

## REPORT

### International Summer School at Herceg-Novi, Yugoslavia, 9 September 1968

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MEETINGS on heat transfer and fluid mechanics are so frequent, and so varied in style, that novelties of form are rarely proposed, and still more rarely achieved; yet the Adriatic coast was recently the scene of a scientific gathering of which the features, if not individually novel, were composed to form a unique and admirable mixture. The participants were few (about 130), the topics of the papers were interconnected; the lecturers were drawn from several countries; and the setting and local arrangements replaced the sense of strain and boredom, that pervades so easily a prolonged conference, by an atmosphere of stimulating relaxation.

The meeting, though termed a Summer School, had rather the nature of a series of connected seminars. It was organised by the Boris Kidrič Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade, together with the Yugoslav Federal Nuclear Energy Commission, the International Atomic Energy Institute of Vienna, and the Yugoslav Society of Heat Engineers. The two themes which they selected for the seminars were: heat and mass transfer in turbulent boundary layers; and heat transfer in boiling.

An especially agreeable feature of the meeting was its international character. There were large contingents from the Soviet Union and France; several participants came from the North American continent; and many European countries were represented by individuals or small groups. Since the participants met and lived in a single complex of buildings, with its own terrace restaurant and bathing beach, it is not surprising that friendly contact was easily established, and profitably enjoyed.

This is no place to attempt to evaluate the scientific advances that were disclosed by the speakers. Some material was new, some had been merely given a new form, and some made its contribution primarily by way of the stimulating discussion that it provoked. More important for the future than any of the scientific discussions were probably those which led to some organisational decisions. These were as follows:

The organisers of the Summer School consulted the participants about the desirability and possibility of putting the Herceg-Novi activity on a more permanent footing. As a

result of these consultations, a new organisation has been set up, entitled: "International Study Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer". It has a Scientific Council, under the presidency of Professor Brun of the Sorbonne; the vice-presidents are Professor Eckert of Minnesota, Professor Velickovic of Belgrade, and Professor Styrikovich of Moscow. The Organisation Committee is under the chairmanship of Dr. N. Afgan of Belgrade, with the present writer as vice-chairman. Dr. Z. Zaric of Belgrade is secretary of both bodies.

The purpose of the Study Centre is to foster international cooperation in the field of Heat and Mass Transfer. Its operations will complement those of existing bodies, such as the International Assembly for Heat Transfer, which organises large-scale conferences, and the editorial board of this journal. At first, the Centre will concentrate its attention on the organisation of further Summer Schools, or rather International Seminars, as they are to be called. The idea is to provide regular meetings, devoted to narrow but important topics, at which experts can present their arguments and conclusions at sufficient length for discussion to be penetrating and creative.

The next Seminar, to be held at Herceg-Novi early in September 1969, will have two related themes: heat transfer in separated flows; and techniques of measuring the details of flows near walls. It is intended to provide opportunities for presenting experimental data on separated flows, for describing the mathematical methods that are nowadays used for computing them, and for discussing the validity of the various models of turbulence on which the computations are based. Among the experimental techniques to be discussed will be not only the well-known hot-wire methods, but also newer ones involving the observation of suspended particles, flash photolysis, and the laser-Doppler effect.

The suspended-particle method, by the way, was described in an excellent paper by Madame Khabakhpashova at the September 1968 meeting. The proceedings of this meeting will be published shortly; their international distribution will be in the hands of Pergamon Press.