

# Quenched critical percolation on Galton–Watson trees

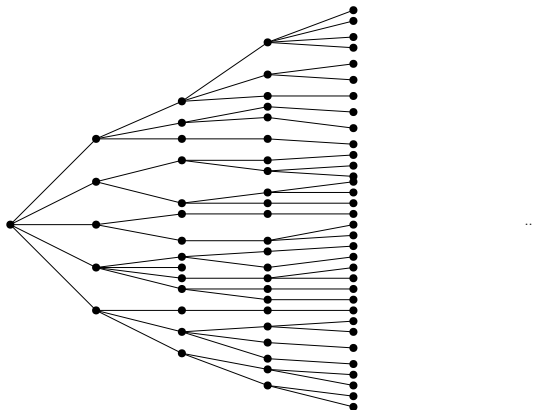
Eleanor Archer, Paris Dauphine University

Joint works with Quirin Vogel and Tanguy Lions

Branching and Persistence, Angers, April 2025

## The model

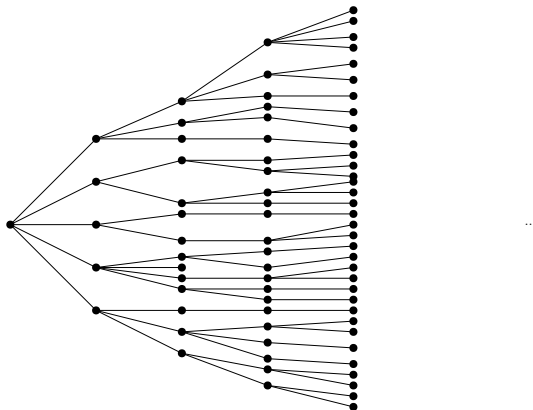
Let  $T$  be a supercritical Galton–Watson tree with no leaves, with offspring law  $\xi$  satisfying  $\mathbb{E}[\xi^\alpha] < \infty$  for some  $\alpha > 1$ . Let  $\mu > 1$  be the mean number of offspring, and  $\mathbf{o}$  the root.



(no leaves means almost sure survival - convenient)

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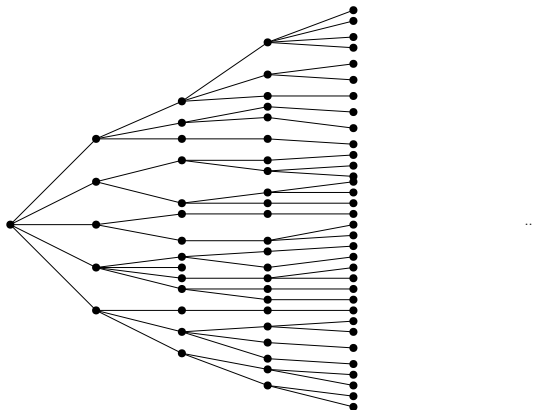
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**Important fact:** let  $Z_n$  be the number of individuals at generation  $n$ . Then  $\exists$  r.v.  $W$ , supported on  $(0, \infty)$ , such that, a.s.,  $\frac{Z_n}{\mu^n} \rightarrow W$ .

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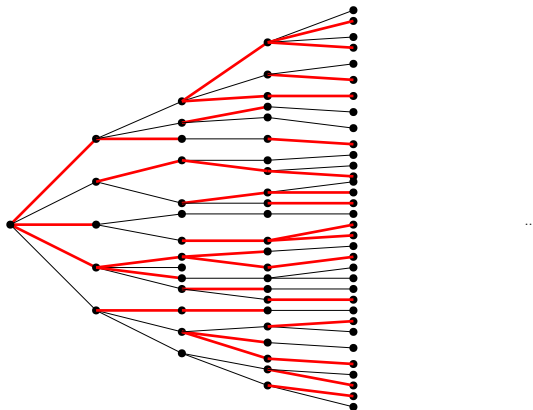
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We consider **Bernoulli percolation** on  $T$ : fix  $p \in (0, 1)$ , and each edge is independently open with probability  $p$ , or closed with probability  $1 - p$ .

