

**REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

ISSN 2224-5227

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2020.2518-1483.114>

Volume 5, Number 333 (2020), 19 – 26

UDC 678.03:546.26; 677.4

ISRSTI 61.67.33

B.T. Yermagambet^{1,2}, M.K. Kazankapova¹, Zh.M. Kassenova^{1,2}, A.T. Nauryzbayeva¹¹“Institute of Coal Chemistry and Technology” LLP, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;²“KazTechCoal” Scientificand Production Association” LLP, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: coaltech@bk.ru, maira_1986@mail.ru, asemai_2296@mail.ru, zhanar_k_68@mail.ru

**SYNTHESIS OF NANOCOMPOSITE FIBERS BASED
ON ROCK PITCH AND NANOIRON BY ELECTROSPINNING**

Abstract. The article presents experiments on the production of nanocomposite fibers based on the Shubarkol coal tar pitch and nano-iron by the method of electrospinning in a laboratory setup. The elemental composition was determined and the surface morphology of the test sample was studied. As a result of energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy and SEM microscopy, the elemental composition was determined: C-92.14%, O-6.16%, Al-0.30%, Si-0.26%, P-0.07%, S -0.20%, Cl -0.40%, Fe-0.47% and the diameter of the carbon nanofiber, which ranged from 94.2 nm to 800.0 nm. The results of IR spectroscopy showed an increase in the intensity of the peaks in the region of 2920-2850 cm⁻¹ and the appearance of a signal at 2359 cm⁻¹, which is explained by the breaking of several chemical bonds in the sample structure and the formation of a composite with nano-iron.

Key words: coal tar, nano-iron, nanocomposite fibers, electrospinning, formation, oxidation, carbonization.

Introduction. Carbon nanofibers (CNFs), as one of the most important representatives of carbon materials, have been investigated both in fundamental scientific research and practical applications [1]. CNFs are a class of such materials in which bent graphene layers or nanocones are folded in the form of a quasi-one-dimensional filament, and the internal structure can be characterized by the angle α between graphene layers and the fiber axis [2].

Composite materials often consist of a polymer, metal, carbon or carbide matrix reinforced with fillers of high-strength, high-modulus fibers or whiskers. By varying the composition of the matrix and filler, their ratio, orientation of the filler, a wide range of materials with the required set of properties is obtained. The use of composites usually reduces the weight of the structure while maintaining or improving its mechanical characteristics.

The achievements of recent years in the chemistry of carbon open up very broad prospects for obtaining a composition based on carbon-containing raw materials. Due to their unique properties, extremely high chemical resistance, thermal strength, heat resistance and specific strength, carbon composites have found application as materials for the manufacture of high-temperature technology [3, 4].

By their structure, composites are divided into several main classes: fibrous, dispersion-strengthened, particle-strengthened, and nanocomposites. A low content of filler in composites leads to the appearance of qualitatively new mechanical properties of the material. The material properties can also be varied widely by changing the orientation of the size and concentration of the fibers. In addition, fiber reinforcement gives the material anisotropic properties, and by adding conductor fibers, it is possible to impart electrical conductivity to the material along a given axis.

The microstructure of the remaining classes of composite materials is characterized by the fact that the matrix is filled with particles of a reinforcing substance, and they differ in particle size. In composites reinforced with particles, their size is more than 1 μm , and the content is 20-25% (by volume), while dispersion-strengthened composites include from 1 to 15% (by volume) of particles with a size of 0.01 to 0.1 μm . The sizes of particles included in the composition of nanocomposites - a new class of composite materials - are even smaller and amount to 10-100 nm [5].

CNVs have attracted much attention of scientists for their potential thermal, electrical, shielding and mechanical properties [6]. Due to their exceptional properties and low cost, they are now increasingly used in various materials such as composites.

CNF-based composites can be used as promising materials in many fields, such as electrical devices, electrode materials for batteries and supercapacitors, and also as sensors.

Coal tar (CT), which are formed during the pyrolysis of raw materials, has the following characteristics: density at 20 °C - 1070 kg / m³, viscosity at 80 °C - 2.9-3.3 conventional degrees, coking capacity - 2.0-3, 5%, flash point - 110-120 °C, softening temperature - 60-70 °C, volatile matter yield - 83.0%. It is not electrically conductive and insoluble in water, dissolves only in organic solvents (pyridine, benzene, etc.), and is resistant to acids.

The technology for producing carbon fiber based on coal tar includes several stages: substrate preparation, fiber synthesis by electrospinning, stabilization in an oxidizing atmosphere, carbonization in an inert atmosphere, graphitization at elevated temperatures.

