

- contact apparatuses with a fluidized bed.

In addition, contact devices differ in:

- the structure of the material flows of the components;
- a method of supplying or removing heat;
- and a number of other design features.

Contact node is the combination of a contact apparatus with devices for removing or supplying heat.

Contaminant is a substance that causes deviation from the normal composition of the environment.

Conventional fuel (CF) is the amount of energy in kW·h obtained from the complete combustion of 1 kg or 1 m³ of fuel. This value is: for coal 8.0, natural gas 10.6, coke 7.2, fuel oil 15.4, reverse coke oven gas 4.8. For comparison, the same value for enriched uranium is 22.5·10⁶.

Conversion is the ratio of the amount of reagent converted into products to the total amount of reagent fed to the reactor inlet. At the same time the amount of reagent can be measured in various units (mol number, weight, etc.).

The cost of production (S) is the sum of all the costs of the enterprise in monetary terms related to the manufacture and sale of a unit of mass (volume) of its products. The expenses of the enterprise which are directly connected with production represent factory prime cost and include costs of means of production, compensation and services of other enterprises, on management and service of production. High costs of raw materials about 70 - 80% of the total costs are characteristic of chemical industry.

Cracking is the process of breaking C-C bonds in a hydrocarbon molecule to form fragments with a lower molecular mass. This is one of the most important processes in oil refining, used to convert high-boiling oil fractions to components with a higher octane number. There are catalytic cracking and thermal cracking.

Crude condensate is a liquid which is released from the gas directly in the field separators at the separation pressure and temperature.

Crude oil is a naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons that usually includes small quantities of sulfur, nitrogen, and oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons as well as trace metals. It exists in the liquid phase under normal surface temperature and pressure and its physical characteristics (density, viscosity, etc.) are highly variable.

Crystallization is a process of formation of a crystal phase of solution, steam or other solid phase, usually by a decrease in temperature or evaporation of solvent.

Cumene is a colorless liquid [C₆H₅CH(CH₃)₂] used as an aviation gasoline blending component and as an intermediate in the manufacture of chemicals.

Curing (vulcanizing, vulcanization) is the process of rubber formation from rubber under the influence of vulcanizing agents, for example, sulfur. It consists in the cross-linking of polymer chains of rubber with each other into a single spatial grid.

The current efficiency is the ratio of the practical mass of the electrolysis product to the theoretical calculated according to the laws of Faraday; it is indicated by the Greek letter η , expressed as a percentage.

Cyclone is a device for extracting dust from industrial waste gases. It is in the form of an inverted cone into which the contaminated gas enters tangentially from the top; the gas is propelled down a helical pathway, and the dust particles are deposited by means of centrifugal force onto the wall of the scrubber.

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Deactivation of the catalyst is a partial reduction or complete loss of catalytic activity during operation of the catalyst. This term unites a fairly wide range of different processes and