

Index

a

acetylene black 427
 activated carbons 428, 429
 alcohol 225, 226
 amine oxidation 220, 222, 223
 aryldiazonium salts 212, 214, 215, 217, 218

b

bamboo-shaped CNT 85
 biaryldiazonium salt 229
 bipyrene-terminated molecular wire 229
 boron-doped diamond (BDD) 329
 – chemical functionalization 197, 199
 – chemical vapor deposition growth 167, 169
 – commercial suppliers 168, 169
 – CVD growth 170
 – cyclic voltammetry responses 198
 – electrical properties 164, 166
 – electroanalytical applications 199, 201
 – heterogeneous electron transfer kinetics 186, 187
 – high-pressure high-temperature growth 166, 167
 – high-pressure high-temperature (HPHT) substrate 194
 – hydrogen-and oxygen-terminated diamond 183–186
 – inner-sphere vs. outer-sphere electron transfer mechanisms 182, 183
 – insulating films 174
 – ion implantation 197, 328
 – metal nanoparticle-coated electrodes 195, 196, 197
 – multiple electrode array 173
 – nondiamond carbon (NDC) 172
 – photolithography/laser micromachining 172

– polycrystalline 191–193
 – Raman interrogation 177–179
 – redox species characterization 180, 188
 – SECM SG-TC mode 192
 – single-crystal electrodes 193
 – sc electrodes 194, 195
 – solvent window and low capacitance 175, 176
 – surface morphology 174, 175
 – thin-film BDD 171
 BPPG 38

c

carbon aerogels 244
 carbon black (CB) 243, 254
 carbon electrode
 – π - π stacking 228, 230, 231
 – alcohol oxidation 225, 226
 – amine oxidation 220, 221, 223
 – carboxylate oxidation 223, 225
 – diazonium cation, *see also* carbon electrode: diazonium 212
 – heterogeneous process 211
 – hydrogenation and halogenation 226, 228
 – modification procedures 212
 – molecular electronics 339
 – surfactants 231, 233
 carbon (nano)fiber (CFi) 385
 carbon materials
 – aluminum extraction 317, 318
 – applications 241
 – Chlor-Alkali industry 316, 317
 – diamond 314
 – flow batteries 331, 332
 – fluorine generation 318
 – graphite 314
 – group 1 and 2 metal extractions 318
 – hydrogen peroxide 322

- carbon materials (*contd.*)
 - interlayer spaces 314
 - multiscale hierarchical structure 241
 - organic products 323–327
 - oxidizing agents 323
 - ozone generation 319, 320, 321
 - physico-chemical properties
 - application properties 246
 - TEM images 246, 274
 - in situ characterization 251
 - EPR 251
 - in-situ characterization 251
 - NEXAFS 250
 - NMR 251
 - Raman spectroscopy 247, 249
 - small-angle scattering techniques 249
 - XPS 250
 - pores 315
 - vitreous carbon 315
 - water and effluent treatment 327, 328–331
- carbon nanohor 385
- carbon nanotubes (CNTs) 12, 14, 17, 18, 242, 255, 256, 262, 263, 385, 405
 - analytical tool 83
 - bioelectronics 109
 - carbon nanotube paste electrode (CNTPE) 106–108
 - covalent functionalization 89–91
 - electrocatalytic properties 89
 - electrochemical activity 356
 - vs. electrochemical properties 86–89
 - electrochemistry 357
 - electronic devices 357–360
 - electronic properties 357
 - heterogeneity 108
 - hollow carbon nanofibers 83
 - multistep purification procedure 356
 - nanoscale materials 83
 - spectroscopy and spectroelectrochemistry 12, 14
 - structure and synthesis 84, 85
 - structure and synthesis 84, 85
- carbon nanotube paste electrodes (CNTPE) 106–108
- carbon paste biosensors 407
- carbon paste electrode (CPE)
 - adsorption 391
 - binder/pasting liquid moiety 386
 - biosensors 406–409, 411–413
 - binder/pasting liquid moiety 387
 - bulk-modification 399
 - carbon material 384
 - carbon nanohorns 385
 - carbon nanoparticles 385
 - carbon fiber (CFi) 385
 - chemical and electrochemical inactivity 389
 - considerations and classification 380, 381, 384
 - consistency and overall appearance 391, 392
 - diamond powder 385
 - (electro)catalytic properties 392
 - electroanalysis 396, 397
 - electrochemical characteristics 392
 - electrochemical measurements 396
 - electrolytic processes 390
 - extraction 391
 - film-type modification 399
 - fullerene 385
 - forced electrocatalysis 391
 - glassy carbon powder 385
 - graphene 386
 - hand-made mixtures, aging 389
 - hydrophobic character 390
 - ion-exchange and ion-pair formation 391
 - measuring and instrumental techniques 396
 - microstructure and compact character 392
 - minimal Ohmic resistance/excellent conductivity 389
 - modification processes 400, 401
 - modifier types 401, 402, 404–406
 - non-electrolytic processes 390
 - Ohmic resistance and capacitance 392
 - ordered mesoporous carbon (OMC) 385
 - organic solvents, instability 389
 - in scientific laboratories and industry 397
 - soft/plastic consistency 389
 - structure and microstructural morphology 388, 389
 - types 396
- carbon properties
 - binder/pasting liquid moiety 386
 - diamond 20
 - electrochemistry 1
 - electrolyte 1
 - graphene 2, 3
 - graphene nanoribbon 18
 - graphite 2
 - HOPG 11
 - porous carbons 20
 - vibrational and optical spectroscopies 1
 - electronic properties 357
- carboxylate oxidation 223, 225
- chemical vapor deposition (CVD) growth 167, 169, 170

