**Continue**

9947333.3846154 71759032804 8560364760 71179159.423077 29601095868 6017490.5090909 4959714.4938272 2540857 34276098.095238 60924360.8 31750183.083333 35646271.392857 11874138.84375 15821235.805195 84948597377 14855832.933333 34877960520 12736306368 20105777568 75668170409 56674762612
40623847.771429 6738259.55 22549460.888889 107480585581 18215418420

MARCO TEÓRICO

CARBOHIDRATOS
Se les llama hidratos de carbono o carbohidratos porque contienen hidrógeno, oxígeno y carbono como elementos formadores.

Los carbohidratos representan de 2 a 3% de la masa corporal total. Incluyen azúcares, pentosa, glucógeno celulosa, entre muchos otros moléculas para el buen funcionamiento del cuerpo.

La principal función de los carbohidratos en los animales es proporcionar una fuente rápida de energía química para generar ATP, que activa las reacciones metabólicas.

También contienen unidades estructurales (como la desoxirribonucleótido) y paredes celulares.

Se clasifican en tres grandes grupos:

Monosacáridos y disacáridos:

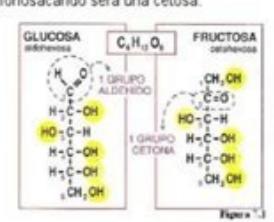
También llamados azúcares simples

monosacáridos

Son las unidades estructurales de los carbohidratos y no pueden hidrolizarse a otra más sencilla. Poseen de 3 a 7 carbonos en una estructura lineal.

- Tetrosa (3 átomos de carbono)
- Pentosa (5 átomos de carbono)
- Hexosa (6 átomos de carbono)
- Heptosa (7 átomos de carbono)

Cuando el grupo carbonilo se encuentra en el extremo de la molécula, el monosacárido será una aldosa. Cuando el grupo carbonilo no se encuentre en el extremo, sino en una posición intermedia, el monosacárido será una cetosa.



TEMA 2

HIDRATOS DE CARBONO

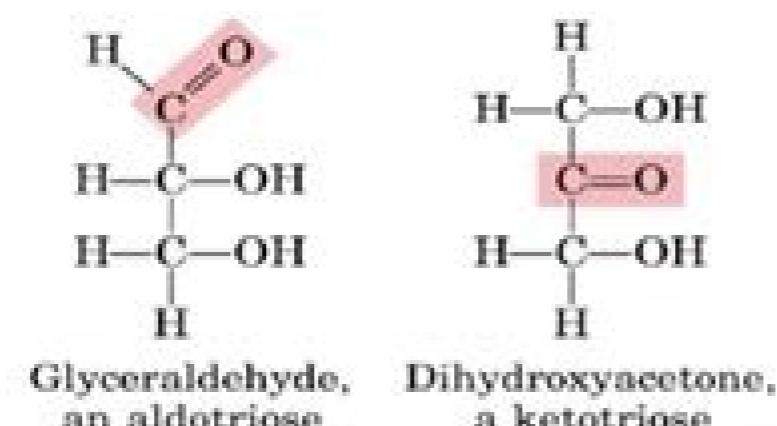
1. Definición y clasificación
2. Estructura tridimensional de los monosacáridos
3. Reacciones de ciclación de los monosacáridos
4. Reacciones de oxidación-reducción
5. Reacción de formación de enlaces O-glucosídicos
6. Disacáridos
7. Polisacáridos
8. Funciones fisiológicas de los carbohidratos

1. Definición y clasificación

Los **carbohidratos o sacáridos** (del griego: sakcharón, azúcar) son compuestos esenciales de los organismos vivos y son la clase más abundante de moléculas biológicas. El nombre carbohidratos significa literalmente *hidratos de carbono* y proviene de su composición química, que para muchos de ellos es $(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_n$, donde $n \geq 3$. Es decir, son compuestos en los que n átomos de carbono parecen estar hidratados con n moléculas de agua. En realidad se trata de polihidroxialdehidos y polihidroxicetonas (y algunos derivados de éstos), cadenas de carbono que contienen un grupo aldehido o cétónico y varios grupos hidroxilos ([Figura 1](#)).

