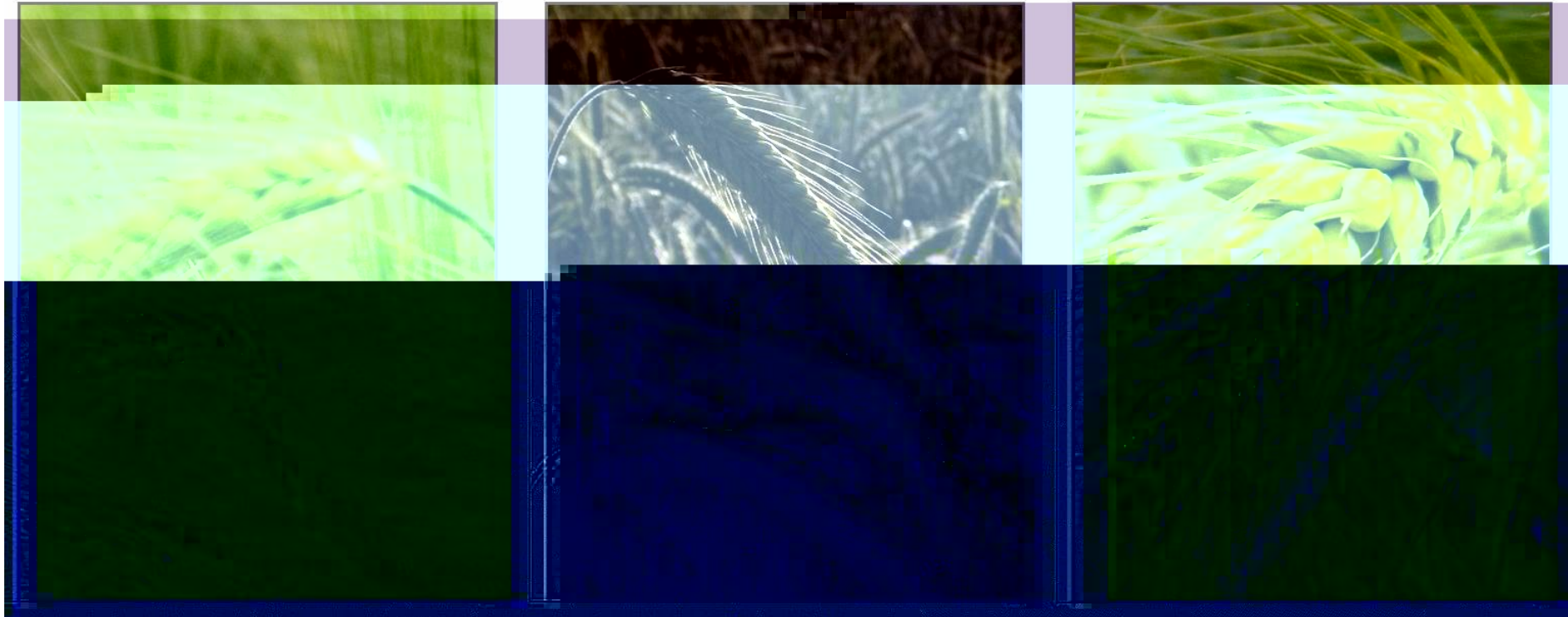




Preparation to the Young Physicists' Tournaments' 2016

Ilya Martchenko,^{1*} Matej Bažin,² Leona Montanari Šamin, Štefan Rešetniković

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10 years with the reference kit2



130 problems

4'ers of all IYPTs 16778 2016

an amazing team of coauthors :since 2012;

4n the regulations of a 1 national tournaments

% successful case of knowledge transfer

% true asset of the IYPT portfolio



The day 4ne 1as &ptem,er 26, 2006

> elcome to the (th IY#T 20162



The International Young Naturalists' Tournament, IYNT, is a 1 hole ne1 competition 1ith ,reathtaking pro, lems, state9o*9the9art gra ing stan ar s, an an impressi'e momentum

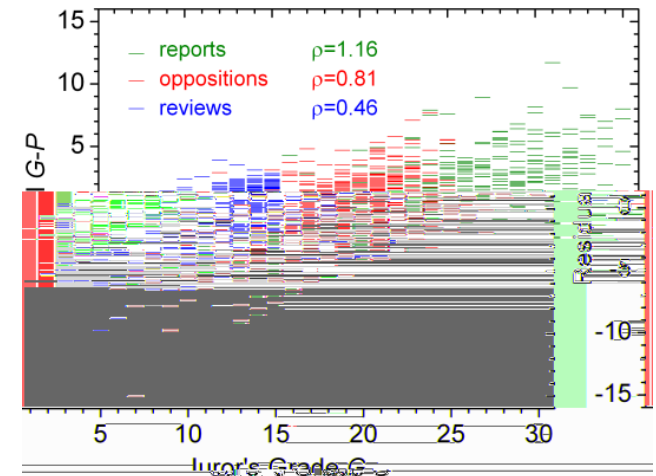
The IYNT ,ri ges gaps ,et 1een natural sciences an is *ocuse on participants age 12 through 16

The IYNT has so *ar attracte \$1 teams *rom 1(i**erent countries, an has a1ar e 21 me als

<o not hesitate an pre9register to ay

<http://iynt.org>

Country	2013	2014	2015	Overall
Afghanistan				
Belarus				
Bulgaria				
China				
Croatia				
Georgia				
Iran				
Kazakhstan				
Kyrgyzstan				
Moldova				
Russia				
Serbia				
Turkey				
Ukraine				
Total Teams	16	5	10	31
Total Countries	11	4	7	14
Total Medals	10	5	6	21



IYPT

PHYSICS WORLD CUP

<do you like that the IYPT organizers doA
>atch the promo 'i'eo? <http://youtu.be/40179Beil%3Fololo1> Ciypt an Ciyptarchi'e on T1itter



Do 1 to tackle the IYPT pro, lemsA



Do 1 to structure a reportA

> hat le'el is competiti'eA

Do 1 to set the goals, *iE the
priorities, an set the irection
o* the 1orkA

Do 1 1ere people resol'ing
particular issues in the pastA

Fook through the historical solutions in the %rchi'e ?9;

an opportunity *or goal%oriente
critical learning

eEamples, not gui elines

those solutions 1ere goo , ,ut
yours shoul ,e ,etter2





contact

Ilya Martchenko
IYPT Treasurer

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IB%# . D71 0600 0000 61\$\$ 0737 (
BI . P4+I . DBGHHH



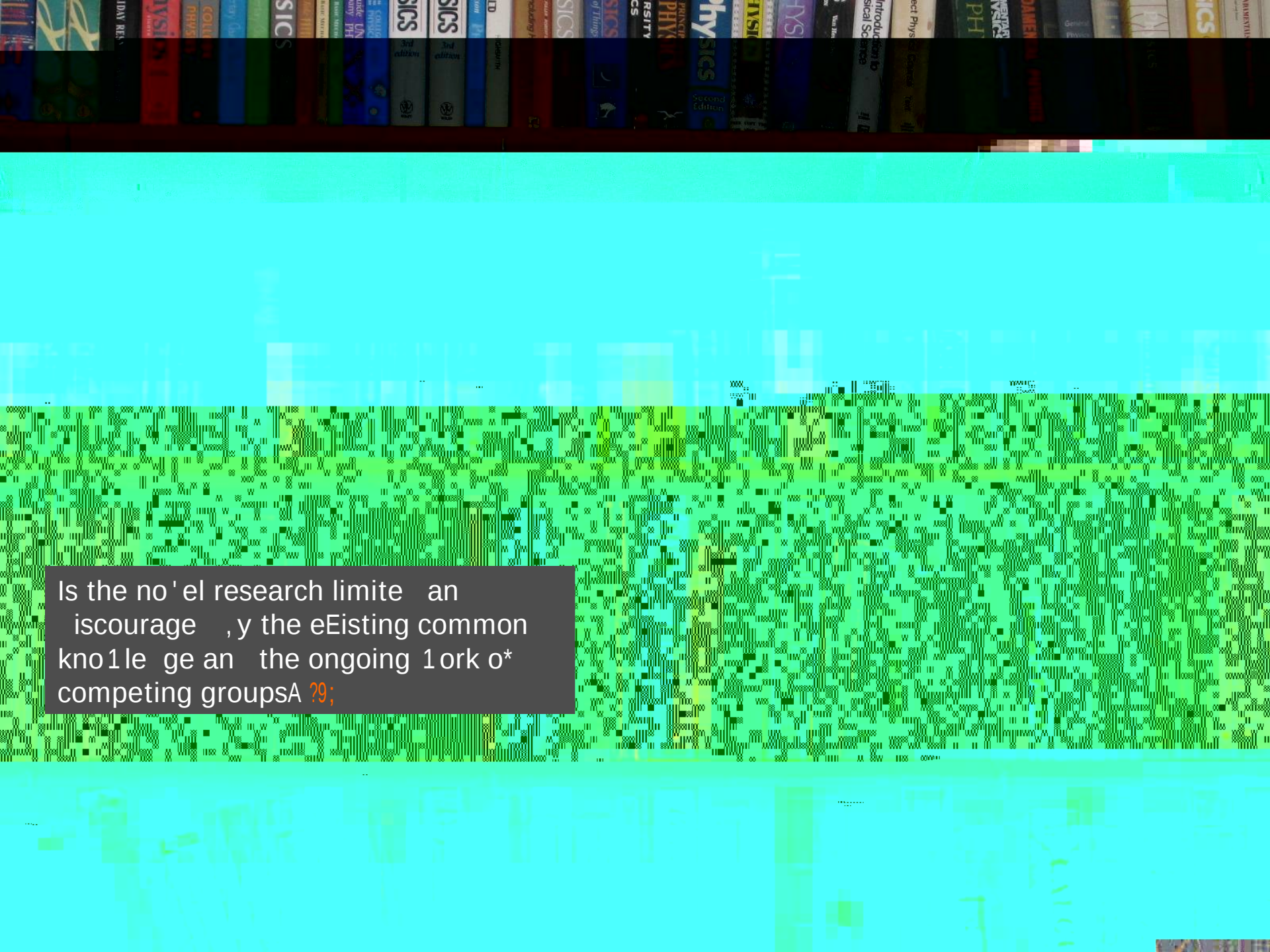
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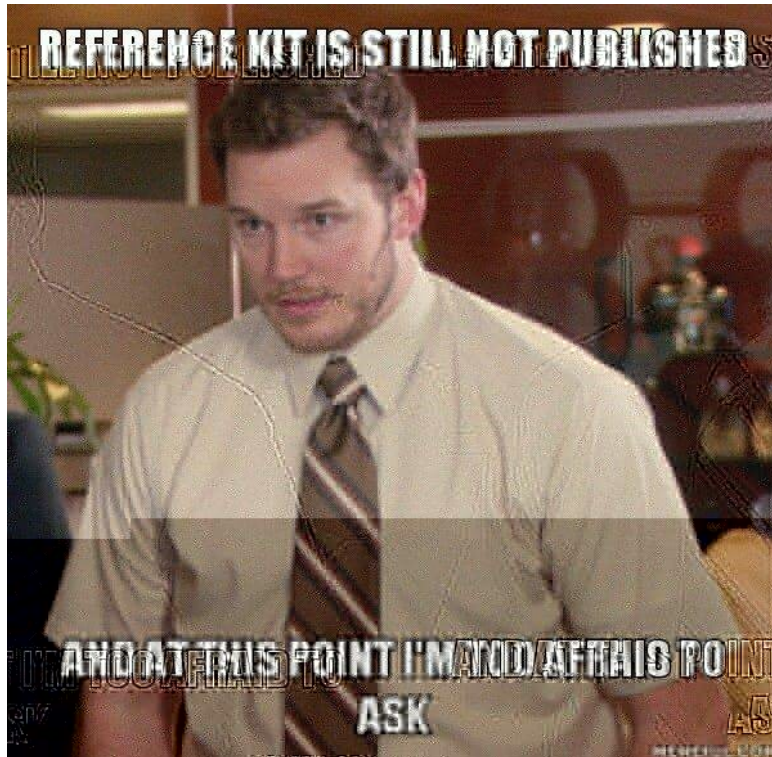
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Is the novel research limited and
discouraged by the existing common
knowledge and the ongoing work of
competing groups?

