

Further Information:

In order to receive subsequent announcements please fill in the attached coupon and return to the address given overleaf.

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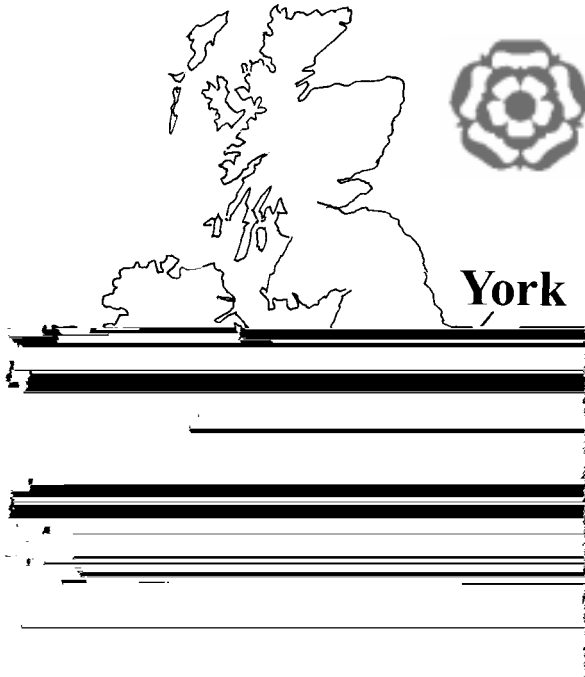
Country

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The second announcement will appear shortly giving details of abstract submission, conference fees and programme. To receive your copy, ensure you return the attached coupon before November 3rd 2000.



CALPHAD XXX-2001

27th May - 1st June 2001

Organising Committee

Fred Hayes, Chairman (University of Manchester Institute of Science & Technology) Andy Watson, Secretary, (University of Leeds) Tim Chart (Chart Associates) Alan Dinsdale (National Physical Laboratory) John Woodthorpe (Federal Mogul Technology) Malcolm Rand (Winters Hill Consultancy).



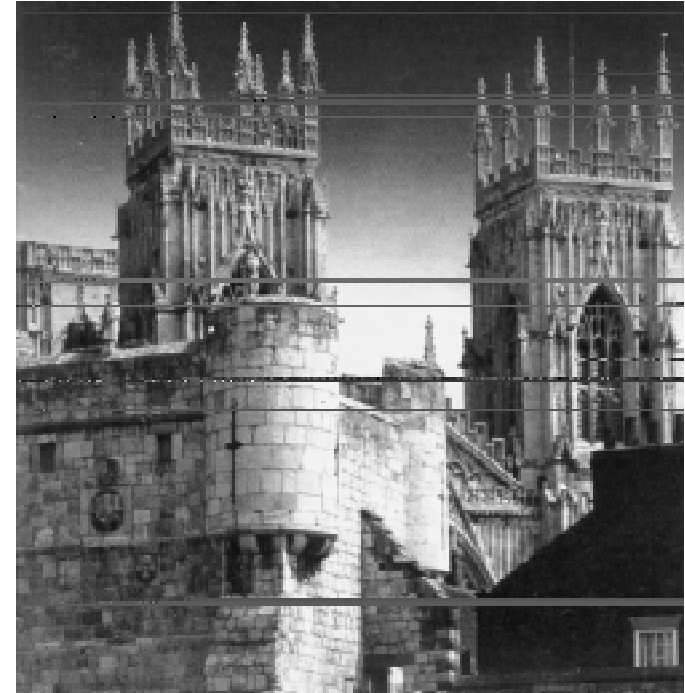
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**FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
AND CALL FOR PAPERS**

CALPHAD XXX-2001



York
England, UK

CALPHAD XXX-2001



27th May - 1st June 2001

You are cordially invited to the thirtieth CALPHAD conference, which will be held at the 'York Viking Hotel' in the historic city of York, England, from 27th of May to 1st June 2001. York lies approximately 200 miles (320km) north of London and can be reached by air (to London, Manchester or Leeds-Bradford) and train. Full details of travel routes will be given in the 2nd notice.

The scope of the meeting remains unchanged from the spirit and goals of the first CALPHAD meeting held in Cambridge MA, USA in 1973, namely the informal scientific and technical exchange of ideas and recent progress in the coupling of thermochemistry and phase diagrams of material systems.

Important Dates

December 16th 2000 - Deadline for preliminary registration

January 12th 2001 - Deadline for single page abstract

February 16th 2001 - Notification of acceptance of contribution

March 2nd 2001 - Deadline for final registration and payment

Contributions

The conference will include invited lectures and contributed papers. According to tradition, there will be no parallel sessions, and each day will include both oral and poster presentations. Computer demonstrations and tabletop displays from participants are also welcome.

Topics

Computational methods

First principle calculations
New model formulations
Advances in software tools
Database manipulation & development
Approaches to assessment
Semi-empirical predictive methods
Point defect chemistry

Experimental Studies

Thermal analysis
Calorimetry
Vapour pressure measurements
EMF studies

Thermochemistry and Phase Diagrams of Materials

Alloys
Ceramics
Slags
Electronic materials
Amorphous and glass-forming materials
Polymeric materials

Application of Phase Diagrams to Materials Design & Processing

Crystal growth
Thin film deposition
Separation
Casting



History

York, described as England's best historic city with over 2000 years of history, is unique in having evidence of occupation throughout the ages from the Roman, Saxon and Viking times to the present day. York is a compact walled city. Four great 'bars' or gates provide imposing entrances to the city centre dominated by York Minster, the largest gothic cathedral in Northern Europe.

- * In 71AD the famous Ninth Roman Legion settled here, calling their new outpost "Eboracum", thought to mean 'a place of yew trees' Evidence of their times here can be seen in: the Roman Column in Deangate, the Minster Undercroft, the Roman bathhouse in the basement of the Roman Baths pub in St.Samson's Square.
- * In 410 AD the withdrawal of the Romans was followed by the Saxon development of the city as the capital of their southern kingdom, Deira. They called the city "Eoforwic".
- * In 866 the Viking invaders ransacked the city and renamed the city "Jorvik". Although the Viking occupation only lasted for a century, many of their street names remain, e.g. Stonegate, Swinegate and Goodramgate. At the award winning Jorvik Viking Centre located in Coppergate close to the city centre, painstaking work by archaeologists has unearthed Viking timber houses and hundreds of artefacts enabling visitors to see how the Vikings lived, worked and traded during this period.
- * Medieval: Fourteenth century merchants conducted their affairs in Europe's finest medieval Guildhall, the Merchant Adventurers' Hall. The first stop for many visitors is the 800 year old York Minster, the largest Gothic Cathedral in Northern Europe. Begun after the Norman conquest of Britain, York Minster houses a famous collection of stained glass windows and other treasures. St. William's College, situated at the eastern end of the Minster, and the original medieval home of the Minster Chantry Priests, will be the location for our Conference Banquet.
- * There are many museums and art galleries to visit such as the Castle Museum, situated in the old York prison, the Yorkshire Museum set in ten acres of beautiful gardens in the city centre, the National Railway Museum and York City Art Gallery. For further details see www.york-tourism.co.uk