



# ASIA RESEARCH NEWS 2026

*Fascinating research stories from diverse voices*

**Expertly written**

**Beautifully designed**

**Widely distributed**

**SUBMISSIONS  
FORM**

CELEBRATING





# 2026 STORY OPTIONS

Select one option below

## Research Story



Present your peer-reviewed paper as an engaging story to reach new audiences

Written and designed to fit 1 page  
GBP 995

Early bird: GBP 895

## Scientist Spotlight



Share your research journey in your own words. A personalised way to get to know your research

Written and designed to fit 2 pages  
GBP 1600

Early bird: GBP 1450

## Feature Showcase



An in-depth article to showcase your broader initiatives. Perfect to let the world know about major innovations

Written and designed to fit 4 pages  
GBP 2500

Early bird: GBP 2100

**Notes:** Use a new form for each submission. Only research published in, to be published or on-going in 2025/2026 will be accepted.

**Early bird pricing**  
available until  
30th June 2025



## Lead Researcher Contact Details

**Name:**

**Email:**

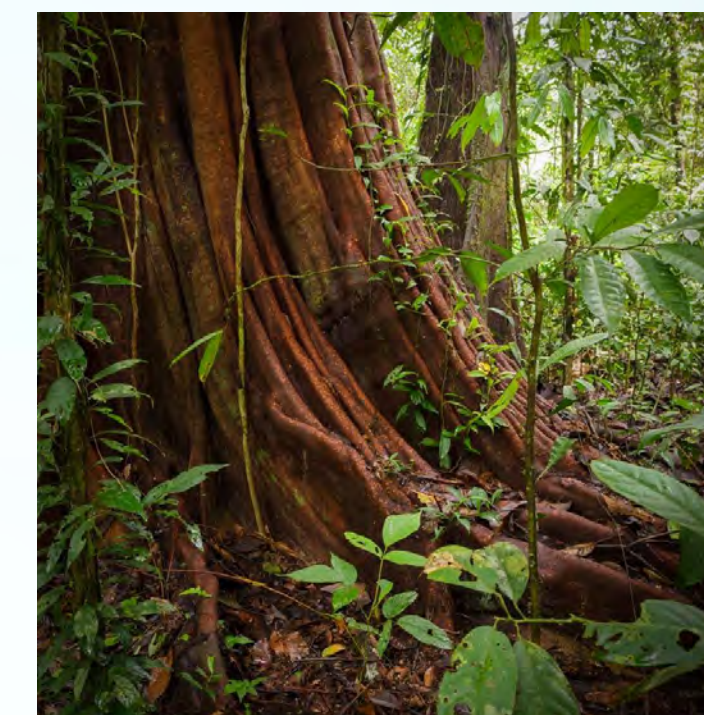
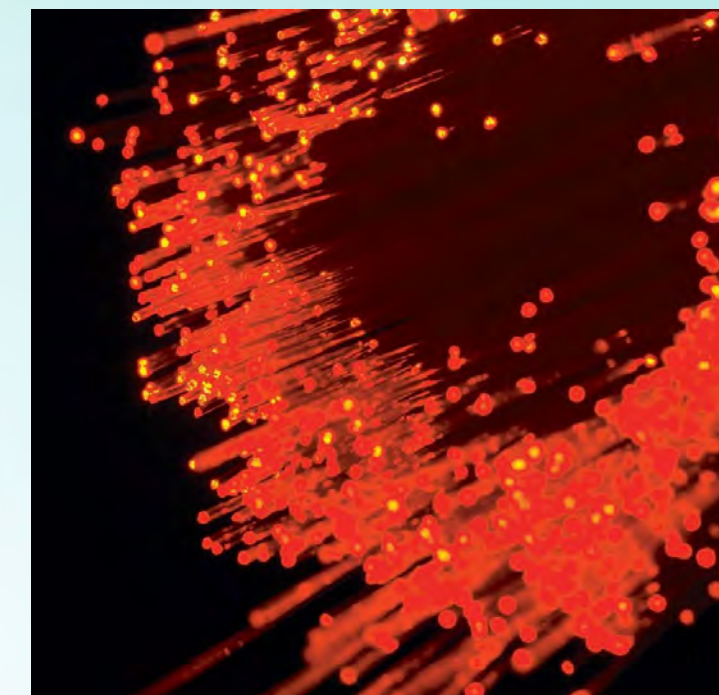
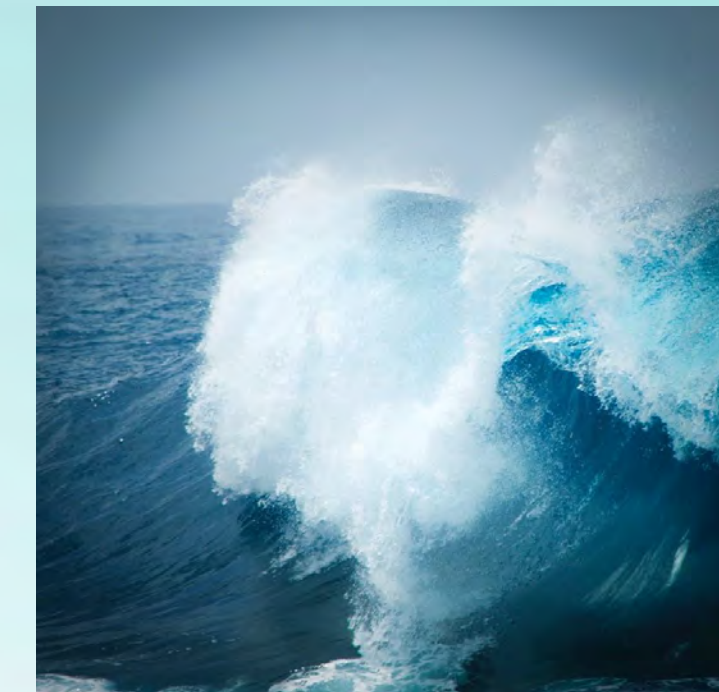
**Institution:**

