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ANEXOS

1. Caracterização por Raios X e Microscopia Eletrônica de Varredura (MEV) das amostras minerais.

➤ Raios X

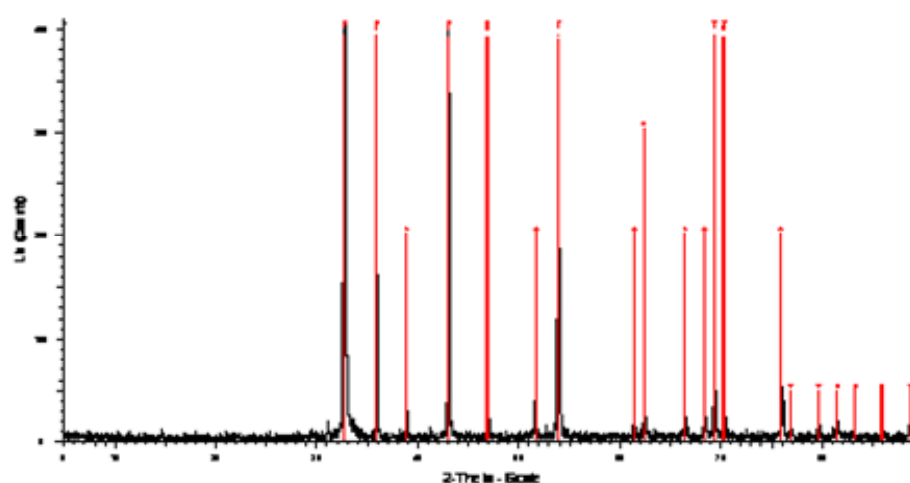


Figura A1: Caracterização por Raios X das amostras de magnesita.

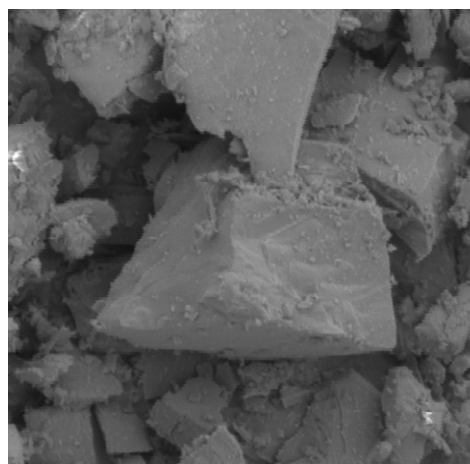
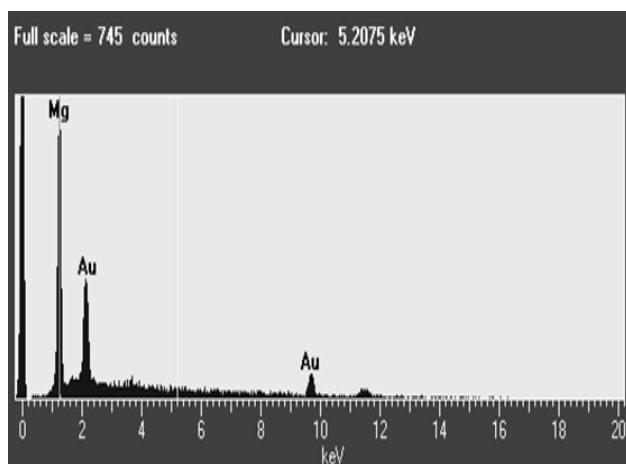


Figura A2: Caracterização por MEV das amostras de magnesita.

