



Local times and capacity for transient branching random walks

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Abstract

We consider branching random walks on the Euclidean lattice mostly in dimensions five and higher. In this *non-Markovian* setting, we derive upper bounds for the probability of spending a fixed time in each ball of an arbitrary finite collection of balls. These bounds involve the branching capacity introduced by Zhu (On the critical branching random walk I: branching capacity and visiting probability, [arXiv:1611.10324](https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.10324)). For random walks, the analogous tail estimates have been instrumental in tackling deviation issues for the volume of the range, and other issues related to excess folding. To obtain these upper bounds, we first obtain a relationship between the equilibrium measure and Green's function, in the form of an approximate last passage decomposition. Secondly, we obtain exponential moment bounds for functionals of the branching random walk, under optimal condition, analogous to the celebrated Kac's moment formula for simple random walk. As a corollary we obtain an approximate variational characterisation of the branching capacity.

Keywords Branching random walk · Capacity · Local times · Equilibrium measure

Mathematics Subject Classification Primary 60G50 · 60J80

1 Introduction

In this paper we study large deviation estimates for the local times of branching random walks (BRW), also called tree-indexed random walks, on $\mathbb{Z}^d$ with $d \geq 5$.

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The deviation estimates we provide concern the local times, and are prerequisite to study excess folding. To define branching random walks, we need two sources of randomness. First we sample a random planar rooted tree and next we attach i.i.d. random variables to the edges of the tree. The branching random walk is then obtained by assigning to each node of the tree the sum of all the variables associated to the edges along the unique geodesic path from the root to that node. To be more precise, given a general ordered rooted tree, say T , we denote the root by $\emptyset$ and the parent of a vertex $u \neq \emptyset$ by u^- . For $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, a random walk indexed by T starting from x is a set of random variables $\{S_u^x\}_{u \in T}$ indexed by the vertices of T with values in $\mathbb{Z}^d$, which is such that, given T , $S_\emptyset^x = x$, and the set of increments $\{S_u^x - S_{u^-}^x\}_{u \in T \setminus \{\emptyset\}}$, forms a family of independent and identically distributed random variables. When $x = 0$, we sometimes drop it from the notation.

To keep our analysis simpler, we assume in the whole paper that the distribution of the increments of our tree-indexed walks is given by the uniform measure on nearest neighbours of the origin. We note that all our proofs and results would adapt to centred finitely supported distributions.

We denote by T^x the range of the random walk indexed by T starting from x , i.e.

$$T^x = \{S_u^x : u \in T\}.$$

In our work we consider two types of random rooted spatial trees: a critical Bienaymé-Galton-Watson tree and an *invariant* infinite tree that we now define.

Let μ be an offspring distribution with mean 1 and positive finite variance σ^2 . We write μ_{sb} for the size biased distribution of μ , i.e. $\mu_{\text{sb}}(i) = i\mu(i)$ for $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Definition 1.1 Let $\mathcal{T}$ be an infinite ordered and rooted tree constructed as follows:

- The root produces i offspring with probability $\mu(i-1)$ for every $i \geq 1$. The first offspring of the root is *special*, while the others if they exist are *normal*.
- Special vertices produce offspring independently according to μ_{sb} , while normal vertices produce offspring independently according to μ .
- Each special vertex produces exactly one special vertex chosen uniformly at random among its children, while the other children are normal.

Note that if we forget the planar (or ordered) structure of $\mathcal{T}$, we obtain a prominent example of an invariant one-ended tree introduced by Aldous in [1], which appears as the local limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$ of a Bienaymé-Galton-Watson tree with offspring distribution μ conditioned on having n vertices, and rooted at a uniformly chosen vertex, see again [1].

By construction $\mathcal{T}$ has a unique infinite path stemming from the root that we call the *spine*. We assign label 0 to the root. We assign positive labels to the vertices on the side of the spine reached clockwise from the root according to a depth-first search from the root and negative labels to the other ones according to depth-first search from infinity as depicted in the first tree of Fig. 1. We call the vertices with negative labels (including the spine vertices) the *past* of $\mathcal{T}$ and denote them by $\mathcal{T}_-$, while the vertices with non-negative labels are in the *future* of $\mathcal{T}$ and we denote them by $\mathcal{T}_+$. Note that the root does not have any offspring in the past of $\mathcal{T}$.

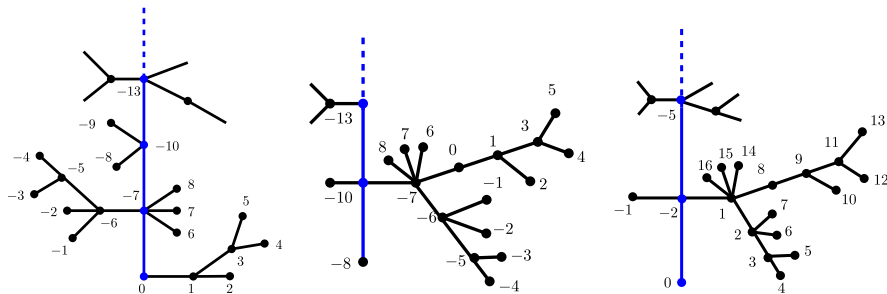


Fig. 1 An infinite tree rooted at 0, seen from -8 and relabelled

We denote by $\mathcal{T}_c$ a Bienaymé-Galton Watson tree with offspring distribution μ . The tree $\mathcal{T}_c$ is almost surely finite, but conditioned on being large, say having n nodes, it has of the order of $\sqrt{n}$ generations and the set of positions, $\mathcal{T}_c^x$, typically fills a ball of volume $n^{d/4}$. The cases $d \geq 5$ are called by physicists the *upper-critical space dimensions*, when considering the BRW. For probabilists, when $d \geq 5$ the critical BRW is *transient* in the sense that a BRW, conditioned on having size n , visits the origin a finite number of times independent of n , and the expected number of visits of a site (the so-called Green's function) is well defined. Dimension four is the critical dimension for BRW, and there the number of visits to the origin grows logarithmically (in the size of the critical tree). We mention here the works of Le Gall and Lin [17, 18] in the transient dimensions that obtained laws of large numbers for the volume of the set of visited sites, when conditioning the BRW to have n nodes, as n goes to infinity. The far-reaching idea behind the law of large numbers is introducing an infinite labelled tree invariant under a shift of the labelling as shown in Fig. 1, and its corresponding re-rooting of the tree. On such an invariant object, such as $\mathcal{T}_-$, ergodic theory yields laws of large numbers. The genealogy of the invariant tree looks like a comb whose teeth are independent critical trees, with respective volumes being independent heavy tailed variables (since by Kolmogorov's estimate $\mathbb{P}(|\mathcal{T}_c| > t) \asymp \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$). This allowed Le Gall and Lin to retrieve information on the critical tree from the infinite invariant ones. Then, building on their beautiful observations, Zhu [21] defines, in $d \geq 5$, the branching capacity of a set, and links it to a hitting probability for a critical BRW (indexed by $\mathcal{T}_c$) or an infinite BRW (indexed by $\mathcal{T}_-$), properly normalised. With our notation, Zhu's key results read as follows.

$$\lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } K)}{g(x)} = \text{BCap}(K) = \lim_{\|x\| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \text{ hits } K)}{G(x)}, \quad (1.1)$$

where g (respectively G) is the Green's function for the critical tree $\mathcal{T}_c^x$ (resp. for the infinite tree $\mathcal{T}_-^x$). In other words,

$$g(x) = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}_c} \mathbf{1}(S_u^0 = x) \right], \quad \text{and} \quad G(x) = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}_-} \mathbf{1}(S_u^0 = x) \right].$$

Note that by criticality of the tree, the function g is the same as the Green's function for simple random walk.

Moreover, [21] gives a dual definition of branching capacity in terms of escape probabilities:

$$\text{BCap}(K) = \sum_{x \in K} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap K = \emptyset). \quad (1.2)$$

In view of these findings, a transient branching random walk seems to resemble a transient random walk. What about a last passage decomposition? Let us recall what it amounts to for a simple random walk, denoted here by $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$. When starting at x , we denote its law by $\mathbb{P}_x$, and for any subset $K \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, we denote by $H_K = \inf\{n \geq 0 : X_n \in K\}$ and $H_K^+ = \inf\{n \geq 1 : X_n \in K\}$, the first hitting and the first return time to K respectively. Then we have a last passage decomposition

$$\mathbb{P}_x(H_K < \infty) = \sum_{y \in K} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{P}_x(X_n = y, \{X_{n+k} : k \geq 1\} \text{ avoids } K). \quad (1.3)$$

We next use the Markov property and invariance by time shift to get, for any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$

$$\mathbb{P}_x(H_K < \infty) = \sum_{y \in K} g(x - y) \cdot \mathbb{P}_y(H_K^+ = \infty). \quad (1.4)$$

For a tree this Markov property fails and this is the main source of difficulty in this setting. The fundamental formula (1.4) is at the heart of the potential theory for random walks, and can also be thought of as a relation between the function $x \mapsto \mathbb{P}_x(H_K < \infty)$, which equals one on K and is harmonic outside K , the Green's function g and the equilibrium measure. Such an exact formula in the context of branching random walks is missing due to the lack of Markov property, and so far it has prevented the development of a satisfactory potential theory for branching random walks, despite the series of works by Zhu [21–26] that laid its foundations.

The main goal of this paper is to establish a tail estimate for the time spent in a domain Λ made of disjoint balls, in terms of the branching capacity of Λ , in an analogous form as for the simple random walk. Our results complement recent results of [9] and [7] for $d \geq 5$. The former authors focused on hitting a single site, whereas the latter focused on hitting a single ball. For the purpose of obtaining tail estimates, we first obtain a relation between the Green's function and the equilibrium measure similar to (1.4). One application of the former relation is an *approximate variational characterisation*, see Corollary 1.4, which is important in Potential Theory. Secondly, we obtain exponential moment bounds on certain functionals of the BRW for both the infinite tree and the critical one. These exponential bounds are based on a type of Kac's moments formula (see for instance Proposition 2.9 of [20]). Note that this moments formula has an expression in dimension 4, which we use to derive a result which was first derived in [4] using a different method. We then give two other corollaries of our results: (i) Euclidean balls are sets of minimal branching capacity (up to constant), given their volume, and (ii) in each finite set $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, there is a subset whose branching

capacity and volume are of order the branching capacity of Λ , which were instrumental for solving large deviations problems on the range, see below.

Before stating precisely our results, we recall the definitions of equilibrium measure and branching capacity, which were introduced by Zhu in [21]. Unless stated otherwise, we assume from now on and until the end of the paper that $d \geq 5$.

Definition 1.2 Let K be a finite subset of $\mathbb{Z}^d$. The **equilibrium measure** of K is the measure defined for $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, by

$$e_K(x) = \mathbf{1}(x \in K) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap K = \emptyset).$$

The **branching capacity** of K is defined to be

$$\text{BCap}(K) = \sum_{x \in K} e_K(x).$$

Our first result provides an *approximate last passage decomposition*.

Theorem 1.3 There exist positive constants c and C , so that for any finite set $K \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$, we have

$$\|Ge_K\|_\infty = \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d} Ge_K(x) := \max_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{y \in K} G(x, y) e_K(y) \leq C, \quad (1.5)$$

and if K is nonempty,

$$\min_{x \in K} Ge_K(x) \geq c. \quad (1.6)$$

One application of this result is an approximate variational characterisation of the branching capacity, which solves an open question of [25]. Zhu defined the branching capacity (in dimension five and higher) as a hitting probability, rescaled, when the initial state is taken to infinity. Establishing a variational characterization of the branching capacity puts the discrete analysis on the same footing as the continuous one. Indeed, Dhersin and Le Gall [14] relate hitting probabilities of a set for the Brownian snake in terms of its $(d - 4)$ -capacity, for any $d \geq 4$, which is defined via a variational formula, and recently Bai, Delmas and Hu [11] defined a Brownian snake capacity in dimension 5 and higher, as a hitting probability from infinity and show that the discrete Branching Capacity converges after rescaling toward the Brownian snake capacity.

Corollary 1.4 *There exist positive constants C_1, C_2 , such that for any finite nonempty set $K \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C_1}{\text{BCap}(K)} &\leq \inf \left\{ \sum_{x, y \in K} G(x - y) v(x) v(y) : v \text{ probability measure on } K \right\} \\ &\leq \frac{C_2}{\text{BCap}(K)}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.7)$$

As we will recall in (2.3), $G(x)$ is of order $\|x\|^{4-d}$. Then, the corollary says that the branching capacity is of the same order as the $(d-4)$ -capacity, and as a consequence hitting probabilities of a set for a critical branching random walk can be expressed in terms of the $(d-4)$ -capacity, as in the continuous setting [14]. We stress however, that the proofs are completely different in the two cases. Note furthermore, that in the discrete setting branching capacity may also be defined in terms of escape probabilities (or as the total mass of an equilibrium measure), which does not have an equivalent (yet) in the continuous setting.

We shall give two proofs of Corollary 1.4. One, based on the method of [13], which only uses (1.5), but requires a finite third moment on μ , and a second one which needs both (1.5) and (1.6), but only requires a finite second moment on μ .

In order to obtain large deviation estimates, we present an exponential moment bound for functionals of the infinite BRW which is fundamental on its own right. This is obtained independently of Theorem 1.3, and can be thought of as an extension of Kac's moment formula to a non-Markovian setting, see e.g. [20, Proposition 2.9].

Theorem 1.5 Assume that μ has a finite exponential moment. There exists $\kappa > 0$, such that for any map $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, satisfying $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq \kappa$, one has

$$\mathbb{E} \left[\exp \left(\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}} \varphi(S_u) \right) \right] \leq 2.$$

Theorem 1.5 is useful if we can find a *potential* φ with $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq \kappa$, and Theorem 1.3 provides such a family of functions: we build them from the equilibrium potentials e_K .

Our proof of Theorem 1.5 uses a moment method, which bears similarities with the one used by Angel, Hutchcroft and Jarai [9], itself taking its roots in the tree-diagram expansion of Aizenman and Newman [2]. However, while [9] only considers the case when φ is supported on a single point, here we are able to consider any function satisfying $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq \kappa$, which is ideally suited to study covering of a given domain of space by BRW, and our recursion method is elementary.

When combined together our two main results have a number of interesting consequences. A first immediate application is a large deviations upper bound for the time spent on a collection of balls. For $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, and $r > 0$, write $B(x, r)$ for the Euclidean closed ball of radius r centered at x (intersected with $\mathbb{Z}^d$), and for a subset $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, define $B(\mathcal{C}, r) = \cup_{x \in \mathcal{C}} B(x, r)$.

For $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, we define

$$\ell_{\mathcal{T}^x}(y) = \sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}} \mathbf{1}(S_u^x = y),$$

and for $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$, we write $\ell_{\mathcal{T}^x}(A) = \sum_{y \in A} \ell_{\mathcal{T}^x}(y)$.

Corollary 1.6 Assume that μ has a finite exponential moment. Then there exists $\kappa > 0$, such that for any $t > 0$, any $r \geq 1$, and any finite set $C \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\mathbb{P}(\ell_{\mathcal{T}^0}(B(x, r)) > t, \text{ for all } x \in C) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\kappa \cdot \frac{t}{r^d} \cdot \text{BCap}(B(C, r))\right). \quad (1.8)$$

Remark 1.7 Note that since $\mathcal{T}$ contains $\mathcal{T}_c$ as subtree, the same result holds as well with $\mathcal{T}_c^0$ instead of $\mathcal{T}^0$ (and this remark applies to Theorem 1.5 as well).

