IN MEMORIAM JENŐ PAULIK

After a long, serious illness, Jenő Paulik, doctor of chemical sciences, member of the Editorial Board of the Journal of Thermal Analysis, died on 17th April 1988.

Jenő Paulik was born on 14th February 1927 in Budapest. He was awarded his degree in chemistry at L. Eötvös University in 1950. He started his scientific career at the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry at the Technical University in Budapest, and then in 1963 moved to the Institute of General and Analytical Chemistry. Prior to this he had joined in the research work of his brother, Ferenc, and together with his professor, László Erdey, this team developed first the method of derivative thermogravimetry, and a little later those of simultaneous thermogravimetry. derivative thermogravimetry and differential thermal analysis. After establishing the theoretical foundations, they prepared unaided the prototype of the apparatus suitable for research, which is now kept in the Hungarian Museum of Chemistry. Industrial production of the apparatus started in 1963, and it became known and widespread all over the world under the name "Derivatograph". The elaboration of derivative dilatometry, thermal gastitrimetry and quasi-isothermal, quasi-isobaric measuring technology is also associated with his name. The latter technique signified a revolutionary innovation in thermal analysis. The latest achievement of his research work was the microprocess version of the Derivatograph, which is suitable for measuring all kinds of thermal variables. In addition to methodological problems, he examined and threw new light upon the mechanism of thermal

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decomposition of numerous inorganic and organic compounds, industrial raw materials and finished products.

Jenő Paulik announced 30 inventions and was the owner of 150 patents. He was the author of almost 200 publications, books and passages in books. His most important books are: Thermal Analysis, Budapest, 1963, and Simultaneous Thermoanalytical Examinations by Means of Derivatograph: (Wilson–Wilson: Comprehensive Analytical Chemistry, V, XII), Elsevier, Amsterdam, 1981. He gave accounts of his scientific achievements in nearly 150 lectures.

He took an active part in the public life of thermal analysis both at home and internationally. Among others, he was Secretary of the Committee for Thermal Analysis of the Chemical Department of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, a member of the Material Testing Section of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, a member of the presidium of the Group for Thermal Analysis of the Society of Hungarian Chemists, and Hungarian representative of the European Society for Thermal Analysis and Calorimetry.

His highly successful scientific activity was acknowledged by the award of several honours, e.g. the Mettler Prize by the International Confederation for Thermal Analysis, the Order of Labour and the Gold Medal for Outstanding Inventors by the Hungarian Government, and the Kurnakov Medal by the Soviet Society of Thermal Analysis.

He took part in the work of our Journal from the very beginning.

His death is great loss for both international thermal analysis and our Journal.

F. Szabadváry