Electrospinning is a versatile and efficient method of producing continuous nanofibers from submicron to nanometer diameters using a high potential electric field. The technology can be easily used in the laboratory and can be scaled up to an industrial process. Electroconversion of nanofibers from polymer solutions or melts is of practical interest, since they have many potential applications [7]. Electrospinning is a process that leads to the formation of nanofibers as a result of the action of electrostatic forces on an electrically charged flow of a solution or melt [8].

Research methodology. Samples of composite CNFs were obtained at the "Institute of Coal Chemistry and Technology" LLP (Nur-Sultan) by electrospinning in laboratory conditions. Coal tar from the coal of the "Shubarkol" deposit and iron nanopowders obtained by the electroexplosive method, which have a size from 70 nm to 150 nm, were used as a raw material.

To prepare raw materials and obtain carbon nanocomposite fibers, the following devices were used: an ultrasonic bath, a laboratory electrospinning unit, a scanning electron microscope (SEM) with an attachment for energy dispersive analysis from EDAX, transmission electron microscopy (TEM) JEM1400 PLUS, and NicoletiS 10 FT-IR spectrometer.

In the study, the electrospinning method was used to obtain nanocomposite fibers in laboratory conditions, since this method, unlike the usual mechanical pulling of fibers from solution, does not impose high requirements on the chemistry of the process, does not require high temperatures for fiber solidification, which means that it allows creating fibers of long and complex molecules. Despite the complexity of the physical processes of electrospinning, this method is distinguished by its instrumental simplicity, high energy efficiency of production, wide versatility for the formed materials, and flexibility in controlling the process parameters. All this makes the electrospinning process attractive for the industrial production of nanofibers [9].

The method of obtaining carbon nanocomposite fibers from coal tar by the electrospinning method includes the following stages: preparation of raw materials, formation, stabilization (oxidation - to remove low molecular weight products of destruction and the formation of crosslinked and cyclic structures) and carbonization (to remove hydrogen and heteroatoms in the form of volatile compounds, where final formation of carbon fibers). To obtain carbon nanocomposite fibers ($d = 94.2\text{-}800 \text{ nm}$), coal tar and iron nanopowder are used, and polymethyl methacrylate is used as a binder, 1,2-dichloroethane is used as a solvent, the mixture of starting products is subjected to dispersion in an ultrasonic bath at a temperature of 35 °C, frequency - 35 kHz, holding time 30 min, the prepared solution is placed in an electrospinning installation with a syringe, the set voltage is 20-25 kV, the distance between the syringe receiver is 20-30 cm, the fibers obtained after spinning are oxidized at a temperature of 300 °C in the flow air, the holding time is 1 hour, after oxidation, the carbonization process is carried out in an inert argon atmosphere at a temperature of 800 °C, the heating rate is 5 °C / min, the holding time is 60 minutes [9-10].

Results and its discussion. The elemental composition of the original nanocomposite fiber, oxidized and carbonized forms, are presented in table 1.

Table 1 - Elemental composition of samples

№	Name	Content of elements, wt. %										
		C	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	Fe	S	Cl	Ca
1	CNF based on nano-iron and CT	92.14	6.16	-	-	0.30	0.26	0.07	0.47	0.20	0.40	-
2	Oxidized CNF based on nano-iron and CT	93.05	6.66	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.03	-	0.07
3	Carbonized CNF based on nano-iron and CT	85.88	6.02	0.44	0.21	0.09	0.78	0.13	5.66	0.28	-	0.43

The functional composition of the sample of the initial coal tar "Shubarkol" was investigated using IR spectroscopy during the experiments. Vibrations typical for C = O carbonyl groups, esters (1762 cm^{-1}), amines (3127 cm^{-1}), aliphatic -CH groups (2900 , 2800 cm^{-1}), C-C aromatic hydrocarbons (1602 cm^{-1}), high molecular weight polycyclic aromatic compounds (825 , 722 cm^{-1}).

