

Random Interlacement Point Process.

(1) measure construction:

Def: i) $W = \{ w : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d \mid |w(n) - w(n+1)| = 1, \forall n, \text{ and } |w(n)| \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \pm\infty) \}$.

$W^+ = \{ w : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d \mid \dots \text{ as above} \}$.

ii) " $\sim$ " is equiv relation on W :

$$w \sim w' \Leftrightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}. \theta_k(w) = w'.$$

Set $W^* = W / \sim$. $\pi^*: W \rightarrow W^*$ is the canonical projection.

iii) For $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ canonical coordinates on W, W^+ .

$$W = \sigma \subset X_{\mathbb{Z}}, n \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad W^+ = \sigma \subset X_{\mathbb{N}}, n \geq 0$$

σ -algebra defined on W, W^+ .

$$\text{Set } \mathcal{W}^* = \{ A \subset W^* \mid \pi^{*-1}(A) \in \mathcal{W} \}.$$

natural σ -algebra on W^* .

Define: i) $\forall k \subset \mathbb{Z}^d, W_k = \{ w \in W \mid x_{nw} \in k \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \subset W$.

$$W_k^* \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \pi^*(W_k).$$

ii) Set $W_k^{\sim} = \{ w \in W \mid H_k(w) = n \}$ where $H_k(w) = \inf \{ n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid w(n) \in k \}$.

Remark: i) $W_k = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} W_k^{\sim}$

ii) $W_k^* = \pi^*(W_k^{\sim}) = \pi^*(W_k).$

iii) P_x, E_x are law and expectation of SRW

Rmk: Note $d \geq 3$. SRW^d is transient. $\Rightarrow P_x(W^+) = 1$.

Next, we construct a σ -finite measure on (W^+, W^+) :

Def: For $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $\tilde{H}_k(W) = \inf \{n \geq 1 \mid W_n \in k\}$.

Set Q_k on (W, W) by formula:

$$Q_k \in \{(X_n)_{n \geq 0} \in A, X_0 = x, (X_n)_{n \geq 1} \in B\}$$

$$= P_x(A \mid \tilde{H}_k = \infty) Q_k(x) P_x(B) \text{ for } A, B \in W^+, x \in k.$$

Prop. $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. $Q_k(W) = \text{cap}(k)$.

$$\text{Pf: } Q_k(W) = Q_k(W_k^0) = \sum_{x \in k} Q_k(X_0 = x)$$

$$= \sum_{x \in k} Q_k(x) = \text{cap}(k)$$

Rmk: $\bar{Q}_k = Q_k / \text{cap}(k)$ is p.m. on (W, W) . supports on W_k^0 . which can be defined by:

i) $X_0 \sim \bar{Q}_k$ (normalized e.m.) on k under Q_k .

ii) condition on X_0 , $(X_n)_{n \geq 1} \mid \tilde{H}_k = \infty$ is indept of $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$

iii) condition on X_0 , $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is SRW starts at X_0 .

iv) condition on X_0 , $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is SRW starts at X_0 conditioned on $(X_n)_{n \geq 1}$ never returns to k after first step.

Thm. There exists unique σ -finite measure ν on (W^*, W^*) satisfying: $\forall k \subset \mathbb{Z}^k$.

$$\nu(A) = \alpha_k(\mathbb{Z}^{*-1}(A)) \quad \forall A \in W_k^*.$$

Rmk. i) Restate: $I_{W_k^*} \nu = \mathbb{Z}^* \circ \alpha_k$.

ii) If $\mathbb{Z}^k = \cup k_n$ s.t. $k_n \subset k_{n+1} \quad \forall n$.

k_n are finite sets. Def α_k on W :

$$\alpha_k = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - I_{W_{k_n}}) \alpha_{k_n} \Rightarrow \nu = \mathbb{Z}^* \circ \alpha_k.$$

Pf: i) Uniqueness:

Consider $k_n \uparrow$ finite. $\cup k_n = \mathbb{Z}^k$. Then:

$$W^* = \cup W_{k_n}^*. \text{ So for } \forall A \in W^*.$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu(A \cap W_{k_n}^*) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_{k_n}(\mathbb{Z}^{*-1}(A \cap W_{k_n}^*))$$

it's uniquely determined.

