

# ***International Radiation Symposium, August 2024, Shanghai, China***

# **IRS 2024** **SHANGHAI** **CHINA**

Proposed Dates: 5-9 Aug, 2024  
Shanghai International  
Convention Center

hosted by:



復旦大學  
FUDAN UNIVERSITY

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# IRS 2024, Shanghai, China

## I. Introduction

We are pleased to propose and host the next IRS in Shanghai, China, in August of 2024, to be held at the Shanghai International Convention Center, No. 2727 Riverside Avenue, 200120 Shanghai, China. The proposed date of the IRS 2024 is August 5th to August 9th.



## II. Motivation/rationale for holding the IRS in Shanghai

### General local and regional interest

Shanghai, among the most developed cities in China, has been one of the world's foremost centers for finance, business and economics, education, science and technology, manufacturing, tourism, culture, and transportation. The city is located on the southern estuary of the Yangtze River, with the Huangpu River flowing through it. It is a place that can fulfill nearly all your expectations.

With convenient Geographical location and traditional economic heritage, Shanghai's economy booms. Its nominal GDP reaches over US\$1 trillion, making the city ranks the most productive metro area in China and one of the top ten largest metropolitan economies in the world. It is also a global financial center, ranking first in the whole Asia & Oceania region and the third globally (after New York and London). Besides, tourism is a significant industry in Shanghai. As of 2019, Shanghai had 71 five-star hotels, 61 four-star hotels, and 113 rated tourist attractions. Numerous conferences and meetings in various fields are held in Shanghai every year. For example, in 2018, it hosted 82 international meetings.

With a history of more than 2000 years, culture and arts are also prosperous in Shanghai. The culture of Shanghai combines local Wuyue culture with a unique "East Meets West" Haipai culture. In the early 20th century, numerous foreigners moved into the prosperous port city, and Haipai culture emerged. The culture fuses elements of Western culture with the local Wuyue

culture, and its influence extends to the city's literature, fashion, architecture, music, and cuisine. Being the birthplace of Chinese cinema, Shanghai holds Shanghai International Film Festival every year since 1993. There are several other international cultural festivals in Shanghai, including Shanghai International Television Festival, Shanghai International Art Festival, etc. It also holds its own fashion week called Shanghai Fashion Week twice every year. In addition, Shanghai is the hottest city for cultural activities like concerts, art exhibitions, operas and music festivals. You can enjoy yourself with nearly 1000 exhibitions in over 90 art museums every year and nearly 100 plays per day on average in various forms of venues.

### **Scientific expertise, labs, academic institutions, connection with radiation science and interests**

Shanghai is an international center of research and development and is ranked 5th globally and 2nd in the whole Asia & Oceania region (after Beijing) by scientific research outputs. There are more than 100 scientific research institutions in Shanghai, 100,000 scientific research personnel, and more than 100 professional and technical training institutions. Among all the institutes in Shanghai, the Shanghai Branch of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) consists of 15 research institutes with legal entities, a number of technology transfer and incubation platforms.

Shanghai is also a major center of higher education in China. There are over 60 colleges and universities in Shanghai, among which nine universities are selected as "211 universities" by the Chinese government to build world-class universities, and they are indeed among China's most prestigious universities appearing in the global university rankings. Some of the highly ranked educational institutions in Shanghai are:

- Fudan University
- Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- Tongji University
- East China Normal University
- East China University of Science and Technology
- Shanghai University of Finance & Economy
- Shanghai University
- Shanghai International Studies University
- Donghua University
- University of Shanghai for Science and Technology.

Many institutes in Shanghai are doing research related to radiation:

**Shanghai Institute of Technical Physics (SITP)** of the CAS was founded in October 1958. SITP's primary research area is the application of infrared physics and optoelectronics technology. It focuses on developing advanced airborne and space-borne payloads, infrared staring imaging and signal processing, infrared photoelectric devices, remote sensing information processing, etc. The institute has a staff of over 1000, of whom 165 are professors, and six key laboratories. SITP has involved a lot in the development of the Fengyun satellite. And it continues to focus on the strategic needs of China's meteorological and atmospheric exploration

field, aiming at the commanding heights of international competition.

