

## 7. Thermodynamic cost of measurement and erasure.

Consider now the observer as a physical memory with energy  $H_{\text{obs}}(m)$  and non-equilibrium free energy:

$$\mathcal{F}(M) = \mathcal{F}(p_m; H_{\text{obs}}(m)) = \langle H_{\text{obs}}(m) \rangle - kT H(M)$$

An ideal measurement on a system whose state is a random variable  $X$  with distribution  $p_X(x)$  consists of:

1) Initially  $X$  and  $M$  are independent and non-interacting:

$$H(x, m) = H_S(x) + H_{\text{obs}}(m) \quad p_{\bar{X}M}(x, m) = p_X(x) p_M$$

2) In the measurement the observer changes:  $M \rightarrow M'$  and correlates with  $X$ , which is not altered. After measurement observer and system decoupled:

$$p_{\bar{X}M'}(x, m) = p_X(x) p(m|x) \quad \text{measurement device}$$

Let us calculate the non-equilibrium free energy:

$$\text{Before: } \mathcal{F}(X) + \mathcal{F}(M)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{After: } & \langle H_S(x) \rangle + \langle H_{\text{obs}}(m) \rangle - kT H(X, M') \\ & = \mathcal{F}(X) + \mathcal{F}(M') + kT I(X, M') \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the mutual information:

$$I(X, M') = H(X) + H(M') - kT I(X, M')$$

The change of free energy due to the measurement is:

$$\Delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{meas}} = \Delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{obs}} + kT I(X, M') \leq W_{\text{meas}}$$

We get a similar expression as in sec. 4, but now with a different interpretation: there,  $kT I$  appeared as the result of a change in our information about the system  $X$  ( $p(x) \rightarrow p(x|M)$ ). Here is the result of correlating two physical systems:  $X$  and  $M$ .

Restoring the observer to its initial state  $M' \rightarrow M$  needs also some work, usually referred to as the work or cost of erasure:

$$\text{Erasure: } M' \rightarrow M$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{eras}} = -\Delta \mathcal{F}_{\text{obs}} \leq W_{\text{eras}}$$

Combining the expressions for the minimal work:

$$W_{\text{eras}} + W_{\text{meas}} \geq kT I(X, M') = W_{\text{extract}}^{\text{max}}$$

That is, the extracted work in the feedback is balanced by the work to measure and erase.

Example:

Szilard / Bennett scenario

1) Error free measurement:  $I(X, M') = H(M')$

2) Symmetric memory:  $\Delta \mathcal{F}_{obs} = kT [H(M) - H(M')]$

$W_{meas} \geq kT H(M)$  ← (= 0 Bennet/Landauer)  
 erasure = restore-to-zero

$W_{eras} \geq kT (H(M') - H(M))$

The whole picture of feedback