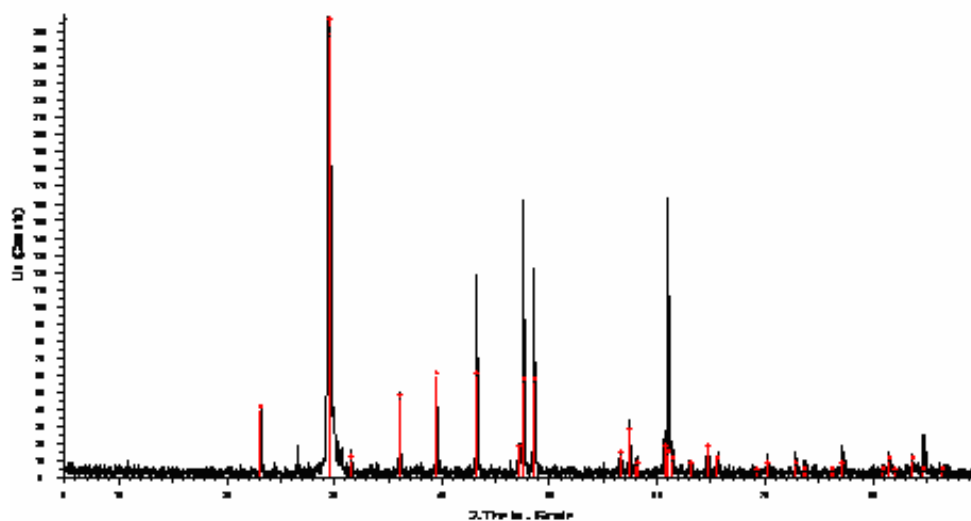


Figura A3: Caracterização por Raios X das amostras de calcita.

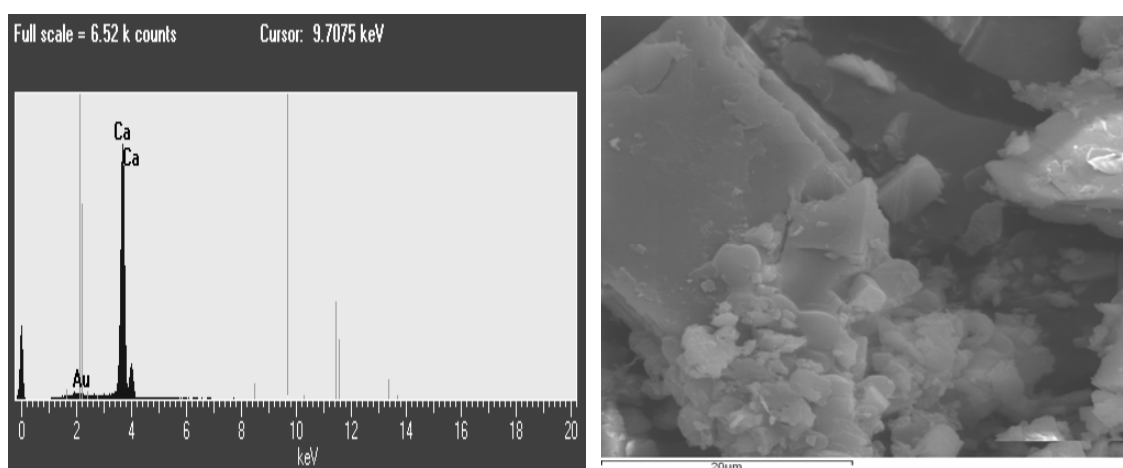


Figura A4: Caracterização por MEV das amostras de calcita.