Also, it was proved in [21] that the branching capacity of a ball of radius r is of order r^{d-4} , thus in the case of one ball we recover the results of [7, 9]. We note that the case of dimension four would require a new strategy, and is open (except for one ball). The question of obtaining a corresponding lower bound is also interesting, even in the case of a single random walk.

Let us mention that in the setting of a simple random walk the argument used here for proving Corollary 1.6 provides an alternative and more direct approach for Theorem 1.2 from [5], see also Remark 4.10. Furthermore, in the critical dimension four, our method also allows to recover the one ball upper bound of [7, 9] in a simple way.

Proposition 1.8 Assume $d = 4$, and that μ has a finite exponential moment. There are positive constants C and κ , such that for any $r \geq 1$, and any $t > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}(\ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^0}(B(0, r)) \geq t) \leq C \cdot \exp\left(-\kappa \cdot \frac{\sqrt{t}}{r^2}\right). \quad (1.9)$$

One interesting challenge is obtaining an analogue to (1.8) in $d = 4$ where a *critical discrete capacity* has still to be described.

Another application of Theorem 1.5 is the following general upper deviations bound for the time spent in an arbitrary set. Define for $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, and $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, $G(x, \Lambda) = \sum_{y \in \Lambda} G(x, y)$.

Corollary 1.9 Assume that μ has a finite exponential moment. Then there exists $c > 0$, such that for any $t > 0$ and any finite nonempty set $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, one has

$$\mathbb{P}(\ell_{\mathcal{T}^0}(\Lambda) > t) \leq 2 \exp\left(-c \cdot \frac{t}{\sup_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^d} G(x, \Lambda)}\right).$$

Note that $G(x, \Lambda) \leq C|\Lambda|^{4/d}$, for some universal constant C which does not depend on Λ nor on $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, thus in the above corollary, one could as well replace the denominator in the exponential by $|\Lambda|^{4/d}$. However, the slightly more general form presented here can be useful in some situations when e.g. the set Λ has a small local density, as in [4, 6].

In the standard framework of random walks, Corollaries 1.6 and 1.9 were instrumental in studying the moderate deviations of the range in [3–5], and for solving a long-standing conjecture of Khanin, Mazel, Schlossman and Sinai [15] concerning the large deviations for the intersection of two independent ranges in [6]. With the

results of this paper, intersections of branching random walks are also investigated in [8].

The non-Markovian nature of the BRW. We mentioned already that this work can be seen as extending some key random walk potential theoretic results to a non-Markovian setting: the infinite invariant tree defined above. We describe the latter informally as being a one-sided infinite random walk, the so-called spine, on each node of which there are two critical trees hanging off, one in the past and the other one in the future. It is only when conditioning on the spine that we can disentangle past and future. However, as we average over both the spine and its dangling trees there is often a subtle tradeoff between what is required from the spine, and what the dangling trees achieve. We use extensively that we are in a regime where the typical behaviour is dominant, and the spine is a simple random walk which typically spends time L^2 in a region of diameter L . If we can place ourselves in a situation where the dangling trees all see the same environment (typically avoid some set far away) then their initial position is innocuous, and we can use uniform bounds on them.

Organisation. The rest of the paper is organised as follows. In Sect. 2 we provide some preliminary results, such as the shift-invariance of the infinite tree, some basic facts about Green's functions, and also about the equilibrium measure. We also recall important results of Zhu on hitting probability estimates. In Sect. 3 we first give a sketch of the proof of (1.5) and in the remaining section we give the full proof as well as provide a first proof of Corollary 1.4, that only uses the upper bound part of Theorem 1.3. In Sect. 4 we prove Theorem 1.5, together with Corollary 1.6 and Proposition 1.8. Then in Sect. 5 we prove (1.6), which concludes the proof of Theorem 1.3. Finally in Sect. 6, we give short proofs of Corollaries 1.4 and 1.9.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 General notation

Given two real functions f and g , we write $f \lesssim g$, or sometimes $f = \mathcal{O}(g)$, when there exists a constant $C > 0$, such that $f(x) \leq Cg(x)$, for all x . We write $f \asymp g$, when both $f \lesssim g$ and $g \lesssim f$. We write $f \sim g$, when $f(x)/g(x) \rightarrow 1$, as $x \rightarrow \infty$.

Given $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, we let $A^c := \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus A$, and we define the boundary ∂A of A as the set of elements of A which have at least one neighbor in A^c .

We let $\|x\|$ denote the Euclidean norm of an element $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. We write $a \wedge b$ and $a \vee b$ respectively for the minimum and maximum between two real numbers a and b . For $r > 0$, we write $G(r) = r^{4-d}$.

2.2 Trees and tree-indexed random walks

Let $\tilde{\mu}$ be the probability measure defined by $\tilde{\mu}(i) = \sum_{j \geq i+1} \mu(j)$. A tree where only the distribution of the offspring of the root is $\tilde{\mu}$ and everywhere else it is μ is called a μ -**adjoint tree** and we denote it by $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c$.

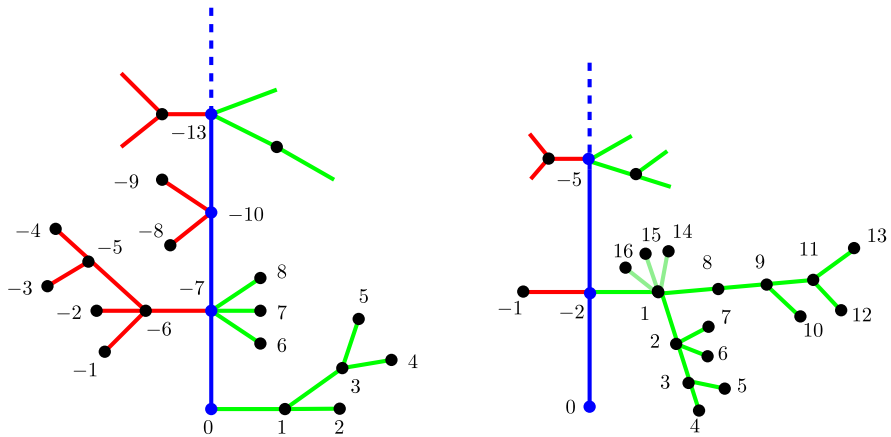


Fig. 2 Applying the shift transformation θ^8 : the blue part is the spine, the green part is the future and the red part is the past

Definition 2.1 We define the **shift transformations** θ and its inverse θ^{-1} on $\mathcal{T}$ by adding 1, respectively -1 , to all labels and then the vertex with label 0 becomes the new root. Furthermore, these maps extend naturally to transformations on the law of the random walk indexed by $\mathcal{T}$.

Proposition 2.2 The laws of $\mathcal{T}$ and of the random walk indexed by $\mathcal{T}$ are invariant under the shift transformations θ and θ^{-1} .

We refer the reader to [23] or [12] for a full proof of this proposition. The fact that the law of the random walk indexed by $\mathcal{T}_+$ is invariant under θ^{-1} was first observed by Le Gall and Lin [17, 18], and is reminiscent of the invariance property of sin-trees discovered by Aldous [1] (Fig. 2).

For a special vertex u of $\mathcal{T}$ (i.e. on the spine of $\mathcal{T}$) we write $k_p(u)$ and $k_f(u)$ for the number of normal offsprings of u in the past and future of $\mathcal{T}$ respectively. By the construction of $\mathcal{T}$ we then see that for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mathbb{P}(k_p(u) = i, k_f(u) = j) = \mu(i + j + 1),$$

and hence both $k_p(u)$ and $k_f(u)$ are distributed according to $\tilde{\mu}$. As a consequence, the subtrees of $\mathcal{T}$ emanating from the vertices on the spine, either in the past or in the future, are μ -adjoint trees. A random walk indexed by a μ -adjoint tree is called an **adjoint branching random walk**.

For $n \geq 0$, we let $\mathcal{T}^x(n)$ be the value of the random walk indexed by $\mathcal{T}$ starting from x at the vertex with label $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and similarly for the other tree-indexed walks. For $a \leq b$ in $\mathbb{Z}$, we write $\mathcal{T}^x[a, b] := \{\mathcal{T}^x(n)\}_{n \in [a, b]}$, and similarly for $\mathcal{T}^x[a, b]$, $\mathcal{T}^x(a, b]$, or for other random trees. We write $(X^x(n))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ for the random walk indexed by the spine parametrised by its intrinsic labelling (i.e. its natural time parametrisation), when it starts from $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$.

With a slight abuse of notation we shall sometimes denote the tree-indexed random walk (as a process) by $\mathcal{T}^x$ (which was formally defined as a random subset of $\mathbb{Z}^d$).

For integers $0 \leq a \leq b \leq \infty$, we also write $\mathcal{F}^x[a, b]$ (respectively $\mathcal{F}_+^x[a, b]$) for the positions of $\mathcal{T}^x$ on the set of vertices lying in the adjoint trees in the past (respectively future) emanating from the points on the spine with time index (in the natural parametrisation of the spine) in $[a, b]$, and similarly with $[a, b)$.

2.3 Basic facts on Green's functions and branching capacity

We denote by g the Green's function of a simple random walk $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$, in other words:

$$g(x, y) = \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{1}(X_n = y) \right] = g(0, y - x),$$

where $\mathbb{E}_x$ denotes the expectation for a walk starting from x . Recall that (see e.g. [16]),

$$g(x, y) \asymp \frac{1}{1 + \|x - y\|^{d-2}}. \quad (2.1)$$

In fact by linearity of expectation and criticality of μ , one also has

$$g(x, y) = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}_c} \mathbf{1}(S_u^x = y) \right].$$

Similarly we define

$$G(x, y) = G(y - x) = \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}_-} \mathbf{1}(S_u^x = y) \right].$$

Since the mean number of normal offspring of a vertex of the spine of $\mathcal{T}$ which belong to the past has mean $\sigma^2/2$, we deduce that for any $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\begin{aligned} G(x, y) &= \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left(g(x, z) - \mathbf{1}(z = x) \right) \cdot \left(\mathbf{1}(z = y) + \frac{\sigma^2}{2} (g(z, y) - \mathbf{1}(z = y)) \right) \\ &= \frac{\sigma^2}{2} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x, z) g(z, y) + \mathcal{O}(g(x, y)). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

Using (2.1), this yields

$$G(x, y) \asymp \frac{1}{1 + \|x - y\|^{d-4}}. \quad (2.3)$$

We now state some important facts related to the equilibrium measure and the branching capacity. The next proposition is a simple last passage decomposition formula which will be used widely in the paper.

Proposition 2.3 Let $K' \subseteq K$ and B be finite subsets of $\mathbb{Z}^d$ such that B contains K' and points at distance 1 from K' . Then

$$\sum_{y \in K'} e_K(y) = \sum_{w \in \partial B} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (K \cup B) = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_+^w \text{ first hits } K \text{ in } K').$$

Proof Let L be the last time that the past of the tree-indexed random walk is in B . For all $y \in K'$ we can now write

$$e_K(y) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap K = \emptyset) = \sum_{w \in \partial B} \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap K = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}^y(-n) = w, L = n),$$

since L is finite almost surely. Using the invariance of the tree $\mathcal{T}^y$ under the shift θ^n by Proposition 2.2 we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap K = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}^y(-n) = w, L = n) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}^w(n) = y, \mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (K \cup B) = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}^w[0, n) \cap K = \emptyset). \end{aligned}$$

Taking now the sum over all $y \in K'$ and all $n \geq 1$ completes the proof. $\square$

For a finite subset $K \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, and $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$, we write $e_K(A) = \sum_{x \in A} e_K(x)$.

Lemma 2.4 For any finite set $K \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$ containing two disjoint sets U and V , we have

$$e_K(U \cup V) \geq e_{K \setminus V}(U).$$

Remark 2.5 An immediate consequence of this lemma is that the branching capacity is monotone for inclusion, a fact already proved by [21]. Indeed, applying the lemma with $V = K \setminus U$, gives that if $U \subseteq K$, then $\text{BCap}(U) \leq \text{BCap}(K)$.

Proof of Lemma 2.4 Let $R > 0$, be such that $K \subset B(0, R - 1)$. Applying Proposition 2.3 we get

$$e_K(U \cup V) = \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_+^w \text{ first hits } K \text{ in } U \cup V).$$

Observing that $\{\mathcal{T}_+^w \text{ first hits } K \setminus V \text{ in } U\} \subseteq \{\mathcal{T}_+^w \text{ first hits } K \text{ in } U \cup V\}$, we then obtain

$$e_K(U \cup V) \geq \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_+^w \text{ first hits } K \setminus V \text{ in } U) = e_{K \setminus V}(U),$$

applying Proposition 2.3 again for the last equality. $\square$

The next result provides the exact order of magnitude of the branching capacity of balls.

Proposition 2.6 ([21]) There exist positive constants c_1, c_2 , such that for all $r \geq 1$,

$$c_1 \cdot r^{d-4} \leq \text{BCap}(B(0, r)) \leq c_2 \cdot r^{d-4}.$$

We shall often use later, without further reference that for a set $K \subseteq B(0, R)$, one has $\text{BCap}(K) \lesssim R^{d-4}$, which follows from a combination of the last two results.

2.4 Hitting probability for a branching random walk

Definition 2.7 Suppose that S is a random walk indexed by a planar rooted tree T . On the event that S hits a set A we define the first entry vertex to A as the smallest vertex $u \in T$ in the lexicographical order for which $S_u \in A$. If the unique path from the root of T to the first entry vertex of A is given by $(v_0, v_1, \dots, v_k)$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, then we set $\Gamma(S) = (S_{v_0}, \dots, S_{v_k})$. We say that S hits A via γ , if $\Gamma(S) = \gamma$. We also say that S first hits the set A in $a \in A$ if at the first entry vertex to A the walk S is at a .

Recall that $\widetilde{T}_c^x$ denotes the range of an adjoint branching random walk starting from x . For a set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$, we write

$$b_A(x) = \mathbb{P}(\widetilde{T}_c^x \cap A = \emptyset).$$

For a path $\gamma : \{0, \dots, N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d$ we write $|\gamma| = N$, i.e. $|\gamma|$ is the length of γ without its first point. We write $s(\gamma)$ for the probability that a simple random walk started from $\gamma(0)$ follows this path for its first $|\gamma|$ steps. We say that γ starts from x if $\gamma(0) = x$, and that it goes from x to a set A and write $\gamma : x \rightarrow A$, if in addition $\gamma(N) \in A$ and $\gamma(\ell) \notin A$ for all $\ell < N$. Given $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, we write $\gamma : x \rightarrow y$, if $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\gamma(N) = y$.

Proposition 2.8 ([21, Proposition 5.1]) Let $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $x \in A^c$. Then for any $\gamma : x \rightarrow A$ we have

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } A \text{ via } \gamma) = s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|-1} b_A(\gamma(\ell)).$$

We now recall some hitting probability estimates obtained by Zhu. Given $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $K \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, we let $d(x, K) = \inf\{\|x - y\| : y \in K\}$, and $\text{diam}(K) = \sup\{\|x - y\| : x, y \in K\}$.

