

# Fluctuation and Information in Small Non-equilibrium Systems

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# Outline

- Maxwell's demon
  - Introduction
- Demonstration of Information-Energy conversion  
(Toyabe, Sagawa, Ueda, Muneyuki, Sano, Nature Physics, 6, 988, (2010))
- Role of information in different systems
  - Laser cooling
  - Molecular motors
  - Chemotaxis of bacteria

# Demons in Thermodynamics

Why does the arrow of time exist?

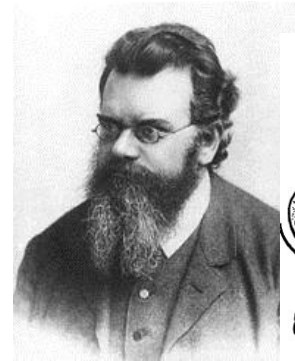
- **Boltzmann's H theorem**

Increase of entropy

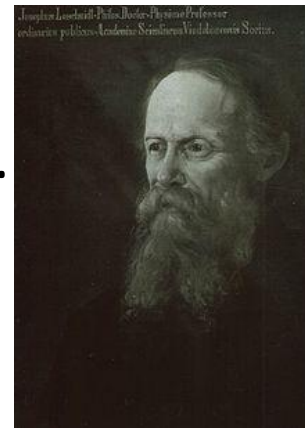
$$\frac{d}{dt}H = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \sum_i p_i \ln p_i \right) \leq 0$$

- **Loschmidt's demon**

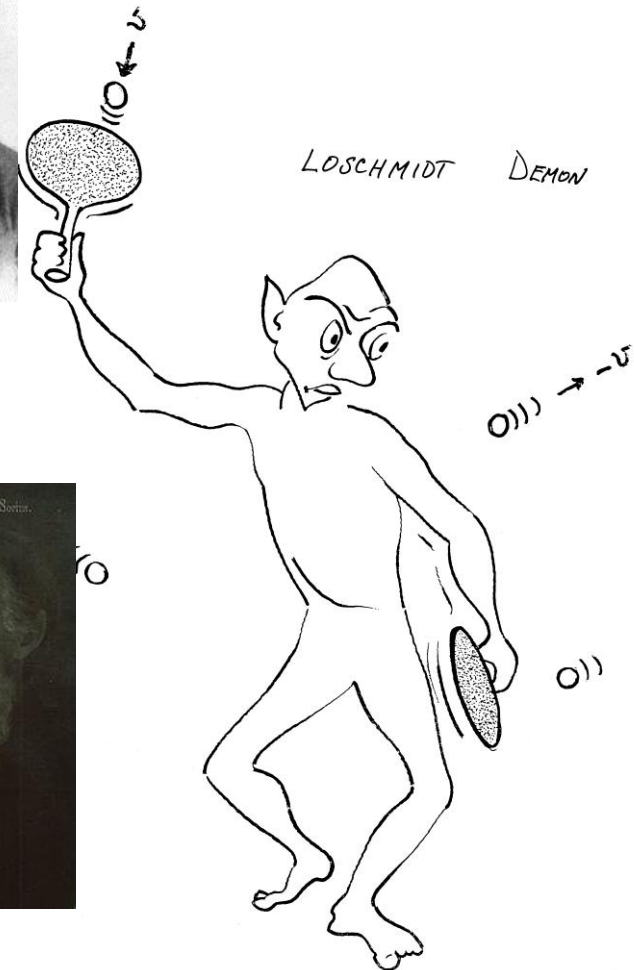
Entropy will decrease if the velocities of all atoms are reversed.



L. Boltzmann



Y. Loschmidt



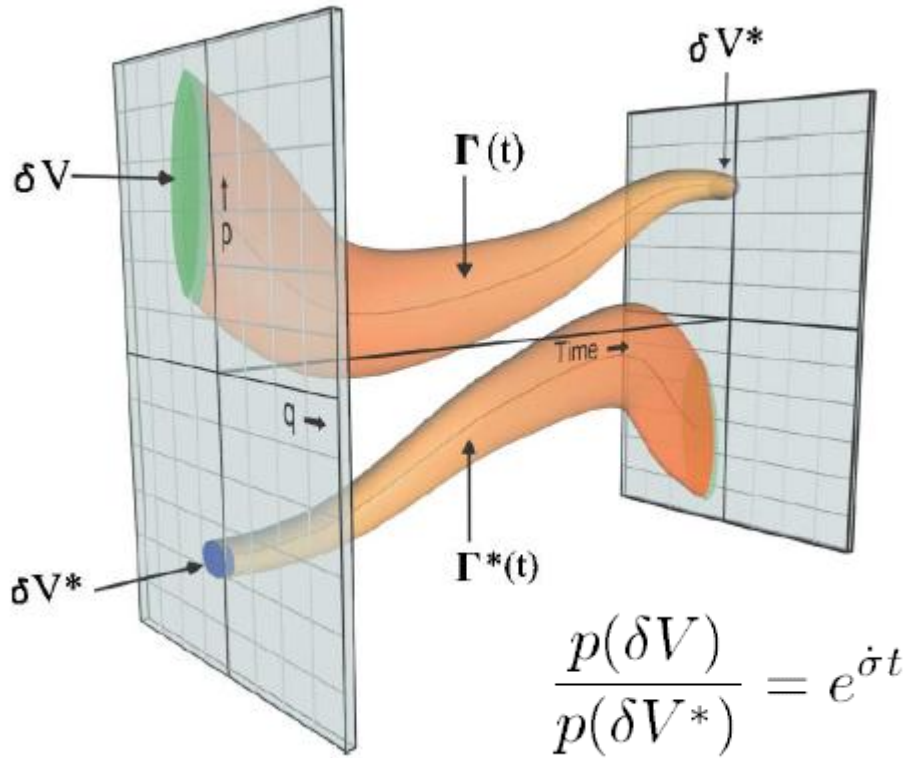
# New Theories in Statistical Mechanics

## Fluctuation Theorem

- Second law of thermodynamics
- Fluctuation dissipation theorem

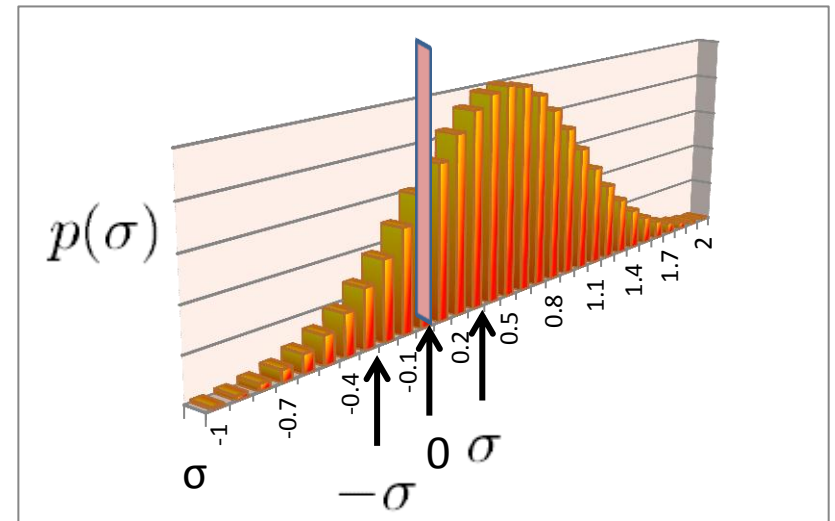
$$\frac{p(\sigma)}{p(-\sigma)} = e^{\sigma} \quad \text{Evans, 1993}$$

Gallavotti, Cohen



Initial conditions producing positive entropy production is much more frequent than the negative entropy production

Entropy production:  $\sigma = \beta(W - \Delta F)$



Confirmed for driven Brownian particles, electric current, etc.

# Maxwell's demon

- Violation of the second law of thermodynamics

(1871)



James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879)

