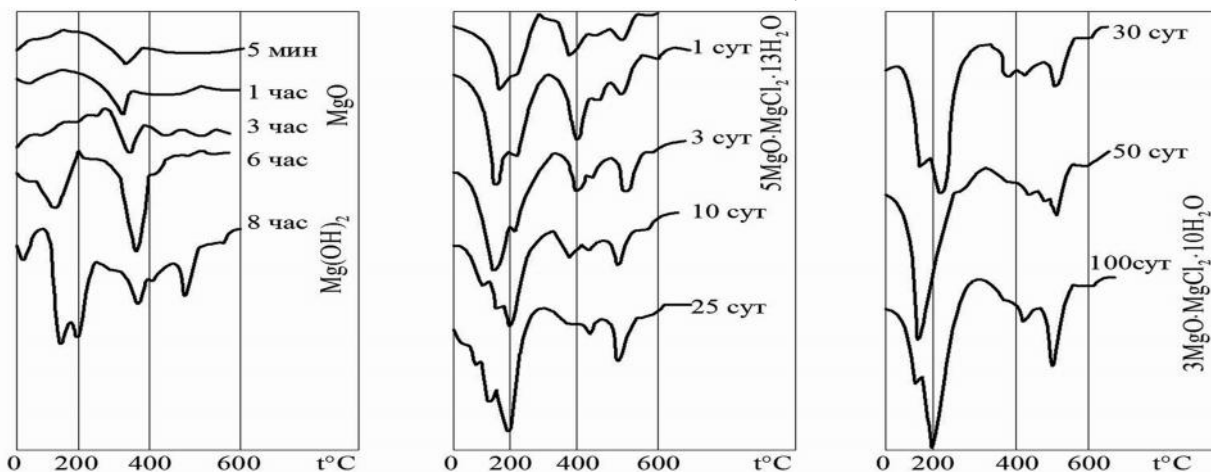
MgO

57 4,3 / 3

	MgO ( / )	MgCl <sub>2</sub> ( / )	pH	MgO (%)	MgCl <sub>2</sub> (%)	H <sub>2</sub> O (%)	MgO:MgCl <sub>2</sub> :H <sub>2</sub> O
10 .	20	4,3	5	38,9	17,1	44,0	5,37 : 1 : 13,6
25 .				36,6	16,95	46,45	5,09 : 1 : 14,4
25 .	20	4,3	4,5	30,15	23,05	46,8	3,08 : 1 : 10,74
100 .				29,30	22,4	48,3	3,09 : 1 : 11,4
				28,9	22,2	48,9	3,03 : 1 : 11,6



1,176 / <sup>3</sup>,



. 3.

MgO(2 ) 4,3

( ~ 1,28 / <sup>3</sup> ) MgCl<sub>2</sub> (57 )

( MgCl<sub>2</sub> )

3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub>O

5Mg · MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13H<sub>2</sub> .

2,5 / ( =21

(MgO)  
(MgCl<sub>2</sub>)

% 1,18 / <sup>3</sup>)

Mg · MgCl<sub>2</sub> · H<sub>2</sub> ,

3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub> O ,  
5MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13 H<sub>2</sub> O  
(Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>).

(5Mg · MgCl<sub>2</sub>·13H<sub>2</sub> )

(3MgO·MgCl<sub>2</sub>·11 H<sub>2</sub> O ),

Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

MgO

1,5 / (13 % 1,1 / <sup>3</sup>)

= 1,28 / <sup>3</sup>,

Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>.