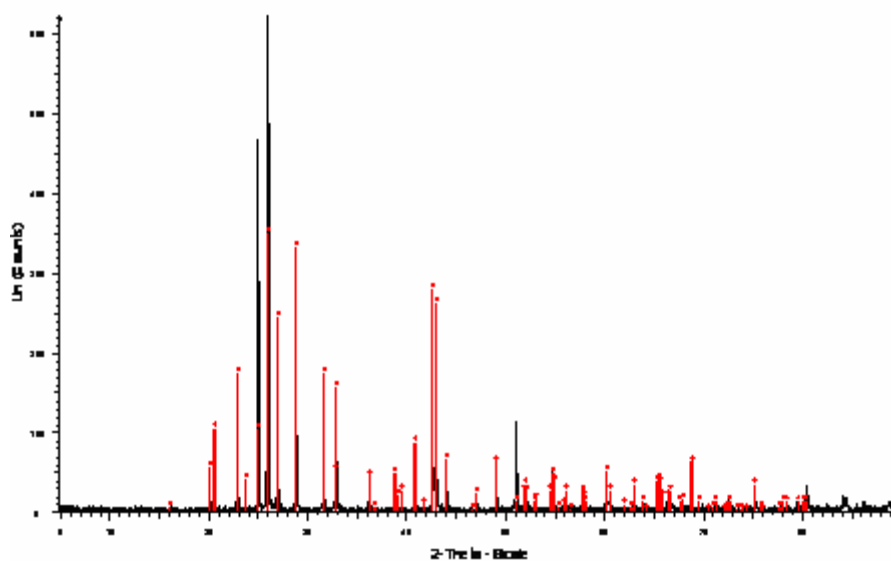


Figura A5: Caracterização por Raios X das amostras de barita..

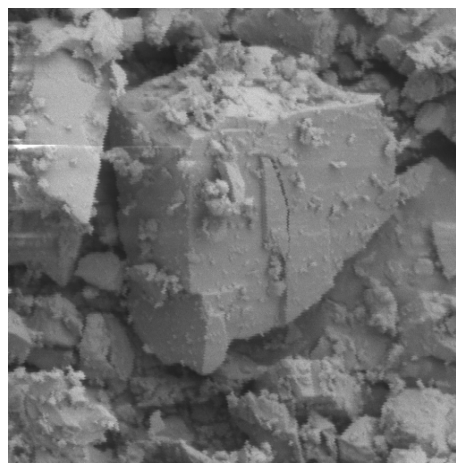
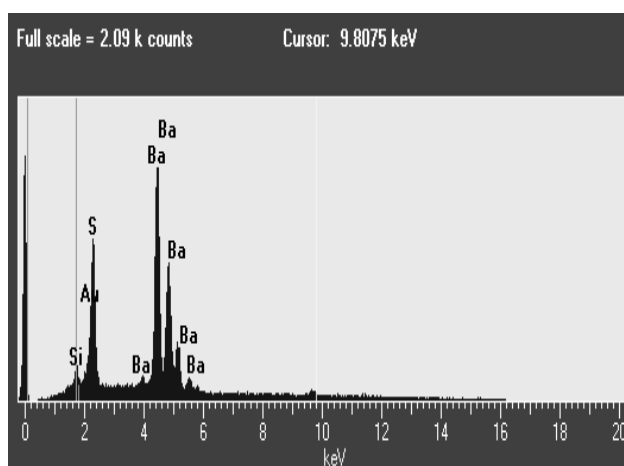


Figura A6: Caracterização por MEV das amostras de Barita.

2. Caracterização da bactéria *R. opacus* e Coloração de Gram.

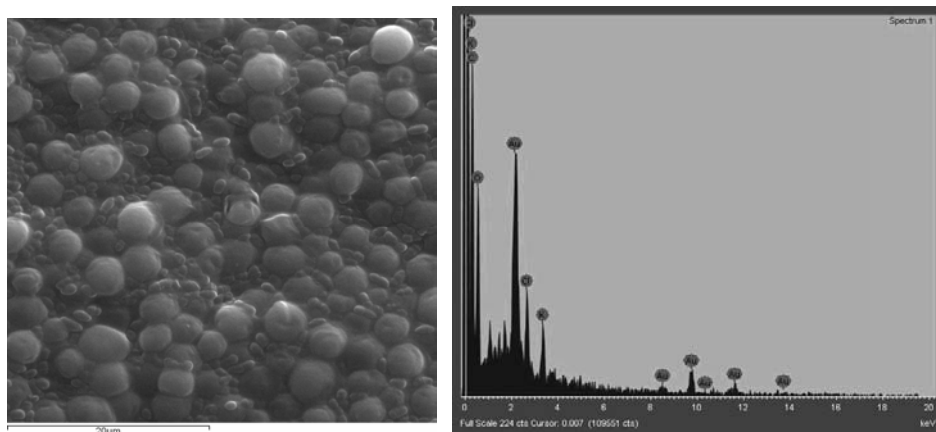
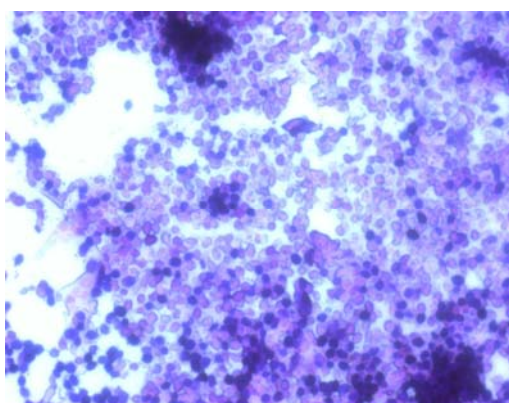


