

Critical Ising Magnetization and (Conformal) Measure Ensembles

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Abstract

In this paper, we discuss some recent results and work in progress by the author, in collaboration with C. Garban and C.M. Newman, on the continuum scaling of the magnetization in the critical two-dimensional Ising model.

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1 The Ising Magnetization Field

The Ising model in $d = 2$ dimensions is perhaps the most studied statistical mechanical model and has a special place in the theory of critical phenomena since the groundbreaking work of Onsager [30]. Its scaling limit at or near the critical point is recognized to give rise to Euclidean (quantum) field theories. In particular, at the critical point, the lattice magnetization field should converge, in the scaling limit, to a Euclidean random field Φ^0 corresponding to the simplest reflection-positive conformal field theory [3, 13]. As such, there have been a variety of representations in terms of free fermion fields [35] and explicit formulas for correlation functions (see, e.g., [25, 31] and references therein).

In [12], C.M. Newman and the present author introduced a representation of Φ^0 in terms of random geometric objects associated with Schramm-Loewner Evolutions (SLEs) [34] (see also [14, 23, 24, 42]) and Conformal Loop Ensembles (CLEs) [37–39, 43]—namely, a gas (or random process) of continuum loops and associated clusters and (renormalized) area measures.

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The main purpose of the present paper is to describe work in progress [8] of the author with C. Garban and C.M. Newman aimed at establishing uniqueness of the scaling limit of the lattice magnetization and conformal covariance properties for the limiting magnetization field. We also explain how the existence and conformal covariance properties of the magnetization field should imply the convergence, in the scaling limit, of a version of the model with a vanishing (in the limit) external magnetic field to a field theory with exponential decay of correlations, and how they can be used to determine the free energy density of the model up to a constant (equation (11)).

We consider the standard Ising model on the square lattice \mathbb{Z}^2 with (formal) *Hamiltonian*

$$\mathbf{H} = - \sum_{\{x,y\}} S_x S_y - H \sum_x S_x, \quad (1)$$

where the first sum is over nearest-neighbor pairs in \mathbb{Z}^2 , the spin variables S_x, S_y are (± 1) -valued and the external field H is in \mathbb{R} . For a bounded $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Z}^2$, the *Gibbs distribution* is given by $\frac{1}{Z_\Lambda} e^{-\beta \mathbf{H}_\Lambda}$, where \mathbf{H}_Λ is the Hamiltonian (1) with sums restricted to sites in Λ , $\beta \geq 0$ is the *inverse temperature*, and the *partition function* Z_Λ is the appropriate normalization needed to obtain a probability distribution.

We are mostly interested in the model with zero (or vanishing) external field, and at the critical inverse temperature, $\beta_c = \frac{1}{2} \log(1 + \sqrt{2})$. For all $\beta \leq \beta_c$, the model has a unique *infinite-volume Gibbs distribution* for any value of the external field H , obtained as a weak limit of the Gibbs distribution for bounded Λ by letting $\Lambda \uparrow \mathbb{Z}^2$. For any value of $\beta \leq \beta_c$ and of H , expectation with respect to the unique infinite-volume Gibbs distribution will be denoted by $\langle \cdot \rangle_{\beta, H}$. At the *critical point*, that is when $\beta = \beta_c$ and $H = 0$, expectation will be denoted by $\langle \cdot \rangle_c$. By translation invariance, the *two-point correlation* $\langle S_x S_y \rangle_{\beta, H}$ is a function only of $y - x$, which at the critical point we denote by $\tau_c(y - x)$.

We want to study the random field associated with the spins on the rescaled lattice $a\mathbb{Z}^2$ in the scaling limit $a \rightarrow 0$. More precisely, for functions f of bounded support on \mathbb{R}^2 , we define for the critical model

$$\Phi^a(f) \equiv \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(z) \Phi^a(z) dz \equiv \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(z) [\Theta_a \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^2} S_x \delta(z - ax)] dz = \Theta_a \sum_{z \in a\mathbb{Z}^2} f(z) S_{z/a}, \quad (2)$$

with scale factor

$$\Theta_a^{-1} \equiv \sqrt{\sum_{z, w \in \Lambda_{1,a}} \langle S_{z/a} S_{w/a} \rangle_c} = \sqrt{\sum_{x, y \in \Lambda_{1/a}} \tau_c(y - x)}, \quad (3)$$

where $\Lambda_{L,a} \equiv [0, L]^2 \cap a\mathbb{Z}^2$ and $\Lambda_L \equiv \Lambda_{L,1} = [0, L]^2 \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$.