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## THE EXPERIENCE OF FORMATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS OF OUT - SCHOOL EDUCATION IN UKRAINE

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**Summary. Problem statement.** Modern socio-economic conditions set new educational challenges in Ukraine influencing on the town planning aspects of development the network of different types of educational establishments, their location in building, architectural solutions. Ukrainian national model of out-school education is unique and reflects social and national specification of pedagogical development. All integrated innovations should be thoroughly comprehended and analyzed. During the years of development an extensive network of out-school education in the cities of Ukraine has been developed. There is a marked shortage of out-school educational establishments. Youth palaces of old type are not working at present. School clubs are not numerous and depressive with tendency to be totally eliminated. Unfortunately, existing normative base is still insufficient for complete extracurricular establishment network creation. **Article's purpose.** To analyze problems, concerning out-school educational network formation and to provide suggestions regarding the calculation of the area of land plot. **Conclusions.** A number of issues stipulated by lack of appropriate scientific and conceptual works and regulatory parameters while improving of the network of out-school educational establishments arises. The problem areas in the regulatory framework are pointed out and possible solution has been proposed. The earlier a work program, authorized by the general out-school educational development will be formulated, the sooner the network of out-school establishments and improvement of quality of architectural and town planning solutions will be appeared.

**Key words:** *out-school education, out-school educational establishments, out-school educational system, out-school educational establishment's network's, types of out-school educational establishments buildings.*

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Modern socio-economic conditions in Ukraine set new educational challenges which affect the urban aspects of the network of different types of schools, their location in building, architectural solutions. One of the important components of the overall educational system is extracurricular educational establishments.

The law guarantees that extracurricular education provides needs of individuals in creative, spiritual and physical development, creating conditions for active, professional and

social activities for individuals in their free time from studies in general and other educational establishments. Cultural, educational, sports, scientific and research societies, groups, clubs in the communities are considered to be extracurricular establishments [1, 2].

During the years of development an extensive network of extracurricular education has been developed in the cities of Ukraine. According to statistics, extracurricular establishments are most extensively used by children and adolescents in Chernihiv, Kyiv, Cherkasy,

and Kirovohrad. Extracurricular establishments in Sumy, Poltava, Kharkiv are considered to be balanced according to different types of activity: sports, arts, science and technology work (Fig. 1) [10].

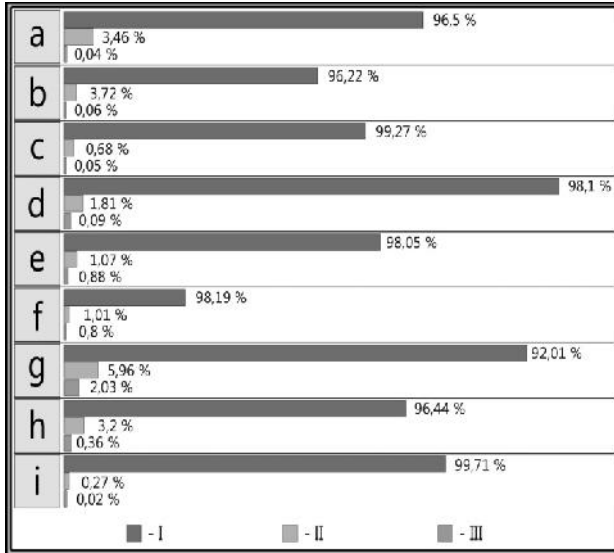


Fig. 1. Statistics of different types of children's activity in Ukraine:

- a - Lviv-Uzhhorod-Ivano-Frankivsk-Chernivtsi;
  - b - Lutsk-Rivne-Zhytomyr; c - Ternopil-Khmelnytskyi-Vinnitsia; d - Chernihiv-Kyiv-Cherkasy-Kirovohrad;
  - e - Odessa-Mykolaiv-Kherson; f - Simferopol;
  - g - Sumy-Poltava-Kharkiv; h - Dnipropetrovsk-Zaporizhia;
  - i - Donetsk-Luhansk;
- I - sport; II - culture; III - science

Kyiv Palace for Children and Youth, - Kyiv former Palace of Pioneers and school-children by Ostrovsky, - was built on the square of Slava (Fame) in Kiev in 1965. It is the central extracurricular city establishment (built by architects A. M. Myletskyy, E. A. Bielskoy etc.). Architectural and planning solution of the Palace is simple and comfortable: two horizontal vestibule blocks and classrooms are combined with a free round (Fig. 2).