**Shanghai Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics (SIOM)** of the CAS was established in 1964. It is the earliest institute in China specializing in laser science and technology. As a comprehensive high-tech modern optics and laser institute, SIOM mainly focuses on the frontiers of modern optical and laser science, the development of large-scale laser engineering and technology, laser and optoelectronic applications, etc. The research divisions of SIOM include Laboratory of Space Laser Engineering and Technology, Key Laboratory of Space Laser Communication and Detection Technology, and specialize in Space LIDAR: atmospheric and ocean exploration and other laser remote sensing technologies.

**Shanghai Ecological Meteorology and Satellite Remote Sensing Center** of Shanghai Meteorological Service. The center undertakes work of remote sensing monitoring of ecological status, climate variables, greenhouse gases and aerosols, as well as dynamic monitoring of surface ecological environment changes. It also conducts research on satellite remote sensing inversion and application technology, verifies meteorological satellite products and algorithms and carries out satellite remote sensing data analysis and database construction.

**Fudan University** was founded in 1905. It is the first institution of higher learning independently established by the Chinese people. Fudan University is ranked 40th in the QS World University Rankings. In terms of academic influence, Fudan University has 19 disciplines in the top 1% of ESI in the world.

- Institute of Atmospheric Science of Fudan University was established in 2016. And with rapid development, now the institute has over a hundred faculty members, including two academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Focusing on Meteorology and Atmospheric Environment, Climate System, and Atmospheric Physical and Chemical Processes, the institute attaches great importance to interdisciplinary studies and have conducted much innovative research on remote sensing and atmospheric radiation.
- Key Laboratory of Electromagnetic Wave (EMW) Information of Fudan University, supported by School of Information Science and Technology, School of Mathematical Science and School of Computer Science, aims to research and develop cutting-edge technologies on electronic information, Space and Earth remote sensing, wireless communication, satellite navigation technology, etc.



Fudan University

The numerous scientific institutes and universities, together with convenient infrastructures, make Shanghai a perfect place for academic communication. And hosting the IRS 2024 in Shanghai will benefit all the scientific communities in Shanghai, especially those researching atmosphere, meteorology and radiation, and promote the development of related fields in China and the world. The magic metropolitan city of Shanghai will undoubtedly bring wonderful experiences to all the IRS participants.

### III. Conference environment

#### Location and geographic setting

Shanghai is one of China's four municipalities directly under the central government and one of the world's largest cities and economic centers. Situated at 31° 14' N latitude and 121° 29' E longitude, Shanghai borders the provinces of Zhejiang to the south and Jiangsu to the west and north. Located right in the middle of China's east coastline, Shanghai is an excellent sea and river port, boasting easy access to the vast hinterland. It is roughly 1,100km equidistant from Beijing to the northwest and 1400km from Guangzhou to the southeast. The city's average altitude is about 4 meters, and the highest point is 103.70 meters above sea level.



Location of Shanghai

Shanghai is composed of the central city, the suburbs and Chongming County, with 16 municipal districts and an area of 6,340.5 square kilometers. The population of Shanghai is about 20 million. The Mother River, the Huangpu River, originates from Dianshan Lake in Qingpu District and flows through downtown Shanghai, dividing the city into Puxi (west of the Huangpu River) and Pudong (east of the Huangpu River), which is the charm of Shanghai. Puxi is the city's historic center and hosts many shops, restaurants, and museums. The central financial district, Lujiazui, lies in Pudong, the modern part recognized for its rather unusual yet extremely impressive high-rises. In the suburbs, there are many ancient towns, beaches and other cultural and natural landscapes.

## **Transportation to city (Getting There)**

Shanghai has developed a highly complex transportation infrastructure providing very diverse modes of urban mobility.

**By plane:** Shanghai has two international airports, which are about 40 km apart, Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport and Shanghai Pudong International Airport. As a region with the highest density of civil aviation airports in China, Shanghai completed a total air passenger throughput of 61.6422 million person-times in 2020 (2.54 person-times per capita).

