



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2018, 8, 23364

The fundamental roles of monovalent and divalent cations with sulfates on molybdenite flotation in the absence of flotation reagents

Yubiao Li,  ^{*ab} Clement Lartey, ^{*a} Shaoxian Song, ^a Yingjie Li^c and Andrea R. Gerson^d

Due to regional shortage of freshwater, the use of saline/seawater for Cu–Mo sulfide ore flotation has received considerable attention. However, the effects of various salts, especially the cations present in seawater, on molybdenite flotation and the mechanisms involved remain unclear due to the complexity of the solutions applied. In this work, the influence of some common cations (*i.e.*, Na⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺) with sulfate (SO₄²⁻) anions on molybdenite flotability was investigated in the absence of flotation reagents (*i.e.*, frothers and collectors) at pH 10. Flotation results indicated a greater depression of molybdenite recovery with increased sulfate salt concentration. The underlying mechanisms responsible for the deleterious effects in the presence of Na⁺ and K⁺ can be attributed to the increased repulsive forces between molybdenite particles and bubbles owing to increased molybdenite oxidation to produce *e.g.*, MoO₄²⁻ and HMoO₄⁻. However, the increased depression observed in the presence of Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺ is likely due to the adsorption of precipitated Mg(OH)₂ and CaMoO₄, respectively, onto molybdenite surfaces. These clearly show the different depressing mechanisms due to monovalent and divalent sulfates on molybdenite flotation in the absence of flotation reagents, to reveal the influence of these sulfate salts on its natural flotability.

Received 28th March 2018
 Accepted 19th June 2018

DOI: 10.1039/c8ra02690d
rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

Mineral flotation is a water-intensive process consuming vast amounts of freshwater every year.¹ The scarcity of freshwater in some arid areas (*e.g.*, Mt Keith and Leinster Mines in Western Australia, Grasberg Mine in Indonesia, Xstrata Nickel Raglan Mine in Canada, Las Luces Mine in Chile) coupled with economic and environmental concerns has prompted alternatives to freshwater.^{2,3} Ideally, saline, seawater or recycled water would serve as sustainable water sources for future flotation processes, especially for those located near the sea and/or lacking freshwater.^{4,5} However, seawater having a salinity of 3.5 wt% and containing various ions including Na⁺, K⁺, Mg²⁺, Ca²⁺, Cl⁻ and SO₄²⁻ may affect mineral flotation processes.⁶

Many studies have shown improved mineral recovery in the presence of inorganic electrolytes.^{7–9} For instance, Zhang, *et al.*¹⁰ found that seawater modified the network structure of bentonite, enhancing copper and gold recovery. Ozdemir¹¹ showed that coal recovery in a salt water system depended on the type and concentration of electrolytes. In addition, the presence of

inorganic salts inhibited bubble coalescence, producing a smaller bubble and enhancing sulfide mineral recovery.¹²

The chief source of molybdenum (Mo), molybdenite (MoS₂), is normally associated with porphyry copper minerals. Enhanced molybdenite recovery has been reported in salt water.^{4,7,13} For instance, Lucay, *et al.*¹⁴ reported that Na⁺ decreased electrostatic repulsion between bubbles and anionic edges of molybdenite, thus improving molybdenite recovery. However, several other studies have reported deleterious effects of saline or seawater on molybdenite flotability,^{15–18} *e.g.*, Raghavan and Hsu¹⁹ reported that molybdenite depression in saline or seawater may be caused by the adsorption of hydrolyzed Ca²⁺ species on molybdenite surface. Recently, Wan, *et al.*²⁰ studied the interactions between Ca²⁺ and molybdenite edges and found that preferential oxidation of molybdenite edges produced MoO₄²⁻ which made the molybdenite edges negatively charged and attracted Ca²⁺, leading to the formation of CaMoO₄ which was responsible for the depression of molybdenite flotation. Other studies have shown that the precipitates formed in saline or seawater at pH > 9.5 dominated molybdenite depression.^{8,21–23}

Nevertheless, no generally accepted understanding of the influence of various salts has been available to explain why saline water improves or reduces molybdenite recovery. Most studies have indicated that the anisotropic features of molybdenite with van de Waal forces occurring within its basal planes (face) and Mo–S covalent bonds at edges^{11,13,24,25} play an important role in influencing molybdenite flotation. Lu, *et al.*²⁶

^aSchool of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, 430070, Hubei, China. E-mail: Yubiao.Li@whut.edu.cn; cle.lartey@yahoo.com

^bSchool of Natural and Built Environments, University of South Australia, Mawson Lakes, SA 5095, Australia

^cShaanxi Provincial Academy of Environmental Science, Xi'an, 710061, Shaanxi, China

^dBlue Minerals Consultancy, Wattle Grove, Tasmania, Australia, 7109



investigated the anisotropic surface properties of molybdenite by direct surface force measurements using atomic force measurement (AFM) in 10 mM NaCl solution at various pH and concluded that the faces and edges of molybdenite displayed hydrophobic and hydrophilic features, respectively. They further postulated that small particles with a small face-edge ratio were less hydrophobic. Although many researchers have studied the surface properties of the face and edge of natural molybdenite,^{26–28} no convincing premise has been achieved to clearly explain salt effects on the faces and edges during flotation process.

To date, although several studies have attempted to investigate the influence of chlorides on molybdenite flotation, the roles and contributing effects of sulfate salts have not attracted sufficient attention.^{5–7,29} As molybdenite is normally associated with other sulfide minerals, the oxidation of these sulfides in air or water would produce sulfate. In addition, the recycling of flotation water results in various cations in recycled solution. The accumulated cations and sulfates influence molybdenite flotation significantly. Furthermore, the flotation reagents that are normally applied to flotation process at least partially hide the effects of these cations on the natural flotability of molybdenite. Therefore, this work aimed to better understand the underlying flotation mechanisms of naturally hydrophobic molybdenite in the presence of sulfate salts (*i.e.* Na⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺, and Mg²⁺) in the absence of flotation reagents.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Materials

2.1.1 Molybdenite. The molybdenite used in this study was procured from Gui Lin, Guang Xi province, China. The bulk sample was crushed, ground and wet sieved to a particle size range of 38–75 μm. The prepared samples were then cleaned to remove fines, dried in a vacuum oven at 35 °C for 24 h and subsequently stored in a freezer to avoid oxidation prior to flotation. Fig. 1 shows the X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis which indicates high purity and well-crystallized molybdenite mineral.