The three-story building of the palace is designed for 26500 children to study simultaneously. There are 180 rooms in the Palace, including 130 rooms, laboratories, groups, a movie theater (200 seats), and meeting rooms. The interiors are decorated with mosaics and coinage [7].

Network of extracurricular education in Dnipropetrovsk region has been actively growing. First extracurricular educational establishments origins in Dnipropetrovsk are associated with the activities of prominent historian, writer

and public figure Dmitry Ivanovich Yavornytsky who was a Chairman of Katerynoslavska «Prosvita» in pre-revolutionary period.

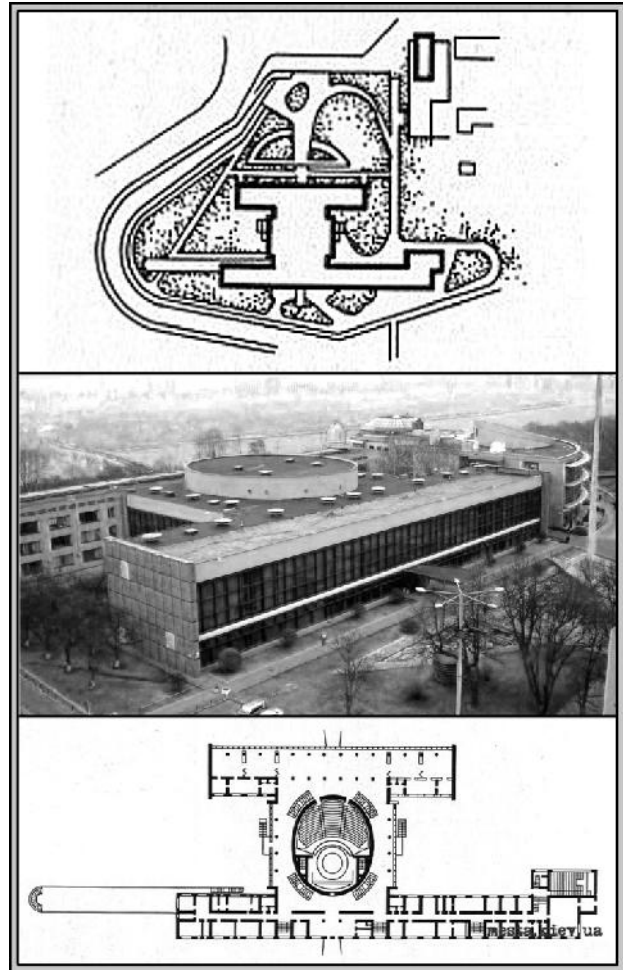


Fig. 2. Palace for Children and Youth in Kyiv (master plan, perspective and plan for the first floor)

The first extracurricular educational establishments on the modern Dnipropetrovsk regional territory are considered to be a small club house in Amur-Nyzhniodniprovskiy district and the house of «Prosvita» in the suburban village Manuylivka (Fig. 3), built in the original «Ukrainian Modernism» style features by project engineer I. M. Truba. In the early twentieth century 10 more children care centers were opened in Katerinoslav villages [3, 5].

A pioneer City Palace was considered to be the main extracurricular educational establishment in Dnipropetrovsk since 1934. It was located in the former governor mansion. A palace of Culture patronized by a Petrovsky plant, built according to architect O. L. Krasnosyelsky's project, was used for extracurricular activities (Fig. 4). Numerous stud-



ies, library, theater and cinema, Bandurist Chapel and Philharmonic Society were housed in the building [4].

