



## **Aristotle University of Thessaloniki**

<https://www.auth.gr/en>

The Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (AUTH) was founded by law in 1925 (no. 3341/14-6-25) and welcomed its first students a year later in 1926. AUTH is the biggest academic institution in Greece and South Eastern Europe with 11 Faculties and 41 Departments. The facilities of the AUTH are located in the main campus and in the area of Thessaloniki. Some educational and administrative facilities are located off campus for practical and operational reasons. A number of these facilities are located outside the city of Thessaloniki or even in other cities. The main campus is located in the centre of the city of Thessaloniki, and covers an area of about 33.4 hectares.

AUTH academic staff and students have numerous services and facilities at their disposal, such as University clinics, a Summer Camp, a University Farm, the Tellogleion Foundation of Art, a Sports Center, the University Forest Reserves, the Seismological Station, the School of Modern Greek Language, a Student Union, etc.

The University has two main goals: to educate its undergraduate and postgraduate students, and to produce original scientific knowledge and innovative research. About 72,000 undergraduate and postgraduate students currently study in the Aristotle University (62,000 in 42 undergraduate courses, and 10,000 in 67 postgraduate courses). Moreover, AUTH cooperates with 19 universities abroad for the co-supervision of PhD dissertations.

The University has high calibre research activities across a broad spectrum of disciplines represented in the University. There are strong collaborations across departments as well as interdisciplinary and international collaborations. They have some excellent laboratory facilities and an effort is being made to reorganize some of the research

facilities so that multiple research groups can use them. Recently the University created a new research centre (KEΔEK) to host a number of interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary research groups.

### **Department of Chemistry AUTH**

Chemistry has been taught at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki since the founding of the then-called School of Physicomathematics in 1927. Professor Tryphon Karandasis was the first one to teach General Chemistry to the University. During the decade of 1940s the three main laboratories were founded, i.e. that of Inorganic, Organic and Physical Chemistry. The first professors appointed to supervise them were Constantinos Kavassiadis, Georgios Varvoglis and Leandros Kapatos respectively. These laboratories were incorporated into the newly founded Department of Chemistry in 1943. The Department was part of the School of Physicomathematics.

Nowadays, the School of Chemistry is still part of the Faculty of the Exact Sciences (as the current name of Faculty of Science). It plays a major role among the analogous Departments in the country and constitutes one of the most important educational and research units of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

It consists of ten laboratories:

#### **Laboratories**

##### **Department Of General and Inorganic Chemistry**

- *Inorganic Chemistry*
- *Applied Quantum Chemistry*

##### **Department Of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry**

- *Biochemistry*
- *Organic Chemistry*

##### **Department Of Physical, Analytical and Environmental Chemistry**

- *Analytical Chemistry*
- *Environmental Pollution Control*
- *Physical Chemistry*

##### **Department Of Chemical Technology and Industrial Chemistry**

- *General & Inorganic Chemical Technology*
- *Organic Chemical Technology*

- *Food Chemistry and Technology*

The department of Chemistry is staffed with high scientific personnel, improves permanently its infrastructures and continues its dynamic course of growth having as first priorities the undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as the production of qualitative and innovative research work of high level.

Research in the Department of Chemistry is at the forefront of modern science, both in the core chemical discipline (inorganic, organic, physical and analytical chemistry) and as a key element of life, environmental and materials sciences (biochemistry, biochemical analysis, synthetic organic chemistry, bioinorganic chemistry, catalysis and interfacial chemistry, food chemistry and biotechnology, polymer science as well as environmental chemistry and environmental pollution control). The faculty members are active in all aspects of the chemical sciences and in constant collaboration with Universities, Research Institutes and Industry in Europe, Asia and USA.

In the website of the Department (<http://www.chem.auth.gr/index.php>) you will find information for the under- and postgraduate study programs, the research activities of the faculty members, useful announcements, as well as links with websites with interesting issues.



## **Aristotle University's Research Dissemination Center**

(KEDEA) founded in 2006 and opened its doors for the first time in April 2011.

The Conference Center has three ultra modern auditoriums, exhibition space of 300 sq.m. and public spaces ideal for hosting scientific conferences, symposiums and cultural events.

