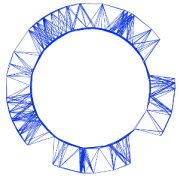


# Experiment



IPhO 2018  
Lisbon, Portugal

# A1-1

Japanese (Japan)

あなたの数字の癖をみるために、次の表に0から9までの数字を書け。

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

## Part A: 回路のディメンジョニング (2.5 点)

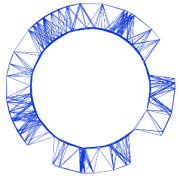
**A.1** (0.2 pt)

$V_{\text{out}} =$

**A.2** (0.5 pt)

#	$R_{T1}$	$R_{T2}$	$R_{T3}$
$\bar{R}$			
$\sigma_R$			

# Experiment



IPhO 2018  
Lisbon, Portugal

# A1-2

Japanese (Japan)

**A.3** (0.3 pt)

証明:

**A.4** (0.4 pt)

$$R_{\square} = \quad \pm$$

$$\rho_{\text{Carbon film}} = \quad \pm$$

**A.5** (0.5 pt)

証明:

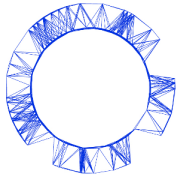
測定値:

$$R_1 =$$

$$R_2 =$$

$$\kappa =$$

# Experiment



IPhO 2018  
Lisbon, Portugal

# A1-3

Japanese (Japan)

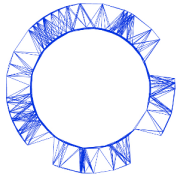
## A.6 (0.3 pt)

$R_1$ Points	$R_x$	$R_y$	$R_2$ Points	$R_x$	$R_y$
Z			Z		
A			H		
B			I		
C			J		
D			K		
E			L		
F			M		
G			N		
V			W		

## A.7 (0.3 pt)

Points	$V_{\text{out}}$	Points	$V_{\text{out}}$
A		H	
B		I	
C		J	
D		K	
E		L	
F		M	
G		N	
V		W	

# Experiment



IPhO 2018  
Lisbon, Portugal

# A1-4

Japanese (Japan)

## Part B: JFET トランジスタの特性曲線 (4.5 点)

**B.1** (0.2 pt)

$I_{DS} =$

**B.2** (0.8 pt)

$I_{DS}$  電流値:

Gate/Drain	Z	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	W
Z									
A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
V									