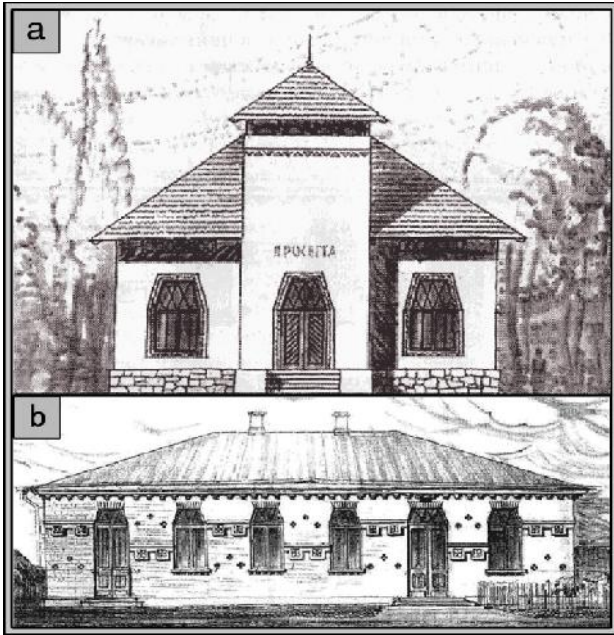


Fig. 3.: a - Project of a society building «Prosvita» near Katerynoslav, 1900 p.); b - The Society House Club «Prosvita» in the village Mykhailivka near Katerynoslav, 1909)

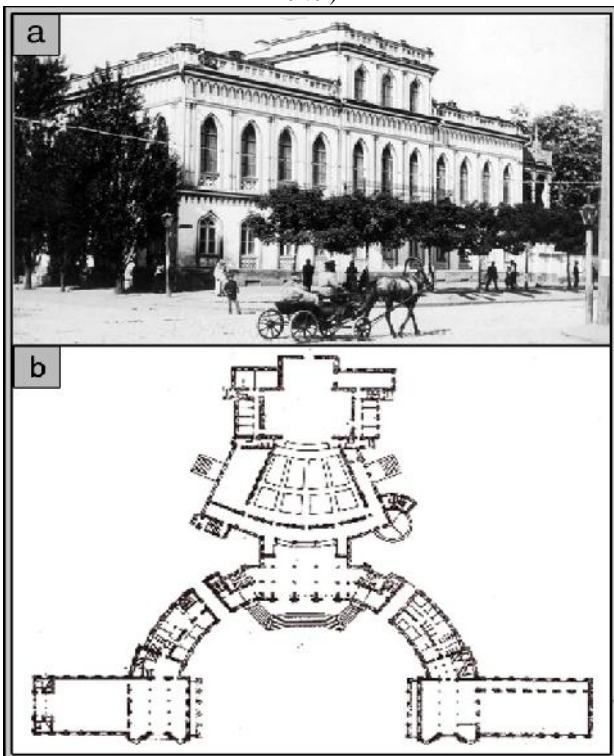


Fig. 4.: a - City Palace of Pioneers from 1934 to 1983 (former gubernatorial estate); b - Palace of Culture by Petrovsky, being patronized by Petrovsky plant (plan)

The Palace of Children and Young People was designed by architect E. Amos,

T. Solodovnikova, V. Garcia Ortega et al in Dnipropetrovs'k (1990). This Palace was not only a leading extracurricular establishment but also a dominant architectural and compositional centre in the surrounding area (Fig. 5) [6].

