

[1], [2,3].
 () [4,5].
 [6],
 $\Omega = \bigcup_{l=1}^W \Omega_l \in \mathbb{R}^3$, Ω_1 ($\Gamma = \Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_4$, $l = \overline{1, m}, m < W$, $l = \overline{m+1, W}$)
 $\Gamma_0 = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3$, Γ_1 - , Γ_2 - , Γ_3 -
 $\Gamma_4 = \Gamma_{4T} \cup \Gamma_{4TR}$, Γ_{4T} - , Γ_{4TR} - Ω

$$\Omega_1 : \begin{cases} d\mathcal{H}[\lambda_1(T)\nabla T(X)] + q_n(X) = 0, & (l = \overline{1, m}); \\ \sigma T_{X_1}^A - \int_F \sigma T_x^A \frac{\cos \varphi_{X_1} \cos \varphi_{X_2}}{\pi |X_2 - X_1|^2} \beta(X_1, X_2) dF_{X_2} = \\ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_{X_1}} q_i(X_1) - \int_F \frac{1 - \varepsilon_{X_2}}{\varepsilon_{X_2}} q_i(X_2) \frac{\cos \varphi_{X_1} \cos \varphi_{X_2}}{\pi |X_2 - X_1|^2} \beta(X_1, X_2) dF_{X_2}, & (l = \overline{m+1, W}); \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$$\Omega_{1w} : \lambda(T) = \begin{cases} \lambda_1, & T < T_{cr} - \Delta T/2; \\ \frac{\lambda_w - \lambda_1}{\Delta T} (T - T_{cr}) + \frac{\lambda_w + \lambda_1}{2}, & T \in \left[T_{cr} - \frac{\Delta T}{2}; T_{cr} + \frac{\Delta T}{2} \right], \quad (l = \overline{1, m}); \\ \lambda_w, & T > T_{cr} + \Delta T/2; \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

$$\Gamma_0 : \begin{cases} \Gamma_1 : T = T(X); \\ \Gamma_2 : \mathbf{n}[-\lambda_1(T)\nabla T] = q(X); \\ \Gamma_3 : \mathbf{n}[-\lambda_1(T)\nabla T] = \alpha_{\text{eff}}(T_{\Gamma_3} - T_d); \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\Gamma_4 : \begin{cases} \Gamma_{4T} : \begin{cases} \{T\} = 0; \\ \{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{q}\} = 0; \end{cases} \\ \Gamma_{4TR} : \begin{cases} \{T\} = 0; \\ \mathbf{n}[-\lambda_1(T)\nabla T] = q_r. \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$\lambda(T)$ - , (\cdot) ; T - , ; ∇ - ;
 $X_1(x, y, z) \cup X_2(x, y, z) \in X(x, y, z) \in \Omega$ - , ; q_r -

$$\begin{aligned}
 & / ^3; \sigma - \quad , \quad / (^2. ^4); F- \quad ; \mathbf{X}_2 - \mathbf{X}_1 = r - \\
 & \quad \mathbf{X}_2 \quad \mathbf{X}_1, \quad F; \quad ; \mathbf{X}_1 - \quad , \quad \mathbf{X}_2 - \quad ; \varepsilon - \\
 & \quad F; \varphi_{X_1}, \varphi_{X_2} - \quad F \quad \mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2 \quad \mathbf{r}, \quad ; \varphi - \\
 & \quad , \quad / ^2; T_{cr} - \quad , \quad ; \Delta T - \\
 & \quad , \quad ; \mathbf{n} - \quad \Gamma; \alpha_{\text{eff}} - \quad , \quad / (^2.); T_d - \\
 & \quad , \quad ; \{T\} = T^+ - T^-, T^\pm - \quad \Gamma_4, \quad ; \\
 & \{\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{q}\} = \mathbf{n}^+ \cdot \mathbf{q}^+ - \mathbf{n}^- \cdot \mathbf{q}^- ; \mathbf{q} - \quad , \quad / ^2; \Omega_{1w} - \quad , \quad - \\
 & \quad ; W - \quad (\quad); \beta(X_1, X_2) = \begin{cases} 1 - \varepsilon_{\text{êèè èî:éó } X_1 \text{ àèáí ç èî:èè } X_2 \\ 0 - \varepsilon_{\text{èèèè íá àèáí}} \end{cases} .
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad (3),(4)$$

