

between magnets and fluids, nucleation)

(ii) **Percolation model** (*definition, cluster number density, average cluster size, selfsimilarity, fractal dimension, correlation length, order parameter, real-space renormalization, fixed points, coarse graining, algorithms to identify clusters in networks, statistical methods designed to deal with phenomena that extend over many scales*)

(iii) **Self-organised criticality and non-equilibrium systems** (*dynamic equilibrium, sandpile metaphor, Bak-Tang-Wiesenfeld model, mean-field theory of the BTW Model, examples of scale-free behaviour in nature, alternate dynamics that describes scale-free behaviour in nature*)

(iv) **Dense gases and liquids** (*Van-der Waals theory, perturbation theory, effective interactions, cumulant expansions, virial expansions, distribution and correlation functions, cluster diagrams, fluctuation-dissipation theorem, velocity-autocorrelation functions*)

(v) **Econophysics** (*crashes as critical phenomena, random walks in finance and physics, physics-inspired methods for time-series analysis, multiscale problems in the analysis of time series, early-warning indicators, discrete scale invariance and log-periodic power laws*)

Initial competences

Basic course in Statistical Physics ; Basic course in programming for Engineers & Scientists (Python or comparable computer language)

Final competences

- 1 To grasp the fundamental statistical theories underlying the dynamics of complex systems consisting of many interacting units.
- 2 To gain familiarity with advanced simulation techniques based on modern physical theories.
- 3 To develop the skills to apply these simulation techniques within a variety of engineering disciplines.
- 4 To gain familiarity with the present quantitative understanding of how complex systems respond to external changes.
- 5 To gain a fundamental understanding of phases and phase transitions (sudden changes) in complex systems.

Conditions for credit contract

Access to this course unit via a credit contract is determined after successful competences assessment

Conditions for exam contract

This course unit cannot be taken via an exam contract

Teaching methods

Online lecture, Guided self-study, Seminar, Lecture, Seminar: coached exercises

Learning materials and price

All learning materials are provided free of charge on the university's electronic learning system.

References

- 1 Kim Christensen and Nicholas R. Moloney: "Complexity and Criticality" (Imperial College Press, 2005)
- 2 Harvey Gould and Jan Tobochnik: "Statistical and Thermal Physics (Second Edition)" (Princeton University Press, 2021)
- 3 James P. Sethna, "Statistical Physics: Entropy, Order Parameters and Complexity (Second Edition)" (Oxford University Physics, 2021)
- 4 Ricard V. Solé, "Phase Transitions" (Princeton University Press, 2011)
- 5 Stefan Thurner, Rudolf Hanel, Peter Klimek, "The Theory of Complex Systems" (Oxford University Physics, 2018)

Course content-related study coaching

The instructor(s) can be contacted after the lectures, or by appointment. Interactive support via Ufora. The lecturer offers the possibility to discuss the course material with individual or small groups of students. The university's

electronic learning environment is employed to discuss the course material with the students and to draw their attention to current research advances in complexity science.

Assessment moments

end-of-term assessment

Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the first examination period

Oral examination, Open book examination

Examination methods in case of periodic assessment during the second examination period

Oral examination, Open book examination

Examination methods in case of permanent assessment

Possibilities of retake in case of permanent assessment

not applicable

Extra information on the examination methods

The theory part of the course is evaluated during the oral exam. The written exam consists of problems.

Calculation of the examination mark

- open-book written exam counts for 40% of the total mark
- oral exam counts for 60% of the total mark