LEV ABRAMOVICH VULIS



On December 11, 1973 an honored scientist of the Kazakh SSR, a Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor Lev Abramovich Vulis died at the age of 62 following a brief severe illness. Soviet science has lost a most outstanding specialist in the area of thermophysics, a remarkable scientist, well known in our country. The creative side of Lev Abramovich was characterized by a wide range of scientific interests: more than two hundred of his works (among them several outstanding monographs) are devoted to problems of gas dynamics, the hydrodynamics of jet streams of viscous liquid and gas, combustion, and magnetohydrodynamics. He discovered and substantiated the law of inversion of effects in gas dynamics and developed its practical application in various branches of technology. Fundamental studies of laminar and turbulent jets occupied the principal position in the scientific work of Lev Abramovich. His talent not only as a theoretician but as an experimenter appeared most brilliantly in these studies. Lev Abramovich Vulis made a considerable contribution to the development of combustion theory and solved important engineering problems in this area. He suggested and implemented a means of physically modeling magnetogas-dynamic energy converters - the method of magnetic hydrogas analogy (MHGA). Using the MHGA method direct experimental confirmations of the law of inversion of effects in MHD flows were obtained and the fundamental properties of the process in the channel of a plasma MHD generator were reproduced and studied. L.A. Vulis also carried out other fundamental research in the area of magnetohydrodynamics which has had a marked influence on the subsequent development of a number of new scientific trends. The work of Lev Abramovich on the modeling of different physical processes using new types of electrical, light, and hydraulic integrators has been devoted to the solution of a large circle of applied problems.

Lev Abramovich was a wonderful teacher and scientific leader. Many of his students became wellknown scientists, doctors, and candidates of science. The seminar led by L. A. Vulis was widely known among the scientific community of the country. He also conducted extensive public science work, was a member of two scientific councils of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on problems of High-Temperature Thermophysics and of Methods of Direct Conversion of Thermal Energy into Electrical Energy, and

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was a member of the editorial council of the journal Magnetohydrodynamics. In recent years he was a constant member of the organizational committee of the all-union conferences on combustion and explosion, on magnetohydrodynamics, and others.

The feelings which his numerous students and friends experienced toward Lev Abramovich Vulis were respect, love, and gratitude for his humane generosity, kindness, and sincere nobility and deep respect for his scientific work, his talent, and enormous optimism. The memory of Lev Abramovich remains forever in the hearts of his students and friends and all who were associated with him.

The Editorial Board