$$[6], \quad (1), \quad (1).$$

$$(1) \quad \Gamma_j \quad T^*, \varphi$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N H_{ij} T_i^* = \sum_{j=1}^N G_{ij} A_{ij}, \quad i = \overline{1, N}, \quad (5)$$

$$H \quad G - \quad \Gamma; i - \quad ; j - \quad ; \Gamma_j - \quad ; N -$$

$$\Gamma; \quad ; j - \quad ; \Gamma_j -$$

$$H_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \sigma - \sigma \int_{\Gamma_j} K(X_1, X_2) d\Gamma, \quad i, j = \overline{1, N}, \quad (6)$$

$$G_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i(X_1)} - \int_{\Gamma_j} \frac{1 - \varepsilon_j(X_2)}{\varepsilon_j(X_2)} K(X_1, X_2) d\Gamma, \quad i, j = \overline{1, N}, \quad (7)$$

$$\delta_{ij} - \quad ; K(X_1, X_2) = \frac{\cos \varphi_{X_2} \cos \varphi_{X_1}}{\pi |X_2 - X_1|^2} \beta(X_1, X_2).$$

(7)

$$G_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i} - \frac{1 - \varepsilon_j}{\varepsilon_j} \int_{\Gamma_j} K(X_1, X_2) d\Gamma, \quad i, j = \overline{1, N} \quad (8)$$

(8)

$$H_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \sigma - \sigma h_{ij}, \quad i, j = \overline{1, N}, \quad (9)$$

$$G_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i} - \frac{1 - \varepsilon_j}{\varepsilon_j} h_{ij}, \quad i, j = \overline{1, N}, \quad (10)$$

$$h_{ij} = \int_{\Gamma_j} K(X_1, X_2) d\Gamma = \int_{\Gamma_j} \frac{\cos \varphi_{X_2} \cos \varphi_{X_1}}{\pi |X_2 - X_1|^2} \beta(X_1, X_2) d\Gamma. \quad (11)$$

$$(9) \quad (10) \quad , \quad (\quad (11). \quad).$$

$$H_{ii} = - \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^M H_{ij}, \quad i = \overline{1, N} \Rightarrow H_{ii} \leq \sigma, \quad (12)$$

$$G_{ii} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i} \times \frac{H_{ii}}{\sigma}, \quad i = \overline{1, N}. \quad (13)$$

(12) (13)

$$\frac{H_{ii}}{\sigma} = 1, \quad H_{ii} = \sigma, \quad G_{ii} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_i}.$$

h_{ij}

[6].

j 3, j

$$t = t^4.$$

$$\begin{cases} P(\eta_1, \eta_2) = P_1\eta_1 + P_2\eta_2 + P_3(1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \\ Q_r(\eta_1, \eta_2) = Q_{r1}\eta_1 + Q_{r2}\eta_2 + Q_{r3}(1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{cases} X(\eta_1, \eta_2) = x_1\eta_1 + x_2\eta_2 + x_3(1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \\ Y(\eta_1, \eta_2) = y_1\eta_1 + y_2\eta_2 + y_3(1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \\ Z(\eta_1, \eta_2) = z_1\eta_1 + z_2\eta_2 + z_3(1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \end{cases} ; (\eta_1, \eta_2) -$$

$$\eta_i \in [0, 1], i = \overline{1, 2}, \eta_1 + \eta_2 \leq 1.$$

(5)

