

hydrogenation catalyst, the dispersed particles of metallic platinum (the active component) are deposited on the surface of alumina (carrier).

**The deposition** is a step of preparing the supported (put) catalysts, as a result of which the precursor of the active component passes from the solution or from the gas phase to the surface of the solid support. Different methods of application have their own names (for example, impregnation, deposition-precipitation, etc.).

**Desulfurization** is a chemical treatment to remove sulfur or sulfur compounds from hydrocarbons.

**Detergent oil** is a lubricating oil possessing special sludge-dispersing properties.

**Detoxication** means:

1) destruction and neutralization of various toxic substances by chemical, physical or biological methods;

2) the process of neutralization within the biological system of harmful substances that have entered it.

**Detoxication of waste** means their release from harmful (toxic) components on specialized installations.

**Dewaxing** is the removal of wax from petroleum products (usually lubricating oils and distillate fuels) by solvent absorption, chilling, and filtering.

**Diesel engine** (in common parlance – “**diesel**”) is a reciprocating internal combustion engine that operates on the principle of spontaneous ignition of sputtered fuel from the action of air heated by compression. It is used mainly on ships, diesel locomotives, buses and trucks, tractors, diesel power stations, and by the end of the 20th century it became common on passenger cars. The diesel engine is named by its inventor. The first compression-ignition engine was created by Rudolf Diesel in 1897. The range of fuel for diesel engines is very wide, it includes all fractions of oil refining from kerosene to fuel oil and a number of products of natural origin - rapeseed oil, frying oil, palm oil and many others. The diesel engine can with some success work on crude oil.

**Diesel fuel** is fuel used for internal combustion in diesel engines; usually that fraction which distills after kerosene.

**Differential selectivity** is the ratio of the rate of formation of the target product to the total rate of consumption of the reagent due to all reactions. Unlike integral selectivity, differential selectivity depends only on the temperature and composition of the reaction mixture, and does not depend on the type of reactor.

**Differential mode of the reactor** is the mode of operation of the ideal displacement reactor, in which the conversion of the initial reactants at the outlet from the reactor remains low. Under such conditions, it can be assumed that the entire volume of the catalyst interacts with the reaction mixture in which the concentration of the reactants is the same.

**Diseases ecological** is disruption of the normal life of the human body, caused by negative changes in environmental factors. Examples of such diseases are “ita-ita”, “Minamata”, “Yusho”, etc. The disease “ita-ita” (literally translated – “oh-oh”) is the result of poisoning by cadmium, known from 1955, from sewage waters of the Japanese concern “Mitsui” in the irrigation system of rice fields. Eating poisoned rice caused apathy, pain in different parts of the body, damage to kidneys and softening of bones. The disease “Minamata” is poisoning with methylmercury. The name of the disease is connected with Minamata Bay (Japan), where in the 1950s mercury-containing wastewater from the Chisso campaign was discharged. Mercury accumulated in fish, which was eaten by local people. The consequence was severe damage to the nervous system in the population, mental and physiological anomalies in every third newborn. The disease “Yusho” is poisoning with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In 1968, in Japan, in the process of cleaning rice oil, PCBs got into the oil, which resulted in poisoning of the population, accompanied by loss of weight, development of malignant tumors, liver, spleen, kidneys, skin darkening.