



'Green Flame Project – Smart Energy Competition' Award Presentation Ceremony successfully concluded Ying Wa College and Tai Koo Primary School awarded champion teams and received a HK\$100,000 scholarship

(15 January 2023)) 'Green Flame Project – Smart Energy Competition', jointly held by The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited (Towngas) and Hong Kong Education City (EdCity) and co-organised by the Education Bureau, was successfully concluded at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre today. Aiming to deepen students' understanding of smart energy by encouraging them to apply STEAM knowledge and hands-on skills in producing innovation solutions, a panel of judges comprising of experts in the field selected the top three teams in the primary and secondary school divisions in the final round of the competition and results were announced at the Award Presentation Ceremony this afternoon. Ying Wa College and Tai Koo Primary School were awarded the Champion of the secondary and primary school division respectively. The teams were awarded a \$100,000 scholarship as a token of encouragement.

With 'Smart Energy' as its core theme, this competition featured 139 participating teams from 66 primary or secondary schools. Contestants underwent a preparation process which included learning seminars, judging for the preliminary round among other events for more than 7 months. A newly added consultation workshop and a mentorship session were introduced in this competition, which not only allowed the contestants to meet with professionals to share their ideas and display their works, but also challenged students to answer thought-provoking questions from their mentors in real-time. The aim of the competition is to encourage participating students to make breakthroughs continuously during the learning process, and to assist them in building their professional connections for a career in science, technology and innovation. The eight finalists of each division were selected from the 48 teams in the preliminary round, with Ying Wa College as the champion, Ng Yuk Secondary School as the 1st runner-up and Lai King Catholic Secondary School as the 2nd runner-up in the secondary school division; and Tai Koo Primary School as the champion, TWGHs Ma Kam Chan Memorial Primary School as the 1st runner-up and LST Leung Kau Kui Primary School (Branch) as the 2nd runner-up in the primary school division. Other awards for each division include five merit awards and one most active participation award.

Mr Simon Ngo, Head of Engineering – Hong Kong Utility of Towngas, said, 'We hope the competition can serve as a platform for students to translate their excellent ideas into practical action. All the shortlisted projects are very innovative, and the new energy sources applied by the students are not only limited to solar, wind and hydroelectric power, but also include the use of other chemical substances and

physical principles. Inspirations come from our everyday life, and with a little refinement, they can be applied extensively.' He also expressed his wish for students to continue to pay more attention to the people and events around them, and to use their creative imagination and technological wisdom to create more innovative energy solutions to promote sustainable development.

Prof Hon William Wong Kam-fai, MH, Legislative Council Member, referenced the notion of 'Chinese-style modernisation', which was mentioned by President Xi Jinping at China's 20th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Prof Hon Wong, MH said that one key aspect of 'Chinese-style modernisation' is to emphasise the harmony between man and nature, and emission reduction is key to rebuilding the order between man and nature. As such, promoting green energy is not just for the betterment of Hong Kong citizens' living, nor for the sake of reversing global warming only. This also contributes to the realisation of 'Chinese-style modernisation'. Therefore, 'Green Flame Project – Smart Energy Competition', jointly held by The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited and Hong Kong Education City, is of great significance, he said.

In his speech at the ceremony, Mr Ken Ngai, Executive Director of EdCity, said, 'EdCity has always been committed to promoting innovative learning and collaborating with the education sector to cultivate future innovative talents. I am delighted to see the overwhelming response to this competition, and hope that it can cultivate students' design thinking and problem-solving skills, as well as expanding their horizon, so that they can utilise technology to help enterprises practise energy conservation and carbon reduction from enterprises' perspective, and jointly build a green future.'

