

Supplementary Materials:

Role of Collectors and Depressants in Mineral Flotation: A Theoretical Analysis Based on Extended DLVO Theory

Yaowen Xing^{1,2,3*}, Xiahui Gui^{3,*}, Firat Karakas^{2,4} and Yijun Cao³

¹ School of Chemical Engineering and Technology, China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou 221116, China

² Max Planck Institute for Polymer Research, Ackermannweg 10, 55128 Mainz, Germany; karakas@mpip-mainz.mpg.de

³ Chinese National Engineering Research Center of Coal Preparation and Purification, China University of Mining and Technology, Xuzhou 221116, China; yijuncao@126.com

⁴ Mineral Processing Engineering Department, Istanbul Technical University, 34469 Maslak, Istanbul, Turkey; karakasf@itu.edu.tr

* Correspondence: cumtxyw@126.com or xing@mpip-mainz.mpg.de (Y.X.); guixiahui1985@163.com (X.G.); Tel.: +86-0516-83591116 (Y.X.)

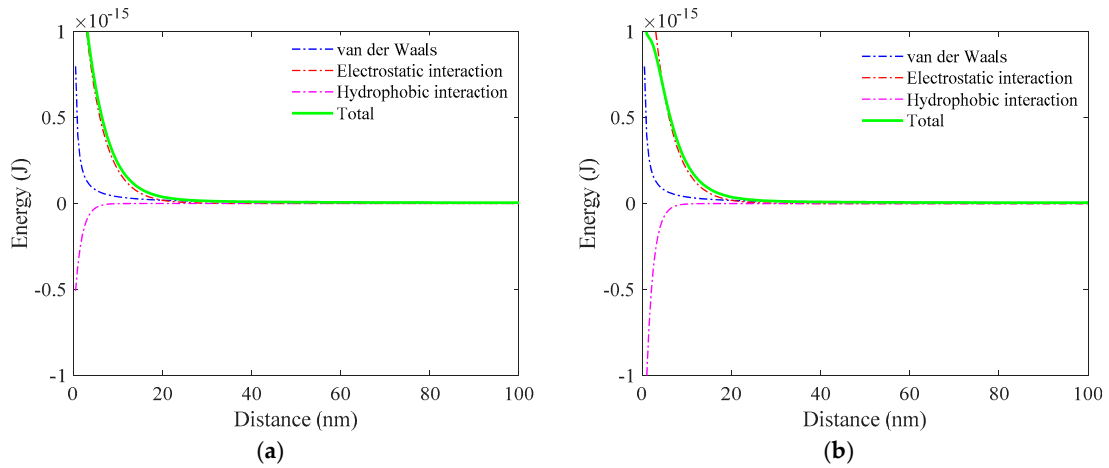


Figure S1. Potential curves between a 200- μm -radius hydrophilic silica sphere covered with hydrophobic hemispherical asperities with different radii and an air bubble in 5×10^{-3} M NaCl solution: (a) 0.5 nm; (b) 1 nm. The corresponding surface coverage fractions, θ , are 0.0625% and 0.25%, respectively. The number distribution density of asperity, n , is fixed at $7.96 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$. Surface potentials of the air bubble and silica are both -35 mV. The decay length of hydrophobic force is 1.5 nm.

