**Raman spectroscopy as a predictive tool for Laser-Induced Graphene from wooden biomass**

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The synthesis of laser-induced graphene (LIG) is a relatively new and rapidly developing field of materials engineering, offering new opportunities for fabricating functional carbon structures for optoelectronic and sensing applications [1, 2]. However, the wooden materials, despite their promising properties, remain poorly understood in the context of LIG formation [3].

In this work, the use of Raman spectroscopy as a predictive, pre-LIG diagnostic tool to assess wood as a precursor. Presented data obtained from wood samples - spruce, in raw form as offcuts. Raman spectra were collected using an 830 nm laser (near infrared - to reduce background fluorescence) [4], revealing key fingerprints related to cellulose/lignin ratio and sample unity. These factors appear to influence the result of LIG structure - morphological uniformity, low defect density, and potential electronic conductivity relevant for sensing applications.

Preliminary results of spectroscopy show high potential of material carbonization [3]. A relatively simple workflow is proposed, using baseline correction, and highlight peaks, to pre-select wood and extract well-structured graphene-like carbon parts, as illustrated in Figure 1. Raman spectroscopy appears to be a promising predictive tool to suggest which wooden materials can form into effective bio-microelectrodes with potential utility in optical and electrochemical sensing fields.

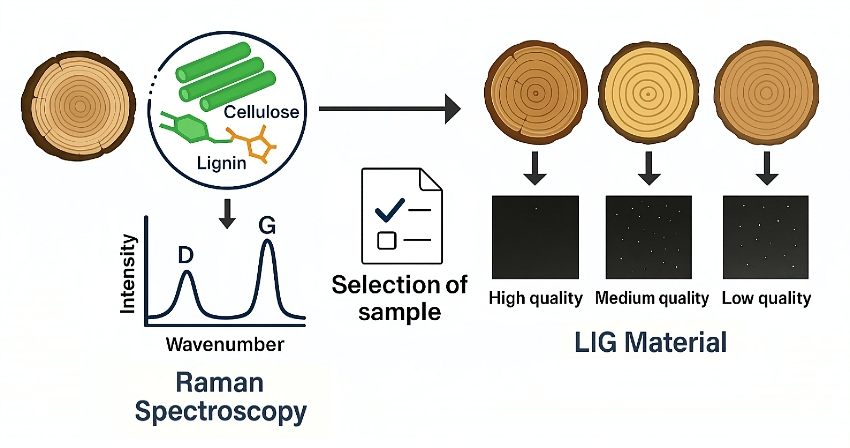


Figure 1. Raman spectroscopy for wooden material classification.

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