*Shanghai Pudong International Airport* -- located in Pudong District, Shanghai, China, about 30 kilometers from the city center of Shanghai. As an essential aviation hub connecting the Yangtze River Delta region and even the whole country with the world, Pudong International Airport is an actual throughput "giant". It has two terminals and a satellite hall, which can meet the requirement of 80 million annual passenger throughput. In the first half of 2021, Shanghai Pudong International Airport operated a total of 75 airlines, 312 routes, and 42,003 flights, connecting 239 cities and 242 airports with 39 countries and regions in Asia, Europe, Africa, Oceania and North America.

*Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport* -- located at the junction of Changning district and Minhang District, 13 kilometers away from the city center. Before the construction of Shanghai Pudong International Airport, Hongqiao was China's busiest airport. Averaging some 540 flights daily, it mainly undertakes the functions of international airport connections and domestic departures and arrivals. In 2020, the passenger throughput of Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport reached 31.165,600. In the first half of 2021, the airport operated 23 airlines, 108 routes and 30,881 flights, connecting 85 cities and 87 airports with 5 countries and regions in East Asia.



Airports in Shanghai

**By train:** Shanghai railway hub is a large circular hub. It is not only the starting point of the Beijing-Shanghai railway, Shanghai-Kunming railway and high-speed railway, but also the center of China's ocean shipping and north-south coastal routes. It is the largest railway hub in East China, with huge passenger and cargo volumes. It has three super-large passenger stations -- Shanghai, Shanghai Nan and Shanghai Hongqiao. They have a clear division of functions. Hongqiao Railway Station is specific to high-speed railway transport, while Shanghai Railway Station and Shanghai South Railway Station mainly serve EMU and ordinary train passengers.

Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station, neighboring T2 of Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport, is an integral part of the Shanghai Hongqiao Transportation Hub. The hub is a large-scale comprehensive international transportation hub closely connected with high-speed railway, intercity and urban rail transit, buses, taxis and airports. Whether arriving by plane or train, you can easily transfer to the subway, coach, bus or maglev train, and the transfer distance on foot is about 200 meters.

### **Transportation within city (Getting About)**

Shanghai has a well-developed urban transportation system comprising metros, buses, ferries, and taxis. The Shanghai Metro, incorporates both subway and light metro lines and extends to every core urban district as well as neighboring suburban districts. There are 20 metro lines, 515 stations, and 803 km (499 mi) of lines in operation, making it the most extended network in the world. Shanghai also has the world's most extensive bus network, with 1,575 lines covering 8,997 km (5,590 mi) by 2019. The vertical urban transportation network composed of buses, cross-river tunnels, bridges, ferries, subways and elevated rail transit covers the ground transportation of the whole city. Meanwhile, the fares of Shanghai public transport are favorable, and the security and punctuality are first-class. There is complete coverage of Internet intelligence service for the transportation system, which means you can use the mobile phone (or bracelet worn equipment etc.) as the carrier of electronic virtual tickets and other tickets on above any transportation way to almost any part of a city, 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

We plan to hold the meeting at the Shanghai International Convention Center. The followings are the 4 routes for the participants to reach the venue after arriving in Shanghai:

#### **Route 1: Arriving from Pudong International Airport**

It is 49 kilometers from Pudong International Airport to the venue.

- By public transportation: take a maglev for 6 minutes, transfer to Subway Line 2 inside the station, and arrive near the venue after 5 stops. The whole journey takes 35 minutes.
- By car: 50 minutes.

#### **Route 2: Arriving from Hongqiao Hub**

It is 19 km from Hongqiao Hub to the venue.

- By public transportation: subway Line 2 will go through the whole journey at 11 stops, and you will arrive near the venue in 30 minutes.
- By car: 20 minutes through elevated roads.

#### **Route 3: Arriving from Shanghai Railway Station**

It is 9.3km from Shanghai Railway Station to the venue.

- By public transportation: take Subway Line 2 and then transfer to Line 1. The whole journey is 5 stops, and 30 minutes later, you can arrive near the venue.
- By car: 20 minutes through elevated roads.

#### **Route 4: Arriving from Shanghai Long-distance Passenger terminal center**

It is 17 kilometers from Shanghai Long-distance Passenger terminal center to the venue.

- By public transportation: take Subway Line 1 and then transfer to Line 2. The whole journey is 10 stops, and 50 minutes later, you will arrive near the venue.



- By car: 25 minutes through elevated roads.