Theorem 2.9 ([21, 22]) Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be fixed. There exist positive constants c_1, c_2 , such that for any finite nonempty $K \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ and any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, with $d(x, K) \geq \varepsilon \cdot \text{diam}(K)$, one has

$$c_1 \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{d(x, K)^{d-4}} \leq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \cap K \neq \emptyset) \leq c_2 \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{d(x, K)^{d-4}}, \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$c_1 \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{d(x, K)^{d-2}} \leq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \cap K \neq \emptyset) \leq c_2 \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{d(x, K)^{d-2}}. \quad (2.5)$$

Remark 2.10 We note that the same estimate as (2.5) holds as well for $\tilde{T}_c^x$.

3 Upper bound on $\|Ge_K\|_\infty$

In this section we give the proof of the first part of Theorem 1.3, namely (1.5). Using (1.5) we then give a proof of Corollary 1.4 assuming a finite third moment on μ . We start with a sketch of the proof in Sect. 3.1. Then after recalling some standard estimates for a simple random walk in Sect. 3.2, we state and prove some results on hitting times for branching random walks in Sect. 3.3. The proofs of (1.5) and Corollary 1.4 are deferred to Sects. 3.4 and 3.5 respectively.

3.1 Sketch of proof of (1.5)

First, since we seek an upper bound of $Ge_K(x)$, which is uniform in K and x , one can always assume that x is at the origin. Now by decomposing K into slices $K = \cup_i K_i$, where $K_i = K \cap \{2^i \leq \|x\| < 2^{i+1}\}$, we find that

$$Ge_K(0) \asymp \sum_i G(2^i) e_K(K_i),$$

with $e_K(K_i) = \sum_{y \in K_i} e_K(y)$. Thus one needs to estimate $e_K(K_i)$ now. For each $y \in K_i$, we decompose the event $\{\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap K = \emptyset\}$ according to the last point on $\partial B(0, 2^{i+2})$ visited by the spine, and using shift invariance of the tree we arrive at

$$e_K(K_i) \leq \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 2^{i+2})} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_+^w \cap K_i \neq \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (B_{i+2} \cup K) = \emptyset),$$

see (3.6) below. If the past and future trees were independent, we could separate both events in the probability on the right-hand side. Now for any $w \in \partial B(0, 2^{i+2})$, by (2.4) (which holds as well for $\mathcal{T}_+^w$), one has

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_+^w \cap K_i \neq \emptyset) \asymp G(2^i) \cdot \text{BCap}(K_i),$$

while by Proposition 2.6,

$$\sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 2^{i+2})} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap B_{i+2} = \emptyset) = \text{BCap}(B(0, 2^{i+2})) \lesssim \frac{1}{G(2^i)}.$$

Moreover, at a heuristic level the events $\{\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap K_j = \emptyset\}$, for $j \geq i+3$, can be considered as being almost independent, and also independent of the event $\{\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap B_{i+2} = \emptyset\}$, since they depend on different pieces of $\mathcal{T}_-^w$ involving different scales. Thus we may

infer that for some constant $c > 0$,

$$\sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 2^{i+2})} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (B_{i+2} \cup K) = \emptyset) \lesssim \frac{1}{G(2^i)} \cdot \prod_{j \geq i+3} \left(1 - c \cdot G(2^j) \text{BCap}(K_j)\right).$$

Therefore, under these rough independence assumptions, we arrive at

$$G(2^i) e_K(K_i) \lesssim G(2^i) \text{BCap}(K_i) \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{i+3 \leq j \leq I} G(2^j) \text{BCap}(K_j)\right), \quad (3.1)$$

where I is the maximal index i such that K_i is nonempty, and we conclude by observing that for any sequence $(\varepsilon_i)_{i \geq 0}$, bounded by one,

$$\sup_{I \geq 1} \sum_{i \leq I} \varepsilon_i \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{i+3 \leq j \leq I} \varepsilon_j\right),$$

is bounded by a constant that does not depend on the sequence $(\varepsilon_i)_{i \geq 1}$, see the end of Sect. 3.4 for a proof. Now of course, while we will prove that (3.1) is indeed correct, the whole technical matter of the proof is to deal with the fact that the events above are not really independent. In particular it is only once we condition on the positions of the walk on the spine that the past and future can be decorrelated. However, to make the arguments work fine, one also needs to ensure that one can place ourselves on the typical event, when the spine spends a time of order 2^{2j} in each of the sets $\{2^j \leq \|x\| \leq 2^{j+1}\}$, which leads to some technical difficulties.

3.2 Simple random walk estimates

We collect here a number of preliminary estimates concerning the simple random walk on $\mathbb{Z}^d$, that will be used for the proof of (1.5). We write $\mathbb{P}_x$ for the law of a simple random walk started from $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $\mathbb{E}_x$ for the corresponding expectation. We let X be a simple random walk in $\mathbb{Z}^d$. For $r > 0$, we let τ_r be the first hitting time of $\partial B(0, r)$ and τ_r^+ the first return time to $B(0, r)$, i.e.

$$\tau_r = \inf\{t \geq 0 : X_t \in \partial B(0, r)\} \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_r^+ = \inf\{t \geq 1 : X_t \in \partial B(0, r)\}.$$

Lemma 3.1 *Let $\delta > 0$. There exists a positive constant $c = c(\delta)$ such that if $R > 0$, then for all $u \in \partial B(0, R)$ we have*

$$\mathbb{E}_u[\tau_{R(1+\delta)} \cdot \mathbf{1}(\tau_{R(1+\delta)} < \tau_R^+)] \leq cR.$$

Proof Let $\tau = \tau_{R(1+\delta)} \wedge \tau_R$. We first use that the Green's function is harmonic outside the origin. Hence applying the optional stopping theorem to the martingale $(g(X_{n \wedge \tau}))_{n \geq 0}$, and using as well the asymptotics of the Green's function from [16,

Theorem 4.3.1] we get that there exists a positive constant $c = c(\delta)$ such that for any $v \sim u$, with $v \notin B(0, R)$,

$$\mathbb{P}_v(\tau = \tau_{R(1+\delta)}) \leq c/R.$$

Then using this and applying the optional stopping theorem to the martingale $(\|X_n\|^2 - n)_{n \geq 0}$ we obtain that for a positive constant $c' = c'(\delta)$

$$\mathbb{E}_u[\tau_{R(1+\delta)} \cdot \mathbf{1}(\tau_{R(1+\delta)} < \tau_R^+)] \leq 1 + \sup_{\substack{v \notin B(0, R) \\ v \sim u}} \mathbb{E}_v[\tau] \leq c'R,$$

which concludes the proof. $\square$

Lemma 3.2 *There exists $c > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $R > 0$, $u \in \partial B(0, R)$ and $v \in \partial B(0, 2R)$. Then*

$$\mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u, \tau_R < cR^2) \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u).$$

Proof Let $\tau = \inf\{t \geq 0 : X_t \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)\}$ be the first hitting time of $\partial B(0, 3R/2)$. Let c be a positive constant to be determined later. By the strong Markov property applied to τ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u, \tau_R < cR^2) &= \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)} \sum_{n \leq \lfloor cR^2 \rfloor} \sum_{s < n} \mathbb{P}_v(X_s = w, \tau = s) \\ &\quad \mathbb{P}_w(X_{\tau_R} = u, \tau_R = n - s) \\ &\leq \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)} \sum_{s < \lfloor cR^2 \rfloor} \mathbb{P}_v(X_s = w, \tau = s) \mathbb{P}_w(X_{\tau_R} = u). \end{aligned}$$

By a proof similar to [16, Lemma 6.3.7], we get that there exist universal constants c_1, c_2 so that for all $w \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)$ we have

$$\mathbb{P}_w(X_{\tau_R} = u) \leq \frac{c_2}{R^{d-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u) \geq \frac{c_1}{R^{d-1}}. \quad (3.2)$$

Therefore, plugging this above gives

$$\mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u, \tau_R < cR^2) \leq \frac{c_2}{R^{d-1}} \cdot \mathbb{P}_v(\tau < \lfloor cR^2 \rfloor).$$

On the event $\{\tau < \lfloor cR^2 \rfloor\}$, the walk must travel distance $R/2$ in time less than $\lfloor cR^2 \rfloor$, and hence this has probability less than $\exp(-c_3/c)$, where c_3 is a positive constant. Plugging this above gives

$$\mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u, \tau_R < cR^2) \leq \frac{c_2}{R^{d-1}} \cdot \exp(-c_3/c).$$

Taking now c sufficiently small so that $c_2 \cdot \exp(-c_3/c) \leq c_1/2$ and using (3.2) we conclude

$$\mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u, \tau_R < cR^2) \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c_1}{R^{d-1}} \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u),$$

and this finishes the proof. $\square$

Lemma 3.3 *There exists a positive constant c so that the following holds. Let $R > 0$, $u \in \partial B(0, R)$ and $v \in \partial B(0, 2R)$. Then we have*

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_u(X_n = v, \tau_R^+ > n) \leq c \cdot R^2 \cdot \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{P}_u(X_n = v, \tau_R^+ > n).$$

Proof First of all using a time reversal argument we see that

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{P}_u(X_n = v, \tau_R^+ > n) = \mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u).$$

Since $\mathbb{P}_v(X_{\tau_R} = u) \asymp R^{1-d}$ (see [16, Lemma 6.3.7]), to prove the claim it suffices to show that there exists a positive constant c so that

$$\sum_n n \cdot \mathbb{P}_u(X_n = v, \tau_R^+ > n) \leq \frac{c}{R^{d-3}}. \quad (3.3)$$

Let τ be the first hitting time of $\partial B(0, 3R/2)$. Then by the strong Markov property applied to τ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n \geq 0} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_u(X_n = v, \tau_R^+ > n) \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)} \sum_{s < n} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_u(\tau = s, X_s = w, \tau < \tau_R^+) \\ & \quad \mathbb{P}_w(X_{n-s} = v, \tau_R > n-s) \\ &= \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)} \sum_{s \geq 0} \mathbb{P}_u(\tau = s, X_s = w, \tau < \tau_R^+) \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{n > s} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_w(X_{n-s} = v, \tau_R > n-s) \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)} \sum_{s \geq 0} \mathbb{P}_u(\tau = s, X_s = w, \tau < \tau_R^+) \left(\sum_{n > s} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_w(X_{n-s} = v) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Using the local central limit theorem we now obtain

$$\sum_{n > s} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_w(X_{n-s} = v) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_w(X_n = v) + s \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}_w(X_n = v) \asymp \frac{1}{R^{d-4}} + \frac{s}{R^{d-2}}.$$

Plugging this above we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n \geq 0} n \cdot \mathbb{P}_u(X_n = v, \tau_R^+ > n) \\ & \lesssim \sum_{w \in \partial B(0, 3R/2)} \sum_{s \geq 0} \mathbb{P}_u(\tau = s, X_s = w, \tau < \tau_R^+) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R^{d-4}} + \frac{s}{R^{d-2}} \right) \\ & = \frac{1}{R^{d-4}} \cdot \mathbb{P}_u(\tau < \tau_R^+) + \frac{1}{R^{d-2}} \cdot \mathbb{E}_u[\tau \cdot \mathbf{1}(\tau < \tau_R^+)] \lesssim \frac{1}{R^{d-3}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used Lemma 3.1 for the last inequality. This now concludes the proof. $\square$

3.3 Hitting times for branching random walks

For a path $\gamma : \{0, \dots, N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d$, and $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$, we write $\gamma \subseteq A$, if $\gamma(\ell) \in A$, for all $\ell \geq 1$ (note that we allow the starting point of the path to be in A^c). Recall the notation introduced at the beginning of Sect. 2.4.

Lemma 3.4 *There exists a positive constant c so that for any $R \geq 1$ any $K \subseteq B(0, R/2)$, any $u \in \partial B(0, R)$ and $v \in \partial B(0, 2R)$, one has*

$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} b_K(\gamma(\ell)) \leq \exp\left(-c \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-4}}\right) \cdot \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma).$$

Proof Since $\gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c$ and $K \subseteq B(0, R/2)$, using (2.5) and Remark 2.10 we get that for a positive constant c and for all $\ell \geq 0$

$$b_K(\gamma(\ell)) \leq 1 - c \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-2}}.$$

So taking the product over all ℓ we get for a positive constant c'

$$\prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} b_K(\gamma(\ell)) \leq \exp\left(-c' |\gamma| \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-2}}\right).$$

Thus we deduce

$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} b_K(\gamma(\ell)) \leq \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma) \exp\left(-c' |\gamma| \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-2}}\right).$$

Let c_1 be a positive constant to be determined later. We now show that the last sum above is upper bounded by the sum where we restrict γ to have length at least $c_1 R^2$.

First we write

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma) \exp\left(-c' |\gamma| \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-2}}\right) &\leq \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c \\ |\gamma| \leq c_1 R^2}} s(\gamma) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c \\ |\gamma| > c_1 R^2}} s(\gamma) \exp\left(-c' c_1 \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-4}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{BCap}(K) \leq C R^{d-4}$ for a positive constant C we can take c_1 sufficiently small so that

$$\exp\left(-c' c_1 \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-4}}\right) \leq 1 - \frac{c' c_1}{2} \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-4}},$$

and hence plugging this above we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma) \exp\left(-c' |\gamma| \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{R^{d-2}}\right) \\ \leq \left(1 - \frac{c' c_1 \text{BCap}(K)}{2R^{d-4}}\right) \cdot \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma) + \frac{c' c_1 \text{BCap}(K)}{2R^{d-4}} \cdot \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c \\ |\gamma| \leq c_1 R^2}} s(\gamma). \end{aligned}$$

Taking c_1 even smaller, applying a time reversal and using Lemma 3.2 we upper bound the quantity above by

$$\left(1 - \frac{c' c_1 \text{BCap}(K)}{4R^{d-4}}\right) \cdot \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma) \leq \exp\left(-c' c_1 \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{4R^{d-4}}\right) \cdot \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u \rightarrow v \\ \gamma \subseteq B(0, R)^c}} s(\gamma),$$

and this concludes the proof. $\square$

Lemma 3.5 *For each $R \geq 1$ let τ_R^u be the generation of the first hitting vertex of $B(0, R)$ by $\mathcal{T}_c^u$. There exists $C > 0$, such that, for any $R \geq 1$, and any $u \in \partial B(0, 2R)$, we have*

$$\mathbb{E}[\tau_R^u \cdot \mathbf{1}(\tau_R^u < \infty)] \leq C.$$

Proof We have

$$\mathbb{E}[\tau_R^u \cdot \mathbf{1}(\tau_R^u < \infty)] \leq 2R^2 \cdot \mathbb{P}(\tau_R^u < \infty) + R^2 \cdot \sum_{k \geq 2} \mathbb{P}(\tau_R^u \geq kR^2, \tau_R^u < \infty). \quad (3.4)$$

Using Theorem 2.9 we get

$$\mathbb{P}(\tau_R^u < \infty) \lesssim \frac{1}{R^2},$$

and hence it only remains to bound the sum appearing on the right hand side of (3.4). We now notice that on the event $\{\tau_R^u > kR^2, \tau_R^u < \infty\}$, there must exist a node on the tree in generation $(k-1)R^2$, whose position is not in $B(0, R)$, but which has at least one descendant at distance at least R^2 from it, whose position is in $B(0, R)$. Writing Z_m for the number of vertices in generation m and $\mathcal{S}_\ell = B(0, R_{\ell+1}) \setminus B(0, R_\ell)$ with $R_\ell = 2^\ell R$, for $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\tau_R^u \geq kR^2, \tau_R^u < \infty) &\leq \mathbb{E}[Z_{(k-1)R^2}] \\ &\times \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}_u(X_{(k-1)R^2} \in \mathcal{S}_m) \max_{x \in \mathcal{S}_m} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } B(0, R) \text{ after } R^2 \text{ generations}), \end{aligned}$$

where X is a simple random walk. For $m = 0$ we bound the second probability appearing above by the probability that the tree survives for R^2 generations, which is of order $1/R^2$, by Kolmogorov's estimate again. For $m \geq 1$ we bound the second probability by R^{d-4}/R_m^{d-2} using (2.5) and Proposition 2.6. We also have for a constant $c > 0$, by the local central limit theorem, for all $k \geq 2$

$$\mathbb{P}_u(X_{(k-1)R^2} \in \mathcal{S}_m) \lesssim \frac{R_m^d}{k^{d/2} R^d} \wedge \exp\left(-c \frac{R_m^2}{kR^2}\right).$$

