

in the increased freezing temperatures (it is higher than 0°C also to + 20°C), oil with the low content of paraffin stiffen at temperatures sometimes below - 20 °C. The maintenance of asphalt and resinous components and viscosity of heavy oil, as a rule, above, than that of light oil.

Oil-bearing characteristics – 1) the direct separation of liquid oil, 2) the impregnation of rocks with oil; 3) deposits of solid bitumens (asphalt, ozocerite); 4) release of combustible gas; 5) the presence of mud volcanoes; 6) an oil or bituminous smell emitted by the rock, sometimes only after a strong heating of it; 7) coloring of the gasoline or benzene extract of the determined rock. Oil-bearing characteristics indicate the possible presence of oil in the rocks in the considered rocks of this area.

Oil-bearing rocks are rocks impregnated with oil. Typically, oil impregnates well-porous rocks - sands, sandstones, fossilized limestones, etc., creating from such rocks the industrial-oil-bearing horizons to be developed. Oil-bearing rocks are also clays, etc., dense rocks, but the oil in them is dispersed and slightly concentrated only in bends and crushed parts.

The oil-bearing region is a set of several adjacent genetically linked structures with signs of oil or a set of similar oil deposits with similar oil-bearing suites.

Oil recovery is a degree of completeness of oil recovery.

Oil reservoir is a layer of rock, more or less impregnated with oil.

Oil saturation of layer is an amount of the oil which is available in layer in relation to the total volume of pores, cavities and cracks in oil-containing rock. In natural conditions, oil saturates a small part of the pores, and larger ones. Small pores, due to the action of surface tension forces, are occupied by water. The smaller pores, the more “buried” water in the layer. In some layers, the amount of this water is quite significant - up to 40%. “Buried” water in the process of exploitation of the reservoir does not usually manifest itself, and the wells give waterless oil.

Olefins - it is a family of unsaturated hydrocarbons with one carbon-carbon double bond and the general formula C_nH_{2n} .

Open pores are channels or cavities that communicate with the outer surface of the particle. Molecules from the surrounding space can freely penetrate into the open pores by diffusion.

Oxidation catalysts are catalysts that provide a quick solution to lowering emissions. Conversion of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and aldehydes into H_2O and CO_2 are the result of an oxidation catalyst at work. Products of incomplete combustion – HC and CO – are oxidized in the exhaust system by a catalyst that creates CO_2 (carbon dioxide) and H_2O (water).

Oxygenate is an oxygen-containing compound that is blended into gasoline to improve its octane number and to decrease gaseous emissions.

Ozone “hole” is a significant space in the ozonosphere of the planet with a markedly (up to 50%) reduced ozone content. In 1985 - 1988 years ozone “holes” are recorded over Antarctica, Australia and the Arctic. Their anthropogenic origin is supposed, for example, freons (chlorofluorocarbons), oxides of sulfur and nitrogen are recognized as ozone destroyers.

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Paraffins – it is a family of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons (alkanes) with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} .

Paraffin waxes are saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. These waxes are residues extracted when dewaxing lubricant oils. They have a crystalline structure which is more or less fine according to the grade. Their main characteristics are: they are colourless, odourless and translucent, with a melting point above 45°C.

Particle size distribution is the statistical distribution of the number of particles, depending on their size. It is determined by microscopic methods.