**Opening & closing door do not perform work to atoms.**

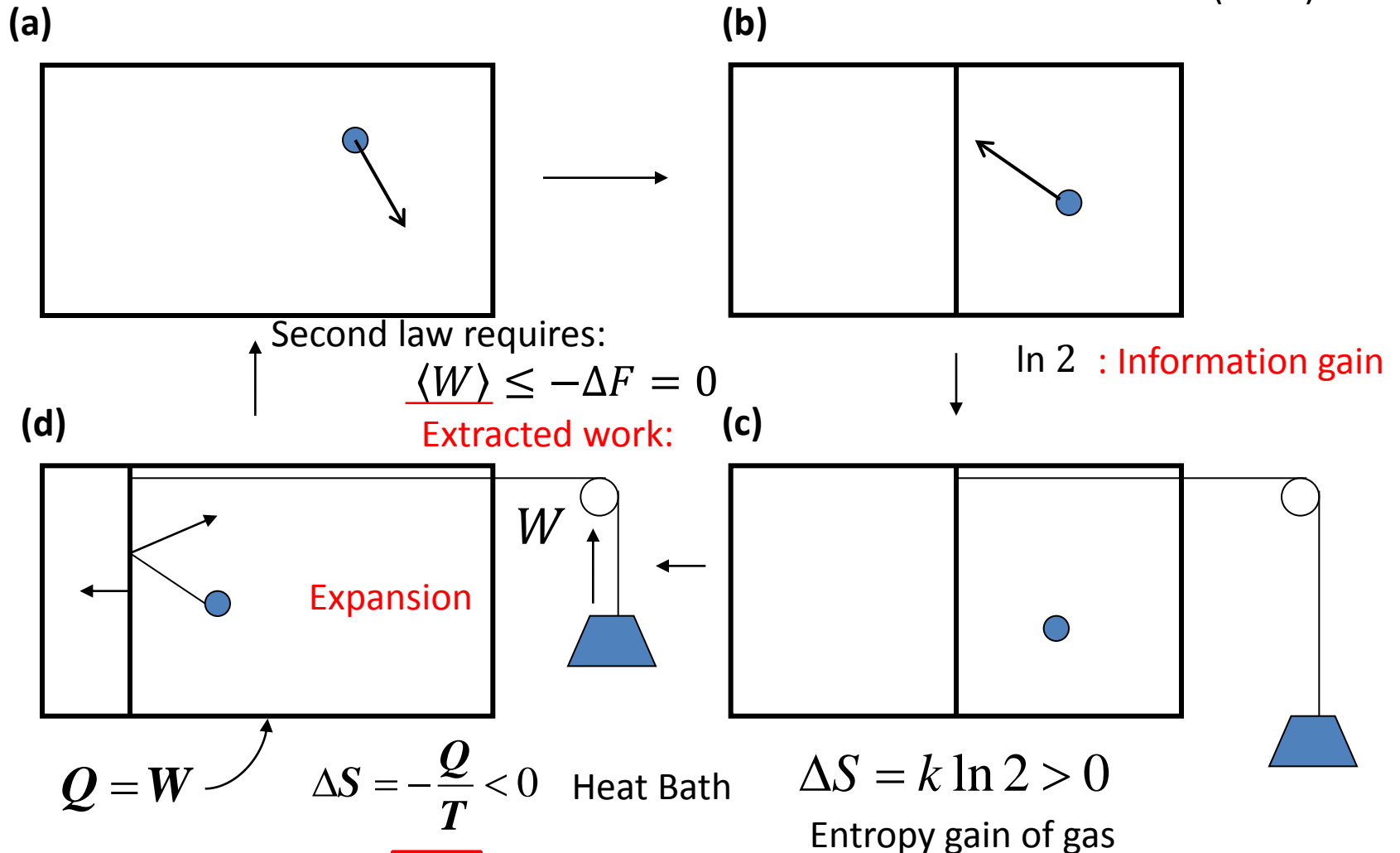
**⇒ 2nd law really violate ?**

**⇒ controversial state lasted more than 150 years.**

# Maxwell's Demon and Szilard Engine

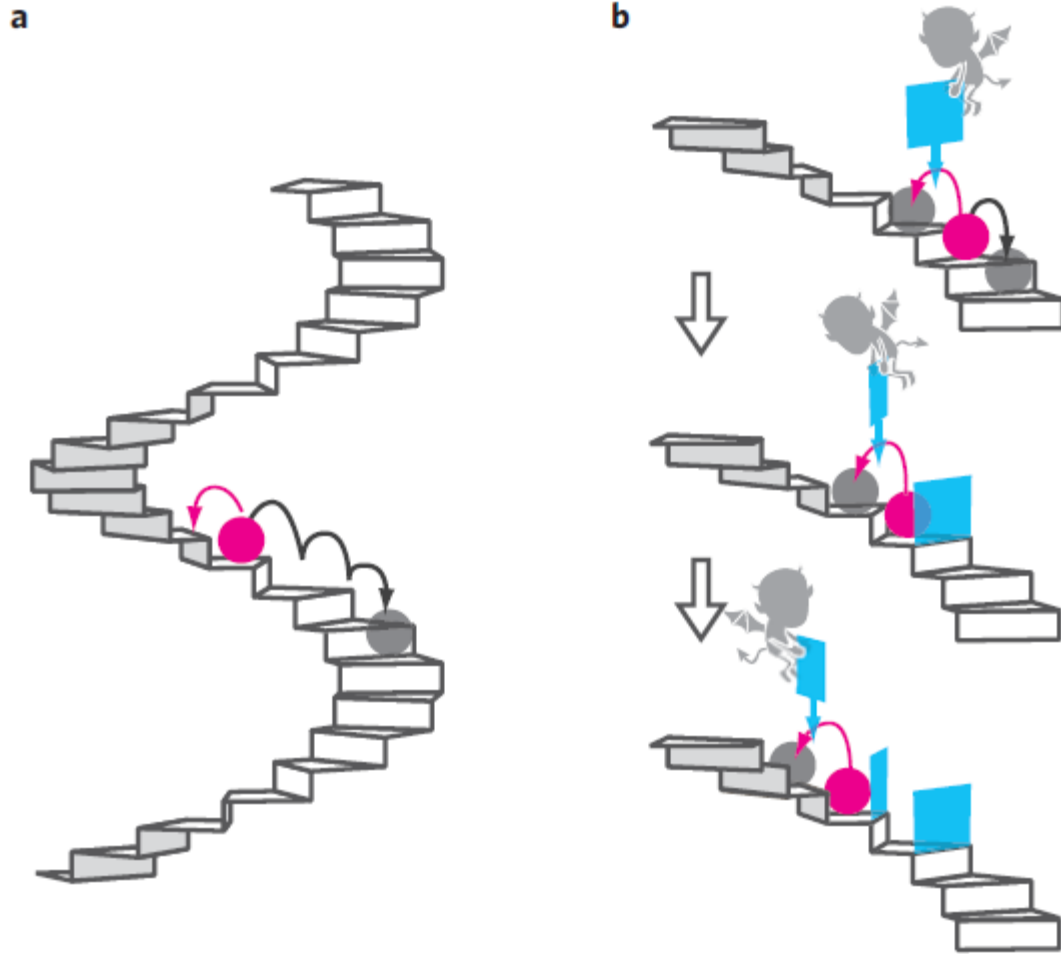
The simplest and analyzable Maxwell's demon

Szilard (1929)



However we gain,  $W = k_B T \ln 2$  : Information gain  $\rightarrow$  decrease of entropy

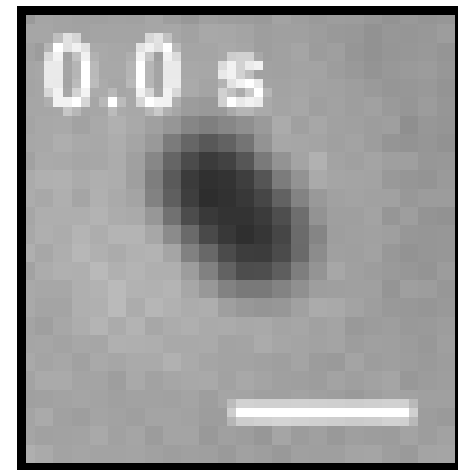
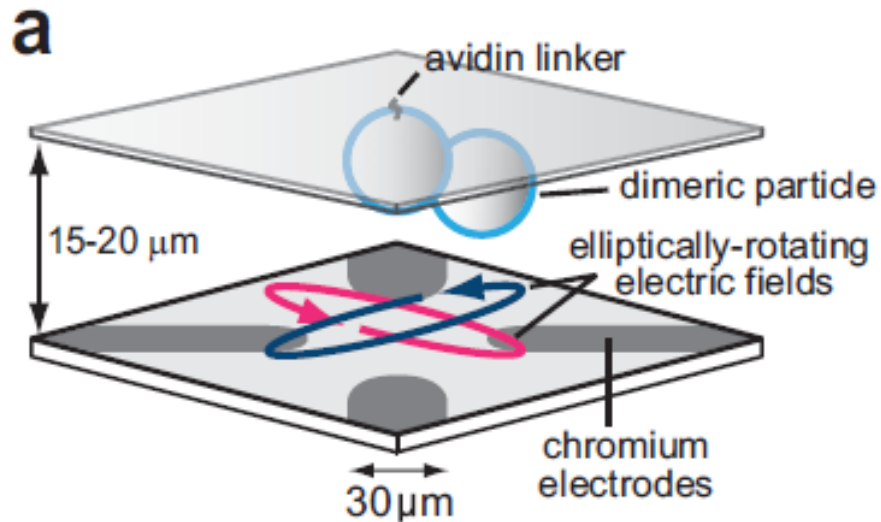
# Schematic illustration of the experiment



Toyabe, Sagawa, Ueda, Muneyuki, Sano, Nature Physics, 6, 988, (2010)

# Experimental Setup

- Dimeric polystyrene particle (300nm) is linked on the substrate with a biotin.
- Particles exhibit a rotational Brownian motion.

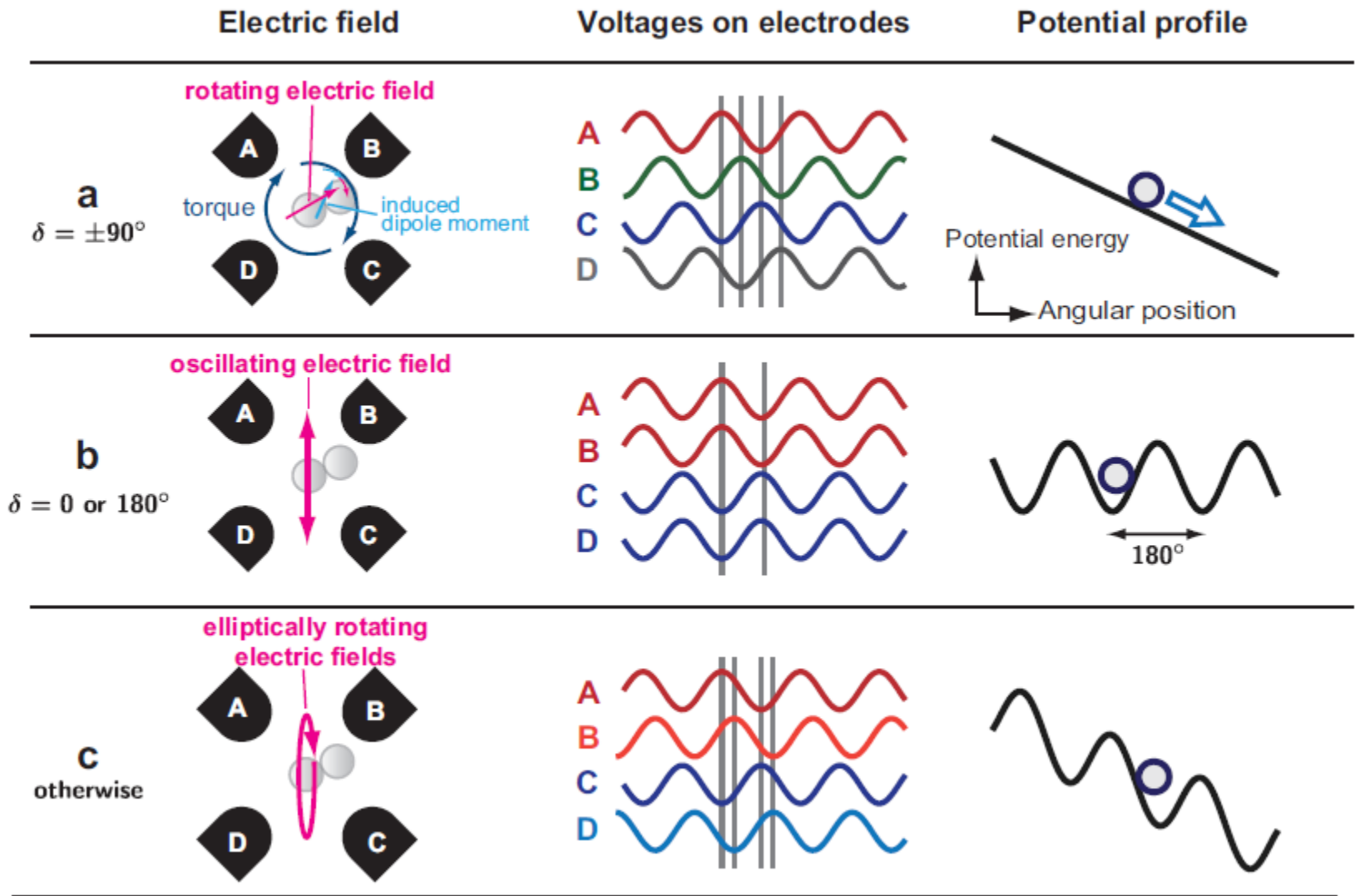


1  $\mu\text{m}$  (1/1000 mm)

