

To the members of the IOC of the ECTP

Dear Colleagues,
welcome to our yearly contact. I hope you are all well, happy and vaccinated. It seems that the end of this pandemic is visible, although maybe not so clear yet.

As you all know very well, the 2020 ECTP in Venice was postponed to 2023. The new dates are September 10–13, 2023, and there is a new, very beautiful web site at

www.ectp2023.eu

Alberto Muscio was very kind to write some information on Venice. I would also take the opportunity to welcome Laura Fedele as the co-chair of the ECTP in Venice.

Details for all these you can find in this Newsletter, as well as all the announcements for relative conferences to come. In the meantime, please stay safe and healthy, I do hope to meet you all again in the near future...

IOC Secretariat:
Marc J. Assael



ATPC will be held as an ONLINE conference.

**ATPC
2022
SENDAI**

September 26 (Mon) - 30 (Fri), 2022

Sendai, Japan

atpc2022.org / September 26 - 30, 2022

Notification of Acceptance: *June 7, 2022*
Early-bird Registration Deadline: *August 15, 2022*

The 13th Asian Thermophysical Properties Conference (ATPC2022) will be held in Sendai, Japan. Sendai is the largest city in the northeast region of Japan and easily accessible from all over the world by air and bullet train (90 min from Tokyo).

Conference Chair: *Prof. H. Fukuyama*



ECTP 2023

22nd European Conference on Thermophysical Properties

Venice, Italy, September 10-13, 2023

The 22nd European Conference on Thermophysical Properties (ECTP) will take place in Venice, Italy, on September 10-13, 2023. The event, originally scheduled for 2020 but postponed due to the pandemic, is organized by the Associazione Italiana Proprietà Termofisiche (AIPT – Italian Society for Thermophysical Properties) in cooperation with University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (DIEF/EELab), the Construction Technologies Institute of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR-ITC) 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.ectp2023.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, measurements 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, the ECTP-Netzsch Young Scientist Award, and the Ared Cezairlyan Best Paper Award (International Journal of Thermophysics), 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 A.D. 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.

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).



Canal Grande

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.

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.



St. Mark's Square

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



A recent view of Venice

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.

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 transportation system

Venice was largely spared from the ravages of the Second World War, and the city preserved its superb architectural patrimony. The city remains a main tourist destination: its prestige and fascination depend on architecture, arts, doges, gondolas and canals, a bundle of sights not to be missed. In 2020 and 2021 it was hit hard by the collapse in tourism due to the pandemic, but has now largely recovered.

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 locations of the city center, 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 meet again all of you in Venice in September 2023.

*For the Local Organizing Committee
Professor Alberto Muscio*

ITCC & ITES 2022

International Thermal Conductivity Conference & International Thermal Expansion Symposium

September 25-28, 2022, Boston, MA, USA



thermalconductivity.org

Early-bird Registration Deadline: June 30th, 2022
Regular Registration Deadline: August 20th, 2022
Final Abstract Submission: June 30th, 2022
Notification of Abstract Acceptance: July 15th, 2022