Putting everything together we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P}_u(X_{(k-1)R^2} \in \mathcal{S}_m) \max_{x \in \mathcal{S}_m} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } B(0, R) \text{ after } R^2 \text{ generations}) \\ &\lesssim \frac{1}{k^{d/2}} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2} + \sum_{m \geq 2: R_m^2 \leq kR^2} \frac{R_m^d}{k^{d/2} R^d} \cdot \frac{R^{d-4}}{R_m^{d-2}} \\ &+ \sum_{m: R_m^2 > kR^2} \exp\left(-c \frac{R_m^2}{kR^2}\right) \cdot \frac{R^{d-4}}{R_m^{d-2}} \asymp \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k^{d/2-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Plugging this back into the sum in (3.4) and using that $\mathbb{E}[Z_{(k-1)R^2}] = 1$ by criticality of μ , concludes the proof. $\square$

3.4 Proof of (1.5)

We prove here the first part of Theorem 1.3. We let $R_0 = 0$ and $R_i = 2^i$ for $i \geq 1$, as well as

$$B_i = B(x, R_i), \quad \mathcal{S}_i = \{y : R_i \leq \|y - x\| < R_{i+1}\} \quad \text{and} \quad K_i = K \cap \mathcal{S}_i.$$

Let I be the maximal index i such that $K \cap \mathcal{S}_i \neq \emptyset$. Then we have

$$\sum_{y \in K} G(x, y) e_K(y) \asymp \sum_{i=0}^I G(R_i) \sum_{y \in K_i} e_K(y). \quad (3.5)$$

Fix some $0 \leq i \leq I$. Then applying Proposition 2.3 with $K' = K_i$ and $B = B_{i+2}$ we obtain

$$\sum_{y \in K_i} e_K(y) \leq \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (B_{i+2} \cup K) = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_+^w \cap K_i \neq \emptyset). \quad (3.6)$$

We now use the natural parametrisation of the spine and let X^w be the simple random walk that the spine performs starting from w . Recall that we also write $\mathcal{F}_-^w[a, b]$ (respectively $\mathcal{F}_+^w[a, b]$) for the positions of the walk indexed by $\mathcal{T}$ starting from w at vertices lying in the forest consisting of the adjoint trees in the past (respectively future) emanating from the points on the spine with time index (in the natural parametrisation of the spine) in $[a, b]$.

Fix some $w \in \partial B_{i+2}$, and for each $j \geq i+2$ we let σ_j be the last time that X^w is on ∂B_j , i.e.

$$\sigma_j = \sup\{n \geq 0 : X^w(n) \in \partial B_j\}.$$

Note in particular that $\sigma_{i+2} = 0$ on the event $\{\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap B_{i+2} = \emptyset\}$ (Fig. 3).

For $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ with $j \geq i+2$ we define

$$A_{i,j} = \{\mathcal{F}_+^w[\sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}] \cap K_i \neq \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_-^w \cap B_{i+2} = \emptyset, \\ \text{and } \forall i+2 \leq m \leq I+2, \mathcal{F}_-^w[\sigma_m, \sigma_{m+1}] \cap K_{m-2} = \emptyset\}.$$

With this definition we then get

$$\{\mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (B_{i+2} \cup K) = \emptyset, \mathcal{T}_+^w \cap K_i \neq \emptyset\} \subseteq \bigcup_{j=i+2}^{\infty} A_{i,j}. \quad (3.7)$$

We now upper bound $\mathbb{P}(A_{i,j})$ for all i, j with $j \geq i+2$. First we consider $j > i+2$. In this case we have

$$\mathbb{P}(A_{i,j}) = \sum_{u_{i+3} \in \partial B_{i+3}} \cdots \sum_{u_{I+3} \in \partial B_{I+3}} \mathbb{P}(\cap_{i+3 \leq m \leq I+3} \{X^w(\sigma_m) = u_m\}, A_{i,j}).$$

For any path γ using (2.5) and a union bound we get

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[\sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}] \cap K_i \neq \emptyset \mid X^w[\sigma_j, \sigma_{j+1}] = \gamma) \lesssim |\gamma| \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_j^{d-2}}.$$

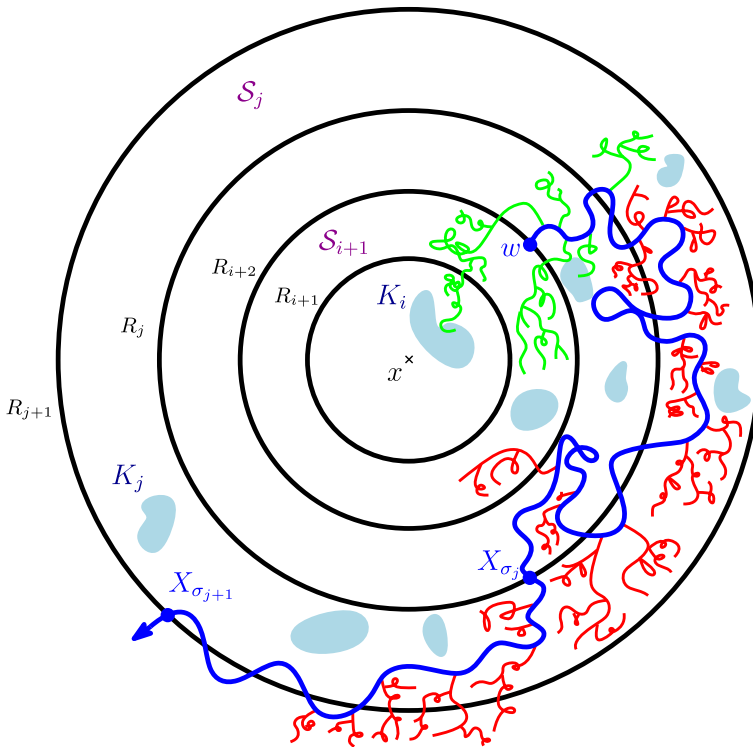


Fig. 3 The re-rooted tree at w whose spine (in blue) has to avoid B_{i+2} and the past trees (in red) have to avoid K_j in the shell S_j , whereas the future trees (in green) have to hit K_i (colour figure online)

Recall that $\tilde{T}_c^z$ denotes an adjoint branching random walk started from $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, and that for a finite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$ we write

$$b_A(z) = \mathbb{P}(\tilde{T}_c^z \cap A = \emptyset).$$

Also recall that we write $s(\gamma)$ for the probability that a simple random walk of length $|\gamma|$ started from $\gamma(0)$ follows the path γ . Using the above together with the independence of the adjoint trees hanging off the spine conditionally on the values of the spine, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,j}) &\lesssim \sum_{u_{i+3} \in \partial B_{i+3}} \cdots \sum_{u_{l+3} \in \partial B_{l+3}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: w \rightarrow u_{i+3} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_{i+2}^c}} s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)) \right) \\ &\quad \times \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: u_j \rightarrow u_{j+1} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_j^c}} |\gamma| s(\gamma) \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_j^{d-2}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\times \prod_{\substack{i+3 \leq m \leq I+2 \\ m \neq j}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: u_m \rightarrow u_{m+1} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_m^c}} s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} b_{K_{m-2}}(\gamma(\ell)) \right) \times \mathbb{P}_{u_{I+3}}(\tau_{B_{I+3}}^+ = \infty),$$

where τ_A^+ stands for the first return time to A by a simple random walk. Using Lemma 3.3 we get

$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma: u_j \rightarrow u_{j+1} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_j^c}} |\gamma| s(\gamma) \lesssim R_j^2 \cdot \sum_{\substack{\gamma: u_j \rightarrow u_{j+1} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_j^c}} s(\gamma). \quad (3.8)$$

For any path $\gamma : w \rightarrow u_{i+3}$ with $\gamma \subseteq B_{i+2}^c$ one has by Proposition 2.8

$$s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^{u_{i+3}} \text{ hits } B_{i+2} \text{ via } \gamma^\leftarrow),$$

where $\gamma^\leftarrow$ denotes the reversal of γ . Therefore, using also Theorem 2.9 we now get

$$\sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \sum_{\substack{\gamma: w \rightarrow u_{i+3} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_{i+2}^c}} s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^{u_{i+3}} \text{ hits } B_{i+2}) \asymp \frac{1}{R_i^2}.$$

Using this together with (3.8) and Lemma 3.4, we finally get that in the case $j > i + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,j}) &\lesssim \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_j^{d-4}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_i^2} \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{m=i+1}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_m)}{R_m^{d-4}}\right) \\ &\times \sum_{u_{i+3} \in \partial B_{i+3}} \cdots \sum_{u_{I+3} \in \partial B_{I+3}} \prod_{m=i+3}^{I+2} \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: u_m \rightarrow u_{m+1} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_m^c}} s(\gamma) \right) \times \mathbb{P}_{u_{I+3}}(\tau_{B_{I+3}}^+ = \infty) \\ &\lesssim \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_j^{d-4}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_i^2} \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{m=i+1}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_m)}{R_m^{d-4}}\right) \cdot \sum_{u \in \partial B_{i+3}} \mathbb{P}_u(\tau_{B_{i+3}}^+ = \infty), \end{aligned}$$

and thus using that the capacity of a ball $B(0, R)$ is of order R^{d-2} , for the usual notion of capacity, we get

$$\sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,j}) \lesssim \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_j^{d-4}} \cdot R_i^{d-4} \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{m=i+1}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_m)}{R_m^{d-4}}\right). \quad (3.9)$$

We now bound the sum $\sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,j})$ in the case when $j = i + 2$. Conditionally on the event $\{X^w[\sigma_{i+2}, \sigma_{i+3}] = \gamma\}$, we let $\mathcal{T}_\ell$ be the ℓ -th adjoint tree in the past

hanging off $\gamma(\ell)$ (taking $\mathcal{T}_0 = \emptyset$) and $\mathcal{T}'_\ell$ be the ℓ -th adjoint tree in the future hanging off $\gamma(\ell)$. Then we get using again (2.5),

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma_{i+3}] \cap K_i \neq \emptyset, \mathcal{F}_-^w[0, \sigma_{i+3}] \cap B_{i+2} = \emptyset \mid X^w[0, \sigma_{i+3}] = \gamma) \\ & \leq \sum_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}'_\ell \cap K_i \neq \emptyset, \forall k \neq \ell, \mathcal{T}_k \cap B_{i+2} = \emptyset) \lesssim \sum_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_i^{d-2}} \cdot \prod_{\substack{m=1 \\ m \neq \ell}}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(m)). \end{aligned}$$

Note that $b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(m)) \geq \tilde{\mu}(0)$ for all m , since if the tree dies out immediately, the adjoint branching random walk cannot hit the set B_{i+2} . Using this we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma_{i+3}] \cap K_i \neq \emptyset, \mathcal{F}_-^w[0, \sigma_{i+3}] \cap B_{i+2} = \emptyset \mid X^w[0, \sigma_{i+3}] = \gamma) \\ & \lesssim |\gamma| \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_i^{d-2}} \cdot \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)). \end{aligned}$$

Using this we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,i+2}) & \lesssim \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \sum_{u_{i+3} \in \partial B_{i+3}} \cdots \sum_{u_{I+3} \in \partial B_{I+3}} \prod_{m=i+3}^{I+2} \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: u_m \rightarrow u_{m+1} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_m^c}} s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} b_{K_{m-2}}(\gamma(\ell)) \right) \\ & \times \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: w \rightarrow u_{i+3} \\ \gamma \subseteq B_{i+2}^c}} s(\gamma) \cdot |\gamma| \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_i^{d-2}} \cdot \prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|-1} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)) \right) \times \mathbb{P}_{u_{I+3}}(\tau_{B_{I+3}}^+ = \infty). \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 3.4 again we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,j}) & \lesssim \sum_{\substack{w \in \partial B_{i+2} \\ u \in \partial B_{i+3}}} \exp \left(-c \sum_{m=i+1}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_m)}{R_m^{d-4}} \right) \\ & \times \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: w \rightarrow u \\ \gamma \subseteq B_{i+2}^c}} s(\gamma) \cdot |\gamma| \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_i^{d-2}} \cdot \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)) \right) \cdot \mathbb{P}_u(\tau_{B_{i+3}}^+ = \infty). \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

We note again that for any path $\gamma : w \rightarrow u$, with $\gamma \subseteq B_{i+2}^c$, one has by Proposition 2.8

$$s(\gamma) \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^u \text{ hits } B_{i+2} \text{ via } \gamma^{\leftarrow}),$$

where $\gamma^{\leftarrow}$ denotes the reversal of γ . Writing τ^u for the generation of the first hitting vertex of B_{i+2} by a critical branching random walk started from u , we therefore deduce

by Lemma 3.5, that

$$\sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \sum_{\substack{\gamma: w \rightarrow u \\ \gamma \subseteq B_{i+2}^c}} s(\gamma) \cdot |\gamma| \cdot \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_{B_{i+2}}(\gamma(\ell)) = \mathbb{E}[\tau^u \cdot \mathbf{1}(\tau^u < \infty)] \leq C.$$

Plugging this back into (3.10) we get that for all i, j with $j \geq i + 2$ we have

$$\sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,j}) \lesssim \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_j^{d-4}} \cdot R_i^{d-4} \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{m=i+1}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_m)}{R_m^{d-4}}\right).$$

Then taking the sum over all $j \geq i + 2$ and using (3.7) and (3.6) yields

$$\sum_{y \in K_i} e_K(y) \leq \sum_{j \geq i+2} \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i+2}} \mathbb{P}(A_{i,j}) \lesssim \text{BCap}(K_i) \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{m=i+1}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_m)}{R_m^{d-4}}\right).$$

We can now conclude the proof using (3.5) to get

$$\sum_{y \in K} G(x, y) e_K(y) \lesssim \sum_{i=0}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_i)}{R_i^{d-4}} \cdot \exp\left(-c \sum_{m=i+1}^I \frac{\text{BCap}(K_m)}{R_m^{d-4}}\right).$$

Setting $\epsilon_i = \text{BCap}(K_i)/R_i^{d-4}$ we know that there exists a universal constant $C > 0$, such that $0 < \epsilon_i \leq C$, for all i . We have now reduced the problem to proving that for such (ϵ_i) we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^I \epsilon_i \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{m=i+1}^I \epsilon_m\right) \lesssim 1.$$

Using that for $x \leq C$ we have $e^{-x} \leq 1 - x/e^C$ we get

$$\sum_{i=0}^I \epsilon_i \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{m=i+1}^I \epsilon_m\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^I \epsilon_i \prod_{m=i+1}^I \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_m}{e^C}\right).$$

Hence, it suffices to prove that for $(\epsilon_i)_i$ with $\epsilon_i \in [0, 1]$ we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^I \epsilon_i \prod_{m=i+1}^I (1 - \epsilon_m) \leq 1.$$

To show this, it is enough to prove that

$$\sum_{i=0}^I \epsilon_i \prod_{m=i+1}^I (1 - \epsilon_m) + \prod_{i=1}^I (1 - \epsilon_i) = 1. \quad (3.11)$$

Indeed, notice that for any i we have

$$\epsilon_i \prod_{m=i+1}^I (1 - \epsilon_m) + \prod_{m=i}^I (1 - \epsilon_m) = \prod_{m=i+1}^I (1 - \epsilon_m).$$

Applying this iteratively we deduce (3.11) and this concludes the proof of (1.5).

