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# Introduction







- Competition in physics for secondary school students
- Teams work on problems, discuss results in "Physics Fights"
- "Reporter", "Opponent", "Reviewer"
- Performance graded by int'l jurors
- Annual since 1988, own IOC and EC, seated with Eur. Phys. Soc.
- Not only a contest: a global platform for physics promotion





### Concept



- Students are involved into a "simulation of real research"
- Experiments, theoretical description
- Many months of work into a 12 min presentation



#### Problems at the IYPT

Experimental

- "No known answer", intentionally left open-ended
- Research-oriented, no examination
- 17 problems each year (425 problems since 1988)
- Known to participants a year ahead





**2. Cutting the air (2012)** When a piece of thread (e.g., nylon) is whirled around with a small mass attached to its free end, a distinct noise is emitted. Study the origin of this noise and the relevant parameters.

#### 4. Fluid bridge (2012)

If a high voltage is applied to a fluid (e.g. deionized water) in two beakers, which are in contact, a fluid bridge may be formed. Investigate the phenomenon.



# Problems at the IYPT

- "It is nonsense to search a solution if it does not exist"
- "No: it's nonsense to search it, when it already exists"
- No known path for what to do
- No textbook solutions
- Topic for an independent research project
- A special role for the supervising teacher





# Exemplary problems for 2012



Magnetic Gaussian cannon



Quételet's rings on the glass



Fluid dynamics in a Hele-Shaw cell



Capillary-driven Cheerios effect



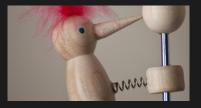
Ascent dynamics of Taylor bubbles



Dynamics of Newton's Beads

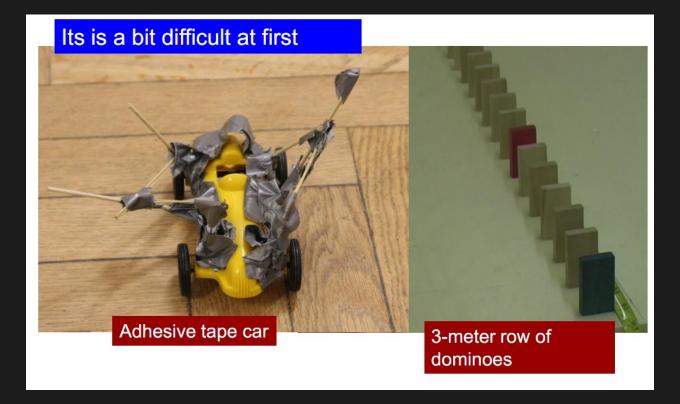


Formation of a granular jet



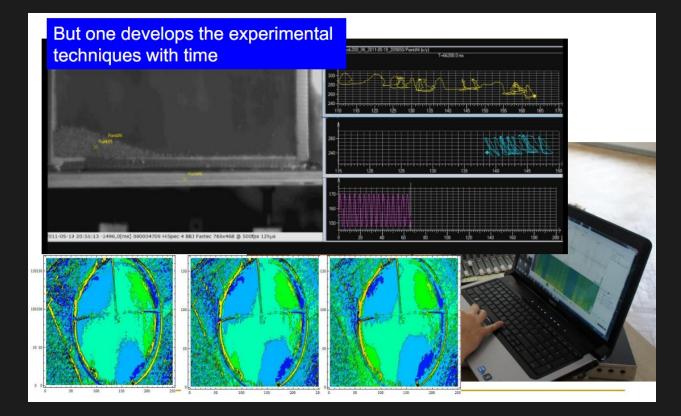
Interplay of impact and friction in a wooden toy





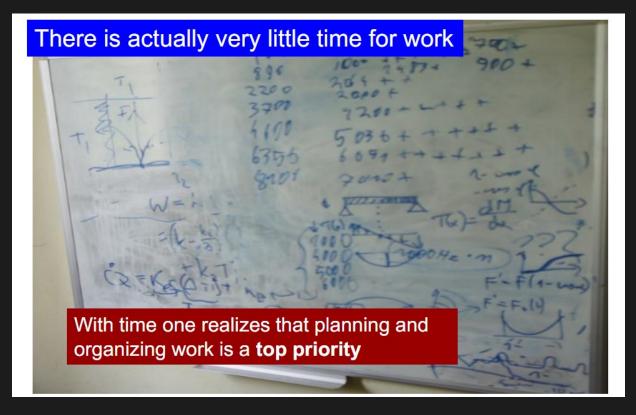
Feedback from Martin Malinowski (team member, IYPT 2011)





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#### Good results via home made tools