The block magnetization, $M^a \equiv \Phi^a(\mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2})$, where $\mathbf{1}$ denotes the indicator function, is a rescaled sum of identically distributed, *dependent* random variables. In the high temperature case, $\beta < \beta_c$, and with zero external field, $H = 0$, the dependence is sufficiently weak for the block magnetization to converge, as $a \rightarrow 0$, to a mean-zero, Gaussian random variable (see, e.g., [28] and references therein). In that case, the appropriate scaling

factor Θ_a is of order a , and the field converges to Gaussian white noise as $a \rightarrow 0$ (see, e.g., [28]). In the critical case, however, correlations are much stronger and extend to all length scales, so that one does not expect a Gaussian limit.

The FK representation of the Ising model with zero external field, $H = 0$, is based on the $q = 2$ random-cluster measure P_p (see [21] for more on the random-cluster model and its connection to the Ising model). A spin configuration distributed according to the unique infinite-volume Gibbs distribution with $H = 0$ and inverse temperature $\beta \leq \beta_c$ can be obtained in the following way. Take a random-cluster (FK) bond configuration on the square lattice distributed according to P_p with $p = p(\beta) = 1 - e^{-2\beta}$, and let $\{\mathcal{C}_i\}$ denote the corresponding collection of FK clusters, where a cluster is a maximal set of sites of the square lattice connected via bonds of the FK bond configuration (see Figure 1). One may regard the index i as taking values in the natural numbers, but it's better to think of it as a dummy countable index without any prescribed ordering, like one has for a Poisson point process. Let $\{\eta_i\}$ be (± 1) -valued, i.i.d., symmetric random variables, and assign $S_x = \eta_i$ for all $x \in \mathcal{C}_i$; then the collection $\{S_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{Z}^2}$ of spin variables is distributed according to the unique infinite volume Gibbs distribution with $H = 0$ and inverse temperature β . When $\beta = \beta_c$, we will use the notation $P_c \equiv P_{p(\beta_c)}$, and E_c for expectation with respect to P_c .

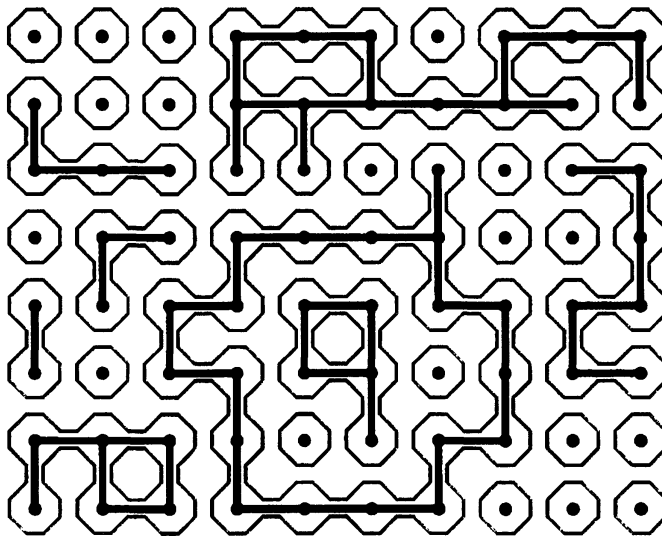


Figure 1: Example of an FK bond configuration in a rectangular region. Black dots represent sites of \mathbb{Z}^2 , black horizontal and vertical edges represent FK bonds. The FK clusters are highlighted by lighter (green) loops on the medial lattice.

A useful property of the FK representation is that, when $H = 0$, the Ising two-point function can be written as

$$\langle S_x S_y \rangle_{\beta, 0} = P_{p(\beta)}(x \text{ and } y \text{ belong to the same FK cluster } \mathcal{C}_i).$$

As an immediate consequence, we have

$$\Theta_a^{-2} = \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_{1/a}} \tau_c(y-x) = \sum_{x,y \in \Lambda_{1/a}} E_c \left[\sum_i \mathbf{1}_{x \in \mathcal{C}_i} \mathbf{1}_{y \in \mathcal{C}_i} \right] = E_c \left[\sum_i |\hat{\mathcal{C}}_i^a|^2 \right], \quad (4)$$

where $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_i^a$ is the restriction of the rescaled cluster $\mathcal{C}_i^a = a\mathcal{C}_i$ in $a\mathbb{Z}^2$ to $[0,1]^2$, and $|\hat{\mathcal{C}}_i^a|$ is the number of $(a\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -sites in $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_i^a$. (Note that $\hat{\mathcal{C}}_i^a$ need not be connected.) Using the FK representation, we can write (2) as

$$\Phi^a(f) \stackrel{dist.}{=} \sum_i \eta_i \mu_i^a(f), \quad (5)$$

where $\mu_i^a \equiv \Theta_a \sum_{x \in \mathcal{C}_i} \delta(z-ax)$ and the η_i 's, as before, are (± 1) -valued, symmetric random variables independent of each other and everything else. We can now easily see that Θ_a was chosen so that the second moment of the block magnetization M^a , defined earlier, is exactly one:

$$\langle (M^a)^2 \rangle_c = \langle [\Phi^a(\mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2})]^2 \rangle_c = E_c \left[\sum_i (\mu_i^a(\mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2}))^2 \right] = \Theta_a^2 E_c \left[\sum_i |\hat{\mathcal{C}}_i^a|^2 \right] = 1. \quad (6)$$

