

TROY TECHNICAL

NANOTECHNOLOGY

WEEKLY REPORT

October 17 - October 23, 2026 | Issue 2026-W42

**Translation from nanoscale property to
reproducible, safe and scalable products**

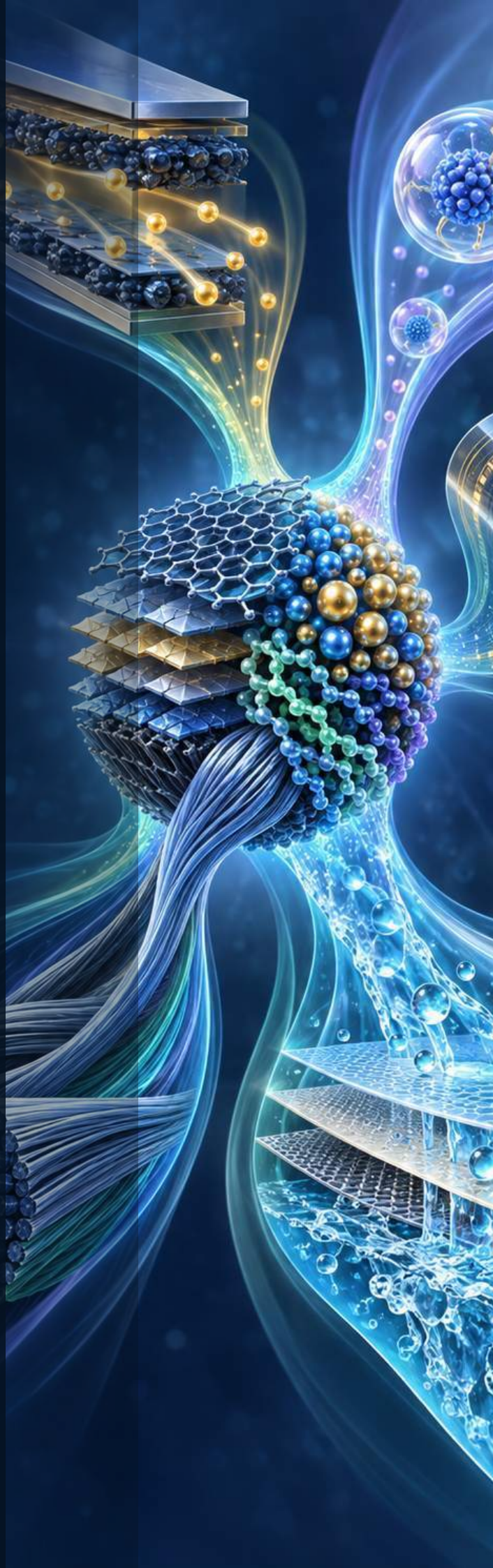
11

ANALYZED ARTICLES

10

PRIORITY THEMES

Issued 2026-10-23 | English edition | fixed approved cover artwork



Nanotechnology: the boundary moved from isolated claims to qualification evidence

11 English articles were reviewed independently from the Japanese edition. Ten themes are retained for management decisions.

SIGNAL 01 | NANO DESIGN

GMG G CELLS: Fast-charge pouch cell specs and testing roadmap

Graphene Manufacturing Group (GMG) has begun shipping G CELLS fast-charging pouch cells to potential customers in the defense and heavy mobile equipment sectors.

SIGNAL 02 | SYNTHESIS

Nanowarming: Pig Kidney Function Restored After 366 Days Storage

Researchers have demonstrated the restoration of partial function in pig kidneys stored at -150°C for up to 366 days using vitrification and nanowarming.

SIGNAL 03 | INTEGRATION

Ag-S-Te Quantum Dots: Tanaka's Pb-free SWIR sensing material

Tanaka and Nagoya University have developed a lead-free Ag-S-Te quantum dot material capable of detecting short-wave infrared (SWIR) light.

SIGNAL 04 | APPLICATION

InAs/ZnSe Quantum Dots: 1525 nm SWIR LED Efficiency and PLQY

Researchers have developed a heavy-metal-free short-wave infrared (SWIR) LED operating at 1525 nm with a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 3.5%.

DECISION

Focus this week's management attention on translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. Move only when the linked evidence can be reproduced under your own operating conditions.

THREE MANAGEMENT MOVES

1. Buyers: prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path.
2. Suppliers: prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.
3. Executives: track scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EVIDENCE DISCIPLINE

FACT states what the collected English source reports. BUSINESS READ and ACTION are editorial interpretations. UNKNOWN lists information that the source file does not establish. A linked article is not treated as independent confirmation of every claim.

Five numbers or evidence anchors that require conditions

**000 cycle
s**

A01

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION

Lab data indicates a six-minute charge time with no performance reduction after 1,000 cycles and an energy density of 58 Wh/kg.

366 days

A11

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION

Researchers have demonstrated the restoration of partial function in pig kidneys stored at -150°C for up to 366 days using vitrification and nanowarming.

700 nm

A04

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION

The material achieves a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 18.4 percent in the 1,200-1,700 nm range, offering a low-cost, RoHS-compliant alternative to InGaAs and PbS sensors.

1525 nm

A03

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION

Researchers have developed a heavy-metal-free short-wave infrared (SWIR) LED operating at 1525 nm with a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 3.5%.

2.3 nm

A09

SOURCE-BOUND CONDITION

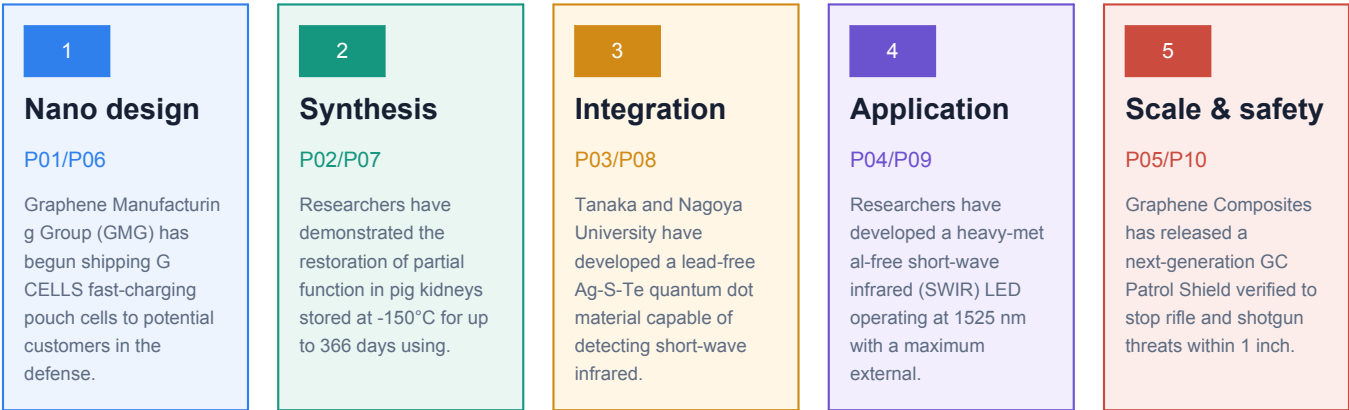
Delivery increased 2.6-fold from 2.3 nm to 15 nm agents, then decreased 2.5-fold between 23 nm and 45 nm agents.

HOW TO USE THESE NUMBERS

Each value is shown with the condition stated in the collected English article. Do not compare values across different test methods, device sizes, operating temperatures or commercial stages without normalizing those conditions.