3.5 Variational characterisation: first proof of Corollary 1.4

In this section we prove Corollary 1.4, using only the results obtained so far, but under the additional hypothesis that μ has a finite third moment. We start with a technical lemma that will be needed in the proof.

Lemma 3.6 *There exists a positive C so that the following is true. For every $M > 0$, all $x, y \in B(0, M)$ and all $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ with $\|\rho\| \geq 10M$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x, z) g(z, \rho) G(y, z) &\leq C \cdot G(\rho) \cdot G(x - y), \\ \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x, z) g(y, z) G(\rho, z) &\leq C \cdot G(\rho) \cdot G(x - y). \end{aligned}$$

Proof We start with the first inequality. We consider the set $E = \{z : \|z - \rho\| \leq \|\rho\|/2\}$. Then for $z \in E$ we have $\|y - z\|, \|x - z\| \asymp \|\rho\|$, so we get using (2.1) and (2.3),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{z \in E} g(x, z) g(\rho, z) G(z, y) &\asymp \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{2d-6}} \cdot \sum_{z \in E} \frac{1}{\|z - \rho\|^{d-2}} \asymp \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{2d-8}} \\ &\lesssim \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{d-4} \|x - y\|^{d-4}}, \end{aligned}$$

where for the last step we used that $\|\rho\| \geq \|x - y\|$. For the sum over E^c we have

$$\sum_{z \in E^c} g(x, z) g(\rho, z) G(z, y) \lesssim \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{d-2}} \cdot \sum_z \frac{1}{\|z\|^{d-2} \|z - (x - y)\|^{d-4}}. \quad (3.12)$$

Setting $u = x - y$ and considering three different cases depending on whether $\|z - u\| \leq \|u\|/2$, $\|u\|/2 \leq \|z - u\| \leq 2\|u\|$ or $\|z - u\| \geq 2\|u\|$ we obtain that

$$\sum_z \frac{1}{\|z\|^{d-2} \|z - (x - y)\|^{d-4}} \lesssim \frac{1}{\|x - y\|^{d-6}}.$$

Plugging this into (3.12) and using that $\|x - y\| \leq \|\rho\|$, we get the desired bound.

For the second sum of the statement considering again the set E we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{z \in E} g(x, z)g(y, z)G(\rho, z) &\asymp \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{2d-4}} \cdot \sum_{z \in E} \frac{1}{\|z - \rho\|^{d-4}} \asymp \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{2d-8}} \\ &\lesssim \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{d-4} \|x - y\|^{d-4}}. \end{aligned}$$

For the sum over E^c we get

$$\sum_{z \in E^c} g(x, z)g(y, z)G(\rho, z) \lesssim \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{d-4}} \cdot \sum_z g(x, z)g(y, z) \asymp \frac{1}{\|\rho\|^{d-4}} \cdot \frac{1}{\|x - y\|^{d-4}}$$

and this concludes the proof. $\square$

The proof of Corollary 1.4 uses the same idea as the proof of [13, Theorem 2.2] (see also [19, Proposition 8.26]).

Proof of Corollary 1.4 when $\sum_i i^3 \mu(i) < \infty$ To prove the upper bound we take $\nu = e_K / \text{BCap}(K)$ and use (1.5).

To prove the lower bound, it suffices to show that for any probability measure ν supported on K we have

$$\text{BCap}(K) \gtrsim \frac{1}{\sum_{x \in K} \sum_{y \in K} \nu(x)\nu(y)G(x, y)}.$$

Let ν be a probability measure on K . Let $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and

$$Z = \sum_{u \in T_-} \sum_{y \in K} \frac{\mathbf{1}(S_u^\rho = y)\nu(y)}{G(\rho, y)}.$$

Then it is clear that by the Payley-Zygmund inequality

$$\mathbb{P}(T_-^\rho \cap K \neq \emptyset) \geq \mathbb{P}(Z > 0) \geq \frac{(\mathbb{E}[Z])^2}{\mathbb{E}[Z^2]}. \quad (3.13)$$

By Proposition 8.1 of [21] we have that

$$\lim_{\|\rho\| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathbb{P}(T_-^\rho \cap K \neq \emptyset)}{G(\rho)} = \text{BCap}(K).$$

In view of this and (3.13) it suffices to prove that for $\|\rho\|$ sufficiently large

$$\frac{\mathbb{E}[Z^2]}{(\mathbb{E}[Z])^2} \lesssim \frac{1}{G(\rho)} \cdot \sum_{x, y \in K} \nu(x)\nu(y)G(x, y). \quad (3.14)$$

For the first moment of Z we have

$$\mathbb{E}[Z] = \sum_{y \in K} v(y) \frac{G(\rho, y)}{G(\rho, y)} = 1. \quad (3.15)$$

We now turn to the second moment. For this we have

$$\mathbb{E}[Z^2] \leq 2\mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{k \leq n} \sum_{y \in K} \sum_{x \in K} \frac{\mathbf{1}(T^\rho(-k) = x) \mathbf{1}(T^\rho(-n) = y) v(x) v(y)}{G(\rho, x) G(\rho, y)}\right]. \quad (3.16)$$

Applying the shift θ^k and using the invariance of the tree and the walk under θ we obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(T^\rho(-k) = x, T^\rho(-n) = y) = \mathbb{P}(T^x(k) = \rho, T^x(-n + k) = y).$$

Taking the sum over all k and n we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{k \leq n} \mathbf{1}(T^\rho(-k) = x) \mathbf{1}(T^\rho(-n) = y)\right] \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\sum_{k \geq 0} \mathbf{1}(T^x(k) = \rho)\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{1}(T^x(-n) = y)\right)\right]. \end{aligned}$$

So above we get the product of the number of visits to ρ in the future of $\mathcal{T}$ with the number of visits to y in the past of $\mathcal{T}$ including the root. Let $(X_m^x)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ be the random walk of the spine started from x and denote by $V_f(k)$ the number of visits to ρ in the adjoint tree in the future hanging off X_k^x and $V_p(k)$ for the number of visits to y in the adjoint tree in the past hanging off X_k^x . We then have, denoting by $(\pm e_i)_{i=1, \dots, d}$ the neighbors of the origin in $\mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{k \leq n} \mathbf{1}(T^\rho(-k) = x) \mathbf{1}(T^\rho(-n) = y)\right] \leq \mathbb{E}\left[\sum_{k, \ell \geq 0} V_p(k) V_f(\ell)\right] \\ & \asymp \sum_{k \neq \ell} \mathbb{E}[g(X_k^x, y) g(X_\ell^x, \rho)] + \sum_{k \geq 0} \mathbb{E}[V_p(k) V_f(k)] \\ & \lesssim \sum_{k \neq \ell} \mathbb{E}[g(X_k^x, y) g(X_\ell^x, \rho)] \\ & + \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{i, j \geq 0} \mu(i + j + 1) \cdot i \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[\max_{m \leq d} g(X_k^x \pm e_m, y)\right] \cdot j \cdot \mathbb{E}\left[\max_{m \leq d} g(X_k^x \pm e_m, \rho)\right] \\ & \lesssim \sum_{k, \ell \geq 0} \mathbb{E}[g(X_k^x, y) g(X_\ell^x, \rho)] \leq \sum_{z, w} g(x, z) g(z, w) g(z, \rho) g(w, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{z,w} g(x,z)g(z,y)g(z,w)g(w,\rho) \\
& \asymp \sum_z g(x,z)g(z,\rho)G(z,y) + \sum_z g(x,z)g(z,y)G(z,\rho),
\end{aligned}$$

where for the second line we used the independence between the trees in the past and future attached to different points on the spine, and for the fourth line we used the assumption that μ has a finite third moment. Taking ρ with $\|\rho\| \geq 10 \cdot \text{diam}(K)$, and applying Lemma 3.6 we get

$$\sum_z g(x,z)g(z,\rho)G(z,y) + \sum_z g(x,z)g(z,y)G(z,\rho) \lesssim G(\rho) \cdot G(x,y).$$

Therefore for ρ with $\|\rho\| \geq 10 \cdot \text{diam}(K)$, plugging this in the above and then using (3.16) we deduce that

$$\mathbb{E}[Z^2] \lesssim \frac{1}{G(\rho)} \cdot \sum_{x,y \in K} v(x)v(y)G(x,y).$$

This together with (3.15) finish the proof of (3.14) and the proof of the theorem. $\square$

4 Moments of local times

In this section we prove Theorem 1.5 and Corollaries 1.6 and 1.8. To prove Theorem 1.5 we first show the result for a critical branching random walk, then for an adjoint critical branching random walk, and finally we extend it to the infinite tree-indexed random walk using the natural decomposition of $\mathcal{T}$ in terms of a spine together with adjoint trees hanging off its vertices. We use here the notation $\{S_u\}_{u \in \mathcal{T}}$ to denote the random walk indexed by $\mathcal{T}$ and similarly with $\mathcal{T}_c$ or $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c$. We then let $\mathbb{P}_x$ denote their law when the starting point is x , and write $\mathbb{E}_x$ for the corresponding expectation.

We assume in the whole section that μ has a finite exponential moment, in other words we assume that there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that $\sum_{i \geq 0} e^{\lambda i} \mu(i) < \infty$. We also assume that $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a function satisfying $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$. Note that thanks to (2.1) and (2.3), at the price of multiplying φ by a constant, we will always also assume that $\|g\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$.

4.1 The case of a critical branching random walk

We consider here the case of a critical branching random walk. The proof consists in bounding the moments using a suitable induction.

To start with, let us bound the first moment. Recall that g denotes the Green's function of the simple random walk $(X_n)_{n \geq 0}$, and notice that for any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, one has

with Z_n the number of vertices in the n -th generation of $\mathcal{T}_c$,

$$\mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \varphi(S_v) \right] = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{E}[Z_n] \cdot \mathbb{E}_x[\varphi(X_n)] = g\varphi(x) \leq 1, \quad (4.1)$$

using for the second equality that $\mathbb{E}[Z_n] = 1$, by criticality of μ , and our standing hypothesis on φ for the last inequality.

Now our bound on the moments takes the following form.

Lemma 4.1 *There exists $C > 0$, such that for any function $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, satisfying $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$, and any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, we have for all $k \geq 1$,*

$$\mathbb{E}_x \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^k \right] \leq C^{k-1} \cdot ((k-2) \vee 1)! \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right]. \quad (4.2)$$

Note that Theorem 1.5 for the critical tree $\mathcal{T}_c$ immediately follows from this lemma and (4.1).

Remark 4.2 Before delving into the proof, let us explain the condition $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$, and the term $\mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right]$ (i.e. $g\phi(x)$), that we keep in (4.2). Taking the k -th moment of the sum of our function $\phi(S_v)$ over the vertices of the tree, corresponds to summing, over all k -tuples of individuals of the tree, a product of k functions $\phi(S_v)$ running over the positions of these individuals. We organise this sum in terms of the youngest common ancestor of our k individuals, which is say at position y . Assume this ancestor has L kids with $L \geq 2$ (the case $L = 1$ being easier). Then the only space dependent variable on the right hand side of (4.2) is $g\phi(x)$, and we have to establish the following inequality

$$\sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(y-x) (g\phi(y))^L \leq C \cdot g\phi(x), \quad \text{for any } L \geq 2. \quad (4.3)$$

Assuming that $\|g\phi\|_\infty \leq 1$, it suffices to prove it for $L = 2$. Now Claim 4.4 below shows that the condition $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$ is enough to guarantee (4.3).

Proof of Lemma 4.1 We will prove this by induction on k and for a constant C that we will determine. The case $k = 1$ is immediate. We assume now that it holds for $k - 1$ and we will prove it for k . We have

$$\mathbb{E}_x \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^k \right] = \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_{v_1}) \cdots \phi(S_{v_k}) \right]. \quad (4.4)$$

We write $v_0 = \text{MRCA}(v_1, \dots, v_\ell)$, if v_0 is the most recent common ancestor of $v_1, \dots, v_\ell$. With this notation we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_{v_1}) \cdots \phi(S_{v_k}) \\
 &= \sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \mathbf{1}(v_0 = \text{MRCA}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \mathbf{1}(v_0 \notin \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}) \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(S_{v_i}) \\
 &+ \sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \mathbf{1}(v_0 = \text{MRCA}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \mathbf{1}(v_0 \in \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}) \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(S_{v_i})
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

We first treat the case where $v_0 \notin \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$. Changing the order of summation this becomes equal to

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{j \geq 1} \mathbf{1}(\deg(v_0) = j) \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{1}(S_{v_0} = y) \sum_{L=2}^j \binom{j}{L} \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_L \\ \sum_i n_i = k \\ n_i \geq 1, \forall i}} \binom{k}{n_1, \dots, n_L} \\
 & \times \prod_{\ell=1}^L \sum_{v_1^\ell, \dots, v_{n_\ell}^\ell \in \mathcal{T}_\ell} \prod_{m=1}^{n_\ell} \phi(S_{v_m^\ell}),
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\deg(v_0)$ stands for the number of children of v_0 , $\mathcal{T}_\ell$ stands for the ℓ -th descendant tree of v_0 containing at least one of the vertices $v_1, \dots, v_k$, and n_ℓ is the number of these vertices that it contains. The expectation of the expression above equals

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} \mu(j) \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x - y) \sum_{L=2}^j \binom{j}{L} \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_L \\ \sum_i n_i = k \\ n_i \geq 1, \forall i}} \binom{k}{n_1, \dots, n_L} \prod_{\ell=1}^L \mathbb{E}_{v_y} \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^{n_\ell} \right],$$

where v_y is the uniform distribution on all neighbours of y . We can now use the induction hypothesis to upper bound the expectations appearing above and obtain that this last expression is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{j \geq 1} \mu(j) \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x - y) \sum_{L=2}^j \binom{j}{L} \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_L \\ \sum_i n_i = k \\ n_i \geq 1, \forall i}} \binom{k}{n_1, \dots, n_L} \cdot C^{k-L} \\
 & \times \prod_{i=1}^L ((n_i - 2) \vee 1)! \cdot \left(\mathbb{E}_{v_y} \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \right)^L.
 \end{aligned}$$

By (4.1) we get that the last expectation to the power L can be bounded by its square, since we take $L \geq 2$. Expanding the combinatorial factor we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j \geq 1} \mu(j) \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x - y) \left(\mathbb{E}_{v_y} \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \right)^2 \cdot \sum_{L=2}^j \binom{j}{L} \cdot C^{k-L} \\ & \times \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_L \\ \sum_i n_i = k \\ n_i \geq 1, \forall i}} k! \cdot \prod_{i=1}^L \frac{1}{n_i((n_i - 1) \vee 1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

□

Claim 4.3 There exists a positive constant C_1 so that for every $L \geq 2$ we have

$$\sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_L \\ \sum_i n_i = k \\ n_i \geq 1, \forall i}} \prod_{i=1}^L \frac{1}{n_i((n_i - 1) \vee 1)} \leq \frac{(C_1)^L}{k^2}.$$