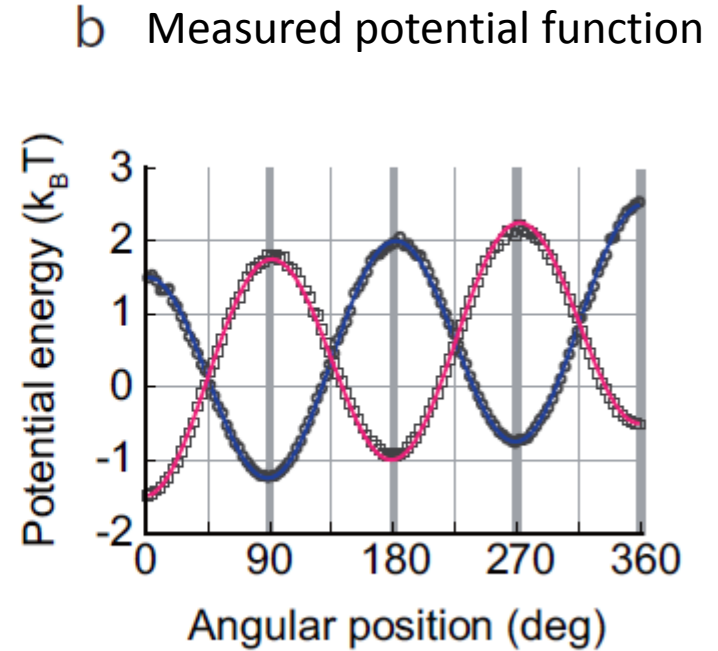
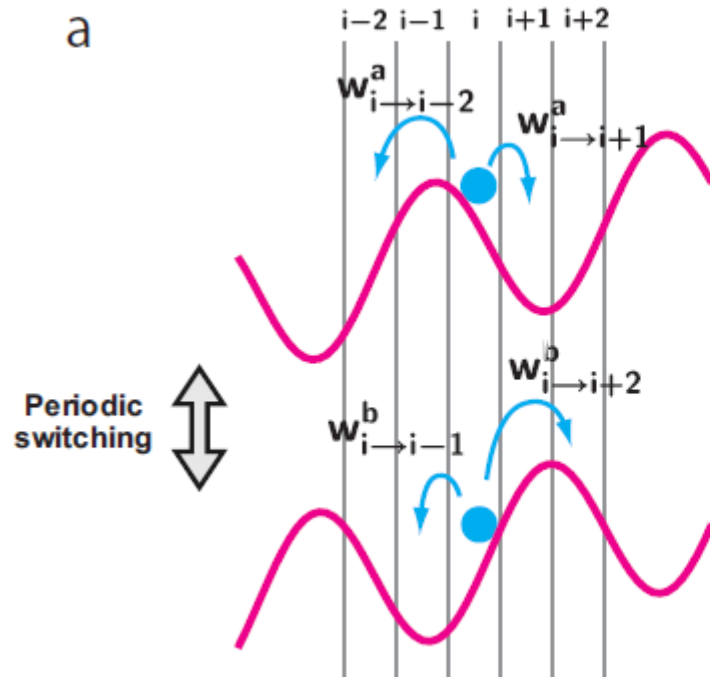
- Quadrant electrodes are patterned on the substrate



# How to produce a spiral-stair-like potential



# Estimating a potential function

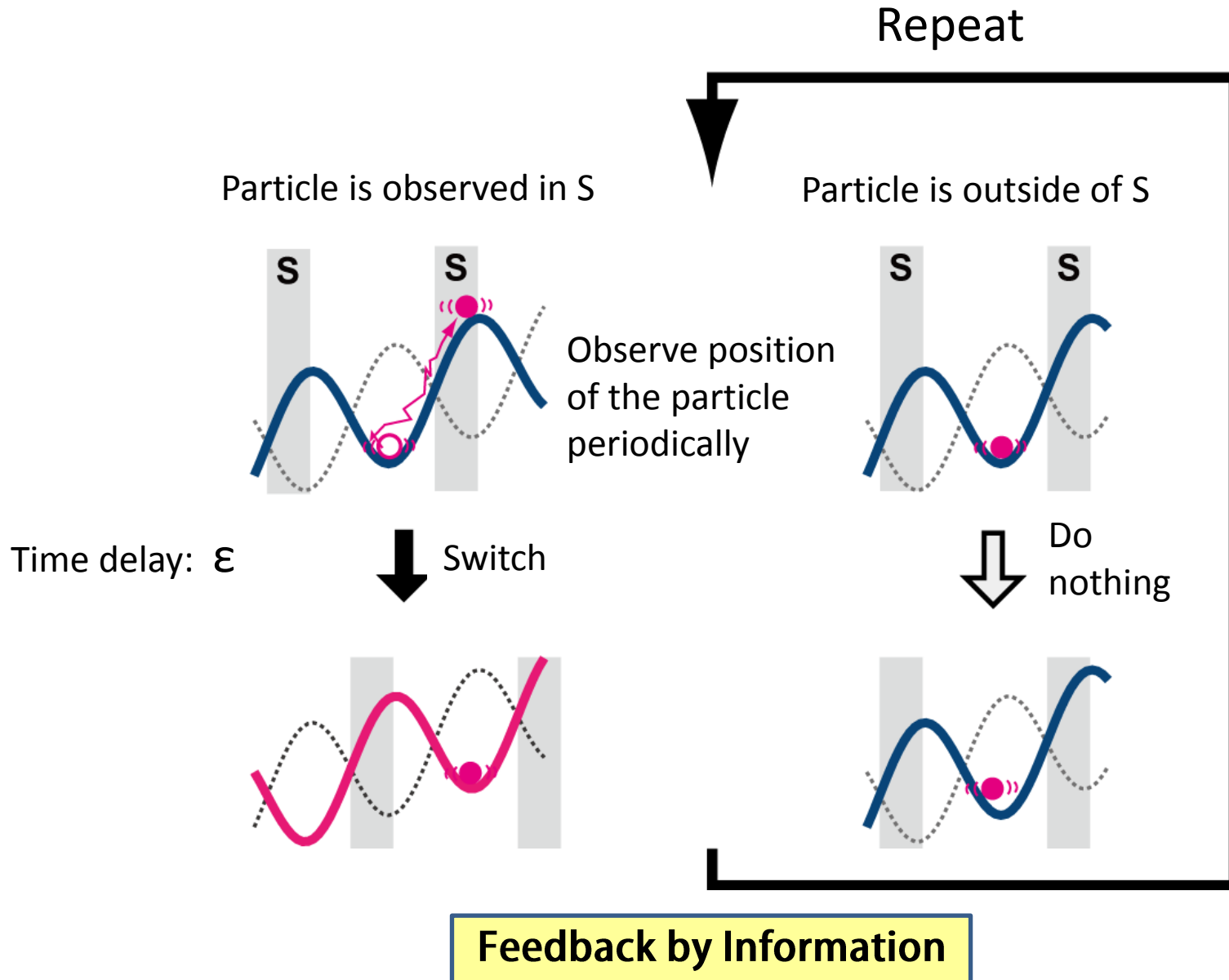


$$\varepsilon^2(\{U_i\}) \equiv \sum_{i < j} \sqrt{n_{i \rightarrow j} n_{j \rightarrow i}} \left[ \Delta U_{i \rightarrow j} - \Delta U'_{i \rightarrow j} \right]^2,$$

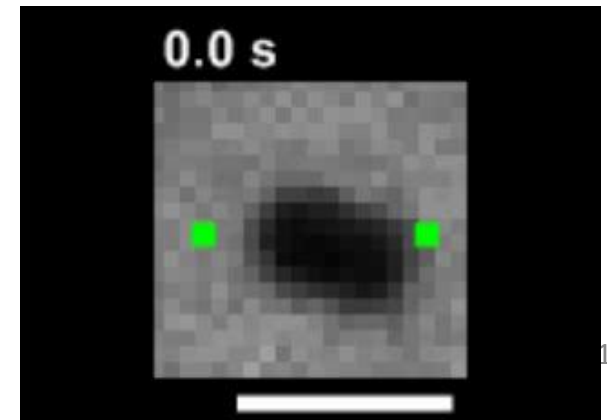
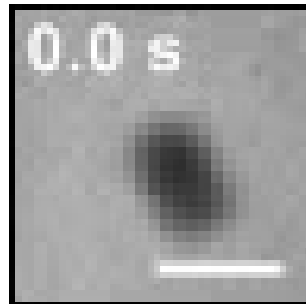
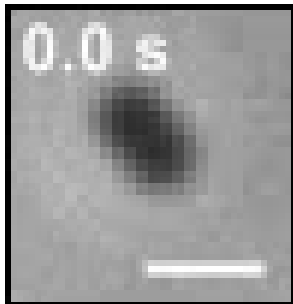
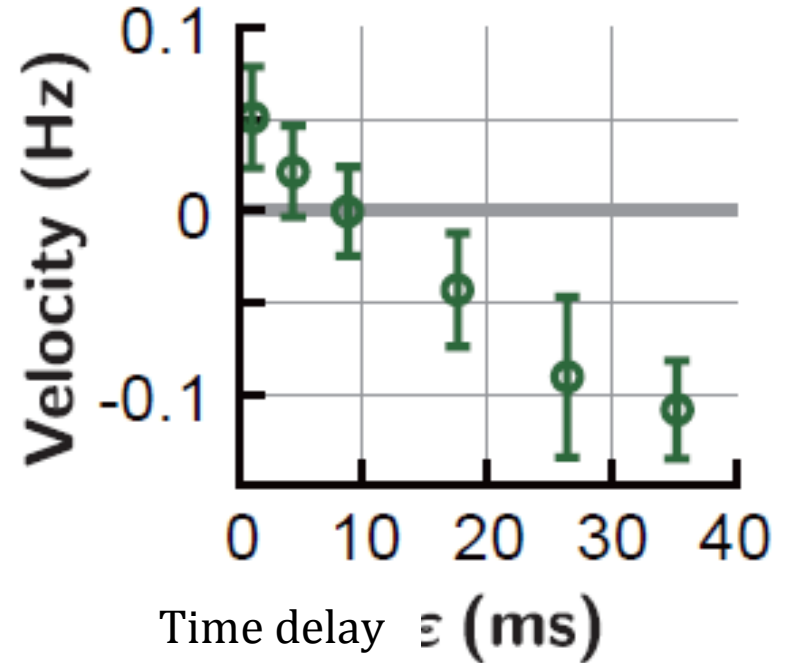
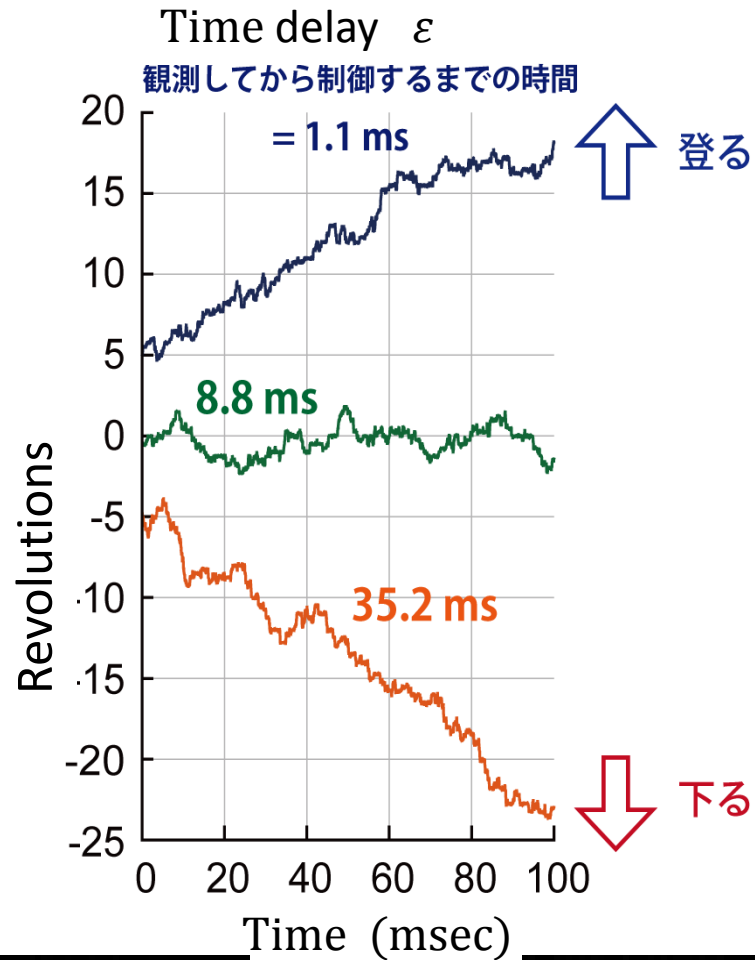
where  $\Delta U'_{i \rightarrow j} \equiv k_B T \left[ \ln w_{j \rightarrow i} - \ln w_{i \rightarrow j} \right]$ .