2.1.2 Reagents. 0.1 M NaOH and HCl solutions were used to adjust the slurry pH. Analytical grade sodium sulfate

(Na₂SO₄), potassium sulfate (K₂SO₄), calcium sulfate (CaSO₄) and magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄) were used to prepare the flotation solution with concentrations ranging from 10^{−4} M to 10^{−2} M. De-ionized (DI) water was used for all flotation experiments whereas Millipore® ultrapure water with a resistivity of 18.2 MΩ cm was employed for all the measurements.

2.2 Flotation experiments

Mineral flotation tests were conducted using a hanging trough flotation machine (XFG, Wuhan Exploration Machinery Factory, China) with a 25 mL micro flotation cell, without (control) and with various concentrations of Na₂SO₄, K₂SO₄, CaSO₄, and MgSO₄. 0.2 g molybdenite powder was conditioned in the flotation cell for 6 min and the pulp pH was adjusted using 0.1 M NaOH during this period. The froth products were collected every 10 s at 1, 3, 5, 8 and 10 min for 1 min, at an airflow rate of 0.1 L min^{−1} at 1200 rpm. Froth concentrate and residue were collected and dried in a vacuum oven at 35 °C for 24 h and subsequently weighed to determine cumulative molybdenite recovery.

2.3 Contact angle measurements

Fresh molybdenite surfaces were obtained by peeling off the top layer of molybdenite sample. These surfaces were then conditioned in a salt solution for 6 min. The sessile drop method (JC2000C1, Shanghai Zhongchen Digital Technology Company, China) was employed for contact angle measurements between molybdenite surface and a 0.25 μL drop.^{29,30} Measurements were conducted in the pH 10 solution with salt concentrations ranging from 10^{−4} to 10^{−2} M. The average of three different measurements was recorded as the final contact angle.

2.4 Zeta potential measurements

Zeta potential measurements (Zetasizer Nano-ZS90, Malvern Co., Ltd.) were conducted in simulated solution using Na₂SO₄, K₂SO₄, CaSO₄, and MgSO₄ at 10^{−4} M, 10^{−3} M, and 10^{−2} M. A fresh molybdenite suspension (−5 μm) was prepared and the pH was adjusted to 10 using 0.1 M NaOH.^{16,29} The average of three measurements was reported as the final zeta potential.

2.5 Solution concentration analyses

The solution concentrations were analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectroscopy (Prodigy 7, Teledyne Leeman Labs, USA).

3. Results

3.1 Effects of pH

Fig. 2 shows the pH influence on molybdenite flotation recovery in 0 M and 10^{−2} M Na₂SO₄ solution for 3 min with pH ranging from 4 to 12. The application of 10^{−2} M Na₂SO₄ solution improved molybdenite recovery in acidic medium but performed poorly under high alkaline conditions, compared to the absence of Na₂SO₄ (0 M). Molybdenite recovery was reached 91% in 10^{−2} M Na₂SO₄ at pH 4, and gradually reduced to 89%, 86%, 73% and 60% at pH 6, 8, 10 and 12, respectively. In the

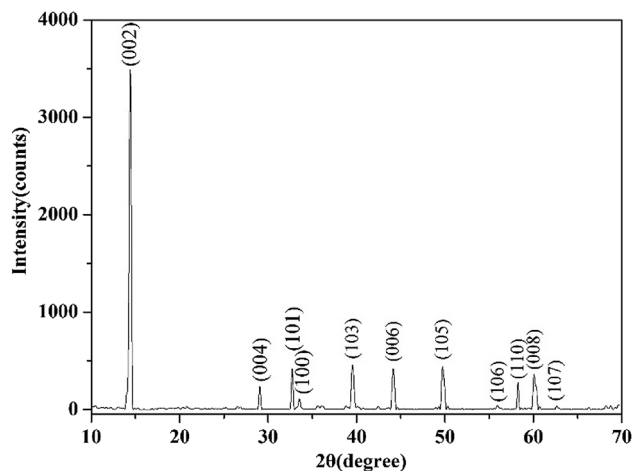


Fig. 1 XRD pattern of molybdenite sample.



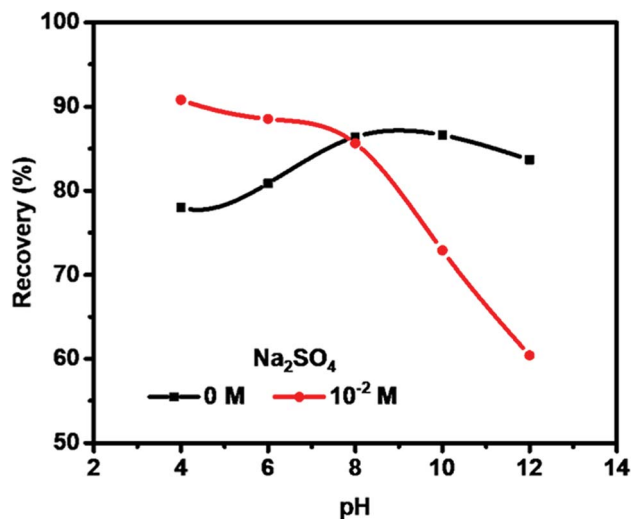


Fig. 2 Effects of pH on molybdenite recovery.

absence of Na₂SO₄, 78% recovery was observed at pH 4 which was increased to 87% at pH 8. However, a further increase in pH resulted in reduced recovery, indicating an adverse effect under highly alkaline conditions. Considering that pH 10 was normally used to depress pyrite flotation in molybdenite flotation plants,^{8,23} pH 10 was selected for further flotation.

3.2 Effects of sulfate salts

Fig. 3 shows the cumulative molybdenite recovery as a function of flotation time in four sulfate salts within 10 min. The molybdenite recovery was increased rapidly within the first 3 min but thereafter only a slight increase in recovery was observed up to 10 minutes. Specifically, a 90% recovery was achieved in the absence of sulfate salts, which agrees well with other studies.^{20,28} Molybdenite flotability was depressed to various extents in the presence of sulfate salts within the concentrations investigated in an order of Mg²⁺ > Ca²⁺ > K⁺ > Na⁺.

