

Random Interlacement Point Process.

(1) Measure construction:

Def: i) $W = \{w: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{A}} \mid |w(n) - w(n+1)| = 1 \text{ for all } n\}$.
 and $|w(n)| \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty\}$.

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

ii) " \sim " is equivalence relation on W :

$$w \sim w' \iff \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad \delta_{k \in W} = w'.$$

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^* .

$$W = \sigma(x_n, n \in \mathbb{Z}), \quad W^* = \sigma(x_n, n \geq 0)$$

σ -algebra defined on W . W^* .

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

natural σ -algebra on W^* .

Denote: i) $\forall k \subset \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{A}}$. $W_k = \{w \in W \mid x_{n \in k} \in k\}$

for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subset W$. $W_k^* = \pi^*(W_k)$.

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

$$\underline{\text{Rmk:}} \quad \text{i) } W_k = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} W_k^n$$

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

iii) P_x , E_x are law and expectation of SRW

Rmk: Note $\lambda \geq 3$. SRW^k is transient. $\Rightarrow P_x(W^k = \infty) = 1$.

Next. We construct a σ -finite measure on (W^k, \mathcal{W}^k) :

Def: For $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. $\tilde{\eta}_k(w) := \inf\{n \geq 1 \mid w_n \in k\}$.

Set α_k on (W, \mathcal{W}) by formula:

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

$$= P_x(A \mid \tilde{\eta}_k = \infty) \cdot \epsilon_k(x) P_x(B) \text{ for } A, B \in \mathcal{W}^k, x \in k.$$

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

Pf: $\alpha_k(w) = \epsilon_k(w_k) = \sum_{x \in k} \alpha_k(X_0 = x)$

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

Rmk: $\bar{\epsilon}_k = \epsilon_k / \text{cap}(k)$ is p.m. on (W, \mathcal{W}) . supports on w_k . which can be defined by:

i) $X_0 \sim \bar{\epsilon}_k$ (normalized c.m.) on k under α_k .

ii) Condition on X_0 . $(X_n)_{n \geq 0} \mid \tilde{\eta}_k = \infty$ is indept of $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$

iii) Condition on X_0 . $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is SRW starts at X_0 .

iv) Condition on X_0 . $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is SRW starts at X_0 conditioned on $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$ never returns to k after first step.

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

$$V(A) = \varrho_k \circ \mathcal{Z}^{k-1}(A), \quad \forall A \in \mathcal{W}_k^*.$$

Rmk. i) Restate: $I_{W_k^*} V = \mathcal{Z}^k \circ \varrho_k$.

ii) If $\mathbb{Z}^k = U_{kn}$, s.t. $k_n < k_{n+1} \dots k_n$,

k_n are finite sets. Def ϱ_k on W :

$$\varrho_k = \sum_{n \geq 1} (1 - I_{W_{kn}}) \varrho_{k_n}. \Rightarrow V = \mathcal{Z}^k \circ \varrho_k.$$

Pf: 1') Uniqueness:

Consider k_n \mathbb{N} -finite. $U_{kn} = \mathbb{Z}^k$. Then:

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

$$\Rightarrow V(A) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} V(A \cap W_{kn}^*) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varrho_{k_n} \circ \mathcal{Z}^{k_n}(A \cap W_{kn}^*)$$

it's uniquely determined.

2') Existence:

Show V is well-def in the condition:

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

$$\Rightarrow \varrho_k \circ \mathcal{Z}^{k-1}(A) = \varrho_{k'} \circ \mathcal{Z}^{k'-1}(A).$$

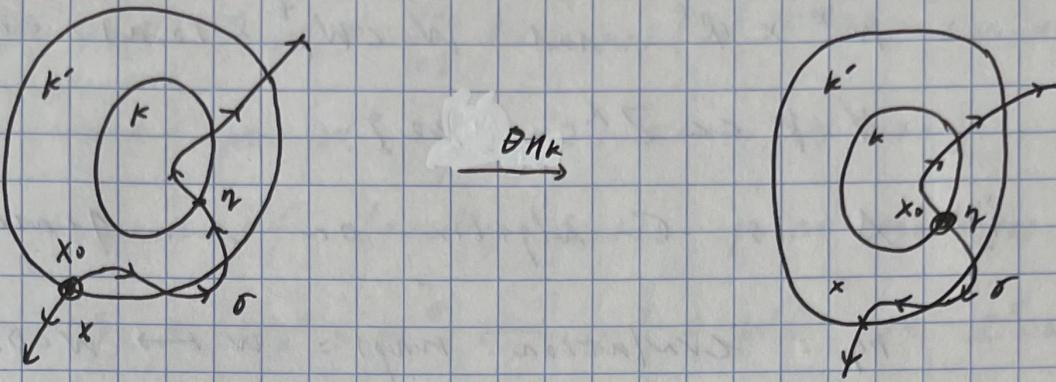
Rmk: So define $V(A) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \varrho_{k_n} \circ \mathcal{Z}^{k_n-1}(A \cap W_{k_n}^*/W_{k_{n+1}}^*)$

