

Jarzynski equality: start in equil. λ_0

out-of-equilib. } drive system arbitrarily (fast) } ΔF^{eq}

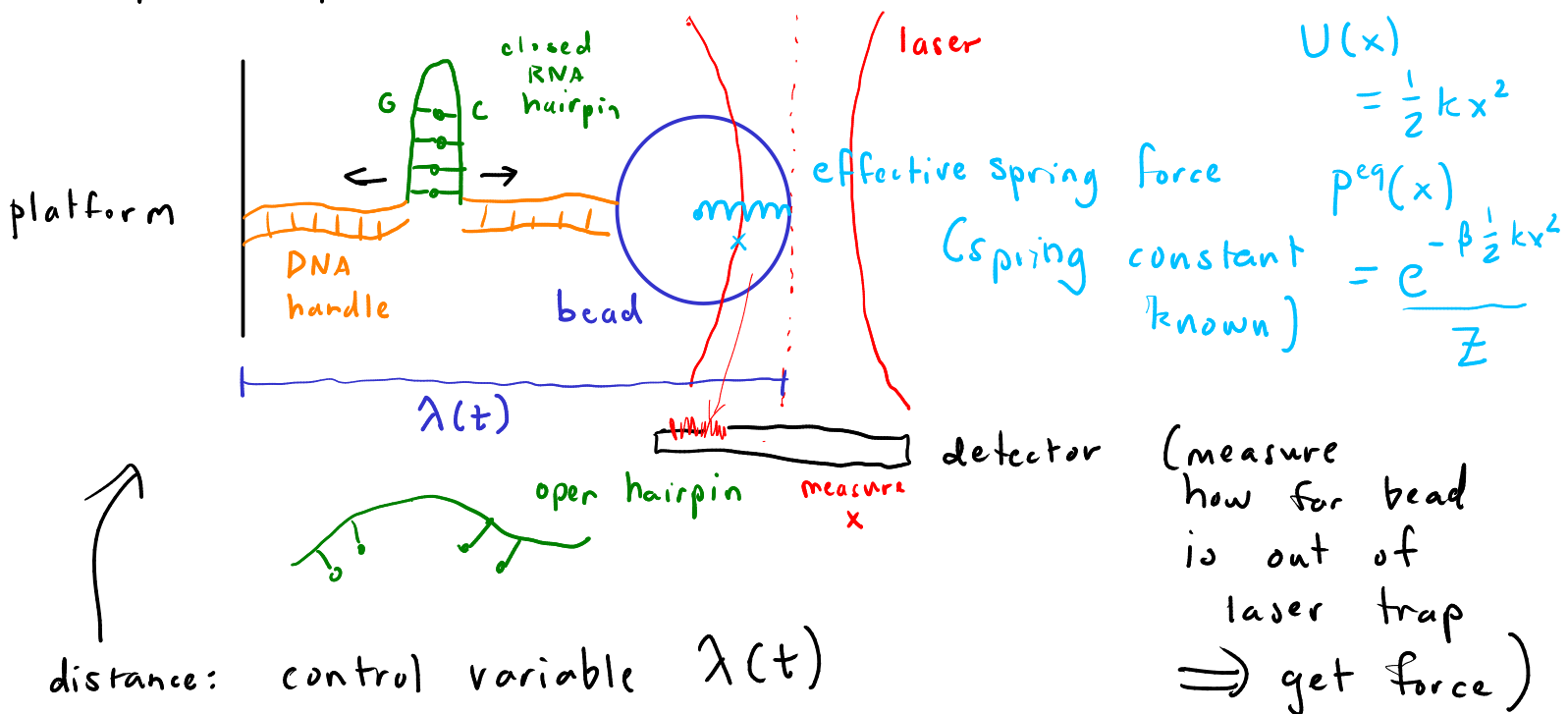
wait for equil. λ_1

$W(v)$ = work done by sys. in one exper. run

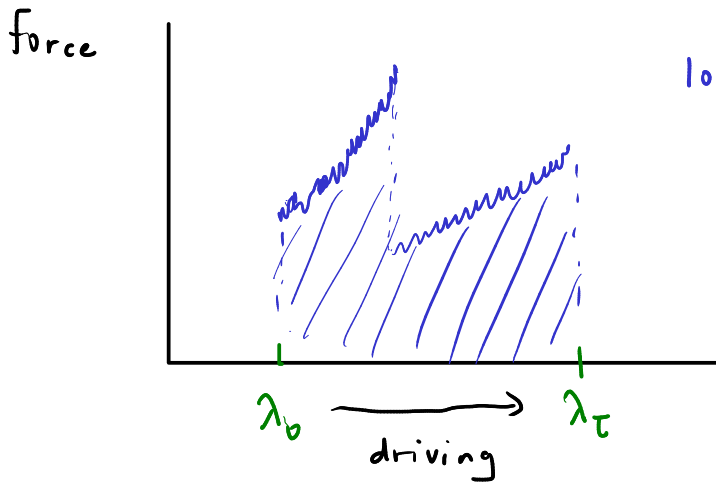
$$\langle e^{\beta W(v)} \rangle = e^{-\beta \Delta F^{eq}} \quad [\text{PRL 1997}]$$