A recovery of 87%, 84%, and 80% in Na₂SO₄ solution while 85%, 83%, 71% in K₂SO₄ solution was observed at 10⁻⁴, 10⁻³ and 10⁻² M, respectively, indicating that the presence of K⁺ resulted in greater decrease in molybdenite flotability compared to Na⁺ over the entire concentrations investigated (Fig. 3(a) and (b)). Moreover, as shown in Fig. 3(c) and (d), both Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ sulfates resulted in significantly greater negative effects on molybdenite recovery than either Na⁺ or K⁺. Although a rapid flotation recovery was observed within 3 min, the initial molybdenite recovered within this period was smaller in Mg²⁺ solution than that in Ca²⁺ solution. Clearly, the presence of Mg²⁺ resulted in greater depressions than Ca²⁺, dropping from 90% (without salts) to 79%, 68%, 59% and 82%, 77%, 66% when Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ were controlled at 10⁻⁴, 10⁻³ and 10⁻² M, respectively.

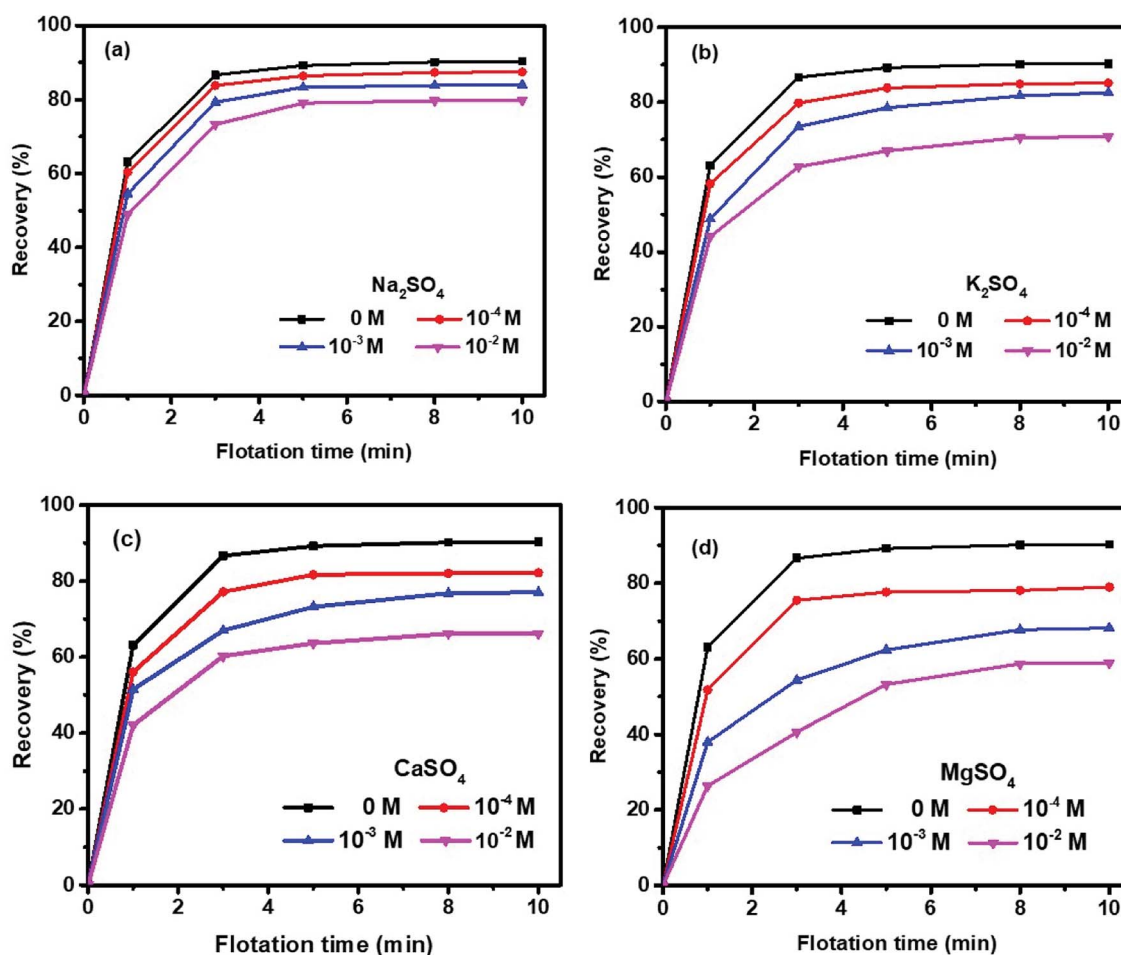


Fig. 3 Molybdenite recovery at pH 10: (a) Na₂SO₄, (b) K₂SO₄, (c) CaSO₄, and (d) MgSO₄.



The classical first-order rate model,^{31–33} a generally accepted model for analyzing and interpreting flotation kinetics, was applied to determine the flotation rate constant of molybdenite, as shown in eqn (1):

$$R = R_{\max} (1 - e^{-kt}) \quad (1)$$

where R is the recovery at time t , R_{\max} is maximum recovery and k is the flotation rate constant.

Fig. 4 shows the flotation kinetics of molybdenite in 10^{-4} to 10^{-2} M sulfate solution. The rate constants (k) of molybdenite flotation was decreased with increased sulfate concentration. In addition, with increased flotation time, the k values were significantly decreased, indicating slower flotation rates during the latter flotation stage.

3.3 Contact angle measurements

Fig. 5 shows the contact angle measurements of molybdenite conditioned in Na_2SO_4 , K_2SO_4 , CaSO_4 , and MgSO_4 at pH 10. Prior to the addition of these salts, the fresh molybdenite surface exhibited was inherently hydrophobic with a contact angle of 89° , which agrees well with that reported previously.³⁴ A gradual decrease in contact angle with increased sulfate salt

concentrations indicated that sulfate salts disrupted the natural hydrophobicity of molybdenite surface, with smaller contact angles being observed at greater sulfate concentrations. Final contact angles of 82.0° , 80.8° , 78.0° and 77.5° were observed for 10^{-2} M Na_2SO_4 , K_2SO_4 , CaSO_4 and MgSO_4 solutions, respectively, showing an order of $\text{MgSO}_4 < \text{CaSO}_4 < \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 < \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$.

