



## Use of Post-processing Waste in Construction

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### Message from the Guest Editors

The rapid development of technology, infrastructure and construction creates a huge amount of post-processing waste. This type of waste is a by-product of certain economic processes, and is most often generated by the combustion of coal, biomass, sugar cane, municipal waste, sewage sludge or other materials. The reuse of post-process wastes in the wider construction industry, such as ashes and slags, is extremely difficult and costly due to specific physical and chemical properties. Given the need to protect natural resources, the principles of circular economy should be applied. Developing technologies to significantly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> and the protection of natural resources is becoming a priority for many research teams around the world.

The aim of this Special Issue is to encourage scientists and researchers to publish experimental and theoretical findings on post-process waste management in building materials. A special emphasis will be placed on recent original research and industrial applications.





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## Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Current urban environments are home to multi-modal transit systems, extensive energy grids, a building stock, and integrated services. Sprawling neighborhoods are composed of buildings that accommodate living and working quarters. However, it is expected that the cities and communities of the future will face complex and enormous challenges, including maintenance, interconnectivity, resilience, energy efficiency, and sustainability issues, to name but a few. A smart city uses advanced technologies and a digital infrastructure to improve the outcomes in every aspect of a city's operations. A smart building optimizes the experience of occupants, staff, and management by using a modern and connected environment. Innovations in technology that can bring dramatic improvements to design, planning, and policy are critical in developing the cities and buildings of the future.

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