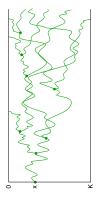
Branching Brownian motion in a strip: Survival near criticality

Simon C. Harris, Marion Hesse and Andreas E. Kyprianou

University of Bath

December 8, 2011

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• particles perform Brownian motion with drift $-\mu$ and are killed on hitting 0 or K, i.e. according to diffusion operator $L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx^2} - \mu \frac{d}{dx}$ for $\{u \in C(0, K) : u(0+) = u(K-) = 0\}$



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 they undergo dyadic branching at rate β,
- offspring particles move off independently from their birth position and repeat their parent's stochastic behaviour.

- What is the critical width *K*₀ below which survival is no longer possible?
- What does the process look like as $K \downarrow K_0$?

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Define the extinction time

$$\zeta^{\mathsf{K}} = \inf\{t > 0 : \mathsf{N}_t = 0\},\$$

where N_t is the number of particles alive at time t.

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Theorem

Let
$$x \in (0, K)$$
 and $\lambda_c = \beta - \mu^2/2 - \pi^2/2K^2$.
(i) If $\lambda_c > 0$, then $P_x^K(\zeta^K = \infty) > 0$.
(ii) If $\lambda_c \le 0$, then $P_x^K(\zeta^K < \infty) = 1$.

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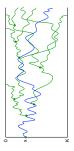
So we have positive survival probability if and only if

$$K > K_0 = rac{\pi}{\sqrt{2eta - \mu^2}}$$

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Conditioning on survival using the martingale

$$Z(t) = \sum_{u \in N_t} e^{\mu X_u(t) - (\beta - \mu^2/2 - \pi^2/2K^2)t} \sin(\pi X_u(t)/K), \quad t \ge 0,$$

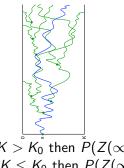


induces a spine decomposition

- run a Brownian motion conditioned to stay in (0,K)
 the spine
- along its path immigrate copies of the P^{K} -BBM at rate 2β .

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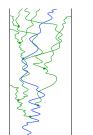
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(i) if $K \stackrel{\circ}{>} \stackrel{\kappa}{K_0}$ then $\stackrel{\kappa}{P}(Z(\infty) > 0) > 0$, (ii) if $K \leq K_0$ then $P(Z(\infty) = 0) = 1$ and we observe {survival} = { $Z(\infty) > 0$ }.

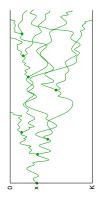
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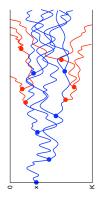
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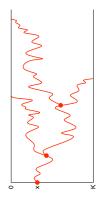


- Colour in blue all particles with an infinite line of descent
- Colour in red all remaining particles

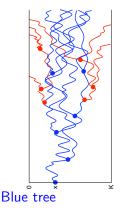
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- Colour in blue all particles with an infinite line of descent
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- On survival we see a blue tree dressed with red trees



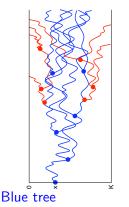
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• dyadic branching at rate $\beta(1-w)$

• motion $L^B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx^2} - (\mu + \frac{w'}{1-w}) \frac{d}{dx}$ (h-transform h = 1 - w)



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- motion $L^B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx^2} (\mu + \frac{w'}{1-w}) \frac{d}{dx}$ (h-transform h = 1 w) Red tree
 - dyadic branching at rate βw
 - motion $L^R = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx^2} (\mu \frac{w'}{w}) \frac{d}{dx}$ (h-transform h = w)

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Branching Brownian motion in a strip: Survival near criticality

• flip a coin with probability w(x) of 'heads'

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Theorem

Let $x \in (0, K)$. P_x has the same law as the coloured tree starting from x.

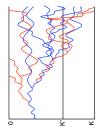
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Theorem

Let $x \in (0, K)$. P_x has the same law as the coloured tree starting from x.

 $\rightarrow P_x^K(\cdot|\zeta^K = \infty)$ has the same law as observing a dressed blue tree starting from *x*.

What happens to dressed blue tree as $K \downarrow K_0$?



Recall: Blue tree

- branching rate $\beta(1-w)$
- diffusion operator $L^B = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx^2} (\mu + \frac{w'}{1-w}) \frac{d}{dx}$

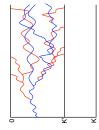
Red tree

- branching rate βw
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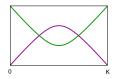
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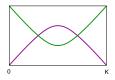
Extinction probability near criticality

 \rightarrow Need to know how the extinction probability w behaves near criticality.



Extinction probability near criticality

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Theorem

Let
$$x \in (0, K_0)$$
. As $K \downarrow K_0$,
 $1 - w_K(x) \sim c_K \sin(\pi x/K_0) e^{\mu x}$,
where $c_K \sim \lambda_c(K) \frac{(K_0^2 \mu^2 + \pi^2)(K_0^2 \mu^2 + 9\pi^2)}{12\beta \pi^3 (e^{\mu K_0} + 1)}$.

As
$$K \downarrow K_0$$
, $1 - w_K(x) \sim c_K \sin(\pi x/K_0)e^{\mu x}$, where $c_K \downarrow 0$
• Blue tree

• Branching rate: $\beta(1-w)
ightarrow 0$

• Motion:
$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dx^2} - \left(\mu + \frac{w'}{1-w}\right)\frac{d}{dx}$$
" \rightarrow " $\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dx^2} + \frac{(\sin(\pi x/K_0))'}{\sin(\pi x/K_0)}\frac{d}{dx}$

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• Red immigration on blue: $2\beta w \rightarrow 2\beta$

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Theorem

Let $x \in (0, K_0)$. Then $\lim_{K \downarrow K_0} P_x^K(\cdot | \zeta^K = \infty) = \mathbb{Q}_x^{K_0}(\cdot)$, where $\mathbb{Q}_x^{K_0}$ is the law of a particle system which consist of

- a spine performing BM conditioned to stay in $(0, K_0)$,
- immigration of P^{K_0} -BBM at rate 2β .

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