Thank you *or remin ers, IYPT Memes ?9;



Iuly 26, 2010



%ugust 16, 2010

. all *or cooperation

If you are interested in the idea, within the Jit K to structure the earlier knowledge about the physics, within the problems and to encourage students to contrast their personal contribution from the existing knowledge **your cooperation is welcome**

If more contributors join the work on the Jit *or 2016, or plan, bringing together the Jit *or 2013, **good editions may be complete earlier**

It would be of benefit to everyone,

students and team leaders, who would have an early reference: providing a first impetus to the work; and a strong warning that IYPT is all about appropriate, novel research, and not about reinforcing the wheel

jurors, who would have a, rich, informal supporting material, possibly making them more skeptical and object to the presentations

the audience outside the IYPT, who benefit from the structure references in e.g. physics popularization activities and physics teaching

the IYPT, as a community and a center of competence, that generates relevant, state-of-the-art research problems, widely used in other activities and at other events

and also **the authors**; of the Jit, who could rapidly acquire a competence for the future activities and have a great learning experience

166. Der Irrthum ist viel leichter zu erkennen,
als die Wahrheit zu finden.

Goethe *

// The epigraph *or the IYPT 2016 problems approved by the IYPT founder G'geny Yunoso'

// Translate *from the German

* It is much easier to recognize error than to find truth@M Noethe



Problem #1: Letting yourself

Truly random numbers are a very valuable and rare resource. Design, produce, and test a mechanical device for producing random numbers. Analyse to what extent the randomness produced is safe against tampering.

Background reading

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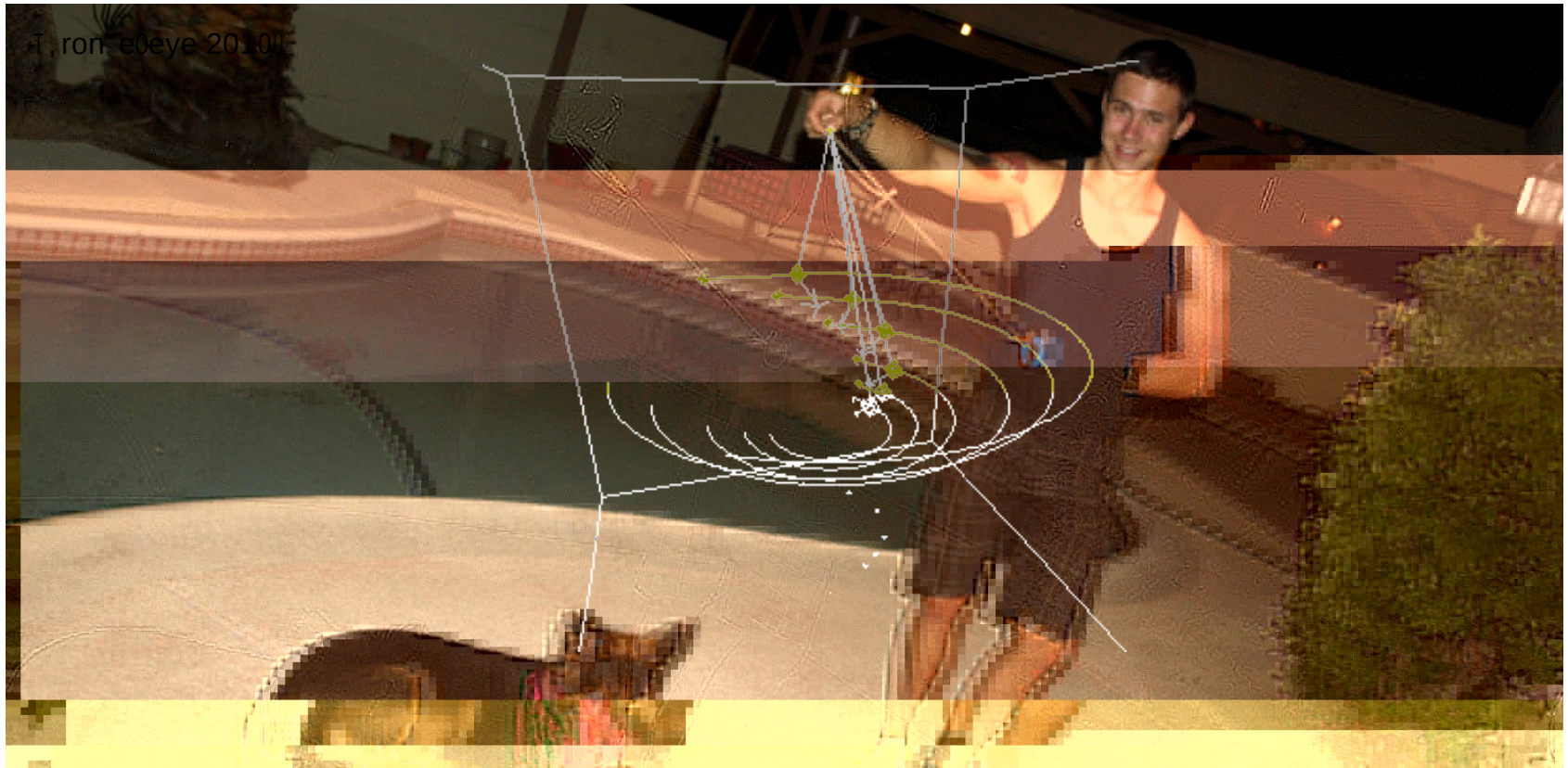
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!e'@ Fett@ 3\$, 16, 201\$:166(; , arHi' ?con 9mat/6(0600(



Problem #2 L Fagging penulum

The penulum consists of a strong thread and a ,o,@ when the pivot of the penulum starts moving along a horizontal circumference, the ,o, starts tracing a circle which can have a smaller radius, under certain conditions. Investigate the motion and state the trajectories of the ,o,.

Background reading

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Background

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http://emonstrations@1ol*ram@com/Penulum>ith!otatingPi'ot/

Gugene I@ Butiko'@ &u, harmonic resonances o* the parametrically ri'en penulum
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http://,utiko'@*aculty@i*mo@ru/&u,resonances@p*

