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# Scaling Limits of critical Fortuin-Kasteleyn planar maps

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*joint work with X. Hu, E. Powell, M.D. Wong*

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universität  
wien

**FWF** Austrian  
Science Fund

# OBJECTIVES

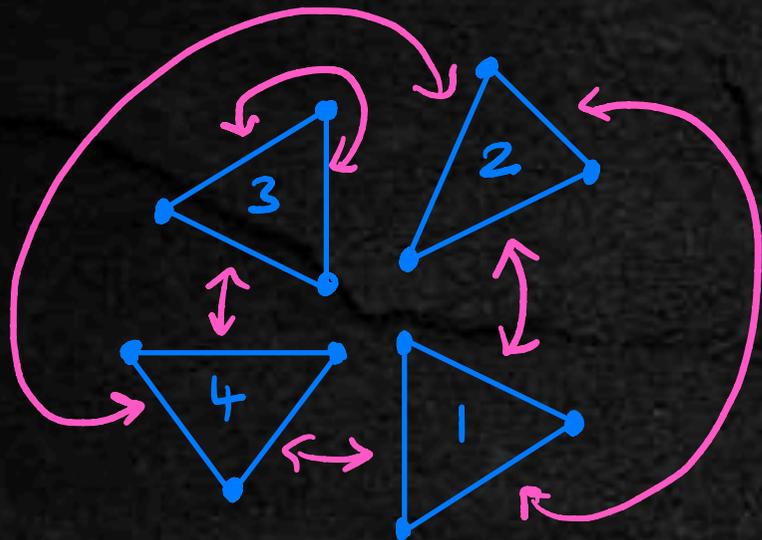
- I. Fortuin-Kasteleyn maps : INFORMAL RESULTS
- II. A queueing model : HAMBURGERS & CHEESEBURGERS
- III. A bijective path      WORLD I  $\longleftrightarrow$  WORLD II

# WORLD 1 -

Fortuin - Kasteleyn maps:

Informal Results

$N=4$  triangles



Glue  
→  
at random

sphere  $S^2$



$\approx$  up to homeomorphism

$T_N$

UNIFORM TRIANGULATION

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE WHEN  $N \rightarrow \infty$ ?

$$\frac{1}{N^{1/4}} \mathbb{I}_N \xrightarrow{(d)} \mathbb{M}$$

[as metric spaces]

→ conjectured by Schramm (2006)

→ proved by Le Gall (2011)  
Miermont

$\mathbb{M} =$  Brownian map

→ universality:

[Addario-Berry & Albenque], [Bettinelli & Miermont], [Marzouk], etc...

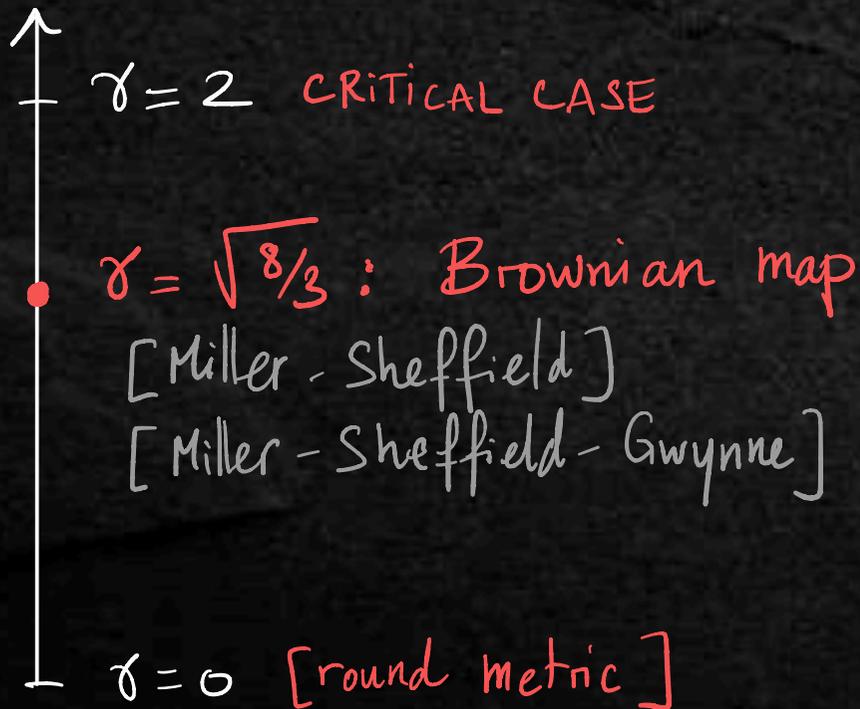
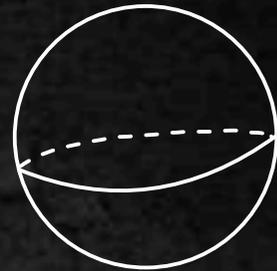
→ techniques: tree bijections

# MOTIVATION

Quantum gravity [Polyakov, '81]:

make sense of **Random Surfaces**

CONSTRUCT A **RANDOM** METRIC ON THE SPHERE  $S^2$ :  
 $\gamma$ -Liouville quantum gravity surfaces



How to escape from  
Brownian Geometry?

TWO WAYS  
TO ESCAPE

Maps with "LARGE FACES"  
Stable maps  
[Curien, Miermont, Riera 2025]

Maps coupled w/ STATISTICAL  
MECHANICS  
e.g. percolation-type models  
"gravity coupled to matter"

# THE FORTUIN-KASTELEYN MODEL

## SAMPLES

- A planar map  $m$  [ROOTED]
- A percolation-like configuration  $\mathcal{P}$   
 $\rightsquigarrow$  open edges of  $m$

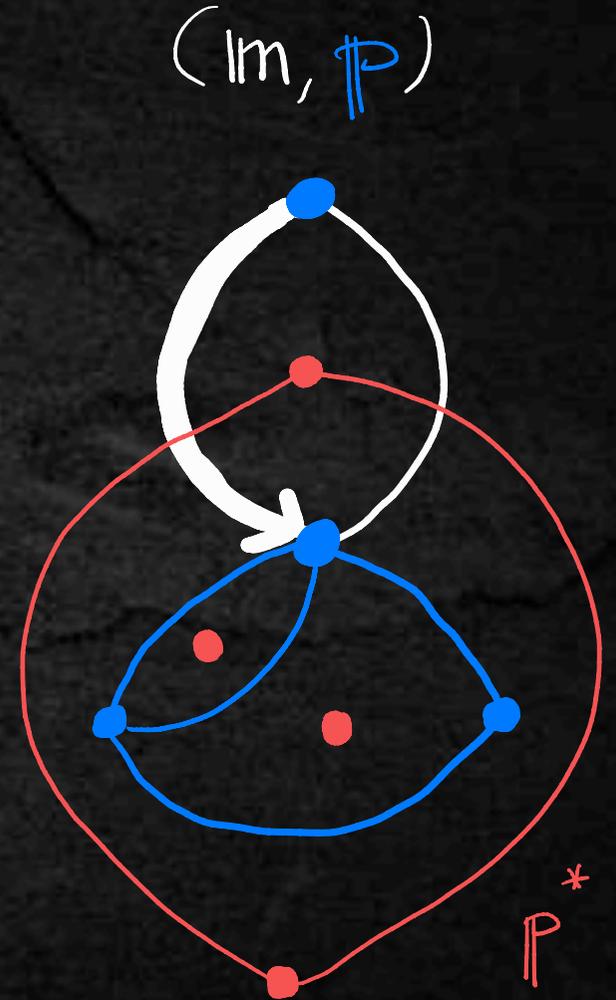
NOTION of dual configuration  $\mathcal{P}^*$

Law:

$$\mathbb{P}^{\text{FK}(q)}[(M, \mathcal{P}) = (m, \mathcal{P})] \propto \sqrt{q}^{\#\text{cc}(\mathcal{P}) + \#\text{cc}(\mathcal{P}^*)}$$

$m =$  map with  $N$  edges,  $\mathcal{P} \subset m$

(5)



$$\begin{aligned} \#\text{cc}(\mathcal{P}) &= 2 \\ \#\text{cc}(\mathcal{P}^*) &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

# THE FORTUIN-KASTELEYN MODEL

$$P^{\text{FK}(q)} [(M, P) = (\text{Im}, \mathbb{P})] \propto \sqrt{q}^{\#cc(P) + \#cc(P^*)}$$

$\text{Im} = \text{map with } N \text{ edges, } \mathbb{P} \subset \text{Im}$

→ Given  $M$ ,  $P \sim \text{FK}(q)\text{-percolation on } M$

→  $q=1$  bond percolation

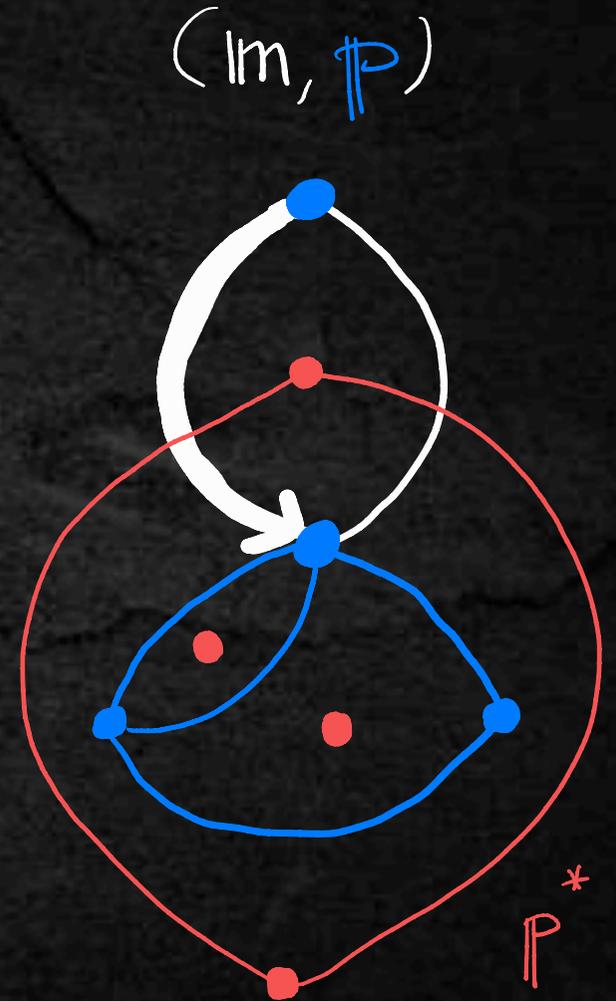
$q=0$  spanning trees

→ connections with

Ising, Potts, loop- $O(n)$

models

→ local limit  $(M_\infty, P_\infty)$  [ $N \rightarrow \infty$ ]



# INFORMAL RESULT

2D "Random Walk" encoding of  $(M_\infty, P_\infty)$ :  $(S_k, \mathcal{D}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ .

THEOREM [Sheffield 2011]

We have  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} (S_{\lfloor kt \rfloor}, \mathcal{D}_{\lfloor kt \rfloor})_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{d} (B_t^{(1)}, B_{\alpha(q)t}^{(2)})_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$  [independent Brownian motions]

$\alpha(q)$  is explicit,  $\alpha(q) = \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{if } q < 4 \\ = 0 & \text{if } q \geq 4 \end{cases}$

→ [PEANOSPHERE] CONVERGENCE OF  $FK(q)$  PLANAR MAPS WITH  $q < 4$

TOWARDS

$\gamma$ -LIUVILLE QUANTUM GRAVITY WITH  $\gamma \in (\sqrt{2}, 2)$  s.t.  $q = 2 + 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi \gamma^2}{2}\right)$   
 [Nienhuis]

# INFORMAL RESULT

2D "Random Walk" encoding of  $(M_\infty, P_\infty)$ :  $(S_k, \mathcal{D}_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ .

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THEOREM [DS-Hu-Powell-Wong]

At  $q=4$ , we have that  $\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} S_{\lfloor kt \rfloor}, \frac{\log k}{2\pi\sqrt{k}} \mathcal{D}_{\lfloor kt \rfloor} \right)_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{d} (B_t^{(1)}, B_t^{(2)})_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$

→ CONVERGENCE TO CRITICAL  $[\gamma=2]$  LQG  
⑦

# WORLD II -

A Queuing Model:

Hamburgers & Cheeseburgers

# THE HAMBURGER-CHEESEBURGER MODEL

- Alphabet  $\Theta = \{h, c, H, C, F\}$
- Word  $w$  in  $\Theta$   $\iff$  "day in the life of a restaurant".

EXAMPLE

$w = hcHhF$

 hamburger

$t = 1$

# THE HAMBURGER-CHEESEBURGER MODEL

- Alphabet  $\Theta = \{h, c, H, C, F\}$
- Word  $w$  in  $\Theta$   $\iff$  "day in the life of a restaurant".

## EXAMPLE

$w = hcHhF$

 cheeseburger



$t = 2$

# THE HAMBURGER-CHEESEBURGER MODEL

• Alphabet  $\Theta = \{h, c, H, C, F\}$

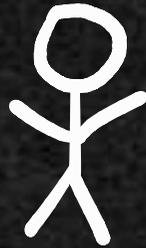
• Word  $w$  in  $\Theta$   $\iff$  "day in the life of a restaurant".

## EXAMPLE

$w = hcHf$



$t = 3$



hamburger  
order

⑧

# THE HAMBURGER-CHEESEBURGER MODEL

- Alphabet  $\Theta = \{h, c, H, C, F\}$
- Word  $w$  in  $\Theta$   $\iff$  "day in the life of a restaurant".

## EXAMPLE

$w = hcHhF$



~~hamburger~~ [unfulfilled]  
order

# THE HAMBURGER-CHEESEBURGER MODEL

• Alphabet  $\Theta = \{h, c, H, C, F\}$

• Word  $w$  in  $\Theta$   $\iff$  "day in the life of a restaurant".

## EXAMPLE

$w = hcHhF$

$\phi$

$t=5$



fresh  
order

⑧

# THE HAMBURGER-CHEESEBURGER MODEL

• Alphabet  $\Theta = \{h, c, H, C, F\}$

• Word  $w$  in  $\Theta$   $\iff$  "day in the life of a restaurant".

## EXAMPLE

$w = hcHf$

$\phi$

$t=5$



EVOLUTION  
OF  
BURGER  
STACK

# THE HAMBURGER-CHEESEBURGER MODEL

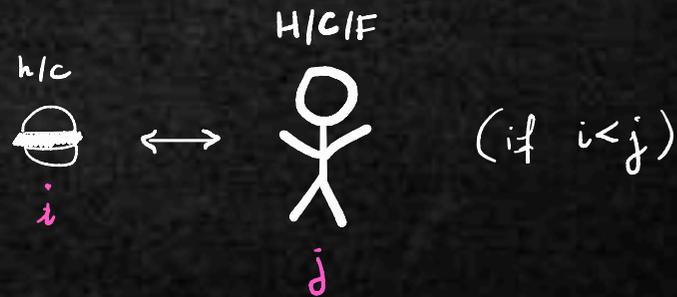
## WITH RANDOMNESS

Let  $p \in [0, 1]$  and take

$$\mathbb{P}(h) = \mathbb{P}(c) = \frac{1-p}{4} \quad \mathbb{P}(H) = \mathbb{P}(C) = \frac{1-p}{4} \quad \mathbb{P}(F) = \frac{p}{2}$$

RANDOM WORD  $W = \underbrace{\dots X(-1) X(0) X(1) \dots}_{\text{Bi-infinite iid sequence}}$

$i \in \mathbb{Z}$   $j \in \mathbb{Z}$  are a match:



PROPOSITION [Sheffield 2011]

Almost surely, every  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$  has a match  $\varphi(i)$  in  $W$ .

# BURGER COUNT & DISCREPANCY

## NOTATION

- hamburger counts
- cheeseburger

$$H(i, j) := \text{"\#h - \#H - \#[F \leftrightarrow h]\text{"}$$

$$C(i, j) := \text{"\#c - \#C - \#[F \leftrightarrow c]\text{"}$$

- BURGER COUNT

$$S(i, j) := H(i, j) + C(i, j)$$

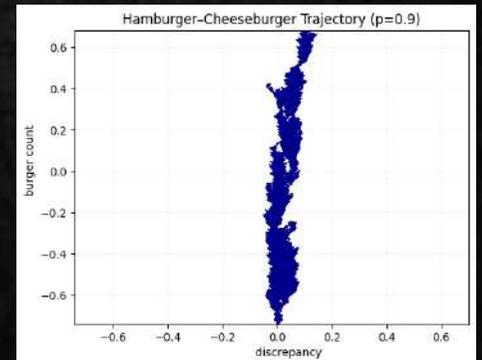
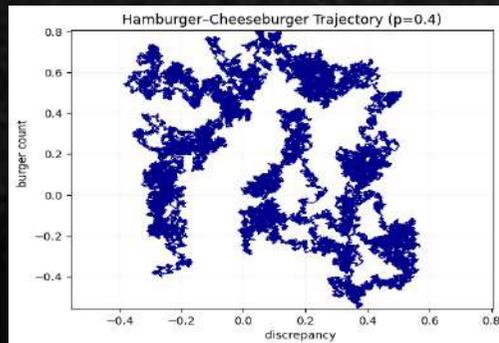
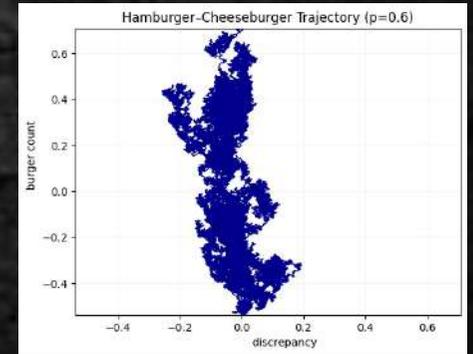
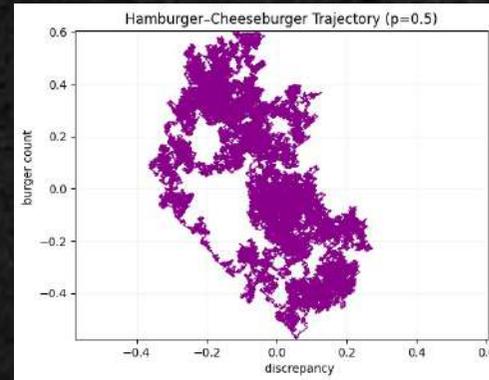
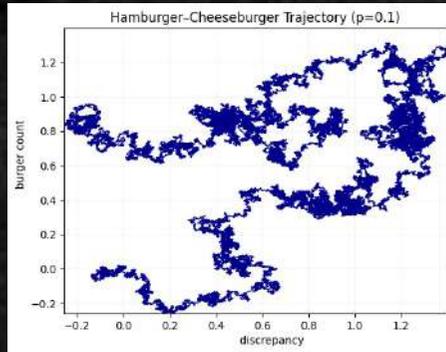
- DISCREPANCY

$$D(i, j) := H(i, j) - C(i, j)$$

## SIMULATIONS

OF

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (D(1, n), S(1, n))$$



# MAIN RESULT

Recall  $W = \dots X(-1) X(0) X(1) \dots$

$$(S_t, \mathcal{D}_t)_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$$

$$S_0 = \mathcal{D}_0 = 0$$

$$(S_t, \mathcal{D}_t) = (S(1,t), \mathcal{D}(1,t)) \quad t > 0$$

$$(S_t, \mathcal{D}_t) = (-S(1,t), -\mathcal{D}(1,t)) \quad t < 0$$

THEOREM [Sheffield 2011]

Let  $\alpha(p) = \max(0, 1-2p)$

We have  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} (S_{\lfloor kt \rfloor}, \mathcal{D}_{\lfloor kt \rfloor})_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{d} (B_t^{(1)}, B_{\alpha(p)t}^{(2)})_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$  with  $B^{(1)} \perp B^{(2)}$

$\rightsquigarrow$  PHASE TRANSITION at  $p = \frac{1}{2}$

THEOREM [DS-Hu-Powell-Wong]