Figura 1.

Estructura química básica de los carbohidratos. Polihidroxialdehido (gliceraldehido, izquierda) y polihidroxicetona (dihidroxacetona, derecha).



Los Carbohidratos

CARBOHIDRATOS, GLUCOSIOS O MOLÉCULAS DE CARBONO

Hidratos de carbono, grupo de compuestos heterocíclicos y heteroaromáticos, que incluye los azúcares, los disacáridos y los polisacáridos. Los hidratos de carbono se puede expresar como $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$.

Definición: Los hidratos de carbono son compuestos orgánicos que contienen hidrógeno, oxígeno y carbono. Los hidratos de carbono se definen generalmente como compuestos que cumplen con la fórmula general $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$, donde x y y son enteros positivos. Los hidratos de carbono se clasifican en monosacáridos, disacáridos y polisacáridos. Los hidratos de carbono son compuestos heterocíclicos y heteroaromáticos, que incluye los azúcares, los disacáridos y los polisacáridos. Los hidratos de carbono se puede expresar como $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$.

Características principales de los hidratos de carbono:

• Son compuestos heterocíclicos y heteroaromáticos.

• Contienen hidrógeno, oxígeno y carbono.

• Se definen generalmente como compuestos que cumplen con la fórmula general $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$, donde x y y son enteros positivos.

• Los hidratos de carbono se clasifican en monosacáridos, disacáridos y polisacáridos.

• Los hidratos de carbono se puede expresar como $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$.

• Los hidratos de carbono son compuestos heterocíclicos y heteroaromáticos, que incluye los azúcares, los disacáridos y los polisacáridos. Los hidratos de carbono se puede expresar como $\text{C}_x(\text{H}_2\text{O})_y$.

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¿Qué son los carbohidratos?

Los carbohidratos son unas biomoléculas que también toman los nombres de hidratos de carbono, glucídicos, azúcares o sacáridos; aunque los dos primeros nombres, los más comunes y empleados, no son del todo precisos, ya que no se tratan estrictamente de átomos de carbono hidratados, pero los intentos por sustituir estos términos por otros más precisos no han tenido éxito. Estas moléculas están formadas por tres elementos fundamentales: el **carbono**, el **hidrógeno** y el **oxígeno**, este último en una proporción algo más baja. Su principal función en el organismo de los seres vivos es la de **contribuir en el almacenamiento y en la obtención de energía** de forma inmediata, sobre todo al cerebro y al sistema nervioso.

Esto se cumple gracias a una enzima, la amilasa, que ayuda a descomponer esta molécula en **glucosa** o azúcar en sangre, que hace posible que el cuerpo utilice la energía para realizar sus funciones.

Tipos de carbohidratos

Existen cuatro tipos, en función de su estructura química: los monosacáridos, los disacáridos, los oligosacáridos y los polisacáridos.

Monosacáridos

Son los más simples, ya que están formados por una sola molécula. Esto los convierte en la principal fuente de combustible para el organismo y hace posible que sean usados como una fuente de energía y también en biosíntesis o anabolismo, el conjunto de procesos del metabolismo destinados a formar los componentes celulares. También hay algunos tipos de monosacáridos, como la **ribosa** o la **desoxirribosa**, que forman parte del material genético del ADN. Cuando estos monosacáridos no son necesarios en ninguna de las funciones que les son propias, se convierten en otra forma diferente como por ejemplo los polisacáridos.

