

Assean countries and stability of solar energy technologies.

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Introduction

Sustainable energy technology adoption has become a world demand because of environmental degradation, and this development desires researchers' and regulators' stress. Hence, the current study examines the assorted factors like low price, awareness of the setting, attribution of responsibility, habitual energy-saving behavior, and social norms impact on the property energy technologies adoption in association countries. The article has taken the questionnaires to gather the info from the chosen respondents. The analysis has additionally applied structural equation models (SEM) exploitation SPSS-AMOS to check the hypotheses and association among the variables. The results indicated that the low price, awareness of the setting, attribution of responsibility, and habitual energy-saving behavior are absolutely related with property energy technologies adoption in a very sample of association economies [1]. An energy trilemma addresses 3 usually conflicting challenges: energy security, just access to energy, and environmental property. Maintaining this balance within the context of fast transitions to suburbanised, decarbonized, and therefore the digital system is difficult with the chance of mercantilism off equally essential goals. This study examines the energy trilemma and therefore the transition to property energy within the high 10 CO₂-emitting countries within the world, exploitation mounted plus investment and energy use as moderators from 1990 to 2016. the highest 10 CO₂-emitting countries are China, the us, India, Russia, Japan, Iran, Germany, Asian country, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and country. For the empirical analysis, we tend to apply advanced political economy techniques. we tend to found a trilemma within the world energy sector, and therefore the transition to property energy at the same time enhances economic process and environmental quality within the long. Energy trilemma, property energy transition, investment in mounted assets, and energy use all contribute to economic process [2].

One of the challenges that rural communities face is that the satisfaction of their energy demand through property processes, wherever the assembly, distribution associated final consumption of energy are concerned in an economical, affordable, and non-polluting manner. This proposal analyzes, for a rural community in North American nation, the economic and environmental impacts related to meeting the energy demand for lighting, cooking, diversion and technology desires, hygiene, education and mobility; by formulating 3

completely different scenarios: (a) estimation of current energy consumption (baseline) (b) satisfaction of aforementioned desires through regionally on the market renewable energy resources [3]. Sustainable energy refers to it energy that sustains our life for an extended amount of your time. property energy materials embrace star cells, fuel cells, batteries, supercapacitors, nanocomposites, etc. that facilitate within the reduction of carbon (Decarbonization) and improve property. These materials compensate the emissions of greenhouse gas within the atmosphere thereby making a greenhouse gas – free world economy. The energy obtained from the sun, wind, biomass, water, etc. are to blame for the property development globally. Increasing manufacture and development and warming, along demands associate imperative would like for a forceful amendment within the energy production, storage and provide. The abstract aims that the assorted property energy material sources like metal nitrides, Water responsive materials, Biotemplated materials [4].

Major shifts in policies, generation, and consumption patterns of energy should surface in growing countries like Malaya to realize the 2030 Agenda for property Development Goals (SDGs). manufacturing energy alone isn't any longer the only real purpose of a ninety eight electrified nation. The goal has currently shifted towards the property of cleaner production and energy democracy. Malaya has proclaimed the aspiration to extend its power generation exploitation renewable energy sources to twenty from the present a pair of by 2025. several chemical process initiatives just like the feed-in-tariff (FiT), net-energy-metering (NEM), and therefore the future mini-grid-based energy mercantilism system have managed to form adequate momentum for renewable energy growth in Malaya. However, such systems demand bound environmental conditions that will involve stream and land use for the technology to perform optimally. Thus, understanding the small to macro desires of multi-stakeholders is vital. Therefore, this study explored the strengths and weaknesses of energy transition methodologies adopted across the world with local's input. later, the content associate analysis provided a basis to determine an apt methodology for Malaysia's distinctive condition [5].

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Received: 02-Sep-2022, Manuscript No. AAIEC-22-78183; Editor assigned: 05-Sep-2022, PreQC No. AAIEC-22-78183(PQ); Reviewed: 20-Sep-2022, QC No. AAIEC-22-78183;

Revised: 24-Sep-2022, Manuscript No. AAIEC-22-78183(R); Published: 27-Sep-2022, DOI: 10.35841/2591-7331-6.5.122

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