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Size of a minimal cutset in supercritical first passage percolation^{*}

Barbara Dembin[†], Marie Thérét[‡]

Abstract: We consider the standard model of i.i.d. first passage percolation on \mathbb{Z}^d given a distribution G on $[0, +\infty]$ (including $+\infty$). We suppose that $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$, *i.e.*, the edges of positive passage time are in the subcritical regime of percolation on \mathbb{Z}^d . We consider a cylinder of basis an hyperrectangle of dimension $d - 1$ whose sides have length n and of height $h(n)$ with $h(n)$ negligible compared to n (*i.e.*, $h(n)/n \rightarrow 0$ when n goes to infinity). We study the maximal flow from the top to the bottom of this cylinder. We already know that the maximal flow renormalized by n^{d-1} converges towards the flow constant which is null in the case $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$. The study of maximal flow is associated with the study of sets of edges of minimal capacity that cut the top from the bottom of the cylinder. If we denote by ψ_n the minimal cardinality of such a set of edges, we prove here that ψ_n/n^{d-1} converges almost surely towards a constant.

AMS 2010 subject classifications: primary 60K35, secondary 82B20.

Keywords: First passage percolation, maximal flow, minimal cutset, size of a cutset.

1 Introduction

The model of first passage percolation was first introduced by Hammersley and Welsh [12] in 1965 as a model for the spread of a fluid in a porous medium. In this model, mathematicians studied intensively geodesics, *i.e.*, fastest paths between two points in the grid. The study of maximal flows in first passage percolation started later in 1984 in dimension 2 with an article of Grimmett and Kesten [10]. In 1987, Kesten studied maximal flows in dimension 3 in [14]. The study of maximal flows is associated with the study of random cutsets that can be seen as $(d - 1)$ -dimensional surfaces. Their study presents more technical difficulties than the study of geodesics. Thus, the interpretation of first passage percolation in term of maximal flows has been less studied.

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Let us consider a large box in \mathbb{Z}^d , to each edge we assign a random i.i.d. capacity with distribution G . We interpret this capacity as a rate of flow, *i.e.*, it corresponds to the maximal amount of water that can cross the edge per second. Next, we consider two opposite sides of the box that we call top and bottom. We are interested in the maximal flow that can cross the box from its top to its bottom per second. A first issue is to understand if the maximal flow in the box properly renormalized converges when the size of the box grows to infinity. This question was addressed in [14], [16] and [21] where one can find laws of large numbers and large deviation estimates for this maximal flow when the dimensions of the box grow to infinity under some moments assumptions on the capacities. The maximal flow properly renormalized converges towards the so-called flow constant. In [17], Rossignol and Thérét proved the same results without any moment assumption on G , they even allow the capacities to take infinite value as long as $G(\{+\infty\}) < p_c(d)$ where $p_c(d)$ denotes the critical parameter of i.i.d. bond percolation on \mathbb{Z}^d . We can interpret infinite capacities as a defect of the medium, *i.e.*, there are some edges where the capacities are of bigger order. Moreover, the two authors have shown that the flow constant is continuous with regard to the distribution of the capacities.

The flow constant is associated with the study of surfaces with minimal capacity. These surfaces must disconnect the top from the bottom of the box in a sense we will precise later. We want to know if the minimal size of these surfaces of minimal capacity grows at the same order as the size of the bottom of the box. When $G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d)$, Zhang proved in [21], under an exponential moment condition, that there exists a constant such that the probability that all the surfaces of minimal capacity are bigger than this constant times the size of the bottom of the cylinder, decays exponentially fast when the size of the box grows to infinity. The main result of this paper is that under the assumption $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$, the minimal size of a surface of minimal capacity divided by the size of the bottom of the cylinder converges towards a constant when the size of the box grows to infinity.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In section 2, we give all the necessary definitions and background, we state our main theorem and give the main ideas of the proof. In section 3, we define an alternative flow which is more adapted for using subadditive arguments. The proof is made of three steps that correspond to sections 4, 5 and 6.

2 Definition, background and main results

2.1 Definition of maximal flows and minimal cutsets

We keep many notations used in [17]. We consider the graph $(\mathbb{Z}^d, \mathbb{E}^d)$ where \mathbb{E}^d is the set of edges that link all the nearest neighbors for the Euclidean norm in \mathbb{Z}^d . We consider a distribution G on $[0, +\infty]$. To each edge e in \mathbb{E}^d we assign a random variable $t_G(e)$ with distribution G . The variable $t_G(e)$ is called the capacity (or the passage time) of e . The family $(t_G(e))_{e \in \mathbb{E}^d}$ is independent.

Let $\Omega = (V_\Omega, E_\Omega)$ be a finite subgraph of $(\mathbb{Z}^d, \mathbb{E}^d)$. We can see Ω as a piece of rock through which water can flow. Let \mathfrak{S}_1 and \mathfrak{S}_2 be two disjoint subsets of V_Ω representing respectively the sources through which the water can enter and the sinks through which the water can exit.

Let the function $\vec{f} : \mathbb{E}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a possible stream inside Ω between \mathfrak{G}_1 and \mathfrak{G}_2 . For all $e \in \mathbb{E}^d$, $\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2$ represents the amount of water that flows through e per second and $\vec{f}(e)/\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2$ represents the direction in which the water flows through e . If we write $e = \langle x, y \rangle$ where x, y are neighbors in the graph $(\mathbb{Z}^d, \mathbb{E}^d)$, then the unit vector $\vec{f}(e)/\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2$ is either the vector \vec{xy} or \vec{yx} . We say that our stream \vec{f} inside Ω from \mathfrak{G}_1 to \mathfrak{G}_2 is G -admissible if and only if it satisfies the following constraints.

- *The node law* : for every vertex x in $V_\Omega \setminus (\mathfrak{G}_1 \cup \mathfrak{G}_2)$, we have

$$\sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d : e = \langle x, y \rangle \in E_\Omega} \|\vec{f}(e)\|_2 \left(\mathbf{1}_{\frac{\vec{f}(e)}{\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2} = \vec{xy}} - \mathbf{1}_{\frac{\vec{f}(e)}{\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2} = \vec{yx}} \right) = 0,$$

i.e., there is no loss of fluid inside Ω .

- *The capacity constraint*: for every edge e in E_Ω , we have

$$0 \leq \|\vec{f}(e)\|_2 \leq t_G(e),$$

i.e., the amount of water that flows through e per second is limited by its capacity $t_G(e)$.

Note that as the capacities are random, the set of G -admissible streams inside Ω between \mathfrak{G}_1 and \mathfrak{G}_2 is also random. For each G -admissible stream \vec{f} , we define its flow by

$$\text{flow}(\vec{f}) = \sum_{x \in \mathfrak{G}_1} \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d : e = \langle x, y \rangle \in E_\Omega} \|\vec{f}(e)\|_2 \left(\mathbf{1}_{\frac{\vec{f}(e)}{\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2} = \vec{xy}} - \mathbf{1}_{\frac{\vec{f}(e)}{\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2} = \vec{yx}} \right).$$

This corresponds to the amount of water that enters in Ω through \mathfrak{G}_1 per second. By the node law, as there is no loss of fluid, $\text{flow}(\vec{f})$ is also equal to the amount of water that escapes from Ω through \mathfrak{G}_2 per second:

$$\text{flow}(\vec{f}) = \sum_{x \in \mathfrak{G}_2} \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d : e = \langle x, y \rangle \in E_\Omega} \|\vec{f}(e)\|_2 \left(\mathbf{1}_{\frac{\vec{f}(e)}{\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2} = \vec{yx}} - \mathbf{1}_{\frac{\vec{f}(e)}{\|\vec{f}(e)\|_2} = \vec{xy}} \right).$$

The maximal flow from \mathfrak{G}_1 to \mathfrak{G}_2 in Ω for the capacities $(t_G(e))_{e \in \mathbb{E}^d}$, denoted by $\phi_G(\mathfrak{G}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}_2 \text{ in } \Omega)$, is the supremum of the flows of all admissible streams through Ω :

$$\phi_G(\mathfrak{G}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}_2 \text{ in } \Omega) = \sup \left\{ \text{flow}(\vec{f}) : \begin{array}{l} \vec{f} \text{ is a } G\text{-admissible stream inside} \\ \Omega \text{ between } \mathfrak{G}_1 \text{ and } \mathfrak{G}_2 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Dealing with admissible streams is not so easy, but hopefully we can use an alternative definition of maximal flow which is more convenient. Let $E \subset E_\Omega$ be a set of edges. We say that E cuts \mathfrak{G}_1 from \mathfrak{G}_2 in Ω (or is a cutset, for short) if there is no path from \mathfrak{G}_1 to \mathfrak{G}_2 in $(V_\Omega, E_\Omega \setminus E)$. More precisely, let γ be a path from \mathfrak{G}_1 to \mathfrak{G}_2 in Ω , we can write γ as a finite sequence $(v_0, e_1, v_1, \dots, e_n, v_n)$ of vertices $(v_i)_{i=0, \dots, n} \in V_\Omega^{n+1}$ and edges $(e_i)_{i=1, \dots, n} \in E_\Omega^n$ where $v_0 \in \mathfrak{G}_1$, $v_n \in \mathfrak{G}_2$ and for any $1 \leq i \leq n$, $e_i = \langle v_{i-1}, v_i \rangle \in E_\Omega$. Then, E cuts \mathfrak{G}_1 from \mathfrak{G}_2 in Ω if for any path γ from \mathfrak{G}_1 to \mathfrak{G}_2 in Ω , we have $\gamma \cap E \neq \emptyset$. Note that γ can be seen

as a set of edges or a set of vertices and we define $|\gamma| = n$. We associate with any set of edges E its capacity $T_G(E)$ defined by

$$T_G(E) = \sum_{e \in E} t_G(e).$$

The max-flow min-cut theorem, see [1], a result of graph theory, states that

$$\phi_G(\mathfrak{G}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}_2 \text{ in } \Omega) = \min \{ T_G(E) : E \text{ cuts } \mathfrak{G}_1 \text{ from } \mathfrak{G}_2 \text{ in } \Omega \}.$$

The idea behind this theorem is quite intuitive. When we consider a maximal flow through Ω , some of the edges are jammed. We say that e is jammed if the amount of water that flows through e is equal to the capacity $t_G(e)$. These jammed edges form a cutset, otherwise we would be able to find a path γ from \mathfrak{G}_1 to \mathfrak{G}_2 of non-jammed edges, and we could increase the amount of water that flows through γ which contradicts the fact that the flow is maximal. Thus, the flow is always smaller than the capacity of any cutset. It can be proved that the maximal flow is equal to the minimal capacity of a cutset.