The champion of the secondary school division is Ying Wa College, with the entry Smart Glass Buildings, the team hopes to replace curtains with smart glass to reduce the use of plastic. The champion of the primary school division is Tai Koo Primary School, with the entry 人工智能綠色火車系統 (Chinese only), the design is aimed to designing a comprehensive energy solution for the transportation system. Entries varied greatly in terms of the themes with some entries in the primary school division taking real-world issues or needs of the community into consideration. These entries have taken into account the possibility of turning existing resources in the community such as switch doors, park facilities and car parks into energy sources. Other teams demonstrated their exemplary teamwork and creativity through the creation of physical models for display. Submissions in the secondary school division placed emphasis on increasing efficiency, and used scientific knowledge to design solutions. In addition to the practicality of the proposed solutions, many of the entries were well-supported by data and intelligent modes, which illustrated that students were able to make good use of the five steps of design thinking, and were able to learn and apply STEAM knowledge from the user's perspective in line with the development of new technologies.

For more information about the 'Green Flame Project – Smart Energy Competition', please visit the website: https://www.edcity.hk/greenflame/en

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About The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited (Towngas)

Founded in 1862, The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited (Towngas) is one of the largest energy suppliers in Hong Kong. Towngas operates over 510 projects in 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on the Chinese mainland, including smart energy, piped city gas, water supply, urban waste utilisation and other business. In Hong Kong, the supply network of Towngas has extended to over 3,700 km, covering the entire territory and providing a safe and reliable gas supply to over 1.9 million residential, commercial and industrial customers.

About Hong Kong Education City

Hong Kong Education City (EdCity) provides a one-stop professional education portal (EdCity.hk), replete with information, resources, communities, and online services. With the vision of 'Actualising Future. Ready Education', EdCity continuously develops and introduces new services since its establishment, and endeavours to collaborate with all schools in Hong Kong to promote and adopt eLearning and innovative education.

Press photos:

Download high-resolution images here

Photo	Caption
線火焰計劃3000000000000000000000000000000000000	1. The Guest of Honour, Prof Hon William Wong Kam Fai, MH, Legislative Council Member, delivered opening speech.
	2. Group photo of representatives of organisers, co-organiser and supporting organisations, and judges of the Final Round of Assessment.
	3. Group photo of judges of the 1 st Round of Assessment and tutors.
株文格計 新期保留通路決路 Green Finene Project BandBackerge Congress ででで、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、ので、	4. Prof Hon William Wong Kam Fai, MH, Legislative Council Member presented an award to the champion of the primary school division.

経べだら計画場合の回路会会 Treen Flame Project SandSangerspace 中ので、200 Parks Project SandSangerspace Flame Project SandSangerspace Streen Flame Project SandSangerspace SandSandSangerspace SandSangerspace SandSandSangerspace SandSandSangerspace SandSandSangerspace SandSandSangerspace SandSandSandSangerspace SandSandSandSangerspace SandSandSandSangerspace SandSandSandSandSandSangerspace SandSandSandSandSandSandSandSandSandSand	5. Prof Hon William Wong Kam Fai, MH, Legislative Council Member presented an award to the champion of the secondary school division.
	6. Group photo of all guests and participants.
	7. Prof Hon William Wong Kam Fai (Left2) exchanged knowledge with students.
	8. Students of Tai Koo Primary School, the champion of the primary school division, introduced their project.



9. Ying Wa College, the champion of the secondary school division, hopes to reduce carbon emissions through their project 'Smart Glass Buildings'.

Appendix: Winners of the Primary and Secondary School Divisions and details of their entries

