

The production rate of a well is the amount of production that is obtained from a well in a unit of time. Oil always has as its companion the oil gas released from the oil when it leaves the surface. Therefore, distinguish oil production and gas production. Some wells produce oil with water, sometimes in the form of an emulsion. For these wells, the water production rate and the emulsion discharge are distinguished in addition to the oil and gas production rate. In oil field practice, oil, emulsion and water flow rates are usually measured in tons per day, and gas production in cubic meters per day. Sometimes the water flow rate is expressed as a percentage of all the liquid produced by the well.

Production wastes are residues of raw materials, materials and semi-products formed in production and which have completely or partially lost their qualities. Semi-products, by-products and production wastes after or without additional processing can be used as raw materials for other processes.

Product quality is a combination of technical, operational, economic and other properties that determine its suitability for consumption. Product quality is measured in accordance with State Standards (SS) and technical specifications (TS) on products.

Product yield is the relation of amount of the reagent which has turned into this product to the total of reagent given on a reactor entrance. The amount of reagent can be measured in various units (mol number, weight, etc.).

Productivity (P) is the amount of the target product produced per unit of time, or the amount of raw materials processed per unit of time τ :

$$P = m/\tau,$$

where m is the amount of product produced in time τ . Productivity can be attributed both to a separate unit, and to the process line, workshop and enterprise as a whole.

A promoter is a substance added in small amounts to a catalyst in order to improve its activity, selectivity or stability. At the same time, the improvement in the properties of the catalyst is much greater than that which could be obtained as a result of the independent action of the promoter itself. Promoters can be a variety of substances. Distinguish textural promoters (have a physical effect on the catalyst) and structural promoters (change the chemical properties of the catalyst).

Propane-propylene fraction is a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons with the number of carbon atoms 3, formed in the course of catalytic cracking during oil processing.

Proved reserves are mineral reserves that have been positively identified as recoverable with current technology.

The pulse reactor is a flow reactor operating in a pulsed mode. It is used in laboratory studies to study fast processes. In a pulsed reactor, a carrier gas stream is continuously fed through the catalyst, into which a stream of reagents is periodically added in the form of a short pulse. After each pulse, the reaction products can be analyzed, or the changes that have occurred to the catalyst are studied.

The purity index is called the average daily MAC to the average annual concentration of this pollution.

Pyrolysis is a thermal process of decomposition of hydrocarbon feedstock to produce ethylene, propylene, benzene, butadiene, hydrogen and a number of other products.

Pyrolysis gasoline is a by-product from the manufacture of ethylene by steam cracking of hydrocarbon fractions such as naphtha or gas oil.

R

Raffinate is the product resulting from a solvent extraction process and consisting mainly of those components that are least soluble in the solvents. The product recovered from an extraction process is relatively free of aromatics, naphthenes, and other constituents that adversely affect physical parameters.