

India's First Graphene Innovation Centre in Kerala

Why in News

Recently, the Kerala government announced that the **country's first Graphene Innovation Centre** would come up in Thrissur, Kerala.

- It is a joint venture of Digital University of Kerala, Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET) and Tata Steel Limited.
- Earlier in 2020, the researchers from the City University of Hong Kong had produced a <u>laser-induced form of graphene masks</u> that inactivate the coronavirus species.

What is the Graphene Innovation Centre?

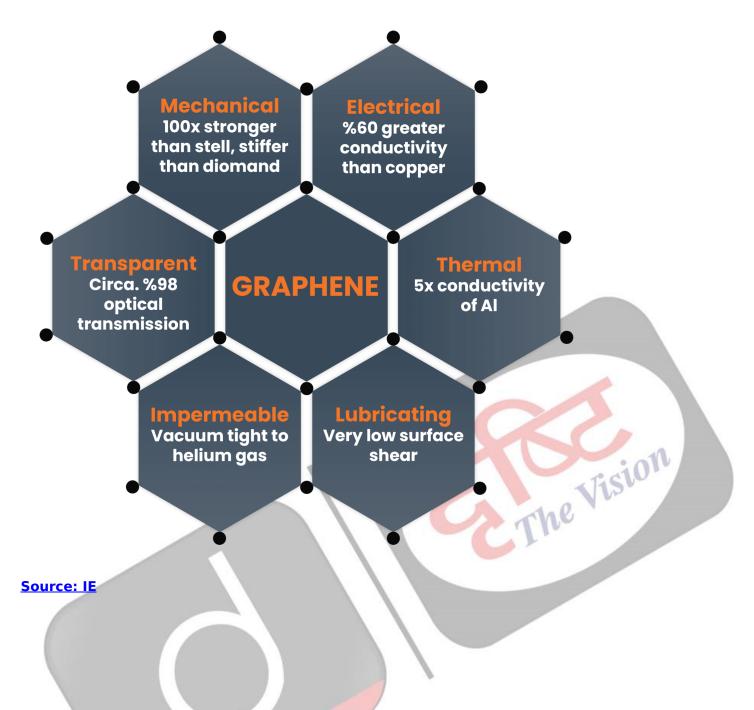
- An Innovation Center is a cross-functional plan that creates a safe haven for new ideas.
- With opportunities for individual and group collaboration across time zones and continents, it's a
 place that fosters a culture of innovation through the creation, sharing, and testing of
 ideas.
- The India Innovation Centre for Graphene would come up in Thrissur at a cost of Rs 86.41 crore.
 - Of the 86.41-crore, the **Union Government would provide Rs 49.18 crore** and private business houses Rs 11.48 crore.
- The state government would provide the basic infrastructure for the project. The Centre would help attract investors to develop graphene products.

What is its Significance?

- The project would give a major fillip for scientific research as well as the state's industrial sector.
- Kerala's human resources capital could be effectively exploited by the proposed Centre, which would help Kerala to emerge as a knowledge-based economy.

What is Graphene?

- Graphene is a one-atom-thick layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. It is
 the building-block of Graphite, but graphene is a remarkable substance on its own with a multitude
 of astonishing properties.
- It is the thinnest, most electrically and thermally conductive material in the world, while also being flexible, transparent and incredibly strong.
- Often referred to as a wonder material for its extraordinary electrical and electronics properties, graphene could replace Indium and thereby bring down the cost of OLED (organic light-emitting diode) screens in smartphones, studies have shown.
- Graphene has a lot of promise for additional applications: anti-corrosion coatings and paints, efficient and precise sensors, faster and efficient electronics, flexible displays, efficient solar panels, faster <u>DNA sequencing</u>, drug delivery, and more.



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