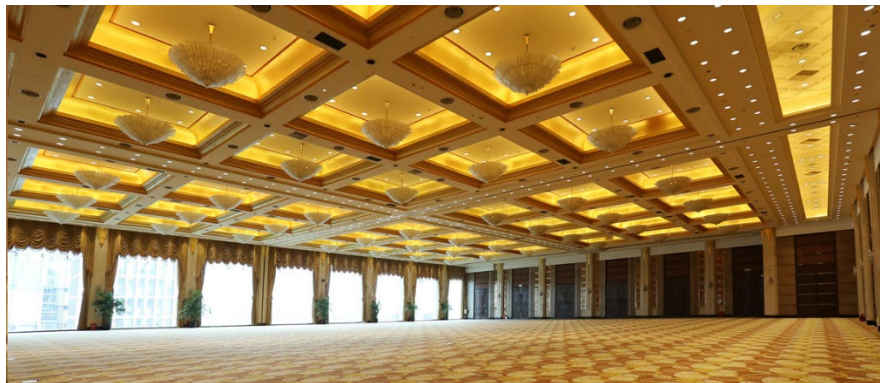
Shanghai Metro operates from 5:30 to 22:30 every day, with extended hours on weekends and holidays. Please check the specific operation time of each line:  
<http://sh.bendibao.com/ditie/time.shtml>.

**Venue description and capacity** “*Shanghai International Convention Center*”

Shanghai International Convention Center is located on Riverside Promenade in Pudong, facing the best-known buildings complex of the Bund across the river. Together with the Oriental Pearl TV Tower and Jinmao Building, it has formed a famous landscape in the Lujiazui area. Shanghai International Convention Center has a total construction area of 110,000 square meters. It contains multiple modern conference venues: a multifunction room covering an area of 4300 square meters, a news center with 3600 square meters, and more than 30 conference halls. Each of them can accommodate 50-800 people.

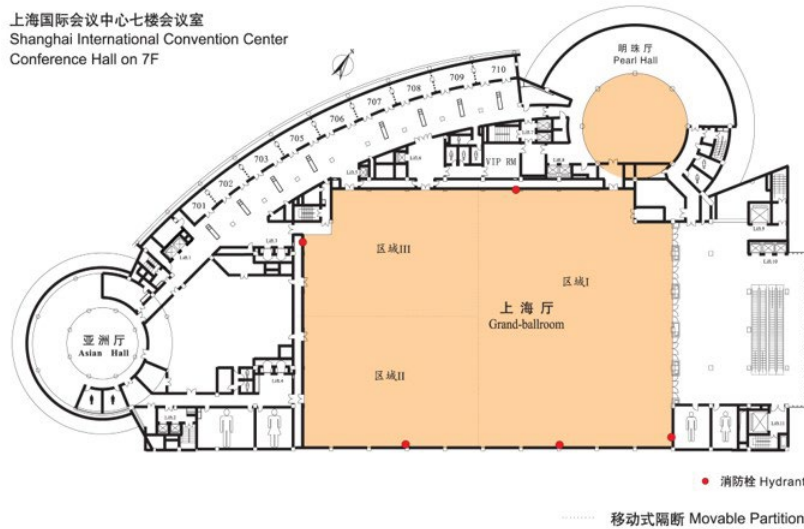


Shanghai International Convention Center



Grand Ballroom III

上海国际会议中心七楼会议室  
Shanghai International Convention Center  
Conference Hall on 7F



Floor plan

### The grand ballroom III, Shanghai International Convention Center

With a length of 40 meters, a width of 28 meters, a height of 8 meters and an area of 1100 square meters, Shanghai Hall III is one of the largest multifunction halls in China. It can host a banquet for 1000 people or a conference for 700 people. Meanwhile, it has a closed movable partition, which can be arranged as required. It contains:

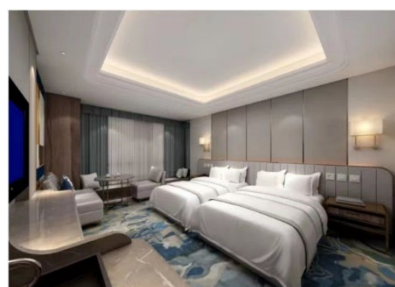
- conference hall "grand ballroom III" (up to 500 seats)
- meeting room, which can be used as VIP lounge and reception room
- various advanced conference facilities with sufficient sunlight
- business center
- protected data access
- exhibition space (1100 square meters for maximum)
- catering

The Oriental Riverside Hotel is in the Shanghai International Convention Center. It has nearly 270 deluxe hotel rooms, including presidential suites, business suites and standard rooms. The king room is approximately 900 RMB per night, and the twin room is about 1200 RMB per night. There are also superior catering facilities, comfortable leisure places and over 600 parking spaces.