**B.3** (0.2 pt)

$f =$

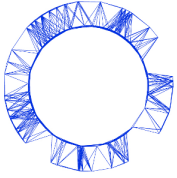




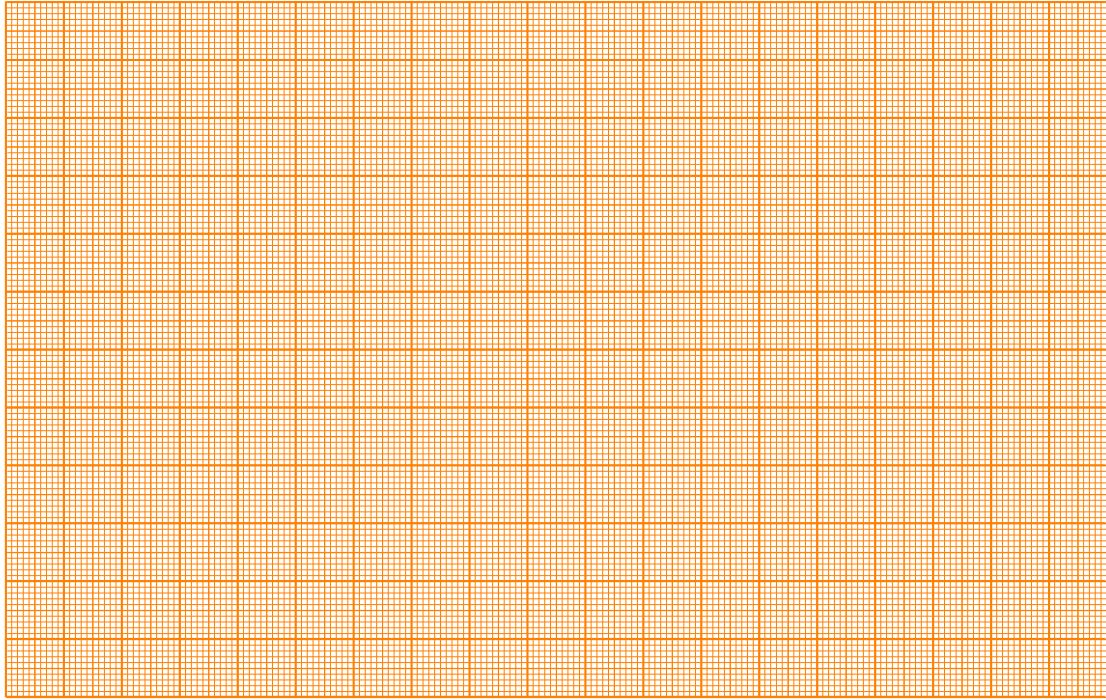


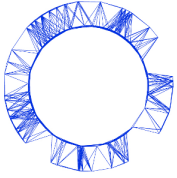






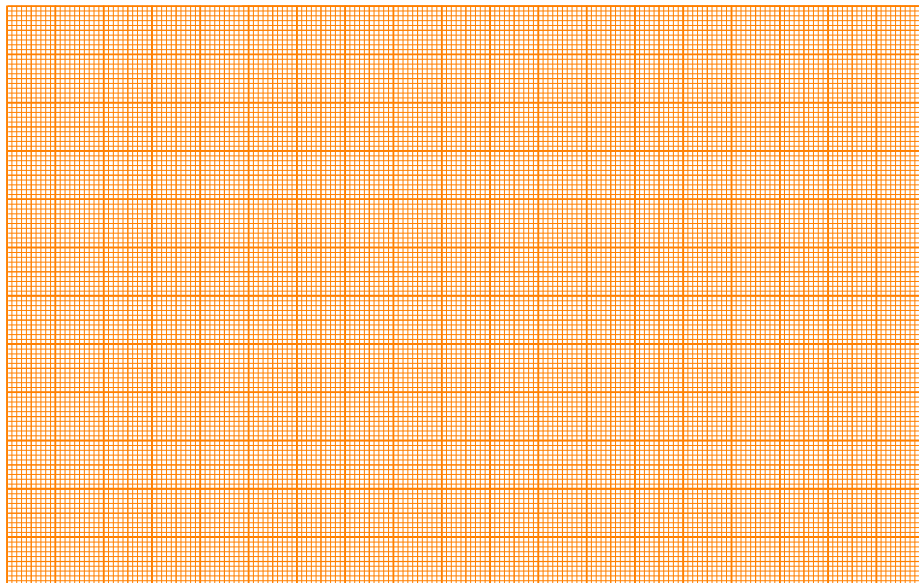
**B.5** (0.5 pt)  
出力曲線:

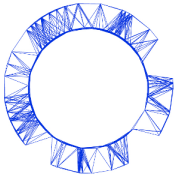




**B.6** (0.5 pt)

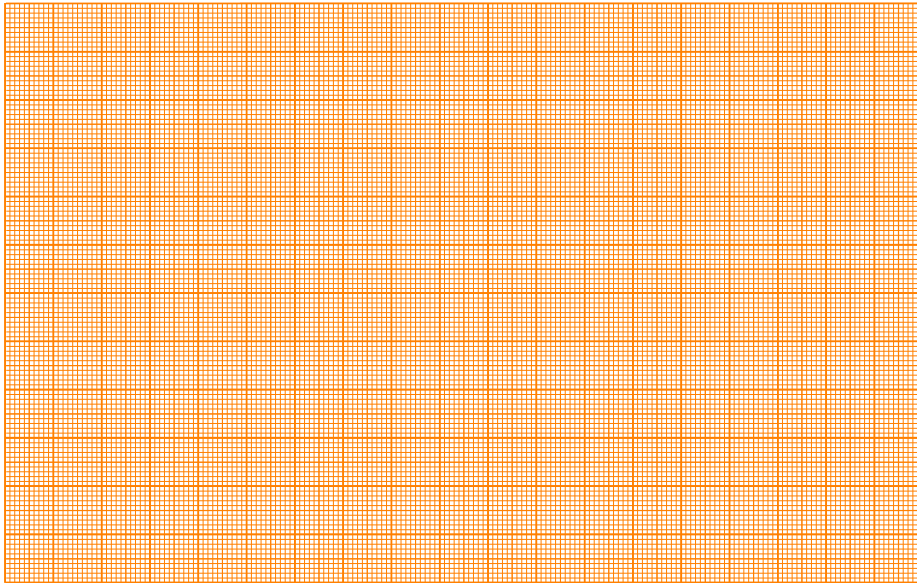
$V_{GS}$	$R_{DS}$





**B.7** (0.3 pt)

伝達曲線:



**B.8** (0.4 pt)

$I_{DSS} =$

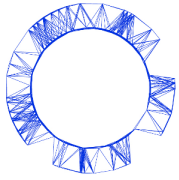
$V_P =$

**B.9** (0.4 pt)

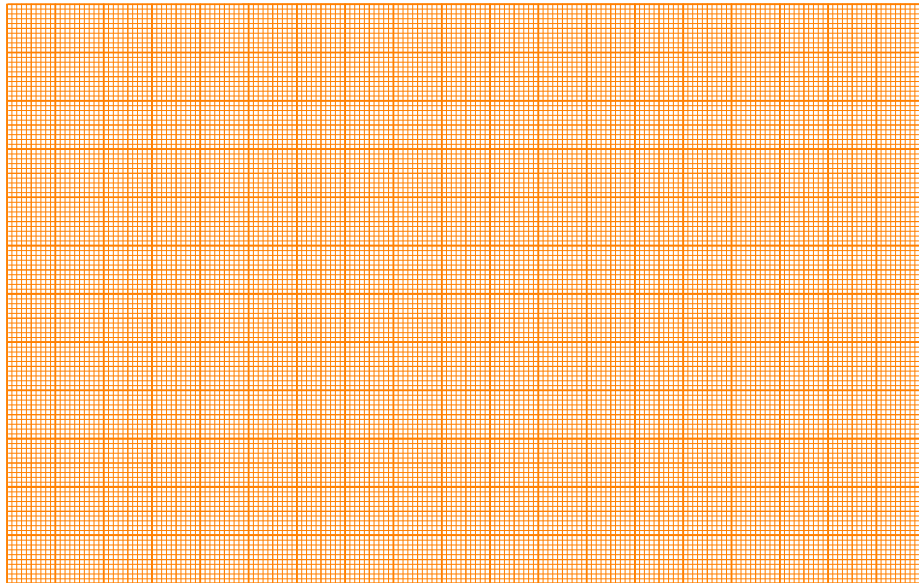
測定した相互コンダクタンス:  $g =$

JFET モデルから計算した相互コンダクタンス:  $g =$

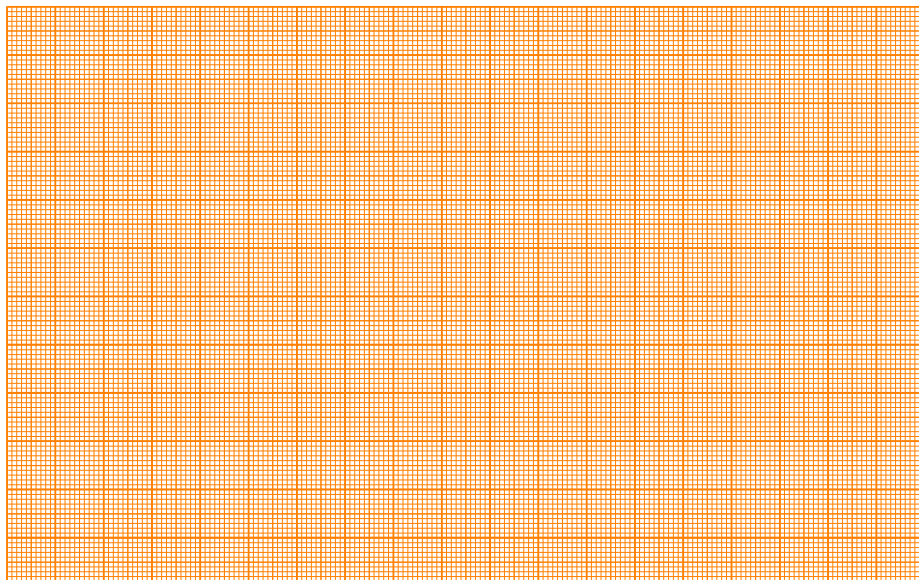




**C.2** (1.2 pt)  
グラフ:  $I_{DS}(t)$

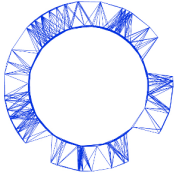


$\tau_1$  を決定するための補助的なグラフ:



$\tau_1 =$





**D.2** (0.5 pt)

グラフ:  $V_{\text{out}}(V_{\text{in}})$

