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# **Carbon Nanostructures as Promising Future Materials**

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# **Message from the Guest Editors**

Dear Colleagues,

Carbon is an element well known for its allotropic states, which are determined by various structures that are found in diamond, graphite, graphene, etc., that have various uses. The last four decades have marked a relaunch of carbon-based materials, beginning with the discovery of new nanostructures such as fullerenes (1985, with Nobel Prize for Robert Curl, Harold Kroto, and Richard Smalley in 1996), carbon nanotubes (1991), graphenes (Nobel Prize for Andre Geim in 2004 and Konstantin Novoselov in 2010). carbon dots. The preparation of carbon nanostructures can be achieved through several strategies, two of which stand out as the most important: pyrolysis of organic precursors under an inert atmosphere, which is applicable to large scale production but offers limited control over the carbon nanostructure; physical/chemical vapor deposition techniques, which offer atomic scale precision in controlling the nanostructure but require complex equipment.

[...]

For further reading, please follow the link to the Special Issue website at: https://www.mdpi.com/si/102271.

Prof. Dr. Marcel Popa Prof. Dr. Leonard Ionut Atanase Guest Editors











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## **Message from the Editor-in-Chief**

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