At  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  we have:

$$\left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} S_{\lfloor kt \rfloor}, \frac{\log(k)}{2\pi\sqrt{k}} \mathcal{D}_{\lfloor kt \rfloor} \right)_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{d} (B_t^{(1)}, B_t^{(2)})_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$$

||| -

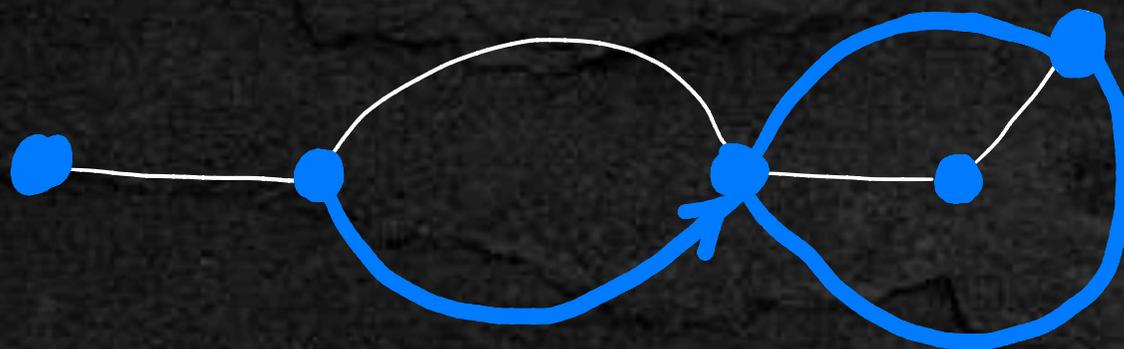
A Bijective Path between

World I & World II

# THE HAMBURGER - CHEESEBURGER BIJECTION

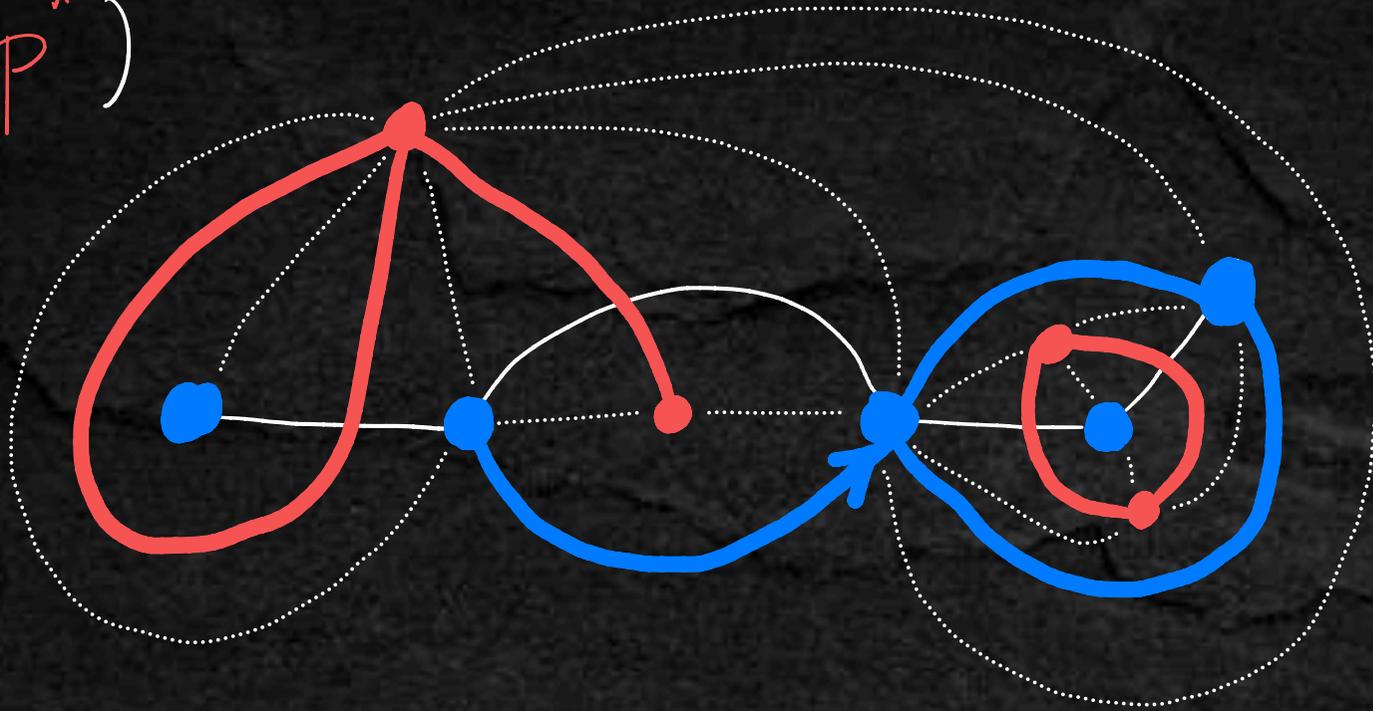
$(m, p)$

[Mullin]  
[Bernardi]  
[Sheffield]



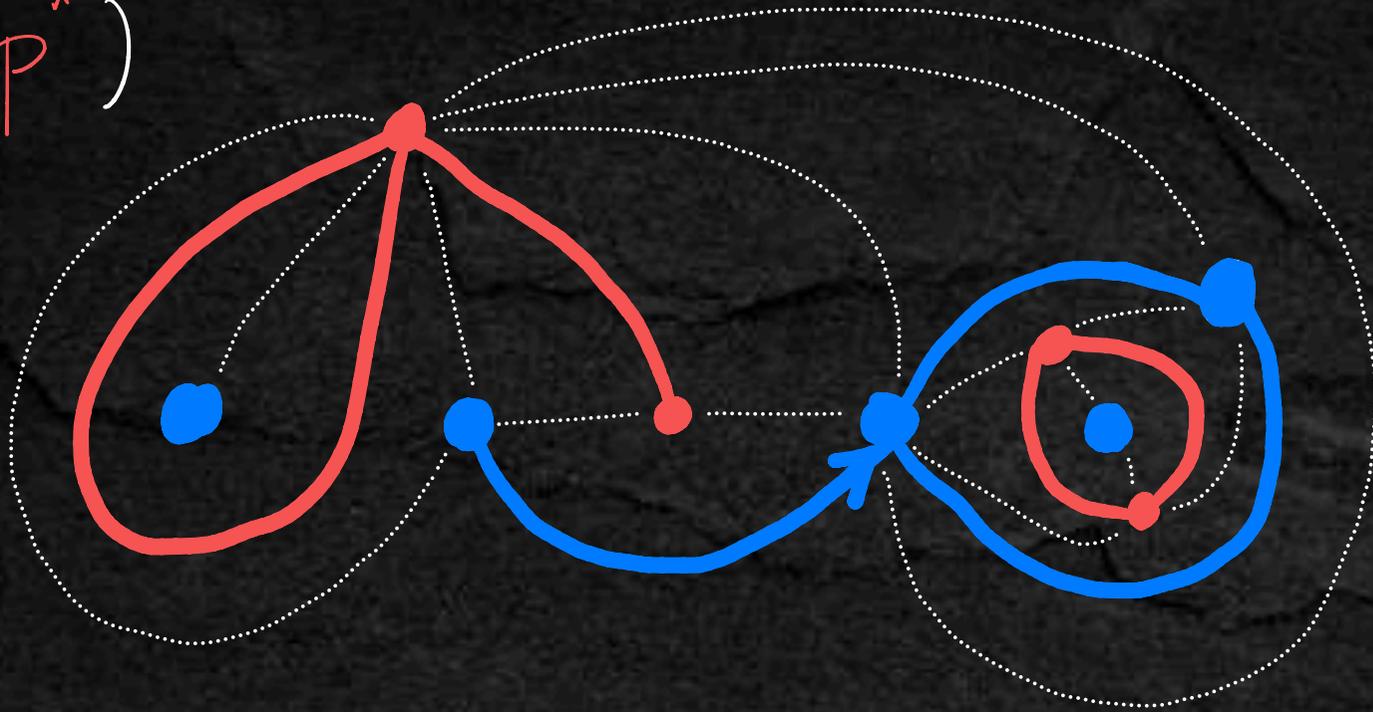
# THE HAMBURGER - CHEESEBURGER BIJECTION