We can associate in a unique way to each rescaled counting measure μ_i^a the interface γ_i^a in the medial lattice between the corresponding (rescaled) FK cluster \mathcal{C}_i^a and the surrounding FK clusters. Since all FK clusters are almost surely finite at the critical point ($\beta = \beta_c, H = 0$), such interfaces form closed curves, or loops, which separate the corresponding clusters \mathcal{C}_i^a from infinity (see Fig. 1). There are two types of loops: (1) those with sites of $a\mathbb{Z}^2$ immediately on their inside and (2) those with sites of $a\mathbb{Z}^2$ immediately on their outside. We denote by $\{\gamma_i^a\}$ the (random) collection of all loops of the first type associated with the FK clusters $\{\mathcal{C}_i^a\}$. Each realization of $\{\gamma_i^a\}$ can be seen as an element in a space of collections of loops with the Aizenman-Burchard metric [2]. (The latter is the induced Hausdorff metric on collections of curves associated to the metric on curves given by the infimum over monotone reparametrizations of the supremum norm.) It follows from [2] and the RSW-type bounds of [15] (see Section 5.3 there) that, as $a \rightarrow 0$, $\{\gamma_i^a\}$ has subsequential limits in distribution to random collections of loops in the Aizenman-Burchard metric. In the scaling limit, one gets collections of nested loops that can touch (themselves and each other), but never cross.

In order to study the magnetization field, we introduce some more notation. Let $(C_0(\mathbb{R}^2), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ denote the space of continuous functions on \mathbb{R}^2 with compact support, endowed with the metric of uniform convergence. Let (\mathcal{P}_2, W_2) denote the space of probability distributions on \mathbb{R} (with the Borel σ -algebra) with finite second moment, endowed with the Wasserstein (or minimal L_2) metric

$$W_2(P, Q) \equiv (\inf E[|X - Y|^2])^{1/2}, \quad (7)$$

where X and Y are coupled random variables with respective distributions P and Q , E denotes expectation with respect to the coupling, and the infimum is taken over all such

couplings (see, e.g., [32] and references therein). Convergence in the Wasserstein metric W_2 is equivalent to convergence in distribution plus convergence of the second moment. For brevity, we will write $C_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and \mathcal{P}_2 , instead of $(C_0(\mathbb{R}^2), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ and (\mathcal{P}_2, W_2) , unless we wish to emphasize the role of the metrics.

We further denote by \mathcal{D} the space of infinitely differentiable functions on \mathbb{R}^2 with compact support, equipped with the topology of uniform convergence of all derivatives, and by \mathcal{D}' its topological dual, i.e., the space of all generalized functions.

The next theorem, whose proof is presented elsewhere [5], shows that the lattice magnetization field has subsequential scaling limits in terms of continuous functionals, in a distributional sense using the Wasserstein metric W_2 , and in the sense of generalized functions by an application of the Bochner-Minlos theorem. (We remark that the last statement of Theorem 1 is not optimal in the sense that similar conclusions should apply to a larger class of functions than \mathcal{D} .)

Theorem 1. *For any sequence $a_n \rightarrow 0$, there exists a subsequence $a_{n_k} \rightarrow 0$ such that, for all $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$, the distribution P_f^k of $\Phi^{a_{n_k}}(f)$ converges in the Wasserstein metric (7), as $k \rightarrow \infty$, to a limit $P_f^0 \in \mathcal{P}_2$ such that the map $P^0 : (C_0(\mathbb{R}^2), \|\cdot\|_\infty) \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}_2, W_2)$ is continuous. Furthermore, for every subsequential limit P^0 , there exists a random generalized function $\Phi^0 \in \mathcal{D}'$ with characteristic function $\chi(f) \equiv \int e^{ix} dP_f^0(x)$.*

Theorem 1 represents the starting point of a joint project with C. Garban and C.M. Newman aimed at establishing uniqueness of the scaling limit of the lattice magnetization field and its conformal covariant properties. One not only expects a unique scaling limit for the lattice magnetization field, but based on the representation (5), one would like to write the limiting field Φ^0 as

$$“\Phi^0(f) = \sum_j \eta_j \mu_j^0(f)” \quad (8)$$

where the $\mu_j^0(f)$'s are the putative scaling limits of the $\mu_i^a(f)$'s that appear in (5). Indeed, in the scaling limit, one should obtain a collection $\{\mu_j^0\}$ of mutually orthogonal, finite measures supported on the scaling limit of the critical FK clusters. However, due to scale invariance, $\{\mu_j^0\}$ should contain (countably) infinitely many elements, and the scaling covariance expected for the μ_j^0 's suggests that the collection $\{\mu_j^0(f)\}$ is in general not absolutely summable. What meaning, if any, can we then attribute to the sum in (8)?

