



Percolation

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Level 6
20 Credit Points

November 16, 2021

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Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	The Percolation Model	2
2.1	Initial Definitions	2
2.2	Probability Space	3
2.3	The Model	4
3	Existence of a critical value	5
3.1	Existence of a critical value on \mathbb{Z}	5
3.2	Existence of a critical value on \mathbb{Z}^2	5
3.3	Existence of a critical value on \mathbb{Z}^d	7
4	Harris-Kesten Theorem	7

1 Introduction

A project on Percolation

2 The Percolation Model

2.1 Initial Definitions

We start with some basic definitions for Percolation on cubic lattices, specifically bond percolation where we consider the edges on the graph to be either open or closed.

Definition 2.1. $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ and $\mathbb{Z}^d = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_d) : x_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

Definition 2.2. For $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, define the distance from x to y , denoted $\delta(x, y)$, by

$$\delta(x, y) := \sum_{i=1}^d |x_i - y_i|$$

Definition 2.3 (d-dimensional cubic lattice). We construct the lattice with vertices in \mathbb{Z}^d and edges where the distance between vertices is one.

$$E(\mathbb{Z}^d) = \{\{u, v\} : u, v \in V(\mathbb{Z}^d), \delta(u, v) = 1\}$$

We will often refer to this lattice by the vertex set \mathbb{Z}^d without specifying the edge set. We also denote the origin by 0.

2.2 Probability Space

We now introduce the Measure theory basics required to define the probability measure and subsequently the probability space for our percolation model.

Definition 2.4 (σ -algebra). For some set X , we call $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X)$, a subset of the power set of X , a σ -algebra of X if:

1. $\emptyset, X \in \mathcal{A}$
2. $A \in \mathcal{A} \implies A^c := X \setminus A \in \mathcal{A}$ (Closed under complement)
3. For $A_i \in \mathcal{A}, i \in \mathbb{N}$ we have that $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i \in \mathcal{A}$ (Closed under countable unions)

We call the pair (X, \mathcal{A}) a measurable space, and elements of \mathcal{A} measurable sets.

We note by De Morgan's Laws that a σ -algebra is also closed under countable intersections.

Definition 2.5 (Measure). A measure μ on a measurable space (X, \mathcal{A}) is a function $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ where $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$ and for disjoint $A_i \in \mathcal{A}, i \in \mathbb{N}$ we have that

$$\mu\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu(A_i)$$

We call the triple (X, \mathcal{A}, μ) a measure space.

In the context above if we think about X being our set of outcomes, and the sigma algebra of X representing the set of events we wish to assign a probability to, it's intuitive to give these events a probability by a measure. Clearly we need to restrict our probability measure such that its domain is the interval $[0, 1]$

Definition 2.6 (Probability Measure). Let Ω be the set of all outcomes (the sample space) and \mathcal{F} be a σ -algebra of Ω where the elements are events we wish to consider (the event space). Then a measure \mathbb{P} on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) is a probability measure if:

1. $\mathbb{P} : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow [0, 1]$
2. $\mathbb{P}(\Omega) = 1$

Then we call the triple $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P})$ a probability space.

2.3 The Model

We now take some $p \in [0, 1]$ which will be our parameter which specifies the probability a given edge is open. Setting $q = 1 - p$ we say each edge is independently open with probability p and closed with probability q . We can think of the open and closed edges defining a random subgraph of \mathbb{Z}^d where only edges set to open are retained.

We let our sample space $\Omega = \prod_{e \in E} \{0, 1\}$ where $E = E(\mathbb{Z}^d)$ and an edge in state 1 represents it is open, and 0 that it is closed.

We may refer to Ω as the set of configurations, where a configuration ω is a function assigning edges to be open or closed, meaning

$$\omega : E \rightarrow \{0, 1\}, e \mapsto \omega_e$$

Then we must define \mathcal{F} , some σ -algebra of Ω , the events we wish to assign a probability to. Clearly we cannot just take $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$, since we have uncountably many configurations in Ω . This can be easily seen via a diagonalization argument. It turns out we can generate the σ -algebra we want by the cylinder sets of Ω . We base our definition on the one given by [1].