$(m, P, P^*)$

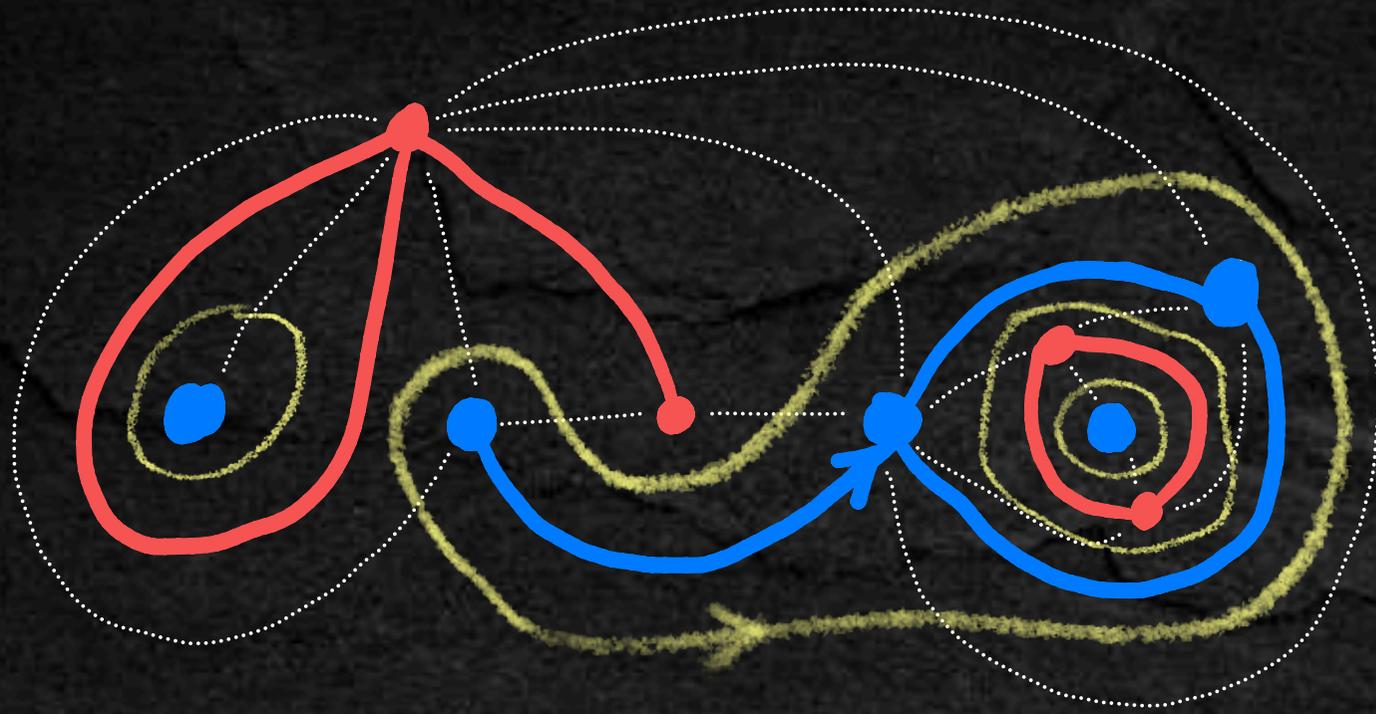


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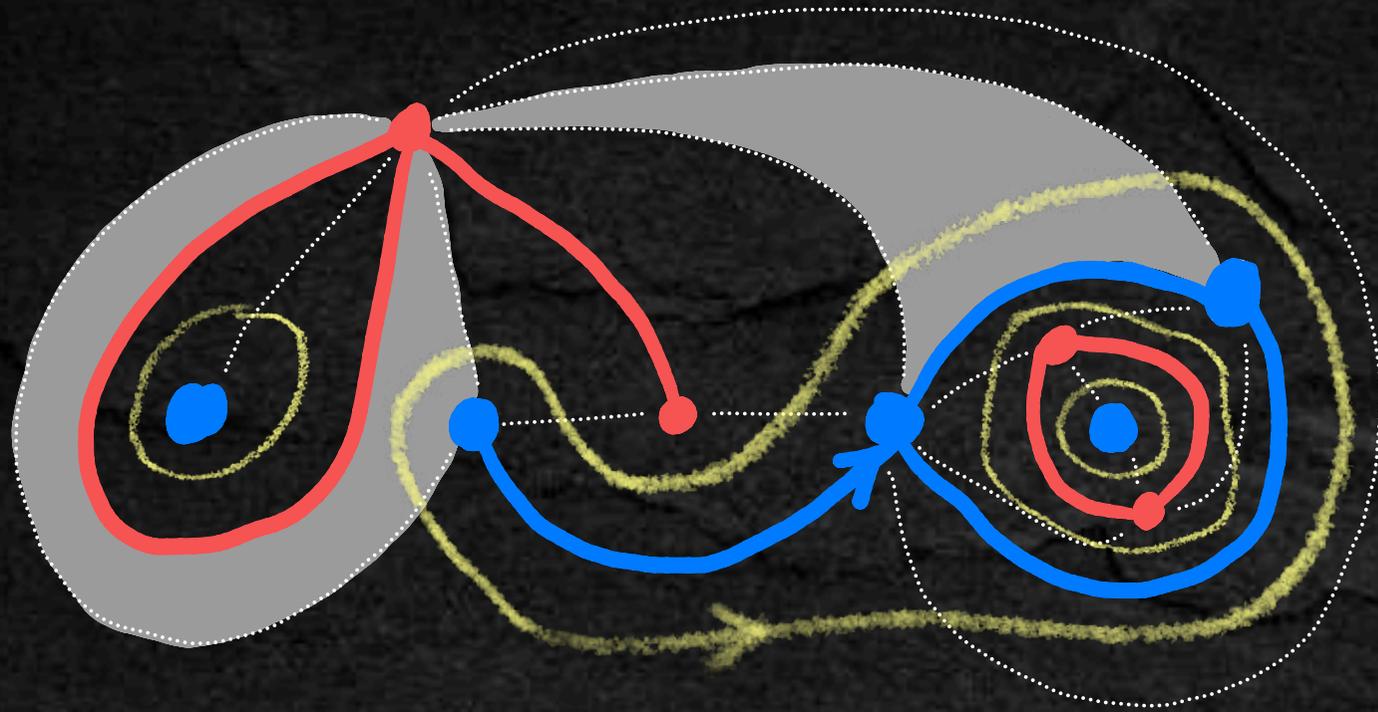
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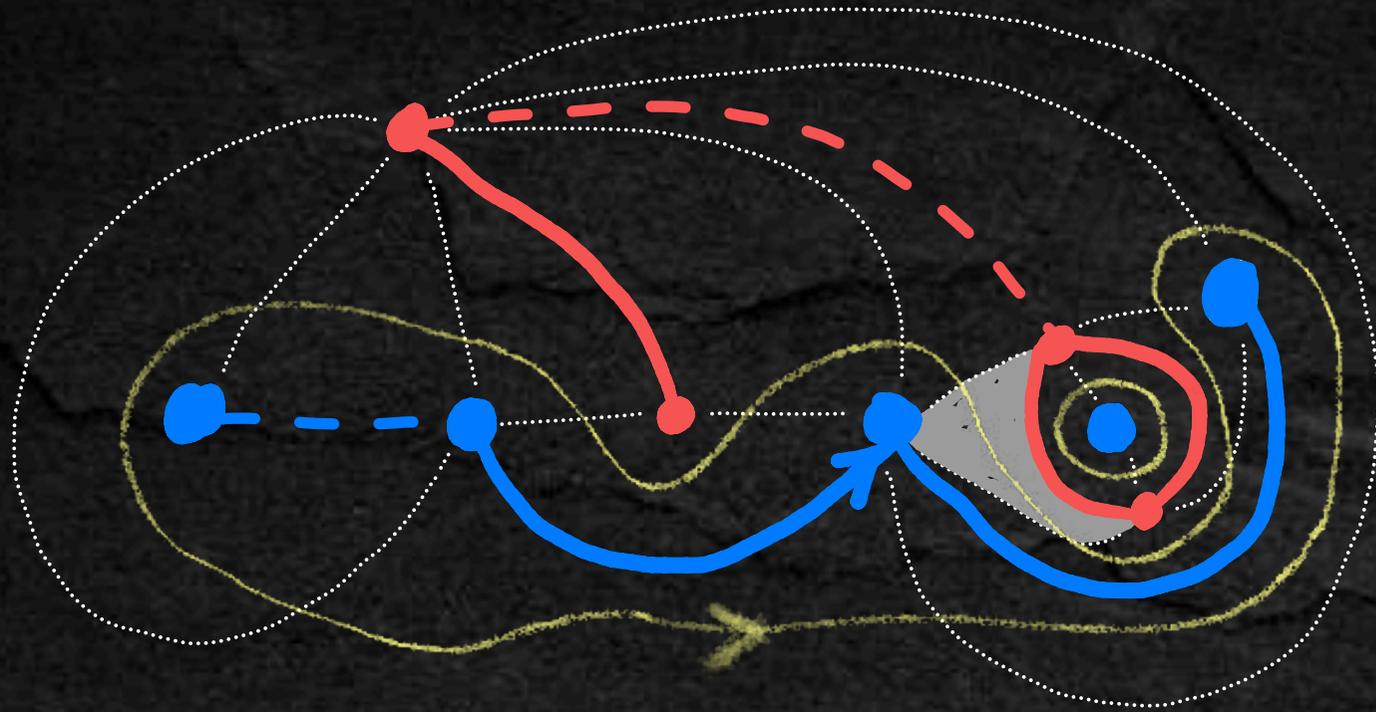
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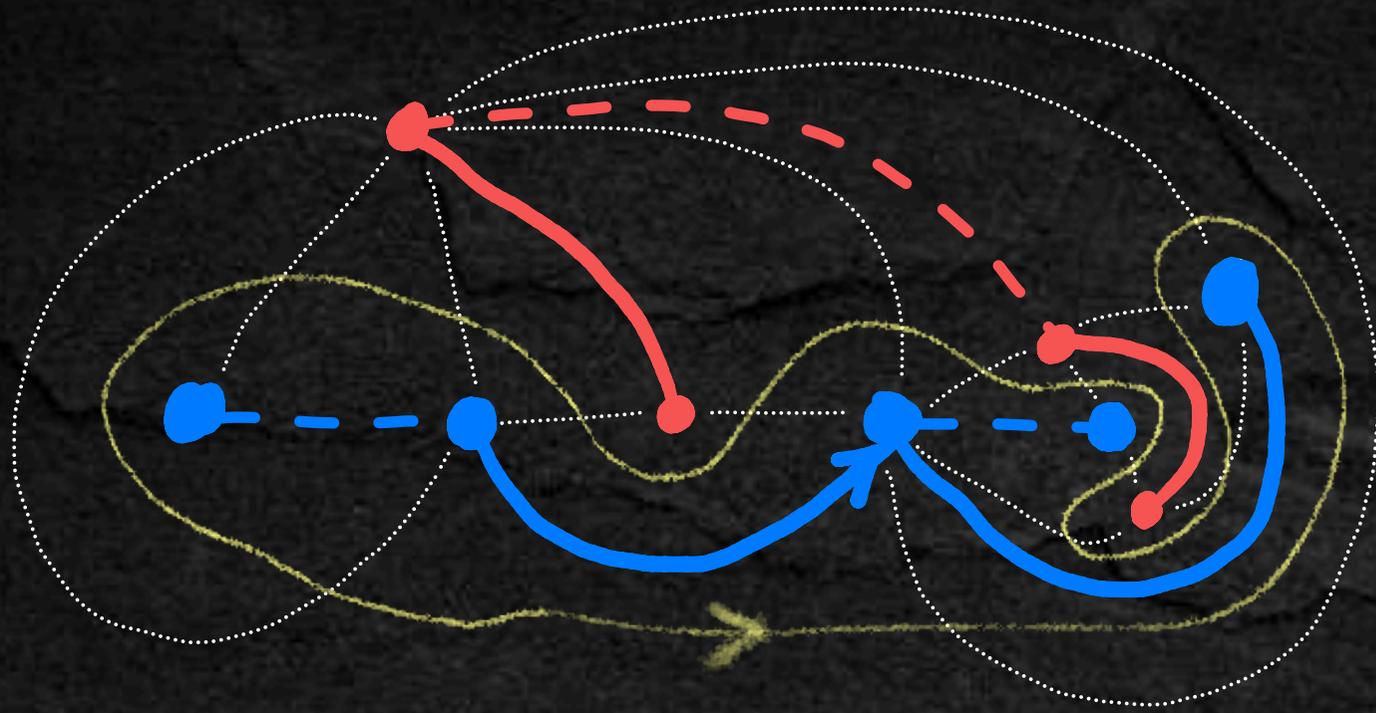
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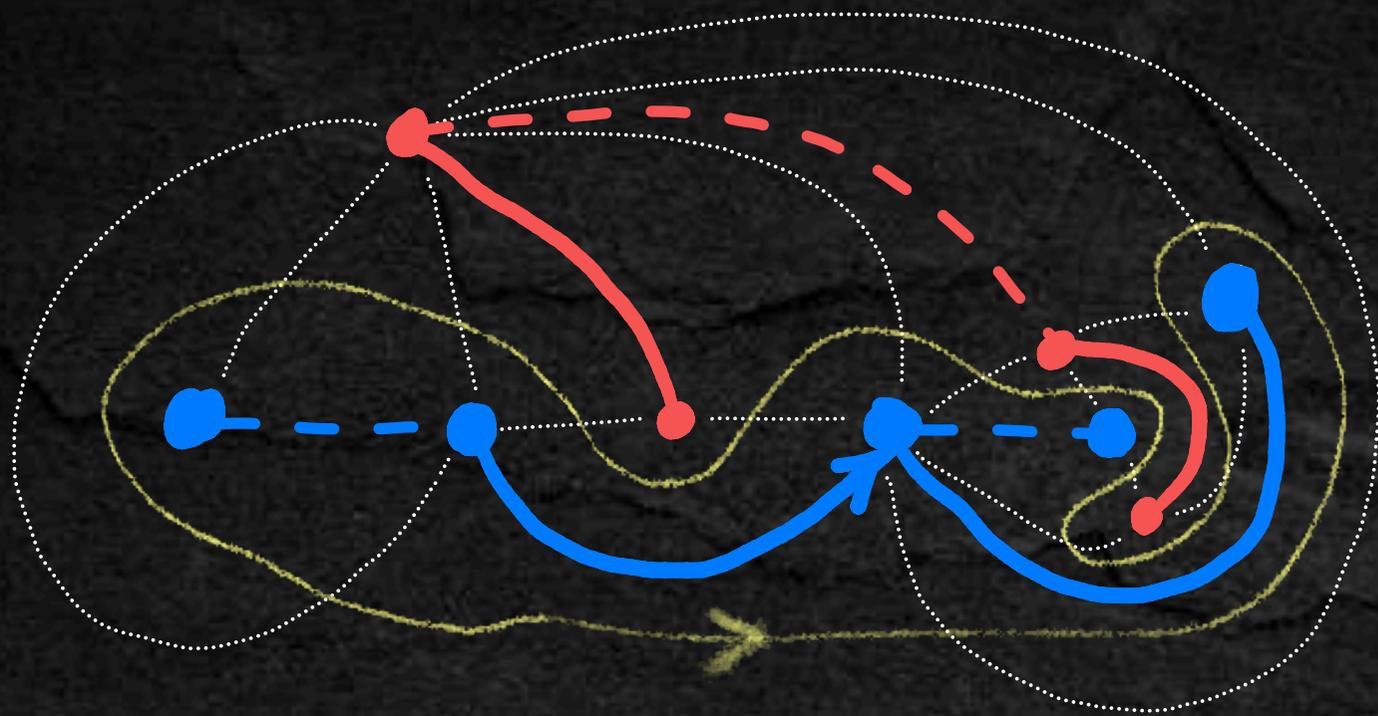
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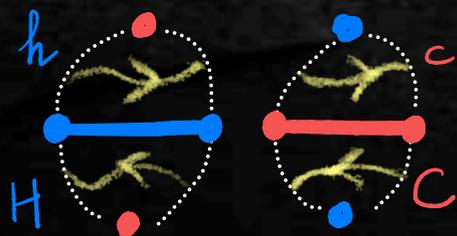
# THE HAMBURGER - CHEESEBURGER BIJECTION