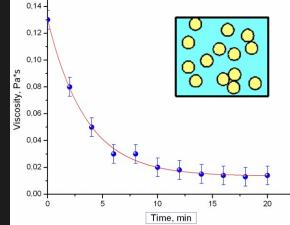


Professional rheometer



$$\frac{(I-I_0)U=k\omega^2}{k \propto \eta} \eta = \frac{\omega_w^2 \eta_w (I-I_0)}{\omega^2 (I_w - I_0)}$$

$$\eta = \eta_0 (1 + \frac{5}{2}\Omega)$$



- IYPT: minimalist home-made rheometer
  - **η** : sample viscosity
  - $\eta_0$ : water viscosity
- **Q** : volume fraction of particles



#### Relevant skills through practice

5700 ○ HS0
 ○ HS19 5000 5400 -5100 -4800 -4500 -4200 -3900 -3900 -3000 -2700 -2400 o HS40 4000 o HS69  $\Gamma_{\rm DOLS}\left({\rm s}^{\cdot 1}\right)$ 3000 2000 210 1000 0.0000 0.0001 0.0002 0.0003 0.0004 0.0005 0.0006 0.0007  $q^{2} (nm^{2})$ mm

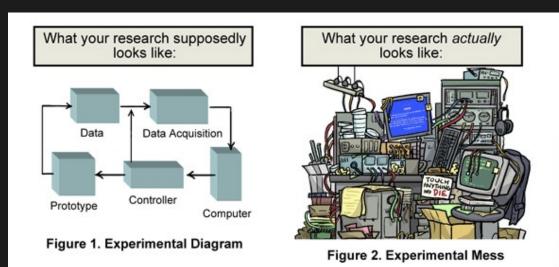
Plotting the data

Visualizing results



### What skills are developed

- Solid knowledge in basic physics
- Collecting and analyzing experimental data
- Team work
- Making and defending a presentation
- Soft skills: holding a discussion, deadlines



WWW. PHDCOMICS. COM JORGE CHAM @ 2008



# What skills are developed

#### **Further aspects**

- Tactical thinking
- Visiting other countries
- Getting to know people from all over the world
- Opportunity to talk to experts in science
- Being proud of representing one's country

#### → IYPT experiences are very useful!

Georg Hofferek



Ways of doing research
General physics
knowledge

Computer programming

Finding literature
Manual skills

Presentation skills

English language

Electronics

Maths

Patience

#### And a feeling of well-done job!

Maciej Malinowski

The Navier-Stokes equation  
in cylindrical coordinates  
$$\begin{cases} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{u}{r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ u \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - g + v \left( \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ h(r) \\ r \int_{0}^{h(r)} u(r, z) dz = q \quad \text{-integrated continuity equation} \quad u = v_r \\ w = v_z \end{cases}$$

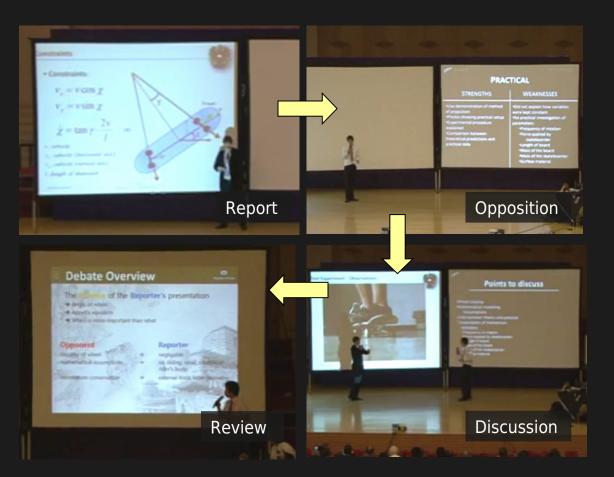
# White Light and its Properties

- White light consist of three primary colours Red. Blue and Green.
- The seven principal colours that make up the visible spectrum are Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo and Violet.
- On one end of the scale Red light has the longest wavelength hence the lowest frequency and on the other end Violet has the shortest wavelength but the highest frequency.



# "Physics Fight"

Three teams PF			
Stage	1	2	3
Team			
1	Rep	Rev	Орр
2	Орр	Rep	Rev
3	Rev	Орр	Rep



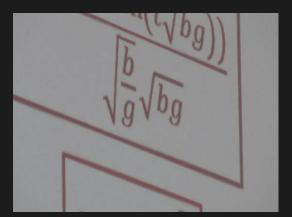


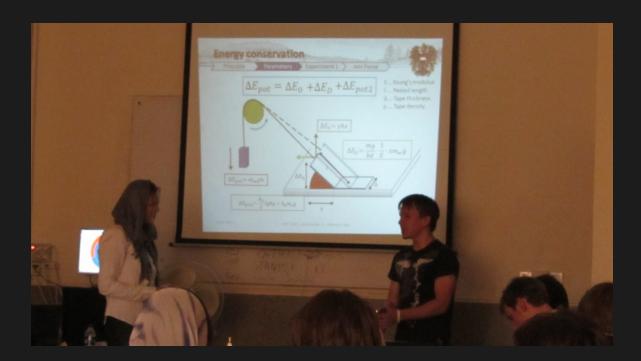
# "Physics Fight"