Claim 4.4 There exists a positive constant C_2 so that for all x we have

$$\sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x - y) \left(\mathbb{E}_{v_y} \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \right)^2 \leq C_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right].$$

We now complete the proof of the lemma and defer the proofs of the claims to the end of the section. Using the two claims above we deduce that the sum in (4.6) is upper bounded by

$$C_2 \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \cdot \sum_{j \geq 1} \mu(j) \sum_{L=2}^j \binom{j}{L} \cdot C^{k-L} \cdot k! \cdot \frac{C_1^L}{k^2}.$$

Using that $k!/k^2 \leq (k-2)!$ and $\binom{j}{L} \leq j^L/L!$ and taking $C > C_1^{100}$, we obtain that the above sum is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} & C_2 \cdot (k-2)! \cdot C^k \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \cdot \sum_{L=2}^k \frac{C^{-99L/100}}{L!} \cdot \sum_{j \geq L} \mu(j) \cdot j^L \\ & \leq C_2 \cdot (k-2)! \cdot C^k \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \cdot \sum_{L=2}^k C_3^L \cdot C^{-99L/100}, \end{aligned}$$

where C_3 is a positive constant and where for this we used the assumption that μ has exponential moments. Taking further $C > C_3^{100} \vee 4$ we get that the sum above is upper bounded by

$$2C^{k-1.96} \cdot (k-2)! \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right].$$

So far we have treated the case $v_0 \notin \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ and have established that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \mathbf{1}(v_0 = \text{MRCA}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \mathbf{1}(v_0 \notin \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}) \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(S_{v_i}) \right] \\ \leq 2C^{k-1.96} \cdot (k-2)! \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

We consider now the case where $v_0 \in \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$. We denote by $\mathcal{T}_{v_0}$ the subtree of descendants of v_0 ,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \mathbf{1}(v_0 = \text{MRCA}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \mathbf{1}(v_0 \in \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}) \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(S_{v_i}) \right] \\ = \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{\substack{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_{v_0} \\ v_0 \in \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}}} \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(S_{v_i}) \right] \\ \leq \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathbf{1}(S_{v_0} = y) \phi(y) \sum_{v_1, \dots, v_{k-1} \in \mathcal{T}_{v_0}} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \phi(S_{v_i}) \right] \\ = \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \phi(y) g(x-y) k \cdot \mathbb{E}_y \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^{k-1} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

We now consider two different cases depending on whether $k = 2$ or $k \geq 3$. If $k = 2$, then the sum above becomes equal to

$$2 \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \phi(y) g(x-y) \mathbb{E}_y \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \leq 2 \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \leq 2C^{k-1.96} \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right],$$

since $C > 4$ and where we used again (4.1). Suppose next that $k \geq 3$. Then we can use the induction hypothesis to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \phi(y) g(x-y) k \cdot \mathbb{E}_y \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^{k-1} \right] \\ & \leq \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \phi(y) g(x-y) \cdot k \cdot (k-3)! C^{k-2} \cdot \mathbb{E}_y \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Using that $k \leq 3(k-2)$ for $k \geq 3$ we can further bound the sum above by

$$3(k-2)! \cdot C^{k-2} \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right].$$

Therefore in both cases taking $C > (3/2)^{25}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v_1, \dots, v_k \in \mathcal{T}_c} \sum_{v_0 \in \mathcal{T}_c} \mathbf{1}(v_0 = \text{MRCA}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) \mathbf{1}(v_0 \in \{v_1, \dots, v_k\}) \prod_{i=1}^k \phi(S_{v_i}) \right] \\ \leq 2C^{k-1.96} \cdot (k-2)! \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Plugging in this bound together with the bound from (4.7) into (4.5) and using (4.4) we finally deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_x \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^k \right] & \leq 4C^{k-1.96} \cdot (k-2)! \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \\ & \leq C^{k-1} \cdot (k-2)! \cdot \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right], \end{aligned}$$

since $C > (3/2)^{25}$ and this completes the proof. $\square$

It remains to prove the two claims used in the proof above.

Proof of Claim 4.3 We first note that there exists a positive constant $A > 1$ such that for all k we have

$$\sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{\ell((\ell-1) \vee 1)} \cdot \frac{1}{(k-\ell)^2} \leq \frac{A}{k^2}. \quad (4.8)$$

We will prove that the statement of the claim is true for $C_1 = A$ by induction on L . For $L = 1$, the claim is obvious for all k . Suppose now that the claim is true for $L - 1$ for all values of k . We will establish it also for L . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_L \\ \sum_i n_i = k \\ n_i \geq 1, \forall i}} \prod_{i=1}^L \frac{1}{n_i((n_i - 1) \vee 1)} &= \sum_{n_1=1}^k \frac{1}{n_1((n_1 - 1) \vee 1)} \cdot \sum_{\substack{n_2, \dots, n_L \\ \sum_i n_i = k - n_1 \\ n_i \geq 1, \forall i}} \prod_{i=2}^L \frac{1}{n_i((n_i - 1) \vee 1)} \\ &\leq \sum_{n_1=1}^k \frac{1}{n_1((n_1 - 1) \vee 1)} \cdot \frac{(C_1)^{L-1}}{(k - n_1)^2} \leq C_1^{L-1} \cdot \frac{A}{k^2} = \frac{C_1^L}{k^2}, \end{aligned}$$

where for the first inequality we used the induction hypothesis and for second one we used (4.8). This completes the proof. $\square$

Proof of Claim 4.4 We first prove that there exists a universal constant C so that for all x, z, z' we have

$$\sum_y g(x - y)g(y - z)g(y - z') \leq C(g(x - z)G(x - z') + g(x - z)G(z - z')).$$

Indeed, letting $E = \{y : \|y - z\| \geq \|z - x\|/2\}$ we have for the sum over E

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{y \in E} g(x - y)g(y - z)g(y - z') &\lesssim \frac{1}{\|z - x\|^{d-2}} \cdot \sum_y g(x - y)g(y - z') \\ &\lesssim g(x - z)G(x - z'), \end{aligned}$$

using (2.1) and (2.2) for the last inequality. We notice that when $y \in E^c$, then by the triangle inequality we get $\|y - x\| \geq \|z - x\|/2$. So for the sum over E^c we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{y \in E^c} g(x - y)g(y - z)g(y - z') &\lesssim \frac{1}{\|z - x\|^{d-2}} \cdot \sum_y g(y - z)g(y - z') \\ &\lesssim g(x - z)G(z - z'). \end{aligned}$$

We now prove the statement of the claim. We have, using the notation $x \sim y$ when x and y are neighbors in $\mathbb{Z}^d$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x - y) \left(\frac{1}{2d} \sum_{z \sim y} \mathbb{E}_z \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{I}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \right)^2 \\ = \frac{1}{(2d)^2} \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{y_1 \sim y} \sum_{y_2 \sim y} \sum_{z, z'} g(x - y)g(y_1 - z)g(y_2 - z')\phi(z)\phi(z'). \end{aligned}$$

Using that for all neighbours y_1 of y and all z we have that $g(y_1 - z) \asymp g(y - z)$, we then get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x - y) \left(\frac{1}{2d} \sum_{z \sim y} \mathbb{E}_z \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] \right)^2 &\asymp \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \sum_{z, z'} g(x - y) g(y - z) g(y - z') \phi(z) \phi(z') \\ &\lesssim \sum_{z, z'} (g(x - z) G(x - z') + g(x - z) G(z - z')) \phi(z) \phi(z') \leq 2 \cdot \sum_z g(x - z) \phi(z), \end{aligned}$$

where in the last inequality we used the hypothesis that $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$. Using that

$$\sum_z g(x - z) \phi(z) = \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right],$$

finally concludes the proof of the claim. $\square$

4.2 Moments for the infinite tree

Recall that we write $x \sim y$ when x and y are neighbours in $\mathbb{Z}^d$. We begin with the case of an adjoint branching random walk.

Lemma 4.5 *There exists $C > 0$, so that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, we have*

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^k \right] \leq C^{k-1} \cdot ((k-2) \vee 1)! \cdot \sup_{x \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{z+x} \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right].$$

Proof We first claim that it suffices to prove that there exists λ sufficiently small and a positive constant C so that

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right) \cdot \exp \left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right) \right] \leq C \cdot \sup_{x \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{z+x} \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right]. \quad (4.9)$$

Indeed, once this is established, then expanding the exponential we get

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right) \cdot \exp \left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right) \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \cdot \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^{n+1} \right],$$

and hence for all $n \geq 1$ this gives

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right)^n \right] \leq C \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^{n-1}} \cdot (n-1)! \cdot \sup_{x \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{z+x} \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right],$$

which is equivalent to the statement of the lemma by taking the constant C from the statement sufficiently large.

We now turn to prove (4.9). Let Z be the number of offspring of the root of $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c$ which has distribution $\tilde{\mu}$ and let $(U_i)_{i \geq 1}$ be i.i.d. uniformly chosen among the neighbours of 0. Then we can write

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \cdot \exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v)\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^Z \left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^i} \phi(S_v^i) \right) \cdot \exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^i} \phi(S_v^i)\right) \cdot \prod_{\substack{j \leq Z \\ j \neq i}} \exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^j} \phi(S_v^j)\right), \end{aligned}$$

where $(\mathcal{T}_c^i)_{i \geq 1}$ are i.i.d. critical trees and $(S^i)_{i \geq 1}$ are independent branching random walks on $(\mathcal{T}_c^i)_{i \geq 1}$ started from $(U_i)_{i \geq 1}$. Using the independence property, we then get

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right) \cdot \exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v)\right) \right] \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} k \cdot \mathbb{P}(Z = k) \cdot \left(\mathbb{E}_z \left[\exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1)\right) \right] \right)^{k-1} \\ & \quad \times \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1) \right) \cdot \exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1)\right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

By Lemma 4.1 we obtain for $\lambda < 1/C$ with C as in Lemma 4.1

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1) \right) \cdot \exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1)\right) \right] &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda^n}{n!} \cdot \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1) \right)^{n+1} \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{1 - \lambda C} \cdot \sup_{x \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{z+x} \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

We also get that for $\lambda < 1/C$

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\exp\left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c^i} \phi(S_v^i)\right) \right] \leq \frac{1}{1 - \lambda C},$$

and hence plugging these two bounds into (4.10) yields for $\lambda < 1/C$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right) \cdot \exp \left(\lambda \sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_v) \right) \right] \\ & \leq \frac{1}{1 - \lambda C} \cdot \sup_{x \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{z+x} \left[\sum_{v \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c^1} \phi(S_v^1) \right] \cdot \mathbb{E} \left[Z \left(\frac{1}{1 - \lambda C} \right)^Z \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Since μ has an exponential moment, the same is true also for $\tilde{\mu}$. Therefore, choosing λ sufficiently small we get that the last expectation appearing on the right hand side above is bounded by a constant, and hence this completes the proof of (4.9) and the proof of the lemma. $\square$

We now move to the case of an infinite tree. We start with the case of $\mathcal{T}_-$ which is slightly easier to handle.

Lemma 4.6 *There exists $C > 0$ so that for all $z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $n \geq 1$, we have*

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_-} \phi(S_v) \right)^n \right] \leq C^n \cdot n!.$$

Proof Let (X_m) denote the random walk of the spine in its natural parametrization. We then have

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_-} \phi(S_v) \right)^k \right] = \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{u \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c^n} \phi(S_u^n + X_n) \right)^k \right],$$

where $(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c^n)$ are i.i.d. adjoint critical trees and (S^n) are independent branching random walks on $(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c^n)$. With this representation we now obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_-} \phi(S_v) \right)^n \right] &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_j \geq 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^j n_i = n}} \binom{n}{n_1, \dots, n_j} \sum_{k_1 < \dots < k_j} \mathbb{E}_z \left[\prod_{i=1}^j \left(\sum_{u \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c^{k_i}} \phi(S_u^{k_i} + X_{k_i}) \right)^{n_i} \right] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_d \geq 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^j n_i = n}} \binom{n}{n_1, \dots, n_j} \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_j} g(z, x_1) \dots g(x_{j-1}, x_j) \prod_{i=1}^j \mathbb{E}_{x_i} \left[\left(\sum_{u \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_c} \phi(S_u) \right)^{n_i} \right] \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{\substack{n_1, \dots, n_j \geq 1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^j n_i = n}} \binom{n}{n_1, \dots, n_j} \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_j} g(z, x_1) \dots g(x_{j-1}, x_j). \end{aligned}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^j C^{n_i-1} (n_i - 2)! \sup_{y \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{x_i+y} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_u) \right], \quad (4.11)$$

where for the last step we used Lemma 4.1. Using Claim 4.3 the above sum reduces to

$$\sum_{j=1}^n n! \cdot \frac{C_1^j}{n^2} \cdot C^{n-j} \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_j} g(z, x_1) \dots g(x_{j-1}, x_j) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^j \sup_{y \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{x_i+y} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_u) \right]. \quad (4.12)$$

Furthermore, for all $x, z \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ and $y \sim 0$ we have $g(z, y) \asymp g(z, x + y)$ and by (2.2),

$$\sum_x g(z, x) \mathbb{E}_x \left[\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_v) \right] = \sum_{x, y} g(z, x) g(x, y) \varphi(y) \lesssim G\varphi(z) \lesssim 1.$$

These now imply that there exists a positive constant C_2 so that

$$\sum_{x_1, \dots, x_j} g(z, x_1) \dots g(x_{j-1}, x_j) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^j \sup_{y \sim 0} \mathbb{E}_{x_i+y} \left[\sum_{u \in \mathcal{T}_c} \phi(S_u) \right] \leq C_2^j.$$

Plugging this back into (4.12) and then into (4.11) we conclude that

$$\mathbb{E}_z \left[\left(\sum_{v \in \mathcal{T}_-} \phi(S_v) \right)^n \right] \leq (n-2)! \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n C^{n-d} \cdot C_2^j \cdot C_1^j,$$

which by choosing C sufficiently large compared to C_1 and C_2 finishes the proof. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 1.5 Lemmas 4.1 and 4.6 immediately imply that the statement of the theorem is true for $\mathcal{T}_c$ and $\mathcal{T}_-$. Moreover, $\mathcal{T}_+$ is made of a critical tree attached to the root plus a forest of trees which are contained in a copy of $\mathcal{T}_-$. Therefore the result for $\mathcal{T}$ follows by an application of the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. $\square$

4.3 Proof of Proposition 1.8: the critical dimension

We show in this section how our analogue of Kac's moment formula produces upper bounds for the tail of the time spent in one ball centred at the origin, in the critical dimension four. We thus provide in a unified way estimates for tails of local times in all dimensions $d \geq 4$. Note that we consider only the critical tree, since the infinite invariant one is recurrent. Very little changes need to be made with respect to the proof in $d \geq 5$, but they are conceptually important. Most notably, we localise the critical BRW in a large box whose size is linked with the occupation we want to reach in a ball.