**Title or Position (only one title will be used):**

**Website(s)/Institution Profile:**

**Social media accounts/blog:**

A researcher profile will be created on our platform and linked to the magazine article.  
See researcher profiles on [asiaresearchnews.com/researchers](http://asiaresearchnews.com/researchers)



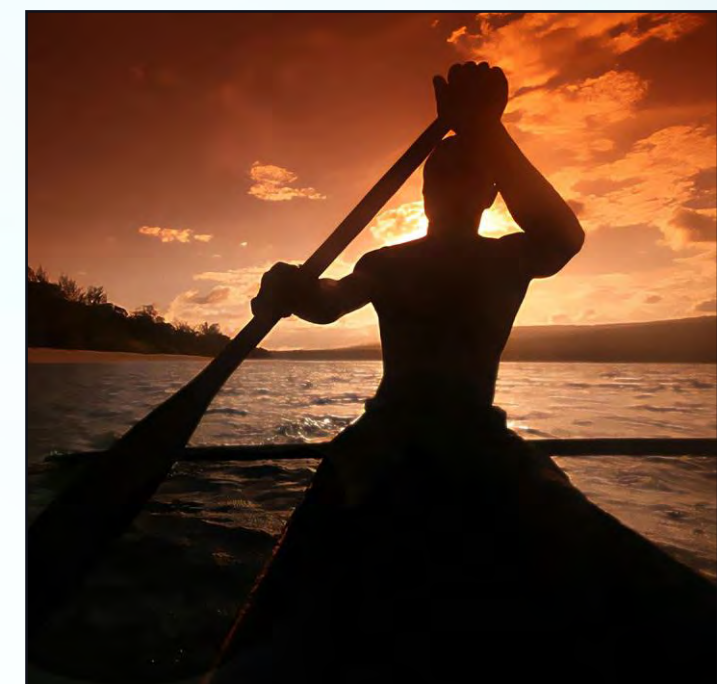
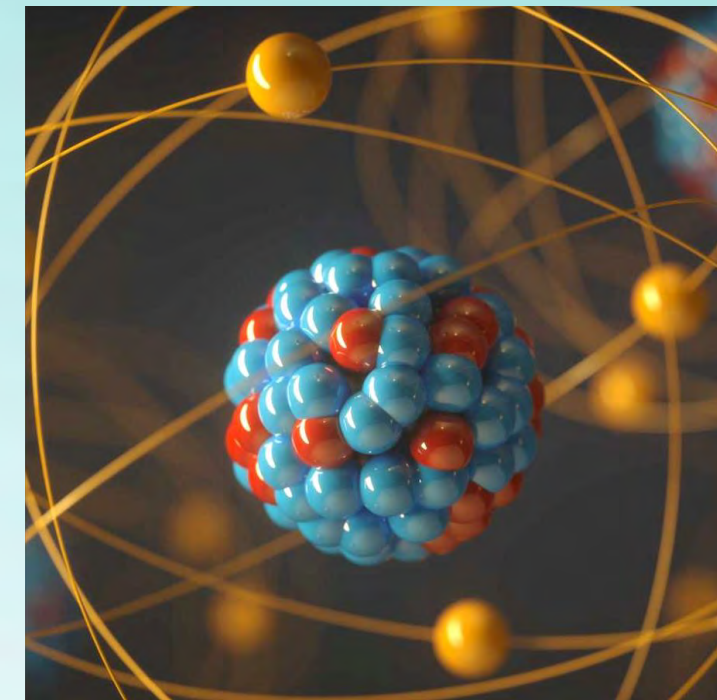