\Rightarrow allows you to estimate ΔF^{eq} from many short, fast experimental (or simulation) run

Exper. proof: Liphardt et al, Science (2002)



Single experimental run v :



look somewhat
diff. for every run v
(stochastic opening
of hairpin)

$W(v)$ = work done
by sys

$$= - \int \text{force} \cdot d\lambda$$

$$= - (\text{area under curve})$$

calc. avg. over 100's of short exper. runs

\Rightarrow get $\langle e^{\beta W(v)} \rangle$ LHS

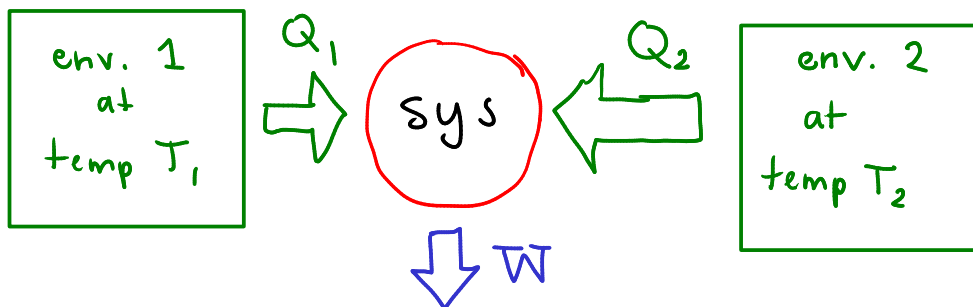
if you know seq. of hairpin (G,C,A,U seq.)

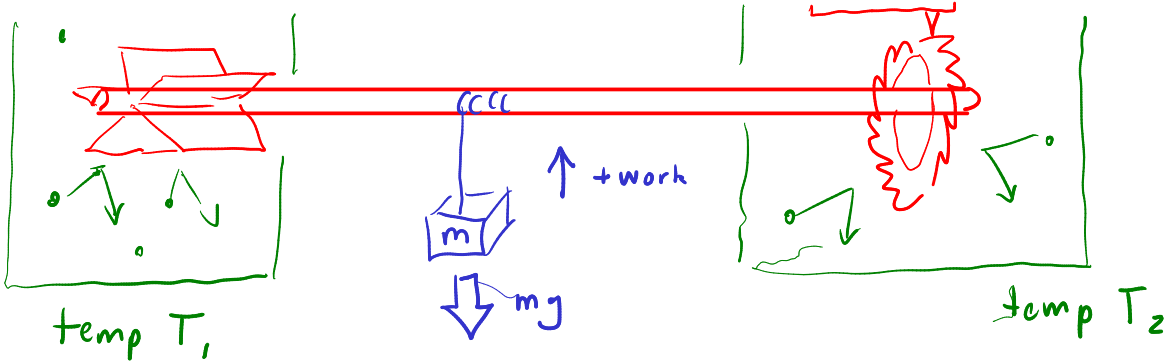
\Rightarrow computational tools can be used

to estimate ΔF^{el} RHS

check LHS = RHS

What about systems coupled to multiple temperatures (multiple diff. environments)?





two transition matrices

(for sys. connected to each env.)

$W_{nm}^{(1)}$ = prob. of $m \rightarrow n$ trans. due to exchange of energy w/ env. 1

$W_{nm}^{(2)}$ = " " env. 2

LDB: $\alpha = 1, 2$ $\beta_\alpha = \frac{1}{k_B T_\alpha}$

$$\frac{W_{nm}^{(\alpha)}}{W_{mn}^{(\alpha)}} = e^{-\beta_\alpha (E_n - E_m + \omega_{nm})}$$

imagine δt is small enough so that in each time step energy exchange happens w/ only one environment

prob. of $m \rightarrow n$ trans. due to env. 1 alone $W_{nm}^{(1)} (1 - W_{nm}^{(2)}) \approx W_{nm}^{(1)}$ to leading order (assuming W 's are small for small δt)

β_α = prob. that in time step δt , the trans. occurs due to env. α

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$$

traj. $v = (n_0, n_1, \dots, n_T)$

env. labels

α_0
"
1 or 2

α_1

α_{T-1}