In [14], Kesten interpreted the study of maximal flow as a higher dimensional version of the classical problem of first passage percolation which is the study of geodesics. A geodesic may be considered as an object of dimension 1, it is a path with minimal passage time. On the contrary, the maximal flow is associated (via the max-flow min-cut theorem) with cutsets of minimal capacity: those cutsets are objects of dimension $d-1$, that can be seen as surfaces. To better understand the interpretation in term of surfaces, we can associate with each edge e a small plaquette e^* . The plaquette e^* is an hypersquare of dimension $d-1$ whose sides have length one and are parallel to the edges of the graphs, such that e^* is normal to e and cuts it in its middle. We associate with the plaquette e^* the same capacity $t_G(e)$ as with the edge e . We also define the dual of a set of edge E by $E^* = \{e^*, e \in E\}$. Roughly speaking, if the set of edges E cuts \mathfrak{G}_1 from \mathfrak{G}_2 in Ω , the surface of plaquettes E^* disconnects \mathfrak{G}_1 from \mathfrak{G}_2 in Ω . Although this interpretation in terms of surfaces seems more intuitive than cutsets, it is really technical to handle, and we will never use it and not even try to give a rigorous definition of a surface of plaquettes. Note that, in dimension 2, a surface of plaquettes is very similar to a path in the dual graph of \mathbb{Z}^2 and thus the study of minimal cutsets is very similar to the study of geodesics.

We consider now two specific maximal flows through a cylinder for first passage percolation on \mathbb{Z}^d where the law of capacities is given by a distribution G such as $G([-\infty, 0)) = 0$ and $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$, *i.e.*, the edges of positive capacity are in the sub-critical regime of percolation on \mathbb{Z}^d . We are interested in the study of cutsets in a cylinder. Among all the minimal cutsets, we are interested with the ones with minimal size. Let us first define the maximal flow from the top to the bottom of a cylinder. Let A be a non-degenerate hyperrectangle, *i.e.*, a rectangle of dimension $d-1$ in \mathbb{R}^d . We denote by \mathcal{H}^{d-1} the Hausdorff measure in dimension $d-1$: for $A = \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} [k_i, l_i] \times \{c\}$ with $k_i < l_i$, $c \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(A) = \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (l_i - k_i)$. Let \vec{v} be one of the two unit vectors normal to A . Let $h > 0$, we denote by $\text{cyl}(A, h)$ the cylinder of basis A and height h defined by

$$\text{cyl}(A, h) = \{ x + t\vec{v} : x \in A, t \in [0, h] \}.$$

We denote by ∂A the relative boundary of A . We define $\text{cyl}(\partial A, h)$ as

$$\text{cyl}(\partial A, h) = \{ x + t\vec{v} : x \in \partial A, t \in [0, h] \}.$$

The dependence on \vec{v} is implicit in the notation $\text{cyl}(A, h)$ and $\text{cyl}(\partial A, h)$. We have to define discretized versions of the bottom $B(A, h)$ and the top $T(A, h)$ of the cylinder $\text{cyl}(A, h)$. We define them by

$$B(A, h) := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z}^d \cap \text{cyl}(A, h) : \begin{array}{l} \exists y \notin \text{cyl}(A, h), \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{E}^d \\ \text{and } \langle x, y \rangle \text{ intersects } A \end{array} \right\}$$

and

$$T(A, h) := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z}^d \cap \text{cyl}(A, h) : \begin{array}{l} \exists y \notin \text{cyl}(A, h), \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{E}^d \\ \text{and } \langle x, y \rangle \text{ intersects } A + h\vec{v} \end{array} \right\}.$$

We denote by $\Phi_G(A, h)$ the maximal flow from the top to the bottom of the cylinder $\text{cyl}(A, h)$ in the direction \vec{v} , defined by

$$\Phi_G(A, h) = \phi_G(T(A, h) \rightarrow B(A, h) \text{ in } \text{cyl}(A, h)).$$

This definition of the flow is not well suited to use ergodic subadditive theorems, because we cannot glue two cutsets from the top to the bottom of two adjacent cylinders together to build a cutset from the top to the bottom of the union of these two cylinders. Indeed, the intersection of these two cutsets with the adjacent face will very likely not coincide. We can fix this issue by introducing another flow through the cylinder for which the subadditivity would be recover. To define this flow, we will first define another version of the cylinder which is more convenient. We define the cylinder $\text{cyl}'(A, h)$ by

$$\text{cyl}'(A, h) = \{ x + t\vec{v} : x \in A, t \in [-h, h] \}.$$

The set $\text{cyl}'(A, h) \setminus A$ has two connected components denoted by $C_1(A, h)$ and $C_2(A, h)$. We have to define a discretized version of the boundaries of these two sets. For $i = 1, 2$, we denote by $C'_i(A, h)$ the discrete boundary of $C_i(A, h)$ defined by

$$C'_i(A, h) = \{ x \in \mathbb{Z}^d \cap C_i(A, h) : \exists y \notin \text{cyl}'(A, h), \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{E}^d \}.$$

We call informally $C'_i(A, h)$, $i = 1, 2$, the upper and lower half part of the boundary of $\text{cyl}'(A, h)$. We denote by $\tau_G(A, h)$ the maximal flow from the upper half part to the lower half part of the boundary of the cylinder, *i.e.*,

$$\tau_G(A, h) = \phi_G(C'_1(A, h) \rightarrow C'_2(A, h) \text{ in } \text{cyl}'(A, h)).$$

By the max-flow min-cut theorem, the flow $\tau_G(A, h)$ is equal to the minimal capacity of a set of edges E that cuts $C'_1(A, h)$ from $C'_2(A, h)$ inside the cylinder $\text{cyl}'(A, h)$. If we consider the dual set E^* of E , the intersection of E^* with the boundary of the cylinder has to be close to the relative boundary ∂A of the hyperrectangle A .

Remark 1. *Note that here we will work only with the cylinder $\text{cyl}(A, h)$ whereas the authors of [17] work mainly with the cylinder $\text{cyl}'(A, h)$.*

2.2 Background on maximal flows

The simplest case to study maximal flows is for a straight cylinder, *i.e.*, when $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_0 := (0, 0, \dots, 1)$ and $A = A(\vec{k}, \vec{l}) = \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} [k_i, l_i] \times \{0\}$ with $k_i \leq 0 < l_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this case, the family of variables $(\tau_G(A(\vec{k}, \vec{l}), h))_{\vec{k}, \vec{l}}$ is subadditive since minimal cutsets in adjacent cylinders can be glued together along the common side of these cylinders. By applying ergodic subadditive theorems in the multi-parameter case (see Krengel and Pyke [15] and Smythe [18]), we obtain the following result.

Proposition 2. *Let G be an integrable probability measure on $[0, +\infty[$, *i.e.*, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} x dG(x) < \infty$. Let $A = \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} [k_i, l_i] \times \{0\}$ with $k_i \leq 0 < l_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = +\infty$. Then there exists a constant $\nu_G(\vec{v}_0)$, that does not depend on A and h but depends on G and d , such that*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tau_G(nA, h(n))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \nu_G(\vec{v}_0) \text{ a.s. and in } L^1.$$

The constant $\nu_G(\vec{v}_0)$ is called the flow constant. Next, a natural question to ask is whether we can define a flow constant for any direction. When we consider tilted cylinders, we cannot recover perfect subadditivity because of the discretization of the boundary. Moreover, the use of ergodic subadditive theorems is not possible when the direction \vec{v} we consider is not rational, *i.e.*, when there does not exist an integer M such that $M\vec{v}$ has integer coordinates. Indeed, in that case there exists no vector \vec{u} normal to \vec{v} such that the model is invariant under the translation of vector \vec{u} . These issues were overcome by Rossignol and Th  ret in [16] where they proved the following law of large numbers.

Theorem 3. *Let G be a probability measure on $[0, +\infty[$ such that G is integrable, *i.e.*, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} x dG(x) < \infty$. For any $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$, there exists a constant $\nu_G(\vec{v}) \in [0, +\infty[$ such that for any non-degenerate hyperrectangle A normal to \vec{v} , for any function $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = +\infty$, we have*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tau_G(nA, h(n))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \nu_G(\vec{v}) \text{ in } L^1.$$

If moreover the origin of the graph belongs to A , or if $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} x^{1+1/(d-1)} dG(x) < \infty$, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tau_G(nA, h(n))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \nu_G(\vec{v}) \text{ a.s..}$$

*If the cylinder is flat, *i.e.*, if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n)/n = 0$, then the same convergence also holds for $\Phi_G(nA, h(n))$.*

Moreover, either $\nu_G(\vec{v})$ is null for all $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$ or $\nu_G(\vec{v}) > 0$ for all $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$.

In [20], Zhang found a necessary and sufficient condition on G under which $\nu_G(\vec{v})$ is positive. He proved the following result.

Theorem 4. *Let G be an integrable probability measure on $[0, +\infty[$. Then, $\nu_G(\vec{v}) > 0$ if and only if $G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d)$.*

Let us give an intuition of this result. If $\tau_G(nA, h(n)) > 0$, then there exists a path in $\text{cyl}'(nA, h(n))$ from the upper to the lower half part of its boundary such that all its edges have positive capacity. Indeed, if there does not exist such a path, there exists a cutset of null capacity and it contradicts $\tau_G(nA, h(n)) > 0$. Thus, the fact that $\nu_G(\vec{v}) > 0$ is linked with the fact that the edges of positive capacity percolate, *i.e.*, $G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d)$. The main difficult part of this result is to study the critical case, *i.e.*, $G(\{0\}) = 1 - p_c(d)$.

In [17], Rossignol and Th  ret extended the previous results without any moment condition on G , they even allow G to have an atom in $+\infty$ as long as $G(\{+\infty\}) < p_c(d)$. They proved the following law of large numbers for the maximal flow from the top to the bottom of flat cylinders.

Theorem 5. *For any probability measure G on $[0, +\infty]$ such that $G(\{+\infty\}) < p_c(d)$, for any $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$, there exists a constant $\nu_G(\vec{v}) \in [0, +\infty[$ such that for any non-degenerate hyperrectangle A normal to \vec{v} , for any function h such that $h(n)/\log n \rightarrow \infty$ and $h(n)/n \rightarrow 0$ when n goes to infinity, we have*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Phi_G(nA, h(n))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \nu_G(\vec{v}) \text{ a.s..}$$

Moreover, for every $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$,

$$\nu_G(\vec{v}) > 0 \iff G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d).$$

Remark 6. *Note that if $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$, then $G(\{+\infty\}) < p_c(d)$ and the flow constant is well defined according to Theorem 5.*

In [14], Kesten proved a result similar to Proposition 2 for the rescaled maximal flow $\Phi_G(nA, h(n))/\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)$ in a straight cylinder. He worked in dimension 3 and considered the more general case where the lengths of the sides of the cylinder go to infinity but at different speeds in every direction, under the technical assumption that $G(\{0\})$ is smaller than some small constant. He worked with dual sets, and he had to define properly the notion of surface. He had to deal with the fact that the flow Φ_G is not subadditive. His work was very technical and cannot be easily adapted to tilted cylinders because the arguments crucially depend on some symmetries of the model for straight cylinders. Zhang extended Kesten's result in higher dimensions and without any hypothesis on $G(\{0\})$ in [21]. The asymptotic behavior of maximal flows $\Phi_G(nA, h(n))$ through tilted and non-flat cylinders was studied by Cerf and Th  ret in [4, 5, 6, 7]. In those papers, they even considered maximal flow through more general domains than cylinders.