Triangles



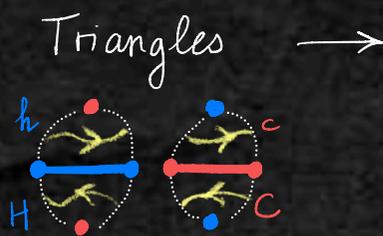
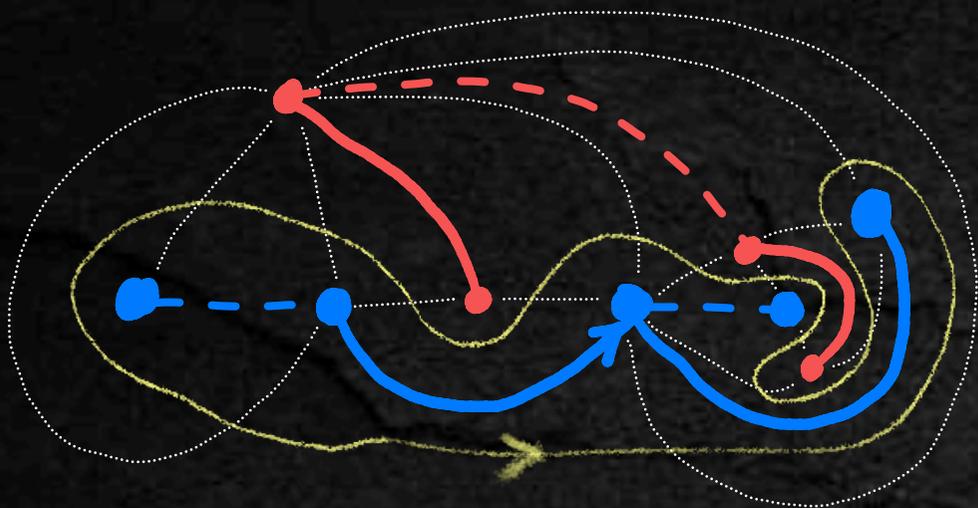
Word



$$W(m, p) = h h c c H h C F F c H C h F$$

$$\text{in } \Theta := \{h, c, H, C, F\}$$

# THE HAMBURGER - CHEESEBURGER BIJECTION



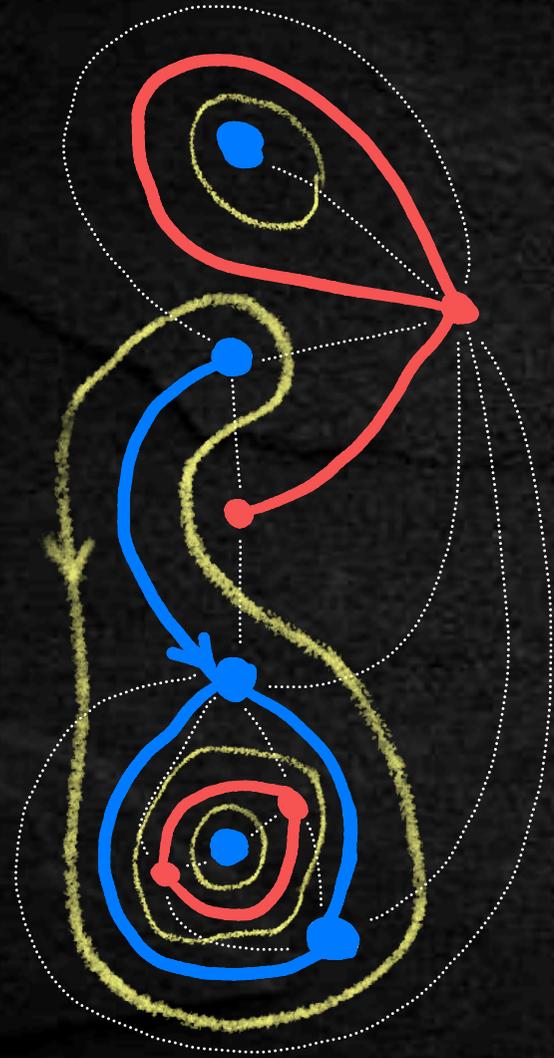
Word  
 $w(m, p) = hncchcFFcHc h F$   
 in  $\Theta = \{h, c, H, C, F\}$

FACT

$m$ : Infinite  $\mathbb{F}K(q)$  maps  $\rightarrow$   $p$ - (iid) hamburger-cheeseburger model is a bijection

with  $\sqrt{q} = \frac{2p}{1-p}$

# A FEW GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

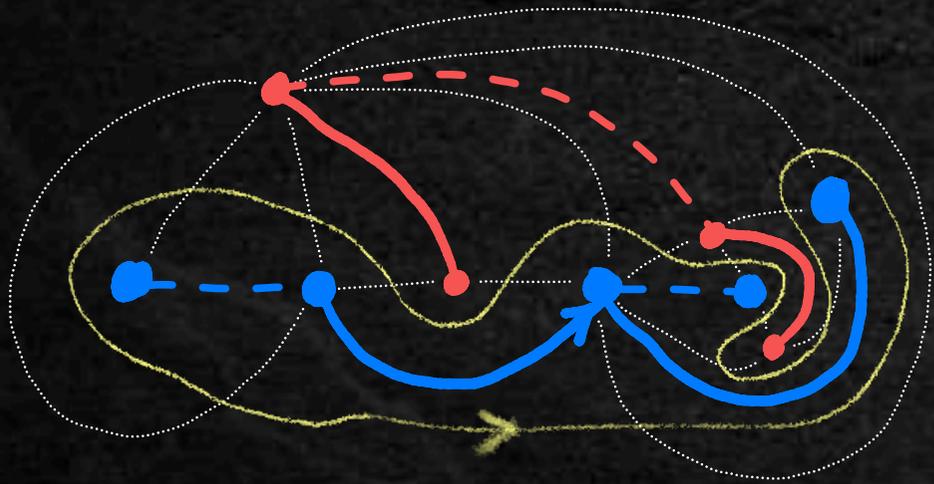


- Loops  $\leftrightarrow$  F symbols
- Open edges  $\leftrightarrow$  "hamburgers"  
*blue*
- Dual edges  $\leftrightarrow$  "cheeseburgers"  
*red*

# A FEW GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

## "MATING OF TREES"

Recall  $\mathcal{H}(i, j) := \#h - \#H - \#[F \leftrightarrow h]$   
 $\mathcal{L}(i, j) := \#c - \#C - \#[F \leftrightarrow c]$



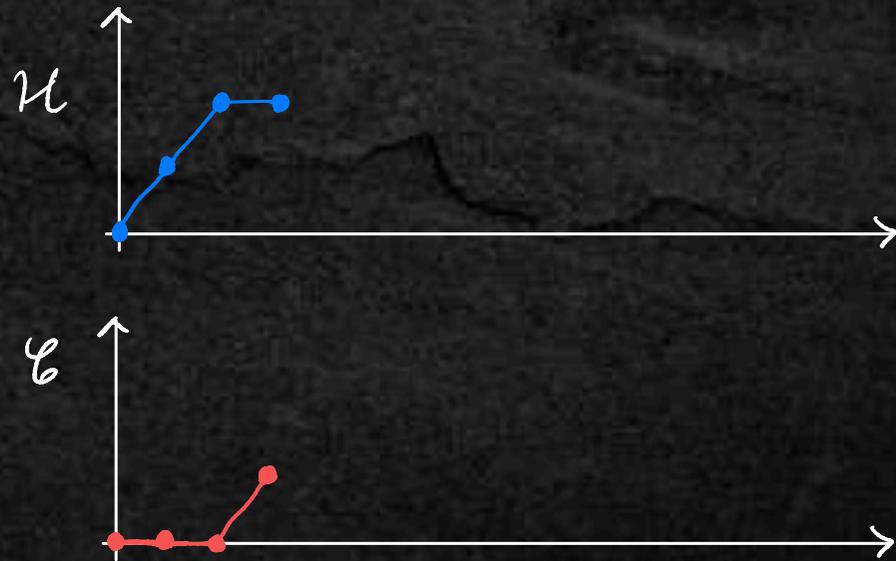
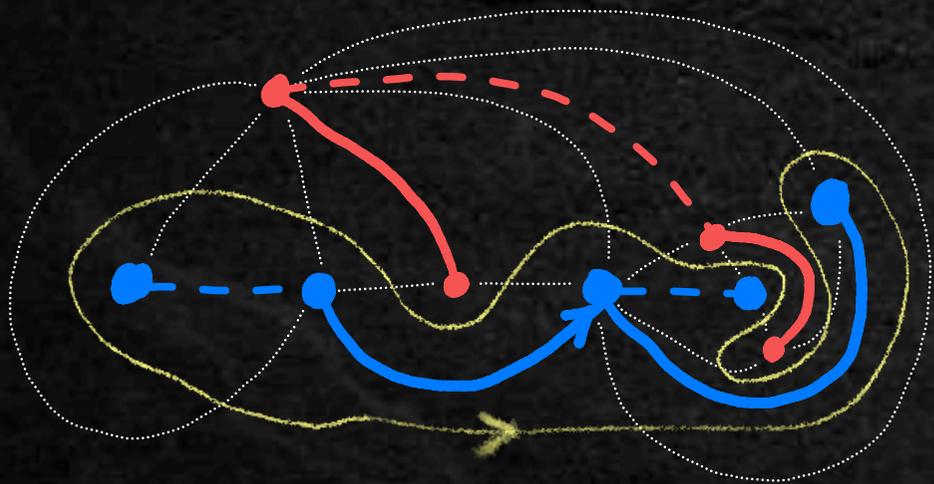




