Convergence of loop-erased random walk in the natural parameterization

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Abstract

We prove that loop-erased random walk parametrized by renormalized length converges in the lattice size scaling limit to SLE\textsubscript{2} parametrized by Minkowski content.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The hypothesis that critical two-dimensional lattice models should have conformally invariant scaling limits was formulated in the physics community in the 1980s. Starting with [3] conformal field theory was developed to exploit conformal invariance and subsequently applied to many lattice models, producing predictions of, e.g., critical exponents and correlation functions. The Schramm-Loewner evolution (SLE) processes [30] provide a precise mathematical approach by describing scaling limits of random cluster interfaces and self-avoiding walks in the lattice models. To date, convergence, and in
particular conformal invariance, has been established in a few cases: loop-erased random walk (LERW), the uniform spanning tree, critical percolation, the Ising model, and the discrete Gaussian free field [23, 32, 33, 31]. The (uniform measure on) self-avoiding walk (SAW) is strongly believed to belong to this collection of models, but whether it actually does remains one of the most interesting and apparently difficult open problems in probability. Once a convergence result is established one can use SLE computations to rigorously derive properties such as critical exponents or dimensions of the discrete interfaces, see, e.g., [34, 22, 27]. Some field theoretic statements may also be interpreted and given probabilistic and geometric meaning, see, e.g., [7, 12] and the references in the latter.

SLE curves are constructed using Loewner’s differential equation. It describes the dynamics of a family of Riemann maps from a reference domain onto a continuously decreasing family of simply connected domains. Under favorable circumstances, as in the case of SLE, there is a non-crossing, continuous curve such that one gets the decreasing domains by taking the complements of the growing curve. This Loewner curve comes equipped with a particular parametrization by capacity which it inherits from the Loewner equation. Studying SLE in this parametrization is practical for many problems and we have information about, e.g., sharp Holder exponents, continuity properties, and finer multifractal relations [29, 15, 9, 10, 11]. Before the present paper all SLE convergence results we know of consider a discrete curve reparametrized by capacity, and proves convergence in that parametrization. This is sufficient to study many properties of discrete models converging to SLE.

However, information is lost when reparametrizing the discrete curve. A more detailed analysis (see [6] for an example) is possible by considering the discrete process parametrized by length, in what is sometimes called its natural parametrization. By this we mean that the curve traverses each lattice edge in the same amount of time. Since the limiting trace is fractal, one needs to rescale so that whole curve in a smooth bounded domain is traversed in time of order 1. It then seems reasonable to expect that the discrete curve in its natural parametrization converges to SLE equipped with a different parametrization than capacity. Indeed, this is widely believed to be true in all the cases where convergence to SLE is known.

The SLE curve with parameter \( \kappa \in (0, 8) \) is a random fractal of almost sure dimension \( d = 1 + \kappa/8 \). With the length rescaling of the discrete curve in mind, we are looking for a parametrization \( \gamma(t) \) such that \( r\gamma[0,t] \) equals \( \gamma[0,r^d t] \) in distribution; that is, one in which it takes about time \( O(r^d) \) for the curve to travel distance \( r \). (Compare this with the discrete interpretation
of dimension.) Parametrizing directly by length does not make sense, but one could try to parametrize by $d$-dimensional Hausdorff content. It turns out that this also does not work: the Hausdorff content is $0$ almost surely [28]. What does work is to parametrize by $d$-dimensional Minkowski content, so that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \varepsilon^{2-d} \text{Area}\left(\{z : \text{dist}(z, \gamma[0,t]) \leq \varepsilon\}\right) = t$$

holds for all $t \geq 0$. To make sense of this requires work, see [25]. The resulting parametrization is also called the natural parametrization of SLE$_\kappa$.

The first construction [21] did not use Minkowski content, but went via the Doob-Meyer decomposition of a supermartingale obtained by integrating the SLE Green’s function. The “natural time” was defined as the increasing part in this decomposition. This point of view is important for this paper. See [21] for other possibilities for the construction.

Our main theorem is that LERW parametrized by renormalized length converges to SLE$_2$ parametrized by Minkowski content. Let us give a rough statement. Fix an analytic simply connected domain $D$ with distinct boundary points $a,b$ and a lattice spacing $N^{-1}$. For $N = 1, 2, \ldots$, we take $A_N$ to be an appropriate simply connected component of $N^{-1}\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap D$ with boundary edges $a_N, b_N$ approximating $a, b$. We will measure distance between curves using a metric on parametrized curves defined as follows: If $\gamma^1 : [s_1, t_1] \to \mathbb{C}$ and $\gamma^2 : [s_2, t_2] \to \mathbb{C}$ are continuous curves, then

$$\rho(\gamma^1, \gamma^2) = \inf \left[ \sup_{s_1 \leq t \leq t_1} |\alpha(t) - t| + \sup_{s_1 \leq t \leq t_1} |\gamma^2(\alpha(t)) - \gamma^1(t)| \right],$$

where the infimum is over all increasing homeomorphisms $\alpha : [s_1, t_1] \to [s_2, t_2]$.

**Theorem 1.1.** There is a universal constant $\tilde{c}$ and an explicit sequence $\varepsilon_N \to 0^+$ as $N \to \infty$ such that the following holds. For each $N$, let $\eta(t), t \in [0, T_\eta], \gamma(t), t \in [0, T_\gamma)$, be LERW in $A_N$ from $a_N$ to $b_N$ viewed as a continuous curve parametrized so that each edge is traversed in time $\tilde{c}N^{-5/4}$. Let $\gamma(t), t \in [0, T_\gamma], \gamma(t), t \in [0, T_\gamma]$ be chordal SLE$_2$ in $D$ from $a$ to $b$ parametrized by $5/4$-dimensional Minkowski content. There is a coupling of $\eta$ and $\gamma$ such that

$$\mathbb{P}\{\rho(\eta, \gamma) > \varepsilon_N\} < \varepsilon_N.$$

In particular, $\eta$ converges to $\gamma$ weakly with respect to the metric $\rho$.

See Section 2.3 and Theorem 2.4 in particular for a complete statement. The recent paper [6] gives an already worked out application of Theorem 1.1.
See also [1, 2, 13] for additional discussions of discrete models and their relations to SLE in the natural parametrization.

The starting point of the proof is the main result of [4]: the renormalized probability that LERW uses a fixed interior edge converges towards the SLE$_2$ Green’s function. It is important that this result holds for general domains and that we have estimates on the convergence rate. With these facts in hand, the first step is to revisit the convergence in the capacity parametrization [23]. We give new proofs using the Green’s function as observable and derive quantitative bounds on error terms, see also [5]. For technical reasons it is convenient to work with a discrete difference version of Loewner’s equation and we develop the required estimates here. We thus have a coupling of LERW with SLE$_2$, in which with large probability the Loewner chains and paths are uniformly close when parametrized by capacity. The main argument shows that in this coupling, uniformly as the capacity of the paths is varied, the renormalized length of the LERW is nearly the same as the Minkowski content of the SLE, except for an event of small probability. We consider martingales given by taking conditional expectations of the total number of steps and the total content of the LERW and SLE, respectively, given the growing coupled curves sampled at mesoscopic capacity increments. The idea is to look at the Doob-Meyer decompositions of the martingales and use the fact that the Green’s functions are very close to show that the supermartingale parts are close. This will then imply that the increasing parts, that is, the natural times, must also be close. A significant complication is to control the contribution of regions in the complement of the curves where we cannot directly apply the result of [4]. We handle this by discretizing and restricting attention to “open” squares for which certain geometric estimates hold that allow us to estimate using [4]. The contribution of the “closed” squares is shown to be negligible.

Although most of our estimates are specific to loop-erased random walk our general method of proof is not. We do not see any obstructions for it to work for other models as well, if (and this is a big if!) the analogs of the Green’s function convergence and second moment estimates for the discrete model are available.

1.2 Overview of the proof of Theorem 1.1

Let us now be more precise about what is needed to carry out this idea and where in the paper it is done. We will give more detailed definitions in Section 2.
• We fix an analytic simply connected domain $D$ with distinct boundary points $a', b'$.

• For any lattice spacing $N^{-1}$ we approximate $(D, a', b')$ by a triple $(A, a, b)$ where $A = A(D, N) \subset \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ is a simply connected lattice set with boundary edges $a, b$ near $Na', Nb'$.

• We identify each $\zeta \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with the closed square $S_\zeta$ of side length 1 centered at $\zeta$. We let $D_A$ be the simply connected complex domain generated by $A$ by taking the (interior of the) union of the squares corresponding the points of $A$. Note that $N^{-1}D_A$ approximates the domain $D$. We will sometimes slightly abuse language and refer to $D_A$ as a “union of squares domain”, by which we mean the above.

• We fix a conformal transformation $F : D_A \to \mathbb{H}$, $F(a') = 0$, $F(b') = \infty$. Note that this map is defined only up to a final scaling. We will consider the paths only up to the time that their half plane capacity reaches one. This half plane capacity is defined in terms of the image under $F$ and so depends on the scaling. We will be able to consider the entire path in $D$ by varying the initial $F$. Let

$$\tilde{\varphi}(z) : \tilde{D} \to \mathbb{H}, \quad \tilde{\varphi}(\tilde{a}) = 0, \quad \tilde{\varphi}(\tilde{a}) = \infty$$

be the corresponding transformation on the scaled domain $\tilde{D}$ given by setting $\tilde{\varphi}(z) = F(zN)$.

• We choose a mesoscopic scale $h = N^{-2u/3}$ where $u > 0$ is some fixed number which is smaller than the exponent in the error term in the main estimate from [4], see (1.2). We choose the scale this coarse so that this error does not contribute significantly in estimates.
• We will choose exponents in many places, but generally we have not tried to optimize them; indeed most are functions of the unknown $u$. However, often they need to satisfy certain relations. If that is the case we will mention this but will not be explicit about not optimizing.

• We grow a LERW in $A$ from $a$ to $b$ which we denote by $\eta$. We write $P_{A,a,b}$ for the associated probability measure. We stop the path each time its capacity has increased by $h$, and write $\eta^n$ for path stopped after $n$ mesoscopic increments. By removing the vertices of $\eta^n$ from $A$ (taking an appropriate connected component if needed), we have a sequence of configurations $(A_0, a_0, b), (A_1, a_1, b), (A_2, a_2, b), \ldots$ with $A_0 \supset A_1 \supset \cdots$ and we let $D_n = D_{A_n}$. By capacity, we mean the half-plane capacity of $H \setminus F(D_n)$ so that $h \text{cap } [H \setminus F(D_n)] \approx h^n$.

• We let $g_n : H \setminus F(D_n) \to H$ be the conformal transformation with $g_n(z) = z + o(1), z \to \infty$; let $F_n = g_n \circ F$ for $g_n = g^n \circ \cdots \circ g^1$ where $g^n$ is the corresponding transformation $g^n : F_{n-1}(D_{n-1} \setminus D_n) \to H$ normalized at infinity. Let $U_n = F_n(a_n), \xi_n = U_n - U_{n-1}$ and let $n_0 = \lceil 1/h \rceil$ so that $U_n$ is a discrete “driving term” for the LERW.

• Let $P_n = P_{A_n,a_n,b}$. In Section 4 we use the fact that $P_n \{ \zeta \in \eta \}$ is a martingale (up to the time that $\zeta \in \eta$), a “Loewner difference equation”, and (1.2), to show that for all $n \leq n_0$,

$$E_{n-1} [\xi_n] = O \left( h^{6/5} \right), \quad E_{n-1} [\xi_n^2] = h + O \left( h^{6/5} \right),$$

and that there is $\beta > 0$ such that

$$E_{n-1} \left[ \exp \left\{ \beta \xi_n h^{-1/2} \right\} \right] = O(1).$$

This is similar to the original argument in [23], but uses a different “observable”, namely the LERW Green’s function. The required estimates about Loewner’s difference equation are given in Section 3.

• We use Skorokhod embedding to find a standard Brownian motion $W_t$ and a sequence of stopping times $0 = \tau_0 < \tau_1 < \tau_2 < \cdots$ such that except for an event of small probability,

$$\max_{n \leq n_0} |U_n - W_{\tau_n}| \leq c h^{1/5}.$$

See Proposition 4.1.
Given the Brownian motion, there is a corresponding SLE\(_2\) path in \(\mathbb{H}\). To be more precise, there is a simple curve \(\gamma : [0, \infty) \to \mathbb{H}\) and conformal maps \(g^\text{SLE}_t : \mathbb{H} \setminus \gamma_t \to \mathbb{H}\) satisfying
\[
\partial_t g^\text{SLE}_t(z) = \frac{1}{g^\text{SLE}_t(z) - W_t}.
\]
Here we write \(\gamma_t = \gamma[0,t]\) for the trace in \(\mathbb{H}\) and we have parametrized the curve so that \(\text{hcap}[\gamma_t] = t\). We obtain the SLE in \(\tilde{D}\) by \(\tilde{\gamma}(t) = \tilde{\varphi}^{-1}[\gamma(t)]\); here, we have retained the capacity parametrization.

We let \(\varphi^\text{LERW}_n(z) = (g_n \circ F)(Nz) - U_n\), \(\varphi^\text{SLE}_\tau(z) = (g^\text{SLE}_\tau \circ F)(Nz) - W_\tau\) and let \(\mathcal{G}_n\) be the \(\sigma\)-algebra of the coupling, that is, the \(\sigma\)-algebra generated by the discrete LERW domains \(A_k, k \leq n\), and the Brownian motion \(W_s, 0 \leq s \leq \tau_n\). We are careful in our construction to make sure that \(\{W_t - W_\tau : t \geq \tau_n\}\) is independent of \(\mathcal{G}_n\). If \(\text{Im } \varphi^\text{SLE}_\tau(z) \geq h^{1/20}\), then with large probability the two uniformizing maps are close:
\[
\max_{k \leq n} \left| \varphi^\text{LERW}_k(z) - \varphi^\text{SLE}_\tau(z) \right| \leq ch^{1/30},
\]
see Lemma 4.6.

Let \(T\) and \(T_n\) be the number of steps of \(\eta\) and \(\eta^n\), respectively, and let \(\tilde{T} = N^{-5/4}T\) and \(\tilde{T}_n = N^{-5/4}T_n\) be the scaled quantities. Similarly let \(\tilde{\Theta}\) be \(c_s\) times the \(5/4\)-dimensional Minkowski content of \(\tilde{\gamma}_\infty\), where \(c_s\) is the constant in (1.2) below and let \(\tilde{\Theta}_t\) equal \(c_s\) times the Minkowski content of \(\tilde{\gamma}_t\).

We consider two discrete time \(\mathcal{G}_n\)-martingales: one for LERW
\[
M^\text{LERW}_n = \mathbf{E} \left[ \tilde{T} \mid \mathcal{G}_n \right] = \tilde{T}_n + N^{-5/4} \sum_{z \in A_n} P_n \{ z \in \eta \}.
\]
We will compare this to the analogous SLE martingale,
\[
M^\text{SLE}_n = \mathbf{E} \left[ \tilde{\Theta} \mid \mathcal{G}_n \right] = \tilde{\Theta}_\tau_n + c_* \int_{\tilde{D} \setminus \tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n} G_{\tilde{D} \setminus \tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n}(z; \tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n, \tilde{b}) \, dA(z).
\]
Here
\[
G_{\tilde{D} \setminus \tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n}(z; \tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n, \tilde{b}) = r_n(z)^{-3/4} \sin^3 \left[ \text{arg } \varphi^\text{SLE}_\tau(z) \right]
\]
is the Green’s function for SLE\(_2\) in \(\tilde{D} \setminus \tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n\) from \(\tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n\) to \(b\) and we are writing \(r_n(z)\) for the conformal radius of \(\tilde{D} \setminus \tilde{\gamma}_\tau_n\) seen from \(z\).
• We form the difference of the two $\mathcal{G}_n$-martingales:

$$M_n = M_n^{\text{SLE}} - M_n^{\text{LERW}}. \quad (1.1)$$

We can write $M_n = B_n + Y_n$, where

$$B_n = \tilde{\Theta}_{\tau_n} - \tilde{T}_n,$$

and

$$Y_n = c_* \int_{\tilde{D} \setminus \tilde{\zeta}_n} G_{\tilde{D} \setminus \tilde{\zeta}_n}(z; \tilde{\gamma}(\tau_n), b) \, dA(z) - N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A_n} P_n\{\zeta \in \eta\}.$$

Notice that $B_n$ is a process of bounded variation being a difference of two increasing processes, and $Y_n$ is a difference of two supermartingales.

• The main result of [4] tells us that there are constants $c_* \in (0, \infty)$ and $u > 0$ such that

$$P_n\{\zeta \in \eta\} = c_* G_{D_n}(\zeta; a_n, b) \left(1 + O\left(N^{-u}\right)\right), \quad (1.2)$$

at least if the interior point $\zeta$ is not too close to $\partial A_n$. So after rescaling and integrating this relation, taking regularity properties into account, we expect $Y_n$ to be uniformly small.

• In Section 5.4 we will (roughly speaking) use estimates for the coupling and (1.2) to find a $\delta > 0$ so that if $\varepsilon_N = [\log N]^{-\delta}$ then there is a “large” stopping time $\tau$ such that

- $|Y_n| \leq \varepsilon_N$ for all $n < \tau$,
- $E[|Y_\tau^2|] \leq \varepsilon_N$,
- and $|B'_n - B'_{n-1}| \leq \varepsilon_N$ for all $n \leq \tau$, where $B'_n$ is a predictable version of $B_n$.

• Given this, an argument using the $L^2$-maximum principle shows that $\max_{n \leq \tau} |B'_n|$ is bounded terms of $\varepsilon_N$, with large probability. In Section 6.2 we use this to bound $\max_{n \leq \tau} |B_n|$, and this is the estimate we want.

A substantial complication in this approach is that the Loewner difference equation only shows that for suitable $\varepsilon > 0$ the uniformizing LERW and SLE maps $\varphi_{\tau_n}^{\text{LERW}}$ and $\varphi_{\tau_n}^{\text{SLE}}$ are close for $z \in D$ with $\text{Im} \left[\varphi_{\tau_n}^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta)\right] \geq h^\varepsilon$. 


We need to also control the contribution of points for which \( \text{Im} \left[ \phi_{\text{SLE}}^\tau_n(\zeta) \right] \) is small. Moreover, the error in the precise version of (1.2) depends on the geometry of the domain seen from \( \zeta \). In fact, the curves may \textit{a priori} both create large regions of “bad” points, but we will show that the proportion of bad points that are subsequently visited goes to zero and so do not actually contribute. We will achieve this by showing that, roughly speaking, all such points satisfy at least one of the following conditions for each \( n \), and estimate the contribution differently depending on which. Here we summarize the definition for SLE, see Section 5.3 the slightly different definition for LERW and further discussion. We set \( \lambda = h^{1/100} \).

I. We have \( \text{Im} \left[ \phi_{\text{SLE}}^\tau_n(\zeta) \right] \geq \lambda \) and there exists \( j \leq n \), such that

\[
S_j(\zeta) \leq \left[ \log N \right]^{-2/5}, \quad \text{where } S_j(\zeta) = \sin \left[ \arg \phi_{\text{SLE}}^\tau_n(\zeta) \right]. 
\]

Roughly speaking, this means the the path “screens” \( \zeta \), e.g., by almost closing a bubble around it, but the distance between the curve and \( \zeta \) may still be large.

II. We have \( \text{Im} \left[ \phi_{\text{SLE}}^\tau_n(\zeta) \right] < \lambda \) and the distance at time \( \tau_n \) from \( \zeta \) to the curve is less than \( \left[ \log N \right]^{-5} \) but the tip of the curve is at least distance \( \left[ \log N \right]^{-1} \) from \( \zeta \), so that the curve “got close to \( \zeta \) and then away”.

A square \( S_\zeta \) becomes “closed” at time \( n \) (and stays closed forever) if either of the conditions I. or II. hold for \( \zeta \) at time \( n \). A square is “open” at a given time if it is not closed. The idea is to do the argument as sketched above but instead redefining the processes \( M_n^{\text{SLE}}, M_n^{\text{LERW}}, M_n, B_n, Y_n \) to be the corresponding quantities referring to the amount of natural time spent in open squares, that is, time spent before the square has become closed. For this to work we have to show that it is enough to consider the open squares and this part of the argument is given in Section 6. The proof of Theorem 1.1 is completed in Section 5.4, assuming some statements that are proved in later sections.

In Section 7 we have collected the needed estimates about LERW. Several of these results are of independent interest, see Section 1.3.

1.3 Other results

The proof of Theorem 1.1 requires sharp one and two-point estimates for both SLE and LERW. For SLE they have been developed in several recent papers, and the sharp one-point estimate for LERW is (1.2). The two-point estimates for LERW need both the one-point estimate and an appropriate
separation lemma that states that two-sided LERW conditioned to reach a ball of radius about the origin have a good chance of having the endpoints at the first visits from the two directions “separated”. We leave the exact statements for Section 7.

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2 Preliminaries

2.1 Discrete set-up and loop-erased random walk

Here we will give precise definitions of our discrete quantities.

• If $A$ is a finite subset of $\mathbb{Z}^2$, we let $\partial_e A$ denote the edge boundary of $A$, that is, the set of edges of $\mathbb{Z}^2$ with exactly one endpoint in $A$. We will specify elements of $\partial_e A$ by $a$, the midpoint of the edge. Note that $a$ specifies the edge uniquely up to the orientation. We will write $a_-, a_+$ for the endpoints of the edge in $\mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus A$ and $A$, respectively. Note that $a_-, b_- \in \partial A := \{z \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus A : \text{dist}(z, A) = 1\}$,

$$a_+, b_+ \in \partial_i A := \{z \in A : \text{dist}(z, \partial A) = 1\}.$$

We also write the edge as $e_a = [a_-, a_+]$, $e_b = [b_-, b_+]$ for the edges oriented from the outside to the inside.

• Let $\mathcal{A}$ denote the set of triples $(A, a, b)$ where $A$ is a finite, simply connected subset of $\mathbb{Z}^2$ containing the origin, and $a, b$ are elements of $\partial_e A$ with $a_- \neq b_-$. We allow $a_+ = b_+$.

• Let $\mathcal{S} = \{x + iy \in \mathbb{C} : |x|, |y| \leq 1/2\}$ be the closed square of side length one centered at the origin and $\mathcal{S}_z = z + \mathcal{S}$. If $(A, a, b) \in \mathcal{A}$, let $D_A$ be the corresponding simply connected domain defined as the interior of

$$\bigcup_{z \in A} \mathcal{S}_z.$$

This is a simply connected Jordan domain whose boundary is a subset of the edge set of the dual graph of $\mathbb{Z}^2$. Note that $a, b \in \partial D_A$. We refer to $D_A$ as a “union of squares” domain.
Let $F = F_{A,a,b}$ denote a conformal map from $D_A$ onto $\mathbb{H}$ with $F(a) = 0, F(b) = \infty$. This map is defined only up to a dilation; later we will fix a particular choice of $F$. Note that $F$ and $F^{-1}$ extend continuously to the boundary of the domain (with the appropriate definition of continuity at infinity).

For $z \in D_A$, we define

$$\theta_A(z; a, b) = \arg F(z), \quad S_{A,a,b}(z) = \sin \theta_A(z; a, b),$$

which are independent of the choice of $F$, since $F$ is unique up to scaling. Also for $z \in \mathbb{H}$, we write

$$S(z) = \sin[\arg(z)].$$

We write $r_A(z) = r_{D_A}(z)$ for the conformal radius of $D_A$ with respect to $z$. It can be computed from $F$ by

$$r_A(z) = 2 \frac{\text{Im} F(z)}{|F'(z)|},$$

which is independent of the choice of $F$.

A walk $\omega = [\omega_0, \ldots, \omega_n]$ is a sequence of nearest neighbors in $\mathbb{Z}^2$. The length $|\omega| = n$ is by definition the number of traversed edges.

If $z, w \in A$, we write $\mathcal{K}_A(z, w)$ for the set of walks $\omega$ starting at $z$, ending at $w$, and staying in $A$.

The simple random walk measure $p$ assigns to each walk measure $p(\omega) = 4^{-|\omega|}$. The total measure of $\mathcal{K}_A(z, w)$ equals $G_A(z, w)$, the simple random walk Green’s function.

If $a, b \in \partial_{e} A$, there is an obvious bijection between $\mathcal{K}_A(a_+, b_+)$ and $\mathcal{K}_A(a, b)$, the set of walks starting with edge $e_a$, ending with $e_b^R$ and otherwise staying in $A$. (Here and throughout this section we write $\omega^R$ for the reversal of the path $\omega$, that is, if $\omega = [\omega_0, \omega_1, \ldots, \omega_k]$, then $\omega^R = [\omega_k, \omega_{k-1}, \ldots, \omega_0]$.) We sometimes write $\omega : a \to b$ for walks in $\mathcal{K}_A(a, b)$ with the condition to stay in $A$ implicit.

A self-avoiding walk (SAW) is a walk visiting each point at most once. We write $\mathcal{W}_A(z, w) \subset \mathcal{K}_A(z, w)$ for the set of SAWs from $z$ to $w$ staying in $A$. We will write $\omega$ for general nearest neighbor paths reserve $\eta$ for
SAWs. If \( \omega \in \mathcal{K}_A(z, w) \) we write \( LE(\omega) \) for the (chronological) loop-erasure of \( \omega \) which is an element of \( \mathcal{W}_A(z, w) \). We write \( \mathcal{W}_A(a, b) \) similarly when \( a, b \) are boundary edges. Note that if \( e_a \oplus \omega \oplus e_b^R \in \mathcal{K}_A(a, b) \), then \( LE(e_a \oplus \omega \oplus e_b^R) = e_a \oplus LE(\omega) \oplus e_b^R \).

- We write \( H_{\partial A}(a, b) \) for the total random walk measure of \( \mathcal{K}_A(a, b) \). It is easy to see that \( H_{\partial A}(a, b) = G_A(a_+, b_+) / 16 \). The factor of \( 1 / 16 = (1/4)^2 \) comes from the \( p \)-measure of the edges \( e_a, e_b \). \( H_{\partial A}(a, b) \) is called the boundary Poisson kernel.

- The loop-erasing procedure takes a walk and outputs a SAW, the loop-erasure of \( \omega \). Given a walk \( \omega = [\omega_0, \ldots, \omega_n] \).
  - Set \( LE[\omega] = \omega \) if \( \omega \) is self-avoiding.
  - Otherwise, define \( s_0 = \max\{ j \leq n : \omega_j = \omega_0 \} \) and let \( LE[\omega]_0 = \omega_{s_0} \).
  - For \( i \geq 0 \), if \( s_i < n \), define \( s_{i+1} = \max\{ j \leq n : \omega_j = \omega_{s_i} \} \) and set \( LE[\omega]_{i+1} = \omega_{s_{i+1}} \).

- The loop-erasing procedure induces a natural measure on SAWs as follows. We define \( \hat{P}_{A,a,b} \), the “loop-erased” measure, on \( \mathcal{W}_A(a, b) \) by
  \[
  \hat{P}_{A,a,b}(\eta) = \sum_{\omega \in \mathcal{K}_A(a,b) : LE(\omega) = \eta} p(\omega).
  \]
  This is not a probability measure; indeed the total mass \( \hat{P}_{A,a,b}[\mathcal{W}_A(z, w)] = H_{\partial A}(a, b) \). Let
  \[
  P_{A,a,b} = \frac{\hat{P}_{A,a,b}}{H_{\partial A}(a, b)}
  \]
  denote the probability measure obtained by normalization. This is the probability law of loop-erased random walk (LERW) in \( A \) from \( a \) to \( b \).

We state the main result from [4].

**Lemma 2.1.** There exists \( \tilde{c} > 0 \) and \( u > 0 \) such that the following holds. Suppose \( (A, a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \) and that \( \zeta \in A \) is such that \( S_{A,a,b}(\zeta) \geq r_A(\zeta)^{-u} \), then
  \[
  P_{A,a,b}(\zeta \in \eta) = \tilde{c} r_A(\zeta)^{-3/4} S_{A,a,b}^3(\zeta) \left[ 1 + O \left( r_A(\zeta)^{-u} S_{A,a,b}^{-1}(\zeta) \right) \right]. \quad (2.1)
  \]
  We do not have an explicit bound on \( u \) except \( u > 0 \). We will fix a value of \( u \) such that (2.1) holds for the remainder of the paper. For our purpose
it is more useful to write (2.1) in terms of the Green’s function of SLE$_2$, see Section 2.2 for the definition. For now we recall that in this case

$$G_{DA}(\zeta; a, b) = \tilde{c} r_A(\zeta)^{-3/4} S_{A,a,b}^3(\zeta),$$

for some universal (but unknown) $\tilde{c} > 0$. Therefore, we may rewrite (2.1) as

$$P_{A,a,b}\{\zeta \in \eta\} = c^* G_{DA}(\zeta; a, b) \left[1 + O(r_A(\zeta)^{-u}) S_{A,a,b}^{-1}(\zeta)\right], \quad (2.2)$$

where $c^* = \hat{c}/\tilde{c}$.

### 2.2 SLE and Minkowski content

We now recall some facts about SLE. Chordal SLE$_\kappa$ in $\mathbb{H}$ is defined by first solving the Loewner equation

$$\partial_t g_t(z) = \frac{a}{g_t(z) - B_t}, \quad g_0(z) = z, \quad a = 2/\kappa,$$

with $B_t$ a standard Brownian motion. For each $t \geq 0$, $g_t(z)$ is a conformal map from a simply connected domain $H_t$ onto $\mathbb{H}$ normalized so that $g_t(z) = z + at/z + O(1/|z|^2)$ as $z \to \infty$. The family $(g_t(z))$ is called the SLE$_\kappa$ Loewner chain. The SLE$_\kappa$ path is the continuous curve defined by

$$\gamma(t) = \lim_{y \to 0^+} g_t^{-1}(iy + B_t).$$

The curve generates the Loewner chain in the sense that $H_t$ is the unbounded component of $\mathbb{H} \setminus \gamma_t$, where $\gamma_t = \gamma[0, t]$. As $t \to \infty$, this curve connects 0 with $\infty$ in $\mathbb{H}$. The compact set which is disconnected from $\infty$ by $\gamma_t$ is called the SLE$_\kappa$ hull (in general, a hull is a compact set such that $\mathbb{H} \setminus K$ is unbounded and simply connected) and is denoted $K_t$. If $\kappa \leq 4$, then $\gamma$ is simple so that $K_t = \gamma_t$.

Given a hull $K$ there is a Riemann map $g : \mathbb{H} \setminus K \to \mathbb{H}$ such that $g(z) = z + o(1)$ as $z \to \infty$. We define the half-plane capacity of $K$ by

$$\text{hcap}[K] = \lim_{|z| \to \infty} z (g(z) - z).$$

If $\gamma$ is parametrized so that $\text{hcap}[K_t] = at$, we say that $\gamma$ is parametrized by capacity.

Given a simply connected domain $D$ with marked boundary points (prime ends in general) $a, b$, we define SLE$_\kappa$ in $D$ from $a$ to $b$ by conformal invariance. That is, we choose a conformal map $\varphi : D \to \mathbb{H}$ such that
ϕ(a) = 0, ϕ(b) = ∞ and consider the image of γ under ϕ⁻¹. The map ϕ is only unique up to scaling, but allowing for a linear reparametrization the law of γ is scale invariant.

The Green’s function for SLEκ in ℍ is the function defined by

\[ G_{\mathbb{H}}(z; 0, \infty) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \varepsilon^{d-2} \mathbb{P} \{ \text{dist}(z, \gamma_{\infty}) \leq \varepsilon \}. \]

(We suppress the κ-dependence.) We have the formula

\[ G_{\mathbb{H}}(z; 0, \infty) = \tilde{c} \,(\text{Im} \, z)^{d-2} \sin \beta \,(\text{arg} \, z), \quad \beta = 4a - 1, \]

where \( \tilde{c} \in (0, \infty) \) is a κ-dependent but unknown constant. (Replacing Euclidean distance by conformal radius results in the same formula with a computable constant.) Using conformal covariance we can see that

\[ G_D(z; a, b) = \tilde{c}_D(z)^{d-2} \sin \beta \,(\text{arg} \, \varphi(z)), \]

where \( \varphi : D \to \mathbb{H} \) is as in the previous paragraph.

Besides the capacity parametrization, the natural parametrization of SLE is important for this paper. Let us review a few facts about it, see [25] for proofs and further discussion. The simplest definition to state is in terms of \( d \)-dimensional Minkowski content: given \( \gamma_t \), we can define

\[ \Theta_t = \text{Cont}_d (\gamma_t) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \varepsilon^{d-2} \text{Area} \{ z : \text{dist}(z, \gamma_t) \leq \varepsilon \}. \]

Then almost surely this limit exists for all \( t \) and \( t \mapsto \Theta_t \) is Holder continuous. Setting

\[ s(t) = \inf \{ s \geq 0 : \Theta_s = t \}, \]

we may reparametrize γ by Minkowski content, so that \( \gamma^{NP}(t) = \gamma(s(t)) \).

We say that \( \gamma^{NP}(t) \) is SLEκ in the natural parametrization (or parametrized by natural time). Suppose \( D \) is a bounded simply connected domain with (say) analytic boundary. An important property of the Minkowski content is that if \( \gamma \) is SLEκ in \( D \) from \( a \) to \( b \), and \( V \subset D \), then

\[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \text{Cont}_d (\gamma_\infty \cap V) \mid \gamma_t \right] = \text{Cont}_d (\gamma_t \cap V) + \int_{V \setminus \gamma_t} G_{D \setminus \gamma_t}(z; \gamma(t), b) \, dA(z). \]

In particular, \( \mathbb{E}[\Theta_\infty] = \int_D G_D(z; a, b) \, dA(z) < \infty \) and

\[ \mathbb{E} \left[ \Theta_\infty \mid \gamma_t \right] = \Theta_t + \int_{D \setminus \gamma_t} G_{D \setminus \gamma_t}(z; \gamma(t), b) \, dA(z) \]

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is a martingale, and the two terms on the right hand side form its Doob-Meyer decomposition into an increasing process and a supermartingale, respectively.

In several places, sometimes without explicit reference, we will use the one-point estimate for SLE. We state one version here, see Section 2.2 of [25] for this and other versions.

**Lemma 2.2.** Suppose $0 < \kappa < 8$. There exist positive constants $c_*, \alpha$ such that the following holds. Let $\gamma$ be SLE$_\kappa$ in $D$ from $a$ to $b$, where $D$ is a simply connected domain with distinct boundary points (prime ends) $a, b$. Then for all $z \in D$ with $\text{dist}(z, \partial D) \geq 2\varepsilon$,

$$
P \{ \gamma \cap B(z, \varepsilon) \neq \emptyset \} = c_* \varepsilon^{2-d} G_D(z; a, b) \left[ 1 + O(\varepsilon^\alpha) \right],
$$

where $G_D(z; a, b)$ is the Green’s function for SLE$_\kappa$ from $a$ to $b$ in $D$.

We will also need the following estimate on the probability that SLE$_\kappa$ gets near the boundary. We formulate it in terms of excursion measure, see, e.g., [25] for the definition.

**Lemma 2.3.** Suppose $0 < \kappa < 8$ and suppose $\gamma$ is SLE$_\kappa$ in $\mathbb{H}$ from $0$ to $\infty$. There is a constant $c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Let $\sigma$ be a crosscut of $\mathbb{H}$ of diameter $< 1/2$ separating $1$ from $\infty$. Then

$$
P \{ \gamma \cap \sigma \neq \emptyset \} \leq c \mathcal{E}_{\mathbb{H} \setminus \sigma}(R_-, \sigma)^{8/\kappa - 1},
$$

where $\mathcal{E}$ denotes excursion measure.

### 2.3 Complete statement of main result

We will now give a complete statement of our main result. In order to do so, we will have to scale the lattice path.

- Given $\eta \in \mathcal{W}_A(a, b)$, of the form

  $$
  \eta = [\eta_0 = a_-, \eta_1 = a_+, \ldots, \eta_n = b_+, \eta_{n+1} = b_-],
  $$

  we write $\eta(t)$ for the curve obtained by going from $a$ to $b$ along $\eta$ at speed one. More precisely, $\eta(t), 0 \leq t \leq n$, is defined by $\eta(0) = a; \eta(n) = b$;

  $$
  \eta\left( j - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \eta_j, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n;
  $$

  and $\eta(t)$ is defined for other $t$ by linear interpolation.
• If \( \eta(t), 0 \leq t \leq n \) is a curve as above and \( N > 0 \), we let \( \eta^N(t) \) denote the scaled map

\[
\eta^N(t) = N^{-1} \eta(t c_* N^{5/4}), \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{n}{c_* N^{5/4}}.
\]

Here \( c_* \) is the constant from (2.2).

• We write \( \mathbf{P}^N_{A,a,b} \) for the probability measure obtained from \( \mathbf{P}_{A,a,b} \) by considering the curves scaled as above.

• If \( \eta = [\eta_0, \ldots, \eta_k] \in \mathcal{W}_A(a,b) \), let \( \eta^j = [\eta_0, \ldots, \eta_j], A_j = A \setminus \eta^j \) and \( a_j = [\eta_j + \eta_{j+1}]/2 \) so that \( a_j \in \partial_e A_j \). The tuples \( (A_j, a_j, b) \), \( j = 0, 1, \ldots \) form a sequence of decreasing discrete domains with two marked boundary edges. We write \( D_j = D_{A_j} \). Note that \( D_j \) is obtained from \( D_A \) by removing the \( j \) squares associated to first \( j \) steps of \( \eta \) plus any squares that have become disconnected from 0.

We will assume that we have a bounded simply connected domain \( D \) containing the origin with analytic boundary and two distinct boundary points \( a', b' \). We will consider lattice approximations of \( D \). The lattice scaling will be \( N^{-1} \). We will define some scaled quantities, but the dependence on \( N \) will be implicit.

• If \( N > 0 \), let \( A = A_{N,D} \) be the connected component containing the origin of the set of \( \zeta \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \) with \( S_\zeta \subset ND \). Let \( \bar{D}_A \) be the corresponding domain obtained by taking the interior of the union of the \( S_\zeta \). Let \( \bar{D}_A = N^{-1} D_A \). If \( a \in \partial_e A \), we write \( \bar{a} = m(a/N) \in \partial \bar{D}_A \) for the midpoint of the edge \( a/N \). We sometimes identify an edge with its midpoint.

• We consider the following metric on continuous curves: if \( \gamma^1 : [s_1, t_1] \to \mathbb{C} \) and \( \gamma^2 : [s_2, t_2] \to \mathbb{C} \),

\[
\rho(\gamma^1, \gamma^2) = \inf \left[ \sup_{s_1 \leq t \leq t_1} |\alpha(t) - t| + \sup_{s_1 \leq t \leq t_1} |\gamma^2(\alpha(t)) - \gamma^1(t)| \right],
\]

where the infimum is over all increasing homeomorphisms \( \alpha : [s_1, t_1] \to [s_2, t_2] \).

• We write \( \wp_\rho \) for the corresponding Prokhorov metric on probability measure on curves.
If $D$ is a domain as above and $a, b$ are distinct boundary points, then $\mu_D(a, b)$ denotes the probability measure given by SLE$_2$ with the natural parametrization. (In other papers of the first author, the notation measure $\mu_D(a, b)$ refers to SLE with total mass of the partition function and the probability measure and the corresponding probability measure denoted by $\mu_D^F(a, b)$. However, since we only need to use the probability measure in this paper, we choose the simpler notation.)

**Theorem 2.4.** Let $D$ be an analytic domain containing the origin with distinct boundary points $a', b'$. For each $N$, let $A_N = A_{N,D}$ and let $a_N, b_N \in \partial_e A_N$ with

$$\tilde{a} := a_N/N \to a', \quad \tilde{b} := b_N/N \to b'.$$

Then

$$P_{A_N,a_N,b_N}^N \to \mu_D(a', b'),$$

where the convergence is with respect to the Prokhorov metric as above.

We start by making some reductions. It is not difficult (see Corollary 8.5) to show that

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \varphi \left[ \mu_D(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}), \mu_D(a', b') \right] = 0.$$

Hence, it suffices to show that $\varphi [\nu_N, \tilde{\nu}_N] \to 0$, where $\nu_N = P_{A_N,a_N,b_N}^N$ and $\tilde{\nu}_N = \mu_D(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b})$.

In order to compare $\nu_N, \tilde{\nu}_N$ we consider the paths parametrized by half-plane capacity. This capacity is defined by first taking $F : D_A \to \mathbb{H}$ with $F_N(a_N) = 0, F_N(b_N) = \infty$ and measuring capacities of the images under $F$. The map $F$ is unique up to a final dilation.

For every $k < \infty$, we can consider the measures $\nu_N, \tilde{\nu}_N$ on paths stopped when the capacity reaches $k$. Since the total capacity of the curves is infinite, this truncation is well defined and does not give the entire curve. In order to get convergence in the Prokhorov metric we need two facts. The first:

- The curves parametrized by capacity are very close in supremum norm except for small probability.

This has been proved previously for LERW convergence in capacity parametrization, see [23, 8]. While we could repeat a similar argument here, we choose to omit it. The second is the one that we focus on:

- If we reparametrize by length (using normalized number of steps for the LERW and Minkowski content for the SLE), the reparametrizations are very close in supremum norm except for small probability.
Let \( \nu_{N,k}, \tilde{\nu}_{N,k} \) denote the corresponding measures on curves parametrized by length but truncated when their capacity reaches \( k \). We will show that \( \varphi[\nu_{N,k}, \nu_{N,k}] \) is small. We also need to show for LERW and for SLE that as \( k \to \infty \), both \( \varphi[\nu_{N,k}, \nu_{N}] \) and \( \varphi[\tilde{\nu}_{N,k}, \tilde{\nu}_{k}] \) are bounded by \( \varepsilon_k \) for some \( \varepsilon_k \to 0 \) (independent of \( N \)). This is discussed in Section 8.

Finally, rather than take a particular \( F \) and showing the estimates for paths truncated at capacity \( k \), we will start with any \( F \) and truncate at capacity 1. Note that paths truncated at capacity \( k \) for a given \( F \) are the same as those truncated at capacity 1 for \( F^*(z) = k^{-1/2} F(z) \).

This is the main theorem of this paper and precise statements can be found in (5.1) and (5.2).

3 Deterministic estimates

3.1 Loewner difference equation

Suppose \( \gamma : (0, \infty) \to \mathbb{H} \) is a simple curve with \( \gamma(0+) = 0 \) parametrized so that \( \text{hcap}[\gamma_t] = t \), where \( \gamma_t = \gamma[0,t] \). Let \( g_t : \mathbb{H} \setminus \gamma_t \to \mathbb{H} \) be the conformal transformation with \( g_t(z) = z + o(1) \) as \( z \to \infty \). Then we have the chordal Loewner differential equation,

\[
\partial_t g_t(z) = \frac{a}{g_t(z) - U_t}, \quad g_0(z) = z,
\]

where \( U_t = g_t(\gamma(t)) \). We will set \( a = 1 \). The proof of this correspondence, at least as given in [17], starts by proving a “difference estimate” to show that for small \( t \),

\[
g_t(z) - z = \frac{t}{z} + O\left(\frac{tr}{|z|^2}\right),
\]

where \( r \) denotes the radius of \( \gamma_t \). This estimate does not require \( \gamma_t \) to be the image of a curve and in fact holds with an error term uniformly bounded over all hulls of half-plane capacity \( t \) and radius \( r \).

Our domains \( D_n = D_{A_n} \) are derived from \( D_A \) by cutting out squares rather than a curve, so it will be more useful to use the difference equation form of the Loewner equation. One could of course work with slit domains and translate results, but we feel the difference equation approach produces cleaner arguments in the present setting. Here we derive some of the necessary estimates for these difference equations.

In the statements we will have parameters \( h, r, \varepsilon, \delta, \nu \). We state the propositions in terms of these (and their relations), but let us describe now how we will use them later on. We start with a lattice spacing \( N^{-1} \) and
an exponent $u > 0$ from the Green’s function convergence estimate (2.1). Given this we will choose

$$h \asymp N^{-u/5}, \quad r \asymp N^{-u/20}, \quad \varepsilon \asymp N^{-u/50}, \quad \delta \asymp N^{-u/250}.$$ 

The choices of exponents are somewhat arbitrary, and we have not tried to optimize them, but we will use the fact that

$$h \ll r^3 \ll \varepsilon^6 \ll \delta^24.$$ 

We also will set $\nu \asymp \lfloor \log N \rfloor^{-2/5}$.

The exponent $2/5$ is also somewhat arbitrary but we will use the fact that it is strictly between $1/3$ and $1/2$. This subsection will be self-contained and the notation will vary slightly from other parts of the paper.

We will say that $K \subset \mathbb{H}$ is a (compact $\mathbb{H}$-)hull, if $K$ is bounded and $D_K := \mathbb{H} \setminus K$ is simply connected. Define

$$r_K = \text{rad}(K) = \max \{|z| : z \in K\}, \quad h_K = \text{hcap}(K),$$

and recall that $h_K \leq r_K^2$. If $r_K$ is small, $K$ is located near 0. Let $g_K$ be the unique conformal transformation of $D_K$ onto $\mathbb{H}$ whose expansion at infinity is

$$g_K(z) = z + \frac{h_K}{z} + O(|z|^{-2}).$$

We set

$$\Upsilon_K(z) = \frac{\Im [g_K(z)]}{|g_K'(z)|},$$

and recall that $2\Upsilon_K(z)$ is the conformal radius of $D_K$ seen from $z$.

**Lemma 3.1.** There exists $c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Suppose $U \in \mathbb{R}$; $K$ is a hull with $r_K < 1/2$; $z = x + iy$; and let $g, r, h, \Upsilon$ denote $g_{K+U}, r_K, h_K = h_{K+U}, \Upsilon_{K+U}$, respectively. Then $\Im [g(z)] \leq y$ and $\Upsilon(z) \leq y$. Moreover, if $\delta = r^{1/4}$ and $y \geq \delta$, then

$$\left| g(z) - z - \frac{h}{z - U} \right| \leq c h \delta^2,$$

$$\left| g'(z) - 1 + \frac{h}{(z - U)^2} \right| \leq c h \delta,$$

$$\left| \Im [g(z)] - y \left[ 1 - \frac{h}{|z - U|^2} \right] \right| \leq c y h \delta, \quad (3.1)$$

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\[ \left| \Upsilon(z) - y \left[ 1 - \frac{2h \sin^2 \theta}{|z-U|^2} \right] \right| \leq cyh\delta, \]

In particular, if \( \sin \theta \geq \nu \), then

\[ \frac{\Upsilon(z)}{y} \leq \left( \frac{\text{Im}(g(z))}{y} \right)^{2\nu^2} \left[ 1 + O(h\delta) \right]. \tag{3.2} \]

**Proof.** Since \( g_{K+U}(z) = g_K(z-U) + U \), it suffices to prove the result when \( U = 0 \) which we will assume from now on. Proposition 3.46 of [17] shows that

\[ \left| g(z) - z - \frac{h}{z} \right| \leq chr \frac{|z|}{|z|^2}, \tag{3.3} \]

and applying the Cauchy integral formula to \( f(z) = g(z) - z - (h/z) \) we see that

\[ \left| g'(z) - 1 + \frac{h}{z^2} \right| \leq chr \frac{|z|^3}{|z|^3}. \tag{3.4} \]

Taking imaginary parts of the first relation and using \( |z| \geq \text{Im}(y) \geq \delta \), we get

\[
\text{Im}[g(z)] = y \left[ 1 - \frac{h}{|z|^2} \right] + O \left( h\delta^2 \right)
= y \left[ 1 - h \left( \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \right) \right] + O \left( h\delta^2 \right)
\]

and since \( y \geq \delta \) we get (3.1). Since

\[
\left| 1 - \frac{h}{z^2} \right| = 1 - \text{Re} \left[ \frac{h}{|z|^2} \right] + \frac{h^2}{|z|^4} = 1 + \frac{h^2}{|z|^4} + O \left( \frac{h^2}{|z|^4} \right),
\]

and \( h/|z| \leq r \), we get

\[
|g'_K(z)|^{-1} = 1 + \frac{h \left( \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \right)}{|z|^2} + O \left( \frac{hr}{|z|^3} \right),
\]

Combining, we get

\[ \Upsilon_K(z) = y \left[ 1 - \frac{2h \sin^2 \theta}{|z|^2} + O \left( \frac{h\delta^2}{y} \right) \right]. \]
Suppose now we have a sequence of hulls of small capacity $K_1, K_2, \ldots$ and “locations” $U_1, U_2, \ldots \in \mathbb{R}$, so that, roughly speaking $K_j + U_j$ is near $U_j$. Let $r_j = r_{K_j}, \ h_j = h_{K_j}, \ g^j = g_{K_j} + U_j$ and let $g_j = g^j \circ \ldots \circ g^1$. If $z \in \mathbb{H}$, we define $z_j = x_j + iy_j = g_j(z)$. This is defined up to the first $j$ such that $z_j - U_j \in K_j$. (Recall that $K_j$ is located near 0.) A key fact (and the basis of the Loewner differential equation) is that the left-hand side of (3.3) depends only on $h, U$ and not on the exact shape of $K$. This implies that if we have two sequences for which the capacity increments and “driving terms”, $h_j$ and $U_j$, are close, then we would expect the functions $\varphi_n$ to be close. We give a precise formulation of this in the next proposition. See [8] for analogous estimates (and arguments) using the Loewner differential equation.

**Proposition 3.2.** There exists $1 < c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Suppose $(K_1, U_1), (K_2, U_2) \ldots$ and $(\tilde{K}_1, \tilde{U}_1), (\tilde{K}_2, \tilde{U}_2), \ldots$ are two sequences as above with corresponding $r_j, h_j, g^j, g_j$ and $\tilde{r}_j, \tilde{h}_j, \tilde{g}^j, \tilde{g}_j$. Let $0 < h < r^2 < \varepsilon^2 < \delta^8 < 1/c$, and $n \leq 1/h$ and suppose that for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$,

$$|h_j - h| \leq hr/\delta, \quad |\tilde{h}_j - h| \leq hr/\delta,$$

$$r_j, \tilde{r}_j \leq r,$$

$$|U_j - \tilde{U}_j| \leq \varepsilon.$$ 

Suppose $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{H}$ and let $z_n = x_n + iy_n = g_n(z), \ z_n = \tilde{x}_n + i\tilde{y}_n = \tilde{g}_n(z)$. Then, if $y_n, \tilde{y}_n \geq \delta$,

$$|g_n(z) - \tilde{g}_n(z)| \leq c(\varepsilon/\delta)(y \wedge 1). \quad (3.5)$$

Moreover, if we assume that $y_n \geq 2\delta$ and make no a priori assumptions on $\tilde{y}_n$, then $\tilde{y}_n \geq \delta$ holds, and hence (3.5) follows in this case, too.

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Proof. Note that $nh < 1$, and hence if $y > 3$, we know that $y_n \geq \delta$. Without loss of generality, we will assume that $y \leq 3$; for $y > 3$, we can use the fact that $\varphi_n - \tilde{\varphi}_n$ is a bounded holomorphic function on $\{\text{Im}(w) > 3\}$ that goes to zero as $w \to \infty$, and hence

$$|g_n(z) - \tilde{g}_n(z)| \leq \max\{|g_n(s + 3i) - \tilde{g}_n(s + 3i)| : s \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$ 

Using Lemma 3.1, and that $r < \delta^4$, we see that for $j = 0, \ldots, n - 1$,

$$z_{j+1} = z_j + \frac{h}{z_j - U_j} + O(h\delta^2), \quad (3.6)$$

$$y_{j+1} = y_j \left[1 - \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2} + O(h\delta)\right],$$

and similarly for $\tilde{z}_j, \tilde{y}_j$.

Hence

$$y_n = y \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \left[1 - \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2} + O(h\delta)\right] = y \left[1 + O(\delta)\right] \exp \left\{-\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2}\right\}.$$ 

Since $y_n \geq \delta$ and $y \leq 3$, it follows that

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2} \leq \log(y/\delta) + O(\delta), \quad (3.7)$$

and similarly for $(\tilde{z}_j, \tilde{U}_j)$. Using the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we see that,

$$\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j| \mid \tilde{z}_j - \tilde{U}_j \mid} \leq \left[\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2}\right]^{1/2} \left[\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{h}{|\tilde{z}_j - \tilde{U}_j|^2}\right]^{1/2} \leq \log(y/\delta) + O(\delta). \quad (3.8)$$

Let $\Delta_j = z_j - \tilde{z}_j$. Let us first assume that $|\Delta_j| \leq \delta/2$. By subtracting the expressions in (3.6) for $z_j$ and $\tilde{z}_j$, we see that

$$\Delta_{j+1} = \Delta_j + \frac{h(U_j - \tilde{U}_j - \Delta_j)}{(z_j - U_j)(\tilde{z}_j - \tilde{U}_j)} + O(h\delta^2).$$

This implies that there exists $c$ such that

$$|\Delta_{j+1}| \leq |\Delta_j| \left[1 + \rho_j\right] + c \varepsilon \rho_j,$$
where
\[ \rho_j = \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j| |\bar{z}_j - \bar{U}_j|}. \]

Integrating we get,
\[ |\Delta_{j+1}| \leq c \varepsilon \sum_{l=1}^{j} \left( \rho_l \prod_{k=l+1}^{j} (1 + \rho_k) \right) \leq c \varepsilon (y/\delta). \]

The last inequality uses (3.8) and the identity
\[ 1 + \sum_{l=1}^{n} \left( p_l \prod_{k=l+1}^{n} (1 + p_k) \right) = \prod_{l=1}^{n} (1 + p_l). \]

Hence we see that
\[ |\Delta_n| \leq c \varepsilon (y/\delta), \]
provided that the right-hand side is less than \( \delta/2 \). Since \( y \leq 3 \) and \( \varepsilon \leq \delta^4 \), this will be true if \( \delta \) is sufficiently small.

For the final assertion, suppose that \( j \) is such that \( \bar{y}_j \geq \delta \). Then since \( \varepsilon \leq \delta^4 \), we can use (3.5) to see that \( |y_j - \bar{y}_j| \leq c(\varepsilon/\delta)y \leq O(\delta^4) \). Since \( y_j \geq 2\delta \), it follows that \( \bar{y}_j \geq 2\delta(1-O(\delta^3)) \). But \( |\bar{y}_{j+1} - \bar{y}_j| \leq c'h_j/y_j \leq O(\delta^7) \). Consequently, as long as \( \delta \) is sufficiently small, taking \( c \) larger if necessary, we can continue until \( j = n \).

\[ \square \]

Corollary 3.3. Suppose we make the assumptions of the previous proposition, but replace the condition \( y_n \geq 2\delta \) with
\[ \Upsilon_n(z), \bar{\Upsilon}_n(z) \geq 2(2\delta)^{2\nu^2}, \]
where
\[ \nu = \min_{0 \leq j < n} \{ \sin |\arg (g_j(z) - U_j)| \} . \]

Then the results still hold for \( \delta \) sufficiently small.

Proof. Using (3.2), we see that for \( \delta \) sufficiently small
\[ \Upsilon_n(z), \bar{\Upsilon}_n(z) \leq 2y_n^{2\nu^2} . \]

\[ \square \]
Proposition 3.4. There exists $1 < c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Suppose $(K_1, U_1), (K_2, U_2) \ldots$ is a sequence as above with corresponding $r_j, h_j, g^j, g_j$. Let

$$0 < h < r^2 < \delta^8 < 1/c,$$

and $n \leq 1/h$ and suppose that for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$,

$$|h_j - h| \leq hr/\delta, \quad r_j \leq r.$$

Suppose $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{H}$ and let $z_n = x_n + iy_n = g_n(z)$. Then if $y_n \geq \delta$,

$$|g'_n(z)| = \exp \left\{-\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \Re \frac{h}{(z_j - U_j)^2} \right\} (1 + O(\delta)). \quad (3.9)$$

In particular, there is a constant $c$ such that if

$$\nu = \min_{0 \leq j \leq n} \{\sin [\arg (g_j(z) - U_j)]\}, \quad (3.10)$$

then,

$$|g'_n(z)| \geq c \left(\frac{y_n}{y}\right)^{1-2\nu^2}. \quad (3.11)$$

Proof. By the chain rule and Lemma 3.1 we have

$$\log |g'_n(z)| = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \log |(g^j)'(z_{j-2})|$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \log \left|1 - \frac{h}{(z_j - U_j)^2} + O(h\delta)\right|$$

$$= -\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \left(\Re \frac{h}{(z_j - U_j)^2} + O(h\delta)\right).$$

This proves the first claim. For the second assertion, note that (3.10) implies

$$-\Re \frac{h}{(z_j - U_j)^2} = - \left(1 - 2S_j^2\right) \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2} \geq - \left(1 - 2\nu^2\right) \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2},$$

where

$$S_j = \sin [\arg (g_j(z) - U_j)].$$

But in the proof of Proposition 3.2 we saw that

$$\exp \left\{-\sum_{j=0}^{n} \frac{h}{|z_j - U_j|^2} \right\} = (y_n/y) (1 + O(\delta)).$$

Combining these estimates finishes the proof. \qed
3.2 Expansion of the observable

Recall that the SLE$_2$ Green’s function for a domain $(D, a, b)$ equals

$$r_D^{-3/4}(z)S_D^{3/2}(z).$$

We shall later use the LERW analog as observable for proving convergence to SLE$_2$. We will here give a computation showing how the Green’s function (for general $\kappa$) changes when the domain is perturbed by growing a small hull.

We let $z_\pm = i \pm 1$ and note that

$$\sin[\arg(z_\pm)] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$  

Lemma 3.5. Suppose $K$ is a hull, $r = r_K = \text{diam}(K)$, $h = h_K = \text{heap}(K)$, $U \in [-r h^{1/3}, (r h)^{1/3}]$, $z_\pm = i \pm 1$. Then,

$$\text{Im} \, [g(z_\pm)] = 1 - \frac{h}{2} + O(hr),$$

$$|g'(z_\pm)| = 1 + O(hr),$$

$$\sin \, [\arg(g(z_\pm) - U)] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ 1 \pm \frac{U}{2} + \frac{U^2}{8} - \frac{h}{2} + O(hr + r^3) \right].$$

Proof. We will show the result for $z_+$; the argument for $z_-$ is identical. Let us write

$$w = g(z_+) = x + iy = |w| e^{i \arg w},$$

where $\arg w \in [0, \pi]$. Using (3.3), we see that

$$x = 1 + \frac{h}{2} + O(hr), \quad y = 1 - \frac{h}{2} + O(hr), \quad |w| = \sqrt{2} + O(hr).$$

$$\sin \arg w = \frac{y}{|w|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{h}{2\sqrt{2}} + O(hr), \quad \arg w = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{h}{2} + O(hr).$$

Using (3.4) and the fact that $z_\pm^2$ is purely imaginary, we see that

$$|g'(z_\pm)| = 1 + O(hr).$$

We now want to expand $\arg(g(z_+ - U) = \arg(w - U)$ up to $O(hr) + O(r^3)$. Proceeding directly by Taylor expansion becomes a bit messy, so we will first exploit the harmonicity. For the moment, let us assume that $U \geq 0$.
Let $\psi(\zeta) = \arg(\zeta - U) - \arg(\zeta)$. By the maximum principle $\psi(\zeta)$ equals $\pi$ times the probability that a Brownian motion exits $\mathbb{H}$ in $[0, U]$. Since $\psi$ is a positive harmonic function, and $|z_+ - w| = O(h)$, we have

$$|\psi(z_+) - \psi(w)| \leq c h |\psi(z_+)| = O(hr),$$

that is, $\psi(w) = \psi(z_+) [1 + O(hr)]$. Hence, using the Poisson kernel for $\mathbb{H}$,

$$\arg(w - U) = \psi(w) + \arg(w) = \psi(z_+) + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{h}{2} + O(hr)$$

$$= \int_0^U \frac{dt}{(1-t)^2 + 1} + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{h}{2} + O(hr)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{h}{2} + \frac{U}{2} + \frac{U^2}{4} + O(hr) + O(r^3).$$

If $U < 0$, we need to consider the probability of hitting the boundary in $[U, 0]$, but the same basic argument shows that in this case

$$\arg(w - U) = \arg(w) - \int_U^0 \frac{dt}{(1-t)^2 + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{h}{2} + \frac{U}{2} + \frac{U^2}{4} + O(hr) + O(r^3).$$

Doing the analogous computation with $z = z_-$ we get

$$\arg(g(z_\pm) - U) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{h}{2} + \frac{U}{2} \pm \frac{U^2}{4} + O(hr) + O(r^3).$$

Finally we use

$$\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \epsilon\right) = \sin(\pi/4) \left[ 1 + \epsilon - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + O(\epsilon^3) \right],$$

and

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4} + \epsilon\right) = \sin(3\pi/4) \left[ 1 - \epsilon - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} + O(\epsilon^3) \right].$$

We conclude

$$\sin\left(\arg(g(z_\pm) - U)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[ 1 \pm \frac{U}{2} + \frac{U^2}{8} - \frac{h}{2} + O(hr) + O(r^3) \right].$$
The expansion of the observable is an immediately consequence. We will use this result only with $\kappa = 2$, but we state it so that it can be applied to other discrete models converging to $\text{SLE}_\kappa$ for $0 < \kappa < 8$ if the analog of (2.1) is known.

**Proposition 3.6.** Suppose we are in the setting of Lemma 3.5. If $0 < \kappa < 8$ and

$$\alpha = \frac{\kappa}{8} - 1, \quad \beta = \frac{8}{\kappa} - 1,$$

then

$$\left( \frac{\text{Im} \left[ g(z_{\pm}) \right]}{g'(z_{\pm})} \right)^{\alpha} \sin^\beta (\text{arg}(g(z_{\pm}) - U)) = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{\beta} \left( 1 \pm \left[ \frac{4}{\kappa} - \frac{1}{2} \right] U + \left[ \frac{8}{\kappa^2} - \frac{2}{\kappa} + \frac{1}{8} \right] \left[ U^2 - \frac{\kappa}{2} \right] + O(\kappa(hr + r^3)) \right).$$

(3.12)

## 4 Coupling

In this section we derive the coupling results we will use. The basic method we follow is the same as in [23] but we work with a different observable, namely the LERW Green’s function. The resulting coupling is slightly different from the one of [23] since we will work only with the Loewner difference equation. We will give quantitative estimates (in terms however of the unknown exponent in (2.1)), see [5], but we have not bothered to optimize exponents.

### 4.1 Coupling of driving terms

We will consider 4-tuples $(A, a, b, F)$ where $(A, a, b) \in A$. Recall that we write $F : D_A \to \mathbb{H}$ for a conformal transformation with $F(a) = 0, F(b) = \infty$. As we have noted before, there is a one-parameter family of such transformations $F$, so we will fix one of them. We define

$$N = N(A, a, b, F) = |(F^{-1})'(i)|$$

and note that $N$ is half the conformal radius of $D_A$ seen from $F^{-1}(i)$. We will prove facts for $N$ sufficiently large and we will not be explicit about this.

We fix a mesoscopic scale $h$, defined by

$$h = N^{-2u/3},$$

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where $u$ is the exponent from (2.1). This is somewhat arbitrary, but we will use that $N^{-u} = O(h^{6/5})$.

Let $(A_0, a_0, b) = (A, a, b), D_0 = D_A, F_0 = F$. We will define a sequence $(A_n, a_n, b)$ with corresponding simply connected domains $D_n$ and functions $F_n^{\text{LERW}}$ recursively by saying that $(A_n, a_n, b)$ is chosen given $(A_{n-1}, a_{n-1}, b)$ according to the LERW probability measure $P_{n-1} := P_{A_{n-1}, a_{n-1}, b}$ where the walk (taking microscopic lattice steps) is stopped at the first time $m = m_n$ such that

$$\text{diam}[K^m] \geq h^{2/5} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{hcap}[K^m] \geq h,$$

where

$$K^j = F_{n-1}(D_{A_{n-1}} \setminus D_{A_{n-1} \setminus \eta}) \subset \mathbb{H} \quad (4.1)$$

and $\eta$ is LERW in $A_{n-1}$ from $a_{n-1}$ to $b$. We set $D_n = D_A$ and

$$F_n^{\text{LERW}} = g_n \circ F_0 - U_n, \quad U_n := g_n \circ F_0(a_n). \quad (4.2)$$

where $g_n : F_0(D_0 \setminus D_n) \to \mathbb{H}$ is the conformal transformation normalized so that $g_n(\infty) = \infty, \quad \hat{g}'_n(\infty) = 1$. Note that the transformation $F_n^{\text{LERW}}$ is translated so that $F_n^{\text{LERW}}(a_n) = 0, F_n^{\text{LERW}}(b) = \infty$. Let $\xi_n = U_n - U_{n-1}$.

**Proposition 4.1.** Let $D, a', b', F$ be given. Then for each $N$, we can define the sequence

$$\{(A_n, a_n, b), \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, n_0\}$$

and a standard Brownian motion $W_t, 0 \leq t \leq 2$ and a sequence of stopping times $\tau_0 \leq \tau_1 \leq \cdots \tau_{n_0}$ for the Brownian motion on the same probability space such that the following holds.

- The distribution of $\{(A_n, a_n, b)\}$ is that of the LERW domains corresponding to $P_{D_A, a, b}$ sampled at mesoscopic scale, as described above.

- Let $\mathcal{G}_n$ denote the $\sigma$-algebra generated by $\{(A_j, a_j, b) : j = 0, \ldots, n\}$ and $\{W_t : t \leq \tau_n\}$. Then,

$$\{(A_j, a_j, b) : j > n\},$$

$$\{W_{t+\tau_n} - W_{\tau_n} : t \geq 0\}$$

are conditionally independent of $\mathcal{G}_n$ given $(A_n, a_n, b)$.

- There exists a stopping time $n^* \leq n_0$ with respect to $\mathcal{G}_n$ such that

$$P\{n^* < n_0\} \leq c h^{1/10},$$

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such that for \( n \leq n_s \),
\[
|W_{\tau_n} - U_n| \leq h^{1/10}; \\
|\tau_n - nh| \leq h^{1/5}; \\
\max_{\tau_{n-1} \leq t \leq \tau_n} |W_t - W_{\tau_{n-1}}| \leq h^{2/5}; \\
\max_{t \leq \tau_n} \max_{t-h^{1/5} \leq s \leq t} |W_t - W_s| \leq h^{1/12}.
\]

- Let \( K^n \) be as in (4.1). For \( n \leq n_s \), \( \text{hcap}(K^n) \leq h + h^2 \). Moreover, for \( n < n_s \), \( \text{hcap}(K^n) \geq h \).

The proof will be completed at the end of this subsection.

### 4.1.1 One step

We begin by discussing the estimates for one mesoscopic increment of the LERW. Suppose \( \eta \) is a SAW chosen from the LERW probability measure \( P_{A,a,b} \) and that \( A_j = A \setminus \eta^j \), where \( \eta^j = \eta[0,j] \) is considered taking (microscopic) lattice steps. We introduce a stopping time \( m \) depending on \( A,a,b,F \) as follows:
\[
m = \min\left\{ j \geq 0 : \text{hcap}[K_j] \geq h \text{ or } \text{diam}[K_j] \geq h^{2/5} \right\},
\]
where \( K_j = F(D \setminus D_{A_j}) \). We define for \( j = 0,1, \ldots \),
\[
t_j = \text{hcap}[K_j], \quad r_j = \text{diam}[K_j].
\]
Using the Beurling estimate, we can see that
\[
t_m \leq h + O(N^{-1}), \quad r_m \leq h^{2/5} + O(N^{-1/2}).
\]
We expect however that \( t_m \) is very close to \( h \) and that \( r_m \) is close to \( h^{1/2} \).

**Lemma 4.2.** There exist \( 0 < \alpha, c < \infty \) such that for \( N \) sufficiently large, if \( (A,a,b,F) \) are as above, then for \( R > 0 \),
\[
P_{A,a,b} \left\{ r_m \geq Rh^{1/2} \right\} \leq ce^{-\alpha R}.
\]

**Proof.** We sketch the proof here; for details see Section 7.8. We consider \( m' \), the first \( j \) such that \( \text{hcap}[K_j] \geq h \) or \( \text{diam}[K_j] \geq 4\sqrt{h} \). The key step is to show that there exists uniform \( \rho > 0 \) such that with probability at least \( \rho \), we have \( \text{diam}[K_{m'}] < 4\sqrt{h} \). If this happens we stop; otherwise, we do the same thing on the new walk. The probability of doing this \( J \) times without success is at most \( (1 - \rho)^J \). If we have succeeded within \( J \) steps then \( \text{diam}[K_m] \leq O(J\sqrt{h}) \).

\[\square\]
Note that $F(D_{A_m})$ is an unbounded simply connected subset of $\mathbb{H}$ and we let $g$ be the uniformizing conformal map normalized so that

$$g : F(D_{A_m}) \to \mathbb{H}, \quad g(z) = z + o(z), \quad z \to \infty.$$ 

We write

$$\xi = g(a_m)$$

and finally set $F_m = g \circ F$.

**Lemma 4.3.** There exist $0 < \beta, c < \infty$ such that we have the estimates

$$|E_{A,a,b}[\xi]| \leq ch^{6/5}, \quad |E_{A,a,b}[\xi^2 - h]| \leq ch^{6/5},$$

and

$$E_{A,a,b}[\exp\left\{\beta \xi h^{-1/2}\right\}] \leq c.$$ (4.4)

**Proof.** Write $z_\pm = i \pm 1$ and $H = F^{-1}$. Then $H$ maps $\mathbb{H}$ onto $D_A$. Let $w, \zeta_+, \zeta_-$ be points in $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$ closest to $H(i), H(z_+), H(z_-)$, respectively. In case of ties, we choose arbitrarily. Note that the domain Markov property for loop-erased random walk implies that

$$P_{A,a,b}\{\zeta_+ \in \eta\} = E_{A,a,b}\left[P_{A^+,a^+,b}\{\zeta_+ \in \eta\}\right].$$ (4.5)

We will estimate the two sides of this equation. To keep notation lighter we will write $z = z_\pm$ and $\zeta = \zeta_\pm$. We begin with the left-hand side for which we can use (2.1) directly. Recall that $N = |H'(i)|$. By distortion estimates we know that

$$|F(w) - i|, |F(\zeta) - z| \leq O(N^{-1})$$

and

$$|F'(\zeta)|^{-1} = |H'(z)| \left(1 + O(N^{-1})\right).$$

Hence,

$$r_{D_A}(\zeta) = 2|H'(z)| \left(1 + O(N^{-1})\right), \quad \sin(\arg F(\zeta)) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + O(N^{-1}).$$

It follows from (2.1) that

$$P_{A,a,b}\{\zeta \in \eta\} = c_0|H'(z)|^{-3/4}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3 + O(h^{6/5}) \right),$$

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where we used that \( N^{-u} = O(h^{6/5}) \) and set \( c_0 := \hat{c} 2^{-3/4} \). We now estimate the right-hand side of (4.5). By the chain rule and distortion estimates, we have
\[
 r_{D^1}(\zeta) = 2 \frac{\text{Im} \ g(z)}{|g'(z)|} |H'(z)|(1 + O(N^{-1})),
\]
\[
 \sin (\text{arg } [g \circ F(\zeta) - \xi]) = \sin [\text{arg } (g(z) - \xi)] + O(N^{-1}).
\]

So, by (2.1)
\[
P_{A^1,a^1,b^1} \{ \zeta \in \eta \}
= c_0 |H'(z)|^{-3/4} \left( \frac{\text{Im} \ g(z)}{|g'(z)|} \right)^{-3/4} \sin^3 [\text{arg } (g(z) - \xi)] + O(h^{6/5})
= 2^{3/2} P_{A,a,b} \{ \zeta \in \eta \} \left( \frac{\text{Im} \ g(z)}{|g'(z)|} \right)^{-3/4} \sin^3 [\text{arg } (g(z) - \xi)] + O(h^{6/5}).
\]

Note that \( r = \text{diam}(K_m) \leq h^{2/5} + O(N^{-1}) \) so there is a constant \( c \) such that \( |\xi| \leq ch^{2/5} \) for \( h \) sufficiently small. Hence \( O(hr + r^3) = O\left(h^{6/5}\right) \) and we can apply Proposition 3.5 with \( \kappa = 2 \) to get
\[
2^{3/2} \left( \frac{\text{Im} \ g(z)}{|g'(z)|} \right)^{-3/4} \sin^3 [\text{arg } (g(z) - \xi)] = 1 + \frac{3}{2} \xi + \frac{9}{8} \left( \xi^2 - t_m \right) + O(h^{6/5}).
\]

Using this, by combining (4.5) with (4.6), we see that
\[
E_{A,a,b} \left[ \pm \frac{3}{2} \xi + \frac{9}{8} \left( \xi^2 - t_m \right) \right] = O(h^{6/5}).
\]

These equations imply
\[
|E_{A,a,b} [\xi]| = O(h^{6/5}), \quad |E_{A,a,b} [\xi^2 - t_m]| = O(h^{6/5}).
\]

Using Lemma 4.2 we can conclude both that \( t_m = h + o(h^{6/5}) \) and the final assertion of the lemma.

\[\square\]

**Proposition 4.4.** There exist \( 0 < \alpha, C < \infty \) such that one can define on the same probability space a random variable \( \xi \) with the distribution \( P_{A,a,b} \) and a standard Wiener process \( W_t \), and a stopping time for \( W_t \) such that \( \xi - \mu = W_\tau \) where \( \mu = E_{A,a,b}[\xi] \). Moreover,
\[
E [\tau] = E_{A,a,b} [(\xi - \mu)^2] = h + O(h^{6/5}),
\]

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and if
\[ W^* = \max\{|W_t| : t \leq \tau\}, \]
then
\[ \mathbb{E}\left[ \exp\left\{ \alpha \sqrt{W^*} \right\} \right] \leq C. \]

**Proof.** This can be seen from the standard construction via Skorokhod embedding. The last inequality uses (4.4). \qed

### 4.1.2 Sequence and Loewner chain

We start with \((A, a, b, F)\) as in the previous section, and having chosen a mesoscopic scale \(h\). We have defined a step in a sequence of 4-tuples \((A, a, b, F) \to (A_m, a_m, b, F_m)\) which corresponds to a mesoscopic capacity increment of the LERW. We can continue this process to define a sequence of 4-tuples. The estimates of Lemma 4.3 will hold as long as the conformal radius is comparable to that of \(A\). By the domain Markov property this corresponds to a sequence of stopping times for the LERW path stopped at mesoscopic capacity increments.

Let us be more precise. We write \(D_0 = D_A, D_j = D_{A_j}\). Set \(m_0 = 0, m_1 = m\), where \(m\) is as in (4.3), and for \(n = 0, 1, \ldots\), and \(j = 0, 1, \ldots\),
\[ K_j = F(D \setminus D_j), \quad K_j^n = F_{m_n}(D_{m_n} \setminus D_{m_n+j}), \]
and
\[ \Delta_n = \min\left\{ j \geq 0 : \text{hcap}[K_j^n] \geq h \text{ or } \text{diam}[K_j^n] \geq h^{2/5} \right\}, \]
\[ m_{n+1} = m_n + \Delta_n. \]
Write
\[ K^n = K^n_{\Delta_n}. \]
Then
\[ t_{m_{n+1}} = t_{m_n} + \text{hcap}[K^n]. \]
and we set
\[ r_{m_{n+1}} = \text{diam}[K^n]. \]
Let \(g^{n+1} : \mathbb{H} \setminus K^n \to \mathbb{H}\) be the conformal transformation with \(g^{n+1}(z) - z = o(1)\) and set \(F_{m_{n+1}} = g^{n+1} \circ F_{m_n}\) and
\[ g_{n+1} = g^{n+1} \circ g^n \circ \cdots \circ g^1. \]
We also define the “driving process increment”,

\[ \xi_{n+1} = g^{n+1} \circ F_{m_n}(a_{m_n}) - \xi_n, \]

giving a “driving process”

\[ U_{n+1} = \xi_1 + \cdots + \xi_{n+1}. \] (4.7)

Write also

\[ H_n = F(D_{m_n}) \subset \mathbb{H}. \]

We continue this process until \( n_0 \), the first time \( n \) such that

\[ \text{diam}[F(K_{m_n})] \geq 1/4 \quad \text{or} \quad \text{hcap}[F(K_{m_n})] \geq 1/4. \]

Note that \( n_0 - 1 \leq 1/h \) and that for \( n < n_0 \),

\[ \text{hcap}[F(D_0 \setminus D_n)] \leq 1/4, \quad |X_n| \leq 1/4, \]

\[ |(F^{-1}_m)'(i)| \asymp |(F^{-1})'(i)| = N, \]

Using the Beurling estimate, we can see that for \( n < n_0 \), the mesoscopic increments satisfy

\[ t_{m_n} - t_{m_{n-1}} \leq h + O(N^{-1}), \quad r_{m_n} - r_{m_{n-1}} \leq h^2/5 + O(N^{-1/2}). \]

Let \( F_n \) denote the \( \sigma \)-algebra generated by \((A_0, a_0, b), \cdots, (A_{m_n}, a_{m_n}, b)\).

**Lemma 4.5.** There is a coupling of \( \eta \) and standard Brownian motion \((W_t, \tilde{F}_t)\) and a sequence of strictly increasing stopping times \( \{\tau_n\} \) for \((W_t, \tilde{F}_t)\) such that

(i.)

\[ P\left\{ \max_{n \leq n_0} |\tau_n - nh| > h^{1/5} \right\} = O(h^{1/5}), \] (4.8)

(ii.)

\[ P\left\{ \max_{n \leq n_0} |W_{\tau_n} - U_n| > h^{1/10} \right\} = O(h^{1/10}), \]

(iii.)

\[ P\left\{ \max_{n \leq n_0} \max_{\tau_{n-1} \leq t \leq \tau_n} |W_t - W_{\tau_{n-1}}| > h^{2/5} \right\} = O(h^{1/10}), \]

(iv.)

\[ P\left\{ \max_{t \leq \tau_{n_0}} \max_{t-h^{1/3} \leq s \leq t} |W_t - W_s| > h^{1/12} \right\} = O(h^{1/10}). \]
Moreover, if $G_n$ denotes the $\sigma$-algebra generated by $\hat{F}_n$ and $F_{\tau_n}$, then $t \mapsto W_{t+\tau_n} - W_{\tau_n}$ is independent of $G_n$ and the distribution of the LERW given $G_n$ is the same as the distribution given $\hat{F}_n$.

Proof. We use Lemma 4.3 to see that there is a constant $c < \infty$ such that on the event $n_0 \geq n$,

$$|E[\xi_n \mid \mathcal{F}_{n-1}]| \leq c h^{6/5},$$

$$|E[\xi_n^2 - (t_{m_n} - t_{m_{n-1}}) \mid \mathcal{F}_{n-1}]| \leq c h^{6/5},$$

$$E[\xi_n^4 \mid \mathcal{F}_{n-1}] \leq c h^{8/5}.$$  

Here the error terms are uniform in $n \leq n_0$.

Let

$$\delta_n = \xi_n - E[\xi_n \mid \hat{F}_{n-1}].$$

This is clearly a martingale difference sequence. We use the Skorokhod embedding theorem to define a standard Brownian motion $W_t$, generating the filtration $\mathcal{F}_t$, and a sequence of stopping times $0 = \tau_0 < \tau_1 < \ldots$ for $W$ such that

$$W_{\tau_n} - W_{\tau_{n-1}} = \delta_n.$$  

It is important that this coupling has the property that it does not look “into the future of the LERW”. That is to say, if $G_n$ denotes the $\sigma$-algebra generated by $\hat{F}_{\tau_n}$ and $F_n$, then the Brownian motion $t \mapsto W_{t+\tau_n} - W_{\tau_n}$ is independent of $G_n$ and the distribution of the LERW in the future given $G_n$ is the same as the distribution given $\hat{F}_n$.

Since $n_0 = O(h^{-1})$ on the event $n \leq n_0$ (which we will assume from now on) we have

$$E \left[ \sum_{j=1}^{n} E[\xi_j \mid \mathcal{F}_{j-1}] \right] \leq c h^{1/5}.$$  

Hence by the Markov inequality,

$$\mathbb{P} \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{n} E[\xi_j \mid \mathcal{F}_{j-1}] \geq h^{1/10} \right\} \leq c h^{1/10}.$$  

Therefore, except for an event of probability $O(h^{1/10})$,

$$|U_n - W_{\tau_n}| \leq c h^{1/10} \quad \text{for all } n \leq n_0. \quad (4.9)$$

This gives (i.). We will now compare the capacity increments. We know that

$$E[\delta_n^2 - (t_{m_n} - t_{m_{n-1}}) \mid G_{n-1}] = O(h^{6/5}).$$
and
\[ E[\delta_n^2 - (\tau_n - \tau_{n-1}) \mid G_{n-1}] = 0. \]

Therefore, if
\[ \mu_n = t_{m_n} - t_{m_{n-1}}, \quad \nu_n = \tau_n - \tau_{n-1}, \]
we have
\[ E[\mu_n - \nu_n \mid G_{n-1}] = O(h^{6/5}). \]

Moreover,
\[ E[\mu_n^2 + \nu_n^2 \mid G_{n-1}] = O(h^{8/5}). \]

Consider the martingale
\[ M_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_k, \]
where
\[ Y_k = \mu_k - \nu_k - E[\mu_k - \nu_k \mid G_{k-1}]. \]

Then
\[ E[M_n^2] = \sum_{k=1}^{n} E[Y_k^2] \leq ch^{3/5}. \]

Hence by Doob’s maximal inequality,
\[ \mathbf{P} \left\{ \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |M_k| \geq h^{1/5} \right\} \leq h^{-2/5} E[M_n^2] \leq ch^{1/5}. \]

Since
\[ \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |t_m - \tau_k| \leq \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |M_k| + ch^{1/5}, \]
we see that except on an event of probability \( O(h^{1/5}) \) we have
\[ \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |t_m - \tau_k| \leq ch^{1/5}. \quad (4.10) \]

By Lemma 4.2 we know that except on an event of probability \( o(h^{1/5}) \),
\[ \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |t_m - kh| \leq ch^{1/5}, \]
and so we conclude that except on an event of probability \( O(h^{1/5}) \),
\[ \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} |\tau_k - kh| \leq ch^{1/5}. \quad (4.11) \]

This gives (\( ii. \)).
Proof of Proposition 4.1. We define \( n_* \) to be the minimum of \( n_0 \) and the first \( n \) such that either of
\[
|W_{\tau_n} - U_n| > h^{1/10}; \\
|\tau_n - nh| > h^{1/5}; \\
\max_{\tau_{n-1} \leq t \leq \tau_n} |W_t - W_{\tau_{n-1}}| > h^{2/5}; \\
\max_{t \leq \tau_n} \max_{t-h^{1/5} \leq s \leq t} |W_t - W_s| > h^{1/12},
\]
\( \text{hcap}[K^n] < h \)
occurs. Note that if \( \text{hcap}[K^n] < h \), then \( \text{diam}(K^n) \geq h^{2/5} \). Hence using Lemma 4.5 and Lemma 4.2 we see that \( P \{ n_* < n_0 \} = O(h^{1/10}) \).

Given the Brownian motion \( W_t \) of Proposition 4.1, there is a corresponding SLE\(_2\) Loewner chain \( (g_{\text{SLE}}^{\tau_n}) \) obtained by solving the Loewner differential equation with \( W_t \) as driving term. The Loewner chain is generated by an SLE\(_2\) path in \( \mathbb{H} \) that we denote by \( \gamma(t) \). Let \( \hat{\gamma}(t) = \hat{F}^{-1}[\gamma(t)] \) which is an SLE\(_2\) path from \( \hat{a} \) to \( \hat{b} \) in \( \hat{D}_A \) parametrized by capacity in \( \mathbb{H} \) (this parametrization depends on \( F \) but we have fixed \( F \).) We write
\[
F_n^{\text{SLE}}(z) = (g_{\tau_n}^{\text{SLE}} \circ F)(z) - W_{\tau_n}
\]
and
\[
F_n^{\text{LERW}}(z) = (g_n \circ F)(z) - U_n.
\]

Lemma 4.6. Except on an event of probability \( O(h^{1/10}) \) we have uniformly in \( \zeta \in A \) such that \( \text{Im } F_n^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta) \geq h^{1/80} \),
\[
|F_n^{\text{LERW}}(\zeta) - F_n^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta)| \leq ch^{1/15}.
\]

Proof. This follows from Proposition 3.2 using the estimates of Proposition 4.1 with the choices
\[
\varepsilon = h^{1/10}, \quad \delta = h^{1/80}.
\]
5 Core argument

5.1 Setup

At this point we will quickly review our setup.

- We start with an analytic domain \( D \) containing the origin, distinct boundary points \( a', b' \). All constants, implicit or explicit, may depend on \( D, a', b', \tilde{F} \), but are otherwise universal.

- For each integer \( N > 0 \) we define \((A, a, b)\) and \( D_A \) as the discrete approximations of \((ND, Na', Nb')\). Then we can find a conformal transformation \( F: D_A \to \mathbb{H} \) with \( F(a) = 0, F(b) = \infty, \Im[F(0)] = 1 + o(1) \).

- Let \( h = h_N = N^{-2u/3}, \quad n_0 = n_{0,N} = [h^{-1}], \) where \( u \) is the exponent in (2.1).

- We write \( \tilde{a}_n, \tilde{b}, \tilde{D}_n \) for \( N^{-1}a_n, N^{-1}b, N^{-1}D_n \), respectively. We define \( \tilde{F}(z) = F(zN), \tilde{F}_n(z) = F_n(Nz) = (g_n \circ \tilde{F})(z) \).

- Let \( T_n = m_1 + \cdots + m_n \) denote the number of steps of the LERW taken after \( n \) mesoscopic steps.

- The scaled LERW \( \eta(t), 0 \leq t \leq 1 \), in \( \tilde{D} \) parametrized by capacity is given by \( \tilde{\eta}(nh) = N^{-1} \eta_{T_n} \).

- We will couple the LERW with an \( SLE_2 \) path \( \gamma \) in \( D_A \) parameterized by capacity so that \( \hcap(F \circ \gamma[0, t]) = t \).

- Let \( \Theta_t = \text{Cont} (\tilde{\gamma}[0, t]) \).
We can now state the main result. We will prove it with
\[ \varepsilon_n = c [\log N]^{-1/60} \]
where \( c \) depends on \( D, a', b', F \).

**Theorem 5.1.** There exists \( \varepsilon_N \to 0 \) such that except for an event of probability at most \( c \varepsilon_N \),
\[ \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\hat{\eta}(t) - \hat{\gamma}(t)| \leq \varepsilon_N. \]  
(5.1)
\[ \max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |\hat{T}_t - \Theta_t| \leq \varepsilon_N. \]  
(5.2)

The estimate (5.1) with an unspecified sequence \( \varepsilon_N \) was done in [23] (actually a slightly different coupling was used but the argument is nearly the same). See [8, 26] for (5.1) with a polynomial convergence rate. We will only worry about proving the new estimate (5.2). We will work in the coupling of Section 4. We encourage the reader to recall the general idea of the proof as outlined in Section 1.2.

For the remainder, we fix \( N \) and a coupling as above. Where we use \( n \), we will assume \( n \leq n_* \), where \( n_* \) is as in Proposition 4.1.

### 5.2 Maximal estimate

We will need to know that neither the Minkowski content nor the scaled number of steps visited by the loop-erased random walk can get large on a small region. To make this precise, we let \( B(z, \varepsilon) \) denote the closed disk of radius \( \varepsilon \) about \( z \) and define
\[ J_{SLE} = N^{-5/4} \sup_{z \in C} \text{Cont} [\hat{\gamma} \cap B(z, N/\log N)] \]
\[ = \sup_{z \in C} \text{Cont} [\hat{\gamma} \cap B(z, 1/\log N)]. \]

Here we recall that \( \hat{\gamma} \) is the SLE path from \( a \) to \( b \) in \( D_A \) and \( \hat{\gamma} \) is the scaled path in \( \hat{D}_A \). The LERW analogue is
\[ J_{LERW} = N^{-5/4} \sup_{z \in C} \sum_{\zeta \in A \cap B(z, N/\log N)} 1\{\zeta \in \eta\}. \]

**Proposition 5.2.** There exists \( c < \infty \) such that
\[ \mathbb{E} [J_{SLE}^2] + \mathbb{E} [J_{LERW}^2] \leq c [\log N]^{-5/4}. \]
Figure 5.1: Left: Closed square of Type I. The distance from the real line uniformizing is quite large, but the sine of the argument along the path is small. Right: Closed squared of Type II. The path got close to the square and then got away. In this figure, the unlikely event that the path returned again has occurred. As the curves grow, many squares may close, but the proportion that are subsequently visited is small.

Proof. In the case of LERW, we prove this in Proposition 7.8 after establishing a bound on the second moment for the number of steps of the walk. The estimate for SLE was done in [25] where a similar maximal estimate is the key step for establishing Hölder continuity of the Minkowski content with respect to capacity parametrization. One could also mimic the proof in Proposition 7.8 for the SLE case.

5.3 Open and closed squares: definitions

Throughout this section we set

$$\lambda = \lambda_N = h^{1/100}.$$  

In the following definition recall that Im $$F_{SLE}(\zeta)$$ is a decreasing function of $$n$$.

**Definition 5.3.** We will say that the square $$S_\zeta, \zeta \in A,$$ is **closed for SLE** at step $$n$$ if either of I or II holds at $$t = \tau_n,$$ where:

**I:** We have 

$$\lambda \leq \text{Im} [F^{SLE}_{\tau_n}(\zeta)] < 10,$$

and

$$S_{B^{N}\backslash \gamma_{\tau_n}} (F(\zeta); \gamma(\tau_n), \infty) \leq \frac{1}{[\log N]^{2/5}}.$$  

**II:** We have 

$$\text{Im} [F^{SLE}_n(\zeta)] < \lambda,$$
Figure 5.2: The image of an open square near the boundary. It will be within distance $O(\log N/N)$ of the tip: If $S_{H \setminus \gamma_{\tau_n}}(F(\zeta); \gamma(\tau_n), \infty) \geq \log N^{-2/5}$ we have derivative estimates. The conclusion is that the distance to the boundary is $o(N/\log N^5)$.

\[
\text{dist}(\zeta, \partial(D_A \setminus \gamma_t)) \leq \frac{N}{\log N^5},
\]

and

\[
|\zeta - \gamma(t)| \geq \frac{N}{\log N}.
\]

**Definition 5.4.** We will say that the square $S_{\zeta}, \zeta \in A$, is closed for LERW at step $n$ if either of I or II holds at $t = \tau_n$, where:

**I:** We have

\[
\lambda \leq \text{Im} \left[ F_{\tau_n}^{SLE}(\zeta) \right] \leq 10,
\]

and $S_{\zeta}$ is closed for SLE.

**II:** We have

\[
\text{Im} \left[ F_{\tau_n}^{SLE}(\zeta) \right] < \lambda,
\]

\[
\text{dist}(\zeta, \partial D_n) \leq \frac{N}{\log N^5},
\]

and

\[
|\zeta - a_k| \geq \frac{N}{\log N}.
\]
In both cases, once a square is closed it stays closed forever. A square is said to be open for SLE (for LERW) at step \( n \) if it is not closed for SLE (for LERW) at step \( n \).

We will write \( O_{n, \zeta}^{\text{SLE}} \) and \( O_{n, \zeta}^{\text{LERW}} \) for the indicator functions of the event that \( S_\zeta \) is open for SLE and LERW, respectively. Then we have the following properties:

- If \( \text{Im} [F_{n, \zeta}^{\text{SLE}} (\zeta)] \geq \lambda \), then \( O_{n, \zeta}^{\text{SLE}} = O_{n, \zeta}^{\text{LERW}} \).
- If \( n \leq m \), and \( O_{n, \zeta}^{\text{SLE}} = 0 \), then \( O_{m, \zeta}^{\text{SLE}} = 0 \). If \( O_{n, \zeta}^{\text{LERW}} = 0 \) then \( O_{m, \zeta}^{\text{LERW}} = 0 \).

The next observation is that a square \( S_\zeta \) cannot still be open if it both far from the tip and the conformal map has a small imaginary part. The essential idea is that in order for the imaginary part to be small but for the curve to not get close to the point, there must be a time when the sine of the angle was small.

**Proposition 5.5.**

- Suppose \( S_\zeta \) is open for SLE at step \( n \). Then either \( \text{Im} [F_{n, \zeta}^{\text{SLE}} (\zeta)] \geq \lambda \) or \( |\zeta - \gamma(t)| \leq N/(\log N) \).

- Suppose \( S_\zeta \) is open for LERW at step \( n \). Then either \( \text{Im} [F_{n, \zeta}^{\text{SLE}} (\zeta)] \geq \lambda \) or \( |\zeta - a_n| \leq N/(\log N) \).

**Proof.** Let \( z = F(\zeta) \) and suppose \( \text{Im} (z) \leq 20 \) and let \( \rho = \tau_k \) where \( k \) is the first \( n \) with \( \text{Im} [g_{\tau_n} (z)] \leq \lambda \). Then using Koebe’s theorem,

\[
\text{dist} (\zeta, \partial (D_A \setminus \hat{\gamma}_\rho)) \asymp N \frac{\lambda}{|g'_{\rho} (z)|}.
\]

If \( S_\zeta \) is still open, then (3.11) implies that

\[
\frac{\lambda}{|g'_{\rho} (z)|} \leq c \lambda^{2\nu^2}, \quad \nu = 1/[(\log N)^{2/5}].
\]

Combining these estimates gives \( \text{dist}(\zeta, \partial (D \setminus \gamma_\rho)) = o(N/(\log N)^{5}) \). A similar argument (using Lemma 4.6) shows the same for the LERW.

We can restate this as follows. Suppose \( \zeta \in A \) with \( \text{Im} [F(\zeta)] \geq \lambda \),

- The square \( S_\zeta \) stays open until either the sine of the argument gets too small or the imaginary part drops below \( \lambda \). We measure the argument using the SLE path but by the coupling, since the imaginary part is at least \( \lambda \), it is almost the same as measuring using the LERW.
• If the sine gets to small, $S_\zeta$ closes.

• If the imaginary part of $F_n^\text{SLE}(\zeta)$ drops below $\lambda$ and $S_\zeta$ has not closed, we know that $\zeta$ is within distance $N/(\log N)^5$ of the boundary.

• The square now closes when the tip of the path gets distance $N/\log N$ away from $\zeta$. (This is defined separately for “closed for SLE” and “closed for LERW”.) It is possible that the square $S_\zeta$ will be visited before it is closed; indeed, this is the “typical” behavior if the path will visit $S_\zeta$.

We next define

$$I_\zeta = c_*^{-1} \{ \zeta \in \eta \},$$

$$I^\circ_\zeta = c_*^{-1} \{ \exists k \text{ such that } \eta_k = \zeta \text{ and } S_\zeta \text{ is open for LERW at step } k-1 \}.$$

Let

$$T = \sum_{\zeta \in \eta} I_\zeta, \quad T_n = \sum_{\zeta \in \eta^n} I_\zeta,$$

$$T^\circ = \sum_{\zeta \in \eta} I^\circ_\zeta, \quad T^\circ_n = \sum_{\zeta \in \eta^n} I^\circ_\zeta$$

denote the number of points and number of open points visited by $\eta$ and $\eta^n$, respectively (both scaled by $c_*$).

Now we define the corresponding SLE quantities. For each $\zeta \in A$, let

$$j(\zeta) = \min \{ n : S_\zeta \text{ is closed for SLE at step } n \}$$

be the step at which $S_\zeta$ closes for SLE and let $\Theta^\circ_\zeta$ denote the 5/4-dimensional Minkowski content of the path in $S_\zeta$ before closing,

$$\Theta_\zeta = \text{Cont} \left[ \gamma \cap S_\zeta \right], \quad \Theta^\circ_\zeta = \text{Cont} \left[ \gamma[0, \tau_{j(\zeta)}] \cap S_\zeta \right].$$

Then we set

$$\Theta = \text{Cont}[\gamma] = \sum_{\zeta \in A} \Theta_\zeta, \quad \Theta_n = \text{Cont}[\gamma[0, \tau_n]],$$

$$\Theta^\circ = \sum_{\zeta \in A} \Theta^\circ_\zeta, \quad \Theta^\circ_n = \sum_{\zeta \in A} \text{Cont} \left[ \tilde{\gamma}[0, \tau_{j(\zeta)} \land \tau_n] \cap S_\zeta \right].$$

(There is some ambiguity in this notation. We write $\Theta_\zeta$ and $\Theta_n$ and they mean different things whether or not the subscript is a point in $\mathbb{Z}^2(\zeta)$ or a nonnegative integer $(j, k, m, n)$. We hope this will not cause confusion.)
5.4 Proof of Theorem 5.1

The goal of this section is to prove the main result but we will leave proofs of some facts for later sections. We will achieve this by proving the following statement.

**Proposition 5.6.** There exists \( c \) such that for \( N \) sufficiently large,

\[
P \left\{ \max _{0 \leq n \leq n_*} N^{-5/4} |T_n - \Theta_n| \geq c [\log N]^{-1/60} \right\} \leq c [\log N]^{-1/30}. \tag{5.3}
\]

We will argue that we can replace \( T_n \) and \( \Theta_n \) by \( T^o_n \) and \( \Theta^o_n \) as defined in the previous section.

In this section stopping times and martingales will be discrete time with respect to the filtration \( \{G_n\} \) of the coupling.

Note that

\[
E[T^o \mid G_n] = T^o_n + R^o_n, \quad \text{where} \quad R^o_n = \sum_{\zeta \in A_n} O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{LERW}} E_n \left[ I^o_{\zeta} \right],
\]

where we write

\[
E_n \left[ I^o_{\zeta} \right] = E_{A_n,a_n,b} \left[ I^o_{\zeta} \right].
\]

In particular, \( T^o_n + R^o_n \) is a martingale. The corresponding SLE martingale is

\[
E[\Theta^o \mid G_n] = \Theta^o_n + \sum_{\zeta \in A} O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{SLE}} E_n \left[ \Theta^o_{\zeta} \right], \tag{5.4}
\]

where \( E_n \left[ \Theta^o_{\zeta} \right] \) is the expected value of \( \Theta^o_{\zeta} \) with respect to SLE\(_2\) from \( \gamma(\tau_n) \) to \( b \) in \( D \prec \gamma_{\tau_n} \). We consider the difference, which is also a martingale:

\[
N^{-5/4} E[\Theta^o - T^o \mid G_n] = Y^o_n + \tilde{B}^o_n,
\]

where

\[
Y^o_n = N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A} \left( E_n \left[ I^o_{\zeta} \right] - E_n \left[ \Theta^o_{\zeta} \right] \right), \quad \tilde{B}^o_n = N^{-5/4} [\Theta^o_n - T^o_n].
\]

It turns out to be convenient to modify this and replace \( \tilde{B}^o_n \) by a predictable (i.e., \( G_{n-1} \)-measurable) version. For this we set

\[
B^o_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n} E \left[ \tilde{B}^o_j - \tilde{B}^o_{j-1} \mid G_{j-1} \right].
\]
and define the martingale
\[ M_n^0 = Y_n^0 + B_n^0. \]

The next lemma whose proof we delay shows that it suffices to prove (5.3) with \( B_n^0 \) in place of \( N^{-5/4} (\Theta_n - T_n) \).

**Lemma 5.7.** There exists \( c < \infty \) such that
\[
P \left\{ \max_{n \leq n_0} |B_n^0 - N^{-5/4} (\Theta_n - T_n)| \geq c [\log N]^{-5/128} \right\} \leq c [\log N]^{-5/32}.
\]

**Proof.** See Section 6.2, and in particular Proposition 6.11. \( \square \)

The strategy is to apply the following general lemma to the martingale \( M_n^0 = Y_k^0 + B_k^0 \) with \( \epsilon, \delta \) being chosen as suitable negative exponents of \( \log N \).

**Lemma 5.8.** Suppose \( B_k, M_k \) are discrete time processes with \( M_k \) a square-integrable martingale with respect to a filtration \( \{F_k\} \) with \( M_0 = 0 \). Assume that \( B_k = X_k - Z_k \) where \( X_k, Z_k \) are positive increasing predictable (that is, \( X_k, Z_k \) are \( F_{k-1} \)-measurable) processes with \( X_0 = Z_0 = 0 \). Let \( Y_k = M_k - B_k \). Suppose that \( \tau \) is a stopping time such that
\[ E[X_\tau + Z_\tau] \leq c_1, \]
and
\[ |Y_j| \leq \epsilon, |B_{j+1} - B_j| \leq \epsilon, \quad j < \tau. \]

Then for every \( y > 0 \),
\[
P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j \leq k \wedge \tau} |B_j| \geq y + 2\epsilon \right\} \leq y^{-2} \left( E[Y_{k \wedge \tau}^2] + 3 \epsilon c_1 \right).
\]

**Proof.** See the end of the section. \( \square \)

Given this lemma we see that we need to find a stopping time \( \tau \) for which it holds that \( \max_{n < \tau} |Y_n^0|, \max_{n < \tau} |B_n^0 - B_{n-1}^0|, \) and \( E[|Y_\tau^2|] \) are all small. We will define the stopping time in terms of an estimate of \( |Y_n^0| \), which we will now derive. For a fixed \( n \), let
\[ S_n(\zeta) = \sin [\arg F_n^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta)] \]
and then
\[
A'_n = \{ \zeta \in A : \text{Im} \left[ F_n^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta) \right] \geq \lambda; S_n(\zeta) \geq [\log N]^{-3/8} \},
\]
\[
A''_n = \{ \zeta \in A : \text{Im} \left[ F_n^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta) \right] \geq \lambda; S_n(\zeta) < [\log N]^{-3/8} \}.
\]
The choice of \(\frac{3}{8}\) is somewhat arbitrary and we have not optimized it. We will use the fact that \(\frac{1}{3} < \frac{3}{8} < \frac{2}{5}\). We write

\[
E \left[T^o \mid G_n\right] = T^o_n + \sum_{\zeta \in A'_n \cup A''_n} O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{SLE}} E_n \left[I^o_{\zeta}\right] + \sum_{\zeta \in A_n \setminus (A'_n \cup A''_n)} O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{LERW}} E_n \left[I^o_{\zeta}\right],
\]

\[
E \left[\Theta^o \mid G_n\right] = \Theta^o_n + \sum_{\zeta \in A'_n \cup A''_n} O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{SLE}} E_n \left[\Theta^o_{\zeta}\right] + \sum_{\zeta \in A_n \setminus (A'_n \cup A''_n)} O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{LERW}} E_n \left[\Theta^o_{\zeta}\right].
\]

Here we are using the fact that \(O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{SLE}} = O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{LERW}}\) in \(A'_n \cup A''_n\). Since

\[
Y^o_n = N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A} \left(E_n \left[I^o_{\zeta}\right] - E_n \left[\Theta^o_{\zeta}\right]\right)
\]

we can estimate

\[
|Y^o_n| \leq |Y'_n| + Q_n + \tilde{Q}_n,
\]

where

\[
Y'_n = N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A'_n} \left(E_n \left[I^o_{\zeta}\right] - E_n \left[\Theta^o_{\zeta}\right]\right),
\]

\[
Q_n = N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A''_n} O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{SLE}} \left(E_n \left[I^o_{\zeta}\right] + E_n \left[\Theta^o_{\zeta}\right]\right),
\]

\[
\tilde{Q}_n = N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A \setminus (A'_n \cup A''_n)} \left(O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{LERW}} E_n \left[I^o_{\zeta}\right] + O_{n,\zeta}^{\text{SLE}} E_n \left[\Theta^o_{\zeta}\right]\right).
\]

We can describe the stopping time as follows. Let \(n_1\) be the minimum of \(n_*\) and the first \(n\) such that either

\[
\frac{1}{2} (\log N)^{-1/30}
\]

or

\[
E \left[J_{\text{SLE}} + J_{\text{LERW}} \mid G_n\right] \geq (\log N)^{-1/2}.
\]

**Lemma 5.9.** We have

\[
P \left\{ n_1 < n_* \right\} = o \left( [\log N]^{-1/30} \right),
\]

\[
Q_n \leq [\log N]^{-1/30}, \quad n \leq n_1,
\]

\[
\tilde{Q}_n \leq [\log N]^{-1/2}, \quad n < n_1,
\]

and

\[
E \left[\tilde{Q}^2_{n_1}\right] = O \left( [\log N]^{-5/4} \right).
\]
Proof. Write \( S_n(\zeta) = \sin[\arg F_{SLE}^n(\zeta)] \). Note that if \( n \leq n_1 \), and \( \zeta \in A''_n \), then deterministically (for \( N \) sufficiently large)

\[
S_{n-1}(\zeta) < 2 \left[ \log N \right]^{-3/8}, \quad \text{Im} [F_{SLE}^{n-1}(\zeta)] \geq \lambda.
\]

and hence Proposition 6.5 gives (5.7). On the other hand, Proposition 6.5 also shows that for any stopping time \( \tau \) we have the estimate \( \mathbb{E}[Q_\tau] \leq O \left( [\log N]^{-1/8} \right) \), and hence

\[
\mathbb{P}\{Q_{n_1} \geq [\log N]^{-1/16} \} \leq c [\log N]^{-1/16}.
\]

Using Proposition 5.5, we see that for any stopping time \( n \leq n_0 \),

\[
\tilde{Q}_n \leq \mathbb{E}[J_{SLE} | G_n] + \mathbb{E}[J_{LERW} | G_n]
\]

so we get (5.8). Using Proposition 5.2 we see that

\[
\mathbb{E}\left[ (J_{SLE} | G_n)^2 \right] \leq \mathbb{E}\left[ (J_{SLE}^2 | G_n) \right] \leq \mathbb{E}(J_{SLE}^2) \leq c (\log N)^{-5/4},
\]

and similarly for \( \mathbb{E}\left[ (J_{LERW} | G_n)^2 \right] \). Hence (5.9) follows. Also, using Chebyshev’s inequality,

\[
\mathbb{P}\left\{ \mathbb{E}(J_{SLE} + J_{LERW} | G_n) \geq [\log N]^{-1/2} \right\} \leq c [\log N]^{-1/4}.
\]

Combining (5.10) and (5.11), we get (5.6).

It remains to handle the main term, \( Y_{n_1}' \).

**Lemma 5.10.** There is a constant \( c < \infty \) such that if \( n_1 \) is as above, then

\[
\mathbb{E}\left[ (Y_{n_1}')^2 \right] \leq c [\log N]^{-1/4}.
\]

**Proof.** We first use Lemma 4.6 to see that if \( \zeta \in A'_n \), then

\[
F_{n}^{LERW}(\zeta) = F_{n}^{SLE}(\zeta) \left[ 1 + O \left( h^{1/20} \right) \right].
\]

Moreover, the Beurling estimate shows that (if \( N \) is sufficiently large), \( S_n(\zeta) \geq r_A(\zeta)^{-u} \) for all \( \zeta \in A'_n \). Hence, from (2.1), integrating the Green’s function over \( S_\zeta \),

\[
\mathbb{E}_n[I_\zeta] = \mathbb{E}_n[I_{\zeta}] \left[ 1 + O \left( h^{1/30} \right) \right].
\]

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Note that all closed squares in $A'_n$ are of Type I. Therefore using Proposition 6.5, we see that
\[
E_n \left[ I_\xi' \right] = E_n \left[ I_\xi \right] \left[ 1 + O \left( \left[ \log N \right]^{-1/8} \right) \right],
\]
\[
E_n \left[ \Theta_\xi' \right] = E_n \left[ \Theta_\xi \right] \left[ 1 + O \left( \left[ \log N \right]^{-1/8} \right) \right],
\]
and hence
\[
\left| E_n \left[ I_\xi' \right] - E_n \left[ \Theta_\xi' \right] \right| \leq c \left[ \log N \right]^{-1/8} E_n \left[ \Theta_\xi' \right].
\]

Since
\[
\sum_{\xi \in A'_n} E_n \left[ \Theta_\xi' \right] \leq \left| E_n \left[ \Theta_\infty \right] - \Theta_n \right|,
\]
it follows that
\[
E \left[ (Y'_n)^2 \right] \leq c \left[ \log N \right]^{-1/4} E \left[ \left| E_n \left[ \Theta_\infty \right] - \Theta_n \right| \right]^2.
\]

However, as shown in [24], if $\kappa < 8$ and if $\gamma$ is an SLE$_\kappa$ path from $a$ to $b$ in $D$; $\Theta_t$ is the $d$-dimensional Minkowski content of $\gamma_t$; $D_t = D \setminus \gamma_t$ then for any stopping time $\tau$,
\[
E \left[ E \left[ \Theta_\infty - \Theta_\tau \mid G_\tau \right]^2 \right] = c \left[ \log N \right]^{-1/15}.
\]

Proposition 5.6 then follows from Lemma 5.8 using $\epsilon = \left( \log N \right)^{-1/15}$, $y = \left( \log N \right)^{-1/60}$.
to get
\[ P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j \leq n_1} |B_j| \geq 3 (\log N)^{-1/60} \right\} \leq c (\log N)^{-1/30}. \]

It remains to prove Lemma 5.8.

**Proof of Lemma 5.8.** We write \( \Delta Y_j = Y_j - Y_{j-1} \), \( \Delta B_j = B_j - B_{j-1} \), and \( \Delta M_j = M_j - M_{j-1} \). Using the assumptions that \( B_k \) is \( \mathcal{F}_{k-1} \)-measurable and \( M_k \) is a martingale, we get
\[
E[Y_{k \wedge \tau}^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] - Y_{(k-1) \wedge \tau}^2
= 1\{\tau > n - 1\} \left( 2Y_{k-1} E[\Delta Y_k | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] + E[\Delta Y_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \right)
= 1\{\tau > k - 1\} \left( 2Y_{k-1} \Delta B_k + (\Delta B_k)^2 + E[\Delta M_k^2 | \mathcal{F}_{k-1}] \right)
\]

By taking expectations of both sides and adding we see that
\[
E[Y_{k \wedge \tau}^2] = E[M_{k \wedge \tau}^2] + 2 \sum_{j=1}^k E[Y_{j-1} \Delta B_j; \tau > j - 1] + \sum_{j=1}^k E[(\Delta B_j)^2; \tau > j - 1]
\geq E[M_{k \wedge \tau}^2] - 2 \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^n E[|\Delta B_j|; \tau > j - 1] - \epsilon \sum_{j=1}^n E[|\Delta B_j|; \tau > j - 1]
\geq E[M_{k \wedge \tau}^2] - 3 \epsilon E[X_{\tau} + Z_{\tau}].
\]

Therefore,
\[
E[M_{k \wedge \tau}^2] \leq E[Y_{k \wedge \tau}^2] + 3 \epsilon E[X_{\tau} + Z_{\tau}] \leq E[Y_{k \wedge \tau}^2] + 3 \epsilon c_1.
\]
Hence by the \( L^2 \) maximal principle,
\[
P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j < k \wedge \tau} |M_j| \geq y \right\} \leq y^{-2} \left( E[Y_{k \wedge \tau}^2] + 3 \epsilon c_1 \right).
\]
Hence, recalling that \( |B_j| = |M_j - Y_j| \), and \( |Y_j|_{1 < \tau} \leq \epsilon 1_{j < \tau} \),
\[
P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j < k \wedge \tau} |B_j| \geq y + 2 \epsilon \right\} \leq P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j < k \wedge \tau} |B_j| \geq y + \epsilon \right\}
\leq P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j < k \wedge \tau} (|M_j| + |Y_j|) \geq y + \epsilon \right\}
\leq P \left\{ \max_{0 \leq j < k \wedge \tau} |M_j| \geq y \right\} \leq y^{-2} \left( E[Y_{k \wedge \tau}^2] + 3c_1 \epsilon \right)
\]
\[\square\]
6 Open and closed squares: estimates

6.1 Contribution of closed squares

Proposition 6.1. There exists $c < \infty$ such that

$$\mathbb{E}[\Theta - \Theta^o] + \mathbb{E}[T - T^o] \leq c [\log N]^{-1/5} N^{5/4}.$$ 

Proof. See below. \qed

Before giving the proof we need several lemmas. Recall that

$$\Theta - \Theta^o = \sum_{\zeta \in A} \mathbb{E}[\Theta_\zeta - \Theta^o_\zeta], \quad \mathbb{E}[T - T^o] = \sum_{\zeta \in A} \mathbb{E}[I_\zeta - I^o_\zeta].$$

We prove the estimates separately for SLE and LERW although the arguments are similar. We start with a simple estimate that uses only the smoothness of $D$ and the Green’s function for SLE and LERW.

Lemma 6.2. Suppose $D$ is an analytic domain with $A = A(N, D)$. There exists $c < \infty$ such that for all $\delta > 0$ the following hold.

1. If $A^{6,1} = \{ \zeta \in A : S_A(\zeta; a, b) \leq \delta \}$,

$$N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A^{6,1}} \mathbb{E}[\Theta_\zeta + I_\zeta] \leq c \delta^{13/4}.$$ 

2. If $A^{5,2} = \{ \zeta \in A : \text{dist}(\zeta, \partial D_A) \leq \delta N \}$, then

$$N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta \in A^{5,2}} \mathbb{E}[\Theta_\zeta + I_\zeta] \leq c \delta^{5/4}.$$ 

Proof. We use only the Green’s function estimate

$$\mathbb{E}[\Theta_\zeta + I_\zeta] \leq c r_A(\zeta)^{-3/4} \left[ S_A(\zeta; a, b)^3 + O(r_A(\zeta)^{-u}) \right].$$

1. For $\zeta$ that are distance $2^{-k}N$ to $2^{-k+1}N$ from $a$, in order for $S_A(\zeta; a, b) < \delta$, the points must be with distance $O(\delta 2^{-k}N)$ of the boundary. The number of such points is $O(2^{-2k} \delta N^2)$ and the value of $\mathbb{E}[\Theta_\zeta + I_\zeta]$ for these points is bounded by $O((\delta 2^{-k}N)^{-3/4} \delta^3)$. Hence the sum over this region is bounded by $2^{-5k/4} \delta^{13/4} N^{5/4}$. We can sum over $k$ and handle points near $b$ similarly.
2. The sum over $\zeta$ at distance $O(\delta N)$ of $a$ or $b$ is $O(\delta^{5/4}N^{5/4})$. For the points that are distance between $k\delta N$ and $(k+1)\delta N$, there are $O((\delta N)^2)$ points with typical value of the Green's function being of order $k^{-3}(\delta N)^{-3/4}$. Hence the sum over that region is $O(k^{-3}\delta^{5/4}N^{5/4})$ and we can sum over $k$.

\[\square\]

We will consider separately “Type I” and “Type II” closures using the notation of Definition 5.3.

**Lemma 6.3.** There exists $c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Suppose $D$ is a simply connected domain containing the origin, and $a, b$ are distinct boundary points. Let $\gamma$ be an SLE$_2$ path from $a$ to $b$ in $D$ and let

$$S_t = S_{D-\gamma_t}(0; \gamma(t), b).$$

Let

$$\sigma_s = \inf \{ t : |\gamma(t)| \leq e^{-s} \},$$

where we set $\sigma_s = \infty$ if $\text{dist}(\gamma, 0) > e^{-s}$. Let

$$\Psi = \Psi_s = \min_{0 \leq t \leq \sigma_s - 2} S_t.$$

Then,

$$\mathbb{P}\{\Psi \leq \delta; \sigma_s < \infty\} \leq c e^{-3s/4} \delta^{3^3} s^{3^3} + 1.$$

**Proof.** Let $\rho = \inf\{t : S_t \leq \delta\}$, and let

$$E_k = \{k-1 \leq \rho < k\}, \quad V_k = \{\sigma_k < \infty\}.$$

Set $k^* = \lceil s \rceil$. We will use the strong Markov property at time $\rho$. We then have

$$\mathbb{P}\{\Psi \leq \delta; \sigma_s < \infty\} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{k^*-2} \mathbb{P}(E_k \cap V_s) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{k^*-2} \mathbb{P}(E_k \cap V_{k-1}) \mathbb{P}(V_s | E_k \cap V_{k-1}).$$

The strong Markov property implies that

$$\mathbb{P}(V_s | E_k \cap V_{k-1}) \leq c \delta^3 e^{3(k-s)/4}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (6.1)
If \( k = 1 \), we will use the trivial bound \( \mathbf{P}(E_0 \cap V_0) \leq 1 \). However, for \( k > 1 \), we use
\[
\mathbf{P}(E_k \cap V_{k-1}) \leq \mathbf{P}(V_{k-1}) \leq cS_0^3 e^{-3k/4}.
\]
The lemma is obtained by summing over \( k \).

Lemma 6.4. There exists \( c, q \) such that the following is true. Suppose \((A, a, b) \in \mathcal{A}\) and let \( \delta > 0 \). In the measure \( \mathbf{P}_{A,a,b} \) let \( \Psi \) be the minimum of \( S_k \) over times \( k \) before the first visit to the disk of radius \( \delta^{-q} \) about the origin. Then,
\[
\mathbf{P}_{A,a,b}\{\Psi \leq \delta; 0 \in \eta\} \leq c r_A^{-3/4} \delta^3 \left[sS_0^3 + 1\right].
\]

Proof. This is proved similarly as the previous lemma using (7.3) to justify the analogue of (6.1). The condition on \( \delta^{-q} \) is included so that the error terms in (7.3) are smaller than the dominant term.

Proposition 6.5. There exists \( c < \infty \) such that the following holds. Suppose \( \text{Im} F(\zeta) \geq \lambda \) and choose \( 1/3 < p < 2/3 \). Let \( S_n^{SLE}(\zeta) = \sin \arg F_{SLE}^{n}(\zeta) \), and let \( \rho_\zeta \) be the first \( n \) such that
\[
S_n^{SLE}(\zeta) \leq 2 \left[\log N\right]^{-p}
\]
and let \( \tau_\zeta \) be the first \( n \) such that \( \text{Im}[F_{SLE}^{n}(\zeta)] < \lambda \). Let \( Q_I = Q_{SLE}^I + Q_{LERW}^I \) where
\[
Q_I^{SLE} = N^{-5/4} \sum_\zeta 1\{\rho_\zeta \leq \tau_\zeta\} \Theta_\zeta, \quad Q_I^{LERW} = N^{-5/4} \sum_\zeta 1\{\rho_\zeta \leq \tau_\zeta\} 1\{\zeta \in \eta\}.
\]
Then,
\[
\mathbf{E}[Q_I] \leq c \left[\log N\right]^{-(3p-1)}.
\]
In particular, for every stopping time \( \sigma \) and every \( r > 0 \),
\[
\mathbf{P}\{\mathbf{E}[Q_I \mid \mathcal{G}_\sigma] \geq r\} \leq cr^{-1} \left[\log N\right]^{-(3p-1)}.
\]

Proof. Let \( \sigma_\zeta \) be the hitting time of \( \mathcal{S}_\zeta \). The Beurling estimate and Lemma 6.3 with \( \delta = 2 (\log N)^{-p} \) shows that
\[
\mathbf{P}\{\rho_\zeta \leq \tau_\zeta\} \leq \mathbf{P}\{\rho_\zeta \leq \sigma_\zeta\} \leq cr_A \left[\log N\right]^{-3p}.
\]
Assume that \( S(\zeta) \geq [\log N]^{-1/3} \). Then the Green’s function satisfies
\[
G(\zeta) \geq cr_A \left[\log N\right]^{-3/4}
\]
and consequently, since $E[\Theta_\zeta] = \int_{\Sigma_\zeta} G(z) \, dA(z) \times G(\zeta)$,

$$E[\Theta_\zeta; \rho_\zeta \leq \tau_\zeta] = E[\Theta_\zeta \mid \rho_\zeta \leq \tau_\zeta] \, P\{\rho_\zeta \leq \tau_\zeta\} \leq c \, \log N \, (3p-1) \, E[\Theta_\zeta].$$

Therefore,

$$E[Q_{SLE}^{\text{II}}] \leq c \, \log N \, (3p-1) \, N^{-5/4} \, E[\Theta] + \sum_{S(\zeta) \leq \log N^{-1/3}} N^{-5/4} \, E[\Theta_\zeta] \leq c \, \log N \, (3p-1).$$

The estimate for $Q_{I}^{\text{ERW}}$ is done similarly using Lemma 6.4.

For the Type II closures, we start with the following lemma, see [18, 19].

**Lemma 6.6.** There exists $c < \infty$ such that if $D$ is a simply connected domain containing the unit disk with distinct boundary points $a, b$ with $|a| = 1$, $0 < r \leq 1/2$, and

$$\tau_r = \min\{t : |\gamma(t)| = r\},$$

$$\tau_R = \min\{t : |\gamma(t)| = R\},$$

then

$$P\{\tau_R < \tau_r \mid \tau_r < \infty\} \leq c \, R^{-3/2}.$$

**Proposition 6.7.** There exists $c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Let $\rho_\zeta$ be the first $n$ such that $\text{dist}(\zeta, D \setminus \gamma_{\tau_n}) \leq (\log N)^{-5} \, N$ and let $\psi_\zeta$ be the first $m > \rho_\zeta$ such that $|\gamma(\tau_m) - \zeta| \geq (\log N)^{-1} \, N$. Let

$$Q_{I}^{\text{SLE}} = N^{-5/4} \sum_{\zeta} 1\{\psi_\zeta < \infty\} \Theta_\zeta.$$

Then,

$$E[Q_{I}^{\text{SLE}}] \leq c \, \log N^{-6}.$$

In particular, for every stopping time $\sigma$ and every $r > 0$,

$$P\{E[Q_{I}^{\text{SLE}} \mid G_\sigma] \geq r\} \leq c \, r^{-1} \, \log N^{-6}.$$
Proof. Fix \( \zeta \), let \( \tau_\zeta = \tau_{\psi_\zeta} \) and let \( \sigma_\zeta \) be the first \( t \) with \( |\gamma(t) - \zeta| \leq 4 \). Then,

\[
P\{\tau_\zeta < \sigma_\zeta < \infty\} \leq c (\log N)^{-6} P\{\sigma_\zeta < \infty\} \leq c (\log N)^{-6} E[\Theta_\zeta].
\]

Also,

\[
E[\Theta_\zeta \mid \tau_\zeta < \sigma_\zeta < \infty] \leq 1.
\]

Therefore,

\[
E[\Theta_\zeta \mid \tau_\zeta < \sigma_\zeta < \infty] \leq c (\log N)^{-6} E[\Theta_\zeta].
\]

There is another term which corresponds to the event \( \sigma_\zeta < \tau_\zeta \). Given this event, we need the expected Minkowski content of \( \gamma[\tau_\zeta, \infty) \cap S_\zeta \). Using Lemma 6.6, we can see that

\[
E[\text{Cont}(\gamma[\tau_\zeta, \infty) \cap S_\zeta) \mid \sigma_\zeta < \tau_\zeta] = o((\log N)^{-6}).
\]

Therefore,

\[
E[\Theta_\zeta \mid \psi_\zeta < \infty] \leq c (\log N)^{-6} E[\Theta_\zeta],
\]

\[
E[Q_{LERW}^{\text{SLE}}] \leq c (\log N)^{-6} N^{-5/4} \sum_\zeta E[\Theta_\zeta] \leq c (\log N)^{-6}.
\]

Proposition 6.8. There exists \( c < \infty \) such that the following holds. Let \( \rho_\zeta \) be the first \( n \) such that \( \text{dist}(\zeta, \partial D_n) \leq (\log N)^{-5} N \) and let \( \psi_\zeta \) be the first \( m > n \) such that \( |\eta_{\sigma_m} - \zeta| \geq (\log N)^{-1} N \). Let

\[
Q_{LERW}^{\text{SLE}} = N^{-5/4} \sum_\zeta 1\{\tau_\zeta < \infty\} \Theta_\zeta.
\]

Then, \( E[Q_{LERW}^{\text{SLE}}] \leq c (\log N)^{-4} \). In particular, for every stopping time \( \sigma \) and every \( r > 0 \),

\[
P\{E[Q_I \mid G_\sigma] \geq r\} \leq c r^{-1} (\log N)^{-4}.
\]

Proof. This is proved in the same way using Proposition 7.16.

Proof of Proposition 6.1. The proof follows from Proposition 6.5 by choosing \( p = 2/5 \) together with Proposition 6.7.
6.2 Comparison of $B_n^\circ$ with $N^{-5/4} [\Theta_n - T_n]$

Recall the definition of $\tilde{B}_n^\circ = N^{-5/4} (\Theta_n^\circ - T_n^\circ)$ and the predictable version

$$B_n^\circ = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( E_{k-1} [\Theta_n^\circ - \Theta_{k-1}^\circ] - \sum_{k=1}^{n} E_{k-1} [T_n^\circ - T_{k-1}^\circ] \right).$$

In this section we will show that $B_n^\circ$ is close to $N^{-5/4} [\Theta_n - T_n]$, that is, prove Lemma 5.7. We will do this in two steps: we first compare $B_n^\circ$ with $\tilde{B}_n^\circ$ and then $\tilde{B}_n^\circ$ with $N^{-5/4} [\Theta_n - T_n]$. We will argue separately for the LERW and SLE parts, but the argument is the same in both cases.

One of the basic theorems of martingale theory is that a continuous martingale with paths of bounded variation is zero. There are various discrete time analogues where one approximates the notions of “continuous” and “bounded variation”. Lemma 6.9 below is a version here. We have not tried to optimize the error terms, but we want an explicit form that we can use.

**Lemma 6.9.** Suppose $\{X_k\}$ is an increasing process with $X_0 = 0$ adapted to $\{G_k\}$. Let $\Delta_k = X_k - X_{k-1}$, $L_k = E[\Delta_k | G_{k-1}]$, and let $Z_k$ be the martingale

$$Z_n = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\Delta_j - L_j) = X_n - \bar{X}_n, \quad \bar{X}_n := \sum_{j=1}^{n} L_j,$$

Let

$$J_n = \max \{\Delta_j : j = 1, \ldots, n\},$$

$$\bar{Z}_n = \max \{|Z_j| : j = 1, \ldots, n\}.$$

Suppose that $E[J_n^2] \leq \varepsilon^2 \leq 1$ and $E[X_n] = K < \infty$. Then,

$$P\{\bar{Z}_n \geq \varepsilon^{1/16}\} \leq 7 \varepsilon^{1/4} + 2 \varepsilon^{1/2} K.$$

In the hypotheses the bound on $E[J_n^2]$ can be considered an “almost continuous paths” assumption and the bound on $E[X_n]$ will give the bound on the total variation of $Z_n$.

**Proof.** Note that $E[J_n] \leq \sqrt{E[J_n^2]} \leq \varepsilon$ and $E[\bar{X}_n] = E[X_n] \leq K$. Let $\tau$ be the minimum of $n$ and the first $k$ with $L_{k+1} \geq \varepsilon^{3/4}$. If $k < n$, then $L_k \leq E[J_n | G_{k-1}]$. Hence,

$$E \left[ L_{\tau}^2 ; \tau < n \right] \leq E \left[ E(J_n | G_{\tau})^2 \right] \leq E \left[ E(J_n^2 | G_{\tau}) \right] = E \left[ J_n^2 \right] \leq \varepsilon^2,$$

and hence

$$P\{\tau < n\} \leq P\{L_{\tau} \geq \varepsilon^{3/4} ; \tau < n\} \leq \varepsilon^{-3/2} E[L_{\tau}^2 ; \tau < n] \leq \varepsilon^{1/2}.$$
Also, if \( j \leq \tau \),
\[
|\Delta_j - L_j| \leq \Delta_j + L_j \leq J_n + \varepsilon^{3/4}.
\]

Let \( \sigma = \sigma_n \) be the minimum of \( \tau \) and
\[
\min\{ j : X_j + \tilde{X}_j \geq \varepsilon^{-1/2} \}.
\]

Note that
\[
\sum_{j=1}^{\sigma} |\Delta_j - L_j| \leq X_{(n \wedge \sigma) - 1} + \tilde{X}_{(n \wedge \sigma) - 1} + \Delta_{n \wedge \sigma} + L_{n \wedge \sigma}
\]
\[
\leq \varepsilon^{-1/2} + J_n + \varepsilon^{3/4}
\]
\[
\leq 2\varepsilon^{-1/2} + J_n.
\]

Therefore,
\[
\mathbb{E} \left[ Z_{\sigma}^2 \right] = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \mathbb{E} \left[ (\Delta_j - L_j)^2 ; \sigma \leq j \right]
\]
\[
\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ (J_n + \varepsilon^{3/4}) \sum_{j=1}^{\sigma} |\Delta_j - L_j| \right]
\]
\[
\leq \mathbb{E} \left[ (J_n + \varepsilon^{3/4}) (2\varepsilon^{-1/2} + J_n) \right]
\]
\[
\leq 2\varepsilon^{1/4} + \left[ \varepsilon^{3/4} + 2\varepsilon^{-1/2} \right] \mathbb{E}(J_n) + \mathbb{E}(\tilde{J}_n^2)
\]
\[
\leq 2\varepsilon^{1/4} + \varepsilon^{7/4} + 2\varepsilon^{1/2} + \varepsilon^2 \leq 6\varepsilon^{1/4}
\]

By the \( L^2 \)-maximal inequality, we see that
\[
\mathbb{P}\{ Z_{\sigma} \geq \varepsilon^{1/16} \} \leq \varepsilon^{-1/8} \left( 6\varepsilon^{1/4} \right) \leq 6\varepsilon^{1/8}.
\]

Also,
\[
\mathbb{P}\{ \sigma < \tau \} \leq \mathbb{P}\{ X_n + \tilde{X}_n \geq \varepsilon^{-1/2} \}
\]
\[
\leq \varepsilon^{1/2} \left( \mathbb{E}[X_n] + \mathbb{E}[\tilde{X}_n] \right) \leq 2\varepsilon^{1/2} K.
\]

Since
\[
\{ Z_n \geq \varepsilon^{1/16} \} \subset \{ Z_{\sigma} \geq \varepsilon^{1/16} \} \cup \{ \sigma < \tau \} \cup \{ \tau < n \},
\]
the proof is finished. \( \square \)
Proposition 6.10. There exists $c < \infty$ such that if

\[ Z_{n}^{\text{LERW}} = N^{-5/4} \left( T_{n} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E \left[ T_{j}^{\circ} - T_{j-1}^{\circ} \mid \mathcal{G}_{n} \right] \right), \]

\[ Z_{n}^{\text{SLE}} = N^{-5/4} \left( \Theta_{n} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E \left[ \Theta_{j}^{\circ} - \Theta_{j-1}^{\circ} \mid \mathcal{G}_{n} \right] \right), \]

then,

\[ P \left\{ \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left| Z_{n}^{\text{LERW}} \right| \geq (\log N)^{-5/128} \right\} \leq c (\log N)^{-5/32}. \]

\[ P \left\{ \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} \left| Z_{n}^{\text{SLE}} \right| \geq (\log N)^{-5/128} \right\} \leq c (\log N)^{-5/32}. \]

Proof. We will apply the previous lemma with $Z = Z^{\text{LERW}}, Z = Z^{\text{SLE}}$. We claim that

\[ \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} N^{-5/4} \left( T_{j}^{\circ} - T_{j-1}^{\circ} \right) \leq J_{\text{LERW}}, \]

\[ \max_{1 \leq j \leq n} N^{-5/4} \left( \Theta_{j}^{\circ} - \Theta_{j-1}^{\circ} \right) \leq J_{\text{SLE}}. \]

To see this, note that no vertex $\zeta$ with $\text{Im} \left[ F_{n}^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta) \right] \geq \lambda$ can be reached by an increment of capacity $O(h)$. Hence the only points that could be visited have $\text{Im} \left[ F_{n}^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta) \right] \leq \lambda$. By Proposition 5.5, if $\text{Im} \left[ F_{n}^{\text{SLE}}(\zeta) \right] \leq \lambda$ and $S_{\zeta}$ is open, then it is within distance $N/(\log N)$ of $a_{n}$. Therefore $T_{n+1}^{\circ} - T_{n}^{\circ}$ is bounded above by the number of sites visited by the walk within distance $N/(\log N)$ of $a_{n}$ and this is bounded by $N^{5/4} J_{\text{LERW}}$. The argument in the SLE case is the same.

Moreover, using Proposition 5.2 we know that $E\left[ J_{\text{LERW}}^{2} + J_{\text{SLE}}^{2} \right] \leq c (\log N)^{-5/4}$. Also $E\left[ T_{n}^{\circ} + \Theta_{n}^{\circ} \right] \leq E\left[ T_{n} + \Theta_{n} \right] \leq c N^{5/4}$. Hence we can use the lemma with $\varepsilon = O((\log N)^{-5/8}), K = O(1)$.

\[ \square \]

Proposition 6.11. There exists $c < \infty$ such that if

\[ \hat{Z}_{n}^{\text{LERW}} = N^{-5/4} \left( T_{n} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E \left[ T_{j}^{\circ} - T_{j-1}^{\circ} \mid \mathcal{G}_{n} \right] \right), \]

\[ \hat{Z}_{n}^{\text{SLE}} = N^{-5/4} \left( \Theta_{n} - \sum_{j=1}^{n} E \left[ \Theta_{j}^{\circ} - \Theta_{j-1}^{\circ} \mid \mathcal{G}_{n} \right] \right), \]

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then,
\[
P \left\{ \max_{1 \leq j \leq n^*} |\hat{Z}_{n^*}^{\text{LERW}}| \geq c (\log N)^{-5/128} \right\} \leq c (\log N)^{-5/32}.
\]
\[
P \left\{ \max_{1 \leq j \leq n^*} |\hat{Z}_{n^*}^{\text{SLE}}| \geq c (\log N)^{-5/128} \right\} \leq c (\log N)^{-5/32}.
\]

**Proof.** In Proposition 6.1 we show in fact that
\[
E[T - T^\circ] + E[\Theta - \Theta^\circ] \leq c (\log N)^{-1/5} N^{5/4}.
\]
It follows from the Markov inequality that
\[
P \left\{ (T - T^\circ) + (\Theta - \Theta^\circ) \geq (\log N)^{-5/128} N^{5/4} \right\} \leq o(N^{-5/32}).
\]
Since
\[
0 \leq T_n - T_n^\circ \leq T - T^\circ, \quad 0 \leq \Theta_n - \Theta_n^\circ \leq \Theta - \Theta^\circ,
\]
we get the result. \(\square\)

### 7 LERW estimates

#### 7.1 Introduction and notation

In this section we establish some “two-point” estimates about the loop-erased random walk (LERW) that have independent interest. Because we are working only with the LERW and not the scaling limit, we will consider subsets of \( \mathbb{Z}^2 \) rather than of \( N^{-1} \mathbb{Z}^2 \). We make the convention that all constants, including implicit constants in \( O(\cdot) \) or \( \asymp \) notation, are assumed to be universal, that is, do not depend on \( A, r, a, b, z, w, \ldots \). We will use the notation from Section 2.1 and some more that we give now.

- Let \( \mathcal{A} \) denote the set of triples \( (A, a, b) \) where \( A \) is a finite, simply connected subset of \( \mathbb{Z}^2 \) containing the origin, and \( a, b \) are distinct elements of \( \partial_e A \), the edge boundary of \( A \).

- We identify the edge \( a \) with its midpoint and write \( e_a, e_b \) for the directed inward pointing edges which start in \( \partial A \) and end in \( A \). We will write \( a^*, b^* \in A \) (rather than \( a_+, b_+ \)) for the terminal points of \( e_a, e_b \).

- If \( (A, a, b) \in \mathcal{A} \), we let \( f = f_A \) be the unique conformal transformation \( f : D_A \to \mathbb{D} \) with \( f(0) = 0, \arg f(a) = 0 \). We set
\[
r_A = r_A(0) = |f'(0)|^{-1},
\]
\[ S_{A,a,b} = \sin \left[ \frac{\arg f(b)}{2} \right], \]

One can check that these definitions agree with our previous definitions of \( r_A, S_{A,a,b} \).

- If \( r \geq 1 \), we let \( C_r \) denote the discrete open disk of radius \( r \) about the origin,
  \[ C_r = \{ z \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : |z| < r \}. \]
  If \( \zeta \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \), we let \( C_r(\zeta) = C_r + \zeta = \{ z + \zeta : z \in C_r \} \).

- Let \( I_r \) be the set of self-avoiding walks (SAWs) that include at least one vertex in \( C_r \). Note that \( I_1 \) is the set of SAWs that go through the origin.

- We will sometimes write \( K_{A,a,b} \) and \( W_{A,a,b} \) for \( K(A, a, b) \) and \( W(A, a, b) \), respectively.

- Let \( A_r \) be the set of \( (A, a, b) \) such that \( C_r \subset A \), that is, such that \( \text{dist}(0, \partial A) \geq r \). In particular, \( A_1 = A \).

- Let \( J_r \) be the set of \( (A, a, b) \in A_r \) such that \( a^*, b^* \in C_r \). Note that if \( (A, a, b) \in J_r \), then
  \[ r \leq \text{dist}(0, \partial A) < r + 1, \quad r - 1 \leq |a^*|, |b^*| < r. \]

Using the Koebe 1/4-theorem we see that \( r_A \asymp r \) if \((A, a, b) \in J_r \). Also, we claim that there exists \( c > 0 \) such that if \((A, a, b) \in J_r \), then
\[ S_{A,a,b} \geq c \frac{|a - b|}{r}. \tag{7.1} \]

One way to prove this is the consider a Brownian motion starting at the origin and estimating the probability of the event that the path makes clockwise and counterclockwise loops around \( a \) without encircling \( b \). Since we will not need this estimate, we will not give a full proof. We will, however, need the following special case which can be proved in this way; we leave the details to the reader.

- For every \( \delta > 0 \), there exists \( c_\delta = c(\delta) > 0 \) such that if \((A, a, b) \in J_r \) with \( |a - b| \geq \delta r \), then
  \[ S_{A,a,b} \geq c_\delta. \tag{7.2} \]

We note for interest that the analogous upper bound in (7.1) does not hold. Using the Beurling estimate, we could show that \( r S_{A,a,b} \leq c (|a - b|^{1/2} \) but we will not need this.
7.2 Loop measure and loop-erased measure

We recall that the loop-erased measure $\hat{P}_{A,a,b}$ is the finite measure on $W_A(a,b)$ given by

$$\hat{P}_{A,a,b}(V) = \sum_{\eta \in V} \hat{p}_{A,a,b}(\eta),$$

where

$$\hat{p}_{A,a,b}(\eta) = \sum_{\omega \in K_A(a,b) : LE(\omega) = \eta} p(\omega).$$

Also, $P_{A,a,b}$ denotes the corresponding probability measure on $W_A(a,b)$ obtained by normalization,

$$P_{A,a,b}(V) = \frac{\hat{P}_{A,a,b}(V)}{H_{\partial A}(a,b)}.$$

7.3 Statements

We will state the main estimates here leaving some of the proofs until later. We start by restating the main result from [4].

**Theorem 7.1.** There exists $\hat{c} \in (0, \infty)$ and $u > 0$ such that if $(A,a,b) \in \mathcal{A}$, then

$$P_{A,a,b}\{0 \in \eta\} = \hat{c} r^{-3/4} \left[ S_{A,a,b}^3 + O(r^{-u}) \right].$$

In particular, there exist $0 < c_1 < c_2 < \infty$, such that if $(A,a,b) \in \mathcal{J}_r$,

$$c_1 r^{-3/4} \left[ S_{A,a,b}^3 - r^{-u} \right] \leq P_{A,a,b}\{0 \in \eta\} \leq c_2 r^{-3/4} \left[ S_{A,a,b}^3 + r^{-u} \right]. \quad (7.3)$$

A standard technique for estimating the probability of hitting or getting near a point (for example, the origin) is to observe the path up to the first time it gets within a fixed distance, say $r$, of the point. We will do something similar here, except that we will grow the loop-erased walk from both the beginning and the end. If a path from $a$ to $b$ enters $C_r$ we consider the first and last visits to $C_r$, that is, the path up to the first visit and the reversed path up to its first visit.

To be more precise, recall that $I_r$ denotes the set of SAWs $\eta$ with $\eta \cap C_r \neq \emptyset$. If $(A,a,b) \in \mathcal{A}_r$, and $\eta \in W_{A,a,b} \cap I_r$, then there is a unique decomposition

$$\eta = \eta^1 \oplus \tilde{\eta} \oplus \eta^2,$$

where $\eta^1$ is the initial segment of $\eta$ stopped at the first visit to $C_r$ and $[\eta^2]^R$ is the initial segment of $\eta^R$ stopped at the first visit to $C_r$. We write
\((A_r, a_r, b_r) \in J_r\), where \(a_r, b_r\) are the final edges of \(\eta^1, [\eta^2]^R\), respectively; \(a^*_r, b^*_r \in C_r\) are the terminal vertices of \(\eta^1, [\eta^2]^R\), respectively; and \(A_r\) is the connected component of \((A \setminus [\eta^1 \cup \eta^2]) \cup \{a^*_r, b^*_r\}\) containing the origin. We also write \(S_r = S_{A_r, a_r, b_r}\); if \(\eta \notin I_r\), we set \(S_r = 0\).

If \((A, a, b) \in A_{2r}\), then we would like to say that

\[
P_{A,a,b}[I_r] := P_{A,a,b}\{\eta \in I_r\} \asymp r^{3/4} P_{A,a,b}\{0 \in \eta\},
\]

or equivalently, that

\[
P_{A,a,b}\{0 \in \eta \mid \eta \in I_r\} \asymp r^{-3/4}.
\]

This will follow from (7.3) provided that with a reasonable probability we know that \(S_r\) is not too small. The technical tool for establishing this is called a “separation lemma”. We will need to prove a particular version here, but the basic idea of the proof is similar to other versions (see, e.g., [16, 27]). This can be considered as a generalization of a boundary Harnack principle. Roughly speaking, if we condition a process to get away from a boundary point by a certain time, then it is unlikely to stay near the boundary for a long period of time. Indeed, the probability of staying close to the boundary for a long period of time is much less than the probability of getting away quickly.

**Theorem 7.2** (Separation Lemma). There exists \(c > 0\) such that if \((A, a, b) \in A_{2r}\) with \(P_{A,a,b}(I_r) > 0\), then

\[
P_{A,a,b}\{S_r \geq c \mid \eta \in I_r\} \geq c. \tag{7.4}
\]

**Proof.** See Section 7.5. We actually prove that there exists \(c > 0\) such that

\[
P_{A,a,b}\{|a_r - b_r| \geq cr \mid \eta \in I_r\} \geq c,
\]

but (7.4) follows immediately from this and (7.2). \(\square\)

**Corollary 7.3.** If \((A, a, b) \in A_{2r}\), then

\[
P_{A,a,b}\{0 \in \eta \mid \eta \in I_r\} \asymp r^{-3/4}, \tag{7.5}
\]

and hence

\[
P_{A,a,b}[I_r] \asymp r^{3/4} P_{A,a,b}\{0 \in \eta\}. \tag{7.6}
\]

**Proof.** Since \((A_r, a_r, b_r) \in J_r\), we know that \(r_{A_r} \asymp r\), and hence from (7.3), on the event \(\{\eta \in I_r\}\), we have

\[
P_{A,a,b}\{0 \in \eta \mid (A_r, a^*_r, b^*_r)\} \asymp r^{-3/4} [S^3_r + O(r^{-u})].
\]

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Combining this with (7.4) gives (7.5). Since

\[ P_{A,a,b} \{ 0 \in \eta \} = P_{A,a,b} \{ I_r \} P_{A,a,b} \{ 0 \in \eta \mid \eta \in I_r \}, \]

we see that (7.6) also follows.

The next lemma is an upper bound for the “two-point Green’s function”, that is, the probability that LERW visits two points, when the points are not too close together. We follow with a corollary for points that are close together. Here we use \( H_A(0, a) \) for the discrete Poisson kernel, that is, the probability that a simple random walk starting at 0 exits \( A \) along the edge \( a \). Since \( H_A(0, a) = G_A(0, a^*) / 4 \), we can replace \( H_A(0, a) \) with \( G_A(0, a^*) \) on the right-hand side of the estimate of Lemma 7.4. Note that we state this for the finite loop-erased measure; the probability is obtained by normalizing by \( H_{\partial A}(a, b) \).

**Theorem 7.4.** There exists \( c < \infty \) such that the following holds. Suppose \( 1 < s \leq r < \infty \), \( (A, a, b) \in A_r \), and \( \zeta \in A \) with \( \text{dist}(\zeta, \partial A) \geq s \) and \( |\zeta| \geq r/4 \). Then

\[ \hat{P}_{A,a,b} \{ 0, \zeta \in \eta \} \leq c G_A(0, \zeta) \frac{H_A(0, a) H_A(\zeta, b) + H_A(0, b) H_A(\zeta, a)}{r^{3/4} s^{3/4}}. \]

**Proof.** See Section 7.6. We actually show the slightly stronger result that the \( \hat{P} \)-measure of paths in \( W_{A,a,b} \) that visit 0 first and then \( \zeta \) is bounded above by a constant times

\[ \frac{G_A(0, \zeta) H_A(0, a) H_A(\zeta, b)}{r^{3/4} s^{3/4}}. \]

\[ \square \]

**Corollary 7.5.** There exists \( c < \infty \) such that the following holds. Suppose \( (A, a, b) \in A_r \), and \( |\zeta| \leq r/4 \). Then,

\[ P_{A,a,b} \{ \zeta \in \eta \mid 0 \in \eta \} \leq c |\zeta|^{-3/4}. \]  

(7.7)

**Proof.** Let \( s = 2|\zeta| \leq r/2 \). Corollary 7.3 implies that

\[ P_{A,a,b} \{ \eta \in I_s \} \asymp s^{3/4} P_{A,a,b} \{ 0 \in \eta \}, \]

We also claim that

\[ P_{A,a,b} \{ 0, \zeta \in \eta \mid \eta \in I_s \} \leq c s^{-3/2}. \]
Indeed, we now show that there exists $c$ such that for all $(A',a',b') \in J_s$,

$$P_{A',a',b'}\{0, \zeta \in \eta\} \leq cs^{-3/2}. \quad (7.8)$$

To see this, we first note that $G_{A'}(0, \zeta) \sim 1$ and

$$P_{A',a',b'}\{0, \zeta \in \eta\} = H_{\partial A'}(a', b')^{-1} \mathcal{P}\{0, \zeta \in \eta\}$$

Also, the Harnack inequality implies that $H_{A'}(0, a') \approx H_{A'}(0, b') \approx H_{A'}(0, a')$. Hence (7.8) will follow from Lemma 7.4 provided we show that

$$H_{A'}(0, a') \leq c H_{\partial A'}(a', b').$$

For this, we will show that the left-hand side of the last display is comparable to the $p$-measure of walks from $a'$ to $b'$ staying in $A'$ that intersect $C_{s/2}$, which is obviously bounded above by $H_{\partial A'}(a', b')$. To finish the proof, split any such walk $\omega$ as $\omega = \omega_1 \oplus \omega_2$ where $\omega_1$ is stopped at the first time that the walk reaches a point in $C_{s/2}$. Given $\omega_1$, the measure of the set of choices for $\omega_2$ is $H_{A'}(w, b')$ where $w$ is the endpoint of $\omega_1$. By the Harnack inequality, we know that for each such $w$, $H_{A'}(w, b') \sim H_{A'}(0, b')$. The reversal of any random walk path starting at 0 stopped when it leaves $A'$ at $a'$ can similarly be written as $\omega_1 \oplus \omega_3$ where $\omega_1$ is as above and $\omega_3$ is a walk from $w$ to 0. For each $w$, the measure of choices for $\omega_3$ is $G_{A'}(w, 0) \sim 1$ and hence the measure of the set of acceptable $\omega_1$ is comparable to $H_{A'}(0, a')$. \hfill \Box

### 7.4 Estimates for analytic domains

In this section we discuss various estimates under the assumption that the domain we consider is analytic. We first consider second moment bounds on the number of steps in a LERW. We will derive some consequences of the estimates stated in Section 7.3. The issue is that the estimates given there are not very sharp near the boundary in general. Here we will show that the estimates are good enough if the discrete sets are sufficiently “nice”: we will assume they approximate an analytic domain.

For the remainder of this subsection we fix a simply connected domain $D$ with $0 \in D \subset \mathbb{D}$ with analytic boundary $\partial D$ and two distinct boundary points $a', b' \in \partial D$. We emphasize that all constants in this subsection, either explicit or implicit, are allowed to depend on $D, a', b'$. Let $f : D \to \mathbb{D}$ be the unique conformal transformation with $f(0) = 0, f(a') = 1$. Recall that the analyticity assumption means that $f$ extends to a conformal transformation of a neighborhood of $\overline{D}$. In particular, $|f'|$ is uniformly bounded above and away from 0 on $\overline{D}$. 

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For each \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \), let \( A_n \) be the connected component containing the origin of the lattice set
\[
\{ z \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : S_z \subset nD \},
\]
and let \( D_n = n^{-1} D_{A_n} \). Note that \( D_n \subset D \) is a simply connected domain and that every point on \( \partial D_n \) is at distance \( O(n^{-1}) \) from \( \partial D \). Therefore, since \( |f'| \) is bounded above, there exists \( c_1 = c_1(D) < \infty \) such that for all \( n \),
\[
\left( 1 - \frac{c_1}{n} \right) \mathbb{D} \subset f(D_n) \subset \mathbb{D}.
\]
Also, \( (\mathrm{diam} \ A_n)/r_{A_n} \approx 1 \). We let \( a_n, b_n \) be points in \( \partial A_n \) (considered as points in \( \partial D_{A_n} \)) that are closest to \( na', nb' \). (If there are ties for “closest” we can choose arbitrarily.) We will write \( P_n \) for \( P_{A_n, a_n, b_n} \). If \( z \in A_n \), we write
\[
\delta(z) = \delta_{A_n}(z) = \min\{|z - a_n|, |z - b_n|\},
\]
and
\[
d_z = d_{z, A_n} = \mathrm{dist}(z, \partial A_n).
\]
We will assume that \( d_z \geq \delta(z)/20, d_w \geq \delta(w)/20 \); in particular, \( d_z \approx \delta(z), d_w \approx \delta(w) \). If this is not the case, we can add the disk of radius \( \delta(z)/20 \) about \( z \) and the disk of radius \( \delta(w)/20 \) about \( w \) to \( A_n \). Clearly this only increases \( \hat{P}_{A_n, a, b} \{ z, w \in \eta \} \) and it is not difficult to see that this increases \( H_{\partial A_n}(a, b) \) by at most a universal multiplicative constant. Hence, this would increase \( P_n \{ z, w \in \eta \} \) by at most a multiplicative constant.

Our first goal is to prove the following two-point estimate.

**Proposition 7.6.** For every \( (D, a', b') \) as above, with \( \partial D \) analytic, there exists \( c < \infty \) such that if \( z, w \in A_n \) with \( z \neq w \) and \( \delta(z) \leq \delta(w) \), then
\[
P_n \{ z, w \in \eta \} \leq c \delta(z)^{-3/4} \left[ \delta(w)^{-3/4} + |z - w|^{-3/4} \right]. \tag{7.9}
\]

The proof uses the following facts that we will not prove; see []. These estimates can be considered versions of the well-known gambler’s ruin estimate for random walk and strongly use the fact that the boundary of \( D \) is smooth and hence locally looks like a straight line.

**Lemma 7.7.** For every \( (D, a', b') \) as above, with \( \partial D \) analytic, there exists \( c < \infty \) such that
\[
c^{-1} \leq n^2 H_{\partial A_n}(a_n, b_n) \leq c.
\]
Moreover, if \( z \in A_n \), \( S_j \) is a simple random walk starting at \( z \), and \( \tau = \tau_{A_n} = \min\{ j : S_j \notin A_n \} \), then
\[
P^z \{ \mathrm{diam}(S[0, \tau]) \geq r \mathrm{dist}(z, \partial A_n) \} \leq \frac{c}{r^2}.
\]

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Proof of Proposition 7.6. Combining the estimates in Lemma 7.7, we first claim that

\[ H_{A_n}(z, a_n) \leq \frac{cd_z}{|z - a_n|^2}. \]  

To see this, think of the right-hand side as the product of two terms. The probability starting at \( z \) of getting to distance \( |z - a_n|/2 \) without leaving \( A_n \) is bounded above by \( cd_z/|z - a_n| \). Given that the walker succeeds in doing this, since \((\text{diam } A_n)/r_{A_n} \approx 1\) and \( \partial D \) analytic, the probability of leaving \( A_n \) at \( a_n \) is comparable to \( 1/|z - a_n| \). We can write (7.10) as

\[ H_{A_n}(z, a_n) d^{3/4} z \leq c \frac{d_z^{1/4}}{|z - a_n|^2}, \]

and similarly for \( H_{A_n}(w, b_n)/d_{w}^{3/4} \). We also claim that

\[ G_{A_n}(z, w) \leq c \frac{d_z d_w}{|z - w|^2}. \]

To prove this, we can view the right-hand side as the product of three terms. The probability that a walk starting at \( z \) moves distance \( |z - w|/4 \) without leaving \( A_n \) is comparable to \( 1 \wedge (d_z/|z - w|) \) and similarly for a random walk starting at \( w \). Given that both of these happen, the expected number of visits to the other point is \( O(1) \). Combining the last two displayed inequalities, we get

\[ \frac{H_{A_n}(z, a_n) H_{A_n}(w, b_n) G_{A_n}(z, w)}{d_z^{3/4} d_{w}^{3/4}} \leq \frac{c d_z^{5/4} d_{w}^{5/4}}{|z - a_n|^2 |w - b_n|^2 |z - w|^2}. \]  

(7.11)

Note that the left-hand side of (7.11) corresponds to one of the two terms in the upper bound of Lemma 7.4; the other is obtained by interchanging \( z \) and \( w \). We will derive (7.9) from (7.11) using Lemma 7.4. There are several cases to consider.

**Case 1.** \( |z - w| \geq d_z/4 \). In this case, we will bound the left-hand side of (7.9) by \( c \delta(z)^{-3/4} \delta(w)^{-3/4} \).

We claim that the right-hand side of (7.11) satisfies

\[ \frac{d_z^{5/4} d_{w}^{5/4}}{|z - a_n|^2 |w - b_n|^2 |z - w|^2} \leq \frac{c}{n^2 \delta(z)^{3/4} \delta(w)^{3/4}}. \]

To see this, we first note that the triangle inequality implies that at least one of the following must hold: \( |z - w| \geq |a_n - b_n|/2, |z - a_n| \geq |a_n - b_n|/4, \) or \( |w - b_n| \geq |a_n - b_n|/4 \). Also, we know that \( |a_n - b_n| \geq cn \).
• If \(|z - w| \geq |a_n - b_n|/2\), then \(|z - w| \geq cn\). Since \(\delta(z) \geq d_z, \delta(w) \geq d_w\), and, by definition \(|z - a_n| \geq \delta(z), |w - b_n| \geq \delta(w)\), the claim holds.

• If \(|w - b_n| \geq |a_n - b_n|/4\), then \(|w - b_n| \geq cn\). We also have \(|z - a_n| \geq \delta(z) \propto d_z\) and that \(|z - w| \geq d_z/4\).

\[
\frac{\delta_{d_z}^{5/4}}{|z - a_n|^2 |w - b_n|^2 |z - w|^2} \leq c \frac{d_z^{5/4} d_w^{5/4}}{n^2 \delta(z)^2 d_z^2} \\
\leq c \frac{d_z^{5/4}}{n^2 \delta(z)^2 \delta(w)^2} \\
\leq c \frac{1}{n^2 \delta(z)^3/4 \delta(w)^3/4}.
\]

• In the same way, if \(|z - a_n| \geq |a_n - b_n|/4\), we see that

\[
\frac{\delta_{d_w}^{5/4}}{|z - a_n|^2 |w - b_n|^2 |z - w|^2} \leq c \frac{d_w^{5/4}}{n^2 \delta(z)^3/4 \delta(w)^3/4}.
\]

By interchanging the role of \(z\) and \(w\) and using Lemma 7.4 and \(H_{\partial A_n}(a_n, b_n) \propto n^{-2}\), we see that

\[
P_n\{z, w \in \eta\} \leq \frac{c}{\delta(z)^3/4 \delta(w)^3/4}.
\]

**Case 2**: \(|z - w| \leq d_z/4\). Using (7.7), we see that

\[
P_n\{z, w \in \eta\} \leq c |z - w|^{-3/4} P_n\{z \in \eta\}.
\]

Note that \(P_n\{z \in \eta\} \leq c d_z^{-3/4}\), so if \(d_z \geq \delta(z)/4\) we are done. Otherwise, if \(d_z \leq \delta(z)/4\), we can improve this estimate by considering the probability that a random walk in \(A_n\) from \(a_n\) to \(b_n\) reaches the disk of radius \(d_z/2\) about \(z\) without exiting \(A_n\). Using the analyticity of \(D\), this probability is comparable to \(d_z/\delta(z)\). This gives an upper bound for the probability that the loop-erased walk hits this set. Given that the walk hits this set, the probability that the loop-erased walk reaches \(z\) is bounded above by a constant times \(d_z^{-3/4}\). Putting this together we get

\[
P_n\{z \in \eta\} \leq c (d_z/\delta(z)) d_z^{-3/4} \leq c \delta(z)^{-3/4}.
\]

(This bound is not sharp for \(z\) near the boundary but will suffice for our purposes.)
We consider now the number of steps in a LERW running in an approximation of $D$. Let

$$T = T_{n,D,a',b'} = \sum_{z \in A_n} 1\{z \in \eta\}.$$  

More generally if $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}$ and $r > 0$, let

$$T(r; \zeta) = T_{n,D,a',b'}(r; \zeta) = \sum_{|z - \zeta| \leq r} 1\{z \in \eta\}$$

be the number of steps inside a ball of radius $r$ about $\zeta$. Finally we define the associated maximal function

$$\mathcal{T}(r) = T_{n,D,a',b'}(r) = \max\{T(r; \zeta) : \zeta \in A_n\}$$

which is important for our main argument. We will estimate the second moments of these random variables.

**Proposition 7.8.** For every $(D,a',b')$ as above, with $\partial D$ analytic, there exists $c < \infty$ such that for every $0 < r \leq 1$ and $\zeta \in A_n$,

$$E_n \left[ T(rn; \zeta)^2 \right] \leq c (rn)^{13/4} \left( |\zeta - a_n|^{-3/4} + |\zeta - b_n|^{-3/4} \right).$$

(7.12)

$$E_n \left[ \mathcal{T}(rn)^2 \right] \leq cr^{5/4} n^{5/2}.$$  

(7.13)

In particular,

$$E_n \left[ T^2 \right] \leq c n^{5/2}.$$  

We will be using this lemma with $r \asymp n / \log n$ in which case we get

$$E_n \left[ \mathcal{T}(rn)^2 \right] \leq c n^{5/2} (\log n)^{-5/4}.$$  

**Proof.** Note that

$$E_n \left[ T(rn; \zeta)^2 \right] = \sum_{|z - \zeta| \leq rn} \sum_{|w - \zeta| \leq rn} P_n\{z,w \in \eta\}.$$  

The first estimate (7.12) follows from (7.9) and the easy estimates

$$\sum_{z:|z - \zeta| \leq rn} (1 + |z - a_n|)^{-3/4} \leq c |\zeta - a_n|^{-3/4} (rn)^2,$$

$$\sum_{|z - \zeta| \leq rn} \sum_{|w - \zeta| \leq r} (1 + |z - a_n|)^{-3/4} (1 + |w - a_n|)^{-3/4} \leq c |\zeta - a_n|^{-3/4} (rn)^{13/4}.$$
which can be obtained by approximating by an integral.

To prove (7.13), let \( m \) be the integer such that \( 2^{m-1} < rn \leq 2^m \), and consider
\[
L_{rn} = \{ j2^m + ik2^m : j, k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \cap \{|z| \leq 2n\}.
\]
Let
\[
K = \max_{\zeta \in L_{rn}} T(2^{m+1}, \zeta),
\]
and note that
\[
\overline{T(rn)^2} \leq K^2 \leq \sum_{\zeta \in L_{rn}} T(2^{m+1}, \zeta)^2.
\]
(Recall that \( \text{diam} A_n < 2n \).) Using (7.12), we see that
\[
E_n[K^2] \leq \sum_{\zeta \in L_{rn}} E_n[T(2^{m+1}, \zeta)^2]
\leq c (rn)^{13/4} \sum_{\zeta \in L_{rn}} [1 + |\zeta|]^{-3/4}
\leq c (rn)^{13/4} 2^{-3m/4} [n2^{-m}]^{5/4} \leq c r^{5/4} n^{5/2}.
\]

Remark. We note that the estimate in the last lemma is really just noting that
\[
\int_{|z| \leq R} \int_{|w| \leq R} \frac{dA(z)dA(w)}{|z|^{3/4}|z-w|^{3/4}} \propto R^{5/4} \cdot R^{5/4} = R^{5/2},
\]
\[
\int_{|z| \leq R} \int_{|w-z| \leq rR} \frac{dA(z)dA(w)}{|z|^{3/4}|z-w|^{3/4}} \propto R^{5/4} (rR)^{5/4} = r^{5/4} R^{5/2},
\]

7.5 Separation lemma: proof of Theorem 7.2

In this section we will prove Theorem 7.2. The proof spans the whole section. As a start we state a lemma about simple random walk. Suppose we start a random walk at \( z \in \partial_i C_r \) and \( s < r \). Consider the first time that the random walk gets distance \( s \) from \( z \). Then it is easy to see (for example, by comparison with Brownian motion) that there exists \( c > 0 \) (independent of \( z, s, r \)) such that with probability at least \( c \), the random walker stops within distance \( r - (s/3) \) of the origin. Now suppose that \( A \supset C_r \) and we condition that the walk stays in \( A \) before it reaches distance \( s \). If anything, this should push the random walker closer to the origin and hence there should be a uniform lower bound on the probability of being within distance \( r - (s/3) \).

The next lemma states that this intuition is correct, and we can find a
constant that is independent of \( r, s, z, A \). For a proof of the first statement, see [27, Proposition 3.5]; the second is done similarly, and, in fact, is slightly easier.

**Lemma 7.9.** There exists \( c > 0 \) such that the following holds.

- Suppose \( s < r \), \( C_r \subset A \) and \( z \in \partial_i C_r \). Let \( S \) be a simple random walk starting at \( z \) and let

\[
\tau = \tau_A = \min\{j : S_j \not\in A\},
\]

\[
\sigma = \sigma_s = \min\{j : |S_j - S_0| \geq s\}.
\]

Then,

\[
P\{|S_{\sigma}| \leq r - (s/3) \mid \sigma < \tau\} \geq c.
\]

- Suppose \( s < r \) and \( \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus C_r \subset A \) and \( z \in \partial C_r \). Let \( S \) be a simple random walk starting at \( z \) and let

\[
\tau = \tau_A = \min\{j : S_j \not\in A\},
\]

\[
\sigma = \sigma_s = \min\{j : |S_j - S_0| \geq s\}.
\]

Then,

\[
P\{|S_{\sigma}| \leq r + (s/3) \mid \sigma < \tau\} \geq c.
\]

If \((A, a, b) \in J_r\), we define \( e_a(A, a, b) \) to be the probability that a simple random walk starting at \( a^* \) reaches distance \( |a^* - b^*|/3 \) from \( a^* \) without leaving \( A \). We define

\[
e(A, a, b) = e_a(A, a, b) e_b(A, b, a).
\]

**Lemma 7.10.** There exists \( 0 < c_1 < c_2 < \infty \) such that the following holds. Suppose \((A, a, b) \in J_r\). Then

\[
c_1 e(A, a, b) \leq H_{\partial A}(a, b) \leq c_2 e(A, a, b).
\]

Moreover, the \( p \)-measure of the set of walks in \( K_A(a, b) \) of diameter less than \( c_2 |a^* - b^*| \) is at least \( c_1 H_{\partial A}(a, b) \).

The last assertion can be rephrased as saying that the probability that an excursion from \( a \) to \( b \) in \( A \) has diameter less than \( c_2 |a^* - b^*| \) is at least \( c_1 \).
Proof. Let $s = |a^* - b^*|/3$. It suffices to prove the result for $s$ sufficiently large (for small $s$ one can give a direct proof, which we omit, by constructing specific paths).

Let $h_a(z) = h_{A,a}(z)$ be the probability that a random walk starting at $a^*$ reaches distance $s$ from $a^*$ without exiting $A$ and that the first point at distance $s$ that it hits is $z$. That is, using the notation of the previous lemma,

$$h_a(z) = \mathbb{P}^{a^*}\{\sigma_s < \tau_A, S(\sigma_s) = z\}.$$  

We define $h_b(w)$ similarly, and note that (for $s$ large enough)

$$4H_{\partial A}(a, b) = G_A(a^*, b^*) = \sum_{(z,w) \in U} h_a(z) h_b(w) G_A(z,w),$$

where $U$ denotes the set of $(z,w)$ with $s \leq |z-a^*| < s+1, s \leq |w-b^*| < s+1$. Using simple connectedness of $A$, it is not hard to verify that $G_A(z,w) \leq c_2$ for all such $(z,w) \in U$; and if $(z,w) \in U \cap (C_{r-(s/3)} \times C_{r-(s/3)})$, then $G_A(z,w) \geq c_1$. Note that

$$\sum_{(z,w) \in U} h_a(z) h_b(w) = e(A,a,b),$$

and Lemma 7.9 implies that

$$\sum_{z,w \in C_{r-(s/3)}} h_a(z) h_b(w) \geq c e(A,a,b).$$

Taken together these estimates give the first assertion. For the second assertion, we consider the set

$$V = \{ \zeta \in C_r : |\zeta - a^*| \leq 4s \}$$

and show that

$$H_{\partial V}(a, b) \geq c H_{\partial A}(a, b).$$

Indeed, one can easily check that there is a constant $c' > 0$ such that $(z,w) \in U \cap (C_{r-(s/3)} \times C_{r-(s/3)})$ implies

$$G_V(z,w) \geq c'.$$

Consequently,

$$4H_{\partial V}(a, b) = \sum_{(z,w) \in U} h_a(z) h_b(w) G_V(z,w) \geq c' \sum_{z,w \in C_{r-(s/3)}} h_a(z) h_b(w).$$

But we have already shown that the last term is comparable to $H_{\partial A}(a, b)$.
The next lemma is easy but important. If gives a lower bound on the probability that the LERW grown simultaneously from \(a, b\) reaches \(C_{r-4|a-b|}\) and that at this time the distance of the endpoints has been increased by a factor of two.

**Lemma 7.11.** There exists \(c > 0\) such that if \((A, a, b) \in J_r\), and \(s = |a-b| \leq r/10\), then

\[
P_{A, a, b} \left[ I_{r-4s} \cap \{|a^*_r - b^*_r - 4s| \geq 2|a^* - b^*|\} \right] \geq c.
\]

**Sketch of proof.** As in the previous proof we first consider a random walk up to the time that it gets distance \(s/3\) from \(a\) and \(b\). We consider \((z, w) \in U\) and consider random walk paths from \(z\) to \(w\) whose loop-erasure will stay in \(C_{r-4s}\) and satisfy \(|a^*_r - b^*_r - 4s| \geq 2|a^* - b^*|\). We could give a specific event, but we leave this to the reader.

In order to prove separation of the LERW, it is useful to consider an event defined in terms of the random walk from \(a\) to \(b\) in \(A\). Suppose \((A, a, b) \in J\) with \(3r/2 \leq s \leq 2r\). Consider the set of random walk paths

\[
\omega = [\omega_0, \omega_1, \ldots, \omega_{n-1}, \omega_n] \in K_A(a^*, b^*),
\]

satisfying the following conditions.

- \(\omega \cap C_r \neq \emptyset\).
- \(\omega \cap C_r \subset \{x + iy : |y| \leq r/10\}\).
- Let \(j_-, j_+, k_-, k_+, l_-, l_+\) be the first and last visits to \(C_r \cap \{\text{Re}(z) < -r/3\}, C_r \cap \{\text{Re}(z) = 0\}, C_r \cap \{\text{Re}(z) > r/3\}\), respectively. Then
  \[
  0 < j_- \leq j_+ \leq k_- \leq k_+ \leq l_- \leq l_+ < n.
  \]

Implicit in this condition is the fact that \(\omega\) visits all three of \(C_r \cap \{\text{Re}(z) < -r/3\}, C_r \cap \{\text{Re}(z) = 0\}, C_r \cap \{\text{Re}(z) > r/3\}\). Note that if \(r \geq 3\), then we would also have \(j_+ < k_-, k_+ < l_-\).

- \([\omega_0, \ldots, \omega_{j_+}] \cap [\omega_{k_-}, \ldots, \omega_n] = \emptyset\).

In particular, the walk \(\omega\) enters \(C_r \cap \{x + iy : |y| \leq r/10\}\) from the left and leaves from the right. We let \(J_r\) be the set of \(\omega\) such that either \(\omega\) or the reversal of \(\omega\) satisfies the conditions above. An important fact that is easy to verify is the following:
• If $\omega \in J_r$, then $LE(\omega) \in J_r$.

With the aid of Lemma 7.9 and the invariance principle (by considering an appropriate event for Brownian motion and approximating by random walk), it is not hard to show the following.

**Lemma 7.12.** For every $\delta > 0$, there exists $c_\delta > 0$, such that if $(A, a, b) \in J_s$ with $3r/2 \leq s \leq r$ and $|a - b| \geq \delta r$, then

$$P_{A,a,b}(J_r) \geq c_\delta. \quad (7.14)$$

We emphasize that the constant $c_\delta$ depends strongly on $\delta$ and goes to zero with $\delta$. The separation lemma is established by showing that there exists $c > 0$ such that if $(A, a, b) \in K_{2r}$, then

$$P_{A,a,b}(J_r \mid I_r) \geq c.$$

Here the constant is independent of $\delta$ but we are only estimating a conditional probability.

To prove the separation lemma, we start with $(A_u, a_u, b_u) \in J_u$ where $u$ is a positive integer, and consider the (reverse time) subMarkov chain

$$(A_u, a_u, b_u), (A_{u-1}, a_{u-1}, b_{u-1}), (A_{u-2}, a_{u-2}, b_{u-2}), \ldots$$

induced by the measure $P_u := P_{A_u,a_u,b_u}$. It is a subMarkov chain because the process is killed at step $k$ on the event $I_{k+1} \setminus I_k$. It stops at $(A_1, a_1, b_1)$; the path is still "alive" at that time if and only if $0 \in \eta$. The path is growing at both the front and the back. The domain Markov property implies that on the event $I_s$, the conditional distribution of the reminder of the loop-erased walk is given by $P_{A_s,a_s,b_s}$. Let

$$\sigma_\delta = \sigma_{\delta,u} = \min\{k : |a_{u-k} - b_{u-k}| \geq \delta\}.$$

We claim that it suffices to show the following:

• There exists $0 < \varepsilon < 1/4$ such that if $(A, a, b) \in K_{2r}$, then

$$P_{A,a,b}\{\sigma_{\varepsilon r} \leq r/2 \mid I_r \} \geq \varepsilon. \quad (7.15)$$

Indeed, if we have this, since $J_r \subset I_r$, (7.14) and the domain Markov property imply that

$$P_{A,a,b}\{J_r \mid I_r \} \geq \varepsilon c_{\varepsilon}.$$

In order to establish (7.15) we prove the following.
There exists $c < \infty, \beta > 0$ such that if $(A, a, b) \in J_u$ with $3r/2 \leq u \leq 2r$ and $|a - b| \geq 2^{-m-1}$, then
\[
P_{A,a,b}\left\{\sigma_{2-m} \geq m^2 2^{-m} \mid I_r\right\} \geq c e^{-\beta m}. \tag{7.16}
\]
Indeed, using $\sum m^2 2^{-m} < \infty$, continued use of (7.16) and the domain Markov property gives (7.15) for sufficiently small $\varepsilon$. To get (7.16) one shows two estimates,
\[
P_{A,a,b}[I_r] \geq c_1 e^{-\beta m}, \tag{7.17}
\]
\[
P_{A,a,b}\left[\left\{\sigma_{2-m} \geq m^2 2^{-m}\right\} \cap I_r\right] \leq c_2 e^{-2\beta m}, \tag{7.18}
\]
for some $c_1, c_2$.

For (7.17), we can actually prove the stronger estimate $\hat{P}_{A,a,b}[I_r] \geq c_1 e^{-\beta m}$. To see this, we can either use “cone” estimates for random walk or just repeated application of Lemma 7.11. For (7.18), we use the final assertion of Lemma 7.10 to see that if $|a - b| \leq 2^{-m}$, then there is a positive probability that that random walk will not hit $C_{u-k2^{-m}}$ for some $k$. By iterating this, we can see that in $O(m^2)$ attempts, except for an event of probability $\exp\{-O(m^2)\} = o(e^{-2\beta m})$ the random path will either fail to proceed another distance $k2^{-m}$ inward or the endpoints will get more than distance $2^{-m}$ apart.

### 7.6 Correlation estimate: proof of Theorem 7.4

In this section we prove Theorem 7.4. The proof spans the whole section.

Given $(A,a,b)$ and $0, \zeta \in A$, let us write $\{a \to 0 \to \zeta \to b\}$ for the event that the LERW $\eta$ from $a$ to $b$ first goes through $0$ and then later through $\zeta$. Our goal is to show that
\[
\hat{P}_{A,a,b}\{a \to 0 \to \zeta \to b\} \leq \frac{c G(0, \zeta) H_A(0, a) H_A(\zeta, b)}{r^{3/4} s^{1/4}}. \tag{7.19}
\]

Once we have this, we can conclude the proof of Lemma 7.4 by interchanging the role of $a$ and $b$. Before going through the details, let us quickly sketch the idea to show where the terms on the right-hand side come from. If $\eta$ is a SAW from $a$ to $b$ going through $0$ and then $\zeta$, we can write $\eta$ uniquely as
\[
\eta = \eta^- \oplus \eta^0 \oplus \tilde{\eta} \oplus \eta^c \oplus \eta^+
\]
where $\eta^0$ is a SAW starting and ending on $\partial C_{r/40}$ and otherwise staying in $C_{r/40}$, and going through $0$. Similarly, $\eta^c$ is a SAW starting and ending on $\partial C_{r/40}(\zeta)$, staying in $C_{r/40}(\zeta)$, and going through $\zeta$. By Theorem
7.1, the measure of possible choices for $\eta^0, \eta^c$ are $O(r^{-3/4})$ and $O(s^{-3/4})$, respectively. Making this precise is what requires most of the work in this section. In particular, we will have to be able to compare several different loop-erased measures on walks in the discs around 0, $\zeta$.

We then have to multiply by the measure of possible choices for $\eta^-, \tilde{\eta}, \eta^+$ and this gives terms of $H_A(0, a), G(0, \zeta), H_A(\zeta, b)$, respectively. Our arguments do not use the fact that there are avoidance constraints for the paths $\eta^-, \tilde{\eta}, \eta^+$, and this is why we only get an upper bound. If 0, $\zeta$ are in the interior, then our bound tends to be correct up to a multiplicative constant, while if 0 or $\zeta$ is near the boundary, our estimate is not sharp (but does suffice for the needs in this paper).

We start by focusing on the SAW $\eta^0$.

- If $A$ is a finite simply connected subset of $\mathbb{Z}^2$ containing the origin and $a \in \partial_e A$, we let $\mathcal{W}_{A,0,a}$ denote the set of SAWs starting at the origin, ending with $a$, and otherwise staying in $A$. We write $\hat{P}_{A,0,a}$ for the usual loop-erased measure on such paths (with total mass $H_A(0, a)$) and $P_{A,0,a}$ for the normalized probability measure.

- We write $\mathcal{W}_{0,r}$ for the set of SAWs starting at the origin, ending on $\partial C_r$ and otherwise in $C_r$. In other words,

$$
\mathcal{W}_{0,r} = \bigcup_{a \in \partial_e C_r} \mathcal{W}_{C_r,0,a}.
$$

If $\eta \in \mathcal{W}_{0,r}$, we write $\eta^*$ for the terminal vertex, that is, the point in $\partial C_r$ at which the walk terminates.

We will consider several related probability measures on $\mathcal{W}_{0,r}$.

- The first corresponds to the usual LERW in the disk $C_r$ stopped at the boundary: take simple random walk starting at the origin, stop the walk when it reaches $\partial C_r$, and then erase the loops. We will write $\pi_r$ for the induced probability measure on paths, for which we know that [20, (9.5)]

$$
\pi_r(\eta) = 4^{-|\eta|} F_{\eta}(C_r).
$$

Here $|\eta|$ denotes the number of steps of $\eta$ and $\log F_{\eta}(C_r)$ is the random walk loop measure of loops in $C_r$ that intersect $\eta$. Here we use the (rooted) loop measure $m$ defined by $m(l) = |l|^{-1} 4^{-|l|}$ for each rooted loop $l$ with $|l| > 0$ (we could also use the unrooted loop measure, but to be definite we will choose the rooted measure).
More generally, if $C_r \subset A$, we write $\pi_{r,A}$ for the probability measure on $W_{0,r}$ obtained by starting a simple random walk at the origin, stopping when it reaches $\partial A$, erasing loops, and then considering the resulting SAW up to the first visit of $C_r$. We write $\pi_{r,s}$ for $\pi_{r,C_s}$. Under this definition, $\pi_r = \pi_{r,r}$. As in (7.20), we can write

$$\pi_{r,A}(\eta) = 4^{-|\eta|} F_\eta(A) e_A(\eta),$$

where

$$e_A(\eta) = H_{\partial(A \setminus \eta)}(\eta^*, \partial A) = \sum_{a \in \partial A} e_A(\eta; a)$$

is the (escape) probability that a simple random walk starting at $\eta^*$ reaches $\partial A$ without returning to $\eta$ and by definition

$$e_A(\eta; a) = H_{\partial(A \setminus \eta)}(\eta^*, a).$$

By definition, $e_A(\eta) = 1$ if $\eta^* \in \partial A$.

Similarly, if $a \in \partial A$, we write $\pi_{r,A,a}(\eta)$ for the corresponding probability law obtained as in the previous bullet if we replace the simple random walk with a random walk $h$-process conditioned to leave $A$ at $a$. In this case,

$$\pi_{r,A,a}(\eta) = 4^{-|\eta|} F_\eta(A) e_A(\eta; a) H_A(0, a)^{-1}. \quad (7.21)$$

**Figure.** The measures $\pi_r$ and $\pi_{r,A}$ can be significantly different especially at the terminal point of the walk. However, as we show in the next lemma, the measures $\pi_{r,A}$ and $\pi_{r,A,a}$ are comparable to $\pi_{r,2r}$ provided that $C_{2r} \subset A$.

**Lemma 7.13.** There exist $0 < c_1 < c_2 < \infty$ such that if $C_{2r} \subset A$ and $a \in \partial A$, then for all $\eta \in W_{0,r},$

$$c_1 \pi_{r,2r}(\eta) \leq \pi_{r,A,a}(\eta) \leq c_2 \pi_{r,2r}(\eta),$$

$$c_1 \pi_{r,2r}(\eta) \leq \pi_{r,A}(\eta) \leq c_2 \pi_{r,2r}(\eta).$$

**Proof.** We will prove the first displayed expression which will imply the second since

$$\pi_{r,A}(\eta) = \sum_{a \in \partial A} H_A(0, a) \pi_{r,A,a}(\eta).$$

Since each $\pi_{r,A,a}$ is a probability measure, it suffices to find functions $v_r, q_r$ such that $\pi_{r,A,a}$ factorizes up to constants:

$$\pi_{r,A,a}(\eta) \asymp v_r(\eta) q_r(A). \quad (7.22)$$
Note that \( v_r \) depends only on \( \eta \) and \( r \) while \( q_r \) depends only on \( A \) and \( r \).

Recalling that \( F_{\{0\}}(A) = G_A(0, 0) \) and using the fact that every loop that hits 0 intersects every \( \eta \in W_{0,r} \), we get that

\[
\pi_{r,A,a}(\eta) = G_A(0, 0) 4^{-|\eta|} F_\eta(A \setminus \{0\}) e_A(\eta; a) H_A(0, a)^{-1}.
\]

From this we see that it is enough to factorize \( F_\eta(A \setminus \{0\}) \) and \( e_A(\eta; a) \).

We start by looking at \( F_\eta(A \setminus \{0\}) \). We first partition the loops in \( Z^2 \setminus \{0\} \) that intersect \( C_r \) into three sets:

- \( L^0_r \): loops that lie entirely in \( C^2_r \setminus \{0\} \);
- \( L^1_r \): loops in \( Z^2 \setminus \{0\} \) that do not lie entirely in \( C^2_r \) and disconnect 0 from \( \partial C_r \);
- \( L^2_r \): loops in \( Z^2 \setminus \{0\} \) that do not lie entirely in \( C^2_r \) and do not disconnect 0 from \( \partial C_r \).

We then write

\[
F_\eta(A \setminus \{0\}) = \prod_{j=0}^2 \lambda_j(\eta; A),
\]

where

\[
\lambda_j(\eta, A) = \exp \left\{ m \{ \ell \in L^j_r : \ell \subset A \setminus \{0\}, \ell \cap \eta \neq \emptyset \} \right\}.
\]

Clearly, \( \lambda_0(\eta; A) = \lambda_0(\eta; C_r) \) for all \( A \supseteq C_r \), so it depends only on \( r, \eta \). If \( \eta \in W_{0,r} \) and \( \ell \in L^1_r \), then \( \ell \cap \eta \neq \emptyset \). Hence,

\[
\lambda_1(\eta; A) = \lambda_1(C_r; A) = \exp \left\{ m \{ \ell \in L^1_r : \ell \subset A \setminus \{0\}, \ell \cap C_r \neq \emptyset \} \right\},
\]

which depends only on \( r \) and \( A \).

In [20, Lemma 11.3.3] it is proved that exists \( c < \infty \) such that for each \( r \), \( m(L^2_r) \leq c \). Indeed, the proof gives a stronger fact: there exists \( c < \infty \) such that for each \( r \) and each positive integer \( k \), the loop measure of loops in \( C_{(k+2)r} \) that do not lie entirely in \( C_{(k+1)r} \) and do not disconnect 0 from \( \partial C_r \) is \( O(k^{-2}) \). Since \( \lambda_2(\eta; A) \leq \exp \{ m(L^2_r) \} \), this implies that \( \lambda_2(\eta; A) \asymp 1 \).

Combining these estimates, we see that for all \( \eta \in W_{0,r} \),

\[
\frac{F_\eta(A \setminus \{0\})}{F_\eta(C_2r \setminus \{0\})} \asymp \frac{\lambda_1(C_r; A)}{\lambda_1(C_r; C_2r)}.
\]

Note that the right-hand side depends only on \( r, A \). This gives the desired factorization of \( F_\eta(A \setminus \{0\}) \).
It remains to consider $e_A(\eta; a)$. Using the Harnack inequality and Lemma 7.9, we can see that $e c_{3r/2}(\eta) \asymp e c_{2r}(\eta)$ and for every $A \supset C_{2r}$ and $a \in \partial A$,
$$e_A(\eta; a) \asymp e c_{3r/2}(\eta) H_A(0, a).$$
Combining all of this, we see that
$$\pi_{r, A, a}(\eta) \asymp \left[ 4^{-|\eta|} e c_{3r/2}(\eta) F_\eta(C_{2r} \setminus \{0\}) \right] \left[ G_A(0, 0) \lambda_1(C_r; A) \lambda_1(C_r; C_{2r})^{-1} \right].$$
This gives (7.22).

Proposition 7.14. There exist $0 < c_1 < c_2 < \infty$ such that
$$c_1 r^{-3/4} \leq \mathbb{E}_{\pi_r} [h_r(\eta)] \leq c_2 r^{-3/4}.$$ We will need the corresponding upper bound for the other measures. (The lower bound also holds but we will not need this.)

Proposition 7.15. There exists $c < \infty$ such that if $A \in A_{2r}$ and $a \in \partial_e A$, then
$$\mathbb{E}_{\pi_{r, A, a}} [h_r(\eta)] \leq c r^{-3/4}. \quad (7.23)$$

Proof. By Lemma 7.13, it suffices to show that
$$\mathbb{E}_{\pi_{r, 2r}} [h_r(\eta)] \leq c r^{-3/4}.$$ We fix an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the following holds.

1. Suppose that $r \geq 1$ and $S_j$ is a simple random walk starting at $z$ with $|z| \leq \varepsilon r$ and let $T = T_{r/4}$ be the first $j$ with $|S_j| \geq r/4$. Then the probability that $S[0, T - 1]$ disconnects 0 from $\partial C_{r/4}$ is at least .99. (By disconnection we mean that if $\tilde{S}$ is another simple random walk starting at the origin independent of $S$, then the probability that $\tilde{S}$ visits $S[0, T - 1]$ before reaching $\partial C_{r/4}$ is one. By definition, if $0 \in S[0, T - 1]$, then $S[0, T - 1]$ disconnects.)

To show that such an $\varepsilon$ exists, we first find an $\varepsilon, r_0$ such that this holds for $r \geq r_0$ by the invariance principle. Once we have this we can prove it for all $r$ by choosing perhaps a smaller $\varepsilon$ so that $\varepsilon r_0 \leq 1/2$. In this case if
$r < r_0$, then $|z| \leq \varepsilon r$ implies that $z = 0$. If $0 \in S[0, T - 1]$, then by definition $S[0, T - 1]$ disconnects.

Let $\eta \in \mathcal{W}_{0,r}$; we will assume that $\eta$ has the distribution $\pi_{r,2r}$. Let $\omega$ denote a random walk path started uniformly on $\{\pm 1, \pm i\}$ and stopped when in reaches $\partial C_r$ and we write $P_\omega$ for the probability law of $\omega$. We write $\omega_*$ for the terminal point of $\omega$. Note that

$$h_r(\eta) = P_\omega \{\eta \cap \omega = \emptyset\}.$$

We let

$$h_r^*(\eta) = P_\omega \{\eta \cap \omega = \emptyset; \text{dist}(\omega_*, \eta) \geq \varepsilon r\}.$$

The definition of $h_r^*$ depends on $\varepsilon$, but since we have fixed $\varepsilon$ we will not include it in the notation. We claim the following.

- There exists $\delta > 0$ such that
  $$E_{\pi_{r,2r}}[h_{2r}] \geq \delta E_{\pi_{r,2r}}[h_r^*].$$
  (7.24)

To see this, we first note that in the measure $\pi_{2r,2r}$ the conditional distribution of the remainder of the path given $\eta$, the SAW up to the first visit to $\partial C_r$, can be obtained by starting a random walk at the endpoint $\eta$ conditioned to reach $\partial C_{2r}$ without returning to $\eta$ and then erasing loops. Using Lemma 7.9, we can see that in this conditioned distribution that there is a positive probability $\rho$ that this conditioned simple random walk (and hence also its loop-erasure) stays in $C_{2r} \setminus C_{r-(r\varepsilon/5)}$ and that its argument does not vary by more than $\varepsilon/10$. We get similar estimates for the extension of the random walk $\omega$ to $\partial C_{2r}$.

From (7.24) and Proposition 7.14, we see that there exists $c < \infty$ such that for all $s \geq 2r$,

$$E_{\pi_{r,s}}[h_r^*] \leq cr^{-3/4}.$$  
(7.25)

For each nonnegative integer $k$, we let $\eta^k, \omega^k$ be the initial segments of these paths stopped at the first visit to $\partial C_{r/2k}$. We define the events

$$U_k = \{\eta^k \cap \omega^k = \emptyset\}, \quad V_k = \{\text{dist}(\eta^k, \omega^k) \geq \varepsilon 2^{-k} r\}.$$

Here $\varepsilon$ is as defined above. Using (7.25), we see that

$$P[U_k \cap V_k] \leq c (r/2^k)^{-3/4}. 
(7.26)$$

We want to prove that $P[U_0] \leq cr^{-3/4}$. Note that by the definition of $\varepsilon$,

$$P[U_{k-1} \mid (\eta^k, \omega^k)] \leq 1_{U_k} [1_{V_k} + (.01) 1_{\varepsilon^2}].$$
so that
\[ P[U_{k-1} \cap V^c_k \mid (\eta^k, \omega^k)] \leq (.01)1_{U_k}. \]
By iterating this and recalling that \( U_k \) are increasing events in \( k \), we see that
\[ P[U_0 \cap V^c_1 \cap \cdots \cap V^c_{k-1} \mid (\eta^k, \omega^k)] \leq (.01)^{k-1}1_{U_k}. \]
Hence
\[ P[U_0 \cap V^c_1 \cap V^c_2 \cdots \cap V^c_{k-1} \cap V_k] \leq (.01)^{k-1}P[U_k \cap V_k]. \]
We can write
\[ U_0 \subset [U_0 \cap V^c_1 \cap V^c_2 \cdots \cap V^c_{k'}] \cup \left[ \bigcup_{k=1}^{k'} (U_0 \cap V^c_1 \cap V^c_2 \cdots \cap V^c_{k-1} \cap V_k) \right], \]
where \( k' = k_r' \) is defined to be the smallest integer \( k \) such that \((.01)^k \leq r^{-3/4}\). We therefore get
\[ P[U_0] \leq r^{-3/4} + \sum_{k=1}^{k'} (.01)^{k-1}P[U_k \cap V_k]. \]
and the lemma follows by summing, using (7.26).

We are now ready to establish (7.19). Let \( r' = r/40, s' = s/40 \). Let \( \Gamma^* \) denote the set of nearest neighbor paths \( \omega \) in \( \mathcal{K}_A(a,b) \) that visit both 0 and \( \zeta \) and such that the last visit to \( \zeta \) occurs after the last visit to 0. Each \( \omega \in \Gamma^* \) has a unique decomposition
\[ \omega = [\omega^1]^R \oplus \tilde{\omega} \oplus \omega^2, \quad (7.27) \]
where:

- \( \omega^1 \) is a nearest neighbor path starting at 0 leaving \( A \) at \( a \).
- \( \omega^2 \) is a nearest neighbor path starting at \( \zeta \) in \( A \setminus \{0\} \) leaving \( A \setminus \{0\} \) at \( b \).
- \( \tilde{\omega} \) is a nearest neighbor path starting at 0, ending at \( \zeta \), and otherwise staying in \( A \setminus \{0, \zeta\} \).
Let $\Gamma$ be the set of $\omega \in \Gamma^*$ such that in the decomposition above,
\[ \omega^2 \cap LE(\omega^1) = \emptyset, \]
\[ \tilde{\omega}' \cap [LE(\omega^1) \cup LE(\omega^2)] = \emptyset. \]
Here $\tilde{\omega}'$ is $\tilde{\omega}$ with the initial and terminal vertices removed. If $\omega \in \Gamma$, we define the SAW
\[ \eta = [LE(\omega^1)]^R \oplus LE(\tilde{\omega}) \oplus LE(\omega^2). \]
Note that $\eta \in W_A(a,b)$ and $\eta$ visits $0$ before visiting $\zeta$. Moreover, for any such $\eta$, the measure of the set of $\omega$ such that $\eta$ is produced is $4^{-|\eta|} F_\eta(A)$, that is, we get the usual LERW measure. In particular, we can see that $\hat{P}_{A,a,b}\{a \to 0 \to \zeta \to b\}$ equals the measure of $\Gamma$.

To give an upper bound on the measure of $\Gamma$, we refine the decomposition (7.27) by writing
\[ \tilde{\omega} = \tilde{\omega}^1 \oplus \tilde{\omega}' \oplus [\tilde{\omega}^2]^R, \]
where
- $\tilde{\omega}^1$ is a path starting at $0$ stopped when it reaches $\partial C_r'$.
- $\tilde{\omega}^2$ is a path starting at $\zeta$ stopped when it reaches $\partial C_s'(\zeta)$.
- $\tilde{\omega}'$ is a path starting at the terminal point of $\tilde{\omega}^1$ and ending at the terminal point of $\tilde{\omega}^2$.

We let $\Gamma'$ be the set of paths $\omega \in \Gamma^*$ such that
- $(\tilde{\omega}^1)^o \cap LE(\omega^1) = \emptyset$, where $(\tilde{\omega}^1)^o$ denotes $\tilde{\omega}^1$ with the initial vertex removed.
- $(\tilde{\omega}^2)^o \cap LE(\omega^2) = \emptyset$.

Note that $\Gamma \subset \Gamma'$. To estimate the measure of $\Gamma'$ we see that
- The measure of possible $\omega^1$ is $H_A(0,a)$.
- The measure of possible $\omega^2$ is $H_A(\zeta,b)$.
- Using Proposition 7.15, we see that the probability that $(\tilde{\omega}^1)^0$ avoids $LE(\omega^1)$ is $O(r^{-3/4})$.
- Similarly, the probability that $(\tilde{\omega}^2)^0$ avoids $LE(\omega^2)$ is $O(s^{-3/4})$.
- Given $\tilde{\omega}^1, \tilde{\omega}^2$, with terminal vertices $z, w$, respectively the measure of paths in $A$ starting at $z$ and ending at $w$ is $G_A(z, w)$. Using the discrete Harnack inequality we see that this is comparable to $G_A(0, \zeta)$.

By combining these bounds, the proof of Theorem 7.4 is complete. \qed
7.7 Estimates of bottleneck events

We will need an estimate that shows that the LERW path does not have too many “bottlenecks”; that is, that it is unlikely for LERW to get near a point, then get far away, and then subsequently get even closer.

**Proposition 7.16.** There exist $c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Suppose $0 < r < R$ and $(A, a, b) \in A_r$ with $|a^*| < r$. Let $E'$ denote the set of $\eta = [\eta_0, \ldots, \eta_n] \in W_A(a, b)$ such that there exists $0 < j < k < n$, with $|\eta_j| \geq R, |\eta_k| \leq r$. Then

$$P_{A,a,b}(E') \leq c \frac{r}{R}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (7.28)

Proposition 7.16 is an immediate corollary of Lemma 7.17 which is the corresponding statement for random walk excursions.

**Remark.** The proof of Lemma 7.17 (with an obvious modification) yields an estimate similar to (7.28) for the event that the path twice goes from radius $r$ to $R$ and returns to radius $r$. The only difference is that the probability of this event is $O\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^2$. This “6-arm” estimate leads to a sufficient regularity estimate for LERW which can be used to prove convergence of the (chordal) LERW path to the SLE$_2$ path parametrized by capacity from the coupling of Section 4, see [26].

By analogy with SLE$_2$, we conjecture that this lemma can be strengthened so that $(r/R)$ is replaced by $(r/R)^{3/2}$ where $3/2 = (8/\kappa - 1)/2$. We have not proved the stronger result, but this lemma suffices for our purposes.