Where the value chain moved

Each stage combines one leading theme and one supporting theme. The report treats handoffs as evidence transfers, not decorative arrows.



EVIDENCE REQUIRED AT EACH HANDOFF

Nano design to Synthesis	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.
Synthesis to Integration	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.
Integration to Application	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.
Application to Scale & safety	Transfer test conditions, acceptance criteria, failure data, owner and decision date. Recheck scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

COMMON CONTROL POINT

No theme moves to a commercial commitment until a named owner has reproduced the relevant evidence and documented scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

Priority map: maturity and next decision locus



P01	GMG G CELLS: Fast-charge pouch cell specs and testing roadmap System / adoption cue: scale-up
P02	Nanowarming: Pig Kidney Function Restored After 366 Days Storage Tech / process cue: no system/business cue
P03	Ag-S-Te Quantum Dots: Tanaka's Pb-free SWIR sensing material Tech / process cue: no system/business cue
P04	InAs/ZnSe Quantum Dots: 1525 nm SWIR LED Efficiency and PLQY Tech / process cue: no system/business cue
P05	GC Patrol Shield: Graphene Composites' 1-inch edge-shot specs Business / rules cue: standards
P06	Focused Ultrasound BBB Opening: Particle Size Effects on Delivery Tech / process cue: no system/business cue
P07	IRMOF-20: Extending Liquid Hydrogen Storage to 221 Days Business / rules cue: capacity
P08	GMG G CELLS: Graphene aluminum-ion fast-charging specs and LTO vs. data System / adoption cue: adoption
P09	Sn-CNT PVA Gel: Passive Cooling for Silicon Solar Cells Tech / process cue: no system/business cue
P10	Candidatus Electrothrix gigas: Bio-synthesized MOFs and conductivity Tech / process cue: no system/business cue

REPRODUCIBLE POSITIONING RULE

Horizontal position uses five discrete stages: Research, Prototype, Joint evaluation, Product adoption and Scale. The vertical bands classify the next decision locus: Tech / process, System / adoption, or Business / rules (including supply systems). Article-title cues take precedence; the overview is used only when the title is silent. These are categories, not impact ranks. Bubble diameter reflects the editorial score.

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P01

GMG G CELLS: Fast-charge pouch cell specs and testing roadmap

A01 | Nano design | Research

Date not stated

FACT

Graphene Manufacturing Group (GMG) has begun shipping G CELLS fast-charging pouch cells to potential customers in the defense and heavy mobile equipment sectors. Lab data indicates a six-minute charge time with no performance reduction after 1,000 cycles and an energy density of 58 Wh/kg. This early-stage testing aims to gather real-world feedback to guide the optimization and scale-up of the technology.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P01.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 1/5 | DECISION LOCUS: SYSTEM / ADOPTION

P02

Nanowarming: Pig Kidney Function Restored After 366 Days Storage

A11 | Synthesis | Product adoption

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers have demonstrated the restoration of partial function in pig kidneys stored at -150°C for up to 366 days using vitrification and nanowarming. While immediate blood flow and urine production were observed in transplant experiments, the study notes that filtration remained impaired. This progress moves long-term organ banking closer to human-relevant scales.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P02.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 4/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P03

Ag-S-Te Quantum Dots: Tanaka's Pb-free SWIR sensing material

A04 | Integration | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Tanaka and Nagoya University have developed a lead-free Ag-S-Te quantum dot material capable of detecting short-wave infrared (SWIR) light. The material achieves a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 18.4 percent in the 1,200-1,700 nm range, offering a low-cost, RoHS-compliant alternative to InGaAs and PbS sensors.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P03.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

P04

InAs/ZnSe Quantum Dots: 1525 nm SWIR LED Efficiency and PLQY

A03 | Application | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers have developed a heavy-metal-free short-wave infrared (SWIR) LED operating at 1525 nm with a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 3.5%. By utilizing tailored injection strategies and oxidation-induced interfacial engineering, the team achieved photoluminescence quantum yields (PLQY) exceeding 55% for emission beyond 1400 nm. This advancement addresses critical bottlenecks in lattice mismatch and interfacial quenching for colloidal quantum dot (CQD) emitters.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P04.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P05

GC Patrol Shield: Graphene Composites' 1-inch edge-shot specs

A02 | Scale & safety | Research

Date not stated

FACT

Graphene Composites has released a next-generation GC Patrol Shield verified to stop rifle and shotgun threats within 1 inch of its edge. This exceeds NIJ and ASTM standards, which only require protection at 2 inches, effectively increasing the usable protective area compared to conventional shields.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P05.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 1/5 | DECISION LOCUS: BUSINESS / RULES

P06

Focused Ultrasound BBB Opening: Particle Size Effects on Delivery

A09 | Nano design | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers at the University of Virginia found that therapeutic delivery to the brain via focused ultrasound-mediated blood-brain barrier (BBB) opening is optimized at an intermediate particle size. Delivery increased 2.6-fold from 2.3 nm to 15 nm agents, then decreased 2.5-fold between 23 nm and 45 nm agents. These findings provide a framework for optimizing the selection of nanoparticles and gene therapies for brain tumor treatment.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P06.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P07

IRMOF-20: Extending Liquid Hydrogen Storage to 221 Days

A10 | Synthesis | Product adoption

Date not stated

FACT

A UNIST-led research team has modeled a method to extend the storage duration of liquid hydrogen from 64 to 221 days using IRMOF-20. By integrating porous metal-organic frameworks into cryogenic tanks, the system maintains approximately 97% of its volumetric capacity while significantly reducing boil-off.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P07.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 20/25 | MATURITY 4/5 | DECISION LOCUS: BUSINESS / RULES

P08

GMG G CELLS: Graphene aluminum-ion fast-charging specs and LTO vs. data

A06 | Integration | Research

Date not stated

FACT

Graphene Manufacturing Group (GMG) reports that its graphene aluminum-ion G CELLS completed 1,000 six-minute charge/discharge cycles without performance reduction. The cells demonstrate significantly higher cycle life and energy efficiency than lithium titanate oxide (LTO) cells under similar fast-charging conditions. This development addresses critical barriers to the adoption of electric vehicles and energy storage.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P08.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 19/25 | MATURITY 1/5 | DECISION LOCUS: SYSTEM / ADOPTION

FACT is source-bound. BUSINESS READ, ACTION and UNKNOWN are explicit editorial layers.

P09

Sn-CNT PVA Gel: Passive Cooling for Silicon Solar Cells

A05 | Application | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers in India have developed a reusable, thermally conductive gel using tin-modified carbon nanotubes (Sn-CNTs) that reduces silicon solar cell operating temperatures by 9.5 C. This passive cooling solution increases power conversion efficiency from 12.5% to 13.2% under simulated sunlight.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P09.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 19/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

P10

Candidatus Electrothrix gigas: Bio-synthesized MOFs and conductivity

A08 | Scale & safety | Pilot

Date not stated

FACT

Researchers have discovered that the bacterium Candidatus Electrothrix gigas synthesizes nickel-based metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) with conductivity approaching that of metals. These biological structures enable electron transport over distances of several centimeters, offering a blueprint for sustainable, high-efficiency electronic materials.

WHY IT MATTERS

The decision relevance is translation from nanoscale property to reproducible, safe and scalable products. The signal should be tested at the application and operating-system level, not accepted from a headline alone.

BUSINESS READ

For operating companies, compare the reported change with current qualification, sourcing and product-roadmap assumptions. For suppliers, prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics.

ACTION

Within 30 days, prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path; record the evidence and owner against P10.

UNKNOWN

Still unproven or incompletely stated: scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.

