

беднейших странах мира, таких как Чад, Сальвадор, Кения, Марокко и Танзания.

По данным Центров по контролю и профилактике заболеваний в США примерно 1 из 1900 детей рождается с дефектом сокращения конечностей. В последние годы разработчики используют технологию 3D-печати для создания недорогих протезов для детей. Доступность искусственных конечностей с 3D-печатью означает, что дети, которые быстро растут, могут использовать изменяемые, относительно более дешевые протезы.

Для изготовления протезов могут использоваться самые разные материалы. Когда особенно необходима легкость, используется алюминий, алюминиевый сплав или титан, например, для конечностей пожилого человека. Также доступны пластиковые конечности, такие как полиуретан, акрил, полипропилен, полиэтилен и композиты.

В 2018 году в Кении, где окружающая среда особо сильно страдает из-за нехватки ресурсов для вторичной переработки, дизайнеры производят протез из переработанных пластиковых отходов. Благодаря пост-потребительскому пластику цена конечности упала в два раза.

Люди с инвалидностью больше не ограничены своими домами и не зависят от помощи окружающих. Отсутствие конечностей не является преградой в выполнении физической работы, занятий спортом, уборке дома, или вышивании крестиком.

Таким образом протезы имеют некоторые привилегии перед обычными конечностями. Их кастомизируют, прокачивают технологически, или устраивают модные показы, тем самым меняя отношение общественности к вопросу инвалидности.

Mussaid Mohammed-Yassin, undergraduate
Scientific adviser **Kryvoruchko NI**, associate professor,
candidate of technical sciences arch.,
OM Beketov Kharkiv National University of Municipal Economy,

FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE YOUTH CENTERS - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE

One of the most important tasks of both Ukraine and Morocco is the development of a harmonious personality of society. Today it is becoming obvious that modern types of youth leisure activities have features that are not inherent in its past types. New forms appear, the nature and content of youth leisure changes. In this regard, many youth centers and institutions cease to meet modern requirements and interests of young people. In addition, the leading countries of the world for several decades have been developing and implementing programs of sustainable architecture, ie, sustainable urban

development, which combine environmental, social and economic trends in the formation of public buildings.

The architecture of innovative youth centers in both Ukraine and Morocco is at a low level of development. To date, the issues of architectural formation of innovative youth centers have been considered in several scientific works, but such works do not meet modern trends and this determines the direction of scientific research.

The problem of scientific work is to identify the factors and methods of architectural formation of innovative youth centers in the format of sustainable development, which contribute to the formation of modern creative highly educated youth. Based on this, the purpose of scientific work is to develop recommendations for the architectural design of innovative youth centers based on the principles of sustainable development.

The scientific novelty and practical value of the work lies in the development of these recommendations. They were partially tested in the architectural design of the innovative youth center in Kharkiv. Some results of the work can be taken into account when making adjustments to the current regulatory framework.

Socio-historical experience has led to a great variety of both typological and compositional differences of innovative youth centers in different countries. In Ukraine, there are single formations of innovative youth centers of different directions, development of design buildings for innovative youth centers. Their presence in the domestic architectural typology reflects many problems. They apply to both functional and compositional tasks. This includes the improvement of architectural-planning and architectural-spatial solutions of complexes that are designed and reconstructed. Some issues require additions and detailed research that would take into account the best practices of foreign professionals working in the long-established legal democratic systems, as well as analysis of innovative youth centers of European architecture, which become representative unique buildings of the city.

Research methods of innovative youth centers determine the method of work, which consists in the consistent implementation of research tasks in four stages:

- stage of historical analysis, which includes comparison and comparison of youth institutions of different epochs and directions, which allows to identify universal and specific patterns of their development;
- the stage of analysis of urban conditions of the real environment of the project site and the formation of the design task;
- the stage of factor analysis of planning and functional structures of youth, educational and cultural centers leads to the definition of factors that affect the architectural formation of the innovative youth center;
- the stage of generalization of research results by building models of architectural-planning and architectural-spatial structure of innovative youth centers and deriving requirements and recommendations for their design.

In the course of scientific research the main approaches in the design of innovative youth centers were identified, these are:

- formation of architectural compositional expressiveness, based on which the aesthetic integrity of the architectural-spatial environment is realized on the principle of combination of "external-internal", harmonious combination of three-dimensional forms and spatial environment;

- optimality - functional-planning and architectural-spatial structure - the building is created as a set of interconnected spaces for life, the sequence of which is regulated and freely established without losing the aesthetic qualities of the environment;

- cost-effectiveness - or, in other words, the development of the most rational design solution that can ensure optimal use of the necessary resources for the implementation of the intended project and its further operation in terms of sustainable development;

- environmental friendliness - creating conditions for a sustainable, ecologically balanced architectural environment in the system "man-environment";

- formation of a system of overflow of architectural spaces on the basis of light-shadow and space-time categories of perception;

- integration of architecture and nature - vertical and horizontal landscaping of the entire building, the expressiveness of spatial and figurative characteristics.

It can be stated that the architecture of innovative youth centers is becoming an object of formation of creative, modern youth, and is an object of sustainable development.

Нарижная И. В., студ., **Звенигородский Л. А.**, ст. преп.
*Харьковский национальный университет городского хозяйства
имени А. Н. Бекетова*

ДИЗАЙН В ПРОИЗВОДСТВЕ КОНДИТЕРСКИХ ИЗДЕЛИЙ

Дизайн (англ. Design) – проектная деятельность, связанная с разработкой объектов предметно-пространственной среды, окружающей человека. «Дизайн должен изменить мир, а не просто создавать давно всем известные вещи..» – Джонатан Пол Айв. Удивительно, насколько тесно это понятие связано с миром производства кондитерских изделий.

Дизайн в производстве кондитерских изделий малоизучен и продолжает развиваться в наши дни. Изучаемая тема актуальна по причине охвата всех классов населения и стран. В силу развития материалов, методов и технологий появляются совершенно новые дизайнерские решения, которые в свою очередь, имеют влияние на потребление.

Кондитерское искусство берет свое начало в Венеции (Италия) на рубеже 15-16 ст. В странах, с более ранним развитием кондитерского искусства (Китай, Италия, Франция), в процессе обучения кондитеры