Michael Dart@ The ri'en penulum :maths@surrey@ac@uk, 200(;,
<http://111@maths@surrey@ac@uk/eExplore/michaelspages/documentation/<ri'en>
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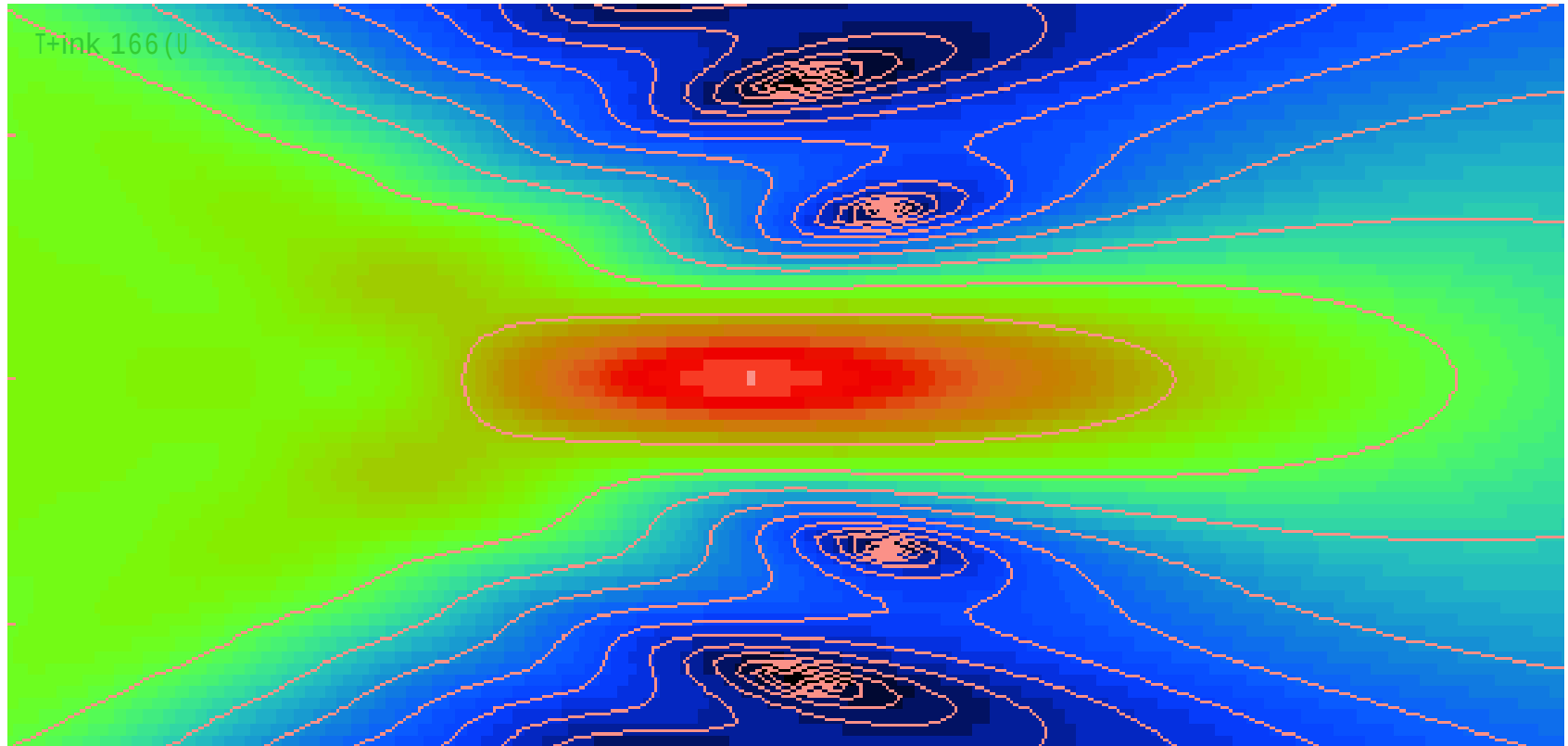
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Problems of Acoustic Lens

Resonant lenses with concentric rings are widely used in optical applications, however a similar principle can be used to focus acoustic waves. Design and produce an acoustic lens and investigate its properties, such as amplification, as a function of relevant parameters.

Background reading

> ikipe ia? +resnel lens, <https://en.ikipe-ia.org/1iki/+resnel0lens>

> ikipe ia? Yone plate, <https://en.ikipe-ia.org/1iki/Yone0plate>

> ikipe ia?+a,ryVPQrot inter*erometer, [https://en.ikipe-ia.org/1iki/+a,ryXG2X70X6\\$PX.\\$X%6rot0inter*erometer](https://en.ikipe-ia.org/1iki/+a,ryXG2X70X6$PX.$X%6rot0inter*erometer)

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<http://111@ncsm@city@nagoya.jp/cgi9,in/en/eEhi,ition0gui e/eEhi,it@cgiA>

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> @ I @ Toulis @ %coustic *ocusing 1ith spherical structures @ \ I @ %coust @ &oc @ %m @ \$0,276V262 :166\$;

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[http://111@researchgate.net/publication/2\\$26026\(60Three9 imensional0acoustic0lenses01ith0aEial0symmetry](http://111@researchgate.net/publication/2$26026(60Three9 imensional0acoustic0lenses01ith0aEial0symmetry)

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\[http://epu,s@surrey@ac@uk/\\\$6606/2/re'ersals0su,mitte @p *\]\(http://epu,s@surrey@ac@uk/\$6606/2/re'ersals0su,mitte @p *\)](http://iel@script@uni'9paris9i erot@*r/claroline/,acken s/ o1nloa @phpA urlRF1#1amS0c16TY > 1lc$!yYT+*Mj%EM17yM<GOF1#1cNSy] m+s, .6T HBlcl6J ,2huc26uFnBkYg X$< X$< [ci !esetRtrue [ci !eBR$6) PPG$6</p></div><div data-bbox=)

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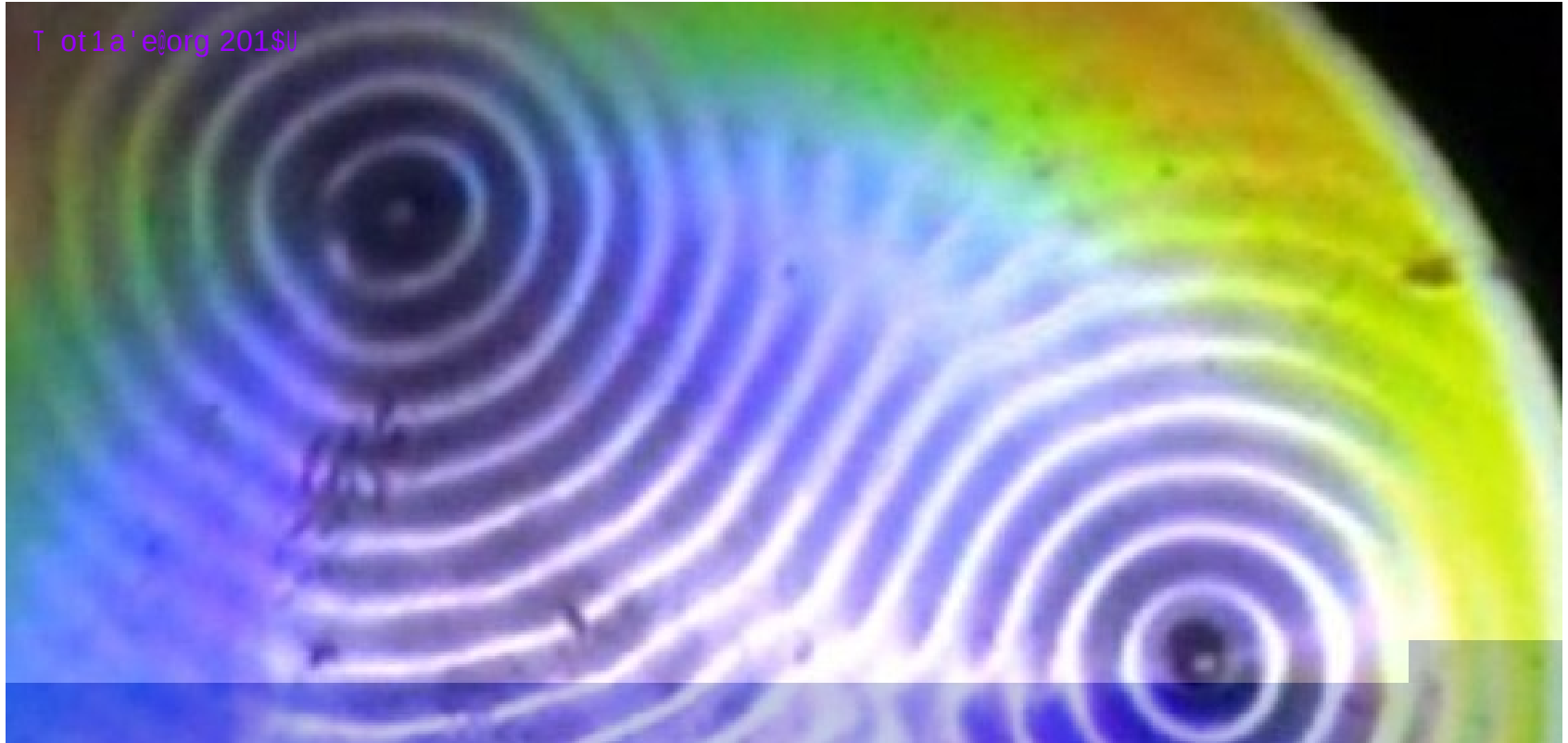
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Problem #00 L) Interference of Water Waves

Get a dish filled with soapy water onto a loud speaker or other vibrator. When it oscillates, it is possible to hold small droplets on its surface for a long time. Explain and investigate the phenomenon.

Background reading

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TMayer 201 (U



Problem #6: Electric honeycombs, M

Set a vertically oriented steel needle over a horizontal metallic plate. Place some oil onto the plate. If you apply constant high voltage, between the needle and the plate, a cell structure appears on the surface of the liquid. Explain and investigate this phenomenon.

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Problem 3 Later Mountain

Partially fill a Mohr pipette with hot water. Over the top of the pipette with your thumb, turn the tip up and observe the mountain exiting the tip. Investigate the parameters describing the height of the mountain, and optimize them to get the maximum height.