Minimize  $\varepsilon^2$

# Feedback control based on information contents

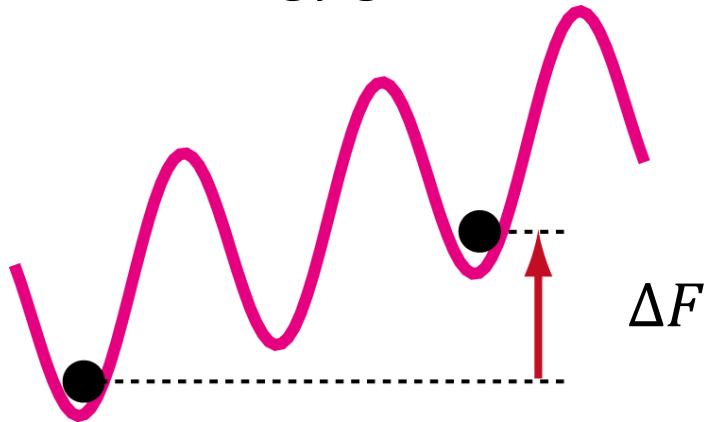


# Trajectories under feedback control

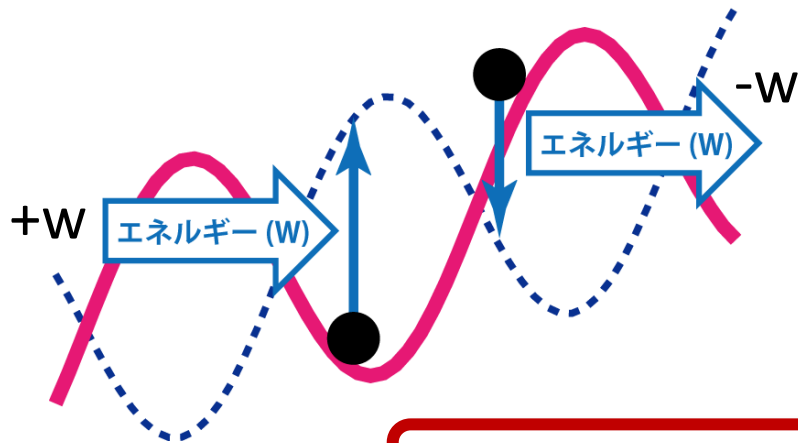


# Calculation of Free Energy

➤ Free energy gain

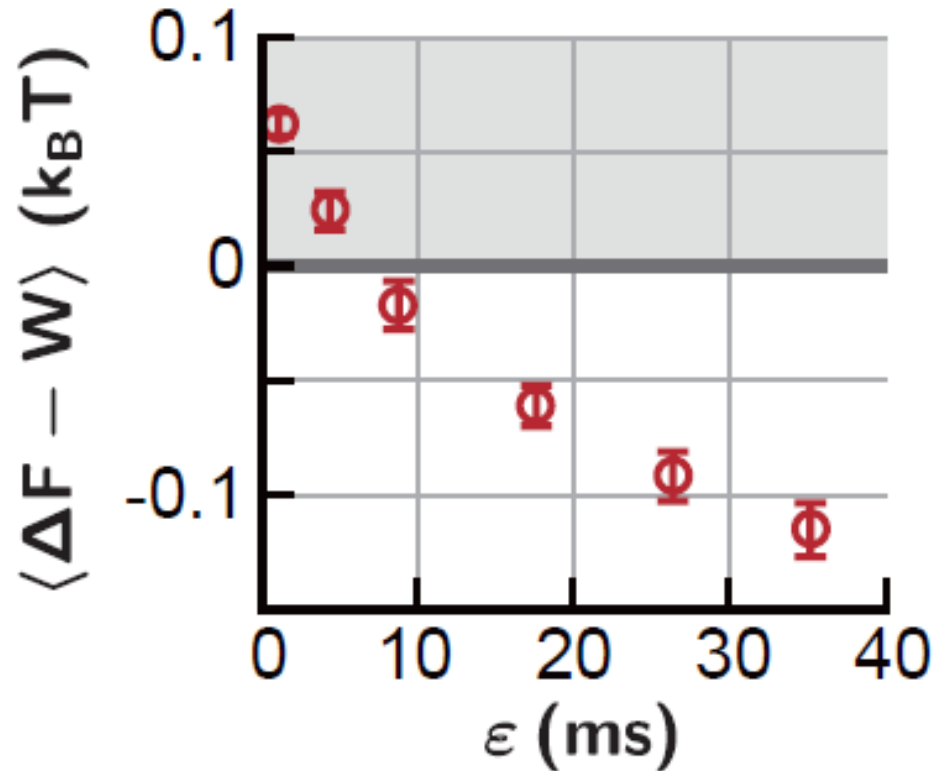


➤ Work done to the particle



$W$  : Work performed to the system

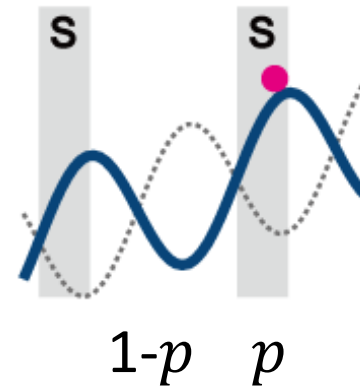
$F$  : Free energy gain of the system



# Efficiency of Information-Energy Conversion

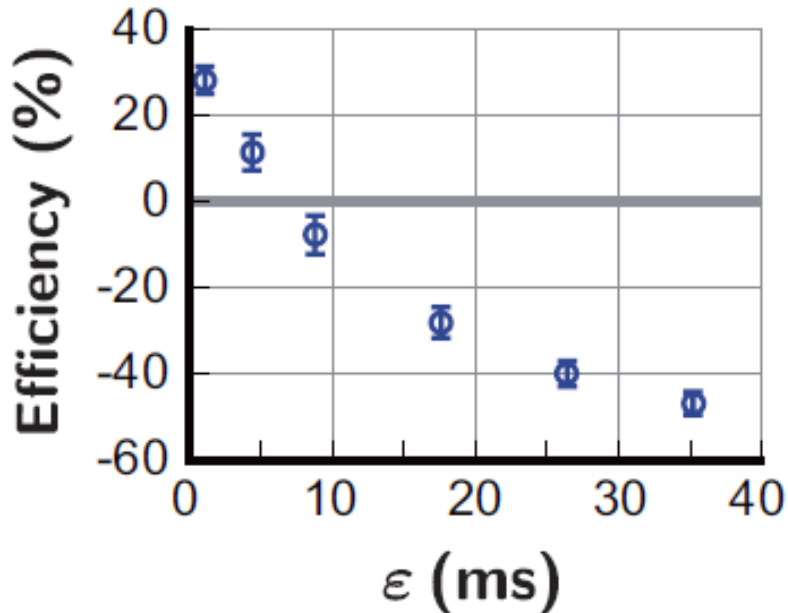
Information gained by the observation:

$$I = -p \ln p - (1 - p) \ln((1 - p))$$



Efficiency of Information-Energy Conversion :

$$\vartheta = \frac{\Delta F - W}{k_B T I}$$



**28% Efficiency**

# Jarzynski equality

Jarzynski equality:  $\langle e^{(\Delta F - W)/k_B T} \rangle = 1$

Valid for Liouville equations, ideal chaotic systems

Initial and final distributions are canonical, but path can be out-of-equilibrium

The second law of thermodynamics can be derived:

Jensen's inequality  $\langle e^x \rangle \geq e^{\langle x \rangle}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\langle W \rangle - \Delta F \geq 0$

Fluctuation Dissipation Theorem can be derived:

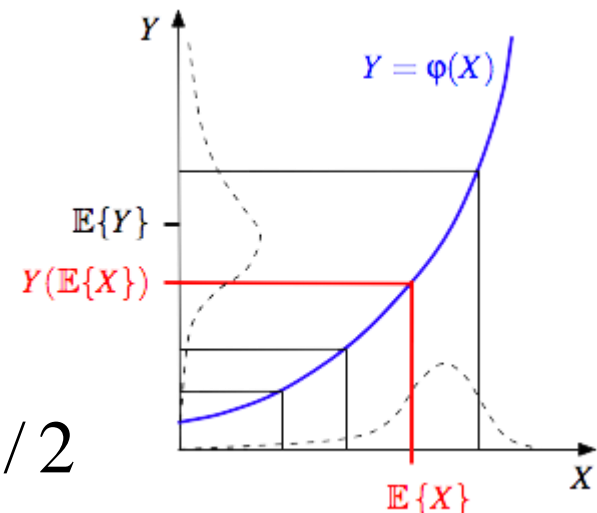
$$\Delta F = -\beta^{-1} \ln \langle \exp(-\beta w) \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-\beta)^{n-1} \frac{\omega_n}{n!}$$