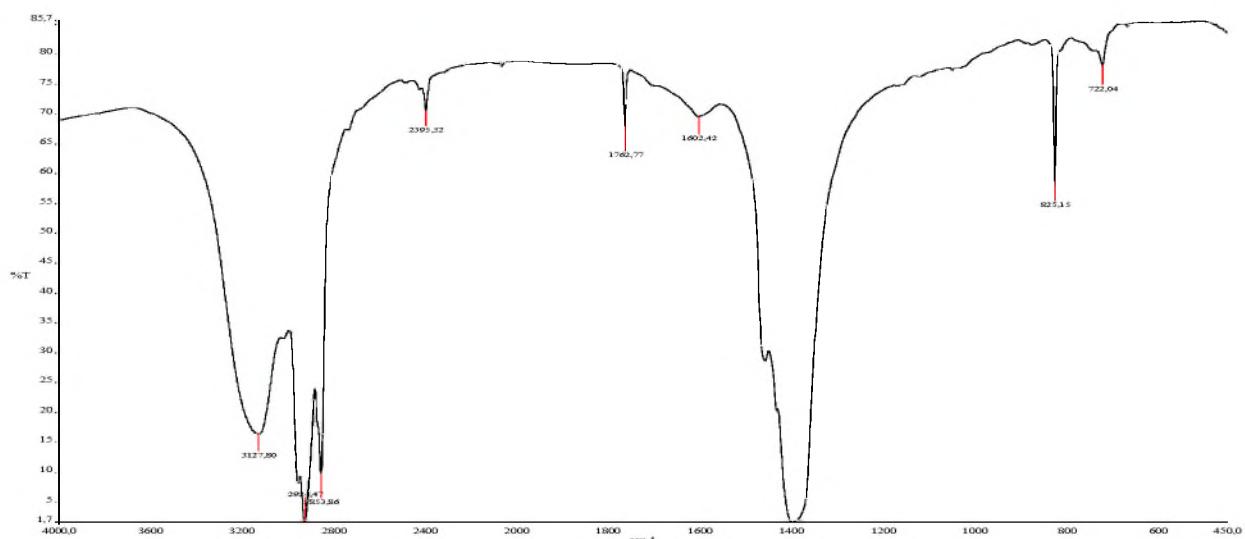


Figure 1- IR spectrum of “Shubarkol” coal tar

SEM and TEM images of a nanocomposite fiber based on CT and nano iron are shown in figures 2 and 3, where carbon nanofibers with a diameter of 94.2 nm to 800 nm are clearly visible. The dimensions and shape of the cross-section of the fibers obtained in the EPI process, as in some other types of dry spinning, are quite clearly interrelated. Fibers less than 1 μm thick have a circular cross-section, however, with increasing thickness, it gradually turns into an oval, and then into a characteristic dumbbell-shaped, showing a tendency for uncured jets of dope to split along the axis.

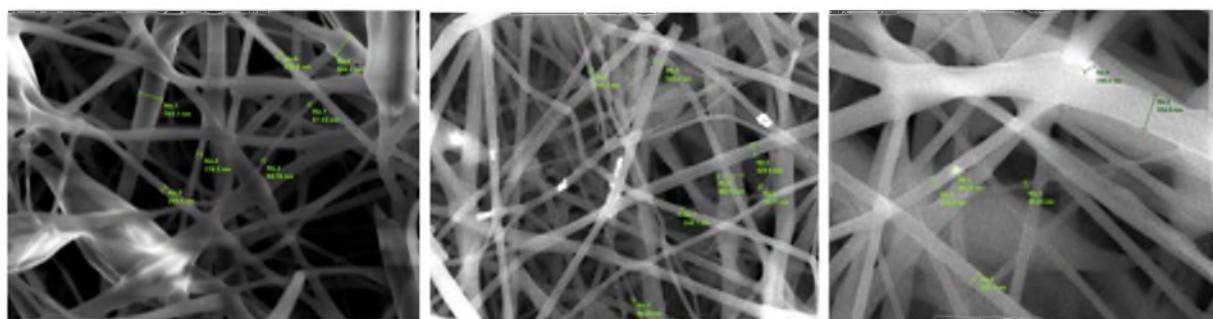


Figure 2 - Electron microscopic images of a nanocomposite fiber based on CT and nano-iron