(9), (10),

h_{ij} (11)

j

h_{ij}

[6]

$$h_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^L \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-\eta_1} (1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) K(\eta_1, \eta_2) d\eta_2 \right\} d\eta_1 \quad (15)$$

L-

$$h_{ij} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^L \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-\eta_1} (1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \frac{\cos[\varphi_j(\eta_1, \eta_2)] \cos[\varphi_j(\eta_1, \eta_2)]}{r^2(i, \eta_1, \eta_2)} \beta(i, \eta_1, \eta_2) d\eta_2 \right\} d\eta_1 \quad (16)$$

$$r^2(i, \eta_1, \eta_2) = [x_j - x(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [y_j - y(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [z_j - z(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2, i = \overline{1, N}; \quad (17)$$

$$\cos[\varphi_j(\eta_1, \eta_2)] = \frac{[x_j - x(\eta_1, \eta_2)]n_{xy} + [y_j - y(\eta_1, \eta_2)]n_{yz} + [z_j - z(\eta_1, \eta_2)]n_{zx}}{\sqrt{[x_j - x(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [y_j - y(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [z_j - z(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2}} \quad (17)$$

$$\cos[\varphi_j(\eta_1, \eta_2)] = \frac{[x(\eta_1, \eta_2) - x_j]n_{xy} + [y(\eta_1, \eta_2) - y_j]n_{yz} + [z(\eta_1, \eta_2) - z_j]n_{zx}}{\sqrt{[x_j - x(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [y_j - y(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [z_j - z(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2}} \quad (18)$$

(17) (18) (16)

$$h_{ij} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^L \left\{ \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-\eta_1} (1 - \eta_1 - \eta_2) \frac{[x_j - x(\eta_1, \eta_2)]n_{xy} + [y_j - y(\eta_1, \eta_2)]n_{yz} + [z_j - z(\eta_1, \eta_2)]n_{zx}}{\left\{ [x_j - x(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [y_j - y(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [z_j - z(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 \right\}^2} \times \right. \quad (19)$$

$$\left. \times \frac{[x(\eta_1, \eta_2) - x_j]n_{xy} + [y(\eta_1, \eta_2) - y_j]n_{yz} + [z(\eta_1, \eta_2) - z_j]n_{zx}}{\left\{ [x_j - x(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [y_j - y(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 + [z_j - z(\eta_1, \eta_2)]^2 \right\}^2} \beta(i, \eta_1, \eta_2) d\eta_2 \right\} d\eta_1 \quad (19)$$

[5]

$$h_{ij} \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^L \left\{ \int_{\mu=1}^n (1 - \eta_{1\mu} - \eta_{2\mu}) \frac{[x_j - x_{j\mu}]n_{xy} + [y_j - y_{j\mu}]n_{yz} + [z_j - z_{j\mu}]n_{zx}}{\left\{ [x_j - x_{j\mu}]^2 + [y_j - y_{j\mu}]^2 + [z_j - z_{j\mu}]^2 \right\}^2} \times \right. \quad (20)$$

$$\left. \times \frac{[x_{j\mu} - x_j]n_{xy} + [y_{j\mu} - y_j]n_{yz} + [z_{j\mu} - z_j]n_{zx}}{\left\{ [x_j - x_{j\mu}]^2 + [y_j - y_{j\mu}]^2 + [z_j - z_{j\mu}]^2 \right\}^2} \beta(i, \eta_{1\mu}, \eta_{2\mu}) \omega_{\mu} \right\} ; n -$$

[6].