1<sup>st</sup> cumulant:

$$\Delta F = w_A = \langle w \rangle$$

2nd cumulant:

**Fluctuation-dissipation:**  $\Delta F = \langle w \rangle - \beta \sigma^2 / 2$



# Generalized Jarzynski equality including mutual information

$W$  : Work performed to the system

$F$  : Free energy gain of the system

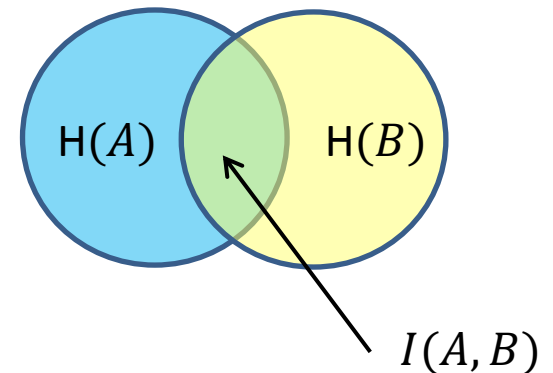
$$\langle W \rangle \geq \Delta F - kT \langle I \rangle$$

$I$  : mutual information  
measurement and control have errors

Correspondingly generalized Jarzynski equality:

$$\rightarrow \langle e^{(\Delta F - W)/k_B T + I} \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle e^{(\Delta F - W)/k_B T} \rangle = \gamma$$



Sagawa & Ueda, PRL (2010)



# Experimental test of generalized Jarzynski equality

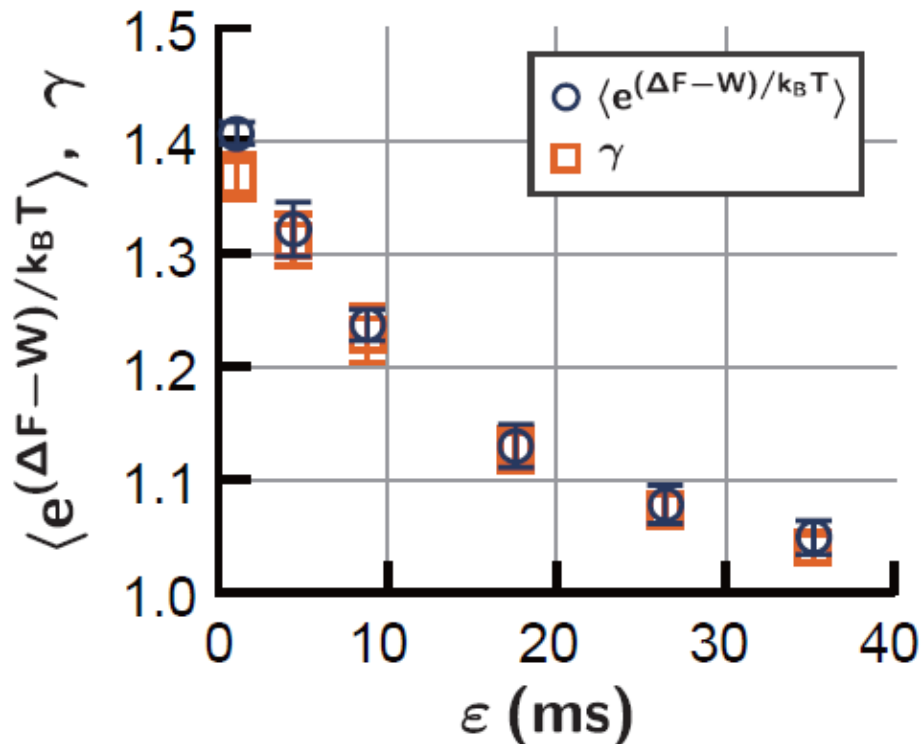
- Entropy Production

$$\langle e^{\beta(\Delta F - W)} \rangle = \gamma$$

generalized Jarzynski equality  
Sagawa, Ueda, PRL (2010)

Feedback Efficacy

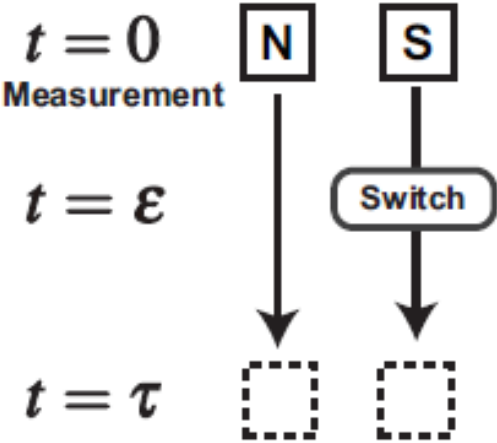
- A fundamental principle to relate energy and information feedback



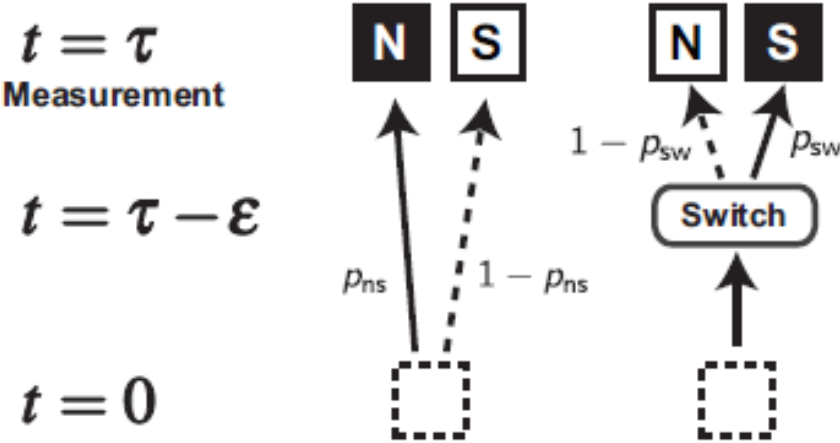
Agrees within measurement accuracy

# How to measure the feedback efficacy

**a** Forward



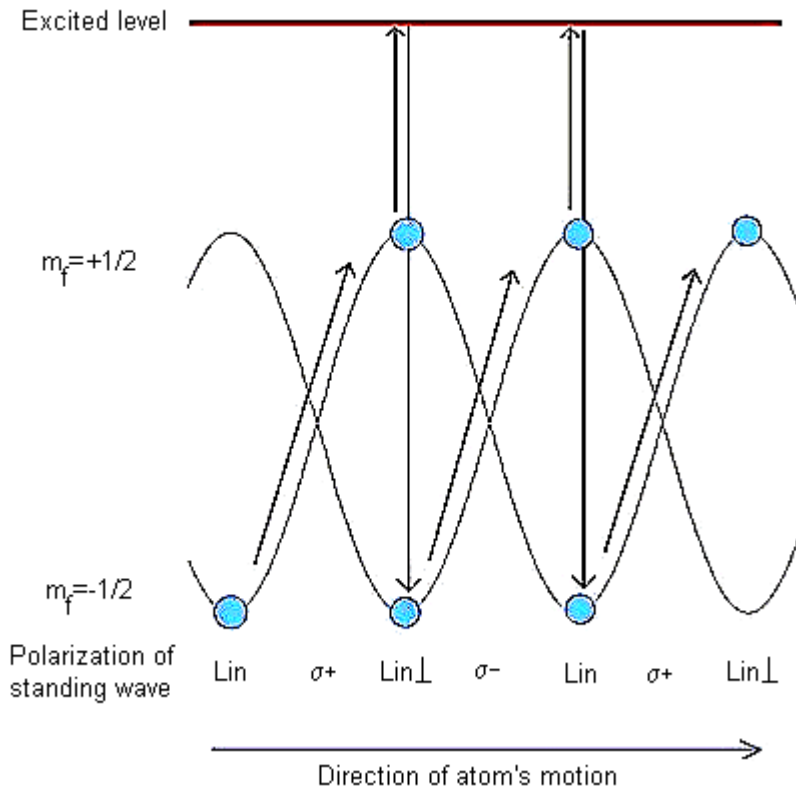
**b** Reverse



$$\gamma = p_{sw} + p_{ns} \leq 1$$

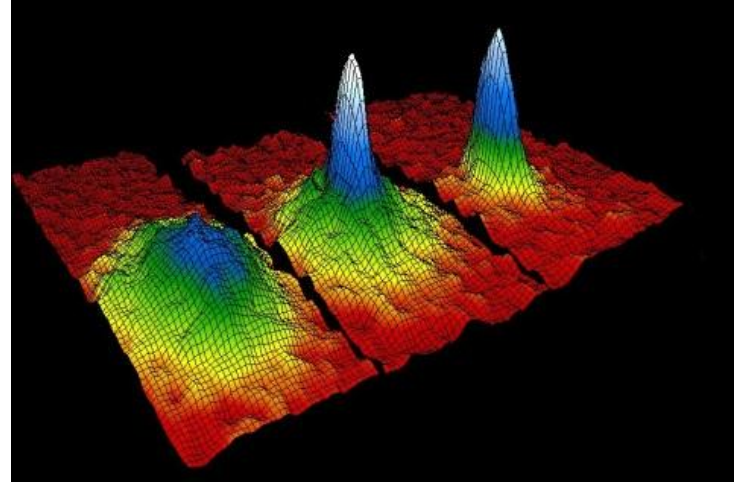
# Laser Cooling: Sisyphus Cooling

## Polarization Gradient Cooling

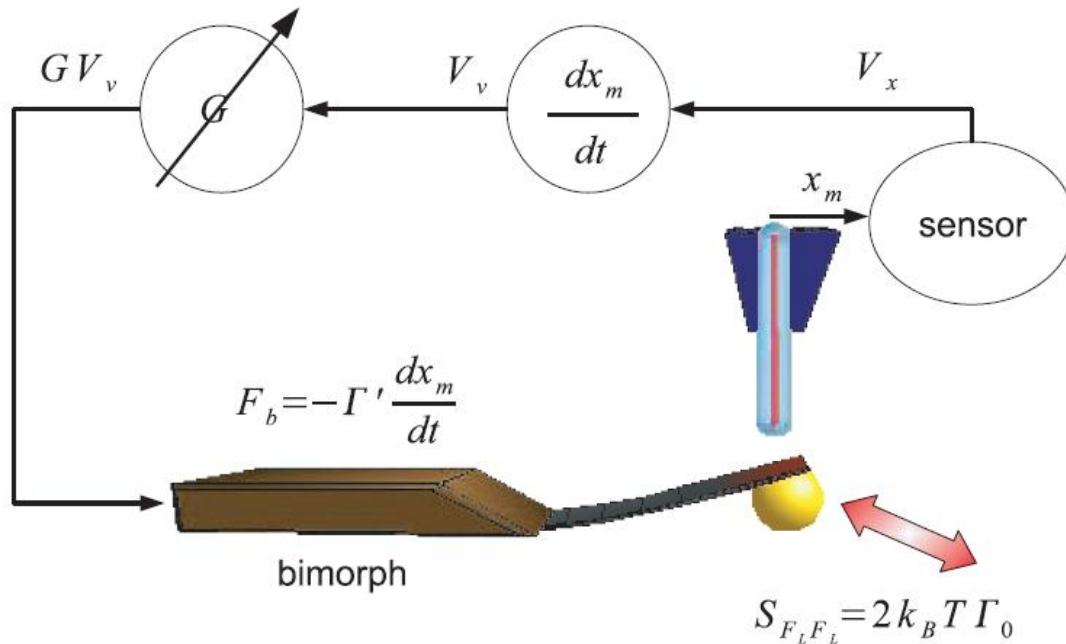


Cohen-Tannoudji

[http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel\\_prizes/physics/laureates/1997/](http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/physics/laureates/1997/)



# Cooling limit with feedback control



Reducing thermal fluctuations of lever of Atomic Force Microscope (AFM)

What is the limit of cooling?