EDITORIAL SCORE 18/25 | MATURITY 2/5 | DECISION LOCUS: TECH / PROCESS

Playbook and 0-5 year roadmap

STAKEHOLDER	NOW 0-30 DAYS	NEXT 1-12 MONTHS	LATER 1-5 YEARS
Operating companies	prioritize applications with measurable system advantage and a credible qualification path	Run production-like qualification with explicit acceptance and stop criteria.	Build a portfolio and architecture that can absorb technology and supplier changes.
Materials, equipment and technology suppliers	prove dispersion, interface control, batch consistency, EHS and production economics	Create shared reliability, process-window and failure-analysis data with customers.	Standardize interfaces, traceability, lifecycle support and recovery services.
Trading, investment and legal teams	Map scale-up, metrology, toxicity, yield, interface stability and application-level value.	Contract for capacity, quality, change notice, liability, alternatives and exit.	Diversify regional, technical and customer concentration risk.

ROADMAP

NOW 0-30 DAYS Evidence ledger Owner: Strategy + quality Deliverable: claim, source, condition, owner	NOW 0-30 DAYS Risk screen Owner: Procurement + legal Deliverable: unknowns, alternatives, stop	NEXT 1-12 MONTHS Joint qualification Owner: R&D + supplier Deliverable: process window and failure data
NEXT 1-12 MONTHS Commercial gate Owner: Business + finance Deliverable: unit economics and capacity	LATER 1-5 YEARS Platform strategy Owner: Executive team Deliverable: portfolio and interface roadmap	LATER 1-5 YEARS Service layer Owner: Operations + channel Deliverable: monitoring, maintenance and recovery

GO / NO-GO GATES

GATE	OWNER	REQUIRED EVIDENCE	NO-GO CONDITION
G1 Evidence	Quality	Source, test conditions and reproducibility	No traceable evidence
G2 Integration	R&D	Interface, process window and failure analysis	Cannot meet system conditions
G3 Commercial	Business	Capacity, total cost, contract and alternatives	Economics or supply cannot be supported
G4 Lifecycle	Operations	Monitoring, maintenance, change notice and exit	No accountable operating plan

ANALYZED ARTICLES | ITEMS 01-11

Every title and URL is displayed in full. URLs wrap without shortening and remain clickable. A verified-reference label means the translated HTML did not retain its original source URL.

ID	FULL ARTICLE TITLE	FULL SOURCE / VERIFIED REFERENCE URL - CLICKABLE
A01	GMG G CELLS: Fast-charge pouch cell specs and testing roadmap	https://www.graphene-info.com/gmg-ships-first-g-cells-fast-charge-pouch-cell-s-customer-testing
A02	GC Patrol Shield: Graphene Composites' 1-inch edge-shot specs	https://www.graphene-info.com/graphene-composites-launches-next-generation-gc-patrol-shield-edge-shot
A03	InAs/ZnSe Quantum Dots: 1525 nm SWIR LED Efficiency and PLQY	https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-026-77896-0
A04	Ag-S-Te Quantum Dots: Tanaka's Pb-free SWIR sensing material	https://compoundsemiconductor.net/article/125664/Japanese_team_develops_Pb-free_QDs_for_NIR_and_SWIR_sensing
A05	Sn-CNT PVA Gel: Passive Cooling for Silicon Solar Cells	https://www.pv-magazine.com/2026/10/23/tin-modified-nanotube-gel-reduces-solar-cell-temperature-by-9-5-c/
A06	GMG G CELLS: Graphene aluminum-ion fast-charging specs and LTO vs. data	https://chargedevs.com/newswire/gmg-reports-1000-six-minute-charge-cycle-for-its-graphene-g-cells/
A07	Four-layer graphene: Electric field switching for nonvolatile memory	https://www.graphene-info.com/electric-field-can-switch-graphene-between-magnetic-and-nonmagnetic-states-and
A08	Candidatus Electrothrix gigas: Bio-synthesized MOFs and conductivity	https://www.chemistryworld.com/news/bacteria-discovered-to-be-synthesising-metal-organic-frameworks-with-extraordinary-conductivity/4024399.article
A09	Focused Ultrasound BBB Opening: Particle Size Effects on Delivery	https://www.newswise.com/articles/imaging-studies-reveal-how-particle-size-affects-therapeutic-delivery-to-the-brain-and-brain-tumors/
A10	IRMOF-20: Extending Liquid Hydrogen Storage to 221 Days	https://www.hydrogenfuelnews.com/cryo-adsorption-with-mofs-may-extend-liquid-hydrogen-storage-to-221-days/8576904/
A11	Nanowarming: Pig Kidney Function Restored After 366 Days Storage	https://www.yahoo.com/news/science/articles/magnetic-nanoparticles-rewarm-restore-function-115100025.html

Nanotechnology — Selected Articles

Date: 2026-10-25

Articles: 11

Table of Contents

- #01 GMG G CELLS: Fast-charge pouch cell specs and testing roadmap
- #02 GC Patrol Shield: Graphene Composites' 1-inch edge-shot specs
- #03 InAs/ZnSe Quantum Dots: 1525 nm SWIR LED Efficiency and PLQY
- #04 Ag-S-Te Quantum Dots: Tanaka's Pb-free SWIR sensing material
- #05 Sn-CNT PVA Gel: Passive Cooling for Silicon Solar Cells
- #06 GMG G CELLS: Graphene aluminum-ion fast-charging specs and LTO vs. data
- #07 Four-layer graphene: Electric field switching for nonvolatile memory
- #08 Candidatus Electrothrix gigas: Bio-synthesized MOFs and conductivity
- #09 Focused Ultrasound BBB Opening: Particle Size Effects on Delivery
- #10 IRMOF-20: Extending Liquid Hydrogen Storage to 221 Days
- #11 Nanowarming: Pig Kidney Function Restored After 366 Days Storage

#01 GMG G CELLS: Fast-charge pouch cell specs and testing roadmap

Published October 21, 2026 Graphene-Info USA



OVERVIEW

Graphene Manufacturing Group (GMG) has begun shipping G CELLS fast-charging pouch cells to potential customers in the defense and heavy mobile equipment sectors. Lab data indicates a six-minute charge time with no performance reduction after 1,000 cycles and an energy density of 58 Wh/kg. This early-stage testing aims to gather real-world feedback to guide the optimization and scale-up of the technology.

Key Findings

GMG has initiated the shipment of its first batch of G CELLS fast-charging pouch cells for early-stage customer testing, with plans to supply over 100 cells by the end of 2026. These pre-commercial samples are intended for testing in real-world conditions—specifically within the defense and heavy mobile equipment sectors—to provide feedback on energy efficiency, cycle life, and fast-charge capabilities.

Technical Details

The pouch cells have a capacity of approximately 1.5 Ah and are designed for a six-minute charge. According to lab data from the Battery Innovation Center of Indiana (BIC Indiana), the cells demonstrated the following performance metrics:

- **Cycle Life:** No performance reduction after 1,000 cycles when charged and discharged in six minutes (7C).
- **Energy Density:** Reached 58 Wh/kg at a six-minute charge (10C), representing a 48% increase over the previously reported 39 Wh/kg.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Achieved 94% efficiency at high rates, compared to 64% for a lithium titanate oxide cell tested under the same conditions.

Background & Context

The battery materials were developed and supplied by GMG's Brisbane Battery Development Centre, while cell assembly was handled by BIC Indiana. This technology is being developed under a joint development agreement with Rio Tinto. GMG transitioned its aluminum-ion research to pouch cell formats in 2023 following the Rio Tinto agreement.