2) Existence:

check ν is well-def in the condition:

$$k \subset k' \subset \mathbb{Z}^k. \quad A \in W^*. \quad A \subset W_k^* \subset W_{k'}^*.$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{k'}(\mathbb{Z}^{*-1}(A)) = \alpha_k(\mathbb{Z}^{*-1}(A)).$$

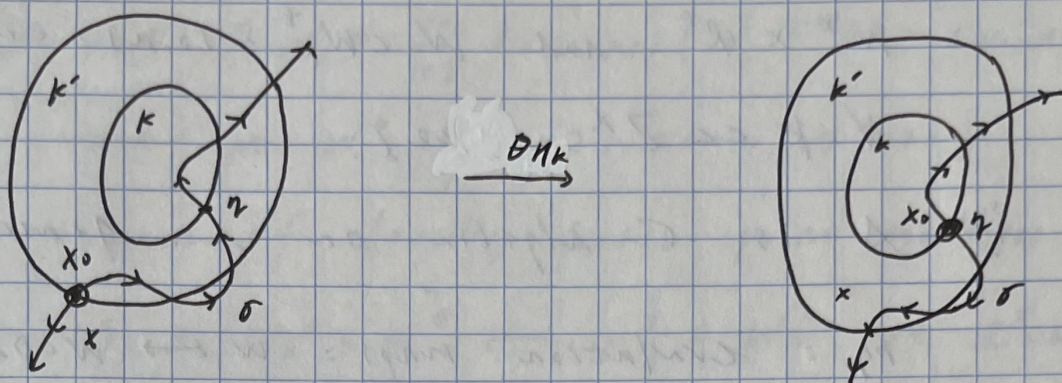
Rmk. So, define $\nu(A) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_{k_n}(\mathbb{Z}^{*-1}(A \cap (W_{k_n}^* / W_{k_{n-1}}^*)))$

satisfying the condition. Besides,

$$\alpha_{k_n}(\mathbb{Z}^{*-1}(W_{k_n}^* / W_{k_{n-1}}^*)) = \text{cap}(k_n) - \text{cap}(k_{n-1}) < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow \nu(\cdot)$ is σ -finite on W .

Note: $\Theta_{nk} = W_k \cap W_k^0 \rightarrow W_k^0$ is bijection:



(i.e. Θ_{nk} only reverses σ -path)

It suffices to prove: $\forall B \in \mathcal{W}, D \subseteq W_k$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{k'} \{ \omega \in W_k \cap W_k^0 \mid \Theta_{nk}(\omega) \in B \} = \mathcal{Q}_k \{ \omega \in W_k^0 \mid \omega \in B \}$$

$\Leftrightarrow$ check for $B = \{ \omega \mid X_m(\omega) \in A_m, m \in \mathbb{Z} \}$

Cor. (Sweeping identity)

$$\forall k \leq k' \ll \mathbb{Z}^d, \mathcal{Q}_k(\gamma) = \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{Q}_{k'}} \{ \Pi_k < \infty, X_{\Pi_k} = \gamma \}$$

Pf. Set $B = \{ X_0 = \gamma \}$ in the equation above.

$$\underline{\text{Cor.}} \quad \forall k \leq k' \ll \mathbb{Z}^d, \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{Q}_{k'}} \{ \Pi_k < \infty \} = \frac{\text{cap}(k)}{\text{cap}(k')}$$

Pf. Sum up $\gamma \in k$ in cor. above.

