**Keynote speech1**

Thank you for your wonderful speech, Professor Chen! I am deeply honored and frankly a little astonished to be here to share some of my thoughts in this conference. And today I will talk about new energy.

It is known to all that a number of major energy-related challenges face the world as it moves into the 21st century. Under this circumstance, our team has assessed how new energy technologies can address the energy and environmental challenges the world facing. And we will discuss some typical new energy sources from three aspects: what is the significance of new energy, how do we collect and use new energy, and where is the future of new energy.

I will introduce the most popular new energy source, solar energy. Other forms of new energy will be introduced by my partners——Professor Tu and Professor Yang.

Let’s go directly to the theme.

First of all, let’s talk about the significance of solar energy. Solar energy is inexhaustible, and there is no pollution in the energy conversion process. Scientists realize that drying fish is not the only use of the sun, using solar energy for power generation is a very effective way to solve problems like energy shortages and environmental pollution.

Then, how to use it? The energy density of solar energy is low, it varies from place to place and changes with time. So we figure out two methods to use solar energy: solar photovoltaic energy and solar thermal energy. If you are good at observing, you will find many high-rise buildings and bungalows which are equipped with solar panels to collect solar energy into electricity for daily use. Solar thermal energy is using solar energy to produce hot water, steam and electricity. Some modern buildings use building materials which can absorb and slowly release the sun's heat.

In the field of solar power generation, the United States, India, Japan and Australia are at the forefront of the world. China caught up later and have become a big solar power producer. From 2010 to 2018, the cumulative global installed capacity of photovoltaics has increased more than ten times. As of the end of 2018, China's photovoltaic power generation capacity is about 1.3×108 kW, and the cumulative installed capacity is 130.25 GW. And so far, that number will grow much more rapidly.

All in all, using solar energy generation still have a long way to go, and solar power is helping bring about a future of cleaner energy.

That’s my part and thank you for listening, if you have any question don’t hesitate to ask.