Significance & Outlook

The technology is currently at battery technology readiness level 4, indicating laboratory validation. While GMG intends to reach levels 7 and 8, no specific timeline has been provided. CEO Craig Nicol characterized this phase as "early testing" to obtain real-world data. Moving forward, the company will focus on improving energy density, 10C cycle life, and developing larger cell formats.

Source: <https://www.graphene-info.com/gmg-ships-first-g-cells-fast-charge-pouch-cells-customer-testing>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#02 GC Patrol Shield: Graphene Composites' 1-inch edge-shot specs

Published October 22, 2026 Graphene-Info USA



OVERVIEW

Graphene Composites has released a next-generation GC Patrol Shield verified to stop rifle and shotgun threats within 1 inch of its edge. This exceeds NIJ and ASTM standards, which only require protection at 2 inches, effectively increasing the usable protective area compared to conventional shields.

Key Findings

Graphene Composites has launched the next-generation GC Patrol Shield under the GC Shield brand. The primary technical advancement is the verification of edge-shot protection to 1 inch for both rifle and shotgun threats. This is a significant deviation from NIJ and ASTM standards, which define any shot closer than 2 inches from the edge as an "unfair hit." According to the company, the standard 2-inch excluded zone typically reduces a conventional shield's protective area by approximately 30% relative to its strike face.

Technical Details

The shield was verified in June 2026 following the full ASTM E3347 conditioning process. This rigorous testing included water immersion, temperature shock, and both high- and low-temperature preparation. Testing was conducted by an independent ISO-qualified NIJ laboratory and verified by the Safety Equipment Institute. Graphene Composites states that no other shield has been verified to ASTM for shotgun threats at 2 inches, and none at 1 inch.

The product line includes two size options:

- **Standard model:** 20 lb weight, flat profile.
- **Compact model:** 10 lb weight.

Both models maintain a NIJ Level III+ rating, ASTM RF1 (rifle) and SG (shotgun) verification, and the 1-inch edge-shot verification. Both are backed by a 10-year warranty.

Background & Context

The new model replaces the previous GC Patrol Shield at the same price point. The original version was the first rifle shield to pass ASTM E3347. Graphene Composites asserts that the GC Patrol Shield remains the only shield verified to ASTM for both rifle and shotgun threats.

Significance & Outlook

By reducing the "unfair hit" zone from 2 inches to 1 inch, the GC Patrol Shield provides a larger effective area of protection for the user without increasing the physical dimensions or weight of the hardware. This represents a technical improvement in the perimeter integrity of ballistic shielding.

Source: <https://www.graphene-info.com/graphene-composites-launches-next-generation-gc-patrol-shield-edge-shot>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#03 InAs/ZnSe Quantum Dots: 1525 nm SWIR LED Efficiency and PLQY

Published October 19, 2026 Nature Communications



OVERVIEW

Researchers have developed a heavy-metal-free short-wave infrared (SWIR) LED operating at 1525 nm with a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 3.5%. By utilizing tailored injection strategies and oxidation-induced interfacial engineering, the team achieved photoluminescence quantum yields (PLQY) exceeding 55% for emission beyond 1400 nm. This advancement addresses critical bottlenecks in lattice mismatch and interfacial quenching for colloidal quantum dot (CQD) emitters.

Key Findings

The study reports a high-efficiency, heavy-metal-free SWIR LED operating at 1525 nm. The device achieves a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 3.5% and a record radiance of $\sim 17 \text{ W sr}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$, with a T50 operational lifetime of 16 h. A critical breakthrough is the achievement of PLQYs exceeding 55% for emission beyond 1400 nm, surpassing previous limits where emission in this range typically yielded PLQY below 20%.

Technical Details

The performance gains are attributed to two primary strategies:

- **Shell Growth Control:** The use of optimized high-temperature ZnCl_2 treatment and continuous precursor injection improved shell nucleation and growth.
- **Interfacial Engineering:** Controlled interfacial oxidation reduced shell-thickness-dependent strain signatures and improved PLQY retention during the thickening of the shell.

To optimize the device architecture, a semiconducting InAs CQD interlayer was incorporated to suppress interfacial quenching and regulate electron over-injection. Additionally, a doped hole-transport layer was used to reduce series resistance.

Background & Context

SWIR light sources are essential for optical communication, deep-tissue bio-imaging, and machine vision. While conventional epitaxial SWIR LEDs exist, they face high manufacturing costs and strict lattice-matching requirements. Colloidal quantum dots (CQDs) offer a cost-effective, solution-processable alternative. InAs CQDs are promising lead-free candidates, but achieving high PLQY beyond 1400 nm has been hindered by surface defects and interfacial strain. Previous InAs-based CQD LEDs beyond $1.4 \mu\text{m}$ had reached an EQE of 1.1% at 1410 nm.

Significance & Outlook

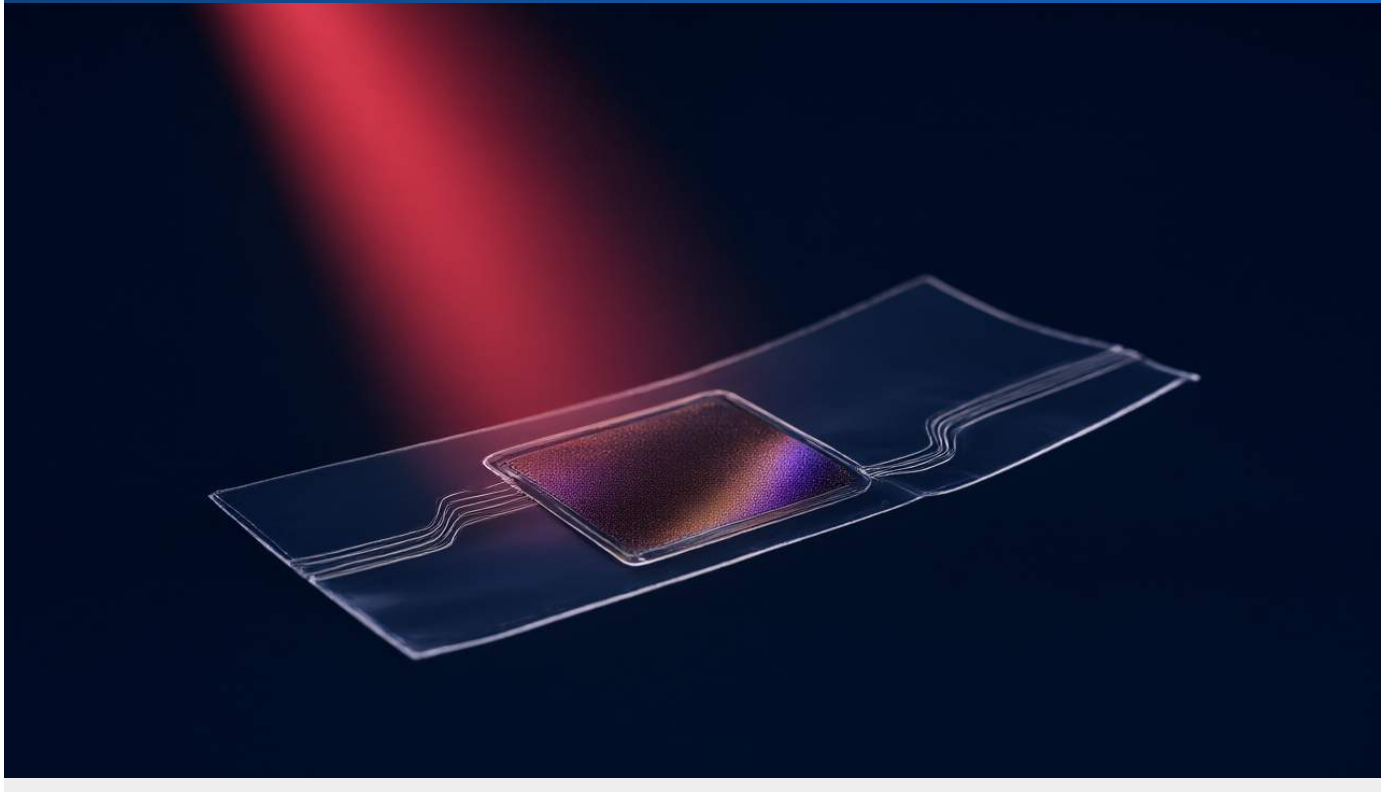
By integrating mechanism-driven shell growth with rational device engineering, this approach overcomes current bottlenecks in colloidal emitters. The transition to heavy-metal-free, RoHS-compliant materials like InAs/ZnSe facilitates the scalable integration of SWIR emitters into silicon-based technologies and other short-wave infrared applications.