(2) Random Interlacement PP:

Consider $W^* \times \mathbb{R}^+$ the labeled trajectories space, equipped with σ -algebra: $W^* \otimes \mathcal{B}_{\mathbb{R}^+}$. For λ the Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{R}$. Set σ -finite measure:

$$V \otimes \lambda \text{ on it (Note: } V \otimes \lambda \{ W_k^* \times [0, u] \} = u \text{cap}(k) < \infty \text{ for } k \ll \mathbb{Z}^d \text{)}$$

Def: i) $\Lambda = \{ \omega = \sum_{n \geq 0} \delta_{(w_n^*, u_n)} \mid (w_n^*, u_n) \in W^* \times \mathbb{R}^+, \text{ and } W \subset W_k^* \times [0, u] < \infty \text{ for } \forall k < \infty, u \geq 0 \}$.

ii) $\mathcal{A}$ is σ -algebra on Λ generated by evaluation maps: $\omega \mapsto \omega(D) =$

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{I}_{\{(w_n^*, u_n) \in D\}} \quad \text{for } D \in W^* \otimes B(\mathbb{R}^+).$$

iii) Set $\mathbb{P}$ on $(\Lambda, \mathcal{A})$. st.

$$\omega = \sum_{n \geq 0} \delta_{(w_n^*, u_n)} \stackrel{\mathbb{P}}{\sim} \text{PPP}(V \otimes \lambda) \text{ on } W^* \times \mathbb{R}^+.$$

iv) Random element in $(\Lambda, \mathcal{A}, \mathbb{P})$ is called a random interlacement point process.

Def: (Second def of RI)

Random interlacement at level $u : j^u$ is random subset of $\mathbb{Z}^d$. st.

$$j^u(\omega) =: \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{range}(w_n^*), \quad \text{for } \omega = \sum_{n \geq 0} \delta_{(w_n^*, u_n)}$$

$$\text{where } \text{range}(W^*) = \{X_n(\omega) \mid \omega \in \mathbb{Z}^{d^*}(W^*), n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}$$

$$\text{Set Vacant set } V^u = \mathbb{Z}^d / j^u.$$

Prop: For $k < \infty, u \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(j^u \cap k \neq \emptyset) &= \mathbb{P}(W \subset W_k^* \times [0, u]) = 0 \\ &= \exp(-u \text{cap}(k)) \end{aligned}$$

Def: (RI PP on subsets)

i) $M = \{ \mu = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{(w_i, n_i)} \mid I \subset \mathbb{N}, (w_i, n_i) \in W_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+^+, \text{ and } \mu(W_+ \times [0, n]) < \infty, \forall n \geq 0 \}$

space of locally finite point measures on $W_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+^+$.

ii) $S_k = W_k^* \ni w^* \mapsto w^0 \in W_k^0$ st. $Z^*(w^0) = w^*$

iii) For $w = (w(n))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in W$, set $w_+ = (w(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in W_+$.

For $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, set $\mu_k = \mu \rightarrow M$. Def by:

$$\int f \, d\mu_k(w) = \int_{W_k^* \times \mathbb{R}_+^+} f(S_k(w^*)_+, n) \, W(dw^*, n)$$

for $w \in \mathcal{L}$, $f: W_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ measurable.

RMk: i) It means we only care about the trajectories after hitting k .

ii) Alternatively definition of μ_k :

$$\mu_k(w) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{I}_{\{w_n^* \in W_k^*\}} \delta_{(S_k(w_n^*)_+, n)}$$

iv) For $n \geq 0$, set $\mu_{k,n}$ on $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow$ finite point measure on W_+ :

$$\mu_{k,n}(w)(dw) = \mu_k(w)(dw \times [0, n]) \quad w \in \mathcal{L}$$

RMk: i) Alternative definition of $\mu_{k,n}$:

$$\mu_{k,n}(w) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{I}_{\{w_n^* \in W_k^*, n_n \leq n\}} \delta_{(S_k(w_n^*)_+, n)}$$

$$\text{for } w = \sum_{n \geq 0} \delta_{(w_n^*, n_n)} \in \mathcal{L}$$

ii) It means we collect trajectories from μ_k with label less than n .