$$\beta(X_1, X_2). \quad 1(x_1, y_1, z_1), 2(x_2, y_2, z_2), 3(x_3, y_3, z_3) \quad \mathbf{AB}$$

$$\mathbf{AB} \quad A(x_A, y_A, z_A) \quad B(x_B, y_B, z_B) \quad (\quad).$$

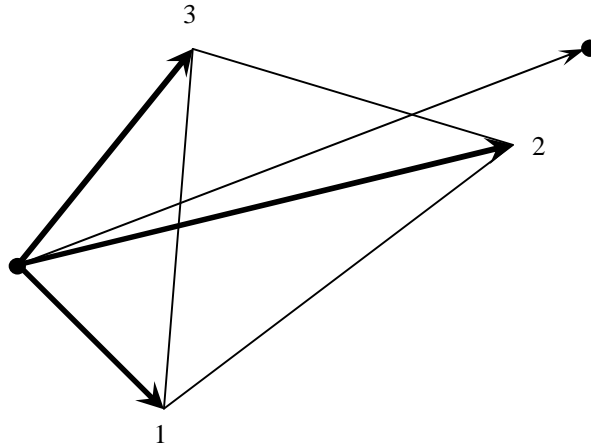
Δ123.

1. 1, 2 3

$$\frac{x_3 - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \neq \frac{y_3 - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} \quad \frac{x_3 - x_1}{x_2 - x_1} \neq \frac{z_3 - z_1}{z_2 - z_1}.$$

$\Delta 123.$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_A - x_1 & y_A - y_1 & z_A - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} x_B - x_1 & y_B - y_1 & z_B - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} < 0.$$



. 1. $\beta(x_1, x_2)$

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = \mathbf{A1}, \mathbf{r}_2 = \mathbf{A2} \quad \mathbf{r}_3 = \mathbf{A3} \quad \mathcal{R}^3.$$

AB

$$\mathbf{AB} = \alpha \mathbf{r}_1 + \beta \mathbf{r}_2 + \gamma \mathbf{r}_3. \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{AB} \quad \Delta 123$$

$$\alpha > 0, \beta > 0, \gamma > 0. \quad (22)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{AB}. \quad \alpha, \beta, \gamma \quad (21) \quad \mathbf{r}_j, j = \overline{1,3}.$$

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_1) = \alpha \mathbf{r}_1^2 + \beta(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) + \gamma(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_3) \\ (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_2) = \alpha(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) + \beta \mathbf{r}_2^2 + \gamma(\mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{r}_3). \\ (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_3) = \alpha(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_3) + \beta(\mathbf{r}_2, \mathbf{r}_3) + \gamma \mathbf{r}_3^2 \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$$\beta(x_1, x_2) \quad (23)$$

$$A_{ij}, i, j = \overline{1,3}$$

$$\Delta = \mathbf{r}_1^2 \cdot A_{11} + (\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) \cdot A_{12} + (\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_3) \cdot A_{13}.$$

(23)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad (22)$$

$$\Delta \cdot A \begin{pmatrix} (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_1) \\ (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_2) \\ (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \Delta(A_{11}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_1) + A_{12}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_2) + A_{13}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_3)) > 0 \\ \Delta(A_{12}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_1) + A_{22}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_2) + A_{23}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_3)) > 0. \\ \Delta(A_{13}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_1) + A_{23}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_2) + A_{33}(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}_3)) > 0 \end{cases} \quad (24)$$

Ω

(3), (4).

[6],

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{H}_\lambda \varphi^k = \mathbf{G}_\lambda \mathbf{q}^k + \mathbf{B} \\ \left\{ \mathbf{H}_\lambda \left[\bar{\lambda}(T^k) + \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}(T^k)}{\partial T} \mathbf{T}^k \right] + \mathbf{G}_\lambda \alpha \right\} \cdot \delta \mathbf{T}^{k+1} = -\mathbf{H}_\lambda \varphi^k + \mathbf{G}_\lambda \alpha (T_{\bar{a}} - \mathbf{T}^k) + \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{H}_\lambda \left[\bar{\lambda}(T^k) + \frac{\partial \bar{\lambda}(T^k)}{\partial T} \mathbf{T}^k \right] \cdot \delta \mathbf{T}^{k+1} = -\mathbf{H}_\lambda \varphi^k + \mathbf{G}_\lambda \mathbf{q}^k + \mathbf{B} \\ \mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{P}^k = \mathbf{G}_r \mathbf{q}^k \\ 4\mathbf{H}_r (T^k)^3 \delta \mathbf{T}^{k+1} = -\mathbf{H}_r \mathbf{P}^k + \mathbf{G}_r \mathbf{q}^k \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{H}_\lambda, \mathbf{G}_\lambda - ; \mathbf{H}_r, \mathbf{G}_r - ; \varphi^k = \int_0^{T^k} \lambda(T) dT -$$

