



5TH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON PLASMA DIAGNOSTICS

ECPD 2023

23-27 April 2023
RETHYMNO, CRETE, GREECE

<https://ecpd2023.eventsadmin.com/Home/Welcome>

The **European Conference on Plasma Diagnostics (ECPD)** is an event taking place every two years aiming at bringing together scientists & engineers working on plasma diagnostics for magnetic confinement fusion, inertial fusion, beam plasmas, low-temperature and industrial plasmas as well as basic and astrophysical plasmas.

The fifth edition of the Conference will be held at Rethymno city in the island of Crete, Greece at a time when the fusion developments are stronger than ever worldwide, boosted by the active collaboration of academic researchers and innovation partners, bringing new ideas for the exploration of innovative fusion plasma diagnostics. Evolving rapidly from ideas to proof-of-principle demonstration, aiming at the conceptual design of reactors for the production of electricity, plasma diagnostics is a thriving aspect of science and engineering. In addition Low-Temperature and Industrial Plasmas as well as Basic and Astrophysical Plasmas explore innovative basic science with underlying important applications. Therefore, sharing ideas on plasma diagnostics offers a solid ground for faster development boosting the understanding of the phenomena.

The topics of this conference will be Magnetic Confinement Fusion (MCF), Beam Plasmas and Inertial Fusion (BPIF), Low-Temperature and Industrial Plasmas (LTIP) and Basic and Astrophysical Plasmas (BAP).

The International and Local scientific committees of the ECPD 2013 can be found here:
<https://ecpd2023.eventsadmin.com/i/committee>

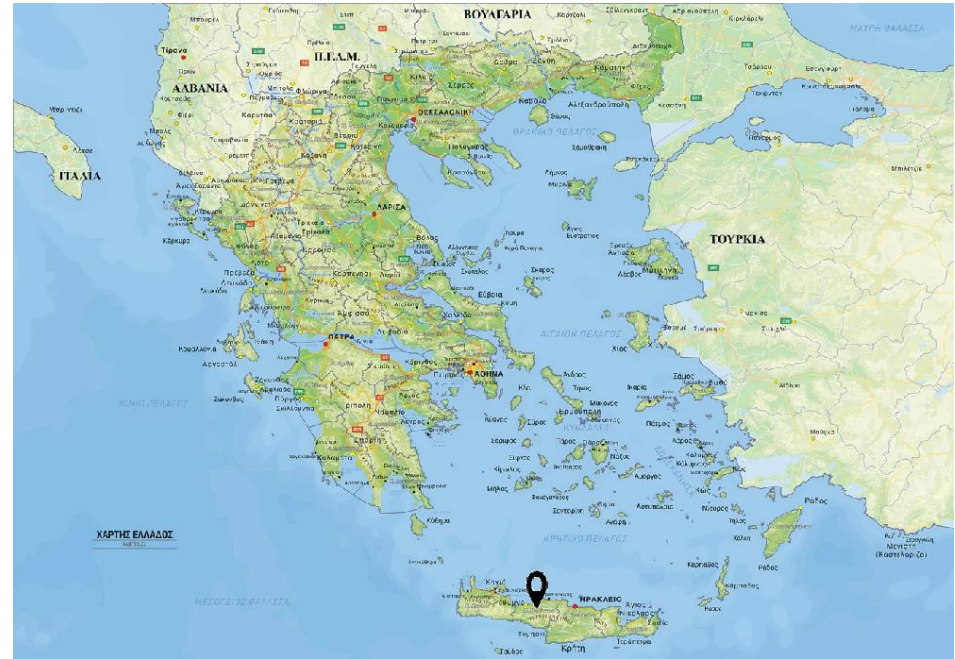
Rethymno, is a city on the north coast of the Hellenic island of Crete and lies between the towns of Chania and Heraklion.

It is considered as the third-largest town in Crete and portrays itself as a quaint region with delightful medieval architecture.

Rethymno or Rithymna as it was once called has been inhabited since the Later Minoan III period.

It was originally built during the Minoan civilization. Rethymno itself began a period of growth when the Venetian conquerors of the island decided to put an intermediate commercial station between Heraklion and Chania, acquiring its own bishop and nobility in the process. Today's old town (palia poli) was almost entirely built by the Republic of Venice. It is one of the best-preserved old towns in Crete. The town still maintains its old aristocratic appearance, with its buildings dating from the 16th century, arched doorways, stone staircases, Byzantine and Hellenic-Roman remains, the small Venetian harbour and narrow streets. The Venetian Loggia houses the information office of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. Nowadays, it keeps the elements inherited by its history, preserving at the same time the characteristics of a modern city.