Figura A7: Caracterização por MEV das bactéria *R. opacus*.



Aumento 40X

Figura A8: Coloração de Gram da bactéria *R. opacus*.



Figura A9: Células isoladas e colônias e da bactéria *R. opacus*.

3. Curva de Calibração por Peso Seco e Contagem na Câmara de Neuvauer

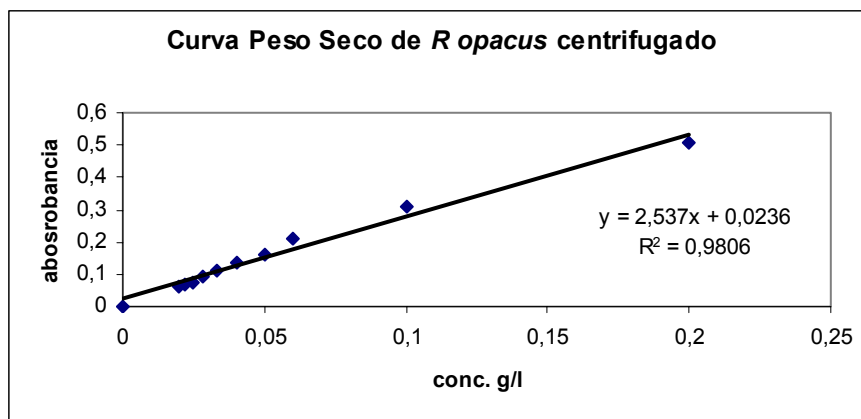


Figura A10: Curva de peso seco de células de *R. opacus*

Contagem Câmara de Neuvauer

Diluição 1:100

Transmitância: 54

Absorvância: 0,2676

Concentração Células: 9,61 g/L

Contagem No de Células: 1241

40	50	58	56	65
33	56	45	31	39
54	35	50	71	74
36	46	38	42	48
79	35	53	68	39

Área Câmara : 0,025 mm²

Profundidade câmara: 0,1 mm

4.

Medida de Polissacarídeos: Método de Dubois et al., 1956

Reagentes:

- Solução de fenol a 5%
- H_2SO_4 concentrado (95%, $d=1,98$)

Procedimento de dosagem:

1.0 ml de amostra ou padrão

1.0 ml de solução de fenol a 5%

Agitar em vortex

Adicionar rapidamente 5,0 ml de H_2SO_4 concentrado diretamente sobre a mistura sem escorrer pela parede do tubo

Deixar em repouso por 10 min ao abrigo da luz

Agitar em vortex e levar a banho-maria a 25°C durante 15 min.

Ler absorbância a 490 nm contra um branco preparado com água destilada.

Curva Padrão:

Preparar uma solução-padrão de glicose a 100 mg/L em água destilada.

Armazenar sob refrigeração.

Preparar uma série de diluições desta solução-mãe, completando o volume com água destilada.

O teor de polissacarídeos é expresso em termos de unidades equivalentes de glicose.

A figura A11 ilustra a curva-padrão obtida por este procedimento.