# Opponent





• Critical feedback to the presentation



#### Reviewer

- Evaluation of the discussion
- Not like a little Opponent but like a little jury
- Reviewer has no influence on challenge-rejectionprocedure so the review cannot be prepared in advance
- Georg Hofferek



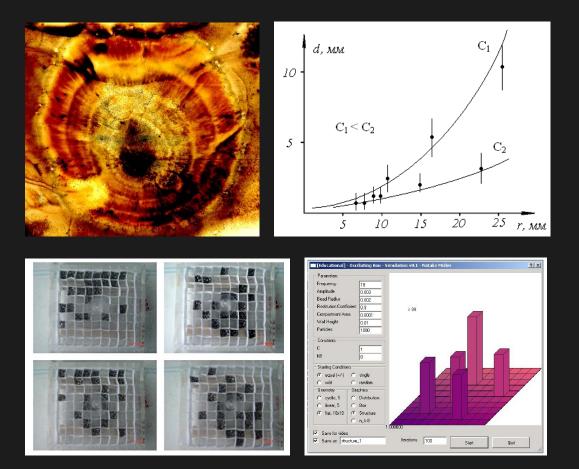
### IYPT problems as a source of ideas

- Gymnasiets projektarbete
- Science fairs, demonstrations
- Int'l Conf. Young Scientists, Jugend Forscht, ...





### Gymnasiets projektarbete



I. M. No. 12 "Reaction" 14th IYPT (2001)

Natalie Müller No. 7 "Oscillating box" 16th IYPT (2003)



# Official webpage



- Problems
- Regulations
- Official documents
- Contacts
- FAQ



# **IYPT** Archive



• A collection of historical problems

- Solutions, ideas, expertise
- 550+ exemplary presentations (slides and videos)
- Bibliography in physics education, research focused on the IYPT
- Good for future participants: culture of citations, critical learning, "what those people have done"
- When, what, who, where



# Reference kit



Preparation to the Young Physicists' Tournaments' 2007 \* Ilya Martchenko, Poisk Centre

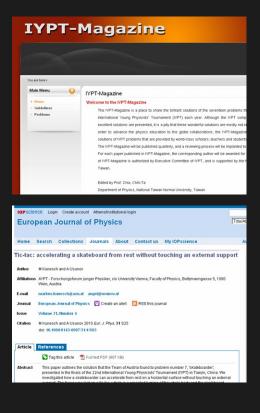
\* revised, updated, and translated from the Russian

http://kit.ilyam.org

- Supporting reading material
- Bibliography on the phenomena related to the problems
- Practical tips and hints



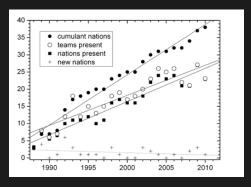
### Getting work published



- Peer review by the editorial board
- IYPT Magazine: submissions from any student
- Proceedings of the IYPTs
- Professional journals



# Attracting new teams





- Lars Gislén: Sweden first participated at the 7th IYPT (1994)
- Inflow of new nations is small

 Please: spread a word if you know interested people in Denmark, Norway



# A national network around the IYPT?







- ca. 6 Austrian + ca. 6 foreign teams
- all 17 IYPT problems
- English language
- regulations as at the IYPT
- a formal association
- fund raising is not easy, but well implemented

- ca. 15 Belarusian teams
- 12 out of 17 IYPT problems
- Russian/Belarusian language
- regulations as at the IYPT
- group of enthusiasts, patronage from Ministry of Education
- no centralized fund raising

- German YPT yet in plans
- special center oversees preparatory work
- enrolls teachers, advisors
- fund raising from companies, foundations
- patronage by German Phys. Soc.

 $\frac{dz}{dz} = -\frac{p^2}{p^2}$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $M = \frac{1}{2\pi} R R'' p \left[ \frac{2S}{2S} \frac{d}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \right]$   $K = \frac{1}{2\pi} R'' \frac{S'' r}{2S} \frac{M'' r}{dz} \frac{sisple coupl}{dz} \frac{si$  $h \approx \frac{d^2 R^2}{2 L}$ (Ҳ≪Ц) М-шасса тарелки R M-bogu  $\frac{(M+m)\dot{h}^{2}}{2} + (M+m)g h + \frac{I\omega^{2}}{2} = const \qquad \frac{\partial\omega}{\partial t} = \sqrt{\frac{\partial^{2}\omega}{\partial z^{2}}} \quad \omega = \alpha_{0}\beta \sin \theta$ B 50 too 150 ieo 250 m 1991



#### Summary

- IYPT is a (very) good tool to promote physics
- Helpful even if a student does not join a team
- Unusual problems, know-how, expertise
- Proven educational value, impact on future careers
- Spreading out the YPT to more schools (and more countries)





http://iypt.de

http://archive.iypt.org



# Acknowledgement



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