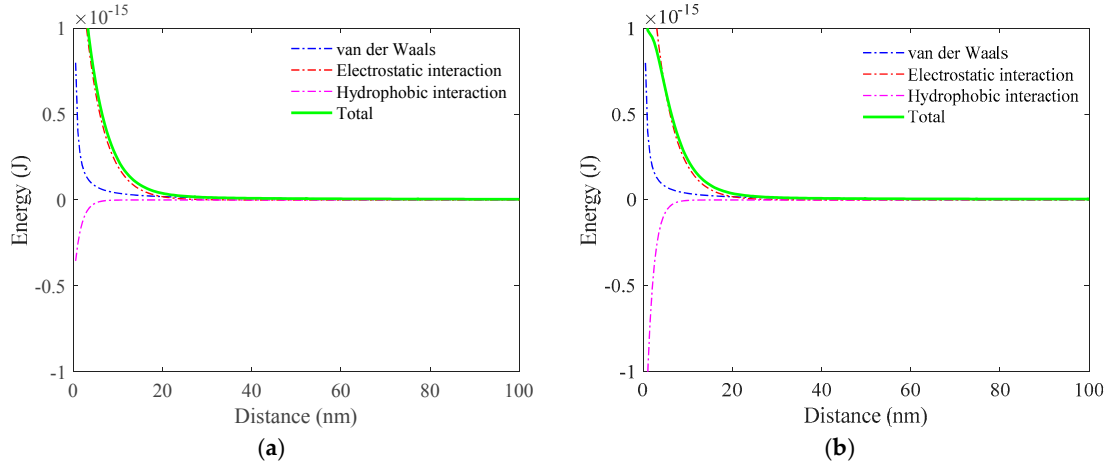


Figure S2. Potential curves between a 200- μm -radius hydrophilic silica sphere covered with different number distribution densities of hydrophobic hemispherical asperities and an air bubble in 5×10^{-3} M NaCl solution: (a) $1.99 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$; (b) $7.96 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$. The corresponding surface coverage fractions, θ , are 0.0625% and 0.25%, respectively. The radius of asperity, r , is fixed at 1 nm. Surface potentials of the air bubble and silica are both -35 mV. The decay length of hydrophobic force is 1.5 nm.

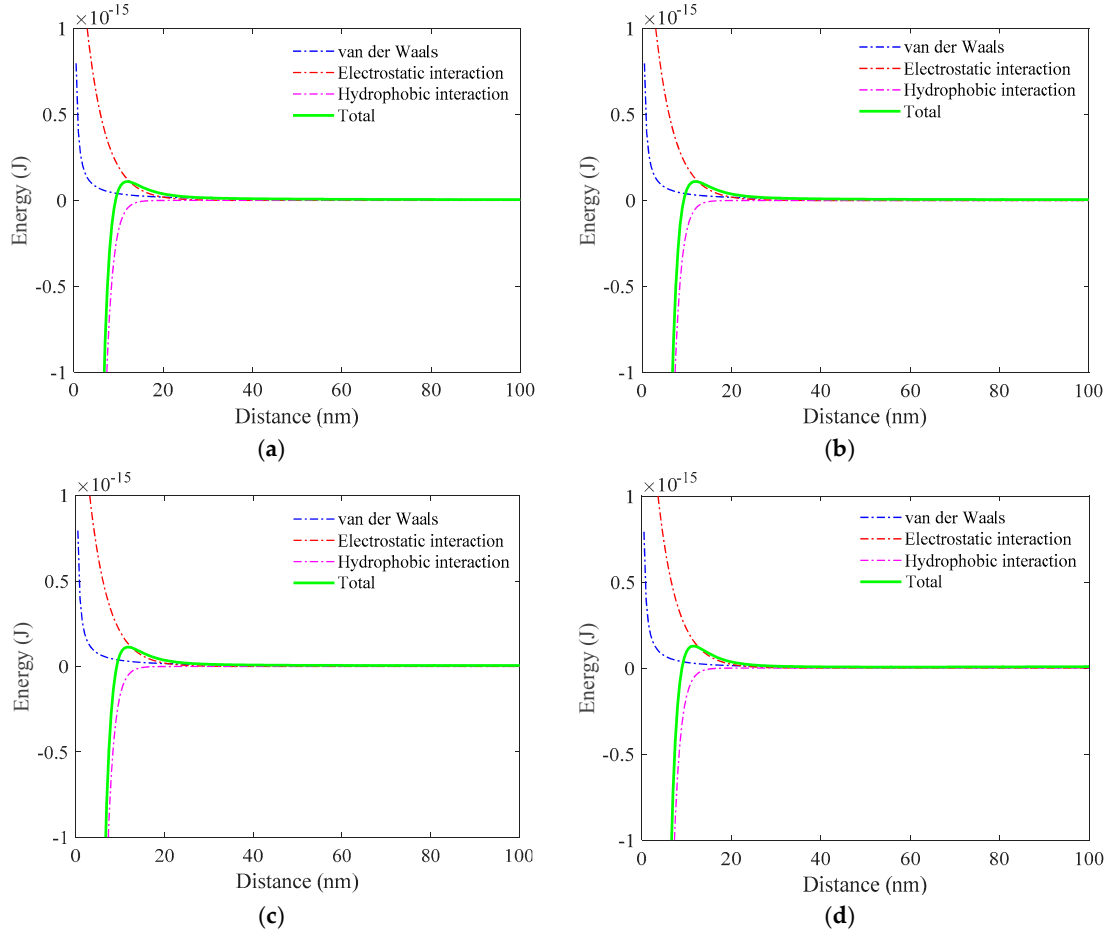


Figure S3. Potential curves between a 200- μm -radius hydrophobic silica sphere covered with hydrophilic hemispherical asperities with different radii and an air bubble in 5×10^{-3} M NaCl solution: (a) 0.5 nm; (b) 1 nm; (c) 2 nm; (d) 4 nm. The corresponding surface coverage fractions, θ , are 0.0625%, 0.25%, 1%, and 4%, respectively. The number distribution density of asperity, n , is fixed at $7.96 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$. Surface potentials of the air bubble and silica are both -35 mV. The decay length of hydrophobic force is 1.5 nm.