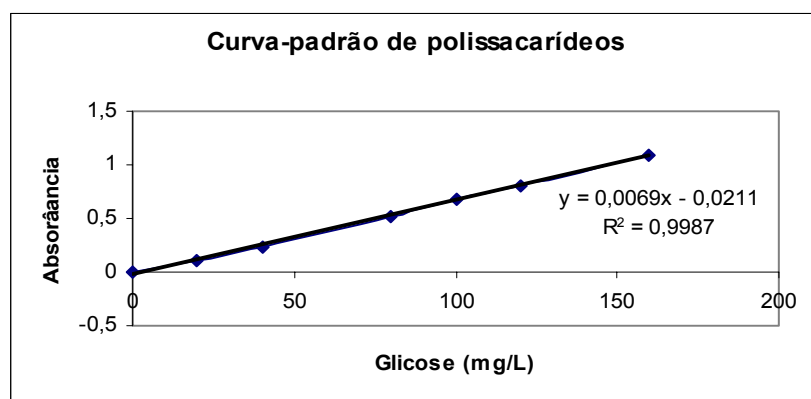


Figura A11: Curva padrão de polissacarídeos. Método de Dubois et al. (1956).

5. Medida de Proteína Celular. Método de Lowry et al., (1951) Modificado.

Reagentes:

- Solução A: 20 mg Na_2CO_3
0,2 g tartrato duplo de sódio e potasio
Completar a 1L com $\text{Na}(\text{OH})$ 0,1 N conservar sob refrigeração.
- Solução B: 5 g CuSO_4
- 10 gotas de H_2SO_4 concentrado
- Solução AB: 50 ml da solução A + 1 ml de solução B. Preparar no momento da dosagem.
- Reativo de Folin-Ciocalteu a 1N: Titular com $\text{Na}(\text{OH})$ 1 N à fenoltaleína,
Conservar ao abrigo da luz.
-

Procedimento de dosagem:

1 ml de amostra ou padrão

5 ml de solução AB

Agitar em vortex e aguardar 10 minutos ao abrigo da luz

Adicionar 0,5 mL do reativo de Folin-Ciocalteu 1 N.

Agitar em vortex e aguardar 30 minutos ao abrigo da luz

Efetuar leitura de absorbância 760 nm contra um branco com NaOH 0,5 N.

Curva Padrão:

Preparar uma solução-padrão de albumina de soro bovino (BSA)

Preparar uma serie de diluições desta solução-mãe, completando o volume com água destilada.

5 ml da suspensão celular ou da solução-padrão de BSA

5 ml de NaOH 1 N.

Agitar em vortex e lvar ao banho-maria a 100°C por 5 minutos.

A figura A12 ilustra a curva-padrão obtida por este procedimento.

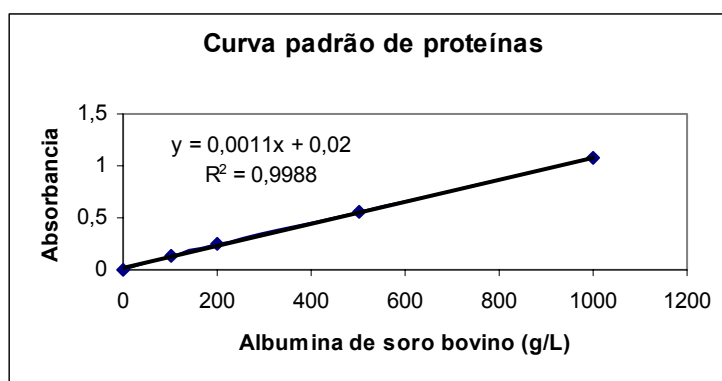


Figura A12: Curva padrão de Proteínas. Método de Lowry et al. (1951)

6. Curva Calibração Rotâmetro. Montagem de Microflotação em Tubo Hallimond Modificado.

A figura A13 representa a curva de calibração do Rotâmetro empregado na montagem de microflotação.