Definition 2.7 (Cylinder Set). We say a subset $C \subseteq \Omega$ is a cylinder set if and only if there exists a finite subset $F \subseteq E$ and $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^F$ such that

$$C(F, \sigma) = \{\omega \in \Omega : \omega_f = \sigma_f \text{ for } f \in F\}$$

In essence the cylinder set is the set of configurations ω which map all the edges in F to the same state that σ does.

Then we define \mathcal{F} to be the set of all unions of cylinder sets of Ω , then \mathcal{F} is said to be generated by the cylinder sets of Ω . In this case \mathcal{F} is a σ -algebra of Ω . Intuitively \mathcal{F} is the set of events which only depend on a finite number of edges.

Next we define our probability measure on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) by

$$\mathbb{P}_p(C(F, \sigma)) = \prod_{f \in F} (p(\sigma_f) + q(1 - \sigma_f))$$

Where as usual $q = 1 - p$, and we use the subscript p to emphasize that p is the parameter in our model. Then $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mathbb{P}_p)$ is our probability space in which we examine the percolation model. **TODO: Carathéodory's extension theorem gives extension of this to the σ -algebra**

We now lay out some definitions specific for percolation.

Definition 2.8. Let $C(x)$ denote the open cluster (component) containing x , which is the set of vertices in \mathbb{Z}^d which are connected to x by a path of open edges. We abbreviate the open cluster containing the origin $C(0)$ by C

Definition 2.9 (Percolation function). We define the percolation function $\theta(p)$ as follows

$$\theta(p) = \mathbb{P}_p(|C| = \infty)$$

In words the percolation function is simply the probability that we can reach an infinite number of vertices from the origin by open edges. We also note that this is the same as asking what is the probability of an having an infinite length self-avoiding path of open edges starting at the origin.

TODO: Show percolation function is increasing in p

An interesting property of our percolation model is that it exhibits a phase transition. Where at some point the behaviour of the model changes notably. For the percolation model we see there is some value of our parameter p , before which we know almost surely there is no infinitely connected cluster, and after which there may be one. We call this value of p the critical value or percolation threshold.

Definition 2.10 (Critical Value). We define the critical value $p_c(d)$ formally as follows

$$p_c(d) = \sup\{p \in [0, 1] : \theta(p) = 0\}$$

where d denotes the dimensionality of our graph \mathbb{Z}^d , we may sometimes drop the d and just refer to p_c when it is clear what the model dimension is.

3 Existence of a critical value

3.1 Existence of a critical value on \mathbb{Z}

Trivially the critical value is $p = 1$. Consider the event $X_n = \{\text{There is an open self-avoiding path of length } n \text{ starting at the origin}\}$ Then $X_n \supseteq X_{n+1}$ and so

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_p(X_n) = \theta(p)$$

And since $\mathbb{P}_p(X_n) = 2p^n$, as the path can go left or right from the origin. We have for all $p < 1$, $\theta(p) = 0$. Thus, $\theta(p) > 0$ if and only if $p = 1$.

3.2 Existence of a critical value on \mathbb{Z}^2

We show the existence of the critical value in this case by bounding it from above and below. We follow the proofs given in [4]

Theorem 3.1. *If $p < 1/3$, $\theta(p) = 0$.*

Proof. Let $X_n = \{\text{There is an open self-avoiding path of length } n \text{ starting at the origin}\}$ as in Section 3.1. Then the probability for a path of length n to be open on every edge is p^n . The number of paths of length n from the origin is at most $4(3^{n-1})$ since there are 4 edges to choose from at the

origin, then for each next step in the path there are at most 3 edges we can pick as the path is self-avoiding. Hence, we get $\mathbb{P}_p(X_n) \leq 4(3^{n-1})p^n$. Then we take the limit since $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_p(X_n) = \theta(p)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_p(X_n) &\leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 4(3^{n-1})p^n \\ &\leq 4 \cdot 3^{-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (3p)^n \end{aligned}$$

Since $p < 1/3$ we have $\theta(p) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}_p(X_n) = 0$ \square

Theorem 3.2. *For p close to 1, we have $\theta(p) > 0$*

Proof. We introduce the dual graph $(\mathbb{Z}^2)^*$ which has vertices in $(\mathbb{Z}^2 + (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}))$, and edges as you would expect between vertices at distance 1. Then we can see there is a clear correspondence between the edges of \mathbb{Z}^2 and its dual, since each edge in the dual intersects a unique edge in the original graph. Thus, we can create a mapping from the open and closed edges of \mathbb{Z}^2 to the dual graph, where the edge in the dual is open if and only if the intersecting edge in \mathbb{Z}^2 is open.