Secondary School Division

Name of	Project Name	Introduction
School		
Champion		
Champion Ying Wa College	Smart Glass Buildings	The 'Smart Glass Building' replaces curtains with smart glass. Generally speaking, the use of curtains to block light produces a lot of plastic and carbon dioxide, which aggravates environmental pollution and global warming. The smart dimming glass used in this project can judge the color changing time. The project uses solar panels for detection to improve accuracy and avoid using overly sensitive photoresistors which will lead to false responses in low light. Since the current generated by the solar panel is proportional to the luminosity, when the sun shines on the solar panel, the current sensor will detect the current value. The Micro:bit used in the project will check whether the luminosity is higher than the upper limit.
		when it exceeds, it will send a signal to another Micro:bit to control the smart glass to turn translucent, in order to reduce the light entering the room and the temperature rise, and achieve the effect of energy saving.
1 st Runner Up	•	
Ng Yuk Secondary School	廚餘造氫 (Chinese only)	One-third of the garbage sent to landfills in Hong Kong every day is food waste. To address this problem, the team invented a 'Hydrogen Generation from Food Waste' that uses food waste to produce hydrogen. Photosynthetic bacteria (PSB) and hydrogen production bacteria (Hydrogen production bacteria) are used to process food waste and

		the organic substance will be converted into hydrogen gas. They invented 'PSB beads' with innovative thinking, which alginate to wrap PSB and hydrogen-producing bacteria to create artificial hypoxic conditions and improve hydrogen production efficiency. 'Hydrogen Generation from Food Waste' turns waste into energy, generates a new generation of green energy, and reduces the burden on landfills.
2 nd Runner Up		
Lai King Catholic Secondary School	壓電樓梯 (Chinese only)	The team's piezoelectric stairs are made of piezoelectric ceramic sheets and acrylic sheets. The product generates electricity by stepping on the piezoelectric material on the stairs, then stores the electricity, and then uses the energy in different places, such as lighting up indoor lights and charging smartphones. The device can be used on the stairs with heavy flow of people, using the weight of people and the power of stepping on it to become a new energy source, which can replace some non-renewable energy sources and help save buildings' energy expenditures. In addition, a layer of waterproof glue is added to the piezoelectric ceramic sheet of the stairs, and the anti-skid stickers are pasted on the top of the piezoelectric stairs, which improves the safety of the stairs.
Merits	加山左左	The team uses the measure of meducing and
College (H.K. Island)	站 站 虱 虱 (Chinese only)	recycling aluminum cans to generate electricity, so as to achieve comprehensive energy solutions and decarbonisation. This work mainly generates hydrogen through anodising to generate electricity and recycle aluminum metal to manufacture the end products.

		The aluminum metal after use will be placed in the recycling box of CuSO4 and HCl acid. Aluminum metal and its solution can generate hydrogen through displacement and redox reaction, and the hydrogen produced in the process can be collected to generate electricity. This proposal can effectively collect hydrogen to generate electricity, reduce carbon emissions and effectively use aluminum cans to generate electricity, and the cost of electricity generation is significantly lower than that of common renewable energy.
Carmel Divine Grace Foundation Secondary School	Intelnergy solutions	As buildings contain many electrical appliances which use a large amount of energy every day, the group decided on creating tailor-made energy solutions specifically used in infrastructures. They devised two ways to generate more electricity around infrastructure.
		Firstly, as overheating of solar panels often reduces their efficiency, and simply cooling is only a passive approach dealing with the problem, they have designed the Optothermo panels, which are solar panels that make use of the Seebeck effect to generate extra electricity from excess heat. The name 'Optothermo' is the combination of the prefix 'opto' (light) and the mis-spelt 'thermal' (heat). The Seebeck effect states that dissimilar conductors or semiconductors can generate voltage when temperature difference exists. While the voltage generated is tiny, when left running for a long time, it could absorb heat from the solar panels thus boosting efficiency. Secondly, the team have designed the PiezoTile, which makes use of the piezoelectric effect to generate electricity