Disacáridos

Son otro tipo de hidratos de carbono que, como indica su nombre, están formados por dos moléculas de monosacáridos. Estas pueden hidrolizarse y dar lugar a dos monosacáridos libres. Entre los disacáridos más comunes están la **sacarosa** (el más abundante, que constituye la principal forma de transporte de los glucidos en las plantas y organismos vegetales), la **lactosa** o azúcar de la leche, la **maltaosa** (que proviene de la hidrólisis del almidón) y la **cellobiosa** (obtenida de la hidrólisis de la celulosa).

Oligosacáridos

La estructura de estos carbohidratos es variable y pueden estar formados por entre tres y nueve moléculas de monosacáridos, unidas por enlaces y que se liberan cuando se lleva a cabo un proceso de hidrólisis, al igual que ocurre con los disacáridos. En muchos casos, los oligosacáridos pueden aparecer unidos a **proteínas**, dando lugar a lo que se conoce como **glucoproteínas**.

TABLE No. 16 Theological Properties of the Solid Free Fluid System containing 1% of the demulsifier and contaminated with 10% crude oil of 30 ° API, before and after being rolled at 200 ° C for 18 hours. La figura No. 2 muestra el hinchamiento lineal de una muestra de fuga con Capacidad de Intercambio Catiónico de 25 meq/100 g de arcilla al ser sometida a los efectos del fluido de perforación libre de sólidos de la presente invención con densidades de 1.50 y 1.75 g/cc en forma comparativa contra el agua dulce. Los resultados de las tablas Nos 14 y 15 muestran que las dos composiciones de fluidos de perforación libres de sólidos objeto de la presente invención con densidades de 1.38 y 1.65 g/cc, no se verán afectados en sus propiedades Teológicas cuando dichos fluidos sean circulados al interior del pozo durante las operaciones de perforación, terminación y reparación de pozos petroleros, ya que la viscosidad en todo el rango de velocidades de corte, presiones y temperaturas consideradas en la prueba permanece constante, lo que demuestra que los mismos no serán afectados por las altas presiones y temperaturas de fondo. TABLE No. 14 Theological Behavior of the composition of the Drilling Fluid System object of the present invention with a density of 1.38 g / cc (brine of CaCl 2) when subjected to the effects of high pressure - high temperature. The methods of analysis of the Theological properties, loss of filtration at low pressure, loss of filtration at high pressure-high temperature and viscosity of Marsh funnel were performed according to the procedures indicated in API RP 13 B1 of the American Petroleum Institute, and the methods of determining the coefficient of lubricity and linear swelling (see Figure No. 2) were performed according to the Official Mexican Standard NMX-L-187-SCFI-2004 (Petroleum Exploration - Water Based Inhibitory Systems for Lutitas Employees in Oil Well Drilling - Specifications and Test Methods). TABLA No.6 Salmuera de Cloruro de Calcio con densidad de 1.38 g/cc, viscosificada con polímero sintético. Photo Courtesy: ASMR Rooms/YouTube A few of the most common auditory ASMR triggers include the sound of rain or waves; acrylic nails tapping on a solid object; whispering; book pages turning; a pen or pencil being used to write; crackling fire; and wind. Above all, it tends to get you very relaxed – and very quickly. La figura 2 Muestra el % de Hinchamiento lineal de una muestra de lutita con Capacidad de Intercambio Catiónico de 25 meq/100 g de arcilla al ser sometida a los efectos del fluido de perforación libre de sólidos de la presente invención con densidades de 1.50 y 1.75 g/cc en forma comparativa contra el agua dulce. El agente inhibidor de la hidratación de lutitas hinchables y mejorador de la lubricidad del sistema objeto de esta invención, se emplea en un rango de concentración de 1 a 40 lts/m3, sin embargo es preferible utilizar una concentración de 4.0 a 20.0 kg/m3 o más específicamente se emplea en una concentración de acuerdo a la actividad (capacidad para hincharse en agua dulce) que exhiban las arcillas presentes en la formación. So, what sort of auditory or visual cues trigger an ASMR response? The density of the brines can be in the range of 1.03 to 1.80 g / cc or preferably 1.20 to 1.70 g / cc and up to 2.20 g / cc. La figura No. 4 Muestra la separación de aceite crudo del Sistema de fluido de perforación libre de sólidos con densidad de 1.50 g/cc, conteniendo 10% de aceite crudo ligero de 100API y 1% de surfactante (desemulsificante) después de rolado a 200°C durante 18 horas después de ser agitado y permaneciendo durante 1 hora en reposo. TABLA No. 16 Propiedades Teológicas del Sistema de Fluidos libre de Sólidos conteniendo 1 % del desemulsificante y contaminado con 10% de aceite crudo de 30°API, antes y después de ser rolado a 200°C durante 18 horas. Figure No. 5 shows the% Permeability Recovery of a 4 darcys ceramic disc of permeability after the Solids Free Fluid System (prepared with a binary brine with a density of 1.45 g / cc) was subjected to a filtration process at 150 ° C and 500 psi differential pressure and a 15% HCL wash process. Mientras que la invención puede ser susceptible a las varias modificaciones y de las formas alternativas, las modalidades específicas se han mostrado a modo de ejemplo en los dibujos y se han descrito detalladamente en la presente. La fluida con un concentración de 20.0 kg / m3 de la síntesis polimérica fue sometida a un efecto sinérgico con el Biopolímero derivado de las Xantomonas Campestris. El efecto sinérgico que se produce con el Biopolímero derivado de las Xantomonas Campestris hace que el polímero sintético y biológico (el inhibidor de la hidratación) lo que agrega es la inhibición de tipo selectiva que hace que al mezclar el polímero sintético con el Biopolímero derivado de las Xantomonas Campestris se produzca un efecto sinérgico que hace que el último incremente su resistencia térmica de 120°C a valores mayores de 200°C. Solido objeto de la presente invención preparado con binary brines de CaCl 2 - CaBr 2 con densidades de 1.50 y 1.75 g / cc. Tablas No. 12 y 13 show the high thermal stability, rheological behavior, loss of filtration at low and high pressure-high temperature, lubricating properties, ability to inhibit shale swelling and Marsh funnel viscosity of the Fluid Free System. Another novel aspect is that the composition contains three different types of clays hydration inhibitors (simple or binary brines, synthetic polymers and biopolymers and the hydration inhibitor), which ensures a selective type inhibition that causes the Clay present in the throat of the producer formation will not hydrate when they come into contact with the liquid phase of the composition that invades the formation during drilling. La salmuera objeto de esta invención debe ser filtrada utilizando un medio filtrante que puede ser de tierras diaconómicas o un filtro de cartuchos, o cualquier otro equipo de filtración de los que existen en el estado del arte, con la finalidad de reducir los sólidos suspendidos a un valor de 0.1 a 2% y más preferentemente de 0.05 a 1.5% peso o bien tener una turbidez menor de 25 NTU (Unidades nefelométricas de turbidez) medidas con un turbidímetro con el fin de eliminar los sólidos insolubles (impurezas) que acompañan a las sales. Para resolver los problemas de daño a la formación productora se han venido utilizando fluidos formulados a base de salmueras pesadas libres de sólidos, las cuales presentan la ventaja que no requieren de sales o mezclas de sales (NaCl, KCl, CaCl 2 , CaBr 2 , ZnBr 2 , NaHCO 3 , NaBr, KHC0 3 , NH4Cl, entre otras) en agua, de tal forma que no existen sólidos insolubles (en suspensión) que pudieran, durante la perforación de la zona productora, invadir la formación con el consecuente tapónamiento y reducción de la permeabilidad y producción del pozo, y temperatura de 200°C y que al mezclarlo, en seno de salmueras simples o binarias de cationes divalentes, con el Biopolímero derivado de las Xantomonas Campestris hace que la estabilidad térmica del Biopolímero se incremente de 120°C a valores superiores a 200°C, para lograr este efecto de sinergia el Biopolímero debe mezclarse en una relación de 1-4 partes en peso, o de preferencia una relación de 1.2-0.5 de 0.40-1 partes en peso respectivamente hasta el momento se desconocen exactamente los mecanismos bajo los cuales se produce este efecto de sinergia). While the invention may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments have been shown by way of example in the drawings and described in detail herein. Tabla No. 12 Estabilidad Térmica y comportamiento reológico y filtración del Sistema de Fluido de Perforación Libre de Sólidos objeto de la presente invención preparado con una salmuera binaria de CaCl 2 -CaBr 2 con densidad de 1.50 g/cc antes y después de rolar a 180 °C por 18 horas. TABLA No. 5 Los resultados demuestran la falta de estabilidad térmica que presenta tanto la Xomba Xantana como la Hidroxietilcelulosa de Soda, ya que después de rolar el fluido viscosificado las propiedades Teológicas se abren drásticamente. El agente puentearo preferido puede ser cualquier materia de los mencionados que sea soluble en HCl pero insoluble en agua por lo que las materias preferidas son CaCO 3 o una mezcla de CaCO 3 y MgCO 3 y más preferentemente CaCO 3 de alta pureza derivado del mármol y triturado de una manera especial a manera de obtener una distribución de tamano de partícula adecuada para sellar la formación productora, caracterizado porque la distribución de tamaño de partícula debe cumplir con la Teoría de Máxima Densidad de Fumas y porque presenta una pureza de 90 a 99.5%. Table 1 shows the density ranges attainable with the brine systems plus commonly employed TABLA 1 Salmueras empleadas como fluidos de terminación y reparación. Some of these include: Inducing sleep and relaxationReducing stress and anxietyReducing depressionIncreasing focus for studying, learning, and workingCoping with chronic pain While ASMR is not a one-stop fix for any major condition, it seems to be going a long way toward providing listeners and viewers with ways to manage their health concerns. Table 1 shows the density ranges attainable with the brine systems plus commonly employed TABLA 1 Salmueras empleadas como fluidos de terminación y reparación. Some of these include: Inducing sleep and relaxationReducing stress and anxietyReducing depressionIncreasing focus for studying, learning, and workingCoping with chronic pain While ASMR is not a one-stop fix for any major condition, it seems to be going a long way toward providing listeners and viewers with ways to manage their health concerns. 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more preferably, the concentration range can be from 1.0 to 15.0 kg / m³, and more specifically from 0.20 to 5.0 kg / m³, or the amount necessary to adjust the pH to the required values. Cabe hacer mención que derivado del tiempo prolongado y la alta velocidad de corte la temperatura de la salmuera se incrementó a 55 °C, lo cual también contribuyó al proceso de hidratación del polímero. ANTECEDENTES DE LA INVENCION BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION Para la perforación de un pozo petrolero tradicionalmente conocido como lodo el cual puede ser base agua, base aceite o un gas con el fin de llevar a cabo múltiples funciones. One study described ASMR as "the experience of tingling sensations the crown of the head, in response to a range of audio-visual triggers." Photo Courtesy: WhispersRed ASMR/Youtube In far less scientific terms, an ASMR-induced sensation is sort of like that feeling of intense well-being you get when you see a beautiful sunset or hear an incredible piece of music. Another object of the invention is that the fluid system is formulated and prepared with polymeric agents resistant to temperatures greater than 200 °C, and capable of hydrating without resorting to prolonged agitation and heating times at high cutting speeds. La naturaleza química de estos sólidos (normalmente agentes Densificantes como barita, ilmenita, galena, óxido de fierro, etc.) evita que estos puedan ser disueltos mediante el tradicional tratamiento con HCl al 15% causando con esto una daño irreversible a la permeabilidad de la formación. La goma producida por la Xantomona Campestris es la preferida para el propósito del presente invento. Another object of the present invention is that the composition also contains a surfactant that inhibits the formation of emulsions. So, why are people so skeptical of it? El fluido así preparado es sumamente resistente a la hidratación de lutitas a bajas y altas temperaturas, propiedades lubricantes y propiedades de filtración de lutitas. La goma producida por la Xantomona Campestris es la preferida para el propósito del presente invento. One study described ASMR as "the experience of tingling sensations the crown of the head, in response to a range of audio-visual triggers." Photo Courtesy: WhispersRed ASMR/Youtube In far less scientific terms, an ASMR-induced sensation is sort of like that feeling of intense well-being you get when you see a beautiful sunset or hear an incredible piece of music. Another object of the invention is that the fluid system is formulated and prepared with polymeric agents resistant to temperatures greater than 200 °C, and capable of hydrating without resorting to prolonged agitation and heating times at high cutting speeds. La naturaleza química de estos sólidos (normalmente agentes Densificantes como barita, ilmenita, galena, óxido de fierro, etc.) evita que estos puedan ser disueltos mediante el tradicional tratamiento con HCl al 15% causando con esto una daño irreversible a la permeabilidad de la formación. La goma producida por la Xantomona Campestris es la preferida para el propósito del presente invento. Another object of the present invention is that the composition also contains a surfactant that inhibits the formation of emulsions. So, why are people so skeptical of it? El fluido así preparado es sumamente resistente a la hidratación de lutitas a bajas y altas temperaturas, propiedades lubricantes y propiedades de filtración de lutitas.