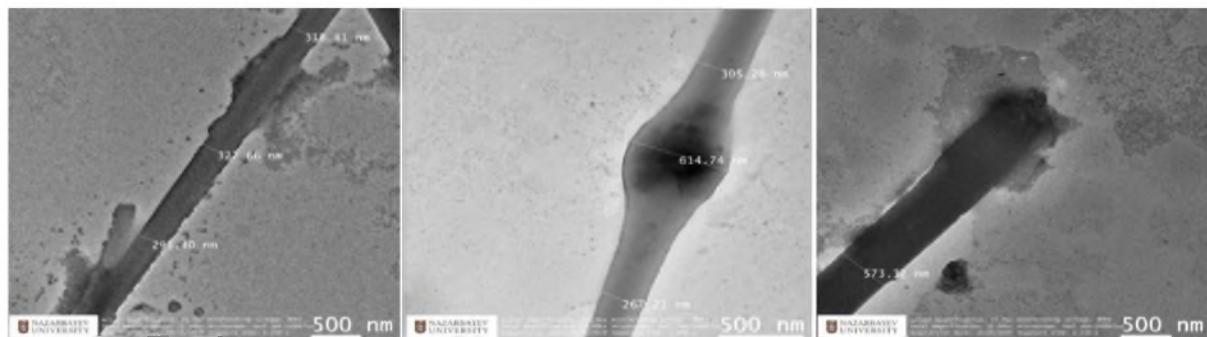


Figure 3 - TEM micrograph of a nanocomposite fiber based on CT and nano-iron

In the IR spectrum of the nanocomposite fiber (figure 4), there is a slight rise in the spectrum in the range $3000\text{--}3500\text{ cm}^{-1}$, which refers to weak stretching vibrations of O – H bonds, which may be caused by the presence of moisture. The intensity of the peak in the range from $1260\text{ cm}^{-1}\text{--}1275\text{ cm}^{-1}$ decreases; this can be explained by the weakening of the vibrational C – O bond and the 1069 cm^{-1} peak of C – H flexion in the plane. In addition, an increase in the intensity of the peaks in the region of $2920\text{--}2850\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and the appearance of a signal at 2359 cm^{-1} are explained by the breaking of several chemical bonds in the sample structure and the formation of a composite iron / polymer nanosphere.

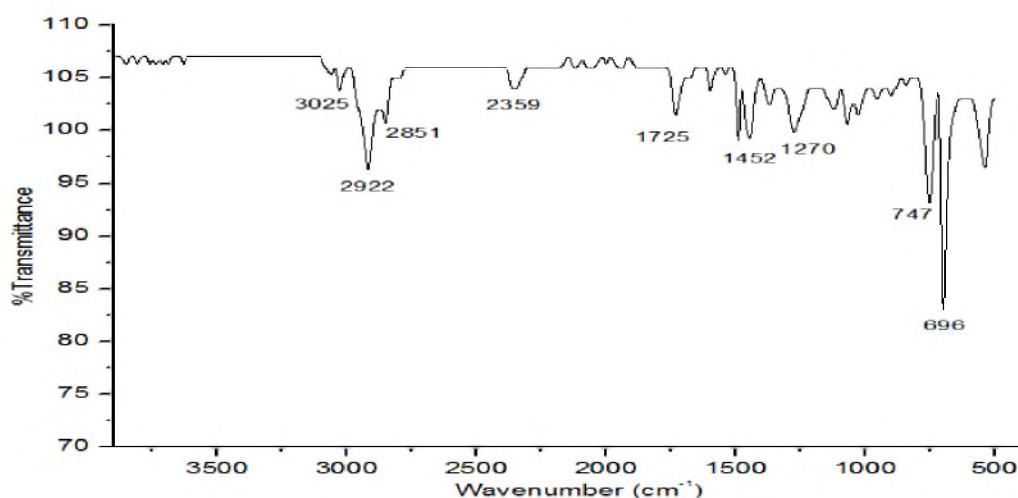


Figure 4 - IR spectrum of a nanocomposite fiber based on CT and nano-iron

Further, we conduct research on the oxidation and carbonization of the obtained CNF, since the spun fiber, as a rule, is characterized by low strength and increased fragility. SEM images of the oxidized form of CNF are shown in figure 5.

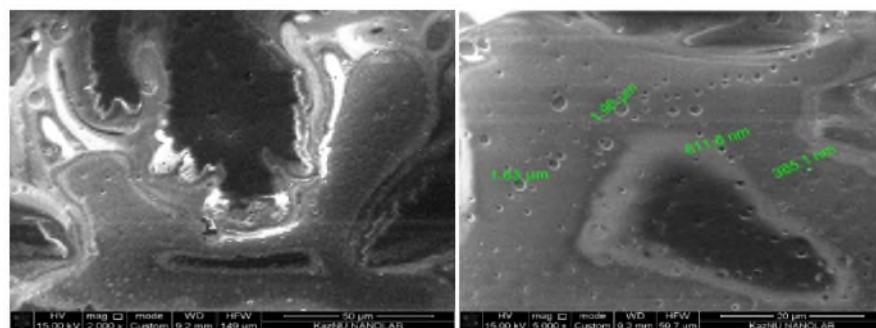


Figure 5 - Electron microscopic images of CNF after oxidation at $300\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

The IR spectra of the oxidized CNF form revealed signals corresponding to the initial sample (figure 6). The absorption bands in the range of wave numbers 3000–3500 cm⁻¹ are related to weak stretching vibrations of O – H bonds, probably due to the presence of moisture in this compound.