Prop. $\mu_{k,u}$ is PPP on W^+ with intensity measure $u \cdot \text{cap}(k) \cdot P_{\tilde{E}_k}$

Pf. $W \sim \text{PPP}(\nu \otimes \lambda)$. For $\psi: W_k^* \times \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow W^+$,

$$\mu_{k,u}(B) = \psi \circ W(B)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{RHS}}{=} \sum \delta_{\{W_n^*, u_n\} \in \psi^{-1}(B)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{LHS}}{=} \sum_{S_k(W_n^*)_+} \delta_{\{W_n^* \in W_k^*, u_n \leq u\}}(B)$$

$$\psi \circ (\nu \otimes \lambda)(B) = (\nu \otimes \lambda)(\psi^{-1}(B))$$

$$= (\nu \otimes \lambda) \{W_n^* \mid W_n^* \in W_k^*, S_k(W_n^*)_+ \in B\} \times [0, u]$$

$$= u \cdot Q_k(\mathcal{Z}_k^{-1}(W_n^* \in W_k^*, S_k(W_n^*)_+ \in B))$$

$$= u \cdot Q_k(\{X_n\} \in \mathcal{Z}_k, X_0 \in k, \{X_n\} \in B)$$

$$= u \cdot \text{cap}(k) \cdot P_{\tilde{E}_k}(B)$$

Apply transf. property of PPP.

Cor. $\mu_{k,u} - \mu_{k,u'}$ is PPP on W^+ with intensity $(u - u') \text{cap}(k) P_{\tilde{E}_k}$ indapt from $\mu_{k,u}$ for $u > u'$.

Def: Restriction of RI at level u on $k \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\text{as } J^u \cap k = k \cap \left(\bigcup_{W \in \text{supp}(\mu_{k,u})} \text{range}(W) \right)$$

prop. For $N_k \sim \text{Poi}(u \cdot \text{cap}(k))$. $(W_j^i) \stackrel{i.i.d.}{\sim}$

$\mathbb{P}_{\tilde{e}_k}$ random walk indept of $\mathbb{P}_{\tilde{e}_k}$.

$\Rightarrow$ mixed binomial process $\tilde{M}_{k,n} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \delta_{W_j}$.

$\sim \text{PPP}(u \cdot \text{cap}(k) \mathbb{P}_{\tilde{e}_k})$ on W_+ .

cor. $\tilde{J}_k^u = \bigcup_{j=1}^{N_k} (\text{rang}(W_j^i) \cap k) \stackrel{d}{\sim} J^u \cap k$.

Thm. For $\lambda \geq 3$, $u > 0$. There exists $R_0(\lambda, u) < \infty$.

So. $\forall R \geq R_0 \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}(B(R) \subset J^u) \geq \frac{1}{2} e^{-\ln^2(R) \cdot R^{\lambda-2}}$

Pf: Suppose $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ is law of the mixed binomial process $\tilde{M}_{k,n}$. $K = B(R)$.

$$\text{LHS} \stackrel{i.i.d.}{=} \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(B(R)) \leq \tilde{J}_k^u$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(B(R)) \leq \tilde{J}_k^u \mid N_k = n) \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(N_k = n)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(B(R)) \leq \tilde{J}_k^u \mid N_k = n) = 1 - \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(\bigcup_{x \in B(R)} x \notin \tilde{J}_k^u \mid \square)$$

$$\geq 1 - \sum_{x \in B(R)} \mathbb{P}(\bigcap_{j=1}^n M_k(W_j^i) = \emptyset)$$

$$= 1 - |B(R)| (1 - \text{cap}(0) / \text{cap}(B(R)))^n$$

$$1) \exists n_0(R) = \lfloor C_0 \ln(R) \cdot R^{\lambda-2} \rfloor. \text{ so. } \forall n \geq n_0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{\mathbb{P}}(B(R)) \leq \tilde{J}_k^u \mid N_k = n) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

2) By stirling's approxi. $\exists R_0$. so. $\forall R \geq R_0$.

$$\tilde{\mathbb{P}}(N_k = n_0(R)) \geq e^{-\ln^2(R) \cdot R^{\lambda-2}}.$$