ладив (можно даже подуть в трубку), так как высота фонтана зависит от разности температур воздуха и воды, набранной в трубку. Оптимальное количество набираемой в трубку воды колеб-

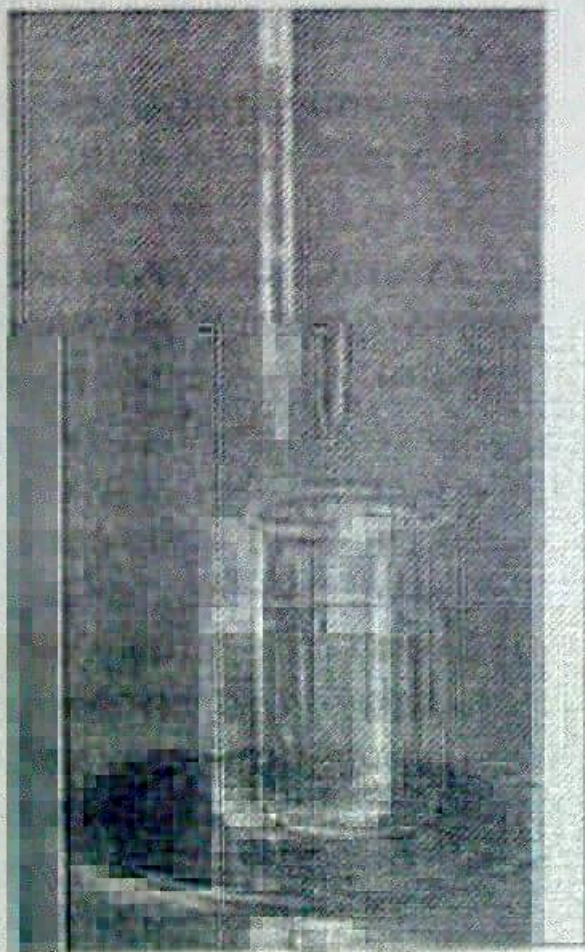


Рис. 41

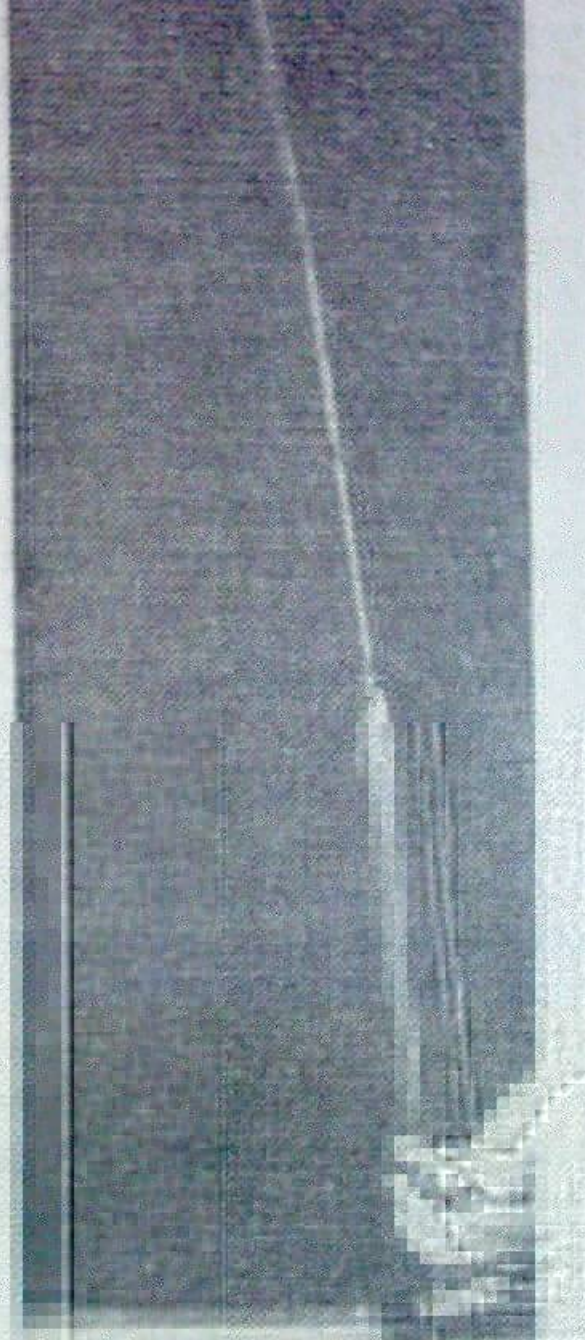


Рис. 42

Background reading

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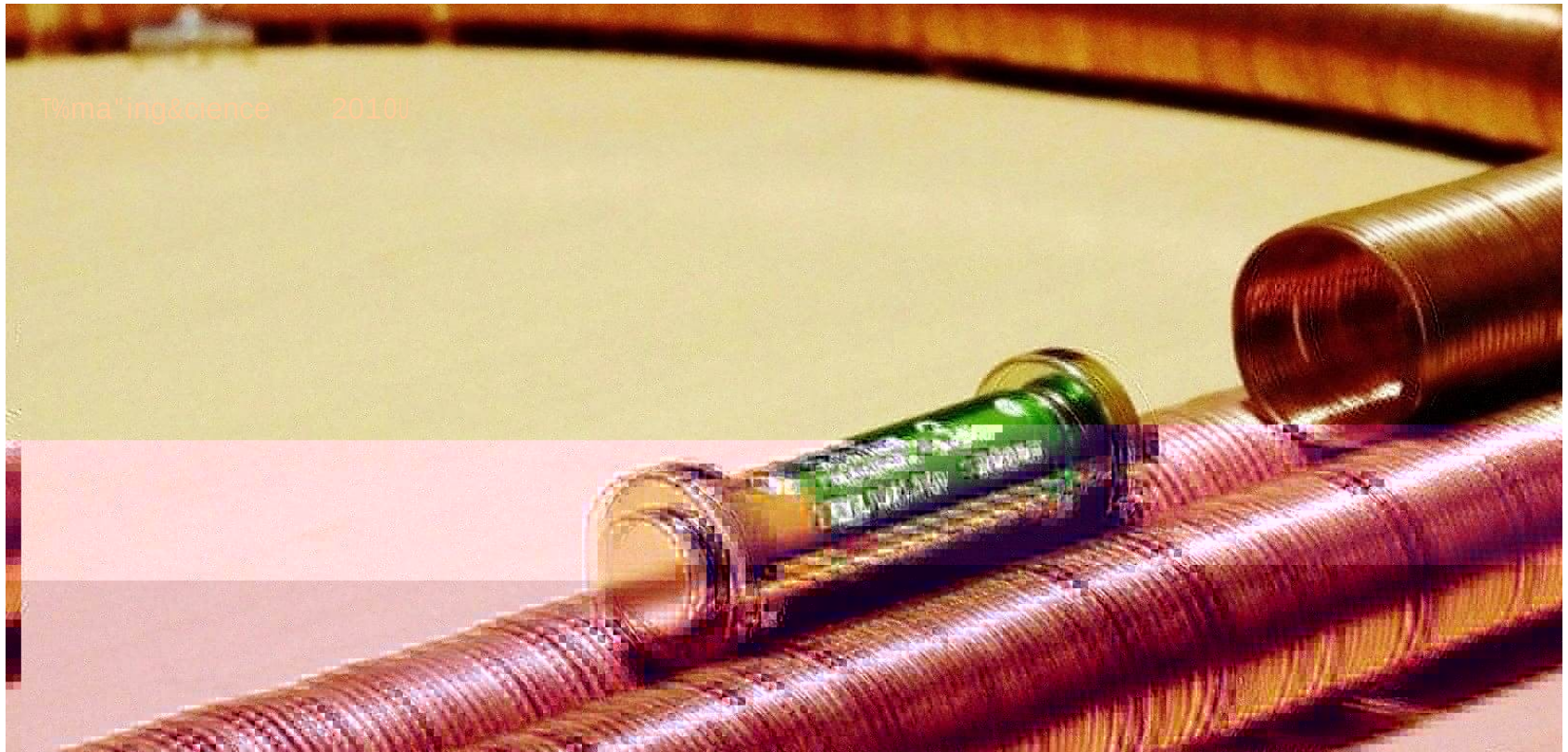
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Problem #7 Magnetic train

Button magnets are attached to both ends of a small cylindrical battery. When placed in a copper coil such that the magnets contact the coil, this "train" starts to move. Explain the phenomenon and investigate how relevant parameters affect the train's speed and position.

Background reading

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[http://physics@stackeEchange@com/Buestions/1000\\$\\$/ho19 oes9this9simple9electric9train91ork](http://physics@stackeEchange@com/Buestions/1000$$/ho19 oes9this9simple9electric9train91ork)

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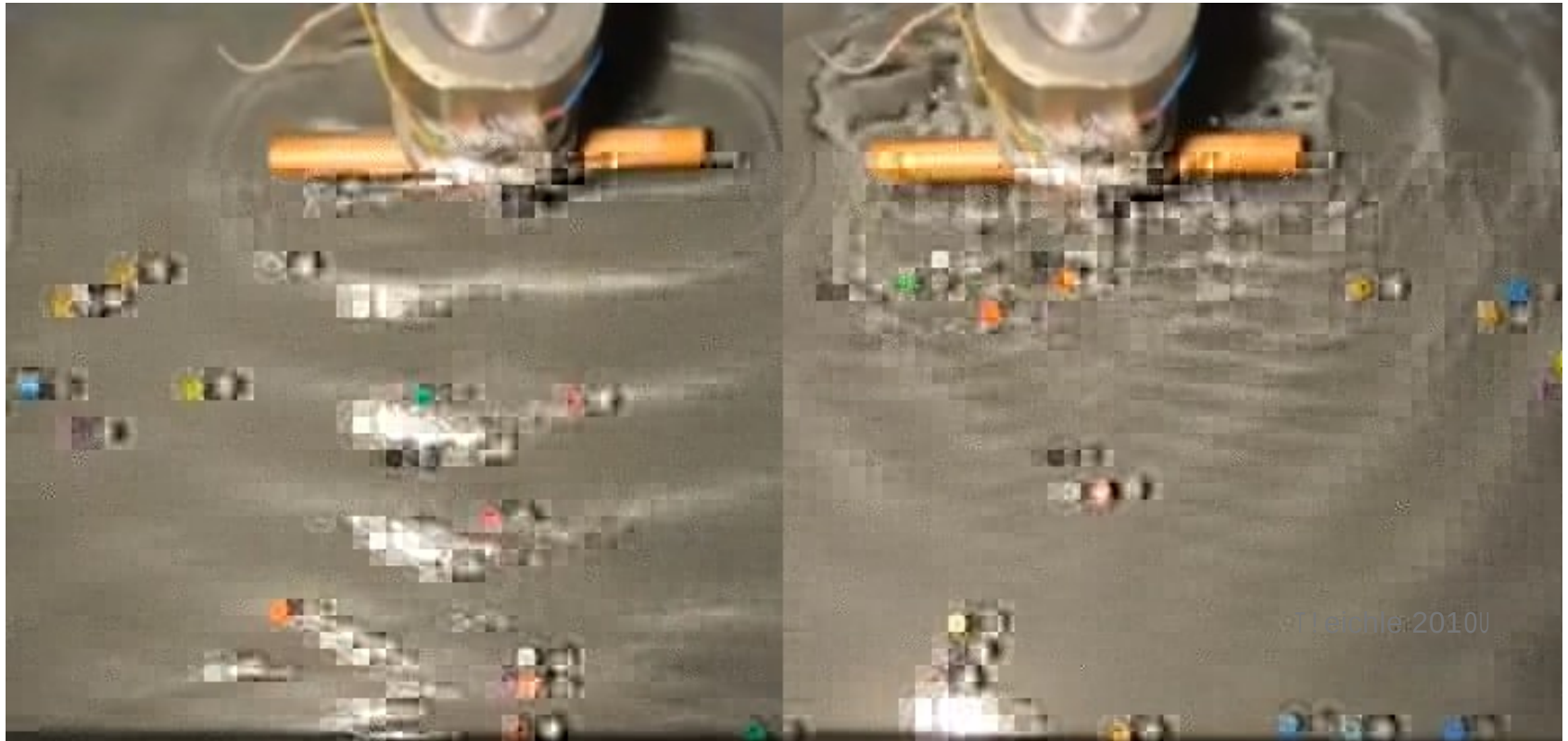
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Problem #6 Later 1a'esM