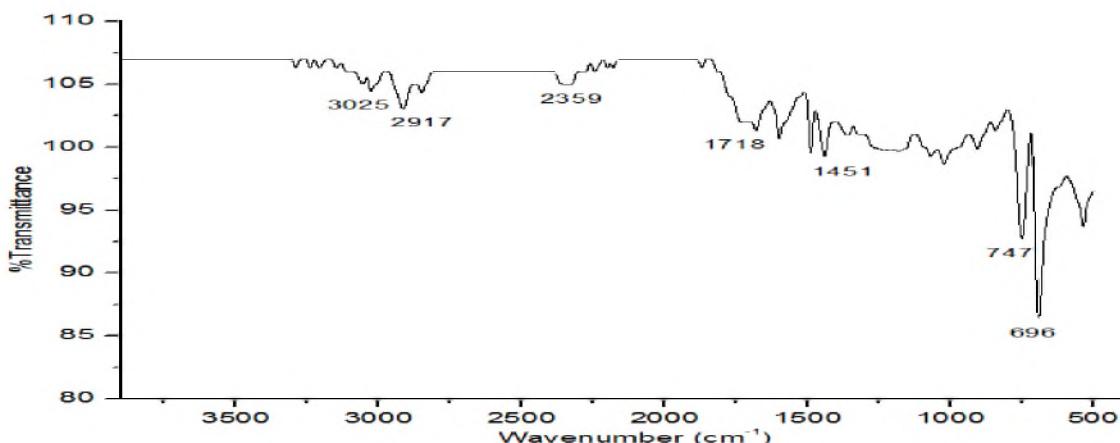


Figure 6 - IR spectrum of the oxidized form of a nanocomposite fiber based on CT and nano-iron

SEM images of the carbonized CNF form are shown in figure 7, where carbon spheres were found with particle sizes from 179.1 nm to 1.08 μm.

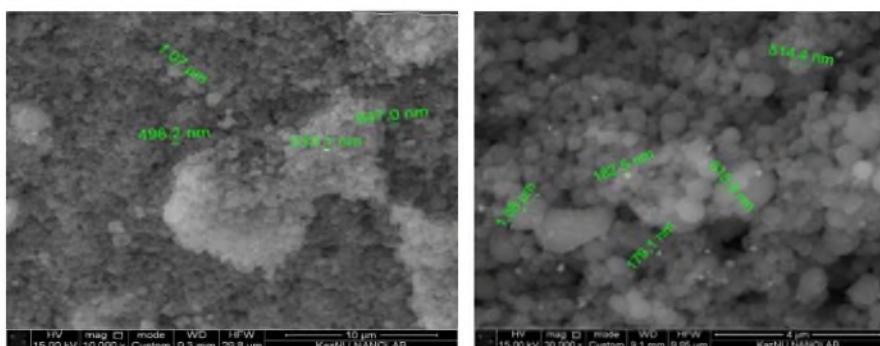


Figure 7 - Electron microscopic images of CNF after carbonization at 800 °C

Thus, as a result of carbonization of CNF, one more product can be obtained - carbon spheres (CS), which have attracted considerable interest among researchers due to their potential application, for example, in gas separation and as molecular sieves, crystals with a photonic band gap, catalyst substrates, and electrode materials for lithium-ion batteries. CSs serve as support substrates due to their high surface area and high structural stability, among other properties. Compared to coal, oil, or derivatives, CSs derived from sustainable, inexpensive raw materials for energy storage have become particularly interesting. The carbonized form of CNF does not give any signal on the FT-IR spectrometer.

Conclusion. Thus, the proposed method for producing composite CNFs is based on the electrospinning method, which is the most promising method of industrial production and provides a product with a relatively high fractional homogeneity, which determines the achievement of the strength characteristics required for structural materials.

The ecological effect of the research consists in the creation of an environmentally friendly technology based on the processing of secondary raw materials (coal tar and other waste from coal mining) to obtain carbon fibers and composites based on them. The creation of this technology will make it possible to solve the ecological aspect of the disposal of this type of waste with the receipt of an economically viable product.

The proposed method is unique in that the raw material that we use to obtain carbon fibers is a renewable resource, in comparison with the technology for producing fibers from many other precursors

(nylon, polyester, acrylic, polypropylene, etc.). The prospect of these studies lies in the possibility of large-scale production of carbon fibers from coal tar, which will lead to the appearance of domestically produced materials and composites based on them on the Kazakhstan market.

Acknowledgement. This work was carried out as part of the scientific and technical program No. IRN BR05236359 "Scientific and technological support for coal processing and production of high-value coal products" and project No. IRN AP05130707 on the theme "Development of technology and creation of production of carbon nanocomposite materials based on domestic mineral raw materials for gas phase purification and wastewater", funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**Б.Т. Ермагамбет^{1,2}, М.К. Казанканова¹,
Ж.М. Касенова^{1,2}, А.Т. Наурызбаева¹**

¹«Көмір химиясы және технология институты» ЖШС, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

² «Казтехнокөмір» ғылыми өндірістік бірлестігі» ЖШС, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан

ЭЛЕКТРОПИННИНГ ӘДІСІМЕН ТАСҚӨМІР ШАЙЫРЫ МЕН НАНОНТЕМІР НЕГІЗІНДЕ НАНОКОМПОЗИТТІ ТАЛШЫҚТА СИНТЕЗДЕУ

Аннотация. Мақалада «Шұбаркөл» тасқөмір шайыры және нанотемір негізінде нанокомпозит талшықтарын электроспиннинг әдісімен зертханалық қондырығыда алу бойынша тәжірибелер жүргізді. Зерттелетін үлгінің элементтік құрамы анықталып, бет морфологиясы зерттелді. Энергия дисперсиялық рентгендік спектроскопия және СЭМ-микроскопия нәтижесінде элементтік құрамы: С-92,14 %, О-6,16 %, Al-0,30 %, Si-0,26 %, P-0,07 %, S-0,20 %, Cl-0,40 %, Fe-0,47 % және көміртегі наноталшығының диаметрі 94,2 нм-ден 800,0 нм-ге аныкталды. ИК – спектроскопия нәтижелері 2920-2850 см⁻¹ облыстағы шың қарқынының жоғарылайтынын және 2359 см⁻¹ кезінде сигналдың пайда болатынын айқындалады, бұл үлгі құрылымындағы бірнеше химиялық байланыстардың үзіліу және нанотемірмен композиттің пайда болуы негізінде түсіндіріледі. Көміртекті наноталшықты алу үшін қолжетімді материалдар пайдаланылды, шикізат пиролизі кезінде пайда болатын «Шұбаркөл» кен орнындағы көмірден тасқөмір шайыры, нанокомпозит алу үшін КНТ темір наноұнтақтарымен модификацияланды, байланыстырығыш ретінде полиметилметакрилат, еріткіш ретінде 1,2-дихлорэтан пайдаланылды, шикізатты дайындау келесі кезеңдерден тұрады: 1) тас көмір шайыры мен нанотемір ультрадыбыстық ваннада 1,2-дихлорэтанмен 35 °C температурада ерітілген, жиілігі – 35 кГц, ұстаяу уақыты 30 мин; 2) сондай-ақ полиметилметакрилат 35 °C температурада ультрадыбыстық ваннада 1,2 – дихлорэтанмен ерітілген (салмақтық үлесі 3%), жиілігі-35 кГц, ұстаяу уақыты 30 мин; 3) 1 және 2 сатыларында алынған дайын ерітінділер 1:1 катынасында араластырылады, алынған өнім біртекті масса болу үшін алдыңғы сатыға ұқсас параметрлерімен ультрадыбыстық ваннада араластырылды; 4) дайындалған ерітіндін шприци бар электроспиннинг қондырығысына орналастырады, диаметрі 0,6 мм ине түріндегі фильтер пайдаланылды, оған 20-25 кВ импульсті жоғары вольтты кернеу орналастырады, шприцпен қабылдағыш арасындағы қашықтық 20-30 см; 5) ируден кейін талшықтар ауда 300 °C-та тотығады, ұстаяу уақыты 1 сағат, 6) тотығудан кейін 800 °C-та карбонизация үдересі жүреді, кейін бөлме температурасына сәйкес салындыратылады. КНТ карбонизациясы нәтижесінде тағы бір өнімді алуға болады – көміртекті сфера (КС), бұл зерттеушілер арасында үлкен қызығушылық тудырды, мысалы, газды бөлуде және молекулалық елек, фотонды тыйым салынған аймақтағы кристалдар, катализатор субстраттары және литий-иондық аккумуляторларға арналған электрод материалдары. КС жоғары беткі ауданы мен жоғары құрылымдық тұрактылығына байланысты тірек субстрат ретінде қызмет етеді. Көмірмен, мұнаймен немесе туынды өнімдермен салыстырғанда тұракты, арзан энергия сактау шикізатынан алынған КС қызығушылық тудырды. КНТ карбонизацияланған формасы ИК-Фурье спектромтерінде ешқандай сигнал бермейді. Композитті КНТ алушың әдісі енеркесіптік өндірістің перспективті әдісі болып саналады және құрылымдық материалдарға ұсынылған беріктік сипаттамаларына қол жеткізуі анықтайдын салыстырмалы түрде жоғары фракциялар біртектілігі бар өнім алушы қамтамасыз ететін электроспиннинг әдісінен негізделген. Зерттеудің экологиялық әсері көміртекті талшықтар мен соның негізінде композит алу үшін қайталама шикізатты (тасқөмір шайыры және көмір өндірудің басқа да қалдықтары) өндөуге негізделген экологиялық таза технологияны құрудан тұрады. Бұл технологияны құру экономикалық рентабельді өнім ала отырып, қалдықтың осы түрін кәдеге жаратудың экологиялық аспектісін шешуге мүмкіндік береді. Ұсынылған әдіс бірегей, өйткені біз көміртегі талшықтарын алу үшін пайдаланатын шикізат көптеген басқа прекурсорлардан (нейлон, полиэстер, акрил, полипропилен және т.б.) талшықтар алу технологиясымен салыстырғанда жаңартылатын ресурс болып