The results we have gathered here concerning maximal flows are the analogues of known results for the time constant in the study of geodesics in first passage percolation (see for instance Kesten's lecture note [13]). We summarize here a few of them. In this paragraph, we interpret the random variable $t_G(e)$ as the time needed to cross the edge e . The passage time $T_G(\gamma)$ of a path γ corresponds to the time needed to cross all its edges, *i.e.*, $T_G(\gamma) = \sum_{e \in \gamma} t_G(e)$, and a geodesic between two points x and y of \mathbb{Z}^d is a path that achieves the following infimum:

$$T_G(x, y) = \inf \{ T_G(\gamma) : \gamma \text{ is a path from } x \text{ to } y \}.$$

As the time needed to cross the edges are random, a geodesic is a random path. Under some moment conditions, for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $T_G(0, nx)/n$ converges a.s. to a time constant $\mu_G(x)$. The time constant μ_G is either identically null or can be extended by homogeneity and continuity into a norm on \mathbb{R}^d . Kesten investigated the positivity of μ_G and obtained that $\mu_G > 0$ if and only if $G(\{0\}) < p_c(d)$, see Theorem 1.15 in [13]. Intuitively if the edges of null passage time percolate, there exists an infinite cluster \mathcal{C} made of edges of null passage time. A geodesic from 0 to nx tries to reach the infinite cluster \mathcal{C} as fast as possible, then travels in the cluster \mathcal{C} at infinite speed and exits the cluster at the last moment to go to nx . Under some good moment assumptions, the time needed to go from 0 to \mathcal{C} and from \mathcal{C} to nx is negligible compared to n . We can show in this case that $\mu_G(x) = 0$.

2.3 Background on the minimal length of a geodesic and the minimal size of a minimal cutset

Let us first present the background on the minimal length of a geodesic. We denote by $N_G(x, y)$ the minimal length of a geodesic between x and y :

$$N_G(x, y) = \inf \{ |\gamma| : \gamma \text{ is a geodesic between } x \text{ and } y \}.$$

One can ask how does $N_G(0, nx)$ grow when n goes to infinity. If $G(\{0\}) > p_c(d)$, it is expected to grow at speed n . This result was first proved by Zhang and Zhang in dimension 2 in [22].

Theorem 7. *Let $d = 2$ and let G be a distribution on $[0, +\infty[$ such that $G(\{0\}) > 1/2$. We have*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{N_G((0, 0), (0, n))}{n} = \lambda_{G(\{0\})} \text{ a.s. and in } L^1$$

where $\lambda_{G(\{0\})}$ depends only on $G(\{0\})$.

Zhang later extended this result to all dimensions under the condition that $G(\{0\}) > p_c(d)$ in [19].

Remark 8. *These works can be extended to all directions. To extend it to rational directions we can use a subadditive ergodic theorem and instead of considering the points 0 and nx , it is more convenient to consider their regularized version $\tilde{0}$ and \tilde{nx} , i.e., their projection on the infinite cluster of null passage time (see [8]). We can show that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_G(0, nx)/n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} N_G(\tilde{0}, \tilde{nx})/n$. By continuity, we can also extend it to irrational directions.*

When $G(\{0\}) < p_c(d)$, the question of the convergence of $N_G(0, nx)/n$ is still open. However, we know that with high probability $N_G(0, nx)$ is of order n . This result is due to Kesten. As a corollary of Proposition (5.8) in [13], we have

Theorem 9. *Let G be a distribution on $[0, +\infty[$ such that $G(\{0\}) < p_c(d)$. There exist positive constants C_1 , C_2 and λ depending on G such that for all $n \geq 0$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{There exists a path } r \text{ starting from } 0 \\ \text{such that } |r| \geq n \text{ and } T_G(r) < \lambda n \end{array} \right) \leq C_1 \exp(C_2 n).$$

If G admits an exponential moment, we can get an exponential control on the probability $\mathbb{P}(T_G(0, nx) > Cn)$ for a large enough C depending on G and so we obtain that there exist positive real numbers A and B such that for every $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\mathbb{P}\left(N_G(0, nx) \geq \frac{C}{\lambda} n\|x\|\right) \leq A \exp(-Bn\|x\|).$$

When $G(\{0\}) = p_c(d)$, $N_G(0, nx)$ is expected to grow super linearly in n . However, this critical case is much more difficult to study, and results have been obtained only for $d = 2$ (see for instance Damron and Tang's paper [9])

We now come back to the study of minimal cutsets. By the max-flow min-cut theorem, we know that $\Phi_G(A, h)$ is equal to the minimal capacity of cutsets that cut the top from the bottom of $\text{cyl}(A, h)$. Among all the cutsets of minimal capacity we are interested in the ones with the minimal cardinality:

$$\psi_G(A, h, \vec{v}) := \inf \left\{ \text{card}_e(E) : \begin{array}{l} E \text{ cuts the top from the bottom of} \\ \text{cyl}(A, h) \text{ and } E \text{ has capacity } \Phi_G(A, h) \end{array} \right\}$$

where $\text{card}_e(E)$ denotes the number of edges in the edge set E . The quantity ψ_G is the analog of N_G in this context.

The study of the quantity $\psi_G(A, h, \vec{v})$ was initiated by Kesten in [14] in dimension 3 for straight boxes and distributions G such that $G(\{0\}) < p_0$ where p_0 is a small constant. Let $k, l, m \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the straight box $B(k, l, m) = [0, k] \times [0, l] \times [0, m]$.

Theorem 10. *Let $k, l, m \in \mathbb{N}$. There exists a $p_0 > 1/27$ such that for all distributions G on $[0, +\infty[$ such that $G(\{0\}) < p_0$, there exist constants θ, C_1 and C_2 depending on G such that for all $n \geq 0$,*

$$\mathbb{P} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{there exists a dual set } E^* \text{ of at least } n \text{ plaquettes that cuts} \\ \text{the top from the bottom of the box } B(k, l, m), \text{ which} \\ \text{contains the point } (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ and such that } T_G(E^*) \leq \theta n \end{array} \right) \leq C_1 e^{-C_2 n}.$$

Zhang in [21] extended this result in all dimensions and for distributions G such that $G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d)$ and with an exponential moment. He obtained the following result.

Theorem 11. *Let G be a distribution on $[0, +\infty[$ such that for some $\eta > 0$, $\int_0^\infty \exp(\eta x) dG(x) < \infty$ and $G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d)$. Let $k_1, \dots, k_{d-1} \in \mathbb{N}$ and h with $\log h \leq k_1 \cdots k_{d-1}$. Let $A = \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} [0, k_i] \times \{0\}$. There exist constants $\beta \geq 1$ depending on G and d , C_1 and C_2 depending on G , d and β such that for all $\lambda > \beta \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(A)$,*

$$\mathbb{P}(\psi_G(A, h, \vec{v}) > \lambda) \leq C_1 \exp(-C_2 \lambda).$$

Roughly speaking, his proof strategy is the following. If $\psi_G(A, h, \vec{v})$ is large, he can slightly modify the configuration to create blocking surfaces, *i.e.*, large surfaces of edges of null capacities. This is very unlikely when $G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d)$ as edges of positive capacities percolate: it is indeed unlikely to obtain two adjacent big clusters of edges of positive capacity that are not connected because of this blocking surface. This proof relies crucially on the hypothesis $G(\{0\}) < 1 - p_c(d)$ and cannot be adapted to the case $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$. Moreover,

this proof does not able to prove the existence of the limit of ψ_G properly renormalized when the dimension of the cylinder goes to infinity.

The aim of this article is to understand the behavior of $\psi_G(A, h, \vec{v})$ in the supercritical case $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$ (the critical case $G(\{0\}) = 1 - p_c(d)$ is expected to be much more delicate to study as it is for N_G).

2.4 Main result and idea of the proof

In what follows, if a function $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ satisfies $h(n)/\log n \rightarrow \infty$ and $h(n)/n \rightarrow 0$ when n goes to infinity, we say that h satisfies condition (\star) . The main result of this paper is the following.

Theorem 12. *Let $d \geq 2$. Let G be a probability measure on $[0, +\infty]$ such that $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$. Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$. There exists a finite constant $\zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v})$ such that for all function h satisfying condition (\star) , for all non-degenerate hyperrectangle A normal to \vec{v} ,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}) \text{ a.s..}$$

The constant $\zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v})$ depends only the direction \vec{v} , $G(\{0\})$ and d and not on A itself nor h .

To prove Theorem 12, we need to introduce an alternative flow in section 3 that is inspired from [17]. There are two issues: we need to study cutsets that may be merged together into a cutset and that have null capacity. Although the cutsets corresponding to the flow τ in adjacent cylinders may be glued together easily, these cutsets do not have null capacity in general: the union of two cutsets of minimal capacity is a cutset but does not have minimal capacity. The flow τ is subadditive but not the minimal cardinality of the minimal corresponding cutsets. The alternative flow we build in section 3 is such that the maximal flow is always null and if we merge two adjacent cutsets for this flow it is still a cutset. The aim is to work only with cutsets of null capacity so when we merge two cutsets together the union has null capacity and is therefore of minimal capacity.

Let χ_G be the minimal cardinality of a minimal cutset for the alternative flow we will define in section 3. First, we show the convergence for the expected value of χ_G , properly renormalized, by using subadditive arguments in section 4. The proof enables us to say that the limit does not depend on h nor on A . Next, we prove that the alternative flow we have defined is actually very similar to the flow through the cylinder. We prove in section 5 that the limit obtained in 4 is equal to the limit of the renormalized expected value of ψ_G . In section 6, we use a concentration inequality on ψ_G to show that this random variable is close to its expectation and thus we prove Theorem 12.