The cost of the conference center is RMB 760 per person per day. This includes lunches, tea breaks and dinners.



The king room



The twin room

## Local sites of interest, universities, museums, attractions, parks etc.

With labels of “a Magic City” and “the Oriental Paris”, Shanghai is a diversified city and owns unique charms. Perfect cultural fusion of the West and East, tradition and fashion is the best city highlight. You can enjoy beautiful Chinese classical gardens, marvel at the amazing cityscape of some world’s top-ranking skyscrapers, wander through local featured Shikumen houses aside narrow laneways, stroll along the Bund and Former French Concession with rich collections of west style historical architectures, and explore interesting local life and fancy urbanism.



**Museums** -- In Shanghai, there are more than 130 museums and more than 80 art museums and galleries. Every year, there hosts more than 1,000 exhibitions.

- *Shanghai Museum*, as a large museum of ancient Chinese art, boasts a collection of 140,000 precious relics, including featuring bronzes, ceramics, paintings and calligraphy. The abundance and quality of the collection have enjoyed a high reputation both at home and abroad. It is also famous for its architectural shape with a square base and a round cantilever, which means "round heaven and square earth" in China.
- *Shanghai Planetarium* encourages people to feel the stars, understand the universe and ponder the future.,
- *Shanghai Natural History Museum* has over 280,000 items in its collections, including objects from the natural world and human historical relics. It vividly depicts the history of ancient animals and the evolution of plants.
- *Shanghai Science and Technology Museum* is known as the Science Cinema.
- *West Bund of long Art Museum* is built on a coal ferry pier.

- *China Art Palace*, is built for the Shanghai World Expo 2010. Besides its centerpiece, the animated version of the Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival, the museum also exhibits a variety of artworks from a number of contemporary artists.
- *Contemporary Art Museum of Shanghai* hosts the Biennale, the most influential art exhibition in Asia.

**Modern architecture** -- Lujiazui on the east bank of the Huangpu River is lined with rows of tall buildings. Each of them is not just a building, but a vertical miniature city, a super building city with highly intensive resources and energy conservation. *Oriental Pearl TV Tower*, *World Financial Center*, and *Shanghai Tower* are the most famous ones. Among them, *Shanghai Tower*, as the representative of new attractions in recent years, is the third tallest building in the world and the tallest in China, with a height of 632 meters. This giant high-rise landmark skyscraper looks like a dragon going straight into the sky, perfectly combining modern design and traditional Chinese culture. 127 floors above ground in the main building are mainly used for offices, hotels, exhibitions, business, sightseeing, etc. And it can release meteorological warning information covering the downtown Shanghai on the big screen of the tower crown at the height of 632 meters.

**Natural Scenic Spots** - Shanghai has made remarkable achievements in ecological environment construction, with several natural scenic spots: *Sheshan National Forest Park*, *Gongqing National Forest Park*, *Dishui Lake*, *Chongming Island* and so on. You can enjoy the comfort and wilderness in the bustling city. For example, *Chongming Island* is the perfect place to appreciate the river tide and watch birds. Besides natural scenery, you can also experience comfortable camping activities, organic food farm markets, hang gliding, skydiving, surfing and other recreational activities. Those parks are great weekend destinations for residents and tourists from nearby cities.