LOCATION: RETHYMNO, CRETE, GREECE



RETHYMNO, CRETE, GREECE

HISTORY OF RETHYMNO



- The long history of Rethymno is traced back to the Neolithic years where a plethora of archaeological findings including coins, signs, and writings of ancient historians witness the inhabitation of fishermen in Gerani Cave. During the Minoan period, Rethymno and the rest of Cretan cities flourished greatly on an economical and cultural level. From the 12th to the 11th century BC, the Minoan civilization developed rapidly in trade and culture.
- The presence of the legendary pirate Barbarossa in the city in 1538 was quite important for Rethymno. His attack led to the construction of extensive fortifications for the protection of Rethymno.
- The flourishing period of Rethymno began in the early 16th century highlighting the history of the city, a unique blend of Cretan and Venetian culture. The city was almost entirely rebuilt by the Venetians. This led to the Cretan Renaissance, a gold period of arts and letters that is apparent only in Crete and the Ionian islands.
- Today, Rethymno is one of the best preserved towns in Crete that maintains its aristocratic character, with a plethora of elegant buildings from the 16th century, arched passages, narrow alleys, and Byzantine monuments. Still, the most important Venetian work is the Fortezza above the town.
- For more information you can visit the site:
<https://thetravelbunny.com/rethymno-crete-guide/>

RETHYMNO: NATURAL BEAUTY AND GASTRONOMY

Rethymno is one of the four prefectures in Greece situated between the regions of Chania and Heraklion. It is washed by the Cretan Sea in the north and the Libyan Sea in the south. The central part of the capital of Rethymno is built on the cape and stretches along the beautiful long beach. A mountain range rises over the town, especially in the south, of which the highest peak is Mount Vrysina (858m).

The geography of Rethymno has vivid characteristics. The terrain of Rethymno Crete is mainly mountainous and with interesting characteristics that very much resemble the other regions of Crete. Dramatic gorges, plenty of caves, beautiful green valleys and small rivers, next to monuments that depict the long history of the region.

Some of the most representative products of Rethymno is the olive oil, cheese, herbs, spice mixes used in Cretan recipes, teas and wine. The local products are the epitome of healthy nutrition and anyone who visits this beautiful and picturesque town will discover that raki and wine are the best Rethymnian products.

A wine festival takes place every year in Rethymno celebrating the importance and annual quality of the wine. There you can taste the local wine varieties and Cretan specialties with music and dancing.

Moreover, the city is famous for its great cheese varieties emphasizing on the mizithra, a low fat soft mashed cheese and anthotyro, a white soft cheese similar to the ricotta cheese.



TRAVEL INFORMATION

BY PLANE

Participants can reach Rethymno by air travel from Athens via Chania (Daskalogiannis Airport – CHQ) or Heraklion (N. Kazantzakis Airport – HER). Flights between Athens and either of these cities take less than one hour. Information regarding flights and time schedules can be located at the official sites of Aegean Airlines and Olympic Airlines.

Also there are flights of low cost airlines, which connect Heraklion and Chania directly to European cities. For more information you can check the following airlines: EasyJet (Heraklion or Chania), Transavia (Heraklion or Chania) and Ryanair (Chania).

BY FERRY

Ferryboat connection between Athens (Piraeus) and Crete is available to Heraklion (MINOAN Lines – ANEK Lines – Blue Star Ferries) or Chania, Souda Bay (ANEK Lines). On arrival at the port of Heraklion or Souda (Chania) travellers can choose between the bus and taxi options.

IN CRETE

Taxi

Taxi is the most convenient way for travelling. The rates are more or less fixed for all taxi companies.

Bus

Crete offers an excellent bus service to take you to any part of Crete at very good prices. On arrival at Heraklion or Chania Airport, participants can take a city bus or taxi to the city of Heraklion or Chania bus terminal (KTEL); from either city, buses leave for Rethymno bus terminal every hour from 05:30 to 21:00.

Car Rental

Car rental is a convenient way to travel and there are multiple car hire companies offering special deals.

CONFERENCE VENUE

The 5th European Conference on Plasma Diagnostics, will take place at Aquila Rithymna Beach Hotel.

The hotel offers 6 venues with total capacity of 650 people. The multipurpose spaces are able to host any type of event and meeting.





AQUILA RITHYMNA BEACH

Aquila Rithymna Beach, is unique seafront paradise, well known for its classic aristocratic buildings and for offering its guests a friendly and personal service of the highest quality. One of the most beautifully planned hotels in Greece, situated on a 500m long sandy beach; it is everyone's ideal choice of a resort hotel.

The Cretan village-style bungalows and traditional main building are set in 80.000m² of gardens interspersed with colourful plants and shady old trees. This 5-star hotel includes 4 pools and 4 restaurants, located on a 500 m long sandy beach. The hotel is only a 10-minute drive away from ancient Rethymnon Town.