conductivity
– screen-printed carbon electrodes 426

d

diamond powder 385
diamonds 20
– boron-doped diamond 164
– electrode geometries 163
– physical properties 164
diazonium
– 4-nitrophenyldiazonium 218
– C-C bond 213
– chronoamperogram 213
– cyclic voltammetry 213
– grafting 218
– in-situ method 213
– polymerization reaction 214
– protic ionic liquids 213
dropping carbon electrode (DCE) 398

e

e-beam lithography 172
edge plane pyrolytic graphite (EPPG) 38
electrical double-layer capacitor (EDLC)
– carbons 290–294
– electrolytes 295, 296
electrochemical capacitors (ECs)
– capacitance enhancement 305–307
– capacitance values 285
– carbon coating 287
– cell potential stability 300–302, 304, 305
– cyclic voltammograms 307
– electrical double-layer capacitor (EDLC) 290
– energy density 288
– Helmholtz's double-layer model 286
– nanoporous carbons 285
– neutral aqueous electrolytes 296, 298, 299
– neutral aqueous sulfates 286
– salt composition 308
electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) 251
electropolymerization 406
electrospinning 271, 272
exfoliated carbons 427

f

Faradaic processes 330
fines 426
fluid binders 386
foliated carbons 427
fullerene 385
furnace blacks 427

g

glassy carbon powder (GC) 315, 385
glucose oxidase (GOx) 104
graphene 6, 229, 243, 256, 262, 405
– batteries and supercapacitors 121
– bottom-up methods 128
– capacitance 130, 132, 134, 136, 137
– electrical properties and tunability 4, 5
– electrochemistry 350, 351
– electron transfer kinetics
– – Au electrode 142
– – CVD 143
– – edge plane versus basal plane electroactivity 141
– – fabrication method 140
– – laser irradiation 139
– – mechanically exfoliated (ME) graphene 146
– – microscale approach 145
– – voltammetric analysis 141
– bottom-up methods 128, 129
– idealized two-dimensional material 122
– molecular electronics 2, 351, 352, 355
– preparation methods 123
– spectroscopic properties 5, 8, 10, 11
– top-down fabrication method 123–128
graphene nanoribbon 18, 19
graphene oxide 405
graphite 230, 244
graphitizing carbons
– corrosion 258
– corrosion resistance 258
– healing 259
– heat-treatment 258
– screen printing 427

h

highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG) 11, 12
– adsorbed systems 68, 69, 71
– diazonium functionalization 71
– early macroscopic voltammetric measurements and correlations 45, 48, 49
– electrochemical studies 44
– electronic properties 39, 41, 43
– exfoliation/synthesis 32
– macroscopic data 50
– macroscopic studies 62, 63
– macroscopic voltammetry and modeling 49, 50
– neurotransmitter oxidation 64, 68
– SECCM 56, 58
– SECM 53, 55, 60

highly oriented pyrolytic graphite (HOPG)
(*contd.*)

