



First Call for Papers ETMM-9

www.ERCRAFTAC.org/ETMM9

ETMM-9

9th International ERCRAFTAC Symposium on
Engineering Turbulence Modelling and Measurements
- Macedonia Palace Hotel, Thessaloniki, Greece -
6-8 June 2012

Aims

The ETMM series of symposia aims to provide a bridge between researchers and practitioners in **Flow, Turbulence** and **Combustion** by reporting progress in the predominantly **applied, industrially-oriented areas of turbulence research**. This includes the development, improvement and application of statistical closures, simulation methods and experimental techniques for complex flow conditions that are relevant to engineering practice; the modelling of interactions between turbulence and chemistry, dispersed phases and solid structures; and the symbiosis of modelling, simulation and experimental research.

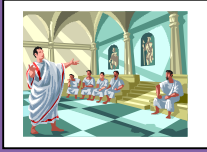
Organising Committee

Bernard Geurts (Chairman), University of Twente
Ananias Tomboulides, University of Western Macedonia
Dominic von Terzi, GE Global Research, Munich



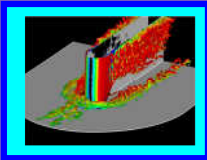
Symposium Website:
www.ERCRAFTAC.org/ETMM9

History



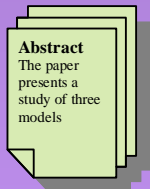
The Symposium is the fourth under the aegis of **ERCOFTAC** and the ninth in the series of ETMM Conferences, previously held in Dubrovnik (1990), Florence (1993), Crete (1996), Corsica (1999), Mallorca (2002), Sardinia (2005), Cyprus (2008) and Marseille (2010).

Major Themes



- **Novel modelling and simulation methods for practically relevant turbulent flows, including interaction with heat and mass transfer, rotation, combustion and multi-phase transport**
- **Novel experimental techniques for flow, turbulence and combustion and new experimental studies and data sets**
- **Innovative applications of modelling, simulation and experimental techniques to complex flows, industrial configurations and optimisation problems**
- **High-speed aerodynamics, acoustics and flow control**
- **Modelling, simulation and measurements of environmental flows**

Submission of Papers and Deadlines



Abstracts due: 1st October 2011

Papers will be selected on the basis of at least two reviews of Abstracts by experts from the Scientific Advisory Committee, with additional arbitration exercised by a Papers Committee. Abstracts should be no longer than 3 single-column pages (with typeface no smaller than 11 pts), one of which should typically contain relevant graphs and plots. Abstracts should include information on research rationale, methodology, results and major conclusions, and should be submitted electronically via the symposium website.

Notification of acceptance: 20th January 2012

Final manuscripts due: 20th March 2012

Contributed papers will be restricted to 6 pages and will have to be produced in accordance with Word and Latex templates which will be made available via the Symposium website. Papers will be included in proceedings, distributed at the symposium upon registration.

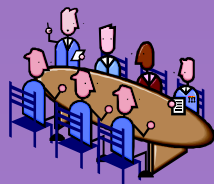
Symposium Fees



The fees will be €500 for registrations made before 1st April 2012 and €550 thereafter. The corresponding fees for ERCOFTAC members will be €460 and €500. Fees will cover proceedings, reception, lunches, refreshments and the symposium banquet.

The organisers hope to be able to offer a number of stipends to research students and young researchers. These will cover the Symposium fees. Awards will be considered on the basis of applications accompanied by supporting cases. Further information on stipends will be posted on the symposium website in January 2012.

Papers and Programme Committee



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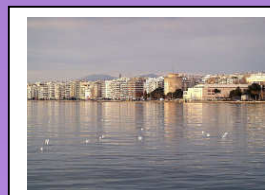
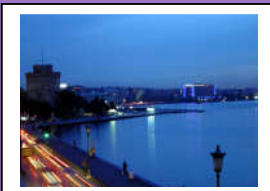
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The Venue - Thessaloniki



Thessaloniki – Thessaloniki is the second in population city of Greece. It is built on the edge of the Thermaic Gulf and was founded by Kassandros, one of Alexander's heirs and also student of Aristotle in 315 BC, the beginning of the Hellenistic era. Kassandros united 26 separate communities close to the sea and the hills into a new city, which he named "Thessaloniki" in honor of his wife, daughter of Philip the second.

In 168 BC, Thessaloniki follows the fate of the rest of Greece and is conquered by the Romans. It becomes the capital of the administratively autonomous part, which extends from the Axios to the Strymon River. In 148 BC, Macedonia is proclaimed a Roman province, seat of a Roman General with Thessaloniki as capital. With the construction of via Egnatia, connecting Rome with Byzantium, Thessaloniki emerged as a major commercial, political and military center and became an "International City", a characteristic preserved in Byzantine and Ottoman times until today.

In 1430, faced with an attack by the Turks it falls under Ottoman rule and after several decades of inaction, it established itself as the second, after Constantinople, city of the occupied empire. In 1492, the city began to come to life again due to the waves of Jewish immigrants expelled from Spain and Germanic countries and who sought refuge in Thessaloniki.

Later many Turks and Greeks from the countryside and from other towns started to flock to the city. Thessaloniki began to develop again; it re-acquired its commercial activity and became again a major trading and financial center. The "dug" port of Constantine was destined to play an important role in the commercial activity and the economic development of Thessaloniki and became a central point for the movement of goods to all countries of the Balkans. Under these conditions, Thessaloniki welcomed the 20th century as one of the largest and most important cities of the faltering Ottoman Empire; after the Balkan wars, it becomes again part of Greece in 1912.

During Second World War, Thessaloniki was occupied by the Germans. The dawn of the twentieth century will find Thessaloniki as guardian of a magnificent heritage. Its architecture and urban environment witness its long history and various influences from East and West; it is a living museum of peoples, idioms, religions and cultures which challenges the visitor to explore it. Cities are molded by successive disasters and Thessaloniki experienced many. The twentieth century is the period of great changes, as well as the right time to restore its national and cultural roots after the turbulent history of the city. During this century, the city grows outside its ancient walls; this growth peaks with urban explosion in an area much larger than the historic city boundaries.

Today, from its historic center to the city limits, apartment buildings overpower nature and dominate over history. The sea, the eternal element that follows the entire length of the city, reflects the city, but does not reveal it. Today, Thessaloniki is a vibrant city and a popular tourist destination. It has an international airport offering daily flights to many major European cities and is also served by several motorway and railway links.

WHITE TOWER

The tower is the symbol of Thessaloniki and was built by Suleiman the Legislator or the Magnificent in 1535. Dramatic events unfolded both inside as well around the tower, on land and in the sea, and if the tower could talk it would require to recount massacres, demonstrations, strikes and revolutions, events with kings, politicians, soldiers, artists and life lovers alike since over the generations, it has become the... usual eyewitness of all events in the city. One of the notable mysteries of the Tower is that it is linked to the underground system of galleries of the city. More recently, it was from its bastions that the first radio station, which operated in the Balkans, broadcasted.



CONFERENCE VENUE

The Conference Venue is the Hotel Macedonia Palace, ideally located in the heart of the city and by the sea, only a couple hundred meters from its landmark, the White Tower. It offers breathtaking views of the White Tower and the Thermaikos Gulf.

Symposium website :
www.ercoftac.org/ETMM9

Macedonia Palace website:
<http://www.lux-hotels.com/makedoniapalace/>