

## NEWSLETTER

### HI-TECH & INNOVATION

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#### **Vision for humanoid robots outlined**

Lei Jun, Xiaomi founder, said China must expand humanoid robots in smart manufacturing to move them from experimental to large-scale deployment. Morgan Stanley forecasts 2.6 million units by 2035, with a market exceeding 140 billion yuan (\$20.2 billion). Challenges include high costs, unstable processes, and limited workstations, requiring multipronged strategies for mass production, safety, and AI integration. **(China Daily)**

#### **Shenzhou-21 crew conducts advanced medical tests, brain science experiments in space**

Shenzhou-21 crew aboard Tiangong conducted space medicine and brain science experiments. They maintained experiment racks, replaced samples, and performed medical checks, including intraocular pressure, fundus, and cardiopulmonary tests. A Traditional Chinese Medicine four-diagnosis device was tested for comprehensive health monitoring in orbit. **(China Daily)**

#### **China launches new deep-sea multifunctional engineering vessel**

China launched a domestically developed deep-sea multifunctional engineering vessel in Qidong, Jiangsu. The ship is 126 meters long and 28 meters wide, equipped with a 400-ton offshore crane and a 3,000-ton cable reel, and can operate at depths of up to 300 meters. It supports subsea installation, seabed surveys, and transport operations worldwide. **(Science and Technology Daily)**

#### **China achieves breakthrough in ultra-precise atomic clock**

Chinese researchers developed a strontium optical lattice clock with stability and uncertainty reaching the  $10^{-19}$  level, meaning an error of less than one second over 30 billion years. The system achieved stability better than  $2.9 \times 10^{-19}$  over 20,000 seconds. The breakthrough could support redefining the second and improve satellite navigation, communications, and precision measurements. **(Science and Technology Daily)**

#### **China develops record-breaking flexible thermoelectric material**

Chinese researchers developed a flexible polymer thermoelectric film with a record figure of merit of 1.64 at 343K (about 70°C). The material reduces thermal conductivity by 72% while increasing electrical conductivity by 52%. The breakthrough could enable self-powered wearable devices using body heat and support applications such as patch cooling and flexible electronics. **(Science and Technology Daily)**