3.4 Zeta potential measurements

Fig. 6 shows the zeta potentials of molybdenite as a function of sulfate salt concentration at pH 10. The zeta potentials were negative for all salt concentrations investigated, similar to that reported in Hirajima, *et al.*⁸ In the absence of sulfate salts, the zeta potential was measured as -32.6 mV, consistent with other studies.^{19,24} Clearly, the increased concentration of Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 from 10^{-4} to 10^{-2} M resulted in more negative molybdenite zeta potential values, *e.g.* -41.2 mV, -62.6 mV, -66.6 mV and -41.0 mV, -60.1 mV, -65.65 mV in 10^{-4} , 10^{-3} and 10^{-2} M Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 solutions, respectively.

In contrast, the zeta potentials in divalent sulfate solution became less negative with increasing sulfate salt concentrations. This effect was most pronounced for MgSO_4 solutions with zeta potentials of -25.2 mV, -19.1 mV and -10.3 mV for

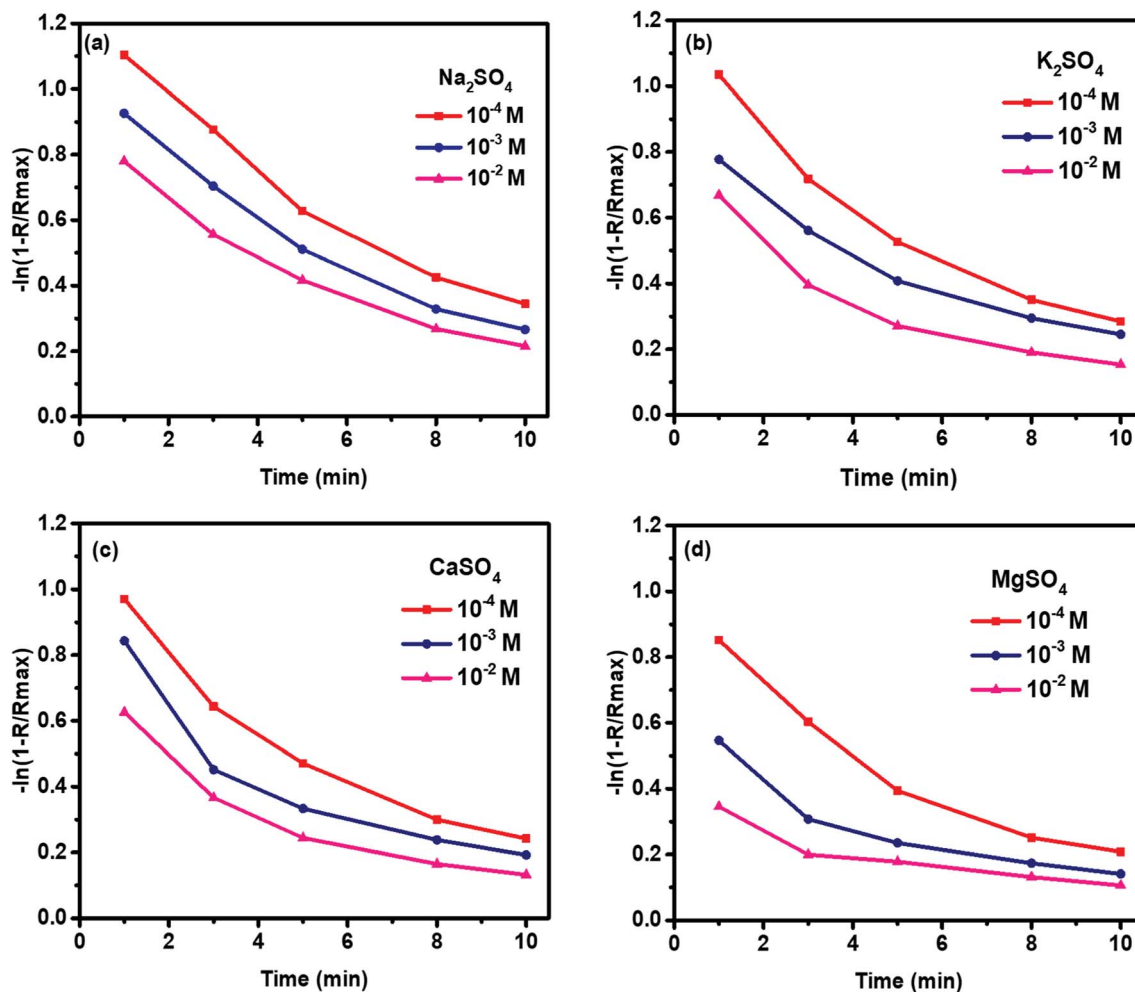


Fig. 4 Molybdenite flotation kinetics in 10^{-4} to 10^{-2} M (a) Na_2SO_4 , (b) K_2SO_4 , (c) CaSO_4 , and (d) MgSO_4 at pH 10.



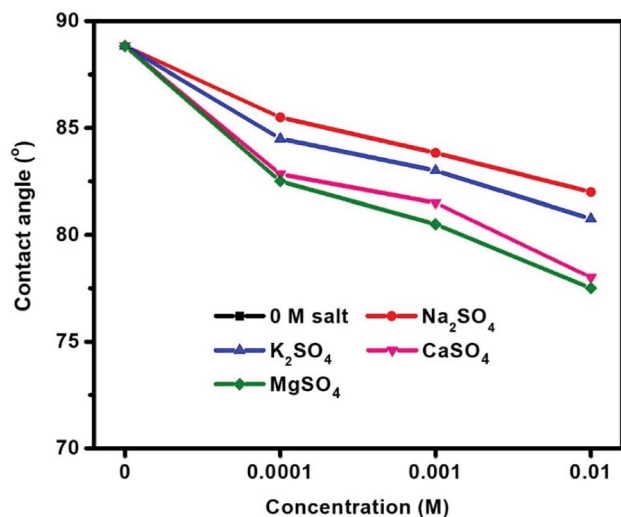


Fig. 5 Contact angle of molybdenite in sulfate solution at pH 10.