## 5 Questions about your research

*These questions aim to gather key information and context to help us write the best article.  
Avoid technical terms and jargon.*

### 1. Briefly describe your research or initiative for general audiences:

### 2. What is significant about this work?





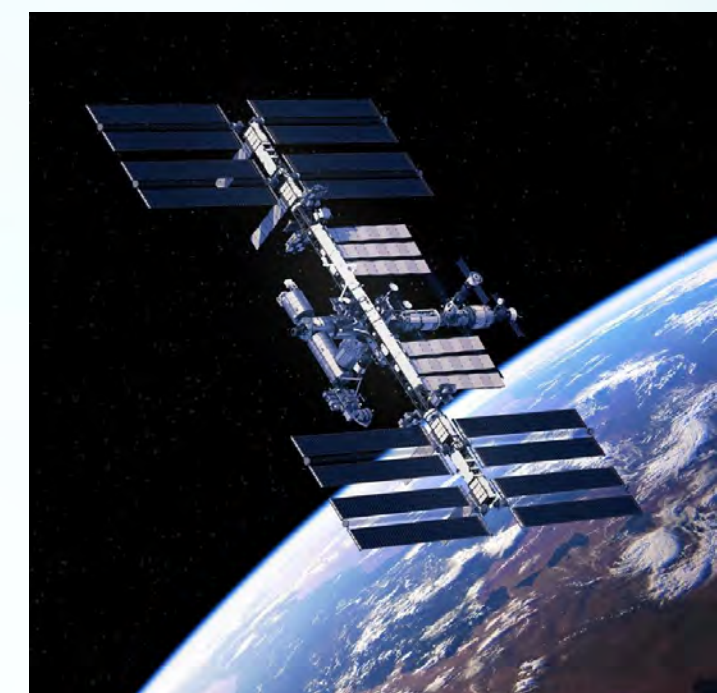
3. What do you find innovative or interesting about this work?



4. What do you find challenging or exciting about this work?



5. What are the next steps and timeline for this work?





## Images and photos for the article

Provide up to three photos or graphics if available.

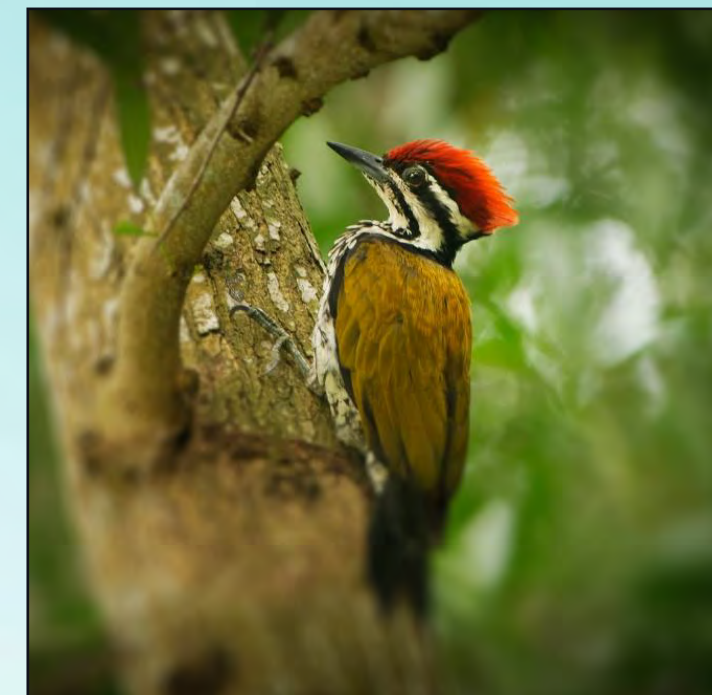
For each, provide credit and description.