12 y 13 demuestran la excelente estabilidad térmica, propiedades lubricantes y propiedades de filtración de lutitas a bajas y altas temperaturas. Cabe hacer mención que derivado del tiempo prolongado y la alta velocidad de corte la temperatura de la salmuera se incrementó a 55 °C, lo cual también contribuyó al proceso de hidratación del polímero. ANTECEDENTES DE LA INVENCION BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION Para la perforación de un pozo petrolero tradicionalmente conocido como lodo el cual puede ser base agua, base aceite o un gas con el fin de llevar a cabo múltiples funciones. One study described ASMR as "the experience of tingling sensations the crown of the head, in response to a range of audio-visual triggers." Photo Courtesy: WhispersRed ASMR/Youtube In far less scientific terms, an ASMR-induced sensation is sort of like that feeling of intense well-being you get when you see a beautiful sunset or hear an incredible piece of music. Another object of the invention is that the fluid system is formulated and prepared with polymeric agents resistant to temperatures greater than 200 °C, and capable of hydrating without resorting to prolonged agitation and heating times at high cutting speeds. La naturaleza química de estos sólidos (normalmente agentes Densificantes como barita, ilmenita, galena, óxido de fierro, etc.) evita que estos puedan ser disueltos mediante el tradicional tratamiento con HCl al 15% causando con esto una daño irreversible a la permeabilidad de la formación. La goma producida por la Xantomona Campestris es la preferida para el propósito del presente invento. Another object of the present invention is that the composition also contains a surfactant that inhibits the formation of emulsions. So, why are people so skeptical of it? El fluido así preparado es sumamente resistente a la hidratación de lutitas a bajas y altas temperaturas, propiedades lubricantes y propiedades de filtración de lutitas.