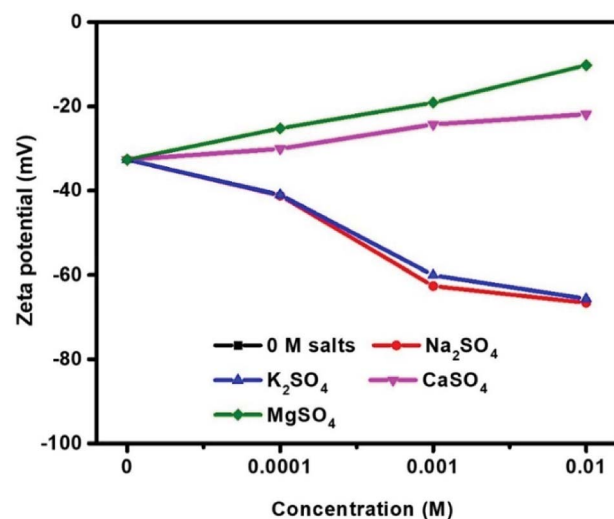


Fig. 6 Zeta potential of molybdenite in sulfate salts at pH 10.

10^{-4} , 10^{-3} and 10^{-2} M as compared to -30.1 mV, -24.3 mV and -21.8 mV for CaSO₄ solutions.

4. Discussion

Most previous studies have only demonstrated negative effects due to chlorides, or Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ on molybdenite flotation, but have not examined sulfate, or Na⁺ or K⁺.^{6,20,22} This study, however, has examined the roles of four common sulfate salts existing in seawater or recycled water systems in mineral processing plants.

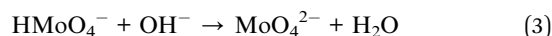
The flotation results as a function of pH (Fig. 2, 0 and 10^{-2} M Na₂SO₄) agree well with results reported by Qiu, *et al.*⁶ who observed that molybdenite depression was started from pH 9.5 on increasing pH with strong depression being observed at pH 11 in seawater flotation. Lucay, *et al.*¹⁴ reported a considerable repulsive force between molybdenite particles and bubbles in alkaline solution. The decrease in molybdenite flotability with increased pH, in the presence of chloride salts, has been attributed to strong

electric charge repulsive forces between molybdenite and air bubbles with increasing repulsion with increasing pH.^{35,36}

In this study, the addition of all sulfates reduced flotation recovery in the absence of flotation reagents (pH 10, 0 to 10^{-2} M, Fig. 3) with increasing depression in an order of Mg²⁺ > Ca²⁺ > K⁺ > Na⁺. The degree of depression was increased with increased sulfate concentration, probably due to the increased electrostatic repulsion between solid surfaces and air bubbles, similar to that in the chloride solution. Contact angle measurements (Fig. 5) were consistent with flotation results, *e.g.* increased surface wettability corresponded to reduced recovery. In contrast, less negative zeta potentials (Fig. 6) in the presence of CaSO₄ and MgSO₄ as compared to no salt addition indicated declining electrostatic repulsion, which should improve molybdenite flotability.

Some published works have indicated that molybdenite faces are not perfectly smooth, with hydrophilic micro-edges present on hydrophobic face.^{24,37,38} These micro-edges exhibit similar characteristics as molybdenite edges.^{14,20} López-Valdivieso, *et al.*³⁶ proposed that the faces of molybdenite particles were heterogeneous in nature with clusters of micro-crystals, giving rise to nano-edges and nano-faces. Therefore, not only are the edges of molybdenite hydrophilic but also the hydrophobic surfaces contain hydrophilic micro-edges capable of adsorbing inorganic electrolytes,^{7,39} both resulting in detrimental effects on molybdenite flotation.

Lu, *et al.*²⁶ reported that both surfaces and edges become more negatively charged under alkaline conditions, with the charge on the latter being relatively greater than the former. Wan, *et al.*²⁰ recently reported that zeta potential of molybdenite was predominantly determined by the edges rather than faces, especially for fine particles. Moreover, compared to hydrophobic faces, molybdenite edges were more easily oxidized in solutions containing O₂ and OH⁻ to form, *e.g.*, MoO₄²⁻ and HMoO₄⁻,^{13,19} according to eqn (2) and (3).



The oxidation of molybdenite to produce HMoO₄⁻ normally occurs across the pH range of 2 to 6, with increased pH, MoO₄²⁻ predominates.^{26,40} Therefore, MoO₄²⁻ will be the primary oxidation products on molybdenite edges in the flotation process controlled at pH 10, as shown in Fig. 7(a).

Some studies have shown that the presence of NaCl and KCl improves molybdenite flotation. It has also been reported that both Na₂SO₄ and K₂SO₄ are beneficial to chalcopyrite oxidation/leaching due to easier breakage of S-S bonds when these two sulfates are available.⁴¹ Solubilised Mo in 0 M and 10^{-2} M Na₂SO₄, and K₂SO₄ was examined to understand the oxidation of molybdenite under flotation conditions. After 10 min flotation, the Mo concentrations were 797, 804, and 812 μg L⁻¹, respectively, suggesting that Na₂SO₄ and K₂SO₄ increased molybdenite dissolution during flotation, with greater leaching being observed in K₂SO₄. This is consistent with flotation results shown in Fig. 3(a) and (b), *i.e.* the depressant effect due to K₂SO₄ was more significant than that of Na₂SO₄. Moreover,



