Call for papers for a special issue of E3 on “Sustainable Energy and Environmental Technology in Asia-Pacific Region” in conjunction with the “11th Asia Pacific Conference on Energy and Environmental Technologies” (March 6-10, 2017)

Sanjay Kumar\textsuperscript{a} and Toshinori Kojima\textsuperscript{b}

a) Dept. of Physics, B.R.Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India.
b) Dept. of Materials and Life Science, Seikei University, 3-3-1 Kichijo-kitamachi, Musashino-shi, Tokyo 180-8633, JAPAN

*) Corresponding author

1. Call for papers on "11th Asia Pacific Conference on Sustainable Energy and Environmental Technologies, 2017"

Sustainable development constantly seeks to achieve social and economic progress in ways that will not exhaust the earth’s finite natural resources. Expanding economy in the Asia-Pacific region has reduced imbalances in regional growth, promoted harmony between people in different social statuses, and brought hope to people of over three billion. Nevertheless, it has severely stressed energy and environmental services and sector. Today, the challenge lies in finding a way to reconcile the supply of and demand for modern and sustainable energy services with its impact on the environment and the global natural resource base in order to ensure that sustainable development goals are realised. Energy and environment related research encompasses almost all the sectors - transportation, agriculture, residential, commercial, and industrial. The development and deployment of new energy sources and efficient technologies are clearly a key element in the transition to a sustainable energy infrastructure.

The United Nation Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro (1992), for the first time highlighted the complex challenges of energy and sustainable development. In 2012, Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development (The Future We Want) Member States recognized the critical role that energy play in the development process; emphasized the need to address the challenge of access to sustainable modern energy services for all; and recognized that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for
sustainable development. In 2015, intergovernmental negotiations continue on the SDGs and targets and on defining a corresponding set of indicators for monitoring progress. As of 2015, energy stands at the centre of global efforts to induce a paradigm shift towards low-carbon energy systems, green economies, poverty eradication and ultimately sustainable development.

Specific priorities on energy may vary from region to region (Kumar, 2013 and Kurosawa et al., 2012). Industrialised and rapidly growing economies focus on security of supply and on reducing the environmental impacts of energy use, in particular climate change and air pollution. However in developing countries, energy is needed to stimulate production, income generation and social development, as well as to reduce the serious health problems caused by the use of fuel wood and other solid fuels. A simple view of a sustainable energy system might look only at the initial sources of energy and their inherent “sustainability”. However, improvements at the end of the supply-chain, in the way energy is ultimately consumed, have effects which cascade all the way back up the supply-chain (Roy and Kumar, 2014). Improving the efficiency of electricity use, may have significant benefits on capital constrained developing nations which face high capital costs for new generation units, transmission and distribution systems, fuel supply facilities and environment.

2. Topic areas

In this special issue, we invite submission of review articles and research articles based on quantitative and qualitative methods, theoretical and methodological development, and case studies in all engineering disciplines. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: philosophy of development and conservation; strategies for sustainable society; proposal for policy making from technology view point; economical view point of sustainable energy and environment; evaluation of energy, ecology and environment technologies; resources view point for energy and environment; energy and environmental education; microbiological processes; material and catalysis for sustainable energy and environment; environmental law, politics and Policy; clean technologies for fossil fuel (coal, oil, gas) use; energy intensive processing (e.g., desalination); hydrogen energy technologies and fuel cells; biomass energies; other renewables; smart-grid; sustainability of atomic energy; energy storage and transportation; development of energy conversion technologies; life cycle analysis of energy technology; strategies for sustainable energy supply and use; energy conservation and efficient use of resources; adaptation technologies for climate change; ore-casting and mitigation technologies for climate change; sustainable food production technologies; rehabilitation technologies for arid areas; use of arid areas for sustainable
energy supply; land use for food and/or energy; technologies for sustainable ecosystem conservation; air pollution and toxicity control; water control, supply and resources; water and solid waste treatment and management; waste recovery, recycling; green/Eco buildings; clean production and ISO 14000; greenhouse gas mitigation technology; environmental Impact analysis; risk Analysis; climate change and; case Studies.

3. Tentative schedule for this Special Issue
Contributors with proposals for papers are encouraged to communicate with the guest editor by e-mail. The following schedule applies:
• Call for papers: March 1, 2017 – October 31, 2017.
• Authors’ submission of their ‘peer-review ready’ manuscript to Springer via the editorial system: October 31, 2017.
• Submission of final version of all revised papers: March 31, 2018.
• Publication of the special issue: May 31, 2018.

4. Contributions
Researchers and practitioners in the field are invited to submit full-length papers within the proposed deadline. Paper submissions should be between 9000 and 11,000 words for comprehensive reviews, between 6000 and 8000 words for original research papers and between 4000 and 5500 words for case studies. All contributions need to be developed based on the editorial guidelines provided in the instructions for authors of E3, which can be accessed via the website: http://www.springer.com/energy/journal/40974. Upon receipt of the completed documents, a number of independent reviews will be obtained for each document during the first round of the review/revision process. Revised, accepted manuscripts will be published in this Special Issue of E3.

5. Editorial Team
Prof. Hyunook Kim (h_kim@uos.ac.kr) Department of Environmental Engineering, University of Seoul, Seoul, Korea
6. References