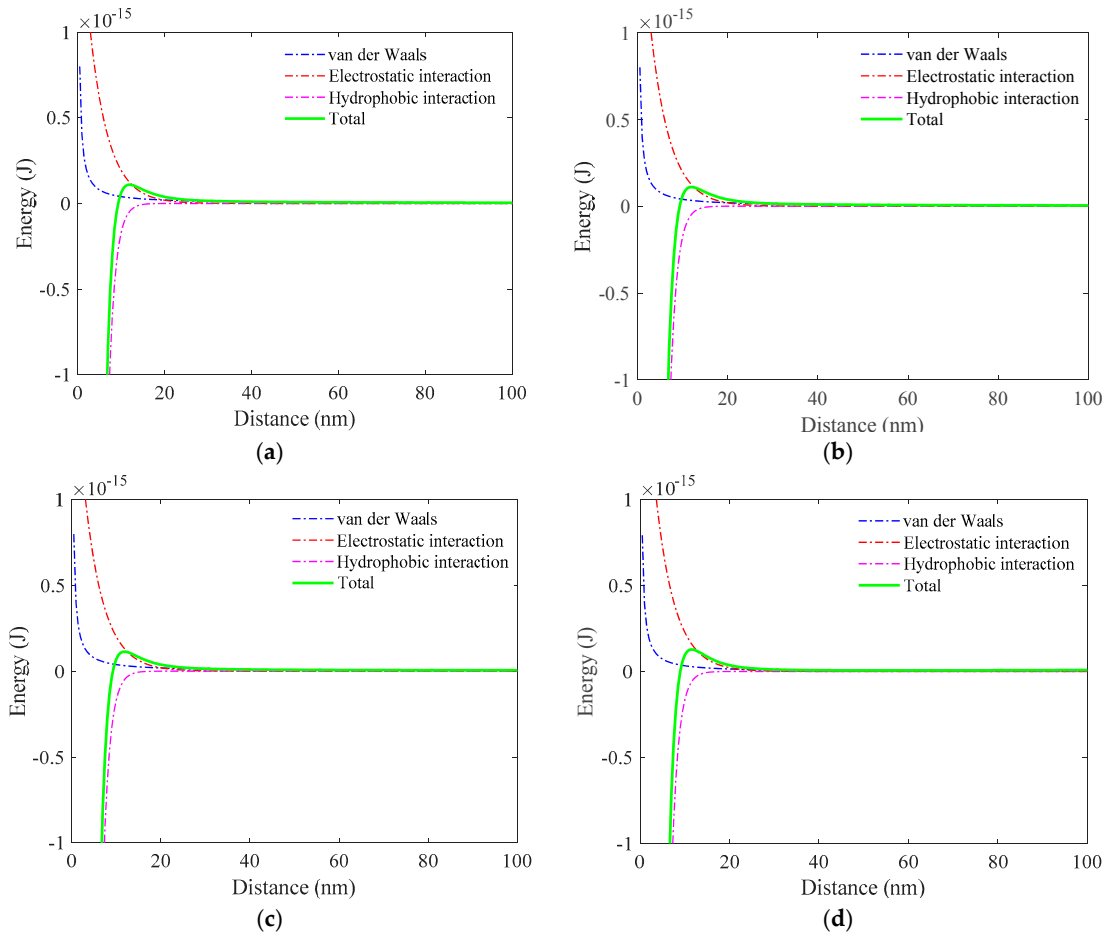


Figure S4. Potential curves between a 200- μm -radius hydrophobic silica sphere covered with different number distribution densities of hydrophilic hemispherical asperities and an air bubble in 5×10^{-3} M NaCl solution: (a) $1.24 \times 10^{13} \text{ m}^{-2}$; (b) $4.98 \times 10^{13} \text{ m}^{-2}$; (c) $1.99 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$; (d) $7.96 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$. The corresponding surface coverage fractions, θ , are 0.0625%, 0.25%, 1%, and 4%, respectively. The radius of asperity, r , is fixed at 4 nm. Surface potentials of the air bubble and silica are both -35 mV. The decay length of hydrophobic force is 1.5 nm.