

Carbon-Based Materials as Versatile Platforms for Electrochemical Applications

Luca Bianchi*

Department of Chemistry, Materials and Chemical Engineering, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

*Corresponding author: Maria González, Complutense University of Madrid, Spain, Email: a.rahman@um.edu.my

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Abstract

Carbon-based materials play a pivotal role in modern electrochemistry due to their excellent conductivity, chemical stability, and tunable surface properties. This article reviews the electrochemical behavior of carbon materials such as graphene, carbon nanotubes, and activated carbon. Their applications in energy storage, sensing, and electrocatalysis are discussed. Structural modifications and surface functionalization strategies are examined as tools to enhance electrochemical performance.

Keywords: *Electrochemical biosensors, bio-recognition, signal transduction, diagnostics, nanomaterials, electron transfer, biomolecules, microbial fuel cells, bioelectronics, electrochemistry, rechargeable batteries, electrode reactions, ion transport, energy storage*

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Introduction

The versatility of carbon-based materials arises from their diverse allotropes and structural configurations. In electrochemical systems, carbon materials serve as electrodes that facilitate efficient electron transfer while maintaining stability in harsh environments. Advances in synthesis techniques have enabled precise control over morphology and surface chemistry, allowing tailored electrochemical responses. These properties make carbon-based materials indispensable in batteries, supercapacitors, and sensors. By integrating electrodes with biological components, researchers can probe these processes in real time. The interface between living matter and conductive materials is complex, influenced by factors such as surface chemistry, biocompatibility, and molecular orientation. Understanding these interactions enables the development of biosensors, biofuel cells, and implantable devices. As interest in renewable energy and biomedical innovation grows, bioelectrochemistry provides a platform for translating biological functions into practical technologies. Traditional electrochemical techniques such as polarization resistance and impedance spectroscopy provide valuable insights but often require system perturbation, which may alter natural corrosion processes. Electrochemical noise analysis offers an alternative approach by measuring spontaneous fluctuations generated by electrochemical reactions occurring on metal surfaces. These fluctuations arise from stochastic events such as pit initiation, film breakdown, and mass transport variations. Over the past two decades, advances in data acquisition systems and digital signal processing have significantly improved the reliability and interpretability of electrochemical noise measurements. As a result, ENA has gained increasing acceptance as a practical tool for in-situ corrosion monitoring in

pipelines, marine structures, and reinforced concrete systems.

Conclusion

Carbon-based electrochemical materials continue to shape the evolution of electrochemical technologies. Their adaptability and performance advantages ensure ongoing relevance across energy and analytical applications. Continued innovation in material design will further expand their electrochemical potential. Bioelectrochemistry offers a unique perspective on electron transfer in biological systems and its technological exploitation. Advances in electrode materials and surface modification have improved the efficiency and stability of bioelectrochemical devices. Continued interdisciplinary research will expand applications in energy, medicine, and environmental sustainability, reinforcing the relevance of bioelectrochemistry in modern science.

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