

The ignition temperature is a temperature of combustible substance at which it emits combustible vapors and gases with such a speed that after their inflaming from a source of ignition there is a steady combustion.

The Ili-Ridil mechanism is a mechanism of a heterogeneous catalytic reaction, in which the compound adsorbed on the surface of a solid catalyst reacts with a molecule from the gas or liquid phase.

The impact of anthropogenic is the sum of direct and indirect effects of human activities on the environment, including human health and safety, flora, fauna, soil, air, water, climate, landscape and historical monuments or other physical structures or the interaction among these factors.

Impact on climate are changes in the global energy of the Earth as a result of the accumulation of carbon dioxide and other “greenhouse gases”, changes in the density of the ozone screen, direct release of energy, etc. It is assumed that, while maintaining current trends in the climate, the average world air temperature by the middle of the 21st century can rise by 2-4.5°C.

Impurities are substances that are present in small (trace) amounts in the feed, or in the catalyst. Usually this term implies that within the developed chemical technology it is difficult to control the composition of these substances and their quantity.

The inhibitor is a substance that slows down the chemical reaction. This term is applied to any reactions (catalytic, non-catalytic, chain). Sometimes for such substances the term **negative catalyst** is used, which is not recommended by IUPAC rules. The effect of inhibitors can be due to a variety of mechanisms. For example, some inhibitors are irreversibly consumed during the reaction. In case of enzymatic reactions chemical linking of inhibitor with enzyme is the frequent reason of delay of reaction.

Industrial cleaning (or purification) is the purification of gases for the purpose of subsequent utilization or return to production of separated gas or a product transformed into a harmless state. This type of purification is a necessary stage of the technological process with this technological equipment connected to each other by material flows in accordance with the strapping of the apparatus.

Industrial ecology is the scientific basis of rational nature management. It is the independent science studying influence of industrial activity on the biosphere and its evolution in a technosphere and also defining ways of transition of a technosphere, rather painless for a human civilization, to a noosphere. The methodical basis of a course of industrial ecology is the scientific analysis of the ecological characteristic of production (technological process, hardware, raw and auxiliary materials, their possible impact on the environment). On the basis of detailed analysis, the real impact of production (production complexes) on the biosphere is evaluated, a forecast of the state of the environment is given, and measures to minimize the impact of economic entities on nature are planned.

The main areas of industrial ecology are:

- greening of technologies;
- creation of low-waste processes;
- cleaning the atmosphere and water resources from harmful impurities;
- processing of solid waste (or their burial);
- use of economic and legal levers for environmental protection.

Industrial ecology purposes are solution of problems of rational use of natural resources, prevention (at the first stage - restriction) environmental pollution, combination of technogenic and biogeochemical circulations of substances. In other words, industrial ecology is a means for the sustainable functioning of ecological and economic systems.