ACCOMMODATION AT VENUE HOTEL: AQUILA RITHYMNA BEACH

Single, double and twin rooms for sharing will be available for the participants of the ECPD 2023 conference. The cost for a single room (1 adult) is 97€ on Full Board Basis per person per day. The cost of a double room (2 adults) is 116€ on Full Board Basis per room per day and the cost of sharing a twin room with another participant (2 adult participants sharing a twin room) is 58€ on Full Board Basis per person per day.

Full Board basis means that participants who book accommodation at the venue hotel: Aquila Rithymna Beach, are entitled to breakfast, lunch and dinner, at the main restaurant, every day of their stay at the hotel. Drinks are not included with the meals (lunch and dinner). Participants who do not wish to have accommodation at the venue hotel but wish to have lunch or dinner with the other participants can purchase meal coupons at the rate of 35€ per meal (lunch or dinner), at the secretariat desk of the conference.

The residence tax is 4€ per room per day and should be paid by participants directly to the hotel reception.

ACCOMMODATION



SINGLE ROOM



DOUBLE ROOM
(2 ADULTS)



DOUBLE-TWIN
(2 ADULTS)

EXCURSIONS



THE GORGE OF SAMARIA

The gorge of Samaria is situated in the National park of Samaria, in the White Mountains in West Crete and visitors must realise that it is a long (5 to 7 hours) walk on rough terrain so a certain degree of fitness and walking experience is needed in order to enjoy it.



IMBROS GORGE

Imbros gorge is the second most popular gorge for walkers in Crete after Samaria gorge. The main reasons is that it is much easier to walk; its walking distance is 8 km, total descent is around 600m and the average walking time is about 2.5 hours. The path is easier underfoot. It is also easier to access and most important it is open all year around.



GRAMVOUSA AND BALOS

The famous lagoon of Balos is formed between the Cape Gramvousa and the small Cape Tigani; famous for its turquoise waters, the wild natural beauty and the beautiful exotic scenery. It has white sand and exotic white, vivid blue and turquoise waters.

Gramvousa is a lovely beach with nice and clear water. On the east corner sits the shipwreck of a 35m long motor ship which is main attraction of the beach. The beach sits below the Venetian fort of Gramvousa Castle, which looms nearly 500 feet above on the cliff top.

EXCURSIONS



ARKADI MONASTERY

Located in the heart of Crete, is the most famous historical Monastery on Crete, well known for the resistance against the Turks. It is said that the Byzantine emperor Arcadius founded it in the 14th century. You can visit the impressive church which is dedicated to Christ the Saviour and a small historical Museum..



PREVELI MONASTERY & BEACH

The Monastery of Preveli next to the famous Preveli palm tree stream and sandy beach. The monastery consists of two main building complexes, the Lower (Kato) Monastery of Saint John the Baptist and the Rear (Pisso) Monastery of Saint John the Theologian, which is in operation today. The Monastery has a glorious history due to the active and leading involvement of its fellow monks in all national endeavors for freedom and education of our people. Thus, it merits specific recognition and respect throughout the island of Crete. The Monastery of Preveli is a religious center and consequently the place of gathering and social contact of the population.



MUSEUM OF ANCIENT ELEUTHERNA

One of the best museums in Crete, if not the best. Modern exhibition design, focusing on the history of the region from the Iron Age until Byzantine times and bringing in references from Homer. The Necropolis of Eleutherna where most of the exhibits came from is nearby, with good information panels, easy access and protection from the sun.

EXCURSIONS



KNOSSOS – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Knossos is the site of the most important and better-known palace of Minoan civilization. According to tradition, it was the seat of the legendary king Minos. The Palace is also connected with thrilling legends, such as the myth of the Labyrinth with the Minotaur and the story of Daidalos and Icarus.

This visit is combined with the visit to the Archaeological Museum of Heraklion city, one of the largest and most important museums in Greece, and among the most important museums in Europe. It houses representative artefacts from all the periods of Cretan prehistory and history, covering a chronological span of over 5,500 years from the Neolithic period to Roman times.



AGIOS NIKOLAOS, ELOUNDA-SPINALONGA

Agios Nikolaos is the capital town of Lassithi. Here, the bottomless salt lake Voulismeni dominates the area. A narrow channel of water connects the lake with the sea, while an imposing backdrop of red rock and trees adds to the natural beauty of the scenery. Spinalonga is a small island near Elounda in East Crete known as the Leper Island, as that is where lepers from Crete and the rest of Greece were quarantined until 1957.

Today thousands of tourists visit Spinalonga each summer by boat from Agios Nikolaos, Elounda and Plaka, for a tour of its ruined buildings, which the Archaeological Service is laboriously trying to maintain.

PHOTO GALLERY