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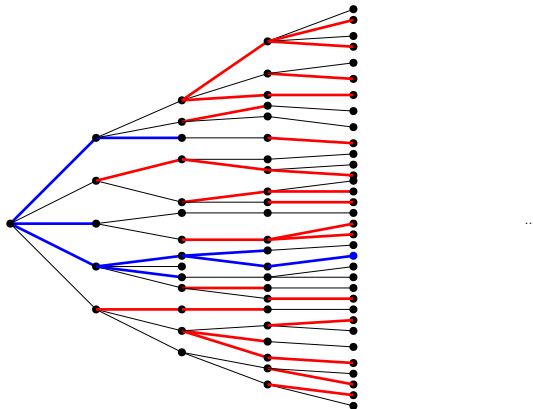
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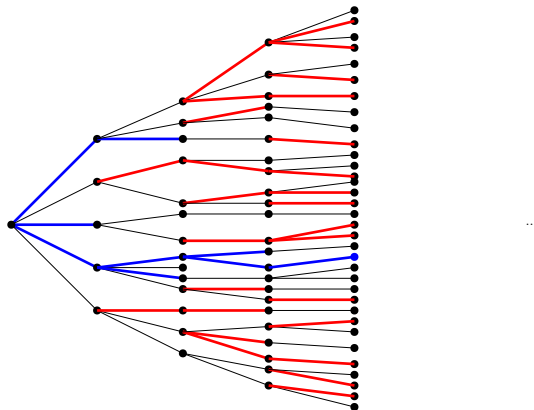
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We consider Bernoulli percolation on  $T$ : each edge is independently open with probability  $p$ , or closed with probability  $1 - p$ . **We want to study the root cluster.**

# Percolation on $T$



As usual, we define:

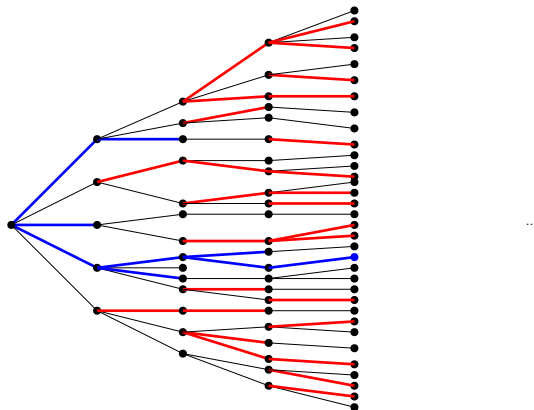
$$p_c = \inf \{ p > 0 : \mathbb{P}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p} \infty) > 0 \}.$$

## What is $p_c$ ?

Let  $C$  denote the root cluster (the blue structure).

**Observation:**  $C$  has the law of a **Galton-Watson tree**.

Offspring law: first sample  $N \sim \xi$ , then take  $\text{Binomial}(N, p)$ .



Hence:  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p} \infty) > 0$  iff mean  $> 1$ , i.e. iff  $\mathbb{E}[Np] > 1$ .

Hence  $p_c = 1/\mu$ .



## What is $p_c$ ?

This is an **annealed** result. Meaning: we interpreted  $\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{o} \longleftrightarrow \infty)$  as the connection probability after sampling both  $T$  *and* its percolation configuration.

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Another point of view: for a given realisation of  $T$ , we can set

$$p_c(T) = \inf \left\{ p > 0 : \mathbb{P}_T(\mathbf{o} \overset{p}{\longleftrightarrow} \infty) > 0 \right\},$$

where  $\mathbb{P}_T(\cdot)$  denotes the law of percolation on the explicit tree  $T$ .

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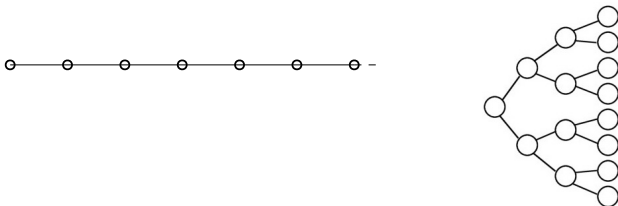
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**Question:** is it true that  $p_c(T) = 1/\mu$  for almost every realisation of  $T$ ?

## Example of a random tree where there is a difference

Consider the random tree  $\tilde{T}$  which is equal to  $T_1$ , the 1-regular tree, with prob  $1/2$ , and  $T_2$ , the 2-regular tree, with prob  $1/2$ .

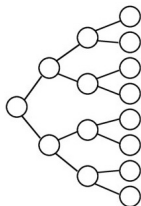


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$$p_c(T_1) = 1$$



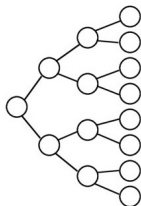
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Overall  $p_c = 1/2$  since for  $p < 1/2$ ,

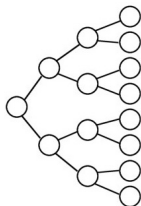
$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p} \infty) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{P}_{T_2}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p} \infty) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{P}_{T_1}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p} \infty) = 0,$$

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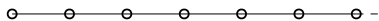
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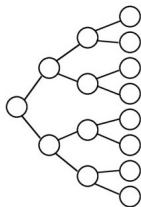
$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p} \infty) \geq \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{P}_{T_2}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p} \infty) > 0.$$

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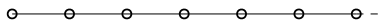
$$p_c(T_2) = 1/2$$

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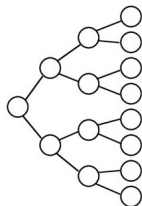


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$p_c = 1/2$ , but it is **not** true that  $p_c(\tilde{T}) = 1/2$  almost surely.

For our supercritical GW:  $p_c = 1/\mu$ , almost surely (Lyons 1990).

## Quenched vs annealed results: notation

$T_n = n^{\text{th}}$  generation of  $T$ ,  $C =$  cluster of  $\mathbf{o}$ ,  $Y_n = |C \cap T_n|$ ,  
 $C_{\geq n} = C$  conditioned to have size  $n$ ,  $W = \lim_{\mu^n} \frac{Z_n}{\mu^n}$

$\mathbf{P} =$  law of  $T$

$\mathbb{P}_T =$  law of percolation on  $T$ , given  $T$

$\mathbb{P} = \mathbf{P} \times \mathbb{P}_T$ , annealed law

## Quenched vs annealed results - finite variance

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**Annealed**

$$\begin{aligned} p_c &= 1/\mu \\ \mathbb{P}\left(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p_c} T_n\right) &\sim cn^{-1} \\ \mathbb{P}(|C| \geq n) &\sim c'n^{-1/2} \end{aligned}$$

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Given  $Y_n > 0$ :  $n^{-1} Y_n \xrightarrow{(d)} Y$   
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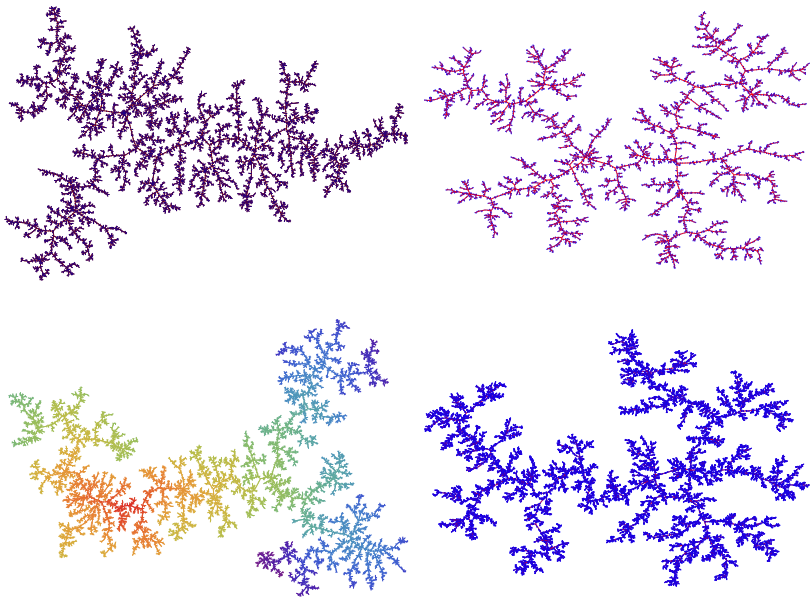
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# The CRT



Pictures by Igor Kortchemski and Laurent Ménard.

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### Quenched

$$\begin{aligned} p_c(T) &= 1/\mu \text{ a.s.} \\ \mathbb{P}_T(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p_c} T_n) &\sim \textcolor{red}{W} \cdot cn^{-1} \text{ a.s. } *+ \\ \mathbb{P}_T(|C| \geq n) &\sim \textcolor{blue}{W} \cdot c'n^{-1/2} \text{ a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^{-1}Y_n^T &\xrightarrow{(d)} Y \text{ a.s. } * \\ (n^{-1}Y_{n(1+t)}^T)_{t \geq 0} &\xrightarrow{(d)} (Y_t)_{t \geq 0} \text{ a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n^{-1/2}Y_n^T &\xrightarrow{(d)} \hat{Y} \text{ a.s. } * \\ (C_{\geq n}^T, n^{-1/2}d_n, \tfrac{1}{n}\mu_n) &\xrightarrow[\text{GHP}]{(d)} CRT \text{ a.s.} \end{aligned}$$

\*proved by Michelen (2019) under higher moment assumptions.

+also obtained by Berger-Ayuso Ventura (2024).

## Quenched vs annealed results - stable analogues

Stable tails on offspring law:  $\xi(x, \infty) \sim cx^{-\alpha}$ , where  $\alpha \in (1, 2)$ .

$T_n = n^{\text{th}}$  generation of  $T$ ,  $C = \text{cluster of } \mathbf{o}$ ,  $Y_n = |C \cap T_n|$ ,  $C_{\geq n} = C$  conditioned to have size  $n$ ,  $W = \lim \frac{Z_n}{\mu^n}$ . [AV24], [AL25].

### Annealed

$$p_c = 1/\mu$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p_c} T_n) \sim cn^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(|C| \geq n) \sim c'n^{-1/\alpha}$$

$$\text{Given } Y_n > 0: n^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} Y_n \xrightarrow{(d)} Y$$

$$\left( n^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} Y_{n(1+t)} \right)_{t \geq 0} \xrightarrow{(d)} (Y_t)_{t \geq 0}$$

$$\text{Given } Y_\infty > 0: n^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} Y_n \xrightarrow{(d)} \hat{Y}$$

$$(C_{\geq n}, n^{-(1-1/\alpha)} d_n, \frac{1}{n} \mu_n) \xrightarrow[\text{GHP}]{(d)} \mathcal{T}_\alpha$$

### Quenched

$$p_c(T) = 1/\mu \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_T(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p_c} T_n) \sim \textcolor{red}{W} \cdot cn^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_T(|C| \geq n) \sim \textcolor{red}{W} \cdot c'n^{-1/\alpha}$$

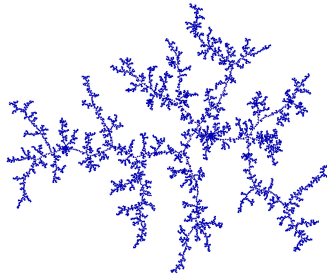
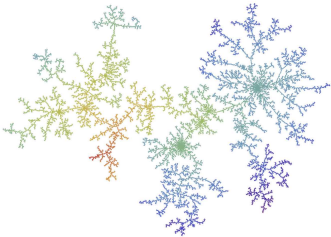
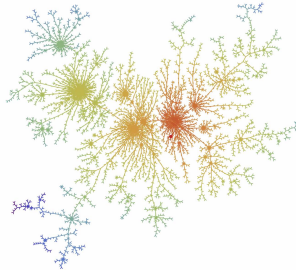
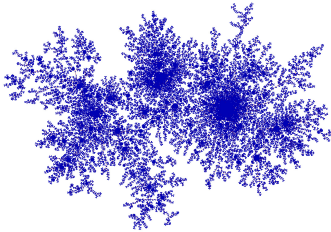
$$n^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} Y_n^T \xrightarrow{(d)} Y \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\left( n^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} Y_{n(1+t)}^T \right)_{t \geq 0} \xrightarrow{(d)} (Y_t)_{t \geq 0} \text{ a.s.}$$

$$n^{-\frac{1}{\alpha-1}} Y_n^T \xrightarrow{(d)} \hat{Y}$$

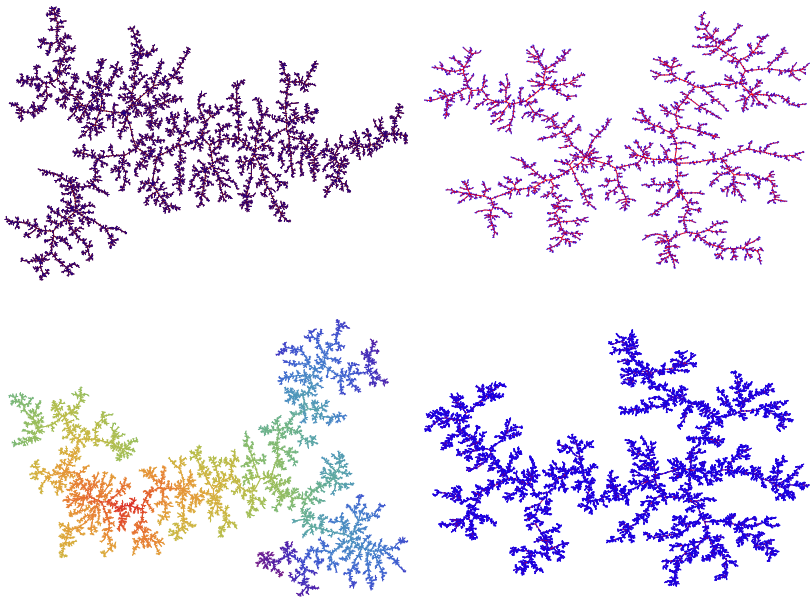
$$(C_{\geq n}^T, n^{-(1-1/\alpha)} d_n, \frac{1}{n} \mu_n) \xrightarrow[\text{GHP}]{(d)} \mathcal{T}_\alpha \text{ a.s.}$$

# Stable trees



Pictures by Igor Kortchemski.