satisfying the condition. Besides,

$$\varrho_{k_n} \circ \mathcal{Z}^{k_n-1}(W_{k_n}^*/W_{k_{n+1}}^*) = \text{cap}(k_n) - \text{cap}(k_{n+1}) < \infty$$

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

Note: $\theta_{hk} = w_k \cap w_{k'}^\circ \rightarrow w_k^\circ$ is bijection:



i.e. θ_{hk} only reverses σ -path

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

$$\theta_{k'}(w \in W_k \cap W_{k'}^\circ \mid \theta_{hk}(w) \in B) = \theta_k(w \in W_k^\circ \mid w \in B)$$

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

Cor. (Sweeping identity)

$$\forall k \in k' \subset \mathbb{Z}^d, \ell_k(y) = P_{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{k'}}(N_k < \infty \cdot X_{N_k} = y)$$

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

$$\text{Cor. } \forall k \in k' \subset \mathbb{Z}^d, P_{\widehat{\mathcal{E}}_{k'}}(N_k < \infty) = \frac{\text{cap}(k)}{\text{cap}(k')}$$

Pf: Sum up $y \in k'$ 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:

$V \otimes \lambda$ on it (Note: $V \otimes \lambda \ll W^* \times [0, \infty] \ll \text{cap}(k) < \infty$)

Def: i) $\mathcal{N} = \{ w =: \sum_{n \geq 0} \delta_{(w_n^*, u_n)} \mid (w_n^*, u_n) \in W^* \times \mathbb{R}^+ \text{ and } w \in W_k^* \times [0, n] \} \text{ coo for } \forall k \subset \mathbb{Z}^1, n \geq 0 \}$.

ii) \mathcal{A} is σ -algebra on \mathcal{N} . generated by evaluation maps: $w \mapsto w^{(D)} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{1}_{\{(w_n^*, u_n) \in D\}}$ for $D \in W^* \otimes B_{\mathbb{R}^+}$.

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

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

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

Def: (Second def of RI)

Random interlacement at level n : \mathcal{I}^n is random subset of \mathbb{Z}^1 . st.

$$\mathcal{I}^n(w) =: \bigcup_{n \leq k} \text{range}(w_k^*), \text{ for } w = \sum_{n \geq 0} \delta_{(w_n^*, u_n)}$$

$$\text{where } \text{range}(w^*) = \{ x_n(w) \mid w \in \mathbb{Z}^* \cap W^*, n \in \mathbb{Z}^* \}$$

$$\text{Set Vacant set } V^n = \mathbb{Z}^1 / \mathcal{I}^n.$$

Rmk: For $k \subset \mathbb{Z}^1, n \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{I}^n \cap k = \emptyset) &= \mathbb{P}(w \in W_k^* \times [0, n]) = 0 \\ &= \exp(-n \text{cap}(k)) \end{aligned}$$

Def: (RI PP on subsets)

i) $M := \{ M = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \delta_{(w_i, n_i)} \mid I \subset \mathbb{N}, (w_i, n_i) \in W^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+,$

and $\mu \in W^+ \times [0, n] \subset \omega. \quad \forall n > 0\}$

Space of locally finite point measures on $W^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$.

ii) $S_k = W_k^+ \ni w^* \mapsto w^0 \in W_k^0. \text{ st. } \chi_{\{w^*\}} = w^*$

iii) For $w = (w(n))_n \in W$. Set $w^+ = (w(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in W^+$.

For $k \ll \mathbb{Z}^k$. Set $M_k: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow M$. def by:

$$\int f \, dM_k(w) = \int_{W_k^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+} f \circ S_k(w^*, n) \, \mu(w^*, n)$$

for $w \in \omega$. $f: W^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ measurable.

