

We have gathered the data from the database air monitoring machine about the ground level ozone concentration located in Kigali at the college of science and technology of University of Rwanda laboratory and the weather information from Rwanda Meteorological Services were used to for the discussion of the ozone data.

The study shows that the weather patterns play an important role in establishing conditions conducive to the ground level ozone formation and accumulation. The air of Kigali city becomes more polluted during the dry season and the concentration of the ground level ozone increases with the temperature.

Comparing the ground level ozone concentration in different season, the results showed that the concentration of ground level ozone was higher in dry season than in the rainy season. This might be related to the wind direction and high wind speed which was observed during the rainy season and low precipitation observed during the dry season.

Keyword: ground level Ozone, time series, seasons.

IMPACT DE L'URBANISATION SUR LES EMISSIONS DE CO2: ANALYSE EMPIRIQUE POUR LES PAYS D'AFRIQUE SUBSAHARIENNE

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Abstract

The relationship between urbanization and CO2 emissions has been the subject of much discussion over the past two decades. Most empirical studies addressed the issue under the environmental Kuznet-curve (EKC) framework and find evidence of an inverted-U shape path that CO2 emissions follow as the level of urbanization rises. Yet, more recent studies suggest that the EKC framework may be inadequate, and that the EKC parameter estimates may be dependent on the sample used. The present study contributes to the literature by examining the impact of urbanization on CO2 emissions in sub-Saharan African countries. We use panel data over the period 1970-2010 and a Stochastic Impacts by Regressions on Population, Affluence and Technology (STIRPAT) model. We find that evidence of the EKC pathway is not robust.

Keywords: Urbanization, CO2 emissions, Developing countries, Panel data, STIRPAT model

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ КОНЦЕПЦИИ ПЛАСТИКИ РЕЛЬЕФА В РЕШЕНИИ ПРОБЛЕМ СОВРЕМЕННОГО ГРАДОСТРОЕНИЯ

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USING THE CONCEPT OF PLASTICS RELIEF IN SOLVING PROBLEMS MODERN CITY PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING

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Abstract. This paper describes the application of the concept of the method of plastic relief in solving problems of urban planning and architectural planning as an example of Pushchino and Moscow.

В современном градостроительстве возникает немало проблем: с перепланировкой, ремонтом аварийных объектов, сносом, выбором площадки для строительства в условиях плотной застройки