Then we notice that if there exists a cycle of closed edges in the dual graph enclosing the origin then the size of the open cluster at the origin is finite.

Lemma 3.3. $|C| < \infty \iff \exists$ a cycle of closed edges in $(\mathbb{Z}^2)^*$ enclosing the origin

Proof. Thinking visually since there is a ring of closed edges in the dual, the open edges from the origin in the original graph cannot extend beyond this ring. A more formal pure graph theory proof can be made but is omitted here. \square

Let $X_n = \{\text{There is a length } n \text{ cycle of closed edges in } (\mathbb{Z}^2)^* \text{ which surrounds the origin}\}$ Then using Lemma 3.3 we see

$$\mathbb{P}_p(|C| < \infty) = \mathbb{P}_p\left(\bigcup_{n=4}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}_p(X_n)\right) \leq \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}_p(X_n) \leq \sum_{n=4}^{\infty} n \cdot 4(3^{n-1})q^n$$

This sum is finite when $q < 1/3$, which is when $p > 2/3$. We can make the sum arbitrarily small when $p \rightarrow 1$, when the sum is smaller than 1 this implies $\theta(p) > 0$ \square

Hence the critical value $p_c(2) \in (\frac{1}{3}, 1)$

3.3 Existence of a critical value on \mathbb{Z}^d

We can easily derive the result that $p_c(d) \in (0, 1)$ from the previous section. We notice that for all $d \geq 2$ we can extract \mathbb{Z}^d from \mathbb{Z}^{d+1} by simply ignoring the extra edges and their states. Thus, if there exists an infinite open cluster in \mathbb{Z}^d this would also imply there is one in \mathbb{Z}^{d+1} . Since we have just shown $p_c(2) \in (0, 1)$ then we must also have $p_c(d) \in (0, 1)$ for all d .

TODO: explain critical value is non-decreasing in d

4 Harris-Kesten Theorem

An important result in percolation theory is that the critical value for the square lattice is $\frac{1}{2}$. This result came in two parts, firstly Harris [2] showed that $p_c(2) \leq \frac{1}{2}$ in 1960. Then 20 years later Kesten [3] proved $p_c(2) \geq \frac{1}{2}$, these proofs combined resulted in the following theorem.

Theorem 4.1 (Harris-Kesten theorem). *The critical value on \mathbb{Z}^2 , $p_c(2) = \frac{1}{2}$.*

In this project our aim is to show the Harris part of the theorem, that $p_c(2) \leq \frac{1}{2}$. To do this we first introduce some more foundational results.

Definition 4.2 (Increasing Event). An event $A \subseteq \Omega$ is increasing if when $\omega \in A$ and

$$\forall e \in E(\mathbb{Z}^d), \omega_e = 1 \implies \omega'_e = 1$$

Then $\omega' \in A$.

Theorem 4.3 (Harris' Inequality). *If $A, B \subseteq \Omega$ are increasing events then*

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) \geq \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)$$

Proof. Suppose some increasing events $A, B \subseteq \Omega$ which only depend on the states of a finite number of edges. Say these edges are e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n . We work by induction on the size of n .

Consider when $n = 1$, then both A and B just depend on the state of e_1 . As both A and B are increasing, they must occur when e_1 is open since an increasing event cannot depend on edges being closed.

$$\mathbb{P}(A \cap B) = \mathbb{P}_p(\omega_{e_1} = 1) = p \geq p^2 = \mathbb{P}_p(\omega_{e_1} = 1)^2 = \mathbb{P}(A)\mathbb{P}(B)$$

Since $p \in [0, 1]$. So the theorem holds when $n = 1$.

Now suppose the theorem holds for $n = k$ and consider when A and B depend on the states of edges $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_k, e_{k+1}$. Let $A = A_0 \cup A_1$ where:

$$A_i = \{\omega \setminus (e_{k+1}, \omega_{e_{k+1}}) : \omega \in A, \omega_{k+1} = i\}$$

Similarly let $B = B_0 \cup B_1$ where the B_i are defined in the same way as above. **Look at Duminil-Copin notes** \square

References

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- [4] Jeffrey E Steif. “A mini course on percolation theory”. In: *Jyväskylä lectures in mathematics* 3 (2011).