

NEWSLETTER

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Rocket Heart 2.0 Advances Artificial Heart Technology

China's Rocket Heart 2.0, a lightweight artificial heart weighing 75 grams, is designed to support end-stage heart failure patients from children to adults. Clinical trials have been completed at 16 hospitals, while more than 500 patients have received the first-generation device. Its compact design enables treatment of low-weight patients and could expand artificial-heart applications globally. **(China Daily)**

China Remains World's Largest Industrial Robot Market

China installed 354,000 industrial robots in 2025, up 20% year-on-year and accounting for 59% of global installations. Domestic suppliers provided 195,000 units, gaining a 55% market share. Demand was led by electronics, automotive, and machinery industries, while labor shortages and industrial modernization are expected to support 5–10% annual market growth through 2029. **(Xinhua)**

China Expands Autonomous Delivery Fleet Operations

Four Chinese companies plan to deploy 50,000 battery-swapping autonomous delivery vehicles, targeting more than 40 cities next year. The initiative shifts the industry from testing individual vehicles toward coordinated fleet operations, aiming to improve vehicle utilization and delivery efficiency. The operator has already received preliminary orders for more than 8,000 vehicles. **(China Daily)**

China Develops New Lithium-Ion Battery Cathode Material

Chinese researchers have developed a new cobalt-free, high-nickel cathode material using trace amounts of magnesium, calcium, titanium and zirconium. The material enables nearly 80% charging in three minutes and retains 82.4% capacity after 350 cycles. A 5.74Ah battery also achieved an energy density of 278.6 Wh/kg at -20°C, supporting potential applications in electric vehicles and energy storage. **(CCTV)**

China Advances Compact Fusion Energy Project

China's next-generation fusion experiment, the BEST device, has entered a key construction phase after its project site was officially delivered. The facility aims to simulate the fusion reactions powering the Sun and demonstrate clean-energy generation. Construction is targeted for completion by the end of 2027, with a demonstration of deuterium-tritium fusion power planned around 2030. **(CCTV)**