$$[5,6]; \mathbf{B} - , , (25) \quad \mathbf{T}^{k+1} = \mathbf{T}^k + \delta \mathbf{T}^{k+1} .$$

$$(3),(4), -$$

(25)

(25)

[6].

[6].

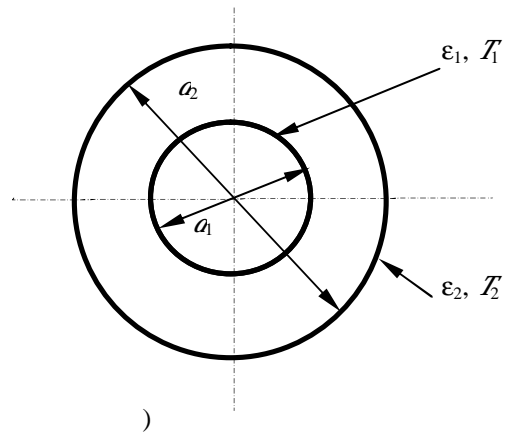
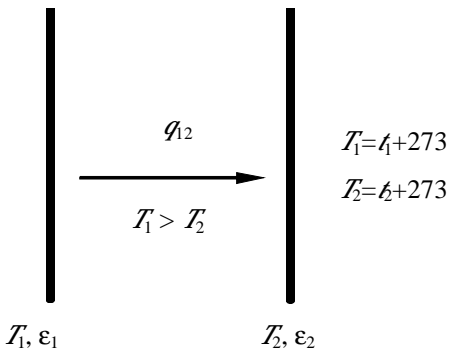
[7,8].

I .

[7] (. 2()): (d) (e) $t_1 = 127;500;1200^\circ$

$t_2 = 50;250;500^\circ$, $\varepsilon_1 = 0,5;0,8$ $\varepsilon_2 = 0,5;0,6$.

$\varepsilon = 0$ (. 1).



$t_1 / t_2, ^\circ$	$\varepsilon_1 / \varepsilon_2$	$q_{12},$	
		$q_{12} / 2$	(150)
127/50	0,5/0,5	278,142	278,142
	0,8/0,6	435,352	435,352
500/250	0,5/0,5	5334,39	5334,39
	0,8/0,6	8349,47	8349,47
1200/500	0,5/0,5	82233,7	82233,7
	0,8/0,6	128713,6	128713,6

$\varepsilon = 0,2$, $\alpha_1 = 20^\circ$, $\alpha_2 = 10^\circ$, $\alpha_3 = 120^\circ$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ (2).

2

	$\alpha_1 / \alpha_2, ^\circ$	$\varepsilon_1 / \varepsilon_2$	$\varphi_{12}, / ^2$	
				(150-450)
0	127/50	0,8/0,6	435,352	435,352
1			76,436	76,435
2			41,896	41,895
0	500/250	0,5/0,5	5334,39	5334,39
1			1333,60	1333,59
2			762,055	762,055
0	1200/500	0,8/0,6	128713,6	128713,6
1			22598,58	22598,56
2			12386,67	12386,66

0,2 (2). $d_1 = 0,1$, $d_2 = 0,1$, $d_3 = 1$. $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta_3 = 0,8$. $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$. $\alpha_1 = 20^\circ$, $\alpha_2 = 10^\circ$, $\alpha_3 = 120^\circ$ (3).