# A FEW GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

## "MATING OF TREES"

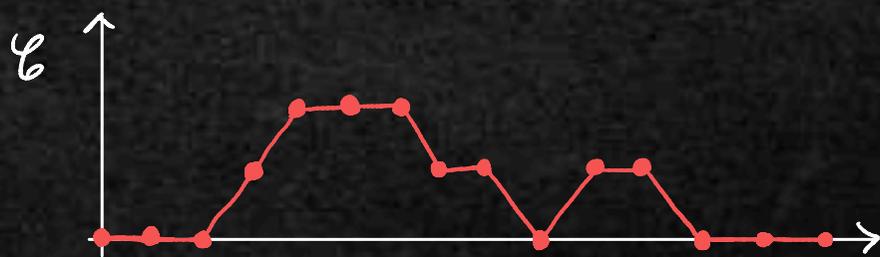
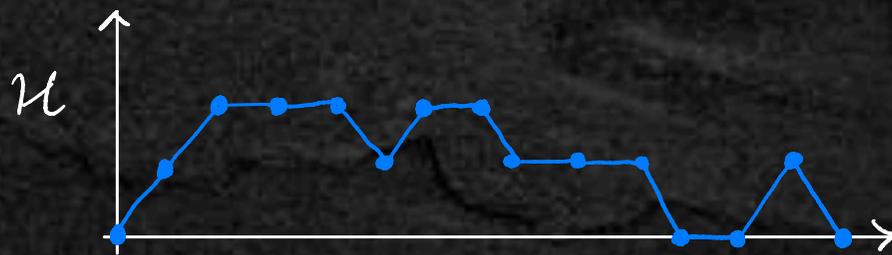
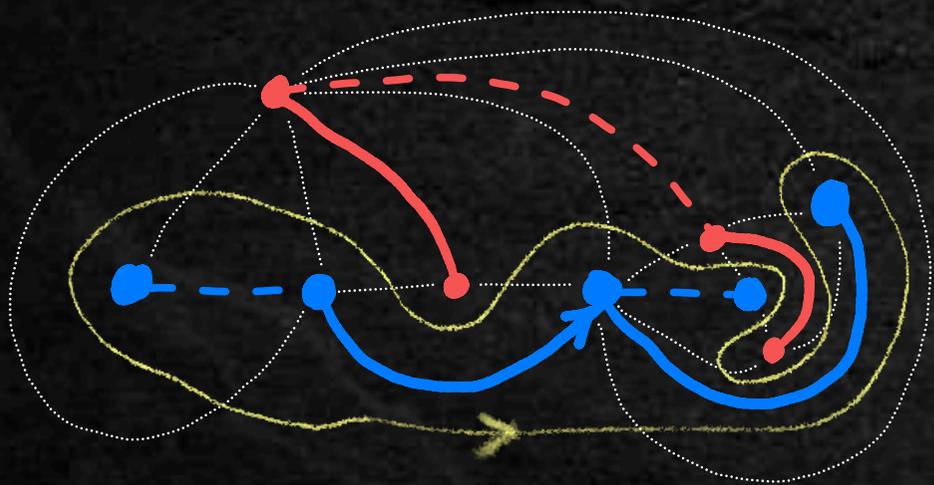
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# A FEW GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

## "MATING OF TREES"

Recall  $\mathcal{H}(i, j) := \#h - \#H - \#[F \leftrightarrow h]$   
 $\mathcal{L}(i, j) := \#c - \#C - \#[F \leftrightarrow c]$



# A WORD ABOUT THE PROOF

$$q \in (0, 4)$$

- SHEFFIELD'S PROOF:

martingale techniques

- CRITICAL EXPONENTS:

[Berestycki-Laslier-Ray '17]

[Gwynne-Mao-Sun '19]

$$\mathbb{P}(|\partial c(o)| = \ell) = \ell^{-\alpha(q) + o(1)}$$

$$q = 4$$

- CORRESPONDENCE

FULLY PACKED  $O(2)$  TRIANGULATIONS  
+ gasket decomposition [Borot-Bouttier-Guitter '11]

- EXACT SOLVABILITY

\* partition function  $F_\ell$   
[Gaudin-Kostov '89]

\* exact expressions

$$\mathbb{P}(|\partial c(o)| = \ell) = g(\ell) \cdot (2\sqrt{2})^{-\ell} F_\ell$$

j.w. N. Berestycki

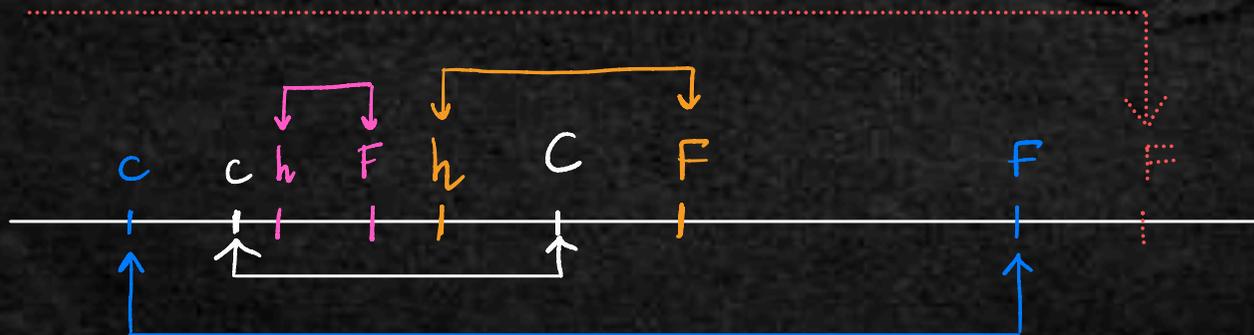
# CHALLENGES

Discrepancy isn't Markov



$$\mathcal{D}(k) = ?$$

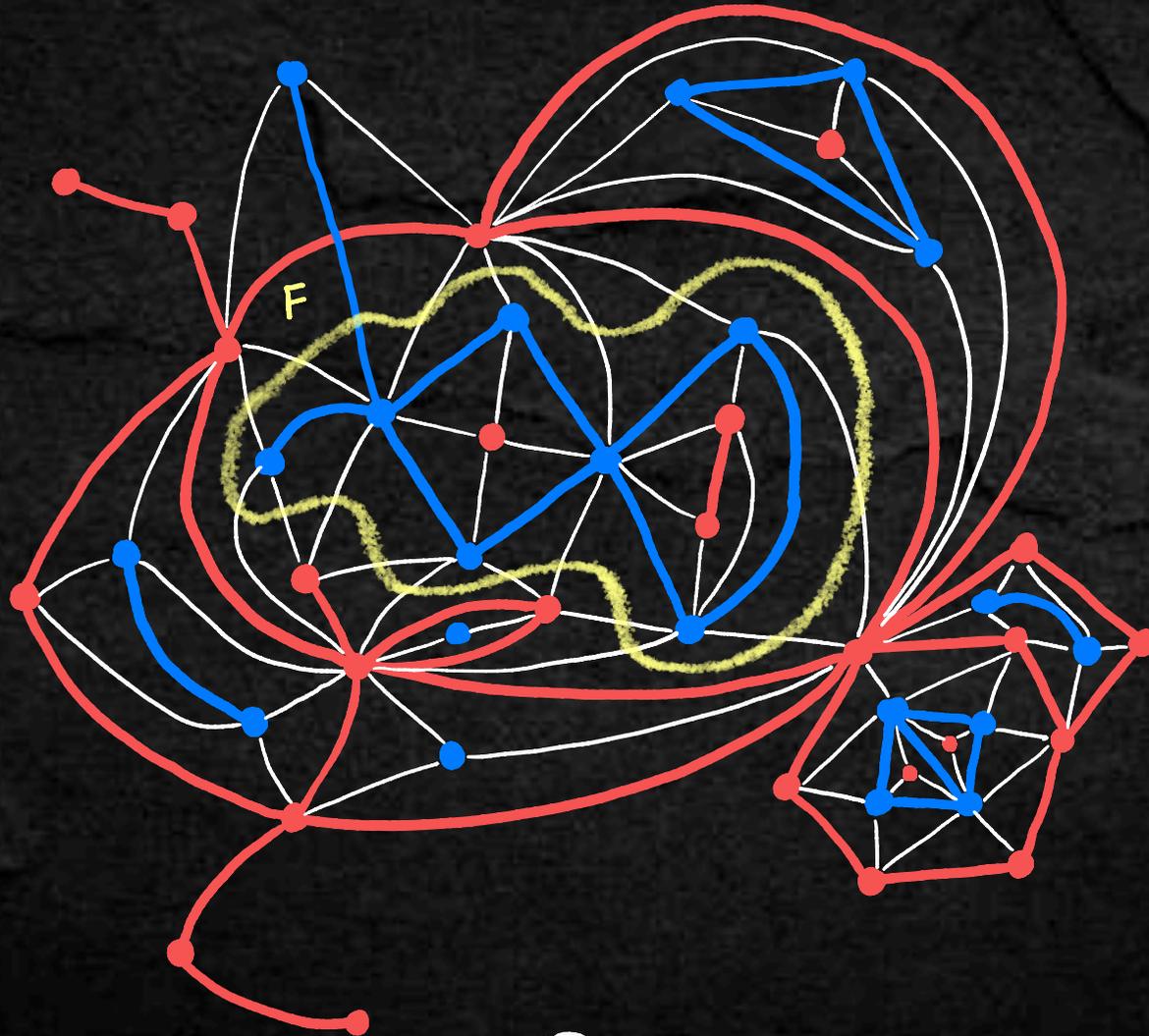
even worse:



Important estimate:  $\# \{ i \leq n \mid X(i) = F \ \& \ \varphi(i) < 0 \}$  is negligible

