

## Announcing 2012 International Drying Symposium



The 18<sup>th</sup> Symposium in the biennial series of International Drying Symposia Series (IDS) founded by Prof. A.S. Mujumdar, will be held in the campus of Xiamen University, Xiamen City, Fujian Province, People's Republic of China, during

**November 11<sup>th</sup> (1111) to 15<sup>th</sup> (1115), 2012.**



*Professor Arun Mujumdar*



*Xiamen city*

### **Invitation to IDS 2012**

The institutional organizer of IDS 2012 is the Department of Chemical and Biochemical Engineering, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Xiamen University. The organiser warmly welcomes you to participate in this most important event in drying science and technology at this special location.

Professor Xiao Dong Chen is Chair of IDS2012, assisted locally by Associate Professor Zongyuan Xiao, Dr. Liming Che, Miss Karen Zhao and Miss Lulu Zhang. An international advisory committee and a local technical committee (China) will be assembled and memberships announced.



*Professor Dong Chen*



*Dr. Zongyuan Xiao*



*Miss (Lulu) Lu Zhang*



*Dr. (Leo) Liming Che*



*Miss (Karen) Xu Zhao*

Like its previous meetings, the objectives of IDS2012 is to provide the most comprehensive global forum for communicating new results in research, development and applications in drying and dewatering technologies. The Symposium aims to bringing together leading researchers and practitioners from academia and industry from around the world. Technical contributions from industry may be included in the proceedings as powerpoint presentations without the need for peer-reviewed manuscripts. An exposition of the industrial equipment will also be organised for this meeting. A major awards program will be part of this event as well.

## **Topics**

Contributions in the following themes and areas are invited:

- Fundamentals, modeling and simulation
- Physical properties and product quality
- Industrial processes and equipment
- Measurement and process control
- Energy and environmental implications
- Osmotic dehydration and drying
- Mechanical dewatering
- Drying of gases and liquids

- Drying and particulate engineering
- Drying in biomass energy applications
- Drying of food and agricultural materials
- Drying of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products
- Drying in chemical and polymer processing
- Drying of wood, pulp and paper

## **Important Dates to Note:**

### **October 1, 2011**

Website opened for abstract submission

### **December 1, 2011**

Deadline for submission of abstracts

### **February 1, 2012**

Notification of acceptance

### **April 1, 2012**

Submission of manuscript

### **July 1, 2012**

Final notification of acceptance

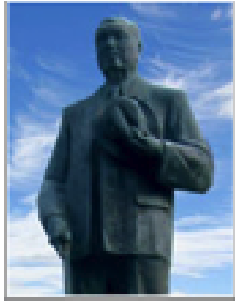
## **Venue**

### **The conference venue**

The conference will be held at the International Conference Centre located on the sprawling scenic campus of Xiamen University. There are a number of excellent hotel facilities in this area. The university is located within 10min drive from the City Centre.



*New conference centre of Xiamen University*



*Founder of Xiamen University, Tan Kha Kee*

## **Xiamen University**

Xiamen University, which is one of the comprehensive universities, which was founded in 1921 by Tan Kah Kee, a well-known patriotic overseas Chinese businessman, and is the first university in China to be founded by an overseas Chinese privately. In July in 1937, it was changed from private university into a state university. When the war of resistance against Japanese invasion in China, the university was moved to Changting, a mountainous town in the west of Fujian Province, where it was operated for eight years and won a high reputation as “the best university in the south of China.” In 1946, it was moved back to Xiamen. In 1952 it became a comprehensive university embracing both arts and science, and engineering. In 1963, it was designated as a state key university. In 1995, it was included in the list of the “211 Project” for the state key construction; in 2000, it became one of China’s higher-level universities designated for the state key construction of the “985 Project”.

Over the past 89 years, as the result of following the school motto: Pursue Excellence, Strive for Perfection. Xiamen University has accumulated rich experience in offering its educational programs and has presented its distinctive features in running the programs. Xiamen University has become a first-class comprehensive university in China with extensive international influence. Since its founding, Xiamen University has produced more than 150,000 undergraduates and graduates for the country and over 60 academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE) have studied or worked at Xiamen University.

Xiamen University has a graduate school, 22 schools containing 60 departments and 10 research institutes and research centers. With 14 Doctoral degrees in first –class disciplines, and 17 Master degree in first-class disciplines, the university offers 82 undergraduate programs, 219 graduate programs, and 134 PhD programs. 14 subjects have been assessed and awarded as “the national key disciplines”. There are 15 Post doctoral research centers, 9 subjects of “national educational centers for talents”.5 first-class and 9 second-class national key disciplines. The university now has a total enrollment of over 37,000 full-time students on campus, including 20,466 undergraduates, 14,227 master students, 2,352 doctoral students, and over 2000 international students. In 2005, Xiamen University received a straight - A score in the undergraduate level Teaching Appraisal organized by the Ministry of Education.

## **Brief history of Xiamen City (Xiamen Island)**

Xiamen, also known as Amoy by the English, is a coastal city in southeastern China. It is in a location that is about 1 hour flight away from Shanghai or away from Hong Kong. During the early

Jin Dynasty, the place was made Tong'an District in 282, a sub-entity of Jin'an Prefecture. During the Song Dynasty (960-1279 AD), the city was known as a sustainable international seaport, and the Chinese scientist and statesman Shen Kuo (1031–1095) spent some of his youth there while his father was a local bureaucrat on the government staff. In 1387, the Ming Dynasty used this place as base against pirates. Koxinga, stationed here in 1650, named it Siming Island, or "Remembering the Ming", but the city was renamed by the Manchus in 1680 to Xiamen Subprefecture. The name "Siming" was returned after the 1912 Xinhai Revolution and the settlement was made a county. Later it reverted to the name Xiamen City. In 1949, Xiamen became a provincial city, then was upgraded to a vice-province-class city, or a municipality. It was made a Special Economic Zone in 1980 and has grown rapidly ever since, like other coastal cities of China.

Xiamen was the port of trade first used by Europeans (mainly the Portuguese) in 1541. It was China's main port in the nineteenth century for exporting tea. As a result, Hokkien (also known as the Amoy dialect) had a major influence on how Chinese terminology was translated into English and other European languages. For example, the words "Amoy", "tea", "cumshaw" (Thank you) and possibly Japan (*Jit-pún*) and "ketchup" (tomato souce, *kiô-chap*) originated from the Hokkien. During the First Opium War between Britain and China, the British captured the city in the Battle of Amoy on 26 August 1841. Xiamen was one of the five Chinese treaty ports opened by the Treaty of Nanking (1842) at the end of the war. As a result, it was an early entry point for Protestant missions in China.

