

Mineral wax - from yellow to dark brown, solid substances that occur naturally and are composed largely of paraffins; usually found associated with considerable mineral matter, as a filling in veins and fissures or as an interstitial material in porous rocks.

Mineralization is the process of complete conversion of organic matter to carbon dioxide, water and other simple inorganic substances, depending on the heteroatom in the starting material.

A mixed catalyst is a catalyst consisting of two or more components, each of which is catalytically active with respect to the reaction. Usually, in mixed catalysts, the components are in commensurate amounts. An increase in the activity of such catalysts can be achieved through the interaction of the components with the formation of a new more active phase.

Example: iron-molybdenum catalyst for the oxidation of methanol to formaldehyde has the highest activity at a ratio of iron and molybdenum oxides of 1.5: 1 (the phase of iron molybdate is formed).

Modifier - this term is used in asymmetric catalysis and means a chiral substance, without which the catalyst cannot produce an optically active product. For example, the Raney nickel catalyst is capable of performing asymmetric hydrogenation reactions if an optically active isomer of tartaric acid is present on its surface.

Monitoring is a system of long-term observation, assessment, monitoring and forecasting of the state and change of the objects.

A monomer is a component of a polymer, its structural unit, a molecule capable of polymerization or polycondensation. Usually contains one (olefins) or two (dienes) double bonds involved in the polymerization.

The morphology is geometrical features of a structure of solid substances, including a geometrical form and degree of crystallinity of particles of substance, and also a geometrical form of the agglomerates formed of primary particles and the presence in them of porous structure.

Motor gasoline consists of a mixture of light hydrocarbons distilling between 35°C and 215°C. It is used as a fuel for land-based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers.

Motor gasoline can be divided into two groups:

- unleaded motor gasoline: motor gasoline where lead compounds have not been added to enhance octane rating. It may contain traces of organic lead.

- motor gasoline with Pb added to enhance octane rating. They include motor gasoline blending components (excluding additives/oxygenates), e.g. alkylates, isomerate, reformat, cracked gasoline destined for use as finished motor gasoline.

Motor octane method is a test for determining the knock rating of fuels for use in spark-ignition engines.

Multifunctional (polyfunctional) catalysis is a complex difficult multistage catalytic reaction with participation of the multifunctional (polyfunctional) catalyst.

Multifunctional (polyfunctional) catalyst is a catalyst containing active centers with different functions. Such catalysts are effective in reactions with several intermediate stages, each of which requires catalytic centers of its own type.

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Naphtha is a generic term used for low boiling hydrocarbon fractions that are a major component of gasoline. Aliphatic naphtha refers to those naphthas containing less than 0.1% benzene and with carbon numbers from C₃ through C₁₆. Aromatic naphthas have carbon numbers from C₆ through C₁₆ and contain significant quantities of aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene (>0.1%), toluene, and xylene. Naphtha is a feedstock destined for petrochemical industry (e.g. ethylene manufacture or aromatics production). Naphtha comprises material in the 30°C and 210°C distillation range or part of this range. This term is also applied to refined, partly refined,