
OBITUARY

Evgenii Petrovich Kalyazin (1933–1999)

On May 24, 1999, Evgenii Petrovich Kalyazin, candidate of science in chemistry; a leading researcher of the radiation chemistry laboratory at Faculty of Chemistry, Moscow State University; and the deputy director of the RadTech–Eurasia Business Association, suddenly died at the age of 66. For 25 years, he was a deputy head of the radiation chemistry laboratory at the Department of Electrochemistry.

Having graduated with honor from a chemical college in Dzerzhinsk, Kalyazin joined the Faculty of Chemistry of Moscow State University and, upon graduation from the university, was allowed to the faculty as a staff member. Starting his carrier as a senior laboratory assistant, he finally attained the position of a leading researcher, having become known as one of the leading scientists working in radiation chemistry.

The lines of his research activities were various. He began to do his research with the development of a method for the radiation synthesis of radioactive-carbon labeled organic oxygen compounds using carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide. These studies were the point of his candidate dissertation. Later, Kalyazin turned to the development of a process for manufacturing ethylene glycol with the use of nuclear reactor n, γ -radiation. These works were performed in cooperation with the colleagues from the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, where the process was tested on a large-scale facility. The research team involved in the project successfully discharged all of the tasks faced in launching a large-scale production: determined the parameters of the water–methanol coolant–moderator for a nuclear reactor, designed a procedure for isolation of ethylene glycol from the working medium, developed methods for solvent recovery and process control, and resolved radiochemical and environmental problems. Then, Kalyazin and his research group developed, in collaboration with colleagues from

the Nuclear Power Institute of the Belarussian Academy of Sciences, a method of utilization of formaldehyde alcoholic solutions in the process of preparation of short-chain vicinal glycols. The Belarussian State University, Research-and-Development Institute of Power Engineering, State Research-and-Development Institute for Chlorine Industry, and some other institutions were also involved in this project. The process was conducted on a semi-industrial facility and the project was accomplished with working out a technical specification for the manufacture of these products.

To generalize the results, Kalyazin proposed original systematization of elementary radiation-chemical processes and transient and final radiolysis products. This systematization provided a basis for the mathematical model of methanol radiolysis, one of the first models of the sort in organic radiation chemistry.

Other important research projects of his concern were the development of radiocatalytic method for industrial emission gas cleaning of sulfur dioxide, radiation processing of cellulose, radiation chemistry of coals, and radiobiology studies. He is the author of 4 books, 21 inventor's certificates, and about 200 papers.

His educational activities were nor less valuable. Kalyazin trained more than twenty radiation chemistry graduates and was a research adviser for ten candidates and two doctors of science. He made a great contribution to the development of radiation chemistry in the Belarussian State University and the Nuclear Power Institute of the Belarussian Academy of Sciences.

His friends, colleagues and coworkers miss him; the remembrance of his personality and his scientific work, however, will soothe the grief.

Editorial Board