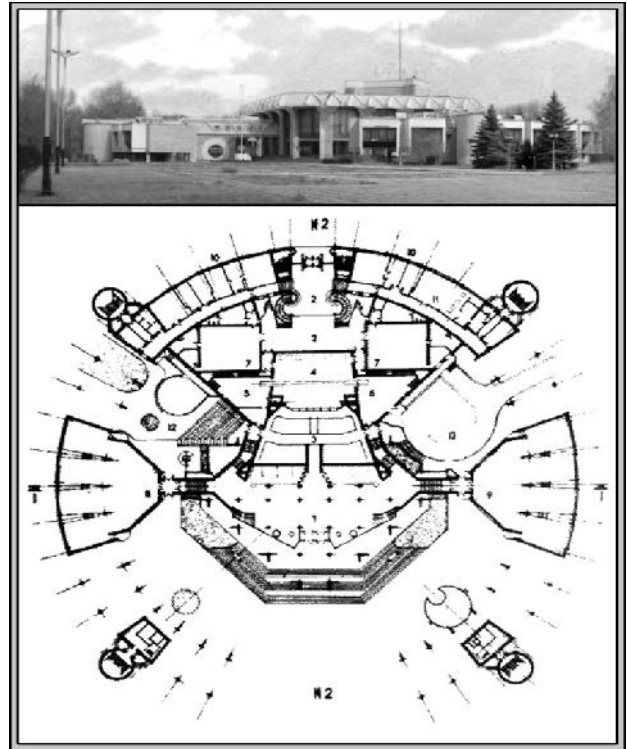


Fig. 5: Modern City Palace of Children and Youth in Dnipropetrovs'k (perspective and plan for the first floor)

The Palace building is two-three-storeyed, circular in plan, with dimensions of outer diameter 105 m. Three-dimensional arrangement was designed into three parts.

The central cube, which houses the auditorium with 500 seats and lobby, is surrounded by a horseshoe where group rooms are situated. Ring of the two-storeyed part, connected with the central three-storeyed one in five places, forms semi-enclosed patios of different functions.

Unfortunately, this is actually the only building for extracurricular activity, built in Dnipropetrovs'k 30 years ago. Currently Dnipropetrovs'k city has 21 extracurricular educational institutions and a group of private ownership clubs and studios. Most of children extracurricular establishments are housed in rented buildings where technical indicators, such as insolation or sound insulation standards, were not designed for group studying. Some children establishments are actually in a

poor condition that's why there is urgent necessity to improve extracurricular educational institutions network according to regulatory requirements and new pedagogical approaches to generation educational process of young generations.

Extracurricular establishments are locally located in residential areas. In Ukrainian extracurricular institution standard documentation there were listed rules on the number of students in the institution but walking radii distance and size of land are not defined. Ukraine hasn't got any domestic research and guidance on these issues. The prospects of school educational institutions development concept, including theoretical model of teaching and material resources must be created in order to improve extracurricular educational network.

Perhaps, along with the construction of some extracurricular establishments it is rational to create surrounding children groups, built environment in residential constructions. It should be mentioned that Ukraine has already had some experience. Introduction of compulsory groups and clubs for school students and extracurricular facilities and school building blocking is necessary (this model is common in Japan and other countries). Deviant youth public centers and private schools network creation is also possible (the concept of care model in Western Europe) etc.

If we consider extracurricular establishments as clubs for cultural work, leisure and amateur activities, for their construction DBN V.2.2-16-2005 «Entertaining and Leisure institutions» basis can used [8].

System of normative documents in construction MNYYP's: « culture, recreation, sports and health objects» can be recommended for extracurricular educational establishments network design and also may be useful to calculate the area of land [9].

For extracurricular establishments general development land area can be taken at the rate of 30-45 square meters. Land area per one place is equivalent to 7-10 square meters per one student.

*Table 1*  
**Land areas for children and youth clubs**

Capacity of children clubs: (engaged / seats)	<u>40</u> 10	<u>70</u> 15	<u>100</u> 20	<u>150</u> 30	<u>200</u> 50
<i>Land area</i> (sq. M)	300 - 400	500 - 600	700 - 900	1000 - 1400	1500 - 2000
Capacity of neighborhoods clubs (engaged seats)	<u>100</u> 20	<u>200</u> 50	<u>350</u> 80	<u>500</u> 100	<u>650</u> 150
<i>Land area</i> (sq. M)	700- 1000	1500- 2000	2500- 3000	3500- 4000	5000- 7000

**Conclusion.** Consequently, a number of issues connected with improvement of extracurricular educational network has been arisen due to the lack of relevant scientific and conceptual works and regulatory parameters. The problem areas in the regulatory framework are pointed out and possible solution has been proposed. The earlier a work program, authorized by the general extracurricular educational development, is formulated the sooner the network extracurricular establishments improving tool influences architectural and urban planning solutions.

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