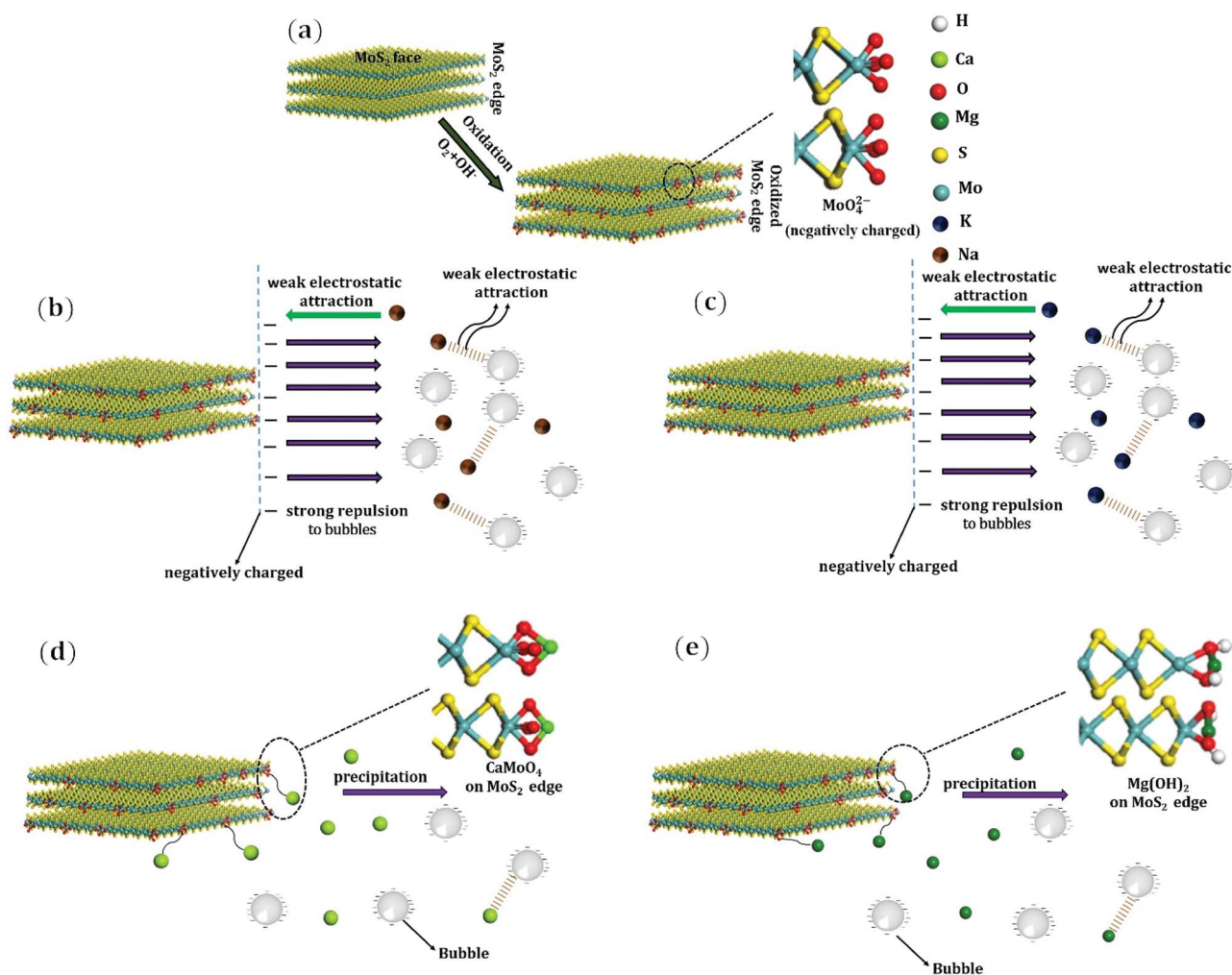


Fig. 7 Schematic of molybdenite oxidation and flotation in the presence of various cations. (a) Oxidised molybdenite edge, in the presence of (b) Na^+ , (c) K^+ , (d) Ca^{2+} , and (e) Mg^{2+} .

the oxidation/leaching occurring at micro-edges present on molybdenite faces or edges increased molybdenite wettability, consistent with contact angles shown in Fig. 4 and other studies.²⁶ Therefore, the presence of Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 catalysed surface oxidation, giving rise to more negative charges, *i.e.* more negative zeta potential (Fig. 6), consistent with those observed in Ozdemir, *et al.*⁴² In addition, more negative zeta potential of molybdenite leads to greater electrostatic repulsion between molybdenite surfaces and air bubbles which overrides the van der Waals and hydrophobic forces of attraction.^{20,24}

The mechanisms of flotation depression due to the presence of CaSO_4 and MgSO_4 are different from those due to Na_2SO_4 and K_2SO_4 . As indicated in many other studies,^{8,29,39,43} the presence of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} may result in precipitation, thereby depressing sulfide mineral flotation. Fig. 8(a) to (c) show that typical Ca^{2+} species present in 10^{-4} M, 10^{-3} M and 10^{-2} M CaSO_4 solutions are Ca^{2+} , CaOH^+ and $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2(\text{aq})$ when the solution pH is less than 12. In addition, no Ca-containing precipitation is expected at pH 10. Notably, the molybdenite surface was less negatively charged (zeta potential measurements, Fig. 6) at pH 10 in the presence of CaSO_4 suggesting both Ca^{2+} and CaOH^+ could have

been adsorbed onto molybdenite edges or micro-edges, forming for instance CaMoO_4 . The adsorption of these species is likely to cover molybdenite edges and reduce its hydrophobicity, leading to decreased contact angles on increasing sulfate concentration (Fig. 5), in agreement with findings reported in López-Valdivieso, *et al.*³⁶ The stabilisation of liquid layer on less hydrophobic surface results in increased induction time for bubble-particle attachment, thereby decreasing molybdenite recovery⁴⁴ consistent with that observed in Wan, *et al.*²⁰

Fig. 8(d)–(f) show that the pH at which $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_{2(\text{s})}$ precipitates decreases from pH 10.4 to pH 9.4 as MgSO_4 concentration is increased from 10^{-4} M to 10^{-2} M, in agreement with Hirajima, *et al.*⁸ Li and Somasundaran³⁹ observed that $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_{2(\text{s})}$ precipitated with pH ranging from 9.2 to 11 where Mg^{2+} concentrations were decreased from 10^{-2} to 10^{-5} M. The adsorption of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_{2(\text{s})}$ onto molybdenite faces can make the hydrophobic surface to be hydrophilic, thereby depressing molybdenite flotation. $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ adsorbed onto molybdenite faces results in increased surface wettability and reduced molybdenite recovery under alkaline conditions.⁸ Therefore, the observed flotation depression in the presence divalent cation sulfate salts was associated with