2.5 More notations and useful results

For $z = (z_1, \dots, z_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$, we define the Euclidian distance $\|z\|_2$ of z by

$$\|z\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^d z_i^2}.$$

For $r > 0$, we define the r -neighborhood $\mathcal{V}(H, r)$ of a subset H of \mathbb{R}^d by

$$\mathcal{V}(H, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d, d(x, H) < r\}$$

where

$$d(x, H) = \inf \{ \|x - y\|_2, y \in H \}.$$

For any vertex set $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, we define its diameter $\text{Diam}(\mathcal{C})$ by

$$\text{Diam}(\mathcal{C}) = \sup \{ \|x - y\|_2 : x, y \in \mathcal{C} \},$$

its cardinality $\text{card}_v(\mathcal{C})$ by the number of vertices in \mathcal{C} , and its exterior edge boundary $\partial_e \mathcal{C}$ by

$$\partial_e \mathcal{C} = \left\{ \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{E}^d : \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathcal{C}, y \notin \mathcal{C} \text{ and there exists} \\ \text{a path from } y \text{ to infinity in } \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \mathcal{C} \end{array} \right\}.$$

The notation $\langle x, y \rangle$ corresponds to the edge of endpoints x and y . We recall that for any edge set $E \subset \mathbb{E}^d$, $\text{card}_e(E)$ denotes the number of edges in E . There exists a constant c_d such that for any finite connected set \mathcal{C} of vertices, $\text{card}_e(\partial_e \mathcal{C}) \leq c_d \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C})$. Note that when there is no ambiguity we will denote by $|E|$ the cardinality of the set E . We define the exterior $\text{ext}(E)$ of a set of edges E :

$$\text{ext}(E) = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d : \text{there exists a path from } x \text{ to infinity in } \mathbb{E}^d \setminus E\}.$$

Let $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, we denote by $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ the connected component of x in the percolation $(\mathbb{1}_{t_G(e) > 0})_{e \in \mathbb{E}^d}$, which can be seen as an edge set and as a vertex set. The following theorem is a classical result on percolation that enables us to control the probability that an open cluster $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ is big in the subcritical regime, *i.e.*, when $\mathbb{P}(t_G(e) > 0) < p_c(d)$ (see for instance Theorem (6.1) and (6.75) in [11]).

Theorem 13. *Let us assume $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$. There exist two positive constants κ_1 and κ_2 depending only on $G(\{0\})$ such that for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\mathbb{P}(\text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) > n) \leq \kappa_1 \exp(-\kappa_2 n). \quad (1)$$

2.6 Concentration inequality

We introduce here notations and a concentration result that will be useful in section 6. The following concentration result is a generalization of Efron-Stein inequality for higher moments. Let $X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$ be a vector of independent random variables taking values in a set \mathcal{X} and $f : \mathcal{X}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a measurable function. Let $Z = f(X)$. Let X'_1, \dots, X'_n be independent copies of X_1, \dots, X_n . We introduce the random variable V^- as

$$V^- = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}[(Z - Z'_i)_-^2 | X]$$

where $Z'_i = f(X_1, \dots, X'_i, \dots, X_n)$ and for any real number t , $t_+ = \max(0, t)$ and $t_- = \max(0, -t)$. We have the following result by taking $q = 4$ in Theorem 15.5 and Theorem 15.7 (and also by replacing Z by $-Z$ in Theorem 15.7) in [2].

Theorem 14. *There exists a positive constant C such that*

$$\mathbb{E}[(Z - \mathbb{E}Z)_-^4] \leq C \mathbb{E}[(V^-)^2].$$

Moreover, suppose that for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $(Z - Z'_i)_- \leq M$ for a random variable M . Then, we have

$$\mathbb{E}[(Z - \mathbb{E}Z)_+^4] \leq C \max(\mathbb{E}[(V^-)^2], \mathbb{E}[M^4]).$$

3 Definition of an alternative flow

Instead of directly considering a smallest minimal cutset for the cylinder, we are going to study a different object which is more convenient for our purpose.

Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$, and let A be any non-degenerate hyperrectangle normal to \vec{v} . We denote by $\text{hyp}(A)$ the hyperplane spanned by A defined by

$$\text{hyp}(A) = \{x + \vec{w} : x \in A, \vec{w} \cdot \vec{v} = 0\}$$

where \cdot denotes the usual scalar product on \mathbb{R}^d . For any $h > 0$, we denote by $\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$ (resp. $\text{slab}(A, \infty, \vec{v})$) the slab of basis the hyperplane spanned by A and of height h (resp. of infinite height), *i.e.*, the subset of \mathbb{R}^d defined by

$$\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v}) = \{x + r\vec{v} : x \in \text{hyp}(A), r \in [0, h]\}$$

(resp. $\text{slab}(A, \infty, \vec{v}) = \{x + r\vec{v} : x \in \text{hyp}(A), r \geq 0\}$). We are going to consider a thicker version of A , namely $\text{cyl}(A, d)$, that we will denote by \bar{A} for short. Let $W(A, h, \vec{v})$ be the following set of vertices in \mathbb{Z}^d , which is a discretized version of $\text{hyp}(A + h\vec{v})$:

$$W(A, h, \vec{v}) := \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in \mathbb{Z}^d \cap \text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v}) : \\ \exists y \in \mathbb{Z}^d \cap (\text{slab}(A, \infty, \vec{v}) \setminus \text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})), \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{E}^d \end{array} \right\}.$$

We say that a path $\gamma = (x_0, e_1, x_1, \dots, e_n, x_n)$ goes from \bar{A} to $\text{hyp}(A + h\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$ if :

- $\forall i \in \{0, \dots, n\}, x_i \in \text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$
- $x_0 \in \bar{A}$
- $x_n \in W(A, h, \vec{v})$.

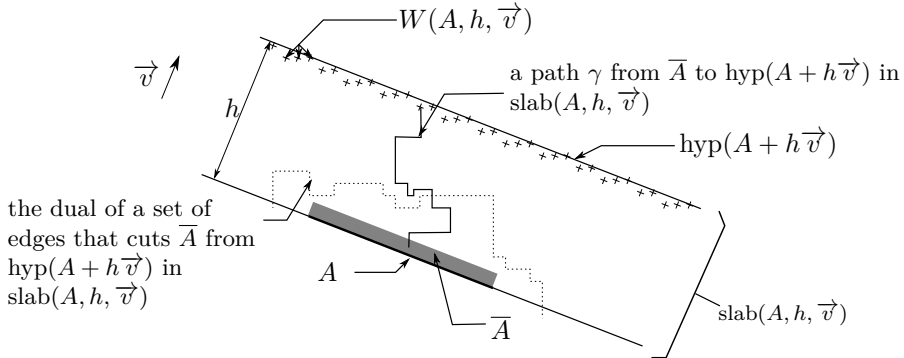


Figure 1 – Dual of a set of edges that cuts \bar{A} from $\text{hyp}(A + h\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$.

We say that a set of edges E cuts \bar{A} from $\text{hyp}(A + h\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$ if E contains at least one edge of any path γ that goes from \bar{A} to $\text{hyp}(A + h\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$, see Figure 1.

If all the clusters $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ for $x \in \bar{A}$ have a diameter less than $h/2$, then there exists a set of edges that cuts \bar{A} from $\text{hyp}(A + h\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$ of null capacity (take for instance the intersection of the set $\bigcup_{x \in \bar{A} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ with $\text{slab}(A, h, \vec{v})$). Working with cutsets of null capacity is interesting because the union of two cutsets of null capacity is of null capacity and therefore achieves the minimal capacity among all cutsets. This is not the case if one of them has positive capacity. Thus instead of considering a deterministic h , we are going to consider a random height $H_{G,h}(A)$ as

$$H_{G,h}(A) = \inf \left\{ t \geq h : \left(\bigcup_{x \in \text{cyl}(A, h/2) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x) \right) \cap W(A, t, \vec{v}) = \emptyset \right\}.$$

The definition of $H_{G,h}(A)$ ensures the existence of a null cutset between \bar{A} and $\text{hyp}(A + H_{G,h}(A)\vec{v})$ for $h \geq 2d$.

Lemma 15. *Let G be a distribution on $[0, +\infty]$ such that $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$. Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$. Let A be a non-degenerate hyperrectangle normal to \vec{v} and $h > 2d$ a positive real number. The set $E = \bigcup_{x \in \bar{A} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ cuts \bar{A} from $\text{hyp}(A + H_{G,h}(A)\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, H_{G,h}(A), \vec{v})$ and has null capacity.*

Proof. Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$, let A be a non-degenerate hyperrectangle and $h > 2d$. Let γ be a path from $x \in \bar{A}$ to $y \in W(A, H_{G,h}(A), \vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, H_{G,h}(A), \vec{v})$. By definition of $H_{G,h}(A)$, we have $W(A, H_{G,h}(A), \vec{v}) \cap (\bigcup_{z \in \bar{A}} \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(z)) = \emptyset$, thus $y \in \text{ext}(\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x))$ and γ must contain an edge in $\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$. We conclude that E is indeed a cutset between \bar{A} and $\text{hyp}(A + H_{G,h}(A)\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(A, H_{G,h}(A), \vec{v})$. As all edges in the exterior edge boundary of a $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ have null capacity, the set E is a cutset of null capacity. \square

Remark 16. *This definition of $H_{G,h}(A)$ may seem complicated, but the idea behind is simple. The aim was initially to build a random height $H_{G,h}(A)$ such that the minimal cutset between A and $\text{hyp}(A + H_{G,h}(A)\vec{v})$ has null capacity. This idea finds its inspiration from the construction of the subadditive object in section 4 in [17]. However, because of technical issues that appear in the section 4, we could not choose $H_{G,h}(A)$ as the smallest height such that there exists a cutset of null capacity between A and $\text{hyp}(A + H_{G,h}(A)\vec{v})$. The definition of $H_{G,h}(A)$ needs to also depend on the finite clusters $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(z)$ of $z \in \text{cyl}(A, h/2)$.*

For the rest of this section, we will work with cutsets of null capacity and we do not need to check if cutsets have minimal capacity. Among all the cutsets that achieve the minimal capacity, we are interested in the ones with the smallest size. We denote by $\chi_G(A, h, \vec{v})$ the following quantity :

$$\chi_G(A, h, \vec{v}) = \inf \left\{ \text{card}_e(E) : \begin{array}{l} E \text{ cuts } \bar{A} \text{ from } \text{hyp}(A + H_{G,h}(A)\vec{v}) \\ \text{in } \text{slab}(A, H_{G,h}(A), \vec{v}) \text{ and } T_G(E) = 0 \end{array} \right\}. \quad (2)$$

Remark 17. *Because of another technical difficulty that appears in section 4 we choose to make appear \bar{A} instead of A in the definition of $\chi_G(A, h, \vec{v})$. We*

need the cutset not to be too close from A in the proof of Proposition 18, taking \bar{A} instead of A prevents this situation from happening.

