



CALL FOR PAPERS



XXIII

**International
Mineral Processing
Congress**

First Circular



www.impc2006.org

3-8 September 2006

**Istanbul Lutfi Kırdar
Convention &
Exhibition Center**



General Information



Honorary President : Dr.M.Hilmi Güler
Minister of Energy and
Natural Resources

Congress President : Prof.Dr.Güven Önal
Head of İ.T.Ü. Mining
Engineering Dept.

CONGRESS DATE:
3-8 SEPTEMBER 2006

CONGRESS VENUE:
ISTANBUL LÜTFİ KIRDAR
CONVENTION & EXHIBITION CENTER

LANGUAGE:
Official language of the congress is English.
Turkish/English simultaneous translation
will be available during the scientific
meetings.

CONGRESS TOURS:
Various tours to mineral processing and
recycling plants as well as to research
centres will be organized.

EXHIBITION:
Exhibition covering mineral processing,
waste treatment and soil remediation,
mining will be arranged.

ACCOMMODATION:
Istanbul offers a wide range of an
accommodation. Numerous exclusive hotels
of international chains, 5, 4, 3, 2 stars hotels
and guesthouses are situated within walking
distance from the Istanbul Convention and
Exhibition Center.
For further details please contact with
congress organization or visit
www.impc2006.org

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sami Demirbilek
Undersecretary of Minister of
Energy and Natural Resources

Vice Chairman : Selahattin Çimen
Vice Undersecretary of Minister of
Energy and Natural Resources

Vice Chairman : Yunus Şirin
General Manager of
Eti Mine Works

THE TOPICS OF THE TECHNICAL SESSIONS:

- Mineral and Material Characterization
- Mineral Processing Fundamentals
- Process Mineralogy
- Commutation & Classification
- Agglomeration
- Physical Separation Processes
- Flotation & Surface Chemistry
- Coal Processing & Utilization
- De-watering
- Precious Metal Processing
- Hydro & Biometallurgy
- Waste Treatment Management & Recycling
- Soil Remediation
- Plant & Process Design
- Simulation, Control & Modeling in Mineral Processing
- Processing of Raw Materials for Glass & Ceramics
- Processing of Boron Minerals

CLIMATE:

- The average temperature in September is 25 °C.
- Symposium venue and hotels are air-conditioned.

CORRESPONDENCE:
Prof. Dr. Güven Önal
Istanbul Technical University
Mining Faculty
Ayazağa, 34469 - Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 285 63 46
Fax: +90 212 285 63 23

Call For Papers

1. SUBMISSION OF ABSTRACTS

Authors are invited to submit papers on any aspect of mineral processing. The Organizing Committee will particularly welcome papers which

- Describe the application of research results to industrial practice
- Address the challenges facing the mineral processing industry in the future

FOR SUBMISSION

(31 March 2005)

Prof.Dr.Mehmet Çelik, Prof.Dr.Ali Güney

XXIII IMPC

Istanbul Technical University, Mining Faculty, Ayazaga,
34469-Istanbul

Electronic: papers@impc2006.org

Tel: +90 212 285 63 38 - +90 212 285 63 46

Fax: +90 212 285 63 23

2. IMPORTANT DATES FOR AUTHORS

ACTION	DUE DATE	NOTES
Submission of extended abstracts	31 March 2005	300 - 500 words, not exceeding 1 x A4 page MS Word / RTF
Acceptance of abstracts	30 June 2005	Notification of acceptance for oral / poster presentations
Submission of full papers	15 December 2005	Authors will receive guidelines for submission of full papers on acceptance of abstract.
Submission of revised full papers	15 April 2006	Camera - Ready
XXIII IMPC	3 - 8 September 2006	

3. IMPORTANT DATES

December 2004 Second Circular

31 March 2005 Submission of Abstracts

30 June 2005 Final Circular and Programme

Congress Venue



THE ISTANBUL LÜTFİ KIRDAR CONVENTION & EXHIBITION CENTER

The newest jewel on fabled Istanbul Horizon is ideally located in the hearth of the city's business, cultural and commercial districts and in walking distance of 16 hotels, 3400 guest rooms. Whether its a meeting for ten or a conference for 2000 delegates, Istanbul Convention & Exhibiton Center has the facilities, professional management highly trained staff to make your meeting successful and enjoyable.