Inequalities in the critical dimension. First we use the elementary fact that with $\log_+(a) = \log(e + a)$, one has for some constant $C > 0$, and any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^4$,

$$\sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^4} g(x - y) \cdot g^2(y) \leq C \cdot \log_+(\|x\|) \cdot g(x). \quad (4.13)$$

From (4.13), we deduce that for a constant κ , one has for any $r \geq 1$, and any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^4$,

$$\sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^4} \sum_{z, z' \in B(0, r)} g(x - y)g(y - z)g(y - z') \leq (\kappa \cdot r^4)^2 \cdot \log_+(\|x\|) \cdot g(x). \quad (4.14)$$

Indeed, by Cauchy-Schwarz and (4.13), we get that for any $z, z' \in B(0, r)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^4} g(x - y)g(y - z)g(y - z') \\ & \leq \left(\sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^4} g(x - y)g^2(y - z) \cdot \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^4} g(x - y)g^2(y - z') \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq \sum_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^4} (g(x - z - y) + g(x - z' - y)) \cdot g^2(y) \\ & \leq C \cdot (\log_+(\|x - z\|) \cdot g(x - z) + \log_+(\|x - z'\|) \cdot g(x - z')), \end{aligned}$$

and as we sum over $z, z' \in B(0, r)$, we obtain (4.14).

Main bound. We now consider the problem of spending a large time in a ball $B(0, r)$. Let $\varphi = \mathbf{1}_{B(0, r)}$ be the indicator function of the ball $B(0, r)$, and write $\langle \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^x}, \varphi \rangle = \sum_{y \in B(0, r)} \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^x}(y)$.

Lemma 4.7 *There are positive constants C and κ , such that for any $r \leq R$, any $x \in B(0, R)$, and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{E} \left[\langle \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^x}, \varphi \rangle^n \cdot \mathbf{1}_{(\mathcal{T}_c^x \subset B(0, R))} \right] \leq C^{n-1} \cdot (\kappa r)^{4n} \cdot (\max(1, n - 2))! \cdot \\ & \log_+^{n-1}(R) \cdot g(x). \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

Proof of Proposition 1.8 Assume for a moment Lemma 4.7. Set $1/\gamma := 2C \cdot (\kappa r)^4 \cdot \log_+(R)$. Then, using Chebychev's inequality, there is a possibly larger constant C , such that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^0}(B(0, r)) \geq t) &= \mathbb{P}(\langle \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^0}, \varphi \rangle \geq t) \\ &\leq e^{-\gamma t} \cdot \mathbb{E} \left[\exp(\gamma \cdot \langle \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^0}, \varphi \rangle) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{T}_c^0 \subset B_R} \right] + \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^0 \not\subset B_R) \\ &\leq C \exp \left(- \frac{t}{C \cdot r^4 \cdot \log_+(R)} \right) + \frac{C}{R^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we choose R , such that $\log_+(R) = \sqrt{t}/r^2$, and obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(\ell_{\mathcal{T}^0}(B(0, r)) \geq t) \leq 2C \exp\left(-\frac{\sqrt{t}}{C \cdot r^2}\right),$$

which is the desired result. $\square$

Proof of Lemma 4.7 The inductive proof of (4.15) in the upper critical case goes almost unchanged. We just need to check the case $n = 1$, modify appropriately Claim 4.4, and finally introduce an indicator that the tree stays in $B(0, R)$. Let us indicate first how we tackle the latter requirement. When the initial tree $\mathcal{T}_c^x$ stays in $B(0, R)$, then all its subtrees also stay in $B(0, R)$. Thus, when dealing with the k -th power, the vertex v_0 , the most recent common ancestor of $v_1, \dots, v_k$, has a position $y \in B(0, R)$ and all the subtrees sprouting from v_0 and containing one of $v_1, \dots, v_k$ stay in $B(0, R)$. It is then innocuous to add the indicator that these subtrees stay in $B(0, R)$, and to bound the initial indicator (that $\mathcal{T}_c^x \subset B(0, R)$) by 1.

We tackle now the case $n = 1$, for which we simply notice that for a possibly larger $\kappa > 0$, and any $x \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, any $r \geq 1$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\langle \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^x}, \varphi \rangle \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{T}_c^x \subset B(0, R)}] \leq \mathbb{E}[\langle \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^x}, \varphi \rangle] = \sum_{y \in B(0, r)} g(x - y) \leq \kappa \cdot r^4 \cdot g(x).$$

We note that (4.14) entails that uniformly over $x \in B(0, R)$,

$$\sum_{y \in B(0, R)} g(x - y) \cdot \mathbb{E}[\langle \ell_{\mathcal{T}_c^y}, \varphi \rangle \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{T}_c^y \subset B(0, R)}]^2 \leq (\kappa \cdot r^4)^2 \cdot \log_+(R) \cdot g(x). \quad (4.16)$$

Then the proof of Lemma 4.1 can be followed step by step to yield Lemma 4.7.

4.4 Proof of Corollary 1.6

We start with two technical lemmas. Recall that for $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, we write $B(\mathcal{C}, r) = \cup_{x \in \mathcal{C}} B(x, r)$.

Lemma 4.8 *There exists $C_1 > 0$ so that the following holds. Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a finite collection of points in $\mathbb{Z}^d$ within distance greater than $2r$ from each other. Then for all $x_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ we have*

$$\sum_{x \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{y \in B(x, r)} G(x_0 - y) \sum_{z \in \partial B(x, r)} e_{B(\mathcal{C}, r)}(z) \leq C_1 \cdot r^d.$$

Proof We let

$$A(x_0) = \{x \in \mathcal{C} : \|x - x_0\| \geq 2r\}.$$

By (2.3), there exists $C_1 > 0$, such that for all $x \in A(x_0)$, all $y \in B(x, r)$ and $z \in \partial B(x, r)$,

$$G(x_0 - y) \leq C_1 \cdot G(x_0 - z).$$

We then have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{x \in A(x_0)} \sum_{y \in B(x, r)} G(x_0 - y) \sum_{z \in \partial B(x, r)} e_{B(\mathcal{C}, r)}(z) \\ & \leq C_1 C_2 r^d \sum_{x \in A(x_0)} \sum_{z \in \partial B(x, r)} G(x_0 - z) e_{B(\mathcal{C}, r)}(z) \\ & \leq C_1 C_2 r^d \sum_{x \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{z \in \partial B(x, r)} G(x_0 - z) e_{B(\mathcal{C}, r)}(z) \leq C_4 r^d, \end{aligned}$$

where for the last step we used (1.5). For the sum over $x \notin A(x_0)$, we have using again (2.3),

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{x \notin A(x_0)} \sum_{y \in B(x, r)} G(x_0 - y) \sum_{z \in \partial B(x, r)} e_{B(\mathcal{C}, r)}(z) \\ & \leq \text{BCap}(B(x, r)) \cdot \sum_{x \notin A(x_0)} \sum_{y \in B(x, r)} G(x_0 - y) \\ & \lesssim r^{d-4} \sum_{x \in B(x_0, 3r)} G(x_0 - x) \asymp r^{d-4} \cdot r^4 = r^d. \end{aligned}$$

This now concludes the proof. $\square$

Lemma 4.9 *There exists $c_1 > 0$, such that for any finite set $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, and any $r \geq 1$, one has*

$$\text{BCap}(B(\mathcal{C}, r)) \geq c_1 \cdot \text{BCap}(B(\mathcal{C}, 3r)).$$

Proof Note that $B(\mathcal{C}, 3r)$ can be covered by a finite number of translates of $B(\mathcal{C}, r)$, so the lemma just follows from sub-additivity of branching capacity proved in [21]. $\square$

Proof of Corollary 1.6 Let $\mathcal{C}$ be a finite subset of $\mathbb{Z}^d$ and $r \geq 1$ be given. By discarding some points, one can find a subset $\mathcal{C}' \subseteq \mathcal{C}$, whose points are all at distance greater than $2r$ from each other, and such that $B(\mathcal{C}, r) \subseteq B(\mathcal{C}', 3r)$.

We now define a function ϕ by taking it to be equal to 0 outside of $B(\mathcal{C}', r)$ and for every $y \in B(x, r)$ with $x \in \mathcal{C}'$ we define

$$\phi(y) = \frac{1}{C_1 r^d} \cdot \sum_{z \in \partial B(x, r)} e_{B(\mathcal{C}', r)}(z), \quad (4.17)$$

where C_1 is the constant from Lemma 4.8 so that $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$. We then have using Chernoff's bound

$$\mathbb{P}(\ell_{\mathcal{T}^0}(B(x, r)) \geq t, \forall x \in \mathcal{C}) \leq \mathbb{P}(\ell_{\mathcal{T}^0}(B(x, r)) \geq t, \forall x \in \mathcal{C}')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq \mathbb{P}\left(\sum_{x \in \mathcal{C}'} \phi(x) \cdot \ell_{T^0}(B(x, r)) \geq t \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(B(\mathcal{C}', r))}{C_1 r^d}\right) \\
&\leq 2 \exp\left(-\kappa \cdot t \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(B(\mathcal{C}', r))}{C_1 r^d}\right) \\
&\leq 2 \exp\left(-\kappa c_1 \cdot t \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(B(\mathcal{C}, r))}{C_1 r^d}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

where we used Theorem 1.5 at the third line, and Lemmas 4.9 and 2.4 at the last one. This concludes the proof of the corollary. $\square$

Remark 4.10 In the case of a simple random walk on $\mathbb{Z}^d$, $d \geq 3$, one can recover Theorem 1.2 of [5] by using a similar argument (which in the setting of standard random walks is much simpler). This allows also to remove the hypothesis (1.4) from there.

5 The lower bound in Theorem 1.3

5.1 Preliminary estimates

Given A and B two disjoint subsets of $\mathbb{Z}^d$, we say that a tree-indexed random walk hits the set A before the set B , if the first vertex in the lexicographical order of the tree at which the walk is in $A \cup B$, the walk is in A . We say that the tree indexed random walk hits the set A after the set B if it hits the set A but not before the set B .

Lemma 5.1 *There exist positive constants c and $L_0 \geq 3$, such that for any $L \geq L_0$, any $R \geq 1$, any finite set $K \subseteq B(0, R)$, and any $x \in B(0, LR) \setminus B(0, 2R)$,*

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } K \text{ before } \partial B(0, L^2 R)\right) \geq c \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{(LR)^{d-2}}.$$

Proof For two vertices $u, v \in \mathcal{T}_c$, let us write $v < u$ if v is on the geodesic going from the root to u , and different from u . Then consider the set

$$\mathcal{U}^x = \{u \in \mathcal{T}_c : S_u^x \in \partial B(0, L^2 R) \text{ and } S_v^x \in B(0, L^2 R) \setminus \partial B(0, L^2 R) \forall v < u\}.$$

If $\mathcal{T}_c^x$ hits K , but only after hitting $\partial B(0, L^2 R)$, there must exist $u \in \mathcal{U}^x$, whose tree of descendants hits K . Since conditionally on $\mathcal{U}^x$, the descendant trees of its vertices are independent copies of $\mathcal{T}_c$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}\left(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } K \text{ after } \partial B(0, L^2 R) \mid \mathcal{U}^x\right) &\leq |\mathcal{U}^x| \cdot \sup_{x \in \partial B(0, L^2 R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \cap K \neq \emptyset) \\
&\leq |\mathcal{U}^x| \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{(L^2 R)^{d-2}},
\end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

using (2.5) for the last inequality. Note also that for any $x \in B(0, LR)$,

$$\mathbb{E}[|\mathcal{U}^x|] = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{E}[Z_n] \cdot \mathbb{P}_x(\tau = n) = 1,$$

where Z_n is the number of vertices of generation n in $\mathcal{T}_c$, and τ is the hitting time of $\partial B(0, L^2 R)$ by a simple random walk. Therefore taking expectation on both sides of (5.1) gives

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } K \text{ after } \partial B(0, L^2 R)) \lesssim \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{(L^2 R)^{d-2}}.$$

Hence, applying again (2.5) gives for L large enough,

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } K \text{ before } \partial B(0, L^2 R)) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \cap K \neq \emptyset) - \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } K \text{ after } \partial B(0, L^2 R)) \gtrsim \frac{\text{BCap}(K)}{(LR)^{d-2}}, \end{aligned}$$

concluding the proof of the lemma. $\square$

Recall the definitions of $s(\gamma)$ and $b_A(x)$ given in Sect. 2.4. For a path γ define

$$b_A(\gamma) = \prod_{\ell=1}^{|\gamma|} b_A(\gamma(\ell)), \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{b}_A(\gamma) = \prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|-1} b_A(\gamma(\ell)).$$

Lemma 5.2 *There exists $L_0 > 0$, such that for any $L \geq L_0$, and any $R \geq 1$,*

$$\sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \sum_{\substack{\gamma: x \rightarrow \partial B(0, LR) \\ R^2 \leq |\gamma| \leq L^d R^2}} s(\gamma) \cdot b_{B(0, R)}(\gamma) \geq \frac{\text{BCap}(B(0, R))}{2}.$$

Proof For $x \in \partial B(0, R)$, consider a random walk indexed by $\mathcal{T}$ starting from x , and let σ^x be the first hitting time of $\partial B(0, LR)$ by the spine (using its intrinsic labelling). Then one has by definition,

$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma: x \rightarrow \partial B(0, LR) \\ R^2 \leq |\gamma| \leq L^d R^2}} s(\gamma) \cdot b_{B(0, R)}(\gamma) \geq \frac{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, R^2 \leq \sigma^x \leq L^d R^2)}{\sup_{y \in \partial B(0, LR)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset)},$$

and thus by (2.4) and Proposition 2.6 one has for L large enough,

$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma: x \rightarrow \partial B(0, LR) \\ R^2 \leq |\gamma| \leq L^d R^2}} s(\gamma) \cdot b_{B(0, R)}(\gamma) \geq \frac{3}{4} \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, R^2 \leq \sigma^x \leq L^d R^2). \quad (5.2)$$

Recall that typically σ^x is of order $L^2 R^2$, hence one can expect the two events $\{\sigma^x > L^d R^2\}$ and $\{\sigma^x < R^2\}$ to have small probability, provided that L is large enough. We start considering the first one. Let τ^x be the last visiting time of $\partial B(0, LR)$ by the walk on the spine:

$$\tau^x = \sup\{n \geq 0 : X^x(n) \in B(0, LR)\}.$$

Then by rerooting the tree at the vertex corresponding to τ^x , we can write using Proposition 2.8, and denoting by Z_n the number of vertices at generation n in a critical tree,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \sigma^x > L^d R^2) \\ & \leq \sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \tau^x > L^d R^2) \\ & = \sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \sum_{y \in \partial B(0, LR)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) \\ & = \emptyset, \tau^x > L^d R^2, X^x(\tau^x) = y) \\ & = \sum_{y \in \partial B(0, LR)} \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: y \rightarrow B(0, R) \\ |\gamma| > L^d R^2}} s(\gamma) \cdot \tilde{b}_{B(0, R)}(\gamma) \right) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap B(0, R) \\ & = \emptyset, X^y(n) \in B(0, LR)^c, \text{ for all } n \geq 1) \\ & \leq \sum_{y \in \partial B(0, LR)} \mathbb{P}(Z_{L^d R^2} \neq 0) \cdot \mathbb{P}_y(X_n \in B(0, LR)^c, \text{ for all } n \geq 1) \\ & \lesssim \frac{\text{Cap}(B(0, LR))}{L^d R^2} \lesssim \frac{\text{BCap}(B(0, R))}{L^2}, \end{aligned}$$

using also Kolmogorov's estimate at the last line, see e.g. [10, Theorem 1 p.19]. Therefore, for L large enough, one has for any $R \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \sigma^x > L^d R^2) \leq \frac{\text{BCap}(B(0, R))}{10}. \quad (5.3)$$

