

Electronic Journal of Structural Engineering**Special Issue: Concrete Engineering and Technology – EJSE 2013****Editorial**

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The 11th International Conference on Concrete Engineering and Technology (CONCET 2012) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 12-13th June 2012. The aim of the CONCET 2012 was to bring together engineers, construction practitioners, scientists and researchers to share their knowledge, expertise and experience in concrete engineering and technology. Advances in concrete engineering and technology were the centrepiece of CONCET 2012. The conference was intended to provide fresh perspectives on the latest developments in concrete engineering and technology. Special emphasis has been given to green technology, sustainable materials, robust designs as well as maintenance and repair of concrete structures. Most of the recent reported findings in the area of concrete engineering and technology were discussed on utilizing this knowledge for the development of sustainable and durable concrete. The topics in CONCET 2012 covered the Green Technology, Sustainable Concrete, Waste Management, Advanced Materials for Structures, Earthquake Engineering, Special Concrete, Construction Practice and Management and more.

This special issue of the Electronic Journal of Structural Engineering (EJSE) compiles 10 papers from the CONCET 2012. The topics covered range from the code of practice and design for the high rise buildings to underground concrete manholes. The papers provide the information of the latest development and detailed considerations in the design for high rise buildings and underground concrete manholes. The scope of this special issue also includes the development of sustainable material made from waste materials, such as solidified metal waste from shipyard, recycle coarse aggregate, geopolymer concrete, fly ash, rice husk ash and blast furnace slag. The papers present the experimental studies on the different type of concrete such as high strength concrete, self-compacting concrete, geopolymer concrete and lightweight concrete. In addition, the study of the early age curing temperature monitoring using Fibre Bragg Grating (FBG) is also presented. Three of the papers consist of the review papers discussing on sustainable development of constructional materials through the evolvement of geopolymer concrete and the utilization of various waste materials in concrete.

The compilation of this special issue aims to introduce the latest development of the development of the sustainable concrete and advance concrete technology and design.