- SECM-AFM studies 61, 62
- structure and formation 33, 34–36, 38, 39

high-pressure high-temperature (HPHT)
growth 166, 167

Hildebrand solubility parameter 432

hydrogen peroxide 329

i

ionic liquids (ILs) 105, 398, 405

ion-exchangers 404

l

liquid binders 386

Langmuir–Blodgett layer (LBL) 400

low-temperature PEMFCs

- catalytically active component
 - – advanced designs 268
 - – precursor 261
- catalytically active materials
 - – carbon oxidation 253
 - – carbon black (CB) 254, 258, 259, 261
 - – classical electrode designs 268
 - – CNTs 255, 262
 - – corrosion 252
 - – criteria 252
 - – electrospinning 271, 272
 - – fabrication step influence 266
 - – graphene 256, 262
 - – horizontal structure 269
 - – improve electrode performance 267
 - – N-doped carbons 260
 - – nanostructured carbon 262, 263
 - – nitrogen precursors 261
 - – Ordered mesoporous carbon (OMC) 257
 - – ORR 259, 260
 - CNTs 242
 - – platinum 251
 - – self-assembly 267, 272, 274
 - – support materials 264, 265
 - nano-structured electrodes, bottom-up approach of 270
 - support materials
 - – 3D architectures 267
 - – three-phase boundary (TPB) 252
 - – XRD 246

m

metal oxides 401

metals 401

molecular junction (MJ)

- fabrication 345, 346, 348, 350
- modification/doping 149, 150
- molecular electronics
- advantages 344
 - charge transport 360–367
 - circuit and component miniaturization 340
 - CNTs 355, 357, 359
 - component 339
 - definition 339
 - electroanalytical measurements 341
 - electrochemical cell 341
 - factors 339
 - graphene 350–352, 355
 - molecular and atomic size scales 343
 - redox-active molecule 341
 - scanning tunneling microscopy 341
 - self-assembled monolayer 341
- molecular junctions 343, 347
- fabrication 344
- monoaryldiazonium salt 229
- Moore's law 340, 343
- multilayered screen-printed carbon electrodes 438, 439
- multiwalled carbon nanotube (MWCNT) 84, 85

n

Nafion® 406

N-doped carbons 260, 261

NEXAFS 250

NMR 251

noncovalent functionalization, CNT

- CNT–IL hybrids 93
 - dispersing agents 97, 98
 - dsDNA 104, 105
 - GOx 104
 - IL 105
 - intrinsic properties 89
 - MWCNT dispersion 93–95
 - PEI 97
 - Pys 97, 104
 - polymers 93, 96
 - solubility and processability 93
 - voltammetric parameters 96
- nongraphitizing carbons
- screen printing 427

o

ordered mesoporous carbons (OMCs) 245, 257, 385

oxygen reduction reaction (ORR) 259, 260

p

paraffin 386
 PEI 97
 percolation theory 426
 Pickering emulsions 272, 274
 poly(vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF)
 – density 431
 – electrochemical stability 431
 – emulsion polymerization 430
 – solubility 432, 433
 – suspension polymerization 430
 – wettability 431, 432
 polycarbonate 430
 polycationic electrolytes 387
 polycrystalline diamond film 169
 polyethylenimine (PEI) 97
 polymer 93
 polysulfone 430
 pore size distribution (PSD) 302
 PorocarbTM 245
 porous carbons 20
 propylene carbonate 432

q

Quenched Solid Density Functional Theory
 (QSDF) 302

r

Ragone plot 288, 289, 297
 Raman spectroscopy 247, 248

s

scanning electrochemical cell microscopy
 (SECCM) 56, 58, 60
 scanning electrochemical microscopy (SECM)
 53, 55, 60
 screen-printed carbon electrodes 108
 – activated carbons 428, 429
 – applications 425
 – areal capacitance 439, 440
 – binder–solvent combinations
 – – thermoplastic polymer 429, 430
 – – thermosetting systems 429
 – carbon polymorphs 427
 – conductivity 426
 – electrical resistance 439
 – equivalent circuit 440, 441
 – flexible substrates 433, 434

– historical advances 425
 – mesh and mask geometry 435
 – multilayered electrode 438, 439
 – oxygen functionalities 428
 – printing process
 – – advantages 425
 – – binder percentage 438
 – – flow 434, 435
 – – ink additives 437
 – – ink flow 436
 – – mesh materials 435
 – – solid composite system 426
 – – substrate wetting 436, 437
 self-assembled monolayer 400
 silicone oils 386
 single-walled carbon nanotube (SWCNT)
 84, 85
 small-angle scattering techniques 249
 solid binders 386
 solid dispersion 388
 sorbent 404, 405
 spiropyran 353
 stand-alone screen-printed carbon electrodes
 428
 Stern layer 286
 Stone–Wales defects 90
 surfactants 231, 233, 234
 SWCNT 85

t

tack 437
 thermal blacks 427
 thermoplastic polymer screen-printed carbon
 electrodes
 – polysulfone 430
 – PVDF 430
 three-dimensional electrodes 331

v

vitreous carbon 315
 Vulcan XC-72 254, 258, 261

w

water contact angle 232

x

XPS 250