### **Traditional cultural attractions**

- *The Yu Garden*, located in the city center with a history of more than 450 years, is a typical Chinese classical garden. The custom of holding a grand Lantern Festival here every year has been retained since the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The State Council lists it as a national key cultural relic protection unit. It is a must-visit ancient town for many domestic and foreign political leaders and celebrities in Shanghai.
- There are many ancient towns in the suburbs of Shanghai: *Fengjing Ancient town*, *Zhujiajiao Town*, *Qibao ancient town*, *Nanxiang ancient town*, etc. The original ancient streets and alleys, picturesque landscape and rich cultural heritage are famous far and wide.
- In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, foreigners came to Shanghai and built concessions, influencing the local culture and leaving many historical sites: *Peace Hotel*, *Xujiahui Catholic Church*, *Jing'an district Shikumen scenic spot*, *Wu Kang building*, etc. They not only represent architectural design and construction technology of the first-class level at that time but also carry the history of Shanghai since its opening as a commercial port and encapsulates. With a total length of 1.5 kilometers, *the Bund* has extraordinary significance for Shanghai. Facing the Huangpu River on the east and 52 buildings in different Chinese and western styles on the west, it is widely regarded as the "Exhibition of World Architecture".

### **University**

- *Fudan University*, established in 1905 as Fudan Public School, is one of the top comprehensive research-oriented universities in China. It is now composed of four campuses in Shanghai – Handan, Fenglin, Zhangjiang, and Jiangwan, covering 2,439,200 square meters. Fudan is a collegiate university with five colleges, and it comprises 17 full-time schools and 69 departments. At present, it has 77 research institutes, 112 cross-disciplinary research institutes, and 5 national key laboratories. There are 3139 teaching and research staff, including 51 academicians of Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering. Fudan University cooperates with more than 270 universities and institutions in more than 40 countries and regions worldwide and holds about 100 international conferences every year. The Guanghai Twin Towers (Chinese: 光华楼) at the center of the Handan campus reach 140.5 meters, reportedly the highest buildings ever constructed in a university campus in Asia, and 2nd around the world.
- *Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU)* was founded in 1896. After 125 years of unremitting efforts, SJTU has become a domestic first-class and internationally renowned university. It is also one of the world's top 100 universities. SJTU is currently comprised of 5 campuses with more than 300 hectares. As of December 2020, SJTU has 33 schools/departments, 12 affiliated hospitals, 2 affiliated medical research institutes, 23 directly affiliated units and 5 directly affiliated enterprises. The previous main campus was located in Xujiahui, in the Xuhui District of Shanghai, formerly a mostly Catholic area and a site of several educational institutions. The Minhang campus is located in the Minhang District on the outskirts of metropolitan Shanghai. This young campus, founded in 1987, covers 2,822,903 square meters once farmland. Currently, most of the university's administrative and academic framework and the majority of undergraduate and graduate students are situated on this campus.
- *Tongji University* is a comprehensive research university established in 1907. It is renowned for its engineering, architecture and business programs and is ranked among the top 1% of universities globally. The university possesses a faculty of more than 2,803 scholars, including 27 members from the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering. Currently, Tongji University owns 29 colleges, 8 affiliated hospitals, and 6 affiliated primary and secondary schools. Tongji University is titled the State-level Garden Unit for Excellent Afforestation. The main campus, Siping Campus, is situated on Siping Road, Yangpu District.

### **General climate and weather**

With a pleasant northern subtropical maritime monsoon climate, Shanghai enjoys four distinct seasons, generous sunshine and abundant rainfall. Its spring and autumn are relatively short compared with summer and winter. The average annual temperature is 18 degrees Celsius.

IRS2024 is to be held in August. Summers are hot and humid in Shanghai, and occasional downpours or freak thunderstorms can be expected. The average daily temperature of August is 28.3°C (65.8°F), the average precipitation days of August is 12.3 days, and the average relative humidity is 78%. The monthly percent possible sunshine is about 54% in August, and there are 8.7 days exceeding 35 °C (95 °F) annually on average.

## **Visa requirements**

For a table of countries whose citizens require/do not require visas to enter China, go to <http://cs.mfa.gov.cn/wgrlh/>

Application forms for a Schengen Visa can be downloaded at the above Web site also.