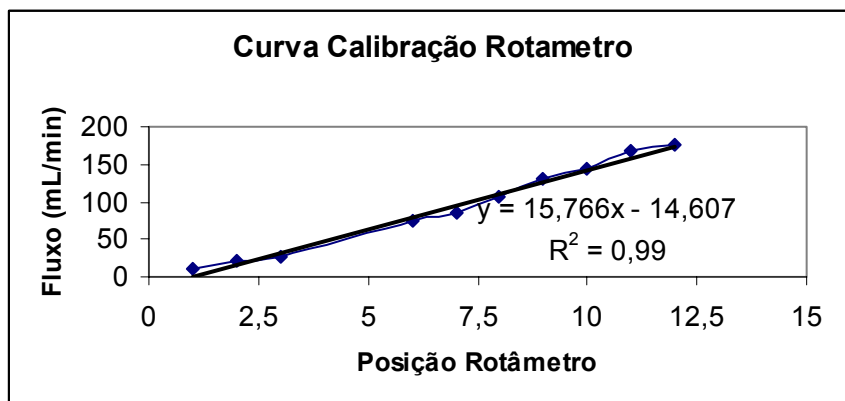


Figura A13: Curva de Calibração Rotâmetro.

7.

Cálculo dos componentes de tensão interfacial ácido-base para R. opacus, magnesita, calcita e barita.**Para R. opacus**

$$\gamma_{slw} := 0.64102$$

1 H2O	$x := 0$	$\Phi 1 := 55$	$\gamma_{l1} := 72.8$	$\gamma_{llw1} := 21.8$
2 formamide	$y := 13$	$\Phi 2 := 43$	$\gamma_{l2} := 58$	$\gamma_{llw2} := 39$

Given

$$-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw1}} + \gamma_{l1} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 1)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp1}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln1}}$$

$$-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw2}} + \gamma_{l2} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 2)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp2}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln2}}$$

$$\text{sol2} := \text{Find}(x, y) \quad \underline{\text{CTOL}} := 0.0000000000$$

$$\text{sol2} = \begin{pmatrix} 8.116 \\ 28.514 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{TOL}} := 0.000000000000$$

Para Magnesita

$$\gamma_{slw} := 3.783$$

1 H2O	$x := -8$	$\Phi 1 := 30$	$\gamma_{l1} := 72.8$	$\gamma_{llw1} := 21.8$	$\gamma_{lp1} := 25$	$\gamma_{ln1} := 25$
2 formamide	$y := 0$	$\Phi 2 := 26$	$\gamma_{l2} := 58$	$\gamma_{llw2} := 39$	$\gamma_{lp2} := 2.28$	$\gamma_{ln2} := 39.6$

Given

$$-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw1}} + \gamma_{l1} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 1)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp1}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln1}}$$

$$-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw2}} + \gamma_{l2} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 2)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp2}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln2}}$$

$$\text{sol2} := \text{Find}(x, y) \quad \underline{\text{CTOL}} := 0.0000000000$$

$$\text{sol2} = \begin{pmatrix} 51.138 \\ 9.415 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{TOL}} := 0.0000000000$$

Para Calcita

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\gamma_{slw} := 0.5874 \\
 &\text{1 H2O} \quad x := 0.05 \quad \Phi 1 := 39 \quad \gamma_{l1} := 72.8 \quad \gamma_{llw1} := 21.8 \\
 &\text{2 formamide} \quad y := 2.4 \quad \Phi 2 := 25 \quad \gamma_{l2} := 58 \quad \gamma_{llw2} := 39 \\
 &\text{Given} \quad \gamma_{lp1} := 25 \quad \gamma_{ln1} := 25 \\
 &-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw1}} + \gamma_{l1} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 1)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp1}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln1}} \quad \gamma_{lp2} := 2.28 \quad \gamma_{ln2} := 39.6 \\
 &-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw2}} + \gamma_{l2} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 2)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp2}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln2}} \\
 &\text{sol2} := \text{Find}(x, y) \quad \underline{\text{CTOL}} := 0.000000000 \\
 &\text{sol2} = \begin{pmatrix} 5.69 \\ 57.023 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{TOL}} := 0.000000000
 \end{aligned}$$