The Istanbul Convention & Exhibition Centre houses 26 meeting rooms including a 2000-arm-chair auditorium, equiped with the latest technology for compliance with your total convention and production

requirements including a simultaneous translation facillity in 12 languages and electronic voting system.

A 3000 square meter foyer space of product and service exhibitions complements the meeting facilities, as does the fully equipped business center and the underground car park.

Top quality five-star in-house food service equipped to cater to every type of event, from a proper business lunch to an elegant cocktail reception or buffet dinner.

The Exotic Destination and Memorable Events Delegates Expect The Istanbul Convention & Exhibition Centre (ICEC) has everthing you need to organize memorable and successful congresses and exhibitions in the imperial city of Istanbul. The only place in Istanbul where 3,500 delegates can sit down together for a five-star gala dinner, ICEC offers you an outstanding combination of state-of-the-art facilities and superior service.

Istanbul's Largest Ballroom and Auditorium ICEC's brand new Rumeli Fair & Exhibition Hall features Istanbul's largest Ballroom measuring 2,100 square meters, which includes simultaneous translation in eleven languages, full audio-visual support and more. The ballroom also divides easily into

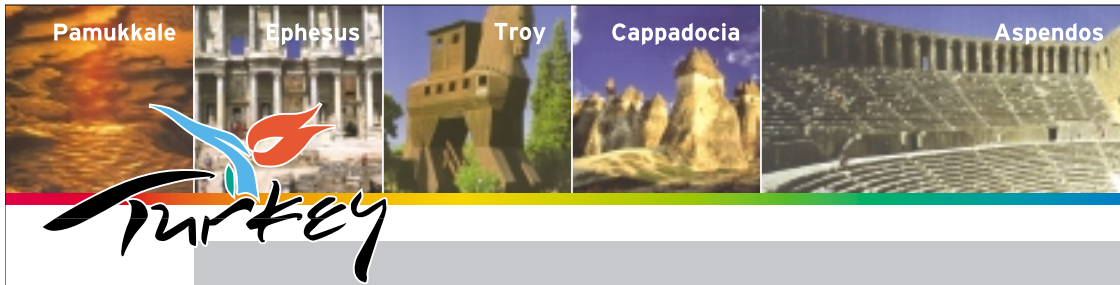


two smaller ballrooms using sound-proof separators. For large receptions, the Ballroom can be combined with Rumeli's 1,100 square meter and 900 square meter foyers or the foyers can be used staging and registration areas.

The Anadolu Auditorium seats 2,000 in arm-chair comfort and offers complete technical facilities for even the most elaborate performances. From full 16 mm and 35 mm projection facilities to professionally tuned acoustics, the Anadolu Auditorium is a world-class event venue. It was here that world leaders, including Bill Clinton and Jacques Chirac, enjoyed a performance of the epic "Lyrical History of Anatolia", a stage extravaganza featuring a cast of more than 500 and sophisticated lighting, set changes and more.

ICEC and its new Rumeli Fair & Exhibition Hall, which hosted the International Telecommunications Union's World Radiocommunications Conference 2000, are the centerpiece of a complete Conference Valley. Offering more than 6,000 guest rooms within easy walking distance of ICEC, including 6 five-star hotels, the Conference Valley offers meeting planners unrivalled convenience and flexibility. The ICEC Complex was also designed to be flexible, and can accommodate events large and small, giving organizers the option of using the ICEC facility and the Rumeli Hall separately or together.