Source: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-026-77896-0>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#04 Ag-S-Te Quantum Dots: Tanaka's Pb-free SWIR sensing material

Published October 20, 2026 Compound Semiconductor Japan



OVERVIEW

Tanaka and Nagoya University have developed a lead-free Ag-S-Te quantum dot material capable of detecting short-wave infrared (SWIR) light. The material achieves a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 18.4 percent in the 1,200–1,700 nm range, offering a low-cost, RoHS-compliant alternative to InGaAs and PbS sensors.

Key Findings

Tanaka, in joint research with the Torimoto Laboratory at Nagoya University, has developed a lead-free Ag-S-Te compound semiconductor quantum dot material responsive to near-infrared light. In performance evaluations, these quantum dots were used as a photodetection layer in a simple photosensor, achieving a maximum external quantum efficiency (EQE) of 18.4 percent for short-wave infrared (SWIR) light within the 1,200–1,700 nm wavelength range.

Technical Details

The Ag-S-Te material is designed for large-area production as it does not require vacuum processes and can be deposited using printing processes. The specific wavelength range of 1,200–1,700 nm provides several technical advantages:

- Reduced susceptibility to sunlight noise and adverse weather effects for outdoor sensing.
- Increased eye safety.
- Enhanced ability to penetrate biological tissue and various materials.

Background and Context

Infrared sensing is critical for 3D sensing, wearable devices, smartphone facial recognition, automotive LiDAR, industrial inspection, and biosensing. Traditionally, InGaAs has been the primary photodetector material due to its high sensitivity up to 1,700 nm; however, its reliance on complex vacuum processes leads to challenges in yield and mass-production costs. Furthermore, demand for indium is rising in AI data center semiconductors, perovskite solar cells, and smartphone displays.

While PbS quantum dots offer a lower-cost alternative via printing processes, they contain lead and are regulated under the RoHS Directive. The Ag-S-Te material addresses both the cost and regulatory limitations of these existing technologies.

Significance and Outlook

This development is expected to expand the adoption of high-performance infrared sensors in consumer electronics, automotive, and industrial sectors where cost and lead restrictions previously acted as barriers. The material will be presented at Okinawa Colloids 2026 (November 1–6, 2026) and nano tech 2026 (December 16–18, 2026).

Source: https://compoundsemiconductor.net/article/125664/Japanese_team_develops_Pb-free_QDs_for_NIR_and_SWIR_sensing

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#05 Sn-CNT PVA Gel: Passive Cooling for Silicon Solar Cells

Published October 23, 2026 pv magazine USA



OVERVIEW

Researchers in India have developed a reusable, thermally conductive gel using tin-modified carbon nanotubes (Sn-CNTs) that reduces silicon solar cell operating temperatures by 9.5 C. This passive cooling solution increases power conversion efficiency from 12.5% to 13.2% under simulated sunlight.

Key Findings

The developed tin-modified nanotube gel successfully reduces the operating temperature of commercial polycrystalline silicon solar cells by 9.5 C. This thermal management leads to a direct increase in power conversion efficiency (PCE), rising from 12.5% to 13.2% under simulated sunlight. Testing over 40 days showed the device retained an efficiency of 12%, which further improved to 13.3% after the gel was soaked in deionized water for 24 hours and reused.

Technical Details

The cooling medium consists of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) blended with tin (Sn)-coated and Sn-filled carbon nanotubes (Sn-CNTs). Tin was selected as the coating material due to its good compatibility with carbon nanomaterials, relatively low melting temperature (232 C), and excellent wettability, ensuring a uniform coating of the CNT surfaces.

The fabrication process involved:

- Dissolving 0.5 g of PVA in 5 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide at 120 C.
- Adding Sn-CNTs at concentrations of 0.5 wt%, 0.7 wt%, and 1.4 wt%.
- Stirring for one hour and ultrasonication for 30 minutes.
- Casting into 5 cm × 5 cm molds and applying a freeze-thaw crosslinking process at 0 C for 24 hours.

The resulting PVA/Sn-CNT conducting gel demonstrated a thermal conductivity of 3.2 W/mK and a mechanical strength of 0.21 kPa.

Background & Context

The research, conducted by scientists from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Mandi and Amity University, aimed to create a cost-effective, sustainable, and passive cooling solution. By reducing operating temperatures without requiring external energy, the team sought to improve electrical performance and extend the lifespan of photovoltaic devices.

Significance & Outlook

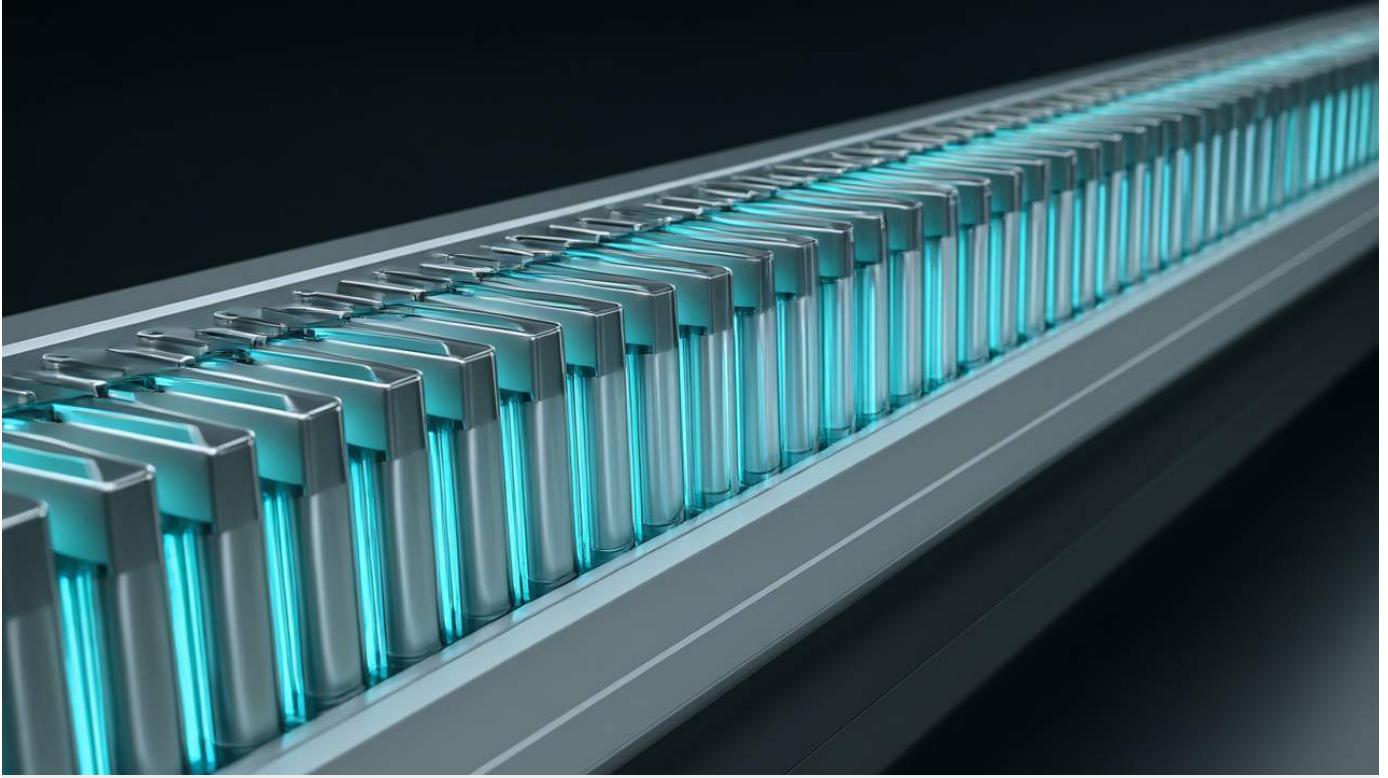
The findings, published in *Solar Energy*, suggest a green and affordable pathway to boost solar efficiency and thermal control. While the material shows high potential for thermal management without compromising PCE, the researchers did not provide a detailed cost assessment or a direct economic comparison with existing cooling technologies.

