

phenomena responsible for reducing catalytic activity. The most frequent reasons for the deactivation of catalysts are the change in the chemical composition of the catalyst under the conditions of the reaction medium, volatility of the active component, interaction of the active component with the carrier to form new phases, change in the dispersion of the active component, poisoning, crystallization, sintering, coking and catalyst contamination.

Dealkylation is the removal of an alkyl group from aromatic compounds.

Deasphalted oil is the fraction of petroleum after the asphaltenes have been removed using liquid hydrocarbons such as n-pentane and n-heptane.

Deasphalting is a removal of a solid powdery asphaltene fraction from petroleum by the addition of the low-boiling liquid hydrocarbons such as n-pentane or n-heptane under ambient conditions.

Deasphalting is a process of removing asphaltic materials from reduced crude using liquid propane to dissolve nonasphaltic compounds.

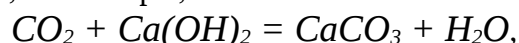
Debutanization is distillation to separate butane and lighter components from higher boiling components.

Debutanizer is a fractionating column used to remove butane and lighter components from liquid streams.

De-ethanization is distillation to separate ethane and lighter components from propane and higher-boiling components; also called de-ethanation.

De-ethanizer is a fractionating column designed to remove ethane and gases from heavier hydrocarbons.

Degassing is the removal of dissolved gases from water by a chemical method in which gases are absorbed by chemicals, for example, in the case of carbon dioxide:



or by physical methods of thermal deaeration in air or in vacuum.

Degradation of the environment (from the French degradation - reduction, backward movement, deterioration, decline in quality):

1) general deterioration of the natural environment, joint deterioration of the natural and social environments (landscape degradation, soil degradation, etc.);

2) deterioration of the natural environment of human life as a result of natural phenomena (for example, volcanic eruptions, floods) or as a result of economic activities of man (destruction of natural ecosystems, pollution of natural waters, etc.).

Degradation of the environment occurs due to the destruction or disturbance of the bonds that ensure the exchange of substances and energy within nature, between nature and man, which is caused by the activity of man, carried out without taking into account the laws of nature development.

The degree of conversion or conversion (X) is the ratio of the mass of the raw material that entered into chemical conversion during the time τ to its initial mass. The product yield and the degree of conversion of raw materials are expressed in mass fractions or percent.

Dehydrogenation is the process of splitting off a hydrogen molecule from an organic compound. It is removal of hydrogen from a chemical compound; for example, removal of two hydrogen atoms from butane to make butene(s) as well as removal of additional hydrogen to produce butadiene. In industry it is used to convert ethane, propane, and butane into olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butenes).

Dehydrocyclization is any process by which both dehydrogenation and cyclization reactions occur.

Demethanization is the process of distillation in which methane is separated from the higher boiling components.

The deposited catalyst is a heterogeneous catalyst in which the finely divided particles of the active component are located on the surface of the carrier. Example: in the Pt/Al₂O₃