The Conference halls are available, upon request, to departments and faculties of Aristotle University, as well as to third parties such as Associations, Organizations and individuals. All the events are provided with the required equipment and the applicable technical support.

More information you can find in the brochure [http://kedeia.rc.auth.gr/documents/kedeia\\_brochure\\_en.pdf](http://kedeia.rc.auth.gr/documents/kedeia_brochure_en.pdf)

## **Teloglion Fine Arts Foundation of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki**

<http://www.teloglion.gr/en/teloglion-foundation-of-art/foundation>



The Teloglion Fine Arts Foundation occupies an impressive, modern, high specificatios building with a panoramic view over the Thermaic Gulf and Olympus, set in a large green park on the outskirts of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki campus. It houses some notable collections, created by the husband and wife team Aliki and Nestor Teloglou in the spirit of philanthropy and serving the community.



## About Thessaloniki

Thessaloniki is fuelled by optimism, hedonism and just a dash of chaos. Greece's thriving second city has monuments and museums to thrill history-lovers, it is mostly walkable and has a more upbeat quality than the capital.

The centre is laced with historic sights, from the Byzantine walls threading its romantic Upper Town to the imposing Rotunda. This is a city where old and new cohabit wonderfully: the Arch of Galerius, an intricate 4th-century monument, overlooks the busy shopping drag of Egnatia, while Thessaloniki's most famous sight, the White Tower, anchors a waterfront packed with cocktail bars. By night, the city reverberates with music and nightlife, powered by an excitable stream of international students and backpackers.

For a port city, Thessaloniki's dearth of beaches and island-ferry links is confounding. Nonetheless, the city's excellent bus connections make it a natural base for travel across sprawling northern Greece. That is, if you ever tire of exploring Thessaloniki's monuments, galleries and raucous bars.

For detailed information about the city's sightseeing & useful info you may download the [city guide](#).

Read more about Thessaloniki attractions [here](#) (by lonelyplanet.com), or find out about [Thessaloniki's](#) and [Unesco's monuments](#) in the city (by thessaloniki.gr). Also there is a full list of the city's museums [here](#) (by thessaloniki.gr).

## [Getting to Thessaloniki and away](#)

- **Transport Options by Air**
  - [Thessaloniki's airport, Macedonia \(SKG\)](#), accommodates frequent flights from national and international destinations. From there you can reach the city by bus, taxi, or using Private transportation directly to your hotel. If you prefer using public transportation, there are two bus routes available that connect the airport to the city center; Buses No 78 and 78N. Bus 78 runs half-hourly from the airport, heading west through the city to the main bus station (KTEL Macedonia) via the train station. Tickets cost €2 from the airport to the bus station; €1.10 for short journeys. Taxis to the airport cost €15 to €20, even more from midnight until 5am.
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### **Land Transport options**

#### *Domestic Buses*

[Thessaloniki's main bus station, KTEL Macedonia](#), is 3km west of the centre. Each destination has its own specific ticket counter, signposted in Greek and English.

For Athens only, avoid the trip by going instead to Monastiriou bus station – an easy-to-miss office opposite the train station – where Athens-bound buses start before calling in at KTEL Macedonia. Additional discounts to regular fares apply for kids, students, special-needs travellers, retirees and soldiers (well, Greek ones, anyway). Travellers can leave luggage at KTEL Macedonia (€1 to €7 for 24 hours).

Buses leave for Halkidiki from the eastern Thessaloniki Halkidiki bus terminal. The terminal is out towards the airport, reached via city buses 45A or 45B. From the main bus station, buses stop en route at the train station and Plateia Aristotelous. With waiting time and traffic, this 'express' service to the bus terminal can take more than an hour. Then there's the trip to Halkidiki itself. The whole production can take three to six hours. It's wiser to rent a car for your entire Halkidiki trip or at least take a taxi (€10 to €15) to Halkidiki bus terminal.

#### *Domestic Trains*

Direct trains serve Athens (€55.40, 5¼ hours, seven daily), Litohoro (€9, one hour, 10 daily) and Larisa (€14 to €21, two hours, 15 daily). Several daily trains serve Veria, Edessa and Florina (mostly via Platy). Only two daily trains currently serve Xanthi, Komotini and Alexandroupoli in Thrace.