		when pressure is applied, a discovery of new energy resources. The product named PiezoTile is coined from terms 'piezoelectricity' and '(floor) tiles'. While these tiles were originally intended to be mainly laid on stairs, the team also found that they could be placed on elevator entrances, doorways and buttons for settings in which stairs are rarely used. While one tile only generates around 3 Volts per step, when put in areas where activity is frequent, these tiles could generate an impressive amount of energy in just one day.
Hong Kong Taoist Association The Yuen Yuen Institute No. 2 Secondary School	EC System	The problem of global warming is getting more and more serious, and that presents urgency to reduce carbon emissions. The school is committed to developing various classroom energy-saving systems to avoid inertial power consumption and equipment loss caused by forgetting to turn off electrical appliances. In the past, they have successfully saved more than 20% of the school's electricity, achieving the principle of 'spend where necessary and save where possible'. Although the old system has brought many benefits, it is a pity that the system still relies on manual control of electricity consumption. With the development of Bluetooth technology and the promotion of BYOD policy in recent years, the team hopes to develop the original system into a fully automated energy-saving system. The concept of this project is to use an independent Bluetooth base station for each classroom, cooperate with the software platform to set the power saving rules of each class, and use the Internet of Things technology to achieve automatic and active energy saving.

Wa Ying	Green Tech	Many people push the door in and out of the
College	Door	mall every day. After observing, the team
		came up with the idea of Green Tech Door.
		The team designed to install a rack above the
		door, and the gear on the door would roll on
		the rack when being pushed or pulled. This
		design uses the large gear to turn the small
		gear to double the energy, thereby driving the
		motor and generating electricity. The
		electricity will be stored in the storage battery,
		and the electricity generated can be supplied
		shopping malls the disinfection machines
		etc. The daily electricity production data will
		be displayed on the electronic screen on the
		side. The screen also runs on the electricity
		generated by the device. Some trivia about
		environmental protection will be displayed on
		it, combining environmental protection and
		education.
TW/CIL.		
TWGHS	太陽能免實	This project has three goals. The first is
Kwok Yat	太陽能免算 共享計劃	Carbon reduction! Free solar energy for all'.
Kwok Yat Wai College	太陽能免實 共享計劃 (Chinese	Carbon reduction! Free solar energy for all'. The second is to create a product that is innovative fashionable and practical.
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	Save the Earth and make good use of solar energy.
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Primary School Division

Name 人工智能綠 色火車系統	'Tai Koo Primary School Station' is an
人工智能線 色火車系統	'Tai Koo Primary School Station' is an
人工智能綠 色火車系統	'Tai Koo Primary School Station' is an
(Chinese only)	artificial intelligence green railway system for the future of smart city. There are three major problems in the current railway system: reliance on fossil fuels for power generation, high power consumption and lack of greenery. In response to the above problems, they conducted research and experiments in different fields. First of all, the team added two renewable energy sources, solar energy and wind power, to the 'Taikoo Primary School Station', and then employed Micro:bit to cooperate with various sensing devices to realise artificial intelligence to save energy. Finally, the team strengthened greening around the system to achieve energy saving and carbon reduction. Combining the above three aspects of the program, a comprehensive energy solution for the transportation system is designed.
Novo Power	As countries around the world pledged to achieve carbon neutrality by the end of this century and stop using fossil fuels, pursuing low-carbon energy has become the common aspiration of all mankind. Novo Power proposes two energy solutions to promote sustainable urban development, including: (1) Turning 'organics' into energy:
	Novo Power

	r	
		and recycling of organics to produce biofuels. Reduce carbon dioxide emissions through accurate collection of methane and fluid mixing technology; and (2) Easily obtained 'hydrogen' power: use the remaining green energy such as solar energy, wind energy and ocean current energy to electrolyze seawater in order to release hydrogen. As the cost of electrolysis decreases and technology advances, green hydrogen, a new energy carrier, will become the key to carbon neutrality.
2 nd Runner Up)	
LST Leung Kau Kui Primary School (Branch)	旋轉發電門 (Chinese only)	The team discovered that the lighting system in the shopping malls in Hong Kong consumes a lot of electricity. If there is a way to convert the continuous flow of people in the shopping mall into kinetic energy, and then turn the kinetic energy into electrical energy, providing energy for the operation of automatic doors in the mall, carbon emissions can be reduced, and the mission of low-carbon environmental protection can be realised. The revolving door designed by the team uses three sets of driving and driven gear sets, increasing the gear ratio to more than 300, and successfully making the simulated revolving door connected to the generator turn on the LED lights. At the same time, the design adds a rechargeable lithium battery, which provides a more effectively way to store the electric energy generated and makes the light bulb more stable and flexible.
Merits		
St.	N2I City	N21 City has three main functions. First, the
Anthony's School	Ĩ	building passes through the flow of water or the water flowing down from a high level, and through the small turbine, drives the built-in mini hydroelectric generator to convert the