As a corollary of Lemma 15, we know that $\chi_G(A, h, \vec{v})$ is finite. Let $E = \bigcup_{x \in \bar{A} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$. We have the following control

$$\chi_G(A, h, \vec{v}) \leq \text{card}_e(E) \leq \sum_{x \in \bar{A} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \text{card}_e(\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) \leq \sum_{x \in \bar{A} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} c_d \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)). \quad (3)$$

Thanks to Theorem 13, as $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$, almost surely for all $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, the cluster $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ is finite thus $\chi_G(A, h, \vec{v}) \leq \sum_{x \in \bar{A} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} c_d \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) < \infty$ a.s..

We expect $\chi_G(A, h, \vec{v})$ to grow at order $\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(A)$ when the side lengths of A go to infinity. We aim first to prove that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})) / \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)$ exists, is finite and does not depend on A nor on h but only on \vec{v} and $G(\{0\})$.

4 Subadditive argument

In this section, we prove the convergence of $\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})) / \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)$, see Proposition 18 below. This proof relies on subadditive arguments. However, we do not use a subadditive ergodic theorem for two reasons: we want to study this convergence for all directions (included irrational ones) and all hyperrectangles, and we aim to show that the limit does not depend on the hyperrectangle A nor on the height function h .

Proposition 18. *Let G be a distribution on $[0, +\infty]$ such that $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$. For every function h satisfying condition (\star) , for every $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$, for every non-degenerate hyperrectangle A normal to \vec{v} , the limit*

$$\zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)}$$

exists and is finite. It depends only the direction \vec{v} , on $G(\{0\})$ and on d but not on A itself nor h .

The proof of this proposition is inspired by the proof of Proposition 3.5. in [16]. This idea was already present in [3]. In fact we mimic the beginning (*i.e.*, the easy part) of the proof of the subadditive ergodic theorem.

Proof. Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$. Let us consider two non-degenerate hyperrectangles A and A' which are both orthogonal to the unit vector \vec{v} , and two height functions $h, h' : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ that respect condition (\star) . As $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h'(n) = \infty$, if we take $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists an $N_0(n)$ such that for all $N \geq N_0(n)$, we have $h(N) \geq h'(n) + 2d + 1$ and $N \text{Diam}(A) > n \text{Diam}(A')$. Our goal is to cover the biggest hyperrectangle NA by translates of nA' . We do not want to cover the whole hyperrectangle NA but at least the following subset of NA :

$$D(n, N) := \{x \in NA \mid d(x, \partial(NA)) > 2n \text{Diam } A'\},$$

where $\partial(NA)$ denotes the relative boundary of NA .

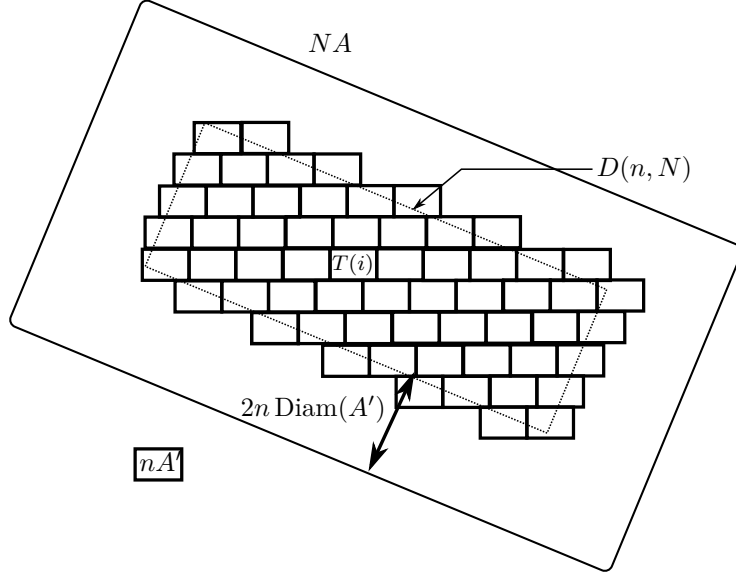


Figure 2 – Decomposition of NA in translates of nA'

There exists a finite collection of hyperrectangles $(T(i))_{i \in I}$ such that $T(i)$ is a translate of nA' , each $T(i)$ intersects $D(n, N)$, the collection $(T(i))_{i \in I}$ have pairwise disjoint interiors, and their union $\cup_{i \in I} T(i)$ contains the set $D(n, N)$ (see Figure 2). By definition of $D(n, N)$, we also have that the union $\cup_{i \in I} T(i)$ is contained in NA .

The quantities $\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(T(i), h'(n), \vec{v}))$ and $\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA', h'(n), \vec{v}))$ are not necessarily equal. Indeed, $T(i)$ is the translate of nA' by a non-integer vector in general. Thus, instead of considering $T(i)$, let us consider $T'(i)$ which is the image of nA' by an integer translation, and $T'(i)$ is the translated of $T(i)$ by a small vector. We want to choose $T'(i)$ such that $T'(i) \subset \text{slab}(NA, h, \vec{v})$. More precisely, for all $i \in I$, there exist two vectors $\vec{t}_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\vec{t}_i' \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ such that

$$\|\vec{t}_i\|_\infty < 1, \quad \vec{t}_i \cdot \vec{v} \geq 0, \quad T'(i) = T(i) + \vec{t}_i \quad \text{and} \quad T'(i) = nA' + \vec{t}_i'.$$

As for all $i \in I$, $\vec{t}_i \cdot \vec{v} < \sqrt{d}$, the union $\cup_{i \in I} T'(i)$ is contained in $\text{slab}(NA, d, \vec{v})$ (see Figure 3).

As for all $i \in I$, $T'(i) \in \text{slab}(NA, d, \vec{v})$ and $h'(n) + 2d < h(N)$, then we have $\text{cyl}(T'(i), h'(n)/2) \subset \text{cyl}(NA, h(N)/2)$, and by definition of the random height

$$\text{slab}(T'(i), H_{G, h'(n)}(T'(i)), \vec{v}) \subset \text{slab}(NA, H_{G, h(N)}(NA), \vec{v}).$$

The family $(\chi_G(T'(i), h'(n), \vec{v}))_{i \in I}$ is identically distributed but not independent. For all $i \in I$, let E_i be a set that satisfies the infimum in the definition of $\chi_G(T'(i), h'(n), \vec{v})$. We want to build from the family $(E_i)_{i \in I}$ a set of null capacity that cuts \overline{NA} from $\text{hyp}(NA + H_{G, h(N)}(NA))$ in $\text{slab}(NA, H_{G, h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$ on the event

$$\mathcal{F}_{n, N} = \bigcap_{x \in \text{cyl}(NA, h(n)/2 + d)} \left\{ \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G, 0}(x)) < \frac{h(N)}{4} \right\}. \quad (4)$$

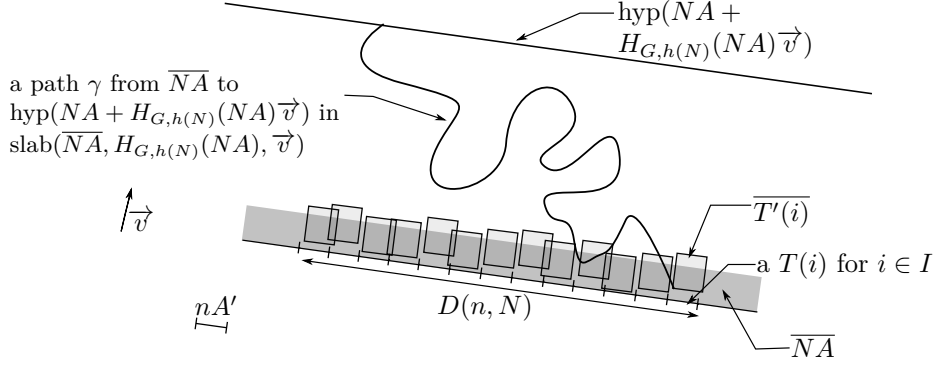


Figure 3 – Representation of the $\overline{T'(i)}$ for $i \in I$.

We fix $r = 4d$. Let V_0^1 (respectively V_0^2 , V_0^3 , V_0) be the set of vertices included in \mathcal{E}_0^1 (resp. \mathcal{E}_0^2 , \mathcal{E}_0^3 , \mathcal{E}_0), where we define

$$\mathcal{E}_0^1 = \bigcup_{i \in I} \mathcal{V}(\partial T'(i), r), \quad \mathcal{E}_0^2 = \mathcal{V}(NA \setminus D(n, N), r),$$

$$\mathcal{E}_0^3 = \mathcal{V}(\text{cyl}(\partial(NA), h(N)/2), r) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}_0 = \mathcal{E}_0^1 \cup \mathcal{E}_0^2 \cup \mathcal{E}_0^3.$$

The set $E = (\cup_{i \in I} E_i) \cup (\cup_{x \in V_0} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x))$ is a cutset of null capacity that cuts \overline{NA} from $\text{hyp}(NA + H_{G,h(N)}(NA) \vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(NA, H_{G,h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$ on the event $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}$. We postpone the proof of this result until the end of the proof of Proposition 18, see Lemma 19. Thus, we can upperbound the quantity $\chi_G(NA, h(N), \vec{v})$ by the size of E on the event $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}$ and by the size of $\bigcup_{x \in \overline{NA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ on the event $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c$ (by Lemma 15):

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_G(NA, h(N), \vec{v}) &\leq \chi_G(NA, h(N), \vec{v}) \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}_{n,N}} + \chi_G(NA, h(N), \vec{v}) \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c} \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in I} |E_i| + \sum_{x \in V_0} |\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)| + \left(\sum_{x \in \overline{NA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} |\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)| \right) \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c} \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in I} \chi_G(T'(i), h'(n), \vec{v}) + \sum_{x \in V_0} |\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)| \\ &\quad + \left(\sum_{x \in \overline{NA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} |\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)| \right) \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking the expectation we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(NA, h(N), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} &\leq \sum_{i \in I} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(T'(i), h'(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} + \sum_{x \in V_0} \frac{\mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)|)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{x \in \overline{NA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)| \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} \\ &\leq |I| \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA', h'(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} + \frac{\text{card}_v(V_0)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} \mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0)|) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{x \in \overline{NA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \frac{\sqrt{\mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)|^2) \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c)}}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} \\
& \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA', h'(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA')} + \frac{\text{card}_v(V_0)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} \mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0)|) \\
& \quad + \text{card}(\overline{NA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d) \frac{\sqrt{\mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0)|^2) \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c)}}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

where we use in the second inequality Cauchy-Schwartz' inequality. By definition of $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}$ (see (4)) and using Theorem 13, we obtain the following upper-bound:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_{n,N}^c) & \leq \sum_{x \in \text{cyl}(NA, h(n)/2 + d) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbb{P}(\text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) \geq h(N)/4) \\
& \leq \text{card}_v(\text{cyl}(NA, h(n)/2 + d) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d) \mathbb{P}(\text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0)) \geq h(N)/4) \\
& \leq c'_d \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA) h(n) \kappa_1 \exp(-\kappa_2 h(N)/4)
\end{aligned}$$

where c'_d is a constant depending only on the dimension d . We recall that as $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$, by Theorem 13, we have $\mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0)|) < \infty$ and $\mathbb{E}(|\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0)|^2) < \infty$. Moreover, as $h(N)/\log(N)$ goes to infinity when N goes to infinity, the third term in the right hand side of (5) goes to 0 when N goes to infinity. We now want to control the size of V_0 . There exists a constant c_d depending only on the dimension d such that:

$$\text{card}_v(V_0^1) \leq c_d \frac{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA')} \mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(nA')),$$

$$\text{card}_v(V_0^2) \leq c_d \mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(NA)) \text{Diam}(nA')$$

and

$$\text{card}_v(V_0^3) \leq c_d \mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(NA)) h(N).$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{card}_v(V_0) & \leq c_d \left(\frac{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA')} \mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(nA')) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(NA)) (\text{Diam}(nA') + h(N)) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

and finally since $h(N)/N$ goes to 0 as N goes to infinity we obtain

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\text{card}_v(V_0)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} = 0.$$

By first sending N to infinity and then n to infinity in inequality (5), we get that

$$\limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(NA, h(N), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(NA)} \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA', h'(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA')}.$$

By setting $A = A'$ and $h = h'$, we deduce the existence of the following limit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})) / \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)$ and the inequality

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA', h'(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA')}.$$

Exchanging the role of A, h and A', h' , we conclude that the two limits are equal. Note that χ_G does not depend on all the distribution G but only on $G(\{0\})$. Indeed, let us couple $(t_G(e))_{e \in \mathbb{E}^d}$ with a family $(\hat{t}(e))_{e \in \mathbb{E}^d}$ of Bernoulli of parameter $1 - G(\{0\})$ in the following way: for an edge $e \in \mathbb{E}^d$, $\hat{t}(e) = \mathbf{1}_{t_G(e) > 0}$. With this coupling, the value of χ_G is the same for the two families of capacities. Therefore, the limit does not depend on A nor h but only on the direction \vec{v} , on $G(\{0\})$ and on d , we denote it by $\zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v})$. Moreover, thanks to inequality (3), we know that there exists a constant c'_d depending only on the dimension d such that

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \leq c'_d \mathbb{E}(\text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0))) < \infty,$$

thus $\zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v})$ is finite. \square

To complete the proof of Proposition 18, it remains to prove that the set E is a cutset on the event $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}$. We do not recall the notations that were introduced in the proof of Proposition 18.

Lemma 19. *The set $E = (\cup_{i \in I} E_i) \cup (\cup_{x \in V_0} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x))$ is a cutset of null capacity that cuts \overline{NA} from $\text{hyp}(NA + H_{G,h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(NA, H_{G,h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$ on the event $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}$.*

Proof. Let γ be a path from $x \in \overline{NA}$ to $y \in W(NA, H_{G,h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$ that stays in $\text{slab}(NA, H_{G,h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$, we denote it by $\gamma = (v_0, e_1, v_1, \dots, e_m, v_m)$ where $v_0 = x$ and $v_m = y$. Let us consider p the last moment when γ exits \overline{NA} , i.e.,

$$p = \inf \left\{ i \in \{0, \dots, m\} : \forall j > i, v_j \notin \overline{NA} \right\}.$$

We distinguish several cases.

Case (i): If the edge e_{p+1} cuts $\text{cyl}(\partial(NA), d) \cup (NA \setminus D(n, N) + d\vec{v})$, then $v_p \in V_0^2$. Besides, we have $v_p \in \text{cyl}(NA, h(N)/2)$ and by definition of $H_{G,h(N)}(NA)$, the point y is not contained in $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(v_p)$. Therefore, we have $\gamma \cap \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(v_p) \neq \emptyset$ and so as $v_p \in V_0$, we get that $\gamma \cap E \neq \emptyset$.

Case (ii): We consider now the case where the edge e_{p+1} cuts $(D(n, N) + d\vec{v}) \setminus (\cup_{i \in I} \overline{T'(i)})$, we define π the orthogonal projection on $\text{hyp}(NA)$ and $z = e_{p+1} \cap \text{hyp}(NA + d\vec{v})$. As $\pi(z) \in D(n, N)$, there exists an $i \in I$ such that $\pi(z) \in T(i)$, $\pi(z) \notin \pi(T'(i))$ and so $\pi(z) \in T(i) \setminus \pi(T'(i))$. Moreover, as $T'(i) = T(i) + \vec{t_i}$ where $\|\vec{t_i}\|_\infty < 1$, we get that $\pi(z) \in \mathcal{V}(\pi(\partial T'(i)), d) \cap \text{hyp}(NA)$ and $v_p \in \mathcal{V}(\partial T'(i), r) \subset \mathcal{E}_0^1$. Therefore, we have $v_p \in V_0$ and we can conclude as in the previous case that $\gamma \cap E \neq \emptyset$.

Case (iii): We consider the case where there exists an $i \in I$ such that the edge e_{p+1} cuts $\overline{T'(i)} \cap \text{hyp}(NA + d\vec{v})$ and $v_p \notin \overline{T'(i)}$. Therefore the vertex v_p is close

to the boundary of $\overline{T'(i)}$. Actually, the vertex v_p is close to the lateral boundary $\text{cyl}(\partial T'(i), d)$ of $\overline{T'(i)}$. Indeed, as $T'(i) \subset \text{slab}(NA, \sqrt{d}, \vec{v})$, the vertex v_p cannot be "under" $T'(i)$, i.e., in $\text{slab}(NA, \vec{t}_i \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v})$. Therefore, the vertex v_p belongs to $\mathcal{V}(\partial T'(i), d) \subset \mathcal{E}_0^1$, we conclude as in the previous cases that $\gamma \cap E \neq \emptyset$.

Case (iv): Finally, we consider the case where there exists an $i \in I$ such that the edge e_{p+1} cuts $\overline{T'(i)} \cap \text{hyp}(NA + d\vec{v})$ and $v_p \in \overline{T'(i)}$ (see Figure 4). Let us consider the first time after p when γ cuts $\text{hyp}(T'(i) + H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i))\vec{v}) \cup \text{cyl}(\partial(NA), h(N)/2)$. On the event $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}$, we have the three following events:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{slab}(T'(i), H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i)), \vec{v}) &\subset \text{slab}(NA, h(N)/2, \vec{v}), \\ v_{p+1} &\in \text{slab}(T'(i), H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i)), \vec{v}) \cap \text{cyl}(NA, h(N)/2), \\ y &\notin \text{slab}(T'(i), H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i)), \vec{v}) \cap \text{cyl}(NA, h(N)/2). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by definition of v_p , the path γ cannot exit $\text{slab}(T'(i), H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i)), \vec{v})$ by $\text{hyp}(T'(i))$, otherwise, γ would come back in \overline{NA} . Therefore, the index

$$l = \inf \{ j > p : e_j \text{ cuts } \text{hyp}(T'(i) + H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i))\vec{v}) \cup \text{cyl}(\partial(NA), h(N)/2) \}$$

is well defined. If the edge e_l cuts $\text{cyl}(\partial(NA), h(N)/2)$, then $v_{l-1} \in V_0^3$ and by definition of $H_{G,h(N)}(NA)$, we get $y \notin \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(v_{l-1})$ and so $\gamma \cap \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(v_{l-1}) \neq \emptyset$. Otherwise, the edge e_l cuts $\text{hyp}(T'(i) + H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i))\vec{v})$ and so v_{l-1} belongs to $W(T'(i), H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i)), \vec{v})$. Therefore, the portion of γ from v_p to v_{l-1} is a path from $\overline{T'(i)}$ to $\text{hyp}(T'(i) + H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i))\vec{v})$ that stays in $\text{slab}(T'(i), H_{G,h'(n)}(T'(i)), \vec{v})$ (by definition of v_{l-1}). Thus by definition of E_i , we have $\gamma \cap E_i \neq \emptyset$.

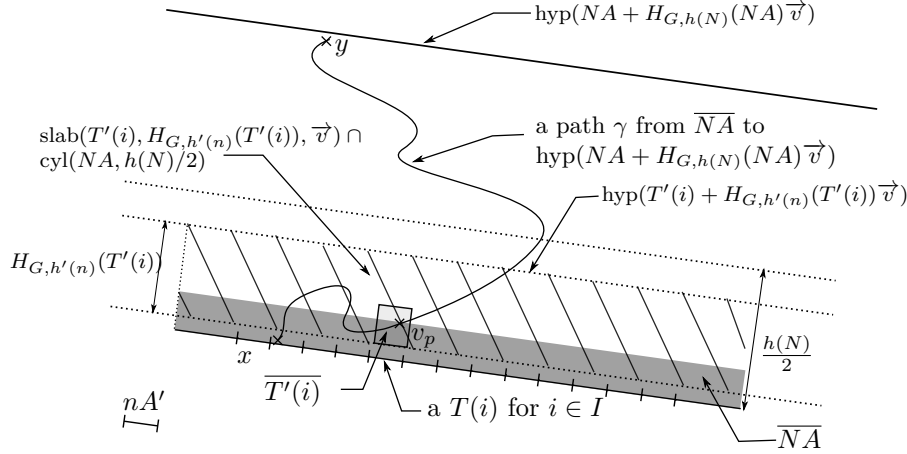


Figure 4 – A path from \overline{NA} to $\text{hyp}(NA + H_{G,h(N)}(NA)\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(NA, H_{G,h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$ such that $v_p \in \overline{T'(i)}$ for an $i \in I$.

Therefore, we conclude that the set E cuts \overline{NA} from $\text{hyp}(NA + H_{G,h(N)}(NA))$ in $\text{slab}(NA, H_{G,h(N)}(NA), \vec{v})$ on the event $\mathcal{F}_{n,N}$. Since for all $i \in I$, the set E_i has null capacity and for any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, the set $\partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ contains only edges with null capacity, the set E itself has null capacity. \square

5 From slabs to cylinders

We recall that the quantity of interest is the flow through the cylinder, and that we have studied the flow from a thick rectangle to an hyperplane for technical reasons. In this section we are going to show that these flows are quite similar, more precisely we want to show the following proposition.

Proposition 20. *Let G be a distribution on $[0, +\infty]$ such that $G(\{0\}) > 1 - p_c(d)$. For any $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$, for any non-degenerate hyperrectangle A normal to \vec{v} , for any height function h that satisfies condition (\star) ,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}).$$

Proof. Let A be a non-degenerate hyperrectangle and h a height function satisfying condition (\star) . Let \vec{v} be one of the two unit vectors normal to A . We prove Proposition 20 in two steps. In the first step, we obtain an upper bound for $\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))$ by building a cutset of null capacity between the top and the bottom of $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ from a cutset in $\text{slab}(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$ that achieves the infimum in $\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$. In the second step, we obtain a lower bound for $\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))$ by doing the reverse, *i.e.*, we build a cutset between a translate of \overline{nA} and $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$, from a cutset in $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ that achieves the infimum in the definition of $\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$.

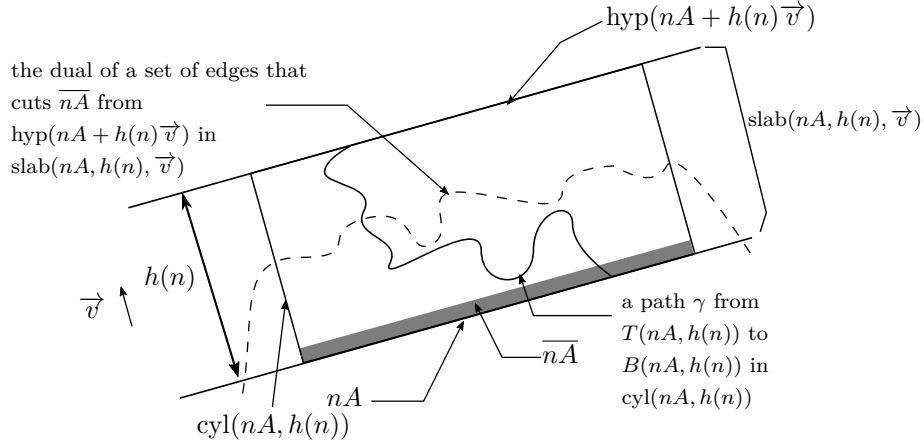


Figure 5 – A cutset that cuts \overline{nA} from $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ in $\text{slab}(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$ and the top from the bottom of the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ on the event \mathcal{E}_n .

Step (i): We denote by \mathcal{E}_n the following event

$$\mathcal{E}_n = \bigcap_{x \in \text{cyl}(nA, h(n)/2) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \left\{ \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) < \frac{h(n)}{2} \right\}.$$

On the event \mathcal{E}_n , we have that $H_{G,h(n)}(nA) = h(n)$. By definition, we have $B(nA, h(n)) \subset \overline{nA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $T(nA, h(n)) \subset W(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$. On the event \mathcal{E}_n ,

as any path from the top to the bottom of $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ is also a path from $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ to \overline{nA} in $\text{slab}(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$, any cutset that cuts $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ from \overline{nA} is also a cutset from the top to the bottom in the cylinder (see Figure 5). Finally, any cutset that achieves the infimum in $\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$ is a cutset of null capacity (and therefore of minimal capacity) for the flow from the top to the bottom in cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. Thus, on the event \mathcal{E}_n ,

$$\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}) \leq \chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}).$$

Finally, for a constant C_d depending only on the dimension d .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} &\leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_n})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}_n^c})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\ &\leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} + \frac{\text{card}_e(\text{cyl}(nA, h(n)) \cap \mathbb{E}^d) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_n^c)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\ &\leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\ &\quad + C_d h(n)^2 \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA) \kappa_1 \exp(-\kappa_2 h(n)/2), \end{aligned}$$

where we use in the last inequality Theorem 13. As h satisfies condition (\star) the second term of the right hand side goes to 0 when n goes to infinity and we obtain

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}). \quad (6)$$

Step (ii): There exists an hyperrectangle T' , a small vector \vec{t} and an integer vector \vec{u} such that $T' = nA + \vec{u}$, $T' = nA - d\vec{v} + \vec{t}$, $\|\vec{t}\|_\infty < 1$ and $\vec{t} \cdot \vec{v} \leq 0$. Therefore, we have $-d - \sqrt{d} \leq \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} < -d$ and $\overline{T'} \subset \text{slab}(A, \infty, \vec{v})^c$. We now want to build a set of edges of null capacity that cuts $\overline{T'}$ from $\text{hyp}(T' + H_{G, h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}(T')\vec{v})$ starting from a cutset between the top and the bottom of the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. We define

$$\mathcal{E}'_n = \bigcap_{x \in \mathcal{V}(\text{cyl}(nA, h(n)/2), 2d) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \left\{ \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) < \frac{h(n)}{2} \right\}.$$

On the event \mathcal{E}'_n , the minimal capacity of a cutset for the flow from the top to the bottom of the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ is null (the set of null capacity $\bigcup_{x \in \overline{nA} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)$ is a cutset) and as the cylinder $\text{cyl}(T', (h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})/2)$ is included in $\mathcal{V}(\text{cyl}(nA, h(n)/2), 2d)$, we obtain $H_{G, h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}(T') = h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ so that $\text{hyp}(T' + H_{G, h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}(T')\vec{v}) = \text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$. We denote by E one of the sets that achieve the infimum in $\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$. In order to build a set that cuts $\overline{T'}$ from $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ from E , we need to add to E edges to prevent flow from escaping through the vertical sides of $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. Let V be a set that contains a discretized version of the vertical sides of $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. More precisely, we define by $V = \mathcal{V}(\text{cyl}(\partial(nA), h(n)), 2d) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d$. On the event \mathcal{E}'_n , the following set

$$F = E \cup \left(\bigcup_{x \in V} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x) \right)$$

cuts $\overline{T'}$ from $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ and is of null capacity (see Figure 6). We postpone the proof of this fact until the end of the proof of Proposition 20, see Lemma 21. For a constant C'_d depending on d , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(T', h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\
& \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(T', h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v}) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}'_n})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(T', h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v}) \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}'_n^c})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\
& \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(|F|)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} + \frac{\mathbb{E}(\sum_{x \in \overline{T'} \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} |\partial_e(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x))| \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{E}'_n^c})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\
& \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})) + C'_d h(n) \mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(nA)) \mathbb{E}(|\partial_e(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0))|)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\
& \quad + \frac{C'_d \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(T') \sqrt{\mathbb{E}(|\partial_e(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0))|^2) C_d h(n) \mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA) \kappa_1 \exp(-\kappa_2 h(n))}}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\
& \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} + \frac{C'_d h(n) \mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(nA)) \mathbb{E}(|\partial_e(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0))|)}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\
& \quad + C''_d \sqrt{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA) \mathbb{E}(|\partial_e(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(0))|^2) h(n) \kappa_1 \exp(-\kappa_2 h(n))} \tag{7}
\end{aligned}$$

where we use in the second inequality the control of $\chi_G(T', h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v})$ obtained in Lemma 15 and Cauchy-Schwartz' inequality in the third inequality.

As $\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)$ is of order n^{d-1} , $\mathcal{H}^{d-2}(\partial(nA))$ is of order n^{d-2} and h satisfies condition (\star) , the second and the third terms of the right hand side of the inequality (7) go to 0 as n goes to infinity. Moreover, thanks to Proposition 18, using the invariance of the model by the translation by an integer vector and the fact that the limit $\zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v})$ does not depend on the height function,

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(T', h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(T')} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(T')} \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \\
&= \zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain from (7)

$$\zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)}. \tag{8}$$

Combining inequalities (6) and (8), we get that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\chi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}(\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}))}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}).$$

□

To complete the proof of Proposition 20, it remains to prove that the set F is a cutset on the event \mathcal{E}'_n . We recall that all the notations were introduced in the proof of Proposition 20.

Lemma 21. *On the event \mathcal{E}'_n , the following set*

$$F = E \cup \left(\bigcup_{x \in V} \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x) \right)$$

cuts T' from $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ and is of null capacity (see Figure 6).

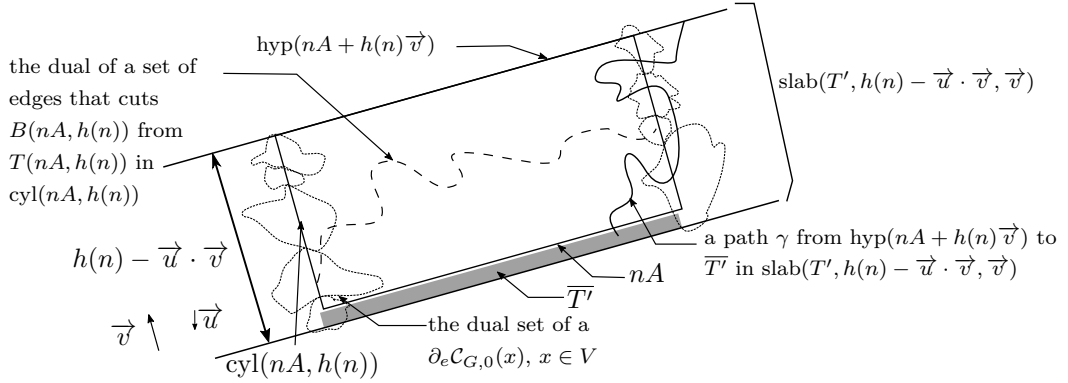


Figure 6 – Construction of a cutset from \overline{T}' to $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ from a cutset from the top to the bottom in the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ on the event \mathcal{E}'_n

Proof. Let $\gamma = (y = v_0, e_1, v_1, \dots, e_m, v_m = x)$ be a path from $y \in W(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$ to $x \in \overline{T'}$ that stays in slab($T', h(n) - \vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}, \vec{v}$). Let us consider the first moment p when γ exits slab($nA, h(n), \vec{v}$), i.e.,

$$p = \inf \{ i \in \{0, \dots, m\}, v_i \notin \text{slab}(nA, h(n), \vec{v}') \}.$$

We distinguish several cases.

- Suppose that $v_{p-1} \in B(nA, h(n))$ and $\gamma' = (v_0, e_1, \dots, e_{p-1}, v_{p-1})$, the portion of γ between v_0 and v_{p-1} , stays in cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. Then γ' is a path from the top to the bottom of $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ that stays in $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$, thus $\gamma' \cap E \neq \emptyset$ and $\gamma \cap E \neq \emptyset$.
- Suppose that $v_{p-1} \in B(nA, h(n))$ and that γ' does not stay in the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. Thus γ' must intersect the boundary of the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. As γ' stays in $\text{slab}(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$, γ' can only intersect the vertical sides of the cylinder, *i.e.*, $\text{cyl}(\partial(nA), h(n))$, we obtain $\gamma' \cap V \neq \emptyset$. There exists $z \in V$ such that $\gamma' \cap \{z\} \neq \emptyset$. On the event \mathcal{E}'_n , γ' cannot be included in $C_{G,0}(z)$. Indeed, if $\gamma' \subset C_{G,0}(z)$, then $\gamma' \subset C_{G,0}(x)$ and $C_{G,0}(x)$ has a diameter at least $h(n)$, it is impossible on the event \mathcal{E}'_n . Therefore we obtain $\gamma' \cap \partial_e C_{G,0}(z) \neq \emptyset$ and $\gamma \cap F \neq \emptyset$.
- Suppose now that $v_{p-1} \notin B(nA, h(n))$, thus $v_{p-1} \notin \text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$. If $x \in V$, we conclude as in the previous case that on the event \mathcal{E}'_n , $\gamma \cap \partial_e C_{G,0}(x) \neq \emptyset$ and $\gamma \cap F \neq \emptyset$. If $x \notin V$, then $x \in \text{cyl}(nA - 2d\vec{v}, h(n) + 2d)$. As $v_{p-1} \notin \text{cyl}(nA - 2d\vec{v}, h(n) + 2d)$ and γ stays in $\text{slab}(nA - 2d\vec{v}, h(n) + 2d, \vec{v})$, γ cuts $\text{cyl}(\partial(nA - 2d\vec{v}), h(n) + 2d)$ and $\gamma \cap V \neq \emptyset$. We conclude as in the previous cases that $\gamma \cap F \neq \emptyset$.