[Thessaloniki's train station](#) has ill-kept downstairs toilets, ATMs, a post office, card phones and small modern eateries, plus an Orthodox chapel. Self-serve luggage storage lockers start from €3. Additionally, a staffed luggage storage room (€3 per item per day) operates until 10pm daily – show your train ticket when depositing luggage.

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#### **Useful Links**

[thessaloniki.gr](http://thessaloniki.gr)

[lonelyplanet.com](http://lonelyplanet.com)

[inthessaloniki.com](http://inthessaloniki.com)

#### **video**

<https://youtu.be/EePThkYfJe4>

<https://youtu.be/Xx-JjHbBOi0>

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[thessaloniki.gr](http://thessaloniki.gr)

[lonelyplanet.com](http://lonelyplanet.com)

[inthessaloniki.com](http://inthessaloniki.com)

[visitgreece.gr](http://visitgreece.gr)

- [Around Thessaloniki](#)

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Thessaloniki is surrounded by extraordinary landscapes and locations that can inspire every visitor with their natural beauty.

The north part of the city is covered by woods on the hill slopes, while in the district of Polichni in the North-East, there are six watermills still standing since Byzantine times, reflecting pre-industrial technology. Further on in the same direction, Mount Chortiatis is a wonderful destination for a day outdoors. In the southern part of the city, there is the organized marina of Aretsou, a convenient and pleasant mooring spot for recreational craft, an ideal starting point for a trip to Halkidiki or the quaint islands of the Vories Sporades. Thermaikos Gulf and the picturesque beaches of Perea, Nei Epivates and Agia Triada, are the traditional privileged resorts for holiday-makers from Greece and abroad, as they are easily accessible by road along the gulf coastline, forming indeed two green zones for the city.







In the South-East, along the gulf, stands [Mt. Olympus](#) in its divine grandeur, home of the ancient deities, with its unique flora. According to Homer, on the peak of Mt. Olympus stood Zeus' palace, the roof of which (the sky dome) was made of copper and stretched over the whole of the earth. At the feet of Mt. Olympus, in the city of [Dion](#), the Macedonians erected their temples to worship their gods. Archaeological excavations unearthed Zeus' temple, part of the old city, the baths, its theatres, etc. A visit to the site can be combined with a relaxing excursion to the white, sandy beaches of Pieria or to other beautiful destinations nearby.



[Pella](#), the ancient capital of the Macedonian state, where Alexander the Great was born and reigned, is another archaeological – and not only – site. The ruins of Alexander the Great's palace are there, within which one can admire exquisite mosaics of great historical significance.



[Vergina](#), an ancient city of world acclaim due to its famous royal tombs of the 4th century B.C. and its model archaeological museum, is a site where one can admire, next to the remains of King Philip II, precious exhibits reflecting the wealth, grandeur and glory of the Macedonian Kingdom.



To the South-East of Thessaloniki lies [Halkidiki](#), a charming peninsula ending in three fingers, famous for its wonderful beaches, tiny islands and small bays. Visitors can find almost everything they desire there. Of special interest is the prehistoric [cave of Petralona](#), replete with stalagmites and stalactites, where the fossilized skull of *Archanthropus*, dating to 200,000 B.C., was found. Furthermore, one can visit archaeological sites at Olynthos, Potidea, Stagira and Toroni, or any of the local villages. Nightlife in the big resorts is particularly inviting.





An opportunity open only to male visitors is an excursion to the third finger of Halkidiki Peninsula, which for more than a thousand years, has been the territory of the Greek Monastic State of "[Mt. Athos](#)", the residence of monks of various orders. This is a unique land containing invaluable items and treasures of incalculable historical value. There is

no doubt that despite its cosmopolitan atmosphere, Halkidiki can well provide moments of incomparable relaxation.

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## **MOMus-MUSEUM OF MODERN ART**

<https://momus.gr/en>

In November 2018, five museums, four based in Thessaloniki and one in Athens officially joined forces, creating a single, large, integrated public cultural institution, whose aspiration is to leave its mark on international modern and contemporary art, photography, sculpture and the experimental arts.