**Lemma 7.17.** There exist $c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Suppose $0 < r < R$ and $(A, a, b) \in A_r$ with $|a^*| < r$. Let $E$ denote the set of $\omega = [\omega_0, \ldots, \omega_n] \in K_A(a, b)$ such that there exists $0 < j < k < n$, with $|\omega_j| \geq R, |\omega_k| \leq r$. Then

$$P(E) \leq c \frac{r}{R} H_{\partial A}(a, b).$$

Proposition 7.16 follows from this lemma since

$$\{\omega \in K_A(a, b) : LE(\omega) \in E'\} \subset E.$$

Since it is possible for $\omega \in E$ but $LE(\omega) \notin E$, we can see why Lemma 7.16 might not be a sharp estimate.

**Proof.** Let $S$ denote a simple random walk starting at $a^*$ and let

$$\rho = \min\{j : |S_j - a^*| \geq r/2\}, \quad \sigma = \min\{j : |S_j| \geq R\},$$

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\[ \tau_{2r} = \min\{k \geq \sigma : |S_j| \leq 2r\}, \quad \tau_r = \min\{k \geq \sigma : |S_j| < r\}, \]
\[ T = \min\{n : S_n \notin A\}. \]

Then by the strong Markov property,
\[ P^a(E) = \sum_{w \in \partial_i C_r} P^a(\{\tau_r < T, S(\tau_r) = w\}) H_A(w, b). \]

Note that
\[ P^a(\{\tau_r < T, S(\tau_r) = w\}) \leq P^a(\{\rho < T\}) P^a(\{\tau_{2r} < T, \rho < T\}) P^a(\{\tau_r < T, \rho < T\}). \]

Using the discrete Beurling estimate (see, e.g., [20, Theorem 6.8.1]), we see that
\[ P^a(\{\tau_{2r} < T, \rho < T\}) \leq c(r/R). \quad (7.29) \]

Indeed, we get a factor comparable to \( \sqrt{r/R} \) as an upper bound for the probability to go from \( \partial C_{2r} \) to \( \partial C_R \) staying in \( A \), and we get another such factor for the probability of returning from \( \partial C_R \) to \( \partial C_{2r} \) without exiting \( A \).

The rest of the proof proceeds in the same way.) Using a standard estimate for the Poisson kernel in \( \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus C_r \) (see, e.g., [20, Lemma 6.3.7]), we see that for each \( w \in \partial_i C_r \),
\[ P^a(\{S(\tau_r) = w, \tau_{2r} < T, \rho < T\}) \leq c r^{-1}. \]

Combining these estimates, we get
\[ P(E) \leq \frac{c}{R} P^a(\{\rho < T\}) \sum_{w \in \partial_i C_r} H_A(w, b). \]

Hence, to prove the lemma it suffices to prove that
\[ H_{\partial A}(a, b) \geq \frac{c}{r} P^a(\{\rho < T\}) \sum_{w \in \partial_i C_r} H_A(w, b). \]

Note that if \( w \in \partial_i C_r \) then either \( w \in \partial C_{r-1} \) or \( w \) has a nearest neighbor in \( \partial C_{r-1} \). Using this we can see that
\[ \sum_{w \in \partial_i C_r} H_A(w, b) \leq c \sum_{w \in \partial C_{r-1}} H_A(w, b). \]

Using Lemma 7.9, the strong Markov property, and the Harnack inequality, we have
\[ H_{\partial A}(a, b) \geq c P^a(\{\rho < T\}) H_A(0, b). \]
But using the estimate for the Poisson kernel [20, Lemma 6.3.7] again we see that
\[ H_A(0, b) = \sum_{w \in \partial C_{r-1}} H_{C_{r-1}}(0, w) H_A(w, b) \times r^{-1} \sum_{w \in \partial C_{r-1}} H_A(w, b). \]

Combining these estimates completes the proof. \(\square\)

7.8 Proof of Lemma 4.2

**Lemma 7.18.** There exists \(c > 0\) such that the following holds. Let \(\sigma_h\) be the first index \(j\) such that \(\text{Im} [F(\eta_j)] \geq 2h\). Then for \(n^{-1/4} \leq h \leq c\),
\[ P_{A,a,b}\{-h \leq \text{Re} [\eta_j] \leq h \text{ for all } j \leq \sigma_h\} \geq c. \]

We note that \(\text{hcap} (\eta[0,\sigma_h]) \geq h\).

**Proof.** We first consider the following event for the excursion. Let \(\rho\) be the first \(j\) with \(\text{Im} [\omega_j] \geq 4h\) and consider the event that
\[-h \leq \text{Re} [\omega_j] \leq h, \quad 0 \leq j \leq \rho, \quad \text{Im} [\omega_j] \geq 3h, \quad \rho \leq j < \infty.\]

Note that on this event, if \(\eta = LE(\omega)\), then
\[-h \leq \text{Re} [\eta_j] \leq h, \quad 0 \leq j \leq \sigma_h.\]

Hence, we need to show that this event on excursions has positive probability. The hard work was done in [14, Proposition 3.14] where it is shown that there exists \(c'\) such that with positive probability, if \(\rho\) is the first time \(j\) that the excursion reaches \(\{\text{Im} (z) \geq c' h\}\), then \(P\{ |\text{Re} (\text{Im} (\omega_j))| \leq h/2, 0 \leq j \leq \rho\} \geq c'\). (That paper considers the map to the unit disk rather than the upper half plane, but the result can easily be adapted by mapping the disk to the half plane.) Given this event, the remainder of the path can be extended using the invariance principle.

Here we are using a fact about the Poisson kernel. Let us consider
\[ V = V(A, h) = \{ \zeta \in A : F(\zeta) \in \{|z| \leq 5h\} \}. \]
\[ V_- = V_- (A, h) = \{ \zeta \in V : \text{Im} [F(\zeta)] \leq h \}, \]
\[ V_+ = V_+ (A, h) = \{ \zeta \in V : \text{Im} [F(\zeta)] \geq 2h \}. \]
Then by combining (1) and (41) of [14], we can see that for \( n \) sufficiently large and \( n^{-1/4} \leq h \leq n^{-\varepsilon} \), we have for all \( \zeta_+ \in V_+, \zeta_- \in V_- \),

\[
H(\zeta_+, b) \geq \frac{3}{2} H(\zeta_-, b).
\] (7.30)

(Indeed, we would expect by comparison with the Brownian Green's function that there exists \( k = k(A, a, b, F) \) such that \( H(\zeta, b) \sim k \operatorname{Im}[F(\zeta)] \) for \( \zeta \in V \). We would expect a factor of 2 (with a small error term) and we use \( 3/2 \) to compensate for the same error.) This estimate implies that the probability that an excursion starting at \( \zeta \in V \) 

We now complete the proof of Lemma 4.2. Let \( \xi_1 \) be the first \( j \) such that \( |F(\eta_j)| \geq 4h \). Using Beurling, we see that \( |F(\eta_j)| \leq 4h + O(n^{-1/2}) \leq 5h \). Let \( F_1 = g_1 \circ F \) where \( g_1 : F(D_{A_1}) \to \mathbb{H} \) with \( g(a_1) = 0 \) and \( g_1(z) \sim z \) as \( z \to \infty \). Inductively, we define \( \xi_k \) to be the first \( j \) such that \( |F_{k-1}(\eta_j)| \geq 4h \), and define \( F_k \) in the same way. Let \( J \) be the first \( k \) such that

\[
\operatorname{Im}[F_{k-1}(\eta_j)] \geq 2h.
\]

Using the previous lemma, we see that

\[
P\{J \geq k\} \leq e^{-\alpha J},
\]

for some \( \alpha \). In particular, for \( N \) sufficiently large,

\[
P\{J \geq h^{-1/15}\} \leq \exp\{-\alpha |h^{-1/15}|\} \leq \exp\{h^{-1/20}\}.
\]

Note that \( \operatorname{hcap}[F(\eta_{\xi_j})] \geq \operatorname{hcap}[F_{j-1}(\eta_j)] \geq h \). We also claim that there exists a universal \( c_1 < \infty \) such that

\[
\operatorname{diam}[F(\eta[0, \xi_J])] \leq c_1 Jh.
\]

This is a fact about the Loewner equation. More generally, suppose that \( K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \cdots \) is an increasing sequence of connected hulls in \( \mathbb{H} \) with corresponding maps \( g_j : \mathbb{H} \setminus K_j \to \mathbb{H} \). Suppose also that for each \( j \), \( g_{j-1}(K_j \setminus K_{j-1}) \) is connected. For any connected hull \( K \) (see [17, (3.14)]),

\[
\operatorname{diam}(K) \times \operatorname{cap}_{\mathbb{H}}(K) := \lim_{y \to \infty} y^3 \mathbb{P}^{ij}\{B_T \in K\},
\]

where \( B \) is a complex Brownian motion and

\[
T = T_K = \inf\{t : B_t \in K \cup \mathbb{R}\}.
\]
Using conformal invariance, we see that
\[
\text{cap}_H(K_1 \cup \cdots \cup K_k) \leq \sum_{j=1}^k \text{cap}_H[g_{j-1}(K_j \setminus K_{j-1})],
\]
and hence,
\[
\text{diam}(K_1 \cup \cdots \cup K_k) \leq c \sum_{j=1}^k \text{diam}[g_{j-1}(K_j \setminus K_{j-1})],
\]

\section{Estimates about the metric}

Here we collect some facts about continuity of the SLE and LERW measures with respect to the Prokhorov metric. We will not try to give optimal bounds. We fix a (bounded) analytic, simply connected domain $D$ containing the origin with distinct boundary points $a', b'$. We allow constants to depend on $D, a', b'$. Let $f : \mathbb{D} \to D$ be the unique conformal transformation with $f(0) = 0, f'(0) > 0$. Since $D$ is analytic, $f$ extends to a conformal transformation of $(1 + \varepsilon)\mathbb{D}$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. In particular, there exists $K = K_D < \infty$ such that
\[
\frac{1}{K} \leq |f'(z)| \leq K, \quad |z| \leq 1.
\]

Let $\hat{D} = \hat{D}_N$ be the lattice approximation of $D$ as before, and let $\hat{f} = \hat{f}_N$ be the corresponding map from $\mathbb{D}$ to $\hat{D}$. Since $\hat{D}$ has a Jordan boundary, $\hat{f}$ extends to a homeomorphism of $\mathbb{D}$. Let $\psi = f \circ \hat{f}^{-1}$ which is a conformal transformation of $\hat{D}$ onto $D$ with $\psi(0) = 0, \psi'(0) > 0$. Note that $\psi$ extends to a homeomorphism of the closures.

\begin{lemma}
There exists $c < \infty$, such that for all $z \in \hat{D}$,
\[
|\psi(z) - z| \leq c \frac{\log N}{N}.
\]
Moreover, if $\text{dist}(z, \partial D) \geq c/N$,
\[
|\psi'(z) - 1| \leq \frac{c}{N \text{dist}(z, \partial D)}.
\]
\end{lemma}

\begin{proof}
Let $U = f^{-1}(\hat{D})$ and $g : f^{-1} \circ \psi \circ f = \tilde{f}^{-1} \circ f$ which is the unique conformal transformation of $U$ onto $\mathbb{D}$ with $g(0) = 0, g'(0) > 0$. By considering $z = f(w)$ and using the fact that $|f'|$ and $1/|f'|$ are uniformly bounded,
we see that
\[
\max_{z \in D} |\psi(z) - z| \leq K \max_{z \in D} |f^{-1}(\psi(z)) - f^{-1}(z)| = K \max_{w \in U} |g(w) - w|.
\]

Since \( \text{dist}(\partial D, \partial \tilde{D}) \leq \sqrt{2}/N \), we see that \( U \) contains \( rD \) where \( r = 1 - K\sqrt{2}/N \). Let \( q(z) = g(z)/z, L(z) = \text{Re} \log q(z) = \log |g(z)| - \log |z| \). Using the Schwartz lemma, we see that
\[
|z| \leq |f(z)| \leq r^{-1}|z|, \quad z \in U.
\]

Hence, if \( L(z) = \log |g(z)| - |z| \), we see that
\[
|L(z)| \leq \log(1/r) \leq \frac{c}{N}.
\]

Since \( L \) is harmonic, we see that
\[
|\nabla L(z)| \leq \frac{c}{N \text{dist}(z, \partial U)} \leq \frac{c'}{N [1 - |z|]}, \quad |z| \leq 1 - \frac{2K}{N}.
\]

The same estimate holds therefore for \( q' \). Since \( q(0) = 0 \), we can integrate to see that for \( |z| \leq 1 - \frac{2K}{N} \),
\[
|g(z) - z| \leq \frac{c |\log(1 - |z|)|}{N},
\]
\[
|g'(z) - 1| \leq \frac{c}{N (1 - |z|)}.
\]

From this we see that there exists \( c > 0 \) such that for \( z \in D \) with \( \Delta_z := 1/\text{dist}(z, \partial D) \leq c N \),
\[
|\psi(z) - z| \leq \frac{c (1 + \log \Delta_z)}{N},
\]
\[
|\psi'(z) - 1| \leq \frac{c \Delta_z (1 + \log \Delta_z)}{N}.
\]

Up to this point, we have not used the special properties of \( \tilde{D} \) as a square domain. By doing this we can see that for all \( z \),
\[
|\psi(z) - z| \leq \frac{c \log N}{N}.
\]

\( \square \)
Lemma 8.2. There exists $c < \infty$ such that if $|a - a'| \leq \delta \leq |a - b|/3$ and $|b - b'| \leq \delta \leq |a - b|/3$, then there exists a conformal transformation $F : D \to D$ with
\[ |F(z) - z| + |\psi'(z) - 1| \leq c\delta, \tag{8.1} \]
for all $z$.

Proof. If $D = \mathbb{D}$, the Möbius transformations can be given explicitly and checked. For other analytic $D$ we write $F = f \circ T \circ f^{-1}$ where $T$ is an appropriate Möbius transformation. We omit the details.

This map is not unique, but we fix one such $f$ and allow constants to depend on $f$. Since $D$ has an analytic boundary, $f$ extends to a transformation of $(1 + \varepsilon)\mathbb{D}$. In particular,
\[ c_1 := \max_{z \in \mathbb{D}} |f'(z)| < \infty. \]

Using $f$ and the exact form of Möbius transformations on $\mathbb{D}$ we can prove the following (proof omitted). We will let $\rho$ denote the metric on curves as well as the corresponding Prokhorov metric on probability measures.

Corollary 8.3. There exists $c < \infty$ such that for $\varepsilon$ sufficiently small, if $a, b \in \partial D$ with $|a - a'|, |b - b'| < \varepsilon$,
\[ \varphi(\mu_D(a',b'),\mu_D(a,b)) \leq c\sqrt{\varepsilon}. \]

Proof. We use the $F$ from the previous lemma and write $P, E$ for probabilities and expectations with respect to $\mu_D(a',b')$. If $\gamma$ is a curve, then (8.1) implies that
\[ \rho(\gamma, F \circ \gamma) \leq c[t_\gamma + 1] \varepsilon, \]
where $t_\gamma$ is the total content of $\gamma$. Since $E[t_{\gamma}^2] < \infty$, we know by the Chebyshev inequality that
\[ P\{t_\gamma \geq \varepsilon^{-1/2}\} \leq O(\varepsilon), \]
and hence for some $c$,
\[ P\{\rho(\gamma, F \circ \gamma) \geq c\sqrt{\varepsilon}\} \leq \varepsilon. \]

The metric $\rho$ is continuous under truncation in the following sense. Suppose $\gamma(t) : 0 \leq t \leq t_\gamma$ is a curve and $0 < r < t_\gamma - s \leq t_\gamma$. Let $\tilde{\gamma}(t), 0 \leq t \leq s - r$ be defined by $\tilde{\gamma}(t) = \gamma(t + r)$. Then,
\[ \rho(\gamma, \tilde{\gamma}) \leq r \vee s + \max \{\text{diam}(\gamma[0,r]), \text{diam}(\gamma[t_\gamma - s,t_\gamma])\}. \]
Lemma 8.4. There exists $c < \infty$ such that the following holds. Suppose $D$ is a domain with distinct boundary points $a, b$. Suppose $\varepsilon > 0$ and $f : D \to f(D)$ is a conformal transformation that extends to a homeomorphism of $\overline{D}$ satisfying $|f(z) - z| \leq \varepsilon$ for all $z \in D$. Suppose there exists $V \subset D$ such that

$$G_D(D \setminus V; a, b) + G_{f(D)}(f(D \setminus V); f(a), f(b)) \leq \varepsilon,$$

and such that for $z \in V$,

$$|\log |f'(z)|| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Suppose also that

$$G_{\text{SLE}}(D; a, b) \leq K.$$

Then,

$$\rho_p \left[ \mu_D(a, b), \mu_{f(D)}(f(a), f(b)) \right] \leq c(K + 1)\sqrt{\varepsilon}.$$ 

Proof. We use natural parametrization throughout this proof. In the case this is the same as parametrizing by $5/4$-dimensional Minkowski content. We write $\mathbf{P}$ for probabilities under the measure $\mu_D(a, b)$.

If $\gamma$ is a curve from $a$ to $b$ in $D$, we write $f \circ \gamma$ for the corresponding curve in $f(D)$, parameterized by natural time; more specifically we have

$$(f \circ \gamma)(\varphi(t)) = f(\gamma(t)),$$

where

$$\varphi(t) = \int_0^t |f'(\gamma(s))|^{5/4} ds.$$

We write $\gamma_f$ for the image curve without the change of parametrization,

$$\gamma_f(t) = f(\gamma(t)).$$

For any curve $\gamma$ we write $T_{\gamma}$ for the total (Minkowski) length of the curve, that is, the total time duration in the natural parametrization. In particular,

$$T_{f \circ \gamma} = \int_0^{T_{\gamma}} |f'(\gamma(s))|^{5/4} ds.$$

Let

$$T_{\gamma, V^c} = \int_0^{T_{\gamma}} 1\{\gamma(s) \in V^c\} ds = \text{Cont} [\gamma \setminus V].$$

Using the identity reparametrization, we see that

$$\rho(\gamma, \gamma_f) \leq \sup_{0 \leq s \leq T_{\gamma}} |\gamma(s) - f(\gamma(s))| \leq \varepsilon.$$
Using the reparametrization \( \varphi \), we see that
\[
\rho(\gamma, f \circ \gamma) \leq \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_\gamma} |\varphi(t) - t|,
\]
and hence
\[
\rho(\gamma, f \circ \gamma) \leq \epsilon + \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_\gamma} |\varphi(t) - t|.
\]

To give an upper bound on the Prokhorov distance between \( \mu_{D(a,b)} \) and \( \mu_{f(D)(f(a), f(b))} \), we use the coupling \( \gamma \leftrightarrow f \circ \gamma \). Then, we have for all \( \delta > 0 \),
\[
\rho[\mu_{D(a,b)}, \mu_{f(D)(f(a), f(b))}] \leq \delta + \epsilon + \mathcal{P}\{ \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_\gamma} |\varphi(t) - t| \geq \delta \}.
\]

Using (8.2) and (8.4), we see that
\[
\mathbf{E}\left[ T_{V^c, \gamma} + T_{f \circ \gamma, f(V)^c} \right] \leq \epsilon, \quad \mathbf{E}\left[ T_\gamma + T_{f \circ \gamma} \right] \leq K.
\]
Hence, except perhaps on an event of probability \( O(\sqrt{\epsilon}) \),
\[
T_{V^c, \gamma} + T_{f \circ \gamma, f(V)^c} \leq \sqrt{\epsilon}, \quad T_\gamma \leq K/\sqrt{\epsilon}.
\]

Using (8.3), we see that
\[
\int_0^{\varphi(t)} 1\{f \circ \gamma(s) \in f(V)\} \, ds = \int_0^{t} 1\{\gamma(s) \in V\} |f'(\gamma(s))|^{5/4} \, ds
\]
\[
= [1 + O(\epsilon)] \int_0^{t} 1\{\gamma(s) \in V\} \, ds
\]
Also,
\[
|t - \int_0^{\varphi(t)} 1\{f \circ \gamma(s) \in f(V)\} \, ds| \leq T_{V^c, \gamma},
\]
\[
|\varphi(t) - \int_0^{\varphi(t)} 1\{f \circ \gamma(s) \in f(V)\} \, ds| \leq T_{f \circ \gamma, f(V)^c}.
\]
Combining this, we see that
\[
\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_\gamma} |\varphi(t) - t| \leq c \epsilon T_\gamma + T_{V^c, \gamma} + T_{f \circ \gamma, f(V)^c}.
\]
Therefore, on the event that (8.5) holds we have
\[
\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T_\gamma} |\varphi(t) - t| \leq c(K + 1) \sqrt{\epsilon}.
\]
Corollary 8.5. Under the assumptions of Theorem 2.4, there exists \( c \) such that for every \( N \),

\[
\varphi_\rho \left[ \mu_D(a', b'), \bar{\mu}_D(\bar{a}, \bar{b}) \right] \leq c \left[ N^{-5/16} + |a' - \bar{a}| + |b' - \bar{b}| \right].
\]

This estimate is not optimal but suffices for our purposes.

Proof. Let \( \psi \) be the conformal transformation from Lemma 8.1. \( f : \tilde{D} \to D \) be the unique conformal transformation with \( f(0) = 0, f'(0) > 0 \). Using the fact that \( \tilde{D} \) has an analytic boundary, we can see that there exists \( c < \infty \) such that

\[
|f(z) - z| \leq \frac{c}{N}, \quad z \in \tilde{D}
\]

\[
|\log f'(z)| \leq \frac{c}{\text{dist}(z, \partial \tilde{D}) N}, \quad z \in \{w \in \tilde{D} : \text{dist}(w, \partial \tilde{D}) \geq 3/N\}.
\]

We let \( V = \{z \in \tilde{D} : \text{dist}(z, \partial \tilde{D}) \geq 1/\sqrt{N}\} \). Using Lemma 6.2, we see that

\[
G_D(V^c; \tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) + G_D(f(V)^c; f(\tilde{a}), f(\tilde{b})) \leq c N^{-5/8}.
\]

Also \( G_D(V^c; \tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) \) is uniformly bounded in \( N \). Hence, the lemma yields

\[
\varphi_\rho \left[ \mu_D(a', b'), \bar{\mu}_D(\psi(\tilde{a}'), \psi(\tilde{b}')) \right] \leq c N^{-5/16}.
\]

We then use Corollary 8.3.

\( \square \)

We will also consider truncated measures. This must be done separately for SLE and LERW but the argument is essentially the same. We will do the SLE case considering the measure \( \mu_D(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) \). Suppose for each \( \gamma \), there is a time \( t_1 \leq T_\gamma \) such that \( |\gamma(t) - b| \leq r \) for \( t \geq t_1 \). If \( \gamma_1 \) denotes the truncated curve, \( \gamma_1(s) = \gamma(s), 0 \leq s \leq t_1 \), then

\[
\rho(\gamma, \gamma_1) \leq r + (T_\gamma - t_1).
\]

In particular if we take a random time \( \tau \) for the Brownian motion and let \( \mu_\tau \) denote the measure induced by \( \mu_D(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) \) by truncating at \( \tau \), we have

\[
\varphi_\rho \left[ \mu_\tau, \mu_D(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}) \right] \leq 2(\varepsilon \wedge \delta)
\]

provided that \( \varepsilon, \delta \) are chosen so that

\[
P \{\text{diam} (\gamma[\tau, T_\gamma]) \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \delta,
\]

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\[
\mathbf{P}\{T_{\gamma} - t \geq \varepsilon\} \leq \delta.
\]

Here \(\mathbf{P}\) denotes probabilities with respect to the measure \(\mu_{\tilde{D}}(\tilde{a}, \tilde{b})\). The first estimate is an SLE estimate about continuity at the endpoint and the second can be obtained from Markov’s inequality after estimating the expected Minkowski content in the set \(\{|z| \leq r\}\).

For LERW the estimate for the number of points visited in \(\{|z| \leq r\}\) is the same. We use the following estimate.

- Let \(\tau\) denote the first \(n\) such that \(|\eta_n - Nb| \leq rN\). Then the probability that there exists a later point of the LERW distance \(RN\) away from \(Nb\) is bounded above by \(c(r/R)^2\).

This estimate is not optimal; indeed, this estimate is true for the random walk excursion which implies it is valid for the LERW. We omit the details, but sketch the idea of the proof. The probability that a random walk starting distance \(rN\) of \(bN\) gets distance \(RN\) away is \(O(r/R)\) by a gambler’s ruin estimate. Also the Poisson kernel farther away is \(r/R\) times the Poisson kernel closer and hence the probability that the excursion (h-process) goes out that far is \(O((r/R)^2)\),
## A Summary of notation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notation</th>
<th>Short description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$d$</td>
<td>Dimension of the SLE$_\kappa$ trace, $d = 1 + \kappa/8$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N$</td>
<td>Large integer; $N^{-1}$ defines the mesh size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(D,a,b)$</td>
<td>$D$: An analytic simply connected analytic domain with distinct boundary points $a, b$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\varphi(z)$</td>
<td>Some fixed conformal map $D \to \mathbb{H}$ with $\varphi(a') = 0, \varphi(b') = \infty$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(A,a',b')$</td>
<td>$A$: A discrete domain in $\mathbb{Z}^2$ with boundary edges $a$ and $b$. Often chosen to approximate the domain $ND$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_z$</td>
<td>Square with axis-parallel sides of side-length 1, centered at $z$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_A$</td>
<td>“Union of squares” domain given $A$; $D_A = \operatorname{int} \bigcup_{x \in A} S_x$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F(z), F_D(z)$</td>
<td>Some fixed choice of conformal map from $(D_A,a,b)$, resp. $(D,a,b)$, to $\mathbb{H}$ with $F(a) = F_D(a) = 0, F(b) = F_D(b) = \infty$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{A,a,b}(z), S_D(z;a',b')$</td>
<td>$\sin[\arg F(z)], \sin[\arg \varphi(z)]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$r_A(z), r_D(z)$</td>
<td>$2 \Im F(z)/F'(z), 2 \Im \varphi(z)/\varphi'(z)$, conformal radius of $D_A, D$ seen from $z$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Upsilon_A(z)$</td>
<td>$r_A(z)/2$;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G_{D_A}(z; a,b)$</td>
<td>$\Upsilon_A(z)^{-3/4} S_A(z)^3$, SLE$_2$ Green’s function for $(D_A,a,b)$;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(A_n,a_n,b)$</td>
<td>Sequence of LERW domains with mesoscopic increments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_n(z)$</td>
<td>$F \circ g_n$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\hat{D} = \hat{D}_A$</td>
<td>The scaled domain $\frac{1}{N} D_A$, which approximates $D$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\hat{\varphi}(z)$</td>
<td>Conformal map $\hat{\varphi}(z) := F(Nz) : \hat{D} \to \mathbb{H}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\eta, \tilde{\eta}$</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{N^2}$-LERW; $\frac{1}{N} \mathbb{Z}^2$-LERW in $\hat{D}$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g^{\text{LERW}}_n(z), F_n^{\text{LERW}}(z)$</td>
<td>Uniformizing map $g_n^{\text{LERW}}(z) : F(D_{A_n}) \to \mathbb{H}$ with hydrodynamical normalization and $F_n^{\text{LERW}}(z) = (g_n^{\text{LERW}}(z) \circ F)(z) - U_n$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma, \tilde{\gamma}, \hat{\gamma}$</td>
<td>SLE$_2$ in $\mathbb{H}$; SLE$_2$ in $\hat{D}$; SLE$_2$ in $D_A$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$g_t^{\text{SLE}}(z), F_t^{\text{SLE}}(z)$</td>
<td>Uniformizing map $g_t^{\text{SLE}}(z) : \mathbb{H} \setminus \gamma_t \to \mathbb{H}$ with hydrodynamical normalization and $F_t^{\text{SLE}} = (g_t^{\text{SLE}} \circ F)(z) - W_t$, where $W$ is the Brownian motion generating $(g_t^{\text{SLE}})$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


[18] Gregory F. Lawler, *Continuity of radial and two-sided radial SLE at the terminal point*


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