**IMPORTANT:** Please ensure copyright holders have given permission to Asia Research News.

All images must be high resolution (300 DPI or greater).

## Linked content

If you have videos or podcasts about this research, do send us the link or file.





Please email your submission(s) to **info@asiaresearchnews.com**

Don't forget to attach:

1. Completed submission form
2. PDFs of your research paper(s) or other supporting documentation
3. Photos/graphics/podcast/videos (if available)

**Submissions are accepted until 1 October 2025.**

Please note: You are welcome to submit as many forms as you wish to be reviewed by our Editorial team. You will only be charged for those accepted for publication.

**If you have any questions about your submission, please contact us. We are here to help!**







THANK YOU  
for completing the submission form.

Read on for more information about  
Asia Research News magazine



# OUR MAGAZINE PROCESS

Part 1

...

**WRITING**

Expertly written to engage

Part 2

...

**DESIGN**

Beautifully designed to attract

Part 3

...

**AWARENESS**

Widely promoted to raise awareness



## PART 1: WRITING

Professional writing appealing to a broad audience while staying true to the research.

**SUSTAINABLE CITIES:  
SEEDS OF CHANGE FOR  
A GREENER FUTURE**

**DYE-BASED DEVICE  
SEES THE INVISIBLE**

**AN UNEXPECTED  
JOURNEY**

**GIVING LIQUID FLOW  
A GUIDING HAND**

**LIGHTING UP ORGANIC  
SOLAR CELL RESEARCH**

**TURNING UP THE  
HEAT ON COMPOSITES**

**COMMUNICATING ABOUT  
LIFE BEYOND EARTH  
AND OTHER BIG NEWS**

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Beautifully designed pages to attract readership.

UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK

## TURNING UP THE HEAT ON COMPOSITES

Experimental analysis and computer simulations reveal how woven fabric composite materials are deformed by heat.



Materials called triaxially woven fabric composites (TWFCs) have fibres woven together in three directions, commonly in a 90-degree angle to each other. They are becoming increasingly used in many applications, but their response to heating and cooling has not been well-studied. Materials scientist Ahmad Kash at the Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS) has now conducted a detailed examination of this significant knowledge gap. His results are published in the open access journal *Nature*.

The new experimental and theoretical understanding of a heating process on heating will help predict the material's structural integrity and performance in different and challenging conditions. "These innovative findings hold significant implications for a wide range of applications, especially in the design of heat-resistant materials essential for the aerospace sector," says Kash.

When woven using carbon fibres, then integrated with resin, TWFCs can combine the advantages of low weight, workability, strength, and resistance to corrosion. Some TWFCs are already used in applications ranging from aircraft fuselage and wing and engine components to sports equipment, including tennis rackets, golf clubs, shafts, and bicycle frames.

Building on earlier work already published with collaborators, Kash conducted a detailed examination, combined with computer simulations, of single sheets of a commercially available material supplied by the Sekisui Chemical company. This incorporates carbon fibres manufactured by Toray Industries, Inc. in Japan. The sheets are open-weaved, meaning the star-shaped fibres are separated by regularly spaced and stable longitudinal gaps. To make a single ply composite structure, they were combined and coated with a hot liquid polymer resin that soaked through the fibres and then solidified on cooling.

When subjected to repeated heating cycles in the range from 30 °C to 300 °C, the research was able to analyze a heating process brought about by temperature changes. Detailed quantification of the experimentally observed deformations were in good agreement with those predicted by computer simulation.

