

*To the members of the IOC
of the ECTP*

Dear Colleagues,
welcome to our yearly contact. We have lots of news, most important the preparations for the 22nd ETPC in Venice. Reading the section that Prof. Alberto Muscio prepared for us, it looks like it is going to be another very exciting conference. Two colleagues have retired from the IOC:

I would like to thank Prof. Jean-Francois Sacadura for his participation in the IOC, and for his excellent work as a liaison with the French Thermal Science Society. His help in the ECTP from his position of Editor-in-Chief of the High Temperatures-High Pressures Journal, was and is, very valuable and greatly appreciated. Following his advice and normal procedures, his position in the IOC is taken by Dr. Bertrand Garnier, a Senior Scientist of CNRS at the University of Nantes, Laboratoire de Thermique & Energie.

I would also like to thank Prof. Jochen Fricke for his participation in the IOC. Prof. Fricke was the host of the 15th ECTP, that took place in Wurzburg, Germany in 1999. His help in all IOC matters is greatly appreciated. His colleague, Dr. Hans-Peter Ebert, an active member of the IOC since many years, continues as a representative from that group.

Finally, we were sad for the passing of Prof. Kosta Maglić. Kosta was an important member of both our scientific community and of the IOC, and we mourned the loss of a friend and colleague that was a pillar in thermophysics.

***IOC Secretariat:
Marc J. Assael***

***thermophysical
propertiesconferences.com***

The site presents information on the ECTP, ATPC and STP, aiming to keep the history of these conferences alive, and to inform the users of forthcoming events. If you have photographs from previous conferences, please help to improve the public record by sending them to Marc J. Assael (assael@auth.gr).



ECTP 2020 22nd European Conference on Thermophysical Properties

Venice, Italy, September 14-17, 2020

The 22nd European Conference on Thermophysical Properties (ECTP) will take place in Venice, Italy, on September 14-17, 2020. The event will be organized by the Associazione Italiana Proprietà Termofisiche (AIPT – Italian Society for Thermophysical Properties) in cooperation with University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (DIEF/EELab), Construction Technologies Institute of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR-ITC Padova) and IUAV University of Venice. The conference will take place at the “Cotonificio Veneziano” Building of IUAV University, Dorsoduro 2196, 30123 Venezia. Full details will be made progressively available at www.ectp2020.eu.

The conference will provide a forum for academic and industrial researchers to meet and exchange experiences in the field of thermophysical properties of a wide variety of systems, covering both fluids and solids. The conference will concentrate on theory, modeling, measurement and applications on the following topics:

Properties: thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, viscosity and non-Newtonian properties, mass-diffusion, optical and radiative properties including emissivity, reflectivity and absorptivity,

solubility, phase equilibrium including liquid-solid, calorimetric and volumetric properties, speed of sound, interfacial properties including solid-solid and wettability.

Materials: metals and alloys, ceramics, glasses, composites, multi-functional materials, superconductors, insulation materials, solar-reflective materials and thermal shields, porous materials, granular and thin-film materials, foams, gels, emulsions, soft materials, nano-materials, near critical and super critical fluids, polymers, food and biomaterials, environmentally friendly fluids, aqueous systems, petroleum fluids, ionic liquids, molten salts.

Methods: measurement techniques (including methodologies for data evaluation and prediction), engineering applications (polymerization, casting, sintering, plasma spraying, distillation), refrigerant techniques, thermoelectric cooling, insulation structures in civil engineering.

The conference might include invited lectures, oral presentations, poster sessions and workshops on specialized topics. The ECTP Award for Lifetime Achievements and the ECTP-Netzsch Young Scientist Award will be presented during the event. The conference will include an exhibition of scientific equipment for thermophysics.



The “Cotonificio Veneziano” building of IUAV

After the conference, authors may submit their manuscripts to some agreed journals. Peer-review will take place according to specific journal rules. Some complementary activities will be organized for accompanying persons.

A short history. According to tradition, Venice was founded in 421 by a Celtic people called Veneti, who lived along the coast of Northeast Italy and were Roman citizens. In 453 Attila the Hun invaded Italy, later on in 568 the Lombards also invaded the mainland, so many Veneti progressively fled to the coast islands swelling the population.