## ANNEX A

### Local Organizing Committee:

- Prof. Renhe Zhang**, Vice-president of Fudan University  
Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Mu Mu**, Fudan University  
Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Guangyu Shi**, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Lei Bi**, Zhejiang University
- Prof. Hongbing Chen**, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Huizheng Chen**, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences
- Prof. Tiantao Chen**, Fudan University
- Prof. Mingzheng Duan**, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Yong Han**, Sun Yat-sen University
- Prof. Min Min**, Sun Yat-sen University
- Prof. Wei Han**, CMA Earth System Modeling and Prediction Centre (CEMC)
- Prof. Jianxin He**, Chengdu University of Information Technology
- Prof. Zhongwei Huang**, Lanzhou University
- Prof. Shuai Hu**, National University of Defense Technology
- Prof. Husi Letu**, Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Lei Liu**, National University of Defense Technology
- Prof. Siwei Li**, Wuhan University
- Prof. Chao Liu**, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology
- Prof. Zhengqiang Li**, Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences
- Prof. Rui Li**, University of Science and Technology of China
- Associate Professor with Tenure, Jing Li**, Peking University
- Prof. Jun Li**, National Satellite Meteorological Centre
- Prof. Cheng Liu**, University of Science And Technology of China
- Prof. Chunsong Lu**, Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology

**Associate Prof. Shaoning Lv**, Fudan University

**Prof. Kai Qin**, China University of Mining & Technology Beijing

**Prof. Chong Shi**, Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences

**Prof. Bingqiang Sun**, Fudan University

**Prof. Kaicun Wang**, Peking University

**Prof. Minghuai Wang**, Nanjing University

**Prof. Jian Wu**, Yunnan University

**Prof. Peng Zhang**, National Satellite Meteorological Centre

**Prof. Hua Zhang**, Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences

**Prof. Yijun Zhang**, Fudan University

**Prof. Chuanfeng Zhao**, Peking University

**Associate Prof. Shuyun Zhao**, China University of Geosciences

**Prof. Feng Zhang**, Fudan University



## ANNEX B

### Preliminary Budget

ESTIMATED INCOME	RMB¥	US \$ (1 \$=RMB¥6.7387)	EURO (1€ = RMB¥7.2332)
1. REGISTRATION			
Early bird registration (200 × ¥2400)	480,000.00/400,000. 00	71,230.36	66,360.67
Student early bird (100 × ¥2000)	200,000.00/160,000. 00	29,679.31	27,650.28
Standard registration (130 × ¥2800)	364,000.00	54,016.35	50,323.51
Students standard fee (70 × ¥2400)	168,000.00	24,930.62	23,226.23
2. EXHIBITION	100,000.00	14,839.66	13,825.14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,312,000.00</b>	<b>194,696.30</b>	<b>181,385.83</b>

ESTIMATED EXPENSES	RMB¥	US \$ (1 \$=RMB¥6.7387)	EURO (1€ = RMB¥7.2332)
1. Conference organization	180,000.00	26,711.38	24,885.25
2. Publishing	30,000.00	4,451.90	4,147.54
3. Meals (tea break, lunch)	550,000.00	81,618.12	76,038.27
4. Venue rental fee	450,000.00	66,778.46	62,213.13
5. IRC awards	30,000.00	4,451.90	4,147.54
Overhead			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,240,000.00</b>	<b>184,011.76</b>	<b>171,431.73</b>

**Local and regional sponsors:** Fudan University

**Letters of commitment from sponsors:**



復旦大學 大气与海洋科学系  
DEPARTMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC AND OCEANIC SCIENCES  
FUDAN UNIVERSITY



復旦大學 大气科学研究院  
INSTITUTE OF ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES  
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27 May, 2022

Dear International Radiation Commission,

On behalf of the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences & Institute of Atmospheric Science of Fudan University, I am delighted with the opportunity to host the 2024 International Radiation Symposium (IRS) in Shanghai, China.

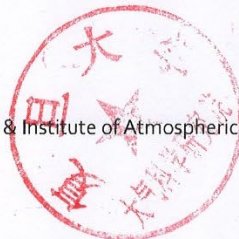
Fudan University was founded in 1905. It is one of the best universities in China and. Fudan University is ranked 40th in the QS World University Rankings. In terms of academic influence, Fudan University has 19 disciplines in the top 1% of ESI in the world. Institute of Atmospheric Science of Fudan University was established in 2016. And with rapid development, now the institute has over fifty members of faculty, including two academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. We have conducted much innovative research that are closely related to the theme of the IRS, particularly in remote sensing and atmospheric radiation. And we also work in close collaboration with domestic and overseas organizations. The IRS will be the prime opportunity for our scholars to keep abreast of the latest research, present their work and exchange ideas.