> Because of its location, Turkey was a region through which ancient Asian Turkish culture moved into Europe, and also a window of Western culture opening to meet the east. Turkey is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Aegean Sea, which connects the country to the whole world. Because of these long coastal borders and the bridge between Asia and Europe, Turkey has been the centre of major commercial and migration routes.

PAMUKKALE (HIERAPOLIS)

Situated in the inner part of the Aegean region, Denizli is a tourism city with its numerous beauties. Dating back to the Calcolithic age, this was the site of a settlement other earliest communities, and changed hands continuously, becoming the centre of various civilizations in different time periods. The ancient city of Laodikia is here, within the borders of Denizli, with its mint awaiting for the sightseers. In addition to Triopolis which was known at the centre of bishops, while Christianity spread. Hierapolis is another ancient city, being a historical treasure, while it also offers a real wonder of nature. Today named as 'Pamukkaie, this place is astonishingly beautiful, and unique in the world with its white travertines offering marvellous scenery.

EPHESUS

Efes, known in English as Ephesus, is Turkey's most important antique city, and one of the best preserved and restored. Dating back 3,000 years, one can still stroll for hours along its streets, past temples, theatres, libraries, houses, and statues. This was a place for cults. Cybele, the Goddess of Anatolia was replaced by Artemis for whom the most sumptuous temple was built in Efes considered to be one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

CAPPADOCIA

Cappadocia is Persian for the "land of beautiful horses". It is an enchanting open-air museum and an unparalleled example of the common cultural heritage of humanity. Centered on the triangle of Nevsehir, Urgup and Avanos, Cappadocia is in the middle of a once active volcanic region. At the time when Anatolia was completing its geographical evolution, these volcanic eruptions were so strong that the lava in some places was up to 100 meters thick. Over many millions of years, volcanoes, wind, rain and ice sculpted what we now know as Cappadocia. As the land eroded, the basalt stones remained and formed conical structures sometimes reaching as high as 45 meters. The local people called these unique rock formations "Fairy Chimneys", a name that has endured throughout the ages. If nature was the first artist to arrange the decor, it was Anatolian man who over the centuries carved the rocks and built houses, churches and over 120 underground cities.

NEMRUT

The mausoleum of Antiochus I (69-34 B.C.), who reigned over Commagene, a kingdom founded north of Syria and the Euphrates after the breakup of Alexander's empire, is one of the most ambitious constructions of the Hellenistic period. The syncretism of its



pantheon, and the lineage of its kings, which can be traced back through two sets of legends, Greek and Persian, is evidence of the dual origin of this kingdom's culture.

ASPENDOS

Turning off the Antalya-Alanya , road at kilometer 30 in the direction of the village of, Belkis we come to the best-preserved ancient theater in Turkey. According to Strabo, the city of Aspendos was founded by colonists who came from Argos under the leadership of Mopsos. Coins minted in the 4th and 5th centuries B.C. give the city's name as Estwediya. (Aspendos had the distinction of being the only city besides Side that coined money in its own name at that early period.) For a while, the city was a member of the Athenian maritime alliance (the Delian League).

OLYMPUS

Olympos is located in Antalya. The foundation of Olympos is not thought to be extremely ancient but even so, it did not manage to survive beyond the Hellenistic period. Olympos was one of the foremost members of the Lycian confederacy. Coins were struck there in the 2nd century. B.C. and in 78 B.C., it became the base of the pirate Zeniketes.

PHASELIS

Phaselis is 35 kms away from Antalya, and lies along a forestry track. Although a cave in the vicinity - the Beldibi cave -shows signs of pre-historic dwelling, we can trace the city of Phaselis no further back than the 7th century B.C. It was founded as a colony of Rhodes, possessed three natural harbors, and was

close to a richly forested region. However, as in other areas of the coast of Anatolia, there were settlements here before the arrival of the Rhodias colonists and therefore it was probably founded first by force, or perhaps by gradual integration with the local peoples after their initial acceptance of the colonists.

