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URBAN TRAFFIC AIR POLLUTION: CASE STUDY OF BANJA LUKA

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Abstract

High population density and intense traffic resulted in various forms of pollution in cities. Air pollution ranks at the top of this list. This paper investigates changes in air pollutant parameters in Banja Luka, B&H, using data from air-quality measurement stations. The applied methodology is based on 24-hour measurements of air pollution, and connection between monitoring stations and automatic traffic control system centre. Based on the results of such measuring, a signaling cycle is activated in order to change the direction of a traffic route in the city. In this way, it is possible to manage air pollution in critical zones of the city, by introducing traffic bypasses leading to other parts of the city.

Key words: air pollution, air pollution decrease, traffic, urban traffic air pollution

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