Generate a later 1a'e 1ith a 'ertically oscillating horizontal cylinder > hen 'arying the eEcitation *reBuency an /or amplitu e, the later seems to ri*t a1ay *rom or to1ar s the cylinder. In'estigate the phenomenon.

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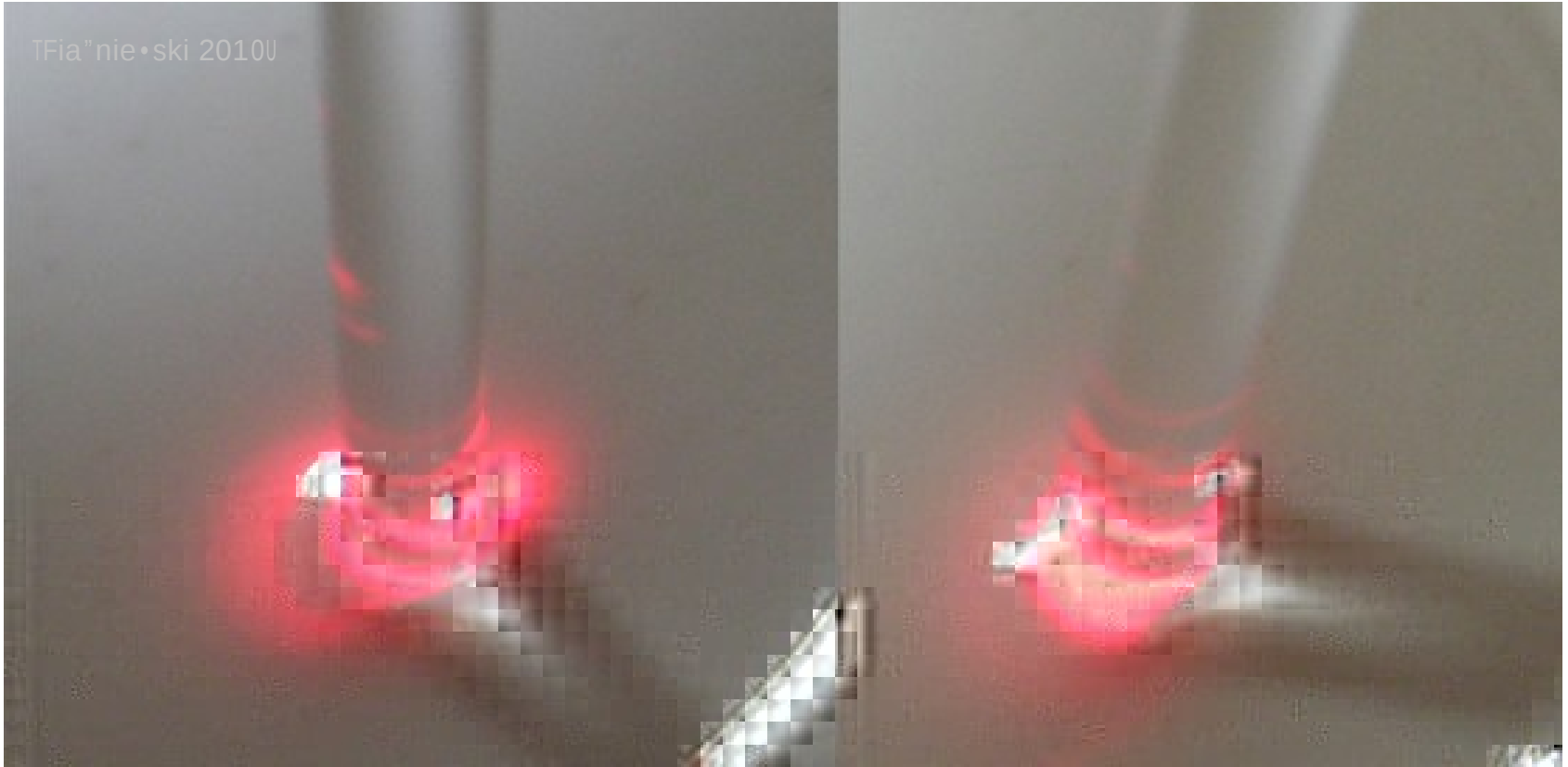
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Pro , lem #o@ 10 LFight ringsM

Fet a liBui jet *all onto a sur*ace@ I* the contact point is illuminate , y a laser , eam, rings o* light aroun the jet can , e o , ser 'e :see +igure;@ In 'estigate the light rings an etermine ho1 they epen on rele 'ant parameters o* the 1hole system@

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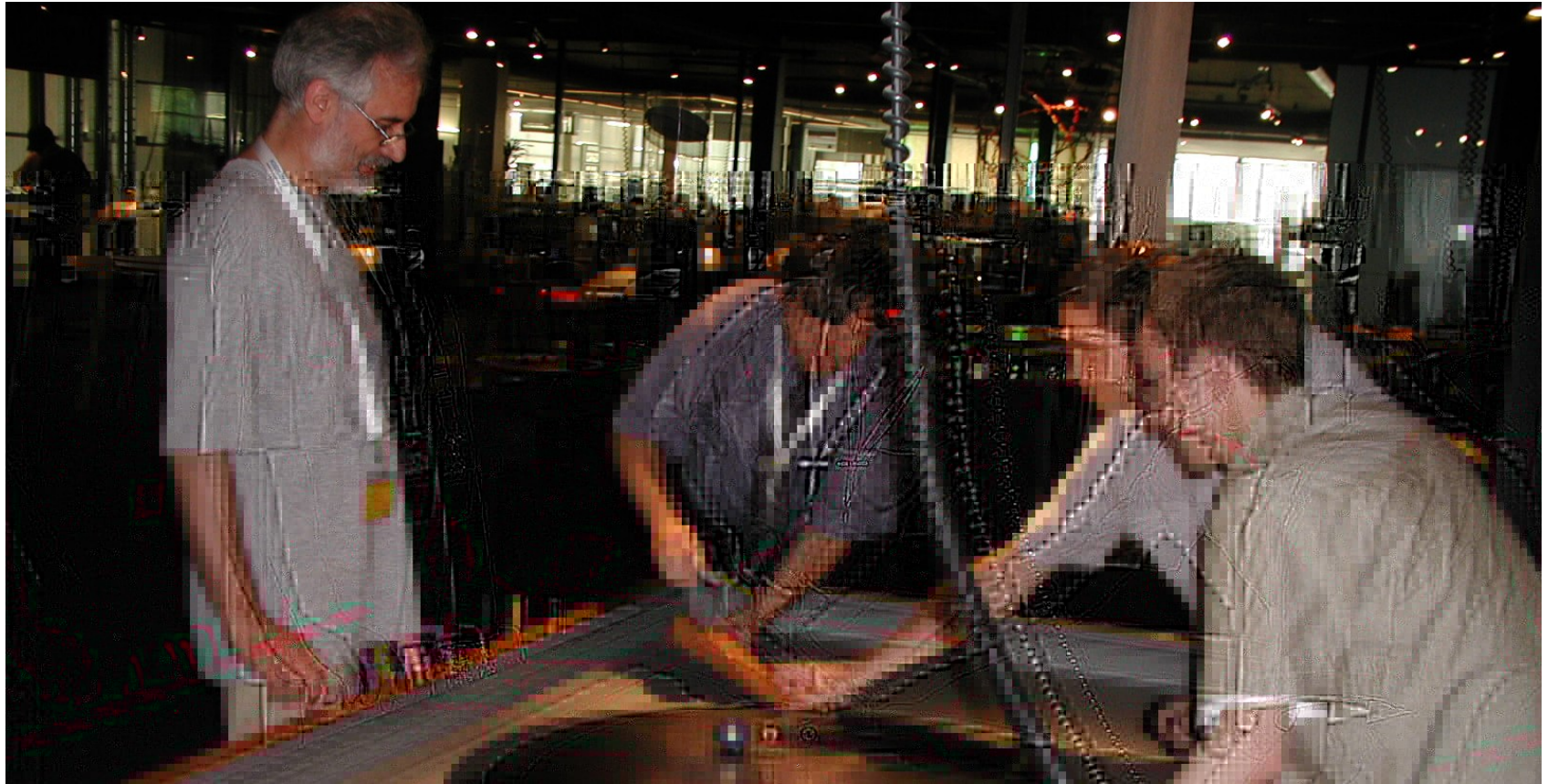
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Problem #11 Rolling on a disc

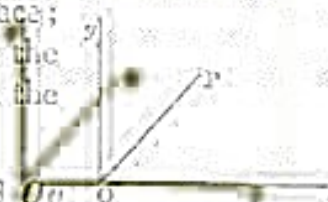
If you put a light rolling object (e.g. a ring, a disc, or a sphere) on a horizontal rotating disc, it may start moving without being expelled from the disc. Explain how different types of motion depend on the relevant parameters.

