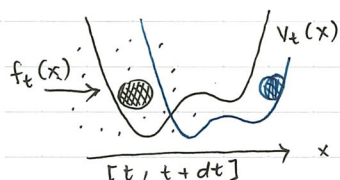


Stochastic Energetics

K. Sekimoto "Langevin Eqn and Thermodynamics" (1997)

P. Langevin Stochastic Dynamics (1908)

Example: particle (overdamped) in 1D, trapped in $V_t(x)$, force "external" $f_t(x)$ 

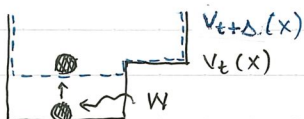
x_t = position of particle at time t
 $V_t(x_t)$ = energy of particle at time t

2 energy changes: Heat and work

① Heat - change of particle's energy from environment interactions



② Work - change of potential



Langevin Equation:

$$m\ddot{x}_t = - \underbrace{\gamma \dot{x}_t - V'_t(x_t) + f_t(x_t)}_{\text{total force}} + \sqrt{2k_B T \gamma} \xi_t$$

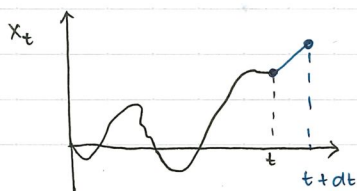
- neglect when
mass of particle is small

$$- \Delta t \gg \frac{m}{\gamma}$$

Overdamped Langevin Equation:

$$(i) \quad 0 = - \underbrace{\gamma \dot{x}_t - V'_t(x_t) + f_t(x_t)}_{F_t(x_t)} + \sqrt{2k_B T \gamma} \xi_t$$

$$\Delta t \gg m/\gamma$$



time interval
in $[t, t+dt]$ we measure $x_t \in \mathbb{R}$, $x_{t+dt} \in \mathbb{R}$,
how much δQ_t is absorbed by the system?

$$\delta Q_t = \underbrace{(-\gamma \dot{x}_t + \sqrt{2k_B T \gamma} \xi_t)}_{\text{forces from environment}} \circ dx_t$$

definition

Stochastic Heat

$$\delta Q_t = (-\gamma \dot{X}_t + \sqrt{2k_B T \gamma} \xi_t) \circ dX_t$$

cannot measure this in the lab

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \underbrace{[V'_t(X_t) - f_t(X_t)]}_{\text{we can measure this in the lab}} \circ dX_t$$

$$\hookrightarrow dX_t = X_{t+dt} - X_t$$

Stochastic Work

Work done in $[t, t+dt]$

$$\delta W_t = \underbrace{f_t(X_t)}_{\text{external}} \circ dX_t + \underbrace{\partial_t V_t(X_t) dt}_{\text{control potential}}$$

First Law?

$$\begin{aligned} \delta Q_t + \delta W_t &= V'_t(X_t) \circ dX_t - \cancel{f_t(X_t) \circ dX_t} + \cancel{f_t(X_t) \circ dX_t} + \partial_t V_t(X_t) dt \\ &= \partial_t V_t(X_t) dt + V'_t(X_t) \circ dX_t + f dx - f dx \\ &= dV_t \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\text{Reminder: } dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \circ dX \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\partial_t V_t(X_t) dt + V'_t(X_t) \circ dX_t + f dx - f dx \\ &\underbrace{\partial_t V_t(X_t) dt + f dx}_{\text{Work}} + \underbrace{V'_t(X_t) \circ dX_t - f dx}_{\text{Heat}} \end{aligned}$$

(Stochastic) Heat along a trajectory $X_{[0,t]}$

$$Q_t = Q[X_{[0,t]}] \quad (\text{a "functional"})$$

(Stratonovich integral)

$$\downarrow \quad = \int_0^t \delta Q_s = \int_0^t (-\gamma \dot{X}_s + \sqrt{2k_B T \gamma} \xi_s) \circ dX_s = - \int F_s(X_s) \circ dX_s$$

not a

state function

"total force"

$$F_t(X_t) = -V'_t(X_t) + f_t(X_t)$$

$$Q_t \approx \left(\frac{F_0(X_0) + F_1(X_1)}{2} \right) (X_1 - X_0) + \left(\frac{F_1(X_1) + F_2(X_2)}{2} \right) (X_2 - X_1) + \dots$$

(Stochastic) Work along a trajectory $X_{[0,t]}$

$$\downarrow \quad W_t = \int_0^t dW_s = \int_0^t f_s(X_s) \circ dX_s + \partial_s V_s(X_s) ds$$

not a state function

$$\Delta V_t = V_t(X_t) - V_0(X_0)$$

$$\boxed{Q_t + W_t = \Delta V_t} \quad \text{1st Law}$$



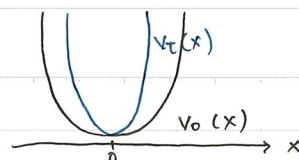
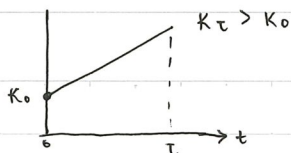
- energy is the same for both trajectories but work and heat is not

(bec. not state functions)

Examples:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad V_t(x) = \frac{1}{2} k_t x^2$$

$$f_t(x) = 0$$



(change trap stiffness)

$$dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx = \frac{\partial V}{\partial k} dk + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 dk + kx dx$$

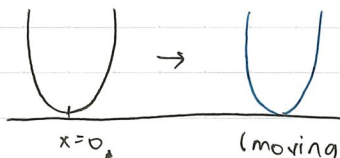
not stochastic

$$\delta Q = V'_t(x_t) \circ dx_t = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \circ dx = kx \circ dx \Rightarrow Q_t = \int k_s x_s \circ dx_s$$

$$\delta W = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} dt = \frac{\partial V}{\partial k} dk = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \dot{k} dt \Rightarrow W_t = \int \frac{1}{2} x_s^2 \dot{k} ds$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad V_t(x) = \frac{1}{2} k(x - c_t)^2$$

$$f_t(x) = 0$$



$$c_t = y_t$$

$$dc_t = y dt$$

(moving a trap bec. of y_t term)

$$\delta Q = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \circ dx = k(x_t - c_t) \circ dx_t$$

$$\delta W = \frac{\partial V}{\partial c} \circ dc = -k(x - c_t) y dt$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad V_t(x) = 0$$

$$f_t(x) = f$$



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \delta Q = -f \circ dx_t \\ \delta W = f \circ dx_t \end{array} \right\} dV = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad V_t(x) = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx$$

$$f_t(x) = F_0 \cos \omega t$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \delta Q_t = kx_t \circ dx_t - F_0 \cos \omega t \circ dx_t \\ \delta W_t = F_0 \cos \omega t \circ dx_t \end{array} \right\} dV_t = kx_t \circ dx_t$$