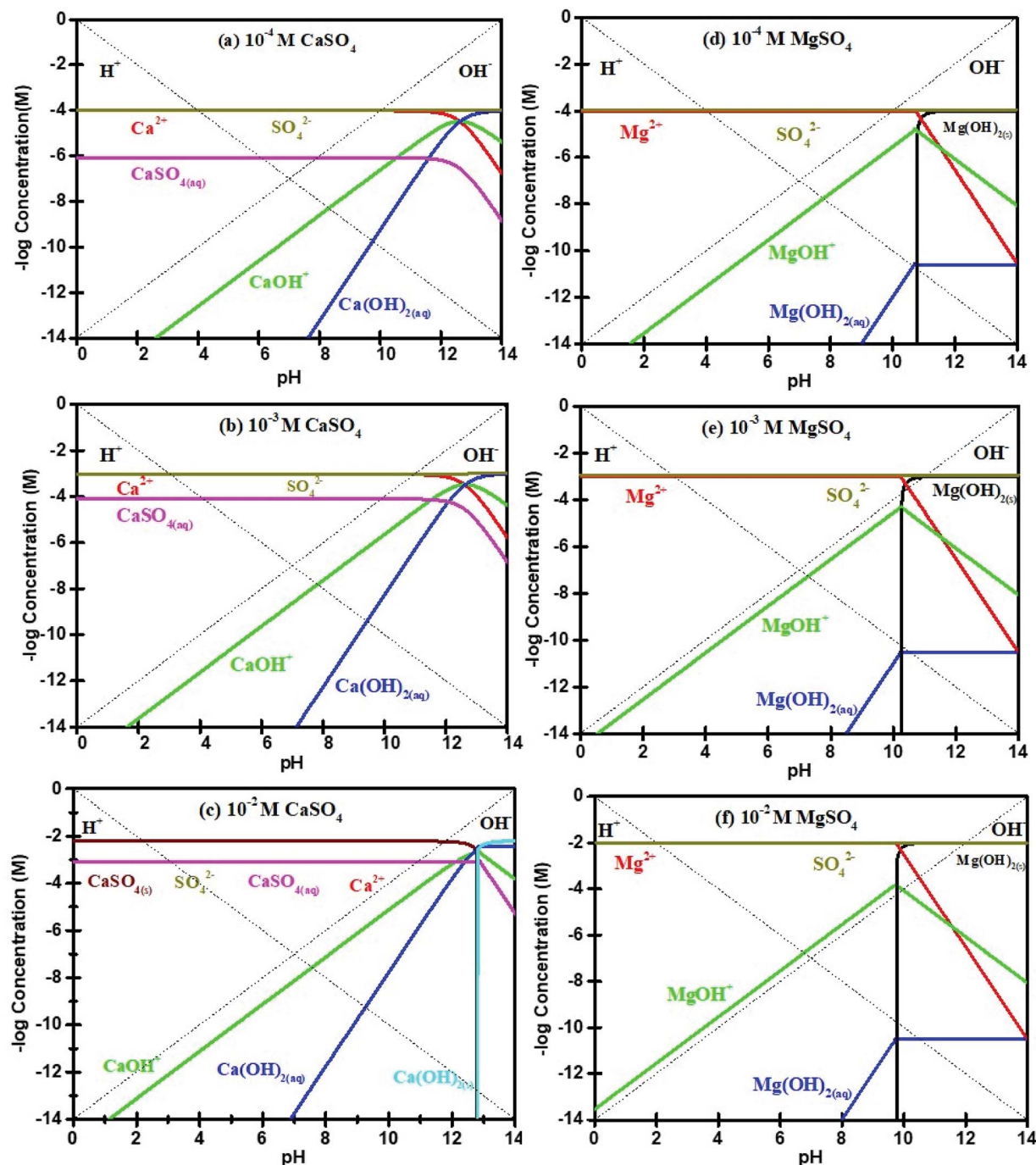


Fig. 8 Solution speciation diagrams for Ca^{2+} at concentrations of (a) 10^{-4} M, (b) 10^{-3} M and (c) 10^{-2} M and Mg^{2+} concentrations at (d) 10^{-4} M, (e) 10^{-3} M and (f) 10^{-2} M.

adsorption of hydrophilic and positive complexes and/or precipitation onto molybdenite surfaces.^{2,22,23}

5. Conclusions

The effects of four sulfate salts on molybdenite recovery were investigated. Both monovalent and divalent sulfate salts were detrimental to molybdenite flotability. The presence of Na^+ and K^+ salts resulted increased molybdenite oxidation/leaching, most likely at the edges and micro-edges, resulting in more negative

zeta potentials. The increased electrostatic repulsion between negatively charged bubble and molybdenite surface therefore decreased molybdenite recovery. However, in the presence of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} , the depressed molybdenite was attributed to the adsorption of positively charged complexes and/or precipitation of their hydroxides, e.g. the adsorption of Ca^{2+} , $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})^+$, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})^+$, $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$. As the zeta potential of molybdenite was increased in the presence of Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} , the edge species of CaMoO_4 and the adsorption of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ might predominate.



Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge financial support from National Natural Science Foundation of China under projects of 51604205 and 51774223, Natural Science Foundation of Hubei Province (2016CFB268). The supports from Fundamental Research Funds for Central Universities (WUT: 2016IVA046 and 2017IVB018) and undergraduate research foundation for independent innovation from Wuhan University of Technology (2017-ZH-A1-03 and 2017-ZH-C1-18) are gratefully acknowledged. In addition, Yingjie Li thanks the supports from Social Development Science and Technology Breakthrough Project of Shaanxi province (2015SF293).