On the event \mathcal{E}'_n , we obtain that $\gamma \cap F \neq \emptyset$. Moreover, the set E has null capacity so it is also the case for the set F . Thus, the set F cuts $\overline{T'}$ from $\text{hyp}(nA + h(n)\vec{v})$ and has null capacity on the event \mathcal{E}'_n . \square

6 Concentration

We aim here to prove Theorem 12. To prove this theorem, we will need Proposition 20 and the concentration inequality stated in Proposition 14 for ψ_G that is a function of the capacity of the edges inside the cylinder.

Remark 22. *The advantage of using a concentration inequality on ψ_G rather than on χ_G is that ψ_G depends on the capacity of a finite deterministic set of edges whereas χ_G depends on an infinite set of edges (the edges in slab(A, ∞, \vec{v})). Therefore ψ_G is more appropriate to apply this concentration inequality.*

Proof of Theorem 12. Let $p < p_c(d)$. Let $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{S}^{d-1}$. Let A be a non-degenerate hyperrectangle normal to \vec{v} and h an height function that satisfies condition (\star) . We consider the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ and we enumerate its edges as e_1, \dots, e_{m_n} . We define $(t_G(e_1), \dots, t_G(e_{m_n}), t'_G(e_1), \dots, t'_G(e_{m_n}))$ a family of independent random variables distributed according to distribution G . The quantity $\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$ is a random variable that depends only on the capacities of the edges e_1, \dots, e_{m_n} . We define $X = (t_G(e_1), \dots, t_G(e_{m_n}))$, $X^{(i)} = (t_G(e_1), \dots, t'_G(e_i), \dots, t_G(e_{m_n}))$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, m_n\}$ and f the function defined by $\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v}) = f(X) = Z$. We define $Z'_i = f(X^{(i)})$. We denote by \mathcal{F}_n and \mathcal{G}_n the following events that depend on $t_G(e_1), \dots, t_G(e_{m_n})$,

$$\mathcal{F}_n = \left\{ \sum_{x \in B(nA, h(n)) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) \leq Cn^{d-1} \right\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{G}_n = \bigcap_{x \in \text{cyl}(nA, h(n)) \cap \mathbb{Z}^d} \left\{ \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) \leq \min\left(\frac{h(n)}{4}, n^{1/5}\right) \right\}.$$

As $\mathbb{P}(\text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(x)) > n) \leq \kappa_1 \exp(-\kappa_2 n)$ (see Theorem 13), we can find C large enough such that there exist positive constants C_1 and C_2 depending on A such that

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_n^c) \leq C_1 \exp(-C_2 n^{d-1}). \quad (9)$$

This fact is proven in the proof of Proposition 2.3 in [17]. Moreover, using again Theorem 13, we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_n^c) \leq m_n \kappa_1 \exp\left(-\kappa_2 \min\left(\frac{h(n)}{4}, n^{1/5}\right)\right). \quad (10)$$

On the event \mathcal{G}_n , the minimal capacity of a cutset from the top to the bottom of the cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ is null. Let $i \in \{1, \dots, m_n\}$, let us assume that $f(X) < f(X^{(i)})$. If $t'_G(e_i) < t_G(e_i)$, then we have $t_G(e_i) > 0$. On the event \mathcal{G}_n , there exists a cutset of null capacity E (thus E does not contain e_i) that achieves the infimum in $f(X)$. It is still a cutset of null capacity in $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$

for the distribution $X^{(i)}$. Thus, we obtain the following contradiction $f(X^{(i)}) \leq |E| = f(X)$, so if $f(X) < f(X^{(i)})$ then $t'_G(e_i) \geq t_G(e_i)$ on the event \mathcal{G}_n .

Let us now assume that $f(X) < f(X^{(i)})$, then we have $t_G(e_i) \leq t'_G(e_i)$ on the event \mathcal{G}_n . Let us denote by R_n the intersection of all the minimal cutsets that achieve the infimum in $\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$. If $e_i \notin R_n$, then there exists a cutset E that does not contain e_i and that achieves the infimum in $\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})$, i.e., $f(X) = |E|$. On the event \mathcal{G}_n , all the cutsets that achieve the infimum in $f(X)$ are of null capacity. Since E is a cutset of null capacity that does not contain the edge e_i , it is still a cutset of null capacity in $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$ for the capacities $X^{(i)}$. Thus, $f(X^{(i)}) \leq f(X)$, which is a contradiction. Thus on \mathcal{G}_n , if $f(X) < f(X^{(i)})$ then $t_G(e_i) \leq t'_G(e_i)$ and $e_i \in R_n$. We denote by E a cutset that achieves the infimum in $f(X)$. We have $e_i \in E$, let us define

$$\tilde{E} = (E \cup \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-)) \setminus \{e_i\}$$

where we write $e_i = \langle e_i^-, e_i^+ \rangle$. This set has null capacity for both distributions X and $X^{(i)}$. Let us prove that on the event \mathcal{G}_n , the set \tilde{E} cuts the top from the bottom of cylinder $\text{cyl}(nA, h(n))$.

Let γ be a path from $x \in T(nA, h(n))$ to $y \in B(nA, h(n))$. If $e_i \notin \gamma$ then as E is a cutset, we have that $\gamma \cap E \setminus \{e_i\} \neq \emptyset$ thus $\gamma \cap \tilde{E} \neq \emptyset$. We now assume that $e_i \in \gamma$. On the event \mathcal{G}_n , γ cannot be included in $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-)$. Thus, either $x \notin \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-)$ or $y \notin \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-)$. We study only the case $y \notin \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-)$, the other case is studied similarly. We denote by g the edge γ takes to finally exit $\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-)$, i.e., if we write $\gamma = (v_0, e'_1, v_1, \dots, e'_m, v_m)$ and we denote by

$$p = \max \{ j : v_j \in \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-) \}$$

then $g = e'_{p+1}$. By definition of p , we must have $g \neq e_i$ and $g \in \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \partial_e \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-) \setminus \{e_i\}$. As $g \in \tilde{E}$, we finally obtain that $\gamma \cap \tilde{E} \neq \emptyset$ and that on the event \mathcal{G}_n , \tilde{E} is indeed a cutset in the cylinder of null capacity for the distribution $X^{(i)}$.

Thus on the event \mathcal{G}_n and when $f(X) < f(X^{(i)})$, we have $f(X^{(i)}) \leq |\tilde{E}|$ and $e_i \in R_n$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} f(X^{(i)}) - f(X) &\leq \text{card}_e(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+) \cup \mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-)) \mathbb{1}_{e_i \in R_n} \\ &\leq c_d [\text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^+)) + \text{card}_v(\mathcal{C}_{G,0}(e_i^-))] \mathbb{1}_{e_i \in R_n} \\ &\leq 2c_d n^{1/5} \mathbb{1}_{e_i \in R_n}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} V^- &= \sum_{i=1}^{m_n} \mathbb{E}[(f(X) - f(X^{(i)}))_-^2 | X] \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_n} (2c_d n^{1/5})^2 \mathbb{1}_{e_i \in R_n} \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n} \right) + m_n^3 \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n^c} \\ &\leq (2c_d n^{1/5})^2 |R_n| \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n} + m_n^3 \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n^c}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

Notice that $\mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n} \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n^c} = 0$. On the event \mathcal{F}_n , we have $|R_n| \leq Cn^{d-1}$ and so

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}[(V^-)^2] &\leq (2c_d n^{1/5})^4 \mathbb{E}[|R_n|^2] + m_n^6 \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_n^c) \\ &\leq (2c_d n^{1/5})^4 (C^2 n^{2(d-1)} + m_n^2 \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_n^c)) + m_n^6 \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_n^c). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Using inequality (11), we have for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m_n\}$

$$(f(X) - f(X^{(i)}))_- \leq 2c_d n^{1/5} \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n} + m_n \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{G}_n^c} := M.$$

We have

$$\mathbb{E}(M^4) \leq (2c_d n^{1/5})^4 + m_n^4 \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_n^c). \quad (14)$$

Using Theorem 14, we obtain

$$\mathbb{E}[(Z - \mathbb{E}Z)_-^4] \leq C \mathbb{E}[(V^-)^2] \quad (15)$$

and

$$\mathbb{E}[(Z - \mathbb{E}Z)_+^4] \leq C \max(\mathbb{E}[(V^-)^2], \mathbb{E}(M^4)). \quad (16)$$

Combining inequalities (9), (10), (13), (14), (15) and (16), we obtain that

$$\mathbb{E}[(Z - \mathbb{E}Z)^4] = O\left(n^{2(d-1)+4/5}\right).$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Using Markov inequality we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} - \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)}\right)\right| > \varepsilon\right) \leq \frac{\mathbb{E}[(Z - \mathbb{E}Z)^4]}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)^4 \varepsilon^4}.$$

As the right hand side of the previous inequality is of order at most $n^{-2(d-1)+4/5}$, we can conclude that for $d \geq 2$, the sum

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}\left(\left|\frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} - \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)}\right)\right| > \varepsilon\right)$$

is finite. By Borel-Cantelli Lemma, we deduce that almost surely

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left|\frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} - \mathbb{E}\left(\frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)}\right)\right| \leq 0,$$

and finally,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\psi_G(nA, h(n), \vec{v})}{\mathcal{H}^{d-1}(nA)} = \zeta_{G(\{0\})}(\vec{v}) \text{ a.s. .}$$

This yields the result. \square

Remark 23. *With the standard Efron-Stein inequality, we did not manage to obtain a bound that is summable in dimension 2. That is the reason why we investigated for a higher moment (the fourth moment turned out to be enough). Note that, an exponential type concentration inequality does not work with the bound of V^- we obtained in (12) since the probability $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_n^c)$ does not counterbalance the term $\exp(m_n^3)$.*

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