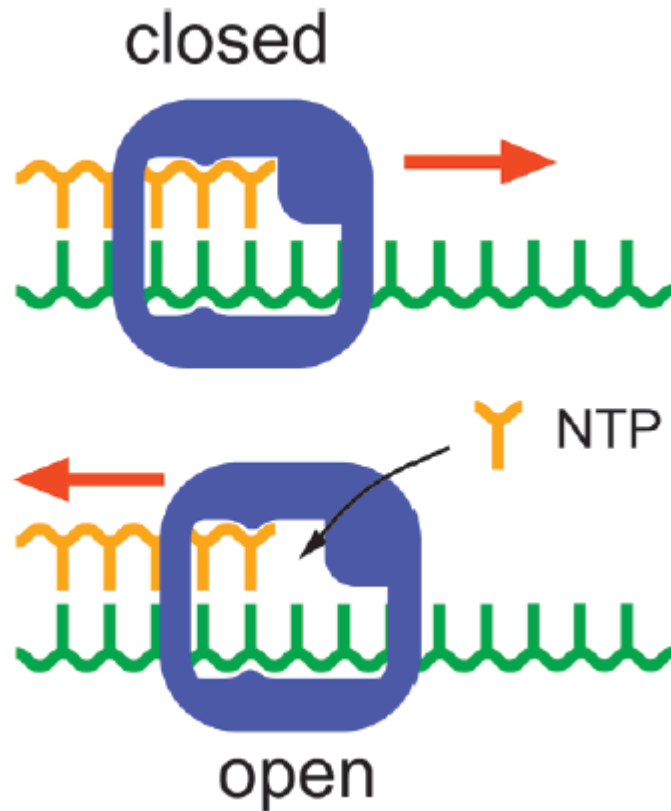
G. Jourdan et al., Nanotechnology, (2007)

Cooling Limit:

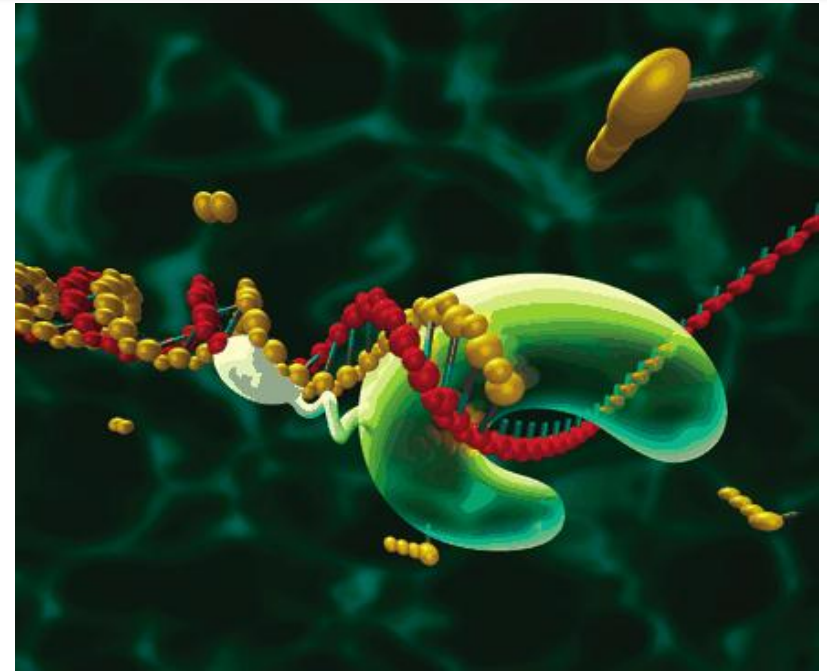
$$\frac{T - T_{\text{eff}}}{T} \geq \frac{\sum_i \langle I_i \rangle_0}{\tau} t_r.$$

S. Ito and M. Sano, PRE (2011)

# Are molecular motors Maxwell's demon?

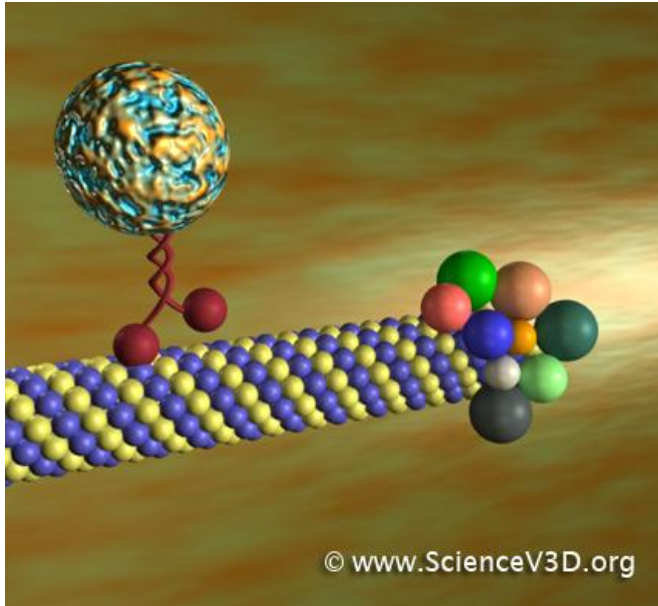


DNA Polymerase behaves like a thermal ratchet



- Polymerase binds to DNA
- each process is reversible
- Moves back and forth by thermal fluctuations
- NTP can bind in the open space
- NTP concentration is higher than equilibrium

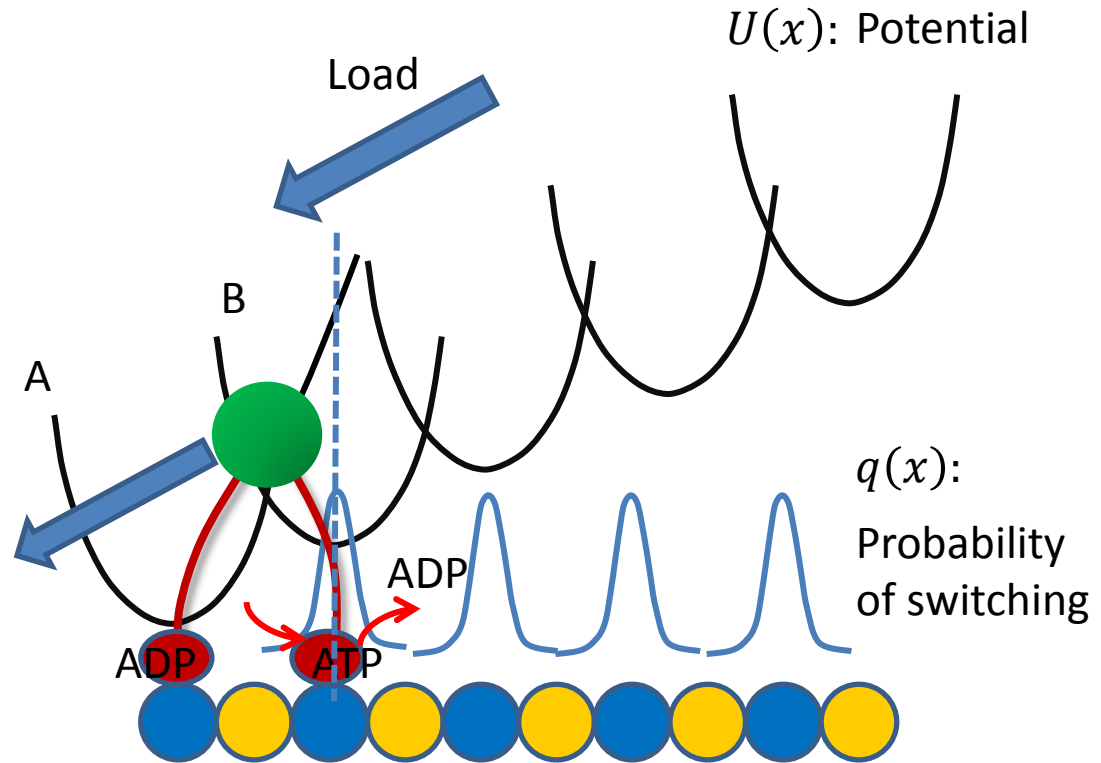
# Are molecular motors Maxwell's demon?