To help answer that question, we introduce the ε -cutoff lattice magnetization field

$$\Phi_\varepsilon^a(f) \equiv \sum_{i: \text{diam}(\gamma_i^a) > \varepsilon} \eta_i \mu_i^a(f), \quad (9)$$

where the elements of the collection $\{\mu_i^a\}$ of all rescaled (random) measures that are involved in (9) are those associated to rescaled FK clusters C_i^a that intersect the support of f and whose corresponding loops γ_i^a have diameter $> \varepsilon$.

Once again, one would like to write the scaling limit of the cutoff field as “ $\Phi_\varepsilon^0(f) = \sum_{j: \text{diam}(\gamma_j^0) > \varepsilon} \eta_j \mu_j^0(f)$ ”. In this case however, the sum would be unambiguous because it

would contain only a *finite* number of terms. A proof of the latter fact follows from Prop. 2.2 of [12], which implies that, as $a \rightarrow 0$, with probability one any bounded region contains only finite number of “macroscopically large” FK clusters. This, combined with (6) and Prop. 2.1 of [12], implies that the collection of $\mu_i^a(f)$ ’s corresponding to macroscopic FK clusters has nontrivial subsequential scaling limits. Indeed, it is clear from equation (6) that no $\mu_i^a(\mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2})$ can diverge as $a \rightarrow \infty$. In addition, Prop. 2.1 of [12] says that “small” FK clusters do not contribute to the magnetization in the scaling limit and thus, by Prop. 2.2 of [12], the number of FK clusters which contribute significantly to $M^a = \Phi^a(\mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2})$ remains *bounded* as $a \rightarrow 0$. Since $\langle (M^a)^2 \rangle_c = 1$ for all a , this implies that not all $\mu_i^a(\mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2})$ ’s can converge to 0 as $a \rightarrow 0$. The behavior of the Ising two-point function at long distance (see [15]) ensures that the same conclusions hold not only for the collection of $\mu_i^a(f)$ ’s with $f = \mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2}$, but for other functions as well.

The result below, whose proof is presented elsewhere [5], shows that, in the scaling limit, one recovers the “full” magnetization field from the cutoff one by letting the cutoff go to zero.

Theorem 2. *For any sequence $a_n \rightarrow 0$, there exists a subsequence $a_{n_k} \rightarrow 0$ such that, for all $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and all $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the distributions of $\Phi^{a_{n_k}}(f)$ and $\Phi_{1/m}^{a_{n_k}}(f)$ converge in the Wasserstein metric (7) as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, if P_f^0 and $P_{f,m}^0$ denote the respective limits, $P_{f,m}^0$ converges to P_f^0 in the Wasserstein metric (7) as $m \rightarrow \infty$.*

In view of Theorem 2, one can interpret the sum in equation (8) as a shorthand for the limit of the cutoff field as the cutoff is removed. Combined with the fact that the collection of $\mu_i^a(f)$ ’s has nontrivial subsequential scaling limits, as explained above, Theorems 1 and 2 partly establish the geometric representation proposed in [12]. In order to establish the existence of a unique scaling limit for the collection of μ_i^a ’s as measures, and to obtain their conformal covariance properties and those of the limiting magnetization field Φ^0 , more work is needed. This is discussed in the next section.

2 Work in Progress: Uniqueness and Conformal Covariance

The lattice magnetization field is expected to have a unique scaling limit Φ^0 with the property of transforming covariantly under conformal transformations, i.e., if φ is a conformal map,

$$\Phi^0(\varphi(z)) \stackrel{dist.}{=} |\varphi'(z)|^{-1/8} \Phi^0(z), \quad (10)$$

where $1/8$ is the Ising magnetization exponent. (With an abuse of notation, we identify \mathbb{R}^2 and the complex plane \mathbb{C} .)

It is natural to attempt to prove such results using announced results for FK percolation (see [40, 41]) which identify the scaling limit of the FK cluster boundaries (see Fig. 1) with SLE-type random fractal curves whose distribution is invariant under conformal transformations. In order to exploit such results, one can use techniques developed

in [17, 18] to study the scaling limit of Bernoulli and dynamical percolation in two dimensions. Roughly speaking, the idea is to prove that the scaling limit of the ensemble $\{\mu_i^a\}$ of rescaled counting measures associated to the FK clusters is a measurable function of the collection of limiting (macroscopic) loops between FK clusters.