"Our discoveries point the way for a future in which the combination of low weight and strength transforms numerous everyday products, making them more efficient, cost-effective, and resilient," he concludes.

In addition to aerospace applications, Kash cites many possibilities, including reinforced concrete, sports equipment, body armour, and strong heat-resistant tactics for use by firefighters.

Further information: Ahmad Pridi Ahmad Kash | [ahmad.pridi@unimas.my](mailto:ahmad.pridi@unimas.my)

XI'AN JIAOTONG-LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY

## SUSTAINABLE CITIES: SEEDS OF CHANGE FOR A GREENER FUTURE

At Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University, four researchers in diverse fields of study – from urban planning to digital architecture – are working hard to reach sustainability goals.



Julhyun Lee is focused on managing conflict between three main goals of a sustainable city: social equity, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity.

The year 2007 marked a major tipping point for human civilization. For the first time in history, more people lived in cities than in rural areas. By 2050, more than two-thirds of humanity is projected to live in urban environments. For this reason, the United Nations' General Assembly's Sustainable Development Goal 11 is especially vital and urgent. Goal 11, titled "sustainable cities and communities," aims to make cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

At Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University in Suzhou, China, four researchers working in diverse fields of study – from urban planning to digital architecture – are working hard to reach this important goal.

A tough transition  
Julhyun Lee, an assistant professor in the Department of Urban Planning and Design, and Director of Sustainability of the Design School, has a long history in the practice of sustainable urbanization. Since 2010, she has worked with UN-Habitat, the United Nations programme for human settlements, and sustainable urban development programme, aims to embed social levels of urban policy, from the national.

"When she began, the sustainable urbanization was still appraised to the lofty triple equity, environmental, social, and economic prosperity. As sustainable urbanization bringing those goals together, it has been proven to be a challenge. The three goals can be achieved against each other. "We achieve both social equity and her colleagues examined commuter perceptions of urban transport in the rapidly growing Indonesian city of Jakarta. This study highlighted how shorter commutes and reduced traffic congestion were of greater importance.

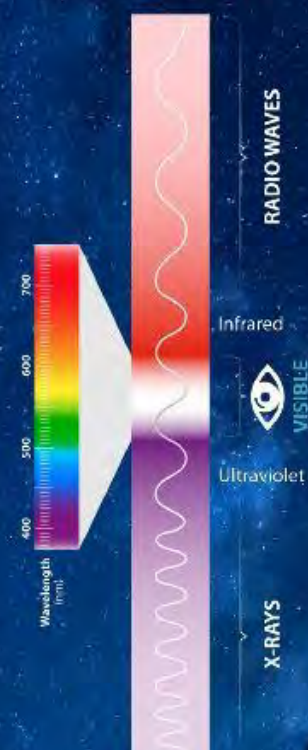
and her colleagues examined commuter perceptions of urban transport in the rapidly growing Indonesian city of Jakarta. This study highlighted how shorter commutes and reduced traffic congestion were of greater importance.

conventional solar cells, organic solar cells use conjugated polymers or small molecules – chemically bonded chains of carbon-containing molecules. As a result, organic solar cells can be more lightweight and flexible than silicon-based cells.

Further information: Anni Prati (Anni) Kim | [anni.prati@unimass.edu.au](mailto:anni.prati@unimass.edu.au)

## DYE-BASED DEVICE SEES THE INVISIBLE

Devices that can see shortwave infrared light, which is invisible to the naked eye, could soon become cheaper and more accessible to a broader consumer base.



Scientists have designed an organic dye-based device that can see light waves in the shortwave infrared (SWIR) range. The device is easy to make using cheap materials and is stable at high temperatures. The findings, published in the journal *Advanced Technology of Materials*, could lead to more widespread use of inexpensive consumer SWIR imaging and sensing devices.

The human eye can only detect a very narrow segment of the electromagnetic spectrum, from around 400 to 700 nanometers. The SWIR region, on the other hand, extends from 1000 to 2500 nanometers. Specially designed cameras can take images of objects that reflect waves in the SWIR region. They are used for improving night vision, in airborne remote sensing, and deep tissue imaging. They also help assess the composition and quality of silicon wafers, building structures and even food products.