3

$\alpha_1 / \alpha_2, ^\circ$	$\varepsilon_1 / \varepsilon_2$	$\varphi_{12}, / ^2$	
			(576)
127/50	0,5/0,5	333,770	335,151
	0,8/0,6	527,005	513,848
500/250	0,5/0,5	6401,26	6427,75
	0,8/0,6	10107,26	9854,92
1200/500	0,5/0,5	98680,45	99088,79
	0,8/0,6	155811,24	151921,21

4. $d_1 = 0,15$, $\varepsilon = 0,2$, $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta_3 = 0,8$ (4).

4

	$\alpha_1 / \alpha_2, ^\circ$	$\varepsilon_1 / \varepsilon_2$	$\varphi_{12}, / ^2$	
				(576-1152)
0	127/50	0,8/0,6	527,005	513,848
1			110,034	107,480
0	500/250	0,5/0,5	6401,26	6427,75
1			1882,73	1875,30
0	1200/500	0,8/0,6	155811,24	151921,21
1			32532,02	31776,99

5. $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta_3 = 0,8$; $\varepsilon = 0,8$; $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$; $\alpha_1 = 20^\circ$, $\alpha_2 = 10^\circ$, $\alpha_3 = 120^\circ$ (5).

5

$\lambda_1/\lambda_3, \text{ / (} \cdot \text{)}$	$, t_1/t_2/t_3/t_4, \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		$, q, \text{ / }^2$	
	$, \text{ (1944)}$	(1944)	$, \text{ (1944)}$	(1944)
1,5/0,2	1129,60/1016,96/1012,60/167,80	1129,54/1017,36/1013,00/167,92	1408,005	1409,246

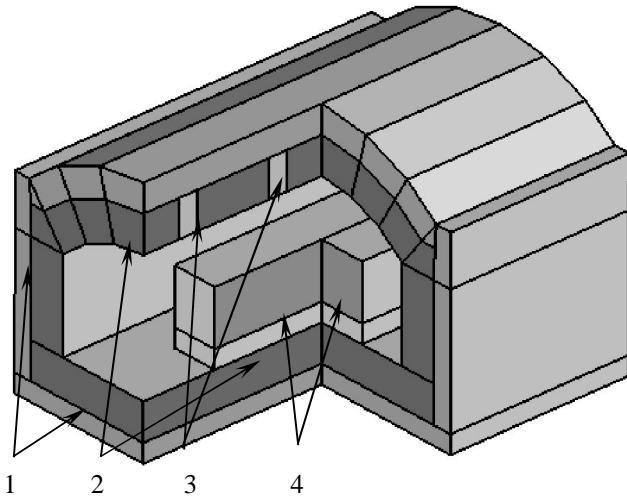
0,001 °

5-8

[9],

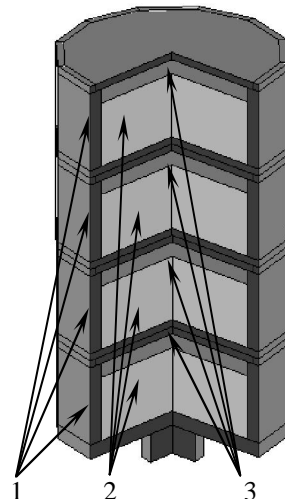
(. 3).

.4.
[8].

