

OBITUARY

D. M. LEVIN

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David Markovich Levin died on July 23, 1974; he was head of the Department of Heat Engineering at the Siberian Technological Institute, where he was also a professor.

He was born in 1905 in Kazan; after graduating from Tomsk Polytechnic Institute (now the Kirov Polytechnic Institute) in 1930, he worked in that institute as an assistant in the Department of Internal-Combustion Engines.

In 1933, the Siberian Forestry Technology Institute was opened (now the Technological Institute), and he transferred there as a senior instructor. He worked in this Institute in Krasnoyarsk throughout his life, where from 1935 onwards he was head of the Department of Heat Engineering.

In 1935 he was awarded the title of Lecturer, and in 1939 he presented his Candidate's Dissertation, with his Doctoral Dissertation following in 1958; in 1961 he was awarded the title of Professor.

He made major contributions not only to fundamental theoretical aspects of various branches of engineering, but also to practical problems; for instance, extensive plans were formulated for rationalizing energy use in about 30 different organizations under his direction. With the development of chemical and petrochemical industries in Siberia, and the opening of the corresponding departments at the Siberian Technological Institute, he was involved in handling various engineering problems and in training specialists of appropriate profile.

Professor Levin is well-known throughout the USSR and elsewhere; he has published about 50 scientific papers, but his major contributions are to be found in his monograph "Thermodynamic theory and design of drying plants," in which he was the first to use the concepts and techniques of the thermodynamics of open systems to explain phenomena during drying, and also in his textbook "Technical Thermodynamics," which represents a very original exposition.



He was the first to point out that the processes in the working chamber of a drying system are not isobaric, which had previously been assumed, he showed that the process is of polytropic type, and he devised a method of calculating the thermodynamic losses during drying. He also introduced the concept of a thermodynamic cycle for a drying system.

He also translated into Russian De Groot's "Thermodynamics of Irreversible Processes" and Krischer's "Scientific Principles of Drying Technology."

His scientific and instructional activities were accompanied by others in the life of society generally; he was a member of a section of the Scientific Council of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR that deals with acceleration of biochemical and physical processes in

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production and improvements in the nutritive value of food products, as well as a member of the Scientific Council of the Academy of Sciences on Utilization of Low-Grade Petroleum, Heavy Crude Oil, and Brown Coal and various other scientific councils. He was also a member of the Regional and City Councils.

He was tireless in transmitting his knowledge to the younger generation, and devoted his life to this task.

He was awarded the Order of Lenin and other government medals for his valuable scientific, instructional, and social activities.

His numerous acquaintances in science and industry will long retain the memory of an energetic and spirited man who worked tirelessly at any task, and also a scientist, engineer, and teacher.