"These cameras are typically difficult to manufacture and are quite expensive, as they are made of inorganic semiconductor photodiode arrays interconnected with read-out integrated circuitry," says Roland Hany of the Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials, Science and Technology.

Hany worked with colleagues in Switzerland and Italy to design an organic dye-based SWIR upconversion device that efficiently converts shortwave infrared light to visible light.

The device uses organic (carbon-based) components: a squaraine dye-coated flexible substrate combined with a fluorescent organic light-emitting diode (OLED). When the dye absorbs SWIR waves, an electric current is generated and directly converted into a visible image by the OLED.

The team had to play with the molecular composition of several squaraine dyes to get them to absorb specific wavelengths. Ultimately, they synthesized squaraine dyes that absorb SWIR light beyond 1200 nanometers and remained stable up to 200°C. The finished dye-based device performed stably for several weeks under normal laboratory conditions.

"All-organic upconverters could lead to applications that can't be realized with current technology. For example, invisible night vision devices can be directly integrated into car windshields without affecting the visual field," explains Hany.

The team is now working on shifting the dye's absorption further into the SWIR range. They are also using machine learning techniques to find new dye molecules capable of sensing SWIR waves. Finally, the team aims to improve device stability and sensitivity.

This development could lead to applications that can't be realized with current technology. For example, invisible night vision devices can be directly integrated into car windshields without affecting the visual field.

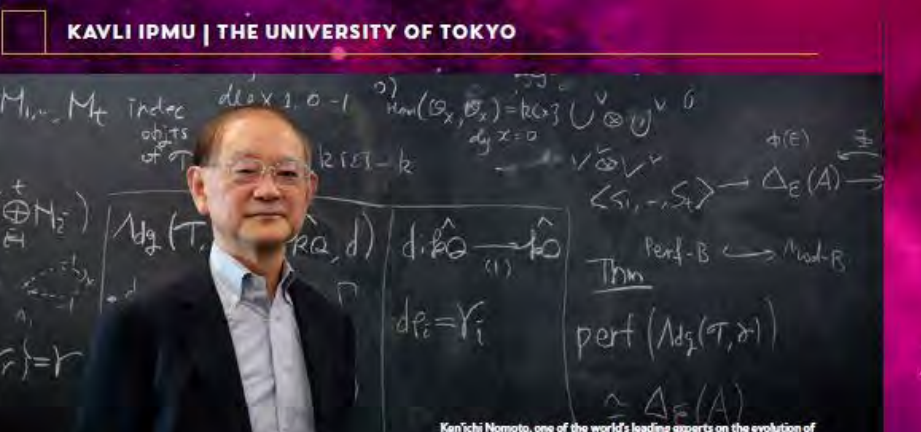
Further information: Roland Hany | [roland.hany@empa.ch](mailto:roland.hany@empa.ch) | [www.empa.ch](http://www.empa.ch)  
Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Science and Technology

Dr Yoshitaka Shimoyama | [yshimoya@nims.ac.jp](mailto:yshimoya@nims.ac.jp)  
National Institute for Materials Science

KAVLI IPMU | THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

## AN UNEXPECTED JOURNEY

One astronomer never thought of leaving Japan, but then he did and became a world best.



Ken'ichi Nomoto, one of the world's leading experts on the evolution of stars, is a visiting professor at the Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe.

Recipient of the Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese government, Professor emeritus, Awards from academic organizations in the US, France and Italy, to name a few. It is safe to say that Ken'ichi Nomoto is regarded as one of the best experts in the world when it comes to finding out how stars evolve and how they end their lives in a dramatic explosion.

Nomoto, currently a visiting senior scientist at the Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe (Kavli IPMU), has had his name appear on more than 200 papers since joining the institute in 2008 as one of its first members when he was a principal investigator.

While his academic career began long before the Kavli IPMU was established, Nomoto says today he is still researching the same thing he started studying when he was a university student in the 1970s, which is creating models for star evolution and supernovae, or star explosions.