20. On a rough horizontal plane revolving uniformly about a vertical axis a rough sphere is placed: determine its initial motions, and shew that its path in space will be a circle.

Let O be the point about which the plane revolves;

Ox, Oy co-ordinate axes fixed in space;

P the point of contact of the ball at the time t ; x, y its co-ordinates. Suppose the plane plane to revolve from x towards y .



F, G the friction parallel to Ox and Oy respectively.

ω the angular velocity of the plane.

a the radius of the ball, m its mass,

$\frac{1}{2}ma^2$ its moment of inertia about a diameter,

$r = OP$.

For the motion of the centre of gravity of the ball we have

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F, \quad m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = G.$$

To determine the angular motion of the ball, we may suppose its centre of gravity fixed. Let then ω_x, ω_y be its angular velocities about axes through its centre parallel to Ox and Oy , the former being established in such a direction as would elevate Oy above the paper, and the latter to elevate Ox above the paper: then

$$\frac{d\omega_x}{dt} = \frac{k^2}{a}(\omega_1 + C'), \quad \frac{d\omega_y}{dt} = \frac{k^2}{a}(\omega_1 + C')$$

DYNAMICS,

OR A

TREATISE ON MOTION;

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A SHORT TREATISE

ON

ATTRACTIONS.

By SAMUEL EARNshaw, M.A.
OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

"Dynamics, or the Science of Force and Motion, is placed at the Head of all the Sciences."

See J. F. W. HANCOCK.

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J. AND J. J. NEIGHTON.
LONDON:
WHITTAKER & Co.; SIMPKIN, MAR
M.DCCCXLIV.

$$\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right) \frac{d\omega_x}{dt} = \frac{a}{r} \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} + C',$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{r^2}\right) \frac{d\omega_y}{dt} = \frac{a}{r} \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} + C''.$$

eliminating ω_1 we have

$$\frac{d\omega_x}{dt} = \frac{aC' + \omega_y}{aG - \omega_y};$$

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coordinates Fat 9mat@mtrl9sciU 66, 623 1667;

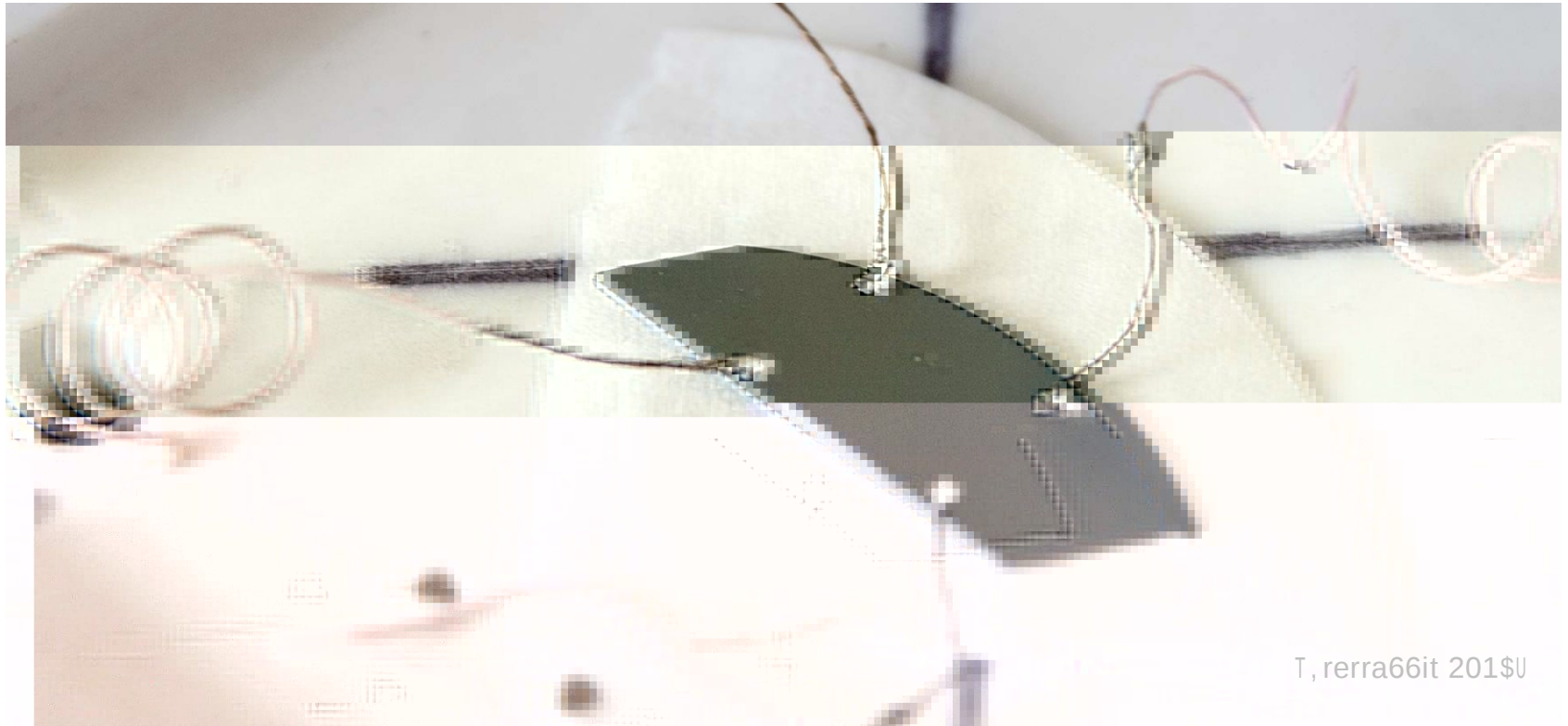
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Problem #12: San Pau1 method M

It is known that conductivity of a material can be measured independently of the sample shape, as long as the sample has one, or more, no holes. To what extent can such a method be applied? Investigate and explain such measurements if the sample has holes.

Background reading

Jø & "ymæski, Iø Fø .ie"liæski, an Jø •apiæskiø San er Pau1 metho on a sample 1ith an isolate holeø Physics Fatters % \$33, 601960 (:201\$;, arHi'?1\$01ø1620 Tcon 9matømes9hallU > ikiye ia? San er Pau1 metho , <https://enø1ikiye iaøorg/1iki/San0 er0Pau10metho>

Fø Iø 'an er Pau1ø % metho o* measuring the resisti'ity an Dall coe**icient on lamellae o* ar, itrary shapeø Philips Technø !e'ø\20, 220V22 (:1607;; http://electronømitøe u/Pgsteele/'an erpau1/'an erpau1øp *

Fø Iø 'an er Pau1ø % metho o* measuring speci*ic resisti'ity an Dall e**ect o* iscs o* ar, itrary shapeø Philips !esearch !epø 1\$, 1, 196 :1607;; [http://1\(0ø120ø11ø121/Pchia/P<+/'an X20 erX20pau1øP<+, http://socratesø,erkeleyøe u/Pphyla,s/a '!'eprintsP<+/&DG X20!eprints/019Measuring X20<iscsøp *](http://1(0ø120ø11ø121/Pchia/P<+/'an X20 erX20pau1øP<+, http://socratesø,erkeleyøe u/Pphyla,s/a '!'eprintsP<+/&DG X20!eprints/019Measuring X20<iscsøp *)

Jø &"ymæski, Jø •apiæski, an Iø Fø .ie"liæskiø <etermination o* the !iemann mo ulus an sheet resistance o* a sample 1ith a hole ,y the 'an er Pau1 metho ø Measø &ciø Technolø 26, 0, 00000\$:2010;;, arHi'?1(12ø0303 Tphysicsøclass9phU

Iø Iø Marež, Pø Du ,Ÿk, an Iø Jrižto*ikø %pplication o* the electrostatic ThompsonVFampar theorem to resisti'ity measurementsø Measø &ciø Technolø 2\$, (, 0(000 (:2012;

<ø >ø Joon an .ø Iø Jnicker, ockerø > hat o you measure 1hen you measure resisti'ityA !e'ø &ciø Instrumø 6\$, 1, 2039210 :1662;

Fø Bø Fugansky an Sø Iø Tse ,roø +our9pro,e metho s*or measuring the resisti'ity o* samples in the *orm o* rectangular parallelepiped sø Instrø an GEpø TechniBues 07, 1, 1179126 :2010;;, arHi'?1002ø02600 Tcon 9matømtrl9sciU

Background reading

& Thorsteinsson, Wang, D Petersen, T M Dansen, & Jjar, ! Fin, ! Jim, P + #ielsen, an 4 Dansen accurate microfourpoint probe sheet resistance measurements on small samples ! e' &ci Instrum 70, 0, 00\$602 :2006;

< . > orle ge !e uction o* positional errors in a fourpoint probe resistance measurement %ppl Phys Fett 7 (, 1660 :200 (;

% % !ama ana, ! < Noul , , % %shoura 4n the San er Pau1 metho o* resistivity measurements Thin &oli films 2\$6, 2, 2329230 :166 (;

! < > eiss, ! ! Japlar, J G Jam, our % eri'ation o* the 'an er Pau1 formula from electrostatics \&oli 9&tate Electronics 02, 1, 61V67 :2007;



TMyth,usters 2007U

Problem #1: Paper 'iceM

Take the similar paper, look at the interleaved pages at a time. Push the looks together. Do the the looks, by their spines and try to pull them apart. Investigate the parameters that set the limits of being able to separate the looks.

Background reading

D. J. Larson, T. J. &ale", . J. Poular , I. J. Bloch, G. J. Aphael, J. J. <alnoki9Seress, + J. J. estagno. The
enigma of the t1o interleaved phone books :2010; , arXiv:1007.00260 [physics.class-ph]

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<isco'ery MythBusters 9 The Phone Book Myth :youtu.be, Timacious, #o' 26, 2003; ,
<https://youtu.be/6slB2kF9B>

< J. San <omelen &ho1ing %rea Matters? % >ork of Friction Phys Teach (7, 1, 27-26 :2010;

same tones, and not to the fundamental one, that our flame is sensitive. I utter a loud and sonorous U, the flame remains steady; I change the sound to O, the flame quivers; I sound E, and now the flame is affected strongly. I utter the words *boot*,

the second the flame starts—but by the time it is thrown into violent commotion, the sound of U is still more potent. When the vowel sounds are analyzed, their constituents are found to vary in accordance with the foregoing experiments, those characterized by the sharpest overtones being the most

Problem 1 (Sensitive flame)

% composition of the gas: ethane, propane; streams vertically out of a fine nozzle and then through a fine metallic mesh at a distance of about 0.5 cm. The gas is lit and produces a flame above the mesh. Under some circumstances, this flame reacts very sensitively to sound. Investigate the phenomenon and the relevant parameters.

XXIX. *Note on "Sensitive Flames."* By W.F. BARRETT, Teacher of Experimental Science at the London College of the International Education Society, late Assistant in the Physical Laboratory of the Royal Institution†.

IN the last Number of the Philosophical Magazine Professor Tyndall has published the abstract of his Friday evening lecture at the Royal Institution, "On Sounding and Sensitive Flames." In the historical note prefixed to that abstract, Pro-

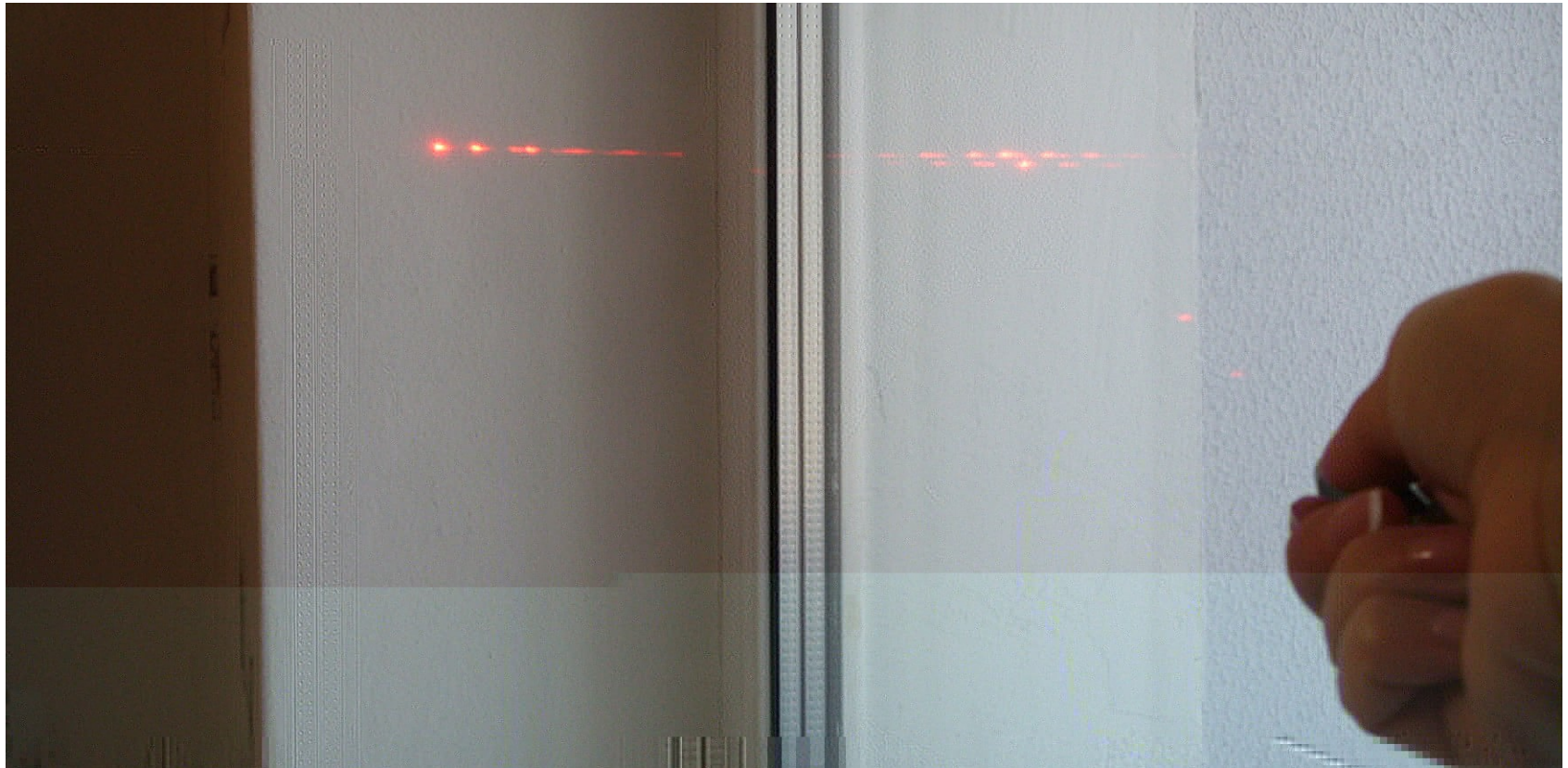
fessor Tyndall has stated the real nature of the phenomenon which he has named "Sensitive Flames." In 1863, on a rainy evening, he was lecturing at the Royal Institution, and, as usual, showed some of the phenomena of the "Sensitive Flame." He observed that a small flame of gas, when it was exposed to the sound of a tuning-fork, would become a tall and slender gas flame that appeared to be burning near. At the sound of any small note the flame shrinks.

* Heat as a Mode of Motion, article 546 (second edition). The "Sensible" Lecture on Radiation, pp. 45 & 47.

† Communicated by the Author.

Background reading

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Problem #10: Contactless calliper

Invent and construct an optical device that uses a laser pointer and allows contactless determination of thickness, refractive index, and other properties of a glass sheet.

Background reading

> Toleno apparatus for determining the thickness of material) & Patent (602602) :+e, 20, 1660;,
<https://1111@google.com/patents/>) & (602602

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apparatus for contactless optical measurement of the thickness of a hot glass, o y, y optical
dispersion) & Patent 3(1(3(0 B2 :%ug 16, 2007;,, <http://1111@google.com/patents/>) & 3(1(3(0

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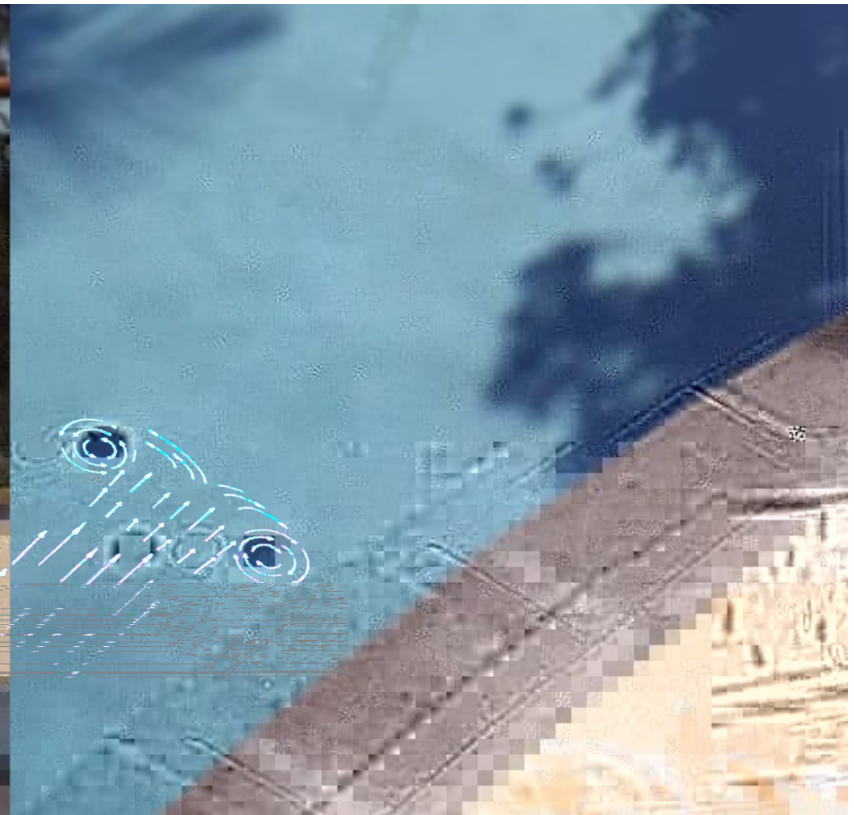
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http://1111@nokra.e/en/pro_ukte/thickness9measurement/

& Toleno &pengler, < Toleno Munkes, an N Toleno &parschuh Toleno %pparatus for making contactless measurements of the
thickness of an object made of transparent material) & Patent 06\$6023 % :lun \$, 1663;,
<https://1111@google.com/patents/>) & 06\$6023

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of thickness residual stress istri, ution in *lat tempere glass 4ptics an Fasers in Engineering 00, 0,
3739360 :2012;



Problem #16 Lenses, vortices

When a vertical plate is partially submerged in water and pulled in a direction normal to the plate, a pair of vortices is created in the surface of the water. Under certain conditions, these vortices travel along the surface for a long distance. Investigate the parameters influencing the motion and stability of these vortices.