To illustrate the idea, we take a small detour and discuss briefly the scaling limit of Bernoulli percolation, focusing on site percolation on the triangular lattice. The “full” scaling limit of percolation, comprising all interface loops separating macroscopic clusters, was obtained by Camia and Newman in [9, 10] and shown to be a (nested) Conformal Loop Ensemble (CLE) in [11]. In [6, 7] Camia, Fontes and Newman proposed to construct the near/off-critical scaling limit of percolation, with density of open sites $p = 1/2 + \lambda a^{3/4}$ (where $\lambda \in (-\infty, \infty)$ is a parameter, a the lattice spacing, and $3/4$ the percolation correlation length exponent), from the critical one “augmented” by a “Poissonian cloud” of marks on the double points of the limiting loops (i.e., where a loop touches itself or where two different loops touch each other). Back on the lattice, the marked points would correspond to “pivotal” sites that switch state when the density of open sites is changed from $1/2$ to p , causing a macroscopic change in connectivity. (The last sentence should be interpreted in the context of the canonical coupling of percolation models at different densities of open sites. In this coupling, a percolation model with density p of open sites is obtained by assigning independent, uniform random variables $u_x \in [0, 1]$ to the sites x of the lattice, and declaring open all sites with $u_x < p$, and closed all other sites.) A key step in the implementation of this idea is the construction of the intensity measure of the Poisson process of marks. Since the points to be marked are double points, it was argued in [6, 7] that the intensity measure should arise as the scaling limit of the appropriately rescaled counting measure of ε -macroscopically pivotal sites on the lattice with spacing a , where an ε -macroscopically pivotal site x has four neighbors which are the starting points of four alternating paths, two made of (nearest-neighbor) open sites and two of closed ones, reaching a distance ε away from x .

The occurrence of an ε -macroscopically pivotal site x in a percolation configuration is called a *four-arm event*. The scaling limit of the counting measure of ε -macroscopically pivotal sites was obtained by Garban, Pete and Schramm [18] (see also [17]) and used by the same authors, in the spirit of the program proposed by Camia, Fontes and Newman, to construct the near/off-critical scaling limit of percolation. In particular, Garban, Pete and Schramm [18] consider the joint distribution of the collection of interface loops and the (random) counting measure of ε -macroscopically pivotal sites, $(\{\gamma_i^a\}, \lambda_\varepsilon^a)$, and show that it converges to the law of some random variable $(\{\gamma_j^0\}, \lambda_\varepsilon^0)$, where $\{\gamma_j^0\}$ is the collection of limiting loops and λ_ε^0 is a random Borel measure. Moreover, they show that λ_ε^0 is a measurable function of $\{\gamma_j^0\}$.

This last observation is in fact crucial, since the known uniqueness of the scaling limit of the interface loops implies the uniqueness of λ_ε^0 . In addition, one can deduce how λ_ε^0 changes under conformal transformations from the knowledge of how $\{\gamma_j^0\}$ changes under those same transformations. The latter can be deduced for the collection $\{\gamma_j^0\}$ from the fact that it is a nested CLE whose loops are SLE-type curves.

Heuristically, one can convince oneself that it is reasonable to expect that λ_ε^0 be a

measurable function of $\{\gamma_j^0\}$ by noticing that knowing the macroscopic loops should be sufficient to give a good estimate of the number of macroscopically pivotal sites. For a discussion on how to turn this observation into a proof, the reader is referred to Sect. 4.3 of [18], where complete proofs of the results mentioned in the previous paragraph can also be found.

In Sect. 5 of [18], the authors discuss how to obtain similar results for rescaled counting measures of other special sites. In particular, they show how to obtain what they call the “cluster” or “area” measure, which counts the number of open sites contained in clusters of diameter larger than some cutoff $\varepsilon > 0$. The occurrence of such a site x corresponds to the event that there is a path of (nearest-neighbor) open sites starting at x and reaching a distance ε away from x . Such an event is called a *one-arm event*, and we will call x a *one-arm site*. The proof in this case is in fact simpler because the event is simpler, involving only one path.

At this point the reader should note that the area measures μ_i^a introduced in the previous section in connection with the magnetization field also count one-arm sites, with the only difference that the relevant one-arm events are now in the context of FK bond percolation. FK percolation is more difficult to analyze than Bernoulli percolation, due to the dependencies in the distribution of FK configurations (as opposed to the product measure corresponding to Bernoulli percolation). However, it seems that one can successfully adapt the techniques of [17, 18], at least for the case of one-arm sites which is relevant for the magnetization. As a consequence, thanks to the results announced in [40, 41], one should obtain uniqueness of the limiting ensemble $\{\mu_j^0\}$ of area measures for the FK clusters and of the magnetization field Φ^0 , as well as a proof of (10) and of the fact that, for any conformal map φ , $\{|\varphi'(z)|^{-15/8}d\mu_j^0(\varphi(z))\}$ is equidistributed with $\{d\mu_j^0(z)\}$. Because of the latter property, we call the putative collection of measures $\{\mu_j^0\}$, obtained as the scaling limit of the collection of rescaled counting measures $\{\mu_i^a\}$, a *Conformal Measure Ensemble*.