TROY

Troy is located in Canakkale. Homer immortalized Truva (Troy) in his stories of King Priam, Hector, Pans and the beautiful Helen. Archeological excavations have revealed nine separate periods of settlement including ruins of city walls, house foundations, a temple and a theatre. A symbolic wooden Trojan horse commemorates the legendary war.

KOPRULU CANYON

The park, 92km from Antalya, is a valley of wild beauty rich in flora and fauna. The canyon stretches for 14 km along the Koprul River and is 400 meters deep in some places. Fish restaurants dot the rest areas. The Roman Oluk Bridge, which spans the canyon, and the Bugrum Bridge over the Kocadere stream, are engineering feats of antiquity.

ASSOS

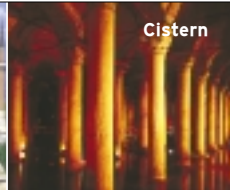
Assos, the famous teaching center of antiquity is 87 km south of Canakkale in Ayvacik County. Aristotle, Plato's most famous student, was invited to Assos and spent over three years living and teaching there. He married the niece of Hermeia, founded a school of philosophy and conducted his early exploratory work in zoology, biology and botany.

ISTANBUL

“ Lets Meet Where the Two Continents Meet ”



Hagia Sophia



Cistern



IS

"There, God and human, nature and art are together, they have created such a perfect place that it is valuable to see." Lamartine's famous poetic line reveals his love for Istanbul, describing the embracing of two continents, with one arm reaching out to Asia and the other to Europe. Istanbul, once known as the capital of capital cities, has many unique features. It is the only city in the world to straddle two continents, and the only one to have been a capital during two consecutive empires Christian and Islamic. Once capital of the Ottoman Empire, Istanbul still

remains the commercial, historical and cultural pulse of Turkey, and its beauty lies in its ability to embrace its contradictions. Ancient and modern, religious and secular, Asia and Europe, mystical and earthly all co-exist here. Its variety is one of Istanbul's greatest attractions: The ancient mosques, palaces, museums and bazaars reflect its diverse history. The thriving shopping area of Taksim buzzes with life and entertainment. And the serene beauty of the Bosphorus, Princes Islands and parks bring a touch of peace to the otherwise chaotic metropolis.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HOW TO GET THERE

Due to its geographic positioning, Turkey has always been a bridge between the east and the west, and this position is now even more enhanced by political, economic, and commercial restructuring developments in the region. As the flag carrier of Turkey, Turkish Airlines has consolidated its position on the international platform by linking the Caucasian countries and the Turkish republics in Central Asia, as well as the Middle Eastern and Asian countries, with Europe, Africa and North America; through the service network hub Istanbul, the cradle of ancient civilizations and the capital of three consecutive empires. Turkish Airlines, which has been carrying passenger and cargo since 1933, today has a fleet of 64 aircraft and flies to a total of 103 destinations, 26 domestic and 77 international.

ARRIVAL TO THE CITY

Turkey demands an official entry visa from citizens of several countries. Before your departure to Turkey it is better to check with a Turkish consulate in your country to determine if you need a visa. In some cases, you can obtain a visa upon arrival at Ataturk airport for a small fee. After passing from the passport control, it is appropriate to declare your foreign currency and your valuable objects and have it recorded in your passport. As elsewhere too, there are

limits on the amount of alcoholic drinks and cigarettes that can be brought in: two boxes of cigarettes, 50 cigars, 200 grams of tobacco and 2.5 liters of alcoholic drinks are allowed.

WORK HOURS AND HOLIDAYS

Banks are open weekdays from 8:30 AM until noon or 12:30 PM, depending on the bank, and from 1:30 PM until 5.00 PM. However, there are some banks which continue to serve during lunch breaks. Museums are generally open Tuesday through Sunday from 9:30 AM until 5.00 PM or 5:30 PM and closed on Monday. Palaces are open the same hours but are closed on Thursday. For specific information on museums, please visit our museums section.