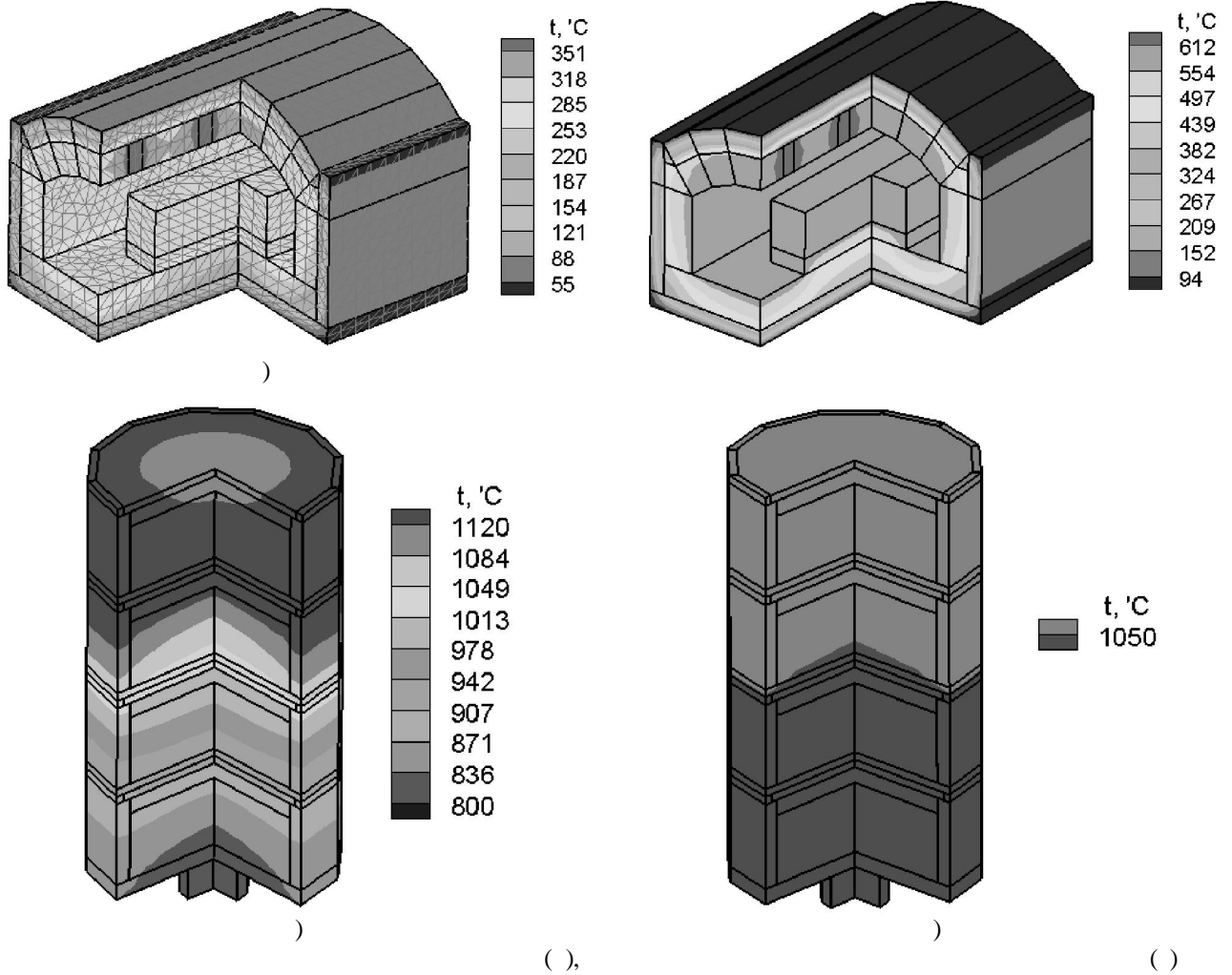


1 - ; 2 - ; 3 - ; 4 -
;)

.3.



1 - ; 2 - ; 3 -
;)



.4.

INTAS 05-1000008-8111.

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A. Ya. Karvatsky, P. I. Dudnikov, S. V. Leleka

BOUNDARY ELEMENT METHOD APPLICATION TO SIMULATE RADIATIVE AND COMPLEX HEAT EXCHANGE PROBLEMS

Three-dimensional calculation method of stationary thermal radiative and conductive problems in the presence of internal heat source is proposed on basis of boundary element method. To simulate three-dimensional complex heat exchange problems in heterogeneous complex form solids at different combinations of boundary conditions, universal software has been developed. Software has been tested and temperature field calculations for conditions of complex heat exchange in the tunnel furnace and crystallizer growth unit.

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