3 More Work in Progress: Free Energy Density and Tail Behavior

The uniqueness and conformal covariance properties of Φ^0 play an important role in the analysis of the *near-critical* scaling limit (called *off-critical* in the physics literature) with a vanishing (in the limit) external field (at the critical inverse temperature β_c). More precisely, consider an Ising model on $a\mathbb{Z}^2$ with (formal) Hamiltonian (1) and external field $H(a) = h\beta_c^{-1}\Theta_a$ inside the square $[-L, L]^2$, and zero outside it. We call h the *renormalized external field* and note that the term

$$-h\beta_c^{-1}\Theta_a \sum_{z \in a\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap [-L, L]^2} S_{z/a}$$

in the Hamiltonian implies that the Gibbs distribution of this particular Ising model is given by

$$d\nu_{h,L}^a \equiv \frac{1}{Z_{h,L}^a} \exp \left(h\Theta_a \sum_{z \in a\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap [-L,L]^2} S_{z/a} \right) d\nu^a = \frac{1}{Z_{h,L}^a} \exp(hM_L^a) d\nu^a,$$

where ν^a is the Gibbs distribution corresponding to zero external field, $Z_{h,L}^a$ is the appropriate normalization factor, and M_L^a denotes the block magnetization inside $[-L, L]^2$. As a consequence, in the scaling limit ($a \rightarrow 0$) one would obtain a distribution $\nu_{h,L}^0$ such that

$$d\nu_{h,L}^0 \equiv \frac{1}{Z_{h,L}^0} \exp(h\Phi^0(\mathbf{1}_{[-L,L]^2})) d\nu^0,$$

where $Z_{h,L}^0 \equiv \int \exp(h\Phi^0(\mathbf{1}_{[-L,L]^2})) d\nu^0$ and ν^0 is the limiting distribution corresponding to zero external field.

The question is now whether $\nu_{h,L}^0$ converges to some ν_h^0 as $L \rightarrow \infty$, and whether ν_h^0 corresponds to the physically correct near/off-critical scaling limit. Heuristically, the correct normalization to obtain a nontrivial near/off-critical scaling limit is such that the correlation length ξ remains bounded away from zero and infinity. Scaling theory implies that $\xi \sim H^{-8/15}$ for small external field H . This gives $H \sim a^{15/8}$, which coincides with the normalization needed to obtain a nontrivial magnetization field (given by Θ_a), as can be seen from (3) and the asymptotic behavior of τ_c . With this in mind, we consider an Ising model on $a\mathbb{Z}^2$ with an external field $H = a^{15/8}$ inside $\Lambda_{L,a}$ and 0 outside, for some large L . Using the two-dimensional Ising critical exponent $\delta = 15$ for the magnetization (i.e., $\langle S_0 \rangle_{\beta_c, H} \sim H^{1/15}$ for small H , where S_0 denotes the spin at the origin), and denoting by \sum_x^L the sum over x in $\Lambda_{L/a}$, we can write the block magnetization in the unit square as

$$\frac{\langle \Theta_a \sum_x^L S_x \exp(a^{15/8} \sum_x^L S_x) \rangle_c}{\langle \exp(a^{15/8} \sum_x^L S_x) \rangle_c} \stackrel{L \gg 1}{\sim} a^{15/8} a^{-2} \langle S_0 \rangle_{\beta_c, H=a^{15/8}} \sim a^{-1/8} (a^{15/8})^{1/15} = 1.$$

Since the result is finite, this rough computation suggests a positive answer to the previous question.

Indeed, using the convergence of the lattice magnetization field to the continuum one and scaling properties of the critical FK clusters, it appears possible to show [8] that, as $L \rightarrow \infty$, $\nu_{h,L}^0$ has a unique weak limit, denoted by ν_h^0 , and that ν_h^0 represents the scaling limit of the Ising model on $a\mathbb{Z}^2$ with external field $H(a) = h\beta_c^{-1}\Theta_a$ on the whole plane.