Source: <https://www.pv-magazine.com/2026/10/23/tin-modified-nanotube-gel-reduces-solar-cell-temperature-by-9-5-c/>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#06 GMG G CELLS: Graphene aluminum-ion fast-charging specs and LTO vs. data

Published October 16, 2026 Charged EVs USA



OVERVIEW

Graphene Manufacturing Group (GMG) reports that its graphene aluminum-ion G CELLS completed 1,000 six-minute charge/discharge cycles without performance reduction. The cells demonstrate significantly higher cycle life and energy efficiency than lithium titanate oxide (LTO) cells under similar fast-charging conditions. This development addresses critical barriers to the adoption of electric vehicles and energy storage.

Key Findings

As of October 7, 2026, GMG's fast-charging G CELLS have completed 1,000 six-minute charge and discharge cycles with no reduction in performance. In comparison, a lithium titanate oxide (LTO) cell charged and discharged in the same six-minute window at 10 C fell to 80% of its original capacity—typically considered the end of life—within 82 cycles. Additionally, a second G CELL tested at 10 C showed a 10% performance reduction after 393 cycles.

Technical Details

The test data was collected from 1.5 Ah pouch cells built by Indiana's Battery Innovation Center, using graphene materials developed and supplied by GMG's Brisbane Battery Development Centre. Key technical specifications include:

- **Charge Rate:** The 1,000-cycle milestone was achieved at a 7 C rate.
- **Specific Energy:** Reached 58 Wh/kg at a six-minute (10 C) charge, representing a 48% increase over the previously reported 39 Wh/kg.
- **Energy Efficiency:** G CELLS demonstrated 94% energy efficiency at the six-minute rate, compared to 64% for the LTO cell.

Background & Context

G CELLS are graphene aluminum-ion cells that eliminate the use of lithium and rare earth materials. The technology is being developed through a joint development agreement with Rio Tinto. Bob Galyen, a GMG Director and former CTO of CATL, noted that minimizing energy lost as heat is essential for making fast charging practical at the system level.

Significance & Outlook

CEO and Managing Director Craig Nicol stated that these results show G CELLS lasting approximately ten times longer than comparable LTO cells under identical charging timeframes. GMG's current development focus is directed toward scaling to larger cell formats and continuing to improve 10C cycle life and energy density to overcome barriers to broader EV and energy storage adoption.

Source: <https://chargedevs.com/newswire/gmg-reports-1000-six-minute-charge-cycles-for-its-graphene-g-cells/>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#07 Four-layer graphene: Electric field switching for nonvolatile memory

Published October 17, 2026 Graphene-Info USA



OVERVIEW

Researchers have demonstrated that an electric field can switch four-layer graphene between nonmagnetic and magnetic states by altering its stacking arrangement. These states persist after the voltage is removed, offering a potential pathway for reconfigurable quantum materials and nonvolatile memory.

Key Findings

A collaborative research team from Cornell University, Stanford University, the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, Stony Brook University, and Japan's National Institute for Materials Science (NIMS) has shown that an electric field can switch four-layer graphene between nonmagnetic and magnetic states. Crucially, the material remains in the switched state even after the voltage is removed, indicating a persistent structural change.

Technical Details

The switching mechanism involves sliding the layers of graphene into different stacking arrangements. The researchers utilized gate voltages to drive a transition between two primary states:

- **Bernal stacking:** The most stable arrangement, which is nonmagnetic.
- **Rhombohedral stacking:** A less stable arrangement that hosts correlated and topological phases, including magnetism and superconductivity.

Using transport measurements on marginally twisted double-bilayer graphene samples, the team observed bistable switching between a Bernal-dominated state and a mixed rhombohedral–Bernal state across a wide range of gate voltages. This transition corresponds to a switch between a nonmagnetic and a ferromagnetic phase. At low temperatures, the ferromagnetic phase exhibits an anomalous Hall effect, with a signal that reverses sign when the displacement field is reversed, suggesting the effect originates from the boundaries between the Bernal and rhombohedral domains.