Shops and bazaars are normally open Monday through Saturday from 9:30 AM to 1.00 PM and from 2.00 PM to 7.00 PM, and closed all day on Sunday. But most stores in shopping malls and crowded streets are open seven days a week, including lunch breaks.

You can find restaurants or cafes open virtually at any time of the day or night.

CURRENCY

The monetary unit is the Turkish lira (TL), which comes in bank notes of; 500.000; 1.000.000, 5.000.000, 10.000.000 and 20.000.000. Smaller denominations come



in coins of 25.000; 50.000; 100.000; and 250.000.

In Istanbul, traveler's checks are rarely accepted. ATMs can be found in even the smallest Turkish towns. Most accept international credit cards or bank cards (a strip of logos is usually displayed above the ATM). Almost all ATMs have a language key to enable you to read the instructions in English.

VAT

The value-added tax, here called KDV, is 18%. Hotels typically combine it with a service charge of 10% to 15%, and restaurants usually add a 15% service charge.

Value-added tax is nearly always included

in quoted prices. Certain shops are authorized to refund the tax (ask).

ELECTRICITY

The electrical current in Turkey is 220 volts, 50 cycles alternating current (AC); wall outlets take Continental-type plugs, with two or three round prongs.

SAFETY & SECURITY

The streets of Istanbul are considerably safer than their counterparts in the United States or Western Europe. Travelers should nevertheless take care of their valuables, as pickpockets, although not as common as in the U.S. or Europe, do operate in the major cities and tourist areas.

HAGIA SOPHIA (AYA SOFYA)

Aya Sophia was, for nearly a thousand years, the largest enclosed space in the world, and still seen as one of the world's most important architectural monuments. It is one of Turkey's most popular attractions, drawn by the sheer spectacle of its size, architecture, mosaics and art. For 916 years it was a church, then a mosque for 481 years, and since 1935 has been a museum. Thought to have been constructed by Emperor Konstantinos I (324 - 337) it was burned down during a revolt. Rebuilt by Emperor Theodosius II, it was opened for worship in 415 and once again was burned to the ground, during the Nika revolts of 532.

SULEYMANIYE MOSQUE

Suleymaniye, rather than a mosque, is an important historical symbol for the Turks. It unites Sinan with Suleyman, one representing the best of the arts and the other most powerful of political strength.

The Suleymaniye mosque was built between 1550-1557. A spacious courtyard surrounds the mosque. Similar to the Sultan Ahmet Mosque, there is another inner courtyard surrounded by porticos with 28 domes supported by 24 columns. This courtyard is a little smaller than the main building. In the middle is located a sadirvan. In the four corners of the inner courtyard stand four minarets having a total of ten serefes.

SULTAN AHMET CAMISI (BLUE MOSQUE)

Built by Sultan Ahmet I as a part of a large complex, among the Turkish people it is called Sultan Ahmet Mosque. However, tourists fascinated with the beautiful blue tiles always remember it as the Blue Mosque. The complex consisted of a mosque, tombs, medreses, fountains, a health center, kitchens, shops, a bath, rooms, houses and storehouses.

ISTANBUL

“ Lets Meet Where the
Two Continents Meet”



Hagia Sophia



Cistern

AYA IRINI

Aya Irini ranks as the first church built in Istanbul. It was commissioned by Constantine in the 4th century, and Justinian later had it restored. The building reputedly stands on the site of a pre-Christian temple.

CISTERN (YEREBATAN SARNICI)

Nearby Aya Sofia is the 6th century Byzantine underground Basilica cistern, with 335 massive Corinthian columns supporting the immense chamber's fine brick vaulting. This is one of several buried into the city's foundations, and the first to have been excavated and renovated. Thought to have been built in the 4th century by the emperor Constantine, then enlarged two centuries later, it was supplied with water from Belgrade Forest, and supplied it to the Great Palace and Topkapi Palace.