саналады. Осы зерттеулердің перспективтілігі таскемір шайырынан көміртекті талшыктарды ауқымды өндіру мүмкіндігі болып есептеледі, бұл Қазақстан нарығында КНТ негізінде отандық өндіріс материалдары мен композиттерінің пайда болуына ықпал етеді.

Түйін сөздер: таскемір шайыры, нанотемір, нанокомпозит талшықтары, электропиннинг, қалыптастыру, тотығу, карбонизация.

Б.Т. Ермагамбет^{1,2}, М.К. Казанкапова¹, Ж.М. Касенова^{1,2}, А.Т. Наурызбаева¹

¹ТОО «Институт химии угля и технологии», Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

²ТОО "Научно-производственное объединение "Казтехноголь", Нур-Султан, Казахстан

СИНТЕЗ НАНОКОМПОЗИТНЫХ ВОЛОКОН НА ОСНОВЕ КАМЕННОУГОЛЬНОЙ СМОЛЫ И НАНОЖЕЛЕЗА МЕТОДОМ ЭЛЕКТРОСПИННИНГА

Аннотация. В статье проведены эксперименты по получению нанокомпозитных волокон на основе каменноугольной смолы «Шубарколь» и наножелеза методом электроспиннинга в лабораторной установке. Определен элементный состав и изучена морфология поверхности исследуемого образца. В результате энергодисперсионной рентгеновской спектроскопии и СЭМ-микроскопии был определен элементный состав: C-92,14 %, O-6,16 %, Al-0,30 %, Si-0,26 %, P-0,07 %, S-0,20 %, Cl-0,40 %, Fe-0,47 % и диаметр углеродного нановолокна, который составил от 94,2 нм до 800,0 нм. Результаты ИК-спектроскопии показали увеличение интенсивности пиков в области 2920-2850 см⁻¹ и появление сигнала при 2359 см⁻¹, что объясняется разрывом нескольких химических связей в структуре образца и образованием композита с наножелезой. Для получения углеродных нановолокон использованы доступные материалы как каменноугольная смола из угля месторождения «Шубарколь», которые образуются при пиролизе сырья, для получения нанокомпозита, УНВ модифицирован нанопорошками железа, в качестве связующего был использован – полиметилметакрилат, в качестве растворителя 1,2-дихлорэтан, подготовка сырья состоит из следующих стадий: 1) каменноугольную смолу и наножелезо растворили в 1,2-дихлорэтане в ультразвуковой ванне при температуре 35 °C, частота – 35 кГц, время выдержки 30 мин; 2) полиметилметакрилат также растворили в 1,2-дихлорэтане (массовая доля 3 %) в ультразвуковой ванне при температуре 35 °C, частота – 35 кГц, время выдержки 30 мин; 3) готовые растворы, полученные на стадиях 1 и 2, смешивают в соотношениях 1:1, полученный продукт перемешивали в ультразвуковой ванне при аналогичных параметрах предыдущих стадии для получения однородной массы; 4) приготовленный раствор помещают в установку электроспиннинга со шприцом, где использует фильтр в виде иглы диаметром 0,6 мм, к которому прикладывают импульсное высоковольтное напряжение 20-25 кВ, расстояния между приемником шприца 20-30 см; 5) волокна после прядения окисляют при 300 °C на воздухе, время выдержки 1 ч., 6) после окисления проводится процесс карбонизации при 800 °C, затем охлаждают до комнатной температуры. В результате карбонизации УНВ можно получить еще один продукт – углеродные сферы (УС), которые привлекли значительный интерес среди исследователей из-за их потенциального применения, например, в газовом разделении и в качестве молекулярных сит, кристаллов с фотонной запрещенной зоной, подложек катализаторов и материалов электродов для литий-ионных аккумуляторов. УС служат опорными подложками благодаря их высокой площади поверхности и высокой структурной стабильности, помимо других свойств. По сравнению с углем, нефтью или производными продуктами, УС полученные из устойчивого, недорогого сырья для хранения энергии, стали особенно интересными. Карбонизованная форма УНВ не дает никакого сигнала на ИК-Фурье спектрометре. Предлагаемый способ получения композитных УНВ построен на основе метода электроспиннинга, который является наиболее перспективным способом промышленного производства и обеспечивает получение продукта с относительно высокой однородностью фракции, что определяет достижение прочностных характеристик, предъявляемых к конструкционным материалам. Экологический эффект исследования заключается в создании экологически чистой технологии основанной на переработке вторичного сырья (каменноугольная смола и др. отходы угледобычи) для получения углеродных волокон и композитов на их основе. Создание данной технологии позволит решить экологический аспект утилизации данного типа отходов с получением экономически рентабельного продукта. Предложенный способ уникален тем, что сырье, которое используется нами для получения углеродных волокон, является возобновляемым ресурсом, по сравнению с технологией получения волокон из множества других прекурсоров (нейлон, полиэстер, акрил, полипропилен и др.). Перспективность данных исследований заключается в возможности масштабного производства углеродных волокон из каменноугольной смолы, что приведет к появлению на рынке Казахстана материалов и композитов на их основе отечественного производства.