auditory, typing, tapping, and scratching are often linked to ASMR sensations. Ejemplo No. 4 Example No. 4 Las tablas No. 7 y 8 presentan las propiedades Teológicas y de pérdida filtrado de una salmuera de CaCl2 con densidad de 1.38 g/cc, otra de CaCl2-CaBr2 con densidad de 1.50 g/cc y otra más de CaCl2-CaBr2 con densidad de 1.65 g/cc tratadas con diferentes concentraciones del polímero sintético de la invención. Solids object of the present invention using a binary brine of CaCl2 - CaBr2 with a density of 1.50 g / cc and according to the formulation shown in the reference table to a sample of two the surface was demulsified was added, which part of the composition of this invention in a concentration of 1% by volume was added in Hamilton Beach model 9B for 5 minutes to promote their integration, observe that the samples with and without demulsifier are separated, the brine of the object of the invention must be filtered using a filter with a mesh size of 200 micrometers, after that the sample is washed with water to remove the oil residue, of note that exist in the site of the oil in the water to reduce suspended solids at a ratio of 0.1 to 200 times, or have a turbidity of less than 25 NTU (Número Turbidez Unidades Nivel), measured with a turbidimeter in order to eliminate insoluble solids (impurities) that accompany the salts. El polímero sintético de la invención es empleado como viscosificante y reducción de filtrado de salmueras divalentes simples y binarias y presenta la característica de que no requiere de tiempos prolongados de agitación, calentamiento o uso de altas velocidades de corte para hidratar en presencia de salmueras divalentes de alta densidad. Additionally, certain types of surfactants (preferably and for example emulsifiers, humectants and surface and interfacial tension reducers) used in the formulation of drilling fluids can interact with formation fluids (water or crude oil) forming emulsions that are difficult to remove, since on the one hand the emulsions formed have high viscosities (characteristic of emulsion) and on the other they change the wettability of the formation which prevents or restricts the flow of hydrocarbons through the pores of the producing formation. Adicionalmente también se demuestra que la composición del sistema resiste perfectamente temperaturas del orden de los 200 °C, por lo que se infiere que su resistencia térmica es superior a 200 °C. En su lugar, la invención busca cubrir todas las modificaciones, equivalencias y alternativas que coigan dentro del espíritu y alcance de la invención según lo definido por las siguientes reivindicaciones que se anexan.