The idea behind a proof of this makes use of the well-known ‘‘ghost spin’’ representation of the Ising model with an external field, in which an additional site with spin that agrees with the external field is added and connected to all the sites of the square lattice. The external field term in the Hamiltonian can then be written (formally) as $-|H| \sum_x S_x S_g$, where the ghost spin S_g is equal to the sign of the external field H . One can describe the Ising model with an external field using the FK representation on the new graph comprising the square lattice and the additional site carrying the ghost spin. Note however

that the density of FK bonds incident on the site carrying the ghost spin is not given by $p(\beta) = 1 - e^{-2\beta}$, as for the other bonds, but by $1 - e^{-2\beta|H|}$.

The following key observation is an easy consequence of standard properties of FK percolation. If a subset Λ of the square lattice is surrounded by a circuit Γ of FK bonds that belong to a cluster which also contains the site carrying the ghost spin, the FK and spin configurations in Λ are independent of the FK and spin configurations outside the circuit Γ . The RSW-type bounds proved in [15], together with the FKG inequality [16] and scaling properties of the FK clusters and their area measures, imply that the probability to find such a circuit Γ surrounding any bounded subset Λ is one. This shows that the $\nu_{h,L}^0$ -probability of any event that depends only on the restriction of the spin configuration to a finite subset Λ of the square lattice has a limit as $L \rightarrow \infty$. Consequently, the distribution $\nu_{h,L}^0$ has a weak limit ν_h^0 as $L \rightarrow \infty$.

It is interesting to note that the argument alluded to above also shows that ν_h^0 is locally absolutely continuous with respect to the zero-field measure ν^0 . This is in contrast to the situation in two-dimensional percolation, where the critical and near-critical measures are mutually singular [29]. It should be noted, however, that the Ising analogue of that type of percolation near-critical scaling limit is to set $H = 0$ and let $\beta(a) \rightarrow \beta_c$, rather than set $\beta = \beta_c$ and let $H(a) \rightarrow 0$.

One expects the near/off-critical field to be “massive” in the sense that correlations under ν_h^0 should decay exponentially at large distances. To understand why this should be the case, it is again useful to resort to the ghost spin representation discussed earlier. Remember that the Ising two-point function can be expressed in terms of connectivity properties of the FK clusters (see the discussion about the FK representation preceding equation (4)). Because of that, exponential decay of correlations is equivalent to the statement that, if two sites of the square lattice, x and y , belong to the same FK cluster \mathcal{C}_i , the probability that \mathcal{C}_i does not contain the site carrying the ghost spin decays exponentially in the distance between x and y . But the scaling law for the area measures, $d\mu_j^0(\alpha z) \stackrel{dist.}{=} \alpha^{15/8} d\mu_j^0(z)$ for all $\alpha > 0$, suggests that a macroscopic FK cluster of diameter at least $\|x - y\| = O(1)$ (that is, of order a^{-1} in units of the lattice spacing a) should contain at least $O(a^{-15/8})$ sites, precisely enough to compensate for the small intensity of the external field $H \sim a^{15/8}$, which determines the probability of a cluster to contain the site carrying the ghost spin via the density, $1 - e^{-2\beta|H|}$, of FK bonds connected to that site.

The exponential decay of correlations can be used to show the existence of the *free energy density* $f(h)$ at the critical (inverse) temperature, defined by

$$f(h) \equiv -\beta_c^{-1} \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} (2L)^{-2} \log \left(\int \exp(h\Phi^0(\mathbf{1}_{[-L,L]^2})) d\nu^0 \right),$$

provided that the limit exists. (Because of symmetry, it suffices to consider positive external fields, $h \geq 0$.) For the nearest-neighbor lattice Ising model, following a standard argument (see for instance [26], Lecture 8), one can show the existence of the free energy by partitioning $[-L, L]^2$ into equal squares of fixed size and writing the Hamiltonian as a sum of terms of two types: those corresponding to the interactions between spins inside

a square, and the boundary terms that account for the interactions between different squares. The contribution of the latter terms to the free energy vanishes in the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$ because the boundary terms grow only linearly in L , implying the existence of the limit defining the free energy.

In our situation, the above argument is not immediately applicable because we have already taken the scaling limit and are now dealing with a continuum model. We can however try to mimic that argument. For that purpose, we introduce the functions

$$f_n^t(h) \equiv \frac{1}{(2^{n+1})^2} \log \left(\int \exp(h\Phi_t^0(\mathbf{1}_{[-2^n, 2^n]^2})) d\nu^t \right),$$

where Φ_t^0 denotes the near/off-critical magnetization field with renormalized external field t . We now write $\Phi_t^0(\mathbf{1}_{[-2^n, 2^n]^2}) = \sum_k \Phi_t^0(\text{square}_k)$, where square_k denotes the k th element in a set of equal squares of fixed size that partition $[-2^n, 2^n]^2$. Although the random variables $\Phi_t^0(\text{square}_k)$ are clearly not independent, the exponential decay of correlations under ν^t implies that they are only weakly correlated when the squares are far apart, suggesting a finite limit for $f_n^t(h)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. One can indeed show that the exponential decay of the covariance between different squares implies that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n^t(h) < \infty$. The FKG inequality easily implies that $f_n^0(h) \leq f_n^t(h)$ for $h, t \geq 0$, and that $f_n^0(h)$ and $f_n^t(h)$ are increasing in n . Therefore, one can conclude the existence of a finite limit for $f_n^0(h)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Comparing the definitions of $f_n^0(h)$ and $f(h)$, this strongly suggests (and can be used to prove) the existence of the limit defining $f(h)$.

