The dispersed phase is a finely divided substance in the composition of a dispersed system.

Dispersing is crushing or grinding of macroscopic particles of matter.

Dispersion is a quantity that is equal to the ratio of the number of surface atoms to the total number of atoms in the particle. Dispersion is inversely proportional to the particle size. The higher the dispersion of the particles, the smaller their size and, hence, the higher the fraction of surface atoms.

The dispersion medium is a part of the disperse system, in the volume of which the disperse phase is distributed.

The dispersion system is a heterogeneous system containing a finely divided substance (dispersed phase), which is distributed in the volume of some other substance and does not mix with it (dispersion medium).

Distillation is a process of physical separation of oil and gas into fractions (components), different from each other and from the initial mixture by temperature limits (or temperature) of boiling. By way of the process a simple and a complex distillation are distinguished.

Doping is the formation of a solid solution when small amounts of foreign atoms are added to the crystal lattice of a nonmetallic catalyst. The term is generally applied to catalysts that are semiconductors. Doping changes the electronic properties of the catalyst, which can affect the rate of catalytic conversion.

Dry gas is natural gas with so little natural gas liquids that it is nearly all methane with some ethane.

Drying is the stage of preparation of catalysts, as a result of which excess solvent is removed from the catalyst. Typically, drying takes place at elevated temperatures, but without any chemical transformation in the catalyst structure.

Drying in chemical technology is the process of removing moisture or other liquid from solid materials by evaporation and removal of the generated steam. The drying condition is to ensure the inequality $P_m > P_c$, where P_m is the vapor pressure in the wet material being dried, and Pc is the partial pressure of vapor in the environment. The drying process is carried out in dryers of various designs, at atmospheric pressure or in vacuum.

Dry stripped gas (**DSG**) is a product of processing associated petroleum or natural gas. It is a methane with minor impurities of other hydrocarbons. It is used mainly as a fuel.

E

Eco-Industrial Park (EIP) is an association of producers of goods and services wishing to improve the economic and environmental situation through joint management of natural resources (energy, water and materials) and the environment. Working together, manufacturers hope to get a better collective effect than they would have individually.

The goal of Eco-Industrial Park is to improve the economic status of participating producers and to reduce environmental pollution.

Ecology is a synthetic science, which comprises three main directions:

• general ecology or bioecology studies the relationship of living systems with the environment and with each other;

• geoecology studies the dynamics of geospheres, including the biosphere, their interaction and geophysical conditions of life;

• applied ecology studies aspects of engineering and social protection of human environment.

The term “ecology” was proposed by E. Haeckel in 1886 and originally designated one of the branches of biology, which studies the interrelationship of the species of living beings and their habitat.

Ecology basic laws, which are directly related to the geoecology of subsoil use, include: