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Tightness of supercritical Liouville first passage percolation

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Abstract. *Liouville first passage percolation (LFPP)* with parameter $\xi > 0$ is the family of random distance functions $\{D_h^\xi\}_{\epsilon > 0}$ on the plane obtained by integrating $e^{\xi h_\epsilon}$ along paths, where h_ϵ for $\epsilon > 0$ is a smooth mollification of the planar Gaussian free field. Previous work by Ding–Dubédat–Dunlap–Falconet and Gwynne–Miller has shown that there is a critical value $\xi_{\text{crit}} > 0$ such that for $\xi < \xi_{\text{crit}}$, LFPP converges under appropriate re-scaling to a random metric on the plane which induces the same topology as the Euclidean metric (the so-called γ -Liouville quantum gravity metric for $\gamma = \gamma(\xi) \in (0, 2)$).

We show that for all $\xi > 0$, the LFPP metrics are tight with respect to the topology on lower semicontinuous functions. For $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$, every possible subsequential limit D_h is a metric on the plane which does *not* induce the Euclidean topology: rather, there is an uncountable, dense, Lebesgue measure-zero set of points $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $D_h(z, w) = \infty$ for every $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$. We expect that these subsequential limiting metrics are related to Liouville quantum gravity with matter central charge in (1, 25).

Keywords. Liouville quantum gravity, Liouville first passage percolation, central charge, Gaussian free field, tightness

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1. Introduction

1.1. Definition of Liouville first passage percolation

Let h be the whole-plane Gaussian free field (see, e.g., the expository articles [11, 61, 64] for more on the GFF). For $t > 0$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we define the heat kernel $p_t(z) := \frac{1}{2\pi t} e^{-|z|^2/2t}$ and we denote its convolution with h by

$$h_\varepsilon^*(z) := (h * p_{\varepsilon^2/2})(z) = \int_{\mathbb{C}} h(w) p_{\varepsilon^2/2}(z - w) dw^2, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (1.1)$$

where the integral is interpreted in the sense of distributional pairing.

For a parameter $\xi > 0$, we define the ε -Liouville first passage percolation (LFPP) metric associated with h by

$$D_h^\varepsilon(z, w) := \inf_P \int_0^1 e^{\xi h_\varepsilon^*(P(t))} |P'(t)| dt, \quad \forall z, w \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (1.2)$$

where the infimum is over all piecewise continuously differentiable paths $P : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ from z to w . We will be interested in (subsequential) limits of the re-normalized metrics $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$, where the normalizing constant is defined by

$$\alpha_\varepsilon := \text{median of } \left\{ \int_0^1 e^{\xi h_\varepsilon^*(P(t))} |P'(t)| dt : P \text{ is a left-right crossing of } [0, 1]^2 \right\}. \quad (1.3)$$

Here, by a left-right crossing of $[0, 1]^2$ we mean a piecewise continuously differentiable path $P : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]^2$ joining the left and right boundaries of $[0, 1]^2$.

The goal of this paper is to prove that the metrics $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ admit subsequential scaling limits when the parameter ξ lies in the supercritical phase. The phase transition for LFPP is described in terms of its distance exponent, the existence of which is provided by the following proposition.

Proposition 1.1. *For each $\xi > 0$, there exists $Q = Q(\xi) > 0$ such that*

$$\alpha_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{1-\xi Q + o_\varepsilon(1)} \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Furthermore, $\xi \mapsto Q(\xi)$ is continuous, strictly decreasing on $(0, 0.7)$, non-increasing on $(0, \infty)$, and satisfies $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} Q(\xi) = 0$.

We will prove Proposition 1.1 in Section 2.4 (see also the end of Section 4.3). The existence of $Q(\xi)$ follows from a subadditivity argument, the fact that $Q(\xi) > 0$ follows from [27], and the other asserted properties of $Q(\xi)$ follow from results in [49]. We remark that Proposition 1.1 in the subcritical phase (see definitions just below) follows from [26, Theorem 1.5], so the result is only new in the supercritical phase.

The value of $Q(\xi)$ is not known explicitly except when $\xi = 1/\sqrt{6}$, in which case $Q = 5/\sqrt{6}$ [26].¹ See [5, 26, 49] for bounds² for $Q(\xi)$.

We define

$$\xi_{\text{crit}} := \inf \{ \xi > 0 : Q(\xi) = 2 \}. \quad (1.4)$$

The best currently known bounds for ξ_{crit} come from [49, Theorem 2.3], which gives

$$0.4135 \leq \xi_{\text{crit}} \leq 0.4189. \quad (1.5)$$

We do not have a conjecture as to the value of ξ_{crit} (but see [26, Section 1.3] for some speculation).

We call $(0, \xi_{\text{crit}})$ the *subcritical phase* and $(\xi_{\text{crit}}, \infty)$ the *supercritical phase*. It was shown in [22] that in the subcritical phase $\xi \in (0, \xi_{\text{crit}})$, the re-scaled LFPP metrics $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ are tight with respect to the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$. Moreover, every possible subsequential limit is a metric on \mathbb{C} which induces the same topology as the Euclidean metric. Subsequently, it was shown in [47] (building on [31, 44, 45]) that the subsequential limiting metric is unique. This limiting metric can be thought of as the Riemannian distance function associated with a so-called *Liouville quantum gravity surface* with matter central charge $\mathbf{c}_M = 25 - 6Q^2 \in (-\infty, 1)$, or equiv-

¹As per the discussion in Section 1.3 below, $\xi = 1/\sqrt{6}$ corresponds to Liouville quantum gravity with parameter $\gamma = \sqrt{8/3}$ (equivalently, matter central charge $\mathbf{c}_M = 0$), and the fact that $Q(1/\sqrt{6}) = 5/\sqrt{6}$ is a consequence of the fact that $\sqrt{8/3}$ -LQG has Hausdorff dimension 4.

²The bounds in [5, 26, 49] are stated for LFPP defined using slightly different approximations of the GFF from the one defined in (1.1). However, it is not hard to show using basic comparison lemmas from [5, 25, 26] that the different variants of LFPP have the same distance exponents.

alently with coupling constant $\gamma \in (0, 2)$ satisfying $Q = 2/\gamma + \gamma/2$. See Section 1.3 for further discussion.

The main results of this paper, stated just below, give the tightness of $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ for all $\xi > 0$ and some basic properties of the subsequential limiting metrics. In the supercritical phase $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$, the subsequential limiting metric D_h does *not* induce the same topology as the Euclidean metric. Rather, there is an uncountable, dense, but zero-Lebesgue measure set of “singular points” which lie at infinite D_h -distance from every other point. As we will explain in Section 1.3, we expect that in the supercritical phase, D_h is closely related to Liouville quantum gravity with matter central charge $\mathbf{c}_M = 25 - 6Q^2 \in (1, 25)$. For $\xi = \xi_{\text{crit}}$, which corresponds to γ -Liouville quantum gravity with $\gamma = 2$, we expect (but do not prove) that the subsequential limiting metric induces the same topology as the Euclidean metric.

1.2. Main results

Since we do not expect that the limit of $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ is a continuous function on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ when $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$, we cannot expect tightness of these metrics with respect to the local uniform topology. Instead, we will show tightness with respect to a slight modification of the topology on lower semicontinuous functions on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ introduced by Beer [9] (actually, Beer treats the case of upper semicontinuous functions but everything works the same for lower semicontinuous functions by symmetry). Under this topology, a sequence of lower semicontinuous functions $f_n : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ converges to a lower semicontinuous function f if and only if the following holds:

- (A) If $\{(z_n, w_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence of points in $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ such that $(z_n, w_n) \rightarrow (z, w)$, then $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(z_n, w_n) \geq f(z, w)$.
- (B) For each $(z, w) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$, there is a sequence $(z_n, w_n) \rightarrow (z, w)$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(z_n, w_n) = f(z, w)$.

It is easily verified that if $f_n \rightarrow f$ in the above sense and each f_n is lower semicontinuous, then f is also lower semicontinuous.

It follows from [9, Lemma 1.5] that the above topology is the same as the one induced by the metric \mathbb{d}_{isc} defined as follows. Let $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, 1)$ be an increasing homeomorphism. Set $\phi(-\infty) = 0$ and $\phi(\infty) = 1$. We endow the set $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ with the metric $d_\phi(s, t) = |\phi(s) - \phi(t)|$, so that $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ is homeomorphic to $[0, 1]$. Let \mathcal{K} be the space of compact subsets of $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times (\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\})$ equipped with the Hausdorff distance \mathbb{d}_{Haus} induced by the product of the Euclidean metric on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ and the metric d_ϕ on $\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$. If $f : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$ is lower semicontinuous, then the “overgraph”

$$U(f) := \{(z, w, t) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times (\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}) : f(z, w) \leq t\}$$

is closed, so for each $r > 0$ the set $U_r(f) := U(f) \cap \overline{B_r(0) \times B_r(0) \times (\mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\})}$ is compact. We then set

$$\mathbb{d}_{\text{isc}}(f, g) := \int_0^\infty e^{-r} (\mathbb{d}_{\text{Haus}}(U_r(f), U_r(g)) \wedge 1) dr.$$

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\xi > 0$. For every sequence of positive ε -values tending to zero, there is a subsequence \mathcal{E} for which the following is true.*

- (1) $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ converges in law to a lower semicontinuous function $D_h : \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ with respect to the above topology as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ along \mathcal{E} .
- (2) Each possible subsequential limit D_h is a metric on \mathbb{C} , except that pairs of points are allowed to have infinite distance from each other.
- (3) $\{\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(u, v)\}_{u, v \in \mathbb{Q}^2} \rightarrow \{D_h(u, v)\}_{u, v \in \mathbb{Q}^2}$ in law as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ along \mathcal{E} , jointly with the convergence $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon \rightarrow D_h$.
- (4) For each rational $r > 0$, the limit $c_r := \lim_{\varepsilon \ni \varepsilon} r \alpha_{\varepsilon/r} / \alpha_\varepsilon$ exists and satisfies $c_r = r^{\xi Q + o_r(1)}$ as $r \rightarrow 0$ or $r \rightarrow \infty$.

We will also establish a number of properties of the subsequential limiting metric D_h of Theorem 1.2. Let us first note that (by the Prokhorov theorem) after possibly passing to a further subsequence of the one in Theorem 1.2 we can arrange that the joint law of $(h, \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon)$ converges to a coupling (h, D_h) (here the first coordinate is given the distributional topology). Following [51], for $\alpha \geq 0$ we say that $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is an α -thick point of h if

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{h_r(z)}{\log r} \geq \alpha, \quad (1.6)$$

where $h_r(z)$ is the average over h over the circle of radius r centered at z . It is shown in [51] that for $\alpha \in (0, 2)$, a.s. the set of α -thick points has Hausdorff dimension $2 - \alpha^2/2$, and for $\alpha > 2$, a.s. the set of α -thick points is empty.

Theorem 1.3. *Let (h, D_h) be a subsequential limiting coupling of h with a random metric as in Theorem 1.2. Almost surely, the following is true.*

- (1) $D_h(z, w) < \infty$ for Lebesgue-a.e. $(z, w) \in \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$.
- (2) Every D_h -bounded subset of \mathbb{C} is also Euclidean-bounded.
- (3) The identity map from \mathbb{C} equipped with the metric D_h to \mathbb{C} equipped with the Euclidean metric is locally Hölder continuous with any exponent less than $[\xi(Q + 2)]^{-1}$. If $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$, the inverse of this map is not continuous.
- (4) Say that $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is a singular point for D_h if $D_h(z, w) = \infty$ for every $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$. Then D_h is a complete, finite-valued metric on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}$.
- (5) Any two non-singular points $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ can be joined by a D_h -geodesic (i.e., a path of D_h -length exactly $D_h(z, w)$).
- (6) If $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$ and $\alpha > Q$, then a.s. each α -thick point z of h is a singular point, i.e., it satisfies $D_h(z, w) = \infty$ for every $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$.

Assertion (3) should be compared to [22, Theorem 1.7], which shows that in the subcritical phase the identity map from (\mathbb{C}, D_h) to $(\mathbb{C}, |\cdot|)$ is locally Hölder continuous with any exponent less than $[\xi(Q + 2)]^{-1}$ and the inverse of this map is Hölder continuous with any exponent less than $\xi(Q - 2)$. The latter Hölder exponent goes to zero as $\xi \rightarrow \xi_{\text{crit}}$, so it is natural that the inverse map is not continuous for $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$.

Assertion (6) implies that in the supercritical phase, the set of singular points for D_h is uncountable and dense. We can visualize these singular points as infinite “spikes”. However, D_h -distances between typical points are still finite by assertion (1). This is because two typical points are joined by a D_h -geodesic which avoids the singular points. Assertion (6) has several interesting consequences, for example the following.

- (\mathbb{C}, D_h) has infinitely many “ends” in the sense that the complement of a D_h -metric ball centered at a typical point has infinitely many connected components of infinite D_h -diameter (a proof of this assertion appears in the subsequent paper [56]).
- A D_h -metric ball cannot contain a Euclidean-open set (since every Euclidean-open set contains a singular point).
- The restriction of D_h to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}$ does not induce the Euclidean topology. This is because any $z \in \mathbb{C}$ can be expressed as a Euclidean limit of points z_n which are not themselves singular points, but which are close enough to singular points so that $D_h(z_n, z) \rightarrow \infty$.
- $(\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}, D_h)$ is not locally simply connected. This is because any Jordan loop in \mathbb{C} surrounds a singular point, so cannot be D_h -continuously contracted to a point. In particular, $(\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}, D_h)$ is not a topological manifold.

As a partial converse to assertion (6), one can show that points z such that $\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0} h_r(z)/\log r < Q$ are not singular points; see [56]. We do not know if points of thickness exactly Q are singular points, and we expect that determining this would require much more delicate estimates than the ones in the present paper.

See Figure 1 for a simulation of supercritical LFPP metric balls.

In the supercritical phase, D_h satisfies many properties which are either similar to the properties of the limit of subcritical LFPP which were established in [22, 31, 44, 46, 47, 50] or are related to properties of LQG with $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$ which are discussed in [43]. Several such properties are established in the subsequent works [42, 56]:

- **Measurability:** D_h is a.s. given by a measurable function of h (cf. [31, Lemma 2.20]).
- **Weyl scaling:** Adding a continuous function f to h corresponds to scaling the D_h -length of each path by a factor of $e^{\xi f}$ (cf. [31, Lemma 2.12]).
- **Moments:** For any fixed $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, $D_h(z, w)$ has finite moments up to order $2Q/\xi$. More generally, if $\alpha, \beta \in (-\infty, Q)$ and $h^{\alpha, \beta} = h - \alpha \log |\cdot - z| - \beta \log |\cdot - w|$, then $D_{h^{\alpha, \beta}}(z, w)$ has finite moments up to order $\frac{2}{\xi}(Q - \max\{\alpha, \beta\})$ (cf. [31, Theorem 1.11]).
- **Confluence of geodesics:** Two D_h -geodesics with the same starting point and different target points typically coincide for a non-trivial initial time interval (cf. [44]).
- **Hausdorff dimension:** A.s. the Hausdorff dimension of (\mathbb{C}, D_h) is infinite (cf. [43, Theorem 1.6]).
- **KPZ formula:** If $X \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a random fractal sampled independently of h , then the Hausdorff dimensions of X with respect to D_h and with respect to the Euclidean metric are related by the variant of the KPZ formula from [43, Theorem 1.5] (note that this

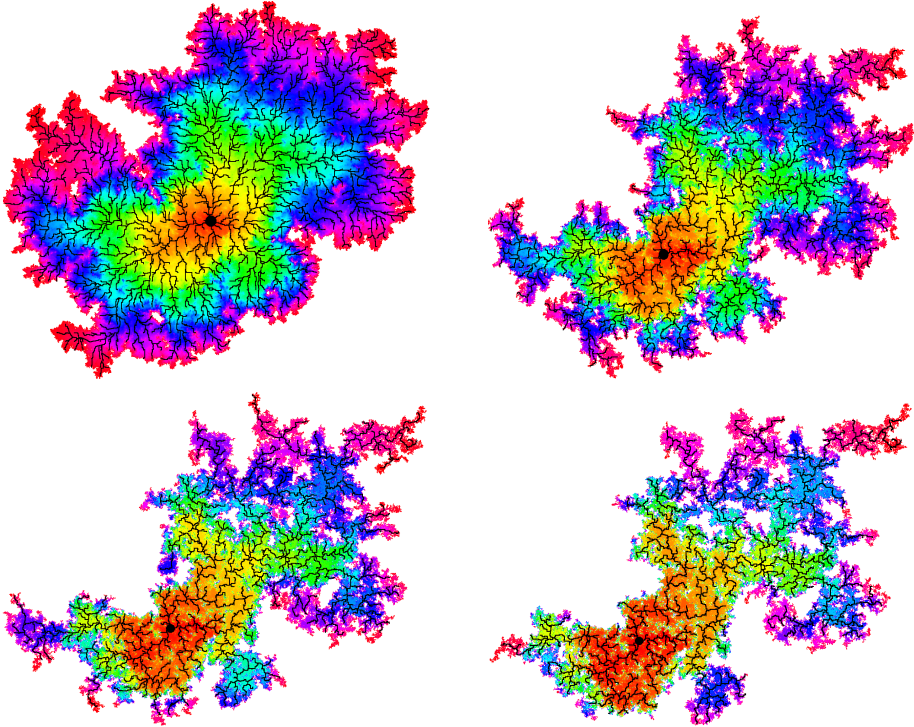


Fig. 1. Simulations of LFPP metric balls for $\xi = 0.5$ (top left), $\xi = 0.9$ (top right), $\xi = 1.3$ (bottom left), and $\xi = 1.7$ (bottom right), produced from the same GFF instance. The colors indicate distance to the center point (marked with a black dot) and the black curves are geodesics from the center point to other points in the ball. Note that all of these values of ξ are supercritical by (1.5). In particular, the metric balls for the subsequential limiting metrics have empty Euclidean interior (despite the appearance of the figures). The simulations were produced using LFPP with respect to a discrete GFF on a 1024×1024 subset of \mathbb{Z}^2 . It is believed that this variant of LFPP falls into the same universality class as the variant in (1.1). The geodesics go from the center of the metric ball to points in the intersection of the metric ball with the grid $20\mathbb{Z}^2$. The code for the simulations was provided by J. Miller.

formula shows that the Hausdorff dimension of X with respect to D_h is infinite if the dimension of X with respect to the Euclidean metric is sufficiently close to 2).

We also expect D_h to satisfy the following further properties, which have not been proven yet.

- **Uniqueness:** The metric D_h is uniquely characterized (up to multiplication by a deterministic positive constant) by a list of axioms similar to the list in [47].
- **Coordinate change:** If $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ and $b \in \mathbb{C}$, then a.s. $D_h(az + b, aw + b) = D_{h(a+b)+Q \log|a|}(z, w)$ for all $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ (cf. [47]). More generally, if we extend the definition of D_h to the case when h is a field on a general open domain $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ (e.g., via local absolute continuity) then for a conformal map $\phi : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$, a.s. $D_h(\phi(z), \phi(w)) = D_{h \circ \phi + Q \log|\phi'|}(z, w)$ for all $z, w \in \tilde{U}$ (cf. [46]).

It may be possible to prove these last two properties by adapting the arguments of [46,47] (which prove analogous results in the subcritical case), but these papers use the fact that the metric induces the Euclidean topology, so non-trivial new ideas would be needed. Alternatively, it would also be of interest to find a completely different proof of these properties.

Remark 1.4. The reader might wonder whether one has the convergence $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon \rightarrow D_h$ in law with respect to some local variant of the Gromov–Hausdorff distance. We expect that no such convergence statement holds when $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$. The reason for this is that for $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$, D_h -metric balls are *not* D_h -compact (this is proven in [56]).

1.3. Connection to Liouville quantum gravity

Liouville quantum gravity (LQG) is a one-parameter family of random surfaces which describe two-dimensional quantum gravity coupled with conformal matter fields. LQG was first introduced by Polyakov [57] in order to define a “sum over Riemannian metrics” in two dimensions, which he was interested in for the purposes of bosonic string theory.

One way to define LQG is in terms of the so-called *matter central charge* $\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 25)$. Let \mathcal{D} be a simply connected topological surface.³ For a Riemannian metric g on \mathcal{D} , let Δ_g be its Laplace–Beltrami operator. Heuristically speaking, an LQG surface with matter central charge \mathbf{c}_M is the random two-dimensional Riemannian manifold (\mathcal{D}, g) sampled from the “Lebesgue measure on the space of Riemannian metrics on \mathcal{D} weighted by $(\det \Delta_g)^{-\mathbf{c}_M/2}$ ”. This definition is far from making literal sense, but see [6] for some progress on interpreting it rigorously. In physics, one thinks of an LQG surface as representing “gravity coupled to matter fields”. The parameter \mathbf{c}_M is the central charge of the conformal field theory given by these matter fields, and $(\det \Delta_g)^{-\mathbf{c}_M/2}$ can be thought of as the associated partition function.

We refer to the case when $\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 1)$ (resp. $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$) as the *subcritical* (resp. *supercritical*) phase. As we will see below, these phases correspond to the subcritical and supercritical phases of LFPP. We refer to Figure 2 for a table of the relationship between the parameters in the subcritical and supercritical phases.

LQG metric tensor in the subcritical phase. The so-called *DDK ansatz* [17,29] is a heuristic argument which allows us to describe the Riemannian metric tensor of an LQG surface directly in the subcritical (or critical) case, $\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 1]$. The DDK ansatz implies that the Riemannian metric tensor of an LQG surface with $\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 1]$ should be given by

$$e^{\gamma h} (dx^2 + dy^2) \tag{1.7}$$

³LQG can also be defined for non-simply-connected surfaces, but we consider only the simply connected case for simplicity. See [20,41] for works concerning on LQG on non-simply-connected surfaces.

Phase	LFPP parameter	LFPP exponent	Coupling constant	Matter central charge
Subcritical	$\xi \in (0, \xi_{\text{crit}})$	$Q > 2$	$\gamma \in (0, 2)$	$\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 1)$
Supercritical	$\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$	$Q \in (0, 2)$	γ complex, $ \gamma = 2$	$\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$

Fig. 2. Table of the parameter ranges for LQG / LFPP in the subcritical and supercritical phases.

where h is a variant of the Gaussian free field, $dx^2 + dy^2$ is a fixed smooth metric tensor (e.g., the Euclidean metric tensor if $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{C}$), and the *coupling constant* $\gamma \in (0, 2]$ is related to \mathbf{c}_M by

$$\mathbf{c}_M = 25 - 6 \left(\frac{2}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)^2. \quad (1.8)$$

Remark 1.5. Another way of thinking about the DDK ansatz (which is closer to the original physics phrasing) is that the partition function of LQG can be obtained by integrating $(\det \Delta_g)^{-\mathbf{c}_M/2}$ times the partition function of *Liouville conformal field theory* (LCFT) over the moduli space of \mathcal{D} . The central charge of the LCFT corresponding to LQG with matter central charge \mathbf{c}_M is $\mathbf{c}_L = 26 - \mathbf{c}_M$. See [19, 20, 41, 52] for rigorous constructions of LCFT on various surfaces.

The Riemannian metric tensor (1.7) does not make literal sense since h is a distribution (generalized function), not an actual function. However, one can define various objects associated with an LQG surface rigorously via regularization procedures. For example, one can construct the volume form, also known as the LQG area measure “ $\mu_h = e^{\gamma h} dx dy$ ” (where $dx dy$ denotes Lebesgue measure) [36, 54, 58] (see [34, 35] for the critical case $\mathbf{c}_M = 1$, $\gamma = 2$). Similarly, one can construct a natural diffusion on LQG, called Liouville Brownian motion [10, 40] (see [60] for the critical case).

As explained in [26], for $\gamma \in (0, 2]$ a natural way to approximate the Riemannian distance function associated with (1.7) is to consider LFPP with parameter $\xi = \gamma/d_\gamma$, where $d_\gamma > 2$ is the dimension exponent associated with γ -LQG, as defined in [26, 28]. It is shown in [50] that d_γ is the Hausdorff dimension of a γ -LQG surface, viewed as a metric space. For this choice of ξ , one has [26, Theorem 1.5]

$$Q = Q(\xi) = 2/\gamma + \gamma/2. \quad (1.9)$$

It is shown in [26, Proposition 1.7] that γ/d_γ is strictly increasing in γ , which means that $\gamma \in (0, 2)$ corresponds exactly to $\xi \in (0, \xi_{\text{crit}})$ and

$$\xi_{\text{crit}} = 2/d_2. \quad (1.10)$$

It is shown in [22, 47] that subcritical LFPP converges to a random metric on \mathbb{C} which can be interpreted as the Riemannian distance function associated with LQG for $\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 1)$.

LQG in the supercritical phase. LQG in the supercritical phase $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$ is much less well-understood than in the subcritical and critical cases. Part of the reason for this is that when $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$, the coupling constant γ in (1.8) is complex with modulus 2. Consequently, analytic continuations of certain formulas from the case $\mathbf{c}_M < 1$ to the case $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$ (such as the KPZ formula [36, 55] or predictions for the Hausdorff dimension of LQG [26, 63]) yield nonsensical complex answers. Moreover, it is not clear whether there is any natural notion of “volume form” or “diffusion” associated with supercritical LQG. The recent paper [53] shows how to make sense of random distributions of the form “ $e^{\gamma h} dx dy$ ” for complex γ , but $|\gamma| = 2$ falls outside the feasible region for the techniques of that paper. See [6, 43] for further discussion and references concerning supercritical LQG.

However, it is expected that there is a notion of Riemannian distance function (metric) associated with supercritical LQG. The paper [43] provides one possible approximation procedure for such a metric, based on a family $\{\mathcal{S}_h^\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon>0}$ of random tilings of the plane by dyadic squares constructed from the GFF, depending on the central charge \mathbf{c}_M . The collection $\{\mathcal{S}_h^\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon>0}$ of squares is a.s. locally finite for $\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 1)$. In contrast, for \mathbf{c}_M in $(1, 25)$ there is an uncountable, zero-Lebesgue measure set of “singular points” $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that every neighborhood of z contains infinitely many small squares of $\mathcal{S}_h^\varepsilon$ (these singular points are analogous to the points which are at infinite D_h -distance from every other point in the setting of Theorem 1.3). It is conjectured in [43] that the graph distance in the adjacency graph of squares of $\mathcal{S}_h^\varepsilon$, suitably re-scaled, converges to the metric associated with LQG for all $\mathbf{c}_M \in (-\infty, 25)$.

Another possible approximation procedure is supercritical LFPP. Indeed, if γ and \mathbf{c}_M are related by (1.8) then for $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$ the parameter Q from (1.9) lies in $(0, 2)$. Hence, analytically continuing the relationship between LFPP and LQG to the supercritical phase shows that LQG for $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$ should correspond to LFPP with $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$. More precisely, (1.8) and (1.9) suggest that ξ and \mathbf{c}_M should be related by

$$\mathbf{c}_M = 25 - 6Q(\xi)^2. \quad (1.11)$$

Further evidence of this relationship comes from the dyadic tiling model of [43]. As discussed in [43, Section 2.3], it is expected that if $\mathcal{S}_h^\varepsilon$ is the dyadic tiling above for a given value of \mathbf{c}_M , then the $\mathcal{S}_h^\varepsilon$ -graph distance between the squares containing two typical points of \mathbb{C} is of order $\varepsilon^{-\xi+o(1)}$, where ξ is as in (1.11). This is analogous to the relationship between LFPP and Liouville graph distance in the subcritical phase, which was established in [26, Theorem 1.5]. Consequently, in the supercritical phase the subsequential limiting metrics D_h of Theorem 1.2 are candidates for the distance function associated with LQG with $\mathbf{c}_M \in (1, 25)$.

Remark 1.6. Many works [3, 4, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 37] have suggested that LQG surfaces with $\mathbf{c}_M > 1$ should correspond to “branched polymers”, i.e., they should look like continuum random trees. At a first glance, this seems to be incompatible with the results of this paper since the metric D_h of Theorem 1.2 is not tree-like. However, as explained in [43, Section 2.2], the tree-like behavior should only arise when the surfaces are in some sense

conditioned to have finite volume. In our setting, we are not imposing any constraints which force the LQG surface to have finite volume so we get a non-trivial metric structure. We expect that similar statements hold if we condition the surfaces to have finite diameter instead of finite volume.

Remark 1.7. We do *not* expect that LQG with $c_M \in (1, 25)$ and supercritical LFPP are related to the purely atomic LQG measures for $\gamma > 2$ considered in [8, 32, 33, 59]. Indeed, by (1.8) the matter central charge corresponding to $\gamma > 2$ is the same as the matter central charge corresponding to the dual parameter $\gamma' = 4/\gamma \in (0, 2)$, so lies in $(-\infty, 1)$. Matter central charge in $(1, 25)$ corresponds to a complex value of γ .

1.4. Outline

Here we will give a rough outline of the content of the rest of the paper. More detailed outlines of the more involved arguments in the paper can be found at the beginnings of the respective sections and subsections. We will also comment on the similarities and differences between the arguments in this paper and those in [22–24, 30], which prove tightness for various approximations of LQG distances in the subcritical phase.

In **Section 2**, we fix some notation, then introduce a variant of LFPP based on the white noise decomposition of the GFF which we will work with throughout much of the paper. In particular, we let W be a space-time white noise on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$ and for $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m < n$ we let $\Phi_{m,n}(z) := \sqrt{\pi} \int_{2^{-2n}}^{2^{-2m}} \int_{\mathbb{C}} p_{t/2}(z-w) W(dw, dt)$ where $p_{t/2}$ is the heat kernel. We let $D_{m,n}$ be the LFPP metric associated with $\Phi_{m,n}$, i.e., it is defined as in (1.2) but with $\Phi_{m,n}$ in place of h_ε^* . As we will see in **Section 4**, $D_{0,n}$ is a good approximation for D_h^ε . However, due to the exact spatial independence properties of the white noise, $D_{0,n}$ is sometimes easier to work with than D_h^ε .

We will also record several estimates for $D_{0,n}$ which were proven in [22] (for general values of ξ). In particular, this includes a concentration bound for $D_{0,n}$ -distances between sets (**Proposition 2.4**) which will play a crucial role in our arguments. We note that, unlike in other works proving tightness results for approximations of LQG distances, we do not need to prove an RSW estimate or any a priori estimates for distances across rectangles. The reason is that we can re-use the relevant estimates from [22], which were proven for general $\xi > 0$. Finally, we will establish a variant of **Proposition 1.1** for $D_{0,n}$ (**Proposition 2.5**) using a subadditivity argument. **Proposition 1.1** will be deduced from this variant in **Section 4.3**.

In **Section 3**, we will establish a concentration result for the log left-right crossing distance $\log L_{0,n}$, where

$$L_{0,n} := \inf \left\{ \int_0^1 e^{\xi \Phi_{0,n}(P(t))} |P'(t)| dt : P \text{ is a left-right crossing of } [0, 1]^2 \right\}$$

(cf. (1.3)). This is the most technically involved part of the paper and will be done using an inductive argument based on the Efron–Stein inequality. See **Section 3.2** for a detailed outline of the argument.

The papers [22–24, 30] also use the Efron–Stein inequality and induction to prove similar concentration statements (in the subcritical phase), but the arguments in these papers are otherwise very different from the ones in the present paper. Here, we will briefly explain the differences between our argument and the one in [22].

We want to prove a variance bound for $\log L_{0,n}$ by induction on n . To do this, we fix a large integer K (which is independent of n) and assume that we have proven a variance bound for $\log L_{0,n-K}$. Let \mathcal{S}_K be the set of $2^{-K} \times 2^{-K}$ dyadic squares $S \subset [0, 1]^2$. In [22], the authors use the Efron–Stein inequality to reduce to bounding $\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E}[Z_S^2]$, where Z_S is the change in $\log L_{0,n}$ when we re-sample the restriction of the field to the square S , leaving the other squares fixed. A necessary condition in order to bound this sum is as follows. If $P : [0, L_{0,n}] \rightarrow [0, 1]^2$ is a $D_{0,n}$ -geodesic between the left and right boundaries of $[0, 1]^2$, then the maximum over all $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ of the time that P spends in S is negligible in comparison to $L_{0,n}$. In [22], this condition is achieved by a crude upper bound on the maximum of the field $\Phi_{0,K}$ (see [22, Proposition 21]).

In the supercritical case, the bound for the maximum of $\Phi_{0,K}$ is not sufficient: indeed, there will typically be squares $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ such that the $D_{0,n}$ -distance between the inner and outer boundaries of the annular region $B_{2^{-K}}(S) \setminus S$ (here $B_{2^{-K}}(S)$ is the Euclidean 2^{-K} -neighborhood of S) is larger than $L_{0,n}$. In order to get around this difficulty, instead of applying the Efron–Stein inequality to bound $\text{Var}[\log L_{0,n}]$ directly, we will instead apply it to bound $\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\log L_{0,n} \mid \Phi_{K,n}]]$ (actually, for technical reasons we will work with a slightly modified version of $\Phi_{0,n}$). We will bound $\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[\log L_{0,n} \mid \Phi_{K,n}]]$ separately using a Gaussian concentration inequality, then combine the bounds to get our needed bound for $\text{Var}[\log L_{0,n}]$.

For our application of the Efron–Stein inequality, we will show that the contribution to $\mathbb{E}[\log L_{0,n} \mid \Phi_{K,n}]$ from each square S is negligible in comparison to $\mathbb{E}[\log L_{0,n} \mid \Phi_{K,n}]$. This can be done because, even though there will typically be *some* squares S for which the $D_{0,n}$ -distance across $B_{2^{-K}}(S) \setminus S$ is larger than $L_{0,n}$, for a fixed square S the $D_{0,n}$ -distance across $B_{2^{-K}}(S) \setminus S$ is typically much smaller than $L_{0,n}$. We can show (using our inductive hypothesis) that this continues to be the case even if we condition on $\Phi_{K,n}$. This allows us to get much better bounds than we would get by just looking at the maximum of the coarse field, but requires us to argue in a quite different manner from [22].

Thanks to the concentration result for $D_{0,n}$ -distances between sets from [22] (Proposition 2.4), once the concentration of $\log L_{0,n}$ is established, we immediately obtain strong up-to-constants tail bounds for $D_{0,n}$ -distances between general compact sets (see Proposition 3.2). The purpose of Sections 4 and 5 is to use these tail bounds together with various “concatenating paths” arguments to establish our main results, Theorems 1.2 and 1.3. The arguments in these sections are more standard than the ones in Section 3, but some care is still needed due to the existence of singular points (which makes it impossible to get uniform convergence for our metrics).

In Section 4, we will use the concentration of $\log L_{0,n}$ to establish the tightness of $D_{0,n}(z, w)$ (appropriately re-scaled) for fixed points $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$. This is done by summing estimates for the $D_{0,n}$ -distances between non-trivial connected sets over dyadic scales surrounding each of z and w . We will then transfer our estimates for $D_{0,n}$ to estimates

for D_h^ε using comparison lemmas for different approximations of the GFF. We will work with D_h^ε for the rest of the paper.

In **Section 5**, we will consider a sequence of ε -values tending to zero along which a certain countable collection of functionals of the re-scaled LFPP metrics $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ converge jointly. This will include the $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ -distances between rational points as well as α_ε^{-1} -distances across and around annuli whose boundaries are circles with rational radii centered at rational points. We will then use these functionals to construct a metric D_h which satisfies the conditions of **Theorems 1.2** and **1.3**. The proofs in this section have essentially no similarities to the arguments in [22–24,30]. This is because we are showing convergence with respect to the topology on lower semicontinuous functions rather than the uniform topology; and because our limiting metric can take on infinite values.

Appendix A contains some basic estimates for Gaussian processes which are needed for our proofs.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Basic notation

Integers and asymptotics. We write $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ and $\mathbb{N}_0 = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. For $a < b$, we define the discrete interval $[a, b]_{\mathbb{Z}} := [a, b] \cap \mathbb{Z}$.

If $f : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $g : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, we say that $f(\varepsilon) = O_\varepsilon(g(\varepsilon))$ (resp. $f(\varepsilon) = o_\varepsilon(g(\varepsilon))$) as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ if $f(\varepsilon)/g(\varepsilon)$ remains bounded (resp. tends to zero) as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. We similarly define $O(\cdot)$ and $o(\cdot)$ errors as a parameter goes to infinity.

If $f, g : (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, we say that $f(\varepsilon) \leq g(\varepsilon)$ if there is a constant $C > 0$ (independent of ε and possibly of other parameters of interest) such that $f(\varepsilon) \leq Cg(\varepsilon)$. We write $f(\varepsilon) \asymp g(\varepsilon)$ if $f(\varepsilon) \leq g(\varepsilon)$ and $g(\varepsilon) \leq f(\varepsilon)$.

We will often specify any requirements on the dependencies on rates of convergence in $O(\cdot)$ and $o(\cdot)$ errors, implicit constants in \leq , etc., in the statements of lemmas/propositions/theorems, in which case we implicitly require that errors, implicit constants, etc., appearing in the proof satisfy the same dependencies.

Metrics. Let (X, D) be a metric space. For a curve $P : [a, b] \rightarrow X$, the D -length of P is defined by

$$\text{len}(P; D) := \sup_T \sum_{i=1}^{\#T} D(P(t_i), P(t_{i-1}))$$

where the supremum is over all partitions $T : a = t_0 < \dots < t_{\#T} = b$ of $[a, b]$. Note that the D -length of a curve may be infinite.

For $Y \subset X$, the *internal metric of D on Y* is defined by

$$D(x, y; Y) := \inf_{P \subset Y} \text{len}(P; D), \quad \forall x, y \in Y, \quad (2.1)$$

where the infimum is over all paths P in Y from x to y . Then $D(\cdot, \cdot; Y)$ is a metric on Y , except that it is allowed to take infinite values.

We say that D is a *length metric* if for any $x, y \in X$ and each $\delta > 0$, there exists a curve of D -length at most $D(x, y) + \delta$ from x to y . We say that D is a *geodesic metric* if for any $x, y \in X$, there exists a curve of D -length exactly $D(x, y)$ from x to y . By [14, Proposition 2.5.19], if (X, D) is compact and D is a length metric then D is a geodesic metric.

Subsets of the plane. We write $\mathbb{S} = [0, 1]^2$ for the unit square. For a rectangle $R \subset \mathbb{C}$ with sides parallel to the coordinate axes, we write $\partial_L R$ and $\partial_R R$ for its left and right sides.

For a set $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ and $r > 0$, we write

$$B_r(A) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Euclidean distance from } z \text{ to } A \text{ is } < r\}$$

For $z \in \mathbb{C}$ we write $B_r(z) = B_r(\{z\})$ for the Euclidean ball of radius r centered at z .

An *annular region* is a bounded open set $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that A is homeomorphic to an open or closed Euclidean annulus. If A is an annular region, then ∂A has two connected components, one of which disconnects the other from ∞ . We call these components the outer and inner boundaries of A , respectively.

Definition 2.1 (Distance across and around annuli). Let D be a length metric on \mathbb{C} . For an annular region $A \subset \mathbb{C}$, we define $D(\text{across } A)$ to be the D -distance between the inner and outer boundaries of A . We define $D(\text{around } A)$ to be the infimum of the D -lengths of paths in A which disconnect the inner and outer boundaries of A .

Note that both $D(\text{across } A)$ and $D(\text{around } A)$ are determined by the internal metric of D on A .

2.2. White-noise decomposition

Here we will introduce a variant of LFPP defined using the white noise decomposition of the GFF, which we will use in place of D_h^ε for all of Section 3 and part of Section 4.

Let W be a space-time white noise on $\mathbb{C} \times [0, 1]$, so that W is a distribution (generalized function) and for any L^2 functions $f, g : \mathbb{C} \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the random variable $\int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{C}} f(u, t)g(u, t) W(du, dt)$ (with the integral interpreted in the sense of distributional pairing) is centered Gaussian with variance $\int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{C}} f(u, t)g(u, t) du dt$. Also let

$$p_t(z) := \frac{1}{2\pi t} e^{-\frac{|z|^2}{2t}} \quad (2.2)$$

be the heat kernel on \mathbb{C} . For $m, n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ with $m \leq n$, we define

$$\Phi_{m,n}(z) := \int_{2^{-2n}}^{2^{-2m}} \int_{\mathbb{C}} p_{t/2}(z-u) W(du, dt). \quad (2.3)$$

Then $\Phi_{m,n}$ is a smooth centered Gaussian process with variance

$$\text{Var } \Phi_{m,n}(z) = (n - m) \log 2. \quad (2.4)$$

It is clear from the definition that for any $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $\Phi_{m,n}(\cdot - z) \stackrel{d}{=} \Phi_{m,n}(\cdot)$. The processes $\Phi_{m,n}$ also have the following scale invariance property (see [22, Section 2.1] for an explanation):

$$\Phi_{m,n}(2^k \cdot) \stackrel{d}{=} \Phi_{m+k,n+k}(\cdot). \quad (2.5)$$

We will also need the following basic modulus of continuity estimate for $\Phi_{0,n}$, which is proven in [22, Proposition 3].

Lemma 2.2 ([22]). *For each bounded open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$, there are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending on U such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[2^{-n} \sup_{z \in U} |\nabla \Phi_{0,n}| > x \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 x^2}, \quad \forall x > 0. \quad (2.6)$$

Proof. The special case when $\bar{U} = \mathbb{S}$ is the unit square is [22, Proposition 3]. The general case follows by covering U by translates of $[0, 1]^2$ and using the translation invariance of the law of $\Phi_{0,n}$. ■

For any $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, the correlation of $\Phi_{m,n}(z)$ and $\Phi_{m,n}(w)$ is positive. In some of our arguments this property is undesirable since we want to use percolation techniques and/or the Efron–Stein inequality, for which exact long-range independence is useful. We therefore define a truncated version $\Psi_{m,n}$ of $\Phi_{m,n}$ which lacks the scale invariance property (2.5) but has a finite range of dependence. In particular, let $\chi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a smooth, radially symmetric bump function which is identically equal to 1 on $B_1(0)$ and identically equal to 0 on $\mathbb{C} \setminus B_2(0)$. Also fix a positive constant $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1/100)$ which will be chosen later (in a universal manner). Using the notation (2.2), we define

$$\tilde{p}_t(z) := p_t(z) \chi(z/\sigma_t) \quad \text{where} \quad \sigma_t := \frac{1}{100} \sqrt{t} |\log_2 t|^{\varepsilon_0}. \quad (2.7)$$

The reason for the choice of σ_t is that a Brownian motion is unlikely to travel distance more than σ_t in t units of time, so the mass of $p_t(z)$ is concentrated in the σ_t -neighborhood of the origin. This makes \tilde{p}_t a good approximation for p_t .

For $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m < n$, we define

$$\Psi_{m,n}(z) := \int_{2^{-2n}}^{2^{-2m}} \int_{\mathbb{C}} \tilde{p}_{t/2}(z - u) W(du, dt). \quad (2.8)$$

Since \tilde{p}_t is smooth, $\Psi_{m,n}$ is a smooth centered Gaussian process. Furthermore, since \tilde{p}_t is supported on the Euclidean ball of radius $2\sigma_t$ centered at zero, it follows that $\Psi_{m,n}(z)$ and $\Psi_{m,n}(w)$ are independent if $|z - w| \geq 2\sigma_{2^{-2m}}$, which is the case provided $|z - w| \geq 2^{-m} m^{\varepsilon_0}$.

The following lemma, which is [22, Proposition 5], allows us to transfer results between $\Phi_{m,n}$ and $\Psi_{m,n}$.

Lemma 2.3 ([22]). *Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a bounded open set. There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U such that for $x > 0$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{z \in \bar{U}} |\Phi_{0,n}(z) - \Psi_{0,n}(z)| > x \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 x^2}. \quad (2.9)$$

Proof. The special case when $\bar{U} = \mathbb{S}$ is the unit square is [22, Proposition 5]. The general case follows by covering U by translates of $[0, 1]^2$ and using the translation invariance of the joint law of $\Phi_{0,n}$ and $\Psi_{0,n}$. ■

2.3. Basic definitions for white noise LFPP

Fix $\xi > 0$. For $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m \leq n$, we define the LFPP metric associated with the field $\Phi_{m,n}$ of (2.3) by

$$D_{m,n}(z, w) := \inf_P \int_0^1 e^{\xi \Phi_{m,n}(P(t))} |P'(t)| dt \quad (2.10)$$

where the infimum is over all piecewise continuously differentiable paths $P : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ joining z and w . We also define

$$L_{0,n} := D_{0,n}(\partial_L \mathbb{S}, \partial_R \mathbb{S}; \mathbb{S}), \quad (2.11)$$

i.e., $L_{0,n}$ is the $D_{0,n}$ -distance between the left and right boundaries of the unit square restricted to paths which are contained in the (closed) unit square. The random variable $L_{0,n}$ will be the main observable considered in our proofs.

For $p \in [0, 1]$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define the p th quantile

$$\ell_n(p) := \inf \{x \in \mathbb{R} : \mathbb{P}[L_{0,n} \leq x] \leq p\}. \quad (2.12)$$

It is easy to see from the fact that $\Phi_{0,n}$ is a Gaussian process with non-zero variances that in fact $\mathbb{P}[L_{0,n} \leq \ell_n(p)] = p$. We define the median

$$\lambda_n := \ell_n(1/2), \quad (2.13)$$

which will be the normalizing factor for distances in our scaling limit results (note that λ_n is defined in the same way as α_ε from (1.3) but with $\Phi_{0,n}$ in place of h_ε^*). We also define the maximal quantile ratio

$$\Lambda_n(p) := \max_{k \leq n} \frac{\ell_n(1-p)}{\ell_n(p)}, \quad \forall p \in (0, 1/2). \quad (2.14)$$

We define $\tilde{D}_{m,n}$, $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$, $\tilde{\ell}_n(p)$, and $\tilde{\Lambda}_n(p)$ in the same manner as above but with the field $\Psi_{m,n}$ of (2.8) in place of $\Phi_{m,n}$. The starting point of our proofs is some a priori estimates for $D_{0,n}$ and $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$. These estimates were established (for general values of ξ) in [22, Section 4] using comparison to percolation.

Proposition 2.4. *For each $\xi > 0$, there is a constant $\mathfrak{p} \in (0, 1/2)$ such that the following is true. Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set and let $K_1, K_2 \subset U$ be disjoint compact connected sets which are not singletons. Recall the definition of the internal metric $D_{0,n}(\cdot, \cdot; U)$ on U from Section 2.1. There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U, K_1, K_2, ξ such that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $T > 3$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(K_1, K_2; U) < T^{-1} \ell_n(\mathfrak{p})] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2} \quad (2.15)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(K_1, K_2; U) > T\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2/\log \log T}. \quad (2.16)$$

The same is true with $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ in place of $D_{0,n}$.

It is easy to see from Proposition 2.4 that both estimates from the proposition also hold with $D_{0,n}(K_1, K_2; U)$ replaced by either $D_{0,n}$ (around A) or $D_{0,n}$ (across A) for an annular region A (Definition 2.1), with the constants c_0, c_1 depending only on A and ξ .

Proof of Proposition 2.4. It is shown in [22, Corollary 17 and Proposition 18] that there is a constant $\mathfrak{p} \in (0, 1/2)$ as in the proposition statement and constants $a_0, a_1 > 0$ depending only on ξ such that if $R := [0, 1] \times [0, 3]$, then for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $T > 3$,

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(\partial_L R, \partial_R R; R) < T^{-1}\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2} \quad (2.17)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(\partial_U R, \partial_T R; R) > T\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2/\log \log T}. \quad (2.18)$$

To deduce (2.15) from (2.17), we choose a finite collection of rectangles $R_1, \dots, R_K \subset U$ (in a manner depending only on U, K_1, K_2) which each have aspect ratio 3 with the following property: any path from K_1 to K_2 in U must cross one of the R_k 's in the ‘‘easy’’ direction (i.e., it must cross between the two longer sides of R_k). We then apply (2.17) together with the scale, translation, and rotation invariance properties of $\Phi_{0,n}$ to simultaneously lower-bound the distance between the two longer sides of R_k for each $k \in [1, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}$. This gives (2.15).

To deduce (2.16) from (2.18), we apply a similar argument. We look at a collection of rectangles $R_1, \dots, R_K \subset U$ with aspect ratio 3 with the following property: if π_k for $k \in [1, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is a path in R_k between the two shorter sides of R_k , then the union of the π_k 's contains a path from K_1 to K_2 . We then apply (2.18) to upper-bound the $D_{0,n}$ -distance between the two shorter sides of each R_k and thereby deduce (2.16).

The bounds with $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ in place of $D_{0,n}$ follow from the bounds for $D_{0,n}$ combined with Lemma 2.3. \blacksquare

2.4. Existence of an exponent for white noise LFPP

We will need a variant of Proposition 1.1 for the white noise LFPP metrics $D_{0,n}$.

Proposition 2.5. *For each $\xi > 0$, there exists $Q = Q(\xi) > 0$ such that*

$$\lambda_n = 2^{-n(1-\xi Q)+o_n(n)} \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.19)$$

Furthermore, $\xi \mapsto Q(\xi)$ is continuous, strictly decreasing on $(0, 0.7)$, non-increasing on $(0, \infty)$, and satisfies $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} Q(\xi) = 0$.

From now on we define $Q(\xi)$ as in Proposition 2.5. We will show that Proposition 1.1 holds (with the same value of Q) in Section 4.3.

In this subsection, we will establish all of Proposition 2.5 except for the statement that $Q > 0$, which will be proven in Section 2.5 using the results of [27]. To prove the existence of Q , we will use a subadditivity argument. We first need an a priori estimate for the maximal quantile ratio from (2.14).

Lemma 2.6. *Let \mathfrak{p} be as in Proposition 2.4. There is a constant $c > 0$ depending only on ξ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p}) \leq e^{c\sqrt{n}}. \quad (2.20)$$

Proof. The random variable $\log L_{0,n}$ is a ξ -Lipschitz function of the continuous centered Gaussian process $\Phi_{0,n}$. Since $\text{Var } \Phi_{0,n}(z) = n \log 2$ for each $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we can apply Lemma A.1 to get

$$\text{Var } \log L_{0,n} \leq n \quad (2.21)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ξ . We now obtain (2.20) by a trivial bound for quantile ratios in terms of variance (see, e.g., [22, Lemma 3.2] applied with $Z = \log L_{0,n}$). ■

Instead of proving the subadditivity of $\log \lambda_n$ directly, we will instead prove subadditivity for a slightly different quantity which is easier to work with. For a square S , let \mathcal{A}_S be the closed square annulus between ∂S and the boundary of the square with the same center and three times the radius of S . For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\mu_n := \mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_S)]; \quad (2.22)$$

we recall that \mathbb{S} is the closed unit square. The following lemma allows us to compare λ_n and μ_n .

Lemma 2.7. *For each $p > 0$, there are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on p and ξ such that*

$$c_0 e^{-c_1 \sqrt{n}} \lambda_n^p \leq \mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_\mathbb{S})^p] \leq c_0 e^{c_1 \sqrt{n}} \lambda_n^p. \quad (2.23)$$

Proof. By integrating the estimates of Proposition 2.4, we obtain

$$\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})^p \leq \mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_\mathbb{S})^p] \leq (\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p}) \ell_n(\mathfrak{p}))^p.$$

Combining this with Lemma 2.6 yields (2.23). ■

For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, define the collection of squares

$$\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_m := \{2^{-m} \times 2^{-m} \text{ dyadic squares contained in } \mathcal{A}_\mathbb{S}\}. \quad (2.24)$$

The reason for the hat in the notation is to avoid confusion with the collection \mathcal{S}_K of dyadic squares used in Section 3. Due to the scaling property of LFPP, we have the following formula, which will be a key input in the proof of the submultiplicativity of μ_n .

Lemma 2.8. *Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $m < n$. For each $S \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}_m$,*

$$\mathbb{E}[D_{m,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_S)] = 2^{-m} \mu_{n-m}. \quad (2.25)$$

Proof. By the scaling property (2.5) of $\Phi_{m,n}$ and the translation invariance of the law of $\Phi_{m,n}$,

$$D_{m,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_S) \stackrel{d}{=} 2^{-m} D_{0,n-m}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_S).$$

Taking expectations now gives the lemma statement. \blacksquare

We can now prove the existence of an exponent for μ_n .

Lemma 2.9. *Let μ_n for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be as in (2.22). For each $\xi > 0$, there exists $\alpha = \alpha(\xi) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log \mu_n}{\log n} = -\alpha. \quad (2.26)$$

Proof. We will show that for $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n > m$,

$$\mu_n \leq 2^{2n^{2/3}} \mu_m \mu_{n-m} \quad (2.27)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ξ . By a version of Fekete's subadditivity lemma with an error term (see, e.g., [21, Lemma 6.4.10]) applied to $\log \mu_n$, this implies (2.26). Throughout the proof, c_0 and c_1 denote positive constants depending only on ξ which may change from line to line.

Step 1: regularity event for $\Phi_{0,m}$. Let U be a bounded open subset of \mathbb{C} which contains \mathcal{A}_S . For $T > 0$, let

$$E_{m,n} := \left\{ 2^{-m} \sup_{z \in U} |\nabla \Phi_{0,n}(z)| \leq \frac{\log 2}{\xi} n^{2/3} \right\}, \quad (2.28)$$

so that by Lemma 2.2,

$$\mathbb{P}[E_{m,n}] \geq 1 - c_0 \exp(-c_1 n^{4/3}). \quad (2.29)$$

Step 2: lower bound for $D_{0,m}$ in terms of a sum over $2^{-m} \times 2^{-m}$ squares. Let $P_{0,m}$ be a path around \mathcal{A}_S with $D_{0,m}$ -length $D_{0,m}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_S)$, parametrized by its $D_{0,m}$ -length. Let $t_0 = 0$ and let $S_0 \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}_m$ be chosen so that $P_{0,m}(0) \in S_0$. Inductively, suppose that $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and t_{j-1} and S_{j-1} have been defined. Let t_j be the first time $t \geq t_{j-1}$ for which $P_{0,m}(t) \notin B_{2^{-m-1}}(S_{j-1})$, or $t_j = D_{0,m}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_S)$ if no such time exists. Also let $S_j \in \hat{\mathcal{S}}_m$ be chosen so that $P_{0,m}(t_j) \in S_j$. Note that S_j necessarily shares a corner or a side with S_{j-1} . Let

$$J := \min \{ j \in \mathbb{N} : t_j = D_{0,m}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_S) \}. \quad (2.30)$$

By the definition of $D_{0,m}$, on $E_{m,n}$ it holds for $j \in [0, J-1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ that

$$\begin{aligned} t_{j+1} - t_j &\geq D_{0,m}(\text{across } B_{2^{-m-1}}(S_j) \setminus S_j) \\ &\geq 2^{-m} \exp\left(\xi \min_{z \in B_{2^{-m-1}}(S_j)} \Phi_{0,m}(z)\right) \\ &\geq 2^{-m-n^{2/3}} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,m}(v_{S_j})}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

where v_{S_j} is the center of S_j and the implicit constant in \geq is universal. Therefore, on $E_{m,n}$,

$$D_{0,m}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \geq T^{-1} 2^{-m-n^{2/3}} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,m}(v_{S_j})}. \quad (2.32)$$

Step 3: upper bound for $D_{0,n}$ in terms of a sum over $2^{-m} \times 2^{-m}$ squares. Since the squares S_j and S_{j+1} share a corner or a side for each $j \in [0, J-1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, if π_j is a path around \mathcal{A}_{S_j} for $j \in [0, J-1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, then the union of the paths π_j contains a path around $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}$. Consequently,

$$D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \leq \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{S_j}). \quad (2.33)$$

Since $\Phi_{0,n} = \Phi_{0,m} + \Phi_{m,n}$, it follows that on $E_{m,n}$,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{S_j}) &\leq \exp\left(\xi \max_{z \in \mathcal{A}_{S_j}} \Phi_{0,m}(z)\right) D_{m,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{S_j}) \\ &\leq 2^{n^{2/3}} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,m}(v_{S_j})} D_{m,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{S_j}). \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

Hence, on $E_{m,n}$,

$$D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \leq T \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,m}(v_{S_j})} D_{m,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{S_j}). \quad (2.35)$$

Step 4: comparison of μ_n and $\mu_m \mu_{n-m}$. The event $E_{m,n}$ and the squares S_j for $j \in [0, J]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ are a.s. determined by $\Phi_{0,m}$, which is independent of $D_{m,n}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \mathbb{1}_{E_{m,n}}] \\ &\leq 2^{n^{2/3}} \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{j=0}^{J-1} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,m}(v_{S_j})} \mathbb{1}_{E_{m,n}}\right] \mathbb{E}[D_{m,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{S_j})] \quad (\text{by (2.35)}) \\ &\leq 2^{m+2n^{2/3}} \mathbb{E}[D_{0,m}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}})] \times 2^{-m} \mu_{n-m} \quad (\text{by (2.32) and Lemma 2.8}) \\ &= 2^{2n^{2/3}} \mu_m \mu_{n-m}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.36)$$

We need to show that the left side of (2.36) is not too much smaller than μ_n . We have

$$\mu_n \leq \mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \mathbb{1}_{E_{m,n}}] + \mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \mathbb{1}_{E_{m,n}^c}]. \quad (2.37)$$

By the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality followed by Lemma 2.7 and (2.29),

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \mathbb{1}_{E_{m,n}^c}] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}})^2]^{1/2} \mathbb{P}[E_{m,n}^c]^{1/2} \quad (\text{by Cauchy–Schwarz}) \\ &\leq c_0 e^{c_1 \sqrt{n}} \lambda_n \times c_0 e^{-c_1 n^{4/3}} \quad (\text{by Lemma 2.7 and (2.29)}) \\ &\leq c_0 e^{-c_1 n^{4/3}} \mu_n \quad (\text{by Lemma 2.7}). \end{aligned} \quad (2.38)$$

By plugging (2.38) into (2.37), we obtain

$$\mu_n \leq \mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \mathbb{1}_{E_{m,n}}] + c_0 e^{-c_1 n^{4/3}} \mu_n.$$

Since $c_0 e^{-c_1 n^{4/3}} \leq 1$ for large enough n , we can re-arrange this last inequality to get, for large enough n ,

$$\mu_n \leq 2\mathbb{E}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } \mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{S}}) \mathbb{1}_{E_{m,n}}]. \quad (2.39)$$

Plugging (2.39) into (2.36) gives (2.27) when n is sufficiently large. By possibly increasing the implicit constant to deal with finitely many small values of n , we obtain (2.27) in general. \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 2.5. Let $\alpha = \alpha(\xi)$ be as in Lemma 2.9. By Lemmas 2.9 and 2.7, we have $\lambda_n = 2^{o_n(n)} \mu_n = 2^{-\alpha n + o_n(n)}$. Therefore, (2.19) holds with $Q := (1 - \alpha)/\xi$.

We prove that $Q > 0$ for all $\xi > 0$ in Lemma 2.10 below. The remaining properties of Q asserted in the proposition statement are essentially proven in [49], but the results there are for LFPP defined using the circle average process of a GFF instead of the white noise approximation. The median left-right crossing distance of \mathbb{S} for the two variants of LFPP can be compared up to multiplicative errors of the form $2^{o_n(n)}$ due to [25, Proposition 3.3]. Hence, we can apply [49, Lemma 1.1] to find that $\xi \mapsto Q(\xi)$ is continuous and [49, Lemma 4.1] to deduce that $\xi \mapsto Q(\xi)$ is strictly decreasing on $(0, 0.7)$, non-increasing on $(0, \infty)$, and satisfies $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} Q(\xi) = 0$. \blacksquare

2.5. Positivity of Q

To conclude the proof of Proposition 2.5 it remains to check the following.

Lemma 2.10. *There are universal constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ such that with $Q = Q(\xi)$ as in Proposition 2.5,*

$$Q(\xi) \geq c_0 \xi^{-1} e^{-c_1 \xi}, \quad \forall \xi > 0. \quad (2.40)$$

In particular, $Q > 0$ for all $\xi > 0$.

Lemma 2.10 will be extracted from [27, Theorem 1.1], which gives a similar result for LFPP defined using the discrete GFF. To explain this result, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{B}_n := [-2^n, 2^n]_{\mathbb{Z}}^2$ and let $h_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ be the discrete Gaussian free field on \mathcal{B}_n , with zero boundary conditions, normalized so that $\mathbb{E}[h_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(z)h_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(w)] = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{Gr}_{\mathcal{B}_n}(z, w)$ for any $z, w \in \mathcal{B}_n$, where $\text{Gr}_{\mathcal{B}_n}$ is the discrete Green function. For $\xi > 0$, we define the *discrete LFPP* metric with parameter ξ associated with $h_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ by

$$D_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(z, w) = \inf_{P: z \rightarrow w} \sum_{j=1}^{|P|} e^{\xi h_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(P(j))}, \quad \forall z, w \in \mathcal{B}_n,$$

where the infimum is over all nearest-neighbor paths $P : [0, |P|]_{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_n$ with $P(0) = z$ and $P(|P|) = w$. We define the discrete square annulus

$$\mathcal{A}_n := [2^{n-1/2}, 2^{n-1/2}]_{\mathbb{Z}}^2 \setminus [2^{n-1}, 2^{n-1}]_{\mathbb{Z}}^2 \subset \mathcal{B}_n$$

and we define $D_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ (across \mathcal{A}_n) to be the $D_n^{\mathbb{Z}}$ -distance between the inner and outer boundaries of \mathcal{A}_n .

It is shown in [27, Theorem 1.1] that there are universal constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[D_n(\text{across } \mathcal{A}_n) \geq \exp(c_0 e^{-c_1 \xi} n)] \geq 1/2. \quad (2.41)$$

To deduce Lemma 2.10 from (2.41) we need to establish that distances in discrete LFPP can be described in terms of Q .

Lemma 2.11. *With Q as in Proposition 2.5, for each $\delta > 0$,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[2^{n(\xi Q - \delta)} \leq D_n^{\mathbb{Z}}(\text{across } \mathcal{A}_n) \leq 2^{n(\xi Q + \delta)}] = 1. \quad (2.42)$$

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A} := [2^{-1/2}, 2^{-1/2}] \setminus [2^{-1}, 2^{-1}]$ be the continuum analog of \mathcal{A}_n . By Proposition 2.5, we have $\lambda_n = 2^{-n(1-\xi Q) + o_n(1)}$. By combining this with Proposition 2.4 and Lemma 2.6 (saying that $\ell_n(\mathfrak{p}) \asymp \lambda_n$ and $\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p}) \asymp 1$), it follows that for each $\delta > 0$,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[2^{-n(1-\xi Q + \delta)} \leq D_{0,n}(\text{across } \mathcal{A}) \leq 2^{-n(1-\xi Q - \delta)}] = 1. \quad (2.43)$$

We now want to apply the main result of [5] to transfer from (2.43) to (2.42). However, [5] considers LFPP defined using the circle average process of the GFF rather than the white noise approximation, so we need an intermediate step. Let \mathring{h} be a zero-boundary GFF on $[-1, 1]^2$ and define $D_n^{\mathring{h}}$ in the same manner as $D_{0,n}$ but with the radius 2^{-n} circle average process $\mathring{h}_{2^{-n}}$ for \mathring{h} in place of $\Phi_{0,n}$. By applying [25, Proposition 3.3], to compare $\mathring{h}_{2^{-n}}$ and $\Phi_{0,n}$, we see that (2.43) remains true with $D_n^{\mathring{h}}$ in place of $D_{0,n}$.

We now apply [5, Theorem 1.4] to deduce (2.42) from the version of (2.43) with $D_n^{\mathring{h}}$ in place of $D_{0,n}$. Note that in our setting, space is re-scaled by a factor of 2^{-n} as compared to the setting of [5, Theorem 1.4] (which considers a GFF on $[0, n]^2$ and averages over circles of radius 1). This is the reason why the estimates in (2.42) and (2.43) differ by a factor of 2^{-n} . We also note that the factor of $\sqrt{\pi/2}$ in [5] does not appear in our setting due to our normalization of the discrete GFF. ■

Proof of Lemma 2.10. This is immediate from Lemma 2.11 and (2.41). ■

3. Concentration of left/right crossing distance

3.1. Statement and setup

The goal of this section is to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\xi > 0$, let \mathfrak{p} be the constant from Proposition 2.4, and define the maximal quantile ratio $\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})$ as in (2.14). We have*

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p}) < \infty. \quad (3.1)$$

As an immediate corollary of Propositions 2.4 and 3.1, we get the following improvement on Proposition 2.4.

Proposition 3.2. *Let $\xi > 0$ and for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let λ_n be the median $D_{0,n}$ -distance across \mathbb{S} , as in (2.13). Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set and let $K_1, K_2 \subset U$ be disjoint compact connected sets which are not singletons. There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U, K_1, K_2, ξ such that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $T > 3$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(K_1, K_2; U) < T^{-1}\lambda_n] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2} \quad (3.2)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(K_1, K_2; U) > T\lambda_n] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2/\log \log T}. \quad (3.3)$$

The same is true with $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ in place of $D_{0,n}$. In particular, the random variables $\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(K_1, K_2; U)$ and their reciprocals as n varies are tight.

Proof. This follows since Proposition 3.1 implies that the quantities $\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})$ and $\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})$ appearing in Proposition 2.4 are bounded above and below by ξ -dependent constants times λ_n . ■

Due to Lemma 2.3, Proposition 3.1 is equivalent to the analogous statement with distances defined using the truncated field $\Psi_{0,n}$ of (2.8) instead of the original field $\Phi_{0,n}$. Recall that objects defined with $\Psi_{0,n}$ instead of $\Phi_{0,n}$ are denoted by a tilde. For the proof of Proposition 3.1, we will mostly work with $\Psi_{0,n}$ since the long-range independence of $\Psi_{0,n}$ is useful for our application of the Efron–Stein inequality. We will bound the quantile ratio $\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})$ in terms of the variance of the log of the left-right crossing distance $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$. This will be accomplished using the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *There is a constant $c > 0$ depending only on ξ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\frac{\ell_n(1-p)}{\ell_n(p)} \leq \exp\left(c\sqrt{\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}]}\right). \quad (3.4)$$

Proof. By exponentiating both sides of the estimate from [22, Lemma 22], applied with $Z = \log \tilde{L}_{0,n}$, we get

$$\frac{\tilde{\ell}_n(1-p)}{\tilde{\ell}_n(p)} \leq \exp\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{p}\sqrt{\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}]}\right), \quad \forall p \in (0, 1/2), \quad (3.5)$$

where $\tilde{\ell}_n(\cdot)$ is the quantile function for $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$. By Lemma 2.3, $\ell_n(\mathfrak{p}) \geq \tilde{\ell}_n(\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})$ and $\ell_n(1-p) \leq \tilde{\ell}_n(1-\tilde{\mathfrak{p}})$ for $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} \in (0, 1/2)$ depending only on \mathfrak{p}, ξ (hence only on ξ). Therefore (3.4) follows from (3.5) applied with $p = \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$. ■

In light of Lemma 3.3, to prove Proposition 3.1 we need a uniform upper bound for $\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}]$. To prove such a bound we fix a large constant K (to be chosen later, independently of n) and we use the decomposition

$$\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}] = \mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}]] + \text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}]]. \quad (3.6)$$

The expectation of the conditional variance is easy to control using a Gaussian concentration bound, as explained in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.4. *Almost surely,*

$$\mathrm{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \leq K, \quad (3.7)$$

with a deterministic implicit constant depending only on ξ .

Proof. If we condition on $\Psi_{K,n}$, then under the conditional law the random variable $\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}$ is a measurable functional of the continuous centered Gaussian process $\Psi_{0,K} \mid_{\mathbb{S}}$, which satisfies $\mathrm{Var} \Psi_{0,K}(z) \leq K \log 2$ for each $z \in \mathbb{S}$. Furthermore, if f is a continuous function on \mathbb{S} then adding f to $\Psi_{0,K}$ can increase or decrease the value of $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$ by a factor of at most $e^{\xi \|f\|_\infty}$, where $\|f\|_\infty$ is the L^∞ norm. From this, we infer that $\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}$ is a ξ -Lipschitz continuous function of $\Psi_{0,K} \mid_{\mathbb{S}}$ with respect to the L^∞ norm under the conditional law given $\Psi_{K,n}$. By Lemma A.1 (and a simple approximation argument to reduce to the case of a finite-dimensional Gaussian vector), we now obtain (3.7). ■

The main difficulty in the proof is bounding the variance of the conditional expectation in (3.6). This will be done using the Efron–Stein inequality and induction. Let us first describe the setup for the Efron–Stein inequality.

Definition 3.5. Let ε_0 be the positive constant from (2.7). We define \mathcal{S}_K to be the set of $2^{-K} \times 2^{-K}$ dyadic squares S which are contained in the $2^{-K+1} K^{\varepsilon_0}$ -neighborhood of the Euclidean unit square \mathbb{S} .

As in [22, (2.18)], for a $2^{-K} \times 2^{-K}$ dyadic square $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$, let

$$\psi_{K,n}^S(z) := \int_{2^{-2n}}^{2^{-2K}} \int_S \tilde{p}_{t/2}(z-u) W(du, dt), \quad (3.8)$$

where \tilde{p}_t is the truncated heat kernel as in (2.7). By the spatial independence property of the white noise W , the random functions $\psi_{K,n}^S$ for different choices of S are independent. Furthermore, since $\tilde{p}_{t/2}$ is supported on the $2^{-K} K^{\varepsilon_0}$ -neighborhood of 0 for each $t \leq 2^{-2K}$, it follows that $\psi_{K,n}^S$ is supported on the $2^{-K} K^{\varepsilon_0}$ -neighborhood of S and

$$\Psi_{K,n} = \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \psi_{K,n}^S \quad \text{on } \mathbb{S}.$$

Let $\Psi_{K,n}^S := \Psi_{K,n} - \psi_{K,n}^S + \hat{\psi}_{K,n}^S$, where $\hat{\psi}_{K,n}^S$ is a copy of $\psi_{K,n}^S$ sampled independently of everything else. Also let

$$\Psi_{0,n}^S := \Psi_{K,n}^S + \Psi_{0,K}. \quad (3.9)$$

Then $\Psi_{0,n}^S \stackrel{d}{=} \Psi_{0,n}$.

Write $\tilde{D}_{0,n}^S$ for the LFPP distance defined with $\Psi_{0,n}^S$ in place of $\Psi_{0,n}$. Define $\tilde{L}_{0,n}^S$ in the same manner as $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$ but with $\Psi_{0,n}^S$ in place of $\Psi_{0,n}$, i.e.,

$$\tilde{L}_{0,n}^S := \tilde{D}_{0,n}^S(\partial_L \mathbb{S}, \partial_R \mathbb{S}; \mathbb{S}). \quad (3.10)$$

Let us now record what we get from the Efron–Stein inequality.

Lemma 3.6. *For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}]] \leq \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} (\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S | \Psi_{K,n}^S] - \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}])_+^2 \right]. \quad (3.11)$$

Proof. Consider the measurable functional F from continuous functions on \mathbb{S} to \mathbb{R} defined by

$$F(\psi) := \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n} = \psi]. \quad (3.12)$$

Since $\Psi_{0,K}$ and $\Psi_{K,n}$ are independent, to define $F(\psi)$, we can first sample $\Psi_{0,K}$ from its marginal law and then consider the LFPP metric on \mathbb{S} with $\Psi_{0,K} + \psi$ in place of $\Psi_{0,n}$. From this description, we see that

$$\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}] = F(\Psi_{K,n}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S | \Psi_{K,n}^S] = F(\Psi_{K,n}^S), \quad \forall S \in \mathcal{S}_K. \quad (3.13)$$

The random function $\Psi_{K,n}$ is the sum of the independent random functions $\psi_{K,n}^S$ of (3.8). Consequently, we can apply the Efron–Stein inequality [38] to get (3.11). ■

3.2. Outline of the proof

The rest of this section is devoted to bounding the right side of (3.11). To do this, we will fix $C > 1$ and $K \in \mathbb{N}$ and assume the inductive hypothesis

$$\Lambda_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}}. \quad (3.14)$$

We will show that (3.14) implies that the right side of (3.11) is bounded above by $2^{-\alpha K + o_K(K)}$ for an exponent $\alpha > 0$ depending on ξ (see Proposition 3.9). By combining this estimate with Lemma 3.4 and (3.6), we will find that (3.14) implies that $\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}] \leq K$, with the implicit constant depending only on ξ . By Lemma 3.3, this will show that (3.14) implies $\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p}) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}}$ provided C and K are chosen to be sufficiently large, depending only on ξ .

Before getting into the details, in the rest of this subsection we give an outline of how (3.14) leads to an upper bound for the right side of (3.11). To lighten notation, let

$$Z_S := (\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S | \Psi_{K,n}^S] - \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}])_+$$

be the quantity appearing inside the expectation on the right side of (3.11). By the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Z_S^2 \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Z_S \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Z_S \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}. \quad (3.15)$$

We will show that (3.14) implies upper bounds for each of the two factors on the right side of (3.15).

Section 3.3: bound for Z_S . In Section 3.3, we upper-bound Z_S in terms of a quantity which is easier to work with. For each $2^{-K} \times 2^{-K}$ square $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, we let A_S be an annulus surrounding S with aspect ratio 2 and radius approximately $2^{-K} K^{\varepsilon_0}$ (which we recall is an upper bound for the range of dependence for the function $\Psi_{K,n}$; see the discussion just after (2.8)). See (3.24) for a precise definition.

If P is a path between the left and right sides of \mathbb{S} which gets within Euclidean distance $2^{-K} K^{\varepsilon_0}$ of S , then P must cross A_S . By replacing a segment of P by a segment of a path around A_S , we get a new path between the left and right sides of \mathbb{S} which stays away from S and whose $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length is at most the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length of P plus $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ (around A_S). This leads to the a.s. bound

$$Z_S \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right], \quad (3.16)$$

where F_S is the event that the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -geodesic between the left and right sides of \mathbb{S} gets within distance $2^{-K} K^{\varepsilon_0}$ of S . See Lemma 3.8 for a precise statement.

Section 3.4: proof conditional on estimates for the right side of (3.15). We explain how to conclude the proof of Proposition 3.1 assuming upper bounds for each of the two factors on the right side of (3.15) (given in Propositions 3.10 and 3.11). The rest of the section is devoted to the proofs of these two propositions.

Section 3.5: bounds for distances around and across annuli. With a view toward bounding the right side of (3.16), we use our inductive hypothesis (3.14) and the a priori estimates from Proposition 2.4 to show that with high probability the following is true. For each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -distance across A_S and the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -distance around A_S are each comparable to $2^{-K} \lambda_{n-K} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)}$, where v_S is the center of S . See Lemma 3.13 for a precise statement. Combined with (3.16), this shows that with high probability,

$$Z_S \leq 2^{-K+o_K(K)} \lambda_{n-K} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right], \quad \forall S \in \mathcal{S}_K. \quad (3.17)$$

Section 3.6: bound for $\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Z_S$. Our bound for the first factor on the right side of (3.15) is stated in Proposition 3.10 and proven in Section 3.6. We first note that a $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -geodesic between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} must cross each annulus A_S for $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ for which F_S occurs. After accounting for the overlap of the S_K 's, this implies

that with high probability,

$$\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \leq 2^{o_K(K)} \tilde{L}_{0,n} \quad (3.18)$$

(Lemma 3.16). By the annulus estimates described just above, (3.18) also holds with “around” in place of “across” (Lemma 3.17). Using (3.16), we therefore conclude that with high probability,

$$\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Z_S \leq 2^{o_K(K)}. \quad (3.19)$$

Sections 3.7 through 3.9: bound for $\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Z_S$. Our upper bound for the second factor on the right side of (3.15) is more involved than the upper bound for the first factor, and is carried out in Sections 3.7 through 3.9. This upper bound is based on the combination of two estimates. The first estimate (Lemma 3.19) says that with high probability,

$$\tilde{L}_{0,n} = 2^{-(1-\xi Q)K + o_K(K)} \lambda_{n-K}, \quad (3.20)$$

and is proven by looking at the times when a $D_{0,K}$ - or $D_{0,n}$ -geodesic between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} crosses the annuli A_S (this is similar to the subadditivity argument of Lemma 2.9).

The second estimate is based on the following observation. The random variable $\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)$ is a centered Gaussian random variable of variance $K \log 2$ and is independent of $\Psi_{K,n}$. On the event F_S that the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -geodesic between the left and right sides of \mathbb{S} gets close to S , the contribution to the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length of this geodesic coming from its crossing of A_S must be at most $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$. By (3.17) and the lower bound for $\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S)$ discussed above, this implies that on F_S , with high probability,

$$2^{-K + o_K(K)} \lambda_{n-K} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \leq \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \leq \tilde{L}_{0,n} \leq 2^{-(1-\xi Q)K + o_K(K)} \lambda_{n-K}. \quad (3.21)$$

Re-arranging this bound shows that on F_S , typically $\Phi_{0,K}(v_S) \leq (Q + o_K(1))K \log 2$. Hence, with high probability, $e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mathbb{1}_{F_S}$ is bounded above by $e^{\xi X} \mathbb{1}_{X \leq (Q \log 2 + o_K(1))K}$ where X is a centered Gaussian random variable of variance $K \log 2$ which is independent of $\Psi_{K,n}$. By a straightforward calculation for the standard Gaussian distribution (Lemma A.2) this shows that $\mathbb{E}[e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \leq 2^{-[\xi(\xi \wedge Q) - (\xi \wedge Q)^2/2]K + o_K(K)}$. Combined with (3.17) and (3.20), this shows that with high probability,

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Z_S &\leq 2^{-K + o_K(K)} \lambda_{n-K} \max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right] \\ &\leq 2^{-K + o_K(K)} \lambda_{n-K} \times 2^{(1-\xi Q)K + o_K(K)} \lambda_{n-K}^{-1} \times 2^{-[\xi(\xi \wedge Q) - (\xi \wedge Q)^2/2]K + o_K(K)} \\ &= 2^{-\alpha K + o_K(K)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

where α is an explicit, positive, ξ -dependent constant.

Conclusion. Plugging (3.19) and (3.22) into (3.15) and then into (3.11) shows that $\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} \mid \Psi_{K,n}]] \leq 2^{-\alpha K + o_K(K)}$. Combined with (3.6) and Lemma 3.4, this gives

$\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}] \leq K$, which by Lemma 3.3 implies that $\Lambda_n(p) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}}$ provided C is chosen to be large enough (depending only on ξ). This completes the induction, hence the proof of Proposition 3.1.

Remark 3.7. The estimates in Sections 3.6 through 3.9 are all consequences of the estimates for distances around and across annuli from Section 3.5, Hölder’s inequality, and the fact that the “scale K ” field $\Phi_{0,K}$ is a centered Gaussian process independent of $\Psi_{K,n}$ with $\text{Var} \Phi_{0,K}(z) = K \log 2$ for each $z \in \mathbb{C}$. The use of this description of the conditional law of $\Phi_{0,K}$, rather than just estimates for the maximum of $\Phi_{0,K}$, is the key idea which allows us to establish the tightness of LFPP for all $\xi > 0$, not just for $\xi < \xi_{\text{crit}}$. More precisely, the description of the conditional law of $\Phi_{0,K}$ given $\Psi_{K,n}$ is used in the proofs of (3.76) of Lemma 3.23 and Step 2 in Section 3.9, which are perhaps the most interesting parts of the argument in Sections 3.6 through 3.9.

3.3. Upper bound for Efron–Stein differences in terms of annulus crossings

Instead of estimating the differences of conditional expectations appearing in (3.11) directly, we will instead estimate certain functionals of $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$. To describe these functionals, let $m_K \in \mathbb{N}$ be chosen so that

$$2^{-m_K} \leq K^{\varepsilon_0} \leq 2^{-m_K+1}.$$

For $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, let

$$v_S := (\text{center of } S) \tag{3.23}$$

and define the annulus

$$A_S := \overline{B_{2^{-(K-m_K)+1}}(v_S)} \setminus B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S). \tag{3.24}$$

The reason for the definition of A_S is that its aspect ratio is of constant order and the field $\Psi_{K,n} - \Psi_{K,n}^S$ vanishes outside of $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$ (see the discussion just after (3.8)).

Lemma 3.8. *Let $\tilde{P}_{0,n} : [0, \tilde{L}_{0,n}] \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ be a path in \mathbb{S} between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} of minimal $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length. For $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, let*

$$F_S := \{\tilde{P}_{0,n} \cap B_{2^{-m_K}}(v_S) \neq \emptyset\}. \tag{3.25}$$

Almost surely,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S \mid \Psi_{K,n}^S] - \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \mid \Psi_{K,n}\right], \quad \forall S \in \mathcal{S}_K. \end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

Once Lemma 3.8 is established, we will never work with the left side of (3.26) directly. Instead, we will prove bounds for the right side of (3.26).

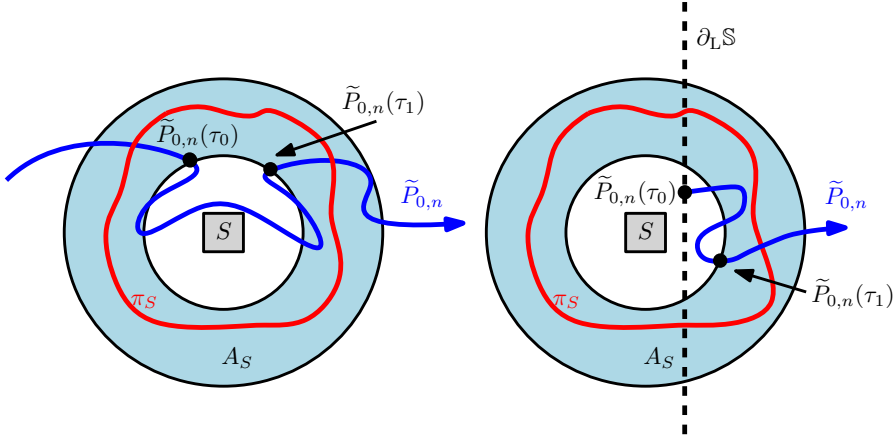


Fig. 3. Illustration of the proof of Lemma 3.8 in the case when $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$ does not intersect ∂_S (left) and the case when $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$ intersects $\partial_L S$ (right). In each case, the union of $\tilde{P}_{0,n}|_{[0,\tau_0]}$, $\tilde{P}_{0,n}|_{[\tau_1,\tilde{L}_{0,n}]}$, and the path π_S around A_S contains a path in \mathbb{S} between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} which does not intersect $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$. Note that in the figure on the right, we have $\tau_0 = 0$ and the starting point of the new path is not the same as the starting point of $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$.

Proof of Lemma 3.8. We first note that by the definition of $\Psi_{K,n}$, the fields $\Psi_{K,n}^S$ and $\Psi_{K,n}$ agree on $\mathbb{C} \setminus B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$. Since $\Psi_{0,n}^S - \Psi_{K,n}^S = \Psi_{0,n} - \Psi_{K,n} = \Psi_{0,K}$, it follows that $\Psi_{0,n}^S$ and $\Psi_{0,n}$ agree on $\mathbb{C} \setminus B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$. We will now use this fact to compare $\tilde{L}_{0,n}^S$ and $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$.

If $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ does not enter $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$ (i.e., F_S does not occur), then the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}^S$ -length of $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ is the same as its $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length, so $\tilde{L}_{0,n}^S \leq \tilde{L}_{0,n}$.

If $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ enters $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$ (i.e., F_S occurs), let τ_0 be the first entrance time and let τ_1 be the last exit time of $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ from $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$. Note that it is possible that $\tau_0 = 1$ or that $\tau_1 = \tilde{L}_{0,n}$ if v_S is within Euclidean distance $2^{-(K-m_K)}$ of the left or right boundary of \mathbb{S} . Also let π_S be a path in A_S of minimal $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length, i.e., the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length of π_S is $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ (around A_S). Then the union of $\tilde{P}_{0,n}|_{[0,\tau_0]}$, π_S , and $\tilde{P}_{0,n}|_{[\tau_1,\tilde{L}_{0,n}]}$ contains a simple path in \mathbb{S} between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} (see Figure 3). This path does not enter $B_{2^{-(K-m_K)}}(v_S)$, so its $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length is the same as its $\tilde{D}_{0,n}^S$ -length. Therefore, on F_S , a.s.,

$$\tilde{L}_{0,n}^S \leq \tau_0 + (\tilde{L}_{0,n} - \tau_1) + \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \leq \tilde{L}_{0,n} + \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S).$$

Combining the preceding two paragraphs shows that, a.s.,

$$\tilde{L}_{0,n}^S \leq \tilde{L}_{0,n} + \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S).$$

By the mean value theorem, a.s.,

$$\begin{aligned} \log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S - \log \tilde{L}_{0,n} &\leq \log(\tilde{L}_{0,n} + \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)) - \log \tilde{L}_{0,n} \\ &\leq \tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-1} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S). \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

The random variable $\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} + \tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-1} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}$ (around A_S) is $\sigma(\Psi_{0,n})$ -measurable, hence it is conditionally independent of $\Psi_{K,n}^S$ given $\Psi_{K,n}$. On the other hand, $\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S$ is a measurable function of $\Psi_{0,n}^S$ so is conditionally independent of $\Psi_{K,n}$ given $\Psi_{K,n}^S$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S | \Psi_{K,n}^S] &= \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}^S | \Psi_{K,n}^S, \Psi_{K,n}] \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} + \tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-1} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n} \text{ (around } A_S) | \Psi_{K,n}^S, \Psi_{K,n}] \quad (\text{by (3.27)}) \\ &= \mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} + \tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-1} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n} \text{ (around } A_S) | \Psi_{K,n}]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

Subtracting $\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}]$ now gives (3.26). \blacksquare

3.4. Proof of Proposition 3.1 assuming moment estimates

As explained in Section 3.2, to bound $\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} | \Psi_{K,n}]]$, and thereby prove Proposition 3.1, we will induct on n , taking (3.14) as our inductive hypothesis. The main estimate which we prove using (3.14) is the following proposition. For the statement, we introduce the ξ -dependent exponent

$$\alpha(\xi) := \begin{cases} \xi Q - \xi^2/2, & \xi \leq Q, \\ Q^2/2, & \xi > Q. \end{cases} \quad (3.29)$$

Note that $\alpha(\xi) > 0$ since $Q > 0$ (Proposition 2.5).

Proposition 3.9. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Let $\alpha(\xi)$ for $\xi > 0$ be as in (3.29). For each fixed $\zeta > 0$,*

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n} \text{ (around } A_S) \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right] \right)^2 \right] \leq 2^{-(\alpha(\xi) - \zeta)K}, \quad (3.30)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ζ, ξ, C .

Note that due to Lemma 3.8, Proposition 3.9 implies an upper bound for the right side of (3.11) from Lemma 3.6. As we will explain just below, Proposition 3.9 is an easy consequence of the following two propositions, whose proofs will occupy most of the rest of this section.

Proposition 3.10. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). We have*

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n} \text{ (across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq K \exp(K^{2/3}), \quad (3.31)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ξ, C .

Proposition 3.11. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Let $\alpha(\xi)$ for $\xi > 0$ be as in (3.29). For each fixed $\zeta > 0$,*

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n} \text{ (across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq 2^{-(\alpha(\xi) - \zeta)K}, \quad (3.32)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ζ, ξ, C .

Proof of Proposition 3.9, assuming Propositions 3.10 and 3.11. To lighten notation, let

$$X_S := \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right]. \quad (3.33)$$

By the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} X_S^2 \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} X_S \right) \left(\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} X_S \right) \right] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} X_S \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} X_S \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}. \quad (3.34)$$

We use Proposition 3.11 to bound the first factor on the right in (3.34), and Proposition 3.10 to bound the second factor on the right in (3.30). This gives

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} X_S^2 \right] \leq 2^{-(\alpha(\xi) - \zeta)K} K \exp(K^{2/3}).$$

Slightly shrinking ζ to absorb the factor of $K \exp(K^{2/3})$ now gives (3.30). \blacksquare

Before proving Propositions 3.10 and 3.11, we explain how to deduce Proposition 3.1 from Proposition 3.9.

Lemma 3.12. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Also let $\alpha(\xi)$ be as in (3.29) and fix $\zeta > 0$. We have*

$$\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} \mid \Psi_{K,n}]] \leq 2^{-(\alpha(\xi) - \zeta)K}, \quad (3.35)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ζ, ξ, C .

Proof of Lemma 3.12, assuming Proposition 3.9. By plugging the estimate of Lemma 3.8 into the estimate of Lemma 3.6, we get

$$\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n} \mid \Psi_{K,n}]] \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \left(\mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right] \right)^2 \right], \quad (3.36)$$

which we can then bound by means of Proposition 3.9. \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 3.1, assuming Proposition 3.9. Fix $\zeta > 0$, $K \in \mathbb{N}$, and $C > 0$ to be chosen later in a manner depending only on ξ . We proceed by induction on $n \in \mathbb{N}$ to show that

$$\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p}) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}} \quad (3.37)$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By Lemma 2.6, if $C > 0$ is chosen to be large enough (depending on ξ) then (3.37) holds for $n \in [1, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}$. This gives the base case.

For the inductive step, assume that $n \geq K + 1$ and $\Lambda_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}}$. Let M be the implicit constant in Lemma 3.4 (which depends only on ξ) and let N_C be the implicit constant of Lemma 3.12 (which depends on ζ, ξ, C). By plugging the estimates of Lem-

mas 3.4 and 3.12 into (3.6), we see that our inductive hypothesis implies that

$$\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}] \leq MK + N_C 2^{-(\alpha(\xi)-\xi)K}. \quad (3.38)$$

Since $\alpha(\xi) > 0$, we can choose $\zeta \in (0, \alpha(\xi))$. Henceforth fix such a ζ .

There exists $K_C \in \mathbb{N}$ (depending on ζ, ξ, C) such that if $K \geq K_C$, then $N_C 2^{-(\alpha(\xi)-\xi)K} \leq K$. For $K \geq K_C$, (3.38) implies that $\text{Var}[\log \tilde{L}_{0,n}] \leq (M+1)K$. By Lemma 3.3, this implies that

$$\frac{\ell_n(1-p)}{\ell_n(p)} \leq \exp(c\sqrt{(M+1)K}) \quad (3.39)$$

for a constant $c > 0$ depending only on ξ . Since $\Lambda_{n'-K}(p) \leq \Lambda_{n-K}(p)$ for any $n' \leq n$, we infer that if $\Lambda_{n-K}(p) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}}$ then (3.39) holds with n replaced by any $n' \leq n$ and hence $\Lambda_n(p) \leq \exp(c\sqrt{(M+1)K})$.

Therefore, if the constant C from (3.14) is chosen to be at least $c\sqrt{M+1}$ (note that this last quantity depends only on ξ) then so long as $K \geq K_C$ we find that $\Lambda_{n-K}(p) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}}$ implies $\Lambda_n(p) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}}$. This completes the induction, so we obtain (3.37) for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Since C and ζ have each been chosen in a manner depending only on ξ , and K has been chosen in a manner depending only on ζ, ξ, C (hence only on ξ), the constant $e^{C\sqrt{K}}$ depends only on ξ . Thus (3.1) holds. ■

3.5. Bounds for distances around and across annuli

A key tool in our proofs of Propositions 3.10 and 3.11 are bounds for the $D_{0,n}$ - and $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -distances across and around the annuli A_S from (3.24), as given by the following lemma. For the statement, we recall that v_S is the center of S .

Lemma 3.13. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). For $T > 2^{K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}}$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\min_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} e^{-\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} D_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) < T^{-1} 2^{-K} \lambda_{n-K} \right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0}} \right) \quad (3.40)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} e^{-\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} D_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) > T 2^{-K} \lambda_{n-K} \right] \\ \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

where $c_0, c_1 > 0$ are constants depending only on ξ and C . Moreover, the same estimates also hold with $D_{0,n}$ replaced by $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ and/or with A_S replaced by the smaller annulus

$$A'_S := \overline{B_{2^{-K}}(S)} \setminus S. \quad (3.42)$$

To prove Lemma 3.13, we first need the following trivial extension of Proposition 2.4 where we do not require that the sets under consideration are of constant-order size.

Lemma 3.14. *Let $\xi > 0$ and let \mathfrak{p} be as in Proposition 2.4. Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open set and let $K_1, K_2 \subset U$ be disjoint compact connected sets which are not singletons. There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U, K_1, K_2, ξ such that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, each $R > 1$, and each $T > 3$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(RK_1, RK_2; RU) < T^{-1}\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})] \leq c_0 R e^{-c_1(\log T)^2} \quad (3.43)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(RK_1, RK_2; RU) > TR\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})] \leq c_0 R e^{-c_1(\log T)^2/\log \log T}. \quad (3.44)$$

Proof. To prove (3.43), choose (in a manner depending only on U, K_1, K_2) a smooth, bounded path Π in U which disconnects K_1 from K_2 . There are constants $0 < c < C$ depending only on U, K_1, K_2 such that for each $R > 1$, we can cover Π by $m \leq CR$ Euclidean balls $B_c(z_1), \dots, B_c(z_m)$ such that the balls $B_{2c}(z_i)$ for $i \in [1, m]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ are disjoint from K_1 and K_2 . By Proposition 2.4, the translation invariance of the law of $\Phi_{0,n}$, and a union bound over $i \in [1, m]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, there are constants c_0, c_1 as in the lemma statement such that

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(\text{across } B_{2c}(z_i) \setminus B_c(z_i)) \geq T^{-1}\ell_n(\mathfrak{p}), \forall i \in [1, m]_{\mathbb{Z}}] \geq 1 - c_0 R e^{-c_1(\log T)^2}.$$

Every path in U from K_1 to K_2 must cross between the inner and outer boundaries of one of the annuli $B_{2c}(z_i) \setminus B_c(z_i)$. This gives (3.43).

To prove (3.44), choose (in a manner depending only on U, K_1, K_2) a smooth path Π in U from K_1 to K_2 . Since K_1 and K_2 are connected and not singletons, there are constants $0 < c < C$ depending only on U, K_1, K_2 such that for each $R > 1$, we can cover Π by $m \leq CR$ Euclidean balls $B_c(z_1), \dots, B_c(z_m)$ such that the balls $B_{2c}(z_i)$ for $i \in [1, m]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ are contained in U ; any path separating the inner and outer boundaries of $B_{2c}(z_1) \setminus B_c(z_1)$ must intersect K_1 ; and any path separating the inner and outer boundaries of $B_{2c}(z_m) \setminus B_c(z_m)$ must intersect K_2 . By Proposition 2.4 (applied with $C^{-1}T$ in place of T), the translation invariance of the law of $\Phi_{0,n}$, and a union bound over $i \in [1, m]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, there are constants c_0, c_1 as in the lemma statement such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(\text{around } B_{2c}(z_i) \setminus B_c(z_i)) \leq C^{-1}T\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})\ell_n(\mathfrak{p}), \forall i \in [1, m]_{\mathbb{Z}}] \\ \geq 1 - c_0 R e^{-c_1(\log T)^2/\log \log T}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.45)$$

If π_i is a path around the annulus $B_{2c}(z_i) \setminus B_c(z_i)$ for each $i \in [1, m]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, then the union of the π_i 's contains a path in U from K_1 to K_2 . Since $m \leq CR$, if the event in (3.5) holds then we can find such a path with $D_{0,n}$ -length at most $TR\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})\ell_n(\mathfrak{p})$. This gives (3.44). ■

We can now establish bounds for the $D_{K,n}$ -distances across and around A_S and A'_S .

Lemma 3.15. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). For each $T > 2\sqrt{K}$,*

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\min_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} D_{K,n}(\text{across } A_S) < T^{-1}2^{-K}\lambda_{n-K}\right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp(-c_1(\log T)^2) \quad (3.46)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} D_{K,n}(\text{around } A_S) > T2^{-K}\lambda_{n-K}\right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{\log \log T}\right), \quad (3.47)$$

where $c_0, c_1 > 0$ are constants depending only on ξ and C . Moreover, the bounds (3.46) and (3.47) also hold with A'_S from (3.42) in place of A_S .

Proof. Throughout the proof c_0, c_1 denote constants which depend only on ξ and C and which are allowed to change from line to line. Basically, the idea of the proof is to re-scale space by a factor of 2^K , then apply Lemma 3.14 to each of the annuli $2^K A'_S$, which have size of order 2^{m_K} . We will then take a union bound over all $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ to conclude.

Step 1: re-scaling space. By the scale and translation invariance properties of $\Phi_{K,n}$ (see (2.5)),

$$\Phi_{K,n}(\cdot) \stackrel{d}{=} \Phi_{0,n-K}(2^K \cdot + v_S). \quad (3.48)$$

Therefore,

$$D_{K,n}(\text{across } A_S) \stackrel{d}{=} 2^{-K} D_{0,n-K}(\text{across } B_{2^{m_K+1}}(0) \setminus B_{2^{m_K}}(0)) \quad (3.49)$$

and the same holds with ‘‘around’’ instead of ‘‘across’’.

Step 2: proof of (3.46). By (3.43) of Lemma 3.14 (applied with $R = 2^{m_K}$),

$$\mathbb{P}\left[D_{0,n-K}(\text{across } B_{2^{m_K+1}}(0) \setminus B_{2^{m_K}}(0)) < T^{-1}\ell_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p})\right] \leq c_0 2^{m_K} \exp(-c_1 (\log T)^2). \quad (3.50)$$

We now apply (3.50) to estimate the right side of (3.49) for each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, then take a union bound over all $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$. This gives

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\min_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} D_{K,n}(\text{across } A_S) < T^{-1-\xi} 2^{-K} \ell_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p})\right] \leq c_0 2^{2K+m_K} \exp(-c_1 (\log T)^2). \quad (3.51)$$

To simplify the estimate (3.51), we first use (3.14) to deduce that $\ell_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \geq e^{-C\sqrt{K}} \ell_{n-K}(1/2) = e^{-C\sqrt{K}} \lambda_{n-K}$. We also note that since $m_K \leq \log_2 K$, we have $2^{2K+m_K} \leq 5^K$. Therefore, (3.51) implies that

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\min_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} D_{K,n}(\text{across } A_S) < T^{-1-\xi} 2^{-K-C\sqrt{K}} \lambda_{n-K}\right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp(-c_1 (\log T)^2). \quad (3.52)$$

We now apply (3.52) with T replaced by $(T2^{-C\sqrt{K}})^{1/(1+\xi)}$, which is bounded above and below by ξ, C -dependent constants times ξ, C -dependent powers of T since $T > 2\sqrt{K}$. This gives (3.46) after possibly adjusting c_0 and c_1 .

Step 3: proof of (3.47). The proof of (3.47) is similar to the proof of (3.46). By (3.44) of Lemma 3.14,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left[D_{0,n-K}(\text{across } B_{2^{m_K+1}}(0) \setminus B_{2^{m_K}}(0)) > T2^{m_K} \Lambda_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \ell_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p})\right] \\ \leq c_0 2^{m_K} \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{\log \log T}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.53)$$

By applying (3.53) to estimate the right side of (3.49), then taking a union bound over all $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} D_{K,n}(\text{around } A_S) > T^{1+\xi} 2^{-(K-m_K)} \Lambda_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \ell_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \right] \\ \leq c_0 2^{2K+m_K} \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{\log \log T} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.54)$$

To simplify this estimate, we apply (3.14) to get $\Lambda_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \ell_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \leq e^{C\sqrt{K}} \lambda_{n-K}$, use that $2^{m_K} \leq K \leq e^{\sqrt{K}}$ to absorb the factor of 2^{m_K} into a factor of $e^{\sqrt{K}}$, and apply the bound $2^{2K+m_K} \leq 5^K$ as above. This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} D_{K,n}(\text{around } A_S) > T^{1+\xi} 2^{-K+(C+1)\sqrt{K}} \Lambda_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \ell_{n-K}(\mathfrak{p}) \right] \\ \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{\log \log T} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.55)$$

We apply this last estimate with T replaced by $(T2^{-(C+1)\sqrt{K}})^{1/(1+\xi)}$ to get (3.47).

The proof of (3.46) and (3.47) with A'_S in place of A_S is essentially identical, except that we are working with an annulus of size of order 2^{-K} instead of $2^{-(K-m_K)}$ so we do not have to worry about extraneous factors of 2^{m_K} . \blacksquare

Proof of Lemma 3.13. Basically, the idea of the proof is that adding the coarse field $\Phi_{0,K}$ to $\Phi_{K,n}$ in order to get $\Phi_{0,n}$ scales distances in each annulus A_S by approximately $e^{\xi\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)}$. Since $\Phi_{0,K}$ is not constant on A_S , we need some basic modulus of continuity estimates to compare the maximal and minimal values of $\Phi_{0,K}$ on A_S to $\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)$, which we now explain.

By Lemma 2.2,

$$\mathbb{P} \left[2^{-K} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{S}} |\nabla \Phi_{0,K}(z)| > \log T \right] \leq c_0 4^K e^{-c_1(\log T)^2}. \quad (3.56)$$

For each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, each point of $A_S \cap \mathbb{S}$ is joined to v_S by a line segment in \mathbb{S} of length at most $2^{-(K-m_K)+1}$. By the mean value theorem and (3.56),

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \sup_{z \in A_S} |\Phi_{0,K}(z) - \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)| > 2^{m_K+1} \log T \right] \leq c_0 4^K e^{-c_1(\log T)^2}. \quad (3.57)$$

Since $2^{m_K} \leq 2K^{\varepsilon_0}$, we deduce from (3.57) that

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \sup_{z \in A_S} |\Phi_{0,K}(z) - \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)| \leq 4K^{\varepsilon_0} \log T \right] \leq c_0 4^K e^{-c_1(\log T)^2}. \quad (3.58)$$

By combining (3.46) and (3.58), we therefore find that for $T > 2^{\sqrt{K}}$, it holds with probability at least $1 - c_0 5^K \exp(-c_1(\log T)^2)$ that for each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) &\geq \exp \left(\xi \min_{z \in A_S} \Phi_{0,K} \right) D_{K,n}(\text{across } A_S) \quad (\text{since } \Phi_{0,n} = \Phi_{0,K} + \Phi_{K,n}) \\ &\geq \exp(\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S) - 4\xi K^{\varepsilon_0} \log T) D_{K,n}(\text{across } A_S) \quad (\text{by (3.58)}) \\ &\geq T^{-1-4\xi K^{\varepsilon_0}} 2^{-K} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \lambda_{n-K} \quad (\text{by (3.46)}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.59)$$

If $T > 2^{K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}}$, we can apply this last bound with $T^{1/(1+4\xi K^{\epsilon_0})}$ in place of T to get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left[\min_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} e^{-\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} D_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) < T^{-1} 2^{-K} \lambda_{n-K} \right] \\ \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{(1 + 4\xi K^{\epsilon_0})^2 \log K} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $(1 + 4\xi K^{\epsilon_0})^2 \log K$ is bounded above by a constant times $K^{3\epsilon_0}$, this implies (3.40).

We similarly obtain (3.41) using (3.47) instead of (3.46). The estimates with A'_S in place of A_S follow from the same argument, using the analogs of (3.46) and (3.47) with A'_S in place of A_S . The estimates with $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ in place of $D_{0,n}$ follow from the estimates for $D_{0,n}$ together with Lemma 2.3. \blacksquare

3.6. Proof of Proposition 3.10

In this section we will prove Proposition 3.10, which is the easier of the two unproven propositions in Section 3.4. The idea of the proof is to show that $\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)$ is very unlikely to be much larger than $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$. This will be done in two steps. First, we show the analogous statement with “across A_S ” in place of “around A_S ” using the fact that the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -geodesic $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ must cross each annulus A_S for which F_S occurs (Lemma 3.16). Then, we show that $\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)/\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S)$ is small with high probability using Lemma 3.13 (Lemma 3.17).

Lemma 3.16. *Let $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ be the path as in Lemma 3.8 and define the event F_S for $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ as in (3.25). Almost surely,*

$$\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \leq K \tilde{L}_{0,n}. \quad (3.60)$$

Proof. If F_S occurs, then $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ enters the region surrounded by the annulus A_S , so $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ must cross between the inner and outer boundaries of A_S at least once (it must cross between the inner and outer boundaries twice if A_S does not surround the starting or ending point of $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$). For each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ for which F_S occurs, let $[a_S, b_S] \subset [0, \tilde{L}_{0,n}]$ be a time interval such that $\tilde{P}_{0,n}([a_S, b_S]) \subset \overline{A_S}$ and $\tilde{P}_{0,n}(a_S)$ and $\tilde{P}_{0,n}(b_S)$ lie on opposite boundary circles of A_S . If F_S does not occur, instead set $a_S = b_S = 0$. Then

$$b_S - a_S \geq \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S). \quad (3.61)$$

We want to prove (3.60) by summing (3.61) over all $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$. However, we need to deal with the potential for overlap between the intervals $[a_S, b_S]$.

For $S, S' \in \mathcal{S}_K$, the intervals $[a_S, b_S]$ and $[a_{S'}, b_{S'}]$ can intersect only if $A_S \cap A_{S'} \neq \emptyset$, which can happen only if the Euclidean distance between S and S' is at most $2^{-(K-m\kappa)+1}$. Since \mathcal{S}_K consists of dyadic squares of length 2^{-K} , it follows that for each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ there are at most a constant times $2^{2m\kappa}$ squares $S' \in \mathcal{S}_K$ for which

$[a_S, b_S] \cap [a_{S'}, b_{S'}] \neq \emptyset$. Therefore,

$$\tilde{L}_{0,n} \geq \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} 2^{-2m_K} (b_S - a_S) \geq \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} 2^{-2m_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S).$$

Recalling that $m_K \leq \log_2 K^{\varepsilon_0} \leq \frac{1}{2} \log_2 K$, we now obtain (3.60). \blacksquare

Now we upgrade the statement of Lemma 3.16 from a bound for distances across annuli to a bound for distances around annuli using Lemma 3.13.

Lemma 3.17. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Let $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ be the path as in Lemma 3.8 and define the event F_S for $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ as in (3.25). For each $T > 2^{K^{1/2+3\varepsilon_0}}$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) > TK \tilde{L}_{0,n} \right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\varepsilon_0} \log \log T} \right), \quad (3.62)$$

where $c_0, c_1 > 0$ are constants depending only on ξ and C .

Proof. By combining the two estimates from Lemma 3.13 (each applied with $T^{1/2}$ in place of T), we get

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \frac{\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)}{\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S)} > T \right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\varepsilon_0} \log \log T} \right). \quad (3.63)$$

Combining (3.63) with Lemma 3.16 gives (3.62). \blacksquare

By integrating the bound from Lemma 3.17, we can convert from a probability estimate to a moment estimate.

Lemma 3.18. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Let $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ be the path as in Lemma 3.8 and define the event F_S for $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ as in (3.25). For each $T > 1$,*

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \right)^2 \right] \leq K^2 \exp(2K^{2/3}), \quad (3.64)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ξ and C .

Proof. By Lemma 3.17 (for $T \geq \exp(K^{2/3})$) and a trivial bound (for $K \in [0, \exp(K^{2/3})]$) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left[\frac{1}{K \tilde{L}_{0,n}} \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) > T \right] \\ \leq \begin{cases} c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\varepsilon_0} \log \log T} \right), & T \geq \exp(K^{2/3}), \\ 1, & T < \exp(K^{2/3}). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Integrating this estimate over $T \in [0, \infty)$ gives

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{K \tilde{L}_{0,n}} \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \right)^2 \right] \\
&= 2 \int_0^\infty T \mathbb{P} \left[\frac{1}{K \tilde{L}_{0,n}} \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) > T \right] dT \\
&\leq \exp(2K^{2/3}) + 5^K \int_{\exp(K^{2/3})}^\infty \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T} \right) dT \\
&\leq \exp(2K^{2/3}) + 5^K \exp(-c_1 K^{4/3-3\epsilon_0} / \log \log K) \\
&\leq \exp(2K^{2/3}). \quad \blacksquare
\end{aligned}$$

Proof of Proposition 3.10. By Jensen's inequality (to move the power of 2 inside the conditional expectation) followed by Lemma 3.18,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right] \right)^2 \right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \right)^2 \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right] \right] \\
&\leq \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \sum_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{1}_{F_S} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \right)^2 \right] \leq K^2 \exp(2K^{2/3}). \quad (3.65)
\end{aligned}$$

Taking the $1/2$ power of both sides of (3.65) now gives (3.31). \blacksquare

3.7. Bound for left-right crossing distance

In this section we use Lemma 3.13 to prove a bound for the left-right crossing distance $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$, assuming the inductive hypothesis.

Lemma 3.19. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Also fix $\zeta > 0$. For each $T > 2K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[\tilde{L}_{0,n} < T^{-1} 2^{-(1-\xi Q + \zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}] \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T} \right) \quad (3.66)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[\tilde{L}_{0,n} > T 2^{-(1-\xi Q - \zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}] \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T} \right) \quad (3.67)$$

for constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on ζ, ξ, C .

For the proof of Lemma 3.19 we will need an a priori estimate for $L_{0,n}$ which holds without assuming the inductive hypothesis (3.14).

Lemma 3.20. Fix a small parameter $\zeta > 0$. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $T > 1$,

$$\mathbb{P}[T^{-1}2^{-(1-\xi Q+\zeta)n} \leq L_{0,n} \leq T2^{-(1-\xi Q-\zeta)n}] \geq 1 - c_0 \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{\log \log T}\right) \quad (3.68)$$

for constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on ζ, ξ .

Proof. Lemma 2.6 implies that there is a constant $c > 0$ depending only on ξ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $\ell_n(\mathfrak{p}) \geq e^{-c\sqrt{n}}\lambda_n$ and $\Lambda_n(\mathfrak{p})\ell_n(\mathfrak{p}) \leq e^{c\sqrt{n}}\lambda_n$. Furthermore, Proposition 2.5 implies that $2^{-(1-\xi Q+\zeta)n} \leq \lambda_n \leq 2^{-(1-\xi Q-\zeta)n}$ with implicit constants depending only on ζ, ξ . Plugging these estimates into Proposition 2.4 and absorbing the factor of $e^{c\sqrt{n}}$ into a small power of 2^n gives (3.68). ■

Proof of Lemma 3.19. We first prove (3.66). The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 2.9. Let $\tilde{P}_{0,n} : [0, \tilde{L}_{0,n}] \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ be a path in \mathbb{S} between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} with minimal $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -length. We will approximate $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ by a path of squares in \mathcal{S}_K , then use this path of squares together with Lemma 3.13 to build a path between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} whose $\tilde{D}_{0,K}$ -length is bounded above. We will then use our a priori estimates for $\tilde{D}_{0,K}$ to deduce (3.66).

Let $t_0 = 0$ and let $S_0 \in \mathcal{S}_K$ be chosen so that $\tilde{P}_{0,n}(0) \in S_0$. Inductively, if $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and S_{j-1} and t_{j-1} have been defined, let t_j be the first time after t_{j-1} at which $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ hits a square $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ which does not share a corner or side with S_{j-1} ; and let S_j be this square. If no such time t_j exists, we instead set $t_j = \tilde{L}_{0,n}$ and $S_j = S_{j-1}$. Let J be the smallest integer for which $t_j = \tilde{L}_{0,n}$.

For each $j \in [0, J-1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, the path $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ crosses between the inner and outer boundaries of the annulus $A'_{S_j} = B_{2^{-K}}(S_j) \setminus S_j$ during the time interval $[t_j, t_{j+1}]$. Consequently,

$$\tilde{L}_{0,n} = t_J \geq \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A'_{S_j}).$$

By combining this bound with the variant of (3.40) of Lemma 3.13 for A'_{S_j} , we find that for each $T > 2^{K^{1/2+3\varepsilon_0}}$,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\tilde{L}_{0,n} \geq T^{-1/2}2^{-K}\lambda_{n-K} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} e^{\xi\Phi_{0,K}(v_{S_j})}\right] \geq 1 - c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\varepsilon_0}}\right). \quad (3.69)$$

For $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$, let A''_S be the annular region consisting of the union of the 16 squares $S' \in \mathcal{S}_K$ which do not share a corner or a side with S , but which share a corner or a side with a square which shares a corner or a side with S . Then for each $j \in [1, J-1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, we have $S_j \subset A''_{S_{j-1}}$. Consequently, if π_j is a path in A'_{S_j} which disconnects its inner and outer boundaries of A'_{S_j} for each $j = 0, \dots, J-1$, then the union of the paths π_j contains a path in \mathbb{S} between the left and right boundaries of \mathbb{S} . Therefore,

$$\tilde{L}_{0,K} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} \tilde{D}_{0,K}(\text{around } A''_{S_j}). \quad (3.70)$$

The bound (3.41) of Lemma 3.13 holds with A_S'' in place of A_S , with the same proof. By combining (3.70) with this bound in the case when $n = K$ (note that the inductive hypothesis (3.14) holds vacuously in this case), we find that for $T > 2^{K^{1/2+3\varepsilon_0}}$,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\tilde{L}_{0,K} \leq T^{1/2} 2^{-K} \sum_{j=0}^{J-1} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_{S_j})}\right] \geq 1 - c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\varepsilon_0} \log \log T}\right). \quad (3.71)$$

By (3.69) and (3.71),

$$\mathbb{P}[\tilde{L}_{0,n} \geq T \lambda_{n-K} \tilde{L}_{0,K}] \geq 1 - c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\varepsilon_0} \log \log T}\right). \quad (3.72)$$

By Lemma 3.20 with K in place of n along with Lemma 2.3 (to transfer from $L_{0,K}$ to $\tilde{L}_{0,K}$),

$$\mathbb{P}[\tilde{L}_{0,K} \geq T^{-1} 2^{-(1-\xi Q+\zeta)K}] \geq 1 - c_0 \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{\log \log T}\right). \quad (3.73)$$

Combining (3.73) with (3.72) and replacing T by $T^{1/2}$ gives (3.66).

The proof of the bound (3.67) is essentially identical, with the roles of $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ and $\tilde{D}_{0,K}$ interchanged. \blacksquare

As an immediate consequence of Lemma 3.19, we get the following bounds for the median of $L_{0,n}$ which improve on Proposition 1.1.

Lemma 3.21. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). For $\zeta > 0$,*

$$2^{-(1-\xi Q+\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K} \leq \lambda_n \leq 2^{-(1-\xi Q-\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K},$$

with the implicit constants depending only on ζ, ξ, C .

Proof. This follows from Lemma 3.19 combined with Lemma 2.3 (to transfer from $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$ to $L_{0,n}$). \blacksquare

3.8. A variant of Proposition 3.11 without the indicator function

In this subsection we prove a variant of Proposition 3.11 in which we do not include the factor of $\mathbb{1}_{F_S}$ inside the conditional expectation. This factor will be added in Section 3.9, which will lead to a better exponent in the upper bound.

Lemma 3.22. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Also let $\zeta > 0$ and $p > 0$. We have*

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p \mid \Psi_{K,n}\right]\right)^{2\gamma}\right]^{1/2} \leq 2^{(p^2 \xi^2 / 2 - p \xi Q + \zeta)K}, \quad (3.74)$$

with the implicit constant depending only on ζ, p, ξ, C .

Note that for $p = 1$ (which is the relevant case in the setting of Proposition 3.11), the exponent on the right in (3.74) is $\xi^2/2 - \xi Q$, which is negative if and only if $\xi < 2Q$. As a consequence of this, Lemma 3.22 can be used in place of Proposition 3.11 to prove Proposition 3.1 when $\xi < 2Q$. However, when $\xi > 2Q > 0$, Lemma 3.22 is not sufficient for our purposes and we instead need the stronger estimate of Proposition 3.11 (which is proven using Lemma 3.22).

To prove Lemma 3.22, we will separately prove a lower bound for $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$ via Lemma 3.19 and an upper bound for $\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \tilde{D}_{0,n}$ (around A_S) via Lemma 3.13, then combine these bounds via Hölder's inequality. We start with tail estimates, which are provided by the following lemma.

Lemma 3.23. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Also fix $\zeta > 0$ and $p > 0$. For $T \geq 2^{K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}}$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathbb{E}[\tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-p} | \Psi_{K,n}] > T 2^{p(1-\xi Q+\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}^{-p}] \leq c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T}\right) \quad (3.75)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}\left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p | \Psi_{K,n}] > T 2^{-(p-p^2\xi^2/2-\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}^p\right] \\ \leq c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.76)$$

where the constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depend only on ζ, p, ξ , and C .

Proof. Step 1: defining a good event. We will first build a “good” event G_T on which $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ (around A_S) can be bounded above and $\tilde{L}_{0,n}$ can be bounded below with high conditional probability given $\Psi_{K,n}$. For $j \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$\begin{aligned} E_j &:= \left\{ \max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} e^{-\xi\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \in 2^{-K} \lambda_{n-K} [2^{j-1}, 2^j] \right\}, \\ E'_j &:= \left\{ \tilde{L}_{0,n} \in 2^{-(1-\xi Q+\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K} [2^{-j}, 2^{-j+1}] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.77)$$

By Lemmas 3.13 and 3.19, each applied with 2^{j-1} in place of T we get, for $j > K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{P}[E_j | \Psi_{K,n}]] = \mathbb{P}[E_j] \leq c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right). \quad (3.78)$$

By Lemma 3.19, the bound (3.78) also holds with E'_j in place of E_j . By Markov's inequality,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\mathbb{P}[E_j | \Psi_{K,n}] > \exp\left(-\frac{c_1}{2} \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right)\right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp\left(-\frac{c_1}{2} \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right); \quad (3.79)$$

and the same is true with E'_j in place of E_j .

For $T > 2^{K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}}$, define

$$G_T := \left\{ \max\{\mathbb{P}[E_j | \Psi_{K,n}], \mathbb{P}[E'_j | \Psi_{K,n}]\} \leq \exp\left(-\frac{c_1}{2} \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right), \forall j \geq \log_2 T \right\}. \quad (3.80)$$

Since $\log_2 T \geq K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}$, the probabilities on the right side of (3.79) for $j \geq \log_2 T$ are each bounded above by a constant depending only on ξ, C , and these probabilities decay superexponentially fast in j . By a union bound, we therefore have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[G_T] &\geq 1 - \sum_{j=\lceil \log_2 T \rceil}^{\infty} 5^K \exp\left(-\frac{c_1}{2} \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right) \\ &\geq 1 - c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log T}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.81)$$

where we have replaced c_0 and c_1 by possibly different constants in the last line.

Henceforth assume that G_T occurs. We will bound the conditional expectations of $\tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-p}$ and $\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p$ given $\Psi_{K,n}$.

Step 2: bound for $\tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-p}$. We use the definition (3.77) of E'_j and the definition (3.80) of G_T to get

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \mid \Psi_{K,n}\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \mathbb{1}\left\{\bigcap_{j=\lceil \log_2 T \rceil}^{\infty} (E'_j)^c\right\} \mid \Psi_{K,n}\right] + \sum_{j=\lceil \log_2 T \rceil}^{\infty} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \mathbb{1}_{E'_j} \mid \Psi_{K,n}\right] \\ &\leq 2^{p(1-\xi Q+\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}^{-p} \left(T^p + \sum_{j=\lceil \log_2 T \rceil}^{\infty} 2^{jp} \mathbb{P}[E'_j | \Psi_{K,n}]\right) \\ &\leq 2^{p(1-\xi Q+\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}^{-p} \left(T^p + \sum_{j=\lceil \log_2 T \rceil}^{\infty} 2^{jp} \exp\left(-\frac{c_1}{2} \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right)\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.82)$$

with the implicit constants depending only on ζ, ξ, C . Since $\log_2 T \geq K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}$, the sum on the last line of (3.82) is of order $o(T) < O(T^p)$. We therefore get, on G_T ,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \mid \Psi_{K,n}\right] \leq T^p 2^{p(1-\xi Q+\zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}^{-p}. \quad (3.83)$$

By replacing T by a constant times $T^{1/p}$ (and reducing the value of c_1 to compensate) we now obtain (3.75) from (3.83) together with (3.81).

Step 3: bound for $\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p$. We now prove (3.76) via an argument similar to the one leading to (3.75), but slightly more complicated. The extra complication comes from the need to estimate $\mathbb{E}[e^{p\xi\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mathbb{1}_{E_j} | \Psi_{K,n}]$ for each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ instead of just $\mathbb{P}[E_j | \Psi_{K,n}]$.

By the definition (3.77) of E_j , for each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}[\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \\ & \leq 2^{-pK} \lambda_{n-K}^p \left(T^p \mathbb{E}[e^{p\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] + \sum_{j=\lceil \log_2 T \rceil}^{\infty} 2^{pj} \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_{E_j} e^{p\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.84)$$

The random variable $\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)$ is independent of $\Psi_{K,n}$ and is centered Gaussian with variance $K \log 2$, so for each $s \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{s\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] = 2^{s^2 K/2}. \quad (3.85)$$

This already gives us a bound for the first term in the parentheses on the right in (3.84).

To bound the sum in (3.84), we apply Hölder's inequality with exponents $q := (1 + \zeta)/\zeta$ and $1 + \zeta$ to find that for each $j \geq \log_2 T$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_{E_j} e^{p\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \leq \mathbb{P}[E_j \mid \Psi_{K,n}]^{1/q} \mathbb{E}[e^{(1+\zeta)p\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n}]^{1/(1+\zeta)}.$$

By combining this estimate with (3.85) and the definition (3.80) of G_T , we get

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{1}_{E_j} e^{\xi(1+\zeta)\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \leq \exp\left(-\frac{c_1}{2q} \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right) 2^{(1+\zeta)^2 p^2 \xi^2 K/2}. \quad (3.86)$$

We now use (3.86) to bound each term in the sum on the right side of (3.84), and (3.85) to bound the first term in the parentheses on the right side of (3.84). We find that on G_T ,

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{pK} \lambda_{n-K}^{-p} \mathbb{E}[\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \\ & \leq T^p 2^{p^2 \xi^2 K/2} + 2^{(1+\zeta)^2 p^2 \xi^2 K/2} \sum_{j=\lceil \log_2 T \rceil}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{c_1}{2q} \frac{j^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log j}\right) \\ & \leq T^p 2^{p^2 \xi^2 K/2} + 2^{(1+\zeta)^2 p^2 \xi^2 K/2} \leq T^p 2^{(1+\zeta)^2 p^2 \xi^2 K/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.87)$$

Note that in the second inequality, we use the fact that $\log_2 T \geq K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}$ to ensure that the sum is of at most constant order. By replacing T with $T^{1/p}$ (and reducing the value of c_1 to compensate) we deduce from (3.87) and (3.81) that (3.76) holds with $2^{-(p-(1+\zeta)^2 p^2 \xi^2/2)K}$ instead of $2^{-(p-p^2 \xi^2/2-\zeta)K}$. We can now apply this variant of (3.76) with an appropriate choice of $\tilde{\zeta} = \tilde{\zeta}(p, \xi) < \zeta$ in place of ζ to obtain (3.76). ■

We now use Hölder's inequality to combine the bounds from Lemma 3.23.

Lemma 3.24. *Assume the inductive hypothesis (3.14). Also fix $p > 0$ and $\zeta > 0$. For $T \geq 2^{K^{1/2+3\epsilon_0}}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}\left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p \mid \Psi_{K,n}\right] > T 2^{(p^2 \xi^2/2 - p\xi Q + \zeta)K}\right] \\ & \leq c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (3.88)$$

where the constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depend only on ζ, p, ξ , and C .

Proof. Let $q = (1 + \zeta)/\zeta$, so that $1/q + 1/(1 + \zeta) = 1$. By Hölder's inequality with exponents q and $1 + \zeta$, for each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right] \\ & \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^{pq}} \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right]^{1/q} \mathbb{E} [\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^{(1+\zeta)q} \mid \Psi_{K,n}]^{1/(1+\zeta)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.89)$$

By Lemma 3.23, it holds with probability at least $1 - c_0 5^K \exp(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T})$ that

$$\mathbb{E} [\tilde{L}_{0,n}^{-pq} \mid \Psi_{K,n}]^{1/q} \leq T^{1/q} 2^{p(1-\xi Q + \zeta)K} \lambda_{n-K}^{-p}$$

and

$$\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} [\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^{(1+\zeta)p} \mid \Psi_{K,n}]^{1/(1+\zeta)} \leq T^{1/(1+\zeta)} 2^{-(p-\xi^2 p^2/2 - o_\zeta(1))K} \lambda_{n-K}^p,$$

where $o_\zeta(1)$ denotes a deterministic quantity which tends to zero as $\zeta \rightarrow 0$ and depends only on p, ξ . Plugging these last two estimates into (3.89) and canceling the factors of λ_{n-K}^{-p} and λ_{n-K}^p shows that with probability at least $1 - c_0 5^K \exp(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T})$,

$$\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right] \leq T 2^{(p^2 \xi^2/2 - p\xi Q + o_\zeta(1))K}.$$

This gives (3.88) with $o_\zeta(1)$ instead of ζ . We then apply this variant of (3.88) with an appropriate choice of $\tilde{\zeta} = \tilde{\zeta}(p, \xi) < \zeta$ in place of ζ to obtain (3.88). ■

To conclude the proof, it remains to transfer from a probability estimate to a moment estimate.

Proof of Lemma 3.22. To lighten notation let

$$Y_S := \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^p} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S)^p \mid \Psi_{K,n} \right].$$

By Lemma 3.24, for each $T > \exp(K^{2/3})$,

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Y_S > T 2^{(p^2 \xi^2/2 - p\xi Q + \zeta)K} \right] \leq c_0 5^K \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T} \right). \quad (3.90)$$

We use the bound (3.90) for $T \geq \exp(K^{2/3})$ and the trivial bound $\mathbb{P}[\dots] \leq 1$ for $T \leq \exp(K^{2/3})$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(2^{-(p^2 \xi^2/2 - p\xi Q + \zeta)K} \max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Y_S \right)^2 \right] &= 2 \int_0^\infty T \mathbb{P} \left[2^{-(p^2 \xi^2/2 - p\xi Q + \zeta)K} \max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Y_S > T \right] dT \\ &\leq \exp(2K^{2/3}) + 5^K \int_{\exp(K^{2/3})}^\infty \exp \left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{K^{3\epsilon_0} \log \log T} \right) dT \\ &\leq \exp(2K^{2/3}) + 5^K \exp(-c_1 K^{4/3 - 3\epsilon_0} / \log \log K) \leq \exp(2K^{2/3}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} Y_S \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq \exp(K^{2/3}) 2^{(p^2 \xi^2 / 2 - p \xi Q + \xi) K}.$$

We now slightly increase ζ to absorb the factor of $\exp(K^{2/3})$. This gives (3.74). \blacksquare

3.9. Proof of Proposition 3.11

The idea of the proof is as follows. Just below, we will define a high-probability regularity event E . We will then use the bound

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right] \\ & \leq 2 \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S \cap E} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right] \\ & \quad + 2 \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{E^c} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.91)$$

We will show (using a Gaussian estimate) that the first term on the right in (3.91) is bounded above by a constant times $2^{-(\alpha(\xi) - \zeta)K}$. As for the second term, we will use the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality together with the fact that $\mathbb{P}[E^c]$ is small and Lemma 3.22 to show that this term is smaller than any negative power of 2^K .

Step 1: high-probability regularity event. Let E be the event that the following is true:

- (1) $\tilde{L}_{0,n} \leq 2^{-(1-\xi Q - \zeta)K + K^{2/3}} \lambda_{n-K}$.
- (2) $\tilde{L}_{0,n} \geq 2^{-(1-\xi Q + \zeta)K - K^{2/3}} \lambda_{n-K}$.
- (3) $\min_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} e^{-\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \geq 2^{-K - K^{2/3}} \lambda_{n-K}$.
- (4) $\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} e^{-\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{around } A_S) \leq 2^{-K + K^{2/3}} \lambda_{n-K}$.

Lemmas 3.19 and 3.13 (applied with $T = 2^{K^{2/3}}$) give us bounds for the probabilities of each the four conditions in the definition of E . Combined, these bounds yield

$$\mathbb{P}[E^c] = \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{P}[E_T^c \mid \Psi_{K,n}]] \leq c_0 5^K \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{K^{4/3}}{K^{3\varepsilon_0} \log K}\right) \leq c_0 \exp(-c_1 K^{4/3 - 3\varepsilon_0} / \log K) \quad (3.92)$$

where in the last inequality we decreased c_1 to absorb the factor of 5^K .

Step 2: bound for the conditional expectation on E . The key observation for this step is that if $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$ is such that F_S occurs, then the $\tilde{D}_{0,n}$ -geodesic $\tilde{P}_{0,n}$ must cross between the inner and outer boundaries of the annulus A_S at least once. Consequently,

$$F_S \implies \{\tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \leq \tilde{L}_{0,n}\}. \quad (3.93)$$

We will now investigate what this bound gives us on the event E . By (3.93) together with conditions (1) and (3) in the definition of E , for each $S \in \mathcal{S}_K$,

$$F_S \cap E \subset H_S := \{e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \leq 2^{(\xi Q + \zeta)K + 2K^{2/3}}\}.$$

By conditions (2) and (4) in the definition of E , we also have

$$\mathbb{1}_E \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \leq 2^{-(\xi Q - \zeta)K + 2K^{2/3}} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)}.$$

Combining the above two inequalities gives

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S \cap E} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \leq 2^{-(\xi Q - \zeta)K + 2K^{2/3}} \mathbb{E} [e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mathbb{1}_{H_S} \mid \Psi_{n,K}]. \quad (3.94)$$

The random variable $\Phi_{0,K}(v_S)$ is centered Gaussian with variance $K \log 2$ and is independent of $\Psi_{n,K}$. By the definition of H_S in (3.9) and a basic estimate for exponential moments of a Gaussian random variable (Lemma A.2 applied with $R = K \log 2$ and with β slightly larger than Q), we get

$$\mathbb{E} [e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mathbb{1}_{H_S} \mid \Psi_{n,K}] = \mathbb{E} [e^{\xi \Phi_{0,K}(v_S)} \mathbb{1}_{H_S}] = 2^{[\xi(\xi \wedge Q) - (\xi \wedge Q)^2/2 + o_\zeta(1)]K + O_K(K^{2/3})}$$

where the $o_\zeta(1)$ tends to zero as $\zeta \rightarrow 0$ at a deterministic rate which depends only on ξ ; and the implicit constant in the $O_K(K^{2/3})$ is deterministic and depends only on ξ, ζ . By combining this last estimate with (3.94), we arrive at

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S \cap E} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \leq 2^{-(\alpha(\xi) + o_\zeta(1))K + 2K^{2/3}}, \quad \forall S \in \mathcal{S}_K,$$

where $\alpha(\xi)$ is as in (3.29). Consequently,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{F_S \cap E} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right] \leq 2^{-2(\alpha(\xi) + o_\zeta(1))K + 4K^{2/3}}. \quad (3.95)$$

Step 3: bound for the conditional expectation on E^c . By the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{E^c} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \\ \leq \mathbb{P}[E^c \mid \Psi_{K,n}]^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^2} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S)^2 \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right]^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{E^c} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right] \\ \leq \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{P}[E^c \mid \Psi_{K,n}] \max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^2} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S)^2 \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right] \\ \leq \mathbb{E} [\mathbb{P}[E^c \mid \Psi_{K,n}]^2]^{1/2} \mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^2} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S)^2 \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ \text{(by Cauchy–Schwarz).} \quad (3.96) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbb{P}[E^c | \Psi_{K,n}] \leq 1$ and by (3.92),

$$\mathbb{E}[\mathbb{P}[E^c | \Psi_{K,n}]^2]^{1/2} \leq \mathbb{E}[\mathbb{P}[E^c | \Psi_{K,n}]]^{1/2} = \mathbb{P}[E^c]^{1/2} \leq c_0 \exp(-c_1 K^{4/3-3\epsilon_0}). \quad (3.97)$$

By Lemma 3.22,

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}^2} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S)^2 \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \leq 2^{(2\xi Q - 2\xi^2 + \xi)K}. \quad (3.98)$$

By plugging (3.97) and (3.98) into (3.96), then absorbing a power of 2^K into a power of $e^{K^{4/3-3\epsilon_0}}$, we arrive at

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\left(\max_{S \in \mathcal{S}_K} \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{1}_{E^c} \frac{1}{\tilde{L}_{0,n}} \tilde{D}_{0,n}(\text{across } A_S) \mid \Psi_{n,K} \right] \right)^2 \right] \leq c_0 \exp(-c_1 K^{4/3-3\epsilon_0}). \quad (3.99)$$

Step 4: Conclusion. By plugging (3.99) and (3.95) into (3.91) and adjusting ζ , we obtain (3.32). \blacksquare

4. Tightness of point-to-point distances

This section has two main purposes.

- We establish tightness for the $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}$ -distances between points (not just between non-trivial connected sets, which is the setting covered by Proposition 3.2).
- We transfer our tightness results for $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}$ to tightness results for the variant of LFPP used in Theorem 1.2, namely $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$, which is defined using convolutions of the GFF with the heat kernel rather than the white noise decomposition (see (1.2)).

The following proposition is the main result of this section, and will be proven in Section 4.3.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $\xi > 0$. Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a connected open set and let $K_1, K_2 \subset U$ be disjoint compact connected sets (allowed to be singletons). The random variables $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U)$ and $(\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U))^{-1}$ for $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ are tight. Moreover, there are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on ξ such that if $n = \log_2 \varepsilon^{-1}$, then⁴*

$$c_0 \leq \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} \lambda_n \leq c_1. \quad (4.1)$$

Our proof of Proposition 4.1 combined with Lemma 3.21 will also yield bounds for the scaling constants α_ε appearing in Theorem 1.2, which will eventually be used to obtain assertion (4) of Theorem 1.2.

⁴Note that n is not required to be an integer, but the definition of λ_n in Section 2.2 still makes sense for non-integer values of n .

Proposition 4.2. *Let $\xi > 0$. For each $\zeta > 0$, we have*

$$r^{\xi Q + \zeta} \leq \frac{r \alpha_\varepsilon / r}{\alpha_\varepsilon} \leq r^{\xi Q - \zeta}, \quad \forall r \in (0, 1), \forall \varepsilon \in (0, r), \quad (4.2)$$

$$r^{\xi Q - \zeta} \leq \frac{r \alpha_\varepsilon / r}{\alpha_\varepsilon} \leq r^{\xi Q + \zeta}, \quad \forall r > 1, \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1), \quad (4.3)$$

with the implicit constants depending only on ζ, ξ .

The rest of this section is structured as follows. In Section 4.1, we prove the tightness of $D_{0,n}$ -distances between points by applying the estimate of Proposition 3.2 at dyadic scales, then summing over scales. In Section 4.2, we explain why our estimates for $D_{0,n}$ continue to hold when n is not required to be an integer (this is important since we do not restrict to dyadic values of ε in Proposition 4.1). In Section 4.3, we prove a comparison lemma for $D_{0,n}$ and D_h^ε (Lemma 4.10) and use it to extract Propositions 1.1, 4.1, and 4.2 from the analogous results for $D_{0,n}$. In Section 4.4, we record some basic estimates for D_h^ε which are consequences of our previously known estimates for $D_{0,n}$.

4.1. Pointwise tightness for white-noise LFPP

Proposition 3.2 shows that $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}$ -distances between infinite connected sets are tight. In this subsection, we will show that also $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}$ -distances between points are tight.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $\xi > 0$. Let $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ be distinct and let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a connected open set containing z and w . The random variables $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w; U)$ and $(\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w; U))^{-1}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ are tight.*

The tightness of $(\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w; U))^{-1}$ follows directly from Proposition 3.2, so the main difficulty in the proof of Proposition 4.3 is showing the tightness of $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w; U)$. The idea of the proof is to first apply Proposition 3.2 at dyadic scales to build paths around and across dyadic annuli surrounding each point whose $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}$ -lengths are bounded above. We will then string together such paths to build paths between points whose $D_{0,n}$ -lengths are bounded above. We first need a variant of Proposition 3.2 which can be applied at multiple scales.

Lemma 4.4. *Fix $\zeta > 0$. Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open and let $K_1, K_2 \subset U$ be disjoint compact connected sets which are not singletons. There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on ζ, U, K_1, K_2, ξ such that the following is true. For each $n, k \in \mathbb{N}_0$ with $k \leq n$ and each $T > 3$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) < T^{-1} 2^{-(\xi Q + \zeta)k} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,k}(0)}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2} \quad (4.4)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) > T 2^{-(\xi Q - \zeta)k} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,k}(0)}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2 / \log \log T}. \quad (4.5)$$

Proof. The idea of the proof is to re-scale space and then apply Proposition 3.2. By the scale invariance property (2.5) of $\Phi_{0,n}$,

$$\Phi_{k,n}(\cdot) \stackrel{d}{=} \Phi_{0,n-k}(2^k \cdot).$$

Therefore,

$$D_{k,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) \stackrel{d}{=} 2^{-k} D_{0,n-k}(K_1, K_2; U).$$

By Proposition 3.2 applied with $n - k$ in place of n , we thus obtain

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{k,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) < T^{-1/2} 2^{-k} \lambda_{n-k}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2} \quad (4.6)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[D_{k,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) > T^{1/2} 2^{-k} \lambda_{n-k}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2 / (\log \log T)}. \quad (4.7)$$

We now temporarily impose the assumption that U is bounded (we will remove this assumption at the end of the proof). We want to transfer from estimates for $D_{k,n}$ to estimates for $D_{0,n}$ using the fact that $\Phi_{0,n} = \Phi_{k,n} + \Phi_{0,k}$. To this end, we first use Lemma 2.2 (with k in place of n) and the mean value theorem to get

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\sup_{z \in 2^{-k} U} |\Phi_{0,k}(z) - \Phi_{0,k}(0)| > \frac{1}{2\xi} \log T\right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2}. \quad (4.8)$$

Since $\Phi_{0,n} = \Phi_{k,n} + \Phi_{0,k}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \exp\left(\xi \min_{z \in 2^{-k} U} \Phi_{0,k}(z)\right) D_{k,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) \\ \leq D_{0,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) \\ \leq \exp\left(\xi \max_{z \in 2^{-k} U} \Phi_{0,k}(z)\right) D_{k,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U). \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

By (4.8) and (4.9), with probability at least $1 - c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2}$,

$$\begin{aligned} T^{-1/2} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,k}(v_S)} D_{k,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) \\ \leq D_{0,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) \\ \leq T^{1/2} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,k}(v_S)} D_{k,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U). \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

Combining (4.10) with (4.6) and (4.7) shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) \geq T^{-1} 2^{-k} \lambda_{n-k}] &\geq 1 - c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2}, \\ \mathbb{P}[D_{0,n}(2^{-k} K_1, 2^{-k} K_2; 2^{-k} U) \leq T 2^{-k} \lambda_{n-k}] &\geq 1 - c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2 / \log \log T}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

By Lemma 3.21, $2^{(1-\xi Q-\xi)k} \lambda_n \leq \lambda_{n-k} \leq 2^{(1-\xi Q+\xi)k} \lambda_n$ with the implicit constants depending only on ξ, ζ . Combining this with (4.11) gives (4.4) and (4.5) when U is bounded.

To deduce (4.4) when U is unbounded, choose a compact set K' which disconnects K_1 from K_2 and a bounded open set $U' \subset \mathbb{C}$ which contains K_1, K_2, K' . Then apply (4.4) with U' in place of U and K' in place of K_2 . The estimate (4.5) in the case when U is unbounded is immediate from the bounded case since increasing U causes $D_{0,n}(2^{-k}K_1, 2^{-k}K_2; 2^{-k}U)$ to decrease. ■

The following lemma is the main input in the proof of Proposition 4.3.

Lemma 4.5. Fix $\zeta > 0$, a bounded open set $V \subset \mathbb{C}$, and an open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ with $\bar{V} \subset U$. There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on ζ, V, U, ξ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $T > 3$, with probability at least $1 - c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2 / \log \log T}$ the following is true. For each $z, w \in V$ with $|z - w| \leq 2 \operatorname{dist}(\bar{V}, \partial U)$ (here dist denotes Euclidean distance),

$$\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w; U) \leq T \sum_{j=\lceil \log_2 |z-w| \rceil}^n 2^{-(\xi Q - \zeta)j} (e^{\xi \Phi_{0,j}(z)} + e^{\xi \Phi_{0,j}(w)}). \quad (4.12)$$

Proof. See Figure 4 for an illustration of the proof. Throughout the proof, c_0, c_1 denote deterministic constants which depend only on ζ, V, U, ξ and which are allowed to change from line to line. We also require all implicit constants in \leq to be deterministic and depend only on ζ, V, U, ξ .

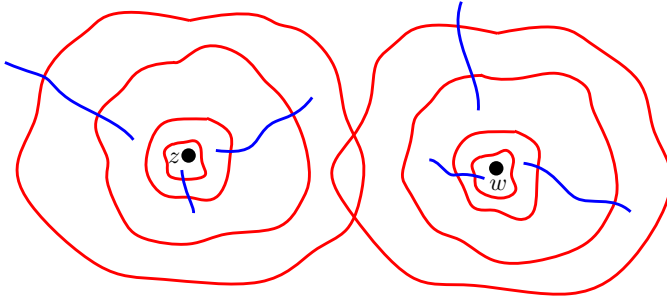


Fig. 4. Illustration of the proof of Lemma 4.5. The red (resp. blue) curves are $D_{0,n}$ -geodesics around (resp. across) Euclidean annuli surrounding z (resp. w). We upper-bound the $D_{0,n}$ -lengths of these geodesics using Proposition 3.2, then use that the union of these geodesics is connected to upper-bound $D_{0,n}(z, w)$.

Step 1: defining a high-probability regularity event. For $k \in [0, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, let \mathcal{X}_k be a collection of $O_k(4^k)$ points $x \in \mathbb{C}$ so that the balls $B_{2^{-k-2}}(x)$ for $x \in \mathcal{X}_k$ cover V . For $x \in \mathcal{X}_k$ and $T > 3$, let $E_k(x, T)$ be the event that

$$\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(\text{across } B_{2^{-k+4}}(x) \setminus B_{2^{-k-2}}(x)) \leq T 2^{-(\xi Q + \zeta)k} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,k}(x)} \quad (4.13)$$

and

$$\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(\text{around } B_{2^{-k+1}}(x) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(x)) \leq T 2^{-(\xi Q - \zeta)k} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,k}(x)}. \quad (4.14)$$

By Lemma 4.4 (applied with $\zeta/2$ in place of ζ and $2^{(\zeta/2)k}T$ in place of T) and the translation invariance of the law of $\Phi_{0,n}$,

$$\mathbb{P}[E_k(x, T)^c] \leq c_0 \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(k + \log T)^2}{\log(k + \log T)}\right), \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N}, \forall x \in \mathcal{X}_k. \quad (4.15)$$

Therefore,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\left(\bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{X}_k} E_k(x, T)\right)^c\right] \leq c_0 4^k \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(k + \log T)^2}{\log(k + \log T)}\right). \quad (4.16)$$

The events $E_k(x, T)$ are not quite sufficient for our purposes since they only allow us to bound distances in terms of $\Phi_{0,k}(x)$ for $x \in \mathcal{X}_k$, but we want to bound distances in terms of $\Phi_{0,k}(z)$ for an *arbitrary* $z \in U$. For this purpose we also need a continuity condition for $\Phi_{0,k}$. By Lemma 2.2 (applied with $x = \frac{1}{\xi}(\log T + \zeta k)$), for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ it holds with probability at least $1 - c_0 \exp(-c_1(\log T + \log k)^2)$ that

$$2^{-k} \sup_{z \in B_2(U)} |\nabla \Phi_{0,k}(z)| \leq \frac{1}{\xi}(\log T + \zeta k). \quad (4.17)$$

For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $E_k(T)$ be the union of $\bigcup_{x \in \mathcal{X}_k} E_k(x, T)$ and the event in (4.17). Then $\mathbb{P}[E_k(T)^c] \leq c_0 4^k \exp(-c_1 \frac{(k + \log T)^2}{\log(k + \log T)})$. Therefore, if we set

$$E(T) := \bigcap_{k=0}^n E_k(T) \quad (4.18)$$

then by a union bound over $k \in [0, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}[E(T)^c] &\leq c_0 \sum_{k=0}^n 4^k \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(k + \log T)^2}{\log(k + \log T)}\right) \\ &\leq c_0 \sum_{j=\lfloor \log T \rfloor}^{n + \lfloor \log T \rfloor} 4^{j - \log T} \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{j^2}{\log j}\right) \\ &\leq c_0 \exp\left(-c_1 \frac{(\log T)^2}{\log \log T}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

Step 2: building a path using (4.13) and (4.14). Henceforth assume that $E(T)$ occurs, so that (4.13) and (4.14) hold for every $k \in [0, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and $x \in \mathcal{X}_k$ and (4.17) holds for every $k \in [0, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$. We will show that (4.12) holds.

For $z \in U$ and $k \in [0, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, let $x_k^z \in \mathcal{X}_k$ be chosen so that $z \in B_{2^{-k-2}}(x)$. Also let P_k^z (resp. \tilde{P}_k^z) be a path across (resp. around) $B_{2^{-k+4}}(x_k^z) \setminus B_{2^{-k-2}}(x_k^z)$ (resp. $B_{2^{-k+1}}(x_k^z) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(x_k^z)$) of minimal $D_{0,n}$ -length. Note that the $D_{0,n}$ -lengths of these paths are bounded by (4.13) and (4.14). For $k \in [1, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, the annuli

$$B_{2^{-k+1}}(x_k^z) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(x_k^z) \quad \text{and} \quad B_{2^{-k+2}}(x_{k-1}^z) \setminus B_{2^{-k+1}}(x_{k-1}^z) \quad (4.20)$$

are each contained in $B_{2^{-k+4}}(x_k^z) \setminus B_{2^{-k-2}}(x_k^z)$. Consequently, the union of the paths P_k^z , \tilde{P}_k^z , and \tilde{P}_{k-1}^z is connected. By iterating this, for each $k \in [0, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, the union of the paths P_j^z and \tilde{P}_j^z for $j \in [k, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is connected. In particular, since $P_n^z \subset B_{2^{-n+2}}(z)$, we can use (4.13) and (4.14) to get

$$D_{0,n}(B_{2^{-n+2}}(z), P_k^z) + (D_{0,n}\text{-length of } P_k^z) \leq 2T \sum_{j=k}^n 2^{-(\xi Q - \zeta)j} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,j}(x_j^z)}. \quad (4.21)$$

Step 3: comparing $\Phi_{0,k}(x_k^z)$ and $\Phi_{0,k}(z)$. Since $|x_k^z - z| \leq 2^{-j-2}$ for each $j \in [0, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, it follows from (4.17) that

$$|\Phi_{0,k}(x_k^z) - \Phi_{0,k}(z)| \leq \frac{1}{\xi}(\log T + \zeta k). \quad (4.22)$$

Furthermore, by integrating $e^{\xi \Phi_{0,n}(\cdot)}$ along a straight-line path from z to u and using (4.17), we obtain

$$\lambda_n^{-1} \sup_{u \in B_{2^{-n+2}}(z)} D_{0,n}(u, z) \leq T \lambda_n^{-1} 2^{-n+2} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,n}(z)} \leq T 2^{-(\xi Q - \zeta)n} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,n}(z)} \quad (4.23)$$

where in the last inequality we use that $\lambda_n \geq 2^{-(1-\xi Q + \zeta)n}$ (Proposition 2.5). Plugging (4.22) and (4.23) into (4.21) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, P_k^z) + \lambda_n^{-1} (D_{0,n}\text{-length of } P_k^z) \\ & \leq \lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(B_{2^{-n+2}}(z), P_k^z) + \lambda_n^{-1} (D_{0,n}\text{-length of } P_k^z) + \lambda_n^{-1} \sup_{u \in B_{2^{-n+2}}(z)} D_{0,n}(u, z) \\ & \leq T^2 \sum_{j=k}^n 2^{-(\xi Q - 2\zeta)j} e^{\xi \Phi_{0,j}(z)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.24)$$

Step 4: distance between two points. If $z, w \in U$ with $|z - w| \in [2^{-k}, 2^{-k+1}]$, then the paths P_k^z and P_k^w necessarily intersect. Moreover, if $\text{dist}(z, w) \leq 2 \text{dist}(\bar{V}, \partial U)$, then the paths P_k^z and P_k^w are contained in U . Therefore, by (4.24) (applied to each of z and w) together with the triangle inequality, we obtain that on $E(T)$,

$$\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w; U) \leq T^2 \sum_{j=k}^n 2^{-(\xi Q - 2\zeta)j} (e^{\xi \Phi_{0,j}(z)} + e^{\xi \Phi_{0,j}(w)}). \quad (4.25)$$

Replacing T by $T^{1/2}$ and ζ by $\zeta/2$ (which results in an adjustment to c_0, c_1 in (4.19)) now gives (4.12). \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 4.3. To establish the tightness of $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w; U)$, we note that the random variables $\Phi_{0,k}(z)$ and $\Phi_{0,k}(w)$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ are centered Gaussian with variance $k \log 2$. From this, it is easily seen that if ζ is chosen to be small enough that $\xi Q - \zeta > 0$, then the sum on the right side of (4.12) converges a.s. as $n \rightarrow \infty$ (with T, z, w fixed).

If $|z - w| < 2 \text{dist}(\{z\} \cup \{w\}, \partial U)$, then we can find a bounded connected open set V with $\bar{V} \subset U$ such that $z, w \in V$ and $|z - w| \leq 2 \text{dist}(\bar{V}, \partial U)$. Therefore, in

this case the tightness of $\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(z, w; U)$ follows from Lemma 4.5. If $|z - w| \geq 2 \operatorname{dist}(\{z\} \cup \{w\}, \partial U)$, then we can find finitely many points $z = z_0, \dots, z_N = w$ in U such that for each $j \in [1, N]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, we have $|z_j - z_{j-1}| \leq 2 \operatorname{dist}(\{z_{j-1}\} \cup \{w_j\}, \partial U)$. The tightness of $\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(z, w; U)$ then follows from the triangle inequality and the tightness of $\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(z_{j-1}, z_j; U)$ for each $j \in [1, N]_{\mathbb{Z}}$.

To check tightness for $(\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(z, w))^{-1}$, let A be a Euclidean annulus which lies at positive distance from each of z and w and which disconnects z from w . Then $D_{0,n}(z, w) \geq D_{0,n}(\text{across } A)$. Proposition 3.2 implies that the random variables $(\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(\text{across } A))^{-1}$ are tight, so also the random variables $(\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(z, w))^{-1}$ are tight. ■

4.2. Tightness for non-dyadic scales

So far, all of our results have only been proven for dyadic scales, i.e., for $D_{0,n}$ with an integer value of n . However, our main theorems are stated for general values of ε which are not necessarily dyadic. So, we need to extend our results to the case of non-dyadic scales.

We extend the definition (2.3) of $\Phi_{m,n}$ to the case when m and n are not necessarily integers. We similarly extend the definitions of $D_{m,n}$ and λ_n from (2.10) and (2.13), respectively, to non-integer values of m, n . The purpose of this brief subsection is to show that our tightness results for $D_{0,n}$ continue to hold if n is not required to be an integer.

Proposition 4.6. *Propositions 3.2 and 4.3 continue to hold when n is allowed to be any positive real number, not just an integer.*

Throughout the rest of the paper, we will use Propositions 3.2 and 4.3 when n is not necessarily an integer, without comment. The key input in the proof of Proposition 4.6 is the following lemma.

Lemma 4.7. *For each $s \in [-1, 1]$ and each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a coupling of two white noises W, W' on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$ such that the following is true. Suppose that $\Phi_{0,n}$ is defined using the white noise W and $\Phi'_{0,n+s}$ is defined in the same manner as $\Phi_{0,n+s}$ but with W' in place of W . For each bounded open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$, there are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U such that for each $T > 1$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sup_{z \in U} |\Phi'_{0,n+s}(z) - \Phi_{0,n}(2^s z)| > T \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 T^2}. \quad (4.26)$$

Proof. We will treat the case when $s \geq 0$; the case when $s < 0$ is treated similarly but with the roles of $\Phi_{0,n}$ and $\Phi_{0,n+s}$ interchanged. The relation (2.5) continues to hold with non-integer values of n, m, k . In particular,

$$\Phi_{0,n}(2^s \cdot) \stackrel{d}{=} \Phi_{s,n+s}(\cdot).$$

Hence, we can find a coupling of two white noises $W \stackrel{d}{=} W'$ such that if $\Phi'_{0,n+s}, \Phi'_{0,s}$, and $\Phi'_{s,n+s}$ are defined with W' in place of W , then a.s. $\Phi_{0,n}(2^s \cdot) = \Phi'_{s,n+s}(\cdot)$. Recalling

that $\Phi'_{0,n+s} = \Phi'_{s,n+s} + \Phi'_{0,s}$, we have

$$\sup_{z \in U} |\Phi'_{0,n+s}(z) - \Phi_{0,n}(2^s z)| = \sup_{z \in U} |\Phi'_{0,s}(z)|. \quad (4.27)$$

The function $\Phi'_{0,s}$ is continuous and centered Gaussian with pointwise variance $s \log 2$. By the Borell-TIS inequality [12, 62] (see, e.g., [2, Theorem 2.1.1]), there are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U such that for each $T > 1$,

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sup_{z \in U} |\Phi'_{0,s}(z)| - \mathbb{E} \left[\sup_{z \in U} |\Phi'_{0,s}(z)| \right] > T \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 T^2}. \quad (4.28)$$

By Fernique's criterion [39] (see [1, Theorem 4.1] or [28, Lemma 2.3] for the version we use here) together with [22, Lemma 4], $\mathbb{E}[\sup_{z \in U} |\Phi'_{0,s}(z)|]$ is bounded above by a constant depending only on U . By combining this with (4.28) and recalling (4.27), we get (4.26) (with possibly modified values of c_0, c_1). ■

Lemma 4.8. *For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $s \in [-1, 1]$, we have $\lambda_{n+s} \asymp \lambda_n$ with the implicit constant depending only on ξ .*

Proof. For $p \in (0, 1)$, let $\ell_n^s(p)$ be the p th quantile of $D_{0,n}(2^s \partial_L \mathbb{S}, 2^s \partial_R \mathbb{S}; 2^s \mathbb{S})$, i.e., $\ell_n^s(p)$ is defined in the same manner as $\ell_n(p)$ from (2.12) but with $2^s \mathbb{S}$ instead of \mathbb{S} . Lemma 4.7 implies that there is a $p \in (0, 1)$ depending only on ξ such that $\ell_n^s(p) \leq \lambda_{n+s} \leq \ell_n^s(1-p)$. By Proposition 3.2, $\ell_n^s(p)$ and $\ell_n^s(1-p)$ each differ from λ_n by at most a ξ -dependent positive constant factor. Thus the lemma statement holds. ■

Proof of Proposition 4.6. This follows by combining Propositions 3.2 and 4.3, respectively, with Lemmas 4.7 and 4.8. ■

4.3. Comparison of $D_{0,n}$ and D_h^ε

Recall the definitions of h_ε^* from (1.1), D_h^ε from (1.2), and α_ε from (1.3). Before we transfer our above results for $D_{0,n}$ to results for D_h^ε , we need some further preliminary facts and definitions concerning D_h^ε .

The metrics D_h^ε possess an important scale invariance property which is easy to check from the definition (see [31, Lemma 2.6]). To state this property, we let $h_r(z)$ for $r > 0$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ be the average of h over the circle $\partial B_r(z)$ (see [36, Section 3.1] for more on the circle average process). Then our scale invariance property reads

$$(D_h^{\varepsilon/r}(z, w))_{z,w \in \mathbb{C}} \stackrel{d}{=} (r^{-1} e^{-\xi h_r(0)} D_h^\varepsilon(rz, rw))_{z,w \in \mathbb{C}}, \quad \forall r, \varepsilon > 0. \quad (4.29)$$

The random variable $h_\varepsilon^*(z)$ does not depend locally on h since the heat kernel $p_{\varepsilon^2/2}$ is non-zero on all of \mathbb{C} . For this reason we will also need to work with a localized version of h_ε^* , which we will denote by \hat{h}_ε^* . The same function \hat{h}_ε^* is also used in [31, Section 2.1].

For $\varepsilon > 0$, let $\chi_\varepsilon : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a deterministic, smooth, radially symmetric bump function which is identically equal to 1 on $B_{\varepsilon^{1/2}/2}(0)$ and vanishes outside of $B_{\varepsilon^{1/2}}(0)$ (in fact, the power $1/2$ could be replaced by any $p \in (0, 1)$). We can choose χ_ε in such a way

that $\varepsilon \mapsto \chi_\varepsilon$ is a continuous mapping from $(0, \infty)$ to the space of continuous functions on \mathbb{C} , equipped with the uniform topology. We define

$$\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(z) := \int_{\mathbb{C}} h(w) \chi_\varepsilon(z-w) p_{\varepsilon^2/2}(z, w) dw, \quad (4.30)$$

with the integral interpreted in the sense of distributional pairing. Since ψ_ε vanishes outside of $B_{\varepsilon^{1/2}}(0)$, it follows that $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)$ is a.s. determined by $h|_{B_{\varepsilon^{1/2}}(z)}$. It is easy to see that $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*$ a.s. admits a continuous modification (see Lemma 4.9 below). We henceforth assume that $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*$ is replaced by such a modification.

As in (1.2), we define the localized LFPP metric

$$\widehat{D}_h^\varepsilon(z, w) := \inf_{P: z \rightarrow w} \int_0^1 e^{\xi \widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(P(t))} |P'(t)| dt, \quad (4.31)$$

where the infimum is over all piecewise continuously differentiable paths from z to w . By the definition of $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*$,

$$\text{for any open } U \subset \mathbb{C}, \text{ the internal metric } \widehat{D}_h^\varepsilon(\cdot, \cdot; U) \text{ is a.s. determined by } h|_{B_{\varepsilon^{1/2}}(U)} \quad (4.32)$$

(we make this a numbered equation for ease of reference later).

The following lemma is essentially a restatement of [31, Lemma 2.1].

Lemma 4.9 ([31]). *Almost surely, $(z, \varepsilon) \mapsto \widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)$ is continuous. Furthermore, for each bounded open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$, a.s.,*

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{z \in \overline{U}} |h_\varepsilon^*(z) - \widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)| = 0. \quad (4.33)$$

In particular, a.s.,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\widehat{D}_h^\varepsilon(z, w; U)}{D_h(z, w; U)} = 1, \quad \text{uniformly over all } z, w \in U \text{ with } z \neq w. \quad (4.34)$$

The same is true if we replace h by a zero-boundary GFF on an open subset V of \mathbb{C} and we require that $\overline{U} \subset V$.

The last part of Lemma 4.9 (concerning the zero-boundary GFF) is not explicitly stated in [31], but it follows from the same proof as in the case of a whole-plane GFF.

The following lemma is our main tool for transferring results between $D_{0,n}$ and D_h^ε .

Lemma 4.10. *Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a bounded open set. Let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and let $n := \log_2 \varepsilon^{-1}$ (note that n is not required to be an integer). There is a coupling of h with the white noise W from (2.3) and constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U, ξ such that*

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sup_{z \in U} |\Phi_{0,n}(z) - h_\varepsilon^*(z)| > x \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 x^2} + o_\varepsilon(1), \quad \forall x > 0, \quad (4.35)$$

where the $o_\varepsilon(1)$ is deterministic and tends to zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Proof. Throughout the proof, c_0, c_1 denote deterministic positive constants depending only on U, ξ which may change from line to line. Let $U'' \supset U' \supset U$ be bounded open sets with $\bar{U} \subset U'$ and $\bar{U}' \subset U''$. Let \mathring{h} be a zero-boundary GFF on U'' . Define $\mathring{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)$ for $z \in U''$ as in (1.1) but with \mathring{h} in place of h (we take $\mathring{h} = 0$ outside of U''). By [22, Proposition 29], there is a coupling of \mathring{h} with $\Phi_{0,n}$ such that

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sup_{z \in \bar{U}'} |\Phi_{0,n}(z) - \mathring{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)| > x \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 x^2}. \quad (4.36)$$

To transfer from \mathring{h} to h , we use the Markov property of h (see, e.g., [48, Lemma 2.1]) to couple h and \mathring{h} in such a way that $h|_{U''} = \mathring{h} + \mathfrak{h}$, where \mathfrak{h} is a random centered Gaussian harmonic function on U'' . Since \mathfrak{h} is continuous on \bar{U}' , the Borell-TIS inequality implies that

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sup_{z \in \bar{U}'} |\mathfrak{h}(z)| > x \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 x^2}. \quad (4.37)$$

We want to use (4.37) to compare $h_\varepsilon^*(z)$ and $\mathring{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)$, but we cannot do this directly since $h_\varepsilon^*(z)$ is not determined by $h|_{\bar{U}'}$. So, we instead need to use localized versions of $h_\varepsilon^*(z)$ and $\mathring{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)$. Define $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*$ as in (4.30) and define $\widehat{\mathring{h}}_\varepsilon^*$ as in (4.30) with \mathring{h} in place of h . Also note that by the mean value property of \mathfrak{h} , if we define $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varepsilon^*(z)$ as in (4.30) with \mathfrak{h} in place of h , then $\widehat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varepsilon^*(z) = \mathfrak{h}(z)$ whenever $B_{\varepsilon^{1/2}}(z) \subset U''$. Since $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)$ (resp. $\widehat{\mathring{h}}_\varepsilon^*(z)$) is determined by the restriction of h (resp. \mathring{h}) to $B_{\varepsilon^{1/2}}(z)$, it follows from (4.37) that whenever $\varepsilon^{1/2}$ is smaller than the Euclidean distance from \bar{U} to $\partial U'$,

$$\mathbb{P} \left[\sup_{z \in \bar{U}} |\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(z) - \widehat{\mathring{h}}_\varepsilon^*(z)| > x \right] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 x^2}. \quad (4.38)$$

On the other hand, by Lemma 4.9, a.s.,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{z \in \bar{U}} \max \{ |h_\varepsilon^*(z) - \widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(z)|, |\mathring{h}_\varepsilon^*(z) - \widehat{\mathring{h}}_\varepsilon^*(z)| \} = 0. \quad (4.39)$$

By combining (4.36), (4.38), and (4.39) we obtain (4.35). ■

Proof of Proposition 4.1. First assume that U is bounded. By Lemma 4.10, if we set $n = \log_2 \varepsilon^{-1}$ then the metrics $D_{0,n}$ and D_h^ε can be coupled together so that the corresponding internal metrics on U are bi-Lipschitz equivalent, and moreover the laws of the Lipschitz constants in each direction can be bounded independently of ε . From this bi-Lipschitz equivalence applied with U equal to a neighborhood of the unit square \mathbb{S} , it follows that there exists $p \in (0, 1/2)$ depending only on ξ such that in the notation (2.12),

$$\ell_n(p) \leq \alpha_\varepsilon \leq \ell_n(1-p).$$

Due to the tightness of the law of $\lambda_n^{-1} L_{0,n}$, we have $\ell_n(p) \geq \lambda_n$ and $\ell_n(1-p) \leq \lambda_n$, with the implicit constants depending only on ξ . Thus (4.1) holds.

The tightness of $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1}D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U)$ and its reciprocal for bounded U now follows from the analogous tightness statement for $\lambda_n^{-1}D_{0,n}(K_1, K_2; U)$ (Propositions 3.2 and 4.3) together with Proposition 4.6 (to allow for non-integer values of n).

We now treat the case when U is unbounded. Let $V \subset U$ be a bounded connected open set which contains K_1 and K_2 . Then $D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U) \leq D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; V)$ so the case when U is bounded already implies that $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1}D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U)$ is tight. To get the tightness of $(\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1}D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U))^{-1}$, let Π be Jordan curve in V which disconnects K_1 from $K_2 \cup \partial V$. Then

$$D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U) \geq D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, \Pi; U) = D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, \Pi; V) \quad (4.40)$$

so the tightness of the reciprocal $(\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1}D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, K_2; U))^{-1}$ follows from the tightness of $(\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1}D_h^\varepsilon(K_1, \Pi; V))^{-1}$. ■

Proof of Proposition 1.1. This is immediate from Proposition 2.5 and (4.1) (plus Lemma 4.8 to deal with non-integer values of n). ■

Proof of Proposition 4.2. By Lemma 3.21 combined with Lemma 4.8 (to allow for non-integer n and K), it holds for each $n > K > 0$ that

$$2^{-(1-\xi Q+\xi)K} \leq \frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{n-K}} \leq 2^{-(1-\xi Q-\xi)K}, \quad (4.41)$$

with the implicit constants depending only on ζ, ξ . To prove (4.2), we apply Lemma 3.21 with $n > 0$ such that $\varepsilon = 2^{-n}$ and $K > 0$ such that $2^{-K} = r$, then use (4.1) to compare α_ε with λ_n and $\alpha_{\varepsilon/r}$ with λ_{n-K} . To prove (4.3), we apply Lemma 3.21 with $n > 0$ such that $\varepsilon/r = 2^{-n}$ and $K > 0$ such that $2^{-K} = r$, then use (4.1) to compare $\alpha_{\varepsilon/r}$ with λ_n and α_ε with λ_{n-K} . ■

4.4. Additional estimates for D_h^ε

With Proposition 4.1 established, we can now prove some useful estimates for the LFPP metric D_h^ε . We first have a variant of Lemma 4.4 for D_h^ε . For the statement, we recall that $h_r(0)$ is the average of h over the circle of radius r centered at 0.

Lemma 4.11. *Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a bounded open set and let $K_1, K_2 \subset U$ be disjoint compact connected sets which are not singletons. There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on U, K_1, K_2, ξ such that for each $r > 0$, each $\varepsilon \in (0, r)$, and each $T > 3$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[D_h^\varepsilon(rK_1, rK_2; rU) < T^{-1}r\alpha_{\varepsilon/r}e^{\xi h_r(0)}] \leq c_0e^{-c_1(\log T)^2} + o_\varepsilon(1) \quad (4.42)$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[D_h^\varepsilon(rK_1, rK_2; rU) > T r \alpha_{\varepsilon/r} e^{\xi h_r(0)}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 (\log T)^2 / \log \log T} + o_\varepsilon(1), \quad (4.43)$$

where the rate of convergence of the $o_\varepsilon(1)$ depends on U, K_1, K_2, ξ, T, r .

Proof. By Proposition 3.2 combined with Lemma 4.10 (to compare D_h^ε and $D_{0,n}$) and (4.1) of Proposition 4.1 (to compare α_ε and λ_n), we obtain the lemma statement in the case when $r = 1$. For a general choice of r , we use (4.29) which gives

$$D_h^{\varepsilon/r}(K_1, K_2; U) \stackrel{d}{=} r^{-1} e^{-\xi h_r(0)} D_h^\varepsilon(rK_1, rK_2; rU).$$

So, the lemma for a general choice of r follows from the case when $r = 1$ (with ε/r in place of r). ■

Our next lemma tells us that, in a certain precise sense, D_h^ε -distance from a compact set to ∞ is infinite.

Lemma 4.12. *For each fixed $r > 0$ and each $T > 1$,*

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{P}[\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(\partial B_r(0), \partial B_R(0)) \geq T] = 1. \quad (4.44)$$

Proof. Fix a small constant $\zeta > 0$. By Lemma 4.11 (applied with $T = 2^{\zeta k}$), for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{P} \left[\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(\text{across } B_{2^k}(0) \setminus B_{2^{k-1}}(0)) \geq 2^{-\zeta k} \frac{2^k \alpha_{2^{-k}\varepsilon} e^{\xi h_{2^k}(0)}}{\alpha_\varepsilon} \right] = 1. \quad (4.45)$$

By Proposition 4.2, $2^k \alpha_{2^{-k}\varepsilon} / \alpha_\varepsilon = 2^{\xi Q k + o_k(k)}$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, uniformly over all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Since $h_{2^k}(0)$ is centered Gaussian with variance $k \log 2$, it holds with probability tending to 1 as $k \rightarrow \infty$ that $h_{2^k}(0) \leq \frac{\zeta}{\xi} k \log 2$. By combining these last two estimates with (4.45) and shrinking the value of ζ , we get

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathbb{P}[\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(\text{across } B_{2^k}(0) \setminus B_{2^{k-1}}(0)) \geq 2^{(\xi Q - \zeta)k}] = 1. \quad (4.46)$$

If $\zeta \in (0, \xi Q)$, then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} 2^{(\xi Q - \zeta)k} = \infty$. Furthermore, if $2^k \in [2r, R]$, then

$$D_h^\varepsilon(\partial B_r(0), \partial B_R(0)) \geq D_h^\varepsilon(\text{across } B_{2^k}(0) \setminus B_{2^{k-1}}(0)).$$

Hence (4.44) follows from (4.46). ■

5. Tightness of LFPP

5.1. Subsequential limits

In this subsection we will extract a subsequence of ε -values tending to zero along which a number of functionals of $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ converge jointly in law. In Section 5.2, we will use these convergence statements to produce a subsequential limiting metric D_h . The rest of the section is devoted to showing that D_h satisfies the conditions of Theorems 1.2 and 1.3.

We start with some definitions which will be convenient since we can only show the subsequential convergence of the joint law of countably many functionals of $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$.

Definition 5.1. A *rational circle* is a circle of the form $O = \partial B_r(u)$ for $r \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, \infty)$ and $u \in \mathbb{Q}^2$. In order to make statements more succinct, we view a point in \mathbb{Q}^2 as a rational circle with radius 0. A *rational annulus* is the closure of the region A between two non-intersecting rational circles with positive radii. We say that a rational circle with positive radius or a rational annulus *surrounds* $z \in \mathbb{C}$ if it does not contain z and it disconnects z from ∞ .

By countably many applications of Proposition 4.1, for any sequence of ε -values tending to zero we can find a subsequence \mathcal{E} and a coupling of the GFF h with random variables $\mathring{D}_h(O_1, O_2)$ for rational circles O_1, O_2 , random variables D_h^ε (around A) for rational annuli A for which the following is true. Let h^ε for $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}$ be a random variable with the same law as h , and assume that D_h^ε has been defined with h^ε in place of h . Then we have the following joint convergence in law as $\mathcal{E} \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$:

$$\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(O_1, O_2) \rightarrow \mathring{D}_h(O_1, O_2), \quad \forall \text{ rational circles } O_1, O_2, \quad (5.1)$$

$$\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(\text{around } A) \rightarrow \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A), \quad \forall \text{ rational annuli } A, \quad (5.2)$$

$$h_r^\varepsilon \rightarrow h_r \text{ in local uniform topology and } h^\varepsilon \rightarrow h \text{ in the distributional topology.} \quad (5.3)$$

The reason why we write \mathring{D}_h instead of D_h for the limiting random variables is that we do *not* know a priori that these quantities are distances with respect to the metric D_h which we define below. Nevertheless, by a slight abuse of notation, for a rational annulus A , we define

$$\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A) := \mathring{D}_h(O_1, O_2), \quad (5.4)$$

where O_1, O_2 are the boundary circles of A .

In order to use various scaling arguments and also to check assertion (4) of Theorem 1.2, we will also need to extract subsequential limits of the ratios of scaling constants α_ε . By Proposition 4.2, after possibly replacing \mathcal{E} by a further subsequence we can arrange that there are numbers $c_r > 0$ for each $r \in \mathbb{Q} \cap (0, \infty)$ such that

$$\lim_{\mathcal{E} \ni \varepsilon} \frac{r \alpha_\varepsilon / r}{\alpha_\varepsilon} = c_r. \quad (5.5)$$

Note that Proposition 4.2 implies that

$$c_r = r^{\xi Q + o_r(1)} \quad \text{as } \mathbb{Q} \ni r \rightarrow 0 \text{ or } \mathbb{Q} \ni r \rightarrow \infty. \quad (5.6)$$

Throughout the rest of this section we fix a sequence \mathcal{E} for which the convergences of joint laws (5.1), (5.2), and (5.3) hold and also (5.5) holds.

By the Skorokhod embedding theorem, we can find a coupling of $\{(h^\varepsilon, D_h^\varepsilon)\}_{\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}}$ with the random variables $\mathring{D}_h(O_1, O_2)$ and $\mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A)$ such that the convergences (5.1), (5.2), and (5.3) occur a.s. Note that with this choice of coupling, $\{D_h^\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}}$ are defined using $h^\varepsilon \stackrel{d}{=} h$ instead of h .

We have the following elementary relations between the random variables defined above, which are the starting point of the proofs in this section.

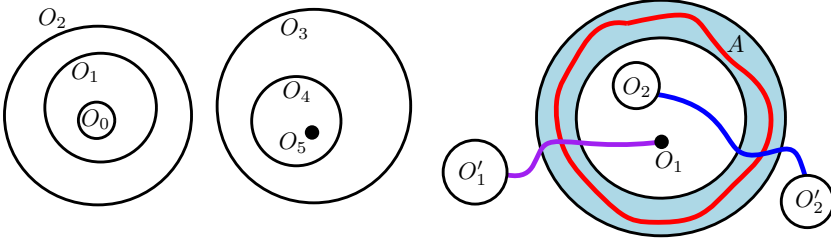


Fig. 5. Left: Illustration of the proof of Lemma 5.2 (i) in the case when $k = 5$. Note that here O_5 is a rational circle of radius 0 (i.e., a point). The lemma follows since any path from O_0 to O_5 must pass through O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4 . Right: Illustration of the proof of Lemma 5.2 (ii). The paths of minimal $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ -length from O_1 to O'_1 and from O_2 to O'_2 must each cross A . So, the union of these two paths with a path of minimal $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ -length around A is connected. This gives us an upper bound for $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(O_1, O_2)$. Note that it does not matter whether O_1 and O_2 lie in the same connected component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus A$ or not. Also note that one or more of O_1, O'_1, O_2, O'_2 is allowed to be equal to the inner or outer boundary of A .

Lemma 5.2. *Almost surely, the following is true.*

- (i) Let O_0, \dots, O_k be disjoint rational circles such that O_j disconnects O_{j-1} from O_{j+1} for each $j \in [1, k - 1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Then $\mathring{D}_h(O_0, O_k) \geq \sum_{j=1}^k \mathring{D}_h(O_j, O_{j-1})$.
- (ii) Let O_1, O'_1, O_2, O'_2 be rational circles and suppose that A is a rational annulus whose interior is disjoint from each of O_1, O'_1, O_2, O'_2 . Suppose also that O_1, O'_1 lie in different connected components of $\overline{\mathbb{C} \setminus A}$ and O_2, O'_2 lie in different connected components of $\overline{\mathbb{C} \setminus A}$. Then $\mathring{D}_h(O_1, O_2) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O_1, O'_1) + \mathring{D}_h(O_2, O'_2) + \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A)$.
- (iii) If O_1, O_2 are disjoint rational annuli then $\mathring{D}_h(O_1, O_2) > 0$.

Proof. To prove assertions (i) and (ii), note that the analogous statements with $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ in place of $\mathring{D}_h^\varepsilon$ are obvious from the fact that $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon$ is a length metric (see Figure 5). Passing through to the limit gives these two assertions. Assertion (iii) follows since the random variables $(\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(O_1, O_2))^{-1}$ are tight (Proposition 4.1). ■

Roughly speaking, Lemma 5.2 says that the random variables $\mathring{D}_h(O_0, O_k)$ and $\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A)$ behave like distances with respect to a length metric, even though we do not know that these random variables are actual distances with respect to a length metric.

5.2. Definition of the limiting metric

We now define the subsequential limiting metric appearing in our main theorem statements. For $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, let

$$D_h(z, w) := \begin{cases} \lim_{O_z \downarrow z, O_w \downarrow w} \mathring{D}_h(O_z, O_w), & z \neq w, \\ 0, & z = w, \end{cases} \tag{5.7}$$

where the limit is over any sequence of rational circles with positive radii O_z surrounding z and O_w surrounding w whose radii shrink to zero. The following lemma tells us that (5.7) is well-defined.

Lemma 5.3. *Almost surely, the limit in (5.7) exists for all pairs of distinct points $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ (it is allowed to be equal to ∞) and does not depend on the sequence of approximating circles.*

Once Lemma 5.3 is established, it is immediate from (5.7) that D_h is symmetric. Furthermore, Lemma 5.2 (iii) (together with the monotonicity considerations described in the proof of Lemma 5.3 just below) implies that D_h is positive definite. We will check that D_h satisfies the triangle inequality in Lemma 5.10 below, so that D_h is a metric on \mathbb{C} , although it is allowed to take on infinite values. For the proof of Lemma 5.3 we need the following definition.

Definition 5.4. We say that a sequence $\{O^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ of rational circles with positive radii *nests down to z* if O^m surrounds O^{m+1} for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, O^m surrounds z for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and the radii of the O^m 's tend to zero as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof of Lemma 5.3. The key observation is as follows. If O_z, O'_z are rational circles surrounding z and O_w, O'_w are rational circles surrounding w such that $O_z \cap O_w = \emptyset$, O_z surrounds O'_z , and O_w surrounds O'_w , then by Lemma 5.2 (i),

$$\mathring{D}_h(O_z, O_w) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O'_z, O'_w). \quad (5.8)$$

This gives us a monotonicity property for the limit in (5.7) which will allow us to check convergence. We remark that this monotonicity property is the main reason why we define $D_h(z, w)$ in terms of \mathring{D}_h -“distances” between rational circles which shrink to z and w rather than in terms of \mathring{D}_h -“distances” between rational points which converge to z and w .

We first check convergence for sequences $\{O_z^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{O_w^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ of rational circles which nest down to z and w , respectively. By (5.8), $\mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m)$ is non-decreasing in m provided m is large enough that the radii of the circles are smaller than $|z - w|/2$. Therefore, the limit

$$\beta := \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m) \quad (5.9)$$

exists (it is allowed to be equal to ∞).

We will now check that this limit does not depend on the choice of $\{O_z^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{O_w^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$. Let $\{\tilde{O}_z^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{\tilde{O}_w^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be another pair of sequences of rational circles which nest down to z and w respectively, and let $\tilde{\beta} := \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m)$. We will show that $\beta \leq \tilde{\beta}$ (the inequality in the other direction follows by symmetry). Indeed, since the radii of the O_z^m 's and O_w^m 's tend to zero, for each $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $m_1 \geq m_0$ such that $\tilde{O}_z^{m_0}$ surrounds O_z^m and $\tilde{O}_w^{m_0}$ surrounds O_w^m for each $m \geq m_1$. By (5.8), it follows that

$$\mathring{D}_h(\tilde{O}_z^{m_0}, \tilde{O}_w^{m_0}) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m), \quad \forall m \geq m_1. \quad (5.10)$$

Sending $m \rightarrow \infty$ and then $m_0 \rightarrow \infty$ shows that $\tilde{\beta} \leq \beta$, as required.

If $\{O_z^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{O_w^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ are arbitrary sequences of rational circles surrounding z and w , respectively, whose radii shrink to zero (which are not necessarily nested) then there is a subsequence $m_j \rightarrow \infty$ along which $O_z^{m_j}$ and $O_w^{m_j}$ nest down to z and w , respectively. By the preceding paragraph it follows that every subsequence of the numbers $\mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m)$ has a further subsequence which converges to β . This implies that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m) = \beta$. Hence the limit in (5.7) exists and equals β . ■

We have the following trivial consequence of Lemma 5.2 which allows us to bound D_h -distances instead of just \mathring{D}_h -“distances”.

Lemma 5.5. *Almost surely, the following is true.*

- (i) *Let $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ be distinct and let O_0, \dots, O_k be disjoint rational circles such that O_j disconnects O_{j-1} from O_{j+1} for each $j \in [1, k - 1]_{\mathbb{Z}}$, O_0 disconnects z from O_1 , and O_k disconnects w from O_{k-1} . Then $D_h(z, w) \geq \sum_{j=1}^k \mathring{D}_h(O_j, O_{j-1})$.*
- (ii) *Let $z, w, z', w' \in \mathbb{C}$ and suppose that A is a rational annulus which does not contain any of z, w, z', w' . Suppose also that z, z' lie in different connected components of $\mathbb{C} \setminus A$ and w, w' lie in different connected components of $\mathbb{C} \setminus A$. Then $D_h(z, w) \leq D_h(z, z') + D_h(w, w') + \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A)$.*

Proof. This follows by applying Lemma 5.2 with some of the rational circles equal to the circles O_z^m and O_w^m in the definition (5.7) of D_h , then taking a limit as $m \rightarrow \infty$. ■

5.3. Lower semicontinuity

We now check assertion (1) of Theorem 1.2.

Proposition 5.6. *In the coupling defined in Section 5.1, we have $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon \rightarrow D_h$ a.s. as $\varepsilon \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ with respect to the topology on lower semicontinuous functions defined in Section 1.2. In particular, D_h is lower semicontinuous.*

To prove Proposition 5.6, we will check the two conditions for convergence of lower semicontinuous functions in terms of sequences of points. The following lemma corresponds to condition (A).

Lemma 5.7. *Almost surely, the following is true. Let $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ and let $\{z^\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}}$ and $\{w^\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}}$ be such that $z^\varepsilon \rightarrow z$ and $w^\varepsilon \rightarrow w$. Then*

$$D_h(z, w) \leq \liminf_{\varepsilon \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon, w^\varepsilon). \tag{5.11}$$

Proof. For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let O_z^m be a rational circle surrounding $B_{2^{-m-1}}(z)$ with radius 2^{-m} . Similarly define O_w^m . For small enough $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}$ we have $z^\varepsilon \in B_{2^{-m-1}}(z)$ and $w^\varepsilon \in B_{2^{-m-1}}(w)$, in which case O_z^m (resp. O_w^m) surrounds z^ε (resp. w^ε). Therefore,

$$\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon, w^\varepsilon) \geq \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(O_z^m, O_w^m). \tag{5.12}$$

Taking the liminf of both sides gives

$$\liminf_{\mathcal{E} \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon, w^\varepsilon) \geq \mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m), \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (5.13)$$

By (5.7), the right side of (5.11) converges to $D_h(z, w)$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. Hence (5.13) implies (5.11). ■

The next lemma corresponds to the other condition (B) needed for convergence.

Lemma 5.8. *Almost surely, the following is true. For each $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, there exist sequences $\{z^\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}}$ and $\{w^\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}}$ such that $z^\varepsilon \rightarrow z$, $w^\varepsilon \rightarrow w$, and*

$$D_h(z, w) = \lim_{\mathcal{E} \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon, w^\varepsilon). \quad (5.14)$$

Proof. Let $\{O_z^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{O_w^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be sequences of rational circles nesting down to z and w , respectively. For $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let $z^{\varepsilon, m} \in O_z^m$ and $w^{\varepsilon, m} \in O_w^m$ be such that

$$\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^{\varepsilon, m}, w^{\varepsilon, m}) = \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(O_z^m, O_w^m).$$

Then for each fixed $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^{\varepsilon, m}, w^{\varepsilon, m}) \rightarrow \mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m)$ along \mathcal{E} , so by (5.7) we have $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^{\varepsilon, m}, w^{\varepsilon, m}) \rightarrow D_h(z, w)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and then $m \rightarrow \infty$.

We will now pass to a suitable “diagonal subsequence” of $z^{\varepsilon, m}$ in order to get a sequence satisfying (5.14). For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, choose $\varepsilon_m \in \mathcal{E}$ such that

$$|\alpha_{\varepsilon_m}^{-1} D_h^{\varepsilon_m}(z^{\varepsilon_m, m}, w^{\varepsilon_m, m}) - \mathring{D}_h(O_z^m, O_w^m)| \leq 2^{-m}, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in \mathcal{E} \text{ with } \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_m. \quad (5.15)$$

We can take ε_m to be strictly decreasing in m , so that $\varepsilon_m \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$. For each $\varepsilon \in [\varepsilon_m, \varepsilon_{m+1}) \cap \mathcal{E}$, we define $z^\varepsilon := z^{\varepsilon, m}$, $w^\varepsilon := w^{\varepsilon, m}$, and $m(\varepsilon) := m$. Since $m(\varepsilon) \rightarrow \infty$ as $\varepsilon_m \rightarrow 0$, it follows that the radii of $O_z^{m(\varepsilon)}$ and $O_w^{m(\varepsilon)}$ tend to zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Therefore, $z^\varepsilon \rightarrow z$, $w^\varepsilon \rightarrow w$, and the definition (5.7) of $D_h(z, w)$ implies that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \mathring{D}_h(O_z^{m(\varepsilon)}, O_w^{m(\varepsilon)}) = D_h(z, w)$. By (5.15),

$$|\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z^\varepsilon, w^\varepsilon) - \mathring{D}_h(O_z^{m(\varepsilon)}, O_w^{m(\varepsilon)})| \leq 2^{-m(\varepsilon)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \mathcal{E} \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Therefore, (5.14) holds. ■

Proof of Proposition 5.6. Combine Lemmas 5.7 and 5.8. ■

We note that Lemma 5.7 immediately implies the following.

Lemma 5.9. *For any fixed $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, a.s. $D_h(z, w) < \infty$.*

Proof. By Proposition 4.1, the random variables $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z, w)$ are tight. Consequently, it is a.s. the case that there is a random $C > 0$ and a random subsequence $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$ such that $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z, w) \leq C$ for each $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}'$. Hence a.s. $\liminf_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z, w) < \infty$. The lemma statement now follows from Lemma 5.7. ■

5.4. Triangle inequality

Our next goal is to check the triangle inequality for D_h , and thereby establish that D_h is a metric.

Proposition 5.10. *Almost surely, the function D_h satisfies the triangle inequality, i.e., for all $x, y, z \in \mathbb{C}$ we have*

$$D_h(x, z) \leq D_h(x, y) + D_h(y, z). \tag{5.16}$$

Hence D_h is a metric on \mathbb{C} .

The proof of Proposition 5.10 is more involved than one might initially expect, for the following reason. Suppose $\{O_x^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\{O_y^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$, and $\{O_z^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ are sequences of rational circles nesting down to x, y, z , respectively (Definition 5.4), so that $\mathring{D}_h(O_x^m, O_y^m) \rightarrow D_h(x, y)$ and similarly for (y, z) and (x, z) . It is *not* necessarily the case that

$$\mathring{D}_h(O_x^m, O_z^m) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O_x^m, O_y^m) + \mathring{D}_h(O_y^m, O_z^m). \tag{5.17}$$

The heuristic reason for this is that the points on O_x^m at “minimal \mathring{D}_h -distance” from each of O_x^m and O_z^m are not necessarily the same. To deal with this difficulty, we need a way to “join up” a “path” from O_x^m to O_y^m and a “path” from O_y^m to O_z^m into a “path” from O_x^m to O_z^m (the reason for all of the quotations marks is that we do not know that “ \mathring{D}_h -distances” come from an actual length metric). We will do this by showing that we can choose O_y^m in such a way that there is an annulus A_y^m with O_y^m as its inner boundary such that \mathring{D}_h (around A_y^m) is small, then using Lemma 5.2 (ii). See Figure 6.

In order to ensure the existence of the annulus A_y^m , we will work with a certain special sequence of rational circles nesting down to y , which we construct in the following lemma.

Lemma 5.11. *There is a deterministic constant $C > 0$ depending only on ξ such that the following is true almost surely. For each $z \in \mathbb{C}$, there exists a sequence $\{O^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ of rational circles nesting down to z (Definition 5.4) with the following properties. For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, let \hat{O}^m be the circle with the same center as O^m and twice the radius and let A^m be the rational annulus between O^m and \hat{O}^m . Then for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, O^m surrounds \hat{O}^{m+1} and*

$$\mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A^m) \leq C \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A^m). \tag{5.18}$$

As discussed above, the reason why the control on \mathring{D}_h (around A^m) from condition (5.18) is useful is that it allows us to “link up paths from O^m to points outside of O^m ” via Lemma 5.2 (ii). Before we prove Lemma 5.11, we record the following supplementary lemma which will often be useful when we apply Lemma 5.11.

Lemma 5.12. *Almost surely, the following is true. Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and let $\{O^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of rational circles nesting down to z satisfying the conditions of Lemma 5.11.*

Also let A^m be the rational annuli as in Lemma 5.11. If there exists $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$ such that $D_h(z, w) < \infty$, then

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A^m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A^m) = 0. \quad (5.19)$$

Proof. By (5.18) we only need to show that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A^m) = 0$. Fix a point $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$ such that $D_h(z, w)$ is finite. By possibly ignoring finitely many of the A^m 's we can assume without loss of generality that w is not contained in or disconnected from ∞ by A^1 . By Lemma 5.11 the annuli A^m for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ are disjoint. Therefore, Lemma 5.2 (i) together with the definition (5.7) of $D_h(z, w)$ implies that

$$D_h(z, w) \geq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A^m). \quad (5.20)$$

Since $D_h(z, w)$ is finite by hypothesis and $\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A^m) \geq 0$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the sum on the right side of (5.20) can have at most finitely many terms larger than any $\varepsilon > 0$. It follows that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A^m) = 0$, as required. ■

We now turn our attention to the proof of Lemma 5.11. We first prove an analogous statement for the LFPP metrics D_h^ε using the tightness of distances around and across Euclidean annuli (Proposition 4.1) together with the near-independence of the restriction of the GFF to disjoint concentric annuli [45, Lemma 3.1].

For $C > 1$, $u \in \mathbb{C}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$, and $\varepsilon > 0$, let

$$E_k^\varepsilon(u; C) := \{D_h^\varepsilon(\text{around } B_{2^{-k+1}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(u)) \leq CD_h^\varepsilon(\text{across } B_{2^{-k+1}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(u))\}. \quad (5.21)$$

Define $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ similarly but with the localized LFPP metric $\widehat{D}_h^\varepsilon$ of (4.31) used in place of D_h^ε . We now check that $E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ occurs with high probability when C is large.

Lemma 5.13. *For each $p \in (0, 1)$, there exists $C > 1$ (depending only on ξ) such that for each $u \in \mathbb{C}$ and each $k \in \mathbb{N}_0$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)] \geq p - o_\varepsilon(1), \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1), \quad (5.22)$$

where the $o_\varepsilon(1)$ tends to zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ at a rate depending only on ξ, k, p (not on u). The same holds with $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ in place of $E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$.

Proof. By Proposition 4.1, the random variables $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(\text{around } B_2(0) \setminus B_1(0))$ and $(\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(\text{across } B_2(0) \setminus B_1(0)))^{-1}$ are tight. Consequently, we can find $C > 1$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}[E_0^\varepsilon(0; C)] \geq p, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1). \quad (5.23)$$

By (4.29), we have the scaling relation

$$(D_h^{2^k \varepsilon}(z, w))_{z, w \in \mathbb{C}} \stackrel{d}{=} (2^k e^{-\xi h_{2^{-k}}(0)} D_h^\varepsilon(2^{-k} z, 2^{-k} w))_{z, w \in \mathbb{C}}, \quad (5.24)$$

where $h_{2^{-k}}(0)$ is the average of h over $\partial B_{2^{-k}}(0)$. Since scaling D_h^ε by a constant factor does not affect the occurrence of $E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$, we infer from (5.23), (5.24), and the translation invariance of the law of h modulo additive constant that

$$\mathbb{P}[E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)] \geq p, \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 2^{-k}). \quad (5.25)$$

This gives (5.22).

We obtain (5.22) with $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ in place of $E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ by replacing C by $2C$ and applying Lemma 4.9 together with the translation invariance of the law of $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*$, modulo additive constant. \blacksquare

The following lemma is the main technical estimate needed for the proof of Lemma 5.11.

Lemma 5.14. *Fix a bounded open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$. There exists $C > 1$ depending only on ξ such that for each $K \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, it holds with probability $1 - O_K(2^{-K}) - o_\varepsilon(1)$ that the following is true (here the implicit constant in the $O_K(\cdot)$ depends only on U, ξ and the rate of convergence of the $o_\varepsilon(1)$ depends only on K, U, ξ). For each $u \in (2^{-K-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap U$, there exists $k \in [K/2, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ for which $E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ occurs.*

Proof. Fix $p \in (0, 1)$, close to 1, which we will choose later in a universal manner. Let C be as in Lemma 5.13 for this choice of p , so that

$$\mathbb{P}[E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)] \geq p - o_\varepsilon(1), \quad \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1), \forall u \in \mathbb{C}, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (5.26)$$

By the locality property (4.32) of $\widehat{h}_\varepsilon^*(u)$, the event $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ for $k \in [0, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is determined by the restriction of h to $B_{2^{-k+1+\varepsilon^{1/2}}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k-\varepsilon^{1/2}}}(u)$. In fact, $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ is determined by this restriction of h viewed modulo additive constant since adding a constant to h results in scaling $\widehat{D}_h^\varepsilon$ by a constant. In particular, if ε is smaller than 2^{-2K-2} , then $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ is determined by the restriction of h to $B_{2^{-k+2}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k-1}}(u)$, viewed modulo additive constant.

By a basic near-independence estimate for the restrictions of the GFF to disjoint concentric annuli (see [45, Lemma 3.1, assertion 1]), it follows that if p is chosen to be sufficiently close to 1 (in a universal manner) and ε is sufficiently small (depending on K), then the following is true. For each $u \in \mathbb{C}$,

$$\mathbb{P}[E_k^\varepsilon(u; C) \text{ occurs for at least one } k \in [K/2, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}] \geq 1 - O_K(2^{-3K}). \quad (5.27)$$

By a union bound over the $O_K(2^{2K})$ points $u \in (2^{-K-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap U$, we now obtain the lemma statement with $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ in place of $E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$. The statement for $E_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ (with a slightly larger value of C) follows from the statement for $\widehat{E}_k^\varepsilon(u; C)$ together with Lemma 4.9. \blacksquare

Lemma 5.15. *Fix a bounded open set $U \subset \mathbb{C}$. There exists $C > 1$ depending only on ξ such that for each $K \in \mathbb{N}$, with probability $1 - O_K(2^{-K})$ for each $u \in (2^{-2K}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap U$, there exists $k \in [K/2, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ for which*

$$\mathring{D}_h(\text{around } B_{2^{-k+1}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(u)) \leq C \mathring{D}_h(\partial B_{2^{-k+1}}(u), \partial B_{2^{-k}}(u)). \quad (5.28)$$

Proof. This follows by passing to the (subsequential) limit in Lemma 5.14. \blacksquare

Proof of Lemma 5.11. Fix a large $R > 1$. It suffices to prove that the lemma statement holds a.s. for each $z \in B_R(0)$. By Lemma 5.15 and the Borel–Cantelli lemma, it is a.s. the case that for each large enough $K \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $u \in (2^{-K-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$ there exists $k = k(u, K) \in [K/2, K]_{\mathbb{Z}}$ such that

$$\mathring{D}_h(\text{around } B_{2^{-k+1}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(u)) \leq C \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } B_{2^{-k+1}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(u)). \quad (5.29)$$

For a given $z \in B_R(0)$ and $K \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough that the preceding statement holds, let $u_z^K \in (2^{-K-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$ be chosen so that $z \in B_{2^{-K}}(u_z^K)$ and let $\tilde{A}_z^K := B_{2^{-k+1}}(u_z^K) \setminus B_{2^{-k}}(u_z^K)$. Then each \tilde{A}_z^K is an annulus surrounding z which satisfies the bound (5.18) (with \tilde{A}_z^K in place of A^m) and the radii of the \tilde{A}_z^K 's tends to zero as $K \rightarrow \infty$. If we let $\{A^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sufficiently sparse subsequence of the \tilde{A}_z^K 's, then the A^m 's are disjoint and A^m disconnects A^{m+1} from ∞ for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus the lemma statement is true with O^m equal to the inner boundary of A^m . \blacksquare

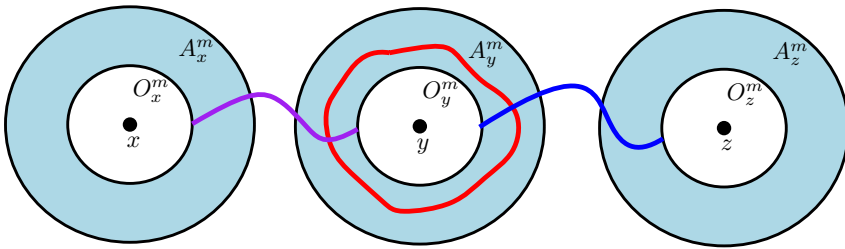


Fig. 6. Illustration of the proof of Proposition 5.10. We use the short (by Lemma 5.12) red “path” around A_y^m to join together “paths” from O_x^m to O_y^m and from O_y^m to O_z^m into a “path” from O_x^m to O_z^m . Note that the paths in the figure are meant to illustrate the intuition behind assertion (ii) rather than to represent literal paths, since we do not know that \mathring{D}_h -distances are the same as D_h -distances or that \mathring{D}_h is an actual metric.

Proof of Proposition 5.10. Since $D_h(w, w) = 0$ for any $w \in \mathbb{C}$, we can assume without loss of generality that x, y, z are distinct. We can also assume without loss of generality that $D_h(x, y)$ and $D_h(y, z)$ are both finite (otherwise, (5.16) holds trivially).

Let $\{O_x^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\{O_y^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$, and $\{O_z^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be sequences of rational circles nesting down to x, y, z , respectively, which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 5.11. Also let A_x^m, A_y^m, A_z^m be the corresponding annuli as in Lemma 5.11. By possibly dropping a finite number of m -values, we can assume without loss of generality that O_x^1, O_y^1 , and O_z^1 are disjoint. By Lemma 5.2 (ii) applied with $O_1 = O_x^m, O_2 = O_z^m, O'_1 = O'_2 = O_y^m$, and $A = A^m$, we have

$$\mathring{D}_h(O_x^m, O_z^m) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O_x^m, O_y^m) + \mathring{D}_h(O_y^m, O_z^m) + \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A_y^m); \quad (5.30)$$

see Figure 6 for an illustration. By Lemma 5.12 and our assumption that $D_h(x, y) < \infty$, we have $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} D_h(\text{around } A_y^m) = 0$. By the definition (5.7) of D_h , the triangle inequality now follows by sending $m \rightarrow \infty$ in (5.30). Since D_h is positive definite and symmetric by definition (see the discussion just after Lemma 5.3) it follows that D_h is a metric. ■

5.5. Consistency at rational points

Recall that points in \mathbb{Q}^2 are considered as rational circles of radius 0. In particular, $\mathring{D}_h(u, v)$ is defined for each $u, v \in \mathbb{Q}^2$. The goal of this subsection is to establish the following proposition, which implies assertion (3) of Theorem 1.2.

Proposition 5.16. *Almost surely, for any $u, v \in \mathbb{Q}^2$, we have $D_h(u, v) = \mathring{D}_h(u, v)$.*

The proof of Proposition 5.16 is based on Lemma 5.11 together with the following lemma, which is a consequence of the explicit bounds for point-to-point distances from Lemma 4.5.

Lemma 5.17. *For each fixed $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we have $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(z, w) \rightarrow 0$ in law as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and then $w \rightarrow z$.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.5 and the fact that the random variables $\Phi_{0,k}(z)$ are Gaussian with variance $k \log 2$, it is easily seen that $\lambda_n^{-1} D_{0,n}(z, w) \rightarrow 0$ in law as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and then $w \rightarrow z$. The lemma statement follows by combining this with Lemma 4.10. ■

As a consequence of Lemma 5.17, we have the following.

Lemma 5.18. *Almost surely, for each $u \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ and each sequence $\{O^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ of rational circles nesting down to u , we have $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(u, O^m) = 0$.*

Proof. By countability it suffices to prove the lemma for a fixed $u \in \mathbb{Q}^2$. Let $q \in \mathbb{Q}^2 \setminus \{u\}$. Since $\mathring{D}_h(u, q) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha_\varepsilon^{-1} D_h^\varepsilon(u, q)$, it follows from Lemma 5.17 that $\mathring{D}_h(u, q) \rightarrow 0$ in law (hence also in probability) as $q \rightarrow u$. If q is not surrounded by O_u^m , then Lemma 5.2 (i) (applied with $O_1 = \{u\}$, $O_2 = O^m$, and $O_3 = \{q\}$) implies that $\mathring{D}_h(u, O^m) \leq \mathring{D}_h(u, q)$. Since the radius of O^m tends to zero as $m \rightarrow \infty$, we infer that $\mathring{D}_h(u, O^m) \rightarrow 0$ in probability as $m \rightarrow \infty$. Since $\mathring{D}_h(u, O^m)$ is decreasing in m (Lemma 5.2 (i)), it follows that in fact $\mathring{D}_h(u, O^m) \rightarrow 0$ a.s. as $m \rightarrow \infty$. ■

Proof of Proposition 5.16. If $u = v$ then obviously $D_h(u, v) = \mathring{D}_h(u, v) = 0$. By countability it therefore suffices to prove the lemma for a fixed choice of distinct points $u, v \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ with $u \neq v$. Let $\{O_u^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{O_v^m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be sequences of rational circles nesting down to u and v , respectively, which satisfy the conditions of Lemma 5.11. Also let \hat{O}_u^m , \hat{O}_v^m and A_u^m , A_v^m be the corresponding outer circles and rational annuli as in Lemma 5.11. Then $D_h(u, v) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(O_u^m, O_v^m)$. It is obvious from Lemma 5.2 (ii) that $\mathring{D}_h(O_u^m, O_v^m) \leq \mathring{D}_h(u, v)$ for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, whence $D_h(u, v) \leq \mathring{D}_h(u, v)$. We only need to prove that $\mathring{D}_h(u, v) \leq D_h(u, v)$.

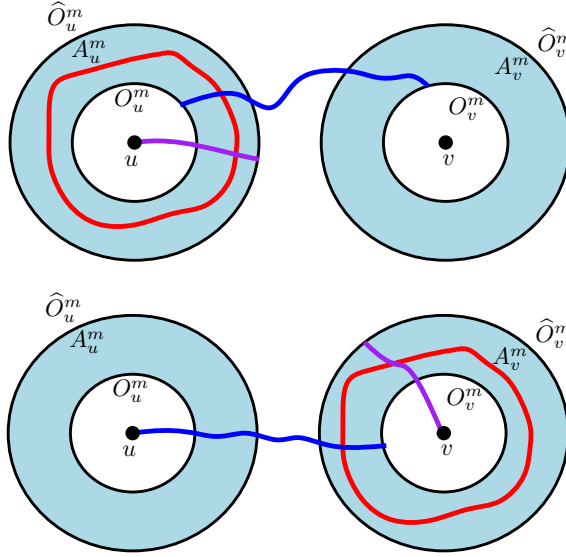


Fig. 7. Illustration of the two applications of Lemma 5.2 (ii) in the proof of Proposition 5.16. In each case, the lengths of the purple and red “paths” are each at most δ . Note that the paths in the figure are meant to illustrate the intuition behind assertion (ii) rather than to represent literal paths, since we do not know that \mathring{D}_h -distances are the same as D_h -distances or that \mathring{D}_h is an actual metric.

By Lemmas 5.12 and 5.18, we find that for each $\delta > 0$ and large enough $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathring{D}_h(u, \widehat{O}_u^m) \leq \delta, \quad \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A_u^m) \leq \delta, \quad (5.31)$$

and the same is true with v in place of u .

See Figure 7 for an illustration of the next steps of the proof. By Lemma 5.2 (ii) (applied with $O_1 = \{u\}$, $O'_1 = \widehat{O}_u^m$, $O_2 = O_v^m$, $O'_2 = O_u^m$, and $A = A_u^m$) together with (5.31),

$$\mathring{D}_h(u, O_v^m) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O_u^m, O_v^m) + \mathring{D}_h(u, \widehat{O}_u^m) + \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A_u^m) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O_u^m, O_v^m) + 2\delta. \quad (5.32)$$

By another application of Lemma 5.2 (ii) (with $O_1 = \{u\}$, $O'_1 = O_v^m$, $O_2 = \{v\}$, $O'_2 = \widehat{O}_v^m$, and $A = A_v^m$) together with (5.31),

$$\mathring{D}_h(u, v) \leq \mathring{D}_h(u, O_v^m) + \mathring{D}_h(v, \widehat{O}_v^m) + \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A_v^m) \leq \mathring{D}_h(u, O_v^m) + 2\delta. \quad (5.33)$$

Applying (5.32) to bound the right side of (5.33) gives $\mathring{D}_h(u, v) \leq \mathring{D}_h(O_u^m, O_v^m) + 4\delta$. Sending $m \rightarrow \infty$ gives $\mathring{D}_h(u, v) \leq D_h(u, v) + 4\delta$. Since $\delta > 0$ is arbitrary this concludes the proof. \blacksquare

5.6. Hölder continuity and thick points

In this subsection we will prove several quantitative properties of D_h which are part of Theorems 1.2 and 1.3. We start with the following proposition, which is assertion (2) of Theorem 1.3.

Proposition 5.19. *Almost surely, $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} D_h(K, \partial B_R(0)) = \infty$ for every compact set $K \subset \mathbb{C}$. In particular, every D_h -bounded subset of \mathbb{C} is also Euclidean bounded.*

Proof. Choose a rational $r > 0$ such that $K \subset B_r(0)$. By Lemma 4.12 and (5.1), for any $T > 1$,

$$\lim_{\mathbb{Q} \ni R \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}[\mathring{D}_h(\partial B_r(0), \partial B_{R/2}(0)) \geq T] = 1. \tag{5.34}$$

By Lemma 5.5 (i) (applied with $z \in K$, $w \in \partial B_R(0)$, $O_0 = \partial B_r(0)$, and $O_2 = \partial B_{R/2}(0)$), we have $D_h(K, \partial B_R(0)) \geq \mathring{D}_h(\partial B_r(0), \partial B_{R/2}(0))$. The proposition statement therefore follows from (5.34). ■

The next proposition is assertion (3) of Theorem 1.3.

Proposition 5.20. *Almost surely, the identity map from \mathbb{C} equipped with the metric D_h to \mathbb{C} equipped with the Euclidean metric is locally Hölder continuous with any exponent less than $[\xi(Q + 2)]^{-1}$.*

For the proof of Proposition 5.20 we need yet another variant of Proposition 2.4.

Lemma 5.21. *Let $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a rational annulus and define the constants c_r for r in $\mathbb{Q} \cap (0, \infty)$ as in (5.5). There are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on A, ξ such that for each rational $r > 0$, each $q \in \mathbb{Q}^2$, and each $T > 3$,*

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } rA + q) < T^{-1}c_r e^{\xi h_r(q)}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2} \tag{5.35}$$

and

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathring{D}_h(\text{around } rA + q) > Tc_r e^{\xi h_r(q)}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1(\log T)^2/\log \log T}. \tag{5.36}$$

Proof. We first note that by the translation invariance of the law of h , modulo additive constant, $e^{-\xi h_r(q)} \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } rA + q) \stackrel{d}{=} e^{-\xi h_r(0)} \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } rA)$, and the same is true for $\mathring{D}_h(\text{around } rA + q)$. Therefore, it suffices to prove the lemma in the case when $q = 0$. In this case, the lemma follows from Lemma 4.11 upon sending $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ along \mathcal{E} , using (5.3) to deal with the convergence of circle averages, and using (5.5) to deal with the convergence of $r\alpha_{r/\varepsilon}/\alpha_\varepsilon$. ■

Proof of Proposition 5.20. Fix $R > 1$. We will show that a.s. there is a random constant $c \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$D_h(z, w) \geq c|z - w|^{\xi(Q+2)+\xi}, \quad \forall z, w \in B_R(0). \tag{5.37}$$

For $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $u \in (2^{-k-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$, define the rational annulus

$$A_k(u) := B_{2^{-k}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k-1}}(u). \tag{5.38}$$

By Lemma 5.21 (applied with $T = 2^{\xi k}$ and $r = 2^{-k}$), there are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on ξ and ζ such that for each such k and u ,

$$\mathbb{P}[\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A_k(u)) < 2^{-\xi k} c_{2^{-k}} e^{\xi h_{2^{-k}}(0)}] \leq c_0 e^{-c_1 k^2}. \quad (5.39)$$

By taking a union bound over all $u \in (2^{-k-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$ and possibly adjusting c_0, c_1 to absorb a factor of $O_k(4^k)$, we find that for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, with probability at least $1 - c_0 e^{-c_1 k^2}$,

$$\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A_k(u)) \geq 2^{-\xi k} c_{2^{-k}} e^{\xi h_{2^{-k}}(0)}, \quad \forall u \in (2^{-k-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0). \quad (5.40)$$

Each of the random variables $h_{2^{-k}}(u)$ is centered Gaussian with variance $k \log 2 + O_k(1)$. Therefore, the Gaussian tail bound and a union bound over all $u \in (2^{-k-2}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$ shows that with probability at least $1 - c_0 2^{-[(2+\xi)^2/2-2]k}$,

$$|h_{2^{-k}}(u)| \leq (2 + \zeta)k \log 2, \quad \forall u \in (2^{-k-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0). \quad (5.41)$$

By the Borel–Cantelli lemma, a.s. there exists $K \in \mathbb{N}$ such that (5.40) and (5.41) both hold for all $k \geq K$. Henceforth assume that this is the case. For distinct $z, w \in B_R(0)$ with $|z - w| \leq 2^{-K-2}$, choose $k = k(z, w) \geq K$ such that $2^{-k+1} \leq |z - w| \leq 2^{-k+2}$. There is a $u \in (2^{-k-4}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$ such that z and w lie in different connected components of $\mathbb{C} \setminus A_k(u)$. By Lemma 5.5 (i), followed by (5.40) and (5.41),

$$D_h(z, w) \geq \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } A_k(u)) \geq 2^{-(2\xi+(1+\xi)\zeta)k} c_{2^{-k}}. \quad (5.42)$$

Since $c_{2^{-k}} = 2^{-\xi Qk + o_k(k)}$ by (5.6), we deduce from (5.42) that $D_h(z, w) \geq 2^{-[\xi(Q+2)+(2+\xi)\zeta]k}$, where $c_0 > 0$ is a deterministic constant depending only on ξ, ζ (note that we have absorbed the $2^{o_k(k)}$ into an extra factor of $2^{\xi k}$). By replacing ζ by $\zeta/(2 + \xi)$ and recalling our choice of $k = k(z, w)$, we find that a.s. for each large enough $K \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$D_h(z, w) \geq c_0 |z - w|^{\xi(Q+2)+\zeta}, \quad \forall z, w \in B_R(0) \text{ with } |z - w| \leq 2^{-K-1}. \quad (5.43)$$

We now obtain (5.37) by replacing c_0 by a smaller, K -dependent constant c to deal with the case when $|z - w| > 2^{-K-1}$. ■

Finally, we prove assertion (6) of Theorem 1.3.

Proposition 5.22. *Let $\alpha > Q$. Almost surely, for each α -thick point z of h , we have $D_h(z, w) = \infty$ for every $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus z$.*

Proof. Fix $R > 1$. We will prove that the condition in the lemma statement holds a.s. for each α -thick point in $B_R(0)$. By Lemma 5.21 (applied with $T = 2^{k^{2/3}}$) and a union bound over all $u \in (2^{-2k}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$, there are constants $c_0, c_1 > 0$ depending only on R, ζ, ξ such that with probability at least $1 - c_0 e^{-c_1 k^{4/3}}$,

$$\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } B_{2^{-k}}(u) \setminus B_{2^{-k-1}}(u)) \geq 2^{-k^{2/3}} c_{2^{-k}} e^{\xi h_{2^{-k}}(0)}, \quad \forall u \in (2^{-2k}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0). \quad (5.44)$$

By the Borel–Cantelli lemma, a.s. (5.44) holds for all large enough $k \in \mathbb{N}$. By a basic continuity estimate for the circle average process (see, e.g., [51, Proposition 2.1]), a.s. there exists a random constant $C > 1$ such that for all $z, w \in B_R(0)$ and all $r \in (0, 1)$,

$$|h_r(z) - h_r(w)| \leq Cr^{-1/2}|z - w|^{(1-\xi)/2}. \tag{5.45}$$

Henceforth assume that (5.44) holds for large enough $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and (5.45) holds. Let $z \in B_R(0)$ be an α -thick point, so that $h_{2^{-k}}(z) \geq (\alpha + o_k(1))k \log 2$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, choose $u_k \in (2^{-2k}\mathbb{Z}^2) \cap B_R(0)$ such that $z \in B_{2^{-2k+1}}(u_k)$. By (5.45),

$$|h_{2^{-k}}(z) - h_{2^{-k}}(u_k)| \leq C2^{-k/2}(2^{-2k+1})^{(1-\xi)/2} = o_k(1) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty. \tag{5.46}$$

Therefore, $h_{2^{-k}}(u_k) \geq (\alpha + o_k(1))k \log 2$. By (5.44),

$$\mathring{D}_h(\text{across } B_{2^{-k}}(u_k) \setminus B_{2^{-k-1}}(u_k)) \geq c_{2^{-k}}2^{\xi\alpha k + o_k(k)}. \tag{5.47}$$

By (5.6), $c_{2^{-k}} = 2^{\xi Q k + o_k(k)}$, so the right side of (5.47) is at least $2^{\xi(\alpha - Q)k + o_k(k)}$, which tends to ∞ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. For any $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$, the annulus $B_{2^{-k}}(u_k) \setminus B_{2^{-k-1}}(u_k)$ disconnects z from w for large enough k . Therefore, Lemma 5.5 (i) implies that

$$D_h(z, w) \geq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathring{D}_h(\text{across } B_{2^{-k}}(u_k) \setminus B_{2^{-k-1}}(u_k)) = \infty. \quad \blacksquare$$

5.7. Singular points, completeness, and geodesics

We know from Proposition 5.22 that D_h takes on infinite values when $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$. We now provide additional detail on which pairs of points can lie at infinite distance from others. As in Theorem 1.3, we say that $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is a *singular point* for D_h if $D_h(z, w) = \infty$ for every $w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$.

By Lemma 5.9, for a fixed $z \in \mathbb{C}$, a.s. z is not a singular point for D_h . In particular, the set of singular points a.s. has Lebesgue measure zero. On the other hand, by Proposition 5.22, a.s. each α -thick point of h for $\alpha > Q$ is a singular point for D_h . In particular, if $Q < 2$ (equivalently, $\xi > \xi_{\text{crit}}$) then a.s. the set of singular points is uncountable and dense.

We will now show that two points can be at infinite D_h -distance from each other only if at least one of them is a singular point. In particular, D_h is a finite metric on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}$ (we already know that D_h is a metric from Proposition 5.10).

Lemma 5.23. *Almost surely, the following is true. Suppose $z, z', w, w' \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $z \neq z', w \neq w', D_h(z, z') < \infty$, and $D_h(w, w') < \infty$. Then $D_h(z, w) < \infty$. In particular, if $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ are such that $D_h(z, w) = \infty$, then either z or w is a singular point for D_h .*

Proof. See Figure 8 for an illustration. Let A_z be a rational annulus such that z (resp. z') lies in the bounded (resp. unbounded) connected component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus A_z$ and let O_z be the inner boundary of A_z . Similarly define A_w and O_w .

By Lemma 5.8, we can find sequences of points $z_\varepsilon, z'_\varepsilon$ for $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $z_\varepsilon \rightarrow z, z'_\varepsilon \rightarrow z'$, and $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1}D_h(z_\varepsilon, z'_\varepsilon) \rightarrow D_h(z, z')$. For small enough $\varepsilon \in \mathcal{E}$, z_ε (resp. z'_ε) lies in the

bounded (resp. unbounded) connected component of $\mathbb{C} \setminus A_z$. Using that D_h^ε is a length metric, we can concatenate paths (see Figure 8) to get

$$D_h^\varepsilon(z_\varepsilon, O_w) \leq D_h^\varepsilon(z_\varepsilon, z'_\varepsilon) + D_h^\varepsilon(O_z, O_w) + D_h^\varepsilon(\text{around } A_z). \quad (5.48)$$

Dividing by α_ε in (5.48), taking the liminf of both sides, and applying Lemma 5.7 on the left gives

$$D_h(z, O_w) \leq D_h(z, z') + \mathring{D}_h(O_z, O_w) + \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A_z) < \infty. \quad (5.49)$$

We will now use a similar argument to prove an upper bound for $D_h(z, w)$ in terms of $D_h(z, O_w)$. To this end, let $x \in O_w$ be chosen so that $D_h(z, x) \leq D_h(z, O_w) + 1$. We use Lemma 5.8 to choose sequences of points $w_\varepsilon \rightarrow w$, $w'_\varepsilon \rightarrow w'$, $z_\varepsilon \rightarrow z$, and $x_\varepsilon \rightarrow x$ such that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0} D_h(w_\varepsilon, w'_\varepsilon) = D_h(w, w') \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \ni \varepsilon \rightarrow 0} D_h(z_\varepsilon, x_\varepsilon) = D_h(z, w) \leq D_h(z, O_w) + \delta.$$

Using that D_h^ε is a length metric, we can concatenate paths (see Figure 8) to get

$$D_h^\varepsilon(z_\varepsilon, w_\varepsilon) \leq D_h^\varepsilon(w_\varepsilon, w'_\varepsilon) + D_h^\varepsilon(\text{around } A_w) + D_h^\varepsilon(w_\varepsilon, x_\varepsilon). \quad (5.50)$$

Dividing by α_ε in (5.50), taking the liminf of both sides, and applying Lemma 5.7 on the left gives

$$D_h(z, w) \leq D_h(w, w') + \mathring{D}_h(\text{around } A_w) + D_h(z, O_w) + 1, \quad (5.51)$$

which is finite due to (5.49).

To get the last assertion of the lemma, we note that if neither z nor w is a singular point then there exist $z' \neq z$ and $w' \neq w$ such that $D_h(z, z') < \infty$ and $D_h(w, w') < \infty$, which implies that $D_h(z, w) < \infty$ by the first assertion. ■

To complete the proofs of our main theorems, it remains to establish that D_h is a complete geodesic metric on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}$. We start with completeness.

Proposition 5.24. *Almost surely, every D_h -Cauchy sequence is convergent. In particular, the restriction of D_h to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}$ is complete.*

Proof. Let $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence with respect to D_h . Then $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is D_h -bounded, so by Proposition 5.19, $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is contained in some Euclidean-compact subset of \mathbb{C} . By Proposition 5.20, $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is also Cauchy with respect to the Euclidean metric, so there is a $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $|z_n - z| \rightarrow 0$. We need to show that $D_h(z_n, z) \rightarrow 0$. To this end, let $\varepsilon > 0$. By the Cauchy condition, we can find $n_* = n_*(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $D_h(z_n, z_m) \leq \varepsilon$ for all $n, m \geq n_*$. By lower semicontinuity (Proposition 5.6), for each $n \geq n_*$ we have $D_h(z, z_n) \leq \liminf_{m \rightarrow \infty} D_h(z_m, z_n) \leq \varepsilon$. ■

Proposition 5.25. *Almost surely, the restriction of D_h to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}$ is a geodesic metric, i.e., for any $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ with $D_h(z, w) < \infty$, there is a path from z to w of D_h -length exactly $D_h(z, w)$.*

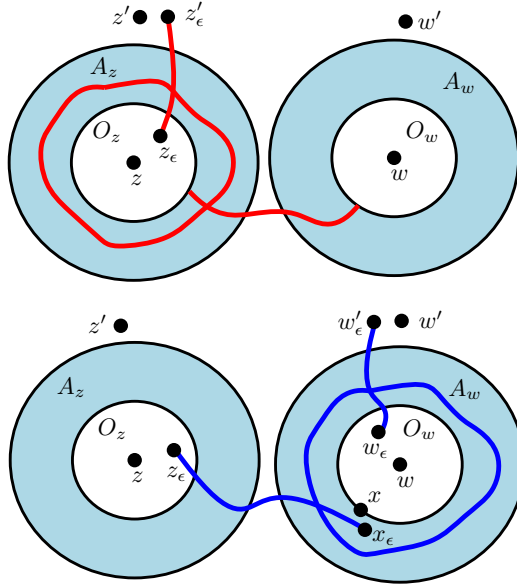


Fig. 8. Illustration of the proof of Lemma 5.23. Left: The union of the red paths includes a path from z_ϵ to O_w , which leads to (5.48). Right: The union of the blue paths contains a path from w_ϵ to z_ϵ , which leads to (5.50).

Proof. Recall that D_h is a complete metric on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{\text{singular points}\}$ (Proposition 5.24). So, by [14, Theorem 2.4.16], it suffices to show that for any non-singular points $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, there exists a midpoint between z and w , i.e., a point $x \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $D_h(z, x) = D_h(w, x) = \frac{1}{2}D_h(z, w)$. Note that Lemma 5.23 implies that $D_h(z, w) < \infty$.

To produce such a midpoint, let $z^\epsilon \rightarrow z$ and $w^\epsilon \rightarrow w$ be sequences as in Lemma 5.8, so that

$$D_h(z, w) = \lim_{\mathcal{E} \ni \epsilon} \alpha_\epsilon^{-1} D_h^\epsilon(z^\epsilon, w^\epsilon). \tag{5.52}$$

Since D_h^ϵ is a smooth Riemannian distance function, it follows that D_h^ϵ is a geodesic metric. Therefore, for any $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ there is a point $x^\epsilon \in \mathbb{C}$ (i.e., the midpoint of the D_h^ϵ -geodesic from z^ϵ to w^ϵ) such that $D_h^\epsilon(z^\epsilon, x^\epsilon) = D_h^\epsilon(w^\epsilon, x^\epsilon) = \frac{1}{2}D_h^\epsilon(z^\epsilon, w^\epsilon)$. By Proposition 5.19, it holds with probability tending to 1 as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ and then $R \rightarrow \infty$ that $x^\epsilon \in B_R(0)$. Since $\overline{B_R(0)}$ is compact, we can a.s. find a subsequence \mathcal{E}' of \mathcal{E} and a point $x \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $x^\epsilon \rightarrow x$. By Lemma 5.7,

$$D_h(z, x) \leq \liminf_{\mathcal{E}' \ni \epsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha_\epsilon^{-1} D_h^\epsilon(z^\epsilon, x^\epsilon) = \frac{1}{2} \liminf_{\mathcal{E}' \ni \epsilon \rightarrow 0} \alpha_\epsilon^{-1} D_h^\epsilon(z^\epsilon, w^\epsilon) = \frac{1}{2} D_h(z, w)$$

where the last equality is by (5.52). Similarly, $D_h(w, x) \leq \frac{1}{2}D_h(z, w)$. By combining this with the triangle inequality (Proposition 5.10), we get

$$D_h(z, w) \leq D_h(z, x) + D_h(w, x) \leq \frac{1}{2}D_h(z, w) + \frac{1}{2}D_h(z, w) = D_h(z, w). \tag{5.53}$$

Hence both inequalities must in fact be equalities, which is only possible if $D_h(w, x) = D_h(z, x) = \frac{1}{2}D_h(z, w)$. ■

5.8. Proofs of main theorems

We have now proven all of the assertions of our main theorems. Here, we record exactly where each assertion was proven.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Assertion (1) is proven in Proposition 5.6. Assertion (2) is proven in Proposition 5.10. Assertion (3) follows from Proposition 5.16 and the fact that our original coupling was chosen so that $\alpha_\varepsilon^{-1}D_h^\varepsilon(u, v) \rightarrow D_h(u, v)$ for each $u, v \in \mathbb{Q}^2$. Assertion (4) follows from (5.5) and (5.6). ■

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Assertion (1) is proven in Lemma 5.9. Assertion (2) is proven in Proposition 5.19. Assertion (3) is proven in Proposition 5.20. Assertion (4) follows from Lemma 5.23 and Proposition 5.24. Assertion (5) follows from Proposition 5.25. Assertion (6) is proven in Proposition 5.22. ■

Appendix A. Gaussian estimates

Here we record some elementary estimates for Gaussian random variables which are needed for our proofs.

Lemma A.1. *Let $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ be a centered Gaussian vector such that $\max_{i \in [1, n]_{\mathbb{Z}}} \text{Var } X_i = \sigma^2$. Let $C > 0$ and let $F : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a function which is C -Lipschitz continuous with respect to the L^∞ norm. We have*

$$\text{Var } F(\mathbf{X}) \leq C^2 \sigma^2 \tag{A.1}$$

with a universal implicit constant.

Proof. Let m be the median of $F(\mathbf{X})$ and let $B := F^{-1}((-\infty, m])$ and $B' := F^{-1}([m, \infty))$. Then $\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{X} \in B] \geq 1/2$ and $\mathbb{P}[\mathbf{X} \in B'] \geq 1/2$. By a standard Gaussian concentration inequality (see, e.g., [28, Lemma 2.1]), there is a universal constant $c_0 > 0$ such that for each $T \geq c_0\sigma$,

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\min_{\mathbf{x} \in B} |\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{x}|_\infty > T\right] \leq c_0 \exp\left(-\frac{(T - c_0\sigma)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right) \tag{A.2}$$

and the same is true with B' in place of B . Hence, with probability at least $1 - 2c_0 \exp(-\frac{(T - c_0\sigma)^2}{2\sigma^2})$, there exist $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}' \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $F(\mathbf{x}) \leq m$, $F(\mathbf{x}') \geq m$, and $\max\{|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{x}|_\infty, |\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{x}'|_\infty\} \leq T$. Since F is C -Lipschitz, this means that

$$F(\mathbf{X}) - m \leq F(\mathbf{X}) - F(\mathbf{x}) \leq C|\mathbf{X} - \mathbf{x}|_\infty \leq CT, \tag{A.3}$$

and similarly $F(\mathbf{x}) - m \geq -CT$. Hence for $T > c_0\sigma$,

$$\mathbb{P}[|F(\mathbf{X}) - m| > CT] \leq c_0 \exp\left(-\frac{(T - c_0\sigma)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right). \quad (\text{A.4})$$

By substituting $S = CT$ in (A.4), we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var } F(\mathbf{X}) &\leq \mathbb{E}[(F(\mathbf{X}) - m)^2] \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty S \mathbb{P}[|F(\mathbf{X}) - m| > S] dS \\ &\leq C^2 c_0^2 \sigma^2 + 2c_0 \int_{C_0\sigma}^\infty S \exp\left(-\frac{(S - Cc_0\sigma)^2}{2C^2\sigma^2}\right) dS. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

The last integral is equal to $2\pi C\sigma \mathbb{E}[(Y + Cc_0\sigma)\mathbb{1}_{(Y \geq 0)}]$ where Y is a centered Gaussian random variable with variance $C^2\sigma^2$. Hence this integral is bounded above by a universal constant times $C^2\sigma^2$. Combining this bound with (A.5) now yields (A.1). \blacksquare

Lemma A.2. *Let $R > 1$ and let X be a centered Gaussian random variable with variance R . Also let $\xi, \beta > 0$. We have*

$$\mathbb{E}[e^{\xi X} \mathbb{1}_{(X \leq \beta R)}] = e^{(\xi(\xi \wedge \beta) - (\xi \wedge \beta)^2/2)R + o(R)} \quad \text{as } R \rightarrow \infty. \quad (\text{A.6})$$

Proof. By the Gaussian tail bound,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[e^{\xi X} \mathbb{1}_{(X \leq \beta R)}] &\geq e^{\xi(\xi \wedge \beta)R} \mathbb{P}[X \in [(\xi \wedge \beta)R - 1, (\xi \wedge \beta)R]] \\ &\geq e^{(\xi(\xi \wedge \beta) - (\xi \wedge \beta)^2/2)R + o(R)}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.7})$$

This gives the lower bound in (A.6).

To prove the upper bound, fix a small parameter $\zeta > 0$. Let $0 = \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \dots < \alpha_N = \beta$ be a partition of $[0, \beta]$ with $\max_{i \in [1, N]_{\mathbb{Z}}} (\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}) \leq \zeta$. By the Gaussian tail bound, for each $i \in [1, N]_{\mathbb{Z}}$,

$$\mathbb{P}[X \in [\alpha_{i-1}R, \alpha_i R]] \leq e^{-\alpha_{i-1}^2 R/2}. \quad (\text{A.8})$$

We can therefore compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[e^{\xi X} \mathbb{1}_{(X \leq \beta R)}] &= \mathbb{E}[e^{\xi X} \mathbb{1}_{(X < 0)}] + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{E}[e^{\xi X} \mathbb{1}_{(X \in [\alpha_{i-1}R, \alpha_i R])}] \\ &\leq 1 + \sum_{i=1}^N e^{(\xi\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}^2/2)R} \leq 1 + \max_{\alpha \in [0, \beta]} e^{(\xi\alpha - \alpha^2/2 + o_\zeta(1))R} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.9})$$

where in the last line we used that $\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1} \leq \zeta$. Here, $o_\zeta(1)$ denotes a deterministic quantity which converges to 0 as $\zeta \rightarrow 0$ and depends only on ξ, β . The maximum of $\xi\alpha - \alpha^2/2$ over all $\alpha \in [0, \beta]$ is attained at $\xi \wedge \beta$, where it equals $\xi(\xi \wedge \beta) - (\xi \wedge \beta)^2/2$. Plugging this into (A.9) and letting $\zeta \rightarrow 0$ sufficiently slowly as $R \rightarrow \infty$ now gives the upper bound in (A.6). \blacksquare

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