Canal Grande

Venice was at first controlled by the Byzantine Empire – the Eastern half of the Roman Empire, which survived the fall of Rome. In 726 the Venetians partly gained their independence and elected their first doge (a Venetian word for duke).

The Franks tried but failed to conquer Venice in 810. The city flourished as a trading center and ships sailed to and from its ports. Its population grew steadily. In 828 the body of St. Mark was smuggled from Egypt to Venice and became the patron saint of the city.



St. Mark's Square

In the Middle Ages Venice continued to flourish. The city of Genoa was a powerful rival and during the 13th and 14th century the two cities fought five wars. In 1508 several European

countries formed the League of Cambrai and went to war against Venice. After 8 years of war the dominance of Venice over the Mediterranean Sea was largely unchanged. At that time Venice was also under threat by the Turks, who captured Constantinople in 1453. In 1571 a fleet of the Holy League led by the Venetian Republic and the Spanish Empire inflicted a major defeat on the fleet of the Ottoman Empire near Lepanto.

The discovery of America started the decline of Venice. Trades shifted away from the Mediterranean, and Venice gradually lost power and influence. In the 18th century Venice was politically unimportant although the arts such as opera flourished. Napoleon dissolved the Republic of Venice in 1797. After his fall in 1815, the Venice region was handed to Austria.



A recent view of Venice

The railway reached Venice in 1846. Upheavals swept Europe in 1848 and Venice rose in rebellion against the Austrian rule. For a short period, Daniele Manin became president of an independent Venice, but soon Austrian forces prevailed. The Austrians were defeated by a Prussian-Italian alliance in 1866 and Venice joined the new Italian nation.

In the late 19th century Venice flourished as a port and a manufacturing center. A road connecting the mainland to Venice opened in 1933. In recent times the population has fallen sharply and today it is about 264,000.

Venice was largely spared from the ravages of World War II, and the city preserved its superb architectural patrimony. The city remains a main tourist destination: its prestige and fascination depends on architecture, arts, doges, gondolas and canals, a bundle of sights not to be missed.



Venice transportation system

Venice can be reached by plane via the Marco Polo International Airport (www.veniceairport.it), by high-speed trains from any city of mainland Italy and central Europe, or by car.

A public transport system connects the airport, the railway station or the car parking facilities with all city center locations, where the conference location is placed. This can be easily reached from anywhere in the city center by foot or boat.

Complete tourist information and details about what to visit in Venice can be found at the web address: www.veneziaunica.it/en.

We look forward to meeting you all again in Venice in September 2020. Please note that the latest abstract submission date via the website will be March 31, 2020.

For the Local Organizing Committee
Prof. Alberto Muscio

12th ATPC, 2019

The 12th Asian Thermophysical Properties Conference will take place on October 2-6, 2019, in Xi'an Jiaotong University, P.R. China.

Abstract deadline - April 30th

Organizer: Prof. M.G. He



www.atpc2019.org

34th International Thermal Conductivity Conference (ITCC) & 22nd International Thermal Expansion Symposium (ITES)

June 17-20, 2019, Wilmington, DE, USA



thermalconductivity.org



Remembering Kosta Maglić (1934 – 2018)

Prof. Kosta Maglić passed away on April 2018 in Belgrade (Serbia). He was one of the early members of the International Organizing Committee (IOC) of the ECTP and the first IOC Secretary (1974 – 1990). Kosta was an influential member of the international thermophysics community and the recipient of the ECTP Lifetime Award in 2002.

Prof. Maglić did research work for more than 40 years at the Department of Thermal Engineering and Energy of the Institute of Nuclear Sciences VINČA in Belgrade, becoming also a full professor at the University of Belgrade in 1995.

We have recalled his professional life and scientific achievements in an article that was published in *High Temp.-High Press.*, 47:539-541 (2018). The article is open access and freely available for download at: <https://www.oldcitypublishing.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/HTHPv47n6p539-541Obituary.pdf>.

The entire IOC mourns the loss of an esteemed colleague and offers sincere condolences to his family.

Nenad Milošević & Francesco Righini