It remains to consider the event $\{\sigma^x < R^2\}$, which is more complicated to handle. We introduce two intermediate surfaces:

$$\Sigma_1 = \partial B(0, \frac{R\sqrt{L}}{2}), \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_2 = \partial B(0, R\sqrt{L}).$$

Define τ_1^x and τ_2^x to be the last visiting times of Σ_1 and Σ_2 respectively by the spine (for its natural parametrisation). First observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \tau_2^x > \sigma^x) & \leq \mathbb{P}(\tau_2^x > \sigma^x) \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_-^x[0, \sigma^x] \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset) \\ & \lesssim \frac{1}{L^{\frac{d-2}{2}}} \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_-^x[0, \sigma^x] \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset). \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.4) we see that for L sufficiently large

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset) &\geq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_-^x[0, \sigma^x] \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset) \cdot \\ &\quad \inf_{y \in \partial B(0, RL)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset) \\ &\gtrsim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_-^x[0, \sigma^x] \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset), \end{aligned}$$

and hence plugging this above we deduce

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \tau_2^x > \sigma^x) \lesssim \frac{1}{L^{\frac{d-2}{2}}} \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset). \quad (5.4)$$

Now, denoting by H_{Σ_1} and $H_{\Sigma_2}^+$ for the first hitting time of Σ_1 and first return time to Σ_2 respectively, by a simple random walk, one can write for some constant $c > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \tau_2^x < R^2) \\ &= \sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \sum_{y \in \Sigma_1, z \in \Sigma_2} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \tau_2^x < R^2, X^x(\tau_1^x) = y, X^x(\tau_2^x) = z) \\ &\leq \sum_{y \in \Sigma_1, z \in \Sigma_2} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^y \cap B(0, R) \neq \emptyset) \cdot \left(\sum_{\substack{\gamma: y \rightarrow z \\ \gamma \subseteq \Sigma_1^c, |\gamma| < R^2}} s(\gamma) \right) \cdot \mathbb{P}_z(H_{\Sigma_2}^+ = \infty), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from Proposition 2.8. Using (2.5) for a positive constant C we can now upper bound this last expression by

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{C}{L^{\frac{d-2}{2}} R^2} \cdot \sum_{z \in \Sigma_2} \mathbb{P}_z(H_{\Sigma_1} < R^2) \cdot \mathbb{P}_z(H_{\Sigma_2}^+ = \infty) \\ &\lesssim \exp(-c\sqrt{L}) \cdot R^{d-4} \lesssim \exp(-c\sqrt{L}) \cdot \text{BCap}(B(0, R)), \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

where for the last inequality we used (2.6). Combining (5.4) and (5.5) yields for L large enough,

$$\sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, \sigma^x < R^2) \leq \frac{\text{BCap}(B(0, R))}{10}.$$

Together with (5.3), this gives

$$\sum_{x \in \partial B(0, R)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^x \cap B(0, R) = \emptyset, R^2 \leq \sigma^x \leq L^d R^2) \geq \frac{4}{5} \cdot \text{BCap}(B(0, R)),$$

and remembering also (5.2) concludes the proof of the lemma. $\square$

5.2 Proof of the lower bound of Theorem 1.3

Proof of (1.6) Assume without loss of generality that $0 \in K$, and $x = 0$. We need to bound from below $Ge_K(0) = \sum_{x \in K} G(x)e_K(x)$, by some universal constant that does not depend on K . Fix $L \geq 2$ to be determined later and define $R_i = L^{2i}$, for $i \geq 0$. Then let

$$B_i = B(0, R_i), \quad \mathcal{S}_i = B_i \setminus B_{i-1} \quad \text{and} \quad K_i = K \cap B_i,$$

with also $B_{-1} = \emptyset$. Define I as the maximal index i such that $K \cap \mathcal{S}_i \neq \emptyset$. Note that if $I \leq 1$, then we can write

$$Ge_K(0) \geq \left(\inf_{x \in B(0, R_1)} G(x) \right) \cdot \text{BCap}(K) \geq \left(\inf_{x \in B(0, R_1)} G(x) \right) \cdot \text{BCap}(\{0\}),$$

which gives a universal lower bound independent of K . Thus we may assume now that $I \geq 2$.

Recall that we defined $G(r) = r^{4-d}$, for $r > 0$. Using (2.3), we get that for a positive constance c_0 (only depending on L) whose value may change from line to line

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{x \in K} G(x)e_K(x) &= \sum_{i=0}^I \sum_{x \in \mathcal{S}_i} G(x)e_K(x) \geq c_0 \sum_{i=0}^I G(R_i) \cdot e_K(\mathcal{S}_i) \\ &\geq c_0 \sum_{i=0}^I \left(\sum_{j \geq i} G(R_j) \right) \cdot e_K(\mathcal{S}_i) = c_0 \sum_{i=0}^I G(R_i) \cdot e_K(B_i). \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

For $i \in \{0, \dots, I\}$, define

$$\varepsilon_i = G(R_i) \cdot \text{BCap}(K_i),$$

and let

$$I^* = \inf \left\{ i \geq 0 : \sum_{k=i}^I \varepsilon_k \leq \delta \right\},$$

where $\delta > 0$ is another constant to be fixed later, and using the convention $\inf \emptyset = +\infty$. The proof of (1.6) will follow from the next result, where we use the convention $K_{-1} = \emptyset$. $\square$

Proposition 5.3 There exists $c > 0$, and a choice of L and δ , such that for any finite $K \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$, and any index i satisfying $I^* + 1 \leq i \leq I$,

$$e_K(B_i) \geq c \cdot \text{BCap}(K_{i-2}).$$

Assuming this proposition, one can conclude the proof of (1.6). Indeed, fix L and δ , as in Proposition 5.3, and distinguish between a few cases. If $\varepsilon_I \geq \delta/(4L^{2(d-4)})$,

then we have by (5.6),

$$Ge_K(0) \geq c_0 G(R_I) \cdot e_K(B_I) = c_0 \cdot \varepsilon_I \geq c_0 \cdot \frac{\delta}{4L^{2(d-4)}}.$$

If $\varepsilon_I \leq \delta/(4L^{2(d-4)})$, then we have

$$\varepsilon_{I-1} = G(R_{I-1}) \cdot \text{BCap}(K_{I-1}) \leq L^{2(d-4)} \cdot \varepsilon_I \leq \delta/4.$$

In particular $I^* \leq I - 1$. If in addition $I^* \geq 1$, then by (5.6) and Proposition 5.3, we get

$$\begin{aligned} Ge_K(0) &\geq c_0 \sum_{i=I^*+1}^I G(R_i) \cdot e_K(B_i) \\ &\geq \frac{c_0 c}{L^{4(d-4)}} \cdot \sum_{i=I^*-1}^{I-2} \varepsilon_i \geq \frac{c_0 c}{L^{4(d-4)}} \cdot \left(\delta - \frac{\delta}{4} - \frac{\delta}{4L^{2(d-4)}} \right) \\ &\geq \frac{c_0 c \cdot \delta}{2L^{4(d-4)}}. \end{aligned}$$

If $I^* = 0$, then we have as well (recall that we assume $I \geq 2$),

$$Ge_K(0) \geq c_0 G(R_2) \cdot e_K(B_2) \geq c_0 c G(R_2) \cdot \text{BCap}(K_0) \geq c_0 c G(R_2) \cdot \text{BCap}(\{0\}),$$

using that K_0 contains the origin for the last inequality. In all cases we get a universal lower bound for $Ge_K(0)$, independent of K , and this concludes the proof of (1.6). $\square$

It remains to prove the previous proposition.

Proof of Proposition 5.3 Assume that $I^* \leq I - 1$, as otherwise there is nothing to prove, and fix some $i \in \{I^* + 1, \dots, I\}$. By Lemma 2.4, we have that

$$e_K(B_i) \geq e_{K^i}(B_{i-2}), \quad \text{where } K^i = K \setminus (\mathcal{S}_i \cup \mathcal{S}_{i-1}). \quad (5.7)$$

Applying Proposition 2.3 yields

$$e_{K^i}(B_{i-2}) = \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i-1}} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_+^w \text{ first hits } K^i \text{ in } K_{i-2}, \mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (B_{i-1} \cup K^i) = \emptyset). \quad (5.8)$$

Let $\Sigma = \partial B(0, LR_{i-1})$, and define σ as the first time the spine hits Σ (in its natural parametrisation). One has for any $w \in \partial B_{i-1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_+^w \text{ first hits } K^i \text{ in } K_{i-2}, \mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (B_{i-1} \cup K^i) = \emptyset) \\ &\geq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma] \text{ first hits } K^i \text{ in } K_{i-2}, \mathcal{T}_-^w \cap (B_{i-1} \cup K^i) = \emptyset) \\ &\geq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma] \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i, \mathcal{F}_-^w[0, \sigma] \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset) \end{aligned}$$

$$\times \inf_{u \in \Sigma} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^u \cap (B_{i-1} \cup K^i) = \emptyset). \quad (5.9)$$

We deal first with the last probability. By Proposition 2.6 and (2.4), one has

$$\sup_{u \in \Sigma} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^u \cap B_{i-1} \neq \emptyset) \lesssim \frac{1}{L^{d-4}},$$

and by definition of I^* , one has by a union bound

$$\sup_{u \in \Sigma} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^u \cap K \cap B_i^c \neq \emptyset) \lesssim \sum_{j \geq i+1} \varepsilon_j \lesssim \delta,$$

so that by choosing δ small enough, and L large enough, one can ensure that

$$\inf_{u \in \Sigma} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_-^u \cap (B_{i-1} \cup K^i) = \emptyset) \geq \frac{1}{2}. \quad (5.10)$$

Now we bound from below the other probability in (5.9). Recall that X^w denotes the random walk on the spine. One has

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma] \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i, \mathcal{F}_-^w[0, \sigma] \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset) \\ & \geq \sum_{\substack{\gamma: w \rightarrow \Sigma \\ \gamma \subseteq B_{i-1}^c \\ R_{i-1}^2 \leq |\gamma| \leq L^d R_{i-1}^2}} s(\gamma) \cdot \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma] \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i, \mathcal{F}_-^w[0, \sigma] \\ & \quad \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset \mid X^w[0, \sigma] = \gamma) \end{aligned}$$

For $\ell \geq 0$, and on the event $\{X^w[0, \sigma] = \gamma\}$, we denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_-^{\gamma(\ell)}$ the adjoint tree hanging off $\gamma(\ell)$ in the past and by $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_+^{\gamma(\ell)}$ the adjoint tree without its root hanging off $\gamma(\ell)$ in the future. Then using the independence of these trees for different ℓ , we get that for any $\gamma: w \rightarrow \Sigma$ with $\gamma \subseteq B_{i-1}^c$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma] \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i, \mathcal{F}_-^w[0, \sigma] \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset \mid X^w[0, \sigma] = \gamma) \\ & \geq \left(\prod_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} \mathbb{P}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_+^{\gamma(\ell)} \cap (B_{i-2} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_-^{\gamma(\ell)} \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset) \right) \\ & \quad \times \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{|\gamma|} \mathbb{P}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_+^{\gamma(\ell)} \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_-^{\gamma(\ell)} \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset) \right). \quad (5.11) \end{aligned}$$

Now by (2.5) and since $\gamma \subseteq B_{i-1}^c \cap B(0, LR_{i-1})$, one has for any $\ell \geq 0$, and some constant $c > 0$,

$$\mathbb{P}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_+^{\gamma(\ell)} \cap (B_{i-2} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_-^{\gamma(\ell)} \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \mathbb{P}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_-^{\gamma(\ell)} \cap B_{i-1} = \emptyset) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{c}{R_{i-1}^2}\right) \\ &= b_{B_{i-1}}(\gamma(\ell)) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{c}{R_{i-1}^2}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and thus the product on the right-hand side of (5.11) is bounded from below by $b_{B_{i-1}}(\gamma) \cdot \exp(-c' \cdot L^d)$, with c' another positive constant and for any γ satisfying $|\gamma| \leq L^d R_{i-1}^2$. Concerning the other terms appearing in the sum in (5.11), by considering the event that the ℓ -th vertex of the spine has no children in the past, and at least one in the future, we obtain that for some constant $c > 0$ whose value may change from line to line,

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{P}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_+^{\gamma(\ell)} \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i, \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_-^{\gamma(\ell)} \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset) \\ &\geq c \cdot \inf_{x \sim \gamma(\ell)} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{T}_c^x \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i) \\ &\geq \frac{c}{L^{d-2}} \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K_{i-2})}{R_{i-1}^{d-2}}, \end{aligned}$$

using also Lemma 5.1 for the last inequality. Altogether this gives, using in addition Lemma 5.2,

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{w \in \partial B_{i-1}} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}_+^w[0, \sigma] \text{ hits } K_{i-2} \text{ before } \partial B_i, \mathcal{F}_-^w[0, \sigma] \cap (B_{i-1} \cup \partial B_i) = \emptyset) \\ &\geq c \cdot \frac{\text{BCap}(K_{i-2})}{R_{i-1}^{d-4}} \cdot \exp(-C \cdot L^d) \cdot \sum_{w \in \partial B_{i-1}} \sum_{\substack{\gamma: w \rightarrow \Sigma \\ R_{i-1}^2 \leq |\gamma| \leq L^d R_{i-1}^2}} s(\gamma) \cdot b_{B_{i-1}}(\gamma) \\ &\geq c \cdot \text{BCap}(K_{i-2}) \cdot \exp(-C \cdot L^d). \end{aligned}$$

Plugging this together with (5.10) into (5.9), and then in (5.8) and (5.7) concludes the proof of the proposition. $\square$

6 Proofs of miscellaneous corollaries

Proof of Corollary 1.9 Let Λ be a finite and nonempty subset of $\mathbb{Z}^d$, and consider the function $\varphi(x) = \frac{\mathbf{1}_{(x \in \Lambda)}}{\sup_{y \in \mathbb{Z}^d} G(y, \Lambda)}$. It is then immediate that $\|G\varphi\|_\infty \leq 1$, and thus the corollary follows from Chebyshev's exponential inequality together with Theorem 1.5. $\square$

Proof of Corollary 1.4 Define the function $\bar{G}(x, y)$, by

$$\bar{G}(x, y) = \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d} g(x, z)g(z, y),$$

which is symmetric and positive definite. Note also that by (2.2) it is of the same order as G . Then define the scalar product on the set of functions supported on K , by

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \sum_{x, y \in K} \overline{G}(x, y) f(x) g(y).$$

As already seen, the upper bound

$$\inf \{ \langle \nu, \nu \rangle : \nu \text{ probability measure on } K \} \lesssim \frac{1}{\text{BCap}(K)},$$

follows from (1.5) by choosing for ν the measure $\widehat{e}_K = e_K / \text{BCap}(K)$. For the lower bound, note that by (1.6) one has for any measure ν supported on K ,

$$\langle \nu, \widehat{e}_K \rangle \gtrsim \frac{1}{\text{BCap}(K)}.$$

On the other hand by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality one also has

$$\langle \nu, \widehat{e}_K \rangle^2 \leq \langle \nu, \nu \rangle \cdot \langle \widehat{e}_K, \widehat{e}_K \rangle \lesssim \frac{\langle \nu, \nu \rangle}{\text{BCap}(K)},$$

using again (1.5) for the last inequality. Combining the last two displays gives as wanted

$$\inf \{ \langle \nu, \nu \rangle : \nu \text{ probability measure on } K \} \gtrsim \frac{1}{\text{BCap}(K)}.$$

□

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Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare no competing interests.

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