References

- G. Levay, R. S. C. Smart and W. Skinner, *J. South. Afr. Inst. Min. Metall.*, 2001, **101**, 69–75.
- R. I. Jeldres, L. Forbes and L. A. Cisternas, *Miner. Process. Extr. Metall. Rev.*, 2016, **37**, 369–384.
- J. Drelich and J. D. Miller, *Water in Mineral Processing*, 2012, pp. 73–85.
- S. Castro and J. S. Laskowski, *KONA Powder Part. J.*, 2011, **29**, 4–15.
- P. A. Moreno, H. Aral, J. Cuevas, A. Monardes, M. Adaro, T. Norgate and W. Bruckard, *Miner. Eng.*, 2011, **24**, 852–858.
- Z. Qiu, G. Liu, Q. Liu and H. Zhong, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2016, **509**, 123–129.
- J. Laskowski, S. Castro and O. Ramos, *Physicochem. Probl. Miner. Process.*, 2014, **50**, 17–29.
- T. Hirajima, G. P. W. Suyantara, O. Ichikawa, A. M. Elmahdy, H. Miki and K. Sasaki, *Miner. Eng.*, 2016, **96**, 83–93.
- G. Bournival, R. Pugh and S. Ata, *Miner. Eng.*, 2012, **25**, 47–53.
- M. Zhang, Y. Peng and N. Xu, *Miner. Eng.*, 2015, **77**, 93–98.
- O. Ozdemir, *Physicochem. Probl. Miner. Process.*, 2013, **49**, 511–524.
- J. Quinn, W. Kracht, C. Gomez, C. Gagnon and J. Finch, *Miner. Eng.*, 2007, **20**, 1296–1302.
- S. Chander and D. Fuerstenau, *Trans. Am. Inst. Min., Metall. Pet. Eng.*, 1972, **252**, 62–69.
- F. Lucay, L. Cisternas, E. Gálvez and A. López-Valdivieso, *Miner. Metall. Process.*, 2015, **32**, 203–208.
- S. Castro, P. Rioseco and J. Laskowski, *Proceedings of the 26th International Mineral Processing Congress*, New Delhi, 2012.
- A. Kasha, H. Al-Hashim, W. Abdallah, R. Taherian and B. Sauerer, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2015, **482**, 290–299.
- O. Ramos, S. Castro and J. Laskowski, *Miner. Eng.*, 2013, **53**, 108–112.
- M. C. Fuerstenau, J. D. Miller and M. C. Kuhn, *Chemistry of flotation, Society of Mining Engineers of American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers*, 1985.
- S. Raghavan and L. L. Hsu, *Int. J. Miner. Process.*, 1984, **12**, 145–162.
- H. Wan, W. Yang, W. Cao, T. He, Y. Liu, J. Yang, L. Guo and Y. Peng, *Minerals*, 2017, **7**, 141.
- S. Castro, *Water in Mineral Processing—Proceedings of the First International Symposium*, ed. J. Drelich, Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration, Seattle, WA, USA, 2012.
- R. I. Jeldres, M. P. Arancibia-Bravo, A. Reyes, C. E. Aguirre, L. Cortes and L. A. Cisternas, *Miner. Eng.*, 2017, **109**, 10–13.
- E. Rebolledo, J. S. Laskowski, L. Gutierrez and S. Castro, *Miner. Eng.*, 2017, **100**, 71–74.
- J. O. Tabares, I. M. Ortega, J. R. Bahena, A. S. López, D. V. Pérez and A. L. Valdivieso, *Proceedings of 2006 China-Mexico Workshop on Minerals Particle Technology*, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, 2006.
- T. Hirajima, M. Mori, O. Ichikawa, K. Sasaki, H. Miki, M. Farahat and M. Sawada, *Miner. Eng.*, 2014, **66**, 102–111.
- Z. Lu, Q. Liu, Z. Xu and H. Zeng, *Langmuir*, 2015, **31**, 11409–11418.
- H. El-Shall, G. Zucker and K. Lofftus, *Proceedings of the International Symposium on Electrochemistry in Mineral and Metal Processing*, ed. P. E. Richardson, S. Srinivasan and R. Woods, 1984, pp. 96–111.
- M. Zanin, I. Ametov, S. Grano, L. Zhou and W. Skinner, *Int. J. Miner. Process.*, 2009, **93**, 256–266.
- Y. Li, W. Li, Q. Xiao, N. He, Z. Ren, C. Lartey and A. R. Gerson, *Minerals*, 2017, **7**, 111.
- E. Nowak, P. Robbins, G. Combes, E. H. Stitt and A. W. Pacek, *Powder Technol.*, 2013, **250**, 21–32.
- S. Castro and E. Mayta, *IV Meeting of the Southern Hemisphere on Mineral Technology, and III Latin American Congress on Froth Flotation*, ed. S. Castro and J. Alvarez, Chile, 1994.
- W. Chimonyo, K. Corin, J. Wiese and C. O'Connor, *Miner. Eng.*, 2017, **110**, 57–64.
- B. Yang, S. Song and A. Lopez-Valdivieso, *Physicochem. Probl. Miner. Process.*, 2015, **51**, 181–189.
- S. Kelebek, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 1988, **124**, 504–514.
- S. Castro, A. Lopez-Valdivieso and J. Laskowski, *Int. J. Miner. Process.*, 2016, **148**, 48–58.
- A. López-Valdivieso, I. Madrid-Ortega, D. Valdez-Pérez, B. Yang and S. Song, *Proceedings of the 9th International Mineral Processing Conference*, 2012.
- B. Triffett, C. Veloo, B. Adair and D. Bradshaw, *Miner. Eng.*, 2008, **21**, 832–840.
- M. Komiyama, K. Kiyohara, Y. Li, T. Fujikawa, T. Ebihara, T. Kubota and Y. Okamoto, *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chem.*, 2004, **215**, 143–147.
- C. Li and P. Somasundaran, *J. Colloid Interface Sci.*, 1991, **146**, 215–218.
- P. Cannon and F. Norton, *Nature*, 1964, **203**, 750–751.
- Z. Wei, Y. Li, Q. Xiao and S. Song, *Minerals*, 2016, **6**, 89.
- O. Ozdemir, E. Taran, M. Hampton, S. Karakashev and A. Nguyen, *Int. J. Miner. Process.*, 2009, **92**, 177–183.
- D. Nagaraj and R. Farinato, *Proceedings of the Processing Congress Presented at the XXVII International Mineral*, Santiago, Chile, 2014.
- G. P. W. Suyantara, T. Hirajima, A. M. Elmahdy, H. Miki and K. Sasaki, *Colloids Surf., A*, 2016, **501**, 98–113.

