

The volume measure of the Brownian sphere is a Hausdorff measure*

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Abstract

We prove that the volume measure of the Brownian sphere is equal to a constant multiple of the Hausdorff measure associated with the gauge function $h(r) = r^4 \log \log(1/r)$. This shows in particular that the volume measure of the Brownian sphere is determined by its metric structure.

1 Introduction

This work is concerned with the Brownian sphere, also known as the Brownian map, which is a random compact metric space providing a universal model of two-dimensional random geometry. The Brownian sphere has been shown to be the scaling limit in the Gromov-Hausdorff sense of many different classes of random planar maps such as triangulations or quadrangulations of the sphere (see in particular [1, 4, 5, 7, 18, 23, 24, 25]). The first construction of the Brownian sphere [22, 16] relied on Brownian motion indexed by the Brownian tree, or equivalently on the Brownian snake driven by a normalized Brownian excursion. In this construction, the Brownian sphere is constructed as a quotient space of the interval $[0, 1]$ and is naturally equipped with a volume measure defined as the pushforward of Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$ under the canonical projection. This volume measure appears as the limit of (scaled) counting measures on vertices when the Brownian sphere is written as the Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov limit of large random planar maps (see [20, Theorem 7] for the case of quadrangulations and [24, Theorem 1.2] for the more general case of bipartite planar maps with a prescribed degree sequence). We mention that a very different approach to the Brownian sphere, involving deep connections with Liouville quantum gravity has been developed by Miller and Sheffield in a series of papers [26, 27, 28, 29]. More recently, Ding, Dubédat, Dunlap and Falconet [11] have studied Liouville first-passage percolation metrics associated with mollified versions of the Gaussian free field and were able to prove the tightness of these renormalized metrics. Gwynne and Miller [14] later proved the uniqueness of the limit, which is determined by the Gaussian free field and called the Liouville quantum gravity metric. A particular case of this metric should correspond to a variant of the Brownian sphere metric.

The Brownian sphere is known to be homeomorphic to the 2-sphere, but its Hausdorff dimension is equal to 4 [16]. The original motivation of the present work was to determine an exact Hausdorff measure function for the Brownian sphere. Our main result solves this problem, and also provides a natural interpretation of the volume measure.

We denote the Brownian sphere by \mathbf{m}_∞ , and write Vol for the volume measure on \mathbf{m}_∞ . For any gauge function h , we denote the associated Hausdorff measure by m^h .

Theorem 1. *For every $r \in (0, 1/4)$, set $h(r) = r^4 \log \log(1/r)$. There exists a constant $\kappa > 0$ such that we have almost surely for every Borel subset A of \mathbf{m}_∞ ,*

$$m^h(A) = \kappa \text{Vol}(A).$$

It seems hopeless to compute the exact value of the constant κ . One should be able to give upper and lower bounds for κ , but we have made no attempt in this direction.

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Theorem 1 shows that the volume measure Vol is completely determined by the metric on \mathbf{m}_∞ . Although this result seemed plausible, it was not obvious from the construction of the Brownian sphere in terms of Brownian motion indexed by the Brownian tree. We note that other models of random geometry such as the Brownian plane and the Brownian disk have been investigated in recent papers (see in particular [8, 9, 10, 20]) and also correspond to specific quantum surfaces, in the terminology of [27, 28, 29] (see [28, Corollary 1.5]). It is not hard to verify that Theorem 1 can be extended to these models, using the known connections between them and the Brownian sphere.

Let us briefly comment on the proof of Theorem 1. As is often the case in the evaluation of Hausdorff measures, a key ingredient consists in finding good estimates for the volume of balls. We concentrate on balls centered at the distinguished point \mathbf{x}_* of the Brownian sphere, but the re-rooting invariance property (see Proposition 4 below) ensures that similar estimates hold for balls centered at a “typical point”, meaning a point chosen uniformly according to the volume measure. In the construction of the Brownian sphere from the Brownian snake driven by a Brownian excursion, \mathbf{x}_* corresponds to the point with minimal spatial position. Writing $B(a, r)$ for the closed ball of radius r centered at the point a of \mathbf{m}_∞ , we are able to show that the p -th moment of $\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, r))$ is bounded above by $C_0^p p! r^{4p}$, where C_0 is a constant (Proposition 7). This bound sharpens a weaker estimate derived in [17, Lemma 6.1]. The proof relies on a careful analysis based on a formula of [21]. Interestingly, estimates for the moments of the volume of balls are discussed in the more general setting of the Liouville quantum gravity metric [11, 14] in the recent work of Ang, Falconet and Sun [6].

From our estimates on moments of $\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, r))$ and the re-rooting invariance property, it is easy to obtain the existence of a constant K_1 such that

$$\limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\text{Vol}(B(a, r))}{h(r)} \leq K_1,$$

for Vol -almost every $a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty$. Then classical comparison results for Hausdorff measures (see Lemma 6 below) allow us to find another constant $\kappa_1 > 0$ such that $m^h(A) \geq \kappa_1 \text{Vol}(A)$ for every Borel subset A of \mathbf{m}_∞ (Proposition 12). In order to get a corresponding upper bound for the Hausdorff measure, we may again rely on the comparison results, but we need to verify that the h -Hausdorff measure of the set of all points $a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty$ such that

$$\limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\text{Vol}(B(a, r))}{h(r)} < K_2$$

is zero provided that the constant K_2 is small enough (Proposition 13). This is the most delicate technical part of the paper. We use a “spine decomposition” of the Brownian snake conditioned on its minimal value: This spine decomposition provides enough independence between the volumes $\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, 2^{-k}))$ when k varies in \mathbb{N} so that we can bound the probability that these volumes are simultaneously small for all $k \in \{k_0, k_0 + 1, \dots, n\}$, and we then rely on the re-rooting invariance property.

Once we know that the h -Hausdorff measure is bounded above and below by a positive constant times the volume measure, we need a kind of zero-one law argument to get that we have indeed $m^h = \kappa \text{Vol}$ for some constant κ . Here, the idea is to consider the canonical projection \mathbf{p} from $[0, 1]$ onto \mathbf{m}_∞ , and the function $t \mapsto m^h(\mathbf{p}([0, t]))$. From the bounds on m^h , we know that this function is absolutely continuous, and the point is to prove that its (almost everywhere defined) derivative is equal to a constant. This will follow if we can verify that

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{m^h(\mathbf{p}([s - \varepsilon, s + \varepsilon]))}{2\varepsilon}$$

is equal to a constant κ , for Lebesgue almost every $s \in (0, 1)$ (Lemma 19). To get this last property, it is convenient to consider the free Brownian sphere, whose construction is based on the Brownian snake driven by a Brownian excursion distributed according to the Itô measure. This makes it possible to use the Bismut decomposition of the Brownian excursion at a time U chosen according to Lebesgue measure on its duration interval. The technical part of the proof is to verify that the limsup in the

last display (with s replaced by U) is measurable with respect to an appropriate asymptotic σ -field containing only events of probability zero or one.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 contains a number of preliminaries. We recall the construction of the Brownian sphere, and the spine decomposition of the Brownian snake conditioned on its minimum. We also state the comparison lemma for Hausdorff measures that plays a central role in our proofs. Section 3 proves our estimates on moments of the volume of balls centered at \mathbf{x}_* , from which it is relatively easy to derive the lower bound $m^h(A) \geq \kappa_1 \text{Vol}(A)$. The proof of the corresponding upper bound is given in Section 4. Finally, the zero-one law argument needed to establish our main result is presented in Section 5.

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2 Preliminaries

Our main goal in this section is to recall the construction of the Brownian sphere from the Brownian snake excursion measure. We start with a brief discussion of snake trajectories.

2.1 Snake trajectories

By definition, a finite path w is a continuous mapping $w : [0, \zeta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, where the number $\zeta = \zeta_{(w)} \geq 0$ is called the lifetime of w . We let \mathcal{W} denote the space of all finite paths, which is a Polish space when equipped with the distance

$$d_{\mathcal{W}}(w, w') = |\zeta_{(w)} - \zeta_{(w')}| + \sup_{t \geq 0} |w(t \wedge \zeta_{(w)}) - w'(t \wedge \zeta_{(w')})|.$$

The endpoint or tip of the path w is denoted by $\widehat{w} = w(\zeta_{(w)})$. For $x \in \mathbb{R}$, we set $\mathcal{W}_x = \{w \in \mathcal{W} : w(0) = x\}$. The trivial element of \mathcal{W}_x with zero lifetime is identified with the point x of \mathbb{R} .

Definition 2. *Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$. A snake trajectory with initial point x is a continuous mapping $s \mapsto \omega_s$ from \mathbb{R}_+ into \mathcal{W}_x which satisfies the following two properties:*

- (i) *We have $\omega_0 = x$ and the number $\sigma(\omega) := \sup\{s \geq 0 : \omega_s \neq x\}$, called the duration of the snake trajectory ω , is finite (by convention $\sigma(\omega) = 0$ if $\omega_s = x$ for every $s \geq 0$).*
- (ii) (Snake property) *For every $0 \leq s \leq s'$, we have $\omega_s(t) = \omega_{s'}(t)$ for every $t \in [0, \min_{s \leq r \leq s'} \zeta_{(\omega_r)}]$.*

We will write \mathcal{S}_x for the set of all snake trajectories with initial point x and $\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \mathcal{S}_x$ for the set of all snake trajectories. If $\omega \in \mathcal{S}$, it is convenient to write $W_s(\omega) = \omega_s$ and $\zeta_s(\omega) = \zeta_{(\omega_s)}$ for every $s \geq 0$ (and we often omit ω in the notation if there is no ambiguity). The set \mathcal{S} is a Polish space for the distance $d_{\mathcal{S}}(\omega, \omega') = |\sigma(\omega) - \sigma(\omega')| + \sup_{s \geq 0} d_{\mathcal{W}}(W_s(\omega), W_s(\omega'))$. A snake trajectory ω is completely determined by the knowledge of the lifetime function $s \mapsto \zeta_s(\omega)$ and of the tip function $s \mapsto \widehat{W}_s(\omega)$: See [2, Proposition 8]. The range of ω is defined by

$$\mathcal{R}(\omega) := \{\widehat{W}_s(\omega) : 0 \leq s \leq \sigma\}$$

and we will also use the notation $W_*(\omega) := \min \mathcal{R}(\omega)$. We sometimes write ω_* instead of $W_*(\omega)$.

Let $\omega \in \mathcal{S}$ be a snake trajectory and $\sigma = \sigma(\omega)$. The lifetime function $s \mapsto \zeta_s(\omega)$ codes a compact \mathbb{R} -tree, which will be denoted by $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ and called the *genealogical tree* of the snake trajectory. If $\sim_{(\omega)}$ denotes the equivalence relation on $[0, \sigma]$ defined by

$$s \sim_{(\omega)} s' \text{ if and only if } \zeta_s(\omega) = \zeta_{s'}(\omega) = \min_{s \wedge s' \leq r \leq s \vee s'} \zeta_r(\omega),$$

the \mathbb{R} -tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ is the quotient space $[0, \sigma] / \sim_{(\omega)}$, which is equipped with the distance induced by

$$d_{(\omega)}(s, s') = \zeta_s(\omega) + \zeta_{s'}(\omega) - 2 \min_{s \wedge s' \leq r \leq s \vee s'} \zeta_r(\omega)$$

(notice that $d_{(\omega)}(s, s') = 0$ if and only if $s \sim_{(\omega)} s'$). We write $p_{(\omega)} : [0, \sigma] \rightarrow \mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ for the canonical projection, and we root the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ at $p_{(\omega)}(0) = p_{(\omega)}(\sigma)$. From the snake property, it is immediate that $W_s(\omega) = W_{s'}(\omega)$ if $p_{(\omega)}(s) = p_{(\omega)}(s')$, so that the mapping $s \mapsto W_s(\omega)$ may be viewed as defined on $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$. We sometimes call $\widehat{W}_s(\omega)$ the label of the ‘‘vertex’’ $p_{(\omega)}(s)$ of $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$.

We finally introduce the re-rooting operation on snake trajectories (see [2, Section 2.2]). Let $\omega \in \mathcal{S}_0$ and $r \in [0, \sigma(\omega)]$. Then $\omega^{[r]}$ is the snake trajectory in \mathcal{S}_0 such that $\sigma(\omega^{[r]}) = \sigma(\omega)$ and for every $s \in [0, \sigma(\omega)]$,

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta_s(\omega^{[r]}) &= d_{(\omega)}(r, r \oplus s), \\ \widehat{W}_s(\omega^{[r]}) &= \widehat{W}_{r \oplus s}(\omega) - \widehat{W}_r(\omega),\end{aligned}$$

where we use the notation $r \oplus s = r + s$ if $r + s \leq \sigma(\omega)$, and $r \oplus s = r + s - \sigma(\omega)$ otherwise. These prescriptions completely determine $\omega^{[r]}$. The genealogical tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega^{[r]})}$ may be identified to the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ re-rooted at the vertex $p_{(\omega)}(r)$ [12, Lemma 2.2] (in this identification, the point $p_{(\omega^{[r]})}(s)$ of $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega^{[r]})}$ corresponds to the point $p_{(\omega)}(r \oplus s)$ of $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$).

2.2 The Brownian snake excursion measure

Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$. The Brownian snake excursion measure \mathbb{N}_x is the σ -finite measure on \mathcal{S}_x that satisfies the following two properties: Under \mathbb{N}_x ,

- (i) the distribution of the lifetime function $(\zeta_s)_{s \geq 0}$ is the Itô measure of positive excursions of linear Brownian motion, normalized so that the density of σ under \mathbb{N}_x is the function $t \mapsto (2\sqrt{2\pi t^3})^{-1}$,
- (ii) conditionally on $(\zeta_s)_{s \geq 0}$, the tip function $(\widehat{W}_s)_{s \geq 0}$ is a Gaussian process with mean x and covariance function

$$K(s, s') := \min_{s \wedge s' \leq r \leq s \vee s'} \zeta_r.$$

The measure \mathbb{N}_x can be interpreted as the excursion measure away from x for the Markov process in W_x called the (one-dimensional) Brownian snake. We refer to [15] for a detailed study of the Brownian snake. For every $t > 0$, we can also consider the conditional probability measure $\mathbb{N}_x^{(t)} := \mathbb{N}_x(\cdot \mid \sigma = t)$. In fact, $\mathbb{N}_x^{(t)}$ may be defined by the same properties (i) and (ii), just replacing the Itô measure in (i) by the law of a positive Brownian excursion with duration t . We note that

$$\mathbb{N}_x = \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{2\pi t^3}} \mathbb{N}_x^{(t)}. \quad (1)$$

If $s \in [0, t]$, $\mathbb{N}_0^{(t)}$ is invariant under the re-rooting operation $\omega \mapsto \omega^{[s]}$ (see e.g. [21, Theorem 2.3]).

For every $y < x$, we have

$$\mathbb{N}_x(W_* \leq y) = \mathbb{N}_x(y \in \mathcal{R}) = \frac{3}{2(x - y)^2}. \quad (2)$$

See e.g. [15, Section VI.1] for a proof. Additionally, one can prove that $\mathbb{N}_x(d\omega)$ a.e., or $\mathbb{N}_x^{(t)}(d\omega)$ a.e., there is a unique $s_* \in [0, \sigma]$ such that $\widehat{W}_{s_*} = W_*$ (see [21, Proposition 2.5]).

The following scaling property is often useful. For $\lambda > 0$, for every $\omega \in \mathcal{S}_x$, we define $\Theta_\lambda(\omega) \in \mathcal{S}_{x\sqrt{\lambda}}$ by $\Theta_\lambda(\omega) = \omega'$, with

$$\omega'_s(t) := \sqrt{\lambda} \omega_{s/\lambda^2}(t/\lambda), \quad \text{for } s \geq 0 \text{ and } 0 \leq t \leq \zeta'_s := \lambda \zeta_{s/\lambda^2}.$$

Then it is a simple exercise to verify that the pushforward of \mathbb{N}_x under Θ_λ is $\lambda \mathbb{N}_{x\sqrt{\lambda}}$. Moreover, for every $t > 0$, the pushforward of $\mathbb{N}_x^{(t)}$ under Θ_λ is $\mathbb{N}_{x\sqrt{\lambda}}^{(\lambda^2 t)}$.

2.3 The Brownian sphere

Let us fix a snake trajectory $\omega \in \mathcal{S}_0$ with duration $\sigma = \sigma(\omega)$. For every $s, t \in [0, \sigma]$, we make the convention that $[s, t] = [s, \sigma] \cup [0, t]$ if $s > t$ (and of course, if $s \leq t$, $[s, t]$ is the usual interval). We then set

$$D_{(\omega)}^\circ(s, t) := \widehat{W}_s(\omega) + \widehat{W}_t(\omega) - 2 \max \left(\min_{r \in [s, t]} \widehat{W}_r(\omega), \min_{r \in [t, s]} \widehat{W}_r(\omega) \right). \quad (3)$$

and

$$D_{(\omega)}(s, t) = \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^p D_{(\omega)}^\circ(t_{i-1}, s_i) \right\}, \quad (4)$$

where the infimum is over all choices of the integer $p \geq 1$ and of the reals $s_0, t_0, s_1, t_1, \dots, s_p, t_p$ in $[0, \sigma]$ such that $s_0 = s, t_p = t$ and $p_{(\omega)}(s_i) = p_{(\omega)}(t_i)$ for every $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, p\}$. Obviously $D_{(\omega)} \leq D_{(\omega)}^\circ$ (take $p = 1, t_0 = s$ and $s_1 = t$).

Clearly, we have $D_{(\omega)}^\circ(s, t) \geq |\widehat{W}_s - \widehat{W}_t|$ for every $s, t \in [0, \sigma]$, and it follows that we have also $D_{(\omega)}(s, t) \geq |\widehat{W}_s - \widehat{W}_t|$ (recall that $p_{(\omega)}(s_i) = p_{(\omega)}(t_i)$ implies $W_{s_i} = W_{t_i}$). Additionally, the following simple fact will be useful in the proof of one of the subsequent technical lemmas. Suppose that $s_0, t_0, \dots, s_p, t_p$ are as in formula (4). Then, using the bound $D_{(\omega)}^\circ(s, t) \geq |\widehat{W}_s - \widehat{W}_t|$ and the triangle inequality, one easily obtains that, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, p\}$,

$$\sum_{i=1}^p D_{(\omega)}^\circ(t_{i-1}, s_i) \geq \widehat{W}_s(\omega) + \widehat{W}_t(\omega) - 2 \max \left(\min_{r \in [t_{j-1}, s_j]} \widehat{W}_r(\omega), \min_{r \in [s_j, t_{j-1}]} \widehat{W}_r(\omega) \right). \quad (5)$$

Remark. Let $r \in [0, \sigma]$ be such that $\widehat{W}_r = W_*$. Then, for every $t \in [0, \sigma]$, we have trivially $D_{(\omega)}^\circ(r, t) = \widehat{W}_t - W_* = \widehat{W}_t - \widehat{W}_r$, and, since we already know that $D_{(\omega)}^\circ(r, t) \geq D_{(\omega)}(r, t) \geq |\widehat{W}_t - \widehat{W}_r|$, we conclude that $D_{(\omega)}(r, t) = \widehat{W}_t - W_*$.

The mapping $(s, t) \mapsto D_{(\omega)}(s, t)$ defines a pseudo-distance on $[0, \sigma]$, and we may consider the associated equivalence relation

$$s \approx_{(\omega)} t \text{ if and only if } D_{(\omega)}(s, t) = 0.$$

Then $D_{(\omega)}$ induces a distance on the quotient space $[0, \sigma] / \approx_{(\omega)}$, and we write $\mathbf{p}_{(\omega)}$ for the canonical projection from $[0, \sigma]$ onto $[0, \sigma] / \approx_{(\omega)}$.

The preceding considerations apply to a fixed snake trajectory ω , but we now randomize ω in order to construct the Brownian sphere. To simplify notation, we usually write \mathbf{p} , D and D° instead of $\mathbf{p}_{(\omega)}$, $D_{(\omega)}$ and $D_{(\omega)}^\circ$. Recall that s_* is defined $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ a.e. as the unique element of $[0, 1]$ such that $\widehat{W}_{s_*} = W_*$.

Definition 3. *The standard Brownian sphere is defined under the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(d\omega)$ as the random measure metric space $\mathbf{m}_\infty := [0, 1] / \approx_{(\omega)}$ equipped with the distance induced by D (for which we keep the same notation D) and with the volume measure Vol which is the pushforward of Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$ under the canonical projection \mathbf{p} .*

We could also have introduced the free Brownian sphere, which is defined in the same way replacing $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ by \mathbb{N}_0 (and the interval $[0, 1]$ by $[0, \sigma]$). As a side remark, we note that the property $s \sim_{(\omega)} t$ obviously implies $s \approx_{(\omega)} t$, and thus one may as well define \mathbf{m}_∞ as a quotient space of the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ under $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ (this is the point of view of [18] in particular).

In the present work, we will view the (standard) Brownian sphere as a *pointed* measure metric space, with the distinguished point $\mathbf{x}_* := \mathbf{p}(s_*)$. So the Brownian sphere is a random variable $(\mathbf{m}_\infty, D, \text{Vol}, \mathbf{x}_*)$ with values in the space \mathbb{M}^\bullet of all isometry classes of pointed compact measure metric spaces, which is equipped with the Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov topology. We refer to [20, Section 2.1] for a brief presentation of the Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov topology on \mathbb{M}^\bullet .

Since $\widehat{W}_{s_*} = W_*$, the remark after (5) shows that we have $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ a.s., for every $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$D(s_*, t) = \widehat{W}_t - W_*, \quad (6)$$

and consequently $D(\mathbf{x}_*, a) = \widehat{W}_t - W_*$, for any $a = \mathbf{p}(t) \in \mathbf{m}_\infty$. This property will be crucial for our applications.

We now observe that the distinguished point \mathbf{x}_* is not a special point of the Brownian sphere, in the sense that it could be replaced by another point distributed according to the volume measure Vol , without changing the distribution of the 4-tuple $(\mathbf{m}_\infty, D, \text{Vol}, \mathbf{x}_*)$. We state a slightly more precise result.

Proposition 4. *Let $t \in [0, 1]$. Then $(\mathbf{m}_\infty, D, \text{Vol}, \mathbf{p}(t))$ has the same distribution as $(\mathbf{m}_\infty, D, \text{Vol}, \mathbf{x}_*)$.*

Proof. The fact that the distribution of $(\mathbf{m}_\infty, D, \text{Vol}, \mathbf{p}(t))$ does not depend on t is an easy consequence of the invariance of $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ under the re-rooting operation (replacing ω by $\omega^{[t]}$ gives a measure metric space $\mathbf{m}_\infty(\omega^{[t]})$ which is the same as $\mathbf{m}_\infty(\omega)$ modulo a measure-preserving isometry, but the point $\mathbf{p}_{(\omega^{[t]})}(0)$ of $\mathbf{m}_\infty(\omega^{[t]})$ corresponds to the point $\mathbf{p}_{(\omega)}(t)$ of $\mathbf{m}_\infty(\omega)$). The fact that this distribution is the same as the distribution of $(\mathbf{m}_\infty, D, \text{Vol}, \mathbf{x}_*)$ follows from [17, Theorem 8.1]. Note that [17, Theorem 8.1] deals with metric spaces and not with measure metric spaces, and thus one needs a slight extension of this result, which is however derived by the very same arguments as in [17], using the convergence of rescaled quadrangulations to the Brownian sphere in the Gromov-Hausdorff-Prokhorov sense, as stated in [20, Theorem 7]. \square

2.4 Decomposing the Brownian snake at its minimum

As an important ingredient of our proofs, we will use the conditional distribution of the Brownian snake under \mathbb{N}_0 given its minimum W_* . This conditional distribution is described in [19] via a ‘‘spine decomposition’’ involving a nine-dimensional Bessel process and two Poisson point measures on the space of snake trajectories. We do not give details of this spine decomposition (see [19]) but we present the consequence that will be relevant to the present work.

The results of [19] allow us to make sense of the conditional distribution $\mathbb{N}_0(d\omega \mid W_* = -x)$ for every $x > 0$ (in such a way that it depends continuously on x). Via the obvious translation, we can also make sense of $\mathbb{N}_x(d\omega \mid W_* = 0)$ for every $x > 0$.

Proposition 5. *Let $x > 0$. Almost surely under $\mathbb{N}_x(d\omega \mid W_* = 0)$, we can define a random finite path $(U_t)_{0 \leq t \leq L_x}$ and a point measure*

$$\mathcal{N}(dt d\omega') = \sum_{i \in I} \delta_{(t_i, \omega_i)}(dt d\omega'),$$

on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathcal{S}$, such that, for every nonnegative measurable function φ on \mathbb{R} ,

$$\int_0^{\sigma(\omega)} \varphi(\widehat{W}_s(\omega)) ds = \sum_{i \in I} \int_0^{\sigma(\omega_i)} \varphi(\widehat{W}_s(\omega_i)) ds,$$

and furthermore the following properties hold under $\mathbb{N}_x(d\omega \mid W_* = 0)$:

- $U = (U_t)_{0 \leq t \leq L_x}$ is distributed as a nine-dimensional Bessel process started from 0 up to its last passage time at level x ;
- conditionally on U , $\mathcal{N}(dt d\omega')$ is a Poisson point measure on $\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathcal{S}$ with intensity

$$4 \mathbf{1}_{\{t \leq L_x\}} dt \mathbb{N}_{U_t}(d\omega' \cap \{W_*(\omega') > 0\}).$$

Remark. The finite path U is constructed as the time-reversal of the path W_{s_*} and the point measure \mathcal{N} accounts for the subtrees branching off the ancestral line of $p_{(\omega)}(s_*)$ in the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$.

The occurrence of the nine-dimensional Bessel process in the preceding spine decomposition is closely related to an absolute continuity relation between the laws of Bessel processes, which we now recall in the special case that will be of interest to us. Let $x > 0$, and suppose that, under the probability measure \mathbb{P}_x , we are given two processes $(B_s)_{s \geq 0}$ and $(R_s)_{s \geq 0}$ which are respectively a linear Brownian motion started at x and a nine-dimensional Bessel process started at x . Then, for every $t > 0$ and

for every nonnegative measurable function F on the space $C([0, t], \mathbb{R})$ of all continuous functions from $[0, t]$ into \mathbb{R} , we have

$$\mathbb{E}_x \left[\mathbf{1}_{\{B_s > 0, \forall s \in [0, t]\}} \exp \left(-6 \int_0^t \frac{ds}{B_s^2} \right) F((B_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t}) \right] = x^4 \mathbb{E}_x \left[R_t^{-4} F((R_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t}) \right]. \quad (7)$$

See e.g. Exercise XI.1.22 in [30].

2.5 Hausdorff measures

Let E be a compact metric space, let $\delta > 0$ and let h be a continuous nondecreasing function from $[0, \delta]$ into \mathbb{R}_+ such that $h(0) = 0$ and $h(r) > 0$ for every $r \in (0, \delta]$. If A is a subset of E , we denote the diameter of A by $\text{diam}(A)$. Then the Hausdorff measure $m^h(A) \in [0, \infty]$ is defined by

$$m^h(A) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left(\inf_{(U_i)_{i \in I} \in \text{Cov}_\varepsilon(A)} \sum_{i \in I} h(\text{diam}(U_i)) \right), \quad (8)$$

where $\text{Cov}_\varepsilon(A)$ is the collection of all countable coverings of A by subsets of E with diameter smaller than ε . Note that the quantity inside the big parentheses in (8) is a nonincreasing function of ε , so that the limit always exists in $[0, \infty]$.

As a key ingredient of the proof of our main results, we will use certain comparison results for Hausdorff measures, which we now recall for the reader's convenience. The following statement can be found in [13, Lemma 2.1], and is a mild generalization of results proved by Rogers and Taylor [32] for subsets of Euclidean space. If $x \in E$ and $r > 0$, we denote the closed ball of radius r centered at x by $\mathcal{B}(x, r)$.

Lemma 6. *Assume that the function h satisfies $h(2r) \leq ch(r)$ for every $r \in (0, \delta/2]$, for some constant $c > 1$, and let μ be a finite Borel measure on E . There exist two positive constants M_1 and M_2 , which only depend on c , such that the following holds for every Borel subset A of E and every $b > 0$.*

(i) *If, for every $x \in A$,*

$$\limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\mu(\mathcal{B}(x, r))}{h(r)} \leq b,$$

then $m^h(A) \geq M_1 b^{-1} \mu(A)$.

(ii) *If, for every $x \in A$,*

$$\limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\mu(\mathcal{B}(x, r))}{h(r)} \geq b,$$

then $m^h(A) \leq M_2 b^{-1} \mu(A)$.

We conclude this section with a technical point concerning the measurability of functions defined as the Hausdorff measure of certain particular subsets of the Brownian sphere \mathbf{m}_∞ . In Section 5 below, especially in the proof of Lemma 19, we will consider quantities of the type $m^h(\mathbf{p}([u, v]))$, where $0 \leq u \leq v$, and it is not immediately obvious from the definition that these quantities are random variables. This measurability question can be settled as follows. We consider a countable dense subset \mathcal{D} of \mathbf{m}_∞ , for instance the set of all $\mathbf{p}(r)$ for rational values of r , and the collection \mathcal{C} of all closed balls of rational radius centered at a point of \mathcal{D} . A compactness argument shows that, in order to evaluate the infima appearing in formula (8) for $m^h(\mathbf{p}([u, v]))$, we may restrict our attention to *finite* coverings of $\mathbf{p}([u, v])$ by subsets of \mathbf{m}_∞ which are *finite* unions of balls in \mathcal{C} . In this way, we see that (8) only involves infima of countably many random variables, giving the desired measurability property.

3 Estimates for the volume of balls

Our main objective in this section is to prove that, for any Borel subset A of \mathbf{m}_∞ , the Hausdorff measure $m^h(A)$ with respect to the gauge function h introduced in Theorem 1 is bounded below by a constant times $\text{Vol}(A)$ (see Proposition 12 below). To this end, we will use part (i) of Lemma 6, and we thus need to get precise bounds on the volume of balls in the Brownian sphere \mathbf{m}_∞ , which is defined under the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)} = \mathbb{N}_0(\cdot | \sigma = 1)$ introduced in Section 2.2. Thanks to Proposition 4, it will be enough to consider balls at the distinguished point \mathbf{x}_* . For $a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty$ and $r > 0$, let $B(a, r)$ denote the closed ball of radius r centered at a in \mathbf{m}_∞ . Then property (6) and the definition of the volume measure give

$$\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, r)) = \int_0^1 \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq r\}} ds. \quad (9)$$

Much of this section is thus devoted to the proof of the following proposition.

Proposition 7. *There exists a constant C_0 such that, for every integer $p \geq 1$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$,*

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)} \left(\left(\int_0^1 ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \right) \leq C_0^p p! \varepsilon^{4p}.$$

The proof of Proposition 7 depends on several intermediate results. Although we are primarily interested in the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$, it will be useful to derive first certain preliminary estimates under the (σ -finite) measures \mathbb{N}_x . In particular, Proposition 9 below provides key bounds under \mathbb{N}_x , which will also play an important role in the next section. Before stating and proving Proposition 9, we need to recall a formula of [21] giving the expectation under \mathbb{N}_0 of certain functionals of the Brownian snake. We first introduce the relevant notation. We follow closely [21, Section 2.2].

Let

$$\mathcal{U} := \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \{1, 2\}^n$$

where by convention $\{1, 2\}^0 = \{\emptyset\}$. An element of \mathcal{U} is a finite sequence $u = u^1 \dots u^n$ of elements of $\{1, 2\}$, and we write $|u| = n$ for the length of this sequence (if $u = \emptyset$, $|u| = 0$). The mapping $\pi : \mathcal{U} \setminus \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ is defined by $\pi(u^1 \dots u^n) = u^1 \dots u^{n-1}$. For every integer $k \geq 1$, π^k stands for the k -th iterate of π (note that π^k is defined on $\{u \in \mathcal{U} : |u| \geq k\}$). If $u = u^1 \dots u^n \in \mathcal{U}$, we will use the obvious notation $u1 = u^1 \dots u^n 1$ and $u2 = u^1 \dots u^n 2$ for the two elements v of \mathcal{U} such that $\pi(v) = u$.

By definition, a binary (plane) tree is a finite subset τ of \mathcal{U} which satisfies the following properties.

- (i) $\emptyset \in \tau$.
- (ii) If $u \in \tau$ and $u \neq \emptyset$, then $\pi(u) \in \tau$.
- (iii) For every $u \in \tau$, either $u1 \in \tau$ and $u2 \in \tau$, or $u1 \notin \tau$ and $u2 \notin \tau$. In the latter case we say that u is a leaf of τ .

We denote the set of all binary trees by \mathbf{T}^b . Then a marked (binary) tree is a pair $(\tau, (\ell_u)_{u \in \tau})$, where $\tau \in \mathbf{T}^b$, and $\ell_u \in [0, \infty)$, for every $u \in \tau$. It will be convenient to view a marked tree as the compact \mathbb{R} -tree obtained by gluing line segments of length ℓ_u , for every $u \in \tau$, according to the genealogical structure prescribed by τ . To make this more precise, let $\theta = (\tau, (\ell_u)_{u \in \tau})$ be a marked tree, and introduce the vector space \mathbb{R}^τ of all mappings from τ into \mathbb{R} , which is equipped with the usual topology. Write $(\varepsilon_u)_{u \in \tau}$ for the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^τ . Then consider the mapping

$$p_\theta : \bigcup_{u \in \tau} \{u\} \times [0, \ell_u] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^\tau,$$

defined by

$$p_\theta(u, \ell) = \sum_{k=1}^{|u|} \ell_{\pi^k(u)} \varepsilon_{\pi^k(u)} + \ell \varepsilon_u.$$

The \mathbb{R} -tree $\tilde{\theta}$ associated with θ is the range of p_θ (which is a connected union of line segments in \mathbb{R}^τ) equipped with the distance d_θ such that $d_\theta(a, b)$ is the length of the unique (up to reparameterization) continuous injective path from a to b in $\tilde{\theta}$. We write Leb_θ for Lebesgue measure on $\tilde{\theta}$: Leb_θ is obtained as the sum over all $u \in \tau$ of the pushforward of Lebesgue measure on $[0, \ell_u]$ under the mapping $\ell \mapsto p_\theta(u, \ell)$. By definition, leaves of $\tilde{\theta}$ are the points of the form $p_\theta(u, \ell_u)$ where u is a leaf of τ . On the other hand, points of the form $p_\theta(u, \ell_u)$ where $u \in \tau$ is not a leaf are called nodes of $\tilde{\theta}$. We write $L(\theta)$ for the set of all leaves of $\tilde{\theta}$, and $N(\theta)$ for the set of all nodes.

We next introduce Brownian motion indexed by $\tilde{\theta}$. We fix $x \in \mathbb{R}$, and, under a probability measure denoted by Q_x^θ , we consider a collection $(\xi^u)_{u \in \tau}$ of independent linear Brownian motions, which all start from 0 except for ξ^\varnothing , which starts from x . We then define a continuous random process $(V_a)_{a \in \tilde{\theta}}$ by setting

$$V_{p_\theta(u, \ell)} = \sum_{k=1}^{|u|} \xi^{\pi^k(u)}(\ell_{\pi^k(u)}) + \xi^u(\ell),$$

for every $u \in \tau$ and $\ell \in [0, \ell_u]$.

It will also be convenient to assume that, under the probability measure Q_x^θ , in addition to the collection $(\xi^u)_{u \in \tau}$, we are given an independent Poisson point measure on $\tilde{\theta} \times \mathcal{S}_0$ with intensity $4 \text{Leb}_\theta(da) \mathbb{N}_0(d\omega)$, and we denote this point measure by $\sum_{j \in J} \delta_{(a_j, \omega_j)}$.

Fix an integer $p \geq 1$. Let \mathbf{T}_p^b stand for the set of all binary trees with p leaves, and let \mathbb{T}_p be the corresponding set of marked trees. We define Lebesgue measure Λ_p on \mathbb{T}_p by the formula

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}_p} \Lambda_p(d\theta) F(\theta) = \sum_{\tau \in \mathbf{T}_p^b} \int \prod_{u \in \tau} d\ell_u F(\tau, (\ell_u)_{u \in \tau}).$$

Finally, we write \mathcal{K} for the set of all compact subsets of \mathbb{R} , which is equipped with the usual Hausdorff metric. Recall our notation $\mathcal{R}(\omega) = \{\widehat{W}_s(\omega) : 0 \leq s \leq \sigma\}$ for the range of ω . The next proposition is a special case of [21, Theorem 2.2] (see also the remark after this theorem).

Proposition 8. *Let F be a nonnegative measurable function on $\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathcal{K}$, which is symmetric with respect to the coordinates of \mathbb{R}^p . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{N}_0 \left(\int_{[0, \sigma]^p} ds_1 \dots, ds_p F((\widehat{W}_{s_1}, \dots, \widehat{W}_{s_p}), \mathcal{R}) \right) \\ &= 2^{p-1} p! \int \Lambda_p(d\theta) Q_x^\theta \left[F \left((V_a)_{a \in L(\theta)}, \{V_a : a \in \tilde{\theta}\} \cup \left(\bigcup_{j \in J} (V_{a_j} + \mathcal{R}(\omega_j)) \right) \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 8 is a crucial ingredient in the proof of the following key estimate.

Proposition 9. *There exist two positive constants C_1 and C_2 such that, for every $\varepsilon, x > 0$,*

$$C_1 x^2 \varepsilon^5 (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-5} \leq \mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{W_* > 0\}} \right) \leq C_2 x^2 \varepsilon^5 (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-5},$$

and for every integer $p \geq 2$,

$$C_1^p p! x^4 \varepsilon^{1+4p} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7} \leq \mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{W_* > 0\}} \right) \leq C_2^p p! x^4 \varepsilon^{1+4p} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7}.$$

Proof. Let $x > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, and let $p \geq 1$ be an integer. We apply Proposition 8 with

$$F((\widehat{W}_{s_1}, \dots, \widehat{W}_{s_p}), \mathcal{R}) = \mathbf{1}_{\{0 < \widehat{W}_{s_1} \leq \varepsilon, \dots, 0 < \widehat{W}_{s_p} \leq \varepsilon\}} \mathbf{1}_{\{\mathcal{R} \subset (0, \infty)\}}.$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{W_* > 0\}} \right) \\ &= 2^{p-1} p! \int \Lambda_p(d\theta) Q_x^\theta \left[\left(\prod_{a \in L(\theta)} \mathbf{1}_{\{0 < V_a \leq \varepsilon\}} \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{V_a > 0, \forall a \in \tilde{\theta}\}} \exp \left(-4 \int \text{Leb}_\theta(da) \mathbb{N}_{V_a}(W_* \leq 0) \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

The appearance of the exponential term in the right-hand side of (10) comes from the fact that

$$Q_x^\theta \left[\left(\bigcup_{j \in J} (V_{a_j} + \mathcal{R}(\omega_j)) \right) \subset (0, \infty) \mid (V_a)_{a \in \tilde{\theta}} \right] = \exp \left(-4 \int \text{Leb}_\theta(da) \mathbb{N}_{V_a}(W_* \leq 0) \right),$$

since $\sum_{j \in J} \delta_{(a_j, \omega_j)}$ is Poisson with intensity $4 \text{Leb}_\theta(da) \mathbb{N}_0(d\omega)$ and is independent of $(V_a)_{a \in \tilde{\theta}}$ under Q_x^θ .

Let us fix $\theta = (\tau, (\ell_u)_{u \in \tau}) \in \mathbb{T}_p$. Recalling formula (2), the expectation under Q_x^θ in (10) is also equal to

$$I_x^\varepsilon(\theta) := Q_x^\theta \left[\left(\prod_{a \in L(\theta)} \mathbf{1}_{\{0 < V_a \leq \varepsilon\}} \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{V_a > 0, \forall a \in \tilde{\theta}\}} \exp \left(-6 \int \text{Leb}_\theta(da) (V_a)^{-2} \right) \right]. \quad (11)$$

At this stage, we use formula (7) to get rid of the term $\exp(-6 \int \text{Leb}_\theta(da) (V_a)^{-2})$ in $I_x^\varepsilon(\theta)$. To this end, we introduce a process $(\bar{V}_a)_{a \in \tilde{\theta}}$ which is (informally) obtained by running independent nine-dimensional Bessel processes along the branches of $\tilde{\theta}$. To be specific, under the same probability measure Q_x^θ (for every $\theta \in \mathbb{T}_p$), we define processes $(\bar{\xi}^u(t))_{0 \leq t \leq \ell_u}$, for every $u \in \tau$, inductively, by first requiring that $\bar{\xi}^\emptyset$ is the (unique) solution of the stochastic integral equation

$$\bar{\xi}^\emptyset(t) = x + \xi^\emptyset(t) + \int_0^t \frac{4}{\bar{\xi}^\emptyset(s)} ds, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \ell_\emptyset$$

and then inductively, for every $u \in \tau \setminus \{\emptyset\}$, $\bar{\xi}^u$ solves

$$\bar{\xi}^u(t) = \bar{\xi}^{\pi(u)}(\ell_{\pi(u)}) + \xi^u(t) + \int_0^t \frac{4}{\bar{\xi}^u(s)} ds, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \ell_u.$$

We then define $(\bar{V}_a)_{a \in \tilde{\theta}}$ by the relation $\bar{V}_{p_\theta(u, \ell)} = \bar{\xi}_\ell^u$ for every $u \in \tau$ and $\ell \in [0, \ell_u]$. Note that we have now $\bar{V}_a > 0$ for every $a \in \tilde{\theta}$, Q_x^θ a.s.

We claim that the quantity $I_x^\varepsilon(\theta)$ in (11) is also equal to $x^4 J_x^\varepsilon(\theta)$, where

$$J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) := Q_x^\theta \left[\left(\prod_{a \in L(\theta)} \mathbf{1}_{\{\bar{V}_a \leq \varepsilon\}} (\bar{V}_a)^{-4} \right) \left(\prod_{a \in N(\theta)} (\bar{V}_a)^4 \right) \right] \quad (12)$$

and we recall that $N(\theta)$ is the set of all nodes of $\tilde{\theta}$. Let us verify our claim by induction on p . As in Section 2.4, we consider a linear Brownian motion $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ and a nine-dimensional Bessel process $(R_t)_{t \geq 0}$ that both start at y under the probability measure \mathbb{P}_y , for any $y > 0$. When $p = 1$, if a_1 denotes the unique leaf of $\tilde{\theta}$ and $T = \ell_\emptyset$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_x^\varepsilon(\theta) &= Q_x^\theta \left[\mathbf{1}_{\{V_{a_1} \leq \varepsilon\}} \mathbf{1}_{\{V_a > 0, \forall a \in \tilde{\theta}\}} \exp \left(-6 \int \text{Leb}_\theta(da) (V_a)^{-2} \right) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_x \left[\mathbf{1}_{\{B_T \leq \varepsilon\}} \mathbf{1}_{\{B_t > 0, \forall t \in [0, T]\}} \exp \left(-6 \int_0^T dt (B_t)^{-2} \right) \right] \\ &= x^4 \mathbb{E}_x \left[(R_T)^{-4} \mathbf{1}_{\{R_T \leq \varepsilon\}} \right] \\ &= x^4 Q_x^\theta \left[(\bar{V}_{a_1})^{-4} \mathbf{1}_{\{\bar{V}_{a_1} \leq \varepsilon\}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

where we used (7) in the third equality. This gives the case $p = 1$ of our claim. Then let $p \geq 2$ and assume that our claim has been proved up to order $p - 1$. Let θ_1 and θ_2 be the two marked subtrees that are obtained by “breaking” θ at its first node (more precisely, $\tilde{\theta}_1$ and $\tilde{\theta}_2$ are isometric to the closures of the two connected components of $\tilde{\theta} \setminus p_\theta(\{\emptyset\} \times [0, \ell_\theta])$) and write again $T = \ell_\theta$ to simplify notation. By construction, $I_x^\varepsilon(\theta)$ is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_x \left[\mathbf{1}_{\{B_t > 0, \forall t \in [0, T]\}} \exp \left(-6 \int_0^T \frac{dt}{B_t^2} \right) Q_{B_T}^{\theta_1} \left[\left(\prod_{a \in L(\theta_1)} \mathbf{1}_{\{V_a \leq \varepsilon\}} \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{V_a > 0, \forall a \in \tilde{\theta}_1\}} \exp \left(-6 \int \text{Leb}_{\theta_1}(da) (V_a)^{-2} \right) \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times Q_{B_T}^{\theta_2} \left[\left(\prod_{a \in L(\theta_2)} \mathbf{1}_{\{V_a \leq \varepsilon\}} \right) \mathbf{1}_{\{V_a > 0, \forall a \in \tilde{\theta}_2\}} \exp \left(-6 \int \text{Leb}_{\theta_2}(da) (V_a)^{-2} \right) \right] \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}_x \left[\mathbf{1}_{\{B_t > 0, \forall t \in [0, T]\}} \exp \left(-6 \int_0^T \frac{dt}{B_t^2} \right) (B_T)^4 J_{B_T}^\varepsilon(\theta_1) \times (B_T)^4 J_{B_T}^\varepsilon(\theta_2) \right] \\ &= x^4 \mathbb{E}_x \left[(R_T)^4 J_{R_T}^\varepsilon(\theta_1) J_{R_T}^\varepsilon(\theta_2) \right], \end{aligned}$$

using the induction hypothesis in the first equality and again (7) in the second one. Our claim follows since one immediately verifies that $J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_x[(R_T)^4 J_{R_T}^\varepsilon(\theta_1) J_{R_T}^\varepsilon(\theta_2)]$.

For every binary tree $\tau \in \mathbf{T}_p^b$, let $\Lambda^{(\tau)}$ be the measure on \mathbb{T}_p defined by

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}_p} \Lambda^{(\tau)}(d\theta) F(\theta) = \int \prod_{u \in \tau} d\ell_u F(\tau, (\ell_u)_{u \in \tau}).$$

Note that $\Lambda_p = \sum_{\tau \in \mathbf{T}_p^b} \Lambda^{(\tau)}$, and that $\#\mathbf{T}_p^b$ is the Catalan number of order $p - 1$ so that $\#\mathbf{T}_p^b \sim \frac{4^{p-1}}{\sqrt{\pi p^{3/2}}}$ as $p \rightarrow \infty$. Using these observations together with formulas (10),(11),(12), we see that the statement of Proposition 9 follows from the next lemma. We write $\tau_0 = \{\emptyset\}$ for the unique element of \mathbf{T}_1^b .

Lemma 10. *There exists a positive constant c_1 such that, for every $\varepsilon, x > 0$,*

$$c_1 \varepsilon^5 x^{-2} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-5} \leq \int \Lambda^{(\tau_0)}(d\theta) J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) \leq \varepsilon^5 x^{-2} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-5}, \quad (13)$$

and, for every integer $p \geq 2$ and every $\tau \in \mathbf{T}_p^b$,

$$c_1^p \varepsilon^{1+4p} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7} \leq \int \Lambda^{(\tau)}(d\theta) J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) \leq \varepsilon^{1+4p} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7}. \quad (14)$$

Proof. We first observe that

$$\int \Lambda^{(\tau_0)}(d\theta) J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) = \int_0^\infty dt \mathbb{E}_x[\mathbf{1}_{\{R_t \leq \varepsilon\}} R_t^{-4}].$$

To evaluate this quantity, it is convenient to write $(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$ for a nine-dimensional Brownian motion that starts from z under the probability measure $\mathbb{P}_z^{(9)}$, for every $z \in \mathbb{R}^9$. We write $G(z, z') = c_0 |z - z'|^{-7}$ for the Green function of Z , where $c_0 = \frac{1}{2} \pi^{-9/2} \Gamma(7/2)$. Also, for every $x > 0$, let z_x denote a point of \mathbb{R}^9 such that $|z_x| = x$, and let $\Sigma(dy)$ stand for the volume measure on the unit sphere \mathbb{S}^8 of \mathbb{R}^9 . Recall that $\Sigma(\mathbb{S}^8) = 2\pi^{9/2} / \Gamma(9/2)$. Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty dt \mathbb{E}_x[\mathbf{1}_{\{R_t \leq \varepsilon\}} R_t^{-4}] &= \mathbb{E}_{z_x}^{(9)} \left[\int_0^\infty dt \mathbf{1}_{\{|Z_t| \leq \varepsilon\}} |Z_t|^{-4} \right] \\ &= \int_{\{|z| \leq \varepsilon\}} dz |z|^{-4} G(z_x, z) \\ &= c_0 \int_0^\varepsilon d\rho \rho^4 \int_{\mathbb{S}^8} \Sigma(dy) |\rho y - z_x|^{-7} \\ &= \frac{2}{7} \int_0^\varepsilon d\rho \rho^4 (x \vee \rho)^{-7}, \end{aligned}$$

using the formula $\int_{\mathbb{S}^8} \Sigma(dy) |\rho y - z_x|^{-7} = \Sigma(\mathbb{S}^8) (x \vee \rho)^{-7}$, which easily follows from the fact that the function $z \mapsto |z - z_x|^{-7}$ is harmonic on $\mathbb{R}^9 \setminus \{z_x\}$. If $\varepsilon \leq x$, we use

$$\int_0^\varepsilon d\rho \rho^4 x^{-7} = x^{-7} \frac{\varepsilon^5}{5}$$

and, if $x < \varepsilon$,

$$\int_0^x d\rho \rho^4 x^{-7} + \int_x^\varepsilon d\rho \rho^{-3} = \frac{x^{-2}}{5} + \frac{1}{2}(x^{-2} - \varepsilon^{-2}).$$

From these elementary calculations, we can pick an explicit constant $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$100 c_1 \varepsilon^5 x^{-2} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-5} \leq \int \Lambda^{(\tau_0)}(d\theta) J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) \leq \varepsilon^5 x^{-2} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-5}, \quad (15)$$

and a fortiori (13) holds.

We then prove by induction on p that, for every integer $p \geq 2$ and every $\tau \in \mathbf{T}_p^b$,

$$100 c_1^p \varepsilon^{1+4p} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7} \leq \int \Lambda^{(\tau)}(d\theta) J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) \leq \varepsilon^{1+4p} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7}. \quad (16)$$

So fix an integer $q \geq 2$, and assume that (16) holds for $p = 2, \dots, q-1$ (when $q = 2$ we make no assumption but we will rely on (15)). Let $\tau \in \mathbf{T}_q^b$, and write τ_1 and τ_2 for the two binary trees obtained from τ by removing the root. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \Lambda^{(\tau)}(d\theta) J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) &= \int_0^\infty dt \mathbb{E}_x \left[R_t^4 \int \Lambda^{(\tau_1)}(d\theta_1) J_{R_t}^\varepsilon(\theta_1) \int \Lambda^{(\tau_2)}(d\theta_2) J_{R_t}^\varepsilon(\theta_2) \right] \\ &\leq \varepsilon^{2+4q} \int_0^\infty dt \mathbb{E}_x \left[(R_t \vee \varepsilon)^{-10} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

where we applied either (15) or the induction hypothesis to both τ_1 and τ_2 , using the trivial bound $(x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7} \leq x^{-2} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-5}$ and noting that $\#L(\tau_1) + \#L(\tau_2) = \#L(\tau) = q$.

We then evaluate

$$\int_0^\infty dt \mathbb{E}_x \left[(R_t \vee \varepsilon)^{-10} \right] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^9} dz (|z| \vee \varepsilon)^{-10} G(z_x, z) = \frac{2}{7} \int_0^\infty d\rho \rho^8 (\rho \vee \varepsilon)^{-10} (x \vee \rho)^{-7},$$

using the same argument as in the proof of (15). Then, if $x \geq \varepsilon$, we have

$$\int_0^\infty d\rho \rho^8 (\rho \vee \varepsilon)^{-10} (x \vee \rho)^{-7} = \frac{1}{9} \varepsilon^{-1} x^{-7} + (\varepsilon^{-1} - x^{-1}) x^{-7} + \frac{1}{8} x^{-8} \leq \frac{10}{9} \varepsilon^{-1} x^{-7} = \frac{10}{9} \varepsilon^{-1} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7},$$

and, if $x < \varepsilon$,

$$\int_0^\infty d\rho \rho^8 (\rho \vee \varepsilon)^{-10} (x \vee \rho)^{-7} = \frac{1}{9} \varepsilon^{-10} x^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon^2 - x^2) \varepsilon^{-10} + \frac{1}{8} \varepsilon^{-8} \leq \varepsilon^{-8} = \varepsilon^{-1} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7}.$$

From the last three displays, we get that the right-hand side of (17) is bounded above by

$$\frac{2}{7} \times \varepsilon^{2+4q} \times \frac{10}{9} \varepsilon^{-1} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7} \leq \varepsilon^{1+4q} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7},$$

and we have obtained the upper bound of (16) for $p = q$.

To get the lower bound, we argue similarly. The upper bound (17) is now replaced by

$$\int \Lambda^{(\tau)}(d\theta) J_x^\varepsilon(\theta) \geq 100^2 c_1^q \varepsilon^{2+4q} \int_0^\infty dt \mathbb{E}_x \left[R_t^4 (R_t \vee \varepsilon)^{-14} \right],$$

using (15) and the induction hypothesis. The same elementary calculations show that

$$\int_0^\infty dt \mathbb{E}_x \left[R_t^4 (R_t \vee \varepsilon)^{-14} \right] = \frac{2}{7} \int_0^\infty d\rho \rho^{12} (\rho \vee \varepsilon)^{-14} (x \vee \rho)^{-7} \geq \frac{1}{100} \varepsilon^{-1} (x \vee \varepsilon)^{-7}.$$

By combining the last two displays, we get the lower bound of (16) for $p = q$. This completes the proof of the lemma and of Proposition 9. \square

We now state a variant of the upper bounds in Proposition 9, where we condition on $W_* = 0$, instead of considering the event where $W_* > 0$. This will be useful in our proof of Proposition 7 as we will need to condition on the value of W_* .

Proposition 11. *For every integer $p \geq 1$, for every $\varepsilon, x > 0$,*

$$\mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \middle| W_* = 0 \right) \leq (16C_2)^p p! \varepsilon^{4p},$$

where C_2 is the constant in Proposition 9.

Proof. From Proposition 5, it is immediate to verify that the mapping

$$x \mapsto \mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \middle| W_* = 0 \right)$$

is nondecreasing. Hence, without loss of generality, we may assume that $x > \varepsilon$. By Proposition 9, we have

$$\mathbb{N}_{x+\varepsilon} \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq 2\varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{0 < W_* < \varepsilon\}} \right) \leq C_2^p p! (x + \varepsilon)^{-3} (2\varepsilon)^{1+4p}.$$

On the other hand, the left-hand side of the last display is bounded below by

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{N}_{x+\varepsilon} \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* < \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{0 < W_* < \varepsilon\}} \right) \\ &= \int_x^{x+\varepsilon} du \frac{3}{u^3} \mathbb{N}_{x+\varepsilon} \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* < \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \middle| W_* = x + \varepsilon - u \right) \\ &= \int_x^{x+\varepsilon} du \frac{3}{u^3} \mathbb{N}_u \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s < \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \middle| W_* = 0 \right) \\ &\geq \frac{3}{2} (x^{-2} - (x + \varepsilon)^{-2}) \mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s < \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \middle| W_* = 0 \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we used (2) to condition with respect to W_* and in the last line we also applied the previously mentioned monotonicity property. We have thus obtained that

$$\mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s < \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \middle| W_* = 0 \right) \leq \left(\frac{3}{2} (x^{-2} - (x + \varepsilon)^{-2}) \right)^{-1} \times C_2^p p! (x + \varepsilon)^{-3} (2\varepsilon)^{1+4p}.$$

To complete the proof, just notice that

$$x^{-2} - (x + \varepsilon)^{-2} = \frac{2\varepsilon x + \varepsilon^2}{x^2(x + \varepsilon)^2} \geq \frac{2\varepsilon}{(x + \varepsilon)^3}. \quad \square$$

We can now prove Proposition 7 which was stated at the beginning of this section.

Proof of Proposition 7. By formula (1),

$$\mathbb{N}_0 \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq 2\varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{1 < \sigma < 2\}} \right) = \int_1^2 \frac{du}{2\sqrt{2\pi}u^3} \mathbb{N}_0^{(u)} \left(\left(\int_0^u ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq 2\varepsilon\}} \right)^p \right).$$

Furthermore, for every $u > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}_0^{(u)} \left(\left(\int_0^u ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq 2\varepsilon\}} \right)^p \right) &= u^p \mathbb{N}_0^{(u)} \left(\left(\int_0^1 ds \mathbf{1}_{\{u^{-1/4} \widehat{W}_{us} - u^{-1/4} W_* \leq 2u^{-1/4} \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \right) \\ &= u^p \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)} \left(\left(\int_0^1 ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq 2u^{-1/4} \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \right), \end{aligned}$$

since the pushforward of $\mathbb{N}_0^{(u)}$ under the scaling operator $\Theta_{u^{-1/2}}$ is $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ (see the end of Section 2.2). It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}_0 \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq 2\varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{1 < \sigma < 2\}} \right) &= \int_1^2 \frac{du}{2\sqrt{2\pi}u^3} u^p \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)} \left(\left(\int_0^1 ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq 2u^{-1/4} \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \right) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)} \left(\left(\int_0^1 ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \right). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

In order to prove Proposition 7, it is thus enough to bound the left-hand side of (18). By conditioning with respect to W_* , using (2), we get

$$\mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{1 < \sigma < 2\}}\right) = 3 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^3} \mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{1 < \sigma < 2\}} \mid W_* = -x\right).$$

When $x \geq 1$, we use Proposition 11 to bound

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{1 < \sigma < 2\}} \mid W_* = -x\right) &\leq \mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^p \mid W_* = -x\right) \\ &= \mathbb{N}_x\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^p \mid W_* = 0\right) \\ &\leq (16C_2)^p p! \varepsilon^{4p}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Suppose then that $0 < x < 1$. By the Hölder inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{1 < \sigma < 2\}} \mid W_* = -x\right) \\ \leq \left(\mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^{4p} \mid W_* = -x\right)\right)^{1/4} \times \left(\mathbb{N}_0(1 < \sigma < 2 \mid W_* = -x)\right)^{3/4}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Using again Proposition 11, we get the existence of a constant C_3 such that

$$\left(\mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^{4p} \mid W_* = -x\right)\right)^{1/4} \leq \left((16C_2)^{4p} (4p)! \varepsilon^{16p}\right)^{1/4} \leq C_3^p p! \varepsilon^{4p}. \quad (21)$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\mathbb{N}_0(1 < \sigma < 2 \mid W_* = -x) \leq \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/2}} \mathbb{N}_0(1 - e^{-\sigma/2} \mid W_* = -x),$$

and by [10, Proposition 4.6],

$$\mathbb{N}_0(1 - e^{-\sigma/2} \mid W_* = -x) = 1 - \frac{x^3 \cosh(x)}{(\sinh(x))^3} = O(x^4)$$

as $x \rightarrow 0$. Hence there exists a constant c' such that, for every $x \in (0, 1)$,

$$\mathbb{N}_0(1 < \sigma < 2 \mid W_* = -x) \leq c' x^4. \quad (22)$$

Finally, using (19),(20),(21),(22), we obtain that

$$\mathbb{N}_0\left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}\right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{1 < \sigma < 2\}}\right) \leq 3 \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^3} (16C_2)^p p! \varepsilon^{4p} + 3 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^3} C_3^p p! \varepsilon^{4p} (c' x^4)^{3/4},$$

and the bound of Proposition 7 follows from (18). \square

Recall that \mathbf{m}_∞ stands for the (standard) Brownian sphere defined under the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$, and that $\text{Vol}(\cdot)$ denotes the volume measure on \mathbf{m}_∞ . Also recall that, for $a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty$ and $r > 0$, $B(a, r)$ denotes the closed ball of radius r centered at a in \mathbf{m}_∞ .

Proposition 12. *For every $r \in (0, 1/4]$, set $h(r) = r^4 \log \log(1/r)$. There exists a constant K_1 such that we have $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ a.s.*

$$\text{Vol}(da) \text{ a.e.}, \quad \limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\text{Vol}(B(a, r))}{h(r)} \leq K_1.$$

Consequently, there exists a constant $\kappa_1 > 0$ such that we have $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ a.s. for every Borel subset A of \mathbf{m}_∞ ,

$$m^h(A) \geq \kappa_1 \text{Vol}(A).$$

Proof. The first assertion will follow from Proposition 4 if we can verify that, for some constant K_1 ,

$$\limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, r))}{h(r)} \leq K_1, \quad \text{a.s.} \quad (23)$$

Let $\lambda \in (0, 1/C_0)$. By (9) and Proposition 7, we have for every $r > 0$,

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)} \left(\exp \left(\lambda \frac{\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, r))}{r^4} \right) \right) \leq K_{(\lambda)},$$

where $K_{(\lambda)}$ is a finite constant depending on λ . Hence, for every $r > 0$ and $u \geq 0$, we have by the Markov inequality,

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, r)) > u r^4) \leq K_{(\lambda)} \exp(-\lambda u).$$

Apply this bound with $\lambda = 1/(2C_0)$, $r = 2^{-k}$ (for $k \in \mathbb{N}$) and $u = 4C_0 \log k$. The Borel-Cantelli lemma then gives that a.s. for k large enough we have

$$\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, 2^{-k})) \leq 4C_0 2^{-4k} \log k,$$

and (23) follows.

To get the second assertion, if A is a Borel subset of \mathbf{m}_∞ , we set

$$A' := \left\{ a \in A : \limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\text{Vol}(B(a, r))}{h(r)} \leq K_1 \right\}$$

so that $\text{Vol}(A') = \text{Vol}(A)$ (by the first assertion) and $m^h(A') \leq m^h(A)$. Applying Lemma 6(i) to A' yields the desired result. \square

4 The upper bound for the Hausdorff measure

Proposition 12 provides a lower bound for the Hausdorff measure of a Borel subset A of \mathbf{m}_∞ . Our goal in this section is to derive the (more delicate) upper bound. More precisely, we will prove the following proposition.

Proposition 13. *Let h be as in Proposition 12. There exists a constant $K_2 > 0$ such that we have $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ a.s.*

$$m^h \left(\left\{ a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty : \limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\text{Vol}(B(a, r))}{h(r)} < K_2 \right\} \right) = 0.$$

Consequently, there exists a constant $\kappa_2 > 0$ such that, $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ a.s. for every Borel subset A of \mathbf{m}_∞ ,

$$m^h(A) \leq \kappa_2 \text{Vol}(A).$$

As in the case of Proposition 12, the second part of the proposition almost immediately follows from the first assertion. So the difficult part is to prove the first assertion, and, to this end, we will rely on several lemmas. We need to control the Hausdorff measure of the set of all points a of \mathbf{m}_∞ such that the volumes of balls centered at a are unusually small. In a way similar to the previous section, we start by considering balls centered at the distinguished point \mathbf{x}_* , for which we can use formula (9). The key estimate needed to handle these balls is Lemma 17, which bounds the probability that the volumes of the balls $B(\mathbf{x}_*, 2^{-k})$ are small for all $\lfloor m/2 \rfloor \leq k \leq m$. As in the previous section, although Lemma 17 is stated under the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$, it is more convenient to start by proving similar estimates under the measure $\mathbb{N}_x(\cdot \mid W_* = 0)$, and this is the motivation for Lemmas 15 and 16. Finally, in order to derive Proposition 13 from Lemma 17, we rely both on the re-rooting invariance property (Proposition 4) and on a uniform modulus of continuity for the pseudo-distance $D(s, t)$. We start by stating and proving the latter estimate.

Lemma 14. $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(d\omega)$ a.s., there exists a finite constant $C(\omega)$ such that, for every distinct $s, t \in [0, 1]$,

$$|\widehat{W}_s - \widehat{W}_t| \leq C(\omega) \left(1 + \log \frac{1}{|t-s|}\right) |t-s|^{1/4},$$

and

$$D(s, t) \leq C(\omega) \left(1 + \log \frac{1}{|t-s|}\right) |t-s|^{1/4}.$$

Proof. It is enough to prove the first bound of the lemma. Indeed,

$$D(s, t) \leq D^\circ(s, t) \leq \widehat{W}_s + \widehat{W}_t - 2 \min_{s \wedge t \leq u \leq s \vee t} \widehat{W}_u,$$

and the right-hand side can be written as $|\widehat{W}_s - \widehat{W}_u| + |\widehat{W}_t - \widehat{W}_u|$ for some $u \in [s \wedge t, s \vee t]$.

In view of deriving the first bound, we start by considering the increments $|\widehat{W}'_s - \widehat{W}'_t|$, when $(W'_u)_{u \geq 0}$ is a (one-dimensional) Brownian snake starting from 0 under the probability measure \mathbb{P} (see e.g. [15]). Writing $\beta_u = \zeta_{(W'_u)}$ to simplify notation, this means in particular that the process $(\beta_u)_{u \geq 0}$ is a reflecting Brownian motion on the half-line, and that, conditionally on $(\beta_u)_{u \geq 0}$, $(\widehat{W}'_u)_{u \geq 0}$ is a centered Gaussian process with continuous sample paths and covariance

$$\mathbb{E}[\widehat{W}'_s \widehat{W}'_t \mid (\beta_u)_{u \geq 0}] = \min_{s \wedge t \leq u \leq s \vee t} \beta_u.$$

Fix $s, t \geq 0$ with $s \neq t$ and set

$$d_\beta(s, t) := \beta_s + \beta_t - 2 \min_{s \wedge t \leq u \leq s \vee t} \beta_u.$$

Then, conditionally on $(\beta_u)_{u \geq 0}$, $\widehat{W}'_s - \widehat{W}'_t$ is a centered Gaussian variable with variance $d_\beta(s, t)$, and thus, for every $\lambda > 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(\lambda(\widehat{W}'_s - \widehat{W}'_t)) \mid (\beta_u)_{u \geq 0}\right] = \exp\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} d_\beta(s, t)\right).$$

Furthermore, we leave it as an exercise for the reader to check that $d_\beta(s, t)$ is stochastically dominated by $R_{|t-s|}^{(3)}$, where $(R_u^{(3)})_{u \geq 0}$ stands for a three-dimensional Bessel process started from 0 (if β were a linear Brownian motion, the celebrated Pitman theorem would show that the law of $d_\beta(s, t)$ is exactly the law of $R_{|t-s|}^{(3)}$). We thus get, for every $\lambda > 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\exp(\lambda(\widehat{W}'_s - \widehat{W}'_t))\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} d_\beta(s, t)\right)\right] \leq \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} R_{|t-s|}^{(3)}\right)\right] = \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} |t-s|^{1/2} R_1^{(3)}\right)\right],$$

by scaling. We take $\lambda = |t-s|^{-1/4}$ and use the Markov inequality to get for every $\alpha > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}(\widehat{W}'_s - \widehat{W}'_t > \alpha |t-s|^{1/4}) \leq e^{-\alpha} \mathbb{E}\left[\exp\left(|t-s|^{-1/4}(\widehat{W}'_s - \widehat{W}'_t)\right)\right] \leq e^{-\alpha} \mathbb{E}[\exp(R_1^{(3)}/2)] = \bar{c} e^{-\alpha},$$

where $\bar{c} = \mathbb{E}[\exp(R_1^{(3)}/2)]$ is a constant.

It follows from the last bound that, for every integer $p \geq 1$ and $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2^p\}$, we have

$$\mathbb{P}\left(|\widehat{W}'_{j2^{-p}} - \widehat{W}'_{(j-1)2^{-p}}| > p2^{-p/4}\right) \leq 2\bar{c} e^{-p}.$$

Summing over $j = 1, \dots, 2^p$ and using the Borel-Cantelli lemma, we get that a.s. there exists an integer p_0 such that, for every $p \geq p_0$ and $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2^p\}$, we have

$$|\widehat{W}'_{j2^{-p}} - \widehat{W}'_{(j-1)2^{-p}}| \leq p2^{-p/4}.$$

By standard chaining arguments similar to the proof of the classical Kolmogorov lemma, we derive from the latter bound that

$$\sup_{s, t \in [0, 1], s \neq t} \frac{|\widehat{W}'_s - \widehat{W}'_t|}{(1 + \log(1/|t-s|))|t-s|^{1/4}} < \infty, \quad \mathbb{P} \text{ a.s.}$$

Since \mathbb{N}_0 can be interpreted as the excursion measure away from 0 for the Brownian snake, the result of the lemma follows from the last display. \square

Lemma 15. *There exist two positive constants \tilde{c} and α_0 such that, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $x \in [2\varepsilon, 3\varepsilon]$, we have for every $u \geq 0$,*

$$\mathbb{N}_x \left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} > u\varepsilon^4 \mid 0 < W_* \leq \varepsilon \right) \geq \tilde{c} e^{-\alpha_0 u}.$$

Proof. This is basically a consequence of Proposition 9. From this proposition we get, for every $x \in [2\varepsilon, 3\varepsilon]$, for every integer $p \geq 1$,

$$\frac{1}{27} C_1^p p! \varepsilon^{4p-2} \leq \mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mathbf{1}_{\{0 < W_* \leq \varepsilon\}} \right) \leq \frac{1}{8} C_2^p p! \varepsilon^{4p-2}.$$

Then note that, for $x \in [2\varepsilon, 3\varepsilon]$, the quantity

$$\mathbb{N}_x(0 < W_* \leq \varepsilon) = \frac{3}{2} ((x - \varepsilon)^{-2} - x^{-2})$$

is bounded above by $9\varepsilon^{-2}/8$ and bounded below by $5\varepsilon^{-2}/24$. Hence, we get the existence of (explicit) constants \tilde{c}_1 and \tilde{c}_2 such that, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $x \in [2\varepsilon, 3\varepsilon]$, we have for every integer $p \geq 1$,

$$\tilde{c}_1 C_1^p p! \leq \mathbb{N}_x \left(\left(\varepsilon^{-4} \int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}} \right)^p \mid 0 < W_* \leq \varepsilon \right) \leq \tilde{c}_2 C_2^p p!.$$

This estimate on moments implies the tail estimate of the lemma, with constants \tilde{c} and α_0 that only depend on $\tilde{c}_1, \tilde{c}_2, C_1, C_2$. To see this, set $X_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{-4} \int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq \varepsilon\}}$ and also write $\mathbb{P}_{(\varepsilon)}$, resp. $\mathbb{E}_{(\varepsilon)}$, for the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_x(\cdot \mid 0 < W_* \leq \varepsilon)$, resp. for the expectation under this probability measure. Then an application of the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality gives for every integer $p \geq 1$ and every $u > 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}_{(\varepsilon)}[X_\varepsilon^p] \leq u^p + \mathbb{E}_{(\varepsilon)}[X_\varepsilon^{2p}]^{1/2} \mathbb{P}_{(\varepsilon)}(X_\varepsilon > u)^{1/2}$$

and therefore

$$\mathbb{P}_{(\varepsilon)}(X_\varepsilon > u)^{1/2} \geq \frac{(\mathbb{E}_{(\varepsilon)}[X_\varepsilon^p] - u^p)^+}{\mathbb{E}_{(\varepsilon)}[X_\varepsilon^{2p}]^{1/2}} \geq \frac{(\tilde{c}_1 C_1^p p! - u^p)^+}{\tilde{c}_2 C_2^p ((2p)!)^{1/2}}.$$

Applying this bound with $p = \lceil 4u/C_1 \rceil$ leads to the desired estimate. \square

In the remaining part of this section, we use the notation

$$\mathcal{V}_\varepsilon := \int_0^\sigma ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s - W_* \leq \varepsilon\}}$$

for $\varepsilon > 0$. Under the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$, \mathcal{V}_ε is the volume of the ball of radius ε centered at the distinguished point \mathbf{x}_* of the Brownian sphere (cf. (9)).

Recall the definition of the function h in Proposition 12.

Lemma 16. *There exist constants $\gamma > 0$, $K > 0$ and $\delta \in (0, 1)$ such that, for every $x > 0$ and every integer $n \geq 4$ such that $x > 2^{-\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$, one has*

$$\mathbb{N}_x \left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \leq \gamma h(2^{-k})\} \mid W_* = 0 \right) \leq \exp(-K n^\delta).$$

Proof. Let $x > 0$. We rely on the spine decomposition under $\mathbb{N}_x(\cdot \mid W_* = 0)$, which is given in Proposition 5. To simplify notation, and only in this proof, we write \mathbb{P} for the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_x(\cdot \mid W_* = 0)$. Let $U = (U_t)_{0 \leq t \leq L_x}$ and $\mathcal{N}(dt d\omega') = \sum_{i \in I} \delta_{(t_i, \omega_i)}(dt d\omega')$ be defined under \mathbb{P} as in Proposition 5. Then, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, we have \mathbb{P} a.s.,

$$\mathcal{V}_\varepsilon = \sum_{i \in I} \int_0^{\sigma(\omega_i)} ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s(\omega_i) \leq \varepsilon\}}.$$

Let k_0 be the smallest integer such that $k_0 \geq 2$ and $2^{-k_0} < x$. Set $L_{2^{-k}} := \sup\{t \in [0, L_x] : U_t = 2^{-k}\}$ for every $k \geq k_0$, and $L^{(k)} := L_{2^{-k}} - L_{2^{-k-1}}$. Then the processes $U^{(k)}$ defined for $k \geq k_0$ by

$$U_t^{(k)} := U_{(L_{2^{-k-1}}+t) \wedge L_{2^{-k}}}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

are independent, and furthermore the distribution of $(2^k U_{2^{-2k}t}^{(k)})_{0 \leq t \leq 2^{2k} L^{(k)}}$ does not depend on k . The preceding facts are consequences of well-known properties of Bessel processes. It follows that the point measures

$$\mathcal{N}_k(dt d\omega') := \sum_{i \in I, L_{2^{-k-1}} \leq t_i < L_{2^{-k}}} \delta_{(t_i - L_{2^{-k-1}}, \omega_i)}(dt d\omega')$$

are independent when k varies in $\{k_0, k_0 + 1, \dots\}$.

For every $k \geq k_0$, let A_k denote the event where the point measure \mathcal{N}_k has an atom $(\bar{t}, \bar{\omega})$ such that $\bar{\omega}(0) \in [2 \times 2^{-k}, 3 \times 2^{-k}]$ and $W_*(\bar{\omega}) < 2^{-k}$. On the event A_k , write $(t_{(k)}, \omega_{(k)})$ for this atom (if there are several possible choices, choose the one with the smallest value of \bar{t}). By the last property stated in Proposition 5, we know that, conditionally on U , $\mathcal{N}_k(dt d\omega')$ is Poisson on $[0, L^{(k)}] \times \mathcal{S}$ with intensity

$$4 dt \mathbb{N}_{U_t^{(k)}}(d\omega' \cap \{W_*(\omega') > 0\}).$$

Hence, the probability of the complement of A_k is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}((A_k)^c) &= \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(-4 \int_0^{L^{(k)}} dt \mathbf{1}_{\{U_t^{(k)} \in [2 \times 2^{-k}, 3 \times 2^{-k}]\}} \times \mathbb{N}_{U_t^{(k)}}(0 < W_* < 2^{-k}) \right) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(-4 \int_0^{L^{(k)}} dt \mathbf{1}_{\{U_t^{(k)} \in [2 \times 2^{-k}, 3 \times 2^{-k}]\}} \times \frac{3}{2} \left((U_t^{(k)} - 2^{-k})^{-2} - (U_t^{(k)})^{-2} \right) \right) \right] \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(-4 \cdot 2^{2k} \int_0^{L^{(k)}} dt \mathbf{1}_{\{2^k U_t^{(k)} \in [2, 3]\}} \times \frac{3}{2} \left((2^k U_t^{(k)} - 1)^{-2} - (2^k U_t^{(k)})^{-2} \right) \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

and the change of variable $t = 2^{-2k}u$ (together with the fact that the distribution of $(2^k U_{2^{-2k}t}^{(k)})_{0 \leq t \leq 2^{2k} L^{(k)}}$ does not depend on k) shows that the right-hand side of the last display does not depend on k . We set $\eta := \mathbb{P}(A_k)$, which is a positive constant independent of k . We also observe that, under $\mathbb{P}(\cdot | A_k)$ and conditionally on $\omega_{(k)}(0) = y \in [2 \times 2^{-k}, 3 \times 2^{-k}]$, $\omega_{(k)}$ is distributed according to $\mathbb{N}_y(\cdot | 0 < W_* \leq 2^{-k})$, as a consequence of properties of Poisson measures.

Let $n \geq 4$ be an integer such that $x > 2^{-\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$, so that $k_0 \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor$. Since we have trivially, on the event A_k ,

$$\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \geq \int_0^{\sigma(\omega_{(k)})} ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s(\omega_{(k)}) \leq 2^{-k}\}},$$

we get for every $\gamma > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P} \left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \leq \gamma h(2^{-k})\} \right) &\leq \mathbb{P} \left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n (A_k \cap \left\{ \int_0^{\sigma(\omega_{(k)})} ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s(\omega_{(k)}) \leq 2^{-k}\}} > \gamma h(2^{-k}) \right\})^c \right) \\ &= \prod_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \left(1 - \mathbb{P}(A_k \cap \left\{ \int_0^{\sigma(\omega_{(k)})} ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s(\omega_{(k)}) \leq 2^{-k}\}} > \gamma h(2^{-k}) \right\}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

thanks to the independence of the point measures \mathcal{N}_k . Then, using the conditional distribution of $\omega_{(k)}$, we have for every $k \geq k_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{P} \left(A_k \cap \left\{ \int_0^{\sigma(\omega_{(k)})} ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s(\omega_{(k)}) \leq 2^{-k}\}} > \gamma h(2^{-k}) \right\} \right) \\ &\geq \eta \inf_{y \in [2 \cdot 2^{-k}, 3 \cdot 2^{-k}]} \mathbb{N}_y \left(\int_0^{\sigma} ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{W}_s \leq 2^{-k}\}} > \gamma h(2^{-k}) \mid 0 < W_* \leq 2^{-k} \right) \\ &\geq \eta \times \tilde{c} \exp(-\alpha_0 \gamma \log \log 2^k) \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 15. Now fix γ such that $\alpha_0 \gamma < 1$. The right-hand side of the last display is bounded below by $\tilde{c}' k^{-\alpha_0 \gamma}$ for some constant $\tilde{c}' > 0$. It follows that

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \leq \gamma h(2^{-k})\}\right) \leq \prod_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n (1 - \tilde{c}' k^{-\alpha_0 \gamma}) \leq \exp\left(-K n^{1-\alpha_0 \gamma}\right)$$

with some positive constant K . This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

We can now use Lemma 16 to derive the estimate that we need under $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$.

Lemma 17. *Let γ , K and δ be as in Lemma 16. There exists a constant K' such that, for every integer $n \geq 4$,*

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}\left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \leq \frac{\gamma}{2} h(2^{-k})\}\right) \leq K' \exp\left(-\frac{K}{4} n^\delta\right).$$

Proof. To simplify notation, we write $E_{n,\gamma}$ for the event

$$E_{n,\gamma} := \bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \leq \gamma h(2^{-k})\}.$$

We have

$$\mathbb{N}_0(E_{n,\gamma} \cap \{1 < \sigma < 2\}) = \int_1^2 \frac{dr}{2\sqrt{2\pi r^3}} \mathbb{N}_0^{(r)}(E_{n,\gamma}). \quad (24)$$

We then use a scaling argument. Recall the definition of the scaling operators Θ_λ at the end of Section 2.2, and the fact that $\Theta_\lambda(\omega)$ is distributed according to $\mathbb{N}_0^{(\lambda^2)}$ if ω is distributed according to $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$. For $r > 0$, write $\omega^{(r)} = \Theta_{\sqrt{r}}(\omega)$ to simplify notation. Then, for every $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\mathcal{V}_\varepsilon(\omega^{(r)}) = \int_0^r ds \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{\omega}_s^{(r)} - \omega_*^{(r)} \leq \varepsilon\}} = r \int_0^1 ds' \mathbf{1}_{\{\widehat{\omega}_{s'r} - \omega_* \leq \varepsilon r^{-1/4}\}} = r \mathcal{V}_{\varepsilon r^{-1/4}}(\omega).$$

It follows that, for $1 < r < 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N}_0^{(r)}(E_{n,\gamma}) &= \mathbb{N}_0^{(r)}\left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \leq \gamma h(2^{-k})\}\right) = \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}\left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{r^{-1/4}2^{-k}} \leq \frac{\gamma}{r} h(2^{-k})\}\right) \\ &\geq \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}\left(\bigcap_{k=\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}^n \{\mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}} \leq \frac{\gamma}{2} h(2^{-k})\}\right) \\ &= \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(E_{n,\gamma/2}), \end{aligned}$$

using the simple fact $\mathcal{V}_{r^{-1/4}2^{-k}} \leq \mathcal{V}_{2^{-k}}$ if $r > 1$. By substituting the latter bound in (24), we get

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(E_{n,\gamma/2}) \leq \left(\int_1^2 \frac{dr}{2\sqrt{2\pi r^3}}\right)^{-1} \mathbb{N}_0(E_{n,\gamma} \cap \{1 < \sigma < 2\}). \quad (25)$$

It remains to bound $\mathbb{N}_0(E_{n,\gamma} \cap \{1 < \sigma < 2\})$. Conditioning with respect to W_* , we have

$$\mathbb{N}_0(E_{n,\gamma} \cap \{1 < \sigma < 2\}) = 3 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^3} \mathbb{N}_0(E_{n,\gamma} \cap \{1 < \sigma < 2\} \mid W_* = -x). \quad (26)$$

For $x > 2^{-\lfloor m/2 \rfloor}$, Lemma 16 gives

$$\mathbb{N}_0(E_{n,\gamma} \mid W_* = -x) \leq \exp(-K n^\delta),$$

and on the other hand, we have also by (22), for $0 < x < 1$,

$$\mathbb{N}_0(1 < \sigma < 2 \mid W_* = -x) \leq c' x^4.$$

From these estimates and (26), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} \mathbb{N}_0(E_{n,\gamma} \cap \{1 < \sigma < 2\}) &\leq c' \int_0^{2^{-\lfloor n \rfloor/2}} x \, dx + \int_{2^{-\lfloor n \rfloor/2}}^1 (\exp(-Kn^\delta) \wedge c'x^4) \frac{dx}{x^3} + \exp(-Kn^\delta) \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{x^3} \\ &\leq c' 2^{-n} + (c')^{3/4} \exp\left(-\frac{K}{4}n^\delta\right) + \frac{1}{2} \exp(-Kn^\delta), \end{aligned}$$

using the trivial bound $\exp(-Kn^\delta) \wedge c'x^4 \leq (c')^{3/4} x^3 \exp(-\frac{K}{4}n^\delta)$. The bound of the lemma now follows from (25) and the last display. \square

Proof of Proposition 13. We prove that the first assertion of Proposition 13 holds with $K_2 = \gamma/32$, where γ is as in the preceding two lemmas. To this end, it is enough to verify that, for every integer $n_0 \geq 2$, we have $m^h(\mathcal{B}_{n_0}) = 0$ a.s., where

$$\mathcal{B}_{n_0} := \left\{ a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty : \text{Vol}(B(a, 2^{-k})) \leq \frac{\gamma}{32} h(2^{-k}), \forall k \geq n_0 \right\}.$$

Let us fix the positive integer $n_0 \geq 2$, and, for every $n > n_0$, set

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n_0,n} := \left\{ a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty : \text{Vol}(B(a, 2^{-k})) \leq \frac{\gamma}{2} h(2^{-k}), \forall k \in \{n_0, n_0 + 1, \dots, n\} \right\}.$$

Recall the notation \mathbf{p} for the canonical projection from $[0, 1]$ onto \mathbf{m}_∞ . By Proposition 4, for every integer $p \geq 1$ and every $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^p\}$,

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(\mathbf{p}(i2^{-p}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n_0,n}) = \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}_* \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n_0,n}),$$

Suppose that $n \geq 2n_0$. Since $\text{Vol}(B(\mathbf{x}_*, \varepsilon)) = \mathcal{V}_\varepsilon$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$, Lemma 17 gives

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(\mathbf{x}_* \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n_0,n}) \leq K' \exp\left(-\frac{K}{4}n^\delta\right).$$

Set $\Gamma_{n_0,n}^p := \{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, 2^p\} : \mathbf{p}(i2^{-p}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n_0,n}\}$. We get

$$\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(\#\Gamma_{n_0,n}^p) \leq K' 2^p \exp\left(-\frac{K}{4}n^\delta\right).$$

Set $K'' = K/8$. We apply the preceding bound with $n = \lfloor p/8 \rfloor$ (when p is large so that $p/8 > 2n_0$, which we assume from now on). It immediately follows that

$$2^{-p} \exp\left(K'' \left(\frac{p}{8}\right)^\delta\right) \#\Gamma_{n_0, \lfloor p/8 \rfloor}^p \xrightarrow[p \rightarrow \infty]{} 0, \quad \mathbb{N}_0^{(1)} \text{ a.s.} \quad (27)$$

The point is now to observe that, if $t \in [(i-1)2^{-p}, i2^{-p}]$, for some $i \in \{1, \dots, 2^p\}$, we have

$$B(\mathbf{p}(t), 2^{-k}) \supset B(\mathbf{p}(i2^{-p}), 2^{-k-1})$$

as soon as k is such that $D(i2^{-p}, t) < 2^{-k-1}$, which holds by Lemma 14 if

$$C(\omega) \left(1 + \log 2^p\right) 2^{-p/4} < 2^{-k-1},$$

and in particular if $k \leq \lfloor \frac{p}{8} \rfloor$, provided p is large enough (depending on ω). From the preceding discussion we get that, for p large enough, if $a \in \mathbf{m}_\infty$ is of the form $a = \mathbf{p}(t)$ with $t \in [(i-1)2^{-p}, i2^{-p}]$, the condition $a \in \mathcal{B}_{n_0}$ implies that for $n_0 \leq k \leq \lfloor \frac{p}{8} \rfloor$,

$$\text{Vol}\left(B(\mathbf{p}(i2^{-p}), 2^{-k-1})\right) \leq \text{Vol}\left(B(a, 2^{-k})\right) \leq \frac{\gamma}{32} h(2^{-k}) \leq \frac{\gamma}{2} h(2^{-k-1}),$$

and therefore $\mathbf{p}(i2^{-p}) \in \tilde{\mathcal{B}}_{n_0+1, \lfloor p/8 \rfloor}$, so that $i \in \Gamma_{n_0+1, \lfloor p/8 \rfloor}^p$.

Hence, for p large enough, the set \mathcal{B}_{n_0} is covered by at most $\#\Gamma_{n_0+1, \lfloor p/8 \rfloor}^p$ sets of the form $\mathbf{p}([(i-1)2^{-p}, i2^{-p}])$, whose diameter is bounded above by $C(\omega)(1 + \log 2^p)2^{-p/4}$ thanks to Lemma 14. By the very definition of Hausdorff measures, we get

$$m^h(\mathcal{B}_{n_0}) \leq \liminf_{p \rightarrow \infty} \left(\#\Gamma_{n_0+1, \lfloor p/8 \rfloor}^p \times h \left(C(\omega)(1 + \log 2^p)2^{-p/4} \right) \right) = 0,$$

by (27). This completes the proof of the first assertion of the proposition.

To get the second assertion, let A be a Borel subset of \mathbf{m}_∞ , and set

$$A' := \left\{ a \in A : \limsup_{r \downarrow 0} \frac{\text{Vol}(B(a, r))}{h(r)} \geq K_2 \right\},$$

so that $m^h(A') = m^h(A)$ (by the first assertion) and $\text{Vol}(A') \leq \text{Vol}(A)$. Applying Lemma 6(ii) to A' gives the desired result. \square

5 Proof of the main result

In this section, we prove Theorem 1. We argue under the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$. We start with a lemma.

Lemma 18. $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(d\omega)$ almost surely, for every $s \in (0, 1)$, we have

$$m^h(\mathbf{p}([0, s]) \cap \mathbf{p}((s, 1])) = \text{Vol}(\mathbf{p}([0, s]) \cap \mathbf{p}((s, 1])) = 0. \quad (28)$$

Proof. If $s \in (0, 1)$, a point a of \mathbf{m}_∞ belongs to $\mathbf{p}([0, s]) \cap \mathbf{p}((s, 1])$ if and only if there exist $r \in [0, s]$ and $r' \in (s, 1]$ such that $a = \mathbf{p}(r) = \mathbf{p}(r')$, and in particular the equivalence class of r , or of r' , for $\approx_{(\omega)}$ is not a singleton. As a consequence of [16, Theorem 3.4], it is almost surely true that, for any $r \in (0, 1)$, the equivalence class of r for $\approx_{(\omega)}$ is not a singleton only if either $p_{(\omega)}(r)$ is not a leaf of the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ (equivalently there exists $r' \in [0, 1] \setminus \{r\}$ such that $p_{(\omega)}(r) = p_{(\omega)}(r')$), or if there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\widehat{W}_u \geq \widehat{W}_r$ for every $u \in [r, (r + \varepsilon) \wedge 1]$, or for every $u \in [(r - \varepsilon) \vee 0, r]$. The set of all $r \in [0, 1]$ such that $p_{(\omega)}(r)$ is not a leaf of the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ has Lebesgue measure 0. Similarly, for every fixed $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, the property $\widehat{W}_u \geq \widehat{W}_r$ for every $u \in [r, (r + \varepsilon) \wedge 1]$, resp. for every $u \in [(r - \varepsilon) \vee 0, r]$, holds with zero probability under $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$, as an easy application of the properties of the Brownian snake (we omit the details). We conclude that we have $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ a.s. for every $s \in (0, 1)$,

$$\int_0^1 dr \mathbf{1}_{\{\mathbf{p}(r) \in \mathbf{p}([0, s]) \cap \mathbf{p}((s, 1])\}} = 0,$$

or equivalently

$$\text{Vol}(\mathbf{p}([0, s]) \cap \mathbf{p}((s, 1])) = 0.$$

Proposition 13 then allows us to replace Vol by m^h in the last display. \square

We denote Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$ by $\mathcal{L}(ds)$. Together with Propositions 12 and 13, the following lemma is the key ingredient of the proof of Theorem 1.

Lemma 19. *There exists a constant $\kappa \in [0, \infty]$ such that we have $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}(d\omega)$ a.s., for \mathcal{L} almost every $s \in (0, 1)$,*

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{m^h(\mathbf{p}([s - \varepsilon, s + \varepsilon]))}{2\varepsilon} = \kappa.$$

We postpone the proof of Lemma 19 and complete the proof of Theorem 1. From now on, we fix ω such that the conclusions of Propositions 12 and 13 and of Lemmas 18 and 19 hold. For every Borel subset A of \mathbf{m}_∞ , we set $\mu(A) = m^h(A)$ to simplify notation. By [31, Theorem 27], μ is a positive measure on the Borel σ -field of \mathbf{m}_∞ , and Proposition 13 entails that μ is finite and absolutely

continuous with respect to Vol. More precisely, Propositions 12 and 13 show that we can choose the Radon-Nikodym derivative

$$g := \frac{d\mu}{d\text{Vol}}$$

so that $\kappa_1 \leq g \leq \kappa_2$. To prove Theorem 1, it will be enough to verify that $g = \kappa$, Vol a.e., where κ is the constant in Lemma 19 — note that this will automatically entail that $\kappa_1 \leq \kappa \leq \kappa_2$.

For every $s \in [0, 1]$, set $\Phi(s) := \mu(\mathbf{p}([0, s]))$. Then, we have a.s. for every $s \in [0, 1]$,

$$\Phi(s) = \int_{\mathbf{p}([0, s])} g \, d\text{Vol} = \int_0^1 \mathbf{1}_{\{\mathbf{p}(r) \in \mathbf{p}([0, s])\}} g(\mathbf{p}(r)) \, dr = \int_0^s g(\mathbf{p}(r)) \, dr,$$

where the second equality is the definition of Vol, and the third one holds because

$$\int_s^1 \mathbf{1}_{\{\mathbf{p}(r) \in \mathbf{p}([0, s])\}} \, dr \leq \int_0^1 \mathbf{1}_{\{\mathbf{p}(r) \in \mathbf{p}([0, s]) \cap \mathbf{p}((s, 1])\}} \, dr = \text{Vol}(\mathbf{p}([0, s]) \cap \mathbf{p}((s, 1])) = 0$$

by (28) (we assumed $0 < s < 1$ in (28), but the cases $s = 0$ and $s = 1$ are trivial). From a classical result about differentiability of absolutely continuous real functions, we infer that Φ is a.e. differentiable, and moreover, $\Phi'(s) = g(\mathbf{p}(s))$, $\mathcal{L}(ds)$ a.e. Consequently, we have

$$g(\mathbf{p}(s)) = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{\Phi(s + \varepsilon) - \Phi(s - \varepsilon)}{2\varepsilon},$$

for \mathcal{L} almost every $s \in (0, 1)$. However,

$$\Phi(s + \varepsilon) - \Phi(s - \varepsilon) = \mu(\mathbf{p}([0, s + \varepsilon])) - \mu(\mathbf{p}([0, s - \varepsilon])) = \mu(\mathbf{p}([s - \varepsilon, s + \varepsilon])),$$

using Lemma 18 in the last equality.

Then it follows from the conclusion of Lemma 19 that we have a.s. $g(\mathbf{p}(s)) = \kappa$ for \mathcal{L} almost every $s \in (0, 1)$. Equivalently, $\int_0^1 \mathbf{1}_{\{g(\mathbf{p}(s)) = \kappa\}} \, ds = 1$, which exactly means by the definition of Vol that

$$\int_{\mathbf{m}_\infty} \mathbf{1}_{\{g(a) = \kappa\}} \, \text{Vol}(da) = 1,$$

and thus $g = \kappa$, Vol a.e., which was the desired result. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

Proof of Lemma 19. In order to verify that the limsup in Lemma 19 is constant, say for a fixed value of s , one would like to argue that this limsup is measurable with respect to a trivial σ -field containing only events of probability zero or one. However, because of the rather involved construction of the Brownian sphere, it is not so easy to find such a σ -field, and we will proceed in a slightly different manner. As in preceding proofs, it will be convenient to replace $\mathbb{N}_0^{(1)}$ by the excursion measure \mathbb{N}_0 , or rather by a size-biased version of \mathbb{N}_0 . More precisely, we introduce the σ -finite measure \mathbb{N}_0^\bullet defined on $\mathcal{S}_0 \times \mathbb{R}_+$ by

$$\mathbb{N}_0^\bullet(d\omega \, dr) = \mathbf{1}_{\{0 \leq r \leq \sigma(\omega)\}} \mathbb{N}_0(d\omega) \, dr.$$

For $(\omega, r) \in \mathcal{S}_0 \times \mathbb{R}_+$, we use the notation $U(\omega, r) = r$. The construction of Section 2.3 allows us to associate a compact metric space $\mathbf{m}_\infty(\omega) = [0, \sigma(\omega)] / \approx_{(\omega)}$ with any $\omega \in \mathcal{S}_0$ (and we keep the notation $\mathbf{p}_{(\omega)}$ for the canonical projection from $[0, \sigma(\omega)]$ onto $\mathbf{m}_\infty(\omega)$). As previously we drop ω in the notation. By simple scaling arguments left to the reader, the proof of Lemma 19 reduces to finding a constant $\kappa \in [0, \infty]$ such that

$$\mathbb{N}_0^\bullet \text{ a.e.}, \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{m^h(\mathbf{p}([U - \varepsilon, U + \varepsilon]))}{2\varepsilon} = \kappa. \quad (29)$$

Note that using \mathbb{N}_0^\bullet and U in (29) yields an asymptotic result valid for Lebesgue almost every r in $[0, \sigma]$ under \mathbb{N}_0 , which is what we need to get Lemma 19.

To derive (29), we will rely on an appropriate zero-one law. By the Bismut decomposition theorem of the Brownian excursion (see e.g. [30, Theorem XII.4.7]), the distribution of ζ_U under \mathbb{N}_0^\bullet is Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}_+ , and conditionally on $\zeta_U = x > 0$, the two processes $\zeta'_s := \zeta_{(U-s) \vee 0}$ and $\zeta''_s := \zeta_{(U+s) \wedge \sigma}$

are distributed as two independent linear Brownian motions started from x and stopped upon hitting 0. Let us also define, for every $s \geq 0$,

$$V'_s := \widehat{W}_{(U-s) \vee 0} - \widehat{W}_U, \quad V''_s := \widehat{W}_{(U+s) \wedge \sigma} - \widehat{W}_U,$$

and set, for every $y > 0$,

$$\tau'_y := \inf\{s \geq 0 : \zeta'_s = (\zeta_U - y) \vee 0\}, \quad \tau''_y := \inf\{s \geq 0 : \zeta''_s = (\zeta_U - y) \vee 0\}.$$

Finally, let \mathcal{G}_y be the σ -field generated by the two pairs

$$\left(\zeta'_s - \zeta_U, V'_s\right)_{0 \leq s \leq \tau'_y}, \quad \left(\zeta''_s - \zeta_U, V''_s\right)_{0 \leq s \leq \tau''_y}.$$

Fix $\chi \in (0, 1)$ and write $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \chi}$ for the probability measure $\mathbb{N}_0^\bullet(\cdot \mid \chi < \zeta_U < 1/\chi)$. We observe that the tail σ -field

$$\mathcal{G}_{0+} := \bigcap_{0 < y < \chi} \mathcal{G}_y$$

is $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \chi}$ -trivial, in the sense that it contains only events of $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \chi}$ -probability zero or one. This is an easy application of properties of the Brownian snake and we only sketch the argument. First we set $\xi_t = W_U((\zeta_U - t) \vee 0) - \widehat{W}_U$ for $0 \leq t \leq \chi$, in such a way that $(\xi_t)_{0 \leq t \leq \chi}$ is a linear Brownian motion started from 0 under $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \chi}$. Then, in a way very similar to [15, Lemma V.5], we can construct a pair $(\mathcal{N}', \mathcal{N}'')$ of point measures on $\mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, \chi]$, which (under $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \chi}$) are independent Poisson measures on $\mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, \chi]$ with intensity $2\mathbb{N}_0(d\omega) dt$, and are also independent of ξ , in such a way that, for every $0 < y < \chi$, \mathcal{G}_y is the σ -field generated by $(\xi_t)_{0 \leq t \leq y}$ and the restrictions of \mathcal{N}' and \mathcal{N}'' to $\mathcal{S}_0 \times [0, y]$ (informally, while the process ξ gives the variation of “labels” along the part of the ancestral line of $p_{(\omega)}(U)$ between heights $\zeta_U - \chi$ and ζ_U in the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$, the point measures \mathcal{N}' and \mathcal{N}'' correspond to the subtrees branching off the left side and the right side of this part of the ancestral line of $p_{(\omega)}(U)$). The triviality of \mathcal{G}_{0+} immediately follows from this description of the σ -fields \mathcal{G}_y .

So to complete the proof of the lemma, we only need to verify that the limsup in (29) is \mathcal{G}_{0+} -measurable. To this end, we first introduce some notation. We argue under $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \chi}$ and fix $y \in (0, \chi)$. We note that we can uniquely define a snake trajectory $\omega^{(y)} \in \mathcal{S}_0$ with duration $\sigma(\omega^{(y)}) = \tau'_y + \tau''_y$, by the prescriptions

$$\zeta_s(\omega^{(y)}) := \begin{cases} \zeta'_{\tau'_y - s} - \zeta_U + y, & \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq \tau'_y, \\ \zeta''_{s - \tau'_y} - \zeta_U + y, & \text{if } \tau'_y \leq s \leq \tau'_y + \tau''_y, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\widehat{W}_s(\omega^{(y)}) := \begin{cases} V'_{\tau'_y - s} - V'_{\tau'_y} & \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq \tau'_y, \\ V''_{s - \tau'_y} - V''_{\tau''_y}, & \text{if } \tau'_y \leq s \leq \tau'_y + \tau''_y. \end{cases}$$

Note that $V'_{\tau'_y} = V''_{\tau''_y}$ by the snake property. Informally, the snake trajectory $\omega^{(y)}$ codes the part of the snake trajectory ω corresponding to the excursion of $(\zeta_s)_{s \geq 0}$ above level $\zeta_U - y$ that straddles U . It is immediate that $\omega^{(y)}$ is \mathcal{G}_y -measurable. With $\omega^{(y)}$, we associate the metric space $\mathbf{m}_\infty^{(y)} = \mathbf{m}_\infty(\omega^{(y)})$ via the construction of Section 2.3, and we write $\mathbf{p}^{(y)}$ for the canonical projection from $[0, \sigma(\omega^{(y)})]$ onto $\mathbf{m}_\infty^{(y)}$. We also let $D^{(y)} = D_{(\omega^{(y)})}$ be the metric on $\mathbf{m}_\infty^{(y)}$.

Claim. $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \chi}$ a.s., for every $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, the metric space $\mathbf{p}([U - \varepsilon, U + \varepsilon])$ equipped with the metric D is isometric to the space $\mathbf{p}^{(y)}([\tau'_y - \varepsilon, \tau'_y + \varepsilon])$ equipped with the metric $D^{(y)}$.

Assuming that the claim holds, we can replace $m^h(\mathbf{p}([U - \varepsilon, U + \varepsilon]))$ by $m^h(\mathbf{p}^{(y)}([\tau'_y - \varepsilon, \tau'_y + \varepsilon]))$ in (29) and the fact that $\omega^{(y)}$ and τ'_y are both \mathcal{G}_y -measurable implies that the limsup in (29) is also \mathcal{G}_y -measurable. Since this holds for every $y \in (0, \chi)$, the limsup is \mathcal{G}_{0+} -measurable and therefore is equal to a constant a.s.

It remains to prove our claim. We first choose a (random) real $z \in (0, y)$ such that $W_U(\zeta_U - z) < \widehat{W}_U$ (this is possible since we already noted that $(W_U(\zeta_U - t) - \widehat{W}_U)_{0 \leq t \leq y}$ is a linear Brownian motion

started from 0 under $\mathbb{N}_0^{\bullet, \lambda}$). Notice that $W_U(\zeta_U - z) = \widehat{W}_{U-\tau'_z} = \widehat{W}_{U+\tau''_z}$ by the snake property. Set $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\widehat{W}_U - W_U(\zeta_U - z))$ in such a way that

$$\widehat{W}_{U-\tau'_z} = \widehat{W}_{U+\tau''_z} < \widehat{W}_U - \alpha. \quad (30)$$

Then we have

$$\inf_{t \notin (U-\tau'_z, U+\tau''_z)} D(U, t) > \alpha$$

as a consequence of the so-called cactus bound (see e.g. formula (4) in [9]), which implies that $D(U, t)$ is greater than or equal to \widehat{W}_U minus the minimum of labels along the geodesic segment between $p_{(\omega)}(U)$ and $p_{(\omega)}(t)$ in the tree $\mathcal{T}_{(\omega)}$ (note that this geodesic segment contains $p_{(\omega)}(U - \tau'_z) = p_{(\omega)}(U + \tau''_z)$ if $t \notin (U - \tau'_z, U + \tau''_z)$). It follows that, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, we have also

$$\inf_{\substack{s \in [U-\varepsilon, U+\varepsilon] \\ t \notin (U-\tau'_z, U+\tau''_z)}} D(s, t) > \alpha. \quad (31)$$

On the other hand, if ε is small, we have

$$\sup_{s, t \in [U-\varepsilon, U+\varepsilon]} D(s, t) < \alpha/2 \quad (32)$$

which implies in particular

$$\sup_{s \in [U-\varepsilon, U+\varepsilon]} |\widehat{W}_s - \widehat{W}_U| < \alpha/2. \quad (33)$$

Suppose now that ε is small enough so that the bounds of the preceding displays hold. When applying formula (4) to evaluate $D(s, t)$ for $s, t \in [U - \varepsilon, U + \varepsilon]$, we may restrict our attention to choices of s_i, t_i that belong to $[U - \tau'_z, U + \tau''_z]$ (indeed, if for instance $s_j \notin [U - \tau'_z, U + \tau''_z]$, we have $\sum_{i=1}^j D^\circ(t_{i-1}, s_i) \geq D(s, s_j) > \alpha$ by (31), whereas $D(s, t) < \alpha/2$ by (32)). Furthermore, if all reals s_i, t_i belong to $[U - \tau'_z, U + \tau''_z]$, we may also assume that, for every $j \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, the maximum appearing in formula (3) for $D^\circ(t_{j-1}, s_j)$ is $\min_{u \in [t_{i-1} \wedge s_j, t_{j-1} \vee s_j]} \widehat{W}_u$. In fact, if this is not the case, this maximum is $\min_{u \in [t_{j-1} \vee s_j, t_{j-1} \wedge s_j]} \widehat{W}_u$, which is smaller than $\widehat{W}_U - \alpha$ by (30), and then (5) and (33) imply that $\sum_{i=1}^p D^\circ(t_{i-1}, s_i) > \alpha$. Similar considerations apply to the evaluation of $D^{(y)}(s, t)$: With the same value of z , we obtain that, when $s, t \in [\tau'_y - \varepsilon, \tau'_y + \varepsilon]$ and ε is small, the infimum in the analog of formula (4) giving $D^{(y)}(s, t)$ can be restricted to $s_i, t_i \in [\tau'_y - \tau'_z, \tau'_y + \tau''_z]$, and to the case where, for every j , the maximum in formula (3) for $D^\circ_{(\omega^{(y)})}(t_{j-1}, s_j)$ is equal to $\min_{u \in [t_{i-1} \wedge s_j, t_{j-1} \vee s_j]} \widehat{W}_u(\omega^{(y)})$. Finally, we also observe that, for every $s, t \in [U - \tau'_y, U + \tau''_y]$, the property $p_{(\omega)}(s) = p_{(\omega)}(t)$ holds if and only if $p_{(\omega^{(y)})}(\tau'_y + (s - U)) = p_{(\omega^{(y)})}(\tau'_y + (t - U))$.

It now follows from the preceding considerations that, for ε small enough, for every $s, t \in [U - \varepsilon, U + \varepsilon]$, we have

$$D(s, t) = D^{(y)}(\tau'_y + (s - U), \tau'_y + (t - U)).$$

Indeed, each term in the infimum appearing in formula (4) for $D(s, t)$ with a choice of $s_i, t_i \in [U - \tau'_z, U + \tau''_z]$, corresponds to an analogous term in the formula for $D^{(y)}(\tau'_y + (s - U), \tau'_y + (t - U))$, with the choice $s'_i = \tau'_y + (s_i - U), t'_i = \tau'_y + (t_i - U)$, and these two terms are immediately seen to be equal. We conclude that the mapping $s \mapsto \tau'_y + (s - U)$ induces an isometry from $\mathbf{p}([U - \varepsilon, U + \varepsilon])$ onto $\mathbf{p}^{(y)}([\tau'_y - \varepsilon, \tau'_y + \varepsilon])$. This completes the proof of the claim and of Lemma 19. \square

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