Significance and Outlook

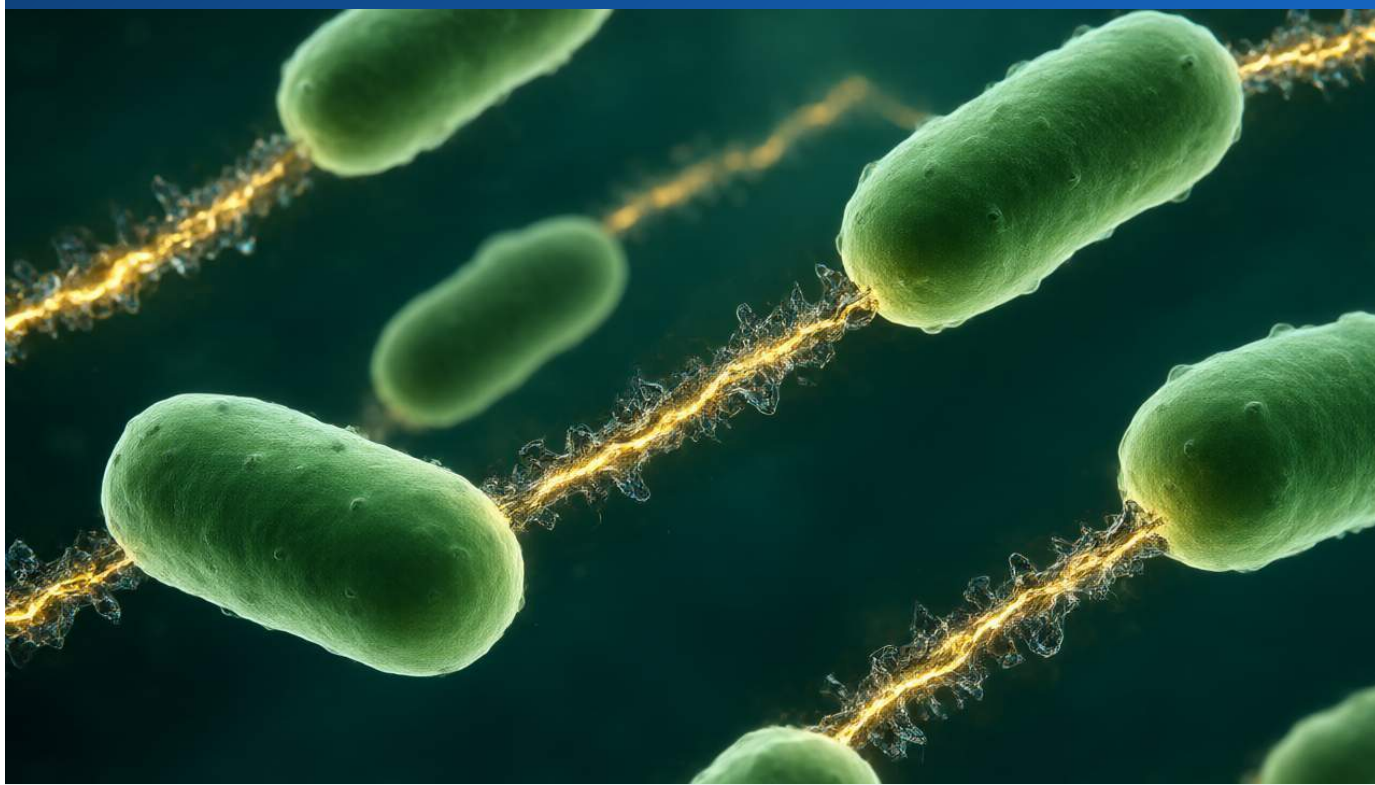
The ability to reliably switch the structure back and forth suggests that this effect can serve as a reliable memory source. Lead author Daniel Brandon noted that once the material enters a specific state, it persists for a long time. Senior author Kenji Yasuda indicated that this technique provides a route to materials whose properties can be rewritten on demand. Beyond magnetism, the researchers suggest that electrically rewriting the structure may enable the switching of superconductivity and other quantum states, pointing toward the development of reconfigurable quantum materials and new forms of nonvolatile memory.

Source: <https://www.graphene-info.com/electric-field-can-switch-graphene-between-magnetic-and-nonmagnetic-states-and>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#08 Candidatus Electrothrix gigas: Bio-synthesized MOFs and conductivity

Published October 22, 2026 Chemistry World UK



OVERVIEW

Researchers have discovered that the bacterium *Candidatus Electrothrix gigas* synthesizes nickel-based metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) with conductivity approaching that of metals. These biological structures enable electron transport over distances of several centimeters, offering a blueprint for sustainable, high-efficiency electronic materials.

Key Findings

For the first time, researchers have identified a microorganism capable of synthesizing metal-organic frameworks (MOFs). The bacterium *Candidatus Electrothrix gigas* produces conductive filaments made of a nickel-based MOF that allows for electron transport over distances spanning several centimeters. This biological MOF exhibits "extraordinary" conductivity that exceeds most synthetic MOFs and approaches the conductivity of metals, performing similarly to the highest-quality synthetic polymers.

Technical Details

The MOF is composed of a nickel core linked by organic dithiolene ligands. While the basic building blocks are similar to those used in synthetic chemistry, the resulting supramolecular architecture is unique: bundles of intertwined MOF nanoribbons. This specific structure facilitates conjugation and delocalization, creating an electronic environment that enables long-distance electron transport. These conductive cables can reach lengths approximately 10,000 times the length of a single bacterium.

Background and Context

These "cable bacteria" evolved these structures approximately 600 million years ago to survive in harsh seafloor environments. The cables penetrate deep into sediment to access sulfides, which are oxidized to release electrons for metabolic reactions. This allows the bacteria to perform redox reactions with electron donors and acceptors separated by centimeters—resources that would otherwise be unreachable.

Researchers have identified 90 different bacterial species utilizing conductive structures, and spectroscopic signatures suggest this supramolecular structure is shared across many microorganisms in the same family.

Significance and Outlook

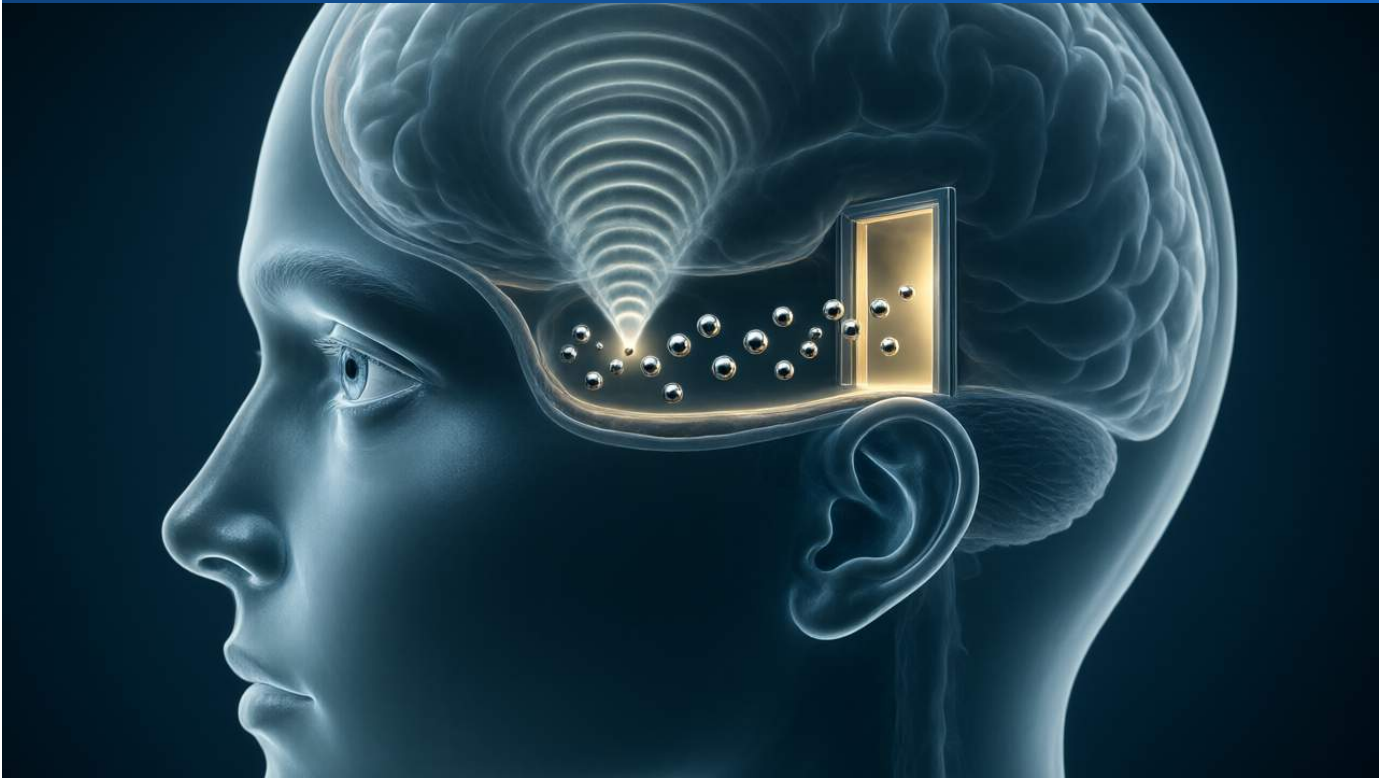
The discovery reveals a new set of biological tools for creating conductive structures and serves as inspiration for the development of novel hybrid biomaterials. Lead author Filip Meysman from the University of Antwerp is currently investigating methods to produce these wires and is preparing a start-up to commercialize the materials. The findings suggest a path toward the design of more sustainable and efficient electronic materials based on these biological supramolecular structures.

