



ECTP 2017

21st European Conference on Thermophysical Properties

Graz, Austria, September 3-8, 2017

The 21st European Conference on Thermophysical Properties (ECTP) will take place at the Graz University of Technology, Austria, on September 3-8, 2017 in the newly renovated physics building. The exact location is: Petersgasse 16, 8010 Graz. The event will be organized by the Institute of Experimental Physics, where the “Thermophysics and Metalphysics” working group is located. Full details are available at: <http://ectp2017.tugraz.at/>

The objective of the conference is to provide a forum for academic and industrial researchers to meet and exchange valuable experiences in the field of thermophysical properties for a wide variety of systems covering fluids and solids. The conference will concentrate mainly on measurement, theory and modeling of the following properties and materials.



The Cathedral (<https://www.graztourismus.at>)

Properties: thermal conductivity, diffusivity, electrical conductivity, viscosity and non-Newtonian properties, mass-diffusion and thermo-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, super-conductors, insulation materials, 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,...



The Cathedral Interior (<https://www.graztourismus.at>)

Special focus on: measuring techniques (including methodology of data evaluation and prediction) and engineering applications (polymerization, casting, sintering, plasma spraying, distillation, refrigerant techniques, thermoelectric cooling, insulation structures in civil engineering, ...), standard data and standard substances.

The conference will 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 event takes place at the beginning of September when the academic year has not yet started. Graz is the second largest Austrian city and the capital of the province of Styria, with about 250.000 inhabitants, situated in the south of Austria. The first significant date in Graz’s history is the year 1128, marking the first documented reference to the city. 250 years later, in 1379,

Graz had grown enough to be designated capital of "Inner Austria", an area that comprised Styria and Carinthia, along with Carniola, Inner Istria and Trieste (now parts of present-day Slovenia, Croatia and Italy). As the capital of Inner Austria, Graz was residence to Habsburg dynasty until 1619.



Schloss Eggenberg (<https://www.graztourismus.at>)

In the subsequent decades, Italian architects and craftsmen came and literally shaped the city with their building skills. Graz served as a mighty stronghold of the Holy Roman Empire against threats from the southeast. Then, during the Napoleonic Wars, the last walls of the castle fell without ever being stormed. The citizens of Graz, however, paid the invaders to spare both the "Glockenturm" and the "Uhrturm", the clock tower and the bell tower that crown the Schlossberg. This "insurance" cost the citizens 2.987 Gulden and 11 Kreuzer, around 87.000 Euros in today's money. It seemed a fair price to have paid for two buildings that are now famous Graz landmarks.

The city lies at the crossroads of European culture. Romanic, Slavic, Hungarian and Alpine-Germanic influences have all mingled here and shaped a uniquely distinctive character. Wandering through the old town, you can experience one of the largest historic architectural ensembles in the German speaking world. Moreover, this varied cultural character is present in buildings ranging in style from Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Historicism up to Art Nouveau. On December 1, 1999, the exceptional city center, which until the present had only a few examples of modern architecture, became a UNESCO world cultural

heritage site. The award was a great honor for Graz, but it also poses a great challenge and a mandate to continue efforts to preserve the old town for future generations. Graz's multicultural tradition has characterized the city for decades, and continues to form the base of its cultural and political identity. To this day, Graz is a place of international encounter as well as intercultural and inter-religious dialogue.

Details about what to visit in Graz:

<https://www.graztourismus.at/en/see-and-do/sightseeing>

Graz is easily accessible by air with many daily direct flights from Frankfurt, Munich, Zürich, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart, Vienna and Istanbul. For more travel information see:

<https://www.graztourismus.at/en/travel-and-transport/getting-here/by-plane>

If you plan to come in your own car:

<https://www.graztourismus.at/en/travel-and-transport/getting-here/by-car>

If you plan to come by train or bus:

<https://www.graztourismus.at/en/travel-and-transport/getting-here/by-train-and-bus>

Please arrange directly your accommodation in Graz via the website of graztourismus:

<https://www.graztourismus.at/en/21st-ectp-kongressformular-6676>

Please note that the latest abstract submission date via the website will be March 15, 2017

We look forward to meet again all of you in Graz in September 2017.

*For the Local Organizing Committee
Professor Gernot R. Pottlacher*



Schlossberg Uhrturm (<https://www.graztourismus.at>)