Ключевые слова: каменноугольная смола, наножелезо, нанокомпозитные волокна, электроспиннинг, формирование, окисление, карбонизация.

Information about the authors:

Yermagambet Bolat Toleukhanuly, Director of LLP "Institute of Coal Chemistry and Technology", Doctor of Chemical Science, Professor, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, e-mail: bake.yer@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1556-9526>;

Kazankapova Maira Kuttybaevna, PhD in Philosophy, LLP "Institute of Coal Chemistry and Technology", Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, e-mail: maira_1986@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9016-3062>;

Kassenova Zhanar Muratbekovna, Master of Chemical Sciences and Technology, Deputy Director of LLP "Institute of Coal Chemistry and Technology", Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, e-mail: zhanar_k_68@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9497-7319>;

Nauryzbaeva Asemay Turlangyzy, Bachelor, Junior Researcher of LLP "Institute of Coal Chemistry and Technology", Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, e-mail: asemai_2296@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4912-3856>

REFERENCES

- [1] Lichao Feng, Ning Xie, Jing Zhong (2014) Carbon Nanofibers and Their Composites: A Review of Synthesizing, Properties and Applications, Materials, 7:3919-3945. DOI: 10.3390/ma7053919 (in Eng.).
- [2] Melechko A. V., Merkulov V. I., McKnight T. E., Guillorn M. A., Klein K. L., Lowndes D. H., Simpson M. L., J. (2005) Vertically aligned carbon nanofibers and related structures: Controlled synthesis and directed assembly, Journal of Applied Physics 97, 041301. DOI: [org/10.1063/1.1857591](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.1857591) (in Eng.).
- [3] Rempel A.A.(2007) Nanotechnologies, properties and application of nanostructured materials, Uspekhi khimii 76 (5): 474-500 (in Russ.).
- [4] Ponomarev A.N. (2003) Technologies of micromodification of polymer and inorganic composite materials, Science and high technologies. P. 99-101 (in Russ.).
- [5] Kerber M.L., (2008) Polymer composite materials. Structure. Properties. Technology, SPb .: Profession. P. 560 (in Russ.).
- [6] Tibbetts, G.G., Lake, M.L., Strong, K.L., Rice, B.P. (2007) A Review of the Fabrication and Properties of Vapor-Grown Carbon Nanofiber/Polymer Composites, Composites Science and Technology, 67(7-8):1709-1718. DOI: [10.1016/j.compscitech.2006.06.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compscitech.2006.06.015) (in Eng.).
- [7] Yermagambet B.T., Kazankapova M.K., Nauryzbaeva A.T., Mansurov Z.A, Smagulova G.T., Kaidar B.B. (2019) News of the national academy of sciences of the republic of kazakhstan series of geology and technical sciences 4(436):86 – 94. DOI: [org/10.32014/2019.2518-170X.101](https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2518-170X.101)(in Eng.).
- [8] Kaidar B., Argymbaev D., Artykbayeva M., Smagulova G., Mansurov Z.A. (2017) Synthesis of carbon fibers from bitumen of heavy oils by the method of electrospinning, IX international symposium «Combustion and Plasmochemistry», 9: 97-98. (in Eng.).
- [9] Ermagambet B.T., Kazankapova M.K., Ermogambetov Zh.Kh., Nauryzbayeva A.T., Kanagatov K.G., Abylgazina L.D. (2018) Methods for producing carbon nanofibers from coal pitch. Reports of the national academy of sciences of the republic of Kazakhstan 2 (318): 9 – 16 (in Eng.).
- [10] Yermagambet B.T., Kazankapova M.K., Nauryzbaeva A.T., Mansurov Z.A, Smagulova G.T., Kaidar B.B. (2019) News of the national academy of sciences of the republic of kazakhstan series of geology and technical sciences 4(436):86–94. DOI: [org/10.32014/2019.2518-170X.101](https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2518-170X.101) (in Eng.).