

Labor productivity is the amount of the target product produced by the worker per unit of time. It depends on the achievements of scientific and technological progress, improvement of the organization of production, professional level of staff.

Laminar flow is the flow of a liquid or gas, in which particles of matter move in the direction of flow in an orderly and constant linear velocity. An increase in the flow rate or a decrease in the viscosity of the medium can lead to transition of a laminar flow into the turbulent flow.

The Langmuir-Hinshelwood mechanism is the mechanism of a heterogeneous catalytic reaction, in which the slowest stage is the reaction between chemisorbed particles. In this case, the adsorption (chemisorption) of the reagents and the desorption of the products are considered as fast equilibrium processes.

Leaching is the transition into a solution of one or more components of a solid substance when it interacts with a solvent. The selectivity of the leaching of a particular component is determined by the solubility of the compounds, the chemical properties of the solvent, and the structure of the solid. Examples of leaching: alkaline extraction of lignin from wood, dissolution of sugar from beet and sugar cane in hot water, extraction of metals from ores and concentrates.

Leaded gasoline is gasoline containing tetraethyl lead or other organometallic lead antiknock compounds.

Lean gas is the residual gas from the absorber after the condensable gasoline has been removed from the wet gas.

Lean oil is the absorption oil fed to absorption towers in which gas is to be stripped. After absorbing the heavy ends from the gas, it becomes fat oil. When the heavy ends are subsequently stripped, the solvent again becomes lean oil.

The level of pollution of the environment by the waste production is estimated by multiplicity of excess of maximum permissible (allowable) concentration (MPC or MAC) of entering substances in natural objects. The biggest part of hydrocarbon pollution of the atmosphere, account for 75%, 20% in the surface and ground waters, and 5% - in the soil.

The lifetime, τ , is the lifetime of the molecule, which is destroyed by the first-order kinetics, the time of the molecule concentration decrease by $1/e$ from its initial value. The lifetime is equal to the reciprocal of the rate constants of the first-order reactions leading to the death of the molecule. Time of life of particles in reactions not of the first order depends on initial concentration of substance. In this case it is called "observed time of life" or "death time". In some cases use the half-decay time which is time of reduction of concentration of substance half from initial.

Light hydrocarbons are hydrocarbons with molecular weights less than that of heptane (C_7H_{16}).

Light oil are the products distilled or processed from crude oil up to, but not including, the first lubricating-oil distillate.

Light petroleum is petroleum having an API gravity greater than 20° .

Ligroine (Ligroin) is a saturated petroleum naphtha boiling in the range of 20 to $135^\circ C$ (68 to $275^\circ F$) and suitable for general use as a solvent; also called benzine or petroleum ether.

Lime is an astringent material obtained by firing and subsequent processing of limestone, chalk and other calcareous-magnesian rocks. Pure lime is a colorless product, poorly soluble in water (about 0.1% at $20^\circ C$), with a density of 3.4 g / cm^3 . Lime was used mainly for the preparation of binding solutions in the construction of buildings. Over time, its application has expanded, and now it and substances based on it are used in many industries, agriculture, and even in environmental protection. In the metallurgical industry, lime allows the metal to be purified from phosphorus, sulfur, or silicon impurities that are formed when oxygen is introduced into molten iron or steel.

The limiting stage is the elementary stage in the complex process (consisting of several consecutive stages) which is characterized by the difference of chemical potentials, maximum for process, between the interacting reactionary groups. For simple and quite often for complex