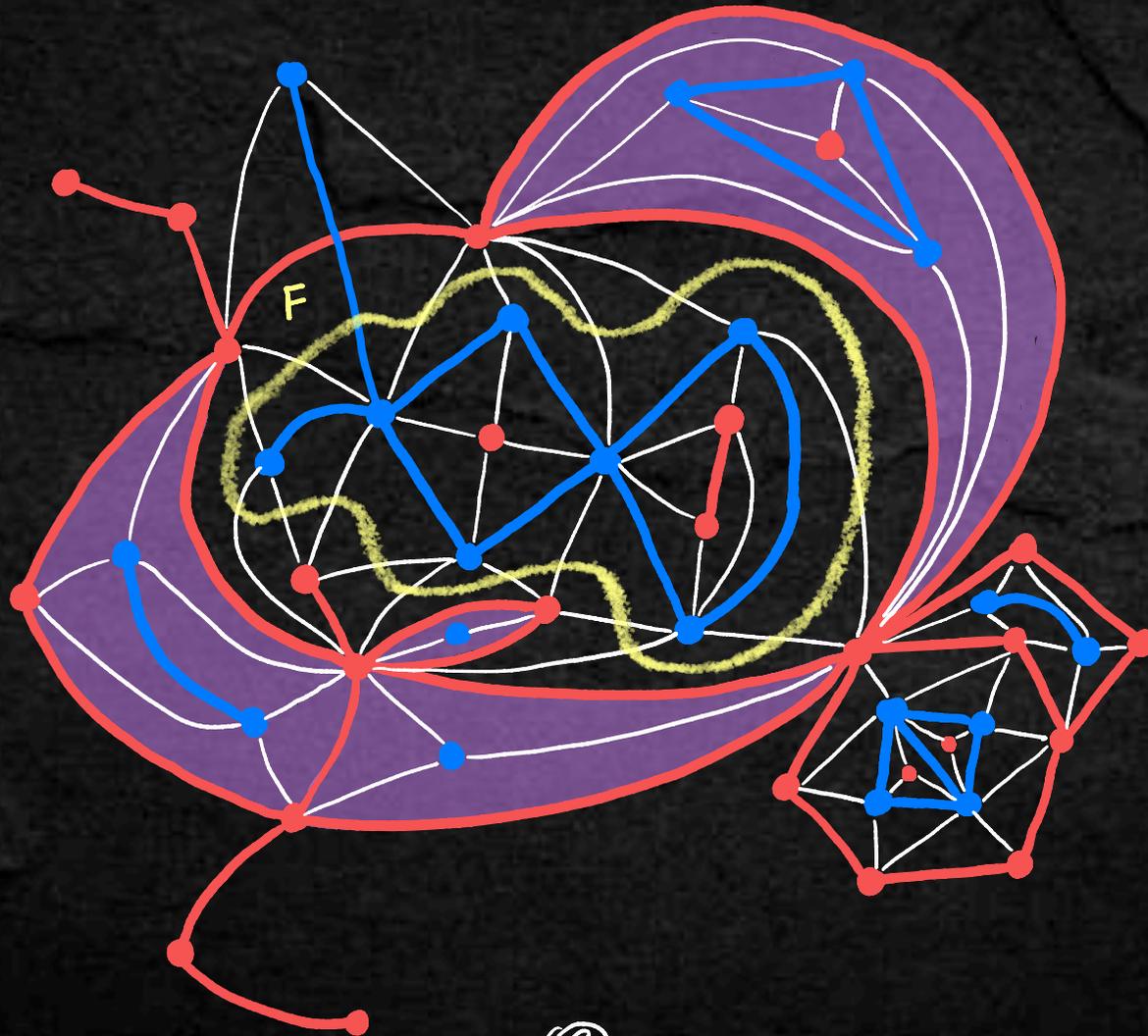
# CHALLENGES

Correspondence "MAP  $\leftrightarrow$  BURGERS" IS VERY SUBTLE



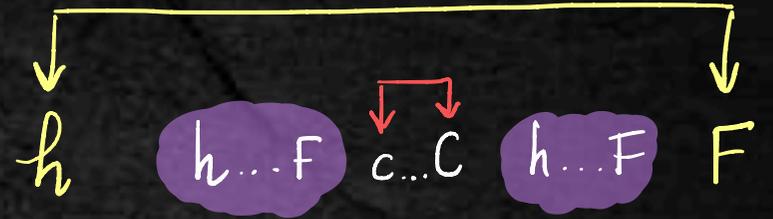
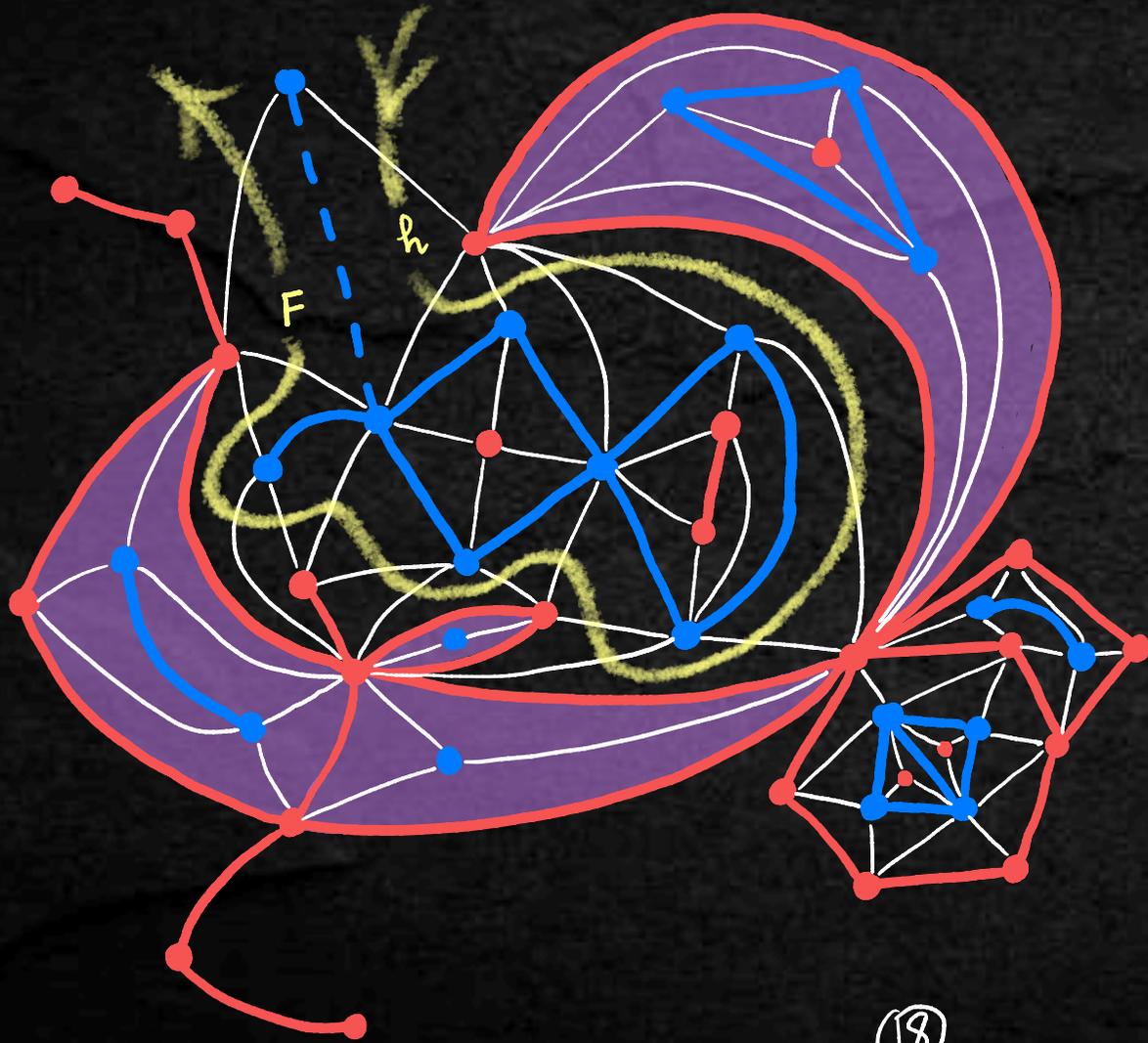
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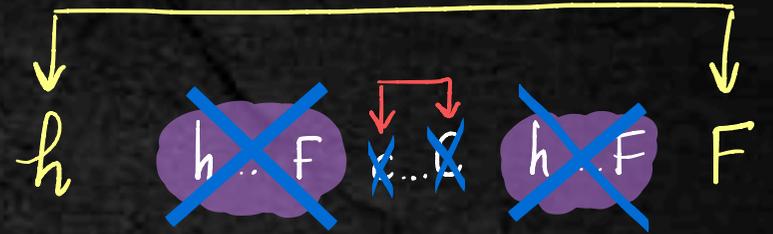
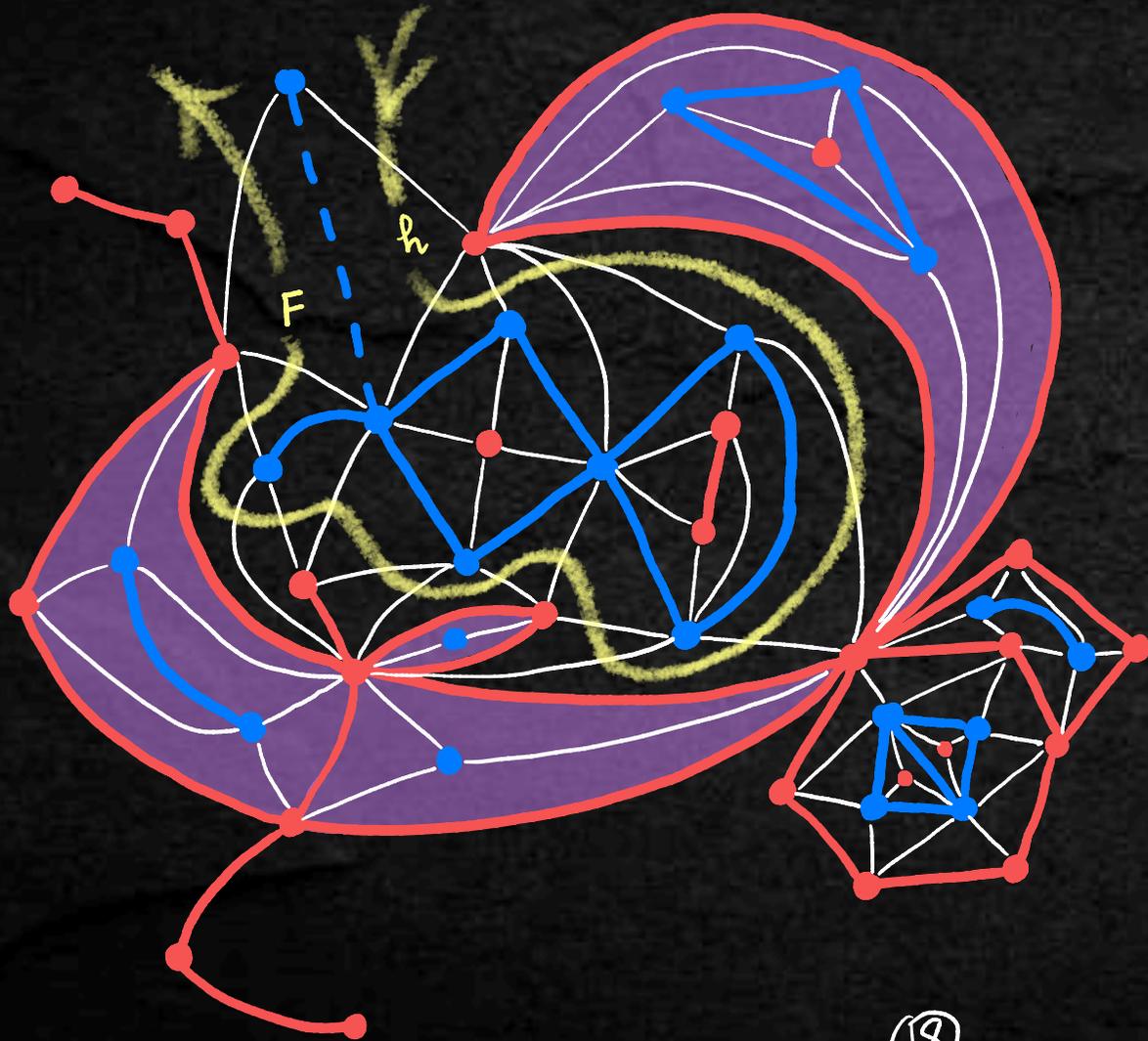
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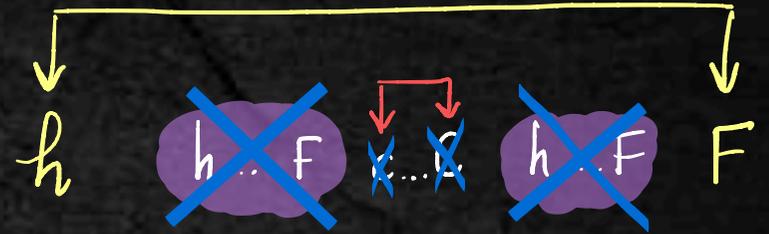
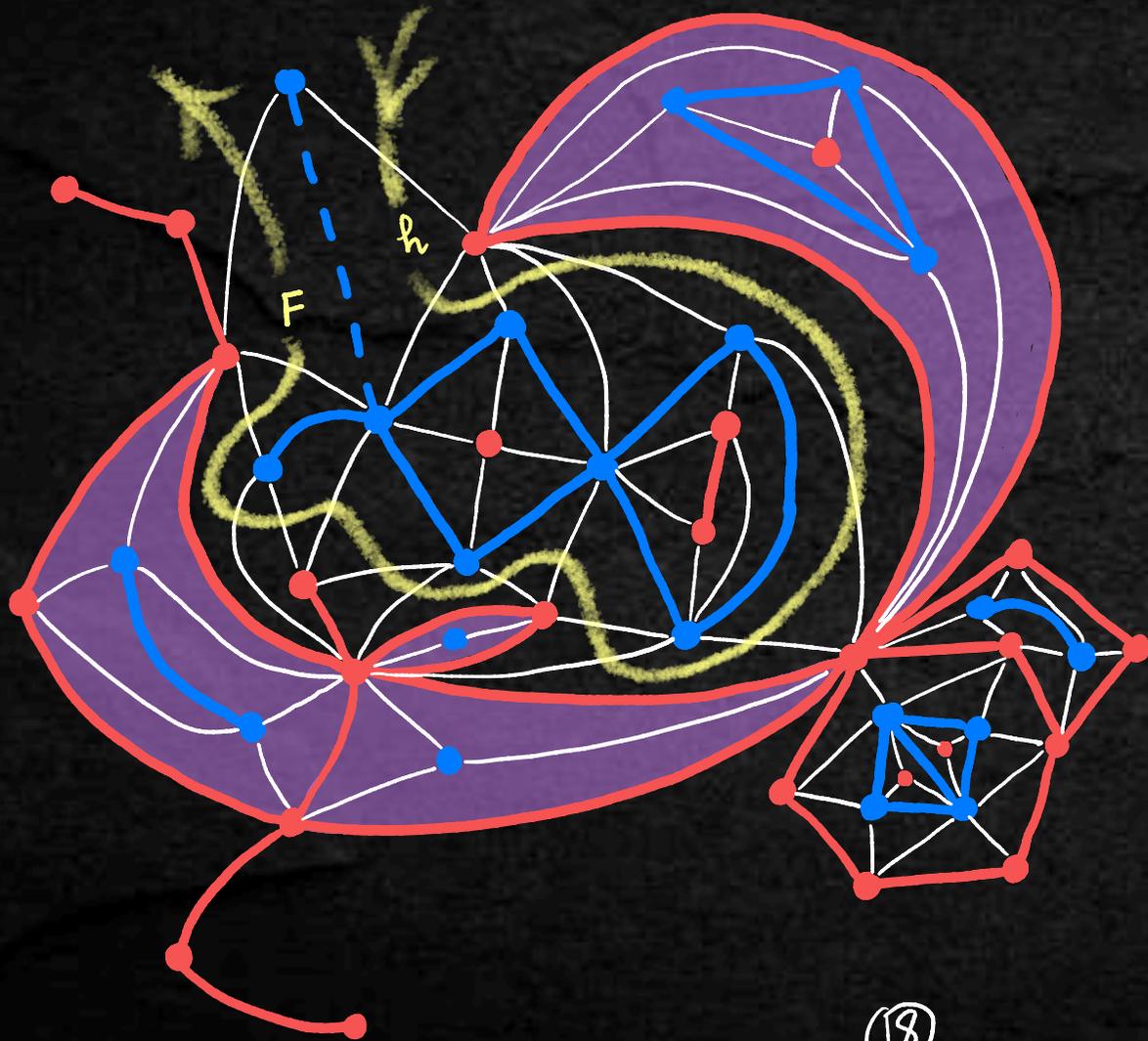


