

Editorial

It is with great pleasure and joy that we launch another volume of the Quarks-Brazilian Electronic Journal of Physics, Chemistry and Materials Science. In this volume, in addition to the peer review procedures, we have adopted the continuous flow procedure for publications in this journal. In practice, this means that as soon as an article is approved for editing, it will be published immediately, without having to wait for the edition to close. This practice follows international trends in scientific publications and speeds up the dissemination of research and increasing its visibility.

This volume 4 of the Quarks-Brazilian Electronic Journal of Physics, Chemistry and Materials Science, brings a photograph of the city hall of Juiz de Fora taken by professor Barbara Almeida using the cyanotype printing technique. The Municipal Palace is a building with an eclectic architecture and neoclassical style considered one of the most important architectural landmarks in the city. Between 1918 and 1997 it housed the city hall and was listed as historical heritage in 1983. The cyanotyping technique, used in this picture, is one of the first photographic printing processes invented in 1842 by the English scientist Sir John Herschel. It generates images in shades of blue as a result of the combination of two compounds: Ammonium Iron (III) Citrate and Potassium Ferricyanide, which, dissolved in water, are applied on a paper or tissue base. The final photograph image is generated with the exposure of the coated paper to ultraviolet light, forming the Prussian Blue pigment, which causes changes in the color of the final photograph print, making the blue color more or less cold and grayish.

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