# The CRT



Pictures by Igor Kortchemski and Laurent Ménard.



## Quenched vs annealed results - finite variance

$T_n = n^{\text{th}}$  generation of  $T$ ,  $C = \text{cluster of } \mathbf{o}$ ,  $Y_n = |C \cap T_n|$ ,  
 $C_{\geq n} = C$  conditioned to have size  $n$ ,  $W = \lim_{\mu^n} \frac{Z_n}{\mu^n}$ . [AV24], [AL25].

### Annealed

$$p_c = 1/\mu$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p_c} T_n) \sim cn^{-1}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(|C| \geq n) \sim c' n^{-1/2}$$

Given  $Y_n > 0$ :  $n^{-1} Y_n \xrightarrow{(d)} Y$   
 and  $(n^{-1} Y_{n(1+t)})_{t \geq 0} \xrightarrow{(d)} (Y_t)_{t \geq 0}$

Given  $Y_\infty > 0$ :  $n^{-1} Y_n \xrightarrow{(d)} \hat{Y}$   
 $(C_{\geq n}, n^{-1/2} d_n, \frac{1}{n} \mu_n) \xrightarrow[\text{GHP}]{(d)} \text{CRT}$

### Quenched

$$p_c(T) = 1/\mu \text{ a.s.}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_T(\mathbf{o} \xleftrightarrow{p_c} T_n) \sim W \cdot cn^{-1} \text{ a.s. }^{*+}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_T(|C| \geq n) \sim W \cdot c' n^{-1/2} \text{ a.s.}$$

$$n^{-1} Y_n^T \xrightarrow{(d)} Y \text{ a.s. }^*$$

$$(n^{-1} Y_{n(1+t)}^T)_{t \geq 0} \xrightarrow{(d)} (Y_t)_{t \geq 0} \text{ a.s.}$$

$$n^{-1/2} Y_n^T \xrightarrow{(d)} \hat{Y} \text{ a.s. }^*$$

$$(C_{\geq n}^T, n^{-1/2} d_n, \frac{1}{n} \mu_n) \xrightarrow[\text{GHP}]{(d)} \text{CRT a.s.}$$

\*proved by Michelen (2019) under higher moment assumptions.

+also obtained by Berger-Ayuso Ventura (2024).

# Extension to critical percolation on hyperbolic random planar maps??

$C$  = cluster of  $\mathbf{o}$ ,  $C_{\geq n} = C$  conditioned to have size  $n$ ,

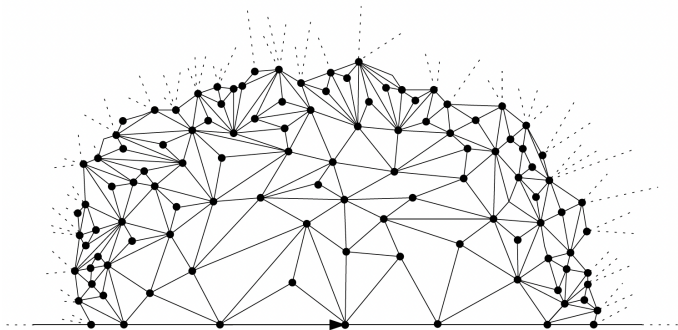


Image by Gourab Ray.

# Extension to critical percolation on hyperbolic random planar maps??

$C$  = cluster of  $\mathbf{o}$ ,  $C_{\geq n} = C$  conditioned to have size  $n$ .

## Annealed

$p_c$  is explicit (Ray 2014)

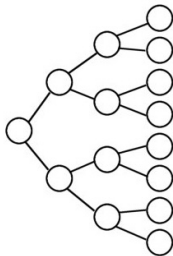
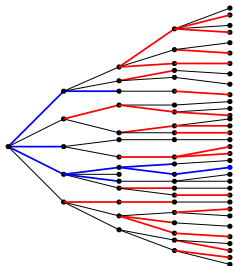
$$\mathbb{P}(\text{Height}(C) \geq n) \sim cn^{-1} *$$

$$\mathbb{P}(|C| \geq n) \sim c'n^{-1/2} *$$

## Quenched

$$(C_{\geq n}, n^{-1/2}d_n, \frac{1}{n}\mu_n) \xrightarrow[\text{GHP}]{(d)} CRT *$$

\*A.-Croydon 2023.



Thank you!!