$$p_A(x) = \frac{e^{-\beta U_A(x)}}{Z}$$

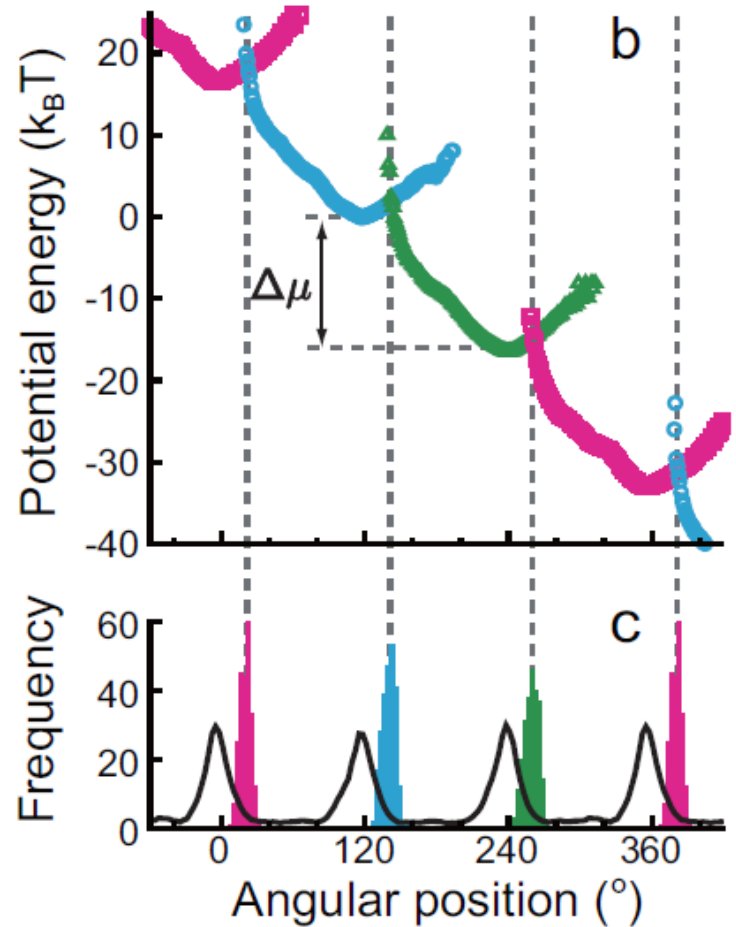
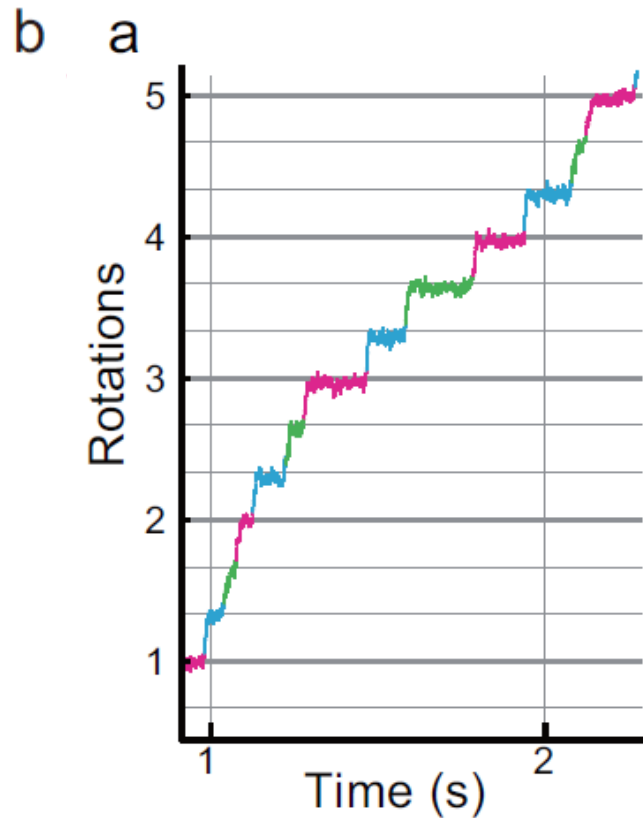
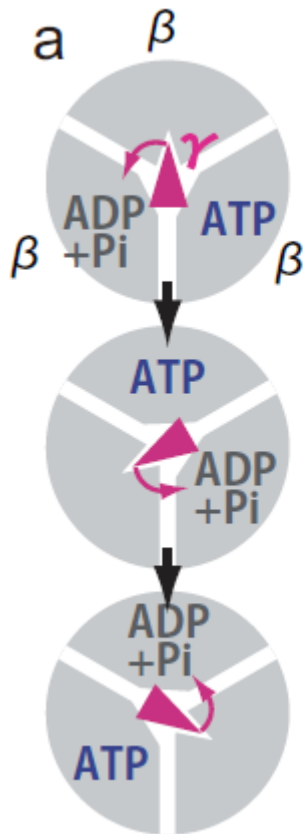
$$\langle e^{-\beta(W-\Delta F)} \rangle = \gamma = \int q(x) \frac{p_A(x)}{p_B(x)} dx$$

↑  
Probability of switching



If the switching position is much shifted to forward direction,  $\gamma$  can exceed 1, otherwise not.

# Autonomous switching of F1 molecular motor



[Toyabe S et al., arXiv:1112.0186 \(2011\)](#)

But efficiency of free energy transduction is much smaller than 1.

$$\sigma_f \equiv \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta G} \leq \frac{D(q||p_0)}{D(q||p_0) + D(p_0||q)} \leq 1.$$

D: Kullback-Leibler Information

Kawaguchi, Sano  
JPSJ (2011).  
24

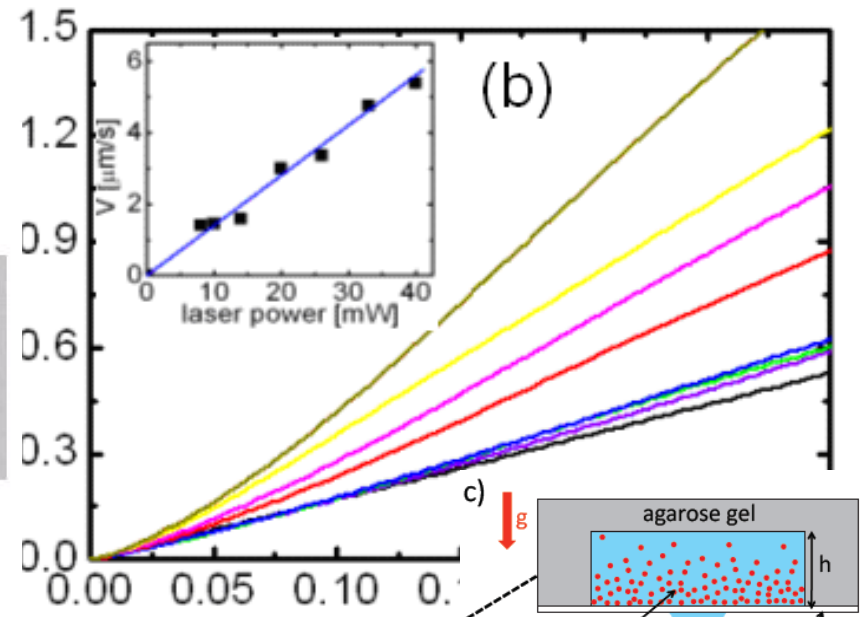
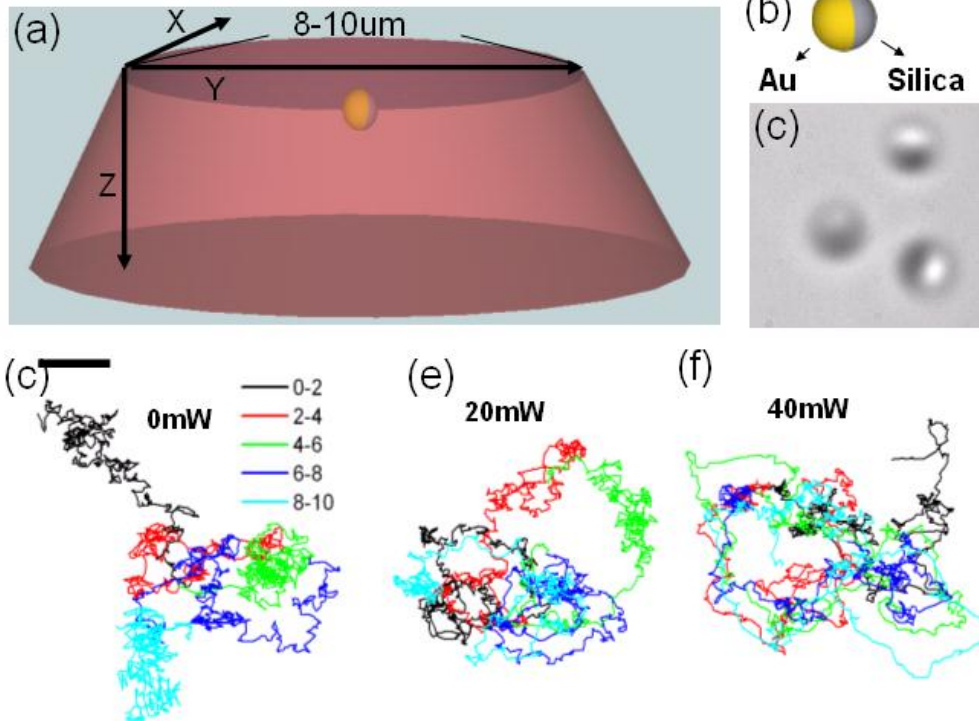
# Information and Feedback in Different Systems

	Fluctuation	Information	Feedback	Outcome
Maxwell's demon	Thermal	Speed, position	Biased Choice of fluctuations	Gain Free Energy
Active Particle	Thermal	-----	-----	Enhance Diffusion
Bacteria ( <a href="#"><i>Escherichia coli</i></a> )	tumbling	Chemotactic Signal	Change tumbling freq.	Chemotaxis
Amoeboid cell ( <i>Dictyostelium Discoideum</i> )	Instability of cell shape	Chemotactic Signal	Biased Choice of random protrusion	Chemotaxis



# Self-propulsion of Janus hot particle

Jiang, Yoshinaga, Sano, PRL (2010).

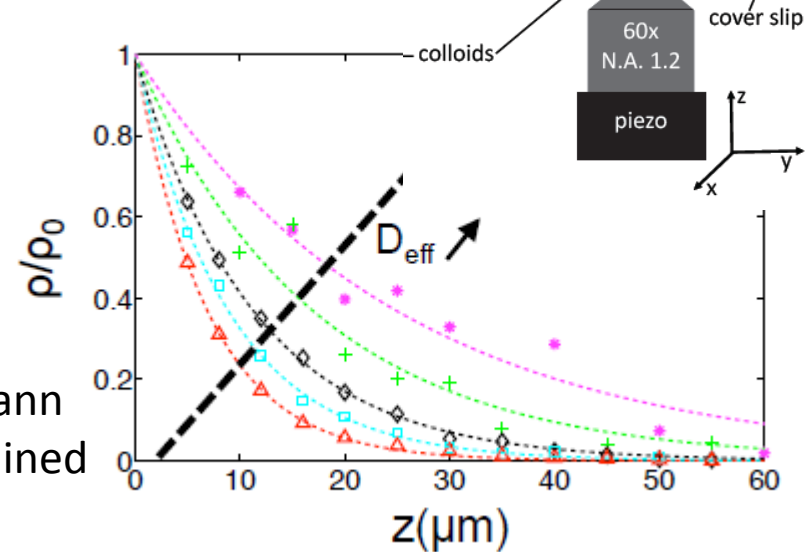


$$\langle \Delta \mathbf{r}^2(t) \rangle = 2\tau V^2 [t - \tau(1 - e^{-t/\tau})]$$

$$\langle \Delta \mathbf{r}^2(t) \rangle \sim V^2 t^2, \quad t \ll \tau$$

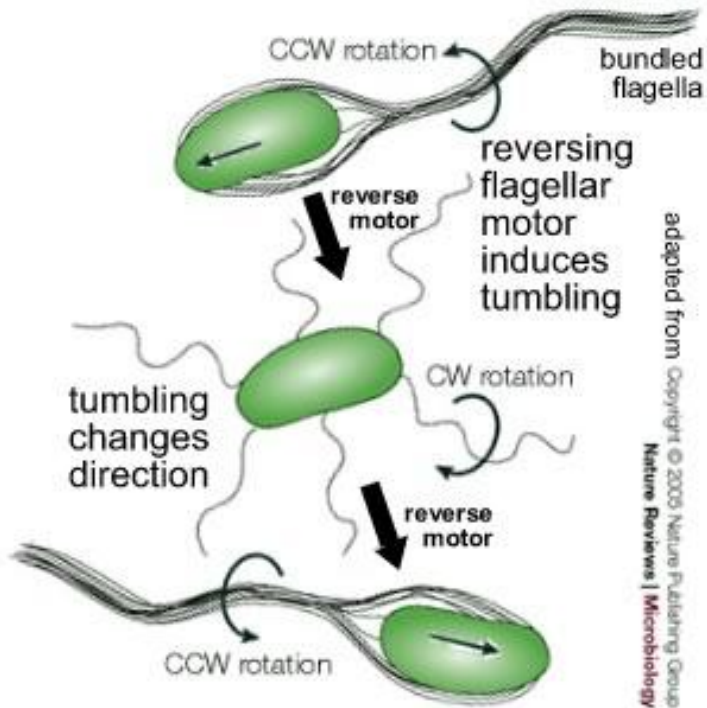
$$\langle \Delta \mathbf{r}^2(t) \rangle \sim \tau V^2 t, \quad t \gg \tau$$

Effectively, Boltzmann distribution is obtained Under gravity.