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

ii) Alternatively definition of M_k :

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

iv) For $n > 0$. set $M_{k,n}$ on $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow$ finite point

measure on W^+ :

$$M_{k,n}(w)(\lambda w) = M_k(w)(\lambda w \times [0, n]) \quad (w \in \omega)$$

Rmk: i) Alternative definition of $M_{k,n}$:

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

for $w = \sum_{n \geq 0} \delta_{(w_n^*, n)} \in \omega$

ii) It means we collect trajectories from

M_k with label less than n .

Prop. $M_{k,n}$ is PPP on W^+ . with intensity

measure $\kappa \cdot \text{cap}(k) \cdot P_{\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_k}$

Pf: $w \sim PPP \subset V \otimes \lambda$. For $\psi: W_k^+ \times \mathbb{K}^+ \rightarrow W^+$.

$$M_{k,n} \circ B = \psi \circ w(B)$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^{n_s} \delta_{I \subset W_n^+, n_i \in I, \psi^i(B)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{\substack{S \subset (W_n^+)_+ \\ S \subset (W_n^+)_+}} \delta_{I \subset W_n^+, I \subset W_k^+, S \subset (W_n^+)_+}$$

$$\psi \circ (V \otimes \lambda) \circ B = (V \otimes \lambda) \circ (\psi^i(B))$$

$$= (V \otimes \lambda) \sum_{w_n^+} | w_n^+ \in W_k^+, S \subset (W_n^+)_+ \in B \} \times [0, u]$$

$$= \kappa \cdot Q_k \subset \mathbb{Z}_k^+ \subset W_n^+ \in W_k^+, S \subset (W_n^+)_+ \in B \}$$

$$= \kappa Q_k (X_n) \& k. X_0 \in k, (X_n) \in B$$

$$= \kappa \text{cap}(k) P_{\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_k} (B)$$

Apply transf. property of PPP.

Cor. $M_{k,n} - M_{k,n'}$ is PPP on W^+ . with

intensity $(n-n') \text{cap}(k) P_{\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}_k}$. indep

from $M_{k,n}$. for $n > n'$.

Def: Restriction of RI at level n on $k \subset \mathbb{Z}^+$.

as $\mathcal{I}^n \cap k = k \cap (V \text{ range}(w))$
 $w \in \text{supp}(M_{k,n})$

prop. For $N_k \sim \text{PoI}(n \cdot \text{cap}_k)$, $(W^j) \sim i.i.d$

$\tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_k}$ random walk indep of $P_{\tilde{\epsilon}_k}$.

\Rightarrow mixed binomial process $\tilde{M}_{k,n} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_k} \delta_{W^j}$ $\sim PPP(n \cdot \text{cap}_k | P_{\tilde{\epsilon}_k})$ on W^+ .

Cor. $\tilde{J}_k^n = \bigcup_{j=1}^{N_k} (\text{rang}(W^j), n_k) \sim J^n \pi_K$.

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

St. $\forall R \geq R_0 \Rightarrow P_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} B(R) \subset J^n \geq \frac{1}{2} e^{-\ln(R)} \cdot R^{\lambda-2}$

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

$$\text{LHS} \stackrel{\text{i.d.}}{=} \tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} B(R) \leq \tilde{J}_k^n,$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} \tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} B(R) \leq \tilde{J}_k^n | N_k=n) \tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} N_k=n$$

$$\tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} B(R) \leq \tilde{J}_k^n | N_k=n) = 1 - \tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} \left(\bigcup_{x \notin \tilde{J}_k^n} M_x(W^j) = \infty \right)$$

$$\geq 1 - \sum_{x \in \partial(R)} P_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^n M_x(W^j) = \infty \right)$$

$$= 1 - |B(R)| \left(1 - (\text{cap}_0 / \text{cap}_B(R)) \right)^n$$

$$i) \exists n_0(R) = [C_0 \ln(R) \cdot R^{\lambda-2}] \text{ s.t. } \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} B(R) \leq \tilde{J}_k^n | N_k=n) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

ii) By stirling's approxi. $\exists R_0$. St. $\forall R \geq R_0$,

$$\tilde{P}_{\tilde{\epsilon}_R} N_k=n(R) \geq e^{-\ln(R) \cdot R^{\lambda-2}}$$