



Newsletter - April 2023

ECTP NEWS

*To the members of the IOC
of the ECTP*

Dear Colleagues,
welcome to our yearly contact. I hope you are all
well, healthy and happy. We will finally meet in
person in Venice, on September 10 – 13, 2023.

www.ectp2023.eu

I enclose some recent information that Alberto
Muscio sent me. Looking forward to meet you all
at last in Venice...

IOC Secretariat:
Marc J. Assael

**ECTP 2023 (ectp2023.eu)
Deadline Extension
Announcement!**

First of all, we want to say a massive
thank you to everyone who has
supported the conference so far.

You have all been fantastic, and we
appreciate the time and energy put into
the abstracts we have received.

After a few requests in our inbox for a
little more time to work on abstracts, we
have decided to extend the deadline for
everyone. The new deadline is

Sunday 30th April 2023.

This new deadline will replace the
existing deadline of 15th April,
offering a two-week extension.

Where do I submit the abstract?

Please head over to our
[abstract submission page](#) for all the
details on how to submit. If you have
any queries, please get in touch by
emailing us at
registration@sistemacongressi.com

Alberto Muscio



ECTP 2023

22nd European Conference on Thermophysical Properties

Venice, Italy, September 10-13, 2023

CALL FOR PAPERS

ECTP 2023 will be the 22nd in a series of very successful conferences held since 1968. It is organized by the Associazione Italiana Proprietà Termofisiche (AIPT) in cooperation with the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia (DIEF/EELab), the National Research Council of Italy (CNR-ITC) and the IUAV University of Venice.

The objective of the Conference is to provide a forum for academic and industrial researchers to meet and share 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.

VENUE

The Conference will take place in Venice (Italy), at the “Cotonificio Veneziano” Building of the IUAV University, a comfortable location close to the city center.

IMPORTANT DATES & DEADLINES

- November 1, 2022 Opening of abstract submission and registration
- January 31, 2023 Deadline for nominations for the ECTP-NETZSCH Young Scientist Award
(to be sent to alberto.muscio@unimore.it)
- March 31, 2023 Deadline for nominations for the ECTP Lifetime Award
(to be sent to cacastro@ciencias.ulisboa.pt)
- **April 30, 2023** Deadline for abstract submission (extended)
- May 15, 2023 Notification of abstract acceptance
- June 15, 2023 Deadline for early bird registration

KEY INFORMATION

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

Arrivederci in Venice!!



The “Cotonificio Veneziano” building of IUAV

A SHORT HISTORY OF VENICE

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).



A recent view of Venice

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.

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.



St. Mark's Square

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.



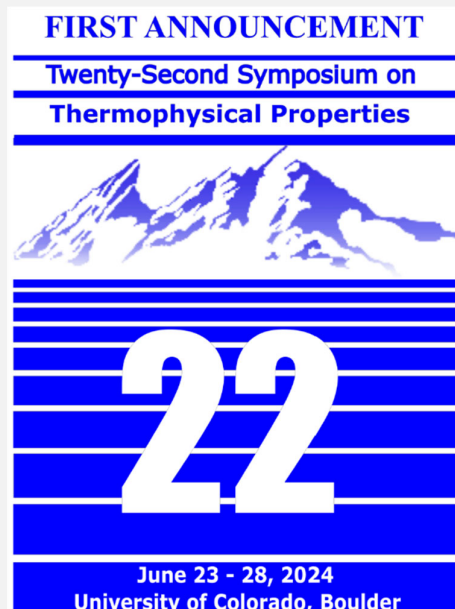
Venice transportation system

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.

*For the Local Organizing Committee
Professor Alberto Muscio*



CALL FOR PAPERS

Abstracts of 200-300 words must be received by November 19, 2023.

<https://thermosymposium.org>

Organized By:

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Joint ASME-AIChE Committee on
Thermophysical Properties

Symposium Co-Chairs:

Dr. Kenneth G. Kroenlein (Citrine Informatics),
Dr. Daniel G. Friend (NIST, Retired), Dr. Ala
Bazyleva (NIST), and Dr. Tara J. Fortin (NIST)