Integrating (10), one can check that

$$\Phi^0(\mathbf{1}_{[-\alpha L, \alpha L]^2}) \stackrel{\text{dist.}}{=} \alpha^{15/8} \Phi^0(\mathbf{1}_{[-L, L]^2}),$$

consistent with the scaling law for area measures. If the limit defining the free energy density exists (and is unique), the above observation implies that $f(th)/f(t) = h^{16/15}$, which means that the free energy density must take the form

$$f(h) = C_1 h^{16/15} \tag{11}$$

for some constant C_1 . An immediate consequence of (11) would be the determination of the tail behavior of the block magnetization:

$$\text{Prob}(\Phi^0(\mathbf{1}_{[0,1]^2}) > x) \sim \exp(-C_2 x^{16}) \quad \text{for } x > 0 \text{ and some constant } C_2 > 0.$$

This result would follow from the methods of [27] (see, in particular, Theorem 1.4 and Corollary 2.6 there for one-sided bounds of the same type under similar conditions) and it would show, incidentally, that the scaling limit magnetization field is not Gaussian.

4 Beyond the Ising Model in Two Dimensions

In this section, we briefly discuss the applicability of the approach presented in [12] and [5] to higher dimensions, $d > 2$, and to q -state Potts models with $q > 2$.

Although the $d = 2$ scaling limit Ising magnetization field Φ^0 should transform covariantly under conformal transformations and have close connections to the Schramm-Loewner Evolution (SLE), no conformal machinery seems necessary to establish the existence of subsequential scaling limits in terms of area measures of critical FK clusters. A main ingredient to establish the latter is Prop. 2.1 of [12], which essentially says that “small” FK clusters do not contribute to the magnetization in the scaling limit. This follows from the behavior of the two-point function at long distance (see [15]). Inspecting the proof, it is easy to check that, in order for Prop. 2.1 of [12] to hold in dimension $d \geq 2$, $\tau_c(y - x)$ should behave at long distance like $\|y - x\|^{-d+2-\eta}$ with $\eta < 2$ (see [12]). Such a decay for τ_c should be valid for all $d \geq 2$. (In particular, η should be 0 above four dimensions, a result which has been proved when the number of dimensions is sufficiently high [22].) However, there is a significant difference between dimensions below and above $d = 4$, where 4 is the upper-critical dimension for the Ising model. As we mentioned earlier, for $d = 2$ the number of terms in the sum that defines the cutoff field (9) remains a.s. finite in the scaling limit (see Prop. 2.2 of [12]).

That is not supposed to be the case above the upper-critical dimension, $d = 4$, where the analogue of Prop. 2.2 of [12] is expected to fail. In such a situation, there can be infinitely many FK clusters with diameter greater than ε in a bounded region and so Prop. 2.1 of [12] would not preclude Φ^0 from being Gaussian (free) field. But it appears that at least for $d = 3$, both the analogue of Prop. 2.1 of [12] and a representation of Φ_ε^0 as a sum of finite measures with random signs ought to be valid.

An analogous representation for the scaling limit magnetization fields of q -state Potts models also ought to be valid, at least for values of q such that for a given d , the phase transition at β_c is second order. (This was pointed out to the authors of [12] by J. Cardy.) The phase transition is believed to be first order for integer $q \geq 3$ when $d \geq 3$ and for $q > 4$ when $d = 2$ (see [44]); this leaves, besides the Ising case, $d = 2$ and $q = 3$ and 4. We denote the states or colors of the q -state Potts model by $1, 2, \dots, q$, and recall that in the FK representation on the lattice, all sites in an FK cluster have the same color while the different clusters are colored independently with each color equally likely. In the scaling limit, there would be finite measures $\{\mu_j^{0,q}\}$, and the magnetization field in the color- k direction would be $\sum_j \eta_j^k \mu_j^{0,q}$ with the η_j^k 's taking the value $+1$ with probability $1/q$ (for the color k) and the value $-1/(q-1)$ with probability $(q-1)/q$ (for any other color). For a fixed k the η_j^k 's would be independent as j varies, but for a fixed j they would be dependent as k varies because $\sum_k \eta_j^k = 0$.

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