Para Barita

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\gamma_{slw} := 2.4224 \\
 &\text{1 H2O} \quad x := 0 \quad \Phi 1 := 57 \quad \gamma_{l1} := 72.8 \quad \gamma_{llw1} := 21.8 \\
 &\text{2 formamide} \quad y := 13 \quad \Phi 2 := 18 \quad \gamma_{l2} := 58 \quad \gamma_{llw2} := 39 \\
 &\text{Given} \quad \gamma_{lp1} := 25 \quad \gamma_{ln1} := 25 \\
 &-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw1}} + \gamma_{l1} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 1)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp1}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln1}} \quad \gamma_{lp2} := 2.28 \quad \gamma_{ln2} := 39.6 \\
 &-2 \cdot \sqrt{\gamma_{slw} \cdot \gamma_{llw2}} + \gamma_{l2} \cdot (1 + \cos(\Phi 2)) = 2 \cdot \sqrt{x \cdot \gamma_{lp2}} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{y \cdot \gamma_{ln2}} \\
 &\text{sol2} := \text{Find}(x, y) \quad \underline{\text{CTOL}} := 0.000000000 \\
 &\text{sol2} = \begin{pmatrix} 207.134 \\ 0.796 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{\text{TOL}} := 0.000000000
 \end{aligned}$$

8. Cálculo das forças de Interação das Teorias DLVO e X-DLVO.

Para Magnesita :

Tabela A1: Valores das constantes usadas para o cálculo das forças de interação.

Força	Variável	Símbolo	Valor
Atrativa	Constante Hamaker	A_{mwb}	1,92E-20
Eletrostática	Permissividade do meio	ϵ_0	8,85E-12
	Constante Dielétrica do meio	ϵ	79
	Raio equivalente <i>R. opacus</i>	a_1	1,24E-06
	Raio equivalente Mineral	a_2	4,00E-05
	Comprimento Debye Hückel ⁻¹	k	3,28E+08
Acido Base	Energia AB	ΔG_{ab}	1,61E+01

Tabela A2: Valores de potencial zeta para *R. opacus* e a magnesita em função do pH

pH	ζ mineral	ζ <i>R. opacus</i>
2,0	17,6	8,18
3,0	17,6	4,8
5,0	13,9	-13,5
7,0	7,5	-17,5
9,0	-12,00	-19,80

Para Calcita

Tabela A3: Valores das constantes usadas para o cálculo das forças de interação.

Força	Variável	Símbolo	Valor
Atrativa	Constante Hamaker	A_{mwb}	2,64E-20
Eletrostática	Permissividade do meio	ϵ_0	8,85E-12
	Constante Dielétrica do meio	ϵ	79
	Raio equivalente <i>R. opacus</i>	a_1	1,24E-06
	Raio equivalente Mineral	a_2	4,00E-05
	Comprimento Debye Hückel ⁻¹	k	3,28E+08
Acido Base	Energia AB	ΔG_{ab}	1,56E+01

Tabela A4: Valores de potencial zeta para *R. opacus* e calcita em função do pH

pH	ϵ mineral	ϵ <i>R. opacus</i>
5	11	-13,5
7	9,41	-17,5
9	8	-19,8
11	-14	-20,5

Para Barita:

Tabela A5: Valores das constantes usadas para o cálculo das forças de interação.

Força	Variável	Símbolo	Valor
Atrativa	Constante Hamaker	A_{mwb}	2,16E-20
Eletrostática	Permissividade do meio	ϵ_0	8,85E-12
	Constante Dielétrica do meio	ϵ	79
	Raio equivalente <i>R. opacus</i>	a_1	1,24E-06
	Raio equivalente Mineral	a_2	4,00E-05
	Comprimento Debye Hückel ⁻¹	k	3,28E+08
Acido Base	Energia AB	ΔG_{ab}	3,86E+01

Tabela A6: Valores de potencial zeta para *R. opacus* e barita em função do pH

pH	ϵ mineral	ϵ <i>R. opacus</i>
2,9	18,1	8,18
5,09	13,7	-13,5
6,05	-15,9	-17,5
7,01	-19,4	-19,80