Most members of the hosting committee in Fudan University are all specialized in atmospheric radiation and experienced in organizing conferences. We fully support the bid for hosting the IRS 2024 in Shanghai, one of the largest and economic centers in the world. I am really looking forward to welcoming all the participants, and believing that the Symposium will be an impressive success.

Yours sincerely,

*Renhe Zhang*

Prof. Renhe Zhang,  
Dean, Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences & Institute of Atmospheric Sciences  
Fudan University  
Vice-president of Fudan University  
Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences  
No. 2005 Songhu Road, Yangpu District, Shanghai 200438, China  
Tel: +86-21-31248800; Email: [rhzhang@fudan.edu.cn](mailto:rhzhang@fudan.edu.cn)



## ANNEX C

### ACCOMMODATION

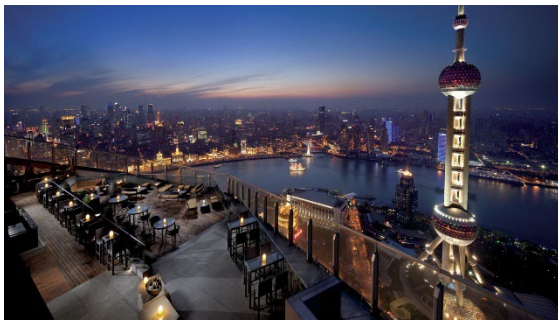
There are several hotels with convenient transportation near the Convention Center. Some of them are briefly introduced below.

#### **The Ritz-Carlton Shanghai, Pudong**

The Ritz Carlton Pudong Shanghai has a unique view of the Huangpu River and the Bund. There are 285 modern guest rooms and Suites (a totally of 372 beds).

It is about 670 meters away from the venue and about 10 minutes walk.

The king room costs 2500 yuan a night, and the twin room costs 2900 yuan.



The Ritz-Carlton Shanghai,Pudong



River view Room

#### **Shanghai Peace Hotel**

Shanghai Peace Hotel is a landmark high-rise building on the historical scenic line of the Bund, which is the "business card" of the city. Shanghai Peace Hotel has 270 guest rooms (sets) with complete facilities. There are nine national characteristic suites, including China, Britain, the United States, Japan, France, Italy, Germany, India and Spain.

It is about 3km away from the venue and takes about 20 minutes by taxi.

The king room costs 1800 yuan a night, and the twin room costs 1900 yuan.



Shanghai Peace Hotel

#### **Grand Hyatt Hotel Shanghai**

Grand Hyatt Hotel is located in the center of Lujiazui commercial and financial district in Pudong

with convenient transportation. There are 548 deluxe rooms. It is 996 meters from the venue and about 18 minutes walk. The price per night is about 1500 RMB for the king room, and about 1800 RMB for the twin room.

### **Jinjiang Metropolo Hotel Classiq Shanghai Off Bund**

There are 109 unique rooms with fashionable and exquisite decorations in Jinjiang Metropolo Hotel.

It is 2km away from the venue and takes about 20 minutes by taxi.

The king room costs about 700 RMB a night, and the twin room costs about 900 RMB.

## **GASTRONOMY**

*The dinning in the sky* (capacity of 350 guests), 11:00-14:00 and 17:00-21:00, located on the Oriental Pearl TV Tower, takes 8 minutes on foot.

*Aura lounge and jazz bar* (capacity of 105 guests), 10:00-23:00, located on the 52nd floor of Shanghai International Financial Center, takes 18 minutes on foot.

*Flair Rooftop* (100 indoor seats and 132 outdoor seats) is an outdoor terrace bar. Open from 5:30 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., located on the 58th floor of Shanghai International Financial Center.

## **Evening Activities**

### *Cruise on Huangpu River*

We suggest that you can take a cruise ship on the Huangpu River to visit the Bund from 18:00 to 20:00. The main wharves on the Huangpu River are the 16-Pu Wharf and Jinling East Road Wharf. You can take cruise ships of different styles at different wharves.



The Huangpu River