TOPKAPI PALACE

One of the most astounding and popular places to visit in Istanbul is Topkapi Palace, the symbolic and political centre of the Ottoman Empire between the 15th and 19th centuries. It stands on the tip of land where the Golden Horn, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus come together, and is a maze of buildings centered around a series of courtyards, typical of Islamic tradition. Such is the complexity of each building, it will take many hours in order to be explored properly.

KAPALI CARSI (GRAND BAZAAR)

During the Byzantine period the area of the Grand Bazaar was a trade center. After the Turks came to Istanbul, two bedestens which formed the essence of today's Grand Bazaar were built between 1455-1461 by

Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror in an attempt to enrich the economic life in the city. Later on as people needed more places for their trade, they also added parts outside these bedestens. In time the Grand Bazaar was formed.

MISIR CARSISI (EGYPTIAN BAZAAR)

It was built in 1664 as a part of the Yeni Cami complex which is located next to it. Misir in Turkish means Egypt and it is called the Egyptian Bazaar because the shopkeepers used to sell spices and herbs which were brought from or through Egypt. During the Ottoman period it was known as a place where shops sold only spices. Today there are only a few spice and herb specialists. The rest sell dried fruit, borek, basket work, jewelry, haberdashery, drapery and suchlike.

DOLMABAHCE PALACE

Built in the reign of Sultan I Abdülmecit during the 19th century, this over-ornate palace lies along the European coast of the Bosphorus. Dolmabahce Palace was constructed between 1843 and 1856, mixing different European artistic influences and built by Abdülmecit's architect, Karabet Balya. It was built over three levels, and symmetrically planned, with 285 chambers and 43 halls. It has a 600m long pier along the river, with two huge monumental gates. The palace is surrounded by well-maintained and immaculate gardens, with an immense 56-columned greeting hall, with 750 lights illuminated from 4.5 tonnes of crystal chandelier. The entrance was used for meeting and greeting Sultans, and opposite the ceremonial hall was the harem. The interior decoration, furniture, silk carpets and curtains all remain with little defect.



KIZ KULESI (MAIDEN'S TOWER)

Considered to be symbolic of Istanbul, this tiny tower was established on a small island at the entrance of the Bosphorus. In the past, it was used as a watchtower and a lighthouse, until its present purpose of a tourist attraction. Western sources describe this as Leander's Tower, who was drowned while swimming, to reach his lover Hera. Another story suggests that it was a tower where an emperor's daughter put her there for security, having dreamt that she would be bitten by a snake.



GALATA TOWER

The tower was built by the Genoese in 1348, during their occupation of the area, primarily to prevent attacks. Originally known as the Tower of Christ, it stood above the fortification surrounding the Genoese city-state. There is a spiral rock staircase which ascends to the top viewing platform, which today offers visitors spectacular 360 degree panorama of the entire city. The tower was restored in 1967, and an elevator was installed to offer a less tiring alternative to the steep climb. There is also a restaurant on the top floor.

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EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

(Photocopy this form if additional forms are needed.)

Family Name
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 Title or Position
 Organisation
 Address
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Yes, I am interested in further information on:

- XXIII International Mineral Processing Congress-General
 Abstract Submission
 Exhibition
 Field Trips
 Accompanying Person Programme

MAIL FORM TO:

Prof. Dr. Güven Önal
 Congress President
 Istanbul Technical University, Mining Faculty, 34469 Ayazağa - Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 285 63 46 **Fax:** +90 212 285 63 23 **E-mail:** onalg@itu.edu.tr **Web site:** impc2006.org

**Congress Secretariat:**

Prof. Dr. Ali Güney
Istanbul Technical University
Mining Faculty, 34469
Ayazağa -Istanbul
Tel : +90 212 285 63 46
Fax : +90 212 285 63 23
e-mail : guneyali@itu.edu.tr

Organization Secretariat:**DEKON****CONGRESS & TOURISM**

Yıldız Posta Cad. 17 / 4
34394 Esentepe, Istanbul - Turkey
Tel : +90 212 347 63 00
Fax : +90 212 347 63 63
www.dekon.com.tr dekon@dekon.com.tr

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