$\rightsquigarrow$  SKELETON

PARTITION FUNCTION  $\leftrightarrow F_l$

# CHALLENGES

Correspondence "MAP  $\leftrightarrow$  BURGERS" IS VERY SUBTLE



$\rightsquigarrow$  SKELETON

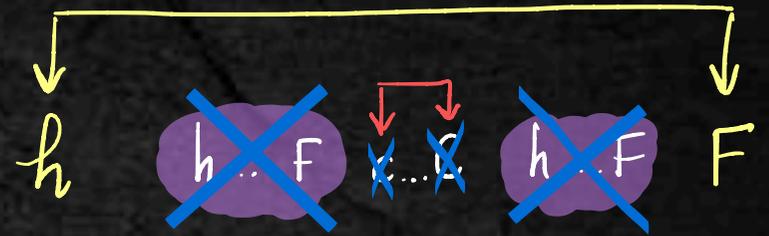
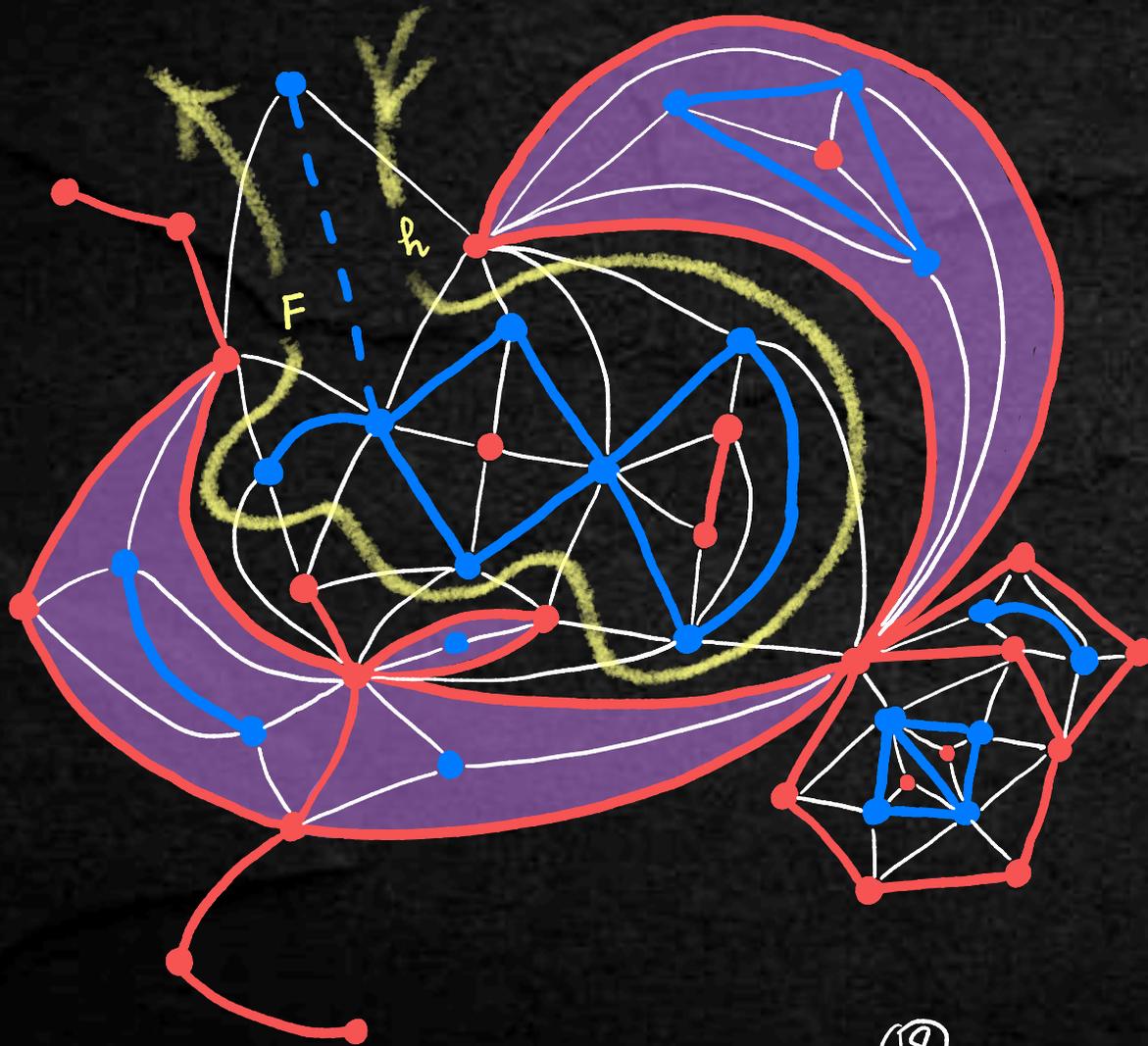
PARTITION FUNCTION  $\leftrightarrow Z_e$

$\rightsquigarrow$  EXPLORATION INTO THE PAST

$Z_e \Rightarrow$  Random walk estimates

# CHALLENGES

Correspondence "MAP  $\leftrightarrow$  BURGERS" IS VERY SUBTLE



$\rightsquigarrow$  SKELETON

PARTITION FUNCTION  $\leftrightarrow F_e$

$\rightsquigarrow$  EXPLORATION INTO THE PAST

$F_e \Rightarrow$  Random walk estimates

$\rightsquigarrow$  FUTURE?