		water flow into electricity. Second, the Algae Center cultivates green algae to produce hydrogen with hydrogen enzymes; then use the collected hydrogen to make hydrogen fuel and convert it into electricity. Third, recycle the carbon dioxide produced by the car, and make hydrogen fuel to generate electricity through the chemical process of electrolysis of water. Install steel plates on the road surface at the parking, and the steel box below filled with water, and prevent the steel plates from falling by following the Seesaw Principle. The device uses the gravity of the car to stop, squeezes water and sprays it from the small hole to the ferrule blade to drive the turbine to rotate and generate electricity.
CCC Kei Wan Primary School (Aldrich Bay)	移動式長者 健身發電器 (Chinese only)	Elderly people often stay at home, often lack of exercise, and their physical fitness will inevitably decline. In order to help the elderly develop habits of exercising, the team invented a fitness generator, which encourages the elderly to do more hands exercises and generates electricity for turning the LED light bars on and pressing the music chip to play music. More it rotates, the LED light will keep glowing, and the music will continue to play, which indirectly encourages the elderly to repeating hand exercises.
		The technology principle is to create a magnetic field through the electric current generated, forming an electromagnet. By applying the Magnetic Effect Principle, the kinetic energy will be converted into electrical energy.
Shanghai Alumni Primary School	神奇風箏發 電機 (Chinese only)	Magic Kite Electricity Generator is an energy generation solution using natural energy. The generator is designed to leverage wind in the upper troposphere to generate electricity. The team hopes to install this device on the

		rooftops of all buildings in Hong Kong to obtain the maximum level of power. This device is divided into two parts: one is the power generation device where the kite is connected to the generator, which mainly rotates the kite through the orderly length of the kite string, thereby driving the generator to generate electricity; the other part consists of two servo motors orientation devices, this part of the device mainly changes the direction of the kite through the smart phone application, so as to obtain more power.
CCC Kei Wan Primary School (Aldrich Bay)	追光發電 (Chinese only)	In view of a large amount of carbon emissions produced by human activities accelerating the El Niño phenomenon, the team invented the green light tracking system, in the hope to use renewable energy sources to generate electricity, thus reduce the negative impact of carbon emissions on the climate and improve human life.
		The work uses micro:bit programming to connect the photosensitive sensor. When the luminosity on both sides is different, the servo motor will start to rotate, and there is a reflector on the servo motor, which can direct the sunlight to the semicircular container, heat the water in the container, and create a temperature difference to generate electricity.
		The principle of thermoelectric power generation is to use two conductors of different materials to connect into a circuit. When there is a temperature difference between the two materials, the connected circuit will create an electric potential difference for electricity generation.
SKH St.	環保安達在	In 2019, The school moved to the new
Jonn's Primary	身邊	neignbournood of Anderson Road, Kwun Tong and the planning of the campus building
School	(Chinese only)	and community facilities is still in the

 7
development stage. Team members who live
near the On Tat Estate noticed that many
residents pass the flyover and use park
facilities every day. As such, the team
suggested converting these high-use facilities
into 'power generation facilities' and use the
electricity generated to power different
community facilities. One example is to add a
piezoelectric floor to convert the vibration of
running into electricity for the facilities in the
park This project aims to increase the
proportion of renewable energy power
generation reduce carbon emissions and raise
awareness of environmental protection
awareness of environmental protection,
making On Tat Estate a greener and more
livable community.

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