Source: <https://www.chemistryworld.com/news/bacteria-discovered-to-be-synthesising-metal-organic-frameworks-with-extraordinary-conductivity/4024399.article>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#09 Focused Ultrasound BBB Opening: Particle Size Effects on Delivery

Published October 22, 2026 Newswise (Focused Ultrasound Foundation / University of Virginia)
USA



OVERVIEW

Researchers at the University of Virginia found that therapeutic delivery to the brain via focused ultrasound-mediated blood-brain barrier (BBB) opening is optimized at an intermediate particle size. Delivery increased 2.6-fold from 2.3 nm to 15 nm agents, then decreased 2.5-fold between 23 nm and 45 nm agents. These findings provide a framework for optimizing the selection of nanoparticles and gene therapies for brain tumor treatment.

Key Findings

Preclinical studies led by Richard J. Price, PhD, indicate that the size of a therapeutic agent significantly impacts its delivery to the brain when using focused ultrasound-mediated BBB modulation. Contrary to previous suggestions that delivery declines steadily as molecules increase in size, this research identifies an intermediate size that maximizes delivery. Specifically, 15- and 23-nanometer nanoparticles achieved higher delivery rates than both the smallest 2.3-nanometer agent and the largest 45-nanometer nanoparticles.

Technical Details

The team utilized quantitative susceptibility mapping (QSM), an MRI-based technique that detects changes in tissue magnetic properties to estimate the concentration and spatial distribution of iron oxide nanoparticles. The study tested four contrast agent sizes: a 2.3-nanometer gadolinium-based agent and iron oxide nanoparticles measuring 15, 23, and 45 nanometers. Testing was conducted on healthy mice targeting the striatum, as well as mice with gliomas. In healthy brains, delivery increased 2.6-fold between the 2.3 nm and 15 nm agents, followed by a 2.5-fold decrease between the 23 nm and 45 nm particles. No significant difference in delivery was observed between healthy mice and those with tumors for the 2.3 nm and 45 nm agents.

Background & Context

The blood-brain barrier typically restricts the passage of large or complex molecules from the bloodstream into brain tissue. To bypass this, researchers use focused ultrasound combined with intravenously administered microbubbles to temporarily and locally alter BBB permeability. This method is intended to facilitate the entry of antibodies, gene therapies, and nanoparticles that are otherwise too large to cross the BBB independently.

Significance & Outlook

The use of QSM provides a noninvasive method to quantify the amount and distribution of delivered materials. While the study measured delivery at a single time point (approximately 25 minutes post-treatment) and did not evaluate long-term safety or therapeutic effectiveness, it establishes a baseline for refining treatment plans. Future research will focus on evaluating larger agents, multiple time points, and the connection between these measurements and actual therapeutic outcomes.

Source: <https://www.newswise.com/articles/imaging-studies-reveal-how-particle-size-affects-therapeutic-delivery-to-the-brain-and-brain-tumors/>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#10 IRMOF-20: Extending Liquid Hydrogen Storage to 221 Days

Published October 17, 2026 Hydrogen Fuel News (UNIST主導の研究) USA



OVERVIEW

A UNIST-led research team has modeled a method to extend the storage duration of liquid hydrogen from 64 to 221 days using IRMOF-20. By integrating porous metal-organic frameworks into cryogenic tanks, the system maintains approximately 97% of its volumetric capacity while significantly reducing boil-off.

Key Findings

Modeling conducted by a research collaboration led by the Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology (UNIST) indicates that integrating porous metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) into cryogenic liquid hydrogen tanks can substantially slow boil-off. The study found that using IRMOF-20 could extend the storage duration of a vacuum-insulated tank to approximately 221 days, compared to 64 days for a conventional tank holding neat liquid hydrogen.

Technical Details

The research utilized simulations to compare two different storage configurations under mid-vacuum insulation conditions:

- A conventional vacuum-insulated tank containing only neat liquid hydrogen.
- A cryogenic volume that includes a porous solid phase in the form of IRMOF-20.

The results demonstrate that the integration of the MOF phase allows the system to retain approximately 97% of its volumetric capacity while extending the time before the hydrogen is depleted.

Background & Context

The findings were shared via a news release from the Institut Laue-Langevin. The study focuses on the application of cryo-adsorption to mitigate the inherent challenges of liquid hydrogen storage, specifically the issue of boil-off in vacuum-insulated environments.

Significance & Outlook

By demonstrating a potential increase in storage longevity from 64 to 221 days without a significant loss in volumetric capacity, this modeling suggests a viable pathway for improving the efficiency of long-term liquid hydrogen containment. The use of IRMOF-20 as a porous solid phase provides a mechanism to stabilize the stored hydrogen against thermal infiltration in mid-vacuum conditions.

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)

#11 Nanowarming: Pig Kidney Function Restored After 366 Days Storage

Published October 20, 2026 Yahoo News (The Brighter Side of News; University of Minnesota bioRxiv preprint) USA



OVERVIEW

Researchers have demonstrated the restoration of partial function in pig kidneys stored at -150°C for up to 366 days using vitrification and nanowarming. While immediate blood flow and urine production were observed in transplant experiments, the study notes that filtration remained impaired. This progress moves long-term organ banking closer to human-relevant scales.

Key Findings

A pig kidney stored at -150 degrees Celsius for 366 days regained blood flow and metabolic activity, producing urine after rewarming. In separate transplant experiments, other kidneys treated with the same preservation method showed immediate blood flow and urine production upon transplantation into pigs. However, these observations lasted only two hours, and filtration remained impaired. The year-stored kidney was evaluated via machine testing rather than transplantation.

Technical Details

The team used vitrification to convert organs into an ice-free, glass-like state using a cryoprotectant formulation called PEZ42. The process involved a controlled perfusion starting at 4 degrees Celsius, with temperatures lowered below -15 degrees Celsius as concentrations increased to reduce toxicity. A 100-minute pause at -114 degrees Celsius was implemented to ensure uniform internal temperatures before final cooling to -150 degrees Celsius.

To overcome the risks of uneven rewarming, researchers employed nanowarming. This involved distributing silica-coated iron oxide nanoparticles through the blood vessels. An alternating electromagnetic field caused these particles to generate heat throughout the organ, warming the kidneys from -150 to approximately -10 degrees Celsius in 340 to 350 seconds.

Background and Context

The study, led by surgeon Erik Finger and mechanical engineer John Bischof from the University of Minnesota, focused on pig kidneys weighing between 84 and 132 grams. These organs are roughly 100 times heavier than the rat kidneys used in the team's 2023 Nature Communications study, where organs stored for 100 days supported life. The larger size of pig kidneys increases the difficulty of rapid cooling and warming, as heat moves slowly through the tissue.

Significance and Outlook

Extending organ preservation from hours to months or years could improve recipient matching, transportation, and surgical preparation. However, this unreviewed bioRxiv preprint has not yet demonstrated long-term life support or tested human kidneys. The results indicate that while structural and partial biological functions can be recovered, the ability of these organs to sustain life remains unproven.

Source: <https://www.yahoo.com/news/science/articles/magnetic-nanoparticles-rewarm-restore-function-115100025.html>

Collected: October 24, 2026 | Automated Research System (AI)