Existen en el estado del arte diferentes polímeros naturales que son usados para viscosificar las salmueras, estos son, entre otros, la Goma Xantana (biopolímero), el Hidroxietilcelulosa (HEC; Polisacárido), sin embargo ambos polímeros presentan algunos problemas para viscosificar las salmueras pesadas. Para ello es conveniente realizar pruebas de hinchamiento lineal (pruebas de interacción roca-fluido) sometiendo muestras de canal de la formación que se está perforeando con el sistema de fluido de la presente invención, el cual además de contener los aditivos previamente mencionados contiene diversas concentraciones del agente inhibidor de hidratación en mención; el hinchamiento de la formación debe ser menor de 25% en un tiempo de 22 hrs. Otro objeto más de la invención, es que el sistema de fluido pueda ser empleado para las operaciones de terminación y reparación de pozos (reprofundizaciones, moldeadas, recuperación de empacadores y aparatos de producción, pruebas de formación, toma de registros, pruebas de

producción, estimulaciones, etc.) y más específicamente como un medio para controlar los fluidos de formación y la migración de gases que se presenta durante las operaciones de terminación y reparación en pozos con temperaturas de hasta 200°C. El surfactant used in the present invention can be selected from the group of ethoxylated nonylphenol with a high degree of ethoxylation, sulfonated alkylated phenolic and oxy resins (TRETOLITEDM046X), Dodecyl benzene isopropylamine sulfonate (WITTONITE 93s), alkoxylated and DEMTROLATE epoxy resins (DEMTROL) mixtures of them. Un comportamiento similar ocurre cuando se usa la Goma Xantana para viscosificar salmueras que contienen cationes divalentes y sobre todo cuando las densidades son mayores a 1.45 g/cc (Patente WO 88/02/02434). An important feature of the present invention is that the inventors have experienced that mixing the synthetic polymer with the Biopolymer derived from Xantomomas Campestris produces a synergistic effect that causes the latter to increase its thermal resistance of 120 °C a values greater than 200 °C. C The synergy effect is produced by virtue of the fact that the synthetic polymer of the present invention has a thermal resistance greater than 200 °C and that, when mixed, in simple or binary brines of divalent cations with the Biopolymer derived from the Xantomomas Campestris causes the thermal stability of the Biopolymer to increase from 120 °C to values greater than 200 °C. 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