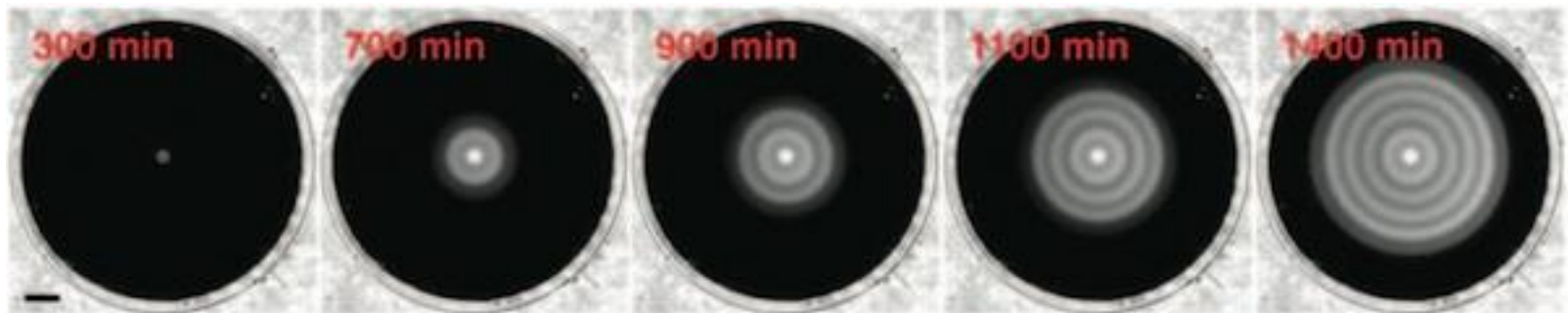
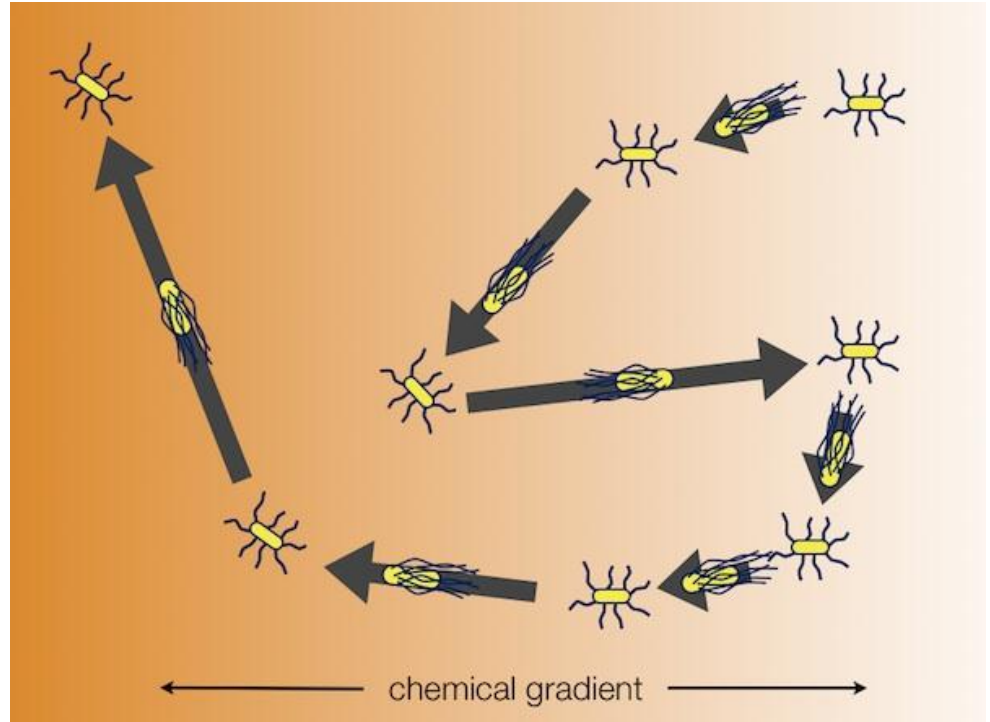


L. Bocquet, PRL (2010)

# Chemotaxis of Bacteria



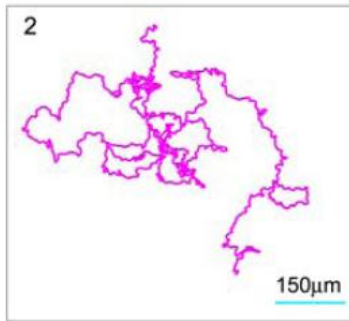
adapted from Copyright © 2005 Nature Publishing Group  
Nature Reviews | Microbiology



- Long term migration behaviors of Bacteria and Amoeboid cells result in an enhanced diffusion.



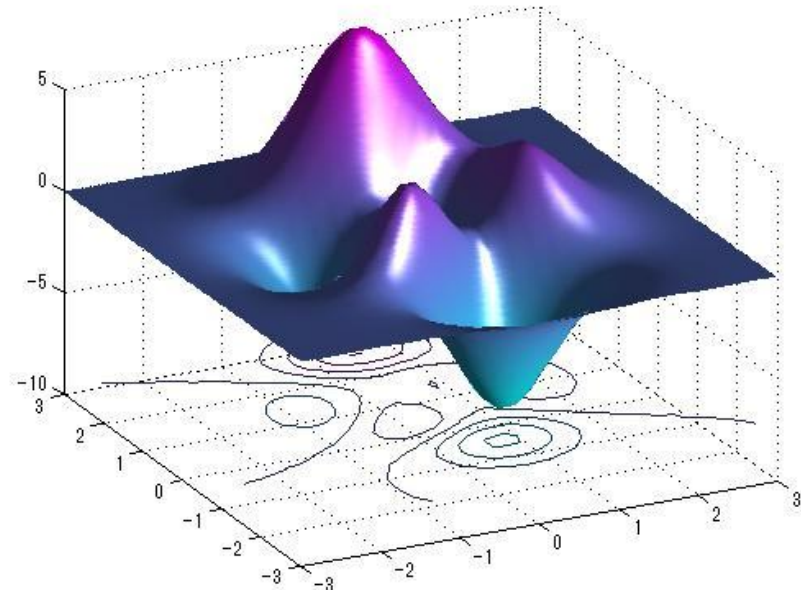
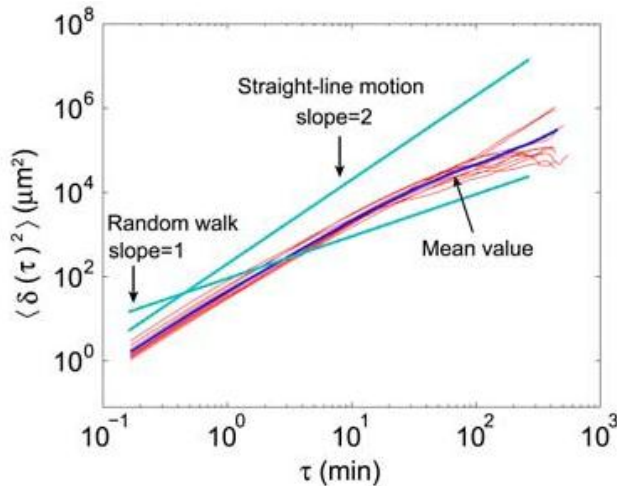
- Final distribution approaches to an equilibrium distribution

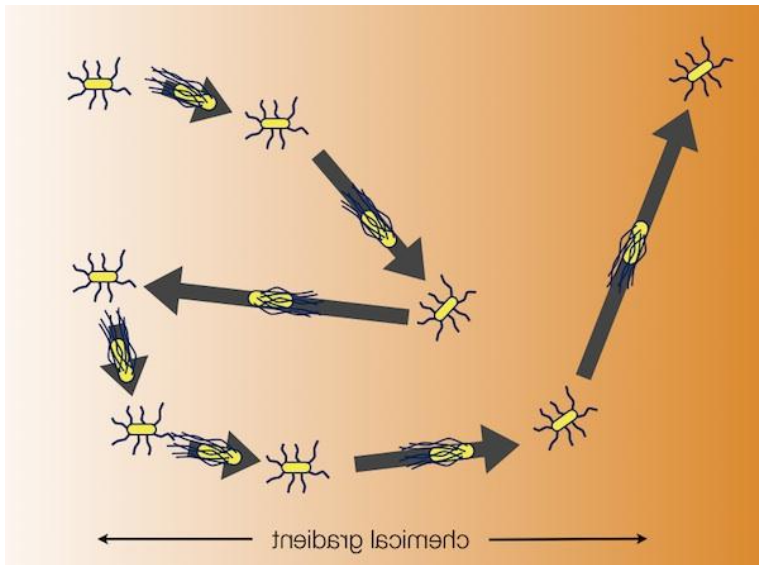


Sufficient Condition: Master equation + detailed balance  
 → H Theorem like ( $\sim 2^{\text{nd}}$  Law of Thermodynamics)

$$P(x) = \frac{e^{-\beta U(x)}}{Z}$$

$U(x)$ : Potential by obstacles





**Physics Law:**  
Boltzmann distribution  
by gravity etc.



Observation

**Maximization of Information:**  
Toward chem-oattractant



Choice: Feedback

Time



# Summary

- Maxwell's demon
- Demonstration of Information-Energy conversion  
(Toyabe, Sagawa, Ueda, Muneyuki, Sano, Nature Physics, 6, 988, (2010))
- Some of molecular motors utilize information of thermal fluctuations.
- Chemotaxis is a process of information feedback  
Active Colloids (Colloidal particles with asymmetry)