

# Лев Васильевич Вилков



(1.06.1931- 8.02.2010)

Лев Васильевич окончил Химический факультет МГУ в 1953 году. В дальнейшем он стал душой незадолго до того созданной лаборатории газовой электронографии на кафедре физической химии.

Область его научных исследований можно коротко определить как «строение молекул». Это включало создание уникальной аппаратуры для прецизионной газовой электронографии, программ обработки и расшифровки электронограмм, методов расчета потенциальных функций внутреннего вращения из электронографического эксперимента. Львом Васильевичем и его учениками были получены многочисленные данные о строении молекул различных классов соединений. Наибольшую известность приобрели стереохимические исследования геометрического строения силациклобутанов, карборанов, гермиренов и других сложных молекул.

Предмет, который он преподавал вместе с Ю.А.Пентиним, назывался «Физические методы исследования в химии». Для дипломников лаборатории он читал также спецкурс "Теоретические основы газовой электронографии".

Лев Васильевич был общительным и широко образованным человеком. Таким он запомнился не только нам, но и известному научному публицисту Иштвану Харгиттаи <http://berkovich-zametki.com/2006/Zametki/Nomer5/Fedin1.htm>. На химфаке была газета «Советский химик», довольно неформальная на общесоветском фоне. В ней Лев Васильевич возглавлял какой-то значительный отдел – кажется «отдел науки», и на заседаниях редколлегии всегда тонко смягчал административный прессинг при обсуждении неформальных и «смелых» материалов.

Он любил химфак и народ химфака, был одним из многих утраченных нами символов когда-то замечательного факультета.

ГЦ

Ниже приведены цитаты из юбилейной подборки, опубликованной учеником Льва Васильевича, Владимиром Саидовичем Мاستрюковым (Structural Chemistry, 11(2/3), 95-96, 2000)

«Lev Vasilievich Vilkov was the only son of Ekaterina and Vasili Vilkov... His parents graduated as Chemical Engineers, so Chemistry was in Lev's blood, and it is not surprising that he chose it as his career. Three years after World War II, in 1948, he became a student of Department of Chemistry of University of Moscow, which remained his home during his long and productive career. ...

...Although gas-electron diffraction (GED) and Lev are almost of the same age, Lev was drawn to GED in 1952, one year after the laboratory at Moscow State University was established by P. Akishin and L. Gurvich, and one year before Lev's graduation. The GED unit he used was built from surplus materials with no sector; high-voltage power supply was operating as an open system, and Lev had to be very careful in his actions, a quality he reserved for all his life. Instead of liquid nitrogen as a cooling agent, a mixture of dry ice and methanol was used, which would not be permitted under today's strict safety regulations. Computing facilities comprised tables of  $\sin x/x$  functions and a mechanical calculator. Lev graduated in 1953 and received his Ph.D. in 1957 under the supervision of Professor Tatevskii, who was known as an active opponent of many ideas advanced by Linus Pauling, such as resonance, electronegativity, etc. His criticism was totally destructive, but it fortunately did not affect young Lev's mentality.

In 1956, Lev married Lidia, his high school sweetheart and a professional dentist. From this union a wonderful daughter, Ann, was born in 1958; Ann also became a chemist. Lev's only grandson Alexii (1980), the third generation of Vilkov in University of Moscow, is studying Geography....

.... The period of approximately 1965–1985 was the most intensive and prolific in the life of the group: there were always two undergraduate and two graduate students working in the lab together with four persons holding a permanent position. There was not much space. This caused Otto Bastiansen to say on a visit: "Russians are nice people, but they have to seat three in one chair." Despite all these inconveniences, more than 250 molecular structures can be found in the Landolt–Bornstein "Tables from Lev's group. Lev coauthored five books, one of which was translated into English (Vilkov, Mastryukov, and Sadova, Determination of the Geometrical Structure of Free Molecules, Mir, Moscow, 1983). Professor Vilkov is a member of Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, and is also a member of the Electron Diffraction Commission of the International Union of Crystallography. He has lectured in many places in the former USSR and abroad, including Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Spain, and the USA...

... **L. S. Bartell** (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor): Lev's name stands for "lion," but as a lion, he is surely the most kindhearted and unselfish beast of prey I have ever encountered. He was a generous and genial host during my stay in Moscow. And, he is brave, as well. He attacked a number of complex structure analyses that were too daunting for me to have touched. He went out of his way to do chores to help society or his scientific colleagues, chores that most of us tend to avoid, if possible. For example, he authored or co-authored several important books reviewing various aspects of molecular structure—a labor-intensive chore for society that I always shirked when asked.....

.... **D. Christen, M. Dakkouri, and H. Oberhammer** (University of Tübingen and University of Ulm, Germany): We have known Lev for about 25 years. Typically, the first encounters were at scientific meetings and during short visits. From the beginnings, mutual sympathies evolved, and it was always a great pleasure to be in his company. Even at times when contacts between the Soviet Union and West Germany were politically frowned upon, Lev always struggled to cooperate with us, not only on a personal level, but involving the entire Moscow group. During the last 10 years, the political changes have led to a turnabout in the Russian–German relations, and now such cooperation is highly encouraged. Thus, 4 years ago, the informal contacts were turned into a formal Russian–German collaboration with regular reciprocal meetings in Russia and Germany, resulting in mutual inspirations and problem solving....»

См. также <http://letopis.msu.ru/peoples/4632>

## **Учебники**

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3. Вилков Л.В., Анашкин М.Г., Засорин Е.З., Матрюков В.С., Спиридонов В.П., Садова Н.И., Теоретические основы газовой электронографии. Изд. МГУ. 1974.

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