"As a high school student I would go to talks by (astronomer) Takao Kawanaka, and I read his book about star evolution. "I was interested in physics, but I also liked history, so the word 'evolution' caught my attention," combined stars and history. "While at the point now where we have the technology, like the James Webb Space Telescope, to study those first stars in the universe and how they formed."

That was not the only headache Nomoto encountered. Astronomer

Further information: Yoshitaka Shimoyama | [yshimoya@nims.ac.jp](mailto:yshimoya@nims.ac.jp)  
Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe

KAVLI IPMU | THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

## I was interested in physics, but I also liked history, so the word 'evolution' caught my attention. I combined stars and history.



Shock waves from a supernova produce enormous amounts of ultraviolet light. Analyzing the UV light can reveal the explosion mechanism in a supernova.

Hatake passed away when Nomoto was an undergraduate student at the University of Tokyo, leaving him to look for a new mentor to help him pursue his interest in star evolution. But no one at the university was studying it.

"In the beginning, I never thought of going overseas. I was scrambling to find a job. When I found a job at Baruch University, they happened to have a policy that allowed former researchers to work overseas for a year or two on leave.

"At that time, Sugimoto had been at NASA for ten years, and he told me about postdoctoral positions there. I applied, and a few years later I was accepted to a position at the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland."

Then began Nomoto's strategy of taking advantage of the opportunities in front of him.

"The good thing about NASA was that it was very broad. There was a host laboratory I was based at, but there weren't strict policies about what I had to do. So I thought, since I'm in the US, I'll start going to research meetings.

"They didn't give me money. A little maybe, but I remember writing letters everywhere to secure funding. If there was a conference, I would write a letter to the organizers asking for some travel funds."

As Nomoto traveled, he started promoting his work with NASA, which led to more opportunities.

Further information: Yoshitaka Shimoyama | [yshimoya@nims.ac.jp](mailto:yshimoya@nims.ac.jp)  
Kavli Institute for the Physics and Mathematics of the Universe



# PART 3: AWARENESS

Outreach campaign to a wide audience from students and scientists to journalists and policymakers.

## Newsroom

Published on asiaresearchnews.com,  
promoted all year

## Global

Highlighted to journalists and science  
communicators worldwide

## Asia

Japanese, Korean, Bahasa and English  
social media and videos

## Decision makers

In 2025, 5000 print copies will be sent to  
leaders in research, policy and funding

## Events

12,000 flyers with QR  
codes at partner events

## Online

External magazine platform with 100M  
monthly visitors

[Find out more about our outreach services](#)



# 2024 ISSUE: THE NUMBERS

A report is prepared for each magazine article showing you the impact of our awareness campaign.



6,651,674  
visibility



56,743  
reads



3,000  
print

## ONLINE

Top 10 countries  
by page views  
(by order of page views)

Philippines  
United States  
India  
Malaysia  
Korea  
Singapore  
Japan  
Indonesia  
Hong Kong  
Pakistan

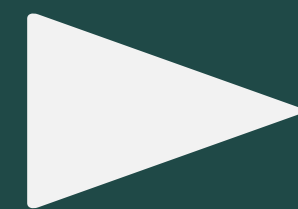
## PRINT

Top distribution  
locations  
(in alphabetical order)

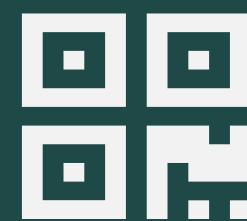
Canada  
China  
Europe  
Indonesia  
Japan  
Korea  
Malaysia  
Philippines  
Singapore  
Taiwan  
Thailand



190  
countries



843,633  
plays



10,000  
flyers

Note: Visibility is counted as the sum of impressions, reads are the sum of clicks and plays are the sum of video views.



“

横浜国立大学  
Yokohama National University  
Japan

素晴らしい記事を作りました。  
You have produced a wonderful article [for us].

“

NGU WAH WIN  
Chiang Mai University  
Thailand

I saw my story's feature yesterday and loveeeeeee it!

“

DR CATHERINE DIAMOND  
Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University  
China

The Asia Research News team have been fantastic to work with. They took all our comments on board and smoothly guided the interviews with our researchers. The resulting pages look attractive and the content of the magazine is very interesting.



# JOIN OUR COMMUNITY



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KNOWLEDGE

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