Background reading

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[http://coll@pair@com/cs_c/p_*/al10\\$00@p_](http://coll@pair@com/cs_c/p_*/al10$00@p_) *

! M Jiehn GEperimental G'i ence *or MaEimal &ur*aces in a \$ <imensional Minko1ski &pace
:math@mit@e_u, 2000;, [http://math@mit@e_u/P_unkel/Teach/17@0\\$0\(0201\(&/2000Jiehn0+alaco@p_](http://math@mit@e_u/P_unkel/Teach/17@0$0(0201(&/2000Jiehn0+alaco@p_) *

! M Jiehn +alaco &olitons 9 Black holes in a &1imming Pool :citeseerE@ist@psu@e_u, 2003;, [http://citeseerE@ist@psu@e_u/'ie1_oc/_o1nloa_A_oIR10@1@1@\(\(@6\\$17\[repRrep1\[typeRp_](http://citeseerE@ist@psu@e_u/'ie1_oc/_o1nloa_A_oIR10@1@1@((@6$17[repRrep1[typeRp_) *

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TPenn & Tate 2006U



Problem #13 Lateral suitcase

When one pulls along a trolley suitcase, it can under certain circumstances flip over so strongly from side to side that it can turn over. Investigate this phenomenon. Can one suppress or intensify the effect by varying packing of the luggage?

Background reading

!@ D@ Plaut@ !ocking insta,ility o* a pulle suitcase 1ith t1o 1heels@ %cta Mechanica 113, 19(, 1609136 :1666;,
http://1111@msc@uni'9paris9 i erot@*r/PphyE@p/uploa s/Salise/article2@p *

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The aggregate response to the "What's the Problem?" question

What's the problem with the way we do things?
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What's the problem?

Important information

The basic goal of this Jit is **not** in providing students with a start-to-finish manual or in limiting their creativity, but **in encouraging** them to

regar their work critically,

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...e skeptical in em ,e ing their projects into the stan ar s of pro*essional research,

an , as o* a *irst priority, ,e attenti'e in not Lre9in'enting the 1heelM

early exposure to the culture of scientific citations, and developing a responsible attitude to making one's work truly novel and original, is assumed to be a helpful learning experience in developing necessary standards and attitudes.

No. Examples are known when the Jit has been used as a **concise supporting material** for jurors and the eternal community- the, hence its place in having the common knowledge structure and, better visible.

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&erious conclusions ill ,e ra1n, up to iscontinuing the project in its current *orm, i* systematic misuse o* the Jit is etecte , such as ePlicit *ailure o* citing properly, replacing o1n research ith a compilation, or interpreting the Jit itself* as a ,in ing Luser qui eM

All suggestions, feedback, and criticism about the Jit are warmly appreciated;

Da, its an customs

Originality and independence of your work is always considered as a first priority

There is no correct answer to any of the IYPT problems

Doing a deep background knowledge about earlier work is a must

Taking ideas without citing is a serious misconduct

Critically distinguishing between personal contribution and common knowledge is likely to be appreciated

! Requirements for a successful IYPT report

#original research, not a survey or a compilation of known facts

Balance between experimental investigation and theoretical analysis

Comprehensive, logical and interesting presentation, not a detailed description of everything you have performed and thought about

Learn understanding of the validity of your experiments, and how exactly you analyse the obtained data

Learn understanding of what physical model is used, and why it is considered appropriate

Learn understanding of what your theory relies upon, and in what limits it may be applied

Comparison of your theory with your experiments

Learn conclusions and clear answers to the raised questions, especially those in the task

Learn understanding of what is your novel contribution, in comparison to previous studies

and knowledge of relevant physics

Prove a nice looking slides

One unexpected trick, such as a demonstration *in situ*, will always be a plus

Do 1 to gi'e a science talk

Take care o* your **listeners**

i* they all on't get 1 hat you say, it's your pro, lem

it's your jo, to o science 1ork an make conclusions. **It's their jo, to listen**

Put yoursel* in **contE** o* eEisting results

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Present a compelling **argument**

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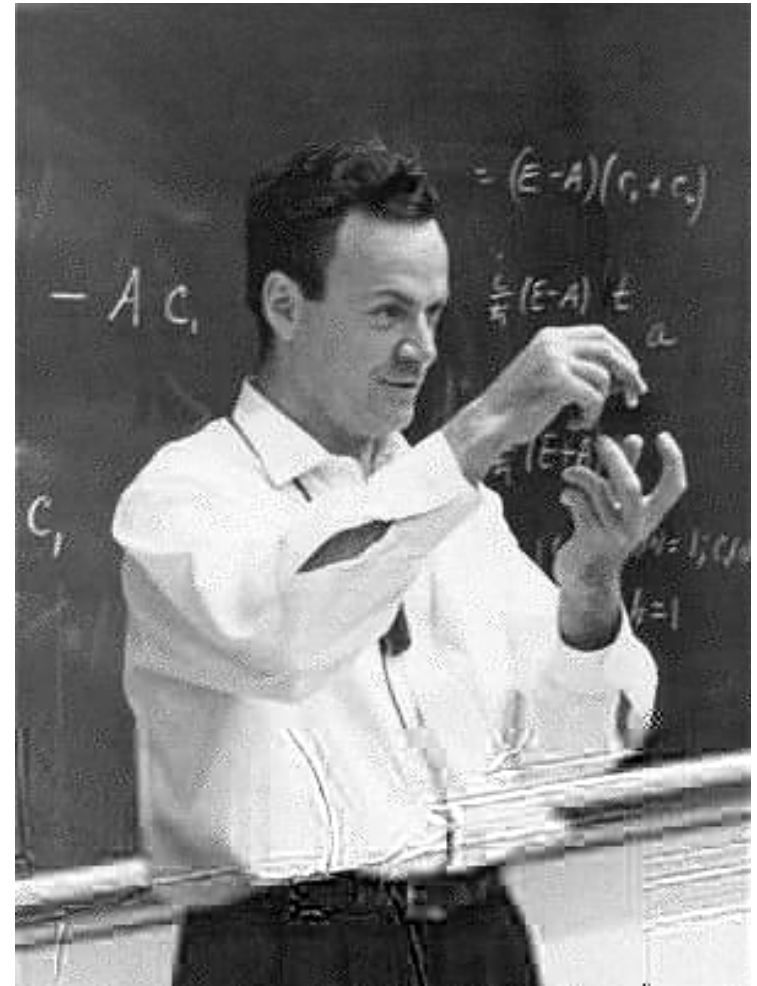
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Do not hesitate to contact us for any inquiries about the IYNT. We are



Preparation to 26th IYPT' 2016?

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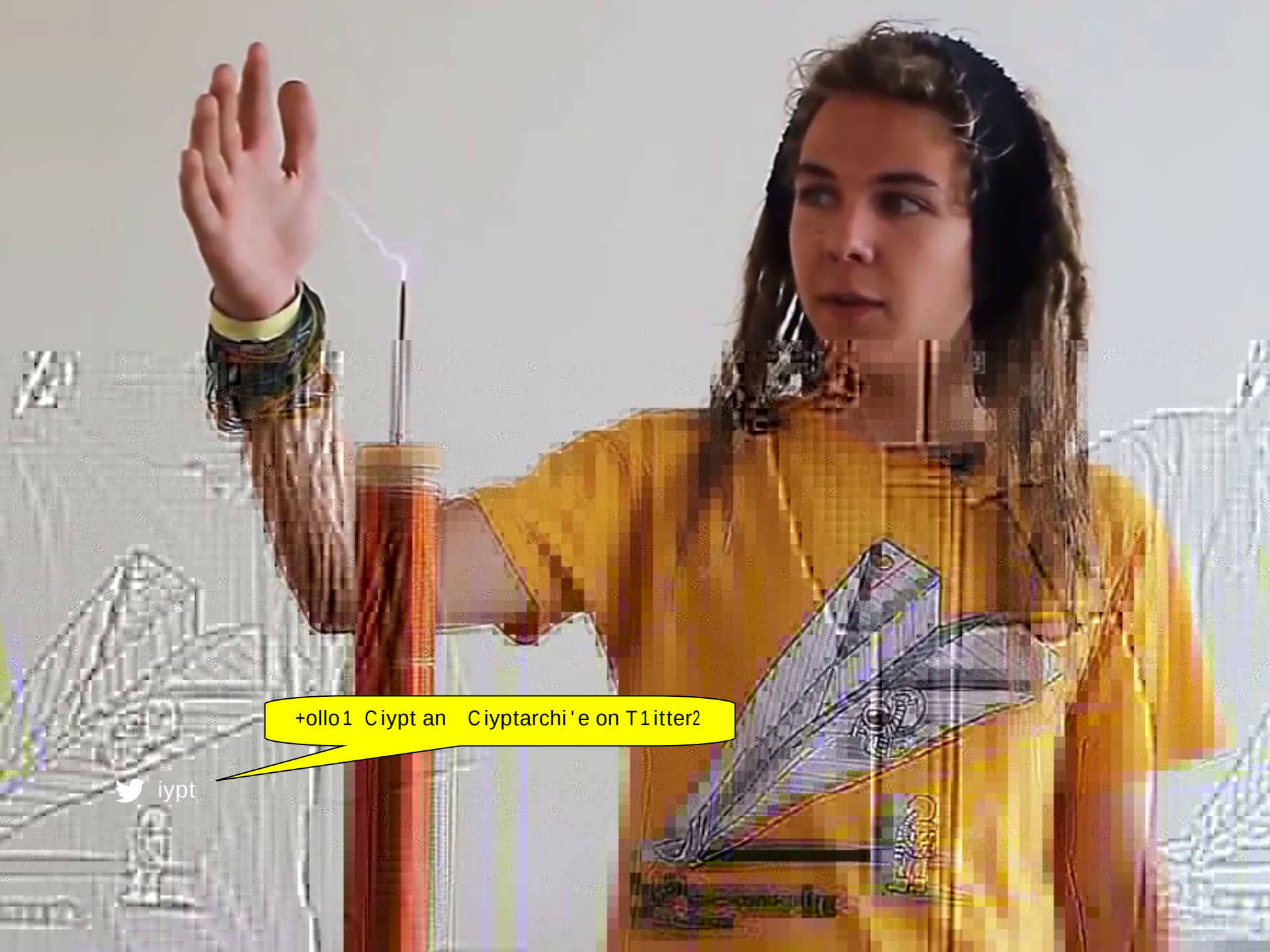
Ilya Martchenko,^{1*} Matej Ba in,²

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