

chemical processes the limiting stage can coincide with the speed - defining (speed - controlling) stage.

The Liquefied Hydrocarbon Gases (LHG) are the hydrocarbonic gases or their mixtures with temperatures of boiling from -50 to 0°C compressed under pressure. The major LHG are propane, butane, isobutane, butylene of various structure and their mixture of different structure. They are made generally from associated petroleum gas, and also at oil refineries.

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is natural gas cooled to approximately -160°C under atmospheric pressure condenses to its liquid form called LNG. LNG is odourless, colourless, non-corrosive and non-toxic.

Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) are light paraffinic hydrocarbons derived from the refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation and natural gas processing units. They consist mainly of propane (C_3H_8) and butane (C_4H_{10}) or a combination of the two. They could also include propylene, butylene, isobutene and isobutylene. LPG are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.

The liquid neutralizer of exhaust gases of the engine of the car is the device for neutralization of the exhaust gases of the engine of the car by a method of chemical binding by liquid reagents.

Liquid Off Take System (LOT system) is an advanced concept in multi-cylinder installations. This system is widely used in commercial and industrial applications only where high pressure is required, and not for domestic purposes. The LOT system picks up the liquid LPG using the LOT valves and turns into steam using an evaporator. LOT systems are compact, safe and economical, since the liquid is completely drawn out of the cylinder and has no residual losses. About a half of losses of oil when transporting is the share of loading of ballast and cleaning of tankers. Though 80% of the world tanker fleet use the system of control actions of Liquid off Take System (LOT) for reduction of amount of the oil products getting to the sea in the course of release from ballast more than 70% of pollution of the sea are the share of 20% of the tankers which aren't applying the LOT system. The LOT system differs in the fact that as ballast in it water and oil products at the same time are used. Less dense oil products settle down in the top part of tanks, and rather clear sea water merges from the lower part in the sea. The oil products mixed with a small amount of sea water remain in tanks and then are overloaded on the next tanker at its filling except for some special cases when oil doesn't contain impurity of sea water.

Advantages of LOT systems:

- less space is required than volumetric installations,
- there are no residual losses
- constant pressure.

Lubricants are hydrocarbons produced from distillate by-products; they are mainly used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. They include all finished grades of lubricating oil, from spindle oil to cylinder oil, and those used in greases, including motor oils and all grades of lubricating oil base stocks.

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Macrokinetics is the study of kinetic regularities of chemical reactions, under conditions when they are accompanied by heat transfer and mass transfer phenomena.

Macropores are the pores with an effective size of more than 50 nm.

A massive catalyst is a heterogeneous catalyst, consisting entirely of an active component, for example Raney nickel.

Mass transfer is the diffusion of substance or convection resulting from distinction of concentration or electric potentials in the considered initial and final states.

Material balance is an expression of the law of conservation of mass: the mass of substances (m) received for a technological operation (*input*) is equal to the mass of substances obtained in this operation (consumption), and is written in the form of a balance equation: